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COMPLETE
ENGLISH-LATIN AND LATIN-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY,

FOR

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THE USE OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS:

Chiefly from the German.

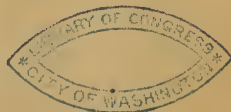
BY

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"ECCLESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY," "A MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES,"
"SERMONS," ETC. ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

“Be patient,” says an Eastern proverb, “and the mulberry-leaf will become satin.” The Author of this Volume fears that he has severely exercised the patience of many persons by whom its announcement was favourably received. He is not bold enough to apply the latter portion of the proverb to the quality of his work; but he fearlessly asserts that his own patience has been the most severely taxed, and he trusts that the arduous nature of his task will be deemed a sufficient excuse for the delay which has taken place.

None of the English-Latin Dictionaries extant could be fitly adopted as the basis of the new one. The plan of these works is so imperfect, and their Latin is of such doubtful quality, and often so decidedly bad, that they would have served rather to embarrass than to assist the present undertaking. This volume is, in fact, quite independent of its unsatisfactory predecessors. It has been composed with the aid of good Dictionaries of the English language, — Latin-English Lexicons and Dictionaries, with reference to classical authorities, — and Dictionaries in foreign languages, including the German-Latin of Lünemann and others, and especially the French-Latin of Noël.

Two leading objects have been kept in view throughout this Dictionary; namely, to give good Latin, and to exhibit a complete English vocabulary, with the addition of meanings to such words as are often used in various acceptations. The meanings have been carefully divided, and arranged. Readers will, of course, judge for themselves concerning the value of the whole work; but a brief notice of some things which have been done, or at least attempted, may not be altogether useless.

The Latin is classical; that is to say, the words and phrases recommended in this Dictionary are such as occur in good Latin writers. Authorities have been copiously cited; but it has not been thought necessary to attach writers' names to all the common and well-known words of the language.

English words expressive of ideas peculiar to modern times have received the best renderings which the Author could either find or devise; but these, together indeed with the rest of the work, he submits to the judgment of the learned, with every apology for all imperfections, and with a very humble request for candour and indulgence. Many words, however, which at first sight appear purely modern, or, for some reason, not capable of being directly expressed in Latin, find, in fact, an exact and simple representative in some single word, or some very compendious phrase, of a classical writer.

Barbarous or low Latin has been carefully excluded from the columns of this Dictionary; but, in some instances, when a bad word looks like a good one, or when such a word has received the sanction of existing English-Latin Dictionaries, the inferior Latin has been given in a parenthesis, with the name of a writer in whose works it may be found, by way of caution. But the Author does not profess to have pursued this plan with respect to all the bad Latin which has been recommended by our earlier lexicographers; for, unfortunately, the words to which this description would apply are very numerous, and the continual task of warning the reader against the use of them would have been, perhaps, equally invidious and needless.

The English Vocabulary will be found, it is hoped, large enough. It is, in substance, a list of English words, such as occur in our standard writers, or are in lawful and general use at the present day. Some terms nearly or quite obsolete have been inserted; especially such as are met with in well-known writers, or in any English compositions likely to be proposed for translation into Latin.

The principal meanings of English words have been exhibited in such order as appeared best; but, for the sake of brevity, this system has not been extended to meanings which are either doubtful or uncommon. When a word occurs in any sense not noticed in its place, let the student consider by what other English word that meaning is expressed, and look for such word under its own head.

Many phrases and common combinations of English words have been quoted, and supplied with Latin renderings. But here some bounds were to be observed; and the Author was continually reminded that he had not undertaken to compile a Phrase-book, but to make a Dictionary. It was necessary also to keep down the bulk and price of the volume as much as might be consistent with the completeness of the work. In many cases, a phrase is given chiefly for the purpose of showing the use of some Latin word not previously mentioned.

Let it always be remembered that this book is designed as a COMPANION, and in many respects simply as an INDEX, to the corresponding LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY already published. The student is referred to that Dictionary for all additional information relating to the genders and inflexions, uses, government, and construction of words,—the difference of synonyms,—turn and application of phrases,—variations of style,—and whatever may facilitate elegant Latin composition.

The Author begs leave to return sincere thanks to numerous College and Private Tutors, Heads of Schools, and the Public at large, for their exceedingly kind and favourable reception of his Latin-English Dictionary, to which he has thus had occasion to refer. His acknowledgments are due, more especially, to those learned individuals who have kindly communicated their critical suggestions and remarks. The observations which have been sent to him by private channels, as well as those which have appeared in public reviews, are equally scholar-like and kind; nor will they fail to meet with all due attention.

The work is, at last, complete. The task of composing it has been wearisome as well as long. Let scholars and students treat the whole book according to their estimation of its worth.

The Author desires most devoutly to express his gratitude to the Giver of all Good, who has supplied him with health and strength during the period of nearly ten years in which the work of Latin Lexicography has been upon his hands. In dependence on the same Divine Providence, he devotes himself henceforth to labours purely theological and pastoral, such as are more congenial to his taste, and more strictly in accordance with his duty.

J. E. R.

HARROW, *July* 14. 1838.

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A.

A. I. As an indefinite article before nouns singular ; for the most part not expressed in Latin ; as, *A dog ; canis.* II. *One, unus ; e. g. all to a man ; ad unum omnes.* III. *Some ; quidam ; e. g. a man ; homo quidam.* IV. *Each, every ; singuli, æ, a ; or it is expressed by a noun singular after in ; e. g. a day (each day) ; in diem.—A man (each man) ; in singula capita, or, in singulos homines.—Four acres a man ; quaterna in singulos jugera.—Many a man ; multi (sc. homines).* V. Before a participle, after a verb of motion ; e. g. *To go a hunting ; ire venatum.* VI. In denoting a space of time ; e. g. *Once a year ; semel in anno ; semel singulis annis.*

ABART. *ad.* A puppi ; a tergo ; puppim versus.
TO ABANDON. *v. a.* I. *To give up, resign ; renunciare ; abjicere ; omittere.—To abandon one's self to any thing ; alicui rei sese dedere.—To abandon hope ; abjicere omnem spem.* II. *To desert, forsake ; relinquere ; deserere ; derelinquere ; destituere.* III. *To abandon a wife ; repudiare.—To abandon a son ; abdicare.*

ABANDONED. *part. a. i. e.* *Wicked, corrupt ; perditus ; flagitiosus ; nequam ; pessimus.*

ABANDONMENT. *s.* Derelictio ; relictio ; desertio.
TO ABASE. *v. a.* Humilem reddere ; deprimere ; dignitatem alicujus minuere ; de gradu dejicere.—*To abase one's self ; se demittere ; se abjicere.*

ABASEMENT. *s.* I. *The act of bringing low ; dejectio ; depressio.* II. *A low state ; humilis status.*

TO ABASH. *v. a.* Afficere aliquem pudore ; injicere alicui pudorem.—*Abashed ; pudore affectus ; pudibundus ; pudefactus.*

TO ABATE. *v. a.* I. *To diminish ; minuere ; imminuere ; deminuerre.* II. *To depress ; as, to abate one's courage, animum frangere.* III. *To let down the price in selling ; deducere de summa ; detrabere ; subtrahere.*

TO ABATE. *v. n. i. e.* *To grow less ; minui ; imminui ; (of pain) remitti ; remittere ; mitigari ; leniri.*

ABBESS. *s.* Abbatisa ; sacrum virginum antistes, or antistita ; maxima virgo (Suetonius applies this term to the chief of the Vestals).

ABBEY. *s.* Abbatia, æ, f.

ABBOT. *s.* Abbas, atis, m. ; abbatix præfectus.

TO ABBREVIATE. *v. a. i.* *To shorten by contraction ; contrahere ; aliquid brevius reddere.—To contract words ; verba decurtare ; contrahere ; compendis scribendi uti ; per compendia scribere.* II. *To shorten, cut short ; decurtare ; circumcidere ; circumscribere.*

ABBREVIATURE. *s.* Circumscriptio ; contractio rei or verborum ; (of words) compendium scribendi.

TO ABDICATE. *v. a. i. e.* *To resign (an office) ; deponere munus ; renuntiare muneri ; abdicare se munere ; munus abdicare.*

ABDICATION. *s.* Abdicatio muneris, Liv.
ABERRATION. *s.* Aberratio ; error ; erratio.

TO ABET. *v. a. i.* *To encourage ; concitare ; incitare ; instigare ; excitare ; impellere.* II. *To help ; alicui succurrere ; opem, auxilium ferre ; auxiliari ; esse auxilio ; alicquem adjuvare, juvare, &c.*

ABETTOR. *s.* Concitator ; impulsor ; qui adjuvat.
ABEYANCE. *s.* Spes alicui succedendi.

TO ABHOR. *v. a.* Aversari, detestari rem ; also, abhorre aliquid, aliquid, or ab aliquo ; alienissimum animum habere ab aliquo ; invisum habere ; Cic.

ABHORRENCE. *s.* Aversatio ; detestatio ; or by a verb, as, factò aversando, &c.

ABHORRENT

ABHORRENT. *a.* I. *Struck with abhorrence ; alienus a re ; Cic.* II. *Inconsistent with, contrary to, foreign ; aversus ; contrarius ; remotus ; alienus.*

TO ABIDE. *v. n.* I. *To dwell ; habitare in loco, or locum ; colere, or incolere, locum.* II. *To remain, not to cease or fail ; durare.* III. *To continue ; manere.*

TO ABIDE. *v. a.* I. *To wait for, expect ; expectare.* II. *To bear, support, endure ; pati ; perpeti ; ferre ; perferre ; tolerare ; sustinere.* III. *To bear without aversion ; tolerare.* IV. *To abide by any thing ; permanere in re ; stare re, or in re.—To abide by one's promise ; stare promissis.*

ABILITY. *s.* I. *Power ; potentia ; potestas.* II. *Skill ; peritia ; scientia.* III. *Riches ; divitiæ ; facultates.* IV. *Strength ; vires, pl.* V. *Capacity, qualification ; facultas.* VI. *Pl. Abilities, i. e. faculties or powers of the mind ; vires, or dotes, animi.*

ABJECT. *a.* I. *Worthless, mean ; vilis ; humilis ; abjectus ; Cic. ; contemptu dignus ; contemnendus.* II. *Without hope ; demissus ; fractus.*

ABJECTLY. *ad.* Abjete ; humiliter ; demisse.

ABJECTNESS or **ABJECTION.** *s.* I. *e. Meanness, baseness ; humilitas animi ; animus abjectus, Quint.*

ABJURATION. *s.* Ejuratio ; abnegatio jurata.

TO ABJURE. *v. a.* I. *To swear not to do something ; ejurare rem ; or, jurejurando interposito abnegare rem ; or, jurare se aliquid non esse facturum.* II. *To retract or deny upon oath ; interposito jurejurando renuntiare rei ; abjurare ; ejurare ; jurejurando negare.*

ABLATIVE CASE. (in grammar) Ablativus casus ; sextus casus, ùs.

ABLE. *a.* I. *Of great power ; potens ; præpollens.* II. *Of power sufficient ; idoneus ; habilis ; aptus ad rem ; potens ; valens.*

TO BE ABLE. *v. n.* Posse ; valere ; pollere ; quire.

ABLE-BODIED. *s.* Robustus ; firmus ; fortis.

ABLUTION. *s.* Lavatio ; lotura ; Plin. ablutio ; lotio ; Vitr.

ABNEGATION. *s.* Abnegatio ; abjuratio ; renuntiatio ; Cic.

ABODE. *s.* I. *Place of residence ; sedes ; habitatio ; domicilium ; Cic.* II. *Stay, continuance in a place ; commoratio.*

TO ABOLISH. *v. a. i.* *To annul ; abrogare ; antiquare ; extinguere ; abolere ; tollere ; Cic.—To abolish a law ; legem delere, abrogare, tollere, reficere, rescindere, antiquare, obliterare, Cic.—To abolish a custom ; morem solvere, Ter. ; consuetudinem adimere, Tac.—To abolish games ; ludos perimere ac tollere, Cic.—To abolish taxes ; abrogare vectigalia, Cæs.*

II. *To destroy ; delere ; abolere ; extinguere ; extirpare ; tollere.—To be abolished ; aboleri ; extingui, &c. ; obsolescere, Cic. ; exolescere, Col. ; interire, Ov.*

ABOLITION. *s.* Abrogatio ; extinctio, Cic. ; abolitio, Quint.—*Of a law ; legis interitus, ùs ; abrogatio ; abolitio ; Cic.*

ABOMINABLE. *a.* Aversandus ; abominandus ; detestandus ; horrendus ; horribilis ; atrox.

ABOMINABLY. *ad.* Abominandum in modum, Cic. ; atrociter ; fedè.

TO ABOMINATE. *v. a.* Aversari ; detestari rem ; horre ; abominari ; also, abhorre, Cic.

ABOMINATION. *s.* I. *Hatred, detestation ; aversatio ; detestatio ; execratio ; Cic.* II. *The object of hatred ; res abominanda, horrenda, &c. (Tertullian says, abominatio.)*

ABORTION. *s.* I. *The act of bringing forth untimely; abortio.* II. *The produce of an untimely birth; abortus, ūs, Cic.* (Hieronimus says, abortium.)

ABORTIVE. *a.* I. *Brought forth before due time; abortivus.* II. *That fails; qui non procedit; exitum felicem non habens.—To be abortive; in vanum cadere; frustra esse.*

To ABOUND. *v. n.* I. (followed by *with* or *in*) *To have in great plenty; habere rem abundanter; abundare, affluere, circumfluere, re.—Abounding in any thing; re abundans, or affluens; re, or rei, plenus.* II. *To be in great plenty; superesse; abundare.—All things abound with you; omnia apud te abundant; tibi satis superque suppetunt.*

ABOUT. *prep.* I. *Round, encircling; circa; circum.* II. *Near to; (of place) circa; circum: (of time) circiter; sub; versus.—About noon; circiter meridiem.* (Of number, &c.) *ad; e. g. ad decem millia, about ten thousand.* III. *Concerning, relating to; de; super.*

IV. *On account of; propter; ob; causā, gratiā, with a genitive; frequently an ablative, with verbs denoting an emotion of the mind; as, gaudere aliqua re.*

V. *Engaged in, employed upon; in, with ablat.; e. g. in hoc negotio, about this business.—To be about any thing; in aliqua re occupari, versari; tractare aliquid; moliri.* VI. *Appendant to the person; cum; e. g. cum me, about me.*

ABOUT. *ad.* I. *Circularly; in circuit; circa; circum; circumcirca.* II. *Nearly; propemodum; ferme; fere; plus minus.* III. *Here and there, every way; ubique; circumquaque.* IV. *With 'to' before a verb; as, about to fly; usually expressed by the future in rus; About to write; scripturus.* V. *The longest way; e. g. this way is round about; hic via est circuitus; hic sunt ambages; via ducit per ambages.* VI. *To bring about, i. e. to bring to the point or state desired; conficere; efflicere; perficere; ad exitum adducere or perducere.*

VII. *To come about, or be brought about; effici; confici; perfici.* VIII. *To go about a thing, i. e. to prepare to do it; aggredi rem; rem tractare.* N. B. *To be about, i. e. in course of being done, &c.; agi; tractari.*

ABOVE. *prep.* I. *Higher in place; super; supra.* II. *More in quantity or number; plus, amplius; magis quam.* III. *Higher in rank, power, or excellence; præstantior; superior.* IV. *Superior to, unattainable by; ultra; supra; super vires alijcus.* V. *Beyond; more than; super; supra; præter; extra.—He is above twenty years old; natus est major viginti annos (annis); natus est amplius (plus) viginti annorum; major est viginti annorum.—Above three fingers broad; latior tribus digitis.—Above all; potissimum; ante omnia.—Over and above; ad; extra; supra.*

ABOVE. *ad. i. e. Over-head; supra.—Over and above; insuper; ad extra; super hæc.—From above; desuper; superne.*

To BE ABOVE. *v. n.* I. *To be higher; exstare.* II. *To excel; præstare; superare; superior evadere.*

ABOVE-GROUND. *a. i. e. Not in the grave; in vivis.*

ABOVE-MENTIONED. *a.* *Supra dictus, or memoratus.*

ABREAST. *ad.* *Æquatis frontibus.—To march or go abreast; una ire æquatis frontibus, Virg.*

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* I. *To shorten by contraction; contrahere; decurtare.* II. *To shorten, cut short; decurtare; circumcidere; circumscribere.* III. *To deprive of; privare aliquid rem; spoliare aliquid rem.*

ABRIDGMENT. *s.* I. *A larger work contracted into a smaller compass; compendium; epitome; summa.* II. *A diminution in general; circumscriptio; contractio.*

ABROAD. *ad.* I. *Without confinement, at large; libere; solute.* II. *Out of the house; foris; in publico.—To come abroad; ex ædibus egredi; domo prodire; e foribus or tectis excedere.* III. *In another country; peregre.* IV. *In all directions; in this way and that; late; passim; undique, usquequaque.*

To ABROGATE. *v. a.* *Abolere; tollere; rescindere; antiquare; abrogare; alio, irritum reddere.*

ABROGATION. *s.* *Abolitio; abrogatio.*

ABRUPT. *a.* I. *Broken, craggy; præruptus; abruptus.* II. *Sudden; repentinus; subitus.* III. *Unconnected; interruptus.*

ABRUPTLY. *ad. i. e. Hastily; subito, repente.*

ABCESS. *s.* *Abcessus, ūs, Cels.* *abcessio; vomica; Cic.—To open an abcess; vomicam aperire, Cic.; perforare, Curt.—An abcess forms; aliquid abscedit, Cels.—An abcess breaks; abcessus erumpit, Cels.*

To ABSCOND. *v. n. i. e. To hide one's self; se abscondere, occultare, occultare, celare; or, abscondi, &c.*

ABSENCE. *s.* I. *Opposed to presence; absentia, Cic.—A thing was done in my absence; me absente factum est.—I could not in my absence; absens non poteram.* II. *Heedlessness; incuria; negligentia.*

ABSENT. *a.* I. *Not present; absens.* II. *Inattentive; negligens; mente non adtenta; alta meditatione defixus; velut a corpore sejunctus; Cic.—He is*

absent; alias res agit; ejus vagatur, or alio peregrinatur, animus, Cic.

To BE ABSENT. *v. n.* *Abesse; non Interesse rei.—To absent one's self; non comparere.*

ABSOLUTE. *a.* I. *Complete; perfectus; consummatus; perfectus, or absolutus, omnibus numeris.* II. *Unconditional; absolutus, Cic.; simplex; carens adjunctione, or conditione.* III. *Not relative; absolutus; simplex et absolutus.* IV. *Sovereign, independent; summus, Cic.—An absolute prince; summus imperii arbiter, Ov.; penes quem est summa rerum potestas.—To be absolute master; dominatu omnia tenere; imperio potiri; Cæs.*

ABSOLUTION. *s.* *Abolutio; culpæ liberatio; Cic.*

To ABSOLVE. *v. a.* I. *To acquit of a crime; aliquem crimine, or de crimine, absolvere; a scelere liberare; Cic.—Absolved; absolutus; scelere liberatus; crimine solutus; criminis, crimine, absolutus; Cic.* II. *To free from an engagement or promise; solvere; liberare.* III. *To pronounce a sin remitted (in the ecclesiastical sense); liberum pronuntiare; fatentibus peccata remittere.*

To ABSORB. *v. a.* *Absorbere, Cic.; fig., absorbere; exsorbere; absorbere; Cic.—To be absorbed in any business or matter; in re totum esse, or versari, Cic.—The interest absorbs the capital; usuræ sortem mergunt, Liv.*

To ABSTAIN. *v. n.* *Se abstinere; temperare sibi ab, or in, re; abstinere re, or a re; Cic.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *a.* *Sobrius; abstinent; temperans; continens; abstemius, Varr.; vini abstemius, Plin.*

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *s.* *Abstinentia, Quint., Tac.; temperantia; continentia.*

ABSTINENCE. *s.* I. *Forbearance; abstinentia; continentia; temperantia (re).* II. *Fasting; abstinentia cibi; jejunium.*

ABSTINENT. *a.* *Abstinent; continens; temperatus; sobrius; homo non multi cibi, Cic.*

To ABSTRACT. *v. a.* I. *To take one thing from another; abstrahere; eruere; elicere.* II. *To separate ideas; mentem a singulis ad universa revocare, or evocare; abstrahere; separare; sejungere.* III. *To reduce to an epitome; contrahere; decurtare; compendium facere.*

ABSTRACT. *a.* *Abstractus, præcisus, sejunctus; as, An abstract idea; notio abstracta. It seems necessary to retain the word for the sake of perspicuity.*

ABSTRACT. *s. i. e. An epitome; compendium.*

ABSTRACTEDLY, ABSTRACTLY. *ad.* *Abstracte; separatim (of doubtful use).*

ABSTRACTION. *s.* *Actio animi partem a toto abstractis; sejunctio, Cic.*

ABTRUSE. I. *Hidden; tectus; contactus; obtectus; opertus; celatus.* II. *Remote from apprehension; obscurus; a communi hominum captu remotior; haud intelligibilis; difficilis intellectu; abstrusus; reconditus; abditus; Cic.—The abstruse sciences; interiores et reconditæ literæ, Cic.*

ABTUSD. *a.* *Absurdus; insulsus; ineptus; a communi sensu abhorrens; Cic.*

ABTUSDITY. *s.* I. *The quality of being absurd; insulstas, Cic. (Absurditas is used by Claud. Mamert.)* II. *That which is absurd; ineptia, arum, pl.; res absurda; res inepta; absurde, inepte, or insulse dictum; Cic.*

ABTUSDLY. *ad.* *Absurde; inepte; insulse; Cic.*

ABUNDANCE. *s.* I. *Plenty; copia; abundantia; Cic.* II. *More than enough; redundantia, Cic.—Affatim vini; Abundance of wine, &c.—To have in abundance; habere abunde rem.*

ABUNDANT. *a.* I. *Plentiful; copiosus; uber; abundans; affluens; circumfluens; Cic.* II. *Exuberant; redundans.*

ABUNDANTLY. *ad.* I. *In plenty; abundanter; abunde; adfatim; copiose.* II. *More than sufficiently; ex abundantia, Quint.; nimis; satis superque.*

To ABUSE. *v. a.* I. *To make an ill use of; abuti.* II. *To deceive; aliquem fallere, decipere, circumvenire, inducere.* III. *(Carnally); vitare; stuprare.*

IV. *To revile; invehi in aliquem; increpare aliquem; objurgare, &c.*

ABUSE. *s.* I. *Ill use of any thing; abusus, ūs.*

II. *A corrupt practice; a bad custom; mos pravus.*

III. *Rude reproach; convicius; maledictum; probrum.*

ABUSIVE. *a. i. e. Rudely reproachful; maledicus; contumeliosus.*

ABYSS. *s.* *Barathrum; vorago; gurgis.*

ACADEMY. *s.* I. *A learned assembly or society; acroasis, Cic.* II. *An university; universitas literarum; academia.* III. *A private school; schola; ludus.*

To ACCEDE. *v. n.* I. *To be added to; accedere.*

II. *To assent; consentire in rem; adnuere rei; probare rem.*

To ACCELERATE. *v. a.* *Maturare; accelerare; festinare rem.*

ACCENT. *s.* I. *The manner of speaking or pronouncing; vox; vocis, or pronuntiandi, sonus, Cic.; vocis*

flexus, Quint. II. *The sound of a syllable*; accentus; sonus, Cic. Or. 17. III. *The mark of a syllable*; apex; accentus, ds; Quint.

To ACCENT. *v. a.* I. *To pronounce with an accent*; suis quasque literas sonis enuntiare, Quint.; vocalium sonum spiritu inflexo variare, Plin.; cum accentu efferre vocabulum. II. *To mark with an accent*; notare apice or accentu; suum vocabulum accentum ascribere, or apponere, Quint.—*To mark with an acute accent*; acuere (syllabam), Quint.

To ACCENTUATE. *v. a.* Notare apice or accentu. See To ACCENT.

To ACCEPT. *v. a.* I. *To take with pleasure*; accipere; gratum et acceptum habere. II. *To accept persons*, i. e. *to act with personal regard*; rationem habere hominum; respicere homines.

ACCEPTABLE. *a. i. e.* Grateful, pleasing; gratus; jucundus; suavis; acceptus.

ACCEPTABLENESS. *s.* Must be expressed by a periphrase; as, conditio, cum tam digna esset quæ adciperetur, movit eum, *The acceptableness of, &c.*

ACCEPTATION. *s. i.* Reception; adeptio; II. *Meaning (of a word)*; sensus; sententia; vis.

ACCESS. *s. i.* *The way by which any thing may be approached*; aditus; accessus. II. *Means or liberty of approach*; aditus.—*To have access to any one*; habere aditum ad aliquem; habere facultatem, or copiam, ad eundem; posse accedere ad aliquem; aditus patet ad aliquem; copia alicujus est; ad aliquem licet accedere, adire.

III. *Increase, addition*; incrementum; auctus; also, augmentum; accessio, Cic. IV. *The return or fit of a distemper*; offensio; impetus; accessus, Plin.

ACCESSORY or -ORY. *a.* Socius culpæ; reus culpæ ejusdem; sceleris, or facinoris, participes.

ACCESSIBLE. *a. i.* (Of a place); patens; qui adiri potest; quem adire licet. (Tertullian says, accessibilibus.)—*To be accessible*; patere; adiri posse.—*To make accessible*; patefacere; aperire. II. (Of a person); qui adiri potest.

ACCESSION. *s. i.* *Increase by something added*; additamentum, accessio. II. *The act of coming to, or joining one's self to*; accessus. III. *The act of arriving at*; e. g. *accession to a throne*; adeptio regni.

ACCESSORY. *a. i. e.* Additional; additus; adjunctus, ACCIDENCE. *s. i. e.* Rudiments of grammar; grammatices elementa.

ACCIDENT. *s. i.* *A non-essential quality*; quod non pertinet ad naturam rei. (Apuleius and Tertullian say, accidens.) II. *A casualty, chance*; casus fortuitus; accidens.

ACCIDENTAL. *a. i.* *Non-essential*; non pertinens ad naturam rei; non conjunctus cum natura rei. II. *Casual, fortuitous*; fortuitus; adventitius.

ACCLAMATION or ACCLAIM. *s.* Acclamatio. (Inclamatio, Tertull.)

ACCLIVITY. *s.* Acclivitas.

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* I. *To supply with conveniences of any sort*; instruere aliquem aliqua re; suppeditare; sufficere. II. *To adapt, adjust*; aptare; accommodare; facere ut alicui alicui conveniat. III. *To settle (a difference)*; componere; dirimere.

ACCOMMODATION. *s. i.* *Provision of conveniences*; suppeditatio; instructio; comparatio; paratus. II. (in the plural) *Conveniences*; commoditates. III. *Adaptation*; apta ratio, or natura rei; convenientia.

IV. *Composition of a difference*; reconciliatio; pacis redintegratio.

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* I. *As a companion*; comitari; prosequi; se comitem dare. II. *In music*; sociare cantum vocis, or fidium, cum voce vel instrumento alicujus.

ACCOMPLICE. *s.* Socius culpæ; reus culpæ ejusdem; sceleris, or facinoris, participes.

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* I. *To complete*; perficere; absolvere; consummare; conficere; peragere. II. *To fulfil (a prophecy)*; satisficere; exitum rei dare; hence, *To be fulfilled*; exitum habere, evenire. We may say also, exitus vaticinio respondit. III. *To adorn or furnish*; ornare; exornare; colere; excolere.—*Accomplished*; cultus.

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *s. i.* *Completion*; consummatio; absolutio; confectio; perfectio; peractio. II. *Of a prophecy*; exitus. (Augustine says, completio.) III. *Embellishment*; ornatus; cultus.

To ACCORD. *v. n. i. e.* *To agree*; congruere; convenire; consentire alicui rei, or homini, or cum homine. (In opinion); consentire.

ACCORD. *s. i.* *An agreement, compact*; pactum; conventum. II. *Concurrence, union of mind*; consensus; consensio; concordia. III. (in music) *Concentus*; concentio. IV. *Own accord, voluntary motion*.—*Of one's own accord*; sponte; ultro; voluntate mea, tua, &c.

ACCORDING. *part. i.* *Agreeably to*; secundum; ex; pro; and sometimes de; e. g. *de sententia mea*; *According to my opinion*.—*Or we may render, According to my opinion*; ut judico; ut puto; quantum judico. II. *In*

proportion; pro. III. *According as*; prout; perinde; ut; pro eo ac, or atque; utcumque.

ACCORDINGLY. *ad.* Ideo; sic; pariter; congruentia.

To ACCOST. *v. a.* Appellare; alloqui; affari; com-pellare.

ACCOUNT. *s. i.* *A computation*; ratio; calculus.—*A little account*; ratiuncula.—*To make up an account*; rationem cum aliquo computare, putare, habere; rationes subducere cum aliquo.—*To bring in an account*; rationem reddere, referre.—*To clear or balance an account*; rationes absolvere.—*To examine an account*; rationes (dis-pungere) recensere.—*To draw out an account*; rationes conficere.—*The account is correct*; ratio constat.—*On account, i. e. on credit*; non numerata (i. e. non presente) pecunia.—*On my account*; meo nomine.—*Put it to my account*; prop., transfer in meas rationes; fig., tribue mihi; ascribe mihi.—*It is put to your account*; imputatur tibi.—*To come into an account*; computari; rationibus inferri. II. *Value or estimation*; dignity; rank; pretium; æstimatio.—*To make great account of*; magni aestimare, facere, pendere, ducere.—*To make no account of*; flocci, nauci, nihili, non magni pendere.—*Of great account*; carus; magni pretii.—*Of no account*; vilis; nullius pretii; nihili.—*To be of some or no account*; aliquo, vel nullo, esse numero, pretio. III. *Regard, consideration, sake*; on account of; propter; ob; causa or gratia with a genitive; frequently rendered by an ablative with verbs denoting an emotion of the mind, as, gaudere aliqua re.—*On that account*; ea de causa; hac ratione. IV. *A narrative, relation*; narratio; commemoratio; expositio.—*To give an account of any thing*; rem ordine exponere; narrare; referre.

V. *Explanation*; ratio.—*To give an account of one's actions*; rationem reddere.—*To demand an account*; poscere rationem.

To ACCOUNT. *v. a.* I. *To esteem, deem, judge, consider*; habere; aestimare; facere; habere aliquem (pro docto, or doctum); aliquid mihi videtur esse (doctus). II. *To reckon, compute*; ratiocinari, numeros tractare; computare. III. *To give an account, assign the causes*; reddere rationem rei, or de re. IV. *To make up the reckoning*; to answer for a practice; luere or persolvere aliquo; or luere, persolvere; dare penam alicujus rei.

V. *To hold in esteem*; magni aestimare, facere, &c. ACCOUNTABLE. *a. e. g.* *You are accountable for*; tu debes rem præstare, or defendere; tibi est res præstanda, defendenda.

ACCOUNTANT. *s.* Rationarius; ratiocinator.

ACCOUNT-BOOK. *s.* Rationarium; codex accepti et expensi; tabella.

To ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* Armare; instruere armis, &c.

ACCOUTREMENT. *s.* Armatus; ornatus; pl., arma.

To ACCRUE. *v. n. i.* *To be added*; accedere; pervenire. II. *To arise as profit*; ex aliqua re oriri; nasci; existere.

To ACCUMULATE. *v. a.* Cumulare; accumulare; co-acervare.

To ACCUMULATE. *v. n.* Cumulari; accumulari; crescere; augeri.

ACCUMULATION. *s. i.* *The act of accumulating*; accumulatio; coacervatio. II. *That which is accumulated*; acervus; cumulus.

ACCURACY. *s.* Diligentia, cura; accuratio.—*With accuracy*; accurate; diligenter; magna cum cura, or diligentia.

ACCURATE. *a. i.* *Exact, opposed to negligence or ignorance*; diligens; accuratus. II. *Exact, without defect or failure*; exactus; accuratus.

ACCURATELY. *ad.* Accurate; ad amissum; exquisite.

ACCURSED. *part. a. i.* *Doomed to misery*; execratus; devotus. II. *Hateful, detestable*; detestandus; aversandus; abominandus.

ACCUSATION. *s. i.* *The act of accusing*; accusatio; criminatio; delatio nominis; actio.—*A false accusation*; calumnia. II. *The charge brought against any one*; crimen.

ACCUSATIVE. *a.* (in grammar) Casus quartus.

To ACCUSE. *v. a. i.* *To charge with a crime*; accusare; incusare; insinulare aliquem rei; criminari aliquem de re, or aliquem fecisse, &c.; dare alicui aliquem criminum.—*To try an action in a court of justice*; nomen alicujus deferre (e. g. de furto); accusare aliquem (e. g. furti); in jus aliquem vocare; diem alicui dicere; actionem intendere; reum agere. II. *To blame, find fault with*; vituperare; reprehendere; culpare; accusare; alicui alicui vitio vertere.

ACCUSER. *s.* Accusator; actor.—*A false accuser*; calumniator.

To ACCUSTOM. *v. a.* Assuefacere aliquem ad aliquid, alicui rei, aliqua re; or with an infinitive. Consuefacere, with an infinitive only.—*To be accustomed*; solere; assuescere; consuescere.

ACUSTOMARY. *a.* Usitatus; usurpatus; solitus.

ACE. *s.* On cards or dice; unitas; monas.—*Within an ace*; propemodum; parum abest, quin, &c.

ACERBITY. *s. i.* *A rough sour taste*; acerbitas; aus-

teritas. II. *Harshness of temper; acerbitas; austeritas; severitas.*

ACHE. s. Dolor. — *Headache, toothache, &c.; capitis dolor, dentium, &c.* — *The bellyache; tormina, pl.*
 To ACHIEVE. v. a. I. *To perform, finish; peragere; conficere; patrare.* II. *To get, obtain; assequi; potiri; obtinere.*

ACHIEVEMENT. s. I. *A noble exploit; facinus egregium, præclarum, &c.; plur. res gesta.* II. (in heraldry) *Insigne.*

ACID. adj. Acidus. — *Somewhat acid; acidulus, or subacidus.*

ACID. s. Res acida; acidum. — *To acidulate; acidum reddere.*

ACIDITY. s. Aciditas; acor; acrimonia.

To ACKNOWLEDGE. v. a. I. *To own any thing or person in a particular character; agnoscere; cognoscere.*

II. *To confess, as a fault; fateri; confiteri; in se suscipere.* III. *To own, as a benefit; profiteri; se memorem prestare.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. s. I. *Admission of any character in another; agnitio.* II. *Of a fault; confessio.*

III. *Of a benefit; i. e. a grateful return; grati animi significatio.* N. B. This word may generally be rendered by the verb.

ACORN. s. Glans. — *A little acorn; glandula.* — *That bears acorns; glandifera.*

To ACQUAIN. v. a. Certiorem facere aliquid; significare; nuntiare alicui.

ACQUAINTANCE, s. I. *Knowledge; notitia; cognitio; scientia rei.* II. *Familiar knowledge, short of friendship; familiaritas; usus.* — *To form an acquaintance; alicujus familiaritatem sibi comparare.* — *I have no acquaintance, no close acquaintance, with; nulla magna familiaritas mihi est, or intercedit, cum aliquo; or, non multum utor aliquo.* III. *The person with whom one is acquainted; notus; familiaris.* — *To have a great or extensive acquaintance; multos habere familiares.*

To ACQUIESCE. v. n. acquiescere in re, or re; requiescere in re.

ACQUIESCENCE. s. I. *Rest, content; assensus.* II. *Submission; obtemperatio.*

To ACQUIRE. v. a. I. *To get; acquirere; comparare; assequi; consequi.* II. *To learn; discere.*

ACQUISITION. s. I. *The act of acquiring; comparatio, Cic.; paratio, Sall. (Acquisitio, Tertull.)* When labour or difficulty is implied, the verbs consequor, assequor, parlo, are employed. II. *The thing gained; quæsitum; res quæsitæ; quæstus; fructus.*

To ACQUIT. v. a. I. *To absolve from guilt; absolvere; liberare.* — (Publicly); insontem declarare. II. *To clear from an obligation; liberare; solvere.* III. *To acquit one's self, i. e. to discharge one's duty; officio fungi.*

ACQUITAL. s. Liberatio.

ACQUITANCE. s. i. e. *A receipt, discharge, writing testifying the payment of a debt; apocha; testimonium literarum de soluta pecunia.* — *To give an acquittance; dare, &c.*

ACRID, ACRIMONIOUS. a. Acer; acidus.

ACRIMONY. s. I. *Sharpness; acrimonia; acerbitas; acor.* II. *Sharpness of temper; acerbitas; austeritas; severitas.*

ACROSS. ad. i. e. *Athwart; transverse; oblique; ex, or de, transverso.*

ACROSTIC. s. Acrostichis (Græce), Cic.

To ACT. v. n. I. *To be in action; agere; facere.*

II. *To perform the proper functions; officio fungi; fungi munere, &c.* III. *To conduct one's self; se gerere.*

To ACT. v. a. I. *As a stage-player; agere; personam alicujus ferre.* — *To act a play; fabulam (comœdianam, tragediam) dare, edere.* Hence, *To act one's part; officio suo fungi.* II. *To counterfeit, feign by action; imitari; also, simulare.* III. *To produce effects in a passive subject; vim suam exserere; efficacem esse.*

Act. s. I. *A deed, exploit; factum; facinus; opus.* — *In the very act; in re presenti.* II. *A step taken; a measure executed; consilium; actio.* III. *A state of reality; res.* IV. (Of a play); actus. V. *A decree of a court of justice or legislator; decretum; senatus consultum; plebis-scitum; edictum; præscriptum.* VI. *Plur. Records of things judicially done; acta forensia; litteræ quæ causas continent.*

ACTION. s. I. *The quality or state of acting; actio.* II. *An act, a deed; factum; facinus; opus.*

III. *Agency, operation; actio; effectio.* IV. *Gesticulation; gestus.* — *To use action; gestus facere; gestibus uti; gesticulari.* V. (in law) *Lis; controversia; dica; causa; actio.* — *A civil action; causa privata.* — *A criminal action; causa publica.* — *To bring an action against any one; litem intendere alicui; litem inferre in aliquem; agere in aliquem; dicam scribere.* — *To have an action against; litem habere; certare cum aliquo in judicio.* — *An action is pending; litem pendet; litem sub judice.* — *To lose an action; causam perdere; cadere*

causa; also, cadere formula. — *To gain or recover an action; vincere causa, or causam, or judicio.* — *To conduct an action as an advocate; causam agere.* VI. *A fight, battle; proelium; pugna.* VII. *The series of events represented in a fable; actio.*

ACTIONABLE. a. Actioni forensi, or judicio, obnoxius.

ACTIVE. a. I. *That has the power or quality of acting; efficax; actuosus.* II. (Not passive); activus.

III. *Busy, engaged in action; gnavus; strenuus; operosus; sedulus; laboriosus; industrius.* IV. *Nimble, agile; alacer; agilis; impiger; vegetus.* V. (in grammar) *An active verb; verbum activum, Charis; in Diomed.*

ACTIVITY. s. Strenuitas, Varr., Ov.; gnavitas.

ACTOR. s. I. *He that acts; actor; qui agit.* II. *A stage-player; actor; histrio; scenicus.* — *A company of actors; grex scenicorum.*

ACTRESS. s. i. e. *A female stage-player; scenica, Cod. Just.; actrix seems not to occur in this sense.*

ACTUAL. a. Verus; in re constans. — *A thing is actual, re consistit in veritate; nititur veritate; res est vera.*

ACTUALLY. ad. Reipsa; reuera; re.

ACTUARY. s. Scriba præfecturæ; or we may retain actuarius; or say, actuarus sic dicitur.

ACUMEN. s. i. e. *Quickness of intellect; acumen; sagacitas; ingenium.*

ACUTE. a. I. *Sharp, not blunt; acutus.* II. *Ingenious; acutus; sagax; ingeniosus; subtilis.* III. *Acute disease; morbus gravis.* — *An acute accent; accentus acutus; or, acumen, Diomed.*

ACUTENESS. s. I. *Sharpness; acies.* II. *Force of intellect; acumen; sagacitas; ingenium.* III. *Violence of a malady; gravitas morbi.*

ADAGE. s. Proverbum; adagium. N. B. *According to the old adage; ut est in proverbio; secundum proverbium.*

ADAGIO. s. Cantus lentus, or, placidus; or, more clearly, cantus qui adagio vocatur.

ADAGIO. ad. Lente; placide; or, adagio, ut dicitur.

ADAMANT. s. I. *Stone of impenetrable hardness; adamas, used by the poets.* — In such phrases as, 'hard as adamant,' the Romans often used silex, ferrum. II. *A diamond; adamas.* III. *A loadstone; magnes.*

ADAMANTINE. a. I. *Made of adamant; adamantinus.*

II. *Hard as adamant; adamantinus; ferreus.*

To ADAPT. v. a. Aptare; accommodare; facere ut alicui alicui conveniat. — *To be adapted; convenire; congruere; quadrare.*

ADAPTED. part. Accommodatus ad rem, or alicui rei; consentaneus; idoneus; aptus; conveniens; dignus.

To ADD. v. a. i. e. *To join to; addere; adicere; apponere; adungere; subjicere.* — *To be added; addi, &c; accedere.* — *To add over and above; superaddere; superperficere.* — *To add in speaking, addere.* — *To add up an account; computare; numerare; ratiocinari.*

ADDER. s. Vipera. — *Of or like an adder; viperous; viperinus.*

To ADICT (one's self to any thing). v. a. Se dare, tradere, dedere, adicere.

ADDITION. s. I. *The act of adding; additio; additio; additio.* II. *The thing added; additamentum; accessio.*

ADDLE. a. Inanis; vacuus. — *An addle egg; ovum hypenemium; ovum zephyrium.* — *Addle headed; fatuus; stultus.*

To ADDRESS. v. a. I. *To prepare one's self to enter upon an action; se parare; se preparare ad aliquid.*

II. *To apply to another by words; compellare; alloqui; appellare; affari.* — *To address a letter to any one; inscribere alicui literas, or epistolam.* — *To address one's self to any one; se applicare ad aliquid.*

ADDRESS. s. I. *Verbal application to another; compellatio; appellatio; allocutio.* II. *Courtship.* — *To pay one's addresses to; petere.* III. *Manner of addressing any one.* — *A man of pleasing address; urbanus.*

IV. *Skill; dexterity; ars; peritia.* V. *Manner of directing a letter; titulus; inscriptio.*

ADEPT. s. Peritus; gnavus; sciens.

ADEQUATE. a. Aptus; consentaneus.

To ADHERE. v. n. I. *To stick to; adhærere; adhærerescere.* II. *To adhere to any one, i. e. to belong to his party; favere alicui; deditum esse alicui; sequi.*

ADHERENT. a. Sectaror; assecla; fautor.

AHESION. s. Adhæsio.

ADHESIVE. a. Tenax.

ADIEU. s. Vale; salve et vale. — *To bid adieu to any one; vale dicere alicui.* — *To bid adieu to any thing, i. e. to leave off; renuntiare.*

ADJACENT. a. Adjacens; finitimus; vicinus.

To ADJOIN. v. a. Adungere; addere; adicere; annectere.

To ADJOIN. v. n. Adjacere; finitimum, or, vicinum esse.

To ADJOIN. v. n. Differre; proferre; prolatate; extrahere. — *To adjourn (an assembly); in alium diem rejicere (of a court of law); comperendinare.*

ADJOURNMENT. s. dilatio; prolatio; (of a court of law) comperendinatus.

TO ADJUDGE. *v. a.* I. *To give the thing controverted to one of the parties*; adjudicare; addecire; decernere. These verbs take the accusative; decerno takes also ut; so that when 'that' is used in English after adjudge, the verb must be rendered by decerno. II. *To condemn to a punishment*; damnare; condemnare; with a genitive, ablat., ad, or in. of the punishment adjudged; e. g. damnare capitibus, capite, ad carcerem, in carcerem.

ADJUNCT. *a.* Coniunctus; junctus; consociatus.
ADJUNCT. *s.* Adjunctio. In metaphysics attributum is used; proprietas also would suit.

ADJUNCTION. I. *The act of adjoining*; conjunctio; consociatio. II. *The thing joined*; additamentum; accessio.

ADJURATION. I. *The act of proffering an oath*; most conveniently rendered by the verb, adigere aliquem ad jururandum, or jurejurando. II. *The form of oath proffered*; lex jurisjurandi.

TO ADJURE. *v. a.* I. *To put upon oath*; adigere aliquem ad jururandum, or jurejurando. II. *To charge earnestly or solemnly*; cogere aliquem; inpe-trare, aliquid (in God's name) invocatioe Dei. (Lactantius says, adjurare.)

TO ADJUST. *v. a.* I. *To put in order*; componere; ordinare; constituere.—*To adjust the hair*; concinnare. II. *To make accurate*; expedire; explicare. III. *To make conformable*; aptare; accommodare aliquod ad aliquid.

ADJUSTMENT. *s.* I. *The act of putting in order*; constitutio; institutio; accommodatio rei ad, &c. II. *The state of being put in order*; ordo.

ADJUTANT. *s.* I. *A helper*; adjutor; auxiliator.

II. *In the army*; prefecti vicarius.
ADMINISTRATION. *s.* Assignatio; attributio; præbitio: or by the verbs.

TO ADMINISTER. *v. a.* I. *To give, afford, supply*; dare; præbere; suppeditare; tribuere; impertire.—(Justice); jus reddere.—(The Holy Sacrament); in manus dare.—(Physic); adhibere. II. *To act as minister or agent in an employment or office*; fungi; administrare; gerere. III. *To contribute*; conferre ad rem; juvare, adjuvare, rem. IV. *To act as administrator*; administrare.

ADMINISTRATION. *s.* I. *The act of administering, or conducting an employment*; best rendered by the verbs, in ADMINISTRARE, II. or functio. II. *The active or executive part of government*; rectio, regimen; gubernatio; also, imperium, e. g. reipublicæ; or by the verbs.

III. *Those to whom the care of public affairs is committed*; qui rempublicam gubernant; imperatores, &c., as the case may be. IV. *Distribution, dispensation*; datio; tributio. V. (in law) Administratio; procuratio.

ADMINISTRATOR. *s.* (in law) Administrator; procurator.

ADMIRABLE. *a.* Mirus; mirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis; admirandum.

ADMIRABLY. *a.* Mirandum (mirabilem, admirabilem, admirandum) in modum; mire; mirabiliter; admirabiliter.

ADMIRAL. *s.* I. *The chief commander of a fleet*; dux classis; præfectus classis.—*Lord High Admiral*; summus dux classis; præfectus classis summus.—*Vice Admiral*; legatus præfecti classis.—*Rear Admiral*; qui extremæ classis præest.—*Admiral of the red, white, blue*; classis rubro, albo, cæruleo vexillo insignitæ præfectus. II. *The admiral's ship*; vexillum prætoriae.

N. B. *The admiral's flag*; vexillum navis prætoriae.

ADMIRALSHIP. *s.* Dignitas summi ducis classis.
ADMIRALTY. *s. i. e.* *The officers appointed to administer naval affairs*; collegium quod præest rei navali; curatores rei navalis.

ADMIRATION. *s.* Admiratio; miratio.—*To excite admiration*; admirationem movere, or facere, efficere, gignere, habere; also, esse admirationi.

TO ADMIRE. *v. n.* I. *To regard with wonder*; admirari; mirari; affici admiratione.—*To be admired*; admirationi esse; admiratione affici. II. *To regard with love*; amorem habere erga aliquem; habere aliquem in amore; amare.

ADMIRER. *s.* I. *The person who wonders, or regards with admiration*; admirator; mirator; also admirans, mirans rem. II. *A lover*; amator; amans; studiosus.

ADMISSIBLE. *a.* Dignus qui accipiatur.

ADMISSION. *s.* I. *The act of admitting*; admissio; receptio. II. *Admittance*; aditus; accessus.—*To grant admission or admittance*; dare, facere facultatem, or copiam, audeudi.—*I have obtained admission*; nactus, adeptus sum, aditum; or aditus mihi datus est.

III. *The allowance of an argument*; concessio.
TO ADMIT. *v. a.* I. *To suffer to enter*; admittere. II. *To allow an argument or position*; concedere. III. *To allow, or grant in general*; concedere; permittere; pati; sinere.—*Admit it to be so*; sit sane; esto; fac; demus, ita esse.—*To admit one into one's acquaintance*; in numerum amicorum recipere.

ADMITTANCE. *s.* I. *The act of admitting*; admissio.

II. *The power or right of entering*; aditus; accessus.

III. *The allowance of an argument*; concessio.
TO ADMIX. *v. a.* Admiscere rem aliquid; commiscere rem cum re; immiscere.

ADMIXTION. *s.* Admixtio, admixtio. Also by the verb; as, *By the admixtion of water*; aqua admiscenda, or commiscenda.

TO ADMONISH. *v. a.* Monere; admonere; hortari; adhortari; cohortari.

ADMONISHER. *s.* Monitor; admonitor; hortator, cohortator.

ADMONITION. *s.* Monitio; monitum; monitus; admonitio; hortatio; cohortatio.

ADMONTORY. *a.* Monens; admonens; monitorius, Sen.

ADO. *s.* I. *Trouble, difficulty*; negotium. II. *Bustle, tumult*; turbæ, tumultus.—*To make much ado*; negotium facessere; magnas concitare turbas.—*To make much ado about nothing*; multa agendo nihil agere, Phædr.—*With much ado*; vix; ægre; haud sine magno labore; magno cum conatu.—*Without much ado*; facile; nulli negotio.—*Without any ado*; sine ullo negotio; nulli negotio.

ADOLESCENCE or -GENCY. *s.* Pueritia; ætas puerilis.

TO ADOPT. *v. a.* I. (As a child); adoptare, adrogare aliquem in locum filii; and simply, adrogare.—(As an heir); hæredem adsciscere.—*Adopted*; adoptivus; adoptivus. II. *From preference*; accipere; probare; admittere.

ADOPTER. *s.* (of a child) Adoptator.

ADOPTION. *s.* Adoptio; adrogatio.

ADORABLE. *a.* Adorandus; venerandus; adoratione, or veneratione, dignus; divino cultu dignus; sancte colendus.

ADORATION. *s.* Cultus; veneratio; adoratio.

TO ADORE. *v. a.* Colere; venerari; adorare.

ADORER. *s.* cultor; venerator; or, colens, venerans.

TO ADORN. *v. a.* I. *To deck with ornaments*; ornare; exornare; decorare; condecorare; also comere, especially of the hair; comere caput, or capillos. II. *To be an ornament to any thing*; esse decori; esse ornamento. III. *To beautify, embellish*; afferre decus, or ornamentum.

ADRIFF. *ad.* Ancoris carens or spoliatus.

ADROIT. *a.* Scitus; solers; peritus; callidus.

ADROITLY. *ad.* Scite; solerter; perite; callide.

ADROITNESS. *s.* Solertia; peritia; calliditas.

ADRY. *a. i. e.* Thirsty; sitiens.

ADULATION. *s. i. e.* Flattery; adulatio; assentatio.

ADULATORY. *a.* Adulatorius. Assentatorius does not occur in ancient writers.

ADULT. *s.* Adultus; ætatis adultæ.

TO ADULTERATE. *v. a. i. e.* *To corrupt by some foreign mixture*; adulterare; corrumpere; vitiare; depravare.

ADULTERATE or ADULTERATED. *part. i. e.* *Corrupted by some foreign mixture*; adulteratus; adulterinus; adulteratus; corruptus; vitiatum; depravatus.

ADULTERATION. *s.* *The art of corrupting by some foreign mixture*; adulteratio; corruptio; depravatio; vitiatio. Also by the verbs; e. g. mercibus adulterandis, vitiatandis, &c.

ADULTERER. *s.* Adulter; mœchus.

ADULTERESS. *a.* Adultera; mœcha.

ADULTEROUS. *a.* Adulter.

ADULTERY. *s.* Adulterium.—*To commit adultery*; adulterare; adulterium committere, or facere; mœchari. *To adumbrate. v. a.* Delineare; perscribere; describere; designare; adumbrare.

ADUMBRATION. *s.* Adumbratio; descriptio; designatio.

ADUNCITY. *s.* Curvamen; curvatura; curvitas.

TO ADVANCE. *v. a.* I. *To bring forward* (in the local sense); promovere; movere prorsum, prorsus, in adversum. II. *To raise to preferment, to aggrandise*; tollere; attollere; evehere; efferre; ad honores promovere; honoribus amplificare. III. *To improve*; mutare in melius; meliorem reddere. IV. *To forward*; to accelerate; juvare, or adjuvare, rem; rei prodesse; maturare, accelerare, rem. V. *To propose, offer to notice*; proferre; proponere; memorare; commemorare; when equivalent to 'to say,' dicere. VI. *In payment, i. e. to pay beforehand*; solvere pecuniam ante tempus, or ante rem acceptam.

TO ADVANCE. *v. n.* I. *To come forward*; procedere; progredi. II. *To march forward, as an army*; accedere, contendere in locum, or aliquo tendere; proficisci; iter facere, &c. III. *To make improvement*; meliorem fieri.

ADVANCE. *s.* I. *The act of coming forward*; progressio. II. *Progression*; progressus; successus. III. *Improvement*; mutatio in melius. IV. *Preferment*; render it by the verbs in ADVANCE, *v. n.*

V. *Payment of money beforehand*; solutio pecunie ante tempus, or ante rem acceptam; suppeditatio pecunie in antecessum.—*Money in advance*; pecunia

suppeditata in antecessum, or ante tempus, ante rem acceptam numerata. VI. *Advance-guard*; primum agmen. VII. *To make advances as a lover*; petere; ambire.

ADVANCEMENT. *s.* See *ADVANCE*.

ADVANTAGE. *s.* I. *Superiority*; prestantia; excellentia. — *To have the advantage of*; prestare; excellere; superiorem esse; superare; vincere. II. *Superiority gained by stratagem*; ars; artificium. — *To take advantage*; artificio uti. III. *Opportunity, convenience*; occasio; opportunitas. — *Of time, of place*; locus, tempus. IV. *Favourable circumstances*; commodum; aliquid præcipui; præcipuum; as, *A country life has some advantages*; vita rustica habet quiddam præcipui (quædam præcipua), or excellit quodammodo. V. *Gain, profit, benefit*; commodum; emolumentum; utilitas; fructus; res; also, lucrum; quæstus; compendium. — *To derive advantage from*; percipere utilitatem, fructum; facere lucrum, quæstum. — *It is to my advantage*; est e re mea; est in rem meam; prodest mihi; affert mihi utilitatem; est mihi utilitati, or emolumento.

To ADVANTAGE. v. a. Prodesse; utilem esse; utilitati, or usui esse; utilitatem afferre.

ADVANTAGEOUS. *a.* Utilis; commodus; quæstuosus; fructuosus; lucrosus.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY. *ad.* Commodè; utiliter; cum fructu, lucro, quæstu; quæstuose.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *s.* Utilitas; fructus; or, fructuosa, utilis, conditio or natura.

ADVENT. *s. i. e.* *The festival so called*; tempus adventus Jesu. — *The first Sunday in Advent*; primus dies sacer (or festus) adventus Jesu.

ADVENTITIOUS. *a.* Fortuitus; adventitius; non pertinent ad naturam rei; non conjunctus cum natura rei.

ADVENTURE. *s.* I. *An accident, chance, casus*; fors; eventus; casus; res. — *By a lucky adventure*; forte; fortuna; casus felix. — *A strange adventure*; res portentosa; res singularis; portentum; prodigium. — *At adventure*; temere; casu. II. *An enterprise*; periculum; facinus audax.

To ADVENTURE. v. n. I. *To try the chance*; periclitari; periculum facere; aleam jacere. II. *To attempt with hazard*; audere, conari rem; or with an infinit.; e. g. ire.

ADVENTURER. *s.* Homo variam fortunam expertus; captor fortunæ.

ADVENTURESOME. *a.* See *ADVENTUROUS*.

ADVENTUROUS. *a.* I. *Inclined to adventure, daring*; casus portentosus, or singulares, sequens; res portentosas sequens; audax. II. *Dangerous*; periculosus; anceps; dubius.

ADVENTUROUSLY. *ad. i. e.* *Daringly*; audacter.

ADVERB. *s.* Adverbium.

ADVERBIAL. *a.* More adverbii usitatus, or positus.

ADVERBIALLY. *ad.* More adverbii. (The grammarians Charis and Diomed. say, adverbialiter.)

ADVERSARY. *s.* Adversarius; inimicus; hostis.

ADVERSE. *a.* I. *Opposite, turning to or against*; oppositus; objectus. II. *Calamitous, pernicious*; adversus; adversarius; contrarius (alicui). — *To be adverse*; esse contrarium alicui; repugnare; adversari.

III. *Personally opponent*; adversus; infestus.

ADVERTISY. *s.* I. *Affliction, calamity, misfortune*; casus adversus; infortunium; malum; fortuna adversa; res adversa. II. *Misery*; miseria; ærumna; res afflictæ.

To ADVERT. v. n. i. e. *To attend to, regard*; attendere rem, ad rem, aliquem, alicui rei, de re; rationem habere rei; observare; animum advertere ad rem, rei, or rem; and often simply advertere; animum intendere.

ADVERTENCE. *s.* Attentio; intentio animi; also, diligentia.

To ADVERTISE. v. a. I. *To inform, give intelligence*; indicare; significare; demonstrare; ostendere; nuntiare alicui; certiorum facere alicum. II. *To give notice of any thing in the public prints*; vulgare; divulgare.

ADVERTISEMMENT. *s.* I. *Instruction, admonition*; monitio; admonitio; monitum. II. *Intelligence, information*; indicium; significatio.

ADVERTISER. *s. i. e.* *He that gives intelligence*; index; nuntius.

ADVICE. *s.* I. *Counsel, instruction*; suasio; consilium; also, auctoritas, of advice given by a superior. — *By my advice*; me auctore; consilium meum sequens.

II. *Reflection, prudent consideration*; consilium; considerantia; cogitatio; reputatio. III. *Consultation, deliberation*; deliberatio; consultatio; also, consilium. — *With advice*; considerate; consulte or consulto; cogitate or cogitato; non sine consilio; non inconsulte; non sine deliberatione. IV. *Intelligence*; nuntium; also, auditum; relatum. — *To receive advice*; nuntium accipere; discere; accipere; audire; comperire; certiorum fieri.

ADVICE-BOAT. *s.* Navicula publica transportandis nuntiis.

ADVISABLE. *a.* Salutaris; utilis.

To ADVISE. v. a. I. *To counsel*; suadere alicui aliquid; auctorem esse rei; consilium dare. — *To advise to the contrary*; dissuadere, dehortari. — *Well advised*; cautus; circumspectus. — *Ill advised*; incautus; male cautus; temerarius. II. *To inform*; certiorum facere alicum; significare; nuntiare alicui.

To ADVISE. v. n. I. *To consult*; in consilium ire. II. *To consider, deliberate*; deliberare; consulere rem, and de re; consulere rem and de re; reputare; perpendere; considerare; cogitare.

ADVISEDLY. *ad.* I. *Prudently*; consulto; considerate; cogitate; cogitato; attente; diligenter. II. *Purposefully*; de (or ex) industria; data (or dedita) opera; consulto.

ADVISER. *s.* Suasor; auctor.

ADVOCATE. *s.* I. *A pleader in a court of justice*; causarum patronus; defensor; causidicus. — *To plead as an advocate*; causam dicere or defendere. II. *He that pleads any cause*; defensor; tutor; patronus; propugnator.

To ADVOCATE. v. a. Defendere; defensare; tueri; tutari, pro re, or rem.

ADVOEWEE. *s.* *He that has the right of advowson*; jus habens munera ecclesiastica cullibet tribuendi; or, habens jus patronatûs.

ADVOWSON. *s.* Jus munera ecclesiastica cullibet tribuendi; commonly rendered, jus patronatûs.

AERIAL. *a.* I. *In, of, or belonging to the air*; aërius; aëtherus; aëtherius. II. *High*; altus; celsus; excelsus; sublimis; elatus.

AERIE. *s.* Nidus.

AEROLOGY. *s.* Scientia, or cognitio, aëris.

AERONAUT. *s.* May be retained as an English word, or, in its Greek form, ἀερονάυτης; or it may be rendered, qui aërem navigat.

AFAR. *ad.* I. *At a great distance*; procul; longe; longinque. II. *To a great distance*; procul. III. *From afar*; e longinquo. IV. *Afar off*; porro; procul.

AFFABILITY. *s.* Affabilitas; humanitas; comitas; benignitas.

AFFABLE. *a.* I. *Easy of manners, accostable*; urbanus; affabilis. II. *Benign, mild*; humanus; comis; benignus.

AFFABLY. *ad.* Humane; comiter; benigne.

AFFAIR. *s.* Res; negotium.

To AFFECT. v. a. I. *To act upon*; efficacem esse; vim suam exserere in aliquid; tangere; attingere.

II. *To move the passions*; movere, commovere alicum, or alicujus animum. — *To affect with joy, grief, &c.*; lætitia dolore, afficere. III. *To aim at, aspire to*; appetere rem; affectare rem; studere rei. IV. *To be fond of or pleased with*; amare; amorem habere erga alicum, or habere alicum in amore; diligere; carum habere. V. *To study the appearance of things hypocritically*; simulare; e. g. *He affected to be ignorant*; simulabat se nescire. — *He affected to be learned*; simulabat se doctum, or doctum esse; simulabat doctrinam. — But dissimulare means to study concealment of any thing which really exists: e. g. *He affected not to know*; dissimulabat se scire.

VI. *To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner*; temere imitari; temere sequi; also, affectare rem; putide æmulari. — *To be affected in manner, carriage, language, &c.*; ineptire; inepte se gerere; putide se gerere; putidum or ineptum esse in efferendis verbis; or, uti affectata dictione.

AFFECTION. *s.* Ineptia; affectatio. — *To be full of affection*; ineptire; inepte se gerere; putide se gerere.

AFFECTED. *part. a.* I. *Moved, touched with affection*; motus; commotus. — *Affected with joy, grief, &c.*; lætitia, dolore, affectus, percussus. II. *Pretended, hypocritically*; simulatus; fictus. III. *Full of affection*; ineptus; putidus; affectus.

AFFECTEDLY. *ad.* Ineptè; putide.

AFFECTION. *s.* I. *Passion of any kind*; motus animi; permotio animi; commotio animi; perturbatio animi; also, affectus, Quint. — *To be led away by one's affections*; motibus, or perturbatibus, animi auferri. — *Natural affection*; affectus naturalis; pietas. — *Parental affection*; affectus parentis. II. *Love, kindness, goodwill towards any thing*; amor; affectio; studium erga alicum; inclinatio; favor; propensio. — *To manifest an affection for any thing*; præ se ferre propensionem or favorem. — *To have an affection for*; propensum esse; inclinare se, or simply, inclinare, ad rem; or, inclinari alicui rei, or ad rem; also, proclivem esse ad rem; or, if synonymous with 'to love', amare; amorem habere erga alicum, or habere alicum in amore; diligere; carum habere. — *To gain the affections of any one*; animum, benevolentiam, voluntatem alicujus sibi conciliare. — *To lose*; a se alienare. III. *Zeal*; studium; also, impetus animi; ardor; cupiditas. IV. *State of the mind, in general*; affectio animi; or simply, affectio; animus; mens. V. *State of the body*; affectio corporis.

AFFECTIONATE. *a.* I. *Full of affection*; amore ple-

nus. II. *Fond*; alicujus studiosus; amans; benignus; humanus; comis. III. *Benevolent*; liberalis; benignus; beneficus.

AFFECTIONATELY. *ad.* Studiosus; amanter; benigne; liberaliter; benefice, Gell.

AFFIANCE. *s.* I. *A marriage-contract*; sponsalia.

II. *Trust, confidence*; confisio; fiducia.

TO AFFIANCE. *v. a.* I. *To betroth* (a daughter) (filiam) spondere, or despondere, alicui. II. *To give confidence*; fiduciam ponere in aliquo; fidere, confidere alicui, or aliquo; or with an accusative and infinitive; confido te esse venturum.

AFFIDAVIT. *s.* Testimonium cum jurejando.—*To make affidavit*; affirmare jurejurando.

AFFILIATION. *s.* Adoptio.

AFFINITY. *s.* I. *Relation by marriage*; conjunctio per affinitatem; affinitas. II. *Relation to*; conjunctio; cognatio; affinitas; propinquitas.

TO AFFIRM. *v. n.* I. *Opposed to deny*; affirmare; aio. II. *To maintain*; obtinere; tenere; probare; contendere; defendere; asseverare.

AFFIRMATION. *s.* Opposed to negation; affirmatio; assertio.

AFFIRMATIVE. *a.* Opposed to negative; e. g. *An affirmative reply, or a reply in the affirmative*; responsum alicui, or affirmans. *To hold the affirmative*; aio; affirmo.

TO AFFIX. *v. n.* Affigere; suffigere.

TO AFFLICT. *v. a.* Angere; cruciare; affligere; premere; vexare; aegre facere alicui; molestiam exhibere alicui; molestia afficere alicquem.—*To afflict one's self*; angere; cruciari.

AFFLICTION. *s.* I. *The cause of sorrow*; calamitas; casus adversus; infortunium; malum; fortuna adversa; res adversa. II. *The state of sorrow, distress, anguish*; aegritudo; mœror; sollicitudo; miseria; ærumna.—*To be in affliction*; mœrere; sollicitum esse, mœrere macerari; angere; in mœrere esse.—*To be in great affliction*; in magno, gravi, mœrere esse; valde mœrere.—*To cause affliction*; aegritudinem, or mœrorem, afferre, inferre, offerre.

AFFLICTIVE. *a.* Aegre faciens alicui; molestiam exhibens alicui; molestia afficiens alicquem.

AFFLUENCE or **-CY.** *s.* I. *The act of flowing to any place*; affluentia. II. *Exuberance of riches, plenty*; divitiæ; opulencia; opes; copia.

AFFLUENT. *a.* I. *Flowing to any part*; affluens.

II. *Exuberant, wealthy*; abundans; copiosus; dives; locuples; fortunatus: we find also, pecuniosus, bene nummatus; also, beatus, where the connection would render the meaning plain.

AFLUX or **AFFLUXION.** *s.* i. e. *The act of flowing to any place*; affluentia.

TO AFFORD. *v. a.* I. *To yield, produce, grant, give*; producere; afferre; dare; præbere; reddere; tribuere; suppeditare. II. *To be able to sell*; e. g. *I cannot afford it for less*; non possum minoris vendere. III. *To be able to bear expenses*; e. g. *I cannot afford to live so extravagantly*; res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum.

TO AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* Liberare; liberum facere, or reddere.

AFFRAY. *s.* Congressus; confictus; pugna.—*It ends in an affray*; res venit ad manus, or ad pugnam.

TO AFFRIGHT. *v. a.* Terrere; territare; contertere; perterrere; terrorem alicui facere, injicere, inferre, afferre, incutere.

AFFRIGHT. *s.* Terror; horror.

AFFRONT. *s.* I. *Open opposition, encounter*; impetus; petitio; oppugnatio; impugnatio. II. *Insult, contumely*; offensio; læsio; and dim., offensuscula; also, injuria; contumelia verborum.

TO AFFRONT. *v. a.* I. *To meet in a hostile manner*; invadere; impugnare; petere; aggredi; adoriri; oppugnare; incurere in; impetum facere in. II. *To offer an open insult*; lædere, offendere alicquem, or alicujus animum; ignominia, or contumelia afficere alicquem; ignominiam alicui injungere, Liv. i. if the affront be slight, suboffendere.—*To take affront, or be affronted*; se lædere, or offensum credere, putare.

AFFRONTER. *s.* (Offensor, Arnob.); qui offendit, &c.

AFFRONTIVE. *a.* Contumeliosus; injuriosus; petulans.

AFXY. *v. a.* i. e. *To betroth in order to marriage*; spondere; despondere; desponsare.

AFLOAT. *ad.* Nans.—*To set a ship afloat*; movere navem.

AFOOT. *ad.* I. *On foot, not on horseback*; pedibus. II. *In action or use*; in medium probatus; in usu; in consuetudine.

AFORE. *prep.* I. *In front*; ante; sometimes, præ; pro; prorsum; prorsus.—*Aforehand*; antè.—*Afore-said*; supra dictus; supra memoratus.—*Aforetime*; olim; antea; antehac; quondam.

AFRAID. *a.* Timidus; pavidus; trepidus.—*To be afraid*; pavidum, timidum, esse; timere.—*To make afraid*; timidum, pavidum, reddere; terrere.—*To be sore afraid*; expavere; in maximo metu esse; tota mente contremisere.

AFRESH. *ad.* Denuo; if equivalent to *for the second time*, iterum or denuo; if otiver, denuo rursus.

AFT. *ad.* In extrema navi, or in puppi navis.

AFT. *s.* Puppi.

AFTER. *prep.* I. *Of degree, order, or succession*; secundum; post; with proximus or proxime, i. e. *Next*, we usually find a; as, *The next after me*, proximus a me; thus also, secundum ab aliquo. We find also proximus with a dative.—When after is for *next*; secundum; post.—

When for *Save, except*; præter, or præterquam; excepto, or -is; cum discessero a.—*After one another*; deinceps; continuus. II. *Of time*; secundum; post.—We find also ex in the sense of *Since, from the time that*: e. g. *ex eo tempore*; ex consulatu.—*After three years*; post tres annos; secundum tres annos; ex tribus annis.—*One after another*; deinceps; continuus; e. g. *tres continuos dies, three days one after another*.—Sub, when a thing is represented as coming immediately after another. It may also be rendered by the participle interjecto, or -is, or elapso, præterlapso, præterito or -is; as, *After three days*; tribus diebus interjectis, elapsis, præterlapsis, præteritis.—*After a long time*; longo tempore interjecto, &c.; or, post longum tempus; or, longo post tempore; or by an ablative absolute; as, mortuo patre, *After the death of the father*.—*After the war*; post bellum; finito bello; post bellum finitum; posteaquam, or postquam bellum finitum est, erat, &c. Obs. After anno a genitive may sometimes be used: e. g. *In the year after Christ*; anno Christi nati. The same may be expressed by, anno post Christum natum, anno a Christo.

III. *According to*; secundum; ex; pro. We sometimes find also de; as, de sententia mea. It is expressed by the ablative: as, sententia mea; opinione mea. Also ad; as, ad arbitrium. IV. *To look after a person or thing*; curare hominem, or rem; rationem habere hominis, or rei; laborare de homine, or de re.—*To long after a thing*; desiderare rem; or, desiderio rei tenere; cupere rem; or, cupidum esse rei.—*To thirst after a thing*; sitire rem.—*To seek after a person or thing*; quærere alicquem or rem.—*To send after any one*; accersere alicquem; or, mittere accersitum alicquem; mittere ad accersendum alicquem.

AFTER. *adv.* I. *In succeeding time*; post; postea; posthac. II. *Following another*; post; secundum; pone; a tergo.

AFTERAGES. *s.* Posteritas; posteri

AFTERALL. Ad extremum.

AFTERBIRTH. Secundæ (sc. partes, or res) partûs. Also, simply, secundæ, when partus may be understood. (Later writers say, secundina.)

AFTERGROP. *s.* Messis posterior.

AFTERGAME. *s.* Lusus secundarius.

AFTERGRASS or **AFTERMATH.** *s.* Fœnum chordum.

AFTERNOON. *s.* Tempus post-meridianum or pomeridianum.—*In the afternoon*; post meridiem; tempore post-meridiano or pomeridiano. As an adjective, post-meridianus; as, *An afternoon preacher*; concionator post-meridianus.

AFTERPAINS. *s.* Dolores ex partu. Figuratively, i. e. *Painful consequences*; dolores insequentes; also simply, dolores, or incommoda.

AFTERSWARM. *s.* Examen secundum or secundarium.

AFTERTASTE. *s.* Sapor posterior or subsequens.

AFTERTIMES. *s.* Posteritas; posterî.

AFTERWARDS. *ad.* Post; postea; deinde.

AGAIN. *ad.* I. *Once more*; iterum; rursus; rursus; denuo. II. *On the other hand*; contra; e contrario. III. *In return*; vicissim; contra. IV. *Back*; retro; retrorsum. V. *Beside*; præterea; in super; ad hæc. VI. *Twice as much*; duplo; e. g. *As big again*; duplo major. VII. *Again and again*; iterum atque iterum; etiam atque etiam. *Over again*; denuo; ex integro. Obs. *Again* is expressed in compounds by re.

AGAINST. *prep.* *In opposition or contradiction to*; contra; in; adversus; præter: e. g. præter spem; præter voluntatem. Also, cum, with verbs of contending, &c.; e. g. *pugnare cum aliquo*.—*To be against*; oppugnare; abhorrere ab; adversari. II. *To the prejudice of*; in; adversus; contra.—*I have nothing against you*; non est, or non habeo, quod querar de te, or quod te accusem.—*This is against me*; hoc est contra me; or hoc est mihi adversarium or contrarium.—*To be against*; obstare; adversari.—*To speak against*; obloqui; contradicere.

III. *Denoting defence or preservation*; adversus; or by a genitive of the subst.: e. g. *A remedy against a disease*; remedium morbi, or adversus morbum. We find, also, a; ad; contra; e. g. defendere, or tueri, ab injuria, contra injuriam. IV. *With contrary motive or tendency*: e. g. *Against the stream*; flumine adverso: contra also may be used; e. g. contra flumen.—*To have (the wind) against one*; habere contrarium, adversum.—*To run against*; occurrere; obviam currere.—*To dash against the wall*; impingi ad parietem, in parietem, or parieti.

V. *Opposite to*, i. e. *over against*; e regione; contra; ex adverso. VI. *In expectation of*; in, with acc.

VII. Obs. *Against* is expressed in compounds by re.

AGAPE. *ad.* Hianti ore.
 AGARIC. *s.* Agaricus, Linn.
 AGATE. *s.* Achates.
 ACE. *s.* I. *The duration of any thing*; ætas; ævum.
 II. *A succession or generation of men*; genus; gens.
 III. *The time in which any particular man or race of men lived*; ætas. — *In the present age*; hodie.
 IV. *A party*; sæculum. V. *Oldness*; vetustas.
 VI. *Part of life, middle age*; ætas procveta, or mediocris. — *Old age*; senectus; ætas senilis. VII. (in law) *Plenitudo ætatis*; valere tutelæ. — *Of age*; suæ potestatis; extra tutelam; suæ tutelæ; sui juris. — *To come of age*; in tutelam suam venire, pervenire; suæ potestatis fieri. — *To be of age*; esse in sua tutelâ; esse suæ potestatis, or sui juris. — *Nonage*; defectus, or inopia, ætatis plena; ætas pupillarîs; status, or conditio, pupillarîs. — *Under age*; nondum sui juris; ætate nondum plena; nondum suæ tutelæ, or sui potens; alienæ tutelæ. — *Twenty years of age*; annos natus viginti; habens viginti annos. — *Of the same age*, i. e. *as old as*; æqualis.
 AGED. *a.* I. *Stricken in years*; senex; grandis natus; grandævus. II. *Old, of inanimate things*; vetus; vetustus.
 AGENCY. *s.* I. *The quality of acting, action*; actio. II. *The business of an agent*; procuratio; munus procuratorum. — *Free agency*; liberum arbitrium.
 AGENT. *s.* I. *He who acts*; agens; actor. II. *A deputy factor*; procurator; actor.
 To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* Involvere; glomerare.
 To AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* Conglutinare; glutine conjungere, or jungere.
 To AGGRANDISE. *v. a.* Tollere; attollere; evehere; efferre; augere.
 AGGRANDISEMENT. *s.* Erectio; elatio.
 To AGGRAVATE. *v. a.* I. *To enlarge (rhetorically)*; amplificare; exaggerare. II. *To increase, e. g. pain*; aggravare; augere. III. *To irritate, provoke*; irritare; in iram concitare; ad iram incitare.
 AGGRAVATION. *s.* Express it by the verbs.
 AGGREGATE. *s.* Totum; summa.
 To AGGREGATE. *v. a.* Accumulare; cumulare; coaccervare; congerere.
 AGGREGATION. *s.* I. *The act of aggregating*; accumulatio; coaccervatio; congestio. II. *A whole composed of the coaccervation of many particulars*; acervus; cumulus; totum; summa.
 To AGGRESS. *v. a.* Aggredi; adoriri; impetum facere in; invadere.
 AGGRESSION. *s.* Aggressio; incurtus; petitio; impetus.
 AGGRESSOR. *s.* Aggrediens; oppugnator. (Aggressor is used in the Pandects.)
 AGGRIEVANCE. *s.* i. e. *Wrong endured*; injuria.
 To AGGRIEVE. *v. a.* I. *To vex*; aliquid sollicitare; or, sollicitudine, cura, afficere; sollicitum reddere, or habere; sollicitudinem afferre alicui; sollicitudini esse alicui. II. *To hurt in one's right*; injuriam facere, offerre, inferre, or imponere alicui; injuria afficere alicquem.
 AGHAST. *a.* Territus; perturbatus; confusus.
 AGILE. *a.* Agilis; celer; citus; velox.
 AGILITY. *s.* Agilitas; celeritas; velocitas. — *With agility*; celeriter; velociter.
 AGIO. *s.* Collybus, Cic.
 To AGITATE. *v. a.* I. *To put in motion, to shake*; movere; commovere; quætere; concutere. II. *To affect with perturbation*; aliquid, or animum alicujus, movere; commovere. III. *To discuss*; tractare; explicare; deliberare, consulere, or consultare, rem, de re. IV. (Seditiously.) *seditioem concitare.*
 AGITATION. *s.* I. *The act of moving, or state of being moved*; motus; motio; commotio. II. *Perturbation (of mind)*; motus animi; or simply motus, when animi may be understood. III. *Discussion or deliberation*; tractatio; explicatio; deliberatio; consultatio; also, consilium.
 AGITATOR. *s.* Concitator; turbator; e. g. vulgi.
 AGNAL. Paronychia; paronychiem.
 AGNATION. *s.* Agnatio.
 AGO, AGONE. *ad.* Abhinc; ante; e. g. abhinc annos tres; or, abhinc annis tribus; *Three years ago.* — *Long ago*; jampridem; jamdudum. — *Not long ago*; haud ita pridem. — *It is long ago since*; diu est, cum. — *How long ago?* Quam dudum?
 AGOG. *ad.* Cupidus; appetens. — *To be all agog*; cupidum esse. — *To be all agog after any thing*; appetens rem; cupidum esse rei. — *To set agog*; facere, reddere, aliquid cupidum, avidum; excitare alicujus cupiditatem; injicere alicui cupiditatem.
 AGONG. *part.* In usu; in consuetudine.
 To AGONISE. *v. n.* i. e. *To be in excessive pain*; excruciarî; torqueri.
 AGONY. *s.* I. *The pangs of death*; sensus mortis acerbus; dolor mortis. It is usually rendered agon, but this word seems not to occur in the ancients. — *To be in the agonies of death*; animam agere. II. *Any violent pain*; cruciatus; tormentum; dolores, pl. — *To be in agony*; cruciari; excruciarî; torqueri.

To AGREE. *v. n.* I. *To be in concord*; concordare.
 II. *To assent, yield*; accedere; annuere; assentire; concedere. III. *To settle, by stipulation, &c.*; condicere rem; constituere; pacisci; also, componere; convenire. IV. *To be of the same mind or opinion*; consentire; convenire; e. g. convenit mihi tecum de re, or res; convenit inter nos res, or de re. V. *To be consistent or suitable*; convenire; congruere; consentire alicui rei, sibi or secum; aptum or accommodatum esse.
 VI. *To agree together*; inter se consentire, or convenire.
 To AGREE. *v. a.* Placare alicquem in alicquem, alicui; reconciliare alicquem, or alicujus animum, alicui; reducere alicquem in gratiam cum alicquo; facere ut redeat in gratiam cum alicquo.
 AGREEABLE. *a.* I. *Suitable to, consistent with*; accommodatum ad rem, or alicui rei; consentaneus; idoneus; conveniens; dignus. II. *Pleasing*; acceptus; gratus; jucundus; suavis; also, amœnus (of things grateful to the senses, especially to the sight).
 AGREEABLENESS. *s.* I. *Consistency with*; convenientia; congruentia. II. *The quality of pleasing*; suavitatis; dulcedo; also, amœnitas, of the senses, especially the sight. III. *Resemblance*; similitudo.
 AGREEABLY. *ad.* I. *Consistently with*; apte; convenienter; congruenter. II. *Pleasantly*; grate; jucunde; suaviter.
 AGREEMENT. *s.* I. *Concord*; consensus; consensio. II. *Resemblance*; similitudo. III. *A compact, bargain*; pactum; conventum, Cic. — *conventio*, Plin. Ep. — *To make an agreement*; pacisci cum alicquo; transigere cum alicquo; also, convenit mihi cum alicquo res, and de re; convenit inter nos res, and de re. — *By, or according to, agreement*; ex composito; composito; ex convento; ut conventi; ut convenerat; ut conductum erat; ut compositum erat.
 AGRICULTURE. *s.* Agricultura; opus rusticum.
 AROUND. *ad.* In litus (vadum, scopulos) ejectus, impactus, allisus. — *To run around*; in litus (vadum, scopulos) ejicere, impingere, alidere. — *To be around*; in litus (vadum, scopulos) ejici, impingi, alidi.
 AGUE. *s.* Febris remittens. — *A quotidian ague*; febris continua; febris quotidiana. — *A tertian ague*; febris tertiana. — *A quartan ague*; quartana.
 AGUE-FIT. *s.* Motus febris; motus febriculosus, or febrilis.
 AGUISE. *a.* Febriculosus. (With the moderns sometimes, febrilis.)
 AH. *interj.* Most frequently denoting compassion; ah! oh! heu! heu!
 AHEAD. *ad.* i. e. *Further onward than another*; ante.
 AID. *s.* I. *Help, support*; auxilium; præsidium; adjumentum; subsidium; also, opis (or ops) and suppetia; but opis (ops) is used only in the genitive (opis), accusative, and ablative; and suppetia only in the nominative and accusative. II. *A helper, an auxiliary*; adjutor; socius. III. *Subsidy*; collata or collatio pecunia. IV. *An aid-de-camp*; ducis adjutor.
 To AID. *v. a.* Alicui succurrere; opem, auxilium ferre; auxiliari; esse auxilium; aliquid adjuvare; juvare.
 To AIL. *v. a.* i. e. *To give pain*; dolorem (dolores) alicui afferre, facere, efflicere; dolori esse. — *To be ailing*; tenui uti valetudine; minus valere; ægrotare; morbo laborare; ægrum, or ægrotum, esse.
 AIL OF AILMENT. *s.* i. e. *A disease*; morbus; ægrotatio.
 To AIM. *v. a.* I. *To direct, as at a mark*; petere rem; collineare, dirigere, ad rem. — Fig. *To aim at, e. g. with words, &c.*; petere alicquem verbis. II. *To point the view towards any thing*; to endeavour to reach or attain; spectare rem, or ad rem; appetere rem; affectare rem; studere rei; moliri.
 To AIM. *v. n.* i. e. *To take aim*; collineare.
 AIM. *s.* I. *The point to which a missile weapon is thrown*; meta; scopus. II. *A purpose, design, the object of a design*; consilium; propositum; finis.
 AIR. *s.* I. *The element encompassing the earth*; air; cœlum; anima; aura. When there is an allusion to the density or rarity of the atmosphere, cœlum or air is generally used; as, cœlum crassum; air crassus; cœlum tenue; air tenuis. When considered as the air we breathe, it is expressed by air, anima, spiritus; as, animam ducere spiritu; spiritum haurire, Cic. — *Vitales auras carperet*, Hor. — *vesci aura aethera*, Virg. — *To change the air*; mutare cœlum, Hor. — *In the open air*; sub dio, Cic. — *Weight of the air*; cœli gravitas, Cic. — *To take the air*; auram captare, Liv. — *Fresh air*; air recens. — *To enjoy the fresh air*; frui liberiore cœlo; uti, or frui, airè libero, recenti. — *To be suspended in the air*; pendere in cœlo, in airè. — *To build castles in the air*; arces imponere airi. — *To speak to the air*; verba vitæ profundere, Lucr.; voces inanes fundere, Cic. — *To beat the air*; operam et oleum perdere, Plaut. II. *Air in motion, a gentle wind*; aura. III. (in music) *Modulus, Plin.*, modulatio, or numerorum modulatio; musici modi, Quint. — *Mournful airs*; modi fœbiles, Cic. — To

play an air; modulate canere, Cic. — *I know the air, if I could but remember the words*; numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. — *The air is well set to the words*; numeri verbis accommodantur, Quint. — *An air, i. e. a song*; cantilena; canticum; Cic. IV. *Mien*; gestus; vultus; vultus species; oris habitus, or species. V. *Appearance*; species; habitus; forma. VI. *Manner, fashion*; ratio; modus; Cic. — *A polite air*; urbanitas, Cic. — *With a threatening air*; minaciter. — *To give one's self great airs*; magnifice se ferre, Plaut.; magnifice incidere, Sall. — *An air of decency or propriety*; decor. — *To have an air of honesty*; probitatem præ se ferre, Cic.

TO AIR. *v. a.* I. *To expose to the air*; celo liberio exponere; celo aperto exponere. II. *To dry* (linen, &c.); siccare; arificare.

AIR-BALLOON. *s.* Pila ætheria; pila in sublimem volans; foliis ætherius, or in sublimem volans, sublimis, tendens.

AIR-BLADDER. *s.* I. *Any cuticle filled with air*; bulla. II. *Of fishes*; vesica natatoria, or, vesica piscaria, or piscis; and often simply, vesica, when the other may be understood.

AIR-GUN. *s.* Telum pneumaticum; telum jaculans ope aëris.

AIR-HOLE. *s.* Spiraculum; spiramentum; meatus aëris.

AIR-PUMP. *s.* Antlea pneumatica.

AIR-SHAFT. *s.* Æstuarium.

AIRING. *s.* Vectatio animi causa; ambulatio; deambulatio. — *To take an airing* (in a carriage); vehi curru animi causa; vectando recreari: (on horseback); animi causa equo excurrere, or vehi: (on foot); animi causa ambulare, deambulare.

AIRY. *a.* I. *Of or belonging to air*; ætherius. II. *In the air*. 1. *In the higher regions*; ætherius. 2. *In the lower regions*; aërius. III. *Open to the free air*; aëri pervius, or expositus. IV. *Light or thin as air*; levis; tenuis; exillis. V. *Vain, empty*; inanis; vanus. (Arnobius says, aërius.) VI. *Gay, sprightly*; hilaris; festivus; lepidus.

AISLE. *s.* Ala.

AKIN. *a.* I. *Related to, allied by blood*; cognatus; consanguineus; cognatione conjunctus; on the father's side, also agnatus; on the mother's side, cognatus; by marriage, also affinis; affinitate junctus, or conjunctus.

II. *Allied by nature*; cognatus; affinis; finitimus.

ALABASTER. *s.* Alabastrites.

ALACK. *interj.* *Alack-a-day!* ah! heu! heu!

ALACRITY. *s.* Alacritas; hilaritas; vivacitas.

ALAMODE. *ad.* Ex more; more.

ALARM. *s.* I. *A cry by which soldiers are summoned to arms*; conclamatio ad arma. II. *Notice of any danger approaching*; tumultus. — *To cause an alarm*; tumultum præbere, or ciere. — *A false alarm*; tumultus inanis. — *To sound an alarm* (by a trumpet); canere tumultum; periculum indicare cantu buccina: (by a drum); tympani sono indicare periculum. III. *Sudden fright*; trepidatus; pavor; consternatio; terror. — *To take alarm*; aliqua re perturbari; consternari.

TO ALARM. *v. a.* I. *To call to arms*; ad arma conclamare, vocare. II. *To frighten*; perterrefacere; terrorem injicere, incutere, allici; inquietare.

ALARM-BELL. *s.* Campana tumultuosa; campana indicans, significans, indicens, tumultum. If used to give alarm of fire; campana incendiaria.

ALARM-POST. *s.* Locus in quo milites in tumultu congregantur.

ALARUM. *s.* See LARUM.

ALAS. *interj.* Ah! heu! heu! he! mihi misero! — *Alas!* (for shame); proh dedecus! proh pudor! — *Alas!* (for sorrow); proh dolor!

ALB. *s.* Amiculum album sacerdotale.

ALBERT. *ad.* Tametsi; etsi; quamvis; quanquam.

ALBUGO. *s.* Albugo oculi; or simply, albugo, when oculi may be understood.

ALCHYMIST. *s.* Alchymista; artifex auri efficiendi; qui putat se tenere artem auri efficiendi.

ALCHYMY. *s.* Alchymia; ars auri efficiendi.

ALCOVE. *s.* Pars cubicoli secretior; zotheca; zeta; zethula, Plin.

ALDER. *s.* Alnus; Betula alnus, Linn. — *Made of alder*, alder; alneus.

ALDERMAN. *s.* Senator urbanus; civis patricius.

ALE. *s.* Cervisia, or cervisia; zythum.

ALE-HOUSE. *s.* Taberna cerevisiaria; caupona cerevisiaria; but the adjective, cerevisiarius, seems not to occur in ancient writers. We may use simply caupona; or caupona, taberna, vendendæ cerevisiæ serviens; or without serviens.

ALENBIC. *s.* Cucumella stillatoria.

ALENT. *a.* Alacer; impiger; vegetus; promptus.

ALERTNESS. *s.* Alacritas; vivacitas.

ALGEBRA. *s.* An Arabic word, and must be retained; Algebra.

ALIEN. *a.* I. *Foreign*; alienigenus; alienigena; peregrinus; exterus; externus. II. *Estranged from*; adversus, adversarius, contrarius, alieui. — *To be alien from* esse contrarium alieui; repugnari; adversari.

ALIEN. *s.* I. *A foreigner, stranger*; exterus; externus. II. (In law); peregrinus; advna; hospes.

ALIENABLE. *a.* Quod alienari potest.

TO ALIENATE. *v. a.* I. *To transfer the property of any thing to another*; alienare; abalienare. II. *To withdraw the affections*; alienare; alienum reddere; abalienare.

ALIENATE. *a.* Alienus; alienatus.

ALIENATION. *s.* I. *The act of transferring property*; alienatio; abalienatio; or by the verb; e. g. rebus suis alienandis. II. *Coldness of affection*; frigus; lentitudo; lentus animus; negligentia.

TO ALIGHT. *v. n.* I. *To come down and stop*; sidere; considerare. II. *To fall upon*; decidere, delabi in.

III. *From horseback*; desilire; descendere ex equo, or ad pedes.

ALIKE. *a.* Similis alieui, or alieuius. — *To make alike*; aliquid simile reddere; assimilare; ad similitudinem rei formare.

ALIMENT. *s.* Alimentum; nutrimentum; victus.

ALIMENTAL OR ALIMENTARY. *a.* Nutribilis, Cæsl. Aur.; alibilis, Varr.; serviens nutrimento, nutriendo, alendo; alens; nutriens; aptus nutriendo, alendo.

ALIMENTARINESS. *s.* Vis nutriens; vis alibilis; vis serviens nutrimento, nutriendo.

ALIMONY. *s. i. e.* Nourishment; nutritus; (sustentatio, Pandect.); altura, Gell. If equivalent to *A yearly allowance of money*; pecunia annua; stipendium annum.

ALIVE. *a.* I. *Living*; vivus; vivens; in vivis. — *To be alive*; vivere; in vivis esse. — *To take one alive*; capere aliquem vivum. II. *Active, in full force*; vividus; vivax; vegetus; vivens. III. *Cheerful, sprightly*; vivus; vividus. — *To be alive*; vividum esse. IV. *Used for the sake of emphasis*; as, *The best man alive*; hujus ætatis.

ALL. *a.* I. *The whole number, every one*; omnis; cunctus; universus quisque; unusquisque; singuli. It may also be rendered by nullus non, when a verb follows. — *Are you all here?* adestisne universi? — *We are all here*; universi adsumus. — *They are not all yet come*; nondum sunt universi; desunt nonnulli. II. *The whole quantity, every part*; integer; totus; solidus; universus.

ALL. *s. i. e.* The whole; totum; universum.

ALL. *s. a., ad.* In various phrases. — *In all*, in universum; omnino; in totum. — *To be all over*; finem habere; finitum esse. — *The candles are all burnt*; candela consumpta est. — *The candles are all gone*, i. e. none is left; deest candela. — *All alone*; plane solus. — *Not at all*; plane non; prorsus non; omnino non; minime. (In answers); nihil minus. — *Nothing at all*; nihil omnino. — *It is all one*; est idem; nihil differt; nil interest. — *It is all one to me*; mihi est idem; nihil interest mea; or, pro eodem habeo, juxta æstimo (utrum). — *This is all one*, as if *I should say, &c.*; hoc perinde est ac (tanquam, &c.) si ego dicam, &c. — *All of a sudden*; subito; repente. — *Once for all*; semel; or, in universum. — *He is all my care*; illum curo unum. — *He is all for himself*; sibi soli cavet, prospicit. — *I will take all the care I can*; quam, or quantum, potero, cavebo. — *Make all the haste you can*; quantum poteris, festina. In such phrases as these, *All* may be expressed by quantumcunque, quod, quicquid, quantum, quam. — *All around, on all sides*; undique; passim; undecunque. — *All alone*; solus; solitarius. — *All at once*; simul et semel. — *All along*. 1. (Of time); usque; continuo; perpetuo; nunquam non. 2. *Lying prostrate*; prostratus. — *All the while*; per totum tempus. — *All together*; omnes; universi simul. — *By all means*; omnino. — *All the better*; tanto melius. — *All to no purpose*; all in vain; frustra. — *Most of all*; præcipue; præsertim. — *All-hail!* salve! — *All Hallows*; or *All Saints' Day*; dies festus omnium sanctorum. — *All Souls' Day* may be rendered by Ferialia.

ALL-SEEING. *a.* Omnituens, Lucret.; Val. Flacc.; Arnob.; or, qui omnia vno intuitu lustrat.

ALL-WISE. *a.* Sciens omnium rerum. — *God is all-wise*; Deus est omnium rerum sciens, omnia scit; nihil Deum fugit.

TO ALLAY. *v. a.* I. *To mix one metal* (e. g. gold) *with another*; (aurum) conjungere cum alio metallo. II. *To mitigate*; lenire; mollire; mitigare; levare.

ALLAY. *s.* I. *Metal of a baser kind, mixed in coins*; mistio (or mixtio); mistura (or mixtura). II. *That which mitigates*; levamen; levamentum.

ALLEGATION. *s.* I. *Affirmation, declaration*; affirmatio. — *A false allegation*; calumnia. II. *The thing alleged or affirmed*; dictum; sententia; opinio. III. *An excuse, plea*; excusatio; pretextus; causa.

TO ALLEGE. *v. a.* I. *To affirm, declare, maintain*; affirmare; aio; tenere; obtinere; contendere; defendere. II. *To plead as an excuse or argument*; prætexere, or præterdere, aliquid; prætextu (excusatione) uti, causam proferre. III. *To cite or quote* (an author); afferre; citare; laudare.

ALLEGABLE. *a.* Quod affirmari potest.

ALLEGIANCE. *s.* Fides; officium civis, munus; partes. — *On my allegiance*; per fidem meam, or medium fidius.

ALLEGORICAL. *a.* Symbolicus; allegoricus; tropicus; translatus.

ALLEGORICALLY. *ad.* Tropice; per translationem; translate. (Symbolice, Gell.)
To ALLEGORISE. *v. a.* Sermonem uti translato; translatione uti; per translationem loqui. (Tertullian uses the word allegorizo.)

ALLEGORY. *s.* Allegoria, Quint; translato; verba translata.

ALLEGRO. *ad.* Læte; hilariter; vivide, Gell.

To ALLEVIATE. *v. a.* Levare; reddere leviores; lenire; mollire; mitigare.

ALLEVIATION. *s.* I. *The act of making light; levatio; mitigatio.* II. *That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated; levamentum; lenimentum; levamen; laxamentum.*

ALLEY. *s.* I. *A walk in a garden; via arboribus utriusque septa; sometimes, ambulatio (ambulacrum) arboribus utriusque septa (septum).* It may, perhaps, also be rendered, *xystus.* II. *A narrow passage in towns; angiportus; angiportum.*

ALLIANCE. *s.* I. *A league; fœdus; societas.—To make an alliance; fœdus facere, inire, componere, icere, percutere; societatem facere, inire, coire, confare.—To break or violate an alliance; fœdus frangere, violare.* II. *Relation by marriage or kindred; (by marriage) conjunctio per affinitatem; affinitas; (by kindred) consanguinitas; cognatio; (by either marriage or kindred) propinquitas.* III. *The persons allied to each other; (by marriage) affines; affinitate juncti (conjuncti); (by kindred) cognati; consanguinei; cognatione conjuncti; (by either marriage or kindred) propinqui.*

ALLIGATION. *s.* I. *The act of tying together; conjunctio; connexio; copulatio; or by the verbs; e. g. rebus conjungendis, connectendis, copulandis.* II. *A rule in arithmetic; de permutatione, or mistura (regula).*

ALLIGATOR. *s.* Crocodilus.

ALLODIAL. *a.* Proprius; peculiaris.

To ALLOO. *v. a.* i. e. *To incite by crying alloo; hortari; incitare; instigare; concitare.*

To ALLOT. *v. a.* I. *To distribute by lot; in partes dividere; sortito tribuere.* II. *To grant, distribute, give each his share; assignare; attribuire; præbere; tribuere; facere aliquem participem rei.*

ALLOTMENT. *s.* I. *A dividing by lot; sortitio.* II. *The portion granted; pars; portio; sors.—According to the allotment; pro rata parte; or, simply, pro rata.*

To ALLOW. *v. a.* I. *To admit, not to contradict; concedere.—Allow me to say; concedas mihi ut dicam; patiare me dicere, &c.; or, pace tua dixerim.* II. *To approve; probare; comprobare; agnoscere.* III. *To grant, yield; concedere; admittere.—Not to allow; negare.* IV. *To permit; permittere; concedere alicui rem, or ut (that) for the accusative; also potestatem (veniam) alicui dare, with a genitive, or a gerund in di; also pati, sinere, followed by an accusative with an infinitive.—To allow one's self any thing; uti; audere.—Allowed; licitus; concessus; permissus.—To be allowed; licere.* V. *To make abatement or provision; de summa deducere, detrachere.*

ALLOWABLE. *a.* i. e. *Lawful, not forbidden; licitus; non vetitus.*

ALLOWANCE. *s.* I. *Admission without contradiction; concessio; or by the verb; e. g. concedenda sententia (enuntiatio, propositio).* II. *Permission; venia; potestas.* III. *Abatement from strict rigour; venia; indulgentia.—To make allowance; indulgere; veniam dare.—Without any allowance; acerbe.—That makes no allowance; acerbus.—That makes allowance; indulgens; facilis.* IV. *A settled rate for any use; ratio.*

ALLOY. *s.* See ALLAY.

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* Spectare; respicere; tangere (verbis) aliquid; alludere; also, notare.

To ALLURE. *v. a.* Allicere; allectare; invitare; decocare.

ALLUREMENT. *s.* I. *The act of alluring; allectatio; invitatio; or by the verbs.* II. *That which allures; illecebra; incitamentum; blandimentum.*

ALLURINGLY. *ad.* Captiose; illecebrose.

ALLUSION. *s.* Notatio; and, perhaps, tactio: also by a verb; respiciens (spectans, notans, tangens) locum, &c.—Thus also, e. g. *He said that in allusion to a passage, &c.; dicebat hoc re tangenda; notanda illa re, by allusion to.*

To ALLY. *v. a.* Se conjungere; se jungere; se colligare; jungi; conjungi; sociari; also, societatem inire, coire, facere, confare; fœdus facere, inire, componere, icere, percutere.

ALLY. *v. a.* Socius; fœderis particeps; fœdere junctus; fœderatus; amicus.

ALMANAC. *s.* Fasti; calendarium.

ALMIGHTINESS. *s.* Omnipotentia, Macrob; or, potentia ad omnia omnino pertinens; potentia omnium rerum.

ALMIGHTY. *a.* Omnipotens; potens omnium rerum.

ALMOND. *s.* Amygdala; amygdalum.—*Almond-tree; amygdala; amygdalus.—Almonds of the ears (rather, of the throat); tonsillæ.*

ALMONER. *s.* Curator stipis egenis collectæ. (Some say, eleemosynarius.)

ALMONRY. *s.* See ALMSHOUSE.

ALMOST. *ad.* Fere; ferme; prope; propemodum; pæne: also, tantum non, when a verb or adjective follows; e. g. *Almost all; tantum non omnes;—or thus, parum abest quin credam; I almost believe it.—Æqualis mihi fere est ætate (annis); or, non multum distat a meæ ætate; He is almost as old as I am.*

ALMS. *s.* Pecunia, quæ (donum, quod) egenis datur; ecclesiastical writers say, eleemosyna. When it is said of money collected, we may use *stips.—To collect alms; stipem colligere.—To live upon alms; vivere de beneficio aliorum, or eleemosynis, or stipe.—To give alms; donum alicui propter ejus egestatem dare; or, stipem conferre.*

ALMS-BOX. *s.* Pyxis eleemosynaria; cippus eleemosynarius: or, to avoid the use of a modern word, pyxis in qua stips egenis colligitur, or in quam stips conjicitur; cippus, in quo stips egenis colligitur, or in quem stips jacitur.

ALMSHOUSE. *s.* Edificium pauperibus alendis destinationum; hospitium pauperum; ptochium, Cod. Just.; or, ptochitrophium, Cod. Just.

ALOE. *s.* I. *A precious wood used in the East for perfume; xylaloe; agallochum; agallochon.* II. *A plant which grows in hot countries; aloë.*

ALOE. *ad.* Alto; excelsè; celsè; sublime; in excelso, &c.

ALONE. *a.* Solus; solitarius. It may often be rendered by unus: e. g. *I alone knew it, ego unus (solus) sciebam.—Pray to God alone; Deum unum (solum).—To leave alone; derelinquere; deserere.—To let alone; mittere; omittere; prætermittere; missum facere.*

ALONE. *ad.* Solum; tantum; modo; duntaxat; tantum modo.

ALONG. *ad.* I. *At length; in longitudinem; in longum.—All along, i. e. always; perpetuo; semper; nunquam non.* II. *Forward, onward; prorsum; protenus.*

ALONG. *prep.* Per; or by an ablative; e. g. *ibam via sacra.—Along with; una cum.*

ALOO. *ad.* Procul; longe; eminus.

ALOOD. *s.* Clare; clara, or intenta, voce.

ALPHABET. *s.* (Alphabetum, Tertull.) ordo literarum vulgari consuetudine receptus; ordo literarum vulgaris.—*A book containing the alphabet; libellus in quo ordo literarum vulgaris exponitur.* Some say, libellus abecedarius.

ALPHABETICAL. *a.* Alphabeticus; ex ordine literarum vulgari.

ALPHABETICALLY. *ad.* Ex ordine literarum vulgari.

ALREADY. *ad.* Jam; dudum; pridem; jamdudum; jampridem; jamjam.

ALSO. *ad.* I. *Likewise; et; etiam; item; quoque; necnon; itidem.* Quoque must be placed after one or more words; e. g. *ego quoque scio.* This may often be expressed by the use of idem, eadem, idem: e. g. *You have read Cicero, and I have also; ego eundem legi.—Your father wept, and also complained; idem querebatur.* II. *Moreover; præterea; porro; autem; insuper; quinque; ad hæc; huc accedit quod.*

ALTAR. *s.* Altare; ara.

To ALTER. *v. a.* Mutare; immutare; permutare.—*I cannot alter it; non mihi amplius integrum est; or, mutare non amplius licet.—To alter one's opinion; sententiam mutare; de sententia decedere.*

To ALTER. *v. n.* Se mutare or immutare; mutari; immutari; alium fieri.—(Of the disposition or manners); mutare vitam; mutare mores.

ALTERABLE. *a.* Qui (quæ, quod) mutari potest; mutabilis.

ALTERATION. *s.* I. *The act of altering; mutatio; immutatio; conversio; or by the verbs.* II. *The change made.—To make an alteration; mutare, &c.—With alteration; mutata (commutata) ratione; mutato modo.—There is a great alteration; multa mutata sunt; magna rerum commutatio facta est.*

ALTERATION. *s.* Lis; rixa; jurgium; contentio; litigium; altercatio.—*To cause an altercation; ciere; movere, &c.—To have an altercation; litem habere; litigare; rixari, &c.*

ALTERNATE, ALTERNATELY. *ad.* In vices; in vicem; variare alternis.—*Joy and grief alternate; lætitia et dolor alternis veniunt; sibi per vices succedunt.*

ALTERNATION. *s.* Vices; vicissitudo.

ALTHOUGH. *conj.* Quamvis; etsi; tametsi; quamquam; licet. N. B. Licet always takes the conjunctive; the others take sometimes an indicative; but they have a conjunctive, 1. When *might, should, &c.*, or uncertainty, are to be expressed; e. g. *etsi non credam (crederem).* 2. When preceded by a conjunctive or an accusative and infinitive.—It may be remarked that quamvis takes a conjunctive also when it is used for *howsoever*; e. g. *How rich soever you may be; quamvis sis dives.*

ALTITUDE. *s.* Altitudo; celsitudo; excelsitas; proceritas.

ALTOGETHER. *ad.* I. *Entirely*; omnino; plane; prorsus. II. *In the whole*; in summa.

ALUM. *s.* Alumen.

ALUMINOUS. *a.* Aluminosus.

ALWAYS. *ad.* I. *Perpetually*; semper; omni tempore; nullo non tempore; nunquam non (with a verb).

II. *Constantly, without variation*; continenter; perpetuo; omni tempore; nullo non tempore; nunquam non (with a verb). II. When *Always* is equivalent to *most frequently, commonly*. It is rendered by *plerumque*; or by the verb *solere*; e. g. *This man always comes too late*; solet sero (tardè) venire.

I AM. *i. e.* *I exist*; sum; existis. For the most part this word is used as the sign of a verb active, neuter, or passive, and is expressed in Latin only by the use of a corresponding verb; e. g. *I am loved*, amor; *I am sick*, agrotò, &c.

AMAIN. *ad.* I. *With speed*; celeriter; velociter; cito. II. *With vigour*; pro virili.

TO AMALGAMATE. *v. n.* Miscere, permiscere, rem rei, rem re, or cum re.

AMALGAMATION. *s.* Mistio (or mixtio); mistura (or mixtura).

AMANUENSIS. *s.* Acturius, Suet.; servus a manu; scriba.

AMARANTH. *s.* Amarantus, Ov.; Plin.

AMARANTINE. *a.* e. g. *Colour*; color amarantinus; or, as amarantinus seems not to occur, amaranti.

TO AMASS. *v. a.* Cumulare; accumulare; coaccervare; congerere.

AMATORY. *a.* Amatorius; ad amorem pertinens.

TO AMAZE. *v. a.* I. *To confuse with terror*; terrere; perterrere; perterrefacere; extertere; territare; terrorem alicui incutere (injicere). II. *To confuse with wonder*; perturbare; confundere; percutere; percellere; stupefacere; obstupescere.

AMAZE. *s.* See AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEDLY. *ad.* Use the participle perturbatus, &c.; or, cum perturbatione, &c.

AMAZEMENT. *s.* Stupor; perturbatio. Or by a participle: e. g. *In amazement*; perturbatus.—*Of or through amazement*; perturbatione motus, or perturbatus (percussus, &c.).—*To my amazement*; cum mea perturbatione, or, ad me perturbandum.—*To strike with amazement*. See TO AMAZE.

AMAZING. *part. a.* I. *Astonishing*; stupendus; mirabilis; mirandus. II. *Very great*; vehementes, &c.

AMAZINGLY. *ad.* I. *Astonishingly*; stupendum in modum; mirabiliter. II. *Very, greatly*; valde; supra modum; vehementer; mirabiliter.—*To be an ambassador*; legatum esse; legationem administrare; munere legati (or legatione) fungi.

AMASSAGE. *s.* Legatio. See EMBASSY.

AMBER. *s.* Succinum; electrum.

AMBER. *a.* Electrinus; ex electro (factus); succineus; or, e succino (factus).

AMBERGRIS. *s.* Probably, ambrà, or ambrum; usually, ambrà; also, electrum opacum; electrum opacum tenax, Linn.

AMBER-TREE. *s.* Liquidambra, Styraciflua, Linn.

AMBIDEXTER. or AMBIDEXTRous. *a.* I. *That has equally the use of both his hands*; ambidexter seems not to occur; æquimanus is used in this sense by Ausonius; and Symmachus says, *æpidiæus*, i. e. æquimanum.

II. *That is equally ready to act on both sides in party disputes*; fautor duorum hominum inter se dissentientium; favens duobus inter se dissentientibus; or, in certain cases, fautor utriusque; favens utrique.

AMBIENT. *a.* Qui ambit, circuit, circumvenit, circumfunditur.

AMBIGUITY, AMBIGUOUSNESS. *s.* Ambiguitas, Liv.; Cic.; Quint.; obscuritas.

AMBIGUOUS. *a.* Ambiguus; anceps.

AMBIGUOUSLY. *ad.* Ambigue.

AMBIT. *s.* Ambitus; circuitus; complexus.

AMBITION. *s.* Sitis honoris; nimia aviditas honoris; cupiditas laudis, or gloriæ; ambitio, Cic.

AMBITIOUS. *a.* Sitchens honoris; cupidus laudis, or gloriæ; ambitiosus.

TO AMBLE. *v. n.* Tolutum incedere; gradiari.

AMBLE. *s.* Incessus gradarius.

AMBLER. *s.* Equus gradarius (or, perhaps, tolutarius).

AMBUSCADE, AMBUSH. *s.* I. *A place where persons lie in wait in order to surprise another*; insidiæ. II. *The liers in wait*; insidiæ; insidiatores. N. B. *To place an ambush*; insidias collocare, &c.

AMEN. *ad.* Ita fiat; esto; Amen.

AMENABLE. *a.* Cui res est præstanda, or defendenda; e. g. *You are amenable for it*; tu debes rem præstare, or defendere; tibi est res præstanda (or defendenda).

TO AMEND. *v. a.* i. e. *To make better*; corrigere; emendare; meliorem reddere.

TO AMEND. *v. n.* I. (Of the life and manners); ad

meliozem frugem redire, se recipere; meliorem fieri; vltimut mutare. II. (Of the health); melius se habere; also, meliorem fieri, Cels.; e. g. *ægotus fit melior*; or, *ægotus fit melius*, Cic. We may say also, convalescere; sanitatem recuperare, &c.

AMENDMENT. *s.* I. (Of the life and manners); melior vita; reditus ad frugem meliorem; emendatio vitæ. II. (Of the health of a patient); melior conditio ægoti.—*There seems to be some amendment*; videtur melius fieri ægoti; ægotus videtur fieri melior, or convalescere.

AMENDS. *s.* Restitutio; compensatio; pensatio. Also by a verb; e. g. *damno resarciendo* (compensando, &c.).—*By way of amends*; ad damnum resarciendum, &c.

TO AMERCE. *v. a.* Mulctare pecunia; multam alicui dicere, or facere, or indicere; multam dicere in aliquid.

AMERCEMENT. *s.* Mulcta pecuniaria (numaria); or simply, mulcta.

AMETHYST. *s.* Amethystus.

AMIALE. *a. i. e.* *Lovely*; amabilis; amandus; amore dignus.

AMIALENESS. *s.* Amabilitas, Plaut.; or, amabilis (amore digna) natura, conditio.

AMIABLY. *ad.* Amabiliter.

AMICABLE. *a.* Amicus; benevolus; officiosus.

AMICABLENESS. *s.* Benevolentia.

AMID, AMIDST. *prep.* Inter; in medio. The adjective medius may often be used: e. g. *in media urbe*; per medium ignem, &c.

AMISS. *ad.* Male; perperam; vitiose; non recte; prave.—*To do amiss*; peccare; offendere.—*Not amiss*; haud incommode; non abs re.

AMITY. *s.* See FRIENDSHIP.

AMMONIAC. *s.* Gum ammoniac; gummi ammoniacum, or, simply, ammoniacum.—*Sal ammoniac*; sal ammoniacus.

AMMUNITION. *s.* Copia bellica; apparatus belli, or bellicus.

AMNESTY. *s.* Lex oblivionis, Nep.

AMONG, AMONGST. *prep.* In; inter; apud. In, with ablative: e. g. *To reckon among one's friends*; numerare inter amicos, or in amicis; also, referre inter amicos, or in numero (numero) amicorum.—*From among*; e; ex. AMOROUS. *a.* Amori deditus; Veneri deditus; veneris; amatorius.

AMOROUSLY. *ad.* Amatorie; blande.

TO AMOUNT. *v. n.* Efficere; conficere; summam efficere.—*It amounts to this*; hocredit eo (ad id).—*It amounts to the same*; res eodem redit; nil differt; nil interest.

AMOUNT. *s.* Summa.

AMPHIBIOUS. *a.* Varro uses the word amphibium, sc. animal.

AMPHITHEATRE. *s.* Amphitheatrum.—*Belonging to an amphitheatre*; amphitheatralis.

AMPLE. *a.* I. *Wide, extended*; amplus; spatiosus; latus. II. *Great in bulk*; magnus; amplius. III. *Unlimited, without restriction*; infinitus; nullis finibus (or limitibus) inclusus (or circumscriptus).

AMPLENESS. *s.* Magnitudo; amplitudo; latitudo; copia.

AMPLIFICATION. *s.* Amplificatio; dilatatio; auctus.—(In rhetoric); circumductio, Quint.

TO AMPLIFY, AMPLIFICATE. *v. a.* Dilatare; amplificare; exaggerare; augere.—(In rhetoric); circumducere, Quint.

AMPLITUDE. *s.* I. *Extent*; ambitus; circuitus; complexus. II. *Largeness, greatness*; magnitudo; amplitudo. III. *Capacity*; capacitas; facultas.

IV. *Copiousness, abundance*; divitiæ; copia; ubertas.

ANPLY. *ad.* I. *Largely*; large; copiose. II. *At large*; copiously; plene; plane; penitus; prorsus; omnino.

TO AMPUTATE. *v. a.* Amputare; desecare; abscidere; abscindere; resecare; also, præcidere.

AMPUTATION. *s.* Desectio; sectio.

AMULET. *s.* Amuletum, Plin.

TO AMUSE. *v. a.* I. *To entertain*; delectare; oblectare; exhilarare; juvare; esse oblectationi, delectationi, voluptati. II. *To draw on from time to time*; ducere; fallere; decipere; circumvenire; inducere aliquid.

AMUSEMENT. *s.* I. *The act of amusing*; delectatio; oblectatio. Or by a verb; e. g. *For the amusement of the guests*; ad convivas exhilarandos, delectandos, oblectandos. II. *That which amuses*; delectamentum; oblectamentum.—*To serve for amusement*; esse delectamento, &c.

AN. See A.

ANABAPTISM. *s.* Repetitio baptismi (baptismatis); baptismus repetitus; baptismus repetitum.

ANABAPTIST. *s.* Anabaptista; mennonita.

ANALOGICAL. *a.* Analogicus; and, perhaps, similis.

ANALOGICALLY. *ad.* Per, or secundum, analogiam; analogice.

ANALOGY. *s.* Analogia; similitudo.

ANARCHY. *s.* Anopia (defectus) capitis, principis

summi magistratus, magistrorum civitatis, eorum qui republicæ præsent, or præesse debent.

ANATOMICAL. *a.* Anatomicus.

ANATOMICALLY. *ad.* Anatomic (but this word seems not to occur); *e* regulis incisionis corporum; *e* regulis (præscriptis) anatomie.

To ANATOMISE. *v. a.* Incidere, or secare, corpus (corpore).

ANATOMIST. *s.* Gnarus (peritus) incidendi et percutandi corpora; peritus anatomie.

ANATOMY. *s.* I. *The art of dissecting the body*; anatomia, Cæl. Aur.; anatomice, Macrob.; ars incidendi (secandi) corpora. II. *The act of dividing any thing*; sectio; incisio.

ANCESTOR. *s.* Unus e majoribus. — (Pl.) *Ancestors*; majores; qui ante nos fuerunt (vixerunt).

ANCESTRAL. *a.* Paternus; patrius.

ANCESTRY. *s.* I. *Lineage*; genus; origo; stirps. II. *The honour of descent, birth*; nobilitas; or antiquitas, generis. — *Of noble ancestry*; illustri stirpe, or loco, natus. — *Pride of ancestry*; superbia de majoribus suis, ob majores suos, de antiquitate, or ob antiquitatem, generis.

ANCHOR. *s.* Ancora; navalis uncus, Val. Flacc. — *To cast anchor*; ancoram jacere. — *To weigh anchor*; ancoram tollere, or solvere. — *To hoist anchor*; ancoram moliri. — *To lie or ride at anchor*; navem in ancoris tenere; in ancoris commorari, stare, or expectare; also, in ancoris constitisse. — *To come to an anchor*; consistere in ancoris, Cæs.; or, ad ancoram, Cæs. — *Arm of an anchor*; brachium (or cornu) ancoræ. — *Shank of an anchor*; lignum ancorale. — *Anchor-smith*; faber ferrarius ancorarius.

To ANCHOR. *v. n.* I. *To cast anchor*; ancoram jacere. II. *To lie at anchor*; navem in ancoris tenere, &c. See ANCHOR.

ANCHORAGE. *s.* I. *Money paid for permission to anchor*; pecunia ancoralis, or ancoraria; vectigal ancorale. II. *Ground for anchoring*; fundus ancoræ jacendi aptus.

ANCHOVY. *s.* Encrasicholus; or, clupea encrasicholus, Linn.; Sarda. — *Anchor-sauce*; jus encrasicholinum; or, rather, Sardinium, or Sardinense.

ANCIENT. *a.* I. *Old, not modern*; vetus; antiquus; prisus. — *The ancients*; antiqui; prisici; veteres; majores. II. *Old, that has been of long duration*; vetus; vetustus. III. *Past, former*; alio tempore; alias.

ANCIENT. *s. i. e.* *The flag or streamer of a ship*; vexillum navale; signum.

ANCIENTLY. *ad.* Antiquitus; antique; tempore prisico; antehac; antea; olim; quondam.

ANCIENTS. *s. i. e.* *Those who lived in old times*; veteres; antiqui; prisici.

AND. *conj.* I. Et; ac; atque; que. Obs. 1. Que is put after the word which it connects with another; e. g. *Father and mother*; pater materque. 2. Some suppose that the Romans did not use ac before a vowel, but wrote, e. g. atque illum, atque ego, &c., rather than ac illum, ac ego, &c. This point is indeed very doubtful, but in writing Latin it is better to make a rule of placing atque or et before a vowel, rather than ac. II. *And also*; et etiam; atque etiam; itemque; nec non; or, neque non; e. g. *And I also am able*; et ego etiam, or nec non, possum. III. *And not*; et non; ac non; atque non; or, more concisely, nec, neque; e. g. *He knows not, and is not able*; neque (nec) potest. IV. *And if*; ac si; et si may be used, but ac si is preferable, on account of the resemblance of et si to the conjunction etsi, although. V. *And indeed, and that*; et quidem. But this is more frequently expressed by et is, et ea, et id, &c., when it refers to a substantive; and by et id, or idque, when it refers to a verb or a whole sentence; e. g. *I have many books, and indeed very fine ones*; habeo multos libros, et eos (or eosque) pulchros. — *He slept, and that in his own house*; dormiebat, idque domi. If a negative be joined with it, nec is put for et; e. g. *I have many books, and indeed not poor ones*; habeo multos libros, nec eos contempndos. *And therefore*; proin; proinde; ideo; idcirco. — *And yet*; tamen; etsi. VI. *And*, in antithetical sentences, where it is nearly equivalent to but, is usually omitted in Latin; e. g. *Cæus is rich, and Titus is poor*; Cæus est dives, Titus pauper. Or it may be expressed by autem. VII. In such a phrase as, *Do me a pleasure and come*, we must not use et, &c. but ut; e. g. *da mihi hoc, ut venias*. — Thus also, *How we may do so and so, and not be seen*; quomodo possumus aliquid facere, ut non conspiciamur. VIII. *And I, and thou, and he, &c.*, after a period or a colon, are usually expressed by qui, que, quod, at the beginning of the following sentence or clause: e. g. *He died; and when he was buried*; moriebatur; qui cum sepeliretur. — *He died with a cheerful countenance; and if you had seen him expire*; moriebatur fronte hilari; quem si vidisses mori, &c. IX. In many other cases, as when it may be expressed in English by *As, while, after, &c.*, it may be omitted, and the connection may be expressed by a participle; e. g. *He laid down the book, and rose, i. e. after he had, &c.*; libro deposito, surrexit. — *He read the book, and*

laughed, i. e. as or while he was reading, &c.; legens librum ridebat; or it may be included in the supine; e. g. *I will go and see*; ibo visum. — *A little more and he had been killed*; parum abfuit quin interficeretur.

ANDIRON. *s.* Vara igniaria.

ANDROGYNAL or ANDROGYNOUS. *a.* Androgynus; hermaphroditus; homo utriusque sexus; homo ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu. — (Of animals); bestia utriusque sexus, bestia hermaphrodita, &c. — (Of plants); planta utriusque sexus; planta hermaphrodita.

ANECDOTE. *s.* Narratio; narratiuncula.

ANEW. *ad.* I. *Over again*; de integro; ab integro; demum; iterum. II. *Newly*; recenter; recens; nove.

ANGEL. *s.* I. Prop. angelus. II. Fig. (as a term of endearment); mi anime! mea vita! and, perhaps, mi angele! but of course this term was not used by the ancients. III. *A piece of money so called*; nummus angeli effigie signatus; or, nummus ab angelo nomen gerens; or perhaps we may say, nummus angelicus. — *A good angel*; albus, or bonus, genius. — *An evil angel*; ater, or malus, genius.

ANGELICAL, ANGELIC. *a.* I. *Of or belonging to angels*; angelicus. II. *Of superhuman purity or innocence*; tam purus, quam angelus est; purus instar angeli; or, innocentissimus.

ANGER. *s.* I. *Uncasiness upon receipt of an injury*; ira; iracundia. — *Vehement anger*; exandescensia. — *To lay aside anger*; iram omittere, deponere, ponere. — *Anger subsides*; ira defervescit, deflagat. — *Anger is allayed or appeased*; ira decedit, abit, evanescit. — *In anger*; iratus. — *Through or out of anger*; præ ira; per iram. — *To give vent to anger*; iram effundere, or vomere. II. *Smart of a sore*; dolor; inflammatio.

To ANGER. *v. a.* Iratum reddere, or facere; irritare; ira aliquem incendere; animum, or iram, alicui movere; bilem, or iram, alicui concitare; stomachum facere.

ANGLE. *s.* Angulus. — *A right angle*; angulus rectus. — *Acute*; acutus. — *Obtuse*; obtusus.

To ANGLE. *v. a.* I. Prop. Piscari hamo; pisces hamo captare, or capere. II. Fig. *i. e.* *To try to gain by artifice*; appetere, aucupari, aliquid.

ANGLE-ROD or ANGLING-ROD. *s.* Virga, or arundo, piscatoria.

ANGLER. *s.* Piscator.

ANGLING-LINE. *s.* Linea piscatoria.

ANGRILY. *ad.* Irate; also by the adjective iratus; e. g. *He spoke angrily*; iratus.

ANGRY. *a.* I. *Touched with anger*; iratus; indignabundus. — *To make angry*; iratum reddere, or facere; irritare; iram alicui concitare; iram alicui movere. — *To become angry*; irritari; ira incendi; exandescere ira; iratum fieri. — *To be angry*; iratum esse; irasci, e. g. alium; also, stomachari. — *Soon angry*; irritabilis; iracundus; stomachosus. II. *Painful, inflamed*; dolens; dolorosus; inflammatus.

ANGUIH. *s.* I. (Of body); dolor; cruciatus. II. (Of mind); angor; pavor; sollicitudo.

ANGULAR or ANGULOUS. *a.* Angulosus; angulatus; angulos habens; angulis præditus; angularis.

ANIMADVERSION. *s.* I. *Reproof*; reprehensio; vituperatio; vituperium; or by the verbs. II. *Punishment*; poena.

To ANIMADVERT. *v. n.* I. *To reprove*; vituperare; reprehendere; culpare; accusare. II. *To punish*; punire aliquem; animadvertere in aliquem, or in aliquid; poena afficere aliquem. — *To animadvert severely*; gravi poena afficere.

ANIMAL. *s.* Animal; animans; bestia; bellua.

ANIMAL. *a.* Animalis; bestialis. — *The animal kingdom*; regnum animale; classis animalium.

ANIMALCULE. *s.* Bestiola. Animalcullum seems not to occur.

To ANIMATE. *v. a.* I. *To make alive*; animare aliquem; or, dare alicui vitam. II. *To encourage, incite*; reddere alicuium vegetum; dare alicui vigorem; excitare; incitare; cohortari; animum addere.

ANIMATE. ANIMATE. *part. a.* I. *Alive*; vivus. II. *Lively*; vividus; vivax; vegetus. III. *Encouraged*; excitatus; incitatus. — *With animation*; vivide; alacriter.

ANIMATION. *s.* I. *The act of animating*; animatio.

II. *The state of being enlivened*; vivacitas; vigor; alacritas.

ANIMOSITY. *s.* Odium; commotio animi; animus infensus. — *To conceive animosity*; odium suscipere, or concipere, in, or adversus, aliquem. — *To cherish or entertain animosity*; odisse aliquem; odio habere aliquem; also, odium habere. — *To excite, create, or occasion animosity*; odium concitare, creare, movere.

ANISE. *s.* Anisum; or, Pimpinella Anisum, Linn.

ANKER. *s.* Amphora dimidia; dimidium amphoræ; dolium.

ANKLE. *s.* Talus; malleolus.

ANNALIST. *s.* Scriptor, or conditor, fastorum, or annalium.

ANNALS. *s.* Liber annals; also, (pl.) annales; fasti.

ANNATES. *s.* Reditus primi anni ex episcopaliibus va-

culis; usually, annatæ; or we may say, annatæ quæ dicuntur; or, primitiæ.

To ANNEAL. *v. n.* Urendo, or inrendo, colorare, tingere, colorem inducere.

To ANNEX. *v. a.* Addere; adjicere; subjicere; adjungere; apponere.

ANNEXATION. *s.* Adjunctio; additio; adjectio. Also by the verbs, as, nomine addendo, &c.

ANNEXMENT. *s.* I. *The act of annexing.* See ANNEXATION. II. *The thing annexed;* appendix; additamentum.

To ANNHILATE. *v. a.* I. *To reduce to nothing;* ad nihilum redigere; delere; extinguere; evertere; subvertere; tollere. II. *To destroy;* delere; abolere; extinguere; extirpare; tollere. III. *To annul;* abrogare; antiquare; rescindere; abolere; tollere.

ANNIHILATION. *s.* Extinctio; deletio; evertio; subversio.

ANNIVERSARY. *s.* Festum annuum. — *Anniversary of one's birth;* dies natalis.

ANNIVERSARY. *a.* Annuus; anniversarius; solennis.

ANNOTATION. *s.* Nota; commentarius; or, commentarium.

ANNOTATOR. *s.* Annotator, Plin.

To ANNOUNCE. *v. c.* Annuntiare; nuntiare; significare; iudicare; denuntiare.

To ANNOY. *v. a.* Esse molestum; esse molestia; molestiam afferre; indignationem movere; stomachum movere; incommodare, lædere; offendere. — *I am annoyed at a thing;* res est mihi molestia, &c.; or, ægre fero rem; moleste fero rem; indignor.

ANNOYANCE. *s.* I. *The act of annoying;* læsio; offensio; molestia. II. *That which annoys;* molestia; res molesta; incommodum. — *To suffer annoyance;* molestiis confictari; in molestiis esse, or versari; in rebus molestis versari; affici molestiis.

ANNUAL. *a.* I. *That comes every year;* annuus; anniversarius; solennis, Cic. II. *That lasts only a year;* annuus, Cic.

ANNUALLY. *ad.* Quotannis; singulis annis; anno quoque.

ANNUITY. *s.* Pecunia annua; stipendium annuum; reditus ad vitam totam sustentandam constituit; vectigalia vitæ sustentandæ ad mortem usque destinata; vectigalia ad finem usque vitæ.

To ANNUL. *v. a.* I. *To make void;* abrogare; antiquare; rescindere; abolere; tollere. II. *To reduce to nothing;* ad nihilum redigere; delere; extinguere; evertere; subvertere; tollere, Cic.

ANNULAR. *a.* Annuli formam habens; or, orbicularis, orbiculatus.

ANNULET. *s. i. c.* A little ring; anellus, Plaut., or, HOR. ANODYNE. *a.* Leniens dolorem; anodynus, Cels.

ANODYNE. *s.* Levamen; lenimen. — (In medicine); medicamentum anodynum, or leniens dolorem.

To ANOINT. *v. a.* Ungere; inungere; linere; oblinere; allinere; illinere; illinire.

ANOMALOUS. *a.* Abnormis; enormis; inconveniens non conveniens, non consentaneus, non congruus) regula, or regulis, præcepto, or præceptis.

ANOMALY. *s.* Enormitas.

ANON. *ad.* I. *Quickly, soon;* statim; illico; confestim; exemplo; e vestigio; continuo. II. *Now and then;* interdum; nonnunquam.

ANONYMOUS. *a.* Sine, or carens, nomine.

ANOTHER. *a.* I. *Not the same;* alius, non idem.

II. *One more, any other;* alter; e. g. unus (alter) alterum odit. — If the reference be to more than two, or to two indefinite persons or things, then it is to be rendered by alius; e. g. alius alium odit. III. *Not one's self;* alius. IV. *Widely different;* alius; diversus. V. — *One after another;* invicem; alternis vicibus. — *One with another;* promiscue. — *At another time or place;* alias. — *To another place;* aliorum, or aliorum. — *Another man's;* alienus. — *Another way;* aliorum; alio modo.

To ANSWER. *v. n.* I. *To speak in return to a question;* respondere; responsum dare, or reddere. — *To write in return to a question;* rescribere; respondere per literas, or simply, respondere. N. B. *To whom?* is expressed by the dative; e. g. respondere alicui. — *To what?* by ad, or a dative: e. g. respondere criminibus, or ad crimina; also, epistolæ, or ad epistolam. But if there be already a dative of the person, a second dative must not be used, but ad; e. g. respondere alicui ad quaesita, or ad epistolam, or epistolæ alicujus. III. *To speak in opposition;* obloqui; contradicere. II. *To be accountable for;* spondere; fidere; præstare. — *To answer for a thing or person;* præstare rem, or de re; aliquid, or de aliquo homine. Spondeo and præsto are found also with an accusative and infinitive; e. g. præstiti (spondidi) virum esse soluturum. Pro aliquo prædem (or vadem) se sistere. IV. *To vindicate;* defendere verbis (or, where the word may be understood, without verbis); excusare; purgare. V. *To correspond to, suit with;* respondere; convenire; congruere; esse consentaneum, &c. VI. *To stand as opposite or correlative;* referri ad aliquid (ad aliquid); or, conjunctum esse relatione cum aliquid.

VII. *To comply with;* obedire; obtemperare; parere. VIII. *To succeed, produce the desired event;* cedere; procedere; succedere; also, provenire. — *To answer again (impudently);* obloqui; proterve respondere; (vainly) regerere convicium in aliquid. IX. *To appear to any call or summons;* apparere; comparere; conspici; adesse; præsto esse; se sistere. X. *As an echo;* resonare.

ANSWER. *s.* I. *That which is said in return to a question;* responso; responsum. — *To give an answer;* responsum dare, or reddere; respondere. — *To receive an answer;* responsum ferre, or auferre. — *The answer to this is;* ad hæc respondetur, or respondeo. II. *A confutation of a charge;* contradictio; repugnatio.

ANSWERABLE. *a.* I. *To which a reply may be made;* cui, or ad quod, respondi licet. II. *Obliged to give an account;* cui res est præstanda, or defendenda. — *You are answerable;* tu debes rem præstare (defendere); tibi est res præstanda (defendenda). III. *Correspondent;* pertiens ad rem. IV. *Suitable;* consentaneus; aptus; conveniens; accommodatus; congruens; congruus.

ANT. *s.* Formica.

ANT-BEAR. *s.* Ant-eater; ursus formicis vescens; Myrmecophaga, Linn.

ANT-HILL. *s.* Acervus formicinus; acervus formicas tegens.

ANTAGONIST. *s.* Adversarius; inimicus; hostis.

ANTALGIC. *a.* Leniens dolorem.

ANTECEDENT. *a.* Qui antecedit, antea, præcedit, præit, prægreditur; prævius; antecessens.

ANTECEDENTLY. *ad.* Ante; in antecessum; antea; prius.

ANTEPAST. *s.* Præsensio. — *To give an antepast;* imbuerè aliquid præsensioe rei. — *To enjoy an antepast;* frui, or uti, præsensioe rei; præsentire rem.

ANTHEM. *s.* Carmen ecclesiasticum.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. *s.* Erysipelas; ignis sacer.

ANTIC. *a.* Jocularis; ridiculus; ludicr.

ANTICHAMBER. *s.* Proccator, Plin. J.; atrium, or cubiculum admissorium.

To ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* I. *To take sooner or before the time;* anticipare; antecapere; præcipere; ante tempus auferre, or accipere. II. *To foretake;* præsentire rem; frui, or uti, præsensioe rei. III. *To preclude;* prævenire; prævertere; antevertere; antevenire.

ANTICS. *s. pl.* Nugæ; ineptiæ; gestus ridiculi.

ANTIDOTE. *s.* Antidotum; veneni remedium; alexipharmacum, Plin.; antidotus, i. f., Gell.

ANTIMONY. *s.* Stibi; stibium; stimmi (with the ancients); antimonium (with the moderns).

ANTIPATHY. *s.* I. (Between things); adversans et repugnans natura, Cic.; repugnantia, Plin. — *Things which have an antipathy to each other;* qua inter se dissident; quibus sunt bella quædam, Plin. II. (Between persons); animorum disjunctio, Cic. III. (Between animals); bellum; e. g. naturale bellum est milvo cum corvo, Cic.

ANTIQUARY, ANTIQUARIAN. *s.* Studiosus (peritus) rerum antiquarum, or antiquitatis. Antiquarius occurs, Suet. Aug. 86. Cicero says, antiquitatis diligentissimus investigator. Gellius has, antiquitatis multa peritus.

ANTIQUATE. *a.* I. *Ancient;* vetus; antiquus; prisus; vetustus; Cic. II. *Of old fashion;* vetus; antiquus; obsoletus.

ANTIQUATE. *s.* Opus antiquum, or prisicum; opus ex antiquitate reliquum.

ANTIQUITY. *s.* I. *Old times;* antiquitas; tempora antiqua, or prisca. II. *The ancients;* veteres; antiqui; prisici; antiquitas. III. *Remain of old times;* opus antiquum, or prisicum; opus ex antiquitate reliquum. — *To study antiquities;* in antiquis artium monumentis curiosus immorari.

ANTITHESIS. *s.* Antitheton, Cic.; antithesis, Quint. — *To make antitheses;* antitheta librare, Pers.

ANTLER. *s.* Ramus. (If taken for the whole horn) cornu cervinum, or cervi.

ANVIL. *s.* Incus, udis.

ANXIETY. *s.* I. *Solicitude;* pavor; angor; trepidatio. II. *Lowness of spirits;* demissio animi; animus abjectus, or demissus.

ANXIOUS. *a.* I. *Solicitous;* plenus pavoris; pavidus; pavens; trepidus; anxius; sollicitus. II. *Full of inquietude;* afflictus; demissus; abjectus.

ANXIOUSLY. *ad.* Anxie; pavidè; animo demisso, abjecto, or afflictò; abjectè; demisse.

ANY. *a.* I. *Whoever, whatever;* aliquis; quispian; quilibet; quisquam; quis. — *If any one believes?* si aliquis, or si quis, credit. — *Does any one believe?* num quis credit? equis credit? — *I have not any one to send;* non habeo quem mittam. II. (Used in opposition to none); ullus; aliquis; quis; e. g. Any good, aliquid boni. — *Is any one here?* num quis adest? Nonnulli is sometimes used for aliquid. III. — *Any further;* ulterius; amplius. — *Any longer;* diutius. — *Any how;* quoquo modo. — *Any where;* usquam; alibi; ubi; ubi; ubilibet; usquam. — *Any whither;* quopiam; usquam. — *At any time;* unquam; quocumque.

APACE, *ad.* Celeriter; cito; velociter; propere. — *To go apace*; festinare; propere.

APART. *ad.* I. Separately; seorsum (not seorsim); separatum. This adverb is often expressed by the use of a verb compounded with se, or di, dis: e. g. seducere; seponere; sevocare; divellere; discindere. II. *At a distance*; longe; procul.

APARTMENT. *s.* Conclave; diæta; cubiculum; thalamus.

APATHY. *s.* Inopia sensûs; torpor; stûpor.

APE. *s.* I. *A kind of monkey*; simia; simulus.

II. *An imitator*; simia.

TO APE. *v. a.* Affectari; putide emulari.

APERIENT. *a.* (*Medicine*); medicamentum purgativum; depurgativum; depurgatorium.

APERTURE. *s.* Apertura; hiatus. If equivalent to *Mouth*; os; also, orificium, Macrobo. and Apul. If the same as *Cleft or chink*; rima. If the same as *Air or vent-hole*; spiraculum.

APHORISM. *s.* Sententia præceptiva; dogma præceptivum; placitum; dogma; sententia.

APIARY. *s.* Apiarium; alvearium.

APIECE. *ad.* Singuli. This must often be expressed by the distributive numerals; e. g. dedi iis binos libros, i. e. *Two books apiece*.

APISH. *a.* I. *Imitative*; qui temere imitatur, or sequitur. II. *Silly, affected*; affectatus; putidus; ineptus.

APITPAT. *ad.* *My heart goes apitpat*; cor meum trepidat.

APOLOGETIC, -CAL. *a.* Defensionem continens; or, ad defensionem pertinens. (Apologeticus, Tertull.)

APOLOGIST. *s.* Defensor; tutor; patronus.

APOLOGISE. *v. n.* Defendere; defensare; tueri; tutari; also, propugnare pro homine, or re.

APOLOGUE. *s.* Fabula; fabella; apologus; carmen præcepta continens; carmen præceptivum.

APOLOGY. *s.* Defensio; purgatio; apologia, (Apuleius).

APOPHTHEGM. *s.* Sententia scita; or, simply, sententia; dictum; apophthegma.

APOPLECTICAL, APOPLECTIC. *a.* Apoplecticus; apoplexia correptus, or affectus.

APOPLEXY. *s.* Apoplexia. — *To be seized with apoplexy*; or apoplexia corpi, or affici.

APOSTASY. *s.* Defectio.

APOSTATE. *s.* Defector; qui defectit; e. g. *Julian the Apostate*; Julianus qui defecerat (desciverat) a Christianis sacris; or, qui Christiana sacra reliquerat. Apostata was sometimes used.

TO APOSTATISE. *v. n.* Deficere, desciscere a.

APOSTEME, APOSTHUME. *s.* Ulcus; also, apostema; abscessus. — *An aposteme forms*; ulcus fit, oritur, conflat.

APOSTLE. *s.* Apostolus. — *The Acts of the Apostles*; Acta Apostolorum; or, res gestæ Apostolorum.

APOSTLESHIP. *s.* Provincia (munus) apostoli; munus apostolicum; or, apostolatus (as consularis).

APOSTOLICAL, APOSTOLIC. *a.* Apostolicus; or, apostolo (apostolis) dignus, conveniens, when the word is used in this sense.

APOSTROPHE. *s.* Appellatio; allocutio; alloquium; sermonis ad alium conversio.

TO APOSTROPHE. *v. a.* Appellare; alloqui; affari; sermonem ad alium convertere.

APOTHECARY. *s.* Pharmacopola. — *The art of an apothecary*; ars pharmaceutica. — *Apothecaries' weight*; pondus pharmaceuticum.

TO APPAL. *v. a.* Terrere; perterrire; perterrefacere; exterrere; territare; terrorem alicui incutere (injicere).

APPARATUS. *s.* Apparatus; apparatio; copia.

APPAREL. *s.* Vestitus; vestimentum; habitus. — *In mourning apparel*; pullatus; pullo vestito indutus; lugubri habitu vestitus.

TO APPAREL. *v. n.* Induere alicui vestem, or alium vestem; vestire alium.

APPARENT. *a.* I. *Plain, indubitable*; certus; exploratus; haud dubius; evidens; manifestus. II. *Seeming*; speciosus; simulatus. III. *Visible*; aspectabilis; conspicuus; oculis (visu) expositus; visui (oculis) patens; visibilis. — *An heir apparent*; cui jus est proximum ad hereditatem. — *To make apparent*; patefacere; demonstrare; ostendere.

APPARENTLY. *ad.* I. *Evidently*; evidenter; manifeste; aperte. II. *Openly*; aperte.

APPARATION. *s.* I. *Appearance*; visum; species. II. *A spectre*; spectrum; larva; visum; phantasma; portentum; ostentum.

APPARITOR. *s.* Apparitor; viator.

TO APPEAL. *v. n.* Provocare ad alium; appellare alium (in Cicero). (In later times) appellare ad alium.

APPEAL. *s.* Provocatio ad alium; appellatio, with a genitive; e. g. regis, to the king.

TO APPEAR. *v. n.* I. *To be visible*; apparere; conspici; esse adspectabilem; esse conspicuum; esse expositum oculis (visui). II. *To become visible*; in con-

spectum venire. III. *To exhibit one's self before a judge or a court*; apparere; comparere; conspici; adesse; præsto esse; se sistere. Or, if the case be so, vadimonium obire; ad vadimonium venire, or occurrere.

IV. *To become clear by evidence*; clarum, or manifestum, fieri; patere; apparere. — *It appears*; constat; liquet; patet; videtur. V. *To seem* (in opposition to reality); videri. VI. *To be plain, or indubitable*; apparere; patere; esse apertum, or manifestum.

APPEARANCE. *s.* I. *The act of coming into sight*; adventus; presentia. Also by the ablative absolute; e. g. Luna visa (conspecta); *On the appearance of*. — *According to appearance*; specie; in speciem; per speciem. — *At first appearance*; prima specie. — *To have the appearance of a thing*; habere speciem rei. — *To assume the appearance of*; speciem induere. II. *The thing seen*; visum; species. III. *Seemance (not reality)*; vana species.

IV. *Outside, show*; species; forma. V. *Apparition*; spectrum; larva; visum; phantasma; portentum; ostentum. VI. *Exhibition of the person to a court*; apparitio. — *To make one's appearance*; se sistere, &c. See TO APPEAR, III. VII. *Presence, mien*; species; forma; vultus; facies. VIII. *Probability, likelihood*; verisimilitudo; probabilitas, Cic.

TO APPEASE. *v. a.* Placare; lenire; tranquillare; tranquillum reddere; compescere; comprimere; sedare; pacare; mulcere. — *To appease one's wrath*; iram alicujus coercere, placare, or sedare. — *To appease by sacrifice*; explare; litare; placare; propitiare; propitium reddere, or efficere. — *To be appeased*; placari; mitescere; desævire; demitigari.

APPELLANT. *s.* Provocans; appellans.

APPELLATE. *s.* Is, contra quem provocatum est ad iudicem superiorem; (usually rendered appellatus).

APPELLE. *s.* Deus; accusatus.

TO APPEND. *v. a.* I. *To hang any thing upon another*; pendere ad. Appendere seems not to occur in this sense. We may say, suspendendo adungere, or simply, suspendere; e. g. arbori, or in arbore; also, facere, ut pendeat a re. II. *To add to something as accessory*; addere; adicere; subicere; subungere.

APPENDAGE, APPENDIX. *s.* Appendix; additamentum. — *A small or trifling appendage*; appendicula.

TO APPERTAIN. *v. n.* I. *To belong to as of right*; esse proprium alicujus; esse alicujus. II. *To belong to by nature*; conjunctum esse; attingere; pertinere; spectare; attingere. III. — *It appertaineth* (as of expediency); interest; refert.

APPETENCY. *s.* Appetitus; appetentia. With or without a genitive of the thing.

APPETITE. *s.* I. *Natural desire*; appetitus; appetentia; desiderium; cupiditas; aviditas. — *The appetites*; (pl.) cupiditates; appetitus. — *Master of one's appetite*; potens cupiditatum; moderatus, &c. — *To have an appetite after*; appetere, cupere, desiderare aliquid; desiderio alicujus rei teneri. II. *Hunger*; appetitus cibi, or edendi. — *To have an appetite*; cibi esse cupidum, or desiderio teneri; cibum appetere. — *To have no appetite*; cibi non esse cupidum; also, fastidio cibi teneri. — *To create an appetite*; appetitum cibi facere, creare, figere. — *To satisfy the appetite*; appetitum sedare. — *To destroy the appetite*; appetitum abigere, auferre, or, fastidium creare.

TO APPLAUD. *v. a.* Laudare, collaudare alium; afficere alium laude; laudem tribuere; plaudere; applaudere; admurrare; alium plausu prosequi, or laudibus efferre.

APPLAUSE. *s.* Laus; if expressed by clapping of hands, &c., plausus.

APPLE. *s.* I. *The fruit of the apple-tree*; mîlum; pomum. — *Apple-core*; volva pomi; involucrum granorum. — *Apple-tree*; malus (fem.); Firmus malus, Linn. — *Apple-woman*; negotiatrix pomaria (or pomorum). II. *The pupil of the eye*; pupula; pupilla; also, acies.

APPLICABLE. *a.* Quod applicari, accommodari, potest alicui rei.

APPLICATION. *s.* I. *The act of applying*; usus. It may often be rendered by the verbs impendo, utro, adhibeo, colloco. II. *The thing applied*; res adhibita. III. *A petition*; petitio; preces. IV. *Close study or attention*; industria; assiduitas; studium; diligentia; cura.

TO APPLY. *v. a.* I. *To lay one thing to another*; applicare; adungere; annexere. — *To apply one's attention*; se ad aliquid applicare, appellere; rei alicui operam dare. II. *To make use of*; impendere rem, in rem, or rei; adhibere rem, ad rem, or rei; collocare rem in re; uti re in re. III. *To have recourse to*; se conferre; se convertere ad alium. — *To apply to any one as a petitioner*; adire alium.

TO APPLY. *v. n.* Convenire; congruere.

TO APPOINT. *v. a.* I. *To fix any thing*; constituere; destinare; definire; finire. II. *To settle by compact or decree*; e. g. to appoint a time; diem dicere. — *To appoint any one consul*; dicere alium consulem. — *By law*; lege præscribere, statuere, dicere.

APPOINTMENT. *s.* I. *Stipulation*; constitutio; pac-

to; condictio; also by the verbs.—According to appointment; ut convenerat; ut condictum erat; ut compositum erat; ex pacto; composito; ex composito. II. *Order, direction*; imperium; jussum; jussus; præceptum.

III. *Equipment, furniture*; ornatus; apparatus; (if warlike); arma; armatura; ornatus militaris. IV. *An allowance paid to any one*; stipendium; or, merces.

To APPORTION. *v. n.* Partiri; dividere.

APPOSITE. *a.* Aptus; idoneus; accommodatus; conveniens; congruus.

To APPRAISE. *v. a.* Æstimare; pretium imponere, or statuere.

APPRaiser. *s.* Æstimator.—(Sworn); jurejurando constitutus.

To APPRECIATE. *v. a.* Æstimare.

To APPREHEND. *v. a.* I. To lay hold on; capere; prehendere; apprehendere; comprehendere; arripere.

II. To seize in order for trial or punishment; in custodiam dare; comprehendere. III. To conceive by the mind; capere; intelligere; ass equi; perspicere.

IV. To fear; vereri; timere, meture, rem. If it be followed by 'that,' the Latin verbs take *ne*; by 'that not,' the Latin has *ne non*, or *ut*: e. g. vereror, *ne pater venturus sit*; *That my father will come*: vereror *ne* scribendo te expleam; *That I shall*, Cic. We find also an accusative with an infinitive; e. g. after timeo, Liv. 10. 36.

APPREHENSION. *s.* I. *The mere contemplation of things*; notio; comprehensio rei; intelligentia; also, intellectus, Quint. II. *Opinion, sentiment*; sententia; existimatio; opinio. III. *The faculty by which we conceive new ideas*; captus; ingenium; intelligentia.—*Of quick apprehension*; ingenii acris; acerrimus; subtilis; sagax; perspicax. IV. *Fear*; timor, metus, rei, or a re; followed also by *ne*, that or lest; *ne non*, or *ut*, that not. V. *Suspicion*; suspicio.

APPRENTICE. *s.* Discipulus; tiro.—*To be an apprentice to any one*; esse in alicujus disciplina.

To APPRENTICE. *v. a.* Trudere aliquem alicui in disciplinam; tradere aliquem in disciplinam alicujus; tradere alicui aliquem erudendum.

APPRENTICESHIP. *s.* Tirocinium.

To APPRISE. *v. a.* Certiorem facere aliquem de re aliqua; significare, nuntiare alicui.

To APPROACH. *v. n.* I. To draw near; appropinquare; prope accedere; propius accedere; adire. II. To have a natural affinity or resemblance; simile esse; prope accedere ad rem; conjunctum esse cum.

To APPROACH. *v. a.* Prope apponere (alicui); ponere prope (aliquem).

APPROACH. *s.* I. *The act of drawing near*; appropinquatio; also by the verb; e. g. *At the approach of death*; appropinquante morte. II. *Access*; aditus; accessus. See ACCESS.

APPROACHABLE. *a.* Qui adiri potest; quem adire licet; patens. (Terullian says, accessibilis.)—*To be approachable*; (of persons) adiri posse; (of places) patere. *To render approachable*; patefacere; aperire.

APPROACHING. *a. i. e.* Near at hand; instans.

APPROBATION. *s.* I. *The act of approving*; assensus; assensus; probatio rei; approbatio; comprobatio rei.

II. *The liking any thing*; amor, studium, erga aliquid; also, studium rei. III. *Support*; tuitio; defensio; propugnatio.

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* Tribuere; assignare; addicere; sacrare; dedicare; consecrare.

APPROPRIATE. *a.* Proprius; conveniens; accommodatus; idoneus; consentaneus; dignus; aptus.

APPROPRIATENESS. *s.* Convenientia.

APPROPRIATION. *s.* Assignatio; addictio; sacratio; dedicatio; consecratio.

APPROVAL. *s.* Assensus; assensus; probatio rei; approbatio, comprobatio, rei.

To APPROVE. *v. a.* I. To like, to be pleased with; probare; approbare; comprobare; amare; amorem habere erga aliquid; or, habere aliquid in amore. II. To express liking; laudare; laudem tribuere; probare; assentire. III. To make or show to be worthy of approbation; probare; ostendere; demonstrare; docere; confirmare.—*Of approved integrity*; spectatæ fidei, or integritatis.

To APPROXIMATE. *v. n.* Appropinquare; prope accedere; propius accedere.

To APPROXIMATE. *v. a.* Prope apponere (alicui); ponere prope (aliquem).

APPROXIMATION. *s.* Appropinquatio. Also by the verbs.

APRICOUS. *s.* Præcoquum; Malum Persicum.

APRIL. *s.* Aprilis; or, mensis Aprilis.—*The first of April*; Calendæ Aprilis.—*To make an April fool of one*; frustrari, or Iudibrio habere; Iudificare Calendis Aprilibus; or, ablegare (mittere) aliquem aliquo frustra Calendis Aprilibus.

APRON. *s.* Subligaculum; subligare, or subligare; præcinctorium; ventrale, Plin.; semicinctum.

APT. *a.* I. Fit; aptus; conveniens; accommodatus; dignus; idoneus; consentaneus. II. *Having a tenden-*

cy to; pronus; propensus; proclivis; inclinatus.—*Not apt*; non propensus, &c.; alienus a re; alienus re; abhorrens a re. III. *Ready, quick*; paratus; promptus.

APTITUDE. *s.* I. *Fitness*; convenientia; aptum.

II. *Disposition to any thing*; convenientia; inclinatio; propensio.—*To express an aptitude for any thing*; propensum esse ad rem; inclinari ad rem. III. *Readiness (for doing any thing)*; facultas.

APTLY. *ad.* I. *Fifty, pertinently*; convenienter; apte; congruenter; digne. II. *Readily, acutely*; prompte; acute; sagaciter.

APNESS. *s.* See APTITUDE.

AQUATIC. *a.* Aquosus; aquaticus; aquatilis.

AQUEDUCT. *s.* Aqueductus.

AQUEOUS. *a.* Aquosus.

AQUILINE. *a.* Arcuatus; aduncus.

ARABLE. *a.* Arabilis, Plin.; (ager) cultura habilis, or idoneus.

ARBITRARILY. *ad.* Libere; voluntate; ad arbitrium; prout libet.

ARBITRARY. *a.* Arbitrarius, Gell.; liber; voluntarius.

To ARBITRATE. *v. a. v. n.* Decernere; judicare; judicare; decidere rem, or de re; controversiam decidere, or dirimere.—*To commit an affair to arbitration*; rem arbitrorum judicio permittere; arbitro (or arbitris) rem judicandam permittere.

ARBITRATION. *s.* Arbitrium; dijudicatio: or by a verb; re judicanda (dijudicanda, decernenda).

ARBITRATOR. *s.* Arbitro.

ARBOUR. *s.* Umbraculum; casa frondea.

ARCADE. *s.* Ambulatio arcuata; and perhaps, xystus.

ARCH. *s.* Camera (camara); fornix; testudo; arcus.

ARCH. *a.* Vafer; subtilis; callidus; astutus.

To ARCH. *v. a.* Camerare; concamerare; fornicare; instruere rem fornice (or camera).—*An arched roof*; camera fornicata.

ARCHANGEL. *s.* Archangelus, Tertull.; or Angelus primarius.

ARCHBISHOP. *s.* Archiepiscopus.

ARCHDEACON. *s.* Archidiaconus.

ARCHER. *s.* Sagittarius.

ARCHERY. *s.* Sagittarum emissio.

ARCHETYPE. *s.* Exemplum; exemplar.

ARCHITECT. *s.* Architectus; architecton.

ARCHITECTURE. *s.* Architectura; architectonice, Quintil.

ARCHITRAVE. *s.* Epistylum.

ARCHIVES. *s.* Tabularium.—*Keeper of the archives*; præficus tabularii, or tabulario.

ARCHWISE. *ad.* Arcuatim; in modum arcus.

ARCTIC. *a.* Arcticus, Hygin. Astron.; borealis; septentrionalis.

ARDCENCY. *s.* See ARDOUR.

ARDOUR. *s.* I. *Heat*; æstus; calor; fervor; ardor.

II. *Heat of affection*; studium; impetus animi; ardor; cupiditas.

ARDUOUS. *a.* I. *Lofty, hard to climb*; præceps; præruptus; arduus; celsus; excelsus.

II. *Difficult*; molestus; gravis; operosus; laboriosus.

AREA. *s.* Area; planities; superficies.

ARGENT. Argentus; candidus.

To ARGUE. *v. n.* I. To reason; ratiocinari; argumentari; concludere; colligere. II. To dispute; disputare; certare; dimicare; disceptare; pugnare; contendere.

To ARGUE. *v. a.* I. To prove by argument; probare; ostendere; demonstrare; docere; firmare; confirmare; arguere; evincere. II. To charge with, as a crime; accusare; incusare, insimulare, aliquem rei; criminari aliquem de re, or aliquem fecisse, &c.; dare alicui aliquid criminii.

ARGUMENT. *s.* I. *A reason alleged*; argumentum; causa; ratio. II. *The subject of a discourse or writing*; summa; argumentum; epitome; or, res de qua agitur; materia, or materies. III. *Controversy*; contentio; certamen; controversia; lis; rixa.—*To hold an argument with one*; adversus aliquem disceptare; verbis contendere, disceptare, disputare.

ARGUMENTATION. *s.* Controversia; contentio; certamen; disceptatio.

ARGUMENTATIVE. *a.* I. *Proving by argument*; probans; ostendens. II. *Quarrelsome*; pugnax; contentiosus; cupidus, or nimis cupidus, contentiosus; amans contentiosis.

ARID. *a.* Siccus; aridus; torridus.

ARIDITY. *s.* Siccitas; ariditas.

ARIGHT. *ad.* Recte; vere.

To ARISE. *v. n.* I. To mount upwards; sursum ferri; emicare; surgere. II. To get up as from sleep; lectum relinquere; e lecto surgere; e lecto may be omitted when it is easily understood. III. To revive from death; redire in vitam; or, resurgere a morte. IV. To proceed or have its original; existere; apparere; exoriri; nasci; proficisci; originem trahere; provenire; oriri; oboriri. Virgil says, sententia surgit; *A thought arises*.

ARISTOCRACY. *s.* I. *A certain form of government*; optumatum principatus; penes optimates reipublicæ ad-

ministratio. II. *The persons of whom it is composed*; optimates.

ARISTOCRATIC. *a.* Ad optimates pertinet; — optimatum partibus favens. — *To be aristocratically inclined*; stare ab optimatum partibus; optimatum viam tenere, &c.

ARITHMETICIAN. *s.* Ratiocinator bonus; versatus in arithmetica, Cic.: calculator, Mart.

ARITHMETIC. *s.* Ars numerandi, or supputandi; arithmetica, orum, n. pl.; arithmetica, æ, f., Sen.; arithmetice, es, f., Plin. — *A treatise on Arithmetic*; liber, or libellus, arithmeticus.

ARK. *s.* I. *A chest*; arca; cista. II. *A ship*; navis; navigium.

ARM. *s.* I. (Of the body); brachium; properly, the lower part of the arm is brachium; the upper part, lacertus. — *A little arm*; brachiolum. II. (Of a tree); ramus; brachium. III. (Of the sea); sinus; fretum. — (Of a river); brachium, Liv.; cornu. IV. Fig. *Power, might*; potestas; vires; manus. — *The temporal arm*; potestas civilis. — *The spiritual arm*; potestas ecclesiastica, ecclesiæ. V. *Arm-chair*; sella cum brachiis; sella brachiata. — *To clasp in one's arms*; amplecti; ulnis tenere.

TO ARM. *v. a.* I. *To furnish with armour or weapons*; armare; armis instruere; tela suppeditare. — *Armed*; armatus; armis instructus, munitus, indutus. II. *To furnish, fit up*; instruere; armare.

TO ARM. *v. n.* I. *To put on arms*; se armare; se armis instruere; arma induere. II. *To arm one's self against*. I. *To beware of*; cavere. 2. *To prepare for*; se ad aliquid sustinendum parare, or accingere. III. *To take up arms*; bellum adornare, parare, apparare.

ARMADA. *s.* Classis bellica; classis.

ARMADILLO. Armadillus; or, Manis, Linn.

ARMAMENT. *s.* Apparatus bellicus.

ARM-HOLE, ARM-FIT. Ala; axilla.

ARMISTICE. *s.* Induciæ. — *To conclude an armistice*; facere inducias.

ARMORY. Armamentarium; cella, or locus, servandis armis.

ARMOUR. *s.* Arma; armatura; cataphracta; lorica; thorax. — *In armour*; loricated; thoracatus; cataphractus; thorace (lorica) indutus. — *A coat of armour*; lorica.

ARMS. *s.* I. *Weapons (offensive and defensive)*; arma; (*offensive*) tela. — *Bearing arms*; armiger. — *By force of arms*; vi et armis. — *To take up arms*; arma capere, or sumere; ad arma confugere; bellum adornare, parare, apparare. — *To lay down arms*; arma ponere, deponere. — *To call to arms*; conclamare ad arma. II. *A state of hostility*; bellum; arma. III. *The ensigns armorial of a family*; insignia; or, if necessary, insignia gentilitia.

ARMY. *s.* Exercitus; copie; milites. — (On a march); agmen; (in battle array); acies; or, in either of these cases, exercitus, or copie, may be used. — *To lead an army*; agmen, or copias, ducere. — *To march an army*; exercitum ducere, or promovere. — *To raise an army*; milites conscribere; exercitum colligere, comparare, conficere, conflare.

AROMATIC. *a.* Aromaticus.

AROMATICALLY. *a.* Aromaticè (seems not to occur); more aromaticum; in modum aromaticum.

AROMATIC. *s.* Aromata, pl.

AROUND. *ad.* Circa; circumcirca; circum; undique. The English word is often expressed by circum, in composition.

AROUND. *prep.* Circa; circum.

TO AROUSE. *v. a.* I. *To awake from sleep*; expergefacere; excitare e somno; suscitare e somno; also simply, excitare, suscitare, when the idea is clear. II. *To excite*; incitare; excitare; acuerè; suscitare. TO ARRAIN. *v. a.* I. *To set in order*; ordinare; disponere; constituere. II. *To accuse*; nomen alicujus deferre; in jus vocare; accusare aliquem; nomenis reum agere, or postulare.

ARRAIGNMENT. *s.* Accusatio; delatio nominis; actio. TO ARRANGE. *v. a.* Ordinare; disponere; constituere; in ordinem redigere.

ARRANGEMENT. *s.* I. *The act of putting in order*; ordinatio; dispositio; digestio. II. *The state of being put in order*; ordo; series.

ARRANT. *a.* May be expressed by summus, or the superlative degree; e. g. summus fur, summus impostor, &c.; nequissimus; or by dux; e. g. dux furum; or by tri, in composition; e. g. trifur, trifurcifer, trivenefica, Plaut.

ARRAS. *s.* Tapetes; tapete; tapetum; auleum.

ARRAY. *s.* I. *Dress*; vestitus; vestimentum; habitus; ordo; dispositio. II. *Order of battle*; acies. — *To draw up in battle array*; aciem, exercitum, milites, instruere. — *To march in battle array*; ordine incedere, proficisci, or iter facere.

TO ARRAY. *v. a.* I. *To put in order*; ordinare; disponere; constituere; in ordinem redigere. II. *To dress*; induere vestem alicui, or aliquem veste; vestire aliquem.

ARREAR. *s.* Reliquum; residuum.

ARREST. *s.* I. *The act of arrest*; comprehensio; prehensio. II. *The state of one who is arrested*; custodia. — *To be under arrest*; in custodia esse.

TO ARREST. *v. a.* I. *To seize (as a bailiff)*; comprehendere; manum alicui, or in aliquem, inire; in custodia, carcerem, vincula, dare, ducere, mittere. — (As a plaintiff); dicam alicui impingere, aliquem in jus vocare.

II. *To stop, withhold*; inhibere; prohibere; cohibere.

ARRIVAL. *s.* Adventus. — *At my arrival, thy arrival*; me, te, adveniente. — *At his arrival, he said*; adveniens (cum advenisset) dicebat.

TO ARRIVE. *v. n.* I. *To come to or reach*; advenire; venire; afferi; adveni (of a ship); appelli; applicari. II. *To happen*; accidere; evenire; contingere.

ARROGANCY. *s.* Superbia; fastus; arrogantia.

ARROGANT. *a.* Superbus; inflatus; arrogans.

TO ARROGATE. *v. a.* Sibi assumere, sumere, tribuere, arrogare, vindicare aliquid.

ARROW. *s.* Sagitta; sometimes, telum, calamus. — *An arrow-head*; sagittæ ferramentum.

ARSENAL. *s.* Armamentarium.

ARSENIC. *s.* Arsenicum.

ART. *s.* I. *The power of doing something not taught by nature*; ars; artificium. — *The liberal arts*; artes ingenue, liberales, honestæ. II. *A trade to be learnt or practised according to rules of art*; ars; artificium. — *The mechanical arts*; artes sordide, humiles, or vulgares. — *A Master of Arts*; Artium Magister; magistri artium laurea donatus; — *To commence*; gradum magistri in artibus capessere. III. (As distinguished from nature); manus; e. g. *A place fortified both by nature and art*; locus et manu et natura munitus; or here, also, ars would suit. IV. *Artfulness*; calliditas; versutia; astutia; astus. V. *An artful trick*; dolus; consilium; or, ars; artificium.

ARTERY. *s.* Arteria. — *The great artery*; arteria magna. Aorta seems not to have been used by Latin writers.

ARTFUL. *a.* I. *Performed with art*; artificialis; arte effectus. II. *Cunning, skilful*; callidus; astutus; versutus.

ARTFULNESS. *s.* Prudentia; peritia.

ARTICHOKE. *s.* Cinarâ (some write cynara); and, perhaps, cactos, and scylomyas; also, carduus sativus. The Linnæan name is Cynara Scolymus. The edible part of this plant is called fundus esculentus, or caro, cinaræ; the rest, caulis.

ARTICLE. *s.* I. *The part of speech so called*; articulus; or articulus, vulgo sic dictus; or, articulus præpositivus; or vocula, quæ præponi solet nominibus substantivis ad genera discernenda. II. *A single clause*; membrum; pars; caput. III. *Term, stipulation*; lex; conditio; caput. Articulus is frequently used in this sense. — *Articles of war*; leges militares. — *Articles of peace*; leges, conditiones, pacis. — *To enter into articles with any one*; cum aliquo pacisci. IV. *A point of time*; exact time; punctum temporis; articulus temporis, Plin.

ARTICULATE. *a.* i. e. *Distinct*; clarus; liquidus; limpidus.

TO ARTICULATE. *v. a.* i. e. *To form words distinctly*; clare efferre, pronuntiare, or eloqui verba; also, exprimere.

ARTICULATION. *s.* I. *The juncture of bones*; artus; articulus. II. *The act of forming words*; pronuntiatio; enuntiatio.

ARTIFICE. *s.* Ars; artificium.

ARTIFICER. *s.* I. *An artist*; artifex; opifex; effector; fabricator; architectus. II. *A contriver*; inventor; repertor; also, auctor.

ARTIFICIAL. *a.* I. *Made by art*; artificialis; arte effectus; artificiosus; affabre factus. II. *Fictitious*; fictus; comicentiosus.

ARTILLERY. *s.* Tormenta, pl.; res tormentaria; res ad tormenta pertinentes. — *Artillery-carriage*; vehiculum tormentarium, or rei tormentariae serviens. — *Artilleryman*; minister rei tormentariae (rei ad tormenta pertinentes). — *Artillery-horse*; equus tormentis vehendis; tormentarius perhaps does not occur.

ARTISAN. Opifex; effector; fabricator; architectus.

ARTIST. *s.* Artifex; opifex; effector; fabricator.

ARTLESS. *a.* I. *Without art*; expertus artis; simplex.

II. *Void of fraud*; apertus; ingenuus; simplex.

ARTLESSLY. *ad.* Sine arte. — *Ingenue*; candidè; Cic.

AS. *conj.* I. *In the same manner with something else*; quemadmodum; sicut; sicuti; uti; velut; veluti; tanquam. II. *In the manner that*; quemadmodum, &c.; also, instar; in modum; modo (ablat.); ritu; more; (these two last usually of persons or animals, more rarely of things without life); all with a genitive; e. g. instar nivis; instar (ritu, more) patris. Also, pro; e. g. pro cano habere; gerere se pro grege; habere pro nihilo.

The English particle may often be expressed by the use of a Latin adverb; e. g. *As a fool*; stolidè, stulte. — *As a boy*; pueriliter. III. (In a reciprocal sense, following so, as, or the like); ut, uti, after ita, sic; e. g. vivit ita (sic) ut (uti) ego; or, ut ego vivo, sic (ita) ille vivit. Quam after tam

(which is usually joined with an adjective or adverb); e. g. tam doctus quam tu; tam pulchre quam tu. Ac, after æque; par; pariter; similiter; juxta; item; perinde; e. g. æque doctus ac tu; æque pulchre ac tu; non, haud, or nihilo minus, quam. Or, As may be expressed by quam with a superlative adverb; or by qui maximus; quantus; or by ut with a superlative. N. B. *Be so good as to hear*; sis tam benignus, ut audias.—*He was so foolish as to believe it*; erat tam stultus, ut crederet.

IV. *According to what*; pro quæ; pro eo—ac; also, ut; uti; sicut; sicuti; velut; quemadmodum; perinde ut; perinde atque; proinde ac; e. g. pro eo ac debui; prout debui; ut debui. V. *While, at the same time that*; ut; ubi; cum, or quum. N. B. Ubi and ut take the indicative. Cum takes the conjunctive in the imperfect and plusquamperfect, but the indicative in other tenses.—This may be rendered also by the use of a participle: e. g. *As my father died, he said*; pater moriens dicebat.—*As my father was dying they came*; pater moriente veniebant. For rules respecting this use of the participle, look under the word "WHEN". VI. *Because that*; propterea quod.

VII. *As being*; ut; quippe; utpote; e. g. *As one who knew*; ut qui, or quippe qui, sciebat. VIII. *Answering to Like, or same*; ac, or atque, after æque, similis; similiter; par, &c. See III. N. B. Qui, quæ, quod, is frequently used after idem, eadem, and that in the same case; unless, in the clause to which as belongs, there be some verb which requires a different case; e. g. sumus fidem homines, qui vos (estis); legi eosdem libros, quos tu (legis); utor isdem hominibus, quibus tu (uteris). IX. *Going before 'as' in a comparative sense*; ita; sic; followed by ut; tam, followed by quam. Both in Latin and English the former particle is frequently omitted. X. *Answering to Such*; frequently expressed by qui, quæ, quod; or qualis, e; or by ut, &c. XI. *For example*; ut; or, verbi causa; exempli gratia. XII. *In this regard, in this respect*; qua.

XIII. *Henceforward*; quantuscunque, or quantuluscunque. XIV. *As if, as though*; tanquam si; tanquam; quasi; non secus ac si; perinde ac si; perinde quasi; ut si; tanquam qui; e. g. *He speaks of the subject as though he understood it*; quasi (tanquam, tanquam si) intelligit eum.—*He laughs, as though he had heard of it*; ridet, quasi audiverit; for in such a case the perfect conjunctive must follow the present. On the other hand, *He laughed as though he knew it*; ridebat, quasi rem sciret.—*As though he had heard of it*; ridebat, quasi rem audivisset. XV.—*As for, as to*; quod attinet ad; de; quateus; quantum; quod ad; ad.—*As well as*; pariter ac; æque ac; tam quam; ut.—*As far as*; qua; quantum; usque; usque ad; usque eo.—*As long as*; quamdiu; tandiu; tantisper dum; quoad; usque dum.—*As much*; tantum.—*As many as*; quotquot; totidem; quodcunque.—*As often as*; quotiescunque; totiesquoties.—*As soon as*; cum primum; ubi; cum; ut; simul ac; simul ut; simul atque.—*As yet*; adhuc.—*Not yet*; necdum.

To ASCEND. v. n. Sursum ferri; emicare; surgere.

To ASCEND. v. a. Ascendere; escendere; conscendere; scandere.

ASCENDANT. a. I. *Height, elevation*; altitudo; sublimitas; celsitudo; altum; summum. II. *Superiority, influence*; excellentia; præstantia; præpositio, Cic. Fin.; prior locus; potior locus; principatus.—*To be in the ascending, or to have the ascendancy*; principatum tenere; excellere; præstare; potiorum (priorum, superiorum) esse; also, antecedere; præcedere; superare; vincere.

ASCENDANT. s. See ASCENDANT. II.

ASCENSION. f. Ascensio; consensio; motus in altum; nisus in altum.—*Ascension to heaven*; ascensus, ascensio, or abitus in cœlum.

ASCENSION-DAY. s. Festum (or dies festus) ascensionis Christi in cœlum.

ASCENT. s. I. *Rise, the act of rising*; motus in altum; nisus in altum; ascensus. II. *The way by which one rises*; ascensus; via sursum ferens.

To ASCERTAIN. v. a. I. *To make certain*; aliquid confirmare, certum facere, stabilire. II. *To fix*; definire; finire; constituere. III. *To make confident*; firmare; confirmare.

ASCETIC. s. Solitarius; vitam solitariam degens (vivens, agens); or, more particularly, eremita; anachoreta; vitam solitariam in sylvâ degens (vivens, agens).

To ASCRIBE. v. a. Ascribere; assignare; inscribere; tribuere; attribuere.

ASH. s. Fraxinus.

ASHAMED. a. Pudore affectus; pudibundus; pudefactus.—*To be ashamed*; pudore affici; erubescere.—*To make ashamed*; pudore aliquid afficere; pudorem aliquid incutere.

ASH-COLOURED. a. Cineraceus; cinereus; cinericius; or, coloris cineracei; habens colorem cineraceum.

ASHEN. a. Fraxineus.

ASHES. s. Cinis; also, favilla, of red-hot ashes. N. B. The ashes of the dead are always called cinis.—*To reduce to ashes*; in cinerem vertere, or dare.—*To be burnt or reduced to ashes*; in cinerem verti, or delabi.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. s. Dies cinerum; caput jejunii.

ASHORE. a. I. *On shore*; in litore; in rîpa; in tellure.

II. *To the shore*; ad litus; ad ripam; in terram.

ASHY. a. See ASH-COLOURED.

ASIDE. ad. Seorsum (not seorsim); separatim. The English word is often expressed in Latin by se, or re, in composition.

To ASK. v. a. I. *To petition*; petere rem ab aliquo; rogare, or orare, aliquid aliquid; or with ut, that.—*To ask earnestly*; flagitare; efflagitare; exposcere; etiam atque etiam rogare. II. *To claim*; repetere, repositere, exigere, flagitare, efflagitare, rem ab aliquo, or aliquid aliquid. III. *To inquire*; interrogare aliquid; querere ex aliquo; rogare, interrogare, querere, aliquid. IV. *To require, as careful*; postulare; desiderare; requirere. Also by opus esse; e. g. ad lanc rem opus est magna arte.

ASKANCE, ASKAUC, ASKAUNTE. ad. Ex obliquo; oblique; ex transverso.

ASKEW. a. Limus; obliquus.—*To look askance or askew*; limis, or obliquis, oculis aliquid intueri.

ASLANT. ad. Oblique; per declive.

ASLEEP. a. Dormiens; sopitus; somno oppressus.—*To fall asleep*; dormitare.—*To be asleep*; dormire.—*To be fast asleep*; alte dormire.—*To lull asleep*; consopere; soporare; somnum aliquid afferre, inducere.

ASLOPE. ad. Oblique; in obliquum.

ASP, ASPIC. s. Aspis.

ASPECT. s. I. *Look, appearance*; vultus; facies; species; forma. II. *Glance, act of beholding*; aspectus. III. *Relation*; respectus. IV. *Disposition of a planet to other planets*; siderum positus; sideratio.

ASPEN. s. Populus tremula, Linn.; or, Populus Lybica, Plin. H. N.

ASPEN. a. Populeus; populneus.

ASPERITY. s. Asperitas.

To ASPERSE. v. a. I. *To besprinkle*; spargere, aspergere, conspergere, aliquid, or aliquid, aliqua re. II. *To calumniate*; falso criminari; detrahere de allicujus fama; sermonibus falsis lædere famam allicujus; also, obtractare allicui.—*I am aspersed*; fama mea læditur sermonibus falsis; detrahitur de mea fama; obtractatur mihi.

ASPERION. s. I. *Sprinkling*; sparsio; aspersio; conspersio. Also by the verbs. II. *Calumny*; criminatio falsa; obtractatio. Also by the verbs.

ASPIRATE. s. Spiritus asper.

To ASPIRATE. v. n. Aspirare; Quint; Gell.

ASPIRATION. s. I. *An ardent wish*; desiderium; studium. II. *Pronunciation of a vowel with full breath*; aspiratio; Cic.; Quint.

To ASPIRE TO OR AFTER. v. n. Appetere rem; affectare rem; studere rei; ambire rem.

ASS. s. I. *An animal of burden*; asinus; asellus.—*A she-ass*; asina; asella.—*The foal of an ass*; pullus asinus.—*A little ass*; asellus.—*A wild ass*; onager.

II. *A dolt, stupid fellow*; asinus; stultus; fatuus; ineptus.

To ASSAIL. v. a. Invadere; impugnare; petere; aggredi; adoriri; oppugnare; incurere in; impetum facere in.

ASSAILANT. s. Aggressor, Pandect.; or, aggrediens oppugnatior.

ASSASSIN. s. Sicarius.

To ASSASSINATE. v. n. More sicarii cædere; ex insidiis percutere, interficere.

ASSASSINATION. s. Cædes fraudulenta; cædes furtiva, or ex insidiis.

ASSASSINATOR. s. See ASSASSIN.

ASSAULT. s. I. *Storm*; oppugnatio; impetus.—*To take by assault*; vi capere; expugnare. II. *Violence*; vis; violentia. III. *Attack*; aggressio; incurtus; impugnatio; oppugnatio; petitio; impetus.

To ASSAULT. v. a. (A person); invadere; impugnare; petere; aggredi; adoriri; incurere in; impetum facere in.—(A place); oppugnare; invadere; aggredi; adoriri.

ASSAY. s. I. *Examination*; spectatio; exploratio; probatio; examen; examinatio. II. *First entrance upon any thing*; periculum; experientia; experimentum; tentamen; tentamentum.

To ASSAY. v. a. I. *To make trial of*; spectare; explorare; probare; examinare. II. *To try, endeavor*; tentare; experiri; periclitari; periculum facere; aggredi; rem tractare.

ASSAYER. s. Spectator (or explorator) nummorum (or monetæ); spectator nummaris.

ASSFORAGE. s. Collectus; collectio (of things); conventus; conventio; congressus; congressio (of persons).

To ASSEMBLE. v. a. Convocare; congregare; cogere; conducere.—*To assemble the senate*; senatum cogere, convocare.

To ASSEMBLE. v. n. Se congregare; congregari; convenire; coire.

ASSEMBLY. s. Cœtus; conventus; conventio; congressus; congressio.—*To hold an assembly*; conventus agere, or celebrare.—*To dismiss an assembly*; cœtum dimittere, or solvere.

ASSENT. s. Assensus; assensio.—*To gain assent; assensum ferre (auferre).*—*To give assent, i. e. to assent;* Cicero has the phrase, *adjungere assensionem animi ad rem, Cic. Acad.*

To ASSENT. v. n. Assentire, or assentiri, alicui; consentire cum aliquo; also, comprobare, or probare, when it is the same as 'to approve'; annuere, when it means 'to give one's assent to.'

ASSENTATION. s. Assentatio.
To ASSENT. v. a. I. *To maintain, defend; defendere; defensare; tueri; tutari;* also, propugnare; pro homine, pro re, and rem; contra aliquem, ab aliquo.

II. *To affirm; tenere; affirmare; credere; putare; contendere.* III. *To claim; vindicare ad se; and simply, vindicare.*—Fig.; aliquid vindicare sibi; or simply, vindicare; affectare, se dignum judicare.

ASSERTION. s. I. *The act of asserting; tuitio; defensio; propugnatio; affirmatio.* II. *The position advanced; sententia; enuntiatio; enuntiatio.*

To ASSESS. v. a. Estimare; censere; also, taxare, Plin. H. N., and Sueton.; alicui tributum, or stipendium, imperare, imponere, indicere.—*At a high rate; magno; magis.*—*At a low rate; parvo; parvi.*—*To be assessed; aestimari; also, venire in aestimationem.*

ASSESSMENT. s. I. *The act of assessing; aestimatio.* Or by the verb; *c. g. aestimandis mercibus; census.*

II. *The sum levied; vectigal; tributum.*

ASSESSOR. s. I. *One who sits by the judges; assessor judicii.* II. *He that lays taxes; estimator; censor.*

ASSETS. s. Bona relicta; or simply, bona.
To ASSEVER. ASSEVERATE. v. a. Confirmare, affirmare, de re, or with an accusative and infinitive; asseverare.

ASSEVERATION. s. Affirmatio; asseveratio.
ASSIDUITY. s. Sedulitas; gravitas; assiduitas.

ASSIDUOUS. a. Sedulus; gravis; assiduus.
ASSIDUOUSLY. ad. Sedulo; graviter; assidue; assiduo.

To ASSIGN. i. *To mark out, appoint; definire; finire; constituere; dicere; destinare; indicere.* II. *To appoint (a deputy); constituere; nominare; designare.* III. *To make over (property); assignare alicui rem; or, instruere aliquem plena potestate rei; plenam potestatem rei dare alicui; potestatem rei dare alicui; negotium dare alicui; (money, in writing); pecuniam alicui prescribere.*

ASSIGNATION. i. *An appointment to meet; definitio; constitutio; or by a verb; e. g. loco, tempore, definiendo (dicendo, constituendo, finiendo).* II. *A making over a thing to another; assignatio; or, tributio (datio) potestatis rei; (of money, in writing); perscriptio pecunie.*

ASSIGNEE. s. Plena potestate instructus.
To ASSIMILATE. v. a. Aliquid simile reddere; assimilare; ad similitudinem rei formare.

ASSIMILATION. s. Assimilatio. But, as the word seems not to occur in this sense, it may be well to make use of the Latin verb.

To ASSIST. v. a. Alicui succurrere, or opem, auxilium, ferre; subvenire alicui; suppetias ferre; opulari; auxiliari; esse auxilio, or adjuvamento (all with the dative); aliquem adjuvare, or juvare. Juvare and adjuvare govern the accusative, and therefore have the entire passive; e. g. ego adjuvor, tu adjuvaris, &c.—*To come to one's assistance; venire auxilio (subsidio); suppetias venire.*—*To send assistance; mittere auxilia, subsidia, or suppetias.*—*To assist by one's presence; adesse alicui.*

ASSISTANCE. s. Auxilium; præsidium; adjuvamentum; subsidium; adiutorium, Quint.; Sen.; Suet.; Macrobius uses adjutus, ūs; opis (only in the gen., acc., and ablat.); suppetiæ (only in nom. and acc.).—*To render assistance; see To ASSIST.—To seek assistance; implorare alicujus auxilium; petere ab aliquo auxilium.*

ASSISTANT. s. Adjutor; auxiliator.—*An assistant in a school; hypodidascaulus; adjutor, Quint.*

ASSIZE. s. I. *An assembly of knights or other substantial men, with a justice, in a certain place, at a certain time; judicium; ad jus status debus dicendum consensus; comitia provincialia.*—*To hold the assizes (as a judge); jus pro tribunale dicere, or reddere; iudicium provincialis obire.* II. *A court of justice; judicium; curia judicialis; locus judicii.* III. *Measure, rate; præscriptum; præceptum.*

To ASSIZE. v. a. i. e. *To fix the rate of any thing; dicere; constituere; statuere.*

ASSIZER. s. May perhaps be rendered, magister nundinarum; magister rerum nundinalium.

ASSOCIATE. s. Consors; socius; familiaris.
To ASSOCIATE WITH. v. n. Sociare, consociare, conjungere, se cum aliquo; comitari.

ASSOCIATION. s. I. *Unio; consociatio; conjunctio.* II. *Partnership; societas; consortio.*

To ASSORT. v. a. In genera discernere, or distribuere.

To ASSUAGE. v. a. Lenire; mitigare; mollire; levare.

To ASSUAGE. v. n. Se remittere; or simply, remittere; minui; mitigari.

To ASSUME. v. a. I. *To take; sumere; accipere.* II. *To arrogate; sibi assumere, sumere, tribuere, arrogare, aliquid.* III. *To suppose a thing without proof; fingere; ponere; facere.*

ASSUMPTION. s. I. *The act of taking; acceptio; sumptio.* II. *The supposition of any thing without further proof; sumptio; positio.* This may be conveniently rendered by the verbs: e. g. hac re ponenda; hoc positio. III. *The thing supposed; fictum; positio; or use the verbs.*

ASSURANCE. s. I. *Certain expectation; certa spes; expectatio.*—*To create assurance; spem alicui ferre; spem dare; spem ostendere, or afferre; excitare aliquem ad spem; erigere ad spem.—I have not the least assurance; careo spe; mihi nulla est spes; nullam spem habeo; nulla spes me tenet; non spero; despero.*

III. *Freedom from doubt; securitas; confisio; fiducia; fidentia; confidentia.* IV. *Want of modesty; impudentia; inverecundia.*—*A man of great assurance; impudens; homo perfectæ frontis.* V. *Freedom from vicious shame; audacia; fidentia; confidentia.* VI. *Ground of confidence; argumentum.* VII. *Insurance; cautio de re; e. g. de nave; or, præstatio, securitas, de re.*

To ASSURE. v. a. I. *To give confidence by a firm promise; confirmare, affirmare, alicui, de re, or with an acc. and infinit.* II. *To make confident; firmare, confirmare; securum reddere.—To be assured; audere; non vereri.*—*I assure you; confirmo tibi.—Be assured, or you may be assured of; sc.; persuadeas tibi; persuasum habeas; sit tibi persuasum; noli dubitare.* III. *To make secure; cavere, alicui de re; e. g. de mercibus, de navi.* IV. *To affirm; asserere; asseverare; affirmare.*

ASSURED. part. a. I. *Certain, indubitable; certus; exploratus; haud dubius.* II. *Confident; fidens; confidens; impavidus; intrepidus; fortis; audax.* III. *Certain, not doubting; certus; haud dubius; fidens; confidens.* IV. *Immodest; inverecundus; impudens; audax.*

ASSUREDLY. ad. Certo; certe; haud dubie.

ASTERISK. s. Asteriscus.

ASTHMA. s. Angustia spiritus; asthma.

ASTHMATICAL, ASTHMATIC. a. Asthmaticus; ægro spiritum ducens; homo (and often without homo) angustia spiritus; angustia spiritus laborans.

To ASTONISH. v. a. Perturbare; confundere; percutere; percellere; stupefacere; obstupefacere.

ASTONISHMENT. s. Stupor; perturbatio; or by a participle; e. g. *In astonishment; perturbatus, &c.—Out of or through astonishment; perturbatio motus; or, perturbatus, &c.—To my astonishment; cum mea perturbatio; or, ad me perturbandum; or, mirans; admirans; obstupescens; me obstupescente, &c.—To strike with astonishment; see To ASTONISH.—To excite astonishment; admirationem habere, movere, or inferre.*

To ASTRAY. v. a. See To ASTONISH.

ASTRAY. ad. Errabundus; errans.—*To go astray; errare; vagari.—To lead astray; a recta via abducere.*

ASTRIDE. ad. Cruribus (tibiis) varcis, or varicatis.

To ASTRINGE. v. a. Contrahere; alvum, or ventrem, astringere, or comprimere.

ASTROLOGER. s. Astrologus.

ASTROLOGICAL. a. Astrologicus.

ASTROLOGICALLY. ad. Astrologice; e regulis astrologiæ (astrologicis).

ASTROLOGY. s. Astrologia.

ASTRONOMER. s. Astronomus (and with the ancients astrologus).

ASTRONOMICAL. a. Astronomicus; regulis astronomiæ convenientis.

ASTRONOMICALLY. ad. Astronomicè; regulis astronomiæ (astronomicis) convenienter; e regulis astronomiæ.

ASTRONOMY. s. Astronomia (and with the ancients, astrologia).

ASUNDER. ad. Usually expressed by the Latin verbs, especially those compounded with di, dis, e. g. *To burst asunder; rumpi; dirumpi.—To bite asunder; dentibus rumpere.—To saw asunder; serra dividere.—To cleave asunder; diffindere, &c.*

ASYLE, ASYLUM. s. Perfugium; refugium; receptus.

At. prep. May commonly be expressed by ad. I. Denoting place; ad, apud, in, &c.—*At the door; ad, apud, juxta, fores, i. e. near.—At, before names of towns in the third declension or the plural number, is expressed by the ablative: e. g. At Athens, at Carthage; Athenis; Carthagine.*—*Before names of towns in the first and second declensions, singular number, by the genitive: e. g. Lipsiæ; Londini.—At my house; apud me.—At home; domi.—To strike or aim at any one; petere aliquem; e. g. gladio.—To snatch at any thing; petere rem manibus; apprehendere rem.—At hand; præsto; prope.* II. Denoting time; frequently expressed by in with an ablative, or by an ablative without in: e. g. *At such a time; in tali tempore; or, tali tempore.* It is commonly omitted when an adjective, pronoun, or part.

eiple is joined with the substantive.— This may be expressed also by the use of verbs, participles, and adjectives: e. g. *At his arrival, he said; adveniens, dicebat.*—*At his arrival, I heard; cum advenisset, audiveram.*—*At his death, he said; moriens, dicebat.*—*At his death, I came; moriente illo, &c.*—To denote proximity of time, sub may often be used; e. g. sub adventum, &c.—*At supper; inter cenam; or, in cena; or, cœnans.*—*At night; nocte; noctu.*—*At Easter; tempore Paschalis.*—*At this time; hoc tempore; nunc; jam.*—*At that time; tunc; tum; eo, illo tempore.*—*At the right time; in tempore; tempesive.*—*At a wrong time; intempesive; alieno tempore.*—*At times, i. e. sometimes; nonnunquam; interdum.*—*At another time; alio tempore; alias.*—*At the first; principio; initio.*—*At present; in præsentia; in præsentia.*—*At length, or at last; aliquando; tandem; demum; denique.* III. Before a superlative adjective, implying in the state, commonly expressed by superlative adverbs, or by ad: e. g. *At longest; diutissime.*—*At first; primum; primo.*—*At last; ultimum; ad ultimum.*—*At least, i. e. in the lowest degree; minime.*—*At least, i. e. to say no more; saltem; certe; vel.*—*At all; omnino; prorsus.*—*At best; ut cum maxime.*—*At most; summum; ad summum; plurimum; ut plurimum.* IV. Noting the occasion: e. g. *He comes at call; vocatus adest.* V. Noting an immediate consequence of; *He swooned at the sight; res conspecta.* VI.—*At interest; fenore.*—*At once; simul; una; semel.*

ATHEISM. s. Atheismus; negatio Dei.

ATHEIST. s. Atheus; Deum negans, or tollens, negator Dei. Negator occurs in Prudentius.—*To be an atheist; atheum esse; Deum negare, or tollere.*

ATHEISTICAL, ATHEISTIC. a. Atheus; Deum negans, or tollens.

ATHIRST. a. Sitiens; siticulosus.

ATHLETIC. a. I. *Belonging to wrestling; athleticus.* II. *Lusty, robust; robustus; validus; firmus; fortis.*

ATHWART. prep. I. *Across; transverse; oblique; ex transverso; de transverso.* II. *Through; per; per transversum; per mediam rem; e. g. per medios ignes.*

ATHWART. ad. i. e. *Wrong; male; prave; perperam; vitiose; non recte.*

ATLAS. s. I. *A collection of maps; volumen tabularum (some say, mapparum) geographicarum.* II. *A rich kind of silk; pannus sericus, vulgo Atlas dictus.* If, as some suppose, this word is derived from Attalocus, we may say, pannus Attalicus.

ATMOSPHERE. s. Aër; cœlum.—*A dense atmosphere; cœlum crassum; aër crassus.*—*A rare atmosphere; cœlum tenue; aër tenuis.* See AIR. If we would express *The whole atmosphere,* we may say, aër circumjectus: some moderns say, atmosphaera.

ATOM. s. Atomus.

ATOMICAL. a. Ad atomos pertinens.

TO ATONE. v. n. I. *To agree; accord; congruere; convenire; consentire; alicui rei, or homini, or cum homine: (in opinion); consentire.* II. *To stand as an equivalent for something; esse pro re, or in loco rei.* TO ATONE. v. a. i. e. *To expiate; expiare; piare; luere.*

ATONEMENT. s. I. *Agreement; consensus; consensus; concordia.* II. *Expiation; expiatio.* III. *An atoning sacrifice; sacrificium piacularis; piacularum.*

ATROCIOUS. a. Horribilis; atrox; fœdus; vitiosus; scelerosus; consceleratus; sceleratus.

ATROCITY, ATROCIOUSNESS. s. Fœditas; atrocitas; vitiositas.

TO ATTACK. v. a. I. *To seize; prehendere; comprehendere; arripere.* II. *To win, gain over; ad se trahere; ad se sequendum impellere; conciliare sibi.*

ATTACHMENT. s. i. e. *Regard, esteem; observantia; cultus; and, perhaps, veneratio.*

TO ATTACK. v. a. Invadere; impugnare; petere; aggredi; adori; oppugnare; incurere in; impetum facere in.

ATTACK. s. Aggressio; incursus; impugnatio; oppugnatio; petitio; impetus.

TO ATTAIN. v. a. Acquirere; comparare; assequi; consequi; adipisci; potiri; pervenire (ad).

ATTAINABLE. a. Assequendus; capax adeptionis: or by a circumlocution; e. g. *This is attainable by few persons; hoc pauci adipisci (assequi) possunt.*

ATTAINER. s. I. *The act of attaining in law; convictio, Augustin.* or by the verb convincere. II. *Disgrace; ignominia; dedecus; probrum.*

ATTAINMENT. s. I. *The act of attaining; adeptio; impetratio; (consecutio, Tertull.)* II. *That which is attained; res adeptæ.*

TO ATTAINT. v. a. I. (In law); convincere; e. g. furti. II. *To corrupt; corrumpere; perdere; depravare.*

TO ATTEMPT. v. a. Tenuare; diluere; miscere; commiscere.

TO ATTEMPT. v. a. I. *To try; tentare; experiri;*

periculum facere; aggredi; rem tractare. II. *To attack; invadere; petere; aggredi; adori.*

ATTEMPT. s. I. *An essay, endeavour; periculum; experientia; experimentum; tentamen; tentamentum.*

II. *An attack; aggressio; incursus; impetus.*

TO ATTEND. v. a. I. *To regard, fix the mind upon; attendere rem, or ad rem, aliquid; alicui, or rei, de re; animum, or mentem advertere ad rem, rei, or rem; and often simply, advertere, observare; rationem habere rei.* II. *To wait on (as a servant); apparere alicui, ministrare alicui.* N. B. *To attend a magistrate, is always expressed by apparere.* III. *To accompany; comitari; prosequi.* IV. *To be present upon a summons; præsto esse; adesse; se sistere.* V. *To be appendant to; inhaerere; insidere; comitari; adjungi.*

VI. *To stay for; expectare aliquid; opperi aliquid; præstolari alicui, or aliquid; also, manere aliquid.*

TO ATTEND. v. n. I. *To yield attention; attendere animum; aud simply, attendere; animum advertere; or simply, advertere; animum intendere.* II. *To stay, delay; expectare; manere; morari; commorari; demorari; expectare; manere; morari; commorari; demorari.*

ATTENDANCE. s. I. *The act of waiting on another; ministratio; ministerium: (on a magistrate), apparitio.*—*To dance attendance; aliquid comitari, assectari, favore conciliandi gratia.* II. *Attention, regard; attentio; cura.*

ATTENDANT. s. I. *One who attends or waits upon another; minister; assecla; comes; famulus: (on a magistrate), apparitor; also, stator: (as a lacquey); pedissequus.* II. *A concomitant or consequent; comes; consequens; consecutio; consequentia.*

ATTENTION. s. Attentio; intentio animi; also, diligentia; e. g. in audiendo.

ATTENTIVE. a. Attentus; intentus; diligens (when it is equivalent to careful).—*To be attentive; ad aliquid attendere; animum ad aliquid advertere.*

ATTENTIVELY. ad. Attente; attentio (intento) animo; arrectis auribus.

TO ATTEST. v. a. I. *To bear witness of; testari; testificari; testimonium probare, or confirmare.* Cic. ; attestari, Plin. ; rei testimonium dare, Cic. II. *To call to witness; appellare aliquid testem; testari, or testificari, aliquid, Cic.*

ATTEST, ATTESTATION. s. Testificatio; testimonium, Cic. If in writing, consignata literis testificatio. Or by the verbs; as, rei testandæ (testificandæ) causa.

TO ATTIRE. v. a. Induere vestem alicui, or aliquid veste; vestire aliquid; ornare.

ATTIRE. s. Vestitus; vestimentum; habitus; ornatus; ornamentum.

ATTITUDE. s. Corporis situs et habitus.

ATTORNEY. s. Actor; syndicus; procurator.—*Attorney of the exchequer; actor publicus.*—*Attorney-general; regiarum causarum procurator.*

TO ATTRACT. v. a. I. *To draw to something; atrahere; ad se trahere; ad se allicere; ad se rapere.* II. *To allure, invite; allicere; allectare; invitare; devocare; illicere.*

ATTRACTION. s. I. *The power of drawing any thing; vis atrahendi. (Virtus attractoria, Macer.)* II. *The power of alluring; vis alliciendi.* III. *That which allures; illecebra; stimulus; allectatio.*

ATTRACTIVE. a. I. *Having the power to draw any thing; atrahens; atrahendi vim habens.* II. *Alluring; illecebrosus; alliciens; pellax.*

TO ATTRIBUTE. v. a. Ascribere; assignare; tribuere; attribuere.

ATTRIBUTE. s. The philosophical word is attributum, but proprietatis vel commonly suit; Cicero says, singularum rerum singulara proprietates.

ATTRITION. s. I. *The act of wearing things by rubbing; attritus; affricus, ùs, Plin. ; or rather, by a verb.* II. *Grief for sin; animus fractus; pœnitentia. (Attritio is not used in this sense.)*

TO ATTUNE. v. a. Concinnare; congruere.

AUBURN. a. Coloris nucis; or, colore nucis; habens colorem nucum.

AUCTION. s. Auctio.—*To hold an auction; auctionem facere, insituerè; also, auctionari.*—*To be at an auction; auctioni interesse.*—*A catalogue of an auction; index rerum auctione vendendarum, or venditarum; or, more concisely, index auctionis.*—*To sell by auction; vendere aliquid in auctione; hasta posita vendere.*

AUCTIONER. s. Præco auctionarius; or simply, præco, when the other may be easily understood.

AUDACIOUS. a. Audax; temerarius; confidens.

AUDACIOUSLY. ad. Audacter; confidenter; temere.

AUDACIOUSNESS, AUDACITY. s. Audacia; confidentia; temeritas.

AUDIBLE. a. Qui (que, quod) audiri potest; cadens sub sensum audiendi.—*To be audible; audiri posse; cadere sub sensum audiendi; auditu percipi posse.*

AUDIBLY. ad. i. e. *Clearly, with distinct voice, &c. ; clare.*

AUDIENCE. s. I. *The act of hearing; auditio.* II.

Liberty of speaking granted, a hearing; audientia; aditus; admisso. — *To procure an audience; audientiam facere alicui; aditum alicui dare; admissionem alicui dare; potestatem dare alicui ad eundem aliquid.* — *To give audience; aditum dare; admittere; copiam sui facere; audire alicquem.* — *To have an audience; admitti ad aliquid; convenire, or adire, aliquid; colloqui cum alioquem.*

III. *An auditory; auditores; auditores; cuncti; see AUDITORY.*

AUDIT. s. Examinatio; inspectio; contemplatio. Also by a verb.

To AUDIT. v. a. Inspicere; percurrere (perlustrare) oculos; perspicere; examinare, when the idea of examination is included.

AUDITOR. s. I. *A hearer; auditor; audiens; qui audit, or qui audiebat, &c., as the case may be.* II. *A person employed to take an account ultimately; rationem inquisitor, or inspector.*

AUDITORY. s. Auditores; audientes; convocati auditores; concio, Cic. — *A numerous auditory; concio frequentis, Cic.; diffusor corona, Plin.* — *He has always a large auditory; concessu frequentissimo verba facit; summa audientium frequentia celebratur, Cic.*

To AUGMENT. v. a. Augere; adaugere; amplificare. — *To augment grief; ad dolorem acerbitatem afferre, Cic.*

To AUGMENT. v. n. Augeri; adaugeri; augescere; adaugescere; crescere; invalescere; adolescere; Cic.

AUGMENTATION. s. I. *The act of increasing; amplificatio; auctus; aductus; incrementum.* II. *The thing added; additamentum; accessio.*

AUGUR. s. Augur (properly so called); vates; divinus; faticidus; (propheta, Apul.).

To AUGUR. v. n. Vaticinari; divinare; prædicere; canere.

AUGURY. s. I. *The act of prognosticating by omens; divinatio; vaticinatio.* II. *An omen or prediction; augurium; omen.*

AUGUST. a. Magnificus; splendidus; augustus.

AUGUST. s. (The month of); Augustus, or mensis Augustus. At and before the time of Cicero, this month was called Sextilis. — *The first of August; Calendæ Augustæ (Sextiles).* — *The ninth, &c.; Nonæ, &c. — Idus, &c.*

AUNT. s. I. *Father's sister; amita.* II. *Mother's sister; matertera.*

AURICLE. s. I. *The external ear; auris; auricula.* II. (Of the heart); auricula cordis.

AURICULAR. a. i. e. *Told in the ear; secret; in aurem dictus; arcanus; secretus; occultus.*

AUSPICE. s. I. *An omen drawn from birds; auspicium; augurium.* II. *Protection, favour shown; favor; benevolentia; gratia.*

AUSPICIOUS. a. I. *With omens of success; bonis, or optimis, auspiciis.* II. *Fortunate; felix; fortunatus; beatus.* III. *Kind, favourable; prosper; secundus; faustus.*

AUSPICIOUSLY. ad. Auspicato.

AUSTERE. a. I. *Severe, rigid; severus; austerus; asper; durus.* II. *Sour of taste, harsh; acerbus; austerus; asper.*

AUSTERELY. ad. Acerbe; austere; dure; duriter; severe; aspere.

AUSTERENESS, AUSTERITY. s. I. *Severity; asperitas; severitas; duritia; durities; duritas.* II. *Roughness in taste; acerbitas; austeritas; duritia; durities; duritas.*

AUTHENTIAL, AUTHENTIC. a. Verus; genuinus; sincerus. — *Not authentic; non verus; non genuinus; or, spurius; subditus; falsus.*

AUTHENTICITY. s. Veritas; sinceritas.

AUTHOR. s. I. *The first beginner or mover of any thing; inceptor; auctor; caput.* II. *The efficient; effector; opifex; conditor; molitor.* III. *A writer; auctor; scriptor; qui librum (libros) scripsit.* The feminine must be expressed by the circumlocution, quæ librum (libros) scripsit.

To AUTHORISE. v. a. i. e. *To give authority; instruere aliquid potestatem rei; potestatem rei dare alicui; permittere alicui, ut.*

AUTHORITATIVE. a. Auctoritatem habens; gravis, cum auctoritate conjunctus.

AUTHORITATIVELY. Cum auctoritate; graviter.

AUTHORITY. s. I. *Legal power; auctoritas; potestas; potentia; ditio; imperium; manus; jus.* II. *Credit; auctoritas; dignitas.* — *To put in authority; aliquid alicui rei præficere; auctoritatem alicui dare.* — *To deprive of authority; exauctorari; aliquid magistratu privare; alicui magistratum abrogare.* — *To give authority to any thing; alicui rei auctoritatem afferre, or adicere; pondus alicui rei adicere.* III. *Credibility; fides.* — *Of authority; fide dignus; credibilis.*

IV. *Authorities, i. e. persons invested with legal power; præferti; magistri; magistratus.*

AUTUMN. s. Autumnus, or autumnus.

AUTUMNAL. a. Autumnalis.

AUXILIARY. a. Adjvans; utilis; auxiliaris; auxiliarius.

AUXILIARY. s. Adjutor; auxillator.

To AVAIL. v. a. I. *To assist; juvare, or adjuvare, aliquid in re, or ad aliquid efficiendum.* II. *To profit; prodesse; in utile esse; utilitati (or usui) esse; utilitatem afferre, &c.* — *To be of great avail; valde prodesse; magno esse usui, &c.* — *To be of little avail; parum prodesse; parvo esse usui, &c.*

AVAIL. s. Utilitas; usus; fructus; commodum.

AVAILABLE. a. Utilis; fructuosus.

AVANTGUARD. s. Primum agmen.

AVARICE. s. Avaritia; sordida avaritia; sordes.

AVARICIOUS. a. I. *Greedy of money; avarus.* II. *Greedy of other things; cupidissimus; valde appetens; sitiens rei, and rem.*

AVAUNT. interj. Abi; discede; apage te; apage; apagesis: (to several persons); abite; discedite; amollimini vos.

To AVENGE. v. a. I. *To revenge; ulcisci; vindicare rem (or hominem); par pari referre.* II. *To punish; punire aliquid; animadvertere in aliquid, or in aliquid.*

AVENUE. s. I. *A way of entrance; aditus; accessus.* II. *A walk between trees; via arboribus utrinque septa; sometimes, ambulatio (ambulacrum) arboribus utrinque septa (septum).* It may probably also be rendered, xystus.

To AVER. v. a. Affirmare; asseverare; obtinere; tenere; contendere; defendere.

AVERAGE. s. i. e. *A mean proportion; æqua ejusdem portio, or ratio, distributio, collatio.*

AVERTMENT. s. Affirmatio; asseveratio; assertio.

AVERSE. a. Inimicus; alienus ab aliquo, a re, or re, rei, and in aliquid; non propensus ad; aversus aliquid.

AVERSENESS, AVERSION. s. Aversatio; fastidium. — *To have an aversion from; aversari aliquid; ab aliquo aliquid, or aversum, esse; alieno, or averso, animo esse ab aliquo.*

To AVERT. v. a. Avertere; depellere; arcere; propulsare. — *To avert the eyes; oculos avertere; deflectere; declinare.*

AVIARY. s. Aviarium; ornithon.

AVIDITY. s. Cupido; cupiditas; aviditas; appetentia; with or without rei.

AVOCATION. s. I. *A calling aside; avocatio.* May commonly be rendered by the verb. II. *Business that calls; res impediens; impedimentum; negotium; occupatio.*

To AVOID. v. a. I. *To shun; vitare; devitare; evitare.* II. *To endeavour to shun; fugere; vitare.*

AVOIDABLE. a. Evitabilis; vitabilis.

AVOIDANCE. s. Vitatio; devitatio; evitatio; fuga.

To AVOUCH. v. a. i. e. *To affirm, maintain; affirmare; asseverare; obtinere; tenere; attestari; constanter affirmare; defendere.*

To AVOW. v. a. Fateri; confiteri; profiteri (when it means to avow of one's own accord, or voluntarily); non infitiri. — *Not to avow; non fateri; infitiri; diffiteri; negare.*

AVOWEDLY. ad. Aperte; ex professo.

To AWAIT. v. a. Expectare; manere aliquid; opperiri aliquid; præstolari alicui, and aliquid.

To AWAKE, AWAKEN. v. a. I. *To rouse out of sleep; expergefaccere; excitare, or suscitare, e somno; or, simply, excitare, suscitare, when the meaning is clear.*

II. *To put into new action; incitare; excitare; acuire; suscitare.*

To AWAKE. v. n. Expergisci; evigilare; somno solvi: (suddenly); repente expergisci, &c., or somno excuti. — *Fig.; expergisci.*

AWAKE. a. Vigil; insonnis. — *As soon as I was awake; experrectus; or, cum experrectus essem.* — *Fig.; alacer; impiger.*

To AWARD. v. a. Addicere; adjudicare; decernere.

AWARD. s. Addictio; adjudicatio.

AWARE. a. I. *Conscious; edoctus; certior factus; sciens.* — *Not aware; ignarus; nescius.* II. *Vigilant, attentive; vigil; vigilans; diligens; attentus.*

AWAY. a. and ad. I. *Absent; absens (of a place); remotus; distans.* II. *Let us go; abeamus; discedamus.* III. *Begone; abi; discede; apage te; apage; apagesis.* — (To several persons); abite; discedite; amollimini vos. IV. — *To take away; auferre; tollere.*

— *To away with; i. e. To bear, endure; pati; ferre; &c.*

AWE. s. Reverentia; verecundia; veneratio; when it is excessive, metus, timor. — *To keep in awe; coercere; reprimerre.* — *To stand in awe of; revereri; timere.*

To AWE. v. a. i. e. *To strike terror into; metum (timorem) alicui injicere, inferre, afferre, offerre, facere, incutere.*

AWFUL. a. I. *Worshipful; reverentia, &c. dignus.* II. *Terrible, dreadful; terribilis; tremendus.*

AWHILE. ad. Aliquod tempus; per aliquod tempus; aliquandiu.

AWKWARD. a. I. *Unready, clumsy; ineptus; inhabilis; imperitus; rudis.* II. *Inelegant, misshapen; informis; deformis.*

AWKWARDNESS. *s.* Imperitia; insectia; inhabilitas; tarditas.
AWL. *s.* Subula. — *An awl-maker*; artifex subularius.
AWNING. *s.* Operculum; tegumentum; tegumen (tegitmen, tegmen).
AWRY. *ad.* Prave; præpostere; perverse; perperam.
AXE. *s.* Securis. — *A carpenter's axe*; ascia; also, securis. — *A pick-axe*; bipennis.
AXIS. *s.* Axis.
AXLE, AXLE-TREE. *s.* Axis.
AY. *ad.* See YES.
AYE. *ad.* See ALWAYS.
AZURE. *a.* Cæruleus; or, habens colorem cœli sereni; or, similis cœlo sereno.

B.

TO BAA. *v. n.* Balare; belare.
TO BABBLE. *v. n.* I. *To prattle like a child*; garrire; fabulari; confabulari. II. *To talk idly*; garrire; fabulari. III. *To tell secrets*; enuntiare; effutire; deblaterare. IV. *To talk much*; garrire; garrulum se præbere.
BABBLER. *s.* I. *An idle talker*; fabulator; garrulus. II. *A teller of secrets*; garrulus.
BABE, BABY. *s.* Infans; filiolus; filiola; lactens.
BABOON. *s.* Simia major; but this does not exactly suit; others render it Papio, Linn. The larger sort is the sphinx of Linn.
BABYISH. *a.* Puerilis; also, (of girls) puellaris.
BACHELOR. *s.* I. *A man unmarried*; cælebs. II. *A man who takes his first degree*; Baccalaureus. — *A Bachelor's degree*; baccalaureatus; or, primus honoris academici gradus.
BACK. *s.* I. *The hinder part of the body*; dorsum; tergum. — *At one's back*, i. e. behind; a tergo. — *To turn one's back upon*, i. e. to leave, quit; relinquere; deserere. — *Behind one's back*; clam; e. g. clam me; or, me inscio. II. *The hinder part of any thing*; dorsum; pars posterior, postica, or aversa.
BACK. *ad.* I. *To the place whence one came*; commonly expressed by re, in composition. II. *Backward from the present station*; retro; retrorsum. III. *Behind, not coming forward*; tecte; occulte. IV. *Again*; rursus; rursus: frequently expressed by re, in composition.
TO BACK. *v. a.* I. *To mount a horse*; scandere, conscendere, ascendere, inscendere (equum, or in equum). II. *To support, justify*; fulcire; sustentare; defendere; probare; excusare; purgare. III. *To move backwards*; retrorsum impellere, movere, &c.
TO BACK. *v. n. i. e.* *To go backwards*; retro ferri, &c.
TO BACKBITE. *v. a.* Falso criminari; detrahere de aliquis fama; sermonibus falsis lædere famam aliquis; obtractare alicui; clanculum de aliquo male loqui; clanculum detrahere de aliquis dignitate.
BACKBITER. *s.* Criminator mendax; obtractator.
BACKBONE. *s.* Spina dorsum.
BACKDOOR. *s.* Ostium posticum; or simply, posticum; postica janua; or simply, postica.
BACKROOM. *s.* Cubiculum posticum, or aversum; cubiculum in postica (aversa) parte aedium; postica pars aedium; ædificium posticum.
BACKSIDE. *s.* I. *The hinder part of any thing*; dorsum; pars posterior, postica, or aversa. II. *The hinder part of any animal*; natis; clunus; pl. nates; clunus.
TO BACKSLIDE. *v. n.* Decedere; recedere; discedere; aberrare; deerrare; declinare, ab officio, &c.
BACKSLIDER. *s.* Defector; qui deficit, defect. &c.
BACKWARD or **BACKWARDS.** *ad.* I. *With the back forward*; recedens. — *Backwards and forwards*; ultro citroque. II. *Toward the back*; retro; in parte aversa. III. *To the place behind*; retro; retrorsum; retrorsus. IV. *Regressively*; in partem aversam; citro. V. *From a better to a worse state*; in pejus.
BACKWARD. *a.* I. *Unwilling*; alienus a; non propensus ad; non inclinans ad; aversans aliquem, or aliquid. II. *Sluggish*; tardus; serus; segnis; piger; iners; deses; socors. III. *Dull of apprehension*; tardus; lentus.
BACKWARDNESS. *s.* I. *Unwillingness*; aversatio. II. *Sluggishness*; tarditas; inertia; segnitia, or segnitia; desidia; pigritia; socordia. III. *Dulness*; tarditas.
BACON. *s.* Lardum; laridum, Plaut.
BAD. *a.* I. *Ill, not good*; malus (comp. pejor; superl. pessimus). II. *Vicious, corrupt*; malus; nequam; improbus; pravus. III. *Unfortunate, unhappy*; malus; miser. IV. *Hurtful, unwholesome*; malus; noxius. V. *Stick*; male se habens; ægrotus; æger. VI. *Severe* (of a distemper); malus; malignus.
BADGE. *s.* Signum; nota; indicium. — *A badge of honour*; insigne.

BADGER. *s.* Meles (mæles); melis (mælis); or Ursus Meles, Linn.
BADLY. *ad.* Male; prave; improbe.
BADNESS. *s.* Malitia; improbitas.
TO BAFFLE. *v. a.* Reddere vanum (irritum, inanem); ad irritum redigere; pervertere; evertere; discutere; disturbare.
BAG. *s.* Sacculus; crumena: (of a larger kind); saccus.
TO BAG. *v. a.* I. *To put into a bag*; in sacculum, or saccum (sacculus, or saccos), condere (or ingerere). II. *To load with bags*; onerare saccis, &c.; saccos, &c., imponere aliquid.
TO BAG. *v. n. i. e.* *To swell like a full bag*; tumescere; intumescere; turgescere.
BAGATELLE. *s.* (Fr.) Parva res; parvum.
BAGGAGE. *s.* I. *The furniture of an army*; sarcinæ; impedimenta. II. *A worthless woman*; prostibulum; scortum.
BAGNIO. *s.* I. *A house for bathing*; balineum, or balneum; also, pl., balneæ, when the place contains several baths. II. *A brothel*; lupanar.
BAIL. *s.* I. *Security for one's appearance*; sponsio. II. *He who gives bail*; sponsor; fidejussor; præ (concerning an estate); vas (concerning life and death); appromissor, Pompon.; Up.
TO BAIL. *v. a. i. e.* *To give bail for another*; sponsorem esse; spondere; vadimonium promittere; vadari.
BAILIFF. *s.* I. *A subordinate officer*; præses (provincia); præfectus (provinciae). II. *An under steward*; præfectus operarum; villicus.
TO BAIT. *v. a.* I. *To put meat to tempt animals*; inescare. II. *To halt on a journey*; morari; intermittere.
TO BAIT. *v. n. i. e.* *To set dogs upon*; immittere canes alicui, or in aliquem; incitare, or concitare, canes in aliquem.
BAIZE. *s.* Pannus laneus crassioris generis.
TO BAKE. *v. a.* Coquere (of bread, bricks, &c.); torrere (of apples, pears, &c.). — *To bake*, i. e. *to bake bread*; coquere panes.
TO BAKE. *v. n.* Coqui; concoqui.
BAKEHOUSE. *s.* Officina pistoria; or, pars domus serviens coquendis panibus, or ubi panes coquantur.
BAKER. *s.* Pistor. — *Baker's bread*; panis pistorius; or, panis apud pistorum venalis; panis a pistora.
BAKING. *s. i. e.* *The art of a baker*; furnaria; ars pistoria.
BALANCE. *s.* I. *A pair of scales*; libra; statera; trutinæ. II. *The act of comparing two things*; comparatio; contentio; collatio. III. *That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even*; residuum; reliquum. IV. *Equipoise*; æquilibritas; æquilibrium; æquidponium. — *To keep one's balance*; æquilibrium (æquilibrium) servare; corpus, or se, librare, or librari.
V. *The beating part of a watch*; libramentum.
TO BALANCE. *v. a.* I. *To weigh in a balance*; librare; pendere (from pendo); pensare; pensitare; ponderare. II. *To counterpoise*; rem cum altera compensare, æquare, or adæquare, Cic. III. *To regulate an account*; rationes conficere, et consolidare, Cic. — *To balance an account*, i. e. *to pay what remains due*; rationum reliqua solvere.
BALCONY. *s.* Podium; projectura; mœnium.
BALD. *a.* I. *Without hair*; calvus; glaber. — *To be bald*; calvum, or glabrum, esse; calvere; glabrescere. — *To grow bald*; calvum, or glabrum, fieri; glabrescere; calvescere. II. *Without natural covering*; nudus.
III. *Unadorned*; inelegant; tenuis; miser.
BALDNESS. *s.* Calvities; calvitium.
BALD-PATE. *s.* Calvus; recalvus.
BALDRICK. *s.* I. *A girdle*; cingulum; zona. II. *The zodiac*; orbis signifer; zodiacus.
BALD. *s.* Fascis; fasciculus.
TO BALE. *v. a.* In fasces (fasciculos) colligare.
BALEFUL. *a.* I. *Sorrowful*; tristis; injuncturus; ingratus; luctuosus. II. *Mischievous*; damnosus; noxius; detrimentosus, Cæs. — *To be baleful*; esse detrimento (damno).
BALEFULLY. *ad.* Damnose; nocenter.
TO BALK. *v. a. i. e.* *To disappoint, to frustrate*; fallere; decipere; frustrare.
BALL. *s.* I. *A round substance*; pila; sphaera. — *A little ball*; pilula. II. *A musket or cannon ball*; glans plumbea fistulæ igniferæ, or tormento. III. *An entertainment of dancing*; saltatio solennis. — *To give a ball*; saltationem instituere. — *To be at a ball*; saltationi interesse.
TO BALL. *v. a. i. e.* *To make into a ball*; conglobare; glomerare; conglomerare.
BALLAD. *s.* Cantilena; carmen triviale.
BALLAST. *s.* Onus navis inferius; saburra.
BALLOON. *s.* Pila; follis; folliculus.
BALLOT. *s.* I. *A ball or ticket used in giving votes*; tessera; tabella; calculus. II. *Voting by ballot*; suffragium.
BALM. *s.* I. Prop. Balsamum. II. Fig. Solutium; quies; dulcedo; recreatio.

BALMY. a. I. *Of balm; balsaminus; balsameus.*
 II. *Fragrant; bene olens; boni odoris; odoris aromatici.*
 III. *Refreshing; recreans.*
BALSAM. s. i. e. *Ointment, unguent; unguentum.*
BALSAMIC. a. Balsaminus; balsameus.
 To **BAMBOOZLE. v. a. i. e.** *To cheat; fallere; inducere; decipere; circumscribere; circumvenire.*
BAN. s. I. *Public notice given of any thing; significatio; declaratio.* II. *A curse, excommunication; execratio publica; segregatio ab usu sacrorum; usus sacrorum interdictus.* III. *Interdictio; proscriptio; interdictio.* — *A double ban; proscriptio renovata, or repetita.*
 To **BAN. I.** (In a civil sense); proscribe aliquid.
 II. (In an ecclesiastical sense); aliquid execrari publice; publice iudicare aliquid impium; usu sacrorum interdiceret aliquid; segregare ab usu sacrorum, or ab eclesia.
BAND. s. I. *That which binds; vinculum; copula; ligamen.* II. *Any union or connection; vinculum; conjunctio; consociatio.* III. *A company of persons bound together; societas; manus.*
 To **BAND. v. n. i. e.** *To unite together; societatem facere, inire, coire; se conjungere; se jungere; se colligere; jungi; conjungi; sociari; also, conspirare.*
BANDAGE. s. Fascia; fasciola.
BANDBOX. s. Capsa.
BANDIT. s. Sicarius.
 To **BANDY. v. a.** I. *To bear to and fro; agitare ultra citroque.* II. *To give and take reciprocally; commutare; invicem dare et recipere.*
BANDY-LEGGED. a. Loripes; curvos habens pedes; curvis pedibus praeditus (and without praeditus); or, varus.
BANE. s. I. *Poison; toxicum; venenum; virus.* II. *Mischief, ruin; venenum; pestis; pernicies.*
BANEFUL. a. I. *Poisonous; venenatus.* II. *Destructive; perniciosus; pernicialis; exitiosus; exitialis; pestifer; pestilens.*
BANEFULNESS. s. i. e. *Destructiveness; conditio (or ratio, natura) perniciosa, exitiabilis.* The words perniciositas, exitiabilitas, do not occur.
 To **BANG. v. a. i. e.** *To beat, thump; ferire; percutere; icere; pulsare; verberare.*
 To **BANISH. v. a. i.** *To condemn to leave his country; in exilium ejicere, or pellere; ejicere, or pellere, expellere, exterminare, urbe, civitate, or patria; or simply, ejicere; pellere; exterminare, &c.* II. *To drive away; ejicere; pellare; expellere; amovere; removere.*
BANISHMENT. s. I. *The act of banishing another; expulsio; depulsio.* The words ejectio, exterminatio, seem not to occur. This word may be expressed by a participle: e. g. Cicero exterminato (or, in exilium pulso); *After the banishment of Cicero.* II. *The state of being banished; exilium; exilium.*
BANK. s. i. I. *The earth rising on each side of a river; ripa.* II. *Any heap of earth piled up; agger; moles.* — *A bank of sand, &c. in the sea; pulvinus; scamnum; syrtis; scopulus.* III. *A bench of rowers; transtrum; jugum.* IV. *A place where money is laid up; ararium.* V. *A company of bankers; ararium publicum credens vulgo pecuniam, or, ararium.*
 To **BANK. v. a. i.** *To incline with a bank; aggere (mole) cohobere.* II. *To lay up money in a bank; pecuniam apud argentarios deponere.*
BANK-BILL, BANK-NOTE. s. Syngrapha mensae fenestrorie publicae; or, tessera perscriptionis publicae.
BANKER. s. Mensarius; argentarius; Cic.; trapezita, æ, m., Plaut. (Nummularius, Ulp.) — *To be a banker; argentarium facere, Cic.*
BANKRUPT. s. Qui non est solvendo; impar solvendo; demersus onere æris alieni. We find also, decoctor, in Cicero — *To become bankrupt; solvendo non esse; succumbere æris alieni oneri; decoquere; argentariam dissolvere; Cic.*
BANKRUPTCY. s. Ruina rei familiaris; ruina fortunarium.
BANNER. s. Vexillum; signum militare; or simply, signum.
BANNS. s. (Of marriage); præconia sponsalitia.
BANQUET. s. Convivium; epulum; epula, arum; epulatio; Cic. — *A magnificent banquet; epulæ conquisitisimæ, Cic.* — *To give a banquet; præbere convivium, or epulum; epulas dare.* — *To go to a banquet; convivium, or epulas, inire.* — *To be at a banquet; interesse convivio.* — *Of or belonging to a banquet; convivalis; epularis.*
 To **BANQUET. v. n.** Hilarem in modum epulari; convivari; convivium celebrare; convivia agere; Cic.
BANQUETER. s. Conviva, æ, m.; convivator, Cic.
 To **BANTER. v. a.** Ludere; illudere; ludificare; ludibrio habere aliquid.
BANTLING. s. Parvulus; pusio, onis, m., Cic.
BAPTISM. s. Baptismus, i, m.; baptisma, atis, n.; baptismum, i, n.; Tert. — *The grace of baptism; collata per baptismum gratia.* — *A certificate of baptism; instrumentum quo de suscepto baptismo constat.* — *To offer*

one's self for baptism; ad sacrum baptismi fontem accedere; aquis lustralibus purgandum se dare.
BAPTISMAL. a. Ad baptismum pertinens. — *The baptismal font; fons baptismi; fontes lustrales.*
BAPTIST. s. i. e. *One who baptizes; qui baptizat; baptizator, Tert.; baptista, æ, m., Sedul.*
BAPTISTERY. s. Baptisterium, Sidon. (Pliny uses the word in the sense of *A bathing-tub*); sacri fontes.
 To **BAPTIZE. v. a.** Baptizare, Augustin.; aquis baptismi lustrare; sacro fonte abluere; in sacrum fontem immergere.
BAR. s. i. I. *A long piece of wood; asser, eris, m., Cas.; or of iron; vectis is, m., Cic.* — *A piece of wood laid across a passage, door, &c.; obex, icis, m., Virg.; septum; claustrum; repagulum.* II. *Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obex; impedimentum; repagulum; Cic.; obstaculum, Plaut.* III. *A rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbour or a river; æstuarium, i, n., Cas.* IV. *The place where law cases or criminals are tried; cancelli, Cic.; clathri, rom, Hor.* V. (In music); linea transversa. VI. *A solid mass of metal; auri, argenti, &c., massa.* — *Silver in bars; argentum infectum.* VII. (In a tavern); cancelli, orum, m.
 To **BAR. v. a. i.** *To fasten with bars; vecte rem occludere; rei vectem obducere, or obdere.* — *To bar a gate; emunire postes obice, Virg.* — *To bar a passage; aditum alicui obstruere.* II. *To hinder, obstruct, prevent; aditum intrudere, Cic.; iter obsepere, Liv.; impedire; impedimento esse; obstare quo minus, or ne, aliquid fiat.* III. *To shut out from; rem, or re, amovere, or removere; aliquid a loco removere, or prohibere; Cic.* IV. *To exclude from a claim; privare; orbare; excludere.* V. *To prohibit; rem vetare, or prohibere; vetare, or prohibere, aliquid facere aliquid, Cic.*
BARB. s. i. *A Barbary horse; equus Punicus, or Numidicus.* II. *A crooked point; dens; hamus.*
 III. *Armour for horses; ferreae laminae serie inter se connexæ, Curt.; phalerae, arum, f. pl.*
BARBARIAN. s. Barbarus; barbaria incola.
BARBARIAN, BARBARIC. a. Barbarus; barbaricus.
BARBARISM. s. I. (In grammar); barbarismus, Quint. — *To make or commit a barbarism; verbum vitiosè efferre, Cic.* II. *Savageness of manners; inconcinna asperitas; barbaria, æ, f.; Cic.*
BARBARTY. s. i. *Cruelty; diritas et immanitas; feritas et immanitas, Cic.* II. *Roughness of manners; inconcinna asperitas; barbaria, æ, f.; Cic.*
BARBAROUS. a. i. *Foreign, outlandish; barbarus; barbaricus.* II. *Rude in manners or speech; barbarus; rudis; cultu asper, Virg.* III. *Cruel, inhuman; barbarus; ferus; immanis; crudelis; Cic.* — *Barbarous tribes; gentes immanitate crudeles, Cic.*
BARBAROUSLY. ad. Barbare; crudeliter; inhumaniter; atrociter; Cic.
BARBED. a. Dentatus; hamatus.
BARBEL. s. *A fish; nullus fuviatilis; nullus barbatus, Cic.; barbatus, Auson.* — *A little barbel; nullulus; barbatus nullulus.*
BARBER. s. Tonsor, oris, m. — *A female barber; tonstrix, Plaut.; tonstricula, Cic.* — *A barber's shop; tonstrina, æ, f.* — *Of or belonging to a barber; tonsorius.*
BARBES. s. pl. *A disease of horses; ranae equinae, f. pl.*
BARD. s. Celticus heroum præco: — it is often used in the sense of *Poet.* See **POET.**
BARÉ. a. i. *Without covering; nudus; nudatus.* — *A tree bare of leaves; nudata foliis arbor.* — *Plains bare of trees; campi nudi, or sine arbor.* II. *Without ornament; simplex; inornatus; nullo ornatu.* III. *Without concealment; reiectus; detectus.* IV. *Poor; egens; pauper; inops.* V. *Mere; solus; unus.*
 VI. *Worn, threadbare; attritus, Mart.; usu detritus, Quint.; tritus, Hor.; obsoletus, Liv.*
 To **BARÉ. v. a. i.** *To uncover; detegere, Plaut.; reterege, Varr.* II. *To strip; rem re nudare, or spoliare.*
BARÉFACED. a. i. e. *Shameless, impudent; impudens; invecundus; Cic.* — *To be baréfaced; os ferreum habere; ore durissimo esse; frontem perfricuisse, Cic.*
BARÉFACEDNESS. s. Impudentia, Cic.; os durum, or impudens, Ter.
BARÉFOOT. a. Nudis pedibus.
BARÉHEADED. a. Aperto, or nudato, capite.
BARÉLY. ad. i. *Simply, merely; tantum.* II. *Without ornament; simpliciter; nullo ornatu; nulla exornatione; Cic.*
BARNESS. s. Nuditatis.
BARGAIN. s. i. *An agreement; pactum; pactio; fœdus, eris, n.; conventus, us; conventio.* — *To make a bargain; cum altero de re pacisci.* — *To annex a condition to a bargain; pacisci sub conditione, Cic.* — *To depart from one's bargain; a pactione abire, or discedere; pactis non stare.* II. *Condition of the price of a thing bought or sold; pretium.* — *To be a good bargain; vilissimè constare.* — *To sell a great bargain; rem parvo*

pretio vendere, Cic.; villi vendere, Mart. — *You have bought the ship a great bargain*; gratis constat tibi navis, Cic.

To BARGAIN. *v. n.* Cum altero de re pacisci.
BARGE. *s.* Cymba; navicula; Cic.; linter, tris, m. f., Cæs.; navigium. — *A small barge*; navigiolum.

BARGEMAN. *s.* Navicularius; navigator, Cic.; portitor, Virg.

BARK. *s.* I. *Rind of a tree*; cortex, icis, m. f., Cic. — *The inner bark*; liber, bri, m. — *That has a bark*; corticatus; corticosus. — *Jesuits' bark*; cortex Peruviana.

II. *A small ship*; cymba; scapha; Cic.; lembus, Liv. — *A little bark*; lenunculus, Cæs.; lembunculus, Tac.; cymbula, Plin.

To BARK. *v. n.* I. (As a dog); latrare, Cic.; latratum edere, Ov. — *Dogs bark at thieves*; canes allatrant fures; or, latrones latratu insequentur; fures latrantur a canibus, Plin. II. (As a fox); gannire, Varr. III. *To clamour at*; alatrare; in aliquem latrare canina verba, Mart.

To BARK. *v. a. i. e.* To strip off the bark; decorticare; cortice denudare.

BARKING. *s.* I. *The cry of dogs*; latratu, ūs, m. II. *The cry of foxes*; gannitus, ūs, m.

BARLEY. *s.* Hordeum. — *Of barley*; hordeaceus. — *Peeled barley*; hordeum mundatum et purgatum, or glumis exemptum. — *One who lives on barley bread*; hordearius, i, m.

BARM. *s.* Fermentum, Plin.

BARN. *s.* Horreum, i, n. — *A barn floor*; area, æ, f.

BARNACLE. *s.* I. *An instrument to hold a horse by the nose*; lupi, orum, pl., Ov.; lupatum, Virg. II. *A kind of bird*; anaticula marina. III. *A sort of spectacles*; conspiciulum, i, n.

BAROMETER. *s.* Barometrum, i, n.

BARON. *s.* Baro, onis, m. (in the modern acceptance of the word: Cicero uses it in another sense). — *A Baron of the Eschequer*; quæstor.

BARONET. *s.* Baronetum (modern).

BARONESS. *s.* Baronissa, æ (modern).

BARONY. *s.* Baronia; baronatus, ūs (modern).

BARRACK. *s.* Casula; castrensium tugiurum. — *Barracks*, pl.; contubernium, Cæs.; militares cellæ.

To BARRACK. *v. a.* Milites per contubernia dividere.

BARREL. *s.* I. *A small cask*; cadus; dolium; dololum. II. *A cylinder*; cylindrus, i, Cic. III. — *The barrel of a gun*; tubus; fistula.

To BARREL. *v. a.* In dolium, or cadum, infundere.

BARREN. *a. i.* Prop. Sterilis; infecundus. — *Barren land*; humus sterilis, Propert; ager infructuosus, Varr.; jejuna terra, Col. — *To become barren*; sterilesce, Plin. II. Fig. Sterilis; jejunus; tenuis; infelix.

BARRENESS. *s.* Sterilitas; infecunditas.

BARRICADE OF BARRICADE. *s.* Munimentum; lorica; munimen; septum; claustrum.

To BARRICADE OF BARRICADE. *v. a. and n.* Lorica obducere; objecto munimine locum obsepere, Cæs.

BARRIER. *s.* I. *A barricade*; see BARRICADE. II. *A stop*; obex, icis, m.; impedimentum (obstacle, Prudent.) — *Courage finds no barriers*; nil est virtuti invium, Ov. III. *A boundary*; finis, is, m.; terminus; limes, itis, m.; terminalis lapis, Plin.

BARRISTER. *s.* Causidicus; patronus; actor, Cic.; actor causerum, Quint. — *To be or act as a barrister*; foro operam dare, Plaut.; causas actitare, or defenditare; in foro versari; Cic. — *The occupation of a barrister*; forensis opella, Hor.

BARROW. *s.* I. *A kind of vehicle*; a hand-barrow; gestatorium; brachiata crates. — *A wheel-barrow*; vehiculum manuale, or trusatile. II. *A hog*; verres, is, m.

III. *A mound*; tumulus, i, n., Cic.; Cæs.; Ov.

To BARTER. *v. n.* Negotiari; mercaturam facere; Cic.; commercium facere, Plin.

To BARTER. *v. a.* Rem cum alia commutare, Cic.; rem alia permutare, Plin.

BARTER. *s.* Permutatio.

BARTON. *s. i. e.* A poultry-yard; gallinarium; aviarium; cohors; Col.; chors, ortis, f. Ov.; cohortalis officina. — *Of or belonging to a barton*; cohortalis.

BASE. *a. i.* I. *Mean, vile, worthless*; improbus; malus; nequam; pravus; sceleratus. II. *Of low station, of mean account*; humilis; vilis; abjectus; nullius prelii; contemptus; feneus; futillus; contemnendus; despiciendus; spernendus; Cic. III. *Of mean parentage*; plebeius; ignobilis. — *Of base birth or origin*; obscuro, humili atque obscuro, infimo loco, or ignobili genere, natus, Cic.; origine modicus, Ter. — *Base-born*, i. e. bastard; nothus, i, m.; notha, æ, f.; (spurius, Ulp.).

IV. *Disingenuous, illiberal, of mean spirit*; abjectus et acens; demissus et humilis; abjectus et humilis. — *A base spirit*; animus abjectus et humilis; mens humilis, Cic. — *A base action*; facinus indignum, or illiberal; factum turpe et indecorum. — *To commit a base action*; abjecte facere; dedecus admittere; Cic.; indignam se rem agere, Hor.

BASE. *s. i. e.* Basis, foundation; basis, is, f.; fundamentum; pars inna. — *The base of a mountain*; montis

radices, f. pl. Cæs. — *The base of a statue or pillar*; stylobata, or stylobates, æ, m., Vitruv.; basis, Cic.

BASE or BASS (in music). *s.* Gravior sonus. — *To sing bass*; gravis cantus partes sustinere. — *A bass-singer*; gravium partium cantor.

BASELY. *ad.* Humiliter; abjecte; demisse; turpiter; inhoneste; improbe; nequiter; Cic.; indecore, Plaut.; illiberaliter, Ter. — *To act basely*; indignam se rem agere, Hor.; dedecus admittere, Cic.

BASENESS. *s.* Improbitas; pravitas; inhonesta, turpis, animi abjectio; animi abjectio, or remissio; ignavia.

BASHAW. *s.* Provincia Turcica moderator.

BASHFUL. *a. i.* Modest; verecundus; pudens; modestus; Cic.; pudibundus, Plin. II. *Sheepish*; timidus; formidolosus; demissus.

BASHFULLY. *ad.* I. *Modestly*; modeste, Cic.; decenter, Ov.; pudenter, Hor. II. *Timorously*; timide; formidolose; paveide; trepide.

BASHFULNESS. *s.* I. *Modesty*; pudor; verecundia; vultus modestia; Cic. II. *Sheepishness, timidity*; timidus pudor, Ov.; frontis mollities, Plin. Ep.; mollities, ei, or mollitia, æ, f.; verecundia, Cic.

BASILIC. *s. i. e.* A magnificent church; basilica, æ, f., Sulp. Sev.

BASILISK. *s.* Basiliscus, Plin.

BASIS. *s.* See BASE.

To BASK. *v. n.* In the sun; apricari, Cic.; apricari in sole; Varr.; apricatione calescere, Cic. — *Before a fire*; ad focum assidere; ad flammam se applicare; Cic.

BASKET. *s.* Qualus, Virg.; qualum, Varr.; canistrum; calathus; corbis; fiscina; Cic.; cista; cophinus; Col.; sporta, Sall. — *A little basket*; quasilus, Cato; quasilum, Cic.; corbula, Varr.; cistella, Ter.; cistula, Mart.; fiscella, Virg.; calathiscus, Catull. — *A game-basket*; ovata fiscina ferinae aut avibus mittendi aptata. — *A basket for carrying on the back*; sporta dosuaria, Varr.

BASON or BASIN. *s.* I. *A vessel to hold water*; pelvis, is, f.; (pelluvium; pelluvia, æ, f., Fest.). II. *A hollow place which contains water in a garden*; crater, eris, m., Plin. Ep. III. (Of a harbour); alveus, i, m. IV. (Of a balance); lanx, cis, f., Cic.; lancula, æ, f., Vitr.

BASSO-RELIEVO or BAS-RELIEF. Anaglypta, anaglypha, orum, n., Mart. — *Vessels adorned with figures in bas-relief*; toreumata, um, n. pl.; vasa sigillata, Cic.; vasa anaglypta, n. pl., Plin.

BASSOON. *s.* Major tibia soni gravioris.

BASTARD. *s.* Nothus, i, m.; notha, æ, f.; (spurius, Ulp.).

BASTARD. *a. i. e.* Spurious, false; falsus; adulterinus; vanus; fictus; commenticius; (spurius, Auson.).

BASTARDY. *s.* Notalium vitium.

To BASTE. *v. a. i.* To beat with a stick; alieni fustem impingere, Cic.; fuste percutere, Vell.; bacillo aliquem cedere, Cic. II. *To drip any thing on meat that is roasting*; aspergere; conspergere; perfundere.

III. *To sew slightly*; longiori fili ductu præsuere, Plin.

BASTINADE OF BASTINADE. *s.* Fustuarium, Cic.; Liv.

BASTION. *s.* (In fortification) agger in aciem prominens; propugnaculum.

BAT. *s.* I. *A club*; clava, æ, f. II. *A fitter-mouse*; vespertilio, onis, m., Plin.

BATCH. *s. i. e.* The quantity of bread baked at one time; unius operæ coctura.

To BATE. *v. a.* Aliquid de summa deducere; e summa detrabere; de summa decessionem facere; Cic. — *Without bating any thing*; sine ulla deductione, Suet. — *I will not bate any thing*; non aberit teruncius; triobolium hic abesse non patiar, Plaut.

To BATE. *v. n.* Imminui; decrescere; remittere; se remittere; inclinare se.

BATH. *s.* Lavacrum, i, n., Gell.; locus lavationi idoneus. — *Public baths*; balneæ, arum, f. pl. — *A private bath, private baths*; balneum; balnea, orum. — *A little bath*; balneolæ, arum, f. pl., Cic.; balneolum, Juv. — *Hot baths*; thermæ, arum, f. pl., Mart. — *A cold bath*; frigida lavatio, Cels. — *The part of a house in which the baths are*; balnearia, orum, Cic. — *Of or belonging to a bath or baths*; balnearis; (balnearius; balneariorum, Pand.). — *A bath-keeper*; balneator, Cic.; (fem. balneatrix, Petr.).

To BATHE. *v. a. i.* To wash in a bath; in balneum, in aquam, demittere, Cels.; lavare, Virg. — *To bathe with tears*; lacrymis os totum sibi opplere, Ter. II. *To soften by the outward application of warm liquors*; (vulnus) liquore calido fovere.

To BATHE. *v. n.* Se lavare, Ter.; lavare, Virg.; lavare membra aqua, Ov.; balneo uti, Cels. — *To go a bathing*; lavatum ire, Hor. — *Fond of bathing*; fuminis amator, Flor. — *The act of bathing*; lavatio. — *A bathing-tub*; labrum, Cic.; solium, Cels.; piscina, Plin.

BATING. *prep.* Præter (illum); extra (illum); (illo) excepto; si (illum) excipias.

BATTALION. *s.* Agmen, inis, n. — (In square); agmen

quadratum. — (Triangular; agmen cuneatum; cuneus; rostrata acies, Liv. — To form a *battalion*; agmen dirigere.

To BATTEN. *v. a.* I. To make fat; saginare; opimare; pinguefacere; pinguem; opimam, facere. II. To fertilise; (terram) fecundare, Virg.; (terris) fecunditatem dare, Cic.

To BATTEN. *v. n.* I. To grow fat; pinguescere; crassescere; saginari. II. To welter; in re volutari, or se volutare; se in rem immergere.

To BATTER. *v. a.* Ferire; tundere; cedere. — To batter down; demoliri; disturbare; deturbare; diruere; affligere; excindere, Cæs.

BATTERED. *part. a.* Quassatus; afflictus; fractus; lacer; laceratus.

BATTERING-RAM. *s.* Aries, etis, m. — Of or belonging to a *battering-ram*; arietarius, Vitr. — To strike with a *battering-ram*; arietare; ariete pulsare. — To be shaken by a *battering-ram*; ariete crebro labare, Virg. — *Breach made by a battering-ram*; arietatio, Sen.

BATTERY. *s.* I. Prop. Tormentorum sedes, or suggestus, ñs; tormenta bellica in suggestu disposita. — To form or raise a *battery*; tormenta locare, or disponere. II. Fig. I. e. *Machination*; machina, arum. — To direct a *battery* against any one; dolum et machinam ad aliquem commoliri, Cic.; alicui pestem, or calamitatem, machinari, Auct. ad Her.

BATTLE. *s.* Prælium; pugna. *A field of battle*; pugna locus, Sall. — *A decisive battle*; pugna decratoria, Quint. — To prepare for battle; in aciem accingi. — To advance to battle; in aciem exire, prodire, or procedere, Cic. — To give battle; hosti potestatem pugnae facere; hostes ad pugnam lacessere, Liv. — To accept battle; pugnam non detrectare, Liv. — To decline battle; pugnam abnuere, Liv. — To join battle; prælium committere; ad pugnam venire; cum hoste confingere; acie congressi; collatis signis dimicare, Cic. — To gain a battle; hostem vincere; ab hoste victoriam reportare, or referre; hostes fugare; hostium copias fundere; e prælio superiorem discedere. — To lose a battle; a prælio inferiorem discedere.

BATTLE-ARRAY. *s.* Acies. — To form in battle-array; in aciem se committere, Liv. — To march in battle-array; instructa acie procedere. — To draw up in battle-array; aciem componere, Ter., instruere, Cic., instituere, Cæs., disponere, exornare, Sall., Tac., ordinare, Curt.; aciem struere adversus hostes; copias in aciem educere, Cic.; pugnae faciem componere, Tibull. — *An army drawn up in battle-array*; compositum ad pugnam agmen; in instructa acies; instructus exercitus.

BATTLEDOOR. *s.* Palmula lusoria.

BATTLEMENT. *s.* Pinna, æ, f. — The wall was furnished with battlements; pinnae fastigium muri distinguerant, Curt.

BAVIN. *s.* Brevior lignorum fasciculus. — (In war); virgultorum fascis.

BAWBLE. *s.* Res nihili; pl., gerræ; nugæ; trica.

BAWDY, &c. See OBSCENE, &c.

To BAWL. *v. n.* Clamitare. — To bawl out against; alicui allatrare, Cic.; in alterum canina verba latrare, Mart.

BAWLER. *s.* Clamosus; fem. clamosa; latrator.

BAWLING. *s.* Clamitatio; importuna clamitatio.

BAY. *s.* I. An opening of the sea into the land; sinus, ñs. II. A gap left for a door or window; apertura, æ, f., Vitr. — A bay-window; fenestra in arcum ducta, arcuata, or cava. III. — To keep one at bay; retardare; alicui moram, or tarditatem, afferre; morari.

BAY. *d.* (Equus) badius, Varr., spadix, phœniceus, Gell. — A bright bay horse; equus rufi coloris.

To BAY. *v. n.* To bark as a dog; latrare; allatrare.

BAY-TREE. *s.* Laurus, i, f. — Rose bay-tree; rhododaphne, es, f.; nerium, i, n.; Plin. — Cherry bay-tree; laurocerasus, i, f.

BAYONET. *s.* Sica, æ, f.

To BE. *v. n.* I. To exist; esse; existere, Cic.

II. To have some certain state, quality, condition, or accident; esse. III. To belong; esse alicuius; ad aliquem pertinere. IV. To be at or in, i. e. to be situated at or in a place; esse, or versari, in loco. — To be at home, in the city, in the country; esse domi, in urbe, rure. — Not to be at home, or in the city; domo, or a domo, urbe, or ab urbe, abesse. N. B. In English, the verb *to be* is the auxiliary by which the passive is formed, and must be expressed by the passive form of the Latin verbs. In other cases, also, it is not expressed in Latin by the verbs above cited, but in various ways, which can be ascertained only by practice, and by a general acquaintance with the two languages.

BEACH. *s.* Litus, oris, n.; acta, æ, f.; ora, æ, f.

BEACON. *s.* Specularis significatio, Plin. — A beacon-fire, or torch; prænuntiatiivus ignes, Plin.; luminis insignie nocturnum, Liv.; fax.

BEAD. *s.* Globulus.

BEADLE. *s.* Accensus, i, m.; apparitor.

BEAGLE. *s.* Canis brevioribus tibus; canis vestigator, BEAK. *s.* I. The bill of a bird; rostrum. — A little beak; rostellum. — The point or tip of a beak; rostri acies. — The curved shape of a beak; rostri aduncitas. — Having a beak; rostratus. — To strike with a beak; rostrare, Cic.; rostro petere. — A beak-full; esca, æ, f.

II. The point of a ship's head; rostrum. III. (In geography) A promontory; lingua, æ, f., Cæs.; promontorium.

BEAKED. *a.* Rostratus.

BEAM. *s.* I. Piece of timber; trabs, abis, f.; lignum, i, n.; Cæs. — A long entire beam; trabs perpetua, Vitr. — A beam composed of several pieces; trabs compactilis, Vitr. — Space between two beams; intertignum, Vitr. — A small beam; trabecula, Vitr. II. Ray of light; radius, i, m.; see RAY. III. Part of a balance; scapus, i, m., Vitr.; jugum. — The ends of a beam; capita, um, pl., Vitr. IV. The pole of a carriage; temo, onis, m. — A bar on the beam; jugum. V. Part of a weaver's loom; jugum. VI. Part of a press; arbor, oris, m., Plin. VII. Any transverse rod or pole; jugum; radius.

To BEAM. *v. n.* Radiare, Col.; radios spargere, Plin.

BEAMY. *a.* Radians, Virg.

BEAN. *s.* Fabæ, æ, f. — Of or belonging to a bean; fabalis; fabarius; Plin. — The husk or shell of a bean; siliqua fabalis, Plin. — Bean straw; fabalia, ium, n. pl., Col. — Bean flour or meal; lomentum, Plin. — A kidney-bean; phaseolus, i, m., Virg.

BEAR. *s.* Ursus, i, m. — A little bear; ursulus. — A she-bear; ursæ, æ, f. — A bear's cub; ursæ cutuli. — Of or belonging to a bear; ursinus. — The Bear (as a constellation); Ursæ, Ors., Arctos, i, f. — The greater bear; Ursæ, or Arctos, major; Helice, es, f., Cic. — The lesser bear; Ursæ, or Arctos, minor; Cynosura, æ, f., Cic.

To BEAR. *v. a.* I. To carry; ferre; portare; gestare. — That cannot be borne; ingestibilis, Plin. II. To support; sustinere; sustentare; ferre; tolerare. III.

To endure, suffer, undergo; pati; tolerare; perferre; ferre; perpeti. — To bear patiently; facile pati; toleranter, patienter, pacate et moderate, æquo animo, ferre, Cic. — To bear hardly; indigne, ægre, or iniquo animo, pati; moleste, or graviter, ferre, Cic. IV. To permit, to suffer without resentment; sinere; rem alicui permittere. V. To be capable of, to admit; pati. — The matter will not bear delay; res nullam patitur moram, Ov.; res non recipit cunctationem, Liv. — Light wines will not bear water; levia vina nihil valent in aqua, Cic. — Not able to bear such costs; sumptibus impar. VI. To produce (fruit); (fructum) ferre. VII. To bring forth; eferre; parere. VIII. See TO POSSESS, GAIN, MAINTAIN; when the word occurs in either of these significations.

IX. 1. To bear aid; alicui auxilium, or opem, ferre, Cæs. 2. To bear arms; see TO CARRY, V. 14.

3. To bear one's self as; se gerere (with ut, or pro). 4. To bear away or off; rem e loco asportare, exportare, auferre; tollere; trahere. 5. To bear the blame of a matter; rem alicuius sui periculi facere, Ter.; crimen in se trahere. 6. To bear one company; comitari; see also, TO ACCOMPANY. 7. To bear date; dari. — Bearing date; cui adscriptus, or appositus, est dies. — A letter bearing the date of Rome; epistola Romæ data. 8. To bear down; prosternere; obruere; (in argument); vincere. 9. To bear good will or respect; animo esse in alicui benevolens; alicui favere, or studere. 10. To bear a grudge or spite; odisse; infensum esse; odio habere. 11. To bear in mind; see TO REMEMBER. 12. To bear out; see TO SUPPORT. 13. To bear proportion; proportionem comparationemque habere, Cic.; consentire, Cic.; see also PROPORTION. 14. To bear a price; pretium habere. 15. To bear resemblance or likeness; see TO RESEMBLE. 16. To bear rule or sway; dominare; regnare; imperium exercere. 17. To bear towards; see TO APPROACH. 18. To bear up; fulcire; see also, TO SUPPORT. 19. To bear with; (amicis peccatis) indulgere; see also, TO EXCUSE, PARDON. 20. To bear witness; testari; testimonium dicere, præbere, reddere, &c.; see also, TO TESTIFY.

To BEAR. *v. n.* I. To be patient; pati; perpeti; patientia uti, Cic. II. To be fruitful or prolific; fructum ferre; or simply, ferre, Cato; esse fertile. III.

To be situate with respect to other places; situm, or positum, esse. IV. To succeed; prospere procedere; exsultantia succedere; bonum exitum habere. — I bring all my designs to bear; quidquid ago, lepide omnia prospereque eveniunt, Plaut.; see also, TO SUCCEED.

BEARD. *s.* Barba, æ, f. — A grey beard; barba alba, Plaut.; candidior, Virg. — A red beard; barba aurea, Plin. — Having a red beard; æneobarbus; ahenobarbus. — A long beard; barba promissa, Liv., prolixa, Virg. — That has a long beard; vir barba majore, Cic. — A young or tender beard; barba incipiens. — That has a young or tender beard; barbatus. — His beard begins to grow; increscit barba genis, Lucan. — That has no beard; imberbis, Cic. — That has a large or good beard; bene barbatus, Cic. — To let the beard grow; barbam pascere, Ilor., promittere, Liv., submittere, alere, Sen. — To

stroke the beard; barbam manu mulcere, Ov. — *The beard of corn*; aristæ, arum, f. pl., Cic. — *An ear of corn without a beard*; spica mutica, Varr.

To BEARD, *v. a.* I. *To take by the beard*; alicui barbam vellere, Hor. II. *To oppose to the face*; or alicujus convicio verberare, Cic.; coram, præsentè aliquo, or in ore alicujus, conviciam facere alicui.

BEARDED, *a.* I. *Said of men*; barbatus; bene barbatus. II. *Said of an ear of corn*; vallo aristarum munita, Cic. III. *Said of an arrow*; hamatus, Curt.

BEARER, *s.* Lator; portitor. — *Bearer of a litter*, &c.; lecticarius. — *A water-bearer*; aquarius; fem., aquæ gestatrix, Val. Max. — *A letter-bearer*; tabellarius, Cic.; literarum lator, Sen. — *A bearer of news*; nuntius, Cic.

BEARING, *s.* I. *Relative situation of a place*; situs, ùs; positus, ùs. II. *Behaviour*; habitus, ùs; agendi ratio; modus.

BEAST, *s.* I. *A brute animal*; bestia, æ, f.; pecus, udis, f. — *A little beast*; bestiola, æ, f. — *A great or enormous beast*; bellua, æ, f. — *A tame beast*; bestia cœur. — *A wild beast*; fera bestia, Cic. — *A four-footed beast*; quadrupes, edis, f. — *Beasts of the field or pasture*; pecus, oris, n. — *A beast of burden*; jumentum. — *Beasts of burden*; veterinæ (sc. bestia, or pecudes). Varr.; veterina (sc. animalia), Plin. — *Of or belonging to a beast*; beluinus; (of a wild beast) ferinus. — *To expose to the beasts*; ad bestias mittere; feris abjicere, Cic. — *A show of wild beasts (fighting)*; ludus bestiarius, Suet. II. *A stupid person*; stolidus, Liv.; Ter.; tarda et languida pecus, Cic.

BEASTLY, BEASTLINESS, *a., s.* See BRUTAL, BRUTALITY. BEAT, *s. i. e.* *A stroke*; ictus, ùs; percussio. — *The beat of the pulse*; venarum pulsus, or percussus, ùs, Plin. — *The beat of the heart*; cordis palpitatio, Plin. — *At the beat of the drum*; ad tympani sonum; pulsato tympano.

To BEAT, *v. a.* I. *To strike, knock*; ferire; pulsare; cedere; tundere. — *To beat a drum*; tympanum pulsare, or tundere, Ov.; tympanizare, Suet. II. *To punish with stripes or blows*; aliquem verberare, cedere, percutere, verberibus accipere; alicui verbera adhibere, Cic.; plagas infligere, or imponere, Cic., or inferre, Plin. — *To be beaten*; vulpare; plagas accipere. III. *To break to powder*; pinsere; pilo contundere; tundere aliquid in farinam; or simply, tundere, Plin. IV. *To thin by blows*; in laminas ducere; tundere. V. *To strike bushes or ground to rouse game*; feras concursando excitare; silvas persultare, Tac., or exagitare, Mart. VI. *To mix things*; rem rei, re, cum re, miscere, Plin.; rem cum alia commiscere; rem rei admiscere, Cic. VII. *To batter with engines of war*; quatere; verberare. VIII. *To dash (as water)*; alluere; alludere. IX. *To conquer, vanquish (in battle)*; hostes cadere, fundere, profligare, or conficere; hostibus cladem afferre; Cic. — *To be beaten*; fundi fugarique, Liv.; cladem accipere. X. *To excel, outdo*; superare; superiorem evadere. XI. *To move (the wings) with fluttering agitation*; (alis) plaudere, Virg.; alas concutere, Claud.; verberare, Plaut.; quatere, Virg.; plausu premere, Cic.

XII. 1. *To beat against (as waves against a rock)*; ad scopulum allidi, Cæs.; a saxo frangi, Cic. 2. *To beat the air*; litus arare. 3. *To beat back*; see To REPULSE, REPEL. 4. *To beat down*; see To BATE, DESTROY, OVERTHROW. 5. *To beat off*; depellere; repellere; arceri; aliquid a loco removere, or prohibere. 6. *To beat out*; see To DRIVE, SPREAD, THRESH. 7. *To beat the streets*; otiose concursari; errare. 8. *To beat up*; see To ATTACK.

To BEAT, *v. n. i. e.* *To move in a pulsatory manner*; To THROB; micare; palpitare. — *The pulse beats*; vena micant, Cic. — *The heart beats*; cor palpitat. — *His heart began to beat*; cor cepit in pectus emicare, Plaut.

BEATEN, *part. a.* Verberatus; pulsatus; percussus, Cic. — *Beaten with rods*; virgis cæsus, Cic. — *To be beaten*; vulpare; verberari. — *To be beaten to death*; verberibus cædi ad necem. — *That deserves to be beaten*; verberabilis, Plaut. — *One that is often beaten*; verbero, onis, m., Plaut. — *A weather-beaten ship*; visus tempestate iactata. — *A beaten army*; cæsus exercitus, ùs. — *A beaten path or road*; via trita, Cic.. frequens, Ov., celebris, Varr.; tritum iter, Cic.

BEATER, *s.* I. *One who beats*; qui verberat, &c.; (verberator, Prudent.) — *A gold-beat'er*; bracteator. II. *An instrument*; pilum; pistillum.

BEATIFIC, BEATIFICALLY, *a.* Beatuus; (beatificus, Apul.). BEATIFICATION, *s.* (In the Romish church); alicujus in beatorum numerum adscriptio.

To BEATIFY, *v. a.* I. *To declare publicly that a person is received into heaven*; aliquem in numerum beatorum referre, or beatorum numero adscribere. II. *To make happy*; beare; beatum reddere.

BEATITUDE, *s.* (Beatitas; beatitudo, Cic.); felicitas. BEAU, *s.* Trossulus, i. m., Sen.; Pers.; ventosus juvenis et vaniloquus. — *To act the beau*; bellulum sibi videri; decus affectare, Plin.

BEAVER, *s.* I. *A certain animal*; castor, Juv.; fiber, Plin. — *Of a beaver*; castoreus; fibrinus; Plin.

II. *A hat*; petasus e fibrinis, or castoreis, pilis contextus. III. *Part of a helmet*; buccula, Liv.

BEAUTEOUS, OR BEAUTIFUL, *a.* I. (Spoken of persons); pulcher, pulchra; formosus; decorus; speciosus; venustus; Cic. — *A beautiful youth*; puer egregia forma, Cic., puer insigni pulchraque facie, Phædr. — *A beautiful woman*; insignis forma mulier, Tac. II. (Spoken of things); pulcher aspectu, or visu, Cic. — *A beautiful house*; præclara ad aspectum domus, Cic. — *A beautiful country*; rus amoenissimum, Cic. — *A beautiful sky*; cœlum serenum. — *Beautiful words*; splendida verba, Cic.; speciosa vocabula, Hor.

To BEAUTIFY, *v. a.* Ornare; exornare, Cic. BEAUTY, *s.* I. *Assemblage of graces and proportion of parts*; pulchritudo, inis, f.; species; decor; forma; formositas. — *Finished or perfect beauty*; forma egregia, Ter., castigatissima, Cic. — *Female beauty*; venustas. — *Faded beauty*; forma immutata. — *She is a person of great beauty*; est mira oris et vultus venustatis; eximila, or excellenti formæ pulchritudine. — *To be proud of one's beauty*; forma superbere, Ov. — *Beauty of a place*; loci amenitas, Cic. — *Beauty of colours*; colorum gratia, Plin. — *The beauty of virtues*; recti decor, Ov. — *Beauty of expression*; verborum splendor, Cic.; eloquii nitor, Ov. — *Beauties of a discourse, of a language*; lepores, u. m. pl., Cic. II. *A beautiful female*; formosa puella, or mulier; forma, Ter.

To BECALM, *v. a.* Sedare; tranquillare; placare. BECAUSE, *conj.* Quia; quod; with an indicati. e or conjunctive; eo quod, with a conjunctive.

BECAUSE OF, *prep.* Propter; ob. — *Because of that*; propterea; ob eam causam, or rem; ea de causa, ideo; idcirco. — *Because of the great numbers*; præ multitudine, Cic. — *Because of the hope which he had*; a spe quam habebat, Liv. — *Because of me, you, &c.*; mea, tua, causa, &c.

BECK, *s.* Nutus, ùs; signum. To BECKON, *v. n.* Signum dare. — (With the hand); manu significare, Sall.

To BECOME, *v. n.* Fieri; evadere. — *The grape becomes red*; uva ruborem trahit, Ov. — *If a man becomes a brute*; si quis ex homine se convertat in bellum, Cic. — *From a poor man he is become rich*; ex paupere dives evasit, or factus est. — *He had become a good pleader*; is in aliquem patronorum numerum venerat, Cic. — *Some men cannot become orators*; quidam in oratorum numerum venire non possunt, Cic. — *What will become of me?* quid mihi fiet? Plaut.; quid me fiet? Ter.; quid de me fiet? Cic.

To BECOME, *v. a.* I. (Said of persons); rei, or ad rem, aptum, idoneum, or accommodatum esse. II. (Said of things); alicui convenire; cum aliquo congruere; decet.

BECOMING, *a.* Aptus; accommodatus; idoneus; conveniens; congruens; decens.

BECOMINGLY, *ad.* Apte; convenienter; congruenter; decore; decenter; ut decet, Cic.

BECOMINGNESS, *s.* Decorum; condecencia, Cic.

BED, *s.* I. *Something made to sleep on*; lectus; torus; cubile, is, n., Cic. — *A little bed*; lectulus, Cic. — *A low bed*; grabatus, Cic. — *A state-bed*; lectus ad speciem pulcherrime ornatus, Cic. — *A field-bed*; lectus castrensis. — *A feather-bed*; culcita plumea, Cic. — *The edge of a bed*; sponda, æ, f., Mart. — *To make a bed*; lectum sternere. — *To go to bed*; cubile inire, Cic.; lecto se componere, Virg. — *To be in bed*; cubare; in lecto esse; Cic. — *To keep one's bed*; in lecto jacere; lecto detineri, Cic. — *To rise from bed*; surgere; surgere e lecto, Cic.; surgere cubito, Cato. — *To put (an invalid) to bed*; (ægrotum) in cubili collocare, Cic. — *A marriage-bed*; lectus genialis, or nuptialis, Cic.; lectus jugalis; thalamus; cubile, Virg. — *A bed-curtain*; siparium, Cic.; suparium, Juv. — *A bed-post*; columella. II. *Marriage*; conjugium; nuptia, arum, pl. III. *The channel of a river, or any hollow*; alveus. — *The Nile overflows its bed*; effort se Nilus alveo; extra ripas diffuit. IV. *Bank of earth raised in a garden*; area; pulvinus; Col. — *A little bed*; areola; pulvinulus; Col. V. *A layer, stratum*; pulvinus.

To BEDDABLE, OR BEDASH, *v. a.* Madefacere; aspergere; conspergere.

To BEDAGGLE, OR BEDASH, *v. a.* Luto inficere, aspergere, or perfundere, Cic.; luto conspurcare, Col.

To BEDAUB, *v. a.* Cæno oblinere, Cic.; maculare; conspurcare; deturpare, Suet.

BEDCHAMBER, *s.* Conclave, is, n.; cubiculum; Cic.; dormitorium, Plin.

BEDCLOTHES, *s. pl.* Stragula vestis; stragulum, Cic.; toral, alis, n., Hor.; lodix, icis, f., Juv.

To BEDECK, *v. a.* Ornare; exornare; decorare; Cic. To BEDEW, *v. a.* Irrorare; leni aspergine fovere, Plin. Ep.; leviter aspergere, conspergere.

BEDFELLOW, *s.* Lecti socius, or socia; concubitor. — *A troublesome bedfellow*; concubitor molestus.

To BEDIM, *v. a.* Obscurare; rei obscuritatem afferre. — *To bedim the light of reason*; mentis luminatus officere.

To **BEDIZEN**. *v. a.* Ornare; exornare.
BEDLAM, **BEDLAMITE**. *s.* See **MAD**, **MADMAN**.
BEDPOST. *s.* Columella, & f.
BEDRID or **BEDRIDDEN**. *a.* In lecto jacens, decumbens, or detentus, Cic.

BEDSTEAD. *s.* Lecti lignea compages; sponda. — *The feet of a bedstead*; lecti fulcra, Varr., pedes, Colum.

BEE. *s.* Apes, or apis, is, f. (gen. pl., apium, or apum). — *A little bee*; apicula; apicula. — *A swarm of bees*; apum examen. — *The hum of bees*; bombus, i, m., Plin. — *Bees hum*; stridunt apes, Virg. — *The sting of a bee*; aculeus; spiculum. — *A humble-bee*; fucus.

BEECH. *s.* Fagus, i, f.
BEECHEN. *a.* Fageus, Plin.; faginus, Virg.; fagineus, Ov.

BEEF. *s.* Bubula, æ, f. (sc. caro). — *Beef-steak*; bubula super craticula tosta.

BEE-GARDEN. *s.* Alvearium, Col.

BEEHIVE. *s.* Apiarium; alvear, aris, n.

BEE-MASTER. *s.* Apiarius, i, m.

BEER. *s.* Cervisia, æ, f.; zythum; Plin.

BEET. *s.* Beta, æ, f. — *Of beet*; betaceus, Varr. — *Red beet, or beet-root*; beta rubra, Plin.

BEETLE. *s.* I. An insect; scarabeus, i, m. II. A wooden instrument used by paviors to drive the stones; fistuca, Varr.; pavicula, Col. III. A heavy mallet; malleus.

To **BEFALL**. *v. n.* Contingere; fieri; evenire; cadere; accidere; incidere; Cic.

To **BEFIT**. *v. a.* Alicui convenire; cum aliquo congruere; apte cadere in rem; in aliquem quadrare; decet; Cic.

To **BEFOOL**. *s.* Aliquem infatuare, Cic.

BEFORE. *prep.* I. (Relating to place and situation); ante; apud; in; præter; ob (acc.); præ; coram; sub (abl.). — *Before the eyes of all men*; palam; propalam; coram omnibus; omnium ante oculos, in oculis, in conspectu, Cic. — *To speak before a judge*; ad iudicem dicere, Cic. — *To have a thing always before one's eyes*; nunquam a re oculos deicere, Ov. — *Place that before your eyes*; id ante oculos vestros proponite, Cic. — *I have that always before my eyes*; id mihi semper observatur ante oculos, Cic. — *Not to dare to appear before one*; alterius ora erubescere, Cic. — *He forbade him to appear before him*; eum in conspectum suum venire vetuit, Cic. II. (Relating to time); ante (acc.). — *Before that*; antequam; priusquam; with a conjunctive. — *Before daylight*; ante lucem. — *Before the appointed day*; ante dictam diem. — *To blossom before the time*; præfiorere, Plin. — *Combatants drink before the fight*; pugnatōres certatim cythum unum præsumunt, Plin. — *He arrived two days before me*; biduo me antecessit, Cic. — *The day before the marriage*; pridie nuptiarum. III. (Relating to preference or choice); ante; potius; citius (quam). IV. (Relating to priority in order or comparison); ante; præ.

BEFORE. *ad.* I. In front; a fronte. II. In time past; ante; antea; prius; Cic.; dudum, Ter. — *Long before*; longe ante; multo ante; Cic. — *A few days before*; paucis ante diebus. III. To this time, hitherto; usque adhuc, Ter.; usque ad hoc tempus; adhuc; Cic.

IV. Already; jam; jam nunc; jam tum. — *Of which I have spoken before*; de quo prædixi, Vell.

BEFORE. *conj.* Antequam; priusquam; with a conjunctive.

BEFOREHAND. *ad.* Ante; antea; prius. — *To be beforehand with any one*; alicui antevertere, Ter.; aliquem prævertere, Cic. — *To be beforehand with a thing*; rem prævenire, anticipare, or præripere, Cic.

BEFORETIME. *ad.* Quondam, Cic.; antiquitus, Cas.

To **BEFOUL**. See **TO SOIL**.

To **BEFIEND**. *v. a.* Alicui favere, studere, suffragari, adiutō esse; aliquem adjuvari.

To **BEG**. *v. a.* I. To entreat; rogare aliquem rem, or de re. — *To beg humbly*; supplicare alicui supplicare, Cic. — *To beg earnestly*; aliquem obtestare, or obtestari; flagitare rem aliquem, or ab aliquo. — *I beg and beseech you*; omnibus precibus te oro atque obtestor. — *To beg so as to obtain*; rem ab aliquo exorare, Ter. — *To beg pardon*; veniam petere, or poscere. — *I beg pardon for saying* —; pace tua dicam, or dixerim; bona tua venia dicam; mihi ignoscas, si dixerō, Cic. II. To ask on behalf of another; pro altero supplicare. — *To beg for the pardon of another*; gratiam, or vitam, alicuius ab aliquo deprecari, Cic. III. To ask alms; mendicare; emendicare, Suet.; querendo colligere. — *To beg one's bread from door to door*; panem ostiatim petere, Plaut.; victum rogare, Phædr. IV. To seek or ask for meanly; arcescere, Cic. V. — *To beg the question*; ponere, or facere, rem esse.

To **BEG**. *v. n. i. e.* To go a begging; mendicare; stipem colligere. — *To live by begging*; mendicantem vivere, Plaut.; victum queritare.

To **BEGET**. *v. a.* I. Prop. Generare; procreare; gignere; producere. — *Begotten*; genitus; procreatus; procreatus. — *First begotten*; primogenitus. — *Only begotten*; unicus; unigena, æ, c, Cic.; (unigenitus, Tert.).

II. Fig. To produce, cause, occasion; gignere; producere; efficiere; afferre.

BEGGAR. *s.* I. One who lives upon alms; mendiculus; mendica; mendicabulum, Plaut.; the latter word may be applied to male or female beggars indifferently. — *A little beggar*; mendiculus. II. A petitioner; rogator, Cic.; Mart.

To **BEGGAR**. *v. a.* Alicui egestatem afferre, Cic.; aliquem ad inopiam redigere, Ter.; fortunis evertere; bonis exhaurire, spoliare et nudare, Cic. — *To beggar the soil*; agrum emacere, Plin.

BEGGARLY. *a.* I. Indigent; inops; indigens; egens; rebus omnibus indigens, Cic.; inopia deperditus, Phædr. II. Mean; vilis; vilis et abjectus; contemendus; spernendus; despiciendus; contemptu dignus.

BEGGARY. *s.* Indigentia; inopia; egestas. — *To live in beggary*; vitam in egestate degere, Cic. — *Reduced to beggary*; see **BEGGARLY**, I. — *To be reduced to beggary*; rei familiaris iacturam facere; bonis exhauriri; Cic.

To **BEGIN**. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem incipere, occipere; inchoare; ordiri. — *To begin afresh*; redintegrate; resumere. — *To begin a quarrel*; initium rixæ facere. — *He began the quarrel*; mihi iurgium intulit, Phædr. — *To begin a battle*; initium facere confligendi cum hoste, Cic. — *To begin a statue*; signum instituere, Cic. — *To complete what one has begun*; rem institutam absolvere. — *Finish what you have begun*; pertexere quod exorsus es, Cic. — *Go on as you have begun*; perge ut instituisti, or quod cepisti, Cic. — *We have begun badly*; male posuimus initia, Cic. — *You have begun well*; bene habent tibi principia, Ter. — *To begin well and end badly*; bonis initis ordiri, tristes exitus habere, Cic. — *They have begun to ask our opinion*; consuli cepti sumus, Cic. — *To begin matters of importance with calling upon God*; ducere principia rerum magnarum a Deo, Cic. — *Begin with telling me your name*; nomen tuum primum memora mihi, Plaut. — *It was necessary to begin (the discourse) with this*; hoc necessarium fuit præloqui, Sen. — *To begin teaching*; alicui prima documenta tradere. — *To begin learning*; prima documenta accipere. — *To begin a work or undertaking*; opus aggredi. — *To begin to study a work*; studium ad rem adungere, Cic.

BEGINNER. *s.* I. One who begins; qui incipit, initium facit, &c. II. A novice; in re rudis et tiro, Cic. — *A beginner in learning or a science*; elementarius, Sen.

BEGINNING. *s.* I. Commencement; principium; initium; orsus, ùs. — *The beginning of all things*; rerum primordia. — *The beginning of a discourse*; orationis exordium, or exorsus, ùs. — *The beginning of a work*; operis inceptio, Cic. — *From the beginning*; ab initio; a principio. — *At, or in, the beginning*; initio; principio. — *At the beginning of spring*; ineunte vere, Cic.; primo vere. — *At the beginning of January*; ineunte Januario, Cic. — *The end corresponds to the beginning*; primis congrunt ultima. — *From the beginning to the end*; a capite usque ad calcem, Plaut.; a calce ad carceres; a carceribus ad calcem; Cic.; a carceribus ad metas, Varr. — *The beginning of a reign*; regni novitas, Virg. II. Rudiments; (scientiæ) elementa, prima initia, or rudimenta, n. pl., Cic. III. Origin, cause; origo; fons; principium.

BEGONE. *interj.* Abi; abi in malam rem; abi hinc ab oculis meis, Ter.

To **BEGREASE**. *v. a.* Adipe ungere, or illinere.

To **BEGRIME**. *v. a.* Cæno oblinere; maculare; conspurcare.

To **BEGUILE**. *v. a.* Seducere; in malum inducere; in fraudem impellere, or illicere; decipere; fallere; in errorem, or in captionem, inducere; alicui illudere; frustare. — *To beguile the hours*; fallere horas, Ov.

BEGHALF. *s.* I. In behalf of, i. e. in favour of; allucius causa, or gratia. — *On your behalf*; tua causa; tui ergo; propter te. II. On behalf of, i. e. on the part of; allucius jussu, or nomine. — *On behalf of the king*; regis jussu; auctoritate regia. — *Call him on my behalf*; voca illum meis verbis, Plaut. — *Salute him on my behalf*; hunc meo nomine, or meis verbis, or a me, saluta, Cic.

To **BEHAVE**. *v. n.* Se gerere; se tractare; se præbere; Cic.

BEHAVIOUR. *s. i. e.* Conduct, course of life; ratio, Cic.; vitæ, or vivendi, ratio; mores.

To **BEHEAD**. *v. a.* Aliquem capite plectere, securi ferire, or percutere, Cic.; decollare, Sen.; alicui collum secare; caput a cervicibus abscindere, Cic.

BEST. See **COMMAND**.

BEHIND. *ad.* Pone; retro; retrorsum; a tergo. — *To look behind*; respicere.

BEHIND. *prep.* Post; pone (acc.). — *Behind the wall*; post parietem, Cic. — *There was a garden behind the house*; hortus erat posticus ædium partibus, Liv. — *To hide one's self behind another*; alterius corpore se obtigere, Cic. — *The hands behind the back*; manibus ad tergum reiectis; retortis tergo brachiis, Hor. — post terga revinctis, Virg. — *To flee without looking behind one*; sine respectu fugere, Liv. — *To leave one behind*; aliquem procul se relinquere, Quint. — *Behind your back*; te ab-

sentē; dām ab̄ssēs, Cic. — *He left nothing behind him at his death*; moriens reliqui nihil fecit de bonis, Cic.

BEHINDHAND. *ad.* — *To be behindhand with another in any respect*; alicui cedere; ab aliquo vincī. — *To be behindhand in the world*, i. e. to be in debt; in multis nominibus hārere; reliquīs alicui alieni obstringi, Cic. — *One who is behindhand*; reliquator, Plaut.

TO BEHOLD. *v. a.* Aliquem, or rem, aspicere; in aliquem oculos conjicere; intueri; contemplari; considerare. — *Fig.*; attento animo, or omni aëcie ingenii, contemplari.

BEHOLD. *interj.* En; ecce.

TO BE BEHOLDEN. *v. n.* Alicui debere gratiam. — *To be beholden to another for one's life*; alterius beneficio vivere, Cæs. — *I am beholden to you for it*; muneris id tui est. — *We are beholden to you for this invention*; tibi hujus rei debetur inventio, Plin. — *You are beholden to my counsels for your fame*; tua laus a meis consiliis proficiscitur.

BEHOOF. *s.* See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT.

IT BEHOVES. *v. imp.* Decet; convenit; oportet. — *As it behoves*; ut par est.

BEING. *s.* I. *Existence*; existētia is not Latin; the meaning may be expressed by a verb; as, *These arguments prove the being of a God*; hæc argumenta ostendunt Deum existere, or fidem nunimis faciunt. — *Things which have being*; res quæ existunt; ea quæ sunt relpsa, or reapse, Cic. — *We are indebted to God for our being*; hoc debemus Deo quod sumus. — *To give being to*; creare. II. *That which exists*; natura; res; Cic.; quod est, Quint. *Ens* is mentioned by Quintilian as having been sometimes used; but it is not found in good writers. — *The Supreme Being*; natura divina. — *Created beings*; res creatæ, or Deo conditæ. — *Animate and inanimate beings*; animantia et inanimentia; quæ sunt animata et quæ anima carent, Sen.

BEING THAT. *conj.* Quando; quoniam; siquidem; quandoquidem; quippe cum, Cic.; quippe quoniam, Plin.

TO BELABOUR. *v. a.* Plagis liberaliter excipere.

TO BELCH. *v. n.* Ructare; eructare; Cic.; ructari, Varr. — *To cause to belch*; ructus movere, Plin.

BELCH. *s.* Ructus, ßs, m.

BELDAM. *s.* Saga; venefica, & f.

TO BELEAGUER. *v. a.* See TO BESIEGE.

BELFRY. *s.* Æris campani turris.

TO BELIE. *v. a.* I. *To counterfeit*; imitatione exprimerē, or consequi; simulare; imitari. II. *To slander*; aliquem calumniari; falso crimine accusare; alicui falsum crimen obiectare; in aliquem calumniam adhibere, crimen fingere, falsum crimen contexere, Cic.

III. *To give the lie*; falsi, or mendacii, aliquem arguere, Cic.; alicui mendacium arguere. — *To behe one's self*; pugnantia loqui. — *If you belie yourself*; si te mentiri dicis, Cic.

BELIEF. *s.* I. *Credence*; fides. — *To attach belief to*; alicui credere, fidem habere, or tribuere; rei fidem adjungere; credere. — *If it be worthy of belief*; si credere dignum est, Virg. — *An author worthy of belief*; certus, luculentus, idoneus, auctor, Cic. — *That exceeds or is past belief*; id excedit fidem, Ov.; id fidem nullam habet, Cic.; id abhorret a fide, Liv.; id supra fidem est, Quint. — *Hard of belief*; incredulus, Quint.; qui fidem dictis non habet, Cic.; ad credendum segnīs, Liv. — *Past all belief*; incredibilis. — *Easy of belief*; credulus. II. *Persuasion*; *sentiment*; *opinion*; persuasio, Quint.; Tac.; sententia; opinio; Cic. — *Contrary to general belief*; præter omnium expectationem, Cic. III. *Religious faith*; fides. — *The articles of our belief*; fidei Christianæ capita.

TO BELIEVE. *v. a.* I. *To credit a thing upon the authority of another*; rem credere; rei fidem habere, or adjungere. — *To believe the testimony of any one*; aliquis testimonio fidem adhibere, or tribuere. — *The thing was believed*; res habuit fidem, Ov. — *A thing which will not be believed*; res fidei caritura, Plin. — *Do not believe*; ne crede, Virg.; parcite credere, Ov. — *To cause another to believe a thing*; rem alteri persuadere. — *They make the people believe*; opinionem afferunt populo, Cic. — *To make others believe that he feared nothing*; ad speciem fiducia, Hor. — *They will never make me believe it*; nunquam adducar ut id credam, Cic.; nunquam id mihi persuaderi poterit, Plin. II. *To give credit to a person*; alicui credere; fidei alicuius credere; fidem alicui habere, ferre, or adjungere. — *B-lieve me*; mihi crede. — *They will not believe you*; non facies fidem.

TO BELIEVE. *v. n.* Credere; existimare; putare; arbitrari; opinari; Cic. — *I believe firmly*; mihi persuasissimum est, Cic. — *As it is generally believed*; ut creditur; ut opinio est, Cic. — *To believe in God*; de Deo credere. — *To believe one's self to be any thing*; putare se aliquid, Plin. — *To believe one's self lost*; sibi desperare. — *He believed himself honoured*; id honori sibi duxit, Sall.

BELIEVER. *s.* Qui credit, &c. — *A true believer* (in a religious sense); qui religionem, or fidem, suam amplectatur.

BELIKE. *ad.* Ut videtur.

BELL. *s.* Æs campanum; tintinnabulum. — *A church bell*; campana; nola (in ecclesiastical writers). — *To ring a bell*; æs campanum, or tintinnabulum, pulsare. — *The bell rings*; tintinnabulum pulsatur, sonat, or auditur. — *The bell of a flower*; campana, æ, f. (in modern writers). — *Alarm-bell*; æris campani crebra citaque pulsatio, or sonus citatissimus. — *To sound the alarm-bell*; in re trepida æris campani crebro sonitu vocare auxilia. — *A chime of bells*; modulatus æris campani sonitus; ad numeros æris campani pulsus. — *A ring of bells*; multiplices æris campani concentus. — *To bear the bell*; aliis re præstrare.

BELL-CLAPPER. *s.* Ferrea clava, or tuducula.

BELLE. *s.* Formosa mulier, or puella; quæ decus affeet.

BELLES-LETTRES. *s.* Literæ humaniores.

BELLIGERENT. *a.* Bellum gerens.

BELLMAN. *s.* i. e. *A public crier*; præco, onis, m.

TO BELLOW. *v. n.* Boare; mugire; mugitum edere.

BELLOWING. *s.* Boatus; mugitus, ßs.

BELLOWS. *s.* Follis, is, m., Plaut. — *Forge-bellows*; follis fabrilis, Liv. — *To blow the fire with the bellows*; admotis follibus ignem flatu accendere, Curt.

BELL-RINGER. *s.* Æris campani pulsator.

BELLY. *s.* Venter, tris, m.; alvus, i, f. — *A punch-belly*; venter obesus, Suet. — *That has a punch-belly*; ventriosus, Plaut.; ventrosus, Plin.; deformis obeseitate venter, Suet. — *The lower belly*; abdomen, inis, n. — *To make a god of one's belly*; ventre ducti; gulæ parere, Hor. — *To cram one's belly*; ventrem farcire; ingurgitare se cibis, Cic.; onerare se cibo. — *The belly of a vessel*, &c.; venter, Virg.; amplitudo, Plin.; capacitas, Col.

TO BELLY OR BELLY OUT. *v. n.* Ventrem facere.

BELLY-ACHE. *s.* Intestini, or intestini plenioris, morbus, Cels.; colum; tormina, u, n. pl. — *To have the belly-ache*; torminibus affici, Plin.; ex intestino pleniori laborare, Cels.

BELLY-BAND. *s.* Equi cingula.

BELLY-BOUND. *a.* Cui alvus est adstrictior, or conquescit, Cels.; cui alvus dura moratur, Hor. — *To be belly-bound*; difficillime excernere, Hor.

BELLYFUL. *s.* Satis; satis superque.

BELLYGOD. *s.* Gulæ eductio, l'ær.; vorax; suo natu abdomeni, Cic.; gulosus, Sen. — *To be a bellygod*; gulæ parere; ducti ventre, Hor.

BELLYWORMS. *s. pl.* Tinææ, tæniæ, arum, f. pl.; ventris animalia, Plin.

TO BELONG. *v. n.* I. *To be the property of*; ad aliquem pertinere; esse alicuius. — *These things belong to me*; hæc mea sunt. — *All that belonged to us*; quæ nobis erant propria. — *To belong to any one*, i. e. to be among his relatives; aliquem sanguine attingere, Cic.; aliquem propinquitate, Liv.; or propinqua cognatione, Curt., contingere. — *To belong to*, i. e. to be among the domestics of any one; esse in famulatu, Cic.; aliquem ministerio contingere, Liv. II. *To have relation to*; to be in the province or business of; ad aliquem, ad rem, pertinere, or attingere. — *That does not belong to me*; id ad me non attingit, Cic. — *This does not belong to you*; hoc te nihil contingit, Liv. — *The command belongs to me*; summa imperii ad me respicit, Cæs. — *This question belongs to philosophy*; hæc questio circa philosophiam versatur. III. *To be fit or becoming*; decet; æquum, or par, esse. — *It does not belong to you to do this*; hoc præter æquum facis, Cic. — *It belongs to a wise man*; sapientis est. — *It belongs to me*; meum est; meæ sunt partes, Cic.

BELoved. *a.* Alicui dilectus, Virg.; carus atque jucundus, Cic. — *Greatly beloved*; carissimus et amicitiosus. — *Universally beloved*; universis carissimus, Nep.

BELow. *prep.* I. *Under*; sub; subter (acc., abl.); infra (acc.). — *To be below a place*; loco subjacere. — *To come from below the earth*; extra terram emergere, Plin. II. *Unworthy of*; infra. — *To regard as below him*; alienum dignitate sua ducere, Cic.; infra se putare, or judicare, Plin. Ep. — *To look upon another as below him*; aliquem ut imparem spernere, Tac. — *His fortune is below his hopes*; fortuna spei non respondet. III. *Less than*. — *Below three years* (in age); minor quam trimus, Plin.

BELow. *ad.* I. *In the lower part*; deorsum; infra; in ima, or inferiori, parte; inferne, Lucr. II. *In the succeeding part* (of a writing); deinde; postea; inferius.

BELT. *s.* Bæteus; bæteum.

TO BEMIRE. *v. a.* Luto inficere; cæno aspergere.

TO BEMOAN. *v. a.* Deplorare; deflere; dolere; lacrymis prosequi; Cic. See also TO BEWAIL.

BENCH. *s.* Scannum. — *A little bench*; scabellum; scabellus, is, n. — (In a court of justice); subsellia, orum. — *Rouer's benches*; transtra, orum, n. pl.

BENCHER. *s.* Assessor; consessor.

TO BEND. *v. a.* I. *To crook*; inflect; curvare; incurvare; inflectere; flectere. — *To bend the knees*; genua flectere, Ov. — *To bend a branch*; ramum deflectere, Col. — *To bend a bow*; arcum curvare, Ov. — *The act of bending*; inflexio; curvatio. — *Bent*; curvatus; incurvatus; incurvus. — *Bent forwards*; pronus. —

Bent backwards; recurvus. — *Bent down with years*; etate, or annis, gravis. II. *To direct to a certain point*; dirigere; versare in, or ad; convertere ad, or in; intendere ad. — *To bend the mind to any thing*; animum ad rem convertere; cogitationes dirigere, Cic. — *To bend one's course*; dirigere cursum; dirigere se. III. *To subdue*; aliquid superbiā frangere; aliquid deprimit; Cic.

TO BEND, *v. n.* I. *To be incurvated*; curvari; incurvari; inflecti. — *On bended knees*; flexis genibus. II. *To lean or jut over*; exstare, Cas.; eminare; prominere, Plin. III. *To be submissive, to bow*; abijcere superbiā; superbiā ponere; submittere se, Cic. IV. *To be bent upon any thing*; rei studere, se dedere, studium dare, or se addicere; ad rem animum appellere; Cic.

BEND, *s.* Flexura, Vitr.; curvamen, Ov.
BENEATH, *prep.* I. Under; see BELOW, I. II. Unworthy of; see BELOW, II.

BENEATH, *ad.* See BELOW.
BENEDICTION, *s.* I. Blessing; in aliquem preces, um. — *To pronounce a benediction*; aliquid bene precari; see BLESSING. II. Praise, thanksgiving; laus; gratiarum actio.

BENEFACTION, *s.* Beneficium; benefactum; officium; meritum; Cic. See BENEFIT, FAVOUR.

BENEFACTOR, BENEFACTRESS, *s.* De altero bene meritis, merita. — *Our benefactors*; de nobis bene meriti homines; illi a quibus beneficia accepimus; qui nos beneficiis affecerunt, or ornare, Cic.

BENEFICE, *s.* Church living; ecclesiasticum beneficium (in ecclesiastical writers).

BENEFICENCE, *s.* Beneficentia; beneficia voluntas; Cic.

BENEFICIENT, *a.* Beneficus; benignus; Cic. — *To be beneficent*; benigne facere, Cic.

BENEFICIENTLY, *ad.* Benigne.

BENEFICIAL, *a.* Utilis alicui, or ad rem; fructuosus. — *Very beneficial*; utilissimus; perutilis; Cic. — *Beneficial to the health*; salutaris. — *That is beneficial to your health*; id saluti tuæ conducit. — *To be beneficial*; utilitatem habere, or afferre, Cic.; ad rem prodesse, Liv.

BENEFICIALLY, *ad.* Utiliter; (with regard to health), salubriter, Cic.

BENEFIT, *s.* Beneficium; benefactum; meritum; officium. — *To receive a benefit*; ab altero beneficium accipere; beneficio affici, or ornari; Cic. — *Benefits which you have received at my hands*; mea in, or erga, te beneficia. — *Benefits which we have received from him*; illius erga nos merita. — *To confer a benefit*; beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre; aliquid beneficio afficere, ornare, complecti, obligare; aliquid benefici vinculis adstringere. — *To be forgetful of a benefit received*; beneficium conedere, Cic. — *To be grateful for benefits received*; gratum et memorem beneficiorum se præbere. — *To recompense one benefit by another*; parē gratiam pro beneficio referre; gratiam gratia persolvere; mutuan gratiam rependere; Cic.; mutuan gratiam alicui referre, Sall.

TO BENEFIT, *v. a.* Alicui benigne facere; alicui commodare; in aliquem beneficia conferre; de aliquo bene mereri; Cic.

TO BENEFIT, *v. n.* Quæstum facere; ex re utilitatem percipere; Cic.

BENEVOLENCE, *s.* I. Disposition to do good; benevolentia. II. The good done; beneficium; benefactum; meritum; gratia; officium.

BENEVOLENT, *a.* Benevolus; benevolens; benignus.

BENEVOLENTLY, *ad.* Benevole; benigne.

TO BE BENTIGHT. Nocte opprimi, Cic.; conjicere se in noctem, Cas.

BENIGN, *a.* I. Kind; benevolus; benignus; bonus; humanus. II. Wholesome; salubris, Hor.; salutaris, Cic.

BENIGNITY, *s. i. e.* Kindness; benignitas; benevolentia; humanitas.

BENIGNLY, *ad.* Benigne; benevole; humaniter.

BENISON, *s.* See BENEDICTION.

BENT, *s.* I. Curvity, flexure; flexura; curvamen. II. Declivity; declivitas, Cas.; devexitas, Plin.

III. Inclination; voluntatis inclinatio; animi propositio. — *An evil bent*; proclivitas, Cic.; pronitas, Sen.

IV. Fixed purpose; consilium; propositum.

TO BENUMB, *v. a.* Torporē obducere. — *The limbs are benumbed with cold*; adstringit membra vis frigidioris. — *Benumbed with cold*; frigore, or gelu, rigens; frigore confectus, Cic.; gelu torridus, Liv.

TO BEQUEATH, *v. a.* Rem alicui testamento legare, relinquere, Cic.

BEQUEST, *s.* Legatum. — *To make a bequest*; legatum alicui scribere, Plin. Ep.

TO BEREAVE, *v. a.* Alicui rem privare, or orbare.

BEREAVE OF BEREFT, *a.* Re privatus, orbis, or orbatus. — *Bereft of reason*; ratione destitutus, Cic. — *Bereft of aid*; auxiliū inops, Liv., orbis, Plin.

BERGAMOT, *s.* Pirum Syriū, Virg.; pirum bergomium.

BERRY, *s.* Bacca, æ, f. — *A blackberry*; morum, l, n. — *Baring berries*; baccifer.

BERYLL, *s.* Beryllus, l, m, Plin.

TO BESECH, *v. a.* See TO BEG, I. II.

TO BESEEM, *v. a.* Alicui convenire; cum aliquo congruere; decet.

TO BESET, *v. a.* I. To hem in, surround, inclose; aliquid circumstare, circumstare; aliquid circumfundi; rem re circumdare, cingere, ambire; Cic. II. To embarrass, perplex; turbare; negotium alicui facessere.

BESIDE or BESIDES, *prep.* I. At the side of, near; prope (acc.); prope a, or ab (abl.); juxta; propter; secundum (acc.). II. Over and above; præter (acc.).

III. Beyond, out of. — *Beside himself*; animi impotens; animi impotens; impotentis animo; suæ mentis non compos, Cic.

BESIDE or BESIDES, *ad.* Præter hæc, Plaut.; præterea; insuper; accidit eo quod; Cic.; huc adæ quod, Liv.; ad jice quod (with an indicative), Sen.

TO BESIEGE, *v. a.* I. Prop. Urbem obsidere, obsessam, or interclusam, tenere; vallo et fossa circumdare; castris, or operibus munitionibusque, sepire, Cic.; urbem obsidione, or oppidum copis, cingere, Liv.; ad-mœniare, Plaut. — *The act of besieging*; obsessio, Cic. — *The art of besieging*; scientia oppugnationis, Cas.

II. Fig. Circumstare, Cas.; circumvenire, Hor.; distingere, Tac.

BESIEGED, *part. a.* Obsessus; circumsessus; circumdatus; circumseptus; circumclusus; interclusus; Cic. — *To be besieged*; obsessum teneri; ab hostibus circumsideri, Cic. — *Fig. Besieged by a crowd of people*; circumretitus frequentia populi, Cic.

BESIEGER, *s.* Obsidens. — *The besiegers*; obsessores, um, pl, Liv.

TO BESMEAR, *v. a.* Inquinare; fedare; spurcare; conspurcare; contaminare.

BESOM, *s.* Scopæ, arum, f. pl. — *A little besom*; scopula, arum, Col.

TO BESOT, *v. a.* Hæbetem, or barbarum ac stupidum reddere, Cic.; mentem obtundere, Lucr. — *To be sotted*; obbrutescere, Lucr.; hæbetem, or bardum, fieri, Cic.

TO BE SPANGLE, *v. a.* Ornare bracteolis.

TO BESPATTER, *v. a.* Aliquem luto aspergere, perfundere, inficere, Cic., conspurcare, Col.

TO BESPEAK, *v. a.* I. To order or secure beforehand; rem sibi providere. II. To entreat or gain beforehand; prærogare; ante conciliare; antecupare.

III. To betoken, show; ostendere; significare; declarare; patefacere; indicare; monstrare.

TO BESPINKLE, *v. a.* Aspergere; conspergere.

BEST (superl. of Good), *a.* Optimus; potissimus.

BET (superl. of Well), *ad.* Optime; potissime; potissimum.

BESTIAL, BESTIALITY, BESTIALLY, *ad.* See BRUTAL, BRUTALITY, BRUTALLY.

TO BESTIR ONE'S SELF, *v. r.* Moveri; se movere. — *Not to bestir one's self at all in a matter*; ne digitum quidem in rem porrigere, Cic.

TO BESTOW, *v. a.* I. To give; rem alteri dare, or largiri; aliquid res, or rem alicui, donare. II. To grant, not to withhold; dare; concedere. III. To apply, lay out; rem alicui, or ad rem, applicare, apponere, or admove, Cic. — *To bestow one's thoughts or attention upon*; rei, or ad rem, animum applicare; ad rem se conferre, or mentem appellere; in re animum ponere, Cic.

IV. I. To bestow a kindness; alicui gratiam dare; de aliquo bene mereri; beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre; aliquid beneficio afficere; Cic. 2. To bestow pains; rei se dedere; in, or ad, rem incumbere; in re operam, or studium, ponere; operam rei dare, or impendere.

TO BESTOW ONE'S SELF, *v. r.* In re versari. See above, TO BESTOW, IV. 2.

TO BESTRIDE, *v. a.* (A horse); (equo) insidere.

TO BESTUD, *v. a.* Clavis ornare.

BET, *s.* Sponsio. — *He has lost a great bet*; grandi sponsione victus est, Auct. ad Her.

TO BET, *v. n.* Pignore certare, Virg.; aliquid sponsione lacerare, Cic.; cum aliquo sponsonem facere, Plin.

TO BETAKE ONE'S SELF. See TO APPLY, RECOURSE, REMOVE.

TO BETHINK ONE'S SELF. See TO CONSIDER.

TO BETIDE, *v. n.* Contingere; fieri; evenire; cadere; accidere; incidere. — *Woe betide you!* abi in malam rem.

BETIMES, *ad.* Mature; cito.

TO BETOKEN, *v. a.* I. To mark, show; ostendere; significare; declarare; patefacere; indicare; monstrare.

II. To foreshow; prænuntiare; præsignificare; portendere; Cic.

TO BETRAY, *v. a.* I. To deliver by treachery; aliquid prodere, insidiosè tractare. — *To betray the cause of a client*; prævaricari, Cic. — *To betray a secret*; amici arcana prodere, Plin., or in lucem proferre, Cic.

II. To show, indicate; ostendere; significare; declarare; patefacere; indicare; monstrare.

BETRAYER. *s.* Proditor; perfidus homo; perfidiosa mulier; Cic.

TO BETROTH. *v. a.* Aliquem, or aliquam, spondere, Plaut., or despondere, Cic.

BETTER (compar. of Good). *a.* Melior, melius; potior, potius.

BETTER (compar. of Well). *ad.* Melius; potius; commodius.

TO BETTER. *v. a.* Meliorem facere; augere; augere et amplificare; promovere. — *To better one's self;* proferre se, Plin. — *To better one's fortune;* rem augere; rem familiarem exaggerare, Cic., or ampliare, Hor.

BETTERS. *s. pl.* Superiores, pl.; qui aliis præsunt, præfictur, præponuntur.

BETTOR. *s.* Qui pignore certat.

BETWEEN or **BETWIXT.** *prep.* Inter. — *Between ourselves;* quod inter nos liceat dicere, Cic. — *A great friendship exists between us;* mihi cum illo amicitia magna intercedit, Cic. — *There is this difference between a father and a master;* hoc pater et dominus interest, Plaut. — *To be between;* interjacere. — *The nose is between the eyes;* nasus oculis interjectus. — *A space between;* intervallum, Plin.; quod interest spatii, Cic.

N. B. Inter is often used, in composition, to denote the space between two things of the same kind; as, *The space between two worlds;* intermundium. — *That is between;* intermedius; interjectus.

BEVERAGE. *s.* Porio; fig., peculium.

BEVY. *s.* Congregatio; coetus, ūs; congressus, ūs; circulus, i, m.; grex; chorus.

TO BEWAIL. *v. a.* Alterius vicem dolere, de casu flere, calamitatem deslere, or lugere, casum deplorari, calamitati illicrymari, Cic. — *To bewail one's death;* mortem lacrymis prosequi.

TO BEWARE. *v. n.* Aliquem, or ab aliquo, cavere, Cic.; rem, or a re, se abstinere.

TO BEWILDER. *v. a.* I. *To cause one to lose his way;* avia, or a recto itinere, deducere; extra viam declinare. II. *To puzzle, mislead;* turbare; in errorem inducere; alterius consilia disturbare, or frangere, Cic.

BEWILDERED. *part.* I. *That has lost his way;* devius; errabundus; errans. II. *Perplexed, at a loss;* impeditus; incertus quid agat, Ter.; sui anxius; consilii ambiguus, Tac.

TO BEWITCH. *v. a.* I. *To injure by witchcraft;* fascinare, Virg.; incantare, Plin. — *To bewitch the mind;* sanos sensus magicis artibus avertere, Virg. — *Bewitched;* fascinatus, Plin.; incantatus, Hor. — *I am so bewitched that I do not know myself;* delinitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sin nesciam, Plaut. II. *To charm;* aliquem suavit permulcere, ad se rapere, illecebris delinere, or irretire, Cic. — *To be bewitched;* capi et deliniri, Cic.

BEWITCHMENT. *s.* See ENCHANTMENT, CHARM.

BEWITCHING. *a. i. e.* Charming; qui permulcet, &c.; jucundissimus; quo nihil jucundius.

BEWITCHINGLY. *ad.* Jucundissime.

TO BEWRAY. *v. a.* Ostendere; significare; declarare; patefacere.

BEYOND. *prep.* I. *On the farther side of;* trans; ultra; (and sometimes, though rarely, super, extra, præter). — *Beyond sea;* transmarinus. — *To go or travel beyond;* transire; transgredi. — *To go beyond, i. e. to overreach;* circumvenire; decipere. — *To go beyond, i. e. to excel;* præstare; superare; antequam; antecellere. II. *Above, past;* supra; præter; extra; ultra. — *Beyond measure;* supra modum. III. *Remote from;* extra.

BEYOND. *ad.* Supra; ulterius; porro.

BEZEL or **BEZIL.** *s.* Pala, æ, f., Cic.; funda, æ, f., Plin.

BIAS. *s. i. e.* Propension, inclination; animi propensio; voluntatis inclinatio; Cic. — *An evil bias;* ad malum proclivitas, or pronitas, Cic.; Sen.

TO BIAS. *v. a.* Animum alicujus inclinare; aliquem ad rem impellere, incitare, or excitare, Cic.

BIB. *s.* Pectoralis fascia; pectorale linteum.

BIBBER. *s. i. e.* A tippler; potor; potator; (bibax, Nigid. ap. Gell.; bibitor, Sidon.).

BIBLE. *s.* Biblia, orum, n. pl.; sacri codices; paginæ sacre; sacre literæ; sacra scriptura, or sacre scripturæ (in ecclesiastical writers).

BIBLICAL. *a.* Ad biblia, sacras scripturas, &c., pertinens.

BIBULOUS. *a.* Bibulus, Virg.; Ov.; Plin.

TO BICKER. *v. n.* Rixari; jurgio, or verbis, contendere; certare; Cic.

BICKERING. *s.* Contentio; rixa; jurgium; altercatio; Cic.

BICKERN. *s.* Bicornis incus, udis, f.

BICORN. *a.* Bicornis; bicornis; Ov.

TO BID. *v. a.* I. *To ask, invite;* invitare (ad cœnam, ad prandium). II. *To command, order;* rem alicui imperare, or præcipere; jubere, followed by an accusative and infinitive, ut, with a conjunctive, or a conjunctive without ut; also by the infinitive passive, as, jussit homines occidi. III. *To offer a price;* liceri, Cic.; Cæs.; licitari, Plaut. IV. I. *To bid adieu or farewell;* alicui valedicere. — *I have bidden adieu to them;*

eos valere jussi; extremam salutem illis nuntari; illis plurimam salutem dixi; Cic. — *To leave without bidding adieu;* insalutatum linquere, Virg. — *To bid adieu to, i. e. to renounce, give up;* rei nuntium remittere, renuntiare, salutem dicere, Cic. 2. *To bid defiance;* provocare. 3. *To bid fair;* expectationem sui movere, commovere, facere, Cic. — *A youth who bids fair to make a great man;* eximia spe, or praditus summa spe, adolescens, Cic.

BIDDER. *s.* (At an auction); licitator, Cic. — *To be the best bidder;* licitatione vincere. — *To sell to the best bidder;* plurimi, or pluris, licitanti rem addicere, Liv. — *It has been sold to the best bidder;* res augenti pretium cessit, Plin.

BIDDING. *s.* I. *Command, order;* jussum; mandatum. — *To do the bidding of another;* alterius mandata exsequi, or peragere, Ov. II. *Offer at an auction;* licitatio, Cic.

TO BIDE. *v. a. and n.* See TO ABIDE.

BIENNIAL. *a.* Biennis, e.

BIER. *s.* Feretrum, Plin.; lectica, Nep.; sandapila, Mart.; Suet. (perhaps an inferior kind of bier).

BIFORMED. *a.* Biformis, e, Ov.; Tac.

BIFURCATED. *s.* Bifurcus, Ov.

BIG. *a.* I. *Great in bulk, large;* magnus; amplus; crassus. — *A big man;* homo crassus, Ter., corpulentus, Quint. — *A big woman;* obesa mulier. — *A big book;* crassum volumen, Mart. — *As big as;* instar. — *To grow big;* augescere; accrescere; crassescere; in crassitudinem excrescere; in amplitudinem adolescere. — *Big with child;* gravida, gravis, prægnans (mulier). — *To be big with child;* ferre ventrem, Varr., uterum, Liv., partum, Plin. II. *Great in spirit, haughty;* ferox (in good or bad sense); superbus; arrogans (in a bad sense). — *To talk big;* jactare; grandia verba effere; ampullas loqui. — *To look big;* despiciere; despectare, Cic. — *Big with pride;* humilis. — *To be big with expectation;* magna in spe esse, Cic.; spem bonam habere, Cæs. — *To be big with a project;* rem animo agitare, or meditari, Cic.; magna moliri. — *Big with fate;* decretorius, Sen.; fatalis, Ov.; Virg. — *Big with ruin;* calamitosus, Cic.

BIGAMIST. *s.* Geminis illigatus nuptis.

BIGAMY. *s.* Iteratæ nuptiæ, arum, f. pl.

BIGIN. *s.* I. *A child's cap;* linea puellorum calantica. II. *A coffee pot;* cucuma coquendo casæ idonea.

BIGNESS. *s.* Magnitudo; amplitudo; crassitudo; crassamentum, Col.

BIGOT. *s.* Superstitiosus.

BIGOTED. *a.* Superstitiose afflatus.

BIGOTRY. *s.* Superstitio.

BIG-SWOLN. *a.* Tumidus; turgidus; inflatus.

BILE. *s.* Bilis, is, f., Cic. — *To purge the bile;* bilem trahere, extrahere, detrahere, purgare, Plin. — *To move one's bile, i. e. to enrage;* alicui stomachum movere; iratum facere; ad iracundiam incitare; Cic.; ira incendere, Plaut., or afficere, Tac.

TO BILGE. *v. n. i. e.* *To spring a leak;* undam accipere, Virg.; undis viam præbere, Ov.

BILIOUS. *a.* Biliosus, Cels.

TO BILK. *v. a.* Aliquem frustrari, or fraudare, Cic.; aliquem mercede pacta destituere, Hor.

BILL. *s.* I. *The beak of a fowl;* rostrum, Cic.; rostellum, Col. II. *A kind of hook;* falx, cis, f., Cic.; falcula, Col.; (falculca, Pallad.). III. *A law presented, but not yet passed;* lex. — *To bring in a bill;* legem ferre, or rogare, Cic. — *To carry a bill through;* legem perferre, or ferre, Cic. — *To adopt or pass a bill;* legem sciscicare, jubere, accipere, Cic. — *To throw out a bill;* legem repudiare, antiquare, Cic. Observe, these phrases relate to the ancient method of making laws in the Roman comitia: with reference to the British parliament we may speak more correctly as follows: — *To bring in a bill;* ad senatum referre; legem rogare. — *The bill is passed;* lex a senatu admitta, comprobata est. — *The bill was thrown out;* senatus legem propositam reject.

IV. *A written paper of any kind;* scheda, Cic.; scheda, Plin.; tabella. — *A bill of debt or obligation;* chirographus; syngraphus; syngrapha; cautio; chirographi cautio; Cic.; Plaut. — *To draw a bill;* syngrapham conscribere, Plaut. — *To give a bill;* mittere cautionem syngraphi. — *To demand payment of a bill, or to present for payment;* postulare pecuniam ex syngrapha, Cic. — *A bill of exchange, bank bill;* tessera nummaria, or argentaria. — *A bill, i. e. a placard;* libelli, orum; proscripta tabula; Cic. — *To put a bill upon a house to let;* ædes proscribere, Cic. — *A bill of fare;* perscripta convivii ratio; cibarium tabella. — *A bill of costs;* tabula impensarum. — *A bill of entry;* tabella mercium inscriptarum. — *A bill of lading;* chirographus quo navis onus declaratur. — *A bill of parcels;* mercium et pretiorum index. — *A bill in chancery;* actio in curia cancellarii illata. — *A bill of divorce;* repulium uxori missum; divortii libellus. — *Bills of mortality;* tabula mortuales, or funebres.

TO BILL. *v. n.* Mutua oscula adjungere.

BILLER. *s.* I. *A note;* literula, arum, pl., Cic.

schedula, Plin.; epistolum, Catull. — *Billets doux*; literæ amatorie; blandæ tabellæ; Propert. II. *A ticket*; tessera. III. *A log of wood*; stipes, itis, m.; truncus, Hor.; caudex, icis, m., Gell.

BILLIARDS. *s. pl.* Ludus in quo super mensam globuli clavis impelluntur. — *To play at billiards*; clavis globulos impellere. — *A billiard-table*; mensa oblonga viridi instrata panno. — *To strike the balls twice, or the two balls together*; ictu gemino globulum trudere, utrumque globum clavâ percutere.

BILLOW. *s.* Fluctus, ùs; unda. — *Sunk in, or overwhelmed by the billows*; mediis in fluctibus submersus, Virg.; haustus mari, Liv. — *To calm or assuage the billows*; fluctus motus componere, Virg.

BILLOWY. *a.* Undosus, undans.

BILL-STICKER. *s.* Qui libellos ad postes et limina publica affigit.

BIN. *s.* Arca; capsâ.

TO BIND. *v. a.* I. *To tie*; ligare; alligare; colligare; colligare; religare; constringere; vincire. — *To bind any one*; aliquem vincire, or vinculis adstringere, constringere, colligare. — *To bind to a post*; ad palum alligare, Cic. — *To bind hand and foot*; constringere quadrupedem, Ter. II. *To oblige*; obligare, Liv.; conditionibus adstringere, Cic.; cogere aliquem facere, ut faciat; alicui necessitatem faciendi imponere, Cic. — *To be bound to do any thing*; re, de re, faciendâ, ad rem faciendam, teneri, Liv. — *To be bound to obey the laws*; legibus teneri, or adstringi, Cic. — *To be bound by oath*; voto teneri, Cic. — *You are bound to do this*; tuum est hoc munus; tuæ sunt partes; tuum est id facere, Cic. III. *To render costly*; alium adstringere, Cels., or cohilere, Plin. IV. *To bind a book*; librum compingere. — *To bind in calf*; librum vitulino corio constringere, or contegere. — *In vellum*; membrana integere. — *I will take care that the book shall be well bound*; mihi erit curæ liber ut concinnus sit, Cic. — *To bind apprentice*; tradere thronem præceptis imbuendum, or in artem et disciplinam, Cic. — 3. *To bind over*; aliquem vadari, Cic.

BINDER. *s.* (Of books); librorum concinnator; qui libros compingit.

BINDING. *s.* I. *A bandage*; fasciâ; pitiacium, Cels. II. *The act of binding a book*; libri compactio, or coagmentatio. III. *That with which a book is bound*; addita libri vestis.

BINDWEED. *s.* *A plant*; convolvulus, i, m., Plin. BIOGRAPHER. *s.* Qui vitam alicujus scribit, describit.

BIOGRAPHY. *s.* Vitæ narratio, or descriptio. (Biographia is not Latin.)

BIPED. *a.* Bipes, edis.

BIPEDAL. *a.* Bipedalis, e, Cæs.; bipedaneus; bipedanus, Col.

BIPENNATED. *a.* Bipennis, e, Plin.

BIRCH or BIRCH-TREE. *s.* Betula, æ, f.

BIRD. *s.* Avis, is, f., Cic.; volucris, is, f., Ov.; ales, itis, m., Plin. — *A little bird*; avicula, Geil. — *Birds*; bestiæ volatiles, Cic. — *A bird of passage*; avis peregrina, advena, Plin., hospita, Stat. — *A bird of prey*; accipiter, tris, m., Cic. — *A decoy-bird*; avis illex; allector, Col. — *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*; spem pretio non emo; quicquid possim, malo ferre in præsentia, Ter. — *Birds of a feather flock together*; semper graculus assidet graculo; simile gaudet simili; pares cum paribus facile congregantur. — *To kill two birds with one stone*; duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, Cur. in Cic. Ep.

TO BIRD. *v. n.* Aves acupare; acupare; acupari.

BIRDCAGE. *s.* Aviarium, Cic.; ornithon, onis, n., Varr.

BIRDCALL. *s.* Calamus illex.

BIRDER. *s.* I. *One who catches birds*; qui aves captat; aucupis. II. *One who sells birds*; qui aves educit et vendit.

BIRDING. *s.* Acupatio; aucupium.

BIRDLINE. *s.* Viscus, i, m., Plaut.; viscum, i, n., Plin. — *To smear with birdlime*; visco oblinere. — *Smear'd with birdlime*; viscatos. — *To stick in birdlime*; in visco inhaerescere, Cic.

BIRTH. *s.* I. *The act of coming into life*; ortus, ùs; nativitas. — *The hour of one's birth*; hora natalis. — *By birth*; natu. — *Citizens by birth*; cives nati. — *That is from one's birth*; genitivus. — *Deaf from his birth*; naturaliter surdus, Plin. II. *The act of bringing forth*; partus, ùs; parturitio. — *An untimely birth*; abortus, ùs. — *To cause untimely birth*; abortum facere.

III. *Extraction, lineage*; locus; genus, eris, n., Cic.; natales, ium, pl., Tac. — *Of good birth*; bono genere, honesto loco, ex honesta familia, natus, Cic. — *Of very high birth*; amplissimo loco natus, Cic.; clarus origine, or natalibus, Ov. — *Of low or mean birth*; homo obscurus, or infimo loco natus; filius terre, Cic.; modicus origine, Tac. IV. *Rise, beginning*; ortus, ùs; origo; initium. — *To give birth to*; gignere; producere; efficere; parere; ingenerare; inilitum ponere.

BIRTHDAY. *s.* Dies natalis, Cic.; natalis, is, m.; natale, is, n., Hor. — *To give an entertainment on one's birthday*; amicis natalicia dare, Cic.

BIRTHPLACE. *s.* Hæmus natalis; natale solum, Ov. BIRTHRIGHT. *s.* Etatis prærogativa, Ulp. (Primogenitura is not Latin.)

BISCUIT. *s.* Copta dulciora, Mart. — *Sea biscuit*; panis nauticus.

TO BISECT. *v. a.* Bipartiri; bipartire

BISHOP. *s.* Episcopatus, ùs. — *That city has a bishopric*; in ea urbe est episcopalis sedes.

BISSEXTILE. *s.* Bissexitus, i, m., Pand.; dies intercalaris, Plin. — (Applied to the leapyear); annus intercalaris; (annus bissextus, Augustin.).

BIT. *s.* I. *A small piece of any thing*; pars; particula, Cic. — *A bit broken off*; fragmentum. — *A bit of bread*; frustum. — *A bit of meat*; ofella, Col.; ofula, Mart. — *In bits*; frustatim, Plin. — *In little bits*; frustillatim, Plaut.; minutatim, Catull. — *Tit bits*; scitamenta, orum, n. pl., Plaut. — *Not a bit*; nihilo. II. *Part of a bridle*; frenum, Cic.; frena, orum, n. pl., Virg.; freni, orum, m. pl. — *A bit armed with prickles or jags*; lupati, pl. (sc. freni); lupata, pl. (sc. frena), Mart. — *To bite on the bit*; frena domare, Plaut.

TO BIT. *v. a.* Equo frenum indere.

BITCH. *s.* Canis, is, f. — *A little bitch*; catella.

TO BITE. *v. a.* I. *To crush with the teeth*; mordere (momordi, morsum), Cic.; admordere; morsu apprehendere, or corripere, Plin. — *To bite a hook* (as a fish); hamum vorare, Plin. II. *To gnaw*; rodere, corrodere. — *To bite at*; arrodere. — *To bite off*; abrodere, Plin.; derodere, Cic.; erodere, Col. — *To bite round*; obrodere, Plaut.; circumrodere, Plin. — *To bite one's nails*; unguis rodere, Hor.; unguis dentibus corrumpere, Propert. III. *To pinch* (as cold); mordere; urere. IV. *To rail at*; mordere; dictis mordere; maledico dente carpere; iniquo dente mordere, Ov.; mordere opprobrii, Hor. — *To vex, annoy*; mordere; urere. — *VI. To cheat*; see TO CHEAT.

BITE. *s.* I. *The act of biting*; morsus, ùs. II. *Piece bitten off*; bolus, i, Ter.; bucca, æ, Suet. — *A little bite*; buccella, æ, Mart. — *To make but one bite of a cake*; totam simul plectam abscidere, Hor.

BITING. *a.* I. Prop. Mordax. II. Fig. Mordax; aculeatus; acerbus. — *Biting words*; verborum aculei, Cic.; mordacia dicta. — *To attack with biting words*; aculeis in aliquem emittere, Cic.; aliquem dictis mordere, Ov.; aliquem verbis amaris incessere, Sil. Ital. — *Biting jests*; acerbæ faciæ; faciæ asperiores, Cic.

BITTER. *a.* I. *Having a hot, acrid, biting taste*; amarus; amarulentus, Gell.; gustui acerbus, Cic. — *Bitter as gall*; fellis, Plin. — *Somewhat bitter*; subamarus. — *To be very bitter*; multam amaritudinem habere, Plin. — *To grow bitter*; inamarescere, Hor. — *To render bitter*; amarum facere, Cic.; alicui amaritium miscere, Catull. II. *Sharp, cruel, severe*; acerbus; asper; Cic.; amarus, Virg. — *Bitter in scolding*; acerbus in vituperando, Cic. — *A bitter reprimand*; acerba monitio, Cic. — *Bitter words*; amara dicta, Ov.; verborum aculei, Cic. — *Bitter jests*; sacris felle suffusi, Ov., amari, Quint.; acerbæ faciæ; faciæ asperiores, Cic.

III. *Grievous*; acerbus; luctuosus; Cic.

BITTERLY. *ad.* Acerbe et aspere, Cic. — *To scold bitterly*; aliquem asperioribus verbis castigare, Cic. — *To grieve or weep bitterly for the death of any one*; alicujus in funere lacrymas plurimas effundere, Cic.; mortem multo fletu prosequi, Curt.

BITTERN. *s.* Ardeola (æ, f.), asterias (æ, m.), Plin.; ardeola is feminine, and asterias masculina; the words are placed in apposition.

BITTERNES. *s.* I. *Bitter taste*; amarities, ei, f., Catull.; amaritudo, inis, f., Plin.; amarus, oris, m., Virg. II. *Malice, ill will*; acerbitas, Cic.; amaritudo, Plin.; fel, fellis, n., Plaut. III. *Sorrow*; animi dolor; ærumna; Cic.

BITUMEN. *s.* Bitumen, inis, n., Virg. — *Of bitumen*; bituminosus, Ov.

BITUMINOUS. *a.* Bituminatus, Plin.; bituminosus, Vit.

BIVALVE. *a.* Biforus, e.

TO BLAB. *v. a.* Rem pervulgare, in vulgus edere, efferre foras, eflutire.

TO BLAB. *v. n.* Inepte garrere; eflutire; blaterare.

BLAB or BLABBER. *s.* Ineptus blatero, onis; lingua immodicus, Tac.; loquax, Cic.

BLABBER-LIPPED. *a.* Labeosus, Lucr.; labeo, onis, m., Plin.

BLACK. *a.* I. Prop. Ater; niger. — *Of a black hue*; atricolor, Plin. — *To become black*; nigrescere, Plin. — *The black art*; necromantia, Cic.; ars magica; magia; Plin. II. *Dark, obscure*; opacus; obscurus. III. *Dismal, mournful*; mæstus; tristis. — *Black looks*; supercilium, Lucr.; tristis frons, Tibull. IV. *Horrible, atrocious*; teter; nefandus; atrox. V. *Black and blue*; lividus, Hor.; livens; Or. — *To be black and blue*; livere. — *To beat black and blue*; sugillare.

BLACK. *a.* Ater, or niger, color. — *Clothed in black*; atratus, Cic. — *To dye black*; nigro colore inficere, Plin. — *To distinguish black from white*; alba et atra dis-

cornere, Cic. — *Black-black or smoke-black*; fuligo, inis, f., Plaut. — *In black and white*; scriptus. — *To set down in black and white*; literis mandare, Cic. — *To look black upon any one*; ægris oculis aspicere, Tac.; animo iniquo infestoque intueri, Cic. — *Black with crimes*; maculosus; omnium scelerum maculis notissimus, Cic.

To BLACK. See TO BLACKEN, I.
BLACKANOR. s. Nigrita, æ, m., Plin.
BLACKBERRY. s. Morum, i, n. — *A blackberry bush*; morus, i, f.
BLACKBIRD. s. Merula, æ, f., Cic.

To BLACKEN. v. a. I. *To black, make black*; denigrare; nigro colore inficere; rei nigrorem inducere, nigritiam afferre, Plin. — *Blackened*; nigro colore infectus. — *Blackened with smoke*; fumo fœdus, Hor. II. *To obscure*; obscurare; rei caliginem inducere, noctem, or tenebras, obducere, or ofundere, Cic. — *The sky blackens*; nubilat aër; nubibus cœlum obtingitur. III. *To defame*; alicui infamiam inurere, Cic.; alicuius famam inquinare, Liv.

BLACKGUARD. s. Balatro, Varr.; homo triboli, Plaut.; homo nihili; vilis homuncio, Cic.

BLACKING. s. Atramentum.

BLACKISH. a. Nigellus, Vell.; subniger, Plaut.

BLACKNESS. s. Nigror; nigritia; nigritudo, Plin.;

nigrities, ei, f., Cels. — *To gather blackness*; nigrescere.

BLACKPUDDING. s. Botulus; botellus, Mart.

BLACKSMITH. s. Faber ferrarius; ferramentorum opifex.

BLADDER. s. Vesica, æ, f. — *A little bladder*; vesicula, æ, f.

BLADE. s. I. *The sharp part of a weapon*; lamina, Cic.; laana, Vitr. — *A little blade*; lamella, Sen. — *The blade of a sword*; gladii lamina. — *The shoulder blades or blade-bones*; scapula aperta, orum, n. pl.; omoplate, arum, f. pl., Cels. II. *Spike of grass, green shoot of corn*; caulis, is, m.; scapus; culmus; calamus. — *To come in blade*; caulem emittere; decaulescere, Plin. III. (Facetiously); *An old or cunning blade*; veterator. — *A young blade*; troscullus.

BLAMABLE OR BLAMEWORTHY. a. Accusabilis, accusandus; vituperabilis; reprehensioe dignus, Cic.; vituperandus, Auct. ad Her. — *To be blamable*, in culpa esse, Cic. — *Not to be blamable*; extra culpam esse, Cic.

To BLAME. v. a. Vituperare; reprehendere; Cic. — *(Severely)*; acerrime; (indirectly); oblique. — *To blame one for any thing*; aliquem in re, rem in aliquo, or aliquis factum, culpare, or criminari; rem alicui criminari dare, objicere; Cic. — *To blame any one in one's own mind*; aliquem tacito cogitationis convicio verberare, Cic. — *Blamed*; vituperatus; reprehensus. — *To be blamed*; in vituperationem cadere, Cic. — *To be universally blamed*; in vituperationem omnium venire, omnium sermone vapulare, Cic. — *You will be blamed for it*; hoc tibi probo futurum est, Cic.

BLAMELESS. s. Vituperatio; reprehensio; Cic. — *To incur blame*; in vituperationem cadere; in reprehensionem incurrere; Cic. — *To be free from blame*; ab omni reprehensione abesse; iusta reprehensione carere; extra omnem culpam esse; Cic. — *To take upon one's self the blame*; rei vituperationem subire, or suscipere, Cic. — *To throw the blame upon another*; rei culpam in alterum derivare, Cic. — *To attribute or affix the blame to*; alicui vituperationem tribuere; aliquem in vituperationem adducere; in aliquem culpam conicere; Cic. — *All the blame attaches to you*; in te omnis hæret culpa, Cic. — *All the blame will fall upon you*; hoc facinus tibi uni erit probo, Ter. — *He took care to avoid blame*; cavere ne infamiae ea res sibi esset.

BLAMELESS. a. Omni reprehensione carens; probatissimus. — *A blameless life*; vita lae carens, Ov. — *A man of blameless life*; vir spectatae integritatis, Liv.

BLAMELESSLY. ad. Modo probatissimo.

BLAMER. s. Vituperator; reprehensor.

To BLANCH. v. a. I. *To whiten*; rem dealbare, candefacere, Plaut. — *To blanch linen cloth*; lineam purgare, mundare. II. *To peel such things as have husks*; cutem, or corium, detrahere, demere, eximere; cute exuere; cortice nudare.

BLAND. a. Blandis; suavis; dulcis.

To BLANDISH. See TO CARESS, FLATTER.

BLANDISHMENT. s. Blanditiæ, arum, f. pl.; blandimentum.

BLANK. a. I. *Pale, confused*; metu pavidus; perturbatus; confusus. II. *Not written upon*; purus. — *Blank paper*; charta pura. III. *Not rhymed*; (versus) numeris adstrictus.

BLANK. s. I. *A void space*; vacuum. II. (In a lottery); inanes fortunæ sortes.

BLANKET. s. Lodox, icis, f., Juv.; lodicula, Suet. — *To toss in a blanket*; impositum distento sago in sublime jactare, Suet. — *You shall be tossed in a blanket*; ibis ab excusso missus in astra sago, Mart.

To BLASPHEME. v. a. In Deum ora solvere, Tibull.; divinum numen obtractare, Val. Max.; impias in Deum voces jactare; impiis verborum telis Deum lacessere.

BLASPHEMER. s. Divini numinis obtractator.

BLASPHEMOUS. a. In Deum contumeliosus. BLASPHEMOUSLY. ad. In Deum contumeliose; impio more.

BLASPHEMY. s. Vox in Deum contumeliosa; verborum impietas.

BLAST. s. I. *A gust of wind*; subitus venti flatus, Æs.

II. *Blight*; rubigo, inis, Col.; robigo, Virg.

To BLAST. v. a. I. *To ruin, destroy, confound*; destruiere; confundere; perturbare; subvertere; pessum dare. — *To blast one's reputation*; alicui infamiam inferre, or inurere, Cic.; alicuem ignominia notare, Sen. II. *To wither (fruits)*; urere; adurere.

BLAZE. s. Flamma. — *To be in a blaze*; flammare; ardere.

To BLAZE. v. n. I. *To flame*; flammare; ardere; flammam tundere, Virg.; flammigare, Gell. II. *To be conspicuous*; splendere; splendescere; exsplendescere.

To BLAZE ABROAD. v. a. Vulgare; divulgare; evulgare; pervulgare; rem palam facere, or in lucem proferre.

BLAZING. a. I. *In a flame*; flammus; ardens.

II. *Resplendent*; fulgens; splendens.

To BLAZON. v. a. I. *To explain coats of arms*; scutorum figuras conceptis verbis edisserere. II. *To draw coats of arms*; figuras in scuto gentilitio pingere.

III. *To deck*; embellish; ornare; exornare; decorare; Cic. IV. *To celebrate*; celebrare.

To BLEACH. v. a. Candefacere; candorem inducere. — *To bleach linen*; ab humore prati rosido candorem tela inducere; lineam purgare, or mundare.

BLEAK. a. Frigidus; algidus.

BLEAREDNESS. s. Lippitudo.

BLEAR-EYED. a. Lippus, Hor.; (gramiosus, Cæcil.),

— *To be blear-eyed*; lippire; lippitudine laborare; Cic.

To BLEAT. v. n. Balare, Cic.; balatum edere; balatus dare, Ov. — *To bleat much or often*; balitare, Plaut.

To BLEED. v. n. Sanguinem reddere, or rejicere, Plin. — *The wound bleeds profusely*; multo sanguine manat cicatrix. — *A bleeding wound*; recens vulnus, Plin. — *His nose bleeds*; fuit illi sanguis, Plin.; et sanguis e naribus, Virg. — *My heart bleeds at the sight*; mihi cordolum est, cum ista video, Plaut.; dolent hæc re oculi mihi, Ter.

To BLEED. v. a. I. *To let or draw blood*; alicui venam incidere, or exsolvere, Tac.; sanguinem emittere, Cels., or detrahere, Col.; sanguinem mittere, Cic., Cels., extrahere, Plin., emittere venis, Plin., demittere, Gell. II. *To obtain money from*; crumenam alicuius exenterare, Plaut.

BLEEDER. s. Medicus qui sanguinem detrahit.

BLEEDING. s. Sanguinis detractio, or missio; venæ sectio, or incisio; Cels.

To BLEMISH. v. a. I. *To mark with deformity*; macula afficere, Cic.; maculare, Virg.; inquinare; fœdare; conspurcare; Col. II. *To blemish one's reputation*; alterius famam maculare, or inquinare; alterius famæ labem aspergere, or inferre; Cic.

BLEMISH. s. I. *A mark of deformity*; macula; labes, is, f.; Cic. — *A little or slight blemish*; labecula, Cic. II. *A reproach*; macula; labes; turpitudinis nota. — *Without blemish*; castus a culpa, Plaut.; vita sanctus, Vell.; castus et integer moribus, Plaut.

To BLEND. v. a. Rem rei, re, or cum re, miscere, Plin.; rem cum alia commiscere; rem rei admiscere; Cic. — *To blend colours*; colores nectere, temperare.

To BLESS. v. a. I. *To make happy*; beare; beatum, or felicem, reddere. II. *To pronounce a blessing*; alicui fausta precari, Cic.; alicui bene precari, or benedicere, Quint.; precari a Deo ut aliquid alicui bene ac feliciter veniat, Cic. III. *To glorify for benefits received*; Deum laudare; Deo gratias agere; (Deo benedicere, Apul.; Tert.). — *To bless one's stars*; sibi gratulari; gaudere; in se, in sinu, apud se, or sibi, gratulari; Cic.

BLESSED. a. Beatus; felix; fortunatus. — *The blessed*; beati; coelites, um, pl.; coelicolæ, arum, m. pl. — *The mansions of the blessed*; beatorum sedes. — *To be blessed in heaven, or for ever*; æterna beatitudine frui. See HAPPY.

BLESSEDNESS. s. Felicitas, Cic.; beatitas, and beatitudo. Cicero calls these last, 'dura verba,' because he was the first who used them. — *To enjoy blessedness*; beatum esse.

BLESSING. s. I. *Benediction*; in aliquem preces. — *To pronounce a blessing*; alicui fausta precari, Cic.; alicui bene precari, or benedicere, Quint. II. *A benefit received*; beneficium; munus, eris, n. — *The blessings of heaven*; celestia munera.

BLIGHT. s. Rubigo; robigo, inis, f.

To BLIGHT. v. a. I. *To corrupt with mildew*; rei rubiginem obducere, vitare, or corrumpere. — *Blighted*; rubigine vitatus, or corruptus. — *To be blighted*; rubiginem habere, or contrahere, Plin. II. *To injure, mar, damage*; rei nocere, detrimentum afferre, or inferre, Cic.

BLIND. a. I. *Deprived of the sense of seeing*; cæcus;

captus oculis, Cic.; orbis lunicibus, Plin. — *Born blind*; cæcigenus, Lucr. — *To grow blind*; oculos perdere; aspectum, oculos, or visum, amittere, Cic. — *To be almost blind*; cæcutire. — *Blind of one eye*; orbis altero lumine, Plin.; altero oculo captus, Liv.; unoculus, Plaut.; luscus, Juv. — *To try to come at a person by his blind side*; alicuius imbecillitatem aucupari, Cic. II. *Dark, hard to find*; obscurus; cæcus; tenebrosus. — *A blind tipping-house*; tenebrosa popina; gurgustiolum, Cic.; obscura taberna, Hor. III. *Ignorant*; rei inscius, nescius, ignarus.

TO BLIND. v. a. I. *To make blind*; cæcum efficiere, or reddere, Cic.; oculos orbare, Ov.; cæcare; obcæcare; Plin.; excæcare, Col.; alicui cæcitatem afferre, Plin. — *Blinded*; cæcatus; excæcatus; obcæcatus; Cic.

II. *To darken or obscure (the mind)*; (animum) cæcare, or cæcum reddere. — *Pleasure blinds the mind*; animi lumen extinguit voluptas, Cic. — *Blinded by passion*; cupiditate cæcus, Cic. — *To be blinded by passion*; cæca cupiditate rapit, Cic. — *Blinded by prosperity*; ab secundis rebus incautus, Liv. — *Fortune blinds the mind*; felicitas multum caliginis mentibus humanis obijcit, Sen.

BLIND. s. I. *A Venetian screen for the window*; transenna, Cic.; fenestra cancellata; cancelli, orum. — *To put blinds to a window*; fenestram clathrare, or clathris munire, Col. — *A sun-blind*; velum. II. *Something to mislead*; obtentus, ùs, Liv.; velum; velamentum; prætextus, ùs; prætextum.

TO BLINDFOLD. v. a. Alicui caput obnubere, Liv.; oculis velum obducere, Plin.

BLINDLY. ad. Temere; temere et nulla ratione; casco impetu, Cic.

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF. s. Andabatæ vestigatoris ludicrum. — *To play at blind-man's-buff*; andabatam agere.

BLINDNESS. s. Cæcitas, Cic. *Mental blindness*; mentis cæcitas, Cic.; animi nox, Ov.

TO BLINK. v. n. Oculis nictare, conivere.

BLISS. s. Felicitas; — beatitas, beatitudo, are called 'dura verba' by Cicero, because he first used them.

BLISSFULLY. ad. Bene beateque.

BLISTER. s. I. *A pustule*; pustula; pusula, Plin. — *Fall of or covered with blisters*; pustulosus, Cels.; pustulosus, Suet. II. *A sort of plaster*; cataplasma, atis, n.; emplastrum causticum quo vesiculæ gignuntur, Plin.

TO BLISTER. v. n. Pustulas emittere.

BLITHE, BLITHESOME. a. Hilaris; letus, Cic.; hilarus, Ter.

BLITHELY. ad. Hilariter; hilariter in modum, Cic.

BLITHENESS, BLITHESOMENESS. s. Hilaritas.

TO BLOAT. v. a. Tumefacere.

TO BLOAT. v. n. Tumere, Plaut.; tumescere; turgere; inflari, Cic.; cutem intendere, Phadr.

BLOATEDNESS. s. Tumor; inflatio.

BLOCK. s. I. *A large mass*; rudis massa; moles, is, f. — *A block of wood*; brevis ligni truncus; caudex, icis, m., Cic. — *To come to the block*; capite plecti, Liv. — *A workman's block, on which any thing is shaped*; forma. II. *An obstacle*; obstaculum, Plaut.; impedimentum, Cic.

TO BLOCK UP. v. a. Omnes aditus, or vias, præcludere, obstruere, occupare.

BLOCKADE. s. Omnium ad arcem aditum interclusio. — *Having designed to change the siege into a blockade*; consillis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv.

TO BLOCKADE. v. a. Omnes ad arcem aditus, or vias, præcludere; aditus ad urbem occupare, obstruere; obsidere; arcem intercludere prasidiis circumjectisque militibus; arcem prasidii interclusum tenere, Cic.

BLOCKHEAD. s. Bardus, Plaut.; truncus; plumbeus homo, Cic.

BLOOD. s. I. *The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals*; sanguis, inis, m. — *Blood that is shed*; cruor, oris, m. — *Pure blood*; sanguis integer, Cels. — *Bad blood*; sanguis vitiosus, Cels. — *Congealed or clotted blood*; sanguis conglobatus, Plin. — *To draw blood*; sanguinem detrahere. — *To let blood*; see **TO BLEED, v. a.** — *To lose blood*; see **TO BLEED, v. n.** — *To stop or staunch blood*; sanguinem sistere, or cohibere, Plin. — *To restore the circulation of blood*; sanguinis cursum revocare. — *Covered with blood*; sanguine mundatus, Liv. — *Hands stained with the blood of any one*; sanguine alicuius imbutæ manus. — *To imbrue one's hands in the blood of any one*; alicuius sanguine cruentare se, Cic. — *The victory cost a great deal of blood*; victoria fuit cruenta, Sall. — non incrementa, Liv.; sanguinolenta fuit palma, Cic. — *To thirst for blood*; see **BLOODTHIRSTY.**

— *In cold blood*; sedatore animo; sedate. — *To stir up or rouse the blood*; sanguinem movere, Cic. — *My blood is up*; mihi animus ardet; cor cumulat ira, Cic. — *To breed ill blood*; animos accendere, commovere, Cic., excorbare, Suet., in alium odia incidere, Cic. II. *Kindred, lineage, race*; prosapia; genus, eris, n.; stirps; sanguis. — *Of noble blood*; claro sanguine genitus, Sen. — *A prince of the blood*; regia stirpe

ortus; stirpi regie annexus; Curt. — *Of the blood royal*; regii generis, Liv. — *Of the same blood*; consanguineus; consanguinitate propinqui, Cic.; Virg. III. *Murder*; cædes, is, f.; homicidium, Cic.

TO BLOOD. v. a. I. *To stain with blood*; cruentare; cruore imbuere; Cic.; sanguine respergere, Catull., inficere, Hor. II. *To let blood*; sanguinem mittere, Cic., Cels., extrahere, Plin., detrahere, Col., emittere venis, Plin., demittere, Gell.; alicui venam incidere, or exsolvere, Tac.

BLOODHOUND. s. Canis indagator.

BLOODILY. ad. Cruente; (cruenter, Apul.). See also **CRUELLY.**

BLOODLESS. a. Exsanguis; sanguine cassus, Cic. — *A bloodless victory*; victoria incrementa, or sine cade.

BLOODSHED. s. Cædes, is, f.; homicidium.

BLOODSHOT. s. Sanguine suffusus; sanguineus.

BLOODSUCKER. s. Hirudo, inis, f., Cic.; sanguisuga, æ, f., Plin.

BLOODTHIRSTY. a. Sanguinarius, Cic.; cruoris amans, Ov.; sanguinem sitiens, Sen.; sanguine nimis crudelis, Tac. — *To be bloodthirsty*; ex limo pectore crudelitatem anhelare, Cic.; sanguinem sitire, Hor.

BLOODVESSEL. s. Vena, æ, f.

BOODY. a. I. *Stained with blood*; cruentus, Cic.; cruentatus, Ov.; cruore respersus, Liv.; sanguine infectus, Hor. — *Bloody hands*; imbutæ sanguine manus, Cic. II. *Bloodthirsty*; see **BLOODTHIRSTY.**

BOODY FLOWER. s. See **BOODTHIRSTY.**

BLOOM. s. I. *A blossom*; flos, oris, m.; flosculus.

II. *Fresh colour*; vividus color. III. *The state of any thing young*; flos, oris, m. — *The bloom of youth*; ætatis flos.

TO BLOOM. v. n. I. Prop. Florescere, Cic.; in flos, or floribus, se induere, Virg. II. Fig. Florere; vigere; cernere; Cic.

BLOSSOM. s. TO BLOSSOM. v. n. See **BLOOM**; **TO BLOOM.**

TO BLOT. v. a. Macula afficere, Cic.; maculare, Virg.; inquinare; fœdare; conspurcare; Col. — *To blot one's reputation*; alterius famam maculare, or inquinare; famæ labem aspergere, or inferre, Cic.

TO BLOT OUT. v. a. Delere; interlinere; Cic.; expungere, Plaut. — *To blot out the memory of a thing*; rei memoriam sempiterna oblivione delere, or tollere funditus ac delere, Cic.

BLOT. s. I. *An obliteration*; litura, Cic.; rasura, Col. II. *A spot*; macula; labes, is, f. — *A little blot*; labecula. III. *A spot in reputation*; macula; labes; turpitudinis nota. — *To cast a blot upon one's reputation*; alterius famam maculare, or inquinare; famæ labem aspergere, or inferre, Virg.

BLOTCH. s. Varus, i, m.; lentigo, inis, f., Plin.; lenticula, Cels.

BLOTCHY. a. Lentiginosus, Plin.

BLOTTING-PAPER. s. Bibula charta, Plin.

BLOW. s. I. *A stroke*; ictus, ùs, m.; plaga, æ, f., Cic. — *A blow on the cheek*; alapa, æ, f. — *A violent blow*; ictus validus, Ov. — *A weak blow*; ictus hebes, Mart. — *A mortal blow*; ictus lethifer, Ov. — *An empty blow*; ictus irritus, Ov. — *A well aimed blow*; petitio ita coniecta ut vitari non possit, Cic. — *To receive a blow*; plagam accipere, Cic. — *To avoid a blow*; plagam vitare, Cic. — *To inflict a blow*; plagam alicui inficere, or infligere, Cic., imponere, or inferre, Virg. — *To give a blow on the cheek*; alapam alicui ducere, Phadr. — *They fell by mutual blows*; contrario ictu transfixi conciderunt, Liv.; mutuis uterque confossi vulneribus conciderunt. — *To come to blows*; in contentione certamenque, ad manus atque ad pugnam, venire. — *To redouble blows*; ictus congeminare, Virg., densare, Tac. — *At one blow*; simul; una; pariter; eodem tempore.

II. *Blooming (of flowers)*; explicatio; evolutio; effusio; Cic. III. *The act of laying eggs in fish (applied to files)*; punctio; punctus, ùs, in.

TO BLOW. v. n. I. *To move with a current of air*; flare, Cic.; spirare, Ov. — *The wind blows gently*; lenissimus flat ventus, Cic. — *The winds blow roughly*; venti spirant vehementius, Ov. — *The winds cease blowing*; silent auræ; tenent venti flamina, Tibull. II. *To breathe*; spiritum emittere. III. *To pant*; anhelare, Ov.; illa ducere, Hor., trahere, Plin. IV. *To bloom*; florescere, Cic.; in flos, or floribus, se induere, Virg. — *To blow twice a year*; bis vernare floribus, Hor. — *To blow three times a year*; ter florere, Cic.

TO BLOW. v. a. Inflare. — *To blow a trumpet*; buccinam inflare, Cic. — *To blow the fire*; ignem excitare, Cic., or sufflare. — *To blow upon, in order to warm*; oris spiritu rem refrigerare. — *To blow out a lamp*; lucernam extinguere, Plin. — *To blow the dust off any thing*; spiritu pulverem excutere, Ov., or diffilare, Plin. — *To blow an organ*; organo ventum ministrare; folia inflandis organis movere. — *To blow up*; in sublime jactare, Suet. — *To blow up strife*; discordiam concitare, or commovere, Cic. — *To blow hot and cold*; in utramque partem dicere; in contrarias partes disputare; Cic. — *One who blows hot and cold*; vir bilinguis, Phadr.; vir

ambiguae fidei, Liv. — *To blow one's nose*; se emungere, Cic. — *A blowing of the nose*; emunctio, Quint. — *To blow upon*, fig.; allicujus existimationem violare; infamiam allicui inferre; aliquem infamia notare; Cic.

BLUDGEON. *s.* Fustus, is, m.
BLUE. *s.* Cæruleus color. — *Painted blue*; cæruleatus.
BLUE. *a.* Cæruleus; cæruleus, Cic.; cyaneus, Plin. — *Black and blue*; lividus. — *To make or paint blue*; cæruleum colorem rei inducere. — *To become blue*; cæruleum colorem ducere, Cic. — *A blue-stocking*; femina literator.

BLUE-EYED. *a.* Glaucus, Virg.; cæruleus, Hor.
TO BLUE. *v. a.* Cæruleum colorem rei inducere.
BLUFF. *a.* Ferox; superbus; ferox et arrogans.
BLUSH. *a.* Subcæruleus.

TO BLUNDER. *v. n.* Labi per errorem; errare; allucinari; Cic.
BLUNDER. *s.* Error; erratum.

BLUNDERBUSS. *s.* Fistula ferrea brevior, et ore patulo distincta.
BLUNDERER. *s.* Inconsultus, Cic.; præceps animi, Tac.; nugator, Plaut.

BLUNT. *a.* I. *Dull on the edge*; retusus, Hor.; obtusus; hebes, etis; Col.; hebetatus, Sil. Ital. — *To be blunt*; hebere, Liv.; hebescere, Cic. II. *Dull of understanding*; tardus; hebes; obtusus. III. *Rough in manner*; vehemens; in agendo præceps.

TO BLUNT. *v. a.* I. *To dull the edge*; aciem retere, Cic.; hebetare, or præstringere, Plin. II. *To depress*; (ingenium) obtundere; reprimere; comprimere; frangere, Cic.; hebetare, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.

BLUNTNES. *s.* I. *Want of edge*; acies retusa; (hebetudo, Macrob.). II. *Dulness of understanding*; tarditas, Cic. III. *Roughness or abruptness of manner*; promptus animi impetus; acris et vehemens animi incitatio; Cic.

BLUR. *s.* Macula; labes, is, f.
TO BLUR. *v. a.* See TO BLOT.
TO BLUSH. *v. n.* Rubere, Ov.; erubescere, Cic. — *To blush at any thing*; erubescere rem, in re, Cic., rei, Curt., or re, Sen. — *To cause to blush*, put to the blush; pudorem allicui incutere, Hor., imponere, Mart.; os allicujus rube facere, Sil. Ital.

BLUSH. *s.* I. *Colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion*; rubor; rubor candore mistus, Cic. — *A blush rose upon her face*; erubuit, Hor.; rubor genis suffusus est, Liv.; rubor ora notavit; rubor ingenus genas pinxit, Ov. — *To put to the blush*; see TO BLUSH. II. *Sudden appearance*. — *At the first blush of a thing*; primo aspectu, Cic.; primo; primum.

TO BLUSTER. *v. n.* Debachari, Ter.; tumultuari, Cic.; clamoribus omnia compleri, Cæs.; fig.; magnifice jactare se atque ostentare; gloriosum militem imitari; Cic.

BLUSTERER. *s.* Thraso, onis, m.; miles gloriosus; Ter.; pyrgopolynices, is, m., Plaut.

BOAR. *s.* Verres, is, m. — *A wild boar*; aper, pri, m.
BOARD. *s.* I. *A plank*; tabula, æ, Cic.; axis, or assis, is, m., Vitr. II. *A table*; mensa; mensula; see TABLE. — *A side-board*; abacus, i, m. III. *Food*; victus, is, m. IV. *A council seated at table*; consessus, us; conventus, us. — *The board sits to-day*; habetur hodie conventus. V. *The floor of a ship*; tabulatum.

— *To go on board ship*; navem, or in navem, conscendere, Cic. — *To put on board ship*; navi, or in navem, imponere. — *To be on board ship*; in navi esse. — *Above board*; aperte. VI. *Pasteboard*; charta spissior. — *To put a book in boards*; chartis spissioribus amicare, or induere.

TO BOARD. *v. a.* I. *To lay with boards*; contabulare, Suet.; assare; coassare; Vitr. II. *To enter a ship by force*; injecta manu ferrea, in retentam hostium navem transcendere, Cæs., or erumpere, Lucan.

TO BOARD. *v. n.* I. *e.* *To diet with another at a settled rate*; apud aliquem pacta mercede habitationem et mensam habere; apud aliquem esse in convictu; cum altero convivere. — *To take one in to board*; aliquem pacto pretio in convictum accipere, or admittere. — *To agree to board with another*; pacto pretio habitationem et mensam alienam conducere. — *Price paid for boarding*; pactum pro habitatione et mensa pretium.

BOARDER. *s.* I. *One who diets with another*; convictor, oris, m. II. *A boy at a boarding-school*; puer, or adolescens, alendus et erudiendus magistro traditus.

BOARDING-SCHOOL. *s.* Pedagogium, Suet. — *To send a boy to a boarding-school*; pacta mercede puerum magistro alendum et erudiendum tradere.

TO BOAST. *v. n.* De se gloriose loqui; gloriando se extollere; magnifice se jactare atque ostentare; Cic. — *To boast of or in*, or *to make a boast of, any thing*; in re jactare se; rem de se gloriosius prædicare; Cic.

BOAST, BOASTING. *s.* Gloriatio; ostentatio; jactatio; venditio; Cic.; jactantia, Quint. — *To make a boast of any thing*; see TO BOAST.

BOASTER. *s.* Suarum laudum buccinator, Cic.; factorum suorum ostentator, Liv.; sui jactator, sui jactans, Quint.; laudum suarum præco. — *A great boaster*; immodicus sui jactator; jactator circulatorius; Quint.

BOASTFUL. *a.* Jactans, Cic.; or, jactans sui, Quint.; gloriosus, Cic.; Liv.; jactabundus, Gell.

BOASTFULLY, BOASTINGLY. *ad.* Gloriose; jactanter.
BOAT. *s.* Cymba, æ, f.; navicula; Cic.; linter, tris, f., Cæs.; navigium; — *A little boat*, jolly boat; navigium, Lentul. ap. Cic.; exiguus linter, on; Tibull.; cymbula, Cic. — *A flat boat*, ferry boat for cattle; ponto, onis, m., Cæs. — *A ferry boat for foot passengers*; cymba; linter, tris, f.; Cæs.; Tibull. — *A ship's boat*, long boat; scapha, æ, f.; lembus, i, m.; actium, Plin.

BOATLOAD. *s.* Navigium.
BOATMAN. *a.* (Of passengers); vectorum numerus.
BOATMAN OF BOATSMAN. *s.* Navicularius; naviculator, Cic.

BOATSWAIN. *s.* Proreta, æ, m., Plaut.
TO BOB. *v. n.* Pendere et ultro citroque jactari.

BOB. *s.* See EAR-RING.
BOBBIN. *s.* Fustus, is, m.
BORTAIL. *s.* Cauda brevior.

BOTAILED. *a.* Curtatus; decurtatus.
TO BODE. *v. a.* Præsagire, Plin.; præsignificare; prænantiare; portendere; Cic.

BODEMENT. *s.* Præsagium; rei futuræ signum; Cic.
BODICE. *s.* Tunica thorax.

BODILESS. *a.* Corporis expers; incorporalis, Sen.; incorporeus, Gell.

BODILY. *a.* Corporeus, Cic.; corporalis, Gell. — *Bodily pleasures*; voluptates sensum moventes.

BODILY. *ad.* Corpore (abl.); (corporaliter, Petron.).
BODKIN. *s.* Veruculum, Plin. — *A bodkin for the hair*; acus, us, f.; discerniculum, Varr.; (acus comatoria, Petron.).

BODY. *s.* I. *Matter*; the material substance of an animal; corpus, oris, n. — *A little body*; corpusculum.

II. *Substance*; corpus. III. *A person*; homo, inis, m. — *Somebody*; aliquis; nonnullus. — *Nobody*; nemo; nullus. — *Everybody*; omnes; universi. — *Anybody*; aliquis; quidam; quispiam. — *A busybody*;

ardelio, onis, m., Phædr.; Mart. — *Body-guards*; corporis stipatores, Cic.; custodes, m. pl., Curt. IV. *A collective mass*; corpus; silva. V. *A number of men united by some common tie*; corpus; ordo. — *The senate in a body*; universus senatus. — *They came in a body to Caesar*; universi Cæsarem adierunt, Cæs. — *To retire in a body*; confertim atque in unum se recipere, Sall. — *A collegiate body*; collegium. — *He has been received into our body*; cooptatus est in nostrum collegium. — *A body of troops*; agmen, inis, n. — *A body of reserve*; subsidiaria cohortes, or legiones, Liv.; Cæs. — *They divided their troops into two bodies*; bifariam diviserunt copias, Liv. — *He had divided his cavalry into two bodies*; in duo corpora diviserat equites. VI. *The principal part of any thing*; pars major. — *The body of a coach*; capsus, i, m. — *The body of a tree*; arboris corpus, Plin.; truncus; caudex, icis, m.; stipes, itis, m., Curt. — *The body of a church*; interioris templi pars prior. VII. *Strength*; vires, ium, f. pl.; firmitas. — *Wine that has no body*; vinum tene, or leve, Ov.; Cic. — *Cloth of a good body*; crassior pannus.

BODY-CLOTHES. (of a horse). *s. pl.* Equi stratum.

TO BODY FORTH. *v. a.* Formare; conformare; figurare.

BOG. *s.* Lama, æ, f., Hor.; locus palustris, Cæs., or paludosus, Ov. — *Bog earth*; solum uliginosum, Plin.

TO BOGGLE. *v. n.* Hastitare; harere; titubare, Cic.
BOGGY. *a.* Palustris, Cæs.; paludosus, Ov.

TO BOIL. *v. n.* I. *To be effervescent*; ebullire; effervescere; Cic.; bullire, Cels.; infervere, Hor.; fervere, Plin. — *To begin to boil*; subfervere, Plin. — *To cease boiling*; defervesce, Cic. — *The blood boils in one's veins*; sanguis per venas astuat. — *To boil away*; decoqui, Plin. — *To boil fast*; undatim effervesce. — *To boil over*; superfundi; superfluere. II. *To move with an agitation like that of boiling water*; ebullire, Cato. — *The water boils at the spring*; aqua undante scætebra emicat, or undatim saturit, Col., or bullat, Plin. — *A boiling spring*; fons bullis stellans, Plin.

TO BOIL. *v. a.* Rem fervescere, or infervafacere, Col. — *To boil gently or slightly*; subfervescere, Plin. — *To boil meat*; carnem decoquere; cibos incoquere, Plin. — *To boil water to a half*; aquam ad dimidiam partem decoquere, Plin. — *Boiled*; elixus, Plaut. — *Boiled meat*; elixa caro.

BOIL. *s. i. e.* *A sort of swelling*; clavus, i, m., Cels.; furunculus, Plin.

BOILER. *s.* Cortina, æ, f.; ahenum; Ov.; caldarium, Vitr.; (cucuma, æ, f., Petr.).

BOISTEROUS. *a.* I. *Stormy*; procellosus, Liv.; tempestuosus, Gell. II. *Furious*; vehemens; violentus; furens; furiosus; furibundus.

BOISTEROUSLY. *ad.* Violenter; tumultuose.

BOLD. *a.* I. *Intrepid*; impavidus, Liv.; fortis; acer et erectus; periculi contemptor, contemptrix; Cic. — *To be bold*, to make bold; audere. — *I am so bold as to write to you*; sumpsi hoc mihi ut ad te scriberem, Cic.

II. *Audacious*; audax; confidens; Cic. — *A bold deed*; audax facinus, Ter. III. *Enterprising*; audens.

IV. *Impudent, rude*; impudens; insolens; protervus; procaax; petulans; Cic. — *A bold face*; improbum os, Suet.

V. *Striking to the eye, prominent*; eminens; in oculos incurrens. VI. *Free*; liber. — *A bold hand-writing*; exercitata ac prompta in scribendo manus. — *A bold thought*; liberior sententia. — *Too bold a metaphor*; translatum duriter verbum, Cic. — *A very bold metaphor*; translatum audacious verbum, Cic.

BOLD-FACED. *a.* Impudens; inreverdus; (vir) exhausto pudore; Cic.; cui frons perit, Pers. — *He is bold-faced*; pudorem excussit, Ter.; os perfricit, Cic.

BOLDLY. *a.* I. *Intrepidly, with courage*; magno animo; fortiter; Cic.; impavide, Liv. II. *Audaciously*; audacter; audacissime; confidentissime; Cic.; audentius, Tac. III. *Enterprisingly*; audacter. IV. *Impudently*; impudenter; sine verecundia; Cic. V. *Freely*; libere; fidenter; confidenter; Cic.

BOLDNESS. *s.* I. *Intrepidity*; animus; fidens animus, Cic.; fiducia. II. *Audaciousness, temerity*; audacia; temeritas; Cic. III. *Enterprising spirit*; audentia. IV. *Impudence*; impudentia, Cic.; os durum, or impudens, Ter. V. *Freedom, liberty*; libertas; audentia. — *Boldness of speech*; loquendi libertas, Cic. — *To speak with boldness*; libero corde fabulari, Plaut. — *To use bold expressions*; audere (felicitate), Hor.

BOLL. *s.* Caulis, is, m.

TO BOLL. *v. n.* Caulem emittere; decaulescere; Plin. BOLSTER. *s.* I. (For a bed); transversum lecti cervical. II. (For a wound); penicillum; peniculum; Cels.

TO BOLSTER UP. *v. a. i. e.* To support; fulcire; ad-miniculari; sustinere; Cic.

BOLT. *s.* I. *A dart*; missile, is, n., Virg.; telum; spiculum, Cic.; sagitta. — *To lance or hurl bolts*; tela jacere, or conjicere, Cic. (against any one); in aliquem intendere, or intorquere. — *The bolts of envy*; invidiae tela, Cic. — *A thunderbolt*; fulmen, inis, n. — *Bolt upright*; ad perpendicular exactus, Cic.; neutro inclinatus; neutram in partem proclinator; Liv. II. *An iron pin*; enodax, acis, m., Vitr. III. *The bar of a door*; pessulus, Ter.; the same word may be used to denote *The bolt of a lock*.

TO BOLT. *v. a.* I. *To shut with a bolt*; foribus pessulum odere, Ter.; fores pessulis occludere, Plaut. — *A bolted door*; oppessulata fores, Plaut. II. *To fasten*; trabem clavo retinere. III. *To sift*; farinam incernere, or succernere, Plaut.; pollinario cribro excutere.

TO BOLT OUT. *v. n.* Loco exsilire, Cic.; foras se proripere, Ter.

BOLTER. *s. i. e.* A sort of sieve; farinæ incerniculum, Plin.; farinarum, or pollinarum, cribrum; Plin.; Plaut. BOLTING-CLOTH. *s.* Cilicium, Plin.; tenue textum cilicinum, Varr.

BOLUS. *s.* Bolus, i, m.

BOMB. *s.* Globus ingens ex ære cusus, ingesto pulvere sulphureo intus confertus.

TO BOMB or BOMBARD. *v. a.* Globos ignitos pulvere nitrate confertos in urbem injicere.

BOMBARDIER. *s.* Glandium Ignitarum jaculator.

BOMBARDMENT. *s.* Glandium Ignitarum jactus, Æs.

BOMBAST. *s.* Inanis verborum sonitus (Ës), nulla sub-jecta sententia, Cic.; voces inopes rerum; oratio que turget et inflata est, Auct. ad Her.; ampullæ; arum; ses-quipedia verba, Hor.

BOMBASTICAL. *a.* Turgidus; inflatus. — *To write or speak in a bombastical style*; ampullari, Hor.

BOND. *s.* I. *A cord or chain*; vinculum; vinclum; ligamen, Col. — (Of a prisoner); vinculum; vinclum; compes, edis, f.; catenæ, arum, f. pl. — *Bonds, fig.*, i. e. *imprisonment*; catenæ. — *In bonds*; catenis constructus, Cic. — *To put in bonds*; aliquid catenas indere, Plaut., or injicere, Liv.; aliquid catenis vincire, Ov. II. *Cement, tie*; retinaculum; vinculum; nodus. — *To break the bonds* (of friendship, &c.); vincula rumpe, or revelere; nodum tollere; Cic. III. *Connection*; colligatio; coagmentatio; Cic.; catenatio; connexio; Vitr. IV. *Writing of obligation*; syngrapha, æ, f.; chirographi cautio. V. *That which binds or compels*; id quo aliquis obligatur, or obstringitur.

BONDAGE. *s.* Captivitas; servitus, utis, f. See also CAPTIVITY.

BONDSMAN. *s.* Serva; servula, æ, f., Cic.

BONDSMAN. *s.* Servus; servulus; (taken in war), captivus; mancipium; (born in a master's house); verna, æ, m.

BONDSMAN. *s.* (In a civil suit); præ, prædis, m.; (in a criminal suit); vas, vadis, m.

BONE. *s.* Os, ossis, n. — *A little bone*; ossiculum, Cic. — *Of bone*; osseus. — *Without bones or bone*; exos, ossis, Plaut. — *To take out bones*; see TO BONE. — *The backbone*; spina, æ, f., Cels. — *The shoulder-bones*; scapula aperta, arum, n. pl.; omoplate, arum, m. pl.; Cels. — *Jaw or cheek bone*; maxilla, æ, f., Plin. — *Shin bone*; tibia, æ, f., Cels. — *Hip or huckle bone*; coxa, æ, f., Plin. Ep.; coxendix, icis, f., Plin. — *He is nothing but skin and bones*; ossa atque pellis totus est, Plaut. — *I make no bones about it*; mihi non est quominus hoc faciam,

Cic. — *This bone is dislocated, or out of place*; excidit os suo loco; motum est os, Cels.

TO BONE. *v. a. i. e.* To take out the bones; exossare, Plaut.; aliquid ossa demere.

BONELESS. *a.* Exos, ossis, e.

TO BONESET. *v. n.* Os, or membrum, in sedem suam reponere, or restituere, Cels.

BONESETTER. *s.* Qui luxata membra reduct ad suos usus, Cels.

BONFIRE. *s.* Festus ignis, Stat.: (in celebration of peace); flammæ pacales, Ov.: (after a victory); epinicia, orum, n. pl., Suet.

BONNET. *s.* Pilus; pileum. — *A little bonnet*; pileolus.

BONNLY. *ad.* Festive; lepide; hilariter.

BONNY. *a.* Festivus; lepidus; hilaris; bellus.

BONY. *a.* I. *Of bone*; osseus. II. *That has large bones*; magnis ossibus instructus.

BOOBY. *s.* Stultus; fatuus; ineptus; insulsus. — *Like a booby*; stulte; fatue; inepte; insulse.

BOOK. *s.* I. *A volume in which we read or write*; liber, bri, m.; volumen, inis, n.; Cic. — *A little book*; libellus, Cic. — *A manuscript book*; codex, icis, m., Cic. — *An old book*; vetus et obsoletus codex, or liber. — *To write or compose a book*; librum componere, scribere, conscribere, Cic. — *To publish a book*; librum edere, Cic., vulgare, Quint., emittere, Plin. — *To be always at one's books*; in studiis ad literas omne tempus consumere; in studio literarum assidue versari; Cic. — *A bound book*; liber compactus. — *A stitched book*; liber filo compactus. — *A day-book or memorandum book*; diurni commentarii, pl.; adversaria, orum, pl. — *A cash-book, account-book*; accepti et expensi codex, Cic. — *Without book*; memoriter; ex memoria; haud de scripto. — *To be in any one's good books*; esse in gratia cum aliquo; esse gratus apud aliquem; Cic. — *To get out of any one's good books*; aliquid, or aliquid benevolentiam, alienare; in aliquid offensionem incurere; Cic.

TO BOOK. *v. a.* In codicem referre; in acta, in tabulas, in commentarios, referre, or perscribere; Cic. literis mandare.

BOOKBINDER. *s.* Librorum concinator; qui libros compingit.

BOOKISH. *a.* Literis, or libris, nimio, or insulse, deductus, addictus.

BOOK-KEEPER. *s.* Emptarum venditarumque mercium ratiocinator, Cic.

BOOKSELLER. *s.* Bibliopola, æ, m., Mart.; librarius, i, m., Sen. — *Of or belonging to a bookseller*; librarius, a, um, Cic. — *A bookseller's shop*; libraria taberna, Cic. — *A second-hand bookseller*; veterum librorum institor.

BOOKWORM. *s.* I. Prop. Tinea, æ, f.; teredo, inis, f.; Plin. II. Fig. Qui in (veteribus) libris volutatur, Cic.

BOOM. *s.* I. *A long pole*; pertica. II. *A bar laid across the mouth of a harbour*; obex, icis, m.

BOON. *s.* Donum; munus, eris, n.; donatio; benefici-um; gratia.

BOON. *a.* Festivus; jocosus; hilaris. — *A boon companion*; compotor; combo, onis, m.; or, qui se totum dat jucunditati, Cic.

BOOR. *s.* I. Prop. Rusticus; agrestis; agricola, æ, m. II. Fig. Rusticus; agrestis; inurbanus; illepidus.

BOORISH. *a.* Rusticus; agrestis; inurbanus; illepidus.

BOORISHLY. *ad.* Rustice; ineleger; Cic.; illepide, Plin.

BOORISHNESS. *s.* Rustici mores, Cic.; rusticitas, Plin.; illepida, or inurbana, agendi ratio.

BOOT. *s.* I. *Profit*; lucrum; emolumentum; questus, Æs; utilitas; fructus, Æs; Cic. II. *A covering for the leg*; ocrea, æ, f. — *To put on one's boots*; ocreas induere; ocreis crura tegere. — *To pull off one's boots*; ocreas exuere.

TO BOOT. *v. a.* Res inservire; in re valere; rationibus conducere; fructuosum esse.

TO BOOT. *v. n. i. e.* To put on boots; ocreas induere; ocreis crura tegere.

BOOT-TREE. *s.* Ligneum instrumentum ad dilatandas ocreas aptum.

BOOTH. *s.* Taberna; tabernaculum.

BOOTLESS. *s.* Inutilis; ad nullam partem utilis; abs re; Cic.

BOOTMAKER. *s.* Ocrearum artifex.

BOOTY. *s.* Præda, æ, f., Cic.; captivæ res, Plaut. — *A general's portion of booty*; manubia, arum, f. pl. — *Laden with booty*; præda gravis, Curt. — *To make booty*; prædari; prædam facere; Cic.; prædam agere, Nep.

BORAGE. *s.* A plant; buglossus, i, f.; bubula lingua; Plin.

BORAX. *s.* Borax, acis, f.; chrysolocolla, æ, f., Plin.

BORDER. *s.* I. Edge; ora, æ, f. — *Border of the sea*; litus, oris, n.; ora. — *Border of a river or lake*; litus; ripa. — *That lives on the borders of a lake, &c.*; riparius, Plin. N. B. The border of a thing may often be denoted by supremus or summus joined to the substantive. — *To be on the borders of the grave*; media jam morte

tereri, Virg.—*On the borders of the grave*; prope funeratus, Hor.; capularis (senex), Sen. II. *Frontier*; finis, is; confine, is, n.; confinium; Cic.: usually in the plural, *Borders*; fines.—*A town on the borders of a kingdom*; extrema regni urbs, Virg.; urbs sita in confinio regni. III. *Edge of a garment*; (tunicæ) extremum, Plin.—*A border sewn on*; limbus, i, m., Virg.; instita, æ, f., Hor. IV. *A bank of herbs or flowers*; pulvini hortensis margo.

To BORDER. *v. a.* (Vestis oras) limbo prætexere.—*To border with gold*; auro ambire, Virg.

To BORDER UPON. I. *To be on the confines of*; confinem esse (with a dative), Cic.; proximum esse (with a genitive), Curt.; terminare (with an ablative), Cic.

II. *To approach nearly to*; accedere ad; esse similem, persimilem, or confinem, Quint.

BORDERER. *s.* Finitimus; confinis.

BORE. *s.* I. *Hole made by boring*; foramen, inis, n. II. *Size of a hole*; diametros, i, f.—*The bore of a gun*; oris torreni bellici diametros.

To BORE. *v. a.* Rem forare, or perforare, Cic.—*To bore with a wimble, or the like*; terere; or, terebra perforare.—*To bore through*; perfodire; perforare.

BOREAL. *a.* Boreus, Ov.; septentrionalis, Vitruvius; (borealis, Avienus).

BOREAS. *s.* Boreas, æ, m.

BORER. *s.* Terebra, æ, f.

To BE BORN. *v. pass.* Nasci; in vitam introire, or ingredi, Cic.; vitam auspiciari, Plin.—*To be born after the father's death*; agnasci.—*New born*; a partu recens; recens natus.—*A son has been born to me*; filiolo auctus sum, Cic.—*Born*; natus; ortus; in lucem editus.—*First-born*; primogenitus.—*Born after the father's death*; posthumus, Cic.—*Still-born*; ante partum mortuus.

BOROUGH. *s.* Pagus, Cic.; vicus, Hor.; civitatula, Sen.

To BORROW. *v. a.* Rem ab altero mutuari, mutuum sumere, or mutuum accipere.—*To borrow money on the credit of any one*; fide alicujus mutuo sumere.—*To borrow of one party in order to pay another*; versuram facere, Cic.—*To borrow a book*; librum ab aliquo utendum accipere, Cic.—*To borrow from an author*; dictum scriptoris usurpare, Cic.—*To borrow any one's name*; nomen alicujus in re interponere.—*The moon shines with a borrowed light*; luna lucent aliena luce, Cic.

BORROWER. *s.* Qui rem mutuum accipit; or, qui mutuum rogare assuevit.

BOSOM. *s.* Sinus, ùs, Ov.; pectus, oris, n., Cic.—*To tear a child from its mother's bosom*; filium de matris complexu avellere et abstrahere, Cic.—*A bosom friend*; amicus quo nemo devinctior, or conjunctior; familiaris; necessarius.—*The bosom of the church*; ecclesie sinus, or gremium.—*The bosom of the earth*; terræ viscera, n. pl.

Boss. *s.* Gibbus, i, m., Juv.; gibber, eris, m.; tuber, eris, n.; Plin.

BOTANIC, BOTANICAL. *a.* Ad artem herbariam pertinet.

BOTANIST. *s.* Herbarius, i, m., Plin.

BOTANY. *s.* Ars herbaria, Plin.; (botanica, æ, f.).

BTCH. *s.* I. *An eruptive discoloration of the skin*; varus, i, m.; lentigo, inis, f., Plin.; lentacula, Cels.

II. *A part clumsily added*; pannus, i, m.; panniculum.

To BTCH. *v. a.* Panniculum vestiri assuere, Hor.; inepte et insulse interpolare, or reconncinnare, Cic.

BTCHER. *s.* Interpolator, Plaut.

BTCHY. *a.* Lentiginosus, Val. Max.

BOTH. *a.* Ambo; uterque. N. B. Ambo takes after it a verb plural; uterque, a verb singular or plural.—*Both—and*; cum—tum; et—et; vel—vel; qua—qua; cum—tum etiam; tum—tum etiam; simul et; juxta atque; pariter atque.—*On both sides*; utrinque; utrinsecus.—*Both ways*; ambifarius; utroque.

To BOTH. *v. a.* See To PERPLEX.

BOTTLE. *s.* Lagena, æ, f., Cic.—*A large bottle*; amphora, æ, f., Mart.—*A little bottle*; laguncula, æ, f., Col.—*A wine bottle*; œnophorum, i; ampulla, æ, f.; Col.—*In the shape of a bottle*; ampullatus, Plin.—*Fond of the bottle*; vino devotus, Phædr.—*To empty a bottle*; lagenam exciscare, Cic.—*A bottle of hay*; fœni manipulus, Plin.; fascis; fasciculus, Cic.

To BOTTLE. *v. a.* In lagenas infundere.—*To bottle hay*; fœnum in manipulos colligare.

BOTTOM. *s.* I. *The ground or lowest part of any thing*; fundus, Cic.; ima pars; imum.—*The bottom of the sea*; maris fundus, Virg.; vadum, Plin.—*Depth without bottom*; infinita altitudo, Cic.—*To be at the bottom of the sea*; esse in profundo maris, Cic.—*To go or sink to the bottom*; demergi; submergi; mergi, Plin.; subsidere, Col.; desidere, Cels.—*The bottom of a pool*; stagni solium, Col.—*The bottom of a cavern*; ultima spūca; infimus (intima) specus, ùs; Phædr.—*The bottom of a cup, or of a cask*; calicis, dolii, fundus, Cic.; Col.—*The bottom of a wound*; vulneris fies, ium, pl.; ultimum vulnus; Cels.—*The bottom of the heart*; intinus animi sensus, Cic.—*From the bottom of the heart*;

ex animo, Cic.—*At the bottom of the heart*; in intimo, or penitissimum, pectore, Plaut.—*The bottom of a subject*; ipsa rei viscera, um, pl., Cic.—*If a matter be examined to the bottom*; si res perpendatur ut in se est.—*The bottom of the table*; imum subsellium.—*At the bottom of the street*; in ultima platea, Ter.—*At the bottom of the letter*; in extrema epistola.—*From top to bottom*; a calce ad carceres, Cic.—*He is at the bottom of the intrigue*; est consilii, or conjurationis, princeps. II. *A low ground*; vallis, is, f., Virg.; ima vallis; ima loca, orum, pl., Ov.—*Lying in a bottom*; in valle positus, Cæs. III. *Sediment, dregs*; fæx, fæcis, f.; crassamenta; Hor.; crassamentum, Col. IV. *Foundation*; fundamentum. V. *Fig. Ship*; navigium; navis.

To BOTTOM. *v. n.* Re, or in re, niti; confidere.

BOTTOMLESS. *a.* Infinitus, Cic.; fundo carens.

BOUGE. *s. i. e.* Spun wax taper; cerca candela; filii incerati massula.

BOUGH. *s.* Ramus.—*A little bough*; ramulus, Cic.; ramusculus, Plin.—*Fall of boughs*; ramosus; ramulosus; Plin.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* I. *To make a noise*; sonitum reddere, or facere sonare; crepare.—*To bounce the door open*; fores effringere, or perfringere. II. *To make a spring or leap*; salire; subsillire; subsultare; Plaut. III. *To boast*; see To BOAST, BRAG.

BOUNCE. *s.* I. *A sudden noise*; crepitus; sonitus, ùs. II. *A boast*; see BOAST.

BOUNCER. *s.* See BOASTER.

BOUND. *s.* I. *A limit*; finis, is, m.; terminus; terminatio; Cic.; limes, itis, m., Virg.—*Bounds*; termini, pl.; fines, ium, pl., Cic.—*Without bounds*; see BOUNDLESS.—*To set bounds*; see To BOUND, *v. a.*—*To prescribe bounds to one's self*; certos sibi fines constituit, Cic.; see also, LIMIT. II. *A spring*; saltus, ùs, m.

To BOUND. *v. n.* Salire; saltum edere; saltu se in altum tollere.

To BOUND. *v. a.* Rem terminare; suis terminis circumscribere; circumdare; finire; terminis definire; Cic.—*To bound a view or prospect*; aspectum definire, Cic.

BOUND FOR. *part. a. i. e.* Destined for; iturus.—*Whither are you bound?* quo tendis, or iter paras?

BOUNDARY. *s.* Finis; terminus.—*A boundary stone*; lapis terminalis, Plin.; limes, itis, m., Virg.

BOUNDED. *a.* Alteri obligatus, obstrictus, devinctus.—*A bounden duty*; officium vim habens obligationis, or necessitate imponendi.

BOUNDLESS. *a.* Immensus; infinitus; interminatus; nullis terminis circumscriptus; Cic.

BOUNTEOUS, BOUNTIFUL. *a.* Liberalis; beneficus; benignus; prolixus et beneficus; munificus; Cic.—*To be bountiful towards another*; erga alterum esse beneficum; in alterum liberalitate uti, Cic.

BOUNTEOUSLY, BOUNTIFULLY. *ad.* Liberaliter; large liberaliterque; munifice; largiter; prolixè; large et copiose; prolixè cumulateque.—*To give bountifully*; munifice et large dare; large effusèque donare; Cic.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, BOUNTIFULNESS. *s.* Liberalitas; benignitas; largitas; Cic.; munificentia, Plin.

BOUNTY. *s.* I. *Bounteousness*; see BOUNTEOUSNESS. II. *A thing bountifully given*; largitio, Cic.

BOURN. *s.* See BOUND, I.

BOUR. *s.* At one bout; simul; una; pariter; eodem tempore.—*A merry bout*; oblectatio.—*A drinking bout*; perpotatio; compotatio; comessatio.

Bow. *s. i. e.* An act of reverence; salutatio, Cic.—*To make a bow*; salutare, Cic.; salutationem facere, Liv.—*To return a bow*; salutantem resalutare, Cic.; salutanti mutuum salutationem reddere, Sen.—*To make a very low bow*; prono ac cernuo corpore venerari.

Bow. *s.* I. *A kind of weapon*; arcus, ùs, m.—*A cross-bow*; balista, æ, f.; scorpio, onis, m., Cic.; (manubalista, Veget.).—*To stretch a bow*; arcum tendere, or intendere, Cic.—*To draw a bow*; sagittam arcu emittere, Plin. II. *A rainbow*; arcus cœlestis, Plin.; arcus pluvius, Hor.; Iris, idis, f., Virg. III. (For stringed instruments); plectrum, Cic. IV. (In a knot); nodus. V. (Of a ship); prora, æ, f. VI. (Of a saddle); ephippii arculus.

To Bow. *v. a.* I. *To bend*; flectere, Plin.; inflectere; incurvare; Cic.; curvare, Ov.—*To bow the knees*; genua flectere, Ov.—*To bow the head*; caput inflectere, Catull. II. *To depress*; demittere; deprimere; dejicere; Cic.

To Bow. *v. n.* I. *To bend*; incurvari; inclinare; pronum esse. II. *To make an inclination of the body*; corpus inclinare.—*To bow to any one*; aliquem salutare, Cic.; alicui salutationem facere, Liv.—*To bow down*; se prosternere, or prostrare. III. *To yield, submit*; flectere animum, Ter.; alteri cedere, Cic.

Bow-BENT. *a.* Curvatus; incurvatus; incurvus; Cic.; arcuatus, Liv.

BOWELS. *s. pl.* I. *Intestines*; intestina, orum, n. pl.; viscera, um, n. pl. II. *Inner part of any thing*; viscera, um, n. pl.; interior pars; or the word may be

expressed by *intimus* or *imus*, joined to a substantive. — *The bowels of the earth*; *terra viscera*. III. *Compassion*; see *COMPASSION*.

BOWER. *s.* *Trichila*, æ, f., Col.; (*arcella*, æ, f., *Fest.*). — *A vine formed into a bower*; *vinea arcuata*, or *camera-ria*, Plin.

BOWL. *s.* I. *A vessel for liquids*; *gabata*, æ, m., Plin.; *caliculus*. II. *The hollow part of any thing*; *caelum*. III. *A round mass of wood to play with*; *globus missilis*.

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* *Varus*; (*homo*) *distortis cruribus*.

BOWLING-GREEN. *a.* *Area cespititia*.

BOWMAN. *s.* *Sagittarius*.

BOW-WINDOW. *s.* *Ducta in arcum fenestra*.

BOX. *s.* I. *A kind of tree*; *buxus*, l, m., *Virg.* — *Of box*; *buxeus*, Plin. — *Of the colour of box*; *buxosus*. — *A place planted with box*; *buxetum*, Mart. — *Bearing or producing box*; *bucifer*, Plin. II. *A case to hold any thing*; *pyxis*, *idis*, f., *Cic.* — *A little box*; *pyxidicula*, *Cæs.*; *capsula*, æ, f., Plin.; *pyxides*, æ, f., *Gell.* — *In the shape of a box*; *pyxidatus*, Plin. — *A perfume or scent box*; *onyx*, *yehis*, m., f., *Hor.*; *anguentaria pyxidi cella*; *unguentorum scrinium*; Plin. — *A box in the theatre*; *causa*. — *To be in the wrong box*; *falli*; *male rem gerere*. — *A country box*; *villa*, æ, f. III. *A blow (on the ear)*; *colaphus*; *alapa*, æ, f. — *To give a box on the ear*; *colaphum alicui incurrere*, *Ter.*; *infigere*, *Juv.*, *impingere*, Plin.

TO BOX. *v. n.* *Pugnari certare*; (*pugilare*, *Apul.*).

TO BOX. *v. a.* *Alicui pugnam impingere*, *Plaut.*, *incurrere*, *Juv.*; *aliquem compressa palma ferire*, *Plaut.*

BOXER. *s.* *Pugil*, *illis*, m., *Cic.*; *qui pugnis certat*.

BOY. *s.* I. *A male child*; *mas*, *aris*, m. II. *A lad*; *puer*, *erl*, m. — *A little boy*; *puerulus*. — *A servant boy*; *famulus*, *minister*; *Cic.*; *puer*, *Hor.* — *When I was a boy*; *me puero*, *Cic.* — *To play the boy*; *pueriliter facere*, *Cic.* — *A cabin-boy*; *nauticus trinculus*. — *A school-boy*; *discipulus*; *auditor*; *Cic.* — *A soldier's boy*; *calo*, *onis*, m., *Cic.*; *lixa*, æ, m., *Cæs.* — *To cask to be a boy*; *ex pueris excedere*, *Cic.*

BOYHOOD. *s.* *Pueritia*; *puerilis ætas*. — *From boyhood*; *a pueritia*; *ab ineunte*, or *prima*, *ætate*; *Cic.* — *From earliest boyhood*; *a puero parvulo aut pusillo*, *Plaut.*; *a prima infantia*, *Ter.*; *a teneris unguiculis*, *Cic.*

BOYISH. *a.* *Puerilis*.

BOYISHLY. *ad.* *Pueriliter*.

BOYISHNESS. *s.* *Puerilitas*.

TO BRACE. *v. a.* *Ligare*; *fasciare*, *Mart.*; *rem fascia obligare*, *fasciis devincire*, *Cic.*

BRACE. *s.* I. *A pair or couple*; *par*, *aris*, n. II. *Bandage*; *fascia*, *Cic.*; *ligamen*, *Col.*; *ligamentum*, *Tac.* III. *A strap on a coach*; *suspensura*, *Sen.* — *Carriages hung on braces*; *loris substenta*, or *pensilia loris*, *vehicula*, *Catull.* & *Plin.*

BRACELET. *s.* *Armilla*, æ, f., *Liv.* — *Wearing a bracelet*; *armillatus*, *Propert.*

BRACHMANS, *pl.* *Brachmanæ*, *arum*, m. *pl.*; *Brachmanes*, *um*, m. *pl.*; *Strab.*

BRACKET. *s.* *Lignum fulcrum*.

BRACKISH. *a.* *Salmacidus*, *Plin.*

BRAD. *s.* *Clavulus*.

TO BRAG. *v. n.* *Gloriari*; *jactare*; *se jactare* — *To brag of any thing*; *in re gloriari*; *de re prædicare*; *Cic.*; *rem ostentare*, *Ov.*; *Quint.*

BRAG. *s.* *Venditatio*, *Cic.*; *putida ostentatio*; *jactatio*; *inanis jactantia*, *Quint.*

BRAAGT, **BRAGGADOCIO**, **BRAGGER**. *s.* I. *One who boasts of courage or military exploits*; *thraso*, *onis*, m., *Ter.*; *pyrgopolynices*, *is*, m., *Plaut.*; *miles gloriosus*, *Ter.* II. *One who boasts of himself in other respects*; *factorum ostentator*, *Liv.*; *eximiationis suæ buccinator*, *Cic.*; *immodicus sui jactor*, *Quint.*; *laudum suarum præco*.

BRAGGLINGLY. *ad.* *Gloriose*; *jactanter*.

TO BRAID. *v. a.* *Implictere*; *implicare*, *Cic.*; *intextere*, *Virg.*; *intertextere*, *Quint.*

BRAID. *s.* *Textus*, *ûs*, *Plin.*; *textura*, *Lucr.*

BRAIN. *s.* I. *Prop. Cerebrum*. — *A little brain*; *cerebellum*. — *To dash out one's brains*; *cerebrum alicui excutere*. II. *Fig. Ingenium*; *mens*; *cerebrum*, *Plaut.*; *Phædr.* — *He has a good brain*; *felix est cerebrum*, *Hor.* — *An empty brain*; *inane ingenium*, *Liv.* — *He has a disordered brain*; *cerebro laborat*, *Plaut.* — *To turn one's brain*; *aliquem ad insaniam adigere*. — *His brain is turned*; *insanit*, *Ter.*; *mentis compos non est*; *est mente turbata*, *Cic.* — *His brain is cracked*; *huic sanum non est sinciput*, *Plaut.*; *est infelix cerebri*, *Hor.*

BRAINLESS. *a.* *Vacuum cerebrum*, *Plaut.*; *qui cerebrum non habet*, *Phædr.* — *Fig.*; *amens*.

BRAINPAN. *s.* *Calva*, æ, f., *Liv.*; *calvaria*, æ, f., *Cels.*

BRAINSCK. *a.* *Phreneticus*, *Cic.*

BRAKE. I. *A thicket of brambles*; *dumetum*, *Cic.*; *rubetum*, *Ov.*; *dumosus locus*, *Cels.* II. *A snaffle*; *rubus frenum*; *lupi*, *orum*; *lupatum*.

BRAMBLE. *s.* *Dumus*, l, m.; *vepres*, *is*, m., *Cic.*; *sentis*, *is*, m., *Col.*; *rubus*, l, m., *Plin.* — *Brambles*. *pl.*; *dumeta*, *orum*; *vepreta*, *orum*, *pl.*

BRAN. *s.* *Furfur*, *uris*, m., *Plaut.*; *excretus a fari: a furfur*, *Col.* — *Full of bran*; *furfurosus*, *Plin.*

BRANCH. *s.* *Ramus*, l, m. — *A little branch*; *ramulus*, *Cic.*; *ramusculus*, *Plin.* — *An olive branch*; *termes*, *itis*, m. — *Of or belonging to a branch*; *rameus*. — *Having branches*; *ramosus*. — *Fig. Branches of a family*; *rami*, *orum*, *pl.*

TO BRANCH. *v. n.* *In partes se findere*; *dividi*.

BRAND. *s.* I. *A burning stick*; *fax*, *acis*, f.; *tæda*, æ, f. II. *A mark of infamy*; *turpitudinis nota*; *labes*; *macula*.

TO BRAND. *v. a.* I. *To mark with a hot iron*; *notam inungere*, *Virg.* — *To brand a criminal*; *sonem stigmatæ notare*, *Mart.* II. *To imprint a mark of disgrace*; *inungere notam turpitudinis vitæ alicuius*; *inungere maculam alicui*; *alterius famæ labem inferre*.

TO BRANDISH. *v. a.* *Crispare*; *coruscare*.

BRANDY. *s.* *Vinum igne vaporetum et stillatum*.

BRASIER or **BRAZIER**. *s.* *Lebetum faber*; *æarius*; *Plin.*

BRASS. *s.* *Æs*, *æris*, n. — *Of brass*; *æneus*, *Cic.*; *æreus*, *Virg.* — *Covered with brass*; *ætatus*, *Cic.* — *Brass*, *fig.*, i. e. *impudence*; *os durum*, or *impudens*, *Ter.*; *impudentia*, *Cic.*

BRAT. *s.* *Pusio*, *onis*, m., *Juv.*

BRAVADO. *s.* *Verba minarum plena*, *Hor.*; *sermo plenus arrogantia*, *Cic.*

BRAVE. *a.* I. *Courageous*; *fortis*; *impavidus*; *strenuus*; *acer bello*. — *A brave fellow*; *vir*; *e. g. You are a brave fellow*; *virum te judico*, *Ter.* II. *Fine*, *spruce*, *smart*; *bene cultus*; *ornatus*; *elegans*. III. *Excellent*, *noble*; *excellens*; *præstans*; *eximius*; *egregius*; *præclarus*.

TO BRAVE. *v. a.* *Alicui minaciter insultare*; *lacesere*; *ultra lacesere*; *provocare*.

TO BRAVE. *v. n.* *Ostentare*; *magnifice incedere*.

BRAVELY. *ad.* *Fortiter*; *strucne*; *impavidò animo*.

BRAVERY. *s.* I. *Courage*; *animus*; *animus fortis*; *magnanimitas*; *fortitudo*; *animi magnitudo*, or *firmitas*, *Cic.* II. *Splendour*; *decor*; *splendor*; *ornatus*, *ûs*. III. *Boast*; *see BRAVADO*.

TO BRAWL. *v. n.* *Jurgare*, *Cic.*; *jurgari*; *rixari*; *Hor.*; *jurgis*, *verbis*, or *dictis mutuis*, *contendere*, *certare*, *pugnare*.

BRAWL. *s.* *Jurgium*; *lis*; *rixa*.

BRAWLER. *s.* *Rixosus*, *Col.*; *jurgiosus*, *Gell.*; *rixa cupidus*.

BRAWN. *s.* I. *The flesh of a boar*; *aprugna*, æ, f. II. *The fleshy part of the body*; *tori*.

BRAWNY. *a.* *Torosus*; *lactosus*.

TO BRAY. *v. a.* *Terere*, *Plin.*; *pinsere*; *contundere*; *Varr.*

BRAY. *v. n.* *Rudere*; *clamores edere*.

BRAY. *s.* *Clamor*.

BRAZER. *s.* *Clamator*.

BRAZEN. *a.* I. *Made of brass*; *æneus*, *Cic.*; *æreus*, *Virg.* II. *Impudent*; *impudens*; *insolens*. — *A brazen face*; *os durum*, *impudens*, or *improbum*. — *To put on a brazen face*; *os perficere*, *Cic.*; *putorem excutere*, *Ter.*

BRAZENFACED. *a.* *See BRAZEN*, II.

BREACH. *s.* *Abruptio*, *Cic.*; *fractura*, *Plin.* — *A breach in a wall*; *muri ruina*. — *To make a breach*; *aliquantum muri discutere*, *Liv.* — *To make a wide breach*; *ingens muri spatium nudare*, *Curt.* — *To repair a breach*; *maenium ruinas*, *dissectam muri partem*, *muri quassata*, *reficere*; *muri ruinam sarcire*. — *To defend a breach*; *stare pro dirutis moenibus*; *dissectas muri partes propugnare*. — *To mount a breach*; *invadere*; *moenium stragem insilire*. — *A breach between friends*; *dissensio*; *dissidium*. — *To make a breach*; *dissensionem facere*, or *commovere*. — *A breach in one's fortunes*; *lacuna rei familiaris*.

BREAD. *s.* I. *Food made of ground corn*; *panis*, *is*, m. — *White bread*; *panis candidus*. — *Household bread*; *panis cibarius*, or *plebeius*, *Sen.*; *panis secundarius*. — *Brown bread*; *panis ater*. — *New bread*; *panis recens*. — *Yesterday's bread*, or *bread a day old*; *panis hesternus*. — *A bit of bread*; *panis frustum*, *Cato*, *fragmentum*, *Plin.* — *To make bread*; *panem fingere*, *Sen.* — *A bread basket*; *panarium*, *Varr.* — *A small bread basket*; *panariolum*, *Mart.* II. *Food in general*, *livelihood*; *panis*; *victus*, *ûs*. — *To beg one's bread*; *see TO BEG*. — *He earns his bread by his labour*; *illi opera vita est*. — *To put bread into one's mouth*; *alicui ministrare victum*, *Varr.*; *aliquem sustentare*, *Ter.* — *To take the bread out of one's mouth*; *alicui ad victum necessaria subducere*; *alicui de commodis suis detrabere*; *Cic.* — *To get one's bread*; *labore victum comparare*; *se sustentare*; *Cic.* — *To want bread*; *inopia rerum necessariarum conflictari*, *Cic.* — *To eat the bread of any one*; *alienis sumptibus vivere*.

BREAD-CORN. *s.* *Frumentum*; *tritium*.

BREADTH. *s.* *Latitudo*. — *Breadth of the roads*; *viarum laxitas*, *Col.* — *Breadth*, or *equal distance between two parallels*; *æquilatatio*, *Vitr.*

TO BREAK. *v. a.* I. *To cut in pieces*, *lacerare*; *rum-*

perire; perrumpere; frangere; confringere. — *To break an arm*; brachium frangere, Cic. — *To break one's legs*; alicui crura suffringere, Cic. — *To break a glass*; vitreum calicem frangere, confringere. — *To break one's neck*; cervicem frangere. — *To break one's sleep*; somnum interrumpere, Plin. Ep. — *To break one's fast*; jejunia solvere. — *To break the seal of a letter*; litras resignare, or aperire, Cic.; epistolam solvere, Nep. II. *To violate*; frangere; a law; solvere; violare. — *To break a law*; legem violare, perringere, or perrumpere; contra legem committere. — *To break a vow*; jusjurandum violare, Cic.; fidem solvere, Ter. — *To break one's promise*; promissis non stare; fidem fallere. — *To break the ranks*; ordines perturbare, Cæs. III. *To overcome, subdue*; frangere; comprimere; coercere; domare; edomare; subigere. — *To break a horse*; equum fingere, domare. — *To break the spirits*; animum frangere. — *To break the heart*; animum, or aliquid, mœrore conficere. — *To break the force of any thing*; vim minuere, or frangere.

IV. *To undo, spoil*; perdere; delere; tollere; esse extitio. — *To break one's health*; valetudinem perdere, or affligere. — *To break one's fortune*; aliquid fortunis omnibus evertere, or de fortunis omnibus deturbare, Cic.

V. *To give vent to*. — *To break a jest*; jocari; risum joco movere; rem per jocum dicere, Cic. — *To break wind*; pedere, Hor.; crepitum edere, or reddere, Plin.; crepitum ventris emittere, Suet. VI. *To break down*; destruere; demoliri; diruere; pessum dare. 2. *To break into*; irrumpere in locum, loco, or locum. 3. *To break one's mind to any one*; aperire se, or animum, alicui, Ter. 4. *To break off*; dirimere; disturbare; dissipare; dissolvere; rem intermittere. — *To break off a match*; rumpere nuptias, Hor. 5. *To break open*; perringere; efringere; perrumpere. — *To break open a letter*; litras resignare, or aperire, &c.; see I. 6. *To break up*; dirimere; dissolvere; disturbare; dimittere.

TO BREAK, *v. n.* I. *To burst, to open*; rumpi; frangi. — *My heart is ready to break*; cor mihi dolet doleo corde, Ter.; animo male est, Plaut. *The day breaks*; lucecit; dilucescit. II. *To become bankrupt*; argentariam dissolvere, Cic.; æs alienum non dissolvere, non solvendo esse; solvendo ære (for ædri) alieno non esse, Liv.; decoquere, Cic.; foro cadere, Juv. III. *To decline in health*; deflorescere, Liv.; debilitari, Cic.; consenescere. — *He breaks very fast*; fit morti propior, Hor.; in præcipiti est, Cels. — *Her beauty breaks*; deflorescit formæ dignitas, Auct. ad Her. IV. 1. *To break from*; se arumpere; sejungere se. 2. *To break in, or into*; irrumpere; irruptionem facere; irruere; se inferre; introrumpere; vi invadere. 3. *To break in upon*; irruere; ruere in; impetum facere in. — *To break in upon one speaking*; aliquid interpellare; dicentis orationem interrumpere, Cic.; medium sermonem intercipere, Quint. 4. *To break out, forth, or loose*; erumpere; se educere, or expedit; evadere; elabi. — *To break out of prison*; subducere se custodiæ, Sen.; e custodia evadere, Plin. — *To break out into pimples*; pustulas emittere, Vitr. — *To break out into laughter*; cachinnum tollere, Cic.; Hor. — *A fire breaks out*; ignis succenditur, ardet. — *A war breaks out*; bellum ardet; terra flagrat bello. 5. *To break through*; perrumpere; viam sibi facere. 6. *To break up*; dilabi; dirimi; dissipari; dissolvi. — *To break up for the holidays*; ferri a studiis, Cic. 7. *To break with one*; amicitias cum altero dissolvere, or discindere; amicitias alicujus dirumpere; amicitiam divellere, or dissuere; Cic.

BREAK, *s.* I. *Opening; interruption*; intermissio; intervallum; spatium; inane, is, n. — (In music); cantûs intermissio. — (In architecture); *A prospect, &c.*; sinus, ùs, Sen.; recessus, ùs, m., Cic. II. *Opening of the day*; diluculum; prima lux; aurora; Cic. — *At break of day*; primo diluculo, Cic; albente celo, Cæs.; ut primum lux abscescit, Virg.; sub aurora, Ov. — *Before break of day*; ante lucem.

BREAKER, *s.* I. *One who breaks*; qui rumpit, frangit, violat, &c.; ruptor; violator. II. *Breakers* (at sea), pl.; scopuli; cæca saxa.

BREAKFAST, *s.* Jentaculum.

TO BREAKFAST, *v. n.* Jentare; jentaculum sumere.

BREAM, *s.* A fish; brema, æ, f.

BREAST, *s.* Pectus, oris, n.; sinus, ùs. — *Women's breasts*; mammae; mammillæ, arum, f. pl., Cic.; ubera, ùm, n. pl., Virg. — *Breast, fig.*; cor, cordis, n.; animus; pectus. — *To keep a secret in one's own breast*; secretum tacitum premere, Cic.; commissa tacere, Hor.; arcana celare, Curt. — *Of or belonging to the breast*; pectoralis, Cels.

BREAST-BONE, *s.* Os pectorale; pectus; Cels.

BREASTPLATE, *s.* Pectoralis, ùm, n. pl.

BREASTWORK, *s.* Lorica, æ, f., Vitr.; corona; crepidio, inis, f.

BREATH, *s.* Anima, Cic.; spiritus, ùs; halitus, ùs; anhelitus, ùs, Plin. — *Sweet breath*; suavis anima, Plaut.; oris suavitas, Plin. — *Stinking breath*; anima foetida, Plaut.; male olens halitus; os foetidum, Cic. —

His breath is strong; fetet anima ejus, Plaut.; os est illi foetidum, Cic. — *His breath smells of wine*; vinum redolet; inhalat popinam; Cic. — *Short breath*; angustior spiritus, Cic.; anhelatio, Plin. — *That has short breath*; cujus spiritus est angustior, Cic.; suspiriosus, Plin. — *To fetch breath*; spiritum, or animum, ducere, Cic. — *To recover breath*; anhelitum, or animum, recipere, Plaut.; Quint. — *To hold one's breath*; animum continere, or comprimere, Ter., tenere, Cic. — *In one breath*; uno spiritu, Cic.; uno ac continuato spiritu, Cæs. — *To run till one is out of breath*; currere ad interclusionem animæ, Cic. — *To be out of breath with running*; ex cursura anhelitum ducere, Plaut. — *To make one out of breath*; alicui anhelitum movere, Cic. — *To the last breath*; usque ad extremum spiritum, Cic. — *A breath of wind*; flatus, ùs, Virg.; flamen, inis, m., Plin.; venti spiramentum, Virg.; æris aura, Lucr. — *There is not a breath of wind*; omnis resedit flatus, Virg. — *Breath of applause*; aura popularis; aura volutatis, Cic.

TO BREATHE, *v. n.* Spirare; respirare; ærem spiritu ducere; spiritum ducere, or haurire; Cic.; animum recipere, Liv.; animum attrahere ac reddere, Plin. — *To breathe with difficulty*; vix spiritum trahere, Cels.; anhelare, Ov.; ilia trahere, Plin., or ducere, Hor. — (*more easily or freely*); commodius, Cels. — *That breathes and gives signs of life*; spirans ac vitæ manifestus. — *To breathe, fig.*, i. e. to live; vivere; esse in vivis. — *To breathe, i. e. to relax, pause in labour*; respirare; interquiescere; Cic.

TO BREATHE, *v. a.* Auram haurire, or trahere. — *To breathe a pure air*; haurire, or trahere, auram salubrem. — *To breathe one's last*; extremum spiritum reddere. — *To breathe or breathe out slaughter*; sanguinem spirare. — *To breathe in, into, or upon*; inspirare; infare. — *To breathe forth or out*; spirare; respirare; anhelare.

BREATHING, *s.* I. *The act of fetching breath*; respiratio; æris aspiratio; spiritus, ùs. — *Difficulty of breathing*; spiritus angustia, Cic.; spirandi difficultas, Cels.; æger anhelitus, Virg.; anhelatio, Plin. II. *Aspiration*; brevis ardensque precatio.

BREATHING-HOLE, *s.* Spiramentum; spiraculum, Virg.; spiramen, Lucan.

BREATHING-TIME, *s.* Requies, etis, f.; otium; cessatio.

BREATHLESS, *a. i. e.* Out of breath; anhelus, Virg.; anhelans, Phædr. — *Fig.*, i. e. Dead; exanimis; exanimus.

BREECH, *s.* Clunus, is, f.; pl. clunes; nates, ùm, f. pl.; Hor. — *The breech of a piece of ordnance*; ferreæ fistulæ, tormenti bellici, funda, or postica pars.

BRECHES, *s. pl.* Arctiora femoralia, n. pl.

TO BREED, *v. a.* I. *To procreate*; generare; procreare; gignere; producere, Cic. II. *To cause, occasion*; gignere; producere; efficere; afferre. — *To breed a disease*; morbos efficere, Hirt. III. *To educate*; educare; educere; instituire. — *Well-bred*; bonis artibus infectus, Cic.

TO BREED, *v. n.* Generari; gigni; innasci; oriri. BREED, *s.* I. *Race*; genus, eris, n.; stirps, irpis, f., Cic. II. *Number of animals produced at once*; pullatio; pullities; pulli una incubatione exclusi.

BREEDING, *s.* I. *Education*; educatio; institutio. II. *Good manners*; urbanitas; comitas; Cic.; urbanae munditiæ, Sall.; morum elegantia.

BREESE, *s.* A sort of fly; asilus, Virg.; tabanus, Varr.; oestrus; Plin.

BREEZE, *s.* Ventus. — *A gentle breeze*; aura.

BREEZY, *a.* Ventosus.

BREVITY, *s.* Brevitatis. — *Brevity of a speech*; orationis contractio, Cic. — *For brevity's sake*; brevitatis causa; ne longum sit; ne diutius vos teneam; ne plura; ne multa, sc. dicam; Cic.

TO BREW, *v. a.* I. *To make beer*; cervisiam coquere. II. *To contrive*; molli; machinari; struere.

BREWER, *s.* Qui cervisiam coquit.

BREWERY or BREWHOUSE, *s.* Cervisiæ officina.

BRIBE, *s.* Largitio; donum; pretium; munus, eris, n. — *To offer a bribe*; oppugnare pecunia, Cic.

TO BRIBE, *v. a.* Alicujus fidem pretio labefactare, Cic. — *To bribe a judge*; jus adulterare pecunia; iudicem largitione corrumpere; Cic. — *To bribe a servant*; servi fidem pretio labefactare, Cic.; (servum pretio corrumpere, Ulp.). — *To attempt to bribe*; oppugnare pecunia, Cic.

BRICK, *s.* Later, eris, n. — *A little brick*; laterculus Col. — *Half a brick*; demiliter, Vitr. — *Made of brick*; lateritius, Cæs.; testaceus, Vitr. — *A brick wall*; paries lateribus, or later, structus, Plin. — *To make bricks*; lateres ducere, Vitr.

BRICK-KILN, *s.* Lateraria, æ, f., Plin.

BRICKLAYER, *s.* Structor, oris, m.

BRICKMAKER, *s.* Laterarius figulus; qui lateres ducit, or fingit.

BRICKWORK, *s.* Laterarium opus.

BRIDAL. s. Nuptiæ, arum; matrimonium.
 BRIDAL. a. Nuptialis.—*A bridal song*; nuptiale carmen; epithalamium, Quint.
 BRIDE. s. Nova nupta, Catull.; virgo nubens, Plin.
 BRIDEGROOM. s. Nuptus; novus conjux, Plaut.; novus maritus, Ter.
 BRIDEWELL. s. Pistrinum; ergastulum.
 BRIDGE. s. Pons, tis, m.—*A little bridge*; ponticulus, Cic.—*A stone bridge*; pons lapideus, or saxeus, Vell.—*A wooden bridge*; pons ligneus, Cic., or subli-cius, Liv.—*A bridge of boats*; pons conjunctis navibus, Cæs., navalis, Flor.—*A swing bridge*; pons versatilis, Plin.—*A drawbridge*; pons qui ductariis funibus altotuli aut deprimi potest.—*To throw a bridge across a river*; fluvium ponte jungere; pontem fluvium imponere, Curt., or fluvio injicere, Plin. Ep.—*To break or cut off a bridge*; pontem interrumpere, or interscindere, Cic., solvere, Curt., dissolvere, Nep., recidere, Hor., rescindere, Cæs.—*To repair a bridge*; pontem reparare, Cic.—*The river is crossed by a bridge*; annis ponte transmittitur, Plin.
 BRIDLE. s. Freni, orum, pl.; frena, orum, pl.; Cic.; frenum.—*To be a bridle upon one*; aliquem in officio continere, coercere, cohibere; alicui frenos adhibere, Cic.—*A bridle*, fig., i. e. *a curb, restraint*; frenum.
 To BRIDLE. v. a. Equum frenare, Curt.; equo frenum injicere, or frenos adhibere, Cic.—*To be bridled*; frena recipere, Cic.—*To bridle anyone*; alicui frenos injicere, or adhibere, Cic.—*To bridle one's passions*; libidines refrenare, or coercere, Cic.—*To bridle one's tongue*; linguam et sermones retundere, Liv.
 BRIEF. a. I. *Concise*; brevis.—*To be brief*; ne diutius teneam; ne multis moror; ne plura; ne multa, sc. dicam; Cic.; ut paucis absolvam, Sall.—*In brief*; see BRIEFLY. II. *Short, contracted*; brevis; contractus; Cic.
 BRIEF. s. Diploma, atis, n.
 BRIEFLY. ad. Breviter; paucis; summatim; cum brevitate.—*As briefly as I can*; quam brevissime potero.—*Briefly then*; quid multa? ut paucis expediam.
 BRIEFNESS. s. Brevitas.
 BRIER or BRIAR. s. Vepres, pris, c.; dumus, i. m., Cic.; sentis, is, m., Col.; rubus, i. m., Plin.—*A place full of briars*; vepretum; dumetum.
 BRIERY. a. Dumosus.
 BRIGADE. s. Turma; caterva; agmen; Cic.—*By brigades*; turmatim, Cæs.; cateratim, Plin.
 BRIGADIER. s. Agninus, or catervæ, ductor.
 BRIGAND. s. Lator; prædo, onis, m.; prædator; grassator.
 BRIGANTINE. s. Myoparo, onis, m.; actuarium; actuaria navis; episcopius phaselus.
 BRIGHT. s. I. *Brilliant*; fulgens; splendens; micans; illustris; lucidus; lucens.—*A bright star*; stella illustris et perlicida, Cic.—*A bright night*; nox lucida, Plaut., sideribus illustris, Tac.—*To be bright*; splendere; fulgere; micare. II. *Illustrious*; illustris; clarus; nobilis. III. *Acute*; acer, cris, e.—*A bright genius*; acutum et acre ingenium, Cic.; mens sagax, Lucr.
 To BRIGHTEN. v. a. Splendorem afferre; in splendorem dare, Plin.; illustrare.
 To BRIGHTEN. v. n. Splendescere; clarescere.
 BRIGHTNESS. s. I. *Lustre*; nitor; splendor; fulgor.—*To give brightness to a thing*; rei splendorem addere, Cic.; nitorem inducere, Plin. II. *Acuteness (of intellect)*; acris ingenii acies; ingenii vis; sagacitas; mentis solertia, Cic.; ingenii lumen.
 BRILLIANT. s. See BRIGHTNESS.
 BRILLIANT. a. See BRIGHT.
 BRILLIANT. s. Adamas in latera sculptus.—*A brilliant jewel*; gemma stellans.
 BRIM. s. Ora; crepidio; margo.
 BRIMMER. s. Vino plenus cyathus.
 BRIMSTONE. s. Sulphur, uris, m.—*Of brimstone*; sulphureus, Cels.
 BRIMSTONY. a. Sulphureosus, Vitr.
 BRINDED or BRINDLED. a. Maculosus; varius.
 BRINDLE. s. Inspersæ pelli macula.
 BRINE. s. Muria, æ, f., Cic.; muries, ei, f., Varr.—*Steeped in brine*; muria conditus.—*Brine*, fig., for, the sea; tears; see SEA; TEARS.
 To BRING. v. a. I. *To fetch from a place*; deferre; deportare; deducere. II. *To fetch to a place*; ducere; adducere; afferre; apportare. III. *To put into any particular state*; redigere ad; adducere in. IV. *To induce*; aliquem ad rem impellere, incitare, or excitare, Cic. V. I. *To bring about*; efficere; effectum reddere; see To ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT. 2. *To bring an action against any one*; litem alicui intendere; see ACTION. 3. *To bring away*; abducere; abripere; auferre. 4. *To bring back*; reducere; reportare. 5. *To bring down*; deprimitere; affligere; dejicere; see To HUMBLE. 6. *To bring down*; see To LESSEN. 7. *To bring down*; see To WEAKEN. 8. *To bring down to the present times*; ad rostra tempora perducere. 9. *To bring to an end*; ad umbilicum ducere, Hor.; ad exitum perducere. 10. *To*

bring in (as gain); producere; proferre. 11. *To bring forth young*; parere; edere; eniti. 12. *To bring forth fruit*; fructum facere; proferre; edere, Cic.—*To bring forth plentifully*; fundere; effundere. 13. *To bring by force*; adigere; trahere; rapere. 14. *To bring forward witnesses*; testes producere, or adhibere. 15. *To bring from*; deferre; deportare. 16. *To bring one's hand in*; se operi assuefacere. 17. *To bring in*; see To INTRODUCE. 18. *To bring in guilty, not guilty*; see To CONDEMN, ACQUIT. 19. *To bring into*; inducere; inferre.—*To bring into danger, trouble, &c.*; aliquem in periculum, angustias, adducere, impellere, inferre. 20. *To bring to life again*; see To RESUSCITATE, REVIVE. 21. *To bring to light*; in lucem producere, or proferre; see To BETRAY, DISCOVER, REVEAL. 22. *To bring low*; see To HUMBLE, WEAKEN. 23. *To bring to nought*; in nihilum redigere. 24. *To bring off*; expedire, Cic.; subducere; extricare, Ov.; liberare. 25. *To bring on*; see To CAUSE, OCCASION. 26. *To bring out*; see To EXHIBIT, FREE, PUBLISH. 27. *To bring over*; (to one's party); ad partes trahere, Tac.: (to one's opinion); in sententiam suam deducere, traducere, pertrahere, Cic.; Plin. Ep. 28. *To bring to pass*; efficere; effectum dare; see To ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT. 29. *To bring to such a pass*; eo rem perducere; in eo statu rem collocare.—*The matter is now brought to that pass*; adeo res redit; in eum jam res redit locum; eo deducitur, ut; Ter.; Cic. 30. *To bring to poverty*; ad inopiam redigere. 31. *To bring to remembrance*; in memoriam revocare, or reducere. 32. *To bring to*; adducere. 33. *To bring one to a thing*; alicui persuadere, ut. 34. *To bring under*; see To SUBDUCE, TAME. 35. *To bring up*; see To EDUCATE, INTRODUCE. 36. *To bring up the rear*; agmen ducere; agmen claudere. 37. *To bring word*; nuntiare alicui aliquid; alicui de re nuntium afferre, or perferre, Cic., ferre, Liv., apponere, Ter.; see To ANNOUNCE, REPORT. 38. *To bring word again*; renuntiare.

BRINISH or BRINY. a. Salsus.
 BRINISHNESS. s. Salsitudo.
 BRINK. s. Ora; margo; crepidio.—*Fig., To be on the brink of*; prope abesse ad; proximum esse rei.—*To be on the brink of destruction*; periclitari; in magno esse periculo.
 BRISK. a. I. *Lively*; acer; vividus; animosus; alacer; see LIVELY. II. *Powerful*; vehemens.—*A brisk wind*; ventus vehemens.—*A brisk shower*; imber densus; ingens pluvia.
 BRISKLY. ad. Acriter; alacriter; vivide; vehementer.
 BRISKNESS. s. Acritas; ardor; ingenii vis, Ov., or vigor, Cic.
 BRISTLE. s. Seta, æ, f.
 To BRISTLE. v. n. Subrigi, Virg.; arrigi; horrere; horrescere.
 BRISTLING. part. Horrens.
 BRISTLY. a. Setosus.
 BRITTLE. s. Fragilis, Cic.
 BRITTLENESS. s. Fragilitas, Cic.
 BROACH. s. See SPIT.
 To BROACH. v. a. I. *To spit*; see To SPIT. II. *To tap a vessel*; dolium vino plenum pertundere; or, in domesticis usus aperire. III. *To open any store*; aperire, Cic.; reserare; recludere; Ov. IV. *To utter*; vulgare; divulgare; evulgare; proferre; in lucem proferre; palm facere.
 BROAD. a. I. *Wide*; latus; largus; late patens.—*To make broad*; laxare; dilatari; explicare.—*It is as broad as long*; eodem redit. II. *Large*; magnus; largus. III. *Open, spacious*; amplus; spatiosus. IV. *Coarse*; inurbanus; rusticus.—*Broad speech or dialect*; rustica vox et agrestis.
 BROAD AWAKE. a. Experrectus; vigili.
 BROAD-BRIMMED. a. Lata margine.
 To BROADEN. v. n. Latescere, Col.; se laxare, explicare, diffundere, Col.; se laxare in latitudinem, Plin.
 BROADNESS. s. i. e. *Coarseness*; rusticitas.
 BROAD-SHOULDERED. a. Qui est quadrato corpore, or quadrata statura; Suet.
 BROADSIDE. s. I. *The side of a ship*; navis latas. II. *Volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship*; explosa ab uno navis latere tormenta.
 BROADSWORD. s. Rhomphæa, æ, f., Liv.
 BROCADE. s. Attalicum textile; Attalica vestis.
 BROCAGE, BROKAGE, or BROKERAGE. s. I. *The gain gotten by promoting bargains*; proxenetæ dcbita merces. II. *The trade of a broker*; proxenetæ munus.
 BROCOLI. s. Cyma, æ, f., Plin.; cyma, atis, n., Col.
 BROGUE. s. Mala pronuntiatio; plebeius, or rusticus, sermo.
 BROIL. s. Jurgium; contentio; rixa; tumultus, us; turba.—*To raise broils*; tumultuari; turbas ciere.
 To BROIL. v. a. (Carnem) super craticula torere.
 BROKEN-HEARTED. a. Ærummosus; dolore confectus.
 BROKEN-WINDED. a. Anhelus, Virg.; suspiciosus, anhelator (equus), Plin.—*To be broken-winded*; illia ducere, Hor.; trahere, Plin.
 BROKER. s. Proxenetæ, æ, m., Mart.; pararius, Sen.

BROKERAGE. *s.* See BROCAE.

BRONZE or **BRONZED.** *a.* *Æri* concolor, Plin.; *æris* colore imbutus.

—To **BRONZE.** *v. a.* *Æris* colore imbuere, or inficere.

BROCH. I. *A kind of ornament*; gemmeus, or aureus, ornatus, *ûs*; or, fibula. II. *A painting all of one colour*; monochromat.

—To **BROOD.** *v. n.* I. *To sit on eggs*; ova, or ovis, incubare, Col. II. *Fig.* Incubare.

—To **BROOD** over, *v. a.* Incubare; (consilia) coquere; meditari; animo versari.

BROOD. *s.* I. *A hatch*; pullatio; pullities, ei, *f.*; pulli una incubatione exclusi. II. *Offspring*; proles; soboles; progenies; Cic.; propago, Virg.

BROOK. *s.* Rivus.—*A little brook*; rivulus.

—To **BROOK.** *v. a.* and *n.* Item patienter, or equo animo, ferre, Cic.—*I cannot brook this*; id indigne patior, Cic.—*I cannot brook this affront*; hanc injuriam concoquere non possum, Cic.

BROON. *s.* I. *A plant*; genista, *æ, f.*, Virg.—*Butcher's broom*; ruscus, *i, f.*; ruscum, *i, n.*; Virg.; Plin. II. *A beam*; scopas, arum, *f, pl.*, Plaut.—*A little broom*; scopula, arum, *f, pl.*, Col.

BROTHER. *s.* Jus, juris, *n.*; jusculum; sorbitio; Cels.—*To take broth*; jusculum sorbere, Cato.—*To live upon broth*; una sorbitione vivere, Cels.

BROTHER. *s.* Frater, tris, *m.*—*A little brother*; fraterculus.—*A full brother*; frater germanus.—*A brother by the father's (mother's) side*; frater ex eodem patre (eadem matre) natus.—*A foster brother*; frater collectaneus, Ulp.

BROTHERHOOD. *s.* Fraternalitas, Quint.

BROTHERLY. *a.* Fraternalis.

BROTHERLY. *ad.* Fraternaliter.

BROW. *s.* I. *The arch of hair over the eye*; supercilium; palpebra. II. *The forehead*; frons, tis, *f.*—*To knit the brow*; frontem contrahere, corrugare.—*To clear up the brow*; frontem expurgare. III. *The general air of the countenance*; frons; vultus. IV. *The edge of any high place*; vertex; cacumen.

—To **BROWBEAT.** *v. a.* Torve, severe, aliquem intueri.

BROWN. *a.* Fuscus; pullus; subniger.—*To make brown*; fuscare; fuscum colorem rei inducere.—*Brown bread*; panis ater.—*To be in a brown study*; de re aliqua attente meditari.

BROWNISH. *a.* Subfuscus; subniger.

BROWSE. *s.* Vernus fruticum germinatus; vescae frondes.

—To **BROWSE.** *v. a.* and *n.* Pastum morsu carpere, Cic.; gramine, or frondibus, pasci, Ov.; et herbas depascere, Col.

BROWSING. *s.* Pastio, Cic.

BRUISE. *s.* Contusio, Cels.; sugillatio, Plin.

—To **BRUISE.** *v. a.* I. *To crush*; plagis contundere; sugillare, Plin. II. *To break into powder*; infringere; friare; infriare.—*To bruise small*; comminueri.—*To bruise in a mortar*; pinsere; pilo contundere.—*The act of bruising in a mortar*; pinsatio.—*He who bruises*; pinsor.

BRUI. *s.* I. *Noise*; sonitus, *ûs*; strepitus, *ûs*. II. *Rumour*; rumor; fama.

—To **BRUI.** *v. a.* Rumorem spargere, or dispergere.—*It is bruited abroad*; fama est; jactatur.

BRUMAL. *s.* Brumalis; hibernus.

BRUNETTE. *s.* Subfusca.

BRUNT. *s.* I. *Attack*; impetus; impressio; aggressio. II. *Calamity*; calamitas; infortunium; casus adversus, or infestus.

BRUSH. I. *An instrument for cleaning*; scopula, *æ, f.*; verriculum; peniculus, Plaut. II. *A painter's pencil*; penicillus, Cic. III. *A rude assault*; impetus; aggressio; occurus, *ûs*. IV. *A bundle of small sticks*; virgularum fascis.—*Brushwood*; cremulum, Col. V. *A tail (of a fox)*; cauda.

—To **BRUSH.** *v. a.* I. *To rub with a brush*; scopula detergere, Col.; vertere; convertere; scopis purgare. II. *To strike lightly or with quickness*; stringere; prestingere; levi transcurtu rem attingere, Cic.

—To **BRUSH.** *v. n.* I. *To brush away or off*; festine auferere; festinantem fugam capere. II. *To brush by*; celeriter et violentè præterire.

BRUSH-MAKER. *s.* Scopularum, &c., confector.

BRUSHWOOD. *s.* See BRUSH, IV.

BRUTAL. *a.* I. *Brutish*; ferinus; belluinus; brutus affinis. II. *Inhuman, cruel*; ferus; humanitatis expers; sævus; ferox.

BRUTALITY. *s.* Feritas; immanitas; sævitia; ferocitas.

—To **BRUTALIZE.** *v. a.* Effereare.

BRUTALLY. *ad.* More, or ritu, belluino; ferociter; sæve; inhumane, Cic.

BRUTE. *a.* I. *Senseless*; brutus. II. *Brutal*; see BRUTAL.

BRUTE. *s.* Brutum animal.—*The brutes*; belluæ, arum, *f, pl.*—*He is a brute*; immanis et fera bellua est.

BRUTISH. *a.* I. *Brutal*; see BRUTAL. II. *Stupid*; see STUPID.

BRUTISHLY. *ad.* See BRUTALLY, STUPIDLY.

BRUTISHNESS. *s.* See BRUTALITY, STUPIDITY.

BUBBLE. *s.* I. *A small bladder of water*; bulla, *æ, f.*—*A little bubble*; bullula, Cels. II. *A trifle*; nugæ, arum, *f, pl.*; res nihili, Cic.; gerra; trica; arum, *f, pl.*, Ter.; Mart. III. *A cheat*; fraus; fallacia.

—To **BUBBLE.** *v. n.* Ebullire, Cato; bullare; bullire; Cels.; bullas emittere.—*To bubble from the spring*; undante scatebra emittere; undatim scaturire, Col.

—To **BUBBLE.** *v. a.* See *To Cheat, Deceive, Trick.*

BUCCANER or **BUCCANEER.** *s.* Lator; prædo, onis, *m.*

BUCK. *s.* I. *The mate of the fallow deer*; cervus; dama, *æ, m.* II. *The mate of other animals.*—*A buck goat*; caper.—*A buck rabbit*; cuniculus. III. *A lye made of ashes*; lixivium, lixivium, or lixivium, Col.—*Buck ashes*; cinis lixivium, Plin.; lix, icis, *f.*, Varr. IV. *Clothes washed in that lye*; lintea lixivio lauta. V. *A top*; trossulus.

—To **BUCK.** *v. a.* Lixivio lavare.

BUCKET. *s.* Situla, Cic.; situlus, Vitruvius; haustum, Lucr.

BUCKLE. *s.* Annulus, or orbiculus, fibula instructus; fibula.—*The tongue of a buckle*; fibulæ clavus.

—To **BUCKLE.** *v. a.* Fibulare, Col.; infibulare, Cels.; fibula adstringere.

—To **BUCKLE** to (a business). *v. n.* Rei, or ad rem, animum applicare; ad rem incumbere, se conferre; rei se dedere; in re omnem curam atque operam conferre; Cic.

BUCKLER. *s.* See SHIELD.

BUCKRAM. *s.* Carbasus illita gummi, Lucr.

BUCKSKIN. *s.* Pellis cervina.

BUCKTHORN. *s.* *A shrub*; rhamnus, *i, m.*, Plin.

BUCKWHEAT. *s.* Saracenum frumentum.

BUCOLICS. *s. pl.* Bucolica, arum, *n. pl.*

BUD. *s.* Gemma, Cic.; oculus, Col.

—To **BUD.** *v. n.* Gemmare, Cic.; gemmascere, Col.; gemmas trudere, Virg.

—To **BUDGE.** *v. n.* Loco se movere, Ter.—*Not to budge an inch*; nusquam pedem summovere, Ter.—*Not to budge from a place*; in loco se continere, Cic.—*Not to budge from a person*; ab alieuius latere nunquam discedere; alieui affixum esse; Cic.—*Do not budge from that spot*; ne te moves, Ter.; ne istinc te commoveas, Cic.; nusquam te vestigio moveris, Liv.

BUDGE. *s. i. e.* *A kind of bag*; hippopera, *æ, f.*, Sen.; (bulga, *æ, f.*, Fest.).

BUFF. *s.* Corium bubulum; pellis bubula.

BUFFALO. *s.* Urus, *i, m.*, Cæs.; bos ferus, or silvestris.

BUFFET. *s.* I. *A blow*; colaphus; alapa. II. *A kind of cupboard*; armarium.

—To **BUFFET.** *v. a.* Colaphos alieui impingere; aliequem colaphis cædere, pugnis contundere.

BUFFON. *s.* I. *A pantomime*; mimus, Cic.; histrio. II. *A jack-pudding*; sannio, onis, *m.*; scurra, *æ, m.*, Cic.—*Of a buffoon*; scurrilis, Cic.—*As a buffoon*; mimice, Catull.; scurriliter, Plin.—*To play the buffoon*; scurram agere; scurrari, Hor.; scurriliter ludere, Plin. Ep.

BUFFOONERY. *s.* Scurrilis dicatitas, or jocus, Cic.; vernilitas, Plin.; vernile dictum, Tac.

BUG. *s.* Cimex, icis, *m.*—*May-bug*; scarabæus stridulus, Plin.

BUGBEAR. *s.* Terricula, or terriculum, Liv.; larva; (terruculentum, Apul.).

BUGLE. *s.* Cornu, *n.* indecl.; cornu venatorium.

BUGLOSS. *s.* Buglossus, *i, f.*; euphoronium; Plin.

—To **BUILD.** *v. a.* *Ædificare*, Cic.; *exedificare*, Cæs.; *extruere*, Cic.; *struere*, Mart.—*To build a city*; condere, or *ædificare*, urbem, Cic.—*To build a ship*; navem *ædificare*, or *construere*, Cic.; *navium texere*, Plin., fabricari, Tac.—*To build a bridge*; pontem in flumine facere, Cic.—*To build on another man's ground*; *ædificium* extruere in alieui, Cic.—*To build on pillars, piles, &c.*; suspendere, Cic.—*To build on the sand*; in lubrico atque instabili fundamenta locare, Plin.; spæ caduca niti, Ov.—*To leave off building*; *ædificatorem* deponere, Cic.—*To spend money in building*; in *ædificium* pecuniam conijcere, Cic.—*Materials for building*; *ædificiis utilia*, Plin.—*To build castles in the air*; in *ære* piscari, Plaut.

—To **BUILD UPON.** *v. a. i. e.* *To rely upon*; niti; alieui magnopere, or plurimum, fidere, confidere; in alieui fiduciam habere, ponere, or reponere; Cic.

BUILDER. *s.* *Ædificator*; structor.

BUILDING. *s.* I. *The act of building*; *ædificatio*, Cic.; *structura*; Cæs. II. *That which has been built*; *ædificium*, Cic.; *ædificatio*, Cato; (and Cicero uses this word to denote a collection of buildings).

BULB. *s.* Bulbus, *i, m.*, Plin.

BULBOUS. *a.* Bulbosus; bulbaceus; Plin.

—To **BULGE.** *v. n.* I. *To founder*; scopulis alidi. II. *To jut out*; exstare; prominere; ventrem facere, Plaut.

BULK. *s.* I. *Size*; amplitudo; magnitudo; crassitudo.—*Of great bulk*; magnus; amplus; crassus.—*A*

thing of vast bulk; moles, is. II. *The whole or greatest part of a thing*; caput; pars major, or potissima.—*To buy or sell by the bulk*; aversione, or per aversionem, emere, vendere, Ulp. III. *The part of a building that juts out*; projectura, Vitruv.; exstantia, Col.; venter, Plautus; quod prosilit, Plin. Ep.

BULKY. a. I. *Big*; ingens; vastus; crassus; amplus. II. *Corpulent*; corpulentus, Plautus.

BULL. s. I. *The male of a cow*; taurus.—*Of or belonging to a bull*; taureus, Ov.; taurinus, Plin.—*Like a bull*; tauriformis, Hor.—*A story of a cock and a bull*; sermo qui nec caput nec pedes habet, Cic. II. *A letter published by the pope*; Romani pontificis diploma plumbo obsignatum. III. *A blunder*; putidus error; erratum.

BULLACE. s. Prunum silvestre; Plin.

BULL-DOG. s. Canis Molossus.

BULLFINCH. s. Rubicilla, æ, f.

BULL-HEAD. s. See BLOCKHEAD, BOOBY.

BULLET. s. Globulus ferreus tormenti bellici; glans plumbea.—*Red-hot bullets*; globuli ferri igniti.

BULLETTIN. s. Diaria scheda.

BULLION. s. I. *Gold or silver uncoined*; auri, argentum, massula. II. *Coin not current*; æs, argentum, or aurum, grave.

BULLOCK. s. Juvencus; buculus; Varr.

BULLOCK'S EYE (in architecture). s. Aperta in orbem, or circulata, fenestella.

BULLY. s. I. *A quarrelsome fellow*; rixosus; Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.; rixæ cupidus; rixator, Quint. II. *A blustering coward*; thraço, onis, m.; miles gloriosus; Ter.; pyropolynices, Plautus.

TO BULLY. v. a. Minari; alicui minaciter insultare, Cic.

BULRUSH. s. Juncus, i, m.—*Of or belonging to a bulrush*; juncosus.—*Full of bulrushes*; juncosus.—*A bed of bulrushes*; juncetum.

BULWARK. s. Agger, eris, m., Cic.; munimentum; propugnaculum, Liv.—*The bulwark of the state*; reipublice firmamentum, Cic.

BUMBALIFF. s. Lictor; apparitor.

BUMP. s. Tuber, eris, n.

TO BUMP. v. a. Contundere; colaphum impingere.

TO BUMP. v. n. Tumere; turgere.

BUMPKIN. s. Rusticus; agrestis.

BUNCH. s. I. *A hard lump*; gibbus, i, m., Juv.; gibber, eris, m.; tuber, eris, n., Plin. II. *A cluster*; racemus. III. *A number of things tied together*; fasciculus.—*A bunch of feathers*; plumex apex.

TO BUNCH OUT. v. n. Exstare; prominere.—*Bunching out*; gibbosus.

BUNDLE. s. Fascis; fasciculus; manipulus.—*A bundle of rods*; fasces, ium, pl.—*Bundle off!* abi!

TO BUNDLE UP. v. a. Convasare, Ter.; sarcinas colligere, Varr.; res in fasciculum colligere, componere, cogere, or compingere.

BUNG. s. Doli obturamentum, Plin.

TO BUNG. v. a. Dolum obturare, Plautus.

BUNG-HOLE. s. Foramen, inis, n.

TO BUNGLE. v. n. Infabre, or imperite, aliquid conficere, or facere.

BUNGLER. s. Imperitus artifex.

BUNGLINGLY. ad. Infabre; imperite.

BUNN. s. Libum; crustulum, Hor.

BOOY. s. Ancoræ index; index ancorarius; aque innatas truncus.

TO BOOY UP. v. a. Sustentare; suffulcire.

BUOYANCY. s. Levitas.

BUOYANT. a. Levis.

BUR, BURDOCK. s. A plant; lappa, æ, f.; persolata, æ, f., Plin.

BURDEN. s. I. *A load*; onus, eris, n.—*A burden carried*; onus; gestamen; sarcina.—*To be able to bear a burden*; oneri ferendo esse, Liv.—*To be unable to bear a burden*; oneri non sufficere, Plin.—*To lay a burden upon one*; onus alicui imponere, Cic.—*To lay down a burden*; onus deponere, or dejicere.—*To take up a burden*; re se onerare; onus tollere, Cic.—*To undertake the burden of a thing*; onus suscipere, Cic.—*A beast of burden*; jumentum sarcinarium, Cæs., dossarium, or vectarium, Varr., clitellarium, Col. II. *The verse repeated in a song*; intercalaris versus.—*It is the burden of his song*; eandem canit cantilenam, Ter.

TO BURDEN. v. a. Onerare; onus alicui imponere.—*To burden severely*; onere gravare, or premere.—*To burden the memory*; memoriam obruere.—*To burden with taxes or imposts*; imponere plebi nimium ponderis, Cic.; populum onerare, Plin. See TO LOAD, OVERLOAD.

BURDENSOME. a. Gravis; onerosus.

BUREAU. s. Armarium.

BURG or BURGH. Municipium.

BURGESS. s. Municipis; civis; homo municipalis.—*Right of a burgess*; jus civitatis; civitas.

BURGER. s. Civis potentior.

BURGLAR. s. Parietum effossor, or effractor; effractorius, Sen.; (effractor, Ulp.).

BURGLARY. s. Parietum effossio vel perfossio.

BURGMASER. s. Municipii praefectus; urbis praeses; consul; praetor.

BURIAL. s. Humatio; sepultura. See also FUNERAL.

BURINE. s. A graving tool; caelum, i, n.

BURLESQUE. a. Jocularis; jocularius; Ter.—*A burlesque style*; ludicrum dicendi genus.

TO BURLESQUE. v. a. Jocosè, or joculariter, in aliquem illudere.

BURLY. a. Pinguis; crassus; obesus; corpulentus.

BURN. s. Cutis (&c.) austio; ambitio.—*To cure burns*; ambustus mederi, Plin.

TO BURN. v. a. I. *To consume by fire*; urere, Hor.; comburere, Cic.; deurare, Liv.; exurare, Virg.; cremare, Plin.—*To burn entirely*; concremare, Cic.—*To burn round*; amburere, Cic.—*To burn at one end*; praerurere, Tac.—*To burn alive*; vivum comburere, Cic.—*To burn a town*; vastare urbem incendio, Cic.—*To burn a letter*; epistolam inflammare, Cic.—*To burn incense to the household gods*; thure penates adolere, Virg.—*To burn daylight*; lucernam in sole accendere.—*To burn to ashes*; in cineres redigere. II. *To scorch*; urere; adurare; Liv.; Ov.—*To burn one's fingers*, fig.; detrimentum facere, or accipere, Cic.—*A burning thirst*; sitis urens.

TO BURN. v. n. I. *To be on fire*; ardere; flare; conflagrare. II. *To be inflamed with passion*; exarsare; exastare; ira, amore, cupiditate, ardere, flare, incendi, inflammari, Cic.—*To burn after*; aliquid ardere, sitire.

TO BURN UP. v. a. Urere; adurare; torrere. See TO BURN.

BURNET. s. A plant; pimpinella, æ, f., Plin.

BURNING. s. See FIRE, FLAME.

BURNING. a. I. *That burns*; urens; comburens; torrens. II. *That is on fire*; ardens; flagrans.

BURNING-GLASS. s. Speculum urens; speculum quod adversum solis radis accendit, Plin.

TO BURNISH. v. a. (Aurum, argentum) polire, expolire, levigare, levare.

BURNISHED. part. Politus; levigatus.—*Burnished gold*; aurum politum, levigatum, intrasile, tritu perpolitum, Plin.—*Burnished silver*; argentum rasile, Vell.

BURNISHER. s. I. *One who burnishes*; auri politor; (polio, onis, m., Jul. Firm.). II. *A burnishing stick*; politoris radula.

BURNISHING. s. Politio; levigatio; Plin.

BURNING. a. and part. Ustus; combustus; exustus; Cic.; perustus, Liv.; deustus, Tac.; crematus, Cic.

BURNT-OFFERING. s. Holocaustum.

BURR. s. I. *The lobe of the ear*; aurium terminatio, Cic. II. *A round knob of horn next to a deer's head*; tuberculum.

BURROW. s. Caniculuorum cubile, antrum, or latibulum.

TO BURROW. v. n. Cubilia facere; or, in cavum subire, or irrepere.

BURSAR. s. Thesauri custos; (thesaurarensis, Cod. Just.).

BURSE. s. See EXCHANGE.

TO BURST. v. a. Rumpere. See TO BREAK, v. a.

TO BURST. v. n. Rumpi; dirumpi, Plautus; see TO BREAK, v. n.—*To be ready to burst with laughing*; illa risu contendere; risu solvi, Hor.; risu corruere, Cic.—*To burst out into laughter*; in risum prorumpere.—*To burst in pieces*; dissilire; dissultare.—*A cloud bursts*; erumpit nubes, Virg.—*The barns burst with plenty*; horrea rumpunt immenses messes, Virg.—*To eat till one bursts*; cibis se ingurgitare; cibo se obruere, or vires opprimere, Cic.—*To be bursting with fat*; pinguedine dehiscere.—*To burst with envy*; invidia rumpi, Mart.

BURST. s. Fragor.—*Burst of laughter*; cachinnus; risus solutus, immodicus, inconditus.—*Burst of sunshine*; fulgor; splendor.

TO BURY. v. a. I. *To inter*; (mortuum) humare, or humo tegere, Cic.; humo mandare, Virg.; (corpus) terræ reddere, Cic.; sepulcro condere, Ov.; sepelire.—*To bury alive*; vivum terræ obruere, Sall., or defodere, Plin. Ep.—*There are hardly enough to bury the dead*; vix funeribus Libitina sufficit, Liv. II. *To conceal*; tegere; celare; occultare; abscondere; ab oculis removere.—*To bury in the earth*; in terram defodere, or abscondere; terra obruere.—*To bury a secret*; commissa silentio tegere, Curt.; tacitum rem secum habere, Plautus.—*To bury a treasure*; thesaurum abstrudere, Plautus; opes condere, Virg.

BURYING. s. Sepultura; humatio. See BURIAL.

BURYING-GROUND. s. Sepulcretum, Catull.; commune sepulcrum, Hor.; (cemeteryum, in ecclesiastical writers).

BUSH. s. I. *A thick tree*; dumus, Cic.; rubus, Virg. II. *A bough of a tree fixed at the door of a tavern*; hederæ vini venalis index.—*Good wine needs no bush*; vino bono non opus est hederæ. III. *A tuft (of hair)*; cirri, orum, pl.

BUSHEL. s. Modius.—*Half a bushel*; semimodius.—*Three bushels*; trimodium. (See MODIUS.)

BUSHY. a. I. *Full of bushes; dumosus.* II. *Thick; densus; spissus, Cic. — A bushy tree; arbor opaca, densa, or frondosa, Cic., spissa ramis, Hor. — A bushy beard; opaca barba, Catull.*

BUSILV. ad. Actuose, Cic.; sollicita, Suet.; anxie, Plin.

BUSINESS. s. I. *Employment; occupatio, Cic. — A man without business; homo negotiis vacuus, Cic. — I shall have business; non deerit quod agam, Plaut. — I have so much business on my hands! quanta occupatione distineor! quanti occupationibus implicor! Cic. — I will make it my business; ei rei operam dabo.* II. *Affair, matter, subject of business; res; negotium; Cic.; negotia, orum, pl., Ter. — An important business; res gravis, Cic. — A troublesome business; res invida. — A trifling business; negotiolium, Cic. — How does this business proceed? ubi loco res est? Plaut.; quo loco res est? Virg. — The business does not proceed so fast as was expected; res est spe tardior, Liv. — The business is at a standstill; hæret negotium, Plaut. — The business goes on well — badly; res præclare — male — se habet, Cic. — To attend to one's own business; negotium suum agere; rem privatam obire; rationibus suis prospicere et consulere, Cic. — To undertake — conduct — a business; negotium suscipere — gerere, agere; Cic. — To go to see any one concerning a business; de re aliqua alicui adire, Ter. — A man of business; natus rebis gerendis. — To be full of business; multis negotiis implicari, obrui, Cic. — Full of business; plenus negotii, Cic.* III. *The object that engages the care; opus, eris, n.* IV. *Profession or occupation in trade; mercatura, Plaut.; commercium, Cic.; or, ars, Cic., if the business be an art. — To be in business; mercaturam facere, Cic.; mercaturas facere, Plaut.; negotiari, Cic.; commercium, or artem, exercere.* V. *Part, office, duty; officium; pars; munus, onus, eris, n. — It is your business; tua sunt partes; hoc tua interest; tua res agitur, Cic. — It is my business, you have nothing to do with it; hoc nihil ad te, nostrum est onus.*

BUSKIN. s. Cothurna, æ, f.

BUSSES. s. See Kiss.

BUST. s. Signum pectore tenus; statua dimidia sui parte trunca.

BUSTARD. s. Buteo, onis, f.; otis, idis, f.

BUSTLE. s. Tumultus, ùs; turba. — *To make a bustle; turbas ciere; tumultus movere, or facere.*

BUSY. a. I. *Full of business; occupatus; negotiis impletus, or implicatus; negotii plenus, Cic.; qui multa satagit, Sen. — To be busy; satagere; multis negotiis implicari. — Always busy, in doing nothing; gratis anhelans, occupatus in otio, Phædr.* II. *Meddling, troublesome; qui se alienis negotiis implicat; molestus. — A busybody; ardelio, onis, m.*

To BUSY. v. a. Aliquem in laboribus exercere; or, occupatum tenere. — *To busy one's self about any thing; rei operam impendere; in re versari, operam ponere, animum occupatum habere; Cic.*

BUT. conj. I. As an adversative; at; sed; verum; vero; autem. Obs. At, sed, verum, are used at the beginning of a sentence; vero, autem, after one or more words. — N. B. It may often be omitted, as, I. In an antithetical sentence; e. g. tu es dives, ego pauper; vero may be used in such a case, but it is more usually omitted. If the second member contain no predicate, but a negative in its place, item should be used; e. g. tu es dives, non item ego. 2. After sin; e. g. si me amas, gaudeo; sin me odisti, &c. But here vero may be employed with equal propriety. 3. When qui, quæ, quod is used at the beginning of a sentence, for is, ea, id, or hic, hæc, hoc; e. g. pater dedit mihi librum; quem cum legere vellem, &c.

II. *Except; præter; when followed by a case; nisi; præterquam; when not followed by a case. — None but he; nemo præter illum, illo excepto, or si illum excipias.* III. *Only; tantum; solum; modo. — He came but yesterday; heri primum venit. — But a short time since; non ita pridem; nuper admodum; jam nuper; nuperrime.* IV. *Now (in syllogistic forms); atqui; at vero, Cic.* V. *But that, i. e. if not; ni, nisi, nisi quod, or quod nisi, with a conjunctive.* VI. *But for, i. e. without; absque.* VII. *Not but that; non quod non; non quin.* VIII. *But, after non, none, never, scarce, seldom, and the like; quin; qui non; nisi qui. — There is scarcely a day but he comes to my house; dies fere nullus est quin domum meam veniret, Cic. — There is none but is afraid of you; nemo est qui te non metuat, Cic.*

IX. *But, after nothing, nothing else, and the like; quam; non; nisi. — She does nothing but grieve; nihil aliud quam dolet, Ov. — I saw nothing but what was commendable; nihil non laudabile visi, Ov. — I aim at nothing but your safety; nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis, Cic.*

N. B. *But, for which not; quod non; e. g. There is nothing so incredible, but may be made probable by language; nihil est tam incredibile quod non dicendo fiat probabile, Cic.* X. *But, after cannot, is represented by non with an infinitive, or by quin, or ut non, with a conjunctive; e. g. non possum non facere; non possum quin, or ut non, faciam.* XI. *But, after not doubt, not fear,*

and the like; quin; ne non. XII. *But if; sin; sin autem. — But if not; sin minus; sin aliter.* XIII. *But rather; imo; quin imo.* XIV. *But yet; but however; but at the same time; at; attemen; tamen; verutamen.*

BUTCHER. s. Lanuus, Cic.; (lanio, onis, Pand.) — *A butcher's shop; carnarium, Plaut.; carnariae tabernæ, Varr.; mensa lanionia, Suet.*

To BUTCHER. v. a. Mactare; trucidare; cædem facere; Cic.

BUTCHERY. s. i. e. Murder, slaughter; cædes; strages; occisio.

BUT-END. s. Extremitas crassior. — *The but-end of a musket; igniarii clavula*

BUTLER. s. Cellæ vinariæ curator; vini promus; or, in a wider sense, promus; condus promus.

BUTT. s. I. *Mark to be shot at; scopus; meta, Cic. — To be the butt of fortune; ad omnes fortunæ injurias exponi, Sen. — He is the butt of envy; invidiæ patet.*

II. *Aim, end; finis; Cicero uses also exomus in this figurative sense.* III. *A vessel for wine, &c.; dolium.*

To BUTT. v. n. Arietare; cornu ferre.

BUTTER. s. Butyrum, Plin. — *To make butter; butyrum facere, Plin. — Bread and butter; panis ofulâ butyro illita.*

To BUTTER. v. a. (Panem) butyro illinere.

BUTTERCUP, BUTTERFLOWER. s. Ranunculus, Plin.

BUTTERFLY. s. Papilio, onis, m., Col.

BUTTER-MAN. s. Qui butyrum vendit.

BUTTER-TEETH. s. pl. Dentes anteriores.

BUTTERY. s. Armarium promptuarium, Cato.; (cella promptuaria; promptuarium; Apul.)

BUTTOCK. s. Clunus; nates, lum, f. pl.

BUTTON. s. I. *Catch by which clothes are fastened; globulus.* II. *Bud of a plant; gemma, Cic.; oculus, Col.*

To BUTTON. v. a. Globulis (vestem) astringere.

To BUTTON. v. n. (Of plants); gemmare, Cic.; gemmascere, Col.; gemmas trudere, Virg.

BUTTON-HOLE. s. Fissura cui globulus inseritur.

BUTTON-MAKER. s. Globulorum opifex.

BUTRESS. s. Anteris, idis, f.; erisma, atis, n., Vitr.

BUXOM. s. Hilaris; festivus.

To BUY. v. a. Emere, Cic.; pretio emere, Ter.; mercari; comparare, Cic.; pretio, or pecunia, comparare. — *To buy up; commercari, Plaut.; comere, Cic. — To buy beforehand; præmercari, Plaut. — To buy often; emptitare, Plin. Ep. — To buy on credit; emere absente pecunia, or obstructa nummis fide, Cic. — To buy for ready money; emere pecunia presentia, Plaut., or numerata, Cic. — To buy a bargain; emere bene, Cic. — To buy at a reasonable price; emere salubriter, Plin. Ep. — To buy at a low price; emere vili pretio, vili, vilis, minimi. — To buy dearly; emere male, or carius, Cic. — To buy too dearly; emere nimio, Plaut. — To buy at a higher price; emere pluris, or majori pretio. — To buy by weight; emere pondere, Plin. — To buy a thing at its value; emere quanti æstimatur, Cic., quanti æquum est, Plin. Ep. — To buy at any price; emere quocumque pretio, Cic.; animosissime comparare, Suet. — To buy provisions; obsonare, Plaut. — Fond of buying; a great buyer; emax, Cic. — Fondness for buying; a mind to buy; emacitas, Plin. — To be fond of buying; to have a mind to buy; empturire, Varr. — To buy and sell; mercari; nondinari; negotiari. — To buy of one who has no right to sell; a malo auctore emere, Cic. — To buy a pig in a poke; spem pretio emere.*

BUYER. s. Emptor; emptrix. — *A great buyer; emax.*

To BUZZ. v. n. I. Prop., of insects; bombum facere, edere, emittere, Varr.; susurrare, Virg.; strepere, Plin.; murmurare, Col. II. Fig., of persons; susurrare; murmurare; Cic.; murmurillare, Plaut.; musare; musitare; Ter.

To BUZZ ABOUT OR ABROAD. v. a. Rumorem spargere, dispergere; in vulgus ferre.

BUZZ, BUZZING. s. I. Hum of insects; bombus, Varr.; murmur, uris, n., Virg.; fremitus, ùs, Col.

II. *A confused noise; fremitus, ùs.*

BUZZARD. s. I. *A bird of prey; buteo, onis, m.*

II. *A blockhead; bardus; stolidus; see BLOCKHEAD.*

BY. prep. I. (Denoting the agent); From, of, out of; a; ab; e; ex; de. II. (Denoting the cause or means); rendered by an ablative without a preposition, or by per with an accusative. III. (Denoting manner); By, with the word it governs, must usually be rendered by an adverb in im; e. g. By stealth; furtim. — By degrees; gradatim. — Street by street; vicatim. — Man by man; virltim. — By turns; alternatim. Sometimes in, with an accusative, is used; e. g. By turns; in vices. — Day by day; in singulos dies. IV. (Denoting conformity); According to; de; ex; e. g. de compacto, By agreement. V. (Denoting time); — By the space of twenty years; per viginta annos. — By break of day; cum prima luce; diluculo, Cic. — By night; per noctem; noctu. — By day; interdiu. — By this time; jam. — By the hour's end; intra horam. VI. (Denoting quantity), after a comparative degree; rendered by an ablative case of the word which denotes the measure; e. g.

Higher by ten feet than; denis pedibus altior quam.

VII. (Denoting proximity); *Near to, near*; (of rest); prope; juxta; secus; propter; apud; secundum; ad; the two latter to be used only of place, not of person; (of motion); per; præter. VIII. Before an English participle of the present tense, it is rendered by the gerund in do; as, *By giving*; dando. IX. After verbs of motion, it is to be rendered by the ablative case of the word of place; or by per (through), or præter (beside), with an accusative.—*By sea, by land*; mari, terra.—*By the way*; per viam. X. After passive verbs or participles, it is rendered either by a dative of the agent, or by ab with an ablative; e.g. *He is not seen by any body*; nec cernitur ulli, Virg.—*He is praised by some, he is blamed by others*; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Sometimes the construction is made by per, with an accusative. XI. In forms of protesting, swearing, entreating, adjuring; per; e.g. per hanc dextram oro, Ter.; per te, parentis memoriam obtestor, Sen. XII. *By reason of*; per; propter. XIII. *By one's self, i.e. alone*; solus. XIV.—*By weight*; ad pondus.—*By rule*; ad normam.—*By the mother's side*; per matrem; materno ortu.—*By candle-light*; de lucerna.—*By moon-light*; ad lunam.—*By heart*; memoriter.—*By much*; multo.—*By how much*; quanto.—*By so much*; tanto.—*By all means*; omnino.—*By no means*; nequaquam.—*By some means or other*; aliquo modo.—*By what means?* qui? quo pacto? quo modo?—*By chance*; casu; forte; fortuna.

By ad. Haud procul; in proximo; prope.—*To be by*; adesse; adstare; præsto esse, Cic.—*When he was by*; præsentē, or adstantē, illo.

BY AND BY. *ad. Mox*; illico; confestim; protinus; e vestigio; extemplo.

BY THE BY OR BY THE WAY. *ad. Obiter*; in transcurso.

BY-END. *s. Consilium secretius.*

BY-LANE, BY-STREET. *s. Deverticulum*; via devia.

BY-NAME. *s. Nomen ridiculum, or nugatorium, Plaut.*; appellatio ignominiosa, or probrosa, Plin.—*To give a by-name*; fedare aliquem appellatione, Cic.

BY-PATH. *s. Semita devia*; deverticulum.

BY-PLACE. *s. Latebra*; secessus; ūs; locus secretior.

BYSTANDER. *s. Spectator*; fem., spectatrix; qui negotiis, or in rebus, interest, Cic.

BY-WORD. *s. Dictum*; proverbium; cōfatum; Cic.

C.

CABAL. *s. I. A union of several in some bad design*; coitio, conspiratio. II. *Intrigue*; ars; fallacia.

TO CABAL. *v. n. Societatem coire*; conspirare.

CABALA. *s. Cabbala*; arcana Hebræorum doctrina.

CABALIST. *s. Cabbalista.*

CABALISTICAL. *a. Cabbalisticus.*

CABALISTICALLY. *ad. Cabbalisticè.*

CABALLER. *s. Homo seditiosus*; fraudum artifex, machinator.

CABBAGE. *s. I. A plant*; brassica; crambe; olus.—*A cabbage-leaf*; brassicæ folium.—*A head of cabbage*; caput brassicæ. II. *Any thing stolen*; furtum.

TO CABBAGE. *v. n. Furari*; rapere; surripere; intervertere; avertere.

CABIN. *s. I. A small room*; diæta; cella; cellula.

II. *A chamber in a ship*; diæta. III. *A cottage*; casa; tugurium; or, casula; tugurium. IV. *A tent*; tentorium; tabernaculum.

CABINET. *s. I. A private room*; conclave secretum; aedes secretæ.—*The cabinet or council of a prince*; conclave principis secretius.—*To consult in the cabinet*; secretâ consilia agitare.—*A cabinet minister*; a sanctioribus consiliis principis.—*A cabinet councillor*; consiliarius interioris admissionis; a consiliis secretioribus. II. *A place in which rare or valuable things are kept*; museum. III. *A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities*; scrinium; capsula; cistula.

CABINET-MAKER. *s. Capsularum, or scriniorum, opifex.*

CABLE. *s. Rudeus*; funis ancorarius; ancorale.—*To cut the cable*; ancoram præcidere.

CABRIOLET. *s. Volubilis currus, ūs; currus geminâ tantum rotâ instructus.*

CACHINATION. *s. Cachinnus*.—*To raise or excite a cachinnation*; cachinnum movere.

CACKLE OR CACKLING. *s. Clangor, oris, m.*

TO CACKLE. *v. n. Clangere.*

CADAVEROUS. *a. Cadaverosus.*

CADE. *s. Cadus, i, m.*

CADE. *a. Cicur, uris*; mansuetus, a, um.

TO CADE. *v. a. Mansuefacere.*

CADENCE. *s. Numerus, i, m.; modus, i, m.*—*Having a good cadence*; numerosus, a, um.—*With good cadence*; numerose.—*To preserve a good cadence*; numerose orationem fundere; numeris sententias claudere; numerum servare.

CADET. *s. I. A younger brother*; frater minor natus. II. *A young volunteer*; tiro, onis, m.

CAGE. *s. I. A inclosure for birds*; cavea, æ, f.

II. *An inclosure for wild beasts*; scpes, is, f.; sepulum; sepimentum, i, m. III. *A kind of prison*; carcer, eris, m.; custodia, æ, f.; vincula, orum, n.

TO CAGE. *v. a. Includere in caveam, in septum, or in carcerem.*

TO CAJOLE. *v. a. Blandiri*; adulari.

CAJOLER. *s. Blandus*; adulator.

CAJOLERY. *s. Blanditia*; adulatio.

CAITIFF. *s. Scelus, eris, n.; scelestus, malus, i, m.*

nebulō, onis, m.

CAKE. *s. I. A kind of bread*; placenta, æ, f. II. *A mass of any thing*; pondus, eris, n.; massa, æ, f.

TO CAKE. *v. n. Concrecere*; coci.

CALAMINE. *s. Cadmia, æ, f.; ærarius lapis.*

CALAMITOUS. *a. Miser, era, erum; infelix*; calamitosus.—*Calamitous times*; miserum et luctuosum tempus; temporum tristitia, injuria, or iniquitas.—*In very calamitous times*; gravissimis reipublicæ temporibus.

CALAMITY. *s. I. Misfortune*; infortunium, i, n.; casus adversus; calamitas, atis, f.; res adversa; malum, i, n. II. *Misery*; infelicitas, atis, f.; miseria, æ, f.—*To be involved in calamity*; esse in miseriis; calamitate affligi; fortuna duriori conflictari.

TO CALCINATE or CALCINE. *v. a. In calcem redigere*; fervido igne torere.—*Calcinated*; in calcem redactus.

CALCINATION. *s. Rei in calcem redigendæ ratio.*

TO CALCULATE. *v. n. I. To compute, reckon*; supputare; rationem putare; calculos subducere; calculum ponere (poet.).—*To calculate the expence*; sumptus ad calculos vocare; sumptuum rationem habere. II. *To adapt, adjust*; accommodare; aptare.

CALCULATED. *a. Accommodatus; aptus; idoneus*; par.

CALCULATION. *s. Computatio; ratio, onis, f.*

CALCULATOR. *s. Calculator, oris, m., Mart.*

CALDRON. *s. Lebes, etis, m.; cortina, æ, f.; ahenum, i, n.*

CALEFACTION. *s. Calefactus, ūs, m., Plin.*

CALENDAR. *s. Fasti, orum; ephemeris, idis, f.*

CALENDER. *s. Prelum pannis lævigandis idoneum.*

TO CALENDER. *v. a. Prelo densare et expolire*; prelo nitorem panno addere.

CALENDUS. *s. Calendæ, arum, f.*

CALF. *s. I. The young of a cow*; vitulus, i, m.

—*Of or belonging to a calf*; vitulinus, a, um.—*A sea-calf*; vitulus marinus; phoca, æ, f. II. *The thick part of the leg*; sura, æ, f.

CALIBRE. *s. I. The bore of a gun*; oris tormenti bellici diametros. II. *Size, volume*; amplitudo, inis, f.; modus, i, m.—*To be of a different calibre*; non bene convenire.

CALICO. *s. Tela e filo xylyno texta.*

CALIGRAPHY. *s. Ars elegantæ pingendi literas.*

TO CALK. *v. a. Navem reficere, or stipare*; stupa navis rimas farcire.

CALKER. *s. Navis refector.*

CALL. *s. I. A verbal address*; vocatio, onis, f.; vocatus, ūs, m. II. *A summons, invitation*; accitus, ūs, m. (only in the ablative); invitatio. III. *Impulse*; impulsus, ūs, m.; impulsio, instigatio, onis, f. IV. *A calling over the names of those who are to compose an assembly*; nomenclatio, onis, f.—*To answer to the call*; ad nomina respondere. V. *A visit*; salutatio.

TO CALL. *v. a. I. To name*; aliquem appellare, nominare; nomine afficere; nuncupare.—*To call by name*; aliquem appellare nomine suo; rem suo nomine notare, or proprio nomine signare.—*To be called*; nuncupari; nominari; dici; audire.—*What are you called?* quid tibi nomen est?—*I am called Phormio*; nomen Phomionis est mihi—mihi est Phormio, Plaut.; vocor Phormio, Ter.—*He is called (or calls himself) by this name*; hæc est nomen, Ter. II. *To summon*; aliquem vocare, evocare, accersere, asciscere, acire, excire. III. *To invite*; vocare ad cenam. IV.—*To call in*; e.g. a physician; advocare medicum ægro.—*To call in, i.e. to abrogate*; see ABRIGATE.—*To call in, i.e. to resume*; resumere, iterum capere.—*To call in question*; rem in dubium revocare.—*To call back*; revocare; retractare; retrahere; reducere.—*To call over*; nominatim appellare; nomina pronuntiare; per nomina citare.—*To call out, i.e. to challenge*; provocare; lacessere; adori.—*To call out or aloud, i.e. to exclaim*; declamare; exclamare; aliquid clamitare; reclamare.—*To call together, i.e. to assemble*; convocare cœtum; conventus indicere; senatum cogere; in unum locum compellere.—*To call names*; aliquem centumellis lacessere, or afficere.—*To call away*; abducere.—*To call for*; poscere, postulare.—*To call off*; avertere, abducere, avocare, abstrahere.—*To call aside*; aliquem seducere, e turba subducere, or educere.—*To call forth*; evocare; excire.—*To call upon (for aid)*; invocare; implorare.—*To call upon, i.e. to solicit for a favour or a debt*; aliquem rogare; rem ab aliquo petere; postulare;

poscere; ab aliquo flagitare, or efflagitare. — *To call to witness*; aliquem testem facere, or adhibere, antestari, or contestari. — *To call to mind* or *to remembrance*; rem, or rei, recordari; rem, rei, or de re, reminisci. — *To call to account*; vocare aliquem ad calculos, Liv., or ad computationem, Plin.; postulare aliquem rei, or de re, Cic.; Suet.; mores alicujus exquirere. — *To call up* (from sleep); e somno, or dormiente, excitare; ex-pergefacer. — *To call up the spirits*. I. (Of another); stimulare et excitare; animos excitare; veterino arcere (poet.). — 2. (One's own); se erigere, exsurgere.

CALLING. s. I. Profession; vitæ genus, institutum, or ratio; ars; munus; officium. II. Station, condition; vitæ genus, conditio, or status; or simply, status.

III. Divine vocation; divinus afflatus.

CALLOSITY. s. Callum, Cic.; callus, i, m., Cels.

CALLOUS. a. I. Hardened; callosus; duratus, Curt.; induratus, Liv. — *To be callous*; callere, Plaut. — *To become callous*; occalescere, Plaut. II. Hardened in mind, insensible; durus; immisericos; ferreus.

CALLOUSNESS. s. Duritas; duritia; durities, Ov.

CALLOW. a. Implumis; non pennatus. N.B. Pliny says, juvenæ aves.

CALM. s. I. Stillness; tranquillitas; tranquillum. — *A calm at sea*; malacia, Cæs.; maris mollietas, Plin.; tranquillitas, Cic.; tranquillum, Cic. II. Freedom from passion; animi tranquillitas; animus tranquillus, quietus, or sedatus; animi quietus et placidus status. III. Freedom from disturbance; quies; otium.

CALM. a. Tranquillus; quietus; sedatus. — *The sea is calm*; mare tranquillum est, Cic.; stat ventis placidum, Virg.; silet æquor, Virg. — *The sea having become calm*; sedatis fluctibus et tempestate commutata, Cic.; sopito mari, Plin.

To CALM. v. a. Sedare; tranquillare; tranquillum reddere; placare. — *To calm the sea*; fluctus sedare, Cic.; motos componere, Virg. — *To calm a tempest*; tempestatem serenare, Virg. — *To calm men's minds*; animos tranquillare, lenire, sedare. — *To calm one's anger*; iras ponere, tenere, or reprimer, Ov., cohilbere, Virg., comprimere, Sen., sedare, Lucan.; animi acidum et mollem reddere, Cic.

CALMLY. ad. Tranquille; placide; placate; sedate. — *To sleep calmly*; dormire placide, or sine cura. — *To hear ill tidings calmly*; acerbo nuntio nihil commoveri. — *To receive an injury calmly*; æquo animo injuriam pati.

CALMNESS. s. See CALM, s.

CALORIFIC. a. Excalfactorius, Plin.; calorificus, Gel

CALOTTE. s. Pileolus; galericulus.

CALTRAP. s. I. An instrument with spikes; murex. — *To set caltraps*; murices ferreos defodere; muricibus locum sternere. II. A plant; tribulus; carduus scellatus.

To CALVE. v. n. Vitulum parere, or eniti.

To CALUMNIATE. v. a. Aliquem calumniari, or falso crimine accusare; alicui falsum crimen obiectare; in aliquem calumniam adhibere, crimen fingere, falsum crimen contextere, or intendere. — *Calumniated*; calumniis impetitus; falso accusatus.

CALUMNIATOR. s. Calumniator; obtractor; alienæ famæ violator. — *A female calumniator*; falsa accusatrix, Plaut.; calumniatrix, Ulp.

CALUMNIOUS. a. Contumeliosus; calumniosus, Ulp.

CALUMNIOUSLY. ad. Per calumniam.

CALUMNY. s. Calumnia; falsa accusatio; obtractio; alienæ famæ violatio.

CAMEO. s. Lapis anaglyptus.

CAMÆIÆ. s. i. e. A picture of one colour; imago monocromata, or monochromatæ, Plin.; monochroma, Vitr.

CAMAIL. s. Epomis, idis, f.; humeral, is, n., Paul. Jct.

CAMBRIC. s. Tenuissimum lino contexta tela.

CAMEL. s. Camelus, Cic.; camelinus, Plin. — *A driver of camels*; camelorum agitator. (Camelarius is not Latin.) — *Camel's hair*; cameli pilus.

CAMELEON. s. Chamæleon, ontis, n., Plin. — *A camelion's change of colour*; mutatio versicolor, Plin.

CAMELOPARD. s. Camelopardalis, is, f.

CAMELOT. s. Pannus e villo caprino contextus; contextum caprinum.

CAMERA-OBSCURA. s. Cella obscura in qua exteriora radiorum reperçussu expressa depinguntur.

CAMISADE. s. Antelucana, or nocturna, oppugnatio, or impressio.

CAMOYS or CAMOVS. a. (Nasus) ab imo reflexus, or sursum retortus.

CAMP. s. Castra, orum, n. — *Of or belonging to a camp*; castrinus. — *To pitch a camp*; castra ponere, locare, or metari. — *To force a camp*; castra perumpere. — *To attack a camp*; castra adpugnare, or ad-sultare. — *A flying camp*; expedita manus; agmen.

To CAMP. v. n. In castris degere.

CAMPAIGN. s. I. A large open tract of ground; campus; campus apertus, or patens; camporum, or camporum patentium, æquor; agri æquata planities; camporum immensitates, or immensa spatia. II. Hostile movement of troops; bellum; expeditio. — *The beginning of a campaign*; belli initium. — *At the end of a campaign*; exacta æstate. — *To open a campaign*; exercitum in expeditionem educere, or ex hibernis movere. — *This campaign has been successful*; bellum hoc anno sat feliciter gestum est. — *We have brought the campaign to a close in three months*; expeditionem tribus mensibus conficimus.

CAMPHOR. s. Camphora, æ, f.

CAMPHORATE, or CAMPHORATED. a. Camphora imbutus; camphoratum redolens.

CAN. s. Cantharus; sometimes it may be rendered by aqualis, or enoponum, according to circumstances.

To CAN. v. n. I. *To be able*; posse; valere; pollere; potestatem faciendi habere; esse, with a gerund in do; e.g. *He can pay*; est solvendo. — *I cannot*; neque; non possum; non est in mea manu; mihi integrum non est; non quoniam in mea potestate. — *I cannot but*; non possum quin; or, neque mihi temperare quominus, (followed by a conjunctive). — *Let each do what he can*; quantum potest quisque nitatur. — *I can read, speak, &c. Latin or Greek*; scio Latine, or Grace. — *He can paint*; scit pingere. II. It expresses the potential mood, and is to be rendered in Latin by the subjunctive, sometimes by the imperative, and sometimes by posse with the infinitive; e.g. *You can say*; dicas, dic, or potes dicere.

CANAL. s. Canalis; canaliculus; fossa (when it connects two rivers or pieces of water).

CANARY-BIRD. s. Avis Canariensis, or Fringilla Canaria, Linn.

CANARY-GRASS. s. Phalaris Canariensis, Linn.

To CANCEL. v. a. I. *To annul, obliterate*; abrogare; delere; rescindere; antiquare; irritum facere.

II. *To cross a writing*; scriptum lineis cancellatim ductis, or decussatis, delere; or simply, scriptum delere.

CANCER. s. I. A crabfish; cancer marinus. II. The sign of the summer solstice; Cancer. III. A virulent sore; cancer, Cels.; canceroma, Cels. — *Of or belonging to a cancer*; canceraticus, Veget.

To CANCERATE. v. n. Cance rare, Apul.

CANCEROUS. a. Canceraticus, Veget.

CANDID. a. I. White; see WHITE. II. Fair, open, ingenuous; candidus; simplicis veritatis amicus; apertus; sincerus. — *A candid mind*; liberalis, or ingenuus, animus.

CANDIDATE. s. Candidatus; petitor. — *A fellow or rival candidate*; competitor; rivalis.

CANDIDLY. ad. Ingenuè; sincere; candide; aperte; ex animo; simpliciter.

CANDIDNESS. s. See CANDOUR.

CANDIED. a. Saccharo conditus; in crystallum concretus.

CANDLE. s. Candela, Col. — *A tallow candle*; candela sebata, or ex sebo. — *To make tallow candles*; sebare candelas. — *A wax candle*; candela cerea. — *A mould candle*; candela in formam fusa. — *To work by candle-light*; lucubrare.

CANDLEMAS. s. Lustrantis se Virginis festivitas.

CANDLESTICK. s. Candelabrum. — *A branched candlestick*; candelabrum brachiatum; candelabrum pensile multifidum. — *A flat candlestick*; candelabrum manuale; candelabrum humile manubrio instructum.

CANDOUR. s. Animi candor; ingenuitas; simplicitas. — *He is a man of candour*; est veritatis amicus, Cic.; est pectore candidus, Ov.; animus illi candidior, Hor.

To CANDY. v. a. (Poma) (melle, saccharo) condire, componere. — *Fit to candy*; conditanus, Varr.; condimentarius; condititus, Col. — *Candied*; saccharo conditus.

To CANDY. v. n. In albicantem crustam concrecere.

CANDY. a. In crystallum concretus.

CANE. s. I. A reed; canna; arundo; calamus. — *A bed of canes*; arundinetum, Plin.; cannetum, Pall.; locus arundinosus, Catull. — *Bearing canes*; arundiner. — *Made of cane*; arundineus, Virg.; canneus, Col. II. A walking-stick; baculum; baculus; scipio; bacillus; bacillum. — *A blow with a cane*; baculi ictus. III. A reed used for inflicting blows; fustis. — *With strokes of the cane*; fustim.

To CANE. v. a. Bacillo (with a cane used as a walking-stick) aliquem cedere; alicui fustem impingere; fuste percutere.

CANINE. a. Caninus. — *Canine hunger*; inexpléta ad cibos aviditas, Plin.

CANISTER. s. I. A small basket; quassillus; corbula; cistula; cistella; fiscella; calathiscus. II. A tin box; pyxis stanæa; capsula.

CANKER. s. Cancer; carcinoma, Piin. — *A canker-worm*; eruca, æ, f.; campe, es, f.

To CANKER. *v. a.* Corrumperere; vitlare.
 To CANKER. *v. n.* Corrupti; vitari.
 CANNIBAL. *s.* Qui captivorum, or hominum, carne vescitur.

CANNON. *s.* Æneum murale, bellicum tormentum (globis ferreis excutiendis, if necessary). — *A cannon-ball*; globulus ferreus e tormentis mittendus. — *To be within cannon-shot*; interiore esse periculo tormentorum.

To CANNONADE. *v. a.* Dispositio tormentis quater; tormentis muralibus verberare; oppugnare tormentis.

CANNONEER. *s.* Tormenti librator.

CANON. *s.* I. *A rule, statute*; statutum; delectum; regula; norma; lex. II. *The books of Holy Scripture*; libri sacri, or canonici; corpus librorum sacrorum. III. *A church dignitary*; canonicus. — *The canon law*; jus canonicum.

CANONESS. *s.* Canonica.

CANONICAL. *a.* Canonicus; ad canonum normam exactus.

CANONICALLY. *ad.* Legitime, canonicè.

CANONIST. *s.* Juris canonicè peritus, or professor.

CANONIZATION. *s.* Alicujus in divorum numerum adscriptio.

To CANONIZE. *v. a.* Aliquem inter sanctos rite referre; in numerum divorum rite adscribere.

CANONRY or CANONSHIP. *s.* Canonici munus.

CANOPY. *s.* Umbella.

CANOROUS. *a.* Canorus; sonorus.

CANT. *s.* I. *A corrupt dialect*; sermo barbarus, inconditus, pebleus, or rusticanus. II. *A peculiar form of speak*ing; sermo inexplicatus. III. *A whining pretension to piety or goodness*; fallax imitatio similitudine virtutis; virtutis vana ostentatio.

To CANT. *v. n.* Sermone barbaro, &c. uti; simulare.

CANTEEN. *s.* Capsa loculata, lagenis convehendis idonea.

To CANTER. *v. n.* Citato cursu ferri.

CANTHARIDES. *s.* Cantharides, um, f. pl.; cantharidæ, arum, f. pl.

CANTICLE. *s.* Canticum.

CANTO. *s.* Cantus, us, m.; liber.

CANTON. *s.* Regio; pagus.

To CANTON. *v. n.* Vicatium dispergi.

CANVASS. *s.* I. *A kind of coarse cloth*; cannabum; cannabis; tela cannabina. — *Of canvass*; cannabinus. II. *The sails of a ship*; vela, carbasa, orum, n.

III. *Solicitation of votes*; sollicitatio; prensatio; ambitus; ambitio.

To CANVASS. *v. a.* I. *To sift*; rem ponderare, expendere, pendere, pensare, examinare, considerare. II. *To debate*; rem agitare, Cic.; questionem excutere, Plin.

To CANVASS. *v. n.* Ambire; aliquem prensare; alicujus gratiam aucupari.

CANZONET. *s.* Cantinucula, Cic.

CAP. *s.* Pileum; capitis tegumen, or integumentum. — *A lady's cap*; calantica; reticulum. — *A little cap*; pileolus. — *A nightcap*; pileum dormitorium.

To CAP. *v. n.* *To take off the cap in salutation*; caput aperire, or nudare; caput alicui adaperire.

CAPABILITY. *s.* See CAPACITY.

CAPABLE. *q.* I. *Able to hold*; capax; qui, quæ, quod, capit. II. *Endued with requisite powers for any thing*; qui, quæ, quod, potest, or valet. — *He is not capable of so a great crime*; abhorret a tanto facinore, or ab eo tantum facinus. — *Wicked men are capable of every crime*; cadunt in malos omnia scelera. III. *Qualified for*; rei capax; idoneus; ad rem agendam accommodatus. IV. *Able to receive or understand*; qui intellectum rei capere potest; aptus ad docendum. V. *Learned*; doctus; eruditus; peritus.

CAPACIOUS. *a.* Largus; latus; amplus; spatiosus.

N.B. Amplissimum magnitudine theatrum, *Very capacious*, Cic.

To CAPACITATE. *v. a.* Dare alicui facultatem, or potestatem, &c.

CAPACITY. *s.* I. *Room, space*; amplitudo, Cic.; (capacitas, Col.). II. *Power of the mind*; captus; us, m.; facultas; ingenii vires. — *According to my capacity*; pro meo ingenio; pro modo ingenii, Cic. — *Things beyond one's capacity*; majora intellectu, Quint. — *This is beyond my capacity*; hoc in meam intelligentiam non cadit; hoc superat captum meum; Cic. III. *State, condition*; power, ability; potestas; facultas.

CAP-A-PEE' or CAP-A-PIE'. *Armed cap-à-piè*; cataphractus, Liv.; continuo ferro indutus, Tac. — *To arm one's self cap-à-piè*; justa arma sumere, Curt.

CAPARISON. *s.* Phalera, Hor.; demissum undique equi stragulum.

To CAPARISON. *v. a.* Equum tapetis insternere, Virg.; equum amplo ac fluenti stragulo cooperire. — *Caparisoned*; demisso undique stragulo cooperitus.

CAPE. *s.* I. *A headland*; promontorium. II. *The neckpiece of a cloak*; colli amictus. III. *A kind of cloak*; bardocucullus, Mart.; sagum cucullatum, Col.

CAPER. *s.* I. *A jump, leap*; levis in sublime saltus; or simply, saltus; pedum saltando implicatio. — *To cut capers*; agili saltu se in sublime tollere; levi saltu in altum emicare. II. *A bud of the caper-bush*; cappar, aris, n., Sall.; capparis, is, f., Plin.; cappari, n. indecl., Cels. — *A caper-bush*; capparis, is, f., Col.; cappar, aris, n., Plin.

CAPILLAIRE. *s.* Adiantum, Plin.

CAPILLAMENTS (in flowers). *s.* Stamina, um, pl., Plin.

CAPILLARY. *a.* Capillaris, Plin.

CAPITAL. *a.* I. *Relating to the head*; capitalis. II. *Principal, chief*; præcipuus; principalis, Cic.; potissimus, Suet. III. 1. *Capital (a principal sum)*; caput; sors. — *To risk one's capital*; venire in dubium sortis, Ter. — *He gives without touching his capital*; dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo, Cic. 2. *A capital (city)*; urbs regni caput, Plin.; urbium princeps, Hor. — *The enemy's capital*; capitalis hostis, Cic. 3. *A capital crime*; capitale crimen, or factus; crimen capitis, Cic. — *It is a capital crime*; est capitale, Cic. 4. *Capital letters*; majores, or majusculæ, literæ.

CAPITAL. *s.* (In architecture); capitulum, Vitr.; capitellum, Plin.; epistylum, Varr.

CAPITALIST. *s.* Homo pecuniosus; dives positus in fenore nummis, Hor.

CAPITALLY. *ad.* *To accuse capitally*; litem capitis in aliquem inferre. — *To proceed capitally against one*; de aliquo capitis, capite, or de capite, inquirere. — *The adverb capitally occurs*, Plin. Ep.

CAPITATION. *s.* Caputum exactio, Cic.

CAPITOL. *s.* Capitolium.

CAPITULAR. *s.* I. *A body of the statutes of a chapter*; canonicorum, or monachorum, simul congregatorum decreta. II. *A member of a chapter*; canonicus; cui jus suffragii est in canonicorum concessu.

CAPITULAR. *a.* Ad canonicorum collegium pertinens.

To CAPITULATE. *v. n.* De arce dedenda cum obsidentibus pacisci; de conditionibus dedendæ urbis cum hostibus agere; or, ad conditiones venire, accedere.

CAPITULATION. *s.* Arcis dedendæ leges, or conditiones; de arce dedenda pactio.

CAP-MAKER. *s.* Pileorum opifex.

CAPON. *s.* Capus, i.; capo, onis.

CAPOT. *s.* (At picket); foliis lusorii exutus.

To CAPOT. *v. a.* Folis lusorii exuere.

CAPOUCH. *s.* Cucullus, Juv.; cucullo, Cato.

CAPRICE. *s.* Libido; animi impetus; levitas. — *To act by caprice*; illidine rem gerere, or repentino animi impetu, impetu quodam animi. — *Caprice of fortune*; fortunæ mobilitas, vices, Cic.

CAPRICIOUS. *a.* Varius; inconstans; ingenio levis. — *Fortune is capricious*; vaga est et volubilis, or varia, fortuna.

CAPRICIOUSLY. *ad.* Repentino animi impetu; impetu quodam animi.

CAPRICORN. *s.* Capricornus; caper; brumale signum, Cic.

CAPSTAN. *s.* Ergata, æ, f., Vitr.

CAPSULE. *s.* Capsula, æ, f.

CAPTAIN. *s.* I. (In the army); imperator, dux, ductor; ordinis, or turmae, ductor; centurio. — *A captain of the guard*; or prætoris cohortis, or prætorii, prefectus. — *A great or celebrated captain*; belli dux præstantissimus, Cic.; armis inclutus, Virg. II. (In the navy); navis prefectus. III. *A leader of banditti*; latronum dux. — (Of pirates); archipirata.

CAPTAINSHIP. *s.* Præfectura.

CAPTION. *s.* I. *Seizure of person*; comprehensio. II. *Seizure of goods*; in bona manûs injectio.

CAPTIOUS. *a.* I. *Insidious, ensnaring*; captiosus. — *Captious arguments*; fallaces conclusivulæ. — *To deceive by captious arguments*; disputationum laqueis irretire. — *To answer captious arguments*; captiosa solvere. II. *Given to cavils, eager to object*; censorius; rixæ cupidus; rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.

CAPTIOUSLY. *ad.* Captiose, Cic.

To CAPTIVATE. *v. a.* I. *To bring into bondage*; capere; in servitutum dare, or addicere; injungere alicui servitutem. II. *To charm, ensnare, subdue*; capere; animum devincire; animum illecebris trahere, or delinire; irretire; voluntates hominum conciliare.

CAPTIVE. *a.* Captivus; in servitutum datus; in carcere detentus; in vincula conjectus; carcere inclusus. — *To make captive*; in servitutum asserere, dare, addicere. — *To be captive*; esse in vinculis, Cic.; attineri in carcere, Ter. — *To hold captive*, fig.; animum illecebris trahere.

CAPTIVE. *s.* Captivus; in servitutum datus. — *To redeem or deliver a captive*; captivum a servitute redimere; aliquem e vinculis exinere, or e custodia emittere.

CAPTIVITY. *s.* Captivitas; servitûs, utis, f.; to see SLAVERY. — *To hold in captivity*; servitute opprimere. — *To deliver from captivity*; alicui finem captivitatis afferre; servitutum ab aliquo repellere, Cic. — *To be re-*

leads from captivity; servitute[m] exuere, Liv.; servitio exire, Virg.

CAPTOR. s. Qui capit, &c.

CAPTURE. s. I. *The act of taking*; captura; captio, Gell.; comprehensio. II. *A thing taken*; præda.

CAPUCHIN. s. Capucinus.

CAR. s. Currus, ūs, m., Cic.; plaustrum, Cic.; carrus, i. m., Cæs.; carruca, æ, f., Plin.

CARBINE or CARBINE. s. Sclopeti genus ad equitis usum accommodatum.

CARBINEER. s. Sclopetarius.

CARACOL. s. I. (In architecture); helix, icis, f., Vitr. II. (In menage); equi in gyrum conversio.

TO CARACOL. v. a. Equum circumagere, Curt.

CARAYAN. s. Peregre euntium, securitatis ergo, congegata manus.

CARAYANSARY. s. Orientale diversorium.

CARAWAY or CARWAY. s. Careum, ei, n., Plin.

CARBONADO. s. Ofella, Juv.

TO CARBONADO. v. a. Carbonibus urere, Ov., or torrere; coquere carbonibus, Plin.

CARBUNCLE. s. I. *A precious stone*; carbunculus, i, m., Plin. II. *A kind of swelling*; carbunculus, Cels.; anthrax, Æmil. Macer.

CARCASS. s. Putens cadaver.

CARCELAGE. s. Carcerarium tributum.

CARD. s. I. *A piece of thick paper*; charta spissior. II. *A paper used in games*; charta, or scida, lusoria; folium lusorium.—*A pack of cards*; foliorum lusorium scaphus.—*To play at cards*; chartis, scidis, or pictis foliis, ludere.—*To shuffle the cards*; folia permiscere. III. *An instrument to comb wool*; ferreus pecten quo lana carminatur.

TO CARD. v. a. i. e. *To comb wool*; lanam carminare, Varr.—*The act of carding*; carminatio, Plin.—*Carded wool*; lana pectita, Col., or carpta, Cels.

CARDER. s. Qui (quæ) lanam carminat.

CARDINAL. a. Præcipuus.

CARDINAL. s. Cardinalis.—*The college of cardinals*; purpurati, or causati, patres; ecclesie principes.

CARDINALATE or CARDINALSHIP. s. Cardinalatus.—*To be promoted to the cardinalship, or to be made a cardinal*; in sacrum cardinalium, or purpuratorum patrum, collegium cooptari, or adscribi.

CARE. s. I. *Concern, anxiety*; cura; angor; anxietas; sollicitudo; cura anxia, Cic.—*Domestic cares*; domesticarum aculei sollicitudinum.—*To be oppressed or beset with cares*; sollicitudinibus exedi, Cic.; mille curis urgri, Lucr. II. *Diligence*; cura; diligentia; accurate; studium, Cic.—*With care*; accurate, Ter.

—*With great care*; accuratissime, Cic.—*To take care (of a person)*; curæ aliquam habere, Cic.; studia in aliquem conferre, Cic.; pro aliquo curam gerere, Virg.; (of a patient); curare alicuius morbum; (of a thing); rem curare, curæ habere, Sall.; rem sibi curæ habere; ad rem curam conferre, or adhibere, Cic.: (of one's health); valetudinem suam curare; valetudini suæ dare operam, indulgere, or inservire; adhibere curam in tuenda valetudine, Cic.: (of one's interests); rebus suis studere; commodis et utilitati suæ consulere, Cic.—*To take care that*; curare ut—; operam dare ut—; with a conjunctive, Cic. III. *The object of care*; in quem (quod) studia conferimus, &c.

TO CARE. v. n. I. *To be anxious about any thing*; rem curare, or curæ habere; de re laborare, Cic.; see *To take care*, in CARE, s.—*I care greatly for it*; antiquissimum id habeo, or mihi est, Cic.; nihil antiquius habeo, or est mihi quam ut, with a conjunctive, Cic.—*I do not care for it*; hæc res neglectui est mihi, Ter.; hoc me minime sollicitat, Col.; hujus rei nulla me cura tangit, Liv.; id nihil moror, Plaut.—*To care for nothing*; omnia sua deque habere, Plaut.; nihil curare, Cic. II. *To be disposed for or to*; ad rem delabi, propensum esse, or inclinare, Cic.; propendere in aliquem inclinatione voluntatis, Cic.; erga alterum impensa esse volutate.

TO CAREEN. v. a. Navem reficere, Cæs.; laceratum navigium, or quassam navem, reficere, Curt.; Hor.—*The act of careening*; navis quassæ restauratio, or refectio, Col.

CAREER. s. Curriculum, Cic.; cursus, ūs, m., Virg.—*To finish one's career, end one's life*; vitæ cursum peragere, Virg., or finem impere, Plin.; vitam, or vitæ spatium, decurrere, Propert.: (with honour); recte et honeste vivendi curriculum conficere.

CAREFUL. a. I. *Attentive*; rei, or ad rem, attentus, or intentus.—*To be careful*; rei attentum se præbere; ad rem animum intendere, or mentem advovere; mentem in aliquid intentam et infixam habere. II. *Heedful, watchful*; providus; providens; consideratus et prudens; cautus. III. *Anxious*; anxius, sollicitus.

CAREFULLY. ad. Accurate; diligenter; studiosè; sedulo; attente; attentò animo; acri et intento animo.—*To listen carefully*; aliquem attente, or attentissimo animo, audire; alicui attentum se auditorem, or auris attentas, præbere; aures erigere et attendere animum, Cic.

CAREFULNESS. s. I. *Vigilance*; attentio; acerrima et attentissima cogitatio; vigilantia; sedulitas; Cic. II. *Caution*; provisio; providentia; circumspectio; consideratio; considerantia; prudentia; Cic.

CARELESS. a. I. *Without care or anxiety*; sine cura; eurus, or omni molestia, vacuus, Cic. II. *Negligent*; negligens, Cic.; indiligens, Ter.; incuriosus, Tac.

CARELESSLY. ad. Negligenter; indiligenter; oscitanter; perfurcatorie; Cic.

CARELESSNESS. s. Negligentia; officii indiligentia; in præstando officio negligentia; incuria; indiligentia; Cic.

TO CARESS. v. a. Aliquem blanditiis delinire, Cic.; alicui blandiri, palpari, suppalpari, blandepalpari, Plaut.

CARESS. s. Blandimentum; blanditia; arum, pl.

CARGO. s. Navis onus.—*A ship with her cargo on board*; exstructa navis quebus, Mart.

CARICATURE. s. Pictura quæ exaggerando deridendum aliquem propinat.

TO CARICATURE. v. a. Aliquem deridendum propinare, Ter.; præbere; in fabulas mittere, Quint.—*Ludo seria vertere*, Hor.

CARIES or CARIOSITY. s. Vitiatorum ossium caries.

CARIOUS. a. Cariosus.

TO CARK. v. n. Animo angere; angoribus se dedere.

CARLE. s. Homo ferus, humanitatis expers, ferox, belluinus.

CARMAN. s. Carri, or plaustrum, ductor.

CARMEITE. s. Carmelitanus; Carmelita, æ, m.—*A bare-footed Carmelite*; Carmelita exalceatus.

CARNINATIVE. a. Quod ventos abigendi vim habet.

CARMINA. s. Minium.

CARNAGE. s. Strages; cædes; internecio.—*To make a carnage*; stragem edere; cædem facere.

CARNAL. a. Voluptatibus deditus; libidinosus; voluptarius.—*To be carnal*; libidini parere.—*Carnal pleasure*; libidiosa voluptas.

CARNALITY. s. Corporeæ voluptatis studium; mollietates; sensus voluptarius.

CARNALLY. ad. Libidinosè; humanæ vitæ delicias consecutando.—*Carnally minded*; humanæ vitæ commodis deditus.

CARNATION. s. I. *A sort of flower*; caryophyllus hortensis; ocellus. II. *Flesh colour*; carnis color.

CARNELION or CORNELIAN. s. Onyx corneola; sarda, Plin.

CARNEOUS. a. Carnosus.

CARNIVAL. s. Bacchanalia, um, pl., Plaut.; Hilaria, Macr.—*To celebrate a carnival*; Bacchanalia exercere; geniales dies exercere.

CARNIVOROUS. a. Carnivorus.

CAROB-BEAN. s. Siliqua.

CAROL. s. Cantilena; cantio.

TO CAROL. v. n. Cantare; cantitare; canere.

TO CAROUSE. v. n. Perpotare; permultum, largius, imtemperantius, Græco more, bibere, or potare; largissime se invitare, Suet.

CAROUSE or CAROUSAL. s. Larga compotatio.

CARP. s. *A fish*; cyprinus, i, m., Plin.

TO CARP AT. v. n. Carpere, Cic.; rem in aliquo, or aliquem in re, reprehendere, Cic.; facta reprehendere, or obtractare, Tac. N.B. Carpit omnes dente maledico; omnibus censoria severitatis nomen inurit, Cic.

CARPENTER. s. Lignarius; lignarius faber, Cic.; Liv.; materiarius, Plaut.

CARPENTRY. s. Materiaria fabrica, Plin.; materiatura, Vitr.; ars materiaria, Vitr.

CARPER. s. Morosus, or malevolus, reprehensor, or censor; obtractator, Cic.

CARPET. s. Tapes.—*A Turkey carpet*; tapes opere Turcico.—*To bring a business upon the carpet*; questionem ponere; de re sermonem inferre, or instituire, Cic.—*To be upon the carpet*; agitari sermonibus, Liv.; in sermonem hominum venire.—*The question is upon the carpet*; questio in manibus est.—*To bring again upon the carpet*; rursus rem exagitare; materiam retractare, Quint.

CARPING. a. Censorius; maledicus.

CARRIAGE. s. I. *The act of carrying*; vectio; vectura, Cic.; portatio, Sall.; eVectus; eVectio; inVectus; adVectio.

II. *A vehicle (for goods and persons)*; carrus; plaustrum: (for persons only); cisium; rheda; currus; ūs; carruca.—*An open carriage*; carpentum.—*A close carriage*; pilentum; see COACH. III. *Reward for carrying*; vehes, is; vehis, is, Plin.; vecturæ pretium; pretium pro rei vectura. IV. (Of a cannon); ligneus bellici tormenti apparatus. V. *Personal manners*; corporis habitus; incessus; ingressus; habitus: it may sometimes be rendered by vultus, facies, os.

CARRIER. s. Qui vellaturam, or vecturam, facit; lator.—*A water-carrier*; aquarius.—*A letter-carrier*; tabellarius, Cic.; literarum lator, Sen.

CARRION. s. Putens bestia cadaver.

CARROT. s. Pastinaca hortensis, or sativa.

CARROTINESS. s. Rufus color.

CARROTY. a. Rufus.—*Somewhat carroty*; rufulus; subrufus.

To CARRY. *v. a.* I. To convey; vehere; portare; devehere; deportare; ferre; (in a cart, &c.); vectare; convehare; advehare. II. To bear (a burden); onus humeris sustinere, Cic.; bajulare sarcinas, Phædr. — To carry an infant in one's arms; infanitem tenere manibus.

III. To have about one; gerere. — To carry money about one; gravem nummi crumenam ferre. IV. To gain; vincere; consequi. — To carry the cause; judicio vincere; causam obtinere, Cic., vincere, Ov. — We have carried the cause; nostra omnis lis est, Plaut. — To carry the bell; palmam ferre, Cic.; præmium referre, Lucr.; palmam adipisci, Plin. — To carry the day, carry one's point; victoriam referre, or adipisci, Cæs., consequi, or ab hoste reportare, Cic. V. 1. To carry away; rem e loco asportare; exportare; auferre; (by force); abstrahere. 2. To carry all before one; omnia sibi subternere, Cic. 3. To carry back; reducere; revehere; referre; rem in suum locum referre. 4. To carry down; rem demittere; rem e loco edito in inferiorem demittere. 5. To carry forth or out; efferre; exportare; rem e loco promovere, or deprondere; extrahere; elicere. 6. To carry out, i. e. to advance; rem promovere, provehere, protrudere, Cic. 7. To carry in or into; inferre; introferre. 8. To carry off; tollere; auferre; (by death); see To KILL. 9. To carry on, i. e. to prosecute, promote; pergere; instituta persequi; exorsa pertexere, Cic. — To carry on war; bellum gerere. 10. To carry over; transportare; transferre; transvehere. 11. To carry to and fro; circumferre; circumvestire. 12. To carry through; sustinere; defendere; tueri. 13. To carry letters; literas deferre, perferre, or deportare, Plaut.; Cic.; Cæs. 14. To carry arms; militari; militiam profiteri, Cic., or colere, Ov. — Of age to carry arms; militia matus, Cic. — To carry arms under a general; militare in ducis exercitu; sub aliquo mereri stipendia, or stipendium facere; or, apud aliquem mereri, Cic. — To carry arms against one; arma contra aliquem ferre. 15. To carry it high; magnifice, or altius, se efferre. 16. To carry coals to Newcastle; in mare fundere aquas, Ov.; Alcino poma dare.

To CARRY ONE'S SELF. *v. n.* Agere; se gerere; se præbere.

CART. *s.* Carrus, i, m.; plaustrum; currus, ūs. — To set the cart before the horse; præpostere agere, Cic.; primis ultima præponere, Hor.

To CART. *v. a.* Carro vehere; plaustro exportare.

CARTE-BLANCHE. *s.* Potestas rei gerendæ ad arbitrium. — You have carte-blanche; tua est optio, Plaut.; tota hujus rei potestas tua est, Cic.

CARTEL. *s.* I. A challenge; scripta ad singulare certamen provocatio. II. Compact for exchange of prisoners; captivis redimendis pactio.

CARTER. *s.* Carr, or plaustr, ductor.

CART-HORSE. *s.* Jumentum.

CARTHUSIAN. *s.* Carthusianus; Carthusiensis. — The Carthusian monastery; Carthusianorum monasterium.

CARTIAGE. *s.* Cartilago, Cels.

CARTILAGINOUS. *a.* Cartilaginosus, Plin.

CARTOUCH or CARTRIDGE. *s.* Pulveris sulphurei modus ad emissionem tormenti accommodatus.

CART-LOAD. *s.* Vehes, or velis, is, Plin.

CART-RUT. *s.* Orbita, æ, f., Cic.; rotæ vestigium.

CART-WRIGHT. *s.* Plaustrorum, or curruum, faber.

To CARVE. *v. a.* I. To grave; calare; sculperre; exculperre; insculperre; incidere. — That may be carved; sculptilis. II. To cut meat at table; carpere; resecare; discernere; distribuere.

CARVER. *s.* I. A graver; cælator; sculptor. II. One who cuts meat at table; scindendi obsonii magister, Sen.; carptor, Juv.; (scissor, Petr.).

CARVING. *s.* I. The art of carving; sculptura; cælatura. II. Figures carved; opus sculptile.

CARUNCLE. *s.* Caruncula, Cels.

CASCADE. *s.* Præceps aquæ lapsus; ex alto desiliens aqua, Plin. Ep.

CASE. *s.* I. A sheath; theca; vagina. II. Thing, matter; res. — A case of conscience; quæstio quæ circa conscientie leges versatur. — To resolve a case of conscience; questionem ad conscientiam pertinentem solvere. III. Contingence; casus, ūs, Cic.; eventus, ūs, Plin. — If the case should occur; si casus inciderit, Cic. — In that case; id si contigerit eveniret, or acciderit; in tali re. — In case of death; si quid humanitus acciderit. — Suppose the case to be so or so; ponamus, or fac, ita esse, or rem ita se habere. IV. Of the inflection of nouns; casus, ūs, Sen.

To CASE. *v. a.* Tegere; contegere; cooperire.

CASEMATE. *s.* (In fortification); ima crypta ad latera propugnaculorum.

CASEMENT. *s.* Fenestella; transenna; fenestra.

CASH. *s.* Præsens pecunia. — A cash-box; capsula; arca; theca nummaria.

CASH-KEEPER or CASHER. *s.* Rei, or arca, nummarie præpositus; mensarius, Cic.

To CASHER. *v. a.* Aliquem de loco demovere; dimittere; loco movere.

CASING. *s.* Tegmen; tegumen; operterium; tegumentum; operimentum; involucrium; integumentum.

CASK. *s.* Cadus, i, m.

CASKET. *s.* Arcula, Cic.; capsula, Plin.; capsula, Catull.

CASQUE. *s.* Cassis, idis, f.; galea, Cæs.; Cic. — Casqued; galeatus. — To put on a casque; galeam induere, Cæs.; crasse caput abdere, Ov. — To take off a casque; galeam exuere.

CASSIA. *s.* Cassia cathartica.

CASSOCK. *s.* Tunica talaris. — A short cassock; tunica brevior. — Wearing a cassock; tunicatus.

To CAST. *v. a.* I. To throw; jacere; conjicere. — To hurl (a weapon); telum in aliquem jacere, conjicere, immittere, vibrare, or intorque. — To cast one's self at one's feet; ad pedes se abjicere, se sternere, procumbere, Cic., se projicere, Cæs. II. To compute, reckon; rationes subducere, or inire; see To COMPUTE, RECKON. III. To condemn; damnare; condemnare; petitorum actione sua submovere. IV. To found; metalla liquare, or liquefacere; ex ære imaginem fundere. V. To consider; pendere; ponderare; æstimare; expendere atque æstimare; Cic. VI. To lay aside; mutationem (vestis, &c.) facere. VII. 1. To cast away; projicere; fundere. 2. To cast down; dejicere; fig., aliquem spe, or opinione dejicere, Cic. 3. To cast forth; see To EMIT. 4. To cast in one's teeth; rem alicui obijcere, opponere. — To cast into sleep; sopire, Liv.; consopire, Cic.; soporare; somnum alicui inferre, Plin. — To cast into prison; in vincula conjicere. 5. To cast off; see To DISCARD, REJECT. — To cast off clothes; vestes ponere, or deponere. — To cast a skin, &c.; annua vernatione defungi; defluviu patii; see To SHED. — To cast off the dogs (in hunting); canes emittere, Cic. 6. To cast out; ejicere; ejicere foras; ejicere aliquem foras ædibus, Plaut.; pellere; depellere; expellere; extrudere. — To cast out of the senate; de senatu movere. 7. To cast up. 1. To raise; see To RAISE. 2. To compute, reckon; see above, II. 3. To vomit; see To VOMIT. — To cast one's nativity; ex die natali prædicere quo quis factus sit, Cic.

CAST. *s.* Jactus, ūs, m. — A stone's cast; ad jactum lapidis. — A cast at dice; tessere jactus. — Cast of the eye; oculorum conjectus; intuitus; contuitus. — To have a cast in one's eye; esse distortis, or perversis, oculis, Cic.; oculos distortere, Hor. — The cast of a net; jactus. — They are of the same cast; sunt ejusdem farinæ; ex eadem officina exierunt; Cic.

CASTANETS. *s.* Crumata, or crusmata, um, pl., Mart.

CATAWAY. *s.* Æternis supplicis addictus; or, homo nequissimus.

CASTER. *s.* I. A thrower; qui jacit &c. II. A calculator; qui calculos subducit, &c. III. A small brass wheel under a post, &c.; rotula.

To CASTIGATE. *v. a.* I. To chastise; castigare; pœna multare, or afflicere; in aliquem animadvertere; pœnas ab aliquo repetere. II. To amend or polish a writing; opus emendare, or perpolire, Cic.; opus limare, Ov.

CASTIGATION. *s.* I. The act of punishing; castigatio; animadversio. — Deserving castigation; castigabilis, Plaut.; animadvertendus, Ter. II. Emendation; correctio; emendatio; Cic.

CASTING-HOUSE. *s.* Fundendi metalli officina.

CASING-NET. *s.* Funda.

CASTLE. *s.* I. A house of defence; castellum; castrum. — A little castle; castellum. — Of or belonging to a castle; castellanus. II. A splendid mansion; ædes amplæ et magnificæ. — To build castles in the air; somnia sibi fingere, Virg.; in aère piscari, Plaut.; spem pascere inanem.

CASTOR. *s.* I. A beaver; castor; fiber. — Of or belonging to a castor; castoreus; fibrinus. II. A hat or petasus e fibrinis, or castoreis pilis, contextus, or confectus.

CASTRAMETATION. *s.* Castrametatio, Bud.

To CASTRATE. *v. a.* (An animal); castrare; (a man); evirare; alicui virilitatem adimere. — Castrated; (of animals); castratus; excisus; exsectus; (of men); eunuchus.

CASUAL. *a.* Fortuitus; in casu positus.

CASUALLY. *adv.* Fortuito; aliquo casu et fortuna; casu fortuito; forte fortuna.

CASUALTY. *s.* Casus, or eventus, fortuitus.

CASUIST. *s.* Theologus qui quæstiones solvit ad conscientiam pertinentes.

CAT. *s.* Felis, is, f., Plaut.; feles, is, f., Plin. — A polecat; domestica martes, Mart.; mustela major, Plin. — A civet cat; zibetta, æ, f. — Cat o' nine tails; flagellum; scutica. — To flog with a cat o' nine tails; flagello cadere.

CATACOMBS. *s. pl.* Catacumba, arum.

CATALOGUE. *s.* Index; recensio; Cic.; catalogus, Plaut.; album, Liv.; Suet.

CATAPLASM. *s.* Cataplasma, atis, n., Plin.

CATAPULT. *s.* Catapulta, æ, f.

CATARACT. *s.* I. A fall of water; cataracta, æ, Vitruv.; cataractæ; aquæ dejectus, ūs; præceps aquæ

lapsus. II. *A suffusion of the eye; oculi suffusio, Plin.*

CATARRH. *s.* Epiphora, æ, Cic.; distillatio.

CATARRHAL. *a.* Epiphoris obnoxius; qui epiphoram adjectum habet.

CATASTROPHE. *s.* I. *Unhappy issue of any thing; exitus tristis, Cic.; exitus miserabilis, Quint.; exitus sævus, Juv.* II. *Final event of a dramatic piece; catastrophæ, es, f.; tragica fabulæ exitus.*

CAT-CAL. *s.* Sibilum.

TO CATCH. *v. a.* I. *To lay hold with the hand; prehendere; apprehendere; comprehendere, with or without manu; capere.* II. *To receive suddenly; capere. — To catch a disease; morbum contrahere, Plin. — To catch a fever; febrem nancisci, Suet. — To catch cold; gravedinem contrahere. — That has caught cold; gravedinem affectus, or tentatus. — To catch fire; ignem concipere, Cic., comprehendere, Cæs. — To catch the sense of a passage; loci sensum legitimum assequi; mentem auctoris trahere; capere; Cic. — To catch a likeness; oris ductus et vultus habitus ad veritatem proprius adducere. — III. *To ensnare; dolis decipere; in transcendam inducere; Plaut.; aliquem circumvenire, Cic.* IV. *To come upon unexpectedly; nec opinantem, inopinantem, imprudentem, improvise, de improvise, occupare, or opprimere, Cic.; imparatum offendere, Nep. — To catch a thief; furem excipere, Plaut. — To catch in the act; aliquem in manifesto scelere, or facinus alicujus, deprehendere, Cic. — V. *To charm; demulcere; permulcere; illicere; pellicere.* VI. *— To catch at; conari; niti; with an infinitive, or ut and the conjunctive; elaborare ut, with a conjunctive; nervos industriæ suæ in re contendere, totis viribus, or nervis omnibus, contendere ad; eniti et contendere ut, with a conjunctive; querere; rem, or ad rem, anniti; rem appetere.***

CATCH. *s.* I. *Seizure; comprehensio.* II. *Prize or booty; præda.* III. *Any thing that catches or holds; quod capit, prehendit, &c.* IV. *A kind of song; cantilena.* V. *The catch of a latch; ferrea fibula, Cæs.; ansa, Vitruv. — The catch of a door; obex. — To be or lie upon the catch; in insidiis esse; insidiari; captare.*

CATCHING. *a.* Pestilens; pestifer; Cic.: contagiosus, Cels. — *A catching distemper; lues, Cic.; mala contagia, pl., Virg.*

CATCHPOLE. *s.* Apparitor; accensus, l, m.; lictor.

TO CATECHISE. *v. a.* Aliquem elementis doctrinæ Christianæ erudire; prima fidei Christianæ dogmata alicui tradere.

CATECHISM. *s.* I. *Catechetical instruction; catechesis, is, f.; fidei Christianæ elementorum expositio.* II. *A book or form of catechetical instruction; catechismus; libellus in quo exponuntur fidei Christianæ capita.*

CATECHIST. *s.* Qui fidei Christianæ elementa tradit.

CATECHUMEN. *s.* Catechumenus Christianæ fidei; or, baptismi candidatus.

CATEGORICAL. *a.* I. *In form; categoricus.* II. *To the purpose; congruus.*

CATEGORICALLY. *ad.* Præcise; non ambigue.

CATEGORY. *s.* Categoria. — *Of the same category; ejusdem ordinis.*

TO CATER. *v. a.* Rei frumentariæ, or rem frumentariam, providere, Cæs.

CATERER. *s.* Annonæ, or penûs, curator; obsonator.

CATERPILLAR. *s.* Eruca, æ, f.; campe, es, f.; Col. — *To clear a tree of caterpillars; arborem erucis purgare.*

CATERWAUL. *s.* Felium strepitus, fremitus, or ejulatus.

CATES. *s. pl.* Cupedia, orum, Plaut.; cupediæ, arum, Gell.

CATGUT. *s.* Intestinum.

CATHARTIC. *a.* Catharticus, Cels.; purgans, Ov.; quod ad purgandum pollet, or valet, Cic.

CATHEDRAL. *s.* Ecclesia cathedralis; templum in quo est sedes episcopi.

CATHERER. *s.* (With surgeons); specillum; fistula.

CATHOLIC. *a.* Catholicus; universalis.

CATHOLIC. *s.* Qui fidem catholicam profitetur. — *A Roman Catholic; pseudocatholicus; pontificus; Pappista.*

CATLING. *s.* (With surgeons); scalpellum.

CATOPTRICS. *s.* Catoptrica, æ, f.

CATTLE. *s.* (Great); pecus, udis, f.; majus, or armentum, pecus, Varr. — (Small); pecus, oris, n. — *A flock of cattle; grex. — A herd of cattle; armentum. — Rich in cattle; dives pecoris, Virg., or pecore, Hor.; pecore abundans, Virg.; cui est pecuaria res ampla, Cic. — A pasture for cattle; pecuaria. — A keeping of cattle; pecuaria. — A keeper of cattle; pecuarius. — To keep cattle; pecuariam facere. — Black, or horned, cattle; pecus cornigerum.*

CAVALCADE. *s.* Solemnis et ad pompam instituta equitatio.

CAVALIER. *s.* Eques, Itis, m.

CAVALIERLY. *ad. i. e.* Magnifice; arroganter, Liv. — *To treat one cavalierly; alicui superbe illudere, Ter.*

CAVALRY. *s.* Equitatus, ùs, Cæs.; equites, um, pl.,

Liv.; equestres copia, Cic. — *A troop of cavalry; equitum turma, or acies. — A general of cavalry; equitum magister. — To flank with cavalry; equites locare pro cornibus. — Convenient for cavalry; equitabilis (placitatis).*

CAVE. *s.* Specus, Hor.; spelunca, Cic.; antrum, spelæum, Virg.; cavea; caveina.

CAVERNED. *a.* Cavernosus; speluncosus.

CAVESSON. *s.* Lupatum, Virg.; lupus, Ov.

CAVIAR. *s.* Conditâ sale acipenseris ova.

TO CAVIL. *v. a.* Cavillari; altercari. — *Cavilling; cavillatio; disputatorium laquei; dialecticæ captiones.*

CAVIL. *s.* Captiuncula; sophisma, atis, n.; cavillatio.

CAVILLING. *a.* Captiosus; sophisticus.

CAVILLINGLY. *ad.* Captiose.

CAVITY. *s.* Caverna, Cic.; locus cavus. — *A small cavity; cavernula. — Fall of cavities; cavernosus. — The cavity (or socket) of the eyes; oculorum recessus, Plin. — The cavity made by a wound; ulceris sinus, Cels.*

CAUL. *s.* I. *A covering for the head; reticulum crinale, or mullebre; calantica.* II. *The integument of the bowels; omentum intestinorum involucreum.*

CAUSE. *s.* I. *That which effects any thing; causa; origo; initium; fons. — A material cause; materia, Cic. — A formal cause; forma, Sen. — A final cause; finis, Cic.; propositum, Sen. — You are the cause of this disorder; ortum ex te est, Ter.; injuria tua factum est; hujus rei culpa in te residet, Cic.* II. *Reason, motive; causa; ratio. — This is the cause of; id causæ est cur, with a conjunctive. — For what cause does he strike him? quid causæ est cur eum percutit? qua de causa illum percutit? — You may learn from him the cause of my affliction; cognosces ex illo quid sit quamobrem doleam, Cic. — For what cause? cur? quamobrem? quo nomine? For that cause; ergo; idcirco; ideo; propterea. — With good cause; justa de causa. — Without cause; sine causa; immerito; injuria.*

III. *Subject of litigation; causa; lis. — To undertake a cause; ad causam accedere; causam suscipere. — To have a good cause; equum et bonum in causa habere. — To have a bad cause; causa laborare. — To plead a cause; causam agere, or dicere. — To plead one's own cause; causam suam per se, or pro se ipso, agere; de re sua dicere non adhibito patrono. — To gain a cause; iudicio vincere; causam obtinere, Cic., vincere, Ov. — To lose a cause; causam, or litem, perdere, amittere; in iudicio superari, Cic. — IV. *Side, party; partes, ium, pl.; factio, Cic.* V. *Occasion; causa; locus. — To give cause of suspicion; suspiciōis locum dare. — I have no cause to complain of you; non est mihi causa cur de te conquerar; non est cur de te querar.**

TO CAUSE. *v. a.* Creare; efficere; producere; rei causam esse, parere, Cic. — *To cause trouble or misfortune; alicui ærumnas creare, Plaut.; alicui mala importare, Cic. — To cause death, weariness, pleasure; mortem, fastidium, delectationem, afferre, Cic. — To cause vomiting; vomitus facere, or movere.*

CAUSELESS. *a.* CAUSELESSLY. *ad.* Sine causa; injuria; immerito.

CAUSEWAY. *s.* Moles, Cic.; agger, Cæs.; via strata, Liv.; viarum strata, Virg.; pavementum, Juv.

CAUSTIC. *a.* I. *Corrosive; causticus, Plin.; adurens, Cels.* II. *Satirical; mordax.*

CAUTELOUS. *a.* See CAUTIOUS, CUNNING.

CAUTERIZATION. *s.* Caustica austio.

TO CAUTERIZE. *v. a.* Alicui caustico lapide, or cauterio, plagam inurere.

CAUTERY. *s.* (Actual); cauterium; (potential); causticus lapis.

CAUTION. *s.* I. *Prudence, foresight; circumspectio; consideratio; considerantia; prudentia; providentia; provisio. — With caution; provide; caute; providenter. — Without caution; improvide; imprudenter.* II. *Security; cautio; satisfactio; see SECURITY.* III. *Warning; monitio; admonitio; monitus, ùs; monitum. — To give caution; monere atque hortari; see ADMONITION.*

TO CAUTION AGAINST. *v. a.* Aliquem de re, or rem, monere, Cic., rei admonere, or commonere, Plin. — *To caution beforehand; præmonere. — I caution you not to go thither; moneo te ne illuc eas.*

CAUTIONARY. *a.* Pro pignore.

CAUTIOUS. *a.* Cautus; consideratus; providus; providens.

CAUTIOUSLY. *ad.* Considerate; prudenter.

CAUTIONSNESS. *s.* See CAUTION.

TO CAW. *v. n.* Crocire, Plaut.; crocitare, Plin.

TO CEASE. *v. a.* Rei finem imponere, or afferre. — *Cease your complaints; mitte, or siste, querelas.*

TO CEASE. *v. n.* Desistere, with an ablative; desinere, with an infinitive; finem facere, with a gerund in di. — *The storm ceases; desinit imber. — The wind ceases; venti posuere.*

CEASELESS. *a.* Continuus; perpetuus; assiduus.

CEDAR. *s.* Cedrus, i, f. — *Of cedar; cedrinus. — Cedar oil; cedri oleum; cedrelæon, Plin.*

TO CELE. *v. a.* (A thing); alicui rem, or re, cedere,

Cæs. — (A place); locum, or loco, cedere; locum dare, Cic.

To CEIL. *v. a.* Lacunare; laqueari; or lacunari, ornare. — *Ceiled*; laqueatus.

CEILING. *s.* Lacunar, Cic.; laquear, Plin.

To CELEBRATE. *v. a.* I. *To praise, commend*; celebrare; laudare; collaudare; laude afficere; laudibus ornare; laudem alicui tribuere, or impertire. II. *To solemnize*; diem festum celebrare, or agitare, Cic.; festa colere, Ov. — *To celebrate divine service*; operari; rem divinam facere. — *To celebrate a marriage*; nuptias celebrare.

CELEBRATED. *a.* Celeber, or celebris. — *Celebrated for the number of his exploits*; multitudinē rerum gestarum nobilitatus, Cic. — *Celebrated in history*; literis et memoria celebratus, Cic. — *To be celebrated*; magnum nomen habere.

CELEBRATION. *s.* Celebratio, Cic. — *Celebration of a marriage*; nuptiarum solennia, Tac.

CELEBRITY. *s.* Sermonis hominum celebritas, Cic. — *To attain celebrity*; clarum et magnum nomen adipisci, Cic., sibi facere, Ov.; inlarescere, Plin.

CCELERITY. *s.* Festinatio; velocitas; celeritas; Cic.; rapiditas, Cæs.

CELESTIAL. *s.* I. *Heavenly*; cœlestis; superus.

CELESTIALITY. *s.* I. *Excellent*; eximius.

CELIBACY or CELIBATE. *s.* Vita cœlebs. — *That lives in celibacy*; cœlebs; conubii expers.

CELL. *s.* Cella; cellula. — (Of a beehive); alveus.

CELLAR. *s.* Cella. — *A wine-cellar*; vinaria cella.

CELLARIST. *s.* Cellarius, Plaut.

CELLULAR. *a.* Cellulis distinctus.

CEMENT. *s.* Arenatum, Vitruv.; intrita, s. f., Plin.

To CEMENT. *v. a.* Calce et arena structuram connectere, Vitruv. — Fig. i. e. *To unite, strengthen*; firmare; vincire; astringere. — *To cement a peace*; pacem coagmentare, Cic.; conformare, Cæs. — *To cement a union*; conglutinare concordiam, Cic.

CEMETERY. *s.* Commune sepulchrum, Hor.; sepulchretum, Catull.; (cœmeterium, in ecclesiastical writers).

CENSER. *s.* Thuribulum; acerra.

CENOTAPH. *s.* Inanis tumulus, Virg.; (cenotaphium, Ulp.).

CENSOR. *s.* Censor; criticus; Aristarchus, Hor.; animadversor acer, Cic.

CENSORIOUS. *a.* Censorius; mordax; morosus; malevolus; qui censoris animum habet.

CENSORIOUSLY. *ad.* Acriter, ut censor severus.

CENSORIOUSNESS. *s.* Morositas; malevolentia.

CENSURABLE. *a.* Reprehendus; reprehensione, or censura, dignus.

CENSURE. *s.* Reprehensio; censoria notatio, Cic.; censura, Juv. — *To incur censure*; in reprehensionem incurere, Cic.

To CENSURE. *v. a.* Rem in aliquo, or aliquem in re, reprehendere; carpere; alicuius facta carpere; censoria notam inurere.

CENSURER. *s.* Qui carpit, &c.

CENT. *s.* Centum. — *One, two, three, four, five per cent*; centesima, bina, tercia, quaternae, quinae.

CENTAUR. *s.* Centaurus; hippocentaurus, Cic. — *Of or belonging to a centaur*; centaureus, Hor.; centauricus, Stat.

CENTAURY. *s.* Centaurium; centauria. — (*The greater*); centaurium majus. — (*The lesser*); centaurium minus; fel teræ; libadium, Plin.

CENTENARY. *a.* Centenarius; centum annorum; centum annis.

CENTENARY. *s.* Centum; centeni.

CENTESIMAL. *a.* Centesimus.

CENTO. *s.* Cento, Cic.

CENTRAL. *a.* Centralis, Plin.

CENTRE. *s.* Centrum; sinus; medium; umbilicus. — *The centre of an army*; media acies.

To CENTRE. *v. n.* In unum locum convenire; in locum coire, concurrere, confluere; Cic. N. B. *Centrifugal and centripetal force* (in technical language); vis centrifuga, centripeta.

CENTUPLE. *s.* Centies tantum; centuplicato, Plin.

To CENTUPPLICATE. *v. a.* Centuplicare.

CENTURION. *s.* Centurio. — *The office of a centurion*; centuriatus, Cic.; centurionatus, Tac.

CENTURY. *s.* I. *A hundred*; centum. II. *The space of a hundred years*; seculum. III. *A division of the Roman people*; centuria. — *By centuries*; centuriatum, Cic. — *To divide into centuries*; centuriare; or, centuriatum describere; Cic.

CEPHALIC. *a.* Capiti utilis, Cic.

CERATE. *s.* Ceratum, Cels.

To CERE. *v. a.* Cera circumlinire, Cic., illinire, Ov.; incerare, Juv.; cerare, Col.

CEREMONIAL. *s.* I. *External rite*; status sollemnisque ritus. II. *A book of ceremonies*; ritualis liber.

CEREMONIOUS. *a.* In officis nimius; in comitatu effusor; justo officiosior.

CEREMONY. *s.* I. *Rite*; sacer ritus, Virg.; cœremonia, arum, pl., Cic.; sollemnis ritus. II. *Formality*,

formal compliment; officiosa urbanitas; comitas. — *Too much ceremony*; nimis exquisita urbanitas. — *You make ceremony*; delicias facis, Plaut. — *Let us lay aside ceremony, without ceremony*; mittamus istas urbanitatis affectatas moras; nulla comitatis affectatione, Curt.

CERTAIN. *a.* I. *Sure*; certus; compertus; exploratus; minime dubius, Cic.; indubitatus, Plin. — *To know for certain*; certum, pro certo, habere, or tenere; rem exploratum habere, Cic. II. *Undoubting*. — *I am certain*; id certo comperi, Ter.; de eo mihi compertum est, Sall.; hoc certo scio; hoc compertum habeo; exploratum est mihi de hac re; hoc exploratum habeo, Cic. — *I am not certain*; nolim pro certo affirmare; hoc non plane scio, Ter.; id mihi non satis constat, Liv. III. *Fixed, determined*; certus; status; constitutus. IV. *Some*; quidam, quadam, quoddam; aliquis. — *Some certain member*; aliquid quodpiam membrum, Cic.

CERTAINLY. *ad.* I. *Indubitably*; certe; haud dubie; sine dubio; dubio procul. — *Yes certainly*; ita sane, Ter. II. *Infallibly*; certe.

CERTAINESS or CERTAINTY. *s.* Explorata rei notitia. — *With certainty*; certo; liquido; explorete, Cic.

CERTIFICATE. *s.* Scripta testificatio; scriptum testimonium.

To CERTIFY. *v. a.* Affirmare. — (*In writing*); scripto testari; testimonium rei per tabulas dare.

CERULEAN. *a.* Cæruleus.

CERUMEN. *s.* Cerumen, inis, n.

CERUSE. *s.* Cerussa; psimythium, Plin.; psimythus, Vitruv.

CESSE. *s.* I. *A levy*; cullibet capiti pecunie solvendæ indicatio; Plin. II. *The act of making a levy*; tributū in capita descriptio.

To CESS. *v. a.* Tributum in capita, or in familias, describere.

CESSATION. *s.* Intermissio; intercapedo, Cic.; intermissus, Plin. — *A cessation of arms*; induciæ, arum; ab armis intermissio, Cic.; pax armum cessatio, Gell. — *Without cessation*; sine ulla intermissione, Cic.; sine intermissu, Plin.

CESSION. *s.* Cessio. — *To make cession of one's right*; alicui jure, or de jure, suo cedere. — (*Of one's goods*); cedere fore, Cic., bonis, Quint.

CECTACEOUS. *a.* Cæctaceus.

To CHAFE. *v. a.* I. *To make hot*; calefacere; calfacere; concalfacere; Cic.; concalfacere; exalfacere; Plin. II. *To make angry*; alicui bilem commovere, Cic.; alicui stomachum movere; irritare; Plaut.

To CHAFE. *v. n.* i. e. *To rage, to fret*; concalcere; caleferi, Cic.; calcere; incalcere, Plin.; stomacho effervescere; stomachari, Cic.

CHAFER. *s.* Scarabæus. — *Cockchafer*; scarabæus stridulus, Plin.

CHAFF. *s.* Palea; acus, eris, n.

To CHAFFER. *v. a.* Sordide mercari.

CHAFFERN. *s.* Cortina; ahenum; Ov.; caldarum, Vitruv.

CHAFFINCH. *s.* Frigilla, or fringilla, Mart.

CHAFFING-DISH. *s.* Foculus.

CHAGRIN. *s.* Animi ægritudo; moeror; cura; sollicitudo; molestia; morositas; tetricitas. — *To yield to chagrin*; se macerare, or cruciare, Ter.; se ægritudini dedere; angī animo; in ægritudinem incidere.

To CHAGRIN. *v. a.* Alicui moerorem, molestiam, or sollicitudinem, afferre; alicui sollicitudines conficere. — *Chagrined*; morosus; diffidilis; tetricus.

CHAIN. *s.* Catena. — *A little chain*; catenula; catellus, Liv.; catella, Hor. — *A link of a chain*; catena; annulus, or circulus. — *A chain, or chains, for criminals*; catena; vincula, pl.; compedes, pl. — *A chain for ornament*; (aureus) torques; (aurea) catena. — Fig. i. e. *A bond, bonds*; vincula, pl.; nexus. — *A chain of mountains*; montes continui, or perpetui, Hor.; juga continentia, Liv.; perpetuum montis jugum, Curt. — *Chains, i. e. slavery*; servitus; servitium; servile jugum, Cic.

To CHAIN. *v. a.* I. *To put chains on*; alicui catenas indere, Plaut., injicere, Liv.; aliquem catenis vincire, Ov. — *Chained*; catenis constrictus. II. *To join, unite*; res inter se, or rem cum alla, copulare, jungere, or conjungere; rem rei connectere.

CHAIR. *s.* I. *A moveable seat*; sella. — *A little chair*; sellula. — *A chair of state*; sella curulis. — *A sedan chair*; sella gestatoria; lectica. — *To be carried in a chair*; sella vehi, Sen.; sella gestatoria deferri, Suet.; sella gestamine pervehi, Tac. II. *A professor's seat*; cathedra; pulpitum. III. *A pulpit*; suggestum; suggestus.

CHAIRMAN. *s.* I. *A president*; præses. II. *One who carries in a chair*; lecticiarius.

CHALK. *s.* Creta. — *Of chalk*; cretaceus. — *Full of chalk*; cretosus. — *Marked with chalk*; creta notare.

To CHALK. *v. a.* I. *To mark with chalk*; creta notare. II. *To chalk out, i. e. 1. To mark out*; designare; indicare. 2. *To trace*; delineare; lineis designare.

CHALKY. *a.* I. *Of chalk; cretaceous.* II. *Full of chalk; cretousus.*

TO CHALK. *v. a.* I. *To claim as one's own; rem ut suam sibi vindicare, or repetere; sibi assumere; sibi ascisci.* II. *To call to a contest; provocare; ad pugnam, or ad singulare certamen, provocare.*

CHALLENGE. *s.* I. *A demand; petitiō; postulatio; postulatum.* II. *Summons to combat; provocatio.* — (In writing); scripta ad singulare certamen provocatio.

CHAMBER. *s.* Conclavium, Plaut.; conclave, Cic. — *A little chamber; cella.* — *A dining-chamber; cenatio, Col.; conaculum, Varr.; diæta, Plin.; triclinium, Cic.* — *A bedchamber; conclave; cubiculum, Cic.; dormitorium, Plin.* — *A chambermaid; ancilla, or ministra, cubicularia.* — *Vallet de chambre; cubicularius.* — *Chamber-pot; matula; matella, Varr.; matellio, Cic.; scaphium, Plaut.* — *Of or belonging to a chamber; cubicularis, Cic.; cubicularius, Mart.* — *Divided into several chambers; cubiculatus.* — *To shut one's self up in his chamber; in cellam se concludere.* — *To be confined to one's chamber; domi se continere.* — *To work in one's own chamber; intra privatos parietes opus facere.*

CHAMBERLAIN. *s.* I. (In the royal household); qui est principi a cubiculo. — *Lord high chamberlain; cubiculo imperatorio præpositus.* II. (Of a city); quæstor urbanus. — *Office of chamberlain; quæstura, Cic.; quæstorium officium.* III. (At an inn); tabulati detorsor.

TO CHAMFER. *v. a.* Striare, Vitr.; striare columnam, Plin.

CHAMFER or CHAMPRET. *s.* Striatura, Vitr. The channel or furrow is called strix, igit; canaliculus: the ridge between the furrows, striæ, æ, f.; Vitr.

CHAMOIS. *s.* Rupicapra, æ, f., Plin.

TO CHAMP. *v. a.* Mandere; mordere. — *To champ the bit; frenum mordere.*

CHAMPAIGN. *s.* See CAMPAIGN, I.

CHAMPIGNON. *s.* Fungus, Cic.; boletus, Juv.

CHAMPION. *s.* Defensor; propugnator.

CHANCE. *s.* Fortuna; fors; casus, ùs; alea. — *By chance; forte fortuna; casu; fortuito; fortuita, Cic.* — *By mere chance; cæco casu, Cic.* — *A game of chance; alea.* — *Of or belonging to such game; aleatorius.* — *A player of such game; aleator.* — *To trust too much to chance; nimium in fortuna ponere, Cic.* — *To take one's chance; fortunæ se committere; aleam adire.* — *A chance guest, comer; adventor, Plaut.; interventor, Cic.*

TO CHANCE. *v. n.* Fieri; evenire; contingere; cadere; accidere; incidere; Cic.

CHANCEL. *s.* Aduytum; sanctuarium.

CHANCELLOR. *s.* Cancellarius. — *Vice-chancellor; cancellarii vices gerens.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *s.* Casus, ùs; fortuna.

CHANCERY. *s.* Cancellarii prætorium.

CANCROUS. *a.* I. *Having the qualities of a cancer; qui carcinomatous vim habet.* II. *Afflicted with a cancer; cancro exesus, or corrosus.*

CHANDELLIER. *s.* Candelabrum; candelabrum pensile multifidum.

CHANDLER. *s.* I. *A huckster; propola, æ, m., Cic.; mango, Quint.* II. *One who makes or sells candles; caudalarum opifex, or propola.*

TO CHANGE. *v. a.* I. *To barter, truck; rem alia commutare, Cic., mutare, or permutare, Plin.* II. *To alter; rem in aliam mutare, immutare, commutare, or permutare.* — *To change for the worse; mutare in pejus; depravare; vitare; corrumpere; Cic.* III. *To give change of money; nummum immutare, Plaut.* IV. *To change one's clothes; mutationem vestis facere, Cic.* — *To change one's abode; mutare sedem, or ex sede, Plin.; e loco in alium migrare, Cic.* — *He has not even changed his place; ne loco quidem motus est, Cic.* — *To change colour; vultus colorem non obtinere, Plaut.* — *To change colour; cui non constat color neque vultus.* — *To change one's mind; sententiam mutare, or permutare; de sententia discedere, or desistere.* — *To cause one to change his mind; de sententia dimovere; de proposita sententia depellere; (by force) detrudere; (by fear) deterrere.* — *I have not changed my mind; mens eadem perstat mihi, Virg.*

TO CHANGE. *v. n.* I. *To suffer alteration; se convertere; mutationem habere; Cic.; mutari, Hor.* — *To change or be changed into a stone; lapidescere, Plin.: into a brute; converti in figuram bestie, Cic.* — *To change with fortune; ad motum fortunæ se movere, Liv.* — *I have not changed; non alius sum atque fui, Cic.* — *I have not changed with regard to him; ego isti nihil sum aliter atque fui, Ter.* — *The wind changes; ventus se vertit, Cæs.* II. *To vary; variari.* III. *To reform one's manners; ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic.; alios mores induere, Plin.* — *He has entirely changed; plane se ipse exiit, Cic.*

CHANGE. *s.* I. *Alteration; mutatio; immutatio; commutatio; conversio.* — *Change of life; conversa vitæ via, Hor.* — *Change of fortune; fortunæ vicissitudines;*

fortunæ volubilitas; rerum vices. — *A great change took place in the state of affairs and of men's minds; magna facta est commutatio rerum et animorum, Cæs.; magna facta est conversio rerum et inclinatio animorum, Cic.*

II. *Variety; varietas, Cic.; diversitas, Plin.* III. *Revolution in the state; res novæ; republicæ motus.*

IV. *Place where merchants meet for trade; forum argentarium.* V. (Of money); pecuniæ permutatio, or commutatio.

CHANGEABLE. *a.* Mutabilis; varius. — *Fortune is changeable; variâ volubilibus fortuna est; varietas est propria fortunæ; Cic.* — *How changeable is life! quam est varia vitæ commutabilisque ratio! — He is of a changeable disposition; mobilis est animo, Cic.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *s. i. e.* Fickleness of mind; levitas; inconstantia; Cic.

CHANGELING. *s.* Infans subditivus, subditivus, Plaut., subditus, suppositus, Cic., suppositivus, Varr.

CHANNEL. *s.* Canalis; canaliculus. — (Of a river); alveus. — (Of the sea); fretum. — (Of a column); strix; canaliculus.

TO CHANT. *v. n.* Canere; cantare; cantitare.

CHANT. *s.* Cantus, ùs; melos, n. indcl., Cic.; canor, Quint.

CHANTER. *s.* Cantor; cantator; fem., cantrix; cantatrix.

CHAOS. *s.* I. *The mass of confused matter; chaos, n. (without gen. or dat.; abl. chao), Virg.; rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.* II. *Disorder, confusion; rerum confusio, Cic.*

TO CHAP. *v. n.* Fatiscere; dehiscere; dissillire; rimas agere, Cic.; rimis dehiscere, Ov.

CHAP. *s.* Rima; rimula. — *Full of chaps; rimarum, or rimis, plenus, Ter.; rimosus, Plin.* — *A chap in the skin; rima; rimula; Plin.; Cels.* — *Chaps on the hands and feet; rhagades, um, f. pl.; rhagadia, orum, n. pl., Plin.* — *Chaps on the lips; labiorum fissuræ, Plin.* — *Chaps in wood; rimæ, Cic.; fissuræ, Col.*

CHAPE. *s. i. e.* The catch of any thing by which it is kept in its place; ferrea fibula, Cæs.; ferrea ansa, Vitr. — *The chape of a scabbard; extremæ acinacis vaginae munimentum.*

CHAPEL. *s.* Edicula; sacellum. — *Chapel of ease; ecclesia alteri in subsidium annexa.*

CHAPERON. *s. i. e.* A kind of hood; capitium; magisterii insigne.

CHAPTER (of a column). *s.* Capitulum, Vitr.; capitulum, Plin.; epistylum, Varr.

CHAPLAIN. *s.* Sacerdos regi, duci, &c.; principi a sacro faciend.

CHAPLET. *s. i. e.* A garland of flowers; sertum; ex floribus, or fœrea, corona, Plaut.; florida corolla, Cato.

CHAPMAN. *s.* Emptor; qui ab aliquo mercatore emere solet.

CHAPS. *s. pl.* I. *The mouth of a beast of prey; os, oris, n.; gula, Cic.; rictus, fîs, m., Ov.* II. *Entrance of a channel, river, &c.; ostium, Cic.; fauces, lum, f. pl., Plin.; os, oris, n., Curt.*

CHAPTER. *s.* I. *Division of a book; caput.* II. *An assembly of canons; canonicorum collegium.* — (Met together); canonicorum conventus, or consessus, ùs, m. — *A chapter-house; conventibus habendis locus destinatus.* — *To hold a chapter; comitia peragere.*

CHARWOMAN. *s.* Mercenaria; opera.

CHARACTER. *s.* I. *A mark; nota; signum; Cic.; character, eris, m., Col.* II. *A letter; character, eris, m.; litera.* — *Well-formed characters; literulæ compositionissimæ et clarissimæ, Cic.* III. *Handwriting; manus.* IV. *Personal quality, disposition; indoles; natura; ingenium.* — *To change one's character; de inore suo discedere, Cic.; ingenium novum sibi induere, Liv.* — *To assume an old character; ad ingenium redire, Ter.* — *Such is my character; sic sum, Ter.* V. *Property, peculiarity; natura; vis.* — *It is the character of virtue to —; virtutis propria natura atque vis est —.*

— *The sayings of Cicero have a distinctive character; ita notata sunt Tullii dictorum genera, ut cognosci sua posset.* — *It is the character of the Romans; Romanum est, Liv.* V. *Dignity; dignitas; persona.* — *To sustain one's character; impositam sibi personam pro dignitate sustinere, Cic.* VII. *Reputation; fama; nomen; existimatio, Cic.; see REPUTATION.*

CHARACTERISTIC. *a.* Proprius.

TO CHARACTERIZE. *v. a.* (A person); alicujus vitam depingere, Cic.; naturam et mores aperire, Sall. — (A thing); rem ad vivum exprimere.

CHARCOAL. *s.* Carbo ligneus, or ex ligno adusto.

CHARD (of an artichoke). *s.* Tencr ciliaræ caulis.

TO CHARGE. *v. a.* I. *To impose as a task, command; alicui mandare; de re mandata, or rei negotium, dare.* — *I am charged by Dolabella; a Dolabella mandata habeo.* — *He charged me to write to you; mihi mandavit, or negotium dedit, ut ad te scriberem.* II. *To impute; alicui rem tribuere; culpam imputare.* — *To charge falsely; alicui falsum crimen inferre, or objicere; alicui crimen affingere; alicquem falsi criminis accersere; Cic.* — *To charge another with a fault; culpam in alterum*

avertere, conferre, Liv.; Ter. III. *To intrust*; rem alicui committere, credere, concedere, Cic. IV. *To accuse*; culpam alicui assignare, Cic.; crimine onerare, Plin.; testimonium in aliquem dicere, Quint. V. *To attack*; in hostem impetum facere, irruere, Cic. — *To charge in the rear*; hostem a tergo adoriri, Cic.; terga hostium impugnare, Liv. VI. *To burden, load*; onerare aliquem; alicui onus imponere, Cic. — *To charge a musket*; fistulam ferream pulvere sulphurato et plumbo instruere. — *To charge a cannon*; tormentum pulvere pyrio et globo munire. VII. *To make a demand*; postulare. VIII. *To exhort*; hortari, adhortari, cohortari, aliquem ad aliquid, or aliquem ut aliquid faciat.

CHARGE, s. I. *Trust*; depositum. — *A giving in charge*; depositio. — *To give in charge*; rem apud aliquem deponere, Cic. II. *Command*; munus, eris; mandatum; provincia. — *To give charge*; alicui de re faciendi mandatum, negotium, dare; eam provinciam dare ut rem faciat; alicui imponere partes; et Cic.; curam rei, or rem alicuius curæ, demandare, Liv. III. *Commission, office*; munus, eris, n.; officium; partes, ium, f. pl. — *It is your charge*; tum est officium, Ter.; tum est munus; hoc tui muneri est; tua sunt partes; Cic. — *To resign a charge*; officio, munere, se abdicare. IV. *Accusation*; criminatio; crimen; accusatio. — *Charges*; accusationis capita. V. *Exhortation*; hortatio; adhortatio; cohortatio; exhortatio; hortatus, ūs, m.; Cic.; hortamen, Liv.; hortamentum, Sall. VI. *Expense, cost*; sumptus, ūs, m.; impensa, æ, f.; Cic. VII. *Onset, attack*; aggressio; impressio; impetus, ūs, m.; Cic. — *To make a charge*; impressionem, or impetum, in hostem facere, Cic.; in hostem incurrere, Nep.; in hostes invehi, Cæs. — *To return to the charge*; ad pugnam redire, Virg.; prælium redintegrare, or renovare, Cæs.; pugnam iterare, Liv. VIII. *Burden, load*; onus. — *Charge of a cannon*; pulveris sulphurati et globi modus ad tormentum explodendum.

CHARGEABLE, a. *Liable to be accused*; accusabilis, Cic.; qui accusari potest; cui aliquid obijci potest, &c.

CHARGER, s. I. *A large dish*; lanx, Pers.; catinus, Hor.; paropsis, idis, f., Juv.; mazonomum, Hor.; mazonomus, Varv.; magis, idis, f., Plin. II. *A war-horse*; equus bellicus; bellator equus, Virg.

CHARILY, ad. Attente; parce.

CHARIOT, s. Carrus, i.; currus, ūs; pilentum; carpentum; plastrum; rheda; carruca. — *A war-chariot*; essedum; cæssa.

CHARIOTEER, s. Auriga, æ, m.; rhedarius; esse-darius.

CHARITABLE, a. Christiana charitate, or benevolentia, præditus; benevolus erga alterum, or alteri. — *Charitable to the poor*; in pauperes beneficus, or benignus.

CHARITABLY, ad. I. Benevole; benigne; munifice.

CHARITY, s. I. Love; charitas; benevolentia; amor. II. *Liberality to the poor*; in pauperes beneficentia, or benignitas.

CHARLATAN, s. Circumforaneus pharmacopola, Cic.; circulator, Cels.; circulatorius, Curt.

CHARLATANRY, s. Verborum præstigiæ, Cic.; verboræ strophæ, Phædr.

CHARLES'S WAIN, s. Ursa, or Arctos, major.

CHARM, s. I. *Enchantment*; cantio, Cic.; cantamen, Propert.; incantamentum; fascinum; fascinatio; Plin. II. *Allurement*; illecebra; lenocinium, Cic.; illectus, ūs, m., Plaut.; delinimentum, Tac.

To CHARM, v. a. I. *To enchant*; fascinare, Virg.; incantare, Plin. — *To charm away pain or grief*; dolorem lenire; ægritudinem obtundere. II. *To delight*; demulcere; permulcere; illicere; pellicere; trahere.

CHARMER, s. I. *An enchanter*; magus; sagus; fem. saga. II. *One who delights*; delicia, arum, f. pl.

CHARMING, a. Jucundus; jucundissimus; quo nihil jucundius. — *Charming beauty*; eximia pulchritudo. — *A house in a charming situation*; domus in loco amoenissimo sita. — *A man of charming manners*; homo omni lepore et venustate affluens, Cic. — *A charming pleasure*; suavissima voluptas.

CHARMINGLY, ad. Eximie; pulchre; bene.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, s. Locus in quo ossa conduntur; (ossuaria, æ, f., Ulp.).

CHART, s. Tabula geographica. — *Nautical chart*; tabula nautica.

CHARTER, s. Diploma, atis, n.; tabula; charta.

To CHARTER (a ship), v. a. Navem conducere, or locare.

CHARY, a. Consideratus; prudens; cautus.

To CHASE, v. a. I. *To hunt*; venari; sectari; canibus agitare; exagitare. II. *To drive away*; pellere; depellere; expellere; ejicere; detrudere; extrudere; Cic. III. *To pursue (an enemy)*; fugientem hostem insequi, persequi, Cic.; fugientibus instare, Curt.; tergis, or in tergis, fugientium hæere, Tac.; Curt. IV. *To work in relieve*; cælare auro, argento, Cic., in auro, Virg., anrum, Plin.

CHASE, s. I. *Hunting*; venatio; venatus, ūs, m. — *A dog of the chase*; canis venaticus. — *Implements for the chase*; instrumentum venatorium. — *To go out to the*

chase; venatum ire. — *To live by the chase*; vitam propagare venatu; alii venatu; alimenta venatu expirare.

II. *Game hunted*; venatio; venatus, ūs; præda venatica; ferina, sc. caro. III. *Pursuit of an enemy*; insectatio; consecatio. — *To give chase*; see To CHASE.

III. IV. *Pursuit of something as desirable*; indagatio; inquisitio; investigatio.

CHASM, s. Cavum; lacuna; rima.

CHASTE, a. I. *Virtuous, modest*; castus; pudicus; purus. II. *Pure, correct* (of style); accuratus; emendatus, Cic.; castigatus, Hor.

CHASTELY, ad. Caste; pure.

To CHASTEN or CHASTISE, v. a. Castigare; pœna afficere; in aliquem animadvertere.

CHASTISEMENT, s. I. *The act of chastising*; castigatio; animadversio. — *Worthy of chastisement*; castigabilis, Plaut.; animadvertendus, Ter. II. *That which is suffered as punishment*; pœna.

CHASTISER, s. Castigator.

CHASTITY, s. Castitas; castimonia; pudicitia, Cic.; pudor, Virg. — *Inviolable chastity*; impenetrabilis castitas, Tac. — *To preserve one's chastity*; caste vivere, Cic.; pudicitiam servare, Virg.

To CHAT, v. n. Fabulari, Ter.; cum aliquo familiares sermones conferre, Cic.

CHAT, s. Sermo familiaris.

CHATEL'S, s. pl. Bona mobilia, Cic.; res moventes, or mobiles, Liv.; Ulp.

To CHATTER, v. n. I. *To make a noise as birds*; garrare. II. *To prate, talk idly*; loquitar, Plaut.; garrere; multum esse in loquendo, Cic.; blaterare, Hor.

III. *To make a noise with the teeth*; dentibus crepitare.

CHATTER or CHATTERING, s. I. *The noise of birds*; avium garrulus, concentus. II. *Idle talk*; garrulitas; loquacitas; loquendi profectus, Cic. III. *Noise made by the teeth*; dentium crepitus, ūs, m.

CHATTERER, s. Garrulus, Ter.; loquax, Cic.; locutuleus; blateror, Gell.; fem., mulier garrula; loquax; locutula, Lucr. — *A great chatterer*; loquacissimus. — *He is a great chatterer*; huic nunquam verba deficiunt, Cic.

To CHAW, v. a. Mandare; dentibus conficere, Liv.; commanducare, Plin.

CHEAP, a. Vilis. — *To sell cheap*; rem parvo pretio vendere, Cic.; rem villi vendere, Mart. — *Land is cheap*; jacent pretia pradiorum, Cic. — *To be very cheap*; vilissime constare, Cic. — *To make one's self too cheap*; se abjicere.

To CHEAPEN, v. a. Licitari.

CHEAPLY, ad. Parvo pretio; vili.

CHEAPNESS, s. Vilitas.

To CHEAT, s. I. *To impose upon, deceive*; aliquid imponere, fucum facere; aliquid fallere, fucum facere, decipere, in errorem, or in captivum, inducere, Cic. — (In jest); aliquid lepide ludificari, or aliquid illudere, Cic. II. *To disappoint*; aliquid in re fraudare; fallere; frustrari; expectationem alicuius decipere.

III. — *To cheat one's self*; se ipsum circumscribere, or in fraudem inducere.

CHEAT, s. I. *A fraud*; fraus, dis, f.; dolus; fallacia. II. *A person guilty of fraud*; fraudulentus; vafa; veterator; fraudum artifex. — *To play the cheat*; fallaciter, subdole, or veteratorie, agere, Cic.

To CHECK, v. a. I. *To repress, curb*; reprimere; comprimere; coercere; cohibere; refrenare; Cic. — *To check one's self*; se tenere; stare; sistere; consistere. — *To check impudence or boldness*; audaciam comprimere; petulantiam frangere; Cic. — *To check one's efforts*; conatum refutare, Cic.; impetum infricare, Plin. — *To check murmurings*; linguam et sermonem retundere, Liv. — *To check licentiousness*; licentia frena injicere, Hor. — *To check one's passions*; libidines refranare, or coercere, Cic. II. *To hide*; aliquid oburgare, or verbis castigare; reprehendere.

CHECK, s. I. *Stop*; obstaculum, Plaut.; impedimentum, Cic. — *To give a check to*; rei moras afferre, or impedimentum inferre. II. *Restraint*; frenum. — *To put a check upon*; frena injicere; frenare; refranare; reprimere; coercere. III. *A reproof*; clemens castigatio, Cic.; reprehensio. IV. *A counter-mark at a theatre, &c.*; altera scenæ tessera. V. *Loss, misfortune* (in war); detrimentum; clades. — *To receive a check*; detrimentum accipere. — *To receive a terrible check*; gravissimo fortunæ vulnere premi, Cic. — *An army that has received a check*; mutilatus exercitus, Cic.

To CHECKER or CHEQUER, v. a. I. *To variegate*; variare; vario colore, or varis coloribus, distinguere.

II. *To tessellate*; verniculari; verniculatum opus facere; tessellatum opus concinnare.

CHECKERWORK, s. Verniculatum, or tessellatum, opus.

CHECKERED, I. *Tessellated*; verniculatus, Cic.; tessellatus, Suet. II. *Mingled*; mistus.

CHEEK, s. Gena; mala, æ, f. — *Large cheeks*; fluentes buccæ, Cic. — *That has large cheeks*; bucculentus. — *To give a blow on the cheeks*; alicui genam percutere. —

Cheek-teeth; dentes genuini, Cic., molares, Juv., maxillares, Plin. — *A cheek-bone*; maxilla.

CHEER. s. I. *Entertainment, provisions served as a feast*; victus. — *Good cheer*; cœna magna et lauta, Cic.; victus (ûs) lautus, Hor. — *Poor cheer*; victus tenuis, or aridus, Cic. II. *Heart, courage*; animus; animi firmitudo, or firmitas. — *To be of good cheer*; fortem animum habere: esse forti animo; animum erigere, or sumere; Cic. III. *Air of the countenance*; facies; species; forma. IV. *A shout of joy or approbation*; acclamatio, Cic.; clamor secundus, Virg. — *To give a cheer*; acclamare; clamorem secundum tollere.

TO CHEER. v. a. I. *To encourage*; alicui animos addere, Cic., or facere, Liv.; alicuius animum erigere, Cic.

II. *To console*; aliquem solari, consolari; solatio levare; consolatiolem lenire; alicui consolatiolem afferre, solatio dare, dolorem abstergere; Cic.
TO CHEER UP. v. n. Animum erigere, sumere, or recipere.

CHEERFUL. a. Hilaris; hilarus; lætus. — *To be cheerful*; gaudere; lætari. — *That renders cheerful*; qui lætitiâ affert.

CHEERFULLY. ad. Hilare; hilarem in modum; hilaro animo; Cic.

CHEERFULNESS. s. Hilaritas; lætitia.

CHEERLESS. a. Tristis; mœstus; melancholicus; natura tristis; Cic.

CHEERLESSLY. ad. Mœste; dolenter.

CHEESE. s. Caseus. — *To make a cheese*; caseum figurare. — *A cheese full of eyes*; caseus fistulosus, Cels.

CHEESECAKE. s. Triquetra e caseo, ovis, et butyro placentia.

CHEESE-CURDS. s. Concretum lac, Virg.; lactis coacti massa, Ov.

CHEESEMONGER. s. Casearius; fem. casearia.

CHEESE-PRESS. s. Vas ad excisicandum caseorum idoneum.

CHEESE-ROOM. s. Caseale, is, n., Col.

TO CHERISH. v. a. I. *To love dearly, make much of*; carum, or in deliciis, habere; diligere; see **TO LOVE**. II. *To shelter, protect*; aliquem tegere, defendere, tueri, or præsidio tutari, Cic.; alicui patrocinari, Plin.

CHERISHER. s. Qui defendit et protegit; defensor; propugnator; tutor; amicus.

CHERRY. s. Cerastum, i, n.

CHERRY-ORCHARD. s. Locus cerasi consitus.

CHERRY-TREE. s. Cerasus, i, f.

CHERUB. s. Cherub; pl. cherubim; m. indecl.

CHERVIL. s. Cærefolium Plin.; chærephyllum, Col.

CHESS. s. Latruncolorum ludus. — *Chess-men*; latrones, Ov.; latrunculi Sen. — *A chess-board*; mandra, æ, f., Mart.; lusorius alveolus, Plin.; latruncularia tabula, Sen. — *To play at chess*; latrunculis ludere, Sen.; latronum bella, or prælia, ludare, Mart. — *To win a game of chess*; iatrunculis vincere.

CHEST. s. I. *A box*; arca; capsula. — *A small chest*; arcula; capsula. — *A chest of drawers*; armarium.

II. *Part of the body*; pectus; pectoris cavitas.

CHESTNUT OR CHESNUT. s. Castanea; nux castanea. — *The husk of a chestnut*; echinatus calyx; echinus. — *The inner skin or rind*; castaneæ corium. — *Chestnut-tree*; castanea. — *Chestnut colour*; ex rutilo nigrescens.

CHEVALIER. s. Eques, its, m.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE. s. Pali mucronibus horrentes; ericius, Cæs.

CHEVERIL. s. Hædus; hædillus, Plaut.; hædulus, Juv. — *Of or belonging to a cheveril*; hædinus; hædilis.

TO CHEW. v. a. Mandere; dentibus conficere; comanducare. — *To chew the cud*; ruminare, Col.; ruminare herbas, Virg.; ruminare revocatas herbas, Ov.; remandere, Plin.

CHICANE. s. I. *The art of prolonging a judicial contest by artifice*; judiciorum infractus, ûs; legum laquei, Cic.; vafurum jus, Hor. II. *Artifice in general*; fraus; artificium; dolus.

TO CHICANE. v. n. I. *To use artifice in a judicial contest*; aliquem iniqua lite morari; fraudulentè litigari; uti subdolis artibus in litigando. II. *To use artifice in general*; dolos adhibere, Cic., or moliri, Val. Fl.; ad dolos se convertere, Plin.

CHICANER. s. i. e. *A petty sophister, a wrangler*; vafær ac fraudulentus litigator; homo litigiostus; litium amans.

CHICANERY. s. Callidæ et fraudulentæ litigandi rationes.

CHICK OR CHICKEN. s. Pullus gallinæus. — *Chicken just hatched*; a matre pulli.

CHICKEN-HEARTED. a. Ignavus; timidus; Cic.; meticolosus, Plin.

CHICK-PEAS. s. Cicer, eris, n.

CHICKWEED. s. Anagallis, idis, f.

TO CHIDE. v. a. i. e. *To reprove*; aliquem incedere, reprehendere, verbis asperioribus reprehendere, Plin.; oburgare, verbis castigare, Cic. — *To chide severely*; acerbissime, or gravissimis verbis, aliquem reprehendere, Cic. — *To chide gently*; molli brachio oburgare.

TO CHIDE. v. n. i. e. *To clamour*; clamitari; velleferrare; elatrare.

CHIDING. s. Reprehensio.

CHIEF. a. Præcipuus; principalis; Cic.; potissimus, Suet. — *The chief men of a city*; civitatis principes; optimates; proceres, Cic. — *One of the chief men*; vir primarius, Cic. — *The chief women*; summates matrona, Plaut. — *A chief point*; rei caput, or cardo; quod in re qualibet est præcipuum; Cic.; in quo tota res vertitur, Liv. — *He has the chief command, he is the commander in chief*, est cum summo imperio præfectus.

CHIEF. s. Dux; imperator. — *The chiefs of a conspiracy*; conjunctionis capita, Liv. — *The chief of a religious order*; ordinis religiosi caput.

CHIEFLY. ad. Maxime; præcipue; præsertim; in primis, Cic.

CHIEFTAIN. s. Imperator; dux; ductor. — *A renowned chieftain*; belli dux præstantissimus, Cic.; armis inclutus, Virg.

CHILBLAIN. s. Pernio, onis, m; perniunculus; a frigore ustio.

CHILD. s. I. *An infant*; infans. II. *A boy*; puer. — *A little boy*; parvulus; puerulus; pusio, onis, m.; Cic. III. *A girl*; puella. — *A little girl*; puclula, Catull.; virguncula, Sen. IV. *A son*; filius; natus, i, m.; filiolus. V. *A daughter*; filia; nata; filiola. VI. Pl. *Children*; liberi; nati. — *To have children by one's wife*; liberos ex uxore suscipere. — *He has had children*; nati sunt ei filii, Ter.; ille filios ex uxore procreavit, Cic. — *She has had children by him*; peperit ex illo, Ter. — *That has lost his children*; progenie orbatus. N. B. *A godchild*; filius (filia) spiritualis (in ecclesiastical writers).

CHILDBED. s. Puerperium. — *A woman in childbed*; puerpera, æ, f.

CHILDBIRTH. s. Partus, ûs, m.

CHILDHOOD. s. (Under seven years); infantia: (from seven to twelve) pueritia; pucriilis ætas. — *From childhood*; a puertitia; ab ineunte, or prima, ætate. — *From the very earliest childhood*; a puero parvulo, or pusillo, Plaut.; a prima infantia, Ter.; a teneris unguiculis, Cic.

CHILDISH. a. Pucriilis.

CHILDISHLY. ad. Pucriiliter.

CHILDISHNESS. s. Pucriilitas; pucriilis agendi ratio.

CHILL. a. Frigidus; algidus.

TO CHILL. v. a. Frigefacere; frigefactare; Plaut.; refrigerare, Plin. — *To chill the mind or spirits*; ardorem animi restinguere.

CHILL. s. Frigus, oris, n.

CHILLY. a. Alistosus; frigris impatiens.

CHIME. s. i. e. *Harmony of sounds*; consonantia; sonorum concordia; harmonia. — *A chime of bells*; modulatus æris campani sonitus; ad numeros æris campani pulsus.

TO CHIME. v. a. (Bells); (æs campanum) ad numerum, or moderate, pulsare.

TO CHIME. v. n. i. e. *To agree*; convenire; congruere; or, concinere; Cic.; consonare, Sall. — *Not to chime*; inter se dissidere, or discordare, Cic.

CHIMERA. s. i. e. *A vain imagination*; vana commenta, n. pl.; somnium; nomen inane.

CHIMERCIAL. a. Fictus; commenticius.

CHIMNEY. s. Caminus; focus. — *The flue of a chimney*; camini spiraculum, spiramentum, or astuarium, Vitr. — *The mantelpiece of a chimney*; adversa spiraculi lorica. — *To sit in a chimney-corner*; apud carbones assidere, Plaut.

CHIMNEY-PIECE. s. Antepagmentum, n. pl., Vitr.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER. s. Qui caminorum pulgæ spiracula.

CHIN. s. Mentum.

CHIN-COUGH. s. Crebra tussis; cucullatus morbus.

CHINA. s. i. e. *China-ware*; vasa murrhina, or murrhæa, n. pl.; vasa fictilia Sinensia; murrhæa, æ, f., poetically.

CHINE. s. Dorsi spina.

TO CHINE. v. a. Dorsi spinam frangere.

CHINK. s. I. *A gap, aperture*; rima; rimula; fissura. II. *Sound* (of pieces of metal); tintinnus, ûs.

TO CHINK. v. n. I. *To break in gaps*; rimas agere, or capere; dehiscere. II. *To sound* (as pieces of metal); tintinnare.

CHINKY. a. Rimarum, or rimis, plenus; rimosus.

CHINTZ. s. Texta e filo xylyno tela catagrapha.

CHIP. s. Pars; particula; Cic. — *A chip of wood*; assula, Plaut.; secamentum, Plin. — *Chips of wood*; schidia, orum, n. pl., Vitr. — *A chip of any thing broken*; fragmen; fragmentum. — *A chip of bread*; frustum. — *He is a chip of the old block*; patris est filius.

TO CHIP. v. a. Minute, minutatim, in minutas partes, concidere, Cic.; Cato; Lucr.; minutatim scare, Cic. — *A chipping-block*; tabula ad secundum minutatim cibum idonea.

CHIP-AXE. s. Ascia.

CHIPPINGS. s. pl. Frusta; fragmina; fragmenta, n. pl. **TO CHIRP. v. n.** (As chicken); pipilare; pipire; or.

plpare: (as small birds); fringitire; or, fringultire; frinnire: (as a grasshopper); stridre; also, frinnire, Auct. Carm. de Phil. N. B. Minurire is used only by very late writers.

CHIRPING. s. Avium garritus, or cantus, ùs.

CHISEL. s. Fabrilis scalprum, Liv.; excisioris scalper, Cels.—*A little chisel*; scalpellum, Cic.

CHIT. s. I. *A little child*; pusio, onis, m.; puellula, æ, f. II. *A freckle*; pl., lentiginæ, um, Plin., lenticulæ, arum, Cels.

CHIT-CHAT. s. See CHAT.

CHITTERINGS. s. pl. Viscera, intestina, exta, orum, n. pl.; hilla, arum, f. pl.

CHITTY. a. Puerilis.

CHIVALROUS. a. Quod ad veterum equitum mores pertinet.

CHIVALRY. s. I. *Knighthood*; equitis gradus; ordo equestris. II. *Prowess*; fortitudo; virtus.

CHOICE. s. I. *The act of choosing*; electio; delectio; Cic.; delectus, Cæs.; electus, Ov.; optio, Plaut.—*To make a choice*; delectum agere, or habere.—*To give a choice*; delectum facere, or permittere; optionem dare, or permittere, Cic.; facere in eligendo arbitrium, Liv.—*Take your choice*; optio sit tua.—*Of one's own choice*; sponte; ultro. II. *The best of any thing*; flos, Cic.; delectus, ùs, Cæs.

CHOICE. a. I. (Said of things); lectus; electus; egregius; eximius. II. (Said of persons); curiosus; percuriosus; (vir) iudicii exquisitissimi, or iudicio exquisito.

CHOICENESS. s. Excellentia; præstantia.

CHOIR. s. I. *An assembly of singers*; canentium chorus. II. *Part of a church*; templi cella, Virg.; adytum; (ecclesiæ) chorus, in ecclesiastical writers).

TO CHOKE, v. a. I. *To suffocate*; suffocare, Cic.; præfocare, Ov.; animam alicui extinguere, Ter., intercludere, Tac., præcludere, Plin. II. *To obstruct*; obstruere; aditum claudere, or intercludere.

CHOLER. s. i. e. *Anger, rage*; ira; iracundia; stomachus.

CHOLERIC. a. Iracundus; irritabilis, Cic.; stomachosus. Hor.; iræ impatiens, Ov.; iræ properus, Tac.

TO CHOOSE. v. a. I. *To select, pick out*; legere; eligere; deligere; seligere; rei delectum habere.—*You may choose*; tua est optio.—*There is nothing to choose*; non est optio locus.—*To choose rather*; rem rei præoptare, Catull.; malle quam; antepone; anteferre; potius decere, Cic. II. *To take, not to refuse*; accipere; acceptum habere; non recusare. III. *To appoint*; constituere; designare; (into a company); cooptare; allegere; asciscere.—*To choose by lot*; sortiiri.

TO CHOOSE. v. n. i. e. *To be willing*; velle; haud abnuere.—*To choose rather*; malle.—*I cannot choose but*; non possum non; non possum facere quin.

TO CHOP. v. a. See TO CHIP.

CHOP. s. I. *A piece chopped off*; see CHIP, I. II. *A crack*; see CHAP.

CHOP-HOUSE. s. Popina; caupona; cauponula.

CHOPPING-KNIFE. s. Securicula, Plin.; grandior culter.

CHORAL. a. Ad chorum canentium pertinens; e choro canentium.

CHOROGRAPHY. s. Chorographium, Vitr.

CHORUS. s. I. *A number of singers*; canentium chorus. II. *Union of voices in singing*; vocum concentus.—*To sing in chorus*; concentum efficere, Cic.—*To sing in alternate chorus*; cantus reddere vicibusque referre, Plin.

CHOUGH. s. Graculus.

TO CHOOSE. v. a. Aliquem deludere, or ludificari; alicui imponere, fucum facere, Cic.; alicui, or aliquem, illudere, Ter.; allicum in re fraudare, Cic.

TO CHRISTEN. v. a. Aliquem baptizare, aquis baptismi iustrare, sacro fonte abluere.

CHRISTENDOM. s. Christianorum regiones.

CHRISTENING. s. Baptismus.

CHRISTIAN. s. a. Christianus.—*To become a Christian*; Christianæ fidei nomen dare; Christianam fidem amplecti.—*To be a Christian*; Christianam fidem profiteri.

CHRISTIANITY. s. Christiana religio, fides.—*To profess Christianity*; Christianam fidem profiteri.

CHRISTIANLY. ad. Christiano more; ut Christianum decet.

CHRISTMAS-DAY. s. Christi Domini natalis dies, or natale.

CHROMATIC. s. (Term of painting); chroma, atis, n.; chromaticæ, es, f., Vitr.

CHRONIC or CHRONICAL. a. (Morbus) chronicus.

CHRONICLE. s. Chronica, orum, Plin.; chronici libri, Gell.—*Chronicles*; acta publica; or simply, acta; commentarii; tabulæ publicæ; or simply, tabulæ.

TO CHRONICLE. v. a. In acta, in tabulas, in commentarios, referre, or perscribere, Cic.

CHRONICLER. s. Historicus; (commentariensis, Pand.).

CHRONOLOGIST. s. Qui temporum rationem describit.

CHRONOLOGICAL. a. Ad temporum rationem pertinens.

CHRONOLOGY. s. Temporum ratio, or descriptio.

CHRYALIS. s. Chrysalis, idis, f., Plin.

CHRYSLITE. s. Chrysolithus, Plin.

CHUB. s. I. *A kind of fish*; gobio capitatus; gobius. II. *A loggerhead*; homo plumbeus, Ter., rudis, inurbanus, Cic.

CHUBBY-CHEEKED. a. Bucculentus.

CHUCK. s. Nutricis gallinæ singultus, ùs.

TO CHUCK. v. n. i. e. *To call as a hen*; glocire, Col.

CHUFF. s. Homo agrestis, rusticanus, rudis, inurbanus.

CHUFFY. a. Rusticus; agrestis; inurbanus; illepidus.

CHUM. s. Contubernalis.

CHUMP. s. Brevior ligni truncus; caudex, icis, m., Cic.

CHURCH. s. I. *A body of Christians*; ecclesia. II. *A place of Christian worship*; templum; sacra ædes.

III. Sometimes improperly used for *The ecclesiastical order, the clergy*; clerus; ecclesiasticus ordo.

CHURCHWARDEN. s. Sacrorum custos; ædium sacrorum procurator.

CHURCHYARD. s. See CEMETERY.

CHURL. s. CHURLISH. a. I. *Clownish*; rusticus; inurbanus; rudis; agrestis. II. *Niggardly*; sordidus; illiberalis; parcus; tenax.

CHURLISHLY. ad. i. e. *Clownishly*; inurbane; rustice; illepidè.

CHURLISHNESS. s. i. e. *Rudeness, clownishness*; rustici mores, Cic.; rusticitas, Plin.; illepidia, or inurbana, agendi ratio.

CHURN. s. Vas in quo fit crebro jactatu butyrum.

TO CHURN. v. a. Butyrum crebro jactatu conficere, Plin.

CHYLE. s. Chylus, Herm.

CHYMIC or CHYMICAL. s. Chimicus.

CHYMIST. s. Chimia peritus.

CHYMISTRY. s. Chimia, æ, f.

CICATRICE. s. Cicatrix, icis, Cic.

TO CICATRIZE. v. a. Alicui cicatrices indere, Plaut.

CIDER. s. Expressus e malis liquor.

CINETER. s. *A Turkish sword*; acinaces, is, m.; gladius falcatus, Ov.

CINCTURE. s. Cingulus; cingulum; zona.

CINDER. s. Carbo.

CINNABAR. s. Cinnabaris, is, f., Plin.; cinnabari, n. indecl., Plin.

CINNAMON. s. Casia, æ, f.

CINNAMON-TREE. s. Laurus cinnamomum.

CINQUEFOIL. s. Quinequifolium; pentaphyllum; Plin.

CIPHER. s. I. *An arithmetical character*; nota arithmetica. II. *An arithmetical mark, standing for nothing*; arithmeticæ Arabicæ nota orbiculata.—*A mere cipher*, i. e. *a man of no consequence*; homo nullo numero, Cic. III. *An occult manner of writing*; notæ secretæ.

TO CIPHER. v. a. I. *To practise in arithmetic*; notis arithmeticis supputare. II. *To write in occult characters*; secretis notis rem mandare.

CIRCLE. s. I. *A round line*; circulus; orbis; orbiculus.—(In geometry); circulus.—*To describe a circle with compasses*; circinum circumducere, Vitr. II. *An assembly*; circulus; corona; Cic. III. *Circuit*; compass; ambitus, Cic.; circuitus, ùs, Plin.; (circuitio, Vitr.).

TO CIRCLE. v. a. i. e. *To surround*; circumdare; circumcludere; circumstare; circumstare.

TO CIRCLE. v. n. i. e. *To move in a circle*; circulari, Col.; in orbem moveri.

CIRCUIT. s. I. *Compass, circumference*; ambitus, ùs, Cic.; circuitus, ùs, Plin.; (circuitio, Vitr.); circumductus, ùs, Quint.; circumductio, Virg. II. *Vision of a judge for holding assizes*; provincie iustratio, Cic.—*To make the circuit*; provinciam obire, Cic.

CIRCULAR. a. In circulum flexus; (circulatus, Cels.); circinatus, Plin.—*A circular movement*; orbis motus, Varr.—*A circular letter*; literæ eodem exemplo, in eamdem sententiam, ad plurimos scriptæ.

CIRCULARLY. ad. In orbem.

TO CIRCULATE. v. n. In orbem moveri; (circulari, not used in this sense).

CIRCULATION. s. Circulatio, Vitr.

CIRCUMAMBIENT. a. Qui circumfunditur; circumfluus.

TO CIRCUMCISE. v. a. Circumcidere.—*Circumcised*; circumcisus; recutitus.

CIRCUMCISION. s. Circumcisio.

CIRCUMFERENCE. s. Circumductus, ùs; circuitus, ùs; Quint.; circumductio, Virg.; ambitus, ùs, Cic.; (circumductio, Vitr.).—*The circumference of a wheel*; orbis, is, n., Varr.; rotæ orbis, Plin.—*To be sixty feet in circumference*; sexaginta pedes orbe colligere, Plin.

CIRCUMFLEX (Accent). s. Accentus (ùs) flexus, or circumflexus, Quint.

CIRCUMFLUENT or CIRCUMFLOUS. a. Circumfluus; qui circumfluit; qui circumfunditur.

To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* Circumfundere.
CIRCUMJACENT. *u.* Qui circumjacet; circumjacens.
CIRCUMJACENT. *s.* Verborum circumscriptio, or circuitus, ūs, Cic.; verborum ambitus, ūs, Suet.—*What need of circumlocution?* quid opus est circuetione et anfractu? Cic.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *a.* Qui circumnavigari potest.
To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. *v. a.* Circumnavigare; totum navigare.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* Circumscribere.
CIRCUMSPECT. *a.* Consideratus; cautus; prudens.—*Liberality ought to be circumspect;* habet multas cautions liberalitatis, Cic.—*He is not circumspect;* est parum cautus providensque, Cic.—*To be circumspect;* circumspicere, Cic.; cautum esse, &c.

CIRCUMSPECTION. *s.* Circumspectio; consideratio; considerantia; prudentia; cautio.—*With circumspection;* considerate; prudenter.—*The affair demands great circumspection;* in ea re magna cautioe opus est; hic maxima cautio et diligentia adhibenda est.

CIRCUMSPECULY. *ad.* Considerate; prudenter.
CIRCUMSTANCE. *s.* I. *Something relating to a fact;* adjunctum; quod rei adjunctum est; Cic.; circumstantia, æ, f., Quint.; Gell.—*Circumstances;* rei adjuncta, orum, n. pl. II. *Incident;* eventus, ūs; eventum; res; casus; Cic. III. CIRCUMSTANCES, pl., *State of affairs;* status, ūs; conditio; ratio.—*Under existing circumstances;* ut res se habet; ut nunc quidem est, Cic.—*In good circumstances,* i. e. rich; dives; pecuniosus; bene nummatus; amplissima pecuniæ dominus; Cic.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *a.* I. *Not essential;* adveniens; assumptus; Cic. II. *Particular, in detail;* accuratus; singulis rei adjunctis expositis; rebus singulis, or ex ordine, enarratis.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *ad.* Singulatim; sigillatim; particulatim; per partes.—*To relate circumstantially;* res singulas, or ex ordine, or singulatim, enarrare; rem ordine prosequi, Ter.; singula recensere, Vell.; tenuissima quæque narrando prosequi; singula rei adjuncta exponere.

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* Oppidum circumvallare, Cæs.; arcem circumdare; vallum arci fossamque circumdare; Cic.; fossas urbi circumducere.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *s.* Circumunitio, Cæs.; valli et fossæ circumductio, Vitr.

To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* Circumvenire, Cic.; alicui imponere; alicquem fallere, decipere, in captionem inducere; dare, or facere, alicui fraudem.

CIRCUMVENTION. *s.* Fraus; dolus malus; fraudatio.

To CIRCUMVOLVĒ. *v. a.* Circumvolvere; circumvolvere; circumagere.

To CIRCUMVOLVĒ. *v. n.* Circumvolutari; circumvolvi; circumagi; or, se circumagere.

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *s.* Circumactus, ūs.

CIRCUS or CIRQUE. *s.* Circus.—*Of or belonging to the circus;* circensis.

CISTERN. *s.* Cisterna, æ, f., Col.—*Water from the cistern;* aqua cisternina, Col.

CIT. *s.* Homo plebeius.

CITADEL. *s.* ARX, arcis, f.

CITATION. *s.* I. *A calling before a judge;* in jus vocatio. II. *A quotation;* loci e scriptore prolatio.

III. *A passage quoted;* scriptoris testimonium, or locus.

To CITE. *v. a.* I. *To summon before a judge;* alicui diem dicere; alicquem in jus vocare. II. *To quote;* auctorem citare, laudare, appellare, or afferre, Cic.; locum e scriptore adducere.

CITHARIS. *s.* Cithara, æ, f.

CITIZEN. *s.* Civis, is, m. and f.—*My fellow citizen;* civis, municeps, or popularis meus.

CITIZENLIKE. *ad.* Urbico ritu; nec laute, nec sordide; civiler, Cic.

CITIZENSHIP. *s.* Civitas; civitatis jus. See *Freedom of a city,* in CITY, II.

CITRON. *s.* Malum citreum; citreum; malum medicum; Plin.

CITRON-TREE. *s.* Citrus, i, f.; malus medica.

CITY. *s.* I. *A large town;* urbs; civitas, Cæs.; Quint.; oppidum.—*A capital or chief city;* urbs regni caput; urbium princeps.—*A large and fine city;* urbs amplissima atque ornatissima, Cic.—*An ancient city;* urbs vetustate inelyta, Curt.; oppidum pervetus, Cic.—*A city in a plain;* urbs planissimo loco explicata, Cic.—*A city on a hill;* urbs edita, Sen.—*A city on the side of a hill;* urbs applicata colli, Liv.—*A city on a river;* urbs fluminis apposita, Tac. II. *The body of citizens;* civitas; cives, ium, pl.—*The freedom of a city;* civitas; civitatis jus.—*To have the freedom of a city;* civitatem habere.—*To obtain the freedom of a city;* civitatem consequi.—*To grant the freedom of a city;* alicui civitatem largiri, or tribuere, Cic., or communicare, Liv.; alicquem civem, or in civitatem, adsciscere; civitatis, or in civitatem, adscribere; civitate donare, Cic.—*That has received the freedom of a city;* civitate donatus.—*To deprive of the freedom of*

a city; alicui civitatem adimere, or eripere; alicquem e civium numero segregare; Cic.—*To lose the freedom of a city;* civitatem amittere, or perdere, Cic.; juro civitatis excidere.

CITY. (Used as an adjective.) I. *Of or belonging to a large town;* urbicus; urbanus. II. *Of or belonging to a body of citizens;* civilis; civicus.

CIVET, CIVET-CAT. *s.* Zibetta, æ, f.

CIVIC. *a.* Civicus; civilis.

CIVIL. *a.* I. *Relating to citizens;* civilis; civicus.—*Civil society;* humana consociatio.—*Civil discord;* pestis intestina; malum intestinum; Liv.—*Civil war;* civile bellum, Cæs.—*I detest civil war;* a civilibus castris abhorreo, Cic.—*Civil law;* jus civile, Cic., or civicum, Hor.—*An action in civil law;* causa in jure civili posita.—*Civil death;* capitis diminutio; civitatis ademptio.

II. *Civilized, gentle, complaisant;* urbanus; humanus; officiosus; Cic.; comis, Ov.; civilis, e, Suet.—*He is extremely civil;* est omni urbanitate limatus; summe in omnes officiosus est; Cic.—*To do what is civil towards any one;* alicquem officio prosequi.—*Say what is civil to him for me;* hunc a me velim salvere jubeas, Ter.; eum verbis meis, or nomine meo, saluta, Cic.

CIVILIAN. *s.* Jurisconsultus; jurisperitus.

CIVILITY. *s.* i. e. *Politeness, complaisance;* humanitas; urbanitas; comitas; Cic.—*To treat one with civility;* comem et urbanum esse erga alicquem, Cic.; esse singulari officio in alicquem.—*To be deficient in civility;* ab humanitate deduci.—*For my part, I always received great civility from him;* obtinemus semper summam illius in nos humanitatem.

To CIVILIZE. *v. a.* I. *To reclaim from a barbarous state;* a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. II. *To make civil;* ad humanitatis officia informare; ad omne officii munus instruere.

CIVILLY. *ad.* I. *Politely;* humaniter; officiose; urbane; Cic.—*To salute civilly;* perbenigne salutare.

II. *In a manner relating to government;* civiliter.

CLACK. *s.* (Of a mill); molare crepitaculum.

To CLACK. *v. n.* Ad crepitaculi molaris instar strepere.

CLAD. *a.* Vestitus, Cic.; veste indutus, Virg.—*Well or ill clad;* vestitus bene, or male, Cic.—*Elegantly clad;* laute vestitus, Plaut.—*Clad in purple;* purpuratus, Cic.

To CLAIM. *v. a.* Rem petere, poscere, postulare; rem ut suam sibi vindicare, or repetere.

CLAIM. *s.* Petitio; postulatio; postulatum.—*To lay claim to a thing;* rem jure suam esse contendere, Cic.

CLAIMANT. *s.* Qui petit, &c.; petitor.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *s.* Lumen et umbras ordinandi scientia.

CLAMBER. *v. a.* In locum adrepere, reptando ascendere.

CLAMBERING. *s.* Reptatus, ūs.

CLAMMINES. *s.* Lentor; lentitia; glutinosus humor.

CLAMMY. *a.* Lentus, Plin.; glutinosus; viscosus; Col.

CLAMOROUS. *a.* Strepens; tumultuosus.

CLAMOUR. *s.* Clamor, oris, m.; clamitatio; inconditus fremitus; strepitus, ūs.

To CLAMOUR. *v. n.* Clamare; clamores edere, or tollere; clamitare; Cic.

CLAN. *s.* Tribus, ūs, f.—*Clansman;* tribulus.

CLANDESTINE. *a.* Clandestinus, Cic.

CLANDESTINELY. *ad.* Clam; occulte; Cic.; clandestino, Plaut.; clanculum, Ter.

CLANG. *s.* (Tubarum) sonus, or sonitus, Cic., clangor, Virg., fremitus, Sen.—*The clang of arms;* armorum fremitus, Cic., crepitus, Plin.

CLANK. *s.* Tinnitus, ūs.

To CLANK. *v. n.* Tinnire.

To CLAP. *v. a.* I. *To strike together with a quick motion;* concutere.—*To clap hands;* complodere manus, Quint.; (in token of applause); plausum dare, or manibus alicui plaudere, Cic.—*To clap the wings;* alis plaudere, Virg.; alas concutere, Claud., verberare, Plaut., quater, Virg., plausu premere, Cic. II. *To applaud;* alicui plaudere, applaudere, plausum dare, or impertire; alicquem plausu prosequi; Cic. III. *To put or join to;* rem alicui, or ad aliam, applicare, apponere, or adinovere, Cic.—*To clap spurs to one's horse;* calcaria equo adinovere, subdere, or adhibere, Cic.; concitare equum calcaribus, Liv.

CLAP. *s.* Strepitus; fremitus; crepitus, ūs.—*A clap of thunder;* ingens, or ingenti fragore, tonitru.—*A clap of the hands;* complaus manus; (in token of applause); plausus, applausus.

CLAPPER. *s.* I. *One who claps his hands for applause;* plausor; applausor. II. *That which makes a noise.—The clapper of a mill;* molare crepitaculum.—*The clapper of a bell;* terrea clava. III. *A clapper (of rabbits);* leporum latibulum.

CLARET. *s.* Vinum rubellum, Mart.; vinum helvum, or helvolum, Col.

CLARIFICATION. *s.* Liquoris defaecandi ratio

To CLARIFY. *v. a.* Defecare, Col.; (liquorem diluere, Front.).—To clarify wine; vinum liquare, Hor., eliquare, Col.

CLARINET. *s.* Soni acutioris major tibia.
CLARION. *s.* Lituus, Hor.; acutiore soni tibia.
To CLASH. *v. n.* Inter se collidi; confingere.
CLASH. *s.* Collisus, Plin.; (collisio, Justin.); confictus, ùs, Cic.; confictio, Quint.

CLASP. *s.* I. A hook to hold any thing close; fibula, Ov.; uncinus, Vitr.—That has a clasp; fibulatus, Col.; hamatus et uncinatus, Cic. II. An embrace; amplexus, ùs; complexus, ùs; Cic.

To CLASP. *v. a.* I. To shut with a clasp; fibulare (vestem). II. To embrace; amplecti; complecti, Cic.
CLASPER. *s.* (Of a plant); clavica, Cic.; capreolus, Varr.; pl. cirrhi, orum, Plin.

CLASS. *s.* Classis; ordo.
To CLASS. *v. a.* In classes distribuere, Quint.
CLASSICAL. *a.* (Writer); scriptor classicus, Gell.
To CLATTER. *v. n.* I. To make a noise; crepare; strepere; acute sonare. II. To talk rapidly and idly; inepte garrare; effutire.

CLATTER. *s.* Streptus; crepitus.
CLAUDE. *s.* Caput; clausula.
CLAW. *s.* Unguis, Cic.; falcua, Plin.; falcatus unguis.—The claws of a crab; denticulati cancri forcipes, Plin.

To CLAW. *v. a.* Ungue (unguibus) perstringere, or leviter perstringere; ungue (unguibus) sauciare, lacerare.
N. B. It is sometimes used in a low sense, for To flatter; see To FLATTER.

CLAY. *s.* I. Potter's earth; argilla; terra, or creta, figuraris.—Of clay; argillaceus, Plin.—Made of clay (by the potter); fictilis, Cic.; ãgillus, Plin. II. (In poetry); Earth in general; terra.—Of clay; terrenus.

To CLAY. *v. a.* Argillam solo inducere.
CLAYEY, CLAYISH. *a.* I. Full of clay; argillosus, Col. II. Like, or consisting of, clay; argillaceus, Plin.

CLEAN. *a.* I. Free from dirt; mundus; nitidus; purus; mundatus; purgatus.—Clean water; aqua pura.—A clean shirt; subucula munda.—Clean paper; charta pura. II. Free from moral impurity; mundus; purus; integer.—I have a clean conscience; nullius ego mihi culpæ sum conscius, Cic.—To have clean hands; alieni abstinentissimus, Plin. III. Neat, elegant; concinnus; comptus; lautus; elegans.

CLEAN. *ad. i. e.* Quite, perfectly; plane; omnino; penitus; in totum; ex toto.

To CLEAN. *v. a.* Purgare; expurgare; mundare; detergere; purificare, Plin.; Gell.—To clean wheat; frumentum expurgare, Col.—To clean a garment; vestem desquamare, Plin.—To clean the teeth; dentes purgare, Cic., circumpurigare, Cels., lavare, Catull., colluere, Plin.

CLEANLY. *ad.* Munditè; nitidè; Plaut.; munde, Sen.

CLEANLINESS. *s.* Munditia, Cic.; mundities, Catull.

CLEANLY. *a.* Mundus.

CLEANNESS. *s.* Munditia; mundities.
To CLEANSE. *v. a.* Purgare; expurgare; mundare; detergere; purificare, Plin.; Gell.—To cleanse a vessel; vas eluere.—To cleanse a water-course; fossam tergere, Col., luto expedire, Cæs.—To cleanse the blood; sanguinem purgare.

CLEANSE. *s.* Qui purgat, &c. (Mundator, purgator, are found only in very late writers.)

CLEAR. *a.* I. Bright; clarus; lucidus; purus; splendidus.—To grow clear; nitescere. II. Transparent; perucidus; pellucidus; perlucens; Cic.—Clear water; aqua limpida, Col.—A clear spring; fons Illimis, Ov. III. Serene; serenus; lucidus; purus.—A clear sky; cœlum serenum; purum, sc. cœlum, Hor.—A clear night; nox lucida, Plaut.; nox sideribus illustris, Tac. IV. Perspicuous; planus; perspicuus.—A clear statement; perspicua et dilucida narratio.

V. Evident; manifest; clarus; manifestus; perspicuus; evidens; Cic.—It is clear; constat; liquet; perspicuum est; Cic.—Nothing is more clear; nihil explicatius, Cic.—His right, or title, is clear; ejus causa in controversiam vocari non potest, Cic.—To make a matter clear; rem perspicuam facere, Cic. VI. Irreproachable; omni reprehensione carens; probatissimus; Cic.; labe carens, Ov.; integer; castus. VII. Free from imputed guilt; a culpa remotus; innocens; Cic.; sceleris innocens, Tac.; sceleris, or sceleris, insons, Liv.; purus, Hor.—To be clear from a fault; culpa carere, or vacare; extra culpam esse; abesse a culpa; Cic.—I have a clear conscience; nullius ego mihi culpæ sum conscius, Cic. VIII. Sonorous; clarus; canorus; liquidus; limpidus.—A clear voice; vox liquida, Cic., or limpida, Plin.—That makes the voice clear; id voci splendorem affert, Plin. IX. Thin; rarus. X. Open and unincumbered; (campus) purus. XI. Without danger; tutus.—To keep clear of (any thing hurtful); vitare; devitare; declinare a re; rem fugere; or, a re effugere, Cic. XII. Without deduction; purus; quid possit ad dominos

puri ac reliqui pervenire, i. e. clear gain, Cic. XIII. Not confused.—A clear head; accuratum et rectum ingenium, Cic.

To CLEAR. *v. a.* I. To make bright, transparent, serene, &c.; clarum, purum, serenum, &c., reddere.

II. To free from obscurity; rei lucem afferre, or lumen adhibere; rem dilucidare, enodare, enucleare, explicare.—To clear a difficulty; nodum explicare; locum difficilem explicare, or explanare, Cic.—To clear a doubt; dubia aperire, Cic.; dubitationem tollere, or eximere, Quint. III. To discharge; liquidare; expedire.—To clear one's debts; æs alienum solvere, exsolvere, dissolvere; nomina dissolvere; liberare, or levare, se ære alieno; Cic.; ære alieno, or a creditoribus, se liberare, Sen.—To clear at the custom-house; portorium de mercimoniis dare, Cic. IV. To remove any incumbrance; impedimentum amoliri, or amovere; expedire; purgare.—To clear the roads; vias expedire, Cic.—To clear the sea from pirates; maritimos prædones consecutando mare tutum reddere, Cic.; mare prædombus obnoxium vindicare a piraticis classibus, Curt.—To clear a trench; fossam tergere, Col.; luto expedire, Cæs.—To clear the table; mensam auferre, Plaut., remove, Virg.; mensam tollere, Cic.—The table is cleared; convivium sublatum est, Plaut. V. To clarify; liquare; eliquare; diluere; defecare.—To clear (a metal); purgare; e face sua separare.—To clear the air, or sky; cœlum repurgare, Ov.; æra purgare discussis nubibus, Sil. Ital.—To clear the voice; vocem claram reddere; voci splendorem afferre, Plin. VI. To gain; lucrari; lucrificare; lucrum, or questum, facere. Cic. VII. To justify; aliquem crimine, or de crimine, absolvere; a scelere liberare; Cic.—To clear of theft; absolvere furti, de furto, furti crimine, Cic.—To clear of collusion; absolvere de prævaricatione, Cic.—Cleared, i. e. justified, absolved; absolutus; scelere liberatus; crimine solutus; criminis, crimine, absolutus; Cic.—To clear one's self; culpam a se amoliri, Plaut., amovere, Liv.; crimen diluere, purgare, dissolvere, Cic. VIII. To clear up, i. e. to make clear; (rem) dilucidare, Cic.

To CLEAR UP. *v. n.* (Of the weather); clarescere; disserenare.—When it had quite cleared up; cum undique disserenasset, Liv.

CLEARANCE. *s. i. e.* Certificate, discharge; solutæ rei cautio, Cic.; (inscriptum, Lucil.; apocha, æ, f., Ulp.; acceptilatio, Ulp.).

CLEARLY. *ad.* I. Brightly; clare; lucide; splendide. II. Evidently, manifestly; manifeste; or, manifeste; perspicue; evidenter; Cic.—One sees clearly; patet, or perspicuum est, omnibus. III. Intelligibly; plane et aperte.—To speak clearly; verbis dilucidis uti, Cic. IV. Plainly; clare.—To see clearly; clare oculis videre, Plaut.—To see clearly into a matter; rem percellere, Cic.—A matter in which one cannot see his way clearly; causa obscuritate involuta, Cic.—To discern clearly the faults of others; in alienis vitis acutum cernere, Hor. V. Honestly, without reserve or subterfuge; candidè; non dissimulanter; palam et aperte.

CLEARNESS. *s.* I. Brightness, splendour; claritas; lumen; splendor; nitor.—Clearness of the air or sky; serenitas, Cic.; dici apertitas, or hilaritas, Col. II. Transparency; perspicuitas, Plin.; perluciditas, Vitr.—(of a liquid); limpiditas, Plin.—Clearness of water; aquæ pellucida raritas, Vitr. III. Distinctness; (of the voice); claritas vocis, Cic.: (of the vision); claritas visus, or oculorum, Plin.: (of the understanding); perspicuitas; perspicacitas; perspicacia; perspicacia, Cic. IV. Evidence; evidèntia; perspicuitas, Cic.—With clearness; evidenter, Liv.; clare; perspicue; manifeste; manifestò; Cic.

CLEAR-SIGHTED. *a.* Perspicax; rerum, or in rebus, intelligens.—To be clear-sighted with regard to one's own interests; suam rem sapere, Plaut.; plurimum in re sua videre, Phædr.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS. *s.* Perspicacia; perspicacitas; Cic.

To CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* Linteum amylo imbuerè, Cato.

CLEARSTARCHING. *s.* Quidam amylo imbuedi cura.
To CLEAVE. *v. n. i. e.* To adhere, stick fast to; (to a thing); rei, ad rem, or in re, inhære, adhærere; (to a person); alicui se adungere, or astringere; se ad alicuius amicitiam applicare; alicui se dederè, or addicere; alicuius fortunam sequi.—His soul cleaves unto her; mulieri animum adjungit, Ter.: (to a study or pursuit); rei studere, studium dare, or se addicere; ad rem animum appellere, Cic.

To CLEAVE. *v. a. i. e.* To divide with violence; findere; diffindere; secare.—To cleave the head; caput ferro percipere, Juv.—To cleave rocks; silices rumpere.—To cleave the air; ætrem percurrere, Cic.: (in flying); penis æthera secare, Virg.—To cleave the flood; undas, or æcœra, secare, Virg.

CLEAVER. *s.* I. One who cleaves; qui findit, &c.; sector. II. A butcher's chopping-knife; securicula, Plin.; grandior culter.

CLEAVING-STONE. *s.* Schistus, Plin.
CLEF. *s.* (In music); notarium musicarum index.
CLEF. *s.* Rima; fissum; fissura.—*A little cleft;* rimula.
CLEFT OF **CLOVEN.** *a.* Fissus; diffissus.—*Cleft or cloven in two;* in duas partes divisus, Cic.; bifidus, Virg.; bifidatus, Plin.; bisulcus, Plin.; Ov.—(In three); trifidus, Ov.—(In four); quadrifidus, Virg.—(In many parts); multifidus, Plin.
CLEMENCY. *s.* Clementia, Cic.—*With clemency;* clementer; leniter; Cic.
CLEMENT. *a.* Clemens, Cic.
CLERGY. *s.* Clerus; clericus, Cic.
CLERGYMAN. *s.* Clericus, i. m.
CLERICAL. *a.* Ecclesiasticus; clericus.
CLERK. *s.* I. *A clergyman;* clericus, i. m. II. *A scholar;* doctus; eruditus; literatus.—*A great clerk;* perdoctus; pereruditus; doctissimus; eruditissimus; omni doctrina ornatissimus; artibus et doctrinis instructissimus; Cic. III. *A man employed as a writer;* scriba, æ, m.; librarius; Cic.; amanuensis, Suet.; a manu, ab epistolis (sc. servus).
CLERKSHIP. *u.* i. e. *The office of a writer;* scribæ munus; scriptus, ùs, Liv.; (scribatus, ùs, Cod. Just.)—*To be a clerk;* scriptum facere, Liv.
CLEVER. *a.* Solers; solers subtilisque, Cic.; callidus; dexter.—*Clever in business;* rerum gerendarum peritus, Cic.; rerum callidus, Hor.—*Clever in any particular matter;* rei habilis; ad rem, or rei, aptus; ad rem idoneus, Cic.—*He is a clever man in his profession or business;* vir est in arte sua; rem percallat.
CLEVERLY. *ad.* Solenter; dextere; callide.
CLEVERNESS. *s.* Solertia; dexteritas; calliditas, Cic.
CLEW OF **CLUE.** *s.* I. *A ball of silk, &c.*; glomus, i. m., Hor.; glomus, eris, n., Plin.; (bombyx) in orbis glomerata. II. *Guide;* dux; quod vim præmonstrat.
CLIENT. *s.* I. *One who has put himself under the protection of another;* cliens; qui se in potentioris fidem ac clientelam se contulit, Cic.—*A female client;* clienta, æ, f., Plaut.; Hor. II. *One who has applied to an advocate for counsel and defence;* qui causam patrono commisit.
CLIENTSHIP. *s.* Clientela.
CLIFF. *s.* I. *A steep rock;* rupes prærupta; scopulus.—*A chuffy shore;* prominens et abruptum litus. II. (In music); see **CLEF.**
CLIMACTERIC OF **CLIMACTERICAL.** *a.* Climactericus, Plin. Ep.—*A climacterical year;* climacter, eris, m., Plin.; annus climactericus.
CLIMATE OF **CLIME.** *s.* I. *A region;* regio; tractus, ùs; ora; Cic.; plaga, æ, f., Plin.; (clima, atis, is used only by very late writers). II. *Temperature;* cœlum.
CLIMAX. *s.* Gradatio, Cic.
TO CLIMB OR **CLIMB UP.** *v. n.* (In arborem, montem, &c.) ascendere; reptando ascendere; in altitudinem assurgere.—*To climb up to the top of a mountain;* in verticem montis eniti.
TO CLINCH OR **CLENCH.** *v. a.* I. *To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it;* manu corripere.—*To clinch the fist;* colaphum, or pugnum, facere; manum comprimere; Cic. II. *To bend the point of a nail on the other side;* clavi cuspidem retundere, Cic. III. *To confirm, fix;* firmare; confirmare; stabilire; roborare; Cic.
CLINCH. *s.* i. e. *A pun, an ambiguity;* verbum ambiguum; ambiguitas; ex ambiguo dictum; Cic.; vox duplicem habens intellectum, Quint.
CLINCHER. *s.* i. e. *A holdfast;* ferrea fibula, Cæs.; ferrea ansa, Vitr.
TO CLING. *v. n.* Rei, ad rem, or in re, adhærere, inhærere. See **TO CLEAVE.**
CLINGY. *a.* Glutinosus; sequax.
CLINIC OR **CLINICAL.** *a.* Clinicus.—*Clinical science;* clinice, es, f.
TO CLINK. *v. n.* Tinnire.
CLINK. *s.* Tinnimentum, Plaut.; tinnitus, ùs, Virg.
TO CLIP. *v. a.* I. *To hug, embrace;* implicare in complexum, Catull.; ambire complexibus, Ov. II. *To shear;* tondere; detondere; tonsitare. III. *To cut off;* cædere; præcidere; abscindere; resecare; desecare; recidere. IV. *To shorten, diminish;* decurtare; curtare.
CLIPPINGS. *s. pl.* Segmina, pl.; recisamenta, pl.
CLOAK. See **CLOKE.**
CLOCK. *s.* I. *A timepiece;* horologium; horologium rotis instructum.—*The clock has stopped;* horologium silet.—*The clock goes well;* horologium habet justum motum, or bene movetur.—*To wind up a clock;* horologium intendere.—*A clock case;* theca horologii.—*What o'clock is it?* hora quæ est?—*It is one o'clock;* hora prima est.—*It is past three o'clock;* tertia hora audita est.—*It is near six o'clock;* sexta adest hora.—*It is six o'clock;* sexta est hora. II. (Of a stocking); cuneus, i. m.
CLOCKMAKER. *s.* Horologiorum opifex, or fabricator.
CLOCKMAKING. *s.* Ars horologica; ars efficiendi horologia.

CLOCKWORK. *s.* Opus horologicum; automaton.
CLOD. *s.* I. *A lump of earth;* gleba, æ, f.—*A little clod;* glebula.—*Full of clods;* glebosus.—*To break the clods;* glebas frangere. II. *A stupid fellow;* bardus, Plaut.; truncus, plumbeus, homo, Cic.
CLODDY. *a.* Glebosus.
CLODPATE OR **CLODPOLL.** *s.* See **CLOD**, II.
TO CLOG. *v. a.* Impedire; alicui in re impedimento esse; rei impedimentum inferre; Cic.; fatigare, Ov.
CLOG. *s.* I. *A shackle for the feet;* compes, edis, m.—*To put clogs on a horse's feet;* equo compedes impingere, Plaut. II. *A hindrance;* impedimentum; irenum. III. *A kind of half shoe;* ligneus calceus; solea lineæ.
CLOISTER. *s.* I. *A monastery, a nunnery;* claustrum; monasterium, Sidon.; cœnobium. II. *A peristyle, piazza;* peristylum.
TO CLOISTER. *v. a.* In monasterium impingere.
CLOISTERAL. *a.* Monasticus; cœnobiticus.
CLOKE OR **CLOAK.** *s.* I. *An outer garment;* pallium; penula; lacerna.—*A military or travelling cloak;* sagum.—*A little cloak;* palliolium.—*A short cloak;* pallium breve.—*A long cloak;* pallium talare.—*Wearing a cloak;* palliatus; penulatus; sagatus. II. *Fig. Pretext;* species; involucreum; velamentum; larva.—*The cloke of religion;* pietatis larva, or simulatio.
TO CLOKE. *v. a. i. e.* *To hide, conceal;* tegere; occultare; dissimulare aliquid.
CLOKE-BAG OR **CLOAK-BAG.** *s.* Hippopæa, æ, f., Sen.
TO CLOSE. *v. a.* I. *To shut;* claudere; occultare.—*To close a wound;* cicatricem vulneri inducere, Cels.; perducere vulnus ad cicatricem, Plin.—*To close the eyes (of one dead);* oculos claudere, or premere, Virg., or inclinare, Propert.; see **TO SHUT**. II. *To conclude, finish;* concludere; absolvere; terminare; finire; rei finem facere, or imponere; Cic.—*To close a business or matter;* negotium conficere, Cic.; rem concludere, Ter.—*To close a letter;* epistolam concludere, Cic.—*To close a discourse;* instituta orationis exitum expedire, Cic.—*To close an account;* rationem conficere. III.—*To close up (the avenues to a place);* omnem aditum ad locum obstruere, Cic. IV. *To close in;* see **TO IN-CLOSE**.
TO CLOSE. *v. n.* I. *To coalesce;* coalescere; conglutinari. II. *To close with.* 1. *To grapple with an enemy;* venire ad arma, or ad manus. 2. *To come to an agreement;* cum aliquo transigere, pacisci, or pactionem facere; Cic.
CLOSE. *s.* I. *A place inclosed;* septum; clausum; sepimentum; claustrum. II. *A conclusion, end;* finis; extremum; extrema pars.—*The close of a business or affair;* negotii confectio; rei exitus, ùs, Cic.—*The close of a discourse;* conclusio; peroratio; clausula; Cic.—*The close of a play;* fabulæ peractio, Cic.—*At or towards the close of a year;* anno extremo or exeunte, Cic.; anni extremo, Tac.—*At the close of summer;* affecta jam æstate, Cic.—*At the close of the campaign;* æstivis confectis, Cic.—*At the close of the third book;* in extremo tertio libro, Cic.—*At the close of the letter;* in extrema parte epistolæ, Cic.—*Near its close;* pæne confectus.
CLOSE. *a.* I. *Shut fast;* clausus. II. *Confined;* rei, re, in rem, or in re, inclusus.—*To keep one close;* aliquem interclusum tenere.—*Close, i. e. Under lock and key;* clausus servatus, Hor.—*A close prisoner;* carcere arcte inclusus. III. *Solid;* densus; spissus; confertus.—*A close battalion;* confertum agmen.—*Close ranks;* densati ordines. IV. *Concise;* pressus; adstrictus.—*To have a close style;* presse, or strictim, dicere, Cic. V. *Contiguous, near;* rei, or cum re, continens; prope.—*Close to any one;* prope aliquem, or ab aliquo.—*Close to Rome;* prope urbem Romam.—*To fight in close combat;* cominus pugnare.—*To come to a close engagement;* ad manum, or ad manus, venire, Cic., or accedere, Nep.; in manus venire, Sall. VI. *Narrow;* arctus; angustus.—*Close alleys or walks;* viarum angustie.—*A close coat;* adstrictus sagum. VII. *Intimate;* conjunctus.—*To live on the terms of the closest friendship with one;* cum aliquo conjunctissime vivere, Cic.—*He was united to him by the closest ties of friendship;* illi artissimis amicitia vinculis conjunctus est, Cic. VIII. *Reserved;* sui obtegens, Tac.; tectus; homo recondita natura; Cic. IX. *Attentive;* attentus; intentus; deditus.—*To give close attention to study;* toto animo literis se dedere; literis assidue uti; toto pectore, or tota mente omnique anîmi impetu, in studium incumbere; Cic.—*To give close attention to any matter;* rei attentum se præbere; ad rem animum intendere, or mentem admoveere.—*Close study;* animi applicatio, or contentio, Cic. X. *Dark (applied to the weather);* tectus; opacus; opertus. XI. *Parsimonious;* ad largiendum restrictor; tenax; Cic.; parcus et tenax, Ter.
CLOSE-FISTED OR **CLOSE-HANDED.** *a.* See **CLOSE**, *a.* XI.
CLOSELY. *ad.* I. *Nearly;* prope; de proximo.—*To follow one closely;* vestigiis alicujus instare, premere.—*To look into any thing closely;* rem prope intueri; rem attentius inspicere, Cic. II. *Secretly;* clam; latenter; occulto; secreto.

CLOSENESS. s. I. *Nearness*; vicinia; vicinitas; propinquitas; proximitas. II. *Secrecy, reserve*; taciturnitas, Ter. III. *Parsonomy*; nimia parsimonia, Ter.; tenacitas, Liv.

CLOSESTOOL. s. Sella familiaris, or familiarica.

CLOSET. s. Conclave, i, n., Ter.; secretus cubiculum, Suet. — *To retire into one's closet*; in conclave committere, Cic.

CLOT. s. Globus, i, m.

TO CLOT. v. n. Abire in globos; globari parvis orbibus; Plin.

CLOTH. s. I. *Anything woven for dress or covering*; textile, is, n., Liv.; pannus, Hor.; tela cannabina, or linea. — *Cotton-cloth*; tela e filo xylyno texta. — *Cloth of gold*; tela aurea. — *Cloth of silver*; tela argentea, or ex argento texti. — *Fine cloth*; tenuissimum linum; tela e lino tenuissimum, Cic. — *Coarse cloth*; pannus crassus et vilis. — *Cerecloth*; tela incerata. — *To make cloth*; telam texere, Ter.; villos ovium contexere, Cic. — *The manufacture of cloth*; pannorum laneorum textura, Cic.

II. *A piece of linen spread upon the table*; linteum quo mensa interstruitur. — *To lay the cloth*; mensam linteo intersternere. — *To remove the cloth*; mensam linteo nudare. III. *Covering of a bed*; stragulum; stragula vestis, Cic.; toral, alis, n., Hor.; lodix, icis, f., Juv.; lodicula, æ, f., Suet.; pl. lineta, orum, n., Mart.

TO CLOTHE. v. a. I. *To invest with garments*; alicui vestem, or aliquem veste, inducere, Ter.; vestire, Plaut. — *Clothed*; vestitus; indutus. — *Clothed in purple*; purpuratus. — *Clothed in black*; atratus. II. *To provide with clothes*; alicui vestem præbere, Cic. III. *To invest (as with clothes)*; induere; vestire; contegere; convestire; rem re inducere.

CLOTHES. s. pl. Vestis; vestitus, ūs; vestimentum; Cic. — *Men's clothes* — *women's clothes*; vestitus, or habitus, virilis, muliebrius. — *Old clothes*; vestis obsoleta. — *Mourning clothes*; vestis lugubris, Ter.; lugubre vestimentum, Cic.; lugubria, ium, n. pl., Sen. — *To put on one's clothes*; induere sibi vestem, Plaut.; induere vestem, or se veste, Ter.; vestem sumere, Cic. — *To take off one's clothes*; vestes ponere, deponere, or exuere. — *To take off the clothes of another person*; alicui vestem, or vestimenta, detrahere; vestes, or aliquem vestibus, exuere. — *To change one's clothes*; vestem mutare, Ter. — *A master is bound to provide his slave with clothes*; dominus servo debet vestiariū, Sen. — *Bed-clothes*; see CLOTH, III.

CLOTHIER. s. Panni opifex. — *The work or trade of a clothier*; pannorum laneorum textura, Cic.

CLOTHING. s. See CLOTHES.

CLOTTED, or CLOTTY. a. Coagulatus. (Grumosus is not Latin.)

CLOUD. s. I. *A collection of vapours in the air*; nubes, is, f.; nubulum; also, nebula, which means properly. *A vapour or mist*, is used by the poets in the sense of *A cloud*. — *A little cloud*; nubecula. — *A cloud, fig.*, i. e. *any thing which hinders the view*; nubes; nubecula; caligo. — *A cloud of sorrow*; nubes; nubecula; tristitia. — *A cloud of dust*; nubes pulveris. — *A cloud (of birds flying, &c.)*; magna vis. — *A cloud of witnesses*; caterva testium. — *A sky without clouds*; innubilis æther, Lucr.; ær sine nubibus, Ov. — *To scatter the clouds*; nubila detergere, Hor. — *A cloud without rain*; aridior, or vacua, nubes, Lucr.; Sen. — *To extol to the clouds*; summis laudibus efferre, Cic.; ad cœlum tollere, Hor. — *To lose one's self in the clouds*; nubes et inania captare, Hor.

II. *A dark spot on precious stones, &c.*; nubes; nubecula; Plin.

TO CLOUD. v. a. I. *To darken or cover with clouds*; nubulum inducere; nubila conducere, inducere, obducere; cœlum obducere nubibus; nubilare, Varr. (Nubilare, in this sense, is found only in Paulin. Nol. Carm. x. 37.; obnubilare occurs only in late writers.) II. *Fig. To obscure*; rem obscurare; rei caliginem inducere, noctem, or tenebras, offundere, or obducere; Cic.

CLOUD-CAPT. a. Nubifer, Ov.

CLOUDINESS. s. I. *Cloudy or overcast weather*; nubulum, i, n.; cœlum nebulosum, or caliginosum, Cic.

II. *Obscurity*; obscuritas; tenebræ; caligo.

CLOUDLESS. a. Innubilis; innubis; sine nubibus. — *A cloudless sky*; sudum; cœlum purum, or serenum, Cic.; innubilis æther, Lucr.; ær sine nubibus, Ov.

CLOUDY. a. I. *Covered with clouds*; nubibus; nubillans; subnubilus; caliginosus; nubibus obductus. — *Cloudy weather*; nubulum cœlum nebulosum, or caliginosum, Cic. — *In cloudy weather*; nubilo. — *The sky is cloudy*; ær nubilat, Varr. — *Cloudy mornings turn to fair evenings*; non si male nunc, et olim sic erit, Hor.

II. *Dark, obscure*; obscurus; tenebrosus, tenebri-cosus. — *Somewhat cloudy*; subobscurus, Cic. — *A cloudy colour*; nubilus, or surdus, color, Plin. III. *Gloomy*; nubilus; tristis.

CLOVE. s. I. *A spice*; caryophyllum, Plin. II. *One of the parts into which garlic separates*; talli stica, Col.; allii nucleus, Plin.

CLOVEN. a. See CLEFT.

CLOVEN-FOOTED or CLOVEN-HOOFED. a. Bisulcus.

CLOVER. s. Trifolium. — *To live in clover*; rerum

omnium abundantia vivere, Cic. — *That lives in clover*; cui abunde adsunt omnia, Cic.

CLOUT. . s. I. *A cloth for any mean purpose*; peniculus; peniculum; penicillum; pannus. II. *Cloths (swaddling clothes)*; fasciæ, arum, pl. III. *An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing*; ferrea lamina.

TO CLOUT. v. a. Vestes reconcinare, or interpolare; laceram vestem panniculis assutis resarcire, Cic.

CLOWN. s. I. *A rustic*; rusticus; agrestis; rusticanus homo; Cic. II. *A coarse, ill-bred man*; homo rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus. III. *An actor in farces and pantomimes*; alapa.

CLOWNISH. a. Rusticus; agrestis; inhumanus; inurbanus; illepidus. — *Somewhat clownish*; rusticulus; subrusticus; subagrestis, Cic.

CLOWNISHNESS. s. Rusticitas; rustici mores; illepidia, or iurbana, agendi ratio.

TO CLOY. v. a. Aliquem re saturare, or explere, in re satiare, rei satietate afficere; rei satietatem alicui afferre; Cic.

CLUB. s. I. *A heavy stick*; clava, æ, f.; fustis, is, m. — *One that carries a club*; claviger, eri, m., Ov.; clavator, Plaut. II. *An assembly of companions*; sodalilitium; sodales, um, pl.; sodalitas. — *A livery club*; doctorum consensus, ūs. — *He does not belong to our club*; insodalibus nostris non est, Plaut. III. *Share of a reckoning*; symbola, æ, f., Ter.; collecta, æ, f., Cic. — *To pay one's club*; collectam dare, Ter. — *To collect the club*; collectam a singulis exigere, Cic. — *That pays his club*; symbolæ collator, Plaut. — *That does not pay his club*; asymbolus, Ter.

TO CLUB. v. n. Pecunias in commune conferre, Cic.

CLUB-FOOT. s. Pes in obtusum contractus. — *Club-footed*; dravis talis male fultus, Hor.

TO CLUCK (as a hen). v. n. Glocire, Cic.; (gloci-
tari, Fest.)

CLUCKING. s. Nutricis gallinæ singultus, ūs, Col.

CLUE. s. See CLEW.

CLUMP. s. I. *A shapeless mass*; rudis massa; moles, is, f. II. *A cluster (of trees)*; silvula.

CLUMSILY. ad. Rustice; incondite; ineleganter, Cic.

CLUMSINESS. s. Solleritæ parum; non magna solertia.

CLUMSY. a. Dexteritatis expers; rei parum habilis. — *A clumsy air or gait*; incompositus corporis habitus, ūs.

CLUSTER. s. Acervus; coacervatio; congeries; strues; copia; vis. — *A cluster of grapes, ivy-berries, &c.*; racemus. — *In clusters*; cumulatim; acervatim.

TO CLUSTER. v. a. Coacervare; accumulare; Cic.; acervare, Plin.

TO CLUTCH. v. a. I. *To grasp*; manu corripere. II. *To double the hand*; manum comprimere; pugnum, or colaphum, facere.

CLUTCH. s. i. e. Grasp, seizure; captura; captus, ūs. — *Clutches, pl.*; manus, pl.; unguis, pl. — *To save from one's clutches*; rem e manibus extorquere, Cic.

CLUTTER. s. Tumultus, ūs; turba.

TO CLUTTER. v. n. Tumultuari; turbas facere; Cic.

CLYSTER. s. Clyster, eri, m., Plin. — *To use a clyster*; uti alvi ductione, Cels. — *To administer a clyster*; alvum clystere ducere.

TO COACERVATE. v. a. Coacervare; accumulare; congerere; Cic.; acervare, Plin.

COACERVATION. s. Coacervatio; accumulatio; Cic.

COACH. s. Currus, ūs; rheda; Cic.; carra, Mart.; pilentum, Virg. — *A coach and pair*; bigæ, arum, pl. Virg.; rheda juncta duobus equis, Cic. — *A coach and four*; rheda juncta quatuor equis; quadriga, Col. — *Coach-horses*; equi rhedarii. — *The body of a coach*; rhedæ capsus, Vitr. — *To put the horses into a coach*; equos rhedæ jungere. — *To drive a coach*; aurigare, Suet.; aurigari, Varr. — *To ride in a coach*; curru vehi. — *A hackney-coach*; rheda conductitia. — *A livery or glass coach*; rheda meritoria. — *A stage-coach*; conductitia rheda citor.

COACHFUL. s. Qui simul rheda sedent, or vehuntur.

COACH-HOUSE. s. Rheda receptaculum.

COACHMAKER. s. Rhedarum opifex.

COACHMAN. s. Rhedarius, Cic.; auriga, æ, m., Ov.; aurigarius, Suet.

COACTION. s. Coactus, ūs, Cic.

COACTIVE. a. Qui cogendi jus habet.

COADJUTOR. s. Adjuutor; fem. adiutrix; Cic.

TO COAGULATE. v. a. Coagulare. — *To coagulate milk*; lac in duritiem cogere, Plin.

TO COAGULATE. v. n. Concorescere, Virg.; in densitatem coire, Plin.

COAGULATION. s. Coagulatio, Plin.

COAL. s. Carbo, onis, m. — *A dead coal*; carbo. — *A live or burning coal*; pruna; carbo candens. — *Of or belonging to coal*; carbonarius.

COAL-HOLE or COAL-HOUSE. s. Cella carbonaria.

COAL-MAN, COAL-MERCHANT. s. Carbonarius, i, m.

COAL-MINE, COAL-PIT. s. Fodina carbonaria.

TO COALESCE. v. n. Coalescere; coire.

COALITION. s. Multarum gentium adversus unam cœtio-

COARSE. a. I. *Not fine; crassus.*—*A coarse thread; erissum filum.*—*Coarse cloth; tela crassa.* II. *Not refined, unpolished; inurbanus; rusticus; agrestis; illepidus; rudis.* III. *Mean, vile; vis; nullius pretil.*

COARSELY. ad. Inurbanus; incondite; ineleganter; illepidè; invenuste.

COARSENESS. s. I. *(Of substance); crassitudo.* II. *(Of manners); rusticitas; rustici mores; Cic.*

COAST. s. Litus, oris, n; ora maritima.—*Of or belonging to the coast; litoralis; litorous.*—*The inhabitants of that coast; gentes quæ mare illud adjacent.*

To **COAST. v. n.** Litus radere, premere, stringere, or legere; oram legere.—*Coasting vessels; orariæ naves, Plin.; naves ad navigationem litoralem aptatæ.*

COASTER. s. Navarchus litorum peritus.

COASTING. s. Secundum litus navigatio.

COAT. s. I. *An upper garment; tunica.*—*Wearing a coat; tunicatus.*—*To turn coat; ab aliquo deficere, or desicere. Cic.*—*A coat of mail; lorica hamis conserta, Virg.* II. *The covering of an animal; pilus, villus, i, m.; setæ, arum, pl., Cic.*—*That has a coat; setosus; villosus.*

To **COAT. v. a. i. e.** *To cover; rem re tegere, vestire, cooperere.*—*To coat with marble; parietibus crustas marmoris inducere, Vitruv.*—*parietibus marmore inducere. Sen.; parietes crustare. Plin.*

To **COAX. v. n.** Aliquem blanditis, or blando sermone, delinire, Cic.; alicui blandiri, palpari, suppalpari, blande palpari, Plaut.; alicujus animo adrepere, Tac.; alicui blanditias dicere, Ov.

COAXER. s. Palpari, Plaut.; palpo, onis, m., Pers.

COAXING. s. Blanditiæ, arum, pl.; blandimentum.

COB. s. Homo probe pecullatus, Cic.

To **COBBLE. v. a. i.** *To mend shoes; calceis solum coriaceum, or fulmenta, subjicere, or suppingere, Plaut.*

II. *To do or make any thing clumsily; opus crasse et illepidè facere.*—*Cobbled work; opus invenustum et illepidum, Catull.; opus crasse et illepidè compositum, Hor.*

COBBLER. s. Sutor veteramentarius, Suet.; cerdo, onis, m., Mart.

COBIRON. s. Fulcimentum ligni in camino.

COBWEB. s. Araneæ tela, textum, or opus, Plaut.; araneæ, æ, f.; araneæ, arum, pl.; Catull.; aranei tenuia fila. Suet.—*Full of cobwebs; plenus araneorum, Catull.*—*Like a cobweb; araneosus.*—*To remove cobwebs; araneorum opera dejicere, Plaut.*—*araneæ tollere, Phædr.*

COCHINEAL. s. Coccinilla, æ, f.

COCHLEARY or COCHLEATED. a. In spiram convolutus, or ductus.

COCK. s. I. *The male to the hen; gallus, Cic.; gallus gallinaceus, Plaut.; gallinaceus, Plin.*—*A Turkey-cock; gallus Indicus; gallopavo.*—*A heath-cock; gallus silvestris.*—*To be cock-a-hoop; triumphare; gaudire, or lætitia, exultare; superbe.*—*A story of a cock and a bull; sermo qui nec caput nec pedes habet, Cic.*

—*To tell a story of a cock and a bull; aliena loqui, Ov.*—*A cock's comb; crista galli.*

II. *A weather-cock; bractea versatilis; bractæola venti index.*

III. *A spout to let out water at will; epistomium, Varr.*

—*The key of a cock; papilla, æ, f., Varr.*

IV. *The notch of an arrow; crena, æ, f.; incisura, æ, f.*

V. *The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint; momentum; elater, eris, m.; spira, æ, f.*

VI. *A leader; dux; magister; caput; coryphæus.*

VII. *A heap of hay; fœni meta, Col.*—*To put hay into cock; fœni metas facere, Col.; fœnum in metas extruere.*

VIII. *The form of a hat; forma, æ, f., or fulcrum, pilei.*

IX. *The style of a dial; acus horarum index; gnomon, onis, m., Plin.; umbræ indagator; sciaterras, æ, m., Vitruv.*

X. *The needle of a balance; examen, inis, n.; æquamentum; libramentum; æquilibrium; Plin.*

XI. *The male of any small bird; mas, maris, m.; masculus.*

To **COCK. v. n. i. e.** *To strut; superbe, or arroganter, incedere.*

To **COCK. v. a.** I. *To set erect; erigere; relevare.*

II. *To put hay into cocks; fœni metas facere, Col.; fœnum in metas extruere.*

III. *To cock a gun; tendere e; intendere.*

COCKADE. s. Vittæ nodo adstricta.

COCKATRICE. s. Basiliscus, i, m., Plin.

COCKBOAT. s. Scapha; lembus; acatium.

COCKCHAFER. s. Scarabæus stridulus, Plin.

COCKCROWING. s. Cantus (ûs) galli; (gallicinium, Ammian.).

To **COCKER. v. a.** Molliter, or mollius, habere; delicatam habere; indulgere.

COCKERING. s. Indulgentia; blanditiæ, arum, pl.; inepta lenitas.

COCKHORSE. a. Exsultans; triumphans; ovans; lætitia elatus.

COCKLE. s. I. *A small testaceous fish; pectunculus, Plin.*—*Cockle-shell; pectunculi conchila, or testa.*

II. *A weed growing amongst corn; lolium; æra, æ, f.*

To **COCKLE. v. n.** Replicari in rugas, Plin.

COCKLOFT. s. Proxima tegulis contignatio.

COCKSWAIN. s. Navis gubernator, or rector.

COCOA-NUT. s. Amygdala theobroma.—*Cocoa-tree; theobroma, æ, f.*

COD or COD-FISH. s. Asellus; capito, onis, m.

COD. s. i. e. *A hush; siliqua, æ, f., Plin.; valvulus, i, m., Col.*

To **CODDLE. v. a.** Incoquere aqua ferventi, Plaut.; incoquere cum aqua, Col.; fervefacere.

CODE. s. Codex, icis, m.

CODICIL. s. Codicilli, orum, pl.

COEQUAL. a. Æqualis; (coequalis, Petron.).

To **COERCE. v. a.** Aliquem in officio continere; aliquem coercere, or colibere; alicui frânos inhibere; Cic.; coercionem inhibere, Liv.

COERCION. s. Illata vis, Cic.; coercitio, Liv.; coercendi vis.

COERCIVE. a. Qui jus aut vim habet coercendi.

COESENTIAL. a. Ejusdem nature, or essentia.

COETANEUS or COEVAL. a. Ejusdem ætatis; æqualis.

COEXISTENT. a. Ejusdem ævi.

COFFEE. s. Cafæum, i, n.; faba Arabica.—*Boiled coffee; Cafæus liquor.*—*A coffee-house; cafæa taberna.*

—*A coffee-pot; cucuma coquendo cafæo idonea.*—*A coffee-tree; coffea Arabica, Linn.*

COFFER. s. Arca; capsula.—*A little coffer; arcula; capsula.*—*A coffer for money; theca nummaria, Cic.*—*The king's coffers; ærarium regium.*

COFFIN. s. Capulum, or capulus, funebri, Plaut.; capulus, Ov.; sandapila, æ, f., Mart.; Juv.; feretrum; loculus; Plin.—*To carry a coffin; feretro subire, Virg.*

To **COFFIN. v. a.** Mortuum loculo condere, Plin.; mortuum capulo funebri includere.

To **COG. v. a. and n.** See To FLATTER.—*To cog the dice; tesseras adulterare.*

COG (of a wheel) s. Rotæ dens.

COGENCY. s. Vis; pondus, eris, n.; momentum, Cic.

COGENT. a. Qui vim habet; qui valet, &c.; efficax; urgens; validus.

COGENTLY. ad. Efficienter, Cic.; efficaciter, Plin.

To **COGITATE. v. n.** Cogitare; rem meditari; considerare secum in animo; rem, or de re, cogitare; rem in animo habere; rem secum, or cum animo, volvere.

COGITATION. s. Cogitatio; mentis actio; Cic. See THOUGHT.

COGNATIO. s. Cognatio, Cic.

COGNITION. s. Cognito; notio; notitia; Cic.

COGNIZANCE. s. I. *Judicial notice; cognitio.*—*This does not fall under my cognizance; de re cognoscere, Cic.*—*This does not fall under my cognizance; non vertitur ea res in meo for, Plaut.*—*To give the cognizance of a matter to any one; rei cognitionem alicui dare, Cic.*—*To take it away; rem alicujus cognitione subtrahere, Plin.*

II. *A badge; insigne, is, n.; signum; indicium.*

COGNOMINAL. a. Ejusdem nominis.

COGNOSCIBLE. a. Qui (quæ, quod) cognosci, nosci, or agnosc. potest; cognoscendus.

To **COHABIT. v. n.** Una, or in eodem loco, habitare; (cohabitare, Augustin.).

COHEIR or COHEIRESS. s. Cohæres, edis, c., Cic.

To **COHERE. v. n.** I. *To stick together; cohærere; rei, cum re, or inter se, cohærere; inter se cohærere; Cic.*

II. *To agree; convenire; congruere; concinere; Cic.*

COHERENCE. s. I. *Connexio; cohærentia.*

II. *Texture of a discourse; connexio, Cic.; connexus, ûs, Quint.; conjunctio; contextus, ûs.*—*There is no coherence in the discourse; sermo non cohærens; membra illius orationis inter se non cohærent, or connexa sunt; Cic.*

COHERENT. a. I. *Sticking fast together; cohærens.*

II. *Consistent; qui sibi constat; qui cohæret; cujus partes sunt inter se aptæ et connexæ.*

COHESION. s. I. *The act of sticking together; cohærentia.*

II. *Connexion, dependence; rerum connexio; conjugatio; colligatio; coagmentatio; Cic.*

COHESIVE. a. Qui cohærere potest; qui inter se cohærere possunt.

COHORT. s. Cohors, ortis, f., Liv.

COIP. s. Capitis tegmen, or integumentum; calantica, æ, f., Cic.; reticulum, Juv.

To **COIL. v. a.** In orbem glomerare.

COL. s. Spira, æ, f.; funis orbiculatus.

COIN. s. I. *A piece of money; nummus, i, m., Cic.; nummus forma publica percussus, Sen.; moneta, æ, f., Mart.*—*Copper coin; æs signatum.*—*Silver coin; argentum signatum.*

II. *Money; nummi, orum, pl.*—*Gold coin; nummi aurei.*—*Good coin; nummi boni, or probi, Cic.*—*Base coin; nummi adulteri, Cic.*—*Old coin, not current; moneta nullius commercii.*—*Light coin; moneta cui nonnihil et pondere substractum est, Plin.*—*To pay in the same coin; par pari referre.*

To **COIN. v. a. i.** *To stamp metals for money; nummos cudere; monetam signare, ferire, procudere.*

—*Coined silver; argentum factum atque signatum.*

II. *To invent; procudere; fingere; novare.*

COINAGE. *s.* I. *The act of coining money*; nummorum signatio. II. *Money*; nummi, orum, pl.; moneta, æ, f.

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* (Of persons); consentire: (of things); concurrere.

COINCIDENCE. *s.* I. *A meeting together*; concursus, ùs; concursio. II. *An accident, hap*; res casu obvia. — *By a lucky coincidence*; forte fortuna; opportune; feliciter; auspiciato. — *By an unlucky coincidence*; infelicitate; importune; incommode.

COINCIDENT. *a.* Consentaneus; consonus; conveniens.

COINER. *s.* I. *A minter*; signator nummorum; qui nummos cudit; (monetarius, Jul. Firm.). — *A false coiner*; signator nummorum adulterinorum; qui cudit adulterinos nummos. II. *An inventor*; repertor; inventor; excogitator: (in a bad sense); machinator; fabricator; artifex. — *A coiner of words*; verborum fabricator, Cic.

COITIO. *s.* Coitio; concursus, ùs; concursio.

COLANDER. *s.* Colum, i, n.

COLATION. *s.* Colatura, æ, f.

COLD. *a.* I. *The contrary of hot*; frigidus; algidus. — *Cold (as ice)*; gelidus. — *Very cold*; perfrigidus; prægildus. — *To grow cold*; frigescere; refrigerare. — *To be cold*; frigus. — *To be very cold*; algere. — *It is cold*; frigus est. — *It is so cold, that*; tantum est frigus, ut (with a conjunctive). II. *Unconcerned, indifferent*; frigidus; tranquillus; placidus; sedatus. — *With a cold air*; gelide, Hor.; fastidiosus. — *With cold blood*; corde sedato; sedatis animis; sedate.

COLD. *s.* I. *The contrary of heat*; frigus, oris, n. — *Intense cold*; algor. — *Piercing cold*; frigus penetrabilis, Virg. — *Moderate cold*; frigus remissus, Cic. — *To shiver with cold*; frigitur, Plaut.; horrere. — *To be stiff with cold*; frigore obrutescere, Cic. — *To protect one's self from the cold*; munire se a frigore, Cic. II. *A disease caused by cold*; gravado, inis, f., Cic.; epiphora, æ, f.; thoracis distillatio; Plin.; (rheuma, aîs, n., Veget.). — *To have a cold*; tusses concoqueré, Plin. — *Suffering from a cold*; rheumaticus, Plin. — *To catch cold*; gravedinem contrahere, Plin. — *Liable to catch cold*; gravedinosus. — *To give cold*; alicui gravedinem afferre, or inducere.

COLDISH. *a.* Frigidulus.

COLDY. *ad.* Frigidus; cum frigore. — *To receive one coldly*; parum amice alicum excipere; frigidè alicum excipere.

COLDNESS. *s.* Frigus, oris, n. — *A great coldness has arisen between them*; refrixit inter eos amor mutus. — *To evince a coldness towards any one*; minus benevolum erga alicum animum præ se ferre.

COLIC. *s.* Intestini, or intestini plenioris, morbus, Cels.; colum, i, n., Plin. — *Bititious colic*; cholericæ tormina, Plin. — *To be afflicted with the colic*; ex intestino pleniori laborare, Cels.; torminibus affici, Plin. — *Subject to the colic*; colicus, Plin.

COLLAR. *s.* I. *That part of the dress which surrounds the neck*; colli amicus, ùs. — *The collar of a doublet*; assutum thoraci colli tegmen. — *To take one by the collar*; see To COLLAR. II. *A ring of metal put round the neck*; torques, is, m.; monile, is, n., Cic.; (collare, is, n., Varr.). — *Wearing a collar*; torquatus; torque ornatus. — *A dog's collar*; millus, i, m., Fest.; collare clavus præfixum, or munium. — *A dog with a collar*; canis armillatus. — *To slip one's neck out of the collar*; e negotio se extrahere; e turbis se evolvere, Ter.; laqueis se explicare; sese de re expedire; Cic. II. *A ring of iron for criminals*; collaria, æ, f., Plaut.; ferreum collare, Varr. — *To fasten with a collar*; alicum ferreo collari ad palum astringere.

To COLLAR. *v. a.* In collum alicujus invadere; alicui manus injicere; Cic.; injectis collo manibus, or complexu, cum aliquo luctari; collum obtorquere, Plaut., or torquere, Liv.

To COLLATE. *v. a.* I. *To compare one thing with another of the same kind*; rem cum altera, or alteri, componere, or comparare; rem rei, cum re, or res inter se duas, conferre; Cic. — *To collate books or editions with the original*; scripti fidem ad archetypum rationem expendere; excerpta exemplæ ad archetypum recognoscere.

II. *To place in a benefice*; jus ecclesiastici beneficii in alicum conferre.

COLLATERAL. *a.* I. *Parallel*; parallelus, Plin. II. (In genealogy); — *A collateral line*; transversus cognationis ordo. — *A relative in the collateral line*; transverso gradu cognationis alicui junctus. III. *Not direct*; obliquus, Cic.; indirectus, Quint. IV. *Concurrent, agreeing*; consentiens; conveniens; congruens; similis; par.

COLLATION. *s.* I. *Comparison of one thing with another*; collatio. II. *The bestowing of a benefice*; legitima beneficii largitio. III. *A repast*; merenda, æ, f., Plaut.

COLLATOR. *s.* I. *One that compares*; qui rem cum re confert, &c. II. *One that bestows a benefice*; legitimus ecclesiastici beneficii largitor.

COLLEAGUE. *s.* Collega, æ, m. — *To choose a colleague*; collegam sibi cooptare, Suet.

To COLLECT. *v. a.* I. *To gather together*; colligere; congerere; cogere; Cic.; recolligere, Col. — *To collect the votes*; sententias perrogare, Liv. — *To collect themselves, i. e. to assemble*; coire; congregari; in unum cogi; Cic. — *To collect into a heap*; accumulare; accervare; coacervare; Cic. — *To collect troops*; copias cogere, or colligere, Cic. — *To collect all one's forces*; vires in unum conferre, Liv. — *To collect money*; nummos cogere, Ter. — *To collect tax-money*; evocationes, or coactiones, argentarias facitare, Suet. II. *To infer as a consequence*; aliquid ex alio concludere, or inferre, Cic. — *To collect falsely*; vitiose concludere, Quint. — *To collect fairly*; bene colligere, Cic. — *Hence we may collect*; ex his concluditur, infertur, colligere est; Cic.

III. *To collect one's self*; revocare mentem a sensibus; ab externis rebus animum et cogitationem avocare; Cic.: (after a panic); se ex timore colligere, Cæs.; animum ex pavore remittere, Liv.

COLLECT. *s.* i. e. *A sort of prayer*; oratio. (Collecta, æ, f., in ecclesiastical writers.)

COLLECTION. *s.* I. *The act of gathering*; collectio.

II. *An assemblage*; acervus; coacervatio; congeries; strues. — *A collection of writings, extracts, &c.*; collectanea, orum, pl., Suet.; excerpta, orum, pl.; excerptiones, um, pl.; Gell. — *To make such a collection*; silvam rerum et sententiarum componere, Cic. — *To make a collection of choice passages*; ex variis ingenis excellentissimâ quæque libare, Cic. III. *A contribution of money*; collecta, æ, f., Cic.; Varr.; pecuniarum exactio, Cic.

COLLECTIVE. *a.* Collectivus, Quint.; Sen.

COLLECTIVELY. *ad.* I. *In a collective sense*; collectivè sensu. II. *All together*; conglobatim, Liv.

COLLECTOR. *s.* I. *One who gathers together*; qui colligit, in unum cogit, &c. II. *Atax-gatherer*; tributorum coactor. — *To be a collector*; evocationes, or coactiones, argentarias facitare, Suet.

COLLEGE. *s.* I. *A community of persons*; collegium; socii; societas; sodalium. II. *A public place in which learning is taught*; gymnasium, Cic.; schola, arum, pl., Quint.; ludus literarius, Plin. Ep. — *To go to, or be at, college*; scholas frequentare, or obire.

COLLEGIAN. *s.* Qui scholas frequentat, or obit.

COLLEGIATE. *a.* Collegio adscriptus.

COLLER. *s.* Carbonarius, i, m.

COLLIER. *s.* Podina carbonaria.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* Colliquafacere.

COLLISION. *s.* Collisus, ùs, Plin.; (collisio, Justin.). To COLLOCATE. *v. a.* Rem in loco ponere; locare; collocare.

COLLOP. *s.* Offula, æ, f., Mart.; ofella, æ, f., Col.

COLLOQUY. *s.* Colloquium, Cic. — *They have a long colloquy*; diu colloquantur.

To COLLUDE. *v. a.* Colludere, et prævaricari; cum adversario colludere; causâ suâ prævaricari; Cic.

COLLUSION. *s.* Collusio; prævaricatio; Cic. — *One that practises collusion*; prævaricator, Cic.; (collusor, Ulp.). — *Lest he should discover our collusion*; ne sentiat nos inter nos congruere, Ter.

COLLUSIVE. *a.* Collusorie confertus.

COLLUSIVELY. *ad.* Collusorie, Pand.

COLLYRIUM. *s.* Collyrium, i, n., Hor.

COLON. *s.* Colon, or colum, i, n.

COLONEL. *s.* Legionis tribunus; chiliarchus, Nep. — *A colonel of horse*; equitum præfectus.

COLONIAL. *a.* Colonus, Cic.; colonicus, Suet.

To COLONIZE. *v. a.* Coloniam in loco constituere, Cic.

COLONNADE. *s.* Peristylum; peristylum, Cic.

COLONY. *s.* I. *People drawn from a mother country to inhabit some distant place*; colonia; coloni, orum, pl.; Cic. — *To lead out new colonies*; novas colonias educere, Cic. — *To found a colony in a place*; coloniam in loco constituere, Cic. II. *The country planted*; colonia.

COLOQUINTIDA. *s.* Colocythis, idis, f., Plin.

COLORATE. *a.* Coloratus, Cels.

COLOSSAL or COLOSSEAN. *a.* Colosseus; colossicus; Plin.

COLOSSUS. *s.* Colossus, i, m., Plin.

COLOUR. *s.* I. *Hue, dye, tint*; color, oris, m. — *A bright or lively colour*; color acutus. — *A weak colour*; color languescens, languidus, evanidus, diluitor, Plin. — *A faded colour*; color evanescent. — *Of one colour*; unicolor. — *Of two colours*; bicolor. — *Of several colours*; multicolor. — *Of different colours*; varius, Ter.; versicolor; discolor, Cic. — *A dress of different colours*; variis coloribus intexta vestis, Cic. — *Of the same colour with another thing*; concolor. — *That has lost its colour*; decolor, Plin.; decoloratus, Cic. — *To give a colour*; colorare; rei colorem inducere. — *To take a colour*; colorari; coloratum effici; Cic.; colorem ducere, Virg., or sumere, Ov.: (of dyed stuffs); colorem bibere, Plin., or recipere, Quint. — *To take away a colour*; colorem eluere. — *To regain a colour*; ad colorem reduci. — *To preserve its colour*; colorem servare. — *To change colour*; migrare in alium colorem. — *To lose its colour*; colorem perdere. II. *A paint*; pigmentum. — *A colourman*

pigmentarius. — *A picture in water-colours*; pictura coloribus aqua dilutis expressa. III. *Complexion*; oris color, or simply, color. — *A natural colour*; color verus, Ter., or natus, Plin. — *Artificial colour*; color factitius, or compositus, Plin.; Vitruv., or fucio illitus. — *A high colour*; color floridus, or diffusus sanguine. — *Swarthy or brown colour*; color adustus. — *His colour changes*; non constat ei color et vultus, Liv.; color non manet ei, Virg. — *Changeableness of colour*; incertus vultus, ūs, Cic.

IV. *Pretext, pretence*; color; species, ei, f.; pretextus, ūs, Cic. — *Under colour of*; specie; per speciem. — *Under the colour of friendship*; per speciem, or simulationem, amicitiae, Cic.; praetexto amicitiae simulacro, Plin. Ep. — *To give a colour to his fault*; nomine culpam praetextere, Virg. V. *Colours, pl.*, i. e. *Standard, ensign of war*, prop. and fig.; signa; signa militaria; vexilla. — *To repair to the colours*; ad vexillum concurrere; ad signa convenire, or se aggregare; Caes. — *To run away from one's colours*; a castris, or a signis, decedere, Cic.; ad hostes transfugere, Plaut. — In the figurative sense, denoting *Side, party, &c.*, the word may be rendered literally, signa, or, dropping the metaphor, partes, ium, pl.; factio; causa. VI. *COLOURS, pl.*, i. e. *Character*; mores, pl.; ingenium; natura; indoles.

TO COLOUR. *v. a.* I. *To mark with some hue*; colorare, Cic.; rei colorem inducere, Plin.; rem colorem imbueri, or inficere; tingere. — *To colour the hair*; capillum denigrare, or nigro colore inficere, Plin. — *To colour (a print, map, &c.)*; imaginem colorare, Cic., or coloribus illustrare; imagini colores inducere, Plin.

II. *To cover with a pretext, disguise*; rei specie obtegere, Cic. aliquid rei speciem obtendere, Plin. Ep., or praetextere, Virg. TO COLOUR. *v. n.* I. *To take a colour*; colorari, Cic.; colorem ducere, Virg. — *The grapes begin to colour*; uves colorem ducunt, Virg. II. *To blush*; erubescere, Cic.; rubere, Ov. — *To colour at or on account of any thing*; erubescere rem, in re, Cic., rei, Curt., or re, Sen.; see TO BLUSH.

COLOURABLE. *a.* Verisimilis; speciosus.

COLOURING. *s.* I. *Result of the use of colours in a picture*; colorum ratio, nexus, ūs, or harmoge, Plin. — *This picture has no colouring*; huic tabellae pigmenta, or lujus tabellae lineamentis flos et color, desunt, Cic.

II. *The act of imparting colours*; tinctura; tinctus, ūs. III. *The art of imparting colours*; tinctura; tingendi ars; baphice. IV. *Colouring matter*; liquor tinctilis, Ov.; infector succus, Plin. V. *Fig.* (in rhetoric); *Ornament*; rhetoricae colores, Cic.; orationis pigmenta, pl.

COLOURIST. *s.* Colores apte necedni peritus artifex.

COLT. *s.* I. *A young horse*; equulus, Cic.; pullus equinus, Quint.; pullus equae, Lucr. II. *A young ass*; asellus, Ov.; pullus asini; pullus asininus, Varr. — *A young wild ass*; lalisio, onis, m., Mart.; onagri pullus. III. *A rash blockhead*; praecipis animi, Tac.; inconstitutus; inconsideratus; inconsiderans; Cic.

COLTSFOOT. *s.* Tussillago, inis, f., Plin.

COLTER. *s.* (With husbandmen); aratri culter, Plin.; dentale, is, n., Virg.

COLUMBARY. *s.* i. e. *A pigeon-house*; columbarium, Varr.; columbaria, æ, f., Col.

COLUMN. *s.* I. *A cylindrical pillar*; columna, Cic. — *A small column*; columella. — *A wreathed column*; columna tortilis. — *A chanfered column*; columna striata. — *The shaft of a column*; scaphus; truncus; Vitruv. — *The capital*; capitulum, Vitruv. — *The diminution of a column*; columna contractura, Vitruv. — *The space between columns*; intercolumnium, Varr. — *A place surrounded by columns*; peristylum, Varr. — *Supported by columns*; columnatus, Varr. II. *A long file of troops*; agmen, inis, n. — *The army marched in three columns*; in tria agmina divisus iter faciebat exercitus.

COMB. *s.* I. *An instrument to adjust the hair*; pecten, inis, m. — *In the form of a comb*; pectinatum, Varr. — *A curry-comb*; strigilis, is, f. II. *The crest of a cock*; crista, æ, f., Plin. — *A tithe-comb*; cristula, Col. — *Having a comb*; cristatus, Plin. III. *The stay or reed of a weaver's loom*; pecten; textoris pecten.

IV. *An instrument used in carding*; pecten; hamus ferreus. V. *A valley*; convallis, is, f.; vallis, is, f.

TO COMB. *v. a.* Capillos pectere; crines pectine deducere, Ov.; (pectinare, Apul.). — *To comb wool*; pectere; carminare. — *To comb flax or hemp*; pectere. — *To comb a horse*; equum strigili defricare, or destringere. — *Combed*; pexus; pectitus; depexus, Tibull.; propeexus, Propert. (of wool); pexus; pectitus; carminatus.

COMB-MAKER. *s.* Pectinum opifex.

TO COMBAT. *v. n.* Certare; decertare; pugnare; depugnare. See TO FIGHT.

TO COMBAT. *v. a.* (In argument); rationibus oppugnare; contra aliquid contendere; contra opinionem ratione pugnare; Cic. — *To combat a disease*; conflictari cum malo, Ter.; lutari morbo, Sil. Ital. — *To combat hunger*; sustentare famem, Caes. — *To combat the winds*; ventis obnitit, Lucr., obluctari, Virg., resistere, Ov. — *To*

combat one's passions; cupiditates frengere, Cic.; respondere cupidinibus, Hor.

COMBAT. *s.* Pugna; certamen, inis, n. — *A single combat*; certamen singulare; certamen duorum inter se. See FIGHT.

COMBATANT. *s.* Pugnator; certator; Gell.

COMBINATION. *s.* I. *Commixture*; rerum inter se copulatio, Cic. — *Combination of letters*; literarum contextus, ūs, Quint. — *Combination of two different substances, the union of which produces a new substance*; rerum natura discrepantium intima permistio. II. *A league, association*; societas; sociale foedus; usually, in a bad sense; conjunctio; conspiratio; scelerata consensio; Cic.

TO COMBINE. *v. a.* Jungere; conjungere; copulare; colligare. — *To combine different substances*; diversa permiscere.

TO COMBINE. *v. n.* I. *To join, coalesce*; inter se jungi copularique; conjungi; Cic. II. *To plot together*; conspirare; conjurare; conjunctionem facere; Cic. — (*Against any one*); in, or contra, aliquem.

COMBING-CLOTH. *s.* Linteum humerale.

COMBUSTIBLE. *a.* Celeriter ignem comprehendens, Caes.; concipiendo et alendo igni aptus, Curt. — *Combustibles*; arida ignis alimenta, Virg.

COMBUSTION. *s.* I. *Burning*; ustio; incendium; incensio; deflagratio; confragatio; (combustio, Firmic.; combustura, Apic.). II. *Tumult, disorder*; rerum perturbatio, Cic.; res turbida. — *To be in a combustion*; ardere, Cic.; atrocissime agitari, Sall.

TO COME. *v. n.* I. *To arrive*; venire. — *I am come*; veni; adsum. — *To come first*; antevenire. — *To come before*; praevenire. — *To come after*; postvenire. — *To come a little after*; subsequi. — *To come behind*; a tergo sequi. — *To come between*; intervenire. — *To come quickly*; advolare. — *To come in time*; venire temporis, Plaut., in tempore, Ter., tempore, commode, opportune, Cic. — *In very good time*; peropportune, Cic. — *To be coming and going*; ultro citroque cursare, Cic., or commeari, Liv. N.B. 1. *To come from a place*; e loco venire, or proficisci, Cic. — *He is come from Africa*; adest ex Africa, Cic. — *He is com. from the army*; venit ab exercitu, Plaut. — *To come from any one*; venire ab aliquo, Cic. — *Whence do you come?* unde te agis? Ter.; unde tu? — *I come from fishing*; redeo piscatu. 2. *To come to a place*; aliquo, or in locum, venire, or se conferre; advenire. — *To come to an assembly*; venire in concionem. — *They came in crowds to the tribunal*; ad tribunal concurrunt. — *Come hither*; huc gressus move, or flecte; accurre huc; assis; adesto; huc iter dirige; Ter. 3. *To come to a person*; ad aliquem venire, or ire; aliquem, or ad aliquem, adire; ad aliquem accedere. — *Come to me!* ehold ad me! Ter.; adesum! — *He is come*; adest; praesto est. 4. *To cause to come*; aliquem, or rem, accersere, or arcessere; aliquem accire, or advocare. II. *To happen, come to pass*; fieri; evenire; accidere; incidere; cadere, Cic. III. *To become*; fieri; evadere. IV. — *To come about*; fieri; evenire. — *To come again*; see TO RETURN. — *To come after*; see TO FOLLOW. — *To come along*; ire; procedere; ad aliquem venire. — *To come at or by*; see TO OBTAIN, REACH. — *To come away*; abire; abscedere; discedere. — *To come back*; see TO RETURN. — *To come down*; see TO DESCEND. — *To come forth*; exire in publicum; in solem procedere, Ter.; in lucem prodire, venire, &c.; see TO APPEAR. — *To come forward*; see TO ADVANCE. — *To come forward (in learning)*; procedere; proficere; progredi; progressus facere; Cic. — *To come in*; see TO ENTER, ARRIVE, COMPLY. — *To come in one's way*; obvium se dare. — *To come in to*; see TO JOIN. — *To come in for*; see TO PARTAKE. — *To come into*; incidere; delabi. — *To come into danger*; adire discrimen. — *To come into trouble*; molestiis implicari. — *To come into the world*; in vitam, or in lucem, venire, or introire; nasci. — *To come into use or fashion*; abire in morem; in consuetudinem venire, or exire. — *To come near*; see TO APPROACH. — *To come next*; see TO FOLLOW. — *To come of*; see TO PROCEED. — *Come of (a good family)*; see DESCENDED. — *To come off*; see TO DEVIATE, ESCAPE, FALL. — *To come off conqueror*; victoriam referre, adipisci, consequi, or ab hoste reportare. — *To come on*; see TO ADVANCE, THRIVE. — *To come over*; see TO CHANGE, PASS. — *To come out*; see TO APPEAR. — *To come out of the water*; emergere. — *To come out (as a book when it is published)*; edi; in lucem emitti. — *He comes out with such or such sayings*; delabitur interdum ut dicat, Cic. — *To come short*; see TO FAIL, LOSE. — *To come to*; see TO COST, YIELD. — *To come to one's self, or to one's senses*; see TO RECOVER. — *To come to pass*; see TO HAPPEN. — *To come to an end*; see TO END, FINISH, DIE. — *To come to (a certain state or condition)*; pervenire. — *To come to the crown*; regnum adipisci. — *To come to life*; see TO REVIVE. — *To come to an agreement, or to terms*; see TO AGREE, AGREEMENT. — *To come to a conclusion*; see TO CONCLUDE. — *To come to light*; in lucem proferri. — *It comes to the same*; eodem redit. — *It comes*

to nothing; in nihilum recidit, Cic. — To come to hand; in manus incidere, Cic. — To come to one's ears; aures alicujus contingere, Juv. — To come short; re excidere; alicui cedere. — To come together; see TO ASSEMBLE, MEET. — To come up (as plants); venire, Virg.; nasci; exire; provenire; erumpere. — To come up to; see TO AMOUNT. — To come up with; see TO OVERTAKE. — To come upon; see TO INVADE, ATTACK, SEIZE, OVERTAKE. — To come upon for payment; pecuniam ex aliquo extorque.

TO COME. ad. — The time to come; futurum tempus. — Generations to come; posterius, orum, pl. — Things to come; futura, n. pl. — For the time to come; in posterum; in reliquum tempus; in futurum; dehinc.

COMEDIAN. s. I. A stage-player; comœdus; mimus; Cic.; actor scenicus, Sen.; mimæ, æ, f. II. A writer of comedies; poeta comicus; or simply, comicus, i, m.

COMEDY. s. Comœdia — Of or belonging to a comedy; comicus. — To act a comedy; comœdiam agere.

COMELINESS. s. I. Beauty, grace; species; decor; forma; forositas; pulchritudo: (of a man); dignitas: (of a woman); venustas. II. Decency; honestas; decorum; decencia; concedentia; Cic.

COMELY. a. I. Handsome; forosus; pulcher; decorus; speciosus; egregia forma; insignis forma. II. Decent; decens; decorus; honestus; conveniens.

COMER. s. Qui (quæ) venit.

COMET. s. Cometes, or cometa, æ, n., Cic.

TO COMFIT. v. a. Melle, saccharo, condire; comperere.

CONFITURES. s. pl. Poma saccharo aut melle condita.

TO COMFORT. v. a. I. To console; aliquem solari, consolari, solatio levare, consolatione lenire; alicui consolationem afferre, solatia dare, dolorem abstergere; Cic. — I cannot be comforted; vincit omnem consolationem dolor meus; luctus meus nullo solatio levari potest; Cic. II. To rejoice, gladden; aliquem oblectare; alicui esse oblectationi, lætiam dare, or oblectationem afferre. — To comfort the heart; animum voluptate complere, or gaudio cumulare, Cic.

COMFORT. s. Consolatio; solatium. — A slight comfort; consolatio tenuis; solatium; Cic.

COMFORTABLE. s. I. Consoling; consolatorius, Cic. — To speak comfortable words; ea dicere quæ levare luctum possint, Cic. II. Convenient, agreeable; commodus; aptus; jucundus; suavis.

COMFORTABLY. ad. Commode; jucunde; festive; lepide.

COMFORTER. s. Consolator, Cic.; consolans; qui (quæ) consolationem affert, or adhibet.

COMFORTLESS. a. Molestus; injucundus; gravis; acerbus; ingratus.

COMIC. a. I. Relating to comedy; comicus. II. Pleasant; facetus; lepidus.

COMICALLY. ad. I. In a manner befitting comedy; comœdica, Plaut.; comice, Cic.; mimice, Catull. II. With pleasantry; facete; ridicule; Cic.

COMING. s. Adventus, us; accessus, us; Cic.

COMING. a. Futurus; posterior.

COMING-IN. s. See INCOME.

COMMA. s. (In grammar); virgula, æ, f.

TO COMMAND. v. a. I. To order, give orders; rem alicui imperare, præscribere, or præcipere; jubere rem fieri. — To command imperiously; dura imperia exercere, Virg. — I command you to speak; jubeo te loqui, or ut loquaris. II. To have the command of any thing. — To command an army; exercitum præesse. — To command one's passions; cupiditatibus imperare, Cic., responsare, Hor. — The citadel commands the town; arx urbi imminet, Cic., or insidet; arci urbis subjacet. — An eminence which commands the plain; e planitie collis editus, Cæs. — To command one's self; sibi imperare. — That can command himself; sui, or animi, compos. — That cannot command himself; animi impos, or impotens. III. To have supreme authority; esse cum imperio; summam rerum administrare; Cic.; summæ rei præesse, Liv.

COMMAND. s. I. The right of commanding; imperium; jus, juris; potestas. — To give any one a full command; alicui summam imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committere, Nep. — To have a full command; omnia in potestate habere. — To have command over any one; imperium in aliquem habere, Ter., or tenere, Cic.; jus potestatemque alicui imperandi habere, Cic. — To be in command; esse cum imperio (not, esse in imperio; which means, to fill one of the offices of state). — To be in command of an army or a province; exercitui, provincie, præesse; see TO COMMAND, II. — To give any one the command of the army; aliquem exercitui præficere, Cic. — To take away the command; imperium alicui abrogare, Cic. — To prolong the command for a year; imperium in annum propagare. — To be under command; esse sub imperio. — Chief command; summum imperium. — To have command of one's self; see TO COMMAND, II. II. Order; jussum; jussus, us; præceptum; mandat; imperium. — Without

my command; injussu meo. — To obey or execute commands; imperia exsequi, Ter.; imperata facere, Cæs.; jussa peragere, Virg. — That has received a command to do any thing; jussus (facere). — When he had received express command; cum ei præscriptum esset, Cic. III. The thing commanded; quod jussum, imperatum, est; imperatum, or jussu susceptum, opus. IV. At command; ad arbitrium; pro arbitrio. — He has words at command; comprehensio verborum est in illius potestate, Cic. — Tears are at command; jussa proslitit lacryma, Mart.

COMMANDED. a. and part. I. That has received orders; jussus. — (To do any thing); facere. II. Ordered; jussus; imperatus. — To do what is commanded; imperata facere, Cæs. III. Inferior; inferior; subjacens. — A plain commanded by an eminence; summissa fastigio planities, Liv.

COMMANDER. s. I. A chief, general; præfectus, i, m.; qui cotis vel urbi præest. II. A paving beetle; fistuca, Virg.; pavicula, Ccl.

TO COMMEMORATE. v. a. Rem, or de re, commemorare; rei, or de re, mentionem habere; Cic.

COMMEMORATION. s. Commemoratio; mentio; Cic. COMMEMORATIVE. a. Quod ad rerum memoriam animos revocat, Cic.

TO COMMENCE. v. a. Rem incipere, occipere; inchoare; ordiri; exordiri. — To commence critic; sibi censoris munus arrogare. — To commence author; sibi nomen auctoris vindicare. See TO BEGIN.

COMMENCED. a. and part. Cæptus; inchoatus; orsus; initus; Cic.

COMMENCEMENT. s. Principium; initium; orsus, us, See BEGINNING.

TO COMMEND. v. a. I. To praise; laudare; collaudare; laude afficere; laudibus ornare, efferre; laudem alicui tribuere; Cic. — To commend greatly; laudibus cumulare, tollere; magnifice laudare; summis laudibus ornare; summam alicui laudem tribuere. — To commend one for any thing; rem alicui laudi dare; see TO PRAISE. II. To recommend, commit; alicui rem demandare, or commendare.

COMMENDABLE. a. (Of persons); laudabilis; laudandus; laude dignus; (of things); gloriosus; prædicandus; prædicabilis; Cic.

COMMENDATION. s. Laus, dis, f.; laudatio; præconium.

COMMENSURABLE OR COMMENSURATE. a. Rei, or cum re, consentaneus; rei respondens et consentans; accommodatus; par. — A punishment commensurate to the crime; poena par noxæ. Cic. — To ordain a punishment commensurate to a crime; poenam pro magnitudine delicti statuere, Tac.

COMMENSURABLY OR COMMENSURATELY. ad. Congruenter; apte; servata proportione; accommodate ad; pro.

TO COMMENT. v. n. Verba scriptoris explanare, or interpretari; scriptorem explanare, or explicare; scriptoris libros commentariis illustrare; Gell. — To comment unfavourably upon the sayings or actions of any one; dicta factive in pejorem partem trahere.

COMMENT OR COMMENTARY. s. Annotationes, um, f. pl.; commentarius, i, m.; Gell. — To write a commentary; in auctorem commentari, Plin.; scriptoris libros commentariis illustrare, Cic. — An unfavourable comment upon one's behaviour, &c.; dictorum factorumque malevola interpretatio.

COMMENTATOR. s. Scriptoris interpres, Cic.

COMMERCE. s. I. Traffic; mercatura, Plaut.; commercium, Cic. — To carry on commerce; negotiari; mercaturam facere. Cic.; mercaturas facere, Plaut.; commercium exercere. II. Inter-course of society; commercium usus, us; consuetudo. — I will have no commerce with him; tuas res hoc habe, Plaut. — I have no commerce with him; nullum habeo cum illo commercium; mihi commercium nullius rei cum illo est; Cic.

TO COMMERCE. v. n. Consuetudinem cum aliquo habere; aliquo uti.

COMMERCIAL. ad. Ad mercaturam, or commercium, pertinens. — A commercial man; negotiator. — A commercial city; urbs negotiandi studio addicta, Cic.

COMMINATION. s. Comminatio; minatio.

COMMINATORY. a. Comminationem adjunctam habens.

TO COMMINGLE. v. a. Rem rei, re, cum re, miscere, Plin.; rem cum alia commiscere; rem rei admiscere, Cic.

TO COMMITTEE. v. a. Conterere; in pulverem redigere, or extenuare, Plin., or resolvere, Col.

TO COMMISERATE. v. a. Alicujus misereri; alicujus miseris commoveri; in aliquem misericordem esse. — To commiserate one's misfortunes; alterius fortunam miserari; alterius in fortunis misericordiam adhibere.

COMMISERATION. s. Misericordia; commiseratio; misericordia; Cic. See COMPASSION.

COMMISSARY. s. I. An officer made occasionally; recuperator; lectus judex causæ cognitor. II. A mi

litary officer; curator. — *A commissary of provisions; annoña militaris præfectus.*

COMMISSION. *s.* I. *A trust, a warrant for a place, employment; mandatam; munus, eris, n.; provincia; procuratio; negotium; cura; opera.* — *To give a commission; alicui de re mandata dare, dare negotium, rei curam delegare.* — *To undertake a commission; provinciam suscipere, Cic.; rei curam suscipere.* — *To fulfil a commission; mandata persequi, exsequi, efficere, conficere; mandatis satisfacere.* II. *A warrant by which a military officer is appointed; rescriptum, Tac.; rescripti libellus, Plin. Ep.* III. *An order in commerce; delegata emendi aut vendendi alterius nomine copia.* — *One who buys and sells on commission; institor.* IV. *Act of committing a crime; patratio; (commissio, Arnob.; perpetratio, Tert.).* V. *A number of people joined in a trust; negotio præfecti, or propositi; quibus rei provincia demandata est.* VI. *Extraordinary jurisdiction for deciding a case; deleganda iudicandi potestas.* — *To send on such commission; alicquem iudicem mittere.* — *To be employed in such commission; delegatam iudicandi potestatem exercere.*

To COMMISSION. *v. a.* Vicarias alicuius partes alteri mandare; alicquem negotio præficere, Cic.; alicui potestatem, or facultatem, dare.

COMMISSIONER. *s.* Negotio præfectus, or præpositus; cui rei provincia demandata est.

COMMISSURE. *s.* Commissura, Cic.

To COMMIT. *v. a.* I. *To give in trust; alicui rem manare, commenlare, committere, mandatam, or negotium, de re dare; alicquem negotio præficere; Cic.; rei curam alicuius demandare, Liv.* — *To commit to memory; memoria mandare; memoria comprehendere, or complecti; Cic.* — *To commit to writing; scriptis mandare; scribere; literis committere, Cic.* — *To commit a matter to God; Deo permittere.* II. *To expose; in discrimen dare, or adducere.* III. *To imprison; mandare vinculis; in carcerem, or in vincula, conicere; in custodiam dare; custodiæ tradere.* IV. *To perpetrate (a crime); scelus committere; scelere se astringere; facinus admittere; Cic.; facinus consciscere, patrare, perpetrare, Liv.*

COMMITMENT. *s.* In carcerem coniectio.

COMMITTEE. *s.* Conventus, ùs; conventus, ùs. — *A committee is held; habetur conventus.*

To COMMIX. *v. a.* See To COMMINGLE.

COMMIXTURE. *s.* Permissio; admistio.

COMMODOUS. *a.* Commodus; aptus; accommodatus, or opportunus, with a dative, or with ad and an accusative. — *A very commodious house; domus ad habitandum percommoda.*

COMMODOUSLY. *ad.* Commode; facile; expeditè.

COMMODITY. *s.* I. *Convenience; commodum; commoditas; opportunitas.* II. *Profit, advantage; commodum; lucrum; emolumentum; quæstus, ùs; utilitas.*

III. *Ware; merx, mercis, f.* — *Commodities, pl.; merces, pl.*

COMMON. *a.* I. *Belonging to more than one; communis.* — *This is common to all; hoc convenit in omnes.* — *Common sense; commune iudicium, Cic.; communis hominum sensus, Cic., or intellectus, ùs, Quint.* — *All things ure common among friends; amicorum sunt omnia communia; est inter amicos rerum omnium communitas; Cic.* — *They have a common purse; quæstum in commune conferunt.* — *That is common to me and you; id commune mihi vobiscum est, Cic.* — *This matter has nothing in common with; hoc nihil habet coniunctum cum, Cic.* — *Common danger unites them; hos societas periculi coniungit, Curt.* — *Common-places (in rhetoric); loci rhetorici.* — *Common-place arguments; trita argumenta.* — *A common-place book; collectanea, n. pl., Suet.; excerpta, n. pl., Gell.* II. (In grammar); *Of more genders than one; epicæus, Quint.* III. *Public, general; vulgaris; vulgaris; publicus; pervagatus.* — *Common rumour; fama; sermo pervagatus, or disseminatus dispersusque; Cic.* — *It is a matter of common report; res est pervagata et vulgaris; illud omnium sermonum prærebit.* — *A common council; civitatis commune consilium.* — *A common sewer; cloaca; purgamentorum urbis receptaculum, Liv.; eluvies, Plin.* — *Common law; usus, ùs; consuetudo.* IV. *Frequent, usual; usitatus; quotidianus; Cic.* — *No common man; non unus de multis, Cic., e populo, Sen., e vulgo, Quint.* — *Above the common; singularis; eximius.* V. *Vulgar, mean, trivial; vulgaris; tritus.* — *It is a common saying; tritum est sermone, or vetustate, proverbium.* — *The common people; plebs, bis, f.; plebes, is, f.; vulgus, i, n. (Obs. Plebs is usually employed in a political, vulgus in a moral, sense.)* — *Of or belonging to the common people; plebeius.* — *A common soldier; miles gregarius.* VI. *Not scarce; parabilis; obvius et expositus.* VII. *In common.* — *To do any thing in common; rem communiter agere.* — *To place in common; in commune omnia conferre, Cic.; quæsitâ in medium reponere, Virg.* — *To have in common; re proniscue uti, Cic.; rem in proniscuo habere, Plin.* — *To live in common; inter se rerum omnium communione jungi;*

vite ac victus communitatem ac societatem habere; Cic.

COMMON. *s.* Ager publicus; ager compascuus; Cic. COMMONALTY. *s.* Plebs, bis; plebes, is, f.; vulgus, i, n.; multitudo.

COMMONER. *s.* Plebeius.

COMMONS. *s. pl.* I. *The lower people; plebeiorum ordo; ordo plebeius; see COMMONALTY.* — *House of Commons; in Angliis comitis plebeius ordo.* II. *Fare; victus, ùs; cibus; consuetus familiae victus.*

COMMONLY. *ad.* Persæpe; fere; ut plurimum; vulgo; plerumque. — *It is commonly reported or said; vulgo dicitur; dici solet.*

COMMONWEAL OR COMMONWEALTH. *s.* Respublica.

COMMOTION. *s.* I. *Tumult; commotio; tumultus, ùs; Cic.; tumultuatio, Liv.* — *To make or raise a commotion, tumultuari, Cic.; tumultum facere, Sall.* — *To throw the state into commotion; rempublicam miscere, Cic.; res novare, Liv.; res novas in republica moliri, Suet.* — *To appease or allay a commotion; tumultum sedare, or comprimere, Tac.* — *The author of a commotion; tumultus concitator, Liv.* — *With great commotion; pertuntuose, Cic.* II. *Perturbation of mind; mentis agitatio; animi commotio; Cic.* III. *Disturbance, restlessness; agitatio, Cic.* — *Commotion of the sea; motus et agitatio fluctuum; jactatio maris; Cic.* — *To throw into commotion; agitare; miscere; permiscere.*

To COMMUNE. *v. n.* Cum aliquo confabulari, Plaut.; communi sermonis consuetudine uti, Cas.

COMMUNICANT. *s.* (A church term); qui (quæ) ad sacram mensam accedit.

To COMMUNICATE. *v. a.* I. *To bestow; rem alicui, or cum aliquo, communicare, Cas.; Cic.; participem rei facere, Cic.* II. *To reveal, disclose; patefacere; retere; prodere; enuntiare palam; in lucem proferre.* — *To communicate one's designs to another; alicui consilii facere copiam; alicquem ad consilium admittre; se alicui patefacere, Cic.*

To COMMUNICATE. *v. n.* I. *To partake of the Lord's supper; ad sacras mensas, or epulas, accedere.* — *Of age to communicate; divinæ mensæ maturus; cui per ætatem ad sacras dapes accedere fas est.* II. *To have intercourse; cum aliquo commercium habere.* — *To communicate with the enemy; cum hoste coire, Cic.; cum hoste consilia conferre, Liv.* III. (Of places); *To have a communication; habere pervium usum.*

COMMUNICATION. *s.* I. *Conference, conversation; colloquium; colloctio; congressus, ùs.* II. *Inter-course, commerce; societas; commercium; usus, ùs; consuetudo; consociatio; Cic.* — *To have, or hold, friendly communication with; cum aliquo consuetudinem et familiaritatem jungere, Cic.* — *I will have no communication with him; nolo rem habere cum illo, Varr.; nolo cum illo usum ulius rei consociare, Phædr.* — *The pestilence has cut off all communication; pestis omnem hominum societatem dirimit, or humanam consociationem disolvit.*

COMMUNICATIVE. *a.* Qui sui libenter copiam facit, Cic.; apertus; ingenuus; candidus. — *Not communicative; ad alios tectus, Cic.; sui obtogens, Tac.*

COMMUNION. *s.* I. *Intercourse; see COMMUNICATION.* II. *Participation of the Lord's supper; celeste epulum.* — *To administer the communion; alicquem sacris epulis adhibere.* — *To receive the communion; ad sacras epulas, or mensas, accedere.* — *Frequent communion; frequens divinæ mensæ usus, ùs.*

COMMUNITY. *s.* I. *The body politic; civitas; hominum congregatio; or, consociatio atque communitas, Cic.* II. *Common possession; community of goods; (bonorum communio, or communitas, Ulp.) rerum omnium proniscuus usus, ùs.*

COMMUTATION. *s.* I. *Change; mutatio; permutatio.* II. *Exchange; commutatio; permutatio.*

To COMMUTE. *v. a.* Rem in aliam mutare, commutare, or permutare; rem cum alia commutare, or permutare.

COMPACT. *s.* Pactum; pactio; fœdus, eris, n.; conventus, ùs; conventum. — *To make a compact; ad pacationem venire, or accedere, Cic.*

COMPACT. *a.* Densus; spissus.

To COMPACT. *v. a.* Coagmentare; colligare; conjungere; jungere.

COMPACTNESS. *s.* Densitas; compactio; Cic.

COMPACTLY. *ad.* Dense; spisse.

COMPANION. *s.* Socius; comes. — *A companion on a journey; comes; (on a voyage); convector; (in war); commilito; (at school); condiscipulus; (at table); convictor; compansor; (at play); collusor, Sen.; (in office); collega, æ, m.; (in service); conservus, Cic.; (in fortune); fortunæ socius ac particeps, Cic.; (in labour); laborum consors, Cic.* — *To take to one's self companions; sibi socios adisciscere.* — *Not to admit as a companion; comitem abnegare.* — *A good companion (a false expression, denoting a man of pleasure); qui se totum iucunditati dat.* — *A female companion; comes, itis, f., Cic.* — *A boon companion; festivus, jocosus.* — *A*

bottle-companion; combibo, onis, m.; compotor, oris, m., Cic.

COMPANIONABLE. *a.* Commodus; commodis moribus; Cic. — *Not companionable*; omnibus in sociabilis, Liv.; morosus ac diffidilis, Hor.; societatis impatientis.

COMPANIONSHIP. *s.* Consuetudo; societas.

COMPANY. *s.* I. *Persons assembled together*; cœtus; conventus, ūs; grex. — *He sees much company*; magna ad eum confuit hominum frequentia; hominum frequentia domus eius celebratur; Cic. — *To shun company*; congressus hominum fugere. — *I do not like much company*; celebratis mihi odio est. — *To frequent bad company*; consuetudine improborum uti; malorum in consuetudinem se dare; cum improbis societatem inire; Cic. — *To renounce bad company*; ab improbis demigrare. II. *Persons assembled for conversation*; circulus. — *To frequent such companies*; circulos consecrari.

III. *Persons united for the performance of any thing*; societas; ordo; corpus, oris, n. — *A company in trade*; societas; associatio. — *To admit into the company*; aliquem sibi sociare, or socium adungere. — *A company of foot soldiers*; manipulus. — *By companies*; manipulatim. — *Soldiers of a company*; commanipulares, Tac. — *A banqueting company*; sodalitas; sodalitiū. — *A company of actors*; grex, Plaut.; Ter. IV. *A body of attendants or companions*; alieuius comites, um, pl.; comitatus, ūs. — *To bear or keep company*; aliquem comitari. — *To be in company with*; una, or simul, ire. — *To join company with*; alieui se comitem præbere, or conjugere, Cic. — *To desert a company*; comitatum deserere; ab aliquo discedere.

COMPARABLE. *a.* Comparabilis; comparandus, or conferendus, alteri, or cum altero; assimulandus; Cic.

COMPARATIVE. *a.* I. *By comparison, relative*; comparatus; comparativus; Cic.; si conferatur cum altero; in comparatione alterius, Flor. II. *Having the power of comparing*; qui rem cum alio conferit; qui comparationem instituit. III. (In grammar); *The comparative degree*; comparativus gradus, Quint.

COMPARATIVELY. *ad.* Compare, Cic.

TO COMPARE. *v. a.* I. *To examine the relative nature of several things*; unum cum alio componere; unum alteri, or cum altero, comparare, or conferre. — *To compare notes together*; de re conferre, communicare, consilium inire. II. *To liken, equal*; aliquem alteri, or cum altero, æquiparare; aliquid alieui rei assimilare; Cic. — *To compare one's self with another*; æquare se cum altero, Varr.

COMPARISON. *s.* I. *Act of comparing*; comparatio; contentio; collatio; Cic. — *To make or draw a comparison*; aliorum cum aliis contentionem facere, Cic. — *One may make a comparison between two things*; potest incidere de duobus istis comparatio, Cic. — *This may enter into comparison with*; hoc est comparabile cum, Cic. — *Beyond or without comparison*; longe, Cic. — *In comparison with*; præ; ad; in comparatione alterius, Flor.; si conferatur cum altero. — *You are happy, in comparison with myself*; præ nobis beatus es, Cic. — *The earth is but a point in comparison with the heavens*; terra ad universi cœli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, Cic. — *By comparison*; compare, Cic. II. *A similitude*; similitudo, Cic.

COMPARTMENT. *s.* Figurarum apta et accommodata dimensio; ordo; area. — *To range or dispose into compartments*; describere; ordines dimetiri atque describere; in areas describere; areis distinguere.

COMPASS. *s.* I. *Round, circuit*; ambitus, ūs, Cic.; circuitus, ūs, Plin.; circuitu, Vitr. II. *Space, reach*; amplitudo; latitudo; longitudo; spatium; Cic. — *Of great compass*; magnitudo amplissimus, Cic. — *A voice of no compass*; angusta vox, Juv. — *Compass of mind*; ingeni amplitudo, or magnitudo, Cic. III. *Limits*; fines, ium, pl.; termini, orum, pl. — *To keep within compass*; modum tenere. — *To draw into a narrow compass*; contrahere, Cic.; brevare; in summarium redigere; ad compendium conferre, Quint. — *Within the compass of a year*; intra annum. — *To speak within compass*; ne quid verbis exaggerem, Cic.

TO COMPASS. *v. a.* I. *To surround*; rem re circumdare, cingere; ambire, Cic. — *To compass round about*; amplecti. II. *To go round*; ambire; circumire; obire. III. *To attain*; assequi; consequi. — *To compass by force*; vi perficere. — *To compass by treaty*; exorare; impetrare. — *To compass one's ends*; propositum peragere, Nep., or assequi, Cic. IV. *To contrive*; machinari; struere. — *To compass the death of a person*; de interficiendo alioque rationem, or consilium, inire; necem alieui machinari; ad aliquem interficiendum conspirare; de alioque interficiendo conjurare; Cic.

COMPASS OR COMPASSES. *s.* An instrument; circinus, i, m., Vitr. — *Measured with the compass*; circino circumductus. — *Measuring with the compass*; circinato, Vitr. — *To round with the compass*; circinare, Plin.; ad circinum rotundare, Vitr.; circino in orbem describere.

COMPASSION. *s.* Miseratio; commiseratio; misericordia; Cic. — *Worthy of compassion*; miserabilis; miserandus. — *Unworthy of compassion*; immiserabilis, Hor.

— *Moved with compassion*; misericordia commotus, per-motus, Cic. — *To be touched with compassion*; ad misericordiam adduci, Cic. — *That has no compassion*; immisericus, Cic. — *With compassion*; miseranter, Gell. — *Without compassion*; immisericorditer, Ter. — *In a manner worthy of compassion*; miseranter; miserandum in modum, Cic. — *To seek to excite compassion*; misericordiam captare, Cic. — *To excite compassion*; mentem miseratione permovere; aliquem ad misericordiam alligere, inducere; misericordiam alieui commovere, Cic. — *To have compassion on any one*; alieuius misereri; alieuius miseris commoveri; in alieum misericordem esse; Cic. — *I have compassion on you*; miseret me tui, Cic. — *To feel compassion for the misfortunes of another*; alterius fortunam misereri; alterius in fortunis misericordiam adhibere, Cic.

TO COMPASSIONATE. *v. a.* See COMPASSION, ad fin.

COMPASSIONATE. *a.* Ad misericordiam propensus; (vir) clemens et misericordia singulari, Cic. — *To be compassionate*; alterius dolore commoveri; alterius vicem dolere, Cic.

COMPASSIONATELY. *ad.* Miseranter.

COMPATIBILITY. *s.* Convenientia; non repugnantia.

COMPATIBLE. *a.* Quod potest cum alio conciliari. — *These two things are not compatible*; hæc duo simul consistere non possunt, or inter se repugnant. — *These two offices are compatible*; hæc duo munera ab eodem exerceri possunt. — *To be compatible*; inter se cohærere, conciliari, concordari, non repugnare; posse simul consistere, Cic.

COMPATRIOT. *s.* Popularis; civis; Cic.; conterraneus, Plin.

COMPEER. *s.* Socius; compar.

TO COMPEL. *v. a.* Cogere aliquem rem facere, or ut faciat; alieui vim inferre, Cic. — *To compel to surrender*; ad deditonem subigere, Cic. — *He has compelled me to speak*; mihi dicendi necessitas ab illo imposita est, Cic.

COMPELLABLE. *a.* Cui necessitas rei afferri, or imponi, potest.

COMPELLER. *s.* Coactor.

COMPENDIOUS. *a.* Brevis; contractus.

COMPENDIOUSLY. *ad.* Breviter; paucis verbis; summam.

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *s.* Brevitas.

COMPEND OF COMPENDIUM. *s.* Epitome, es, f.; epitoma, æ, f.; compendium, Sen. — *He has given a compendium of the Roman history in ten books*; Romauum historiam epitoma in decem libris circumscriptis.

TO COMPENSATE. *v. a.* Rem alia re recompensare, Cic., pensare, Curt.

COMPENSATION. *s.* Compensatio, Cic.

COMPETENCY. *s.* Quod satis est.

COMPETENT. *a.* I. *Adequate*; idoneus; congruens. II. *Consistent with*; debitus; quod pertinet ad.

III. *Allowable by law*; legitimus. — *It is competent to*; pertinet ad.

COMPETENTLY. *ad.* Satis; convenienter; congruenter.

COMPETITION. *s.* Rivalitas, Cic.; æmulo, Nep.

COMPETITOR. *s.* Competitor; fem. competitorix, Cic.

— *There are several competitors*; plures obstant competitores, Cic.

COMPILATION. *s.* Collectanea, orum, n. pl.; excerptiones, um, f. pl., Gell.; excerpta, orum, n. pl.

TO COMPILE. *v. a.* Compilare, Hor.; e variis aucto-ribus excerpta colligere.

COMPLIER. *s.* Eclogarius, Cic.; qui ex variis aucto-ribus excerpta colligit.

COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY. *s.* Delectatio; oblectatio; oblectamentum; voluptas.

TO COMPLAIN. *v. n.* Dolere; moerere; gemere; queri; Cic.; gemitus edere, Ov. — *To suffer without complaining*; suppressum dolorem tegere, Lucr.; mutum dolorem premere, Stat. — *To complain of any one*; de alioque queri, Cic. — *To complain of one to another*; apud alieum de altero querimoniam, or querelas, habere, Cic. — *To complain of a thing*; rem, or de re, queri, Cic.; ob rem, or de re, conqueri, Cic. — *To complain of one's condition*; se miserari, Plaut. — *To complain of his bad fortune*; adversam fortunam conqueri, Cic. — *There is some reason to complain of this* hoc nonnullam habet querelam, Cic.

COMPLAINANT. *s.* (In law); vindictiarum petitor.

COMPLAINERS. *s.* Qui dolet, &c.

COMPLAIN. *s.* I. *Representation of pains*; querela; querimonia; conquestio; expostulatio; Cic. — *To carry or make one's complaint*; querelas ad alieum deferre; alieui de re queri. — *Not to receive complaints*; dolentium querelas excludere, Plin. Ep. II. *Lamentation*; gemitus, ūs; lamenta, orum, n. pl., Cic.; quiritatio, Liv.

III. (In law); querimonia; apud iudicem expostulatio; Cic. IV. *A disease*; morbus Cic.; malum, Cels.

COMPLAISANCE. *s.* Indulgentia; obsequentia; obsequium; Cic. — *Mean complaisance*; assentatio.

COMPLAISANT. *a.* Obsequiosus, Plaut.; obsequens; indulgens; officiosus et comis, Cic. — *To be complaisant*;

alteri obsequi, indulgere. — *To be complaisant in every thing*; alterius ad arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, Cic.

COMPLAISANTLY. *ad.* Indulgenter, Cic.; obsequenter, Plin.

COMPLEMENT. *s.* Complementum, Cic.

COMPLETE. *a.* Omnibus suis partibus expletus; completus; perfectus et absolutus, Cic. — *A complete suit*; vestimentum omnibus partibus absolutum. — *A complete regiment*; legio justa, plena, or completa per manipulos, Sil. Ital. — *A complete period*; perfectus et completus verborum ambitus, Cic.

TO COMPLETE. *v. a.* Comple. — *To complete my misery*; accessit in miseriam cumulum, quod, Cic.

COMPLETELY. *ad.* Perfecte; absolute; omnino.

COMPLETENESS. *s.* Absolutio; perfectio.

COMPLETION. *s.* I. *Act of completing*; perfectio; absolutio perfectioque; Cic. — *The completion of a work*; manus extremæ accessio, Cic. — *The completion of a task or design*; suscepti negotii executio, Tac. — *I have obtained the completion of my desires*; ad optatos exitus perfectus sum, Cic.; votorum compos factus sum, Plin. Ep. — *My project has received its entire completion*; rei institutæ exitum expediti, Cic. II. *The utmost height*; cumulus; summum; summus gradus.

COMPLEX. *a.* I. (In logic); complexus. II. *Composite*; ex diversis partibus compositus, concretus, conflatus, Cic.; multiplex.

COMPLEXION. *s.* I. *The colour of the face*; oris color. — (Natural); verus. — (Ruddy); diffusus sanguine. — (Sun-burnt); adustior. — *A complexion of red and white*; mistus candore rubor, Cic. — *That has a fresh complexion*; nitidus colore, Quint. — *That has a florid complexion*; floridulo ore nitens, Catull. — *To give beauty to the complexion*; cuti nitorem inducere, Plin. — *A pale complexion*; languidus, or languescens, color. — *The complexion fades*; color evanescit, Lucr., illi excidit, Ov., languescit, Plin. II. *Temperament of the body*; corporis habitudo, habitus, ùs, constitutio, or temperatio, Cic.

COMPLIANT. *a.* See COMPLAISANT.

TO COMPLICATE. *v. a.* I. *To join*; res inter se, or rem cum alia, copulare, iungere, or conjungere; rem rei connectere, Cic. II. *To form by complication*; implicare. — *A complicated disease*; morbus multiplex. — *Complicated crimes*; implicita scelera.

COMPLICATION. *s.* Congeries. — *A complication of crimes*; scelera sceleribus cumulata, Cic.

COMPLICE. *s.* Alicujus sceleris particeps, conscius; sceleris affinis; in scelere consors, Cic. — *To become a accomplice in crime*; cum altero scelerum pactiones societatesque conficere, Cic. — *To discover one's accomplices*; socios prodere, Cic.

COMPLIMENT. *s.* Sermonis comitas, Cic.; officiosa urbanitas; officiosa verba, pl. — *To go to pay one's compliments*; alicujus officiose ire salutatum, Mart. — *Make my compliments to him*; officiose illum meis verbis saluta, Mart. — *He is too full of compliments*; nimis putidus est officiosæ urbanitatis affectator.

TO COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* Aliquem verbis officiosis compellere, or prosequi. — *To compliment on any thing*; alicui rem, or de re, gratulari, Cic.

COMPLIMENTAL, COMPLIMENTARY. *a.* Honorarius, Cic.

COMPLIMENTER. *s.* Importunus officiosæ urbanitatis affectator.

COMPLOT. *s.* Conjuratio; conspiratio; scelerata consensio, Cic.

TO COMPLOT. *v. n.* Conspirare; conjurare; conjurationem facere, Cic.

TO COMPLY. *v. n.* I. *To be obsequious to*; alteri obsequi, or indulgere, Cic.; aliorum studiis, Ter., voluntati, Cic., obsequi, or indulgere; ad voluntatem nutumque se fingere et accommodare, Cic. II. *To suit with*; convenire, congruere, concinere, cum. III. *To submit to*; alicujus imperio ac potestati, or sub potestatem, se subjicere; in fidem atque potestatem, or potestati fideique, se submittere, Cic.; Curt. — *To comply with proposed conditions*; conditiones accipere; ad conditiones descendere, Cic. — *To force one to comply with our conditions*; nostris conditionibus astringere, Cic.

COMPONENT. *a.* Ex quo (quibus) res constat, or componitur.

TO COMPOR. *v. n.* Convenire, congruere, concinere, cum. — *To comport one's self*; agere; se gerere; Cic.

COMPORMENT. *s.* Agendi vivendique ratio, Cic.

TO COMPOSE. *v. a.* I. *To form a mass by joining different things together*; rem ex diversis partibus componere; coagmentare; fingere. II. *To arrange, adjust*; componere, Plaut.; ordinare; ordinare et instituire; in ordinem redigere; ex ordine collocare; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; suo quaque loco disponere, Cic. — *To compose the features*; vultum fingere, or componere. — *Composed features*; vultus ad gravitatem, or ad modestiam, compositus, Tac. III. *To put together a discourse*; componere; scribere; conscribere, Cic. — *To compose a work*; opus effingere et excedere,

Plin. Ep. — *To compose verses*; versus facere, conficere; carmina condere; Cic. — *To compose verses impromptu*; versus ex tempore fundere, Cic. — *A speech carefully composed*; oratio diligenter elaborata, or diligentis studio perpolita, Cic. IV. *To constitute by being part of a whole*; constituere, Cic. — *Man is composed of soul and body*; homo constat anima et corpore, Cic. V. *To calm*; sedare; tranquillare; placare. VI. *To settle (a difference)*; controversiam tollere, or dirimere; discordia sedare; res ad concordiam adducere; Cic.; item componere, Virg. VII. (With printers) — *To arrange the type*; literarum typos in tabella componere, or ordinare et disponere.

COMPOSEDLY. *ad.* Placide; sedate; leniter; Cic.

COMPOSEDNESS. *s.* See COMPOSURE.

COMPOSER. *s.* I. *An author*; auctor; scriptor; Cic.

II. *One who writes music*; qui musica componit.

COMPOSITION. *s.* I. *The act of forming an integral of various parts*; compositio; coagmentatio; structura, Ov. II. *A mixture*; permistio; admistio; Cic.; mistarum rerum unitas; mistura; Cels.; totum ex diversis partibus constans. III. *The act of writing*; scriptio.

IV. *A written work*; scriptum. V. *Agreement*; conventum; pactum; pactio, Cic.

COMPOSITOR. *s.* (In a printing office); typorum dispositor; qui typos literarum in tabella disponit.

COMPOST. *s.* Stercus, oris, n., Cic.; ñmum, Virg.; ñmus, Col.

TO COMPOST. *v. a.* See TO MANURE.

COMPOSURE. *s.* I. *The act of composing*; compositio, Cic.; coagmentatio; structura; Ov. II. *Sedateness*; animi tranquillitas; animi quietus et placidus status, ùs, Cic. III. *Settlement of differences*; compositio, Cic.; Cæs.

TO COMPOUND. *v. a.* Rem ex diversis partibus componere; coagmentare; fingere. — *To compound a difference*; litem componere, Virg.; controversiam tollere, or dirimere; discordias sedare; res ad concordiam adducere; Cic.

TO COMPOUND. *v. n. i. e.* *To come to terms of agreement*; de re cum aliquo pacisci, transigere, or decidere; controversiam transigere; Cic.

COMPOUND. *s.* Permistio; admistio; Cic.; mistarum rerum unitas; mistura; Cels.; totum ex diversis partibus constans.

COMPOUND, COMPOUNDED. *a., part.* Ex diversis partibus compositus, concretus, conflatus, Cic. — *A compound word*; vox quæ e duobus vocabulis constat.

COMPOUNDER. *s.* See COMPOSER.

TO COMPREHEND. *v. a.* I. *To comprise, contain*; continere; complecti; Cic.; capere, Curt. II. *To conceive, understand*; animo, or mente, comprehendere; comprehensum habere, Cic. — *I comprehend it perfectly*; probe teneo, Cic. — *I cannot comprehend it*; id longissime abest intelligentia sensuque meo disjunctum; hæc ego mente non capio; ista sana non intelligo; Cic.; ista captum meum superant.

COMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* Comprehensibilis, Cic.; quod in intelligentiam cadit; quod intelligentia et ratione comprehenditur, Cic.

COMPREHENSION. *s. i. e.* *Apprehension*; comprehensio; perceptio; Cic.

COMPREHENSIVE. *a.* Capax; continens. See also COMPENDIOUS.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *s.* (In expression); concinnitas; verba significantia.

COMPRESS. *s.* (In surgery); penicillum; peniculum; Cels.

TO COMPRESS. *v. a.* Comprimere.

COMPRESSIBLE. *a.* Quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION. *s.* Compressio, Vitruv.; pressus, ùs, Cic.

TO COMPRISE. *v. a.* Continere; complecti; Cic.; capere, Curt.; comprehendere. — *Comprised*; comprehensus. — *To be comprised in any thing*; in re contineri. — *All crimes comprised in one*; omnia scelera uno maleficio complexa, Cic. — *Is he comprised in that number?* estne ex eo numero?

COMPROMISE. *s.* Compromissum, Cic.

TO COMPROMISE. *v. n.* Compromittere; compromissum de re facere; rem delectorum virorum arbitrio committere, Cic. — *To compromise one's honour*; famam in discrimen adducere. — *To compromise the name and authority of another*; nomen et auctoritatem alterius in discrimen adducere.

COMPROMISOR. *s.* Qui rationes inspicit.

COMPULSION. *s.* Illata vis; necessitas. — *By compulsion*; per vim; vi; vi ac necessitate; coactu, Cic. — *Without compulsion*; sua sponte; ultro; non repugnanter, Cic.

COMPULSORY, COMPULSIVE. *a.* Qui cogendi jus habet; or, qui cogere potest.

COMPUNCTION. *s.* Acerbus animi dolor ex admissis peccatis.

COMPUTABLE. *a.* Computabilis.

COMPUTATION. *s.* Computatio, Plin. See also CALCULATION.

To COMPUTE. *v. a.* Supputare; rationem putare; Plaut.; calculo subducere, Cic.; calculum ponere, Ov. — To compute the expense; sumptus ad calculo vocare; sumptuum rationem habere; Cic.

COMRADE. *s.* Socius; (in arms); commilito, onis, Cic.; commiles, itis, Cæs.

To CON. *v. n. i. e.* To commit to memory; memoria mandare.

To CONCATENATE. *v. a.* Nectere; connectere; facere ut alia ex aliis apta nexaque sint, Cic.

CONCENATION. *s.* Series; continuatio; Cic. — *Concensation of events;* eventorum consequentia, Cic. — *Concensation of secret causes;* causarum latentium nexus, Æs, Curt.

CONCAVE. *a.* Concavus, Cic.; convexus, Virg.

CONCAVEY. *s.* Convexa, orum, n. pl.; convexitas, Plin.; convexio, Gell. See CAVITY.

To CONCEAL. *v. a.* I. To hide; abdere; occultare; occultare; Cic.; abscondere, Sen. II. To keep secret; celare. — To conceal a thing from any one; celare alicuique de re, or rem aliter, Ter.; celare alicuique alicuique. — He has concealed important matters from you; de maximis rebus ab illo celatus es, Cic.

CONCEALABLE. *a.* Quod celari potest.

CONCEALMENT. *s.* I. The act of hiding; occultatio. II. The state of being hid; latebra. — To be in concealment; latitare; delitescere; in occulto stare; Cic. — In concealment; latens; latitans; abditus; Cic.

To CONCEDE. *v. n.* Concedere; tribuere et concedere, Cic. — To concede the demand of any one; alicuius postulationi concedere, Cic., or postulatis annuere, Plin.

CONCEIT. *s.* I. Conception, thought, understanding; cogitatio; mentis actio, Cic. — A witty conceit; lepulum dictum. — Pretty conceits; sales, ium; facetia, arum, f. pl. — A conceit; informatam animo species, Cic. II. Fancy; excogitandi vis. — Idle conceits; ineptia; — To indulge in idle conceits; ad ineptias abire, Cic. III. Opinion; opinio; existimatio; iudicium, Cic. — A fond conceit of one's self; nimis sui suspectus, Æs, Sall. — To have a great conceit of one's self; sentire de se clare ac magnifice; de se summam opinionem habere; de se bene existimare, Cic. — To be any thing in one's own conceit; putare se esse aliquid, Plin. — Self-conceit; nimia sui fiducia. — To be out of conceit with; fastidire; satietate et fastidio alienari ab; Cic. — To put one out of conceit with a thing; alicui fastidium et satietatem rei afferre, creare, or movere, Cic.; abalienare alicuique, or voluntatem alicuius, ab aliquo, Cic.

To CONCEIT. *v. a.* See TO FANCY, IMAGINE.

CONCEITED. *a.* I. Proud, vain; superbus; arrogant; gloriosus; qui de se bene existimat, or clare ac magnifice sentit, Cic.; qui putat se esse aliquid. — To be conceited; de se bene existimare, &c. II. Opinionative; opinione imbutus. III. Affected, fantastical; nimis exquisitus; studiosius accersitus; Cic.; in ostentationem compositus, Liv.; affectatus, Quint.

CONCEITEDNESS. *s.* See CONCEIT.

CONCEIVABLE. *a.* Quod animo comprehendi, concipi, or percipi, potest; quod in intelligentiam cadit; Cic.

To CONCEIVE. *v. a. and n.* I. (As a mother); concipere; conceptum facere. II. To form in the mind; rem sibi cogitatione fingere, or depingere; rem animo effingere; fingere; Cic. — I have conceived great hopes concerning him; me compleret bona spes, Cæs. — He has conceived great hopes; spes magnas fovet animo. — He has conceived a great dislike of work; laboris satietas eum cepit, Ter. — I have conceived a suspicion concerning him; incidit de illo sinistra opinio. — To conceive hatred — anger — against any one; odium in aliquem concipere; cum aliquo indignari, irasci. III. To plot, devise; machinari; struere. IV. To understand; intelligere; percipere, Cic.; cogitatione, animo, complecti; concipere; comprehendere.

To CONCEIVABLE. *v. a.* Ad centrum compellere; duas res in unum cogere. — To concentrate one's affections on one object; alicuique unice amare, Cic.

To COALESCE. *v. n.* In unum veluti corpus coire; coalescere; or, cogi.

CONCENTRIC. CONCENTRICAL. *a.* Cui commune cum altero est centrum.

CONCEPTION. *s.* I. Act of conceiving; conceptio; conceptus, Æs; Cic. II. Faculty of comprehension; mens; intelligentia; Cic.; mentis acies. — To have a quick conception; celeriter arripere, Cic. — To be slow of conception; tarde percipere, Cic. — He has a ready conception; huic mens est acris et vigens; est mente acerrima; celeriter animo omnia comprehendit; Cic. — He has a slow conception; hebet illi mentis acies; est obtusior mens acies. — These things are great, beyond conception; tam sunt magna, ut ea vix cuiusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, Cic. — I have formed no conception of those things; ea minus intellexi, Cic. III. Notion, idea; notio; impressa in animo forma rerum; Cic. — To give some conception of a thing; tradere rei notionem, Plin.

To CONCERN. *v. a.* I. To belong to, interest, regard; ad aliquem, or ad rem, pertinere, or attingere; rem, ad

rem, spectare. — That does not concern me; id ad me non attingit, Cic. — This does not concern you at all; hoc te nihil contingit, Liv. — He is careful and exact in all which concerns his duty; omnes officii partes implige ac strenue obit. — Concerned; ad quem res spectat, or attingit. — It concerns me, thee, him; ad me, te, se, pertinet, or spectat; mea, tua, sua, interest, or refert. II. To disturb, trouble; alicuique sollicitare, or in sollicitudinem adducere, Cic.; molestiam, sollicitudinem, alicui creare, or afferre; angere; sollicitum habere. — To be concerned at; ex aliqua re agritudinem, or molestiam, suscipere; propter aliquid agritudine, molestia, or sollicitudine, affici. III. To concern one's self (about a thing); in partem rei venire; aliqua re moveri. — To concern one's self about a person or his interests; alicuique rationibus inservire; ad rationes alicuius se adungere; alicui studere, Cic.

CONCERN, CONCERNMENT. *s.* I. Affair; res; negotium. II. Importance; momentum; pondus, eris, n. — Of great concern; magni momenti et ponderis. — Of trifling concern; levis, or minimi, momenti. III. Care; cura; animi attentio. IV. Uneasiness; sollicitudo; cura; angor; anxietas.

CONCERNING. *prep.* De; circa; super; (with an ablative).

CONCERT. *s.* I. Symphony; concertus, Æs; harmonia, Cic. — Instrumental concert; symphonia, Cic. — Vocal concert; harmonia. — The pleasure of a concert; oblectatio ex temperata varietate sonorum, Cic. — To make a concert; concertum efficere, Cic. II. Communication of designs; consensus, Æs; consensio; concordia; conspiratio; Cic. — To act in concert with another in a design; cum aliquo ad rem conspirare; ad aliquid communem operam conferre. — In concert; ex pacto; compacto, Cic.; composito, Ter.; ex composito, Plin.

To CONCERT. *v. n. and a.* I. To deliberate together; cum aliquo de negotio deliberare, de re consultare, or consilia conferre, Cic. — To concert respecting an answer; consultare, deliberare, quid sit respondendum. II. To settle or agree upon together; cum aliquo rem, or de re, constituere; rei consilium sociare, conjungere.

CONCESSION. *s.* Concessio; concessus, Æs; concessus; res concessa, Cic.

To CONCILIATE. *v. a.* I. To procure good will; alicuique gratiam, or benevolentiam, sibi comparare, Cic.; conciliare, Virg. II. To reconcile; amicos aversos componere, Hor.; conciliare amicos hominum, or alterum alteri, Cic.

CONCILIATION. *s.* Conciliatio, Cic.

CONCILIATOR. *s.* Conciliator, Varr.; f., conciliatrix; conciliatrix, Cic.

CONCILIATORY. *a.* Ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE. *a.* Concisus; pressus; brevis; contractus; Cic. — To use a concise style; concise ac presse dicere, Cic.

CONCISELY. *ad.* Breviter; paucis verbis. — Very concisely; perbrevis; peranguste, Cic.

CONCISENESS. *s.* Brevitas. (Concisio is not used in this sense.)

CONCLAMATION. *s.* Conclamatio, Cæs.

CONCLAVE. *s.* I. Assembly of the cardinals; sacer patrum purpuratorum consensus. II. Place where they assemble; conclave, is. III. Any close assembly; concilium sanctius, or secretius.

To CONCLUDE. *v. a. and n.* I. To end, terminate; concludere; absolvere; terminare; finire; rei finem facere, or imponere, Cic. — To conclude a business; negotium conficere, explicare, or expedire, Cic. — To conclude (in speaking); veniamus aliquid ad clausulam, Cic. II. To determine, decide; statuere, or constituere, Cic. — To conclude upon any thing; statuere, constituere, de re. — He had concluded not to be present; statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. III. To conclude by ratiocination; aliquid ex alio concludere, or inferre, Cic. — To conclude falsely; vitiose concludere, Quint. — To conclude rightly; bene colligere, Cic. — Hence we conclude; ex his concluditur, inferitur, colligere est, Cic.

CONCLUSION. *s.* I. Close; negotii confectio; rei exitus, Æs, Cic. — Conclusion of a discourse; conclusio; peroratio; clausula; Cic. — Conclusion of a play; fabule peractio, Cic. II. Final decision; propositum; fixum consilium. — (I) have come to the conclusion; fixum et statutum est; stabile, fixum, ratum et decretum est; sic stat sententia; Cic. III. Collection from premisses; conclusio; illatio. — To draw a conclusion; aliquid ex re concludere.

CONCLUSIVE. *a.* Ad pervincendum idoneus. — A conclusive proof; conclusio inexpugnabilis, Quint.

To CONCOCT. *v. a.* I. To digest; coquere; concoquere; Cic. II. To plot, contrive; machinari; struere.

CONCOCTION. *s.* Cectio.

CONCOMITANT. *a.* Qui comitatur; qui una sequitur.

CONCOMITANTLY. *ad.* Una; simul.

CONCORD. *s.* I. Union; concordia; voluntatum consensus; Cic. — With concord; concorditer, Cic. —

Brothers who live in the greatest concord; fratres concordissimi, or animo conjunctissimi. — *To live in the greatest concord with another*; cum altero concordissime vivere. — *To maintain concord*; concordiam tueri, or conglutinare, Cic. — *To disturb concord*; concordiam disjungere; consensum divellere, Cic. — *To establish concord*; rem ad concordiam adducere, Cic. II. *Agreement*; pactum; pactic; conventum; Cic. III. *Harmony*; harmonia; concentus; ùs; concordia, Cic. IV. (In grammar); verborum constructio, or structura, Cic.; convenientia.

CONCORDANT. *a.* Concordans; consentiens.
CONCORDAT. *s.* Pactum, or pactic, de rebus ad ecelesiam pertinentibus.

CONCOURSE. *s.* Concursus, ùs; concursio; Cic. — *There is a great concourse*; undique occurritur, Cic. — *Concourse of atoms*; atomorum fortuita concursio, Cic. — *Concourse of vowels*; vocalium concursus, Cic.

TO CONCRETE. *v. n.* Inter se jungi copularique, Cic.; coagmentari; coalescere.

CONCRETE. *s.* Massa; moles; permistio
CONCRETE. *a.* Concretus, Mart.

CONCRETION. *s.* Concretio; permistio; Cic.; mstura.

CONCUBINAGE. *s.* Concubinatus, ùs, Plaut.; pelliatus, ùs, Cic. (with reference to the concubine of a married man).

CONCUBINE. *s.* (Of a single man); concubina, æ, f. (of a married man); pellex, icis, f, Cic.

CONCUPISCENCE. *s.* Effrenata libido, or cupiditas. — *Concupiscence kindles the flames of every passion*; corporis facibus inflammari solemus ad omnes cupiditates, Cic.

TO CONCUR. *v. n.* I. *To meet in one point*; invicem occurrere; utrinque obviam fieri. II. *To join in one action*; ad rem cum alio concurrere, or conspire, Cic. — *Every thing concurs towards his advancement*; illius honori favent omnia. III. *To concur with*; cum aliquo consentire, or convenire.

CONCURRENCE. *s. i. e.* Consent; consensus, ùs; consensio; approbatio; Cic. — *With my concurrence*; me annuente, or approbante.

CONCURRENT. *s.* Concurrents; qui una fit, evenit.
CONCURRENTLY. *ad.* Una; simul; conjuncte.

CONCUSSION. *s.* Concussio; concussus, ùs.

TO CONDEMN. *v. a.* I. *To find guilty*; damnare; condemnare. — *To condemn to punishment*; damnare ad supplicium: (to banishment); exsilio: (to the galleys); ad tirremes: (to death); capite; or morte addicere, Cic.: (to perpetual imprisonment); in custodiam æternam dare, Cic. — *To condemn one's self to banishment*; exsilium sibi consciscere, Cic. II. *To censure*; arguere; culpare; improbare; reprehendere; vituperare, Cic. — *One cannot condemn that*; id effugit vituperationem, or abest a reprehensione, Cic. — *To condemn one's self*; erratum agnoscere, Cic.

CONDEMNABLE. *a. i. e.* Blameworthy; vituperabilis, Cic.; vituperandus, Auct. ad Her.; reprehensione dignus, Cic.

CONDEMNATION. *s.* I. *The act of condemning*; damnatio; condemnatio. — *Condemnation to exile*; aquæ et ignis interdictio, Cic. — *Sentence of condemnation*; damnatorum judicium, Cic.: (of death); capitale judicium.

II. *Blame, censure*; vituperatio; reprehensio.
CONDEMNATORY. *a.* Damnatorius, Cic.

CONDENSATION. *s.* Densatio.
TO CONDENSE. *v. a.* Densare, Virg.; addensare, Plin.; condensare, Col.; spissare, Cels.; cogere; comprimere, Varr.

TO CONDENSE. *v. n.* Densari; condensari, Varr.
CONDENSED. *part. a.* Densus; densatus. — *Condensed air*; concretus aër, Cic.

TO CONDESCEND. *v. n.* I. *To yield*; alicui indulgere; morem gerere; alienæ voluntati obsequi, or concedere; accommodare se ad alterius voluntatem; alterum ad nostram voluntatem adducere. II. *To vouchsafe*; dignari, with an infinitive or an ablative. — *He did not condescend to speak to me*; me non dignum judicavit quem alloqueretur. — *He did not condescend to look at him*; illum ne aspexit quidem; or, ne aspectu quidem dignatus est. III. *To humble one's self*; se demittere; superbiam ponere.

CONDESCENSION. *s.* Obsequium; indulgentia; sui demissio.

CONDESCENDING. *a. part.* Obsequens; indulgens; se demittens; demissus.

CONDIGN. *a.* Dignus; meritis; condignus, Plaut.

CONDIMENT. *s.* Condimentum; conditio; Cic.; conditura, Sen. — Fig.; additus rei lepos; commendatio; Cic.

CONDISCIPLE. *s.* Condiscipulus, Cic.
TO CONDITE. *v. a.* Cibos condire, Cic.

CONDITION. *s.* I. *Stabes*; conditio; status, ùs; fortuna. II. *Circumstances*; conditio; status, ùs; vitæ genus; institutum; vitæ institutum; Cic. — *To be satisfied or content with one's condition*; sua sorte contentum vivere, Hor. — *Every one ought to live according to his condition*; quisque se suo modulo ac pede

metri debet, Hor. III. *Rank*; conditio; genus, eris, n.; locus; Cic.; natales, ium, pl., Tac. IV. *Stipulation*; conditio; lex; Cic. — *To impose conditions*; alicui leges imponere, præscribere, statuere; alicum conditionibus adstringere, Cic. — *He has imposed a hard condition on me*; durum mihi conditionem statuit, Cic. — *They have imposed that condition on him*; illi hanc conditionem ferunt, ut, Cic. — *It is the part of the conqueror to propose conditions of peace, and of the vanquished to receive them*; ferre condiciones est victoris, accipere victi, Cic. — *To accept conditions*; condiciones accipere; ad condiciones pactionesque accedere, Cic. — *To reject conditions*; condiciones rejicere, respuere, repudiare, Cic. — *Not to observe conditions*; pacta et promissa non servare, Cic. — *To abide by conditions*; conditionibus stare, Cic. — *On condition that*; ea lege, or conditione, or sub ea conditione, ut, with a conjunctive; modo; dummodo; Cic. V. *State of body*; corporis habitudo, or habitus, ùs. VI. *Temper, disposition*; mos, moris, m.; indoles, is, f.

TO CONDITION. *v. n.* See TO STIPULATE.
CONDITIONAL. *a.* Cui adjuncta est conditio; quod ex conditione servanda pendet.

CONDITIONALLY. *ad.* Adjuncta conditione.
CONDITIONED (well, ill), *part. a.* (Of persons); moratus (of things); constitutus.

TO CONDOLE. *v. n.* Dolorem officiosum significare; simul dolere; (condolere, Hieron.).

CONDOLENCE. *s.* Dolor ex alterius dolore perceptus. — *Message of condolence*; doloris officiosa significatio.

TO CONDUCE. *v. n.* Contribuere; conferre; adjumento esse ad; Cic.
CONDUCE. *a.* Utilis; aptus; accommodus.

CONDUCT. *s.* I. *Management*; administratio; gubernatio; curatio; procuratio, Cic. — *Conduct of public affairs*; publicarum rerum curatio et administratio, Cic. — *To give to one the conduct of an army*; alicum ducem exercitui præficere, Cic.: (of a war); bello præponere, Cic. — *To give one the conduct of any thing*; alicum rei præficere; alicui præfecturam rei dare. — (To take it away); rei curam demere, Cic.; alicum de cura rerum demovere, Tac. II. *Escort, guard*; præsidium; comitatus, Cic.; comitum turba. III. *Behaviour*; ratio; vitæ, or vivendi, ratio, Cic. — *To charge one to watch the conduct of another*; alicum alteri custodem addere, Plaut. — *I am utterly astonished at your conduct*; vestram nequeo satis mirari rationem, Ter.

TO CONDUCT. *v. a.* I. *To lead*; ducere; deducere; alicui ducem se præbere, Cic. — *To conduct one to his house*; alicum domum deducere. II. *To manage*; administrare; gubernare; moderari; gerere, Cic. — *To conduct the affairs of state*; administrare rempublicam, Cic. — *To conduct an army*; ducere exercitum, Cic.; præesse exercitui. — *To conduct an affair*; rein gerere, administrare (well); rein optime suo ductu gerere, Cic.: (cleverly); rein astute tractare, Tac. III. *To attend*; comitari (by way of respect); deducere, Cic.; latus tegere, Hor., Claudere, Liv.: (in great numbers); celebrare (as an escort); præsidii causa comitari.

CONDUCTOR. *s.* I. *A leader*; dux, Cic.; dux viæ, Curt. II. *A manager*; ductor; præfectus; dux atque princeps, Cic.

CONDUIT. *s.* Ductus, ùs, Cic.; canalis, is, m., Vitruv.; aquarum ductus, Cic.

CONE. *s.* (In geometry); conus, i, m., Cic.
TO CONFABULATE. *v. n.* Confabulari, Plaut.; Ter.

CONFABULATION. *s.* Familiarissima colloctio; sermo; colloquium; Cic.; (confabulatio, Tert.).
TO CONFECT. *v. a.* Condire.

CONFECTIO. *s.* I. *A sweetmeat*; poma saccharo aut melle condita. II. *An electuary*; confectio, Gell.; compositio, Cels.; medica compositio.

CONFECTOR. *s.* Qui (quæ) poma condit.

CONFEDERACY. *s.* Fœdus, eris, n.; societas confirmata federe; consociatio; Cic. — *To break a confederacy*; fœdus violare, rumpere; consociationem dissolvere, Cic. — *One who breaks a confederacy*; fœdifragus, Cic.

TO CONFEDERATE. *v. n.* Cum aliis fœdus facere, Cic.; federe conjungi; alicui federe conjungi; Liv.

CONFEDERATE. *a.* Federatus; federe conjunctus.
TO CONFER. *v. n.* Cum aliquo, or inter se, colloqui, Cic.; sermonem conferre; capita conferre; conferre; communicare; Cic. — *To confer concerning a matter*; de re conferre, deliberare, communicare, consilium inire, Cic. — *We will confer together about it*; de his coram, sc. agemus; coram de his conferemus, Cic.

TO CONFER. *v. a.* I. *To compare*; rem cum alia, or alteri, comparare; unum cum alio, or alteri, conferre; Cic. II. *To bestow (on or upon)*; donare; conferre; tribuere; attribuere. — *To confer a benefice upon one*; jus ecclesiastici beneficii in alicum conferre. III. *To contribute*; see TO CONTRIBUTE.

CONFERENCE. *s.* I. *Conversation*; colloquium; colloctio; congressus, ùs. — *To enter upon a conference*; ad colloquium venire, Cic. — *They are engaged in*

a conference; colloquuntur inter se, Cæs.—*We must have a conference with him; in ejus congressum colloquiumque veniendum est.* Cic.—*They have had a long conference upon that affair; ea de re multa inter se communicaverunt.* Cic.—*Conference respecting peace; colloquia de pace.*—*Secret conferences with the enemy; clandestina cum hostibus.* Cic. II. *Comparison; collatio; comparatio; contentio; Cic.*

To CONFESS. *v. a., n., and r.* I. *To own; rem, or de re, confiteri.*—*To confess one's fault; peccatum, or de peccato, confessione patefacere.* Cic.—*To oblige to confess a crime; extorquere ab aliquo ut scelus fateatur.* Cic.—*Confess that you are wrong; fatere ingenue te esse in culpa.* Cic.—*To confess freely; fateri; profiteri.*

II. *To acknowledge publicly; profiteri (verum), Ov.*—*To confess Christ; fidem Christianam confiteri, profiteri, tueri.* III. *To disclose the state of the conscience; peccata sacerdoti declarare, or sacerdotis auribus committere.* IV. *To hear the confession of a penitent; confitentia delicta aures præbere.*

CONFESSEDLY. *ad.* Ex confesso.

CONFESSION. *s.* Confessio.—*To be taken by one's own confession; sua confessioe indui.* Cic.—*Confession of faith; fidei professio.*—*Confession of sins; delictorum pla confessio.*—*A general confession; confessio peccatorum per totam vitam admissorum.*—*To make one's confession; se To CONFESS, III.*

CONFESSORIAL. *s.* Sacrum penitentiae tribunal.

CONFESSOR. *s.* I. *A priest who hears confessions; sacramenti penitentiae administrator.*—*He is my confessor; est meæ conscientiae arcanus arbiter.* II. *One who makes confession of the Christian faith in the face of danger; Christiana fidei propugnator.*

CONFIDANT. *s.* Alicujus consiliis intimus, Ter.; qui consiliorum alterius est particeps, Cic.—*He is my confidant; meis consiliis est intimus.* Ter.; est mihi in rebus privatus omnibus conscius, Cic.; est meorum omnium arcanorum arbiter, Curt.

To CONFIDE. *v. n.* Alicui fidere, Cic., confidere, Cæs., fidem habere, Cic.; alterius fidei se committere.—*I confide entirely in you; rem omnem tibi permitto.* Cic.—*I confide in you only; tibi uni omnia credo.* Cic.—*You may confide in me; da me tibi spondere possum.* Cic.—*Confide in me; da te mihi.* Ter.; meæ te fidei, or in meam fidem, committe, Cic.—*That confides in himself; bene sibi fidens.* Cic.—*Not to confide in any one; alicui diffidere.* Cic.—*They confide in their innocence; sunt innocentia freti.* Cic.

To CONFIDE. *v. a. i. e.* To intrust; rem alicui committere, credere, concedere, Cic.—*To confide secrets; alteri consilia committere, or animum credere.* Cic.

CONFIDENCE. *s.* I. *Trust; fiducia.* Liv.; (in any one); alicujus.—*Self confidence; sui fiducia.*—*Unlimited confidence; confidentia.* Cic.—*To place confidence in any one; confidere alicui, Cæs., aliquo, Cic., in aliquo, Hirt.*—*To have confidence in any one; alicui fidem habere, adjungere.* Cic.—*You have but little confidence in me; parva mihi apud te est fides.* Plaut.—*You are not worthy of confidence; fide nulla es.* Plaut.—*You are the man in whom he reposes the greatest confidence; tibi maximam fidem rerum suarum habet.* Cic.—*A man worthy of confidence; homo fidus, certus.* Cic. II. *Boldness; fidentia; fidens animus; fiducia; animus; Cic.*

CONFIDENT. *a.* I. *Sure, certain; certus (de re); non dubius; Cic.*—*To be confident of a thing; exploratum habere.* Cic.—*I am confident of it; id certo scio.* Cic. II. *Bold; fidens; confidens; præfidens; audax; Cic.* III. *Trusting; qui sponte fidem aliis adjungit.*

CONFIDENTLY. *ad.* I. *Without doubt; non dubitanti; haud dubie; sine dubio; profecto; certo; Cic.* II. *Boldly; fidenter; confidenter; libere; audacter; Cic.; audentius, Tac.* III. *With firm trust; cum fiducia.*

CONFIGURATION. *s.* Externa corporum forma, figura, or species.

CONFINES. *s. pl.* Fines, ium, m. pl.; confinium; Cic.; confinia, orum, n. pl.; Cic.; (dat. confinis, Cic., confinis, Plin.).—*To mark the confines of a territory; agri fines terminare.* Cic.

To CONFINE. *v. n. i. e.* To border upon; confinem esse, Cic.; proximum esse, Curt.; terminare, Cic.

To CONFINE. *v. a.* I. *To limit; rem terminare; suis terminis circumscribere, circumdare, finire; terminis definire.* Cic.—*To confine one's desires to what is necessary; desiderare quod satis est.* Hor.—*Confine your desires; moderantius opta.* Ov. II. *To imprison; in carcerem, or in carcere, includere, or includum tenere; in carcere detinere; in carcerem, or in vincula, conjicere.* Cic.—*He is confined in prison for life; in æternum carcerem detrusus, or compactus, est.* Plaut., Cic. III. *To restrain; coercere; reprimere; cohibere; circumscribere.*—*To confine one's self to his rights; intra fines juris sui cedere.* Liv.—*To be confined by sickness; morbo detineri.*—*To be confined to one's bed; in lecto jacere; lecto detineri, or teneri.* Cic.

IV. *Pass. To be confined (in childbed); ex puerperio, or ex partu, decumbere, Ter.*

CONFINEMENT. *s.* I. *Restraint; coercitio; cohibitio.* II. *Imprisonment; in custodia inclusio; captivitas.*—*To be kept in confinement; carcere, or custodia, attingi.* Tac.—*He is in confinement; asservatur in carcere.* Liv. III. *Childbed; puerperium.* Plin.

To CONFIRM. *v. a.* I. *To strengthen; firmare; confirmare; stabilire; roborare.* Cic.—*To confirm one in his opinions; aliquem in sententia confirmatorem efficere.*—*He confirmed his promise with an oath; jurejurando fidem firmavit.* Cic., alligavit, Sen.—*To confirm by good arguments; rem exquisitis rationibus confirmare.* Cic. II. *To ratify, settle; confirmare.* Cic.; rei fidem addere, Liv.—*The letters confirm the news that Muræna is made consul; literæ celebrant Murænam factum esse consulem.* Cic.—*To confirm by new proofs; rem gravioribus argumentis confirmare; rei fidem, auctoritatem, et firmamentum adungere.* Cic. III. *To administer the rite of confirmation; impositis manibus fideles confirmare.*

CONFIRMATION. *s.* Confirmatio.—*In confirmation of this good news; in fidem tam lætatum rerum.* Liv.—*To give confirmation; see To CONFIRM.*

CONFISCATORY. *a.* Quo res confirmatur; fidem rei faciens; Quint.

To CONFISCATE. *v. a.* Bona fisco adjudicare, Cic.; addicere; confiscare, Suet.; proscribere, Cic.—*The property of the exiles is confiscated; bonis mulctantur exules.* Cic.

CONFISCATED. *part. a.* Fisco addictus.—*One whose property is confiscated; confiscatus.* Suet.

CONFISCATION. *s.* Fisco bonorum addictio; bonorum proscriptio, or sectio, Cic.

CONFITS. *s. pl.* Poma saccharo aut melle condita; tragemata, u. n. pl.

CONFLAGRATION. *s.* Conflagratio, Sen.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* Confligere; certare; concertare; decertare; pugnare.

CONFLICT. *s.* I. *Collision; conflictus, ūs; conflictio; Cic.; collisus; concursus, ūs; congressus.* II. *A fight; certamen; pugna; prælium.* Cic. III. *Contest; contentio; concertatio; controversia; rixa.* Cic.

CONFLUENCE. *s.* I. *The meeting of two rivers; confluens; confluentes, sc. fluvii.* Liv.—*The confluence of the Meuse and the Rhine; Mosæ et Rheni confluens, Cæs.*

II. *A concourse of people; concursus, ūs; frequentia; cœtus, ūs.*

CONFLUENT. *a.* Confluens.

To CONFORM. *v. a.* Rem alteri, or ad alterum, accommodare, Cic.

To CONFORM. *v. n.* (To the will of another); ad alterius voluntatem se conformare; ad alterius arbitrium nutumque se fingere et accommodare; Cic.—(To other manners, &c.); alterius in mores congruere, Liv.; mores induere, Plin.

CONFORMABLE. *a.* Consentaneus; consentiens; congruens.—*To be conformable; congruere; consentaneum esse; Cic.*—*Our sentiments are conformable; nostri sensus congruunt.* Cic.—*No one's sentiments are more conformable to mine; nemo in terris est mihi tam consentientibus sensibus.* Cic.

CONFORMABLY. *ad.* Congruenter; convenienter; with a dative.—*To live conformably to the rules of reason; vitam ad normam rationis dirigere.*—*To live conformably to nature; congruenter naturæ convenienter vivere.* Cic.—*Conformably to the rules of philosophy; vitam ex philosophiæ præceptis agere.* Cic.—*To act conformably to orders received; ex præscripto res administrare.* Cic.

CONFORMATION. *s.* Corporis conformatio, constructio, figuratio, Plin.

CONFORMITY. *s.* Convenientia; similitudo; Cic.—*Conformity of sentiment; sententiarum consensio.* Cic.—*Conformity of manners; morum congruentia.* Suet.—*In conformity to; see CONFORMABLY.*

To CONFOUND. *v. a.* I. *To mix or huddle together; plura permiscere; commiscere; confundere; perturbare.* Cic.—*To confound the good and the bad; dignos indignis intermiscere.* Liv.—*To confound one thing with another; alterum pro altero accipere.*—*You confound one name with the other; erras in nomine.* Cic. II. *To abash; alicui pudorem incutere.* Cic.; ruborem elicere, Cic.; aliquem pudore suffundere. III. *To destroy, overthrow; pessum dare; evertere; perdere; profundere.*—*To confound by argument; adversario os occludere; frangere.* Cic.; argumentis aliquem vincere

IV. *To perplex; see To PERPLEX.*

CONFUSED. *a.* I. *Mingled together; confusus.* II. *Abashed; pudore suffusus.* III. *Unfortunate, unlucky; infelix; calamitosus.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *ad.* Pessimum, or horribilem, in modum.

CONFRATERNITY. *s.* See FRATERNITY.

To CONFRONT. *v. a.* I. *To stand against another in full view; alicujus in conspectum se dare; alicui se offerre; Cic.; coram aliquem se sistere.* II. *To con-*

pare; rem cum altera, or alteri, componere; rem rei, cum re, or res inter se duas, conferre; Cic. III. *To oppose witnesses to an accused party*; testes reo producere, or opponere; testes et reum inter se committere; or, testes cum reo componere, Cic.

CONFRONTATION. *s.* (A law term); testium cum reo compositio.

TO CONFUSE. *v. a.* Miscere; permiscere; confundere; turbare; perturbare. See also TO CONFOUND.

CONFUSED. *part. a.* I. *Disturbed, out of order*; confusus; perturbatus; permistus; Cic. — *A confused cry*; inconditus clamor, Curt. — *A confused discourse*; confusa et perturbata oratio, Cic. — *A confused notion*; complicata animi notio, Cic. — *Confused reports*; rumores nullo certo auctore, Cic. II. *Covered with confusion, abashed*; multo rubore suffusus; pudore suffusus, or confusus, Ov. — *To be confused at any thing*; rei, rem, or de re, erubescere, Cic. — *He was confused*; cepit eum verendua, Liv.

CONFUSEDLY. *ad.* I. *In a confused manner*; confuse; permiste; perturbate; Cic. II. *Without order*; promiscue, Liv. III. *Not plainly*; obscure, Cic.

CONFUSION. *s.* I. *Irregular mixture, disorder*; confusio; perturbatio, Cic. — *To throw into confusion*; omnia permiscere, Cic. — *In what confusion are our affairs!* quanta in rerum perturbatione versamur! Cic. — *In confusion*; confuse; permiste; promiscue. II. *Blushing, shame*; pudor; verendua; Cic. — *To cause confusion*; pudorem alicui incutere, Hor.; alicquem in magnam verendiam adducere, Liv. — *I say it to my confusion*; pudet dicere. — *To his confusion*; in dedecus sum, Vell. — *That will cover you with lasting confusion*; id infligit tibi sempiternam turpitudinem, Cic. III. *Overthrow, destruction*; disturbatio; eversio; disiectio; pernicijs; ruina.

CONFUTATION. *s.* Confutatio; refutatio; Cic.

TO CONFUTE. *v. a.* Argumentum, or adversarium, refutare, confutare, repellere, or diluere, Cic. — *To confute beforehand*; argumenta et rationes infirmare, Cic.

CONGÉ. *s.* See BOW, LEAVE.

TO CONGEAL. *v. a.* Congelare; in glaciem cogere; gelu adstringere, Cic.

TO CONGEL. *v. n.* Congelari, Col.

CONGELATION. *s.* Congelatio, Plin. — *Congelations*; congelata, orum, n. pl.

CONGENIAL. *a.* Affinis. — *Fig.*; accommodus; aptus; congruens.

CONGER. *s.* Conger, gri, m., Plin.

TO CONGEST. *v. a.* Congerere; coacervare.

CONGESTION. *s.* Congestio.

TO CONGLOBATE. *v. a.* Conglobare, Cic.

TO CONGLOMERATE. *v. n.* Conglomerare, Cic.

TO CONGLUTINATE. *v. a.* Rem cum re, Cic., or res duas inter se, Varr., conglutinare.

CONGLUTINATION. *s.* Conglutinatio, Cic.

TO CONGRATULATE. *v. a.* Alicui rem, de re, gratulari, congratulari, Cic. — *(In behalf of another)*; alterius nomine, Cic. — *They came immediately to congratulate me*; mihi facta est statim gratulatio, Cic. — *To congratulate one's self*; sibi gratulari, sibi gaudere, quod, Cic. — *One who congratulates*; gratulator, Cic.

CONGRATULATION. *s.* Gratulatio; congratulatio; Cic.

— *A letter of congratulation*; epistola gratulatoria, Capitol.

CONGRATULATORY. *a.* Gratulabundus, Liv.

TO CONGREGATE. *v. a.* Congregare; aggregare; cogere; in unum locum compellere, or congregare; Cic.

TO CONGREGATE. *v. n.* In unum locum convenire, confluere, coire; ad locum concurrere, Cic.; congregari. — *To congregate secretly*; clam inter se convenire, Cic.

CONGREGATION. *s.* Congregatio; conventus, us; coetus, us; congregata hominum frequentia. — *Congregation assembled to hear a discourse*; consessus, us; corona; concio, Cic.

CONGREGATIONAL. *a.* Adcoetum, concionem, &c., pertinetis.

CONGRESS. *s.* Congressio, Cic.; congressus, us, Plin.

CONGRUENCE. *s.* See CONFORMITY.

CONGRUOUS. *a.* Congruens; aptus; Cic.; congruus, Claud.

CONGRUITY. *s.* Congruentia, Suet.

CONGRUOUSLY. *ad.* Congruenter; convenienter, Cic.

— *To speak congruously*; de re apte dicere, Cic.

CONIC, CONICAL. *a.* Turbinatus, Plin.; in figuram coniformatus; cono similis.

CONJECTURAL. *a.* Conjecturalis; conjectura positus; Cic. — *To be only conjectural*; conjectura contineri, Cic.

CONJECTURALLY. *ad.* Ex conjectura, Cic.

TO CONJECTURE. *v. a.* Rem ex re conjicere; conjecturam ex re sumere, ducere, trahere, capere; conjectura judicare, prosequi, assequi, ad rem duci, Cic. — *As far as I can conjecture*; quantum conjectura, or opinione, auguror, Cic.

CONJECTURE. *s.* Conjectura, Cic; conjectatio, Plin. — *To form a conjecture*; conjecturam ducere, ex re sumere, trahere, or capere, Cic. — *To mistake in one's conjecture*; conjectura aberrare, Cic. — *I know only by conjecture*; conjectura id assecutus sum, Cic. — *My conjecture*

is not without foundation; habeo quo me conjectura ducat, Cic.

TO CONJOIN. *v. a.* Coniungere; connectere.

CONJOINT. *a.* Coniunctus; connexus.

CONJOINTLY. *ad.* Coniunctim; conjuncte; pariter; una.

CONJUGAL. *a.* Coniugialis, Ov.; conjugalis, Sen.; connubialis; maritalis, Juv. — *Conjugal bond*; conjugale foedus, Ov. — *Conjugal love*; socialis amor, Ov. — *Conjugal fidelity*; marita fides, Propert. — *To violate conjugal fidelity*; violare coniugii fidem, Plin.

CONJUGALLY. *ad.* More coniugum; ut conjuges decet.

TO CONJUGATE. *v. a.* (In grammar); verbum inclinare; declinare; Varr.; Quint.

CONJUGATION. *s.* I. (With grammarians); verborum flexura, Varr.; (conjugatio, Rhem.). II. *Union, assemblage*; cumlata complexio, Cic.

CONJUNCTION. *s.* I. (In grammar); *A connective particle*; conjunctio, Cic.; connexiva particula, Gell.

II. (In astronomy); *Conjunction of the sun and moon*; lunae coitus, Plin. — *Conjunction of the other heavenly bodies*; astrorum concursio, Cic. III. *Association*; conjunctio.

CONJUNCTIVE. *a.* Connexivus; (conjunctivus, Tert.; Priscian.).

CONJUNCTURE. *s.* Rerum concursus, us, Cic. — *At the present conjuncture*; his temporibus. — *He had regard to the conjuncture of affairs at that time*; rationem habuit temporum illorum.

CONJURATION. *s.* I. *Conspiracy*; conjuratio; conspiratio, Cic.; see CONSPIRACY. II. *Enchantment*; magicae voces. III. *A conjuring*; obtestatio; efflagitatio; obsecratio; deprecatio; Cic.

TO CONJURE. *v. a. i. e.* *To entreat earnestly*; obsecrare; obtestari; orare atque obsecrare alicquem, ut; omnibus precibus ab aliquo petere, Cic.

TO CONJURE. *v. n.* I. *To conspire*; (contra rempublicam) conjurare; (in rempublicam) conspirare, Cic.

II. *To use enchantment*; magia, or arte magica, ut; fascinare, Gell.; incantare, Col.; or, artibus magicis manes evocare; animos mortuorum elicere.

CONJURER. *s.* Magus; sagus; or, qui artibus magicis manes evocat, Suet. — *qui animos mortuorum elicit*, Hor.

CONJUNATE. *a.* A natura insitus.

TO CONNECT. *v. a.* Rem rei, or cum re, jungere; conjungere; connectere; copulare; Cic.

CONNECTEDLY. *ad.* Coniunctim; conjuncte; simul; pariter.

CONNEXION. *s.* I. *Union*; rerum connexio; conjunctio; junctio; Cic. II. *Relation*; convenientia. — *Connexion of friendship*; amicitia conjunctio, conglutinatio, vinculum, Cic. — *To break off connexion with one*; alicui societatem renuntiare, Cic. — *The connexion of the sciences*; omnium doctrinarum concentus, us, Cic. — *Connexion of the arts*; cognatio qua inter se artes continentur, Cic. — *Connexion of a discourse*; conjunctio; contextus, us. — *A discourse without connexion*; non cohaerens sermo, Cic.; fluctuans et dissoluta oratio, Auct. ad Her.

CONNIVANCE. *s.* Dissimulatio, Cic.; (conniventia, Asc. Ped.). — *By connivance*; dissimulanter, Cic.

TO CONNIVE AT. *v. n.* Dissimulare rem, Cic.; connivere in re Plin.

CONNOISSEUR. *s.* Rei intelligens; rerum peritus aestimator. — *A connoisseur in the fine arts*; qui habet oculos eruditos, Cic. — *A connoisseur in music*; cuius aures in musicis vel minima sentiunt, Cic. — *A connoisseur in works of taste or literature*; vir exquisito iudicio, or iudicio eruditissimus, qui teretes aures habet intelligentisque iudicium, Cic.; homo emunctae naris, Hor.

CONNUBIAL. *a.* Coniugialis, Ov.; conjugalis, Sen.; connubialis; maritalis; Juv. — *Connubial love*; socialis amor, Ov.

TO CONQUER. *v. a.* I. *To gain by conquest*; bello quaerere, Plin. — *To conquer kingdoms*; regna subigere, Cic.; in ditionem suam redigere, Plin. — *To conquer provinces*; provincias sub imperium subjungere, or ad imperium adungere, Cic. II. *To subdue*; vincere; superare; Cic.; edomare; domare. — *To conquer enemies*; hostes vincere, or devincere, domare, or edomare, superare, armis subigere, Cic.; debellare, Liv. — *We must either conquer or die*; hauriendus vel dandus est sanguis, Liv. — *He has conquered*; superior discessit, Nep. — *Who has conquered?* cui cessit victoria? Virg. — *We have conquered*; res nostra fuit superior, Cas. — *He has been conquered*; discessit inferior, Cic. — *To conquer one's self or one's passions*; animum vincere, Plaut.; cupiditates domare, or frangere; sibi imperare; Cic. — *It is greater to conquer one's self than to conquer one's enemies*; fortior est qui se quam qui devicerit hostes.

CONQUERABLE. *a.* Qui vinci potest; superabilis; vincibilis (fig.), Col.

CONQUERED. *part. a.* I. *Gained by conquest*; bello partus, or questus. — *Conquered people*; populi armis subacti. — *Conquered countries*; armis subacti fines, Col.; regiones imperio adjunctae, Cic. II. *Subdued*; Cic.

victus; devictus; domitus, Cic. — *To confess one's self conquered*; se victum fateri.

CONQUEROR. s. Gentium, or hostium, victor; populum domitor. — *He came off conqueror*; superior a pugna discessit, Nep. — *To fall into the hands of a conqueror*; victoris in manus devenire, Cic. — *Alexander was the conqueror of Darius*; Darium debellavit Alexander, Plin. — *Conqueror of one's passions*; cupiditatum domitor. — *Conqueror of himself*; sui potens, Liv.; sui, or sibi, imperiosus, Plin.; Hor.

CONQUEST. s. I. *Victory*; victoria. — *To gain a conquest*; vincere; victoriam reportare; see also TO CONQUER. — *A signal conquest*; victoria spectabilis, Tac. — *He extended his conquests from the Hellespont to the Ocean*; ab Hellesponto usque ad Oceanum omnes gentes victoria emensus est, Curt. — *He undertook the conquest of India*; expeditionem in India adornabat, Curt. II. *That which has been gained by victory*; bello parta, or comparata (pl.), Cic.; armis quaesita (pl.), Cic.

CONSCANGUINEDUS. a. Consanguineus, Cic.

CONSANGUINITY. s. Consanguinitas, Liv.; sanguinis cognatio, Cic.

CONSCIENCE. s. i. e. *Sentiment of right and wrong*; conscientia. — *A good conscience*; conscientia recta, Cic. — *A bad conscience*; conscientia animi mala, Cic. — *A man of an upright conscience*; homo religiosus, or integer, Cic.; aequi servantissimus, Virg. — *Without conscience*; homo perditissimus, or intacti religione animi, Liv.; sine ulla religione, Cic. — *Remorse of conscience*; conscientia malefactorum, Cic. — *Tenderness of conscience*; officii religio, Cic. — *A wound of conscience*; conscientia labes, et vulnus, Cic. — *In conscience, or with a good conscience*; salva conscientia, Sen. — *To have nothing upon one's conscience*; nil conscire sibi, Hor. — *That has nothing upon the conscience*; sibi nullius culpae conscius, Cic. — *Restrained by conscience*; religione refrenatus, Lucr. — *To examine one's conscience*; se expendere, Cic.; conscientiam excutere. — *To discharge the conscience*; conscientiam exonerare, Curt. — *To rejoice in the testimony of conscience*; praeclara conscientia sustentari; optima mentis conscientia se consolari, Cic. — *To act against conscience*; a recta conscientia aberrare, or discedere, Cic. — *Never to act against conscience*; ad conscientiam referre omnia, Plin. — *Your conscience will not allow it*; hoc citra culpam admittere non potes. — *A scruple of conscience*; religio. — *To make conscience of a thing*; aliquid religioni habere, Cic. — *In all conscience, i. e. in truth*; profecto; vere; certe; bona fide.

CONSCIENTIOUS. a. (Vir) rigidae innocentiae, Liv.; religiosior; aequus; justus; integer.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. ad. Religiose; bona fide; Cic.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. s. Integritas.

CONSCIOUS. a. Conscius in re, de re, Cic. — *I am conscious that I was*; conscius mihi sum, me fuisse, Cic. — *Conscious virtue*; virtus conscia.

CONSCIOUSLY. ad. Ex conscientia.

CONSCIOUSNESS. s. Conscientia.

CONSCRIPT. s. Conscriptus.

CONSCRIPTION. s. Nomen militiae datum.

TO CONSECRATE. v. a. I. *To dedicate (to God)*; dicare; dedicare; consecrare. — *To consecrate one's self*; Deo se devovere, se addicere. II. *To make sacred*; sacrare; consecrare. III. *To dedicate to some particular purpose*; rei dedere, addicere; in re collocare. — *To consecrate one's self to the service of the altar*; sacris se adstringere, Cic.

CONSECRATE OR CONSECRATED. a. Sacratu; consecratus. — *Consecrated to God*; Deo sacer, or dicatus, Cic.

CONSECRATION. s. Consecratio; dedicatio; Cic.

CONSECUTIVE. a. Proxime sequens, or subsequens; continuus; Cic. — *Fifty consecutive years*; quinquaginta anni continui, Cic. — *He solicits me in three consecutive letters*; tribus epistolis aliis super alias scriptis me urget, Plin.

CONSECUTIVELY. ad. Continenter; sine intermissione, Cic.

CONSENT. s. I. *Agreement*; consensus, ūs; consensus. — *Common consent*; omnium consensus, Cic. — *By common consent*; uno ex ore; ex consensu omnium, Cic. II. *Approbation, assent*; approbatio; assensus; assensus, ūs, Cic. — *With my consent*; me annuente, or approbante, Cic. — *With the consent of all*; omnium consensu, Cæs.; una mente, Cic. — *To give one's consent*; see TO CONSENT. — *Against my consent*; me invito.

TO CONSENT. v. n. Rei, or de re, assentiri; assensu suo rem comprobare; rem approbare, Cic. — *To consent to a request*; petitioni concedere, Cic. — *He would not consent*; adduci non potuit ut huic rei assentiretur, Cic. — *I consent that you pass that over in silence*; concedo tibi ut ea prætereas, Cic. — *I consent to it*; per me licet; non abnuo. — *A thing consented to*; assensa res, Cic. — *To force one to consent*; aliquid ex animo assensum extorquere, or extrahere, Cic. — *Consenting*; assentiens; non invitus.

CONSENTANEOUS, CONSENTANEOUSLY. a., ad. See CONFORMABLE, CONFORMABLY.

CONSENTIENT. a. Consentiens; conspirans.

CONSEQUENTIA. s. I. *Result, effect*; consequens; consequentia. — *As a consequence of that*; ideo; ergo; idcirco; ob eam causam; ea de causa. II. *Inference, deduction*; consequitio; consequentia; Cic.; see INFERENCE.

CONSEQUENTIA. III. *Moment, importance*; momentum; pondus, eris, n.; Cic. — *A matter of some consequence*; res alicujus pretii, Cic. — *(Of great consequence)*; permagnus negotium; res magna et gravis; res maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic. — *(Of no consequence)*; res nullius momenti, Cic. — *It is of consequence to me that I, &c.*; magni mea interest, with an infinitive. — *It is of consequence for the state, that*; id valde ad rempublicam pertinet, ut, Cic. — *A man of consequence*; vir auctoritate gravis, magna auctoritate, or in quo summa est auctoritas, Cic. — *He thinks himself a man of consequence*; videtur sibi esse quantivis pretii, Ter.

CONSEQUENT. a. Consequens.

CONSEQUENT. s. Consequentia. — *By consequent*; ideo; igitur, Cic.; atque adeo; ob eam rem; itaque; Liv.

CONSEQUENTIALLY. ad. Apte; compositae; concludere, Cic.

CONSEQUENTLY. ad. Igitur; ideo; ob eam rem.

CONSERVATION. s. Conservatio; salus, utilis, f.

CONSERVATIVE. a. Qui servat, &c.; qui ad servandas res valet; servator; servatrix. — *To be a conservative*; republicae ad salutem intendere. — *To be of the conservative party in the state*; attentos animos ad conservationem civium tenere, Cic.

CONSERVATOR. s. Servator, Cic.; conservator, Liv.; fem. conservatrix; sospita, & f., Cic.

CONSERVATORY. s. i. e. *A greenhouse*; cella arbutiva; cella defendendis a frigore arbutulis.

TO CONSERVE. v. a. I. *To preserve*; servare; conservare; tueri; defendere. II. *To candy fruits*; fructus condere; poma condire (sacharo, vel melle); compotere.

CONSERVES. s. pl. Poma saccharo vel melle condita.

TO CONSIDER. v. a. I. *To look at attentively*; rem considerare, contempleri, inspicere. II. *To reflect upon*; rem pendere; ponderare; aestimare, Cic. — *To consider attentively*; rem examinare momentoque suo ponderare; rem expendere atque aestimare, Cic. III. *To regard*; in loco habere. — *I have always considered him as my father*; eum semper habui loco patris; semper hunc mihi loco patris esse duxi, Cic.; hunc semper pro parente colui, Liv. IV. *To reverence, respect*; revereri et colere, Cic.; reverentiam alicui prestare, Plin.

V. *To recompense*; aliquid remunerare, or remunerari, Cic.

TO CONSIDER. v. n. i. e. *To think maturely*; rem, de re, meditari; rem secum meditari, or cogitare; deliberare, Cic. See also TO DELIBERATE.

CONSIDERABLE. a. Gravis; magni momenti et ponderis. — *A considerable sum of money*; grandis, or ingens, pecunia, Cic. — *A considerable army*; maximus, or permagnus, exercitus, Cic. — *A man considerable on account of his rank and reputation*; illustris honore et nomine, Cic. — *He enjoys a considerable reputation*; existimatione floret, Cic. See also GREAT, LARGE.

CONSIDERABLY. ad. Valde; vehementer; maxime; insigniter, Cic.; notabiliter, Tac. — *Considerably heavier*; multo gravior.

CONSIDERATE. a. Consideratus; circumspectus; consultus; prudens; Cic.

CONSIDERATELY. ad. Considerate; consulto (not consulte); non temere, or inconsulte.

CONSIDERATENESS. s. Prudentia, Cic.

CONSIDERATION. s. I. *Reflection, examination*; consideratio; examinatio; animi attentio, Cic. — *With consideration*; considerate; consulto; Cic. — *Without consideration*; inconsulte; temere. — *After full consideration*; re perspecta atque cognita; re multum dique discussa, Cic. — *I have not done any thing but after full consideration*; nihil feci non diu consideratum, et multo ante meditatatum, Cic. — *This demands consideration*; hoc est consideratione dignum, Cic. — *To take into consideration*; see TO CONSIDER. II. *Motive, reason*; ratio; causa. — *For many considerations*; multis de causis, Cic.

III. *Importance*; momentum; pondus, eris, n. — *Of no consideration*; nullius momenti, Cic. IV. *Estimation*; existimatio; locus; pretium, Cic. — *He is a man of no consideration*; in nullo numero est. V. *Regard*; ratio; respectus, ūs. — *To have consideration for any one*; respectum ad aliquid habere; alicujus rationem habere; Cic. — *Without consideration for any one*; nulla cujusquam habita ratione. — *In consideration of any thing or person*; rei vel alicujus causa. VI. *Compensation*; merces; premium; remuneratio; Cic.

CONSIDERING. part. Habita ratio; ut, with an indicative. — *Considering his great age*; utatis habita ratione; si ad etatem spectes. — *Considering what o'clock it is*; ut est diel tempus, Ter. — *Considering these troublesome times*; pro temporum perturbatione. — *He was*

not *ineloquent*, considering the times in which he lived; non erat indisertus, ut temporibus illis, ut erant illa tempora, or in tali tempore, Cic.— *Considering that*; quoniam; quando; quandoquidem; with an indicative; cum, with a conjunctive; Cic.

To CONSIGN. *v. a.* I. To intrust; rem alicui committere, credere, concedere, Cic. II. To appropriate; rem rei assignare, addicere, devovere.

To CONSIGN. *v. n.* I. To consist of, i. e. to be composed of; ex aliqua re constare (or consistere, Auct. B. Hsp.); (rebus) coherere, Cic. II. To consist in, i. e. to have its essence or properties in; in re consistere, versari, situm, or positum, esse; re contineri, Cic.— *Herein consisted all his skill in medicine*; intra hæc omnis ejus erat medicina, Cels.— *To make to consist in*; aliquid in re constituitur.— *He makes the real good to consist in virtue alone*; videtur ipsi summum bonum in una honestate consistere, Cic.— *They make evil to consist in pain, good in pleasure*; mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic.

III. To consist with, i. e. to be consistent with; convenire, congruere, concinere, cum; re consonare, consentire, consentaneum esse.— *Not to consist with*; repugnare rei; male, or haud, convenire cum re.

CONSISTENCE. *s.* I. Thickness of liquids; spissitas; spissitudo; coagulatio, Plin. II. Stability; firmitas; stabilitas. III. Suitableness; convenientia; congruentia.

CONSISTENCY. *s.* Constantia.

CONSISTENT. *a.* Consonus; consentaneus; consentiens; congruus rei, or cum re.— *To be consistent with himself*; sibi constare.— *That is not consistent with himself*; qui sibi ipsi non constat, Cic.; secum ipse discors, Liv. s. discors sibi, Ov.; sibi non consentiens, Vell. See also CONFORMABLE.

CONSISTENTLY. *ad.* Convenienter; congruenter. See also CONFORMABLY.

CONSISTORIAL. *a.* Quod ad sacrum pontificis concilium pertinet.

CONSISTORY. *s.* Sacrum pontificis concilium.

To CONSOCIATE. *v. a. and n.* Consociare; societatem facere, coire, inire, Cic.

CONSOCIATE; CONSOCIATION. *s.* See ASSOCIATE; ASSOCIATION.

CONSOLABLE. *a.* Consolabilis, Cic.

CONSOLATION. *s.* Consolatio; solatium, Cic.— *A slight consolation*; consolatio tenuis; solatiolum, Cic.— *To administer consolation*; see To CONSOLE.— *To receive consolation*; solatio levare; consolatio afflicti; Cic.— *I have now one only consolation*; me nunc una consolatio sustentat, Cic.— *His grief does not admit of consolation*; ejus luctus nullo solatio levare potest, Cic.— *What consolation can I derive from that*? quid me ista re consolatur? Cic.— *A letter of consolation*; consolatoria literæ, Cic.— *To be a mutual consolation*; alterum alteri esse solatio, Vell.

CONSOLATORY. *a.* Consolatorius; qui potest levare luctum, Cic.

To CONSOLE. *v. a.* Aliquem solari, consolari, solatio levare, consolatione lenire; alicui consolationem afferre, solatia dare, dolorem abstergere; Cic.— *Nothing can console me*; vincit omnem consolationem dolor meus; luctus meus nullo solatio levare potest; nulla consolatio perulceri possum, Cic.

CONSOLE. *s.* Prothyris, idis, f.; mutulus; ancones, um, m. pl.; Vitr.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. a.* Stabilire; formare; Cic.

To CONSOLIDATE. *v. n.* Solidescere; solidari; Plin. See also To UNITE.

CONSOLIDATION. *s.* Confirmatio, Cic. See also UNION.

CONSONANCE, CONSONANCY. See CONFORMITY.

CONSONANT. *a.* See CONFORMABLE, CONSISTENT.

CONSONANT. *s.* Consonans, sc. litera.

CONSONANTLY. *ad.* See CONFORMABLY.

CONSORT. *s.* Coniux; uxor.— *The royal consort*; coniux regia; regina.

To CONSORT. *v. a. and n.* Alicujus in consuetudinem se dare; cum aliquo societatem coire, inire, confiare, facere, Cic.

CONSPICUOUS. *a.* I. Obvious to the sight; manifestus; conspicuus; perspicuus. II. Eminent, famous; illustris; notabilis; spectatus.

CONSPICUOUSLY. *ad.* Manifeste; evidenter; palam; luce palam.

CONSPIRACY. *s.* Conspiratio; conjuratio; Cic.— *To form a conspiracy*; conspirationem conficere, Cic.— *Conspiracies were formed*; coitiones, or consensiones, factæ sunt, Cic.

CONSPIRATOR. *s.* Conjuratus.

To CONSPIRE. *v. n.* I. To agree together; cum alio conspirare, or concurrere, Cic. II. To plot; in republicam, or in aliquem, conspirare, Cic.; Suet.; contra republicam, contra salutem, or de pernicie, alicujus, conjurare, Cic.

CONSTABLE. *s.* Curator; urbanus quæstor.— *Chief constable*; præfectus.

CONSTANCY. *s.* I. Continuance; continuatio; perpetuus rerum ordo, Cic. II. Perseverance; in re

incepta perseverantia, Cic. III. Firmness of mind; constantia; animi firmitas, Cic.— *With constancy*; constanter, constanti animo, Cic.— *To suffer with constancy*; dolorem toleranter, or æquo animo, pati; intrepide omnia perferre, Sen.— *Constancy in suffering*; patientia; tolerantia; Cic. IV. Faithfulness; fides; fidelitas.

CONSTANT. *a.* Perpetual, unceasing; perpetuus (of time); contiens; continuus (of space). II. Firm, steadfast, permanent; constans.— *To be constant in one's purpose*; in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere, Cic.— *The stars have their constant and regular courses*; stellæ cursus certos et constantes habent, Cic.— *Constant in a purpose*; tenax propositi; pertinax. III. Faithful; fidus; fidelis.

CONSTANTLY. *ad.* Continually; assidue; perpetuo; sine ulla intermissione; Cic. II. With firmness or constancy of mind; constanter; constanti animo; Cic.

CONSTELLATION. *s.* Signum cœlestis; sidus, eris, n.; Cic.— *An unlucky constellation*; signum, or sidus, maleficum.

CONSTERNATION. *s.* Consternatio, Liv., pavor, Cic.; pavor et consternatio, Liv.— *To be in (a great) consternation*; consternari, Liv.; animo consternari, Cæs.; magno timore percelli; animo concidere, Cic.— *They were all in a consternation*; confusus omnes pavor occupat, Plin.

To CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* I. To condense; constipare, Cæs.; densare; addensare; cogere; comprimere. II. To make costive; alvum adstringere, Cels., cohibere, Plin.

CONSTIPATION. *s.* Alvus adstricta, or suppressa, Cels.

CONSTITUTE. *a.* Ex quo res constat.— *Constitute parts*; partes ex quibus res constat, or quæ rem component, faciunt.

CONSTITUTE. *s.* Constituto.— *Constituents of a member of parliament*; qui negotium, or mandatum, de ordinando republica statu dant.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* I. To compose, make up; constituere. II. To establish, settle; constituere; instituire.

CONSTITUTION. *s.* I. State; status; conditio; constitutio; Cic. II. Composition, structure; compositio; structura. III. Temperament; corporis habitu, habitus, us, or constitutio, Cic.— *He is of a good constitution*; est illi corpus bene constitutum, Cic.; est optima corporis habitudine, Auct. ad Her. IV. Ordinance, statute, law; constitutio, Plin.; Tac. V. Form of government; constituta civitatis descriptio, Cic.

CONSTITUTIONAL. *a.* I. Relating to constitution of body; ad corporis habitum pertinens, spectans; ex corporis habitu, or habitudine. II. Agreeably to the constitution of the state; legibus quibus nititur imperium accommodatus.

To CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* Cogere aliquem rem facere, or ut faciat, Cic.

CONSTRAINED. *part. a.* Coactus; adactus; necessitate compulsus, or adstrictus.— *A constrained air*; minus liber oris et corporis habitus, Suet.

CONSTRAINT. *s.* Illata vis; necessitas.— *By constraint*; per vim; vi; vi ac necessitate; coactu; Cic.— *Without constraint*; sua sponte; ultro; non repugnant, Cic.— *To use constraint*; alicui vim inferre, Cic.

To CONSTRUCT or CONSTRINE. *v. a.* I. To bind; arctius religare, Col. II. To contract into a small space; contrahere, Cic.; angustare, Lucan.; arctare; coarctare, Col. III. To cause to shrink.— *The cold constricts bodies*; Aquilo corpora spissat, Cic.; see To CONTRACT.

CONSTRUCTION. *s.* Contractio, Cic.

To CONSTRUCT. *v. a.* Struere; extruere; ædificare; Cic.— *To construct a house*; domum construere, Cic.— *To construct a temple*; templum exædificare, Cic.— *To construct a bridge*; pontem in flumine facere, Cic.— *To construct a sentence*; vocabula construere, Cic.— *To construct a sentence harmoniously*; extruere verba in numerum; Cic.; (harshly); dure verba struere, Quint.

CONSTRUCTION. *s.* I. The act of constructing; constructio; fabricatio; ædificatio; fabrica; Cic. II. (In grammar); verborum constructio, or structura, Cic. III. Meaning, interpretation.— *To put the best construction on a thing*; see To CONTRUE.

To CONTRUE. *v. a.* Interpretari; explanare; explicare, Cic.— *To construe favourably, or unfavourably*; in mitiore, or in malam, partem accipere; grato animo, or perverse, perperam, interpretari.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. *a.* Consubstantialis, e. Eccl. Writ.

CONSUL. *s.* Consul, ulis, Cic.— *Consul for the sixth time*; sextum consul, sextum jam consulatum gerens.— *To be consul*; consulens esse, consulatum gerere, Cic.— *One who has been consul*; consularis; consulatu functus, Cic.— *Belonging to a consul*; consularis, Cic.

CONSULATE, CONSULSHIP. *s.* Consulatus, us, Cic.— *To enter on the consulship*; consulatum inire, Cæs.— *To go out of the consulship*; consulatu abire, Cic.

To CONSULT. *v. a.* I. To ask advice of; aliquem de re consulere, in consilium adhibere, Cic.— *To consult concerning one's scruples*; referre ad aliquem de quibus dubitas, Plin. J.— *He must consult*; consulto

opus est, Sall. II. (Of inanimate objects).—*To consult the books of the Sibyl*; adire libros Sibyllæ, Liv. — *To consult one's looking glass*; speculum consulere, Ov. — *To consult one's own interest*; suam fortunam in consilio habere, Curt. III. *To take counsel together*; consultare; deliberare; or consultare et deliberare de, Cic. — *To consult with one's self*; cum animo suo deliberare, Cic.

CONSULTATION. *s.* Consultatio; deliberatio, Cic.

To CONSUME. *v. a.* I. *To destroy*; consumere, absumere, Cic. II. *To waste*; per luxuriam bona sua effundere, or effundere atque consumere, Cic. — *To consume time in trifles*; tempus nugis consumere, Cic.

III. *To wear out* (as a disease); consumere, atterere. CONSUMER. *s.* Consumptor; confector, Cic.

To CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* Perficere; absolvere, Cic.

CONSUMMATE. *a.* Perfectus; absolutus; cumulus, Cic. — *A youth of consummate merit*; consummatissimus juvenis, Plin. — *Consummate prudence*; altissima prudentia, Cic.

CONSUMMATION. *s.* Perfectio; absolutio, Cic. — *He has brought the affair to its consummation*; negotium ad exitum perduxit, Cic.; ad summam operis rem perduxit, Quint.

CONSUMPTION. *s.* I. *Frequent use*; consumptio, Cic. II. *A disease*; consumptio; lenta tabes, Cic.

CONSUMPTIVE. *a.* Tabidus.

CONTACT. *s.* Contactus, ùs.

CONTAGION. *s.* I. *Communication of disease*; contagio, Cic.; contagium, Virg. II. *Contagious disease*; pestis; pestilentia, Cic. III. *Fig. of Vice*; corruptela, Cic.

CONTAGIOUS. *a.* Pestilens; pestifer; Cic.; contagiosus, Cels. — *Contagious disease*; lues, Cic.

To CONTAIN. *v. a.* I. *To hold as a vessel*; capere; continere, complecti, Cic. II. *Fig.—He was unable to contain his joy*; tacitum continere gaudium non poterat, Liv. III. *To contain one's self*; se continere, cohibere, or coercere, Cic.

To CONTAMINATE. *v. a.* Commaculare, Cic.; contaminare; fedare; inquinare.

CONTAMINATION. *s.* Labeo, Cic.

To CONTEMN. *v. a.* See To DESPISE.

To CONTEMPLATE. *v. a. and n.* Contemplari; considerare, Cic.

To CONTEMPLATE. *v. n.* Secum meditari.

CONTEMPLATIVE. *s.* Contemplatio; consideratio, Cic.

CONTEMPLATIVE. *a.* Contemplativus, Sen.

CONTEMPLATOR. *s.* Contemplator, Cic.; fem. contemplatrix, Cels.

CONTEMPORARY. *a.* Æqualis; ejusdem ætatis, temporis; Cic.; alicujus æquævus, Virg.; suppar, aris, Cic. — *My contemporary*; meus æqualis, Cic.

CONTEMPT. *s.* Contemptio, Cic.; contemptus, ùs, Liv.; despiciatio, Cic.; despectus, ùs, Quint. — *Contempt of the world*; humanarum rerum contemptio et despiciatio, Cic. — *Contempt for a person*; alicujus fastidium, Quint. — *To be in contempt*; esse despectus, Cic. — *To do a thing in contempt of another*; ex aspernatione, or in sprctionem, alicujus facere, Cic.; Liv.

CONTEMPTIBLE. *a.* Contemnendus; spernendus; despiciendus; contemptu dignus; Cic. — *Very contemptible*; despiciatissimus, contemptissimus, Cic.

CONTEMPTIBLY. *ad.* More contemnendo.

CONTEMPTUOUS. *a.* Contemptor, Liv.; fem. contemptrix, Plin.; fastidiosus, Cic.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *ad.* Fastidiose, Cic.; contemptim, Liv.

To CONTEND. *v. n.* I. *To fight*; certare; decertare; pugnare; depugnare, Cic. — (Of armies); dimicare, proliari, Cic. — *To contend against*; oblucriari; repugnare. II. *Fig. (In argument)*; rationibus oppugnare; cum aliquo de re certare; contra aliquem contendere; contra opinionem ratione pugnare; Cic.

CONTENT. *a.* Contentus, Cic. — *Content with little*; modico contentus, Juv.; parvo beatus, Hor. — *To be content with one's lot*; suo contentum esse.

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT. *s.* Animus contentus et æquus; æquanimitas.

CONTENTS. *s. pl.* (Of a book); summa, Cic.

To CONTENT. *v. a.* Alicui satisfacere, or facere satis, Cic. — *To content one's self*; contentum esse, Cic.

CONTENTEDLY. *ad.* To be expressed by the adjective.

CONTENTION. *s.* I. *Debate, dispute*; contentio; altercatio; controversia, Cic. II. *Warmth in argument*. — *They dispute with a great deal of contention*; in disputando pertinaciter utrinque concertant; magna contentione utrinque decertant; Cic. III. *Eagerness, firm application of mind*; animi contentio, intentio; vis animi; acre studium, Cic.

CONTENTIOUS. *a.* I. *Litigious*; litigiosus; controversus, Cic. II. *Fond of disputing*; litigiosus, Cic.; pugnax, Cæs.; contentiosus, Plin.

CONTENTIOUSLY. *ad.* Litigiose; pertinaciter, Liv.

CONTENTMENT. *s.* See CONTENT.

CONTERMINOUS. *a.* Conterminus, Ov.; finitimus,

confinis, Plin. — *Conterminous fields*; agri limitanei; see NEIGHBOURING, and BORDER.

To CONTEST. *v. a.* Cum aliquo de re contendere, litigare, disceptare, concertare, rixari, controversiam habere; Cic.

CONTEST. *s.* Lis; rixa; jurgium; disceptatio; pugna; proelium.

CONTESTABLE. *a.* Quod in controversiam vocari potest, Cic.

CONTEXT. *s.* Orationis contextus, ùs.

CONTEXTURE. *s.* Contextus, ùs, Cic.

CONTIGUITY. *s.* Continuitas, Plin.

CONTIGUOUS. *a.* Immediately touching; rei, or cum re, continens. — *Contiguous houses*; contiguæ domus, Ov. — *To build houses contiguous to each other*; continuare domos, Sall.

CONTINENCE. *s.* I. *Self-restraint*; continentia, Cic. II. *Chastity*; castitas.

CONTINENT. *s.* Continens terra, Varr.; continens, Plin.

CONTINENT. *a.* Continens, Ter.

CONTINGENCY. *s.* Casus, ùs; eventus fortuitus.

CONTINGENT. *a.* Fortuitus; quod casu accidit.

CONTINGENT. *s.* The share that each has to supply; rata pars, Cic.; rata portio, Plin.

CONTINGENTLY. *ad.* Casu; fortuito.

CONTINUAL. *a.* I. *Without interruption of space*; continuus, Cic. II. *Without interruption of time*; perpetuus; assiduus. III. *Lasting*; permanens; perennis.

CONTINUALLY. *ad.* Assidue; perpetuo; sine ulla intermissione; Cic.

CONTINUANCE. *s.* I. *Duration*; continuatio; series; perpetuus rerum ordo; Cic. II. *Abode*; commoratio; mansio, Cic. III. *Perseverance*; in re incepta perseverantia, Cic.

CONTINUATION. *s.* I. *The act of continuing*; continuatio. II. *The remaining part of a thing already begun*; complementum. III. *Continuation of office*; munusis prorogatio, Liv.

CONTINUATOR. *s.* Scriptor qui opus ab altero inceptum persequitur.

To CONTINUE. *v. n.* I. *To proceed in an undertaking*; pergere, Cic.; incepta persequi. — *To continue one's journey*; iter pergere, Ter.; ire pergere, Cic.

II. *To persist, or persevere*; perstare in incepto, Liv.; see To PERSEVERE. III. *To remain in the same state*; manere. — *The shower continues*; imber non remittit.

To CONTINUE. *v. a.* I. *To provoke*; producere; continuare; perpetuare. — *To continue the banquet till late at night*; convivium ad multam noctem producere, Cic. II. *To advance further*; continuare; persequi, Cic.

CONTINUITY. *s.* Continuatio, Cic.; continuitas, Plin.

To CONTORT. *v. a.* (One's features); os distortere, Cic.

CONTORTION. *s.* Distortio, Cic.

CONTOUR. *s.* I. *The limit of a figure*; ambitus, ùs, Cic. II. (Of a circle); linea orbem circumcurrens, Quint.

CONTRABAND. *a.* (Goods); interdictæ, or vetitæ, merces. — *To import contraband goods*; merces vitatas invehere.

CONTRACT. *s.* Pactum; conventum; pactio; conventio; Cic.; contractus, ùs; Ulp. — *To make a contract*; pactationem facere. — *Marriage contract*; conjugales tabulæ. — *To make a marriage contract*; nuptialium pactationem facere, Cic.; nuptias pacisci, Just.

To CONTRACT. *v. a.* I. *To bring within a narrow space, to cause to shrink*; contrahere, Cic.; angustare, Lucan.; arctare; coarctare, Col. II. *To shorten*; decurtare; imminuere; see To SHORTEN. III. *To make a bargain*; cum aliquo pacisci; de re pactationem facere; Cic. — *To contract a marriage*; alligari nuptiis, Cic. IV. — *To contract a debt*; æs alienum facere, contrahere, conflare. — *To contract a disease*; morbum reportare, Cic.; morbum contrahere, Plin.; morbum concipere, Col.; in morbum incidere, Cic. — *To contract bad habits*; pravos mores inbibere, Cic.

To CONTRACT. *v. n.* I. *To shrink up, to be narrowed*; stringi; contrahi. II. *To bargain*; pacisci, Cic.

CONTRACTION. *s.* I. *The act of contracting*; contractio, Cic. II. (Of the muscles); nervorum contractio, Plin. III. (In writing); scribendi compendium, Cic.; arctatio, Varr.; nota, Suet. — *To write with contractions*; notis excipere; in scribendo compenditis ùti. — *One who writes with contractions*; notarius, Mart.

CONTRACTOR. *s.* Redemptor, Cic.; subceptor, Just.

To CONTRADICT. *v. a.* Alicui contradicere, repugnare, adversari, refragari, Cic. — *You always contradict me*; mihi semper obloqueris, Cic. — *To contradict the truth*; contra veritatem repugnare, Cic.; contra verum niti, Sall. — *To contradict one's self*; secum pugnare; sibi pugnantia loqui; secum discrepare, Cic. —

He contradicts himself; ejus oratio non constat ipsa secum, Cic.

CONTRADICTION. s. I. *The act of contradicting*; contentio; controversia, Cic. — *This matter has met with contradiction*; res versatur in contentione et controversia, Cic. — *Spirit of contradiction*; pravum contentiosis studium, Cic. II. *Contrariety of terms or propositions*; discrepantia; repugnantia, Cic. — *You fall into a contradiction*; pugnancia loqueris, Cic. — *These things imply a contradiction*; hæc secum, or inter se, pugnant, Cic. III. *Opposition, obstacle*; oppositio, onis, f., Sen.

CONTRADICTORILY. ad. Contrario ac pugnante sensu. — *Things opposed contradictorily*; disjuncta maxime et contraria, Cic.

CONTRADICTIONARY. a. Secum pugnant, a se discrepans, Cic. — *You utter contradictory statements*; secum pugnancia loqueris, Cic.

CONTRADISTINCTION. s. See DISTINCTION.
TO CONTRADISTINGUISH. v. a. See TO DISTINGUISH.
CONTRARIETY. s. Repugnantia; discrepantia, Cic. — *Contrariety of sentiments*; dissidentia, Plin.

CONTRARIELY. ad. See CONTRARY, ad.
CONTRARIWISE. ad. Contra.

CONTRARY. a. I. *Opposed to*; contrarius; adversus, Cic.; pugnant; repugnans. — *Vice is contrary to virtue*; vitium et virtus inter se pugnant, Cic. — *Motions contrary to reason*; aversi a ratione motus, Cic. — *To be of a contrary opinion*; seorsum ab aliquo sentire, Plaut. — *My opinions are often contrary to his*; sæpius ab eo dissentio, Cic. II. *Disadvantageous, hurtful*; adversus; alienus; ab re alijcus. — *A contrary wind*; reflat, us, Cic. — *The wind being contrary*; vento prohibente, Ov. — *Things very contrary to a man's interest*; res alienissimæ rationibus alijcus. III. *Hostile*; contrarius; adversus; inimicus; oppositus; infensus; infestus; Cic. — *To be contrary to one*; alicui adversari, Cic.

CONTRARY. s. Contrarium. — *To maintain the contrary*; contradicere, Cic. — *On the contrary*; contra; e contrario, Cic.; contrario, Nep. — *These are miserable, those on the contrary are happy*; hi sunt miseri, illi contra beati, Cic. — *I say nothing to the contrary*; in contrarium partem nihil affero, Cic.

CONTRARY, CONTRARILY. ad. Alter, secus. — *I spoke contrary to what I felt*; dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. — *He writes quite contrary to what he thinks*; aliter scribit ac sentit, Cic.

CONTRAST. s. Discrepantia. — *Contrast of the passions of different figures in a group*; diversorum affectuum in personis adumbratio. — *Contrast of attitudes*; dissimilis habitus, us. — *Contrast of colours*; pugnantes inter se colores. — *Contrast of opinions*; pugnantēs sententiæ, Plin. J. — *Contrast of characters*; naturæ morumque dissimilitudo; pugnantia et contraria studia, Cic. — *What a contrast between these two persons!* quam disparēs sunt eorum mores, quam disparia studia! I.

TO CONTRAST. v. a. Dissimilitudines rerum inter se componere.

TO CONTRAST. v. n. i. e. *To be in contrast with*; discrepare, Cic.

CONTRAVALLATION. s. Fossæ arcendis obsessis circumductæ.

TO CONTRAVENE. v. a. Adversus aliquid pugnare. — *To contravene the laws*; leges violare, perfringere, perumpere, Cic. — *To contravene a treaty*; foedus violare, Cic. — *To contravene one's promise*; promissis non stare, promissa non servare, Cic.

TO CONTRIBUTE. v. a. and n. I. *To pay one's share*; contribuere; conferre, Cic. — *To contribute one's money*; pecuniam in, or ad, rem conferre, Cic. II. *To assist in the promotion of any thing*; adjuvare. — *To contribute to a victory*; adjumento esse ad victoriam, Cic. — *To contribute with all one's power to the elevation of another*; omnem operam et studium ad amplitudinem alterius conferre, Cic. — *This contributes to my glory*; hæc res mihi valet ad gloriam, Cic. — *One who contributes to the glory of another*; adiutor honoris alterius, Cic. — *Literature contributes to the happiness of life*; literæ adjuvant ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic. — *Nothing contributed to set off the beauty of the person*; nihil ipsi erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, Ter.

CONTRIBUTION. s. I. *Money contributed by each person*; collata pecunia. — *Relating or belonging to a contribution*; collatiivus, Sen. II. *Tribute levied on a country*; pacta cum hoste, or imperata ab hoste, pecunia. — *To put a country under contribution*; regioni tributum imponere, Cæs.

CONTRIBUTOR. s. Qui confert, &c.
CONTRITE. a. Qui peccasse ex animo dolet. — *He is contrite*; suæ eum culpæ ex animo poenitet.

CONTRITION. s. Acerbus animi dolor peccati causa, ex amore Dei profectus. — *To feel a lively contrition*; peccata toto animo dolere ac detestari.

CONTRIVANCE. s. I. *The act of contriving*; inventio; excogitatio. II. *The thing contrived*; inventum; ars; machina, Cic. — *Contrivances for getting money*; omnes pecunie viæ, Cic. III. *A scheme, project*; consilium;

cogitatum, Cic. — *To execute one's contrivances*; cogitata perficere, Cic.

TO CONTRIVE. v. a. Machinari; architectari; invenire; reperire; excogitare; Cic.

TO CONTRIVE. v. n. Rem animo agitare, or meditari.

CONTRIVER. s. Repertor; inventor; excogitator; Cic.; fem. inventrix, Cic. (in a bad sense); machinator; fabricator; artifex.

CONTROL. s. I. *A sort of register*; adversæ rationibus rationes. II. *Restraint*; frenum. — *To keep under control*; arte contentequè habere, Plaut. — *He exercises too strict control over his children*; arctius liberos continet, Cic.

TO CONTROL. v. a. I. *To keep in check by a counter reckoning*; rem in commentarios, or in acta, referre. II. *To restrain*; coercere; cohibere; refrenare; Cic.

CONTRVERSIAL. a. Ad controversiam pertinens; quod in controversiam vocari potest.

CONTRVERSARY. s. Controversia, Cic. — *Religious controversy*; de rebus ad fidem pertinentibus disceptatio. — *Without controversy*; sine controversia; controversia hujus rei nulla est, Cic.

TO CONTRVERSE. v. a. In controversiam vocare; controversiam habere; Cic.

CONTRVERTIBLE. a. Quod refutari potest

CONTUMACIOUS. a. Contumax; pertinax; perversax.

CONTUMACIOUSLY. ad. Contumaciter; pertinaciter; perversaciter, Liv.

CONTUMACY. s. Contumacia; pertinacia; perversacia, Cic.

CONTUMELIOUS. a. Contumeliosus; injuriosus, Cic. — *Contumelious words*; contumeliarum aculei, Cic. — *To utter contumelious language*; alicui contumeliam dicere, Liv.

CONTUMELIOUSLY. ad. Contumeliose, Cic.

CONTUMELY. s. Contumelia, Cic.; convivium; male dictum. — *To treat with contumely*; aliquid contumelia, or ignominia, afficere; in aliquid contumeliam jacere; Cic.

TO CONTUSE. v. a. Sugillare, Plin.; plagis contundere; fœdare pugnis.

CONTUSION. s. Contusio, Cels.; sugillatio, Plin.

CONVALESCENCE. s. Ab ægritudine recreatio, Plin. — *Perfect convalescence*; confirmata a morbo valetudo, Cic.

CONVALESCENT. a. Convalescens, ex morbo convalescens, or recreatus, Cic. — *To be convalescent*; convalescere, Cic.

TO CONVENE. v. a. Convocare; citare; ciere; conventum indicere.

TO CONVENE. v. n. Convenire; congregari; coire.

CONVENIENCE. s. I. *Fitness for a purpose*; see FITNESS. II. *Comfort*; commodum; commoditas. — *To seek one's convenience*; vitæ commoditates juvenilitatesque consecrari, Cic. — *When it suits your convenience*; cum erit tuum commodum; cum per commodum licebit.

CONVENIENT. a. I. Decent; conveniens, Cic.; quod decet, Cic. II. *Fit*; commodus; aptus; accommodatus; opportunus; with dative, or ad and accusative. — *A convenient house to dwell in*; domus ad habitandum percommoda.

CONVENIENTLY. ad. Apte; convenienter; congruenter; Cic.

CONVENT. s. Monasterium; cœnobium; Gell.

CONVENTICLE. s. Conventiculum, Tac.

CONVENTION. s. I. *An assembly*; see ASSEMBLY.

II. *Agreement*; conventum; pactum; pactio; Cic.

CONVENTIONAL. a. Pactivus.

TO CONVERGE. v. n. In unum coire.

CONVERGENT. a. (Lines) lineæ in unum coeuntes.

CONVERGENCE. s. Status linearum in unum coeuntium.

CONVERSANT. a. In re versatus, exercitus, exercitatus, Cic. — *Very conversant with naval affairs*; in maritimis rebus exercitissimus, Cic. — *Conversant with law*; longo juris usu exercitus, Cic. — *Conversant with the ancient authors*; in veteribus scriptis studiosæ ac multum volutatus, Cic.; in noscendis veteribus scriptis perquam exercitus.

CONVERSATION. s. I. *Familiar discourse*; familiaris cum aliquo sermo, congressus, us, congressio, f., Cic. — *To enter into conversation*; in alijcus congressum et colloquium venire; cum aliquo congredi, Cic. — *A man of agreeable conversation*; amenissimi sermonis homo, Hor. — *These things demand a long conversation*; multi sermonis ista sunt, Cic. — *The conversation flags*; sermo friget, Ter., moritur, Cic. — *To be the subject of common conversation*; venire in sermonem omnium; sermonis ansas dare, Cic. II. *Behaviour, moral conduct*; vivendi ratio; consuetudo; mores.

CONVERSE. s. See CONVERSATION.

TO CONVERSE. v. n. Cum aliquo confabulari, Plaut.; communi sermonis consuetudine uti, Cæs.

CONVERSELY. ad. E contrario.

CONVERSION. s. I. *Change of substances*; rerum conversio, or mutatio. II. *Moral change*; morum emendatio; vitia emendata virtutibus, Nep. — *Conversion*

from Paganism to Christianity; ab inanium numinum cultu ad Christianam religionem transitus, ūs.

CONVERT. s. Qui, quæ, ab Ethnicorum castris ad Christiana sacra transiit.

To CONVERT. v. a. I. To change substances; rem in allam convertere, Cic. II. To cause to change for the better; aliquid ad bonam frugem revocare; a licentiori vita ad emendatorem traducere; Cic. III. To bring to a better faith. — To convert Pagans; Ethnicos a falsorum numinum cultu revocare; a pravis opinionibus ad fidem Christianam reducere. IV. To cause a man to change his opinion; de sententia deducere ad sententiam perducere; Cic.

To CONVERT. v. n. or To BE CONVERTED. I. To be changed into a different substance; in aliud se convertere, Cic. — To be converted into stone; lapidescere, Plaut. — The exhalations are converted into clouds; anhelitus se in nubes induunt, Cic. II. To become moral; ad meliorem frugem se recipere; emergere et ad bonam frugem se recipere; morum mutationem facere, Cic. III. To embrace Christianity; Christo nomen dare.

CONVERTIBLE. a. Qui converti potest.

CONVEX. a. Gibbus; gibbosus.

CONVEXITY. s. Exterior globi superficies.

To CONVEY. v. a. I. To carry; ferre, portare. — To be conveyed to a place; portari in locum. — To convey in a carriage; vehere, Cic.; devehere, Plaut. — To convey by water; navibus supportare, Cic. — To convey corn into a town; frumentum in oppidum importare, Cæs. — To convey water into a citadel; comportare aquam in arcem, Cæs. — To convey the hand to the mouth; manum ori, or ad os, adnovere, Cic. — To convey to another the sentiments of an assembly or body; verba apud aliquid ordinis nomine facere. II. To transmit or cause to be carried; mittere; see To SEND. III. To make over one's right to another; jus suum cedere alteri, Virg. IV. To convey into, to introduce; inferre; introferre, Cic. V. To convey one's self to a place; aliquo se conferre, Cic.

CONVEYANCE. s. I. The act of conveying; asportatio; deportatio; exportatio; translatio; Cic. — Conveyance by carriages; eVectus; inVectus, ūs; eVectio; adVectio, Plin. II. A vehicle or carriage; see VEHICLE, CARRIAGE. III. (In law) Cession of rights; transcriptio, Cic.

CONVEYANCER. s. Libellio, Varr.; tabellio, Ulp.; tabularius, Tac.

To CONVICt. v. a. To prove guilty; convincere. — To convict of theft; furti, or furti crimine, aliquid, or furtum aliquo, convincere, Cic.; aliquid furti tenere, Tac.

CONVICt or CONVICTED. part. a. Convictus criminibus, Cic. — Convicted of many crimes; multorum malefactorum convictus, Auct. ad Her. — Convicted by his own conscience; convictus conscientia, Cic. — Convicted of falsehood; mendacii manifestus, Sall. — To be convicted by one's own confession; sua confessione indui, Cic.

CONVICt. s. Maleficus, or crimine, compertus, Cic.

CONVICtION. s. I. Detection of guilt; convictio. II. Full persuasion. — I entertain a full conviction; compertum et exploratum habere, Cic.

To CONVINCe. v. a. Convincere; certa aliqua ratione animum expugnare, Cic. — To convict a man from his own admission; aliquid sua confessione jugulare, Cic.

CONVICED. part. a. Persuasus, Cic. — I am convinced of it; id mihi exploratum est; illud exploratum habeo; Cic. — I am convinced of your innocence; constat mihi de innocentia tua, Cic. — You have been convinced of my affection by trial; cepisti affectus nostri experimentum, Plin.

CONVICING. part. a. Ad persuadendum efficac, or accommodatus, Cic. — A convincing proof; fortis et invicta ratio, Cic. — Proof which is not convincing; res infirma ad probandum, Cic.

CONVICINGLY. ad. Manifeste.

CONVICIAL. a. Convivialis; jucundus; jocosus.

CONVOCATION. s. I. The act of convoking; convocatio, Cic. II. Meeting of clergy; concilium; synodus, i, f.

To CONVOKE. v. a. Convocare, Cic.; conventus indidere, Liv. — To convoke an assembly; convocare cœtum, Cic. — To convoke the senate; senatum cogere, Cic.

CONVOLVULUS. s. A plant; convolvulus, Plin.

To CONVOY. v. a. Præsidiū, or custodiæ, causa comitari.

CONVOY. s. I. Attendance by way of defence; præsidium, Cic. — A ship acting as convoy; navis præsidaria, Cæs. II. The thing convoyed; commeatus, ūs. — To conduct a convoy; commeatum subvehere, Liv. — To intercept the convoys; commeatus interciperè, Hirt.; hostes commeatibus, or hostibus commeatum, intercudere, Cic.; Cæs.

CONVOYED. part. a. Comitatus.

To CONVULSE. v. a. Agitare, Cic.

CONVULSION. s. Involuntary affection of the nerves;

convulsio, Plin.; nervorum distentio, Cels., contractio, Plin.; spasma, atis; spasmus, Plin.

CONVULSIVE. a. A convulsive motion; motus spasmodicus, Plin.; motus e nervorum contractione abortus.

To COO. v. n. (As a dove or turtle); raucum, or querulum, sonum edere.

COOK. s. Coquus, Cic. — A female cook; coqua, Plaut.; conviviator conditor instructorque, Cic. — A good cook; scitus convivator, Liv. — A bad cook; mundinalis coquus, Plaut. — A cook's shop; popina.

To COOK. v. a. Coquere, Plaut.; conquere, Varr. — To cook thoroughly; percoquere, Plaut.; excoquere, Col. — To cook over again; recoquere, Plin. — To reduce to a third, a fourth, part by cooking; ad tertias, ad quartas, decoquere, Plin. — Requiring to be cooked; coctivus, Plin. — Easily cooked; coctibilis, e.

To COOK. v. n. Coquinare, Plaut. — To go to cook; coquinatum ire, Plaut.

COOKERY. s. The art of cooking; ars coquinaria. — To understand cookery; artem coquinariam perfecte callere.

COOK-MAID. s. Coqua, Plaut.

COOK-ROOM. s. (In a ship); culina.

COOL. a. I. Frigidus, Sen. II. Fig. Without passion; tranquillus; quietus; placidus; sedatus; Cic.

III. Fig. Lukewarm, without ardour; tepidus, Ov. IV. Impudent; see IMPUDENT.

COOL. s. Frigus, oris. — To court the cool; frigus captare, Virg.; umbras et frigora captare. — The cool of the fountains; fontium gelidæ perennitates, Cic.

To COOL. v. a. I. To make cool; refrigerare, Cic. — To cool wine in snow; refrigerare vinum vitro demissum in nives, Plin. — One who cools; refrigerator; fem. refrigeratrix, Plin. — To cool what is very hot; nimios ardores restinguere, compescere. II. Fig. To cause an abatement of ardour; ardorem animi restinguere, Cic.

To COOL. v. n. I. To grow colder; frigescere; refrigerescere, Col.; inalgescere, Cels. — The weather cools; remittit, or frangit, se calor, Cic. II. To abate one's ardour; refrigerescere, Ter. — His rage has cooled; ira deferbit, Cic. — To cool in one's zeal; se remittere, Cic.; elanguescere, Liv.

COOLER. s. I. That which has the power of cooling the body; quod refrigerat; pl. refrigerantia. II. A vessel in which liquors are made cool; vas in quo liquores refrigerantur.

COOLY. ad. I. Without discomposure; tranquille, placide; placate; sedate; Cic. II. Impudently; see IMPUDENTLY.

COOLNESS. s. See COOL, COLD. — There is a little coolness between us; aliquid de nostra conjunctione immunitum est, Cic.

COOM. s. I. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; fuligo, Cic. II. Grease which works out of the wheels of carriages; curulis axungia.

COOP. s. I. A barrel; cadus, i, m., Plin. II. A cage for poultry; sagnarium, Varr.

To COOP UP. v. a. Aliquid in carcerem, or in carcere, arctius includere; in vinculis et custodia coercere, Cic.

COOPER. s. Dolarius, Plin.; doliorum factor, Pallad.

COOPERAGE. s. Doliaria ars.

To CO-OPERATE. v. n. Mutuum in opus operam conferre; aliquid in re adiutorem esse; Cic.

CO-OPERATION. s. Mutuæ operæ collatio; mutua opera; Cic.

CO-OPERATOR. s. Rei efficiendæ adiutor, fem. adiutrix, Cic.; laboris participes, Cic.

COOT. s. I. A water-fowl; fulica, Virg.; fulix, Cic. II. Fig.; see FOOL.

COPARTNER. s. Consociatus; societate conjunctus. — Copartner in the empire; imperii consors, socius, Cic., comes, Sen. — Copartner in labour; socius consorsque laboris, Cic. — Copartners (in plural); quos inter societas est.

COPARTNERSHIP. s. See PARTNERSHIP.

COPE. s. Trabea; vestis pluvialis.

To COPE WITH. v. n. Obluctari. See To CONTEND.

COPIER or COPYIST. s. I. Librarius, Cic.; libellio, Stat. — A little copier; librariolus, i, m., Cic. II. Fig.; plagiarius, Mart. — Copier of another's manners; simia, Cic.

COPING. s. (In architecture); fastigium, Cic.; culmen, Liv. — (Of a wall); lorica; operis pars superior; coronis, idis, f.; Cic.

COPIOUS. a. Copiosus; uberimus; abundans; Cic.

COPIOUSLY. ad. I. Plentifully; copiose; uberime; ubertim; abundanter; Cic. II. Completely. — He has spoken copiously of the matter; de re ample, or copiose, et abundanter locutus est. — To speak copiously; fusc lateque dicere, Cic.

COPIOUSNESS. s. Copia; affluentia; abundantia.

COPPER. s. I. A metal; æs Cyprium; cuprum; Plin. — A copper vessel; vas cupreum, Plin. II. A large vessel for boiling in; cortina, Ov.; caldarium, Vitr.; ahenum, Ov.

COPPER-COLOURED. *a.* Cupri colorem referens.
 COPPERAS. *s.* Chalcantum, Plin.
 COPPERPLATE. *s.* Tabula ænea.
 COPPERTH. *s.* Lebetum faber; ærius, Plin.
 COPPICE OF COPSE. *s.* Cædua silva, Col.
 TO COPULATE. *v. n.* Coire.
 COPULATION. *s.* Coitio.
 COPULATIVE. *a.* (In grammar); connexivus, Gell.
 COPY. *s.* I. *A transcript from an original*; apographum, Cic.; exemplar, aris, n., Cic. II. *An individual book*; liber; libellus. III. *An original from which any thing is copied*; exemplar, aris, n.; exemplum.
 TO COPY. *v. a. and n.* I. *To transcribe*; exscribere; transcribere; Cic. II. *To imitate (a painting)*; picturam æ altera, or tabulam pingendo, exprimerem.—*To copy badly*; ab archetypo labi et decidere, Plin. III. *To imitate a person*; aliquem sibi ad imitandum proponere, Cic.
 COPY-BOOK. *s.* Exemplar.
 COPYHOLD. *s.* (A law term.) Prædium beneficiarium, vel clientare, tenura per copiam rotuli curiæ.
 COPYHOLDER. *s.* Clientis.—*To be copyholder of another*; beneficiarium clientem esse aliquid.
 TO COQUET. *v. n.* Amatoriis nugis indulgere, Cic. (In speaking of men); adrepre muliercularum animis, Tac.: (of women); venari viros, Phædr.
 COQUETRY. *s.* Lenocinium; amatoria levitas; Cic.; immodica placendi cupidio, Col.
 COQUETTE. *s.* Mulier illiberaliter festiva, Ter.; viris placendi studiosa, Ov.
 CORAL. *s.* Curalium, Ov.; corallium; corallum; Sil. Ital.; corallium; gorgonia, æ, f.; Plin.
 CORALLINE. *a.* Corallinus.
 CORAL. *s.* I. Funiculus, Cic.; resticula, Varr. II. *A measure of wood for fuel*; caudicis secti mensura; strues lignorum.
 TO CORAL. *v. a.* Colligare. See TO BIND.
 CORDAGE. *s.* Nautici funes, pl.; rudentes, um, pl.; funium apparatus, ùs.
 CORDED. *a.* Colligatus.
 CORDIAL. *s.* Potio cardiaca.
 CORDIAL. *a.* I. *Invigorating*; cordi utilis, or auxilians, Plin. II. *Affectionate*; ex animo ac vere; sincerus.
 CORDIALITY. *s.* Verus amor; summa voluntas; singularis benevolentia.
 CORDIALLY. *ad.* Ex animo; summa voluntate; summo studio; toto pectore; Cic.
 CORDMAKER. *s.* Restiarius, Fest.; restio, onis, Front.
 CORDON. *s.* (In fortification); muri corona, Vitr.
 CORDWAINER. *s.* Sutor calcearius.
 CORE. *s.* Medius, a, um, agreeing with the noun which is in the genitive case in English.
 CORIACEOUS. *a.* Coriaceus; a, um, Apul.; e corio factus, a, um.
 CORIANDER. *s.* Coriandrum, i, n., Plin.
 CORK. *s.* I. *A tree*; suber, eris, n., Plin. II. *The bark of the same*; cortex, Liv.; Virg.; Hor.; Col.; suber, Virg. III. *A stopple for bottles*; suber; cortex, Hor. IV. *Made of cork*; subereus, a, um, Col.
 TO CORK. *v. a.* Suber, corticem, immittere.
 CORMORANT. *s.* Corvus aquaticus; phalacrocorax; Plin.
 CORN. *s.* Frumentum.—*Standing corn*; seges, etis, f., Cic.—*To be distressed by scarcity of corn*; re frumentaria laborare, Cæs.—*Indian corn*; sesama, æ, f., Plin.; sesamum, Col.
 CORN. *s.* *Excrescence on the foot*; clavus, Cels.; Plin.
 TO CORN. *v. a. i. e.* *To salt*; sale aspergere, Col., or inspergere, Cato.
 CORNHANDLER. *s.* Frumentarius, Plaut.; negotiator frumentarius, Plin.
 CORNEL. *s.* I. *A tree*; cornus, i, f., Vitr.; cornus, ùs, f.—*Made of cornel*; corneus.—*A plantation of cornels*; cornetum. II. *The fruit, cornel-cherry*; cornum, Hor.
 CORNELIAN. *s.* *A precious stone*; onyx; corneola; sarda, æ, f., Plin.
 CORNER. *s.* I. *An angle*; angulus.—*Corner of the eye*; hirsuus, Plin.—*To look out of the corner of one's eye*; limis (sc. oculis) aspectare, Ter.—*Corners of a table*; mensæ cornua, n, pl.—*Not to move from the chimney-corner*; apud carbones assidere, Plaut. II. *A nook, retreat*; recessus; recessus, ùs.—*Find out a snug corner for me*; angulum mihi eligas. III. *A lurking-hole*; latebra; latibulum.
 CORNER-STONE. *s.* Lapis angularis.
 CORNET. *s.* I. *A musical instrument*; musicum cornu.—*One who plays the cornet*; cornicen, Liv. II. *An officer of horse*; vexillarius eques. III. *A woman's head-dress*; linea calantica, æ, f. IV.—*A cornet of paper*; papyraceus cucullus; involucreum.
 CORN-FIELD. *s.* Seges, etis, f.
 CORNFLOWER. *s.* Cyanus, Plin.

CORN-MILL. *s.* Moletrina, Cato; pistrinum, Ter
 CORN-ROSE. *s.* Erraticum papaver, Plin.
 CORN-SALAD. *s.* Valerianella, æ, f.
 CORNICE. *s.* (In architecture); corona, æ, f., Vitr.
 CORNUCOPIA. *s.* Copia cornu; cornucopia; Plaut.
 COROLLARY. *s.* *Consequence of a demonstration*; corollarium, Varr.; consectorium, Cic.
 CORONAL. *s.* See GARLAND, and CROWN, s.
 CORONATION. *s.* Coronæ impositio; regis inauguratio.
 CORONER. *s.* Cædis quæstor.
 CORONET. *s.* Corolla, Propert.
 CORPORAL. *s.* Optio, qui excubias collocat et reducit; manipularis; decurio.
 CORPORAL. *a.* Corporeus, Cic.; corporalis, Sen.—*Corporal punishment*; animadversio in corpus.
 CORPORALLY. *ad.* In corpore; (corporaliter, Petron.).
 CORPORATION. *s.* Collegium.
 CORPOREAL. *a.* Corporeus, Cic.
 CORPS. *s.* Agmen, imis, n.
 CORPSE. *s.* Cadaver, eris, n., Cic.; corpus anima casum, Virg.; corpus exanime, Quint.
 CORPULENCE OF CORPULENCY. *s.* Corpulentia, Plin.
 CORPULENT. *a.* Corpulentus, a, um, Col.
 CORPUSCLE. *s.* Corpusculum; atomus, i, f., Cic.
 CORPUSCULAR. *a.* Quod ad atomorum motum pertinet.
 TO CORRECT. *v. a.* I. *To amend*; corrigere; emendare; castigare; rei correctionem adhibere, Cic.—*To correct a work thoroughly*; opus acerrime emendare, Plin. J.—*To correct the faults of transcribers*; librarium menda tollere, Cic.—*To correct one's natural defects*; superare naturæ impedimenta, Cic.—*A fault which may be corrected*; error emendabilis. II. *To chastise, punish*; in aliquem animadvertere, Cic.; see TO PUNISH. III. *To destroy noxious qualities by the addition of something else*; temperare, Virg.—*To correct the acidity of fruit*; durum pomi saporem domare, Virg.
 CORRECT. *a.* I. *Freed from mistakes*; emendatus; expurgatus, Cic.; castigatus, Hor.; mendis carens, Ov.—*A correct style*; accurata oratio, Cic. II. *Strict (of persons)*; severus; exactus, Plin.—(Accuratus is not used with reference to persons.)
 CORRECTION. *s.* I. *Act of amending*; correctio; emendatio; Cic. II. *Punishment*; animadversio.—*A fault deserving correction*; facinus animadvertendum, Ter.—*Under correction*; pæce, or bona venia tua, dicam; honor sit aurius; or, honor aurius sit habitus; Curt.; venia sit dicto, Plin.
 CORRECTIVE. *a.* Quod corrigit, &c.
 CORRECTIVE. *s.* Temperamentum.—*A corrective of harsh language*; verborum mitigatio, Auct. ad Her.
 CORRECTLY. *ad.* I. *According to rule*; emendate, Cic.—*To speak correctly*; loqui pure, Cic., ad regulam, Quint. II. *Truly*; vere.
 CORRECTNESS. *s.* To be expressed by the adjectives.
 CORRECTOR. *s.* I. *One who corrects*; corrector; emendator; fem. emendatrix, Cic. II. *A chastiser*; virgator, Plaut.; castigator; (punitor, Val. Max.). III.—*A corrector of the press*; corrector; emendator.
 CORRELATIVE. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, alteri respondet.
 CORRELATIVENESS. *s.* Convenientia, Cic.
 TO CORRESPOND. *v. n.* I. *To answer to, to be in keeping with*; respondere, Cic.—*A gallery which corresponds to the palace*; porticus quæ palatio respondet, Cic.—*Corresponding houses*; ædes inter se adversæ, Plin. II. *To agree with*; congruere; consentire. III. *To interchange letters*; cum altero per literas sæpissime colloqui, Cic.
 CORRESPONDENCE. *s.* I. *The act of corresponding*; commercium; mutua negotiorum ratio. II. *Interchange of letters*; familiare per literas colloquium.—*They have been in correspondence*; inter eos fuerant commercia literarum, Vell. III. *Agreement*; congruitas; convenientia.
 CORRESPONDENT. *a.* Congruens.—*Correspondent lines*; lineæ inter se respondentes.
 CORRESPONDENT. *s.* I. *One who exchanges letters*; qui cum altero per literas colloquitur, Cic. II. *An agent*; negotiorum alterius procurator.
 CORRIDOR. *s.* I. (In architecture); usus pervius, Virg.; circuitus, Vitr. II. (In fortification); via propter fossam terreæ aggere tecta.
 CORRIGIBLE. *a.* Emendabilis, Liv.
 CORRIVAL. *s.* Corrivallis, Quint. Decl.; competitor, Cic.
 TO CORROBORATE. *v. a.* Corroborare; roborare; Cic. CORROBORATIVE. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, corroborat, or vires adjicit.
 TO CORRODE. *v. a.* Corrodere, Cic.
 CORRODIBLE OR CORROSIBLE. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, corrodit potest.
 CORROSION. *s.* Rosio, onis, f., Plin.
 CORROSIVE. *a.* Exedens, Cic.; rodens, Cels.
 TO CORRUGATE. *v. a.* Cutem adducere, Ov.; cutem in rugas replicare, Plin.; Cato; rugas inducere, Tibull.—

To *corrugate the forehead*; *frontem corrugare*, Plaut., contrahere, Cic., astringere, Sen.

To CORRUPT. *v. a.* I. To *infect*; *corrumpere*, Cic.; *vitare*, Plin. II. Fig., To *injure the morals*; *aliquem corrumpere*, depravare, Cic.; *mores pervertere*, Nep. III. To *bribe*; *alicujus fidem labefacere*, Suet.; *fidem pretio labefacere*, Cic. — To *corrupt a judge*; *jud. adulterare pecunia*; *judicem largitione corrumpere*; Cic. — *He wishes to corrupt me beforehand*; *donis cupit me præcorrumpere*, Ov.

To CORRUPT. *v. n.* Corrupti, Ter.; *vitari*. — *The fish are corrupting*; *piscis corrumpuntur*, Ter., alienantur, Cels. — *The fruits corrupt*; *fructus putescunt*.

CORRUPT. *a.* I. Spoiled; *corruptus*; *vitatus*, Lucr.; Cic. — *Corrupt blood*; *insincerus cruor*, Virg. II. Falsified. — *A corrupt record*; *corrupta tabula*, Cic. III. Depraved in morals; *corruptus*; *depravatus*; Cic. — *Corrupt manners*; *mores pravi*, *corrupti*, *perditi*, Cic. IV. Bribe. — *A corrupt judge*; *judex nummarius*, Cic.

CORRUPTER. *s.* Corruptor, Cic.; *fem. corruptrix*, Cic. — *A corrupter of youth*; *juvenitibus corruptela*, Ter. CORRUPTIBILITY. *s.* Natura in quam corruptio cadit. CORRUPTIBLE. *a.* Corruptioni obnoxius; *dissolubilis*; *caducus*, Cic.

CORRUPTION or CORRUPTNESS. *s.* I. *Decomposition*; *corruptio*, Cic. II. *Depravation of morals*; *morum corruptela*, Cic.

CORRUPTLY. *ad.* Corrupte; *depravate*; *mendose*; *vitiose*.

CORSAIR. *s.* Prædo maritimus. — *Corsair chief*; *archipirata*, Cic.

CORSE. *s.* See CORPSE.

CORSET. *s.* Levis lorica.

CORTICATED. *a.* Corticatus, Col.; *corticosus*, Plin.

CORUSCANT. *a.* Coruscans; *coruscus*; *rutilans*.

CORUSCATION. *s.* Fulgur; (*coruscatio*, Solin.).

COSMETIC. *a.* Ad cutem leniendam et lavigandam aptus.

COSMOGRAPHY. *s.* De mundi fabricatione commentum.

COSMOGRAPHER. *s.* Qui mundum describit.

COSMOGRAPHICAL. *a.* Ad descriptionem mundi pertinentis.

COSMOGRAPHY. *s.* Mundi descriptio.

COSMOPOLITE. *s.* Totius orbis civis.

COST. *s.* I. *Price*; *pretium*. II. *Expense*; *sumptus*, *us*; *impensa*; *impendium*; Cic. — *Costs of a lawsuit*; *litis impendia*. — *To subject one to costs*; *sumptibus litis aliquem obnoxium reddere*.

COSTIVE. *a.* Cui alvus est adstrictior, or conquiscit, Cels.; or, dura moratur, Hor. — *To be costive*; *difficillime excernere*, Plin.

COSTIVENESS. *s.* Alvus adstricta, or suppressa.

COSTLINESS. *s.* Sumptuosam magnificentiam, Cic.

COSTLY. *a.* I. *Dear*; *carus*, *pretiosus*; Plin.

II. *Sumptuous*; *sumptuosus*, Cic.

COT or COTTAGE. *s.* Casa; *tugurium*; Cic.; *casula*, Plin. — *A sheep-cot*; *ovile*, *is*, *n.*; *caula*, Virg.

COTEMPORARY. *a.* See CONTEMPORARY.

COTT. *s.* (A sea-term.) *Pennis lectus*.

COTTAGER or COTTER. *s.* Faganus; *qui in casa, tugurio, habitat*.

COTTON. *s.* I. *The plant*; *gossipium*; *xilum*; Plin. — *Of the cotton plant*; *xilinus*, Plin. II. *The stuff*; *gossippi*, or *xili*, *lanugo*, Plin. — *Cotton-thread*; *xilinum*, Plin.

COUCH. *s.* I. *Cubile*; *stratum*; *lectus*. II. *A kind of sofa*; *torus*, *i. m.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* *Cubare*; *procumbere*.

To COUCH. *v. a.* I. *To comprise*; *comprehendere*; *complecti*. II. *To operate upon the eye*; *leucoma detrahare*, *evolvere*.

COUCHANT. *a.* *Cubans*; *recubans*; *Virg.*; *recumbens*, Cic.

COUCHGRASS. *s.* *Gramen*, Plin.

COUGH. *s.* *Tussis*, Ter. — *A slight cough*; *tussiçula*, Plin. — *A dry cough*; *tussis sicca*, *quæ nihil emollitur*, Cels. — *To irritate a cough*; *tussim exasperare*, Plin. — *To bring a cough*; *tusses concoquere*.

To COUGH. *v. n.* *Tussire*, Mart. — *To make to cough*; *tussim movere*, Cæs.

COULTER. *s.* *Aratri culter*, Plin.; *dentale*, Virg.

COUNCIL. *s.* *Concilium*, Cic. — *Privy council*; *concilium sanctius*, or *secretius*. — *Council of state*; *concilium de rebus ad imperium pertinentibus*. — *Council of war*; *concilium militare*. — *To summon a council*; *concilium convocare*, Cic. — *To admit a person into a council*; *aliquem in concilium advocare*, Cic. — *To hold a council*; *concilium inire*, *habere*, Cic.

COUNSEL. *s.* I. *Advice*; *consilium*. — *Violent counsel*; *consilium acris*, *Tac.* — *Moderate counsel*; *consilium lene*, Hor. II. *Deliberation*; *consilium*. — *It is for you to take counsel on what you are to do*; *vestrum consilium est, quid vobis sit faciendum*. III. *A plan or scheme advised*; *consilium*. IV. *An advocate*; *causidicus*; *patronus*; *actor*; Cic.; *actor causarum*, Quint. — *A chamber counsel*; *responso*, Hor. — *To*

choose for counsel; *aliquem patronum adoptare*; *defensionem suam ad patronum deferre*, Cic. — *To be the counsel of a party*; *causam pro aliquo dicere*, Cic. — *I was counsel in that cause*; *huic causâ patronus exstiti*, Cic. — *The opinion of counsel*; *jurisconsultorum responsa*, *orum*, *n. pl.*, Cic.

To COUNSEL. *v. a.* *Consilium alicui dare*, *afferre*, Cic. — *To counsel a man to do a thing*; *rem alicui suadere*, Cic. — *I counsel you to*; *tibi sum auctor*, ut, Plaut. — *He first counselled him to surrender*; *deditionis ipse suasor et auctor fuit*, Cic.

COUNSELLOR. *s.* I. *One who advises*; *consiliarius*; *suasor*; Cic. — *You were the counsellor of my expedition*; *fuisti suasor et impulsor protectionis meæ*, Cic.; see To COUNSEL. *v. a.* II. *A confidant*; *alicujus consilii intimus*, Ter.; *qui consiliorum alterius est particeps*, Cic.; see CONFIDANT. *s.* III. *A king's adviser*; *regi a consiliis*. IV. *An advocate*; see COUNSEL. *s.*

COUNT. *s.* I. *Reckoning*; *ratio*. II. *A nobleman*; *comes*, *itis*, *m.* III. *Pl.*, *Charges in an indictment*; *accusationis capita*, *um*, *n. pl.*

To COUNT. *v. a.* I. *To number*; *numerare*; *annumerare*; *dinumerare*; Cic. — *To count money*; *numerare nummos*, or *pecuniam*: (*to another*); *alicui*. — *To count the prisoners*; *captivos*, *Liv.*, or *captivorum numerum*, *Col.*, *recensere*. II. *To calculate*; *rationes subducere*, or *inire*, Cic. — *To count over again*; *calculum reducere*, *Hor.* — *To count with the fingers*; *computare digitis*, *Hor.*; see To CALCULATE, and To RECKON. III. *To esteem, value*. — *To count as nothing*; *pro nihilo dicere*; *nullo modo habere*; Cic. — *To count a thing as lost*; *habere rem in perditis ac desperatis*, Cic.

To COUNT UPON. *v. a.* *Confidere rei, re, in re*.

COUNTENANCE. *s.* I. *Vultus*, *us*, Cic.; *habitus oris et vultus*, Plin. — *To put on a bold countenance*; *nobilem audaciam præ se ferre*, or *adhibere*, Cic. — *To put on a woful countenance*; *habitu dolentis induere*, *Tac.* — *You may guess from his countenance*; *ex ejus vultu judicare licet*. — *His countenance falls*; *non vultus, non color, ei constat*, *Liv.* — *He did not change countenance*; *nihil in vultu habitaque mutatum*, Ter. II. *Encouragement*; *præsidium*, Cic.; *tutela*, *Liv.*; *clientela*, Cic.

To COUNTENANCE. *v. a.* *Favere*; *indulgere*; *aspirare*.

COUNTER. *s.* I. *A table to count money on*; *mensa*. II. *A round piece to count with*; *calculus*, Cic. — *To reckon with counters*; *rationem putare calculis*.

COUNTER. *ad.* See CONTRARY.

To COUNTERACT. *v. a.* *Reprimere*.

To COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* *Rem cum alterâ compensare*; *æquare*; *adæquare*; Cic. — *To counterbalance the evil by the good*; *mala bonis repensare*, *Vell.*

COUNTERCHANGE. *s.* *Commutatio*, *onis*, *f.*

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* I. *To imitate*; *imitando exprimere*, or *consequi*, Cic.; *imitando effingere*. — *To counterfeit better than another*; *multo similius imitari*, *Phædr.* — *He counterfeits him completely*; *hunc perfecte redidit*. — *To counterfeit the step*; *incessum exprimere*, *Ov.* — *To counterfeit the manners*; *mores adumbrare*, *Curt.*; *Plin.* — *To counterfeit a hand-writing*; *chirographum imitari*, or *imitando adulterare*, Cic. — *To counterfeit coin*; *adulterinos nummos cudere*. II. *To cause to pass for*. — *To counterfeit sickness*; *ægrum simulare*, *Liv.* — *To counterfeit insanity*; *furere se simulare*, *Liv.* — *To counterfeit sleep*; *sonnum mentiri*, *Petr.*

COUNTERFEIT. *s.* *Res adulterina*; *adulterina imitatio*. COUNTERFEIT. *a.* *Fictus*; *adulteratus*; *simulatus*; *ementitus*; *imitatione simulatus*; Cic. — *Counterfeit coin*; *nummi adulteri*, *m. pl.*, Cic.

COUNTERFEITER. *s.* *Adulterator*, *Ulp.* — *Counterfeiter of coin*; *qui adulterinos nummos cudit*.

To COUNTERMAND. *v. a.* *Mandatum contrario mandato irritum facere*.

To COUNTERMARCH. *v. n.* *Iter convertere*, *Cæs.*; *eodem reversionem facere*, *Plaut.*

COUNTERMARCH. *s.* I. *Different march from one first proposed*; *iter instituto itineri contrarium*. II. *A march back to the same place*; *regressus*, *us*, Cic. — *To order a countermarch*; *milites jubere iter reliegere*, *Stat.*, or *regredi*.

COUNTERMARCH. *s.* *Altera nota priori addita*.

To COUNTERMARK. *v. a.* *Alteram priori notæ notam addere*.

COUNTERMINE. *s.* *Specus contra hostium specus*, *Vitr.*; *contrarius*, or *adversus*, *ciniculus*, *Strad.*

To COUNTERMINE. *v. a.* *Transversis ciniculis hostium ciniculos excipere*, *Liv.*

COUNTERMURE. *s.* *Murus muro appositus*, *Vitr.*

COUNTERPANE or COUNTERPOINT. *s.* *Stragulum acupictum*. See COVERLET.

COUNTERPLOT. *s.* *Opposita fraudi fraus*.

To COUNTERPLOT. *v. a.* *Fraudi fraudem opponere*. To COUNTERPOSE. *v. a.* *Rem pondere æquare*; *esse tantidem ponderis*.

COUNTERPOISON. *s.* Antidotus, *l. f.*, Gell.; antidotum, *i. n.*, Plin.

COUNTERSCARP. *s.* Fossæ declivis crepidio; crepidinis declivitas.

TO COUNTERSIGN. *v. a.* Chirographum opposito chirographo firmare.

COUNTER-TENOR. *s.* (In music); symphonîæ sonus alter ab acutissimo. — *Counter-tenor singer*; gracilium ab acuto partium cantor.

COUNTER-TICKET. *s.* (At a theatre); altera scenæ tessera, æ, *f.*

COUNTRESS. *s.* Comes, itis, *f.*; comitissa, æ, *f.*

COUNTLESS. *a.* Innumerabilis, Cic.; innumerus, Cic.; Virg.; Ov.

COUNTRY. *s.* I. *A region*; regio; tractus, ùs; ora; Cic. — *From one country to another*; regionatim, Liv. — *The people of that country*; illius cardinis populi, Flor.

II. (As opposed to *Town*); rus, ruris, *n.*, Cic. — *To live in the country*; ruri vitam agere, Tac.; rure habitare, Cic. — *To go into the country*; ire rus, Cic. — *To spend some time in the country*; rusticari, Cic. — *To return from the country*; rure redire, or venire, Cic. — *A lover of the country*; ruris amator, Hor.

III. *One's native land*; patria; patriæ solum; natale solum. — *Belonging to one's native country*; patrius, Cic. — *Love of one's country*; patriæ caritas, Cic. — *To renounce one's country*; patriam exuere, Tac.

COUNTRY-DANCE. *s.* Chorea levior.

COUNTRY-HOUSE. *s.* Villa; prædium; Cic.; villula; brædiolum; Cic.

COUNTRY-LIFE. *s.* Rusticana vita, Cic.

COUNTRYMAN. *s.* *One who lives in the country*; rure habitans; ruris incolæ; rusticanus vir; Cic. — *A fellow countryman*; popularis; civis, Cic.; conterraneus, Plin.

COUNTRY-PARSON. *s.* Curio rusticus.

COUNTY. *s.* Comitatus, ùs.

COUPLE. *s.* I. *A brace*. — *A couple of eggs*; bina ova, *n. pl.* — *A couple of oxen*; boum jugum, Cic. — *A couple of pigeons*; columbarum par, Ov. — *A couple of friends*; par amicum. — *A married couple*; conjuges.

TO COUPLE. *v. a.* Copulare; copulâ constringere.

COUPLET. *s.* Cantuicula, æ, *f.*

COURAGE or COURAGEOUSNESS. *s.* Animus, Cic. — *Great courage*; magnanimitas; fortitudo; animi magnitudo, or firmitas, Cic. — *To have courage*; fortem animum habere; esse magno fortique animo; Cic. — *To cause a man's courage to fail*; animum frangere ac debilitare, Cic. — *They lose courage*; cadunt animi, Ov. — *To inspire with courage*; alicui animos addere, or exsuscitare; alicujus animum erigere. — *To take courage*; animum erigere, Cic., or sumere, Quint.; animum recipere, Cic.

COURAGEOUS. *a.* Fortis; animosus; magnanimus.

COURAGEOUSLY. *ad.* Fortiter; strenue; animose; forti animo; Cic. — *To defend one's self courageously*; acri animo se defendere, Cic.

COURIER. *s.* Prodromus; antecursor; præcursor; Cic.

COURSE. *s.* I. *Career*; cursus, ùs, Cic. II. *Progress*; iter; cursus, ùs. III. *Channel of a river*; fluminum cursus, ùs, Cic. — *A river that has taken another course*; in alium cursum contortus et deflexus amnis, Cic. — *To change the course of a river*; flumen derivare, Plaut., avertere, Cic. — *To take its course under ground*; alte conditum meare, Plin. — *The course of the Sædne is so gentle that*; Arar tam incredibili lenitate fluit, ut, Cæs.

IV. *Race-ground*; curriculum, Cic. — (For foot races); stadium, Cic. — (For horse races); hippodromus, Plin.

V. *A ship's direction*; cursus, ùs. VI. *Order of succession*; ordo; series. VII. *A line of study*. — *Course of philosophy*; philosophicum stadium. — *He has gone through a course of philosophy*; philosophicum stadium decurrit, or emensus est. VIII. *Manner of proceeding*; agendi ratio. IX. *Manner of life or conduct*; mos; ratio vitæ. X. *Succession of dishes at table*; ferculum, Suet. — *First, second, third, course*; prima, altera, tertia, cœna, Mart. — *To give a supper with three courses*; cœnam ternis ferculis præbere, Suet. XI. — *Of course, as a matter of course*; ut mos est; ut moris est; Cic.; Hor.; de more, Virg.

TO COURSE. *v. a.* Leporem venari, Cic., sectari, Virg.

COURSER. *s.* Equus bellator.

COURT. *s.* I. *An inclosed space*; area, Plin. — *Court surrounded with buildings*; cavædium, Plin. II. *A prince's residence*; aula, Cic. — *Attached to the court*; aulicus. — *To be well at court*; in aula pulcherrime stare; gratiosum esse apud principem; Cic. III. *The suite of the prince*; regius comitatus, ùs. — *His court is not so numerous as that of the emperor*; minor salutantium numerus ad eum conduit, quam ad imperatorem. IV. *A place where justice is administered*; curia, Cic. — *A lower court*; curia inferior. V. *The judges*; iudices, um, *pl.* VI. *The endeavour to please*; (potentis) cultura, Hor. — *To make one's court to a prince*; apud regem officia dextre obire, Liv.; assiduis obsequiis regem colere; see TO COURT.

TO COURT. *v. a.* I. *To seek favour*; ambire, Cic. — *To court the great*; circumvolitare potentiorum limina, Col. — *To court any one*; alicujus gratiam aucupari, Cic. — *To court a rich man*; alicujus fortunam adulari, Cic. — *To neglect to court*; in aliquo colendo indormire, Cic. II. *To pay one's addresses to a woman*; puellam sibi in uxorem poscere, Plaut., or expetere, Ter.; puellæ conubium, or virginis conjugium, petere, Virg.; Ov.; filiam uxorem sibi poscere, Phædr. III. *To solicit*; see TO SOLICIT, and TO INVITE.

COURT-CHAPELAIN. *s.* Sacerdos regi; principi a sacro faciendâ.

COURTEOUS. *a.* Comis; urbanus; urbanitate perpolitus, Cic. — *Courteous reader*; lector benevole.

COURTEOUSLY. *ad.* Comiter; urbane; Cic.

COURTEOUSNESS. *s.* Comitas; urbanitas; humanitas; Cic.

COURTESY. *s.* See COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTIER. *s.* I. *A member of the king's court*; aulicus. II. Fig., *An insincere professor of friendship*; qui gratiam aucupatur, Cic.

COURTINE. *s.* (In fortification); aggeris inter duo propugnacula frons.

COURT-LIKE. *a.* See COURTEOUS.

COURTLINESS. *s.* See COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTLY. *a.* See COURTEOUS.

COURT-MINION. *s.* Regi gratiosus; qui apud principem maxima est in gratia, or gratia plurimum potest.

COURTSHIP. *s.* See TO COURT.

COURT-YARD. *s.* Area.

COUSIN. *s.* Pl. *Children of two brothers*; patruelus, um, *m. pl.*, Ov.; patruelus fratres, Cic. — *He is my cousin*; meus est patruelus. — *In the fem., soror patruelis; pl. sorores patruelus.* — *PL Children of two sisters*; consobrini; sing. consobrinius; fem. consobrina.

— *Children of the brother, and children of the sister*; amilini; fem. amilinae. — *Distant cousins*; sobrini; fem. sobrinae.

COVE. *s.* I. *A small bay*; augustior sinus, ùs. II. *Shelter*; see SHELTER.

COVENANT. *s.* Pactum; conventum; pactio; conventio; Cic.; contractus, ùs, Ulp.

TO COVENANT. *v. n.* Cum aliquo pacisci, or transigere; de re pactionem facere; Cic.

COVENANTER. *s.* Fœderatus, Cic.

COVER. *s.* I. *Anything put over another*; tegmen; tegumen; operitorium, Sen.; operimentum, Plin. — *Cover of a book*; tegmen. — *Cover of a couch*; stragulum; stragula vestis; Cic.; toral, alis, *n.*, Hor. — *Cover of a well*; puteal, alis, *n.*, Cic. II. *Protect*; involucrem, Cic.; obtentus, ùs, Liv. — *Under cover of religion*; sub specie, sub umbra, religionis, Cic. III. *Shelter*; tectum, Cic. — *Want of cover*; tecti inopia, Cic.

TO COVER. *v. a.* I. *To put one thing over another*; rem tegere, operire; Cic.; cooperire, Liv. — *To cover shields with skins*; scuta pellibus induere, Cæs. — *To cover walls with pictures*; parietis tabulis vestire, Cic. — (With sculpture); parietibus crustas marmoris inducere, Vitruv. — *To cover a gallery with planks*; lignis porticum integere, Cæs. — *Matter to serve for covering*; tegula, Cic.; tegulum, Plin. II. *To put on in quantities*. — *To cover with sand*; arena cooperire. — *To cover the ground with flowers*; humum floribus, or humi flores, struere, Hor. — *To cover with leaves*; foliis supervestire, Plin. — *To cover the sea with ships*; mare navibus contegere. — *To cover a man with glory*; alicui gloriam parare, Cic. — *To cover a man with shame*; alicui pudorem incutere, Hor. III. *To dress with a garment*; vestire. — *To cover with something*; re vestire, Cic.

IV. *To veil, hide*; velare; velum rei præterdere; tegere; occultare; abdere; abscondere, Cic. — *Darkness covers the earth*; obscura cœli umbra terram premit, Curt. — *To cover one's flight*; fugam occultare, Cæs. — *To be covered, or to cover one's self, to put a covering on the head*; caput operire.

COVERING. *s.* I. *That which is put over any thing*; tegmen; tegumen; operitorium, Sen.; tegumentum; operimentum, Plin. II. *Dress*; vestis; vestimentum; vestitus, ùs; Cic. — *Outer covering*; involucrem; integumentum; Liv.

COVERLET. *s.* Stragulum; stragula vestis; Cic.; toral, alis, *n.*, Hor.; lodix, Juv.; lodicula, Suet.

COVERT. *s.* I. *Shelter*; tectum. — (From the weather); locus ab æris injuria defensus, or tutus, Cic.; locus ventis subductus, Plin. — *Locus noxio afflatu carens*, Plin.; imbris, venti, or solis, suffugium, Plin. — *Under covert of a wall*; muro protectus. — *To be under covert*; esse in tuto, Liv.; see SHELTER. II. *A thicket in which beasts hide themselves*; cubile; latibulum; Cic.

COVERT. *a.* I. *Sheltered (from the cold)*; a frigore tectus, Cic., or defensus, Virg. II. *Hidden, secret*; tectus; occultus; arcanus. — *Covert hatred*; compressum et tacitum odium, Cic. — *Covert grief*; reconditus et penitus abstrusus animi dolor, Cic. — *Covert designs*; clandestina consilia, Cic.

COVERTLY. *ad.* Clandestine, Plaut.; clam; secreto; occulte; arcanè; Col.; remotis arbitris, Cic.

To COVET. *v. a.* Avidè expetere, or appetere; cupiditatis oculos ad rem addicere; cupiditate rei teneri, ardere, or flagrare, Cic.

COVETABLE. *a.* Optandus; exoptandus; expetendus; optabilis; Cic.

COVETOUS. *a.* I. *Destrous of any thing*; rei appetens, or cupidus, Cic. II. *Greedy of gain*; avidus; cupidus; Cic.; avidus divitiarum parandi, Ov.; gazis inhians, Sen.—*Covetous of honours*; in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell.—*To be covetous of honour*; sitire honores, Cic.

COVETOUSLY. *ad.* Avidè; cupide; sitienter; Cic.

COVETOUSNESS. *s.* Cupiditas, aviditas; Cic.—*(Of money)*; avaritia; divitiarum aviditas; Cic.; auri fames, Virg.; sordis, pl., Cic.; pecunia inania, Vell.

COVEY. *s.* I. *A hatch*; pullatio; pullities; pulli una incubatione exclusi. II. *A number of birds*; grex avium volantium.—*Covey of partridges*; perdicum grex.

Cow. *s.* Vacca; bos.—*A young cow*; bucula, Cic.; vacula, Plin.—*A lean and dry cow*; excisior vacca, Varr.—*A barren cow*; taura, Col.; vacca sterilis, Virg.—*A cow that has never calved*; junix, Pers.; juvenea, Virg.; vitula, Varr.—*A good cow for breeding*; bos fetura habilis, Virg.—*A cow with calf*; horda, Varr.—*A cow that has brought forth a calf*; vacca feta, Varr.—*A milk cow*; lactaria bos.—*Of or belonging to a cow*; bubulus; vacuus; Plin.—*Cow's milk*; bubulum, or vaccinum, lac, Plin.—*Cow-dung*; bubulum, or vaccinum, stercus; vaccinum fumum, Plin.; vaccinum fimum.—*Cow-herd*; bubulus, Virg.; boum custos.—*To be a cow-herd*; bulbulicari, Plaut.; boves pascere, Virg.

To Cow. *v. a.* Alicui terrorem injicere, or metum incutere; aliquem timore afficere, or percellere; Cic.

COWARD. *s.* Ignavus; timidus; Cic.; meticulosus, Plin.

COWARDICE. *s.* Ignavia; timiditas; Cic.

COWARDLY. *a.* I. *Timorous*; ignavus; timidus; Cic.; meticulosus, Plin. II. *Befitting a coward*; turpis; fœdus; pudendus; Cic.

COWARDLY. *ad.* I. *Timorously*; ignave; timide; Cic. II. *Basely, meanly*; ignominiose; turpiter; Cic.

To COWER. *v. n.* Procidere; se incurvare.

COW-HOUSE. *s.* Bubile; Col.

COW-KEEPER. *s.* Bubulus, Virg.; boum custos.

COWL. *s.* Cucullus, Juv.; cucullio, Cato.

COWSLIP. *s.* Primula veris.

COXCOMB. *s.* Fatuus, Cic.; qui se suaque nimium amat.—*A bit of a coxcomb*; subhisulus, Cic.—*To make a man a coxcomb*; aliquem infatuare, Cic.—*To play the coxcomb*; fatuari, Sen.

COXCOMBRY. *s.* Fatuitas, Cic.; ineptus sui suorumque omnium amator.

COY. *a.* I. *Modest*; modestus; Cic. II. *Reserved*; circumspectus, Quint.

COYLY. *ad.* Modeste; moderate; considerate; Cic.; circumspectus, Quint.

COYNESS. *s.* Modestia; considerantia; moderatio; circumspectio; Cic.

To COZEN. *v. a.* I. *To impose upon, deceive*; alicui imponere, or fucum facere; aliquem fallere, or decipere; aliquem in errorem, or in captionem, inducere; aliquem in fraudem impellere, Cic. II. *To make sport of*; aliquem lepide ludificare, Ter.; alicui illudere, Cic.—*I have cozened him pretty well*; eum lusi jocose satis, Cic.

COZENAGE. *s.* Fraus; dolus; fallacia; Cic.

COZENER. *s.* Veterator; insignis fraudum artifex; Cic.; fraudulentus; vafer, Cic.

CRAB. *s.* I. *A shellfish*; cancer. II. *A wild apple*; malum sylvestre. III. *A morose man*; morosus; difficilis; tetricus. IV. *A sign in the Zodiac*; Cancer. V. *An engine*; capreolus, Col.

CRABBED. *a.* I. *Morose, peevish*; indocilis; intracabilis; Cic.; Sen.; perversax; pertinax; morosus; difficilis; tetricus. II. *Disagreeable*; ingratus; injucundus; Cic.; gravis; molestus; acerbus; Cic.—*His style is crabbed*; aliquid injucunditatis habet ipsius oratio, Cic.—*A crabbed style*; aspera oratio, Cic. III. *Difficult*; implicatus; intricatus; Plaut.; perplexus, Liv.—*A crabbed mind*; obscurum et implicatum ingenium.—*A crabbed question*; res controversis implicata; involuta obscuritate causa.

CRABBEDLY. *ad.* I. *Harshly*; dure; duriter; asperè; Ter. II. *With difficulty*; implicite; contorte; Cic.

CRABBEDNESS. *s.* I. *Sourness of taste*; asperitas; acerbitas; aspredo, Cels. II. *Moroseness of manners, or speech*; morum, or orationis, asperitas, Liv.; (verborum) acerbitas, Cic.

CRACK. *s.* I. *Sound of a thing cracking*; crepitus, Æs, Cic. II. *Any quick sound*; fragor, Cic. III. *A chink*; rima; rimula, Cels.

To CRACK. *v. a.* *To break into chinks*; findere; diffindere.—*To crack a man's skull*; caput aperire, Juv.

—*To crack jokes*; jocos agitare, Ov.; joca agere, Sall.—*To crack a joke*; jocum movere, Sall.

To CRACK. *v. n.* I. *To utter a loud noise*; crepare, Hor.—*To make one's fingers crack*; concrepare digitis, Cic.; articulos infringere, Quint. II. *To open in chinks*; rimas agere, Cic.; rimas capere, Plin.—*The ground cracks with heat*; terra hiat æstibus, Col.—*The cold makes the stones crack*; dissiliunt frigore lapides. III. *To boast*; see TO BOAST.

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Stultus; insanus; mente captus; demens; amens; vesanus; Cic.; furiosus; male sanus; Hor.

CRACK-HEMP OF CRACK-ROPE. *s.* Furcifer; dierectus; trifurcifer, Plaut.

To CRACKLE. *v. n.* Crepitare, Virg.; Plin.—*A crackling torch*; stridula fax, Ov.—*Crackling of laurel leaves in the fire*; crepitus, Æs, Cic.

CRACKNEL. *s.* Crustulum.

CRADLE. *s.* Cunæ; cunabula; incunabula, n. pl., Cic.—*From one's cradle*; a cunabulis, Cic.; ab incunabulis, Liv.; a primis annis, Cic.; usque a cunabulis, Plaut.

To CRADLE. *v. a.* I. *To put into a cradle*; in cunabulis ponere. II. *To rock in a cradle*; infanem in cunis versare.—*One who rocks a cradle*; cunarium motor, Mart.

CRAG. *s.* I. *A manual trade*; ars.—*A low craft*; ars sordida, humilis, Cic.—*To exercise one's craft*; in arte versari; artem facitare, or colere, Cic.; artem exercere, Hor. II. *Cunning*; Fraus; artificium; doli, pl.; Cic. III. *A small vessel*; navis depressor, or humilis, Cæs.; navicula.

CRAGFTLY. *ad.* I. *Skilfully*; artificiose; affabre; solerter; industrie; Cic.; solerti manu, Tibull. II. *Cunningly*; astute; subdole; vafre; veteratorie; Cic.

CRAGFTNESS. *s.* Dolus; calliditas; astus, Æs; astutia; fallacia; Cic.—*To use craftiness*; astutiam instituere, Plaut.; dolum et machinam ad rem commoliri, Cic.

CRAGFTSMAN. *s.* Artifex; opifex.—*A cunning craftsman*; probus artifex, Ter.

CRAGTY. *a.* Astutus; subdulus; Plaut.; versutus; cautus; callidus; Cic.; fraudi inapertus, Sil. Ital.

CRAG. *s.* Rupes, Cæs.; petra, Curt.; scopulus, Cic.; saxum, Virg.; prærupta saxa, Cic.; disrupta rupes, Liv.

CRAGGED OR CRAGGY. *a.* Scaber, Ov.; scabrosus; salebrosus; Virg.—*Craggy places*; aspreta, pl., Liv.; aspera loca, pl., Cæs.; salebræ, Mart.; solum inaequale, Liv.

CRAGGEDNESS OR CRAGGINESS. *a.* (Viarum) asperitas, Cic.

To CRAM. *v. a.* I. *To stuff*; aliquid re, or rei, implere, or replere, Cic.; opplere, Liv. II. *To fill with food*; ventrem farcire, Sen.—*To cram poultry*; avem farcire, or opimare, Col. III. *To thrust in by force*; demittere; deprimere; Plin.; Col.

To CRAM. *v. n.* Cibis se ingurgitare, Cic.; vino epulisque obrui, Nep.

CRAMP. *s.* I. *A spasm*; manuum pedumve brevis, sed cum dolore, contractio. II. *A hinderance*; see HINDERANCE. III. *A piece of iron to join two bodies*; ferrea fibula, Cæs.; ferrea ansa, Vitr.

To CRAMP. *v. a.* I. *To pain with cramps*; contorquere; convellere. II. *To obstruct*; moram afferre. III. *To fasten with cramps*; fibulare rem, Col.; fibula constringere.

CRAMPED. *part. a.* Arctatus.—*We are cramped in this lodging*; in his ædibus anguste habitamus.—*Cramped style*; contortum dicendi genus, Cic.—*To have a cramped style*; anguste dicere, Cic.

CRAMP-IRON. *s.* Ferrea fibula, or ansa, Cæs.; Vitr.

CRAMP-FISH. *s.* Torpedo, Cic.

CRANE. *s.* I. *A kind of bird*; grus, Cic.—*A young crane*; vipio, Plin. II. *A machine for drawing weights*; grus, Vitr. III. *A crooked pipe to draw liquors out of a cask*; siphon, onis, m., Juv.; siphunculus, Plin.

CRANK. *s.* I. (In machines); manubrium versatile. II. *A winding passage*; diverticulum, Ter.; flexus, Cic.; anfractus, Æs; circuitio, Cæs.

CRANNIED. *a.* Rimas agens, Cic.; rimarum plenus, Ter.; rimosus, Col.—*Fields crannied with drought*; bulca siti arva, Virg.

CRANNY. *s.* Rima; fissum, Cic.; fissura, Col.—*A small cranny*; rimula, Col.

CRAPE. *s.* Pannus bombycinus tenuis et crispus.—*Crape as mourning*; luctus insigne.

CRAPULENCE. *s.* Crapula, Cic.

CRAPULOUS. *a.* Ganeo, Ter.; vino lustrisque confectus, Cic.

To CRASH. *v. n.* Crepare, Hor.; crepitare, Plin.

To CRASH. *v. a.* Effringere, Plaut.; confringere, Cic.

CRASH. *s.* Fragor, Virg.; ruinae sonitus, Hor.—*With a crash*; fragore, Plin.; cum ingenti fragore, Curt.—*To fall with a crash*; ruinam cum sonitu trahere, Virg.

CRASSITUDE. *s.* See THICKNESS.

CRATCH. *s.* Præsepe, Virg.; præsepium, Varr.; præsepis, Col. (Falisca, Cato, doubtful.)

CRAVAT. s. Casicium collo circumvolutum.
 TO CRAVE. v. a. Ab aliquo flagitare, or efflagitare; majorem in modum petere ab aliquo atque contendere, ut, Cic.

CRAVEN. s. i. e. *A coward*; ignavus; timidus; Cic.; meticulosus, Plin.

CRAWING. s. Immoderata cupiditas, Cic. — *A craving for glory*; infinita glorie aviditas, Cic. — *A craving for the town*; mirum desiderium urbis, Cic.

TO CRAUNCH. v. a. Dentibus crepitare, Plaut., or stridere, Cels. — *The teeth meet in craunching*; arietant inter se dentes, Plin.

CRAW. s. Ingluvies, Col.

CRAWFISH or CRAWFISH. s. Astacus, Plin. — *River crawfish*; astacus fluvialis. — *Sea crawfish*; astacus marinus. — *Shell of the crawfish*; crusta, Plin. — *Claws of the crawfish*; chela, Plin. — *Extremities of the claws*; denticulate forpice, Plin.

CRAWL. s. Piscaria, Varr.; ostrearium.

TO CRAWL. v. n. I. *To creep*; reptare, Plaut.; reptare, Plin. — *The act of crawling*; reptatus, us, Plin. — *To crawl along the ground*; humi, or per humum, serpere, Cic. II. *To move slowly*; tarde, or lente, ingredi, or iter facere; lento gradu procedere; Cic.

CRAWLER. s. Animal reptans, Lucr.; pl., serpentes bestie, Cic.

CRAYON. s. I. *A sort of pencil*; graphium, Ov.; color tritus et in pastillum figuratus. II. *A drawing with crayon*; grammica deformatio, Vitr.; linearis adumbratio; primæ lineæ; Quint. — *Red crayon*; rubrica, Hor.

TO CRAZE. v. a. I. *To break*; see TO BREAK. II. *To pulverise*; in pulverem redigere, or extenuare, Plin., or resolvere, Col. III. *To turn the brain*; aliquid ad insaniam adigere.

CRAZINESS or CRAZEDNESS. s. I. (Of the body); infirmitas; imbecillitas, Cic. II. (Of the mind); animi imbecillitas, Cic.

CRAZY. a. I. *Weak*; caducus; fragilis; Cic. — *A crazy house*; caedua domus; ruinosa; aedes; Cic. II. *Weak in mind*; stultus; insanus; mente captus; demens; amens; Cic.

TO CREAK. v. n. — *The door creaks*; cardo stridet, or stridorem reddit.

CREAM. s. Lactis spuma pinguior. — *The cream of a thing*; quod eximium est.

TO CREAM. v. n. Spumas agere.

TO CREAM. v. a. I. *To skim*; see TO SKIM. II. Fig., *To take the best part of*; succum subtilissimum exprimere.

CREASE. s. Sinus, us, Virg.; ruga, Plin. — *A garment full of creases*; rugosa, or sinuosa, vestis, Plin.

TO CREASE. v. n. Rugare, Plaut. — *See how his gown creases*; vide palliolum ut rugat, Plaut.

TO CREATE. v. a. I. *To call into being*; rem ex nihilo creare, procreare, efficere, conficere, Cic. — *God hath created the world*; Deus mundum effecit, condidit, construxit, fabricatus, or molitus, est, Cic. — *To create one a magistrate*; magistratum creare, Cic. II. *To produce by invention*; invenire.

CREATION. s. I. *The act of creating*; creatio, Cic. — *Creation of the world*; mundi fabricatio, molitio, effectio, Cic. — *Since the creation*; a prima mundi origine, Virg.; ab ævo condito, Plin. II. *The sum of things created*; res a Deo effectæ, conditæ procreatæ.

III. *Election*; magistratum creatio, Cic. IV. *Work of imagination*; opus excogitatum.

CREATIVE. a. Qui creat, &c.

CREATOR. s. Creator; fem. creatrix. — *The Creator of the world*; Creator; mundi procreator, artifex, opifex, architectus, Cic.; summus rerum conditor. — Fig.; rei primus auctor.

CREATURE. s. I. *A thing created*; res creata. — *The creatures of God*; res a Deo effectæ, conditæ, procreatæ. — *A dumb creature*; bestia. II. *One who looks to another for advancement*; cliens; alicujus obsequio addictus, Cic.

CREDESCENCE. s. Fides, Cic. — *Author worthy of credence*; certus, locuples, luculentus, idoneus, auctor, Cic. — *To give credence to a thing*; rei fidem adungere, Cic.

CREDENTIALS. s. Literæ commendatiæ, Cic.

CREDIBILITY. s. Argumenta quibus animus ad credendum inclinatur, Liv.

CREDIBLE. a. Credibilis; fide dignus; Cic. — *A credible person*; plenus fidei, Cic. — *To make one's self credible*; fidem sibi præstruere, Liv. — *To make a thing credible*; rei fidem facere, Cic.

CREDIBLY. ad. Creditiliter, Cic.

CREDIT. s. I. *Belief*; fides, Cic.; see CREDESCENCE.

II. *Reputation*; existimatio. — *To be in great credit*; existimatione florere, Cic. — *A man in great credit*; homo magnæ existimationis, or magni pretii, Cic. — *To bring a thing into credit*; rem in honorem adducere, Cic. III. *Trust reposed*; fides. — *To sell upon credit*; absenti pecunia vendere. — *To buy upon credit*; pecunia non numerata, sed obstricta tantum fide, emere. — *Lost*

credit; affecta fides, Tac. — *To have good credit*; res sua fide emere. — *To have no credit*; nullam fidem habere, Cic. — *Loss of credit*; fidei lapsus, us, Plin. — *His credit is sinking*; fides eum deficere cœpit, Cic. — *This merchant has lost his credit*; hic mercator fidem consumpsit, Sall. — *The credit of the merchants is gone*; fides mercatorum concidit, Cic. — *To destroy a man's credit*; mercatori fidem abrogare, Plaut. — *To save a man's credit*; debitoris existimationem tueri, Cæs.

IV. *Authority*; auctoritas; gratia; pondus. — *To be in credit with another*; apud aliquem gratia valere, maxima gratia esse, or pondus habere, Cic.

TO CREDIT. v. a. Rei fidem adungere; rem credere; Cic. — *To credit a person's testimony*; alicujus testimonio fidem adhibere, tribuere, Cic. — *I credit this on your assertion*; credo tibi hoc, Ter.

CREDITABLE. a. I. *Respectable*; honestus. II. *That reflects honour upon one*; honorificus. — *That was highly creditable to you*; magnam consecutus es gloriam; illud tibi magnæ gloriæ fuit; ista tibi immortalem gloriam dederunt; Cic. — *This is creditable to him*; hoc illi est honorificum, or honori et gloria.

CREDITABLY. ad. Gloriose; bene et laudabiliter.

CREDITOR. s. Creditor, Cic.; fem. creditrix, Paul.

Jct. — *To cheat one's creditors*; creditores fraudare, Cic.

CREDULITY. s. Credulitas, Cic.; credendi temeritas, Tac.

CREDOULOUS. a. Credulus, Cic. — *To be credulous*; avidissime credere, Plin.

CREED. s. I. *A confession of faith*; symbolum; fidei professio. II. Fig. Opinio; sententia; Cic.

CREEK. s. I. *A small bay*; angustior sinus. II. *Any turning*; diverticulum, Ter.; anfractus, us; circuitio; Cæs.; flexus, Cic.

CREEKY. a. Flexuosus, Cic. — *A creekly road*; iter multis flexibus tortuosum, Cic.

TO CREEP. v. n. Reperere; serpere; reptare; humi se protrahere. — *To creep to a place*; aliquo adreperere, Plin. — *To creep on one's knees*; tellurem genibus perrepere, Tibull. — *Hardly able to creep along*; ægre trahens membra torpentia, Sil. Ital. — *He creeps after me*; reptabundus me sequitur, Sen. — *The act of creeping*; reptatio, Quint.; reptatus, us, Plin. — *To creep into honours*; ad honores obrepere, Cic. — *To creep into favour*; in animos hominum influere, Cic. — *Error easily creeps into men's minds*; error facile irrepit in mentes hominum. — *Age creeps on*; obrepit senectus, Juv.

CREEPER. s. I. *A creeping plant*; herba quæ (humi) reptit, or reptat, Plin. II. *A very small bird*; species murarius. III. *A kind of avian*; subex focarius. IV. *A grapple*; uncus; harpago; Cæs.

CREEPLY. ad. Repens, Plin.; reptans; reptabundus; Sen.

CREOLE or CREOLIAN. s. A coloniis oriundus.

TO CREPITATE. v. n. Crepitare, Plin.; dare aciem sonitum, Virg.

CREPUSCULE. s. Crepusculum, Col. (Crepusculum is used especially of evening twilight; diluculum, of the morning.) — *Evening crepuscule*; lucis et noctis confinia, Ov. — *Morning crepuscule*; obscurum cœptæ lucis, Tac.

CRESCENT. a. — *Crescent moon*; crescens luna, Varr.

CRESCENT. s. i. e. *A form of the moon*; bicornis luna, Hor.; lunæ crescentis cornua, Cic. — *To marshal an army in the form of a crescent*; lunare aciem in arcum, Propert. — *A fleet so ranged*; lunata classis, Lucan.

CRESS. s. — *Water cress*; nasturtium aquaticum. — *Garden cress*; nasturtium, Plin.

CRESETT. s. i. e. *Beacon-fire*; fax; luminis insigne nocturnum, Liv.

CREST. s. I. (Of animals); crista, Plin.; dim., cristula, Col. — *To raise one's crest*; cristam subrigere, Plin. II. *Crest of a helmet*; apex, Virg.

CRESTED. a. Cristatus, Mart.

CREST-FALLEN. a. Animo perculso et abjecto, or fracto ac demisso, Cic.

CREVICE. s. Rima. — *A small crevice*; rimula. — *To fill up a crevice*; rimam explere, Cels. — *Full of crevices*; rimarum plenus, Ter.; rimosus, Col.

CREW. s. Cœtus, us; multitudo; Cic. — *A rascally crew*; sceleratorum colluvies, Cic. — *A ship's crew*; classiarii, Cæs.; navalis turba. — *Crew of a galley*; remiges, pl., Cæs.; remigium, Cic.; Hor.

CREWEL. s. Glomus, i, m., Hor.; glomus, eris, n, Plin.

CRIB. s. I. *The rack of a stable*; præsep, Virg.; præsepis, Varr. II. *The stall of an ox*; bubile, Col.

III. *An infant's bed*; cunæ; cunabula; incunabula; Cic.; Liv.

CRIBBAGE. s. Ludus, cui nomen Cribbage.

CRIBBLE. s. Cribrum, Cic.

CRICK. s. I. *The noise of a door-hinge*; stridor cardinis. II. *A pain in the neck*; cervicis rigor.

CRICKET. s. I. *An insect*; gryllus, Plin. II. *A game*; ludus baculi et pilæ. III. *A low stool*; imum subsellium, Plaut.; sedecula; sellula.

CRIER. s. Præco, Cic. — *To be a crier*; præconium facere, Suet. — *The office of a crier*; præconium.

CRIME. *s.* Scelus, Cic.; malefactum.—*A daring crime*; scelerum facinus, Cic.—*An infamous crime*; flagitium, Cic.—*A capital crime*; crimem capitis, Cic.—*The principal in a crime*; sceleris architectus, Cic.—*To commit a crime*; scelus, or facinus, patrare, or admittere, Cic.; Hor.—*To be implicated in a crime*; implicari maleficio, Cic.—*To heap crime on crime*; scelus scelere cumulare, Cic.

CRIMINAL. *a.* Sceleratus; sceleratus; nefarius.—*A criminal life*; vita turpis et nocens, Cic.—*A criminal case*; causa capitis, Cic.; (causa criminalis, Asc. Ped.)—*A criminal affair*; res capitalis, or criminosa, Cic.—*To hear a criminal case*; audire de capite, Sen.—*A criminal judge*; quæstor, Virg.

CRIMINAL. *s.* Sons; nocens.—*A state criminal*; perduellionis scelere constrictus.

CRIMINALLY. *ad.* I. *Wickedly*; scelestè; nefarie; flagitiose; per summum nefas; Cic. II. *According to criminal law*; capitaliter, Plin.—*To prosecute criminally*; item capitis in aliquem inferre.—*To proceed criminally*; de aliquo capitis, capite, or de capite, inquirere, Liv.

CRIMINALITY. *s.* Improbitas; perversitas; pravitas; Cic.

CRIMINATION. *s.* Accusatio; crimen; criminatio; insimulatio; delatio; Cic.

CRIMINATORY. *a.* Accusatorius.—*In a criminatory manner*; accusatorie.

CRIMP. *a.* I. *Crisp*; brittle; fragilis, Ov.; Cic. II. *Inconsistent*; secum pugnant; a se discrepans; Cic.

TO CRIMPLE. *v. a.* Rugare.—*To crimple the skin*; cuti rugas inducere, Ov.; cutem in rugas replicare, Plin.; cuti rugas inducere, Tibull.—*To crimple the forehead*; frontem corrugare, Plaut., contrahere, Cic., or stringere, Sen.—*To crimple the surface of the water*; undas asperare, Virg.—*A light breeze crimples the surface of the water*; summa aqua leni vento stringitur, Mart.

CRIMSON. *s.* Color coccineus, or phenicius.

CRIMSON. *a.* Coccineus; phenicius, Plaut.

TO CRINGE. *v. n.* In humilitatem se submittere, Liv.; alicui ad pedes se abjicere, Cic.

CRINGEROUS. *a.* Pilosus, Cic.

CRIPPLE. *s.* Claudus, Cic.; membris captus, Liv.; membris iners, Plin.

TO CRIPPLE. *v. a.* Mutilare; membrum debilitare; Cic.

CRISS-CROSS-ROW. *s.* Prima elementa puerorum, Cic.; prima elementa literarum, Quint.

CRISIS. *s.* (Of a disease); crisis, Sen.—*Fig.*; *The affair is at its crisis*; summa res agitur.

CRISP. *a.* I. *Curled*; crispus, Ter.; cirratus, Plin.—*Crisp with a curling iron*; calamistratus, Cic. II. *Brittle*; fragilis, Ov.; friabilis, Plin.

TO CRISP. *v. a.* Crispare, Plin.; torquere.

CRISPATION. *s.* Ars capillos eripandi.

CRISPING-IRON or **CRISPING-PIN.** *s.* Calamister, Cic.; calamistrum, Varr.

CRISPNESS. *s.* To be expressed by the adjectives.

CRITERION. *s.* Signum; insigne; indicium; Cic.; nota, Quint.

CRITIC. *s.* I. *A judge of writings*; criticus, Cic.; Aristarellus, Hor.—*A verbal critic*; syllabarum auceps, Cic. II. *A censor*; morosus, or malevolus, reprehensor, or censor; obtreक्टर; Cic.—*To imbibe the spirit of a critic*; censoris animum sumere, Hor.

CRITICAL. *a.* I. *Of accurate taste*; emunctæ naris; subacti iudicii.—*A critical taste*; iudicium intelligens, limatum, ac politum, Cic.—*A man of critical taste*; vir iudicio exquisito, or iudicio eruditissimus, Cic.—*He is of an over-critical taste*; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

II. *Belonging to a critic*; censorius, Quint.—*To make critical notes on a work*; scriptum notis confodere, Plin. J. III. *Censorious*; see CENSORIOUS. IV. *Relating to a crisis*.—*A critical day*; dies criticus, Cels. V. *Dangerous*; anceps; lubricus; Cic.

CRITICALLY. *ad.* Accurate, Cic.

TO CRITICISE. *v. a.*—*To criticise a work*; opus vellere, Varr.; scripta censoria virgula notare, Quint.—*To criticise severely*; lima mordacius uti, Ov.—*To criticise minutely*; scripta nasute distingere, Phædr.—*To criticise actions*; facta reprehendere, or obtreक्टर, Tac.

CRITICISM. *s.* I. *The art of criticising*; ars de scriptis iudicand. II. *A critical remark*; censura, Plin.—*To tread the criticism of scholars*; doctorum veteri reprehensionem, Cic.—*Minute criticism*; verborum captatio, Cic.—*This book is receiving severe criticism*; mordet hunc librum lima censoria, Mart.

TO CROAK. *v. n.* I. (As a frog); coaxare, Plin.—*The frogs croak more than usual*; vocales sunt ultra solum ranae, Plin. II. (As a raven); crocicare, Plaut.; crocicare, Plin.

CROAKING or **CROAK.** *s.* I. (Of frogs); ranarum clamor, Phædr., or cantus, Æs, Plin. II. (Of ravens); crocitus, Æs, Non.

CROCIOUS. *a.* I. *Of saffron*; crocinus, Plin.

II. *Of the colour of saffron*; croceus, Virg.

CROCK. *s.* Urceus, Hor.; cymbium, Virg.; urna, or capedo, ficillius.

CROCKERY. *s.* Vasa fictilia, pl., Cic.

CROCODILE. *s.* Crocodilus, Plin.—*Crocodile's tears*; conficta lacryma, Ter.

CROFT. *s.* Septum; clausum; Col.

CROSADE or **CRUSADE.** *s.* Sacrum bellum sub crucis vexillo susceptum.

CROSES. *s. pl.* Qui crucem sacræ militiæ notam induerunt; qui sacræ militiæ nomen dederunt.

CRONE. *s. i. e.* An old woman; anus, Æs, f.; mulier vetula, Cic.; mulier grandæva et defecta, Sen.

CRONY. *s.* Quocum necessitudo vetus intercedit, Cic.

CROOK. *s.* Hamus; uncus.—*A shepherd's crook*; pastoralis pedum, Virg.

TO CROOK. *v. a.* Curvare; incurvare; inflectere.

CROOK-BACK. *s.* Gibbus, Cels.; gibberosus, Suet.

CROOKED. *a.* I. *Bent*; curvus; curvatus; incurvatus; incurvus; Cic.—*A crooked line*; curva linea.—*A crooked stick*; incurvum ac leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic.—*Crooked with age*; ætate, or annis, gravis, Liv.; Hor. II. *Bent different ways*; contortus; distortus; Cic.—*A crooked man*; homo corpore distorto.—*A crooked stem*; intortus caudex, Plin.—*Crooked legs*; distorta crura, Hor.—*A man with crooked legs*; varus, Plin. III. *Winding*; tortuosus; flexuosus; Cic.; sinuosus, Plin. IV. *Perverse*; perversus; pravus; depravatus; improbus; Cic.—*A crooked mind*; absurdum ingenium, Tac.; præposterum ingenium, Sall.

CROOKEDLY. *ad.* I. *Tort.*; Lucr.; contorte, Cic.—*He walks crookedly*; transversus incedit, Varr.

II. *Perversely*; præpostere; perperam; absurde; Cic.

CROOKEDNESS. *s.* I. *Tortus*; Æs; flexus; Æs; anfractus; Æs; Cic. II. *Perverseness*; see PERVERSNESS.

CROP. *s.* I. *The claw of a bird*; unguis, Col.

II. *The highest part of any thing*; vertex; apex; Cic.; summus, agreeing with a substantive. III. *The harvest*; messis; seges; Cic.—*An abundant crop*; lætæ segetes, Virg.

TO CROP. *v. a.* I. *To cut short*; decurtare, Plin.; curtare.—*To crop close*; strictum attondere, Plaut.; tondere ad cutem, Cels. II. *To gather corn*; metere, Cic.; demetere; messem facere; frumenta decidere; Col.—*To gather flowers*; colligere; carpere; decerpere; Cic.; legere, Virg. III. (Of cattle); *To feed*; pastum morsu carpere, Cic.; gramine, or frondibus, pasci, Ov.; herbas depascere, Col.

CROP-FULL. *a.* Refertus, Cic.; naviter plenus, Lucr.; plenus a summo, Plaut.

CROP-SICK. *a.* Epulis confectus.

CROSIER. *s.* Pedum pontificum.

CROSS. *s.* I. *Two transverse pieces of wood*; duo ligna transversa, Cæs.—*St. Andrew's cross*; decussis, Vitr. II. *An instrument of punishment*; crux.—*To put up a cross for some one*; alicui crucem erigere, Cic.—*To suspend on the cross*; aliquem in crucem tollere, or agere, Cic.; cruci dare, Plaut.; cruci affigere; in cruce suffigere; cruce afficere; Cic. III. *Affliction, misfortune*; animi cruciatus; Æs; ærumna, Cic.; infortunium, Ter.; adversus casus, Cic. IV.—*To play at cross and pile*; aversi adversive nummi sorte ludere.

CROSS. *a.* I. *Transverse*; transversarius; transversus; in transversum positus, Plin.—*Cross lines*; linæ transversæ, Cels. II. *Contrary*; *A cross accident*; incommodum; difficultas; Cic.; offensiculum, Plin.—*Fortune was cross*; transversa incurrit fortuna, Cic.—*Cross purposes*; inimicus; adversarius.—*To be at cross purposes*; adversari. III. *Peevish*; morosus; austerus; difficultis; Cic.—*A cross woman*; mulier adversatrix, Ter.—*A cross humour*; prava animi contentio, Curt.

Cross. prep. and ad. See ACROSS.

TO CROSS. *v. a.* I. *To lay crosswise*; decussare, Col.; cancellare, Plin.—*To cross one's arms*; brachia decussare; in crucis morem brachia inter se committere.—*To cross one's legs*; crus alteri alteri transversum inducere.—*To cross pikes*; hastas decussare; sarissas decussatim, or cancellatim, transversas hosti obijcere.—*Fig.*; *To cross breeds*; species copulando meliorare, Ulp. II. *To go across*.—*To cross a wide country*; immensos tractus permear, Plin., or percurrere, Cic.—*To cross the Alps*; Alpes transcendere, transire, transgredi, Cic.—*To cross a river*; flumen transire, Liv.: (by swimming); flumen tranare, transnare, or transnatare, Cic.; Liv.—*To cross an arm of the sea*; transfratere, Plin.—*To cross a river with an army*; copias fluvium trajicere, or traducere, Liv.; Cæs.—*To cross to a place*; ad locum freto transire, Cic.—*A lake which cannot be crossed on foot or in boats*; eluctabilis nec pediti nec navigio lacus, Sen. III. (Of inanimate objects); transire, Cic.—*The river crosses the town*; amnis urbem interfluit, Liv. IV. *To thwart*; obstore; obistere; alicui adversari, or impedimentum afferre; Cic.—*To cross a man's designs and endeavours*; alicuius consiliis obistere et obstore conatus, Cic.—*He is always crossing me*; mihi in omnibus adversatur, Cic.—*She crossed me in that matter*; mihi in ea re fuit adversatrix, Plaut.

— *To cross out (writing)*; scriptum lincis cancellatim ductis, or decussatis, delere.

CROSS-BARS. *s.* Cancelli, orum, pl. — *Cross-barred*; cancellatus.

CROSS-BOW. *s.* Balista; scorpio; Cic.; manubalista, Veget.

CROSS-BOWMAN. *s.* Sagittarius, Cic.; manubalistarius, Veget.

CROSS-CAPER. *s.* Pedum saltando implicatio.

CROSS-GRAINED. *a.* Perversus; morosus; indocilis; intractabilis; pertinax; perversax; Cic.; Sen.

CROSSLY. *ad.* I. Oblique, Cic.; transverse, Vitr. II. Præpostere; perperam; absurde; Cic. III. Infelicitate; calamitose; incommode; intempestive; alieno tempore; Cic.

CROSSNESS. *s.* Morositas, Cic.; tetricitas, Ov.; intemperies, Cic.

CROSS-WAY. *s.* Via transversa, Cic.; trames, Varr.

CROUCH. *s.* Hamus, Hor.; dim., hamulus, Cels.

CROUCHET. *s.* I. (In music); modulus, Plin. II. *A whim*; libido; animi impetus, Cic.

To CROUCH. *v. a.* I. *To stoop down*; se demittere; occultare se lateribus; Cic. — *To crouch behind a hedge*; septem lateris; latendi causa ad terram se apprimere; Plin. — *To crouch at another's feet*; ad pedes alterius se provolvere, Cic. II. *Fig.* Se demittere; se deprimere; se abijcere; ad imas preces descendere; Cic.

CROW. *s.* I. *A kind of bird*; cornix, Cic.; dim., cornicula, Hor. — *To pluck a crow*, i. e. *to dispute on a frivolous pretence*; rixari de lana caprina, Hor. — *To pick a quarrel*; jurgii causam inferre, Phaedr. II. *An iron instrument*; vectis, Vitr.

To CROW. *v. n.* I. *To make the noise which a cock makes*; canare. II. *To boast*; se jactare, or efferre, Cic. — *To crow over any one*; alicui insultare, Cic.

CROWD. *s.* I. *A confused assembly*; turba; multitudo; frequentia; concursus; Cic. — *A crowd of witnesses*; testium caterva, Cic. — *The agitation of a crowd*; aestuatio, Plin. — *To throw one's self into the crowd*; in medium turbam se conijcere, Cic. — *To struggle with a crowd*; luctari in turba, Hor. — *To disperse the crowd*; summovere turbam, Liv.; vulgus acere, Hor. II. *Fig.* Vulgus, Cic. — *To rise above the crowd*; *v.* vulgo, or a populo, se secernere, Hor., or emergere, Plin. III. (Of inanimate objects). — *A crowd of employments*; occupationum concursus, Cic. — *A crowd of cares*; curarum nubes, Ov.

To CROWD. *v. a.* Implere; replere; Cic.; opplere, Liv. — *To crowd all sail*; plenis velis navigare, pervehi, Cic.; pandere tota vela, Curt.

To CROWD. *v. n.* Aggregare se, Cæs.

CROWDER. *s.* i. e. *A player on the violin*; fidicen, Cic.

CROWFOOT. *s.* I. *A caltrop*; murex, Curt. II. *A plant*; ranunculus; tribulus; Plin.

CROWN. *s.* I. *An ornament of the head*; corona. — *A small crown*; corolla, Propert.; diadema, Cic. II. *A garland*; corona florea, Plaut.; sertum, Tibull.; sarta, orum, n. pl., Cic.; strophia, orum, n. pl., Virg.; florida corolla, Cato. III. *A reward*; præmium; pretium; mercis, edis, f., Cic. IV. *Regal power*; imperium, Liv.; regnum, Cic. V. *The top of the head*; vertex, icis, m., Cic. VI. *The top of any thing*; vertex, icis, m.; apex, icis, m.; Cic. — (Of a mountain); montis vertex, Cic., cacumen, Hor., culmen, Cæs., jugum, Virg., supercilium, Liv., fastigium, Curt.

VII. *Part of a hat*; forma, Hor. VIII. *A piece of money*; nummus, Cic. — *A gold crown*; aureus (silver); argenteus. — *A new crown*; nummus asper, Suet.

IX. *Honour*; honorum culmen, or fastigium.

To CROWN. *v. a.* Coronare, Plin.; corona redimere; alicui coronam ad caput accommodare, Cic. — *To crown a king*; insigni regio evincere, Tac. — (A victor); coronam victori imponere, Cic. — (With laurel); victorem laurea donare, Tac. — (With flowers); aliquem sertis redimere; sertis innectere tempora, Ov. — *To finish*; absolvere, Cic. — (At draughts); scrupum geminare.

CROWN-SCAB. *s.* i. e. *A disease in horses*; porrigo, Cels.

To CRUCIATE. *v. a.* Torquere, cruciare; excruciare; cruciatus afficere, Cic.

CRUCIBLE or CRUSET. *s.* Vasculum liquandis metallis idoneum.

CRUCIFEROUS. *a.* Crucifer.

CRUCIFIX. *s.* The image of our Saviour on the cross; Christi e cruce pendens imago.

CRUCIFIXION. *s.* De cruce suspensium.

To CRUCIFY. *v. a.* Aliquem in cruce tollere, or agere, Cic.; cruci affigere, Liv., suffigere, Vell.; cruce afficere, Cic.

CRUDE. *a.* I. *Raw*; crudus. II. *Not changed by any preparation*; crudus. III. *Unripe*; acerbus; asper; immitis; Plin. IV. *Not digested in the stomach*; crudus, Cic. V. *Unfinished*, informis; rudis, Ov.; imperfectus, Cic. VI. *Having imperfect notions*; indoctus.

CRUDELY. *ad.* Rigide; dure Cic.

CRUDENESS or CRUDITY. *s.* Cruditas, Cic.

CRUEL. *a.* Ferus; immanis; crudelis; sævus; inhumanus; barbarus; Cic. — *A cruel fight*; obnixta pugna, Val., Max.

CRUELY. *ad.* Crudeliter; inhumaniter; atrociter; Cic.; immisericorditer, Ter. — *To use or treat cruelly*; sævitiam, or crudelitatem, in aliquem adhibere, or exercere, Cic.

CRUELNESS or CRUELTY. *s.* Feritas; immanitas; crudelitas; inhumanitas; sævitia; Cic. — *To treat with cruelty*; crudelitatem in aliquo adhibere, or in aliquem exercere, Cic. — *The cruelty of fortune*; fati inclementia, Virg. — *To do an act of cruelty*; inhumane facere, Cic. — *To satisfy one's cruelty*; crudelitatem explere; inimicitias explere et odium satiare, Cic.

CRUENTATE. *a.* Cruentus, Cic.; cruentatus, Ov.; cruore respersus, Liv.; sanguine infectus, Hor., or imbutus, Cic.

CRUET. *s.* Guttus, Hor.; urceolus, Col. — (For oil); vas olearium. — (For vinegar); acetabulum, Quint.

CRUISE. *s.* I. *A small cup*; pocillum, Cato; nola, Cic.; urceolus, Col. — (Of clay); urceus, Hor.; urna fictilis. II. *A voyage in search of plunder*; navigatio; portus aut litora obsidendi ratio.

To CRUISE. *v. a.* Hostium portus aut litorum flexus obsidere, Cic. — (As a pirate); mare infestum habere, Cic.

CRUISER. *s.* Navis prædatoria, Liv. — *Captain of a cruiser*; dux navis litorum flexus obsidentis.

CRUM or CRUMB. *s.* The soft part of bread; panis pars mollior. — *A crumb*; mica. — *Crumbs which fall from the table*; analecta, Mart. — *To pick up one's crumbs*; convalescere; ex morbo recreari, or evadere; sanitatem recuperare; ad sanitatem redire; vires revocare; Cic.

To CRUM or CRUMBLE. *v. a.* Panem friare, or interere, Varr.; in micas frangere, or comminuire. — *To cover with crum*; pane friato carnem assam conspergere.

To CRUMBLE. *v. n.* Corruere, Cic.

CRUMMY. *a.* Tener, Cic.; mollis, Plin.; tenellus, Varr.

CRUMP. *a.* i. e. *Crook-shouldered*; gibbus, Cels.; gibberosus, Suet.; incurvus, Ter.; humeris incurvus, Plin.

CRUMPET. *s.* Crustulum, Hor.

To CRUMPLE. *v. a.* Corrugare, in sinus, or rugas, contrahere. — *To crumple linen*; liutea rugare, Plaut.

CRUMPLING. *s.* A small degenerate apple; malum corrugatum, or rugosum, Cic.

CRUPPER. *s.* Postilena, Plaut.

CRUSH. *s.* Act of crushing; attritus; tritus; Plin.; tritura, Col.; collisus, ùs; confictio; Cic. — *A crowd*; concursus, Plin.

To CRUSH. *v. a.* I. *To squeeze*; premere, or pressare, Virg.; comprime, Cic. — *To crush grapes*; uvas prelo premere, Vitr. II. *To press with violence*; elidere, Virg.; contundere, Cic.; atterere; obteterere, Cic.; illidere; confringere; comminuire; conterere. III. *To beat down*; demittere; deprimere; Plin.; Coll.; deturbare; disturbare; demoliri; diruere; dejicere; Cic. IV. *To depress*; opprimere; obruere; obtundere. — *To crush an innocent man*; premere immerentem, Plin. — *To crush a conspiracy*; conjunctionem extinguere, Cic.

To CRUSH. *v. n.* Densari; condensari; Varr.

CRUST. *s.* Crusta, Plin. — *The crust of a loaf*; panis frustum crustosius. — *Kissing-crust*; pars panis nuda crusta, or cortice. — *Crust of a wound*; scabrities, Col.

To CRUST. *v. a.* Crustare, Plin.; incrustare, Varr.; rei crustam inducere, Vitr.; rem crusta operiri, Plin.

To CRUST. *v. n.* Crustari; crusta operiri.

CRUSTACEOUS. *a.* Crusta munitus, or tectus; crustatus; crustosus, Plin.

CRUSTILY. *ad.* Morose.

CRUSTINESS. *s.* i. e. *Peevishness*; morositas, Cic.

CRUSTY. *a.* I. *Covered with crust*; crustosus, Plin.; crusta operus, or tectus. II. *Morose*; difficilis; morosus; austerus; Cic.

CRUTCH. *s.* Baculum superne rostratum.

To CRUTCH. *v. n.* Baculo superne rostrato sustinere se. — *A crutched man*; vetulus baculo rostrato utens.

To CRY. *v. n.* Clamare; clamores edere, tollere. — *To cry for sorrow*; flere; lacrymari, Cic.; lacrymare, Ov. — *To cry one's eyes out*; in lacrymas effundi, Tac.; effusa lacrymari.

To CRY OUT. *v. n.* I. *To scream*; exclamare, Plaut.; vociferari; voce contendere; Cic.; ejulare. II. *To complain loudly*; gemere; queri; Cic.; gemitus edere, Ov.; de aliquo queri, conquiri, or querimoniam habere, Cic.

III. *To blame*; damnare; condemnare; arguere; culpam; improbare; reprehendere; vituperare; Cic. IV. *To declare loudly*; denuntiare; profiteri; promulgare.

V. *To call for help*; subsidium inclamare, Cic.

To CRY. *v. a.* *To proclaim publicly*; evulgare; promulgare; denuntiare; renuntiare; declarare, Cic. — *To cry fire*; clamare aquam, Propert. — *To cry mercy*; veniam poscere, Cic. — *To cry quittance*; par pari ferre, Ter. — *To cry for sale*, e. g. figs; ficus clamitare, Cic.

To CRY DOWN. *v. a.* I. To depreciate; alicujus extimiationem violare; infamiam alicui inferre; aliqueum infamiam notare; Cic.; alicui fidem minuere, infirmare, derogare, abrogare, Cic., adimere, Ov.; auctoritatem alicujus imminuere, Cic. II. To prohibit; rei usum interdicare; prohibere. III. To overbear; aliqueum deprimere, Cic.

To CRY UNTO. *v. n.* Invocare; implorare; Cic.; aliqueum inclamare, Ov.

To CRY UP. *v. n.* To praise; dilaudare; laudibus efferre; predicare; honorifice multa de aliquo predicare; collaudare; laudibus ornare, Cic.; cumulare, Hor.

CRY. *s.* Clamor; lamentatio; lamentum; ejulatio; ejulatus; Cic.—*Cry of an infant;* vagitus, ùs, m., Virg.—*Cry of joy;* jubilatio, orum, pl. n., Sil. Ital.; clamor festus, Plin.—*War cry;* clamor militaris, Cic.—*Cry of hounds;* latratus.—*Cry, i. e. a proclamation of sale;* promulgatio; denuntiatio; præconium.

CRYSTAL. *s.* Crystallus, i, f., Propert.; crystallum, i, n. CRYSTAL OF CRYSTALLINE. *a.* I. Consisting of crystal; crystallinus, Mart. II. Clear, transparent; crystallinus, Juv.; perlicuidus, Cic.; translucent; translucidus; Plin.—*Crystal streams;* perlicuidi amnium liquores, Cic.—*The crystalline humour;* humor crystallinus.

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* In crystallum cogere, redigere, Cic.

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* In crystallum corporari, Solin.

CUB. *s.* I. (Of a bear); ursæ capillus, i, m., Ov.; ursulus, i, m. II. (Of a fox); vulpæcula, æ, f., Cic.; vulpis capillus, i, m. III. (Of a whale); balæne vitulus, Plin.

To CUB. *v. a.* Parere; setum ponere, deponere, Phædr.

CUBE. *s.* Cubus, i, m., Vitruvius; quadrantal, alis, n., Aul. Gell.

CUBIC OR CUBICAL. *a.* Cubicus, Vitruvius; ex omni parte quadratus, Cic.

CUBIT. *s.* Cubitus, i, m., Vitruvius; cubita, orum, n. pl., Liv.; sesquipes, Col.

CUBITAL. *a.* Sesquipedalis; sesquipedaneus; cubitalis; Plin.

CUCKOO. *s.* Cuculus, i, m., Hor.

CUCUMBER. *s.* Cucumis, eris, m., Plin.; Varr.

CUCURBITA. *s.* Cucurbita, æ, f.; ampulla cornuta.

CUD. *s.* Ruma; rumen.—*To chew the cud;* ruminare, Ov.; Col.; Virg.; remanere, Plin.—*Fig., i. e. To meditate on;* rem animo retractare, Cic.; recogitare, Col.; concoquere, Sen.

CUDGEL. *s.* Baculum, Cic.; baculus, Ov.; scipio, Liv.; fustis, Cic.

To CUDGEL. *v. a.* Bacillo aliqueum cedere, Cic.; alicui fustem impingere, Cic.; fuste percutere, Vell.; (lumbos) dolare, Hor.

CUE. *s.* I. A hint; signum, i, n.; consilium, ii, n., Tac. II. Temper of mind; ingenium, ii, n.; insoles, is, f., Cic.; mores.—*To put in a good cue;* aliqueum hilarare, Cic.—*To give one his cue;* præmonstrare quid quis fabulatur, Plaut.—*(To a witness);* testem adornare, Cic.

CUFF. *s.* I. A blow; ictus, ùs, m.; plaga, Cic.; colaphus, Ter.; Juv. II. End of a sleeve; manulea, æ, Plaut.; manica, Cic.—*To go to fisty cuffs;* in contentione certamenque, or ad manus atque ad pugnam, venire, Cic.—*Hand-cuffs;* manice, f. pl., Virg.

To CUFF. *v. a.* Alicui pugnum impingere, Plaut., or incutere, Juv.; aliqueum compressa palma ferre, Plaut.

To CUFF. *v. n.* Certare pugnis, Cic.

CUIRASS. *s.* Lorica, Cæs.; thorax, acis, m., Plin.—*To arm with a cuirass;* loricare.—*To forge a cuirass;* loricae a ferro succedere, Varr.

CUIRASSIER. *s.* Eques loricaatus, thoracatus, Plin.

CUISH. *s.* Armour for the thigh; femoris tegumentum ferreum.

CULINARY. *a.* Coquinarius, Plin.—*Culinary utensils;* vasa coquinaria, Plin.—*The culinary art;* ars coquinaria.

To CULL. *v. a.* To select; legere; eligere; deligere; seligere; delectum habere, Cic.—*To cull a fine thought out of a book;* ex libro excerpere, Ter.; excellentissima libare ex variis ingenii, Cic.—*To cull simplices;* medicas herbas perquirere.

CULM. *s.* I. e. A stalk; (of corn); culmus, Cic.; calamus, Virg.; (of a flower); caulis, Plin.

CULPABLE. *a.* Nocens; sons; accusabilis; vituperabilis; Cic.; reprehensione dignus.—*To be culpable;* culpa teneri, Cic.

CULPABLENESS OR CULPABILITY. *s.* Noxa, æ, f., Cic.; delicti, or peccati, conscientia, Cic.

CULPABLY. *ad.* Use the adjectives or substantives; magna reprehensione, &c.; (vituperabiliter, Cassiod.).

CULPRIT. *s.* Reus, i, m.; rea, æ, f., Cic.—*To speak in favour of a culprit;* ab reo dicere, reum tutari; Tac.—*The state of being a culprit;* reatus, ùs, m., Quint.

To CULTIVATE. *v. a.* Agrum colere; agris culturam adhibere, Cic.—*To cultivate the vine;* vitem colere, Cic.—*Fig., To cultivate arts and sciences;* studia et artes excolere, Cic.—*To cultivate one's mind;* doctrina animum excolere; ingenium bonis artibus et studiis expolire; Cic.—*To cultivate friendship;* amicitias colere, Plaut.;

tueri, Cic.—*To cultivate the good graces of a man;* aliqueum gratiam fovere, Tac.

CULTIVATION. *s.* Cultus, ùs, m.; cultura, æ, f.; cultio, onis, f., Cic.—*The cultivation of letters;* bonarum artium studia, Cic.

CULTIVATOR. *s.* Terræ cultor, Cic.; agricola, æ, m.; colonus, i, m., Virg.; agrorum cultor, Liv.

CULVER. *s.* A bird; colomba, æ, f., Cic.; columbus, i, m., Col.—*A wood-culver;* palumbus, Plin.; palumbus, i.; or, palumba, æ; Mart.

CULVERIN. *s.* A piece of ordnance; tormentum a colubro dictum.

To CULVER. *v. a.* Impedire; obstruere; alicui incommodare, or esse incommodo, Cic.; turbare, Curt.; disturbare, Cic.

CUMBER. *s.* Impedimentum, Cic.; impeditio, Vitr.

CUMBERSOME OR CUMEROUS. *a.* Gravis; incommodus; operosus; molestus, Cic.

CUMBERSOMELY. *ad.* Incommode, Cic.

CUMBERSOMENESS OR CUMBRANCE. *s.* Impeditio; impedimentum, Cic.; obstructio; incommodum, Cic.; molestia.

CUMIN. *s.* A plant; cuminum, i, n., Hor.

To CUMULATE. *v. a.* Accumulare; congerere; coacervare; construere; cumulare; Cic.; acervare, Plin.

CUNCTATION. *s.* Mora, æ, f.; cunctatio, onis, f., Cic.; retardatio; dilatio; procrastinatio, Cic.

CUNNING. *a.* I. Knowing; navus; solers; subtilis; Cic.; dexter, Liv.; peritus; sciens. II. Crafty; callidus; dolosus; astutus, Cic.; versutus ingenii, Plin.; sodbolus; veteratorius, Cic.; ad fraudem acutus, Nep.—*A cunning man;* vates; hariolus, Cic.; divinus, Mart.—*A cunning woman;* hariola, Plaut.; vates, Cic.; anus, or mulier, fatidica.

CUNNING. *s.* I. Art, skill; ars; solertia; industria, Cic.; scientia; prudentia; dexteritas, Cic. II. Artifice; fraus; dolus; artificium; fallacia; calliditas; astutia; astus, Cic.

CUNNINGLY. *ad.* I. Skillfully; solerter; industrie; prudenter, Cic.; dextere, Liv.; callide; scienter; perite; Cic. II. Craftily; callide, Cic.; fraudulenter, Plin.; dolose; astute; per fraudem, Cic.; per dolos, Plaut.

CUP. *s.* Poculum, i, n.; Cic.; crater, eris, m., Virg.; Cic.; cullulus, Hor.; calix, Cic.; cyathus, Mart.—*A little cup;* pocillum, Cic.; caliculus, Plin.—*Cup of a flower;* calix, Plin.—*At every cup;* ad singulos haustus; quoties bibit.—*To take a chirping cup;* exiguis haustibus bibere, Ov.—*One in his cups;* temulentus, Ter.; violentus; bene potus, Cic.; potentulus, Suet.—*One who loves a cup;* bibulus, Hor.; bibax, Gell.; poter acer, Hor., nobilis, Mart.—*Over our cups;* inter vinum, Curt.

To CUP. *v. a.* Cucurbitulas admoovere, or adhibere, Cels.

CUPBEARER. *s.* Pincerna, æ, m., A. C. Ped.; qui pocula ministrat, Cic.; qui stat ad cyathos, Stat.; a cyathis minister, Mart.

CUPBOARD. *s.* Armarium, ii, n., Juv.; abacus, i, m.; cilibantum, Varr.

To CUPBOARD. *v. a.* In unum locum colligere, congerere, or contrahere; cumulare; coacervare.

CUPIDITY. *s.* Cupiditas, f., Cic.; cupido immoderata; appetitio, Cic.; libido.

CUPOLA. *s.* Concameratum ædis fastigium; tholus, i, m., Vitr.

CUPPING-GLASS. *s.* Cucurbitula, æ, f., Cels.; medicinalis cucurbita, Plin.

CUR. *s.* Canis; catellus; catulus; Plaut.; Cic.

CURABLE. *a.* Sanabilis, Cic.; medicabilis, Ov.; qui admittit curationem, Cels.; qui curationem recipit, Cic.

CURACY. *s.* Vicarii munus, Cic.

CURATE. *s.* Vicarius, ii, m., Cic.

CURATOR. *s.* Curator, oris, m., Hor.

CURB. *s.* I. (Of a bridle); freni catenula; frenum, i, n., sing., m. in pl. II. Restraint; frenum, Hor.; coercitio, Suet.; habena, Cic.

To CURB. *v. a.* I. To hold in with a curb; equo frenos adhibere, or injicere, Cic.; frenos inhibere, Liv.; arcto freno compescere, Tibull. II. To restrain; frenos adhibere, Cic.; continere; cohobere; coercere; refrenare; reprimere; compescere; comprime, Cic.

To CURD OR CURDLE. *v. a.* Coagulare, Plin.—*(Milk);* lac in duritatem cogere, densare, Plin.; condensare; spissare; conspissare, Col.

To CURD OR CURDLE. *v. n.* Concrecere, Virg.; in densitatem coire, Plin.; densari; condensari, Col.—*When the milk begins to curd;* in prima lactis coagulatione, Plin.

CURDS. *s.* Coacti lactis massa, Ov.; lactis coagulati massula, Col.; concretum lac, Virg.—*Curd-cakes or cheese-cakes;* triquetra caseo ovii et butyro placentia.

CURDY OR CURDLED. *a.* Coactus; condensatus; conspissatus; concretus; coagulatus, Plin.

CURE. *s.* I. Act of curing; sanatio, Cic.; morbi curatio, Cels. II. Remedy; remedium, Plin.; medicamentum; medicamen, Cic.; levamen. III. Charge of souls; cura.

To CURE. *v. a.* Sanare; sanum facere, Cic.; sani-

tatum alicui restituere, or reddere, Plin.; ægroto mederi; inorbium depellere, or tollere, Cels., adimere, Ter.; medicinam afferre, Cic.; remedia adhibere. — *To cure fish or meat to preserve it*; carnes in sale asservare, Plin.; sale obruere; muria condire, Col.; sallere, Sall.; salire, Cels.

CURELESS. *a.* See INCURABLE.

CURER. *s.* Medicus, Cic.

CURIOSITY. *s.* Curiositas; videndi, or discendi, studium; rerum reconditarum diligentissima investigatio, Cic. — *A great curiosity*; res rara et singularis. — *Curiosities*; rerum periosissima, Front.

CURIOS, *a.* I. *Inquisitive*; in re aliena curiosus, or percuriosus, Cic.; percontator, Hor. II. *Eager to learn*; discendi cupidus; in perspicienda rerum natura cupidus, Cic. III. *Skilled in*; rei intelligens, Cic., or studiosus, Ov. IV. *Exact*; accuratus; subtilis; (of things); cura elaboratus, Cic. V. *With extreme or fastidious nicety*; exquisitus; elegans; limatus; politus. VI. *Worthy of being seen*; visendus, Plin.; exquisitus; rarus; singularis. VII. *Strange, wonderful*; mirabilis; admirandus; mirificus; mirus, Cic.

CURIOUSLY. *ad.* I. *Inquisitively*; curiose, Cic. II. *Elegantly*; exquisite; eleganter; venuste; concinne. III. *Exactly*; studiose, Cic.; magno studio; accurate; mirabili opere, Cic.; diligenter; sedulo. IV. *With extreme or fastidious nicety*; delicate; molliter, Cic.; nimia subtilitate, Sen.

TO CURL. *v. a.* I. *To dress with curls*; calamistro comam inurare, Cic.; capillum crispare, Plin.; ferro crines vibrare, Virg., torquere, Ov. II. *To twist*; torquere, Cic.; convolvere; involvere, Plin. — *To curl the waves*; aquam crispare.

TO CURL. *v. n.* I. *To fall into ringlets*; crispari. II. *To twist itself*; convolvere, Virg.; circumplacare, Cic.; implicare; involvere; circumvolvere; circumplexu ambire, Plin.

CURL. *s.* I. *A ringlet of hair*; coma calamistrata, Cic. — *Curls*, pl.; cinni, Plaut.; concinni, Cic.; cirri intorti capilli; Mart. — *One with his hair curled*; cincinnatus, Cic. II. *Undulation*; tremula agitatio.

CURLEW. *s.* *A water-fowl*; clorius; crex; corlinus; corlivus.

CURMUDGEON. *s.* Vir jurgiosus, Cic., rixosus, Col., or sordidus, tenax, parcissimus, Cic., præparus, Plin.

CURRENT. *s.* I. *A tree*; grossularia, æ, f. II. *Its fruit*; grossularia acinus, i, m.

CURRENCY. *s.* I. *Placency*; verborum volubilitas, Cic.; præcepti dicendi celeritas; linguæ mobilitas, Cic. II. *Uninterrupted course*; continuatio; series; perpetuus rerum ordo. — *Currency, or current coin*; moneta quæ est in usu.

CURRENT. *a.* I. *Generally received*; acceptus; exceptus. — *A current opinion*; publice recepta persuasio, Quint. II. *General*; vulgatus; vulgaris; pervagatus; Cic.; generalis; universus, Cic. III. *That may be allowed*; auctoritate firmatus, probatus, Cic.; sanctius.

CURRENT. *s.* *Running stream*; aqua fluens, manans, or profluens, Col.; Quint., or vis fluminis. — *To go with the current*; secundo amne, or flumine, ferri, Virg. — *To go against the current*; adverso flumine navigare.

CURRENTLY. *ad.* Expedite; haud cunctanter; Cic.; generaliter; universe. — *It is currently believed*; receptum est; in confesso est; res confessa est; Cic. — *It is currently reported*; fama nuntiat; res pervagata et vulgaris est; omnium sermone percrebescit; Cic.

CURRICLE. *s.* Currus gemina rota instructus; biga, æ, f.

CURRIER. *s.* Coriarius, Plin.

CURRISH. *a.* Ferus; durus; morosus; rixosus; diffidulus; Cic.; malignus; asper, Cic.

CURRY. *v. a.* I. *To dress leather*; corium subigere, Vitr.; concinnare et perficere, Plin. II. *To beat*; verberare; cædere; ferire; percutere. — *I will curry you*; egregie te depexum reddam, Ter. III. *To rub a horse with a currycomb*; equum strigili defricare, or distringere. IV. — *To curry favour with one*; alicujus gratiam fovere; gratiam aucupari; Cic.; insinuate se ad, or in, alicujus amicitiam, Plaut., consuetudinem, Cic.

CURRY-COMB. *s.* Strigilis, is, f., Cic.

TO CURSE. *v. a.* *To wish evil to*; execrari, Cic.; alicui male, or mala, precari, Cic.; diras precari, Tac.; diris devovere; dira execrationem prosequi; Liv.

TO CURSE. *v. n.* In Deum verba impia dicere; in Deum ora solvere, Tibull.; divinum numen obtractare, Val. Max.; impias in Deum voces jactare; impiis verborum telis Deum lacessere; dira sibi imprecari, Cic.

CURSE. *s.* I. *An imprecation*; execratio, Cic.; imprecatio, Sen.; dira, Ov.; deprecatio, Plin. II. *A cause of mischief*; pestis; exitium; pernicies; Cic.

CURSED. *a.* Diris devotus; malus; improbus; sceleratus; sceleratus; nefarius; execrandus; detestabilis; execrabilis; infandus; Cic. — *A cursed land*; terra nefasta, Liv.

CURSEDLY. *ad.* Pessime; abominandum in modum; Cic.

CURSHIP. *s.* Feritas; immanitas; Cic.; villitas.

CURSOR. *s.* Pragmaticus, i, m., Cic.; formularius, Quint.

CURSORILY. *ad.* Leviter; breviter; strictim; indiligenter; negligenter; Cic.; remisse, Sall.; (perfunctorie, Ulp.); temere; inconsiderate; festinanter; propere; Cic.; propteranter, Lucr.

CUSORY. *a.* Properatus, Ov.; appropriatus, Liv. — *A cursory view*; inchoata cognitio, Cic.

TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* Detrahere; imminuere; desecare; resecare; recidere; Cic.

CURTAIN. *s.* Velum ductile; siparium, Cic. (Of a bed); supparium, Juv. — *Curtain or hangings of a room*; aulaea peripetasma, Cic.; tapes, Virg. — *Linen curtain*; tela linea. — *Curtain of a theatre*; auleum; siparium; Juv. — (In fortification), aggeris inter duo propugnacula frons. — *To draw a curtain over any thing*; velum rei obducere, or obtendere, Cic. — *A curtain lecture*; reprehensio, Cic.; censura, Juv.

TO CURTAIN. *v. a.* Velo, or aulæo, cingere, or circumdare.

CURVATED. *a.* Curvatus; incurvatus; incurvus; Cic.

CURVATURE. *s.* Inflexio, Cic.; curvatio, Col.

CURVATURE OF CURVATION. *s.* Flexura, Vitr.; curvamen, Ov.; curvatio, Vitr.; incurvatio, Plin. — *Curvature of a wheel*; rotæ curvatura. — (Of a sickle); falcia sinus, Col.

CURVE. *a.* Curvus. See CURVATED.

CURVE. *s.* Curvatio; flexura; Vitr.

TO CURVE. *v. a.* Curvare; incurvare; inflectere; Cæs. TO CURVET. *v. n.* Salire.

CURVET. *s.* Saltus, ùs, m.; crurum ex arte glomeratio.

CURVILINEAR. *a.* Curvus; lineis curvis.

CUSHION. *s.* Pulvinus, i, m., Cic.; pulvillus, Hor.; pulvinar, Juv.

CUSHIONED. *a.* Pulvis instructus.

CUSP. *s.* Lunæ crescentis cornua, Cic.

CUSPATED OR CUSPIDATED. *a.* Acutus; exacutus; cuspidatus; acuminatus; mucronatus; Plin.

CUSTARD. *s.* Scriblita lactea.

CUSTODY. *s.* I. *Imprisonment*; custodia; carcer; vincula; in custodia inclusio; Cic. — *To take into custody*; aliquem in carcerem ducere. — *To be in custody*; esse in vinculis, Cic. II. *Charge*; custodia; conservatio; tutela. — *To give into one's custody*; rem alicui credere, or alterius fidei committere, Cic. III. *Defence*; tutela, præsidium; tutio; Cic.

CUSTOM. *s.* I. *Habit*; consuetudo; mos; usus, Cic.; assuetudo, Liv. — *According to custom*; de more, Virg.; ex more, Hor. — *To follow the custom*; morem servare. — *The customs of a country*; mores et instituta civilitas.

II. *Practice of buying of certain persons*; emendi ab aliquo mercatore consuetudo. — *A great custom*; emporium frequentia. — *He has a good custom*; hujus taberna ementium frequentia celebratur, Cic. III. *Tax paid for imports and exports*; portorium, Cic.

CUSTOMABLE. *a.* Consuetus; usitatus; Cic.; solitus, Virg.

CUSTOMABLY. *ad.* Ut mos est; ut assolet; Liv.; ut solet; ut fieri solet; ut solet, or ut fert, consuetudo; Cic.

CUSTOMARILY. *ad.* Ex consuetudine; ut plurimum; vulgo; plerumque; Cic.

CUSTOMARY. *a.* I. *Conformable to established custom*; cuius promiscue patet usus, Plin.; usitatus, Cic.; usu receptus, Cic. II. *Habitual*; quod in morem venit, Ov. III. *Usual*; consuetus; solitus; Virg.; usitatus, Cic.

CUSTOMER. *s.* Qui, quæ, ab aliquo mercatore emere solet. — *To help to customers*; tabernam commendare; see CUSTOM, II.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. *s.* Portorium, ii, n., Cic. — *A custom-house officer*; portitor, Plaut.

TO CUT. *v. a.* I. *To divide with a sharp edge*; secare; resecare; cædere; præcidere; abscindere; incidere; amputare; Cic. II. *To heve*; cædere; abscindere; Liv.

III. *To carve*; sculperre, Ov. IV. *To form by cutting*; secando, or cædendo, formare, fingere. V.

To pierce; forare; efforare; Col.; perforare, Plin.; transforare, Sen.; incidere; pungere. VI. *To divide packs of cards*; folia lusoria dividere. VII. *To intersect*; præcidere; intercidere. VIII. — *To cut to the heart*; cor findere, Plaut. — *To cut small*; rem in minutas partes, Lucr., minutatim, Catull., concidere.

— *To cut corn*; fruges metere; demetere, Cic.; frumenta succidere, Cæs. — *To cut hair*; capillum tondere. — *To cut vines*; vitem castrare, Cato. — *To cut a figure in the world*; egregium decus tenere, Cic.; nomen et decus gerere, Virg. — *To cut a sorry figure*; nullo loco ac numero esse, Cic.

TO CUT AWAY. *v. a.* Resecare; desecare; recidere; abscindere; Cic.; detrahere; imminuere.

TO CUT DOWN. *v. a.* I. *To fell*; cædere; præcidere; deturbare; disturbare; ad terram affigere; dejicere; Cic.

II. *To excel*; superare; exsuperare; antecellere; præstare; Cic.

TO CUT OFF. *v. a.* I. *To separate by cutting*; desecare; abscindere; exsecare. — (The head); caput præcidere, Cic.,

or obtruncare, Liv., abscindere, Cic. II. *To destroy*; funditus tollere; delere; Cic.; exterminare, Col.; excindere, Virg.; extirpare; radicitus tollere; stirpitus evellere, Cic. III. *To rescind* rescare; detrahere; imminuere. IV. *To intercept*; intercludere; praecludere. — *To cut off a retreat*; fugam tollere, Cæs. (as an advance); alicui præcurrere (provisions); hostem commeatu intercludere (a bridge); pontem interscindere, Cic. — *To cut off the approach*; omnes ad locum aditus alicui intercludere, Cic. — *To cut off short*; præcidere. V. *To obviate*; prævertere, Cæs.; Cic.; antevertere, Virg.; occurrere, Cic. VI. *To take away*; auferre; tollere; amovere; removere; adimere. VII. *To preclude*; privare; orbare; impedire; destituere; Cic. VIII. *To silence*; inter; ellare; interrompere; Cic.; interciperi, Quint.; silentium imperare, Plin. IX. *To abbreviate*; contrahere, Cic.; breviare, Quint.; decurtare, Plin. X. — *To cut off a limb*; amputare. — *To cut off with a shilling*; hæreditate excludere, Cic. — *To cut off from the church*; alicum ab ecclesiæ corpore segregare; ab ecclesiæ communione excludere; alicui sacris interdiceret.

TO CUT OUT. v. a. I. *To shape*; formare; formam describere; forma, or formis, exprimere. II. *To contrive*; excogitare; invenire; animo formare, Cic.; concipere, Quint. III. *To adapt*; accommodare; aptare; Cic. — *Cut out for*; aptus; idoneus ad. IV. *To debar*; privare; destituere; praecludere; Cic. V. *To outdo*; superare; expugnare; antecellere; præstare; esse superiorem; præcellere; Cic.

TO CUT SHORT. v. a. I. *To abridge*; contrahere, Cic.; in breve cogere, Hor.; coartare, Cic.; breviare, Quint.; minuere; diminuire; imminuere. II. *To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruptions*; cohæbere; inhibere; moram injicere. — *To cut short this discourse*; ut paucis absolvam, Sall.

TO CUT UP. v. a. I. *To carve*; minute concidere, Cic.; in frusta secare, Varr.; obsonium scindere, Sen. — *To cut up a dead body*; corpora mortuorum incidere, Cels.

II. *To eradicate*; penitus excindere, Hor.; stirpitus exigere, Cic.; extirpare; evertere; evellere.

TO CUT. v. n. or a. I. *To make its way by dividing obstructions* (as a tooth); oriri, Ov.; or, nascere, Cels.

II. *To perform the operation of lithotomy*; calculum per sectionem eximere, Cels. III. (As a horse); calces calcibus illidere.

CUT. s. I. *The separation of continuity by a sharp instrument*; incisio, Col.; sectura; concissura; Plin.; insectura, Sen. II. *A channel made by art*; canalis, is, m., Col.; fistula; fossa, Plin. III. *A part cut off from the rest*; segmen; segmentum; particula; pars, Cic. — *The cut of a loaf*; panis frustum. IV. *A small particle*; particula, æ, f.; fragmentum, Cic.; recisamentum, Plin. V. *A near passage*; via brevior, Cic.; compendiarîa, Plin. VI. *A print*; tabula; imago scalpro excusa, or incisa. VII. *Stamp on which a picture is carved*; tabula. VIII. *Dividing a pack of cards*; foliorum lusurorum divisio. IX. *Fashion, form, shape, manner of cutting*; concisio. — *They are of the same cut*; ejusdem farinæ sunt, Cic.

CUTANEOUS. a. Cuticularis.

CUTICLE. s. I. *The scarf-skin*; cuticula, Pers.; summa cutis, Curt. II. *A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor*; pellicula.

CUTICULAR. a. Cuticularis.

CUTLASS. s. Acinaces, is, m., Hor.; gladius latior et brevior.

CUTLER. s. Cultrorum faber.

CUTLET. s. Costa. — (*Of mutton*); vervecina. — (*Of pork*); porcina; offula, Mart.; offella, Col.

CUTPURSE. s. Fur; latrunculus; zonarius, Plaut.; manticularius, Ter.; scarius, Ulp.

CUTTER. s. I. *One who cuts*; sector. — *A stone-cutter*; lapidaria, æ, m. II. *A cutting instrument*; instrumentum acutum; culter. III. *A sort of boat*; cymbula, æ, f., Plin.; linter exiguus, Tibull.; navicula, Cic. IV. Pl. *The cutters*; dentes incisores, Cels.

CUT-THROAT. s. Sciarus, ii, m., Hor.; percussor; interfecter; Cic.; homicida, æ, m., Quint.

CUT-THROAT. a. Cruentus; ferus; inhumanus; barbarus. — *A cut-throat place*; locus cædibus infamis.

CUTTING. s. *A piece cut off*; segmen, Gell.; recisamentum, Plin.; assula, Plaut.; secamentum, Plin. — *Cuttings of wood*; scholia, Vitr. — *Cutting of a tree*; talea; taleola, æ, f., Col.; clavola; clavula; Varr. — *Cutting of a vine*; sarmentum, Cic.

CUTTING. a. Aculeatus; acerbus; mordax; acutus; acer; pungens; contumeliosus; Cic.; satyricus, Plin.

CUTTLE. s. I. *A fish*; sepia, æ, f., Cic. II. *A foul-mouthed fellow*; calumniator; maledicus; obtrectator, Cic.

CYCLE. s. *A round of time*; cyclus. — (*Of the sun*); solaris. — (*Of the moon*); lunaris. — (*Of a star*); astri conversio, Cic.; orbis, Curt.

CYCLOPÆIA. s. Encyclois disciplina, Vitr.; doctrinæ orbis, Quint.

CYCLOPS. s. Cyclops, opis, m., Virg.

CYGNET. s. Cyncus, i, m., Cic.; olor, Plin.

CYLINDER. s. Cylindrus, i, m., Virg.

CYLINDRIC. a. Cylindraceus, Plin.

CYMBAL. s. *A musical instrument*; cymbalum, i, n., Cic. — *To play on the cymbals*; cymbala quater, or pulsare.

CYNEGETICS. s. *The art of hunting*; ars venatoria, or venatica.

CYNIC. s. *A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort*; cynicus, Cic.

CYNICAL. a. Cynicus. s. Severus; rigidus; asper; Cic.; mordax, Ov.; satyricus, Plin. — *A cynical fellow*; qui frontem perficit, Cic.; Mart.

CYNOURE. s. *A constellation*; Ursa, or Arctos, minor; Cynosura, æ, f., Cic.

CYPRESS-FREE. s. Cupressus, i, f., Virg.; cupressus, ùs, f., Col. — *Made of cypress*; cupressinus, Col.; cupressus, Plin. — *A grove of cypress trees*; cupressetum, Cic.

D.

TO DAB. v. a. Aspergere; impingere.

DAB. s. I. *A small lump*; particula; segmen; segmentum, Plin.; frustum; fragmentum, Cic. II. *A blow with something soft or moist*; aspersio; respersus; Cic.; alapa. III. *Something moist thrown upon one*; luti, or aquæ lutulenta, aspersio, Cic.; lutum iniectum.

IV. *A kind of small flat fish*; rhombus, i, m., Juv. V. (In low language); *A man expert at something*; homo habilis, sciens, peritus; artis antistes; artifex peritus, Cic. VI. (In the pl.), *Mean linen or woollen cloths*; cento; panniculus lacer, Cæs.; vestis dilabida, Plin.

TO DABBLE. v. a. *To besprinkle*; inquinare; conspurcare; maculare; oblinere. — (*With mud*); luto conspurcare, aspergere, oblinere, Cic., conquinare, Mart.; cæno collinere, Plaut. — (*The hands with blood*); sanguine manus inficere; cruentare; cruoere imbueret.

TO DABBLE. v. n. I. *To move in water or mud*; in luto vestigiis volitari, Cic.; lutum subigere, Col. — (*As a duck*); rostro cœnum agitare. II. *To do any thing superficially*; opus præpropere agere. — *To dabble with*; rei se admiscere, Ter.; rem tractare, Cic.

DABBLER. s. I. *One who plays in water*; qui lutum subigit, Col., or agitat. — *A duck*; anas. II. *A bungler*; artifex imperitus. III. *A meddler*; ardelio, onis, m., Phædr.

DACTYL. s. Dactylus, i, m., Cic.

DAD or DADDY. s. Pappas, or pappas, æ, m. — *To call daddy*; pappare, Pers.

DÆDAL. a. Varius; variatus; multicolor; Cic.

DAFFODIL, DAFFODILLY, or DAFFODOWNDILLY. s. Asphodelus, i, m.; hastula regia, Plin.; narcissus, i, m., Virg.

TO DAFT. v. a. Aspernari; spernere; despiciere; contemnere, Cic.; repudiare, Ter.; respuere; dedignari, Cic.

DAG. s. I. *A dagger*; sica, æ, f.; pugio, f., Cic.; sicula, Plaut.; pugniunculus, Cic. II. *A hand-gun*; brevioris modi sclopetus.

TO DAG. v. a. Secare; resecaere; cædere; incidere. — *To dag sheep*; oves tondere, Cic.

DAGGER. s. Sica, æ, f.; pugio, f., Cic. — *A small dagger*; sicula, Plaut.; pugniunculus, or pugniunculus, Cic. — *To be at daggers drawn*; capitali odio inter se dissidere, Cic.

TO DAGGLE. v. a. and *n.* In luto volutare, or volutari, Cic.; conspurcare, Col.; cæno aspergere, or oblinere, Cic.; luto inficere.

DAGGLED-TAIL or DAGGLE-TAIL. a. Cæno oblitus, Cic.; luto aspersus, Hor.; lutosus, Plin.

DAILY. a. Quotidianus, Cic.

DAILY. ad. Quotidie; singulis diebus; in singulos dies; Cic.

DAINTILY. ad. Delicate; mollior; Cic.

DAINTINESS. s. I. *Delicacy*; mollietis victus; mollissimus cultus. II. *Nicety*; elegantia; munditia; Cic.; mundities, Catull.; communitas, Cic. III. *Squamicousness*; fastidium, ii, n., Cic.; fastidia, æ, f., Hor.

DAINTY. a. I. *Delicious*; jucundissimus; delicatus; Cic.; suavissimus. II. *Nice, squamicous*; fastidiosus, Cic.; fastidii plenus, Plaut. III. *Ceremonious*; nimis sedulus; justo officiosior; in officis nimius; in comitatem effusor. IV. *Affectedly fine*; nimis exquisitus; studiosus accersitis; Cic. — *Dainty bits*; escæ mollicule, Plaut.

DAINTY. s. Escæ exquisita; suavissimus cibus; Cic. — *Dainties*; upeda, or cupedia, n. pl., Cic.; bellaria, Plaut.

DAIRY. s. Lactaria cella, Varr.

DAIRY. s. Vallis, idis, f., Plin.

DALE. s. Bellis, is, f., Cic.; Virg.; vallecula, Fest.; convallis, Virg.

DALLIANCE. s. I. *Interchange of caresses*; acts of fondness; blanditiæ, Cic.; jocus; nugæ. II. *Delay*; mora; cunctatio; dilatio.

To DALLY. *v. n.* I. *To trifle*; ineptire, Ter.; ad ineptias abire; nugas agere; inepte facere, Cic. II. *To sport, frolic*; jocari; nugari; Cic.; lascivire, Sen.; ludere; lusitare. III. *To delay*; differre; procrastinare; morari; cunctari; Cic.

DALMATIC. *s.* Dalmatica, sub. vestis.

DAM. *s.* I. *A mother* (speaking of beasts); mater, Cic.; genitrix, Virg. II. *A mole, or bank to confine water*; moles; agger; Cic.; pulvinus, Vitr.

To DAM UP. *v. a.* *To confine by moles*; molem jacere, Cæs.

DAMAGE. *s.* Damnum; detrimentum; incommodum; jactura; perniciis, Cic.

DAMAGES. *s. pl.* (In law); damni compensatio, or reparatio, Cic. — *To get costs and damages*; litem cum impensis obtinere.

To DAMAGE. *v. a.* Lædere; labefactare; nocere; alicui detrimentum importare, or afferre, Cic.; damno esse, Plin.

DAMAGEABLE. *a.* I. *Susceptible of hurt*; quod damnum contrahere, Cic., or accipere, Hor., potest. II. *Mischievous*; damnosus, Ter.; noxius; exitiosus; exitialis; exitiabilis; Cic.

DAMAGED. *part.* Depravatus. — *Corn damaged at sea*; corruptum undis frumentum, Virg.

DAMASK. *s.* Damasceni operis pannus bombycinus.

DAMASK. *a.* In modum panni Damasceni figuris distinctus.

To DAMASK. *v. a.* I. *To form flowers upon stuff*; linteum figuris variare, Lucr. II. *To variegate*; variare; distinguere; Cic. III. *To adorn steelwork with figures*; incauto Damasceno variare. IV. — *To damask wine, i. e. to take off the cold*; tepescere.

DAMASK PLUM or DAMSON. *s.* Prunum Damascenum, Mart.

DAME. *s.* I. *A lady*; hera, Ter.; domina, Cic. II. *A woman*; femina; mulier. — *A school-dame*; magistra, Ter.

To DAMN. *v. a.* I. *To doom to eternal torment*; æternis suppliciis addicere, Cic.; in aliquem æternis penis animadvertere. II. *To condemn*; damnare; condemnare; arguere; improbare. III. *To cry down*; obtrectare, Plin.; carpere, Cic.; verbis extenuare; excubillare; sibilis consecrari, Cic.

DAMNABLE. *a.* Damnandus; exitialis; exitiabilis; Cic.; perniciosus; pestifer; execrandus; scelestus; sceleratus.

DAMNABLY. *ad.* Damnandum in modum; improbe; nequiter; nefarie; scelestè; Cic.

DAMNATION. *s.* Parata in æternum improbis supplicia; or, pœnæ quæ improbis manent.

DAMNED. *a.* Æternis suppliciis addictus; detestandus; execrandus; damnatus. — (Said of a play, or theatrical piece); sibilis explosus, Cic.

DAMNIFIC. *a.* Nocens, Hor.; perniciosus; noxius; exitialis; Cic.

To DAMNIFY. *v. a.* Alicui nocere, obesse; detrimentum afferre, importare; damno esse; lædere, Cic.

DAMP or DANK. *a.* I. *Moist*; humidus; madidus; Cic.; uvidus, Plaut.; udus; uliginosus; Plin. — *To get damp*; humescere. II. *Defected*; mæstitia afflictus; demissus; dejectus; abjectus; percussus.

DAMP. *s.* I. *Fog, moisture*; nebula, Plin.; humor, Cic.; vapor; exhalatio, Cic. II. *Depression of spirit*; dejectio; consternatio; demissio; infractio; abjectio; Cic.

To DAMP. *v. a.* I. *To moisten*; humectare, Col.; humidare, Cels.; humidum, or madidum, reddere.

II. *To defect*; animum frangere, infringere, Cic., consternare, Liv.

DAMPISH or DANKISH. *a.* Humidulus, Ov.

DAMPNESS. *s.* Humor, m., Cic.

DAMPY. *a.* Tristicus; melancholicus, Cic.; taciturnus; animo demissus; mæstitia afflictus, Cic.

DAMSEL. *s.* Virgo; adolescentula, Ter.; puella, Cic.; puellula, Catull.

DAMSON. *s.* Prunum Damascenum, Mart.

To DANCE. *v. n.* Saltare; tripudiare, Cic.; corpus ad numeros movere, Sen.

DANCE. *s.* Saltatio, Cic.; saltatus, ùs, Liv.; tripudium, Cic.; chorea, Ov.

DANCER. *s.* Saltator, m.; saltatrix, f.; Cic. — *A little dancer*; saltatricula, Cic. — *A rope-dancer*; funambulus, Ter.; schenobates, Juv.

DANCING. *s.* Saltatio, Cic.; saltatus, ùs, Liv.

DANCING-MASTER. *s.* Saltandi magister.

DANCING-SCHOOL. Ludus saltatorius, Vitr.

DANDELION. *s.* A plant; intybum erraticum; dens leonis.

DANDIPRAT or DAPPERLING. *s.* Pumilio, Col.; pumilius, Stat.; trossulus, Suet.; Plaut.

To DANDLE. *v. a.* Agitare; blandiri.

DANDRIF or DANDRUFF. *s.* Furfures capitis, Plin.; scabies; sordes.

DANDY. *s.* Trossulus, Plaut.

DANGER. *s.* Periculum; discrimen; Cic. — *He is in danger of his life*; in dubio est vita illius, Ter. — *Free from danger*; sine periculo.

To DANGER. *v. a.* Aliquem in discrimen adducere, in periculum vocare, periculis offerre, Cic.

DANGEROUS. *a.* Periculosus, Cic.; plenus aleæ, Hor. — *A dangerous man*; homo formidulosus, metuendus, cavendus, Cic.

DANGEROUSLY. *ad.* Periculose; cum periculo; Cic. — *He is dangerously ill*; in periculo mortis est æger, Cels.

DANGEROUSNESS. *s.* Periculum; discrimen, Cic.

To DANGLE. *v. n.* Pendere; ultra citroque jactari.

To DAP. *v. n.* Aquam leniter aspergere.

DAPPER. *a.* Acer; vividus; Cic.; strenuus, Ter.; alacer; concinnus; venustus; elegans; Cic.

DAPPLED. *a.* Variatus; variis coloribus, or maculis, distinctus. — *A dappled-grey horse*; equus gilvus, or scutulatus.

To DAPPLE. *v. a.* Variare; variis coloribus distinguere, Ov.

To DARE. *v. n.* Audere.

To DARE. *v. a.* Provocare; lacessere. — *To dare any thing*; omnia periclitari; summæ rei discrimen adire, Cic.; periculum omne subire, Hor.

DARE. *s.* Provocatio, Cic.

DARING. *a.* Impavidus, Liv.; fortis; acer; erectus; periculi contemptor; animosus; audax; projectus ad audendum; in suscipiendo audax, Cic.; magnis ausis promptus, Tac. — *A daring crime*; facinus audax.

DARINGLY. *ad.* I. *Boldly*; impavide, Liv.; magno animo; fortiter; Cic.; strenue; animose; audentius; Tac. II. *Impudently*; impudenter; sine verecundia; Cic.; contumeliose; audacter.

DARINGNESS. *s.* Animus; fidens animus; audacia, Cic.

DARK. *a.* Opacus; obscurus; umbrosus; Virg; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebricosus, Cic.; caliginosus; nebulosus. — Fig.; ænigmata involutus, Cic. — *A dark lantern*; laterna cæca. — *It grows dark*; nox appetit, Liv.

DARK. *s.* Darkness; tenebræ, Cic.; obscuritas; caligo, Cic. — *To keep in the dark about a thing*; rem occultare.

To DARKEN. *v. a.* Obscurare, rei caliginem inducere; noctem, tenebras, offundere, Cic.

To DARKEN. *v. n.* Obscurari. — *The sky darkens*; nubilat aër, Varr.

DARKISH. *a.* Subobscurus, Cic.; subnubilus. — *A darkish night*; nox subnubilus, Cic.

DARKLING. *a.* Tenebricosus, Cic.

DARKLY. *ad.* Obscure, Cic.

DARKNESS. *s.* Obscuritas; tenebræ; caligo, Cic. — *To dispel the darkness*; tenebras discutere, Cic., dispellere, Phædr. — *The land of darkness*; orcus inferi.

DARKSOME. *a.* Opacus; obscurus; caliginosus; subnubilus; Cic.

DARLING. *s.* and *a.* Charus; delectus; dulcissimus; qui præcipuo in amore habetur; delicia. — *My darling*; mellille mi, Plaut.; meum corculum; anime mi, Ter.; dulcissime rerum, Hor.

DARN. *s.* Exacta ad unguem fallensque oculos sutura.

To DARN. *v. a.* Duas panni lacinas ad unguem committere, Bud.

DARNEL. *s.* Lolium, ii, n.

DART. *s.* Jaculum; telum, Cic.; spiculum, Cic.; pilum, Cæs.; missile, Virg.; sagitta, Cæs.

To DART. *v. a.* and *n.* Tela jacere, concipere, or vibrare; jaculum contorquere; jaculari, Cic. — *To dart upon one*; ruere; irruere; Sall.; impetum facere, Cic.

To DASH. *v. a.* I. *To throw suddenly against something*; jacere; jactare; injicere. II. *To break by collision*; confringere, Cic.; effringere, Plaut.; allidere; rumpere; contundere. III. *To throw water in flashes*; spargere; conspergere. IV. *To bespatter*; aspergere; respergere; irrorare. V. *To mingle*; miscere; admiscere; commiscere; temperare. VI. *To confound*; perturbare; adversario os occludere. VII. — *To dash in pieces*; atterere; contundere; Cic.; elidere, Virg. — *To dash one's hopes*; frustrari; de spe dejicere. — *To dash the confidence*; percellere; perturbare. — *To dash the brains out*; caput confringere. — *To dash a project*; consilium dissolvere, discutere, Cic. — *To dash over*; delere, Cic.; expungere, Plaut.

To DASH. *v. n.* Saire; assilire; Cic.

DASH. *s.* I. *Collision*; collisus, ùs, m., Plin.; conflictio; conflictus; Cic.; confligit, Solin. II. *In-fusion*; paululum. III. *Mark in writing*; ducta linea.

IV. *A blow*; ictus; plaga; Cic.

DASTARD. *s.* Ignavus; imbellis; timidus; Cic.; meticulosus, Plin.

To DASTARD or DASTARDISE. *v. a.* Territare; terrere; contertere; perterrere; Cic.; terrorem incutere, Virg.

DASTARDY. *s.* Ignavia; timiditas; animi remissio; Cic.

DASTARDLY. *ad.* Ignave; timide; Cic.

DATA. *s.* Manifesta et concessa quantitas.

DATARY. *s.* Diarius adscriptor.

DATE. *s.* I. *The time when a thing was aone*; tempus. — *The date of a letter*; dies epistolæ, or litteris, adscriptus. II. *End*; finis; terminus; exitus; Cic.

III. *Continuance*; temporis spatium. IV. *A fruit*; palma, Plin.; palmula, Varr.; palmæ pomum, Plin.

V. — *Goods out of date*; merx invendibilibs, Plaut. — *Words out of date*; verba inusitata, obsoleta, desueta, Cic.

To DATE, *v. a.* Diem in literis scribere, scripto apponere, — *Dated at Rome*; epistola Romæ data.

DATE-TREE. *s.* Phoenix; palma.

DATIVE. *s.* (In grammar); casus dativus, Quint.; dandi casus, Varr.

DATIVE. *a.* (In law); præstitutus; præscriptus; imperatus; mandat; edictus.

To DAUB, *v. a.* I. *To smear with something adhesive*; liniere; illinere; Col. — (*With pitch*); pice inducere, Vitruv. — (*With mortar*); parietem trullissare. II. *To paint coarsely*; rudiori penicillo pingere; inepte, or insulse, pingere. III. *To disguise*; tegere; contegere; rei velum præterdere, Cic.; speciem alienam inducere.

IV. *To lay on ostentatiously*; in falsum augere, Tac. V. *To flatter grossly*; assentari; adulari; Cic.

DAUB, *s.* Inscitia, rudis, or inconcinna, pictura.

DAUBER. *s.* Rudis, or ineptus, pictor.

DAUBY. *a.* Glutinosus; viscosus; lentus.

DAUGHTER. *s.* Filia; nata; Hor. — *Granddaughter*; neptis. — *Great-granddaughter*; proneptis. — *Great-great-granddaughter*; abneptis. — *Daughter-in-law*; prigniga; nurus, us; Cic.

To DAUNT, *v. a.* Alieui terrorem inficere; metum incutere; territare; terrore; perterrore.

DAUNTLESS. *a.* Impavidus, Hor.; timore, or metu, vacuus, Cic.

DAUNTLESSNESS. *s.* Animi firmitas, Cic.; interritus animus.

DAUPHIN. *s.* The eldest son of the king of France; Delphinus Francia.

To DAWN, *v. n.* Dilucescere; lucescere; Cic.

DAWN. *s.* I. *The aurora*; diluculum; aurora; Cic. — *At dawn*; diluculo primo; cum prima luce, Ter.; sub solis ortum, Liv. II. Fig., *Beginning*; initium; principium; orsus; primordium; Cic.

DAY. *s.* Dies, m., f.; lux, Cic. — *This day*; dies hodiernus. — *To-day*; hodie. — *The day following*; postera dies. — *The day before*; pridie. — *Three, four, five, six days ago*; nudius tertius, quartus, quintus, sextus, Cic. — *In a few days*; intra paucos dies, Liv.; in paucis diebus, Ter. — *By day*; diurnus, Cic. — *Every day*; quotidie; singulis diebus. — *Every other day*; altero quoque die. — *Space of two days*; bidualium. — (*Of three days*); triduum. — *Ten days hence*; abhinc decem diebus, Cic. — *A festival day*; dies festus, Cic.; lux festa, Hor.; festum, Ov. — *From day to day*; in dies; in dies singulos. — *To the day*; ad diem datam, or constitutum, Cic. — *To name the day*; diem alieui constituere, Cic. — *To wish good day*; alieui salutum impertire, Cic. — *Some day*; aliquando. — *A fine day*; dies luculentus, or apricus. — *A dark day*; dies subnubilus. — *A long day*; dies astivus. — *A short day*; dies contractus, angustus. — *To pass one's days*; vitam agere. — *In our days*; nostra ætate; ævo nostro, Plin. — *Near the end of his days*; prope acta jam ætate.

DAY-BOOK. *s.* Adversaria (sc. scripta), orum, n. pl.; diurni commentarii.

DAYBREAK or DAYSPRING. *s.* Diluculum, Cic.

DAY-LABOUR. *s.* Diurnus labor; diurna opera; Cic.

DAY-LABOURER. *s.* Opera, æ, m.; operarius; Cic.

DAY-LIGHT. *s.* Dies; lux; claritas; lumen, Cic. — *In broad day-light*; luce palam, Cic. — *It is broad day-light*; diei jam multum est, Plaut.

DAY-STAR. *s.* Stella diurna, Plaut. — *The morning star*; Lucifer, Cic.

DAY-TIME. *s.* Dies; lux.

DAY-WORK. *s.* Opera diurna.

To DAZZLE, *v. a.* Oculos, or oculorum aciem, perstringere, Cic.; oculis caliginem offundere, Liv. — (*The mind*); mentem cœcare, Cic.

To DAZZLE, *v. n.* *To be overpowered with light*; caligare, Cic. — *I am dazzled*; oculi fulgore stupent, Hor. — *To be dazzled by appearances*; rerum specie capi.

DEACON. *s.* Diaconus.

DEACONESS. *s.* Diaconissa.

DEACONY or DEANSHIP. *s.* Diaconatus, us, m.

DEAD. *a.* and *part.* I. *Without life*; mortuus; demortuus; Cic.; exanimis, Virg. — *Killed*; necatus; interemptus; occisus, Cic. — (*With hunger*); fame enectus, Cic. — *Half dead*; intermortuus, Cic. — *I am dead*; perii. II. *Empty*; vacuus; inanis; Cic.; exhaustus, Liv. III. *Dull*; tristis; mæstus; melancholicus, Cic.

IV. *Obtuse*; imbecillis; imbecillus; debilis; infirmus; languens; languidus, Cic. V. *Not affecting*; frigidus. — *A dead style*; exsangue, frigidum, dicendi genus.

VI. *Vapid* (said of liquors); cuius sapor evanuit; cuius spiritus diffugit, Lucr.; saporis expertus. VII. *Useless*; inutilis; ad nullam partem utilis. VIII. *Numbed*; torpens, Cic.; torpidus, Liv.; sopitus, Ov. IX. — *A dead body*; cadaver. — *The dead*; mortui; morte delecti, Cic. — *A dead tree*; arbor demortua. — *A dead sleep*; somnus gravis, or altior. — *Dead asleep*; somno gravatus. — *Dead water*; aqua stagnans, torpens, pigra, Plin., reses, Varr., situ corrupta. — *A dead place*; locus

ob omni turba vacuus; ab oculis et hominum convicti remotus; Cic. — *A dead calm*; tranquillitas. — *The sea is dead calm*; mare sopitum est, Plin.; stat ventis placidum, Virg. — *To fall dead*; concidere mortuus; procumbere exanimis, Curt. — *Dead in law*; alienatus iure civium, Liv. — *Dead money* (which brings no interest in); otiosa pecunia, Plin.

DEAD. *s.* The dead of night; noctis silentium, Liv.; conticinium, Varr.; nox silens, Virg.; silentium altum.

To DEADEN, *v. a.* I. *To deprive of sensation*; extinguere; restinguere; selare; compescere. — *To deaden pain*; ægritudinem obtundere, or elevare, Cic. — *To deaden the fire*; ignem extinguere. II. *To make vapid*; insulsum reddere; hebetem reddere; Cic.

To DEADEN, *v. n.* Exstingui; resolvi; remittere; defervesere, Ter.

DEADLY. *a.* I. *Murderous*; lethalis, Virg.; mortiferus, Cels.; exitialis; exitiabilis; lethifer, Cic. — *A deadly disease*; morbus lethifer, mortiferus, Cic. — *To be deadly sick*; mortifere ægrotare, Plin. — *Deadly sin*; peccatum lethiferum, lethale. II. *Implacable*; implacabilis, Cic. — *A deadly enemy*; hostis capitalis, Cic. — *Deadly hatred*; odium capitale, Cic., implacabile, Liv., hostile, Cic. — *Deadly pain*; dolor acerbissimus, Cic. — *To bear deadly hatred to*; capitali odio ab aliquo dissidere, Cic.

DEADLY. *ad.* I. *In a manner resembling the dead*; more mortuorum. II. *Mortally*; mortifere; lethalliter; Plin. III. *Implacably*; implacabiliter, Tac.

IV. *Extremely*; maxime; perquam; admodum; magnopere; valde; Cic. — *Deadly pale*; letho pallidior, Petr.

DEADNESS. *s.* I. *Want of ardour of affection*; frigus. II. *Languor*; torpor; stupor; virium defectio; debilitas, Cic.; imbecillitas; languor; Cic. III. *Vapidity*; nullus in cibo sapor, Plin.; fatuitas; insulsius; Cic.; hebes gustus, us.

DEAF. *a.* Surdus; auribus captus, Cic.

To DEAFEN, *v. a.* Aliquem exsurdare, Plin.; aures hebetiores reddere, Cic.; hebetare, Cels. — *To deafen with noise*; aures obtundere, Cic.

To DEAFEN, *v. n.* *To grow deaf*; obsurdescere; surdum fieri, Cic.; exsurdari, Val. Max. — *To turn a deaf ear to*; alieum auribus respicere, Cic.

DEAFISH. *a.* Surdaster, Cic.

DEAFLY. *ad.* Oculis; latenter; secreto; sine strepitu; Cic.

DEAFNESS. *s.* Surditas, Cic.

DEAL. *s.* I. *Quantity*; pars magna; vis ingens, or magna; Cic. — *A great deal*; multum; plurimum. — *A deal of money*; argenti vis ingens. — *A deal of labour*; labor plurimus, Hor. II. *Wood of the fir tree*; abies, Cic.; sapinus, Plin. — *Made of deal*; abiegnus, Cic.; sapineus, Col.

To DEAL, *v. a.* I. *To distribute*; distribuere; dispartiri; dilargiri; dividere, Cic. II. *To scatter*; disjicere, Virg.; spargere, Cic. III. *To give gradually*; singulatim tradere, Cic. IV. — *To deal cards*; folia lusoria dispartiri. — *To deal blows*; densis ictibus pulsare, Virg.; ictus densare, Tac.

To DEAL, *v. n.* I. *To trade*; negotiari; mercaturas, mercaturas, Plaut., or mercaturam, Cic., facere; commercium facere, Plin. II. *To intervene*; negotio se alterius causa immiscere, Ter. III. *To behave, to act*; agere; se gerere. — *To deal wisely*; sapientem se præbere. — *To deal well by any one*; cum aliquo bene, or præclare, agere, Cic. — *To deal friendly by*; amice facere, Cic. — *To deal cruelly*; crudeliter in aliquo exercere, Cic. — *To deal in a matter*; negotio se implicare, Cic., misceri, Virg.

To DEAL WITH, *v. a.* I. *To use well or ill*; agere. — (*Knavishly*); improbe facere. — (*Honourably*); honeste in aliquem se gerere. — (*Harshly*); cum aliquo summo iure agere, Cic. II. *To contend with*; resistere; obstistere; repugnare; reluctari; decertare. — *To deal with equal forces*; comparari Marte concurrere, Liv.; æquis viribus dimicare, Curt. — *Able to deal with a man*; alteri par.

III. *To manage*; moderare; gerere; gubernare; administrare. IV. — *An easy man to deal with*; homo facillimus, commodis moribus, lenis et facilis, commodus, Cic. — *A hard man to deal with*; homo difficilis et morosus, Cic.

DEALER. *s.* I. *One who has to do with any thing*; qui in aliqua re versatur; qui alieui rei se immiscet, or implicat; qui aliquam rem tractat, or exercet. — *A double dealer*; fraudator; veterator; fallax. II. *A trader*; mercator, Cic.; qui mercaturam exercet; emptor. — *A wholesale dealer*; solidarius venditor, Bud. — *A retail dealer*; mercis dividua mercator; propola. — *A fair dealer*; homo bona, or optima, fide; vir probus, Cic.

DEALING. *s.* I. *Practice*; actio; consilium clandestinum, Nep. II. *Intercourse*; commercium; usus; consuetudo; sociatio; societas. III. *Mode of treating*; ratio; modus; agendi modus genus. IV. *Business*; mercatura; mercatus, us; Cic.; negotiatio, Sep.; mercatio, Gell.; commercium, Plin.

DEALT WITH. *part.* Tractatus; habitus. — *Kindly dealt with*; benignè tractatus; egregie exceptus, Cic.

DEAMBULATION. *s.* Ambulatio; deambulatio; or, ambulatio, Cic.

DEAN. *s.* Decanus.

DEANERY. *s.* Addictæ decano ædes.

DEANSHIP. *s.* The office and rank of a dean; decani munus; decanatus, ùs, m.

DEAR. *a.* I. Beloved; carus; dilectus. II. Valuable; carus; pretiosus. — *Dearer than life*; ipsa vita antiquior, or potior. — *Provisions are dear*; annona pretium habet, Cic.: (*vere dear*); annona laboratum est. — *A dear tradesman*; nimium pretiosus, Plaut.; qui avarè pretium arti suæ statuit, Ter. III. Scarce; rarus.

DEAR. *s.* (A word of endearment); charissime; dulcissime rerum, Hor.

DEAR. *ad.* Oh dear! ehem! hem! at enim! ah! heu! proh mi! Ter.

DEAR-BUGHT. *a.* Magno pretio, or magni, emptus; quod care, or magno, constat.

DEARLY. *ad.* I. With great fondness; amantissime; studiosissime; ære animo; summa voluntate, or benevolentia, Cic.; ardentè; vehementer. II. At a high price; care, Cic.; magno. — *To be purchased dearly*; magno constare. — *That was purchased dearly*; id care enī, Hor.; mihi magno constat, Plin.

DEARNESS. *s.* I. Fondness; singularis erga aliquem amor, or voluntas, Cic.; caritas; benevolentia; propensio animus; studium, Cic. II. Scarcity; raritas, Plin.; paucitas; infrequentia, Cic.; penuria, Ter. — (*Of provisions*); annonæ caritas, or difficultas, Cic.; gravitas, Tac.

DEARTH. *s.* Penuria; inopia, Cic. — (*Of provisions*); gravis annona. — *General dearthness*; rerum omnium inopia, Cic.

TO DEARTICULATE. *v. a.* To disjoint; os sua sede movere, Cels.; luxare membrum, Plin.

DEATH. *s.* Mors; interitus; obitus; Cic.; decessus. — *Natural death*; fatum, Cic.; ultima necessitas, Ter.; mors simplex, Sall. — *Violent death*; nex. — *Premature death*; immaturus interitus, Cic. — *Hour of death*; hora suprema. — *Day of death*; emortalis dies, Plin. — *To hasten one's death*; mortem alicui maturare; (*one's own death*); mortem anticipare, Suet.; necem sibi consciscere, Cic. — *To die a noble death*; gloriosius obire. — *To condemn to death*; capite damnare. — *To put to death*; occidere; extremo supplicio afficere; morte multare, Cic. — *It is death*; crimen capitale est, Cic. — *The punishment of death*; pœna ultima, Liv. — *On pain of death*; sub mortis, or capitis, pœna, Suet.

DEATHFUL. *a.* See DEADLY.

DEATHLESS. *a.* Immortalis, Cic. — *A deathless memory*; cuius perennis est memoria.

DEATHLIKE. *a.* Instar mortis, Cic.

DEATH'S-MAN. *s.* Carnifex; tortor; Cic.

TO DEAURATE. *v. a.* Inaurare, Hor.; auro perfundere, Sen.; auri bractes inducere, Plin.

DEAURATION. *s.* Auratura, Quint.; ars inaurandi.

TO DEBAR. *v. a.* Aliquem a re excludere, Cic.; privare; orbare.

TO DEBARK. *v. a.* Excensionem facere, Liv.; copias in terram exponere, Cæs.

TO DEBARK. *v. n.* In terram evadere, Liv.

DEBARKATION. *s.* Excensio, Cæs.; excensus, ùs, Liv.

TO DEBASE. *v. a.* I. To reduce to a lower state; deprimere; demittere; deminuire; detrahere. II. To make mean; in contemptum adducere, Cic.; abjectum et vilem reddere, Cic.; rei contemptum afferre, Plin.; depravare; vitiare; corrumpere. — *To debase coin*; adulterare pecuniam, Cic. — *The debasing of coin*; nummorum adulteratio, Cic.

DEBASEMENT OR DEBASING. *s.* Demissio; depressio; submissio; abjectio; contemptio; adulteratio, Cic.

DEBATABLE. *a.* De quo disputari potest; quod in controversiam vocari potest, Cic.

DEBATE. *s.* I. A controversy; contentio; concertatio; controversia; rixa, Cic.; disceptatio, Cic. II. A contest; contentio; jurgium; altercatio.

TO DEBATE. *v. a.* and *n.* De re contendere, concertare, decertare, disserrere, disceptare; rixari; disputare, Cic.; Hor.; rem agitare.

DEBATEFUL. *a.* I. (Used of persons); rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.; rixæ cupidus. II. (Applied to things); dubius; controversus; incertus; ambiguus; quod in controversiam vocari potest, Cic.

DEBATER. *s.* Qui disserit, or disceptat, de aliqua re.

TO DEBAUCH. *v. a.* Aliquem ad nequitiam abducere, Ter.; pravis moribus imbure, Cic. — *To debauch a woman*; virginem in stuprum illicere.

DEBAUCH. *s.* Heliuatio; compotatio; comessatio; perpotatio; Cic. — *Nightly debauch*; nocturna bacchatio, Cic. — *To commit a debauch*; perpotare; pergracari, Cic.

DEBAUCHEE. *s.* Homo perditissimus et profligatissimus, Cic.; helluo, Hor.; popino; comessor, Cic.; vir libidinosus, dissolutus; ganeo; scortator; Cic.

DEBAUCHER. *s.* Corruptor, Cic.

DEBAUCHERY. *s.* Licentia morum; vita dissolutior; Cic.; libido solutio, Liv.; bacchatio, Cic.; comessatio, Cic.

TO DEBELLATE. *v. a.* Debellare, Virg.; Liv.; devincere; domare; subigere; superare; Cic.

DEBENTURE. *s.* Syngraphus, or syngrapha; chirographus, Plaut.; cautio, Cic.

DEBILE. *a.* Debilis; imbecillis; imbecillus; infirmus; Cic.

TO DEBILITATE. *v. a.* Debilitare, Cic.; effringere, Plin.; enervare; vires imminuere, Cic.

DEBILITATION. *s.* Debilitatio, Cic.; virium defectio, Cic.

DEBILITY. *s.* Debilitas, Cic.; infirmitas; imbecillitas, Cic.

DEBONAIR. *a.* Elegans; perelegans; mundus; venustus; concinnus; lenis; mitis; Cic.

DEBONAIRLY. *ad.* Obsequenter, Plin.; indulgenter, Cic.; concinne; venuste; leniter.

DEBT. *s.* Nomen; æs alienum. — *To be in debt*; æs alienum habere; in ære alieno esse; Cic. — *To run into debt*; æs alienum facere, or contrahere; ære alieno se constringere, Cic. — *To be over head and ears in debt*; ære alieno obrui, oppressum esse, or demergi. — *To pay one's debts*; nomen dissolvere; æs alienum luere, Curt.; ære alieno se liberare; ex ære alieno emergere, Cic. — *To pay all one's debts*; nomina sua expedire, Cic. — *Not to pay one's debts*; nominibus non respondere, Sen. — *To forgive one his debts*; creditam debitori pecuniam condonare, Cic.

DEBTOR. *s.* Debitor, Cic. — *A good debtor*; bonum nomen, Cic. — *He is my debtor*; est in meis nominibus, Cic.

DECADE. *s.* Decas, Liv.

DECADENCY. *s.* Rerum inclinatio, Cic.; Sen.; Flor. — (*Of an empire*); imperii inclinatio, Cic.; Sen.; Flor.

DECALOGUE. *s.* Decalogus, Eccl.

TO DECAMP. *v. n.* I. To shift the camp; castra movere; or simply, movere. II. To move off; in fugam se conjicere, Cic.; fugam capere, capessere, Liv.; abire; abscedere; subducere se; recipere se; Cæs.

DECAMPMENT. *s.* Castrorum motio; e castris discessus, ùs.

TO DECANT. *v. a.* Decapulare; elutriare, Plin.; transfundere, Col.

DECANTATION. *s.* Actio decapulandi.

DECANTER. *s.* I. A glass vessel; ampulla potioria, Mart.; lagenâ, Phædr. II. One who decants; capulato, Col.

TO DECAPITATE. *v. a.* Capite plectere; securi ferire, or percutere, Cic.; decollare, Sen.; collum secare; caput abscondere.

TO DECAY. *v. n.* I. To fall to ruin; concidere, Cic.; sublabi, Virg.; declinare; in pejus ruere. II. To wither; macere; deflorescere, Cic.; marcescere, Col.; depirere; evanescere. — *Decayed with age*; senio, or ætate, confectus, Cic.

TO DECAY. *v. a.* Rei marcescem inducere; marcidum efficere; vitiare; depravare; labefactare.

DECAY. *s.* Rerum inclinatio; deperditio, Cic.; decessio; imminutio; occasus; ruina, Cic.

DECEASE. *s.* Decessus; obitus; interitus; mors.

TO DECEASE. *v. n.* E vita decedere, or exire; mortem obire, Cic.; fato fungi.

DECEIT. *s.* Fraus; fallacia; dolus; Cic.

DECEITFUL. *a.* Fallax; dolosus; subdolos; fraudulentus; veteratorius, Cic.

DECEITFULLY. *ad.* Dolose; subdole; Cic.; per fraudem, Col.; fraudulentè, Plin.; vitiosè, Cic.

DECEITFULNESS. *s.* Fallacia.

RECEIVABLE OR DECEPTIBLE. *a.* I. Exposed to imposture; fraudi apertus; qui facile decipi potest. II. Deceitful; fallax; callidus; fraudulentus; dolosus; subdolos; vafer.

TO DECEIVE. *v. a.* Aliquem fallere, decipere; in errorem, or captionem, inducere; in fraudem impellere; alicui imponere, fuctum facere, Cic. — *To be deceived*; falli; errare; allucinari; errore duci; per errorem labi.

DECEIVER. *s.* Fraudator; deceptor; veterator, Sen.; homo fraudulentus, Cic.

DECEMBER. *s.* December.

DECEMVRATE. *s.* Decemviratus, ùs; decemviralis; potestas.

DECEMCE OR DECENCY. *s.* Decorum; condecencia, Cic.; decencia; modestia, Cic.

DECENNIAL. *a.* Decennalis, Liv.

DECENT. *a.* Decens; decorus, Cic.; conveniens; congruens; modestus, Cic. — *It is decent*; decet; condecet; Cic.

DECENTLY. *ad.* Decore; decenter; Cic.; ut decet, Ov.; congruenter; apte; convenienter; modeste, Cic.

DECEPTION. *s.* Deceptio, Vitr.; dolus; fraus; fallacia, Cic.

DECEPTIOUS. *a.* See DECEITFUL.

TO DECHARM. *v. a.* Incantamenta solvere; illecebris animum exsolvere.

To DECIDE. *v. a.* De re decidere, statuere, constituere, decernere, terminare, finire, finem facere, dijudicare, expedire. — *To decide a question*; controversiam dirimere. — *To decide a quarrel*; litem dijudicare. — *To decide by arms*; armis discipere.

DECIDERE. *s.* Casus; lapsus; ūs; ruina, Cic.

DECIDENS. *s.* Arbitr; iudex, Cic.

DECIDUUS. *a.* Caducus; deciduus, Plin.

To DECIMATE. *v. a.* I. *To tithe*; decimas exigere. II. *To punish every tenth man*; decumare, Liv.; decimare, Tac.; sorte decimum quemque ad supplicium legere, Liv.

DECIMATION. *s.* I. *A titling*; decimarum exactio. II. *Punishment of every tenth offender*; (decimatio Capitol.); use the verbs.

To DECIPHER. *v. a.* I. *To explain what is written in ciphers*; litteras occultis notis exaratas explicare. II. *To write out*; describere; depingere; effingere.

III. *To characterise*; alicujus vitam depingere, Cic.; naturam et mores aperire, Sall. IV. *To unravel*; impedita explicare; intricata extricare; rem dilucidare, enodare, Cic.

DECIPHERER. *s.* Litterarum occultis notis exaratarum explikator.

DECIPHERING. *s.* Litterarum occultis notis exaratarum explicatio.

DECISION. *s.* Decisio; fixum consilium, propositum, Cic.; sententia. — (In law); *Decision of a cause*; litis dijudicatio.

DECISIVE OR DECISORY. *a.* Detretorius, Sen. — *A decisive character*; vir consilii non suspensus. — *The decisive point of a cause*; cause cardo, Quint.; mucro, Cic.

DECISIVELY. *ad.* Modo detretorio.

To DECK. *v. a.* I. *To cover*; tegere; contegere; operire, Cic. — *To deck a ship*; navem contabulare, Front. II. *To adorn*; ornare; exornare; decorare, Cic.

DECK. *s.* I. *Floor of a ship*; tabulatum; fori, Cic. II. *A pack of cards*; foliorum lusorium scapus.

To DECLAIN. *v. n.* Declamare. — *To declaim against*; in aliquem acerbiter invehi, Cic.

DECLAMATION. *s.* Declamatio; actio; pronuntiatio, Cic.; oratio turgida et exaggerata, Cic.; ampulla, Hor.; insectatio, Liv.

DECLAMATOR OR DECLAIMER. *s.* Declamator, Cic.; rhetor.

DECLAMATORY. *a.* I. *Pertaining to declamation*; declamatorius, Cic.; turgidus, ampullatus. II. *Appealing to the passions*; excitatorius, Quint.

DECLARABLE. *a.* Probabilis; qui firmissimus argumentis comprobari potest; Cic.

DECLARATION. *s.* Declaratio; significatio. — (Of war); belli denuntiatio, Liv.

DECLARATIVE OF DECLARATORY. *a.* Quod animi sensum aperit.

DECLARATORILY. *ad.* Explicare et distincte; expresse; nominatim; Cic.

To DECLARE. *v. a.* I. *To free from obscurity*; rem illustrare, illuminare, Plin.; rei illucere, Plaut.; explicare; exponere; enodare. II. *To make known*; significare; denuntiari; patefacere; aperire; exponere; profiteri; indicare. III. *To proclaim*; denuntiari; promulgare. — *To declare war*; bellum indicere. — (By heralds); clarigare, Plin. — *To declare consul*; consulem declarare, Cic. — *To declare innocent*; culpa eximere, Cic., or liberare, exsolvere, Tac. — *To declare guilty*; inter reos referre, Cic. — *To declare love or attachment*; studium profiteri, Curt.

To DECLARE. *v. n.* — *To declare one's self patron*; alicujus patronum se profiteri. — *To declare for the senate*; inclinare se ad causam senatus, Liv. — *To declare for neither*; neutri favere. — *Victory declared for neither*; accipiti Marte bellum gestum est, Liv.

DECLENSION. *s.* I. *Decline*; inclinatio, Cic.; ruina. II. *Descent*; propensio; casus; lapsus. III. (In grammar); declinatio, Varr. IV. — *The declension of manners*; morum depravatio, corruptio, Cic. — *The declension of a mountain*; declivitas, Cæs.; devexitas, Plin.; collis dejectus, ūs.

DECLINABLE. *a.* Quod declinari potest.

DECLINATION. *s.* I. *Decline*; inclinatio. II. *Bending down*; inflexio; inclinatio; demissio; submissio, Cic. III. *Oblique motion*; motus obliquus. IV. *Variation from a fixed point*; variatio, Liv.; mutatio, Cic.; flexio. — (Of the compass); actus nauticæ; or magneticæ, declinatio. V. (In navigation, astronomy, grammar); declinatio; flexiones, Cic.

DECLINE. *s.* Rerum inclinatio, Cic.; ruina. — *Consumption*; consumptio; lenta tabes, Cic. — *The decline of the moon*; luna decrescens, Vitr. — *The decline of day*; dies inclinatus, Cic., decedens, Varr. — *The decline of life*; ætatis flexus, ūs; ingravescens ætas; Cic. — *In the decline of life*; ætate declivis, Plin. — *The decline of beauty*; defforescens formæ dignitas. — *The decline of an empire*; imperii senectus; consenscens imperium, Flor

To DECLINE. *v. a.* I. *To bend downward*; inflectere, Catull.; deprimere; proclinare; inclinare, Ov. II. *To shun*; a re declinare, vitare, devitare, effugere, negare; denegare; abnegare; abnuere; recusare; repudiare, Cic. III. (In grammar); nomen declinare.

To DECLINE. *v. n.* I. *To learn downward*; inclinare; propendere; vergere; proclinare; Cic. II. *To deviate*; e loco recedere, or digredi; aberrare; declinare; de via declinare, Cic.; deerrare, Quint. III. *To avoid*; evitare; vitare; fugere; effugere; recusare. IV. *To decay*; inclinare; marcescere; decrescere; defforescere; degenerare; vitari; Cic. — *Declining years*; ætas provecta, Cic.

DECLIVITY. *s.* Declivitas, Cæs.; devexitas, Plin.; clivus, Cic. — *The declivity of a hill*; collis dejectus, ūs, Cæs.

DECLIVOUS. *a.* Declivis, Cæs.; devexus; inclinatus; Cic.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* Coquere; concoquere; decoquere; Cic.; fervefacere, Col.

DECOCTION. *s.* Decoctum; decoctura; Plin.

DECOLLATION. *s.* Capitis a cervicibus abscissio, Cic.; capitis amputatio, or detruncatio, Plin.

DECOMPOSITE. *a.* Resolutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION. *s.* Corporis dissolutio.

To DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* Corporis partes sejungere, resolvere; rem iterum componere.

To DECORATE. *v. a.* Ornare; exornare; decorare; Cic.; adornare, Plin.

DECORATION. *s.* Ornatio; ornatus; ornamentum; exornatio; decus; apparatus, ūs; Cic.

DECORATOR. *s.* Scenæ instructor.

DECOROUS. *a.* Decens; decorus; conveniens; congruus; modestus; Cic.

To DECORTICATE. *v. a.* Decorticare, Plin.; cortice denudare, Varr.; cute, or corio, exuere; cutem detrahere; delibrare; Plin.

DECORTICATION. *s.* Decorticatio, Plin.

DECORUM. *s.* Decorum; decencia; concedentia; modestia; Cic.

To DECOY. *v. a.* Dolis decipere, Plaut., ducere, Ter.; in fraudem illucere, Cic.

DECOY. *s.* Laqueus; illicium; illex; Plaut.; esca; illecebra; dolus; Cic. — *Decoy-pond*; locus ubi fiunt anatus insidia.

DECOY-BIRD. *s.* Allector, Col.; avis illex.

To DECREASE. *v. n.* Decrescere; minui; imminui; diminui; Cic.

To DECREASE. *v. a.* Minuere; imminuere; extenuare; attenuare; Cic.

DECREASE OF DECREMENT. *s.* Diminutio; imminutio; Cic.; decrementum, Col.; decrescentia, Vitr.

To DECEE. *v. n.* Statuere; constituere; statutum in animo habere, Cic.

To DECREE. *v. a.* Decernere; statuere; rem edicere, sancire, imperare, or prescribere; rem jubere fieri; de re decretum facere, or edere, Cic. — *The law decrees that*; lege cautum est.

DEGREE. *s.* Decretum; edictum; præscriptum; scitum; statutum; lex; consultum; placitum; iudicium, Cic. — *By virtue of a decree*; ex decreto. — *It is the decree of heaven*; Deo visum est; sic fata ferebant, Virg.

DECREPIT. *a.* Decrepitus; ætate, senectute, or senio, confectus, Cic.

DECREPITUDE. *s.* Decrepita, or summa, ætas, Cic.; extrema senectus.

DECRESCENT. *a.* Decrescens. — *The decrescens moon*; luna senescens, Varr.

DECRETAL. *a.* (Decretalis, Sidon.; Pand.); ad decreta pertinens.

DECRETAL. *s.* I. *A body of laws*; juris civilis corpus, or codex. II. *Collection of the Pope's decrees*; litteræ decretales, Eccl.

DECRETORY. *a.* Decretorius, Sen.; peremptorius, Ulp. — *Decretory day*; dies criticus, Cels. — *A decretory sentence*; ratum et immutabile iudicium.

DECRUAL. *s.* Obtrectatio; censura; censoria notatio; reprehensio, Cic.

To DECRY. *v. a.* Alicujus existimationem violare; infamiam alicui inferre; infamia notare; auctoritatem imminuere, carpere; censura notare, Cic.

DECUPE. *a.* Decuplus, Liv.

To DECUPE. *v. a.* Decuplum facere.

DECURION. *s.* Decurio.

DECURSION. *s.* Præcipitatio, Sen.; præcipitantia, Gell.

To DEDECORATE. *v. a.* Deducare; ignominia afficere; notam turpitudinis inuere, Cic.

DEDECOROUS. *a.* Ignominiosus, Cic.

To DEDICATE. *v. a.* Dicare; dedicare; consecrare. — *To dedicate one's self*; (Deo) se devovere, addicere; sacris se adstringere, se dedere. — *To dedicate a book*; librum alicui nuncupare, Plin.; nomen alicujus libro præscribere, Virg.

DEDICATION. *s.* (Of a temple); ædis sacræ consecratio, Val. Max. — (Of a book); libri nuncupatio, Plin.

DEDICATE OR DEDICATED. *part. a.* Dicitus; dedica-

tus; consecratus; sacratus; sacer; Cic. — *Dedicated* (as a book); alicui nuncupatus. — *Dedicated to a thing*; rei deditus, addictus, Cic.

DEDICATOR. *s.* Qui dicit, or consecrat.

DEDICATORY. *a.* *A dedicatory letter*; epistola nuncupatoria.

DEDITION. *s.* Urbis deditio.

TO DEDUCE. *v. a.* Deducere; inferre; concludere; colligere; derivare, Cic.

DEDUCEMENT. *s.* Conclusio; illatio; consecutio; consequentia, Cic.

DEDUCIBLE OR DEDUCTIVE. *a.* Quod colligi, or inferri, potest.

TO DEDUCT. *v. a.* De summa deducere, Liv.; de capite demere, or detrahere; decessione, or deductionem, facere; Cic.; subtrahere; imminuere.

DEDUCTION. *s.* I. *Consequere*; conclusio; illatio; consecutio; consequentia, Cic. II. *Defalcation*; deductio; decessio; detractio; diminutio, Cic.

DEED. *s.* I. *Action*; factum; actus, ūs; facinus; actio; res gesta. II. *Exploit*; facinus; res gesta.

III. *Written evidence of any legal act*; instrumentum; acta, n. pl. IV. *Fact*; res vera; effectus, ūs, Cic. — *To take in the deed*; in manifesto scelere deprehendere, Cic.

TO DEEM. *v. a.* and *n.* Judicare; existimare; arbitrari; censere; habere; putare; conjectare, Cic.

DEEP. *a.* I. *Having length downward*; profundus; altus. II. *Low in situation*; humilis; jacens; depressus.

III. *Not obvious*; aditus; occultus; reconditus; abstrusus; lateus; tectus. IV. *Sagacious*; solers; sapiens; sagax. V. *Full of contrivance*; astutus; dolosus; callidus; subdulus; veteratorius. VI. *Grave*; gravis; severus. VII. *Dark coloured*; color surdus, or saturator, Plin. VIII. *Having a great deal of sadness*; summus; altus. IX. *Grave in sound*; gravis. X. — *Very deep*; praealtus. — *A deep wound*; vulnus altum. — *A man of deep learning*; vir omni doctrina excultus. — *Deep silence*; silentium altum. — *A deep fellow*; veterator. — *To be deep in debt*; are alieno obrui, demergi. — *To drink deep*; pergræcari, Cic. — *To sink deep in the mind*; animum movere, afficere, Sen.

DEEP. *s.* — *The sea*; mare; profundum; altum; pelagus; pontus, Cic.; oceanus, Hor. — *The deep of night*; noctis silentium, Liv.; contincium, Varr.

TO DEEPEN. *v. a.* I. *To make deep*; in altitudine perducere, Cæs.; altius effodere, excavare, Cic. II. *To darken*; colorem saturare; obscurare. III. *To make sad*; alicui mærorem afferre; aliquid ægritudine afficere, Cic.

DEEPENING. *s.* Depressio, Vitr. — *The deepening of a picture*; abscedentia, n. pl., Vitr.; recessus, ūs, Plin.

DEEPLY. *ad.* I. *To a great depth*; alte; altius, Cic. — *To sleep deeply*; altius dormire; graviore somno premi, Cic. — *Deeply rooted*; altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. II. *In a high degree*; perquam; admodum; valde; magnopere; plurimum; vehementer. III. *Very seriously*; graviter; severe; serio. IV. *Sorrowfully*; mæste; dolenter, Cic.

DEEP-MUSING. *a.* Contemplativus, Sen.

DEEP-READ. *a.* Omni doctrina excultus, Cic.

DEEPNESS. *s.* Altitudo, Cic.

DEER. *s.* Dama, m. and f., Virg.; dorcas, Plin.

TO DEFACE. *v. a.* Deformare; deturpare; fœdare; vitare; depravare; corrumpere; delere; obliterare, Cic.

DEFAILANCE. *s.* Defectio, Cic.; defectus, ūs, Plin.

TO DEFAILGATE. *v. a.* Deducere; decessione facere; de capite demere, or detrahere; Cic.; subtrahere; imminuere.

DEFALCATION. *s.* Deductio; decessio; detractio; diminutio; Cic.; subductio, Catull.

DEFAMATION. *s.* Obtrectatio, Cic.; alienæ famæ violatio; calumnia.

DEFAMATORY. *a.* Probrus, Cic.; contumeliosus.

TO DEFAME. *v. a.* Alicui infamiam inferre; contumeliose maledicere; ignominiam labem aspergere; infamem facere; dedecore notare, Cic.; calumniari; alicujus existimationem violare, Cic.

DEFAMER. *s.* Obtrector, Cic.; alienæ famæ violator.

TO DEFATIGATE. *v. a.* Labore fatigare; delassare, Ov.; lassare; defatigare, Cic.

DEFATIGATION. *s.* Defatigatio; lassitudo, Cic.

DEFAULT. *s.* Defectus, ūs; vitium; peccatum; delictum; lapsus. — (In law); desertum vadimonium. — *To allow judgment to go by default*; vadimonium deserere.

DEFAULTER. *s.* (In law); qui tenetur lege repetundarum.

DEFEASANCE. *s.* Contrascriptum, Cic.; abrogatio.

DEFEASIBLE. *a.* Quod rescindi, or abrogari, potest.

DEFEAT. *s.* Clades; strages; exercitus dissipatio.

TO DEFEAT. *v. a.* I. *To overthrow*; hostes fundere, profligare; copias hostium dissipare. II. *To frustrate*; frustrari; de spe dejicere, Cic. III. *To abolish*; abolere; antiquare; tollere; extinguere; abrogare; rescindere, Cic.

DEFECATE. *a.* Purgatus; expurgatus; Cic.; defæctus; e fæcibus eliquatus; Col.

TO DEFECATE. *v. a.* Purgare; expurgare; repurgare; Cic.; defæcare, Plin.

DEFECATION. *s.* Purgatio; expurgatio; Cic.; liquoris e fæcibus purgatio, Plin.

DEFECT. *s.* Defectus, ūs; vitium, Cic.; menda; prætermissio; macula, Cic.

DEFECTIBILITY. *s.* Defectus, ūs.

DEFECTIBLE OR DEFECTIVE. *a.* Imperfectus; mancus; vitiosus; mendosus; Cic. — *A defective verb*; verbum defectivum.

DEFLECTION. *s.* Defectio, Liv.; defectus, ūs; rebellium, Liv.; rebellio, Cæs.; rebellatio, Val. Max.; destitutum, Cic.

DEFECTIVENESS. *s.* Defectus ūs; vitium; mendum; Cic.

DEFENCE. *s.* I. *Protection*; tutela; præsidium; custodia. II. *Apology* purgatio; defensio. III. *Prohibition*; interdictum, interdictio; inhibitiō, Cic.

IV. *Resistance*; defensio; propugnatio. V. (In law); *The defendant's reply*; purgatio; criminis depulsio; accusationis refutatio, Cic. VI. (In fortification); munio; munimenta; propugnacula.

DEFENCELESS. *a.* Inermis et nudus, Cic.

TO DEFEND. *v. a.* I. *To protect*; defendere; tueri; injuria prohibere, Cic.; præsidio tutare, Hor. II. *To secure*; munire; defendere. III. *To prohibit*; rem vetare; prohibere; interdicere. IV. *To maintain a place against those who attack it*; munire arcem; or, urbem propugnare.

DEFENDABLE. *a.* Quod potest contra hostem propugnari.

DEFENDANT. *s.* I. *One who defends a place*; defensor; propugnator, Cic. II. (In law); reus; rea; Cic.

DEFENDER. *s.* I. *One who defends*; defensor; propugnator; Cic. — *A defender of the truth*; veritatis assertor, Suet. II. (In law); *An advocate*; patronus; actor causidicus; Cic.

DEFENSIBLE. *a.* *That may be defended*; quod defendi potest. II. *Right*; æquus; justus.

DEFENSIVE. *s.* Tutela; sui tutio; Cic. — *To stand upon the defensive*; paratum esse ad resistendum. — (In war); bellum defendere, Cæs.

DEFENSIVE. *a.* Qui defendit, &c.; (defensorius, Tert.). — *Defensive arms*; arma ad tegendum. — *To act on the defensive*; defendere bellum, Cæs.

TO DEFER. *v. a.* I. *To delay*; rem in aliud tempus differre, Cic.; promovere; tardare. — *To defer judgment*; compendinare reum, Cic. — (A trial); reum ampliari, Cic. II. *To refer to*; rem committere; causam rejicere, referre; Cic.

TO DEFER. *v. n.* I. *To put off*; procrastinare; producere; cunctari; morari. II. *To pay regard to another's opinion*; alterius judicio stare, sententiam amplecti; ad alterum referre, permittere.

DEFERENCE. *s.* I. *Regard*; reverentia; observantia; honor; Cic.; respectus, ūs, Liv.; obsequium. II. *Condescension*; indulgentia; obsequentia; Cic. III. *Submission*; obsequium; obedientia; Cic.

DEFERRING. *s.* Mora; cunctatio; dilatio; procrastinatio; prorogatio; ampliatio. — (Of a cause); rejectio, Cic.

DEFIANCE. *s.* Provocatio. — *To bid defiance to*; verbis lacessere, Cic.

DEFICIENCY OR DEFICIENCY. *s.* Vitium; defectus, ūs; imperfectio; inopia, Cic.

DEFICIENT. *a.* Imperfectus; mancus; vitiosus; mendosus. — *To be deficient*; egere; egenus esse; desse; deficere.

DEFIER. *s.* Provocator, Cic.

TO DEFILE. *v. a.* Inquinare; coinquinare; maculare; contaminare; fœdare; inficere; depravare; corrumpere, Cic.

TO DEFILE. *v. n.* *To go off file by file*; longo ordine incedere; per viarum angustias iter habere.

DEFILE. *s.* *A narrow passage*; angustia; viarum angusta, Cæs.; via angusta; fauces angustæ, Virg.

DEFILEMENT. *s.* Inquinamentum; macula; sordes; labes; corruptio; corruptela, Cic.

DEFILER. *s.* Corruptor, Cic.

DEFINABLE. *a.* Quod definiti potest.

TO DEFINE. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To give the definition*, rem definire; definiendo explicare; definitione declarare, Cic. II. *To bound*; circumscribere; terminare; finire; finibus describere, Cic. III. Rem decidere, decernere, constituere, judicare, Cic.

DEFINER. *s.* Qui definit.

DEFINITE. *a.* I. *Limited*; definitus; circumscriptus; terminus; descriptus; terminatus, Cic. II. *Precise*; definitus; accuratus; constitutus; certus; status, Cic.

DEFINITION. *s.* Definitio, Cic.

DEFINITIVE. *a.* Definitivus, Cic.; decretorius, Quint.; certus, Cic.; explicitus, Cæs.; peremptorius.

DEFINITIVELY. *ad.* Expresse; nominatim; explicite; explicite et distincte, Cic.; definite, Cic.

DEFLAGRABLE. *a.* Conciendo et alendo igni aptus, Curt.

DEFLAGRATION. *s.* Deflagratio, Cic.

TO DEFLECT. *v. n.* Declinare; inclinare.—(As a ship); deflectere; cursu decedere, Cæs.; carinam deflectere, Lucan.—*To turn aside*; de via declinare, Cic.; ex itinere deflectere, divertere, Plin.

DEFLECTION. *s.* Declinatio, Cic.; diverticulum, Ter.; flexus, Cic.; anfractus; circuitus, Æs.—(Of a ship); navis de via decentis sulcus.

DEFLUOUS. *a.* I. *That flows down*; defluens; defluus, Plin. II. *That falls off*; delabens; caducus.

DEFLUXION. *s.* Fluxio; distillatio, Plin.; eluvio; diluvium, Cic.; exundatio, Plin.; effluviu, Tac.

TO DEFORM. *v. a.* Deformare; deturpare; foedere; formitatem alicui afferre, Cic.

DEFORM. *a.* Deformis; distortus; Cic.; extortus, Juv.; deformatus; deturpatus; foedus, Cic.

DEFORMED. *part. a.* Deformis; distortus, Cic.; informis, Virg.—*Fig.*; foedus; turpis.

DEFORMEDLY. *ad.* Deformem in modum.

DEFORMITY. *s.* Deformitas; turpitude; pravitas; foeditas; oris depravatio, Cic.

TO DEFRAUD. *v. a.* Fraudem alicui facere; fraudare; frustrari; decipere; destituere, Cic.

DEFRAUDER. *s.* Fraudator, Cic.

TO DEFRAY. *v. a.* Alicui sumptus suppeditare, or administrare, Cic.

DEFRAYER. *s.* Qui sumptus suppeditat.

DEFRAYMENT OF DEFRAYING. *s.* Sumptus solutio.

DEFT. *a.* I. *Neat*; pulcher; formosus; decorus; speciosus; venustus; bellus, Cic.; mundus; concinnus; lautus, Cic. II. *Fitting*; congruus; conveniens; consentaneus; idoneus, Cic. III. *Dexterous*; habilis; navis; solers, Cic.; dexter.

DEFTLY. *ad.* I. *Neatly*; pulchre; decore; venuste. II. *Fitly*; apte; congruenter; convenienter. III. *Skilfully*; dextere; solertius; solerti manu.

DEFUNCT. *a.* Mortuus; defunctus, Cic.; vita defunctus, Virg.

DEFUNCTION. *s.* Mors; interitus.

TO DEFY. *v. a.* I. *To challenge*; provocare; lacessere. II. *To slight*; contemnere; spernere; aspernari; despiciere; parvi ducere; negligere, Cic.

DEFY. *s.* Provocatio, Cic.

DEGENERACY OR DEGENERATENESS. *s.* Depravatio; corruptio, Cic.

DEGENERATE. *a.* Degener; infamis, Virg.

TO DEGENERATE. *v. n.* Degenerare; a virtute majorum deflectere, discedere, Cic.—*Not to degenerate*; patrum vestigiis ingredi, Cic.

TO DEGLUTINATE. *v. a.* Reglutinare, Catull.; deglutinare, Plin.; expedire.

DEGLUTITION. *s.* Deglutienti ratio.

DEGRADATION. *s.* I. *Deprivation of an office*; dignitatis immunitio; honoris spoliatio, Cic.; ad plebem traductio; defectio. II. *Degeneracy*; corruptio; depravatio.—(In painting); colorum recessus, Æs.

TO DEGRADE. *v. a.* I. *To deprive of office*; de gradu deicere, depellere; honore spoliare; magistratu movere.—*To degrade a priest*; exaugurare (a soldier); exautorare, Liv. II. *To diminish the value of*; rei utilitatem facere; pretium imminuere; de pretio detrachere, Cic.—*To degrade one's self*; in contemptum venire, evilescece, Suet.

DEGREE. *s.* I. *Station*; genus; locus; conditio; natales; status; Cic. II. *The state in which a thing is*; conditio. III. *A step to any thing*; gradus; gressus; limen. IV. *Order of lineage*; consanguinitatis gradus, Cic. V. *Measure*; gradus. VI.—*Of high degree*; claro loco, or genere, natus.—*It is the highest degree of folly*; stultitiæ summæ est, Cic.—*By degrees*; gradatim; sensim; pedetentim, Cic.

TO DEHORT. *v. a.* See TO DISSUADE.

DEHORTATION. *s.* Dissuasio, Cic.

DEHORTATORY. *a.* Qui dehortatur, &c.; (dehortatorius, Tert.).

DEHORTER. *s.* Rei dissuasor, Cic.

TO DEJECT. *v. a.* Animum frangere, debilitare, Cic.; infringere; consternare, Liv.; contristare; tristitia, or mærore, afficere; luctum afferre.

DEJECT, DEJECTED. *a.* Animo debilitatus, Cic.; mærore afflictus; dolore confectus.—*To be dejected*; fracto esse animo, Cic.; dolore mergi.

DEJECTEDLY. *ad.* Animo debilitato, fracto, &c.

DEJECTEDNESS OR DEJECTION. *s.* Animi demissio, fractio, debilitatio, Cic.; mæstitia; mærore; animi dolor; tristitia, Cic.—(With physicians); defectio, Cels.

DEJECTURE. *s.* Excrementum; purgamentum; Plin.

DEIFICATION. *s.* Apotheosis, Sen.; in numerum deorum relatio.

TO DEIFY. *v. a.* In numerum deorum referre; homini divinitatem tribuere; in concilio cœlestium collocare; in deorum numero reponere, Cic.

TO DEIGN. *v. n.* Dignari, Hor.; haud recusare facere, Cic.

TO DEIGN. *v. a.* Concedere; tribuere; dare; arrogare, Cic.

DEIST. *s.* Qui fidem non adjungit evangelio; qui fidem non habet Christo.

DEITY. *s.* I. *Divinity*; divinitas, Cic. II. *A fabulous god or goddess*; numen.

DELACERATION. *s.* Laceratio, Cic.; laniatio, Sen.; scissura, Plin.

DELACATION. *s.* Infantis ab ubere depulsio.

TO DELATE. *v. a.* Transmittere; transferre; tradere; portare; gestare; rem denuntiare, declarare, accusare, arguere, insinulare, deferre, Cic.

DELATION. *s.* I. *Deportatio*; translatio; transvectio, Cic.; evector, Æs; evectorio, advectio, Plin. II. *An impeachment*; delatio; accusatio; crimen; insinulatio; criminatio; Cic.

DELATOR. *s.* (In law); accusator, Cic.; delator, Tac.

TO DELAY. *v. a.* I. *To put off*; procrastinare; in aliud tempus differre, promovere, producere; cunctari; tardare; retardare, Cic.; prorogare. II. *To hinder*; impedire; impedimento esse; obstare; prohibere; disturbare, Cic.

TO DELAY. *v. n.* Cunctari; morari; consistere; subsidere.

DELAY. *s.* Mora; cunctatio; retardatio; procrastinatio; dilatio; ampliatio; prorogatio, Cic.—*Without delay*; abjecta omni cunctatione; sine mora.—*To grant delay of payment*; dies alicui ad solvendum prorogare, Cic.—*Delay of judgment*; comprehensio, Cic.

DELAZER. *s.* Dilator, Hor.; cunctator, Liv.

DELECTABLE. *a.* Jucundissimus; quod delectationem, or voluptatem, affert; deliciis affluens, Cic.

DELECTABLENESS. *s.* Jucunditas; suavitas; amœnitas, Cic.

DELECTABLY. *ad.* Jucunde; per jucunde; suaviter, Cic.

DELECTION. *s.* Delectatio; voluptas; delicia; delectamentum; oblectamentum, Cic.

TO DELEGATE. *v. a.* Ad alium delegare; or, alicui legare, Cic.; rem gerendam alteri mandare, Plin.; rei curam delegare, Quint.; negotio præficere, Cic.

DELEGATE. *s.* Legatus, Cic.; recuperator; rei gerendæ præfectus, Cic.; vicarius, Liv.

DELEGATE OF DELEGATED. *a.* Legatus; missus; negotio præpositus, Cic.

DELEGATION. *s.* Delegatio, Sen.; procuratio; legatio; legatorum missio, Cic.

DELEGATORY. *a.* Quod delegationem affert.

DELETERIOUS OR DELETORY. *a.* Lethalis; lethifer; mortiferus; exitialis; exitabilis; perniciosus; pestifer, Cic.; venenatus, Cic.; virulentus, Gell.

DELETION. *s.* Litura, Cic.; excisio; everisio; excidium, Cic.

DELPH, DELPH, OR DELFT. *s.* I. *A mine*; fodina; metallum; Plin.; lapidicina, Cic. II. *Earthenware*; vasa fictilia.

TO DELIBERATE. *v. n.* Deliberare; consultare; perpendere; ponderare; examinare; contemplari; hæsitare; animo fluctuare, Cic.; esse in ambiguo.

DELIBERATE. *a.* Consideratus; cautus; providus; prudens, Cic.; consilii plenus, Plaut.; circumspectus, Cels.

DELIBERATELY. *ad.* Consulto; cogitato; de industria; considerate; prudenter, Cic.; circumspecte, Cic.

DELIBERATENESS. *s.* Circumspectio; consideratio; considerantia; prudentia; cautio, Cic.

DELIBERATION. *s.* Deliberatio; consultatio, Cic.

DELIBERATIVE. *a.* Deliberativus, Cic.—*A voice in a deliberative assembly*; jus ferendi suffragii.

DELICACY OR DELICATENESS. *s.* I. *Daintiness*; cupedia; mollities victus; cultus mollissimus; mollitia, Cic. II. *Beauty*; forma; venustas; pulchritudo; elegantia; decor; formositas; urbanitas; comitas; concinnitas; nitor, Cic. III. *Weakness of constitution*; corporis infirma constitutio; valetudinis infirmitas, Cic.

DELICATE. *a.* I. *Dainty*; cupes, Plaut.; cupidularum appetens; fastidiosus. II. *Choice*; exquisitus; exlimis; egregius; præstantissimus, Cic. III. *Gentle*; lenis; mitis; comis; blandus; urbanus; perpolitus, Cic.

IV. *Unable to bear hardship*; mollis; delicatus; tener, Cic.; tenellus, Varr.; effeminatus, Cic. V. *Beautiful*; pulcher; bellus; formosus; speciosus; decorus; venustus, Cic.

DELICATELY. *ad.* Delicately; molliter; concinne; venuste; leniter; infirme; imbecillius, Cic.

DELICATES. *s. pl.* Escæ molliculæ, Plaut.

DELICIOUS. *a.* Suavissimus; jucundissimus; deliciis affluens; exquisitissimus; amœnissimus, Cic.

DELICIOUSLY. *ad.* Delicately; jucunde; per jucunde; suaviter, Cic.

DELICIOUSNESS. *s.* Deliciæ; gaudium; voluptas; Cic.

DELIGHT. *s.* Delectatio; voluptas; delicia; delectamentum; oblectatio; oblectamentum; gaudium; lætitia.

TO DELIGHT. *v. a.* Delectare; oblectare; delectationem afferre; voluptate afficere; placere; hilarare; gaudio perfundere; gaudio cumulare; mentem recreare, Cic.

To DELIGHT. *v. n.* Re delectari, or oblectari; se oblectare; ex re voluptatē capere; gaudere; gestire; lætitia perfrui; præstare, Cic.

DELIGHTFUL. *a.* Jucundissimus; suavissimus; amœnissimus; quod delectationem affert, Cic.

DELIGHTFULLY. *ad.* Jucunde; perjuvande; suaviter, Cic.

DELIGHTFULNESS or DELIGHTSOMENESS. *s.* Deliciæ; voluptas; gaudium; amenitas; jucunditas, Cic.

To DELINEATE. *v. a.* I. *To design;* delineare, Plin.; lineis describere, Vitruv., or designare, Quint. II. *To paint in colours;* pingere; depingere, Cic. III. *To describe;* rem dicendo oculis subjicere; exprimere; effingere; oratione pingere; describere; exhibere, Cic.

DELINATION. *s.* Delineatio; ichnographia, Vitruv.; levis adumbratio, Plin.

DELINQUENCY. *s.* Delictum; peccatum; lapsus; error; culpa; noxa, Cic.

DELINQUENT. *s.* Noxius; alicujus culpæ affinis, Cic.

To DELIQUATE. *v. n.* Dissolvi; liquefieri, Cic.; liquari, Plin.; liquecere; remollescere; deliquescere; deliquere, Ov.

DELIQUATION. *s.* Liquatio, Cels.; fusura, Plin.; dissolutio.

DELIRIOUS. *a.* Insanus; insanienis; mentis non compos; cui mens labat, or læsa est; delirans; desipiens, Ter.—*To be delirious;* mente labi; alienari; insanire; mentis suæ non esse; delirio vexari.

DELIRIUM. *s.* Delirium; insaniam, Cels.; mentis alienatio, Suet.

To DELIVER. *v. a.* I. *To give;* in manus tradere; dare; donare; reddere. II. *To cast away;* jacere; conjicere; projicere; dejicere; emittere. III. *To surrender;* tradere; dedere; cedere. IV. *To rescue;* liberare; expedire; solvere; in libertatem vindicare; asserere; eripere; servitio eximere, Cic. V. *To utter;* enuntiare; pronuntiare; orationem habere. VI. *To assist a woman in child-birth;* mulieri parienti adesse, or opem ferre, Ter.; partu levare, Ov.

DELIVERANCE or DELIVERY. *s.* Liberatio; servitutis depulsio, or assertio; manumissio; traditio; deditio; cæssio, Cic.; partus, Ter.; enixus, Æs. Liv.—*A good delivery;* profuens in dicendo celeritas, Cic.

DELIVERER. *s.* I. Liberator; libertatis assertor, or vindex. II. *A relater;* narrator; declamator, Cic.; recitator, Hor.

DELL. *s.* Vallis, Virg.; vallecula, Fest.; cavam, Hor.; lacuna; fossa.

To DELUDE. *v. a.* Fallere; decipere; illudere, Cic.; ludificari, Ter.; in errorem inducere; deludere; dolis decipere; fraudare, Cic.

DELUDER. *s.* Deceptor; fraudator; veterator; fallax, Cic.

To DELVE. *v. a.* I. *To dig;* terram fodere, Cic.; hgone vertere, Virg.; cavare; effodere; excavare. II. *To sound one's opinion;* tentare; explorare; experiri; perscrutari, Cic.

DELVE. *s.* Fossula; fossa; lacuna, Vitruv.; sulcus.

DELVER. *s.* Fossor, Virg.; cavator, Plin.

DELUGE. *s.* Eluvies; eluvio, Cic.; diluvium; inundatio; exundatio, Plin.; alluvies, Liv.; effluvium, Tac.; aquæ irruptio.

To DELUGE. *v. a.* Inundare; mergere; demergere; aquis submergere, Cic.

DELUSION. *s.* I. *A cheat;* fraus; dolus; fallacia; fraudatio; ludificatio, Cic. II. *Illusion;* vana imago, Hor.; oculorum ludibrium, Curt.; error; præstigiæ; fallaciæ.

DELUSIVE or DELUSORY. *a.* Fallax; dolosus; captivus; irritus, Cic.

DEMAOGUE. *s.* Popularium partium dux.

DEMAND. *s.* I. *A claim;* petitio; postulatio; postulatium; efflagitatio.—*A silly demand;* insulsa postulatio, Cic. II. *A question;* interrogatio; rogatio; rogatus; Cic.

To DEMAND. *v. a.* I. *To claim;* petere; postulare; flagitare; efflagitare; rogare; rem vindicare; exigere; poscere. II. *To question;* interrogare; percontari; rem sciscitari, Cic.; querere; rogare.

DEMANDABLE. *a.* Quod exigi, or postulari, potest.

DEMANDANT. *s.* (In law); petitor; actor, Cic.

DEMANDER. *s.* Qui postulat.

To Demean one's self. *v. n.* I. *To behave;* agere; se gerere; se præbere.—(Well); bene se tractare, Cic.

II. *To undervalue one's self;* se deprimere, demittere, dejicere, Cic.; evilesce, Suet.

DEMEANOUR. *s.* Agendi, or vivendi, ratio, Cic.

To DEMENTATE. *v. n.* Desipere; insanire; mentem amittere, Cic.

To DEMENTATE. *v. a.* Insaniam gignere, Plin.

DEMENTATION. *s.* Dementia; insaniam; stultitia; desipientia, Cic.

DEMERIT. *s.* Noxa; quod animos hominum abalienat.

To DEMERIT. *v. n.* Aliquid admittere per quod ex alterius gratia excidias.

DEMI. *a.* Dimidius, Cic.; semi; sequi.—*Demi-god;* scmideus, Ov.—*Demi-man;* semihomo; semivir.

DEMIGRATION. *s.* Migratio; discussus, Æs; profectio, Cic.

DEMISE. *s.* Decessus, Æs; obitus, Æs; mors, Cic.

To DEMISE. *v. a.* Rem alicui testamento legare, relinquere, Cic.

DEMISION. *s.* See DEJECTION.

DEMOCRACY. *s.* Populare imperium.

DEMOCRAT. *s.* Popularis imperii, or popularium partium, fautor.

DEMOCRATICAL. *a.* Popularis.

To DEMOLISH. *v. a.* Demoliri; destruere; diruere; excindere; evertere; extirpare.

DEMOLISHER. *s.* Qui destruit; eversor; extirpator; perditor, Cic.

DEMOLITION or DEMOLISHING. *s.* Demolitio; eversio; excisio, Cic.

DEMOM. *s.* Genius; dæmon, Cic.

DEMOMAC. *a.* Corruptus a malo dæmone; energumenus; dæmoniacus, Eecl.

DEMOMAC or DEMOMACIAL. *a.* Quod a dæmone proficiscitur.

DEMONSTRABLE. *a.* Quod demonstrari potest.

DEMONSTRABLY. *ad.* Perspicue; liquido; manifesto, Cic.; evidenter, Liv.

To DEMONSTRATE. *v. a.* Demonstrare; monstrare; indicare; aperte declarare, Cic.

DEMONSTRATION. *s.* Demonstratio; rei declaratio, or significatio; testificatio; Cic.

DEMONSTRATIVE. *a.* Demonstrativus, Cic.

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *ad.* Perspicue; liquido; manifesto, Cic.

DEMONSTRATOR. *s.* Qui demonstrat; qui disciplinam aliis tradendam proficitur.

DEMONSTRATORY. *a.* See DEMONSTRATIVE.

To DEMORALIZE. *v. a.* Depravare; in pejus trahere.

DEMULCENT. *a.* Anodynus, Cels.; mitigatorius, Plin.

To DEMUR. *v. a.* I. *To have scruples;* objicere; opponere; dubitare; dubium habere. II. *To hesitate;* dubitare; hesitare; hærare.

To DEMUR. *v. n.* Morari; cunctari; animi pendere.

DEMUR. *s.* Dubitatio; dubium; hæsitantia, Cic.; mentis hæsitatio, Cic.

DEMURE. *a.* Modestus; gravis; severus; qui est ore modesto.

To DEMURE. *v. n.* Modesto esse vultu; severitatem adhibere, Cic.

DEMURELY. *ad.* Pudenter, Hor.; modeste, Cic.; decenter, Ov.; gelide, Hor.; fastidiose, Cic.

DEMURENESS. *s.* Modestia; pudor; verecundia; vultus modestus; severum supercilium, Cic.

DEMURRAGE. *s.* (A sea term.) Dilatio.

DEMURRER or DEMURRING. *s.* (In law); cessatio, Plaut.; prolatio; intermissio, Cic.

DEN. *s.* Specus, Virg.; spelunca; antrum; latebra; latibulum; cubile; Cic.

DENIABLE. *a.* Negandus; quod negari potest.

DENIAL. *s.* I. *Negation;* facti negatio, et infictio, Cic. II. *Refusal;* recusatio; repudiatio; repulsa.

III. *Abjuration;* ejuratio; abjuratio; abnegatio.

IV. *Self-denial;* sui ipsius abjectio; despiciatio, Cic.

DENIER. *s.* Infictor.

To DENIGRATE. *v. a.* Denigrare; nigro colore inficere; rei nigrorem inducere; nigritiam afferre, Plin.

DENIGRATION. *s.* Rei, or hominibus, maligna extenuatio.

To DENIZEN. *v. a.* I. *To make a denizen;* peregrinum civitate donare; in civitatem asciscere. II. *To make free;* manumittere; liberos facere, Cic.; ad pileum vocare, Suet.; in libertatem asserere, Varr.; servo libertatem dare, Cic.

DENIZEN. *s.* Libertus; liberta; peregrinus civitate donatus.

To DENOMINATE. *v. a.* Nominare; denominare; nominatum appellare, Cic.; nuncupare, Cic.

DENOMINATION. *s.* I. *A naming;* denominatio, Cic.; nuncupatio, Plin. II. *A sect;* secta; hæresis, Cic.

DENOMINATIVE. *a.* Qui nomen dat, tribut.

DENOTATION. *s.* Designatio, Cic.

To DENOTE. *v. a.* Denotare; indicare; notare; significare; designare, Cic.

To DENOUNCE. *v. a.* Denuntiare; declarare; edicere; patefacere; aperire; indicare.—*To denounce war;* bellum indicare, Cic.

DENOUNCEMENT. *s.* Denuntiatio; declaratio; patefactio; expositio; delatio, Cic.

DENOUNCER. *s.* Delator, Cic.

DENSE. *a.* Densus, Hor.; spissus, Plin.

DENSITY. *s.* Densitas, Plin.

To DENT. *v. a.* In modum dentium rem excidere, Col.

DENT. *s.* A notch in the edge of a thing; dens.

DENTAL. *a.* Ad dentes pertinens.

DENTIFRICE. *s.* Dentifricium, Plin.

DENTIST. *s.* Qui dentibus operam dat.

To DENUDEATE or DENUDE. *v. a.* I. *To strip;* nudare; denudare; spoliare; vestes exuere; orbare. II. *To divest;* privare; orbare; expedire.

DENUDATION. s. Nudatio, Plin.; privato; spoliatio, Liv.; vastatio, Cic.

DENUNCIATION. s. Denuntiatio; delatio; accusatio; insulatio; iudicium, Cic.

DENUNCIATOR. s. Delator, Cic.

TO DENY. v. a. I. *To contradict an accusation; negare; inficari; pernegare, Cic.; inficias ire, Plaut. II. To disown; ejurare; exuere; abnegare; abdicare; inficari; abjurare; abjicere; renuntiare, Cic. III. To refuse; recusare; repudiare; rejicere; abnuere; respuere; denegare, Cic. — To deny one's self; sibi non indulgere. — To be denied, i. e. to say 'not at home'; introitum aduentibus negari jubere.*

TO DEOBSTRUCT. v. a. (In physic); ventrem adstrictum resolvare, Cels.

DEODAND. s. Res divina; sacrificium, Cic.; oblatum, Liv.

TO DEOPPILATE. v. a. (In physic); obstructiones discutere, Cels.

DEOPPILATION. s. Obstructionis depulsio.

DEOPPILATIVE. a. Quod obstructiones discutit.

TO DEPAINT. v. a. Depingere; pingere; effingere; delineare, Cic.

TO DEPART. v. n. I. *To go away; proficisci; egre-di; discedere; abire; exire; erumpere. II. To desert from; deserere; derelinquere; destituere; de re desistere; renuntiare; cedere. III. To be lost; perire; interire. IV. To desert; rebellare; ab aliquo desiccere, or deficere. V. To die; morti occumbere; mori; interire; mortem obire; vita defungi; e vita decedere, Cic.*

TO DEPART. v. a. I. *To retire from; deserere; relin-quere; renuntiare; digredi; se retrahere. II. To separate; partiri; disjungere; sejungere; separare; se-gregare; dividere; dirimere.*

DEPART. s. I. *Going away; profectio; discessus, us, Cic. II. Death; mors; obitus; interitus; decessus, us, Cic. III. (With chymists); secretio.*

DEPARTER. s. i. e. *A refiner of metals; metalli exco-quendi artifex.*

DEPARTMENT. s. Partitio; distributio; prefectura.

DEPARTMENT. s. I. *A going away; profectio; discessus, us; decessio, Cic. II. Death; decessus; mors; obitus; interitus. III. Forsaking; derelictio; destitutio; desertio, Cic.; abdicatio, Liv.; rejectio; aspernatio; contemptio, Cic.*

TO DEPAUPERATE. v. a. Depauperare, Varr.; egestatem afferre, Cic.; ad inopiam redigere, Ter.; bonis spoliare et nudare, Cic.

DEPAUPERATION. s. Bonorum jactura; inopia; egestas; paupertas; nudatio; spoliatio, Cic.

TO DEPEND. v. n. I. *To hang from; pendere ex re; dependere. II. To be dependent on; ab alio pendere; esse alicuius in potestate, or sub arbitrio. III. (With lawyers); To be yet undetermined; adhuc sub iudice esse, Hor. IV. To rest upon; in re vertere, or contineri. V. To rely on; confidere; fidere; fidem adhibere; alterius fidei se committere, Cic.; fidem in aliquo reponere. VI. To be certain of; pro certo habere. VII. To proceed, result; ex re oriri; consequi; confici; provenire. — Our safety depends on them; in eorum potestate sita salus nostra est, Cic. — It depends on you; in tua manu est, Ter. — As far as depends on me; quantum in me erit. — Our safety depends on that; in eo vertitur salus. — I depend entirely on you; rem omnem tibi permitto.*

DEPENDANCE OR DEPENDENCE. s. I. *Concatenation; connexio; colligatio; Cic.; catenatio, Vitr.; cohærentia; conjunctio; Cic. II. State of being at the disposal of another; obnoxia conditio. III. That of which one has the disposal; accessio; adjunctum; appendix; propria, n. pl. IV. Reliance; fiducia; fides.*

DEPENDANT OR DEPENDENT. a. and s. Qui ab alio pendet; pendens; pendulus; obnoxius; cliens. — Dependents; alicuius clientela.

TO DEPICT. v. a. Depingere; describere; pingere; exprimere; effingere; delineare, Cic.

DEPICTION. s. Filorum extirpatio, Col.

DEPILOYER. s. i. e. *An unguent to take away hair; dropax, Plin.; Mart.*

DEPILOUS. a. Depilis; glaber, Varr.; depilatus, Mart.

DEPLETION. s. (In physic); inane; inanitas, Cic.

DEPLORABLE OR DEPLORATE. a. Lamentabilis, Virg.; flebilis, Quint.; deplorandus; lugendus, Cic.; defensus, Sen.; miserabilis; miserandus; luctuosus.

DEPLORABLENESS. s. Miseria; ærumna; calamitas; Cic.

DEPLORABLY. ad. Miserabiliter; miserandum in modum, Cic.

DEPLORATION, OR DEPLORING. s. Lamentatio; lamentum; ejulatio; ejulatus, us; ploratus, us, Cic.

TO DEPLORE. v. a. Deplorare; plorare; deflere; lugere; vehementer conqueri; lacrymis prosequi; lamentari, Cic.; flere; lacrymari.

DEPLORER. s. Plorator, Mart.; qui plorat, or lacry-matur.

DEPLUMATION. s. Plumarum detractio; nudatio; spoliatio (in surgery).

TO DEPLUME. v. a. Avi plumas detrachere, Hor.; pennas eripere, Phædr.; plumis nudare, Hor.

TO DEPOSE. v. a. Rem in fidem alicuius deponere. — (In law); testificari; testimonio dicere, Cic.

DEPOSIT. s. (In law); qui testimonium dicit; testis.

DEPOSIT. a. (In grammar); verbum deponens.

TO DEPOPULATE. v. a. Populare, Virg.; populari, Cæs.; Ov.; Liv.; civibus exhaurire, or viduare; depopulari; civibus spoliare, Stat.; vastare; devastare; vastationem inferre.

DEPOPULATION. s. Regionis vastitas, Cic.; populatio, Liv.; vastatio, Cic.

DEPOPULATOR. s. Depopulator, Cic.; vastator, Ov.

TO DEPORT ONE'S SELF. v. a. Agere; se gerere, præbere, tractare, Cic.

DEPORT OR DEPARTMENT. s. I. *Demeanour, conduct; agendi, or vivendi, ratio, Cic. II. Mien, appearance; corporis figura; vultus; oris species; corporis habitus, us.*

DEPORTATION. s. I. *Transportation; deportatio; exportatio; translatio; evectio, Cic.; portatio, Sall.; vectura. II. Exile; exilium.*

TO DEPOSE. v. n. (In law); testificari; testimonio dicere.

TO DEPOSE. v. a. I. *To lodge; rem ponere, deponere, collocare. II. To degrade from a high station; loco, or magistratu, movere; magistratum abrogare; magistratu exuere, or depellere; regnum adimere; regno spoliare, Cic. III. To strip off; nudare; denudare; spoliare; exuere.*

TO DEPOSIT. v. a. I. *To lay up; ponere; deponere; collocare; statuere; locare. II. To lay up as a pledge; pignerare, Suet.; depignerare, Cic.; pignori dare, Plaut.; pro pignore dare, Cic. III. To place at interest; pecuniam collocare nominibus; in fenore ponere, Hor.*

DEPOSIT. s. I. *Any thing entrusted to another; depositum, Cic. — To refuse to restore a deposit; depositum abnegare, Plin. II. A pledge; pignus, Cic.; arrhabo, Plaut.; Ter.; Plin.*

DEPOSITORY. s. Squester. — *Depositary of one's secrets; alicuius consilii intimus.*

DEPOSITION. s. I. *Evidence; testimonium; testificatio, Cic.; res pro testimonio dicta, Cic. II. A degrading; honoris spoliatio; magistratus abrogatio, Quint.; dignitatis spoliatio, Cic.*

DEPOSITORY. s. Apotheca, Cic.

DEPÔT. s. (In military language); *A depot of arms; armamentarium, Cic. — A barrack; tugurium castrense. — A magazine of provisions; commæatus, Cic.*

DEPRAVATION, DEPRAVITY, OR DEPRAVEDNESS. s. Depravatio; corruptio; corruptela, Cic.; effrenatio; libertas licentia, Cic.; vita dissolutio, Val. Max.

TO DEPRAVE. v. a. Depravare; corruptionem afferre; corrumpere, Cic. — *Depraved morals; corrupti et pravi mores. — To deprave one's taste; palatum exsurdare, Hor.*

TO DEPRECATE. v. a. I. *To implore mercy of; deprecari; veniam petere; Cic.; orare; or, precari; Virg. II. To avert; amovere; avertere; depellere; removere; prohibere; semovere. II. To beg off; exorare; supplicare.*

DEPRECATION. s. I. *Entreaty; rogatio; precatio; obsecratio; obtestatio; efflagitatio; rogatus, Cic. II. Begging pardon for; supplicatio; deprecatio; venia petitio. III. Prayer against evil; supplicatio; supplices oratio; obsecratio; precatio; preces.*

DEPRECIATIVE, OR DEPRECATORY. a. Supplex, Cic.; deprecabundus, Tac.

TO DEPRECATE. v. a. Elevare; de pretio detrachere; rem excedere; rem minoris estimare, Cic.

TO DEPRIMATE. v. a. I. *To rob; prædari; rapere; diripere; exspoliare; depradari; furari; latrocinari; exspoliare; compilare, Cic. II. To destroy; vastare; populari; depopulari; devastare; pervastare; diruere.*

DEPRIVATION. s. Spoliatio; latrocinium; pradatio.

DEPRIVATOR. s. Latro; expilator, Cic.; prædator.

TO DEPREHEND. v. a. I. *To catch; prehendere; intercipere; manifesto tenere; in manifesto scelere deprehendere. II. To discover, find out; detegere; patefacere; nudare; indicare; perspicuum facere, Cic.*

DEPREHENSIBLE. a. Comprehenibilis, Cic.

DEPREHENSION. s. I. *A taking unawares; interceptio, Cic. II. Discovery; deprehensio; inventio; Cic.*

TO DEPRESS. v. a. I. *To press down; demittere; deprimere; Cic. II. To humble; reprimere; attenuare; auctoritatem imminuere, Cic.; superbiam frangere. III. To deject; dejicere; percellere; infringere; opprimere.*

DEPRESSION. s. Depressio; abjectio; sui demissio; submissio; animi debilitatio, Cic.

DEPRESSOR. s. Oppressor. — (In surgery); depressor.

DEPRIVATION. s. Privatio; ademptio; amissio; amotio; orbitas; inopia; egestas, Cic.

To DEPRIVE. *v. a.* Re private, or orbare; destituere; denudare; spoliare; exuere, Cic.

DEPTH. *s.* I. *Deepness*; altitudo, Cic. II. *Deep place*; locus altus, or profundus. III. *Abyss*; vorago; gurgis; barathrum; chasma, Virg. IV. — *The briny depth*; mare; profundum, Virg. — *In the depth of winter*; media, or adulta, hieme, Tac.

To DEPURATE or DEPURE. *v. a.* Purgare; mundare, Cic.; repurgare, Ov.; expurgare; defaecare.

DEPURATE. *a.* Purgatus; expurgatus.

DEPURATION. *s.* Defaecatio.

DEPUTATION. *s.* I. *The act of deputing*; legatorum missio, Cic. II. *A body of deputies*; legati missi.

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* Ad alium delegare; alicui legare, Cic.; rem gerendam alteri mandare, Plin.; negotio præficere, Cic.; rei curam delegare, Quint.

DEPUTY. *s.* Legatus, Cic.; recuperator; rei gerendæ præfectus, Cic.; vicarius, Liv.

To DERACINATE. *v. a.* Eradicare, Ter.; radicibus exturbare, Catull.; extirpare; radices evellere, Cic.; funditus tollere, Cic.; penitus excindere, Hor.

To DERAIGN or DERAİN. *v. a.* I. *To prove*; probare; comprobare; confirmare, Cic. II. *To disorder*; ordinem invertere; conturbare, Cic. III. (A law term); declarare; demonstrare; probare, Cic.

DERAIGNMENT or DERAİNMENT. *s.* I. *A proving*; probatio; comprobatio; argumentum. II. *A disordering*; perturbatio; confusio; ordinis inversio, Cic.

III. *Departure from religion*; a religione defectio, Cic.; religionis desertio, Liv.

To DERANGE, *v. a.* Ordinem invertere; disturbare; conturbare, Cic.

DERANGEMENT. *s.* Perturbatio; confusio; ordinis inversio.

DERELICTION. *s.* Derelictio; destititio, Cic.

To DERIDE. *v. a.* Ridere; deridere; irridere; "ludere; ludibrio habere; illudere; ludificari; aliquid, or in aliquo, cavillari, Cic.

DERIDER. *s.* I. *A mocker, scoffer*; derisor, Plaut.; irrisor, Cic.; cachinno, Pers.; jocularis; cavillator; Cavillator, Cic. II. *A buffoon*; scurra; mimus; histrio; sannio.

DERIDINGLY. *ad.* Per ludibrium; per ridiculum; Cic.; ironice, Asc. Ped.

DERISION or DERIDING. *s.* Irrisio, Cic.; ludibrium; irrisus, ūs, Liv.; cavillatio; jocatio, Cic.

DERIVATION. *s.* I. *Turning the course of water*; aquarum derivatio, Cic. II. (In grammar); verborum derivatio.

DERIVATIVE. *a.* Derivatus; deductus.

DERIVATIVE. *s.* Nomen derivatum.

To DERIVE. *v. a.* I. *To turn the course of*; aquas derivare; canali deducere, Cic. II. *To deduce from its original*; deducere. III. *To communicate to*; rem communicare. IV. *To spread*; partiri; dispertiri; dividere; distribuere, Cic.

To DERIVE. *v. n.* I. *To owe its origin to*; deduci; derivari; manare; fluere. II. *To descend from*; descendere; nasci; originem ducere, Hor., or trahere, Plin.; ex aliquo genus ducere, Virg.

DERIVER. *s.* Qui derivat, or deducit.

DERMA. *s.* (In anatomy); pellis, Ov.; cutis, Plin.

To DEROGATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Derogare; auctoritatem imminuere; fidem detrahere; se abicere; evilescere; in contemptum venire, Cic.

DEROGATION. *s.* Derogatio; extenuatio; detractio, Cic.

DEROGATIVE or DEROGATORY. *a.* Derogans; (derogatorius, Pand.).

DERVISE or DERVICH. *s.* Turcius cœnobita.

DESCANT. *s.* Sermo; dissertatio, Plin.; disputatio; disceptatio.

To DESCANT. *v. n.* I. *To sing in parts*; alternis, or alterna, canere. II. *To discourse at large*; de re sermonem habere; disserere; verba facere, Cic.; rem longius prosequi, Cic.

To DESCEND. *v. n.* I. *To come down*; e loco descendere. II. *To fall*; cadere; decidere; delabi, Cic.

III. *To make an hostile incursion*; in regionem irrumpere. IV. *To be extracted from*; ab aliquo originem ducere, Hor., trahere, Plin.; ex aliquo genus ducere, Virg. V. *To devolve by inheritance*; obtingere; pervenire, Cic.

To DESCEND. *v. a.* Demittere. — *To descend into*; ingredi; penetrare. — *To descend into details*; singula ordine pandere, Virg. — *To descend into one's self*; in sese descendere, Pers.; in mentem suam introspicere, Cic.

DESCENDANT. *s.* Nepos. — *Descendants*; posterii; posteritas; nepotes, Cic.

DESCENDENT. *a.* I. *Falling*; descendens, Cic.

II. *Proceeding from*; ortus; prognatus; editus, Hor.; oriundus; natus, Cic.

DESCENSION. *s.* Descensus, ūs; descensio, Liv.

DESCENT. *s.* I. *A going down*; descensus; descensio, Liv.; lapsus; casus, Cic.; clivus; declivitas.

II. *Hostile incursion*; irruptio, Cic.; occupatio.

III. *Extraction*; genus; origo; ortus; posterii; posteritas.

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* Describere; exponere; exprimere; depingere; effingere, Cic.

DESCRIPTION. *s.* Descriptio, Cic.; representatio, Plin.

To DESCRIBE. *v. a.* I. *To discover at a distance*; procul videre, Cic. II. *To find out*; invenire; excogitare; comminisci; explorare, Cic. III. *To perceive*; percipere; introspicere; pervidere; aspicere; cernere; prospicere, Ter.

DESCRY. *s.* Inventio; investigatio.

To DESECRATE. *v. a.* Profanare, Ov.; profanum facere; violare; polluere, Cic.

DESECRATION. *s.* Violatio, Plin.; templi exauguratio, Cic.

DESERT. *s.* A wilderness; solitudo; locus desertus, Cic.

DESERT. *a.* Desertus; solitarius, Cic.

To DESERT. *v. a.* Deserere; deficere; destituere; ad hostes transfugere; de loco migrare; a signis discedere; derelinquere; desiscere; recedere, Cic.

To DESERT. *v. n.* A castris discedere; ad hostes transfugere, Plaut.

DESERTER. *s.* Transfuga, Cic.; desertor, Cæs.; defector miles, Front.

DESSERTION. *s.* I. *Forsaking a cause or post*; transfugium; ad hostes transitio, Liv.; derelictio; destititio; defectio, Cic. II. (In religion); derelictio, Cic.

To DESERVE. *v. a.* Mereri; or, merere; promereri; re dignum esse. — *To deserve well of one's country*; de republica bene mereri, Cic.

DESERVEDLY. *ad.* Pro meritis, Nep.; juste; jure; merito, Cic.; ex æquo et bono, Ter.

DESERVER. *s.* Mercede, vel præmio, dignus.

DESICCANTS. *s.* (In physic); remedia desiccandi vi pollentia.

To DESICCATE. *v. a.* Siccare; desiccare; exsiccare, Plin.; rei siccitatem inferre.

DESICCATION. *s.* Siccatio, Plin.

DESICCATIVE. *a.* Siccandi, or desiccandi, vi pollens.

DESICCATUM. *s.* Quod desideratur.

To DESIGN. *v. a.* I. *To meditate, devise*; rem agitare, or meditari; rem moliri; struere; statuere; constituere; decernere; consilium inire; præmeditari; destinare, Cic. II. *To draw*; delineare, Plin.; lineis describere, Vitr.

DESIGN. *s.* I. *A purpose*; mens; animus; consilium; propositum; voluntas, Cic. — *Without design*; inconsulto. II. *A project*; cogitatum; consilium. — *To form vast designs*; magna moliri. III. *A drawing*; ichnographia, Vitr.

DESIGNATION. *s.* Destinatio, Plin.; designatio

DESIGNEDLY. *ad.* Consulto; cogitato; dedita opera; de industria, Cic.

DESIGNER. *s.* I. *A drawer*; peritus graphidos artifex. II. *A contriver*; rei faciendæ auctor, princeps, or inventor; architectus, Cic.; repertor; inventor; excogitator; machinator; artifex.

DESIGNING. *a.* Astutus; dolosus; veteratorius; artificio simulationis eruditus, Cic.; perfidus; fallax.

DESIGNMENT. *s.* Machinatio; molitio, Cic.; mens; animus; propositum; consilium, Cic.

DESIRABLE. *a.* Optabilis; optandus; exoptandus; expetendus, Cic.

DESIRE. *s.* Cupiditas; cupido; appetitio, Cic. — *Extreme desire*; lubido. — *Desire of praise, of glory*; laudis studium; gloria aviditas, Cic. — *To obtain one's desires*; votis potiri; optata consequi. — *We have every thing to our heart's desire*; omnia nobis ex sententia succedunt, Cic. — *To gratify one's desires*; cupiditates satiare et explere, Cic. — *I have my desire*; votorum sum compos, Sen.

To DESIRE. *v. a.* I. *To wish*; rem cupere; appetere; optare; exoptare; expetere; rei desiderio, or cupiditate, flagrare, or teneri; rem concupiscere, Cic.

II. *To ask, request, order*; petere; postulare; flagitare; rogare; poscere; jubere; imperare; præscribere, Cic. — *To desire violently*; peroptare; cupide appetere; sitienter expetere.

DESIROUS. *a.* Cupidus; rei cupiens, or appetens, Cic.

To DESIST. *v. a.* Rem, or de re, desistere; remittere; omittere; desinere; finem facere; intermittere; conquiscescere a re.

DESK. *s.* Pluteus; abacus; Plaut.; Juv.

DESOLATE. *a.* I. *Forlorn*; derelictus; relictus.

II. *Uninhabited*; desertus; solitarius; incultus. III. *Laid waste*; vastatus; populatus.

To DESOLATE. *v. a.* Vastare; depopulari, Cic.; devastare, Liv.; vastatatem inferre; omni cladē vastare; civibus spoliare, or viduare, Virg.

DESOLATION. *s.* Vastatio; vastitas; spoliatio; populatio; depopulatio; luctus; ægritudo; maeror; maestitia, Cic.

DESPAIR. *s.* Desperatio.

To DESPAIR. *v. n.* De re desperare; rei spem perdere, Cic.; spe decidere, Liv.; exspes esse, Tac. — *Despair of nothing*; nil desperandum, Hor.

DESPAIRINGLY. *ad.* Desperanter, Cic.; desperate.

DESPATCH. *s.* I. *Speedy performance*; rerum gerendarum expedita ratio; celeritas; maturitas; accelera-

ratio, Cic.; festinatio, Cic. II. *An official message; literæ ad rempublicam pertinentes.* III. *A hasty messenger;* nuntius.

TO DESPATCH. *v. a.* I. *To hasten;* proparare; festinare; accelerare; maturare; absolvere; conficere; expedire, Cic. II. *To kill;* mortem alicui proparare, Liv.

DESPATCHFUL. *a.* In rebus exsequendis impiger; navis; strenuus; manu promptus; agendo strenuus.

DESPERADO. *s.* Vir furore amens.

DESPERATE. *a.* I. *Without hope;* expes; omni spe orbatus. II. *Fearless of danger;* impavidus; timore, or metu, vacuus. III. *Irrecoverable;* desperatus; perditus. IV. *Furious;* furore amens, Cic.; furis incensus, Virg. V. *Great* (in a ludicrous sense); insignis.

DESPERATELY. *ad.* I. *Madly;* desperanter, Cic.; desperare; furiose; furenter, Cic. — *To fight desperately;* cæco Marte resistere, Virg.; cæco furore ferri. II. *Violently;* ardentis studio; ardentem; studiosissime; vehementer, Cic.

DESPERATENESS. *s.* Desperatio; mentis furor; demencia; insaniam; impotentia, Cic.

DESPERATION. *s.* Desperatio.

DESPICABLE. *a.* Contemnendus; spernendus; despiciendus; contemptu dignus; despiciatissimus; contemptissimus; vilis; sordidus; abjectus, Cic.

DESPICABLENESS. *s.* Vilitas; abjectio.

DESPICABLY. *ad.* Abjecte.

TO DESPISE. *v. a.* Contemnere; spernere; aspernari; despiciere; parvi ducere; negligere, Cic.; vile habere, Sall.; pro nihilo putare; designari, Cic.

DESPISER. *s.* Contemptor.

DESPITE. *s.* I. *Malice;* malignitas, Liv.; malefica voluntas, Plin.; improbitas; nequitia, Cic.; malevolentia; odium, Cic. II. *Defiance;* contemptio; contemptus, Liv.; despiciatio, Cic., despectus, Æs; Quint.; dedignatio; fastidium. III. *Act of malice;* maleficium. — *In despite of you both;* amborum ingratis, Plaut. — *In despite of the senate;* nolente senatu. — *In despite of any one;* invito aliquo.

TO DESPITE. *v. a.* Alicui stomachum facere, or movere; ægre facere, Ter.; molestiam alicui exhibere; vexare.

DESPITEFUL. *a.* Malignus; malitiosus; improbus; nequam, Cic.

DESPITEFULLY. *ad.* Nequiter; improbe; scelerate; nefarie, Cic.

DESPITEFULNESS. *s.* Stomachus, Cic.; odium; malignitas, Liv.

TO DESPOL. *v. a.* Spoliare; nudare; eripere; exuere; detrahere; mulctare; privare; orbare, Cic.

DESPOILER. *s.* Spoliator, Cic.

DESPOLIATION. *s.* Spoliatio.

TO DESPOND. *v. n.* De re desperare; spem perdere; despondere, Cic.

DESPONDENCY. *s.* Desperatio, Cic.

DESPONDENT. *a.* Spe carens; omni spe orbatus.

TO DESPONSATE. *v. a.* To betroth; aliquam spondere, Plaut., or despondere, Cic.

DESPONSATION. *s.* Sponsalia, Cic.

DESPOT. *s.* Cujus dominatu omnia tenentur, Cic.; summus imperii arbiter, Ov.

DESPOTIC or DESPOTICAL. *a.* Summus. — *Despotic power;* summa potestas; summum imperium; dominatus, Æs, Cic.

DESPOTICALLY. *ad.* Summo cum imperio.

DESPOTICALNESS or DESPOTISM. *s.* Potestas nullo legum freno coercita.

TO DESPUMATE. *v. a.* Despumare; spumam eximere.

DESPUMATION. *s.* (Despumatio, Tertull.) Use the verb.

DESSERT. *s.* Secunda mensa, Cic.; bellaria, Varr.

TO DESTINE. *s.* Destinatio, Plin.; designatio.

TO DESTINE or DESTINATE. *v. a.* Destinare; addicere; constituere; decernere; designare, Cic.

DESTINY. *s.* Fatum; fatalis vis et necessitas; fati lex. — (In the plural), i. e. *The Fates;* Parca, Cic.

DESTITUTE. *a.* I. *Forsaken;* derelictus; destitutus; desertus, Cic. II. *In want of;* destitutus; inops; indigens; indigus; orbatus; orbatus, Cic.

DESTITUTE. *s.* I. *A forsaking;* derelictio; destitutio, Cic. II. *Want;* inopia; penuria; egestas; defectus, Æs, Cic.

TO DESTROY. *v. a.* I. *To ruin;* erueri; diruere; evertere; destruere; demoliri; dirimere, Cic. II. *To lay waste;* vastare; devastare; populare; depopulare.

III. *To kill;* occidere; enecare; interficere; vita spoliare, Cic. IV. *To bring to nought;* perdere; funditus tollere; extinguere; exterminare; extirpare; delere; excindere; pessum dare; abolere; ad nihilum redigere. V. — *To destroy one's self;* se ipsum interimere; se luce orbare; sua manu cadere; sibi mortem consciscere, Cic. — *To destroy a town;* urbem a fundamentis prouerere, Liv., excidere, complanare, Cic., solo æquare, Liv.

DESTROYER or DESTROYER. *s.* Evorsor, Cic.; populator, Ov.; delator; extinctor; perditor, Cic.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *a.* Fluxus; fragilis; caducus, Cic.

DESTRUCTIBILITY. *s.* Natura fragilis, or caduca.

DESTRUCTION. *s.* I. *Act of destroying;* excidium; versio; excisio; ruina; perniciæ; exitium; occasus, Æs, Cic. II. *Murder;* cædes; homicidium; trucidatio; occisio, Cic. III. *Eternal death;* æterna supplicia.

DESTRUCTIVE. *a.* Quod destruendi vim habet; perniciosus; extiosus; extitialis; damnosus; ruinosus, Cic.; fatalis; lethalis; lcthifer.

DESTRUCTIVELY. *ad.* Pernicioso, Plin.; Cic.; (extiosæ; extitialiter, Augustin.).

DESTRUCTIVENESS. *s.* Vis destruendi.

DESETUDE. *s.* Desuetudo, Liv. — *To fall into desuetude;* obsolescere, Cic.

DESULTORY. *a.* Volaticus; leviculus, Cic.; mobilis; instabilis; levis; inconstans; varius, Cic.

TO DETACH. *v. a.* I. *To separate;* solvere; exsolvere; avellere; devellere; sejungere; abstrahere, Cic.

II. *To send out a party of men;* milites ex acie subducere, Curt., emittere, submittere, Cæs.

DETACHMENT. *s.* (A term of war.) Sejuncti ab exercitu militis, Curt.; lecta et expedita manus.

DETAIL. *s.* The particulars of a thing; res singulæ; singula, Cic. — *In detail;* singulatim; sigillatim; particulatim, Cic.; per partes.

TO DETAIL. *v. a.* Rem ordine prosequi, Ter.; singula recensere, Vell.; res sigillatim enarrare; singula ordine pandere, Virg.

TO DETAIN. *v. a.* I. *To keep what belongs to another;* aliena retinere, tenere. II. *To keep back;* tenere; retinere; detinere; morari, Cic.; retentare, Plaut.; cohibere; inhibere. III. *To restrain from departure;* tenere; moram injicere; morari, Cic.

IV. *To hold in custody;* carere, or custodia, tenere, or asservare; captivum detinere; necere.

DETAINER. *s.* Qui detinet, or possidet; boni possessor.

TO DETECT. *v. a.* To find out; detegere; retegere; patefacere; notum facere. — *To detect in the very act;* in manifesto scelere deprehendere, Cic.; in ipso articulo opprimere, Ter.

DETECTION. *s.* Deprehensio; inventio.

DETECTION. *s.* I. *The act of keeping what belongs to another;* injusta boni possessio. II. *Confinement;* captivitas; in custodia inclusio, Cic.

TO DETER. *v. a.* Retrahere, Ter.; abstrahere; avocare; deflectere; interpellare; deterrere; avertere; deducere; revocare, Cic.

TO DETERGE. *v. a.* To cleanse a sore; vulnus detergere, Col.; vulneris spurcitiu eluere.

DETERGENT. *a.* Smectivus, Plin.

DETERIORATION. *s.* Rel depravatio, Cic.; deterior status.

DETERMENT. *s.* Impedimentum, Cic.; obstaculum, Plaut.

DETERMINE. *a.* Limited; terminatus, circumscriptus, Cic. II. *Established;* stabilis; constitutus; sanctus; certus; verus. III. *Conclusive;* decretorius, Sen. IV. *Fixed;* status; constitutus; certus; ratus; fixus; firmus, Cic. V. *Resolved;* stabilis; firmus; propositi tenax; audax; confidens; præfidens, Cic.

DETERMINATELY. *ad.* Certo; firmo animo; audacter; fidenter, Cic.

DETERMINATION. *s.* Propositum; fixum consilium; animi firmitudo; constantia et firmitas; audacia; fidentia, Cic.

TO DETERMINE or DETERMINATE. *v. a.* I. *To fix;* rem statuere; stabilire; fixam et stabilem reddere; decernere. II. *To confine;* definire; terminare; finibus describere; terminis circumscribere, Cic. III. *To adjust;* destinare; aptare; accommodare ad rem.

V. *To influence the choice;* aliquam ad rem incitare; ut rem faciat inducere, Cic.; animum impellere, Virg.

VI. *To resolve;* statuere; constituere; decernere.

VII. *To decide;* rem decidere, dirimere, judicare. — *To determine a question;* controversiam dirimere.

TO DETERMINE. *v. a.* I. *To come to a conclusion;* ad finem venire. II. *To come to a decision;* de re decidere; judicare. III. *To end;* finire; finem or exitum habere; desinere; terminari; Cic. IV. *To resolve;* statuere; decernere; statutum habere.

DETERSIVE. *a.* Smectivus, Plin.

TO DETEST. *v. a.* Detestari; odisse; inivisum habere; aversari; a re abhorrere; horrere, Cic.

DETESTABLE. *a.* Detestabilis, Cic.; detestandus, Liv.; execrandus; abominandus, Plin.

DETESTABLY. *ad.* Pessimum in modum; abominandum in modum, Cic.

DETESTATION. *s.* Detestatio; execratio; odium; horror, Cic.

DETESTER. *s.* Qui detestatur.

TO DETHRONE. *v. a.* Regem regno detrudere, Virg., expellere, Cæs.; de solio dejicere.

To DETONATE. *v. n.* Cum fragore deflagrare.
 To DETORT. *v. a.* Intorta detorquere, Col.; evol-
 vere.
 To DETRACT. *v. a.* I. To take away from; de re
 deträhere; rem minuere, imminuere, diminuere, de-
 mere, recidere, desecare, Cic. II. To slander; de
 altero deträhere; famam violare, o lacerare, Ter.; de
 aliquo maledicere; maledico dente carpere; obtractio-
 ne lacerare, Cic.; vellicare, Hor.
 DETRACTOR. *s.* Obtractator, Cic.; maledicus.
 DETRACTION or DETRACTING. *s.* I. The taking off
 from a thing; detractio; rei diminutio, imminutio,
 Cic. II. Slander; detractio; maledictio, Cic.; alienæ
 laudis obtractatio, Cæs.
 DETRACTORY or DETRACTIVE. *a.* I. Defamatory;
 probrosus; contumeliosus, Cic.; maledicus. II. De-
 rogatory; obtractans.
 DETRACTRESS. *s.* Maledica.
 DETRIMENT. *s.* Damnum; detrimentum; jactura;
 incommodum; pernicius, Cic.
 DETRIMENTAL. *a.* Noxius; nocens; perniciosus;
 exitiosus; pestifer, Cic.; perniciosis, Liv.
 To DETRUDE. *v. a.* Detrudere; præcipitare, Lucr.;
 præcipitem agere; dejicere; deturbare, Cic.
 To DETRUNCATE. *v. a.* Truncare; detruncare, Plin.;
 mutilare, Cic.; amputare; desecare.
 DETRUSION. *s.* Depulsio, Cic.
 DEUCE or DEUCE. *s.* I. (A word used in games);
 Duo. II. The devil; diabolus; malus dæmon.
 DEUTERONOMY. *s.* Deuteronomus.
 DEVASTATION. *s.* Vastatio; devastatio; populatio;
 depopulatio; Cic.
 To DEVELOP. *v. a.* Evolvere; explicare; expedire;
 expandere, Cic.
 DEVERGENCE. *s.* Devexitas, Plin.; declivitas, Cæs.
 To DEVIATE. *v. n.* I. To wander from; se decli-
 nare; deflectere; via divertere; decedere; deerrare;
 digredi, Cic. II. To go astray; errare; aberrare; in
 errore versari.
 DEVIATION. *s.* De via aberratio, Cic.; declinatio;
 error; erraticum; diverticulum; viæ flexus, Cic.
 DEVISE. *s.* I. A contrivance; ars; inventum;
 machina; ratio; via; aditus ad rem faciendam, Cic.
 II. A project; consilium; propositum; mens; animus;
 cogitatum, Cic. III. An emblem; symbolum; emble-
 ma; similitudo.
 DEVIL. *s.* Diabolus; malus dæmon; Satan; Satanus.
 — A little devil; insignis nebulosus; bipedum nequissimus.
 — To wish at the devil; diris devovere, Ov. — Go to the
 devil! abi in malam rem, Ter. — The devil is in him;
 intemperie illum agitant, Ter. — Talk of the devil and
 he'll appear; luptus in fabula.
 DEVILISH. *a.* Quod a diabolo proficiscitur; nequis-
 simus.
 DEVILISHLY. *ad.* Nequissimum in modum; extra
 modum; nimium; immodice.
 DEVIOUS. *a.* Devius; avius; errabundus; deerrans;
 seclusus.
 DEVISE. *s.* A bequeathing by will; legatum.
 To DEVISE. *v. a.* I. To invent; excogitare; repe-
 rire; invenire. II. To plan; animo concipere; rem
 meditari, Cic.; animo consilium agitare; machinari;
 consilium capere; moliri; comminisci; struere; consilire.
 III. To grant by will; legare; testamento relin-
 quere, Cic.
 To DEVISE. *v. n.* Secum reputare; considerare;
 meditari; contemplari; hariolari, Cic.
 DEVISE. *s.* (In law); legatarius, Justin.
 DEVISER. *s.* A contriver; inventor; excogitator;
 machinator; hariolus; dux; princeps; auctor, Cic.
 DEVISOR. *s.* One who bequeaths; testator, Suet.;
 testatrix, Ulp.
 DEVOID. *a.* I. Empty; vacuus; inanis; vacuefactus.
 II. Free from; rei immunis; or, re liber. — To be
 devoid of; vacare; carere; liberum esse; vacationem
 habere; exemptum esse, Cic.
 DEVOUR. *s.* Munus; officium; parca, Cic. — To pay
 one's devours to one; alicui officia prestare, Cic.
 To DEVOLVE. *v. a.* I. To roll down; devolvere,
 Cæs. II. To lay a trust on one; rem alicui concedere,
 credere, committere.
 To DEVOLVE. *v. n.* I. To fall in succession into new
 hands; sorte obtinere, obvenire, pervenire, Cic. II.
 To fall rolling; delabi; deruere.
 DEVOLUTION. *s.* Casus; lapsus.
 To DEVOTE. *v. a.* I. To consecrate; devovere;
 addicere; consecrare; dedicare; vovere, Cic. II. To
 curse; execrari; mala precari; diris devovere, Ov.
 III. — To devote one's self to a thing; se totum tradere,
 o dedere, Cic.
 DEVOTEDNESS. *s.* Devotio, Cic.
 DEVOTE. *s.* Pietatis nimius affectator, or nimia con-
 sectatrix; pietatis simulator.
 DEVOTION. *s.* Pietas in Deum; pietatis calor, Plin.,
 studium incensum, amor.
 DEVOTIONAL. *a.* Religiosus, Cic.; pietati addictus;
 pius.

To DEVOUR. *v. a.* I. To eat greedily; vorare, Cic.;
 devorare, Catull.; avidè comedere, Ov. II. To con-
 sume; absumere; consumere; exedere, Cic. III. To
 swallow up; devorare; glutire, Juv.; absorbere;
 haurire.
 DEVOURER. *s.* Helluo; vorax.
 DEVOUT. *a.* Religiosus; pietati addictus; pius;
 sanctus. — A devout man; deorum cultor. — To be de-
 vout; pietatem colere.
 DEVOUTLY. *ad.* Pie; religiose; Cic.; caste; sancte.
 DEVOUTNESS. *s.* Tenera in Deum pietas; pietatis
 calor, Plin.; religionis studium incensum; religio;
 sanctimonia, Cic.; sanctitas.
 DEW. *s.* Ros, roris, m.
 To DEW. *v. a.* Aspergere; respergere; rore con-
 spargere, Cic.; aspergine fovere, Plin.; aqua irrorare;
 aqua perfundere; irrigare.
 DEW-BESPRENT. *a.* Rore conspersus; roscidus; ro-
 ratus; rorentulus, Col.
 DEWLAP. *s.* Palear, Sen.; in pl., palearia, Virg.
 DEWY. *a.* I. Moist with dew; roscidus, Plin.;
 oratus, Ov.; rorentulus, Col.; rorescens, Plin. II.
 Resembling dew; rori similis. — It is dewy; rorescit;
 orat, Plin.
 DEXTERITY. *s.* Ars; ingenii solertia; industria, Cic.;
 dexteritas, Liv.; consilium, Cic.
 DEXTEROUS. *a.* Solers; navus; industrius, Cic.;
 dexter, Liv.; callidus; sciens; peritus, Cic.; expertus;
 experientissimus, Cic.
 DEXTEROUSLY. *ad.* Dextere, Liv.; prudenter; solerter;
 industrie; callide; versute, Cic.
 DEXTRAL or DEXTER. *a.* Dexter, Cic.
 DIABETES. *s.* A distemper; urinæ incontinentia, Plin.
 DIABOLIC or DIABOLICAL. *a.* Quod a diabolo pro-
 ficiscitur; nequissimus.
 DIABOLICALLY. *ad.* Nequissimum in modum.
 DIADEM. *s.* Diadema, Cic.; regium insigne, Tac.
 DIADEMED. *a.* Diadematus, Cic.
 DIÆRESIS. *s.* Diæresis.
 DIAGONAL. *a.* (In geometry); diagonalis; diagonicus.
 DIAGONAL. *s.* Linea diagonalis, or diagonica, Vitr.
 DIAGONALLY. *ad.* Diagonalem in modum.
 DIAGRAM. *s.* Ichnographia, Vitr.; descripta lineis
 figura.
 DIAL or DIAL-PLATE. *s.* Horologium, Vitr. — Sun-
 dial; horologium solarium, Plin. — Needle of a dial;
 acus horarum index; gnomon, Plin.
 DIALECT. *s.* I. The subdivision of a language; dia-
 lectus; loquendi genus, Quint. — The Æolic dialect;
 ratio Æolica, Quint. II. A language; lingua; sermo;
 Cic.
 DIALECTIC. *s.* Dialectica; dialectice; logicæ, Cic.
 DIALECTICAL. *a.* Dialecticus; logicus, Cic.
 DIALECTICALLY. *ad.* Dialectice, Cic.
 DIALECTICIAN. *s.* Dialecticus, Cic.
 DIALING. *s.* Gnomonice, Vitr.
 DIALOGIST. *s.* Qui dialogum scribit; dialogi actor.
 DIALOGUE. *s.* Dialogus, Cic.; alternus sermo, Hor.;
 sermo; colloquium; colloctio, Cic. — The art of writing
 dialogues; ars dialogi conscribendi. — To put in dialogue;
 scenæ personas inter se colloquentes induere.
 To DIALOGUE. *v. n.* Cum aliquo confabulari, Plaut.;
 colloqui; colloquium habere.
 DIAMETER. *s.* Diametros, Vitr. (linea understood).
 DIAMETRAL or DIAMETRICAL. *a.* Diametris, Vitr.
 DIAMETRICALLY. *ad.* Ex diametro.
 DIAMOND. *s.* Adamas, Ov. — Made of diamonds;
 adamantæus, Ov.; adamantinus, Plin. — To cut a dia-
 mond into angles; lapillum in varia latuscula scalperè.
 — The Diamond at cards; Rhombus rubri coloris.
 DIAMOND-CUTTER. *s.* Gemmarum scalptor, Plin.
 DIAPASON. *s.* An octave in music; diapason, Vitr.
 DIAPER. *s.* Linteum figuris variis distinctum, or ver-
 sicolis; mantile, Virg.; mappa, Hor.; mantilium, Varr.
 To DIAPER. *v. a.* I. To diversify; variare; distin-
 guere, Cic. II. To figure linen; linteum figuris
 variare, Lucr.
 DIAPHANEITY. *s.* Perluciditas, Plin.
 DIAPHANOUS or DIAPHANOUS. *a.* Perlucidus; perlucens,
 Cic.; translucens, Plin.
 DIAPHORETIC. *a.* Diaphoreticus.
 DIAPHRAGM. *s.* (In anatomy); diaphragma, Cels.
 DIAPHRÆA. *s.* Alvi profuvium, Cels.; ventris dis-
 solutio, or resolutio, Cels.
 DIARY. *s.* Ephemeris; diurnum commentarium, Cic.;
 diurna, Tac.; diarium, Gell.
 DIASTOLE. *s.* (A term of anatomy.) Cordis dilatatio.
 DIATHESSARON. *s.* A fourth in music; diatessaron,
 Vitr.
 DIBBLE. *s.* Ligo; pastinum, Col.
 DICACITY. *s.* Garrulitas; loquacitas; loquendi pro-
 fluentia, Cic.
 DICE. *s. pl.* of Die. Aleæ; tesserae, Cic. — Throw of
 the dice; tesserrarum jactus, Liv. — To cog the dice;
 tesseras adulterare.
 To DICE. *v. n.* Tesseras ludere, Ter.
 DICE BOX. *s.* Pyrgus, Hor.; fritillus, Sen.; orca, Pers.

DICER. *s.* Aleator, Cic. ; qui tesseri ludit ; ludo deditus.

DICKER (of leather). *s.* Coriorum decussis.

DICTAMEN. *s.* Conscientia sensus intimus.

TO DICTATE. *v. a.* Rem alicui dicere ; suggerere ; edocere ; prescribere ; prestare ; quid faciat alicui definire, Cic.

DICTATE. *s.* Præceptum ; iussum ; mandatum ; norma ; lex ; regula ; suasio ; instigatio, Cic.

DICTATION. *s.* Dictata, pl. ; præscriptio ; regula.

DICTATOR. *s.* Dictator, Cic.

DICTATORIAL. *a.* Dictatorius, Cic. ; imperiosus ; superbus ; arrogans ; qui magistrum redolet, Cic. — *In a dictatorial manner ; superbus ; arrogantis.*

DICTATORSHIP. *s.* I. Office of dictator ; dictatura Cic. II. Tone of a master ; imperium durum.

DICTION. *s.* Dictio ; elocutio ; Cic. ; stylus ; dicendi ratio, forma, or genus ; sermo, Cic.

DICTIONARY. *s.* Vocabulorum index ; lexicon ; (dictionarium, modern).

DIDACTIC or DIDACTICAL. *a.* Præceptivus, Sen. ; ad docendum aptus, or accommodatus.

DRAPPER. *s.* A water bird ; fulica, Virg. ; fulix, Cic.

DIE. *s.* I. Colour ; see DYE. II. (To play with) ; tessera ; alea. — *The die is cast ; jacta est alea, Suet.* III. Hazard, chance ; casus ; sors ; fortuna ; alea, Cic. IV. Stamp used in coining ; nota, Plin. ; typus.

TO DIE. *v. a.* See TO DYE.

TO DIE. *v. n.* I. To lose life ; mori ; occidere ; interire ; emori ; e vita discedere, decedere, excedere ; a vita cedere, recedere, migrare, Cic. ; ex vivorum numero exire, Sen. ; diem supremum obire, Plin. ; perire ; mortali occumbere ; mortem obire ; disperire ; animam efflare, or agere, Cic. ; vitam exhalare, Virg. ; expirare, Liv. ; vita fungi ; naturæ satisfacere, Cic. ; concedere, Sall. — *To die a natural death ; mori sua morte, Sen. — To die suddenly ; repentina morte obire, Suet. — To die of old age ; præ senio vita defici. — To die in the flower of youth ; viridem eripi rebus humanis, Curt. — To die of disease ; morbo absumi. — To die a violent death ; interimi ; occidi ; necari ; interfici. — To die by one's own hand ; violentam manus sibi afferre ; mortem sibi consciscere, Cic. — To die of hunger ; fame interire. — To die of grief ; dolore consumi, Cic. — We must all die ; vita debetur necessitati, Cic. II. To languish ; languere ; tabescere ; consumi. III. To vanish ; evanescere ; e conspectu evolare ; ex oculis se subducere, Cic. IV. To wither (as a vegetable) ; emori, Plin. ; arescere, Plaut. V. To grow rapid (as liquor) ; evanescere ; saporem perdere. VI. — Dying ; moriens ; moribundus ; languens ; languidus, Plin. — *To die of laughing ; risu emori, Ter.**

DIER. *s.* See DYER.

DIET. *s.* I. Food ; alimentum ; cibus, Cic. II. Food regulated by the rules of medicine ; digesta, Cic. ; victus ratio, Cels. ; abstinentia, Quint. — *Keeping no diet ; in genere cibi liberi, Cels.* III. An assembly of states ; comitia, pl. ; conventus.

TO DIET. *v. a.* I. To feed by the rules of medicine ; rationem victus prescribere. II. To give food to ; alere ; alimentum prestare ; sustentare ; nutricari, Cic. ; nutrire, Juv.

TO DIET. *v. n.* To eat by rules of medicine ; fame uti ; in victu temperantia uti ; cibo abstinere.

DIET-DRINK. *s.* Ptisana, Plin. ; ptisanarium, Hor.

TO DIFFER. *v. n.* I. To be distinguished from ; ab alia re differre, discrepare, dissidere, distare. II. To be of a contrary opinion ; dissidere ; dissentire, Cic. ; discordare, Hor. ; Ter.

DIFFERENCE. *s.* I. Contrariety ; differentia ; discrimen ; dissimilitudo ; discrepantia, Cic. ; diversitas, Plin. ; varietas, Cic. II. Distinction ; discrimen ; distinctio ; distantia. III. Dispute, quarrel ; rixa ; jurgium ; controversia ; contentio ; discordia ; dissensio ; dissidium, Cic. — *To settle a difference ; controversiam componere, Ter., sedare, or dirimere, Cic.*

TO DIFFERENCE. *v. a.* Res decernere, distinguere, Cic. ; rerum differentiam assignare.

DIFFERENT. *a.* Differens ; dissimilis ; dispar ; dissonus ; diversus ; discrepans ; varius, Cic.

DIFFERENTLY or DIFFERINGLY. *ad.* Dissimiliter ; dissimili ratione ; diverse ; varie ; alio modo ; aliter ; secus, Cic.

DIFFERENTIAL. *a.* (In algebra) ; Differential quantity ; quantitas in infinitum decrecens.

DIFFICULT or DIFFICIL. *a.* I. Hard, not easy ; difficilis ; arduus ; operosus ; laboriosus, Cic. — *Very difficult ; perarduus ; perdifficilis, Cic. — A little difficult ; subdifficilis, Cic. — A difficult thing ; res multi laboris.*

II. Peevish, hard to please ; difficilis ; morosus ; durus ; inexorabilis, Cic.

DIFFICULTY. *ad.* Difficile ; difficulter ; difficiliter ; ægre, Cic. — *Very difficulty ; ægre admodum ; ægerime, Cæs. ; perdifficiliter, Cic.*

DIFFICULTY. *s.* I. Contrary to easiness ; diffi-

cultas ; nodus, Cic. — *To get over the difficulty ; difficultatem solvere ; nodum expedire.* II. That which is hard to perform ; res multi laboris, ardua, difficilis.

III. Distress, opposition ; incommodum ; mora ; impedimentum, Cic. ; obstaculum, Plaut. ; negotium multiplex. IV. Perplexity ; sollicitudo ; animi anxietas ; rerum angustia ; implicatio. V. Objection ; nodus ; quod obicitur. — *To do away difficulties ; objecta diluere, eluere, Cic.*

TO DIFFIDE. *v. n.* See TO DISTRUST.

DIFFIDENCE. *s.* Sui diffidentia ; timiditas ; verecundia, Cic. ; timidus pudor, Ov.

DIFFIDENT. *a.* Sibi diffidens ; timidus ; verecundus, Cic.

DIFFIDENTLY. *ad.* Diffidenter, Cic.

DIFFLUENT or DIFFLUENT. *s.* Fluida natura.

DIFFLUENT. *a.* Fluidus, Virg. ; diffusilis, Lucr.

TO DIFFUSE. *v. a.* Diffundere ; effundere ; profundere ; spargere ; dispersere ; dissipare, Cic.

DIFFUSE. *a.* I. Widely spread ; dispersus ; dissipatus ; effusus ; diffusus ; disseminatus, Cic. II. Not concise ; fusus ; diffusus ; longior. — *A diffuse style ; dicendi genus parum pressum nimisque redundans ; oratio latus fusa ; Cic.*

DIFFUSELY. *ad.* Fuse ; verbose ; late, Cic.

DIFFUSION. *s.* I. Dispersion ; diffusio ; dispersus ; nus, Cic. II. Copiousness ; orationis longitudo, Cic. ; diffusio, Sen.

DIFFUSIVE. *a.* Diffusus ; effusus ; dispersus ; dissipatus.

DIFFUSIVELY. *ad.* Diffuse ; effuse ; fuse ; verbose, Cic.

DIFFUSIVENESS. *s.* Diffusio ; prolatio ; productio ; extensio ; orationis longitudo, Cic.

TO DIG. *v. a. and n.* I. To make hollow ; cavare ; excavare ; effodire, Cic. II. To turn with a spade, terram fodere, Cic. ; ligone vertere, Virg. ; lignonibus moliri, Liv. III. To pierce ; forare ; efforare, Col. ; perterrare, Cic. ; perforare et perforare, Plin. ; pertundere, Petron. VI. — *To dig out, or up ; e terra erudere ; effodire, Cic.*

DIGEST. *a.* Pepticus, Plin. ; quod concoquendi cibi vim habet.

DIGEST. *s.* Digesta, pl. ; Pandectæ.

TO DIGEST. *v. a.* I. To concoct in the stomach ; cibos coquere or concoquere, Cic. ; digerere, Cels. II. To put up with, brook ; rem æquo animo ferre ; concoquere. III. To arrange ; res digerere ; componere ; ordine disponere, Cic. ; in ordinem redigere. IV. To soften by heat ; coctionem facere, Plin.

TO DIGEST. *v. n.* (With surgeons) ; suppurare, Col. ; pus emittere, Cels.

DIGESTER. *s.* I. (In physic) ; remedium pepticum, Plin. II. One who digests his food ; qui cibos concoquit.

DIGESTIBLE. *a.* Ad concoquendum facillimus, Cic.

DIGESTION. *s.* Digestio, Cels. ; coctio ; concoctio, Plin. — (In chymistry) ; maturatio. — (In surgery) ; suppuratio, Cic. ; puris profuvium, Cels.

DIGESTIVE. *a.* I. That causes digestion ; pepticus, Plin. ; quod concoquendi cibi vim habet. II. That causes a wound to suppurate ; suppuratorius, Plin.

DIGESTIVE. *s.* Remedium pepticum, Plin.

DIGGER. *s.* Fossor, Virg. ; cavator, Plin. — *A grave-digger ; fossor, Mart.*

TO DIGHT. *v. a.* Ornare ; exornare.

DIGIT. *s.* Digtus, Cic.

DIGITATED. *a.* Denticulatus, Plin. ; dentatus, Vitr.

DIGNIFIED. *a.* Nobilitatus ; dignitate auctus ; honore, or munere, amplificatus.

TO DIGNIFY. *v. a.* I. To prefer, promote ; honore amplificare ; honoribus decorare. II. To give lustre, illustrare ; nobilitare ; amplissimum facere ; decorare ; ornare ; honestare, Cic.

DIGNITARY. *s.* Munere, or dignitate, auctus ; honore amplificatus, Cic.

DIGNITY. *s.* Auctoritas ; dignitas ; honor ; dignitatis gradus ; munus ; nobilitas ; altitudo, Cic. — *The dignity of a senator ; ordo senatorius. — The dignity of a king ; potestas regia.*

TO DIGRESS. *v. n.* I. To turn out of the road ; de via declinare, deflectere, digredi ; via divertere, decedere, deerrare, aberrare, Cic. II. To depart from the main design of a discourse ; digredi a proposito, Cic. ; ab instituto sermone deflectere.

DIGRESSION. *s.* I. A passage deviating from the main design of a discourse ; digressio ; digressus, Cic.

II. A deviation ; diverticulum ; via flexus ; de via aberratio, declinatio, erratio, Cic.

TO DIJUDICATE. *v. a.* I. To judge between ; dijudicare ; litem, or controversiam, dirimere. II. To distinguish ; discernere ; dignoscere ; distinguere ; internoscere, secernere, Cic.

DIKE. *s.* I. A channel ; canalis ; fistula ; tubulus ; fossa, Cic. II. A mound to hinder inundation ; moles ; agger. — *A dike to turn off a river ; palonius, Vitr. ; arcendis aquis injecta moles.*

To DILACERATE. *v. a.* Dilacerare; lacerare; lanigare; dilaniare; discerpere; discindere, Cic.
 DILACERATION. *s.* Laceratio; laniatūs, Cic.; laniatio, Sen.; scissura, Plin.; dilaceratio.
 To DILAPIDATE. *v. a.* Dilapidare, Cic.; destruere; demoliri; diruere; evertere; evellere, Cic.
 DILAPIDATION. *s.* Ruina; dispersio; eversio; interitus; demolitio, Cic.
 DILATABILITY. *s.* Dilatandi se facultas.
 DILATABLE. *a.* Quod dilatarī potest.
 DILATION. *s.* Explicatio; extensio.—*Dilatation of the heart*; animi effusio, Sen.
 To DILATE. *v. a.* I. *To extend*; dilatare; relaxare; laxare; explicare; expandere, Cic.; distendere, Ov.; ampliare, Cels. II. *To relate at large*; singula pandere; singulatim enarrare.
 To DILATE. *v. n.* Relaxari; diffundi; latescere, Col.; se explicare.
 DILATORINESS. *s.* Tarditas; procrastinatio; cunctatio; mora, Cic.
 DILATORY. *a.* Dilatorius, Ulp.; moratorius; Paul. Jct.; cunctabundus; cunctans, Liv.; tardus.—*A dilatory man*; dilator; cunctator, Hor.; Liv.
 DILUTION. *s.* Amicitia; benevolentia; necessitudo; studium; amor, Cic.
 DILEMMA. *s.* I. *An argument concluding for and against*; complexio, Cic.; dilemma. II. *A vexatious alternative*; difficultas rerum, Sall.—*To reduce to a dilemma*; ad incitas redigere.—*To be in a dilemma*; ad incitas redigi.
 DILIGENCE. *s.* Diligentia; sedulitas; agendi celeritas; alacritas, Cic.
 DILIGENT. *a.* Diligens; impiger; sedulus; studiosus, Cic.; strenuus; industrius; celer; acer; alacer; promptus, Cic.
 DILIGENTLY. *ad.* Diligenter; sedulo; accurate, Cic.; impigre, Liv.; celeriter; velociter, Cic.
 DILL. *s.* An herb; anetium, Virg.
 DILUCID. *a.* Perlucidus; perlucens, Cic.; clarus; manifestus; evidens; perspicuus; dilucidus, Cic.
 To DILUCIDATE. *v. a.* Rei lucem afferre; rem dilucidare; enodare; enucleare; explicare; aperire, Cic.
 DILUCIDATION. *s.* Explicatio; enodatio; explanatio; Cic.
 To DILUERE. *v. a.* Rem colliquefacere, Cic.; diluere, Cels.; aqua macerare, Plin.; temperare.
 DILUTOR. *s.* Vim discussoriam habens, Plin.
 DILUTION. *s.* Temperatio; aqua immixtio, Cic.
 DIM. *a.* I. *Not seeing clearly*; lusciosus, Plaut.; caligans, Virg. II. *Dull of apprehension*; hebes; stupidus, Cic.; plumbeus, Ter.; tardus, Cic.; ingenio cunctantior, Liv. III. *Not clearly seen*; obscuratus; subobscurus, Cic. IV. *Obstructing the act of vision*; obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebricosus, Cic.; caliginosus; nebulosus, Virg.
 To DIM. *v. a.* I. *To hinder from a free exercise of vision*; prospectum impedire. II. *To darken*; obscurare; obumbrare, Cic.; rei tenebras offundere; caliginem inferre, inducere, or offundere, Liv.; luminī officere, Cic.
 DIMENSION. *s.* Dimensio; amplitudo; magnitudo; spatium, Cic.—*To take the dimensions of any thing*; rem metiri, or dimetiri, Cic.
 To DIMINISH. *v. a.* I. *To make less*; minuere; diminuerē; minuere; extenuare; levare; remittere; de re detrahere, demere; minorem reddere, Cic. II. *To impair*; rei detrimentum afferre; deprimere; demittere; dejicere; deterere, Hor.; vitare; corrumpere, Cic.
 To DIMINISH. *v. n.* Imminui; decrescere; se remittere; minui; levari; rarescere; laxare; deficere, Cic.
 DIMINUTION. *s.* I. *The act of making less, state of growing less*; diminutio; imminutio, Cic.; contractura, Vitr.; remissio, Cels.; decessio, Cic. II. *Degradation*; dignitatis imminutio; honoris spoliatio; abjectio; demissio; contemptio, Cic. III. *Injury of reputation*; laudis obtractatio; famæ violatio, Cic.
 DIMINUTIVE. *a.* Exiguus; minutus; parvus; parvulus; minusculus; pusillus, Cic.
 DIMINUTIVENESS. *s.* Parvitas; exiguitas, Cic.; tenuitas, Plin.; brevis statura, Cæs.
 DIMISH. *a.* (Used of the eyes); lusciosus, Plaut.
 DIMISSORY. *a.* (In law); *Dismissory letter*; dimissoria litteræ.
 DIMITY. *s.* Xylinum, Plin.
 DIMLY. *ad.* Obscure, Cic.; non perfecte; parum dilucide.
 DIMNESS. *s.* I. *Dulness of sight*; caligatio, Plin. II. *Stupidity*; stupiditas; stupor, Cic.
 DIMPLE. *s.* Gelasinus, i, m., Mart.
 DIM-SIGHTED. *a.* Lusciosus, Plaut.; caligans, Virg.
 DIN. *s.* Sonus; sonitus; strepitus; fragor; crepitus; stridor; clangor; fremitus, Cic.
 To DIN. *v. a.* *To stun with noise*; alicujus aures perturbare, Ter.
 To DINE. *v. n.* Prandere, Cic.
 To DING. *v. a.* Contundere, Cic.; elidere, Virg.; confringere, Cic.

DINGLE. *s.* A dale; vallis, Virg.; vallecula, Fest.
 DINING-ROOM. *s.* Cenatio, Col.; cenaculum, Varr.
 DINNER. *s.* Prandium.—*To give a dinner to*; prandium alicui præbere.—*To invite to dinner*; ad prandium vocare, Cic.
 DINT. *s.* I. *A blow*; ictus; plaga. II. *A mark*; nota impressa; impressio; vestigium impressum, Cic.
 III. *Force*; vis; impetus; violentia, Plin.—*By dint of*; præ.
 To DINT. *v. a.* Notam imprimere; contundere.
 DIOCESAN. *s.* Diocesanus, Eccl.
 DIOCESE. *s.* The circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction; diocesis.
 DIOPTRICS. *s. pl.* Dioptrica.
 To DIP. *v. a.* I. *To immerge*; in aquam mergere; immergere; demergere, Cic. II. *To moisten*; madefacere, Cic.; humectare, Virg.; aqua imbuerē, Col. III. *To engage as a pledge*; fundum creditori oppignare, or pignori opponere, Ter. IV. *To dip into a book*; librum percurrere, or pervolvere, Catull.; cursim legere.
 To DIP. *v. n.* I. *To sink*; se mergere; submergi, Cic.; urbari, Plin. II. *To enter*; intrare; ingredi; introire; aliquo pedem inferre.—*To dip into a wood*; in silvas sese abstrudere, Cic. III. *To choose by chance*; forte, or casu, eligere.
 DIPHTHING. *s.* Diphthongus.
 DIPLOMA. *s.* Diploma, atis, n., Suet.; literæ commendatiæ.
 DIPLOMACY. *s.* Juris et uniuscujusque gentis cum cæteris conventiæ scientia.
 DIPLOMATICS. *s.* Quod ad gentium jus et convenientiam pertinet.
 DIPPER. *s.* Qui immergit; urinator, Liv.
 DIRE or DIREFUL. *a.* Dirus; terribilis; horrendus; horribilis; sævus; immanis; atrox; horrificus; teter; crudelis; trux, Cic.
 DIRECT. *a.* Directus, Cic.; rectus, Lucr.; clarus; perspicuus; manifestus; evidens; certus, Cic.
 To DIRECT. *v. a.* I. *To aim in a straight line*; recta dirigere, Cic. II. *To point against as a mark*; in aliquem intendere, Plin., or conjicere, immittere, collineare, Cic. III. *To regulate*; dirigere; consiliis regere; componere; constituere; præscribere; ad normam dirigere, Cic. IV. *To order*; jubere; mandare; imperare; ordinare; præscribere; præfinire, Cic. V. *To put a superscription to a letter*; litteras inscribere, Cic. VI. *To show*; indicare; monstrare; demonstrare; significare; designare; viam monstrare; edocere, Cic. VII. *To steer one's course at sea*; navem gubernare; clavum tenere; rectum cursum tenere, or aliquo tendere.
 DIRECTION. *s.* I. *Management*; rectio; curatio; administratio; gubernatio, Cic. II. *Order*; jussum; mandatū; præscriptum; documentum, Cic. III. *Superscription of a letter*; epistolæ inscriptio, Cic. IV. *Name of the place where one lives*; designatio; iudicium, Cic. V. *To put one's self under the direction of any one*; ad ductum alicujus se applicare, Cic.
 DIRECTIVE. *a.* Qui dirigit.
 DIRECTLY. *ad.* I. *In a straight line*; recte; directo.—*Directly opposed*; ex adverso oppositus. II. *Without circumlocution*; sine anfractu, or circuitione, Cic. III. *Without loss of time*; statim; extemplo; confestim; continuo; Cic.; illico, Petr.—*Directly against*; ex adverso; e regione; Cic.
 DIRECTOR. *s.* Rector; moderator; dux; princeps; magister, Cic.
 DIRENESS or DIREFULNESS. *s.* Horror; diritas; immanitas; Cic.
 DIREPTION. *s.* Direptio; depopulatio; populatio; vastatio, Cic.
 DIRGE. *s.* Nenia, Cic.
 DIRK. *s.* Sica; pugio, Cic.; sicula, Plaut.; pugionculus, Cic.
 DIRT. *s.* I. *Mud*; lutum; cœnum, Cic.; limus, Virg.; sordes, Cic.; spurcicia, Ter.; illuvies, Virg.; fimus, Plin. II. *Meanness*; vilitas; turpitude; fœditas; abjectio; obscœnitas; pœdor, Cic.
 To DIRT. *v. a.* Luto inficere; cœno aspergere, or oblinere, Cic.; inquinare, Hor.; maculare, Col.; luto conspurcare, Col.
 DIRTILY. *ad.* I. *Nastily*; spurce; fœde, Cic.; squalide; sordide, Cic. II. *Meanly*; sordide; fœde; turpiter, Cic.
 DIRTINESS. *s.* I. *Nastiness*; spurcicia; sordes; pœdor, Cic.; illuvies, Virg.; squalor, Cic.; purgamentum; fimus, Virg. II. *Meanness*; vilitas; abjectio; turpitude, Cic.
 DIRTY. *a.* I. *Nasty*; lutosus; cœnosus; luto, or cœno, oblitus, Cic.; luto aspersus, Hor.; immundus, Ter.; spurcus, Catull.; fœdus, Tac.; squalidus, Cic. II. *Sullied*; inquinatus; vitiatu; turbidus, Cic. III. *Mean, base*; sordidus; vilis; abjectus; turpis; fœdus; probrosus; infamis.—*A dirty fellow*; sordidulus nebulosus.—*A dirty work*; admissum fœde, Liv.
 To DIRTY. *v. a.* See To DIRT.

DISABILITY. *s.* Impotentia; virium inopia, Cic.; imbecillitas.

To DISABLE. *v. a.* I. *To render useless; inutilem reddere.* II. *To weaken, crush; debilitare; frangere; enervare; vires imminuere; infirmare; extenuare, Cic.* — *To disable a ship; navem exammare, or armamentis nudare.*

To DISABUSE. *v. a.* Ab errore avertere; animum errore liberare; alicui errorem eripere, Cic.

To DISACUSTOM. *v. a.* Aliquem rei faciendae consuetudine abducere, Cic.

DISADVANTAGE. *s.* Damnum; incommodum; detrimentum, Cic.

To DISADVANTAGE. *v. a.* Alicui nocere, officere; detrimentum afferre, Cic.; damno esse, Plin.; alterius commodis obstare, Liv.

DISADVANTAGEOUS. *a.* Incommodus; iniquus; Cic.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. *ad.* Incommodè; inique; Cic.

To DISAFFECT. *v. a.* Abalucare; aliquid ab alio divellere, distrahere, disjungere; animum avertere, Cic. — *The disaffected; factiosi, Sall.; seditiosi, Cic.*

DISAFFECTEDLY. *ad.* Animo averso, alienato, or malevolo.

DISAFFECTION. *s.* Animus alienatus, or abalienatus; voluntas alienata, or abalienata.

To DISAGREE. *v. n.* Dissidere; dissentire, Cic.; discordare, Ter.; ab alio discrepare, Cic.

DISAGREEABLE. *a.* Ingratus; injucundus, Cic.; in-suavis, Col.; inamencus, Ov.; gravis; molestus; acerbus; operosus; contrarius; difficilis; morosus, Cic.

DISAGREEABLENESS. *s.* Molestia; injucunditas; Cic.

DISAGREEABLY. *ad.* Injucunde; moleste; acerbè; Cic.; illepide, Hor.; insulse, Cic.

DISAGREEMENT. *s.* Dissensio; dissidium; dissidentia, Plin.; repugnantia; discrepantia; rixa; contentio; discordia, Cic.

To DISALLOW. *v. a. and n.* I. *To deny; rem negare; infirmari, Cic.; vetare; prohibere; interdicere, Cic.*

II. *To censure; vituperare; reprehendere; improbare; minus probare, Cic.; obtractare, Plin.*

DISALLOWABLE. *a.* Inconcessus, Ov.; impermissus, Hor.; illicitus, Cic.

DISALLOWANCE. *s.* Interdictio; interdictum, Cic.; improbatum, Auct. ad Her.

To DISANIMATE. *v. a.* See To DISHEARTEN.

To DISANNUL. *v. a.* Abrogare; rescindere; antiquare; irritum facere; tollere; obliterare, Cic.

To DISAPPEAR. *v. n.* Evanescere; e conspectu evolare; ex oculis se subducere, Cic.

To DISAPPOINT. *v. a.* Aliquem frustrari, or fraudare, Cic.; de spe dejicere; consilia praeperere, or disturbare; destituere, Hor. — *To be disappointed; spe falli. — One who is disappointed; quem spes illudit, Plaut.*

DISAPPOINTMENT. *s.* Destitutio, Cic.; frustratio, Plaut.; casus infestus, Cic.

DISAPPROBATION. *s.* Reprehensio; vituperatio; condemnatio, Cic.; improbatum, Auct. ad Her.

To DISAPPROVE. *v. a.* Improbare; minus probare; damnare; reprehendere; vituperare, Cic.

To DISARM. *v. a.* Alicui arma detrahere, Cic.; exammare, Cæs.; armis exuere, Virg. — *To disarm one's anger; iram placare, or mitigare, Ov.*

To DISARRAY. *v. a.* Perturbare; vestes exuere, or detrahare.

DISARRAY. *s.* Confusio; perturbatio; tumultus, Æs, Cic.

DISASTER. *s.* Calamitas, Cic.; infortunium, Liv.; casus adversus, or infestus; adversa fortuna, Cic.

To DISTASTE. *v. a.* Contristare; dolore, or mærore, afficere; calamitatem importare, or afferre; in calamitatem trahere, Cic.

DISASTROUS. *a.* Calamitosus; fatalis; funestus; exitiosus; extitialis; perniciosus; infelix; infortunatus, Cic.

To DISAVOW or DISAVOUCH. *v. a.* Inficiari; negare; denegare, Cic.

DISAVOWAL. *s.* Negatio; infitatio, Cic.

To DISAUTHORIZE. *v. a.* Fidem, or auctoritatem, derogare, abrogare, infirmare, minuere, Cic., adimere, Ov.

To DISBAND. *v. a.* I. *To dismiss from military service; exercitum dimittere; legiones missas facere; milites exactorare, Liv.* II. *To spread abroad, scatter; dissipare; dispergere; in diversa loca dimittere, Liv.*

To DISBAND. *v. n.* Diversos ire, Plaut.; palari, Liv.; passim vagari, Cic.

To DISBARK. *v. a.* Copias in terram exponere, Cæs.; excensionem facere, Liv.

DISBELIEF. *s.* Use the verbs. (Incredulitas, Apul.)

To DISBELIEVE. *v. a.* Fidem derogare, Cic.; parum credere; fidem non habere. — *I neither believe nor disbelieve it; neque annuo neque abnuo.*

DISBELIEVER. *a.* Incredulus; qui fidem non habet, Cic.

To DISBRANCH. *v. a.* Ramos arboris interlucare,

To DISBURDEN. *v. a.* Onus, or onere, levare, Cic.; onus eximere, or deponere, Cæs.; exonerare, Plin.; liberare. — *To disburden one's mind; an'co animum aperire, Cic.*

To DISBURSE. *v. a.* Pecuniam numerare, or impendere; nummos exponere; impensas, or sumptura, facere, Cic.

DISBURSEMENT. *s.* Sumptus; impensa; expensum, Cic. — *The disbursement exceeds the receipts; ratio expensarum rationem accepti superat, Varr.*

DISBURSER. *s.* Qui pecuniam erogat.

To DISCANDY. *v. n.* Dissolvi; liquefieri, Cic.; liquari, Plin.

To DISCERN. *v. a.* I. *To discern; aspiciere; cernere; prospicere, Cic.; aspectu sentire, or percipere; introspicere; pervidere, Cic.* II. *To judge; cognoscere; judicare; iudicium facere.* III. *To distinguish; discernere; dignoscere; dijudicare; distinguere, Cic.*

To DISCERN. *v. n.* Discrimen facere; interesse.

DISCERNER. *s.* Qui discernit, or dignoscit, perspicit, or judicat.

DISCERNIBLE. *a.* Quod sensu percipi potest, Cic.; visibilis; sensibilis, Vitruv.; sub sensum cadens, Cic.; quod facile cerni, or distingu, potest.

DISCERNIBLY. *ad.* Aspectabili specie; palam; aperte; clare; evidenter; perspicue; manifeste, Liv.

DISCERNING. *a.* Sagax; solers; prudens; sapiens; acer; acutus, Cic.

DISCERNINGLY. *ad.* Sagaciter; solerter; acriter; considerate; sapienter; prudenter, Cic.

DISCERNMENT. *s.* Acris ingenii acies; sagacitas; perspicacia; mentis solertia; iudicium, Cic. — *A man of discernment; vir acris ingenii, Cic.*

To DISCERN. *v. a.* Separare; scjungere; segregare; disjungere; discernere; dilaniare; dissociare, Cic.

DISCERNIBLE. *a.* Quod separari, or disjungi, potest.

DISCERNPTION. *s.* Laceratio; dilaniatio; separatio, Cic.

To DISCHARGE. *v. a.* I. *To unload; onus eximere, Cic.; exonerare, Plin.* II. *To set free from obligation; liberare; absolvere; immunitatem dare; rei immunem facere; fidem remittere, Cic.* III. *To free from any load; onus levare; exonerare; onus allevare, expedire, Cic.* IV. *To pay; Æs alienum solvere, or dissolvere; exsolvere, Cic. (A gun); fistulam ferream explodere.* VI. *To clear; absolvere; liberare.* VII. *To perform; munus explere, perficere, exsequi; munere fungi; partes agere; officium colere, Cic., or curare, Plaut.; officio satisfacere; officia obire, Cic.* VIII. *To destroy; destruere; diruere; demoliri; evertere; dirimere.* IX. *To dismiss from service; dimittere; missum facere. — (A soldier); militem exactorare, Liv.* X. *To divest of any employment; honore spoliare; magistratu movere; dejicere, depellere.* XI. *To free from confinement; e carcere emittere; vinculis levare; in libertatem vindicare; libertatem dare, Cic.* XII. *To hurl a weapon; telum conjicere, immittere, torquere, vibrare, Cic.*

To DISCHARGE. *v. n.* Dilabi; evanescere; onere se levare; liberare, Cic.; defuere.

DISCHARGE. *s.* Onerum levatio; levamen; levamentum; missio; emissio; liberatio; manumissio, Cic.; assertio, Quint.; soluta rei cautio, Cic.; accepti latio, Ulp.; absolutio; executio; munus functio; solutio, Cic. — *Discharge of humours; humoris detractio, Plin.*

To DISCIND. *v. a.* Discindere, Liv.; dividere; partiri; in partes distribuere, Cic.

DISCIPLE. *s.* Auditor; discipulus; alumnus, Cic.

DISCIPLESHIP. *s.* Discipuli conditio.

DISCIPLINABLE. *a.* Ad disciplinam docilis, Cic.

DISCIPLINARIAN or DISCIPLINARY. *a.* Ad disciplinam pertinens.

DISCIPLINE. *s.* I. *Instruction; disciplina; institutio, Cic.* II. *Rule of government; regula; norma; lex; administratio, Cic.* III. *Military regulation; disciplina, or mos, militia, Cic.* IV. *State of subjection. — To be under discipline; esse in alicujus imperio, potestate, arbitrio.* V. *Any thing taught; ars; artes; scientia; doctrina; institutum.* VI. *Punishment; poena; flagellum; scutica.*

To DISCIPLINE. *v. a.* I. *To educate; docere; edocere; præceptis imbucere, or instruere; erudire; instituere, Cic.* II. *To regulate; instituere; milites exercitare, Cic.* III. *To punish; punire; castigare; poena afficere; in aliquem poena animadvertere; flagello cadere.*

To DISCLAIM. *v. a.* Inficiari; negare; denegare; abnegare; abnuere; renuntiare; abjicere, Cic.

DISCLAIMER. *s.* Qui negat, or renuntiat.

To DISCLOSE. *v. a.* I. *To uncover; aperire; detegere; reterege; patefacere; indicare; notum facere; in lucem proferre; recludere; prodere; explicare, Cic.* II. *To hatch, open; pullos excludere, Cic.* III. *To reveal; indicare; aperire; rem notam facere; prodere; patefacere; edere; palam facere.*

DISCLOSURE. *s.* Expositio; explicatio; declaratio; patefactio, Cic.

To DISCOLOUR. *v. a.* Decolorare, Col.; tingere; colore inficere; colorare, Cic.; rei nitorem obfuscare, obscurare, maculare. — *To be discoloured*; colorem amittere, Ov.; decolorari, Col.

To DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* Hostium aciem proffigare; exercitum cedere; hostes fundere; fugare; hostibus cladem afferre, Cic.

DISCOMFIT or DISCOMFITURE. *s.* Absoluta strages, Liv.; exercitus clades, Cic., or dissipatio.

DISCOMFORT. *s.* Animi ægritudo; mæror; cura; sollicitudo; molestia; angor, Cic.

To DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* Alicui mærorem, molestiam, or sollicitudinem, afferre; contristare, Cic.

To DISCOMMODE. *v. a.* Alicui incommode; incommodo esse; incommodum ferre; incommodum, gravem, or molestum, esse; incommodo afficere, Cic.

DISCOMMODIOUS. *a.* See INCONVENIENT.

To DISCOMPOSE. *v. a.* I. *To unsettle*; disturbare; perturbare; rerum ordinem pervertere; conturbare, Cic. II. *To fret, vex*; vexare; contristare; mærorem, or dolorem, afferre; tristitia, or mærore, afficere, Cic. — *That I may not discompose you*; quod sine ulla tuo incommodo fiat, Cic.

DISCOMPOSE. *s.* Perturbatio; confusio; ordinis inversio; animi perturbatio; ægritudo; sollicitudo; anxietas, Cic.

To DISCONCERT. *v. a.* I. *To unsettle the mind*; turbare; perturbare; concitare; commovere; sollicitare, Cic. II. *To break a scheme*; consilia præripere, frangere, disturbare, perturbare, frustrari, Cic.

DISCONFORMITY or DISCONGRUITY. *s.* Discrepantia; repugnantia; dissidentia, Cic.

DISCONSOLATE. *a.* Inconsolabilis, Ov.; non consolabilis, Cic.; afflictus; mærore animi confectus, Cic.

DISCONSOLATELY. *ad.* Insolabiliter, Hor.

DISCONTENT. *s.* Offensio; molestia; animi ægritudo; cura; angor; anxietas; mæror; dolor, Cic.

DISCONTENT. *a.* Non contentus; animo offensor; cui non factum est satis; rem graviter ferens; mæstus; sollicitus; anxius, Cic.

To DISCONTENT. *v. a.* Alicui non satisfacere; offendere; molestia afficere; sollicitare; angere; vexare; Cic. — *To be discontent with a thing*; rem graviter ferre, Cic.

DISCONTINUANCE or DISCONTINUATION. *s.* I. *Want of cohesion of parts*; ordo interruptus. II. *Cessation, intermission*; intermissio; intercapedo, Cic.; intermissus, Æs, Plin. — *Discontinuance of business*; iustitium, Cic.

To DISCONTINUE. *v. n.* I. *To lose the cohesion of parts*; interrumpi. II. *To leave off, cease*; rem interrumpere; rei intercapedinem facere; cessare; desinere; interpellari; intercepti; interrumpi, Cic.

DISCORD or DISCORDANCE. *s.* I. *Disagreement*; discordia; dissensio; dissidium; contentio; rixæ, Cic. II. (In music); sonus dissonans, Vitr.; modi discordes, Stat.

To DISCORD. *v. n.* Discordare; dissonare; discrepare, Cic.

DISCORDANT. *a.* Discors; dissonus; absonus; contrarius; oppositus; adversus; ab alia re alienus; insolabilis, Plin.

To DISCOVER. *v. a.* I. *To show*; monstrare; demonstrare; indicare; significare; designare, Cic. II. *To make known*; rem notam facere; patefacere; retere; detegere; aperire; vulgare; divulgare; in lucem proferre, Cic. III. *To find out*; invenire; excogitare; comminisci; reperire, Cic.

DISCOVERABLE. *a.* I. *That may be found out*; quod inveniri potest. II. *Exposed to view*; sub sensum, or aspectum, cadens; apertus; perspicuus; manifestus, Cic.

DISCOVERER. *s.* I. *A finder out*; inventor, Cic.; excogitator, Quint.; commentor, Ov. II. *A scout*; explorator; speculator, Cæs.

DISCOVERY. *s.* Inventio; excogitatio; deprehensio; patefactio; declaratio; iudicium; inventum; Cic.

DISCOUNT. *s.* Summæ subductio, Cato; imminutio; de summâ decessio, or detractio, Sen.

To DISCOUNT. *v. a.* Aliquid e summâ detrahere, subducere, de summâ deducere, or decessionem facere, Cic.

To DISCOURTEMENT. *v. a.* Aliquem perturbare, or percellere; improbare; minus probare; reprimerre.

To DISCOURAGE. *v. a.* I. *To deter*; dissuadere; a re deterere; alicui auctorem esse ne faciat, Cic. II. *To depress*; animum frangere; debilitare, Cic.; infringere; consternare; Liv.; reprimerre; coercere; cohîbere; comprimere, Cic.

DISCOURAGEMENT. *s.* Animi infractio, abjectio, debilitatio, demissio, Cic.

DISCOURSE. *s.* I. *Conversation*; colloquium; sermo; congressus; colloctio, Cic. II. *A dissertation*; sermo; oratio; disputatio; disceptatio, Cic.; dissertatio, Plin.

To DISCOURSE. *v. n.* Cum altero sermonem, or colloquium, habere; colloqui; conferre, Cic.; confabulari, Plaut.; in colloquium venire.

To DISCOURSE. *v. a.* *To treat of*; de re sermonem habere; disserere; verba facere; disceptare; disputare; rem tractare, Cic.

DISCOURTEOUS. *a.* Inofficiosus; parum officiosus; inurbanus; impolitus; rusticanus; agrestis, Cic.

DISCOURTEOUSLY. *ad.* Inurbane; rustice; impolite, Cic.

DISCOURTESY. *s.* Inurbanitas; rusticitas, Cic.; illiberalitas, Liv.

DISCREDIT. *s.* Deducus; infamia; turpitude; macula; ignominia; Cic.; fidei lapsus, Æs, Plin.

To DISCREDIT. *v. a.* I. *To deprive of credibility*; alicui fidem minuire, infirmare, derogare, abrogare, Cic., adimere, Ov.; parum credere; fidem non habere, Cic.

II. *To disgrace*; dedecorare; ignominia afficere, Cic.; alicui pudorem incutere, Hor.

DISCREET. *a.* Consideratus; cautus; prudens, Cic.; circumspectus, Cels.; providus, Cic.

DISCREETLY. *ad.* Cautè; considerate; prudenter, Cic.; circumspecte, Quint.

DISCREPANCE. *s.* Discrepantia; repugnantia, Cic.; dissidentia, Plin.

DISCREPANT. *a.* Discrepans; dissonus; differens; diversus, Cic.

DISCRETION or DISCRETENESS. *s.* I. *Prudence*; prudentia; circumspectio; consideratio; iudicium, Cic. II. *Liberty of acting at pleasure*; arbitrium. — *I leave it to your discretion*; totum tibi negotium permittitur; totum tuum negotii arbitrium sit, Cic. — *Years of discretion*; ætas rationis et consilii capax. — *To surrender at discretion*; in ditionem et arbitrium victori se dedere, Plaut.; se suaque omnia in fidem ac potestatem victoris permittere, Cæs.

DISCRETIONARY. *a.* Nullis terminis circumscriptus, Cic.

To DISCRIMINATE. *v. a.* I. *To distinguish by outward tokens*; internoscere. II. *To select*; rem a re discernere, distinguere, discernere; numero eximere, Cic.; excerpere, Quint.; discrimen facere, Cic.

DISCRIMINATION. *s.* Discrimen; distinctio; delectus; discrepantia, Cic.

DISCURSIVE. *a.* I. *Moving here and there*; erraticus, Cic.; errabundus, Liv.; vagus, Sen.; errans, Virg.; vagabundus, Sen.; multivagus, Plin. II. *Discursive, argumentative*; argumentosus, Quint.; ratiocinativus, Cic.

To DISCUSS. *v. a.* I. *To examine*; accurate considerare; diligenter perpendere; in disceptionem vocare; examinare; agitare; disceptare; discernere; rem fustus tractare, Cic. II. (With surgeons); dissipare; discutere; dispellere, Cic.; dissolvere.

DISCUSSION. *s.* Diligens et accurata consideratio; investigatio; inquisitio; cognitio; disceptatio; disputatio; censura; controversia, Cic.

DISCUSSIVE. *a.* (In physic); discussorius, Plin.

DISDAIN. *s.* I. *Contempt*; contemptio; contemptus, Æs; degnatio; fastidium; despiciatio, Cic. II. *Indignation*; indignatio, Liv.

To DISDAIN. *v. a.* Deditari; repudiare; fastidire; aversari; aspernari; respuere; contemnere, Cic.

DISDAINFUL. *a.* Fastidiosus; superbus, Cic.; contemptor, Sall.

DISDAINFULLY. *ad.* Fastidiosè; superbe; Cic.; contemptim, Liv.

DISEASE or DISEASEDNESS. *s.* Morbus, Cic.; malum, Cels.; agrotatio; adversa valetudo, Cic.; invaletudo, Cic.

To DISEASE. *v. a.* Morbum alicui afferre, Plaut.; morbo afficere.

To DISEMBARK. *v. a.* Excensionem facere, Liv.; in terram evadere.

To DISEMBITTER. *v. a.* Amaritudinem temperare, Plin.; amara eluere, Hor.; mitigare; placare; lenire; amara levare.

To DISEMBOGUE. *v. a.* and *n.* In mare influere, Cic.; effundere; effundi, Plin.

To DISEMBOIL. *v. a.* Expedire; extricare; explicare; evolvere, Cic.

To DISENCHANT. *v. a.* Incantamenta solvere; illecebris animum exsolvere.

To DISENCUMBER or DISCUMBER. *v. a.* Impedimentum amoliri, amovere; expedire; extricare; liberare, Cic.

To DISENGAGE. *v. a.* I. *To separate from*; avellere; divellere; solvere; exsolvere; subducere, Cic. II. *To disentangle*; extricare; expedire; exsolvere; liberare, Cic. III. *To wean from*; avocare; avellere; abstrahere; sejungere; abalienare, Cic. IV. — *If you are disengaged*; si vacas, or otiosus es, Cic.

To DISENGAGE. *v. n.* Se expedire, or exuere; se explicare, solvere, or extricare, Cic.

To DISENTANGLE. *v. a.* Impedita expedire, extricare, explicare, Cic.

To DISENTHRAL. *v. a.* Servitio eximere; liberare; exsolvere.

DISESTEEM. *s.* Contemptio; despectus, Æs, Quint.; depreciantia, Cic.

To DISESTEEM. *v. a.* Parvi facere; perperam aestimare; nihili ducere; despiciere; vile habere, Cic.

DISFAVOUR. *s.* I. *Unfavourable circumstance*; offensio; molestia; offensa; gratiæ immunitio, Cic. II. *Ungraciousness*; insulitas, Cic. III. *Want of beauty*; deformitas; turpitude; oris depravatio, Cic.

IV.—*To be in disfavour at court*; principis gratia excidere; esse in offensa apud principem; ab aula remotum esse; nulla gratia valere; aula excludi, Cic.

TO DISFAVOUR. *v. a.* Ab amicitia removere, Cic. DISFIGURATION. *s.* Deformitas; turpitude; oris depravatio, Cic.

TO DISFIGURE. *v. a.* Deformare; deturpare, Cic.; fœdare, Virg.; deformitatem afferre, Nep.

DISFIGUREMENT. *s.* Vultus fœditas.

TO DISFRANCHISE. *v. a.* Privilegio, or immunitate, privare.

TO DISGORGE. *v. a.* Vomere; evomere; vomitu redere; se effundere; in mare influere, Cic.; effundi, Plin.

DISGRACE OR DISGRACEFULNESS. *s.* I. *Ignominy*; dedecus; infamia; turpitude; macula; ignominia; probrum, Cic. II. *Disfavour*; offensa; offensio; gratiæ immunitio, Cic.

TO DISGRACE. *v. a.* I. *To dishonour*; dedecorare; ignominia afficere; dedecori, or probro, esse, Cic. II. *To put out of favour*; ab aula removere; aula excludere.

DISGRACEFUL. *a.* Turpis; fœdus; pudendus; erubescendus; infamis; ignominiosus; probrosus; flagitiosus, Cic.

DISGRACEFULLY. *ad.* Turpiter; ignominiose; flagitiose; cum ignominia et dedecore, Cic.

DISGRACIOUS. *a.* Inofficiosus; parum officiosus; inurbanus, Cic.

TO DISGUISE. *v. a.* I. *To conceal by an unusual dress*; vestem alienam inducere; veste eminentia induere. II. *To cloke by a false show*; fingere; occultare; simulare; ementiri; tegere; adere; celare, Cic.

III. *To disfigure*; deformare, Cic.; immutare; transformare, Virg. IV. (By liquor) inebriare, Plin. V.

—*To disguise one's self*; alium sibi habitum, or vultum, induere, or fingere, Cic.—*To disguise one's intentions*; consilia tegere, occultare, or dissimulare, Cic.

DISGUISE. *s.* Habitûs mutatio; simulatio; persona, Cic.

DISGUST. *s.* Fastidium; tædium; satietas; alienatio; animus adversus; repugnantia; offensio; nausea, Cic.—*To feel or conceive disgust*; fastidire; abhorrere; alienari, Cic.

TO DISGUST. *v. a.* Fastidium afferre; satietatem inducere; fastidium movere, or creare; odium facere, Cic.—*To be disgusted*; fastidire rem; abhorrere a re.

DISGUSTFUL. *a.* Fastidiosus; quod movet fastidium, Hor.

DISH. *s.* Lanx, Cic.; catinus, Hor.; paropsis, Juv.—*A small dish*; catillus, Plin.; catinulus, Varr.—*A large dish*; mazonomum, Hor.—*A deep dish*; patera, Plaut.; crater, Cic.—*A chaffing-dish*; foculus, Plaut.

TO DISH UP. *v. a.* Ferculum afferre; mensam inferre, Plin.

DISHOUT. *s.* Peniculus, or peniculum, Col.; penicillum, Plin.

DISH-WATER. *s.* Colluvies.

DISHABILE. *a.* Inornatus; incultus.

DISHABILE. *s.* Cubicularis vestis.

TO DISHABIT. *v. a.* Domo, or sedibus, expellere, ejicere, detrudere, Cic.

TO DISHEARTEN. *v. a.* Animum frangere, Cic., infringere, Liv.; terrorem alicui injicere; timore afficere, Cic.

DISHEVELLED. *a.* —*With dishevelled hair*; passis capillis; crinem solutus, Virg.

DISHONEST. *a.* I. *Foid of probity*; inhonestus; parum honestus; turpis; pravus; improbus; nequam; fraudulentus, Cic. II. *Dishonoured*; infamia notatus.

III. *Ignominious*; infamis, Cic.; ignominiosus, Plin.; fœdus; pudendus; turpis; flagitiosus; probrosus, Cic.

IV. *Obscene*; obscenus; impurus; impudicus, Cic.

DISHONESTLY. *ad.* Inhoneste; fœde; turpiter; turpis; indecenter; obscene; impure, Cic.

DISHONESTY. *s.* Improbitas; nequitia; fœditas; turpitude; fraus; impudicitia; obscenitas, Cic.

DISHONOUR. *s.* Dedecus; infamia; macula; turpitude; ignominia; Cic.

TO DISHONOUR. *v. a.* Dedecorare; ignominia afficere; infamiam notam inurere; deformare, Cic.; fœdare, Virg.—*To dishonour a maiden*; pudicitiam virginis eripere.

DISHONOURABLE. *a.* Inhonestus; parum honestus; nequam; improbus; flagitiosus; fraudulentus; fœdus; turpis; ignominiosus; pudendus, Cic.

DISHONOURABLY. *ad.* Inhoneste, Ter.; fœde; turpiter; improbe; flagitiose, Cic.; fraudulentum, Plin.

DISHONOURER. *s.* Qui dedecorat; violator, Liv.

DISHONOURER. *s.* Morositas; intemperies, Cic.

DISINCLINATION. *s.* Alienatio; abalienatio; fastidium.

TO DISINCLINE. *v. a.* Alienare.

DISINGENUOUSNESS. *s.* Fraus; artificium.

DISINGENUOUS. *a.* Dolosus; astutus; parum aperus, or candidus, Cic.

DISINGENUOUSLY. *ad.* Parum candide.

TO DISINHERIT OR DISHERIT. *v. a.* Exheredare; exheredem scribere; hereditate excludere, Cic.

TO DISINTE. *v. a.* Mortuum e terra eruere; cadaver effodere.

DISINTERESTED. *a.* Commodum suorum immemor.—*To be disinterested*; suis commodis nihil inservire, Ter.; commodi sui rationem non habere.

DISINTERESTEDLY. *ad.* Nulla commodi sui ratione habita.—*To act disinterestedly*; nihil utilitate sua metiri; suam rem omittere.

DISINTERESTEDNESS. *s.* Proprium commodorum neglectus, ùs; privata utilitatis obivio.

TO DISJOIN. *v. a.* Disjungere; sejungere; separare; juncta dissolvere, Cic.; dissociare; diducere, Cic.

TO DISJOINT. *v. a.* I. *To put out of joint*; os sua sede movere, Cels.; membrum luxare, Plin. II. *To separate*; membratim discernere, dividere; in particulis dividere. III. *To carve*; minute incidere, Cic.; in frusta secare, Varr.

TO DISJOINT. *v. n.* E sede moveri; luxari, Plin.

DISJOINTING. *s.* Ossis luxatio, Plin.; de sede, acetabulo, depulsio.

DISJUNCT. *a.* Disjunctus; sejunctus, Lucr.

DISJUNCTION. *s.* Sejunctio; diremptus, ùs; discretio; secreto, Cic.

DISJUNCTIVE. *a.* (In logic and grammar); disjunctivus, Asc. Ped.

DISJUNCTIVELY. *ad.* Separatim, Cæs.; seorsum, Cic.

DISK. *s.* Discus, Cic.

DISLIKE. *s.* Repugnantia, Cic.; aversatio, Quint.; fastidium; animus aversus, Cic.; odium.

TO DISLIKE. *v. a.* Improbare; aversari; fastidire.

TO DISLIKEN. *v. a.* Mutare; immutare; commutare; dissimilem reddere, Cic.

DISLIKENESS. *s.* Discrepantia; differentia; dissimilitudo, Cic.

TO DISLOCATE. *v. a.* I. *To put out of joint*; os sede sua movere; luxare, Plin. II. *To put out of the proper place*; rem loco movere, or dejicere, Cic.

DISLOCATION. *s.* E loco expulsio; ossis e loco motio; luxatio, Plin.

TO DISLODGE. *v. a.* I. *To remove from a habitation*; domo ejicere; ædibus detrudere, Cic. II. *To drive an enemy from a station*; hostem loco movere, or de loco deturbare, Cæs. III. *To remove from a place*; rem loco dimovere.

TO DISLODGE. *v. n.* Migrare; demigrare; domo migrare, Cic.

DISLOYAL. *a.* Perfidus; infidus; perfidiosus, Cic.

DISLOYALLY. *ad.* Per summam perfidiam.

DISLOYALTY. *s.* Infidelitas, Cic.; perfidia, Liv.

DISMAL. *a.* Tristis; miser; maestus; fiebilis; luctuosus; horribilis, Cic.

DISMALLY. *ad.* Mæste; dolenter; misere; infelicitate, Cic.

DISMALNESS. *s.* Tristitia; mæstitia; mæror; horror, Cic.

TO DISMANTLE. *v. a.* I. *To strip*; nudare; denu dare; spoliare; orbare; exuere, Cic. II. *To strip a town of its outworks*; oppidi propugnacula diruere, or disjicere; urbem mœnibus exuere; oppidi mœnia demoliri.

TO DISMASC. *v. a.* Alicui personam detrachere, Mart.; larvam demere; pellem alicui detrachere, Hor.

DISMASTED. *a.* —*A dismayed ship*; navis malo exarmata.

TO DISMAY. *v. a.* Territare; terrere; contertere; perterrere, Cic.; terrorem injicere, or incutere; timore percellere, Cic.

DISMAY. *s.* Terror; formido; timor; metus.—*Seized with dismay*; trepidus, Liv.; externatus, Ov.; timore concussus, Cæs.

TO DISMEMBER. *v. a.* Membratim discernere; dilaniare, Cic.

TO DISMISS. *v. a.* I. *To send away*; dimissum facere; dimittere. II. *To give leave of departure*; missum facere. III. *To discard*; aliquem gradu dejicere; demovere; munus abrogare; depellere; dejicere, Cic.

DISMISSION. *s.* Missio; dimissio; rejectio, Cic.

TO DISMOUNT. *v. a.* I. *To throw from a horse*; equitem ex equo dejicere, or deturbare, Cic. II. *To throw a cannon from its carriage*; hostium tormenta ludificari, Liv.

TO DISMOUNT. *v. n.* I. *To alight from a horse*; ex equo descendere, desillire, Liv.; ad pedes desillire, Cæs. II. *To descend*; descendere; delabi.

DISMOUNTED. *a.* Inhumanus; humanitatis expers; ab omni natura sensu alienus, Cic.

DISOBEDIENCE. *s.* Imperi detrectatio, recusatio, neglectus, ùs; contumacia, Cic.

DISOBEY. *a.* Dicto non audiens, Cic.; in superiorem contumax, Auct. ad Her.; inobsequens, Sen.

To DISOBEY. *v. n.* Præcipienti non parere; ad rem non obtemperare; non morem gerere; justum imperium recusare, Cic., detractare, Liv.; non esse dicto audientem, Liv.

DISOBLIGATION. *s.* Offensio; offensa; injuria, Cic.
To DISOBLIGE. *v. a.* De aliquo male mereri; offensionem esse, Cic.

DISOBLIGING. *a.* Inofficiosus, Cic.; parum officiosus.
DISOBLIGINGLY. *ad.* Parum officiose; non sine offensa.

DISOBLIGINGNESS. *s.* Parum officiosa indoles.
DISORDER. *s.* I. *Immethodical distribution*; ordinis inversio, or perturbatio; confusio, Cic. II. *Disturbance*; turba; tumultus, ūs; Cic. III. *Irregularity*; confusio; effrenata licentia; nequitia, Ter.

IV. *Breach of laws*; adversus leges peccatum. V. *Distemper*; incommoda valetudo; invaletudo, Cic.; morbus.

VI. *Discomposure of mind*; animi perturbatio, anxietas, or sollicitudo; ager animus; Cic.

To DISORDER. *v. a.* I. *To confuse*; perturbare; conturbare; miscere; confundere; permiscere; ordinem invertere, or pervertere, Cic. II. *To make sick*; morbum, or agrotationem, afferre. III. *To disturb the mind*; animum perturbare; animo perturbationem afferre; sollicitare; angere; vexare; mentem exturbare, Cic.

DISORDERED. *a.* Incompositus; immoderatus; dissolutus; inordinatus; effrenatus; Cic.

DISORDERLY. *a.* I. *Confused*; confusus; permistus, Cic. II. *Irregular*; inconditus; tumultuosus; incompositus. III. *Lawless*; effrenatus; dissolutus; intemperans; solutior, Cic.

DISORDERLY. *ad.* I. *Without rule*; inordinate; incompote; perturbate; incondite, Cic.; confuse. II. *Without law*; effrenate; intemperanter; incontinenter; immoderate; immodice; flagitiose; impure, Cic.

To DISOWN. *v. a.* I. *To deny*; negare; denegare; inficiari, Cic. II. *To renounce*; renuntiare; abjicere, Cic.

To DISPARAGE. *v. a.* I. *To injure by a union with something inferior*; diluere. II. *To injure by a comparison with something of less value*; rem cum re inique comparare. III. *To treat with contempt*; spernere; despiciere; parvi ducere; aspernari. IV. *To bring reproach upon*; rem in contemptum adducere; rei contemptum afferre, Plin.; existimationem violare; de fama detrahere; laudes obtrahere; dedecorare; famam lædere, Cic. V. *To marry to one of inferior condition*; impari connubio sociare.

DISPARAGEMENT. *s.* I. *Indignity*; abjectio; demissio; contemptio; despicientia; dedecus, Cic. II. *Reproach*; laudis, or famæ, violatio, or detractio; obtrahatio, Cic. III. *Unequal marriage*; connubium impar.

DISPARITY. *s.* Inæqualitas, Col.; discrepantia; differentia, Cic.

To DISPARK. *v. a.* Claustra revellere, Cic.; septum dejicere.

To DISPART. *v. a.* Dividere; discindere, Liv.; separare.

DISPASSION. *s.* Animus tranquillus.

DISPASSIONATE. *a.* Cupiditatum expers; sui imperiosus; animi compos; temperatus; moderatus.

DISPASSIONATELY. *ad.* Animo sedatiore; sedate placideque, Cic.; placido pectore, Virg.—*To look at a thing dispassionately*; rem mente liquida videre, Catull.

To DISPEL. *v. a.* Dispellere; discutere; dissipare; dimovere; fugare, Cic.

To DISPEND. *v. a.* Pecuniam erogare; sumptum facere; insumere; impendere; Cic.

DISPENSARY. *s.* Locus, or ædes, medicamentis conficiendis idoneus, a, æ; or, ædes in qua medicamenta conficiuntur.

DISPENSATION. *s.* I. *Distribution*; distributio; dispensatio; partitio; divisio, Cic.—(Of water); aquæ administratio, Vitr. II. *A permission to do something forbidden*; immunitas.—(Of a law); legis laxamentum, Cic.—(Of military service); militia vacatio, Cic.

DISPENSATOR or DISPENSER. *s.* Distributor, Cic.; dispensator, Mart.

DISPENSATORY. *s.* Pharmacopœia commentatio.

To DISPENSE. *v. a.* Dispensare; distribuere, Sen.; dispersit; dilargiri; dividere, Cic.

To DISPENSE WITH. *v. a.* Immunitatem dare; rei immunem facere; Cic.; remittere.—*To dispense with a promise*; fidem promissi remittere, Ov.; alicui gratiam facere.

DISPENSE. *s.* Immunitas, Cic.

To DISPEOPLE. *v. a.* Urbem civibus exhaurire, or viduare; depopulari; vastitatem inferre, Virg.

DISPEOPLER. *s.* Devastator; vastator; depopulator, Cic.

To DISPERSE. *v. a.* I. *To scatter*; dispergere; in diversa loca mittere; spargere; diffundere, Cic. II. *To dissipate*; discutere; dissipare; dispellere; fugare, Cic.

DISPERSEDLY. *ad.* Separatim; diffuse, Cic.; spar sim, Plin.; passim; huc et illic, Cic.

DISPERSER. *s.* Qui spargit, or dissipat.

DISPERSION. *s.* Dispersus, ūs, Cic.
To DISPIRIT. *v. a.* Animum frangere; debilitare, Cic.; infringere; consternari, Liv.

To DISPLACE. *v. a.* I. *To put out of place*; rem loco movere, or dejicere. II. *To remove from office*; honore spoliare; magistratu movere. III. *To disorder*; ordinem invertere, or pervertere; perturbare, Cic.

DISPLACING. *s.* E loco expulsio.
To DISPLANT. *v. a.* Deplantare, Varr.; explantare, Col.

To DISPLAY. *v. a.* I. *To spread wide*; extendere; expandere; pandere; explicare, Cic. II. *To exhibit*; aperire; detegere; retegere; patefacere; monstrare; demonstrare; ostendere; enarrare; exponere, Cic. II. *To set ostentatiously to view*; ostentare; jactare; ostendere; explicare, Cic.; Phædr.

DISPLAY. *s.* Expositio; patefactio; demonstratio; ostentatio, Cic.; ostentus, ūs, Sall.; pompa, Cic.

To DISPLEASE. *v. a.* Displicere; offendere; offensionem, or molestiam, esse; molestiam exhibere; stomachum facere, or movere, Cic.; iram concitare, Ov.—*To be displeased*; moleste, or ægre, ferre; iratum, or offensum, esse, Cic.; stomachari, Cic.; in molestiis esse.—*Displeased*; ægre ferens; dolens; animo æger, Cic.—*To be displeased with one*; alieno animo esse ab aliquo, Cic.

DISPLEASURE. *s.* I. *Pain*; dolor; molestia; animi agritudo; mæror. II. *Anger*; ira; iracundia; indignatio; offensio; offensa, Cic.

To DISPLODE. *v. a.* Fistulam ferream explodere.

DISPLOSION. *s.* Eruptio.

DISPORT. *s.* Delectatio; oblectatio; oblectamentum Cic.; ludus; animi remissio, or relaxatio, Cic.

To DISPORT. *v. a.* Delectare, Ter.; oblectare, Hor.; recreare; oblectationem afferre, Cic.—*To disport one's self*; animum relaxare, or remittere, Cic.; se oblectare, Ter.; jucunditati se dare, Cic.

DISPOSAL or DISPOSE. *s.* I. *The act of disposing*; ordo et dispositio; in ordinem distributio. II. *Power of bestowing*; arbitrium; potestas. III.—*The divine disposal*; divina providentia; divinum numen.—*To have at one's disposal*; in potestate habere.—*To be at the disposal of*; ex alterius arbitrio pendere.—*It is at your disposal*; te penes arbitrium est.—*I place at your disposal*; tuæ voluntati permitto.

To DISPOSE. *v. a.* I. *To employ*; uti. II. *To turn to any particular end*; vertere; convertere; intendere; applicare; versare; fingere; regere; dirigere. III. *To form for any purpose*; parare; apparare; comparare. IV. *To incline*; ad rem impellere; incitare; inducere. V. *To regulate*; componere; disponere; ordinare; ordine collocare; instruere, Cic.

To DISPOSE OF. *v. a.* Dare; donare; largiri; uti; concedere; vendere; ad alium transferre; testamento statuere; locare; consumere; insumere, Cic.—*To dispose of one's daughter in marriage*; filiam alicui nuptam dare, Plaut.

DISPOSER. *s.* Distributor, Cic.; dispensator, Mart.; arbiter; magister, Cic.

DISPOSITION. *s.* I. *Order, distribution*; dispositio; ordo; in ordinem distributio, Cic. II. *Natural fitness*; habitus, Cic. III. *Temper of mind*; animi status, ūs; habitus, ūs, Cic. IV. *Affection*; propensio; in doles; affectio, Cic. V. *Disposition of body*; corporis habitus; valetudo.

To DISPOSSESS. *v. a.* Rei possessione depellere; de possessione dimovere; e possessione exturbare; nudare; denudare; spoliare, Cic.—*To dispossess of lands*; fundis evertere, Plaut.; (of honours); honore exigere, Plin.

DISPOSURE. *s.* I. *Power*; arbitrium; potestas. II. *Posture*; corporis habitus, or status, ūs, Cic., locus, ratio, Cic.

DISPRAISE. *s.* Improbatio, Auct. ad Her.; vituperatio, reprehensio; censura, Cic.

To DISPRAISE. *v. a.* Improbare; minus probare; vituperare; reprehendere; condemnare; culpæ, Cic.; carpere, Ov.; censura notare.

To DISPREAD. *v. a.* Spargere; dispergere; dissipare, Cic.

DISPROOF. *s.* Confutatio; refutatio, Cic.

DISPROPORTION. *s.* Inæqualitas, Col.; non convenientis commensurus responsus, ūs, Vitr.

To DISPROPORTION. *v. a.* Inconvenientia inter se jungere, Sen.

DISPROPORTIONABLE or DISPROPORTIONATE. *a.* Proportione carens; inæqualis; dispar.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS or DISPROPORTIONATENESS. *s.* Inæqualitas; disparilitas, Varr.

DISPROPORTIONABLY or DISPROPORTIONATELY. *ad.* Non seryata proportione; inæqualiter, Cic.; impariter, Hor.

To DISPROVE. *v. a.* Refutare; confutare; refellere; diluere, Cic.

DISPROVER. *s.* Qui refutat.

DISPUTABLE. *a. i. e.* *That may be disputed*; de quo disputari potest; quod in controversiam vocari potest; litigiosus; anceps, Cic.

DISPUTANT. *s.* Disputator, Cic.

DISPUTATION. *s.* Controversia; disceptatio; disputatio, Cic.

DISPUTATIOUS. *a.* Rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.; litigator; litigiosus; litium amans, Cic.

To DISPUTE. *v. n.* Rixari; controversiam habere; de re contendere; concertare; decertare; amulari, Cic. To DISPUTE. *v. a.* Rem disputare; dissidere; disceptare; concertare; litigare. — *To dispute a passage*; transitum prohibere, Liv. — *To dispute about trifles*; pugnaré pro nugis, Hor.

DISPUTE. *s.* Contentio; jurgium; rixa; altercatio; disputatio; disceptatio; concertatio; dissertatio; controversia; lis; certamen, Cic.; dissidium; dissidentia, Plin. — *Beyond all dispute*; sine controversia, Cic.

DISPUTER. *s.* Disputator, Cic.

DISQUALIFICATION. *s.* Natura inepta et inhabilis; impertitia; inscitia, Cic.

To DISQUALIFY. *v. a.* Rei inhabilem facere, Col.

DISQUIET, DISQUIETNESS, or DISQUIETUDE. *s.* Corporis aestuatio; sollicitudo; cura; anxietas; angor; animi aestuatio, Cic.

To DISQUIET. *v. a.* Sollicitare; in sollicitudinem inducere; vexare; angere; molestia afficere, Cic. ;

DISQUISITION. *s.* Disquisitio, Cic.

To DISRANK. *v. a.* De gradu deicere, or depellere; honore spoliare, Cic.

DISREGARD. *s.* Contemptio; contemptus, us; despicientia; despectus, us, Cic.

To DISREGARD. *v. a.* Contemere; aspernari; negligere; parvi ducere; pro nihilo putare, Cic.

DISREGARDFUL. *a.* Contemptor; fastidiosus, Cic.

DISREGLISH. *v. a.* Fastidium; satietas; tedium, Cic.

To DISREGLISH. *v. a.* Fastidire; aversari; improbare, Cic.

DISREPUTABLE. *a.* Ignominiosus; inhonestus; parum decorus, Cic.

DISREPUTATION or DISREPUTE. *s.* Mala fama, or existimatio; infamia; turpitud, Cic.

DISRESPECT. *s.* Neglectus, us, Cic.; irreverentia, Plin.; inurbanitas, Cic.

DISRESPECTFUL. *a.* Irreverens, Plin.; inurbanus, Cic. DISRESPECTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverenter, Plin.; parum officiose.

To DISROBE. *v. a. and n.* Vestes exuere; vestem alicui detrahere; vestes ponere, deponere, Ov.; corpus nudare.

DISRUPTION. *s.* Divulsio, Petr.; disjunctio; dissociatio; distractio, Cic.; dissolutio.

DISSATISFACTION. *s.* Offensio; offensa; molestia, Cic.

To DISSATISFY. *v. a.* Alicui non satisfacere; alicuius animum offendere; molestia afficere; displicere, Cic. — *To be dissatisfied*; rem æge ferre; rem minus probare, Cic.

To DISSECT. *v. a.* Dissecare; membratim discernere, Plin.; corpora mortuorum incidere; Cels.

DISSECTION. *s.* Sectio, Plin.; incisio.

DISSECTOR. *s.* Qui mortuorum corpora incidit.

To DISSEIZE. *v. a.* (A law term.) E possessione exturbare, Cic.

DISSEIZE. *s.* Possessio deturbatus, Tac.

To DISSEMBLE. *v. a. and n.* Dissimulare; velare; tegere; occultare, Cic.; obvolvere, Hor.; fingere; ementiri, Cic.

DISSEMBLER. *s.* Dissimulator, Cic.; ostentator; subdolos, Tac.

DISSEMBLINGLY. *ad.* Dissimulanter; fecte et fallaciter, Cic.

To DISSEMINATE. *v. a.* Disseminare, Cic.; disseerere, Col.; diffundere; spargere; dispergere, Cic.

DISSEMINATION. *s.* Disseminatio, Col.; dispersus, us, Cic.

DISSENSION. *s.* Dissensio; dissidium, Cic.; dissidentia, Plin.; discordia. — *To sow dissension*; discordias serere, Liv.; dissensionem commovere, Cic.

To DISSENT. *v. n.* I. *To disagree in opinion*; dissentire; discordare; dissidere. II. *To differ*; discrepare; differre.

DISSIDENTANEOUS. *a.* Dissentiens; dispar; discrepans; dissimilis, Cic.

To DISSIDENT. *s.* Qui dissentit. — (From a church); dissidens.

To DISSERT. *v. n.* De re disserere; disceptare; disputare; rem tractare, Cic.

DISSERTATION. *s.* Dissertatio; disceptatio; disputatio; sermo, Cic.

To DISSERVE. *v. a.* Mensas auferre, Plaut.; removere, Virg.; damnum, or detrimentum, afferre; alicui nocere, Cic.

DISSERVICE. *s.* Damnium; detrimentum. — *To do a disservice*; male mereri, Cic.

To DISSERVE. *v. a.* Discindere; disjungere; sejungere; dividere; separare, Cic.

DISSIMILAR. *a.* Dissimilis; dispar; dissonus; discrepans; diversus, Cic.

DISSIMILARITY or DISSIMILITUDE. *s.* Discrepantia; differentia; diversitas; dissimilitudo, Cic.

DISSIMULATION. *s.* Dissimulatio; dissimulatio, Cic. To DISSIPATE. *v. a.* I. *To scatter*; spargere; dispergere; dissipare; discutere; diffundere; fugare, Cic.

II. *To spend*; bona dissipare, exhaurire; patrimonio effundere, or consumere; Cic.

DISSIPATION. *s.* I. *Dispersion*; dissipatio; pecuniarum effusio, Cic. II. *Scattered attention*; mentis aberratio; animus distractus, Cic.

To DISSOCIATE. *v. a.* Dissociare; disjungere; dissolvere; societatem dirimere, Cic.

DISSOLVABLE or DISSOLUBLE. *a.* Quod dissolvi potest; dissolubilis, Cic.

To DISSOLVE. *v. a.* I. *To melt*; dissolvere; liquefacere, Cic.; liquare, Plin. II. *To break*; rumpere; interrumpere. III. *To break the ties of any thing*; dirimere; interrumpere; discludere; dissociare; disjungere. IV. *To separate persons united*; matrimonium rescindere, Ulp.; dirimere, Paul. Jct.; irritum facere, Cic. V. *To solve, to clear*; resolvere; dissolvere; discutere, Cic. VI. *To relax by pleasures*; emollire, Cic.; enervare, Liv.

DISSOLVENT. *a.* Dissocians vim habens, Plin.

To DISSOLVE. *v. n.* I. *To be melted*; dissolvi; liqueferi; Cic.; liquari; resolvi; Plin.; liquescere, Virg.; remollescere, Ov. II. *To fall to nothing*; dilabi; in nihilum recidere; tabescere. III. *To give way to pleasure*; molliri; emolliiri; languescere; voluptate liquescere; mollitia fluere, Cic.

DISSOLUTE. *a.* Dissolutus; perditus; intemperans; licentior; immoderatus; impurus; libidinosus, Cic.

DISSOLUTELY. *ad.* Intemperanter; impure; flagitiose, Cic.; licenter, Liv.; licentius, Ov.

DISSOLUTENESS. *s.* Intemperantia; liberior vivendi licentia; Cic.; nepotatus, us, Suet.; vita licentior, Val. Max.

DISSOLUTION. *s.* I. *Destruction by separation of parts*; dissolutio; solutio. II. *A liquetying*; liquidatio, Cels.; fusura, Plin.; solutio, Cic. III. *Looseness of manners*; immoderatio; effrenatio; liberior licentia, Cic. IV. *Destruction, death*; corporis dissolutio; excidium; eversio; mors; obitus; interitus. V. — *Dissolution of a marriage*; matrimonii rescissio, Ulp.

DISSONANCE. *s.* I. *A mixture of unharmonious sounds*; sonus dissonus, Vitruv.; discordes modi, Stat. II. *A difference of opinion*; dissensio; discrepantia; dissidium, Cic.

DISSONANT. *a.* I. *Unharmonious*; dissonus, Liv.; dissonans, Vitruv. II. *Disagreeing*; dissonus; absonus; discors; discrepans; contrarius, Cic.

To DISSUADE. *v. a.* Dehortari, Ter.; a re dissuadere, Cic.; deterrere; alicui auctoritate esse ne quid faciat, Cic.

DISSUADER. *s.* Rei dissuasor, Cic.

DISSUASION. *s.* Dissuasio, Cic.

DISSUASIVE. *a.* Qui dissuadet, &c.

DISSYLLABLE. *s.* In grammar; dissyllabus, Quint.

DISSUFF. *s.* Colus, us, Ov.; colus, i, Catull.

To DISTAIN. *v. a.* Inquinare; fedare; macula afficere, Cic.

DISTANCE. *s.* I. Prop. Distantia; intervallum; spatium; interjectum spatium; intercapedo. II. Fig. Discordia; dissidium; discrepantia, Cic. III. — *At a distance*; longe; procul. — *To treat with distance*; parum amice exipere, Cic.

To DISTANCE. *v. a.* I. *To keep the proper distances*; certis intervallis disponere. II. *To throw off from the view*; rem amovere, segregare; procul amandare, III. *To leave behind in a race*; procul a se relinquere, Quint.

DISTANT. *a.* I. *Remote in place and time*; distans; remotus; disjunctus; longinquus; longo intervallo remotus. — *To be distant*; distare; abesse. II. *Shy*; parum amicus; modestus; consideratus, Cic.; circumspectus, Quint.

DISSASTE. *s.* I. *Aversion of the palate*; fastidium; animus alienus, or aversus; offensio; offensa, Cic.

To DISSASTE. *v. a. and n.* I. *To fill the mouth with nauseousness*; nauseare; nauseam, or fastidium, movere, or creare; satietatem afferre; odium facere, Cic. II. *To dislike, to loathe*; fastidire; aversari; improbare; satietate teneri, or affici; abhorrere; pertusum esse; respuere, Cic. III. *To disgust, vex*; fastidium movere; offendere; stomachum movere; displicere; exacerbare; molestia afficere, Cic.

DISSASTEFUL. *a.* I. *Nauseous*; fastidiosus; quod fastidium movet, Hor. II. *Offensive*; ingratus; in-suavis; gravis; molestus; injucundus; odiosus; injuriosus, Cic.

DISSTEMPER. *s.* I. *A disease*; morbus; agrotatio; adversa, or incommoda, valetudo; invaletudo, Cic. II. *Prædominance of any passion*; animi impotentia; animi effrenata et indomita cupiditas. III. *Depravity*

of inclination; ad malum pronitas, Sen. IV. *Tumult, disorder*; tumultus; turba; confusio; perturbatio.

V. *Uneasiness*; animi anxietas; cura; angor; sollicitudo.

To DISTERPER. *v. a.* I. *To disease*; morbum alicui afferre. II. *To disorder*; incommode; incommode esse; molestum esse; ordinem invertere, pervertere, Cic. III. *To disturb*; turbare; conturbare; permiscere; exturbare, Cic.

DISTERPERATURE. *s.* I. *Intemperateness*; intemperies, Col.; cœli gravitas, Cic. II. *Violent tumultuousness*; impotentia; vis; Cic.; violentia, Plin. III. *Perturbation of mind*; animi perturbatio; mentis tumultus, Cic. IV. *Confusion*; confusio; perturbatio, Cic.

DISTERPERED. *a.* Inordinatus; incompositus; turbidus; commotus, Cic.

To DISTEND. *v. a.* Distendere, Ov.; dilatare; laxare, Cic.; expandere, Plin.; inflare, Hor.; tumefacere.

DISTENSION. *s.* I. *A stretching*; distentus, ūs, Plin. II. (In science); extensio, Vitruv.; prolatio; productio; porrectio, Cic. III. (In surgery); nervorum distensio, Cels.

DISTICH. *s.* Distichum.

To DISTIL. *v. a.* I. (With chymists); rei succum subjectis ignibus exprimere; succum e re stillare, Plin.

II. *To let fall in drops*; stillare.

To DISTIL. *v. n.* I. *To fall by drops*; stillare; exstillare. II. (In chemistry); succum stillare. III. *To flow gently and silently*; fluere, Cic.; manare, Virg.; labi, Hor.

DISTILLATION. *s.* Succorum ex herbis igne subjecto expressio.

DISTILLATORY. *a.* Ad distillantem idoneus.

DISTILLER. *s.* Qui succos plantarum exprimit igne subjecto.

DISTINCT. *a.* I. *Different, separate*; diversus; dispar; dissidens; discrepans; dissimilis; disjunctus; sejunctus. II. *Clear, evident*; clarus; liquidus; apertus; perspicuus; manifestus; distinctus, Cic.

DISTINCTION. *s.* Distinctio; discrimen; dissimilitudo; discrepantia; differentia; delectus, ūs; dignitatis gradus, Cic. — *To treat with distinction*; præcipuo quodam honore afficere, Cic. — *Without distinction*; discrimine nullo. — *A man of distinction*; vir clarissimus.

DISTINCTIVE. *a.* Proprius, Cic.; peculiaris, Plin.

DISTINCTIVELY. *ad.* Ordinatum; ordinate; disposite; recte atque ordine, Cic.

DISTINCTLY. *ad.* Distincte; liquido; clare; aperte; separatim; expresse; nominatim; Cic.

DISTINCTNESS. *s.* Claritas; perspicuitas; nitor. — (Of voice); vocis splendor, or claritas. — (Of sight); visus claritas.

To DISTINGUISH. *v. a. and n.* Discernere; discernere; distinguere; internoscere; dignoscere; discrimen facere; separare; dijudicare, Cic. — *To distinguish one's self*; se vulgo, or numero, excerpere, Cic.; Hor.; cæteros antecellere, Cic.; eminare; inclarescere; florere, Cic.; Suct.

DISTINGUISHABLE. *a.* Cujus facilis et expedita est distinctio; Cic.

DISTINGUISHED. *a.* Egregius; eximius; singularis; sejunctus; distinctus. — *A very distinguished young man*; adolescens lectissimus, Cic.

DISTINGUISHINGLY. *ad.* Honorate, Tac.; honorifice; splendide; insigniter, Cic.

To DISTORT. *v. a.* I. *To twist*; torquere; intorquere, Cic.; contorquere, Cels.; convolvere, Plin.; distortere, Ter. II. *To make deformed*; deformare; deturpare, Cic.; fœdare, Virg. III. *To wrest from the true meaning*; locum in sensum detorquere.

DISTORTION. *s.* Distortio; oris contorsio et depravatio, Cic. — *To make distortion of the features*; os distortere, or depravare, Cic.

To DISTRACT. *v. a.* I. *To pull different ways at once*; in diversa trahere. II. *To turn from a single direction towards various points*; distrahere; abstrahere. III. *To fill the mind with contrary considerations*; mentem avocare, abstrahere, avertere, Cic., distingere, Liv.; cogitationem a re proposita avertere.

IV. *To divide*; dividere; separare; partiri; in partes tribuere; diducere; dirimere. V. *To make mad*; ad insaniam redigere, Ter.; insaniam gignere, or facere, Plin. — *To be distracted*; insanire; desipere, Cic.; delirare, Hor.

DISTRACTEDLY. *ad.* Insane, Plaut.

DISTRACTEDNESS. *s.* Dementia; insaniam; stultitia; insipientia; mentis furor, or privitas, Cic.

DISTRACTION. *s.* I. *Want of attention*; mentis aberratio, or avocatio; indiligentia, Cic. II. *Separation*; distractio; divisio. III. *Perturbation of mind*; animi perturbatio; mentis tumultus, ūs; turbidus animi motus, ūs, Cic. IV. *Madness*; amentia; insaniam; dementia; furor, Cic. V. *Disturbance*; turba; tumultus; perturbatio; trepidatio; confusio; motus, ūs; res turbulenta, Cic.

To DISTRAIN. *v. a. and n.* Occupare; apprehendere; corripere; alicujus in bona manus injicere, Cic.

DISTRESS. *s.* I. *Calamity, affliction*; calamitas; infortunium; casus adversus; res adversæ, or angustæ; afflictio; mæror; animi angor; dolor; cura; tristitia; mæstitia, Cic. II. *Attachment of goods*; in bona manus injectio, Quint.; bonorum alicujus traditio sub custodiam. III. (A sea term); res afflictæ.

To DISTRESS. *v. a.* Mærore, or mæstitia, afficere; dolorem commovere, Cic.

DISTRESSFUL. *a.* See MISERABLE.

To DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* Partiri; dispertire; dividere; distribuere; dilargiri; res disponere, Cic.

DISTRIBUTER. *s.* Distributor, Cic.

DISTRIBUTION. *s.* Distributio; divisio; partitio. — *Equal distribution*; æquatio. — *Distribution of time*; dimensum tempus, Plin.

DISTRIBUTIVE. *a.* Qui distribuit. — *Distributive justice*; justitia suum cuique tribuens, Cic.

DISTRICT. *s.* Jurisdictionis fines; urbis regio; oppidi pars; prefectura.

To DISTRUST. *v. a.* Alicui diffidere, Cic.

DISTRUST. *s.* Diffidentia; suspicio, Cic.

DISTRUSTFUL. *a.* Suspiciosus, Cic.; suspicax, Tac.; fidei diffusus, Cic.

DISTRUSTFULLY. *ad.* Diffidenter; suspiciose, Cic.

To DISTURB. *v. a.* I. *To disquiet*; turbare; perturbare; conturbare; exturbare; sollicitare; vexare; angere; molestia afficere, Cic. II. *To perplex*; turbare; implicare. III. *To hinder*; impedire; obstruere; intercludere; impedimento esse; interpellare, Cic.

IV. *To confound*; permiscere; confundere; commiscere; perturbare; disturbare; exturbare, Cic.

DISTURBANCE. *s.* Turba; tumultus, ūs; perturbatio; motus, ūs; res turbulenta; confusio; ordinis inversio; commotio; conturbatio, Cic.

DISTURBER. *s.* Perturbator, Cic.; turbator, Liv.; turbo, Cic.

DISUNION. *s.* I. *Separation, disjunction*; disjunctio; sejunctio; discretio; secretio; diremptus, ūs; Cic. II. *Breach of concord*; dissensio; dissidium; discordia, Cic.; dissociatio, Tac.

To DISUNITE. *v. a.* I. *To separate*; junctæ dissolvere; disjungere; dividere; separare, Cic. II. *To put at variance*; dissociare; societatem dirimere, Cic.

To DISUNITE. *v. n.* Disjungi; dissociari; fatiscere, Virg.

DISUSAGE OR DISUSE. *s.* Desuetudo, Liv.

To DISUSE. *v. a.* Rei faciendæ consuetudinem abstrahere, Cic.; rei desuere, Sil. Ital.; a re desuere.

DITCH. *s.* Fossa, Cic. — *To dig ditches*; sulcare fossas, Varr.

To DITCH. *v. a.* Fodere; circumfodere; fossa circumdare, Cic.

DITCHER. *s.* Fossor; excavator.

DITTANY. *s.* (In botany); dictamnium, Plin.; dictamnium, Virg.

DITTY. *s.* Cantio, Plaut.; cantilena, Cic.; carmen, Virg.; cantiluncula, Cic.

DIVAN. *s.* I. *Council of Oriental princes*; imperatoris Turci supremum concilium. II. (Sneeringly); *Any council*; conciliabulum, Plaut.; conventiculum, Cic.

To DIVARICATE. *v. a. and n.* Dividere; in duas partes se findere, Virg.; in duas partes discedere, or distrahi, Cic.

DIVARICATION. *s.* Partitio; divisio, Cic.

To DIVE. *v. a. and n.* In aquam mergere, demergere, immergere; urinare; inurare, Col.; urinari, Plin. — *To dive into a thing*; rem perscrutari, explorare, accuratus investigare, penitus introspicere.

DIVER. *s.* I. *One who dives*; urinator, Liv.; Cic.; pelagi scrutator, Plin. II. (Figuratively); acutum et acre ingenium, Cic.; mens sagax, Plin. III. *A bird*; mergus, Virg.

To DIVERGE. *v. n.* Ab eodem centro diverse deflectere.

DIVERGENCY. *s.* (In optics); linearum ab eodem centro diverse abeuntium discussus, ūs.

DIVERGENT. *a.* Ab eodem centro diverse deflectens.

DIVERSE. *a.* I. *Several*; plures; multi; plurimi. II. *Different from another*; diversus; differens; discrepans; dissimilis; dispar; dissonus, Cic. III. *Various*; diversus; varius; distinctus. — *Of diverse colours*; versicolor, Cic.

DIVERSIFICATION. *s.* Mutatio, Cic.; variatio, Liv.; flexio; immutatio; varietas; conversio, Cic.

To DIVERSIFY. *v. a.* Variare; distinguere, Cic.; flectere; immutare.

DIVERSION. *s.* I. *Sport*; oblectatio; relaxatio; ludus; oblectamentum; animi remissio. II. *Turning from its course*; conversio; immutatio; distractio, Plaut. III. (In war.) — *To make a diversion*; hostiles copias distrahere, or diducere, Cæs.

DIVERSITY. *s.* I. *Variety*; diversitas, Plin.; varietas, Cic.; vicissitudo; differentia; dissimilitudo. II. *Variation*; mixtura, Col.; farrago, Juv.

DIVERSELY. *ad.* Diverso; varie, Cic.

To DIVERLY. *v. a.* I. *To please*; delectare, Ter.

oblectare, Hor.; alicui oblectationem afferre, Cic. — *To divert one's self*; animum remittere et relaxare, Cic.

II. *To turn off from any course*; avertere; a via deducere; declinare; detorquere; in alium cursum contorquere; amoliri, Cic. III. *To withdraw the mind*; retrahere; avocare; abducere; abstrahere; deflectere; interpellare; obturbare; revocare, Cic.; subducere. IV. *To draw to a different part*; divertere; diducere; distrahere; convertere. V. *To embazele*; avertere, Cic.; subripere.

DIVERTING. a. Jucundus; amœnus; festivus; qui oblectationem habet; lepidus; facetus, Cic.

DIVERTISEMENT. s. Oblectatio; oblectamentum; relaxatio; jucunditas; voluptas, Cic.

TO DIVEST. v. a. Vestes exuere, or detrahere; nudare; denudare; spoliare; privare; eripere, Cic. — *To divest one's self*; corpus nudare, Cic.; sibi vestem exuere, or detrahere; se exuere. — *To divest one's self of a prejudice*; opinionem menti insitam abjicere, Cic. — *To divest of a kingdom*; regno mulctare. — *(Of property)*; bonis spoliare. — *(Of rank)*; dignitate spoliare, Cic., or exuere, Plin.

DIVESTURE. s. Vestimentorum spoliatio, Cic.; nudatio, Plin.

TO DIVIDE. v. a. I. *To part into pieces*; dividere; partiti; in partes tribuere; diducere; secare, Cic. II. *To keep apart*; discernere; sejungere; segregare; separare; amovere; seorsim movere, Cic. III. *To give in shares*; partiti; dispersi; distribuere. IV. *To disunite*; disjungere; dirimere; dissociare; distrahere.

TO DIVIDE. v. n. Se findere; or, separare; disjungi; fatiscere. — *To divide upon a question*; in diversas partes descendere.

DIVIDEND. s. Numerus dividendus; summa dividenda; pars, Cic.; portio, Plin.

DIVIDER. s. I. *That which parts any thing into pieces*; divisor. II. *One who deals out to each his share*; distributor, Cic.; dispensator, Plin.; qui sua cuique dividit. III. *Disuniter*; qui conjunctionem dirimit.

DIVINATION. s. Divinatio, Cic.

DIVINE. a. Divinus; celestis; præstans; eximius.

DIVINE. s. I. *A clergyman*; clericus. II. *A theologian*; theologus, Cic.

TO DIVINE. v. a. Vaticinari; augurari; divinare; futura prænnuntiare; præsigere; præsentire, Cic.; prædivinare, Plin.; conjicere; conjecturam ducere, Cic.

DIVINELY. ad. Divine; divinitus; mirifice; mirandum in modum, Cic.

DIVINER. s. Vates; hariolus, Cic.; divinus, Mart.; conjecta; haruspex; augur; auspex — *A female diviner*; hariola, Plaut.; vates, Cic.; mulier, or anus, fatidica.

DIVING-BELL. s. Instrumentum urinatorium.

DIVINITY. s. I. *Deity*; divinitas, Cic. II. *God*; Deus; numen. III. *A false god*; deus; numen divinum; pl., dii; vana et inania numina. IV. *Theology*; theologia, Varr.

DIVISIBILITY. s. Divisibilitas.

DIVISIBLE OR DIVIDABLE. a. Dividus, Cic.

DIVISION. s. I. *A dividing*; divisio; distributio; partitio, Cic. II. *Partition*; partitio; sepimentum.

III. *Part separated from the rest*; partitio; pars sejuncta; divisura, Plin. IV. *Disunion*; dissensio; dissidium; discordia; disjunctio; sejunctio; distractio; divisio; dissociatio; discessus, Æs; digressio; rixa; jurgium; lit., Cic. V. *Distinction*; distinctio; discernimen; discrepantia. VI. (In arithmetic); divisio.

VII. (In music); modulatio, Quint.; vibrans modulatus, Plin. — *To run division*; vocem tremule modulari, Quint.

VIII. (In military language); sejuncta av aciebanus.

DIVISOR. s. (In arithmetic); divisor.

DIVORCEMENT OR DIVORCE. s. *The legal separation of husband and wife*; divortium, Cic. — *(Of a husband)*; pudum. — *(Of a wife)*; discessio, Ter.

TO DIVORCE. v. a. Divortium facere; repudiare. — *(Said of a woman)*; a marito descedere.

DIURETIC. a. Quod urinam ciet, Cels.

DIURNAL. a. Diurnus, Cic.; quotidianus.

DIURNAL. s. *A day-book*; ephemeris; diurnum commentarium, Cic.; diurna, Tac.; diarium, Gell.

DIURNALLY. ad. Quotidie; in singulis dies; singulis diebus, Cic.; uno quoque die, Cic.

TO DIVULGE. v. a. Rem pervulgare; in vulgus edere, in lucem proferre; divulgare; rem palam facere; aperire; detegere; rem notam facere; patefacere, Cic.

DIVULGER. s. vulgator, Ov.

TO DIZEN. v. a. Ornare; exornare, Cic. — *To dizen one's self*; se comere, Tibull.; corpus colere, Ov.

DIZZARD. s. See BLOCKHEAD.

DIZZINESS. s. Stupor, Cic.; vertigo, Plin.

DIZZY. a. I. *Vertiginous*; vertiginibus laborans; stupefactus, Cic.; vertiginosus, Plin. II. *Causing dizziness*; qui (quæ, quod) stuporem affert. III. *Thoughtless*; inconsultus; inconsideratus; animi præceps, Tac.

TO DIZZY. v. a. Stupefacere; hebetem reddere, Cic.; stuporem afferre.

TO DO. v. a. I. *To act*; facere; agere. II. *To perform*; agere; conficere. III. *To execute*; conficere; exsequi; agere; præstare. IV. *To cause*; efficere; producere. V. *To transact*; conficere; efficere; exsequi; expedire. VI. *To procure any effect to another*; præbere; producere; consulere; servire; conficere. VII. *To have recourse to*; adhibere; tentare.

VIII. *To perform for the benefit of another*; præstare. IX. *To exert*; curare; efficere; operam dare; eniti; movere. X. *To have business*; curare; rem gerere. XI. *To end*; conficere; efficere; perficere; finire; rei finem facere; concludere; exitum expedire; absolvere; Cic.; terminare. XII. *To settle*; statuere; componere; constituere; negotium explicare; disponere. XIII. *To put*; ponere; disponere; collocare. XIV. — *To do again*; iterare; iterum facere; reficere; instaurare; renovare, Cic. — *To do over with*; inducere, Vitr.; linere, Col.; illinere, Mart. — *(With silver or gold)*; argenti, or auri, bractes inducere, Plin. — *To do up*; in fasciculum colligare; componere, Plin. — *To do amiss*; peccare. — *To do a good turn*; benefacere; de aliquo bene mereri, Cic. — *To do one's duty*; partes implere, Cic. — *To do all one's self*; per se omnia obire, Cæs. — *To do nobly*; factis inclarescere. — *I have done nothing to you*; tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. — *What will they do with him?* Quid de illo fiet? — *All you have to do is*; unum est officium ut, Cic. — *To do nothing*; nihil agere; cessare. — *All is done*; confecta res est. — *To do away*; rem tollere; auferre; amovere. — *Done!* esto! non abno! — *To get any thing done*; jubere, cogere, curare, dare, operari ut res fiat, Cic.

TO DO. v. n. I. *To act*; agere. II. *To make an end*; ad finem venire. III. *To desist from*; cessare; desinere. IV. *To fare as to health*; se habere. — *To do well*; recte, bene, pulchre, valere. — *To do ill*; graviter se habere, Cic. V. *To fulfil a purpose*; rem gerere; exitum habere; ad exitum proveli, Cic. VI. — *To do well by*; multam operam navare. — *To do kindly*; amice facere. — *That will do*; satis est; abunde est, Ter. — *That suit does well*; decet me hæc vestis.

DO. s. I. *Ado*; tumultus, Æs; turba; commotio; motus. II. *A feat*; nisus; conatus; contentio, Cic. — *To do one's do*; nervulos adhibere; omni spe eniti.

DO-ALL. s. i. e. *A busybody*; ardelio, Phædr.

DOCIBLE OR DOCILE. a. Docilis, Cic.; aptus regi, Ov.

DOCIBleness OR DOCILITY. s. Docilitas, Cic.

DOCK. s. I. *The stump of a tail*; cauda brevior, or curta. II. *A station for ships*. — *A wet dock*; statio; navale; alveus. — *A dry dock*; navale, Cæs.

TO DOCK. v. a. I. *To cut off a tail*; caudam equo præcidere, Liv. II. *To lay a ship in dock*; navem reficere, Cæs.

DOCKET. s. I. *A ticket tied on goods*; inscriptio. II. *A summary of a writing*; excerptio, Gell. — (In law); litis summa, Cic. III. (In bankruptcy); argentaria dissolutio.

DOCTOR. s. I. *One who has taken the highest degree in a University*; Doctor. — *A Doctor of Divinity*; Sacra Theologiae Doctor, or Professor. — *(Of Laws)*; utræque Juris Doctor. II. *A man skilled in any profession*; vir expertus, peritus. III. *A physician*; medicus, Cic.

TO DOCTOR. v. a. *To physic*; ægro medicatas potiones dare.

DOCTORAL. a. Doctoris proprius.

DOCTORSHIP. s. Doctoris gradus.

DOCTRINAL. a. Quod ad doctores, or ad doctrinam, pertinet; præceptivus, Sen.

DOCTRINE. s. Doctrina; eruditio; litteratura; litteræ; documentum; præceptum; præceptio; artis scita, instituta, disciplina, Cic.

DOCUMENT. s. Documentum, Cic.

TO DODDLE. v. n. *To loiter*; reptare; adrepere; morari; cunctari, Cic.

TO DODGE. v. n. *To use tergiversation*; tergiversari, Cic.; obliquari, Plin.

DOGGER. s. Ludificator.

DOG. s. *A female deer*; dama, Virg.; dorcas, Plin. — *A doe rabbit*; cuniculus femina.

DOER. s. Qui facit; operarius; artifex; machinator Cic.

TO DOFF. v. a. Tollere; auferre; adimere; vestes detrahere; exuere, Ter.

DOG. s. I. *An animal*; canis. II. *Andiron*; fulcimentum ligni in camino. III. — *A little dog*; catellus, Plaut.; catulus, Cic. — *A lap-dog*; canis Meliæus, Plin. — *A mastiff or ban-dog*; canis Molossus, Virg. — *A house-dog*; canis vigilax, Col. — *Dog's meat*; caro catulina, Plin. — *To set on the dogs*; canes immittere. TO DOG. v. a. Observare; vestigia sequi.

DOG-BRIAR, OR DOGROSE. s. Cynosbato, Plin.; rubus caninus.

DOG-CHEAP. a. Villis; vilissimus. — *To be dog-cheap*; villissime constare. — *To sell dog-cheap*; rem vilis vendere, Mart.

DOG-DAYS. *s.* Canicula, Cic.
 DOGGED. *a.* Morosus; difficilis; tetricus. — *A dogged*
air; frons caperata, Varr.; vultus obductus, ús, Ov.
 DOGGEDLY. *ad.* Ægre; invite; morose, Cic.
 DOGGEDNESS. *s.* Morositas, Cic.; tetricitas, Ov.
 DOGGEREL. *s.* Versus incompti.
 DOGGEREL. *a.* Abnormis, Hor.; regulis non consen-
 tans; vilis.
 DOGGISH. *a.* I. *Currish*; caninus. II. *Brutal*;
 ferus, immanis.
 DOG-GRASS. *s.* *A plant*; gramen.
 DOG-HEARTED. *a.* Immanis; ferus; inhumanus;
 crudelis.
 DOG-KENNEL. *s.* Canum stabulum, Grat.
 DOG-LOUSE. *s.* *An insect*; tinea.
 DOGMA. *s.* Dogma, Cic.; placitum, Plin.
 DOGMATIC. *a.* I. *Instructive*; præceptivus, Sen.;
 ad docendum aptus, idoneus, or accommodatus, Cic.
 II. *Magisterial, pedantic*; qui magistrum redolet; im-
 periosus, Cic.; qui insulsum litteratorem sapit.
 DOGMATICALLY. *ad.* I. *Instructively*; modo ad
 docendum accommodato. II. *Magisterially*; senten-
 tiosus, Cic.; superbius; arrogantis; inepti ac gloriosi
 litterarii ritu.
 DOGMATICALNESS. *s.* Composita ad docendi gravita-
 tem loquendi ratio; vox decretoria.
 DOGMATIST or DOGMATISER. *s.* Qui doctorem agit.
 To DOGMATISE. *v. n.* Sententiosus loqui.
 DOG-STAR. *s.* Canicula, Cic.; Sirius.
 DOG-TEETH. *s.* Dentes canini.
 DOG-TRICK. *s.* Maleficium, Cic.
 DOG-WEARY. *s.* Defatigatus, Cic.
 DOINGS. *s. pl.* I. *Events*; eventa; eventus, Cic.
 II. *Feats*; res gestæ; facta; facinora, Cic. III.
Behaviour; vitæ; or vivendi, ratio, Cic. IV. *Str*;
 turba; tumultus, ús; commotio. V. *Festivity*; ob-
 lectatio; lætitiæ significatio.
 DOLE. *s.* I. *The act of distribution*; distributio;
 dispensatio; largitio, Cic. II. *Any thing distributed*;
 donum; munus; munusculum; congiarium, Cic.;
 donativum, Tac.; donaria, Virg. III. *Grief, misery*;
 dolor; mæror; mæstitia; angor; tristitia.
 To DOLE. *v. a.* Donare; largiri; distribuere; dis-
 pertiri, Cic.
 DOLEFUL or DOLESOME. *a.* Tristis; mæstus; lugu-
 bris; luctuosus; mærens; febilis; luctuosus; acerbus;
 queribundus, Cic.
 DOLEFULLY or DOLESOMELY. *ad.* Dolenter; mæste,
 Cic.; lugubre, Plaut.
 DOLEFULNESS or DOLESOMENESS. *s.* Tristitia; mæ-
 stitia; mæror; ægritudo; dolor; luctus.
 DOLL. *s.* *A puppet*; pupa, Varr.; puellaris icuncula,
 Plin.
 DOLLAR. *s.* *A coin*; nummus, Cic.
 DOLORIFIC. *a.* Quod dolorem affert; acerbus.
 DOLOROUS. *a.* I. *Doleful*; tristis; mæstus; lugu-
 bris; febilis. II. *Painful*; quod dolorem affert;
 acerbus; molestus.
 DOLOUR. *s.* I. *Grief*; tristitia; mæstitia; mæror;
 angor, Cic. II. *Pain*; dolor; cruciatus, ús; ærumna;
 Cic.
 DOLPHIN. *s.* *A sea fish*; delphin, Ov.; delphinus,
 Cic.
 DOLT. *s.* Fatuus; ineptus; stultus; insulsus; bar-
 dus; stolidus, Cic.
 DOLTISH. *a.* Stupidus; hebes; stolidus; fatuus, Cic.;
 plumbus, Ter.
 DOLTISHLY. *a.* Fatue; insulse; inepte.
 DOLTISHNESS. *s.* Stupiditas; stupor; fatuitas, Cic.
 DOMAIN. *s.* I. *Dominion*; dominatio; dominatus,
 ús; imperium. II. *Estate*; possessiones; dominium,
 Sen.; hæreditas, Cic.
 DOME. *s.* *A cupola*; concameratum ædis fastigium.
 DOMESTIC. *s.* Famulus; minister; puer; servus,
 Cic.; in fem., ancilla, Cic.; familia, Virg.; ministra,
 Ov.; pl.; res domestice et familiares, Cic.; domus; fa-
 milia, Cic.
 DOMESTIC or DOMESTICAL. *a.* I. *Not wild*; domes-
 ticus; mansuetus; mansuetus; cicur; domitus, Cic.
 II. *Fond of home*; umbraticus, Plaut. III. *Done*
at home; privatus. IV. *Intestine, not foreign*; in-
 testinus; domesticus; Cic.
 To DOMESTICATE. *v. a.* Mansuetum reddere, Cic.;
 cicurare, Varr.; domare, Ov.; mansuefacere, Plin.
 DOMICILE. *s.* Domicilium; domus; sedes, Cic.
 DOMINANT. *a.* Dominans; imperiosus; dominator,
 Cic.
 To DOMINATE. *v. n.* Dominari; imperium tenere,
 Cic.; rerum potiri, Plin.
 DOMINATION. *s.* Dominatio; dominatus, ús, Cic.;
 dominium, Sen.; imperium; potestas, Cic.; ditio, Virg.;
 potentia; auctoritas; arbitrium, Cic.
 To DOMINEER. *v. n.* Imperio uti; dominari; impe-
 ratorias partes sibi sumere, Cæs.
 DOMINEERING. *a.* Imperiosus; superbus; insolens;
 arrogans, Cic.; imperii nimius, Liv.

DOMINICAL. *a.* Dominicus.
 DOMINICAN. *s.* *A friar*; unus de Sancti Dominici fa-
 milia.
 DOMINION. *s.* I. *Authority*; dominatus; domi-
 natio; imperium; potestas; ditio; potentia, Cic.
 II. *Territory*; imperium; regnum; jurisdictionis fines.
 III. *Ascendancy*; auctoritas; pondus; momen-
 tum.
 DON. *s.* Dominus; pl., magnates, um.
 DONARY. *s.* Donarium, Virg.
 DONATION. *s.* Donatio; munus; donum; largitio, Cic.
 DONATIVE. *s.* Donum; munus, Cic.; donativum,
 Tac.
 DONEE. *s.* (A law term.) Bonis donatus, Cic.
 DONGEON or DONJON. *s.* Arcis vertex, Lucr.
 DOODLE. *s.* Segnis; ignavus; iners; desidiosus,
 Cic.
 To DOOM. *v. a.* I. *To judge*; de re judicare; judi-
 cium facere; decernere. II. *To condemn*; damnare;
 condemnare; morti addicere. III. *To destine*; ad
 rem destinare, Liv.; rei addicere, Cic.; constituere;
 decernere, Cic.
 DOOM. *s.* I. *Judgment*; iudicium; sententia, Cic.
 II. *Judicial sentence*; sententia; iudicium damna-
 torium, Cic. III. *Condemnation*; damnatio; con-
 demnatio, Cic. IV. *State to which one is destined*;
 fatum; sors; fati lex. V. *Ruin, destruction*; ruina;
 pernicies; exitium; interitus, Cic.
 DOOMSDAY. *s.* Dies novissimus; dies extremi ju-
 dicii.
 DOOMSDAY-BOOK. *s.* Tabulæ censoriæ, (or censuales,
 Pand.).
 DOOR. *s.* I. *Gate*; porta; ostium; janua; fores,
 Cic. II. *Entrance*; aditus; introitus; vestibulum;
 fauces, Cic.; Ov.; Virg. III. *Passage, avenue*;
 transitus; iter; via; aditus. VI. — *A little door*;
 portula, Liv.; ostiolum, Cic.; fornicula, Varr. — *Front*
door; antica, Varr. — *Back door*; posticum, Plaut. —
Folding doors; valvæ. — *To turn out of doors*; ablegare
 foras, Plaut.; foras eicere, Ter. — *To shut the door*
against; janua prohibere, Sall. — *In-doors*; domi, Cic. —
Out of doors; foras; foris. — *To knock at the door*;
 fores pulsare. — *To be next door to a thing*; proxime ac-
 cedere ad rem.
 DOOR-CASE. *s.* Antepagmenta, Vitruv.
 DOOR-KEEPER. *s.* Janitor; janitrix; Cic.; Plaut.;
 ostiarius; ostiaria; Sen.
 DOOR-POSTS. *s. pl.* Postes, Virg.
 DOOR-SILL. *s.* Limen, Virg.
 DORIC. *s.* *Dialect used by the Dorians*; dialectus, or
 ratio, Dorica.
 DORIC. *a.* Doricus, Plin.
 DORMANT. *a.* I. *Sleeping*; sopitus, Liv.; consopi-
 tus; somno oppressus, Cic. II. *Private*; proprius;
 privatus, Cic. III. *Concealed*; latens; abditus, Cic. —
To lie dormant; latere; delitescere, Cic. — *Money*
lying dormant; otiosa pecunia, Plin.
 DORMITORY or DORTURE. *s.* I. *A room with many*
beds; dormitorium; cubiculum, Plin. II. *A burial*
place; sepulchretum, Catull.; cæmeterium, Ecl.
 DORMOUSE. *s.* Glis, Mart.
 DORSEL or DORSER. *s.* Sporta dossuaria, Varr.
 DOSE. *s.* Medicamentum modus; medicata potio, Cels.
 — *A strong dose of hellebore*; hellebori pars maxima,
 Hor.
 To DOSE. *v. a.* *To proportion a medicine to a patient*
or disease; pensas herbas examinare, Ov.
 DOSSIL. *s.* *Lump of lint to be laid on a sore*; lina-
 mentum, Cels.
 DOT. *s.* *A small point or spot in writing*; punctum,
 Cic.
 To DOT. *v. a.* Punctis notare.
 DOTAGE. *s.* I. *Loss of understanding*; deliratio,
 Cic.; amentia; desipientia; stultitia; mentis pravitas,
 or alienatio, Suet. II. *Excessive fondness*; amor in-
 sanus, Stat.
 DOTAL. *a.* Dotalis, Cic.
 DOTARD or DOTER. *s.* Delirans; desipiens; Ter.;
 Cic.
 To DOTE. *v. n.* Delirare; mente desipere, Plaut.;
 Ter.; Cic.; senectute desipere.
 To DOTE UPON. *v. a.* Rei amore insanire, Plin., amore
 insano teneri, Stat.; adamare; ad insaniam amare, Plin.;
 amore flagrare, Ov.
 DOTINGLY. *ad.* I. *Foolishly*; dementer; insipienter;
 stulte; Cic. II. *Fondly*; animo impotenti, Cic.
 DOUBLE. *a.* Duplex; duplicatus; geminatus, Cic.;
 fallax; falsus; dolosus; fraudulentus; versipellis; ex
 ambiguo dictus, Cic.; anceps.
 DOUBLE. *s.* I. *Twice the quantity*; duplum, Cic.
 II. *A trick*; astus, ús, Plaut.; dolus; fraus, Cic.
 To DOUBLE. *v. a.* Duplicare; geminare; duplo angere,
 Cic. — *To fold*; plicare; complicare, Lucr.; Cic. — *Twice*
or three times double; ter, or quater, in se replicatus,
 Cels. — *To pass a headland*; promontorium prætervehi,
 flectere, Cic. — *To double a favour*; alicui quod pro-
 meritus fuit conduplicare, Ter.

To **DOUBLE**. *v. n.* I. *To be repeated; duplicari; geminari.* II. *To turn back; pedes reflectere, or referre, Ov.; per eandem viam regredi; iter reingere, Stat.* III. *To dissebble; parum sincere agere; simulare; dissimulare; fallacii uti; fraudem adhibere, Cic.*
DOUBLE-DEALER. *s.* (Impostor, Ulp.); deceptor, Sen.; homo fraudulentus, dolus; veterator, Cic.
DOUBLE-DEALING. *s.* Dolus malus; fraus; fallacia; multiplex ingenium, Cic.
DOUBLE-DYED. *part. a.* Bis tinctus.
DOUBLE-MEANING. *s.* Ambiguitas; anceps significatio, Cic.; verborum ambages, Ov.; verbum ex ambiguo dictum, Cic.
DOUBLE-MINDED. *a.* Fallax; fraudulentus; dolosus; astutus; fraudator; veterator; versipellis, Cic.
DOUBLER. *s.* Qui duplicat.
DOUBLET. *s.* Thorax, Suet. — (At backgammon); scrupus geminatus.
DOUBLE-TONGUED. *a.* Bilinguis, Virg.; mendax; fallax, Cic.
DOUBLOON. *s.* A Spanish coin; Hispanicus ex auro nummus duplex.
DOUBLY. *ad.* Dupliciter; duplo; bis, Cic.
TO DOUBT. *v. n.* I. *To question; dubitatione uti; de re in dubium venire; aliquid dubium habere, de re dubitare, or hærere, Cic.* II. *To fear; timere; metuere; pavere; expavescere.* III. *To suspect; suspicari; rei suspitionem habere.* IV. *To hesitate; hæsitare; hærere, Cic.; animo fluctuare, Liv.; in ambiguo esse, Tac.; animo pendere.*
TO DOUBT. *v. a.* I. *To think uncertain; de re dubitare; incertum habere.* II. *To fear, suspect; rem suspicari; subdubitare; metuere, Cic.* III. *To distrust; diffidere; parum credere, Cic.*
DOUBT. *s.* I. *Suspense, perplexity; dubitatio; dubium, Cic.; incertum, Tac.; mentis hesitatio, Cic.; animi fluctuatio, Liv.* II. *Fear; timor; metus; formido; suspicio; diffidentia, Cic.* III. *Difficulty; difficultas; scrupulus.* IV. *To be in great doubt; dubitatione æstuarè. — Without doubt; sine dubio; indubitate, Cic.; indubitanter, Plin.; haud dubie. — To raise a doubt; dubitationem afferre; dubitationi locum dare. — To remove all doubt; dubitationem omnem tollere. — To keep in doubt; aliquem de re suspensum tenere, Cic.*
DOUBTER. *s.* Qui dubitat.
DOUBTFUL. *a.* I. *Not settled in opinion; incertus; dubius; anceps, Cic.; dubitans; animo fluctuans, or suspensus, Cic.; consilii ambiguus, Tac.* II. *Ambiguous; dubius; incertus; ambiguus; anceps.* III. *Questionable; opinabilis; de quo in utramque partem disputari potest, Cic.* IV. *Not without suspicion; suspiciosus, Cic.; suspicax, Tac.* V. *Not without fear; meticulosus, Plaut.; timidus, Cic.*
DOUBTFULLY. *ad.* Dubitanter; dubie; Cic.
DOUBTFULNESS. *s.* Dubitatio; dubium; ambiguitas, Cic.; incertum, Tac.
DOUBTINGLY. *ad.* Dubitanter, Cic.
DOUBTLESS. *a.* Impavidus.
DOUBTLESSLY. *ad.* Indubitate; sine dubio; haud dubie, Cic.
DOVE. *s.* Columba, Cic.; columbus, Col.
DOVECOTE or DOVEHOUSE. *s.* Columbarium, Varr.; columbaria, Col.
DOVETAIL. *s.* (With joiners); subseus; securicla; Vitr.; securicula, Plin.
DOUGH. *s.* Farina ex aqua subacta.
DOUGHTY. *a.* Fortis; animosus; auidax; strenuus; magnanimus, Cic.
TO DOUSE. *v. a. a. and n.* In aquam mergere; immergere; demergere.
DOWAGER. *s.* Vidua quæ mariti bonorum parte per vitam fruitur.
DOWDY. *s.* Mulier male vestita.
DOWER or DOWRY. *s.* I. *Jointure; concessus uxori superstiti bonorum mariti certæ partis usufructus.* II. *A wife's portion; dos, Cic.* III. *A gift; donum; munus, Cic.*
DOWERED. *a.* Dotatus, Cic.
DOWERLESS. *a.* Indotatus, Cic.
DOWLAS. *s.* Linteum crassius.
DOWN. *s.* I. *Soft feather; avium pluma mollior.* II. *Tender hair; lanugo, Plin.* III. *Down of plants; pappus, Lucr.* IV. *A large open plain; planities; planus et æquus ager; camporum patentiū æquora, Cic.* V. *A sand hill on a sea coast; litorei ex arena tumuli.*
DOWN. *prep.* Deorsum versus, Ter. — *To go down a hill; collem descendere; (a stream); secundo flumine fluere, or pronò amne, Ov. — To bring down; deorsum deducere, Lucr. — To throw down; aliquem præcipitem dare, Ter., or dejicere, Cic.*
DOWN. *ad.* I. *On the ground; in ima parte; infra; inferne.* II. *Tending toward the ground; deorsum. — To fall straight down; directò deorsum ferri, Cic. — Come down! descendite; vos demittite.* III. *Out of sight below the horizon. — The sun is down; sol occidit,*

abit, Cic. IV. *Into declining reputation; pessum, Lucr.; Plin.*
DOWN. *Intercj.* Demittite vos. — *Up and down; sursum deorsum.*
TO DOWN. *v. a.* Demoliri; deturbare; dejicere; ad terram affigere; deprimere; dumare; frangere.
DOWNCAST. *a.* Demissus, Cic.; in terram dejectus, Tac. — *A downcast look; vultus demissus, mæstus, tristis.*
DOWNFALL. *s.* Casus; lapsus; ruina; rerum inclinatio; infortunium; casus adversus, Cic.
DOWNFALLEN. *v. a.* Eversus; excisus; dirutus, Cic.; ad solum dirutus, Curt.; lapsus; delapsus, Cic.
DOWN-HEARTED. *a.* Animo debilitatus; animo fractus, Cic.
DOWN-HILL. *s.* Inclinatio, Cic.; declivitas, Cæs.; devexitas, Plin.; clivus, Cic.; collis dejectus.
DOWN-LOOKED. *a.* Vultu demissus, tristis, mæstus, Cic.
DOWN-LYING. *a.* Recumbens, Cic.; cubans; recubans, Virg.
DOWN-LYING. *s.* Secubitus, Catull.; cubitus, Plin.
DOWNRIGHT. *ad.* I. *Perpendicularly; ad perpendiculum; directò; deorsum, Cic.* II. *In plain terms; expresse; nominatim; simpliciter; aperte, Cic.* III. *Completely; omnino.*
DOWNRIGHT. *a.* I. *Plain; apertus; manifestus; clarus; perspicuus; evidens, Cic.* II. *Artless; candidus; sincerus; apertus.* III. *True; verus; verax, Cic.; genuinus, Gell.*
DOWNSETTING. *s.* Sessio, Cic.
DOWNWARD. *a.* I. *Inclining or moving to a lower part; pronus; præceps.* II. *Declivous, bending; declivis.* III. *Depressed; demissus; tristis; mæstus; depressus, Cic.*
DOWNWARD or DOWNWARDS. *ad.* Deorsum; deorsum versus, Ter.; per pronum, Sen.; per pronâ, Sil. — *To look downward; terram modeste intueri, Ter.*
DOWNY. *a.* I. *Full of down; mollibus plumis instructus.* II. *Soft, tender; mollis; tener; lenis, Cic.; tenellus, Ov.*
DOWSE. *s.* A slap on the face; alapa, Mart.; colaphus, Juv.
TO DOZE. *v. a.* Sopire; consopire, Cic.; soporare, Plin.
TO DOZE. *v. n.* Soporari, Cels.; dormitare, Cic. — Fig.; rebus suis indormire, Cic.
DOZEN. Duodecim; duodeni, Cic.
DOZINESS. *s.* Stupor; veternus; or, veternum, Plaut.
DOZY. *a.* Semisopitus, Liv.; semisomnus; semisomnis, Cic.
DRAB. *s.* Meretrix, Cic.; prostibulum, Plaut.; prostituta, Sen.
DRACHM. *s.* Eighth part of an ounce; drachma, Cic.
DRAFF. Sordes, Cic.; purgamentum; excrementum, Plin.; fæx; crassamen, Hor.
DRAFFY. *a.* Immundus, Ter.; spurcus, Catull.; sordidus, Virg.; fœdus, Tac.; impurus, Cic.
TO DRAG. *v. a. a. and n.* Trahere; ducere. — *To drag off or away; abripere; abducere; raptare. — To drag out or on; producere. — (On the ground); humum vertere. — To drag along; reptare; adrepere; membra trahere.*
DRAG OF DRAG-NET. *s.* I. *A net drawn along the bottom of the water; tragula, Plin.; verriculum, Val. Max.; (sagena, Manil.).* II. *An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water; uncus, Cic.; hamus, Ov.; hanulus, Cels.; harpago, Liv.; pala ex ferro recurva.* III. *A kind of car drawn by the hand; plaustellum, Hor.*
DRAUGHT. *s.* A sort of gum; tragacanthum, Cels.
TO DRAGGLE. *v. a.* In luto volutare; ceno oblinere, Plaut.
DRAAGON. *s.* I. *A kind of winged serpent; draco, Cic. — Sea-dragon; draco marinus.* II. *A violent man or woman; homo iræ impotens, Liv.; virago, Plaut.*
DRAAGON-LIKE. *a.* Sævus; violens; vehemens; præceps in iram; furibundus; furiosus, Cic.
DRAGOONS. *s. pl.* Dimachæ, Curt.
TO DRAGOON. *v. a.* Equitibus infestare.
DRAIN. *s.* Incle; elix; sulcus; aquarius, Col.; aquagium, Pomp. Mel.; canalis; fossa, Cic. — *To nickle drains; incilla aperire, Cato.*
TO DRAIN. *v. a.* I. *To draw off gradually; aquam elicere; emittere; alio derivare; paludis aquas sulcis derivare; Col.* II. *To make quite dry; siccare, Ov.; exsiccare, Cic.; desiccare, Plin.; vacuum facere; ex-haurire, Cic.* III. *To drain a fen; incilibus siccare paludes, Cic. — To drain one's purse; excenterare marsupium, Plaut.; exinanire aliquem, Cic. — To drain cups; siccare calices, Hor.; crateras vertere, Virg. — (Bottles); lagenas exsiccare, Cic.
DRAKE. *s.* Anas, Cic. — *A small wild duck; anatula. — Duck and drake; lapilli subsultim crispantis aquas jactus.*
DRAM. *s.* I. *A small quantity; paulum; paulu-**

lum; grumus; mica, Plin. — *Not a dram; nihil omnino, Cic. ; ne hilum quidem. II. A small quantity (of strong liquors); haustus.*

DRAM-DRINKER. s. Potor; potator; qui crebris positionibus utitur.

DRAMA. s. Drama, Plaut.

DRAMATIC OR DRAMATICAL. a. Dramaticus; scenicus.

DRAMATICALLY. ad. Scenice, Quint.; scenica prope venustate, Cic.

DRAMATIST. s. Poëta scenicus.

DRAP. s. Pannus erassus et vilis.

TO DRAPE. v. n. Villos ovium contexere, Cic.; telam texere, Ter.; telas exercere, Ov.; licia telæ addere, Virg.; percurrere telas, Virg.; Ov.

DRAPEL. s. Panni opifex; propola.

DRAPEY. s. I. *The trade of making cloth; pannorum laneorum textura, Cic. II. The dress of a picture, &c.; vestes expressæ coloribus.*

DRAUGHT. s. I. *The act of drinking; potus; potio; potato, Cic. II. Quantity of liquor drunk at once; haustus. — To drink at one draught; uno haustu bibere. — To take a long draught; longis haustibus pocula trahere, Hor. — At each draught; quoties bibit; ad singulos haustus. III. Abstract; exemplar, Cic.; excerptio, Gell.: (of a lawsuit); litis summa, Cic. IV. Resemblance of a thing drawn with a pencil; ichnographia, Vitruvius; descripta lineis forma. V. Delineation, sketch; tabellæ levis adumbratio; linearis adumbratio, Quint. — A picture drawn; picta tabula; descriptio; effigies, Cic. VI. A detachment; manus ex acie sejuncta; lecta et expedita manus. VII. A sink; latrina; forica, Vitruvius; eluvies, Plin. VIII. A bill for money; syngrapha.*

IX. — A draught horse; jugatorius equus, Varr.

DRAUGHTS. s. pl. A game; scruporum ludus; Quint. — To play at draughts; serupis ludere, Cic.

DRAUGHT-BOARD. s. Alveolus, Cic.

DRAUGHTSMAN. s. Librarius, Cic.; libellio, Stat.

TO DRAW. v. a. I. To pull along; trahere; ducere.

II. To pull forcibly; rapere; raptare. III. To drag; abripere. IV. To suck; sugere, Cic.; ebibere, Pomp. Mel. V. To attract; allicere; attrahere; ad se trahere; adducere; allectare; invitare, Cic.; convertere, Liv.; sibi adjungere. VI. To inhale; inspirare. VII. To take from; eripere; tollere; auferre; extorquere. VIII. To pull a sword from the sheath; gladius nudare, Liv., distringere, Cic., stringere, Virg., e vagina educere, Cic.; ferrum expedire, Liv. — A drawn sword; gladius strictus, districtus, vagina vacuus, Cic.

IX. To let out any liquid; promere; depromere; de dolio haurire, Hor. X. To unclose (curtains); recludere; (velum) reducere, Cic. XI. To close (curtains); (velum) obducere, or obtendere, Cic. XII. To procure; producere; inducere; sibi parare. XIII. To protract; protrahere; producere, Ter.; in longum ducere, Virg. XIV. To utter lingeringly; in dicendo lentum esse, Cic.; lingua impromptum esse, Liv. XV. To represent; delineare; pingere; effingere; exprimere; lineis describere. XVI. To derive; see TO DERIVE.

XVII. To deduce; inferre; colligere. XVIII. To entice; allicere; allectare; inducere; perducere; flectere; ad suas partes trahere, Cic. XIX. To persuade to follow; secum ducere; attrahere; accersere.

XX. To persuade; suadere; persuadere; ad rem inducere; incitare. XXI. To win; conciliare; beneficiis allicere; assequi. XXII. To receive; capere; recipere; excipere; percipere. XXIII. To exhort; rem elicere; exprimere; extorquere; impetrare.

XXIV. To wrest, distort; cogere; extorquere; adigere; eripere. XXV. To compose; componere; erigere; struere; construere; statuere. XXVI. To withdraw from judicial notice; a re discedere; desistere, Cic.

XXVII. To eviscerate; exenterare, Just.

XXVIII. — To draw one dry; exinanire, Cic. — To draw a pond; piscibus stagnum exhaurire, viduare, vacuare, Col. — To draw to an issue; rem finire; concludere; ad finem, or exitum, perducere. — To fight a drawn battle; accipiti Marte manus conserere.

TO DRAW BACK. v. a. Retrahere; reflectere.

TO DRAW DOWN. v. a. Deorsum ducere. — (Up); sursum ducere, Cato.

TO DRAW ASUNDER. v. a. Disjungere; separare.

TO DRAW ASIDE. v. a. Seducere; e turba subducere.

TO DRAW AWAY. v. a. Detrahere; avellere; abripere; auferre; alienare; abstrahere.

TO DRAW IN. v. a. I. To pull back; cohibere; inhibere. II. To entice; allicere; perducere; allectare.

TO DRAW OFF. v. a. I. To extract by distillation; succum e re extillare, exprimere. II. To withdraw; abstrahere; abducere; amovere; avocare, Cic. III. To drain out by a vent; exhaurire.

TO DRAW ON. v. a. I. To occasion; perducere; efficere; occasionem præbere. II. To cause; creare; efficere; producere.

TO DRAW OVER. v. a. Ad suas partes trahere; ad se adjungere.

TO DRAW OUT. v. a. I. To lengthen; producere;

extrahere; in longum ducere, Virg. II. To pump out; exhaurire. III. To extract from; exprimere; extrahere; extorquere; elicere. IV. To range; aciem componere, Ter.; instruere, Cic.; instituere, Cæs.; disponere; exornare, Sall.; Tac.

TO DRAW TOGETHER. v. a. Congregare; aggregare; cogere; cœtus sociare, Cic.

TO DRAW UP. v. a. I. To form in order of battle; aciem struere, Cic., ordinare, Curt. II. To form in writing; componere; scribere. III. (A bill); accepti et expensi rationem intrare, or subducere, Cic.

TO DRAW. v. n. I. (As a beast of burden); trahere. II. To act as a weight; trahere. III. To shrink; abscedere; discedere; abire; se subducere; subtrahere; recipere; secedere, Cic. IV. To advance; accedere; se proferre; progredi; procedere. V. To unsheath a sword; gladium stringere. VI. To practise delinquation; delinquere. VII. To make a sore run; ad supurationem perducere, Plin. VIII. — To draw to a head; erumpere, Cels. — To draw to an end; finem, or exitum, habere; desinere; exire. — To draw nigh; propinquare; appropinquare; accedere; adventare, Cic.; instare, Sall. — Death draws nigh; mors adventat; fatum imminet, Cic. — Night or spring draws nigh; nox, ver, appetit, Cic.

DRAWBACK. s. (Among traders); de summa decessio, or detractio, Sen.

DRAWBRIDGE. s. Pons qui ductariis fimbuis atolloi aut deprimi potest.

DRAWER. s. Qui trahit, or ducit. — A sliding box in a set of drawers; capsula ductilis; ductile scrinium; arcula, Col. — (In a bird cage); alveus, Liv. — A set of drawers; foruli, Suet.; Juv.

DRAWERS. s. pl. Interius subligaculum, Cic.; subligar, Mart.; interiora feminalia, Suet.

DRAWING. s. i. e. The art; graphis, Plin.; graphidos scientia, Vitruvius.

DRAWING-ROOM. s. Saluatorium cubile, Col.

TO DRAWL OUT ONE'S WORDS. v. n. Esse in dicendo lentum, Cic., or impromptum lingua, Liv.

DRAW-WELL. s. Puteus, Cic.

DRAY OR DRAY-CART. s. Traha, Col.; simplicis axis caruca.

DRAYMAN. s. Simplicis axis carrucæ ductor.

DREAD. s. Formido; metus; timor; pavor; terror; Cic. — To inspire, or fill, with dread; terrorem injicere, or incutere, Cic.

DREAD. a. Horrendus; horrificus; horribilis; terribilis; venerandus, Cic.; venerabilis, Liv.; formidandus, Cic.

TO DREAD. v. a. and n. Timere; meture; formidare; expavescere; reformidare; pertimescere; horrere.

DREADFUL. a. Formidandus; formidolosus; pertimescendus, Cic.; formidabilis, Ov.; dirus; terribilis; horrendus, Cic.

DREADFULLY. ad. Horrendum, or terribilem, in modum, Cic.; horrificè, Luer.

DREADLESS. a. Metu, or timore, vacuus; impavidus; intrepidus, Cic.

DREAM. s. Somnium; insomnium; visum.

TO DREAM. v. n. I. To have a dream; somniare; somnari uti, Cic. II. To imagine; rem attendere; seum reputare et cogitare; attente meditari, Cic.

III. To think idly; delirare; desperare.

TO DREAM. v. a. In somniis videre. — To dream of one; aliquem somniare.

DREAMER. s. I. One who has dreams; qui somniat; somniosus; multus in somniis, Cic. II. A visionary; homo fanaticus, lymphaticus, delirus, Cic.; dormitanus, Plaut. III. An idler; somnolator, Sen.; somniculosus, Cic.

DREAMINESS. s. Horror; mastitia; tædium; tristitia; ægritudo.

DREARY OR DREAR. a. Mæstus; horridus; tristis; lugubris, Cic.

DREGGISH OR DREGGY. a. Fæculentus, Col.; turbidus; turbulentus, Cic.

DREGS. s. Fæx; crassamentum, Hor.; sordes; purgamentum, Cic.; crassamentum, Col. — (Of wine); fæces, Hor. — Dregs of the people; civitatis fæx; infima fæx populi; plebeia fæx; plebecula; infima multitudo, Cic.; popellus, Hor.; ignobile vulgus, Virg.

TO DRENCH. v. a. To soak; aspergere; conspergere; aqua perfundere; irrigare; abluere; eluere; humectare; immergere, Cic.

DRENCH. s. I. A draught; potio, Cic. II. Physic for a brute; medicamentum, Cels.

DRESS. s. Vestis; vestitus, ūs; vestimentum; tegmen; cultus, ūs; ornatus, ūs, Cic.

TO DRESS. v. a. I. To clothe; aliquem veste induere; vestitum præbere, Cic. II. To clothe elegantly; exornare; concinne componere, Cic. III. To adorn; ornare; exornare; decorare; Cic.; adornare, Plin.

IV. To furnish a room; instruere; apparare; Cic.

V. (A wound); vulneri mederi; ad vulnus curationem admovere, Cic. VI. To curry, rub; curare; equum

strigile defricare, or distringere. VII. *To rectify*; componere; ordine disponere; accommodare. VIII. *To prepare*; apparare; comparare; instruere; Cic.; concinnare, Plin. IX. *To prepare victuals*; convivium apparare, Ter.; cenam parare, Phædr.; epulas institueret, Liv. X. *To dress a lady's hair*; mulieris caput comere, Tibull.; comam componere, Virg. *To dress hemp*; cannabem pectinare; linum pectere; Plin. *To dress a wine*; vitem castrare, Plin. *To dress salad*; acetaria condire, Plin.

DRESSER. s. I. *One employed in dressing*; cubicularius, Cic. — (*Of hair*); capillorum concinnator, Col. II. (In a kitchen); abacus.

DRESSING. s. (*With surgeons*); curatio, Cic.; medicatio, Col. — (*Of meat*); ciborum conditio; condimentum, Cic.; conditura, Sen. — (*Of hair*); crinium comptus, us, Lucr.

DRESSING-ROOM. s. Cubiculum secretus, Suet.

DRESSING-CLOTH. s. Mundi mulieris involucreum.

TO DRIB. v. a. De summa deducere; decessionem facere, Cic.

TO DRIBBLE. v. a. Guttatim effundere.

TO DRIBBLE. v. n. Stillare, Lucr.; distillare; destillare, Col.; extillare, Plaut. — *Dribbling debts*; parva nomina, Cic.

DRIBLET. s. Summula, Sen.

DRIER. s. Siccandi, or desiccandi, vi pollens remedium.

DRIFT. s. I. *Impulse*; impulsio; impulsus, us, Cic. II. *Violence*; vis; impetus, us, Cic.; potentia, Ov.; violentia, Plin.; celeritas, Cic.; rapiditas, Cas.; velocitas, Plin. III. *A shower*; imber; pluvia; nimbus, Cic. IV. *Tendency*; finis; propositum; consilium. — *What is your drift*? quo tendis? quid spectas? qua tua mens? V. — *A drift of sand*; arena vestigio cedens, Curt.; (*of dust*); pulverem turbo, Claud. — *Snow drift*; nivis acervus, Cic., congeries, Plin.

TO DRIFT. v. a. I. *To drive along*; propellere; protrudere; impellere; Cic. II. *To throw together on heaps*; acervare; coacervare, Cic.; cumulare, Curt.

TO DRILL. v. a. I. *To pierce with a drill*; terebrare; perterebrare; Cic. II. *To put off*; differere; procrastinare; protendere; Cic.; de die in diem ducere, Cas. III. *To range troops*; aciem instruere, Cic., componere, Ter. IV. *To exercise troops*; milites exercitare. — *Well drilled troops*; bona disciplina exercitati milites, Cic.

DRILL. s. I. *A boring tool*; terebra, Plin. II. *A baboon*; simius major. III. *A soldier*; miles gregarius. — *Drill sergeant*; centurie instructor.

TO DRINK. s. Potio; potus, us, Cic.

TO DRINK. v. a. Bibere; potare; absorbere, Cic. — *To drink at a draught*; ductum bibere, Plaut. — *To drink up*; pateram exhaurire, Cic. — *To drink deep*; pergracari, Cic. — *To drink together*; simul potare. — *To drink away sorrow*; vino curas eluere; lavere mala vino; Hor. TO DRINK. v. n. I. *To swallow liquors*; bibere; imbibere; absorbere. II. *To be entertained with liquors*; potare; computare. III. *To drink to excess*; inebriari, Sen.; vino se obruere, Cic. IV. — *This wine drinks dead*; vini hujus sapor evanuit.

TO DRINK TO. v. a. I. *To salute in drinking*; salutem dicere; salutare. II. *To invite to drink*; invitare aliquem poculis, Plaut.; crebris potionibus lacessere, Sen. III. *To wish well to*, in the act of taking the cup; propinare, Cic.

DRINKABLE. a. Potulentus; potui idoneus, Cic.

DRINKER. s. Potor; potator, Cic.; libax; bibulus; Hor. — *A great drinker*; potor acer, or nobilis, Hor. — (*Of a woman*); bibacula, Plaut.; devota vino potrix, Phædr.; multi meri mulier, Hor. — *A drinker to the health*; propinator, Cic.

DRINKING. s. Potio; potatio. — *A drinking-cup*; patera; poculum, Cic.; crater, Virg. — *A drinking companion*; combibo, Ter.; compotor, Cic. — *A drinking bout*; perpotatio; compotatio, Cic. — *Fond of drinking*; bibax; bibulus; Hor. — *Fondness for drinking*; bibacitas. — *To spend one's days in drinking*; totos dies perpotare, Cic. — *A drinking to*; propinatio, Cic.

TO DRIP. v. n. Guttatim cadere; stillare, Lucr.; distillare; destillare; Col.; extillare, Plaut.

TO DRIP. v. a. Guttatim effundere. — *He is dripping wet*: totus madidus, or vividus, est, Plaut.

DRIP. s. (In architecture); projectura, Vitr.

DRIPPING. s. Adeps; pinguefio, Plin.

DRIPPING-PAN. s. Vas adipis exceptorium.

TO DRIVE. v. a. I. *To expel by force*; pellere; depellere; expellere; ejicere; detrudere; extrudere; abigere; demovere, Cic. II. *To send by force to any place*; aliquo trudere, or cogere. III. *To impel to greater speed*; agere; cursu citato agere; propellere.

IV. *To guide a carriage*; aurigari; rhedam, or currum, agere. V. *To compel*; cogere; adigere; alicui faciendi necessitatem imponere; inducere; impellere.

VI. *To impel by influence of passion*; ad rem impellere, incitare, or excitare; instigare; inducere; con-

citare; movere; commovere; rapere; abripere, præcipitare; trahere, Cic. VII. *To urge*; propellere; urgere; insequi; persequi, Cic. VIII. *To carry on*; agere; conficere; præstare; exsequi; rem gerere. IX. — *To drive into*; trudere. — *To drive off*; abigere; expellere. — *To drive a nail*; clavum adigere. — *To drive away sorrow*; aegritudinem submovere, Cic. — (*sties*); muscas abigere, Cic. — *To drive away time*; tempus conficere, Plaut. — *To drive back*; repellere; repulsare; rejicere; Cic.; retrudere, Plaut. — (*The enemy*); propellere inimicorum impetum, Cic. — *To drive away danger*; periculum propulsare. — *To drive on*; protrudere; maturare; Cic.; accelerare, Plin. — *The wind drives the ship*; ventus navim impellit, Stat.; fertur vento navis, Lucr.

TO DRIVE. v. n. I. *To go as impelled by an external agent*; agi; pelli; protrudi; impetu ferri. II. *To rush with violence*; ruere; se præcipitare; mittere se, Virg.; involare, Plaut.; irrumpere; impetum facere, Cic. III. *To guide a carriage*; aurigare, Suet.

IV. *To tend to, aim at*; ad rem tendere, or spectare; affectare, Cic. — *I see what he drives at*; quo animum intendat facile percipio, Cic. V. *To drive*; (a sea term); cursu decedere, Cas.; carinam deflectere, Lucan.; de via deflectere, Cic., or declinare, Plaut.

TO DRIVE. v. n. I. *To slaver*; salivare, Plin.; pituitam ex ore stillare. II. *To dote*; delirare; desipere.

DRIVEL. s. Effluens, or profluens, ex ore saliva. DRIVELLER. s. Delirius; delirans; insipiens; bardus; stultus; fatuus; insulus; stolidus; ineptus, Cic.

DRIVER. s. I. (*Of a carriage*); auriga, Ov.; rhedarius; essedarius; Cic. II. (*Of an animal*); agitator. — *Ass-driver*; asell agitator; asinarius, Suet.; agaso, Plin. — *An ox-driver*; bubulcus, Phædr. III. *A cooper's tool*; cuneus.

TO DRIZZLE. v. n. Rorare; irrorare; stillare; destillare.

TO DRIZZLE. v. a. Guttatim effundere. — *Drizzling rain*; tenuis, or modicus, imber, Plin.

DRIZZLY. a. Fluvialis, Ov.

DROLL. a. Lepidus; facetus; festivus; jocosus; ridiculus, Cic.

DROLL. s. Jocular; scurra; facetus et dix; sannio, Cic.

TO DROLL. v. n. *To play the buffoon*; scurrari, Hor.; scurrilliter ludere; jocari, Cic.

DROILEY. s. Joci scurriles; joca; facetia; lepores, Cic.; vernities, Plin.; vernile dictum, Tac.; dicacitas scurrilis; joci mimici; Cic.

DROMEDARY. s. A sort of camel; dromas camelus, Curt.

DRONE. s. I. *The bee that makes no honey*; fucus, Varr. II. *A scuggard*; ignavus; iners; segnus; desidiosus; Cic.; lassator, Hor. TO DRONE. v. n. Languari desidiosæque se dedere; desidia languere.

DRONISH. a. Iners; ignavus.

TO DROOP. v. n. I. *To languish with sorrow*; tristitia se tradere; mærore se conficere, Cic.; aegritudine affici; angore confici. II. *To grow weak*; debilitari; frangi; vires amittere; consensescere, Cic. III. *To fade*; marcere, Mart.; marcescere, Col.; deflorescere, Cic.; flescere, Col. IV. *To be dispirited*; animo frangi; infringi; Cic. animo defecere, concidere; animum demittere, Cic.; despondere, Liv. V. *To lean downwards*; vergere; inclinare; se demittere. — *To be in a drooping condition*; languere; tabescere; inclinare, Cic.

DROP. s. I. *Globule of moisture*; gutta, Cic. — (*From a still*); stilla, Vitr. — *Drop by drop*; guttatim, Plaut. II. *An ear-ring*; inauris, Plaut.

TO DROP. v. a. I. *To pour in drops*; guttatim effundere. II. *To let fall*; demittere. III. *To let go*; derelinquere; deserere; destituere; laxare. IV. *To utter casually*; vocem mittere; jacere; Cic. V. *To insert indirectly*; rem inserere; forte interponere, Cic., or introducere, Ter. VI. *To intermit, cease*; desinere; desistere; finem facere; omittere; intermittere; compromittere, Cic. VII. *To quit*; emittere; e manibus emittere; abire; discedere a re; missum facere; cedere; se abducere. VIII. *To bedrop, speckle*; maculis variare; distinguere. IX. — *To drop a courtesy*; salutationem facere, Liv.; salutare, Cic. — *To drop anchor*; anchoram jacere, Liv., mittere.

TO DROP. v. n. I. *To fall in drops*; stillare; guttatim cadere. II. *To die*; mori; marescere. III. *To come unexpectedly*; ex improvisi venire, Cic.; incidere. IV. *To sink to nothing*; elabi; decidere; ruere; concidere; delabi; deficere; cadere; corruiere; Cic. — *To drop down dead*; concidere mortuum, Cic.; exanimem procumbere, Curt.

DROPPING. s. Casus; lapsus. — *The dropping of the nose*; stria, Virg.; Mart.

DROPLET. s. Guttula, Plaut.

DROPSICAL. a. Hydropicus, Hor. — *A dropsical woman*; hydropica.

DROPSY. *s.* Hydrops, Cels.; Hor.; hydropsis, Plin.; aqua intercus, Cic.

DROSS. *s.* I. *The recrement of metals*; scoria, Plin. II. *Rust*; rubigo, Plin. III. *Refuse*; fæx; purgamentum, Cic.

DROSSY. *a.* Scoria abundans; immundus; impurus; fœdus.

DROVE. *s.* I. (Of cattle or sheep); pecus; grex; armentum, Cic.; Virg. II. (Of any animals); grex; turba; copia. III. *A crowd*; multitudo; turba; frequentia; copia; grex; examen; colluvies; chorus; ca-torra.

DROVER. *s.* Bubulcus, Phædr.; boum agitator, or custos.

DROUGHT. *s.* I. *Dry weather*; siccitas, Cic.; ariditas, Plin.; aridito, Varr. II. *Thirst*; sitis; potandi desiderium, Cels. — *To be choked with drought*; siti consumi, Cic., necari, Cels. — *To cause drought*; sitim accendere, Cels., facere, gignere, Plin.

DROUGHTY. *a.* I. *Wanting rain*; siccus; aridus, Cic.; humore carens, Virg.; sitiens, Plin.; siticulosus, Col. II. *Dry with thirst*; sitiens, Cic.; siti affectus, Liv., enectus, Cic., ardens, Phædr.

To DROWN. *v. a.* I. *To suffocate in water*; mergere; demergere, Cic. — *To drown one's self*; se in flumen, or aquam, mergere, Cic.; Varr. II. *To overwhelm in water*; aqua deprimere. III. *To overflow*; inundare. IV. *To immerse*; in aquam immergere, mergere.

To DROWSE. *v. n.* Dormitare, Hor.; soporari, Cels.

DROWSILY. *ad.* I. *Sleepily*; somniculosus, Plaut. II. *Sluggishly*; desidiosus, Lucr.; segniter, Liv.; pigre, Col.

DROWSINESS. *s.* I. *Sleepiness*; stupor; veterans; or, veterum, Plaut. II. *Idleness*; ignavia; desidia; inertia; pigritia, Cic.; segnitias, Ter.; socordia, Cic.

DROWSY. *a.* I. *Sleepy*; somniculosus, Cic.; semisopitus, Liv.; semisomnus, Cic. II. *Causing sleep*; soporifer, Virg.; c i soporifera vis inest, Plin. III. *Stupid*; tardus; obtusus, Cic.; ingenio cunctantior, Liv. IV. — *To grow drowsy*; soporari, Cels.; dormitare, Cic. — *The drowsy disease*; veterans, Cic.; lethargus; lethargia, Plin.

To DRUB. *v. a.* *To beat*; plagis liberaliter excipere; verberibus accipere. — *I will drub you well*; egregie te depeخم reddam, Ter.

DRUB. *s.* *A blow*; ictus; plaga.

DRUBBING. *s.* Fustuarium.

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* Laborare.

DRUDGE. *s.* I. *One employed in mean labour*; calo, Cic.; lixa, Cæs.; caula, Plaut.; mediastinus, Liv. II. *A slave*; servus; mancipium.

DRUGGERY. *s.* Servitus, us, Cic.

DRUGGINGLY. *ad.* Operose; moleste, Cic.

DRUG. *s.* I. *A physical ingredient*; res cathartica, Cels.; pl., aromata, Col. II. *Any thing of low value*; res vilioris pretii.

To DRUG. *v. a.* I. *To season with medicinal ingredients*; medicamenta adhibere; ægro medicamenta dare, Cic. II. *To tincture with something offensive*; ali-quid injucunditatis immiscere.

DRUGGET. *s.* *A kind of woollen stuff*; pannus lino et bombyce contextus.

DRUGGIST or DRUGSTER. *s.* Rerum medicamentis in-servientium propala.

DRUM. *s.* I. *A warlike instrument*; tympanum, Hor. — *Kettle drums*; tympana aenea. — *Moorish drum*; atabalus. II. (Of the ear); auriculæ tympanum.

To DRUM. *v. n.* I. *To beat a drum*; tympanum pulsare, or tundere, Ov.; tympanizare, Suet. II. *To beat with a pulsatory motion*; pulsare.

DRUMMER. *s.* Tympanotriba, Plaut.; tympanista.

DRUMSTICK. *s.* Bacillum; bacillus; radius, Plin.; baculus.

DRUNKARD. *s.* Ebriosus; violentus, Cic.; vinosus; vini potor; Plaut.; vir multi meri, Hor., ad merum pronior, Plin.

DRUNKEN or DRUNK. *a.* I. *Inebriated*; ebrius; violentus; temulentus, Ter.; vini plenus; vino gravis, obrutus, confectus, Cic., oneratus, Sen.; crapulæ plenus, Liv. — *To make drunk*; inebriare, Plin.; in vinum trahere, Liv.; temulentiam facere, Plin. — *To get drunk*; vino se obruere, Cic. II. *Given to inebriety*; ebriosus; violentus, Cic.; ebriosus, Plaut.; vir multi meri, Hor. III. *Saturated with moisture*; madefactus, Cic.; madidus, Ov.

DRUNKENLY. *ad.* Temulenter, Col.

DRUNKENNESS. *s.* I. *Habitual ebriety*; ebriositas; violentia; bibendi intemperantia, Cic. II. *Actual intoxication*; ebrietas, Hor.; violentia, Cic.; temulenta, Plin.

DRY. *a.* Siccus; aridus, Cic.; humore carens, Virg.; sitiens, Plin.; jejunus; siticulosus, Col.; siccatus, Ov.; exsiccatus, Plin. — *Dry land*; solidissima tellus, Ov. — *A dry style*; exsanguis sermo, Cic.; oratio jejuna, Quint. — *A dry reprimand*; verborum acrior gravitas, Cic.

To DRY. *v. a.* I. *To free from moisture*; siccare, Ov.; exsiccare, Cic.; desiccare, Plin.; assiccare, Col.; arefacere, Plin.; siccitatem inferre. II. *To wipe away moisture*; tergere; detergere; extergere, Cic.; abstergere, Ov. III. *To drain*; exhaurire; exinanire; vacuum facere; exsiccare. IV. — *Dry up your tears*; parcite lacrymis.

To DRY. *v. n.* Arescere; exarescere, Cic.; siccescere; assiccescere, Col.; exareferi, Plin.; arere, Plaut. — *To dry up*; inarescere, Cic.; penitus sicari, Col. — *The rivers dried up*; evanuerunt et exaruerunt amnes, Plin.

DRYER. *s.* Desiccandi vi potens.

DRY-EYED. *a.* Punicis oculis, Plaut.; siccis oculis.

DRYLY. *ad.* I. *Without moisture*; sicce, Col.; in sicco, Liv. II. *Coldly*; parum comiter, or offuscio; asperius. III. *Without ornament*; sicce; jejune; exiliter, Cic.

DRYNESS. *s.* I. *Want of moisture*; siccitas, Cic.; ariditas, Plin.; aridito, Varr.; sitis, Ov. II. *Want of embellishment*; orationis siccitas, jejunitas, exillitas; exsanguine dicendi genus, Cic.

To DRY-NURSE. *v. a.* Infantem a lacte remove, a mamma disjungere, Varr.; a lacte, ab ubere, or a nutrice, depellere.

DRY-SHOD. *a.* Siccis pedibus, Cæs.

DUAL. *a.* Dualis, Quint.

To DUB. *v. a.* Creare, Cic.; eligere; dicere; constituere, Cic. — *Self-dubbed*; falso habitus.

DUBIOUS. *a.* I. *Doubting*; incertus; dubius; dubius animi, or sententiæ; anceps; dubitans; animo fluctans; animo suspensus; opinabilis. II. *Uncertain*; incertus; anceps; ambiguus; dubius; quod in controversiam vocari potest, Cic.

DUBIOUSLY. *ad.* Dubie; dubitanter, Cic.

DUBIOUSNESS. *s.* Dubium; anceps animus; dubitatio, Cic.; incertum, Tac.; animi fluctatio, Liv.; mentis hesitatio, Cic.

DUBITABLE. *a.* Quod in controversiam vocari potest, Cic. See also, DUBIOUS, II.

DUBITATION. *s.* Dubitatio; dubium, Cic.

DUCAL. *a.* Ducalis.

DUCAT. *s.* *A gold coin*; ducatus nummus.

DUCK. *s.* I. *A bird*; anas, Mart. II. *Female of a drake*; anas femina. III. *A stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound*; lapilli sub-sultim crispantis aquas jactus. IV. (A word of endearment); charissimus; dulcissimus; rurus, Hor.; cor-culum, Ter. V. — *A tame duck*; anas cicur, domestica. — *A duck decoy*; locus ubi fiunt anatibus insidiæ. — *A small wild duck*; anaticula fera.

To DUCK. *v. n.* I. *To dive as a duck*; urinare; inurinare, Col.; urinari, Plin.; in aquam se mergere, immergere, Cic. II. *To drop down the head like a duck*; caput inflectere, demittere, Cic. III. *To cringe*; alicui capite obstituto blandiri.

To DUCK. *v. a.* In aqua, or aquam, mergere, demergere, immergere, Cic.

DUCKER. *s.* *A diver*; urinator, Liv.; Cic.

DUCKING. *s.* Immersio.

DUCKLING. *s.* Anaticula, Cic.

DUCT. *s.* I. *Guidance*; curatio; rectio; administratio; gubernatio; custodia; regimen, Cic. II. *A passage*; ductus, us, Cic.; canalis, Vitr.

DUCTILE. *a.* I. *Easy to be drawn out into length*; ductilis, Plin. II. *Flexible*; flexibilis, Ov.; flexilis, Plin.; lentus, Virg. III. *Tractable*; flexibilis; tractabilis, Plin.

DUCTILENESS or DUCTILITY. *s.* I. *Flexibility*; ductilitas. II. *Obsequiousness*; docilitas, Cic.; obsequentia; obsequium, Cic.

DUDGEON. *s.* I. *A small dagger*, sicula, Plaut.; pugilunculus, Cic. II. *Malice, ill will*; ira; offensio; offensa; indignatio. — *To take in dudgeon*; iniquo animo ferre, Ter.; in malam partem, or contumeliam, accipere, Cic.; male interpretari, Suet.

DUE. *a.* I. *Owed*; debitus, Cic. II. *Fit*; idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruens; aptus, Cic. — *In due form*; rite, Cic.

DUE. *ad.* Ut par, or æquum, est; rite; opportune; accurate, Cic.

DUE. *s.* I. *That which belongs to one*; debitum; jus, Cic. II. *What custom or law requires to be done*; officii munus; debitum officium, Cic. III. *Custom, tribute*; vectigal; portorium; tributum, Cic. — *To give every one his due*; suum cuique tribuere, Cic.

DUEL or DUELLING. *s.* Duellum, Hor.; certamen singulare, or duorum inter se.

To DUEL. *v. n.* Viritum cum altero dimicare, Curt.

DUELLER or DUELLIST. *s.* Qui laudem et pugnis singularibus sibi vindicat.

DUG. *s.* Papilla, Col.; uber; mamma, Plin.; mamilla, Juv.

DUKE. *s.* Dux; satrapes, Ter.; Nep.; satrapa, Curt.

DUKEDOM. *s.* Ducatus, us; satrapia, or, satrapea, Curt.

DULCET. *a.* I. *Sweet to the taste*; dulcis; suavis; mellitus, Cic. II. *Harmonious*; musicus, Cic.; mo-

dulatus, Quint. — *A dulcet voice*; vox suavis et canora, dulcis, Cic., amena, Ov.

DULCIFICATION. s. Lenimentum, Plin.; mollitudo.

To DULCIFY or DULCORATE. v. a. Acida mitigare.

DULCIMER. s. Cithara. — *To play upon the dulcimer*; citharizare, Nep. — *A player on the dulcimer*; citharista, æ, m., Cic.; fem. citharistria, æ, f., Ter.

DULL. a. I. *Stupid*; stupidus; stipes; hebes, Cic., plumbeus, Ter.; tardus; stolidus, Cic. II. *Blunt*; retusus, Hor.; obtusus; hebes, Col.; hebetatus, Sil. Ital. III. *Awkward*; dexteritatis expers; rei parum habilis, Cic. IV. *Sad*; tristis; mæstus; mærens, Cic.; melancholicus, Cic. V. *Sluggish*; lentus; tardus, Cic.; torpens, Lucr. VI. *Gross*; pinguis; crassus; densus, Cic.; spissus, Virg. VII. *Not exhilarating*; tædium, or satietatem, afferens; odiosus; molestus; gravis, Cic.; insuavis, Cic. VIII. *Not bright*; infuscatus; opacus; umbrosus; decolor, Cic. — *A dull day*; dies nubilus, nebulosus, or caliginosus, Plin. IX. *Drowsy*; sopitus; semisomnus; somniculosus, Cic. — *A dull noise*; murmur cæcum, Virg.

X. *A dull colour*; color nubilus, or surdus, Plin. — *To be dull of hearing*; aures hebetes habere, Cic.

To DULL. v. a. I. *To stupefy*; stupefacere, Liv.; stolidum, or insulsum, facere; hebetem reddere. II. *To blunt*; retundere, Cic.; hebetare, Plin.; exsurdare, Hor. III. *To sadden*; contristare; tristitia afficere; mærorē conficere; mæstiam afferre, Cic. VI. *To weaken*; debilitare; frangere; imminuere; lenire; mitigare; infirmare, Cic. V. *To damp*; tardare; remittere; relaxare, Cic. VI. *To make weary*; lassare; fatigare; defatigare, Cic. VII. *To sully brightness*; rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, extinguere, Cic.; maculare, Nep.

DULL-WITTED. a. Ingenio cunctantior, Liv.

DULLY. ad. I. *Stupidly*; stolidè; fatue; stulte, Cic. II. *Slowly*; lente; tarde, Cic. III. *Not brightly*; parum splendide, Cic.; segnitior, Liv.

DULNESS. s. I. *Stupidity*; stupiditas; stupor, Cic. II. *Drowsiness*; sopor, Virg. III. *Sluggishness*; lentitudo; tarditas, Cic.; inertia; segnitias. IV. *Dimness*; oculorum hebetatio, Plin. V. *Bluntness*; hebetatio; hebetudo.

DULY. ad. Ut par, or æquum, est; rite; apte; congruentior; convenienter; accurate; sedulo, Cic.

DUMB. a. Mutus, Cic. — *To strike dumb*; elinguum reddere, Cic. — *To grow dumb*; obmutescere, Cic.

DUMBNESS. s. Muti vitium.

DUMP. s. Tristitia; mæstia; mæror; ægritudo; meditatio. — *To be in the dumps*; mærorē confici.

DUMPSH. a. Tristis; mæstus; melancholicus, Cic.

DUMPY. a. Breviter in artus suos concretus, Propert.

DUN. a. I. *Brown and black*; subniger; fuscus, Cic. II. *Dark*; obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; nubilus; surdus. — *Yellow dun*; color melinus; subalbidus.

To DUN. v. a. Pecuniam debitam efflagitare; importune exigere. — *To dun the ears*; aures obtundere, Col.

DUN. s. Creditor importunus.

DUNCE. s. Bardus; stolidus; stultus; fatuus; insulsus; ineptus; hebes, Cic.; homo plumbeus, Ter.

DUNG. s. Stercus, Cic.; fimum, Virg.; fimus, Col.

— *Mouse-dung*; muscerda, Varr.; murinum fimum, Plin.

To DUNG. v. a. Agrum stercoreare; lætificare, Cic.; stercore satiare, Col.; solum pingui fimo saturare, Virg. — *The act of dunging*; stercoreatio, Col.

To DING. v. n. Stercus emitte, or reddere, Plin.

DUNGEON. s. Arca; carcer obscurus, Cic.

DUNGHILL. s. Sterquilinum, Col.; fimum, Plin.

DUNHILL. a. Humilis; vilis; abjectus; contemendus; despiciendus, Cic.

DUNGHILL FOWL. s. Volatile pecus; aves cohortales, Col.

DUNG-YARD. s. Officina cohortalis; cohors, Col.

DUPE. s. Credulus; stolidus, Cic. — *Look for another dupe*; quare peregrinum, Hor.

To DUPE. v. a. Illudere; ludificari, Cic.; deludere, Ter.

To DUPLICATE. v. a. I. *To double*; duplicare; geminare; duplo augere, Cic. II. *To fold*; replicare.

Duplicate. s. Litterarum secundum exemplum; apographum, Cic.

Duplicate. s. Duplicatio, Vitr.

DUPPLICATION. s. I. *A doubling*; geminatio, Cic.; duplicatio, Sen. II. *A fold*; sinus, Virg.; ruga; plicatura; Plin.

DUPPLICITY. s. Multiplex ingenium; calliditas; Cic.; varifitia, Sen.

DURABILITY or DURABLENESS. s. Diuturnitas; longinquitas, Cic.

DURABLE. a. Durabilis, Ov. — *A durable work*; opus mansurum, Ov.

DURABLY. ad. Firme, Cic.; firmiter, Cæs.

DURA MATER. s. (In anatomy); membrana cerebrum amiciens.

DURANCE. s. I. *Imprisonment*; in carcerem con-

jecto; custodia; carcer; vincula, Cic. II. *Duration*; longinquitas, Cic.

DURATION. s. Temporis spatium; diuturnitas; longinquitas, Cic. — *Infinite duration*; perennitas, Cic.

To DURE. v. n. Durare; manere; stare; perstare; Cic.; perdurare, Plin.; perennare, Col.

DURING. prep. Per; inter.

DUSK. a. I. *A little dark*; subobscurus, Cic.; subnubilus, Cæs. II. *A little black*; subniger, Varr.; obater; obniger; nigrans, Plin.; fuscus, Col.

DUSK. s. I. *Incipient obscurity*; crepusculum. — *In the dusk of evening*; primis tenebris; obscura jam luce; Liv.; luce dubia, Sen.; primo vespere, Cæs.; vesperascere die, Tac.; vergente jam die, Suet.

II. *Darkness of colour*; color surdus, or saturatio, Plin.

To DUSK. v. a. Caliginem inducere, Cic.; obæcare, Liv.; obscurare.

To DUSK. v. n. Obscurari, Cic.

DUSKILY or DUSKILY. ad. Obscure, Cic.

DUSKY or DUSKISH. a. Subniger, Varr.; obater; obniger; nigrans, Plin.; fuscus, Col.; subfuscus, Tac.

DUST. s. Pulvis, Hor. — *Very fine dust*; pulvisculus, Plaut. — *File dust*; scobis, Cels.; ramentum, Plaut. — *The dust of a house*; purgamenta, Col. — *To raise a dust*; pulverem excitare, Col.; movere, Virg. — *To raise from the dust*; humilem e pulvere excitare; abjectum erigere, Ov. — *To return to dust*; in pulverem resolvī, Plin.

DUST-BOX. s. Plena pulvisculo pyxis.

To DUST. v. a. I. *To free from dust*; scopula detergere, Col.; purgare; expurgare, Col.; mundare, Plin. II. *To sprinkle with dust*; pulvere conspergere.

DUSTER. s. A cloth to wipe with; peniculus; or, penicillum, Col.; penicillum, Plin.

DUSTMAN. s. Qui plastro lutum ex urbe avehit.

DUSTY. a. Pulverulentus, Cic.; pulvereus, Claud. — *Dusty shoes*; multus in calcis pulvis, Cic.

DUTCH. s. The Dutch language; lingua Batava, Mart.

DUTCH. a. Hollandus; Batavus.

DUTCHESS. s. Ducissa.

DUTCHMAN. s. Hollandus; Batavus.

DUTCHWOMAN. s. Batava.

DUTCHY. s. Ducatus, Æs.

DUTEOUS or DUTIFUL. a. I. *Obsequious*; morigerus; obediens, Cic.; obtemperans, Liv.; reverens, Plin.; observantissimus, Cic. II. *Enjoined by duty*; vim habens obligatio.

DUTIFULLY. ad. Obedienter, Liv.; verecunde, Cic.; reverenter, Plin.

DUTIFULNESS. s. Reverentia; observantia; honor, Cic.; veneratio, Plin.; obsequium, Curt.

DUTY. s. I. *That to which a man is bound*; officium; munus; partes. — *To perform one's duty*; munus præstare, exsequi; officio fungi, Cic.; partes suas peragere. — *To fail in one's duty*; officio deesse; officium prætermittere. — *I will not fail in my duty*; partes mee non desiderabuntur, Cic. — *It is your duty*; tuum est; tuæ sunt partes, Cic. — *To pay one's duty to one*; munus debitum referre, Cic. — *The last duty*; suprema officia. — *To be on duty* (as a soldier); stationem, or excubias, agere, Tac.; excubare, Cæs. II. *Impost*; vectigal; tributum; portorium, Cic.

DWARF. s. I. *A man or woman below the common size*; pumilus, Suet.; pumilio, Mart.; pumilo, Stat.; nanus, Juv.; fem., parvula pumilio. II. *An animal or plant below its natural bulk*. — *Dwarf trees*; arbores pumiliones, or coactæ brevitatis, Plin.

To DWARF. v. a. Minuere; diminuere.

DWARFISH. a. Parvulus, Cæs.; perexiguus, Cic.; pusillus; statura brevis, Quint.

DWARFISHLY. ad. Nani instar.

DWARFISHNESS. s. Brevitas, Cæs.; brevis statura, Suet.

To DWELL. v. n. Habitare; locum colere; domicilium habere; sedes collocare; commorari; immorari, Cic.; instare; rem longius prosequi, Cic. — *To dwell on a thing*; commorari pluribus verbis in, Cic.

DWELLER. s. Incola; loci cultor; habitator, Cic.

DWELLING. s. Domus; habitatio; domicilium; sedes, Cic.

DWELLING-HOUSE. s. Mansio, Ter.

DWELLING-PLACE. s. Sedes stabilis et fixa; assidua commoratio.

To DWINDLE. v. n. I. *To shrink*; imminui; decrescere; diminui, Cic. II. *To degenerate*; degenerare; defectere; vitari. III. *To wear away*; macescere, Plaut.; emacescere, Cels.; macrescere, Hor.; extenuari; debilitari, Cic. IV. *To fall away*; dilabi.

DYE. s. I. *Colour*; liquor tinctilis, Crv.; infector succus; color ab infectu; Plin. — *A crime of deeper dye*; facinus immanius; scelus atrocius.

To DYE. v. a. Tingere; colorare; colore inficere, Cic. — *To dye wool*; lanam sufficere medicamentis, Cic. — *To dye violet*; tingere conchylio. — (*Purple*); purpura, or

cocco, imbueret. — *To dye the hair*; capillum denigrare; nigro colore inficere, Plin.

DYEING. s. Tinctura; baphice; ars tingendi.

DYER. s. Infector, Cic.; tinctor, Virg.

DYING. s. Mors; obitus; interitus, ūs, Cic.

DYING. a. Moriens; moribundus; intermortuus, Cic.; languens; languidus, Plin. — *To be in a dying state*; interire; perire; in extremo positum esse; in ultimis esse. — *Dying words*; novissima verba, Virg. — *Dying eyes*; oculi languore labantes, Propert.

DYNASTY. s. Principum ex eadem gente continuata series.

DYSENTERY. s. Dysenteria, Cic.

E.

EACH. pron. s. Quisque; unusquisque; singuli; Cic. — *They help each other*; sibi tradunt operas mutuas, Ter. — *alter alteri est auxilium*; se invicem adjuvant. — *Each likes a different thing*; alios alia juvat. — *To give each his share*; viritum dividere, Cic. — *To each and all of you*; vobis singulis et universis, Cic. — *Each of us*; uterque nostrum. — *Each day*; singulis diebus, Cic.

EAGER. a. I. *Ardently wishing*; rei cupidus; cupide appetens; sitienter expetens; cupiditate ardens, or flagrans, Cic.; avidus, Cic. II. *Vehement*; vehemens; acer; violentus; ardens; fervidus, Cic. III. *Quick*; acer; vividus; alacer; ingenio fervidus; præceps.

IV. *Sharp*; acicus, Plaut.; acerbus, Cic.; asper. V. *Keen*; acer; mordax; acerbus; asper, Cic.

EAGERLY. a. Avidè; cupide; sitienter; vehementer; valide; acriter; acerbè, Cic.

EAGERNESS. s. Cupiditas, or cupido, immoderata; aviditas; ardor; studium; fervor, Cic.; violentia, Plin.; contentio, Quint. — *To gaze with eagerness*; oculis intentis aspicere.

EAGLE. s. I. *A bird*; aquila. II. *A standard*; aquila, Cic.

EAGLE-EYED. a. Oculis acribus et acutis præditus, Cic.

EAGLET. s. Aquilæ pullus; aquila recens.

EAR. s. I. *The organ of hearing*; auris; auricula, Cic. II. *The sense of hearing*; auris, or aurium, sensus.

III. *Taste*; iudicium. IV. *A handle*; ansa, Col.

V. *The spike of corn*; spica; arista, Cic. VI. — *That has long ears*; auritus, Plaut. — *To have dull ears*; parum auribus audire, Cato; aures hebetiores habere, Cic. — *To have quick ears*; clare audire, Plaut.; soluti esse auditu, Plin. — *To flatter one's ears*; voluptati aurium morigerari, Cic. — *To offend the ears*; aures delicatas offendere. — *To have one's ear*; alicujus aures adire, Tac. — *To tell in one's ear*; rem alteri in aurem dicere, Cic. — *To lend an ear to*; aures advertere, or faciles dare, Sen. — *To open one's ears*; aures arrigere, Plaut. — *To turn a deaf ear to*; aures obstruere, Liv.; ceram auribus obdere, Cic. — *He is over head and ears in debt*; capillos liberos non habet, Petr. — *To have the king's ear*; principii gratiosus esse, Cic. — *To put back the ears* (as a horse); auriculas demittere, Hor. — *To set together by the ears*; lites serere; dissensionem concitare.

To EAR. v. n. (Spoken of corn); spicari, Plin.; in spicam exire, Varr.

EAR-DROPS. s. Inaures, Plaut.; pensiles ex auribus margaritæ.

EAR-LAP. s. Imula oricilla, Catull.; lobus, Plin.; infima auricula, Cic., or pars auris.

EARED. a. Auritus, Plaut.; spicatus, Plin. — *Flap-eared*; fiaccus, Cic.

EARL. s. Comes.

EARLDOM. s. Comitatus, ūs.

EARLY. a. Matutinus, Cic.; præcox, Plin. — *Early fruit*; fructus præmaturus, Col. — *An early season*; festinata maturitas, Quint.

EARLY. ad. Mature; maturo tempore; maturus, Cic.; temporius, Col. — *Very early*; præmature, Plaut.; maturus; ante tempus. — *In the morning*; bene mane; multo mane. — *Early in the spring*; ineunte vere.

To EARN. v. n. Lucrari; lucrifacere; mereri; obtinere; consequi; promereri; comparare, Cic.

EARNEST. a. I. *Zealous*; studiosus; rei studio incensus; ardens, Cic.; fervens; fervidus, Liv. II. *Intent*; diligens; impiger; sedulosus; studiosus, Cic.; strenuus, Hor.; rei attentus, or intentus; gnavus, Cic. — *To be earnest with one to do any thing*; alicui instare, urgere, flagitare, Cic.

EARNEST. s. I. *A serious event*; res seria, Ter. — *In earnest*, or *in good earnest*; serio, Liv.; extra jocum; remotio joco, Cic.; amoto ludo, Hor.

II. *Taken*; pignus; nota; signum; iudicium, Cic.

III. *Money given in token that a bargain is ratified*; arrha, Plin.; arrhabo, Plaut.

IV. *Handsell*, first fruits; primitiæ, Plin.

EARNESTLY. ad. Ardenti, or magno, studio; studio-

sisime; ardentè; vehementer; acriter; avidissime, Cic.; obnixè, Plaut.; serio, Liv.

EARNESTNESS. s. I. *Eagerness*; aviditas; ardor; fervor, Cic. II. *Zeal*; studium ardens, acre, or flagrans; animus studiosus; propensa voluntas, Cic.

III. *Solemnity*; gravitas; severitas, Cic. IV. *Solicitude*; cura; sollicitudo; diligentia; accuratio; animi applicatio, or contentio, Cic.

EAR-PICKER. s. Specillum auricularium, Cels.; auriscalpium, Mart.

EAR-RING. s. Inauris, Plin.; auricularis bulla.

EARTH. s. Terra; tellus; terræ globus; solum, Cic. — *Potter's earth*; terra figuralis, Plin. — *Untried earth*; prædia immunia, or libera, Cic.

To EARTH. v. a. Terræ mandare, Col.

To EARTH. v. n. In cavum se recipere; cava specu se condere. — *To earth up*, (with gardeners); terram aggerare.

EARTH-BORN. a. Terrigena, Cic.; terrestris; humili loco natus, Cic.; terræ filius.

EARTHEN. a. Terreus; terrenus; Cic.; testaceus, Plin. — *An earthen pan*; cymbium, Virg.; fictilis capedo.

— *Earthenware*; opus fictile, or figulinum, Cic.; Plin. — *An earthen jar*; testa, Hor.; Juv.

EARTHLING. s. Terræ incolæ.

EARTHLY. a. Terrestris; terrenus.

EARTHLY-MINDED. a. Humanæ vitæ commodis deditus. — *An earthly-minded spirit*; demersus in terram animus, Cic.; curva in terras anima, Hor.

EARTHQUAKE. s. Terræ motus, Cic., quassatio, Sen.

EARTHWORM. s. Vermis terrenus, Cels.; lumbricus, Col.

EARTHY. a. Terrene; terrenus, Cic.; terreus, Cæs.; corporeus.

EARWIG. s. Auricularia.

EAR-WITNESS. s. Testis auritus, Plaut.

EASE. s. Otium; cessatio; requies; tranquillitas; facilitas; lætitia; voluptas, Cic. — *Ease in speaking*; dicendi facultas et copia, Cic. — *To be at one's ease*; animo obsequi. — *To take one's ease*; se molliter curare, Ter.; corpori servire, indulgere, Cic. — *To live at ease*; vivere bene beateque, Plaut. — *A chapel of ease*; ecclesia alteri in subsidium annexa. — *At heart's ease*; optato; ex sententia, Cic.

To EASE. v. a. I. *To free from pain*; levare; allevare; sublevare; alicui levamentum afferre, or præstare, Cic.; Plin.; levamento esse, Cic. II. *To mitigate*; mitigare; placare; lenire; levare; mollire, Cic. III. *To relieve from labour*; alicujus laborem levare; onus demovere. IV. *To free from any thing that offends*; liberare; expedire; vindicare.

EASEL. s. (With painters); canteriolus, Col.

EASEMENT. s. I. *Relief*; levatio; levamen; levamentum; subsidium; auxilium; præsidium, Cic. II. *A house of office*; latrina; forica.

EASILY. ad. I. *Without difficulty*; facile; nullo negotio; Cic.; ex facili, Cels.; expedite; proclivius; Cic. II. *Without pain*; tranquille; placide; placate; sedate, Cic. III. *Without reluctance*; libenter; lubenter; haud invite, Plaut.; libenti, volenti, or prolixo animo, Cic.

EASINESS. s. Facilitas; obsequium; obsequentia; indulgentia, Cic.; comitas. (In speaking); expedita et profuens in dicendo celeritas, Cic.

EAST. s. Oriens. — *The East wind*; Eurus, Virg.; solanus, Virg.; subsolanus, Plin.

EASTER. s. Pascha. — *Easter day*; dies Paschalis.

EASTERLY or EASTERN. a. Orientalis, Hor.; Eous, Pomp. Mel.; exortivus, Plin. — *The Eastern nations*; Orientis populi, Plin.

EASTWARD. ad. — *Country situated eastward*; regio quæ spectat ortum solis, Plin.

EASY. a. I. *Not difficult*; facilis; commodus; expeditus, Cic. II. *Complying, obsequious*; mollis in obsequio, Ov. III. *Easy to do, or to be done*; factu facilis, Ter. — *Easy to say or to be said*; dictu proclivis, Cic. — *Easy of attainment*; parabilis, Cic. — *More easy to say than to do*; dictu quam re facilius, Liv. — *Nothing more easy*; promptum et in expedito positum, Quint. — *He is of an easy temper*; sunt illi facillimi mores, Cic. — *Thing easy to be believed, understood*; facile ad credendum, ad intelligendum, Cic.; Quint. — *Easy to be spoken to*; ad quem sunt faciles aditus, Cic.; accessu facilis, Sen. — *Easy to be entreated*; impetrandæ veniæ facilis.

To EAT. v. a. and n. Edere; comedere; Plaut.; cibum capere, Cic. — *To eat often*; esitare, Catull. — *He has eaten up his whole estate*; elavit se bonis suis, Plaut.; reliqui nihil fecit de bonis, Cic. — *To eat one's words*; dicta retractare, Virg., revocare, Cic.

EATABLE. a. Vescus, Lucr.; esculentus; ad vescendum aptus, Cic.; edulis, Hor.

EATABLES. s. pl. Cibaria, orum, pl., Cic.

EATER. s. Homo edax, or multi cibi, Cic.; estor; sem. estrix, Plaut. — *A great eater*; abdomen insatiabile, Cic. — *A little eater*; homo non multi cibi, Cic.

EATING-HOUSE. s. Hospitium; diversoria taberna

Plaut. — *To keep an eating-house*; tabernam exercere, Vitr. — *To go to an eating-house*; in tabernam divertere, Cic.

EAVES. *s.* Projectura, Vitr.

EAVES-DROPPER. *s.* Auscultator.

EBB. *s.* Refluum mare, Plin.; (salacia, Fest.).

TO EBB. *v. n.* Rursus fluere. — *The tide ebbs*; refluxum est mare; maris undæ refluum, Virg.; mare reboratur in se, Plin.

EBONY or EBON. *s.* Ebenus, Lucr.; ebenum, Virg.

EBRIETY. *s.* Ebrietas, Cels.; vinolentia, Cic.; temulentia, Plin. — *To dispel ebriety*; ebrietatem solvere, Cels.

EBRIOSITY. *s.* Ebriositas; vinolentia; bibendi intemperantia, Cic.

EBULLITION. *s.* I. (With chymists); ebullitio. II. *Any intestine motion*; interior agitatio. III. *Boiling up with heat*; fervor, Cic.

ECCENTRIC or ECCENTRICAL. *a.* A norma abhorrens; abnormis; Hor.

ECCLESIASTIC or ECCLESIASTICAL. *a.* Ecclesiasticus; ad ecclesiam pertinens.

ECCLESIASTIC. *s.* Clericus; ecclesiasticus.

ECHO. *s.* Echo, Plin.; vocis repercutus, ùs; vox reciproca; vocis imago, Hor.; sonus resultat, Plin.

TO ECHO. *v. n.* and *a.* Iterare, Cic.; repetere, Ov.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. *s.* Explicatio; explanatio; enotatio; Cic.

ECLAT. *s.* Fulgor; splendor; decus; Cic. — *With eclat*; splendide; splendide apparatu; Cic. — *To give eclat*; rem illustrare; rei splendorem accersere, Cic.

ECLIPSE. *s.* Solis, or lune, defectio, or defectus, ùs; obscuratio, Cic.; deliquium, Plin. — *To calculate an eclipse*; defectionem solis numeris persequi, Cic.

TO ECLIPSE. *v. a.* Obscurare, Cic. — *To eclipse some one*; aliquid, or alicuius splendorem, obscurare. — *The moon is eclipsed*; luna laborat, Cic.

ECLIPTIC. *s.* Eclipticus, Plin.

ECOLOGUE. *s.* Ecloga.

ECONOMIC or ECONOMICAL. *a.* Quod ad rei familiaris optimam administrationem pertinet; œconomicus, Cic.

ECONOMIST. *s.* Rei familiaris administrator, procurator, Cic.; fem. administratrix.

ECONOMY. *s.* Rei familiaris administratio, curatio, or dispensatio, Cic. — (*Excessive*); frugalitas; parsimonia, Cic.

ECSTASY or EXTASY. *s.* Mentis excessus, ùs; animi a sensibus alienatio.

ECSTASIED. *a.* A sensibus alienatus. — *Ecstasied with admiration*; admiratione stupens.

ECSTATIC or ECSTATICAL. *a.* Crebra mentis alienatione a sensibus avocatus.

EDACIOUS. *a.* Cibi avidus, Ter.; vorax; carnivorus; Plin. — *An edacious man*; helluo, Cic.

EDACITY. *s.* Ingluvies, Cic.

EDDY. *s.* Vertex; or, vortex, Ov.; Virg.; aqua in se contorta, Quint.

EDEDENTATED. *a.* Edentulus, Plaut.; dentibus deflectus, Plin. — *An edentated mouth*; os vacuum dentibus, Tac.; inermis gingiva, Juv.

EDGE. *s.* I. *The cutting part of a blade*; acies, Cic. II. *Brink*; ora, margo. III. *Keeness*; odium; malevolentia; Cic.

TO EDGE. *v. a.* I. *To sharpen*; acuire; exacuere; Cic.; in cote subigere, Virg. II. *To border with any thing*. — *To edge the road*; viam marginare, Liv. III. *To exasperate*; irritare et lacessere, Cic.; instimulare, Ter.; iram concitare, Ov.

EDGED. *a.* Acutus; exacutus; Plin. — *A two-edged sword*; bipennis, Hor.

EDGELESS. *a.* Retusus, Hor.; obtusus; hebes; Col.; hebetatus.

EDGING. *s.* Ora. — *Edging of a gown*; limbus, Virg.

EDIBLE. *a.* See EATABLE.

EDICT. *s.* Edictum, Cic. — *To publish an edict*; edictum proponere, Suet., promulgare, Cic.; populum edicto monere, Tac. — *To abolish an edict*; edictum abolere, abrogare.

EDIFICATION. *s.* Use the verb.

EDIFICE. *s.* Ædificium. — *To build an edifice*; ædificium exstruere, Cic.

TO EDIFY. *v. a.* I. *To build*; ædificare; ædes exstruere; Cic. II. *To instruct*; docere; instruere ignorantiam alicuius, Plin.; aliis bono exemplo esse; optimum exemplum præbere. — *They were very much edified by those discourses*; his sermouibus mirum in modum commoti sunt.

EDITION. *s.* Libri editio, Quint.; libri impressio.

EDITOR. *s.* Libri editor.

TO EDUCATE. *v. a.* Educare; instituire; Cic. — *To educate well*; bonis artibus inficere, Cic.

EDUCATION. *s.* Educatio; institutio; Cic. — *Good education*; liberalis educatio. — *To give a child a good education*; mentem pueri optimis præceptis et institutis formare, Cic.

EEL. *s.* Anguilla, Plin. — *Eel-pout (a young eel)*; lotta; morella. — *An eel-spear*; tridens, Virg. — *An eel-pond*; anguillarum lacus.

EFFABLE. *a.* Quod verbis exprimi potest.

TO EFFACE. *v. a.* Expungere, Plaut.; delere; Interlinere; Cic. — *To efface one's fault by a fine action*; præteritum culpam egregio facto redimere, Cic.

EFFECT. *s.* I. *A thing brought to pass*; effectus, ùs, Cic. — *Hope without effect*; infinita spes, Cic. — *His mission had no effect*; legationis irritus redit, Tac.

II. *Purpose*; animus; mens; consilium, Cic. III. *Advantage*; completio; utilitas; commodum; emolumentum, Cic.; perfectio; absolutio; Cic. IV. *Reality*; res vera, Cic.; veritas. — (In the plural), *Effects*; bona certa, pl.

TO EFFECT. *v. a.* Rem perficere; exsequi; ad exitum abducere; exitum præstare, Cic.

EFFECTIBLE. *a.* Quod fieri potest, Cic. — *A thing said not to be effectible*; quod posse effici negatur, Suet.

EFFECTIVE. *a.* Efficax; efficiens; Cic.; Liv. EFFECTIVELY. *ad.* Reipsa; re vera; re, Cic.; efficienter, Cic.; efficaciter, Plin.

EFFECTLESS. *a.* Impotens. — *Effectless efforts*; vani conatus, uum, m. pl.; capti conatus frustra, Cic.

EFFECTUAL. *a.* Efficax; qui, quæ, quod, efficacitatem habet, Cic. — *An effectual remedy*; præsentissimum remedium, Plin.

EFFECTUALLY. *ad.* Efficienter, Cic.; efficaciter, Plin. TO EFFECTUATE. *v. a.* Rem perficere, conficere, exsequi, præstare, Cic.

EFFEMINACY. *s.* Mollitia; mollities; mollitudo, Cic. — *To live in the greatest effeminacy*; liquescere et affluere mollitia, Cic.; luxu marcere, Vell.

EFFEMINATE. *a.* Mollis; effeminatus, Cic. — *An effeminate man*; mollis et parum vir, Quint. — *An effeminate mind*; muliebris animus, Cic.

TO EFFEMINATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Encrvare; effeminare; mollire, Cic.; delicias solvere, Quint.

EFFEMINATELY. *ad.* Effeminate, Cic.; ignave; non fortiter.

TO EFFERVESCE. *v. n.* Effervescere; effervere. EFFERVESCENCE. *s.* Effervescentia, Cæs.; fervor, Var.; ætus, ùs, Hor. — *Effervescence of the people*; civium ardor, Hor.

EFFETE. *a.* I. *Barren*; sterilis; infecundus; Cic. II. *Worn out with age*; ætate confectus, Cic. — *To be effete*; esse senio confectum, or confecta ætate, Cic.

EFFICACIOUS. *a.* Efficax. — *Efficacious for a serpent's bite*; adversus serpentem efficax, Plin.

EFFICACIOUSLY. *ad.* Efficienter, Cic.; efficaciter, Plin.

EFFICACY. *s.* Efficacitas; efficientia; vis; Cic. — *Tears sometimes have the efficacy of prayers*; lacrymæ interdum habent vocis pondera, Ov.

EFFICIENCY OF EFFICIENCY. *See* EFFICACY. EFFICIENT. *a.* Efficax; efficiens.

EFFIGY. *s.* Effigies; imago; simulacrum, Cic.

EFFLUENCE. *s.* Fluxio, Cic.; (manatio, Front.). EFFLUVIA or EFFLUVIUM. *s.* Corruptus aëris tractus. EFFLUX or EFFLUXION. *s.* Fluxio; effusio; emanatio.

TO EFFORCE. *v. a.* I. *To break through*; rumpere; perterpere, Cic. II. *To ravish*; virgini vim inferre; per vim stuprare virginem; Cic.

EFFORT. *s.* Nisus; conatus, ùs; contentio, Cic. — *To make a resolute effort*; niti firmo animo, Liv. — *To make a last effort*; niti summa opum vi, Virg. — *Vain effort*; inanis impetus. — *With effort*; obnixè, Ter.

EFFORTERY. *s.* Impudentia; protervitas, Cic.; procatitas, Liv.

EFFULGENCE. *s.* Nitor; splendor, Cic.

EFFULGENT. *a.* Clarus; splendidus; fulgens; splendens, Cic.

TO EFFUSE. *v. a.* Fundere; effundere; profundere; diffundere.

EFFUSION. *s.* Effusio. — *Effusion of a liquid in sacrifices*; libatio, Cic.; libamen, Virg. — *This victory was not without effusion of blood*; victoria non incrementa fuit, Hor.; multorum sanguine ac vulneribus stetit, Liv. — *Effusion of heart*; animi effusio; summa amoris significatio, Cic.

EGG. *s.* Ovum, Cic. — *Fresh egg*; e gallina recens ovum, Cels. — *An egg-shell*; ovi putamen. — *To lay eggs*; ova ponere, Col.

TO EGG ON. *v. n.* Stimulare; instigare; incitare; impellere; urgere.

EGLENTINE. *s.* Dog-rose; rosa sylvestris; (aquæna).

EGOTISM. *s.* Nîmius sui amor, nec cujusquam habens rationem.

EGOTIST. *s.* Sui unius amator; qui de se fastidiose loquitur.

EGREGIOUS. *a.* I. *Eminently good*; excellens; præstans; egregius, Cic. — *An egregious mind*; præstans, or eximium, ingenium, Cic. II. *Eminently bad*; abominandus, Plin.; detestabilis, Cic.; detestandus, Liv.

taneus, Plaut. — *Ejaculatory prayer*; fervidus mentis affectus; preces subitaria.

To EJECT. *v. a.* Profundere; mittere; emittere; ejicere, Cic.

EJECTION. *s.* I. *Expulsion*; expulsio, Cic.; ejectio, Vitr. II. (In physic); detractio, Plin.; Vitr.; egestus, ùs, Sen.; egestio, Plin. J.

EIGHT. *a.* Octo.

EIGHTEEN. *a.* Decem et octo. — *Eighteen times*; decies et octies.

EIGHTEENTH. *a.* Octavus decimus, Tac.; duodevigesimus; duodevicesimus, Plin.

EIGHTFOLD. *a.* Octies, Cic.

EIGHTH. *a.* Octavus, Cic. — *Consul for the eighth time*; octavum consulatum gerens.

EIGHTIETH. *a.* Octogessimus, Cic.

EIGHTHLY. *ad.* Octavo loco.

EIGHTY. *a.* Octoginta.

EITHER. *pron. a.* Alteruter, tra, trum.

EITHER. *conj.* Sive; seu, Cic. — *Either his wife or his friend*; sive uxor sive amica, Ter.; vel; aut; ve. — *Either to conquer or to die*; aut vincere aut mori.

EJULATION. *s.* Clamor, Cic.; ejulatus, Plaut.

EKE. *conj.* Etiam; præter hæc, Plaut.; præterea; insuper, Cic.

To EKE. *v. a.* Augere; augere et amplificare; producere; Cic.; trahere; proferre; prorogare; supplere, Cic.

To ELABORATE. *v. a.* Rem accurare, Plaut., accuratus tractare; strenuam rei operam dare; in re elaborare, Cic.; perficere; absolvere.

ELABORATE. *a.* Affabre factus; industrie elaboratus, Cic. — *An elaborate work*; opus magnæ artis.

ELABORATELY. *ad.* Graphice, Plaut.; perfecte, Cic.; accurate, Ter.; sedulo; studiosè; diligenter, Cic.

To ELANCE. *v. a.* Jacere; immittere. — *To elance a dart*; telum in aliquem conjicere, vibrare, torquere, or intorguere, Cic.

To ELAPSE. *v. n.* Effluere, Cic.; labi, Hor.; delabi, Cic.

ELASTIC, ELASTICAL. *a.* Statim a compressione vi sua resultans.

ELASTICITY. *s.* Renixus, ùs, Cels.; repercutus, ùs, Plin.

ELATE. *a.* Ferox; superbus, Cic.

To ELATE. *v. a.* I. *To puff up with prosperity*; superbum facere; inflare animos, Cic.; ad superbiam extollere, Tac. — *To elate one's self*; se superbire, Cic.; intumescere, Quint.; insolere, Gell.; superbiam sumere, Hor.; inani superbia tumere, Phædr. II. *To heighten*; elevare, Cæs.; extollere; altius tollere, Cic.

ELATION. *s.* Ferocitas; ferocia; superbia, Cic.

ELBOW. *s.* Cubitus, Cic. — *To lean on one's elbow*; levare corpus in cubitum, Curt. — *Leaning on the elbow*; innixus in cubitum, Nep.

To ELBOW. *v. a.* Cubito pulsare, submovere, pellere, depellere, Cic., prehendere, corripere, Cic.

ELBOW-ROOM. *s.* Spatium.

ELDER. *a.* Maximus natu filius, Nep.; primævus, Virg.; primogenitus, Plin.; major natu.

ELDER. *s.* Senex; annosus; senior.

ELDER-BERRY. *s.* Sabucum, Seren. Samm.

ELDERS. *s. pl.* Prisci; prisci viri, Cic.; antiqui; veteres.

ELDERSHIP. *s.* I. Seniority; ætatis prærogativa.

II. *With presbyterians*; presbyteri munus, or dignitas; (presbyteratus, ùs, Hieron.).

ELDER-TREE or ELDER. *s.* Sambucus; arbor sambucus, Plin.

ELEDEST. *a.* Natu maximus.

To ELECT. *v. a.* Eligere, Cic. — *To elect magistrates*; magistratus eligere, or creare, Cic. — *To elect a successor to one deceased*; legere in demortui locum, Liv.

ELECT. *a.* Electus; lectus; delectus, Cic. — *The elect*; quos æterna manet gloria.

ELECTION. *s.* Electio; cooptatio, Cic.; delectus. — *The election of magistrates*; magistraturæ creatio, Cic.

ELECTIONERING. *s.* Ambitus suffragiorum.

ELECTIVE. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, suffragiis eligitur. — *An elective kingdom*; regnum in quo rex suffragiis eligitur.

ELECTOR. *s.* Elector; qui eligit. — *Great Elector*; Elector Supremus.

ELECTORAL. *a.* Ad electorem pertinens. — *His Electoral Highness*; Princeps Elector.

ELECTORATE. *s.* Electoris dignitas, or ditio.

ELECTRE or ELECTRUM. *s.* Succinium, Plin.; electrum, Ov.

ELECTRIC or ELECTRICAL. *a.* Tractorius, or electricus.

ELECTRICITY. *s.* Vis tractoria; or perhaps it may be necessary to retain the modern word; or to use electricitas, in a Latin form.

ELECTUARY. *s.* A medicinal composition; ecligma, Plin.

ELEEMOSYNARY. *a.* Ad stipis largitionem pertinens.

ELEGANCE or ELEGANCY. *s.* Elegantia, Cic. — *Elegance of style*; verborum concinnitas, Cic.

ELEGANT. *a.* Elegans; excultus; expolitus.

ELEGANTLY. *ad.* Eleganter; polite; ornate, Cic.

ELEGIAC. *a.* I. *Used in elegies*; elegus. — *Elegiac verses*; elegia, Plaut. II. *Mournful*; lugubris; luctuosus, Cic.

ELEGY. *s.* Elegia, Hor. — *A little elegy*; elegidium, Pers.; elegiadium, Petron.

ELEMENT. *s.* Elementum; principium; pl., initia; elementa, Cic.; prima rudimenta. — *He is out of his element*; ab illius ingenio abhorret res; in hujusmodi negotiis est admodum hospes.

ELEMENTARY. *a.* Ad elementa pertinens; (elementarius, Seul.).

ELEPHANT. *s.* Elephas; elephantus, Cic.; barrus, Hor.

ELEPHANTINE. *a.* Elephantinus.

To ELLEVATE. *v. a.* Tollere; attollere; educere; erigere; Cic.; superbum facere.

ELEVATED. *part. a.* Editus; altus; excelsus; Cic.; in altitudinem editus, Liv.

ELEVATION. *s.* Elatio; levatio, Vitr. — *Elevation of the voice*; vocis contentio, Curt. — *Elevation to honours*; ad honores promotio, or ascensus, Cic.

ELEVEN. *a.* Undecim, Cic.; undeni, Plin. — *Eleven times*; undecies.

ELEVENTH. *a.* Undecimus, Plin.

ELF. *s.* I. *A spirit*; larva, Plaut.; pl., lemures, Hor.; genius; dæmon. II. *A dwarf*; pumilus, Suet.; pumilio, Mart.; pumilo, Stat.

To ELICIT. *v. a.* Rem e loco promere, or depromere; extrahere; or, elicere; Cic.

To ELIDE. *v. a.* Eldere.

ELIGIBILITY. *s.* Ad electionem habitas.

ELIGIBLE. *a.* Qui potest eligi.

ELISION. *s.* Elisio. — *Verses full of elisions*; confragosi versus, Quint.

ELIXIR. *s.* Succus subtilissimus, Plin.

ELK. *s.* An animal; alcis, Cæs.; alce, Plin.

ELL. *s.* A measure; ulna, Virg. — *To measure by the ell*; ulna metiri. — *Measuring by ells*; rei ad ulnam admensio.

ELLIPSIS. *s.* Ellipsis.

ELLIPTIC or ELLIPTICAL. *a.* Ellipticus.

ELM. *s.* Ulmus, Virg. — *A young elm*; tener ulmi surculus.

ELOCUTION. *s.* Elocutio; dictio; Cic.

ELOGY or EULOGY. *s.* Elogium; laus; Cic. — *To give great eulogy*; alicui præconium tribuere; aliquem laudibus ornare, or efferre; Cic.

To ELONGATE. *v. a.* Producere, trahere; proferre; prorogare; Cic.

ELONGATION. *s.* Extensio.

To ELOPE. *v. n.* Fugere; aufugere; fugæ se dare, or mandare.

ELOPEMENT. *s.* Fuga, Cic.

ELOQUENCE. *s.* Eloquentia; facundia; dicendi facultas; vis et facultas oratoris; Cic. — *Perfect eloquence*; consummata eloquentia, Quint.

ELOQUENT. *a.* Eloquens; facundus; disertus; Cic. — *To be very eloquent*; magnam dicendi vim habere, Cic. — *He was the most eloquent man of his time*; iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat, Nep.

ELOQUENTLY. *ad.* Oratorie, Cic.; facunde, Liv.

ELSE. *a.* Alius, alia, aliud. — *Nothing else*; nihil profus; Ter.

ELSE. *conj.* Aliter; secus; alio modo; alia ratione; non eodem modo, Cic.

ELSEWHERE. *ad.* (Without motion); alibi, Cic.; aliubi, Varr.; Plin. — (With motion); aliorum, Plaut.; alio, Cic.

To ELUCIDATE. *v. a.* In splendorem dare, Plin. — *To elucidate a difficult affair*; rei lucem afferre, or lumen adhibere; rem dilucidare; enodare; enucleare; explicari; Cic.

ELUCIDATION. *s.* Explicatio; explanatio; enodatio; Cic.

ELUCIDATOR. *s.* Scriptoris interpres, Cic.

To ELUDE. *v. a.* Eludere; subterfugere; Cic. — *To elude a difficulty*; difficultatem eludere, Cic. — *To elude the law*; legi fraudem facere, Cic.

ELUMBATED. *a.* Delumbis; delumbatus; Plin.

ELUSION. *s.* Fraus; artificium, Cic.

ELUSORY. *a.* Fallax, Cic.

ELYSIUM. *s.* Elysii; Campi Elysii.

To EMACIATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Aliquem emaciare, Sen.; macerare; ad maciem reducere; Plin.; corpus macie extenuare, or conficere, Virg.

EMACIATION. *s.* Corporis extenuatio, maceratio; Plaut.

EMANANT, EMANATIVE, or EMANATORY. *a.* Qui ex re manat, or oritur.

To EMANATE. *v. n.* Oriri; manare, Cic.

EMANATION. *s.* Res quæ ex alia re manat, or manavit.

To EMANCIPATE. *v. a.* Aliquem emancipare, Cic.; (suæ tutelæ facere, V. Jct.).

EMANCIPATION. *s.* Sententia qua quis sui juris fit liberato; servitutis depulsio, Cic.

To EMBALM. *v. a.* Mortuum corpus condire, Cic.

To EMBAR, *v. a.* Aliquem in locum, or in loco, includere, Cic. — *To keep embarr'd; interclusum tenere.*

EMBARCATION. *s.* In navem consensio, Cic.

EMBARGO. *s.* — *To lay an embargo upon ships; navibus et portu exitum prohibere.*

To EMBARK, *v. a.* and *n.* Navi, or in navem, imponere, Cic. — *To embark an army; exercitum navi, or in navem, imponere.* — *To embark in a civil war; civilibus fluctibus se committere, Nep.*

To EMBARRASS, *v. a.* Alicui impedimento esse; negotium alicui facessere; Cic.

EMBARRASSMENT. *s.* Impedimentum, Cic.; implicatio, impeditio, Vitr.; sollicitudo; animi anxietas.

To EMBASE, *v. a.* Corrumpere, Cic.; vitigare, Plin.; adulterare.

EMBASSADOR. *s.* Legatus, Cic.; orator, Liv. — *An extraordinary ambassador; legatus extra ordinem, Cic.* — *To give orders to an ambassador; mandata legato dare, Cic.*

EMBASSADRESS. *s.* Legati conjux, or uxor. — *Who fulfils the office of an ambassador; legati mulier; quæ legationem obit.*

EMBASSAGE or EMBASSY. *s.* Legatio. — *The chief of an embassy; legationis princeps.* — *Who returns without having fulfilled the object of his embassy; qui redit legationis irritus, Tac.* — *To send some one in embassy; aliquem legare; alicui legationem dare.*

To EMBATTLE, *v. a.* Aciem componere, Ter.; instituere, Cæs.; instruere, Cic.; disponere; exornare, Sall.; Tac.; ordinare, Curt.; aciem struere adversus hostes; copias in aciem educere; Cic.; pugnae faciem componere, Tibull.

To EMBELLISH, *v. a.* Ornare; exornare; decorare; illustrare; Cic.

EMBELLISHMENT. *s.* Ornatio, Cic.; ornatus, ùs; ornamentum; decor, Cic. — *Embellishment of a speech; orationis pigmenta, Cic., or colores, Hor.*

EMBERS. *s. pl.* Favilla, Tibull.; fervidus cinis, Sen. — *Ember-days; quatuor anni tempestatum solcime jejuniun.*

To EMBEZZLE, *v. a.* I. *To appropriate to one's own use; rem sibi vindicare, usurpare, arrogare, asserere, sumere, tribuere, asciscere, Cic.* — *To embezzle part of another man's property; usurpare sibi aliquid ex bonis alterius, Cic.* II. *To waste, to dissipate; dispersere; dissipare; Cic.*

EMBEZZLEMENT. *s.* Mala rei administratio, (concusio, U. Jct.).

To EMBLAZE or To EMBLAZON, *v. a.* I. *To blazon; figuras in scuto gentilitio pingere.* II. *To adorn; scenam, ades regias, ornare, or exornare, Cic.*

EMBLEM. *s.* Emblemata; symbolum.

EMBLEMATIC or EMBLEMATICAL. *a.* Symbolicus.

EMBLEMATICALLY. *ad.* Symbolice, Gell. See FIGURATIVELY.

To EMOSS, *v. a.* Cælare, Cic.; Liv.

EMOSSMENT. *s.* I. *A jut; clivus; tumulus; locus editus; Liv.* II. *Rising work; eminentia; prominentia; Vitr.*

To EMOVELL, *v. a.* Eviscerare, Virg.; extenterare, Just.; intestina eximere, Plin.

To EMOBRACE, *v. a.* I. *To hold in the arms; amplecti; complecti; venire in amplexum alicuius, Cic.* — *To embrace often; amplectari; Cic.; amplexus alicui dare, Virg.* — *She embraces her brother; fratrem amplexa tenet, Cic.* II. *To enclose, encompass; amplecti; cingere; circumdare.* — *Three men can hardly embrace that tree; terni vix eam arborem circumplectuntur; hæc arbor hominum ulnas complectentium tenet; Plin.*

EMBRACE. *s.* Amplexus; complexus; Cic.

EMBRASURE. *s.* I. *An aperture in a wall; fenestra; Cæs.* II. *Pl. Sides of a door or window; latera obliquata.*

To EMBROCATE, *v. a.* Fovere.

EMBROICATION. *s.* (With surgeons); fofus, Plin.; fomentum, Col.; fomentatio, U. Jct.

To EMBROIDER, *v. a.* Acu pingere, Ov.; Phrygium opus facere, — *To embroider in gold; tenui auro discernere, Virg.*

EMBROIDERER. *s.* Phrygio, Plin.; acupictor; f., quæ acu pingit, or Phrygium artem exercet.

EMBROIDERY or EMBROIDERING. *s.* Acu pictum opus; or, Phrygium opus.

To EMBROLL, *v. a.* Miscere; permiscere; confundere; Cic. — *To embroll an affair; negotium turbare; rem impedire et perturbare; Cic.*

EMBRYO or EMBRYON. *s.* (A term of surgery.) Fetus, Col.; homo inchoatus, Plin.

EMENDABLE. *a.* Emendabilis, Liv.

EMENDATION. *s.* Correctio; emendatio; Cic. — (Of manners); morum in melius mutatio.

EMENDATOR. *s.* Corrector; emendator; f., emendatrix, Cic.

EMERALD. *s.* Smaragdus, Plin.

To EMERGE, *v. n.* Egredi; exire; Cic. — *To emerge from the water; ex aqua emergere, Cic.* — (From a bath); e balneo exire, Cic.

EMERGENCE or EMERGENCY. *s.* Occasio; casus, ùs; eventus, ùs. — *According to emergencies; ut res dant sese, Ter; ex re et tempore, Cic.* — prout res et tempus ferunt. — *In that emergency; in hoc casu, Cels.*

EMERGENT. *a.* Inexpectatus; inopinatus; Cic.

EMERY. *s.* A mineral; smyrites; smyris; Plin.

EMETIC. *s.* Remedium vomitorium.

EMETIC or EMETICAL. *a.* Vomitorius, Plin.

To EMIGRATE, *v. n.* Migrare, Cic.; emigrare, Plin.

EMIGRATION. *s.* Migratio, Cic.

EMINENCE or EMINENCY. *s.* I. *Height; clivus, Cic.; tumulus; locus editus; Liv.* — *There was a slight eminence; erat locus paulo excelior.* II. *Conspicuousness; præstantia; excellentia.*

EMINENT. *a.* I. *High; editus; excelsus; altus; Cic.* II. *Conspicuous; præstans; eminent; eximius; Cic.* — *An eminent virtue; singularis et eximia virtus.* — *An eminent mind; ingenium eximium, Cic.* — *Eminent dignity; præstabilis dignitas, Cic.*

EMINENTLY. *ad.* Eximie; egregie; præclare; insigniter; Cic.

EMISSARY. *s.* Emissarius; executor; explorator; Cic.

EMISSION. *s.* Emissio.

To EMIT, *v. a.* Mittere; emittere. — *To emit blood by the mouth; ore sanguinem vomere.* — *To emit fire by the nostrils; naribus ignem spirare, Virg.* — *To emit an intolerable smell; intolerandum odorem exhalare.*

EMOLLIENT. *a.* Anodynus, Cels.; mitigatorius, Plin.

EMOLLIENT. *s.* Lenimentum; lene remedium; Plin.

EMOLUMENT. *s.* Emolumentum; lucrum; Cic. — *To get no emolument for one's office; officii munus exsequi sine emolumento, Cic.*

EMOTION. *s.* Disturbance of the mind; commotio; animi tumultus; motus, ùs. — *A strong emotion; concitati affectus, uam, Quint.*

To EMPALE, *v. a.* I. *To fence with a pale, enclose; vallare; vallo munire; palis præfixis locum munire, or instruere.* II. *To put to death on a stake; per medium hominem stiptem adigere, Sen.*

To EMPANNEl, *v. a.* Conscribere; ascribere.

EMPARLANCE. *s.* Ampliatio; interpositum decretum.

To EMPASSION, *v. a.* Movere; commovere; cedere; Cic.

EMPEROR. *s.* Imperator, Plin.

EMPHASIS. *s.* Emphasis. — *To speak with vain emphasis; grandia, or turgide, loqui, Cic.* — *profundere ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor.* — *To praise with emphasis; laudare ore pleniore.*

EMPHATIC. *a.* Gravis; vehement; acerr.

EMPHATICALLY. *ad.* Gravititer; vehementer; acriter.

EMPIRE. *s.* Imperium; dominatus, ùs; Cic.

EMPIRIC. *s.* Circulator.

EMPIRIC or EMPIRICAL. *a.* Empiricus, Cic.; qui medicinam in usu et experimentis positam proficitur, Cels.

EMPIRICISM. *s.* Empirice, es, Plin.

EMPLASTIC. *a.* Glutinosus, Cels.

To EMPLOY, *v. a.* I. *To keep at work; aliquo, or alicuius opera, ad rem uti, Cic.* — *To employ some one usefully; commodissime per aliquem agi, Cic.* — *Whom will you employ? quem ad hoc interpones? Cic.* — *To employ a great number of workmen; in operas multos mittere, Cic.* II. *To use; rem consumere; impendere; Cic.* — *To employ one's time on something; rei tempus dare, impertire; Cic.* — *To employ one's time badly; horas male collocare, Mart.* — *To employ one's care and mind on a thing; ad rem studium et ingenium conferre.*

EMPLOY or EMPLOYMENT. *s.* I. *Business; occupatio, Cic.; ministerium, Plin. J.* II. *Office; munus; officium.* — *To give an employment to some one; munus alicui assignare, Cic.*

EMPLOYER. *s.* Qui negotium, or munus, alicui mandat, imponit.

EMPOWERMENt. *s.* Veneficium.

To EMPOWERISH, *v. a.* Alicui egestatem afferre, Cic.; aliquem ad inopiam redigere, Ter.; bonis spoliare et nudare, Cic. — *To empowerish a house; domum exaurire, or exinanire, Cic., depauperare, Varr.* — *To empowerish a field; agrum emacerare, Plin.* — *To empowerish a language; sermonis ubertatem circumcidere, Cic.*

EMPOWERISHMENT. *s.* Bonorum jactura, or amissio; rei familiaris angustia; Cic. — *Empowerishment of the land; soli emacerati sterilitas, Plin.* — *Empowerishment of language; sermonis jejunitas, Cic.*

To EMPOWER, *v. a.* Auctoritatem alicui dare, tribuere. — *To be empowered; auctoritatem habere; auctoritate valere; Cic.* — *To be empowered by the senate to hold a public office; ex senatus auctoritate magistratum gerere, Cic.*

EMPRESS. *s.* Imperatrix, Plin.

EMPRISE. *s.* Susceptio; molitio; Cic. — *A bold enterprise; res ingentis audacia, Liv.*

EMPTINESS. *s.* Inane. — *Philosophers say there can be no emptiness; physicks inane nihil esse placet, Cic.*

EMPTION. *s.* Emptio; nudinatio; Cic.

EMPTY. *a.* Vacuus; inanís; Cic. — *An empty house;* nuda atque inanís domus, Cic. — *An empty bottle;* lagena exsiccata, Cic. — *Empty hands;* manus steriles, Plaut. — *Empty words;* verba inania; sine mente sonus; Virg.; inanís verborum sonitus, nulla subiecta materia, Cic.

To **EMPTY.** *v. a.* Vacuum facere, Cic.; vacuare, Col.; evacuare, Cic.; deplere, Col. — *To empty the public treasury to enrich some one;* alícujs facultates publicarum egestione adjuvare. — *To empty bottles;* lagenas exsiccare, Cic. — *To empty itself;* depurari; effundi; evacuari.

To **EMURPLE.** *v. a.* Purpura tingere, or inficere.

EMPHYREAN. *s.* Summa cœli regio; cœlestis beatorum sedes.

To **EMULATE.** *v. a.* Cum altero amulari, Cic.

EMULATION. *s.* Rivalitas, Cic.; æmulatio, Nep.

EMULATIVE OF **EMULOUS.** *a.* Æmulus.

EMULATOR. *s.* Rivalis, Cic.; æmulus, Ter.

EMULOUS. *a.* See **EMULATIVE.**

EMULSION. *s.* (In medicine); refrigeratorium.

To **ENABLE.** *v. a.* Potestatem dare; vires suppeditare.

To **ENACT.** *v. a.* I. *To perform;* exsequi; perficere; conficere; præstare; Cic. II. *To decree;* statuere; constituere; statutum habere; sententiam ferre, pronuntiare; decretum facere; Cic.

ENAMEL. *s.* Encaustum. — *Enamel of the teeth;* dentium nitor. — *Made of enamel;* encausticus, Mart.

To **ENAMEL.** *v. a.* — *To enamel gold;* encaustum auro illinere, pingere, ornare, distinguere.

ENAMELLER. *s.* Encaustus, Mart.

To **BE ENAMOURED.** *v. a.* In amorem incidere; amorem suscipere; amore capí, Cic.

ENAMOURED. *part. a.* Amore captus, Cic. — *Passionately enamoured;* mulieris veors, Tac.

To **ENAGE.** *v. a.* Aves in caveam includere, or dare, Cic.; custodia tradere, Col.

To **ENAMP.** *v. n.* and *a.* Castra ponere, facere, Cic.; in loco considerare, Cæs. — *To encamp opposite the enemy's camp;* castra castris conferre, convertere, Cæs. — *He came to encamp before the town;* ad urbem advovit, Curt.

ENCAMPMENT OF **ENCAMPING.** *s.* Castrorum metatio, collocatio, or positio.

To **ENCAVE.** *v. a.* In cellam subterraneam demittere.

To **ENCHAFE.** *v. a.* Alicui agrè facere, Ter.; molestiam exhibere, or aspergere; dolorem commovere; alíquem molestia afficere; Cic.

To **ENCHAIN.** *v. a.* Alicui catenas injicere; catenis coustringere; Cic.; vincire, Ov.; religare, Lucr.; catenis pescipere, Hor. — *To enchain the hearts;* ad sul amorem animos illecebris trahere.

To **ENCHANT.** *v. a.* I. *To bewitch;* fascinare, Gell.; incantare, Col. II. *To delight in a high degree;* alíquem suaviter permulcere; ad se rapere; illecebris delinere, or irretire; Cic. — *To enchant your auditors;* auditores ad magnam admirationem traducere, Cic. — *He enchants the mind by the charms of novelty;* animos tenet dulci novitate, Ov.

ENCHANTER. *s.* Magus, Cic.; sagus, Stat.

ENCHANTINGLY. *ad.* See **CHARMINGLY.**

ENCHANTMENT. *s.* I. *Spell;* cantio, Cic.; cantus magicus, Col.; fascinatio, Plin. — *To break an enchantment;* incantamenta solvere. II. *Delight;* raptus, us, Cic.; summa admiratio. — *The enchantment of pleasures;* voluptatum lenocinia, or illecebra.

ENCHANTRESS. *s.* A sorceress; saga, Cic.; percantatrix, Plaut.

To **ENCHASE.** *v. a.* — *To enchase a precious stone in gold;* gemmam in pala auro includere, Lucr. — *To enchase in a ring;* gemmam annulo auro addere, Plin.

To **ENCIRCLE.** *v. a.* Rem circumdare; cingere; ambire; Cic. — *To encircle with walls;* circumcludere. — *To encircle with ditches;* fossis circumdare, Virg.

ENCIRCLET. *s.* Circulus; radiatus orbis; Cic.

To **ENCLOSE.** *v. a.* Cingere; concludere; includere; Cic. — *To enclose a field with a ditch;* agrum fossa circumdare; Cic. — *To enclose a town with walls;* urbem mœnibus sepire, muro cingere, Cic.

ENCLOSURE. *s.* I. *An enclosing;* cinctus; septus; circumdatus. II. *A space enclosed;* septum, Varr.; clausum, Col. — *Large enclosure;* diffusiora concepta, Col.

ENCOMIAST. *s.* Laudator, Hor.; commendator, Plin. J.; celebrator, Mart.

ENCOMIASTIC OR **ENCOMIASTICAL.** *a.* In laudem; laudativus, Quint.; (laudatorius, Fulgent.).

ENCOMIUM. *s.* Panegyricus, Cic.; panegyrica oratio. — *To make the encomium of some one;* alíquem illustri laude celebrare; alícujs laudes in concione memorare; Cic.

To **ENCOMPASS.** *v. a.* Rem circumdare; cingere; ambire; Cic.

To **ENCORE.** *v. a.* Reposcere.

ENCOUNTER. *s.* Occursus, us, Plin.; duellum, Hor.; certamen singulare, or duorum inter se.

To **ENCOUNTER.** *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To meet face to*

face; alícu occurrere; alíquem offendere; obvium habere; in alíquem incidere; incurrere, Cic. II. *To meet in a hostile manner;* certare; decertare; pugnare; depugnare; Cic. III. *To meet by accident;* invicem occurrere; utrinque obviam fieri.

To **ENCOURAGE.** *v. a.* Alicui animos addere, Cic., facere, Liv., augere, Stat.; alícujs animum erigere, incendere, inflammare, Cic.

ENCOURAGEMENT. *s.* Incitamentum.

ENCOURAGER. *s.* Hortator, Cic.; fem. hortatrix, Stat.

To **ENCROACH.** *v. n.* Invadere; occupare; or, per vim usurpare; Cic. — *To encroach on another's property;* in aliena invadere, Cic. — *He encroaches on my rights;* jura mea sumit et arrogat sibi, Cic., usurpat, Liv.; falcem injicit in messem meam.

ENCROACHMENT OR **ENCROACHING.** *s.* Boni alieni alienatio, P. Jet.; injusta alieni occupatio.

To **ENCRUST.** *v. a.* Parietes marmore crustare, Plin.; incrustare, Varr.

To **ENCUMBER.** *v. a.* Impedire; onerare.

ENCUMBRANCE. *s.* Impedimentum.

ENCYCICAL. *a.* Encyclical epistles; literæ eodem exemplo in eandem sententiam ad plurimos scriptæ.

ENCYCLOPEDIA. *s.* Encyclos disciplina, Vitr.

END. *s.* I. *Extremity,* last part of any thing; extremum; extrema pars; Cic.; finis; terminatio, Cic. — *From end to end;* a calce ad carceres, Cic.; ab ovo ad mala, Hor. — *Without end;* infinitus; immensus.

II. *The last particle of any assignable duration,* the cessation of any action; finis; terminus; meta laborum. — *The end of the war;* belli confectio, Cic. — *At the end of the year;* anno extremo, or exeunte, Cic.; anni extremo, Tac. — *Before the end of the winter;* ante exactam hiemem, Cæs. — *End of a speech;* orationis clausula, finis, exitus, us. — *Death puts an end to our troubles;* mors est laborum quies, Cic. III. *Ultimate state, death;* vitæ finis. — *Old age is the end of life;* senectus peractio atatis est, Cic. — *Such was Priam's death, end;* hæc finis Priami fatorem, Virg. — *To draw towards one's end;* in præcipiti esse, Cic.; vitæ metam tangere, Ov. — *He draws towards his end;* supra illi hora in propinquo est, Cic. — *To have a miserable end;* misere perire. IV. *Purpose;* finis, Cic. — *To what end;* quem ad finem? quorsum? quo? Cic. — *This was granted for that end;* illud ea re concessum est, Cic.

To **END.** *v. a.* Finire; rei finem facere; rem ad exitum adducere; Cic. — *To end an affair;* negotium conficere, Cic. — *To end the war;* bellum componere, Cic. — *To end a letter;* epistolam concludere, Cic.

To **END.** *v. n.* Desinere; finem habere.

To **ENDANGER.** *v. a.* Alicui periculum creare, conflare, intendere, comparare, Cic., facere, Sall. — *To endanger one's self;* vitæ, or mortis, periculum adire, subire; mortis periculo se committere; caput offerre periculis; Cic. — *To endanger one's self for the country's good;* in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen sese pro patria inferre, Cic.

To **ENDEAR.** *v. a.* Carum reddere; devincire.

ENDEARING. *a.* Illecebris irretiens, Cic.; placens, Hor.

ENDEARMENT. *s.* Illecebra; lenocinium; blanditiæ; blandimentum; invitamentum, Cic.

ENDEAVOUR. *s.* Nisus; conatus, us; contentio; Cic.

To **ENDEAVOUR.** *v. n.* Conari; conitti; contendere, Cic. — *To endeavour that a thing should be done;* manibus pedibusque omnia facere, Ter.; omnibus viribus conitti; omni ope atque opera eniti ut res fiat; nervos omnes, or nervis omnibus, in rem, or in re, contendere; Cic.

ENDING. *s.* Finis. — *Ending of an affair;* negotii confectio; rei exitus, us; Cic. — *Ending of a discourse;* conclusio; peroratio; Cic.

To **ENDITE, INDITE, OR ENDICT.** *v. a.* I. *To accuse;* alíquem ad iudicem deferre, Cic. II. *To compose;* rem alícu dictare, Cic.

ENDITEMENT, OR INDITEMENT, OR ENDICTMENT. *s.* Querimonia; apud iudicem expostulatio; Cic.

ENDIVE. *s.* A plant; iatubus; iatubum, Plin.; chiorium, Plin.

ENDLESS. *a.* Infinitus; interminatus; immensus; Cic.

ENDLESSLY. *ad.* Infinite; assidue; perpetuo; sine ulla intermissione; Cic.

ENDLESSNESS. *s.* Infinitas, Cic.; perpetuitas.

To **ENDORSE.** *v. a.* — *To endorse a coat of arms;* lorica induere. — *To endorse a paper;* in aversa pagina nomen inscribere.

ENDORSEMENT. *s.* Inscriptum aversæ paginæ nomen.

ENDORSER. *s.* Qui in aversa pagina acceptum retulit.

To **ENDOW.** *v. a.* I. *To portion;* dotem conficere, Cic.; dotare, Suet. II. *To give rents, enrich;* fundare; ponere; instituire; stabilire; Cic. — *To endow a college;* collegium dotare, Plin.; collegio certos redditus assignare, or attribuire.

ENDOWMENT. *s.* Dotis largitio; annui reditus assignatio.

To ENDUE. *v. a.* Dotare, Cic.; re instruere; augere; ornare; rem in aliquem conferre, congerere, Cic.

ENDURANCE. *s.* Patientia, Cic.—*Endurance of hunger, cold, &c.*; patientia famis, frigoris, &c., Cic.—*Endurance of pain*; doloris tolerantia, Quint.

To ENDURE. *v. a.* Ferre; perferre; pati; perpeti; Cic.—*To endure hunger and thirst*; famem sitimque tolerare, Ov.—*He has endured all that patiently*; hæc omnia æquo animo tulit.—*Whom, none can endure*; omnibus insociabilis, Liv.

To ENDURE. *v. n.* Durare; manere; stare; perstare; perdurare; Plin.; perannare, Suet.

ENEMY. *s.* Inimicus; infensus; adversarius; Cic.; hostis.—*A professed enemy*; alicui infensissimus, Cic.—*A deadly enemy*; hostis capitalis, Cic.—*To create enemies to one's self*; homines a se alienare, Cic.

ENERGETIC. *a.* Magnam vim habens.—*Energetic words*; verba significantia, Quint.

ENERGETICALLY. *ad.* Magna vi; nervose; consignant-ter, Cic.; significanter.

ENERGY. *s.* Vis, Cic.—*Energy of a word*; verbi virtus.—*To speak with energy*; nervose dicere, Cic.—*Energy of character*; animi robur, Cic.

To ENERVATE or To ENERVE. *v. a.* Enervare; debilitare; frangere; Cic.—*To enervate both body and mind*; nervos corporis et mentis frangere, Quint.

ENERVATION OF HABITS. *s.* Mollimentum, Sen.—*Enervation of habits*; mores lapsi ad molliorem, Cic.—*Enervation of the mind*; animi mollitia, Cic.

To ENEEBLE. *v. a.* See To ENERVATE.

To ENFORCE. *v. a.* I. *To compel, constrain*; cogere aliquem facere, or ut faciat; alicui vim inferre.

II. *To give strength to*; firmare, Cic.; corroborare.

III. *To put in act by violence*; vi, or per vim, efficere, facere; vim adhibere.

To ENFORCE. *v. n.* Demonstrare; aperte declarare; Cic.

ENFORCEMENT. *s.* I. *Compulsion*; vis, Cic. II. *That which gives force to law*; sanctio, Col.; rathabitio, U. Jct. III. *Evident proof*; probatio firma, U. Jct.

To ENFRANCHISE. *v. a.* Servos manumittere; vindicta liberos facere; liberare; Cic.—*To enfranchise some one*; caput alicui liberum facere, Plaut.; alicum donare libertate; servitute liberare, Cic.

ENFRANCHISEMENT. *s.* Manumissio, Cic.; assertio, Quint.; in libertatem vindictio, Cic.

To ENGAGE. *v. a.* I. *To impan*; rem pignerare, Suet.; oppignerare, Cic.; pignori dare, Plaut. II. *To attack*; rem alicui promittere, or pollicere, Cic.; fidem stringere, Ter. III. *To induce*; in, or ad, rem inducere, impellere, Cic.—*He engaged me to go*; is fuit auctor professionis meæ, Cic. IV. *To encounter*; certamen conserere; prælium inire, Cæs.

ENGAGEMENT. *s.* I. *Obligation by contract*; munus.—*I will not fail to fulfil my engagement*; meæ partes non desiderabunt, Cic.—*Break your engagement*; abrumpe si qua te retinent, Plin. II. *Encounter*; prælium; certamen; pugna; Cic.; dimicatio, Liv.

ENGAGING. *a.* Illecebris; illecebris trahens, inducens, irretiens.—*He has engaging manners*; affluens est omni lepore ac venustate, Cic.

ENGAGINGLY. *ad.* Comiter; humaniter; Cic.

To ENGENDER. *v. a.* Generare; procreare; gignere; parere; producere; efficere; afferre.—*To engender disease*; morbos efficere, Hirt.

ENGINE. *s.* Organum; machinamentum; Liv.; machina, Cic.

ENGINEER. *s.* Operum inventor; or, machinator; machinarum artifex; Liv.

To ENGRID. *v. a.* Rem cingere, or circumdare; ambire; includere; sepire; amplecti.

To ENGORGE. *v. a.* Devorare, Catull.; vorare; absorbere; Cic.; demittere in alvum, Virg.

To ENGRAPPLE. *v. n.* Injecta manu ferrea in retentam hostium navem transcendere, Cæs., erumpere, Lucr.

To ENGRAVE. *v. a.*—(On brass); in ære insculpere; in ære incidere; ære cælare; ære signare; Plin.

ENGRAVER. *s.* Sculptor; cælator; Plin.

ENGRAVING. *s.* Sculptura; cælatura; Quint.

To ENGRASS. *v. a.* I. *To thicken, increase in bulk*; densare, Virg.; condensare, Plin.; spissare, Cels.; augere, Cic. II. *To fatten*; saginare; opimare; Col.

III. *To copy in a large hand*; grandioribus literis scribere. IV. *To forestall*; merces coemptas suppressere, U. Jct.

ENGRASSER. *s.* Forestaller; prævalens maneps, Plin.; mercium flagellator; coemptor; Juv.

To ENHANCE. *v. a.* (Annonæ) pretium augere, or accendere, Plin.

ENHANCEMENT OF ENHANCING. *s.* Licitatio, Cic.; adjectio; incrementum, Cic.; actus, ùs, Plin.

ENIGMA. *s.* A riddle; ænigma, Cic.—*To explain an enigma*; ænigma aperire, Plaut., solvere, Juv.

ENIGMATICAL. *a.* Enigmati similis; obscurus; ambiguus; Gell.; involutus, Cic.; qui, quæ, quod, ha-

bet ambages.—*An enigmatical action*; facti ambages, Plin.

ENIGMATICALLY. *ad.* Obscure, Cic.

To ENJOIN. *v. a.* Alicui rem injungere, præcipere, imperare, præscribere, Cic.—*He enjoins them to give their opinion*; jubet ut sententiam dicant suam, Plaut.

To ENJOY. *v. a.* I. *To obtain fruition from*; refuli; or, uti; re, or rei, potiri, Cic. II. *To be delighted with*; re delectari, or oblectari; e re voluptatem capere, percipere; in re se oblectare, Cic.

ENJOYMENT. *s.* I. *Fruition*; possessio. II. *Pleasure*; gaudium; voluptas; Cic.; delectatio; delectamentum; oblectamentum; Cic.—*The enjoyments of life*; vitæ jucunditas, Cic.; delinimenta, Tac.

To ENKINDLE. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To set on fire*; inflammare; accendere; incendere; succendere; Cic. II. *To rouse passions*; motus animos accendere, Cic.

III. *To incite*.—*To enkindle a war*; bellum conflare, Cic., accendere, ciere, Tac., concitare, Cæs.—*To enkindle in the heart a desire of glory*; inflammare animos laudis amore, Cic.—*To enkindle another man's wrath*; alicuius iras stimulis irritare, Virg., accendere, Sil. Itäl., asperare, Tac.; iram alicui concitare, Ov.

To ENLARGE. *v. a.* Extendere; proferre; Cic.—*To enlarge the empire*; dilatate imperium, Cic.

To ENLARGE. *v. n.* De re copiose disserere; multa verba facere; fuse lateque dicere, Cic.

ENLARGEMENT. *s.* I. *Increase*; amplificatio.—*Enlargement of a town*; urbis incrementum, Liv. II. *Release from confinement*; alicuius e vinculis emissio, Liv.

To ENLIGHTEN. *v. a.* Rei illucere, Plaut.; rem illustrare, Hor.; illuminare, Plin.—*The sun enlightens every thing*; sol omnia clarissima collustrat.—*To enlighten the mind*; instruct; menti lumen, or facem, præferre; ab animo caliginem dispellere.

To ENLIST. *v. a.* and *n.* Milites conscribere, Cic.—*To enlist by force*; ad arma cogere; subigere arma sequi; Brut. ad Cic.; Virg.; militia nomen dare, Cic., nomen profiteri, Liv.

ENLISTING. *s.* Militum delectus, ùs, Cic.

To ENLIVEN. *v. a.* Animare, Cic.; mentem per artus infundere, Virg.; alicum excitare; ad alicuius animos incidere; Cic.

ENMITY. *s.* Inimicitia; arum; similitas; Cic.—*There is enmity between the two*; fragant inter se mutuo odio, Plin.

To ENNOBLE. *v. a.* In patriciorum ordinem cooptare, Cic.; ordini patricio adscribere, Hor.; illustrare; nobilitare; splendorem alicui afferre, Cic.

ENNOBLEMENT. *s.* In nobiles cooptatio, Liv.

ENORMITY OF ENORMOUSNESS. *s.* Sceleris atrocitas, or immanitas, Cic.

ENORMOUS. *a.* Immanis; inusitate magnitudinis, Cic.; enormis, Plin.—*Enormous crime*; immane facinus; scelus atrox, Cic.

ENORMOUSLY. *ad.* Extra, or præter modum, Cic.; supra modum, Virg.; enormiter, Plin.

ENOUGH. *ad.* Satis; sat; abunde; Cic.—*Enough money*; satis magna pecunia, Cic.—*He was learned enough for a Roman*; multa ut in homine Romano literæ, Cic.—*Enough for that time*; ut temporibus illis, Cic.

To ENRAGE. *v. a.* Urere; excruciare; ad insaniam adigere; Ter.

To BE ENRAGED. *v. n.* Rabidum fieri; rabie inflammari, Plin.

To ENRAPTURE, To ENRAPT, or To ENRAVISH. *v. a.* Rapere; abripere; Cic.

ENRAVISHMENT. *s.* Summa admiratio; defixus in contemplatione animus, Plin. J.; or, gestientis animi elatio; animi in lætitia effusio; Cic.

To ENRICH. *v. a.* I. *To make rich*; locupletare, Cic.; ditare, Liv.; divitiis augere; alicuius fortunam amplificare; Cic. II. *To adorn*; exornare; illustrare.—*To enrich a temple with valuable paintings*; locupletare templum egregiis picturis, or tabulis.

To ENROLL. *v. a.* Conscribere; in tabulas referre.

ENROLLER. *s.* Qui milites conscribit; conquistor; Cic.

ENROLMENT. *s.* Præscriptio, Cic.

ENS, ENTITY. *s.* Ens is mentioned by Quintilian, as having been sometimes used, but is not found in god writers; Cicero always expresses its meaning by a circumlocution.

ENSAMPLE. *s.* See EXAMPLE.

To ENSANGUINE. *v. a.* Sanguine respargere, Catull., inficere, Hor.; cruentare, Cic.

To ENSCONCE. *v. a.* Rem tegere; contegere; operire; Cic.; cooperire; Liv.; velare; occultare; abscondere; Cic.

To ENSEAR. *v. a.* Alicui caustico lapide, or cauterico, plagam inurere.

To ENSHIELD. *v. a.* Alicum tegere, defendere, ac protegere; tueri; prasidio tutari; Cic.—*To enshield innocence*; innocentia esse prasidio; pro innocentibus propugnare; Cic.

To ENSHINE. *v. a.* Divi reliquias capsæ includere.

ENSIGN. *s.* I. *A flag or standard*; signum mili-

tare; vexillum; Cic. II. *Badge*; signum; indicium; argumentum; Cic. III. *An officer of foot*; signifer, Cic.; vexillarius, Liv.

ENSIGN-BEARER. *s.* Signifer, Cic.

To ENSLAVE. *v. a.* In servitudinem dare, Cic., or addicere, Liv.; *injungere*, adducere, or asserere, in servitute, Cæs.

ENSLAVEMENT. *s.* Servitus, Cic.; servitudo, Liv.; servitium, Virg.; servile jugum, Cic.

To ENSUE. *v. a.* Sequi, Cic.; consecrari, Ter.

To ENSURE. *v. n.* Sequi.—*It ensues from that*; inde sequitur; *ex eo conficitur*; inde consequens est; Cic.

To ENSURE. *v. a.* Præstare; spondere; Cic.—*To ensure a ship*; de navigii onere spondere; see *To INSURE*, INSURANCE.

ENTABLATURE or ENTABLEMENT. *s.* (In architecture); coronis, Mart.; lorica, Vitr.

To ENTAIL. *v. a.* (A law term.) Aliquem pro altero, or in locum alterius, substituere, or sufficere; reponere; Cic.; Liv.

To ENTANGLE. *v. a.* Convolvare, Virg.; circumplicare, Cic.; involvere; circumvolvare; intorquere; Col.

ENTANGLEMENT. *s.* Confusio; perturbatio; Cic.

To ENTER. *v. n.* Locum, or in locum, ingredi; intrare; in locum introire; aliquo pedem, or se, inferre; Cic.—*To enter the house*; domum intrare, Plaut.—*To enter on a business*; negotio se implicare.

To ENTER. *v. a.* I. *To come, or to go, into a place.*—*To enter a town*; in urbem vi cum exercitu invadere, Cic. II. *To engage in, admit.*—*I enter into your views*; satis probatur mihi tua sententia. III. *To set down in a writing*; nomen alicujus in album referre, Cic.

ENTERPRISE. *s.* Facinus; opus; Cic.—*An important enterprise*; magna rerum molimina, Ov.—*A very bold enterprise*; audacissimum facinus, Cæs.—*It was not a trifling enterprise*; magni operis erat, Curt.; magnæ molis erat, Virg.

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* Suscipere; attentare; aggredi; adoriri; moliri; Cic.

ENTERPRISER. *s.* Qui magna molitur, aggreditur, suscipit.

ENTERPRISING. *a.* In suscipiendo auidax, Cic.; magnis ausis promptus, Tac.—*Very enterprising*; multa et magna moliens.—*Too enterprising*; projectus ad audendum, Cic.

To ENTERTAIN. *v. a.* I. *To talk with*; cum aliquo sermonem habere, or sermones conferre, Cic.; colloquia serere; colloqui, Liv.; sermocinari, Cic. II. *To treat at table*; aliquem apparatus epulis excipere, Liv.—*To entertain sumptuously*; conquistis epulis alicui mensam instruere, Cic.; epulas largius apparare; Liv. III. *To give a hospitable reception*; comiter accipere, Plaut.; excipere benigno vultu, Liv.—*To entertain well or kindly*; accipere bene, amice, humane, Cic. IV. *To reserve in the mind.*—*To entertain great hopes*; spes magnas fovere animo.—*He entertains a great dislike for work*; laboris satietas eum cepit, Ter. V. *To amuse*; detinere, Cic.—*To entertain with agreeable stories*; jucundis fabulis animum occupare, oblectare, delectare, alicui delectationem asferre, Cic.

ENTERTAINING. *a.* Qui habet oblectationem, Cic.—*He is very entertaining*; multa in homine jucunditas, Cic.—*An entertaining conversation*; sermo lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic.

ENTERTAINMENT. *s.* I. *Conversation*; sermo; colloquium; Cic. II. *Treatment at table*; oppipara cœna, Plaut.; apparatus epulæ, Liv.; convivium opipare apparatus, Cic. III. *Amusement*; otiosa occupatio, Plin.

To ENTHRONE. *v. a.* In regno collocare, Cic.

ENTHRONING. *s.* Alicujus in solium collocatio.

ENTHUSIASM. *s.* Divinus instinctus, ùs; divina mentis incitatio.

ENTHUSIAST. *s.* Fanaticus, Cic.; lymphaticus, Plin.; nimis rerum admirator, Quint.

ENTHUSIASTIC or ENTHUSIASTICAL. *a.* Acer; vehementis; ardens.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY. *ad.* Acriter; vehementer; ardent.

ENTHYMEME. *s.* Enthymema, Quint.

To ENTICE. *v. a.* Seducere, Ter.; in malum inducere; in fraudem illicere.

ENTICEMENT. *s.* I. *An alluring to ill*; corruptela; fraudatio, Cic.; incitatio; impulsio, Cic.; instigatio. II. Pl., *Allurements*; blanditiæ; illecebæ; Cic.; invitamenta; incitamenta.—*The hope of impunity is a powerful enticement to commit crimes*; impunitatis spes maxima est illecebæ peccandi, Cic.

ENTICER. *s.* Impulsor; stimulator; Cic.; instinctor, Tac.; corruptor, Cic.; fem. corruptrix.

ENTICINGLY. *ad.* Illecebrose.

ENTIRE. *a.* I. *Undivided, complete in its parts*; integer; totus; Cic.—*An entire hour*; hora integra, or solida, Hor.—*An entire year*; solidus annus.—*An entire victory*; vera et sine exceptione victoria, Flor. II. *Heartly, faithful, firm*; simplex; candidus; aper-

tus; Cic.; fidus; fidelis, Cic.; verus; sincerus; firmus; stabilis; constans; Cic.

ENTIRELY. *ad.* I. *Completely, fully*; plane; omnino; cumulate; prorsus; penitus; in totum; ex toto. II. *Faithfully*; firme; fideliter; Cic.

ENTIRENESS. *s.* Universitas; perfectio, Cic.—*Entireness of a work*; operis consummatio, Cic.

To ENTITLE. *v. a.* I. *To give a name to (a book)*; librum inscribere, Cic. II. *To give a claim to*; auctoritatem et jus tribuere.

To ENTOMB. *v. a.* Mortuum humare, or humo tegere, Cic., mandare, Virg.; corpus terræ reddere, Cic.; sepulchro condere, Ov.

ENTRAILS. *s. pl.* Viscera; intestina, Cic.; interanea, orum, Col.; præcordia, Virg.—*Entrails of the earth*; terræ cavernæ, Cic., viscera, Ov.

ENTRANCE. *s.* Aditus; introitus, ùs; Cæs.—*To forbid an entrance to some one*; alicui aditum loci præcludere; aliquem excludere.

To ENTRAP. *v. a.* I. *To ensnare*; dolis decipere, Plaut.—*To allow one's self to be entrapped*; in transenam induci, Plaut. II. *To involve in difficulties*; alicui impedimento esse; officere.

To ENTREAT. *v. a.* Alicui supplicare, supplicem esse; aliquem orare supplicibus verbis, Cic., suppliciter, Liv.—*I entreat you*; oro te atque obtestor, Liv.

To ENTREAT. *v. n.* Loqui; voces mittere; causam dicere pro aliquo; Cic.

ENTREATY. *s.* Deprecatio; supplex obsecratio; Cic.

ENTRY. *s.* I. *Approach*; aditus, ùs. II. *A registering*; inscriptio, Virg.—*To make an entry*; in codicem, or in tabulas, referre.

To ENTWINE. *v. a.* Convolvare, Virg.; circumplicare, Cic.; involvere; circumvolvare; intorquere; Col.

To ENTWIST. *v. a.* Funiculos invicem implicare; laqueis implicare, or irretire; illaqueare; Hor.

To ENUCLEATE. *v. a.* (An affair); rei lucem asferre, or lumen adhibere; rem dilucidare, Cic.—*To enucleate what is obscure*; obscura illustrare, Cic.

To ENVELOP. *v. a.* *To inwrap*; rem re involvere, Cic., obvolvare, Hor., tegere, Cic.—*To envelop truth with fictions*; vera fictis involvere.

To ENVENOM. *v. a.* Veneno inficere, or imbuere, Cic.—*To envenom a wound*; vulnus infectare, Cels.—*To envenom the words and actions of another*; alterius dictis factive virus aspergere, Virg.—*To envenom another man's mind*; alterius animum exasperare; exacerbare, or exulcerare, Cic.

ENVIABLE. *a.* Invidendus, Hor.

ENVOUS. *a.* Invidus, Cic.—*With an envious eye*; obliquo oculo, Hor.

ENVOUSLY. *ad.* Ex invidia, Plin.

To ENVIRON. *v. a.* See *To ENCOMPASS*.

To ENUMERATE. *v. a.* Enumerare, Cic.; recensere, Col. See *To NUMBER*, RECKON.

ENUMERATION. *s.* Recensio; enumeratio; Cic.

To ENUNCIATE. *v. a.* Ennuntiare; significare; Cic.; edicere, Ter.—*To enunciate the truth*; vera edisserere, Virg.

ENUNCIATION. *s.* Ennuntiatio, Cic.

ENUNCIATIVE. *a.* Ennuntiativus, Sen.

ENVOY. *s.* A foreign minister below an ambassador; nuntius, Cic.

To ENVY. *v. a.* and *n.* Alicui invidere; æmulari; Cic.—*To envy another man's prosperity*; alienæ fortunæ æmulari, Cic.; alterius commoda obliquo oculo limare, Hor.

ENVY. *s.* Invidia; livor; Cic.—*To be the object of envy*; invidia ardere; circumflari ab omnibus invidiæ ventis; Cic.—*To excite envy towards another man*; alteri invidiam conficere; aliquem in invidiam trahere; Cic.

EPACT. *s.* Epactæ; arum, pl., Isid.

EPAULET. *s.* Humerale, Plin.

EPHEMERAL or EPHEMERIC. *a.* Diurnus, Cic.; fluxus, Sall.; fugitivus.—*An ephemeral flower*; flos brevis, Plin.

EPHEMERIS. *s.* I. *Journal*; ephemeris; diurnum commentarium; Cic. II. (In astronomy); ephemerides, pl., Plin.

EPIC. *a.* Epicus.—*An epic poem*; carmen epicum, Quint.; epos, Hor.

EPICURE. *s.* Epicurus.—*A true epicure*; Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor.

EPICUREAN. *a.* Voluptati deditus, Ter.; voluptarius, Cic.; voluptuosus, Plin.

EPICURISM. *s.* Epicuri doctrina; Epicuri mores.

EPIDEMIC or EPIDEMICAL. *a.* Quod per homines gastratur.

EPIDERMIS. *s.* (With surgeons); cuticula, Pers.; summa cutis, Curt.

EPIGRAM. *s.* Epigramma.

EPIGRAMMATIC or EPIGRAMMATICAL. *a.* Quod epigramma redolet; epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATIST. *s.* Epigrammatum scriptor.

EPILEPSY. *s.* A disease; comitialis, or soticus, morbus.

EPILEPTIC. *a.* Quod ad soticum morbum pertinet.—*An epileptic patient*; comitialis, Plin.

EPILOGUE. *s.* Epilogus; conclusio; clausula; Cic. **EPIPHANY.** *s.* Epiphania, æ; epiphania, orum, pl. **EPIPOCACY.** *s.* Episcopatus, ùs; episcopale munus. **EPIPOCAL.** *a.* Episcopalis. **EPISODE.** *s.* Adventitia narratio; res extra argumentum assumpta. **EPISODIC** or **EPISODICAL.** *a.* Persona adventitia. **EPISTLE.** *s.* Epistola; literæ; Cic. **EPISTOLARY.** *a.* Epistolaris, Mart.; ad epistolas pertinens. — *Epistolary style;* stylus conscribendis epistolis aptus. **EPITAPH.** *s.* Epitaphium, Varr.; epigramma, Cic.; inscriptum tumulo elogium, Suet. **EPITHALMIUM.** *s.* Carmen nuptiale, connubiale, Claud., sociale, Ov. **EPITHEI.** *s.* Epithetum. **EPITOME.** *s.* Epitome, Cic.; summarium, Sen. **TO EPITOMISE.** *v. a.* Coartare; contrahere; adstringere et in angustum adducere; Cic. **EPITOMISER** or **EPITOMIST.** *s.* Epitomæ scriptor. **EPOCH** or **EPOCHA.** *s.* Epocha. **EPODE.** *s.* Epodus, Quint. **EPOPEE.** *s.* Epos. **EPULATION.** *s.* Epulæ, arum, pl.; epulum; epulatio; convivium; Cic. **EQUABLE.** *a.* See **EQUAL.** **EQUAL.** *s.* I. *Even, like;* æqualis; par, is; Cic. — *An equal division of spoil;* æqualis prædæ partitio, Cic. II. *Equitable;* æquus. III. *Consistent, uniform;* sibi constans; æqualis; unius modi; unus; Cic. **EQUAL.** *s.* Par. — *He has not his equal for talents;* extra omnem ingenii aleam positus est, Plin. — *To treat between equals;* ut pro pari loqui, Vell. **EQUALISATION.** *s.* Partium æqua distributio. **TO EQUALISE.** *v. a.* Rei portiones exæquare. — *To equalise the ground;* solum exæquare, or complanare, Cic. **EQUALITY.** *s.* Æqualitas, Cic.; exæquatio, Liv. — *Equality of motion;* motus æqualitas, Cic. — *Equality of weight;* æquopondium, Vitr. — *Equality of conduct;* universæ vitæ æqualitas, Cic. **EQUALLY.** *ad.* Æqualiter; æqualiter; æque; pariter; Cic.; ex æquo, Tac. — *To divide equally;* æqualiter dispartire. **EQUANIMITY.** *s.* Æquanimitas. **EQUANIMOUS.** *a.* Animus æquus, Cic. **EQUATION.** *s.* (In algebra); æquamentum, Ter. **EQUATOR.** *s.* Circulus æquinoctialis, Varr. **EQUERRY.** *s.* A master of the horse; armiger; equorum gubernator; Cic. **EQUESTRIAN.** *a.* Equester; or, equestris; Cic. **EQUIDISTANT.** *a.* Pari intervallo, Cæs.; (æquidistans, Marc. Cap.). **EQUILATERAL.** *a.* *Equilateral triangle;* trigonum paribus lateribus, Vitr.; triangulum æquis lateribus, Quint. **EQUILIBRIUM.** *s.* Æquilibrium, Cic.; æquilibrium, Sen.; par momentum; pondus; Cic.; pondera, pl., Hor. **EQUINOCTIAL.** *a.* Æquinoctialis, Plin. **EQUINOX.** *s.* Æquinoctium, Col. **TO EQUIP.** *v. a.* Rebus omnibus instruere. — *To equip a soldier;* militem armare, or armis instruere, or adornare, Cæs.: (*a ship*); navem adornare, or instruere; armare, Cæs.; adornare, Liv.; navigium instruere armamentis, Col.; (*a fleet*); classem ornare, Cic., ædificare, Nep. **EQUIPAGE.** *s.* Instrumentum, Cic. — *Equipage of war;* instrumentum belli, Cic. **EQUIPMENT.** *s.* Navium ornamenta, armamenta, Col. **EQUIPOISE.** *s.* See **EQUILIBRIUM.** **TO EQUIPOISE.** *v. a.* Rem cum altera compensare, Cic.; æquare; adæquare; Cic. **EQUIPOLENT.** *a.* See **EQUIVALENT.** **EQUIPONDERANCE.** *s.* Æquoponderium, Vitr. **EQUITABLE.** *a.* Æquus, Cic. — *Very equitable;* æqui servantissimus, Virg. **EQUITABLY.** *ad.* Ex æquo, Ter.; æque, Sen. **EQUITY.** *s.* Æquitas; æquum. — *Contrary to equity;* præter æquum et bonum, Cic. — *To judge with equity;* rem æqua lance pensare, Plin. **EQUIVALENT.** *s.* Res æqualis pretii. **EQUIVALENT.** *a.* Par; æqualis. **EQUIVOCAL.** *a.* Ambiguus; anceps. — *An equivocal word;* vox duplicem habens intellectum, Quint. **EQUIVOCALLY.** *ad.* Ambigue, Cic. **EQUIVOCALNESS** or **EQUIVOCATION.** *s.* Verbum ambiguum; ambiguitas; ex ambiguo dictum; Cic.; ambigua vox, Virg. **TO EQUIVOCATE.** *v. n.* Ambigue, or ex ambiguo, loqui, Cic.; verbis ambiguis uti; ludere in verbis ambiguis. **ERADICATION.** *s.* Radicatio, Plin.; litura, Cic. **TO ERADICATE.** *v. a.* Extirpare; radicatus tollere; stritipus evellere; Cic. — *To eradicate vices;* vitia extirpare. **ERADICATION** or **ERADICATING.** *s.* Extirpatio, Col.

ERADICATIVE. *a.* (In physis); quod morbum radicitus extirpat. **TO ERASE.** *v. a.* I. *To rub out;* expungere, Plaut.; delere; litura tollere; Cic. II. *To destroy;* destruere. — *To erase a building;* destruere ædificium; ædes demoliri; domum diruere; Cic. — (*A town*); urbem evertere, Cic. **ERASURE.** *s.* I. *Rubbing out;* litura, Cic.; rasura, Col. II. *Destruction;* excidium; eversio; excisio; Cic. **ERE.** *ad.* Antequam; priusquam; Cic. **TO ERECT.** *v. a.* Tollere; attollere; erigere; Cic. — *To erect a statue;* statuum alicui ponere, locare, or collocare, Cic., tollere, excitare, Cic. **ERECT.** *a.* Rectus; directus; ad perpendicularum exactus; Cic. **ERECTION** or **ERECTING.** *s.* Elatio; levatio; Vitr. — *Erection of a wall;* muri in majorem altitudinem constructio. — *Erection of mind;* animi altitudo, amplitudo, or excelisitas. **ERELONG.** *ad.* Mox; statim; jam; Cic.; brevi, Liv.; brevi tempore, Cic. **EREMITE.** *s.* Solitarius; solitudinis incolæ; eremi cultor. **ERMINE.** *s.* An animal; mus ponticus, Hermol.; mustela alba. **TO ERR.** *v. n.* I. *To ramble;* errare; vagari; Cic. II. *To mistake;* errare; in re, in errore, labi, induci; errore teneri; in errore versari; allucinari; Cic. **ERRAND.** *s.* Mandatum. — *To have an errand from one person to another;* mandata ab aliquo ad alterum habere, deferre. **ERRANT.** *a.* Erraticus, Cic.; errabundus, Liv.; vagus, Sen. **ERRATIC.** *a.* Erraticus; vagus; Sen. **ERRATUM.** *s.* Erratum; menda; Cic. **ERRONEOUS.** *a.* Errori affinis. — *An erroneous opinion;* errans opinio. **ERRONEOUSLY.** *ad.* Falso, Ter.; false, Cic. **ERRONEOUSNESS.** *s.* Animus mendax; mendacitas; Tert. **ERROR.** *s.* I. *Mistake;* error; falsa opinio; allucinatio; Cic. — *An error in calculation;* falsa computatio. II. *Irregular course;* vita devia. **ERST.** *ad.* I. *First;* primo; primum. II. *At first;* primum, Ter.; initio; principio; Cic. III. *Formerly;* quondam, Cic. **ERUBESCENCE** or **ERUBESCENCY.** *s.* Rubor candore mistus, Cic. **ERUBESCENT.** *a.* Subruber, Cels.; subrubicundus, Plin.; rubicundus, Juv. **TO ERUCT.** *v. n.* Ructare; eructare; Cic. **ERUCATION.** *s.* Ructus, ùs, Cic. **ERUDITE.** *a.* Eruditus. — *Very erudite;* pereruditus; omni doctrina ornatissimus. **ERUDITION.** *s.* Multa doctrina, Cic. — *A man of great erudition;* homo præclara eruditione atque doctrina. **ERUGINOUS.** *a.* Ærugini concolor. **ERUPTION.** *s.* Eruptio, Plin. **ERYSIPELAS.** *s.* A disease of the skin; erysipelas, Cels. **ESCALADE.** *s.* Scalis admotis in muros irruptio; scalarum ad mœnia applicatio, or admotio, Cæs. **TO ESCAPE.** *v. a.* Periculum vitare, effugere, or declinare, Cic. — *To escape death;* mortis effugium assequi, Cic. — *Escape punishment if you can;* poenam si potes subterfugito, Cic. **TO ESCAPE.** *v. n.* E periculo se educere, or expedit; erolare, Cic. — *To escape from a wreck;* e naufragio enatare, Vitr. — *To escape naked from the fire;* ex incendio nudum effugere, Cic. — *To escape from the hands of the enemy;* e manibus hostium evadere, Cic. — *To escape from prison;* subducere se custodia, Sen.; e custodia evadere, Quint. **ESCAPE.** *s.* Fuga. **ESCHALOT.** *s.* Cæpa setania, Plin.; ascalonia. **ESCORT.** *s.* Præsidium. — *Good escort;* firmum præsidium, Cic. **TO ESCORT.** *v. a.* Præsidii, or custodia, causa comitare. — *To escort the spoil;* prædæ subsidio esse, Cæs. **ESUTCHEON** or **SCUTCHEON.** *s.* (In heraldry); i. e. *The picture of armorial ensigns;* scutum gentilitium. **ESPALIER.** *s.* (In gardening); arbuscula expansa et horti parietibus applicta. **ESPECIAL.** *a.* Præcipuus; principalis; Cic.; potissimus, Suet. — *Especial care;* cura potissima, Stat. **ESPECIALLY.** *ad.* Maxime; præcipue; præsertim; in primis; Cic. **ESPLANADE.** *s.* Æquata planities, Cic. **ESPOUSALS.** *s.* Sponsalia, Cic. — *The day of espousals;* sponsalis dies, Varr. **TO ESPOUSE.** *v. a.* I. *To marry a wife;* uxorem ducere, Ter.; sibi adjungere, Cic.; cum aliqua conjugium inire, Ov. II. *To adopt;* alicuius partes complexi, or fovere, Tac. **TO ESPY.** *v. a.* and *n.* Asservare, Ter.; observare;

speculari; Cæs. — *To spy the enemies; hostes explorare, Cæs.*

ESQUIRE. s. Armiger.

TO ESSAY. v. a. Rem tentare; periclitari; experiri; rei periculum facere. — *To essay a remedy; medicamentum usu explorare, Cels.*

ESSAY. s. Tentamentum; experimentum; Cic.

ESSENCE. s. I. *The nature of any thing; rei natura, Cic.; essentia, Quint.* II. *Perfume; succus defecatus vi ignis expressus; liquidi odores; Hor.*

ESSENTIAL. a. Magni momenti, or ponderis, Cic. — *To render an essential service to some one; egregiam operam alicui dare, Cic.*

ESSENTIAL. s. I. *Essence; essentia.* II. *The chief point; rei caput; quod in re est præcipuum, Cic.*

ESSENTIALLY. ad. Firmiter; natura.

TO ESTABLISH. v. a. I. *To settle, make firm; rem stabilire, Cic.; rem fixam et stabilem reddere, or efficere; rei stabilitatem dare, Cic.* II. *To found; fundare; ponere; instituire; stabilire; Cic.*

ESTABLISHMENT. s. I. *Confirmation; approbatio; comprobatio; Cic.; rati habitio, U. Jct.* II. *Form of government; imperium; regnum; respublica; Cic.*

III. *Fundamental principle; basis, Cic.*

ESTATE. s. I. *Condition; vitæ genus; institutum; conditio; Cic.* II. *Fortune; fortuna; fortunæ; res; Cic. — A man of estate; homo rententus, Cic.; fortunæ filius, Hor.; a se ortus, Cic.; ex humili potens, Hor.*

III. *Rank, quality; ordo.*

TO ESTEEM. v. a. I. *To set value upon; æstimare; rei æstimationem habere; pretium constituere. — To esteem any thing at the double of its value; rem dimidio carius æstimare, Cic.* II. *To think; rei; arbitrari; existimari. — They esteem that to be very honourable; id sibi amplissimum ducunt, Cic.*

ESTEEM. s. Existimatio; fama; opinio; Cic. — *Worthy of esteem; æstimatio dignus, Cic.*

ESTIMABLE. a. Æstimabilis (speaking of things only), Cic.; æstimatio dignus, Cic.; commendabilis, Col.

TO ESTIMATE. v. a. I. *To rate; æstimare; putare aliquo in numero, Cic. — To estimate a thing highly; rem magno æstimare, Cic. — To estimate a person very highly; aliquem plurimi facere; maximi putare; magno in numero habere, Cic.* II. *To calculate; supputare; rationem putare; Plaut.; calculos subducere, Cic.*

ESTIMATE. s. I. *Computation; computatio, Plin.*

II. *Valuation; æstimatio, Cic.*

ESTIMATION. s. Æstimatio, Cic.; computatio, Plin.;

existimatio, Cic.

ESTIMATOR. s. Rei æstimator; existimator; Cic.

ESTRADE. s. Via; suggestus, us; Cic.; suggestum,

Plin.

TO ESTRANGE. v. a. Alienare; abalienare; Cic. — *To estrange two friends; amicorum voluntatem disjungere, Cic. — To estrange father and son; disjungere filium ab amicitia patris.*

ESTRANGEMENT. s. Alienatio; disjunctio. — *Estrangement of mind; amentia; insanitas, Cic.*

ESTUARY. s. *An arm of the sea, or the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; angustia; fauces; fretum; Cic.*

ETERNAL. a. Æternus; sempiternus; Cic. — *Eternal glory; sempiterna gloria, Cic. — Eternal hatred; immortale odium, Cic.*

TO ETERNALISE OR ETERNISE. v. a. Æternum facere; cum æternitate æquare; Cic.; æternitati mandare; donare aliquem æternitate; Plin. — *To eternalise one's name; laudem suam ad sempiternam memoriam commendare, Cic.; in secula ire, Plin.*

ETERNALLY. ad. I. *From eternity; ex æterno tempore; ab omni æternitate, Cic.* II. *To eternity; in æternum.* III. *Always; semper.*

ETERNITY. s. Æternitas; sempiternum tempus; Cic.;

immortale ævum.

ETHIC OR ETHICAL. a. Moralis; (ethicus, Gell.).

ETHICS. s. Philosophia moralis; philosophiæ pars

moralis, or de moribus; Cic.; ethica, Quint.

ETHNIC. a., s. See HEATHEN.

ETYMOLOGICAL. a. Ad notationem verborum perti-

nens.

ETYMOLOGIST. s. Etymorum indagator; qui unde

verba ducta sint exquirat, Cic.

TO ETYMOLOGIZE. v. n. Unde verba sint ducta ex-

quirere, Cic.

ETYMOLOGY. s. Etymon, Varr.; notatio, Cic.; verbi

origo; etymologia; Quint.

TO EVACUATE. v. a. Evacuare; exinanire; Plin.;

egerere, Varr.; emittere. — *To evacuate a place; de loco præsidia deducere.*

EVACUATION. s. Dtractio, Plin.; Vitri.; egestus, us,

Sen; egestio, Plin. J.

TO EVADE. v. a. Eludere; subterfugere; Cic. — *To evade a law; legi fraudem facere, Cic. — Having evaded the vigilance of his guards; frustratis custodibus, Vell.*

TO EVADE. v. n. Subterfugere; evadere; aufugere.

— *To evade from the town; urbe elabi.*

EVANESCENT. a. Evanidus, Ov.; fluxus.

EVANGELICAL. a. Evangelicus. — *According to the Gospel; evangeli præceptis consonus.*

TO EVANGELIZE. v. a. Dei verbum, or evangelium, prædicare; ad fidem Christianam vocare.

TO EVAPORATE. v. n. In vapores solvi, abire, evanescere.

TO EVAPORATE. v. a. Dissipare; dispergere; Cic. — *To evaporate anger by complaint; querendo bilem effundere, Juv.*

EVAPORATION. s. Evaporatio, Sen.; vaporatio, Plin.

EVASION. s. Fuga; effugium; diverticulum; tergiversatio; Cic.

EVASIVE. a. Ad eludendum aptus. — *An evasive answer; responsum ambiguum, Cic.*

EUCARIST. s. Eucharistia.

EUCARISTICAL. a. Quod ad eucharistiam pertinet.

EVE. s. Vigilia, Plaut.; pervigilium, Liv.

EVE OR EVEN. s. Vesper; or, vespere; Cic.; vespera,

Liv.; vespertinum tempus, Cic.

EVEN. a. I. *Level, uniform; planus; æquus et planus; Cic.; complanatus, Cato; aquatus, Virg. — Even road; via plana, or inoffensa, Ov.; Mart. — Even style; æquabile orationis genus; dicendi æqualitas; Cic.* II. *Parallel to; æqualis. — To be on even terms with another person; æquo et pari jure vivere cum aliquo.* III. *Not odd; par. — An even number; numerus par. — To play at even or odd; par impar ludere.*

EVEN, contr. E'EN. ad. Similiter; pariter; non aliter; non secus; eodem modo. — *Even as; quemadmodum; sicut; sicuti; non secus ac.*

TO EVEN. v. a. Solum æquare, or complanare, Cic. — *To even the portions; rei portiones exæquare.*

EVEN-HANDED. a. A studio partium alienus; æquus. — *To be even-handed; neminem eximium habere, Ter.*

EVENING. s. Vesper. — *It was evening; vesper erat, Liv. — Towards evening; vesperi; or, vespere; sub vesperum; ad vesperam; Cic.; prima vespera, Liv.; die labente, Hor.; vesperscente, Tac.; ubi cepit advesperascere, Plin. J.; primis se intenditibus tenebris, Liv.*

EVENLY. ad. Æqualiter; æqualiter; æque; pariter; Cic.; ex æquo, Tac. — *To divide evenly; æqualiter dispartire, Cic.*

EVENNESS. s. I. *State of being even, levelness; æqualitas.* II. *Regularity; (of motion); motus æqualitas, Cic. (of weight); æquipondium, Vitruv.* III. *Impartiality; animus a studio partium alienus.* IV. *Calmness; serenitas, Cic.; hilaritas. — Evenness of the mind; animi tranquillitas.*

EVENT. s. Eventus, us, Cic. — *A deplorable event; gravis casus et miserabilis. — Uncertain event; incertus exitus, us, Cic.*

TO EVENTERATE. v. a. Eviscerare, Virg.; exenterare, Just.; intestina eximere, Plin.

EVENTFUL. a. Fatalis.

TO EVENTULATE. v. a. I. *To winnow; frumentum ventilare, or ventilatione purgare, Plin.; triticum vacuare, Varr.; frumentum flatu excernere, Col., or ventillabris subjactare, Varr.* II. *To discuss; accurate considerare; diligenter perpendere, or examinare; Cic.*

EVENTUAL. a. Ad rei exitum, or eventum, pertinens.

EVENTUALLY. ad. Re finita.

EVER. ad. Semper; perpetuo; Cic. — *For ever; in perpetuum; ad perpetuatum; in omne tempus; Cic.*

EVERGREEN. a. Sempervivus; semper florens.

EVERLASTING. a. See ETERNAL.

EVERLASTINGLY. ad. See ETERNALLY.

EVER-LIVING. a. Immo-talis, Cic. — *An ever-living memory; cuius perennis est memoria.*

EVERMORE. ad. In æternum; in ævum sempiternum; semper.

TO EVENT. v. a. Prostrernere, Sall.; dejicere, Liv.;

evertere; disturbare; affligere, Cic.

EVERSION. s. Eversio; disturbatio; demolitio. —

Eversion of the laws; legum dissolutio, Cic. — Eversion of the state; republicæ eversio, Cic.

EVERY. a. Quisque, quæque, quodque, or quidque. —

Every day; singulis diebus, Cic. — Every fifth day; quinto quoque die, Cic. — To write what occurs every year; res omnes singulorum annorum literis mandare, Cic.

EVERYWHERE. ad. Passim; ubique; vulgo. — *It is everywhere said; ubique dicitur.*

EVERY-WHIT. ad. Omnino.

EAVES-DROPPER. s. Auscultator.

TO EVICT. v. a. I. *To dispossess of by a sentence of law; ab aliquo rem evincere, Dig., vindicare, Cic.*

II. *To evince; see TO EVINCE.*

EVICION. s. Evictio, U. Jct.

EVIDENCE. I. *The state of being evident; evidentiâ.*

II. *Testimony; signum; significatio; testificatio; Cic.* III. *A witness; testis, Cic. — A good evidence; testis locuples, idoneus, integer, incorruptus, Cic.*

TO EVIDENCE. v. a. In lucem proferre; in apertum conjicere; Cic.

EVIDENT. a. Evidens; manifestus; clarus; perspicuus; Cic. — *Nothing more evident; nihil hoc evidentiâ;*

hoc luce meridiana clarius est; Cic. — *The danger is evident; ante oculos propositum est periculum*, Cic.

EVIDENTLY. *ad.* Evidenter, Liv.; clare; perspicue; manifeste; liquido; manifeste; Cic.

EVIL. *a.* Malus; malignus; improbus; Cic. — *An evil man; homo nequam et improbus*, Cic.

EVIL. *s.* Malum; detrimentum; incommodum; perniciis; calamitas; Cic.

EVIL. *ad.* Male; non recte; perperam; perverse; Cic. — *To speak evil of another; alteri male loqui*, Cic.

EVILDOER. *s.* Vir maleficus; sceleratus; sceleratus; facinorosus; nequam; nefarius; Cic.

EVILMINDED. *a.* Malevolus. — *To be evil-minded towards any one; male de aliquo cogitare*, Cic.; in aliquid esse animo alieno, or male affecto.

EVIL-SPEAKING. *s.* Maledictio, Cic.; alienæ laudis obtractio, Cæs.; maledictio, Gell. — *To listen to evil speaking; obtractatorum sermoni aures dare, præbere*, Curt.; pronis auribus obtractationem accipere, Tac.

TO EVINCE. *v. a.* Probare; approbare; comprobare; firmissimis argumentis confirmare; demonstrare; aperte declarare; Cic.

EVINCIBLE. *a.* Quod probari potest.

EVINCIBLY. *ad.* Sine ulla controversia, Cic.; indubitanter, Plin.

TO EVISCERATE. *v. a.* See TO EVENTERATE.

EVITABLE. *a.* Evitabilis; quod vitari potest; Ov.

TO EVITATE. *v. a.* Vitare; devitare; declinare a re; rem fugere; or, a re effugere; Cic. — *To evade an evil; in aliquid cavere*, Cic.

EVITATION. *s.* Vitatio, Cic.; evitatio, Quint.

EULOGY. *s.* Panegyricus, Cic.; panegyrica oratio.

EUNUCH. *s.* Eunuchus, Ter.; spado, Curt.

EVOCATION. *s.* Manium evocatio.

TO EVOKE. *v. a.* Evocare. — *To evoke the spirits; maues elicere*, Hor., evocare, Plin.; sepulchris animas exire, Virg.

TO EVOLVE. *v. a.* Extendere, explicare, Plaut. — *To evolve all his eloquence; pandere vela orationis; vim eloquentiæ expromere*; Cic.

EVOLUTION. *s.* I. *Act of unfolding; evolutio*, Cic. II. (In tactics); militum decursio; exercitatio militaris; Suet.

EUPHONY. *s.* Vocalitas, Quint.; euphonia.

EVULSION. *s.* Evulsio, Cic.

EWES. *s.* Ovis. — *An ewe lamb; agna*, Varr.; Hor.

EWER. *s.* Aqualis, Plaut.

TO EXACERBATE. *v. a.* Accendere; commovere; exulcerare; Cic.; animum exasperare, Cels.; exacerbare, Suet.; aliquid iram asperare, Tac.

EXACERBATION. *s.* Irritatio, Liv.

EXACT. *a.* I. *Careful; diligens; sodulus*; Cic. — *Exact in the fulfilment of his duty; omnis officii diligens*, Cic. II. *Done with care; accuratus; cura elaboratus*; Cic. III. — *Too exact; scrupulosus*, Plin. J.

TO EXACT. *v. a.* Ab aliquo exigere. — *To exact an oath; adigere aliquem ad iurjurandum*, Cæs.; iurejurando, Liv.

TO EXACT. *v. n.* Rem alicui, or ab aliquo, extorquere. — *To exact money; pecuniam extorquere et eripere, or per vim auferre*, Cic.

EXACTOR. *s.* Extortor, Tac.; raptor, Plaut.; iniquus exactor, Cæs.

EXACTION. *s.* Rapina; exactio; Cic.

EXACTLY. *ad.* I. *Accurately, carefully; accurate; diligenter; sedulo; exquisite*; Cic. II. *Punctually; in ipso articulo*, Ter.; opportune; commodum; Cic.

EXACTNESS. *s.* Diligentia; cura; accuratio; sedulitas; Cic. — *Great exactness; accuratissima diligentia*, Cic. — *Exactness in the fulfilment of one's duty; officii religio*, Cic.

TO EXAGGERATE. *v. a.* Verbis exaggerare. — *To exaggerate a fact; actæ rei modum excedere*, Plin. J.

EXAGGERATION. *s.* Amplificatio, Cic.; auresis, eos, Asc. Ped.; exsuperatio.

TO EXAGITATE. *v. a.* Agitare; versare; jactare; Cic. — *The Furies exagitate wicked men; Furiæ agitant et insectantur impios*, Cic.

EXAGITATION. *s.* Agitatio; mentis agitatio, Cic.

TO EXALT. *v. a.* I. *To raise on high; tollere; attollere; educere; erigere*; Cic. — *To exalt to the throne; in regnum inducere*, Plin. J. — *To exalt to honours; ad honores promovere*, Cic., provehere, Plin.; augere honoribus, Cic. II. *To praise; aliquem laudibus efferre, tollere*, Cic., cumulare, Plin. J.; suo præconio celebrare, Liv.; laudes alicuius ad astra tollere; magnificè de aliquo predicare, Cic.

EXALATION. *s.* Exaltatio; nimia animi elatio; Cic.

EXAMINATION. *s.* Inquisitio; investigatio. — *Examination of a lawsuit; litis cognitio*. — *Examination of witnesses; testium interrogatio*.

EXAMINER. *s.* Inquisitor; cognitor; Cic. — *Examiner of books; libriflorum censor*.

TO EXAMINE. *v. a.* I. *To search into; rem ponderare, expendere, perpendere; attente considerare*; Cic.; pensitare; examinare; Plin. II. *To examine*

a scholar, a witness, or a person accused; testem diligenter expendere; reum interrogare; Cic.

EXAMPLE. *s.* Exemplum, Cic.; exemplar. — *To follow another's example; alterius exemplum sequi; exemplum facere*; Cic. — *Example of sobriety; continentiæ exemplum*, Ter.: (*of probity*); vitæ morumque exemplar, Hor. — *A man that sets a good example; vir exemplum innocentie; singularis exempli; integritate vitæ conspicuus*. — *Punishment for the sake of example; exemplum supplicii*, Hirt.

TO EXAMPLE. *v. a.* Alis exemplo esse, Ter.; exemplum præbere, Liv.

EXANIMATE. *a.* Mortuus; demortuus; extinctus; Cic.; exanimus; vita defunctus; Virg.

EXAMINATION. *s.* Mors; interitus; obitus; ūs; Cic. TO EXASPERATE. *v. a.* Exasperare, Liv.; exacerbare, Suet.

EXASPERATION. *s.* Irritatio, Liv.; exasperatio.

TO EXAUCTORATE. *v. a.* Exauctorare, Liv.

TO EXCAVATE. *v. a.* Cavare, Cic.; excavare, Plin. — *Water excavates rocks; saxa cavantur aqua; gutta cavat lapidem*; Ov. — *To excavate a well; puteum fodere*, Cæs.

EXCAVATION. *s.* Cavum, Hor.; lacuna, Vitr.

TO EXCATE. *v. a.* Cæcum efficere, or reddere, Cic.; oculis orbare, Ov.; cæcare; obcæcare; Plin.; excæcare, Col.

TO EXCEED. *v. a. and n.* I. *To go beyond; excedere; superare*; Liv. — *This exceeds your power; id superat vires tuas; huic rei potentia tua non respondet*; Liv.; audes majora viribus, Virg. — *To exceed the limits; modum transire*, Cic.; in rebus excedere, Liv.; fines terminosque egredi, Cic. II. *To excel; re, or in re, excellere, præstare*, Cic.

EXCEEDING. *a.* Nimius; immoderatus; Cic.; immodicus, Col. — *Exceeding in all he does; nimius in omnibus*, Cic.

EXCEEDING OR EXCEEDINGLY. *ad.* Nimium; immodice; immoderate; præter, or extra, modum; plus æquo; Cic.

TO EXCEL. *v. a.* Re, or in re, præstare; alicui præstare; or, aliquem antecellere; Cic. — *Who excels in his art; artis suæ antistes*, Cic. — *It is best to excel in one thing; satius est unum aliquid insigniter facere*, Plin. J.

EXCELLENCE OR EXCELLENCY. *s.* Excellentia; præstantia; exsuperantia; Cic.

EXCELLENT. *a.* Excellens; præstans; egregius; eximius; Cic. — *Excellent in every thing; rerum omnium excellentia excellens; ad omnia egregius*; Liv. — *Excellent judgment; præstans, or eximium, ingenium*, Cic.; ingenium eminent, Quint.

EXCELLENTLY. *ad.* Excellenter; egregie; præclare; Cic.; eximie, Plin.

TO EXCEPT. *v. a. and n.* Excipere, Cic. — *I except no one; neminem eximium habeo*, Ter. — *No one excepted; nemine excepto*.

EXCEPT. *prep.* Præter; or, extra. — *Except you; extra te*, Cic. — *Except you two; exceptis vobis duobus*, Cic.

EXCEPTION. *s.* Exceptio, Cic. — *Without exception; sine exceptione ulla*. — *All without exception; omnes ad unum*, Liv.

EXCEPTIONABLE. *a.* Rejiciendus; repellendus.

EXCEPTIOUS. *a.* Mollis (animus) ad accipiendam offensionem, Cic.

EXCEPTLESS. *a.* Sine ulla exceptione.

TO EXCEPT. *v. a.* Exprimere; elicere; extrahere. — (*From a book*); ex libro excerpte, Ter.

EXCEPTED. *a.* Expressus. — (*Speaking of a book*); e libro excerptus.

EXCEPTION. *s.* Excerptio; pl., excerpta; excerpta, Varr.; Sen.

EXCESS. *s.* Quod superest; redundantia; immoderatio; Cic.; intemperantia. — *Excess in eating and drinking; immoderatus potus atque pastus*, ūs, Cic. — *Excess of joy; profusa hilaritas*, Cic.

EXCESSIVE. *a.* See EXCEEDING.

EXCESSIVELY. *ad.* See EXCEEDINGLY.

TO EXCHANGE. *v. a.* Rem cum alia commutare, Cic., or permutare, Liv. — *To exchange prisoners; permutare captivos; captivos recuperare redditis suis*; Cic. — *To exchange compliments; invicem salutare*.

EXCHANGE. *s.* I. *Act of giving and receiving reciprocally; permutatio*. — *Exchange of prisoners; captivorum commutatio*, Hor. II. *Place where merchants meet on business; argentarium*.

EXCHANGER. *s.* Mensarius, Liv.; (nummularius, U. Jct.); mensularius, Sen.

EXCHEQUER. *s.* Ærarium. — *Chancellor of the Exchequer; questor ærarii*.

TO EXCISE. *s.* Tributum; census.

TO EXCISE. *v. a.* Tributum exigere, Cic., imperare, Liv., imponere, Cæs.

EXCISEMAN. *s.* Tributii exactor; publicanus.

EXCISION. *s.* Exstirpatio, Col.

EXCITATION. *s.* Incitatio; impulsio; Cic.; instigatio, Auct. ad Her.

To **EXCITE**. *v. a.* Clere; concitare; movere; Cic.; aliquem excitare; incitare; impellere; ad rem alicui stimulos admovere; Cic. — *To excite dissensions*; turbas concire, Ter.; motus excitare, Liv. — *To excite admiration*; admirationem movere, or concitare.

EXCITEMENT. *s.* Incitamentum.

EXCITR. *s.* Stimulator, Cic.; fem. stimulatorix, Plaut.; incitator, Prudent.; fem. incitatrix, Lact.

To **EXCLAIM**. *v. n.* Clamorem tollere, Cic.; exclamare, Plaut.; maxima voce exclamare.

EXCLAMATION. *s.* Declamatio; actio; pronuntiatio; clamor; Cic.

EXCLAMATORY. *a.* Qui clamat, &c.; clamatorius, Plin.

To **EXCLUDE**. *v. a.* Aliquem, or aliquem re, a re, excludere, Cic.; interdicare.

EXCLUSIO. *s.* Exceptio, Cic.

EXCLUSIVE. *a.* Excludens, Cic.; (exclusivus, U. Jct.). — *An exclusive privilege*; jus alicui privatim concessum.

EXCLUSIVELY. *ad.* Singulariter; unice; Cic.; (exclusorie, U. Jct.).

To **EXCOGITATE**. *v. a.* Reperire; excogitare; Cic.; ingenio fabricari, Curt.

To **EXCOMMUNICATE**. *v. a.* Ab ecclesia communione excludere; alicui sacris interdicare.

EXCOMMUNICATION. *s.* Excommunicatio, Eccl.; sacramentum interdictio.

To **EXCORIATE**. *v. a.* Cutem lacerare; pelliculam alicui detrudere; Hor.

EXCORIATION. *s.* Cutis laceratio.

EXCREMENT. *s.* Excrementum; purgamentum; Plin.

EXCREMENTAL OR **EXCREMENTITIOUS**. *a.* Ad excrementum pertinens.

EXCRESCENCE OR **EXCRESCENCY**. *s.* Excrescens, or supercrescens, caro, Cels.; sarcoma; excrecentia; Plin.

EXCRETION. *s.* Excretio, Plin.

EXCRETORY OR **EXCRETIVE**. *a.* Quod excretionem adjuvat.

To **EXCRUCIATE**. *v. a.* Torquere; cruciare; excruciare; cruciatu afficere; Cic.

To **EXCULPATE**. *v. a.* Aliquem culpa liberare, or de re purgare; e crimine, e culpa, eximere; Cic. — *To exculpate my conduct in this occasion*; ut vobis rationem facti mei probem, Cic.

EXCULPATORY. *a.* Ad defendendum idoneus; ad probandum accommodatus.

EXCURSION. *s.* I. *Ramble*; ambulatio; deambulatio; inambulatio; Cic. II. *Expedition into some distant part*; excursio, Cic. III. *Digression from a subject*; digressio, Cic.

EXCUSABLE. *a.* (Speaking of persons); excusatio; excusatio; excusatio; Cic. — *You are not excusable*; tibi nulla esse potest excusatio, Cic. — (Speaking of things); excusabilis, Ov.

To **EXCUSE**. *v. a.* Culpa liberare; a culpa purgare, or eximere; extra culpam ponere. — *To excuse some one to somebody*; aliquem alicui excusare; alicuius culpam excusatione tegere; Cic.

To **EXCUSE ONE'S SELF**. *v. n.* Culpam excusare; alicui de culpa se expurgare; Cic. — *To excuse one's self by throwing the fault on another*; culpam in alium transferre, Cic.

EXCUSE. *s.* Excusatio; causa; Cic. — *To give a good and legitimate excuse*; uti excusatione justa et legitima.

EXCUSSESS. *a.* Inexcusabilis, Ov. — *An excuseseless fault*; culpa quæ nihil excusationis, or excusationem non, habet, Cic.

EXCUSER. *s.* Qui defensionem suscipit, Cic.; defensor.

EXECRABLE. *a.* Exsecrandus; execrabilis; Cic.; abominandus, Quint. — *Execrable murder*; infanda cædes, Liv.

EXECRABLY. *ad.* Exsecrandum, or execrabilem, in modum.

To **EXECRATE**. *v. a.* Execrari, Cic.

EXECRATION. *s.* Execratio, Cic. — *To have some one in execration*; aliquem execrari, Cic.

To **EXECUTE** OR **EXSECT**. *v. a.* i. e. *To cut out*; corpora mortuorum incidere, Cels.; dissecare, Plin.; scalpello scrutari.

To **EXECUTE**. *v. a.* I. *To perform*; exsequi; perficere; or, conficere; præstare; Cic. — *To execute a thing without delay*; rem administrare sine ulla mora, et confestim agere, Cic. — *To execute a promise*; fidem vocis exhibere, Phædr. — *To execute orders*; ad verba obtemperare, Cic. II. *To punish capitally*; ultimo supplicio afficere, Cic.; supplicium de aliquo sumere, Curt.

EXECUTION. *s.* I. *Performance*; executio. — *Execution of orders*; imperiorum obedientia, Plin. II. *A seizing of goods by judicial authority*; in bona debitoris manus injectio; pignorum sublatio. III. *Capital punishment*; ultimum supplicium, Cic.; (pœna capitalis, U. Jct.). IV. *Slaughter*; strages.

EXECUTIONER. *s.* Tortor; carnifex; Cic.

EXECUTIVE. *a.* Cui demandata est leges servandas curandi provincia.

EXECUTOR. *s.* (In law); testamenti curator.

EXECUTORSHIP. *s.* Testamenti curatio.

EXECUTORY. *s.* *Writ of execution* (in law); pignoratitia auctoritate literæ.

EXECUTRIX. *s.* (In law); testamenti curatrix.

EXERGESIS. *s.* Explicatio; enodatio; interpretatio; explicatus, ðs; Cic.

EXEGETICAL. *a.* Ad explicationem pertinens.

EXEMPLAR. *s.* Exemplar, Hor.; Cic.; exemplum, Cic.

EXEMPLARILY. *ad.* Ad exemplum. — *To punish exemplarily*; exemplum facere, Plaut.; severitatis in aliquem edere, or statuere, Cic.

EXEMPLARINESS. *s.* Exemplum, Cic.

EXEMPLARY. *a.* In exemplum propositus, editus, constitutus, Cic. — *Exemplary punishment*; exemplum supplicii, Hirt.; exempla, pl., Ter.; Plaut.; Sall.

EXEMPLIFICATION. *s.* Exemplum; exemplar; Cic.

To **EXEMPLIFY**. *v. a.* I. *To illustrate by example*; adungere exempla rebus. II. *To copy*; exscribere; manu scribere; Cic.

To **EXEMPT**. *v. a.* Aliquem a re liberare; re, or ex re, eximere aliquem; aliquem immunem rei reddere. — *To exempt from taxes*; aliquem vindicare a tributis, Cic. — *To exempt some one from going to war*; aliquem bello absolvere, Liv.

EXEMPT. *a.* Rel, or re, immunis, Cic. — *Exempt from war*; immunis belli, Virg., militia, Liv. — *Exempt from taxes*; a tributis vacuus, Tac.

EXEMPTION. *s.* Immunitas; liberatio et vacuitas; Cic.

EXEQUIAL. *a.* Funereus.

EXEQUIALS. *s. pl.* Funus; exsequiarum justa; exsequia. — *Magnificent exequies*; magnum funus, Cic.

EXERCISE. *s.* Exercitatio; exercitium; Gell.

To **EXERCISE**. *v. a.* Aliquem in re exercere, Cic. — *To exercise the memory*; memoriam excolere, Quint., exercere, Cic., facitare, Quint. — *To exercise soldiers*; milites in armis exercere, ad proelia instituire.

To **EXERCISE**. *v. n.* In re exercere. — *To exercise moderately the body*; modicis exercitationibus uti, Cic. — *To exercise vehemently*; exercere se vehementer; Cic.

To **EXERT**. *v. a.* Uti; exserere; exhibere.

To **EXERT ONE'S SELF**. *v. n.* Niti; eniti; conari; contendere; Cic.

EXERTION. *s.* Nisus; conatus, ðs; contentio; Cic.

To **EXFOLIATE**. *v. n.* (In surgery); in foliaceas partes exsolvi.

EXFOLIATION. *s.* (With surgeons); ossis carie exesi in foliaceas partes solutio.

EXHALATION. *s.* Exhalatio, Cic. — *Exhalation of the earth*; terræ anhelitus, ðs, exhalatio, or exspiratio, Cic. — *Exhalation of the waters*; aquarum respiratio, Cic.

To **EXHALE**. *v. a.* Exhalare, Virg.; expirare; afflare; eflare; Cic.

EXHALEMENT. *s.* Exhalatio, Cic.

To **EXHAUST**. *v. a.* Exhaurire; exinanire; Cic. — *To exhaust the strength of a sick person*; ægrum exhaurire, Cels. — *He has exhausted my patience*; vicit patientiam meam, Ov.

EXHAUSTION. *s.* Virium defectio, Cic.; exinanitio, Plin. — *Exhaustion of the public treasure*; publicarum opum egestio, Pl. J.

EXHAUSTLESS. *a.* Inexhaustus, Cic. — *An exhaustless spring*; fons perennis, Cic.; jugis aqua, Hor.

To **EXHIBIT**. *v. a.* Exhibere, Cic.; ostendere; indicare, Cic.

EXHIBITION. *s.* I. *Display*; expositio; explanatio; narratio; Cic. II. *Pension*; beneficiarius convictus, ðs, Cic.

To **EXHILARATE**. *v. a.* Hilarare; exhilarare; alicui hilaritatem afferre; Cic. — *To exhilarate the mind*; animum hilarare, Cic.

EXHILARATION. *s.* Hilaritas, Cic.

To **EXHORT**. *v. a.* Hortari; adhortari; cohortari; incitare ad, or ut aliquid faciat; excitare, or inflammare, animum alicuius; Cic. — *To exhort to peace*; hortari de pace concilianda, Cæs.

EXHORTATION. *s.* Hortatio; adhortatio; cohortatio; exhortatio; hortatus, ðs; Cic.; hortamen, Liv.; hortamentum; Sall.

EXHORTATORY OR **EXHORTATIVE**. *a.* Hortativus; suavis; Quint.

EXHORTER. *s.* Hortator, Cic.; fem. hortatrix, Stat.

EXIGENCE OR **EXIGENCY**. *s.* — *According to the exigence of the case*; prout res exigit, requirit, postulat; prout res ferunt; Cic. — *According to the exigence of the times*; pro ratione temporum.

EXILE. *s.* I. *Banishment*; exsilium, Cic. II. *Person banished*; in exsilium actus, or ejectus, Liv.; Cic.; exsul, Cic.

To **EXILE**. *v. a.* Aliquem exsilio mulctare, or afficere; in exsilium projicere, pellere, amandare, or relegare; Cic. — *To exile some one from a town*; a civitate exigere, Cic.

EXIMIOUS. *a.* Clarus; insignis; celebris; famosus; Cic.

To **EXIST**. *v. n.* Esse; existere; Cic.

EXISTENCE. *s.* Existentia.
 EXISTENT. *a.* Quod existit; quod est in rerum natura.
 EXIT. *s.* Exitus, us, Cic.
 To EXONERATE. *v. a. i. e.* To unload; exonerare, Plin.; aliquid onere levare, or eximere, Cic.—Fig.; exonerare; liberare.
 EXORABLE. *a.* Exorabilis, Cic.
 EXORBITANCE or EXORBITANCY. *s.* Immoderatio, Cic.
 EXORBITANT. *a.* Immodicus; nimis; Cic.—*Exorbitant profits*; immanes questus, uum, Cic.—*Exorbitant expense*; effusi sumptus, uum, Cic.—*To buy at an exorbitant price*; immenso mercari, Plin. (pretio understood).
 To EXORCISE. *v. a.* Demones adjuvazione divini numinis expellere et fugare, Lact.
 EXORCISM. *s.* Exorcismus.
 EXORDIUM. *s.* Exorsus, us; exordium; principium ingressus, us; Cic.
 EXOSSATED. *a.* Exos, ossis, Plaut.; exossatus, Lucr.
 EXOTIC. *a.* Exoticus, Plaut.
 To EXPAND. *v. a.* Extendere; pandere; expandere; proferre, Cic.—*A tree which expands its branches*; arbor patulis diffusa ramis, Cic.—*To expand branches*; ramos diffundere, Ov.
 EXPANSE. *s.* Amplitudo, Cic.—(In breadth); latitudo.—(In length); longitudo, Cic.—(Of space); spatium; tractus, us, Cic.—*Expansive of the ocean*; effusus in immensum oceanus, Plin.
 EXPANSIBLE or EXPANSIVE. *a.* Quod dilatar potest; quod dilatandi, or se dilatandi, vim habet.
 EXPANSION. *s.* Explicatio; extensio, Vitr.—*Expansion of the heart*; animi effusio, Sen.
 To EXPATRIATE. *v. n.* De re copiose disserere; multa verba facere; fuisse lateque dicere, Cic.
 To EXPATRIATE. *v. n.* Emigrare, Plaut.; solum mutare, or vertere, Cic.
 To EXPECT. *v. n.* Sperare; rei spem habere, or alere, Cic.; spe ali, Ov.; expectare; sperare.—*To expect something from some one*; rem ab aliquo sperare, Cic.
 To EXPECT. *v. n.* Præstolari alicui, Ter.; aliquid expectare, Cic.—(From day to day); diem ex die, or in singulos dies, expectare, Cic.—*To expect with impatience*; expectare avide, maxime, mirifice, admodum, summe, omnino, prorsus, valde, or vehementer, Cic.
 EXPECTANCY, EXPECTANCY, or EXPECTATION. *s.* Expectatio.—*To be in expectation*; rei expectatione teneri, or plenum esse, Cic.—*To be in expectation of what will happen*; suspensum et incertum expectatione pendere, Cic.—*Who is in expectation*; erectus expectatione, Liv.
 EXPECTANT. *a.* Qui expectat; qui rei expectatione tenetur, Cic.
 To EXPECTORATE. *v. a.* Excreare.
 EXPECTORATION. *s.* Excreatio.
 EXPECTORATIVE. *a.* Remedia quæ screatum cient.
 EXPEDIENCE or EXPEDIENCY. *s.* Commoditas; rei cum altera convenientia, Cic.; coherentia, Gell.
 EXPEDIENT. *a.* Commodus; opportunus.—*It is expedient*; expedit.
 EXPEDITIOUSLY. *ad.* I. *Filly*; apte; congruenter; convenienter; Cic. II. *Quickly*; celeriter; velociter; expedit.
 To EXPEDITE. *v. a.* I. *To facilitate*; rem facilem reddere.—*To expedite flight*; alicui fugam dare, Virg., aperire, Col. II. *To hasten*; maturare; properare; accelerare, Cic.; festinare, Ov.—*It is necessary to expedite that affair*; maturato est opus, Liv. III. *To dispatch (an affair)*; negotium celeriter, or cito, conficere; strenue exsequi; Cic.—*To expedite the affairs*; negotia properare, Sall.
 * EXPEDITE. *a.* Celer, or celeris, Hor.; promptus, Liv.; expeditus, Cic.
 EXPEDITION. *s.* I. *Haste*; facilis rerum gerendarum et expedita ratio. II. *An enterprize of war*; expeditio.—*To start on an expedition*; exercitum in expeditionem ducere, Cic.
 EXPEDITIOUS. *a.* Expeditus, Cic.; in exsequendis rebus impiger; in agendo strenuus; manu promptus.
 EXPEDITIOUSLY. *ad.* Celeriter; velociter; expedit.
 To EXPEL. *v. a.* Expellere; exigere; ejicere; Plaut.; Cic.
 EXPEND. *v. a.* *To lay out*; impensas, or sumptus, facere, or insumere.—*To expend in useless things*; in res vanas pecuniam impendere, Cic.
 EXPENSE. *s.* Cost; sumptus, us; impensa; Cic.—*Etravagant expense*; effusi sumptus, Cic.—*He is in the hope that his expense will be diminished by their departure*; sperat sumptum sibi levatum iri horum abitu, Ter.
 EXPENSIVE. *a.* I. *Given to expense, extravagant*; impendiosus, Plaut.; profusus, Cic. II. *Costly*; sumptuosus; carus; pretiosus.
 EXPENSIVELY. *ad.* Profuse, Suet.; Liv.; impense, Suet.; Pers.
 EXPENSIVENESS. *s.* I. *Prodigality*; effusio, Cic.; prodigntia, Tac.; dissolutior liberalitas, Cic. II. *Costliness*; caritas.

EXPERIENCE. *s.* Experientia, Cic.; usus, Virg.; rerum prudentia, Cic.—*To have great experience*; multarum rerum usum habere, Cic.
 To EXPERIENCE. *v. a.* Experiri; periclitari; usu discere; rei periculum facere; Cic.; experimento probare, Vell.
 EXPERIENCED. *part. a.* Rem expertus, Cic.
 EXPERIMENT. *s.* Experimentum, Cic.
 To EXPERIMENT. *v. a.* Experiri, Cic.—*To experiment the power of a poison on a slave*; vim veneni in servo experiri, Tac.—*To have experimented a thing*; rem expertam habere, Cic.
 EXPERIMENTAL. *a.* I. *Consisting in experiments*; in experimentis situs. II. *Obtained by experience*; usu comparatus.
 EXPERIMENTALLY. *ad.* Experimento, Quint.; Plin.
 EXPERT. *a.* Experiens; sciens; rei, or in re, intelligens, Cic.—*Very expert in his art*; in arte sua expertissimus.
 EXPERTLY. *ad.* Solerte; callide.
 EXPERTNESS. *s.* Solertia; industria; calliditas; scientia; prudentia; peritia; eruditio; Cic.
 EXPIABLE. *a.* Pabiilis.—*Not expiable*; inexpabiilis, Cic.
 To EXPIATE. *v. a.* Scelus expiare, Cic.—*To expiate a fault by prayers and tears*; precibus peccatum lavare.
 EXPIATION. *s.* Expiatio, Cic.; piament, Ov.; piamentum, Plin.
 EXPIATORY. *a.* Piacularis, Liv.
 EXPIRATION. *s.* Exspiratio; spiritus, or anhelitus, emissio; exitus, us; finis, is; terminus.
 To EXPIRE. *v. a.* I. *To breathe out*; spiritum emitte. II. *To exhale*; exhalare, Virg.; exspirare; afflare; eflare, Cic.
 To EXPIRE. *v. n.* Animam eflare, reddere, agere, Cic.; animam exhalare, or exspirare, Ov.; extremum spiritum reddere, Cic.—*He expired in my arms*; in complexu meo vitam dedit, or exanimatus est, Cic.—*See also TO DIE.*
 To EXPLAIN. *v. a.* Interpretari, Cic.—*To explain the sentiments of another*; interpretari mentem alterius, Cic.; explicare; explanare; enotare; enucleare; exponere; Cic.—*To explain one's thought*; mentem suam explanare, Cic.
 EXPLAINABLE or EXPLICABLE. *a.* Explicabilis.
 EXPLAINER or EXPLICATOR. *s.* Interpres; explicator; explicator; Cic.—*An explainer of dreams*; somniorum conector, Cic.
 EXPLANATION. *s.* Interpretatio; explicatio; enotatio; explanatio; interpretamentum; Gell.—*Explanation of a dream*; somnii conector, Cic.
 EXPLANATORY. *a.* Qui explicat, explanat, &c.; ad explanationem pertinens; (explanatorius, Cæl. Aur.).
 EXPLETIVE. *s. a.* Ad expletionem aptus; quod explet.
 To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* See TO EXPLAIN.
 EXPLICATION or EXPLICATING. *s.* See EXPLANATION.
 EXPLICATIVE. *a.* Quod sensum explicandi, explanandi, enucleandi, vim habet.
 EXPLICIT. *a.* Explicitus, Cæs.
 EXPLICITLY. *ad.* Perspicue; conceptis verbis; Cic.
 EXPLICITNESS. *s.* Perspicuitas, Cic.; nitor.
 To EXPLODE. *v. a.* Carpere; vituperare; explodere; Cic.; obflare, Plin.
 To EXPLODE. *v. n.* Erumpere.
 EXPLOIT. *s.* Bellicum facinus, Cic.; præclare gestum.—*One who boasts of his exploits*; factorum ostentator, Liv.—*To do or perform an exploit*; patrare; efficere; exsequi; Cic.
 EXPLORATION. *s.* Inquisitio; disquisitio; indagatio; investigatio, Cic.; scrutatio; perscrutatio, Sen.
 To EXPLORE. *v. a.* Conquirere; or, perquirere; investigare; scrutare; curiosus exquirere, Cic.
 -EXPLOSION. *s.* Eruptio.—*An explosion of anger*; irarum astus.
 To EXPORT. *v. a.* Exportare, Cic.
 EXPORTS. *s. pl.* Res quæ exportantur, Cic.
 EXPORTATION. *s.* Exportatio, Cic.; Sen.
 To EXPOSE. *v. a.* Omnium in conspectu ponere; ante oculos proponere; palam ostendere, Cic.; ponere propalam, Tac.; exponere; proferre; Cic.—*To expose to the sun*; soli, or in sole, exponere, Col.; in apricum proferre, Cic.
 EXPOSITION. *s.* I. *Situation of a thing in respect to the sun or air*; expositio.—*Exposition of a child*; pueri projectio, or expositio. II. *Explanation*; expositio; explanatio; narratio; Cic.
 EXPOSITOR. *s.* Interpres.
 To EXPOSTULATE. *v. a. and n.* Cum aliquo de re contendere; litigare; disceptare; conceptare; controversiam habere, Cic.
 EXPOSTULATION. *s.* I. *Altercation*; contentio; concertatio; controversia; rixa; Cic. II. *Charge*; accusatio; crimen; criminatio; insinulatio; delatio; Cic.
 EXPOSTULATORY. *a.* Ad disceptationem, or controversiam, pertinens.
 EXPOSURE. *s.* Expositio.

To EXPOUND. *v. a.* Interpretari; explicare; explanare; enucleare; exponere, Cic.

EXPOUNDER. *s.* Interpres; explicator; enodator, Cic.

To EXPRESS. *v. a.* I. *To force out*; exprimere; elicere, Plin. II. *To represent in words, to declare*; oratione, or verbis, exprimere; proferre; enuntiare; sensa mentis declarare; Cic. — *To express one's thoughts by words*; verbis cogitata efferre, Cic. — *To express one's self nobly*; præclare eloquei, Cic. — *To express one's self vulgarly*; inculcete et horridè dicere, Cic.

EXPRESS. *a.* Certus; exploratus; destinatus; indubitatus, Cic.

EXPRESS. *s.* *A messenger sent on purpose*; nuntius, Cic. — *To send expresses*; certos nuntios mittere, Cic.

EXPRESSIBLE. *a.* Quod verbis exprimi potest.

EXPRESSION. *s.* I. *A word*; verbum. — *A vulgar expression*; verbum rusticatum. — *A base expression*; verbum abjectum et humile, Cic. II. *The act of expressing one's thoughts*; elocutio; eloquenti genus, ratio; Cic. — *A noble expression*; magniloquentia, Cic.

EXPRESSIVE. *a.* Significans, Quint. — *Expressive words*; verba significantia, Quint.

EXPRESSIVELY. *ad.* Expresse, Auct. ad Her.; significanter, Quint.

EXPRESSIVENESS. *s.* Vis et robor, or magna significantia, verborum, Quint.

EXPRESSIVELY. *ad.* Explicite et distincte, Cic.; expresse, Auct. ad Her. — *To forbid expressly*; omnino interdicerè.

To EXPROBATE. *v. a.* Rem alicui exprobare, objicere, or objicere, Cic.

EXPROBATION. *s.* Reprobatio, Ter.; objectatio, Cæs.; vituperatio, Cic.; probrum; convicium, Cic.

EXPUGNATION. *s.* Captura, Phædr.; urbis expugnatio, Cic.

EXPULSION. *s.* Expulsio, Cic.; ejectio, Vitr.

EXPULSIVE. *a.* Quod expellit, &c.

EXPUNCTION. *s.* Extinctio; abrogatio; Cic.; abolitio, Quint.

To EXPUNGE. *v. a.* I. *To efface, to annihilate*; abolere; antiquare; tollere; extinguere; Cic. — *To expunge a law*; legem delere, abrogare, tollere, reficere, rescindere, antiquare, obliterare, Cic. II. *To blot out, rub out*; expungere, Plaut.; delere; interlinere; Cic. — *To expunge one's name from the list of senators*; aliquid albo senatorio eradere, Tac.

EXPURGATION. *s.* Purgatio, Cic.; correctio; emendatio; restitutio, Cic.; reparatio, Sen.

EXPURGATORY. *a.* Catharticus, Cels.; purgans, Ov.; quod ad purgandum pollet, or valet, Cic.; quod vim habet purgandi.

EXQUISITE. *a.* Exquisitus, Cic. — *Exquisite meatus*; conquisitissimæ dapes, Cic. — *Child of exquisite beauty*; puer eximie pulchritudinis, Vell.

EXQUISITELY. *ad.* Perfecte; absolute; omnino.

EXQUISITENESS. *s.* Excellentia; præstantia; exsuperantia, Cic.

To EXSICCATE. *v. a.* Siccare; desiccare; exsiccare, Plin.; rei siccitatem inferre.

EXSICCATION. *s.* Siccatio; desiccatio.

EXSICCATIVE or EXSICCANT. *a.* Exsiccans; siccandi or desiccandi, vi pollens.

EXSUPERABLE. *a.* Exsuperabilis, Stat.; quod superari, or vinci, potest.

EXTANT. *a.* Quod est; quod exstat.

EXTEMPORAL, EXTEMPORANEOUS, or EXTEMPORARY. *a.* Ex tempore; subitus.

EXTEMPORARE. *ad.* Ex tempore; subito; Cic.

To EXTEMPORIZE. *v. n.* Ex tempore, or subito, dicere, Cic.

To EXTEND. *v. a.* Extendere; pandere; expandere, Cic.; Plin.; proferre; Cic. — *To extend the limits of the empire*; dilatare imperium. — *To extend the cavalry*; equites suos in longitudinem exporrige, Hirt. — *To extend the hand*; manum dilatare, porrigere, Cic.

To EXTEND. *v. n.* Se explicare; dilatari; crescere; Cic. — *To extend slowly*; tacitis incrementis augescere.

EXTENSIBLE or EXTENSIBLE. *a.* Quod extendi potest.

EXTENSIBILITY or EXTENSIBLENESS. *s.* Vis extensiva.

EXTENSION. *s.* Dimensio; productio; Cic.; extensio, Vitr.; prolatio. — *Extension of the arms*; brachiorum porrectio; Cic.

EXTENSIVE. *a.* Vastus; amplus; extensus, Quint.; Liv.; spatiosus, Col.; patens, Cæs. — *An extensive forest*; silva infinite magnitudinis, Cæs. — *Extensive plains*; latus patentes campi; camporum immensitates; Cic.

EXTENSIVELY. *ad.* Vaste; vastius; Cic.

EXTENSIVENESS. *s.* I. *Diffuseness, wideness*; amplitudo; latitudo; longitudo. II. *Possibility of being extended*; dilatandi se facultas.

EXTENT. *s.* I. *Degree to which any thing is extended*. — *Extent of space*; spatium; tractus, ùs, Cic. — *Extent of the ocean*; effusus in immensum oceanus, Plin. — *An immense extent of country in every direction*; immensa et terminata in omnes partes regionum magni-

tudo, Cic. — *Vast extent of plains*; camporum immensitates, Cic. II. (In law); *Seizure*; in bona manus Injunctio, Quint.; bonorum alicujus traditio sub custodiam.

To EXTENUATE. *v. a.* Tenuare; attenuare; extenuare. — *To extenuate a body*; inane corpus tenuare, Virg.; extenuare, Col.

EXTENUATION or EXTENUATING. *s.* Virium imminutio, Cic.; extenuatio; attenuatio.

EXTERIOR. *a.* Externus; exterior; extimus; Cic.

EXTERIOR. *s.* Pars externa, or exterior.

To EXTERMINATE. *v. a.* Funditus tollere; extinguere; exterminare; Col. — *To exterminate a town*; urbem delere, Cic. — *(A person)*; aliquid eradicare, Ter. — *(A people)*; gentem excindere, Virg.; funditus perdere, or evertere, Curt.

EXTERMINATION. *s.* Extitium; excidium; extinctio; dispersio; Cic. — *Extermination of a people*; gentis interitio, Tac.

EXTERMINATOR. *s.* Perditor; extinctor; Cic.

EXTERN or EXTERNAL. *a.* Externus; extraneus; Cic.

EXTERNALLY. *ad.* Extrinsecus, Cic.; de parte extrema, Lucr.; in speciem, Liv.

EXTINCT. *a.* I. *Put out*; extinctus; restinctus. II. *Abolished, out of force*; abolutus; obsoletus; antiquatus; deletus. — *His name is extinct*; illius nomen occidit, Cic.

EXTINCTION or EXTINGUISHMENT. *s.* Extinctio, Cic. — *Extinction of the voice*; vocis amissio; extincta vox; Liv. — *Extinction of a family*; domus occasus et interitus, ùs.

To EXTINGUISH. *v. a.* I. *To put out*; (ignem) extinguere; restinguere; Cic.; opprimere, Liv. II. *To destroy*; destruire; delere; evertere; eruere; evellere; Cic.

EXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* Quod extingui potest.

EXTINGUISHER. *s.* Cucullus lucernis extinguendis aptus.

To EXTIRPATE. *v. a.* Extirpare; radicitus tollere; stirpitus evellere; Cic. — *To extirpate vices*; vitia extirpare.

EXTIRPATION. *s.* Extirpatio, Col.

EXTIRPATOR. *s.* Extirpator, Liv.

To EXTOL. *v. a.* Aliquem laudibus efferre, tollere, Cic., cumulare, Plin. J.; suo præconio celebrare, Liv.; laudes alicujus ad astra tollere; magnificè de aliquo prædicare; Cic.

EXTOLLER. *s.* Laudator, Hor.; commendator; celebrator; Mart.

EXTORSIVE. *a.* Iniquus; injustus; injuriosus; Cic.

To EXTORT. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem alicui, or ab aliquo, extorquere, Cic. — *To extort money*; pecuniam extorquere, eripere, or per vim auferre, Cic.

EXTORTER or EXTORTIONER. *s.* Iniquus exactor, Cæs.; extortor, Ter.

EXTORTION. *s.* Rapina, Cic.

To EXTRACT. *v. a.* Succos e corpore exprimere, or extrahere. — *To extract from a book*; e libro excerpere, Ter. — *To extract the finest passages of different authors*; excellentissima libare e varis ingenis, Cic.

EXTRACT. *s.* Expressio, Plin. — *Extract from a book*; excerptio, Gell.; excerpta; excerpta; Varr.; Sen.

EXTRACTION. *s.* Genus, Cic.; origo, Ov. — *Regal extraction*; ortum per reges genus; Virg. — *Of noble extraction*; nobili genere natus; Virg.; Cic.; natalibus clarus, Plin.; nobilis et clarus origine, Ov.

EXTRAJUDICIAL. *a.* (A law term.) Quod est extra formulas.

EXTRAJUDICIALLY. *ad.* Nulla formularum habita ratione.

EXTRAMUNDANE. *a.* Imaginarius, Liv.; (extramundanus, Marc. Cap.; ultramundanus, Tert.).

EXTRANEOUS. *a.* Alienus; externus; adventitius.

EXTRAORDINARILY. *ad.* Præter solitum, Virg.; præter, or extra, modum; præter consuetudinem; Cic.; magnopere; summpere; valde; nimium in modum; Cic.

EXTRAORDINARY. *a.* Extraordinarius, Cic.; inusitatus; insolitus; insuetus; singularis; non vulgaris. — *To receive extraordinary honours*; accipere honores extraordinarios, Cic., solito majores, Cæs., quæsitissimos, Tac. — *An extraordinary talent*; singularis et eximia virtus, Cic.

EXTRAVAGANCE or EXTRAVAGANCY. *s.* I. *Waste, superfluous expense*; effusus sumptus, Cic. II. *A foolish thing*; insulstas; ineptiæ; Cic. — *It is the height of extravagance*; extrema dementiæ est, Sall.

EXTRAVAGANT. *a.* I. *Wasteful*; prodigus, Cic.; profusus, Sall. II. *Foolish*; desipiens; demens; Cic.; delirus, Hor. — *An extravagant man*; homo preposterus, Cic. — *That is extravagant*; hoc ineptum et insulsum est, Cic. — *Extravagant manners*; fatui mores, Plaut. — *Extravagant temerity*; demetissima temeritas.

EXTRAVAGANT. *s.* Preposterus homo.

EXTRAVAGANTLY. *ad.* Stulte; inepte; insulse; Cic.

To EXTRAVAGATE. *v. n.* Dellirare; ineptire; Ter.; desipere, Cic.; deliramenta, or aliena, loqui, Plaut.; Cels.

EXTRAVASATED. *a.* (Sald of the blood); effusus, or diffusus extra venas, sanguis, Plin.; egestus; or, suffusus; Ov.

EXTRAVASATION. *s.* Extra venas effusio.

EXTREME. *a.* Summus. — *Extreme pain*; dolor summus, ingens, acerbissimus, incredibilis. — *Extreme joy*; incredibilis, mira, mirifica, summa, lætitia, Cic. — *A man of extreme liberality*; magnificentia summus, Tac. — *To feel extreme joy*; gestic nimia voluptate; gaudio compleri, or perfundi; Cic.

EXTREMES. *s.* Extrema, orum, *n. pl.*

EXTREMELY. *ad.* Summopere; magnopere; valde; Cic. — *Extremely learned*; apprime doctus, Varr. — *Extremely honest*; summe in omnes officiosus, Cic.

EXTREMITY. *s.* I. *The utmost point*; extremitas; extremum; finis; Cic.; extrema pars. — *Extremity of the fingers*; sursum digiti, Cels. — *Extremity of a province*; provincia finis. — (*Of a kingdom*); regni terminus, Cic. — *II. The utmost distress*; summæ angustię, Cic. — *To reduce one to extremity*; in summas angustias aliquem adducere; in angustias compellere; Cic. — *To be reduced to the last extremity*; argueri angustias, Cic.; in extrema fortuna stare, Sall.

To EXTRICATE. *v. a.* Impedimentum amoliri, or amovere; extricare; expedire.

EXTRINSECAL OR EXTRINSIC. *a.* Extrinsecus; externus; extraneus.

EXTRINSECALLY. *ad.* Extrinsecus, Cic.

To EXTRUDE. *v. a.* See To EXPUL.

EXTRUSION. *s.* See EXPULSION.

EXTUBERANCE. *s.* Gibbus, Juv.; gibber; tuber; Plin. EXTUBERANT. *a.* Exuberans, Quint.; abundans, Liv.

EXUBERANTLY. *ad.* Nimie, Plaut.; immodice et redundantur, Plin. J.; cumulatius, Cic.; plenius æquo, Hor.; abundantius, Plin.; ex abundant, Quint.

To EXUBERATE. *v. n.* Redundare; superabundare; superfluere, Cic.; or, effusse affluere, Liv.

To EXULCERATE. *v. a.* Ulcerare, Plin.; exulcerare, Hor.; ulcus facere, Plin. — Fig., *i. e.* To exasperate, or to excite wrath; aliquem exulcerare, Cic.; aliquis animum exasperare, Cels.

EXULCERATION. *s.* Ulceratio, Sen.; exulceratio, Plin. To EXULT. *v. n.* Triumphare; exultare.

EXULTATION. *s.* Triumphus, Cic.; gesticntis animi elatio; animi in lætitia effusio; Cic.

EXUSTION. *s.* Exustio, Cic.; Plin.

EYE. *s.* I. *The organ of vision*; oculus, Cic.; lumen, Plin. — *The corner of the eye*; oculi angulus, Cels. — *That has a good eye*; valde, or bene, oculus. — *To keep a strict eye upon one*; aliquem observare. — *Glance of the eye*; oculorum conjectus; intuitus; contuitus, us. — *To have an eye to any thing*; oculum adicere rei, Cic. — *To lose an eye*; oculum amittere, Cic. — *Under the eye of any one*; sub oculis aliquus, Cæs. — *II. Bud of a plant*; oculus; gemma. — *III. EYES. pl.* — *Before the eyes*; sub oculis; ante oculos; palam; Cic. — *To attract the eyes of every body*; omnium oculos in se convertere, Curt. — *To place the hand before one's eyes*; manum ob oculos opponere, Suet. — *Full of eyes*; oculus, Plaut.

To EYE. *v. a.* Aliquem, or rem, aspicere; in aliquem oculos conjicere; Cic. — *To eye fixedly*; intueri; Plin. — (*With attention*); rem intueri et in ea defixum esse; intentis oculis intueri, Cic. — *To eye some one*; aliquem observare.

EYEBALL. *s.* Acies; pupilla; Cic.; pupula, Varr.

EYE-BEAM OR EYE-GLANCE. *s.* Oculorum conjectus; intuitus; contuitus, us.

EYEBROW. *s.* Supercilium, Cic.

EYED. *part. a.* Visus, Ov.; compertus, Liv.; spectatus, Cic.

EYE-DROP. *s.* Lacryma, Cic.

EYE-GLASS. *s.* Conspicillum, Plaut.

EYELASH. *s.* Cilium, Plin.

EYELESS. *a.* Cæcus; captus oculis; Cic.; orbis lumbinus, Plin. — *Born eyeless*; cæcigenus, Lucr.

EYELET. *s.* Spiramentum; spiraculum; Virg.; spiramen, Lucr.

EYELID. *s.* Palpebra, Cic.

EYE-SALVE. *s.* Collyrium, Hor.

EYESIGHT. *s.* Visus, us; videndi facultas, or sensus; oculorum sensus; Cic. — *Good eyesight*; visus acer, Plin. EYESORE. *s.* Dolor. — *It is an eyesore*; oculi dolent, Plaut.

EYE-SPOTTED. *a.* Maculosus, Cic.; maculis distinctus, or varius, Mart.

EYE-TOOTH. *s.* Caninus dens.

EYE-WITNESS. *s.* Testis oculatus, Plaut. — *They declare the things of which they have been eye-witnesses*; comperta oculis proferrunt, Liv.

F.

FABLE. *s.* Fabula; apologus; Cic.; fabella, Phædr.; fabula, Hor.

To FABLE. *v. a.* and *n.* Fabulam fingere, Phædr.; mentiri; dicere mendacium; Plaut.

FABRIC. *s.* I. *A building*; ædificium, Cic.; structura, Vitr. (fabrica, Pallad.). II. *Texture*; textus, us, Plin.; Lucr.

To FABRICATE. *v. a.* Fabricare; fabricari.

FABRICATION. *s.* Fabricatio; fabrica; (fabricatura, Cod. Theod.).

FABULIST. *s.* Fabulator; fabularum scriptor.

FABULOUS. *a.* Commentitius; fictus; Cic.; fabulosus, Hor. — *A fabulous writer*; homo fabulator, Gell. — *A fabulous history*; historia fabularis, Suet.

FABULOUSLY. *ad.* Fabulose, Plin.

FACE. *s.* I. *The visage*; os; vultus, us; facies; Cic. — *A pretty face*; vultus præclarus; formosus vultus, Ov.; decorus vultus, Claud.; formosus os, Ov. — *They were lying on their faces*; in ora proni jacebant, Curt. — *To turn away one's face from any one*; ab altero faciem dimovere, or vultum avertere, Hor. — *To look any one in the face*; aliquem adversus, or aliquid os, intueri, Cic.; aliquem contra aspicere, Plaut.

II. *Look*; vultus, us, Cic.; habitus oris et vultus, Plin. — *To put on a new face*; vultum mutare, Cic. — *He suddenly changed in face*; subito vultus non mansit, non color unus, Virg. — III. *The surface of any thing*; prima rerum facies. — *The face of a building*; frons, Vitr. — IV. *The state of affairs*; status, us; res. — *To change the face of government*; rerum commutationem efficere, Cic. — *Things have changed face*; nunc alia est ratio rerum omnium, Cic.

To FACE. *v. a.* Ex adverso, or e regione, stare. — *To face the enemy*; hostem adversum adoriri, Cic.; pectore adverso impetere, Virg.; cum hoste congressi, Cæs.; cominus rem gerere, Liv.; in hostem ire, Ov. — *To face the danger*; periculis obviam ire, Sall.; caput obiectare, Virg.; in discrimen se, or caput, offerre, Cic.; se committere, Liv.; ultra se in periculum inferre, Cic.; pericula audere, Tac. — *To face death*; mortem appetere, Cic.; morti deliberatè caput obijcere, Hor., se opponere, Virg.; mortes irrumperre, Ov. — *To face about*; convertere se. — *To face a garment*; prætexere.

FACTIOUS. *a.* Facetius; lepidus. — *A facetious man*; sannio, Plaut.; scurra. — *To be facetious*; scurrari; cavillari.

FACTIOUSLY. *ad.* Facete, Cic.; Plaut.; scurriliter; jocose.

FACTIOUSNESS. *s.* Facetia, arum, pl., Cic.; Tac.; jocus; cavillatio; Cic.; cavillum, Plaut.

FACTILE. *a.* See EASY.

To FACILITATE. *v. a.* Rem facilius reddere. — *He will facilitate all things for you*; omnia tibi explanabit, Cic. — *To facilitate flight*; fugam dare, Virg., aperire, Claud.

FACILITY. *s.* Facilitas, Cic. — *Facility of speech*; dicendi facultas et copia; expedita et profuens in dicendo celeritas; Cic.

FACING. *s.* (Of a coat); manica pars extrema.

FACT. *s.* Factum; factinus; Cic. — *A matter of fact*; facti, or de facto, questio, Cic. — *Such is the fact*; sic se res habet, Cic. — *To expose the fact*; rem ipsam, or gestam, exponere, Cic. — *To take in the fact*; manifesto tonere, Plaut.; in manifesto seclereprehendere, Cic. — *It is a certain fact*; certa fides facti est, Ov.

FACTION. *s.* Factio; partes, pl.; Cic. — *To be at the head of a faction*; factionis principatum tenere, Cæs. — *He does not belong to any faction*; nullius partis est, Cic.

FACTIOUS. *a.* Factiosus; seditiosus; Cic.; qui rebus novis studet; rerum novarum molitor, fem. molitrix, Suet.

FACTIOUSLY. *ad.* Per factionem; per seditioem; seditiose, Cic.

FACTITIOUS. *a.* Factitious, Plin.

FACTOR. *s.* Urbanus tabellarius; institor; qui proposita mercedula ultra citroque commeat.

FACTORAGE. *s.* Proxenatarum munus; mandatum; munus; provincia; Cic.

FACTORY. *s.* Officina; fabrica. — *A European factory in India*; institutorum Europæorum apud Indos sedes.

FACTOTUM. *s.* Ardello, Phædr.; satagens, Sen.

FACULTY. *s.* I. *Power*; facultas; virtus; facultas. — *The faculty of speaking in public*; oratoris, or dicendi, facultas, Cic. — II. *Right*; jus. — III. *Faculty in a university*; collegium.

FACUND. *a.* Eloquens; facundus; disertus; Cic.

FACUNDITY. *s.* Eloquentia; facundia; dicendi facultas; vis et facultas oratoris; Cic. — *Perfect facundity*; consummata eloquentia, Quint.

To FADDLE. *v. n.* Lascivire, Sen.; jocari.

To FADE. *v. n.* I. *To grow weak*; languere, Cic.; debilitari; immiui; frangi; infringi; vires amittere; Cic. — II. *To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour*; colorem amittere, Ov.; decolorari, Col. — III. *To wither*; flaccescere, Col.; marcescere, Plin. — *Beauty fades with age*; formæ dignitas vetustate exstinguitur, Auct. ad Her.

To FADE. *v. a.* To deprive of freshness; rem succidant reddere, Plin.

FADING. s. (Of flowers); marcor, Plin.
TO FAG. v. n. Se macerare, Ter.; se fatigare, Cæs.
—To fag both the body and mind; animi et corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.
FAG. s. Servus; fem. serva, Cic.
FAG-END. s. Extremities, Cic.
FAGOT. s. Fascis; virgultorum fascis; Cæs.
TO FAGOT. v. a. In fasces colligare, or componere.
FAGOT-BAND. s. Virgum vinculum.
TO FAIL. v. n. I. *To be deficient; peccare; delinquere;* in culpa esse; prolabi; Cic. *—To fail in one's duty;* officium prætermittere, deserere; officio deesse; ab officio discedere; Cic. II. *To perish; interire.* *If I fail;* si quid mihi humanitas acciderit, Cic. III. *To miss;* operam perdere, Plaut.; nihil assequi, Cic.; abscedere incepto irrito, Liv.; ausis excidere, Ov. *—That has failed in his enterprise;* consilii irritus, Vell. IV. *To decay in business;* solvendo non esse; creditoribus decoquere; Cic.; solvendo ari alieno non esse, Liv.; foro cedere, Juv. *—That merchant has failed;* mercator iste conturbavit suas rationes, Ter., (vacillavit, Petron.).
TO FAIL. v. a. I. *To desert;* deserere. *—I will not fail you in the hour of need;* tibi cum res postulabit non deero. II. *To neglect;* negligere. *—I will not fail to execute your orders;* quodcumque jusseris perliciam sedulo. III. *To be wanting to;* re defici, or deficere; carere, Cic.
FAIL. s. Defectus, ūs, Cic.; delictum; culpa; Cic. *—Without fail;* certo; sine dubio.
FAILING. s. Error; erratum; defectus, ūs; culpa; Cic.
FAILURE. s. I. *Deficiency, want;* inopia; delictum; Cic. *—Failure of money, of advice, of provisions;* argenti, consilii, frugum, inopia, Cic. II. *Bankruptcy;* argentaria dissolutio.
FAILN. a. See GLAD. *—This word is rarely used in the sense of "constrained," "obliged," i. e. coactus; adactus; necessitate compulsus, or adstrictus, Cic.*
FAILN. ad. Libenter; lubenter; haud invite; Plaut.; libente, volente, or prolixo, animo; non gravate; non repugnant; Cic.; haud gravatim, Liv.; haud invite, Plaut.
TO FAILN. v. n. Optare; exoptare; cupere; expetere; appetere; in optatis habere; rei desiderio teneri, Cic.; desiderio flagrare; cupiditate ardere, or accendi; rem sitire, Cic.
TO FAILN. v. n. I. *To sink motionless and senseless;* animo linqi, Cic., defici, Plin.; animi deliquium pati, Plin. II. *To grow feeble;* debilitari; vires amittere, Cic.
FAILN. a. Subdebilitatus; debilis; imbecillus; imbecillus; infirmus; Cic. *—Limbs faint by excess of work;* membra nimio labore fracta. *—I am faint;* me animi, or vires, deficient.
FAINT-HEARTED. a. Homo pusilli animi, Cic.; (pusillanimis, Tert.).
FAINT-HEARTEDLY. ad. Abjuncte; timide; Cic.
FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. s. Timiditas, Cic.
FAINTING OR FAINTING FIT. s. Defectio, Cic.; animæ defectio, Cels., defectus, ūs, Plin.
FAINTLY. ad. Infirme; imbecillius; Cic. *—A weapon thrown faintly;* telum imbellis, sine ictu, Virg.
FAINTNESS. s. Infirmitas; imbecillitas; Cic. *—Faintness of the body;* imbecillitas corporis, infirmitasque virium. *—Faintness of the sight, of the voice;* oculorum, vocis, infirmitas, Plin.
FAIR. a. I. *Handsome;* pulcher; formosus; decorus; venustus; Cic. *—A fair child;* puer egregia forma, Cic., insigni pulchraque facie, Phædr., eximia pulchritudine præditus, Cic. *—Fair speech;* comis et blanda oratio. II. *Clear-skinned;* lacteolus; roseus; eburneus. *—A fair girl;* puella lacteola, Catull.; hederæ formosior alba, Virg. *—A fair neck;* cervix rosea, Virg.; colla eburnea, Ov. III. *Pleasing to the eye;* jucundus; amœnus; suavis; serenus; Cic. IV. *Clear;* clarus; limpidus; lucidus; Cic. V. *Not cloudy;* cœlum serenum; cœli serenitas; Cic. *The weather is fair;* aridet tempestas, Lucr. *The sky grows fair;* cœlum nitescit, Cic. VI. *Just, honest;* bonus; justus; æqui observans; Virg.; honestus, Cic. *—At a fair price;* quanti æquum est, Plin. VII. *Favourable, propitious;* secundus; benignus; prosper; favens; aptus, Cic.; accommodatus, Virg.
FAIR. ad. Honestè, Cic.; urbane; humaniter; officiose; comiter; Cic.
FAIR. s. I. *A beauty;* formosa mulier, or puella; forma. II. *An annual market;* nundina, pl., Cic.; mercatus, Ter. *—The place where a fair is held;* emporium, Cic.; forum nundinarium, Plin.
FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. a. Lacteolus; roseus. See FAIR, II.
FAIR-DEALING. s. Probitas; integritas; Cic.
FAIR-FACED. a. See FAIR, II.
FAIRING. s. Nundinale munusculum.
FAIRLY. ad. Honestè; juste; jure; merito; Cic.; ex æquo et bono, Ter.
FAIRNESS. s. I. *Beauty;* pulchritudo; species; for-

ma, formositas; Cic. II. *Candour;* probitas; animi candor; Ov.; ingenuitas, Cic.
FAIR-SPOKEN. a. Putide blandiloquens. *—To be fair-spoken;* multa loqui, Plaut.; blande dicere, Ter.
FAIRY. s. Lamia; fatidica, or fatiquala, mulier. *—Fairies of the hills;* Oreades; (of the rivers); Naiades; (of the sea); Nereides; (of the woods); Dryades.
FAITH. s. Fides, Cic. *—The faith of treaties;* publica fœderum religio, Cic. *—To have faith in some one;* alicui credere; fidem habere, or tribuere, Cic. *—To have faith in stories;* fabulis credere, Cic. *—If you can have faith in it;* si credere dignum est, Virg.
FAITH. ad. Medius fidius; mehercule.
FAITHFUL. a. Fidus; fidelis; Cic. *—Faithful to some one;* alicui, or in aliquem, fidelis, Cic. *—To be faithful;* in fide manere, Cic. *—To be faithful in the hour of need;* in amicum periculis fidem adhibere, Cic. *—A faithful friend;* amicus verus, sincerus. *—A faithful copy;* exemplum perfecte expressum. *—He is a faithful type of his father's probity;* est germana effigies paterna probitatis, Cic. *—(In a religious sense);* The faithful; veræ religionis cultores, m. pl.
FAITHFULLY. ad. Fideliter, Cic.
FAITHFULNESS. s. Fides, Cic. *—Connubial faithfulness;* marita fides.
FAITHLESS. a. I. *Without faith;* incredulus, Quint.; qui fidem dictis non habet; qui fidem omnibus abrogat; Cic.; ad credendum segnis, Liv. II. *Treacherous;* perfidus; infidus; perfidiosus; Cic.
FAITHLESSNESS. s. I. *Unbelief;* credendi, or in credendo, difficultas; (incredulitas). II. *Treachery;* infidelitas, Cic.; perfidia; Punica fides; Liv.
FALCATED. a. Falcatus, Ov.
FALCHION. s. Acinaces, Hor.; gladius falcatus, Ov.
FALCON. s. Accipiter.
FALCONER. s. Qui accipitres curat et instituit.
FALCONRY. s. Accipitrum cura et institutio.
TO FALL. v. n. I. *To drop;* cadere; labi; Cic. *—To fall to the ground, or on the ground;* decidere; or, excidere; Cic.; humi procumbere, Virg. II. (Speaking of persons); alte, or ab alto, cadere, Plin.; Cic. *—To fall backwards;* in humeros ruere; tergo terram consternere; Virg. *—To fall headlong;* in caput prolabi, Liv. *—To fall on one's feet;* se pedibus excipere, Curt. *—To fall from a horse;* ex equo cadere, or decidere, Plaut.; Cæs. *—To fall dead;* concidere mortuum, Cic. *—He fell dead on his friend's body;* super amici corpus procutit exanimis, Curt. III. *—To fall into a trap;* in laqueum se induere, Curt. *—To fall into the hands of the enemies;* in manus hostium devenire, or incidere, Cic.; incidere, or delabi, in hostes, Virg. *—To fall with astonishment;* attonitis animis hærrere, Virg. IV. (In speaking of things); corruere, Cic. *—The leaves fall off;* lapsa cadunt folia, Virg.; frondes demittit arbor, Plin. *—The fruits fall from the trees;* poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic. V. *All the blame falls on you;* omnis culpa in te residet, Cic. *—The conversation fell on that subject;* huc sermo evasit, Ter. *—The conversation falls off;* sermo friget, Ter., moritur, Cic. *—That word is fallen;* verbum istud obsolescit, Cic., defuxit, Hor. *—His credit is fallen;* concidit illius auctoritas; defuxit illius gratia et auctoritas; Cic. *—His works are fallen;* non jam leguntur ejus opera, Cic.
TO FALL. v. a. I. *To drop;* amittere; excidere. II. *To depress;* deprimere; demittere; submittere; Cic. III. *To cause to sink in price;* minuere; diminuere; imminuere; Cic.
FALL. s. I. *The act of falling;* casus; lapsus, ūs; Cic. II. *Death, ruin;* mors; interitus; obitus, ūs; Cic.; ruina. III. *Declension;* casus, ūs; ruina; Cic. *—The fall of a house;* domus ruina, Cic. IV. *Diminution of price;* diminutio; imminutio; Cic. V. *Declivity;* tumulus disruptor, Liv. VI. *Cascade;* aquæ dejectus, ūs, Sen.; præceps aquæ lapsus.
FALLACIOUS. a. Fraudulenter; captiosus; fallax; Cic.
FALLACIOUSLY. ad. Fraudulenter; captiose.
FALLACIOUSNESS. s. Vana imago, Hor.; error.
FALLACY. s. Sophisma; captiosa argumenta, n. pl.; dialectica captio; fallax conclusio, Cic.
FALLIBILITY. s. Errandi facultas.
FALLIBLE. a. In quem cadit error.
FALLING-OUT. s. Contentio; jurgium; Cic.; rixa, Liv.
FALLING-SICKNESS. s. Comitialis, or soticus, morbus, Plin.
FALLOW. a. I. *Pale red;* fulvus, Cic. *—A fallow beast;* fulva fera. II. *Unsown, unploughed;* novalis; neglectus. III. *Neglected;* neglectus, Cic.
TO FALLOW. v. a. Vervactum subigere, Plin.; agrum novare, Cic.
FALLOWING. s. Repastinatio, Cic.
FALLOWNESS. s. Sterilitas, Cic.; infecunditas, Col.
FALSE. a. I. *Not true;* falsus, Cic. *—A false testimonial;* falsum testimonium, Plaut. II. *Fictitious, falsified;* adulterinus. *—False hair;* ficti cincinni, Plaut. *—A false man;* homo fraudulenter, Cic. *—False devotion;* pietatis umbra mendax, Ov. III. *Vain;* vanus; falsus; Cic. *—False alarm;* inanis ad verum clamatio;

vanus terror; Sen. — *False hope*; spes vana et fallax, Cic.

FALSE-HEARTED. *a.* Fallax, Cic.; veterator; fraudator, or deceptor, Sen.; homo fraudulentus, Cic.; fem., fraudulenta, or dolosa, mulier; malitiosa et subdola.

FALSEHOOD or **FALSENESS.** *s.* Animus mendax; mendacitas, Tert.

FALSELY. *ad.* Falso, Ter.; false, Cic.

FALSIFICATION. *s.* Corruptio; depravatío; Cic. — (In speaking of goods); adulteria, pl.; or, mercurium adulteratio.

FALSIFIER. *s.* Falsarius, Suet.; qui depravat, &c.

TO FALSIFY. *v. a.* Adulterare, — (*Deeds*); tabulas adulterare, Cic. — *To falsify a writing*; scriptum depravare, or corrumpere. — *To falsify money, goods*; pecuniam, merces, adulterare, Cic.; Plin.

TO FALSIFY. *v. n.* Mentiri; dicere mendacium; Plaut.

FALSYTY. *s.* See FALSEHOOD.

TO FALTER. *v. n.* Verba frangere; infracta et amputata loqui, Cic.

FALTERING. *s.* Lingue hæsitantia, Cic.; sermonis tumultus, Plin.

FALTERINGLY. *ad.* Lingua hæsitante.

FAME. *s.* Fama; nomen; existimatio; Cic.

FAMED. *a.* Celebratus; nobilis; Cic. — *A temple famed for its riches*; inçlytum divitiis templum, Liv.

FAMILIAR. *a.* *I. Domestic*; domesticus, Cic.

II. Not formal; alicuius, or alicui, familiaris, Cic. — *To be very familiar with some one*; aliquo valde familiariter uti; esse alicui perfamiliarẽ; Cic. — *A familiar intercourse*; familiaris sermo, Cic. **III. Ordinary, frequent**; familiaris; consuetus; communis. — *That expression is familiar to him*; hoc verbum frequenter usurpat, Cic. — *To have a thing familiar to one*; rem penitus perspectam, or plane cognitam, habere, Cic.

FAMILIAR. *s.* *I. An intimate*; intimus, Cic.; amicus proprius, Hor.; amicus ex animo, Cic. **II. A demon supposed to attend at call**; genius comes, Hor.

FAMILIARITY. *s.* Familiaritas, Cic.; usus, us; consuetudo; necessitudo; Cic.

FAMILIARLY. *ad.* Familiariter, Cic. — *To live with some one familiarly*; cum aliquo familiarissime vivere, Cic.

FAMILY. *s.* *I. Persons who live in the same house*; familia. **II. Race; familia; genus; Cic. — *One who belongs to a very good family*; familia amplissima, or clarissima, natus, Cic.; genere clarus, Liv. **III. A species; species; ratio; modus; Cic.; genus, Sall.****

FAMINE. *s.* Fames, Cic. — *In time of famine*; in fame, Cic. — *A province harassed by famine*; enecta fame provincia, Cic.

TO FAMISH. *v. a. and n.* Fame confici, enecari, Cic., cruciari, Plin.; fame necare, Cic.

FAMISHING or **FAMISHMENT.** *s.* Fames.

FAMOUS. *a.* Inçlytus; illustris; celebris; clarus; insignis. (Famous is commonly used in a bad sense.)

FAMOUSLY. *ad.* Celebrissime; clare; insigniter; Cic.; (famosè, Tert.).

FAMOUSNESS. *s.* See FAME.

FAN. *s.* Flabellum, Ter.

TO FAN. *v. a.* *I. To cool with a fan*; auras flabellò colligere. **II. To winnow**; frumentum flatu excernere, Col., or ventilabris subjactare, Varr.

FANATIC. *s.* Fanaticus, Sen.; fem. fanatica mulier.

FANATICAL. *a.* Fanaticus, Liv.

FANATICISM. *s.* Fanaticus furor, Hor.

FANCIFUL. *a.* Ingenio varius, Hor.; animi diversus, Tac.; inconstans. — In the sense of *Self-willed*; morosus, Cic.

FANCIFULLY. *ad.* Animo diverso.

FANCIFULNESS. *s.* Animi diversitas.

FANCY. *s.* *I. Imagination*; imaginandi vis. **II. Liking, whim; arbitrium; arbitratús; voluntas; mens; libido; Cic. — *To live according to one's fancy*; ad arbitrium suum vivere; Cic. — *He took a fancy to go to Rome*; eum libido invasit, or subitit, Romam petendi, Liv.**

TO FANCY. *v. n.* Rem sibi cogitatione fingere, or depingere; rem animo effingere; Cic. — *I already fancy I see that day*; videre videor jam illum diem, Ter. — *Fancy you are what I am*; eum te esse finge qui ego sum, Cic.

TO FANCY. *v. a.* *I. To portray in the mind*; rem sibi, or ante oculos, proponere; animo cernere, or effingere; Cic. — *Our mind fancies all sorts of things*; quidvis mens nostra cogitatione depingit, Cic. — *I fancy I see the town consumed suddenly by fire*; videor mihi hanc urbem videre subito incendio centidentem, Cic. **II. To take a liking to**; alicui rei animum adijcere; affectare.

FANCY-FRAMED. *a.* Imaginarius, Liv.

FANCY-SICK. *a.* Qui, quæ, sibi videtur ægrotare.

FANE. *s.* *I. A temple*; templum; ædes; Cic. **II. A weathercock**; Triton, Vitr.; venti index.

TO FANG. *v. a.* Prehendere; comprehendere; Cic.; corripere, Hirt.

FANG. *s.* *I. Tusk of a boar*; apri dens falcatus.

II. Talon; pl., falcule, Plin.; ungues falcati; or, aduncus unguis.

FANNER. *s.* Ventilator, Col.

FANTASM or **FANTOM.** *s.* Spectrum; visum; Cic.; phantoma, Plin. J.; umbra; vana species.

FANTASTIC or **FANTASTICAL.** *a.* *I. Fictitious*; fictus; commentitius, Cic. **II. Fanciful, whimsical**; inconstans.

FANTASY. *s.* See FANCY.

FAR. *a.* Distans; disjunctus; remotus; Cic.

FAR. *ad.* *I. To or at a distance*; longe; procul; Cic. — *He is far from this place*; procul hinc est; longe hinc abest. — *Is it far from this place?* quam longe est hinc? — *We are not going far from this place*; nos imus haud longè ex hoc loco, Plaut. **II. Much**; very; multum; plurimum; magnopere; vehementer; Cic.

III. — Far from having injured his reputation you have added more lustre to it; famam adeo non abstulisti ut auxeris.

TO FARCE. *v. a.* Farcire, Col.; infarcire; rei farcinem indere.

FARCE. *s.* Mimus; mimici joci, pl., Cic. — *The farce is over*; jam mimi exitus est, Cic.

FARCICAL. *a.* Ridiculus; mimicus.

FARCY. *s.* A disease of horses; scabies, Col. — *Having the farcy*; scabiosus, Col.

FARDEL. *s.* Fascis, Cæs.; fasciculus, Cic.

TO FARE. *v. n.* *I. To go to travel*; iter facere, habere, Cic., or agere, Plin. **II. To be in any state good or bad; se habere; vitam agere. **III. To be entertained with food; revesci, Cic. — *To fare well*; laute vivere; cutem bene curare; Hor. — *To fare badly*; parce vivere.****

FARE. *s.* *I. Money paid for conveyance*; vecturæ pretium; plastrum; Curt. **II. Victuals for the table**; victus, us. — *Good fare*; cœna magna et lauta, Cic.; lautus victus, us, Hor. — *Bad fare*; tenuis victus.

FAREWELL. *interj.* Vale; valete; Cic. — *Farewell for ever*; salus extrema.

FAREWELL. *s.* — *To bid farewell*; alicui valedicere, Ov.; aliquem salvere jubere, Hor. — *I have bid them farewell*; eos valere jussi; extremam salutem illis nuntiavi; illis plurimam salutem dixi; Cic. — *To bid farewell to the world*; rebus humanis nuntium remittere, Cic.

FAR-FETCHED. *a.* Alte repetitus, Cic.

FARM. *s.* Colonia, Plaut.; prædium, Cic.; villa, Virg.

TO FARM. *v. a.* *I. To let out*; agros alicui locitare. Ter., locare, or elocare; prædiorum mercedulas constitutere, Cic. **II. To take**; aliquid de, or ab, aliquo conducere, Cic.

FARMER. *s.* Fundi conductor; villicus; colonus.

FARRAGO. *s.* Farrago, Juv.; Pers.

FARRIER. *s.* Veterinarius, Col.

FARROW. *s.* Partus, us; porcelli uno partu editi.

TO FARROW. *v. n.* Porculos edere, or parere; partum edere.

FARTHER or **FURTHER.** *ad.* *I. At or to a greater distance*; ultra, Hor. **II. Moreover**; præter hæc, Plaut.; præterea; insuper; accidit eo quod; Cic.

FARTHER. *a.* Ulterior, Cic.

FARTHEST. *a.* Extremus; ultimus. — *At farthest*; ad extremum; longissime.

FARTHING. *s.* Teruncius, Cic. — *Two farthings*; semmissis, Plin. — *Not a farthing*; ne teruncius quidem, Cic. — *Not worth a farthing*; nihili. — *To lose every farthing*; ad assem omnia perdere, Hor. — *To pay every farthing of one's charges*; usque ad assem impendium reddere.

FASCES. *s. pl.* Fasces, jum, Cic.

FASCIATION. *s.* Fascia, Cic.; ligamen, Col.; ligamentum, Tac.

TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* Fascinare, Virg.; effascinare, Plin.; cœcare mentem, Cic.; fucum alicui facere, Ter.; decipere oculos, Ov.

FASCINATION. *s.* Fascinatio, Plin.

FASCINE. *s.* (A military term.) Virgultorum fascis.

FASHION. *s.* *I. Form*; facies; forma; conformatio et forma; ratio; modus; Cic. **II. The make or cut of the clothes; opera; artificium. **III. Custom operating upon dress, &c.**; mos; usus, us; Cic. — *To introduce a fashion*; rem in morem inducere, perducere, Cic. — *Such is the fashion*; sic vivitur; sic vita est; ita fert usus; Ter.; ita nunc mos viget, Plaut. — *In the French fashion*; more Gallorum. — *Words out of fashion*; obsoleta verba, Cic.**

TO FASHION. *v. a.* *I. To form*; rem ornare, or conformare, Cic.; conformare; confingere. **II. To adapt; accommodare, Cic.**

FASHIONABLE. *a.* Ad nostrorum temporum rationem, Cic. — *That is no longer fashionable*; desuetus, Ov.; ab usu remotus, Quint.

FASHIONABLY. *ad.* — *Fashionably dressed*; vestitus novo more.

TO FAST. *v. n.* Sacra jejunia celebrare, or servare; cibo abstinere, Cic.; a cibo se abstinere; jejunio vexare; Cels.

FAST. *s.* Jejunium, Cic. — *Days of fast*; *esuriales feriae*, Plaut.

FAST. *a.* I. *Firm*; firmus; stabilis. — *To make fast*; firmare, Cic.; stabilire, Sen. II. *Strong*; firmus; robustus; valens, Cic. III. *Fixed*; fixus; immotus; Cic. IV. *Speedy*; celer; or, celeris, Hor.; promptus, Liv.; expeditus, Cic.

FAST. *ad.* I. *Firmly*; firme; firmiter; Cic. — *To hold fast*; consistere; obfirmare, se, Ter. II. *Swiftly*; celeriter; velociter; expedito. III. *Frequently*; sæpe; crebre; frequenter; Cic.

TO FASTEN. *v. a.* I. *To make fast*; ligare; alligare; colligare; vincire; Cic.; stabilire. II. *To stamp*; rem in re imprimere; signare; Cic. III. *To confirm*; firmare; confirmare; stabilire; roborare; Cic.

FASTIDIOUS. *a.* Fastidiosus; molestus; gravis; Cic. — *To be fastidious*; fastidium facere, Plin.; facere odiose, Plaut. — *To be fastidious with respect to any one*; aliquem nauseare, Cic.; fastidire, Virg.

FASTIDIOUSLY. *ad.* Fastidiose.

FASTIDIOUSNESS. *s.* Fastidium, Cic. — *An air of fastidiousness*; indignatio, Quint.

FASTING. *s.* Jejunium.

FASTING. *a.* Jejunus, Cic.

FASTING-DAYS. *s.* Esuriales feriae, f. pl., Plaut.

FASTNESS. *s.* I. *Strength*; robur; vires, ium, f. pl. II. *A strong hold*; oppidum munitissimum, Cic.; arx, arces.

FASTOUS. *a.* Fastuosus, Mart.; ad ostentationem compositus, Cic.; fastu tumidus, or turgidus, Col.

FAT. *a.* I. *Plump*; pinguis; opimus; Cic. — *Rather fat*; subpinguis, Cels. — *Very fat*; obesus, Plin. — *A man large and fat*; homo crassus, Ter.; vir corpulentior atque habitior, Plaut. — *Fat meat*; adipatum, Juv. II. *Dull*; gravis, Cic.; ponderosus, Varr.; crassus, Virg.; concretus, Cic. III. *Rich*; abundans, or affluens; rerum copia abundantissimus, Cic.

FAT. *s.* Adeps, Plin.; Col.; pinguedo, Plin.; pinguitudo, Cels.; obesitas. — *Covered with fat*; obesus, Plin.

TO FAT or **TO FATTEN.** *v. a. i. e.* *To make fat*; saginare; opimare; Col. — *To fatten oxen*; boves farcire, Varr. — *To fatten pigs*; suis pinguefacere, Plin.

TO FAT. *v. n. i. e.* *To grow fat*; pinguescere; crassescere; Col.

FATAL. *a.* Fatalis, Sen.; funestus, Cic.; infaustus, Ov. — *This day has been fatal to me*; pessimum hic mihi dies illuxit, Plaut. — *The fatal hour*; fatalis hora, Lucr.

FATALIST. *s.* Qui tenet omnia fatorum arbitrio accidere.

FATALITY or **FATALNESS.** *s.* Fatum; fatalis, or fati, vis, or necessitas; Cic. — *I know not by what fatality*; nescio quo fato, Cic.

FATALLY. *ad.* Fataliter, Cic.

FATR. *s.* Fatum; fatalis vis, or necessitas, Cic. — *What happens is ordered by fate*; quae fiunt fato continentur, Cic. — **THE FATES.** *s. pl.* Parcae, Cic.

FATED. *a.* Fatalis, Cic. — *Ill-fated*; infaustus.

FATHER. *s.* Pater; parens; genitor, Cic. — *Father by adoption*; per adoptionem pater, Plin. — *Father of a family*; pater familias, or familiae. — *He loves and respects me as a father*; me sicut alterum parentem et observat et diligit, Cic.; me pro parente colit amatque, Liv. — *To be like one's father*; patrem ore referre, Virg.

TO FATHER. *v. a.* I. *To adopt*; adoptare; in filium adscribere, Cic. — *To father another man's son*; adoptare ab alio, Cic. II. *To charge any thing to one*; aliquid alicui imputare, or ascribere.

FATHERHOOD. *s.* Paternitas.

FATHER-IN-LAW. *s.* Socer, Cic.

FATHERLESS. *a.* Parente orbis, or orbatus; pupillus; fem. pupilla, Cic.

FATHERLINESS. *s.* Patrius amor; patris caritas erga liberos; Cic.

FATHERLY. *a.* Paternus; patrius; Cic.

FATHERLY. *ad.* Patrie, Quint.; paterni animo. — *It is acting fatherly to* —; hoc patrium est —, Ter.

FATHOM. *s.* I. *A measure of length*; senum pedum mensura; orga. II. *Penetration*; acris ingenii acies; ingenii vis; sagacitas; perspicacia; mentis solertia, Cic.

TO FATHOM. *v. a.* I. *To sound*; explorare maris altitudinem perpendiculari nautico. — *To fathom a ford*; vadum tentare, Cæs., contari, Cic.; vadum fluminis experire, Plin. II. *To penetrate into*; tentare; perterritare; explorare; experire; Cic.; scrutari, Hor.; aliquis consilia explorare, Cæs.; mentem sensumque degustare, Cic.

FATHOMLESS. *a.* Quod non explorari potest.

FATIGAL. *a.* Fatidicus, Cic.; fatiloquus, Liv.

TO FATIGUE or **FATIGATE.** *v. a.* Labore defatigare, Cæs.; laboribus urgere, Ov. — *This will not fatigue me*; nec me labor iste gravabit, Virg.

FATIGUE. *s.* Defatigatio, Cic.; fatigatio, Sen. — *The fatigue of the road*; via labor, Liv. — *The fatigue of a bad road*; via vexatio, Col. — *Accustomed to fatigue*;

laboribus duratus, Quint. — *Body able to bear fatigue*; corpus par laboribus, Quint.

FATNESS. *s.* Obesitas; pinguetudo, Cels.

TO FATTEN. *v. a.* Saginare; opimare, Col. — *To fatten poultry*; aves farcire, or opimare; pingues, or opimas, facere, Col.

TO FATTEN. *v. n.* Pinguescere; crassescere; Col.

FATTY. *a.* Opimus, Cic.

FATUOUS. *a.* Plumbeus, Ter.; stupidus; hebes; Cic.; stipes; fungus; Ter.

FATUITY. *s.* Fatuitas; insulsius, Cic.

FAUCET. *s.* Doliare vericulum.

FAULT. *s.* Peccatum; delictum; lapsus, us, Cic.; error; erratum; culpa; Cic. — *To acknowledge one's fault*; de delicto suo confiteri, Cic. — *It is your fault*; penes te culpa est, Ter.; culpa in te residet, Brut. ad Cic. — *My misfortunes were caused by my own fault*; omnia mea culpa contracta sunt. — *By our (by your) fault*; nostrapte (tuapte) culpa, Ter.

FAULT-FINDER. *s.* Censor; criticus; Cic.; Aristarchus, Hor.

FAULTILY. *ad.* Mendose.

FAULTINESS. *s.* See **FAULT.**

FAULTLESS. *a.* Perfectus; absolutus; omnibus suis numeris expletus; Cic.

FAULTY. *a.* I. *Guilty of a fault*; nocens; sons, Cic.; alicujus, or alicui, culpæ affinis, Cic. — *To be faulty*; in culpa esse, Cic. II. *Erroneous*; errori obnoxius; mendosus.

TO FAVOUR. *v. a.* I. *Countenance*; alicui favere; studere; suffragari, Cic. — *To favour a party*; studere partibus, Cic.; tutari partes. — *To favour the people too much*; nimis amplecti plebem, Cic. — *To favour the retreat of an army*; commodiorem ac tutiorem exercitui receptum dare, Cæs. — *Fortune favours our enterprise*; aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. II. *To resemble in feature*; ore aliquem referre.

FAVOUR. *s.* I. *Countenance, kindness granted*; gratia; munus; promeritum; beneficium; Cic. — *To grant a favour*; gratiam alicui dare; de aliquo bene mereri; Cic. — *To receive a favour*; beneficium ab aliquo accipere, Cic. — *To acknowledge a favour*; gratiam alicui referre; meritam memori mente persolvere; Cic. II. *Support*; gratia; studium; favor. — *Favour of the people*; popularis aura, Cic. — *To be in favour*; gratia florere, Cic.; (with some one); apud aliquem valere, Liv.; esse in gratia cum aliquo; gratiosum esse alicui, or apud aliquem; Cic. — *That is in great favour*; qui est apud aliquem flagrantissima gratia, Tac. — *That is no more in favour*; favore dejectus, Ov. III. *Leave, permission*; permissio; potestas; f. cultas; licentia; venia; Cic.

IV. — *To ask a favour from some one*; ab aliquo veniam rei faciendæ petere, Plin. — *With your favour*; pace tua, Cic.; Ov.

FAVOURABLE. *a.* Secundus; favorabilis; Liv. — *Favourable to some one*; alicui æquus, or propitius. — *To have a favourable wind*; habere secundos ventos; secundis ventis uti; expedito navigare; Cic. — *The wind is favourable*; dat operam ventus, Plaut.

FAVOURABLY. *ad.* Auspicato; studiose; propense; Cic. — *To treat favourably*; perofficose, or permanter, cum aliquo agere, Cic.

FAVOURER. *s.* Alicujus, or alicui, fautor; fem. fautrix; alicujus studiosus et fautor; Cic.

FAVOURITE. *s.* Regi gratiosus; qui apud principem maxima est in gratia, or gratia plurimum potest.

FAWN. *s.* A young deer; hinnulus, Plin.

TO FAWN. *v. n. i. e.* *To bring forth a fawn*; partum edere, Cic.

TO FAWN UPON. *v. n.* Adulari aliquem, Quint., alicui, Sen.; in adulationem demitti, Tac., cevere, Pers.

FAWNER. *s.* Adulator; assentator; Cic.; palpator, Plaut.; palpo, Pers.; fem., adulatrix; assentatrix; Plaut.

FAWNING. *s.* Adulatio, Cic.; assentatio, Curt.; verniles blanditiæ, Tac.

FAWNINGLY. *ad.* Serviliter, Cic.; humiliter, Liv.; abjecte; vernaliter; Hor.; verniliter, Sen.

FAY. *s.* Fatidica, or fatiloqua, mulier.

FEALTY. *s.* Fides; probitas; Cic.

FEAR. *s.* Dread; metus, us; timor; Cic. — *Great fear*; pavor; terror; formido; Cic. — *In fear*; metu occupatus, Curt.; timore percussus; perterritus; Cic. — *Free from fear*; liber terrore, Virg. — *To deliver from fear*; alicui metum abstergere, dejicere, Cic., excutere, Ov.; alicum metu levare, lberare, Cic.

TO FEAR. *v. a.* Timere; meture; esse in metu; Cic. — *To fear greatly*; pertimescere; pavere; Cic.; expavescere, Suet. — *To fear a little*; præmetuere, Lucr.; præformidare, Quint.

TO FEAR. *v. n.* *To be anxious*; animo angere; angorebus se dedere; Cic.

FEARFUL. *a.* I. *Timorous*; meticulosus, Plaut.; timidus, Cic. — *Too fearful*; timidior, Cic. II. *Dreadful*; terribilis; horribilis; horrendus; horrificus; Cic.

FEARFULLY. *ad.* Timide; timido animo; formidolose; Cic.; pavide, Liv.; supra modum, Cic.; in im-

monsum, Ov. — *Fearfully ugly*; ad deformitatem insignis, Cic.

FEARFULNESS. *s.* See FEAR.

FEARLESSLY. *ad.* Impavidè, Liv.; magno animo; fortiter; libere; fidenter; confidenter; Cic.

FEARLESSNESS. *s.* Animus; fidens animus; Cic.; fiducia.

FEARLESS. *a.* Impavidus, Liv.; fortis; acer et erectus; periculi contemptor, contemptrix; Cic.

FEASIBLE. *a.* Quod fieri potest, Cic. — *Very feasible*; factu facilis. — *I believe the thing to be very feasible*; arbitrari fieri posse maxime.

FEAST. *s.* I. *A festival*; festum; genialis dies; Juv. II. *An entertainment*; convivium; epulæ; Cic. — *A sumptuous feast*; epulæ conquistissimæ, Cic.; lautissimum convivium, Plaut. — *To give a feast*; alicui festa parare, Ov.

TO FEAST. *v. n.* Convivari; epulari; convivium celebrare; convivia agere; Cic.

TO FEAST. *v. a.* Epulas alicui dare, Virg.; aliquem apparatus epulis excipere, Liv.

FEASTING. *s.* Convivium; opipara cœna, Plaut.; magno luxu paratæ epulæ, Virg.

FEAT. *s.* Factum; facinus; Cic. — *Great feats of arms*; bello præclare gesta, Cic.; bello ingentia facta, Col.

FEAT. *a.* Navis; solers; solers subtilisque; Cic.

FEATHER. *s.* Pluma, Cic. — *Covered with feathers*; pluma obductus, Cic. — *Applume of feathers*; penna petatum adornans, Plin.

FEATHER-BED. *s.* Plumæ culcita, Cic.

FEATHERY. *a.* Pluma obductus, Cic.

FEATLY. *ad.* Solerter, Cic.; solerti manu, Tibull.

FEATURE. *s.* I. *The cast of the face*; figura; forma; Cic. II. *Any lineament of the face*; lineamentum; oris ductus, ùs, Cic.

TO FEAZE. *v. a. and n. i. e.* *To untwist*; inortata detorque, Col., or evolve.

FEBRICULOSE. *a.* Febricitans, Cels.; febricens, Col.

FEBRIFUGE. *s.* Efficax, or præcipuum, adversus, or contra, febres remedium, Plin.

FEBRILE. *a.* (Febrilis, Apul.); febriculosus, Catull.; Gell.

FEBRUARY. *s.* Februarius, Cic.; mensis Februarius.

FECES. *s.* Cœnum; lutum, Cic.; fæx; fæces, pl., Hor.; crassamen; crassamentum; Col.

FECULENCE OR FECULENCY. *s.* Fæcultia, Sidon.

FECULENT. *a.* Fæcultentus, Col.

FECUND. *a.* Fecundus; fertilis; ferax; uber.

FECUNDITY. *s.* Fecunditas, Cic. — (Speaking of the soil); fecunditas; feracitas, Cic.; ubertas, Quint. — (Of the mind); uberrima ingenii vena, Hor.; ingenii flumen, Cic.

FED. *part. a.* Nutritus, Ov.; altus; altus; Cic.

FEDERAL. *a.* — *A federal state*; civitas e plurimis aliis in commune consensitibus confecta.

FEDERACY. *s.* Federatus; federe conjunctus.

FEDERATE. Federatus.

FEE. *s.* I. *Lands held under a higher lord*; prædium beneficiarium. II. *Reward*; merces; premium; remuneratio; Cic.

TO FEE. *v. a.* I. *To reward*; alicui præmium tribuere; aliquem præmio donare, afficere, or decorare, Cic. II. *To bribe*; corrumpere, Cic.; vitare, Plin.; fidem pretio labefactare, Cic. — *To fee a judge*; jus adulterare pecunia; iudicem largitione corrumpere, Cic.

FEEBLE. *a.* Debilis; imbecillus; imbecillus; infirmus; Cic. — *A feeble mind*; imbecillus animus, Cic.; imbecillum ingenium, Plin. J.

FEEBLENESS. *s.* Infirmitas; imbecillitas; Cic. — *Feebleness of body*; imbecillitas corporis, infirmitasque virium.

FEEBLY. *ad.* Infirme; imbecillius; Cic. — *To continue the war feebly*; molliter bellum gerere, Sall.

TO FEED. *v. a.* I. *To give to eat*; alere, Cic.; corpus sustentare, Ter.; nutricari, Cic.; nutricare, Varr.; nutrire, Juv.; enutrire, Col.; suppeditare, or præbere, cibos, Col. II. *To pasture*; ad pastum ducere. — *To feed sheep*; oves pascere, Virg.

TO FEED. *v. n.* I. *To take food*; pascere, Cic.; pasci, Virg.; depascere; vesci; Cic. II. *To grow fat*; pinguescere; crassescere; Col.

FEEDER. *s.* I. *One who gives food*; qui cibos suppeditat, or præbet. II. *An encourager*; qui stimulat, pascit, &c. III. *One who eats*; homo edax, or multi cibi, Cic.; estor; fem. estrix; Plaut. — *A great feeder*; abdomen insaturabile, Cic. — *A small feeder*; homo non multi cibi, Cic.

FEEDING. *s.* Alimentum; cibus; Cic.; pascua, orum, n. pl., Col.

TO FEEL. *v. a. and n.* I. *To touch*; attingere, Ter.; tangere, Virg. — *To feel with the hand*; attractare, Plaut.; pertractare, Cic.; manu tractare, Virg.; contractare, Col. — *To feel something*; rei manum admovere, or afferre, Cic. II. *To try*; probare; periclitari; Cic.; scrutari, Hor. III. *To have a sense of pain*

or pleasure; sentire; sensu percipere; rei sensum capere. — *I feel pain everywhere*; totus dolere, Plaut.; opprimor totius corporis doloribus, Cic. IV. *To be affected by*. — *To feel a great joy*; lætitiâ toto pectore sentire, Ov. — *He felt great grief at his brother's death*; morte sui fratris graviter commotus fuit; mors fratris fuit illi acerbissima; Cic. — *He feels it deeply*; his rebus commovetur vehementer, Cic. V. *To know*; sentire; intelligere; Cic. — *To feel one's strength*; viribus fidere. — *I feel that I am dying*; vivus vidensque pereo, Ter.

FEELERS. *s. pl.* Antennæ, arum.

FEELING OR FEEL. *s.* I. *The sense of touch*; tactus, ùs; tactio; Cic.; contactus, ùs, Virg.; tactus sensus, ùs, Plin. II. *Sensibility*; mollitia; teneritas; mollior, or tenerior, animus; Cic. — *Endowed with acute feeling*; ad concipiendos affectus mollis, Cic.; affectibus vehementissimis obnoxio, or patens. III. *Perception*; sensus, ùs, Cic. — *One that has lost all feeling*; omnibus sensibus orbis, Vell.

FEELINGLY. *ad.* I. *So as to be sensibly felt*; accommodatè ad sensum; ita ut sub sensum cadat; Cic.; admodum; graviter; vehementer; Cic. II. *With expression of great sensibility*; animo molliore; (affecte, Tertull.).

TO FEIGN. *v. a. and n.* Fingere; simulare; dissimulare; Cic. — *To feign grief*; os in mœstitiam flectere, Tac. — *To feign sleep*; somnum mentiri, Petron.

FEIGNED. *part. a.* Fictus; mentitus; simulatus; Cic. — *Feigned grief*; tristitia irritamentum, Tac.

FEIGNEDLY. *ad.* Falso, Ter.; false, Cic.; fecte; simulate, or fallanter.

FEIGNER. *s.* Qui simulat; simulator, Cic.; Tac.

FEINT. *s.* Simulatio; dissimulatio; Cic. — *Feint in fencing*; armorum avocatio, Quint.; simulata petitio. — *To make a feint*; comminari impetum, Hirt.

TO FELICITATE. *v. a.* Alicui rem, re, de re, gratulari; congratulari; Cic.

FELICITATION. *s.* Gratulatio; congratulatio; Cic. — *A letter of felicitation*; epistola gratulatoria.

FELICITOUS. *a.* Beatus; felix; fortunatus; Cic.

FELICITOUSLY. *ad.* Fauste; prospere; feliciter; Cic.

FELICITY. *s.* Felicitas; beatitas; beatitudo; Cic. — *Seeming felicity*; bracteata, or personata, felicitas, Sen. — *There is no perfect felicity*; nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor.

FELL. FELINE. *a.* (Speaking of beasts); ferus; immanis; Cic. — (Speaking of men); crudelis; sævus; inhumanus; barbarus; Cic.

FELL. *s.* Pellis; corium; Plin.

TO FELL. *v. a.* I. *To knock down*; aliquem sternere, or prosternere, Liv.; aliquem humi fundere, terræ applicare, Virg.; ad terram affligere, Plaut., or dejicere, Cic. — *To fell a lion*; ad terram prostrare, Plaut.

II. *To hew down*; cœdere; leonem prosternere, Plaut.; incidere; Cic. — *To fell a forest*; silvam cœdere; præcidere; Cic.

FELLER. *s.* Lignarius, Liv.; qui ligna cædit.

FELLMONGER. *s.* Pello, Plaut.

FELLINESS. *s.* Feritas; immanitas, Cic.; crudelitas; inhumanitas; sævitas; Cic.

FELLOW OR FELLOW. *s.* (Of a wheel); absis, or apsis, idis, f., Plin.

FELLOW. *s.* I. *A companion*; comes; consociatus; societate conjunctus; socius; Cic. II. *An equal*; equals; comes, Sen.

TO FELLOW. *v. a.* Conventientia inter se componere; pares cum paribus componere; Sall.; parem pari jungere, Hor.; rei rem aptare, or accommodare, Cic.

FELLOW-CITIZEN. *s.* Civis, Cic.; (concius, Tertull.).

FELLOW-COMMONER. *s.* Convictor; commensalis.

FELLOW-CREATURE. *s.* Eiusdem generis; socius nature.

FELLOW-FEELING. *s.* (Sympathia, Vitr.); naturæ cognatio; naturæ quasi concentus, atque consensus, ùs; Cic.

FELLOW-HEIR. *s.* Cohæres, Cic.

FELLOW-LABOURER. *s.* Qui (quæ) operam in commune confert; operæ particeps.

FELLOW-SERVANT. *s.* Conservus, Cic.

FELLOWSHIP. *s.* Cœtus; conventus, ùs; societas; Cic.; consociatio; communio; consortium. — (In a college); beneficiarius convictus, ùs, Cæs.

FELLOW-SOLDIER. *s.* Commilito, onis.

FELLOW-STUDENT. *s.* Condiscipulus, Cic.

FELLOW-SUBJECT. *s.* Civis.

FELLOW-SUFFERER. *s.* Pari damno affectus.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER. *s.* Comes, Cic.

FELLY. *ad.* Crudeliter; inhumaniter; atrociter; Cic.

FELO-DE-SE. *s.* (A law term.) Qui se ipsum occidit; qui sibi manum vitam exhaurit; qui sibi violentam manus affert; Cic.

FELON. *s.* Sons; nocens; reus rei capitalis, Cic.

FELONIOUS. *a.* Malus; malignus; improbus; Cic.; scelestus; nefarius.

FELONIOUSLY. *ad.* Improbe; nequiter; nefarie; scelestè; scelestè, Cic.

FELONY. *s.* Crimen capitis, Cic.

FELT. *s. i. e.* Wool and hair united into cloth without

weaving; pl., subcoacta, orum, Cæs.; coactilia, lum, U. Jct.—*To prepare a felt*; lanas ex quibus pileus efficitur cogere.

TO FELT. v. a. Coactilibus instruere.
FELUCA. s. i. e. *A small open boat with six oars*; phaselus, Virg.; Ov.; actuariolum, Cic.

FEMALE. s. Femina; mulier; Cic.—*An accomplished female*; lectissima mulier, (ic.; mulier examumsum optima, Plaut.

FEMALE. a. Feminus; feminus; muliebris; Cic.
FEMININE. a. Mollis; effeminatus; muliebris; Cic.
FEN. s. Locus palustris, Cæs.; paludosus, Ov.; palus, Cic.

FENCE. s. I. *An enclosure*; septum, Varr.; clausum, Col.; pl., palli; valli, orum; vallorum humi defixorum ordo. II. *Guard*; tutela; munimentum; Cic.
TO FENCE. v. a. i. *To enclose*; vallare; vallo munire; palis præfixis locum munire, or instruere. II. *To guard*; defendere; tueri; Cic.

TO FENCE. v. n. i. e. *To practise the use of swords*; rudibus ludere, or certare; inter se præpilatis gladiis digladiari.

FENCELESS. a. Sine munimento; nudus.
FENCER. s. Lanista, Cic.
FENCING. s. Armorum ars ludicra, Cic.; lanistarum ars.

FENCING-MASTER. s. Lanista, æ, Cic.
FENCING-SCHOOL. s. Gladiatorium ludus, Mart.
TO FEND. v. a. i. e. *To ward off*; petitiones effugere, Cic.; ictus avertere, or declinare, Liv.; vulnus eludere, Ov.

FENDER. s. Apposita foco craticula.
FENNEL. s. *A plant*; feniculum; marathrum; Plin.
FENNISH or FENNY. a. Palustris, Cæs.; paludosus, Ov.—*Fenny soil*; solum uliginosum, Plin.

FEOD. s. Prædium beneficiarium.
FEODAL. a. Fiduciarius; beneficiarius; Plin.
FEODARY. s. (A law term.) Clieus, tis.

TO FEOFF. v. a. (With lawyers); bonis donare.—*To feoff in trust*; fideicommittere.

FEOFFEE. s. Bonis donatus, Cic.—*A feoffee in trust*; fideicommissarius.

FEOFFER. s. Qui alium bonis donat; qui fideicommittit.

FEOFFMENT. s. Tradita beneficiarii prædii possessio.—*A feoffment in trust*; fideicommissum.

FERACITY. s. Fertilitas; fecunditas; ubertas; Cic.; feracitas, Col.; terræ felicitas, Plin.

FERINE. a. Ferus; immanis; trux, Cic.
FERITY. s. Feritas; immanitas; crudelitas; Cic.
TO FERMENT. v. a. and n. Fermentari. Pliny uses fermentescere, in a figurative sense.

FERMENT. s. Fermentum, Plin.; Liv.
FERMENTABLE. a. Quod fermentari potest.
FERMENTATION. s. Liqueoris internus æstus, ùs; interior agitatio.

FERN. s. *A plant*; filix, icis, Virg.
FERNY. a.—*A ferny ground or fern plot*; filictum, Col.

FEROCIOS. a. Trux; ferus; truculentus; immanis; Cic.—*A ferocious disposition*; truculentus animus, Cic.; animi vis effera, Virg.

FEROACITY. s. Feritas; immanitas; crudelitas; Cic.
FERRER. s. Viverra, Plin.

TO FERRET. v. a. Viverris venari cuniculos.
FERRULE. s. Circulus nexilis, Sen.; carchebus, Vitr.
TO FERRY OVER. v. a. and n. Trajicere.

FERRY. s. Trajectus, ùs.
FERRY-BOAT. s. Ponto, Cæs.—*A small ferry boat*; cymba, Cic.; cymbula, Plin.; linter, Cæs.; Tibull.

FERRYMAN. s. Portitor, Virg.; vector, Ov.; navicularior; navicularius; Cic.; (lintrarius, U. Jct.).

FERTILE. a. Fertilis; ferax; fecundus; uber; Cic.—*A fertile field*; lætus ager, Virg.; ferax frugum, Hor.

FERTILELY. ad. Fecunde; fertiler; Plin.
FERTILENESS or FERTILITY. s. Fertilitas; fecunditas; ubertas; Cic.; feracitas, Col.; terræ felicitas, Plin.—*Cultivation increases the fertility of the soil*; cultu fit terra fecundior, Cic.

TO FERTILIZE. v. a. (*The soil*); terram fecundare, Virg.; terris fecunditatem dare, Cic.; uberare terras, Plin.

FERVENCY. s. Pietatis calor, Plin. J.; piæ mentis ardor; pli animi æstus, ùs.

FERVENT. a. Fervidus; fervens; ardens.
FERVENTLY. ad. Fervide, Plaut.; ferventer, Cels.; ardent, Cic.

FERVID. a. Ardens; candens; flagrans; fervidus; inflammatus; Cic.

FERULA. s. I. *A plant*; ferula, Plin. II. *An instrument of correction*; ferula, Juv.
TO FERULE. v. a. Cædere ferula, Hor.

FERVOUR. s. See FERVENCY.
TO FESTER. v. n. Suppurare, Col.; pus emittere, Cels.

FESTINATION. s. Festinatio; properatio; Cic.; properantia, Sall.; maturatio, Auct. ad Her.

FESTIVAL. a. Festus; genialis.
FESTIVAL. s. Festum, Ov.; genialis, or festus, dies; Cic.; geniale festum, Ov.

FESTIVE. a. Hilaris; hilarus; lætus; Cic.
FESTIVITY. s. Festum; lætitia; gaudium; Cic.

TO FETCH. v. a. I. *To go and bring*; quærere; exquirere. II. *To derive*; capere; or, percipere, Cic.

III. *To strike at a distance*; ferire. IV. *To perform*; prehendere; capere. V. *To obtain as a price*; reddere, Cato; ferre; referre; Col.; tanti vendi; pro pecunia commutari posse. VI. *To fetch breath*; respirare; anhelare.—*To fetch a deep breath*; spiritum ex alto citare, Sen.—*To fetch a blow*; librare ictum.—*To fetch a sigh*; ducere suspirium.—*To fetch a compass*; circumire.

FETCH. s. Astus, ùs, Plaut.; calliditas, Ter.; astutia, Cic.; dolus.

FETCHED. part. a. Longe petitus; accersitus, Cic.—*Far-fetched*; alte repetitus.

FETID. a. Fetidus; fetens; Cic.
FETIDNESS. s. Fetor, oris.

FETLOCK. s. (In horses); cruris et pedis junctura.
TO FETTER. v. a. Alicui catenas injicere, Cic.; catenis constringere, Cic.; vincire, Ov.; religare, Suet.; compescere, Hor.

FETTERS. s. pl. Vincula; compedes; Cic.—*He is in fetters*; in vincula coniectus est, Cic.; tenetur in compedibus, Hor.; est in vinculis, Plin.

FETD. s. Contentio; jurgium; Cic.; rixa, Liv.—*There is a feud between them*; inter se dissident; existit inter eos jurgium; Cic.—*There is a feud between him and me*; mihi cum eo rixa est, Cic.

FETDAL. a. (A law term.) Ad clientelam, or ad patronos et clientes, pertinens.

FEVER. s. Febris, Cic.—*A slight fever*; febricula, Cic.—*To be in a fever*; febrim habere, Cic.; febrile; febricitare; Cels.—*To be in a violent fever*; æstu febrile jactari, Cic.—*A continued fever*; febris assidua; Cels.—*To catch or be seized with a fever*; febrim accipere in artus, Lucr.; febre corripit, Plin.; (febrescere, Solin.).

TO FEVER. v. a. Febrim adducere, Hor.; febrim afferre, Cels.; febrim facere, Mart.

FEVERISH, FEVEROUS, or FEVEERY. a. I. *Causing fever*; febrim afferens, excitans, movens, Cels. II. *Sick of a fever*; febriculosus, Catull.; febrim habens; cum febrim. III. *Attended with fever*; febriculosus.

IV. *Burning*; fervens; fervidus; urens; ardens.

FEW. a. pl. *Not many*; pauci; rari.—*In few words*; brevi; breviter; paucis; paucis verbis; Cic.

FEWNESS. s. Brevitas, Cic.—*The fewness of troops*; copiarum exiguitas, Cic.—*The fewness of orators*; oratorum paucitas, Cic.

FIAT. s. Scitum; præscriptum; edictum; Cic.
FIB. s. Commentum; res commenticia; mendaculculum; Cic.

TO FIB. v. n. Alicui centones farcire, Plaut.; verba dare, Ter.; commentum afferre; aliquem mendacio fallere; Cic.

FIBBER. s. Mendax, Cic.; vanus, Virg.
FIBRE. s. Fibra, Cic.—*Fibre of plants*; pl., fibræ, arum, Cic.; capillamenta, Plin.

FIBRIL. s. Fibra tenuissima; pertenuè capillamentum.
FIBROUS. s. Fibris abundans.—*Fibrous root*; fibrata multis capillamentis radix, Plin.

FICKLE. a. Inconstans; levis; mobilis; Cic.—*A fickle man*; instabilis homo, Liv.—*A fickle mind*; mobile ingenium; Liv.—*The vulgar is fickle*; vulgus mobile est, Col., incertum, mutabile, Virg.

FICKLENESS. s. Inconstantia; levitas; mobilitas; volubilitas; Cic.; instabilitas, Plin.

FICKLELY. ad. Inconstanter, Cic.
FICTION. s. Commentum, Cic.—(In poetry); fabula.—*The fictions of poets*; vatium fallacia, Virg.

FICTITIOUS. a. Fictus; confectus; falsus; Cic.
FICTITIOUSLY. ad. Falso, Ter.; false, Cic.

FIDDLE. s. Minoris modi fides, lum; fiduculae sonantes, Cic.
TO FIDDLE. v. n. I. *To play on a fiddle*; fidibus canere; (fidicinare, Marc. Cap.) II. *To trifle*; nugari; tritari.

FIDDLE-FADDLE. s. Geræ; nugæ; tricæ, Ter.; Mart.; res nihili, Cic.

TO FIDDLE-FADDLE. v. n. Nugari; tritari.
FIDDLER. s. Fidicen, Cic.

FIDDLESTICK. s. Plectrum, Cic.
FIDDLESTRING. s. Fidium nervus, or chorda.

FIDELITY. s. Fides, Cic.—*To take an oath of fidelity*; fidem suam alteri sacramento obstringere, Cic.—*To try to corrupt fidelity*; alterius fidem labefactare conari.

TO FIDGE or FIDGET. v. n. Discursare; futiliter cursitare.

FIDUCIAL. a. Firmus; stabilis; constans; Cic.
FIDUCIARY. s. Sequester; (heres fideicommissarius, Pand.).

FIE. interj. Apage, Ter.
FIEF. s. (In law); prædium beneficiarium.

FIELD. *s.* Ager, Cic. — *A little field*; agellus, Cic. — *A field of debate*; pugna campus; also, campus; materies; argumentum; Cic. — *A corn-field*; arvom. — *Green fields*; prata viridantia. — *A fallow field*; ager novalis; novale. — *A field of battle*; pugna; or praelii, campus; acies. — *To remain masters of the field*; victoria potiri. — *To challenge to the field*; ad pugnam lacessere. — *To take the field*; in aciem venire. — *To keep the field*; in loco manere; castris consistere. — *To quit the field*; loco cedere; victus abire. — *To be driven off the field*; acie vinci; superari.

FIELD-DAY. *s.* Dies ad copiarum recensionem praestitutus.

FIELD-GATE. *s.* Munimentum, Plin.; septum; claustrum.

FIELD-MARSHAL. *s.* Castrorum praefectus primarius.

FIELD-MOUSE. *s.* Mus rusticus, Hor.

FIELD-OFFICER. *s.* Exercitus dux, or princeps; ordinum ductor; militum praefectus.

FIELD-PIECE. *s.* Tormentum castrense.

FIEND. *s.* Diabolus; malus daemon. — *He is a wicked fiend*; bipedum nequissimus; hic nebulo magnus est.

FIENDLIKE. *a.* Infernus. — *A fiendlike mind*; mala mens; malus animus; Ter.; animus nequam, Cic.

FIERCE. *a.* Furens; furiosus; furibundus; Cic.; immodicus, Ov.

FIERCELY. *ad.* Furiose; furenter; Cic.

FIERCENESS. *s.* Ferocitas; furor; Cic.; impotentis animi effrenatio, Cic.

FIERINESS. *s.* Impetus, us, Cic. — *Fieriness of youth*; adolecentiae fervor; juvenilis calor, or ardor; Cic.

FIERY. *a.* Violentus; vehemens; Cic. — *A fiery temper*; ferventissima natura, Col. — *A fiery mind*; impetuosus animus, Plin. — *A fiery horse*; equus asper, Ov.; ex facili furens; ferocitate exsultans; Cic.

FIFE. *s.* Fistula militaris.

FIFTEEN. *a.* Quindecim; quinideni; Cæs. — *Fifteen times*; quindecies, Cic.

FIFTEENTH. *a.* Quintus decimus; decimus quintus; quintus et decimus.

FIFTH. *a.* and *s.* Quintus, Liv. — *Of the fifth rank*; quintanus, Plin. — *For the fifth time*; quintum, Liv.

FIFTHLY. *ad.* Quinto loco; quinto.

FIFTIETH. *a.* Quinquagesimus, Cic.

FIFTY. *a.* Quinquaginta, Cic.; quinquageni, Plin. — *A company of fifty men*; quinquagenaria cohors, Curt. — *Fifty times*; quinquages, Cic.

FIG. *s.* I. *A tree*; ficus, us; fici arbor; Cic.; arbor ficulnea, Col. — *Of or belonging to a fig-tree*; ficulneus; ficulnus. II. *The fruit of the fig-tree*; ficus, us, Cic. — *A small fig*; ficulus, Plaut. — *A green fig*; grossus, Plin.; grossulus, Col. — *A dry fig*; arida ficus, us, Plaut.; carica, Ov. — *A very ripe fig*; percocta ficus, Plin. — *Not to care a fig for*; pro nihilo putare; nihili habere; flocci facere. III. *A disease in horses*; ficus, i, or us, Celsi.

TO FIGHT. *v. n.* Cum aliquo congressi; depugnare; confingere; manum conserere; Cic. — *To fight with sticks*; pugnare fistibus, Hor. — *To fight with swords*; gladiis pugnare; digladiari, Ov. — *To fight on foot, on horse-back*; pede, equo, congressi, Virg.

TO FIGHT. *v. a.* Certare; decertare; pugnare; depugnare; Cic. — *To fight the enemy*; cum hoste pugnare, certare; proelio dimicare, Cic.; certamen, or pugnam, conserere, Liv.; contra hostem congressi, Cic.; in hostem pugnare, Liv. — *To fight for one's country*; pro patria pugnare, Cic. — *To fight for one's life*; de vita dimicare. — *To fight with equal forces*; compari Marte concurrere, Liv.; aequis viribus dimicare, Curt.

FIGHT. *s.* Pugna; certamen; proelium; Cic. — *A naval fight*; pugna navalis, Cic.; navale certamen, Virg., proelium, Quint.; maritimum proelium, Gell.; classicum certamen, Vell. — *A single fight*; singulari certamen. — *A fight with words*; concertatio verborum, Cic.

FIGHTER. *s.* Gladiator; digladiator; Cic.; rixarum amans.

FIGHTING. *a.* Bonus militia, Tac.; acerrimus armis, Virg. — *Ten thousand fighting men*; decem millia armatorum, Curt.

FIGMENT. *s.* See FICTION.

FIGPECKER. *s.* A bird; ficulda, Gell.; melanchoryphus, Plin.

FIG-TREE. *s.* Ficus, us; fici arbor; Cic.; arbor ficulnea, Col.

FIGURATE. *a.* Figuratus, Cic. — *A figurate style*; oratio coloribus oratoris decorata et ornata, Cic., colorata, or figurata, Quint.

FIGURATION. *s.* Externa corporum forma, figura, or species.

FIGURATIVE. *a.* I. *Typical, representative*; quod figuram exhibet. II. (In rhetoric); translatus. — *Figurative terms*; immutata verba.

FIGURATIVELY. *ad.* (Figurate, Asc. Ped.); symbolice, Gell.; per translationem.

FIGURE. *s.* Figura; forma; effigies; Cic.; imago. — *To have a human figure*; esse humana specie et figura, Cic. — *A figure of wax*; cerca, Hor. — *Figures of bronze*; imagines ex aere, Cic. — *A figure of wood*; lignea

simulacra, Ov. — *A figure of speech*; figura; tropus, Quint.; immutatio verborum, Cic.

TO FIGURE. *v. a.* I. *To form into a determinate shape*; figurare Cic.; delineare; deformare; Vitr.

II. *To draw or paint*; figurare; pingere; depingere; Cic.

III. *To diversify*; variare; variare et distinguere.

IV. *To represent as a type*; figuram exhibere; (prafigurare, Lact.). — *That statue figured Ninus*; simulacrum Nini gerebat effigium, Curt.

V. — *To figure to one's self*; rem sibi fingere, or cogitatione fingere, Cic. — *I figure to myself Cethegus*; versatur mihi ante oculos Cethegi aspectus, Cic. — *Figure to yourselves the state in which I am*; fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem conditionis meae, Cic.

FILACEOUS. *a.* Capillatus; capillamentis distinctus; Cic.

FILAMENT. *s.* Fibra tenuis. — *Filaments of plants*; fibræ, Cic.; capillamenta, Col.

FILBERT. *s.* Avellana; pux Avellana; Plin.

TO FILCH. *v. a. i. e.* To pilfer; suppire; surripere; Plaut.; Cic.; arte mala subducere. — *To filch money from one*; emungere aliquem argento, Ter.

FILCHER. *s.* Fur; latrunculus; rapacides; Plaut.; depeculator, Cic.; furtificus, Plaut.

FILCHING. *s.* Furtum; fraus.

FILE. *s.* I. *A thread*; filum, Ov.; linum; (but only figuratively). II. *Papers strung together on a wire or string*; chartarum fasciculus; instrumenta colligata eodem titulo inscripta. III. *A line of soldiers ranged behind one another*; ordo, Liv. IV. *An instrument to rub down prominences*; lima, Virg.; scobina, Plin.

TO FILE. *v. a.* I. *To string upon a thread or wire*; filo nectere, colligare. II. *To cut with a file*; limare; eliminare, Cic.

TO FILE OFF. *v. n. i. e.* To march in a file; longo ordine incedere.

FILIAL. *a.* Filial love; amor, timor, or reverentia, qualis filium in parentem decet; in parentem amor.

FILIALLY. *ad.* More filiorum erga parentes.

FILIATION. *s.* Genus; ortus; us; origo.

FILINGS. *s. pl.* Scobis, Celsi; ramentum, Plaut.

TO FILL. *v. a.* Rei, or re, implere, explere, Cic.; aliquid re, or rei, implere, or replere, Cic., opplere, Liv. — *To fill every place with books*; referre libris omnia, Cic.

TO FILL. *v. n.* To grow full; impleri; repleri. — *To fill one's self with meal*; se cubis ingurgitare, Cic. — *The ship was filling with water*; navis aquam multam trahebat, Sen.

FILLET. *s.* Fascia; tania; vitta; Cic.; pittacium, Cels.

TO FILLET. *v. a.* Rem fascia obligare; fasciis devincere; Cic.; fasciare, Mart.

TO FILLIP. *v. a.* Talitro percutere.

FILLIP. *s.* Talitrum, Suet.

FILLY. *s.* Equulus, Cic.; pullus equinus, Quint., eque, Lucret.; equula, Vitr.

FILM. *s.* Pellicula, Cic.; cuticula, Pers.; membrana, Cic.

FILMY. *a.* Membranaceus, Plin.

TO FILTER. *v. a.* Liqueorem colare, or percolare, Col.; linteo saccare; per linteum exprimere; Plin.

FILTER. *s.* Colum.

FILTH. or **FILTHINESS.** *s.* Spurcitia, Ter.; sordes, ium, pl., Cic.; inquinamentum, Gell.

FILTHILY. *ad.* Spurce; fæde; Cic.; sordide, Val. Max.

FILTHY. *a.* Immundus, Ter.; spurcus, Catull.; sordidus, Virg.; fedus, Tac.; inquinatus, Cato; impurus, Cic.; obscenus, Ov. — *Filthy hands*; illotæ manus, Plaut.

FILTRATION. *s.* Purgatio, Plin.

FIN. *s.* Pinna, Plin.

FINABLE. *a.* Mulctandus.

FINAL. *a.* Extremus; ultimus; Cic.; (finalis, Macrobr.).

FINALLY. *ad.* Denique; tandem; ad extremum; Cic.; demum; postremo.

FINANCE. *s.* Ærarium. — *To put the finances in order*; rem nummariam constituere, Cic.

FINANCIAL. *a.* Ad ærarium pertinens.

FINANCIER. *s.* Qui pecuniam publicam tractat, Cic.

FINCH. *s.* Fringilla.

TO FIND. *v. a.* Invenire; reperire; Cic. — *To find some one by chance*; in aliquem incidere, Cic. — *To find good, approve*; probare; approbare; comprobare; ratum habere; Cic.

TO FIND OUT. *v. a.* I. *To solve*; nodum expedire; locum difficilem explicare; explanare; enucleare; Cic. — *To find out an argument*; argumentum dissolvere, Cic. II. *To discover something hidden*; introspicere; perspicere; pervidere; Cic. — *To find out the enemy's plans*; hostium consilia pervidere, Cic. III. *To invent*; invenire; adinventire; excogitare; comminisci; Cic. — *To find out something new*; aliquid novi reperire, Cic. — *These things are easily found out*; ilia excogita-

tionem non habent difficilem; eæ res faciles sunt et expeditæ. Cic.

FINE. a. I. *Not coarse, subtle*; tenuis, Col.; exilis, Plin.; subtilis, Lucr.—*Fine cloth*; tenuis textura pan-nus, Lucr. II. *Keen*; acutus; exacutus; Plin. III. *Clear*; per lucidus, Cic.; translucens; translucidus; Plin. IV. *Nice*; subtilis; acutus; acer; Cic.; sagax; Plin. V. *Handsome*; pulcher; formosus; decorus; speciosus; venustus.—*A fine figure*; elegans statura.—*A very fine woman*; mulier forma insignis, Tac. VI. *Splendid*; fulgens; splendens; Cic. VII. *Elegant in manners*; comis; urbanus; officii plenus; Cic.

FINE. s. I. *A mulct*; mulcta; mulctatio; Cic. II. *Penalty*; castigatio; animadversio; Cic. IN **FINE. ad.** Denique; postremo; extremo; ad extremum; demum.

TO FINE. v. a. I. *To refine*; excoquere, Ov.; e facie sua separare, Sen.; purgare; repurgare. II. *To make transparent*; liquorem diluere. III. *To punish with a fine*; aliquem mulcta mulctare; alicui mulctam irrogare, or dicere, Cic., facere, Cato, edicere, Liv.

FINEDRAW. v. a. Duas panni lacinias ad unguem committere, Bud.

FINEDRAWER. s. Qui (quæ) pannorum oras ad unguem committit.

FINEDRAWING. s. Exacta ad unguem sutura. **FINE-FINGERED. a.** Industrius; navus; solers subtilisq; solers; Cic.; manu solers, Tibull.

FINELY. ad. Eleganter; polite; ornate; Cic. **FINESS. s.** Elegancia; tenuitas.

FINER. s. Metall excoquendi artifex. **FINERY. s.** Ornatus, us; ornamentum.—*Finery of women in general*; mundus muliebris, Liv.

FINESPUN. a. Subtilis. **FINESSE. s.** Dolus; calliditas; astus, us; astutia; fallacia; fraus; artificium; Cic.

FINGER. s. Digtus, Cic.—*The second finger*; digitus index, Hor.—*The third finger*; digitus medius, Mart.—*The fourth finger*; digitus annularis, Plin.—*The fifth finger*; digitus auricularis, or minimus, Plin.—*To have a thing at one's fingers' ends*; rem ad unguem tenere, per-callere, Cic.; (ad plenum nosse, Asc. Ped.).

TO FINGER. v. a. Tangere, Virg.; attrahere, Plaut.; pertractare, Cic.—*To finger an instrument*; pinnas, or chordas, instrumenti musici alterno digitorum motu pulsare.

FINICAL. a. Nimis exquisitus, Cic.—*To be finical*; elegantia nimis affectare, Quint.—*Finical style*; composita nimium apparatus verbis oratio, Cic.

FINICALNESS. s. Affectata omni diligentia vestium mundities, Nep.

TO FINISH. v. a. Finire; rei finem facere; rem ad exitum adducere; Cic.—*To finish an affair*; negotium conficere, Cic.—*To finish the war*; bellum conficere, or componere, Cic.—*To finish a letter*; epistolam concludere, Cic.—*To finish a work*; opus absolvere, perficere, Cic.; operi summam manum imponere, Plin.

FINISH or FINISHING. s. Operis absolutio et perfectio, Cic.

FINITE. a. Finitus; terminis, or finibus, circumscriptus, Cic.

FINITELESS. a. Infinitus; interminatus; immensus; Cic.

FIN. s. *A tree*; abies, Cic.; sapinus, Plin.—*A forest of fir-trees*; sapinetum, Plin.; abietina.

FIRE. s. Ignis.—*A large fire*; ignis largior, Hor.—*To light a fire*; ignem facere, Cic., accendere, Virg.; extruere lignis focum, Hor.—*To put out a fire*; ignem opprimere, Liv.—*To threaten with fire and sword*; urbi ferum ignemque minitari, Cic.—*To destroy with fire and sword*; omnia cruore et flamma delere, Cic.; vastare ferro et incendio, Liv.

TO FIRE. v. a.—*To fire a house*; ædibus ignem injicere, or subjicere, Curt.; ardentes faces in tecta jactare, Cic.—*To fire a town*; urbi faces subdere, Curt.—*To fire a fleet*; classem inflammare et incendere, Cic.

TO FIRE. v. n. Ignem concipere, Cic., comprehendere, Cæs.

FIRE-ARMS. s. pl. Sclopetus.

FIREBALL. s. Granatum bellicum, or igniferum.

FIREBRAND. s. I. *A piece of wood kindled*; fax ardens, Phædr. II. *An incendiary*; incendiarius, Tac.; qui incendium facit, Cic.

FIRE-ENGINE. s. Antlia, Mart.

FIRELOCK. s. Ferrea fistula longior; igniarium; Bud.

FIREMAN. s. Qui aquam antlia extollit.

FIRENEW. a. Novus; recens; Cic.

FIRE-PAN. s. I. *A pan for holding fire*; focus, Plaut. II. *The receptacle for the priming powder*; alveolus.

FIRE-SHIP. s. Navis incendiaria, or ad incendium comparata, Cæs.

FIRESIDE. s. Focus, Cic.—*To keep to the fireside*; apud carbones assidere, Plaut.

FIRE-SHOVEL. s. Batillum, Plin.

FIRE-TONGS. s. pl. Forceps, Virg.

FIRE-WOOD. s. Cremium, Plin. **FIREWORKS. s. pl.** Ludicra ignium spectacula. **FIREWORKER. s.** Ignium ludicrorum, or missilium, artifex.

FIRING. s. i. e. *Fuel*; fomes, itis, m.

FIRKIN. s. *A vessel containing nine gallons*; dololum, Col.; doli quarta pars.

FIRM. a. Firmus; stabilis; constans.—*Firm in his resolutions*; propositi tenax, Hor.; infragilis animus, Ov.—*Firm in his opinion*; in sententia firmus, Cic.—*To remain firm in his decision*; in sententia constare, permanere, perstare, Cic.

TO FIRM. v. a. Firmare, Cic.; stabilire, Sen.

FIRMAMENT. s. Cælum stellatum, or stelliferum, Cic. **FIRMAMENTAL. a.** Cælestis, Cic.

FIRMLY. ad. Firmiter; firmiter; Cic. **FIRMNESS. s.** Firmitudo; firmitas; stabilitas, Cic.—*Firmness of mind*; animi firmitas, or firmitudo, Cic.; constantia, Curt.; duritia virilis, Cic.—*Firmness in danger*; fortitudo in periculis, Cic.—*To suffer with firmness*; durato corde perferre, Phædr.

FIRST. a. (Of two); prior.—(Of several); primus.—*He was the first to speak*; dixit priore loco; princeps sermonis ordiendi fuit, Cic.—*To be the first to encounter danger*; ad omnia pericula princeps esse, Cic.

FIRST. ad. Primo; primum; Cic.; principio, Virg.; ante omnia, Cic.

FIRST-BEGOTTEN. a. Maximus natu filius, Nep.; primævus, Virg.; primogenitus, Plin.; fem., maxima natu filia, Cic.; primogenita.

FIRST-BORN. s. Primogenitus; primus genitus, Plin. **FIRST-FRUIT. s. pl.** Primitiæ, Plin.

FIRSTLING. a. and s. Primogenitus; primus genitus; primitia; Plin.

FISC. s. Piscus, Tac. **FISH. s.** Piscis, Cic.—*A small fish*; pisciculus, Cic.—*Freshwater fish*; piscis fluvialis, or fluviatilis, Col.; Plin.—*Sea fish*; piscis marinus, pelagicus, or pelagicus, Col.—*Fresh fish*; piscis recens.—*Flat fish*; pisces plani, Plin.

TO FISH. v. a. and n. Piscari, Cic.; pisces captare, Ov.—*To fish with nets*; pisces impendere reti, Plaut., re-tibus includere, Plin.—*To fish for pearls*; margaritas e profundo maris petere, Plin.

FISH-DAY. s. Dies quo carnis vesci non licet.

FISHER or FISHERMAN. s. Piscator; fem. piscatrix, Plin.

FISHERY. s. Piscatus, us, Cic.; piscium captura, Plin.

FISH-HOOK. s. Hamus, Hor.—*A small fish-hook*; hamulus, Cels.

FISHING. s. Piscaria, Varr.

FISHING-BOAT. s. Piscatoria navis, Cæs.

FISH-KETTLE. s. Olla piscaria.

FISH-MARKET. s. Piscatorium; or, piscarium forum; Col.; Plaut.

FISHMONGER. s. Piscarius, Varr.

FISH-POND. s. Piscina, Cic.; piscium vivarium, Plin.

FISHWOMAN. s. Quæ pisces vendit.

FISHY. a. Piscium plenissimus, Cic.—*A fishy river*; pisculentus, or piscosus, annis, Plaut.; Ov.

FISSILE. a. Fissilis, Liv.

FISSURE. s. Rima; fissum; Cic.; fissura, Col.—(In anatomy); fissus, us, Cic.; fissura, Col.

FIST. s. Pugnis, Cic.—*Large as the fist*; pugillaris; Juv.—*A blow with the fist*; colaphus, Juv.

TO FIST. v. a. Alicui pugnum impingere, Plaut., in-cutere, Juv.; aliquem compressa palma ferire, Plaut.; also, manu prehendere, comprehendere, Cic., corripere, Hirt.

FISTICUFFS. s. Colaphus, Juv.—*To go to fisticuffs*; certare pugnis, Cic.

FISTULA. s. Fistula, Cels.; fistula lacrymalis; ægi-lops; Plin.

FISTULOUS. a. Fistulosus.

FIT. s. *Paroysm of a distemper*; accessio, Cels.; accessus, us, Plin.—*A fit of fever*; reversio motusque febrium, Cic.; febris accessio, Cels.; febris accessus, motus, or æstus, Plin.—*A fit of madness*; insanæ æstus.—*A fit of rage*; furentis impetus, Cic.—*A fit of wrath*; irarum ardor, Cic.—*In a fit of wrath*; per iram, Cic.

FIT or FITTING. a. Conveniens; consentiens; congruens; Cic.—*Fit for the time and person*; temporati personæ consentaneus, Cic.—*Fit for the age*; atati aptissimus.—*In a fitting manner*; apte; congruenter; convenienter; Cic.

TO FIT. v. a. and n. I. *To suit one thing to another*; rem ad aliam accommodare, Quint., aptare, Cic. II. *To accommodate a person with any thing*; servire commodis utilitatque plurimas opportunitates habere; aptum esse et congruus; Cic.—*That fits me for many reasons*; hoc mihi ad multa quadrat, Cic. III. *To be adapted to*; congruere; convenire; Cic.—*It is not fit for an orator*; oratorem neutiquam decet.—*More than is fit*, plus æquo, Cic.

FITCH. s. *A kind of wild pea*; vicia, æ.

FITFUL. a. Varius; mobilis.

FITLY. ad. Aptè; congruenter; convenienter; Cic. **FITNESS. s.** Bei cum altera convenientia, Cic.; coherentia, Gell.

FITTING. s. Compositio, Cic.

FIVE. a. Quinque. — *Five times*; quinque, Cic. — *Five years old*; quinquatus, ùs, Plin. — *The space of five years*; quinquennium, Cic.; lustrium. — *Every five years*; quinto quoque anno.

FIVE-LEAVED GRASS. s. Cinquefoil; quinquifolium; pentephylion; Plin.

FIVES. s. A disease of horses; vivula; arum.

TO FIX. v. a. I. *To make fast or firm*; rem stabilire, Cic.; fixam et stabilem reddere, or efficere; rei stabilitatem dare, Cic. — *To fix one's abode some where*; alicubi sedem figere, Juv. — *I have fixed my abode here*; hic stabilem sedem et domicilium certum habeo, Cic. II. *To determine*; statuere, Cic. — *To fix a day, a time*; diem præfinire, constituere; tempus præstituerè; Cic. — *To fix the price of some thing*; rei pretium statuere, Ter., constituere, Cic.

TO FIX. v. n. In re adherere; in rem adherescere; Cic. — *I know not how to fix myself*; consistere pectore nihil quiddam potest.

FIXEDLY. ad. Firme, Cic.; firmiter, Cæs. — *To look fixedly*; rem intueri, et in ea defixum esse; studiosè et intentis oculis intueri; oculos in rem defigere; Cic.

FIXEDNESS. s. Soliditas; firmitas; stabilitas; Cic.

FIXITY. s. Corporum quæ non possunt igne absumi facultas.

FIXTURE. s. Res fixa.

FLABBY. a. Mollis, Cic. — *To become flabby*; mollescere, Catull.

FLACCID. a. Flaccidus; languidus; Plin.; resolutus, Col.; mollis, Plin.

FLACCIDITY. s. Infirmitas; imbecillitas, Cic.

FLAG. s. I. *The colours of a ship*; vexillum navale, Claud. — *To lower the flag before another ship*; alteri cedere, vexillum submittere. — *To set up the flag*; vexillum navale proponere, Cæs. II. *The colours of land forces*; signum; vexillum; Cic. III. *A plant*; gladiolus, Plin. IV. *A thin stone for paving*; lapidea tabella.

TO FLAG. v. n. Corruere, Cic.; frangere se; se remittere; Cic. — *My courage flags*; frangor animo, Cic.

TO FLAG. v. a. Evertere; deturbare; disturbare; demoliri; Cic.; frangere; debilitare; prosternere; infringere.

FLAGELLATION. s. Flagellorum supplicium.

FLAGEOLET. s. Fistula, Cic.

FLAGGY. a. See FLABBY.

FLAGITIOUS. a. Scelestus; sceleratus; nefarius; facinorosus, Cic.; sacer, Virg.

FLAGITIOUSNESS. s. Insignis improbitas; nequitia; incredibilis perversitas; Cic.

FLAGON. s. Lagena, Hor. — *A small flagon*; laguncula, Cic.

FLAGRANCY. s. Ardor; fervor; calor; Cic.

FLAGRANT. a. Vivus; vivens; Cic.; insignis; acer; ardens, Cic.; fervens, Liv.

FLAIL. s. Flagellum; calamitas; pestis; Cic.

FLAKE. s. Floccus, Varr. — *A flake of wool*; lana glomus, Hor.; lanula, Cels.

FLAMBEAU. s. Fax; funale; Cic.; tæda cerata, Ov.

FLAME. s. Flamma, Cic. — *A little flame*; flammula, Cic.

TO FLAME. v. n. Flammare fundere; globos flammam volvere; Virg.; flammigerare, Gell.; flammare, Virg.

FLAME-COLOURED. a. Flammeus, Plin.

FLAMING. a. Flammans; flagrans; ardens.

FLANK. s. Latius. — *The flanks*; ilia, Hor.

TO FLANK. v. a. — *To flank the enemy*; ab latere hostem incurere, Sall. in transversa hostium latera invadere, Liv.; ex lateribus hostem aggredi, Sall. — *a lateribus aciem circumvenire*, Cæs., munire, defendere, protegere. — *To flank the sides with towers*; latera munire turribus.

FLANNEL. s. Tenuis ex lana pannus.

FLAP. s. I. *Any thing that hangs loose and broad*; pars pensilis, or pendula. II. *A blow with any thing loose and broad*; e. g. *a flap on the cheek, or ear*; colaphus; alapa.

TO FLAP. v. a. Percutere; cadere; verberare. — *To flap the wings*; alas quatere; alis plaudere, concutere, Claud., æthera verberare; pennis plaudere, Virg.

TO FLAPDRAGON. v. a. Sorbere, Cic.; exsorbere, Hor.; merum in se plenis faucibus ingurgitare, Plaut.

TO FLARE. v. n. Fulgere; splendere; Cic.; splendescere.

FLASH. s. A sudden blaze; fulgor; splendor; Cic. — *A flash of lightning*; fulgur; fulgor; Cic.; fulgetra; fulgetrum; Plin.

TO FLASH. v. n. Fulgere; splendere; Cic.; Hor.; micare, Cic.

FLASHING. s. (Of fire); fulgor; splendor; Cic. — (Of water); lutl, or aquæ lutulentæ, aspersio, Cic.; lutum iniectum.

FLASHY. a. Frivolus; vanns; futillis; levis ac negatorius; Cic.

FLASK. s. I. *A bottle*; lagena, Cic. II. *A powder-horn*; capsula.

FLASKET. s. Cista, Col.; cistella; corbis; Ter.; corbula, Varr.

FLAT. a. Æquus; planus; Cic. — *To lie flat*; rem in planum collocare, applicare. — *To lie flat on the ground*; humi jacere. — *A flat country*; planus ager, Vitr. — *A flat nose*; depressus nasus.

FLAT. s. I. *A plain*; planities; planus et æquus ager; æquor; Col. II. *A shallow strand*; vadum. III. *The broad side of a blade*; gladii plana pars. — *To strike one with the flat side of a sword*; alicui humeros gladio, qua planus est, flagellare; alicquem gladio se percutere. IV. *Depression of thought or language*; abjectio; humilitas.

V. (In music); gravis.

TO FLAT. v. a. and n. Complānare, Cato; ad planum reducere, Plin.; cœquare, Sall.; æquare, Virg.; exæquare, Hirt.; redigere ad æqualitatem, Plin.

FLATLY. ad. Plane.

FLATNESS. s. Hebes gustus, ùs; insulasitas; Cic.; abjectio; humilitas.

TO FLATTEN. v. a. I. *To make flat*; complānare, Cato; ad planum reducere, Plin. — *To flatten a mountain*; montem æquare solo, Liv.; æquare campestri planitie, Plin.; in planum deducere, Just. II. *To make rapid*; saporem infuscare, Col., or infirmare ac diluere, or adimere. III. *To deject*; frangere; infringere; affligere; debilitare.

TO FLATTEN. v. n. I. *To grow flat*; complānari; planum fieri. — *The hills flatten*; subducunt se colles, Virg. II. *To grow insipid*; evanescere.

FLATTENING. s. Compressio; exæquatio.

FLATTER. s. Machina qua metallum ad formam laminæ attenuatur.

TO FLATTER. v. a. I. *To caress*; alicui blandiri, Cic. — *To flatter the senses*; blandiri suaviter sensibus, Cic. II. *To praise falsely*; adulari alicquem, Quint., alicui, Sen.; in adulationem demitti, Tac.; cevere, Pers. — *One who knows well how to flatter*; ad assentationem eruditus, Cic.

FLATTERER. s. Adulator; assentator; Cic.; palpatior, Plaut.; palpo, Pers.; fem., adulatrix; assentatrix; Plaut.

FLATTERING. a. Adulatorius, Tac.; blandus. — *A flattering discourse*; blanda verba, Ov.

FLATTERINGLY. ad. Assentatorie, Cic.

FLATTERY. s. Adulatio, Cic.; assentatio, Curt. — *Base flattery*; verniles blanditiæ.

FLATULENCY or FLATUOSITY. s. Conclusus flatus, or spiritus.

FLATULENT or FLATUOUS. a. I. *Turgid with air*; spiritus plenus. II. *Vain*; vacuus; vanus; frivolus; futillis.

TO FLAUNT. v. n. Exsplendescere, Nep.; superbe, or arrogantè, incedere.

FLAVOUR. s. Sapor, Cic. — *To have an agreeable flavour*; jucundissime sapere, Cic. — *Without flavour*; saporis expers, carens; nullius saporis. — *Meat without flavour*; iners caro, Hor.

FLAVOROUS. a. Sapidus; in quo est acumen saporis; Plin.

FLAW. s. I. *A crack*; rima; fissum; Cic.; fissura, Col. II. *Fault*; vitium; mendum; Cic.; menda, Ov.

III. *Sudden gust*; subitus ventus flatus, ùs. IV. *A sudden commotion of the mind*; tumultus, ùs, commotio, animi. V. *A defect in a precious stone*; crystalli capillamentum. VI. (In a piece of timber); pl. rima, Cic.; fissura, Col. — *Full of flaws*; rimosus, Vitr.

TO FLAW. v. a. Findere, or diffindere. — *To flaw stones*; silices rumpere, Plin. — (Wood); cuneare in ligno.

FLAWY. a. Vitiosus; mendosus; Cic.; imperfectus; mancus.

FLAX. s. Linum, Virg. — *Very fine flax*; byssinum; carbasus; Plin.

FLAX-COMB. s. Hami ferrei, Plin.

FLAXEN. a. I. *Made of flax*; lineus, Plin. II. *Fair*; flavus.

TO FLAY. v. a. Corio exuere, Ter.; alicui pellem detrahere, Hor.; cutem diripere, Ov.

FLAYER. s. Qui pellem, or corium, mortuis bestiis detrahit.

FLEA. s. Pulex, Plin. — *To have a flea in one's ear*; angli animo, Cic.

TO FLEA. v. a. *To clean from fleas*; a pulicibus purgare; pulices excutere.

FLEA-BIT. a. i. e. Spotted; maculosus; maculis distinctus, or varius, Mart.

FLEAM. s. i. e. An instrument for bleeding cattle; phlebotomus, i, m., CæL. Aur.

TO FLECK or TO FLECKER. v. a. Maculis variare, distinguere.

FLEDGED. part. a. Pennatus; alatus.

TO FLEE. v. n. See TO FLY, III.

FLEECE. s. Vellus, Varr.

To FLEECE. *v. a.* I. To *clip the fleece of a sheep*; tondere, Cic.; tonsitare, Plaut. II. To *plunder*; prædari; rapere; diripere; expilare; Cic.

FLEECE. *a.* Lanosus.

To FLEER. *v. n. i. e.* To *mock, to gibe*; aliquem ridere; ludos facere; Plaut.; irridere, or cavillari; per jocum irridere; Cic.; or, alicui illudere.

FLEER. *s.* Jocoatio; cavillatio; Cic.

FLEERER. *s.* Joculator; cavillator; dicax; Cic.; homo jocosus, Varr., impudens, inverecundus, Cic., protervius, procrax.

FLEET. *s.* A *company of ships*; classis, Cic. — A *fleet of a thousand sail*; mille numero navium, Cic. — A *fleet ready to sail*; classis prociucta, Gell. — To *fit out a fleet*; classem ornare, ædificare, comparare, instruere, Cic.

FLEET. *a.* Celer, Cic.; Ov.; Ter.; citus; concitatus; velox; Cic. — A *fleet horse*; equus rapidus, or velox, Ov., velocissimus, Quint., quam maxime pernix, Plin., acer cursivus, Virg.

To FLEET. *v. a. i. e.* To *skim*; despumare. — To *fleet milk*; lactis pinguiorem spumam tollere.

To FLEET. *v. n.* E loco evolare, or avolare, Cic., evanescere, Cic.; e conspectu evolare, or se subripere.

FLEETLY. *ad.* Expedite; celeriter; maxima celeritate; Cic.; agiliter, Col.

FLEETNESS. *s.* Ffestinatio; velocitas; Cic.; celeritas, Plin. — *Fleetness of horses*; eorum pernicitas, Liv.

FLESH. *s.* Caro. — *Raw flesh*; caro viva, Ov. — *Dead flesh*; caro mortua, Cels. — *Flesh* (opposed to *mind*); corpus. — To *yield to the desires of the flesh*; libidibus se dedere, Cic.

To FLESH. *v. a.* Durare, Col.; indurare, Plin.; obdurare, Cic.; corroborare, Cic.

FLESH-BROTH. *s.* Jus, juris; sorbitio; Cels. — To *take flesh-broth*; juscum sorbere, Cic. — To *live on nothing else but flesh-broth*; una sorditione vivere, Cels.

FLESH-COLOUR. *a.* Carnis color, Plin.

FLESH-DAY. *s.* Dies quo carne vesci licet.

FLESHINESS. *s.* Humana caro; bona corporis habitudo; habitus corporis optimus, Cic.; obesitas, Col.

FLESHLESS. *a.* Carne nudatus, or exutus.

FLESHLINESS. *s.* Libidines; obscenæ, veneræ, libidinosæ, or ad corpus pertinentes, voluptates, Cic.

FLESHLY. *a. i.* Corporeal; corporatus, Cic. II. *Carnal*; voluptatibus deditus; libidinosus; voluptarius; Cic.

FLESH-MEAT. *s.* Caro, Cic. — *Salt flesh-meat*; caro salsa; salsamentum; Ter. — *Boiled flesh-meat*; elixa caro; elixum, Plaut.

FLESHY. *a.* Torosus, Catull.; carnosus, Plin. — *The fleshy parts*; pulpamentum, Ter.; pulpamen, Liv.; pulpa, Pers.

FLEXIBILITY or FLEXIBLENESS. *s.* Flexibilitas, Sol. — *Flexibility of character*; multiplex ingenium.

FLEXIBLE. *a.* I. *That may be bent*; flexibilis, Ov.; Plin.; lentus. — *A flexible branch*; lentus ramus, Virg. — *A flexible voice*; flexibilis vox, Cic. II. *Complying*; docilis; flexibilis; tractabilis.

FLEXION. *s.* Flexio, Cic.

FLEXUOUS. *a.* Tortuosus; flexuosus; mutabilis; varius; Cic.

FLEXURE. *s.* Flexura, Vitruv.; curvamen, Ov.

To FLICKER. *v. n.* Volitare; alas quater; alis plaudere, concutere; Claud.; pennis plausum dare.

FLIER. *s.* I. *A runaway*; fugiens; fugax. — To *pursue the fliers*; victis instare, Liv.; in tergo fugientium hærare, Curt. II. (In a machine); libramentum, Col.

FLIGHT. *s.* I. *The act of flying from danger*; fuga, Cic. — To *put the enemy to flight*; hostes fugare, Cic., in fugam vertere, Liv. — *The enemy has been put to flight*; hostes fusi ac fugati sunt, Cic. II. *A number of birds flying*; volatus, Æs., Cic.; grex avium volantium.

— *A flight of starlings*; volantes catervatim sturni, Plin. III. — *A flight of imagination*; animi impetus, Æs.; impotentia; Cic.; impotentis animi effrenatio. — To *give flight to one's imagination*; ingenio habenas permittere, Cic., vela dare, Ov., toto ingenio vehi, Plin. J.; dare campum ingenio in quo exultare possit. IV. — *A flight of steps or stairs*; scalæ, arum, pl., Cic.

FLIGHTINESS. *s.* Inconstantia mobilitasque mentis; temeritas; inconsiderantia, Cic.

FLIGHTY. *a.* Levis; inconstans; fugitivus; Cic.

FLIMSY. *a.* Debilis; imbecillus; Cic.; tenuis ac levis.

To FLINCH. *v. n.* I. To *shrink*; re, or de re, desistere, or discedere, Cic. — To *flinch from doing a thing*; desistere rem facere, Cic. — To *flinch from an enterprise*; desistere a mente, or ab incepto, Virg. II. To *shuffie*; rebus diverticula quærere, Plaut.; tergiversari, Cic.

To FLING. *v. a.* Jacere; conjicere, Cic. — To *fling forward*; projicere, Cic. — To *fling over*; superinjicere, Cic.; superjacere; superjicere; Col. — To *fling a stone over the roof*; tectum lapide transmittere, Plin. — To *fling darts*; tela intorquere, Cic.

To FLING. *v. n.* (Of horses), i. e. To *kick*; calcitrare, Plin.; calces renittere, Nep.

To FLING AWAY. *v. a.* Rejicere, Cæs.; repudiare, Ter.

— To *fling away with contempt*; respicere; dedignari; Cic. — To *fling away one's property*; argentum e domo egurgitare, Plaut.; pecunias profundere, Cic. — To *fling down one's life*; vitam prodere, Ter.; animam profundere, Cic.

FLING. *s.* I. *A throw, a cast*; ictus, Æs., Cic. II. *A gibe*; invidiæ tela, Cic.; amarulentus jocus; dictum aculeatum. III. (Of a horse); *A kick*; calcitratus, Æs., Plin.

FLINT. *s.* Pyrites, Plin.; silex, Virg.; saxum, Cic.

FLINTY. *a.* I. *Made of flint*; siliceus, Cato; saxeus, Cic.; lapidosus, Virg.; lapideus, Cic. — *A flinty soil*; calculus solum, Plin. II. *Hard of heart*; (homo) siliceus, Sen.; inexorabilis, Cic.; non exorabilis, Hor.

To FLIRT. *v. a.* To *move with quickness*; motare, Virg.

To FLIRT. *v. n.* I. To *jeer, to gibe at*; aliquem ridere, ludos facere, Plaut., irridere, or cavillari, Cic. II. To *run about perpetually*; cursitare. III. To *act wantonly*; amatoris nugis indulgere, Cic. — (Of men); mulieribus palpari, Plaut.

FLIRT. *s.* I. *The act of jeering*; jocoatio; cavillatio; Cic. II. *A wanton woman*; mulier liberaliter festiva, Ter., viris placendi studiosa, Ov.

FLIRTATION. *s.* Lenocinium; amatoria levitas; Cic.; immodica placendi cupido, Col.

To FLIT. *v. n.* Fugere; aufugere; e loco evolare, or avolare; volitare, Cic. — To *flit round*; circumvolitare, Virg.

FLITCH. *s.* Succidia, Cic.

FLITTER. *s.* Lacer detritusque panniculus; centio; Cæs. — *Covered with flitters*; pannosus; pannis obditus, Cic.

To FLOAT. *v. n.* and *a.* Fluitare; fluctuare, Cic.; fluctuari, Liv. — To *float in open sea*; fluitare in alto, Cic.

FLOAT. *s.* — *A float of wood*; lignum fluctuatum, or fluviatum, Plin., flucivagum, Stat., fluctibus devectum. — *A float boat*; ratis, Curt.

FLOCK. *s.* I. (Of birds or beasts); grex, Cic.; pecus; caterva; Lucr.; grex avium, Cæs. II. Especially, (Of sheep); grex, Cic.; pecuaria, Auct. ad Her.; oves, Virg. III. (Of men); hominum turba, frequentia, or copia; multitudo; Cic.

To FLOCK or TO FLOCK TOGETHER. *v. n.* Coire; coire catervatim; Cic. — To *flock round some one*; alicujus lateri se agglomerare, Cic.; aliquem arcta turba circumstare, Tibull.

To FLOG. *v. a.* Virgis verberare, cædere, or multare, Liv.; verberibus accipere, or excipere, Cic. — To *flog severely*; aliquem virgis urere, Hor.

FLOOD. *s.* I. *A body of water*; mare; amnis; torrens. II. *Flux, not ebb*; æstu maris crescente, augescente, or accedente. III. *A deluge, an inundation*; diluvium, Plin.; eluvio; eluvies; Cic. — *He was in a flood of tears*; vim lacrymarum profundebat, Cic.; vultum humectabat largo flumine, Virg.

FLOOD-GATE. *s.* Agger; moles; Cic.

FLOOR. *s. i. e.* The *broad part of an anchor which takes hold of the ground*; ancora dens; uncus.

FLOOR. *s.* I. *The part of a house on which one treads*; tabulatum; contabulatio; Cæs.; coassatio, Plin. II. *A story, a suite of rooms*; contabulatio, Cæs.; contignatio, Col. — *The ground floor*; domus infima pars.

To FLOOR. *v. a.* Contabulare, Suet.; assare; coassare, Vitruv.

FLORID. *a.* Floridus, Cic.; florens, Virg. — *Florid complexion*; floridus color, Plin. — *One who has a florid complexion*; ore floridulo nitens, Catull.; bene curata cute nitidus, Hor. — *A florid style*; foridum dicendi genus, Quint.

FLORIDITY or FLORIDNESS. *s.* Vividus oris color; elegantioris coloris gratia, Plin. — *Floridity of expression*; verborum venustates, Gell.

FLORIST. *s.* Florum studiosus.

FLOSS-SILK. *s.* Crassissima bombyx.

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* Se in aqua, or in aquam, mergere, demergere, immergere; immergi in flumen; Cic.; unda se immergere, Virg.

FLOUNDER. *s. i. e.* A *small flat fish*; quadratulus.

To FLOUNDER. *v. n.* Corpus jactare.

FLOUR. *s.* pollen; pollis, Plin.

To FLOURISH. *v. n.* I. To *flower*; florescere, Cic.; in florem, or floribus, se induere, Virg. — To *flourish twice a year*; bis vernare floribus, Hor.; bis florere. II. To *be in a prosperous condition*; florere; vigere; enterere, Cic.

To FLOURISH. *v. a.* To *adorn with embellishments*; ornare; exornare; decorare; illustrare; Cic.

FLOURISH. *s.* Ornamentum, Cic.; cultus, Æs.; ornatus, Æs. — (In writing); lineam inter se implexarum elegans circumflexus, Æs., Plin. — (In books); flos; flosculus. — (In speech); orationis flosculus, Cic. — (In architecture); flos; flosculus. — (In music); prælium; prolium, Gell.

FLOURISHING. *a. i. e.* Prosperous; florens. — *A flour*

rishing empire; imperium florentissimum, Cic. — *A flourishing town*; urbs adulta, Cic. — *A flourishing fortune*; praestans florensque fortuna, Cic. — *At the time when Greece was flourishing*; in ipso Graeciae flore, Cic.

To FLOUT. *v. n.* See To FLEER.
To FLOW. *v. n.* I. *To run as water*; fluere, Cic.; manare, Virg. — *To flow downwards*; defluere, Virg. — *To flow in*; influere in, Varr. — *The lake flows into the sea*; lacus lapsus et cursu suo ad mare profuit, Cic. — *Flowing back*; refluxus, Plin. II. *To rise, not to ebb*; aestuare; accedere. III. *To proceed*; provenire; nasci; orire; Cic. — *From that cause do the public miseries flow*; hoc fonte derivata clades in populum, Hor. IV. *To hang loose*. — *His hair was flowing on his shoulders*; comae humeris involtant, Hor.; sparsi per colla capilli humeros flagellant, Mart.

Flow. *s.* Maris accessus, us, Cic.; maris aestus, us; adveniens mare; Plin.
FLOWER. *s.* I. *The part of a plant which contains the seeds*; flos; flosculus. — *A crown of flowers*; sertum; flora corona. II. *The edible part of corn*; pollen; pollea; Plin. III. *Fig. The prime, the best*; flos. — *The flower of youth*; flos juvenutis; juvenes lectissimi. — *The flower of age*; flos aetatis. — *To be in the flower of one's age*; vigere; frui flore aetatis, Lucr.

To FLOWER. *v. a.* Figurare, Cic.
To FLOWER. *v. n.* I. *To be in flower*; efflorescere; florere; florescere; Cic. — *In flower, or foribus*, se induere, Virg. — *To flower three times a year*; ter florere, Cic. II. *To be in the prime*; frui flore aetatis, Lucr. III. *To froth*; spumas agere, Ov.; Lucr.; spumare, Plin.; spumescere.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE. *s.* Liliium, Virg.
FLOWERET. *s.* Flosculus, Cic.
FLOWER-GARDEN. *s.* Floralia, Varr.
FLOWERY. *a.* Floridus, Cic.; florens, Virg.; florens, Cic.

FLOWING. *a.* Fluens; profluens.
FLOWING. *s.* Defluvium, Plin.; maris accessus, us, Cic.

FLOWINGLY. *ad.* Fluenter, Lucr.
FLUCTUATE. *a.* Incertus; dubius; anceps; Cic.; dubitans; fluctuans; consilii ambiguus; Tac.

To FLUCTUATE. *v. n.* I. *To roll and and fro*; fluctuare huc et illuc, Cic. II. *To be irresolute*; dubitare; haesitare; animi pendere; suspensio esse animo; Cic.; animo fluctare, Liv.; fluctuari, Curt.

FLUCTUATION. *s.* Dubitatio; mentis haesitatio; Cic.; animi fluctuatio, Liv.; consilii inopia, Cic.; fluctuatio.

FLUE. *s.* I. *A small pipe*; canalis, Vitr.; meatus, us, Plin.; tubus, Cic. II. *Soft down or fur*; avium pluma mollior.

FLUENCY. *s.* Fluida natura; volubilitas; Cic.; abundantia; affluentia; copia; Cic.

FLUENT. *a.* Fluens; profluens; facilis; expeditus; copiosus; eloquens; facundus; disertus; Cic.

FLUENT. *s.* Fluminis lapsus, us, Hor.; profluens amnis, or aqua, Liv.

FLUENTLY. *ad.* Fluidae ac dilucide, Cic.
FLUID. *a.* Fluidus, Virg.
FLUIDITY or FLUIDNESS. *s.* Fluida natura.

FLURRY. *s.* I. *A gust of wind*; subitus venti flatus, us. II. *Violent commotion*; nimia celeritas; praeproperata festinatio; Cic.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* I. *To colour*; rem colore rubro inficere; rei colorem rubrum inducere. II. *To elate*; superbiam facere; inflare animos; ad superbiam extollere; Tac.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* Accurrere; advoiare; Cic.; rubescere, Plin.; rubicundum colorem trahere, Col.

FLUSH. *a.* Validus; vegetus; vigens; or, valens; recens; Cic.

FLUSHING. *s.* Rubor candore mistus, Cic
To FLUSTER. *v. a.* Aliquem in vinum trahere, Liv.; inebriare, Cic.

FLUTE. *s.* Tibia. — *To play on the flute*; tibia canere, Quint. — *To play well on the flute*; scienter cantare tibia, Nep.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* (In architecture); striare, Vitr.
FLUTINGS. *s. pl.* (In architecture); striatura, Vitr.
To FLUTTER. *v. n.* Alis plaudere, or concutere, Claud.; voltare, Cic. — *To flutter round*; circumvoltare, Virg.

FLUTTER or FLUTTERING. *s.* Totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen.; tremulus motus, us, Lucr.; trepidatio, Sen.; mentis agitatio, Cic.

FLUX. *s.* Circulatio. — *Confluence*; turba; concursus, us; Cic. — *The flux and reflux*; marini, or maritimi, aestus, us, Cic.; aestus reciprocatio, Plin.; maris cursus et recursus, us, Sen. — *The bloody flux*; sanguinis profuvium, Col.; fluxio; dysenteria, Plin.

To FLUX. *v. a. i. e.* To melt; liqueare; or, liquefacere; Cic.

FLUXION. *s.* Fluxio, Cic.; manatio, Front.; distillatio, Cels.

FLY. *s.* Musca, Cic.

To FLY. *v. n.* I. *To move through the air with wings*; volare, Cic.; Liv. — *To fly in flocks*; volare catervatim, Plin., gregatim, Quint. II. *To move along swiftly*; prorepere oculus; celeritatem, or festinationem, adhibere; Cic. — *To fly away*; e loco avolare, or evolare, Varr. — *To fly over*; supervolare, Ov. III. *To run away, to attempt to escape*; fugere; aufugere; fuge, or in fugam, se dare; in fugam se conjicere; fugam capere, Cæs.; capessere; in fugam converti, Liv.

To FLY. *v. a.* Fugere; a re refugere; vitare; declinare rem, or a re; Cic. — *To fly some one's presence*; alieuius conspectum, or oculos, fugitare, Cic.

FLY-BEAT. *s.* Myoparo, Cic.
FLYER. *s.* I. *One who runs away*; fugiens; fugax. — *To stop the flyers*; fugam reprimere, Cic. II. *The fly of a jack*; librumentum, Col.

FLY-FLAP. *s.* Muscarium.
FOAL. *s.* I. *A young horse*; equulus, Cic.; pullus equinus, Quint., equus, Lucr. II. *A young ass*; asellus, Ov.; pullus asini, asinurus, Varr.

To FOAL. *v. a.* Fetum edere; parere; partum eniti; fetum asinum deponere, Catull., edere, Cic.

FOAM. *s.* Spuma. — *Full of foam*; spumosus, Plin.
To FOAM. *v. n.* Spumare, Plin.; spumam agere, Cic. — *To foam at the mouth*; in ore spumas agere, Cic.

FOAMY. *a.* Spumans; spumens; Virg.
Fob. *s.* Marstipium; crumena; locellus, Mart.

To Fob. *v. a.* Fide nulla ludere; dolos adhibere; eludere in alea; Plaut. — *To fob off*; alieum ludificari, Plaut.; aludere; fraudare; alieui illudere; Cic.

FODDER. *s.* Fabulum, Cic. — *They were in want of fodder*; premebantur pabulatione, Cæs.

To FODDER. *v. n.* Pabulum bestis suppeditare.
Fog. *s.* Immicus; infensus; adversarius; hostis; Cic. — *My greatest foe*; inimicissimus meus, Cic. — *Clodius was his most dangerous foe*; nemo illi inimicitior quam Clodius, Cic.

Fog. *s.* Fœtus, or fetus, us, Col.
Fog. *s.* I. *A mist*; nebula, Plin. — *A dense fog*; atra nebula, Virg. — *The rivers are covered with fogs*; caligant amnes, Col. II. *After-grass*; fenum cordum, Col.; fenum autumnale, Plin.

FOGGY. *a.* I. *Full of fog, misty*; nebulosus; caliginosus; Cic. — *The air is foggy*; nebulosum est caelum, Cic.; aer est nebulosus, Plin. II. *Dull*; stupidus; plumbus.

FOH. *interj.* Apage! Ter.

FOIBLE. *s.* Vitium. — *Every one has his foible*; aliud alius vitii est, Cic. — *Superstition was Alexander's foible*; superstitionis potens non erat Alexander, Curt. — *A foible for some one*; nimia in alieum indulgentia.

FOIL. *s.* I. *A defeat*; detrimentum, Cæs.; clades. II. *A sort of tinsel*; aurea, or argentea, lamella teniae intexta. — (On the back of a looking-glass); lamina stannea. III. *A blunt sword used in fencing*; gladius praepilatus; vero.

To FOIL. *v. a.* I. *To defeat*; hostium aciem profligare; exercitum cadere et fugare; hostes fundere, or conficere; hostibus cladem afferre, Cic. II. *To set off*; ornare; exornare; comere; Cic.

FOIN. *s.* A push in fencing; petitio.
To FOIN. *v. n.* Aliquem gladio petere, or appetere; in alieum petitionem conjicere; Cic.

To FOIST. *v. a.* Subdere; suffarcire; supponere.
FOISTINESS. *s.* Mucor, Col.; fetor, Cic.; putor, Cato; graveolentia, Plin.

FOLD. *s.* I. *A place in a field where sheep are confined*; ovium septum. — (In poetry); grex. — *To enclose in a fold*; oves textis cratibus claudere, Hor.; intra septa continere. II. *The place where sheep are housed*; ovile; caula; Virg. III. *A double, one part doubled upon another*; duplum, Cic.; sinus, us, Virg.; rnga, Plin. — *To have folds*; rugare, Plaut. — *Look at the folds in his cloak*; vide palliolium ut rugat, Plaut.

To FOLD. *v. a.* I. *To shut sheep in a fold*; claudere pecus textis cratibus, Hor.; (or without textis cratibus, as the case may be). II. *To double*; plicare; complicare; Lucr.; Cic. — *To fold letters*; literas complicare, Cic., corrugare, Hor., in rugas replicare, Plin., or cogere.

FOLDING. *s.* Plicatio; plicatura; Plin.
FOLIAGE. *s.* Frondes, lum; folia; Cic.; foliatura, Vitr.

FOLIATION. *s.* Frondescentia; foliatio; Col.
Folk. *s.* People; homines. — *Some folk think that*; sunt qui putant, Cic.

To FOLLOW. *v. a.* I. *To go after*; sequi, Cic.; connectari, Ter. — *The dog follows his master*; canis herilem gressum comitatur, Virg. — *To follow some one who flies*; vestigia fugientis expicere, Curt. — *To follow the same road*; eandem viam insistere, Plaut.; eundem cursum tenere, Cic. II. *To hold with, to be attached to*; ab alieo, or a causa alieuius, stare, Cic.; alieuius partes sequi; partium, or de partibus, esse, Liv. III. *To imitate*; imitari, Cic.; aerulari, Hor. — *To follow an au-*

thor's mode of reasoning; scriptoris disputandi genus consequitur, Cic. — IV. *To observe*; sequi. — *To follow the will and inclinations of another*; alicujus voluntati obsequi, obtemperare; ad voluntatem se conformare; ad arbitrium se accommodare; (alicujus voluntatem subsequi, U. Jct.); alicui morderari, Ter. — *To follow the advice*; consiliis parere, Cic. — *To addict one's self to*; animum adungere ad aliquid. — *To follow one's genius*; obsequi animo suo; ingenium suum facere; Ter. — *To follow one's inclination*; in re animo indulgere, Ov. — *To follow one's passion*; cupiditati parere, Cic.

TO FOLLOW. *v. n.* I. *To come after another*; sequi; subsequi; consequi; insequi. II. *To be a consequence*; sequi. — *A fault is followed by punishment*; culpam pœna premit comes, Hor.; culpa est pœnæ suæ contemnina.

III. *To continue*; see **TO CONTINUE**.
FOLLOWER. *s.* Sequens; subsequens; famulus; servus; Cic.; comes. — (In the plural), *Retinæ*; comitatus, ùs; assectatorum turba. — *He is among the king's followers*; est in regio comitatu, e regis asseclis, inter regis assectatores.

FOLLY. *s.* Dementia; insaniam; stultitia; insipientia; Cic. — *Excess of folly*; mentis pravitas et furor, Cic.

TO FOMENT. *v. a.* I. *To cherish with heat*; fovere.

II. *To bathe with warm lotions*; fomentis fovere, malum curare, Cels. — *To foment a wound with water*; vulnus aqua fovere, Virg. III. *To encourage*; fovere; alere. — *To foment hatred*; materiam odii alendis prætare, Claud. — *Flattery foment vices*; assentatio est vitiorum adjuvix, Cic.

FOMENTATION. *s.* Fodus, ùs, Plin.; fomentum, Col.; (fomentatio, U. Jct.).

FOMENTER. *s.* Alicujus, or alicui, fautor; fem. fautrix; alicujus studiosus et fautor; Cic.

FOND. *v. a.* I. *Indulgent*; indulgens; remissus; Cic. — *To fond of his son*; nimis indulgens in filium, Cic.

II. *Foolishly delighted with*; impotens; animi impotens; impotentis animi vir; Cic. III. *Foolish*; inconsultus; inconsideratus; inconsiderans; Cic.

IV. *Trifling*; lascivians, Sen.; lascivus, Virg.; lascivibundus, Plaut.

TO FOND OF TO FONDLE. *v. a.* Molliter habere, Cic.; alicui blandiri, palpari, suppalpari, blande palpari, Plaut.

FONDLING. *s.* Puer indulgentius habitus; factus licentia deterior adolescens.

FONDLY. *ad.* I. *Foolishly, imprudently*; inconsiderate; inconsulte; inconsulto; Cic. II. *With great tenderness*; ex animo; toto pectore; summa voluntate; Cic.; animo libenti prolixoque, Ter.

FONDNESS. *s.* I. *Foolishness*; inconsiderantia, Cic.; temeritas; imprudentia; Gell. II. *Tenderness*; singularis erga aliquem amor, voluntas, Cic.

FONT. *s.* — *The baptismal font*; fontes lustrales; fons baptismi; salutare lavacrum.

FOOD. *s.* Alimentum; nutrimentum; cibus; esca; pabulum; Cic. — *To give food*; alicui cibaria præbere, Cic.; alimenta subministrare, Cels.

FOOL. *s.* Fatuus; ineptus; stultus; absurdus; insulsus; Cic. — *I am not such a fool*; non faciam tam fatue, Mart.

TO FOOL. *v. n.* Lascivire, Sen.; jocari; scurrari; Hor.; scurriliter ludere.

TO FOOL. *v. a.* Aliquem ludere; deludere; ludificari; ridere; irridere; illudere; Cic.

FOOLERY. *s.* Dementia; ineptie, Cic.

FOOLHARDINESS. *s.* Temeritas; inconsiderantia; Cic.; præceps audacia.

FOOLHARDY. *a.* Temerarius; inconsideratus; consilio præceps; Cic.; audientior.

FOOLISH. *a.* Stultus; improvidus; incautus; absurdus; insulsus; Cic. — *A foolish hope*; spes inanis, Ter.

FOOLISHLY. *ad.* Stulte; dementer; insipienter; Cic.

FOOLISHNESS. *s.* See **FOLLY**.

FOOT. *s.* I. *Part of the body*; pes, Cic. — *A small foot*; pediculus, Plin. — *To strike the ground with the foot*; pedem supplodere, Cic.; terræ pedem incutere.

II. *The lower part of a mountain*; montis radices, Cic. — *The town is situate at the foot of a high mountain*; impendit urbi montis altissimus, Cic. — *At the foot of a rock*; sub ipsis petra radicibus, Curt. — *The foot of a wall*; imus murus. — *Situate at the foot of the Alps*; subalpinus, Plin. III. *A measure of twelve inches*; pes, Vitr. — *A foot and a half*; sesquipes, Varr. — *A foot high and wide*; pedalis; pedaneus; Col. — *A foot wide*; pedalis in latitudinem, Cas.

TO FOOT. *v. a.* I. *To kick*; aliquem calce petere, Hor.; ferire, Quint.; pedibus proterere, Cic. II. *To tread under foot*; pede premere, Virg.; pedibus calcare, proculcare, Ov. III. *To new sole*; calceos novis soleis munire.

TO FOOT IT. *v. n.* I. *To dance*; saltare; tripudiare; Cic.; corpus ad numeros movere, Sen. II. *To walk*; pedibus ambulare, Plaut.; ire; iter facere; or. iter lugredi, Cic.; incedere, Liv.

FOOTBALL. *s.* Follis pugillatorius, Plaut.

FOOTBOARD. *s.* Scabellum; suppedaneum; Lact. — (Of a coach-box); scabellum.

FOOTBOY. *s.* Puer; pedisequs; Cic.

FOOTING. *s.* I. *Ground for the foot*; vestigium, Cic.; iter; locus; Cic.; via. — *Bad footing*; locus periculosus, iniquus et salebrosus. — *To be stopped by bad footing*; in luto hasitare, Ter.; in salebra hære, Cic. — *To get footing in a place*; consistere, Cic. II. *Position*; condition; status, ùs; locus. — *To be on a better footing*; stare meliore loco, Cic. — *He is on a good footing at court*; stat in aula pulcherrime; magna est apud regem in gratia; Cic. — *That man has got a good footing in that house*; iste duabus anchoris, ut aiunt, firmavit in hoc domo navem suam, Plin.

FOOTMAN. *s.* Pedisequs; servus a pedibus; Cic.

FOOTPACE. *s.* Lentus passus, ùs, Virg. — *To go a footpace*; compositis gradibus ire, Virg.; composite ambulare, Col.; lento gradu incedere, Cic.

FOOTPATH. *s.* Semita, Plaut.; callis; trames; Cic.; diverticulum, Plin. — *A very narrow footpath*; angustissima semita, Cic.; viarum pars altior solis pedibus addita.

FOOTSTEP. *s.* Vestigium, Plaut. — *I see his footsteps printed on the dust*; video ejus vestigia in pulvere, Plaut.

FOOTSTOOL. *s.* Imum subsellium, Plaut.; sedecula; sellula.

FOOTSTOVE. *s.* Pedestris foculus.

FOP. *s.* Insulsus homo, Cic.; fatuus; vanus; inconsideratus.

FOPPERY. *s.* Fatuitas; insulitas; stultitia, Cic.

FOPPIH. *a.* Stultus; fatuus; ineptus; absurdus; insulsus, Cic.; vanus; frivulus, Cic.

FOPPINESS. *s.* Fatuitus, Cic.; ostentatio; jactantia; Quint.; (vanitas, Petron.).

FOP. *conj.* Nam; etenim; namque; enim.

FOP. *prep.* I. *Pro*; ob; quod; or, propterea quod; quia; or, ideo quia. — *Killed for his avarice*; cæsus ob avaritiam, Virg. II. *On the part of*. — *For me*; ego vero; quod ad me attinet. — *For you*; tu vero; quod ad te attinet.

III. *As*; ut; uti; quemadmodum; velut; veluti; sicut; sicuti; perinde ut, or ac. — *He was taken for dead*; pene mortuus habitus est.

IV. *Answerably to*; pro. — *Word for word*; de verbo ad verbum, Cic. — *Fables translated from Greek word, or word*; fabulæ ad verbum de Græcis expressæ, Cic. — *Who do you take me for?* quem me esse ducis? V. *On account of*; ob. — *For what cause?* quamobrem? Plaut.; quam ob causam?

VI. *Agreeably or according to*; congruenter; convenienter. — *To speak for the time*; dicere aliquid apte, or accommodate ad tempus, Cic. VII. *Because of*; causa; or, gratia. — *Do this for me*; huc age mea causa; id velim agas pro tuo in me amore, Cic. — *This is for Cæsar*, that for Pompey; hic Cæsari, ille Pompeio favet, Cic. — *Here, this is for you*; hem! serva, Ter.

VIII. *With all, all that, all this*, signifying, *Al. though*; licet; quamvis; etsi; etiamsi; quanquam; nihilominus.

IX. *In proportion to*; pro. — *He is very wise for his age*; magna est adolescentis, pro ratione ætatis, prudentia. — *He was very learned for a Roman*; multum erant in eo ut in homine Romano literæ.

X. *Signifying the purpose or end of a thing*; ad; in. XI. *Before words of price*; to be rendered by the ablative case; e. g. *For gold*; auro.

XII. *Before 'sake'*; to be rendered by ergo, causa, gratia, with a genitive; by propter, with an accusative; or pro, with an ablative.

XIII. *Before words of time*; ad; in; per; Cic. — *For that time*; interea loci, Ter.; toto illo tempore, Cic.; per id tempus, Liv.

XIV. *Before a participle in ing.* *Because that*; to be rendered by quod, or qui, with a conjunctive.

XV. *That, or, to the end that*; to be rendered by causa, with the participle in dus, and a substantive, in the genitive.

FORAGE. *s.* I. *Food for horses*; pabulum, Cic.

II. *Provisions*; cibaria annona; penus, ùs; Plaut.; penum, Ter.; penus oris, Hor.

TO FORAGE. *v. a.* and *n.* Pabulari, Cæs.; agros populari, or depopulari, Cic.; populando nudare, Liv.; agris depopulationem et vastitatem inferre, Cic.

FORAGER. *s.* Pabulator, Cæs.

FOR AS MUCH AS. *conj.* Quia; quod; cum; quandoquidem.

TO FORBEAR. *v. n.* and *a.* I. *To cease from any thing*; desinere; finem facere, Cic. — *To forbear from fighting*; pugna desistere, abstinere. II. *To pause*; se tenere, Cic. III. *To abstain*; ab, or in, re sibi temperare; re, or ab re, abstinere, se abstinere.

IV. *To decline*; vitare; devitare; declinare a re; rem fugere; or, a re effugere, Cic. V. *To spare*; alicui indulgere; aliquem indulgenter habere; cum aliquo mitius, or remissius, or non summo jure, agere; Cic. — *We must forbear one another*; nobis inter nos vitia nostra toleranda, Cic.

FORBEARANCE. *s.* Indulgentia, Cic.; temperantia. — *To treat with forbearance*; indulgenter habere, Cic.

TO FORBID. *v. a.* I. *To prohibit*; rem vetare, or prohibere, Cic. — *To forbid some one to do a thing*; vetare, or prohibere, aliquem facere aliquid, Cic.; vetare ne quis quid faciat, Curt. II. *To hinder*; aliquem a

re prohibere; alicui in re impedimento esse; Cic. — *To forbid entrance*; prohibere introitu, aditu, Cic.

FORBIDDANCE. *s.* Interdictum; interdictio; Cic.

FORCE. *s.* I. *Strength*; vires, pl.; robur; corporis firmitas; Cic. II. *Violence*; vis, Cic. — *By force*; per vim, Cic. — *To use force*; vim adhibere, alicui facere, or inferre, Cic. II. (In the plural); *Forces*, i. e. *Troops*; copia.

TO FORCE. *v. a.* — *To force some one to do something*; cogere aliquem rem facere, Cic., or ut faciat, Ter. — *To force the truth out of some one*; verum ex aliquo extorquere, Ter. — *To force a camp*; castra percurrere, Plin. — *To force a passage*; rapere transitum, Hor.

FORCEFULLY. *ad.* Per vim; vi; Cæs.

FORCEFUL. *a.* Firmus; robustus; valens; Cic.; valentissimus.

FORCELESS. *a.* Debilis; imbecillus; imbecillus; infirmus; Cic.

FORCIBLE. *a.* Valens; vehemens; coactus.

FORCIBLENES. *s.* Vis, Cic.

FORCIBLY. *ad.* I. *By force*; per vim; vi; Cæs.

II. *Strongly*; valide; vehementer; fortiter; Cic.

FORD. *s.* Vadum, Cic.

TO FORD. *v. a.* — *To ford a river*; flumen vado transire, Cæs.

FORDABLE. *a.* Vadus, Liv. — *The river is fordable*; amnis vado transitus.

FORE. *a.* Antiquior; prior; Cic.; (anterior, U. Jct.).

FOREARM. *s.* Lacertus, Cic.; cubitus, Cels.; ulna, Virg.

TO FOREARM. *v. n.* Præmunire, Cic.

TO FOREBODE. *v. a.* Portendere; significare; præsignificare; Cic.; ex prognosticis prædivinare, or prædicere.

FOREBODER. *s.* Conjector; vates; harolus; Cic.; divinus, Mart.; (divinator, Jul. Firm.); fatidicus, Cic.

FOREBY. *prep.* Prope, Cic.; iuxta, Nep.; propter, Cic.

TO FORECAST. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem animo agitare, or meditari, Cic.; futura providere, prævidere, or prospicere; quid futurum sit providere; ventura videre, or antevidere; Cic.

FORECAST. *s.* Provisio; providentia; Cic.; cogitatum.

FORECASTLE. *s.* (Of a ship); prora.

TO FOREDEEM. *v. a.* Rem ex re concipere; conjecturam ex re sumere, ducere, trahere, capere; conjectura iudicare, prosequi, assequi; Cic. — *To foredeem wrong*; conjectura aberrare, Cic.

TO FOREDESIGN. *v. a.* Rem animo agitare, or meditari, Cic.; prædestinare, Liv. — *To foredesign great things*; magna moliri.

FOREFATHERS OF FOREGOERS. *s. pl.* Majores. — *Our forefathers*; patres majoresque nostri, Cic.; avi.

TO FOREFEND. *v. a.* Avertere, Plaut.; ante occupare, Cic. — *God forefend that evil*; quod Deus malum avertat! Cic.; hoc Deus malum avernunt! Liv.

FOREFINGER. *s.* Digitus index, Hor.

TO FOREGO. *v. a.* I. *To resign*; re, or de re, desistere, or discedere, Cic. — *To forego something*; desistere rem facere, Cic. II. *To go before*; præire, Liv.; antere; antecedere; Cic.; præcedere, Virg. — *The foregoing year*; annus superior, prior, antecessens, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

FOREHEAD. *s.* Fronis, Cic. — *A man who has a high forehead*; fronto, Cic. — *Braven forehead*; ferreum os, Suet.

FOREHEAD-CLOTH. *s.* Fascia; pittacium, Cels.

FOREIGN. *a.* Peregrinus; extraneus; Cic. — *To go to a foreign land*; peregre abire, Plin. — *Foreign troops*; adventitiae copiae, Cic. — (Speaking of things); alienus; externus; Cic. — *What you say is foreign to the subject*; quæ dicis extra causam sunt.

FOREIGNER. *s.* Hospes; hospita; advena; alienigena. TO FOREIMAGINE. *v. a.* — *To foreimagine great things*; magna animo cogitare, Sall.

TO FOREJUDGE. *v. a.* Præjudicare, Cic.

TO FOREKNOW. *v. a.* Præscire, Ter.; præsciscere, Virg. — *It is foreknown when he is to go out*; multo intelligitur ante quam procedat foras, Plin.

FOREKNOWLEDGE. *s.* Præscientia; prævisio; provisio; Cic.

FORELAND. *s.* Promontorium, Cic.; terræ lingua, Liv.

FORELOCK. *s.* Cirrus, Varr.

FOREMAN. *s.* Prior; primus.

FOREMAST. *s.* Anticus malus.

FOREMENTIONED. *a.* Que supra dixi, or supra scripsi, Cic.; supra dictus, or memoratus.

FOREMOST. *a.* Primus. — *To be foremost in all dangers*; ad omnia pericula princeps esse, Cic. — *First and foremost*; primo; primum; Cic.; principio, Virg.

FORENAMED. *a.* See FOREMENTIONED.

FORENOON. *s.* Matutinum tempus, Cic.; pl., matutinæ horæ, Plin. — *It was thus he spent the forenoon*; hoc erat ejus matutinum, Sen.

FORENSIC. *a.* Forensis, Cic. — *To use forensic expressions*; de foro verba arripere, Cic.

TO FOREORDAIN. *v. a.* Prædestinare, Liv.

FOREPART. *s.* Rei pars prior, Cels.; pars antica, Varr. — *The forepart of a house*; primores domus partes, Cic.; ædium frons, Varr.

FORERANK. *s.* Exercitûs frons, Tac.

TO FORERUN. *v. a.* Aliquem, or alicui, antecedere, or præcurrere, Cic.; alterius adventum prævertere in aliquem locum.

FORERUNNER. *s.* Prodrumus; antecursor; præcursor; Cic.; prænuntius.

TO FORESAY. *v. a.* Vaticinari; futura prænuntiare. — *To foresay some one's death*; alicui mortem augurari, Cic.

FORESAID. *part. a.* See FOREMENTIONED.

TO FORESEE. *v. a.* Futura providere, prævidere, or prospicere; quid futurum sit providere; ventura videre, or antevidere; Cic. — *To foresee long before*; longe prospicere; longe antevidere; Cic.

TO FORESHAME. *v. a.* Alicui pudorem incutere, Hor., ruborem suffundere, Liv.; ferire frontem alicuius, Cic.

FORESHIP. *s.* Prora.

TO FORESHORTEN. *v. a.* (With painters); contrahere.

TO FORESHOW. *v. a.* See TO FOREBODE.

FORESIGHT. *s.* Præscientia; provisio; providentia; Cic.

FORESKIRT. *s.* Vestis sinus, us; lacinia; Suet.

TO FORESLOW. *v. a.* See TO HINDER, IMPEDE.

TO FORESPEAK. *v. a.* I. *To foretell*; vaticinari; futura prænuntiare. II. *To forbid*; rem vetare, or prohibere, Cic.

FORESPENT. *a.* I. *Tired*; lassus, Ter.; fessus; defessus; defatigatus; Cic. — *Forespent with walking*; de via lassus, Plaut., fessus; itinere defessus, Cic. II. *Past*; see *PAST*. — *The ardour of youth is forespent*; defebuit adolescentia, Ter. — *His anger is forespent*; ira ab eo abscissit, Ter.

FOREST. *s.* Silva; saltus, us; nemus; Cic. — *A forest of tall trees*; silva procera, Cic.

TO FORESTALL. *v. a.* I. *To go before*; præire; iter præcipere, Liv. II. *To buy before another in order to raise the price*; coemere; (merces coemptas suppressere, U. Jct.).

FORESTALLER. *s.* Prævalens maneps, Plin.; mercium flagellator; coemptor; Juv.

FORESTER. *s.* I. *An inhabitant of a forest*; silvicola; fem. silvicultrix, Catull.; nemoricultrix, Phædr. II. *An officer of the forest*; saltuarus, P. Jct.; nemoris custos.

TO FORETASTE. *v. a.* Prægustare, Ov.; prælibare, Stat.

TO FORETELL. *v. a.* Vaticinari, Cic.; prænuntiare; futura prædicere.

FORETELLER. *s.* Propheta; vates; fatidicus; Cic.; fatiloquus; fem., vates, Virg.; fatidica.

TO FORETHINK. *v. a.* and *n.* Meditari; præmeditari; rem animo agitare, or meditari, Cic.

FORETHOUGHT. *s.* Provisio; providentia; meditatio; præmeditatio; Cic.

TO FORETOKEN. *v. a.* See TO FOREBODE.

FORETOKEN. *s.* Prognosticum, Cic.; augurium, Plin. J.; significatus, us, Plin.

FORETEETH. *s.* Dentes stomici, Cic.; incisores, Cels.

FOREWARD. *s.* Primum agmen, Cæs.; prima frons, acies, Liv.

TO FOREWARN. *v. a.* Præmonere, Cic.; præmunire. FOREFEIT. *s.* Fisco bonorum addictio; bonorum præscriptio, or sectio; Cic.

TO FOREFEIT. *v. a.* In multam incurrere. — *To forfeit one's credit*; foro cedere; existimationem perdere. — *To forfeit the favour or friendship of any one*; gratia alicuius excidere.

FOREFEITABLE. *a.* Fisco addicendus.

FOREFEITED. *a.* Fisco addictus.

FOREFEITURE. *s.* Multa; multatio.

TO FOREFEND. *v. a.* See TO FOREFEND.

FORGE. *s.* Fabrica, or officina, ferraria, Plin.

TO FORGE. *v. a.* I. *To heat and hammer*; fabricare, Plaut.; cudere, Ter.; fabricare, Cic. — *To forge a sword*; ensem procurdere, Hor. II. *To make by any means*; comminisci, Plaut.; fabricari; fabricare; fingere, Cic. — *To forge lies*; mendacia struere, Liv. III. *To counterfeit*; see TO COUNTERFEIT. — *To forge deeds*; tabulas adulterare, Cic. — *To forge a writing*; scriptum depravare, or corrumpere.

FORGER. *s.* — *One who counterfeits any thing*; architectus; fabricator; Cic. — *A forger of false deeds*; falsarius. — *A forger of news*; nuntiorum architectus.

FORGERY. *s.* Commentum.

TO FORGET. *v. n.* Rei alicuius, or rem, oblivisci, Virg.; rei memoriam amittere, or obijcere; in rei oblivionem venire; Cic. — *To forget injuries*; nullam contumeliæ memoriam adhibere, Nep. — *To forget, neglect*; negligere; omittere; prætermittere; Cic.

FORGETFUL. *a.* Obliviosus, Cic.

FORGETFULNESS. *s.* Oblivio, Cic. — *By forgetfulness*; ex oblivione; per oblivionem.

To FORGIVE. *v. a.* Alicui ignoscere, parcere; veniam dare, or tribuere; Cic. — *To forgive a fault*; culpam alicui ignoscere, Cic. — *To forgive the faults of a friend*; amici peccatis indulgere. — *Forgive him on my account*; sine te exorem hanc illi veniam, Ter. — *Forgive me if I speak openly*; ignoscas mihi, si libere dixerō; pace tua dixerim, Cic.; nolo irascaris, si libere dixerō, Phædr. FORGIVENESS. *s.* Venia; remissio. — *To beg forgiveness*; veniam ab aliquo petere, Cic., orare, or precari, Virg., rogare, Ov., aliquem poscere, Virg. — *To beg forgiveness for the past*; petere, or poscere, veniam in præteritum, Tac. — *I beg forgiveness if I say*; pace tua dicam, or dixerim; bona tua venia dicam; mihi ignoscas, si dixerō; Cic.

FORK. *s.* Furca, Plaut. — *A stable fork*; fuscina, Cic. — *Oven fork*; rutabulum, Col.

To FORK. *v. n.* Bifariam findi, Cic.

FORKED or FORKY. *a.* Bifidus; bisulcus; bicornis; Plin. — *A forked foot*; ungula bisulca, Plin.

FORKLORN. *a.* I. Forsaken; ab amicis destitutus; a fortuna derelictus, Cic. II. Lost; desperatus; spe salutis orbatu; ab omni spe derelictus; Cic.

FORM. *s.* I. Fashion, shape; forma; figura; ratio; modus; Cic. — *A beast with a human form*; bellua in figura hominis; fera induta forma hominis, Cic. — *A form of government*; ratio constitutioque administrandæ reipublicæ, Cic. II. Established rule; formula, Cic. — *In all the forms*; rite, Cic. — *To adhere strictly to the forms*; formulas constitutas sequi, Cic. III. A long seat; scannum, Ov. IV. A class of schoolboys; schola. V. The bed of a hare; cubile; latibulum; Cic.

To FORM. *v. a.* Formare; conformare; figurare; informare; fingere, Cic. — *To form a plan*; rem meditari, Cic.; animo aliqua consilia agitare, Liv. — *To form new plans*; nova consilia versare, Virg.

FORMAL. *a.* Nimis exquisitus; in ostentationem compositus, Liv. — *Such are the formal terms of the law*; hæc sunt ipsa legis verba. — *What more formal?* quid expressius, Cic.

FORMALIST. *s.* Formularum custos, Cic.; formularius, Quint.

FORMALITY. *s.* Formula, Cic. — *According to formalities*; rite. — *To fail in the formality*; formula excidere, Suet. — Also, fig.; nimis exquisita urbanitas.

FORMALLY. *ad.* Expressè; conceptis verbis; Cic.; rite.

FORMATION. *s.* Conformatio, Cic.

FORMER. *a.* Antecedens, Cic. — *Former time*; præteritum tempus. — *To judge of the future from the former times*; futura præteritis augurari, Plin.

FORMERLY. *ad.* Quondam, Cic.; antiquitus, Cæs.; olim, Cic.

FORMIDABLE. *a.* Formidolosus, Cic.; formidabilis, Ov. — *A formidable army*; maximus et fortissimus exercitus, Æs, Cic.

FORMIDABLY. *ad.* Horrendum in modum; terribilem in modum; Cic.

FORMLESS. *a.* Informis, Auct. ad Her. — *rudis, Ov.* — *A formless mass*; rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

FORMULARY. *s.* Formularum codex.

FORMULE. *s.* Formula.

FORNICATION. *s.* I. Illicit commerce with an unmarried woman; stuprum; (fornicatio, Tertull.). — *To commit fornication*; scortari. II. (In Scripture); Idolatry; idolatria, Bibl.; falsorum numinum cultus, Æs.

To FORSAKE. *v. a.* Deserere; derelinquere; destituere; Cic. — *I would rather die than forsake him*; animam relinquam potius quam illum deseram, Ter. — *To forsake a cause*; a causa recedere, Cic. — *To forsake one's religion*; religioni suæ nuntium remittere; a fide deficere. — See also TO ABANDON.

FORSAKER. *s.* Desertor, Cæs.; (defector miles, Front.). — *Forsaker of religion*; fidei suæ desertor.

FORSOOTH. *ad.* Non dubitanter; haud dubie; sine dubio; profecto; certe; sane.

To FORSWEAR. *v. a.* Abjurare, Sall. — *To forswear one's country*; patriam exuere, Tac.

To FORSWEAR. *v. n.* or To FORSWEAR ONE'S SELF. *v. a.* Pejere, Cic.; perjurare, Hor.; se perjurio obstringere.

FORSWEARER. *s.* Perjurus.

FORT. *s.* Castellum; propugnaculum; Cæs. — *A little fort*; castellum, Cæs.

FORTH. *s.* (On the Scotch coast); sinus, Æs, Cic.

FORTH. *ad.* Forward in place or time, abroad. — *To put forth*; rem in medium proferre, proponere, jacere; rei mentionem facere; Cic. — *To go forth*; exire foras, Ter., foras ex edibus, Lucr. — *To set forth a book*; librum edere, or emittere, in lucem proferre, Quint., vulgare, divulgare, publicare, Plin. J.

FORTH. *prep.* (With motion); foras, Cic. — (Without motion); foris, Plaut.

FORTHCOMING. *a.* Præsto; in procinctu. — *To be forthcoming*; in medio, or in promptu, esse.

FORTHWITH. *ad.* Statim; festim; continuo; illico; extemplo; e vestigio; Cic.

FORTIETH. *a.* Quadragesimus, Plin.

FORTIFICATION. *s.* Munitio, Cic.; munimentum, Liv. FORTIFIER. *s.* Bellicorum operum inventor ac machinator; bellicorum operum artifex; Liv.

To FORTIFY. *v. a.* Firmare. — *To fortify a fort*; arcem munire, munitionem firmare, or munitionibus seipere, Cic.; operibus urbem claudere, Nep.

FORTITUDE. *s.* Magnanimitas; fortitudo; animi magnitudo, or firmitas; Cic.

FORTNIGHT. *s.* Quatuordecim dies. — *A fortnight hence*; intra quindecim dies.

FORTRESS. *s.* Arx, Cic.

FORTUITOUS. *a.* Fortuito, Cic. — *A fortuitous event*; fortuitus eventus, Æs, Plin.

FORTUITOUSLY. *ad.* Fortuito; casu et fortuito; Cic.

FORTUNATE. *a.* Fortunatus; felix; Cic. — *To be the most fortunate of men*; digito cœlum attingere, Cic. — *Is there another man as fortunate as I am?* equis me vivit fortunatior? Ter.

FORTUNATENESS. *s.* Bonus, felix, or, secundus, eventus; prospera fortuna, Cic.; fortunatus exitus, Æs, Cic.

FORTUNE. *s.* I. Event; fortuna; fors; casus, Æs; Cic. — *Good fortune*; fortuna prospera, or secunda, Cic. — *Ill fortune*; fortuna adversa, Cic. II. Riches; fortuna; fortunæ res; Cic. — *To make a fortune*; in multas opes crescere, Liv.; rem amplificare, Cic.

FORTUNE-TELLER. *s.* Chiroscopus; fem., conjatrix, Plaut.; divina, Plin.; saga, Cic.

FORTY. *a.* Quadraginta. — *Forty years old*; annos quadraginta natus.

FORWARD. *a.* I. Earnest, eager; negotii plenus, Cic.; qui multa satagit, Sen.; acer; ardens; Cic.; fervens; fervidus; Liv. II. Early ripe; præcox; præcoquus; Plin. — *A forward mind*; præcox ingenium, Curt. III. Hasty; præceps, Cic.; præproperus, Liv.

IV. Anterior; anterior, Cæs. V. Bold, confident; confidens.

To FORWARD. *v. a.* Promovere; accelerare; maturare; Cic. — *To forward an affair*; negotium magna ex parte gerere, Cic. — *To forward some one*; aliquem ad honores promovere, or provehere, Plin.; Cic.

FORWARD or FORWARDS. *ad.* Ante. — *To go forward*; procedere; progredi; Cic. — *To put forward*; rem in medium proferre; proponere; Cic.

FORWARDNESS. *s.* Præpropera festinatio, Cic.; ardor; diligentia; studium; alacritas; Cic.; confidentia; nimia sui fiducia, Liv.

Foss. *s.* Fossa, Cic.; fovea, Plin.

Fossil. *a.* and *s.* Fossilis, Varr.; fossitius, Plin.

To FOSTER. *v. a.* Alere; nutrire; fovere; Cic.; educare; instituire; informare. — *To foster virtue in the mind of a child*; pueri animum bonis virtutibus imbue.

FOSTER-BROTHER. *s.* Collactaneus.

FOSTER-CHILD. *s.* Alumnus, Cic.; fem. alumna.

FOSTER-DAM. *s.* Nutrix.

FOSTERER. *s.* Nutritus, Col.; nutritor, Suet.; fem. nutrix.

FOSTER-MOTHER. *s.* Nutrix.

FOUL. *a.* I. Dirty; immundus, Ter.; spurcus, Catull.; sordidus, Virg.; fœdus, Tac.; inquinatus, Cato.

II. Polluted; spurcus; non purus; impurus; impudicus; Cic. III. Wicked; malignus; malitiosus; improbus; Cic. — *A foul mind*; malevolentia suffusus animus, Cic. — *The foul spirit*; malus dæmon. IV. Not lawful; illicitus; vetitus; prohibitus; Cic.; impermissus; nefastus; Hor. V. Hateful; fastidiosus; quod movet fastidium; Hor.; fœdus; turpis; deformis; Cic. VI. Disgraceful; turpis; fœdus; pudendus; Cic. — *A foul deed*; flagitium; scelus probrosum, Cic.

VII. Coarse; crassus, Virg.; concretus, Cic. — *Foul air*; crassum cœlum; crassus et concretus aër; Cic.

To FOUL. *v. a.* Inquinare, Hor.; coinquinare; contaminare; Mart.; maculare, Col.

FOULLY. *ad.* Spurce; fœde; Cic.; sordide, Val. Max.; ignominiose; turpiter; fœde; cum probro et dedecore; Cic.

FOUL-MOUTHED. *a.* Contumeliosus; maledicus; Cic.; maledicosus, Plaut.

FOULNESS. *s.* Dedecus, Cic.; spurcitia, Ter.; sordes; Cic.; inquinamentum, Gell.

FOUND. *part.* of Find. Repertus, Virg.; inventus, Ter.

To FOUND. *v. a.* I. To lay the basis of; fundare. — *To found a building*; ædium fundamenta agere, jacere, or ponere, Cic. II. To build; edificare, Cic.; exedificare, Cæs.; construere; extruere; Cic. III. To establish; fundare; ponere; instituire; stabilire; Cic. — *To found an empire*; imperium fundare, Cic. — *To found a college*; instituire et dotare collegium, Plin. J.

IV. To melt and cast metals; metalla liquare, or liquefacere, Cic.

FOUNDED. *part. a.* I. Established on a basis; fundatus, Virg.; stabilitus, Cic. II. Cast; liquidus; liquefactus; Cic.

FOUNDATION. *s.* Domus substructio, Cic.; fundatio, Vitr. — *Foundation of a town*; urbis edificatio, or con-

stitutio, Cic. — *From the foundation of Rome*; ab urbe condita; post urbem conditam; Cic.

FOUNDER. *s.* I. (*Of a town*); urbis fundator, Virg., conditor, Flor.; fem. conditrix, Apul. II. (*Of an hospital*); qui patentem pauperibus domum condidit ac donavit. III. *A caster*; fundendi, or liquefaciendi, metalli opifex.

To FOUNDER. *v. n.* Velis passis submergi, or undis hauriri.

FOUNDERY or FOUNDRY. *s.* Liquefaciendi metalli officina.

FOUNDLING. *s.* Puer expositus, projectus, or projectus, Plaut.

FOUNDRESS. *s.* — *Foundress of a town*; urbis conditrix, Apul.

FOUNT OF FOUNTAIN. *s.* Fons, Liv. — *A medicinal fount*; medicati fontes, Cels.

FOUR. *a.* Quatuor; quaterni; Cic. — *Split into four*; quadrifidus, Virg.

FOUR-CORNERED. *a.* Quadrangulus, Plin.; tetragonus, Censor.

FOURFOLD. *a.* Quadruplum, Cic.

FOURFOOTED. *a.* Quadrupes, Cic.

FOURSCORE. *a.* Octingenta, Cic.; octogeni, Col.

FOUR SQUARE. *a.* Quadratus; quadrangulus; Plin.

FOURTEEN. *a.* Quatuordecim, Cic.

FOURTEENTH. *a.* Quartus decimus, Cels.

FOURTH. *a.* Quartus.

FOURTHLY. *ad.* Quartus, Gell.

FOWL. *s.* I. *A bird*; avis, Cic.; volueris, Ov.; ales, Plin. II. *Poultry*; volatile pecus; cohortales aves; Col.; bestia; volatiles, Cic.

To FOWL. *v. n.* Aves captare.

FOWLER. *s.* Auceps, Ter.

FOX. *s.* I. *An animal*; vulpes, Plin.; vulpecula, Cic. — *A fox's cub*; vulpecula, Cic.; vulpis catulus. — *Of or belonging to a fox*; vulpinus. II. *Fig.* *A sly or crafty fellow*; vulpinus animus, Plaut.; cauta vulpecula, Hor.

FOXGLOVE. *s. pl.* *A plant*; (herba) digitalis.

FOXLIKE. *a.* Vulpinus, Plin.

FRACTION. *s.* Fractura, Plin. — *Fractions*; numerorum particulae.

FRACTIONAL. *a.* Numerorum particulis compositus numerus.

FRACTIOUS. *a.* Difficilis; morosus; Cic.; rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.

FRACTURE. *s.* Fractura, Cels.

To FRACTURE. *v. a.* Frangere; confringere; Cic. — *To fracture one's head*; sibi caput frangere, illidere, Plaut.; cervicem frangere, Cic. — *He has fractured his arm in falling*; sibi brachium fregit e lapsu, Cic.

FRAGILE. *a.* Fragilis, Cic.; fluxus; caducus, Cic.

FRAGILITY. *s.* Fragilitas, Cic.

FRAGMENT. *s.* Fragmentum, Cic.; fragmen, Col. — *Chosen fragments of an author*; analecta.

FRAGRANCE OF FRAGRANCE. *s.* Odor; odores, pl.; Cic.; odoramentum, Plin.

FRAGRANT. *a.* Suaveolens, Cic.; odorifer; odoratus; Plin.

FRAGRANTLY. *ad.* Suaviter, Plin.

FRAIL. *s.* *A basket made of rushes*; fuscina, Col. — *A frail of figs*; fuscina ficorum, Cic.

FRAIL. *a.* Fragilis; Cic.; caducus. — *Frail health*; infirma valetudo, Cic. — *Beauty is frail*; fluxa formae gloria, Virg.

FRAILTY. *s.* Fragilitas; infirmitas; imbecillitas; Cic.

To FRAME. *v. a.* Componere; fingere; effingere. — *To frame one's opinion from another person's*; accommodare suum ad alterius consilium, Cic.

FRAME. *s.* I. *A fabric*; fabricatio; fabrica; materiatio; materialia structura; Vitruv. — *Frame to work upon*; fabrilis machina. II. *Order, regularity*; dispositio; ordo; ordo et dispositio; Cic. III. *Frame of a picture*; tabulae margo. — *Frame of a window*; cancelli fenestrales. IV. *Frame of the mind*; animi status, us, Cic.

FRAMER. *s.* Opifex; auctor; conditor; Cic.

FRANCHISE. *s.* Immunitas, Cic.

To FRANCHISE. *v. a.* Aliquem a re liberare; re, or ex re, eximere; immunem rei reddere.

FRANGILE. *a.* See FRAGILE.

FRANK. *a.* Liber; apertus; sincerus; Cic.; candidus, Hor.

FRANK. *s.* I. *A sty*; suile, Col.; hara, Cic.

II. *A letter which pays no postage*; literae gratis perferende.

To FRANK. *v. a. i. e.* To exempt from postage; literas gratis perferendas notare, or signare.

FRANKINCENSE. *s.* Thus, Cic. — *To burn frankincense*; thus incendere.

FRANKLY. *ad.* Libere; ingenue; sincere; aperte; candido; vere; candido et simpliciter; Cic. — *To speak frankly*; ut aperte tibi nunc fabular, Plaut.

FRANKNESS. *s.* Loquendi libertas; ingenuitas; animi candor; Cic.

FRANTIC. *a.* Phreneticus, Cic

FRANTICLY. *ad.* Furiose.

FRANTICNESS. *s.* Phrenitis, Cels; phrenesis, Juv.

FRATERNAL. *a.* Fraternus, Cic.

FRATERNALLY. *ad.* Fraternel, Cic.

FRATERNITY. *s.* I. *Brotherhood*; fraternitas.

II. *Association*; pia sodalitas; sacrum sodalitiun.

FRATRICIDE. *s.* I. *The murderer of a brother*; fratricida, Cic. II. *The murder of a brother*; fratricidium, Salvia; nex fraterna, Hor.

FRAUD. *s.* Fraus; fallacia; malus dolus; Cic.; male artes, pl., Sall.

FRAUDFUL. *a.* Fraudulentus, Cic.

FRAUDULENCE OF FRAUDULENCY. *s.* Fraus; dolus; fallacia; Cic.

FRAUDULENT. *a.* Fraudulentus, Cic.; fallax.

FRAUDULENTLY. *ad.* Dolo malo, Ter.; dolose, Cic.; fraudulenter, Col.

FRAY. *s.* Pugna; certamen singulare, duorum inter se. — (*Between two armies*); praelium, Cic.

To FRAY. *v. a. and n.* I. *To terrify*; territare, Ter.; terere; conterere; perterere; Cic.; terrefacere; or, terrificare; Virg.; aliquid terrorem injicere, or incutere; aliquem timore percellere; Cic. II. *To wear away by rubbing*; pannum distrahere et textum solvere. — *Frayed stuff*; textum detritum.

FREAK. *s.* Libido; animi impetus, us; Cic.

FREAKISH. *a.* Mutabilis, Hor.; ingenio varius, Flor.; animi diversus, Tac.

FREAKISHLY. *ad.* Repentino animi impetu; impetu quodam animi; Cic.

FREAKISHNESS. *s.* Animus varius.

FRECKLE. *s. i. e.* *A spot in the skin*; pl., lentacula, Cels.; lentiginis, Plin.

FRECKLED OF FRECKLY. *a.* Lentiginosus, Val. Max.

FREE. *a.* I. *Not bound or constrained*; liber, Cic. — *I am free to go where I please*; mihi licet ire quoquo libenter. — *I have my free will*; mihi sunt solutissima omnia, Cic. II. *Not shackled or impeded*; solutus; liber; expeditus. — *To be free from business*; animo vacare; animo vacuo esse et soluto. III. *Frank*; sincerus; apertus; Cic. IV. *Licentious*; liber. — *Free speech*; pretextatum verbum, Suet. — *To be too free*; liberrime licentia frui, Cic. V. *Possessing civic immunities or rights*; liber; civis. — *To make one free of a city*; aliquid civitatem largiri, or impartiri, tribuere, Cic., communicare, Liv.; aliquem civem, or in civitatem, adscire; civitati, or in civitatem, ascribere; civitate donare; Cic.

VI. — *Free from*; vacuus a re; carens re. VII. — *A free gift*; munus gratuitum. — *To set free from bondage*; e vinculis eximere, Cic.

To FREE. *v. a.* I. *To set slaves at liberty*; servos manumittere; vindicta liberos facere; liberare; Cic.; donare libertate; in libertatem vindicare; Cic. — *To free from bondage or confinement*; e vinculis eximere; Cic. II. *To rid from*; aliquem re expedit, or solvere, Cic. — *To free from dangers*; e periculis educere; aliquem e periculo expedit, Cic., extricare, Ov. — *To free from prison*; e custodia eripere. III. *To clear from obstructions*; purgare. IV. *To banish*; pellere; depellere; expellere; ejicere; or, detrudere; extrudere; Cic. V. *To exempt*; aliquem a re liberare; re, or ex re, eximere; immunem rei reddere. VI. *To unlock*; aperire, Cic.; reserare; recludere; Ov.

FREEBOOTER. *s.* Grassator, Cic.; latro; improbus erro; Cic.

FREEBOOTING. *s.* Latrocinatio, Plin.

FREEDORN. *a.* Ingenuus; liberalis.

FREED. *a.* Solutus ab re; re liber, or liberatus; Cic.; vacuus re, or ab re. — *Freed from danger*; a periculis ereptus, Cic.

FREEDMAN. *s.* Libertus, Cic.

FREEDOM. *s.* Libertas. — *To fight for one's freedom*; de libertate decernere, Cic. — *To recover one's freedom*; libertatem recuperare. — *The freedom of a city*; civitas; civitatis jus.

FREE-HEARTED. *a.* Liberalis; munificus; largus, Cic.; generosus; magnanimus; alta mente praeeditus; Cic.

FREEHOLD. *s.* Res mancipii, or mancipi (for mancipii), Cic.

FREEHOLDER. *s.* Fundi liberi possessor; manceps.

FREELY. *ad.* Libere; solute; Cic. — *Too freely*; liberius. — *I like to speak my mind freely*; amo libertatem loquendi, Cic.

FREEMAN. *s.* Civis, Cic.

FREE-MINDED. *a.* Sine cura; curis, or omni molestia, vacuus; Cic.; curarum expertus, Stat.; incuriosus omnium, Tac.; omnium securus, Plin. J.

FREENESS. *s.* Loquendi libertas; ingenuitas; animi candor; liberalitas; largitas; Cic.

FREESTONE. *s.* Saxum sectile; quadratum; sectilis lapis.

FREWOMAN. *s.* Civis.

To FREEZE. *v. a. and n.* Congelare, Ov.; Plin.; gelari, Juv.; congelari, Col.; gelascere, Plin.; congelascere, Macrobi; gelu durari, Gell., adstringi, Ov. — *The sea does not freeze*; mare ingelabile, or incongelabile, est, Gell.

FREIGHT. s. I. *The load of a ship*; navis onus.
II. *The money due for transportation of goods*; navis conductio.

To FREIGHT. v. a. Navigium instruere, Col., adonare, Cæs.

FRIUGHTER. s. Navis dominus, or locator.

FRENCH WHEAT. s. A grain; millium, Virg.

FRENETIC. a. See FRANTIC.

FRENZY. s. A disease; phrenitis, Cels.; phrenesis, Juv.

FREQUENCE or FREQUENCY. s. Multitudo; copia; frequentia; magnus numerus; Cic.

FREQUENT. a. Frequens, Cic.; creber, Virg.; usitatus; consuetus; quotidianus; Cic.

To FREQUENT. v. a. Frequentare.—*To frequent some one's company*; aliquem frequentare, Sall.; esse cum aliquo frequentem; aliquo plurimum uti; Cic.—*To frequent bad company*; congressi malis, Cæs.—*To frequent the society of a few persons*; versari in aliquos, or in aliquorum familiaritate, Cic.

FREQUENTING or FREQUENTATION. s. Consuetudo; necessitudo; familiaritas; Cic.

FREQUENTLY. ad. Frequenter; crebro, sæpius; sæpenumero; Cic.

FRESCO. s. I. *Coolness*; frigus. II. *A painting on walls*; udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores, Vitr.—*To paint in fresco*; udo tectorio colores inducere, Vitr.; in udo tectorio, or in recente albario, pingere, Plin.

FRESH. a. I. *Cool*; frigidus.—*To take fresh air*; frigus captare, Virg. II. *Not salted*; insulsus.—*Fresh water*; dulcis aqua. III. *New*; recens, Cic.—*Fresh bread*; recens panis.—*A fresh wound*; crudum vulnus, Cels. IV. *Newly come*; recens; nuperus; Plaut.—*A fresh comer*; advena. V. *Ruddy*; rubicundus, Ov. VI. *Not tired*; validus; vegetus; vigens; or, valens; acer; Cic.

To FRESHEN. v. a. and n. I. *To make fresh*; (salsamenta) aqua dulci macerare, Ter. II. *To cool*; refrigerare, Cic.; nimios ardores restinguere, or compescere. III. *To grow cool*.—*The air freshens*; remittit, or frangit, se calor, Cic.—*To freshen one's self*; æstium levare; caloris modum temperare.

FRESHLY. ad. I. *Coolly*; frigidiori celo, or loco. II. *Recently*; proxime, Cic.; recens, Liv.; recentissime, Plin.

FRESHNESS. s. I. *Coolness*; frigus. II. *Ruddiness*.—*Freshness of youth*; vividus oris color; elegantioris coloris gratia; Plin. III. *Newness*; novitas.

FRET. s. I. *A frith*; fretum, Cic. II. *Agitation*; nimis agitatio, Cic.—*To put one in a fret*; alicui stomachum facere, movere, Cic.; iram concitare, Ov.—*To be in a fret*; esse in molestiis; moleste ferre; discruciar; Cic.

To FRET. v. a. Agitare; jactare; versare; corrodere; alicui iram concitare; Cic.

To FRET. v. n. Fluctuare, Cic.; uri; ringi; insanire; discruciar.

FRETFUL. a. Morosus; difficilis; Cic.; tetricus, Col.—*To become fretful*; in morositatem odiosam incidere; Cic.

FRETFULLY. ad. Morose, Cic.

FRETFULNESS. s. Ira; morositas; Cic.

FRETTY. a. Cælatus, Cic.

FRETWORK or FRET. s. Cælatura, Plin.; cælamen, Ov.

FRIABILITY. s. Rei friabilis natura.

FRIABLE. a. Friabilis, Plin.; putris, Virg.

FRIAR. s. Monachus.

FRIARY. s. Monasterium; cœnobium.

FRICASSEE. s. Frixus, or frictus, cibus.

To FRICASSEE. v. a. Carnem frigare, Plin.

FRICATION or FRICTION. s. Frictio, Cels.; fricatio, Col.; fricatura, Vitr.

FRIDAY. s. Dies Veneris.—*Good Friday*; sacra Christi patienti dies.

FRIEND. s. Amicus; familiaris; necessarius; Cic.—*A sincere and faithful friend*; amicus minime fallax, charus et fidelis, or fidus; ex animo vereque benevolus; Cic.—*He is my best friend*; amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut.; eo nemo devinctior, or conjunctior, Hor.—*You know the real friend in the hour of need*; amicus est qui in re dubia juvat, Plaut.; certus in re incerta cernitur, Cic.—*There are few real friends*; pauci amicitiam recte et ex animo colunt, Cic.—*Friend*, fem.; alicui amicitia juncta; amica.

To FRIEND or TO BEFRIEND. v. a. Alicui favere; studere; suffragari, Cic.; adjumento esse; aliquem adjuvare; Cic.—*To befriend a party*; studere partibus, Cic.; tutari partes.

FRIENDLESS. a. Ab amicis, or amicorum, inops, Cic.

FRIENDLINESS. s. Benevolentia, Cic.

FRIENDLY. a. Amicus; humanus, Cic.—*The dog, the dolphin, is friendly to man*; canis, delphinus, homini amicum animal, Plin.—*To live on friendly terms*; amantissime inter se vivere, Cic.

FRIENDLY. ad. I. *In a friendly manner*; amice;

amice et benevole; amanter; amantissime; studiose; officiose; perofficose et amanter; Cic. II. *Without contention, amicably*; placate; sedate et placide; sine controversia; libentibus et æquis animis; Cic.

FRIENDSHIP. s. Amicitia; benevolentia; necessitudo; necessitas, Cic.; animorum, or voluntatum studiorumque, conjunctio, or consensus, ùs, Cic.—*False friendship*; amicitia ambitiosa et fucosa, Cic.

FRIEZE. s. I. *A sort of stuff*; pannus laneus crispis villis. II. (In architecture); zophorus, Vitr.

FRIGATE. s. Navigium, Cæs.; liburnum, Suet.

To FRIGHT or FRIGHTEN. v. a. Terrere; exterrere; perterrere; alicui terrorem injicere, Cic., incutere, Liv.; metum afferre, Cic.

FRIGHT. s. Pavor; terror; formido; Cic.; trepidatio, Liv.—*To take fright*; terrore commoveri; terrore ac metu concitari; Cic.

FRIGHTFUL. a. Horrendus; horrificus; horribilis; formidabilis; Cic.; horrifere, teter et horribiliss.—*Frightful looks*; truces oculi, Cic.

FRIGHTFULLY. ad. Horrendum in modum, Cic.; horrifere, Lucr.; miris modis.

FRIGID. a. Frigidus, Cic.; algidus, Catull.

FRIGIDITY. s. Frigus, oris, n.

FRIGIDLY. ad. Frigide, Cic.; cum frigore.

FRILL. s. Colli amictus (ùs) undatim plicatus.

FRINGE. s. Fimbria.

To FRINGE. v. a. Fimbria prætere.

FRIPPERER. s. Qui, que, tritas vestes resarcit, or interpolat, et venales exhibet; (interpolator, Pomp. Jct.).

FRIPPERY. s. I. *Place where old clothes are sold*; interpolatorum taberna. II. *Old clothes*; interpolata vestimenta, Laber. Jct.

To FRISK. v. n. Lascivire, Sen.; nunquam quiescere; agitare se continuo, Cic.

FRISKER. s. Homo inconstans, or lascivus.

FRITH. s. A strait; fretum.

FRITTER. s. A sort of pastry; laganum, Hor.; arto-laganum, Plin.

To FRITTER. v. a. Terere; minuere.

FRIVOLOUS. a. Frivolus; vanus; futilis; levis ac nugatorius; Cic.—*A frivolous man*; vir exilis, Cic.—*A frivolous proof*; nugatoria res ad probandum, Cic.

FRIVOLOUSNESS. s. Futilitas, Cic.

To FRIZZLE. v. a. i. e. *To curl in short curls*; calamistro comam inurare, Cic.; capillum crispare, Plin.

FRO. ad. Retro; retro et a tergo; retrorsum.

FROCK. s. I. *A gown for children*; tunica extima; toga. II.—*A smock frock*; e tela crassiori epitogium, Quint.; superindumentum.

FROG. s. Rana, Cic.

FROLIC. s. See FREAK.

FROLIC or FROLICOME. a. Hilarus, Ter.; hilaris; lætus, Cic.; nugax; nugator; jocular; Cic.

To FROLIC. v. n. Nugari; jocari; Cic.; lascivire, Sen.

FROM. prep. I. Denoting motion; before the proper name of a place, is expressed by the ablative, with or (usually) without a preposition.—*Before a common name of place, it is rendered by an ablative, with a, or ab.*—*To come from town*; ex urbe venire.—*From street to street*; vicatim, Cic.—*From house to house*; per domos.—*From town to town*; per urbes.—*From far*; eminus, Cic.—*I have received letters from my father*; accepi literas a patre meo. II. Before words of time or age, it is expressed by the ablative, with a, or ab.

III. After words denoting judgment, opinion, &c., by ex.—*To judge from the appearance*; ex vultu judicare, Cic. IV. It is usually expressed by a, ab, e, ex, post.

—*From head to foot*; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.; a capite ad calcem; a vertice ad imos talos; Hor.—*From the first to the last*; a primo ad ultimum.—*From that time*; ab illo tempore, Cic.—*From the day that*; ex eo die quo, Cic.—*From the cradle*; ab incunabilis, Liv.—*From his youth*; ab ortu; ab infantia; a prima ætate; a pueritia; Cic.—*From that moment*; repente e vestigio, Cic.; e vestigio, Plin.—*From henceforth*; posthac; deinceps; in posterum; Cic.

V. Before a participle of the present tense, it is rendered by a gerund in do, with a, ab, or ex; e. g. ignavi a discendo cito deterentur, Cic.; or, if preceded by a verb signifying to hinder or withhold, by an infinitive, or by ne, quo minus, or quin, with a subjunctive; e. g. pabula venti domum ferre prohibent, Virg.; te infirmitas valetudinis tue tenuit quo minus venires, Cic.

FRONT. s. Frons, Vitr.—*Front of a building*; ædificii frons, Vitr.

To FRONT. v. a. and n. Contra respondere, Virg.—*To front some one*; alicui occurrere; aliquem offendere, obvium habere; in aliquem incidere.

FRONTAL. s. Frontale, Liv.—(In architecture); fastigium, Vitr.

FRONTIER. s. Fines; confinium; Cic.; margines imperii, Plin.—*A frontier town*; extrema regni urbs, Virg.; urbs sita in confinio regni.

FRONTISPICE. s.—*Frontispiece of a building*; ædificii frons, Vitr.—*Frontispiece of a book*; libri frons.

FRONTLESS. a. Impudens; inverecundus; Cic.

FRONTLET. *s.* *A bandage worn upon the forehead;* frontale, Liv. — (In gunnery); ferrea fistulae pinnula.

FROST. *s.* Gelu, Virg.; gelicidium, Col. — *Hoar frost;* pruina, Cic.

FROST-BITTEN. *a.* Frigore adstrictus, Ov.; concretus, Mart.; gelatus, Col.; glacie, or gelu, duratus, Plin.; Ov.

FROSTY. *a.* Pruinusus.

FROTH. *s.* I. Foam; spuma, Cic. II. Empty show of wit; nugæ; vaniloquentia; Plaut.; Liv.

TO FROTH. *v. n.* Spumare, Plin.; spumam agere, Cic.; spumescere.

FROTHY. *a.* Spumeus; spumosus; Virg.; spumans, Col.; (spumidus, Apul.).

FRWARD. *a.* Morosus; difficilis; Cic.; tetricus, Col.; indocilis, Cic.; intractabilis; disciplinae impatientis.

FRWARDLY. *ad.* Insolenter; superbe; Cic.; pertiacentia, Planc. ad Cic.; contumaciter, Liv.; obfirmate, Suet.; cum pertinacia, Cic.; obstinato animo, Liv.; obstinate, Cæs.

FRWARDNESS. *s.* Pertinacia; contumacia; pervicacia; Cic.; obstinatio, Tac.; morositas, Cic.

TO FROWN. *v. n.* Frontem corrugare, Plaut., contrahere, Cic.; obducere, Quint.; subducere supercilia, Sen.

FROWN. *s.* Frons obducta, or contracta, Hor., cape-rata, Varr., adstricta, Mart.; triste supercilium, Lucr.

FROWNINGLY. *ad.* Fronte obducta, or adstricta; tristi supercilio.

FROZEN. *part. a.* Frigore adstrictus, Ov., concretus, Mart.; gelatus, Col.; glacie, or gelu, duratus, Plin.; Ov. — *I am frozen;* frigore astringit, Plin. J.; obri-gesco, Cic.

FRUCTIFEROUS. *a.* Pomifer, Ov.; frugifer, Cic.

TO FRUCTIFY. *v. a.* (The soil); terram fecundare, Virg.; terris fecundatam dare, Cic.; uberare terras, Plin.

TO FRUCTIFY. *v. n.* Fructum ferre, or reddere, Cic.

FRUCTIFICATION. *s.* Fertilitas; fecunditas; ubertas; Cic.; feracitas, Col.

FRUCTUOUS. *a.* See FERTILE.

FRUGAL. *a.* Sobrius, Cic.; parvo, or tenui, victu contentus; parvus in victu; Plin. J.

FRUGALITY. *s.* Frugalitas; in victu temperantia; Cic.

FRUGALLY. *ad.* Sobrie et frugaliter, Plaut.; sobrie, Cic.; parce et frugaliter, Hor. — *To live frugally;* parce et frugaliter vivere, Hor.

FRUIT. *s.* I. The produce of a tree or plant; fructus, Æs, Cic. — *Fruits of the earth;* fruges, Cic. — *Fruits of trees;* fructus, um; poma; Cic.; fructus arborum, Plin. II. Profit, advantage; fructus, Æs; utilitas; emolumentum; Cic. — *To reap the fruits of;* fructus capere; fructum capere, or percipere; Cic.; fructum decerpere, Hor., ferre, Cic.

FRUIT-BEARER. *s.* Arbor pomifera, or fructifera, Plin., frugifera, Col.; pomus, Plin.

FRUITBEARING. *a.* Frugifer, Cic.; pomifer, Ov.

FRUITERER. *s.* Pomarius; fem. pomaria.

FRUITERY. *s.* I. A fruit-loft; pomarium, Plin.; cella fructuaria, Col. II. Fruit collectively; fructus, Æs, Cic.

FRUITFUL. *a.* Pomosus, Col.; pomis exuberans, Virg.; fertilis.

FRUITFULLY. *ad.* Fecunde; fertiliter; Plin.

FRUITFULNESS. *s.* Fertilitas; fecunditas; ubertas; Cic.; feracitas, Col.

FRUITION. *s.* Possessio.

FRUITLESS. *a.* Non fructuosus, Cic.; infructuosus, Col.; quod nullum fructum affert. — *A fruitless labour;* irritus labor.

FRUITLESSLY. *ad.* Sine fructu; nullo emolumento; frustra; Cic.; incassum, Liv.; inutiliter, Plin.; in vanum, Curt.

FRUIT-TREE. *s.* Arbor pomifera, or fructifera, Plin., frugifera, Col.; pomus, Plin.

TO FRUSH. *v. a.* Effringere, Plaut.; frangere; confringere; perfringere; comminuere; Cic.

TO FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* Aliquem frustrari, or fraudare, Cic.

FRUSTRATE. *a.* Futillus; vanus; inutilis.

FRUSTRATION. *s.* Use the verb or adjective. Frustration is used by classic writers in the sense of 'disappointment.'

FRUSTRATIVE or FRUSTRATORY. *a.* Ad frustandum idoneus.

FRY. *s.* I. The spawn of fish; pisciculi. II. Any swarm; copia; multitudo; concionalis tumultus, Æs.

TO FRY. *v. a.* and *n.* Frigere. — *Fried;* frifixus, Cels.; frictus, Varr.; Plaut.; Plin.

FRYING-PAN. *s.* Sartago, Plin.; frixorium (sc. vas), Plin.

TO FUDDLE. *v. a.* Inebriare, Plin.; in vinum trahere, Liv.

TO FUDDLE. *v. n.* Inebriari, Sen.; ebrum fieri.

FUDDLE-CAP or FUDDLER. *s.* Vinosus, Plaut.; vino-lentus; ebriosus; Cic.; vini potor, Plaut.; vir multi

meri, Hor., ad merum prouior, Plin., vino devotus, Phædr.

FUEL. *s.* Fomes, itis, m., Virg.; Plin. — *To fetch or provide wood for fuel;* lignari, Cæs. — *The act of fetching or providing wood for fuel;* lignatio, Cæs. — *To supply with fuel;* materiam igni præbere, Liv.

FUGACIOUS. *a.* Fluxus; fugax.

FUGACIOUSNESS, FUGACITY, or FUGITIVENESS. *s.* Instabilitas; inconstantia; levitas; mobilitas; volubilitas; Cic.

FUGITIVE. *a.* Fugitivus; inconstans; levis; mobilis; Cic.

FUGITIVE. *s.* Transfuga, Liv.

TO FULFIL. *v. a.* Perficere; absolvere; implere; Cic.; patrare; efficere; exsequi. — *To fulfil one's intentions;* perficere instituta, cogitata, Cic. — *To fulfil a promise;* promissum tenere; promissa solvere, or exsolvere; promissis stare; promissis satisfacere, et fidem suam libere; Cic.; fidelis satisfacere; fidem exsolvere; Plin. J.

FULFILLING. *s.* Perfectio; absolutio perfectioque; Cic. — *The fulfilling of a plan;* suscepti negotii exsecutio, Tac.

FULGENCY or FULGOR. *s.* Splendor; fulgor; Cic.

FULGENT or FULGID. *a.* Clarus; splendidus; fulgens; splendens; Cic.

FULGINOUS. *a.* Piceus; fuliginæ ater, or squalens.

FULL. *a.* I. Replete, without deficiency or void; plenus; refertus; Cic. — *Half-full;* semiplenus. — *Full of meat;* cibis refertus. — *Full of life;* vivus et spirans; Cic. — *Full face;* plenus succi vultus, Æs, Ter. II. Entire, absolute; summus; perfectus; absolutus. — *Full power;* summa potestas, or auctoritas, Cic. — *To have full knowledge of an affair;* rem percallere, Cic.; causam ad plenum nosse, Asc. Ped.

FULL. *ad.* Perfecte; absolute; plene; cumulate; abunde; Cic.

TO FULL. *v. a. i. e.* To cleanse cloth from its grease; pannos densare, or stipare.

FULL-BODIED. *a.* Plenus, Cels.; obesus; corpus obesum et repletum; Plin.

FULL-BOTTOMED. *a.* Amplus; late patens; Cæs.

FULLER. *s.* Fullo, Plaut.

FULLER'S EARTH. *s.* Creta.

FULLER'S WEED or FULLER'S THISTLE. *s.* Veneris labrum; fullonum carduus; dipsa cus.

FULLERY. *s.* Fullonica, Plaut.

FULL-FED. *a.* Corpulentior et habitior, Ter.; bene curata cute nitidus, Hor.

FULL-GROWTH. *s.* Acretio; accessio; Cic.

FULL-GROWN. *a.* Adultus.

FULLING-MILL. *s.* Fullonica, Plaut.

FULLY. *ad.* Omnino; plane; penitus; cumulate; Cic. — *I have satisfied him fully;* ipsi cumulatissime satisfeci, Cic.

FULMINANT. *a.* Fulminans, Hor.

TO FULMINATE. *v. n.* I. To thunder; tonare.

II. (In chymistry); fulminare. III. Fig. — *To fulminate an excommunication;* excommunicationis fulmen in aliquem contorquere.

FULMINATION. *s.* Fulminatio.

FULNESS. *s.* Plenitudo; redundatio; abundantia; affluentia; copia; ubertas; Cic.

FULSOME. *a.* Fastidiosus; molestus; Cic.

FULSOMELY. *ad.* Fastidiose.

TO FUMBLE. *v. a.* and *n.* Solertia carere, Cic. — *To fumble along;* iter præterante, Ov.; dubio manu coniectu viam investigare, Plin.

FUMBLER. *s.* Dexteritatis expertus; rei parum habilis; minime industrius.

FUMBLINGLY. *ad.* Inepte; parum dextre.

FUME. *s.* I. Smoke; fumus, Cic. II. Exhalation; exhalatio, Cic. — *The fumes of wine;* vini vapor. — *Fumes from the stomach;* ructus, Æs, Cels. III. Rage; ira; iracundia; Cic. — *The fumes of passion;* excandescencia, Cic.; fervens animus ab ira, Ov.

TO FUME. *v. n.* I. To smoke, to vapour; fumare; in vapores solvi, abire. II. To rage; iracundia in aliquem moveri, efferi; alicui succensere; stomachiari; Cic.

TO FUME. *v. a.* I. To smoke; rem fumo siccare.

II. To perfume with odours; rem inodorare; Ccls.; odoribus imbucere.

FUMID. *a.* Piceus; fuliginæ ater.

TO FUMIGATE. *v. a.* Fumigare, Varr.; suffire (locum tecta), Plin.; Lucr.

FUMIGATION. *s.* Suffumentum, Cic.; suffitus, Æs, Plin.; suffitio, Col.

FUMINGLY. *ad.* Irate, Col.

FUMITORY. *s.* A plant; capnos, Plin.

FUMOUS or FUMY. *a.* Fumosus, Mart.; vapidus, Pers.

FUNCTION. *s.* Functio; munus, Cic.

FUNCTIONARY. *s.* Qui munere quopiam fungitur.

FUND. *s.* I. Stock, store; sors; caput. II. The bottom; fundus; ima pars; imum.

FUNDAMENT. *s.* Fundamentum, Cic.; sedes, Plin.

FUNDAMENTAL. *a.* Ad fundamenta pertinens.

FUNDAMENTAL. *s.* *Leading proposition*; fundamentum, Cic.

FUNDAMENTALLY. *ad.* Penitus.

FUNERAL. *s.* Funus; exsequia; justa, pl.; Cic. — *To assist at a funeral*; alicujus exsequias cohonestare, or prosequi, Cic.; funus deducere, or comitari, Plin.

FUNERAL. *a.* Funeris, Cic.; funereus, Mart.; (funerarius, U. Jct.). — *Funeral oration*; mortui laudatio; funebrius conlectio; habita in alicujus funere oratio; Cic. — *Funeral expenses*; libitina, Liv.; funeris impensa.

FUNERAL. *a.* Lugubris; luctuosus; Cic.; sepulchralis, Ov.

FUNGOUS. *a.* Fungosus, Plin.

FUNGUS. *s.* Fungus, Cic.; boletus, Juv.

FUNCLE. *s.* I. *A small cord*; funiculus, Cic.; resticula, Varr. II. *A fibre*; fibra, Cic.

FUNNEL. *s.* Infundibulum, Col.

FUNNY. *a.* Lepidus; facetus; festivus. — *A funny fellow*; lepidum caput, Ter.

FUR. *s.* Pelles, Plin.; ferarum spolia, Ov.; villosa pellis.

To FUR. *v. a.* Vestem pelliculare, Col.; vestibus pelles assuere.

FURBELOW. *s.* Rugatus limbus.

To FURBISH. *v. a.* Polire; expolire; Cic.; eliminare, Ov.; nitidare, Col.

FURIOUS. *a.* Furens; furiosus; furibundus, Cic. — *A furious rage*; ira rabida, Ov.

FURIOUSLY. *ad.* Furiose; furenter; Cic.

FURIOUSNESS. *s.* Furor; impotentis animi effrenatio; Cic.; ira rabida, Ov.

To FURL. *v. a.* (A sea term.) Vela contrahere, Cic., or legere, Virg.; vela antennis subnectere, Ov.

FURLONG. *s.* Stadium.

FURLOUGH. *s.* A licence given to a soldier to be absent from duty; commeatu, ùs.

FURMENTY or FRUMENTY. *s.* Alica, Mart.

FURNACE. *s.* Fornax, Cic.; caminus, Virg.; fornacula, Vitr.

To FURNISH. *v. a.* I. *To supply with*; rem alicui ministrare, subministrare, or suppeditare, re alicui instruere; Cic. II. *To fit up*; rebus necessariis instruere, or munire. — *To furnish a house*; domum instruere, Cic. — *To furnish with arms*; armis instruere; tegere; armare; arma alicui dare, Cic., ministrare, Virg.

FURNITURE. *s.* Supellex; instrumentum et supellex; Cic.

FURRED or FURRY. *a.* Villosus. — *A furred coat*; pellita vestis, Propert.; villosa vestis, Ov.

FURRIER. *s.* Pello, Plaut.

FURROW. *s.* I. *A trench made by the plough*; sulcus, Varr. II. *A wrinkle*; ruga. Sulcus also is used in this figurative sense, Mart.

To FURROW. *v. a.* Humum sulcare, Ov.; agrum exarare, Plin.; proscindere aratro, Virg. — *Old age furrows the forehead*; rugis frontem exarat senectus, Hor.; anni cutem sulcant rugis, Ov.

FURTHER. *a.* Ulterior, Cic.

FURTHER. *ad.* Ultra, Hor. — *To want to go further*; ulterius tendere, Virg.

To FURTHER. *v. a.* Provehere; promovere. — *To further one's fortune*; fortunam amplificare; extollere; Plin.; re fortunisque fieri auctorem. — *To further some one's safety*; aliquem tueri; defendere; protegere; Cic.

FURTHERANCE. *s.* Progressus, ùs; progressio; Cic. Or use the verb.

FURTHERER. *s.* Fautor; patronus; Cic.

FURTHERMORE. *ad.* Præter hæc, Plaut.; præterea; insuper; præter quod; or, præterquam quod; Cic.

FURTHEST or FURTHERMOST. *a.* Extremus; ultimus.

FURTIVE. *a.* Furtivus, Plaut.; clandestinus, Cic.

FURTIVELY. *ad.* Furtive, Plaut.; furtim; clam; Cic.

FURUNCLE. *s.* (With surgeons); furunculus, Cels.

FURY. *s.* Furor; impotentis animi effrenatio; impetus, ùs, Cic. — Pl., *Furies, the deities of vengeance*; Furia; Cic.

FURZE. *s.* A shrub; genista, Virg.; spartum, Liv.

To FUSE. *v. a.* and *n.* Metalla liquare, or liquefacere, Cic. — *To fuse a statue*; ex ære imaginem fundere, Plin.; liquescere; liquari; liquefieri.

FUSEE. *s.* I. *A small firelock*; ferrea fistula longior; (ignarium, Bud.). II. *The spindle of a watch*; fusus, l, m.

FUSIBILITY. *s.* Rerum natura fundi facilius.

FUSIBLE. *a.* Quod fundi, or liquari, potest.

FUSILIER. *s.* Miles ferrea fistula longiori armatus; (fistulator, Strad.).

FUSION. *s.* Fusura, Plin.

FUST. *s.* I. *The body of a column*; columnæ scapus, or truncus, Vitr.; corpus. II. *A strong smell*; putor; see FUSTINESS.

FUSTIAN. *s.* I. *A sort of stuff*; pannus xylinus, Plin.; xylinum. II. *Bombastic style*; oratio quæ turget et inflata est, Auct. ad Her.

FUSTIAN. *a.* Fumidus; turgidus.

FUSTINESS. *s.* Fetor; Cic.; putor, Cato; graveolentia, Plin.; gravis, or fœdus, odor, Cic.; Cels.

FUSTY. *a.* Fetidus; putidus; Cic.; olidus, Hor.; maleolens; or, graveolens; Plin.

FUTILE. *a.* Futilis, Cic.; frivolus.

FUTILITY. *s.* Futilitas, Cic.

FUTURE. *a.* Futurus, Cic. — *A future evil*; futurum atque impendens malum, Cic.

FUTURE or FUTURITY. *s.* Futurum tempus. — *To foresee the future*; futura prospicere, Cic. — *For the future*; in posterum; deinceps; postea; posthac.

Fy. interj. Apage! procul hinc! Ter.

G.

GABARDINE. *s.* A coarse cloak; gausape; gausapes; gausapa; Mart.

To GABBLE. *v. n.* Strepitum facere, edere, or emitere, Varr.; fremere, Virg.; strepere, Plin.; murmure, Col. — (In speaking of persons); susurrare; murmurare; Cic.; murmurillare, Plaut.; mussare; mustitare; Ter.

GABBLE. *s.* Murmur, Virg.; fremitus, ùs, Col.; insula loquacitas, Cic.

GABBLER. *s.* Ineptus blatero; lingua immodicus, Tac.; loquax, Cic.

GABEL. *s.* A tax on salt; salarium tributum; ex annonaalaria vectigal, Liv.

GABION. *s.* (A term of war.) Terra farta corbis.

GABLE or GABLE-END. *s.* The upright triangular end of a roof; fastigium, Cic.; culmen, Virg.

To GAD ABOUT. *v. n.* Cursitare, Ter.; circumcursare, Plaut.

GADDER. *s.* Concursor; errabundus; Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.; multivagus, Plin.

GAD-FLY. *s.* Asilus, Virg.; tabanus; cestrus; Plin.

GAFF. *s.* Harpago, Plaut.; ferrea manus, ùs, Cæs. — *To hook with the gaff*; ferrea manu injecta retinere, Cic.

To GAG. *v. a.* Alicui lignum in os inserere.

GAG. *s.* Inditum ori, or insertum in os, lignum.

GAGE. *s.* Pledge; pignus; nota; Cic.; signum; indicium; Curt.

To GAGE. *v. a.* I. *To wager*; sponsum facere, Cic.; pignore certare, or contendere, cum altero, Virg.

II. *To give as a pledge*; rem pignerare, Suet.; oppignerare, Cic.; pignori dare, Plaut.; pro pignore tradere, Cic.

To GAGGLE. *v. n.* Gingrire, Fest.

GAGGLING. *s.* Anseris clangor, Flor.

GAG-TOOTH. *s.* Brochus dens.

GAILY. *ad.* Hilare; hilariter; hilarem in modum; læte; Quint.

GAIN. *s.* Lucrum; quæstus, ùs; emolumentum; Cic. — *A shameful gain*; lucrum pudendum, Ov.; turpe compendium, Auct. ad Her.

To GAIN. *v. a.* I. *To make profit*; lucrari; lucrifacere; lucrum, or quæstum, facere; Cic. — *What shall I gain by lying*? quid merear quomobrem mentiar? Plaut.; quid lucrî mihi est fallere te? Ter. II. *To acquire, obtain*; obtinere; consequi; Cic. — *To gain a victory*; hostem vincere; ab hoste victoriam reportare, referre, consequi, or adipisci; hostium copias fundere; e prælio superiore discedere. — *To gain over some one to one's side*; aliquem sibi adungere, or devincire; in suas partes adducere; ad suas partes trahere; Cic. — *To gain the affection of the people*; plebem facere suam, Ter. — *To gain the affection of some one*; alicujus animum, or amorem ab aliquo, sibi conciliare, Cic. — *To gain over a judge*; pretio judicem corrumpere, Cic. — *To gain time*; tempus ducere; rem differre et procrastinare; Cic.; trahere moram et tempora differre, Ov.

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; ditescere, Lucr.; divitem fieri, Cic.

GAINER. *s.* Cui ludi fortuna favet; victor.

GAINFUL. *a.* Quæstuosus; fructuosus; Cic.; lucrosus, Plin.; lucrativus, Quint.

GAINFULNESS. *s.* Lucrum; quæstus, ùs; emolumentum; Cic.

GAINLY. *ad.* Solerter; industrie; Cic.; solerti manu, Tibull.

To GAINSAY. *v. a.* Alicui contradicere; repugnare; adversari; refragari; Cic.

GAINSAYER. *s.* Oblocutor, Plaut.; fem. adversatrix, Ter.

GAIT. *s.* Incessus; ingressus, ùs; ingressio; Cic.

GAITERS. *s. pl.* Perones, Virg.

GALAXY. *s.* (In astronomy); orbis lacteus, Cic.; via lactea, Ov.; circulus lacteus, Plin.

GALE. *s.* Flatus; flamen; Cic.

GALLOT. *s.* Lembus, Liv.; cursoria navis, Sidon.

GALL. *s.* I. *The bile*; fel, Cic. — *Bitter as gall*; fel-leus, Plin. II. *Rancour*; fel; amaritudo; Plaut. — *An author full of gall*; amarulentus scriptor, Cell.

To GALL. *v. a.* I. *To hurt by fretting the skin*; cutem diripere, Ov. — *To gall with stripes*; dorsum virgis despoliare, Plaut. II. *To tease, to vex*; aliquem argere; sollicitum reddere; in sollicitudinem adducere; Cic.; aliquem asperè incescere, Liv.; lacessere, Cic.

To GALL. *v. n.* Se macerare, or cruciare, Ter.; se aegritudini dedere; angè animo; in aegritudinem incidere; angoribus se dedere; Cic.

GALLANT. *a.* I. *Shrew, splendid, well dressed*; magnificus; splendidus; bene cultus; ornatus; elegans; Cic. II. *Brave*; strenuus; fortis; Cic.; acer bello.

III. *Fine*; eximius; egregius; insignis; Cic. IV. *Inclined to courtship*; amatorius.

GALLANT. *s.* I. *A woer*; mulierum assentator; amator; amatorculus; amasius. II. *An elegant or well-dressed man*; laetus homo, Plaut.

GALLANTLY. *ad.* Scitissime, Plaut.; venuste; concinne; eleganter; amatorie; Cic.

GALLANTRY. *s.* I. *Courtship*; mulierum assentatio. II. *Elegance*; splendor; lepos; elegantia; Cic.

GALLED. *part. a.* I. *Made bare of skin, fretted, hurt*; pelle, or corio, exutus; tortus; cruciatus; ex-cruciatus; exagitatus; Cic. II. *Offended*; læsus; offensus.

GALLEON. *s.* *A sort of large Spanish ship*; gaulus major, Strad.

GALLERY. *s.* — *A covered gallery*; ambulatio; xystus; Cic.; porticus, ùs; ambulacrum; Plin. — *An uncovered gallery*; xystum, Vitr. — *A gallery of paintings*; pinacotheca, Vitr.

GALLEY. *s.* Biremis; triremis; quadriremis; quinqueremis; Cic.

GALLEY-SLAVE. *s.* Remex, Cic.

GALLIC. or GALLICAN. *s.* Gallicus; Francicus.

GALLICISM. *s.* Propria Gallorum locutio.

GALLING. *s.* Cuticulæ revulsio.

GALLIPOT. *s.* Onyx, ychis, m.

GALL-NUT. *s.* *A fruit*; galla, Col.

GALLON. *s.* Congius.

GALLOON. *s.* *A kind of glass lace*; limbus. — *To bind a coat with galloon*; vesti limbum assuere.

To GALLOP. *v. n.* Equi cursu ferri, Cic.; vadere citato equo, Liv.

GALLOP. *s.* Equi cursus, ùs. — *Full gallop*; cursus incitator.

To GALLOV. See To FRIGHTEN.

GALLOW or GALLOWES. *s.* Patibulum, Sall.; furca; crux; Cic.; infelix arbor, Liv. — *A wretch who deserves the gallows*; furcifer; dierectus, Plaut.; (suspendio dignus, or damnatus, Petron.).

To GAMBLE. *v. n.* Alea ludere, Cic.; (in alea, or in peguniam, ludere, Pand.).

GAMBLER. *s.* Aleator, Cic.

To GAMBOL. *v. n.* Exsultare, Cic.; tripudiare, Liv.; exsultim ludere, Hor.

GAMBOL. *s.* Tripudatio, Liv.; exsultatio; inconditus motus, ùs, Plin.

GAME. *s.* I. *Sport*; ludus; lusus, ùs; lusio; Cic.; jocus; joci; or, joca; Cic. II. *A single match at play*; ludi concertatio; lusoria certatio. — *To have a game with some one*; cum altero certare ludo, or certamen ludicrum agere, Sen. — *To win the game*; vincere. III. *Small animals pursued in the field*; venatio, Liv.; præda venatica; ferina. IV. *Scheme*; occultæ artes, Cic.; callidæ fraudes, Sen.; clandestinum callidumque consilium, Cic.

To GAME. *v. n.* Ludere, Cic.; ludo operam dare, Plaut.

GAME-CKOCK. *s.* Gallus pugnax.

GAMESOME. *a.* Lascivius, Sen.; lascivus, Virg.; lascivibundus, Plaut.

GAMESOMENESS. *s.* Lascivia; hilaritas; Cic.

GAMESTER. *s.* I. *One who is viciously addicted to play*; ludo deditus; ludi nimis studiosus; ludere pertinax; Hor. II. *A merry frolicsome person*; jocularis; scurra; Cic.

GAMING. *s.* Ludus; lusus, ùs; lusio; Cic.

GAMING-HOUSE. *s.* Ludus aleatorius, Cic.; aleatorium forum, Suet.

GAMMON. *s.* I. *The buttock of a hog salted and dried*; perna, Plaut.; petaso; or, petasio; Varr. II. *A kind of play with dice*; alea.

GAMUT. *s.* (In music); musicum diagramma, Vitr.

GANDER. *s.* Anser masculus.

GANG. *s.* Clandestina coitio, Cic.

GANGRENE. *s.* Gangrena, Cels.

To GANGRENE. *v. a. and n.* Vitari.

GANGRENOUS. *a.* Quod ad gangrenæ naturam accedit.

GANTELOP or GANTLET. *s.* *A military punishment*; fustuarium, Cic. — *To run the gantlet*; fustuario mulctari, Cic.

GAOLER. *s.* Carceris custos; janitor; Cic.; carceri præpositus, Paul.

GAP. *s.* I. *An opening*; muri ruina; foramen; Col. — *To repair a gap*; menium ruinas, disjectam muri partem, muri quassata, reficere; muri ruinam sarcire; Liv. — *To make a gap in one's credit*; fannam labefac-

tare, Sall.; existimationi labem, Cic., maculam, Liv., inferre. II. *Any interstice*; interstitium, Macr. — (*In a book*); lacuna, Cic.

To GAPE. *v. n.* I. *To yawn*; oscitari, Plaut.; oscitare, Cic. — *To gape in the air*; stolidè et oscitanter aspicere. II. *To open in fissures*; hiscere; dehiscere; hiare.

GAPER. *s.* Qui oscedine laborat.

GAPING. *s.* Oscitatio, Cels. — *Frequent gaping*; obsecdo, Gell.

GAP-TOOTHED. *a.* Dentium parte minutus.

GARB. *s.* Vestis; vestitus, ùs; vestimentum; Cic.

GARBAGE. *s.* Animantium rejectanea; rejectanea in-testina.

To GARBLE. *v. a.* Seligere, deligere, or eligere, ex omni numero; delectum habere, adhibere, Cic., or facere, Quint.

GARBOIL. *s.* Turbæ, arum, pl.; tumultus, ùs; Cic.

GARDEN. *s.* Hortus, Cic. — *A garden badly kept*; hortus indiligens, Cic.

To GARDEN. *v. n.* Hortum colere, Virg.

GARDENER. *s.* Hortorum cultor. — *A kitchen-gardener, market-gardener*; olitor, Cic.

GARDENING. *s.* Hortorum cultura; res hortensis. — *To be fond of gardening*; oblectare se in hortis colendis.

GARDEN-PLOT. *s.* Pulvinus; hortus.

GARDEN-STUFF. *s.* Legumen, Cic.; olus, Hor.

GARGARISM. *s.* Liquor quo os colluitur, or fauces colluuntur.

To GARGARIZE. *v. a.* Os, or fauces, colluere, Plin.

GARGLE. *s.* I. *The windpipe*; gula; stomachus; Cic. II. *A liquor with which the throat is washed*; liquor quo guttur colluitur.

To GARGLE. *v. a.* Os, or fauces, colluere, Plin.

To GARGE. *v. n.* Suvavit garrire, or canere. — (Of a brook); susurrare, Virg.; levem susurrum edere; labi cum murmurè, Ov.

GARLAND. *s.* Sertum; ex floribus, or florea, corona; Plaut.; florida corolla, Cato; corona nexilis, Sen.

GARLIC. *s.* *A plant*; allium, Plin. — *A clove of garlic*; alli stica, Col.; alli nucleus, Plin.

GARMENT. *s.* Vestis; vestitus, ùs; vestimentum; Cic. — *A rich garment*; pretiosa vestis, Cic.

GARNER. *s.* Granarium, Col.; horreum, Cic.

GARNET. *s.* Carchedonium, Plin.

To GARNISH. *v. a.* Aliquid ornare; exornare; decorare; illustrare, Cic.

GARNISH. *s.* Ornatus, ùs; ornamentum; decor; Cic.

GARNISHMENT or GARNITURE. *s.* Ornatus, ùs; ornamentum; Cic.

GABRET. *s.* Proxima tegulis contigatio.

GARRISON. *s.* Præsidium, Cic. — *To be in garrison*; agitare præsidium, Tac.

To GARRISON. *v. a.* Urbem præsidio munire, or firmare, Cic.; præsidium in oppido collocare, Cæs., oppido imponere, Liv.

GARRULITY. *s.* Garrulitas; loquacitas; loquendi profuentia; Cic.

GARRULOUS. *a.* Garrulus, Ter.; linguax, Gell.; loquax, Cic.

GARTER. *s.* Periscelis, Hor.

To GASH. *v. a.* Luculentis plagis (faciem) deformare.

GASH. *s.* Luculenta plaga, Cic.; cicatrix.

To GASP. *v. a. and n.* Vix spiritum trahere, Cels.; anhelitum, anhelationem, ducere. — *To gasp the last breath*; animam efflare, Plaut.; extremum spiritum efflare, or reddere, Cic. — *To gasp after something*; esse in rei desiderio, Cic.

GASP. *s.* Spiritus; anhelitus, ùs. — *To the latest gasp*; usque ad extremum spiritum, Cic.

GASPING. *s.* Spirandi difficultas, Cels.; æger anhelitus, ùs, Virg.; anhelatio, Plin.; spiritus angustia, Cic.

GATE. *s.* I. *The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building*; porta; ostium; janua; fores; janua major. II. *A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds*; septum; claustrum.

GATHER. *s.* Sinus, ùs, Virg.; ruga, Plin.

To GATHER. *v. a.* Congerere, Cic.; accumulare; acervare; coacervare, Cic. — *To gather one's strength*; vires in unum conferre, Liv. — *To gather the corn*; metere, Cic.; demetere; messem facere; frumenta decidere; Col.

To GATHER TOGETHER. *v. n.* *To assemble*; in unum locum convenire, confluere, coire; ad locum concurrere; Cic.

GATHERER. *s.* — *Gatherer of taxes*; tributorum coactor. — *Gatherer of grapes*; vindemiator, Col.; vindemians, Plin. — *Gatherer of corn*; messor, Cic.; fem. quæ messem facit, or frumenta decedit.

GATHERING. *s.* I. *A collecting of fruits or corn*; frugum fructuunque perceptio, Cic. II. *A collecting of money*; pecuniarum exactio, Cic.; collectio, Varr. III. *A willow*; paronychia; paronychium; Plin.; (panaricum, Apul.).

GAUDERY or GAUDINESS. *s.* Fastus, ùs, Plin.

GAUDILY. *ad.* Fastuosum in modum; superbe; Ter.

GAUDY. *a.* Fastuosus, Mart.; ad ostentationem compositus, Tac.; fastu tumidus, or turgidus, Claud.
 To GAUGE. *v. a.* To measure the contents of a vessel; virga aestimatoria dolii modum explorare.
 GAUGE. *s.* A measure for a vessel; virga capacitatis aestimatoria.
 GAUGER. *s.* Doliarius mensor.
 GAUGING. *s.* Mensio.
 GAUNT. *a.* Macilentus, Plaut.; macie torridus, Cic.
 GAUNTLET. *s.* An iron glove; castus, ùs, Cic.; digitalia ferrea.
 GAVOT. *s.* A sort of dance; saltatio hilaris duobus modis moderata.
 GAUZE. *s.* A sort of thin transparent silk; textum subtilissimum, or perlucidum; (nebula linea, Petron.); ventus textilis, Varr.
 GAWKY. *a.* (Homo) plumbeus, Ter.; stupidus; hebes; Cic.
 GAY. *a.* I. Cheerful; hilarus, Ter.; hilaris; lætus; Cic. — A gay disposition; hilaris animus, Cic. II. Fine, showy; ornatus. — A gay colour; floridus color, Plin.
 GAYETY OR GAIETY. *s.* I. Cheerfulness; hilaritas, Cic. II. Finery, show; fastus, ùs, Plin.; ornatus, ùs; ornamentum; Cic.
 To GAZE. *v. a.* and *n.* Contemplari; considerare; Cic.; quam maxime attentis oculis intuari.
 GAZE. *s.* Intuitus, ùs; oculus.
 GAZEHOOND. *s.* Vertagus.
 GAZEL OF GAZELLE. *s.* Dorcas, Curt.
 GAZETTE. *s.* Nuntii publici.
 GAZETTEER. *s.* Publicorum nuntiorum scriptor, or propola.
 GAZING-STOCK. *s.* Spectaculum.
 GEAR. *s.* Vesfis; vestitus, ùs; vestimentum; Cic.; ornatus; cultus, ùs. — The gear of a horse; equi stratum, Sen., ornatus, ùs, Plin.; phaleræ, Virg.
 GELATINE OR GELATINOUS. *a.* Juri concreto similis.
 To GELD. *v. a.* Castrare, Plin.
 GELDING. *s.* Castratus; cantherius, Cic.
 GELID. *a.* Perfrigidus; gelidus; Cic.; prægelidus, Liv.
 GELIDITY OR GELIDNESS. *s.* Algor, Sall.
 GELLY. *f.* Any viscous body. — (Of meat) jus e carnis elixis concretum, gelatum, or glaciatum. — See JELLY.
 GEM. *s.* I. A precious stone; gemma, Cic.; lapillus. — Ornamented with gems; gemmatus, Liv. II. The first bud; gemma, Cic.; oculus, Col.; oculus gemmans, Col.
 To GEM. *v. a.* To adorn, (as with jewels); ornare; exornare; Cic.
 To GEMINATE. *v. a.* Duplicare; gemmare; Cic.
 GEMINATION. *s.* Repetitio, Cic.; iteratio, Quint.
 GEMINOUS. *a.* (In law) duplex; duplicatus; geminatus, Cic.
 GENDER. *s.* Genus.
 To GENDER OR GENERATE. *v. a.* Producere; procreare; parere; edere; Cic.
 GENEOLOGICAL. *a.* Ad generis descriptionem pertinentens.
 GENEOLOGIST. *s.* Genealogus, Cic.
 GENEOLOGY. *s.* Stirpium series; generis descriptio; (geneologia, Messala Corv.).
 GENERAL. *a.* I. Not special; generalis, Cic.; universalis; Auct. ad Her. — Men in general; humani generis universitas, Cic. II. Common, usual; consuetus; usitatus; Cic.; solitus, Virg.
 GENERAL. *s.* Chief; dux; imperator; Cic.; prætor, Nep. — To be general; exercitui præesse cum imperio, Cic.
 IN GENERAL. *ad.* In universum, Plin.; generatim; generaliter. — See GENERALLY.
 GENERALISSIMO. *s.* Dux ducum; ad quem summa imperii respicit; Cæs.
 GENERALITY. *s.* Universitas; plerique, æque, aque, Cic.
 GENERALLY. *ad.* Generatim; generaliter; universe; Cic.; in universum, Plin.; persæpe; fere; Ter.; ut plurimum; vulgo; Cic.
 GENERALSHIP. *s.* Imperatorium munus; præfectura; Cic.
 GENERATION. *s.* Gens; cognatio; progenies. — A generation; ætas, Cic. — The generations to come; posteri, Cic.; nepotes, Virg.
 GENERIC OR GENERAL. *a.* Quod ad genus pertinet.
 GENOSITY OR GENEROUSNESS. *s.* Magnanimitas; animi excelstitas, magnitudo; generosa virtus; liberalitas; munificentia; largitas; munifica natura; Cic.
 GENEROUS. *a.* Generosus; magnanimus; alta mente præditus; munificus; beneficus; largus; benignus; Cic. — A generous soul; magnus et excelsum animus; vir altiore animo; Cic.
 GENEROUSLY. *ad.* Generose, Cic.
 GENET. *s.* A small and well proportioned Spanish horse; asturco, Plin.; equus gradarius, Lucil., or toltarius, Sen.

GENIAL. *a.* Naturalis; simplex; apertus; hilaris; hilarus; lætus; Cic.
 GENIALLY. *ad.* Naturaliter; natura; congruenter natura, Cic.
 GENICULATED. *a.* (Said of plants); geniculatus, Cic.; Plin.
 GENITIVE. *s.* (A term of grammar.) Genitivus casus, ùs, Quint.
 GENIUS. *s.* I. Natural disposition; indoles; ingenium; natura; Cic. — He is a great genius; ingenio divino est, Cic. — A superior genius; ingenium capitale, Ov. II. A good or bad spirit; genius, Hor.
 GENTEEL. *a.* Comis; urbanus; officii plenus; elegans; Cic.
 GENTEELLY. *ad.* Eleganter; venuste; polite; urbane; Cic.
 GENTEELNESS. *s.* Urbanitas; comitas; Cic.; urbane munditie, Sall.; morum elegantia.
 GENTILE. *s.* Falsorum numinum cultor.
 GENTILESS. *s.* See COMPLAISANCE.
 GENTILISM. *s.* Gentilitas, Lact.
 GENTILITY. *s.* I. Politeness, elegance of manners; urbanitas; morum elegantia. II. Heathenism; gentilitas, Lact.
 GENTLE. *a.* Egredia natura præditus; genere clarus; Liv.; blandus; mansuetus; urbanus; humanus; lenis; comis; mitis; clemens.
 GENTLEMAN. *s.* Generosus; vir honestus, honesto loco natus, Cic., or honesto genere, Nep. — Pl., Gentlemen; optimates. — A young gentleman; adolescens generosus, or ingenuus.
 GENTLEMANLIKE OR GENTLEMANLY. *a.* Honestus; liberalis; ingenuus.
 GENTLENESS. *s.* Urbanitas; benevolentia; indulgentia; lenitas; Cic.
 GENTLY. *ad.* Leniter; blande; benigne; comiter; clementer; mansuete; Cic.; placide; quiete; tranquille; Cic.
 GENTRY. *s.* Optimates, um, pl.
 GENUFLEXION. *s.* Genuum flexio.
 GENUINE. *a.* Sincerus; germanus; Cic.; genuinus, Gell.
 GENUINELY. *ad.* Naturaliter; natura; congruenter natura; Cic.; ingenue; aperte; secundum naturam; Quint.
 GENUINENESS. *s.* Sinceritas, Plin.
 GENUS. *s.* Genus, eris, n.
 GEOGRAPHER. *s.* Geographus.
 GEOGRAPHICAL. *a.* Ad geographiam pertinens; geographicus.
 GEOGRAPHY. *s.* Geographia, Cic.
 GEOMETRAL, GEOMETRIC, OR GEOMETRICAL. *a.* Geometricus, Cic.
 GEOMETRICALLY. *ad.* Geometricè, Plin.
 GEOMETRICIAN. *s.* Geometres, Cic.; geometra.
 GEOMETRY. *s.* Geometria, Cic.
 GEORGICS. *s. pl.* Georgica, Virg.; Georgicum carmen, Col.
 GERFALCON. *s.* A bird of prey; æsalon; æsalus; Plin.
 GERM. *s.* Gemma, Cic.; oculus; oculus gemmans; Col.
 GERMAN. *a.* I. Related; germanus, Cic. — Cousin-german; patruelis fratres, Cic. II. Natural; naturalis; nativus; simplex; sincerus; apertus.
 GERMANDER. *s.* A plant; trissago; chamædrys; Plin.
 GERMANISM. *s.* An idiom of the German language; propria Germanorum locutio.
 To GERMINATE. *v. n.* Germinare, Plin.; egerminare; progerminare; Col.
 GERMINATION. *s.* Germinatio, Col.
 GERUND. *s.* (In grammar); gerundium.
 To GESTICULATE. *v. n.* Gesticulari, Cic.
 GESTICULATION. *s.* Gesticulatio, Suet.
 GESTURE. *s.* Gestus, ùs, Cic.
 To GESTURE. *v. a.* Gestum agere, Cic.
 To GET. *v. a.* I. To procure, to obtain; curare. — To get by one's influence honourable employments; ad honorata ministeria sua maxime suffragatione producere, Curt. II. To seize; arripere, Cic. III. To win; obtinere; consequi; capere; assequi; Cic. IV. To hold; tenere; habere; accipere; Cic. V. To earn; lucrari; lucrificare; lucrum, or quæstum, facere; Cic. VI. To learn; discere; memoriæ mandare. VII. To induce; aliquem in, or ad, rem inducere; impellere; Cic. VIII. To put; ponere; collocare. — To get a bad habit; malam consuetudinem ducere, Sen. — To get into debt; æs alienum contrahere, Cic., suscipere, or conflare, Cic. — To get together; coacervare; collecta cumulare, cogere, colligere, congerere; Cic.; rerum congeriem accumulare, Plin. — To get a wife; uxorem ducere, sibi adungere, Cic., secum matrimonio jungere, Curt. — To get a fall; alte, or ab alto, cadere, Cic.; Plin.
 To GET. *v. n.* I. To come by accident; casu evenire. II. To find a way; se insinuare. III. To get away, i. e. to remove; retrahere se, Catull.; retro cadere, Liv.; abire; abscedere; or, discedere; Cic. IV. To have recourse to; ad aliquem, or ad alicujus opem, con-

fugere, or perfugere. Cic.; auxilium, or praesidium, ab altero petere; Cic.; Vitr. V. *To go*; ire, Cic.; vadere, Virg. — *To get round*; obire; ambire; Cic. VI. *To be a gainer*; lucrari. VII. — *To get into the favour of a person*; alicuius gratiam sibi conciliare; gratiam inire apud aliumq; Cic.

GETTING. s. Lucrum; quæstus, ūs; emolumentum; comparatio; s. adeptio; Cic.

GHAFTFUL or GHAFTLY. a. Tristis; melancholicus; Cic.; horribilis; horrendus.

GHAFTLINESS or GHAFTNESS. s. Aspectus terribilis; truces oculi; Cic.

GHOST. s. I. *The soul of man*; anima, Cic.; spiritus, ūs, Cic. — *To give up the ghost*; efflare extremum spiritum, or animam, Phædr.; exhalare vitam, Virg., or animam, Ov. II. *A spirit*; spectrum; visum; Cic.; umbra; vana species.

GHOSTLINESS. s. Natura incorporalis, or corporis expers.

GHOSTLY. a. Corporis expers, Cic.; incorporalis, Quint.; ab omni concretionem materiæ sejunctus, Cic.

GIANT. s. Gigas, Cic.

GIANTESS. s. Gigantea mulier.

GIANT-LIKE or GIANTLY. a. Giganteus, Ov.

TO GIBBER. v. n. Verba dentibus elidere.

GIBBERISH. s. Sermo barbarus, or inexplicitus.

GIBBET. s. Patibulum, Cic.; infelix arbor, Liv.

TO GIBBET. v. a. Patibulo affigere; infelici arbori suspendere; Liv.

GIBBOSITY or GIBBOUSNESS. s. Gibbus, Plin.

GIBBOUS. a. Gibbus; gibbosus; Cels.

TO GIBE. v. a. and n. Aliquem ridere, or irridere; de aliquo cavillari; dicitaria in aliquem dicere; Mart.; in aliquem jocosa dicta jactare.

GIBE. s. Jocatio; cavillatio; Cic.

GIBER. s. Jocolator; cavillator; dicens; Cic.; homo jocosus, Varr.

GIBLETS. s. Minores altitium partes.

GIDDILY. ad. Inconstule, Cæs.; inconsiderate, Cic.

GIDDINESS. s. Stupor, Cic.; vertigo, Plin.; fig.; temeritas; inconsiderantia; Cic.; præcipitatio, Sen.

GIDDY. a. Prop., vertiginosus. — Fig.; inconstulus; inconsideratus; inconsiderans; levis; Cic.; præcept animi, Tac.

GIFT. s. I. *A thing given*; donum; munus; Cic. — *A small gift*; munusculum, Cic. II. *Endowment*; natura donum; munus; Cic.; or, dos, Ov. — *The gift of speaking*; dicendi facultas.

GIFTED. a. Re ornatus, instructus, præditus; Cic. — *Gifted with a rare beauty*; dotatissima forma, Ov.

GIG. s. (Birota, sc. rheda, Cod. Theod.); currus.

GIGANTIC. a. Giganteus, Ov.

TO GIGGLE. v. n. Cachinnari, Plaut.

GIGGLE. s. Cachinnatio, Cic.

GIGGLER. s. Cachinno, Pers.

TO GILD. v. a. Inaurare, Hor.; auro perfundere, Sen. — *To gild wood*; auri bracteas ligno inducere, Plin.

GILDER. s. i. e. *One who gilds*; inaurandi artifex; inaurator; Inscr.

GILDING. s. Auratura, Quint.

GILLS. s. (Of a fish); branchiæ, Plin.

GILFLOWER. s. *A plant and flower*; leucoion; or, leucoium; Col.

GILTHEAD. s. *A sea-fish*; aurata, Plin.

GIMLET or GIMBLET. s. *A tool*; terebella.

GIN. s. I. *A snare*; plagæ; paratæ feris insidiæ; (ferarum decipulum, Apul.); laqueus; transenna; Plaut.

II. *A distilled spirit*; sicera, æ, f. III. *A sort of crane with three legs*; capreolus, Col.

GINGER. s. Zingiberi; or, zingibiri.

GINGERBREAD. s. Aromaticus, or mellitus, panis.

GINGERLY. ad. I. *Cautiously*; accurate, Ter.

II. *Nicely*; placide; quiete; compositæ.

GINGERNESS. s. I. *Caution*; cura; diligentia; accuratio; studium; Cic. II. *Niceness*; suavitas.

TO GINGLE. v. n. Tinnire; crepitare.

GINGLE. s. Tinnitus, ūs; crepitus, ūs. — *A mere gingle of words*; verba inania.

GINGLING. s. Tinnimentum, Plaut.; tinnitus, ūs, Virg.

GIpsy. s. Saga, Cic.

TO GIRD. v. a. I. *To bind round*; cingere; circumdare; redimere; Cic. — *To gird on a sword*; ensen lateri accommodare, Virg. II. *To gibe*; aliquem ridere, or irridere.

GIRDER. s. (With builders); tignum, Cæs.

GIRDLE. s. Cingulum, Cic.; cingulum; zona; Virg.

TO GIRDLE. v. a. Cingere; circumdare; Cic.

GIRDLE-BELT. s. Militare cingulum.

GIRDLER. s. Zonarius, Cic.

GIRL. s. Adolescentula, Ter.; puella, Cic.; virgo.

GIRLISH. a. Virgineus, Virg.; virginalis, Cic.

GIRLSILLY. ad. Puellariter, Plin. J.

GIRTHE. s. Cingula, Ov.

TO GIRTH. v. a. (A horse); equum cingula substringere; quadrupedem constringere; Ter.

TO GIVE. v. a. *To bestow*; aliquem re, or rem alicui,

donare; rem alteri dare, impertire, impertiri, or largiri; Cic. — *To give money*; erogare pecuniam, Tac. — *To give willingly*; ultro offerre. — *To give away*; dare; concedere; Cic. — *To give back*; restituere, Ter.; reddere, Cic. — *To give over*; deservere; derelinquere; destituere; Cic. — *To give out*; vulgare; divulgare; vulgare; pervulgare; rem palam facere; in lucem proferre; Cic. — *To give up*; alicui rem, or re, cedere, Cic. — *To give ground*; regredi, Cic.; retrogradi, Plin.; retrocedere; pedem, or gradum, referre, Cic.; Plin. — *To give thanks*; alicui gratias, or grates, agere, Cic., persolvere, Virg. — *To give joy*; alicui rem, re, de re, gratulari; congratulari; Cic. — *To give notice or warning*; moneri; — *To give suck*; lactare, Varr.; infantem lacte alere, Cic.; infanti lac, or mammas, præbere, Cic. — *To give offence*; alicui injuriam facere, inferre, afferre.

TO GIVE. v. n. I. *To fall on*; provocare; lacescere; insectari; Plaut. II. *To relent, soften, to grow moist*; mitescere. — *The frost gives, or thaws*; sedatur vis frigus, Cic.; mitescut frigora, Hor.; remittit se frigus, Tibull.; mollitur frigus, Ov.

GIVER. s. Dator, Plaut.; Virg.; qui dat, &c.

GIZZARD. s. Avium stomachus, or ventriculus.

GLACIAL. a. Glacialis, Virg.

TO GLACIATE. v. n. Conglaciare, Cic.; glaciari, Plin.; durescere frigidibus, Cic.; frigore condescere, Ov.

GLACIATION. s. Congelatio, Plin.

GLACIERS. s. pl. *Fields of ice*; aquæ glaciatae immensa strues.

GLACIS. s. (In fortification); declivis planities.

GLAD. a. Lætus, Cic. — *Very glad*; lætitia elatus, Cic.; lætitia plenus, Hor. — *To be very glad that*; gaudere re, or quod aliquid sit; voluptatem capere, or lætitiæ et voluptatem percipere, ex re, or quod, Cic.

TO GLAD or TO GLADDEN. v. a. Hilarare; exhilarare; oblectare; lætitia afficere, or efferre; gaudio perfundere; alicui esse oblectationi; lætitiæ dare, facere; or, oblectationem afferre, Cic.

GLADFULNESS or GLADNESS. s. Lætitia; gaudium; Cic.

GLADIATOR. s. Gladiator, Cic.

GLADLY. ad. Libenter; lubenter; haud invite; Plaut.; libenti, volenti, or prolixo, animo; Cic.; haud gravatim, Liv.

GLADSOME. a. Hilaris; hilarius; lætus; Cic.

GLAIRE. s. Ovi albumen; albus liquor; Plin.

GLANCE. s. Oculum conjectus, ūs; intuitus, ūs; contuitus, ūs; aspectus, ūs. — *At first glance*; primo aspectu, Cic.

TO GLANCE. v. n. I. *To shoot a sudden ray of splendour*; scintillare, Plin.; scintillas agere, Lucr. II. *To strike lightly*; stringere, Sen.; perstringere, Curt.

GLANCINGLY. ad. Leviter; breviter; strictim.

GLAND. s. Glandula, Cels.

GLANDERS. s. *A horse's disease*; mucus, Catull.; mucus, Voss.; mala pituita; excrementum narium; Tac.

GLANDULE. s. (In anatomy); glandula, Cels.

GLANDULOUS. a. (In anatomy); glandulosus, Col.

TO GLARE. v. n. I. *To shine so as to dazzle the eyes*; oculos, or oculorum aciem, perstringere, Cic.; oculis caliginem offundere, Liv. II. *To look fiercely*; (of the eyes); flare.

GLARE. s. Flagrantia, Cic.

GLARING. a. Atrox; flagrans.

GLASS. s. Vitrum, Cic. — *Works of glass*; vitrea, Plin.; vitreamina; Plin. J. — *A glass window*; specularia, Sen. — *A glass to drink out of*; calix; scyphus, Hor.; poculum, Cic.; cyathus, Suet.; Cic.

TO GLASS. v. a. *To cover with glass*; vitreis lamellis fenestras munire; vitreamina fenestris apponere; specularis fenestras instruere.

GLASS-GRINDER. s. Pollo, J. Firm.; politor, Cato.

GLASSHOUSE. s. Vitri, or vitrorum, officina.

GLASSMAN. s. Vitriarius, Sen.

GLASS-TRADE. s. Ars fenestris vitreas laminas apponendi.

GLASS-WARE. s. Vitri, or vitrorum, officina.

GLASSY. a. Vitreus, Ov.

GLAVE. s. Gladius, Cic.

TO GLAZE. v. a. I. *To furnish with windows of glass*; vitreis lamellis fenestras munire; vitreamina fenestris apponere. II. *To overlay with something shining and pellucid*; figlilis nitorem inducere; vasa argillacea plumbo illinere.

GLAZED-FROST. s. Gelicidium, Col.; vitrea pruina, Ov.

GLAZIER. s. Opifex qui fenestris laminas vitreas apponit.

GLEAM. s. Nitor.

TO GLEAM. v. n. Radiare; fulgere; splendere; Cic.

GLEAMY. a. Fulgens; splendens; Cic.

TO GLEAN. v. a. Spicas derelictas legere.

GLEAN. s. Spicae omisæ.

GLEANER. s. Qui, or quæ, spicas derelictas legit; spicilegus, Col. — (Of grapes); qui, or quæ, uvas sublegit.

GLEANING. s. Spicilegium, Varr. — (Of grapes); uvatum sublatio, Quint.

GLEBE. s. Terrenum, Col.; humus, Curt.

GLEE. *s.* Lætitia; gaudium; Cic.
 GLEEFUL. *a.* Hilaris; hilarus; lætus; Cic.
 GLEEK. *s.* See MUSIC, MUSICIAN.
 TO GLEEK. *v. a.* See TO SNEER, TO GIBE.
 TO GLEEN. *v. n.* Splendere; fulgere; Cic.
 GLEN. *s.* Vallis, Virg.; vallicula, Fest.
 GLIB. *a.* Fluens; profuens.
 GLIBLY. *ad.* Fluide ac dilucide, Cic.
 GLIBNESS. *s.* Volubilitas, Cic.
 TO GLIDE. *v. n.* In lubrico labi, Cic.; elabi; effluere; Cic.
 GLIDE. *s.* Fluxio, Cic.; (manatio, Front.).
 GLIMMER. *s.* Maligna lux, Virg.; lux subulstris, Sen.
 TO GLIMMER. *v. n.* Refulgere languidus, Plin.
 GLIMPE. *s.* Aspectus, ūs.
 GLITTER. *s.* Nitōr; splendor; fulgor; Cic.
 GLITTERINGLY. *ad.* Splendide, Cic.
 TO GLOAT. *v. n.* Esse distortis, or perversis, oculis, Cic.; oculos distortere, Hor.
 GLOBATED. *a.* Globosus, Plin.
 GLOBE. *s.* Globus, Cic.
 GLOBOSE or GLOBOUS. *v. a.* Globosus, Plin.
 GLOBOSITY. *s.* Forma rotunda, Cic.; rotunditas; Plin.—*Globosity of the earth; terræ globus; rotundus terræ ambitus, ūs; Cic.*
 GLOBULE. *s.* Globulus, Plin.
 GLOBULOUS or GLOBULAR. *a.* Ex globulis constans.
 TO GLOMERATE. *v. a.* Conglomerare, Lucr.
 GLOOM or GLOOMINESS. *s.* Obscuritas; tenebræ; caligo; Cic.—*Gloominess of mind; caligo mentis, Lucr.; tristitia.*
 GLOOMILY. *ad.* Obscure, Cic.; mæste; dolenter; febiliter; Cic.
 GLOOMY. *a.* Obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebrosus; melancholicus; natura tristis; Cic.
 GLORED. *a.* Illustris; clarus; nobilis; Cic.
 TO GLORIFY. *v. a.*—*To glorify God; laudem Deo tribuere; Dei laudes celebrare; Deum laudibus venerari; Tac.*
 GLORIOUS. *a.* I. *Excellent; gloriosus; clarus; honorificus; illustris; Cic.—A glorious death; gloriosa, clara, præclara, mors, Cic.* II. *Haughty; superbus; inflatus; ventosus; Cic.; tumens superbia; Phædr.*
 GLORIOUSLY. *ad.* Egregie; eximie; præclare; gloriosissime; magnificentissime; Cic.—*To die gloriously; honeste decumbere, Cic.; honesta morte defungi, Curt.*
 GLORY. *s.* Gloria; laus; Cic.; splendor; claritas; Plin.—*Vain glory; falsa et inanis gloria, Cic.; honoris aura; umbra gloriæ; Tac.*
 TO GLORY. *v. n.* Gloriarī re, in, or de, re, Cic.; rem prædicare et præ se ferre; jactare se de, or in, re; Cic.
 GLOSS. *s.* I. *An explanation; interpretatio.* II. *Superficial lustre; nitōr, Cic.; quo splendor inducitur rebus.*
 TO GLOSS. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To explain by comment; verba scriptoris explanare, or interpretari.* II. *To make sly remarks; carpere; vellicare; Hor.; dicta, aut facta, reprehendere, or exagitare, Cic.* III. *To embellish with superficial lustre; splendorem afferre, inducere, or addere; polire.*
 GLOSSARY. *s.* Glossarium, Cic.
 GLOSSATOR or GLOSSER. *s.* Verborum interpres.
 GLOSSINESS. *s.* Nitōr, Cic.; lævor; politura; Quint.
 GLOSSY. *a.* Politus; levis.
 GLOVES. *s.* pl. Digitalia, Varr.; manicæ, Plin.—*To put on one's gloves; manus manibus munire, Plin.*
 GLOVER. *s.* Digitalium opifex.
 TO GLOW. *v. n.* Ardere; flagrare; Cic.
 GLOW. *s.* Flamma; ardor; fervor.
 GLOWING. *a.* Ardens; candens; flagrans; fervidus; inflammatus; Cic.—*A glowing coal; candens carbo, Cic.*
 GLOWINGLY. *ad.* Splendide, Cic.
 GLOW-WORM. *s.* Cicindela; lampyrus.
 TO GLOZE, *v. a.* Alciui blandiri, Cic.
 GLOZE. *s.* Adulatio, Cic.; assentatio, Curt.
 GLUE. *s.* Taurinum glutinum.
 TO GLUE. *v. a.* Glutinare, Plin.; agglutinare; conglutinare; Cic.
 GLUEY, GLUY, or GLUISH. *a.* Glutinosus; viscosus; Col.; lentus, Plin.
 GLUM. *a.* Morosus; difficilis; Cic.; tetricus, Col.
 TO GLUT. *v. a.* Sorbere, Cic.; exsorbere, Hor.; haurire; exhaurire; Cic.; merum in se plenius faucibus ingurgitare, Plaut.
 GLUT. *s.* I. *Plenty even to loathing; redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimia abundantia; uberior copia; Cic.* II. *Satiety; fastidium; satiætas; Cic.; satiætas, Ter.*
 GLUTINOUS. *a.* Glutinosus, Col.; sequax, Plin.
 GLUTINOUSNESS. *s.* Lentor; lentitia; Plin.; glutinosus humor, Col.
 GLUTTON. *s.* Helluo, Cic.; gluto, Pers.; vorax, Ov.; gulosus, Sen.
 GLUTTONOUS. *a.* Gulæ deditus, Ter.; vorax, Cic.; gulosus, Sen.; comessor, Cic.; homo sordidæ gulæ, Suet.

GLUTTONOUSLY. *ad.* Avide, Ov.; gulse, Col.
 GNARL. *s.* Nodus, Col.; nodatio, Vitr.
 GNARLED. *a.* Nodosus, Col.
 TO GNASH. *v. n.* Dentibus frondere; infrindere; Plaut.; stridere, Cels.
 GNASHING. *s.* Dentium stridor, or crepitus, ūs.
 GNAT. *s.* An insect; culex.
 GNAT-SNAPPER. *s.* A bird; rubicilla pyrrhula; pyrrhulus.
 TO GNAW. *v. a.* and *n.* Rodere; arrodere; corrodere; derodere; Cic.; abrodere, Plin.; erodere, Col.
 GNOMON. *s.* Gnomon, Vitr.
 GNOMONICS. *s.* A science; gnomonice, Vitr.
 TO GO. *v. n.* I. *To walk; ire, Cic.; vadere.* II. *To depart from a place; abire; discedere; Cic.* III. *To flow; effluere.* IV. *To move by mechanism; (as a clock); moveri.* V. *To go about, to attempt; suscipere; attentare; aggredi; adoriri; moliri; Cic.—To go after; aliquem sequi; subsequi; Cic.—To go against; intercedere; rei se interponere; Cic.—To go ashore; in terram evadere; excensionem facere, Liv.—To go astray; aberrare; in errore rapi; de via declinare; Cic.—To go backwards; retro ire, Plin.—To go before; aliquem, or alciui, anteire; aliquem antevertere; Cic.; alciui præire, Gell.; or, aliquem prægredi, Varr.; Suet.—To go between; intervenire; occurrere.—To go by, to observe as a rule; legem observare, Cic., servare, Hor., custodire, Val. Max.—To go by water; navigare, Cic.—To go down; e loco descendere.—The sun is going down; sol jam præcipit, Cic., vergit in occasum, Sen.—To go forward; procedere; progredi; Cic.—To go from the subject; a proposito aberrare.—To go into the shade; ambulare in umbra, Cic.—To go near; propinquare; or, appropinquare; accedere; adventare; Cic.; instare, Sall.—To go on; procedere; progredi; Cic.—To go on foot; pedibus ire, Plaut.; ingredi iter; iter conficere; Cic.; peditem incedere, Liv.—To go on horseback; equo iter ingredi, Cic., equitare, Hor.—To go out; egredi; exire; Cic.—To go out of town; urbe, ex urbe, exire, excedere, Cic.—To go round; obire; ambire; Cic.—To go to bed; lecto se commendare, Plaut.; thalamis se componere, Virg.—To go to law; cum altero litigare; litem habere; lite agere; or, iure contendere, Cic.—To go to sea; navem conscendere, Cic.
 Go to interj. Macte! age! agetum!—(Speaking to several); macti agite; agitedum.
 GOAD. *s.* Stimulus; incitatio; incitamentum; Cic.
 TO GOAD. *v. a.* Aliquem stimulare; stimulare ac pungere; exacuere; incendere; excitare et inflammare; stimulis concitare; fodere; alciui stimulus admovere; Cic.
 GOAL. *s.* I. *The landmark set up to bound a race; calx, Cic.; meta, Virg.; extrema linea, or regula, Sen.* II. *The starting-post; carceres, Virg.* III. *Final purpose; finis; terminus.*
 GOAT. *s.* Caper, Virg.; hircus, Plin.; capella; capra; Virg.—*A he-goat; caper.—A she-goat; capra.—A wild goat; ibex, Plin.*
 GOATHERD. *s.* Caprarius, Varr.
 GOAT'S-SKIN. *s.* Uter, Virg.
 GOATISH. *a.* Hircinus, Plin.
 TO GOBBLE. *v. a.* Merum in se plenius faucibus ingurgitare, Plin.
 GOBBLER. *s.* Gulæ deditus, Ter.; vorax, Cic.; gulosus, Sen.; helleuo; venter vorax; Ov.
 GO-BETWEEN. *s.* Sequester, Plaut.; Cic.; fem., sequestris; sequestra; Plaut.; intercessor, Sen.
 GOBLIN. *s.* Calix; poculum; Cic.; culullus, Hor.
 GOBLIN. *s.* Larva, Plaut.; pl., lemures, Hor.
 GOD. *s.* Deus; divinum numen; Cic.
 GODCHILD. *s.* Spiritualis filius, filia, Eccl.
 GODDAUGHTER. *s.* Spiritualis filia.
 GODDESS. *s.* Dea, Virg.
 GODFATHER. *s.* Qui infantem de sacro fonte suscipit.
 GODHEAD. *s.* Divinitas, Cic.
 GODLESS. *a.* Qui Deum tollit et esse negat; atheus, Cic.
 GODLIKE. *a.* Divinus, Cic.
 GODLINESS. *s.* Pietas, Cic.
 GODLY. *a.* Pius, Virg.; religiosus, Cic.
 GODLY. *ad.* Pie, Col.; religiose, Cic.
 GODMOTHER. *s.* Quæ puerum de sacro fonte suscipit; matrina.
 GODSHIP. *s.* Divinitas, Cic.
 GODSON. *s.* Spiritualis filius.
 GODWIT. *s.* A bird; attagen, Plin.; attagena, Mart.
 GOER. *s.* Qui, quæ, valet virtute pedum, Lucr., or pedibus viget.
 TO GOGGLE. *v. n.* Esse distortis, or perversis, oculis, Cic.; oculos detorquere, Hor.
 GOGGLE-EYED. *a.* Strabo, Cic.; luscus; fem. lusca; Mart.
 GOING. *s.* Discessus, ūs; profectio; Cic.
 GOLD. *s.* Aurum, Cic.—*Pure gold; aurum merum, Plin.*
 GOLDBEATER. *s.* Bracteaator, J. Firm.*

GOLD-DRAWER. s. Qui aurum ducit in stamina; qui filatum aurum deducit.

GOLDEN. s. Aureus, Cic. — *A golden statue*; aurea imago; signum ex auro solidum; Ov. — *The golden age*; aurea ætas, Ov.; aurea sæcula, Hor.

GOLDFINCH. s. *A bird*; scolymus, Plin.; cinara silvestris.

GOLDSMITH. s. Aurifex, Cic. — *The goldsmith's trade*; aurificus ars.

GOME. s. *The black grease of a cart-wheel*; curulis axungia.

GONDOLA. s. *A sort of boat*; cymba, Cic.; cymbula, Plin.

GONDOLIER. s. Cymbule rector.

GONFALON OF GONFANNON. s. Vexillum.

Good. a. I. *Not bad, excellent*; bonus; probus; eximius; egregius; excellens; præstans; Cic. — *A good man*; bonus vir, Ter. — *A very good man*; valde bonus homo; vir multum bonus; Cic.; vir singulari bonitate præditus. — *A good author*; bonus, excellens, luculentus, auctor, Cic. II. *Useful*; ad rem, or rei, utilis; aptus; idoneus; Cic. — *Good for nothing*; opera iners, Plaut.; ad nullam rem utilis, Cic.; prosum inutilis, Phædr. — *Good to eat and drink*; esculentus; edulis et poculentus, Cic. III. *Entire*; integer; solidus. — *A good hour*; hora integra, or solida, Hor. IV. *To make good*; reparare; reficere; redintegrare.

Good. s. Utilitas; commodum; Cic. — *The public good*; publica commoda. — *It is for your good*; in rem hoc tuam est, Plaut.; hoc tibi bono est; est e re tua; Cic. — *To do good to some one*; alicui benigne facere; alicui commodare; or, in aliquem beneficia conferre; de aliquo bene mereri; Cic.

Good. interj. Heu! heu! ah!

Good. ad. Probe, Ter.; bene; belle; recte; Cic. — *Very good*; optime, Cic.; perbene.

GOODLINESS. s. Elegancia; pulchritudo; dignitas; forma.

GOOD FRIDAY. s. Sacra Christo patienti dies.

GOOD-LUCK. s. Felicitas, Cic.; fortuna; prospera; or secunda, fortuna; fortunatus exitus, ùs; Cic.

GOODLY. a. I. *Graceful*; pulcher; formosus; speciosus; venustus; Cic. II. *Desirable*; beatus; fortunatus; optandus; optabilis; Cic.

GOOD-NATURE. s. Egregia indoles, Cic.; recta indoles, Sen.

GOOD-NATURED. a. Bona natura, or bona indole, præditus, Cic.

GOODNESS. s. Bonitas, humanitas; comitas; Cic.; benignitas; indulgentia, Ter.

GOODS. s. pl. Bona; facultates; opes; res familiares; Cic.; possessiones.

GOOD-WILL. s. Benevolentia, Cic. — *You may rely on my good-will*; mihi in vestris commodis augendis animi benevolentia non defutura est, Cic.

GOOSE. s. I. *A water-fowl*, anser; Cic. — *A tame goose*; domesticus. — *Goose giblets*; volatilis messemgina.

II. *A tailor's smoothing iron*; ferum messorium.

III. *A fool*; stultus; fatuus; ineptus; absurdus; insulsius; Cic.

GORE. s. Sangulis conglobatus, Plin.

TO GORE. v. a. Forare; terebrare; Col.; transfodere; transfingere.

GORGE. s. Guttur; jugulum; Cic.; gula, Phædr.

TO GORGE. v. a. and n. Cibis explere; effecire; Plaut.; saturare, Cic.

GORGEOUS. a. Splendidus; lautus; magnificus; Cic.

GORGEOUSLY. ad. Splendide; laute; magnifice; Cic.

GORGEOUSNESS. s. Magnificentia; lautitia; Cic.

GORMANDIZER OR GORMAND. s. Helluo, Cic.; gluto, Pers.; vorax, Ov.; gulosus, Sen.

TO GORMANDIZE. v. n. Vorare expletis ambabus malis, Plaut.

GORMANDIZING. s. Ingluvies, Ter.; gula.

GOSHAWK. s. *A hawk of a large kind*; accipiter assterias; assterias; Plin.

GOSLING. s. *A young goose*; anserculus, Col.

GOSPEL. s. Christi doctrina; evangelium.

GOSSIP. s. Garrulus, Ter.; loquax, Cic.

TO GOSSIP. v. n. Garrire; blaterare; Ter.

GOSSIPING. s. Vanæ mulierculæ garrulitas.

TO GOVERN. v. a. Gubernare; administrare; regere.

TO GOVERN. v. n. Esse cum imperio, Cic.

GOVERNABLE. a. Docilis; aptus regi; Ov. — *A governable child*; lenis et facilis adolescens, Cic.

GOVERNANCE OR GOVERNING. s. Administratio; gubernatio; curatio; procuratio; Cic. — *The governance of the state*; publicarum rerum curatio et administratio, Cic.

GOVERNERS. s. *A tutress*; educatrix.

GOVERNMENT. s. Administratio; gubernatio; Cic.

GOVERNOR. s. Provinciæ gubernator, or rector; præfectus, Suet.

GOURD. s. Cucurbita, Plin.

GOUT. s. Articularum dolor, Cic.; articularis, or articularius, morbus, Plin.; arthritis, Vitr.

GOUTY. a. Articularius, Plaut.; arthriticus, Cic.; qui, or que, dolores articularum habet, Cic.

GOWN. s. Talaris, or longa, vestis; toga; Cic.; Quint. — *A night gown* or *a morning gown*; cyclas, Propert.; cubicularis vestis.

GOWNED. a. Togatus.

TO GRABBLE. v. a. *To grope*; iter prætentare, Ov.; dubio manuum conjectu viam investigare, Plin.

TO GRABBLE. v. n. Alterius ad pedes se prosternere.

GRACE. s. I. *Beauty*; lepos; lepor; Cic. — *Ill grace*; rusticitas, Ov.; insulstas, Cic. — *The three Graces*; Gratia; Charites. II. *Favour*; gratia; beneficium; gratificatio. III. *Pardon*; venia; gratia.

IV. *Thanks*; gratia; gratia; Ter.

TO GRACE. v. a. Rem decorare; rei dignitatem afferre; Cic.

GRACEFUL. a. Comis; suavis; urbanus; gratus; elegans. — *A graceful air*; comis et blanda facies, Ter.; benignus vultus, ùs, Liv.

GRACEFULLY. ad. Venuste; eleganter; Cic.

GRACEFULNESS. s. Lepos; lepor; venustas; oris dignitas; Cic.; gratia, Hor.; gratia formæ.

GRACILE. s. Gracilis; tenuis; exillis.

GRACILENT. a. Gracilis; macilentus, Plaut.; strigosus, Col.; macer, Virg.

GRACIOUS. a. Misericors; clemens; bonus; beneficus; benignus; Cic.

GRACIOUSLY. ad. Comiter; humaniter; Cic.

GRACIOUSNESS. s. Benevolentia; obsequium; Ter.; indulgentia, Cic.

GRADATION. s. Gradatio, Auct. ad Her.

GRADIENT. a. Nulli certo loco adductus.

GRADUAL. a. Quod per gradus ascendit.

GRADUAL. s. I. *Steps*; gradus; ùs, Cic. II. *A sort of church book*; Graduale.

GRADUALLY. ad. Gradatim, Cic.

GRADUATE. s. Qui gradum adeptus est; graduatus.

TO GRADUATE. v. a. I. *To dignify with a degree in an university*; aliquem ad gradum efferre; gradu donare. II. *To mark with degrees*; rem in gradus partiri; gradatim distribuere; Cic.

TO GRADUATE. v. n. Gradum adipisci.

GRAFT. s. (With gardeners); surculus, Cic.; calamus, Col.

TO GRAFT. v. a. Arborem, Virg., or calamum, arbori, or in arborem, Col., inserere.

GRAFTING-KNIFE. s. Cultellus insititius; insitiva securicula; Plin.

GRAIN. s. I. *A single seed of corn*; granum, Cic.

II. *Corn*; frumentum, Cic. — *An abundance of grain*; frumenti copia. III. *The seed of any fruit*; semen, Cic. IV. *A minute particle*. — *A grain of salt*; salis mica, Ov.; salis grumus, Plin. — *A grain of gold*; auri mica, Lucr. — *A grain of sand*; arenula, Plin. V. *The smallest weight*; pars drachmæ septuagesima et secunda. VI. *Temper*; animi status; habitus, ùs; Cic.

GRAINED OR GRAINY. a. Granosus, Plin.; granis onustus.

GRAMINEOUS. a. Gramineus, Virg.; herbosus, Ov.

GRAMMAR. s. Grammatica, Cic.; grammaticæ, Quint. — *To teach grammar to some one*; alicui præcepta loquendi tradere, Cic.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL. s. Collegium.

GRAMMARIAN. s. Grammaticus, Cic.

GRAMMATICAL. a. Grammaticus, Quint.

GRAMMATICALLY. ad. Grammaticæ, Quint.

GRANARY. s. Granarium, Col.; horreum, Cic.

GRAND. a. Magnus; clarus; egregius; eximius; Cic.

GRANDAM. s. Avia, Plaut.

GRANDCHILD. s. Nepos; fem. neptis; Cic.

GRANDDAUGHTER. s. Neptis, Cic. — *A great-granddaughter*; abnepthis, Suet.

GRANDEE. s. *A man of great rank or dignity*; vir amplissimus, Cic.; pl., optimates; magnates.

GRANDEUR. s. Amplitudo; dignitas. — *Grandeur of mind*; animi amplitudo, magnitudo, altitudo; excelsitas; Cic.; sublimitas, Plin.

GRANDFATHER OR GRANDSIRE. s. Avus, Cic. — *A great-grandfather*; proavus, Cic.

GRANDILOQUENCE. s. Speciosa verba, re inania, Tac.

GRANDILOQUOUS. a. Turgidus.

GRANDMOTHER. s. Ava, Cic. — *A great-grandmother*; proava, Cic.

GRANDSON. s. Nepos. — *A great-grandson*; pronepos, Cic.; adnepos.

GRANGE. s. *A farmhouse*; colonia, Plaut.; prædium, Cic.; villa, Virg. — *A grange-house*; horreum.

GRANITE. s. Sienites, Plin.

GRANT. s. Concessio; concessus, ùs; concessum; res concessa; Cic. — (In law); muneris publici collatio.

TO GRANT. v. a. Concedere; tribuere et concedere; Cic.; annuere. — *I grant it*; placet mihi; volo; annuo; esto.

GRANTEE. s. Cui aliquid concessum est.

TO GRANULATE. v. a. In arenulam metalla redigere; in grana extenuare.

TO GRANULATE. *v. n.* In grana extenuari.
 GRANULATION. *s.* Metallorum in grana extenuatio.
 GRAPE. *s.* *A fruit*; uva. — *To gather grapes*; uvas legere, or decerpere, Col.; Plin. — *A bunch of grapes*; racemus, Virg.
 GRAPESHOT. *s.* Scruta ferrea quibus bellica tormenta instruuntur.
 GRAPESTONE. *s.* Acinum; acinus; granum, Col.
 GRAPHICAL. *a.* Graphicus, Plin.
 GRAPHICALLY. *ad.* Graphice, Plin.
 GRAPNEL. *s.* I. *A small anchor*; parva ancora.
 II. *An iron instrument by which one ship lays hold of another*; uncus; harpago; manus ferrea; Cæs. — *To throw the grapnel*; navem inuncare, Lucil.
 TO GRAPPLE. *v. n.* Manus cum aliquo conserere; ad manus atque ad pugnam venire, Cic. — (At sea); in-jecta manu ferrea in retentam hostium navem transcendere, Cæs., erumpere, Lucil.
 TO GRAPPLE. *v. a.* Inuncare, Lucil.; uncum impingere, Cic. — *To grapple a ship*; injecta manu ferrea navem retinere, or distinere, Cæs.; harpagonas, or aseres, ferreo unco præfixos in navem injicere; navem uncis ferreis indipisci; Liv.
 GRAPPLE. *s.* I. *A contest*; colloctatio. II. *An iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another*; harpago; uncus; manus ferrea.
 GRASHOPPER. *s.* *An insect*; cicada.
 TO GRASP. *v. a.* Manu prehendere, comprehendere, Cic.; corripere, Hirt.
 GRASP. *s.* Manipulus, Plin.; captura, Phædr.
 GRASS. *s.* Gramen; herba. — *A blade of grass*; herba graminis. — *A tuft of grass*; cæspes.
 GRASS-PLOT. *s.* Campus gramineus, Ov., graminosus, Col.; teneræ ac molles herbæ.
 GRASSY. *a.* Herbidus; herbosus; Plin.; Ov.
 GRATE. *s.* I. *A partition made with bars*; ex ferro ductili crates; clathri; Col. II. *The range of bars within which fires are made*; focus; apud focum craticula.
 TO GRATE. *v. a. and n.* I. *To wear by the attrition of a rough body*; scalpere, Juv.; scabere, Plin.; fricare, Plaut.; confricare; radere; Col. II. *To offend by any thing harsh*; lædere, Plaut.; offendere, Cic.
 TO GRATE. *v. a.* I. *To furnish with grate-work*. — *To grate a window*; fenestram clathrare, Col. II. *To grate the teeth*; dentibus frendere, Plaut., infrendere, Liv., stridere, Cels.
 GRATEFUL. *a.* I. *Thankful*; in aliquem gratus; gratus et memor beneficiorum; beneficiorum memor; Cic. — *To be grateful*; alicui gratum se præbere; gratiam referre; beneficiorum memorem se præbere; memorem in bene meritis animum præstare. II. *Pleasing*; jucundus; amœnus; suavis.
 GRATEFULLY. *ad.* I. *With due sense of obligation*; grato animo, Cic.; grata, Plin. II. *In a pleasing manner*; jucunde; per jucunde; suaviter.
 GRATEFULNESS. *s.* I. *Gratitude*; animus gratus, or beneficii memor; grati animi benevolentia; accepti beneficii memoria; gratiæ referendæ voluntas; Cic. II. *Pleasantness*; jucunditas; suavitas; amœnitas; Cic.
 GRATER. *s.* *A sort of rasp*; radula, Col.; scobina, Plin.
 GRATIFICATION. *s.* I. *Pleasure*; voluptas; gaudium; delectatio; delectamentum; oblectamentum; Cic. II. *Reward, recompense, gratificatio*; largitio; munus; Cic.; donarium, Val. Max.
 TO GRATIFY. *v. a.* I. *To please*; alicui replacere; alicum gaudio perfundere. — *To gratify one's passions*; libidinibus satisfacere; libidines explorare; Cic.; cupiditatibus obsequi, Sall. II. *To recompense*; alicui de re gratificari; munus condonare; Cic.
 GRATINGLY. *ad.* See HARSHLY.
 GRATIS. *ad.* Gratuito; gratis; Cic.
 GRATITUDE. *s.* Gratus, or memor, animus; grata memoria; Cic. — *A proof of gratitude*; animi grati significatio, Cic. — *With gratitude*; grate, Cic.
 GRATUITOUS. *a.* Gratuitus, Cic.; sine mercede.
 GRATUITOUSLY. *ad.* Gratuito; gratis; Cic.
 GRATUITY. *s.* Gratificatio; largitio; munus; Cic.; donarium, Val. Max.
 GRAVE. *a.* Gravis, Cic. — *A grave look*; severum supercilium, Cic. — *To assume a grave look*; severitatem adhibere, Cic.
 GRAVE. *s.* *The place in which the dead are deposited*; scrobs, Mait. — *To have one foot in the grave*; media jam morti teneri, Virg.
 TO GRAVE. *v. a. and n.* (On brass); in ære insculpere; in æs incidere; ære cælare; ære signare. — (On gold); auro effingere, Virg. — (On stone); saxo insculpere.
 GRAVECLOTHES. *s. pl.* Funebris pannus.
 GRAVEDIGGER. *s.* Fossor, Mart.
 GRAVEL. *s.* I. *Hard sand*; glareæ, Cic. — *Full of gravel*; glareosus, Col. II. *A disease*; calculus, Plin.
 TO GRAVEL. *v. a.* I. *To cover with gravel*; arena, or sabulo, substernere. II. *To puzxle*; distinere, Cic.
 GRAVELLY. *a.* Glareosus, Col.; calculusus, Plin.

GRAVELPIT. *s.* Arenaria, æ, sc. fodina, Cic.; arenaria, orum, Vitr.
 GRAVELY. *ad.* Graviter, Cic. — *To walk gravelly*; compositè ambulare, Col.
 GRAVENESS. *s.* Gravitus, Cic.
 GRAVER. *s.* I. *An engraver*; scaltor; cælator; Plin. II. *The style used in graving*; cælum, Varr.
 GRAVESTONE. *s.* Lapis sepulchralis.
 GRAVING. *s.* *Work done with a graving tool*; scaltura; cælatura, Quint.
 GRAVITATION. *s.* Vis qua corpus ad centrum, or umbilicum, terræ fertur.
 GRAVITY. *s.* Gravitus, Cic.
 GRAVY. *s.* Succus, Cic. — *Full of gravy*; succidus, Plaut.; succosus, Plin.
 GRAY or GREY. *a.* I. *Dark gray*; leucophæus, Vitr.; cinereus; cineraceus; Plin. — *A gray horse*; equus gilvus. II. *White with old age*; canescens. — *To grow gray*; canescere, Cic. III. *Dark like the opening or close of day*; obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebrosus, Cic.
 GRAY-EYED. *a.* Cæsius.
 GRAY-HAIRED. *a.* Canescens.
 GRAYISH. *a.* Ad leucophæum accedens; leucophæo proximus.
 TO GRAZE. *v. a. and n.* I. *To feed*; pascere, Cic.; pasci, Virg.; depascere, Cic. II. *To touch lightly*; stringere, Sen.; perstringere, Curt.
 GREASE. *s.* Adeps, Plin.; Col.; pinguedo, Plin.; pinguitudo, Cels.
 TO GREASE. *v. a.* Adipe ungerere, or illinere. — Fig., alicum oppugnare pecunia, or corrumpere, Cic.
 GREASILY. *ad.* Spurse; fœde; Cic.; sordide, Val. Max.
 GREASINESS. *s.* Spurcitia, Ter.; sordes, Cic.; inquinamentum, Gell.; adeps, Plin.; Col.
 GREASY. *a.* Obesus, Plin.; pinguis, Cic.
 GREAT. *a.* Magnus; amplus; vehemens; clarus; egregius; eximius; Cic. — *A great wind*; magnus, or vehemens, ventus. — *A great man by reason of his virtue and courage*; vir animo et virtute præcellens, Cic. — *A great many*; plures; multi; plurimi. — *A great deal*; multum; plurimum; maxime. — *A great while*; diu; diu multumque.
 GREAT. *s.* — *To buy or sell in great*; aversione, or per aversionem, emere, vendere; U. Jct. — Pl., *The great*; viri principes.
 TO GREATEN. *v. a.* Aliquid amplificare; dilatare; laxare; extendere; Cic.
 GREAT-HEARTED. *a.* Magnanimus; fortis.
 GREATLY. *ad.* Multum; maxime; magnopere; admodum; valde; vehementer; mirum in modum; Cic.
 GREATNESS. *s.* I. *Largeness*; amplitudo. II. *Power, influence*; potentia; Cic. III. — *Greatness of mind*; animi magnitudo, amplitudo, altitudo, excelstitas, Cic.
 GRAVES. *s. pl.* *Armour for the legs*; ocreæ, arum, pl.
 GRECIAN. *s.* I. *A native of Greece*; Græcus; Graius; Cic. II. *One learned in the Greek tongue*; Græcis literis imbutus.
 GRECISM. *s.* Hellenismus.
 GREEDILY. *ad.* Avide, Ov. — *To eat greedily*; vorare, Cic.
 GREEDINESS. *s.* Ingluvies, Ter.; gula.
 GREEDY. *a.* Cibi avidus; helluo, Ter.; vorax, Cic.
 GREEK. *a.* (Of persons); Græcus; Graius; Cic. — (Of things); Græcus, Cic.; Græciensis; Græcianicus; Plin. — *The Greek language*; lingua Græca, Cic. — *To learn Greek*; Græcas literas discere, Cic. — *To know Greek*; Græce scire, Cic.
 GREEN. *a.* I. *Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow*; viridis, Cic.; virens, Plin. II. *Immature*; crudus; percrudus; acerbus; immaturus; Cic.; immitis, Plin. — *Green peas*; pisa novella, or primula.
 GREEN. *s.* I. *The colour*; viridis color, Ov. — *A light green*; smaragdinus; e viridi pallens; Cels.; maligne virens. — *A bright green*; acriter viridis. II. *A grassy plain*; vivus cæspes, Hor.
 GREENFINCH. *s.* *A bird*; luteola.
 GREENHOUSE. *s.* Cella arbustiva, or defendendis a frigore arbusculis.
 GREENISH. *a.* Subviridis, Plin.; viridi colori proximus.
 GREENNESS. *s.* I. *The quality of being green*; herbarum frondiumque viriditas, Cic. II. *Unripeness*; asperitas, Plin.; viriditas, Cic. III. *Freshness*; frigus.
 TO GREET. *v. a. and n.* Salutare; salutem alicui dicere; alicum salute, or salutem alicui, impertire; Cic.
 GREETING. *s.* Salutatio, Cic.
 GRENADE or GRENADO. *s.* *A piece of artillery*; granatum bellicum, or igniferum.
 GRENADEER. *s.* Miles delectus.
 GREYHOUND. *s.* Vertagus.
 GRICE. *s.* *A young wild boar*; aper anniculus; neferens ferus.
 GRIDIRON. *s.* Craticula.

GRIEF. *s.* Animi ægritudo; mæror; Cic. — *He died of grief*; mors consecuta est ex ægritudine, Ter. — *With grief*; moleste, Cic.

GRIEVANCE. *s.* Dammum; injuria; Cic.

TO GRIEVE. *v. a.* Alicui mærorem, molestiam, or sollicitudinem, afferre, or creare, Cic.; sollicitudine conficere, Plin., or struere, Cic.; aliquem angere, sollicitum reddere, in sollicitudinem adducere, Cic.

TO GRIEVE. *v. n.* Se macerare, or cruciare, Ter.; se ægritudinis dedere; angī animo; in ægritudinem incidere; Cic.

GRIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Moleste, Cic.

GRIEVOUS. *a.* Gravis; atrox. — *A grievous crime*; res atrox, scelestā, nefaria, Cic.

GRIEVOUSNESS. *s.* Gravitās; enormitās; Cic.

GRIFFIN or GRIFFON. *s.* A fabulous animal; gryphus, Plin.; gryps, Virg.

TO GRILL. *v. a.* Carnem super craticula torrere.

GRIM. *a.* Horridus; ad deformitatem insignis; Cic.; fœda specie, Lucr.

GRIM-FACED. *a.* Frons obducta, or contracta, Hor., caperata, Varr., adstricta, Mart.; triste supercilium, Lucr.

GRIMACE. *s.* Oris contortio et depravatio, Cic.; fœda vultūs distortio; simulatio; Cic.

TO GRIME. *v. a.* Maculare; conspurcare.

GRIMLY. *ad.* Horribilem, or horrendum, in modum.

TO GRIN. *v. n.* Os distortere et depravare, Cic.; extorquere labra, Quint.; dentibus stridere, Cels.

GRIN. *s.* Oris contortio et depravatio, Cic.; fœda vultūs distortio; dentium stridor.

TO GRIND. *v. a.* I. To comminute by attrition; terere, Plin.; pinsere; contundere; Varr.—To grind colours; colores terere, Plin. II. To sharpen by rubbing on something hard; cote acuerē, Hor.; rei aciem excitare, Plin.; exacuere, Hor. III. To oppress; opprimere; obruere. IV.—To grind the teeth; dentibus stridere, Cels.

GRINDER. *s.* I. One who grinds; qui ferramenta acuit. II. Instrument of grinding; cos, Virg.

GRINDER. *s. i. e.* A back tooth; dens genuinus, Cels., molaris, Col., maxillaris, Plin.

GRINDING. *s.* Tritus, ūs; tritura, Col.

GRINDSTONE or GRINDSTONE. *s.* Cos, Virg.

GRINNER. *s.* Qui os sibi distortuet.

GRIPE. *s.* I. A seizure; captura, Phædr. II. A handful; manipulus, Plin. III. A squeeze; compressio; compressus, ūs; Cic.

TO GRIPE. *v. a.* I. To seize with the hand; manu prehendere, comprehendere, Cic., or corripere, Hirt. II. To close; claudere; occludere; Cic. III. To squeeze; premere; or, pressare; Virg.; comprimere, Cic. IV. To pinch, give pain; torquere.

GRIPEY. *s.* Fenerator, Cic.; danista, Plaut.; fem. feneratoris, Val. Max.

GRIPEY. *s. pl.* Tormina; torsiones, Cels.; in intestinum dolores, Cic.

GRIPLY. *a.* Horribilis; horrendus; horrificus; Cic.

GRIPEY. *s.* (Hordeum) molendum.

GRIPEY. *s.* Cartilago, Cels.

GRIPEY. *s.* Cartilaginosis, Plin.

GRIPEY. *s.* I. Sand; arena, Vitr. II. Coarse meal; farina crassior.

GRIPEY. *a.* Glareosus, Col.

GRIPEY. *s.* Cinereum, or leucophæum, tectorium, Vitr.

GRIPEY. *a.* Ad leucophæum accedens; leucophæo proximus.

TO GROAN. *v. n.* Gemere; ingemere; ingemiscere; Cic.

GROAN or GROANING. *s.* Gemitus, ūs, Cic.

GROER. *s.* Aromatarius propola, Plin.; aromatarius.

GROCERY. *s.* Omne aromatum genus.

GROIN. *s.* Inguen, inis, n.

GROOM. *s.* Agaso, Curt.; Cic.; equarius, Solin.

GROOVE. *s.* Facta in longitudinem incisura; canalis.

TO GROOVE. *v. a.* Introrsum incidere.—Grooved; canaliculatus.

TO GROPE. *v. n.* and *a.* Iter præterantem, Ov.; dubio manum connectu viam investigare, Plin.

GROPEY. *s.* Qui manu explorat viam, Ov.

GROSS. *a.* I. Bulky; crassus; amplus; Cic. II. Shameful; indecorus, Cic.; indecens, Sen. III. Unrefined, coarse; rudis; inurbanus; Cic. IV. Dull; tardus; obtusus; Cic.

GROSS. *s.* I. The main body; agmen. II. The whole together; summa. III. The number of twelve dozen; duodecies duodeni.

GROSSLY. *ad.* Rustice; inelegerant; illepidē; inurbane, Cic.; stupide; stollide; Liv. — To be grossly mistaken; errare tota re, Cic., tota via, Plin.

GROSSNESS. *s.* Amplitudo; crassitudo; crassamentum.

GROT or GROTTO. *s.* Spelunca, Cic.; specus, ūs, Hor.

GROTESQUE. *a.* Ridiculus, Hor.—Grotesque painting; ludicra deformium figurarum pictura.

GROVE. *s.* Silvula; nemus.

TO GROVEL. *v. n.* Repere, Plaut.; reptare, Plin.

GROUND. *s.* I. Earth; terra, Cic.—To lie upon the ground; humi jacere.—To live under ground; sub terra habitare. II. Land; terra; plaga; tractus, ūs; regio, Cic. III. Estate; prædium; fundus, Cic.; ager, Hor. IV. The first stratum of paint in a painting; area, Cæs.; tabula area. V. The fundamental substance; fiducia; fides; spes; Cic. VI. First hint; prima rei delineatio. VII. An original principle; causa; ratio; Cic. VIII. The space occupied by an army as they fight; terrenum, Col.; humus, Curt.—To make the enemy lose ground; hostem gradum demovere, Liv.

GROUNDLESS. *s. pl.* Dregs; fæx, Col.; crassamen, Hor.; crassamentum.

TO GROUND. *v. a.* I. To fix on the ground; infigere, or pangere, terræ. II. To found as upon a cause; fundare; ponere; instituere; stabilire; Cic. III. To settle in rudiments of knowledge; aliquem rem, or de re, docere; edocere rem, re, in, re, or ad rem.

GROUND-FLOOR. *s.* Pars ædium solo contigua, or proxima.

GROUND-IVY. *s.* Helix, Plin.

GROUNDLESS. *a.* Vanus; inanis.—A groundless fear; inanis metus, ūs.—A groundless suspicion; minus firma suspicio, Cic.

GROUNDLESSLY. *ad.* Sine causa; immerito.

GROUNDLESSNESS. *s.* Futilitas, Cic.

GROUND-PLOT. *s. i. e.* The ground on which any building is placed; area, Cic.; Liv.

GROUND-RENT. *s.* Solarium vectigal.

GRUNDEL or GRUNDSEL. *s.* I. A plant; senecio; erigeron; Plin. II. A threshold; limen, Ter.

GROUNDWORK. *s.* Area, Cæs.; basis, Cic.

GROUP. *s.* Certa quedam figurarum compositio; turba; congeries.

TO GROUP. *v. a.* Glomerare; simul componere.

TO GROW. *v. n.* I. To increase; crescere. II. To become; fieri, Cic.; evadere.—To grow fat; pinguescere; crassescere; Col.—To grow lean; macescere, Col.; macere, Plaut.; macrescere, Hor.; macerari, Col.—To grow big; accrescere; crassescere; tumere; in crassitudinem excrescere; Plin.—To grow old; senescere; consenescere; senectutem adipisci; canescere; Cic.—To grow out of use; obsolescere; exolescere; Tac.—To grow rich; ditescere; ditari; locupletari; divitem, or locupletem, fieri, Juv.—To grow dear; carior fieri.—To grow up; crescere, Cic.; excrescere, Cels.; augeri; amplificari; Cic.

TO GROW. *v. a.* Agrum colere; agris culturam adhibere; Cic.

GROWL. *s.* Grunnius, ūs, Cic.

TO GROWL. *v. n.* Obmurmurare, Ov.; irata verba murmurare.

GROWTH. *s.* Accretio; accessio; incrementum.

TO GRUB. *v. a.* Colendum agrum dumis extricare, Col.

GRUB. *s.* I. A small worm; lumbricus, Cels.; Colum. II. A short thick man, (in contempt); nanus.

III. Sorrow, grief; animi ægritudo; mæror; Cic.

TO GRUB UP. *v. a.* Extirpare, Colum.; Cic.; eradicare, Varr.; Ter.; effodire, Cic.

TO GRUBBLE. *v. n. i. e.* To feel in the dark; attractare, Cic.

TO GRUDGE. *v. a.* and *n.* I. To envy; aliquid invidere; amulari; Cic. II. To murmur; to repine; missitare, Liv. III. To be unwilling; abnuere; recusare; repudiare; rejicere; Cic.

GRUDGE. *s.* Odium veteris tectumque; odium occultum et intimum; cæca et acerba simultas; Cic.—A grudge of conscience; conscientia stimulus; animi morsus, ūs.

GRUDGINGLY. *ad.* Ægre; moleste; iniquo animo.

GRIPEY. *s.* Polenta, Varr.

GRIPEY. *a.* Tetricus; rudis; morosus.

GRIPEY. *ad.* Asperē; ferociter; Cic.; inurbane.

GRIPEY. *s.* Asperitas; acerbitas.

TO GRUMBLE. *v. n.* Mutire, Ter.; mussare, Plin.; missitare, Plaut.; obmurmurare, Plin.

GRUMBLER. *s.* Morosus; queribundus; Cic.; querulus, Curt.; Hor.

GRUMBLING. *s.* Querela; conquestio; Cic.; conquestus, ūs, Liv.; murmuratio, Sen.; querula, Plin.

GRUMBUS. *a.* Grumosus.

GRUNT, GRUNTING, or GRUNTLING. *s.* Grunnius, ūs, Cic.; vox porcina, Sen.

TO GRUNT or GRUNTLE. *v. n.* (Like a pig); grunnie, Varr.

GUARANTEE. *s.* Auctor; sponsor; præ; Cic.

TO GUARANTEE. *v. a.* Auctoritatem rei traditæ, or auctorem se profiteri, Cic.

TO GUARD. *v. a.* and *n.* Defendere; tueri; conservare.—To guard a country; regionem ab hoste defendere, or ab hostium excursionibus tueri.—To guard a town; urbem presidio tueri, Cic.—To guard one's self; animo excubare, or vigilare, Cic.; animum attendere ad cavendum, Nep.

GUARD. s. I. *The act of keeping or preserving*; conservatio, Cic. II. *A man or body of men whose business is to watch*; statio; excubia, Cic.—*To come off from guard*; de statione decedere, Cic.—*To stand upon one's guard*; animo excubare, or vigilare, Cic.

GUARDEDLY. ad. Prudenter; considerate; Cic.

GUARDER. s. Custos, Virg.

GUARDIAN. s. I. *One who has the care of an orphan*; tutor, Cic.; (testamentarius tutor, U. Jct.). II. *One to whom the care of any thing is committed*; custos, Virg.

GUARDIAN. s. Custos.

GUARDIANSHIP. s. Tutela, Cic.

GUARDSHIP. s. Cura; fides; præsidium; Cic.; tutela, Liv.

GUDEON. s. *A small fish*; gobio, Col.; gobius, Mart.

TO GUESS. v. a. and n. Præsagire; præsentire; prænoscere; conjectura prospicere; Cic.

GUESS. s. Conjectura, Cic.; conjectatio, Plin.

GUEST. s. Conviva; ad cenam invitatus; Cic.; hospes, Cæs.

GUEST-CHAMBER. s. Cenatio, Col.; cenaculum, Varr.

TO GUGGLE. v. n. *To make a noise as liquor poured out of a bottle that has a narrow neck*; ebulliendo strepere, or strepitare.

GUIDANCE. s. Rectio; curatio; administratio; Cic.—*To place one's self under another man's guidance*; ad ductum alicujus se applicare, Cic.

TO GUIDE. v. a. Dirigere, Hor.; ducere; alicui se ducem præbere; Cic.

GUIDE. s. Dux, Cic.—*Nature is our guide*; natura ipsa præeunte deducimur, Cic.

GUILD. s. I. *A corporation*; societas; ordo; Cic.; corpus, Liv. II. *A tax, a tribute*; tributum; vectigal; Cic.

GUILDHALL. s. Basilica.

GUILLE. s. Fraus; fallacia; malus dolus; Cic.; mala artes, Sall.

GUILFUL. a. Fraudulentus; vafer; Cic.—*A guileful mind*; ingenium tortuosum, Cic.; animus subdolos ac versutus, Vell. Patere.

GUILFULLY. ad. Fallaciter; subdole; veteratorie; Cic.

GUILFULNESS. s. Fraus; dolus; fallacia; Cic.

GUILLESS. a. Simplex; fraudis expertus.

GUILLESSLY. ad. Sine fraude, Cic.; simpliciter et palam, Suet.

GUILT. s. I. *The state of one who has committed a crime*; culpa.—*Consciousness of guilt*; peccati, or delicti, conscientia. II. *A criminal offence*; scelus, Cic.; malefactum; delictum; flagitium; culpa.

GUILTINESS. s. Culpa. Or this may be expressed by the adjective.

GUILTLESS. a. Innocens; innoxius; Cic.; purus sceleris; vitæ integer; Hor.; sceleris, or scelere, insons, Liv.—*To be guiltless*; culpa carere, vacare; extra culpam esse; abesse a culpa; Cic.

GUILTLESSLY. ad. Integre; citra culpam, Cic., or scelus, Ov.

GUILTLESSNESS. s. Innocentia, Cic.

GUILTY. a. Nocens; sons; Cic.—*To be guilty*; in culpa esse, Cic.—*Guiltily of a fault*; alicujus, or alicui, culpæ affinis, Cic.

GUINEA. s. *An English gold coin*; nummus aureus valens viginti et unum solidos Anglicos.

GUINEA-HEN. s. *A bird*; gallina guttata, Mart.; gallina varia, Varr.

GUINEA-PIG. s. Porculus.

GUISE. s. Modus; ratio; Cic.

GUITAR. s. *An instrument of music*; cithara.

GULP. s. I. *A bay*; sinus, ùs, Cic. II. *An abyss*; vorago; gurgis; Cic.; barathrum, Virg.; chasma, Sen. III. *A whirlpool*; gurgis; vorago; Cic.; barathrum, Virg.

GULFY. a. Voraginosus, Hirt.

TO GULL. v. a. Alicui fucum facere; fraude et fallacia alicquem fallere, Cic.; captare astute, Plaut.

GULL. s. I. *A cheat*; veterator, Cic. II. *One easily cheated*; credulus; stolidus; Cic. III. *A sea bird*; gavia, Plin. IV. *A fish*; gobbio capitatus; gobius.

GULLERY. s. Fraus; dolus malus; fallacia; Cic.

GULLET. s. Guttur; jugulum; Cic.; gula, Phædr.

GULLYHOLE. s. Cloaca, Cic.; eluvies, Plin.; colluvialia, Vitr.

GULOSITY. s. Ingluvies, Cic.

TO GULP. v. a. Vorare; glutire; Liv.

GULP. s. Haustus, ùs.

GUM. s. I. *A vegetable substance*; gummi, Cels.; gummis, Col. II. *The fleshy covering of the teeth*; gingiva, Plin.

TO GUM. v. a. Gummi illinere, oblinere perlinere.

GUMMY. a. Gummosus, Plin.

GUN. s. Ferrea fistula longior; igniarium; Bud.—*A great gun*; æneum, or murale, or bellicum, tormentum.

GUNNER. s. Tormenti liberator.

GUNPOWDER. s. Nitratus, or sulphureus, pulvis.

GUNSMITH. s. Armorum faber, or opifex.

GUNSTOCK. s. Lignum cui ferrea fistula inseritur.

GURGE. s. Gurgis; barathrum; Virg.

TO GURGLE. v. n. Susurrare, Virg.; levem susurrum edere; labi cum murmure; Ov.

TO GUSH. v. n. Salire, Cic.; exsilire, Plaut.

GUSH or GUSHING. s. Scatebra, Plin.

GUSSET. s. *Any thing sewed on to cloath in order to strengthen it*; pannus assutus.

GUST. s. I. *Taste*; gustus, ùs; gustatus, ùs; Cic. II. *A violent sudden blast of wind*; subitus venti flatus, ùs.—*A gust of anger*; exandescencia, Cic.; fervens animus ab ira, Ov.

GUSTATION. s. Gustatus, ùs; (degustatio, U. Jct.).

GUSTFUL. a. Sapidus; in quo est acumen saporis; Plin.

GUSTY. a. Procellosus, Cic.; tempestuosus, Gell.

GUT. s. Intestinum, Cic.; interaneum; pl., interanea, Plin.; exta. (But exta denotes especially the heart, liver, &c.)

TO GUT. v. a. Eviscerare, Virg.; exenterare, Just.; intestina eximere, Plin.; also, furari; clam eripere, subripere, or surripere; Cic.; furto tollere, Virg.

GUTTER. s. Colliquia; Vitr.; canalis; ùs.—*Gutter-tile*; imbrex, Plin.

TO GUTTER. v. a. *To cut in small hollows*; striare, Vitr.

TO GUTTER. v. n. *To sweat as a candle*; liquescere; eliquescere.

GUTTLE. s. Helluo; comessor; Cic.

GUTTURAL. a. Gutturalis.

TO GUZZLE. v. a. Pergræcari, Plaut.; perpetare; helluari; Cic.

GUZZLER. s. Helluo, Cic.

GYMNASTICS. s. *The art of performing the exercises of the body*; gymnastica ars, Plaut.

GYMNASTIC. a. Gymnasticus.

GYRE. s. Circulus, Cic.

TO GYVE. v. a. I. *To fetter*; alicujus pedes ferro compedere, Varr.; alicui compedes inducere, or impingere, Plaut. II. *To shackle*; alicui vincula indere, Ter.; alicquem in catenas, or in vincula, conjicere, Cæs.; Cic.; catenis vincire, Ov.; onerare vinculis, Val. Max.

GYVES. s. pl. Compedes, pl., Cic.

H.

HA. interj. Ah! hæu! Cic.

HABERDASHER. s. Mercimoniorum minorum venditor.

HABERGEON. s. *An ancient armour*; levis lorica.

HABLEMENT. s. Vestis; vestitus, ùs; Cic.

HABILITY. s. Solertia; industria; calliditas; Cic.; scientia; peritia.

HABIT. s. I. *Dress*; vestis; vestitus, ùs; vestimentum; Cic. II. *State of any thing*; status, ùs; ratio; Cic. III. *Custom*; consuetudo; assuetudo; Liv.—*To contract a bad habit*; malam consuetudinem ducere, Sen.—*To get into a habit*; in rei consuetudinem venire, Cic.; se alicui rei, or in aliqua re, assuescere; in consuetudinem venire, Cic.; Cæs.; (but this means also, "to pass into or become a habit," Cic.); se adducere in consuetudinem, Cæs.—*This is not my habit*; non est meæ consuetudinis, Cic.

TO HABIT. v. a. Alicui vestem, or alicquem veste, induere, Ter.

HABITABLE. a. Habitabilis, Cic.

HABITATION. s. Domus, ùs; habitatio; domicilium; Cic.

HABITUAL. a. Quod in morem venit, Ov; consuetudine confirmatus.

HABITUALLY. ad. Pro consuetudine, Cic.; ex consuetudine, Cæs.; persæpe; vulgo; ut plurimum; Cic.

TO HABITUATE ONE'S SELF. v. a. Se rei assuescere, Cic., consuescere, Plin., or insuescere, Col.

HABITUDE. s. I. *Custom*; consuetudo, Cic.; assuetudo, Liv. II. *Relation*; congruentia; convenientia; consensus, ùs; Cic. III. *Intercourse*; commercium; usur, ùs; consuetudo.

TO HACK. v. a. Minute, minutatim, or in minutas partes concidere, Cic.; Cato; Lucr.; minutatim secare, Cic.

HACKLE. s. Linum depexum, or carminatum, Plin.

TO HACKLE. v. a. Pectere linum hamis ferreis, donec omnis membrana decorticetur; cannabem pectinare.

HACKNEY. s. I. *A pacing horse*; asturco, Plin.; equus gradarius, Lucil., or toltarius, Sen. II. *A hired horse*; equus conducticius. III. *A hiring*; mercenarius; operarius; Cic.

TO HACKNEY. v. a. Pro mercede locare.

HADDOCK. s. *A sea-fish*; asellus, Plin.

HAPT. s. Manubrium, Cic.—*The haft of a sword*; gladii capulus, Plin.

TO HAPT. v. a. Rem manubrio instruere.

HAGGARD. *a.* Trux; truculentus; ferus; Cic.
 To HAGGLE. *v. n.* Sordide mercari; de pretio contendere.
 HAGGLER. *s.* Cunctator; hesitabundus; Plin. J.
 HAH. *interj.* Ah! heu! proh! quam, quod, malum! vah!
 HAIL. *s.* Grando.
 To HAIL. *v. n.* — *It hails*; grandinat; grando cadit; precipitans cadit.
 To HAIL. *v. a.* I. *To salute, to call to*; salutare; salutem alicui dicere; aliquid salute, or salutem alicui, impertire; Cic. II. (As a sea term); evocare.
 HAILED. *a.* Grandine verberatus, Cic.
 HAILSHOT. *s.* Plumbea glans.
 HAILSTONE. *s.* Major grandinis grumus.
 HAIR. *s.* I. *A common tegument of the body*; (of men); capillus: (of animals); capillus; villus; pilus. — *The hair of the head*; crinis; coma; capilli. — *Long hair*; cæsaries promissi capilli. — *Curled hair*; capilli crispi, Plaut. — *Soft downy hair*; lanugo, Virg. — *Horse-hair*; pilus; setæ; Cic. II. *A single hair*; capillus; crinis; Cic. III. *Grain, course, order*; pilus. — *Against the hair*; contra pilum, Cic.
 HAIRELL. *s.* *A flower*; hyacinthus; vaccinium; Virg.
 HAIRBROOM. *s.* Scope.
 HAIRCLOTH. *s.* Cilicium.
 HAIRED. *a.* Comatus; capillatus; Plin.
 HAIRESS. *a.* Calvus; pills defectus; Phædr.
 HAIRY. *a.* I. *Covered with hair*; comatus; capillatus; Plin.; pilosus, Col. — *Very hairy*; hispidus, Hor.; hirtus, Col. — *To be hairy*; vestiri pills, Plin. II. *Consisting of hair*; capillatus. — *A hairy comet*; cometa crinitus; stella cincinnata; Cic.; crinitum sidus, Plin.
 HALBERD. *s.* Hasta; bipennis.
 HALBERDIER. *s.* Doryphorus, Cic.
 HALCYON. *s.* Alcyon, Plin.; alcedo, Plaut.
 HALCYON. *a.* Beatus.
 HALE or HEAL. *a.* Sanus; bene valens; validus; Cic.
 To HALE or HAUL. *v. a.* — *To haul a boat*; contento fune navigium trahere.
 HALF. *s.* Dimidium; dimidia pars; Cic.; cœqua pars; Plin.
 HALF. *a.* Dimidius, Cic.; semi; sesqui.
 HALF. *ad.* I. *By half*. — *Half-full*; semiplenus, Cic. — *Half-empty*; semi-inanis, Plin. — *Half-done*; semifactus. — *Half-acad*; semianimis. II. *Imperfectly*. — *To do things by halves*; parce et molliter, or levi brachio, agere, Cic.
 HALF-BROTHERS. *s.* Fratres uterini, Suet.; ex eadem matre nati.
 HALF-MOON. *s.* Luna semiformis, Colum. — *In the form of a half-moon, or adorned with the figure of a half-moon*; lunatus.
 HALF-PIKE. *s.* Hasta brevis.
 HALF-SEAS OVER. *a.* Vino semigravis, Liv.
 HALF-SISTERS. *s. pl.* Sorores uterinae, Suet.; ex eadem matre nate.
 HALF-SPHERE. *s.* Hemisphærium, Varr.
 HALF-WAY. *ad.* Medio; in medio.
 HALF-WITTED. *a.* Fatuus; ineptus; insulsus; insipiens. — *A half-witted fellow*; homo crass ingenii. — *In a half-witted manner*; insipienter, Crasi.
 HALIBUT. *s.* *A fish*; passer.
 HALITUOUS. *a.* Fumosus, Mart.; vapidus, Pers.
 HALL. *s.* *A large room*; œcus, Vitruv.; mesaula, Vitruv.; collegium.
 HALLELUJAH. *s.* Laudate Dominum.
 HALLOO. *interj.* Macte; pl., macti; age; pl., agite.
 To HALLOO. *v. n.* and *a.* Inclamare; vociferari, Cic.; vociferare, Varr.
 To HALLOW. *v. a.* I. *To make sacred*; alicui sanctitatem divinitus impertire. II. *To venerate, reverence, honour*; venerari; honorem reddere; sancte colere; (sanctificare, Tertull.).
 HALLUCINATION. *s.* Error; alucinatio; Cic.; falsa computatio.
 HALM. *s.* *Straw*; palea, Col.; stramentum, Varr.
 HALO. *s.* *A circle round the sun or moon*; circulus candore fulgens, Cic.; corona, Sen.
 HALT. *s. i. e.* *A stop*; mora, Cic.; statio. — *To make a halt*; subsistere; subsidere in via; Cic.
 HALT. *a.* Claudus, Cic.; mutilus, Cæs.; mutilatus, Liv.
 To HALT. *v. n.* I. *To limp*; claudicare. II. *To stop in a march*; subsistere; sustinere signa; subsidere in via; Cic. III. *To hesitate*; hesitare; hæerere, Cic.; animo fluctuare, Liv.; in ambiguo esse; esse consilii ambiguum; Tac.
 HALTER. *s.* I. *A rope to hang malefactors*; restis, Plaut.; laqueus, Cic. — *A crime deserving the halter*; dignum suspensio scelus. II. (Of a horse); capistrum, Varr.
 To HALTER. *v. a.* Equum capistrare; capistrum equo inducere; Plin.
 To HALVE. *v. a.* Bipartito distribuere; dividere; Cic.; bipartiri is usually found in the participle; (dimidiare, Tertull.; Cicero has the participle dimidiatus).

HALVES. *interj.* In commune! Phædr.
 HAM. *s.* I. *The back part of the knee*; poples, Cic. II. *The thigh of a hog salted*; perna; Plaut.; petasio; or, petasio; Varr.
 HAMLET. *s.* Viculus, Liv.; mapalia, pl., Virg.
 HAMMER. *s.* Malleus, Plaut.
 To HAMMER. *v. a.* Malleis percutere, or tundere.
 To HAMMER. *v. n.* Laborare, conturbari; commoveri, Cic. — *To hammer in one's speech*; lingua hæsitare; titubare; titubanter loqui.
 HAMMERER. *s.* Malleator, Mart.
 HAMMERING. *s.* Mallei ictus, Æs.
 HAMMOCK. *s.* Pensilis lectus; lectus nauticus.
 HAMPER. *s.* Cista viminea, Ov.; qualus, Virg.; canistrum; calathus; corbis; fiscina; Cic.
 To HAMPER. *v. a.* Impedire; obstruere; impedimento, or incommodo, esse; turbare; intrucludere; intricare; involvere; circumvolvere; implicare; irretire; obstringere, Cic.
 HAMSTRING. *s.* Suffrago, Plin.
 To HAMSTRING. *v. a.* Suffraginem secare.
 HANAPER. *s.* *An exchequer*; fiscus; ærarium tabularium; thesaurus; gaza, Cic.
 HAND. *s.* I. *The palm with the fingers*; manus, Æs. II. *A measure of four inches*; palmus. III. Side (right or left); pars; regio; latus. — *On the right hand*; dextrum. — *On the left*; lævum. IV. *External action*; actio, Cic. V. *Cards held at a game*; sors; sortes.
 VI. *Power*; potestas; potentia; auctoritas; imperium; arbitrium; ditio, Cic. VII. *Agent*; minister; cui aliquid negotium datur; opifex; curator; vicarius; Cic.; actor, Tac. VIII. *Cast of writing*; manus; litera; scriptura; chirographum, Cic.; signatura, Suet. IX. — *The hand of a watch*; acus horarum index. X. — *The right hand*; dextra; dextra, Cic. — *The left*; leva; sinistra, Cic. — *The open hand*; manus explicita. — *The clenched hand*; pugnus; compressa in pugnum manus, Plaut. — *To offer one's hand in friendship*; dextera dare. — *To shake hands*; dexteras interjungere, Liv. — *To close the hand*; manum contrahere, Ov. — *To open the hand*; manum remittere. — *To have in hand*; in manibus habere, Cic. — *To give from hand to hand*; per manus tradere. — *To clap the hands*; plaudere. — *To take in hand*; aggredi; suscipere; manum operi admoveo, Ov. — *To lay hands on*; alicui manus injicere, Cic. — *To take sword in hand*; gladium stringere, Phædr. — *To fall into the hands of*; alicuius in potestatem cadere, Cic. — *It is all in your hands*; hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, Cic. — *To lend a hand*; alicui adesse, auxilio esse, auxiliari, opem et auxilium ferre; dextram porrigere, Cic. — *To place in the hands of one*; alicui in manus tradere; alicuius fidei committere. — *I had it from a sure hand*; id certis auctoribus comperi, Cic. — *To put one's hand to a writing*; scripto chirographum apponere: (to a letter); epistolæ nomen suum subscribere. — *To try one's hand at*; rem conari, tentare. — *That shows a master's hand*; id fabrum factum est, Plaut. — *To have a hand in a thing*; in partem muneris venire, Cic. — *The question now in hand*; questio quæ nunc est in manibus, Cic. — *What is in hand now?* quid rerum agitur? Ter. — *To get the upper hand*; superiorem esse, or discedere. — *To lay violent hands on one's self*; violentas manus sibi inferre; sua manu cadere, Cic. — *To live by one's hands*; manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. — *Under-hand*; clam; occulto; latenter; Cic. — *Off-hand*; extemplo; confestim; sine mora; statim; illico. — *At hand*; præsto; prope; ante pedes.
 To HAND. *v. a.* I. *To give with the hand*; tradere; dextera dare; in manum tradere. II. *To guide by the hand*; manu ducere, Virg. III. *To lay hands on*; alicui manus injicere; tractare; attrahere, Cic.; manu tractare, Virg.
 HAND-BARROW. *s.* Brachiata crates.
 HAND-BASKET. *s.* Fiscina; sporta, Sall.; cobula, Varr.; corbis, Cic.; fiscella, Virg.; calathiscus, Catull.
 HAND-BELL. *s.* Parvum tintinabulum.
 HAND-BILL. *s.* Scheda, Cic.; schedula, Plin.; typis mandata monito.
 HANDCUFF. *s.* Manica, pl., Virg.
 To HANDCUFF. *v. a.* Manicas injicere.
 HAND-BREADTH. *s.* Palmus.
 HANDFUL. *s.* Manipulus, Plin. — (Of corn); merges, Plin. — (Of wheat); farris pugillus, Plin. — (Of money); æris pugnis, Sen. — (Of men); militum parva manus, Cic.
 HAND-GALLOP. *s.* Equi cursus, Æs.
 HAND-GUN. *s.* Ferrea fistula longior; igniarium, Bud.
 HANDICRAFT. *s.* Ars.
 HANDICRAFTSMAN. *s.* Artifex; opifex, Cic.
 HANDILY. *ad.* Solerter, industrie, Cic.; solerti manu, Tibull.; dextere, Liv.
 HANDINESS. *s.* Dexteritas; agendi solertia; ars; industria, Cic.
 HANUKERKNIEF. *s.* Linteolum, Cic.; sudarium, Liv.
 To HANDLE. *v. a.* I. *To touch, feel with the hand*; tractare; attrahere, Cic.; manu tractare, Virg.; con-

tractare, Col. II. *To manage, administer*; administrare; gerere. — (*A subject*); de re disserere, disputare, sermonem habere. III. *To treat, use*; tractare. — *To handle roughly*; durius tractare, Cic.

HANDLE *s.* Manubrium, Cic. — (*Of a vase or cup*); ansa, Col. — (*Of a plough*); stiva, Virg. — (*Of a knife*); cuncti capulus, Plin. — (*Of a sword*); capulus. — (*Of a pump*); antlæ manubrium. — *To make a handle of a thing*; occasionem capere.

HAND-MAID *s.* Ancilla, Cic.; famula, Virg.; ministra, Ov.

HAND-MILL *s.* Molæ trusatiles, Gell.

HAND-RAIL *s.* (*Of a staircase*); clathri.

HAND-SAW *s.* Serrula, Cic.

HANDELS *s.* I. *The first act of using any thing*; utendi primordium. II. *The first act of sale*; vendendi primordium. — *To take handels*; mercis primitias habere.

TO HANDELS *v. a.* Ut priore loco.

HANDSOME *v. a.* I. *Beautiful with dignity*; elegant, graceful; pulcher; formosus; decorus; venustus; speciosus; bellus; honestus; elegans; forma insignis; eximia pulchritudine præditus; forma nobilis, præstans, eximius, egregius. II. *Generous, noble*; splendidus; ingenuus; liberalis; æquus. III. *Convenient*; conveniens, Cic.

TO HANDSOME *v. a.* Ornare; exornare; decorare; Cic. HANDSOMELY *ad.* Pulchre; venuste; decore; formose; honeste; concinne; eleganter; ornate; belle; commode; convenienter; Cic.

HANDSOMENESS *s.* Pulchritudo; species; decor; forma; formositas; dignitas; venustas, Cic.; gratia, Hor.; forma egregia; elegantia, Cic.

HANDWORM *s.* Vermiculus intercus.

HAND-WRITING *s.* Manus; scriptura; chirographum; Cic.

HANDY *a.* Navus; solers; industrius; callidus; habilis; promptus; expeditus; sciens; peritus. — (*Of things*); aptus; idoneus; commodus, Cic.

HANDY-BLOWS *s.* Plagæ; ictus. — *To come to handy-blows*; ad manus venire, Cic.

HANDY-WORK *s.* Opus manuale.

TO HANG *v. a.* Suspendere; appendere; tendere. — *To hang a room*; aulæa parietibus obtendere; parietes aulæis vestire. — *To hang a malefactor*; infelici arbori suspendere, Liv.; patibulo affigere, Sall. — *To deserve hanging*; peccare digne cruce, Hor.

TO HANG *v. n.* Pendere.

TO HANG BACK *v. n.* Regredi, Cic.; retrogradi, Plin.

TO HANG BY *v. n.* Suspendere.

TO HANG DOWN *v. n.* Flaccescere, Varr. — (*Before*) præpendere. — (*One's head*); caput demittere.

TO HANG FROM *v. n.* Dependere.

TO HANG OVER *v. n.* Impendere; imminere.

TO HANG LOOSE *v. n.* Pendere et ultro citroque iactari.

TO HANG ONE'S SELF *v. n.* Se suspendere; laqueo sibi vitam eripere. — *Go and hang yourself*; abi hinc in malam crucem, Ter.

TO HANG OUT *v. n.* Pandere; extendere; expandere. — (*A flag*); vexillum erigere, Cic.; signa proponere, Liv.

TO HANG OVER *v. n.* Imminere; prominere.

HANGER *s.* A short broad sword; culter venatorius, Mart.

HANGER-ON *s.* Parasitus, Plaut.; fem. parasita; men-sarum assula, Hor.; parasitaster, Ter.

HANGING *s.* I. *Punishment by strangling*; patibulum, Sall.; furca; crux, Cic.; suspendium. II. *Drapery suspended on walls, &c.*; aulæa peripetasma, Cic.; tapes, Virg.; aulæorum series.

HANGING *a.* Pendens, Cic.; pensilis, Vitr.; pendulus, Ov.

HANGMAN *s.* Carnifex; tortor, Cic.

HANK *s.* I. *Skein of thread*; filum in spiram convolutum. II. *Propensity of mind*; voluntatis inclinatio; animi propensio; proclivitas. III. *Power*; auctoritas; pondus; momentum.

TO HANKER AFTER *v. n.* Exoptare; rei desiderio teneri; or flagrare; cupiditate ardere; rem sitire, Cic.

HAP OF HAP-HAZARD *s.* Casus; sors; fortuna; alea; Cic. — *Good hap*; secunda fortuna; felicitas. — *Evil hap*; casus adversus; infortunium; iniqua fortuna, Cic.

TO HAP *v. n.* Accidere; evenire; contingere; cadere.

HAPLESS *a.* Miser; infelix; infaustus; calamitosus; funestus, Cic.

HAPLY *ad.* Forte; fortasse, Cic.; forsan; forsitan, Virg.; fortuna; casu; fortuito; fortuui, Cic.

TO HAPPEN *v. n.* *To come to pass*; contingere; evenire; fieri; cadere; accidere; incidere. — *Whatever happens*; utcumque ceciderit; quemcumque sors tulit casum, Cic. — *To happen on*, *to fall upon*; incidere; incurere.

HAPPILY *ad.* Fauste; prospere; feliciter. — *To live happily*; bene beateque vivere, Plaut.

HAPPINESS *s.* Felicitas; fortuna; prospera, or secunda, fortuna; fortunatus exitus, ùs, Cic.

HAPPY *a.* Beatus; felix; fortunatus, Cic. — *To be happy*; felicitate uti. — *Happy in one's family*; felix

nato et conjuge, Ov. — *To be the happiest of men*; digito cœlum attingere, Cic. — *A happy omen*; omen faustum, or felix, Ov. — *A happy memory*; bona, or egregia, memoria, Cic.

HARANGUE *s.* Oratio; concio.

TO HARANGUE *v. n.* Ad populum dicere; or, orationem habere; Cic.; ad populum concionari, Cæs.; concionem habere.

HARANGUER *s.* Concionator, Cic.

TO HARASS *v. a.* Fatigare; defatigare, Cæs.; labore frangere; vexare; lassare; Cic.

HARASSER *s.* Spoliator, Cic.

HARBINGER *s.* Præcursor; antecursor; prodromus, Cic.; prænuntius, Ov.

HARBOUR *s.* I. *An asylum*; asylum; perfugium; receptus, ùs; receptaculum; refugium, Cic.; profugium; diversorium, Cic. II. *A port or haven*; portus, ùs.

TO HARBOUR *v. a.* and *n.* Aliquem tecto, or hospitio, excipere, Ov.; tectum alicui præbere; accipere; recipere; habitare; diversari; Cic.; ad aliquem confugere, perfugere, profugere, refugere.

HARBOURAGE *s.* Tata stato, Virg.; portus, ùs; perfugium; asylum; Cic.

HARBOURLESS *a.* Importuosus, Sall.

HARD *a.* I. *Firm, solid*; durus, Cic.; edurus, Virg.; firmus; solidus, Ov. II. *Difficult, laborious*; difficilis; arduus; operosus; laboriosus; molestus.

III. *Painful, grievous*; acerbus; luctuosus; tristis; gravis; iniquus, Cic. IV. *Very hard*; prædurus, Cic. — *A hard winter*; hiems aspera, dura, or perfrigida, Cic.; Ov. — *Hard of belief*; incredulus, Quint.; ad credendum segnus, Liv. — *Hard to please*; morosus; difficilis. — *Hard to come by*; rarus; perrarus.

— *Hard of hearing*; surdaster, Cic. — *Hard-headed*; ingenium hebes. — *A hard style*; oratio aspera, or horrida, Cic. — *Hard-hearted*; durus; ferreus. — *Hard fare*; victus tenuis. — *These are hard times*; annona ingravescit, Cic. — *To live a hard life*; parce ac duriter vitam agere. — *To speak hard words*; lapides loqui, Plaut. — *To make hard*; durare, Col.; indurare, Plin. — *To grow hard*; durescere, Cic.; indurescere, Col.; obdurescere, Varr.; durari; indurari. — *To grow as hard as a stone*; lapidescere, Plin.

HARD *ad.* Dure; duriter; aspere; valde; magno-pere; vehementer; admodum; valide; fortiter, Cic. — *To drink hard*; pergræcari; Græco more bibere, Cic. — *To work hard*; operi strenue incumbere. — *It rains hard*; cœlum ruit imbribus, Mart.; largus imber cœlo demittitur, Virg. — *To be hard put to it*; ad incitas redigi. — *To press hard on*; vestigiis instare, or inharere.

HARD BY *ad.* Prope; juxta. — (*To the shore*); secundum ripam, Plaut.

HARD BY *prep.* Prope; ad; apud.

TO HARDEN *v. a.* and *n.* Durare, Col.; indurare, Plin.; durescere, Cic.; indurescere, Col.; obdurescere, Varr.; durari; indurari.

HARD-FAVoured *z.* Ad deformitatem insignis; naturæ nullis donis, or præsidibus, instructus, Cic.

HARD-FISTED *a.* Avarus; sordidus; parcus; tenax; Cic.

HARD-FOUGHT *a.* Atrox (pugna).

HARD-HEARTED *a.* Durus; ferreus; iniquus; immitis; crudelis; sævus; ferus; immanis; inhumanus; barbarus, Cic.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS *s.* Feritas; immanitas; sævitas; inhumanitas; crudelitas, Cic.

HARDLY *ad.* Magno animo; fortiter; impavide, Cic.; Liv.; strenue; animose, Cic.

HARDINESS *s.* I. *Hardship*; labor; opera; cura; molestia. II. *Bravery*; animus; fidens animus; animi constantia; firmitudo, Cic. III. *Confidence*; fiducia; audacia; confidentia; impudentia, Cic. IV. *Strength of constitution*; corpus bene constitutum, Cic.

HARDISH *a.* Subdurus, Cels.; durusculus, Plin.

HARDLY *ad.* I. *With difficulty*; vix; ægre; difficile; difficile; gravate; gravatim. II. *Harshly, rigorously*; dure; duriter; aspere; severe; acerbè, Cic.; rigide, Sen.

HARD-MOUTHED *a.* (*Of a horse*); durè et asperi oris, Ov.

HARDNESS *s.* Duritia; durities; Plin.; asperitas; duritas; Cic.; rigor, Virg.; gravitas; severitas; acerbitas; immanitas; sævitas, Cic. — *The hardness of the times*; temporis iniquitas, Curt., atrocitas, Cic.; temporum invidia, Plin.

HARDS *s. pl. i. e.* *The refuse or coarser part of flax*; stupa, Liv.

HARDSHIP *s.* Duritia; durities; labor; opera; cura; molestia, Cic. — *Inured to hardship*; laboribus duratus, Quint.

HARDWARE *s.* Minutæ ex ære vel ferro merces.

HARDWAREMAN *s.* Minutarum ex ære vel ferro mercium propola.

HARDY *a.* Fortis; robustus; valens; strenuus; animosus; audax, Cic.; impavidus, Liv.; laboris patiens, Sall.; laboribus duratus, Quint.

HARE *s.* Lepus, Hor. — *A young hare*; lepusculus, Cic.

HAREBRAINED. *a.* Amens; inconsultus; inconsideratus, Cic.; præcep animi, Tac.
HARK. *interj.* Heus! eho!
HARLEQUIN. *s.* Mimus; planipes, Juv.
HARLOT. *s.* Scortum; meretrix, Cic.; prostibulum, Plaut.; prostituta, Sen.
HARM. *s.* Damnum; detrimentum; incommodum; injuria; jactura; perniciës, Cic. — *To keep out of harm's way;* providere; præcavere, Ter.
To HARM. *v. a.* Damnum, detrimentum, or incommodum, inferre; nocere; lædere; injuriam facere; malum inurere, Cic.
HARMFUL. *a.* Nocens; nocuus; maleficus; perniciösus, Cic.; nocivus, Plin.
HARMFULLY. *ad.* Damnose, Hor.; nocenter, Col.
HARMLESS. *a.* Innocens; innoxius, Cic.
HARMLESSLY. *ad.* Innocenter, Plin.
HARMLESSNESS. *s.* Innocentia, Cic.
HARMONIC, HARMONICAL, or HARMONIOUS. *a.* Harmonicus, Plin.; musicus, Cic.; modulatus, Quint.
HARMONIOUSLY. *ad.* Modulate, Cic.; ad harmoniam; Cic.
HARMONIOUSNESS. *s.* I. *Proportion;* congruentia; convenientia; consensus, ùs; proportio; compositio; Cic.; symmetria, Plin. II. *Musicalness;* harmonia; concentus, ùs; vocum concordia, Cic.
To HARMONIZE. *v. a.* I. *To make musical;* certa quadam numerorum moderatione astringere, Cic. II. *To adjust in fit proportions;* ad modulum exigere; juste componere.
HARMONY. *s.* Consonantia, Vitr.; sonorum concordia; harmonia; consensus, ùs; Cic.; convenientia; congruentia; concordia, Cic.
HARNESS. *s.* Armatura; arma, Cic. — *(Of a horse);* equi stratum, Sen.; ornatus, ùs. — *(Of a carriage);* rhedæ instructus, ùs.
To HARNESS. *v. a.* I. *To dress in armour;* arma, or lorica, induere, Virg. II. *To fit horses in their traces;* equum sternere, Liv.; stratis adornare.
HARNESS-MAKER. *s.* Armorum equestrum opifex.
HARP. *s.* Cithara, Hor.
To HARP. *v. n.* I. *To play on the harp;* cithara canere, Plin. II. *To dwell on a subject;* tomorari pluribus verbis, Cic. — *To harp on the same string;* cantilenam eandem canere, Ter. — *Do not harp on that;* ea de re sermonem abstinere, Plaut.; noli ulcus tangere, Ter.
HARPER. *s.* Citharistes; or, citharista, Cic.
HARPOONER. *s.* Qui hastam amentatam jaculatur.
HARPOON. *s.* Hasta amentata, Ov.
HARPSICORD. *s.* A musical instrument; organum inajus fidibus intentum. — *Harpichord player;* organi majoris pulsandi artifex.
HARPY. *s.* A fabulous bird; harpyia, Hor.
HARRIDAN. *s.* A worn-out cart horse; equus strigosus, Liv., inanis, Cic.
HARRIER. *s.* Vertagus.
HARROW. *s.* Occa, Col.
To HARROW. *v. a.* I. *To break with the harrow;* terram occare, Col.; cratire, Plin. II. *To tear up;* lacerae; laniare; dilacerae; dilaniare; discerpere.
III. To strip; exuere; spoliare; nudare; denudare.
IV. To invade, harass with incursions (Spenser) invadere; agros incursare, Liv.; incursionem facere; in fines hostium irumpere; Cic. V. *To disturb;* turbare; exturbare; conturbare; vexare; concitare, Cic. — *To harrow the soul;* animum angere, Ter., fodicare, Plaut., effodere, Cic.
HARROWER. *s.* Occator, Plaut.
To HARRY. *v. a.* Vexare; aspere incessere, Liv.; lacessere, Cic.
HARSH. *a.* I. *Tart, rough, sour;* acerbus; acidus, Virg.; asper; crudus, Cic.; immitis, Plin. II. *Rough to the ear;* durus, Cic.; asper, Ter.; absonus; discors.
III. Morose; severus; asper; morosus; durus; acerbus; austerus, Cic. IV. *Rugged to the touch;* scaber, Ov.; asper; durus, Cic. V. *Unpleasant;* ingratus; injucundus; insuavis; gravis; molestus; acerbus; operosus. — *Harsh verses;* versus duri, Cic. — *Harsh words;* verba graviora, Cic.
HARSHLY. *ad.* Duriter; dure; aspere; acerbe; inclementer; amare. — *To reprove harshly;* gravissimis verbis reprehendere; in reprehendendo acerbiter amadibere, Cic.; inclementer increpare, Liv.
HARSHNESS. *s.* Acor, Plin.; acrimonia, Col.; asperitas; acerbitas; duritas; duritia; severitas, Cic.
HARSLT or HASLET. *s.* Esta, orum, pl.
HART. *s.* Cervus, Cic.
HARTSHORN. *s.* Cornu cervinum.
HARVEST. *s.* Messis; seges, Cic.; messio, Varr.
To HARVEST. *v. a.* Metere, Cic.; demetere; messem facere; frumenta decidere, Col.
HARVEST HOME. *s.* Festum, or feriæ, ob collectas fruges.
HARVEST LORD. *s.* Messorum princeps.
HARVESTER, HARVEST MAN or WOMAN. *s.* Messor, Cic.; qui, quæ, messem facit.

To HASH. *v. a.* Minute, minutatim, or in minutis partes, concidere, or secare, Cic.
HASH or HASHED MEAT. *s.* Minutal, Juv.; cibus intritus, Phædr.
HASP. *s.* Fibula, Ov.; uncinus, Vitr.
To HASP. *v. a.* Fibulare, Col.; uncina retinere.
HASSOCK. *s.* Matta, Ov.; teges, Col.; storea; storia, Cæs.
HASTE. *s.* Festinatio; properatio; Cic.; properantia, Sall.; velocitas, Cic.; celeritas, Plin.; ardor; diligentia; studium; Cic.
To HASTE or To HASTEN. *v. a. and n.* Matureare; accelerare; properare; Cic.; festinare, Ov.; appropere; festinationem, or celeritatem, abhibere; celeritate uti, Cic.; advolare; se præcipitare. — *To hasten one's death;* mortem alicui matureare, Cic.
HASTILY. *ad.* I. *Quickly, nimbly;* festinanter; festine; Cic.; prope, Cæs.; propeanter, Lucr.; maturate; celerime; velociter; perniciter; Liv. II. *Rashly, precipitately;* præcipitanter, Lucr.; inconsulte; inconsiderate; temere; Cic. III. *With vehemence;* vehementer; ferociter.
HASTINESS. *s.* Celeritas; properantia; diligentia; inconsiderantia; cæcus animi impetus; animus præcep; or, impotens animi inflammatio; impatientia, Sen.
HASTINGS. *s.* pl. Pisa novella, or primula, n. pl.
HASTY. *a.* I. *Quick, speedy;* properus, Plaut.; præcox, Plin.; celer; promptus; alacer; diligens; præcep. II. *Passionate, precipitate;* iræ impotens; in iram pronus; irritabilis, Cic.; iræ properus, Tac.
HAT. *s.* Petasus; causia; Plaut. — *A woman's hat;* causia muliebris. — *To put on one's hat;* caput aperire. — *To take off one's hat;* caput aperire. — *To salute any one;* caput alicui adaperire, Val. Max.
HATBAND. *s.* Petasi cingulum.
HAT-BOX or HAT-CASE. *s.* Petasi theca.
To HATCH. *v. a.* Ova, or ovis, incubare, Col.; pullos, Cic., or ova, Varr., excludere. — *To be hatched;* in lucem prodire. — *To hatch plots;* consilia coquere.
HATCH. *e.* I. *A brood;* unius incubationis ova; pullatio; pullities. II. *Discovery;* inventio; prehensio; Cic. III. *A sort of half-door;* ostium dimidiatum.
HATCHEL. *s.* Hamus ferreus, Plin.
To HATCHEL. *v. a.* Linum hamis ferreis pectere, donec omnis membrana decorticetur; cannabem pectinare, Plin.
HATCHER. *s. i. e.* A contriver; repertor; inventor; excogitator; machinator; fabricator; artifex; Cic.
HATCHET. *s.* Ascia; securis; Cic.
HATCHET HELVE. *s.* Securis manubrium.
To HATE. *v. a.* Odisse; odium in aliquem habere, Cic.; odium adversus aliquem gerere, Plin.; odio incendi; a re abhorrere; averso animo esse.
HATE. *s.* Odium; malevolentia; aversus animus, Cic.; repugnantia, Plin.
HATEFUL. *a.* Odiosus; odio dignus; inivsus; invidiosus; detestabilis; detestandus, Cic.; abominandus, Plin.
HATEFULLY. *ad.* Odiose, Ter.; invidiose, Cic.; pessimum in modum, Plin.
HATER. *s.* Inimicus; hostis. — *A man hater;* hominum osor; omnibus insoциabilis, Liv.
HATED. *s.* Odium; malevolentia; animus aversus, inimicus, or infensus; detestatio; inimicitia; simultas, Cic.; repugnantia, Plin.
HATTER. *s.* Petasorum opifex.
HATTOCK. *s.* Acervus; cumulus; Cic.
HAUBERK. *s.* Lorica, Cæs.; thorax, Plin.
HAUGHTILY. *ad.* Superbe; arroganter; Cic.
HAUGHTINESS. *s.* Superbia; ferocitas; arrogantia; ferocia; fastus; Cic.
HAUGHTY. *a.* Ferox; arrogans; superbus; insolens; superbia elatus et inflatus; Cic.
HAUL. *s.* Tractus, ùs, Plin.
HAUM. *s. i. e.* Straw; palea, Col.; stramentum, Varr.; culmus, Cic.
HAUNCH. *s.* Coxa, Cels.; coxendix, Suet.
To HAUNT. *v. a. and n.* Locum frequentare; in loco frequenter versari, or frequenter esse; celebrare, Cic.; locum invisere, obire, lustrare, Cic.
HAUNT. *s.* I. (Applied to wild beasts); cubile, Cic.; latibulum, Catull. II. *Place in which one is frequently found;* receptaculum; recessus, ùs; sedes. — *A haunt of robbers;* latronum receptaculum, latibulum, or latera.
HAUNTED. *a.* Celeber; frequentia celebratus, Cic.; frequens, Ov. — *A haunted house;* domus lemurius frequentata.
HAUNTER. *s.* Qui frequentat.
HAUTOY. *s.* A wind instrument; major tibia.
To HAVE. *v. a.* Habere; frui; possidere; tenere; potiri. — *To have wealth;* opibus valere; divitiis affuere, Cic. — *He has enough;* est illi res ampla domi, Juv. — *He has his wish;* voti compos est, Hor. — *To have learning;* rem percellere. — *To have talent;* plurimum ingenio valere; ingenio abundare. — *To have pleasing manners;* omni lepore ac venustate affluere, Cic. — *He has his fa-*

ther's face; vultu patrem refert, Virg. — *To have no money*; pecunia carere: (no strength); viribus deficere. — *To have rather*; malle. — *As chance would have it*; casu; fortuito; Cic.

HAVEN. s. Portus, ūs; asylum; perfrugium; refugium; receptus, ūs. — *The haven mouth*; portūs os, ostium, aditus, ūs.

HAVING. s. Bona; facultates; opes; res familiaris; possessiones, Cic.

HAVOC. s. Vastitas; vastatio; depopulatio; populatio; ruina, Cic.

TO HAVOC. v. a. Populari; depopulari; vastare; devastare; vastitatem inferre, Cic.; Liv.

HAW. s. i. e. *An excrescence in the eye*; glaucoma, Plaut.; albugo; oculi nebulca, Plin.

TO HAW. v. n. Lingua hæsitare; titubare; titubanter loqui; Cic.

HAWTHORN. s. *A shrub*; alba spina.

HAWK. s. *A bird of prey*; falco; accipiter. — *A hawk nose*; nasus aduncus, Ter.

TO HAWK. v. a. I. *To catch birds*; aucupium exercere. II. *To force up phlegm with a noise*; excrescere, Plaut. III. — *To hawk about*, i. e. *to sell a thing by proclaiming it in the streets*; dorso venales merces gestare.

HAWK-EYED. a. Valide, or bene, oculus, perspicax.

HAWKER. s. Circumforaneus propola. — *The trade of a hawk*; propolæ circumforane operi.

HAY. s. *Dried grass*; fenum, Cic. — *Late hay*; fenum coddum, Col., autumnale, Plin.

HAYCOCK. s. Feni meta, Col. — *To make hay-cocks*; fenum in metas extruere.

HAY-HARVEST. s. Fenisicium; fenisicia, Varr.

HAY-LOFT. s. Fenile, Col.

HAYMARKER. s. Qui fenum insolandum movet.

HAYMARKET. s. Forum fenile.

HAYRICK or HAYSTACK. s. Feni meta major, or cumulus, Plin. — *To make hayricks*; fenum extruere in metas majores, or cumulos, Col.

HAZARD. s. Sors; casus; fortuna; alea; discrimen; periculum; fortuitus eventus, ūs. — *To run the hazard of a battle*; fortunam belli tentare, Sall.

TO HAZARD. v. a. Fortunæ committere, Cic.; aleam incertam adire, Sen. — *To hazard all*; omnia periclitari, Cic.; periculum omne subire, Hor.; aleam omnem jacere, Suet.

HAZARDABLE. a. Quod in discrimen venire potest.

HAZARDER. s. Qui periclitatur.

HAZARDOUS. a. I. *Bold, venturesome*; audens, Tac.; audax; incautus, Liv.; periculosus. II. *Dangerous*; lubricus; periculosæ alex plenus, Hor.

HAZARDOUSLY. ad. Periculose.

HAZE. s. Fog, mist; nebula, Plin.

TO HAZE. v. n. Caligare, Col.; nubilare, Varr.

HAZEL. s. *The nut-tree*; corylus, Virg.

HAZEL or HAZELLY. a. Colurnus, Virg.

HAZEL-NUT. s. *A fruit*; nov Avellana.

HAZEL-WOOD. s. Coryletum, O.

HAZY. a. Nebulosus; caliginosus, Cic.; nubilus, Plin.; obscurus.

HE. pron. Ille; is; hic; iste. — *Himself*; ipse.

HEAD. s. I. *The part of an animal that contains the brain*; caput. — *The front of the head*; frons. — *The back of the head*; occipitium, Cato; occiput, Pers.; aversa pars capitis, Plin. II. *A leader*; dux; princeps; imperator; præfectus. — *The heads of a nation*; primores; proceres, Hor. — *Crowned heads*; terrarum domini, Hor. — *Head of a college*; gymnasiarchus, Cic.

III. *Division of a discourse or book*; pars; caput; membrum. IV. *Source*; fons; origo; principium; Cic.

V. *Top*; summa pars; vertex; culmen; cacumen; caput. — *(Of a bed)*; cervical, Plin.; pulvinus, Cic. — *(Of a ship)*; prora, Cic. — *(Of a spear)*; mucro, Cic.; cuspis, Virg. — *(Of a book)*; libri frons. — *The head of an army*; exercitus frons, Tac.; primum agmen. VI. — *A head of hair*; coma; casaries; capillitium, Cels.; capillamentum, Plin. — *A fine head of hair*; decora casaries. — *A clear head*; ingenium acre, or sagax. — *To cut off the head*; alicui caput obruncare, Liv. — *Condemned to lose one's head*; capite damnatus. — *He has a sound head*; incolumi capite est, Hor. — *An empty head*; vacuum cerebrum caput, Plaut.; vacuum vertex, Hor. — *His head is turned by prosperity*; fortuna dulci ebrius est, Hor. — *To take into one's head*; rem sibi in animum inducere, Cic. — *To put into one's head*; aliquid ad rem instigare, or impellere. — *To be over head and ears in debt*; ære alieno obrutum esse, Cic. — *To tax by the head*; tributum in singula capita imponere, Cic. — *To lay their heads together*; inter se capita conferre, Cic.; Liv. — *To bring to a head*; pus movere, exprimere; exsaniare, Cels. — *To bring a thing to a head*; rem ad umbilicum perducere. — *To get ahead of others*; aliis superiorem esse. — *To give the head to a horse*; equum permittere. — *It is clean gone out of my head*; mihi ista exiderunt, Cic. — *Don't trouble your head*; noli laborare, Cic.

TO HEAD. v. a. *To lead*; præesse; esse cum imperio;

summam rerum administrare; ducere; regere; dirigere; gubernare, Cic.

HEAD-ACHE. s. Capitis dolor; cephalæa, Plin.

HEAD-BAND. s. i. e. *A fillet for the head*; fascia; tænia; vitæ.

HEAD-DRESS. s. Capitis integumentum; comæ artificium.

HEADINESS. s. Temeritas; inconsiderantia, Cic.; audacia; or, animus præceps; cæcus animi impetus, ūs; pertinacia; pervicacia, Cic. — *There is a headiness in this wine*; vinum illud tentat caput, Plin.

HEADLAND. s. Promontorium, Cic.

HEADLESS. a. I. *Without a head*; acephalus; capite minor; detruncatus. II. *Rash, precipitate*; inconsideratus; inconsultus, Cic.

HEADLONG. a. I. *Precipitous, steep*; præceps. II. *Rash, precipitate*; temerarius; inconsideratus; consilio præceps, Cic.

HEADLONG. ad. Præcipitanter, Lucr.; præcipiti gradu; inconsulte; inconsideratè, Cic.; præpropere, Liv. — *To run headlong to ruin*; ad exitum præcipitate, Cic.

HEAD MEN. s. Primores; proceres; principes; duces.

HEAD-PIECE. s. I. *Armour for the head*; cassis, Cas.; galea, Cic. II. *Understanding*; iudicium. — *A good head-piece*; ingenium acre, or acutum, Cic.

HEADSHIP. s. Principatus, ūs, Cic.; primatus, ūs, Varr.; dignitas; auctoritas; potestas; imperium, Cic.

HEADSMAN. s. Carnifex.

HEAD-STALL. s. Frontale, Plin.

HEADSTRONG. a. Capito, Plaut.; pervicax, Cic.; cerebrosus, Hor.; pertinax, Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.

HEADY. a. Violentus; vehemens, Cic.; impetuosus, Plin.; iræ impotens; in iram præceps, Liv.

TO HEAL. v. a. and n. Sanare; sanum facere; mæderi; morbum tollere; remedium adhibere; medicinam afferre; placare; lenire; mitigare; convalescere, Cic.; sanescere, Col.; ad sanitatem venire, Cels. — *To heal up*; coalescere, Plin.

HEALER. s. Medicus.

HEALING. a. Quod sanitati restituit, salutaris; salubris; pacificus, Cic.

HEALTH. s. Valetudo, Cic. — *Good health*; sanitas; valetudo integra, secunda, or prospera, Cic. — *Bad health*; invaletudo; valetudo tenuis, or incommoda. — *To be in good health*; bene, or recte, valere; integra esse valetudine, Cic. — *To drink to one's health*; alicui propinare, Cic.

HEALTHFUL. a. Sanus; bene valens; validus; integer; salutaris; salubris, Cic.

HEALTHFULLY. ad. Integre; salubriter; salutariter, Cic.

HEALTHFULNESS. s. Salubritas, Cic.

HEALTHILY. ad. Salubriter.

HEALTHINESS. s. Sanitas.

HEALTHLESS. a. Morbosus, Catull.; valetudinarius, Cels.; qui infirma, tenui, or incommoda, valetudine est, Cic.

HEALTHSOME. s. Sanus; salutaris; salubris, Cic.

HEALTHY. ad. Sanus; integer; salutaris; salubris, validus, Cic.

HEAP. s. Acervus, Cic.; cumulus, Liv.; congeries, Plin.; coacervatio; strues; copia; vis; Cic. — *By heaps*; acervatim, Col.; cumulatim, Varr. — *Heap of various things*; farrago, Juv.

TO HEAP. v. a. Acervatim accumulare, Lucr.; coacervare; acervos construere; aggerere; Cic.; acervare, Plin.; cumulare, Cic.

HEAPER. s. Accumulator, Tac.

HEAPY. a. Congestus; constructus; coacervatus, Cic.

TO HEAR. v. a. and n. Audire; auribus excipere; auscultare; percipere; comprehendere; intelligere; certior fieri, Cic. — *To hear a suit*; de re cognoscere. — *To hear imperfectly*; inaudire; aures hebetes habere, Cic. — *Let me hear from you*; ad me scribas, velim, Cic.

HEARER. s. Auditor; audiens, Cic. — *A crowd of hearers*; cœtus, ūs; consensus, ūs; or, concio frequens; Cic.; diffusior corona, Plin.

HEARING. s. Auditus, ūs; audiendi sensus, ūs; auditio; audientia, Cic. — *A favourable hearing*; benignitas in audiendo. — *To grant a hearing*; copiam fandi dare, Virg. — *To lose one's hearing*; obsurdescere, Cic. — *It was said in my hearing*; audivi dici, Cic.

TO HEARKEN. v. n. Audire; auscultare; aures dare, or præbere, Cic.; aures admovere, Plaut. — *To hearken to one's counsels*; alicui morem gerere, Cic.

HEARKENER. s. Auditor; auscultator, Cic.

HEARSAY. s. Auditio, Cic. — *I know only by hearsay*; nihil præter auditum habeo, Cic.

HEARSE. s. Currus mortuis efferendis accommodatus. — *Hearse-cloth*; pannus funebrius.

HEART. s. I. *The source of vital motion*; cor.

II. *The vital part*; substantia. III. *The inner part of a thing*; pars media. — *The heart of the city*; media urbs; intima urbis pars, Cic.; urbis sinus, Sall. — *In the heart of the empire*; in gremio imperii, Cic. — *The heart of a tree*; arboris medulla, Plin. IV. *Courage, spirit*; animus; magnanimitas; animi magnitudo, or excelitas, Cic.

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V. *Affection*; animus; voluntas; studium; animi inclinatio, or propensio, Cic. VI. — *My heart beats*; cor micat, salit, Ov.; Plin. — *It goes to my heart*; illud me urit, auge, excruciat, Cic. — *A kind heart*; benignitas. — *A bad heart*; malus animus, Ter. — *A heart of stone*; homo durus ac ferreus, Cic. — *With all my heart*; libenter; libenti animo; summo studio; summa voluntate; toto animo, or pectore. — *To gain the heart*; animum allicere, Cic. — *An open heart*; apertus animus; apertum pectus; animi candor, Cic. — *To open one's heart*; alicui se totum patefacere; intimos animi sensus aperire, Cic. — *To take heart*; animum erigere, Cic. — *To learn by heart*; rem ediscere, memoriae mandare. — *To know by heart*; memoria tenere, Cic. — *To say by heart*; memoriter recitare, Cic. — *To set one's heart on a thing*; rem exoptare, or sistere; rei desiderio flagrare, or ardere, Cic. — *To be out of heart*; animo cadere, or concidere, Cic. — *To put out of heart*; animum frangere, Liv. — *To have one's heart's wish*; optata consequi, Cic.; votis potiri, Ov. — *To have the heart to do a thing*; audere. — *To take to heart*; agere, graviter, or iniquo animo, ferre, Cic.

HEART-ACHE. s. Cordis dolor; angor; mæstitia. — *Subject to heart-ache*; cardiacus, Juv.

HEART-APPALLING. a. Quod animum frangit; molestus; luctuosus.

HEART-BREAKING or HEART-BREAK. s. Cordolium, Plaut.

HEART-BREAKING. a. Luctuosus; acerbus; gravis; molestus, Cic.

HEART-BURNING. s. I. *A sort of pain at the heart*; cardialgia. II. *Discontent*; offensio; offensa; molestia, Cic.; acrimonia, Col.

HEART-DEAR. a. Carissimus.

HEART-EASE. s. Animi tranquillitas; lætitia; oblectatio, Cic.

HEART-EASING. a. Consolatorius, Cic.

HEART-FELT. s. Sincerus; integer; ex animo, Cic.

HEART-RENDING. a. Quod animum angit, Ter.; quod pectus effodit, Cic.

HEART-ROBBING. a. Placens, Hor.; mirifice blandiens, Cic.

HEART-SICK. a. I. *Pained in mind*; corde dolens; animo cruciatus; luctu, or mærore, afflictus, or profligatus, Cic. II. *Mortally ill*; mortifere ægrotans, Plin.

HEART-SORE. s. Offensio; molestia.

HEART'S-EASE. s. i. e. *Pansy*; viola tricolor; viola autumnalis.

HEART-STRUCK. a. Luctuosus; acerbus; molestus; tristis; mærore perditus; formidolosus; pavidus, Cic.

HEART-SWELLING. a. Quod animum commovet.

HEART-WHOLE. a. Integer.

HEART-WOUNDED. a. Mortifero vulnere ictus, Liv.

HEART-WOUNDING. a. Gravis; acerbus; luctuosus; molestus.

TO HEARTEN. v. a. Alicui animo addere, Cic., facere, Liv.; animum erigere; adhortari; confirmare, Cic.

HEARTH. s. Focus; caminus, Cic.

HEARTILY. ad. Libenter; libenti animo; summo studio; summa voluntate; acriter; strenue; valide; fortiter; ex animo, Cic.

HEARTINESS. s. Animi candor, Cic.; verus amor; summa voluntas.

HEARTLESS. a. Excors; animo fractus et abjectus; imbellis; languidus; ignavus; pavidus; formidolosus; immisericors; immitis; Cic.

HEARTLESSLY. ad. Ignave; fracto animo; formidolose; pavide; trepide; Cic.; immisericorditer, Ter.; inclementer, Liv.

HEARTLESSNESS. s. Animus fractus et abjectus; animi remissio; ignavia; formido; Cic.

HEARTY. a. I. *Frank, ingenious*; candidus; apertus; verus. II. *In full health, vigorous, strong*; sanus; integer; validus; robustus; valens; acer; strenuus; impiger; animosus; Cic. — *To drink a hearty draught*; grandia pocula ducere, Hor.

HEAT. s. I. *Sensation caused by fire*; calor; ardor; æstus; fervor. II. *Fervence, ardour*; fervens animus; vehementis impetus, Æs. III. *Anger, passion*; iracundia; ira; animus infensus, Cic. IV. *A course at a race*; curriculum; cursus. V. *The heat of youth*; juvenilis ardor; æstus juvenutis. — *To be in a great heat*. I. *Estuare*, Cic.; æstu laborare, Col. 2. *To be very angry*; iracundia ardere; ira offerri, Cic. — *In the heat of battle*; in ardore pugnæ; dum fervet pugna; dum pugnat acerrime, Cæs.

TO HEAT. v. a. *To make hot*; calefacere, or calfacere, Cic.; calefacere, Plaut.; exalfacere, Plin.; accendere; inflammare; incendere; Cic.; iram alicui concitare, Ov. — *To heat one's blood*; incallescere; æstum concipere; effervesce, Cic.

HEATH. s. Myrica, Virg.; erice, Plin.; erica. — *Of heath*; ericeus.

HEATHCOCK. s. Attagen. Plin.; attagena, Mart.; galus silvestris.

HEATHEN. a. and s. Fictorum, or falsorum, deorum cultor; falsorum numinum cultui addictus. — *The Heathen*; Ethnicus; (Gentiles; Idololatras).

HEATHENISH. a. I. *Belonging to the Gentiles*; falsorum numinum cultui addictus. II. *Savage*; sævus; barbarus; ferus; immanis; immitis; crudelis, Cic.

HEATHENISM. s. (Gentilitas, Lact.); inanum deorum cultus, Æs.

HEATHY. a. Ericicus.

HEATING. s. Calefactus, Æs, Plin.

TO HEAVE. v. a. Tollere; extollere, Cic.; in sublime levare, Plin.; erigere. — *To heave a deep sigh*; suspirium ex imo corde trahere, Ov. — *To heave overboard*; in mare abjicere, Cic.

TO HEAVE. v. n. Palpitare, Cic.; micare, Ov.; salire, Plaut.; tumescere; tumere, Virg.; turgescere, Cels.; jactari.

HEAVEN. s. Cœlum; cœlitum domicilium; beatorum sedes; ær.

HEAVEN-BORN. a. Cœlestis; divinus, Cic.

HEAVEN-BRED. s. Cœlestis.

HEAVENLY. a. Cœlestis; divinus. — *Heavenly beings*; cœlestes; cœlestes; beatorum cœtus, Cic.

HEAVENLY. ad. Divine; divinitus, Cic.

HEAVENWARDS. ad. Cœlum versus; in astra.

HEAVILY. ad. I. *With great ponderousness*; graviter. II. *Slowly, tardily*; lente; tarde; lento gradu, Cic.; tardo passu, Ov.; (languide, Petron.). III. *Sorrowfully*; mæste; ægre. IV. *Vehemently*; graviter. — *To complain heavily*; de re graviter conquiri.

HEAVINESS. s. I. *Ponderousness, weight*; gravitas; pondus; momentum; Cic. II. *Inaptitude to motion or thought*; gravado, Plin.; ingenii tarditas; torpor.

III. *Dejection of mind*; mæror; cura; animi ægritudo; dolor; angor; dejectio; sollicitudo; molestia; Cic.

HEAVY. a. I. *Weighty, ponderous*; gravis, Cic.; ponderosus, Varr.; onerosus, Plin. II. *Slow, sluggish*; tardus; obtusus; hebes; stolidus. III. *Sorrowful, dejected, depressed*; tristis; mæstus; sollicitus; demissus; dejectus; debilitatus; animo fractus, or abjectus. IV. *Grievous, oppressive, afflictive*; molestus, luctuosus.

V. *Dull, stupid, inactive, sluggish*; ignavus; iners; segnis; piger, Cic.; desidiosus, Hor. VI. — *Heavy eyes*; oculi languore labantes, Propert. — *A heavy mind*; ingenium hebes et obtusum, Cic. — *A heavy piece of work*; res multa operis et laboris, Cic. — *To grow heavy*; ingravescere, Cic. — *To make heavy*; contristare.

HEAVY-HEADED. a. Gravidinosus, Cic.; ingenio tardus; hebes; stolidus, Cic.

HEAVY-LADEN. a. Oneratus; onere oppressus, Cic., or gravatus, Tac.

HEBDOMADAL. a. Hebdomadarius.

TO HEBETATE. v. a. Hebetem reddere; mentem allucio obtundere, Cic.

HEBRAISM. s. Hebraismus.

HEBRAIST or HEBRICIAN. s. Qui linguæ Hebraicæ dat operam.

HEBREW. a. and s. Hebræus; Hebræus; — *The Hebrew language*; lingua Hebraica. — *In Hebrew*; Hebraice.

HECATOMB. s. Hecatombe, Juv.

HECTIC. s. Febris lenta, or hectica, Cels.

HECTIC or HECTICAL. a. Hecticus; lenta febre tabescens, Plin.

HECTOR. s. Machærophorus, Cic.; thraso, Ter.; pyrgopolynices, Plaut.; niles gloriosus, Ter.; rixarum amans.

TO HECTOR. v. a. and n. Gloriosum militem imitari; magnifice se jactare, Cic.; lacessere; insultare.

HECTORING. s. Inanis jactantia, Quint.; superbiloquentia; sermo plenus arrogantia, Cic.

HEDGE. s. Sepes, Virg. — *A quickest hedge*; sepes viva, Varr. — *To be on the wrong side the hedge*; alucinari; in errore versari, Cic.

HEDGE-BORN. a. Terræ filius; humili loco ortus, or natus, Cic.

TO HEDGE. v. a. Sepe claudere, Col.; sepimento vallare; sepe circumdare. — *To hedge in the enemy*; hostem locorum angustiis claudere, Nep.

HEDGEHOG. s. Herinacous, Plin.; hericus, Virg.

HEDGER. s. Qui sepimenta facit.

HEDGE-SPARROW. s. Passerculus, Cic.

HEDGING-BILL. s. Falx.

TO HEED. v. a. Rem advertere, or animadvertere respicere; observare; animum intendere, or admovere Cic.

HEED. s. Animi attentio; cura; diligentia; accuratio; adnotatio; animadvertio; notatio; cautio; observatio; gravitas; severitas, Cic. — *Take heed*; habenda est ratio; cave; vide etiam atque etiam, Cic. — *To give heed to what one says*; alicui morem gerere, Cic.

HEEDFUL. a. Ad rem attentus; rei intensus; cautus; providus; consideratus; prudens; diligens; navus; sedulus, Cic.

HEEDFULLY or HEEDILY. ad. Intento animo; caute; prudenter; considerate; accurate; diligenter; sedulo; studioso, Cic.

HEEDFULNESS. s. Cura; diligentia; cautio; circumspectio; considerantia; prudentia; consideratio, Cic.

HEEDLESS. a. Inconsideratus; inconsultus; incautus;

negligens, Cic.; indiligens, Ter.; minime attentus; inconsiderans; Cic.

HEEDLESSLY. *ad.* Inconsiderate; inconsulte; temere; negligent; indiligenter, Cic.

HEEDLESSNESS. *s.* Negligentia; animus minime attentus; imprudentia; inconsiderantia, Cic.

HEEL. *s.* Calx; calcaneum, Virg.—*To be at one's heels*; alicuius vestigiis instare, Plin., or ingredi, Cic.—*To lay by the heels*; in carcerem, or vincula, conjicere.—*Out at heels*; attritus, Mart.; detritus, Quint.—*To trip up the heels*; supplantare, Cic.—*To take to one's heels*; fugæ se dare; in fugam se conjicere, Cic.

TO HEEL. *v. n.* In alteram partem vertere, Cic.; proclinari, Col.

HEEL-PIECE. *s.* Calcei postica pars.

HEFT. *s.* I. *Effort*; nisus; conatus; contentio, Cic. II. *Handle*; manubrium.

HEGIRA. *s.* (In chronology); æra Arabica.

HEIFER. *s.* A young cow; junix, Pers.; juvenca; bucula; Virg.

HEIGH-HO. *interj.* Ah! heu!

HEIGHT. *s.* I. *Elevation, altitude*; altitudo, Cic.; excelitas, Plin.—(Of trees); proceritas, Plin.—(Of the human body); celsitudo, Vell. II. *Summit*; *lowering eminence, high place*; vertex; fastigium; locus editus; tumulus; collis jugum; clivus; eminentia.

III. *Elevation of rank*; dignitatis, or honoris, gradus; honorum culmen, or fastigium. IV.—*In the height of a disease*; cum in summo incremento morbus est, Cels.—*In the height of summer*; maximis caloribus, Cic.

TO HEIGHTEN. *v. a.* I. *To raise, elevate*; elevare, Cæs.; extollere; altius tollere; educere, Cic. II. *To increase*; amplificare; augere; illustrare; meliorem facere.—*To heighten the spirits*; animum addere, Cic.

HEINOUS. *a.* Odiosus; odio dignus; detestandus; Cic.; abominandus, Plin.; flagitiosus; atrox; nefarius; nequam; scelestus, Cic.

HEINOUSLY. *ad.* Horribilem in modum.

HEINOUSNESS. *s.* Atrocitas; immanitas; feritas, Cic.

HEIR. *s.* Heres.

TO HEIR. *v. a.* I. *e.* *To inherit*; hereditatem adire.

HEIR-ESS. *s.* Heres, edis, f.

HEIR-LOOM. *s.* Hereditium.

HEIRSHIP. *s.* Hereditas, Cic.

HELIOTROPE. *s.* Heliotropium, Plin.

HELI-X. *s.* Helix, Vitr.

HELL. *s.* Inferi, orum, pl.—*Go to hell*; abi in malam rem, Ter.; abi ad Acherontem, Plaut.

HELLEBORE. *s.* Helleborum, Plin.; helleborus, Virg.; veratrum, Plin.

HELLENISM. *s.* An idiom of the Greek; Hellenismus.

HELL-FIRE. *s.* Impiis apud inferos constituta supplicia, Cic.

HELLISH. *a.* Infernus, Virg.

HELLISHLY. *ad.* Nequissimum in modum.

HELLISHNESS. *s.* Improbitas flagitiosa.

HELM. *s.* I. *A helmet*; cassis, Cæs.; galea, Cic.

II. *A rudder*; clavus; gubernaculum, Cic.—*The helm of government*; rerum administratio, Cic.—*To hold the helm of government*; clavum imperii tenere, Cic.

TO HELM. *v. a.* Clavum gerere, Virg.; gubernare; regere; dirigere; administrare; moderare; Cic.

HELMET. *s.* Cassis, Cæs.; galea, Cic.

HELMSMAN. *s.* Proreta, Plaut.

TO HELP. *v. a.* I. *To assist*; alicquem auxilio juvare, adjuvare; alicui succurrere, adesse, opitulari, subvenire, ferre opem et auxilium, presidio esse, adiutorem se præbere, salutem ferre, operam ferre, Cic.; auxiliari, Ter.

II. *To remedy, change for the better*; levare; remedium afferre; sublevare. III. *To forbear*; se a re continere.—*I cannot help crying out*; non possum quin exclamem, Cic. IV. *To forward*; promovere; provehere; operam dare. V.—*To help one at table*; aliquid cibi alicui porrigere, Cic.—*To help the poor*; indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.—*God help you!* adsit tibi Deus.—*To help with money*; ære suo alicquem levare.—*To offer to help*; præsto esse alicui, Cic.—*To help out of trouble*; expedire; extricare; extrahere ex impedito, Ter.

TO HELP. *v. n.* Usui esse; prodesse; adiumento esse; concurrere; or, conspirare.—*Every thing helps to raise him*; illius honori favent omnia.

HELP. *s.* Auxilium; adiumentum; subsidium; adiutorium, Cic.; suppetiæ, pl., Plaut.; ops; opera; præsidium; remedium, Cic.; levatio; levamen; levamentum, Plin.; fulcimentum, Plaut.; futura, Vitr.; columen, Ter.; adminiculum, Cic.—*To cry help*; alicquem inclamare, Cic.; invocare auxilium, Tac.—*Help!* adeste! ferte opem! Ov.—*By the help of God*; Deo adiutore, Cic.—*Without help*; nullis adminiculis, Cic.

HELPER. *s.* Adjutor; fem. adjuvrix; Cic.; auxiliator, Quint.; adjutans, Ter.; optulans

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HELPLESS. *a.* Opis egens; opis indigus; in quo nihil opis est; destitutus; inops, Cic.

HELPER-SKELTER. *ad.* Confuse; permiste; perturbate, Cic.; promiscue, Liv.; præcipitanter, Lucr.

HELVE. *s.* Manubrium.

TO HELVE. *v. a.* Rem manubrio instruere.

HELVETIC. *a.* Helveticus.

HEM. *s.* Instita, Hor.; limbus, Virg.; margo; balteus; fimbria, Cic.

TO HEM. *v. a.* Vestis oras limbo prætexere; marginare, Liv.

TO HEM IN. *v. a.* Cingere; circumdare; circumcludere; circumstistere; Cic.; hostes locorum angustiis claudere, Nep.

HEM. *interj.* Hem! heus! heus tu!

HEMICYCLE. *s.* Hemicycclus, Cic.

HEMISPHERE. *s.* Hemispherium, Vitr.

HEMISTICH. *s.* Half a verse; versus dimidiatus.

HEMLOCK. *s.* Cicuta, Hor.

HEMORRHAGE OF HEMORRHAGY. *s.* A distemper; sanguinis profuvium.—(From the nose); hemorrhagia, Plin.

HEMORRHOIDS. *s.* Hemorrhoides, Plin.

HEMP. *s.* A fibrous plant; cannabis, Col.; cannabum, Fallad.

HEMPEN. *s.* Cannabinus; cannabaceus, Col.

HEMP-FIELD. *s.* Cannabatum; solum cannabe constitutum.

HEMP-SEED. *s.* Cannabis semen.

HEN. *s.* Gallina, Cic.—*A Turkey hen*; gallina Indica, or Numidica.

HEN-COOP. *s.* Cavea, Hor.; chors, Varr.

HENCE. *ad.* I. *From this place*; hinc.—*Hence!* apage! II. *Away, to a distance*; longe hinc. III. *In another place*; alibi, Cic. IV. *From this time*; hinc; abhinc.—*Seven years hence*; post septem annos.—*Three years hence*; abhinc triennium, Cic. V. *For this reason*; hinc; illinc; ex hoc; inde. VI. *From this cause*; inde; hinc. VII. *From this source*; hinc; hac fonte.

HENCEFORTH or HENCEFORWARD. *ad.* In posterum; posthac; deinceps, Cic.

HEN-HEARTED. *a.* Ignavus; timidus; formidolosus, Cic.; meticulosus, Plin.

HEN-HOUSE. *s.* Gallinarium; aviarium, Col.

TO HEN-PECK. *v. a.* In aliquem dominari, or imperium tenere, Cic.

HEN-PECKED. *a.* Uxorius, Virg.

HEN-ROOST. *s.* Sedile, Varr.; cubile; scala gallinaria, Cels.

HEPTAGON. *s.* (In geometry); heptagonus.

HEPTAGONAL. *a.* Heptagonicus, Hygin.

HER. *pron.* Sua.—*Herself*; ipsa.—*With her own hand*; sua ipsius manu.

HERALD. *s.* Feclialis; caduceator; Curt.; nuntius; prænuntius; præco; Cic.

HERALDRY. *s.* A science; depictas in scute gentilitio figuras interpretandi scientia.

HERB. *s.* Herba, Cic.—*Medical herbs*; simplicia; herbae medicae, Plin.—*Pot-herbs*; olus, Plaut.

HERBACEOUS. *a.* Herbaceus, Plin.

HERBAGE. *s.* Olera, pl., Plin.; oluscula, Cic.; pascua, Varr.; pabula, Virg.

HERBAL. *s.* Herbarium.

HERBALIST or HERBARIST. *s.* Herbarius, Plin.; qui herbas inquiri.

TO HERBALIZE or HERBARIZE. *v. a.* Medicas herbas perquirere.

HERBELET. *s.* Herbula, Cic.

HERBESCENT. *s.* Herbescens, Cic.

HERBID. *a.* Herbidus, Col.

HERBOSUS. *a.* Herbosus, Plin.; Ov.; herbidus, Col.

HERB-WOMAN. *s.* Quæ oluscula venalia exhibet.

HERBY. *a.* Herbeus; herbarius; Plin.

HERD. *s.* I. *A number of beasts together*; pecus; grex; armentum. II. *A company of men*, (in contempt); hominum turba, frequentia, grex, examen, colluvies, chorus, Cic.

TO HERD. *v. n.* I. *To run in companies*; gregatim convenire, Cic. II. *To associate*; convenire; confluere; coire; concurrere, Cic.

HERDSMAN. *s.* Pastor; pecuarius, Cic.; pecoris custos; bulbulus, Virg.

HERE. *ad.* I. *In this place*; hic; hoc in loco. II. *In the present state*; in terris. III.—*Here it is*; en! ecce! Cic.; præsto est, Plaut.—*Here he is*; en adest.—*Here is to you*; tibi propino.—*Come here*; ad! hic, Ter.—*Here and there*; passim; diffuse; sparsim, Cic.—*To wander here and there*; passim hic illic vagari, Cic.

HEREABOUTS. *ad.* Hac; circiter hæc loca.

HEREAFTER. *ad.* In posterum; postea; posthac; deinceps; olim, Cic.

HEREAFTER. *s.* Vitæ consequentis status, Cic.

HEREAT. *ad.* At this; ex hoc; inde.

HEREBELOW. *ad.* Inferius, Ov.

HEREBY

HEREBY. *ad.* Hac; istac; ex hoc; hinc; inde; ita; ideo, Cic.
 HEREDITAMENT. *s.* Hereditas, Cic.
 HEREDITARY. *a.* Hereditarius, Cic.; avitus, Liv.
 HEREDITARILY. *ad.* Hereditario jure.
 HEREFROM. *ad.* Hinc; inde; ex hoc.
 HEREIN. *ad.* In hac re; in hoc.
 HEREINTO. *ad.* In hanc rem.
 HEREOF. *ad.* Hinc; ex hoc.
 HEREON. *ad.* Super; supra.
 HEREOUT. *ad.* Procul hinc.
 HERESIARCH. *s.* Hæresis architectus.
 HERESY. *s.* Hæresis.
 HERETIC. *s.* Hæreticus.
 HERETICAL. *a.* Fide Catholica alienus; hæreticus.
 HERETICALLY. *ad.* More hæretico.
 HERETO. *ad.* Huc; usque; adhuc, Ter.; huc usque, Plin.
 HERETOPORE. *ad.* Olim; abhinc; antea; antehac; quondam, Cic.; antiquitus, Cæs.
 HEREUNTO. *ad.* Huc usque; ad hoc.
 HEREUPON. *ad.* Hinc; super hæc.
 HEREWITH. *ad.* Hoc.
 HERITAGE. *s.* Hereditas, Cic.
 HERMETIC OF HERMETICAL. *a.* (Hermeticus).
 HERMETICALLY. *ad.* (Hermetice).
 HERMIT. *s.* An anchorite; solitarius; solitudinis incola; eremi cultor.
 HERMITAGE. *s.* Cell of a hermit; hominis solitarii cella; domus semota.
 HERNIA. *s.* (With surgeons); hernia; raxex, Cels. — One who has hernia; ramicosus, Plin.; herniosus, Cels.
 HERO. *s.* Heros.
 HEROIC OF HEROICAL. *a.* Heroicus; heroicus; Cic.
 HEROICALLY. *ad.* Ut heroem decet; (heroice, Macrobr.).
 HEROINE. *s.* Herois, Stat.; heroina, Propert.
 HEROISM. *s.* Heroica animi excelstitas; clara et insignis virtus. — An act of heroism; nobile et præclarum facinus, Cic.
 HERON. *s.* A bird of prey; ardea, Virg.
 HERRING. *s.* Harengus. — Red-herring; harengus infumatus, or fumo sciatatus.
 HERS. *pron. poss.* Sua; ejus. — *Herself*; ipsa. — *By herself*; sola.
 HESITANCY. *s.* Dubitatio; dubium; Cic.; incertum, Tac.; hesitancia, Cic.
 TO HESITATE. *v. n.* Hesitare; hæere; animi pendere, Cic.; animo fluctuare, Liv.; in ambiguo esse, Tac.; dubitare; dubitatione æstare; Cic.
 HESITATION. *s.* Dubium; dubitatio; Cic.; incertum, Tac. — (*In speaking*); hesitancia, Cic. — *Without hesitation*; haud cunctanter, Liv.
 HETEROCLITE OF HETEROCLITICAL. *a.* Heteroclitus.
 HETEROX. *a.* A Catholic fide alienus, or abhorrens; heterodoxus.
 HETEROGENEITY. *s.* Generis dissimilitudo.
 HETEROGENEOUS. *a.* Genere dissimilis.
 TO HEW. *v. a.* Cædere; seare; incidere; reserare; concidere, Cic. — *To hew down*; desecare; excindere; affligere.
 HEWER. *s.* Sector. — *A hewer of stone*; lapidaria.
 HEXAGONAL. *a.* Sexangulus, Plin.; hexagonus, Col.
 HEXAMETER. *s.* Hexameter.
 HEY. *interj.* Ah! heu! he! he! he!
 HEYDAY. *interj.* Ah! heu! heu! ohe! ehem! he! he!
 HEYDAY. *s.* Hilaritas, Cic. — *The heyday of youth*; fervor juvenilis, Cic.
 HIATUS. *s.* Lacuna; rima; ruina. — (*In grammar*); hiatus, ñs.
 HIBERNAL. *a.* Hiemalis; hibernus.
 HICCUGH. *s.* Singultus, ñs, Cic.
 TO HICCUGH OR HICKUP. *v. n.* Singultire, Plin.; singulare, Plaut.; singultus eiere, Catull.
 TO HIDE. *v. a. and n.* Abdere; occultare; occultare; celare; Cic.; abscondere, Sen.; se occultare, or abdere; latere; delitescere. — *To hide a thing from one*; rem celare, or tacere.
 HIDE. *s.* Pellis, Ov.; cutis, Plin.; pellicula; corium, Plin.; tergus.
 HIDE-AND-SEEK. *s.* Andabate vestigatoris Ludicrum.
 HIDEBOUND. *a.* I. *Niggardly*; ad rem suam attentior; sordidus; parvus. II. *Harsh, untractable*; intractabilis; asper; indocilis, Cic.
 HIDEOUS. *a.* Horridus; ad deformitatem insignis; terribilis; horrificus; horrendus; horribilis, Cic.
 HIDEOUSLY. *ad.* Horrendum in modum; horride; Cic.; deformiter, Quint.
 HIDER. *s.* Occultator, Cic.; celator, Lucr.
 HIDING-PLACE. *s.* Latebra; latibulum; occultator locus, Cic.; additum, Plin.
 TO HIE. *v. a.* Festinare, Ov.; appropriate; festinationem adhibere; celeritate uti, Cic.; advolare.
 HIERARCHICAL. *a.* Hierarchicus.
 HIERARCHY. *s.* Hierarchia.
 HIEROGLYPH OF HIEROGLYPHIC. *s.* Symbolum hieroglyphicum.

HIEROGLYPHICAL

HIEROGLYPHICAL. *a.* Hieroglyphicus.
 HIEROPHANT. *s.* A high priest; hierophantes, Nep.; pontifex, Cic.
 TO HIGGLE. *v. n.* I. *To chaffer*; sordide mercari. II. *To resell*; (revendere, Ulp.); res minoris emptas plusculo vendere.
 HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* Confuse; permiste; perturbate; Cic.; promiscue, Liv.
 HIGGLER. *s.* Propola, Cic.; mango, Quint.
 HIGH. *a.* I. *Lofty, tall*; altus; arduus; excelsus; editus; præcelsus; eminent; procerus. — *A high tree*; arbor procerâ. II. *Elevated in rank or condition*; amplissimus; clarus. III. *Difficult*; difficilis.
 IV. *Haughty, arrogant*; superbus; arrogans; insolens; ferox. V. *Noble, illustrious*; clarus; nobilis; clarus; illustrius; nobilis. — *High-born*; clarus, or nobili locus, or genere, natus. — *High birth*; clarus, genus. — *High reputation*; magnum nomen, Cic. VI. *Capital, great*; præstantissimus; summus; elatus, Cic. VII. — *High treason*; perduellionis crimen. — *The high altar*; ara templi maxima. — *A high price*; pretium maximum. — *At high noon*; meride ipso, Ter. — *High-sauced food*; saporis acuti cibis, Plin. — *A high colour*; colorator, Cels. — *A high spirit*; infatus et tumens animus, Cic. — *The high sea*; altum, Cic.; pelagus, Sen. — *High* (of ground); superior. — *In a high tone of voice*; voce contenta, or summa, Cic. — *A high pulse*; pulsus venæ citatus. — *A high wind*; ventus vehemens, Cic.
 HIGH. *ad.* Alte; sublime; in altum. — *From on high*; e sublimi; desuper; Cæs. — *On high*; sursum, Cic. — *To feed high*; laute, or opipare, epulari, Cic. — *To carry it high*; superbie; arroganter se gereere.
 HIGH-BLEST. *a.* Dignio celum attingens, Cic.
 HIGH-BLOWN. *a.* Turgidus; tumens; Cic.; turgens, Plin.; inflatus, Juv.
 HIGH-BORN. *a.* Claro genere natus, Cic.
 HIGH-BUILT. *a.* Præcelsus, Cic.; præaltus, Liv.; editissimus.
 HIGH-COLOURED. *a.* Colorator, Cels.
 HIGHFLIER. *s.* Homo præposterus, Cic.
 HIGH-FLOWN. *a.* Arrogans; insolens; superbus; tumens; inflatus; tumidus; turgidus. — *High-flown language*; pl., ampullæ; sesquipedalia verba, Hor.
 HIGH-FLYING. *a.* Præposterus, Cic.
 HIGH-HEADED. *a.* Congestus; constructus; coacervatus, Cic.
 HIGH-HUNG. *a.* Alte suspensus.
 HIGH-METTLED. *a.* Ferox; acer; exsultans.
 HIGH-MINDED. *a.* Superbus; arrogans; ambitiosus, Cic. — *A high-minded man*; vir magnus et altus, Cic.
 HIGH-RED. *a.* Rubicundior; ruberrimus.
 HIGH-SEASONED. *a.* Saporis acuti, Plin.
 HIGH-SPIRITED. *a.* Animosus; acer; ferox; audax, Cic.; projectus ad audendum, Tac.
 HIGH-STOMACHED. *a.* Fertinax; peticax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.
 HIGH-VICED. *a.* Nequissimus, Cic.
 HIGH-WROUGHT. *a.* Elaboratus; mirabili opere perfectus; limatus, Cic.
 HIGHLAND. *s.* Regio montosa, Cic.
 HIGHLANDER. *s.* Montanus, Cæs.; monticola, Ov.
 HIGHLY. *ad.* I. *With elevation*; alte; sublimiter. II. *In a great degree, very*; valde; magnopere; vehementer; admodum. — *To think highly of a person*; aliquem maximi facere, Ter.
 HIGHMOST. *a.* Altissimus; editissimus; superior, Cic.
 HIGHNESS. *s.* I. *Elevation*; altitudo, Cic.; excelstitas, Plin.; sublimitas; eminentia; celsitudo. II. *A title of princes*; Altitudo; Celsitudo. — *Serene Highness*; (Serenitas, Veget.); Tranquillitas, Eutrop.
 HIGHWAY. *s.* Via publica, Plaut. — *To rob on the highway*; latrocinari; vias latrocinii infestas habere, Cic.; latrocinia agitare, Tac.
 HIGHWAYMAN. *s.* Latro; prædo; prædator; grassator, Cic.
 HILARITY. *s.* Lætitia; gaudium; hilaritas, Cic.
 HILL. *s.* Collis; clivus, Cic.; tumulus; locus editus, Liv. — *A little hill*; colliculus, Cic.
 HILLOCK. *s.* Colliculus, Cic.; collis paulum e planitie editus, Cæs.
 HILLY. *a.* Clivosus, Col.; montosus, Cic.; montanus, Plin.
 HILT. *s.* I. *The handle of a sword*; gladii capulus, Plin. II. *Handle of any thing*; manubrium, Cic.
 HIM. *pron. s.* Himself; ipse. — *By himself*; per se.
 HIND. *s.* I. *The she to a stag*; cervâ. II. *A peasant, poor*; rusticus; agrestis. III. *A servant*; servus.
 HIND OF HINDER. *a.* Posterior, Cic. — *The hinder part of the head*; occiput; aversa pars capitis, Plin.: (*of a ship*); puppis, Cic.
 TO HINDER. *v. a.* Impedire; prohibere; impedimento esse; arce; obstruere; intercludere; turbare; disturbare; incommodo esse; obstare; interpellare; avocare, Cic. — *To hinder one's seeing*; lumbis alterius officere, Liv. — *What hinders* — *from* ? quid obstat — quo-

minus? quid vetat — ne? — *I do not hinder*; nulla per me mora est, Ter.

HINDERANCE. *s.* Impedimentum; mora, Cic.; obstaculum, Plaut.

HINDERER. *s.* Interpellator, Cic.; qui prohibet, &c.

HINDERMOST or **HINDMOST**. *a.* Ultimus; extremus; postremus.

HINGE. *s.* I. (*Of a door*); cardo. II. (*Of a box*); commissura, Cic. III. *A principal point*; rei summa, caput; id in quo cardo rei vertitur, Cic. IV. *A principle*; principium; fundamentum, Cic. V. — *To put one off one's hinges*; mentem e sua sede et statu dimovere, Cic.

TO HINT. *v. a.* Suggestere; subjicere; insinuare; significare, Cic.; submonere, Ter. — *To hint at*; obiter rem innuere, Cic.

HINT. *s.* Significatio; monitio; Cic.

HIP. *s.* Coxa, Cels.; coxendix, Suet. — *Hip gout*; ischias; ischiadicus dolor, Plin.

HIPPIS. *a.* (Corrupted from *Hypochondriac*). Atrabile percutis; melancholicus; tristis, Plin.

HIPPOGRIF. *s.* Fabulosis winged horse; Hippogriphus.

HIP-SHOT. *a.* Delumbis, Plin.

TO HIRE. *v. a.* Conducere. — *To hire out*; locare. — *To hire a house*; domum ab aliquo conducere. — *To hire one's self out*; diurna mercede conducere. — *A hired horse*; equus meritorius, Suet., or conductitiis.

HIRE. *s.* I. *Act of hiring*; conductio, Cic.; (*of letting to hire*); locatio, Cic. II. *Wages, salary*; merces; pretium, Cic. III. — *Let out to hire*; conductitiis, Plaut.

HIRELING. *a. and s.* Mercenarius; venalis, Cic.

HIRER. *s.* I. *One who hires*; conductor, Cic. II. *One who lets out to hire*; locator, Plin.

HIS. *pron. poss.* Suus; ejus.

TO HISS. *v. a. and n.* Sibilare, Cic.; sibilum edere, Catull.; sibilla efflare, Plin. — *To hiss off*; exsibilare; sibilis consecretari, or conscindere, Cic. — *Hissed off*; sibilis explosum, Cic.

HISS or **HISSING**. *s.* Sibilus; pl. sibilla, Plin.; Cic.

HIST. interj. Sile! tace!

HISTORIAN. *s.* Historicus; historiae scriptor; Cic.

HISTORIC or **HISTORICAL**. *a.* Historicus, Cic.

HISTORICALLY. *ad.* Historico genere, Cic.; historica fide, Ov.

TO HISTORIFY. *v. a.* Historiam scribere; res gestas literis mandare; Cic.

HISTORIOGRAPHER. *s.* Cui assignata est historiae regni scriuenda provincia.

HISTORY. *s.* Historia, Cic. — *History of a particular event*; narratio. — *History relates that*; memoriae proditum est, Cic. — *A fictitious history*; commentitia fabula, Cic.

HISTRIONIC or **HISTRIONICAL**. *a.* Histrionicus; mihius.

HIT. *s.* I. *A stroke, blow*; ictus; plaga, II. *Chance*; sors; casus; alea; fortuna. — *A lucky hit*; fortuna prospera; facete dictum; sales, pl., Cic.

TO HIT. *v. a.* I. *To strike*; percutere; ferire; verberare; plagam infingere. II. *To touch the mark*; petita percutere, Sen.; certo ictu destinata ferire, Curt. III. *To attain*; attingere; contingere; assequi; consequi; ad rem pervenire, Cic. IV. — *To hit one's head against the wall*; parieti caput impingere, Plin. — *Their blows hit home*; ictus eorum non deerant, Plin. — *Hit or miss*; quemcumque sors tulerit casum, Cic. — *To hit the nail on the head*; rem acu tangere; conjectura consequi, Cic. — *To hit off*; attingere; contingere; efficere. — *To hit out*; exsequi; perficere; praestare. — *To hit upon*; alicui occurrere; in aliquem incidere, or incurere; reperire; Cic.

TO HIT. *v. n.* I. *To clash*; inter se collidi, or illidi; confingere, Cic. II. *To succeed*; rem feliciter gerere; bonum exitum habere; prospere procedere, Cic.

TO HITCH. *v. n.* See **TO CATCH**.

HITHE. *s.* Crepido, Cic.; Iapideus fluvii margo, Varr., or agger.

HITHER. *ad.* Huc; in hunc locum. — *Hither and thither*; huc illuc.

HITHER. *a.* Citerior; propior; Cic.

HITHERMOST. *a.* Proximus; citimus.

HITHERTO. *ad.* Huc usque, Plin.; usque adhuc, Ter.; ad hoc tempus, Quint.

HITHERWARD. *ad.* Hic; horsum, Ter.

HIVE. *s.* Alveus, Plin.; alveare, Col.

TO HIVE. *v. a. and n.* Alveo se continere, Plin.; congregari, Cic.

HO or **HOA**. *interj.* Ohe! heus! heus tu! hem! ah! he!

HOAR. *a.* Albus, Cic.; albens, Plin.; canus.

HOARD. *s.* Acervus; congeries; strues; copia; vis; thesaurus, Cic.

TO HOARD. *v. a. and n.* Condere; colligere; conacervare; construere; accumulare; congerere. — *To*

hoard up money; opes exaggerare, Phædr.; divitiarum congerere, Juv.

HOARDER. *s.* Opum accumulator, Tac.

HOAR-FROST. *s.* Pruina, Cic.

HOARINESS. *s.* Albitudo, Plaut.; albor, Varr.; canitudo, Plaut.; canities, Virg.

HOARSE. *a.* Raucus, Cic. — *A little hoarse*; subraucus, Cic. — *To grow hoarse*; ravim contrahere, Cels.; raucum ferri (*with bawling*); ravire, Plaut.

HOARSELY. *ad.* Raucum, Ov.; rauca, n. pl., Virg.

HOARSENESS. *s.* Ravis, Plaut.; raucitas, Plin.; Cels.

HOARY. *a.* Albus; albidus; exalbidus, Cic.; albens, Plin.; canus. — *To grow hoary*; canescere; albescere; subalbicare, Varr.

HOAX. *s.* A deception; fallacia; fraus; dolus; captio; ludificatio, Cic.

TO HOAX. *v. a.* Alicui imponere; fucum facere; aliquem fallere, decipere, illudere, Cic.; lepidè ludificari, Ter.

HOBS. *s.* A clown; agrestis; rusticus.

HOBBLE. *s.* Claudicatio, Cic.; clauditas, Plin.

TO HOBBLE. *v. n.* Claudicare, Nep.

HOBBLER. *s.* Claudus, Cic.

HOBBLINGLY. *ad.* Levi brachio; negligentè; oscitantè; leviter et remisse; indiligentè; languidiore studio, Cic.

HOBBY. *s.* I. *A species of hawk*; pygargus; haliaëtus. II. *A pacing horse*; mannus, Lucr.; mannulus, Plin. III. *Fancy, whim*; libido. — *Every one has his hobby*; sua cuique libido est, Sall. IV. *A stupid fellow*; hardus; ineptus; stolidus; insulsus; fatuus; hebes, Cic.

HOBOGLIN. *s.* Spectrum; visum; umbra; vana species; lemures, pl.

HOBNAIL. *s.* Clavus trabalis, Cic.

HOBSON'S CHOICE. *s.* Sine ullo delectu, Cic. — *It is Hobson's choice*; non est optio locus.

HOCK. *s.* Suffrago, Plin.; poples, Cic.

TO HOCK. *v. a.* Suffraginem secare.

HOCUS-POCUS. *s.* Præstigiæ et fallaciæ, pl., Cic.; dolus; fallacia, Cic.

HOD. *s.* Trough used by labourers to carry mortar; loculus dorsualis.

HODGE-PODGE. *s.* Esculentorum satura; incondita farrago; miscellanea.

HOE. *s.* An instrument of husbandry; ligo, Col.; sarculum; sarculus, Plin.

TO HOE. *v. a.* Terram fodere, Cic.; ligone vertere; sarrire.

HOG. *s.* Porcus; sus. — *Sea-hog*; tursio; porculus marinus, Plin. — *Hedgehog*; herinaeus, Plin.; hericius, Virg.

HOG-HERD. *s.* Suarius, Plin.; subulcus, Col.; porcorum custos.

HOGGISH. *a.* Porcinus, Plaut.; suillus; suinus, Varr.

HOGGISHNESS. *s.* Spurcities; ingulvies, Ter.; gula.

HOGO. *s.* (A corruption of haut goût.) *High relish*; sapor acutus, Plin.

HOGHEAD. *s.* A measure of liquids; cadus, Plin.; dolium, Col.

HOG-STY or **HOG-COTE**. *s.* Stabulum suile, Col.; hara, Cic.

HOINEN. *s.* Puella lasciva, or proterva.

TO HOIDEN. *v. n.* Lascivire, Sen.

TO HOISE or **HOIST**. *v. a.* Tollere; extollere; attollere, Cic.; in sublime levare, Plin.

TO HOI. *v. a.* 1. *To grasp or keep in the hand*; tenere; manu tenere, or continere; habere; manu corripere, Cic. II. *To maintain as an opinion*; opinionem tenere, defendere, or tueri; contendere; affirmare, Cic. III. *To esteem, regard*; habere; ducere; existimare. IV. *To possess*; rem possidere; re frui; perfrui; occupare, Cic. V. *To restrain*; retinere; inhibere; cohibere; reprimere; comprimere; continere.

VI. *To detain*; detinere; retinere. VII. *To solemnize*; celebrare; agere; peragere. — (*A festival*); festa colere, Ov.; diem festum celebrare, agere, agitare, Cic. VIII. *To manage*; tractare, gerere, regere.

IX. *To carry on*; pergere; persequi; continuare; Cic.

X. *To contain*; capere; continere; complecti. — *A cup holding three pints*; calix ad sextarios tres capax, Plin. XI. — *To hold forth*; offerre; proponere. — (*In*); tenere; continere; cohibere; coercere; reprimere. — (*Off*); rem amovere; removere; prohibere; procul amandare. — (*On*); pergere; continuare; in incepto perstare, Liv. — *To hold out*. 1. *To stretch forth*; proferre; extendere; porrigere. 2. *To offer*; offerre; proponere. 3. *To continue to do or suffer*; pergere; persequi; perstare. — *To hold up*. 1. *To raise aloft*; tollere; attollere; levare; erigere. 2. *To sustain*; sustinere; fulcire; sustentare. — *To hold one's tongue or peace*; silere; tacere. — (*A council*); concilium inire, or habere, Cic. — *To hold in esteem*; æstimare; plurimi facere; maximi habere, Cic. — *To hold in contempt*; temere; contemnere; despiciere. — *To hold a wager*; sponsionem facere, Cic. — (*A consultation*); deliberationem habere; de re consilium inire, Cic. — (*One's breath*); animam

continere, or comprimere, Ter.—(*One's laughter*); risum continere, Plaut.; risu abstinere, Ter.

To HOLD. *v. n.* I. To stand; resistere; substare, Cæs.; se sustinere; stare; firmari. II. To last; stare; perstare; manere; durare, Cic.; perdurare, Plin.; exstare. III. To refrain; se a continere; temperare; se reprimere, Cic. IV. To adhere; hærere; adhærere; se adungere, or adstringere; applicare. V. To be dependent on; esse alicujus in potestate, Cic., sub arbitrio, Ov. VI. To derive right; rem habere de altero; debere; referre; accipere. VII.—To hold forth; concionem habere; verba facere; orationem habere; concionari, Cic.—To hold in; se reprimere, or continere.—To hold off; dubitare; cunctari facere.—To hold on; pergere; perstare; continuare.—To hold out; resistere; obistere; repugnare; stare; manere; durare.—To hold together; inter se cohærere, Cic.—To hold up; se sustentare.—To hold with one; cum aliquo stare.—To hold with neither; neutri parti favere.—Hold! siste!—It holds up; remisere imbris.—To hold to one's agreement; stare conventis, or conditionibus, Cic.

HOLD. *s.* I. The act of seizing; captura; comprehensio. II. Support; stabilimentum, Plaut.; administraculum, Cic.; fulcrum, Varr. III. Place of custody; carcer; custodia. IV. Influence; auctoritas; potestas; pondus. V. A fortified place; arx; locus munitus, Cic.; castellum; propugnaculum, Cæs. VI.—Hold of a wild beast; cubile, Cic.; lustrum, Virg.—Hold of a ship; infimum navis tabulatum.—To lay hold of a thing; rem manu corripere, prehendere, comprehendere; in manum capere, Cic.—To let go one's hold; captum dimittere.—To give no hold on one; a reprehensione abesse, Cic.

HOLDER. *s.* I. One who holds; qui tenet, &c. II. A tenant; cliens; fundi dominus.

HOLDFAST. *s.* I. Any thing which takes hold; ferrea fibula, Cæs.; ansa, Vitr. II. An avaricious or parsimonious man; homo restrictus et tenax, parcus, sordidus, avarus, Cic.

HOLE. *s.* I. A cavity; foramen; cavus; cavum; Hor.; lacuna, Vitr. II. A cave; specus, Virg.; spelunca, Cic.; antrum; spelæum; Virg. III. Cell of an animal; cubile, Plaut.—A rat-hole; caverna muris, Plin.—A serpent's hole; serpentis latibulum, Plin. IV. A man's habitation; tugurium, Cic.; domuncula, Vitr. V.—Full of holes; multiformis, Plin.; multicavus, Ov.—The hole of the ear; auriculæ cavernula, Plin.—A hole to creep out at; effugium; diverticulum; tergiversatio, Cic.—To pick a hole in one's coat; obtractare; maledicere, Cic.

HOLLY. *ad. Pie*, Ter.; sancte; religiose; Cic.—To live holily; probe, caste, et integre, vivere, Plaut.; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.

HOLINESS. *s.* Sanctitas; sanctitudo; sanctimonia; Cic.; vitæ integritas, Quint.; morum sanctitas, Plin.; pietas, Cic.

HOLLO. *interj.* Heus! heus tu! hem!
To HOLLO. *v. n.* See to HALLOO.

HOLLOW. *a.* I. Excavated; cavus, Liv.; concavus, Cic.; cavernosus, Plin.; vacuus; inanis, Cic. II. Sounding hollow; surdus; cæcus. III. False; fictus; falsus; mendax; fraudulentus; simulatus; vanus; inanis; subdolos; fallax; dolosus. IV.—Hollow eyes; oculi concavi, Cels., cavati, Lucr.—A hollow trick, captiuncula, Cic.

HOLLOW. *s.* I. Cavity; cavum, Hor.; lacuna, Vitr.; locus cavus. II. A den; specus; spelæum, Virg.; spelunca; caverna; antrum; Cic. III. A passage; canal; transitus, ùs; canalis; fistula; ductus, ùs; fossa. IV.—The hollow of the eyes; oculorum recessus, ùs, Plin.—(Of the ear); auris cavernula, Plin.—(Of the hand); vola, Plin.

To HOLLOW. *v. a.* Cavare, Cic.; excavare, Plin.; introrsum incidere.

HOLLOWNESS. *s.* Cavum, Hor.; fig.; falsitas, Cic.

HOLLY. *s.* A shrub; aquifolium, Plin.

HOLLY GROVE. *s.* Locus aquifolii ferax.

HOLM or HOLM OAK. *s.* A tree; ilex, Virg.—Of holm; ilignus, Plin.

HOLocaust. *s.* A burnt sacrifice; holocaustum.

HOLY. *a.* Sanctus; sacer; pius; religiosus; purus; castus; sacratus; sacrosanctus.—Holy Writ; Scriptura Sacra; Sacra Litteræ.—To make holy; sacrare; consecrare.—To keep holy the Sabbath; Diem Dominicam rite colere.—The Holy Ghost; Spiritus Sanctus.

HOLIDAY. *s.* Festum; dies festus; dies genialis; sacra anniversaria; feriæ, Cic.—To keep holidays; festa, or dies festos, celebrare, Ov., agere, Cic.; festa colere, Ov.

HOLIDAYS. *s. pl.* Scholarius ferie; studii vacatio, Cic. HOLY WATER. *s.* Aqua sacra, or lustralis.

HOMAGE. *s.* Clientelaris officii professio; obsequium; observantia; reverentia; honor; obedientia, Cic.

To HOMAGE. *v. a.* Clientelam alicui profiteri; alicui reverentiam adhibere, Cic., or præstare, Plin.

HOMAGER. *s.* Cliens; qui serva prædia possidet.

HOME. *s.* Domus; domicilium; sedes; aedes; patria;

patria; or natale, solum, Virg.—Home jests; mordacia dicta.—At home; domi; in domo.—To stay at home; se tecto continere, Ter.—To return home; repetere focios, Cic.—He is not come home; tectum non subit, Cic.—To go to one's long home; emori; e vita discedere; diem supremum obire.—Charity begins at home; omnes sibi melius malunt esse quam alteri, Ter.—At home and abroad; domi forisq.

HOME. *ad.* Domum; or, in domum.—Come home with me; eamus ad me, Ter.—They strike home; ictus eorum non deerant, Plin.—To speak home; ad id de quo agitur, apte congruenterque dicere, Cic.—This comes home to you; tua res agitur, Cic.; id tua refert, Ter.—His wickedness comes home to him; auctorem seculi repetit, Sen.

HOME-BORN. *a.* Naturalis; natus; innatus; ingenuus, Cic.

HOME-BRED. *a.* Simplex; rusticus; inurbanus; agrestis; inornatus; incallidus; domesticus, Cic.

HOME-FELT. *a.* Interior; intimus; intestinus, Cic.

HOMELINESS. *s.* Rusticitas, Plin.; rustici mores, Cic.; illepidia, or inurbana, agendi ratio.

HOMELY. *a.* Simplex; agrestis; rusticus; illepidus; inornatus; inurbanus; domesticus.—A homely style; dicendi genus humile, or abjectum, Cic.

HOMELY. *ad.* Pingui, or crassa, Minerva, Hor.; rustice; incondite; ineleganter; Cic.; illeptide, Plin.; invenuste, Gell.

HOME-MADE. *a.* Domesticus; patrius.

HOMESPUN. *a.* Domesticus; familiaris; invenustus; illepidus, Cic.

HOMESPUN. *s.* Homo plenus ruris, Catull.; opicus, Juv.; rusticanus, Cic.

HOMESTAL or HOMESTEAD. *s.* Domicilium; domus.

HOMEWARD. *ad.* In domum; domum versus.—To go homeward; focios repetere, Cic.

HOMICIDE. *s.* I. Manslaughter; cædes; homicidium; occisio. II. A manslayer; homicida; interfector, Cic.

HOMICIDAL. *a.* Lethalis, Virg.; lethifer, Ov.

HOMILY. *s.* Concio.

HOMOGENEAL or HOMOGENEOUS. *a.* Ejusdem generis; congenere, Plin.

HOMOGENEALNESS or HOMOGENEITY. *s.* Rerum ejusdem generis natura.

HOMONYMOUS. *a.* (A term of grammar.) Homonymus, Quint.

HOMONYMY. *s.* (In grammar.) homonymia; similitudo nominum diversa significantium.

HONE. *s.* Cos, cotis, f., Hor.; Ov.; Plin.

HONEST. *a.* Upright, true, sincere; honestus, Cic.; probus, Plin.; apertus; candidus; verus; simplex; ingenuus; justus; æquus; æqui servantissimus. II. Of good character; vitæ integer; castus; modestus, Cic.

HONESTLY. *ad.* I. Uprightly; honeste; candidè; ex animo; simpliciter; sincera, or bona, fide; recte; probe; sancte; integre. II. Modestly, honourably; caste; pudice; pudenter, Cic.

HONESTY. *s.* Honestas; pudor; probitas; virtus; integritas; æquitas; recta conscientia; animi candor, or veritas; simplicitas; fides bona, or sincera, Cic.; castitas; pudicitia.—A man of approved honesty; vir spectatæ fidei, Cic.; vir apprime probus, Ter., spectatæ integritatis, Liv.

HONEY. *s.* Mel, mellis, n.—My honey! melliculum! mea mellilla! Plaut.; corulum meum!—Of honey; melleus.—Sweet as honey; melliculus.—Concerned with or belonging to honey; mellarius.—To make honey; mellificare, Plin.—That makes honey; mellificus; Col.—Like honey; melligenus, Plin.

To HONEY. *v. n.* Alicui subpalpari, Plaut.; blando sermone delinire, Cic.

HONEY-COMB. *s.* Favus, Cic.

HONEYED or HONIED. *a.* Mellitus, Hor.; melleus, Plin.; melle illitus.—Honied accents; mellita verba.

HONEY Suckle. *s.* A plant; caprifolium; perilymenon, Plin.

HONEY-SWEET. *a.* Melleus; melliculus; melligenus, Plin.

HONORARY. *a.* Honorarius; honorificus; honoris causa.

HONOUR. *s.* I. Reputation, fame; honor; gloria; existimatio, Cic.; fama, Liv.; laus, Cic.; splendor; claritas, Plin.; nomen. II. Reverence, due veneration; reverentia; observantia; veneratio; verecundia.

III. Chastity; pudor; pudicitia; castitas; integritas.

IV. Dignity, high rank; munus; dignitas; fastigium; ordo; locus; amplitudo, Cic. V.—With honour; egregie; eximie; præclare; gloriosissime.—To die with honour; honesta morte defungi, Cic.—You are bound in honour to do it; in eo perditurus tuus honor, tua fama veriturl, Liv.—At the expense of his honour; per dedecus suum, Tac.—A man without honour; homo existimatioe damnatus.—To be an honour to one's friends; suis esse honori, Cic.—To hold games in honour of one; aliquem celebrare ludis, Cic.

To HONOUR, *v. a.* Honore afficere; honorare; in honore habere; honorem alicui facere, tribuere, præstare, habere, or deferre; decorare; honestare; revereri; venerari; colere; observare, Cic.—*Honour me with your commands*; si quid est quod me facere velis, jube et impera, Cic.

HONOURABLE, *a.* I. *Illustrious, great; conferring honour*; honorabilis; honorandus; honore dignus; honoratus; honorificus; splendidus; egregius; nobilis; generosus; clarus; præstans; illustris; insignis; inclutus; decorus; honestus; amplissimus; magnificus, Cic.

II. *Upright, equitable*; justus; æquus; candidus.

HONOURABLY, *ad.* Honorifice; honorate; splendide; ornate, Cic.

HONOURS, *s. pl.* Honores; dignitates; munera; partes; magistratus.—*Funeral honours*; exsequiæ.—*To be deprived of funeral honours*; spoliari supremi diei celebritate, Cic.

HOOD, *s.* Capitium; cucullus; reticulum, Juv.; calantica, Cic.

To HOOD, *v. a.* Caput cucullo operire.

To HOODWINK, *v. a.* Alicui caput obnubere, Liv.; oculis velum obducere, Plin.

HOOF, *s.* Ungula, Virg.; cornu equinum, Val. Max.

HOOFED, *a.* Cornipes, Virg.

HOOK, *s.* Any thing bent so as to catch hold; uncinus, Vitr.; hamus, Ov.; hamulus, Cels.; ferrea fibula, Cæs.; ansa, Vitr.; uncus, Cic.; harpago, Liv.; fibula, Ov.—*A bill-hook*; falx lunata.—*Pot-hook*; lamina denticulata suspendens lebetibus accommodata.—*A shepherd's hook*; pastorale pedum, Virg.—*Fish-hook*; hamus, Hor.; hamulus, Cels.—*To put off the hooks*; alicui molestiam exhibere; dolorem commovere; aliquid molestia afficere, Cic.; stomachum movere.—*Off the hook*; morosus; austerus; difficilis, Cic.

To HOOK, *v. a.* Hamo (piscis) capere, Cic.; unco illigare, Virg.; inuncare, Lucil.; uncina suspendere, Vitr., Æbulare, Col.

HOOKED, *a.* Uncus; aduncus, Ov.; hamatus; uncinatus, Cic.; recurvus, Ov.; recurvatus, Cels.

HOOP, *s.* Circulus, Cic.

To HOOP, *v. a.* Circulis religare.

HOOPER, *s.* A cooper; doliarium, Plin.; doliorum factor, Pallad.

HOOPING-COUGH, *s.* Crebra tussis; cuculatus morbus.

To HOOT, *v. a.* and *n.* Inclamare; vociferari; incondito clamore insequi.

HOOT or HOOTING, *s.* Vociferatio, Cic.; populi sibilus; ululatus, Virg.

To HOP, *v. n.* Subsillire; subsultare, Plaut.; saltum dare, Ov.

HOP, *s.* I. *A plant*; lupus salictarius, Plin.

II. *A jump*; saltus, Cic.; exsultatio, Plin. III. *A jump on one leg*; pede in uno saltus.

HOPGARDEN or HOPGROUND, *s.* Solum lupis salictariis consitum.

HOPE, *s.* Spes; expectatio, Cic.—*The forlorn hope*; milites qui in summo periculo versantur; devoti; devota morti pectora.—*A youth of great hopes*; eximia spe adulescens, Cic.—*A faint hope*; specula, Cic.

To HOPE, *v. a.* and *n.* Sperare; rei spem habere; in spe esse; in spem venire, Cic.; spem alere; expectare; cupere; expetere.—*To hope well of one*; bene sperare de aliquo, Cic.

HOPEFUL, *a.* I. *Promising*; de quo bene sperare possumus; quod in spe est.—*A hopeful daughter*; egregiæ spei filia, Tac. II. *Full of hope*; qui spe nititur, ducitur, or tenetur.

HOPELESS, *a.* Exspes; spei irritus; spe dejectus, depulsus, lapsus, Cic.; insperatus.—*His recovery is hopeless*; salus ejus desperata.

HOPPER, *s.* I. *He who hops on one leg*; pede in uno saltator. II. (In a mill); infundibulum, Vitr.

HOPPING, *s.* Claudicatio.

HORAL or HORARY, *a.* Horarius, Suet.

HORDE, *s.* Hominum erraticorum turba, colluvies, frequentia, multitudo, greges, examen, chorus, Cic.

HORROUND, *s.* Marrubium, Plin.

HORIZON, *s.* Horizon; finiens circulus; Sen.

HORIZONTAL, *a.* Horizonti ad libellum respondens.

HORIZONTALLY, *ad.* Situ horizonti ad libellam respondentem.

HORN, *s.* I. (On the heads of some animals); cornu. II. *Instrument of wind-music*; cornu venatorium; bucina; corniculum, Suet.—*To blow a horn*; cornu canere. III.—(Of the moon and rainbow); cornu.

IV. *The feeler of a snail*; cornu. V. (Of painters); radula, Col. VI. *An ink-horn*; atramentarium, Vell.

HORNBEAM, *s.* A tree; carpinus, Plin.

HORN-BOOK, *s.* Libellus literas appellare discientium.

HORNED, *a.* Cornutus, Varr.; corniger, Plin.—*Horned cattle*; cornuta bestia; Plaut.; cornigera animalia, Plin.

HORNET, *s.* Crabro, Plin.

HORN OWL, *s.* Asio, Plin.; bubo, Ov.

HORNPIPE, *s.* Tripudium, Cic.; chorea, Ov. HORN, *a.* Cornutus, Plin.—*To become horny*; cornescere, Plin.

HOROLOGE or HOROLOGY, *s.* Horologium, Cic.; clepsydra.

HOROSCOPE, *s.* (In astrology); horoscopus, Pers.; natalia prædicta, Cic.; genesis, Juv.—*A drawer of horoscopes*; genethliacus; Chaldæus.

HORRIBLE, *a.* Horribilis; horrendus; terribilis; horrificus; summus; immanis, Cic.

HORRIBLY, *ad.* Horribilem, or horrendum, in modum; supra modum, Cic.

HORRID, *a.* Horridus; horrificus; horribilis; terribilis; dirus; immanis, Cic.

HORRIDNESS, *s.* Horror; immanitas; atrocitas, Cic.

HORRIFIC, *a.* Horrificus; horridus; horribilis; terribilis, Cic.

HORROR, *s.* Horror; terror; repugnantia, Cic.

HORSE, *s.* I. *An animal*; equus, Cic.; caballus; mannus; Hor.; manulus, Mart. II. *Something on which another thing is supported*; canterius; or, cantherius. III. *Cavalry*; equites, Cic.; equestres copiæ, Cæs.; equitum turma, Liv. IV.—*To ride a horse*; equitare; equo vehi; Cic.; Liv.—*To sound to horse*; equos insternendi signum bucina dare.

To HORSE, *v. a.* To mount upon a horse; alicui equum attribuire, Cæs.

HORSE-BEAN, *s.* Fabula, Plaut.; fabulum, Gell.

HORSE-BLOCK, *s.* Equitis anabathrum.

HORSE-BOAT, *s.* Ponto, Cæs.

HORSE-BOY, *s.* Stabularius, Varr.

HORSE-BREAKER, *s.* Subessor, Petron.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, *s.* I. *A tree*; castanea, Varr. II. (Its fruit); balanus; balantiss; Plin.

HORSE-CLOTH, *s.* Equi stratum.

HORSE-COURSER, *s.* Mango.

HORSE-COMB, *s.* Strigillis, Cic.

HORSE-DUNG, *s.* Stercus, Cic.; fimus, Virg.

HORSE-PLY, *s.* An insect; asilus, Virg; tabanus; cestrus, Plin.

HORSEHAIR, *s.* Juba, Cæs.

HORSE-LAUGH, *s.* Cachinnatio, Cic.

HORSE-LEECH, *s.* I. *An insect*; hirudo, Cic.; sanguisuga, Plin. II. *A farrier*; veterinarius, Col.

HORSE-LITTER, *s.* Stramentum, Plin.

HORSEMAN, *s.* Eques, Plaut.—*To be a good horseman*; elegantem ac scite in equo sedere, Cic.

HORSEMANSHIP, *s.* Equitatio; equitatus, us; Plin.

HORSEMEAT, *s.* Fabulum, Cic.

HORSE-POND, *s.* Aquarium, Cato.

HORSE-RACE, *s.* Cursus; curriculum.

HORSE-RADISH, *s.* A root; raphanus.

HORSESHOE, *s.* Solea ferrea, Catull.; equi solea, Suet.

HORSE-TRAPPINGS, *s. pl.* Equi stratum, ornatus, us.

HORSEWAY, *s.* Via publica, Plaut.

HORSEWHIP, *s.* Flagellum, Phædr.; verbera, pl., Ov.

To HORSEWHIP, *v. a.* Verberibus admonere, or excipere; verberare.

HORTATION or HORTATIVE, *s.* Hortatio; hortatus, us; adhortatio; Cic.; hortamen, Liv.; hortamentum, Sall.

HORTATORY, *a.* Hortativus, Quint.

HORTICULTURE, *s.* Hortorum cultura; res hortensis.

HORTULAN, *a.* Hortensis; hortensius; Plin.

HOSE, *s.* Tibiale, Suet.

HOSPITAL, *a.* Hospitalis, Cic.

HOSPITALLY, *ad.* Hospitaliter, Liv.

HOSPITAL, *a.* Publica pauperum domus; valetudinarium hospitium.

HOSPITALITY, *s.* Hospitalitas, Cic.

HOST, *s.* I. *One who gives entertainment to another*; hospes, Cæs. II. *Landlord of an inn*; caupo, Cic.; tabernarius, Cæl. ad Cic. III. *An army*; exercitus, us; copiæ, pl. IV. *Any great number*; multitudo; multi; frequens numerus; magna hominum frequentia; maxima copia. V. *The consecrated wafer in the Romish church*; orbiculus ex pane; hostia.

To HOST, *v. n.* I. *To lodge*; apud aliquem diversari, Cic.; hospitari, Sen. II. *To encounter in battle*; manus conserere; in manus venire. III. *To muster*; exercitum lustrare, recensere, recognoscere.

HOSTAGE, *s.* Obses.

HOSTEL or HOSTELRY, *s.* Diversorium; caupona; Cic.

HOSTESS, *s.* Hospita, Cic.; copia, Virg.

HOSTILE, *a.* Hostilis; inimicus; infensus; infestus, Cic.—*In a hostile manner*; hostiliter; hostilem in modum; Cic.

HOSTILITY, *s.* Hostilitas, Cic.

HOSTLER, *s.* Stabularius.

HOT, *a.* I. *Contrary to cold, fiery*; calidus; fervidus; fervens; Cic.; calens, Hor.; ardens; flagrans, Virg.; calefactus; accensus. II. *Ardent, vehement, furious*; acer; irritabilis; in iram pronus, Cic.; ira properat, Tac. III.—*To be hot*; calere; fervere; Cic.—*To make hot*; calefacere, Cic.; exalfacere, Plin.—*To grow hot*; calefcere, Ter.; concalescere, Ov.;

fervescere. — *A hot assault*; impetus acerrimus. — *The engagement was hot*; ibi certatum est pugnicatum, Cic.
HOTBED. s. (In a garden); pulvinus stercorosus.
HOTCH-POTCH. s. Esculentorum satura; incondita farrago.
HOT HEADED. a. Properus, Plaut.; præceps; violentus; Plin.; irritabilis, Cic.; iræ propers, Tac.
HOTHOUSE. s. Cella arbutiva.
HOTLY. ad. Ardens; ferventer; acriter; ardenti studio, Cic.; iracunde. — *To pursue hotly*; intolerantius persequi, Cæs.
HOT-MOUTHED. u. Pétinax; peticax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.
HOTNESS. s. Ardor; fervor; calor; cupiditas; studium; impotentia.
HOTSPUR. s. Homo vehemens et violentus; præceps in iram, Cic.
HOTSPURRED. a. Vehemens; violentus.
HOVEL. s. Casa, turgurium; Cic.; casula, Plin.; domuncula, Vitr.
TO HOVEL. v. a. Casas habitare, Virg.
HOVEN. a. Infatus; tumidus; turgidus, Cic.; tumens, Hor.; turgens, Plin.
TO HOVER. v. n. I. *To hang in the air overhead*; volitare; inerrare. II. *To stand in suspense*; hæsitare; animo fluctuare. III. *To hover round*; circumvolitare; circumagi; in gyros ire, Ov. — *To hover over*; imminere; impendere.
HOUGH. s. Suffrago; poples.
TO HOUGH. v. n. *To hamstring*; suffraginem secare.
HOUND. s. Canis venaticus, Cic.
TO HOUND. v. a. Canibus sectari, Virg.
HOUND'S-TONGUE. s. A plant; cynoglossos, Plin.
HOUND-TREE. s. Cornus, Vitr.
HOOR. s. Hora. — *In lucky hour*; feliciter; auspicate. — *The last hour*; supra hora, Tibull. — *To be at one's last hour*; esse in ultimis, Petron. — *To fix an hour*; horam præstituerit. — *To tell the hour*; horam nunciare. — *What is the hour?* hora quota est? — *From hour to hour*; in horas, Cic. — *The proper hour*; opportunitas. — *At the very hour*; in ipso temporis articulo, Cic. — *Up to this hour*; usque ad hoc tempus. — *At the right hour*; temporis, Plaut.; in ipso tempore, Ter. — *At an early hour*; mature; mane. — *Half an hour*; semihora, Cic.; horæ dimidium. — *An hour and a half*; sesuholra.
HOURGLASS. s. Ex arena horologium; or, arenarium.
HOURLY. ad. In horas, Cic.; singulis horis.
HOOR-PLATE. s. Horologium, Vitr.
HOUSE. s. I. *A place of abode*; domus; ædes; tectum; domicilium; sedes. — *A small house*; parva domus; domuncula; ædicule, Vitr. — *A religious house*; monasterium; cœnobium. — *A nobleman's house*; amplæ et lautæ ædes. — *A house of office*; latrina, Varr.; Roricæ, pl., Juv. — *A senate-house*; curia. — *A house of entertainment*; diversorium, Cic.; taberna diversoria, Plaut. — *To keep a good house*; opipare; or basilicæ, vivere; opipare lautèque epulari. — *To keep open house*; liberam; or rectam, cenam dare. — *The front of the house*; primores domus partes, Cic. — *The back of the house*; posticum, Vitr. — *From house to house*; per domos, Cic. — *A country house*; villa; rus, Ter. II. *Family, race*; genus; stirps; parentes, pl.; locus; domus; familia. — *Born of a noble house*; amplissimo loco, or amplissima familia, natus, Cic.; claris genere, Liv.; claris ortus parentibus, Hor. — *Of an obscure house*; natus ignobili loco, Cic.; loco obscuro tenuique fortuna ortus, Liv.
TO HOUSE. v. a. I. *To admit to residence*; hospitio excipere, Ov.; recipere. II. *To shelter*; aliquem tectis, or sedibus, recipere, Cic.; præsidio esse. — *To house corn*; condere; recondere; reponere. — *To house cattle*; pectus stabulare, Varr.
HOUSEHOLD BREAD. s. Panis cibarius, plebeius, Sen., secundarius, Plin.
HOUSEBREAKER. s. Effractorius, Sen.; (effractor, Ulp.).
HOUSE-DOG. s. Canis catenarius, Sen.
HOUSEHOLD. s. Familia; res domestica, or familiaris, Cic. — *Household gods*; lares; dii penates; Cic. — *Household goods*; domestica supellex; domesticum instrumentum.
HOUSEHOLDER. s. Pater familias, Liv.
HOUSEHOLD STUFF. s. Supellex, Cic.
HOUSEKEEPER. s. I. *Householder*; pater familias, Liv. II. *A woman that has the care of a family*; mater familias; heræ; domina.
HOUSEKEEPING. s. Rei familiaris, or domesticæ, administratio, or cura.
HOUSELEEK. s. Sedum, Plin.
HOUSEMAID. s. Ancilla; famula; serva; ministra.
HOUSE-ROOM. s. Habitatio; spatium; locus. — *There is not house-room enough*; turba domum angustat, Sen.
HOUSE-TOP. s. Domus fastigium.
HOUSE-WARMING. s. Cœna; epulæ, pl.; convivium.
HOUSEWIFE. s. I. *Mistress of a family*; heræ; domina; mater familias. II. *A female economist*; que rem familiarem diligenter curat.

HOUSEWIFERY. s. Prudens rei familiaris administratio; frugalitas, Cic.

HOUSING. s. I. *Horse-cloth*; equi stratum, ornatus, us. II. *Place of abode*; habitatio.
How. ad. Quomodo; quo pacto, or modo; qua ratione; qui; ut; quemadmodum. — *How can it be?* qui fit ut? — *How is he?* ut valet? quid rerum agit? — *Tell him exactly how it happened*; tu isti narrato omnem rem ordine ut factum sit, Ter. — *How say you?* quid narras? — *How well it suits!* ut decet! Plaut. — *How is my hope fallen!* quanta spe decidi, Ter. — *How they wished!* quam vellent! Virg. — *How I wish that!* quod utinam! — *How much*; quam bene; quantum. — *You know how much I love you*; tute scis quam intimum habeam te, Ter. — *How desirable is philosophy*; quantopere expetenda sit philosophia, Cic. — *How much is it?* quanti est? — *How many?* quot; or, quam multi? — *How many acres?* quotiens jugera? — *How many great crimes*; quot et quanta scelera. — *How often*; quoties. — *How goes it?* quid agitur? — *How goes the time?* hora quota est? — *All know how to get money*; pecunie vias novunt omnes, Cic. — *How now?* quid hoc rei est?
HOWBEIT or **HOW BE**. ad. Nihilominus; nihilo tamen minus; attamen; veruntamen, Cic.
HOWEVER. ad. Tamen; attamen; quomodocunque; quoquo modo; utunque; nihilominus; veruntamen; saltem; certe; sane. — *However it turn out*; quemcunque sors tulerit casum, Cic.
HOWITZER or **HOWITZ**. s. (In artillery); tormentum cuius oper globus minor intus pyrio pulvere confertus exploditur.
TO HOWL. v. n. Ululare, Cic.; ululatum edere; boare, Ov.
HOWL or **HOWLING**. s. Ululatus, us, Plin.; Virg.; ejulatus, Cic.
HOWSOEVER. conj. Utunque; quoquo modo. — *How great soever*; quantuscunque. — *How many soever*; quotcunque; quotquot.
TO HOX. v. a. Suffraginem succidere.
HOX. s. A large boat; orca; lembus; Liv.; navis cursoria, Sidon.
HUBBUB. s. Turba; tumultus, us.
HUCKABACK. s. Pannus figuris impressus.
HUCKLEBACKED. a. Gibbus, Cels.; gibberosus, Suet.; humeris incurvus, Plin.
HUCKLEBONE. s. Hip-bone; os femoris.
HUCKLEBONES. s. A children's game; astragali, Suet.
HUCKSTER or **HUCKSTERER**. s. Propola, Cic.; qui mercatur minoris quot statim carius vendat; mango, Quint. — Fig.; vir fraudulentus; fallax; veterinarian. — *Huckster's goods*; mangonis merces cum lucello dividenda.
TO HUCKSTER. v. a. Mercem summam emptam minutim dividere.
TO HUFF. v. a. Miscere; permiscere; turbare; perturbare; impedire; commiscere; confundere; intricare.
TO Huddle TOGETHER. v. n. Tumultuose coire, or congregari; cæteratim confuere, Liv.
Huddle. s. Confusio; perturbatio; turba; tumultus, us. — *In a huddle*; confuse; perturbate; Cic.; inordinate; incomposite, Liv.
HUE. s. I. *Dye*; color. — *To change from the natural hue*; declorare, Col. II. *Hue and cry* (a clamour); vociferatio, Cic.; ululatus, us, Virg. — *To make a hue and cry after one*; ululatum vociferationibus ac sibilis explodere; incondito clamore insequi. — *A hue and cry* (arrest); quintatio, Liv.
HUFF. s. I. *Swell of sudden anger or arrogance*; impotens animi motus; animi inflammatio, exandescencia, Cic.; magnus irarum æstus, us, Virg. II. *One inflated with a false opinion of his own merits*; homo superbus, insolens, arrogans, sibi præfidens, sui opinionem inflatus, Cic. III. — *To be in a huff*. I. Iracundus effertur, incitari, effervescere, Cic. 2. Re superbie, Cic.; intumescere, Quint.; insollescere, Gell.; inani superbia tumere, Phadr.
TO HUFF. v. a. Arrogantius tractare; minaciter insultare; iracundiam incitare; iram movere.
TO HUFF. v. n. *To bluster*; intumescere, Quint.; insollescere, Gell.; superbie; se insolentius efferre; Cic.
HUFFER. s. Thraso, Ter.; pygopolynices, Plaut.; miles gloriosus, Ter.
HUFFISH. a. Ferox; superbus; arrogans; insolens; confidens; sibi præfidens; iræ propers, Tac.; præceps in iram, Cic.
HUFFISHLY. ad. Ferociter; arroganter; superbe; insolenter, Cic.
HUFFISHNESS. s. Insolentia; arrogantia; ferocitas; ferocia; superbia, Cic.; (irritabilitas, Apul.).
TO HUG. v. a. Amplexi; complexi; amplexari; pressare; comprimere. — *To hug one's self*; sibi plaudere, Hor.; sibi ipsi blandiri.
HUG. s. Amplexus; complexus, us, Cic.
HUGE. a. Vastus; amplus; immensus; grandis; immanis; ingens.

HUGELY. *ad.* Immensum, Tac.; summopere; magnopere; valde; admodum; maxime; aprime, Cic.

HUGENESS. *s.* Immensitas; amplitudo; magnitudo; vastitas; moles, Cic.

HUGGERMUGGER. *s.* Abditum, Plin.; putida nugarum occultatio. — *In huggermugger;* clandestine, Plaut.; clanculum, Ter.; occulte; tecte; latenter; furtim, Cic. — *Done in huggermugger;* clandestinus, Cic.

HULK. *s.* Carina, Virg.

HULL. *s.* The *integument of any thing;* involucreum; integumentum, Liv.; operimentum, Plin.; siliqua, Virg.; valvulus, Col.; pellicula, Cic.

HOLLY. *a.* Siliquatus, Plin.

To **HUM.** *v. a. and n.* Bombum facere, edere, or emitte, Varr.; susurrare, Virg.; strepere, Plin.; murmurare, Col.; mussare, Ter. — *To hum and haw;* lingua hæsitare; titubanter loqui. — *To hum a tune;* vocem tremule modulari, Quint.; varia vocis frequentamenta incinere, Gell.

HUM. *interj.* Heus! oh! hem!

HUM. *s.* Bombus, Varr.; murmur, Virg.; fremitus, Col.; vocis frequentamentum, Gell.; cæcum murmur, Virg.

HUMAN. *a.* Humanus. — *The human race;* humanum genus; pl., homines; mortales.

HUMANE. *a.* Humanus; comis; urbanus; clemens, Cic.; ad misericordiam propensus.

HUMANELY. *ad.* Blande; benigne; comiter; leniter, Cic.; miseranter, Gell.; humane; humaniter; clementer; Cic.

HUMANIST. *s.* Humaniorum literarum peritus.

HUMANITY. *s.* I. *The nature of man;* humana natura; humanitas, Cic. II. *Benevolence;* humanitas; lenitas; benignitas; lenitudo; mansuetudo; comitatus; urbanitas; bonitas, Cic.

To **HUMANIZE.** *v. a.* Ex feritate ad mansuetudinem traducere; ad humanitatem informare, Cic.; humaniorem efficere, Cic.

HUMAN KIND. *s.* Genus humanum.

HUMANLY. *ad.* Hominum more, Ter.; humano more, or ritu. — *Humanly speaking;* ut est hominum opinio, or sermo.

HUM-BIRD or **HUMMING-BIRD.** *s.* Trochilus.

HUMBLE. *a.* I. *Not proud, modest;* humilis; sui despicens; modestus; demissus; submissus. II. *Low, not high, not great;* depressus; vilis; abjectus; contemptendus; miser, Cic.

To **HUMBLE.** *v. a.* Alicuius superbiam frangere; deprimere; minuere; demittere; prosternere; attenuare; contundere; alicui agre facere; Cic.

HUMBLE-BEE. *s.* Fucus, Phædr.

HUMBLENESS. *s.* Humilitas, Eccl.; modestia; pudor; verecundia, Cic.

HUMBLING. *s.* Quod superbiam frangit, mista turpitudinis nota.

HUMBLY. *ad.* (Humiliter, Eccl.); modeste; submisse; Cic.; suppliciter, Virg.

HUMBUG. *s.* Capio; ludificatio; fraus; fallacia; dolus; commentum; res commentitia; mendaciunculum, Cic.

To **HUMBUG.** *v. a.* Alicui centones facire, Plaut., verba dare, Ter.; mendacio fallere, Cic.; ludificari; os sublinere alicui, Plaut.

HUM-DRUM. *a.* Tardus; obtusus; hebes; bardus; fatuus; stolidus.

To **HUMECTATE.** *v. a.* Humectare, Col.

HUMECTATION. *s.* Madefactio.

HUMID. *a.* Humidus, Cic.; uvidus, Plaut.; udus; uliginosus; madidus, Cic.

HUMIDIFY. *s.* Humor; uvor, Varr.; mador, Sall.

HUMILIATION. *s.* Sui demissio; submissio; depressio; debilitatio; imminutio.

HUMILITY. *s.* (Humilitas, Eccl.); modestia, Cic.; pudor; verecundia; obsequium, Cic.; sui demissio.

HUMORIST. *s.* Jocularator; scurra; Cic.; ingenio varius.

HUMOROUS. *a.* Ingenio varius, or levis; facetus; festivus; lepidus; jocosus; hilaris; lætus.

HUMOROUSLY. *ad.* Hilariter; hilariter; lepide; festive; jocose; facete, Cic.

HUMOROUSNESS. *ad.* Festivitas; lepos; urbani sales; hilaritas; ingenium lepidum, Cic.

HUMOROUS. *a.* Difficilis et morosus; acerbus, Cic.; cerebrosus, Hor.; morose Indolis; tetricus.

HUMOUR. *s.* I. *Moisture;* humor; uvor, Varr.; mador, Sall. II. *Temper of mind;* ingenium; mores, pl., Ter.; indoles; natura, Cic.; habitus; or, habitudo, Cic.

III. *Whim;* animi impetus; libido; arbitrium; voluntas; inconstantia mobilitasque mentis, Cic. IV. *A trick;* mos; modus; consuetudo. V. *Jocularity;* festivitas; urbani sales, pl.; hilaritas; lepor, Cic. VI. — *Every one to his humour;* prout sua cuique libido est. — *To follow one's humour;* suo modo vivere, Ter. — *It is my humour;* sic sum, Ter. — *To change one's humour;* novum ingenium induere. — *A good humour;* morum, or ingenii, suavitas. — *To put in a good humour;* aliquid hilarare, Cic. — *To be in a good humour;* hilari animo

esse, Cic. — *A bad humour;* morositas, Cic.; tetricitas, Ov. — *To put in a bad humour;* alicui stomachum, or bilem, movere, or facere. — *To be in a bad humour;* stomachari. — *To put up with one's bad humour;* amici intemperiem ferre. — *I am not in a humour for writing;* ut nunc me habeo scribere non juvat.

To **HUMOUR.** *v. a.* I. *To gratify;* alicui morem gerere; indulgere; assentiri; obsequi; placere; satisfacere; animum explere, Cic. II. *To fit;* accommodare; concinnare; componere; commodare.

HUMP. *s.* Gibbus, Juv.; gibber; tuber, Plin.

HUMP-BACKED or **HUNCH-BACKED.** *a.* Gibbus, Cels.; gibberosus, Suet.; humeris incurvus, Plin.

To **HUNCH.** *v. a.* Cubito pulsare, or submovere.

HUNDRED. *a.* Centum; centeni, Cic.

HUNDRED. *s.* I. *A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred;* centum; numerus centenarius. — *By hundreds;* centuriatum, Cic. II. *A district;* regio in multis pagis divisa.

HUNDRETH. *s.* Pars centesima.

HUNDRED-WEIGHT. *s.* Centumpondium, Plaut.; centum pondus; centenarium pondus, Plin.

HUNGER. *s.* Fames; esuries; esuritio; Cic.; cibi appetentia, or aviditas, Plin.

To **HUNGER.** *v. n.* Esurire; fame laborare, Col.; inedia consumi, Cic.

HUNGER-BIT or **HUNGER-BITTEN.** *a.* Fame coactus, Cic.; famelicus; esuriens, Plaut.; fame pressus, Plin.

HUNGERLY or **HUNGRILY.** *ad.* Avide; cupide; rabide, Cic.

HUNGER-STARVED. *a.* Inedia consumptus; fame enectus; Cic.

HUNGRED. *a.* Fame pressus, or coactus, Cic.

HUNGRY. *a.* I. *Feeling pain from want of food;* fame debilitatus, enectus, Cic., pressus, Plin.; esuriens, Plaut. II. *Not fat;* famelicus, Plaut.; esuritor, Mart.; macer, Virg.; strigosus, Col.; macilentus, Plaut.; macie torridus, Cic. III. — *The hungry evil;* insaturabile abdomen, Cic.; improba ventris rabies, Virg. — *To be badly hungry;* fame confici, Cic., cruciari, Plin. — *A hungry soul;* solum exile et macrum, Cic. — *To be hungry;* esurire; fame laborare. — *Very hungry;* insane esuriens, Plaut. — *A hungry stomach;* esuritor, Mart.

HUNKS. *s.* Vir tenax, parcissimus, sordidus, avarus.

To **HUNT.** *v. a. and n.* Venari; venatum ire; canibus sectari, insequi, persequi, agitare; conquire; perquirere; investigari; scrutari. — *To hunt out of a place;* pellere; expellere; ejicere; detrudere; fugare. — *To hunt out a thing;* exquirere; explorare; detegere; patefacere; recludere. — *To hunt by scent;* indagare; investigare; odorari, Cic. — *To hunt for every where;* perquirere; perscrutari; exquirere.

HUNTER. *s.* I. *One who chases animals;* venator, Cic. II. *A hunting dog;* canis venaticus. III. *A hunting horse;* venator equus, Claud.

HUNTING. *s.* Venatio; venatus, us, Cic.

HUNTING-HORN. *s.* Cornu venatorium.

HUNTRESS. *s.* Venatrix, Virg.

HUNTSMAN. *s.* Venator, Virg.; (subsector, Petron.); canum agitator, Cic.

HUNTSMANSHIP. *s.* Ars venatoria.

HURDLE. *s.* Crates, Cæs. — *A small hurdle;* craticula.

HURDY-GURDY. *s.* Sambuca rota. — *A player on the hurdy-gurdy;* sambucen; fem., sambucina; Plaut.; sambucistria, Liv.

To **HURL.** *v. a.* (Telum)jacere, conicere, immittere, vibrare, intorquere; jaculari, Cic. — *To hurl one's self into ruin;* ad interitum ruere, or præcipitare se.

HURL. *s.* Turba; tumultus, us; tumor, Cic.; rebellio, Cæs.; rebellium, Liv.

HURLY or **HURLY-BURLY.** *s.* Inconsideratus, Cic.

HURRAH. *interj.* See **HUZZA.**

HURRICANE. *s.* Insana procella; ventorum turbo; ventus vesaniens, Catull., bacchans, Hor.

To **HURRY.** *v. a.* Festinare; preparare; maturare; accelerare; alicui instare; aliquid urgere, Cic.

To **HURRY.** *v. n.* Festinare; preparare; celeritate uti; maturare; accelerare; festinationem, or celeritatem, adhibere, Cic. — *To hurry away;* abripere; abstrahere; præcipitem rapere, Ov. — *To hurry on;* urgere; instare; ruere; se præcipitare. — *To be hurried away by passion;* vehementiori animi motu concitare, Cic.

HURRY. *s.* Festinatio; properatio; Cic.; properantia, Sall.; præpropera festinatio, Cic.; nimia celeritas; inconsiderantia, Cic.; tumultus, us; turba; perturbatio; confusio. — *In a hurry;* festine, Cic.; prope, Cæs.; propter, Lucr.

HURT. *s.* Detrimentum; incommodum; malum; damnum; jactura; perniciës; injuria; vulnus.

To **HURT.** *v. a.* Alicui nocere; obesse; alterius commodis officere; obstare; lædere; labefactare; injuriam, damnum, or detrimentum, facere, or inferre; vulnerare, Cic.

HURTFUL. *a.* Nocens; perniciosus; Cic.; noxius, Ov.; exitiosus; pestifer; funestus; Cic.; pernicialis, Liv.

HURTFULLY. *ad.* Perniciose; periculose; Cic.

To HURTLÉ. *v. a.* Emittere; profundere; jaculari; projicere, Cic.

HURTLESS. *a.* Innocens; innoxius; a culpa remotus; innocuus; simplex; miolime malus; intactus; illasus; involutus.

HUSBAND. *s.* I. *A man married to a woman*; vir, Ter.; maritus, Cic.; conjux, Virg.—*A husband's brother*; levir.—*A husband's sister*; los. II. *An economist*; homo rei temperans, ad rem attentior, Ter. III. *A tiller of the ground*; arator; agricola; colonus; Cic.; agricultor, Liv.

To HUSBAND. *v. a.* I. *To supply with a husband*; maritare, Suet.; hatam suam nuptui collocare, Cic., or concubiu jungere, Virg. II. *To manage with frugality*; rem prudenter administrare; parcimoniam adhibere; Plaut.—*To husband one's purse*; parce vivere; impensæ parcere; Cic.—*To husband one's time*; tempori parcere, Cic. III. *To till*; terram, or agrum, colere; agris culturam adhibere; terram arare, Cic.

HUSBANDLESS. *a.* Nuptiarum expertus, Hor.; innupta, Virg.; vidua, Cic.; marito superstes.

HUSBANDLY. *a.* Parcus; frugalissimus, Cic.; rei temperans, Tac.; ad rem attentior, Ter.; frugi, Hor.

HUSBANDMAN. *s.* Agricola; colonus; arator; Cic.; agricultor, Liv.

HUSBANDRY. *s.* I. *Tillage*; agricultura; agrorum cultus; aratio; Cic.; agrorum molitio, Col. II. *Frugality*; parcimonia, Cic.; frugalitas; prudens rei familiaris administratio, Cic.

HUSH. *interj.* Sile; tace; sileatur; pax sit; date silentium; Ter.

To HUSH. *v. a.* and *n.* Audientiam facere; sermonem rescindere; aliquem elingum reddere, Cic.; silentium imperare, Plin.; placare; lenire; mitigare; tacere; silere; linguam continere, Cic.; conticescere, Virg.; vocem premere, Phædr.—*To hush up*; reprimere; comprimere; celare.

HUSK. *s.* Siliqua, Plin.; valvulus, Col.

To HUSK. *v. a.* Siliqua exuere.

HUSKED or HUSKY. *a.* Bearing a husk; siliquatus, Plin.

HUSSAR. *s.* Eques; eques expeditus, or levis armaturæ.

To HUSTLE. *v. a.* Ex loco pellere, expellere, tendere, urgere.

HUSWIFE. *s.* See HOUSEWIFE.

HUSWIFERY. *s.* See HOUSEWIFERY.

HUT. *s.* Casa, Cic.; casula, Plin.; tugurium.—*To make a hut*; casulam parare, Lucr., facere, Quint.

HUTCH. *s.* A corn-chest; maetra, Gell.

To HUIZZ. *v. n.* To buzz; bombum edere.

HUZZA. *interj.* Vivat! Io vivat! Io! Io triumphe!

HUZZA. *s.* Acclamatio, Cic.; clamor secundus, Virg.; suclamatio.

To HUZZA. *v. a.* and *n.* Acclamare; clamoribus comprobare; secundo clamore excipere, Cic.; suclamare, Liv.

HYACINTH. *s.* Hyacinthus, Plin.

HYÆNA. *s.* An animal; hyæna, Plin.

HYDRA. *s.* A fabulous monster; Hydra, Virg.

HYDRAULIC or HYDRAULICAL. *a.* Hydraulicus.

HYDRAULICS. *s.* Ars hydraulica.

HYDROGRAPHER. *s.* Hydrographiæ peritus.

HYDROGRAPHICAL. *a.* Hydrographicus.

HYDROGRAPHY. *s.* Hydrographia.

HYDROMANCY. *s.* Prediction by water; hydromantia, Varr.

HYDROMEL. *s.* Mead; hydromeli; aqua mulsa, Plin., or mulsea, Col.

HYDROPIC or HYDROPICAL. *a.* Hydropticus, Hor.

HYDROPOTE. *s.* Aquæ potor, Hor.

HYEMAL. *a.* Hiemalis; hybernus.

HYGROMETER or HYGROSCOPE. *s.* Hygrometrum.

HYMEN. *s.* Hymen; Hymenæus, Virg.

HYMENÆAL or HYMENÆAN. *a.* Nuptialis, Cic.

HYMN. *s.* Hymnus, Mart.; sacrum carmen, Liv.

To HYMN. *v. a.* and *n.* Hymnis celebrare; sacra canere; Cic.

To HYP. *v. a.* (From *Hypochondriac*.) Animum frangere, or consternare, Cic.

HYPERBOLE. *s.* A figure in rhetoric; hyperbole; superlatio, Cic.

HYPERBOLIC or HYPERBOLICAL. *a.* Exaggeratus; veritatem superans, Cic.

HYPERBOLICALLY. *ad.* Modo veritatem superante.

To HYPERBOLIZE. *v. n.* Hyperbolis uti; rem verbis exaggerare.

HYPERBOREAN. *a.* Hyperboreus, or hyperboræus, Virg.; Cic.

HYPERCRITIC. *s.* Acer animadversor, Cic.; tetricus censor, Mart.

HYPHEN. *s.* Ducta lineola; connexus, ūs, Lucr.; lineola connexiva.

HYPOCHONDRES. *s.* (In anatomy); hypochondria.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL or HYPOCHONDRIAC. *a.* Hypochondriacus; atra bile percutus; melancholicus.

HYPOCRISY. *s.* Fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis;

virtutis vana ostentatio; assimulatæ virtutis species; Cic.

HYPOCRITE. *s.* Virtutis simulator, or ostentator, Cic.; fingendis virtutibus subdolos, Tac.

HYPOCRITICAL. *a.* Fingendis virtutibus subdolos; fallax.

HYPOCRITICALLY. *ad.* Haud sine fuce; fallaciter.

HYPOTHESIS. *s.* Hypothesis, Cic.

HYPOTHETIC or HYPOTHETICAL. *a.* Hypotheticus, Boet.

HYPOTHETICALLY. *ad.* Conditionaliter.

HYSSOP. *s.* A plant; hyssopus.

HYSTERIC or HYSTERICAL. *a.* Hystericus, Mart.

HYSTERICUS. *s. pl.* Fits of women; hysterica passio.

I.

I. *pron.* Ego.—*I myself*; egomet; ego ipse. IAMBIC. *s.* (In Greek and Latin poetry); iambus, Cic. syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor.

IAMBIC. *a.* Iambicus, Cic.; iambeus, Hor.

IAMBIC. *s.* Iambus, Plin.

ICE. *s.* Glacies, Cic.; concreta frigore aqua, Mart.—*To drink with ice*; gelidus haustus bibere.—*To melt the ice*; glaciem exsolvere.—*To break the ice*, (fig.); viam aperire, or patefacere, Liv.

To ICE. *v. a.* Glaciare, Hor.; congelare, Mart.—*To ice wine*; vini colorem admota glacie temperare.—*To ice fruit*; poma saccharo incrustare.

ICE-BOUND. *a.* Glaciatus, Plin.; gelu adstrictus, Ov.

ICEHOUSE. *s.* Glaciei servandæ, or reponendæ, officina, Sen.

ICICLE. *s.* Glaciei frustum, Sen.

ICONCLAST. *s.* Sacrarum imaginum eversor.

ICY. *a.* Glaciatus, Plin.; gelatus, Col.; gelu adstrictus, Ov.; frigidus; gelidus; fig., severus.—*Icy cold water*; aqua rigens, Plin.

IDEA. *s.* Idea; signata in animo rei species; Cic.; notio; impressa in animo forma rerum, Cic.

IDEAL. *a.* In animo informatus, Cic.; quod cogitatione tantum quis assequi potest.

IDEALLY. *ad.* Sola mentis cogitatione.

IDENTIC or IDENTICAL. *a.* Unus et idem.

To IDENTIFY. *v. a.* In unum et idem redigere.

IDENTITY. *s.* Una eademque rerum coalitatum natu a.

IDES. *s. pl.* (Among the ancient Romans); Idus, pl. Cic.

IDIOCY. *s.* Imbecillitas, Plin.

IDIOM. *s.* Dialectus, Suet.

IDIOT. *s.* Idiota, Cic.; stipes, Ter.; stupidus et barbus, Cic.

IDIOTISM. *s.* I. *Mode of expression peculiar to a language*; idiotismus, Sen. II. *Natural imbecility of mind*; imbecillitas, Plin.; stupor; stupiditas; Cic.

IDLE. *a.* I. *Lazy, averse from labour*; ignavus; iners; segnis; desidiosus; piger; Cic.; fugiens laboris, Cæsar; otiosus. II. *Vain, useless, ineffectual*; inutilis; inanis; vanus; irritus, Cic.; inutilis; ineptus; nugatorius, Cic. III. *An idle fellow*; homo desidiosus plenus, Cic.—*An idle life*; vita iners, or deses.—*Idle expenses*; effusus sumptus, Cic.—*Idle talk*; pl., ineptiæ; nugæ; Cic.

To IDLE. *v. n.* Desidiosus vitam agere; otiose vivere; desidiosæ se dedere; cessare; nil agere; otio marcescere, Liv.

IDLENESS. *s.* I. *Laziness, sloth*; ignavia; segnitates; inertia; desidiosa; pigritia; Cic.; veternus, Virg.; cessatio, Cic.; otium. II. *Inefficacy, uselessness*; inutilitas; inutilitas; Cic.

IDLER. *s.* Cessator, Hor.; homo desidiosus plenus, iners, piger, segnus, otiosus, Cic.

IDLY. *ad.* I. *Lazily*; desidiose, Lucr.; segnitèr, Liv.; pigre, Col.; otiose, Cic. II. *Vainly, to no purpose*; inutiliter, Plin.; in cassum, Liv.; frustra, Cic.; nequiquam; inaniter; Cic.; nugatorie, Auct. ad Her.

IDOL. *s.* Falsi numinis simulacrum.

IDOLATER. *s.* Idolorum, or falsorum numinum, cultor; idololatra, Bibl.

IDOLATRESS. *s.* Idolorum cultrix.

To IDOLATRIZE. *v. n.* Falsa numina colere.

IDOLATROUS. *a.* Idololatra.

IDOLATRY or IDOL-WORSHIP. *s.* Idololatria; falsorum numinum cultus.

IDOLIST. *s.* Idolorum cultor; idololatra; fig., amore immodico flagrans.

To IDOLIZE. *v. a.* Falsa numina colere; fig., aliquem perditè amare, Ter.; amore deperire; immodico amore flagrare.—*She idolizes him*; hunc gesat in oculis, Cic.—*She idolizes her sons*; filios apud se deos facit, Ter.

IDONEOUS. *a.* Idoneus; aptus; commodus; congruus; conveniens.

IDYLL. *s.* A short poem; idyllium.

IF. *conj.* Si.—(Alter verbis of doubting or asking)

utrum; num; anne; necne. — *If not*; ni; nisi; si non; si minus. — *As if*; quasi; tanquam. — *But if*; sin; sin autem; sin vero. — *Just as if*; perinde; quasi; perinde ac si. — *If any*; siquis.

IGNEOUS. *a.* Igneus, Cic.
IGNIS-FATUUS. *s.* Will o' the wisp; ignis fatuus, or volutarius.

To IGNITE. *v. a.* Indammare; accendere; incendere; succendere; Cic.

IGNOBLE. *a.* Ignobilis; illiberalis; vilis; humilis; obscurus, Cic.

IGNOBLY. *ad.* Ignobilliter, Solin.; humiliter; abjecte. IGNOMINIOUS. *a.* Infamem faciens, Ter.; infamis; Cic.; ignominiosus, Plin.; turpis; foedus; pudendus; probrosus.

IGNOMINIOUSLY. *ad.* Cum infamia et dedecore, Cic.; ignominiose; turpiter; flagitiose, Cic.

IGNOMINY. *s.* Ignominia; infamia; dedecus; turpitudus; macula, Cic.

IGNORANCE. *s.* Homo eruditus inquis experts. IGNORANT. *s.* Ignoratio; ignorantia; Cic. — *Gross ignorance*; asinia ingenii tarditas, Cic.

IGNORANT. *s.* and *a.* Ignarus; indoctus; imperitus; ineruditus; illiteratus; eruditus inquis; inscius; rudis; insolens, Cic. — *To be ignorant of a thing*; ignorare; nescire; inscium esse; non percillere, Cic.

IGNORANTLY. *ad.* Inscentier; inscite; per ignorantiam; Cic.; indocte; imperite.

ILIAC PASSION. *s.* A kind of nervous colic; ileos, Plin.

ILL. *a.* I. Evil; malus; improbus; nequam; pravus; scelestus; scleratus. II. Sick; æger; ægrotus; morbo affectus; incommoda valetudine, Cic. — III. — *Ill-will*; voluntas aversa, Virg.; animus alienus, Cic. — *To bear ill-will*; velle alicui male. — *To do with an ill-will*; invitus facere, Cic.

ILL. *s.* I. A misfortune; malum; infortunium; casus adversus. II. Pain, disease; dolor; morbus;

III. Loss, disadvantage; detrimentum; incommodum; damnum; calamitas. IV. Sorrow; ærumna; miseria, Cic. V. — *Ill-boding*; infaustus; inauspicatus. — *Ill-designing*; animo male affectus.

ILL. *ad.* Male; non recte; perperam; perverse; graviter; ægre; difficulter; difficile, Cic. — *To be ill at ease*; duriter vitam agere. — *To be ill*; ægrotare; se male habere. — *The thing turns out ill*; male se res habet. — *It fell out ill*; res cecidit male. — *Well or ill*; recte ne an secus. — *To take a thing ill*; non recte accipere, Ter. — *To speak ill of one*; alteri male loqui; male verbis accipere. — *Ill-advised*; inconsideratus; inconsultus. — *Ill-fated*; infelix; infaustus; miser. — *Ill-favoured*; invenustus; inelegans; deformis. — *Ill-gotten*; male, or improbe, partus. — *Ill-grounded*; inanis; caducus. — *Ill-ordered*; inordinatus; incompositus; incoherens; inconditus. — *Ill-qualified*; nature munibus minus præditus. — *Ill-shaped*; sine arte factus; invenustus. — *Ill-sounding*; dissonus; discors; Cic. — *Ill-tasted*; saporis ingrati, Col. — *Ill-treated*; male, or durius, tractatus, or habitus, Cic.

ILLAPSE. *s.* Fluxio, Cic.; effluvium, Plin.

To ILLAQUEATE. *v. a.* Laqueis irritare; in laqueos inducere; impetere, Cic.; illaquare, Hor.

ILLAQUEATION. *s.* Laqueus, Cic.; impeditio.

ILLATION. *s.* Illatio; conclusio; consequentia; consequutio; Cic.

ILLATIVE. *a.* ad pervincendum idoneus.

ILLAUDABLE. *a.* Laude indignus; illaudabilis, Stat.

ILLEGAL. *a.* Quod lex vetat.

ILLEGALITY. *s.* Rei legibus vetitæ vitium.

ILLEGALLY. *ad.* Contra leges; non ex legibus, Cic.; (illicite, Ulp.).

ILLEGIBLE. *a.* Quod legi non potest.

ILLEGITIMACY or ILLEGITIMATION. *s.* Rei non legitime vitium.

ILLEGITIMATE. *a.* Non legitimus. — *An illegitimate son*; filius nothus. — *Illegitimate children*; liberi insititii.

ILLEGITIMATELY. *ad.* Non legitime.

ILLIBERAL. *s.* Illiberalis; sordidus; parcus; tenax; avarus; inonestus, Cic.

ILLIBERALITY. *s.* Avaritia; parcimonia; tenacitas; sordes; illiberalitas, Cic.

ILLIBERALLY. *ad.* Illiberaliter; perparce; Ter.; restricte; Cic.; maligne.

ILLICIT. *a.* Illicitus; vetitus; prohibitus; non legitimus, Cic.

ILLITMABLE. *a.* Quod nullis terminis definiri potest.

ILLIMITED. *a.* Nullis terminis circumscriptus.

ILLITERATE. *a.* Illiteratus, Cic.; indoctus; ineruditus; eruditus inquis; inscius, Cic.

ILL-NATURE. *s.* Prava indoles, Cic.; malignitas, Liv.; malefica voluntas, Plin.

ILL-NATURED. *a.* Ab ingenio improbus, Plaut.; malignus, Cic.

ILL-NATUREDLY. *ad.* Improbe; maligne; malitiose; nequiter, Cic.

ILLNESS. *s.* Incommoda valetudo; agritudo; morbus, Cic.; malum, Cels.; invaletudo; adversa valetudo, Cic.

ILLOGICAL. *a.* Argumentis et rationibus non fundatis, or stabilitus.

To ILLUDE. *v. a.* Alicui illudere; imponere; fucum facere; ludificari; fallere; decipere; in fraudem impellere, Cic.

To ILLUME, ILLUMINE, or ILLUMINATE. *v. a.* Illustrare, Cic.; illuminare, Plin.; lumen præparare, Lucr.; caliginem dispellere, Cic.; illucere, Plaut.

ILLUMINATION. *s.* Illustratio, Cic.

ILLUSION. *s.* Vana imago, Hor.; oculorum ludibrium, Curt.; error, Cic.

ILLUSIVE or ILLUSORY. *a.* Fallax; captiosus; fraudulentus, Cic.

To ILLUSTRATE. *v. a.* Illustrare; lucem proferre; explicare; explanare; enucleare, Cic.

ILLUSTRATION. *s.* Explicatio; expositio; interpretatio; enodatio; illustratio, Cic.

ILLUSTRATIVE. *a.* Ad illustrandas res idoneus.

ILLUSTRATOR. *s.* Scriptoris interpres.

ILLUSTRIOUS. *a.* Illustris; insignis; inclytus; clarus; nobilis; nobilitatus; celebris; Cic.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. *ad.* Insigniter, Cic.

IMAGE. *s.* Imago; effigies; simulacrum; facies; idea; signata in animo rei species, Cic. — *The image of an idol*; falsi numinis simulacrum. — *He is the image of his father*; patrem refert. — *To worship images*; fictos, or falsos, deos colere.

To IMAGE. *v. a.* Rem sibi in animo formare, Cic.; imaginem rei animo concipere, Quint.; rem sibi cogitatione fingere, or depingere, Cic.

IMAGERY. *s.* Informata animo species; rei imago animo concepta; effigies; tabula; cogitatio, Cic.

IMAGINABLE. *a.* Quidquid animo, or cogitatione, fingi potest; quod animo concipi, or comprehendi, potest, Cic.

IMAGINARY. *a.* Imaginarius, Liv.

IMAGINATION. *s.* I. Fancy; imaginandi vis; imaginatio, Plin.; intelligentia; mens; mentis acies; excogitatio; inventio. II. Conception, image of the mind; informata animo species, Cic.

IMAGINATIVE. *a.* Qui magna imaginandi vi pollet.

To IMAGINE. *v. a.* I. *To fancy, paint in the mind*; rem sibi in animo formare, Cic.; imaginem rei animo concipere, Quint.; imaginari, Plin.; rem sibi cogitatione fingere, or depingere; animo effingere, Cic. II. *To scheme, contrive*; excogitare; meditari; machinari; moliri; struere, Cic.

IMBECILE. *a.* Imbecillis, Plin.; debilis; imbecillus; mentis inops, Cic.

IMBECILITY. *s.* Imbecillitas, Plin.

To IMBIBE. *v. n.* Liquore imbui; combibere; mader fieri; ebibere, Plin. — *They have imbibed this opinion*; imbuit eorum mentem hæc opinio, Cic.

To IMBITTER. *v. a.* Amarum facere, Cic.; alieni amaritum miscere, Catull.; acerbare, Virg.; acerbitate afferre; exasperare, Cels.; exacerbare, Suet.

To IMBODY. *v. a.* and *n.* In unum corpus redigere; in unum concrecere; in unum corpus coalescere, Cic.; societati se adjungere. — *To imbody soldiers*; milites legioni adscribere.

To IMBOLDEN. *v. a.* Animum erigere, or addere; accendere; excitare, Cic.; alacritatem accendere, Curt.; audaciam facere, Liv.

To IMBOSOM. *v. a.* Complecti; amplecti; amplexari; fovere.

To IMBROWN. *v. a.* Colores fuscare magis, Ov.

To IMBUE. *v. a.* Madefacere, Cic.; humectare, Virg.; imbuiere, Col.; intingere, Varr.; immergere, Plin. — *To imbue with blood*; sanguine respergere; cæde imbuiere; cruentare, Virg.

To IMBUE. *v. a.* Liquore imbuiere; combibere; madefacere, Cic.; humectare, Virg.; intingere, Varr.; tingere; colore inficere, Cic.; irrigare, Plin. — *To imbue with good principles*; mentes informare optimis institutis, Quint.

To IMBURSE. *v. a.* Nummos in loculos demittere, Hor.

IMITABLE. *a.* Imitabilis, Cic.

To IMITATE. *v. a.* Imitari; imitatione consequi, or exprimere; ad imitandum sibi exemplar proponere; imitando effingere, Cic.; adumbrare, Plin.; transcribere, describere, Cic.

IMITATION. *s.* Imitatio, Cic. — *In imitation of one*; alterius ad exemplum, Ter.

IMITATOR. *s.* Imitator; fem. imitatrix.

IMMACULATE. *a.* Intemeratus, Virg.; intaminatus, Hor.; maculæ expertus.

IMMANENT. *a.* Intrinsicus; inherens.

IMMANITY. *s.* Feritas; immanitas; diritas; crudelitas; inhumanitas; sævitia, Cic.

IMMARCESSIBLE. *a.* Corruptionis expertus, Cic.; corrumpti nescius; (immarcessibilis, Tert.).

To IMMASK. *v. a.* Personam indere, or inducere; vultum larva obtegere, tegere, dissimulare, occultare.

IMMATERIAL. *a.* I. *Incorporeal*; materiæ expertus; ab omni concretione segregatus, Cic. II. *Unimportant*; levis; nullius momenti.

IMMATERIALITY. *s.* Natura incorporealis.
IMMATURE. *a.* Immaturus; crudus; præmaturus, Virg.
IMMATURELY. *ad.* Ante diem; immature.
IMMATURENESS or IMMATURITY. *s.* Immaturitas; cruditas; Cic.
IMMEASURABLE or IMMENSURABLE. *a.* (Quod mensurari nequit, Frontin.); immoderatus, Cic.
IMMEDIATE. *a.* Proximus; directus; Cic.; rectus, Lucr.; præsens.
IMMEDIATELY. *ad.* Proxime; statim; confestim; continuo; extemplo; illico; repente, Cic.; eodem vestigio temporis, Cæs.
IMMEDICABLE. *a.* Immedicabilis, Ov.; quod curationem non recipit, Cels.; fremediabilis, Plin.; insaniabilis, Cic.
IMMEMORABLE. *a.* Memoria indignus.
IMMEMORIAL. *a.* Cujus memoria vetustate abiit, Liv.; omni hominum memoria antiquior; ab nostra memoria propter vetustatem remotus, Cic.—*From time immemorial*; ab omni vetustate, Cic.; tempore immenso.
IMMENSE. *a.* Immensus, Cic.; immetatus, Hor.; vastus; infinitus; nullis terminis circumscriptus; immoderatus, Cic.
IMMENSELY. *ad.* Immensum, Tac.
IMMENSITY. *s.* Immensitas; interminata magnitudo.—*An immensity of wealth*; pl., immanes pecuniae; exaggerata fortuna, Cic.
TO IMMERGE or TO IMMERSE. *v. a.* In aquam mergere, demergere, or immergere; submergere, Cic.
IMMERSE. *a.* In aqua mersus, Cic.
IMMERSION. *s.* Immersio.
IMMETHODICAL. *a.* Inconditus; inordinatus; confusus; permistus, Cic.
IMMETHODICALLY. *ad.* Confuse; permiste; Cic.; promiscue, Liv.
IMMINENCE. *s.* Imminencia, Gell.; periculum imminens.
IMMINENT. *a.* Imminens; impendens.
TO IMMINGLE or IMMIX. *v. a.* Miscere; commiscere; immiscere; permiscere, Cic.
IMMOBILITY. *s.* Stabilitas; firmitas.
IMMODERATE. *a.* Immoderatus, Cic.; immodicus, Col.; nimis effusus; profusus, Cic.
IMMODERATELY. *ad.* Immoderate; immodice; intemperanter; effuse, Cic.; supra modum, Col.; nimium.
IMMODERATION. *s.* Immoderatio, Cic.; intemperantia; effusa cupiditas, Cic.
IMMODEST. *a.* Immodestus; inverecundus; impudens; obscenus, Cic.
IMMODESTLY. *ad.* Immodeste, Auct. ad Her.; inverecunde; indecenter; indecore, Cic.
IMMODESTY. *s.* Immodestia; immodesti mores, pl., Plaut.; solutio agendi ratio; indecorum, Cic.
TO IMMOLATE. *v. a.* Hostias immolare; victimas mactare, Cic.
IMMOLATION. *s.* Immolatio, Cic.
IMMORAL. *a.* Omni virtutis sensu destitutus; nequam; improbus; nefarius; vitiosus; vitis deditus, Cic.
IMMORALITY. *s.* Morum depravatio, or corruptio; vita dissolutior.
IMMORTAL. *a.* Immortalis, Cic.; cujus perennis est memoria.
IMMORTALITY. *s.* Vita æterna; immortalitas, Cic.
TO IMMORTALIZE. *v. a. and n.* Nomen immortalitatis tradere, or commendare; memoriam immortalem reddere.—*To immortalize one's self*; nomen suum commendare posteritati; immortalitatem consequi; Cic.
IMMORTALLY. *ad.* Æternum, Virg.; in omni æternitate, Cic.; in æternum, Liv.
IMMOVEABLE. *a.* Immobilis, Cic.; immotus, Plin.; inconcussus; firmus; constans; stabilis; infractus, Cic.—*Immoveable goods*; res non moventes, Liv.; immobilia.
IMMOVEABLY. *ad.* Obfirmato animo, Plaut.; firme; constanter, Cic.
IMMUNITY. *s.* Immunitas, Cic.; vacatio; privilegium, Cic.
TO IMMURE. *v. a.* Includere; muro cingere; in custodia coercere, Cic.
IMMUTABILITY. *s.* Immutabilitas, Cic.
IMMUTABLE. *a.* Immutabilis, Cic.
IMMUTABLY. *ad.* Immutabiliter; stabili firmaque ratione, Cic.
IMP. *s.* I. *A subaltern or puny demon*; larva; diabolus.—*A little imp*; puer improbulus. II. *A kind of graft*; insitum, Plin. III. *Progeny*; proles; soboles; stirps; genus.
TO IMP. *v. a.* Protrahere; producere; extendere; inserere.
TO IMPAIR. *v. a. and n.* Rei damnum, or detrimentum, afferre; rei pretium elevare, or extenuare; minuere; diminueri; depravare; vitiare; corrumpere; in pejus mutare, Cic.
IMPAIRING or IMPAIRMENT. *s.* Corruptio; depravatio; imminutio; vitium; adulteratio, Cic.

IMPALPABLE. *a.* Intactilis, Lucr.; quod propter tenuitatem tactum fallit.
IMPARTY. *s.* Inæqualitas, Col.
TO IMPARK. *v. a.* Fossa circumdare; sepe cingere, concludere; vallare; vallo munire; palis præfixis instruere.
TO IMPART. *v. a.* Cum aliquo communicare; participari rei facere; impertiri.
IMPARTIAL. *a.* A studio partium alienus, Ter.; æquus; justus; æqui servantissimus, Virg.
IMPARTIALLY. *s.* Animus a studio partium alienus.
IMPARTIALLY. *ad.* Nullo partium studio.—*To act impartially*; neminem exitium habere, Ter.
IMPASSABLE. *a.* Invius, Virg.; impervius, Tac.
IMPASSIBILITY or IMPASSIBLENESS. *s.* Immunis omnis doloris conditio.
IMPASSIBLE. *a.* In quem dolor non cadit.
IMPATIENCE. *s.* Intolerantia, Cic.; impatientia, Sen.; iracundia; stomachus, Cic.
IMPATIENT. *a.* Impatiens; mala ægre, moleste, or, iniquo animo, ferens; iracundus, Cic.; stomachosus, Hor.
IMPATIENTLY. *ad.* Haud patienter; ægre; moleste; iniquo animo, Cic.; impatienter, Plin.
TO IMPAWN. *v. a.* Oppignerare, Cic.; pignurare, Suet.; pignori dare, Plaut.
TO IMPEACH. *v. a.* Nomen alicujus ad iudices deferre; accusare, Cic.; diem dicere; in jus vocare, Liv.
IMPEACHABLE. *a.* Accusabilis, Cic.
IMPEACHER. *s.* Delator; accusator, Cic.
IMPEACHMENT. *s.* Impedimentum, Cic.; crimen; delatio; insinulatio; accusatio; criminatio, Cic.
IMPECCABILITY. *s.* Conditio in quam peccatum non cadit.
IMPECCABLE. *a.* Impeccabilis, Gell.; peccato non obnoxius.
TO IMPEDE. *v. a.* Alicui impedimento esse; impedire; obstruere; officere; obstruere; arcere; prohibere, Cic.
IMPEDEMENT. *s.* Impedimentum, Cic.; obstaculum, Plaut.; mora.
TO IMPEL. *v. a.* Impellere; protrudere; incitare; instigare.
IMPELLENT. *s.* Motor; auctor; concitator, Cic.
TO IMPEND. *v. n.* Proclinare, Cic.; impendere; imminere; minari.
IMPENDING or IMPENDING. *a.* Impendens; imminens; proximus.
IMPENETRABILITY. *s.* Rei natura impenetrabilis.
IMPENETRABLE. *s.* Impenetrabilis; abstrusus; tectus; involutus, Cic.
IMPENETRABLY. *ad.* Modo impenetrabili.
IMPENITENCE or IMPENITENCY. *s.* Peccandi perseverantia, Cic.; obstinatio ad peccandum animus.
IMPENITENT. *a.* Qui in peccato perserverat; quem peccati non poenitet, Cic.
IMPERATIVE. *a.* Imperiosus.—(In grammar); *The imperative mood*; modus imperativus.
IMPERCEPTIBLE. *a.* Quod sensu attingi non potest, or vix potest; quod sensum fugit; quod vix sub sensum cadit, Cic.
IMPERCEPTIBLY. *ad.* Sensim; sine sensu.
IMPERFECT. *a.* Imperfectus; non absolutus; rudis; non perfectus; mancus, Cic.
IMPERFECTION. *s.* Defectus, Æs; vitium; Cic.; menda, Ov.; pravitas, Cic.; macula, Hor.
IMPERFECTLY. *ad.* Non perfecte.
IMPERIAL. *a.* Imperatorius, Cic.
IMPERIALISTS. *s. pl.* Cæsariani Imperatoris copie.
IMPERIOUS. *a.* Imperiosus, Cic.; imperii nimius, Liv.; superbus; arrogans; ferocis; insolens, Cic.
IMPERIOUSLY. *ad.* Superbius; ferocius; arrogantius, Cic.
IMPERIOUSNESS. *s.* Superbia; ferocitas; arrogantia; insolentia.
IMPERISHABLE. *a.* Semipternus; quem nulla potest delere vetustas.
IMPERSONAL. *a.* (In grammar); persona carens.
IMPERSONALLY. *ad.* Use the adjective; (impersonaliter, Pand.).
IMPERTINENCE or IMPERTINENCY. *s.* I. *That which has no relation to the matter in hand*; res que est extra causam; res que non agitur; quod a re abhorret. II. *Folly*; insulitas, Cic.; ineptia, pl. III. *Troublesomeness*; protervitas; importunitas; molestia, Cic.
IMPERTINENT. *a.* I. *Of no relation to the matter in hand*; a re abhorrens, or alienus. II. *Foolish, trifling*; ineptus; insulsus; absurdus. III. *Impudent*; protervus; petulans; incommodus; molestus; insolens.
IMPERTINENTLY. *ad.* Absurde; inepte; insulse; proterve, Cic.
IMPERVIOUS. *a.* Impenetrabilis, Liv.; invius, Hor.; impervius, Tac.
IMPETRABLE. *a.* Impetrabilis, Liv.
TO IMPETRATE. *v. a.* Impetrare; assequi; consequi; contingere, Cic.
IMPETRATION. *s.* Impetratio, Cic.

IMPETUOSITY or IMPETUOUSNESS. *s.* Impetus, ūs, Cic.; violenta, Plin.; incitato, Cic.; animi impotentis effrenatio; Impotens animi motus, ūs.

IMPETUOUS. *a.* Violentus; vehemens; acer; impotens; in iram præceptus; ira properus, Tac.

IMPETUOUSLY. *ad.* Magno impetu; vehementer; acriter.

IMPIETY. *s.* Impietas, Cic; Impie factum.

To IMPINGE. *v. a.* Impingere, Cæs.; illidere; ferire; Cic.

IMPIOUS. *a.* Impius, Cic.

IMPIOUSLY. *ad.* Impie, Cic.

IMPLACABLE. *a.* Odium capitale, Cic., implacabile, Liv.

IMPLACABLE. *a.* Implacabilis; inexorabilis, Cic.

To IMPLANT. *v. a.* Inserere; imprimere; infingere.

IMPLEMENT. *s.* Instrumentum; apparatus, ūs; supplex; ferramentum. — *Implements*, arma, orum, n. pl.

To IMPLICATE. *v. a.* Implicare; involvere. — *To implicate others in one's peril*; in idem periculum alios adducere, Cic.

IMPLICATION. *s.* (In law); implicatio, Cic.

IMPLICIT. *a.* Implicitus. — *He had his implicit confidence*; inter fideles socios habebatur, Curt.

IMPLICITLY. *ad.* Implicitè.

IMPLIED. *a. part.* In re implicitus; comprehensus; contentus; illatus, Cic.

To IMPLORE. *v. a.* Implorare; supplicare; supplicibus verbis orare; suppliciter petere; obtestari, Cic.

To IMPLY. *v. a.* Implicare; involvere; comprehendere; continere; denotare.

IMPOLITE. *a.* Impolitus; inurbanus; rusticus; agrestis; rudis, Cic.

IMPOLITIC or IMPOLITICAL. *a.* Improvidus; inconsultus; incautus; inconsideratus; inconsiderans, Cic.

IMPOLITICALLY or IMPOLITICLY. *ad.* Imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; inconsiderate; per imprudentiam, Cic.

To IMPORT. *v. a. and n.* I. *To carry into any country*; importare; invehere. II. *To imply, infer*; implicare; comprehendere; denotare; indicare; significare, Cic. III. *To be of moment.* — *It imports*, (impersonally); interest; refer.

IMPORT. *s.* Momentum; pondus, Cic.

IMPORTANCE. *s.* (Of a thing); momentum; pondus; magnitudo. — (Of a person); honor; auctoritas; dignitas, Cic.

IMPORTANT. *a.* Magni momenti et ponderis; in quo maximum momentum est.

IMPORTATION. *s.* (A term of trade.) Mercium (illatio, Ulp.); invectio, Cic.

IMPORTER. *s.* Qui merces invehit.

IMPORTUNATE. *a.* Gravis; importunus; molestus; incommodus, Cic.

IMPORTUNATELY. *ad.* Importune; moleste; Cic.

To IMPORTUNE. *v. a.* Alicui gravem, or molestum, esse; molestiam exhibere; flagitare. — *To importune by letter*; aliquem epistolis obtundere, Cic.

IMPORTUNE. *a.* Gravis; importunus; molestus; Cic.

IMPORTUNELY. *ad.* Importune; moleste; perperam; præpostere, Cic.

IMPORTUNITY, IMPORTUNATENESS, or IMPORTUNACY. *s.* Importunitas; molestia, Cic.

To IMPOSE. *v. a.* Imponere; indere; injungere; inferre; tribuere. — *To impose a tax*; tributum populo indere, Liv. — *To impose a penalty*; penam imponere. — *To impose silence*; silentium imperare.

To IMPOSE UPON. *v. a.* Alicui verba dare, Ter.; imponere; fucum facere; fallere; decipere; in fraudem impellere; ludificari, Cic.

IMPOSITION. *s.* I. *Injunction*; impositio; jussum. II. *Cheat, imposture*; fraus; dolus; fallacia; calumnia, Cic.

IMPOSSIBILITY. *s.* Quod fieri non potest; cujus faciendi deest facultas.

IMPOSSIBLE. *a.* Impossibilis, Quint.; quod fieri nequit, or non potest, Cic.

IMPOST. *s.* A tax; tributum, Cic.; vectigal, Cæs.

IMPOSTUME. *s.* Apostema; vomica; abscessus, ūs; Cels.

IMPOSTOR. *s.* (Impostor, Ulp.); deceptor, Sen.; homo fraudulentus, Cic.; veterator; fallax; fraudator, Cic.

IMPOSTURE. *s.* Dolus malus; fraus; fallacia; calumnia; Cic.

IMPOTENCE or IMPOTENCY. *s.* Impotentia; virium inopia, Cic.; imbecillitas; debilitas; infirmitas.

IMPOTENT. *a.* Infirmitus; debilis, Cic.; imbecillus, Plin.; imbecillus, Cic.; impotens; irritus; vanus.

IMPOTENTLY. *ad.* Infirme; imbecillius; impotenter; molliter, Cic.

IMPRACITABLE. *a.* Impossibilis, Quint.; quod fieri nequit, Cic.; impervius, Tac.

IMPRACITABLENESS or IMPRACTICABILITY. *s.* Cujus faciendi deest facultas.

To IMPRECATE. *v. a.* Alicui male, or mala, precari; execrari, Cic.; dira execratione prosequi, Liv.; diras imprecari, Tac.

IMPRECATION. *s.* Execratio, Cic.; imprecatio, Sen.; deprecatio, Plin.; dira, pl., Tac.

IMPRECAGABLE. *a.* Inexpugnabilis, Cic.

To IMPREGNATE or IMPREGN. *v. a.* Liquorem alienis particulis imbue. — *To be impregnated*; combibere; imbui; madere, Cic.

To IMPRESS. *v. a.* Rem in re imprimere; signare; prelo subjicere, Cic. — *To impress upon the mind*; animo infingere; in animum imprimere, Cic.

IMPRESS. *s.* Impressio, Cic.; impressum vestigium; impressa nota.

IMPRESSION. *s.* I. *A mark impressed*; see IMPRESS. II. *Edition of a work*; libri impressio, or editio.

IMPRESSIVE. *a.* Ad animum movendum, or efficiendum, idoneus.

IMPRESSURE. *s.* Impressio, Cic.; impressum vestigium; impressa nota.

To IMPRINT. *v. a.* Imprimere; signare; prelo subjicere. — *To imprint upon the mind*; animo infingere; in animum imprimere.

To IMPRISON. *v. a.* In carcerem, or vincula, conjicere; in custodia includere, Cic.

IMPRISONMENT. *s.* In carcerem conjectio; in custodia inclusio, Cic.

IMPROBABILITY. *s.* Verisimilitudinis defectus, ūs.

IMPROBABLE. *a.* Improbabilis, Cic.; non verisimilis.

IMPROBABLY. *ad.* Non credibiliter, Cic.

To IMPROBATE. *v. a.* Improbare; minus probare, Cic.; obtractare, Plin.

IMPROBATION. *s.* Improbatio, Cic.

IMPROBITY. *s.* Improbitas; nequitia; malignitas, Cic.

IMPROPER. *a.* Non proprius, Cic.; improprius, Quint.; non idoneus.

IMPROPERLY. *ad.* Improprie, Plin.

To IMPROPRIATE. *v. a.* Rem sibi vindicare, usurpare, arrogare, asserere, assumere, ascribere, Cic.

IMPROPRIETY. *s.* Improprii vitium, Quint.; indecorum, Cic.; res indecens, Mart.; inurbanitas, Cic.

IMPROSPEROUS. *a.* Infelix; infaustus; adversus; infortunatus, Cic.

IMPROSPEROUSLY. *ad.* Infelicitè; calamitose; Cic.

IMPROVABLE. *a.* Quod melius fieri potest.

To IMPROVE. *v. a.* I. *To amend, make better*; meliusculum, Plaut., or meliorem, Cic., facere; (meliorem, Ulp.). II. *To disprove*; improbare; minus probare, Cic.

To IMPROVE. *v. n.* In re proficere; progredi; progressum, or profectum, facere, Cic. — *He improves in his studies*; magnos in studiis progressus efficit, Cic.

IMPROVEMENT. *s.* Rei melior status, ūs; progressio; progressus, ūs; profectus, ūs; processus, ūs, Cic.

IMPROVIDED. *a.* Improvidus; inopinatus; inexpectatus, Cic.

IMPROVIDENCE. *s.* Impræscientia, Ter.

IMPROVIDENT. *a.* Improvidus, Cic.

IMPROVIDENTLY. *ad.* Inconsiderate; inconsulte; Cic.; improvide, Liv.; imprudenter, Cic.

IMPRUDENCE. *s.* Imprudentia, Gell.; inconsiderantia, Suet.

IMPRUDENT. *a.* Improvidus; incautus; inconsultus; inconsideratus; inconsiderans, Cic.

IMPRUDENTLY. *ad.* Imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; inconsiderate, Cic.

IMPUDENCE or IMPUDENCY. *s.* Impudentia, Cic.; os durum, or impudens, Ter.; protervitas; projecta audacia, Cic.; procacitas, Liv.

IMPUDENT. *a.* Impudens; inverecundus; Cic.

IMPUDENTLY. *ad.* Impudenter; sine verecundia; Cic.; proterve, Ter.; procaciter, Liv.

To IMPUGN. *v. a.* Impugnare, Liv.; contendere; disceptare; concertare; in controversiam vocare, Cic.

IMPULSE. *s.* Impulsio; impulsus, ūs; instigatio; causa; incitamentum, Cic.; hortamentum, Sall.

IMPULSION. *s.* Impulsio; motus, ūs; Cic.

IMPUNITY. *s.* Impunitas, Cic.

IMPURE. *a.* Spurcus; impurus; non purus; inquinatus; contaminatus; foedus; obscenus, Cic.

IMPURELY. *ad.* Foede; impure; Cic.

IMPURENESS or IMPURITY. *s.* Impuritas; impudicitia; spurcitia; inquinamentum; sordes, Cic.

IMPURPLED. *a.* Purpuratus.

IMPUTABLE. *a.* Quod imputari potest.

IMPUTATION. *s.* Criminatio; crimen; accusatio; reprehensio; Cic.

To IMPUTE. *v. a.* Alicui rem tribuere, Cic.; culpam imputare, Plin.; crimen inferre, or objicere; aliquem criminis accersere, Cic.

In. *prep.* In; inter; intra; ad; apud; de; e; ex; sub; per; secundum. — *In Italy*; in Italia. — *In the city*; in urbe. — *In my house*; apud me. — *In recompense*; in premium. — *In a short time*; intra exiguum temporis. — *In three days*; intra tres dies. — *In the same time*; per idem tempus. — *In writing*; inter scribendum. — *In the night*; de nocte. — *In a dream*; per somnum. — *In sleep*; secundum quietem. — *In joke*; per jocum. — *In the day-time*; de die, Plaut.; interdiu, Ter. — *In himself*; ex sese. — *In order*; ex ordine. — *In the same*

moment; sub *Idem tempus*. — *In a year hence*; ad annum, Cic. — *In the winter*; per hyemem. — *In arms*; sub armis. — *In the mean time*; interea. — *In former times*; olim; antehac. — *In good time*; opportune; tempestive. — *In comparison of*; prae. — *In consideration of*; pro. — *In the power of*; penes.

INABILITY. *s.* Inepta, or inhabilis, natura; impotentia; virium inopia; debilitas; infirmitas, Cic.

INABSTINENCE. *s.* Intemperantia, Cic.

INACCESSIBLE. *a.* Inaccessus, Plin.; impervius, Tac.; ad quem nullus aditus patet; difficilis, Cic.

INACCURACY. *s.* Indiligentia, Cic.

INACCURATE. *a.* Indiligens, Ter.

INACTION. *s.* Cessatio; inertia; Cic.

INACTIVE. *a.* Iners; segnis.

INACTIVELY. *ad.* Otiose, Cic.; segniter, Liv.

INACTIVITY. *s.* Inertia; segnitudo; cessatio; socordia; otium; quies; ignavia; segnitudo, Cic.

INADEQUATE. *a.* Viribus haud æquus; dispar; inæqualis.

INADVERTENCE or INADVERTENCY. *s.* Imprudentia; indiligentia; Cic.; minime attentus animus.

INADVERTENT. *a.* Attentione carens; imprudens.

INADVERTENTLY. *ad.* Imprudenter; incaute; Cic.

INALIENABLE. *a.* Quod abalienari non potest.

INAMISSIBLE. *a.* Quod amitti non potest.

INANE. *a.* Inanis; vacuus.

INANITY. *s.* Inane; inanitas; Cic.

INANIMATE or INANIMATED. *a.* Inanimus; inanimatus; Cic.

INANITION. *s.* Inanitas, Plaut.; inedia, Cic.; inanitio, Plin.

INAPPETENCY. *s.* Minus propensa voluntas; fastidium, Cic.

INAPPLICABLE. *a.* Quod assignari, or attribui, nequit.

INAPPLICANT. *s.* Indiligentia, Cic.; advocatus animus.

INARTICULATE. *a.* Indistinctus, Quint.; (inarticulatus, Apul).

INARTIFICIAL. *a.* Inartificialis, Quint.

INARTIFICIALLY. *ad.* Inartificialiter, Quint.

IN AS MUCH AS. *ad.* Quandoquidem; quoniam; quippe; utpote cum; siquidem; quando; in quantum.

INATTENTION. *s.* Minime attentus animus; advocatus animus.

INATTENTIVE. *a.* Attentione carens; qui alienum habet animum, Liv.

INAUDIBLE. *a.* Quod audiri non potest.

TO INAUGURATE. *v. a.* Inaugurare, Juv.; dicare; consecrare; Cic.

INAUGURATION. *s.* Sacra regis inunctio; consecratio.

INAUSPICIOUS. *a.* Inauspicatus; infelix; infaustus; male ominatus, Liv.

INAUSPICIOUSLY. *ad.* Inauspicato, Cic.; infelicitate, Ter.

INBORN or INBRED. *a.* A natura insitus.

INCANTATION. *s.* Incantatio; incantamentum; Plin.

INCANTATORY. *a.* Magicus, Cic.

INCAPABILITY or INCAPABLENESS. *s.* Inepta, or inhabilis, natura.

INCAPABLE. *a.* Ad rem non aptus, or non idoneus; rei non capax, Cic.

INCAPACITATION. *a.* Angustus; arctus; Cic.

TO INCAPACITATE. *v. a.* Inhabilem, or minus capacem, reddere.

INCAPACITY. *s.* Natura inepta, or inhabilis; incitudo; imperitia, Cic.

TO INCARCERATE. *v. a.* In carcerem, or vincula, conijcere; in custodia includere, Cic.; incarcerationem, Varr.

INCARCERATION. *s.* Incarceratio, Plin.

INCARNATE. *a.* Homo factus.

INCARNATION. *s.* Use the adjective.

TO INCASE. *v. a.* Includere; involvere; obvolvere; concludere; complecti, Cic.

INCAUTIOUS. *a.* Incautus; inconsultus; inconsideratus; imprudens; improvidus; inconsiderans, Cic.

INCAUTIOUSLY. *ad.* Incaute; imprudenter; inconsulte; temere, Cic.

INCENDIARY. *s.* Incendiarius, Tac.; qui incendium facit, Cic.

INCENSE. *s.* Thus, Cic.; suffitus, ùs, Gell.

TO INCENSE. *v. a.* Stomachum facere, or movere; iram concitare; exasperare; exacerbare, Cic.; ira incendere, Plaut.; tritare, Cic.; instigare; instimulare; Ter.; odia incendere, Cic.

INCENSORY. *s.* Thuribulum; acerra; Cic.

INCENTIVE. *s.* Stimulus; incitatio; incitamentum, Cic.; irritamentum, Juv.

INCENTIVE. *a.* Hortativus, Quint.

INCERTITUDE. *s.* Incertum, Tac.; dubitatio, Cic.

INCERTANT. *a.* Continuus; assiduus; constans; Cic.

INCESANTLY. *ad.* Sine ulla intermissione, Cic.; sine intermissu, Plin.; assidue, Plaut.; assidue, Cic.; incessanter, Varr.

INCEST. *s.* Incestus, ùs, Cic.

INCESTUOUS. *a.* Incestus, Cic.

INCH. *s.* Uncia, Front. — *An inch long*; uncialis,

Plin. — *Inch by inch*; paulatim; sensim; pedetentim. — *I will not bate an inch*; non aberit teruncius, Plaut.

TO INCH. *v. n.* Pedetentim progredi, or regredi.

TO INCH OUT. *v. a.* Parce dispertiri.

TO INCHOATE. *v. a.* Incipere; occipere; inchoare; ordiri; exordiri, Cic.

INCHOATION. *s.* Principium; orsus, ùs; initium; exorsus, ùs; inceptio; Cic.

INCIDENCE or INCIDENCY. *s.* (In science); casus, ùs.

INCIDENT or INCIDENTAL. *a.* Quod incidit; quod casu et fortuito evenit; fortuitus, Cic.

INCIDENT. *s.* Casus qui incidit, Cic.; fortuna; eventus, ùs. — *A little incident*; causa; appendicula, Cic.

INCIDENTALLY or INCIDENTLY. *ad.* Per accessionem; fortuito; casu; aliquo casu et fortuna, Cic.

TO INCINERATE. *v. a.* In cinerem vertere, Hor.

INCINERATION. *s.* (In chymistry); cinefactio.

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *s.* Inconsiderantia, Suet.; imprudentia, Gell.

INCISED. *a.* Incisus; sectus.

INCISION. *s.* Incisio, Col.; incisura, Plin.

INCITATION. *s.* Incitatio; instigatio; impulsio; Cic.

TO INCITE. *v. a.* Incitare; instigare; impellere; instimulare; stimulare; excitare; concitare; inflammare; animos addere, or erigere, Cic.

INCITEMENT or INCITING. *s.* Incitatio; incitamentum; Cic.; irritamentum, Juv.; hortamentum, Sall.; impulsio, Cic.; instigatio, Auct. ad Her. i. illecebra, Cic.

INCITING. *a.* Hortativus, Cic.; illecebrosus, Plaut.; illecebris trahens, Cic.

INCIVIL. *a.* Inurbanus; impolitus; rusticus; agrestis; Cic.

INCIVILITY. *s.* Inurbanitas; rusticitas; Cic.; illiberalitas, Liv.

INCIVILLY. *ad.* Inurbane; rustice; Cic.

INCLEMENTY. *s.* Inclementia, Col.; severitas; asperitas; acerbitas; Cic.

INCLEMENT. *a.* Inclemens, Liv.; immisericors, Cic.; durus.

INCLINATION or INCLINING. *s.* Inclinitio; inflexio; ad rem animi inclinatio, or propensio; proclivitas, Cic.; pronitas, Sen.; animus propensus; ingenium; libido; studium; propensa voluntas, Cic.

TO INCLINE. *v. a.* and *n.* Infectere, Cic.; inclinare, Ov.; propendere; delabi; proum esse; in alteram partem vergere, or proclinare; declivem esse; sedare; or, incumbere, Cic.

INCLINED. *part. a.* Inclinatus, Cic.; pronus, Curt.; devexus, Plin.

INCLINING. *a.* Inclinandus; devexus; inclinatus; Cic.; declivis, Cæs.; declinatus, Vitr.

TO INCLOSE. *v. a.* See TO ENCLOSE.

INCLOSURE. *s.* See ENCLOSURE.

TO INCLUD. *v. a.* Nubem, or caliginem, offundere, or obducere; obscurare; Cic.

TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* I. *To enclose, shut in*; claudere; includere; concludere; continere. II. *To comprise, comprehend*; comprehendere; amplecti; complecti, Cic.

INCLUSIVE. *a.* Comprehensus; contentus; inclusus. — *To the tenth day inclusive*; ad ipsummet decimum diem.

INCLUSIVELY. *ad.* Inclusive.

INCOGITANCY. *s.* Inconsiderantia; imprudentia; Cic.

INCOGNITO. *ad.* Clanculum, Ter.; latenter, Cic. — *He passed through the city incognito*; per urbem ignotus evasit, Tac.

INCOHERENCE or INCOHERENCY. *s.* Cohærens defectus, ùs; non cohærens sermo, Cic.

INCOHERENT. *a.* Qui sibi non constat, Cic.; (inconsequens, Asc. Ped.).

INCOHERENTLY. *ad.* Sibi non constanter.

INCOMBUSTIBLE. *a.* Cui nihil igne deperit, Plin.; a flammis innoxius, Col.

INCOME. *s.* Fructus (ùs) redditus; vectigal, Cic.; Plin.

INCOMMENSURABLE or INCOMMENSURATE. *a.* Quod mensurari nequit, Frontin.

TO INCOMMODO. *v. a.* Alicui incommodare; incommo esse; incommo dum ferre; molestum, or gravem, esse; incommo do afficere, Cic.

INCOMMODOUS. *a.* Incommodus; gravis; molestus; importunus; Cic.

INCOMMODOUSLY. *ad.* Incommode, Cic.

INCOMMODOUSNESS or INCOMMODOITY. *s.* Incommo ditas, Plaut.; incommo dum, Cic.

INCOMMUNICABLE. *a.* Quod cum nemine communi cari potest.

INCOMPARABLE. *a.* Non comparabilis, Cic.; incomparabilis, Plin.; eximius; singularis.

INCOMPARABLY. *ad.* Longe; multum; longe multumque; Cic. — *He is incomparably the worst*; alios infobitate longe multumque superat, Cic.

INCOMPASSIONATE. *a.* Immisericors, Cic.; mansuere necius, Virg.

INCOMPATIBILITY. *s.* Adversa et repugnans natura; rerum repugnantia; Cic.

INCOMPATIBLE. *a.* Ab alla re omnino alienus; cum alia re insociabilis; Plin.
 INCOMPETENCY. *s.* Non legitima potestas; insectia; Cic.; tenuitas.
 INCOMPETENT. *a.* (In law); non legitimus, Cic.; non sufficiens, Liv.
 INCOMPETENTLY. *ad.* (In law); non legitimo iudice.
 INCOMPLETE. *a.* Incompletus, Jul. Firm.; imperfectus; non absolutus, Cic.
 INCOMPLETENESS. *s.* Defectus, ūs; vitium; Cic.
 INCOMPOSED. *a.* Incompositus; inordinatus; inconditus; Cic.
 INCOMPREHENSIBLE. *a.* Incomprehensus; ab intelligentia sensuque disiuunctus; Cic.; inapprehensibilis, Auct. ad Her.; incomprehensibilis, Cels.
 INCOMPRESSIBLE. *a.* Quod comprimari non potest.
 INCONCEALABLE. *a.* Quod clari non potest.
 INCONCEIVABLE. *a.* Quod percipi non potest; quod in intelligentiam non cadit; Cic.
 INCONCLUSIVE. *a.* Ad pervincendum non idoneus.
 INCONCLUSIVENESS. *s.* Inconsequencia.
 INCONDITE. *a.* Inconditus; rudis; inordinatus; in-compositus; Cic.
 INCONDITIONAL or INCONDITIONATE. *a.* Nulla conditione restrictus.
 INCONGRUENCE or INCONGRUITY. *s.* Incongruens sermo; discrepantia; repugnantia; Cic. — *An incongruity of speech*; barbarismus, Cic.
 INCONGRUOUS. *a.* Incongruens; dissolutus; Plin.
 INCONGRUOUSLY. *ad.* Non convenienter.
 INCONNEXEDLY. *ad.* Sine conjunctione, or contextu.
 INCONSCIONABLE. *a.* Æqua et justa non postulans, Cic.
 INCONSEQUENCE. *s.* Inconsequencia.
 INSEQUENT. *a.* Qui sibi non constat, Cic.; inconsequens, Asc. Ped.
 INCONSIDERABLE. *a.* Nullius, or levis, momenti; villis; parvus; exiguus, Cic.
 INCONSIDERATE. *a.* Inconsideratus; inconsiderans; inconsultus; imprudens; Cic.
 INCONSIDERATELY. *ad.* Inconsiderato; inconsulte; temere; Cic.
 INCONSIDERATENESS or INCONSIDERATION. *s.* Imprudentia; inconsiderantia; Cic.
 INCONSISTENCE or INCONSISTENCY. *s.* Discrepantia; repugnantia; Cic.
 INCONSISTENT. *a.* Qui sibi non constat; secum pugnant; a se discrepans, Cic.
 INCONSISTENTLY. *ad.* Contrario ac pugnantem sensu.
 INCONSOLABLE. *a.* Non consolabilis, Cic.; inconsolabilis, Ov.
 INCONSTANCY. *s.* Inconstantia; levitas; mobilitas; volubilitas; Cic.; instabilitas, Plin.
 INCONSTANT. *a.* Inconstans; levis; mobilis; Cic.; instabilis, Liv.
 INCONSTANTLY. *ad.* Inconstanter, Cic.; leviter.
 INCONSUMABLE or INCONSUMPTIBLE. *a.* Quid consumi, or absumi, nequit.
 INTESTABLE. *a.* Minime dubius, or controversus; de quo controversia nulla esse potest, Cic.
 INTESTABLY. *ad.* Sine ulla controversia, Cic.; indubitanter, Plin.
 INCONTINENCE or INCONTINENCY. *s.* Incontinentia; interperantia; Cic.
 INCONTINENT. *a.* Incontinens, Hor.; intemperans, Cic.
 INCONTINENTLY. *ad.* Incontinenter, Cic.
 INCONVERTIBLE. *a.* Quod in controversiam adduci non potest.
 INCONVERTIBLY. *ad.* Sine ulla controversia, Cic.; indubitanter, Plin.
 INCONVENIENCE or INCONVENIENCY. *s.* Incommodum; difficultas; Cic.; officulium, Plin.
 To INCONVENIENCE. *v. a.* Vexare; angere; incommodare; incommodo esse; gravem, or molestum, esse; impedire; turbare, Cic.
 INCONVENIENT. *a.* Incommodus; gravis; molestus; importunus; Cic.
 INCONVENIENTLY. *ad.* Incommodum; intempesive; Cic.
 INCONVERSABLE. *a.* Insociabilis, Liv.
 INCONVERTIBLE. *a.* Quod converti non potest.
 INCORPORAL or INCORPOREAL. *a.* Corporis expers; incorporealis, Sen.; incorporeus, Gell.; materiæ expers, Cic.
 INCORPORALLY or INCORPOREALLY. *ad.* Sine corpore.
 INCORPORALITY or INCORPOREITY. *s.* Incorporea rerum natura.
 To INCORPORATE. *v. a.* and *n.* I. To mingle different ingredients so as to make one mass; plurima conficere; coagmentare; in unum corpus redigere; in unum con crescere; in unum corpus coalescere, Cic. II. To adopt into a corporation; cooptare.
 INCORPORATE. *a.* Coniunctus; coagmentatus.
 INCORPORATION. *s.* I. Union of divers ingredients in one mass; rerum diversarum coagmentatio. II. Adoption into a body corporate; cooptatio, Cic.
 INCORRECT. *a.* Mendosus; vitiosus; mendis scatenus.
 INCORRECTLY. *ad.* Mendose; vitiose; prave.

INCORRECTNESS. *s.* (Of persons); indiligentia, Cic.
 INCORRIGIBLE. *a.* Inemendabilis, Quint.; insanabilis, Liv.
 INCORRIGIBLENESS. *s.* Inemendabilis pravitus, Quint.
 INCORRUPT or INCORRUPTED. *a.* Purus; integer; sincerus; merus; minime corruptus, Cic.
 INCORRUPTIBILITY. *s.* Incorrupta contra omnia vitia materia, Plin.; integritas.
 INCORRUPTIBLE. *a.* Corruptionis expers, Cic.; corrumpti nescius; incorruptus; integer, Cic.
 INCORRUPTION. *s.* Rei a corruptione integritas.
 INCORRUPTNESS. *s.* Integritas; sinceritas; castitas; mens recta, Cic.
 To INCREASE. *v. a.* Densare, Virg.; condensare, Plin.; spissare, Cels.
 INCRASSATION. *s.* Densatio, Plin.; concretio.
 To INCREASE. *v. a.* Augere; amplificare; exaggerare, Cic.; ampliari, Hor.; dilatare; laxare; accumulare; accessionem facere, Cic.
 To INCREASE. *v. n.* Amplificari; augeri; dilatari; crescere; augescere; adolescere; invalescere; accrescere; increbescere; procedere; progredi, Cic.
 INCREASE. *s.* Incrementum, Cic.; auctus, ūs; accrementum; Plin.; accretio; propagatio; accessio; amplificatio, Cic.
 INCREASED. *a.* Increatus.
 INCREDIBILITY or INCREDIBLENESS. *s.* Causa non credenda.
 INCREDIBLE. *a.* Incredibilis, Cic. — *It is incredible*; id fidem nullam habet, Cic.; illud abhorret a fide, Liv.
 INCREDIBLY. *ad.* Incredibiliter, Cic.
 INCREDULITY or INCREDULOUSNESS. *s.* Credendi, or iu credendo, difficultas; incredulitas, Mart.
 INCREDULOUS. *a.* Incredulus, Quint.; qui fidem dictis non habet, Cic.; ad credendum segnus, Liv.
 INCREMENT. *s.* Incrementum, Cic.; accrementum; auctus, ūs; Plin.
 To INCREASE. *v. a.* Objurgare; verbis castigare; reprehendere; increpare, Cic.; increpare, Virg.; redarguere; vituperare; corripere, Cic.
 INCREPATION. *s.* Objurgatio; reprehensio; castigatio.
 To INCRUST or To INCRUSTATE. *v. a.* Crustare, Plin.; incrustare, Varr.
 INCRUSTATION. *s.* Incrustatio, Varr.; crusta, Cic.; inducta rei longa alluvione crusta.
 To INCUBATE. *v. a.* Ovis incubare, Col.
 INCUBATION. *s.* Incubitus, ūs; incubatio; Plin.
 INCUBUS. *s.* The night-mare; nocturna suppressio, Plin.
 INDIGENCE or INDIGENCY. *s.* Indigentia; inopia; egestas; Cic.
 INDIGENT. *a.* Inops; indigens; egens; Cic.; pauper, Hor.
 INDIGEST or INDIGESTED. *a.* Inconditus; confusus; Cic.; crudus, Juv.
 INDIGESTIBLE. *a.* Crudus, Juv.
 INDIGESTION. *s.* Cruditas, Cic.
 INDIGNANT. *a.* Indigne ferens, Cic.; indignabundus, Liv.; indignans, Col.
 INDIGNANTLY. *ad.* Indigne.
 INDIGNATION. *s.* Indignatio, Liv.; ira; offensio.
 INDIGNITY. *s.* Indignitas; atrocitas; Cic.; indignum facinus, Ter.; contumelia; injuria.
 INDIGO. *s.* Indicum, Vitr.; fecula ex indigofera extracta.
 INDIGO-MANUFACTORY. *s.* Officina in qua fecula ex indigofera extrahitur.
 INDIRECT. *a.* Obliquus, Cic.; indirectus, Quint.; in-honestus, Cic.
 INDIRECTLY. *ad.* Oblique, Cic.
 INDIRECTNESS. *s.* Obliquitas, Plin.; iniquitas, Cic.
 INDISCERNIBLE. *a.* Quod discerni non potest.
 INDISCERNIBLY. *a.* Quod ab alla re sejungit, or distrahi, non potest.
 INDISCREET. *a.* Inconsultus; inconsideratus; imprudens; Cic.
 INDISCREETLY. *ad.* Inconsiderate; inconsulte; inconsulto; Cic.
 INDISCRETION. *s.* Inconsiderantia, Cic.; temeritas; imprudentia.
 INDISCRIMINATE. *a.* Confusus; nullo discrimine.
 INDISCRIMINATELY. *ad.* Nullo discrimine.
 INDISPENSABLE. *a.* A quo nullus immunis fieri potest.
 INDISPENSABLY. *ad.* Necessario, Cic.
 To INDISPENSE. *v. a.* I. To make averse from, or unfit for, ad rem non aptum, or idoneum, reddere. II. To make averse or unfavourable; alienare, or abalienare, aliquem, or animum, voluntatem, alicuius ab aliquo, or a re, Cic. III. To disorder; ordinem invertere, pervertere, Cic.
 INDISPOSITION. *s.* Invaletudo; incommoda valetudo; animus aversus, or alienus; repugnantia; fastidium; Cic.
 INDISPUTABLE. *a.* Quod in controversiam adduci non potest.
 INDISPUTABLY. *ad.* Sine ulla controversia, Cic.; indubitanter, Plin.

INDISSOLVABLE OR INDISSOLUBLE. *a.* Indissolubilis; non dissolubilis; Cic.

INDISSOLUBILITY OR INDISSOLUBLENESS. *s.* Indissolubilitas natura.

INDISSOLUBLY. *ad.* Nodo indissolubili, Plin.

INDISTINCT. *a.* Indistinctus, Catull.; confusus; permistus; perturbatus; inordinatus; Cic.

INDISTINCTION OR INDISTINCTNESS. *s.* Confusio; perturbatio, Cic.; obscuritas; incertum; Liv.

INDISTINCTLY. *ad.* Indistincte, Gell.; promiscue; confuse; Cic.

INDISTINGUISHABLE. *a.* Quod discerni non potest.

INDIVIDUAL. *a.* Individuus, Cic.

INDIVIDUAL. *s.* Individuum, Cic.

INDIVIDUALLY. *ad.* Individue.

TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* Rei adjuncta distincte et enucleate sequi.

INDIVISIBILITY OR INDIVISIBLENESS. *s.* (Individuitas, Tert.); individua natura.

INDIVISIBLE. *a.* Individuus; quod dividi non potest, Cic.

INDIVISIBLY. *ad.* Ita ut nullo modo dividi, or divelli, possit

INDOCILE. *a.* Indocilis; asper; Cic.

INDOCILITY. *s.* Indocilis natura; indocile ingenium.

TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* Erudire; præceptis imbueri, Cic.; instruere, Quint.

INDOLENCE OR INDOLENCY. *s.* I. *Idleness*; segnitias; lentitudo; socors et negligens natura, Cic.; incuria; oscitatio; Stat. II. *Freedom from pain*; doloris immunitas.

INDOLENT. *a.* I. *Idle*; segnis, Plin.; socors; iners; ignavus; lentus. II. *Free from pain*; doloris expers.

INDUBIOUS OR INDUBITABLE. *a.* Quod in controversiam adduci non potest.

INDUBITABLY. *ad.* Sine dubio, Cic.; procul dubio, Suet.; indubitanter; non dubie; Plin.

TO INDUCE. *v. a.* Aliquem ad rem faciendam inducere; adducere; impellere; excitare; incitare; suadere; efficere; producere; Cic.

INDUCEMENT. *s.* Animi inductio; impulsus; incitamentum; causa, Cic.; hortamentum, Sall.

TO INDUCT. *v. a.* Introducere; in munus constituere, Cic.

INDUCTION. *s.* Inductio; impulsus, ūs; introductio; aditus, ūs; consequentia.

INDUCTIVE. *a.* Ad persuadendum efficax, or accomodatus, Cic.

TO INDULGE. *v. a.* I. *To permit, yield*; permittere; concedere; rei faciendæ licentiam dare, or concedere, Cic.

II. *To grant, not of right, but favour*; annuere; condonare; Cic. III. *To favour*; indulgere; favere; studere; amplecti. — *To indulge one's pleasures*; se totum tradere, se dedere, voluptatibus.

TO INDULGE ONE'S SELF (in any thing). *v. n.* Se trahere, or dedere.

INDULGENCE OR INDULGENCY. *s.* I. *Forbearance, tenderness*; indulgentia; lenitas; humanitas; comitas; bonitas, Cic. II. *Favour granted; liberality*; gratia; munus; beneficium. III. *A grant of the Church of Rome*; indulgentia; delictorum omnium venia.

INDULGENT. *a.* Indulgens; remissus; lenis; comis; benignus; facilis; æquus; propitius; secundus.

INDULGENTLY. *ad.* Indulgenter; benigne; studiose; Cic.

TO INDURATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Durare, Col.; indurare, Plin.; durescere, Cic.; obdurescere, Varr.

INDURATION. *s.* Animi durities, Cic.

INDUSTRIOUS. *s.* Industrius; solers; gnavus; Cic.

INDUSTRIOUSLY. *ad.* Industrie; artificiose; sollerter, Cic.

INDUSTRY. *s.* Industria; sollertia; Cic.

TO INEBRIATE. *v. a.* Inebriare, Plin.; in vinum trahere, Liv.

INEBRINATION. *s.* Ebrietas, Cels.; vinolentia, Cic.; temulentia, Plin.

INEFFABLE. *a.* Ineffabilis, Plin.; infandus, Virg.

INEFFABLY. *ad.* Infandum in modum.

INEFFECTIVE OR INEFFECTUAL. *a.* Inefficax, Plin.; inutilis, Cic.

INEFFECTUALLY. *ad.* Incassum; or, in cassum; inutiliter, Liv.; (inefficaciter, Pand.).

INEFFICACIOUS. *a.* Inefficax, Plin.; vanus; irritus; inanis, Cic.

INEFFICACY OR INEFFECTUALNESS. *s.* Vis efficientis inopia.

INELEGANCE OR INELEGANCY. *s.* Use the adjectives.

INELEGANT. *a.* Inurbanus; agrestis; inconcinuus; incomptus; Hor.

INELEGANTLY. *ad.* Inelegantem, Cic.

INELOGUENT. *a.* Facundie expers; infacundus, Liv.; (ineloquentes, Lactant.).

INEPT. *a.* Ineptus; parum habilis, or aptus; rei inhabilis; absurdus, Cic.

INEPTLY. *ad.* Inepte; insulse; fatue; absurde, Cic.

INEQUALITY. *s.* Inæqualitas, Col.; differentia; discrepantia, Cic.

INERRABILITY. *s.* Erroris immunitas.

INERRABLE. *a.* Erroris expers; in quem error non cadit.

INERT. *a.* Iners; segnis; gravis; onerosus, Cic.; ponderosus, Varr.

INERTLY. *ad.* Tarde; graviter; stupide; stolidè; lente, Cic.

INESTIMABLE. *a.* Inestimabilis, Sen.

INEVITABLE. *a.* Inevitabilis, Ov.; quod vitari non potest, Cic.

INEVITABLY. *ad.* Ineluctabili modo.

INEXCUSABLE. *a.* Inexcusabilis, Ov.; Hor.; quod excusationem non habet, Cic.

INEXHAUSTED. *a.* Inexhaustus, Virg.; Sil.

INEXHAUSTIBLE. *a.* Inexhaustus, Cic.; perennis, Hor.

INEXORABLE. *a.* Inexorabilis, Cic.

INEXPEDIENT. *a.* Incommodus; ineptus; parum aptus.

INEXPERIENCE. *s.* Experientiæ defectus, ūs.

INEXPERIENCED. *a.* Inexpertus.

INEXPERT. *a.* Inhabilis, Cic.

INEXPIABLE. *a.* Inexplicabilis, Cic.

INEXPLICABLE. *a.* Inexplicabilis; inenodabilis, Cic.

INEXPRESSIBLE. *a.* Ineffabilis, Plin.; quod verbis exprimi non potest.

INEXPRESSIBLY. *ad.* Supra quam dici potest; (ineffabiliter, Augustin.).

INEXPUGNABLE. *a.* Inexpugnabilis, Cic.

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* Inextinctus, Ov.

INEXTRICABLE. *a.* Inextricabilis, Cic.

INFALLIBILITY OR INFALLIBLENESS. *s.* Erroris immunitas.

INFALLIBLE. *a.* Erroris expers; in quem error non cadit.

INFALLIBLY. *ad.* Certo; certissime; Cic.

INFAMOUS. *a.* Infamis; infamia flagrans; ignominia notatus, Cic.

INFAMOUSLY. *ad.* Ignominiose; turpiter; flagitiose, Cic.

INFAMOUSNESS OR INFAMY. *s.* Infamia; ignominia; dedecus; turpitudò; macula; Cic.

INFANCY. *s.* Infantia; pueritia; ætas puerilis, Cic.

INFANT. *s.* I. *A young child*; infans; puer; parvulus. II. *Son of the king of Spain or Portugal*; Infans.

INFANTA. *s.* Daughter of the king of Spain or Portugal; Infans, fem.

INFANTILE, INFANT, OR INFANTINE. *a.* Puerilis, Cic.

INFANTRY. *s.* Peditatus, ūs, Cic.; pedites, pl., Cæs.; peditum copia, Cic.

TO INFATUATE. *v. a.* Infatuare, Cic.

INFATUATION. *s.* Insanis rei, or alioquid studium.

INFESABLE. *a.* Quod fieri, or effici, non potest, Cic.

TO INFECT. *v. a.* Inficere; fetore implere, Cic.

INFECTION. *s.* Contagio; pestis, Cic.; putor, Lucr.; fetor, Col.

INFECTIOUS OR INFECTIVE. *a.* Contagiosus, Cels.; pestilens; pestifer; Cic.

INFECUND. *a.* Infecundus; sterilis; Col.

INFECUNDITY. *s.* Sterilitas, Cic.; infecunditas, Col.

INEFICACY. *s.* Ineficacitas, Cic.

TO INFER. *v. a.* Inferre; colligere; efficere; Cic.; concludere.

INFERENCE. *s.* Consequentia; consecutio; Cic.

INFERIORITY. *s.* Inferior ordo, or conditio.

INFERIOR. *a.* Inferior; minor.

INFERNAL. *a.* Infernus, Liv.

INFERNAL STONE. *s.* Lunar caustic; causticus lapis.

INFERTILE. *a.* Sterilis; infecundus; Col.

INFERTILENESS OR INFERTILITY. *s.* Sterilitas, Cic.; infecunditas, Col.

TO INFEST. *v. a.* Infestare, Plin.; infestum habere, Cic.

INFIDEL. *s.* Infidus; infidelis; Cic.

INFIDELITY. *s.* Infidelitas; perfidia; Cic.

INFINITE. *a.* Infinitus; interminatus; immensus; immoderatus; Cic.

INFINITELY. *a.* Infinite; admodum vehementer; mirum in modum.

INFINITENESS, INFINITUDE, OR INFINITY. *s.* Infinitas; infinita multitudo; numerus infinitus; innumerabilitas; Cic.

INFIRM. *a.* Infirmus; debilis; valetudine infirmior, Cic.

INFIRMARY. *s.* Valetudinarium, Sen.—*Overseer of an infirmary*; valetudinario præfectus.

INFIRMITY. *s.* Infirmitas; infirma, or incommoda, valetudo; in valetudo, Cic.

INFIRMNESS. *s.* Infirmitas; inbecillitas, Cic.

TO INFIX. *v. a.* Infigere; demittere; deprimeri; inculcare; defigere; Cic.

TO INFLAME. *v. a.* and *n.* Inflammare; accendere; incendere; succendere; irritare; concitare; Cic.

INFLAMMABILITY OR INFLAMMABLENESS. *s.* Natura rei ad exardescendum facilis.

INFLAMMABLE. *a.* Ad exardescendum facilis, Cic.; quod celeriter ignem comprehendit, Cæs.; concipiendo igni aptus, Curt.

INFLAMMATION. *s.* Inflammatio

INFLAMMATORY. *a.* I. (In phyc); quod inflammationem affert. II. *Seditiosus*; seditiosus, Virg.; turbulentus, Cic.

TO INFLATE. *v. a.* Inflare; tumefacere.

INFLATION. *s.* Inflatio, Col.; tumor, Cic.

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* I. *To turn, bend*; flectere; inflectere; curvare; incurvare; Cic. II. (In grammar); declinare.

INFLECTION. *s.* Flexio; inflexio; Cic. — *Inflection of the voice*; vocis flexus, ūs, Quint.

INFLEXIBILITY or INFLEXIBLENES. *s.* Insuperabilis duritia, Cic. — Fig.; nescius flecti animus.

INFLEXIBLE. *a.* Inflexibilis, Sen.; mansuescere nescius, Ov.

INFLEXIBLY. *ad.* Obstinate, Cic.; obfirmate, Sen.

TO INFLECT. *v. a.* Penam irrogare, Hor.; de aliquo supplicium sumere, Cic.

INFLECTION. *s.* (In law); pœnæ irrogatio.

INFLUENCE. *s.* Impulsio; vis; auctoritas; pondus; momentum, Cic.

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* Impellere; regere; movere; excitare; inducere; adducere; suadere; Cic.

INFLUENTIAL. *a.* Potens; præpotens; plurimum valens.

INFLUX. *s.* Fluxio; profuvium; profuentia, Cic.

TO INFOLD. *v. a.* Rem re involvere, Cic.; obvolvare, Hor.; tegere, Cic.; obnubere.

TO INFORM. *v. a.* I. *To fashion, form*; formare; conformare; figurare, Cic. II. *To give intelligence*; aliquid de re monere; certiorum facere; edocere. — *To inform against*; de re nomen aliquid deferre, Cic.

INFORMANT or INFORMER. *s.* I. *One who announces or gives intelligence*; qui edocet, or certiorum facit. II. *An accuser*; delator; accusator; musca; circumspcctor, Plaut.

INFORMATION. *s.* Monitio; monitum; institutio; documentum; accusatio; delatio; Cic.

INFORMITY. *s.* Deformatitas; pravitas; fœditas, Cic.

INFORMOUS. *a.* Informis, Auct. ad Her.; rudis, Ov.

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* Frangere; infringere.

INFRACTION or INFRINGEMENT. *s.* Violatio, Liv.; infractio, Cic.

INFRANGIBLE. *a.* Quod frangi non potest.

INFREQUENCY. *s.* Raritas; infrequentia; Cic.

INFREQUENT. *a.* Rarus; inusuetus; insolitus; Cic.

TO INFRINGE. *v. a.* Violare; perfringere; transire, Cic.

INFRINGER. *s.* Violator; ruptor, Liv.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* I. *To pour in, to instil*; infundere; instillare. II. *To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat*; macerare; humectare; diluere. III. *To inspire*; imprimere; suggerere; inspirare; injicere, Cic.

INFUSION. *s.* Infusio, Plin.; inspiratio; impulsus, ūs; Cic.

TO INGENIMATE. *v. a.* Duplicare; conduplicare; Cic.; ingeminare, Ov.; cogeminare, Virg.

INGENIMATION. *s.* Repetitio, Cic.

INGENERATE, INGENERATED, or INGENITE. *a.* Natura insitus.

INGENIOUS. *a.* Ingeniosus; acutus; solers; ingenio valens.

INGENUOUSLY. *ad.* Ingeniose; acute; argute, Cic.

INGENUOUSNESS. *s.* Indoles; ingenium; Cic.

INGENUITY. *s.* Inventio; excogitatio; facultas, Cic.

INGENUITY or INGENUOUSNESS. *s.* Ingenuitas; animi dandor, Cic.

INGENUOUS. *a.* Ingenuus; sincerus; apertus; candidus, Cic.

INGENUOUSLY. *ad.* Libere; ingenue; aperte; candidè, Cic.

INGLORIOUS. *a.* Inglorius; ignobilis; ignotus; infamis, Cic.

INGLORIOUSLY. *ad.* Absque gloria.

INGOT. *s.* A mass of metal; auri, or argenti, massula.

TO INGRAFF or INGRAFT. *v. a.* Arborem, Virg., calamm, Col., arbori inserere.

INGRAFTMENT. *s.* Surculus, Cic.; calamus, Col.

INGRATE. *a.* See UNGRATEFUL.

TO INGRATIATE. *v. a.* Gratiam conciliare. — *To ingratiate one's self with*; se insinuare; illabi, Cic.

INGRATITUDE. *s.* Ingratus animus; ingrati animi crimen, or vitium, Cic. — *With ingratitude*; ingrato animo; ingrate, Cic.

INGREDIENT. *s.* Quod in pharmaci, or condimenti, partem venit, Ter.

INGRESS or INGRESSION. *s.* Aditus; introitus, ūs; Cic.

TO INGULF. *v. a.* Vorare, Plaut.; devorare, Catull.; glutire, Juv.

TO INHABIT. *v. a.* and *n.* Habitare; locum colere, or incolere, Cic.

INHABITABLE. *a.* Habitabilis, Cic.

INHABITANT or INHABITER. *s.* Incola; loci cultor, Cic.

INHABITATION. *s.* Habitatio; domus.

TO INHALE. *v. a.* Spirare; respirare; spiritum ducere, or haurire, Cic.

TO INHERE. *v. a.* Inharere, Cic.

INHERENCE, INHERENCY, or INHESION. *s.* Inherentia.

INHERENT. *a.* Inherens.

TO INHERIT. *v. a.* Hereditatem adire.

INHERITABLE. *a.* Quod hereditario jure possideri potest.

INHERITANCE. *s.* Hereditas, Cic.; heredium, Varr.

INHERITOR. *s.* Heres, edis, m.

INHERITRESS or INHERITRIX. *s.* Heres, edis, f.

TO INHIBIT. *v. a.* Inhibere; cohibere; reprimere; comprimere; tardare; prohibere; vetare; Cic.

INHIBITION. *s.* Interdictum; interdictio; Cic.

INHOSPITABLE. *a.* Inhospitalis, Hor.; inhospitus, Ov.; qui non gaudet hospitio.

INHOSPITABLY. *ad.* Use the adjectives, or a circumlocution; (inhospitaliter, Tertull.).

INHOSPITABLENESS or INHOSPITALITY. *s.* Inhospitalitas, Cic.

INHUMAN. *a.* Inhumanus; immitis; sævus; crudelis; immanis; barbarus; ferus, Cic.

INHUMANITY. *s.* Inhumanitas; immanitas; crudelitas; feritas, Cic.

INHUMANLY. *ad.* Inhumaniter; inhumane; immaniter, Cic.

TO INHUME or TO INHUME. *v. a.* Mortuum humare, or sepultura afficere, Cic.

TO INJECT. *v. a.* Liquorem injicere.

INJECTION. *s.* Liquoris injectus, ūs; instillatio, Plin.; injectio, Quint.

INIMITABLE. *a.* Quod imitatione consequi, or imitando consecrari haud possis, Cic.; supra imitationem positus, Sen.; inimitabilis, Quint. — *To be inimitable*; vincere imitationem, Cic.

INIMITABLY. *ad.* Supra imitationem.

INIGUITOUS. *a.* Iniquus; injuriosus; flagitiosus; facinorosus, Cic.

INIGUITY. *s.* Iniquitas; inique factum; scelus; flagitium; Cic.

INITIALS. *s. pl.* Principales, or primores, litera.

TO INITIATE. *v. a.* Sacris initiare, Cic.

INITIATION. *s.* Initiamenta, Sen.; initiatio, Suet.

INJUDICIOUS. *a.* Parum prudens.

INJUDICIOUSLY. *a.* Imprudenter; parum sapienter.

INJUNCTION. *s.* Jussum; mandatum, Cic.

TO INJURE. *v. a.* Lædere; nocere; damnum, or detrimentum, afferre; injuriam facere, or inferre, Cic.

INJURER. *s.* Qui alteri infert injuriam, Ter.; in alterum injuriosus, Cic.; (offensor, Arnob.).

INJURIOUS. *a.* I. *Mischievous, hurtful*; injurius, Ter.; injuriosus, Cic.; perniciosus; exitialis. II. *Contumelious*; contumeliosus.

INJURIOUSLY. *ad.* Contumeliose, Cic. †

INJURIOUSNESS or INJURY. *s.* Injuria; injustitia; iniquitas; contumelia; dedecus; damnum; detrimentum; incommodum, Cic.

INJUSTICE. *s.* Injustitia; iniquitas; Cic.

INK. *s.* Atramentum, Cic.

TO INK. *v. a.* Atramento inficere, or illinere.

INKHORN. *s.* Atramentarium, Vell.

INKLING. *s.* Monitio; monitum.

INKSTAND. *s.* Atramentarium, Varr.

INKY. *a.* Atramentarius, Varr.

INLAND. *a.* and *s.* Interior; intimus.

TO INLAPIDATE. *v. a.* In lapidem convertere.

TO INLAY. *v. a.* Variis coloribus distinguere.

INLAY or INLAYING. *s.* Opus vermiculatum, or tessellatum, Plin.

INLET. *s.* Aditus, ūs; introitus, ūs; transitus, ūs; iter; via, Cic.

IN LIEU OF. *prep.* Pro; loco.

INLY. *a.* Interior; intimus; abditus; secretus, Cic.

INLY. *ad.* Intus; secreto; occulte, Cic.

INMATE. *s.* Inquilinus, Cic.

INMOST or INNERMOST. *a.* Intimus, Cic.

INN. *s.* Diversoria taberna, Plaut.; diversorium; caupona; Cic.

TO INN. *v. n.* In tabernam divertere, Cic.

TO INN. *v. a.* I. *To receive in a lodging*; tecto, or hospitio, excipere, Ov.; tectum præbere. II. *To house (corn)*; (frumentum) condere, or recondere.

INNATE or INNATED. *a.* A natura insitus; innatus; ingeneratus; natus, Cic.

INNER. *a.* Interior; secretus.

INNERHOLDER or INNKEEPER. *s.* Caupo, Cic.; tabernarius, Cæsar. ad Cic.

INNOCENCE or INNOCENCY. *s.* Innocentia, Cic.

INNOCENT. *a.* Innocens; innocuus; innoxius; a culpa remotus, Cic.

INNOCENT. *s.* I. *One free from guilt*; vir innoxius. II. *A silly or half-witted man*; ineptus; mentis inops; bardus; fatuus; stolidus.

INNOCENTLY. *ad.* I. *Without guilt*; integre; citra culpam; caste. II. *With silliness*; inepte; insulse; Cic.; stollide, Liv. III. *Without hurt*; innocenter, Plin.

INNOCUOUS. *a.* Innocuus; innoxius; Cic.

INNOCUOUSLY. *ad.* Innocenter, Plin.

TO INNOVATE. *v. a.* Res novas moliri, Cic.; nova inducere, Vell.

INNOVATION. *s.* Immutatio; res nova, Cic.

INNOVATOR. *s.* Qui res novas molitur.

INNOXIOUS. *a.* Innocens; innoxius; innocuus, Cic.
 INNOXIUSLY. *ad.* Innocenter, Plin.
 INNOXIUSNESS. *s.* Innocentia, Cic.*
 INNUMERABLE. *a.* Innumerabilis; innumerus; Cic.
 INNUMERABLY. *ad.* Innumerabiliter, Lucr.
 TO INOCULATE. *v. a.* I. (*Upon trees*); inserere, Varr.; emplantare, Col. II. (*With the small pox*); variolas inoculare.
 INOCULATION. *s.* I. (*With gardeners*); insertio. II. (*With surgeons*); variolarum inoculatio.
 INOCULATOR. *s.* Inoculator, Plin.
 INODORATE or INODOROUS. *a.* Inodorus, Pers.
 INOFFENSIVE. *a.* Innocens; innocuus.
 INOFFENSIVELY. *ad.* Innocenter, Plin.
 INOFFICIOUS. *a.* Parum officiosus.
 INOPINATE. *a.* Inopinatus; nec opinatus; improvisus; Cic.
 INORDINATE. *a.* Inordinatus; dissolutus; effrenatus; interperans, Cic.
 INORDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinate; incomposite, Liv.; perturbate, Cic.
 INORDINATENESS or INORDINATION. *s.* Dissolutio; immoderatio; effrenatio.
 INQUEST. *s.* Inquisitio; quæstio; informatio; investigatio.
 INQUIETUDE. *s.* Corporis æstuatio; sollicitudo; cura; angor; anxietas, Cic.
 TO INQUIRE. *v. a.* Inquire; maculare; fœdere; spurcare, Cic.
 TO INQUIRE. *v. a.* and *n.* De re inquirere; rem sciscitari; querere; perquirere; rogare; percontare; interrogare; rogare. — *To inquire for one*; querere; petere.
 INQUIRER. *s.* Quæstor; inquisitor; Cic.; percontator, Hor.
 INQUIRY. *s.* Inquisitio; disquisitio; indagatio; investigatio; scrutatio, Cic.; perscrutatio, Sen.
 INQUISITION. *s.* I. *Judicial inquiry, examination*; inquisitio; quæstio; informatio; investigatio. II. *A court established in some countries for the detection and punishment of heresy*; quæstorum fidei collegium.
 INQUISITIVE. *a.* In re alia curiosus; percontator.
 INQUISITIVENESS. *s.* Curiositas.
 INQUISITOR. *s.* (*Of a court of inquisition*); fidei quæstor.
 TO INRAIL. *v. a.* Cingere; includere muro, or septo; circumdare.
 INROAD. *s.* Incurso, Cæs.
 INSANABLE. *a.* Insanabilis; immedicabilis, Ov.
 INSANE. *a.* Insanus; malesanus; desipiens; demens; stultus.
 INSANITY. *s.* Dementia; insania; stultitia; insipientia, Cic.
 INSATIABLE, INSATIATE, or INSATURABLE. *a.* Insatiabilis; insaturabilis; inexplebilis; Cic.; inexasurabilis, Virg.
 INSATIABLENESS. *s.* Insatiabilis cupiditas; inexpleta aviditas, Cic.; Plin.
 INSATIABLY. *ad.* Insaturabiliter; cum inexplebili cupiditate.
 TO INSCRIBE. *v. a.* Inscribere; incupare; præscribere; insculpere; incidere, Cic.
 INSCRIPTION. *s.* Epigramma; scriptio; Cic.
 INSCRUTABLE. *a.* Quod nemo scrutari potest.
 TO INSCULP. *v. a.* Sculpture, Ov.; insculpere; incidere.
 INSECT. *s.* Insectum, Plin.
 INSECURE. *a.* Inaud tutus; periculosus, Cic.
 INSECURITY. *s.* Incertum; periculum.
 INSENSATE. *a.* Bardus; hebes; stupidus; stolidus; fatuus.
 INSENSIBILITY or INSENSIBLENESS. *s.* Corporis, or animi, stupor; indolentia; durities, Cic.
 INSENSIBLE. *a.* Sensû expers; sensu carens; sine sensu; quod sensum fugit; quod vix sub sensum cadit; durus; immisericos, Cic.
 INSENSIBLY. *ad.* Sensim; sine sensu; Cic.
 INSEPARABLE. *a.* Quod ab alia re sejungit, or distrahi, non potest.
 INSEPARABLY. *ad.* Ita ut nullo modo divelli, or distrahi, possit.
 TO INSERT. *v. a.* Inserere, Liv.; interponere, Cic.
 INSERTION. *s.* Interpositio; res inserta, Cic.
 TO INSHRINE. *v. a.* Includere; illigare; pertexere, Cic.; inserere, Ov.
 INSIDE. *ad.* Intra; intro; intus.
 INSIDE. *s.* Pars interior, Cæs.
 INSIDIOUS. *a.* Insidiosus, Cic.
 INSIDIOUSLY. *ad.* Insidiosè, Cic.
 INSIGHT. *s.* Explicatio; explanatio; enodatio, Cic.
 INSIGNIFICANCE or INSIGNIFICANCY. *s.* Insulsius; res levis momenti.
 INSIGNIFICANT. *a.* Insulsus; quod nullam vim habet; levis, or minimi, pretii; vanus; irritus, Cic.
 INSIGNIFICANTLY. *ad.* Frustra, Cic.; inassum, Liv.; inutiliter, Plin.
 INSINCERE. *a.* Parum sincerus, or candidus; dissimulatus, Ter.

INSINCERITY. *s.* Dissimulatio; dissimulantiæ.
 TO INSINUATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem insinuare; inserere; inspirare; instillare; infundere; se insinuare; illabi. — *To insinuate one's self into one's favour*; gratiam accipari, Cic.
 INSINUATION. *s.* Illapsus, us, Col.; insinuatio, Cic.; captatio.
 INSINUATIVE or INSINUATING. *a.* Qui in animos calide influunt.
 INSIPID. *a.* Saporis expers; sapore carens; sine sapore; sine sale; insulsus; infacetus, Cic.
 INSIPIDITY or INSIPIDNESS. *s.* Hebes gustus; insulsius, Cic.
 INSIPIDLY. *ad.* Insulse; sine sapore; Cic.
 TO INSIST. *v. n.* Instare; insistere; urgere; commorari; re, or in re, perstare; perseverare; flagitare, Cic. — *To insist on*; obstinare se, Ter.
 TO INSNARE. *v. a.* Dolis decipere; in fraudem illucere; laqueos intendere; illaqueare; irretire; insidiari; ludificari, Cic. — *To insnare one's self*; insidias intrare, Cæs.; in laqueos decidere, Ov.
 INSOCIABLE. *a.* Insociabilis, Liv.; quicum nulla societas esse potest, Cic.
 INSOCIETLY. *s.* Eboriositas; violentia; bibendi intemperantia, Cic.
 TO INSOLATE. *v. a.* Assiccare in sole, Col.
 INSOLENCE or INSOLENCY. *s.* Insolentia; arrogantia; proccitas; protervitas; superbia, Cic.
 INSOLENT. *a.* Insolens; arrogans; superbus; Cic.; præferox, Liv.
 INSOLENTLY. *ad.* Insolenter; superbe; arroganter; Cic.; proterve; petulantè; feroçiter.
 INSOLUBLE. *a.* Inextricabilis; inexplicabilis; Cic.
 INSOLUBLE. *a.* Insolubilis, Sen.; indissolubilis, Cic.
 INSOLVENCY. *s.* Pecuniæ ad solvendum idoneæ inopia.
 INSOLVENT. *a.* Qui solvendo non est; qui non habet unde solvat, Cic.; cui pecunia non est ad solvendum, Vitr.
 IN-SO-MUCH AS OR THAT. *conj.* Ita — ut; sic — ut; adeo — ut.
 TO INSPECT. *v. a.* Inspicere; inspectare, Plaut.; examinare, Plin.
 INSPECTION. *s.* Inspectio; inquisitio; investigatio; Cic.
 INSPECTOR. *s.* Conquisitor, Plaut.; cognitor; inspector, Plin.
 INSPIRATION. *s.* Inspiratio; impulsus, ùs; divinus afflatus, or instructus, ùs.
 TO INSPIRE. *v. a.* Inspirare; mentem injicere; impellere; rem suggerere; suadere; animare; mentem infundere; accendere; animum erigere; excitare, Cic.
 TO INSPIRIT. *v. a.* Animos addere, Cic., facere, Liv., erigere, Cic.
 TO INSPISSATE. *v. a.* Densare, Virg.; condensare, Plin.; spissare, Cels.
 INSPISSATION. *s.* Densatio, Plin.; concretio.
 INSTABILITY. *s.* Instabilitas, Plin.
 INSTABLE. *a.* Instabilis, Plin.; inconstans; levis; mobilis, Cic.
 TO INSTALL. *v. a.* Aliquem in munere constituere, Cic.
 INSTALLATION. *s.* Obeundi muneris legitima traditio.
 INSTALLMENT. *s.* Dilata statis temporibus æris alieni solutio.
 INSTANCE OF INSTANCY. *s.* I. *Importunity, urgency*; contentio; efflagitatio; efflagitatio, ùs, Cic. II. *Motive, influence*; argumentum. III. *Example, document*; exemplum; exemplar, Cic.
 TO INSTANCE. *v. n.* Exemplis uti; exempla subjicere; exempli causa, or gratia, proferre, Cic.
 INSTANT. *a.* I. *Pressing, urgent*; urgens; acrior; instans. II. *Immediate*; proximus; præsens; qui nunc volvitur, Cic.
 INSTANT. *s.* Momentum; temporis punctum, Cic.
 INSTANTANEOUS. *a.* Quod est unius momenti.
 INSTANTANEOUSLY. *ad.* In ipso temporis articulo.
 INSTANTLY. *ad.* I. *Immediately*; statim; confestim; exemplo, Cic.; actutum, Ter. II. *With urgent importunity*; obnixè, Plaut.; etiam atque etiam, Cic.
 TO INSTATE. *v. a.* Ponere; locare; collocare.
 INSTAURATION. *s.* Instauratio; renovatio, Cic.; reffectio, Vitr.
 INSTEAD OF. *prep.* Pro; loco.
 TO INSTEP. *v. a.* Madefacere; humectare; aqua imbueri; intingere.
 INSTEP. *s.* Pedis pars superior.
 TO INSTIGATE. *v. a.* Aliquem instigare, or impellere; incitare; movere; urgere, Cic.
 INSTIGATION. *s.* Incitatio; impulsio; Cic.; instigatio, Auct. ad Her.
 INSTIGATOR. *s.* Impulsor; stimulator; Cic.; instinator; instigator; Tac.
 TO INSTILL. *v. a.* I. *To infuse by drops*; instillare, Cic. II. *To insinuate imperceptibly into the mind*; instillare, Cic.; inspirare; infundere.
 INSTILLATION. *s.* Instillatio, Plin.; inspiratio; impulsus, ùs.
 INSTINCT. *s.* Ingenerata animantibus a natura iucitatio; naturæ ductus, ùs.

INSTINCTIVELY. *ad.* Naturæ ductu; fig.; concitatione quadam animi.

To INSTITUTE. *v. a.* Instituire; condere; initium dare; fundare; erigere; sancire; constituere; indicere; prescribere, Cic.

INSTITUTE. *s.* I. *A constitution of a religious order;* religiosi ordinis institutum. II. *A precept, injunction;* jussum; mandatum; præceptum. III.—*The National Institute of France;* Doctum Gallici Regni Institutum.

INSTITUTION. *s.* Institutio; institutum; constitutio; ordinatio; mandatum.

INSTITUTOR. *s.* Societatis auctor, Cic.; (institutor, Lamprid.).

To INSTRUCT. *v. a.* Docere; edocere; præceptis imbueri, or instruere; erudire; informare, Cic.

INSTRUCTOR. *s.* Præceptor; magister.

INSTRUCTION. *s.* Institutio; præceptio; præceptum; documentum, Cic.

INSTRUCTIVE. *a.* Ad docendum aptus, or idoneus.

INSTRUMENT. *s.* I. *An implement;* instrumentum, Cic.—*(Of iron);* ferramentum. II. *A written document;* scriptum; acta, orum, pl.

INSTRUMENTAL. *a.* Quod pro instrumento est.

INSTRUMENTALLY. *ad.* Ut instrumentum.

INSUFFERABLE. *a.* Intolerandus; intolerabilis, Cic.

INSUFFERABLY. *ad.* Intoleranter, Cic.; intolerabiliter, Col.

INSUFFICIENCY OF INSUFFICIENCY. *s.* Inopia; tenuitas; defectus, ùs.

INSUFFICIENT. *a.* Non sufficiens, Liv.; quod non sufficit.

INSUFFICIENTLY. *ad.* Non sufficienter; tenuiter, Cic.

INSULAR OF INSULARY. *a.* Insule incola, Curt.

INSULT. *s.* Contumelia; ludibrium; offensa; injuria, Cic.

To INSULT. *v. a.* Insultare; illudere; contumelia, injuria, or ignominia, afficere, Cic.

INSULTINGLY. *ad.* Insolenter; superbe; arroganter; ferociter, Cic.

INSUPERABLE OF INSURMOUNTABLE. *a.* Inexsuperabilis, Liv.; insuperabilis, Plin.

INSUPERABLY OF INSURMOUNTABLY. *ad.* Vi ineluctabili, Vell.

INSUPPORTABLE. *a.* Non ferendus, Cæs.; intolerandus; intolerabilis, Cic.

INSUPPORTABLY. *ad.* Intolcranter, Cic.; intolerabiliter, Col.

INSURGENT. *a.* Sediosus; rebellis.

INSURRECTION. *s.* Rebellum, Liv.; rebellio, Cæs.; defectio, Cic.; rebellatio, Val. Max.; seditio.

INTEGRER OF INTEGRAL. *s.* Una ex partibus quibus totum constat.

INTEGRAL OF INTEGRANT. *a.* Integer; totus; solidus.

INTEGRITY. *s.* I. *Uprightness;* integritas; or, vite integritas. II. *Entireness;* partium omnium quibus totum constat unitas.

INTEGUMENT. *s.* Tegumen; integumentum; involucrum, Cic.

INTELLECT. *s.* Mens; intelligentia.

INTELLECTUAL. *s.* Intellectio, Auct. ad Her.

INTELLECTIVE. *s.* Intelligentia præditus.

INTELLECTUAL. *a.* Ad intelligentiam, or intellectum, pertinens.—*The intellectual faculty;* intelligendi vis.

INTELIGENCE OR INTELLIGENCE. *s.* I. *Understanding;* intellectus, ùs; mens; intelligentia; ingenium; sagacitas; perspicacia; mentis solertia. II. *Notice, information;* inonitio; monitum; Cic.

INTELLIGENCER. *s.* Publicorum nuntiorum scriptor.

INTELLIGENT. *a.* Qui intelligendi vi pollet; intelligent; peritus; sagax; solers, Cic.; callidus, Hor.

INTELLIGIBILITY OF INTELLIGIBLENESS. *s.* Perspicuitas; claritas; Cic.

INTELLIGIBLE. *a.* Sub intelligentiam cadens; ad intelligentiam accommodatus, Cic.; intellectu facilis, Quint.

INTELLIGIBLY. *a.* Intelligenter; perspicue; dilucide; enucleate, Cic.

INTEMERATE. *a.* Intemeratus, Virg.; incorruptus; purus.

INTEMPERANCE OF INTEMPERANCY. *s.* Intemperantia, Cic.

INTEMPERATE. *a.* Intemperans, Cic.; iræ impotens; in iram præceps.

INTEMPERATELY. *ad.* Intemperanter; immoderate; immodice; effuse, Cic.

INTEMPERATURE. *s.* Intemperies, Cic.

To INTEND. *v. a.* Velle; in animo habere; mentem suscipere; statuere; consilium capere, or inire.

INTENDANCY. *s.* Præfectura.

INTENDANT. *s.* Diocetes, Cic.; rei domesticæ administrator.

INTENDMENT. *s.* I. *Intention;* animus; mens; voluntas; consilium; propositum. II. (In law); *Meaning;* verbi potestas, Cic.; significatio, Quint.; voci subjecta vis, Cic.

INTENSE. *a.* Violens; vehemens; nimius; immoderatus, Cic.; immodicus, Col.; (intensivus, Modern).

INTEENSELY OF INTENSIVELY. *ad.* (Intensivus, Modern); vehementer; magnopere; admodum; nimium.

INTEENSENESS OR INTENSION. *s.* (Intensitas, Modern); vis; vehementia, Plin.

INTENSIVE. *a.* Vehemens; nimius; immoderatus, Cic.; immodicus, Col.

INTENT OF INTENTIVE. *a.* Rei attentus, or intentus.

INTENT OF INTENTION. *s.* I. *Design, purpose;* animus; mens; voluntas; propositum; consilium; finis; terminus. II. *Meaning, import;* voci subjecta vis, or notio, Cic.

INTENTIONAL. *a.* De industria factus.

INTENTIONALLY. *ad.* Consulto; cogitato; dedita opera; de industria, Cic.

INTENTIVELY OR INTENTLY. *ad.* Attente; intento animo; Cic.

INTENTNESS. *s.* Animus attentus; animi contentio, or applicatio, Cic.

To INTER. *v. a.* Mortuum humare, or humo tegere, Cic., mandare, Virg.; corpus terræ reddere, Cic.

INTERCALAR OR INTERCALARY. *a.* Intercalaris; intercalarius; Cic.

To INTERCALATE. *v. a.* Intercalare, Cic.

INTERCALATION. *s.* Intercalatio, Plin.

To INTERCEDE. *v. n.* I. *To pass between;* transire; intercedere; Cic. II. *To mediate;* pro aliquo deprecari; deprecatorem se præbere.

INTERCEDER OR INTERCESSOR. *s.* Intercessor; deprecator; Cic.

To INTERCEPT. *v. a.* Intercepere; a progressu arcere, tenere, cohibere, detinere, Cic.

INTERCEPTION. *s.* Interceptio, Cic.

INTERCESSION. *s.* Deprecatio, Cic.

To INTERCHANGE. *v. a.* Commutare; permutare.

INTERCHANGE. *s.* Permutatio; commutatio.

INTERCHANGEABLE. *a.* Mutuus.

INTERCHANGEABLY. *ad.* Vicissim; mutuo; invicem; vice versa.

INTERCHANGEMENT. *s.* Mutuatio; permutatio; commutatio, Cic.

INTERCISION. *s.* Interpellatio; intermissio.

To INTERCLUDE. *v. a.* Intercipere; intercludere.

INTERCOURSE. *s.* Commercio; usus, ùs; consuetudo; consociatio; societas; communicatio, Cic.

INTERCURRENT. *a.* Intercurrens, Plin.

To INTERDICT. *v. a.* Interdicere; prohibere; arcere; vetare.

INTERDICT OF INTERDICTION. *s.* Interdictio; interdictum.

To INTEREST. *v. a.* Animum movere, or commovere, Cic.; in affectus inducere, Quint.; detinere.

INTEREST. *s.* I. *Advantage;* commodum; emolumentum; utilitas; fructus, ùs. II. *Money paid for use;* usura; fenus, Cic.

To INTERFERE. *v. n.* I. *To come between or among;* interponere; se miscere; se admiscere, Ter. II. *To clash;* inter se collidi; confingere.

INTERFLUENT. *a.* Interfluus, Plin.

INTERJACENT. *a.* Interjectus, Cic.; Tac.

INTERJECTION. *s.* (In grammar); interjectio.

INTERIM. *s.* *Mean time.*—*In the interim;* interea, Cic.; interim, Liv.

INTERIOR. *a.* Interior; intimus, Cic.; internus, Plin.

To INTERLARD. *v. a.* I. *To mix meat with bacon or fat;* carnem lardo per intervalia confingere. II. *To interpose, insert between;* intermiscere, Cic.; interpolare, Curt.

To INTERLEAVE. *v. a.* Folia interserere, or interponere.

To INTELLINE. *v. a.* Interscribere, Plin.—*Any thing interlined, an interlineation;* interposito, Cic.

INTERLINEAR OR INTERLINEARY. *a.* Interjectis lineis, or versibus.

INTERLOCUTION. *s.* Sermocinatio, Auct. ad Her.

INTERLOCUTOR. *s.* Dialogi actor; inducta colloquio persona, Cic.

To INTERLOPE. *v. n.* Partes alienas sibi sumere.

INTERLOPER. *s.* Qui se immiscet.

INTERLUDE. *s.* Intermedii ludi.

INTERMARRIAGE. *s.* Connubium.

To INTERMARRY. *v. a.* Connubia conjungere.

To INTERMEDDLE. *v. n.* Misceri; rei se admiscere, Ter.

INTERMEDDLER. *s.* Sequester, Plaut.; interposita persona, Ulp.

INTERMEDIAL. *a.* Intermedius, Cic.

INTERMENT. *s.* Humatio; sepultura; funus; exequiæ, Cic.

INTERMINABLE. *a.* Immensus, Cic.; immetatus, Hor.; sine fine, Virg.; sine carens, Ov.

To INTERMINGLE OR INTERMIX. *v. a.* Intermiscere; immiscere, Cic.

INTERMISSION. *s.* Intermissio; interpedeo; Cic.—*Without intermission;* indesinenter, Varr.; sine ulla intermissione, Cic.; sine intermissu, Plin. J.

To INTERMIT. *v. a.* Interpellare; interrumpere; intercipere, Quint.

To INTERMIT. *v. n.* Remittere; intermittere.
 INTERMITTENT or INTERMISSIVE. *a.* Qui intermittit; intermissus. — *An intermittent fever*; febris quæ intermittit, Cels.; febris intervallata, Gell.
 INTERMIXTURE. *s.* Permistio; admistio; Cic.; mixtura, Cels.
 INTERNAL. *a.* Internus, Plin.; interior; intimus; Cic.; intestinus. — *An internal disorder*; intimus, or cæcus, morbus, Col.; intestinum malum, Cic.
 INTERNALLY. *ad.* Intus, Cic.
 INTERNUNCIO. *s.* Internuntius.
 To INTERPOLATE. *v. a.* Interpolare, Curt.
 INTERPOLATION. *s.* Interpolatio.
 INTERPOLATOR. *s.* Interpolator, Pomp. Jct.
 To INTERPOSE. *v. a.* Interponere. — *To interpose one's self*; se medium offerre, Cic.
 INTERPOSER. *s.* Sequester, Plaut.
 INTERPOSITION or INTERPOSAL. *s.* Interpositus; interventus, ùs; Cic.
 To INTERPRET. *v. a.* Interpretari; explanare; explicare; enodare, Cic. — *To interpret favourably or unfavourably*, i. e. to take well or ill; in mitiore, in malam, partem accipere — *To interpret a sentence favourably or mildly*; interpretatione lenire sententiam, Suet.
 INTERPRETABLE. *a.* Explicabilis.
 INTERPRETATION. *s.* Interpretatio; explicatio; explanatio; expositio; enodatio, Cic.; interpretamentum, Gell.
 INTERPRETATIVE. *a.* Quod ad interpretandum pertinet.
 INTERPRETER. *s.* Interpres; explanator; explicator.
 INTERREGNUM or INTERREGN. *s.* Interregnum, Cic.
 To INTERROGATE. *v. a. and n.* Aliquem de re interrogare, or percontari, Cic.; percontari rem ex, or ab, aliquo, Plaut.; seiscitari rem ex aliquo, Cic.
 INTERROGATION. *s.* Interrogatio; percontatio; Cic.
 INTERROGATIVE. *a.* Interrogativus, Prisc.; interrogans, Cic.
 INTERROGATIVELY. *ad.* Interrogative, Asc. Ped.
 INTERROGATORY. *s.* Questio, Cic.
 To INTERRUPT. *v. a.* Interrumpere, Cic.; interciperi, Quint.; prohibere; arcere; impedire. — *To interrupt a speaker*; aliquem interpellare; dicentis orationem interrumpere, Cic.; medium sermonem interciperi, Quint.; alicui obloqui, Plaut.
 INTERRUPTEDLY. *ad.* Interrupte, Cic.
 INTERRUPTION. *s.* Interréllatio; intermissio; Cic.
 To INTERSECT. *v. a. and n.* Interscindere; intersecare; Cic.; interputare, Col.
 To INTERSPERSE. *v. a.* Intermiscere; immiscere.
 INTERSPERSION. *s.* Permistio; admistio; Cic.
 INTERSTICE. *s.* Intervallum, Cic.; interstitium, Marob.
 INTERTEXTURE. *s.* Implicatio; implexus, ùs; Cic.
 To INTERTWINE or To INTERTWIST. *v. a.* Implictere; implicare; Cic.; intexere, Virg.
 INTERVAL. *s.* Intervallum, Cic.; (temporis) spatium, or intercapedo, Plin. J. — *Without any interval*; nullo intervallo interjecto, Cic. — *At intervals*; intervallis; ex intervallo, Cic.; per intervalla, Plin.
 To INTERVENE. *v. n.* Rei intervenire, Cic.; supervenire, Liv.
 INTERVENTION. *a.* Interventor, Cic.; qui rei intervenit.
 INTERVENTOR. *s.* Interventus, ùs; interpositus, ùs; Cic.
 INTERVIEW. *s.* Congressus, ùs; colloquium.
 To INTERWEAVE. *v. a.* Intexere, Virg.; implicare; implictere; Cic.
 INTESTATE. *a.* Intestatus, Cic. — *To die intestate*; intestato mori, Cic.
 INTESTINAL. *a.* Quod ad intestina pertinet.
 INTESTINE. *a.* Intestinus, Cic.; interior; intimus, Cic.; interus, Plin.
 INTESTINES. *s. pl.* Intestina, orum; exta, orum; viscera, um, n. pl., Cic.; interanea, orum, Col.
 To INTHRALL. *v. a.* Subigere; domare; imperio subigere; in ditionem suam redigere.
 INTHRALLMENT. *s.* Servitus, utis; servitium; jugum servile.
 INTIMACY. *s.* Amicitie vinculum, conjunctio, or conjugatio; necessitudo; familiaritas. — *To contract an intimacy*; familiaritatem confare, Ter.
 INTIMATE. *a.* Intimus; familiaris.
 INTIMATE. *s.* Ex animo amicus; intimus; familiaris, Cic.
 To INTIMATE. *v. a.* Rem denuntiare.
 INTIMATELY. *ad.* Intime, Cic.; anguste; arcte; familiariter.
 INTIMATION. *s.* Denuntiatio; monitio; monitum; signum.
 To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* Alicui terrorem injicere; metum incutere; timore afficere; percellere, Cic.
 INTO. *prep.* In, with an accusative.
 INTOLERABLE. *a.* Intolerandus; intolerabilis; Cic.; non ferendus, Cæs.
 INTOLERABLY. *ad.* Intolcranter, Cic.; intolerabiliter, Col.

INTOLERANCE. *s.* Intolerantia, Cic.
 INTOLERANT. *a.* Intolerans, Liv.
 To INTOMB. *v. a.* Sepulchro condere.
 INTONATION. *s.* (In music); modulatus, ùs, Sen.; tonorum modus.
 To INTONE or INTONATE. *v. n.* Præconare, Cic.; præire quæ canenda sunt, Liv.
 To INTORT. *v. a.* Convolvere, Virg.; circumplacare, Cic.; involvere; circumvolvère, Plin.
 To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* Inebriare, Plin.; in vinum trahere, Liv.; infatuere, Cic.
 INTOXICATION. *s.* Ebrietas; vinolentia; temulentia, Plin.
 INTRACTABLE. *a.* Intractabilis; asper; perversa; obstinatus, Cic.
 INTRACTABLENESS. *s.* Obstinatio; perversitas; pertinacia, Cic.
 To INTRENCH. *v. a.* Operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic.; vallo fossaque munire, Cæs. — *To trench upon another's right*; in aliena invadere, Cic.
 INTRENCHMENT. *s.* (In fortification); munitiones, Cic.; munimenta, Liv.
 INTREPID. *a.* Impavidus, Hor.; timore, or metu, vacuus, Cic.; Tac.; imperterritus, Virg.; intrepidus, Ov.
 INTREPIDITY. *s.* Animi firmitas, Cic.; interritus animus.
 INTREPIDLY. *ad.* Intrepide, Liv.
 INTRICACY or INTRICATENESS. *s.* Rei implicatio; confusio; perturbatio, Cic.
 INTRICATE. *a.* Impeditus; implicatus; intricatus; perplexus; implicitus; multiplex.
 INTRIGUE. *s.* Occultæ artes, pl.; astus callidi, pl.; calidæ fraudes, pl.; ambitus, ùs; fraus; dolus; ars, Cic.
 To INTRIGUE. *v. n.* Omnia miscere, Cic.; multa moliri, Nep.; artes struere; moliri; machinari.
 INTRIGUER. *s.* Ardello, Mart.
 INTRINSICAL or INTRINSIC. *a.* Internus; insitus.
 INTRINSICALLY. *ad.* Intrinsecus; re vera.
 To INTRODUCE. *v. a.* Admittere; introducere in locum, Ter.
 INTRODUCER. *s.* Qui, quæ, introducit, Cic.
 INTRODUCTION. *s.* Introductio, Cic.
 INTRODUCTIVE or INTRODUCTORY. *a.* Quod ad introducendum valet.
 INTROGRESSION. *s.* Introitus, ùs; aditus, ùs.
 INTROMISSION. *s.* (Intromissio, Tert.) Use the verb.
 To INTROMIT. *v. a.* Intromittere; admittere; introducere, Cic.
 To INTRUDE. *v. n.* Se intrudere; irrumpere; invadere; usurpare; occupare; se inferre, Cic.
 INTRUSION. *s.* Obreptio; usurpatio.
 To INTRUST. *v. a.* Rem alicui committere; credere; credere, Cic.
 INTRUSTED. *a.* Rei præpositus.
 INTUITION. *s.* Intuitus, ùs.
 INTUITIVE. *a.* Quod ad Dei intuitum pertinet; contemplativus, Sen.
 INTUITIVELY. *ad.* Concitatione quadam animi; intuitu.
 INTUMESCENCE or INTUMESCENCY. *s.* Tumor, Cic.; inflatio, Col.
 To INTWINE. *v. a.* Convolvere, Virg.; circumplacare, Cic.; involvere; circumvolvère; circumplexu ambire, Plin.
 To INVADE. *v. a.* In rem invadere; involare; occupare; appetere; incessere; lacessere, Cic.
 INVADER. *s.* Qui aliena invadit, or occupat; boni alieni ereptor, Cic.
 INVALESCENCE. *s.* Vires, pl.; robur; Cic.; nervi; vigor, Liv.
 INVALID. *s.* Invalidus, Liv.; infirmus; debilis; imbecillus; æger; incommoda valetudine affectus.
 INVALID. *a.* Irritus, nullus, Cic.
 INVALIDE. *s.* One disabled by sickness or hurt; æger; ægrotus. — See INVALID. *s.*
 To INVALIDATE. *v. a.* Irritum, or nullum, facere, Cic.
 INVALIDITY. *s.* I. Want of bodily strength; infirmitas; imbecillitas; debilitas; inertia. II. Want of cogency; vitium, Cic.
 INVALIDABLE. *a.* Inæstimabilis, Sen.
 INVARIABLE. *a.* Immutabilis, Cic.; mutationi non obnoxius.
 INVARIABLENESS. *s.* Immutabilitas, Cic.
 INVARIABLY. *ad.* Constante, Cic.; immutabiliter, Cels.; stabiliter, Vitr.
 INVASION. *s.* Occupatio, Cic.
 INVASIVE. *a.* Qui invadit.
 INVECTIVE. *s.* Acerbior objurgatio, Cic.; convicium. — *To break out into, or to indulge in, invectives against any one*; in aliquem vehementius invchi, Cic.; aliquem acerbis insectari.
 INVECTIVE. *a.* Acerbior in conviciis.
 To INVEIGH. *v. a.* In aliquem acerbe et contumeliose invchi, Cic.; aliquem conviciis proscindere.
 To INVEIGLE. *v. a.* Peraleris dictis ducere; animum lactare, Ter.; delinire; dolis decipere, Cic.

INVEIGLER. *s.* Delinitor, Cic.; in fem., assentatrix, Plaut.

TO INVENT. *v. a.* I. *To discover, find out*; invenire; reperire; excogitare, Cic. II. *To contrive, fabricate*; fingere; confingere; comminisci, Cic.; ingenio fabricari.

INVENTOR. *s.* I. *A discoverer*; repertor; inventor; excogitator. II. *A contriver, framer*; machinator; fabricator; artifex.

INVENTION. *s.* Inventio; excogitatio; commentum; fabula, Cic.

INVENTIVE. *a.* Ad excogitandum acutus, Cic.; ingeniosus, Plin.; solers in excogitandis rebus, Cic. — *An inventive turn of mind*; ingenium ex se fertile. — *To be of an inventive turn of mind*; animo solerti res novas excogitare, Liv.

INVENTORY. *s.* Index; recensio; recognitio, Cic. TO INVENTORY. *v. a.* Recensionem facere; recensere; bonorum indicem describere.

INVENTRESS. *s.* Inventrix, Cic.

INVERSE. *a.* (In geometry); inversus.

INVERSION. *s.* Inversio; eversio; disturbatio, Cic.

TO INVERT. *v. a.* Invertere; pervertere; Cic.; ima summis permiscere, Lucan.; evertere; disturbare; commutare.

TO INVEST. *v. a.* I. *To dress, array*; vestire; vestitum præbere. II. *To place in possession*; in rei possessionem inducere. III. *To enclose, surround (a town)*; urbem circumsidere, Cic.; copis cingere, Liv.

TO INVESTIGATE. *v. a.* Investigare; indagare; inquire; introspicere; intueri; explorare; examinare; expendere; pendere; cognoscere, Cic.

INVESTIGATION. *s.* Investigatio; inquisitio; cognitio, Cic.

INVESTITURE. *s.* Rei possidendæ legitima traditio.

INVESTMENT. *s.* Vestis; vestimentum; vestitus, ùs.

INVERETERATE. *a.* Inveteratus, Cic. — *An inveterate vice*; vetus, or robustus, vitium, Cic. — *To become inveterate*; inveterascere, Cic.; inveterare, Plin.

INVIDIOUS. *a.* Invidiosus; invidus; odiosus, Cic.

INVIDIOUSLY. *ad.* Odiose, Ter.; invidiose, Cic.

TO INVIGORATE. *v. a.* Firmare; corroborare; vires addere; confirmare, Cic.

INVINCIBLE. *a.* Inexpugnabilis; insuperabilis; invictus.

INVINCIBLY. *ad.* Vi ineluctabili, Varr.

INVIOABLE. *a.* Non violabilis, Virg.; inviolabilis, Sil.; involatus; intemeratus; sanctus.

INVIOABLY. *ad.* Inviolatè; sanctè; religiose, Cic.

INVIOUS. *a.* Untrodden; invidus, Virg.

INVISIBILITY. *s.* Sub videndi sensum non cadens rerum natura.

INVISIBLE. *a.* Non aspectabilis; sub aspectum non cadens, Cic.

INVISIBLY. *ad.* Citra aspectum, Cic.; ita ut visus fallatur.

INVITATION. *s.* Invitatio, Cic.

INVITATORY. *a.* Suedans; (invitatorius, Tert.).

TO INVITE. *v. a. and n.* Invitare; vocare; impellere; invitamenta afferre; allectare; allicere, Cic. — *To invite to dinner, &c.*; ad cenam, ad prandium, invitare, Cic.; alicui cenam, or aliquem ad cenam, condicere, Suet.; Plaut.

INVITING. *a.* See ALLURING.

TO INUMBRATE. *v. a.* Inumbrare; obumbrare, Virg.; opacare, Cic.

TO INUNDATE. *v. a.* Inundare, Cic.; aquis submergere.

INUNDATION. *s.* Eluvio, Cic.; inundatio, Col.; exundatio, Plin.

TO INVOCATE OR TO INVOKE. *v. a.* Invocare; implorare; Cic.

INVOCATION. *s.* Imploratio, Cic.; invocatio, Quint.

INVOICE. *s.* (With merchants); mercium et pretiorum index.

TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* Involvere; implicare; adducere; impedire.

INVOLUNTARILY. *ad.* Præter voluntatem, Cic.; haud sponte, Virg.

INVOLUNTARY. *a.* Non voluntarius, Cic.

INVOLUTION. *s.* Circumplexus, ùs, Plin.; implicatio, Cic.

TO INURE. *v. a.* Durare, Col.; indurare, Plin.; rei assuefacere, Cic. — *To inure to war*; bellicis artibus instruere.

INUREMENT. *s.* Consuetudo; assuetudo; habitus, ùs; animi durities, Cic.

TO INURN. *v. a.* Urna collocare.

INUTILE. *a.* Inutilis; inanis.

INUTILITY. *s.* Inutilitas, Cic.; res supervacua.

INVULNERABLE. *a.* Vulneri non patens, Liv.; invulnerabilis, Sen.; telo non penetrabilis, Ov.

INWARD OR INWARDS. *ad.* Intra; intro; intus.

INWARD. *a.* Interior; intimus, Cic.; internus, Plin.

INWARDLY. *ad.* Intus, Cic.

INWARDNESS. *s.* Familiaritas; arcta amicitia. — See INTIMACY.

TO INWRAP. *v. a.* Rem re involvere; obvolvere; tegere; Cic.

IRASCIBLE. *a.* Irritabilis, Cic.; iræ properus, Tac.

IRIS. *s.* Ira; iracundia.

IRREFUL. *a.* Iræ properus, Tac.; iracundus, Cic.; stomachosus, Hor.

IRREFULLY. *ad.* Iracunde, Cic.

IRIS. *s.* I. *The rainbow*; arcus cælestis, Plin.; Iris, Virg. II. *A plant*; iris, Plin. III. *Circle round the eye*; iris.

TO IRK. *v. a.* Stomachum facere, or movere; iram concitare, Cic.

IRKSOME. *a.* Incommodus; molestus; gravis, Cic.

IRKSOMELY. *ad.* Incommodè; moleste; graviter.

IRKSOMENESS. *s.* Tadium; molestia.

IRON. *s.* Ferrum.

IRON. *a.* I. *Made of iron*; ferreus, Cic. II. *Harsh, severe, rigid*; durus; asper; rigidus; severus; inexorabilis; acer. III. *Hard, impenetrable*; adamantinus.

TO IRON. *v. a.* I. *To smooth linen with an iron*; lintea ferro calido exequare. II. *To put in chains*; alicui vincula indere, Ter.; in vincula, or catenas, conjicere, Cic.

IRON-BAR. *s.* Vectis, Cic.

IRONICAL. *a.* Ironia plenus.

IRONICALLY. *ad.* Ironice, Asc. Ped.

IRON-MINE. *s.* Metallum ferrarium; ferraria, sc. fodina, Cæs.; ferrifodina, Varr.

IRONMONGER. *s.* Ferrarius propala.

IRON-PIN. *s.* Clavus, Cæs.; fibula, Plin.

IRON-WARE. *s.* Minuta ex ferro merces.

IRONY. *a.* Ferreus.

IRONY. *s.* Ironia, Cic.

IRRADIANCE OR IRRADIANCY. *s.* Radiatio; radiatus, ùs, Plin.; fulgor; splendor; Hor.

TO IRRADIATE. *v. a.* Radiare, Col.; radios spargere, Plin.

IRRADIATION. *s.* Radium effluvium; radiatio; fulgor; splendor.

IRRATIONAL. *a.* Rationis expers, or non particeps, Cic.; irrationalis, Sen.

IRRATIONALLY. *ad.* Sine ratione.

IRRECLAIMABLE. *a.* Inemedabilis, Quint.

IRRECONCILABLE. *a.* Implacabilis; inexorabilis, Cic.; dissociabilis.

IRRECONCILABLY. *ad.* Sine ulla spe reconciliationis, Cic.

IRRECOVERABLE. *a.* Irreparabilis, Virg.; nulla arte reparabilis; immedicabilis; Ov.

IRRECOVERABLY. *ad.* Ita ut rei resarciendæ nulla spes supersit; modo irremediabili.

IRREFRAGABLE. *a.* Cui refragari nemo potest.

IRREFRAGABLY. *ad.* Sine ulla controversia, Cic.; indubitator, Plin.

IRREGULAR. *a.* A norma abhorrens; abnormis, Hor.; regulæ non consentaneus; inordinatus; dissolutus; effrenatus.

IRREGULARITY. *s.* Dissolutio; effrenatio; liberior licentia.

IRREGULARLY. *ad.* Contra leges artis; neglectis artis præceptis.

TO IRREGULATE. *v. a.* Perturbare; pervertere; ordinem intertere.

IRRELIGION. *s.* Impietas, Cic.

IRRELIGIOUS. *a.* Impius, Cic.; irreligiosus, Liv.

IRRELIGIOUSLY. *ad.* Irreligiose, Val. Max.

IRREMEDIAL. *a.* Immedicabilis, Ov.; quod curatio nem non recipit, Cels.; irremediabilis, Plin.

IRREMEDIABLY. *ad.* Modo irremediabili.

IRREMISSEBLE. *a.* Inexpiables; cui nulla est venia.

IRREMISSEBLY. *ad.* Sine ulla spe veniæ; nullo relicto veniæ loco, Cic.

IRREPARABLE. *a.* Irreparabilis, Virg.; nulla arte reparabilis, Ov.

IRREPARABLY. *ad.* Ita ut rei resarciendæ spes nulla supersit.

IRREPREHENSIBLE. *a.* Irreprehensus, Ov.; omnis culpæ exors, Liv.; inculpatus, Gell.

IRREPREHENSIBLY. *ad.* Extra culpam.

IRREPROACHABLE. *a.* Omni reprehensione carens; probatissimus, Cic.

IRREPROACHABLY. *ad.* Modo probatissimo.

IRRESISTIBLE. *a.* Cui resisti non potest.

IRRESISTIBLY. *ad.* Modo cui resisti non potest.

IRRESOLUTE. *a.* Incertus; dubius; dubitans; fluctuans, Cic.

IRRESOLUTELY. *ad.* Dubitator, Cic.

IRRESOLUTION. *s.* Dubitatio; mentis hæsitatio, Cic.; animi fluctuatio, Liv.

IRRETREIABLE. *a.* Irreparabilis, Virg.; nulla arte reparabilis, Ov.

IRRETREIABLY. *ad.* Modo irremediabili.

IRREVERENCE. *s.* Irreverentia, Tac.

IRREVERENT. *a.* Inverecundus.

IRREVERENTLY. *ad.* Irreverenter, Plin.; sine verecun-
dia.

IRREVERSIBLE or IRREVOCABLE. *a.* Immutabilis; raticus, Cic.

IRREVERSIBLY or IRREVOCABLY. *ad.* (Immutabiliter, Cels. Jct.; irrevocabiliter, Augustin.); modo immutabili; in perpetuum.

TO IRRIGATE. *v. a.* Aspergere; conspergere; respergere; Cic.—*To irrigate flowers*; leni aspergine flores fovere, Plin. J.

IRRIGATION. *s.* Aspergo; irrigatio, Cic.

IRRIGUOUS. *s.* Riguus, Col.; irrigatus; irriguus; Cic.

IRRISION. *s.* Irrisio; ludibrium; irrisus, ùs, Liv.; derisus, ùs, Quint.

TO IRRITATE. *v. a.* Irritare; irritare et lacessere, Cic.; instigare; instimulare; Ter.; iram concitare, Ov.; stomachum movere, or facere, Cic.

IRRITATION. *s.* Irritatio, Liv.

IRRUPTION. *s.* Irruptio.

ISINGLASS. *s.* Ichthyocolla, Plin.

ISLAND. *s.* Insula, Cic.—*Belonging to an island*; insulanus, Pomp. Jct.; insularis, Plin.

ISLANDER. *s.* Insulæ incolæ, Curt.

ISLE. *s.* Insula, Cic.

ISLET. *s.* Parva insula.

ISSUE. *s.* I. *End, event*; exitus, ùs, Cic.; casus, ùs; eventus, ùs, Cic.—*A secret issue*; occultus abitus, ùs, Curt. II. *A fontanel*; cauterium, Plin. III. *Offspring*; proles; soboles; Cic.

TO ISSUE. *v. n.* I. *To go forth*; egredi; exire; Cic.—*To issue from a house*; domo egredi; pedem domo efferre; Cic. II. *To end*; desinere, Cic.; finem habere.

TO ISSUE. *v. a.* Edere; or, emittere; in lucem proferre, Quint.; vulgare; divulgare; publicare, Plin. J.

ISSUELESS. *a.* Progenie orbatu, Cic.

ISTHMUS. *s.* Isthmus, Plin.

IT. *pron. s.* Hoc; id; illud; istud.—*It being so*; quæ cum ita sint.—*It is certain*; certa res est, Ter.—*What is it? quid hoc rei est?*—*It is not that*—; non quod—.—*I promise it*; illud spondeo.—*I deserve it*; sic est meritum meum, Ter.—*No one more fit for it*; ad id magis opportunum nemo est, Ter.

ITALIAN. *a.* and *s.* Italus, Cic.; fem. Itala.

ITALIC. *a.* Littera Italica.

ITCH. *s.* Scabies, Cels.; scabrities; prurigo; Col.; pruritus, ùs, Plin.

TO ITCH. *v. n.* Prurire.—*My hands itch*; mihi manus prurunt, or pugni gestiunt, Plaut.—*An itching desire*; immoderata cupidò.

ITCHY. *a.* Scabiosus, Plin.

ITEM. *s.* Expensivè nomen, Cic.

TO ITERATE. *v. a.* Iterare; repetere; Cic.

ITERATION. *s.* Repetitio, Cic.; iteratio, Quint.

ITERATIVE. *a.* Repetitivus, Hor.; iteratus, Stat.

ITINERANT. *a.* Nulli certo loco addictus; vagus.

ITINERARY. *s.* A book of roads; itinerarium, Veget.

ITINERARY. *a.* Ad iter pertinens.

ITS. *a. pron.* Suus, sua, suum.

ITSELF. *s. pron.* Ipse, ipsa, ipsum; sui.

IVORY. *s.* Ebur, Cic.—*Of ivory*; eburneus, Cic.; eburnus, Virg.; eborous, Plin.—*Ornamented with ivory*; eburatus, Plaut.—*An ivory-turner*; eborarius, U. Jct.

IVY. *s.* A plant; hederà, Hor.—*Ground ivy*; helix, Plin.

J

TO JABBER. *v. a.* Inepte garrere; effutire; verba frangere.

JABBERER. *s.* Ineptus blatero; lingua immodicus; Tac.; loquax, Cic.; qui verba frangit, Plin.

JACK. *s.* I. *A cup of waxed leather*; uter; lagena ex corio confecta. II. *An instrument to pull off boots*; instrumentum ligneum ad ocreas detrahendas aptum.

III. *An engine which turns the spit*; veru automatum; automatum assarium. IV. *A young pig*; luciolus.

V. *Coat of mail*; lorica hamis conserta, Virg. VI. *A leathern jack*; sagum e corio factum. VII. *(Of a harpsichord)*; fideiicini organi subsultantes pinnæ.

VIII. *The male of animals*; mas, Cic. XI. *A support to saw wood on*; cantherius. XII.—*Jack in a box*; sigillum ex eborè nervis mobile.—*Jack of all trades*; ardelio, Phædr.

JACK-A-LANTERN. *s.* Ignis fatuus, or volaticus.

JACKAL. *s.* An animal; crocuta; or, crocotta; Plin.

JACKANAPES. *s.* I. *A monkey*; an ape; simius; simia; Cic. II. *A coxcomb, an impertinent*; ineptus; insulsus; absurdus; fatuus.

JACKASS. *s.* Asinus.

JACK-BOOTS. *s. pl.* Ocreæ, Liv.

JACKDAW. *s.* A bird; graculus, Mart.

JACKET. *s.* Tunica; crocata; Cic.

JACK-PUDDING. *s.* Mimus; sannio; scurra; Cic.

JACOB'S STAFF. *s.* I. *A pilgrim's staff*; peregrini baculum. II. *A kind of astrolabe*; lituus.

JADE. *s.* I. *A sorry horse*; equus strigosus, Liv., macie corruptus, Cæs. II. *A sorry woman*; mulier improba, or impudica. III. *A young woman*, (sheeringly); muliercula.

TO JADE. *v. a.* Lassare; fatigare; defatigare; vires exhaurire; animum frangere, or consternare; debilitare; nimio labore conficere, Cic.

TO JADE. *v. n.* Lassari; fatigari.

JADISH. *a.* Vitiosus.—*A jadish horse*; equus sternax, Virg.

TO JAG. *v. a.* In modum dentium rem excidere.

JAG. *s.* Denticulatum sculpturæ opus.

JAGGY. *a.* Denticulatus, Plin.; dentatus, Vitr.

JAM. *s.* Pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo conditis.

JAMB. *s.* Postis, Virg.—*(Of a chimney)*; parastata, Virg.

TO JANGLE. *v. n.* Rixari; jurgio contendere; decertare.

JANGLER. *s.* Rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.

JANUARY. *s.* Januarius.

JAPAN. *s.* Lacca.

TO JAPAN. *v. a.* Glutinoso liquore rei splendorem addere.

JAPANNER. *s.* Opifex qui glutinosos liquores præparat.

TO JAR. *v. n.* I. *To strike together with a kind of rattle*; to strike or sound untemeably; strepere; discordare; dissonare; discrepare. II. *To quarrel, dispute*; rixari; contendere; certare; concertare, Cic.

JAR. *s.* I. *Quarrel, dispute*; contentio; jurgium; Cic.; rixa, Liv.; discordia; dissidium. II. *An earthen vessel*; hydra, Cic.; urna, Col. III.—*A jar*; semihians, Catull.; semiapertus, Liv.; hulcus, Ov.

JARGON. *s.* Sermo barbarus, or inexplicitus.

JARRING. *s.* Contentio; jurgium; Cic.

JARRING. *a.* Discors; dissonus.—*A jarring voice*; absona atque absurda vox, Cic.

JASPER. *s.* A stone; jaspis, Plin.

JAVEL. *s.* Errabundus, Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.

JAVELIN. *s.* Hasta; spiculum; Cic.; lancea, Curt.; pilum, Cæs.

JAUNDICE. *s.* Arquatus morbus, Cels.; icterus, Plin.; auro, Scrib.

JAUNDICED. *a.* Ictericus, Plin.

TO JAUNT. *v. n.* Cursitare, Cic.; discurrere, Liv.; discursare, Hor.

JAUNT. *s.* I. *A ramble*; peregrinatio; iter.

II. *The felloe of a wheel*; canthus, Quint.; apsis.

JAUNTINESS. *s.* Festivitas; lepor.

JAW. *s.* I. *The jawbone*; mala, Plaut.; maxilla, Plin. II. *The mouth*; os, oris; bucca; Cic.

JAY. *s.* A bird; pica glandaria; graculus, Plin.

JEALOUS. *a.* Zelotypus, Juv.; invidus, Cic.; æmulator.—*Jealous of one's rights*; juris sui tenax.—*(Of authority)*; dignitatis suæ retinens, Cic.

JEALOUSNESS or JEALOUSY. *s.* Zelotypia, Plin.; rivalitas, Cic.; invidia; æmulatio, Cic.

TO JEER. *v. a.* and *n.* Jocari; cavillari; illudere; ludificare; irridere; deridere, Cic.; scurriliter ludere, Plin.; derisus, or ludibrio, habere, Cic.

JEER. *s.* Jocoatio, cavillatio, Cic.; factiæ asperæ, pl., Tac.; dicitæ, Mart.; irrisio; ludibrium, Cic.

JEERER. *s.* Jocolator; cavillator, Cic.; dicax; jocosus, Cic.; derisor, Plaut.; irrisor, Cic.; cachinno, Pers.

JEERINGLY. *ad.* Per ludibrium; per ridiculum, Cic.; ab irrisu, Liv.

JEJUNE. *a.* Jejunus; inanis; vacuus; frigidus; exilis; tenuis; sine sale; saporis expers; insulsus, Cic.

JEJUNENESS. *s.* Inopia; egestas; exilitas; tenuitas, Cic.

JELLY-BROTH. *s.* Succus ex decoctis carnibus expressus.

JEOPARDY. *s.* Periculum; discrimen; alea, Cic.

TO JERK. *v. a.* Verberare; cadere; virgis urere, or castigare; vellere.

TO JERK. *v. n.* (Said of a horse); *A jerking horse*; succussator equus, Lucil.

JERK. *s.* Ictus, ùs; plaga; verbera; acer impetus, ùs; successio, Sen.

JERKIN. *s.* Tunica; sagum; sine manibus thorax.—*A buff jerkin*; e bovis feri corio thorax.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. *s.* Helianthemum Indicum tuberosum.

TO JEST. *v. n.* Nugari; jocari; Cic.; ineptire, Ter.; jocosè ludere.—*Without jesting*; serio, Liv.; extra jocum; remoto joco, Cic.; amoto ludo, Hor.—*A fine way of jesting*; jocandi genus elegans, urbanum, or facetum, Cic.

JEST. *s.* Jocus; jocoatio; cavillatio; ludus; ludibrium; nugæ, pl., Cic.—*To say in jest*; rem per jocum, ridiculum, or joculariter, dicere.—*Ill-natured jests*; dicitæ, Mart.—*To make a jest of*; ludibrio habere; illudere.—*That is a jest*; rides; ludis; facis delicias, Ter.—*That passes a jest*; id extra jocum est, Cic.—*To take a jest*; jocosè admittere, Mart.—*A nipping jest*; sales amari, pl.; jocus venenatus, Ov.

JESTER. *s.* Jocolator; cavillator; derisor; nugax; jocosus; dicax; mimus; sannio; scurra, Cic.

JESTING. *s.* Jocus; jocatio, cavillatio; ludus; ludibrium. — See also TO JEST.

JESTING. *a.* Jocosus; nugax; jocularior, Cic.; facetus, Cic.

JESTINGLY. *ad.* Jucose; facete; per jocum, ludibrium; joculariter, Cic.

JESUIT POWDER. *s.* Kina; cortex Peruviana.

JET. *s.* I. *A mineral*; gagates, Plin. II. *A spout of water*; aqua saliens, Virg.

TO JET. *v. n.* Ansatum ambulare; basilice se inferre, Plaut.

JETSOM or JETSAM. *s.* Navis reliquia, naufragia.

JETTY. *s.* Moles; agger.

JEW. *s.* Judæus, Cic.

JEW-LIKE. *ad.* Judæi instar.

JEWEL. *s.* I. *A precious stone*; gemma; lapillus. — *Jewels*; gemmeus ornatus. II. *A name of fondness*; corculum.

JEWELLER. *s.* Gemmati operis artifex, or propala. — *Jeweller's trade*; gemmatum opus conficiendi ars; gemmarum commercium.

JEWESS. *s.* Judæa, Cic.

JEWISH. *a.* Judaicus.

JIG. *s.* A dance; tripodium.

TO JIG. *v. n.* Tripudiare.

JILT. *s.* Muller illiberaliter festiva; muliercula, Cic.

TO JILT. *v. a.* Amatoris nugis indulgere, Cic.

TO JINGLE. *v. n.* Tinnire.

JINGLE. *s.* Tinnitus, Ov.; tinnimentum, Plin.

JOA. *s.* Opera inanis; labor molestus; negotiolum, Cic.; fraus lucrosa, Plin.

TO JOB. *v. a.* Punctim ferre, Liv.; mucrone, or cuspede, percutere.

TO JOB. *v. a.* Elegantiora supellectilia negotiare.

JOBBER. *s.* Elegantioris supellectilis institor.

JOB-HORSE. *s.* Equus meritorius, Suet., or conducticius.

JOCKEY. *s.* Maugo; equorum proxenetæ; veredarius, Firm.

TO JOCKEY. *v. a.* Decipere; fallere; in fraudem impellere, Cic.; suffurari, Plaut.

JOCOSE. *a.* Jocosus; ad jocandum promptus; facetus; festivus; lepidus; hilaris; lætus, Cic.

JOCOSELY. *ad.* Jucose; per jocum, or ludibrium; joculariter, Cic.

JOCOSENESS or JOCOSITY. *s.* Hilaritas; festivitas; lepor; sales urbani, Cic.

JOCULAR. *a.* Hilaris; lætus; festivus; jucundus; jocosus, Cic.

JOCULARITY. *s.* Hilaritas; festivitas.

JOCULARLY. *ad.* Jucose; per jocum; joculariter, Cic.

JOCUND. *a.* Hilaris; lætus; festivus; facetus; jucundus, Cic.

JOCUNDLY. *ad.* Hilariter; hilariter; hilari animo; Cic. JOG or JOGGING. *s.* Succussio, Sen.; concussus, ūs, Plin.; concussio, Col.; conquassatio; succussus, ūs; Cic.

TO JOG. *v. a.* Quatere, Liv.; concutere, Cic.; trudere; impellere.

TO JOG ON. *v. n.* Progredi; procedere.

TO JOGGLE. *v. n.* Trepidare; trepidanter agere; se factare; agitari, Cic.

JOGLING. *s.* Totius corporis fluctuatio, or trepidatio, Sen.

TO JOIN. *v. n.* Jungere; copulare; connectere; conjungere; ligare; colligare; vincire; constringere; coercere; cogere; congregare, Cic. — *To join battle*; manus conserere, Liv.

TO JOIN. *v. n.* Tangere; contingere; adiacere; continuum esse; cohærere; conjungi; copulari; coalescere; se adjungere; coire, Cic.

JOINER. *s.* Conjunctio; consociatio; consensio; concordia; Cic.

JOINER. *s.* Operis intestini faber; operis elegantioris lignarij faber.

JOINERY. *s.* Ars intestini operis effectrix.

JOINT. *s.* Commissura; junctura; articulus; vinculum. — (*Of a plant*); geniculum; articulus; Plin. — *Out of joint*; luxus; luxatus; Cels.; eluxatus, Plin. — *To set a bone into its joint again*; in sedem suam os reponere, Cels. — *To put out of joint*; os sua sede movere, Cels.; luxare membrum, Plin.

JOINT. *a.* Communis; conjunctus. — *With joint consent*; ex consensu omnium uno ex ore, Cic.

JOINT-HEIR. *s.* Coheres, Cic.

JOINTED. *a.* Articulosus, Plin.

JOINTLY. *ad.* Conjunctim; conjuncte; pariter; una; simul, Cic.

JOINT-STOOL. *s.* Scabellum.

JOINTURE. *s.* (In law); concensus uxori superstiti bonorum mariti certæ partis usufructus.

JOIST. *s.* Tignum, Cæs.; tignillum, Tibull.; trabecula, Vitr.

JOKE. *s.* Jocus; facetiæ, pl. — *A polite joke*; pl., sales urbani, Cic.; joci liberales. — *A little joke*; joculus, Plaut. — *To put a joke upon one*; illudere; ludificari.

TO JOKE. *v. n.* Jocari; josose ludere; Cic.; ineptire, Ter.

JOKER. *s.* Joculator; homo Jocosus, or facetus; dicax; cavillator; Cic.

JOLE. *s.* Facies; os, oris; vultus, ūs; caput. — *Cheek by jole*; adversis et oppositis frontibus.

JOLILY. *ad.* Hilariter; hilariter; hilari animo; Cic.

JOLLINESS or JOLLITY. *s.* Hilaritas; ingenium hilare; lætitia; gaudium; oblectatio; festivitas, Cic.

JOLLY. *a.* Hilaris; lætus; festivus; lepidus; jocosus, Cic.

TO JOLT. *v. a.* and *n.* Succutere; concutere; quatere; conquassari, Cic.

JOLT. *s.* Succussus, ūs; succussio; concussio; concussus, ūs, Cic.

JOLTHEAD. *s.* Bardus, Plaut.; truncus; plumbeus homo; Cic.

JONGUILLE. *s.* A flower; jonquilla; narcissus juncifolius, Rapin.

JOSSING-BLOCK. *s.* Equitis anabathrum.

JOT. *s.* Punctum minutissimum. — *Not a jot*; nec hilum, Lucr.

JOVAL. *a.* Hilaris; festivus; lepidus; facetus; lætus; Cic.

JOVIALY. *ad.* Hilariter; hilariter.

JOVIALNESS. *s.* Hilaritas; lætitia; gaudium; festivitas; Cic.

JOURNAL. *s.* Ephemeris; diurnum; commentarium, Cic.; diarium, Gell.

JOURNALIST. *s.* Qui suam diurnis operam dat.

JOURNEY. *s.* Iter; profectio.

TO JOURNEY. *v. n.* Iter facere, or agere; peregre obire; peregrinari, Cic.

JOURNEYMAN. *s.* Artifex; opifex; officinator; Vitr.; operarius; Cic.

JOURNEYWORK. *s.* Diurnus labor; diurna opera; Cic.

JOWLER. *s.* Sort of hound; canis indagator, vestigatator, Ulp.

Joy. *s.* Lætitia; gaudium; festivitas; hilaritas; voluptas; delectatio; oblectatio, Cic. — *To give or wish joy*; gratulari; congratulari.

TO JOY. *v. a.* and *n.* Hilarare; oblectare; lætitia afficere; gaudio perfundere; gaudere; gestire; lætitia perfrui; se oblectare, Cic.; sibi voluptate facere, Plaut.; semet beare, Hor.

JOYFUL. *a.* Hilaris; lætus; lætitia elatus; Cic.

JOYFULLY. *ad.* Hilariter; hilariter in modum; hilari animo; Cic.

JOYFULNESS. *s.* Hilaritas; lætitia; alacritas; festivitas.

JOYLESS. *a.* I. *That feels no pleasure*; tristis; mæstus; febilis; lugubris; luctuosus; illætabilis. II. *That gives no pleasure*; tristis; molestus; acerbus, Cic.

JOYOUS. *a.* Lætitia elatus; lætus; hilaris; jucundus, Cic.

JUBILANT. *a.* Triumphans; exultans; alacer.

JUBILATION. *s.* Lætitio.

JUBILEE. *s.* Lætitio; dies genialis. — *The jubilee year*; (jubilæus annus, Arat.); annus sacer.

JUCUNDITY. *s.* Jucunditas; suavitas; amenitas; dulcedo, Cic.

JUDACAAL. *a.* Judaicus, Cic.

JUDAISM. *s.* Judæorum religio.

TO JUDAIZE. *v. n.* Judaicos ritus sequi.

JUDGE. *s.* Judex. — *A criminal judge*; quæstor. — *A good judge*; rerum æquus estimator et judex.

TO JUDGE. *v. a.* and *n.* Judicare; judicium ferre, or facere; judicare; causam dirimere, or disceptare; de lite statuere; existimare; arbitrari; censere; conjectura judicare; augurari; putare; opinari; Cic.

JUDGMENT. *s.* I. *The faculty of judging*; judicium; judicandi vis, or facultas. II. *Opinion*; mens; existimatio; sententia; opinio. III. *A decision, decree*; decretum; consultum; placitum. IV. — *A man of judgment*; vir acri judicio. — *Without judgment*; inconsideratus; consilij expertus. — *To pronounce judgment*; sententiam ferre; (*in favour of one*); secundum aliquem decernere, or judicium facere; (*against one*); causam ab aliquo adjudicare, Cic. — *To bring to judgment*; in jus, or judicium, vocare; judicio arcescere, Cic.

JUDICATORY or JUDICATURE. *s.* Judicis, or judicarium, munus.

JUDICIAL. *a.* Judicarius; judicialis; juridicalis; legitimus; Cic.

JUDICIALLY. *ad.* Legitime; ex forma juris; ex legitimo judiciorum more; Cic.

JUDICIARY. *a.* Judicarius; judicialis; Cic.

JUDICIOUS. *a.* Qui est sano judicio; sapiens; prudens; cautus; consideratus; plenus consilij; providens, Cic.; cordatus, Plaut.

JUDICIOUSLY. *ad.* Consulte, Plaut.; prudenter; considerate; sapienter; Cic.

JUG. *s.* Enophorum, Mart.; lagena; hydia; urna; urceus; urnula, Cic.

TO JUGGLE. *v. n.* Præstigiis decipere, fallere, fucum facere; ludificari; in fraudem impellere, Cic.

JUGGLE. *s.* Præstigiæ, pl.; fraus; dolus; fallacia, Cic.

JUGGLER. *s.* Præstigiator, Sen.; veterator; delinctor, Cic.—*A juggler's box*; acetabula.

JUGGLING. *s.* Præstigia, pl.; fraus; dolus malus; fallacia; Cic.

JUGGLINGLY. *ad.* Versute; callide; Cic.; fallaciter; subdole; veteratè; Cic.

JUGULAR. *a.*—*The jugular vein*; juguli vena.

JUICE. *s.* Succus, Ov.; humor, Cic.

JUICELESS. *a.* Exsuccus, Quint.

JUICINESS. *s.* Succii abundantia.

JUICY. *a.* Succidus, Plaut.; succi plenus, Ter.; succosus; succo uberrimus, Plin.; jurulentus, Cels.

JUJUBES. *s.* *A fruit*; zizyphum, Col.

JULAP or JULEP. *s.* Potio; (julapium).

JULY. *s.* Mensis Quintilis, Cic.; mensis Julius, Col.

To JUMBLE. *v. a.* Miscere; permiscere; commiscere; confundere; conturbare; perturbare; impedire.

To JUMBLE. *v. n.* Misceri; perturbari; Cic.

JUMBLE. *s.* Permistio, Cic.; farrago, Juv.; miscellanea; perturbatio; confusio, Cic.

JUMENT. *s.* *Beast of burden*; jumentum; veterina bellua; Plin.

JUMP. *s.* Saltus, ùs; exsultatio.—*By jumps*; exsultim, Hor.; saltuatin, Gell.—*To give a jump*; saltum dare, Ov.

To JUMP. *v. a. and n.* I. *To leap*; salire; saltum edere; saltu se in altum tollere. II. *To jolt*; succutere.

III. *To agree*; congruere; convenire; concinere, Cic.; consonare, Sall. IV.—*To jump over*; saltu superare.—*To jump about*; crura jactare.

JUMPER. *s.* Saltator.

JUNCATE. *s.* Triquetra e casèo ovis et butyro placenta.

JUNCOS. *a.* Juncosus, Plin.

JUNCTION. *s.* Junctio; conjunctio, Cic.—*Junction of two rivers*; duorum amnium confluens, Cas.

JUNCTURE. *s.* Junctura; commissura; Cels.; articulus, Plin.; rerum concursus, or status, ùs; occasio; Cic.

JUNE. *s.* Junius, Ov.; Junius mensis.

JUNIOR. *a.* Natu minor, Cic.; junior, Hor.; adolescentior.

JUNIPER. *s.* Juniperus, Plin.—*Juniper berry*; juniperi bacca.

JUNK. *s.* I. *A small ship*; navigium; phaselus.

II. *Part of a cable*; extrema pars rudentis.

JUNKET. *s.* Convivium; epula, pl.

To JUNKET. *v. n.* Convivari; epulari; convivia agere; Cic.

JUNKETS. *s. pl.* Cupedia, Plaut.; cupedia, Gell.

JUNTA. *s.* Concillium.

JUNTO. *s.* Partes, pl.; secta; factio, Cic.; coitio clandestina, Cic.

JURIDICAL. *a.* Legitimus, Cic.; quod fit ex præscripto juris.

JURIDICALLY. *ad.* Legitime; ex forma juris.

JURISDICTION. *s.* Jurisdictio, Cic.

JURIST. *s.* Jurisconsultus; jurisperitus; Cic.

JUROR or JURYMEN. *s.* *One who serves on a jury*; juratus.

JURY. *s.* Juratorum coetus, ùs.

JUST. *a.* I. *Upright, honest*; justus; æquus; rectus. II. *Exact, accurate*; accuratus. III. *Rightful*; legitimus, Cic.; legalis, Quint. IV. *Good, true*; complete; bonus; integer.

Just. *ad.* Jure; juste; merito; Cic.; ex æquo et bono, Ter.; accurate; in ipso articulo, Ter.; opportune, Cic.

JUST. *s.* *A tilt*; ludicra equitum pugna.

To JUST. *v. a.* Ludicrum hæstæ certamen inire, certare, contendere.

JUST NOW. *ad.* Modo; modo jam.—*Just to the time*; in ipso temporis articulo, Cic.

JUSTICE. *s.* Justitia; æquitas; Cic.; æquum, Virg.—*To do justice to all*; suum cuique jus tribuere, Cic.—*The justice of one's cause*; bonitas et æquitas causæ.—*To exercise justice*; jus dicere; judicia exercere; jura reddere; Cic.—*To bring to justice*; in jus vocare, or adducere.—*To give up to justice*; puniendum aliquem judicibus tradere.—*To do justice upon one*; de aliquo supplicium sumere, Cic.

JUSTICEMENT. *s.* (With lawyers); actiones; judiciorum formulæ; Cic.

JUSTIFIABLE. *a.* Jurisdictionis obnoxius.

JUSTICIARY. *s.* Cui jura describendi jus competit; judex.

JUSTIFIABLE. *a.* Justus.

JUSTIFIABLY. *ad.* Jure; merito; juste.

JUSTIFICATION. *s.* Crimini depulsio; curæ liberatio; accusationis refutatio; Cic.

JUSTIFICATOR or JUSTIFIER. *s.* Defensor; patronus; Cic.

To JUSTIFY. *v. a.* Culpa liberare, or purgare, e crimine, e culpa, eximere; probare; absolvere; excusare; Cic.—*To justify one's self*; crimen diluere; a se culpam amovere; Liv.; culpam excusare; excusatione uti.

To JUSTLE. *v. n. and a.* Inter se collidi; confligere; concurrere; trudere; Cic.

JUSTLY. *ad.* I. *Uprightly, in a just manner*; juste;

jure; merito; Cic.; ex æquo et bono, Ter. II. *Exactly, accurately*; accurate; ad amussim; ad normam; certo; Cic.

JUSTNESS. *s.* I. *Justice, reasonableness, equity*; justitia; æquitas; Cic.; æquum, Virg.; bonitas, Cic.; ratio; jus bonum.—*With justness*; merito, Cic. II. *Accuracy, exactness*; apta compositio; concinnitas; accuratio; Cic.

To JUT or TO JUT OUT. *v. n.* Exstare; prominerè; eminere; Cic.

JUT. *s.* Projectura, Vitr.; exstantia, Col.

JUVENILE. *a.* Juvenis; juvenilis; adolescens; tener; novellus; Cic.

JUVENILITY. *s.* Juventus; juvenata; adolescentia; tenera ætas; ardor juvenilis, Cic.

JUXTAPOSITION. *s.* Continuitas, Plin.

K.

KALE or SCOTCH KALE. *s.* Brassica crispa, Catull.; brassica apiana, Plin.

KALI. *s.* Salsola kali, Linn.

To KAW. *v. n.* Crochre, Plaut.; crocitare, Plin.

KAW. *s.* *The cry of a raven*; crocitus, ùs, Non.

KAYLE. *s.* *A nincepin*; metula.

KEEL. *s.* Carina, Cic.

KEEN. *a.* Acutus, Ov.—*A keen voice*; acuta vox, Cic.—*Keen pains*; acerrimi, asperissimi, acerbissimi, dolores; acer doloris morsus, ùs; Cic.—*Keen eyes*; arguti oculi, Cic.—*A keen air*; frigus acre, Lucr., penetrabile, Virg.

KEENLY. *ad.* Ardentè; acriter et vehementer; asperè; acerbè; acriter; Cic.

KEENNESS. *s.* Asperitas; acerbitas; Cic.—*Keeness of intellect*; ingenii acumen, Nep.; subtilitas, Cic.

To KEEP. *v. a.* Servare; asservare; Cic.—*To keep with care*; sollicitè custodire, Quint.; stare in fide, Cic., fide, Liv., promissis, Cic.; fidem, or promissa, implere, Cic., servare, Plin.; fidem vobis exhibere, Phædr.—*To keep a thing secret*; rem silentio premere, obsigillare, Sen.—*To keep company with*; aliquem frequentare, Sall.; esse cum aliquo frequentem; aliquo plurimum uti; Cic.—*To keep an eye upon some one*; aliquem observare, Cic.—*To keep one's room*; domi se continere, Cic.—*To keep asunder*; juncta dissolvere, or disjungere; sejungere; Cic.—*To keep up*; sustinere; defendere; tueri; Cic.—*To keep up one's house*; tueri rem domesticam et familiarem, Cic.—*To keep up one's authority*; auctoritatem sustinere, Cic.

To KEEP. *v. n.* Cohærere.—*To keep on horseback*; in equo hærere, Cic.—*To keep seated*; sedere, Cic.—*To keep on one foot*; stare pede in uno, Hor.—*To keep in the country*; habitare ruri, or rure, Cic.—*To keep at home*; se domi, or tecto, continere, Plin.; tencrè se domi, or domo, Cic.—*To keep one's self ready*; in prociectu stare, Quint.—*To keep up*; stare; durare; permanere.

KEEP. *s.* I. *Custody, guard*; tutela; clientela, Cic. II. *A prison, dungeon*; carcer.

KEEPER. *s.* Castos.—*The keeper of the great seal*; regionum signorum custos.

KEEPERSHIP. *s.* Custodia; Cic.

KEG. *s.* Cadus, Hor.; dololum.

To KEN. *v. a.* Procul spectare, Cic.

KEN. *s.* Aspectus, ùs; prospectus, ùs.

KENNEL. *s.* I. *A cot for dogs*; canum stabulum, Grat. II. *Dogs kept in a kennel*; canum venaticorum turba, Phædr.; canum grex. III. *The watercourse of a street*; rivus, Cic.

To KENNEL. *v. n.* (Used of beasts); diversari, Cic.

KERCHIEF. *s.* Pannus.

KERNEL. *s.* Amygdala, Plin.; granum; semen; nucleus.

KERNELLY. *a.* Glandulosus, Col.

KESTREL. *s.* *A kind of bastard hawk*; tinnunculus, Col.; chencris, Plin.

KETTLE. *s.* Lebes, etis, Virg.—*Tea-kettle*; cucuma, Petron.

KETTLE-DRUM. *s.* Tympana ænea.

KETTLE-DRUMMER. *s.* (Æques) tympanotriba.

KEY. *s.* I. *Clavis, Cic.*—*A false key*; clavis adulterina, Cic.—*To be under lock and key*; sub clavi esse, Varr. II. *A wharf*; crepido, Cic.; lapideus fluviæ margo, Varr.; agger.

KEYHOLE. *s.* Foramen.

KEYSTONE. *s.* Camera, or testudinis, conclusura; fibula; Vitr.; tholus, Varr.

KIBES. *s. pl.* *Chaps in the heels caused by the cold*; pernio; perniunculus; Plin.

To KICK. *v. n.* Calce ferire, Quint., petere, Hor.; calcitrare, Plin.; calces remittere, Nep.—*A horse that kicks*; calcitro, Col.

KICK. s. Calcitratus, ūs, Plin.; calcis ictus, ūs, Suet.
KID. s. Hædus. — *A little kid*; hædulus, Juv.
TO KID. v. n. Hædulum parere, or eniti; edere.
KIDDER. s. Prævalens manceps, Plin.; mercium flagellator; coemptor; Juv.
TO KIDNAP. v. a. Vivum, or vivos, auferre, rapere.
KIDNAPPER. s. Plagiarius, Cic.
KIDNEY. s. Ren, renis, Cic.
KIDNEY-BEAN. s. *A sort of pulse*; phaseolus, Virg.
KILDERKIN. s. Doli quarta pars.
TO KILL. v. a. Occidere; interficere; interimere; or, perimere, Cic.; Col.; necare; trucidare; morte mactare; de medio tollere; communi luce privare; vita spoilare; Cic.; Virg.; alicui necem, or interitum, afferre, or inferre; mortem inferre; vitam eripere, adimere, Cic., or auferre, Ov. — *To kill by poison*; veneno tollere, occidere, interimere.
KILN. s. Fornax, Cic.; caminus, Virg. — *A lime-kiln*; calcaria fornax; or calcaria (fornax understood). — *A brick-kiln*; lateraria, Plin.
KIMBO. a. Uncus; aduncus; Ov.; hamatus; uncinatus; Cic.
KIN. s. Propinquus; fem. propinqua; Cic.; consanguinitate propinquus, Virg.; consanguinitas; sanguine alicui conjunctus. — *He is my neat of kin*; genere sume ei proximus, Ter.
KIND. a. Officiosus; afflicti plenus; Cic. — *Kind towards his friends*; amicis obvius et expositus, Plin. J.; benignus; beneficus; Cic.; affabilis. — *Very kind*; beneficentissimus, Cic.
KIND. s. Genus. — *Human kind*; genus humanum, or hominum, Cic.; gens humana, Hor. — *A new kind of fight*; nova forma pugnae, Curt. — *Kind of life*; vitæ modus actioque; vitæ genus, ratio, institutum, Cic.
TO KINDLE. v. a. Accendere; inflammare; Cic. — *To kindle the fire*; ignem succendere, Cic. — *To kindle the passions*; accendere motus animorum, Cic.
TO KINDLE. v. n. Accendi; inflammari; exardescere; ignem concipere; Cic.
KINDLY. ad. Studioso; propense, Cic. — *To use some one kindly*; perofficose, or permanter, cum aliquo agere, Cic.
KINDLY. a. Amenus; jucundus, Cic.
KINDNESS. s. Benevolentia; indulgentia; lenitas, Cic. — *Too great kindness*; nimia in aliquem indulgentia; facilitas prava; inepta lenitas; Ter.
KINDRED. s. I. *Relation, affinity*; propinquitas; cognatio; Cic.; consanguinitas, Liv. — *Kindred with regard to the father*; agnatio. — *Kindred with regard to the mother*; cognatio, Cic. II. *Relatives*; familia; propinqui; cognati; Cic.
KINE. s. pl. of Cow. Vacca, Cic.; boves, Virg.
KING. s. Rex. — *To make a king*; regem constituere, Cic. — *To dethrone a king*; regem e regno detrudere, Nep. — (At draughts); scrupus, Cic.
TO KING. v. a. (At draughts); scrupum geminare, or duplicarium facere.
KINGDOM. s. Regnum, Cic.
KINGFISHER. s. *A bird*; alcyon, Plin.; alcedo, Plaut.
KINGLIKE or KINGLY. a. Regius; regalis; Cic.; basilicus, Plaut.
KING'S BENCH. s. Bancus Regius. — *King's Bench Prison*; Banci Regii Carcer.
KING'S EVIL. s. Struma, Cic.
KINGSHIP. s. Regia, or regalis, potestas; regalis dignitas; Cic.
KINSFOLK. s. Familia; propinqui; cognati; Cic.
KINSMAN. s. Propinquus, Cic.; consanguinitate propinquus, Virg.; consanguineus.
KINSWOMAN. s. Propinqua, Cic.; consanguinitate propinqua, Virg.; consanguinea.
KIRK. s. (A Scotch word for Church); ecclesia. — Templum; sacra aedes.
TO KISS. v. a. Osculari; suaviari; dissuaviari; Cic.; basiare; deosculari; Mart. — *To kiss often*; alicui oscula ingeminare.
KISS. s. Osculum; suavium; Cic.; basium, Mart.
KIT. s. I. *A large bottle*; amphora, Cic. II. *A small fiddle*; fiddleula, Cic. III. *A small wooden vessel*; cadus, Plin.
KITCHEN. s. Culina, Cic. — *The furniture or implements of a kitchen*; vasa coquinaria, Plin.
KITCHEN-BOY. s. Medastinus, Col.; coquinarius calo.
KITCHEN-GARDEN. s. Hortus olitorius.
KITE. s. I. *A bird of prey*; milvus, Cic. II. *A fictitious bird made of paper*; milvus chartaceus. But perhaps the English word must be retained.
KITTLING or KITTEN. s. Felis catulus.
TO KITTEN. v. n. *To bring forth young cats*; felinos fetus edere.
TO KNAB. v. a. Rodere; arrodere; corrodere; derodere; Cic.; abrodere, Plin.; erodere, Col.; mordere, Cic.; admordere.
KNACK. s. I. *A little machine, a toy*; pl. gerræ; nugæ; tricæ; Ter.; Mart.; res nihili, Cic. II. *Readi-*

diness, dexterity; solertia. III. *A nice trick*; solerter factum.
TO KNACK. v. n. Crepare, Hor. — *To knock with one's fingers*; concnappare digitis, Cic.; articulos infringere, Quint.
KNAG or KNARE. s. *A knot in wood*; centrum; duritia clavo similis; Plin.
KNAGGY or KNEED. a. Nodosus, Col.
TO KNAP. v. a. I. *To bite*; mordere, Cic. II. *To strike so as to make a sharp noise*; crepare, Hor.; crepitare.
KNAPSACK. s. Sacciperium; vidulum; Plaut.
KNAVE. s. Veterator; nebulo; Cic.; aruscator, Plaut.
KNAVERY. s. Fraus, Cic.
KNAVISH. a. Inhonestus; turpis; Cic. — *A knavish action*; illiberale facinus, Ter.
KNAVISHLY. ad. Inhoneste; turpiter; Cic.
KNAVISHNESS. s. Fraudulencia, Plaut.
TO KNEAD. v. a. Pinsere, Col.; farinam subigere, Cato.
KNEADING-TROUGH. s. Magis, Plin.; mactra, Gell.
KNEE. s. Genu; genua, pl.; Cic. — *To fall upon one's knees*; genua submittere; or, poplites flectere; Plin.
TO KNEEL. v. n. Genu flectere, Ov.; or, genua submittere, Plin., ponere, Curt., inflectere, Propert.; genibus advoli, Claud.; provoli in genua, Liv. — *To kneel before some one*; alicuius ad pedes se abjicere, projicere, or prosternere, Cic.; adgeniculari, Tert.
KNEEPAN. s. *A bone*; rotula; genium orbis, Ov.
KNEE-TRIBUTE. s. Genuum flexio.
KNELL. s. *The sound of a bell rung at a funeral*; æris campani funebri sonitus, ūs.
KNICK-KNACKS. s. pl. Crepundia; nugæ; Cic.
KNIFE. s. Cultrum, Plaut.; culter, Cic. — *A small knife*; cultellus, Hor. — *A kitchen-knife*; culter popinarius. — *A butcher's knife*; securicula, Plin.; grandior culter. — *A pruning-knife*; falx, Cic.
KNIGHT. s. Eques, Cic.
TO KNIGHT. v. a. Aliquem in ordinem equitum cooptare, Cic.
KNIGHTHOOD. s. Equester ordo.
TO KNIT. v. a. Minutis maculis reticulatum opus texere. — *To knit the brows*; supercilium contrahere, Cic.; supercilia subducere, Sen.
KNIT-WORK. s. Textura reticulata.
KNOB. s. Tumulus; centrum.
KNOBBED or KNOBBY. a. Nodosus, Ov. — *A knobbed stick*; nodosa fusterna, Varr.; Plin.
TO KNOCK. v. a. Percutere; cædere; verberare; ferire. — *To knock with all one's might*; tanto magis ferire; quanto magis potes pollesque, Liv. — *To knock at a door*; januam pulsare, Plaut.; fores pulsare, Ov., percutere, Plin. — *To knock on the head*; tundendo cædere, Curt.; mactare; trucidare. — *To knock off*; in sublime jactare, Suet. — *To knock a person's brains out*; alicui cerebrum excutere, Plaut., dispergere, Ter. — *To knock under*; arma tradere, Cæs.; herbam porrigere, Plin.
KNOCK. s. Ictus, ūs; plaga; Cic.
KNOCKER. s. Marcus, or martulus, ostiarius; pul-sabulum ostiarium.
TO KNOLL. v. a. and n. Æs campanum ab uno latere pulsare, tinnire, Catull.
KNOLL. s. Clivus; collis; Cic.
KNOT. s. Nodus, Cic. — *A running knot*; nodus, or laqueus, fluens. — *To untie a knot*; nodum expedire, solve, Curt.
TO KNOT. v. a. and n. Nodo astringere, Curt. — *To knot*, (speaking of trees); nodari, Cic.
KNOTTINESS. s. Use the adjective, or nodus; (nodositas, Augustin.).
KNOTTY or KNOTTED. a. Nodosus, Col.
TO KNOW. v. a. and n. Scire; noscere; tenere; rem cognitam, or notam, habere; Cic. — *To know a thing by sight*; rem oculis tenere, Virg. — *To know some one*; aliquem noscere; cognoscere, Cic. — *You don't know me*; non satis me pernosti etiam qualis sim, Ter. — *To know thoroughly*; rem penitus perspectam, or plane cognitam, habere, Cic. — *To make a thing known to some one*; alicui rei cognitionem dare; aliquem aliquid docere; ad rei cognitionem adducere.
KNOWER. s. Rei intelligens; rerum peritus æstimator.
KNOWING. a. Doctus; intelligens; peritus; eruditus; Cic.; sciens.
KNOWING. s. Cognition; notitia; Cic.
KNOWINGLY. ad. Scienter, Plin.; data opera, Cic.
KNOWLEDGE. s. I. *Certain perception*; cognitio; notitia; rei notitia. II. *Learning*; scientia; eruditio, Cic. III. *Universal knowledge*; encyclos doctrinarum omnium disciplina, Vitr.; orbis doctrinæ, Quint. — *Knowledge of the world*; officiorum civilium doctrina, Quint. — *A man of deep knowledge*; vir scientissimus, abundanti doctrina excultus, Cic. — *To get the knowledge of*; discere; addiscere; Cic.
KNOWN. part. a. Notus; cognitus; Cic.
KNUCKLE. s. Articul, pl.; commissuræ, pl.; Cic.; articulo, Plin.

TO KNUCKLE. *v. n.* In ditionem et arbitratum alteri se dedere, Plaut.; aliquid imperio ac potestati, or sub potestatem, subicere; in fidem atque potestatem, or potestati fideique, se submittere; Cic.; Curt.

KNUCKED. *a.* (Said of plants); nodosus, Ov.
KNUR or KNURL. *s.* Centrum; duritia clavo similis; Plin.

L.

LABEL. *s.* Scriptura; inscripta tabula; titulus; Plin. J.
LABIAL. *s.* Litera qua labiis effertur.
LABORATORY. *s.* Chymica officina.
LABORIOUS. *a.* Laboriosus; amans laboris; Cic. — *A laborious life*; vita labori dedita.
LABORIOUSLY. *ad.* Laboriose; operose; Cic.
LABORIOUSNESS. *s.* Diligentia; sedulitas; cura; studium; Cic.; assiduitas.
LABOUR. *s.* Labor; opera; Cic. — *A great labour*; labor operosus et molestus, Cic.

TO LABOUR. *v. n.* Laborare; labori se dare; in labore se exercere; Cic.; labori incumbere. — *To labour day and night*; labori noctem addere, Virg.; opus continuare diem et noctem, Cæs. — *To labour uselessly*; frustra operam consumere, Cic.; cassum laborem obire, Liv.

TO LABOUR. *v. a.* Perpillare; conficere; Plin.; occurrere, Plaut.; rei operam dare; in re elaborare; Cic.
LABOURER. *s.* Opera; operarius.
LABOURSOME. *a.* Operosus; laboriosus; arduus; difficilis; Cic.

LABURNUM. *s.* A tree; laburnum, Plin.
LABYRINTH. *s.* Labyrinthus, Virg.; itinerum ambages; occurusque ac recursus inexplicabiles, Plin.; irarum error indepreus et inextricabilis, Virg.

LACE. *s.* I. *Common lace*; textum denticulatum. II. (*Of gold or silver*); limbus. III. (*Of thread silk*); tænia textilis. IV. *A snare*; laqueus, Virg.; tenticule, Cic. V. (*For a woman's stays*); ligula; funiculus. VI. *A plaited string*; funiculus minor.

TO LACE. *v. a.* Ligula adstringere, substringere, illigare. — *To lace a coat*; vesti limbum assuere.

LACEMAN. *s.* Tæniarum textilium opifex; tæniarum textor.

TO LACERATE. *v. a.* Lacerare, Cic.
LACERATION. *s.* Laceratio, Cic.
LACHRYMAL. *a.* Unde lacrymæ erumpunt.

TO LACK. *v. a. and n.* Re defici, or deficere; carere; Cic. — *One that lacks every thing*; rebus omnibus egens, Cic.; rerum omnium egenus; affectissimum inopia; Vell.
LACK. *s.* Defectus, ùs, Cic. — *Lack of care*; incuria, Cic. — *Lack of thought*; incogitantia, Plaut. — *Lack of advice*; consilii penuria, Plin.

LACKADAY. *interj.* Ehem! hem! at enim! Ter.
LACKBRAIN. *s.* Vir bardus; ineptus; stolidus.
LACKY. *s.* Pedisequus; servus a pedibus; puer; Cic.
TO LACKY. *v. n.* Serviliter famulari alicui, Cic.; obsequio grassari, Hor.

LACKING. *a.* Egens; inops; destitutus.
LACKLINE. *a.* Pannosus, Ter.; pannis obsitus, Plaut.
LACKLUSTRE. *a.* Obscurus; decolor; Plin.

LACONIC. *a.* Laconicus, Hor.; breviloquens, Cic. — *To affect a laconic style*; breviloquentiam in dicendo colere, Cic.

LACONICALLY. *ad.* Pauca, Ter.; brevi; breviter; Cic.
LACONISM. *s.* Breviloquentia, Cic.; laconica dicendi brevitatis.

LACTEAL. *a.* (In anatomy); lacteus.
LACTEOUS. *a.* Lacteus, Tibull.; lacteolus, Catull.
LAD. *s.* Puer; puerulus; Cic.
LADDER. *s.* Scala. — *A rope ladder*; funes scansiles, pl., Liv.

LADDERSTEP. *s.* Gradus, ùs.
LADE. *s.* Fluminis ostium, Cic.; fluminis fauces, Plin.; amnis os, Curt.

TO LADE. *v. a.* Onerare; onus imponere; Cic.
LADING. *s.* Onus, Cic. — *The lading of a ship*; navis onus. — *A bill of lading*; chirographus, or chirographum, quo navis onus declaratur.

LADLE. *s.* Trulla. — *A little ladle*; cochleare, or cochlear.

LADLEFUL. *s.* Cochlearium; cochlearis mensura; cochleare plenum, Cels.; cumulatum, Col.; Plin.
LADY. *s.* Hera, Ter.; domina, Cic.
LADY-DAY. *s.* Angeli Beatae Virginem salutantis significatio; Annuntiatio, Bibl.

TO LAG. *v. n.* Lente agere; cunctanter facere.
LAGGER. *s.* Lentus, Liv.; cunctator, Sall.
LAIC or LAICAL. *a. and s.* Laicus, Tert.
LAIR. *s.* The couch of a wild beast; cubile.
LAITY. *s.* Laici, pl., Tert.

LAKE. *s.* Lacus, ùs, Cic. — *A small lake*; lacusculus, Col.

LAMB. *s.* Agnus, Cic. — *A ewe lamb*; agna, Hor.
LAMB'S-WOOL. *s.* Agni vellus, eris, n.
LAMBENT. *a.* — *A lambent flame*; volaticus ignis, levis, Cic.; flammæ quæ lambit.

LAMBKIN. *s.* Agnellus, Plaut.
LAME. *a.* Membro captus; claudus; claudicans; multus.

TO LAME. *v. a.* Mutilare; membrum debilitare; Cic.
LAMENESS. *s.* Claudicatio, Cic.

TO LAMENT. *v. a.* Lamentari; deplorare; lugere; deflere; miserari; Cic. — *To lament one's misfortunes*; lamentari; lamentis se dedere.

LAMENT, LAMENTATION, or LAMENTING. *s.* Lamentatio; lamentum; ejulatio; ejulatus, ùs; Cic.
LAMENTABLE. *a.* Lamentabilis, Virg.; miserabilis, Cic. — *A lamentable voice*; vox lamentabilis, or queribunda, Cic.; vox flebilis, Quint.; vox ad miserabilem sonum inflexa.

LAMENTABLY. *ad.* Voce lamentabili; miserabiliter; Cic.
LAMENTING. *a.* Gemens; gembundus; Ov.; queribundus, Cic.

LAMMAS or LAMMAS-DAY. *s.* Calendæ Sextilis, or Augustæ. — *At latter Lammas*, i. e. never; ad Græcas Calendas.

LAMP. *s.* Lychnus; lucerna; Cic. — *A lamp with one burner*; lucerna simplex, Mart. — (*With two burners*); bilychnis, Petron.

LAMPBLACK. *s.* Fuligo, Plaut.
LAMP-COTTON. *s.* Elychnium, Plin.
LAMPPOON. *s.* Dieterium, Phædr.; carmen mordax; mordax scriptum.

TO LAMPPOON. *v. a.* Aliquem acerbis factis irridere, Tac.; mordaci carmine distringere.
LAMPREY. *s.* A fish; murena, Cic.
LANCE. *s.* Lancea, Curt.

TO LANCE. *v. a.* Forare; efflorare; Col.; secare; rumpere; Cels.; aperire, Cic.
LANCER. *s.* Lancearius, Suet.
LANCET. *s.* Scalpellum, Cic.; scalpellus, Cels.

TO LANCH. *v. a.* Telum in aliquem jacere, conficere, immittere, vibrare, torquere, or intorquere, Cic.
LAND. *s.* I. *A country, region*; terra; plaga; tractus, ùs; regio; Cic. II. *An estate*; prædium; fundus, Cic.; ager, Hor. III. *Ground*; solum, Cic. — *Arable land*; aratio, Cic. — *Fallow land*; vervaetium; requietum arum; Col.

TO LAND. *v. a. and n.* In portum inveni; ad litus navi appellere; navem appellere; Cic.; ad terram applicare, Liv.

LAND FLOOD. *s.* Eluvio, Cic.; inundatio, Col.; exundatio, Plin.
LAND FORCES. *s. pl.* Copiæ terrestres; exercitus terrestrius.

LANDHOLDER. *s.* Agrorum possessor; agris dives; prædicator, Cic.; (prædicator, Apul.).
LANDING or LANDING-PLACE. *s. i. e.* *A broad place in a flight of steps*; diazoma, Vitr.

LANDLADY. *s.* The mistress of an inn; hospita, Cic.; (of a house); heræ; domina.

LANDLORD. *s.* I. *One who owns lands or houses*; prædicator; dominus. II. *Master of an inn*; caupo, Cic.; stabularius, Sen.; hospes.

LANDMARK. *s.* Finitis; terminus; terminatio; Cic.; limes, Virg.; terminalis lapis, Plin.
LANDSCAPE. *s.* I. *A region, the prospect of a country*; ruris species uno prospectu comprehensa. — *An agreeable landscape*; eximia ruris amenitas, Cic. II. *A picture representing such prospect*; ruris facies expressa coloribus.

LAND-TAX. *s.* Vectigal agro impositum. — *To make or impose a land-tax*; vectigal imponere agro, Cic., or possessoribus agrorum, Liv.

LANE. *s.* Angiportus, Ter.; Cic.; iter; andron, Plin. J.; Vitr.
LANGUAGE. *s.* Lingua, Cic.; nativus sermo, Curt.; sermo; oratio; elocutio; dictio; Cic.

LANGUET. *s.* Any thing cut in the form of a tongue; lingua, Fest.
LANGUID. *a.* Languidus; languens. — *Languid eyes*; labantes languore oculi, Propert. — *To become languid*; languescere, Cic.

LANGUIDLY. *ad.* Languide, Cic.
LANGUISHED. *s.* Languor; virium defectio; Cic.
TO LANGUISH. *v. n.* Languere, Cic. — *To languish with old age*; semio consumi, Cic.

LANGUISHINGLY. *ad.* Languide, Cic.
LANGUISHMENT, LANGUISHED, or LANGUOR. *s.* Languor; virium defectio; Cic.

TO LANIATE. *v. a.* See TO LACERATE.
LANIGEROUS. *a.* Laniger, Virg.
LANK. *a.* Macer, Virg.; strigosus, Col.; macilentus, Plaut.; gracilis, Cels.

LANKNESS. *s.* (Macer, Pacuv.); macritudo, Plaut.; macies, Cic.
LANNER. *s.* A species of hawk; macipiter stellaris; tertiaris; asterias; Plin.

LANTERN. *s.* Laterna Cic. — *A dark lantern; lanternæ cæca.*

LANTERN-MAKER. *s.* Laternarum opifex.
LANUGINOUS. *a.* Lanuginosus, Plin.; lanosus, Col.
LAP. *s.* Gremium; sinus, ùs; Cic.
To LAP. *v. a.* and *v.* Lambere, Mart.
To LAP. *v. a.* Circumvenire; intercludere; Cic.; convolvere, Virg.; circumplicare, Cic.; involvere; circumvolvere.

LAPDOG. *s.* Melitæus canis, or catulus, Plin.
LAPIDARY. *s.* Gemmarum scalptor, Plin.
To LAPIDATE. *v. a.* Lapidibus obruere, Cic.; lapidare, Hor.

LAPIDATION. *s.* Lapidatio, Cic.
LAPIDEOUS. *a.* Lapidosus, Virg.
LAPPET. *s.* Lacinia, Cic.; Suet.; sinus, ùs.
LAPSE. *s.* Casus, ùs; lapsus, ùs; Cic.; error; erratum; Cic. — (In law); temporis decursus, ùs; intervallum.

To LAPSE. *v. n.* Concidere, Cic.; sublabi, Virg.; effluere, Cic.; labi, Hor.; delabi, Cic. — (Speaking of time); effluere; abire; præterire; labi; elabi; Cic.

LAPWING. *s.* *A bird; vanellus.*
LARBOARD. *s.* (A sea term.) Sinistrum navigii latus.
LARCENY. *s.* Furtum, Cic.

LARCH. *s.* *A tree; larix, Vitr.; Plin.*
LARD. *s.* Arvina, Suet.; suillus adeps, Plin.
To LARD. *v. a.* Carnes lardo figere, configere, suffigere.

LARDER. *s.* Cella promptuarîa, Plaut., penaria, Suet.; penarium, Varr.; penarius, Suet.; carnarium, Col.

LARDING-PIN. *s.* Acus qua spatium carnis inseritur.
LARGE. *a.* Amplus, Cic.; latus; s. — *A large man; homo crassus, Ter., corpulentus, Quint. — A large dog; canis maximi corporis, Plin.*

AT LARGE. *ad.* I. Generally; in universum, Plin.
II. Without restraint; sua sponte; ultro; non repugnanter; Cic. III. Copiously, with many words; plurimis verbis; copiose; Cic.

LARGELY. *ad.* Late; laxe; abunde; ample.
LARGENESS. *s.* Latitudo, Cic.; amplitudo, Cæs.; crassitudo; crassamentum; Col.

LARGESS. *s.* Largitio, Cic.; donativum, Suet.
LARK. *s.* Alauda; galerita; Plin.; galeritus, Varr.; cassita, Vell.

LARUM. *s.* I. Alarm; æris campani crebra citaque pulsatio, sonus citatissimus. II. *An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour; suscitabulum, Varr.*

LARXN. *s.* (In anatomy); animæ canalîs, Plin.; spiritalis meatus, ùs, Plin. J.

LASCIVIOUS. *a.* Lascivus, Hor.; libidinosus, Cic.
LASCIVIOUSNESS. *s.* Lascivia; protervia; libido; Cic.
LASCIVIOUSLY. *ad.* Libidinosè, Cic.

LASH. *s.* Tenue lorum; — fig.; amarulentus jocus; dictum aculeatum.

To LASH. *v. a.* Virgis verberare; os cædere, or multare; Liv.; verberibus accipere, or excipere; virgis concidere, Cic.; fig.; aliquem acerbis factis irridere, Tac.; mordaci carmine stringere. — (As a sea term); navem adnectere; vinculis tenere, Virg.; fune religare, Liv.

LASS. *s.* Adolescentula, Ter.; puella, Cic.; virgo.
LASSITUDE. *s.* Lassitudo; defatigatio; Cic.

LAST. *a.* Ultimus; extremus; postremus; Cic. — *The first to fight, but last to retreat; in periculo princeps, in fuga postremus, Cic. — The last but one; a postremo proximus; penultimus. — The last but two; antepenultimus; tertius ab extremo; Quint.*

AT LAST. *ad.* Denique; postremo; extremo; ad extremum; demum. — *At last he is come; tandem aliquando advenit.*

TO THE LAST. *ad.* Ad ultimum.
LASTLY. *ad.* Postremo; denique; ultimo.
LAST. *s.* *A mould on which shoes are formed; forma, Hor.*

To LAST. *v. n.* Durare; manere; stare; perstare; Cic.; perdurare, Plin. — *To last long; perennare, Col.; diu consistere.*

LASTAGE. *s.* Saburra, Liv.
LASTING. *a.* Durabilis, Ov. — *A lasting work; mansurum opus, Ov.*

LASTINGNESS. *s.* Diuturnitas; longinquitas; Cic.
LAST-MAKER. *s.* Formarum fabricator

LATCH. *s.* Pressulus versatilis.
LATCHET. *s.* Corrigia, Cic.

LATE. *a.* Lentus; serus; tardus; Cic. — *Late fruits; poma serotina, Col. — The late king; rex proxime defunctus.*

LATE. *ad.* Tardè; sero, Cic. — *To come too late; post tempus, or serius, venire. — Late in the evening; vesperè; ad vesperum; ad vesperam; sub vesperum; Cic.; flexo in vesperam die.*

LATELY or OF LATE. *ad.* Nuper; nuperrime; recens; non pridem; non ita pridem; Cic.; paucis abhinc diebus.

LATENT. *a.* Latens; latitans; abditus; Cic.
LATERAL. *a.* Lateralis, Plin.

LATERALLY. *ad.* A latere.
LATH. *s.* Assula; regula; Vitr.
To LATH. *v. a.* Regulas asseribus interponere. lacunar assulis instruere.

LATHE. *s.* Tornus, Virg.
To LATHER. *v. a.* Sapone (lintea) eluere.

To LATHER. *v. n.* Spumas agere; Ov.; Lucr.; spumare, Plin.; spumescere.

LATIN. *a.* Latinus, Cic.
LATIN. *s.* Lingua Latina; sermo Latinus, Cic., Latialis, Plin., or Romanus, Quint.

LATINISM. *s.* Latina elocutio.
LATINIST. *s.* Qui Latine scit et loquitur, Cic.
LATINITY. *s.* Latinitas; sermo Latinus; Cic.

To LATINISE. *v. n.* Peregrinum vocabulum Latinum facere; vocem Romanam civitate donare.

LATITANT. *a.* Latens; latitans; abditus; Cic.
LATITUDE. *s.* Latitudo, Cic. — (In geography); latitudo, Cic.

LATRANT. *a.* Latrans.
LATROCINATION. *s.* Direptio; populatio; depopulatio; vastatio; Cic.

LATTEN. *s.* Orichalcum, Cic.
LATTER. *a.* Ultimus; extremus; postremus; Cic.
LATTERLY. *ad.* Nuper; nuperrime; recens; non pridem; non ita pridem; Cic.; paucis abhinc diebus.

LATTICE. *s.* Cancelli, pl., Varr. — *A lattice window; transenna, Cic.*

To LATTICE. *v. a.* Cancellare, Col.
LAUD. *s.* Laus, dis, f.

To LAUD. *v. a.* Laudare; collaudare; dilaudare; laude afficere; laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre; laudem alicui tribuere, or impertire; Cic.

LAUDABLE. *a.* Laudabilis; laudandus; Cic.; laude dignus; commendabilis; Col.

LAUDABLY. *ad.* Laudabiliter, Cic.
LAUDATORY OF LAUDATIVE. *a.* Commendaticius, Cic.; (laudatorius, Fulg.). — *A laudatory speech; laudatio, Cic.*

LAVA. *s.* Igneus torrens ex montibus ignivomis erumpens.
LAVATION. *s.* Lavatio, Varr.

To LAVE. *v. a.* Lavare; abluere; eluere; Cic.
To LAVE. *v. n.* Se lavare, Ter.; lavari, Plin.; lavare, Virg., membra aqua, Ov.; balneo uti, Cels.

LAVENDER. *s.* *A plant; salicina, Plin.; lavandula.*
To LAUGH. *v. n.* Ridere; risum edere. — *To laugh immoderately; illa risu dissolvere, Cic. — To laugh out; cachinnari, Cic.; cachinnare, Suet.; cachinnum tollere, Cic.; Hor. — To laugh from the teeth outward; ridere invito vultu, Hor. — To laugh in one's sleeve; gaudere in se, Catull., or in sinu, Cic.; ridere apud se, or in stomacho, Cic.*

To LAUGH AT. *v. a.* Aliquem ludos facere, Plaut., ludibrio habere; or, alicui illudere; Ter.; aliquem ridere, irridere, or deridere, Cic.

LAUGH OR LAUGHTER. *s.* Risus, ùs, Cic. — *Immoderate laughter; cachinnus; cachinnatio; Cic.; risu solutus, Virg. — A forced laugh; risus Sardonius, Cic.*

LAUGHABLE. *a.* Risum movens; deridendus; deridiculus; Plaut.

LAUGHER. *s.* Risor, Hor.; fem. jocosa mulier.
LAUGHINGLY. *ad.* Hilare; hilariter; hilarem in modum; læte; Quint.

LAUGHING-STOCK. *s.* Risus materiæ, Sen. — *To be made a laughing-stock to every one; es e aliis ludibrio et despectui, Cic., perisque irrisui, Plin.*

LAVISH. *a.* Prodigus, Cic.
To LAVISH. *v. a.* Rem suam fundi are; argentum e domo egurgitare, Plaut.; pecunias profunderè; rem familiarem prodigere, or dissipare; Cic.

LAVISHER. *s.* Prodigus; qui dilapidat; Cic.
LAVISHLY. *ad.* Profuse, Liv.; effuse; prodige; Cic.
LAVISHMENT OF LAVISHNESS. *s.* Effusio, Cic.; prodigientia, Tac.; dissolutio liberalitas, Cic.

To LAUNCH. *v. a.* I. *To dart from the hand; jacere; concitare; emittere; Cic. II. To force (a vessel) into the sea; navem in mare devolvere.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.* A proposito aberrare, or digredi, Cic.

LAUNDRESS. *s.* Quæ lintea lavat, abluat, purgat.
LAUREATE. *a.* Lauratus, Cic.

LAUREL. *a.* *A tree; laurus, Virg. — A laurel leaf; laurea, Plin. — A crown of laurels; laurea, Cic.; corona laurea, Liv.*

LAURELLED. *a.* Lauratus, Cic.; lauriger, Ov.; laurifer, Lucan.

LAW. *s.* Lex; jus; Cic. — *To propose a law; legem rogare, Cic. — The common law; jus moribus et institutis civium constitutum. — To go to law with one; alicui dicam scribere, or impingere; litem inferre; litem, or actionem, intendere; Cic.; litem facere, Quint.*

LAWFUL. *a.* Legitimus; permissus; concessus; justus; Cic.

LAWFULLY. *ad.* Legitime; juste; secundum leges; ex legibus; Cic.

LAWFULNESS. *s.* Cum legibus convenientia.
LAWGIVER. *s.* Legislator, Cic.; legum lator, Liv.; qui, quæ, leges fert, or condit.

LAWLESS. *a.* Non legitimus; quod lex vetat.
LAWN. *s.* I. *An even space between woods; campus*

gramineus, Ov., gramineus, Col. II. *A sort of fine linen*; tenuissimum lino contexta tela.

LAWSUIT. s. Litigium, Plaut.; iis; causa; Cic.

LAWYER. s. Jurisconsultus; juris peritus; caudicus; patronus; actor; Cic.; actor cau-arum, Quint.

LAX. a. Laxus, Virg.; remissus, Phædr.; laxa contentus.

LAX. s. *A disorder*; alvi profuvium, Cels.

LAXATIVE. a. Alvum solvens, resolvens, movens, ciens, liquens, Cels.

LAXITY or LAXNESS. s. Dissolutio.—*Laxity of a cord*; funis laxus, Virg., remissus, Cæs., retensus, or retentus, Phædr.—*Laxity of morals*; mores dissoluti, Phædr.

To LAY. v. a. I. *To place, set*; ponere; locare; collocare; Cic. II. *To keep from rising*; sternere; prosternere; Cic. III. *To fix deep, to place foundations*; locare fundamenta, Plin. IV. *To spread*; tendere; intendere; Cic.—*To lay snares*; feris pedicas ponere, Cic.; laqueos intendere, Curt.; laqueis feras captare, Virg. V. *To calm*; sedare; tranquillare; placare. VI.—*To lay a plot*; confiare seditionem, Cic.—*To lay a wager*; sponsonem facere, Cic.; pignore certare, or contendere, cum aliquo, Virg.—*To lay siege*; urbem obsidere; obsessam urbem, or interclusam, tenere; urbem vallo et fossa circumdare; Cic.—*To lay an ambush*; alicui insidiari; insidias parare, collocare, struere, Cic., moliri, Virg.—*To lay one's self at the mercy of one*; alicuius arbitrio se permittere, Liv.; in arbitratum alicuius se dedere, Cæs.—*To lay waste*; agris depopulationem, or vastitatem, inferre, or facere; agros populari, or depopulari, Cic.—*To lay violent hands upon one's self*; sibi manu vitam exhaurire; necem sibi consciscere; Cic.; lethi diem admove, Curt.; violentas sibi manus afferre, Plaut.; animam projicere, Virg.—*To lay by*; condere; recondere; Cic.; reponere, Quint.; aliquid servare conditum, Virg.—*To lay down*; deponere, Cic.—*To lay hold*; arripere, Cic.—*To lay hold of some one*; in aliquem manu injicere, Plaut., corripere, Cic.—*To lay open*; detegere, Plaut.; retere, Varr.—*To lay up*; coacervare; collecta cumulare; cogere; colligere; congerere; Cic.—*To lay one's self down*; decumbere.

To LAY. v. n. *To give eggs*; ova edere, parere, facere, Col., emittere, Plin.—*A hen past laying*; effeta gallina, Plin.

LAY. s. Sponsio, Cic.; causio, Plaut.

LAY. a. Laicus, Tert.

LAYER. s. I. *A row, bed, stratum*; strues; ordo. II. *A young twig*; surculus; propago.

LAYMAN. s. I. *One of the people*; laicus, Tert. II. (With painters); viminea, or stuppea, statua, ad nutum mobilis.

LAZAR. s. Lepros affectus, laborans.

LAZAR-HOUSE or LAZZARETTO. s. LOCUS in quo navis classiarum per quadraginta dies detinetur.

LAZILY. ad. Desidiose, Lucr.; segnitur, Liv.; pigre, Col.

LAZINESS. s. Segnitates, Ter.; pigritia; inertia; desidia; Cic.—*Extreme laziness*; vternus, Virg.

LAZY. a. Piger; iners; segnis; Cic.; desidiosus, Hor.—*To be lazy*; desidia laborare; desidia se dedere; Cic.

LAZY-BONES. s. Vternus, Virg.

LEA. s. Septum; clausum; Col.

LEAD. s. Plumbum.—*Melted lead*; plumbum liquidum, Hor.

To LEAD. v. a. *To fit with lead*; plumbare; rei plumbum illinere; Plin.

LEAD. s. *Guidance*; prior, or honoratio, locus.

To LEAD. v. a. Ducere; deducere; alicui ducem se præbere; Cic.—*To lead a child by the hand*; parvulum manu ducere, Virg.—*To lead a sad life*; vitam in luctu afflictam trahere, Virg.—*To lead away*; abducere.—*To lead back*; reducere.

To LEAD. v. n. Administrare; gubernare; moderari; gerere; Cic.—*To lead an army*; ducere exercitum, Cic.; præesse exercitui; ductare, or ducere, exercitum; Sall.—*To lead an affair*; rem gerere.

LEAD. a. Plumbeus, Cic.

LEADER. s. Dux, Cic.; dux viæ; Curt.—*The leader of an affair or enterprise*; ductor; præfectus; dux atque princeps; Cic.

LEADING. a. Præcipuus; principalis; Cic.; potissimus, Suet.—*The leading men of a town*; civitatis principes; optimates; proceres; Cic.

LEADING-STRINGS. s. pl. Fascia; Iorum.

LEAF. s. I. (Of a plant); folium, Cic. II. (Of a book); folium.—*To turn over the leaves of a book*; librum evolvere, or perolvere, Cic., revolvere, Liv., pervolvare, or pertractare, Cic.

To LEAF. v. n. Frondescere, Cic.; frondem agere; in folia exire; folia mittere; Plin.

LEAFY. a. Frondosus, Plin.

LEAGUE. s. I. *A confederacy*; fedus; societas confirmata federe; consociatio; Cic. II. *A measure of about three English miles*; leuca, Amn.

To LEAGUE. v. n. Societatem coire; cum aliquo fedus inire; Cic.

LEAGUER. s. Obsessio; circumsessio; obsidio; Cic.; obsidium, Tac.

LEAK. s. Rima, Virg.

To LEAK. v. n. (Of a ship); *The ship leaks*; navis fatiscit rimis; Virg.—(Of a liquor); sudare; stillare.

LEAKAGE. s. Liquoris elapsi damnium.

LEAKY. a. Rimarum plenus; rimosus, Virg.

LEAN. a. Macer, Virg.; strigosus, Col.; macilentus, Plaut.; gracilis, Cels.; exilis, Varr.—*To be lean*; macerare, Plaut.—*To grow lean*; macescere, Plaut.; emacescere, Cels.; macrescere, Hor.; emacrescere, Cels.; extenuari, Cic.—*To make lean*; emaciare; extenuare; Cic.

To LEAN. v. a. and n. Re, in re, niti, or inniti, Cic.—*To lean on a stick*; baculo incumbere, Virg.—*To lean on one's elbow*; in cubitum inniti, Nep., proclinare, Cic.—*To lean forward*; corpus inclinare, Ov.

LEANNESS. s. Macritudo, Plaut.; macies, Cic.; (macer, Pacuv.).

To LEAP. v. n. I. *To jump*; salire; saltum edere; saltu se in altum tollere.—*To leap with joy*; exsilire gaudio; lætitia exsultare, Cic., subsultare; Plaut.; nimia voluptate gestire, Ter. II. *To bound, spring*; palpitare, Cic.; micare, Ov.; salire, Plaut.

LEAP. s. Saltus, ūs, Cic.—*To take a leap*; saltum dare, Ov.

LEAP-YEAR. s. Intercalaris annus.

To LEARN. v. a. Discere; addiscere; Cic.—*To learn languages*; ediscere linguas, Ov.—*To learn by heart*; memoriter, or memoria, complecti; memoria mandare; commendare; memoria comprehendere, Cic.

To LEARN. v. n. Sentire; intelligere.

LEARNED. a. Doctus; eruditus; literatus; Cic.—*Very learned*; perdoctus; preruditus; doctissimus; eruditissimus; omni doctrina ornatissimus; artibus et doctrinis instructissimus; Cic.

LEARNEDLY. ad. Perite; docte; erudite; Cic.

LEARNER. s. Discipulus; auditor; Cic.; fem. discipula, Plin.

LEARNING. s. Scientia; doctrina; eruditio; Cic.—*Deep learning*; eruditio abstrusor, Cic.—*Universal learning*; encyclois doctrinarum omnium disciplina, Vitruv.; orbis doctrine, Quint.

LEASE. s. Locatio, Cic.

To LEASE. v. a. *To let by lease*; locare; elocare; locitare; Plin.; Cic.

To LEASE. v. n.—*To glean*; spicas derelictas legere.

LEASER. s. *A gleaner*; qui, or quæ, spicas derelictas legit; spicilegus.

LEASH. s. Lorum, Cic.; capula, Varr.

To LEASH. v. a.—*To lash dogs*; canes loris ducere.

LEAST. a. (The superlative of Little); minimus.

LEAST. ad. Minime, Cic.—*At least*; saltem.

LEATHER. s. Corium; pellis; tergus; Plin.—*To prepare leather*; concinnare pelles; coria perficere; Plin.

LEATHER-DRESSER. s. Coriarius, Plin.

LEATHERN. a. (Coriaceus, Apul.); e corio factus.

LEAVE. s. I. *Permission, licence*; permissio; potestas; licentia; venia; Cic.—*To ask leave*; ab aliquo veniam rei faciendæ petere, Plin.—*By your leave*; pace tua. II. *Farewell*.—*To take leave of some one*; alicui valedicere; aliquem salvere jubere, Flor.

To LEAVE. v. a. I. *To quit, forsake*; relinquere.—*To leave a place*; e loco cedere, or se recipere; abire; discedere.—*To leave a person*; ab aliquo digredi, Cic.

II. *To desert, abandon*; deserere; destituere; derelinquere; relinquere. III. *To suffer to remain, not to take away*; relinquere, Liv. IV. *To reject, not to choose*; mittere; omittre; rejicere. V. *To bequeath*; legare, Cic. VI. *To permit without interposition*; omnia alicuius arbitrio permittere.—*Leave that to me*; id mihi da negotii.

To LEAVE OFF. v. a. Deponere, Cic.—*To leave off a bad habit*; malam consuetudinem exuere, or deponere; a mala consuetudine se abstrahere; Cic.—*To leave off a coat*; vestem ponere, or deponere, Cic.—*To leave off writing*; facere intercapedinem scribendi, Cic.—*To leave off speaking*; relinquere imperfecta verba, Ov.

To LEAVE OUT. v. a. Omittre; prætermittre; præterire.

LEAVED. a. Frondosus, Liv.; foliosus, Plin.

LEAVEN. s. Fermentum, Plin.—*Bread made with leaven*; panis fermentatus, Cels.; (without leaven); panis sine fermento, non fermentatus; azymus.

LEAVINGS. s. pl. Reliquia.

LECHEROUS. a. Lascivus, Hor.; libidinosus, Cic.

LECTURE. s. Lectio; prælectio; Quint.; præceptio; præceptum; documentum, Cic.; acroasis.—*To read or deliver a lecture*; acrosin facere.

To LECTURE. v. a. and n. Docere; aliquem rem, or de re, docere; edocere rem, re, in re, or ad rem.

LECTURER. s. Anagnostes, Cic.

LEDGE. s. Ora exstant.

LEDGER. s. (With merchants); tabulæ majores; codex major.

LEES. *s. pl.* Fæx, Col.; crassamen, Hor.; crassamentum.

LEECH. *s.* I. *A physician*; medicus, Cic. II. *A kind of worm*; hirudo, Cic.; sanguisuga, Plin. III. *Head-leech*; veterinarius, Col.; equarius medicus, Val. Max.

To LEECH. *v. a.* Medicamentum ægro dare; medicinam ægro addere; Cic.

LEEK. *s. A plant*; porrus, Cels.; porrum, Plin.; pl. porri, Mart.

LEER. *s. Oculorum coniectus*, ūs; intuitus, ūs; conitutus, ūs.

To LEER. *v. a.* Limis oculis, or in obliquum, aspiciere; torvo vultu intueri; transversa tueri; Cic.; Virg.; oblique conspiciere; obliquum lumine respectare, Cato.

LEES. *s. pl.* Fæx, cis, f.

LEFT. *part. a.* Reliquus; relictus.

LEFT. *a.* Lævus; sinister; Cic. — *Left-hand*; læva; or, sinistra. — *The left wing of an army*; lævum; or, sinistrum, cornu, Tert.; Curt.

LEFT-HANDED. *a.* *A left-handed person*; qui, quæ, læva vulgo utitur; (scæva, U. Jct.).

LEG. *s.* Crus, Hor.

LEGACY. *s.* Legatum, Cic.

LEGAL. *a.* Legalis, Quint.; secundum leges.

LEGALITY. *s.* Cum legibus convenientia.

To LEGALIZE. *v. a.* Testimonium auctoritate publica firmare.

LEGALLY. *ad.* Secundum leges; ex legibus; Cic.

LEGATORY OF LEGATEE. *s.* Legatarius, Justin.

LEGATE. *s.* An ambassador from the Pope; pontificis legatus.

LEGATION. *s.* Embassy; legatio.

LEGATOR. *s.* Testator, Suet.

LEGEND. *s.* Ex vitis sanctorum legenda. — (On medals); numismatis inscriptio.

LEGENDARY. *a.* Fabulosus, Hor.

LEGEREMAIN. *s.* Præstigia, arum, pl.

LEGIBLE. *a.* (Legibilis, U. Jct.); lectu facilis, Gell.

LEGIBLY. *ad.* (Litarum notis legibilibus, U. Jct.); ita ut commode legi possit.

LEGION. *s.* Legio, Cic. — *A small legion*; legiuncula, Liv.

LEGIONARY. *a.* Legionarius, Cæs.

LEGISLATION. *s.* Leges sancienti, or conscribendi, jus.

LEGISLATIVE. *a.* Cui leges sancienti jus competit.

LEGISLATOR. *s.* Legislator, Cic.; legum lator, Liv.; qui, quæ, leges fert, or condit.

LEGISLATURE. *s.* Ordo civium in conscribendis legibus versatus.

LEGITIMACY. *s.* Legitimus infantis ortus, ūs.

LEGITIMATE. *a.* Legitimus. — *A legitimate child*; justa uxore natus, Cic.

To LEGITIMATE. *v. a.* Spurium ingenuitatis jure donare, in ingenuum adoptare.

LEGITIMATELY. *ad.* Legitime; jute; Cic.

LEGITIMATION. *s.* Spuriorum liberorum in ingenuos adoptio.

LEGUME OF LEGUMEN. *s.* Legumen, Cic.; olus, Hor.

LEGUMINOUS. *a.* Leguminosus, Cels.

LEISURABLE. *a.* Improperatus, Virg.

LEISURELY. *a.* Otiosus, Cic.

LEISURE. *s.* Otium, Cic. — *To be at leisure*; vacare; otio abundare; esse vacuum, animo vacuo, or soluto liberoque; Cic. — *Leisure hours*; horæ subsecivæ; subsecivum, subsecundarium, tempus; Cic.

LEISURELY. *a.* Improperatus, Virg.

LEMON. *s.* Malum citreum; citreum; malum Medicum, Plin. — *The great lemon*; malum citreum majus; Assyrium pomum.

LEMONADE. *s.* Ex malorum limoniorum succo confecta potio.

LEMON-TREE. *s.* Citrus; malus Medica; Plin.

To LEND. *v. a.* Rem alicui commodare, or utendam tradere, Cic. — *To lend money*; argentum commodare; mutuum pecuniam dare, Plaut., or credere, Cic. — *To lend assistance*; alicui auxilio esse, Plaut.; aliquid auxilio juvare, Cic.

LENDER. *s.* Commodator, Cic.; creditor; fem. creditrix, P. Jct.

LENGTH. *s.* Longitudo; longinquitas; Cic. — *In length of time*; longinquitate, or diurnitate, temporis, Cic.

At LENGTH. *ad.* Denique; postremo; extremo; ad extremum; demum.

To LENGTHEN. *v. a.* Producere. — *To lengthen out*; porrigere, Cic.; trahere; proferre; prorogare, Cic. — *To lengthen out the war*; bellum alere, trahere, prorogare, producere, Cic.

To LENGTHEN. *v. n.* In longitudinem excrecere, Plin.

LENGTHWISE. *ad.* In longitudinem, Cic.

LENIENT OR LENITIVE. *a.* I. *Assuasive, emollient*; mitigatorius, Plin. II. *Mild, gentle*; indulgens; lenis. — *Too lenient*; nimis indulgens.

LENIENT OR LENITIVE. *s.* (In physic); lenimentum; fomentum; Cic.

To LENIFY. *v. a.* Mitigare; placare; or, lenire; Cic. LENITY. *s.* Indulgentia; lenitas; Cic. — *Too much lenity*; nimia in aliquem indulgentia; facilitas prava; inepta lenitas, Ter.

LENS. *s.* *A glass convex on both sides*; vitrea lentacula.

LENT. *s.* Quadragesima; quadraginta dierum jejunium. — *To keep Lent*; quadraginta dierum jejunii consuetudinem servare.

LENTICULAR. *a.* Lenticulatus, Cels.; (lenticularis, Apul.)

LENTIL. *s.* *A sort of pulse*; lens, Virg.; lenticula, Plin.

LENTISK. *s.* *A tree*; lentiscus, Plin.

LENTOR. *s.* I. *Tenuity, viscosity*; lentor, Col.; lentitia, Plin. II. *Slowness*; lentitudo, Cic.

LENTOUS. *a.* Tenax, Virg.; glutinosus, Col.

LEONINE. *a.* Leoninus, Varr.

LEONARD. *s.* Pardus, Plin.

LEPER. *s.* Lepros affectus, or laborans.

LEPROSY. *s.* Lepre, pl., better than lepra, Plin.

LEPROUS. *a.* Lepros affectus, or laborans.

LESS. *a.* (The comparative of Little); minor. — *To grow less*; contrahere se, Cic. — *To make less*; minuere, Cic.

LESS. *ad.* Minus, Cic. — *Less fortunate than wise*; minus felix quam sapiens.

LESSEE. *s.* (In law); fundi conductor villicus, Plaut.; fem. villicus, Col.

To LESSEN. *v. a.* Minuere; diminere; imminuere; Cic. — *To lessen the expense*; sumptum levare, Ter. — *To lessen the taxes*; vectigalia minuere, Cels.

To LESSEN. *v. n.* Imminui; decrescere. — *The fever lessens*; febris decrescit, se remittit, inclinat, se levatur, or minuitur, Cels.

LESSON. *s.* Præceptio; præceptum; documentum; Cic. — *To give lessons*; alicui præcipere, Cic. — *Lesson to be learned by heart*; præceptio memoriter ediscenda.

To LESSON. *v. a.* Docere alicum rem, or de re; edocere rem, re, in, re, or ad rem.

LESSOR. *s.* (In law); locator, Liv.; fem. locatrix.

LEST. *conj.* Ne.

To LET. *v. a.* I. *To suffer, permit*; sinere, or pati, alicum facere; rem facere alicui permittere; Cic. — *Let me go*; mitte, or emitte, me; missum me fac, Ter.; sine me hinc abire, Plaut. II. *To put to hire*; locare; elocare; locitare, Plin. III. — *To let in*; accipere, Cic. — *To let down*; deprimere; demittere; submittere. — *To let blood*; alicui sanguinem mittere, Cic., emittere, Cels., or detraxere, Col. — *To let out a prisoner*; captivum demittere, or laxare a vinculis, Cic. — *To let go*; e manibus emittere, Cic.; demittere, Cæs.; de manibus amittere, Liv.

LET. *s.* Impedimentum, Cic.; obstaculum, Plaut.

LETHAL. *a.* Lethalis, Virg.; mortiferus, Cels.; lethifer, Col.

LETHARGIC. *a.* I. *Affected with lethargy*; lethargicus, Plin. II. *Of or belonging to lethargy*; veteranosus; lethargicus; Plin.

LETHARGICNESS OR LETHARGY. *s.* Vetusnus, Cic.; lethargus; lethargia; Plin.; marcor et inexpugnabilis pene dormiendi necessitas, Cels.

LETTER. *s.* I. *One of the elements of syllables*; litera, Cic. II. *An epistle*; epistola; literæ, pl.; Cic. — *A bundle of letters*; literarum fasciculus, Cic. — *A letter of introduction*; literæ commendatitiæ, Cic. — *A love-letter*; literæ amatorie scriptæ, Cic.

LETTERS. *s. pl.* Learning; literæ; humanitas politior; literæ humaniores; humanitatis studia, Cic. — *A man of letters*; vir literatus, or humanitate politus, Cic.

To LETTER. *v. a.* Literis figure; scribere.

LETTERED. *a.* Literatus, Cic.

LETTUCE. *s.* Lactuca, Plin.

LEVANT. *a. and s.* Oriens, Cic.

LEVEE. *s.* Salutatio matutina. — *To attend a levee*; ave matutinum portare, Mart.

LEVEL. *a.* Planus; æquus; planus et æquus; Cic.; complanatus, Cato; æquatus, Virg.

LEVEL. *s.* I. *A plane*; æqualitas. II. *A mechanical instrument*; libella, Plin.; libra, Col. III. *State of equality*. — *To be on a level with some one*; æquo et pari jure vivere cum aliquo.

To LEVEL. *v. a.* I. *To make equal*; rem libra explorare; ad libellam, or ad perpendicularum, exigere; Cic. II. *To make even*; complanare, Cic.; æquare, Virg.; æquare, Vitruvius; in planum deducere, Just.

III. *To point in taking aim*. — *To level a cannon*; bellicum tormentum librare, or dirigere. IV. *To lay flat*. — *To level with the ground*; excidere; complanare; Cic.; solo æquare, or adæquare, Liv.

LEVELLER. *s.* Librator, Vitruvius. — Use the verbs.

LEVELLING. *s.* Libratio; perlibratio.

LEVELNESS. *s.* Æqualitas.

LEVER. *s.* Vectis, Cic.

LEVERET. *s.* *A young hare*; lepusculus, Cic.

LEVITE. *s.* Levita.

LEVITICAL. *a.* Leviticus.

LEVITICUS. *s.* *The Third Book of Moses*; Leviticus.
 LEVITY. *s.* Levitas; mobilitas; inconstantia; Cic.; instabilitas, Plin.
 To LEVY. *v. a.* I. *To raise troops*; exercitum facere; colligere; conscribere. II. *To raise money*; comparare; conflare; Cic.
 LEVY. *s.* (*Of money*); pecuniarum exactio, Cic.; argentaria coactio, Suet. — (*Of men*); militum delectus, Æs.; exercitūs conquisitio; Cic.
 LEWD. *z.* Libidinosus; dissolutus; Cic.
 LEWNESS. *s.* Licentia morum; vita dissolutior; Cic.
 LEXICON. *s.* Lexicon (Gr.); vocabolorum index. (Dictionarium, vocabularium, are not Latin words.)
 LIABLE. *a.* Subjectus; objectus; obnoxius; Cic.
 LIAR. *s.* Mendax, Cic.; vanus, Virg. — *A great liar*; assuetus mendacis, Cic.
 LIBATION. *s.* Libatio; libamentum; Cic.; libamen, Ov.
 LIBEL. *s.* Libellus famosus; famosus epigramma, Suet.; profumum.
 To LIBEL. *v. a.* and *n.* Libellos famosos in aliquem conscribere; aliquem procabibus scriptis diffamare, Tac.; alicui infamiam inferre; alicui contumelio maledicere, or ignominia labem aspergere, Cic.; alicuius famam inquinare; aliquem probris lacerare; in aliquem probra iactare; Liv.
 LIBELLOUS. *a.* Probrosus, Cic.; contumeliosus; maledicus.
 LIBERAL. *a.* Liberalis; munificus; largus; Cic. — *The liberal arts*; artes liberales, ingenue, bonæ; ingenue disciplina, Cic.
 LIBERALITY. *s.* Liberalitas; benignitas; largitas; Cic.; munificentia, Plin.
 LIBERALLY. *ad.* Liberaliter; large liberaliterque; munifice; largiter; prolixè; large et copiose; prolixè cumulateque; maxima largitate, Cic. — *To give liberally*; munifice et large dare; large effusèque donare; Cic.
 LIBERTINE. *s.* I. (In law); *A freedman*; libertus; fem. liberta; Cic. II. *One averse from the performance of duty*; dissolutus.
 LIBERTINE. *a.* Dissolutus.
 LIBERTINISM. *s.* Licentia morum; vita dissolutior; Cic.
 LIBERTY. *s.* Libertas; libera voluntas; Cic. — *To fight for one's liberty*; de libertate decernere, Cic. — *To recover one's liberty*; libertatem recuperare, Cic.
 LIBIDINOUS. *a.* Lascivus, Hor.; libidinosus, Cic.
 LIBIDINOUSLY. *ad.* Libidinosè, Cic.
 LIBRARIAN. *s.* Bibliothecæ præfectus, or custos.
 LIBRARY. *s.* Bibliotheca. — *To take care of a library*; bibliothecam tractare, Cic.
 To LIBRATE. *v. a.* Rem paribus ponderibus librare.
 LIBRATION. *s.* Equilibrium, Cic.; æquilibrium, Sen.; par momentum, Cic.
 LICENSE. *s.* I. *Exorbitant liberty, contempt of restraint*; licentia; licentia liberior; immoderata libertas; Cic.; effusa licentia, Liv.; prociac libertas, Phadr. II. *Permission*; facultas; venia; licentia; Cic.
 To LICENCE. *v. a.* I. *To dismiss*, (obs.); in libertatem vindicare, Cic. II. *To permit*; auctoritatem alicui dare, or tribuere, Cic.
 LICENTIATE. *s.* Doctor in facultate designatus.
 To LICENTIATE. *v. a.* Auctoritatem alicui dare, or tribuere, Cic.
 LICENTIOUS. *a.* Dissolutus; dissolutior; Cic.
 LICENTIOUSLY. *ad.* Licenter, Liv.; licentiosus, Ov.
 LICENTIOUSNESS. *s.* Licentia; licentia liberior; immoderata libertas; Cic.; effusa licentia, Liv.; prociac libertas, Phadr.
 To LICK. *v. a.* Lambere; lingere; Plaut.; delingere, Cic.
 LICKERISH or LICKEROUS. *a.* Delicatus; suavissimus; Cic.
 LICKERISHNESS. *s.* Cupedia, Plaut.
 LICORICE. *s.* *A root*; glycyrrhiza; glycyrrhizon; Plin.
 Lid. *s.* Operculum, Plin. — *The lid of the eye*; palpebra, Cic.
 Lie. *s.* Mendacium.
 To LIE. *v. n.* *To tell a lie*; mentiri; dicere mendacium, Plaut.; adhibere vim veritatis, Cic.
 To LIE. *v. n.* I. *To be situate*; jacere; poni. II. — *To lie down to rest*; quieti corpus mandare, Lucr.; requiescere, Virg.; quietem capere, Plin.; quiescere, or requiescere, a labore; dare se quieti ex labore; otio se dare, Cic. III. — *To lie under an obligation to do a thing*; re, de re, faciendam, ad rem faciendam, teneri, Liv. — *To lie under a mistake*; falli, Cic.
 LIEGE. *a.* I. *Bound by some feudal tenure, subject*; eliens. II. *Sovereign*; supremus; summus.
 LIEGE. *s.* Supremus princeps; summus dominus; rex; dominator.
 LIEGEMAN. *s.* Cliens.
 LIEGER. *s.* Legatus, Cic.; orator, Liv.
 LIEGES. *s. pl.* Clientes.
 LIEUTENANCY or LIEUTENANTSHIP. *s.* Subcenturionis munus.

LIEUTENANT. *s.* Subcenturio, Liv.
 LIFE. *s.* I. *Vitality, animation*; vita, Cic. — *To have life*; vivere; esse in vita; Cic.; vita frui. II. *Continuance of the present state*; vita; vitæ cursus, Æs., Cic.; ævum, Hor. — *Past life*; ætas anteaacta decursaque, Cic.; clapsa vita, Lucr. — *Man's life is short*; exiguum homini vitæ curriculum natura circumscripti, Cic. — *For life*; ad vitæ tempus. — *To depart this life*; vitam perdere, Ter., emittere, Cic. — *To spend a happy life*; vitam ferè ævum traducere, Hor. — *To spend one's life in affliction*; vitam in luctu afflictam trahere, Virg. — *The life to come*; vitæ consequentis status, Æs., Cic. — *A pension for life*; doni annua attributio. III. *Mode of living*; vita, Cic.; mores, pl. — *To lead an idle life*; otio diffuere, Cic.; vitæ desidiosa terere, Stat.; ducere otia segnia, Ov. — *To lead an abandoned life*; intemperanter et immoderate vivere, Cic.; licentiosem vitam agere, Val. Max.; flagitiose ac turpiter vivere, Cic.
 LIFE GUARD. *s.* *A body guard*; corporis custodes, or stipatores, Cic. — *One of the life guard*; regius satelles, Liv.
 LIFELESS. *a.* Inanimus; inanimatus; Cic. — *To be lifeless*; anima carere, Plin.
 LIFETIME. *s.* Vita; vitæ cursus, Æs., Cic.; ævum, Hor.
 To LIFT. *v. a.* Tollere; extollere; attollere; sublevare; Cic.; allevare, Tac.
 LIGAMENT. *s.* Ligamen; ligatura, Col.; vinctura, Cels.
 LIGATURE. *s.* Fascia.
 LIGHT. *a.* I. *Not heavy*; levis, Cic. II. *Easy to be acted on*; levis. — *Light of digestion*; cibus ad coquendum facilissimus. — *Light soil*; tenuis tellus, Ov., agilis, Hor., habilis, Cic. II. *Nimble, swift*; levis; celer. — *Light-footed*; levipes, Varr. — *A very light horse*; equus quam maxime pernix, Plin. IV. *Changeable*; levis; inconstans, Cic. V. *Trifling, small*; levis; parvus; exiguus. VI. *Not oppressive or burdensome*; levis. VII. *Gentle, soft, mild*; levis. VIII. *Not dense*; rarus; tenuis. IX. *Not dark*; lucidus; luminosus; Cic. X. *Tending to whiteness*; subalbus; subalbiddus; subalbicans; Cels.; Varr.
 LIGHT. *ad.* Leviter; inconsiderate.
 LIGHT. *s.* Lux; lumen; Cic. — *A light*; lumen. — *To set the light*; in lucem suscipi; in vitam introire, ingredi, Cic. — *Moonlight*; in lucem cadentia, Vitr., fulgor, Plin.; luna radians, Virg. — *Daylight*; dies; lux; Cic. — *Light in a painting*; lumen. — *To bring to light*; indicare; patefacere; notam facere.
 To LIGHT. *v. a.* Accendere; inflammare; Cic. — *To light the fire*; ignem succendere, Cic. — *To light a candle*; facem accendere, Cic.
 To LIGHT UPON. *v. n.* I. *To fall upon by chance*; obveneri; obtingere; Cic. II. *To settle*; descendere. — *To light upon a tree*; arbori insidere; in arbore sedere.
 To LIGHTEN. *v. n.* Fulgurare, Plin.
 To LIGHTEN. *v. a.* I. *To enlighten*; rei illucere, Plaut.; rem illustrare, Hor.; illuminare, Plin. — *To lighten the mind*; menti facem, or lumen, præferre; ab animo caliginem dispellere; allevare. II. *To make less heavy*; levare. — *To lighten some one of a weight*; aliquid oneris alicui tollere; aliquem onere levare; Cic.
 LIGHTER. *s.* Actuariolum, Cic.; subsidiaria linter; corbita, Cic.; navis vectoria saburra onerata.
 LIGHTERMAN. *s.* Corbita gubernator.
 LIGHTFOOTED. *a.* Agilis, Hor.; celer, Cic.; Ov.; Ter.; citus; concitatus; velox, Cic.
 LIGHTHEADED. *a.* Volaticus, Cic.; inconsideratus; inconsideratus; inconsiderans; levis, Cic.; præceps animi, Tac.; cui mens labat, or læsa est, Cels.
 LIGHTHEADEDNESS. *s.* Delirium; insaniam, Cels.; mentis alienatio, Suet.
 LIGHTHEARTED. *a.* Hilarus, Ter.; hilarus; lætus; Cic.; Cic. LIGHTHOUSE. *s.* Turris ejus si est usus ut nocturno navium cursui ignes ostendat, Cic.; fax navibus oblata.
 LIGHTLESS. *a.* Obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebrosicus, Cic.; cæcus, Ov.
 LIGHTLY. *ad.* Leviter; indiligenter; negligenter; molli brachio; Cic.; remisse, Sall.; temere; inconsiderate; inconsulte; Cic. — *To walk lightly*; levi pede ferri.
 LIGHTNESS. *s.* I. *Want of weight*; levitas. II. *Agility, nimbleness*; levitas; agilitas. III. *Inconstancy, fickleness*; inconstantia; Cic.; mobilitas; instabilitas; Plin.
 LIGHTNING. *s.* Fulgur; fulgor; Cic.; fulgetra; fulgetrum; Plin.
 LIGHTS. *s.* *The lungs*; pulmo, Cic.; pulmones, pl., Cic.; Ov.
 LIGHTSOME. *a.* I. *Luminous*; clarus; lucidus; Cic. II. *Gay, airy*; lætus; hilaris; hilarus.
 LIGHTSOMENESS. *s.* I. *Luminousness*; claritas; lumen. II. *Cheerfulness*; hilaritas, Cic.
 LIGNEOUS. *a.* Lignosus, Plin.
 LIKE. *a.* I. *Resembling*; similis; assimilis; consimilis; Cic. — *Something like*; aliquid tale; ejusmodi; id genus; in eo genere; Cic. II. *Equal*; similis. — *To fight with a like advantage*; comparari Marte concur-

rere, Liv. III. *Credibile*; verisimilis, Ter.; probabili-
Cic.

LIKE. *s.* Par. — *To give like for like*; par pari referre,
Ter.; alicui vicem reddere, Mart.; idem reponere, Cic. —
A man who has not his like; vir cui nullum invenias
parem, Hor.; vir incomparabilis, Quint.

LIKE. *ad.* Similiter; pariter; Cic.; ut; sicut; si-
cuti; uti; velut; veluti; quemadmodum.

To LIKE. *v. a.* Amare; diligere; adamare; amplecti.
— *I like to see him*; illius mihi dulcis est conspectus,
Sen.

To LIKE. *v. n.* Placere; arridere; delectationem
afferre.

LIKELIHOOD or LIKELINESS. *s.* Verisimilitudo; simili-
tudo vero; probabilitas; Cic.; veri species, Hor.; cre-
dibilis rerum imago, Quint.

LIKELY. *v. a.* Verisimilis; veri, or vero, similis; Cic.
LIKELY. *ad.* Credibiliter; probabiliter; ut verisimile
est; Cic.

To LIKEN. *v. a.* Uti similitudine — *v. a.* comparare.
LIKENESS. *s.* Similitudo, Cic. — *A perfect likeness*;
indiscreta, Plin.

LIKEWISE. *ad.* Pariter; similiter; æque; itidem;
eadem ratione, Cic.; etiam; quoque; item.

LIKING. *s.* Ingenium; natura; studium; libido. —
To one's liking; ex sententia, Cic.; ad votum, Quint.

LILAC. *s.* Liliacum; Persarum ligustrum.

LILY. *s.* Liliun, Virg. — *Lily of the valley*; epheme-
rum, Plin.

LILY-LIVERED. *a.* Ignavus, Cic.

LIMATION or LIMATURE. *s.* Scobis, Cels.; ramentum,
Plaut.

LIMB. *s.* Membrum, Liv. — Pl., *The limbs*; artus.

To LIMB. *v. a.* Membratim discernere, Plin.

LIMBECK. *s.* *A still*; cucumella stillatoria.

LIMBER. *a.* Flexilis; flexibilis; Ov.; tractabilis;
tractatu facilis; lentus, Col.

LIMBERNESS. *s.* Agilitas, Cic.; solertia; ingenii ad
omnia dexteritas, Liv.

LIMBO. *s.* Limbi.

LIME. *s.* I. *A viscous substance used for catching
birds*; viscus, Plaut.; viscum, Plin. II. *Matter of
which mortar is made*; calx, Cic. — *Quicklime*; calx
viva. — *To slack lime*; calcem coquere. III. *A tree*;
tilia, Virg. IV. *A kind of lemon*; malum limonium.

To LIME. *v. a.* Visco oblinere, Varr., inungere, Plin.

LIME-BURNER. *s.* Calcarius, Varr.; calcaris coctor.

LIME-KILN. *s.* Calcaria fornax; or simply, calcaria;
Plin.

LIMESTONE. *s.* Calx; or, if necessary, terra, or lapis,
quæ in calcem resolvit potest.

LIMIT. *s.* Terminus; limes; finis.

To LIMIT. *v. a.* Terminare; finibus describere; ter-
minis circumscribere, Cic.

LIMITATION. *s.* Limitatio, Col.; (terminatio, Inscr.).

LIMNER. *s.* See PAINTER.

LIMOUS. *a.* Limosus, Virg.

LIMP. *a.* Mollis, Cic.

To LIMP. *v. n.* Claudicare.

LIMPID. *a.* Limpidus, Catull.; pellucidus; purus;
illimis; Ov.

LIMPIDNESS. *s.* Limpitudo, Plin.

LIMY. *a.* Glutinosus, Col.; sequax, Plin.

LINCH-PIN. *s.* Subscus; rotæ retinaculum, or fibula.

LINDEN, LINDEN-TREE, or LIME-TREE. *s.* Tilia, Virg.

LINE. *s.* I. *Longitudinal extension*; linea, Cic. —
A straight line; linea recta, Cic. II. *String, cord*;
linea; funis; restis; lnum, Cic. — *A fishing-line*; linea;
or, linea piscatoria, Mart.; lnum, Ov. III. *Equator,
equinoctial circle*; circulus æquinoctialis, Hygin. IV.

A verse; versus. — *Good lines*; versus luculenti, or con-
cinni, Cic. — *A short line*; versuculus. V. *A stroke of
the pen or pencil*; linea. — *To draw a line*; lineam du-
cere, Plin. VI. (In military language) *A row of
troops*; acies. — *A line of circumvallation*; ductæ obsidion-
ales fossæ. — *Lines of communication*; brachia, n. pl.,
Hygin.

To LINE. *v. a.* Subsuerere; intrinsicus assuere. — *To
line a coat*; vesti pannum alterum subsuere, or intrin-
secus assuere. — *To line a coat with fur*; vestem pellicu-
lare, Col.; vestibus pelles assuere.

LINEAGE. *s.* Prosapia; familia; stirps; progenies;
gens

LINEAL. *a.* Gentilis; ejusdem stirpis. (Linealis is
used by Ammian., but not in this sense.)

LINEAMENT. *s.* Lineamentum; oris ductus, ùs, Cic.

LINEAR. *a.* Linearis, Plin.

LINEN. *s.* Linteum, Cic. — *Covered with linen*; lin-
teatus, Liv.

LINEN. *a.* Made of linen; linteus, Cic.

LINEN CLOTH. *s.* Tela cannabina, or linteæ.

LINENDRAPER. *s.* Linteo, Plaut.; fem., lintearia mu-
lier.

To LINGER. *v. n.* Cunctari; cessare; morari; moras
trahere. — *To linger in misery*; vix egestatem suam sus-
tentare, Cic.

LINGERER. *s.* Lentus, Liv.; cunctator, Sall.

LINGERINGLY. *ad.* Lente; tarde; Cic.

LINGET. *s.* I. *A small mass of metal*; auri, argenti,
massula. II. *A little tongue*; lingua, Fest. III.
A bird; curruca, Juv.

LINGUIST. *s.* Linguarum peritus.

LINIMENT. *s.* Lenimentum; remedium mitigatorium;
Plin.

LINING. *s.* Pannus intrinsicus alteri subsutus.

LINK. *s.* I. *A single ring of a chain*; catenæ annu-
lus, or circulus; vinculum; Suet.; vinculum; ligamen;
Col. — *A social link*; vitæ communis vinculum, Cic. —
Link of friendship; vinculum; nodus. II. *A torch*;
tæla; fax; funale; Virg.; laterna.

To LINK. *v. a.* Coagmentare; religare; vincire; vin-
culis astringere, constringere, Cic.

LINNET. *s.* *A bird*; linaria.

LINSEED. *s.* Linum.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY. *s.* Pannus cineraceus lana crassiori
textus.

LINSTOCK. *s.* (Funis incendiarius, Strad.); stupeus
fomes.

LINT. *s.* Linamentum, Cels.

LINTEL. *s.* Superliminare, Plin.; superius limen.

LION. *s.* Leo, Cic. — *A young lion*; leonis catulus,
Virg., scymnus, Lucr.

LIONESS. *s.* Leæna, Virg.; leo femina, Plaut.

LIP. *s.* Labia, Ter.; labrum, Cic. — *A little lip*; la-
bellum, Cic. — *A blubber-lip*; labium tumens; labrum
turgidum; Mart. — *Upper-lower-lip*; labrum super-
ius — inferius, Cic. — *To put to the lips*; primis labris
gustare, or attingere; primoribus labris degustare, Cic.

— *A hare-lip*; labium fissile.

LIPOTHYMY. *s.* *Fainting fit*; animi, animæ, defectio,
Suet.; Cels.

LIPPED. *a.* Labiosus. — *Blubber-tipped*; labiosus,
Lucr.; labeo, Macrob.; labio, Verr.; FL

LIPPITUDE. *s.* Lippitudo, Cic.

LIP-SALVE. *s.* Unguentum labiorum.

To LIQUATE. *v. a.* Liqueare, Lucr.; liquefacere, Catull.

LIQUEFACTION or LIQUATION. *s.* Liquatio, Cels.

To LIQUEFY. *v. a.* and *n.* Liqueare, Lucr.; liquefacere,
Catull.; liquefieri, Cic.; liquari, Plin.; eliquescere,
Varr.; colliquescere, Col.

LIQUID. *a.* Liquidus, Cic.; fluens; liquens.

LIQUID. *s.* Liqueor, Cic.

To LIQUIDATE. *v. a.* Expedire rationes. — *To liqui-
date one's debts*; ære alieno rem suam liberare.

LIQUIDNESS. *s.* Liquiditas, Apul. — Use the adjective
or adverb.

LIQUOR. *s.* Liqueor, Cic.

To LIQUOR. *v. a.* Humectare, Col.

To LISP. *v. n.* Blæso sono verba reddere, Ov.

LISP. *s.* Blæsa vox.

LISPING. *a.* Blæsus.

LIST. *s.* I. *A roll*; index; album; Plin. II.

(*For tills*); curriculum. — *A list for horse-races*; hippo-
dromus, Plaut. — *To enter the lists*; campo se inferre,
Virg. III. *Desire*; cupiditas; cupido. IV. *A strip
of cloth*; limbus, Hor.; ora. V. *A border*; ora, Cic.

To LIST. *v. n.* Optare; exoptare; cupere; expe-
tere; appetere; in optatis habere; rei desiderio teneri,
Cic.

To LIST. *v. a.* In acta, in tabulas, in commentarios,
referre, or perscribere; publicis commentariis consignare;
actis mandare; Cic.

To LISTEN. *v. n.* Auscultare; audire. — *To listen at-
tentively*; ad rem non solum aures sed animum et men-
tem adhibere; adesse animo, or animis; audire aliquem
attente, Cic. — *To listen to a thing*; rem auribus acci-
pere, Cic. — *To listen at the door*; ad fores, or ab ostio,
auscultare, Plaut. — *To listen stily*; verba, or sermonem,
aucupari.

To LISTEN TO. *v. a.* i. e. *To obey*; alicui morem
gerere.

LISTENER. *s.* Auscultator; auceps sermonis.

LISTLESS. *a.* In neutram partem propensus.

LISTLESSLY. *ad.* Mente in neutram partem propensa.

LISTLESSNESS. *s.* In neutram partem voluntatis incli-
natio, or propensio, Cic.

LITANY. *s.* *A form of prayer*; litania.

LITERAL. *a.* Verbum pro verbo. — *Literal sense*; ver-
borem nativus ac proprius sensus, ùs, or nativa ac pro-
pria significatio. — *To give a literal translation*; verbum
de verbo reddere; see the next word.

LITERALLY. *ad.* Ad literam, Quint.; secundum sen-
sum proprium, or nativum, verborum; ad verbum, Cic.

— *To translate literally*; verbum de verbo exprimere,
Ter.; verbum e verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo
reddere, Cic.; or, verbum verbo reddere, Hor.; ad ver-
bum exprimere, Cic.

LITERATE. *a.* Literatus, Cic.

LITERATURE. *s.* Literatura; eruditio; literæ, pl., Cic.
— *Poite or elegant literature*; literæ humaniores; hu-
manitas poliorum; humanitatis studia, Cic.

LITHARGE. *s.* Lithargyrium, Plin.

LITHE. *a.* Flexilis; flexibilis; Ov.; tractabilis; trac-
tatu facilis; lentus, Col.

LITHESS. *s.* Agilitas, Cic.; flexibilitas, Solin.
LITHER. *a.* Mollis, Cic.; ignavus.
LITIGANT. *a.* and *s.* Litigator; fem. litigatrix.
To LITIGATE. *v. n.* Cum altero litigare, litem habere, lite agere, or jure contendere, Cic.
To LITIGATE. *v. a.* Causam agere, or dicere, Cic.
LITIGIOSUS. *a.* Litigiosus; controversus; Cic.
LITTER. *s.* I. *A kind of sedan bed;* lectica, Cic.
II. The straw laid under animals; stramentum, Plin.; substramen, Varr. **III. Straw laid on plants;** tegimen, or tegmen, stramineum; storea; or, storea stramentata, Cæs.; tegetes straminea. **IV. A brood of young;** fetura; fetus; Virg.; partus, Æs, Plin. — *A litter of pigs;* porcinus fetus, Æs.
To LITTER. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To cover with things negligently;* miscere ac perturbare. — *To litter a house;* domum omnem permiscere, Virg. **II. To spread straw as a bed for horses; tipulam equis substernere, Cato.
**III. (Of animals), To bring forth young; parere; fetum parere, Phædr. — *(Of a bitch);* catulos parere, eniti, or edere. — *(Of a she cat);* felinos fetus edere. — *(Of a sow);* porcellos edere, or parere.
LITTLE. *a.* I. *Small;* parvus; exiguus; minutus; Cic. **II. Not much; aliquantulus, Cic.; aliquis, aliqua, aliquod; quis, quæ, quid; quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam.
LITTLE. *s.* *A small part;* nonnihil; aliquantulum; Cic. — *A little money;* aliquantulum nummorum, Cic. — *By little and little;* sensim; sensim ac sine sensu; sensim et pedetentim; Cic.
LITTLE. *ad.* Paulum; parum; paululum; nonnihil; Cic.
LITTLENESS. *s.* Parvitas; exiguitas; Cic.; tenuitas, Plin. — *Littleness of mind;* animi abjectio, Cic.
LITURGY. *s.* Liturgia.
LIVE. *a.* Vivens; spirans; vivus; Cic. — *He was more dead than live;* eum vox sanguisque defecerant, Curt.
To LIVE. *v. n.* I. *To be in a state of animation;* vivere; spirare; esse, or commorari, in vita; Cic.; vitam agitare, Sall., ducere, Virg.; vivere; or, vita vivere; Plaut. — *To live long;* multum vivere; diutius in hac vita esse; Cic. — *Tired of living;* vita fessus; quem tenet vitæ satietas, Plin. — *We have but a short time to live;* exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscriptum. — *To live happily;* vivere fortunatè beatè, Cic. — *To live in affliction and misery;* mærore et lacrymis consensescere, Cic.; vitam in luctu trahere, or per extrema omnia ducere, Virg. **II. To dwell, stay; agitare, Sall.; vitam ducere, Ov., degere, Cic. — *To live in the country;* vitam in agro agere, Cic. **III. To feed; all; sustentari; cibo uti; Cic. — *To live on wild fruits;* agrestibus pomis vitam tolerare, Tac.
LIVELIHOOD. *s.* Vitæ necessaria. — *To get one's livelihood;* de lucro vivere, Cic., vitam tolerare, Cæs. — *To get a livelihood by one's labour;* labore victum comparare, Cic.
LIVELINESS. *s.* Alacritas, Cic.; agendi celeritas; ingenii vi, Ov., vigor; or, mentis acies; Cic.
LIVELONG. *a.* Totus.
LIVELY. or **LIVELY.** *ad.* Graviter; acerbè; vehementer; Cic.
LIVELY. *a.* Acer; vividus; Cic. — *A lively disposition;* alacer animus, Cic. — *A man of lively disposition;* vir animi fervidi, Liv.; ingenio fervidus, Ov.; ferventissima natura, Col. — *A lively intellect;* ingenium acre; vegeta mens; Cic.
LIVER. *s.* I. *One who lives;* vivens; spirans; vivus, Cic. **II. One of the entrails; jecur, jecoris, Cic., jecinoris, Cels., jecineries, Plin.
LIVERY. *s.* I. *Clothes given to servants;* insignia; vestis famularis; Cic. **II. (In law); Livery of seisin; mancipatio, traditio, or consignatio, fundi in alienam possessionem.
LIVERY-HORSE. *s.* Equus meritorius, Suet., or conducticius.
LIVERYMAN. *s.* I. *One who wears a livery;* pedisequus; servus a pedibus; puer; Cic. **II. (In London);** *A freeman of some trading corporation;* socius; sodalis.
LIVID. *a.* Lividus, Hor.; livens, Ov. — *A livid colour;* livor, Plin. — *A livid body;* decoloratum livore corpus, Cic.
LIVIDITY. *s.* Livor; (livedo, Apul.).
LIVING. *s.* I. *Necessaries of life;* victus vestitusque; ad cultum necessaria; Liv. **II. A benefice;** ecclesiasticum beneficium, (modern).
LIXIVIAL. *a.* Impregnated with salt; lixivius.
LIZARD. *s.* Lacertus, Plin.
Lo. interj. En! ecce!
LOAD. *s.* Onus, Cic. — *A light load;* habilis, Front., leve pondus, Ov. — *A cart-load;* vehes; or, vehis; Plin.; quantum plaustro vehi potest.
To LOAD. *v. a.* Onerare aliquem; alicui onus imponere; Cic. — *To overload;* onere gravare, or premere, Cic.
LOADER. *s.* Mercurium dominus navi impositarum.
LOADING. *s.* Impositæ navi merces.**************

LOADSTONE. *s.* Magnes; magnes lapis; Cic.; magnetica gemma, Claud. — *To charge with a loadstone;* magnetica illinere, imbuerè.
LOAF. *s.* LOAVES. *pl.* Panis, Cic. — *A sugar-loaf;* sacchari meta.
LOAM. *s.* Marl; marga, Plin.
To LOAM. *v. a.* Marga terram alere, Plin.
LOAN. *s.* Mutuum argentum; mutua pecunia; Plaut.
LOATH. *a.* Inivitus; invito animo; nolens. — *To be loath to do any thing;* ægre aliquid facere. — *I am loath;* me piget.
To LOATHE. *v. a.* Aliquem odisse; odium in aliquem habere; Cic.; odium adversus aliquem gerere, Plin.; odium rei habere, Cic.; fastidire.
To LOATHE. *v. n.* Odium concitare, struere, Cic., facere.
LOATHFUL, LOATHSOME, or LOATHLY. *a.* Inivitus; fastidiosus, Hor.; quod movet fastidium, Hor.
LOATHINGLY or LOATHLY. *a.* Fastidiosè.
LOB. *s.* Rusticanus; agrestis; Cic. — *Lob-worm;* lumbricus, Ter.
LOBEY. *s.* Vestibulum, Cic. — *(In a church);* sacrum podium; sacrum menianum.
LOBE. *s.* (In anatomy); pulmonis fibræ, pl., Sen.
LOBSTER. *s.* Astacus, Plin.
LOCAL. *a.* Ad locum pertinens.
LOCALITY. *s.* Locus.
LOCH. *s.* (A Scotch word.) Lacus, Æs, Cic.
LOCK. *s.* I. *An instrument used to fasten doors;* sera. — *To break the lock of a door;* seram potest excutere, Ov. **II. A wear, dam; objectaculum, Varr.
**II. A tuft of hair; cirrus, Varr.
To LOCK. *v. a.* Obserare, Ter.; sera claudere, Tibull. — *To lock some one in;* aliquem loco, in locum, or in loco, includere, Cic. — *To lock up;* rem loco, in locum, in loco, includere, Cic. — *To lock in one's arms;* complecti.
LOCKER. *s.* Drawer; capsula ductilis; ductile scriinium; arcula; Col.
LOCKET. *s.* Theca pensilis, or collaris.
LOCKSMITH. *s.* Ferrarius faber, Plin.
LOCOMOTION. *s.* Motio, Cic.
LOCOMOTIVE. *a.* Qui a se ipso, sua sponte, or suapte sponte, movetur.
LOCUST. *s.* Locusta, Plin.
LOCUTION. *s.* Locutio, Cic.
To LODGE. *v. a.* Hospitio excipere, Ov., accipere, recipere.
To LODGE. *v. n.* — *(Somewhere);* alicubi habitare; in loco habitare, or domicilium habere; Cic.
LOGE. *s.* Casa; tugurium; Cic.; casula, Plin.; gurgustium, Cic.
LONGER. *s.* Inquilinus, Cic.; qui, quæ, in conducticis ædibus habitat.
LOGGING. *s.* Habitatio, Cic. — *To give one lodging;* alicui de habitatione accommodare, Cic.
LOFT. *s. l. e.* *An upper room;* proxima tegulis contignatio. — *A corn-loaf;* granarium, Col.; horreum, Cic.
LOFTY. *ad.* Superbe; excelso animo; Cic.
LOFTINESS. *s.* Altitudo; excelstitas; Cic.; sublimitas, Plin. — *Loftiness of mind or sentiment;* animi magnitudo; amplitudo.
LOFTY. *a.* I. *High;* editus; altus; excelsum; Cic.; in altitudine editus, Liv. **II. Sublime;** altus; excelsum; grandis; sublimis. — *A lofty mind,* animus excelsum.
LOG. *s.* Stipes; truncus, Hor.; caudex, Gell.
LOGGERHEAD. *s.* Stipes; plumbeus homo; caudex.
LOGGERHEADED. *a.* Plumbeus, Ter.; stupidus; hebes; Cic.; stipes, Ter.
LOGICAL. *a.* Logicus; dialecticus; Cic.
LOGICALLY. *ad.* Dialectice, Cic.
LOGICIAN. *s.* Dialecticus, Cic.
LOGIC. *s.* The art of reasoning; logice; logica; dialectica; Cic.
LOGWOOD. *s.* Campecium lignum tincturæ idoneum.
LOIN. *s.* Lumbus. — *A loin of veal;* lumbus vitulinus. — *(Of beef);* bubula costa.
LOINS. *s. pl.* The reins; lumbi, Cic.
To LOITER. *v. n.* and *a.* Desidia languere; otio indulgere; otio torpere.
LOITERER. *s.* Iners; segnis; deses; desidiosus; ignavus; Cic.; fugiens laboris, Cæs.; oscitans, Cic.
LOITERING. *a.* Piger; iners; Cic.; desidiosus, Hor.
To LOLL. *v. n.* Pandiculari, Plaut.
LONE, LONELY, or LONESOME. *a.* Solitarius, Cic. — *A lonely life;* vita segrex, Sen.; vita solitaria, Quint. — *A lonely place;* locus ab omni turba vacuus, ab arbitris remotus, Cic.
LONELINESS or LONENESS. *s.* Solitudo, Cic.
LONG. *a.* Longus, Cic. — *Very long;* perlongus, Cic.; prelongus, Liv. — *Lasting long;* longus; longinquus; diuturnus; Cic.; diutius, Liv. — *Winter is long;* diu perstat hiems, Ov. — *Long time;* temporis longinquitas, Cic. — *Long, slow;* tardus; lentus; Cic. — *Why are you so long in coming?* quid venire cunctaris?
LONG. *ad.* Diu; diu multumque, Cic. — *Longer;* diutius, Cic. — *Long before;* multo, or longe, ante. — *Long*****

after; multo, or longe, post, Cic. — *It is not long since*; non ita pridem; nuper; Cic.; recens, Ov. — *Long since*; jam pridem, Ter.; a longo tempore; pridem; dudum; jam dudum, Cic.; ex longo, Virg.

To LONG FOR or AFTER, *v. a.* and *n.* Cupide appetere; sitienter expetere; avere; rei studio, or cupiditate, flagitare, or ardere. — *To long after honours*; honores sibi, Cic.

LONGANIMITY, *s.* (Longanimitas, Bibl.); magnanimitas patientia.

LONGBOAT, *s.* Scapha; lembus; acatium, Plin.

LONGEVITY, *s.* Longinqua, or longa, vita; Plaut.; Cic.; extantum vitæ spatium, Vell.

LONGING, *s.* Cupiditas; cupido; Cic.

LONGINGLY, *ad.* Haud patienter; ægre; moleste; iniquo animo; Cic.; impatienter, Plin.

LONGISH, *a.* Longulus; longiusculus; Cic.

LONGITUDE, *s.* Longitudo; longinquitas; Cic. — (In geography); longitudo.

LONGITUDINAL, *a.* Secundum longitudinem productus, prolatus.

LONGSOME, *a.* Tædium, or satietatem, afferens; odiosus; molestus; gravis; Cic.

LONG-SUFFERING, *a.* Patiens, Cic.; patiens injuriæ, Phædr.

LONG-SUFFERING, *s.* Patientia, Cic.

LONGWAYS, *ad.* (Longitrorsum, Fest.); in longitudinem, Cic.; Cæs.

LOOBLY, *a.* Dexteritatis expertus; rei parum habilis; minime industrius; incallidus, Cic.

LOOBY, *s.* Bardus, Plaut.; truncus; plumbeus homo; Cic.; stipes, Ter.

To LOOK, *v. n.* I. *To see, observe*; videre; intueri; contueri; oculis perspicere; Cic. II. — *To look at*; rem intueri, et in ea defixum esse; intentis oculis intueri; Cic. — *To look about*; circumspicere; circumspectare; Cic. — *To look into*; rem ponderare, expendere, pendere, attente considerare, Cic., pensitare, examinare, Plin. — *To look over a surface with one eye*; rem oculo adamussinum dirigere.

To LOOK, *v. a.* Videre; intueri; contueri; oculis perspicere; Cic. — *To look one in the face*; adversum intueri, Cic.

LOOK, *s.* I. *The act of looking*; aspectus, us; obtutus, us; oculorum contuitus, or coniectus, us; Cic. II. *Mien*; facies; species; forma; oris habitus, us; Cic.

LOOKER-ON, *s.* Spectator; fem. spectatrix; Plaut.

LOOKING-GLASS, *s.* Speculum, Sen.

LOOKING-GLASS-MAKER, *s.* Speculorum opifex, or mercator.

LOOK-OUT, *s.* (A sea term.) — *To keep a good look-out*; circumspectare omnia, Cic.

LOOM, *s.* Fabrilis machina.

LOOP, *s.* Retinaculum.

LOOPHOLE, *s.* Foramen, Col. — (In architecture); jacularia fenestella; jacularium ostiolum. — (For muskets); oculus; apertura.

To LOOSE or To LOOSEN, *v. a.* Laxare; relaxare; remittere; solvere; Cic.; exsolvere, Plin. — *To loose one's hold*; e manibus emittere, Cic., dimittere, Cæs.; de manibus amittere, Liv. — *To loosen a wound*; vulnus obligatum solvere.

To LOOSE, *v. n.* *To set sail*; navem solvere, Ter.; anchoras solvere, or præcidere, Cic., tollere.

LOOSE, *a.* Solutus; expeditus; vinculis exutus; Virg.; exsolutus, Tac.; laxus, Virg.; remissus, Phædr.; laxe contentus. — *To let loose*; vincula rumpere, solvere, Ov., detrahere, Hor.

LOOSELY, *ad.* Laxe, Cic.

LOOSENESS, *s.* I. (Of a string); funis laxus, Virg., remissus, Cæs., retensus, or retentus, Phædr. II. (Of manners); licentia morum; vita dissolutior; Cic.

To LOP, *v. a.* Ramos arboris interluere, Plin., amputare; ramos arbori circumcidere, Cic.

LOPPER, *s.* Arborarius putator, Varr.; frondator, Virg.

LOQUACIOUS, *a.* Garrulus, Ter.; linguax, Gell.; loquax, Cic.; locutuleus; blatero; Gell.; fem., mulier garrula; loquax.

LOQUACITY, *s.* Garrulitas; loquacitas; loquendi profuentia; Cic.

LORD, *s.* I. *A master*; dominus. — *The Lord*; Summus rerum Moderator. — *The lord of a manor*; comarchus, Plaut. II. *A nobleman*; dynastes, Cic.; vir genere et opibus insignis.

To LORD, *v. n.* Dominari; imperium tenere; Cic.; rerum potiri, Plin.

LORDLINESS, *s.* I. *High station*; dignitas; auctoritas; Cic. II. *Pride*; superbia; animi tumor; arrogantia; Cic.

LORDLY, *a.* I. *Noble*; nobilis; nobili loco natus; Cic.; generosus, Hor.; natalibus, or genere, clarus, Tac. II. *Haughty*; ferox.

LORDLY, *ad.* Ferociter; arrogantar; superbe; Cic.

LORDSHIP, *s.* I. *Dominion*; imperium; dominatus, us; Cic. — *The lordship of the sea*; imperii maritimi principatus, us, Nep. II. *Seigniorly*; illustre clientelis et ditone prædium.

LORE, *s.* Præceptio; præceptum; documentum; Cic. — See LEARNING.

LORIMER or LORIMER, *s.* Frenorum, lorozum, faber.

To LOSE, *v. a.* and *n.* Perdere; amittere; rei iacturam facere; Cic. — *To lose one's fortune*; fortunis omnibus everti, Cic.; bonis abradi, Plin. — *To lose a battle*; a prælio inferiori decedere. — *To lose one's way*; itinere deviare, Quint. — *To lose one's labour*; operam perdere, or ludere; lapides verberare; Plaut.; operam frustra consumere, or conterere, Ter.; operam et oleum perdere, Cic.

LOSS, *s.* Damnum; detrimentum; jactura; Cic. — *To cause one a loss*; damnum alicui afferre, or importare, Cic. — *To repair a loss*; damnum sarcire, Cic.

LOT, *s.* Fatum; sors; Cic. — *To draw lots*; sortire; sortes decere; sortem trahere. — *By lots*; sortito.

LOTE-TREE or LOTOS, *s.* Lotos, or lotus, i, f.

LOTION, *s.* Lotio, Vitr.

LOTTERY, *s.* Schedarum sortio. — *Tickets of lottery*; fortuitæ sortes, Cic.

LOVAGE, *s.* A plant; ligusticum; smyrnium; Plin.

LOUD, *a.* Strepens; fragosus; Val. Flacc. — *With a loud voice*; contenta voce; erecta et concitata voce, Quint.

LOUD, *ad.* (Speaking of the voice); voce clara, Plaut., magna, Cic.

LOUDLY, *ad.* Aperte; palam; valide; Cic.

To LOVE, *v. a.* Amare; diligere; amare; amplecti. — *To love tenderly*; multum amare, Ter.; amare medullitis, Plaut.; amare ex animo, carumque habere; or, admodum, unice, diligere; benevolentia, or amicitia, complecti, Cic.

LOVE, *s.* Amor; studium; benevolentia; Cic. — *Self-love*; amor sui, Hor., proprius, Lucr. — *To fall in love*; insanis amoribus irretiri; in amorem incidere; Cic.; amore insanire, Plin., tentari, Ov., capi, Cic., insano teneri, Stat. — *My love!* carum caput! corculum! mellilulum! mi amice! mea lux! meum suarium! meum desiderium, mel! mea vita!

LOVE-KNOT, *s.* Nodi amatorii.

LOVE-LETTER, *s.* Pl., amatoriiæ literæ; blandæ tabellæ; Propert.

LOVELINESS, *s.* Amabilitas, Plaut.

LOVELY, *a.* Amabilis; amore dignus; Cic.

LOVER, *s.* I. *One who is in love*; amans, Ter.; amator, Cic.; fem. amatric, Plaut.; amasius; fem. amasia, Tert. II. *One who likes anything*; amator; rei amator; fem. amatric. — *A lover of his country*; patriæ amans, Cic.

LOVESICK, *a.* Misere amans; in amore totus; ardens; or, amore ardens.

LOVE-SONG, *s.* Carmen amatorium.

LOUGH, *s.* Lacus, us, Cic.

LOVING, *a.* Tener; amans; benevolus; Cic.

LOVINGLY, *ad.* Amanter; peramanter; amice et benevole; propense; studiosissime; perstudiose; ex animo; summa voluntate; ardenti, or ardientiore, studio; animo libenti prolixoque, Cic.

To LOUNGE, *v. n.* Languiri desidiæque se dedere; animum desidia inficere; desidia languere.

LOUNGER, *s.* Iners; segnis; deses; desidiosus; ignavus; Cic.; fugiens laboris, Cæs.; oscitans, Cic.

LOUSE, *s.* Pediculus, Varr.

To LOUSE, *v. a.* Purgare a pediculis.

LOUSY, *a.* Pediculosus, Plaut.; pediculosus, Mart. — *The lousy disease*; morbus pedicularis; phthiriasis; Plin.

LOUT, *s.* Bardus, Plaut.; truncus; plumbeus homo; Cic.; stipes, Ter.

LOUTISH, *a.* Rudis; inurbanus; Cic.

LOUTISHLY, *ad.* Rustice; incondite; ineleganter; Cic.; illepide, Plin.; invenuste, Gell.; pingui, or crassa, Minerva, Hor.

LOW, *a.* Humilis; depressus. — *A low house*; domus depressa et jacens, Cic. — *In a low voice*; voce suppressa, Cic. — *A low mind*; animus dejectus et jacens, demissus et humilis, abjectus et humilis; mens humilis; Cic. — *Of low extraction*; obscuro, humili atque obscuro, infimo loco, or ignobili genere, natus, Cic.; origine modicus, Ter.

Low, *ad.* Humiliter; demisse; submissee; Cic. — *To speak low*; loqui submissee; submissa voce loqui, Cæs., uti, Cic.

To LOW, *v. n.* (As cattle); boare, Plaut.

To LOWER, *v. a.* i. e. *To make low or humble*; deprimere; demittere; submittere. — *To lower the voice*; vocem inclinare, demittere; voce depressa uti; Cic.

To LOWER, *v. n.* Deprimi; se demittere. — *To lower one's self*; se demittere.

To LOWER, *v. n.* I. *To appear dark*; obscurari; nubibus adduci; Cic. II. *To look sullen*; frontem corrugare, Plaut., contrahere, Cic., obducere, Quint.; subducere supercilia, Sen.

LOWER, *s.* I. *Cloudiness*; cæli tristitia, Plin. II. *Gloomy look*; frons obducta, or contracta, Hor., ca. perata, Varr.

LOWERING, *a.* Nubilus.

LOWERINGLY. *ad.* Subducto vultu.
 LOWERMOST. *a.* Infimus; imus.
 LOWING. *s.* Mugitus, ūs, Cic.
 LOWLAND. *s.* Planities; planus et æquus ager; camporum patentium æquora, Cic., æquor, Col.
 LOWLY or RATHER LOWLY. *ad.* Humiliter; demisse; abjecte.
 LOWLINESS. *s.* Generis ignobilitas, humilitas, or obscuritas, Cic.
 LOWLY. *a.* Humilis; dejectus; jacens; demissus et humilis.
 LOWNNESS. *s.* Animi dejectio.—*Lowness of spirits* (*dejection*); tristitia; mæstitia; Cic.
 LOW-SPIRITED. *a.* Melancholicus, Plin.; abjectus, Cic.
 LOYAL. *ad.* Fidus; probus; fidelis.
 LOYALLY. *ad.* Cum fide; fide optima, or integra.
 LOYALTY. *s.* Fides; probitas; Cic.
 LOZENGE. *s.* I. *A rhomb*; rhombus. II. *A comfit*; pastillus dulcarius.
 LUBBER. *s.* See BOOBY.
 LUBBERLY. *a.* See LAZY.
 LUBBERLY. *ad.* Inepte; parum dextre.
 LUBRIC. *a.* Libidinosus; impurus; salax; Col.
 TO LUBRICATE or TO LUBRICATE. *v. a.* Lubricare, Juv.
 LUBRICITY. *s.* Salacitas, Plin.; impudicitia, Quint.
 LUBRIC or LUBRICOUS. *a.* Lubricus, Cic.
 LUCENT. *a.* Lucidus; lucens; Ov.
 LUCID. *a.* Lucidus, Plin.
 LUCIDITY. *s.* Splendor; fulgor.
 LUCIFER. *s.* Lucifer.
 LUCIFEROUS or LUCIFIC. *a.* Luminosus; lucidus; Cic.; lucens, Hor.; fulgens, Cic.
 LUCK. *s.* Casus, ūs; fortuna; Cic.—*Good luck*; felicitas; fortuna; prospera, or secunda, fortuna; fortunatus exitus, ūs; Cic.—*Bad luck*; infortunium, Ter.; adversus casus, ūs, Cic.
 LUCKILY. *ad.* Feliciter; fauste; Cic.; Ter.
 LUCKINESS. *s.* Felicitas; fortuna; prospera, or secunda, fortuna; fortunatus exitus, ūs; Cic.
 LUCKLESS. *a.* Infortunatus; infelix; calamitosus; Cic.
 LUCKY. *a.* Felix; fortunatus; Cic.—*To be lucky*; uti felicitate, prospera, or secunda, fortuna, prospero fortunæ flatu, Cic.
 LUCRATIVE. *a.* Quæstuosus; fructuosus; Cic.; lucrosus, Plin.; lucrativus, Quint.
 LUCRE. *s.* Lucrum; quæstus, ūs; Cic.
 TO LUCUBRATE. *v. n.* Vigilare; lucubrare; Cic.
 LUCUBRATION. *s.* Lucubratio, Cic.—Dim., lucubratiuncula, Gell.
 LUCULENT. *a.* Clarus; lucidus; luculentus; Cic.
 LUDICROUS. *a.* Jocularis; jocularius; Ter.; ludicra, f.; ludicrum, n. (Ludicr does not occur.)
 LUDICROUSLY. *ad.* Mimice, Catull.; jocose, Cic.; joculariter, Plin.
 TO LUG. *v. a.* Trahere, Cic.
 LUG. *s.* I. *A land measure*; pertica; longurius; Varr. II. *Part of the ear*; lobus, Plin.; infima auricula, Cic., pars auris.
 LUGGAGE. *s.* Sarcina, Cic.
 LUGUBRIOUS. *a.* Lugubris; luctuosus; Cic.
 LUKEWARM. *a.* I. *With moderate warmth*; teporatus; Plin.; egelidus, Cels.; tepidus, Ov. II. *Indifferent*; indiligens; segnis.
 LUKEWARMLY. *ad.* Indiligenter, Cic.; segniter, Liv.
 LUKEWARMNESS. *s.* I. *Moderate heat*; tepor, Curt. II. *Indifference*; ardoris remissio; alacritatis imminutio.
 TO LULL. *v. a.* Sopire, Liv.; consopire, Cic.; soporare; somnum alicui afferre, or conciliare, Plin.; somnum inducere, Cels.
 LULLABY. *s.* Lullus.—*To sing lullaby*; lallare.
 LUMBER. *s.* Scruta, orum, n. pl.
 LUMINARY. *s.* Lumen; (luminare, Hieron., *a light*, taper).
 LUMINOUS. *a.* Luminosus; lucidus; Cic.; lucens, Hor.; fulgens, Cic.
 LUMP. *s.* Massa, Virg.; moles, Cic.—*To buy or sell by the lump*; aversione, or per aversionem, emere, vendere, U. Jct.
 LUMPISH. *a.* I. *Thick*; crassus, Virg.; concretus, Cic. II. *Dull, stupid*; stupidus; hebes; Cic.
 LUMPISHLY. *ad.* Stolidè, Liv.; stupide, Cic.
 LUMPISHNESS. *s.* Stupiditas; stupor; Cic.
 LUMPY. *a.* Gravis; plumbeus.
 LUNACY. *s.* Phrenetis, Cels.; phrenesis, Juv.
 LUNAR or LUNARY. *a.* Lunaris, Cic.
 LUNATIC. *a. and s.* Phreneticus, Cic.; lunaticus, P. Jct.
 LUNATION. *s.* Menstruus lunæ cursus, ūs.
 LUNCH or LUNCHEON. *s.* Merenda, Plaut.
 LUNE. *s.* Lunatum propugnaculum.
 LUNGS. *s. pl.* Pulmones, um.
 LUNT. *s.* Funis incendiarius, Strad.; stupeus fomes.
 LUPINE. *s.* *A kind of pulse*; lupinus, Mart.; lupinum, Col.
 LURCH. *s.*—*To leave in the lurch*; derelinquere; destituere.

TO LURCH. *v. a.* I. *To devour, eat greedily*; devorare, Catull.; vorare, Cic.; (deglutire, Alcim.); absorbere, Cic.; demittere in alvum, Virg. II. *To steal, pilfer*; surripere; subducere.
 LURCHER or LURKER. *s.* (As a term of reproach); lurco, Plaut.; Suet.
 LURE. *s.* Illecebra, Cic.; illicium, Varr.; præstigie, pl., Plaut.
 TO LURE. *v. a.* Dolis ducere, Ter., ductare; circumducere per dolos, Plaut.
 LURID. *a.* Pallidus; pallens; Virg.
 TO LURK. *v. n.* Abdere se; occultare se; Cic.; esse in insidiis, Ter., in speculis; speculari; Cic.
 LURKING-PLACE. *s.* Latebra; latibulum; occultator locus; Cic.; abditum, Plin.
 LUSCIOUS. *a.* Injucunde, or languide, dulcis, Plin.; dulciculos.
 LUSCIOUSNESS. *s.* Dulcedo.
 LUSK. *a.* Piger; iners; segnis; Cic.; desidiosus, Hor.
 LUSORIOUS or LUSORY. *a.* Lusorius, Plaut.
 LUST or LUSTFULNESS. *s.* I. *Eager desire*; cupiditas; aviditas; Cic. II. *Irregular passion*; libido; lascivia.
 TO LUST. *v. n.* Avide expetere, appetere; cupiditatis oculos ad rem adicere; cupiditate rei teneri, ardere, flagrare, Cic.
 LUSTFUL. *a.* Lascivus, Hor.; libidinosus, Cic.
 LUSTFULLY. *ad.* Libidinosè, Cic.
 LUSTILY. *ad.* Acriter; strenue; vehementer; valide; fortiter; nervose; Cic.
 LUSTINESS. *s.* Nervi, pl.; vigor; Liv.; robur, Cels.
 TO LUSTRATE. *v. a.* Purgare; mundare; Cic.
 LUSTRATION. *s.* Lustratio, Col.
 LUSTRE. *s.* I. *Brightness, splendour*; nitör; splendor; Cic. II. *A scone with lights*; candelabrum crystallinum brachiatum. III. *The space of five years*; lustrium, Virg.
 LUSTRING or LUSTRING. *s.* Pannus bombycinus splendens.
 LUSTY. *a.* Validus; vegetus; vigenus, or valens; acer; Cic.
 LUTANIST. *s.* Citharista; citharædus; Cic.
 LUTE. *s.* I. *A musical instrument*; testudo; cithara; Cic.; chelys, yos.—*To play upon the lute*; citharizare, Nep.; citharam pulsare, Virg.—*To learn to play upon the lute*; testudine discere, Quint. II. (With chymists); *A composition like clay*; lutum.—*To apply lute*; vas luto obturare.
 TO LUTE. *v. a.* (In chymistry); vas luto obturare.
 LUTE-MAKER. *s.* Testudinum opifex.
 LUTULENT. *a.* Lutosus, Plin.; lutulentus; cenosus, Col.
 TO LUX or LUXATE. *v. a.* (With surgeons); ossa suis sedibus movere, Cels., luxare, Plin.
 LUXATION. *s.* (In surgery); ossis luxatio, (luxus, ūs, Apul.) luxatura.
 LUXURIANCE or LUXURIANCY. *s.* Redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimia abundantia; uberior copia; Cic.
 LUXURIANT. *a.* Redundans; abundans; luxuriosus, Cic.—See ABUNDANT, COPIOUS.
 TO LUXURIATE. *v. n.* Luxuriare; or, luxurari.—See TO ABOUND.
 LUXURIOUS. *a.* Libidinosus; impudicus; Cic.
 LUXURIOUSLY. *ad.* Voluptarium in modum; luxuriose; Cic.; Nep.—*To live luxuriously*; delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.
 LUXURY. *s.* I. *Lewdness*; flagitiosa libido, Cic.; impudicitia, Quint. II. *Exuberance*; *delicious fare*; luxus, ūs; luxuries; luxuria; sumptuosa magnificentia; Cic.
 LYCEUM. *s.* Lyceum, Cic.
 LYMPH. *s.* (In anatomy); lymphæ.
 LYMPHATED. *a.* Stultus; insanus; mente captus; demens; amens, Cic.
 LYMPHATIC. *a.* (With anatomists);—*Lymphatic vein*; vena quæ lympham transvehit.
 LYNX. *s.* *An animal*; lynx.—*One who has a lynx-like eye*; lynceus, Cic.
 LYRE. *s.* *A musical instrument*; lyra, Hor.; fidis, Col.—*To play on the lyre*; fides movere, Cic.
 LYRIC or LYRICAL. *a.* Lyricus, Ov.
 LYRIST. *s.* Lyristes, Plin. J.

M.

MAC. *s.* (A Scotch word.) Filius; natus, Cic.
 MACARON. *s.* *A kind of sweet biscuit*; massula ex saccharo et amygdalis cum ovorum albuminibus intritis.
 MACE. *s.* I. *An ensign of authority*; militaris clava; apparatus clavula. II. *A sort of spice*; macis, idis, f.; macir, n.

MACEBEARER. *s.* Clavator, Plaut.; accensus; apparitor.
TO MACERATE. *v. a.* Corpus attenuare; debilitare; Cic.; macerare, Liv.—(In chymistry); conficere.
MACERATION. *s.* Corporis afflicto, vexatio; attenuatio; castigatio; debilitatio; Cic.
TO MACHINATE. *v. a.* Machinari; moliri; struere; Cic.
MACHINATION. *s.* Machinatio; molitio; Cic.
MACHINE. *s.* Machina, Cic.; machinatio; Cæs.; machinamentum, Liv.—*A machine of war;* belli machina, Virg.; bellica machinatio, Cic.; bellicum machinamentum, Liv.
MACHINERY. *s.* Machinæ, arum, pl.
MACHINIST. *s.* Machinator, Liv.; (machinarius, P. Jct.).
MACILENCY. *s.* Macor, Pacuv.; macritudo, Plaut.; macies, Cic.
MACILENT. *a.* Macilentus, Plaut.; gracilis, Cels.; exilis, Varr.
MACKEREL. *s.* *A sea-fish;* scomber; scombrus; Plin.
TO MACULATE. *v. a.* Commaculare; maculis inficere, Cic.
MACULATION or MACULA. *s.* Macula; labes.
MAD. *a.* Insanus; mente captus; demens; amens; Cic.—*To make one mad;* ad insaniam adigere, Ter.; excutere alicui sensum, or cerebrum, Sen.; Plaut.—*To go mad;* mentem amittere; in insaniam incidere; a mente deseri; Cic.—*He is hunting mad;* nihil illi præter venationem dulce est, Ter.
TO MAD. *v. a.* and *n.* Insaniam gignere, or facere, Plin.; insanire.
MADAM. *s.* Domina.
MADBRAIN or MADBRAINED. *a.* Stultus; insanus; malesanus; desipiens, Cic.
MADCAP. *s.* Stultus; insanus; mente captus; amens; demens.
TO MADDEN. *v. n.* and *a.* Mentem amittere; in insaniam incidere; a mente deseri; Cic.; insaniam gignere, or facere, Plin.
MADDER. *s.* *A plant;* rubia, Plin.
TO MADEFY. *v. a.* Madefacere.
MADHOUSE. *s.* Hospitium insanorum.
MADLY. *ad.* Stulte; demeter; insipienter; Cic.
MADMAN. *s.* Stultus; insanus.
MADNESS. *s.* Dementia; insania; stultitia; insipientia; Cic.
MADRIGAL. *s.* Acutum, or amatorium, epigrammatic genus.
MAD-WOMAN. *s.* Insana mulier.
MAGAZINE. *s.* I. *A storehouse;* apotheca, Cic.; II. *A periodical publication;* ephemeris; diurnum commentarium; Cic.
MAGGOT. *s.* I. *An insect;* vermiculus (caseum) exedens. II. *Odd fancy;* libido.
MAGGOTY. *a.* Morosus; varius; inconstans; ingenio levis, Cic.
MAGI or MAGIANS. *s. pl.* (Among the ancient Persians); Magi, Cic.
MAGIC. *s.* Magice; magia; ars magica; Plin.
MAGIC or MAGICAL. *a.* Magicus, Cic.
MAGICIAN. *s.* Magus; fem. saga; Cic.
MAGISTERIAL. *a.* Qui magistrum redolet; imperiosus; Cic.
MAGISTERIALLY. *ad.* Magistrum more modoque; superbus; arrogantius.
MAGISTRACY. *s.* Magistratus, ūs.
MAGISTRATE. *s.* Magistratus, ūs; qui cum potestate est; Cic.
MAGNANIMITY. *s.* Magnanimitas; animi exelsitas; magnitudo; altior animus; Cic.
MAGNANIMOUS. *a.* Magnanimus; qui est altiore animo; generosus; Cic.
MAGNANIMOUSLY. *ad.* Magno et erecto animo, Cic.
MAGNET. *s.* *The loadstone;* magnes; magnes lapis; Cies; magnetica gemma, Claud.
MAGNETIC or MAGNETICAL. *a.* Magneticus, Claud.
MAGNETISM. *s.* Vis magnetica.
MAGNIFIC, MAGNIFICAL, or MAGNIFICENT. *a.* Magnificus, Liv.; splendidus.
MAGNIFICENCE. *s.* Magnificentia; splendor; Cic.
MAGNIFICENTLY. *ad.* Magnifice; splendide; Cic.—*To furnish a house magnificently;* ample magnificæque domum exornare, Cic.
MAGNIFIER. *s.* I. *One who praises;* laudator, Hor.; commendator, Plin. J.; celebrator, Mart. II. *A magnifying glass;* microscopium.
TO MAGNIFY. *v. a.* I. *To praise;* laudare; aliquem laudibus efferre, tollere; verbis exaggerare; amplificare et ornare, Cic. II. *To cause to appear larger;* res objectas augere et amplificare.
MAGNITUDE. *s.* Amplitudo; magnitudo; Cic.; crassitudo; crassamentum; Col.
MAGPIE. *s.* Pica, Ov.
MAHOMETAN. *s.* Mahumctis sectator.
MAHOMETISM or MAHOMETANISM. *s.* Mahumctis religio.

MAID or MAIDEN. *s.* Virgo, Cic.—*A woman servant;* ancilla, Cic.; famula, Virg.; ministra, Ov.
MAIDEN. *a.* Virginalis, Cic.; virgineus, Virg.—*Fresh, new;* novus; recens; Cic.
MAIDENHAIR. *s.* *A plant;* adiantum, Plin.
MAIDENHOOD. *s.* Virginitas, Cic.
MAIDENLY. *a.* Virginalis, Cic.; virgineus, Plin.
MAID-SERVANT. *s.* Ancilla, Cic.; famula, Virg.; ministra, Ov.
MAJESTIC or MAJESTICAL. *a.* Augustus; majestatem habens; Cic.—*A majestic appearance;* habitus corporis plenus dignitatis, or majestatis.
MAJESTICALLY. *ad.* Cum dignitate; cum majestate; Cic.
MAJESTY. *s.* Majestas; dignitas, Cic.
MAIL. *s.* I. *A coat of steel net-work;* lorica hamis conserta, Virg. II. *A postman's bundle;* hippopera, Sen.; vidulus, Plaut.
TO MAIM. *v. a.* Mutilare; truncare; Claud.
MAIM. *s.* Membri amputatio, Cic., sectio, detruncatio, Plin.
MAIN. *a.* Præcipuus; principalis; Cic.; potissimus, Suet.—*The main land;* continens terra, Varr.; continens, Plin.—*The main body of an army;* summa exercitûs, Cæs.
MAIN. *s.* See SEA.
MAINLY. *ad.* Maxime; præcipue; præsertim; in primis; Cic.
MAIN-MAST. *s.* Maximus, or decumanus, malus.
MAINPRISE. *s.* (A law term.) Satisfatio; satisfatum; Cic.
TO MAINPRISE. *v. a.* (A law term.) Pro altero prædem, or sponsorem, fieri; prædem esse; spondere, Cic.
TO MAINTAIN. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To support, defend, keep up;* tueri; sustinere; defendere; Cic.—*To maintain one's authority;* auctoritatem sustinere, Cic.—*To maintain one's right;* jus retinere, Cic. II. *To assert;* asserere, Cic. III. *To support with the conveniences of life;* alere; sustinere; Cic.; sustentare, Cic.; Ter.
MAINTAINABLE. *a.*—*A maintainable cause;* causa cuius patrocinium suscipi potest, Cic.
MAINTAINER. *s.* Defensor; propugnator; tutor; Cic.
MAINTENANCE. *s.* Conservatio; salus; Cic.
MAJOR. *a.* Major.—*The major part;* plerique, æque, aque, Cic.
MAJOR. *s.* I. *The officer above the captain;* major. II. *Premiss of a syllogism;* propositio, Cic.; propositio major.
MAJOR-DOMO. *s.* Rei domesticæ procurator, or administrator.
MAJORITY. *s.* I. *The larger number;* major numerus; plerique, æque, aque. II. *Full age;* sui juris ætas, Cic. III. *The office of a major;* majoris munus.
MAIZE. *s.* *A sort of corn;* sesamum, Cæs.
TO MAKE. *v. a.* I. *To create, form, produce, compose, &c.;* facere; creare; efficere; or, conficere; procreare; producere; componere; Cic.—*God made heaven and earth;* cœlum terraque Deus effecit, creavit, or condidit.—*To make a coat;* vestem conficere, Cic. II. See TO CREATE, FORM, PRODUCE, COMPOSE, or other words, according to the precise meaning required.
**III. To make away; destruere; occidere; interficere; interimere; or, perimere; Cic.; Col.—*To make away with one's self;* seipsum interimere; se orbare luce; sua manu cadere, sibi mortem consciscere, Cic.—*To make free with;* alicui superbe illudere, Ter.—*To make merry;* gaudere, Cic.—*To make over;* transferre, Cic.—*To make over one's rights to another;* jus suum alteri transmittere, Cic.—*To make haste;* preparare; maturare; festinare; accelerare; appropriate; festinatio-nem, or celeritatem, adhibere; uti celeritate; Cic.; Col.—*To make hot;* calefacere; calfacere; concalfacere; Cic.; concalfacere; exalfacere; Plin.—*To make clean;* purgare; expurgare; Col.; mundare, Plin.; rei sordes eluere, Cic.—*To make use of a word;* verbum usurpare; Cic.—*To make one's escape;* fugere; aufugere; fuga salutem petere; Cic.; evadere, Hor.—*To make an atonement for a crime;* scelus expiare, Cic.—*To make ready;* parare; apparare; præparare; comparare; Cic.—*To make up to a person;* ad aliquem accedere, aspirare; aliquem, ad aliquem, adire; Cic.
MAKE. *s.* Forma; habitus, ūs; Cic.; figuratio, Plin.; figura.
MAKEBATE. *s.* Turbator; novarum rerum molitor; Suet.
MAKER. *s.* I. *The Creator;* Creator; mundi procreator, artifex, or opifex; mundi architectus; Cic.; summus rerum conditor. II. *One who makes any thing;* operarius; auctor; artifex; opifex; fabricator.
MAKING. *s.* Forma.
MALADMINISTRATION. *s.* Mala rei administratio; (concessio, U Jct.).
MALADY. *s.* Morbus; ægrotatio; adversa valetudo; Cic.
MALAPERT. *a.* Ineptus; insulsus; absurdus; Cic.**

MALAPERTNESS. *s.* Insulsiſtas, Cic.
 MALCONTENT OF MALCONTENTED. *a.* Cui non factum est ſatis.
 MALE. *a.* and *s.* Masculus, Col.; mas, Cic.
 MALEDICTED. *a.* Maris devotus.
 MALEDICTION. *s.* Exsecratio, Cic.; imprecatio, Sen.; dirę, pl., Ov.
 MALEFACTOR. *s.* Vir maleficus, scelestus, scleratus, facinorofus, nequam, nefarius, Cic.
 MALEFIC. *a.* Maleficus, Cic.; pronus in omnia mala, Flor.; nocens; nocuus; Cic.; nocivus, Plin.
 MALEVOLENCE. *s.* Improbitas; malignitas; malitia; Cic.
 MALEVOLENT. *a.* Erga aliquem male affectus; in aliquem malevolus; alienus ab aliquo; Cic.
 MALEVOLENTLY. *ad.* Nequiter; improbe; sceleste.
 MALICE OF MALICIOUSNESS. *s.* Nequitia, Cic.; malignitas, Liv.; improbitas; malefica voluntas; Plin.
 MALICIOUS. *a.* Improbus; nequam; astutus; Cic.
 MALICIOUSLY. *ad.* Nequiter; improbe; sceleste; malitiose; Cic.
 MALIGN OF MALIGNANT. *a.* Malignus; malitiosus; improbus; Cic.; noxius.
 MALIGNANCY OF MALIGNITY. *s.* Improbitas; malignitas; malitia; Cic.
 MALIGNANTLY. *ad.* See MALICIOUSLY.
 MALKIN OF MAUKIN. *s.* A mop for sweeping ovens, &c.; instructa linteo scopā.
 MALL. *s.* I. A kind of hammer; biceps malleus; Plaut. II. A walk where they play with balls; sphæristerium, of stadium, malleus.
 MALLEABILITY OR MALLEABLENESS. *s.* Patiens mallei natura.
 MALLEABLE. *a.* Mallei patiens; ductilis; Plin.
 To MALLEATE. *v. a.* Fabrefacere, Plaut.; cudere, Ter.; fabricare.
 MALLET. *s.* A wooden hammer; biceps malleus; Plaut.
 MALLOW. *s.* A plant; malva.
 MALT. *s.* Hordeum tostum. — Ground malt; polenta, &c. f.
 To MALT. *v. a.* Hordeum aqua perfusum torrere.
 MALVERSATION. *s.* Mala rei administratio; (concussio, U. Jct.).
 MAM OF MAMMA. *s.* Mater; matercula.
 MAMMET. *s.* Sigillum automatum; cetera, Catull.; nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor.
 MAMMOCK. *s.* Rudis massa; moles.
 To MAMMOCK. *v. a.* Effringere, Plaut.; frangere; confringere; perfringere; Cic.
 MAN. *s.* I. A human being; homo; vir; Cic. — An old man; senex, Cic. — A good man; vir bonus; homo frugi; Cic. — Men or mankind; homines; mortales; genus humanum; Cic.; mortalitas, Plin. II. A ship. — A man-of-war; navis bellica, Propert.; navis ad bellum, or apparatus bellico, instructa, Cic. — A merchantman; navis oneraria; corbita; Cic.; navigium vecturium, Cæs.
 To MAN. *v. a.* I. (A ship) navem armare, Cæs.; navem adornare, Liv. II. (A town) urbem præsidio munire, or firmare, Cic.; præsidium in oppido collocare, Cæs., or oppido imponere, Liv.
 To MANACLE. *v. a.* Aliquem occupare mancis, Virg.
 MANACLES. *s. pl.* Manica, Virg.
 To MANAGE. *v. a.* Administrare; gerere. — To manage one's fortune properly; rem familiarem administrare, curare, Cic. — To manage an affair; negotium prudenter administrare, Cic.; rem industrie tractare, Cæs.
 MANAGE. *s.* Dispensatio.
 MANAGEABLE. *a.* Tractabilis; facilis; Cic. — A manageable temper; animus mansuetus, Ter.
 MANAGEMENT. *s.* Dispensatio; rectio; curatio; administratio; Cic. — Management of an affair; negotii gestio, Cic. — To have the management of the state; regnum procurare, Cic. — To trust the management of affairs; rerum habenas tradere.
 MANAGER. *s.* Rector; moderator; Cic.; fem., rectorix, Plin.; moderatrix, Cic.; præses. — A man of frugality; homo frugi, Cic.
 MANAGERY. *s.* Curatio, administratio; Cic.; usus, ūs; tractatio; contractatio, Cic.
 MANCHET. *s.* A small loaf of fine bread; panis primarius libralis, or bilibris.
 To MANCIPE. *v. a.* Aliquem in servitudinem dare, addicere; asserere; Liv.
 MANCIPATION. *s.* Servitus, utis, Cic.; servitudo, Liv.; servitium, Virg.; servile jugum, Cic.
 MANCIPE. *s.* Promus condus; peni procurator; Plaut.; promus, Col.
 MANDATE. *s.* Jussus; præceptum; mandat; Cic.; præscriptum.
 MANDIBLE OF MANDIBULE. *s.* The jaw; maxilla, Plin.
 MANDILION. *s.* An ancient footman's cassock; vestis, or penula, famularis, Cic.
 MANDRAKE. *s.* A plant; mandragora, Plin.
 MANDREL. *s.* A tool of turners, watchmakers, &c.; vericulum; pugiunculus.

To MANDUCATE. *v. a.* Edere; comedere; Plaut.; cibum capere, Cic., sumere, Plin.; rem manducare, Suet.
 MANDUCATION. Comestura, Cato; esus, ūs, Plin.
 MANE. *s.* Juba, Plin.
 MAN-EATER. *s.* Anthropophagus, Plin.
 MANED. *a.* Jubatus, Plaut.
 MANES. *s. pl.* Manes, Cic.
 MANFUL. *a.* Fortis; strenuus; magnanimus; animosus; Cic.
 MANFULLY. *ad.* Fortiter; generose; animose; animo magno fortique; viriliter; Cic. — To defend one's self manfully; acri animo defendere, Cic.
 MANFULNESS. *s.* Fortitudo; animi magnitudo, excellentia; Cic.; virida, or animosa, virtus; Virg.; Sil. Ital.; virtus bellica, Nep.
 MANGE. *s.* Scab in cattle; scabies, Cels.; scabrities, Col.
 MANGER. *s.* Præseppe, Virg.; præsepis, Varr.
 MANGLE. *s.* Prelum pannis lævigandis idoneum.
 To MANGLE. *v. a.* I. To lacerate; mutilare, Cic.; truncare, Claud.; corpus vulneribus inscribere, Plaut. II. To smooth (linen); prelo densare et expolire.
 MANGY. *a.* (Said of animals); scabiosus, Plin.
 MAN-HATER. *s.* Hominum osor; omnibus insociabilis; Liv.
 MANHOOD. I. Human nature; humana natura; humanitas; Cic. II. Virility; virilitas; Cic.; ætas virilis, media, corroborata et confirmata, Cic.; ætas viridis; Col. III. Courage, bravery; animus virilis; fortitudo; animi magnitudo, excellentia, Cic.
 MANIA. *s.* Furor, Cic.; dementia; insania; stultitia; insipientia; Cic.
 MANIAC OF MANIACAL. *a.* Furiosus, Cic.
 MANIFEST. *a.* Manifestus; clarus; apertus; perspicuus; Cic. — This is manifest; patent hæc omnia, Cic.
 MANIFEST OF MANIFESTO. *s.* A public declaration; vulgata facti, or instituti, defensio.
 MANIFESTATION. *s.* Manifestatio.
 MANIFESTLY. *ad.* Manifeste; manifesto; aperte; perspicue; Cic.
 MANIFOLD. *a.* Plures, plura; multi; plurimi.
 MANIFOLDLY. *ad.* Multimodis, Lucr.
 MANIKIN. *s.* Homunculus; homulus.
 MANIPLE. *s.* I. A handful; manipulus, Plin. II. A small band of soldiers; manipulus, Cæs.; Virg.; Ter.
 MANKIND. *s.* Mortales, pl.; genus humanum; homines, pl.; Cic.; mortalitas, Plin.
 MANLINESS. *s.* Animi magnitudo, or fortitudo, Cic.; animus et virtus, Cic.; animus virilis, Ter.; animus firmus et magnus, Cic.; mares animi, Hor.
 MANLY OF MAN-LIKE. *a.* Fortis; virilis; Cic.
 MAN-MIDWIFE. *s.* Partus adjuutor.
 MANNA. *s.* A sort of gum; ros Syriacus, Cels.
 MANNER. *s.* Modus; ratio; ritus; ūs; mos; usus, ūs; consuetudo; Cic. — Nearly in the same manner; ad hunc fere modum, Plaut.; hoc fere modo. — In the manner of beasts; pecudum ritu; bestiarum more; Cic.
 MANNERED. *a.* Comis; urbanus; officii plenus; Cic. — Ill mannered; inurbanus; inconcinuus; ab omni morum elegantia abhorrens.
 MANNERLESS. *s.* Urbanitas; comitas; Cic.; urbane munditia; Sall.; morum elegantia.
 MANNERLY. *a.* Urbanus; comis; Cic.
 MANNERLY. *ad.* Polite; eleganter; urbane; Cic.
 MANNISH. *a.* (Applied to a woman); (mulier) corpulenta; virago; Plaut.
 MANOR. *s.* Illustre clientelis et ditone prædium.
 MANSE. *s.* A parsonage-house in Scotland; curiosus domus, ūs.
 MANSION. *s.* Domus, ūs; ædes; tectum; Cic.
 MANSLAUGHTER. *s.* Cædes; homicidium; occisio; Cic.
 MANSAYER. *s.* Homicida; interemptor; Vell.; interfecto; Cic.; fem. interfectrix, Tac.
 MANSUETE. *a.* Blandus; mansuetus; urbanus; humanus; lenis; comis; mitis; clemens; Cic.
 MANSUETUDE. *s.* Mansuetudo; lenitas; Cic.
 MANTEL. *s.* Adversa spiraculi lorica.
 MANTELET. *s.* I. (In fortification); pluteus; vinea; Cic. II. A small cloak worn by women; lacernula.
 MANTELE. *s.* I. A kind of cloak; pallium, Cic.; gausapina, Mart.; gausape, Varr.; lacernula. II. (A war term); pluteus; vinea; Cæs.
 To MANTELE. *v. a.* Rem tegere, contegere, operire, Cic.; cooperire, Liv.
 To MANTELE. *v. n.* Alas pandere, Virg.; pennas extendere, Hor., porrigere, Ov., explicare, Mart.
 MANTUA. *s.* Toga, or palla, muliebris, Cic.
 MANTUA-MAKER. *s.* Quæ pallas muliebris facit; sarcinatrix, Varr.
 MANUAL. *s.* Libellus manualis; enchiridion.
 MANUAL. *a.* Manualis, Plin.; manuaris, Gell. — The king's sign manual; regis chirographum, Cic., or chirographus, Quint.
 MANUFACTORY. *s.* Officina, Cic.
 MANUFACTURE. *s.* Opificium, Varr.
 To MANUFACTURE. *t. n.* Opera manu conficere, or fabrefacere.

MANUFACTURER. s. Operariorum fabricæ dux.
To MANUMIT. v. a. Servos manumittere; vindicta liberis facere, liberare, Cic.; ad plenum vocare, Suet.
MANUMISSION. s. Manumissio, Cic.; assertio, Quint.; assertio in libertatem; vindictio in libertatem, Cic.
To MANURE. v. a. Agrum stercoreare, lætificare; stercore satiare, Cic.; solum fimo saturare, Virg.
MANURE. s. Stercus, Cic.; fumus, Virg.; fimus, Col.
MANUSCRIPT. s. Manuscriptus, or manu exaratus, liber.
MANY. a. Multi; bene multi; plures; plurimi.—*Many a time*; sæpe; persæpe; sæpenumero; frequenter; multoties.
MANY. s. Multitudo; multi, pl.; frequens numerus.
MANY-COLOURED. a. Multicolor, Plin.; multicolorus, Gell.; varius.
MANY-TIMES. ad. Sæpe; persæpe; sæpenumero; frequenter; multoties.
MAP. s. Tabula geographica.—*A map of the world*; totius orbis in tabula descriptio; tabula totius orbis descriptionem continens.
MAPLE-TREE. s. Acer, Plin.
MARAUDER. s. Prædabundus miles, Sall.
MARAUDING. s. Prædatio, Vell.
MARBLE. s. I. *A kind of stone*; marmor. II. *A stone ball to play with*; globus; globulus. III. *A marble statue, &c.*; see the next word.
MARBLE. a. Marmoreus, Cic.—*A marble statue*; simulacrum, or signum, e marmore, or marmoreum, Cic.—*Marble monuments*; marmora, Hor.
To MARBLE. v. a. In modum marmoris variare.
MARBLE-HEARTED. a. Inflexibilis, Sen.; mansuescere nescius, Virg.
MARCH. s. I. *The third month of the year*; Martius; Martius mensis; Cic. II. *A marching*; iter.—*To beat a march*; profectioem sono tympani indicare; signum profectioem dare; Liv.
To MARCH. v. n. Ambulare; ingredi; incedere; iter habere; Cic.—*To march in*; locum, or in locum, ingredi; intrare.—*To march out*; egredi; exire; Cic.—*To march off*; abire; discedere; Cic.—*To march on*; progredi; accelerare; Cic.
MARCHES. s. pl. Terminus; limites; fines.
MARCHIONESS. s. Marchionissa, (Modern).
MARCHPANE. s. *A kind of biscuit*; cupedia, Varr.
MARE. s. Equa, Hor.
MARGARITE. s. *A pearl*; margarita; margaritum; Varr.; bacca, Hor.; unio, Plin.
MARGE, MARGENT, or MARGIN. s. I. *The brink*; ora, Cic.; margo. II. *The edge of a page left blank*; margo, Ov.; Juv.
MARGINAL. a. Margini apertus.
MARIGOLD. s. *A flower*; caltha, Virg.; solaris herba, Cels.
To MARINATE. v. a. Aromatibus marinum saporem in cibis perficere.
MARINE. a. Marinus; maritimus; Cic.
MARINE. s. I. *Sea affairs*; navalis, or nautica, res, Liv.; Cic. II. *A soldier*; nauta; classarius miles; Cæs.; miles ad navem.
MARINER. s. Vir mari assuetus; nauta; homo maritimus.
MARJORAM. s. *A plant*; amaracus; amaracum; Plin.; sampsuchum, Col.
MARISH or MARSH. s. Palus, Cic.; locus palustris, Cæs., paludosus, Ov.
MARISH. a. Palustris, Cæs.; paludosus, Ov.
MARITAL. a. Maritus, Ov.; maritalis, Cic.
MARITINAL or MARITIME. a. Maritimus, Cic.
MAR. s. I. *A sign, token*; signum; insigne; indicium; Cic.; nota, Quint.; significatio; testificatio, Cic.—*To give one marks of affection*; benevolentiam in aliquem navare, alicui prestare, Cic., or exhibere, Cic.; Col. II. *Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed*; meta, Cic.; signum; destinatum; Curt. III. *A coin worth thirteen shillings and four pence, and a weight of eight ounces*; hes, Varr.; selibra Franca.
To MARK. v. a. Notare; signare; ad aliquid notam apponere; Cic.—*To mark with a red-hot iron*; notas inurere, Cic.—*To mark out*; designare; indicare.
MARKER. s. Designator, Cic.; adnotator, Suet.
MARKET. s. Emporium; forum; Cic.; rerum venalium forum, Sall.
MARKET-DAY. s. Nundinae, arum, pl.
MARKET-PLACE. s. Emporium; forum; Cic.; rerum venalium forum, Sall.
MARKET-PRICE, MARKET-RATE. s. Pretium.
MARL. s. *A kind of clay*; marga, Plin.
To MARL. v. a. Marga terram alere; agrum injecta marga lætificare.
MARLPIT. s. Marga fodina.
MARMALADE or MARMALAT. s. Pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo conditis.
MARNOREAN. a. Marmoreus, Cic.
MARMOSET. s. Cercopithecus, Plin.
MARMOT or MARMOTTO. s. *An animal*; mus montanus.

MARQUETRY. s. Vermiculatum, or tessellatum, opus, Plin.
MARQUIS. s. Marchio, (Modern).
MARQUISATE. s. Marchionatus, ùs, (Modern).
MARRIAGE. s. Matrimonium; conjugium; connubium; Cic.—*Marriage dress*; parapherna; U. Jct.—*Marriage song*; nuptiale carmen; carmen connubiale; Claud. sociale, Ov.—*To contract a marriage*; nuptias conciliare, Cic.
MARRIAGEABLE. a. Nubilus, Cic.
MARRIED. a. Matrimonio junctus, Cic.
MARROW. s. Medulla, Cic.
To MARRY. v. a. and n. I. *To unite in marriage*; aliquem matrimonio cum aliqua conjugere, Cic.; connubio jungere, Virg.; maritare, Suet.—*To marry one's daughter*; filiam alicui nuptiam dare, Plaut.; natam suam committere, Ter.; nuptui; or, alicui collocare; Cic. II. *To get married*; uxorem ducere, sibi adjungere, Cic., secum matrimonio jungere, Curt.
MARSHAL. s. I. *The chief officer of arms*; castrorum præfectus primarius. II. *A harbinger*; militarium hospitiorum designator.
To MARSHAL. v. a. Ordine collocare, Cic.; ordinare, Sen.; distincte et ordinate disponere.—*To marshal an army*; aciem instruere, Cic., componere, Ter., instituere, Cæs., disponere, exornare, Sall.; Tac., ordinare, Curt.
MARSHY. a. Palustris, Cic.; paludosus, Ov.
MART. s. See MARKET.
To MART. v. a. Vendere; dividere; venditare, Catull.; emere, Cic.; pretio emere, Ter.; mercari; comparare; Cic.
MARTEN or MARTERN. s. *A large weasel*; martes, Mart.; icetis, Plin.
MARTIAL. a. Bellicosus; militaris, Cic.—*A court-martial*; concilium militare.
MARTIALIST. s. Bellator, Cic.
MARTINET or MARLET. s. *A kind of swallow*; cypselus; apus; Plin.
MARTINGAL. s. (With horsemen); corrigia qua caput equi retinetur.
MARTYR. s. Martyr.
To MARTYR. v. a. Cruciare; excruciare; cruciati officere; Cic.; in aliquem acerbe sævere, Liv.
MARTYDOM. s. Martyrium; mors ob fidem obita.
MARTYROLOGY. s. *A register of martyrs*; martyrum album.
MARVEL. s. Prodigium, Cic.; miraculum; res mira; Liv.
To MARVEL. v. n. Perturbari; percelli; commoveri.
MARVELOUS. a. Mirus; mirificus; mirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis; quod admirationem habet; Cic.
MARVELOUSLY. ad. Mire; mirifice; mirabiliter; mirum, or mirandum, in modum; Cic.
MASCULINE. a. Virilis, Cic.—*A masculine courage*; animus virilis, Ter., firmus et magnus, Cic.; mares animi, Hor.; masculinus, Plin.—(In grammar) *The masculine gender*; masculinum genus, Quint.
MASCULINENESS. s. Animus virilis, Ter.
MASH or MESH. s. Macula.
To MASH. v. a. Rem cum alla commiscere; rem rei admiscere; obtungere; Cic.
MASK. s. I. *A visor*; persona, Cic.; larva, Hor.—*To take off the mask*; personam deponere, Cic. II. *A subtlety*; velum; velamentum; obtentus, ùs; Liv. III. *An entertainment in which the company is masked*; larvatorum ludicia turba.
To MASK. v. a. and n. I. *To cover with a mask*; alicui personam indere, inducere; vultum alterius larva obtegere. II. *To disguise*; tegere; dissimulare; personatum ambulare, Cic.
MASKER. s. Larvatus, Plaut.; personatus, Cic.
MASON. s. Structor, Cic.; faber ædium, Gell.
MASONRY. a. Cæmentum, Plin.; murus cæmentitius; structura cæmentitia; Vitruv.
MASQUERADE. s. Larvatorum ludicia turba.
To MASQUERADE. v. n. Personatum ambulare, Cic.; personam inducere; capiti adicere; Plin.
MASQUERADER. s. Larvatus, Plaut.; personatus, Cic.
MASS. s. I. *A heap*; strues, Cic.; acervus, Virg.; cumulus, Liv. II. *A service in the church of Rome*; missa; sacrum; sacra.
MASSACRE. s. Cædes; occisio; internecio; trucidatio; Cic.
To MASSACRE. v. a. Mactare; trucidare.—*To massacre a great number*; stragem edere, Cic.
MASS-BOOK. s. Missarum codex; Missale.
MASSINESS or MASSIVENESS. s. Soliditas; firmitas; stabilitas; Cic.
MASSIVE or MASSY. a. Solidus.
MAST. s. I. *Part of a ship*; malus, Cic.—*To lower the masts*; malos inclinare, Liv. II. *The fruit of the oak*; glans, Cic.; glans quærna, Col. III. *The fruit of the beech*; glans fæga, Plin.; nux fagina.
MASTAGE. s. Glandium perceptio, Cic.
MASTER. s. I. *A lord, ruler*; dominus; herus; dominator; Cic. II. *Commander of a trading ship*;

navis gubernator, or rector; navarchus; Cic.; naucleus, Plin. III. *A teacher; doctor; preceptor; magister.* — *To take a master; ad doctorem se applicare, Cic. — Master of Arts; Magister Artium.*

TO MASTER. v. a. I. *To rule over; in aliquem, or alicui, dominari; in aliquem imperium tenere; Cic. — To master one's passions; cupiditibus imperare, Cic.*

II. *To conquer; superare; vincere; or, devincere; Cic. — To master one's anger; iram tenere, or compescere, Ov., cohibere, Virg.; iram imperare, Ov.*

MASTER-KEY. s. Clavis apta multis foribus.

MASTERLY. a. I. *Imperious; imperiosus, Cic.; imperil nimius, Liv. II. Skillful, able; sciens; peritus; habilis; doctus.*

MASTERLY. ad. Scienter; perite; Cic.

MASTERPIECE. s. Opus absolutissimum, or mira arte elaboratum.

MASTERSHIP. s. Auctoritas; imperium.

MASTER-STROKE. s. Opus absolutissimum, or mira arte elaboratum.

MASTERY. s. Potentia; auctoritas; potestas.

MASTICATION. s. Commaducatio, is, Plin.

MASTICE. s. Mastiche, Plin. — *Mastic-tree; lentiscus, Plin.*

MASTIFF. s. Molossus, Virg.; canis villaticus, Col.

MAT. s. Matta, Ov.; teges, Col.; storea; storia; Cæs.

TO MAT. v. a. Matta vestire, or sternere.

MATCH. s. I. *A small chip of wood dipt in sulphur; sulphuratum, Mart. II. Any thing which catches fire; igniarius, Plin. III. A contest, a game; ludi concertatio; lusoria certatio. IV. One able to contest with another; par. V. One who suits another; similis.*

VI. *A marriage; connubium. — To make a good match; in familiam distissimam nubere, Cic.*

TO MATCH. v. a. I. *To make equal to; rem alteri æquare, Virg., cum re exæquare, Cæs. II. To show an equal; simile proferre. III. To suit; convenientia inter se componere. — To match colours; colores necere, Virg. IV. To give in marriage; aliquem matrimonio cum aliqua conjugere, Cic., connubio jungere, Virg., maritare, Suet. V. To oppose; alicui contraire, Ter.; repugnari; adversari; obstare; or, obistere; facere contra aliquem.*

TO MATCH. v. n. I. *To be married; (in speaking of a man); uxorem ducere, sibi adjungere, Cic., secum matrimonio jungere, Curt. (in speaking of a woman); viro, cum viro, nubere, Cic. II. To suit; convenire; congruere; Cic.*

MATCHLESS. a. Non comparabilis, Cic.; incomparabilis, Plin.; eximius; singularis; Cic.; cui nullum invenias parem, Hor.

MATCHLESSLY. ad. Longe; multum; longe multumque.

MATCH-MAKER. s. I. *One who makes matches to burn; sulphurarius, Plin. II. One who contrives marriages; nuptiarum conciliator.*

MATE. s. Comes, Cic.

TO MATE. v. a. I. *To match, to marry; aliquem matrimonio conjugere, Cic., connubio jungere, Virg., maritare, Suet. II. To be equal to; re alicui parem esse; aliquem æquiparare; æsequi et exæquare; Cic. III. To confound; plura permiscere; commiscere; confundere; perturbare; Cic.*

MATERIAL. a. I. *Consisting of matter; corporeus, Cic.; corporalis, Sen. II. Important; magni momenti et ponderis, Cic.*

MATERIALS. s. pl. Materia; or, materies; silva; copia. — *Materials for building; materia, Cic.; saxa, materia, et cætera ædificandi utilia. — To collect materials for writing a work; silvam rerum et copiam materiamque argumentationum comparare, Cic.*

MATERIALLY. ad. Magnopere; valde.

MATERNAL. a. Maternus, Virg. — *Maternal love; maternus animus, Ter.*

MATERNITY. s. Maternus sanguis, Cic.; maternum nomen.

MATHEMATIC OR MATHEMATICAL. a. Mathematicus, Cic.

MATHEMATICALLY. ad. Evidenter, Liv.; certo, Cic.

MATHEMATICIAN. s. Mathematicus, Cic.

MATHEMATICS. s. pl. Mathematica, Sen.; mathematica, orum, Cic.

MATIN. a. Matutinus, Cic.

MATIN. s. Morning; mane; matutinus tempus.

MATINS. s. pl. Matutina preces.

MAT-MAKER. s. Mattarum, or tegetum, or storearum, textor; fem. textrix; Tibull.

MATRASS. s. (With chymists); ampulla fundo rotundo et longiore collo.

MATRICE. s. Matrix, Col.; uterus, Plin.; vulva, Cels.

MATRICIDE. s. Matricida, Cic.

TO MATRICULATE. v. a. Nomen alicujus in album referre, Cic.

MATRICULATION. s. Nominis in album relatio.

MATRIMONIAL. a. Conjugalis, Sen.; conjugalis, Ov.; connubialis, Claud.

MATRIMONIALY. ad. Ut maritus decet.

MATRIMONY. s. Matrimonium; conjugium; connubium; Cic.

MATRON. s. Matrona.

MATRONLY. a. Venerandus, Cic.; venerabilis, Liv.

MATROSS. s. Miles rei tormentariæ addictus.

MATTER. s. I. *Body, substance; corpus. II. Materials; materia; or, materies. III. Subject; argumentum, Cic.; causa; locus. IV. Business; res; negotium; opus. V. Cause, occasion; occasio; ansa; Cic. VI. Corruption; pus, Cels. — Full of matter; purulentus. VI. — It is no matter; nihil interest. — It is a great matter; magni momenti est. — It is no great matter; parum est.*

TO MATTER. v. n. and a. I. *To import; alicujus interesse, referre. — What does it matter? quid referat? quid tum? Ter.; inde? quid quidem mihi? Cic. — It matters much to me; antiquissimum id habeo, or mihi est, Cic. II. To generate matter by supuration; suppurare, Col.; pus emittere, Cels.*

MATTOCK. s. Ligo, Col.

MATRESS. s. Culcita. — *A flock mattress; culcita lanæ, Plaut.*

TO MATURE. v. a. and n. Coquere, Varr.; maturare, Plin.; maturitatem afferre, Cic.; maturescere; maturitatem assequi; Cic.; adipisci, Plin.; maturari, Col.

MATURATION. s. Maturatio; maturitas; Cic.

MATURE. a. Maturus, Cic.

MATURELY. ad. Consulte, Plaut.; considerate; attente; Cic. — *You must think of it maturely; consulto opus est, Sall.*

MATURITY. s. Maturitas, Cic.

MAUDLIN. a. Ebruis; violentus; temulentus; Ter.; vini plenus; vino gravis, obrutus, confectus; Cic.; vino mersus et madens; vino oneratus; Sen.; crapulæ plenus, Liv.

TO MAUL. v. a. Sugillare, Plin.; plagis contundere.

MAUL. s. Malleus, Plaut.

MAUND. s. A hand-basket; cista, Col.; cistula, Mart.; cistella; corbis; Ter.; corbula, Varr.

TO MAUNDER. v. n. Obmurmurare, Ov.; irata verba murmurare.

MAUSOLEUM. s. Mausoleum, Suet.

MAW. s. Abdomen, Hor.; alvus, Cic.; pantes, (pl. of pantex), Plaut.

MAWKISH. a. Fastidiosus; quod movet fastidium Hor.

MAXILLAR OR MAXILLARY. a. Maxillaris, Plin.

MAXIM. s. Pronduntium; eflatum; opinio.

MAY. s. Malus.

MAY. v. aux. and dep. Posse; valere.

MAY-BUG. s. An insect; scarabæus stridulus, Plin.

MAY-GAME. s. See Sport.

MAY-POLE. s. Festa Maia arbor.

MAYOR. s. Urbis præfectus.

MAYORALTY. s. Urbis præfectura.

MAZE. s. I. *A labyrinth; labyrinthus, Virg.; itinerum ambages, occurusque ac recursum, inexplicabilis, Plin.; viarum error indrepensus et inextricabilis, Virg. II. Perplexity; anxietas; æstuans dubitatio animus, Cic. — I am in a maze; in magna sum consilii inopia; hæreo; quo me vertam nescio; Cic. MAZY. a.* Impeditus; implicitus; Cic.; intricatus; intricatus; Plaut.; perplexus, Liv.

ME. pron. Ego, mei, mihi, me. — *Tell me; dic mihi, Virg. — Do you want me? equid eges mea opera? Ter. — With me; mecum, Cic.*

MEACOCK. s. Homo pusilli animi.

MEAD. s. Drink of honey and water; hydromeli; aqua mulsa, Plin., or mulsea, Col.

MEAD OR MEADOW. s. Pratium; pratulum; Cic.

MEAGRE. a. Macer, Virg.; strigosus, Col.; gracilis Cels.; exilis, Varr.

MEAGRENES. s. Macor, Pacuv.; macritudo, Plaut.; macies, Cic.

MEAL. s. I. *A repast; cibi sumptio; cibus; Cic. — During meals; super epulas, Curt.; inter cœnam, Suet. — After meal; post cibum, Suet. II. The edible part of corn; farina, Plin.*

TO MEAL. v. a. Sale, saccharo, &c., aspergere, Col., inspergere, Cato.

MEALMAN. s. Farinarius, Col.

MEALY. a. Farina conspersus. — (Of fruit); exsuccus; exsanguis; Quint.

MEAN. a. Vills. — *A mean mind; animus abjectus et jacobus, demissus et humilis, abjectus et humilis; mens humilis, Cic. — Of mean descent; obscuro, humili atque obscuro, infimo loco, natus, Cic.; origine modicus, Ter.; nullis majoribus ortus.*

MEAN. s. I. *A medium; mediocritas; medium; Cic. II. (In the pl.), Fortune; bona; fructus; reditus, us; vectigal; Cic. — Slender means; vindemiola, Cic. — One whose means are slender; homo tenui censu; cuius est census exiguus et brevis, Hor.; facultatibus modicus, Plin. III. That by which an end is attained; instrument; ratio; via; Cic. — By this means; hac ra-*

tlone; eo modo; Cic. — *By the same means*; una atque eadem opera, Cic.

To MEAN. *v. a.* and *n.* I. To indicate, denote; denotare; indicare; significare; Cic. — *What does this mean? quid hoc sibi vult?* II. To intend, purpose; rem sibi, or animo, proponere, Cic.; animo destinare, Plin.

MEANDER. *s.* Labyrinthus, Virg.; itinerum ambages, occurusque ac recurus, inexplicabilis; sinuosi flexus; Plin.; sinuosi flexus Mæandri.

To MEANDER. *v. n.* Flexuoso cursu ferri.

MEANING. *s.* I. *Intention, design*; animus; mens; voluntas; consilium; Cic. II. *Signification*; verbi potestas, Cic., or significatio, Quint.; voci subjecta notio; Cic. — *Several words having the same meaning*; plura vocabula idem significantia, Cic. — *Double meaning*; ambiguitas; anceps significatio; Cic.; verborum ambages, Ov. — *With double meaning*; ambigue; ex ambiguo; dubie; Cic.; per ambages, Virg. — *What is the meaning of this? quid hoc sibi vult?*

MEANLY. *ad.* Humiliter; demisse; abjecte; Cic. — *Meanly born*; obscuro, humili atque obscuro, infimo loco, or ignobili genere, natus, Cic.; origine modicus, Ter.

MEANNESS. *s.* Animi abjectio. — *An act of meanness*; indignum, or illiberale, facinus, Ter.

MEASLED OR MEASLY. *a.* Infected with the measles; lepris affectus. — *Measly hogs*; insinceri porci.

MEASLES. *s. pl.* I. *A disease of men*; boæ; pusulæ; Plin.; rubentes pusulæ. II. *A disease of swine*; lepra, Plin.

MEASURABLE. *a.* Cujus mensura agi potest, Plin.

MEASURE. *s.* I. *That by which any thing is measured*; mensura; modus; Cic. II. *Mode of action, mean to an end*; ratio; via; consilium. — *To take measures for what one has to do*; id quod providendum est prospicere, Cic. — *To take wrong measures*; male rationibus suis prospicere, or consulere; inconspicere ac temere res suscipere.

To MEASURE. *v. a.* Metiri; dimetiri; Cic. — *To measure land*; agros metiri, Cic., commetiri; agrorum mensuras inire, Col., metiri, conferre. — *To measure expense by one's fortune*; sumptum ad censum accommodare; censu metiri; Cic.; ut res patitur, sumptum facere, Plaut.

MEASURELESS. *a.* Immensus, Cic.; immetatus, Hor. — *Measureless plains*; camporum immensitates, Cic.

MEASUREMENT. *s.* Mensio, Cic.

MEASURER. *s.* Mensor; emensor; Plin.

MEAT. *s.* Caro, Cic. — *Food in general*; cibus; esca; cibaria; esculenta; Cic.; obsonium. — *Minced meat*; minutale; or, minutal; Mart.

MECHANIC. *s.* Opifex; tabernarius; Cic.; sellularius; Liv.; officinator, Vitr.; mechanicus, Suet.

MECHANIC OR MECHANICAL. *a.* Mechanicus, Suet.

MECHANICS. *s. pl.* *A science*; machinalis scientia, Plin. MECHANICALLY. *ad.* Haud affabre; non solerter.

MECHANIST. *s.* Machinarum studiosus; machinarum fabricator.

MECHANISM. *s.* Machina. — *(A piece of mechanism; mechanema, Sidon.)*

MEDAL. *s.* Numisma.

MEDALLION. *s.* Majus numisma.

MEDALLIST. *s.* Curiosus numismatum conquisitor.

To MEDDLE. *v. n.* Se immiscere, Liv.; rei se admiscere, Ter.; rem tractare.

MEDDLER. *s.* Ambagios solers, Plin.; dolis et artibus instructus, Virg.; ingenium callidum gerens, Plaut.; ardelio, Mart.

MEDDLESOME. *a.* See MEDDLER.

To MEDIATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Intercedere. — *To mediate a reconciliation*; pacem inter aliquos componere, Ter.; concillare, Cic. — *To mediate a meeting*; dare operam ut homines in congressum colloquiumque veniant, Cic.

MEDIATE. *a.* Medius, Cic.; intermedius.

MEDIATELY. *ad.* Alicuius, or rei alterius, interessu.

MEDIATION. *s.* Opera. — *By the mediation of friends*; per amicos, Cic.

MEDIATOR. *s.* Intercessor; conciliator; arbiter.

MEDIATORIAL OR MEDIATORY. *a.* Intercedens.

MEDICABLE. *a.* Sanabilis, Cic.

MEDICAL. *a.* Medicinalis; medicinus; Varr.

MEDICAMENT. *s.* Medicamentum; medicamen; Cic.; medicina, Plin.; remedium, Cels.

MEDICAMENTAL. *a.* Medicamentosus, Vitr.

To MEDICATE. *v. a.* Medicare, Virg.

MEDICATION. *s.* Medicatio, Col.; potio medicata, Curt.

MEDICINAL. *a.* Medicus, Plin.; medicabilis, Col. — *Medicinal waters*; aquæ medicatae, Sen.

MEDICINE. *s.* Potio; medicamentum; medicamen; Cic.; medicina, Plin.; remedium, Cels. — *To take a medicine*; medicamentum, or potionem, sumere, Quint. — *To administer medicine*; medicamentum ægro dare; medicinam ægro adhibere, Cic.

MEDIOCRITY. *s.* Mediocritas, Cic.

To MEDITATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem, de re, meditari; rem secum meditari, or cogitare, Cic. — *To meditate great*

things; magna agitare animo; grandia meditari; magna consilia secum volvere.

MEDITATION. *s.* Meditatio; commentatio; Cic.

MEDITATIVE. *a.* Meditationi addictus; speculabundus; Tac.

MEDITERRANEAN OR MEDITERRANEOUS. *a.* Mediterraneus, Cic. — *The Mediterranean Sea*; Mediterraneum Mare, Plin.

MEDIUM. *s.* Medium; ratio; modus.

MEDLAR. *s.* Mespilum, Plin. — *A medlar-tree*; mespilus, Plin.

MEDLEY. *s.* I. *A mixture*; permistio; admistio; Cic.; mistura, Cels. II. *A mingled mass*; farrago. — *To make a medley*; turbare; miscere.

MEDLEY. *a.* Mistus; admistus; commistus; immistus; permistus.

MEDULLAR OR MEDULLARY. *a.* (Medullaris, Apul.) ad medullam pertinens.

MEEK. *a.* Blandus; mansuetus; urbanus; humanus; lenis; comis; mitis; clemens; Cic.

MEEKLY. *ad.* Leniter; blande; benigne; comiter; clementer; mansuete; Cic.

MEEKNESS. *s.* Morum suavitas; mansuetudo; lenitudo; lenitas; humanitas; mores suavissimi, pl.; Cic.

MEET. *a.* Conveniens; aptus; dignus; idoneus. — *It is met*; convenit; par est; expedit.

To MEET. *v. a.* I. *To encounter*; alicui occurrere; alicum offendere; obvium habere; in aliquem incidere, or incurrere, Cic. II. *To light on*; reperire; invenire.

To MEET. *v. n.* I. *To come face to face*; invicem occurrere; utrinque obvium fieri. II. *To encounter in hostility*; manus cum aliquo conserere; ad manus atque ad pugnam venire; Cic. III. *To join*; inter se jungi copularique, Cic. IV. *To meet together*; convenire; congregari; Cic. — *To meet with*; invenire.

MEETING. *s.* Congregatio; conventus, ūs; cœtus, ūs; concilium; congregata hominum frequentia. — *To call a meeting*; concionem, or concilium, advocare, Cic. — *To hold a meeting*; concilium habere; conventum agere, celebrare, Cic. — *To break up a meeting*; concionem, or cœtum, dimittere, Cic.

MEETING-HOUSE. *s.* Conventiculum, Tac.

MEETLY. *ad.* Apte; congruenter; convenienter; Cic.

MEETNESS. *s.* Congruentia; convenientia.

MELANCHOLIC. *a.* Melancholicus, Plin.; tristis, Lucr.; mæstus, Cic.

MELANCHOLY. *s.* Atrabilis humor melancholicus; tristitia; mæstitia; Cic.

MELILOT. *s.* *A plant*; mellilotos; melliloton; sertula campana; Plin.

To MELIORATE. *v. a.* Facere meliusculum, Plaut., or meliorem, Cic.

MELIORATION. *s.* Rei melior status, ūs.

MELLIEROUS. *a.* Mellifer, Ov.; mellificus, Col.

MELLIIFICATION. *s.* Mellificium, Varr.

MELLIPOUR OR MELLIPOUS. *a.* Mellitus; qui est mellei saporis; Plin.; (mellifluus; mellifluens; Avien.; Auson.)

MELLOW. *v.* I. *Ripe*; maturus, Cic. II. *Over-ripe*; fracidus. III. *Drunk*; ebrius; violentus; temulentus; Ter. IV. *Fig.*; medullosus, Cels.

To MELLOW. *v. a.* and *n.* Coquere, Varr.; maturare, Plin.; maturescere; maturitatem assequi; Cic.

MELLOWNESS. *s.* Maturitas, Cic.

MELODIOUS. *a.* Canorus; suavissimus; Cic.

MELODIOUSLY. *ad.* Modulate; canore; suaviter; Cic.

MELODY. *s.* Melos, Cic.; canor, Quint.

MELON. *s.* *A fruit*; pepo, Plin.; melo, Pallad. — *Melon-ground*; consitus peponibus ager.

To MELT. *v. a.* I. *To make liquid*; liquare, Lucr.; liquefacere, Catull. II. *To soften, move to pity*; animum mollire, Ter.; movere; commovere; permovere; alicui misericordiam movere, condicare; mentem ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare; ad misericordiam allicere; Cic.

To MELT. *v. n.* I. *To become liquid*; liquefieri, Cic.; liquari, Plin.; eliquescere, Varr.; colliquescere, Col. II. *To be softened to pity*; misericordia capi; moveri; commoveri; permoveri; frangi. — *To melt in tears*; in lacrymas effundi, Tac.; in fletum erumpere; effuse lacrymari.

MELTER. *s.* Fundendi, or liquefaciendi, metalli opifex.

MELTING. *s.* Fusura, Plin.

MELTING-HOUSE. *s.* Liquefacienti metalli officina.

MELTING-PIT. *s.* Fossa, Cic.

MEMBER. *s.* I. *A part of a whole*; membrum. — *By members*; membratim. II. *A limb*; membrum; artus.

III. *One of a society*; socius. — *Member of parliament*; senator.

MEMBRANE. *s.* (In anatomy); membrana, Cic.

MEMBRANEOUS OR MEMBRANOUS. *s.* Membranaceus, Plin.

MEMOIRS. *s. pl.* Commentarius; or, commentarium, Cic.

MEMORABLE. *a.* Memorabilis; commemorabilis; commemorandus; Cic.; memoria, or memoratu, dignus,

I. iv. — *Something memorable*; res ad memoriam insignis.

MEMORANDUM. s. Memoria, Cic.; Nep. — *A memorandum book*; memorialis libellus, Suet.; commentarium, Cic.; commentarius, Suet.

MEMORATIVE. a. Rei memor, Cic.

MEMORIAL. s. I. *A monument*; monumentum.

II. *A writing to assist the memory*; commentarium, Cic.; commentarius, Suet.

MEMORY. s. Memoria, Cic. — *To have a good memory*; memoria vigere, Cic. — *To call to memory*; memoria repetere. — *To commit to memory*; memoria mandare; ediscere memoriter. — *To have or keep in memory*; meminisse; recordare; memoria tenere. — *To slip one's memory*; e memoria excedere, Liv.; or, memoria dilabi, Cic. — *To put out of memory*; memoriam rei alicuius obliterare; obliterare. — *Within the memory of man*; post hominum memoriam, Cic. — *I have it in my memory*; hoc est mihi in memoria, Cic.

MEN. s. pl. Homines; mortales; genus humanum; Cic.; mortalitas, Plin.

To MENACE. v. a. Alicui minari, Cic.; minas intendere, or intendere, Tac.

MENACE. s. Minae, pl., Cic.

MENAGERY. s. Palatium pecorum, Propert.

To MEND. v. a. I. *To repair*; reficere; reconcinare; Cic. — *To mend a coat*; vestem reconcinare, or resarcire, Ter. II. *To correct*; emendare; corrigere. — *To mend a person's conduct*; alicquem a malis ad bona abducere, Cic.

To MEND. v. n. Se ad bonam frugem recipere, Cic.

MENDABLE. a. Qui emendari potest.

MENDACITY. s. Mendacium.

MENDER. s. Refector, Suet.; concinator, Col.; interpolator, U. Jct.; fem., interpolatrix, Pomp.; sarcinatrix, U. Jct.

MENDICANT. s. and a. Mendicus, Cic.; fem. mendica; (for both); mendicabulum, Plaut.

MENDICATE. v. n. Mendicare, Juv.; emendicare, Suet.; stipem rogare, Cic.

MENDICITY. s. Mendicitas, Cic. — *To be reduced to mendicity*; esse in summa mendicitate, Cic. — *To reduce to mendicity*; detrudere ad mendicitatem, Plaut.

MENIAL. a. and s. Domesticus; pl., servi; famuli; Cic.

MENOLGY. s. Ephemeris, Cic.; fasti, pl., Cic.; Ov.; calendarium, U. Jct.

MENSTRUAL. a. Menstruus.

MENSURABLE. a. Cujus mensura agi potest, Plin.

To MENSURATE. v. a. See To MEASURE.

MENSURAGE. s. See MEASUREMENT.

MENTAL. a. Mente conceptus; internus. — *A mental reflection*; tacita cogitatio.

MENTALLY. ad. Mente; cogitatione; sola mentis cogitatione.

MENTION. s. Mentio, Cic.

To MENTION. v. a. Rei, or de re, mentionem facere, Cic., movere, Liv., injicere, Hor.; rem memorare; in rei mentionem incidere; Cic.

MERACIOUS. a. Spirituum plenus; spiritibus abundans.

MERCANTILE. a. Mercatorius. — *A mercantile town*; urbs mercatura, or commercio forens.

MERCENARY. a. Venalis, Cic.

MERCENARY. s. Mercenarius; operarius; Cic.

MERCER. s. Mercimoniorum minorum venditor.

MERCERY. s. Minutae merces, pl.

To MERCHANTISE. v. n. Negotiari; mercaturam facere; Cic.; commercium facere, Plin.

MERCHANTISE. s. I. *Traffic*; mercatura; mercatus, ðs; Cic.; negotiatio, Sen.; mercatio, Gell.; commercium, Plin. II. *Wares*; merces, pl.

MERCHANT. s. Mercator; negotiator; Cic.

MERCHANTMAN. s. i. e. *A ship of trade*; navis oneraria, Cic.

MERCIFUL. a. Misericors; clemens. — *To be merciful*; in alios misericordem esse, or se præbere; misericordiam adhibere; Cic.

MERCIFULLY. ad. Clementer, Cic.

MERCIFULNESS. s. Misericordia; miseratio; Cic.; commiseratio.

MERCILESS. a. Immisericors; durus; ferreus; Cic.; inclemens, Liv.; mansucerae nescius, Virg. — *To be merciless*; misericordia non capi, or commoveri; nulla alienæ miseriæ misericordia frangi; Cic.

MERCURY. s. I. *One of the planets*; Mercurius; Mercurii stella; Cic. II. *Quicksilver*; argentum vivum; hydrargyrum; Plin. III. *A plant*; mercurialis; linozostis; Plin.

MERCY. s. Miseratio; commiseratio; misericordia; Cic.

MERCY-SEAT. s. (A Scripture word.) Propitiatorium, Castal.

MERE. a. Unicus; singularis; unus.

MERE. s. I. *A pool or lake*; lacus, ðs; stagnum; Cic. II. *A boundary*; finis; terminus; terminatio; Cic.; limes, Virg.

MERELY. ad. Solum; tantum; tantummodo; duntaxat; Cic.

MERETRICIOUS. a. Meretricius, Cic.; Ter. MERIDIAN. s. (In astronomy and geography); meridianus circulus, Cic.

MERIDIAN. a. Australis, Cic.; austrinus, Plin.; meridianus, Vitruv.

MERIDIONAL. a. Meridianus, Vitruv.

MERIT. s. Virtus; dotes, pl. — *A man of merit*; homo maximi pretii, Ter.

To MERIT. v. a. Mereri; merere; promereri; rei, or re, dignum esse, Cic.

MERITORIOUS. a. Mercede, or præmio, dignus.

MERITORIOUSLY. ad. Modo mercede digno.

MERLIN. s. *A kind of hawk*; asalon, Plin.

MERRILY. ad. Hilare; hilariter; hilarem in modum; læte; Quint.

MERRIMENT. s. Hilaritas; lætitia; gaudium; Cic.

MERRY. a. Hilaris; hilarus; lætus; Cic.; jucundus; amœnus; festivus; Cic.

MERSION. s. Immersio.

MESENTERY. s. (In anatomy); mesenterium.

MESH. s. (Of a net); macula, Cic.; Colum.

MESHY. a. Reticulatus, Plin.

MESS. s. Cibus, Cic.; ferculum, Hor.

To MESS. v. n. Edere; comedere; Plaut.; cibum capere, Cic.; cibum sumere, Plin.; re vesci, Cic.

MESSAGE. s. Mandatum, Cic. — *To have a message to deliver from one person to another*; ab aliquo ad alterum habere mandatum. — *To carry a message*; mandatum deferre.

MESSSENGER. s. Nuntius, Cic.; fem. nuntia, Ov.

MESSIAH. s. *The Christ, the Anointed*; Messias.

MESSMATE. s. Convictor; compransor; Cic.

METAL. s. Metallum, Hor. — *Of metal*; metallicus, Plin.

METALLIC, METALLICAL, or METALLINE. a. Metallicus, Plin.

METALLURGY. s. Metallurgia.

To METAMORPHOSE. v. a. Rem in aliam transformare, Virg., or transfigurare, Plin.; figuram immutare, Ov.

METAMORPHOSIS. s. Metamorphosis, Ov.; transfiguratio, Plin.; formæ immutatio; in aliam figuram transitus, ðs.

METAPHOR. s. Translatio, Cic.; metaphora, Quint.

METAPHORIC or METAPHORICAL. a. Translatus. — *Metaphorical expressions*; immutata verba.

METAPHORICALLY. ad. Translative, Marcian. Jct.

METAPHYSICS. s. pl. Metaphysica.

METAPHYSIC or METAPHYSICAL. a. Metaphysicus.

To METE. v. a. See To MEASURE.

METEMPSYCHOSIS. s. Animæ ex uno corpore in aliud atque aliud migratio; metempsychosis.

METEOR. s. Meteorum; phenomenon. These words do not occur in classical writers. The meaning may be expressed by a circumlocution.

METER. s. Mensor; emensor; Plin. — *A land-meter*; finitor; metator; decempedator; Cic.; mensor, Col.

METHEGLIN. s. Hydromeli; aqua mulsa; mulsum.

METHINKS. v. impers. Mihi videtur; ut judico; ut puto; de sententia mea.

METHOD. s. Via; ratio; Cic.; methodus, Vitruv.; modulus.

METHODICAL. a. Quod via et ratione progreditur.

METHODICALLY. ad. Ratione; ordine et via.

METONYMY. s. Metonymia.

METRICAL. s. Metrum.

METRICAL. a. Metricus.

METROMANIA. s. *Rage of writing verses*; ardens fundendi versus studium.

METROMANIAC. s. Qui versibus condendis unice studet.

METROPOLIS. s. Metropolis, Spartian.; urbium mater, Hor.; provincie caput.

METROPOLITAN. s. Metropolitæ; metropolitæ; metropolitæ.

METROPOLITAN. a. Metropolitæ.

METTLE. s. Ardor, Cic.

METTLED or METTLESOME. a. Acer; vividus; Cic. — *A mettled horse*; equus acer, or calidus, Virg.; animosus, Ov.

Mew. s. I. *An enclosure, a cage*; saginarium, Varr.

II. *A sea-fowl*; gavia, Plin. III. *Cry of a cat*;

felinus clamor.

To Mew. v. a. and n. I. *To shut up, confine*; includere; concludere. II. (Of a stag); *To shed horns*;

cornua mutare. III. *To shed the feathers*; pennas amittere, or mutare. IV. *To cry as a cat*; felinum clamorem edere.

MEZZOTINTO. s. (A term of engravers.) Dilutus color.

MICHAELMAS. s. Festum Sancti Michaelis.

MICKLE. s. Multus, Cic.

MICROCOSM. s. Mundi compendium.

MICROSCOPE. s. Microscopium.

MICY. a. Soricinus, Plaut.

MID. a. *Middle*; medius; semi.

MID-DAY. s. Meridies; hora meridiana; Cic.

MIDDLE. a. Medius, Cic.; intermedius. — *Middle age*; media ætas.

MIDDLE. *s.* Medium. — *In the middle of the market-
place*, in medio foro, Cic.

MIDDLE-AGED. *a.* *Ætatis compositæ*, Tac. — *Middle-
most*; intermedius.

MIDDLING. *a.* Mediocris; modicus.

MIDGE. *s.* *Agnat*; culex tinnulus.

MIDLAND. *a.* Mediterraneus, Cic.

MIDNIGHT. *s.* Media nox, Cic.

MIDRIF. *s.* (In anatomy) diaphragma; septum
transversum; Cels.

MIDST. *s.* Medium, Cic.

MIDSUMMER. *s.* Solstitium æstivum.

MIDWAY. *s.* Medius.

MIDWIFE. *s.* Obstetrix, Ter.

MAN-MIDWIFE. *s.* Partus adjutor.

MID-WINTER. *s.* Summa hiems.

MIEN. *s.* Facies; species; forma; oris habitus, ùs;
Cic.

MIGHT. *s.* Potestas; potentia; vires. — *With all one's
might*; pro virili; pro viribus; summa spe; quantum
maxime potest.

MIGHTILY. *ad.* Cum magna potentia; valde; vehem-
enter.

MIGHTINESS. *s.* Potestas, Cic.; potentia, Plin.; im-
perium, Cic.

MIGHTY. *a.* Potens; potestate præditus; Cic.; va-
lens; validus. — *To be mighty*; valere; pollere. — *To
become mighty*; valescere.

MIGHTY. *ad.* Admodum; valde; magnopere; vehem-
enter; admirabiliter; mirifice; mirum, or mirandum,
or mirabilem, in modum; Cic.

MIGRATION. *s.* Migratio; migratus, ùs; Liv.

MILCH COW. *s.* Bos, or vacca, lactaria.

MILD. *a.* Jucundus, Cic.; blandus; lenis; comis;

mitis, Cic. — *Mild weather*; mitis cæli temperies, Plin.

— *A mild winter*; placida hiems, Ov. — *A mild punish-
ment*; levis, or mitis, pœna, Quint.

MILDEW. *s.* *A disease in plants*; robigo, Plaut.; ru-
bigio, Col.

To MILDEW. *v. a.* Rubigine vitare, corrumpere.

MILDLY. *ad.* Leniter; blande; comiter; clementer;
Cic. — *Very mildly*; mitissime, Cic.

MILDNESS. *s.* Indulgentia; lenitas; Cic.

MILE. *s.* Milliarium; mille passus.

MILESTONE. *s.* Milliarium.

MILFOIL. *s.* *A plant*; millefolium; myriophyllum.

MILITANT. *a.* Belligerens.

MILITARY. *a.* Militaris; bellicus; Cic. —

A military word; verbum castrense, Plin. — *Military
discipline*; militiæ disciplina, Cic.

MILITIA. *s.* Copiæ; milites, pl., Cic.

MILK. *s.* Lac, Cic. — *The first milk*; colostrum, Plaut.;

colostrum, Plin. — *New milk*; lac recens. — *Of or re-
lating to milk*; lactarius.

To MILK. *v. a.* I. *To draw milk*; mulgere; ubera
palmis pressare, Virg., distenta siccare, Hor. II.

To suck; lac sugere, Cic.; ubera sugere, or trahere,
Lucan.; ebibere ubera lactantia, Ov.; mammam pre-
mere, Plin.

MILK COW. *s.* Lactaria bos.

MILKEN. *a.* Lacteus, Tibull.; lacteolus, Catull.

MILK-LIVERED. *a.* Ignavus; timidus; Cic.; meticu-
losus, Plin.

MILKMAN, MILKMAID. *s.* Qui, quæ, lac vendit.

MILK-PAIL. *s.* Mulcrale; mulctra; Virg.

MILK-PAN. *s.* Sinus, ùs, Plaut.; sinum, Virg.

MILKSOP. *s.* Mollis; effeminatus; Cic.; mollis et parum
vir, Quint.

MILKWHITE. *a.* Lacteus, Tibull.; lacteolus, Catull.

MILKWOMAN. *s.* Quæ lac vendit.

MILKY. *a.* Lacteus, Virg.

MILKY WAY. *s.* Orbis lacteus, Cic.; via lactea; cir-
culus lacteus; Plin.; (galaxias, Macrob.).

MILL. *s.* Moletrina, Cato; pistrinum, Ter. — *Hand-
mill*; molæ trusatiles, pl., Gell. — *Wind-mill*; molæ vento
versatiles, pl. — *Water-mill*; molæ aqua versatiles, pl.

To MILL. *v. a.* I. *To grind*; molere, Ter.; mola
terere; frangere; Plin. II. *To beat*; tundere. — See
To BEAT.

MILL-CLACK or MILL-CLAPPER. *s.* Moletrinae crepita-
culum.

MILLENARY. *a.* Milliaris, Varr.

MILLER. *s.* Pistor, Plaut.; Varr.; Plin.; (pistrina-
rius, U. Jct.).

MILLESIMAL. *a.* Millesimus.

MILLET. *s.* Milium, Virg.

MILL-HOPPER. *s.* Infundibulum, Vitr.

MILLINER. *s.* Vestiarius, or vestiaria.

MILLION. *s.* Mille millia; decies centum millia.

MILLSTONE. *s.* Mola, Cic.

MILT. *s.* I. *The spleen*; lien, Plaut.; lienis, Cels.;

splen. II. *The soft roe of fish*; lactea pulpa; lactes.

MIME, MIMER, or MIMIC. *s.* Mimus, Cic.

To MIMIC. *v. a.* Imitatione exprimere, or consequi,
Cic.; imitando effingere.

MIMICAL. *a.* Mimicus.

MIMICRY. *s.* Mimicus jocus; scurrilis deacitas, or
jocus; Cic.

MINATORY. *a.* Comminationem adjunctam habens;
minax.

To MINCE. *v. a.* Minute, minutatim, in minutas partes,
concidere; Cic.; Cato; Lucr.; minutatim secare, Cic.

To MINCE. *v. n.* Ore putidius composito gratiam au-
cupari.

MINCED-MEAT. *s.* Minutal, Juv.; cibus intritus.

MINCINGLY. *ad.* Strictim, Cic.

MIND. *s.* I. *The intelligent power*; animus; mens;

Cic. — *A great mind*; magnus animus, Cic. II. *Choice,
inclination*; delectus, ùs; delectio; ad rem animi in-
clination, or propositio; proclivitas, Cic. III. *Thoughts,
sentiments*; cogitatio; mentis actio; sententia; Cic.;

consilium. IV. *Attention*; animus; cogitatio; stu-
dium. — *To give one's mind to a thing*; rei studere, or
incumbere; operam dare; animum adjungere, adicere,
appellere; cogitationem intendere.

To MIND. *v. a.* Rem attendere; reputare secum et
cogitare; attente meditari; de re cogitare, recogitare, or
meditari; ad rem animo attendere.

MINDFUL. *a.* Ad rem paratus, comparatus, expeditus.

MINDFUL. *a.* Rei, ad rem, attentus, or intentus. — *To
be mindful*; rei attentum se præbere; ad rem animum
intendere; mentem admovere; in aliquid mentem inten-
tam et infixam habere; Cic.; ad aliquid attendere animo,
advertere animum, or animo.

MINDFULLY. *ad.* Attente; studiose; diligenter; at-
tentum animo; acri et intento animo; Cic.

MINDLESS. *a.* Indiligens, Ter.; negligens; curis, or
omni molestia, vacuus; Cic.; curarum expertus, Stat.;
incuriosus omnium, Tac.

MINE. *pron.* Meus.

MINE. *s.* Metallum, Sen.; fodina, Plin. — *A mine of
gold*; metallum aurarium; auri fodina; auraria; Tac.

— *A silver mine*; argentaria, Liv.; argenti fodina; ar-
gentarium metallum; Plin.

To MINE. *v. a.* and *n.* Cuniculum agere, Cic. — *To
mine a wall*; murum cuniculo subruere, Liv., suffodere,
Tac. — *To undermine*; subedere, Ov.

MINER. *s.* *One that digs for metals or makes military
mines*; metallicus; cunicularius; Veget.; fossor.

MINERAL. *a.* Metallicus, Plin.

MINERALS. *s. pl.* Fossilia.

MINEVER. *s.* Mustela leucophaea.

To MINGLE. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem rei, re, cum re, misce-
re, Plin., cum alia commiscere; rem rei admiscere,
Cic.; misceri.

MINGLE. *s.* Permistio; admistio; Cic.; mistura, Cels.

MINIATURE. *s.* Pictura minutis punctis laborata.

MINIUM. *s.* Brevis acicula.

MINIM. *s.* Pygmaeus, Plin.

MINION. *s.* Regi gratiofus; qui apud principem maxi-
ma est in gratia, or gratia plurimum potest.

MINIOUS. *a.* Roseus, Plin.

MINISTER. *s.* Minister, Plin. — *A state minister*; pub-
licæ rei administrator.

To MINISTER. *v. a.* and *n.* Dare; præbere; alicui
auxiliari; Ter.; succurrere, Cæs.

MINISTERIAL. *a.* Quod ad rerum administrationem
pertinet.

MINISTRATION. *s.* — *By some one's ministration*; al-
cuius ope atque opera.

MINISTRY. *s.* Ministerium, Virg.

MINIUM. *s.* Minium; purpurissum; Plin.

MINOR. *a.* Minor, Cic.

MINOR. *s.* I. *One under age*; qui in tutela est, or
per ætatem sui juris non est, Cic. II. (In a syllogism);
assumptio; minor.

MINORITY. *s.* Ætas minor, Cic.; ætas pupillar, Suet.

MINOTAUR. *s.* *A fabled monster*; minotaurus, Virg.

MINSTREL. *s.* Tibicen.

MINSTRELY. *s.* Musica, Cic.; musicæ, Quint.

MINT. *s.* I. *Place where money is coined*; monetæ
officina. II. *A plant*; mentha, Plin.

To MINT. *v. a.* Nummos cudere, Plaut.; monetam
signare, Cic.

MINTAGE. *s.* Nummorum signatio.

MINTER. *s.* Monetarius, Jul. Firm.; qui nummos cudit.

MINT-MASTER. *s.* Monetæ præfectus, Cic.; monetæ
præpositus Amman.

MINUTE. *a.* *A dance*; gravis saltatio.

MINUTE. *a.* Minutus, Cic.; minutulus; exilis; tenuis;
qui fallit oculos, Ov.

MINUTE. *s.* I. *The sixtieth part of an hour*; horæ
sexagesima pars. II. *Any short space of time*; tem-
poris punctum; momentum. III. *The first draught
of any writing*; prima perscriptio, Cic.

MINUTELY. *ad.* Accurate; sedulo; exquisite; magna
cura et diligentia; Cic.

MINUTENESS. *s.* Parvitas; exiguitas; Cic.; tenuitas,
Plin.

MIRACLE. *s.* Miraculum, Cic.; prodigium, Liv.; res
mira.

MIRACULOUS. *a.* Prodigiosus; miraculo plenus; vires
naturæ superans; miraculo, prodigio, similis; Plin.

MIRACULOUSLY. *ad.* Divinitus, Cic.; miraculo, Liv.; non sine miraculo.

MIRE. *s.* Cœnum, Cic.; limus, Virg.

To MIRE. *v. a.* In cœnum immergere; cœno demergi, impedi.

MIRROR. *s.* Speculum, Sen.

MIRTH. *s.* Lætitia; gaudium; Cic. — *False mirth*; vanum, or inane, gaudium, Hor.; Quint.; futilis lætitia, Cic.; leve et evanidum gaudium, Sen.

MIRTHFUL. *a.* Hilaris; hilarus; lætus; Cic.

MIRY. *a.* Cœnosus, Cic.; limosus, Virg.; turbulentus, Phædr.

MISACCEPTATION. *s.* Error; vox perperam, or malam in partem, accepta, Phædr.

MISADVENTURE. *s.* Infortunium, Ter.; adversus casus, ùs, Cic. — (In law); homicidium.

MISADVENTURED. *a.* Miser; infelix; calamitosus; ærumnosus; Cic.

MISANTHROPE. *s.* A man-hater; hominum osor; omnibus insociabilis; Liv. — *To live like a misanthrope*; congressus hominum fugere, Ov.; vitam segregem agere, Sen.

MISANTHROPY. *s.* Conceptum in genus humanum odium.

MISAPPLICATION. *s.* Abusus, ùs.

To MISAPPLY. *v. a.* Abuti, Cic.

To MISAPPREHEND. *v. a.* Male intelligere.

MISAPPREHENSION. *s.* Error; vox perperam, or in malam partem, accepta; Phædr.

MISBECOMING. *a.* Indecorus; alienus.

MISBEGOT or MISBEGOTTEN. *a.* Non legitimus.

To MISBEHAVE. *v. n.* Male se gerere.

MISBEHAVED. *a.* Rudis; agrestis.

MISBEHAVIOUR. *s.* Morum pravitas.

MISBELIEF. *s.* Error; fides prava.

To MISCALCULATE. *v. a.* Male computare.

To MISCALL. *v. a.* Falso, or ficto, nomine appellare.

MISCARRIAGE. *s.* I. *Abortion*; abortus, ùs; abortio; Cic. II. *Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure*; adversus casus, ùs; adversa fortuna; infortunium.

To MISCARRY. *v. n.* I. *To have an abortion*; abortare, Varr.; abortum pati, or facere, Plin. J. II. *To be unfortunate*; male succedere; in vado hære.

MISCELLANEOUS. *a.* Mistus; admistus; commistus; permistus.

MISCELLANY. *s.* Farrago. — *Miscellanics*; miscellanea.

MISCHANCE. *s.* See MISFORTUNE.

MISCHIEF. *s.* Detrimentum; incommodum; pernicies; calamitas; Cic. — *To repair mischief*; damnum rescire, Cic.; detrimentum rescire, Cæs.

To MISCHIEF. *v. a.* Alicui nocere; obesse; Cic.

MISCHIEVOUS. *a.* Improbis; nequam; nocens; perniciosus; Cic.; noxius, Ov.; exitiosus, Cic.; damnosus, Ter.

MISCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Nequiter; improbe; scelestis; malitiose; per summam fraudem et malitiam, Cic.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS. *s.* Nequitia, Cic.; malignitas, Liv.; improbitas; malefica voluntas; Plin.; malitia.

MISCIBLE. *a.* Quod misceri potest.

MISCOMPUTATION. *s.* In subducendis rationibus error.

To MISCONCEIVE. *v. a.* Male intelligere, or interpretari.

MISCONCEIT or MISCONCEPTION. *s.* Error; alucinatio; prava interpretatio.

MISCONDUCT. *s.* Culpa; delictum.

To MISCONSTRUE. *v. a.* Male, or perperam, intelligere, or interpretari; in sensum alienum (verba) rapere, or detorque.

MISCREANT. *s.* Homo nequam et nefarius, Cic.

MISDEED. *s.* Delictum; culpa; crimen.

To MISDEMEAN ONE'S SELF. *v. n.* Male se gerere.

MISDEMEANOUR. *s.* Mala vita, or vivendi, ratio, Cic.; mala rei administratio; (concessio, U. Jct.). — *A misdeemeanour*; culpa; delictum.

MISDOER. *s.* Vir maleficus, scelestus, sceleratus, facinorosus, nequam, nefarius, Cic.

To MISDOUBT. *v. a.* Alicui diffidere, Cic.

MISDOUBT. *s.* Diffidentia, Cic.

MISER. *s.* Avarus; divitiarum cupidus; Cic.; ad rem avidior, Ter.; ad divitias inflammatus, Cic.

MISERABLE. *a.* Miser; ærumnosus; calamitosus; villis; Cic.

MISERABLY. *ad.* Misere; miserabiliter; miserandum in modum, Cic.

MISERY. *s.* Miseria; ærumna; calamitas; penuria; egestas; Cic. — *To be oppressed with misery*; miseris premi, Cic.

MISESTEM. *s.* Contemptio, Cic.; contemptus, ùs, Liv.; despiciatio; neglectio; aspernatio; Cic.; despectus, ùs, Quint.

MISFORTUNE. *s.* Infortunium, Ter.; adversus casus, ùs; adversa fortuna; adversæ res, pl.; calamitas; Cic.

To MISGIVE. *v. a.* Male ominari. — *My mind mis-gives*; animus præsigit mihi aliquid mali, Plaut. — *That mis-gives*; præsusps.

MISGIVING. *s.* Suspicio, Cic.; præsensio; præsigitio, Cic.; prædivinatio, Plin.

To MISGOVERN. *v. a.* Male administrare.

MISGOVERNMENT. *s.* Mala administratio.

To MISGUIDE. *v. a.* In errorem inducere, Cic.; ad nequitiam abducere, Ter.

MISHAP. *s.* Infortunium, Ter.; adversus casus, ùs; calamitas; infestus casus, ùs; Cic.

To MISIFORM. *v. a.* Male docere.

To MISINTERPRET. *v. a.* Perversè, perperam, or male, interpretari, Plaut.

To MISLEAD. *v. a.* Aliquem fallere, decipere, in errorem, or in captionem, inducere, in fraudem impellere; Cic.

To MISLIKE. *v. a.* Improbare; minus probare; Cic.; obtractare, Plin.

MISLIKE. *s.* Improbatio, Auct. ad Her.

To MISMANAGE. *v. a.* Male administrare, regere, or gubernare.

MISMANAGEMENT. *s.* Mala administratio.

To MISNAME. *v. a.* Fictio nomine, or falso, appellare. — *Misnamed*; falso appellatus.

MISNOMER. *s.* (In law); prava nominatio, or appellatio.

To MISPLACE. *v. a.* Perperam locare, or collocare. — *Misplace*. *s.* Mendosa impressio.

MISPRINTED. *a.* Mendose impressus.

MISPRISON. *s.* See MISESTEM. — (In law); negligentia; incuria; Cic.

To MISQUOTE. *v. n.* Falso citare, or laudare.

To MISREFERE. *v. a.* Falso referre, Nep.

To MISREPRESENT. *v. a.* Rei adjuncta adulterare; falso describere, or narrare.

MISREPRESENTATION. *s.* Falsa descriptio.

MISRULE. *s.* Turba; tumultus, ùs; Cic.

MISS. *s.* I. *A young gentlewoman*; virgo nobilis, liberalis. II. *Loss, want*; inopia; egestas; Cic.; pernicies; exitium; clades. III. *Mistake*; error.

To MISS. *v. a.* I. *Not to hit*; locum destinatum non attingere; aberrare a scopo. II. *To discover somebody or something to be wanting*; desiderare, Cic. —

III. *To be without*; re defici, or deficere, carere, Cic. —

IV. *To omit*; omittere; prætermittere; Cic. — *To miss the opportunity of doing something*; amittere, omittere, occasionem rei gerendæ, Cic.; (*of flying*); fugam perdere, Cic.

To MISS. *v. n.* Decesse, Cic.; errare; falli; alucinari.

MISSELL. *s.* The mass book; Missarum Codex; Missale.

MISSHAPEN. *a.* Informis, Auct. ad Her.; rudis, Ov.; deformis, Cic.

MISSILE. *a.* Missilis.

MISSION. *s.* Missio; mandatum. — *A Christian mission*; evangelii præconium missio.

MISSIONARY or MISSIONER. *s.* Evangelii præco.

MISSIVE. *a.* Missilis.

MISSE. *s.* I. *A letter sent*; epistola, Cic. II. *A messenger*; nuntius, Cic.; fem. nuntia, Ov.

To MISSEND. *v. a.* Male collocare; prodigere. — *To missend time*; male tempus absumere; tempus illudere.

MIST. *s.* Nebula, Plin.

To MISTAKE. *v. a. and n.* Errare; alucinari; falli; Cic.; errare a vero; errore duci; per errorem labi; in errorem rapi, or induci; Cic. — *They grossly mistake*; errant totam viam, Plaut.

MISTAKE. *s.* Error. — *By mistake*; per errorem, Cic.

MISTAKINGLY. *ad.* Per errorem, Cic.

MISTLETOE. *s.* A plant; viscum, Virg.

MISTION. *s.* Permistio; admistio, Cic.; mistura, Cels.

MISTRESS. *s.* I. *The female head of a family*; she who governs; hera, Ter.; domina, Cic. II. *A woman beloved*; amica, Ter.; domina, Propert.

MISTRUST. *s.* Diffidentia, Cic.

To MISTRUST. *v. n.* Alicui diffidere, Cic.

MISTRUSTFUL. *a.* Suspiciosus, Cic.; suspicax, Tac.

MISTRUSTFULNESS. *s.* Suspicio, Cic.

MISTY. *a.* Nebulosus, Cic.

To MISUNDERSTAND. *v. a.* Errare; falli; alucinari.

MISUNDERSTANDING. *s.* I. *Disagreement*; dissidium; dissensio; discordia; Cic. II. *Misconception*; error.

MISUSAGE or MISUSE. *s.* Abusus, ùs.

To MISUSE. *v. a.* Abuti; male, inclementer, habere, accipere; Cic.

MITE. *s.* I. *A small insect*; vermiculus casuum exedens. II. *An ancient small coin*; denarii quadrans.

MITIGANT. *a.* Mitigatorius, Plin.

To MITIGATE. *v. a.* Mitigare; lenire; mitiorem facere.

MITIGATION. *s.* Mitigatio.

MITRE. *s.* An episcopal crown; mitra.

MITRED. *a.* Mitra insignis.

MITTENS. *s. pl.* Digitalia villosa.

To MIX. *v. a.* Rem rei, re, cum re, miscere, Plin., cum alia commiscere; rem rei admiscere; Cic. — *To mix colours*; colores nectere, Virg.

MIXTION or MIXTURE. *s.* Permistio; admistio; mistura; Cic.

MIZMAZE. *s.* Labyrinthus, Virg.; itinerum ambages, occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles, Plin.

MIZZEN or MIZZEN-MAST. *s.* (A sea term.) Acatium, Plin.; artemon.

TO MIZZLE. *v. n.* Stillare. — *A mizzling rain*; pluvia tenus.

MNEMONICS. *s. pl.* Mnemonica, Auct. ad Her.

TO MOAN. *v. a. and n.* Lamentari; deplorare; lugere; miserari; Cic.; lamentis se dedere.

MOAN. *s.* Lamentatio; lamentum; ejulatio; ejulatus, ùs; Cic.

MOANFUL. *a.* Lamentabilis, Virg.; miserabilis, Cic.

MOANFULLY. *ad.* Voce lamentabili; miserabiliter; Cic.

MOAT. *s.* (In fortification); fossa, Cic.

TO MOAT. *v. a.* Arcem fossa, or fossam arci, circumdare, Virg.

MOB. *s.* Turba; multitudo; frequentia; concursus, ùs; Cic.

TO MOB. *v. a.* Aliquem hinc et hinc jactatum odiose vexare.

MOBBISH. *a.* Vilis.

MOBILITY. *s.* Mobilitas, Cic.

TO MOCK. *v. a. and n.* Aliquem ridere; ludos facere; Plaut.; irridere; or, cavillari; per jocum irridere; Cic.; or, alium illudere; jocari; cavillari; Cic.

MOCK. *s.* Jocatio; cavillatio; Cic.

MOCKABLE. *a.* Deridendus, Ter.; deridiculus, Plaut.

MOCKER. *s.* Jocularis; cavillator; dicax; Cic.; homo jocosus, Varr.; fem. jocosæ et facetæ mulier.

MOCKERY. *s.* Jocatio; cavillatio; Cic. — *Bitter mockery*; sales amari, pl., Cic., felle suffusi; jocus venatus, Ov.; acerbæ, or asperæ, facetiæ, pl., Tac.

MOCKINGLY. *ad.* Per jocum; per lusum.

MODE. *s.* Modus; ratio; mos.

MODEL. *s.* Exemplar; exemplum; Cic.

TO MODEL. *v. a.* Deformare; formare.

MODELLER. *s.* Peritus graphidos artifex.

MODERATE. *a.* Moderatus; temperatus. — *Moderate in one's whole behaviour*; moderatus et temperans in omnibus vite partibus, Cic.

TO MODERATE. *v. a.* Moderari; temperare rem, or rei, Cic.; comprimere; reprimere; coercere; cohibere; frenare.

MODERATELY. *ad.* Moderanter, Lucr.; moderate; temperanter; Cic.

MODERATION. *s.* Moderatio; modestia; temperantia; Cic.

MODERATOR. *s.* Moderator; temperator; fem. moderatrix, Cic.

MODERN. *a.* Recens; recentior; novus; Cic. — *Modern writers*; recentiores ex scriptoribus, Plin.; tempus nostrorum ingenia, Plin. J.

MODERNS. *s. pl.* Recentiores.

MODEST. *a.* Modestus; verecundus; pudicus; pudens.

MODESTLY. *ad.* Modeste, Cic.; decenter, Ov.; pudenter, Hor. — *To speak modestly*; lingua modeste uti, Ov.

MODESTY. *s.* Modestia; moderatio; Cic.; pudor; verecundia.

MODICUM. *s.* Tenuitas; paucitas; Cic.; exiguitas, Col.

MODIFICATION. *s.* Temperatio, Cic.; temperamentum, Plin.

TO MODIFY. *v. a.* Temperare; rei modum, or temperamentum, adhibere, or adjicere, Cic.; Plin.

MODILLON. *s.* (In architecture); mutulus, Vitruv.

MODISH. *a.* Ad nostrorum temporum rationem accommodatus.

MODISHLY. *ad.* Ad nostrorum temporum rationem, Cic.

TO MODULATE. *v. a.* Modulari, Plin.

MODULATION. *s.* Modulatio, Plin.

MODULE. *s.* Modulus, Vitruv.

MOHAIR. *s.* Pannus ex pilis camelinis confectus.

MOIETY. *s.* Dimidium; dimidia pars; Cic.; cœqua pars, Plin.

MOIST. *a.* Uvidus, Plaut.; humidus; madidus; Cic. — *To be moist*; madere, Cic.; humere, Plin.

TO MOIST or TO MOISTEN. *v. a.* Humectare, Col.

MOISTNESS or MOISTURE. *s.* Uvor, Varr.; mador Sall.

MOLAR. *a.* Molaris.

MOLASSES. *s.* See MOLOSSES.

MOLE. *s.* I. *An animal*; talpa, Cic. — *To catch moles*; talpas captare, or venari. II. *A dike*; moles.

III. *A fleshy substance*; informis et inanima caro.

IV. *A natural spot on the body*; nævus, Cic.; genitiva nota, Suet.

MOLE-CRICKET. *s.* Talparum venator. indagator, or captator.

MOLE-CRICKET. *s.* Gryllo-talpa.

MOLEHILL. *s.* Cumulus a talpa suffossus.

TO MOLEST. *v. a.* Alicui molestum esse; aliquem molestia afficere; Cic.

MOLESTATION. *s.* Molestia; vexatio; insectatio; Quint.

MOLEWARP. *s.* A mole; talpa.

MOLLIENT. *a.* Anodynus, Cels.; mitigatorius, Plin.

MOLLIFICATION. *s.* Lenimen; lenimentum; Plin.

TO MOLLIFY. *v. a.* Mitigare; levare; placare; lenire; Cic.; mollire, Hor.; emollire, Plin.; remollire, Col.

MOLOSSES or MOLOSSES. *s.* Sacchari fœces.

MOMENT. *s.* I. *Importance*; momentum; pondus; Cic. — *An affair of great moment*; res magni momenti et ponderis, Cic. II. (In mechanics); vis; potestas.

III. *An instant*; temporis punctum, Cic.; hora. — *A lucky moment*; temporis opportunitas, Cic. — *In a moment*; confestim; illico; mox; extemplo; Cic.

MOMENTANEOUS, MOMENTARY, or MOMENTARY. *a.* Unius momenti.

MOMENTOUS. *a.* Magni momenti et ponderis.

MONACHAL. *a.* Quod ad monachos pertinet.

MONACHISM. *s.* Monachi institutum.

MONAD or MONADE. *s.* Corporis simplex elementum.

MONARCH. *s.* Rex.

MONARCHAL or MONARCHICAL. *a.* Ad unius dominatum pertinens.

MONARCHY. *s.* Regnum; unius imperium, or dominatus, ùs; (in monarchia, Tertull.)

MONASTERY. *s.* Monasterium; cœnobium.

MONASTIC or MONASTICAL. *a.* Monasticus.

MONDAY. *s.* Lunæ dies.

MONEY. *s.* Signatum argentum; pecunia; nummus; Cic. — *Ready money*; præsens pecunia, Cic.; argentum præsentarium, Plaut. (Cicero always uses præsens in this sense.) — *Borrowed money*; æs alienum

MONEY-BAG. *s.* Marsupium, Varr.

MONEYED or MONIED. *a.* Amplissimæ pecuniæ dominus; vir locuples.

MONEYER. *s.* I. *A coiner of money*; (monetarius, Jul. Firm.); qui nummos cudit. II. *A banker*; trapezita, Plaut.; argentarius; mensorius; Cic.; (nummularius, U. Jct.)

MONEYLESS. *a.* Cui nummi desunt; qui eget, or caret, nummis, or pecunia.

MONGER. *s.* Venditor; fem. quæ merces dividit. — *A newsmonger*; rumorum aucup.

MONGREL. *a.* Misti generis animans.

MONITION. *s.* Admonitio; monitio; Cic.; communitio, Quint.

MONITOR. *s.* Monitor, Hor.

MONITORY. *a.* Ad docendum aptus et idoneus.

MONITORY. *s.* Ecclesiastica comminatio.

MONK. *s.* Monachus.

MONKEY. *s.* Simius; simia; Cic.

MONKISH. *s.* Monasticus.

MONOCULAR or MONOCULOUS. *a.* Orbis altero lumine, Plin.

MONOGRAM. *s.* Monogrammus; literarum implexus, ùs.

MONOLOGUE. *s.* Monologia.

MONOPOLIST. *s.* Qui monopolium exercet.

TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. n.* Merces cœmptas supprimere, U. Jct.

MONOPOLY. *s.* Monopolium, Plin.

MONOSYLLABICAL. *a.* Monosyllabus, Quint.

MONOSYLLABLE. *s.* Monosyllaba vox.

MONOTONY. *s.* Unius vocis nomen, Cic.; una spiritûs ac soni intentio, Quint.

MONSOON. *s.* A periodical trade wind; tempestas quæ venti Indico Oceano recurrit.

MONSTER. *s.* Monstrum; portentum; ostentum; prodigium; Cic.

MONSTROSITY or MONSTRUOSITY. *s.* Monstrosa deformitas; monstrum.

MONSTROUS. *a.* Monstruosus; portentosus; prodigiosus; Cic.

MONSTROUS, or rather, MONSTROUSLY. *ad.* Monstrose, Cic.; prodigiöse; monstrificæ; Plin.; prodigialiter, Hor.

MONTERO. *s.* A horseman's cap; pileus equestris, or venatorius.

MONTH. *s.* Mensis; luna, Plin.

MONTHLY. *a.* Menstruus, Cic.

MONTHLY. *ad.* Per mensem.

MONUMENT. *s.* Monumentum.

MOOD. *s.* I. *Temper of mind*; ingenium; mores, pl.; Ter.; indoles; natura, Cic. — *Cross mood*; morositas, Cic. II. *The mood of a verb*; modus.

MOODY. *a.* Morosus; austerus; difficilis; Cic.

MOON. *s.* Luna; lunare sidus; Sen.; lunæ sidus, Plin. — *Half-moon*; luna semiformis, Col. — *New moon*; nova, nascens, luna, Cæs.; Plin. — *Full moon*; luna plena, Cæs. — *An eclipse of the moon*; lunæ defectus, ùs, Cic.; luna laborans, Juv.; luna deficiens, Plin. — *Of, relating to, or like the moon*; lunaris, Cic.; Ov.

MOON-EYED. *a.* Lunaticus, P. Jct.

MOONLIGHT or MOONSHINE. *s.* Lunæ candentia, Vitruv.; fulgor, Plin.; luna radians, Virg.

MOONSTRUCK. *a.* Lunaticus, P. Jct.

MOOR. *s.* I. *A marsh*; palus, Cic. II. *A black man*; mauriscus.

To MOOR. *v. a.* (A sea term.) Navem adnectere, vinculis tenere, Virg., fune religare, Lucr. — To moor a boat; navigium in tutissima statione alligare.

MOOR-HEN. *s.* Fulica, Virg.; Yulix, Cic.

MOORISH. *a.* Paluster, Vitr.; (palustris, U. Jct.).

MOOR-LAND. *s.* Palus, Cic.

To MOOT. *v. a.* Disputare; disceptare; agere.

MOF. *s.* Peniculus.

To MOF. *v. a.* Peniculo purgare.

To MOPE. *v. n.* Obstupere.

MOPPET or MOPSEY. *s.* Sigillum automatam; cetera; Cato; nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor.

MOBUS. *s.* Tacita cogitatione defixus, Cic.; multa revolvens animo.

MORAL. *a.* Moralis, Cic. — *A moral speech*; sermo ad excolendos mores aptus, or idoneus.

MORAL. *s.* Philosophia moralis; pars philosophiæ de moribus, Cic.; ethica, Quint.

MORALIST. *s.* Qui vite viam monstrat, Hor.; qui de arte instituendâ vite dissertit.

MORALITY. *s.* I. *Ethics*; ethica, Quint.; philosophia pars moralis, Cic. II. *The nature of an action*; honestum.

To MORALIZE. *v. a.* and *n.* Ex re qualibet documenta ducere ad mores formando idonea.

MORALIZER. *s.* Qui mores crepat; censor castigatorem morum.

MORALLY. *ad.* I. *According to the rules of virtue*; secundum virtutis leges; ut deceat; ut convenit. II. *In the ethical sense*; sensu morali. III. *Likely*; creditibilis; probabiliter; ut verisimile est; Cic. — *Morally speaking*; ex communi sensu.

MORALS. *s. pl.* Mores; vitæ institutum. — *Good morals*; mores emendati, probi, or boni, Cic. — *A man of good morals*; vir bene moratus, Cic. — *One corrupt in his morals*; homo perditus, Plaut., dissolutus, Cic.

MORASS. *s.* See Moor.

MORBID. *a.* Æger; ægrotus; Cic.; morbidus; morbosus.

MORBIDNESS. *s.* Morbus; ægrotatio; adversa valetudo; Cic.

MORBIFIC or MORBIFICAL. *a.* Morbificus.

MORBOSE. *a.* Cui morbi semen inest; morbosus; Cato.

MORDACIOUS. *a.* Mordax, Cic.

MORDACITY. *s.* Mordacitas, Plin.

MORDICANT. *a.* Acer; mordax; Cic.

MORDICATION. *s.* Rosio; Plin.

MORE. *a.* Plus, with a genitive; e. g. *More water*; plus aquæ.

MORE. *ad.* Plus; amplius. — *More than one year*; ditius anno, Cic. — *A little more*; plusculum; paulo plus; Cic. — *Much more*; multo magis; multo maxime; Cic. — *He is no more*; vixit, Plaut. — *More or less*; plus minus, Plaut.

MOREL. *s.* *A plant*; solanum, Plin.

MOREOVER. *ad.* Præterea, Cic.

MORIGEROUS. *a.* Dicto audiens, Liv.

MORIL. *s.* *A kind of mushroom*; fungus pumicosus.

MORION. *s.* Cassis, Cæs.

MORN (poetical), MORNING. *s.* Mane; matutinum tempus.

MORNING-GOWN. *s.* Cyclas, Propert.; cubicularis vestis.

MORNING STAR. *s.* Phosphorus; lucifer.

MORNING TWILIGHT. *s.* Obscurum cæptæ lucis, Tac.; diluculum.

MOROCCO. *s.* Hircinum corium concinnatum; caprina aluta.

MOROSE. *a.* Morosus, Cic.

MOROSELY. *ad.* Morose; austere; Cic.

MOROSNESS or MOROSITY. *s.* Morositas, Cic.

MORRIS or MORRIS-DANCE. *s.* Ludus Pyrrhicus; chorea Mauritanica.

MORROW. *s.* Posterus, or postera, dies, Cic.

To-MORROW. *ad.* Cras, Cic.; crastino, Gell.; crastino die, Liv. — *To-morrow morning*; cras mane, Cic. — *The day after to-morrow*; perendie, Cic.; perendino die, Cæs.

MORSEL. *s.* Pars; particula, Cic. — *A morsel of bread*; frustum, Cic.

MORTAL. *a.* I. *Subject to death*; mortalis, Cic.; morti obnoxius. II. *Deadly, destructive*; lethalis; Virg.; mortiferus, Cels.; lethifer, Col. III. *Extreme, violent.* — *A mortal enemy*; hostis capitalis, infensissimus, Cic., implacabilis, Liv. IV. *Human*; humanus, Cic.

MORTAL. *s.* Mortalis. — Pl. *Mortals*; mortales.

MORTALITY. *s.* I. *State of being subject to death*; mortalitas, Cic. II. *Death*; mors; interitus, ùs; obitus, ùs; Cic. III. *Frequency of death*; pestilentia.

VI. *Human nature*; pl., mortales; homines.

MORTALLY. *ad.* I. *To death*; mortifere; lethaliter; Plin. — *To be mortally wounded*; mortiferum vulnus accipere, Cic. II. *Extremely*; valde; vehementer; Cic. — *To offend some one mortally*; aliquem summa injuria afficere, Cic.

MORTAR. *s.* I. *A vessel in which materials are broken with a pestle*; mortarium, Plin. II. *Lime mixed with sand*; arenatum; mortarium; Vitr.; intrita, Plin.

MORTGAGE. *s.* Hypotheca, Cic.

To MORTGAGE. *v. a.* Fundum creditori oppignerare, or pignori opponere, Ter.

MORTIFEROUS. *a.* Mortiferus, Cic.

MORTIFICATION. *s.* I. *Putrefaction*; carniurn corruptio, Cic. II. *Chagrin, vexation*; molestia, Cic.; ærumna, Plaut.

To MORTIFY. *v. a.* and *n.* Alicui ægre facere, Cic. — *To mortify deeply*; dolorem inurere, Cic.; cupiditates coercere, frangere; vitari.

MORTISE. *s.* (With carpenters); cavus.

To MORTISE. *v. a.* Cavo inserere.

MORTMAIN. *s.* (A law term.) Extinctio; restinctio.

MORTUARY. *a.* Funerbris, Cic.

MOsaic. *s.* Tessellatum, or vermiculatum, opus, Vitr.; Cic. — *Mosaics*; sectilia pavimenta, Suet.

Mosque. *s.* Mahumetanorum fanum.

Moss. *s.* *A plant*; muscus, Cic.

MOSS-GROWN. *a.* Muscosus, Cic.

MOSSY. *a.* Muscosus, Cic.

MOst. *a.* Maximus. — *The most part*; plerique; pleræque; pleraque; Cic.

MOst. *ad.* Maxime. — *At the most*; ad summum, Cic.; ut maxime, Col.

MOStLY. *ad.* Plerumque; sæpe numero; sæpissime, Cic.

MOte. *s.* Atomus; individuum corpus; Cic.; corpus insecabile, Quint.

MOth. *s.* *An insect*; tineæ, Vitr.

MOTHER. *s.* Mater; parens; Cic.; genitrix, Virg. — *Mother-in-law*; novercalis, Tac. — *A mother having lost her children*; orba mater, Col. — *Of or belonging to a mother*; maternus. — *Mother-of-pearl*; concha margaritifera, Plin.

MOTHER. *a.* Maternus, Virg. — *A mother-tongue*; lingua primigenia.

MOTHERHOOD. *s.* Maternum sanguis, Cic.; maternum nomen.

MOTHERLESS. *a.* Orbus.

MOTHERLY. *a.* Maternus, Cic.

MOTHERLY. *ad.* Materno animo.

MOTION. *s.* I. Motus, ùs; motio; Cic. — *To put in motion*; movere. — *To make motions*; motus dare.

II. *Proposal*; sententia allata.

To MOTION. *v. a.* Rem in medium afferre, Cic.

MOTIONLESS. *a.* Immobilis, Cic.

MOTIVE. *a.* Motor; auctor; concitator; Cic.

MOTIVE. *a.* Causa; incitamentum.

MOTLEY. *a.* Varius; variatus; versicolor; discolor; Cic.

MOTTO. *s.* Symbolum heroicum; similitudo figura et verbis expressa.

To MOVE. *v. a.* I. *To put in motion*; movere, Cic.

II. *To propose*; rem proponere, or exponere; in medio, in medium, afferre, ponere, or proferre; de re ad alios referre; Cic. III. *To affect*; movere; commovere; ciere; Cic.

To MOVE or To MOVE ABOUT. *v. n.* Moveri; se movere.

To MOVE OFF. *v. a.* Movere, Cic.

MOVEABLE. *a.* Mobilis. — *A moveable feast*; festum mobile.

MOVEABLENESS. *s.* Mobilitas, Cic.

MOVEABLES. *s. pl.* Supellectilia, pl.; instrumentum; Cic.

MOVEMENT. *s.* Motus, ùs; motio; Cic.

MOVER. *s.* Motor; auctor; concitator; Cic.

MOVING. *a.* Movenâdis, commovenâdis, animis aptus, idoneus, or accommodatus; inducens in affectus; Quint.

MOVINGLY. *ad.* Miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; Cic.

MOULD. *s.* I. *Form in which any thing is cast*; forma; typus; Plin. II. *Soil*; fimus pinguis et putris, Col. III. *Mouldiness*; mucor, Col.

To MOULD. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; mucescere, Plin.; mucorem contrahere, Col.; situm ducere, Quint.

To MOULD. *v. a.* I. *To model*; in formam fundere; deformare. II. *To knead*; pinsere, Col.; farinam subigere, Cato.

To MOULDER. *v. a.* and *n.* In pulverem extenuare, Col., resolvere, Plin.

MOULDINESS. *s.* Mucor, Col.

MOULDING. *s.* Torus, Vitr.

MOULDWARP. *s.* Talpa.

MOULDY. *a.* Mucidus, Juv.

To MOULT. *v. n.* (Said of birds); pennas amittere, or mutare.

MOULTING. *s.* Defluvium, Plin.

MOUND. *s.* Munitio, Cic.; munimentum, Liv.

MOUNT or MOUNTAIN. *s.* Mons, Cic. — *The top of a mountain*; montis vertex, Cic.; summum jugum, Cæs.

To MOUNT. *v. n.* I. *To rise on high*; ascendere. — *To mount with difficulty*; scandere. II. *To get on horse-back*; equum, or in equum, conscendere, Liv.; Ov.

MOUNTAIN. *s.* Mons, Cic.

MOUNTAINEER. *s.* Montanus, Cæs.; monticola, Ov.
MOUNTAINOUS or **MOUNTAIN.** *a.* Montosus, Cic.; mon-
 tans, Plin.

MOUXTBANK. *s.* Circulator, Cels.; histrio.
TO MOURN. *v. a. and n.* Deplorare; lugere; deflere; vehementer congeri; Cic.—*To mourn some one's death;* alicujus interitum deplorare, lacrymis prosequi; casum dolere; mortem deflere.—*To mourn over or on account of any thing;* re, de re, or rem, dolere; in mœrore versari; mœrorem, angorem, capere; Cic.; ex re molestia, or ægritudine, affici, or molestiam trahere; in ægritudinem incidere.

MOURNER. *s.* Plorator; pullatus.

MOURNFUL. *a.* I. *Sorrowful;* lugubris; luctuosus; Cic.—*A mournful ditty;* nenia, Varr. II. *Causing sorrow;* tristis; molestus; æcerbus.

MOURNFULLY. *ad.* Mæste; dolenter; febiliter; Cic.
MOURNFULNESS. *s.* Tristitia; mæstitia; mœror; ægritudo; animi ægritudo; mæstitudo; Cic.

MOURNING. *s.* I. *Sorrow;* see **MOURNFULNESS.**
 II. *The dress of sorrow;* vestis lugubris, Ter.; funebris vestitus; insignia lugentium; Cic.—*To go into mourning;* lugubria induere; vestes or restium mutare, Cic.

MOURNING WEEDS. *s. pl.* Insignia lugentium, Ter.
MOUSE. *s.* Sorex, Ter.; musculus, Cic.—*A field-mouse;* mus rusticus, Hor.

MOUSE-TRAP. *s.* Muscipula, Varr.; muscipulum, Phædr.; mustricula, Isid.

MOUTH. *s.* I. (In man, some animals and fishes); os; bucca; Cic.—*A small mouth;* osculum, Ov.—*A horse with a good mouth;* equus ore docilis et tractabilis. II. (In most animals); os; gula; Cic.; rictus, ðs, Ov. III. *Cry, voice;* vox; clamor. IV.—*The mouth of a river;* ostium, Cic.; fauces, Plin.; os, Curt.—*The mouth of a cannon;* os tormenti bellici; embater; Vitr.

TO MOUTH. *v. a.* Corripere; edere; mandere; dentibus conficere, Liv., extenuare et molere; commanducare; Plin.

MOUTHFUL. *s.* Bolus, Ter.; buccæ, Suet.
Mow. *s.* A stack of hay; fenile.

TO Mow. *v. a. and n.* I. *To cut with a scythe;* demetere; desecare; succidere; Col.—*To mow a field;* pratium falcebus secare, or subsecare, Varr., tundere, Claud., cadere, Plin.; fenum demetere, or succidere, Col. II. *To cut down corn;* metere, Cic.; demetere; messes facere; frumenta decidere; Col. III. *To make mounds;* sanna aliquem irridere, Pers.

MOWER. *s.* Feniseca, Col.; feniseq, Plin.
MOWING. *s.* Fenisechia, Varr.; fenisecium, Col.; feniseccio.

MOWING-TIME. *s.* Fenisecium, Col.
MUCH. *a.* Multum; plurimum; abunde; affatim.—*Much wine;* tautum, or plurimum, vini, Cic.; or, multus, plurimus, vinus.—*Much corn;* magnus frumenti numerus, Cic.—*Much labour;* labor plurimus, Cic.

MUCH. *ad.* Multum; plurimum; maxime; magnopere; vehementer; Cic.—*To love very much;* multum amare, Plaut.—*To value much;* magni facere, Cic.—*Much less;* multo minus.—*Much more;* multo magis.—*Much better;* longe melius.—*Very much;* multum.—*Too much;* plus satis, Ter.; nimis; nimium; nimio-pere; nimio plus; plus æquo; extra modum; ultra quam satis est; satis superque; Cic.—*A little too much;* paulo nimium, Cic.—*As much, so much;* tantum; tot; quot.—*Not as much as;* non tantum, quantum.

MUCILAGE. *s.* Mucor.
MUCILAGINOUS. *a.* Quod ad mucoris naturam accedit; mucidus.

MUCK. *s.* Stercus, Cic.; fimum, Virg.; fimus, Col.
TO MUCK. *v. a.* Agrum stercorare, lætificare, Cic., stercore satiare, Col.; solum fimo saturare, Virg.

MUCKHILL. *s.* Sterquillium, Col.; fimetum, Plin.
MUCKWORM. *s.* (Fig.); sordidus, Cic.; præparcus, Plin.

MUCKY. *a.* Impurus; impudicus; obscenus; spurcus; Cic.

MUCOUS or **MUCULENT.** *a.* Glutinosus, Col.; sequax, Plin.

MUCOUSNESS or **MUCOSITY.** *s.* Lentor; lentitia; Plin.; glutinosus humor, Col.

MUD. *s.* Limus, Virg.; lutum; cœnum; Cic.—*To fall in the mud;* in cœnum immergi; cœno demergi, impediti.

TO MUDDLE. *v. a.* I. *To make turbid;* (aquam) turbare, Ov., obturbare, Plin., turbulentam facere, Phædr. II. *To make half drunk;* inebriare, Plin.; in vinum trahere, Liv.

MUDDY. *a.* Cœnosus, Cic.; limosus, Virg.; turbulentus, Phædr.; lutulentus, Hor.; Ov.

MUD-WALL. *s.* Lutamentum, Col.
MUFF. *s.* Pellita, or villosa, manica.

TO MUFFLE. *v. a.*—(One's head); caput velare, Cic., obnubere, Liv.
MUFFLER. *s.* Nimbus, Petron.
MUG. *s.* Calix; poculum; Cic.; culullus; Hor.
MUGWORT. *s.* A plant; artemisia, Plin.

MULATTO. *s.* Hybrida, Plin.
MULBERRY. *s.* Morus, Virg.
MULBERRY-TREE. *s.* Morus, Plin.
MULCT. *s.* Multa; multatio; Cic.
TO MULCT. *v. n.* Aliquem multa multare; alicui multam irrogare, or dicere, Cic., facere, Cato, edicere, Liv.

MULE. *s.* An animal; mula, Cic.
MULETEER or **MULE-DRIVER.** *s.* Mulio, Cic.

TO MULL. *v. a.* (Wine); vinum aromatibus mistum coquere.

MULLET. *s.* A fish; mullus, Cic.; mugil, Plin.—*Grey mullet;* mullus.—*Red mullet;* rubellus, Plin.

MULLIGRUBS. *s.* Morositas, Cic.—See **MOROSE**, **PEVISH**, **FRETFUL**.

MULTICAVOUS. *a.* Multicavatus, Varr.; multicavus, Ov.
MULTIFARIOUS. *a.* Varius; variatus; Cic.; multifarius, Gell.

MULTIFARIOUSLY. *ad.* Varie; multifariam; multiplicit.

MULTIFORM. *a.* Multiformis, Cic.; Sen.
MULTIPLE. *a.* Numerus alium multoties continens.

MULTIPLICABLE. *a.* Multiplicabilis.
MULTIPLICATION. *s.* Multiplicatio, Col.
MULTIPLICITY. *s.* Multitudo.

TO MULTIPLY. *v. a. and n.* I. *To increase in number;* multiplicare; numerum amplificare. II. (In arithmetic); multiplicare numeros inter se, Col. III. *To increase or propagate themselves;* sobolescere; genus propagare; multiplicari.

MULTITUDE. *s.* I. *A great number;* multitudo; copia; frequentia; magnus numerus; Cic. II. *The people;* vulgus, Cic.; Plin.; plebs, Cic.

MULTITUDINOUS. *a.* Numerosus; multiplex.
MUM. *interj.* Sile; tace; pl., silet; tacete.

TO MUMBLE. *v. a. and n.* Mutire, Ter.; mussare, Plaut.; mussitare, Ter.; sub lingua murmurare; or, secum cornicari; Pers.

MUMMER. *s.* Personatus, Cic.; larvatus, Plaut.
MUMMERY. *s.* Larvatorum ludicia turba.

MUMMY. *s.* Corpus medicatum, Plin., odoribus difertum, Tac.

TO MUMP. *v. a. and n.* Dente circumrodere.
MUMPS. *s. pl.* I. *Sullenness;* morositas; Cic. II. *A distemper;* angina, Cels.

TO MUNCH. *v. a.* Manducare.
MUNDANE. *a.* Mundanus.—*Occupied with mundane affairs;* humanæ vitæ commodis deditus; rerum fluxurum studens.

MUNDANITY. *s.* Vitæ delicis et luxu deditæ lenimenta, Tac.; fluxurum rerum studium.

TO MUNDIFY. *v. a.* (A medical term.) Vulnus purgare, Plin.

MUNICIPAL. *a.* Municipalis, Cic.
MUNIFICENCE. *s.* Munificentia, Plin.

MUNIFICENT. *a.* Liberalis; munificus; largus; Cic.
MUNIFICENTLY. *ad.* Munifice, Liv.

MUNIMENT. *s.* Munio, Cic.; munimentum, Liv.
MUNITION. *s.* Belli apparatus, ðs, Cic.

MURAL. *a.* Muralis.—*A mural crown;* corona muralis, Liv.

MURDER. *s.* Cædes; homicidium; interfectio; interemptio; occisio; Cic.—*To commit murder;* cædem facere, Cic., perpetrare, Liv., committere, Ov., patrare, Tac.; cæde se cruentare, Cic.—*Murder of a father;* patricidium; or, parricidium, Cic.—*Murder of a mother;* matricidium, Cic.

TO MURDER. *v. a.* Aliquem insidiis, or per insidias, interficere, Cic.; meditatam alicui cædem inferre, Liv.
MURDERER. *s.* Interfector, Cic.; homicida, Quint.; interemptor, Vell.; fem. interfetrrix.

MURDEROUS. *a.* Sanguinarius, Cic.; cruoris amans, Ov.; sanguinem sitiens, Sen.; sanguine nimis gaudens, Tac.; crudelitatem anhelans, Auct. ad Her.

TO MURE. *v. a.* Muro cingere; mœnibus sepire, Cic.; amplecti muro, Hor.

MURK. *s.* I. *Darkness;* obscuritas; tenebræ, pl.; caligo; Cic. II. *Huskiness of fruit;* siliqua, Plin.; valvulus, Col.

MURKY. *a.* Obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebrosicus, Cic.; cæcus, Ov.

MURMUR. *s.* Admurmuratio, Cic.
TO MURMUR. *v. a.* Mussitare, Liv.; admurmurare; susurrum, or levem strepitum, edere; susurrare.

MURMURER. *s.* Murmurator, Plaut.
MURRAIN. *s.* Lues; scabies.

MUSCADEL or **MUSCADINE.** *s.* Uva apiana, Plin.—*Muscadel wine;* vinum apianum, or ex apianis uvis, Plin.

MUSCLE. *s.* I. *Fibres enclosed by a membrane;* musculus, Cels.; Plin.; torus, Virg. II. *A shell-fish;* musculus; mytilus.

MUSCULAR. *a.* Quod ad musculos pertinet.
MUSCULOUS. *a.* Torosus, Catull.; musculosus, Cels.
MUSE. *s.* Musa, Cic.
TO MUSE. *v. n.* Rem animo retractare, Cic.; sæpe secum retractare et recogitare, Col.; meditari; contem-

plari. — *To muse over something all day*; rem tota die concouquere, Sen.

MUSEFUL. *a.* Tacita cogitatione defixus, Cic.; multa revolvens animo.

MUSER. *s.* See MUSEFUL.

MUSEUM. *s.* Museum, Plin. J.

MUSHROOM. *s.* Boletus, Plin.; Juv.; fungus, Cic.

MUSIC. *s.* Musica, Cic.; musice, Quint. — *To learn music*; musicis se dedere, Cic. — *Fond of music*; inusicorum perstudiosus, Cic.

MUSICAL. *a.* Musicus; canorus; Cic.

MUSICALLY. *ad.* Musice, Cic.; Plaut.; modulate.

MUSICIAN. *s.* Musicus; acroama, atis, n., Nep.; fem. musica.

MUSK. *s.* *A perfume*; moschus. — *To perfume with musk*; moscho inodorare.

MUSKET. *s.* Sclopetus.

MUSKETEER. *s.* Sclopetarius miles.

MUSKET-HAWK. *s.* *A bird*; accipitris mas.

MUSKETOON. *s.* *A sort of blunderbuss*; brevoris tubi sclopetus.

MUSKY. *a.* Moschum redolens.

MUSLIN. *s.* Nebula lineae, Petron.

MUSSULMAN. *s.* Mahumeti sectator.

MUST. *s.* Mustum.

MUST. *v. aux.* Oportere; decere. — *It must be done*; necesse est, Ter.; oportet, decet, hoc facere; faciendum esse. — *I must go*; abeundum est mihi. — *He must learn and unlearn many things*; multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. — *He must be a man of great skill*; summus vir facultatis esse debet, Cic. — *It must needs be, that*; abesse non potest, quin, Cic. — *It must needs be so*; fieri aliter non potest, Ter. — *I must take heed*; mihi cautio est, ne, Ter.

To MUST. *v. a. and n.* Mucescere, Plin.; mucorem contrahere, Col.; situm ducere, Quint.

MUSTACHES. *s. pl.* Superioris labii pili longiores.

MUSTARD. *s.* Sinape; sinapis; Plin.; sinapæ, Varr.

MUSTARD-POT. *s.* Urecolus quo servatur intritum sinapi.

MUSTER. *s.* I. *A review*; exercitûs, or copiarum, recensio, Cic. — *To pass muster*; approbari. II. *A collection*; turba; copia; multitudo; Cic. — *A muster of birds*; gregis avium.

To MUSTER. *v. a. and n.* Jungere; copulare; cogere; sociare; Cic. — *To muster an army*; copias parare; milites cogere, Cic.

MUSTER-MASTER. *s.* Militum censor.

MUSTINESS. *s.* Mucor, Col.

MUSTY. *a.* Mucidus, Juv. — *To be musty*; mucere, Catull.

MUTABILITY. *s.* Mutabilitas, Cic.; inconstantia.

MUTABLE. *a.* Mutabilis; varius; mobilis; inconstans; Cic. — *Fortune is mutable*; varia volubilisque fortuna est, Cic.

MUTATION. *s.* Mutatio, Cic.

MUTE. *a.* Mutus, Cic. — *To become mute*; obmutescere, Cic.

MUTE. *s.* I. *One who has no power of speech*; mutus, Cic. II. *Ordure of birds*; excrementum; fimum; Plin.; fimus, Col.

To MUTE. *v. n.* *To dung as birds*; fimum egerere, or reddere, Plin.

MUTELY. *ad.* Silentio; tacite.

MUTENESS. *s.* Muti vitium.

To MUTILATE. *v. a.* Mutillare, Cic.; truncare, Col. — *Mutilated*; mutilus; mancus.

MUTILATION. *s.* Membri amputatio, Cic.; sectio, Plin.; detruncatio, Plin.

MUTINEER. *s.* Seditiosus; turbulentus; Cic.

MUTINOUS. *a.* Seditiosus; turbulentus; Cic.

MUTINOUSLY. *ad.* Seditiose, Cic.

To MUTINY. *v. n.* Tumultuari; turbas, or seditioem, facere; seditioem et discordiam concitare; Cic.

MUTINY. *s.* Seditio; motus, ùs; tumultus, ùs; Stat.; vulgi turbamentum, Tac.

To MUTTER. *v. n. and a.* Mutire, Ter.; mussare, Plaut.; mussitare, Ter.; sub lingua murmurare, or secum cornicari, Pers.

MUTTER. *s.* Admurmuratio.

MUTTERER. *s.* Morosus; stomachosus; Hor.

MUTTON. *s.* Caro ovina. — *A shoulder of mutton*; vervecis armus.

MUTUAL. *a.* Mutuus, Cic.

MUTUALLY. *ad.* Invicem; mutuo; Plin.

MUZZLE. *s.* I. *The mouth of any thing*; os. II. *The snout of certain beasts*; rostrum, Cic. III. *A fastening for the mouth*; fiscella, Catull.; fiscellum, Col.; capistrum, Virg.

To MUZZLE. *v. a. and n.* Capistro constringere; os obstruere; fauces obstringere.

MY. *pron.* Meus, mea, meum.

MYOPS. *s.* Short-sighted, luscitiosus, Plin.

MYRIAD. *s.* Myrias.

MYRMIDON. *s.* Pusillus et nullius pretii adolescens; homunculus.

MYROBALAN. *s.* *A kind of Indian plum*; myrobalanum, Plin.

MYRRH. *s.* *Agum*; myrrha, Plin.

MYRTLE. *s.* *A tree*; myrtus, Hor. — *Myrtle wine*; vinum myrtites, genit. vini myrtica, Col.

MYSELF. *pron. pers.* Ego; ego ipse, mei ipsius, mihi ipsi, me ipsum; egomet; Cic. — *As to, or for, myself*; ego vero; ego quidem; Cic. — *It is myself*; ego sum, Cic.

MYSTERIOUS. *a.* Quod mysterium habet; mysticus.

MYSTERIOUSLY. *ad.* Tecte; tectius; Cic.

MYSTERY. *s.* I. Mysterium. — *The mysteries of state*; arcana reipublice. II. *A trade*; ars.

MYSTIC OR MYSTICAL. *a.* I. *Mysterious*; mysticus, Ov. II. *Obscure*; obscurus, Cic.; perplexus, Liv.

III. *Symbolical*; symbolicus.

MYSTICALLY. *ad.* Mystice.

MYTHOLOGICAL. *a.* Ad fabularum, or mythicorum, scientiam pertinens.

MYTHOLOGIST. *s.* Fabularum, or mythicorum, peritus.

MYTHOLOGY. *s.* Fabularum scientia.

N.

To NAB. *v. a.* Prehendere; opprimere.

NACKER, NAKER, or NACRE, SHELL. *s.* Coucha margaritifera, Plin.

NAG. *s.* Mannus; manulus; Plin.

NAIL. *s.* I. *The horny substance at the ends of the fingers or toes*; unguis. — *To pare one's nails*; ungues ponere, Hor., subsecare, Tibull., rescare, Plin. II. *A spike or stud*; clavus, Cæs. — *A small nail*; clavulus. — *A large nail*; clavus trabalis, Cic. — *To pull out a nail*; clavum reficere; revellere. III. *The sixteenth part of a yard*; digiti duo cum quadrante.

To NAIL. *v. a.* Rem clavato figere, affigere; clavum pangere; suffigere.

NAILER. *s.* Clavorum faber.

NAKED. *a.* Nudus, Cic. — *Half naked*; seminudus, Liv. — *Quite naked*; omni velamento corporis spoliatus, Curt. — *A naked sword*; gladius nudus, or vagina vacuus, nudus. — See also PLAIN, OPEN.

NAKEDLY. *ad.* Nude; aperte.

NAKEDNESS. *s.* Nudatum corpus.

NAME. *s.* I. *A distinctive appellation*; nomen; vocabulum. II. *Reputation*; nomen; fama; existimatio; Cic. III. *Renown*; fama; celebritas. IV. — *To tell one's name*; nomen eloqui, Cic. — *In my name*; verbis meis, Ter. — *A good name*; bona existimatio, Cic. — *An ill name*; infamia.

To NAME. *v. a.* Alicui, or rei, nomen imponere; indere; Plaut.; aliquem, or rem, nominare, Cic., appellatione notare, Sen.; designare; or, nominare. — *To name one's heir*; heredem nuncupare, Dig.

NAMELESS. *a.* Anonymus; sine certo nomine.

NAMELY. *ad.* Nominatim, Cic.; particulariter, Plin.; (speciatim, Asc. Ped.); scilicet; videlicet, Cic.

NAMESAKE. *s.* Ejusdem nominis.

NAP. *s.* I. *A short sleep*; semisomnus sopor, Quint.; suspensus somnus, Cic. II. *Down, villous substance*; avium pluma mollior.

To NAP. *v. a.* Dormitare; somno connivere; Cic.; obdormescere.

NAPE. *s.* *The joint of the neck behind*; fossa; imæ cervicis fossa.

NAPKIN. *s.* Mantle, Virg.; mappa, Hor.

NAPLESS. *a.* Rasus; abrasus; Cic.

NAPPY. *a. i. e.* *Frothy*; spumans; spumeus; Virg.

NARCISSUS. *s.* *A flower*; narcissus, Virg.

NARCOTIC. *a.* Producing torpor; torporem inducens, Plin.; soporifer, Virg.

NARD. *s.* *A shrub*; nardum, Hor.; nardus, Plin.

NARRATION. *s.* Narratio; expositio; Cic.

NARRATIVE. *a.* Quod ad narrationem spectat.

NARRATIVE. *s.* See NARRATION.

NARRATOR. *s.* Narrator, Cic.; qui narrat.

NARROW. *s.* Arctus; angustus; Cic. — *Very narrow*; perangustus, Cic. — *A narrow mind*; angustus et parvus animus; angustum et arctum ingenium. — *To be lodged in a narrow compass*; anguste sedere, habitare, Cic.

To NARROW. *v. a.* Contrahere, Cic.; in arctum cogere, Plin.; angustare, Sen.; coarctare, Liv.

NARROWLY. *ad.* I. *Contractedly*; arte; or, arcte; anguste. II. *Closely, vigilantly*; de proximo; attente.

NASAL. *a.* Quod ad nasum pertinet. — *A nasal sound*; sonus nasiloquus.

NASALLY. *ad.* Sono nasiloquo.

NASTILY. *ad.* Spurce; fæde; Cic.; sordide, Val. Max.

NASTINESS. *s.* Spurectia, Ter.; sordes, Cic.; inquinamentum, Gell.

NASTY. *a.* Immundus, Ter.; spurcus, Catull.; impurus, Cic.; fædus, Tac.

NATAL. *a.* Natalis; natalicius; Cic.

NATATION. *s.* Natatio, Cic.

NATION. *s.* Natio; gens; Cic.
NATIONAL. *a.* Gentilicium, Cic.; quod ad totam gentem pertinet; civilis; popularis; publicus.
NATIVE. *a.* Naturalis; natus; innatus; ingeneratus; naturæ accommodatus; Cic.—*Native land*; patria solum; patrium, or natale, solum, Cic.
NATIVE. *s.* Ortus; natus; Cic.—*The natives*; indigene, Liv.
NATIVITY. *s.* (Nativitas, U. Jct.); dies, or hora, natalis, Cic., or genitalis, Plin.
NATURAL. *a.* I. *Produced or effected by nature*; naturalis; natus; innatus; ingeneratus. II. *Agreeable to nature*; naturæ accommodatus; Cic. II. *Unaffected*; simplex et apertus, Cic.
NATURAL. *s.* An idiot, a fool; idiota, Cic.
NATURALIST. *s.* Rerum naturalium investigator, Cic.
NATURALIZATION. *s.* Civitatis donatio.
TO NATURALIZE. *v. a.* Peregrinum civitate donare.
NATURALLY. *ad.* I. *According to unassisted nature*; naturaliter; natura; congruenter nature; Cic.; secundum naturam, Quint. II. *Spontaneously*; sponte; suapte natura. III. *Without affectation*; ingenue; aperte.
NATURE. *s.* I. *The compass of natural existence*; natura; rerum universitas; Cic.; communis rerum natura, Plin.—*Human nature*; natura humana. II. *Temper, disposition*; natura; indoles; ingenium; Cic.—*Good nature*; temperati moderateque mores, pl.; egregia et præclara indoles; Cic.; mores auri, pl., Hor. III. *Sort, kind*; genus.—*Something of the same nature*; res ejusdem generis, Cic.
NATURED. *a.*—*Good-natured*; bona natura, or bona indole, præditus, Cic.; benignus; comis.—*Ill-natured*; malignus; morosus; invidus.
NAUGHT or **NAUGHTY**. *a.* Malus; malignus; improbus; Cic.
NAUGHTILY. *ad.* Improbe; nequiter; nefarie; scelestate; scelestus.
NAUGHTINESS. *s.* Improbitas; perversitas; pravitatis; Cic.
NAULAGE. *s.* *The freight of passengers in a ship*; naulum, Juv.
NAUMACHY. *s.* Naumachia, Sen.
TO NAUSEATE. *v. a.* Fastidire; satietate et fastidio alienari; Cic.
NAUSEOUS. *a.* Fastidiosus; quod movet fastidium; Hor.
NAUTIC or **NAUTICAL**. *a.* Nauticus, Cic.; maritimus.
NAVAL. *a.* Navalis.—*A naval battle*; navalis pugna, Cic.; navale prælium, Quint.; prælium maritimum, Gell.
NAVE. *s.* I. (In a wheel); modiolus. II. (In a church); interioris templi pars prior.
NAVEL. *s.* Umbilicus, Plin.
NAVEW or **NAPEW**. *s.* A sort of turnip; napus, Col.
NAVIGABLE. *a.* Navigabilis, Liv.—*A navigable river*; fluvius navigabilis, Col.; amnis patiens navigum, Curt.
TO NAVIGATE. *v. a. and n.* Navigare, Cic.
NAVIGATION. *s.* Navigatio.
NAVIGATOR. *s.* Navigator, Quint.; navigationi addictus, Cic.
NAVY. *s.* Navalis, or nautica, res, Liv.; res nauticæ, Cic.; res maritima, Vell.
NAY. *ad.* Non; minime.—*To say nay*; inficiari; negare; recusare.—*A saying nay*; negatio; recusatio.
NAY. *conj.* Præterea, Cic.
NAYWORD. *s.* Recusatio, Cic.
TO NEAL. *v. a.* Recoquere; rem colliquefacere; Cic.; diluere.
NEAP. *a.* Depressus; demissus.
NEAP-TIDE. *s.* (A sea term.) Æstus maris decrescens.
NEAR. *prep.* Prope, Cic.—*Near one*; prope aliquem, or ab aliquo, Cic.—*To bring, to draw, to come, near*; rem rei, ad rem, admoveo, Cic.; alicui, ad aliquem, appropinquare, or proxime accedere.
NEAR. *ad.* Fere; ferme; propemodum; Cic.
NEAR. *a.* I. *Not distant*; vicinus; propinquus; Cic.—*Nearer*; propior.—*Very near*; proximus, Cic. II. *Parsimonious*; parcipromus, Plaut.; parvus, Cic.
NEARLY. *ad.* I. *Closely*; de proximo. II. *In a niggardly manner*; sordide; parce; Cic.; nimium parce, Ter.
NEARNESS. *s.* I. *Closeness*; vicinia; vicinitas. II. *Alliance of blood*; propinquitatis; sanguinis conjunctio, or cognatio, Cic.; consanguinitas, Liv. III. *Tendency to avarice*; nimia parcimonia, Ter.; sordes, Cic.; tenacitas, Liv.
NEAT. *s.* Black cattle; majus, or armenticium, pecus, Varr.
NEAT. *a.* Mundus; nitidus; Cic.; concinnus; comptus; lautus; elegans.
NEATHERD. *s.* Bubulcus, Phædr.; boum custos.
NEATLY. *ad.* Nitide, Plaut.; munde, Sen.; laute; eleganter; Cic.—*Neatly dressed*; concinne vestitus, Plaut.

NEATNESS. *s.* Munditia; mundities; elegantia; concinnitas; Cic.
NEBULA. *s.* Nebula; nubecula.
NEBULOUS. *a.* Nebulosus, Cic.; nubilosus, Plin.
NECESSARIES. *s. pl.* Vitæ necessitates; ad vitam necessariam; Cic.—*To be in want of the necessities of life*; conflictari rerum necessarium inopia, Cæs.
NECESSARILY. *ad.* Necessario; ex necessitate; Cic.
NECESSARY. *a.* Necessarius, Cic.—*More, very, necessary*; magis, maxime, necessarius.—*The things necessary for one's subsistence*; quæ sunt ad vitam necessaria, Cic.
TO NECESSITATE. *v. a.* Alicui necessitatem rei faciendæ imponere; aliquem cogere rem facere; Cic.
NECESSITOUS. *a.* Inops; pauper; egenus; Cic.
NECESSITY. *s.* I. *Cogency, compulsion, fatality*; necessitas.—*Absolute necessity*; necessitas immutabilis, Quint.—*Urged by necessity*; necessitate coactus, Cic.—*Without necessity*; supervacuo, U. Jct. II. *Poverty*; inopia; indigentia; inopia et necessitas; Cic.—*Necessity is the mother of invention*; ingeniosa rerum egestas, Claud.
NECK. *s.* Collum, Cic.—*A neck of land*; lingua, Liv.; terra in mare ecurrens, Plin.—*To break one's neck*; sibi cervicem frangere, Cic.
NECKBAND. *s.* Collis amictus, ùs, amiculum.
NECKCLOTH. *s.* Cæsitiùm collo circumvolutum.
NECKERCHIEF. *s.* Strophium; mamillare; Mart.
NECKLACE. *s.* Torques, or torquis; monile; Cic.—*A necklace of pearls*; monile baccatum, Virg.
NECKWEED. *s.* Cannabis, Col.; cannabum, Pall.
NECROLOGY. *s.* A registry of the dead; necrologium.
NECROMANCER. *s.* Qui, or quæ, ardeat magicis manes evocat, Suet.; qui, or quæ, animas mortuorum elicit, Hor.
NECROMANCY. *s.* Necromantia, Cic.
NECTAR. *s.* Nectar, Cic.
NECTAREOUS or **NECTARINE**. *a.* Nectareus, Mart.
NECTARINE. *s.* A sort of peach; Persicum duracinum.
NEED. *s.* Opus; penuria; inopia; egestas; Cic.—*To be in need of money*; pecunia opus habere, Cic.
TO NEED. *v. a. and n.* Re, or in rei, egere, or indigere, Cic.—*To need advice*; egere consilio, Cic.—*To need help*; egere auxilio, Cic.
NEEDFUL. *a.* Necessarius, Cic.
NEEDFULLY. *ad.* Necessario; ex necessitate; Cic.
NEEDFULNESS. *s.* Necessitas; inopia; indigentia; Cic.
NEEDILY. *ad.* In egestate.
NEEDINESS. *s.* Inopia; indigentia; inopia et necessitas; Cic.
NEEDLE. *s.* A sewing needle; acus, ùs; Cic.—*To thread a needle*; lina per acum immittere, Cels.—*To sew with a needle*; acus transuere, Cels.—*The eye of a needle*; acus foramen.—*An embroidering needle*; acus Babylonia, or Assyria.—*A mariner's needle*; acus magnetæ tacta.
NEEDLE-CASE. *s.* Capax acum theca.
NEEDLEFUL. *s.* Acia; trajectum acum filum; Cels.
NEEDLE-MAKER. *s.* Acuum opifex.
NEEDLEWORK. *s.* Opus Phrygium.—*To do a piece of needlework*; acu pingere.
NEEDLESSLY. *ad.* Frustra; incassum; Liv.; inutiliter, Plin.; in vanum, Curt.
NEEDLESSNESS. *s.* Inutilitas, Cic.
NEEDLESS. *a.* Inutilis; ad nullam partem utilis; Cic.
NEEDS. *ad.* Necessarie; ex necessitate; Cic.
NEEDY. *a.* Inops; pauper; egenus.—*To help the needy*; egentibus, or indigentibus, benigne facere.
NEER. *ad.* Nunquam.
NEARIOUS. *a.* Improbis; scelestus; nefarius.
NEGATION. *s.* Negatio; negantia; Cic.
NEGATIVE. *a.* Negans; inficialis; Cic.
NEGATIVELY. *ad.* Negando.
TO NEGLECT. *v. a.* Negligere; negligentiam facere; Cic.—*To neglect one's own affairs*; indormire rebus suis, Cic.; res suas incuriosius agere, Tac.
NEGLECT. *s.* Negligentia; incuria; Cic.—*Neglect of one's duty*; officii indigentia; in præstando officio negligentia; Cic.
NEGLECTFUL. *a.* Indiligens, Ter.; negligens, Cic.; incuriosus, Tac.
NEGLECTIVE. *s.* See NEGLECT.
NEGLECTANT. *a.* See NEGLECTFUL.
NEGLECTFULLY. *ad.* Negligenter; indiligenter; oscitantur; solute, Cic.; incuriosius, Tac.—*To act negligently*; rem agere levi, or molli brachio, Cic.
TO NEGOTIATE. *v. n.* Negotiari; mercaturam facere; mercaturis faciendis rem quærere; negotium curare; de re quapiam agere; Cic.
NEGOTIATION. *s.* Rerum maximi momenti procuratio.
NEGOTIATOR. *s.* Rei maximi momenti procurator.
NEGRO. *s.* Negrita, Plin.
TO NEIGH. *v. n.* Hinnire; hinnitus edere; Ov.
NEIGH. *s.* Hinnitus, ùs, Cic.; equi fremitus, ùs, Cæs.
NEIGHBOUR. *s.* Vicinus; fem. vicina; Ter.—*My neighbour*; vicinus meus, Cic.

To NEIGHBOUR. *v. a.* Tangere; attingere; continere; Cic.
 NEIGHBOURHOOD. *s.* Vicinia; vicinitas; Cic.; vicinium, Sen.
 NEIGHBOURING. *a.* Vicinus; finitimus; confinus.
 NEIGHBOURLY. *a.* Familiaris; affabilis; benignus.
 NEIGHBOURLY. *ad.* Benigne; comiter; commode.
 NEITHER. *conj.* Nec; neque; Cic. — *Neither — nor*; nec — nec; neque — neque.
 NEITHER. *pron. s.* Neuter. — *To be on neither side*; medium se gerere, Liv.; neutram partem amplecti, Cic.
 NENUPHAR. *s.* A flower; nymphæa, Plin.
 NEOPHYTE. *s.* Neophytus.
 NEPENTHE. *s.* Panaces, Plin.; panacea, Virg.
 NEPHEW. *s.* Fratris, or sororis, filius, Cic.
 NEPHRITIC. *a.* Calculosus, Cels.
 NERVE. *s.* Nervus, Cic. — *A little nerve*; nervulus.
 NERVELESS. *a.* Enervatus, Cic.; enervus, Plin.
 NERVOUS. *a.* I. Full of nerve; nervis abundans; nervis validus; Cels.; nervosus, Plin. II. Good for the nerves; nervalis, Scrib. Larg.
 NEST. *s.* Nidus; cubile; Cic. — *A whole nest of birds*; pullatio; pullities; Col.
 To NESTLE. *v. n.* Nidulari, Varr.; nidificare, Virg.; nidum fingere, Cic., facere, Plin., struere, Tac.
 NET. *s.* Rete, Cic.; retia; retis; Varr.
 To NET. *v. a. and n. i. e.* To make clear gain; lucrari; lucrifacere; Cic.
 NETHER. *a.* Demissus; depressus.
 NETHERMOST. *a.* Infimus; imus.
 NETTING or NETWORK. *s.* Reticulum subtilius, or minutis maculis, Cic.
 NETTLE. *s.* Urtica, Plin.
 To NETTLE. *v. a.* Pungere, Ter.; lædere, Cic.; in re offendere.
 NEVER. *ad.* Nunquam. — *I am so troubled as never man was*; ita sum afflictus, ut nemo unquam, Cic.
 NEVERTHELESS. *conj.* Tamen; nihilominus; attamen; veruntamen; Col.; nihilominus tamen; Plin.;
 NEUTER. *a.* Medius; neutram propensus in partem; Cic.
 NEUTER. *ad.* Neutrum genus.
 NEUTRAL. *a.* See NEUTER.
 NEUTRALITY. *s.* Neutris partis studium.
 NEUTRALLY. *ad.* Neutrali sensu.
 NEW. *a.* I. Not old, fresh; novus; recens; Cic. — *A new house*; ædes novæ, pl., Plaut.; recens extracta domus. — *New year*; annus incipiens. — *New comer*; advena. II. Not experienced; in aliqua re rudis et tiro.
 III. Extraordinary; inusitatus; insolitus; insolens.
 NEW. *NEWLY. ad.* I. Freshly, lately; nuper; nuperime; Cic.; recens, Virg.; recentissime, Plin.; nuper admodum, Ter. II. In a manner different from the former; denuo; de integro.
 NEWANGLED. *a.* NOVUS.
 NEWANGLEDNESS or NEWANGLEDNESS. *s.* Novitas.
 NEWLY. *ad.* See NEW.
 NEWNESS. *s.* Novitas.
 NEWS. *s.* Nuntius, Cic. — *What news? quid novi? Cic. — What news do you bring? quid apportas? cedo quid portas; Ter. — To bring good news; optatissimum nuntium, Ter., rumorem, alicui apportare.*
 NEWSMONGER. *s.* Rumorom auceps, Bud.
 NEWSPAPER. *s.* Nuntii publici, pl.
 NEWSWRITER. *s.* Publicorum nuntiorum scriptor, pro-pola.
 NEWT. *s.* Stello, onis, m.
 NEXT. *a.* Vicinus; rei, cum re continens; proximus; propinquus; Cic. — *The next day*; dies postera, or posterus, Plin.
 NEXT. *ad.* Postea; deinde; deinceps; Cic.; post hæc.
 NIAS. *a.* Insulsus; ineptus; stolidus; Cic.
 NIB. *s.* Rostrium; pennæ acumen.
 To NIBBLE. *v. a. and n.* Dente circumrodere. — *To nibble at the bait*; hamum mordere.
 NICE. *a.* I. Delicate; fastidiosus, Cic.; fastidii plenus, Plaut.; scrupulosus. II. Exact; accuratus; exquisitus. III. Dangerous, ticklish; periculosus.
 IV. Sweet; dulcis.
 NICELY. *ad.* Accurate; diligenter; sedulo; exquisite; magna cum cura et diligentia, Cic.; scrupulose.
 NICETY. *s.* Cura; accuratio; sedulitas; Cic. nimia subtilitas.
 NICHE. *s.* Loculamentum, Vitr.
 NICK. *s.* I. Exact point of time; temporis punctum, or momentum; or, rerum articulus; Cic. — *In the very nick of time*; in tempore, Plaut.; commode; commodum; opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo; Cic. II. Notch; (crena, Plin., doubtful); incisura, Plin.
 To NICK. *v. a.* I. To hit; rem acu tangere, Plaut., attingere; conjunctura consequi, Cic. II. To cut in notches; incidere. III. To deceive; alicui, or aliquem, illudere, Ter.; aliquem deludere, or ludificari, Cic.
 NICKNAME. *s.* Nomen, or cognomen, ridiculum, jocularium, or nugatorium, Plaut.

To NICKNAME. *v. a.* Fœdere aliquem appellatione, Cic.
 To NICTATE. *v. n.* To wink; nictare.
 NIDGET. *s.* Insulsus; ineptus; stolidus; Cic.
 NICE. *s.* Frater, or sororis, filia, Cic.
 NIGGARD. *s.* Parcipromus; avarus.
 NIGGARD or NIGGARDLY. *a.* Avarus; divitiarum cupidus; Cic.; ad rem avidior; tenax; Ter.; parcus et tenax, Cic.
 To NIGGARD. *v. a.* To stint; circumdare; finire; or, terminis definire; Cic.
 NIGGARDLINESS. *s.* Nimia parcimonia, Ter.; sordes, Cic.; tenacitas, Liv.
 NIGGARDLY. *ad.* Sordide; parce; Cic.; nimium parce, Ter.
 NIGH. *a.* Vicinus; propinquus; Cic. — *Nigher*; pro-pior.
 NIGH. *ad.* Prope. — *Death is nigh at hand*; in propinquo mors est, Cels.
 NIGH. *prep.* Prope; propter; Cic.; juxta, Nep.
 To NIGH. *v. n.* Alicui, or ad aliquem, appropinquare, or proxime accedere; aspirare ad; Cic.
 NIGHLY. *ad.* Fere; ferme; pene; ad; Cic.
 NIGHNESS. *s.* Vicinia; vicinitas; propinquitas; Cic.
 NIGHT. *s.* Nox, Cic. — *A long night*; nox annua, Ov. — *By night, or in the night time*; nocte; noctu; de nocte; per noctem; Cic. — *In the middle of the night*; media nocte. — *Night and day*; noctu et interdiu, Ter.; noctu duque, Cic.; nocte ac die, Plin.
 NIGHTCAP. *s.* Pileolus nocturnus; pileum dormitorium.
 NIGHT-DEW. *s.* Nocturni vapores, pl., Hor., rores, pl., Plin.; aura serotina; nocturna aura; pl.; Lucr.
 NIGHT-FIRE. *s.* Volaticus ignis.
 NIGHT-GOWN. *s.* Cyclas, Propert.; cubicularis vestis.
 NIGHTINGALE. *s.* Luscinia, Hor.; philomela, Virg.
 NIGHTLY. *ad.* Nocte; noctu; per noctem; de nocte; Cic.
 NIGHTLY. *a.* Nocturnus.
 NIGHTMAN. *s.* Latrinarum purgator, J. Firm.
 NIGHTMARE. *s.* Nocturna suppressio, Plin.
 NIGHT-ROBBER. *s.* Fur nocturnus, Cic.
 NIGHTSHADE. *s.* Solanum, Cels.
 NIGHT-WATCH. *s.* Excubia; pl.; vigilia, pl.
 To NILL. *v. a.* Abnuere; recusare; repudiare; rejicere; nol; a.
 NILL. *s.* Strictureæ pl., Plin.
 NIMBLE. *a.* Agilis, Liv.; promptus; expeditus; alacer; Cic.
 NIMBLENESS. *s.* Agilitas; expedita celeritas; Cic.; agilis industria, Col.
 NIMBLY. *ad.* Expeditè; alacriter; maxima celeritate; Cic.; agiliter, Col.
 NINE. *a.* (numeral.) Novem; noveni, Varr. — *Nine times*; novies. — *Nine days*; novendium.
 NINEFOLD. *ad.* Novies, Varr.
 NINEPINS. *s. pl.* Metularum ludus. — *To play at nine-pins*; metulis ludere.
 NINETEEN. *a.* (numeral.) Decem et novem; undeviginti; Cic.
 NINETEENTH. *a.* Nonus decimus, Tac.; undevigesimus; undevicesimus, Liv.
 NINETIETH. *a.* Nonagesimus.
 NINETY. *ad.* Nonaginta, Cic.
 NINNY or NINNYHAMMER. *s.* Bardus; ineptus; stolidus.
 NINTH. *a.* Nonus, Cic.
 NINTHLY. *a.* Nono loco.
 To NIP. *v. a.* Vellicare; maledico dcentem carpere; Cic. — *To nip with cold*; urere.
 NIPPERS. *s. pl.* Forceps, Virg.
 NIPPLE. *s.* Papilla.
 NIT. *s.* Lens, Plin.
 NITRE. *s.* Nitrum, Virg.
 NITROUS or NITRY. *a.* Nitrosus, Plin.
 NIVEOUS. *a.* Niveus, Cic.
 No (for NO ONE, NONE). *a.* Nullus; nemo; Cic. — *I have no affair*; nihil mihi est negotii. — *Of no effect*; nullus auctoritatis, or ponderis. — *In no manner*; by no means; nullo pacto; nullo prorsus modo; minime omnino; minime; nequaquam; neutquam; Cic.
 No. *ad.* Non; minime.
 NOBILITY. *s.* Nobilitas; nobile genus; generis claritas et amplitudo; Cic.
 NOBLE. *a.* I. *Highborn*; nobilis; nobili loco natus; Cic.; generosus, Hor.; natalibus, or genere, clarus, Tac. II. *Great, excellent*; nobilis; eximius; præstans; Cic. — *A noble mind*; excelsus animus, Cic.
 NOBLE or NOBLEMAN. *s.* No'bilis homo; vir natalibus, or genere, clarus, Cic.
 NOBLENESS. *s.* Nobilitas, Sall.; nobile genus; generis claritas et amplitudo; Cic. — *Nobleness of sentiment*; animi nobilitas, Ov., excelsitas, Cic. — *Nobleness of style*; orationis elatio et altitudo, Ov.; magniloquentia, Cic.
 NOBLY. *ad.* Præclare, Cic.; nobiliter, Plin.; splendide; magnifice; eximie; Cic.
 NOBODY. *s.* Nemo; nullus; nemo homo; Cic.

NOCTAMBULIST. *s.* Noctivagus, Lucr.; qui, or quæ, dormiens ambulat.
 NOCTURNAL. *a.* Nocturnus, Cic.
 NOD. *s.* Nodus, ùs, Cic.
 To NOD. *v. n.* Nutare.
 NODDLE. *s.* A head (in contempt); caput; occipitium.
 NODDY. *s.* Stolidus; ineptus.
 NODE. *s.* Nodus, Cic.
 NODOUS. *a.* Nodosus, Col.
 NOISE. *s.* Sonitus, ùs; sonus; strepitus, ùs; fragor.
 To NOISE. *v. n.* Strepere; fremere; Cic.
 To NOISE ABROAD. *v. a.* Rumores in vulgus disseminare, Cic.; rumores spargere, Liv.; rumores varios serere, Virg.
 NOISEFUL. *a.* Strepens; fragosus; Val. Flac.
 NOISELESS. *a.* Silens; tacitus; quietus.
 NOISINESS. *s.* Turba; tumultus, ùs; Cic.
 NOISOME. *a.* Nocens; perniciosus; Cic.; noxious, Ov.; exitiosus, Cic.; damnosus, Ter.
 NOISY. *a.* Strepens; fragosus; Val. Flac.
 NOMENCLATOR. *s.* Nomenclator, Cic.
 NOMENCLATURE. *s.* Nomenclatio, Cic.
 NOMINAL. *a.* Ad nomen pertinens; nominalis.
 NOMINALLY. *ad.* Nominatim, Cic.; particulariter, Plin.; (speciatim, Asc. Ped.).
 To NOMINATE. *v. a.* Designare; nominare.
 NOMINATION. *s.* Nominatio, Cic.
 NOMINATIVE. *a.* and *s.* (In grammar); nominativus casus, ùs.
 NONAGE. *s.* Ætas minor, Cic., pupillaris, Suet.
 NONAPPEARANCE. *s.* (In law); desertum vadimonium.
 NONATTENDANCE. *s.* (In law); contumacia.
 NONCONFORMIST. *s.* Dissidens, Cic.
 NONE. *a.* Nullus; nemo; Cic.
 NONES. *s. pl.* NONÆ, Cic.
 NONEXISTENCE or NONENTITY. *s.* Nihil; nihilum; Cic.
 NONPERFORMANCE. *s.* Neglecta rei executio.
 To NONPLUS. *v. a.* Ad incitas redigere.—*To be at a nonplus* ; ad incitas redigi.
 NONRESIDENCE. *s.* Absentia, Cic.
 NONRESIDENT. *a.* Absens.
 NONRESISTANCE. *a.* Tolerantia.
 NONSENSE. *s.* Ineptie, pl.; nugæ, pl.
 NONSENSICAL. *a.* Absurdus; ineptus; insulsus; Cic.
 NONSENSICALNESS. *s.* Insulsiitas, Cic.
 To NONSUIT. *v. a.* (A law term.) Actionem facere irritam.—*To be nonsuited* ; causam perdere; causa cadere, Cic.
 NOODLE. *s.* Ineptus; stolidus; insulsus.
 NOOK. *s.* Angulus; secessus, ùs; Cic.
 NOON. *s.* Meridies; hora meridiana; Cic.—*At noon* ; meridie; meridiano tempore, Cic.; medio die.
 NOONDAY. *s.* Meridies; hora meridiana; Cic.—*At noonday* ; meridie ipso.
 NOONTIDE. *s.* Meridies; hora meridiana; Cic.
 NOOSE. *s.* Nodus fluens; laqueus currax.—*The matrimonial noose* ; vincla jugalia, Virg., connubialia, Stat.
 NOR. *conj.* Nec; neque; Cic.—*Neither—nor* ; nec—nec; neque—neque.
 NORTH. *s.* Septentrio, Virg.
 NORTH, NORTHERLY, or NORTHERN. *a.* Septentrionalis, Virg.; borealis.—*The north wind* ; boreas; aquilo; Cic.—*The north pole* ; polus arcticus.
 NORTH-EAST. *s.* Etesias.—*North-east winds* ; etesiae, Plin. J.
 NORTH STAR. *s.* Stella polaris.
 NORTHWARD or NORTHWARDS. *ad.* Septentrionem versus.
 NORTH-WEST WIND. *s.* Caurus, Virg.
 NORTH WIND. *s.* Boreas; aquilo, Cic.; septentrio; aparcias; Cic.; Liv.
 NOSE. *s.* Nasus, Cic.—*Flat-nosed* ; simus.
 To NOSE. *v. a.* Facere contra aliqueum; refragari; Cic.
 NOSEBAND. *s.* (Of a bridle); fiscella, Catull.; fiscellum, Col.
 NOSEBLEED. *s.* (In botany); millefolium; myriophyllum.
 NOSEGAY. *s.* Florum fasciculus; Cic.; olfactorium, Plin.—*To make a nosegay* ; flores in fasciculum colligare.
 NOSTRILS. *s. pl.* Nares.
 NOT. *ad.* Non; haud; minus; minime; nihil.—(In interjections); annon; nonne.—*Not at all* ; non omnino; non prorsus; Cic.; nequaquam; neutquam.—*Not as yet* ; nondum; necdum.—*Not one* ; ne unus quidem.—*I know not whether* ; haud scio an, Cic.—*Not long after* ; haud multo post; or, nec ita multo post.
 N.B. Nihil and nullus may be elegantly used for non; e. g. nihil dico quis fuerit Brutus, I do not say, &c.—Philotimus non modo nullus venit, does not come, Cic.—After verbs of fearing, NOT is rendered by ut; e. g. vereor, ut possim, I cannot, Cic.—*Do not fear* ; ne metuas.—*And not without cause* ; nec iniuria.—*Not to be tedious* ; ne multa; ne multis; Cic.

NOTABLE. *a.* Insignis; notabilis; Cic.; illustris; spectabilis.—*To be notable* ; entere.
 NOTABLY. *ad.* Insigniter; notabiliter; Cic.; Plin. J.
 NOTARY. *s.* Libellio, Varr.; (tabellio, U. Jct.); tabularius, Tac.
 NOTATION. *s.* Animadversio; notatio; Cic.; annotatio, Quint.
 NOTCH. *s.* (Perhaps, crena, Plin.); incisura, Plin.
 To NOTCH. *v. a.* Incidere; excidere; Col.
 NOTE. *s.* I. A mark; nota, Cic.—*Note of infamy* ; turpitudinis labe, Cic.; inusta macula, Liv.; sugillatio, Plin. II. An annotation; nota; pl., observationes, Suet.; annotationes, Quint. III. (Of music); notes musicae, pl., Quint.
 To NOTE. *v. a.* I. To remark; advertere; animadvertere; annotare, Plin. II. (In music); cantica notis musicis excipere, Quint.
 NOTEBOOK. *s.* Pugillaria, Catull.; codicilli, Cic., pugillares, Plin. J.
 NOTED. *a.* Notabilis; insignis; Cic.—*A noted character* ; vir prestans, Cic.
 NOTHING. *s.* Nihil.—*Nothing at all* ; nihil prorsus, Ter., quidquam; omnino nihil; Cic.—*Nothing more* ; nihil amplius, Cic.—*Nothing less* ; nihil minus, Cic.—*To sell for nothing* ; vilissime vendere, Cic.
 NOTHINGNESS. *s.* Nihil; nihilum; Cic.
 NOTICE. *s.* Animadversio; notatio; Cic.; adnotatio, Quint.; monitio; monitum.—*To give notice* ; aliquem admonere aliquid, Cic., aliquid rel. Sall.; rel, or de re, facere certorem; rem alicui significare; declarare; denuntiare; or, renuntiare; Cic.
 NOTIFICATION. *s.* Denuntiatio; significatio; declaratio; Cic.
 To NOTIFY. *v. a.* Rem alicui denuntiare; significare; declarare; Cic.; notam facere, Suet.; notificare, Gell.
 NOTION. *s.* Notio; impressa in animo forma rerum; Cic.
 NOTIONAL. *a.* In animo informatus, Cic.
 NOTORIETY. *s.* Notitia rei pervulgata.
 NOTORIOUS. *a.* Manifestus; notus; pervulgatus; Cic.—*The fact is notorious* ; illustre notumque omnibus factum, Cic.
 NOTORIOUSLY. *ad.* Manifeste; ut omnes norunt, Cic.
 To NOTT. *v. a.* Tondere, Cic.; tonsitare, Plin.
 NOTWITHSTANDING. *conj.* Nihilominus; nihilo tamen minus; attamen; verumtamen; Cic.
 NOVATION. *s.* Immutatio; inveterati moris mutatio; Curt.
 NOVATOR. *s.* Novatorum rerum molitor, Suet.
 NOVEL. *a.* Novus; recens; Cic.; nuperus, Plaut.
 NOVEL. *s.* Fabularis historia, Suet.; fabulosa narratio.
 NOVELIST. *s.* Fabulator, Gell.
 NOVELTY. *s.* Novitas.
 NOVEMBER. *s.* November; mensis November; Cic.
 NOUGHT. *s.* Nihil; nihilum.
 NOVICE. *s.* In re rudis et tiro, Cic.
 NOVITIATE. *s.* Tirocinium.
 NOUN. *s.* (In grammar); nomen.
 To NOURISH. *v. a.* I. To support life; alere; corpus sustentare; Ter.; nutrire, Varr.; nutrire, Juv. II. To entertain; alere; nutrire; fovere; Cic.
 NOURISHMENT. *s.* Nutritus, Col.; nutritor, Suet.
 NOURISHMENT. *s.* Alimentum; cibus; Cic.—*To take nourishment* ; cibum capere, or capescere; cibo vesci or uti; Cic.
 Now. *ad.* Nunc; jam; modo; in presenti, Ter.; in presentia, Cic.; hodie; hoc tempore.—*Now and then* ; subinde; nonnunquam; identidem.—*Now or never* ; nullum erit tempus, hoc amisso, Cic.—*They stand now on one foot, now on another* ; alternis pedibus instans, Plin.—*Unheard of till now* ; ante hoc tempus inauditum, Cic.
 Now. *conj.* Atqui.
 Now. *s.* Tempus præsens.
 NOW-A-DAYS. *ad.* Hoc tempore; hoc ævo; hodie; in presenti; in presentia; nunc dierum; in his temporibus; Cic.
 NOWHERE. *ad.* Nusquam, Ter.; Cic.
 NOWISE. *ad.* Nullo pacto; nullo prorsus modo; minime omnino; minime; nequaquam; neutquam; Cic.
 NOXIOUS. *a.* Nocens; perniciosus; noxious; or, exitiosus, Cic.; damnosus, Ter.
 NOZLE. *s.* Nasi primoris acumen, Lucr.
 NUBILE. *a.* Nubilus.
 NUDATION. *s.* Nudatio.
 NUDITY. *s.* Nudatum corpus.
 NUGACITY. *s.* Futilitas, Cic.
 NUGATORY. *a.* Futilis, Cic.; frivolus.
 NUISANCE. *s.* Damnum; incommoditas; Plaut.; incommodum, Cic.
 To NULL. *v. a.* Irritum, or nullum, facere, Cic.
 NULL. *a.* Irritus; nullus; Cic.
 To NULLIFY. *v. a.* Abrogare; rescindere; Cic.—*To nullify a law* ; legem antiquare, Cic., refigere, Virg.
 NULLITY. *s.* Vitium, Cic.

NUMB. a. Torpens, Cic.; torpidus, Liv.; stupens, Curt.
 To **NUMB. v. a.** Torporem obducere, Plin. — *A great cold numbs the body; astringit membra vis frigoris, Curt.*
NUMBEREDNESS. s. Torpor, Cic.; torpido, Sall.
 To **NUMBER. v. a.** Numerare; dinumerare; enumerare; Cic.
NUMBER. s. Numerus, Cic. — *A large number; plurimi, se, a. — Without number; innumerabilis, Cic.*
NUMBERLESS. a. Innumerabilis, Cic.
NUMBERNESS. s. See **NUMBEREDNESS.**
NUMERABLE. d. Numerabilis, Ov.; Hor.
NUMERAL. a. Quod numerum indicat; numeralis; Prisc.; quod ad numerum pertinet.
NUMERATION. s. Numeratio.
NUMERICAL. a. Quod ad numerum pertinet.
NUMEROSITY. s. Multitudo; maxima copia; frequens numerus; Cic.
NUMEROUS. a. Numerosus.
NUMEROUSNESS. s. Multitudo; frequens numerus; numerus.
NUMSKULL. s. Insultus; stolidus; fatuus.
NUMSKULLED. a. Hebes; stolidus; stupidus; excoors; Cic.
NUN. s. Quæ religioso ordini nomen dedit; virgo Deo addicta; virgo, or mulier, e religioso cœtu; virgo vestalis; (monastria, Justin.).
NUNCIATURE. s. The office of a nuncio; legato; pontificii legati munus.
NUNCIO. s. An envoy of the Pope; summi pontificii legatus; pontificius legatus.
NUNNERY. s. Virginum sacramum cœnobium, or monasterium.
NUPTIAL. a. Nuptialis, Cic. — *Nuptial bed; lectus jugalis, Virg.; socialis torus, Ov.*
NUPTIALS. s. pl. Nuptiæ; matrimonium.
NURSE. s. I. *A wet-nurse; nutrix, Cic.* II. *A dry-nurse; quæ puerum educandum suscipit.* III. *A nurse for a sick person; adhibita agrotò custos.*
 To **NURSE. v. a.** Educare; instituire; informare.
NURSE-CHILD. s. Alumnus, Cic.; fem. alumna.
NURSERY. s. I. *A place in which children are reared; cubiculum ubi pueri, or parvuli, nutriuntur.* II. *A plantation of young trees; seminarium, Col.; plantarium, Plin. — Fig.; A nursery of learning; academia.*
NURSERY-MAN. s. Seminariorum curator; plantarium cultor.
NURSING. s. Alumnus, Cic.; fem. alumna.
NURTURE. s. Alimentum; cibus; Cic.
 To **NURTURE. v. n.** Educare; instituire; informare.
 To **NURGLE. v. a.** Mollius pueros habere, Cic.
NUT. s. A fruit; nux. — *A walnut; nux juglans; Plin. — A hazel-nut or small nut; Avellana; nux Avellana.*
NUT-BROWN. a. Ex rutilo nigrescens.
NUT-CRACKERS. s. Nucifrangibulum.
NUTGALL. s. Excrescence of an oak; galla, Col.
NUTMEG. s. Nux aromatica; nux moschata or myristica.
NUTSHELL. s. Putamen, Cic.
NUT-TREE. s. (Hazel); corylus, Virg. — *Walnut-tree; nux; nux juglans; Plin.*
NUTRIMENT or NUTRITION. s. Alimentum; cibus; Cic.
NUTRIMENTAL, NUTRITIOUS, or NUTRITIVE. a. Valens; alibilis; Varr.
NUTRITURE. s. Alimentum; cibus; Cic.
NYMPH. s. Nympha, Cic.

O.

O. interj. O! oh! utinam!
OAF. s. Idiota, Cic.
OAFISH. a. Stultus; fatuus; ineptus; absurdus; insulsius; Cic.
OAK. s. A tree; quercus, ùs, Cic. — *A young oak; quercus junior. — Holm-oak; ilex, Virg.*
OAK-APPLE. s. Galla, Col.
OAKEN. a. Quernus, Virg.; quærnus, Col.; quercus, Ter.; quercicus, Suet.
OAKUM. s. (A sea term.) Stuppa, Liv.
OAR. s. Remus, Cic. — *The blade of an oar; remi palmula, Catull.*
 To **OAR. v. a.** and **n.** Remigare; remis navem impellere, or propellere; Cic.; brachia remis intendere, Virg.
OATEN. a. Avenaceus, Plin.
OATH. s. Jusjurandum; sacramentum; Cic.; Jura-mentum, Sen. — *To take an oath; dejerare, Ter.; jurare, Cic.; jurejurare, Suet. — To break one's oath; pejerare; jusjurandum violare; fidem jusjurandumque negligere; Cic.; rumpere sacramenti reverentiam, Tac.*

OATH-BREAKING. s. Perjurium, Cic.
OATS. s. pl. Avena, Cic.
OBDRUACY. s. Animi durities, Cic.
OBDRUATE. a. Obstinatus; pravi tenax; Virg.; pertinax; petivcax; Cic.
OBDRUATELY. ad. Obstinate, Ter.; pertinaciter, Cic.; obstinato animo; contumaciter; Liv.; obfirmate, Suet.
OBEDIENCE. s. Obedientia; obtemperatio; Cic.
OBEDIENT. s. Morigerus; obediens; Cic.; obtemperans; dicto audiens; Liv.
OBEDIENTLY. ad. Obedienter, Liv.
OBESIANCR. s. A bow, a courtesy; salutatio, Cic.
OBELISK. s. Obeliscus, Plin.
OBERRATION. s. Erratio, Cic.
OBESITY. s. Obesitas, Col.
 To **OBEY. v. a.** Alicui obedire; parere; obtemperare; alicuius voluntati parere; Cic.; dicto audientem alicui esse, Nep.; alicuius imperia exsequi, Plaut., patrare, Tac.
OBIT. s. Funeral obsequies, an anniversary office in the Roman Catholic church; anniversaria sacra pro mortuo; feralia.
OBITUARY. s. A funeral register; ratio Libitine.
OBJECT. s. Res objecta; quod sensum movet; quod sub sensum cadit; Cic. — *To become the object of public hatred; in odia hominum incurere; in odium offensivemque populi cadere; Cic. — To have for object; rem sibi proponere, Cic. — The object of a science; materia; materies. — Object of action or pursuit; finis; propositum.*
 To **OBJECT. v. a.** Rem alicui obicere; opponere; Cic.; exprobrare; obicere; Plin. J.
OBJECTION. s. Quod obicitur; quod obiectum est. — *To answer objections; objecta diluere, Quint., or refellere, Cic.*
OBJECTIONABLE. a. Reprehensibilis; culpabilis.
OBJECTIVE. a. In obiectum conversus; ad obiectum directus.
 To **OBJURGATE. v. a.** Aliquem objurgare, or verbis castigare, Cic.; reprehendere.
OBJURGATION. s. Objurgatio; reprehensio; Cic.
OBJURGATORY. a. Objurgatorius, Cic.
OBULATION. s. Donum; oblatum; Liv.
OBLECTIONAT. s. Delectatio; delectamentum; oblectamentum; Cic.
OBIGATION. s. Obligatio; officium; gratia debito; Cic. — *To lie under an obligation to some one; alteri beneficiis obligatum, or obstructum, esse, Cic.*
OBLIGATORY. a. Vim habens obligationis, or necessitatem imponendi.
 To **OBLIGE. v. a.** I. *To bind; obligare, Liv.; conditionibus stringere, Cic.; cogere aliquem facere, or ut faciat; alicui necessitatem faciendi, or ut faciat, imponere; Cic.* II. *To lay under obligation by favours; de aliquo bene mereri; aliquem officio sibi devincire; Cic. — To oblige greatly; ab aliquo maximam inire gratiam, Cic.*
OBLIGING. a. Officiosus; officii plenus; Cic. — *Very obliging; in omnes officiosissimus, Cic. — An obliging disposition; humanitas; benignitas; Cic.*
OBLIGINGLY. ad. Officiose; amanter; amice; benigne; Cic.
OBLIGINGNESS. s. Liberalis gratificandi voluntas.
OBLIQUE. a. Obliquus, Cic.
OBLIQUELY. ad. Oblique, Cic.; in obliquum, Plin.
OBLIQUENESS or OBLIQUITY. s. Obliquitas, Plin.
 To **OBLITERATE. v. a.** Expungere, Plaut.; delere; interlinere; Cic.; obliterare. — *To obliterate entirely the memory of a thing; rei memoriam sempiterna oblivione delere; tollere funditus ac delere; Cic.*
OBLITERATION. s. Litura, Cic.
OBLIVION. s. Oblivio, Cic.
OBLIVIOUS. a. Obliviosus, Cic.
OBLONG. a. Oblongus, Liv.
OBLIQUELY. s. Reprehensio; censoria notatio; Cic. consura, Juv.
OBNOXIOUS. a. Obnoxius; expositus.
OBOL. s. An old coin; obolus.
OBREPTION. s. Obreptio, U. Jct.
OBREPTITIOUS. a. Per obreptionem impetratus.
OBREPTITIOUSLY. ad. Per obreptionem.
OBSCENE. a. Obscenus, Cic.; impurus, Ov.; turpis.
OBSCENELY. ad. Obscene, Cic.
OBSCENENESS or OBSCENITY. s. Obscenitas, Cic.
OBSCURATION. s. Obscuratio, Cic. — *Obscuration of the sight; caligatio, Plin.*
OBSCURE. a. Obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebrosus; cæcus; Cic.; perplexus, Liv.; obscurus, Cic. — *An obscure writer; inexplicitus scriptor, Mart.*
 To **OBSCURE. v. a.** Obscurare; rei caliginem inducere; noctem, tenebras offundere, or obducere, Cic.
OBSCURELY. ad. Obscure, Cic.
OBSCURITY. s. Obscuritas; tenebræ, pl.; caligo; Cic.; obscurum noctis.
OBSECRATION. s. Obsecratio, Cic.
OBSEQUES. s. pl. Exsequia, Cic.; justa funebria, Liv.

OBSEQUIOUS. *a.* Officiosus; officii plenus; Cic.; obsequiosus, Plaut.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS. *s.* Liberalis gratificandi voluntas; indulgentia; obsequia; obsequium; Cic.

OBSERVABLE. *a.* Observabilis, Sen.

OBSERVANCE. *s.* Legis obtemperatio; legis observatio; Plin.

OBSERVANT. *s.* Reverens; obediens; obtemperans; Liv.

OBSERVATION. *s.* Animadversio; notatio, Cic.; adnotatio, Quint.

OBSERVATOR. *s.* Speculator; contemplator; Cic.

OBSERVATORY. *s.* Turris speculatoria; sideralis specula.

TO OBSERVE. *v. a.* Servare; observare. — *To observe a law*; legem observare, Cic., servare, Hor., custodire, Val. Max. — *To observe a treaty*; servare foedus, Ov.; stare federe, Liv.

TO OBSERVE. *v. n.* Observare; rei, or rem, attendere; Cic.; notare; adnotare; animadvertere; Cic. — *To observe every thing*; investigare et perscrutari omnia, Cic.

OBSERVER. *s.* Speculator; contemplator; Cic.

OBSERVINGLY. *ad.* Attente; studiose; attento animo.

OBSSESSION. *s.* Obsessio.

OBSIDIONAL. *a.* Obsidionalis, Liv.

OBSOLETE. *a.* Exoletus, Plaut.; annosior; Plin. — *Obsolete words*; verba obsoleta, or pervetusta, Cic., exulcata, Gell.

OBSTACLE. *s.* Obstaculum, Plaut.; impedimentum, Cic.; obex, Liv. — *To put obstacles to, &c.*; rei moras afferre; or, impedimentum inferre; Cic. — *To remove all obstacles*; omnia quae obstant removere; eluctari omnia impedimenta; Sen.

OBSTINACY. *s.* Obstinatio; animi obstinatio; pervicacia; pertinacia; Cic.

OBSTINATE. *a.* Pertinax; pervicax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.

OBSTINATELY. *ad.* Obstinate, Ter.; pertinaciter, Cic.; obstinato animo; contumaciter; Liv.; obfirmate, Suet.

OBSTREPEROUS. *a.* Strepens; fragosus; Val. Max.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS. *s.* Clamor, Cic.

TO OBSTRUCT. *v. a.* Obstruere, Cæs.; impedimentum interponere. — *To obstruct a passage*; aditum claudere; Intercludere; præcludere.

OBSTRUCTION. *s.* Obstaculum, Plaut.; impedimentum, Cic.; obstructio.

OBSTRUCTIVE or OBSTRUENT. *a.* Quod obstructions facit; quod obstat.

TO OBTAIN. *v. a.* Rem ab aliquo obtinere; impetrare; consequi; or, auferre; Cic. — *To obtain what one desired*; conceptum adipisci, Cic. — *To obtain a victory*; victoriam ab, de, or ex, hoste consequi, or reportare, Cic., referre, Liv., adipisci, Cæs.; hostem prælio devincere, Cic.

OBTAINABLE. *a.* Impetrabilis, Liv.

TO OBTEMPERATE. *v. a.* Alicui obedire; parere; obtemperare; Cic.

OBTESTATION. *s.* Precatio; preces, pl.; obtestatio; obsecratio; efflagitatio; Cic.

OBTRACTATION. *s.* Maledictio, Cic.; alienæ laudis obtractio, Cæs.; maledictia, Gell.

TO OBTRUDE. *v. a.* Imponere.

OBTRUSIVE. *a.* Molestus.

TO OBTUND. *v. a.* Obtundere, Cic.; aliquem, or aliquis aures, obtundere, Ter.; Cic.

OBTUSE. *a.* Obtusus, Virg. — *An obtuse mind*; ingenium hebes, or retusum, Cic.

OBTUSENESS. *s.* Stupiditas; stupor; Cic.

TO OMBURRATE. *v. a.* Opacare, Cic.; inumbrare; omburare; Col.; rei umbras inducere, Virg.

TO OBLVIATE. *v. a.* Malo occurrere, Cic.; malum prævertere, Cæs.; obviam ire malo.

OBVIOUS. *a.* Evidens; manifestus; clarus; perspicuus; Cic.

OBVIOUSLY. *ad.* Evidenter, Liv.; clare; perspicue; manifeste; liquido; manifesto.

OBVIOUSNESS. *s.* Evidentia, Cic.

OCCASION. *s.* Occasio; opportunitas; Cic.; causa.

TO OCCASION. *v. a.* Rei causam esse; parere; creare; efficere; producere; Cic.

OCCASIONAL. *a.* Fortuitus.

OCCASIONALLY. *ad.* Occasione data, or oblata; per occasionem; Liv.; ex occasione, Plin.

OCCIDENT. *s.* Occidens, Cic.

OCCIDENTAL. *a.* Occidentalis, Plin.

OCCIPUT. *s.* (In anatomy); occiput, Pers.; occipitium, Plin.

OCCULT. *a.* Occultus, Cic.; latens, Virg. — *An occult disease*; cæcus morbus, Cels.

OCCUPANT. *s.* Occupans. — *This belongs to the first occupant*; est id primo, or primum occupantis, Dig.

TO OCCUPATE. *v. a.* Occupare; tenere; habitare; rem possidere; re frui, or perfrui, Cic.

OCCUPATION. *s.* I. *The act of occupying*; occupatio, Cic. II. *Employment*; negotium. — *A man without occupation*; homo negotiis vacuus, Cic.

OCCUPIER. *s.* Possessor, Cic.

TO OCCUPY. *v. a. and n.* I. *To possess*; occupare; tenere; habitare. II. *To follow a business*; attem tractare, Ter., exercere, Hor.; in arte se exercere, Ter.; aliquem in laboribus exercere, Cic.; occupatum tenere.

TO OCCUR. *v. n.* Occurrere; obvium esse; Cic.

OCCURRENCE. *s.* Occasio; casus; ùs; eventus, ùs.

OCEAN. *s.* Oceanus, Hor.; mare oceanum, Cæs.

OCHRE. *s.* A kind of earth; ochra, Plin.

OCTAGON. *s.* (In geometry); octagonus.

OCTAGONAL or OCTANGULAR. *a.* Octagonus, Vitr.; octo habens angulos; octangulus.

OCTAVE. *s.* I. *The eighth day after some peculiar festival*; octavus dies. II. (In music); diapason, Vitr.

OCTOBER. *s.* October; mensis October; Col.

OCTOGENARY. *q.* Octogenarius, Plin.; octoginta annos natus, Plaut.

OCCULAR. *a.* — *An ocular witness*; testis oculatus, Plaut.

OCCULARLY. *ad.* Ipsissimis oculis.

OCCULIST. *s.* Ocularius medicus, Cels.

ODD. *a.* I. *Not even*; impar, Cic. II. *Extraordinary*; singularis; lepidus; facetus; festivus; extraordinarius. III. *Unlucky*; infelix; infortunatus; Cic. IV. *More than a round number*; ultra, Hor.

ODDITY or ODDNESS. *s.* Morositas; inconstantia mobilitatis mentis; Cic.

ODDLY. *ud.* Inusitate; insolenter.

ODDS. *s.* I. *Excess of either compared with the other*; inæqualitas, Col. II. *Superiority*; excellentia.

III. *Strife*; contentio; jurgium; Cic.; rixa; Liv. — *They are at odds*; inter se dissident; existit inter eos jurgium; Cic.

ODE. *s.* A lyric poem; oda; ode; carmen lyricum; cantilena.

ODIOUS. *a.* Odiosus; invidiosus; invisus; Cic.

ODIOUSLY. *ad.* Odiose, Ter.

ODIUM. *s.* Odium.

ODORATE. *a.* Odoratus; odorifer.

ODORIFEROUS or ODOUROUS. *a.* Odorifer; odoratus; Plin.; suave olens, Cic.

ODOR. *s.* Odor. — (In the plural); odores, Virg.; odoramenta, Col.

ECONOMIC or ECONOMICAL. *a.* Quod ad rei familiaris optimam administrationem pertinet; œconomicus; Cic.

ECONOMY. *s.* Rei familiaris administratio, curatio, or dispensatio; frugalitas; parcimonia; apta constitutio; Cic.

ECCUMENICAL. *a.* — *An œcumenical council*; concilium œcumenicum, or generale.

O'ER. *ad.* Poetically used for OVER; which see.

ŒSOPHAGUS. *s.* (In anatomy); gula; stomachus; Cic.

O'F. *prep.* I. *The sign of the genitive case*; as, *The face of a man*; os (oris) hominis. — *This may sometimes be rendered by an ablative, with or without a preposition*; or by an adjective; as, *A statue of marble*; signum ex marmore, or marmoreum, Cic. II. *Concerning*; de; circa; super. III. *Among*; inter. IV. *According to*; secundum; pro; ex. — *Of my custom*; pro mea meo, Cic. V. *By*; per. VI. *Out of*; ex. VII.

After adjectives denoting joy, need, worth, pride, descent, &c., *Of*, must be expressed by the ablative case.

O'FF. *ad.* Hinc; abhinc. — *That place is five miles off*; hic locus quinque millia passuum distat hinc, Plin. — *Off-hand*; ex tempore. — *A long way off*; perlonge, Ter.; longissime, Cic. — *Five miles off this town*; quinque millia passuum ab urbe, Plin. — *Far off*; procul.

O'FFAL. *s.* Panis frustum; ciborum reliquæ.

O'FFENCE. *s.* Offensa; injuria; offensio; offensum; Cic. — *A slight offence*; offensiuicula, Cic.; levis offensa, Suet.

O'FFENCEFUL. *a.* Contumeliosus; injuriosus; Cic.

O'FFENCELESS. *a.* Innocens; innoxius; Cic.

TO O'FFEND. *v. a.* Alicui injuriam facere, inferre, afferre; in alicujus offensionem incurrere; Cic.; aliquem injuria lacessere.

TO O'FFEND. *v. n.* Peccare in Deum; impiare se erga Deum; Plaut.

O'FFENDER. *s.* (Offensor, Arnob.); qui alteri affert injuriam, Ter.; in alterum injuriosus, Cic.

O'FFENSIVE. *a.* Injurius.

O'FFENSIVELY. *ad.* Modo ad nocendum idoneo.

O'FFENSIVENESS. *s.* Offensa; injuria; offensio; offensum; Cic.

TO O'FFER. *v. a.* Rem alicui offerre, Cic.; alicui optionem dare.

O'FFER. *s.* Conditio. — *To make an offer*; conditionem ferre, Plaut. — *To accept an offer*; conditionem accipere. — *An offer of services*; oblatum ultro officium; oblata opera.

O'FFERING. *s.* Donum, Cic.; oblatum, Liv.; pl., donaria, Macr.

O'FFERTORY. *s.* Offertorium.

O'FFICE. *s.* I. *Duty*; officium; munus. II. *Place where business is transacted*; curia; coll. gium.

OFFICER. *s.* Muneri præpositus; qui munus gerit. — *Naval officers;* rei maritimæ præfecti; classiarum duces. — *Military officers;* duces, Liv.

OFFICIAL. *s.* A sort of ecclesiastical judge; in rebus ecclesiasticis iudex; officialis; Eccl.

OFFICIAL. *a.* Publice denunciatus.

OFFICIALITY. *s.* The charge of an official; forum ecclesiasticum.

To OFFICIATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem divinam agere; sacris operari; divinæ rei operam dare; Cæs.

OFFICIOUS. *a.* Officiosus, Cic.; obsequiosus, Plaut.

OFFICIOUSLY. *ad.* Officiose; benigne; comiter; benevole; Cic.

OFFSCOURING. *s.* Lotura, Plin.

OFFSCUM. *s.* Fæx, Cic.; crassamen; crassamentum, Col.

OFFSET. *s.* Regerminans colliculus.

OFFSPRING. *s. pl.* Liberi; nati; Virg.; Cic.

To OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* Prospectum impedire, Cæs.; obscurare; obumbrare; Cic.; rei tenebras offundere; caliginem inferre.

OFFUSCATION. *s.* Obscuratio, Cic.

OFF, OFTEN, OFTTIMES, or OFTENTIMES. *ad.* Sæpe; sæpenumero; crebro; frequenter; Cic.

OGLE. *s.* Oculorum conjectus, ūs; intuitus, ūs; con-
tuitus, ūs.

To OGLE. *v. a.* Limis oculis inspicere, intueri, Plaut., asperare, Ter.

OGLIO. *s.* Esculentorum satura.

OH. *interj.* O! ah! heu! pro! quam! quod! vah! I

To OIL. *v. a.* Oleo perfundere, Virg.; ungere.

OIL. *s.* Oleum. — *The holy oil used in the Roman Catholic church;* oleum sacrum.

OIL-CRUIET. *s.* Olearium vas, Plaut.; Col.

OILINESS. *s.* Unguen; unguinosa natura.

OILMAN. *s.* Olearius, Plaut.

OILY or OLEOSE. *a.* Oleosus, Plin.

To OINT. *v. a.* Ungere, Cic.

OINTMENT. *s.* Unguen, Varr.

OLD. *a.* Senex; ætate provectus; natu grandis; Cic.; annosus, Ov. — *Old age;* senectus; ætas grandior; or provecta; Cic.; senium; senectia; Plin. — *To grow old;* senescere; con senescere; senectutem adsciscere; Cic. — *How old are you?* quot annos natus es? — *I am twenty years old;* viginti annos natus sum. — *He is twenty years old;* habet annos viginti; natus est annos viginti.

OLDEN. *a.* Priscus, Cic. — *The olden time;* prisca ætas.

OLD-FASHIONED. *a.* Obsoleteus.

OLDNESS. *s.* Senectus, Cic.; senium, Plin.; antiquitas; vetustas; prisca vetustas; Cic.

OLEAGINOUS. *a.* Oleosus, Plin.

OLEAGINOUSNESS. *s.* Unguen, Plin.; unguinosa natura.

OLEASTER. *s.* A tree; oleaster.

OLFATORY. *a.* (Olfactorius, Fronto); ad nares pertinens.

OLID or OLIDOUS. *a.* Fœtidus; putidus; Cic.; olidus, Hor.

OLIGARCHICAL. *a.* Quod ad optimum dominatum pertinet.

OLIGARCHY. *s.* Optimum dominatum.

OLIVASTER. *a.* Oleaginus; olivæ colorem referens, colore similis, Plin.

OLIVE. *s.* I. A tree; olea, Cic.; oliva, Virg.

II. A fruit; olea, Varr.; oliva, Col.; oleæ bacca, Cic. — *Olive sown;* olivitas, Col.; oleitas, Cato; olivarum vindemia, Plin.

OLYMPIAD. *s.* Olympias, Ov.

OLYMPIAN or OLYMPIC. *a.* — *The Olympic games;* Olympia; ludi Olympici, or Olympiaci; Cic.

OMELT. *s.* Ovorum intrita, Varr.

OMEN. *s.* Præsagium; rei futuræ signum; augurium; omen; Cic. — *A bad omen;* sinistrum, infaustum, or triste, omen, Ov.

To OMNATE. *v. a.* Prænuentare; præsignificare; potendere; Cic.

OMNINOUS. *a.* Inauspicatus, Plin.; ominosus, Plin. J.

OMISSION. *s.* Prætermisio, Cic.

To OMIT. *v. a.* Omittere; præmittere. — *To omit nothing;* nihil relinquere in præteritis.

OMNIPOTENCE or OMNIPOTENCY. *s.* (Omnipotentia, Macrob.); summa rerum potestas, Cic.

OMNIPOTENT. *a.* Omnipotens, Virg.

OMNIPRESENT. *a.* Qui omnibus locis aderat, or existit.

OMNISCIENCE or OMNISCIENCY. *s.* Rerum omnium, or universarum, scientia.

OMNISCIENT. *a.* Omnituens; qui cuncta scit; (omni-
peritus, Albinov.).

OMNIVOROUS. *a.* Omnivorus, Plin.

OMOPLATE. *s.* (In anatomy); omoplatæ, pl., Cels.

ON. *prep.* I. Super; in. — *To place one on a cart;* in vehiculum aliquod imponere, Curt. II. A; ab; — *It is on the right hand;* a dextra est. A or ab is sometimes understood; as, dextra, *On the right hand.*

III. After verbs signifying to depend, ON is rendered by a, ab, de, c, or ex. IV. After verbs signifying to bestow,

spend, employ, waste, &c.; in; e. g. *You have bestowed many favours on me;* multitudinem beneficiorum in me contulisti, Cic.

V. In various phrases. — *On his knees;* genibus flexis, Cæs. — *On foot, on horseback;* pedibus, equo. — *On this condition;* ea lege, Ter. — *To spend time on study;* tempus studii impendere, Cic. — *On purpose;* de industria; dedita opera.

ON. *ad.* Ex ordine; ordinatum, Lucr.; Virg.; Cic.

ONAGER. *s.* Asinus ferus, Varr., silvestris, Plin.; onager, Cic.

ONCE. *ad.* I. One time; semel. — *Just at once;* simul una, Cic.; simul; uno tempore. II. Formerly; olim; quondam; aliquando; Cic. III. Once more; iterum; rursus; rursum; Cic.; iterato.

ONE. *s.* Una persona.

ONE. *a.* (numer.) Unus, a, um. — *Twenty-one years old;* annos natus unum et viginti, Cic. — *One or the other;* alteruter. — *They help one another;* alter alteri est auxilium; se invicem adjuvant; sibi tradunt operas mutuas; Ter. — *One after the other;* alternas per vices, Ov.; alternis vicibus, Sen.; alterne, Plin.; alterna vice, Col. — *With one accord;* uno animo, Ter.; uno consensu; omnium assensu; Cic.; concorditer, Plaut.; concordissime, Cic.; sine ulla disensione, Plin.

ONE'S. *a.* kind of article possessive. Suus, a, um.

ONE-EYED. *a.* Orbus altero lumine, Plin.

ONE-HANDED. *a.* Mancus, Cic.

ONENESS. *s.* Unitas, Cic.

ONERARY. *a.* Fitted for burdens; clitellarius, Cic. — (In law); onerarius.

To ONERATE. *v. a.* Onerare aliquem; alicui onus imponere, Cic.

ONEROUS. *a.* Gravis; molestus; Cic.; onerosus, Plin.; qui, quæ, quod, oneri est, Liv.

ONION. *s.* Cepa; or, cæpi; Ov.; cepe, Pers.

ONLY. *a.* Solum; unicus.

ONLY. *ad.* Solum; tantum; tantummodo; duntaxat; Cic. — *Not only;* non solum —; non tantum —; non modo; — verum etiam, &c. — sed quoque, &c.

ONOMATOPEIA. *s.* (In grammar) onomatopœia.

ONSET. *s.* Aggressio; impressio; impetus, ūs; Cic. — *To give a fresh onset;* ad pugnam redire, Virg.; prælium redintegrare, or renovare, Cæs.; pugnam iterare, Liv.

ONWARD. *ad.* To move onward; procedere; progredi; Cic.

ONWARDS. *ad.* Progrediendo.

ONX. *s.* A precious stone; onyx, Plin.

OOZE. *s.* Limus, Virg.

OOZY. *a.* Limosus, Col.

To OPACATE. *v. a.* Obscurare; rei caliginem inducere; noctem, tenebras, offundere, or obducere; Cic.

OPACITY. *s.* Opacitas, Col.

OPACOUS or OPAQUE. *a.* Opacus, Cic.

OPAL. *s.* A precious stone; opalus, Plin.

To OPEN. *v. a.* Aperire, Cic.; reserare; recludere; Ov. — *To open a door;* januum, fores, ostium, patefacere, aperire, Cic., adaperire, Liv. — *To open a letter;* literas aperire, resignare; epistolam explicare; Cic.

To OPEN. *v. n.* Pateferi, Cic.; dehiscere; hiare.

OPEN. *a.* I. Not close; patens; patefactus; apertus; Cic.; reclusus; reseratus; Ov. — *Half-open;* semiapertus, Liv. — *An open town;* urbs aperta et nullis defensa propugnaculis, intuta, Liv. II. Candid, ingenuous; apertus; ingenuus; candidus; Cic. — *An open face;* frons correctior; ingenua facies; Plaut.; solutus vultus, Stat.

OPENER. *s.* Interpres; explanator; explicator; Cic.

OPEN-EYED. *a.* Vigilans; sedulus; Cic.

OPEN-HANDED. *a.* Liberalis; munificus; largus; Cic.

OPEN-HEARTED. *a.* Apertus; ingenuus; candidus; Cic.

OPEN-HEARTEDNESS. *s.* Prolixa et benefica natura, Cic.; liberalitas; munificencia; Plin.; animi candor.

OPENING. *s.* I. The act of opening; apertio, Varr.; apertura, Vitr. II. An aperture; apertura, Vitr.; foramen. III. A beginning; inceptio. — *Opening of the war;* belli initium.

OPENING. *a.* (In medicine) alvum solvens, resolvens, movens, ciens, liquans, Cels.

OPENLY. *ad.* I. Not secretly; palam; in ore atque oculis omnium; Cic.; in protubulo, Col.; aperte.

II. Candidly, ingeniously; ex animo; sincere; caudide; non dissimulante; aperte; Cic.

OPEN-MOUTHED. *a.* Hiantis, or aperto, ore; hians.

OPENNESS. *s.* Animi candor, Cic.; apertum pectus; animi explanatio, or declaratio, Plin.

OPERA. *s.* Fabula quæ modis musicis decantatur.

To OPERATE. *v. n.* Facere; agere; Cic.; operari, Col.

OPERATION. *s.* Actio.

OPERATOR. *s.* (In surgery); chirurgus.

OPEROSE. *a.* Laboriosus; amans laboris.

OPHITES. *s.* A variegated marble; opihites, Lucr.

OPHTHALMIC. *a.* Ophthalmicus.

OPHTHALMY. *s.* A disease of the eyes; lippitudo, Cels.; ophthalmia.

OPIATE. *s.* Somnificus; soporifer; Ov.
TO OPINE. *v. n.* Opinione tenere, Cas.; existimare; putare; arbitrare; Cic.
OPINATIVE, OPINIATED, OR OPININATIVE. *a.* Pertinax; contumax; perversax; obstinatus; Cic.
OPINION. *s.* Opinio; existimatio; iudicium; Cic. — *To give one's opinion;* sententiam dicere, Quint.
OPIMUM. *s.* Opium, Plin.
OPOBALSAMUM. *s.* Opobalsamum.
OPPILATE. *v. a.* (In physic); obstruere.
OPPILATION. *s.* Obstructio.
OPPILATIVE. *a.* Cui inest vis obstruendi.
OPPONENT. *a.* Contrarius, Cic.
OPPONENT. *s.* Adversarius; fem. adversaria; Cic.
OPPORTUNE. *a.* Opportunus; commodus; Cic.
OPPORTUNELY. *ad.* Commode; commodum; temperative; opportune; Cic.
OPPORTUNITY. *s.* Opportunitas; commoditas; Cic.
TO OPPOSE. *v. a. and n.* Rem rei opponere, objicere; opponere; objicere; alicui contraire; Ter.; repugnare; adversari; obstare; or, obistere; Cic.
OPPOSER. *s.* Adversarius; fem. adversaria; Cic.
OPPOSITE. *a.* Oppositus; objectus; adversus; Cic.
OPPOSITELY. *ad.* E regione; ex adverso; Cic.
OPPOSITION. *s.* Oppositus, Cic.; objectus, us, Col.; repugnantia; discrepantia; Cic.
TO OPRESS. *v. a.* I. *To crush by hardship;* opprimere; obruere. II. *To overlay or smother;* alicui spiritum obstruere, or elidere, Plin. J.
OPPRESSION. *s.* Suffocatio, Ter.; suppressio, Plin.; oppressio, Ter.
OPPRESSIVE. *a.* Inhumanus; durus; ferreus.
OPPRESSOR. *s.* Oppressor.
OPPROBIOUS. *a.* Infamem faciens, Ter.; infamis, Cic.; ignominiosus, Plin.
OPPROBIOUSLY. *ad.* Cum infamia et dedecore, Cic.
OPPROBIOUSNESS. *s.* Opprobrium; dedecus; Cic.
TO OPPUGN. *v. a.* Alicui contraire, Ter., repugnare, adversari, obstare, or obistere; facere contra aliquem; alicui refragari; Cic.
OPPUGNANCY. *s.* Repugnantia; discrepantia; Cic.
OPPUGNER. *s.* Adversarius; fem. adversaria; Cic.
OPTATIVE. *a.* (In grammar); optativus inodus.
OPTICS. *s. pl.* Optice, Vitr.
OPTIC OR OPTICAL. *a.* Opticus.
OPTICIAN. *s.* Peritus optices.
OPTIMACY. *s.* Nobilitas, Sall.; nobile genus.
OPTION. *s.* Optio, Cic. — *To give an option;* optionem alicui dare, or facere, Cic.
OPTIONAL. *a.* Ad arbitrium alicujus.
OPULENCE OR OPULENCY. *s.* Opulentia, Sall.; onum amplitudo, Plin.
OPULENT. *a.* Opulentus; locuplex; Cic.; præpollens divitis, Liv.; rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus, Cic.
OPULENTLY. *ad.* Opulenter, Sall.; splendide, Cic.
OPUSCULE. *s.* A short work; opusculum, Cic.
OR. *conj.* Vel; aut; ve. — *Or at least;* vel certe.
ORANCH. *s.* A plant; atriplex, Plin.
ORACLE. *s.* Oraculum, Cic.
ORACULAR OR ORACULOUS. *a.* Sapiens; sapientissimus.
ORAL. *a.* Vocalis; verbo traditus.
ORANGE. *s.* Malum aureum, Virg.
ORANGERY. *s.* Aurearum malorum hibernaculum.
ORANGE-TREE. *s.* Malus aurea, Rapin.
ORATION. *s.* Oratio; concio. — *To make an oration;* concionari; verba facere.
ORATOR. *s.* Orator, Cic. — *A perfect orator;* orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic. — *A bad orator;* orator strigosus.
ORATORICAL. *a.* Oratorius, Cic. — *Oratorical style;* oratoria dicendi vis, Cic.
ORATORY. *s.* Eloquentia; facultia; dicendi facultas, Cic. — *A private chapel;* sacellum, Virg.; ædicula, Cic.
ORB. *s.* Orbis; orbiculus; Plin.
ORBED OR ORBICULAR. *a.* Orbiculatus, Varr.
ORBICULARLY. *ad.* Orbiculatim, Plin.
ORBIT. *s.* (In astronomy); orbita, Virg.
ORCHARD. *s.* Pomarium, Cic.; viridarium, Suet.
ORCHESTRA. *s.* Orchestra, Vitr.
TO ORDAIN. *v. a.* Componere; disponere; ordine, or ordinate, disponere, Cic.; rem alicui præscribere, Cic. — *To confer holy orders;* sacris ordinibus inaugurare.
ORDER. *s.* I. *Disposition, arrangement;* ordo; ordinatio; dispositio; Cic. — *To put in order;* ordine, or ordinate, disponere; aptis et accommodatis locis componere; ordine collocare; Cic. II. *A fraternity;* a religious order; ordo religiosus. III. *A command;* a religious order; jussum. — *To give an order to;* rem alicui imperare, or jubere. — *To receive orders;* mandata excipere, Tac.
TO ORDER. *v. a.* I. *To arrange;* ordinare; disponere; constituere. II. *To command;* jubere; imperare; dicere.
ORDERER. *s.* Dispositor, Cic.; ordinator, Sen.
ORDERLESS. *a.* Inordinatus; incompositus; Cic.

ORDERLINESS. *s.* Ordo; regula; norma; optima disciplina.
ORDERLY. *a.* I. *Regular;* recte institutus; recte constitutus; dispositus. II. *Well regulated;* religiosissimus; qui, quæ, sanctissime vitam agit; rectus; Cic.
ORDERLY. *ad.* Ratione; ordine et via; Cic.
ORDINAL. *a.* Ordinem indicans.
ORDINAL. *s.* A ritual; ritualis liber, Cic.
ORDINANCE. *s.* Scitum; præscriptum; edictum; Cic.; ordo; dispositio.
ORDINARILY. *ad.* Persæpe; fere; Ter.; ut plurimum; vulgo; plerumque; sæpenumero; Cic.
ORDINARY. *a.* Consuetus; usitatus; Cic.; solitus, Virg.; vulgaris, Cic. — *This is ordinary;* illud usitatissimum est, U. Jct.
TO ORDINATE. *v. a.* Designare; or, nominare.
ORDINATION. *s.* I. *The act of investing any man with sacerdotal power;* sacra ordinatio; sacrorum ordinum administratio. II. *Tendency;* vel inclinatio.
ORDNANCE. *s.* Cannon, great guns; res tormentaria; bellica tormenta, pl.
ORDNANCE. *s.* (In painting); picturæ ordo ac situs, us.
ORE. *s.* Metallum.
ORGAL. *s.* Arida vini fax; (tartarum, Modern).
ORGAN. *s.* I. *A natural instrument;* organum, Quint. II. *An instrument of music;* organum pneumaticum, Vitr. — *An organ case;* organi pneumatici arca. — *An organ-builder;* organorum pneumaticorum opifex.
ORGANIC OR ORGANICAL. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, agit ope organorum; organicus.
ORGANIST. *s.* (Organarius, Firmic.); organicus.
ORGANISATION. *s.* Organorum compositio; corporis structura.
TO ORGANISE. *v. a.* Corporis organa fingere; corpus organis aptare; instruere.
ORGAN-PIPE. *s.* Fistula organi pneumatici.
ORGIES. *s.* Rites of Bacchus; orgia, Virg.
ORICHALCH. *s.* Orichalchum, Cic.
ORIENT. *s.* Oriens, Cic.
ORIENT. *a.* Clarus; splendidus; fulgens; splendens; Cic.
ORIENTAL. *a.* Orientalis, Hor.; Eous, Pomp. Mela; exortivus, Plin.
ORIENTALS. *s. pl.* Orientis populi, Plin.
ORIFICE. *s.* Ostium, Cic.; os, Plin.; orificium, Macrobr.
ORIFLAMB. *s.* A golden standard; labrum flammæum.
ORIGAN. *s.* A plant; origanum.
ORIGIN. *s.* Origo; fons; Cic. — *Origin of evil;* mali fundamentum, Cic. — *The origin of all evils;* stirps ac semen omnium malorum, Cic.
ORIGINAL. *s.* Exemplar; exemplum; Cic.; archetypum, Varr. — *The original of a letter;* literæ autographæ, Suet.; (authenticum, Pand.).
ORIGINAL. *a.* Primigenius, Lucr.; primigenius, Varr.
ORIGINALLY. *ad.* Ab ortu.
ORIGINALITY. *s.* Ratio singularis.
ORIGINARY. *s.* Primigenius, Varr.
TO ORIGINATE. *v. a.* Facere; efficere; afferre; Cic.
TO ORIGINATE. *v. n.* Ex re oriri; nasci; or, profiscisci; Cic.
ORISON. *s.* Precatio; preces.
ORNAMENT. *s.* Ornamentum; cultus, us; Cic.; ornatus, us; decus.
ORNAMENTAL. *a.* — *It is ornamental;* est decori.
ORNAMENTAL OR ORNATE. *a.* Ornatus; exornatus; Cic.
ORPHAN. *a. and s.* Parente orbis, or orbatus; pupillus; fem. pupilla; Cic.
ORPIMENT. *a.* A mineral; auri pigmentum, Plin.
ORRERY. *s.* Planeticus, Sidon.
ORTHODOX. *a.* Orthodoxus; recte sentiens.
ORTHODOXY. *s.* Consentaneus fidei Catholicae sensus us; recta fides.
ORTHOGRAPHY. *s.* I. *Correct manner of writing;* orthographia, Quint.; Suet.; recte scribendi scientia, Quint. II. *The elevation of a building delineated;* orthographia, Vitr.
ORTOLAN. *s.* A bird; cenchrasmus; avis miliaria.
ORVIETAN. *s.* An antidote; antidotum, Quint.; Cels.
OSCILLATION. *s.* Oscillatio, Petron.
OSCILLATORY. *a.* Quod ad oscillationem spectat.
OSCITANCY. *s.* Oscitatio, Cels.
OSCITANT. *a.* Piger; iners; segnis; Cic.; desidiosus; Hor.
OSIER. *s.* Vimen, Virg. — *An osier-bed;* locus viminibus consitus; viminalia; Plin.
OSSICLE. *s.* A small bone; ossiculum, Plin.
OSIFICATION. *s.* Partis tenere in os conversio.
OSSIFRAGE OR OSPRAY. *s.* A bird; ossifraga; ossifragus; Plin.
OSTENSIBLE. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, ostendi potest, or ostentui est.
OSTENSIBLY. *ad.* Aperte; palam.
OSTENTATION. *s.* Ostentatio, Cic. — *By way of ostentation;* per ostentationem.

OSTENTATIOUS. *a.* Fastuosus, Mart.; ad ostentationem compositus, Tac.; fastu tumidus, or turgidus, Claud.; (ostentatius, Tertull.).

OSTENTATIOUSLY. *ad.* Fastuosum in modum; superbe; Ter.

OSTLER. *s.* Agaso, Plaut.; Liv.; stabularius, Col.

OSTRACISM. *s.* Ostracismus.

OSTRICH. *s.* A large bird; struthiocamelus, Plin.

OTHER. *pron. a.* Alius, *a.* ud, Cic.—*No other but myself; alius nemo præter me, Ter.—One more wicked than the other; alius alio nequior, Cic.—Others, other men; cæteri.*

OTHERWISE. *ad.* (With motion); aliorum, Plaut.; alio, Cic.—(Without motion); alibi, Cic.; aliubi, Varr.; Plin.

OTHERWISE. *ad.* Aliter; secus; alio modo; alia ratione; non eodem modo; Cic.

OTTER. *s.* An amphibious animal; lutra, Plin.

UGHT. *s.* Aliquid; quiddam; quidam.—*I am happy if I do ought agreeable to you; gaudeo si tibi quid facio quod placeat.*

UGHT. *imp. v., the preter. of To Owe.—The people ought to observe that law; ea lege plebs tenetur, or obligatur, Cic.*

OUNCE. *s.* A weight; uncia, Plaut.—*Weighing an ounce; uncialis, Plin.—Half an ounce; semuncia.—An ounce and a half; sesquincia.—Two ounces; sextans.—Three ounces; triens.—Four ounces; quadrans.—Five ounces; quincunx.—Six ounces; semis, issis, m.—Seven ounces; septunx.—Eight ounces; bes, bessis, m.—Nine ounces; dodrans.—Ten ounces; dextans.—Eleven ounces; deunx.—Twelve ounces; as, assis, m.*

OUR. *pron. a.* Noster, *a.* um, Cic.

OURSELVES. *pron. s.* (The plural of myself); nosmetipsi; genit. nostrumetipsorum, Cic.

OUSE. *s.* Tanners' bark; cortex quereus in pulverem extenuatus.

OUSEL. *s.* A blackbird; merula.

OUT. *ad.* (With motion); foras, Cic.—(Without motion); foris, Plaut.—*Go out directly; procul hinc; apage; Ter.—Turn him out; hunc foras projicite, Cic.—Word out of use; obsoletum, or desuetum, verbum, Ov.*

To OUT. *v. a.* Pellere; ejicere; extrudere; Cic.; depellere; expellere.

To OUTACT. *v. a.* Extra fines egredi, Cic.; modum excedere, Liv.; in re modum exire, Ov.

To OUTBID. *v. a.* Contra aliquem liceri; supra adjicere, Cic.

OUTBIDDER. *s.* Licitator, Cic.

OUTBORN. *a.* Peregrinus; extraneus; Cic.

OUTCAST. *a.* In exilium actus, or ejectus, Liv.; Cic.; extorris ab solo patrio, Liv.

OUTCAST. *s.* Despectus, ùs, Liv.; fastidium, Cic.

OUTCRY. *s.* I. *A cry of vehemence; clamor.* II. *An auction; licitatio, Cic.; (adjectio, Dig.); hasta; hasta publica.*

To OUTDO. *v. a.* Re, or in re, excellere, præstare, Cic.; alicui præstare; or, aliquem antecellere; Cic.

OUTER, OUTERMOST. *a.* Externus; exterior.

OUTGATE. *s.* Exitus, ùs, Cic.; effugium, Tac.

To OUTGO. *v. a.* Superare; vincere; præcurrere; alicui, or aliquem, re, or in re, antecellere; Cic.

OUTGOING. *s. i. e.* Expense; sumptus, ùs; impensa; Cic.

OUTHOUSE. *s.* Appendix; tuguriumque parieti affixum.

OUTLANDISH. *a.* Externus; extraneus.

OUTLAW. *s.* Cujus vita est addicta et proposita præmiis, Cic.

To OUTLAW. *v. a.* Proscribere, Cic.—*To outlaw some one; alicujus sanguinem addicere, Cic.*

OUTLAWRY. *s.* Proscriptio, Cic.

OUTLET. *s.* Exitus, ùs, Liv.; effugium, Cic.

OUTLINE. *s.* (In painting); extrema corporum, Plin.

To OUTLIVE. *v. a.* Alteri superstitem esse, or vivere; alicui superesse; post aliquem vivere; Cic.

OUTLIVER. *s.* Alteri superstes, Cic.

To OUTLOOK. *v. a.* Intueri, Plin.; adversum intueri, Cic.

To OUTMARCH. *v. a.* Aliquem, or alicui, antecedere, or præcurrere, Cic.

OUT OF. *prep.* E; ex; de; propter; per; ob.—*Out of danger; in periculo, Cic.—Out of season; intempestivus.—Out of use; obsoletus, desuetus.—Out of friendship; per amicitiam.—Out of jealousy; propter invidiam.—Out of avarice; ob avaritiam.*

OUTPOST. *s.* (A term of war.) Proxima ab hoste statio.

To OUTRAGE. *v. a.* Alicui convicia, or injuriam, facere; contumeliam imponere; aliquem contumelia afficere; in aliquem esse injuriosum; Cic.

OUTRAGE. *s.* Contumelia; injuria atrox, acerba, immanis; Cic.

OUTRAGEOUS. *a.* Contumeliosus; injuriosus; Cic.

OUTRAGEOUSLY. *ad.* Contumeliose; injuriose; Cic.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS. *s.* Impotentia; natura nimium vehemens ac ferox; Cic.; furor.

To OUTRAGE. *v. a.* Antecedere; præcurrere; Cic.

OUTRIGHT. *ad.* E vestigio; extemplo; in presentibus; in ipso temporis articulo; Cic.; illico, Col.

To OUTROOT. *v. a.* Arborem eradicare, Ter.; radicatus exturbare, Catull.; extirpare; arboris radices evellere; Cic.

To OUTRUN. *v. a.* Cursu prævertere, or superare; see To OUTSTRIP.

To OUTSELL. *v. a.* Justo carius vendere.

To OUTSHINE. *v. a.* Excellere; prælicere, Hor.

OUTSIDE. *s.* Exterior; rerum externa species.

To OUTSPREAD. *v. a.* Extendere; pandere; expandere; Cic.

To OUTSTARE. *v. a.* Minaciter intueri.

To OUTSTRETCH. *v. a.* Extendere; pandere; Cic.; expandere.

To OUTSTRIP. *v. a.* Aliquem, or alicui, antecedere, or præcurrere, Cic.; cursu superare; post se relinquere.

To OUTTIE. *v. a.* Eminere; superare.

OUTWARD. *a.* Externus; exterior; extimus; Cic.

OUTWARD. *s.* Rerum extrema facies; simulatio; Cic.

OUTWARD. *ad.* De parte extrema, Lucr.; extrinsecus, Cic.; in speciem, Liv.

OUTWARDLY. *ad.* Extrinsecus; prima specie; Cic.; in speciem.

To OUTWIT. *v. a.* Aliquem ludificari, Plaut.; deludere; fraudare; alicui illudere; Cic.

OUTWORN. *a.* Atritus; usus detritus; Quint.

OVAL. *a.* Ovatus, Plin.

OVATION. *s.* A lesser triumph among the ancient Romans; ovatio, Gell.

OVEN. *s.* Furnus, Plaut.; cibanus; Plin.

OVENFUL. *s.* Unius operæ coctura.

OVENRAKE or OVENFORK. *s.* Rutabulum, Col.

OVER. *prep.* I. Above; super; supra. II. Beyond; trans. III. Beside; præter. IV. —*To have a great advantage over some one; aliquem longe superare; plurimum præstare alicui; Cic.—To be carried over a mountain; montem superheli, Catull.—To rise over the earth; e terra altius tollere, Cic.—He put his cloak over; penulam superinduit, Suet.—To go over; transire; præterire; prætergredi.*

OVER. *ad.* Plus; nimio; plus aequo; præter modum; Cic.—Over and above; præterea; insuper.—Over and over again; iterum ac sæpius, Cic.

To OVERABOUND. *v. n.* Redundare; superfluere, Cic.; or, effuse affluere, Liv.

OVERAGAINST. *prep.* E regione; ex adverso; e conspectu; Cic.; contra, Virg.

OVER AND OVER. *ad.* Sæpe; sæpius; Cic.; pluries, Gell.; compluries, Plaut.

To OVERAWE. *v. a.* Reverentiam sui alicui incutere.

To OVERBALANCE. *v. a.* Superare; eminere; Cic.

OVERBALANCE. *s.* Quod supra est; quod superest; reliquum; Cic.; summa excurrans.

To OVERBEAR. *v. a.* Obrueri; opprimere.—Overbearing; arrogans; superbus.

OVERBOARD. *ad.* In undas.—*To throw overboard; in undas projicere, Virg.*

To OVERBURDEN. *v. a.* Alicui nimium oneris, or onus injustum, or onus gravius quam ut, or quam quod, ferre possit, imponere; aliquem nimio onere premere; Cic.

To OVERCAST. *v. a.* Obscurare; rei caliginem inducere; noctem, tenebras, offundere, or obducere; Cic.

OVERCAST. *part.* Obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebrosus, Cic.; cæcus.—*The weather is overcast; celum caliginosum est, Cic., obscurum, or nebulosum est, Virg.*

OVERCAUTIOUS. *a.* Nimium cautus.

To OVERCHARGE. *v. a.* See To OVERBURDEN.

OVERCHARGE. *s.* Pictura quæ exaggerando deridendum aliquem propinat.

To OVERCLOUD. *v. a.* See To OVERCAST.

To OVERCOME. *v. a.* and *n.* Superare; vincere; devincere; Cic.—*To overcome all difficulties; difficultates omnes exorsere, Cic., perumpere, Plin.*

OVERFALL. *s.* A cataract; cataracta, Vitr.; cataractes, Plin.—*(Of a mill); excedentes aquæ effugium.*

To OVERFLOW. *v. a.* and *n.* Redundare; extra ripas diffundere; Cic.; exundare, Col.; supra ripas effundi.

OVERFLOWING. *a.* Redundans; superfluus.

OVERFLOWING. *s.* Redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimia abundantia.

To OVERFREIGHT. *v. a.* See To OVERBURDEN.

To OVERGORGE. *v. a.* Cibis explorare, efficerere, Plaut., saturare, cumulare, Cic.

To OVERGROW. *v. a.* Supercrecere.

OVERGROWN. *part. a.* Obductus; obditus.

To OVERHANG. *v. a.* and *n.* Supereminere; superimminere.—Overhanging; superimpendens.

OVERHASTY. *a.* Præceps, Cic.; præpropus, Liv.

OVERHEAD. *ad.* Super; supra.

To OVERHEAR. *v. a.* Auribus accipere; auribus haurire; in aures suscipere.

OVERHEAVY. *a.* Prægravis.

To OVERJOY. *v. a.* Maximam alicui admirationem movere, aliquem magna admiratione afficere; ad magnam admirationem traducere; Cic.

OVERJOY. *s.* Defixus in contemplatione animus; gestitens animi elatio; animi in lætitia effusio; Cic.

OVERLARGE. *a.* Pragrandis.

OVERLAID. *part. a.* Oppressus, Cic.

To OVERLAY. *v. a.* Opprimere; obruere; Cic.

To OVERLEAF. *v. a.* Transgredi.

OVERLEATHER. *s.* (Of a shoe); calcei obstragulum.

To OVERLOAD of OVERLEAVE. *v. a.* See To OVERBURDEN.

OVERLOOK. *v. a.* I. To view from a higher place; prospicere. II. To *superintend*; ad rem advigilare; alicui advigilare, Tibull., attendere, Plin. J.

III. To pass by indulgently; dissimulare, Cic.; connivere, Plin. IV. To neglect, slight; spernere; negligere.

OVERLOOKER. *s.* Custos, Cic.

To OVERMASTER. *v. a.* In aliquem, or alicui, dominari; in aliquem imperium tenere; Cic. — To *overmaster one's passions*; cupiditatibus imperare, Cic.

OVERMEASURE. *s.* Reliquum; residuum; quod est supra mensuram.

OVERMUCH. *a.* Nimius.

OVERMUCH. *ad.* Plus satis, Ter.; nimis; nimium; nimiope; nimio plus; plus æquo; extra modum; ultra quam satis est; satis superque; Cic.

OVERNIGHT. *s.* Vesper; vespere; Cic.; vespera, Liv.; vespertinum tempus, Cic.

OVEROFFICIOUS. *a.* Gravis; importunus; molestus; Cic.

To OVERPASS. *v. a.* Transire; præterire; prætergredi.

To OVERPAY. *v. a.* Plus æquo rem emere, or solvere.

OVERPLUS. *s.* Reliquum; residuum; quod est supra numerum, or mensuram; quod numero supercurrit.

To OVERPOWER. *v. a.* Opprimere; obruere; Cic.

To OVERPRESS. *v. a.* Opprimere; alicui spiritum obstruere, elidere; Plin. J.

To OVERRATE. *v. a.* Amplificare et ornare, Cic.; verbis in majus extollere, Plin.

To OVERREACH. *v. a.* i. e. To deceive; alicui, or aliquem, illudere, Ter.; aliquem deludere, or ludificari, Cic.; circumvenire; fallere; decipere.

OVERREACHING. *s.* Fraus, Cic.; circumventio; deceptio.

To OVERRIDE. *v. a.* (A horse); jumentum nimio cursu fatigare; jumentum vires exhaurire.

To OVERRULE. *v. a.* Imperare; dominari. — To *overrule one's passions*; cupiditatibus imperare; dominari; imperium tenere; Cic.; rerum potiri, Plin.

To OVERRUN. *v. a.* and *n.* Effluere; diffuere; Cic.; superfluere, Plin.; diffundi.

To OVERSEE. *v. a.* I. To *superintend*; observare; advigilare ad rem. II. To *pass unheeded*; rem missam facere, Cic. — See To OVERLOOK.

OVERSEEN. *part. a.* Deceptus, Cic.

OVERSEER. *s.* Conquisitor, Plaut.; cognitor; inspector; Plin. — *Overseer of works*; custos; exactor, Tac.

To OVERSELL. *v. a.* Justo carius vendere.

To OVERSET. *v. a.* Prosternere, Sall.; dejicere, Liv.; evertere; disturbare; fundere; effundere; Cic.

To OVERSET. *v. n.* Vellis passis submergi, or undis hauriri.

To OVERSHADE or OVERSHADOW. *v. a.* Opacare, Cic.; inumbrare, Col.; rei umbras inducere, Virg.

To OVERSHOOT. *v. a.* and *n.* Transgredi.

OVERSIGHT. *s.* I. *Superintendence*; summa præfectura. II. *Mistake*; error, Cic.

To OVERSKIP. *v. a.* Rem missam facere, Cic.

OVERSLIP. *s.* Præternissio, Cic.

OVERSOON. *ad.* Præmature; præfestine; Plaut.; nimis, or nimium, cito; ante tempus, or diem; Ov.

OVERSPENT. *part.* Lassus; fatigatus; defatigatus; viribus enectus; labore fractus; Hor.

To OVERSPREAD. *v. a.* Diffundi.

To OVERSWELL. *v. a.* Superfluere, Plin.; inundare, Cic.

To OVERTAKE. *v. a.* Assequi; consequi; Cic. — To *overtake a person in his flight*; aliquem fugientem excipere, Cic., or in fuga comprehendere, Cæs.

To OVERTHROW. *v. a.* Evertere; disturbare. — To *overthrow an army*; hostium aciem profligare; exercitum cedere et fugare; hostes fundere, or conficere; Cic.

OVERTHROW. *s.* Eversio; disturbatio; demolitio; Cic.; exercitus clades, strages, Cic.; Liv.

OVERTHWART. *a.* Oppositus; objectus; adversus.

OVERTHWARTLY. *ad.* Oblique, Cic.; transverse, Vitr.

OVERTLY. *ad.* Aperte, Cic.

To OVERTOP. *v. a.* Superare; eminere; procurrere.

OVERTURE. *s.* I. *An opening*; inceptio. II. *A proposal*; propositum; conditio.

To OVERTURN. *v. a.* Evertere; disturbare. — To *be overturned*; verti, or subverti.

OVERTURNING. *s.* Eversio; disturbatio; demolitio; Cic.

To OVERVALUE. *v. a.* Fluris quam par est aestimare.

OVERWEENING. *a.* Arrogans.

To OVERWHELM. *v. a.* Opprimere; obruere; Cic.

OVERWIS. *a.* Qui, quæ, affectatam sapientiam præ e fert.

OVERWROUGHT. *a.* Nimius.

OVIFORM. *a.* Ovatus, Plin.

OVIPAROUS. *a.* Oviparus.

To OWE. *v. a.* Rem alicui debere; in ære alieno esse; Cic. — To *owe nothing*; solum esse in fœnore; Cic. — To *owe every thing to one*; alicui maximam debere gratiam; magnopere debere; Cic. — To *owe one's life*; alterius beneficio vivere, Cic.

OWLER or OWLET. *s.* A bird; bubo, Plin.

OWLER. *s.* Qui vitæ merces pro fraudem invehit.

OWN. *a.* Meus; tuus; suus. — *I have seen it with my own eyes*; his egomet oculis vidi. Ter. — *Of her own accord*; sua, or suaute, sponte.

To OWN. *v. a.* I. To possess; rem possidere; re frui, or perfrui; Cic. II. To confess; fateri; confiteri; Cic. — To *own one's crime*; confiteri scelus, or de scelerare, Cic. III. To recognise, acknowledge; profiteri. — To *own one's son*; filium agnoscere. IV. To claim; see To CLAIM.

OWNER. *s.* Possessor, Cic.

OWNERSHIP. *s.* Dominium, Liv.

OX, pl. OXEN. *s.* Bos, bovis; pl., boum; bobus; or bubus; Col. — *A young ox*; juvenis, Varr.; buculus, Col.

OXFYLE. *s.* Asilus, Virg.; tabanus; œstrus; Plin.

OXYCRATE. *s.* A mixture of water and vinegar; posca, Cels.

OXYMEL. *s.* A mixture of honey and vinegar; oxy-meli, Plin.

OXYLETHOLE. *s.* Ocellus.

OYSTER. *s.* Ostrea, Varr.; pl., ostrea, arum, Cic.; or, astrea, Hor.

OYSTERWOMAN. *s.* Quæ ostrea vendit.

OZÆN. *a.* and *s.* (With surgeons); polypus, Hor.; ozæna, Mart.

P.

PABULAR or PABULOUS. *a.* Alibilis, Varr.

PACE. *s.* I. *Step, gait*; passus, ðs, Virg.; gradus, ðs; gressus, ðs; Cic. II. *Degree of celerity*. — To *mend one's pace*; gradum appropriare, Plaut.; addere; iter accelerare, Liv.; gradum promovere, Stat. III. *A measure of five feet*; passus, ðs.

To PACE. *v. a.* Compositis gradibus ire, Virg.; composite ambulare, Col.; lento gradu incedere.

PACIFIC. *a.* Pacificus; placidus; studiosus et amans pacis; Cic.

PACIFICATION. *s.* Pacificatio, Cic.

PACIFICATOR or PACIFIER. *s.* Pacificator, Cic.

To PACIFY. *v. a.* Pacare; pacem conciliare, or conficere; Cic.

PACK. *s.* Colligata mercium sarcina. — *A pack of hounds*; canum venaticorum turba, Phædr.; canum grex.

To PACK. *v. a.* Conscarinare, Gell.; merces in fasciculum colligare, or componere.

To PACK. *v. n.* I. To *concert bad measures*; conspirare; nefarias pactiones societatesque conficere; Cic. II. To *pack off*, i. e. to go off in a hurry; fugam capere, capessere, Liv.

PACKCLOTH. *s.* Segestre, Varr.; segestria, Plin.

PACKER. *s.* Conscarinator, Gell.; qui merces in fasciculum colligat, Plin., or composit.

PACKET. *s.* A small pack; fascis, Cæs.; fasciculus, Cic.

To PACKET. *v. a.* Res in fasciculum colligere, Plin., componere, cogere, compingere.

PACKET-BOAT. *s.* Navis tabellaria, Sen.; navis actularia; or simply, actuaria.

PACKHORSE. *s.* Jumentum clitellarium, Cic.

PACKNEEDLE. *s.* Acus sarcinalis.

PACKSADDLE. *s.* Clitella, Phædr. — *Packsaddlemaker*; clitellarum opifex.

PACKTHREAD. *s.* Funiculus, Cic.; resticula, Varr.

PACT or PACTION. *s.* Pactio; pactum; Cic.; conventum, U. Jct. — To *make a pact*; pactionem cum aliquo facere, Cic.; pacto convenire; cum aliquo pacisci; ad pactionem venire.

PAD. *s.* I. *A road, a footpath*; semita, Plaut.; callis; trames; Cic.; diverticulum, Plin. II. *An easy-paced horse*; equus toletarius, or vectarius. III. *A low, soft saddle*; circulus tomento fartus. IV. *A small cushion*; pannus suffaricatus; culcita.

To PAD. *v. a.* Culcitis instruere.

To PADDLE. *v. n.* Remigare; in luto volutari vestigiis; Cic.; tripudiare; lutum subigere; Col.

PADDLE. *s.* Remus curtus, or brevior.

PADDLER. *s.* Remex, Cic.

PADDOCK. *s.* I. *A toad*; bufo, Virg. II. *A small enclosure*; septum.

PADLOCK. *s.* Sera catenaria, catenata, or pensilis.

To PADLOCK. *v. a.* Catenata sera, or sera pensilli, illigare.

PAGAN. *s.* Fictorum, or falsorum, deorum cultor, or

cultrix; falsorum numinum cultui addictus; (paganus; ethnicus; only in ecclesiastical writers).

PAGAN. *a.* Idolorum cultor; fem. cultrix.

PAGANISM. *s.* (Gentilitas, Lact.); fictorium, or falsorum, numinum, or inanium deorum, cultus, ùs.

PAGE. *s.* I. *Part of a book;* pagina, Cic.— *At the bottom of the page;* in extrema pagina. II. *An attendant on a prince;* puer honorarius; puer aulicus.

III. *A lacquey;* assecla; pedessequus.

To PAGE. *v. a.* Paginas notare.

PAGEANT. *s.* Spectaculum, Cic.; pompa.

PAGEANT. *a.* Splendidus; magnificus; Cic.

PAGEANTRY. *s.* Pompa, Cic.; fastus, ùs, Plin.

PAGODA. *s.* An Indian temple; Indicum templum.

PAIL. *s.* Situla, Cic.; situlus, Vitr.— *A milk-pail;* mulctrale.

PAIN. *s.* I. *Bodily anguish;* dolor, Cic.— *A violent pain;* cruciatus, ùs, Cic.— *To give pain;* alicui molestiam afferre, or exhibere, Cic. II. *Penalty;* poena; supplicium; Cic.— *Upon pain of death;* propositio, or interpositio, poena capitis, Cæs.; Liv.; sub mortis, or capitis, poena, Suet. III. *Anxiety;* cura; sollicitudo; labor; òpera; Cic.

To PAIN. *v. a.* Aliquem contristare; molestia, mærore, afficere, or affligere; alicui dolorem facere; mærorem dare; tristitiam inferre; Cic.

PAINFUL. *a.* Acerbus; dolorem afferens; gravis; operosus; laboriosus; difficilis; Cic.

PAINFULLY. *ad.* Laboriose; operose; multo labore et sudore; Cic.

PAINFULNESS. *s.* Mæstia; mæror; animi dolor; or, angor; or, cruciatus, ùs; æruma, pl.

PAINTAKER. *s.* Vir labori deditus; vir facile laborans; Cic.

PAINTAKING. *a.* Laboriosus; amans laboris; Cic.

To PAINT. *v. a.* I. *To describe by lines and colours;* pingere; depingere; Cic. II. *To describe by words;* oratione pingere, exprimere, Cic.

To PAINT. *v. n.* Os fucare, or fucò illinere, Cic.

PAINT. *s.* Pigmentum, Cic.— *(On the face);* fucus, Cic.; pigmentum, Plin.

PAINTER. *s.* Pictor, Cic.

PAINTING. *s.* I. *The art;* pictura, Hor.; pictura; ars, Cic.; diagraphice, Plin. II. *A picture;* tabella; pictura; Cic.

PAIR. *s.* Par, Virg.

To PAIR. *v. a.* Pares cum paribus jungere, Hor.; copulare; conjugere; sociare.

To PAIR. *v. n.* Inter se jungi copularique, Cic.— *(Of animals);* coire.

PALACE. *s.* Palatium, Suet.

PALANQUIN. *s.* Sella Indica gestatoria.

PALATE. *s.* Palatum, Cels.— *A dainty palate;* palatum subtile, eruditum, Hor.; Col.

PALE. *a.* Pallidus, Cic.— *To grow pale;* pallescere, Ov.; expallescere; Catull.— *To grow pale with fear;* exalbescere metu, Cic.

PALE. *s.* Palus; vallus.

PALES. *s. pl.* Vallum; vallorum humi defixorum ordo; vallus, Cæs.

To PALE. *v. a.* Vallare; vallo munire; palis præfixis locum munire, or instruere.

PALENESS. *s.* Pallor, Cic.; color exsanguis.— *The paleness of death;* mortis nigror, Lucr.

PALLETTE. *s.* A painter's palette; asserculus pigmentarius.

PALFREY. *s.* Equus phaleratus.

PALING. *s.* See PALES.

PALINODE OF PALINODY. *s.* Palinodia, Cic.

PALISADE OF PALISADO. *s.* See PALES.

PALISH. *a.* Subpallidus, Cels.; pallidulus, Catull.

PALL. *s.* I. *A mantle of state;* palla. II. *(Of an archbishop);* pallium. III. *The covering thrown over a bier;* palla sepulchri.

To PALL. *v. a.* Rem debilitare; frangere; infringere et debilitare; enervare.

To PALL. *v. n.* Mucescere.

PALLET. *s.* Grabatus, Cic.

To PALLIATE. *v. a.* Rei causam prætere, Cic.; colorare, Val. Max.— *To palliate one's faults;* vitia occultare fucò, Plaut., obvolvere, Hor.

PALLIATION. *s.* Prætextus, ùs; color, Quint.

PALLIATIVE. *a.* Quod dolores tantum levat; quo doloribus ad tempus medetur.

PALLIATIVE. *s.* Causa; excusatio.

PALLID. *a.* See PALE. *a.*

PALM. *s.* I. *A kind of tree;* palma, Cic.; Liv. II. *Triumph;* palma; victoria; Cic. III. *The hand spread out;* vola, Plin. IV. *A measure of length;* palmus, Vitr.

To PALM. *v. a.* I. *To conceal in the palm of the hand,* (as jugglers); rem manu expedita versare; subtiliter et expeditè versare. II. *To handle;* tractare; attrahere; Cic.; manu tractare, Virg.; contractare, Col.

PALMER. *s.* I. *A pilgrim;* religionis causa peregrinans; qui, quæ, sacram peregrinationem obit. II. *A scruta;* ferula, Juv.

PALMER-WORM. *s.* Gryllo-talpa.

PALMISTRY. *s.* One who deals in palmistry; chiromantia.

PALMISTRY. *s.* Chiromantia; ars divinandi ex inspectione manûs.

PALMY. *a.* Florens.

PALPABLE. *a.* I. *That may be handled;* tractabilis; sub tactum cadens. II. *Evident;* manifestus; perspicuus; certus et exploratus; Cic.

PALPABLY. *ad.* Liquido; perspicue; Liv.; Cic.; evidentè, Liv.; manifeste, Apul.; manifesto, Cic.

PALPATION. *s.* Tactus, ùs, Cic.; contactus, ùs, Virg.; attactus, ùs, Col.

PALPITATION. *s.* Palpitatio, Plin.

To PALPITATE. *v. n.* Palpitare, Cic.; micare, Ov.; salire, Plaut.

PALSICAL OF PALSIED. *a.* Paralyticus, Plin.; membris iners; membris captus; Cic.

PALSY. *s.* Paralysis, Plin.; nervorum resolutio, Cels.

To PALTER. *v. n.* Rebus diverticula querere, Plin.; tergiversari.

PALTRY. *a.* Contemendus; spernendus; aspemandus; despiciendus; contemptu dignus; Cic.

PALUMBUS. *s.* Palumbus, Col.

To PAMPER. *v. a.* Saginare; opimare; Col.

PAMPHLET. *s.* Leviusculus libellus.

PAMPHLETEER. *s.* Qui leviusculus libellos conscribit.

PAN. *s.* Vas; perhaps, trulla; sartago, Plin.— *A saucepan;* anea paropsis.— *A dripping-pan;* vas adipis exceptorium.— *A warming-pan;* batillum; or, batillum, Hor.; Plin.; ignibatulum, Solin.— *A baking-pan;* vas aptum coquendis cibis.— *The pan of a gun;* alveolus.— *(In anatomy);* acetabulum, Plin.

PANACEA. *s.* Panaces, Plin.; panacea, Virg.

PANADO. *s.* Panis jurti infriatus; e friato pane puls.

PANCAKE. *s.* Scribula, Mart.

PANCY OF PANSY. *s.* A flower; viola tricolor; viola autumnalis.

PANDECT. *s.* The digest of the civil law; pandectæ, pl., Gell.

PANE. *s.* — *A pane of glass;* vitreum quadratum.

PANEGRYIC. *s.* Panegeticus, Cic.; panegrica oratio.

PANEGRYICAL. *a.* Panegeticus; commendaticius.

PANEGRYSTR. *s.* Laudator, Hor.; commendator, Plin. J.; celebrator, Mart.; (panegrysta, Sidon.).

PANEL. *s.* Abacus, Vitr.

PANG. *s.* Animi angor; angustia, pl.; ægritudo premens; Cic.— *To give a pang;* angere; dolorem inferre, or incutere.

PANIC OF PANICAL. *a.* Lymphaticus.— *A panical fear;* lymphaticus pavor, Liv.

PANIC. *s.* Subitus et inanis metus, ùs; pavor; terror.— *A panic seized the army;* incidit terror exercitui, Cæs.

PANNEL. *s.* For a horse; dorsale; clitellæ, pl.

PANNIER. *s.* Qualus, Virg.; qualum, Varr.; canistrum; calathus; corbis; fuscina; Cic.; cista, Col.; sporta, Sall.

PANT. *s.* Palpitatio, Plin.

To PANT. *v. a.* Crebro spiritum ducere; cupide appetere; expetere; rei cupiditate flagrare, or ardere.— *To pant for honours;* honores sitire, Cic.

PANTALION. *s.* Femoralia, pl.

PANTHEON. *s.* A temple of all gods; pantheon, Plin.

PANTHER. *s.* Panthera, Cic.

PANTILE. *s.* Canaliculata later; imbrex.

PANTLER. *s.* Panarii, or panis, curator.

PANTOMIME. *s.* I. *A buffoon;* pantomimus, Plin. J. II. *A farce in dumb show;* fabula gestibus expressa.

PANTRY. *s.* Panarium; cella vasaria.

PAP. *s.* I. *A teat;* mamma, Cic.; mamella, Juv.; uber, Ov. II. *A pulp;* pulpa; pulpamentum.

PAPACY. *s.* Pontificalis, or pontificia, dignitas; summus, or maximus, pontificatus, ùs.

PAPAL. *a.* Pontificus; pontificalis.

PAPABEROUS. *a.* Papaverous, Ov.

PAPER. *s.* Charta; papyrus; papyrum; Plin.— *White paper;* charta pura, U. Jct.— *Post paper;* charta epistolaris, Mart.— *Packing paper;* charta emporetica.— *Blotting paper;* charta bibula, Plin. J.— *Of or belonging to paper;* chartarius, Plin.— *Made of paper;* charteus; chartaceus, U. Jct.— *Papers,* pl.; tabula; instrumenta.— *A sheet of paper;* chartula; scida, or scheda.— *To put on paper;* consignare; perscribere.

PAPER. *a.* Exilis; tepus; Cic.

To PAPER. *v. a.* In acta, in tabulas, in commentarios, referre, or perscribere, Cic.— *To paper a room;* parietes chartis vestire.

PAPER-MAKER. *s.* Chartæ opifex.

PAPER-MONEY. *s.* Nummaria charta.

PAPIST. *s.* Pontificus.

PAPPY. *a.* Mollis, Cic.; succi plenus.

PAPYRUS. *s.* Papyrus; papyrum; Plin.

PAR. *s.* Par et similis ratio, Cic.

PARABLE. *s.* Parabola, Quint.; similitudo; comparatio; collatio; Cic.

PARABOLA. *s.* (In geometry); parabola.

PARADE. *s.* I. *Show, ostentation;* apparatus, ùs;

pompa; ostentatio; Cic. II. *Posture of defence*; petitionis declinatio, or vitio.

PARADISE. *s.* Cœlum; cœlitum domicilium; beatorum sedes. — *The happiness of paradise*; æterna felicitas. — *A terrestrial paradise*; terrestri paradisu.

PARADOX. *s.* Paradoxum, Sen.

PARADOXICAL. *a.* Quod a communi hominum opinione recedit; quod paradoxum sapit.

PARAGON. *s.* Exemplum; exemplar.

TO PARAGON. *v. a.* Unum cum alio componere; unum alteri, or cum altero, comparare, conferre; Cic.

PARAGRAPH. *s.* Paragraphus.

PARALLAX. *s.* (In astronomy); parallaxis; parallage. PARALLEL. *a.* Parallelus, Plin.; similis; æquus. — *A parallel line*; parallelo linea, Vitr.

PARALLEL. *s.* I. *A parallel line*; parallelo linea, Vitr. II. *A comparison*; comparatio; collatio.

TO PARALLEL. *v. a.* Æquare; æquiparare. — *To parallel the ancients and the moderns*; veteres cum recentioribus conferre; comparisonem veterum cum recentioribus instituire.

PARALLELISM. *s.* Parallelismus.

PARALLELOGRAM. *s.* (In geometry); parallelogrammus.

PARALOGISM. *s.* *A false argument*; paralogismus; vitiosa ratiocinatio.

PARALYSIS. *s.* See PALSY.

PARALYTIC. *s.* Paralyticus; membris iners; Plin.; membris captus, Cic.

PARAMOUNT. *a.* Superior; summus; supremus.

PARAMOUNT. *s.* *The chief*; supremus princeps; summus dominus; rex; dominator.

PARAMOUR. *s.* Amans, Ter.; amator; Cic.; fem. amatrix, Plaut.; amasius; fem. amasia; Fest.

PARAPET. *s.* Lorica, Vitr.; corona; crepidio.

PARAPHERNALIA. *s. pl.* Paraphera, pl. — (In law); parapherna bona, U. Jct.

PARAPHRASE. *s.* Paraphrasis, Quint.

TO PARAPHRASE. *v. a.* Paraphrasi, or liberius, auctorem explanare; illustrare.

PARAPHRAST. *s.* *A free interpreter*; paraphrastes.

PARASITE. *s.* Parasitus, Cic.; fem. parasita; mensuram asselia, Hor.

PARASITIC OR PARASITICAL. *a.* Parasiticus, Plaut.

PARASOL. Umbella, Juv.; umbriferum tegmen.

PARBOILED. *part. a.* Semicoccus.

PARCEL. *s.* Fasciculus, Cic. — *A parcel of letters*; fasciculus epistolarum, Cic. — (In contempt); *A parcel of rogues*; scleroterum colluviis, Cic.

TO PARCEL. *v. a.* Partiri; dispertire; dividere; distribuire; Cic.

TO PARCH. *v. a.* and *n.* Siccare; desiccare; exsiccare; Plin.; rei siccitatem inferre. — *To parch in the sun*; siccare in sole.

PARCHMENT. *s.* Membrana, Cic.; charta Pergamena.

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *s.* Membranarum pinguam.

PARD OF PARDALE. *s.* Pardus, Plin.

TO PARDON. *v. a.* Alicui ignoscere; parcere; veniam dare, or tribuere; Cic. — *To pardon a fault*; culpam alicui ignoscere, Cic.

PARDON. *s.* Venia; remissio; Cic. — *To beg pardon*; veniam ab aliquo petere, Cic., orare, or precari, Virg., rogare, Ov., aliquem poscere, Virg.

PARDONABLE. *a.* Venia dignus; condonandus; Cic.; ignoscendus, Virg. — *Not pardonable*; venia indignus; cui nullus venia est locus.

TO PARE. *v. a.* Recidere, Cic. — *To pare one's nails*; unguis ponere, Hor., subsecare, Tibull., rescare, Plin. — *To pare fruits*; pomis cutem, or corium, detrahare, demere, or eximere; pomum cute exuere.

PARENT. *s.* I. *A father or mother*; parens. II. *A father*; pater; genitor; Cic. . III. *A mother*; mater, Cic.; genitrix, Virg.

PARENTAGE. *s.* Propinquitas; cognatio; Cic.; consanguinitas, Liv.

PARENTAL. *a.* Paternus; patrius; Cic.; maternus, Virg.

PARENTHESIS. *s.* Parenthesis; interclusio; interjectio; interpositio; Quint.

PARGET. *s.* Arenatum; parietis crusta; Plin.

TO PARGET. *v. a.* Arenato, or gypso, parietem inducere; parietem trullissare; Vitr.

PARHELION. *s.* *A mock sun*; parheliion, Sen.

PARHETARY. *s.* *A plant*; helixine; perdicium; Cels.; ureolaris herba, Plin.

PARING. *s.* Pomo detracta, direpta, or dempta, cutis. — *Paring of cheese*; casei crusta.

PARING-KNIFE. *s.* (With shoemakers); scalprum sutorium; crepidarius cultellus; Gell.

PARISH. *s.* Parœcia; curia; parochia.

PARISH. *a.* Curialis, Cic.

PARISH CHURCH. *s.* Ecclesia curialis, or parochialis.

PARISHIONER. *s.* Curialis, Cic.

PARITY. *s.* Par et similis ratio, Cic. — *Parity of reason*; parilitas rationum inter se consimilium, Gell.

PARK. *s.* Septum, Cic. — *Park of deer*; vivarium, Plin.

TO PARK. *v. a.* Oves textis cratibus claudere, Hor.; intra septa continere.

PARKER or PARK-KEEPER. *s.* Vivarii custos.

PARLEY. *s.* Colloquium; colloctio; congressus, Æs; Cic. — *To have a parley*; cum aliquo venire in colloquium, Cic.

TO PARLEY. *v. n.* De compositione agere, Cæs.; in colloquium venire, Cic.

PARLIAMENT. *s.* Supremus senatus, Æs; suprema curia.

PARLIAMENT-MAN. *s.* Senator; senatorius; homo senatorius, Sall.

PARLIAMENTARY. *a.* Ad senatum pertinens.

PARLOUR. *s.* I. (In a monastery); locus ad colloquendum cum exteris. II. (In a house); œcus, Vitr.

PAROCHIAL. *a.* Curialis, Cic.

PARODY. *s.* Parodia, Asc. Ped.

TO PARODY. *v. a.* Sensum in pejus, or in ridiculum, detorquere.

PAROLE. *s.* Promissum; fides; Cic.

PARONOMASIA. *s.* (In rhetoric); agnominatio, Auct. ad Her.

PARROQUET. *s.* *A bird*; psittacus, Plin.

PAROTIS. *s.* (In anatomy); parotis, Plin.

PAROXYSM. *s.* *A fit*; paroxysmus.

PARRICIDE. *s.* I. *One who destroys his father*; parricida. II. *The murder of a father*; parricidium, Cic. — *To commit parricide*; parricidio se obstringere, or inquare, Cic.

PARRICIDAL OR PARRICIDIOUS. *a.* Parricidalis, Quint.

PARROT. *s.* *A bird*; psittacus, Plin.

TO PARRY. *v. a.* Petitiones eflugere, Cic.; ictus avertere, or declinare, Liv.; vulnus eludere, Ov.

TO PARSE. *v. a.* Examinare.

PARSIMONIOUS. *a.* Rei temperans; parcus; frugalis.

PARSIMONIOUSLY. *ad.* Sobrie et frugaliter, Plaut.; sobrie, Cic.; parce et frugaliter, Hor.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS OR PARSIMONY. *s.* Frugalitas; in victu temperantia; Cic.

PARSLEY. *s.* Apium sativum, or hortense, Plin.

PARSNIP. *s.* Pastinaca, Plin.; pastinago, Col.

PARSON. *s.* Curio.

PARSONAGE OR PARSONAGE-HOUSE. *s.* Curionatus, Æs; curionis domus, Æs.

PART. *s.* I. *Portion*; pars, Cic. — *Part of a house*; domus pars; ædificii membrum. — *To divide into two parts*; rem bipartiri; bipartito distribuere; in duas partes æqualiter dividere; Cic. — (Into three parts); tripartito, Cic. II. *Party*; partes, pl.; factio; Cic. — *To lake part with some one*; alicujus partes suscipere, or amplecti, ad causam, ad rationes se adungere; Cic. III (In the pl.), *Qualities*; dotes; naturæ adjuvantia.

IV. *Character in a play*; partes; persona. V. *Region*; regio; terra; tractus, Æs; Cic. VI. *Duty*; officium; munus.

TO PART. *v. a.* I. *To share*; partiri; dispertire, distribuere; Cic. II. *To disunite*; separare; dividere; partiri; disjungere; Cæs.

TO PART. *v. n.* Ab aliquo sejungere se, secedere, Cic. — *To part suddenly*; se abrumper, Cic.

PARTAGE. *s.* Partitio; distributio; divisio; Cic.

TO PARTAKE. *v. n.* Rei esse participem, Cic.; participare; rei vim, or naturam, habere.

PARTAKER. *s.* Rei particeps; consors; Cic. — *To make one partaker of his happiness*; alterum suæ felicitatis participem facere, Liv.

PARTERRE. *s.* (In a garden); floralia, Varr.

PARTIAL. *a.* I. *Inclined to one party*; partium studiosus, or cupidus; fautor; fem. fautrix. — *A partial mind*; animus partibus infectus, Cic. — *To be partial*; partibus studere; favere. II. *Not universal*; quod ad totius partem pertinet; non universus.

PARTIALITY. *s.* Partium studium.

PARTIALLY. *ad.* I. *With unjust favour*; studio partium. II. *In part*; partito, U. Jct.

PARTIBLE. *a.* Dividuus, Cic.

PARTICIPANT. *a.* Rei particeps, or consors, Cic.

TO PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* and *n.* See TO PARTAKE.

PARTICIPATION. *s.* Communicatio; communio; Cic. — *Without my participation*; me insciente, Cic.; me inscio atque inconsulto, Varr.

PARTICIPLE. *s.* (In grammar); participium, Quint.

PARTICLE. *s.* Particula, Cic. — *Small portion*; particula, Cic.

PARTICULAR. *a.* I. *Relating to single persons*; proprius. II. *Individual*; individuus. III. *Odd, precise, peculiar*; singularis. — *He is very particular in his habits*; totus est abhorrens a communi hominum usu.

PARTICULAR. *s.* I. *A single circumstance*; rei adjunctum; quod in re singulari est; Cic. II. *A private person*; homo privatus, Sall.

IN PARTICULAR. *ad.* Seorsum; separatim; Cic.

TO PARTICULARISE. *v. a.* Rei adjuncta distincte et enucleate persequi.

PARTICULARITY. *s.* Rei adjunctum; quod in re singulari est; Cic.

PARTICULARLY. *ad.* Singulariter; præcipue; præsertim; maxime; *Cic.*—*I am particularly fond of him;* illum ego singulariter, or mirum in modum, diligo, *Cic.*

PARTISAN. *s.* I. *An adherent;* aliquid studiosus, *Cic.*; fautor, *Hor.* II. *A kind of weapon;* spiculi longioris et latioris hasta.

PARTITION. *s.* Partitio; divisio; *Cic.*—*A partition wall;* paries communis, *Cic.*, intergerinus, *Plin.*

TO PARTITION. *v. a.* Distribuere multifariam, *Cic.*

PARTLET. *s.* *A hen;* gallina, *Cic.*

PARTLY. *ad.* Partim.

PARTNER. *s.* Consociatus; socius; societate conjunctus.—*Partner in trade;* socius consorsque laboris, *Cic.*—*(At cards);* aleæ socius et particeps.

PARTNERSHIP. *s.* Societas; consociatio; *Cic.*; consortio, *Liv.*—*To dissolve a partnership;* consociationem dissolvere, *Cic.*

PARTIDGE. *s.* Perdix, *Plin.*

PARTY. *s.* I. *A faction;* partes, *pl.*; factio; *Cic.*—*The leader of a party;* factionis princeps, *Cæs.* II. *One of two litigants;* adversarius; *fem.* adversaria, *Hor.*; Quint.; *adversa pars.* III. *A select assembly;* societas, *Cic.* IV. *A detachment of soldiers;* militum expeditionis manus, *ûs*; factio, *Suet.*—*A party of horsemen;* equestris turma.

PARTY-COLOURED. *a.* Varius; variatus; versicolor; discolor; *Cic.*

PARTY-MAN. *s.* Factiosus; seditiosus; *Cic.*; qui rebus novis studet; rerum novarum molitor, *Suet.*

PARTY-WALL. *s.* Paries communis, *Cic.*, intergerinus, *Plin.*

PASCHAL. *a.* Paschalis.

PASQUIL OF PASQUINADE. *s.* Dieterium, Phædr.; carmen mordax.

TO PASS. *v. n.* Aliqua, or per locum, iter facere, *Cic.*—*To pass before some one;* aliquem prægredi, or antegredi; *aliciui præire, or antere, Cic., or prægredi, Varr.*—*To pass away;* præterire, *Ter.*; effluere, *Cic.*; transire, *Plin.*—*Time passes away;* tempus elabitur, effluit, *abit, Cic., volat, or fugit, Virg.*

TO PASS. *v. a.* I. *To go beyond or to;* transire; e loco in locum demigrare; *Cic.* II. *To spend;* *to live through;* agere; degere. III.—*To pass by, i. e. I. To spare, excuse;* parcere. 2. *To neglect;* præterire; negligere. —*To pass over;* rem missam facere, *Cic.*

PASS. *s.* I. *A passage;* locus, *Cic.*; via.—*A bad pass;* locus periculosus, iniquus et salebrosus. II. (*In fencing;*) petitio, *Cic.* III. *Permission to pass;* commeatu, *ûs*, *Plin.*

PASSABLE. *a.* Tolerabilis; non contemendus; *Cic.*

PASSADO. *s.* *A thrust;* petitio, *Cic.*

PASSAGE. *s.* I. *Way by which to pass;* locus; via; *Cic.*; transitus, *ûs*; iter; *Liv.* II. *Part of a book;* locus.—*To quote a passage;* aliquid verba afferre, proferre, or laudare, *Cic., citare, Liv.*

PASSENGER. *s.* Viator; peregrinus; *Cic.*; *fem.* peregrina.

PASSER. *s.* See PASSENGER.

PASSIBILITY OF PASSIBLENESS. *s.* Obnoxia dolori natura.

PASSIBLE. *a.* Doloris capax; dolori obnoxius; in quem, quam, or quod, dolor cadit.

PASSING. *a.* Excellens; præstans; egregius; eximius; *Cic.*

PASSING. *ad.* Maxime; perquam; apprime; admodum.

PASSING-BELL. *s.* *Æris campani funebri sonitus, ûs.*

PASSION. *s.* I. *Emotion of the mind;* animi motus, affectus, impetus, *ûs*, motio, commotio, affectio, *Cic.* II. *Anger;* iracundia, *Cic.* III. *Eager desire;* studium; ardor; cupiditas; *Cic.* IV. *Suffering;* (passio, *Apul.*)—*Our Saviour's passion;* Christi cruciatus acerbissim.

PASSION WEEK. *s.* Hebdomada sacra.

PASSIONATE. *a.* Impotens; animi impotens; impotenti animo vir; *Cic.*—*That has a passionate desire of glory;* glorie avidus; ad gloriam inflammatus; *Cic.*; cupidine laudis accensus, *Stat.*

PASSIONATELY. *ad.* Ardenti, or magno, studio; studiosissime; ardentem; vehementer; *Cic.*—*To love passionately;* aliquem insane amare, *Plaut., or* perditte, misere, *Ter.,* deperire, *Plaut.;* deperire aliquem amore impotenti, *Catull.*; deperire aliquid amare, *Liv.*

PASSIVE. *a.* Patiens; perpetuus; (passivus, *Apul.*)—*To remain passive;* quiescere.

PASSIVENESS OR PASSIVITY. *s.* Obnoxia dolori natura.

PASSOVER. *s.* Pascha, æ; pascha, *atis.*

PASSPORT. *s.* Commeatus, *ûs*, *Plin.*

PAST. *part. a.* Missus; actus; relictus; præteritus.—*The great cold past;* remissiore jam frigore, *Cæs.*; jam mitigata hieme, *Curt.*

PAST. *s.* Præteritum tempus.—*To judge of the future from the past;* futura præteritis augurari, *Plin.*

PASTE. *s.* I. *Dough;* farina ex aqua subacta. II. *A kind of cement;* gluten; glutinum.

TO PASTE. *v. a.* Glutinare, *Plin.*; agglutinare; conglutinare; *Cic.*

PASTEBOARD. *s.* Charta spissior.

PASTEL. *s.* *An herb;* glastum, *Plin.*; vitrum, *Cæs.*; hiatis, *Plin.*

PASTER. *s.* (Of a horse); suffrago, *Plin.*

PASTIL. *s.* (With painters); color tritus et in pastillum figuratus.

PASTINE. *s.* Oblectatio; oblectamentum.

PASTOR. *s.* Pastor; pecuarius; gregis, or pecoris, custos; *Virg.*; pecoris magister, *Col.*

PASTORAL. *a.* Pastoralis; pastorius; *Varr.*; pastortius, *Cic.*

PASTORAL. *s.* Bucolica fabula.

PASTOR. *s.* Pistorium opus, *Cels.*

PASTRYCOOK. *s.* Cupedinarius, *Ter.*; pistor dulciarius, *Mart.*

PASTURAGE. *s.* Pascuus ager, *Plaut.*; pascua, orum, *pl.*, *Col.*

PASTURE. *s.* Pascuus ager, *Plaut.*; pascua, orum, *pl.*, *Col.*; pastus, *ûs*, *Virg.*; pabulum, *Cæs.*

TO PASTURE. *v. n. and a.* Pasci, *Virg.*; depascere, *Cic.*; ad pastum ducere.

PASTY. *s.* Caro siliinea crusta inclusa et coacta.

PAT. *a.* Proprius; idoneus; *Cic.*

PAT. *s.* *A tap;* inflicta plana manu plaga.

PATACHE. *s.* *A small ship;* actuarium navigium, *Cæs.*

TO PATCH. *v. a.*—*To patch a coat;* panniculum vesti assuere, *Hor.*

PATCH. *s.* I. *A piece sewed on to cover a hole;* pannus. II. *A small spot of black silk put on the face;* musca, or macula, serica. III. *A small parcel of land;* agellus.

PATCHER. *s.* Interpolator, *Plaut.*; *fem.*, sarcinatrix, *U. Jct.*; interpolatrix, *Pomp. Jct.*

PATE. *s.* Caput.

PATENT. *s.* Rescriptum, *Tac.*; rescripti libellus, *Plin. J.*

PATENT. *a.* Notus; cognitus; pervulgatus; *Cic.*

PATERNAL. *a.* Paternus; patrius; *Cic.*

PATERNALLY. *ad.* Patrie, Quint.; paternum animo.

PATERNITY. *s.* Paternitas.

PATER-NOSTER. *s.* Oratio dominica.

PATH. *s.* Semita, *Plaut.*; callis; trames; *Cic.*; diverticulum, *Plin.*—*A very narrow path;* angustissima semita.

PATHETIC OR PATHETICAL. *a.* Commovendis animis idoneus.

PATHETICALLY. *ad.* Apposite ad commovendos animos.

PATHLESS. *a.* Sine semita.

PATHWAY. *s.* See PATH.

PATIBLE. *a.* Tolerabilis; patibilis; tolerandus; *fem.* tendus; *Cic.*

PATIBULARY. *a.* Cruciaris, *Petron.*

PATIENCE. *s.* Patientia, *Cic.*—*To have patience;* rem æquo animo pati; patienti animo ferre; *Cic.*

PATIENT. *a.* Patiens, *Cic.*; patiens injuria, *Phædr.*

PATIENT. *s.* Æger; ægrotus; *Cic.*

PATIENTLY. *ad.* Patienter; toleranter; æquo animo; *Cic.*—*To suffer patiently;* dolorem toleranter pati; placide sedateque ferre; *Cic.*

PATINE. *s.* The cover of a chalice; patena; patina; *Col.*

PATLY. *ad.* Commode; commodum; tempestive; opportune; *Cic.*

PATRIARCH. *s.* Patriarcha.

PATRIARCHAL. *a.* Patriarchalis.

PATRIARCHATE OR PATRIARCHSHIP. *s.* Patriarchatus, *ûs.*

PATRICIAN. *a.* and *s.* Patricius, *Cic.*

PATRICIONAL. *a.* Paternus; patrius; *Cic.*

PATRIMONY. *s.* Patrimonium; patria bona, *pl.*; *Cic.*

PATRIOT. *s.* Patria studiosus, *Cic.*

PATRIOTIC. *a.* Bene affectus in patriam.

PATRIOTISM. *s.* Patriæ studium; amor patriæ.

PATROL. *s.* Excubie, *Cic.*

TO PATROL. *v. n.* Fer urbem excubias agere, *Ov.*

PATRON. *s.* Patronus, *Cic.*

PATRONAGE. *s.* Fides; præsidium; *Cic.*; tutela, *Liv.*

PATRONAL. *a.* Patronalis, *Marcell.*

PATRONESS. *s.* Patrona, *Cic.*

TO PATRONISE. *v. a.* Alicui favere; studere; suffragari; *Cic.*

PATRONYMIC. *s.* Patronymicus.

PATTEN. *s.* Sculponea, *Plaut.*

TO PATTEN. *v. n.* Crebro pedem supplodere, *Cic.*

PATTERN. *s.* Exemplum; exemplar.—*To take pattern;* imitari.—*To set a pattern;* exemplum præbere.

PAUCITY. *s.* Paucitas; pauci, *pl.*, *Cic.*

PAUNCH. *s.* Abdomen, *Hor.*; alvus, *Cic.*; panticæ, *Mart.*

TO PAUNCH. *v. a.* (Applied to hares and rabbits); viscerare, *Virg.*; exenterare, *Just.*; intestina eximere, *Plin.*

PAUPER. *s.* Egenus; inops.

PAUSE. *s.* Pausa, *Plin.*; interposita mora.

TO PAUSE. *v. n.* (In reading); inter legendum spiritum suspendere, *Quint.*; immorari, *Plin.*

TO PAVE. *v. a.* Pavimentare, *Plin.*; pavementum

struere, or facere, Vitr. — *To pave the streets*; vias saxis sternere, Liv.; consternere, Cic.

PAVEMENT. *s.* Pavimentum.
 PAVIER. *s.* Pavimentorum structor.
 PAVILION. *s.* Tabernaculum, Cic.; tentorium, Ov.
 PAW. *v. s.* Pes; ungula.
 TO PAW. *v. a.* Unguibus tractare.
 PAWN. *s.* I. *Something given to pledge as a security*; pignus. II. *A common man at pawn*; pedes.
 TO PAWN. *v. n.* Oppignerare.
 PAWBROKEB. *s.* Pignerator.
 PAY. *s.* Stipendium. — *A soldier deprived of his pay*; ære dirutus miles, Cic.
 TO PAY. *v. a.* Solvere; dissolvere; exsolvere; Cic. — *To pay one's debts*; æs alienum, nomina, dissolvere; se ære alieno liberare; or levare; Cic. — *To pay down*; alicui pecuniam numerare; præsentem pecuniam solvere; Cic.
 PAYABLE. *a.* Numerandus; pendendus; solvendus.
 PAY-DAY. *s.* Pecunia dies, Cic.
 PAYER. *s.* Qui, quæ, debita solvit. — *Good payer*; bonum nomen, Cic. — *Bad payer*; malum nomen, Cic.
 PAYMASTER. *s.* Diribitor; civilis quæstor; Cic.
 PAYMENT. *s.* Pensio.
 PEAS. *s.* *A sort of pulse*; pisum, Col. — *Green peas*; pisa novella, or primula.
 PEACE. *s.* Pax; concordia; tranquillitas. — *To ask for peace*; pacem orare, Ov. — *To be at peace with one*; pacem habere cum aliquo, Cic. — *To make peace with one*; cum altero pacificari, Cic.
 PEACE. *interj.* Sileatur; pax sit; Ter.; sile; tace; pl., silet; dote siletium; tacete.
 PEACEABLE. *a.* Pacificus; placidus; studiosus et amans pacis; Cic.
 PEACEABLY. *ad.* Pacate; sedate; tranquille; quiete; Cic.
 PEACEFUL. *s.* Pacis amans; pacificus; Cic.
 PEACEFULLY. *ad.* See PEACEABLY.
 PEACEMAKER. *s.* Pacificator, Cic.
 PEACH. *s.* *A fruit*; persicum, Plin.; malum persicum, Col. — *A peach-tree*; persica, Plin.; persicus, Col.
 PEACHICK. *s.* Pavonis pullus.
 PEACOCK. *s.* Pavo, Cic.
 PEAHEN. *s.* Pavo femina, Col.; pava, Auson.
 PEAK. *s.* Mons editor, abruptus.
 PEAL. *s.* *A succession of loud sounds*; tumultus, ùs; strepitus, ùs; Liv. — *A peal of thunder*; ingens tonitru. — *Peals of laughter*; cachinnus; risus (ùs) solutus, immodicus, inconditus.
 PEAR. *s.* *A fruit*; pirum, Hor. — *A pear-tree*; pirus, l, f, Virg.
 PEARL. *s.* I. *A gem*; margarita; margaritum; Varr.; bacca, Hor.; unio, Plin. II. *A white speck growing on the eye*; albugo; glaucoma, atis, Plaut.; oculi nubecula; Plin.
 PEARLED. *a.* Baccatus, Plin.
 PEASANT. *s.* Rusticus; agrestis; rusticianus homo; Cic.; fem., rustica; or, rusticana mulier.
 PEASANTRY. *s.* Rustici, pl.
 PEASHELL. *s.* Pisi siliqua, Plin.
 PEAS-PORRIDGE or PEAS-SOUP. *s.* Puls e pisis, per colum expressa.
 PEAT. *s.* Fossilis carbo.
 PEBBLE or PEBBLE-STONE. *s.* Calculus, Cic.; lapillus, Plin.
 PEBBLED or PEBBLY. *a.* Calculosus.
 PECCABLE. *a.* Culpæ, or delictis, obnoxius.
 PECCADILLO. *s.* Levior noxa; leve delictum.
 PECCANT. *a.* Nocens; sons; Cic. — *The peccant humour*; humor vitiosus.
 PECK. *s.* *The fourth part of a bushel*; modii quadrans; regarding modius as denoting a bushel; but modius itself seems to have been nearly equivalent to an English peck.
 TO PECK. *v. a.* Rostro appetere, impetere, lacessere, pungere, or pinsere, Pers.; rostro tundere.
 PECKER. *s.* *A bird*; picus, Plin.
 PECKED. *ad.* Varius; maculis distinctus; Plin.
 PECTORAL. *s.* *A breast plate*; pectorale.
 PECTORAL. *a.* Pectori utilis, Cic.; ad pectus salubris, Hor.
 PECULATE OF PECULATION. *s.* Peculatus, ùs, Cic.
 PECULATOR. *s.* Peculator, Cic.; qui peculatum facit, Plaut.
 PECULIAR. *s.* Proprius. — *This is peculiar to me*; hoc mihi peculiare, or in me singulare, est, Cic.
 PECULIARITY. *s.* Quiddam singulare, Cic.; singularis ratio. — See PARTICULARITY.
 PECULIARLY. *ad.* Singulariter, Cic.; peculiariter, Plin.; specialiter, Col.
 PECUNIARY. *a.* Pecuniarius, Cic.; argentarius, Plaut. — *A pecuniary fine*; multatitia pecunia; multatitium argentum; Liv.
 PEDAGOGUE. *s.* Pædagogus, Cic.
 PEDAGOGY. *s.* Pædagogium, Plin. J.
 PEDALS. *s. n.* Pinna musici organi pedibus movenda.
 PEDANT. *s.* Insulsum literator.

PEDANTIC OF PEDANTICAL. *a.* Quod insulsum literatorum sapit.

PEDANTRY. *s.* Putida eruditionis ostentatio; insulsi literatoris indoles.
 TO PEBBLE. *v. n.* Ineptire, Ter.; nugari; ineptias dicere, or facere.
 PEDESTAL. *s.* Stylobata; stylobates; Vitr.
 PEDESTRIAN. *a.* Pedester — *A pedestrian statue*; statua pedestris, Plin.
 PEDESTRIAN. *s.* Pedes, itis, Curt.
 PEDICLE. *s.* (In botany); pediculus.
 PEDICULAR OF PEDICULOUS. *a.* Lousy; pediculosus, Mart. — *A pedicular disease*; morbus pedicularis; phthiriasis; Plin.
 PEDIGREE. *s.* Stiprium series; generis descriptio.
 PEDIMENT. *s.* (In architecture); fastigium, Vitr.
 PEDLAR or PEDLER. *s.* Circumforaneus propola.
 TO PEEL. *v. a.* I. *To decorticate*; pomis cutem, or corium, detrahere, demere, or eximere; pomum cute exuere. — *To peel an onion*; cæpe cortice numeroso nudare.
 II. *To plunder*; prædari; rapere; diripere; expilare; Cic.
 TO PEEL OFF. *v. n.* Squamatum excidere.
 PEEL. *s.* I. *The skin or thin rind of any thing*; pomò detracta, direpta, or dempta, cutis. II. (With bakers); *A broad thin board with a long handle*; pala, Cato; infurnibulum, Plin.
 TO PEEL. *v. n.* I. (Speaking of the day); dilucescere. — *The day begins to peel*; dilucescit, Cic. II. *To bud*; enasci, Virg.; herbescere, Cic.; ex terro exire, Plin. III. *To look*; intueri.
 PEEP. *s.* I. *First appearance*. — *At the peep of day*; diluculo; diluculo primo; Cic.; cum prima luce, Ter.; prima luce; sub lucis ortum, Liv. II. *A look*; aspectus, ùs; intuitus, ùs.
 PEER. *s.* Par, Cic.
 PEEBLESS. *a.* Non comparabilis, Cic.; incomparabilis, Plin.; eximius; singularis, Cic.; cui nullum invenias parem, Hor.
 PEEVISH. *a.* Difficilis; morosus; Cic.; rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.
 PEEVISHLY. *ad.* Morose, Cic.
 PEEVISHNESS. *s.* Morositas, Cic.
 PEG. *s.* Clavus, Mors; fibula, Plin.
 TO PEG. *v. a.* Fibulis compingere; clavus affigere, or suffigere.
 PELICAN. *s.* *A bird*; pelicanus; platea; Plin.; platea, Cic.
 PELLET. *s.* Pila, Cic.
 PELICLE. *s.* Pellicula, Cic.; cuticula, Pers.
 PELMELL. *ad.* Confuse; confuse et permiste; perturbate; promiscue; Cic.
 PELL. *s. pl.* Membrana, Cic.; Pergamena.
 PELLUCID. *a.* Perlucidus, Cic.; translucens; translucidus; Plin.
 PELLUCIDITY or PELLUCIDNESS. *s.* Perluciditas.
 PELT. *s.* Villosa pellis.
 TO PELT. *v. a.* Jacere; concjicere; Cic. — *To pelt one with stones*; aliquem lapidibus appetere, Cic., saxis incessere, Liv.
 PELTING. *a.* (Paltry, pitiful; Shaks.); miser; abjectus; Cic.; misellus, Plaut.
 PELTMONGER. *s.* Peltio; alutarius; Plaut.
 PEN. *s.* I. *An instrument for writing*; calamus, Cic.; penna, Plin. — *To set pen to paper*; calamus sumere, Cic. II. *A small enclosure*; septum.
 TO PEN. *v. a.* Scribere, Cic.
 TO PEN UP. *v. a.* (Oves) textis cratibus claudere, Hor.; intra septa continere.
 PENAL. *a.* Pœnalis, Plin.
 PENALTY. *s.* Pœna; supplicium; Cic.
 PENANCE. *s.* Penitentia.
 PEN-CASE. *s.* Theca calamaria, Suet.
 PENCIL. *s.* I. *Of black lead*; graphium, Ov. II. *A small brush of hair*; penicillus, Cic.; penicillum, Quint.; peniculus, Plin.
 TO PENCIL. *v. a.* Graphio delineare.
 PENDANT. *s.* I. (In the ear); inauris, Plaut.; penzilles ex auribus margaritæ, pl. II. (In a ship); minus vexillum.
 PENDENCY. *s.* (In law); prorogatio; dilatio; ampliatio; vadimonii prolatio.
 PENDENT. *a.* Pensilis; pendens.
 PENDING. *a.* (A law term.) — *A suit pending*; lris adhuc sub iudice, Hor.; lris nondum adjudicata, Gell.
 PENDULOSITY OF PENDULOUSNESS. *s.* Dubitatio; hæsitatio; fluctuatio; Cic.
 PENDULOUS. *a.* Pendens, Cic.; pensilis, Vitr.; pendulus, Ov.
 PENDULUM. *s.* Pendulum, pondus quo vibrato movetur horologium.
 PENETRABLE. *a.* Penetrabilis, Ov.
 PENETRABILITY. *s.* Penetrabilis rei natura.
 PENETRANT. *a.* Penetrans; pervadens; permeans.
 TO PENETRATE. *v. a.* Penetrare, Cic.; transire, Plin. pervadere.
 PENETRATION. *s.* I. *Power of penetrating*; perme-

and i vis. II. *Acuteness of mind*; acris ingenii acies; ingenii vis; sagacitas; perspicacia; mentis solertia, Cic. — *With penetration*; sagaciter; solerte. — *To have penetration*; acriter intelligere, Cic.

PENETRATIVE, PENETRATING. *a.* Quod facillime permeat; or illabatur; penetrabilis, Lucr.; penetrabilis, Nep.; but the latter word is also used in a passive sense, *Penetrabile*.

PENINSULA. *s.* Peninsula, Plin.

PENITENCE. *s.* Animi dolor, Cic.; poenitentia; rei gestæ poenitentia; Plin.

PENITENT. *a.* and *s.* Rei poenitens.

PENITENTIAL. *a.* Ad poenitentiam, or poenitentem, pertinens. — *The penitential psalms*; Davidis poenitentis psalmi.

PENITENTIARY. *a.* Hospitium poenitentium, or eorum qui ad meliorem vitam redeunt, or se recipiunt.

PENITENTLY. *ad.* Poenitenter, Minuc. Fel.

PENKNIFE. *s.* Cuttellus, Hor.; scalpellus; scalpellum.

PENMAN. *s.* Scriptor; auctor; Cic.

PENMANSHIP. *s.* Calligraphia.

PENNACHED. *a.* (In botany); variis coloribus distinctus.

PENNANT or **PENNON**. *s.* i. e. *A small flag*; minus vexillum.

PENNY. *s.* Denarius.

PENNYLESS. *a.* (Homo) inanissimus, Cic.; nudus nummis, Hor.; inops, Suet.

PENNYROYAL. *s.* *A plant*; pulegium; or, puleium; Cic.

PENNYWEIGHT. *s.* Denarius francicus.

PENSILE. *a.* Pensilis, Vitr.; pendulus, Ov.

PENSION. *s.* Annua pensio, Cic.

TO PENSION. *v. a.* Annuum pecuniam alicui assignare.

PENSIONER. *s.* In beneficiis regis delatus, Cic.; regis beneficiarius, Plin. J.

PENSIVE. *a.* In cogitatione defixus, Cic.; cogitanti similis; cogitabundus; Gell.

PENSIVELY. *ad.* Mæste.

PENSVENESS. *s.* Tristitia; mæstitia; Cic.

PENT UP. *part. a.* Clausus; inclusus.

PENTAGON. *s.* (In geometry); pentagonum.

PENTAGONAL. *a.* Pentagonus, Hygin.

PENTAMETER. *s.* Versus (ûs) pentameter.

PENTAGULAR. *a.* (In geometry); pentagonus.

PENTATEUCH. *s.* Pentateuchon; Pentateuchus.

PENTECOST. *s.* Pentecoste; festum pentecostes.

PENTHOUSE. *s.* Appendix; tugiurium parieti affixum.

PENULTIMATE. *a.* A postremo proximus; penultimus.

PENURIOS. *a.* Parcus; tenax; avarus; sordidus.

PENURIOSLY. *ad.* Parcarce; parce; restricte; Cic.; maligne.

PENURIOSNESS. *s.* Parce ac sordide factum.

PENURY. *s.* Penuria; egestas; paupertas; indigentia.

PERONY. *s.* *A plant*; pæonia, Plin.

PEOPLE. *s.* Populus; multitudo; Liv. — *Persons of a particular class*; homines. — *They are foolish people*; illi sunt absurdæ ac inepti. — *People say that*; ferunt; fertur, Cic.; memorant, Liv.; fama est, Virg.

TO PERSELE. *v. a.* Aliquo incolas inferre; frequentare loci solitudinem; Cic. — *To people a town*; frequentare urbem civibus, Cic.

PEPPER. *s.* Piper, Hor. — *Ground pepper*; piper tritum. — *A grain of pepper*; piperis bacca, Vitr.

TO PEPPER. *v. a.* Piperi condire.

PEPPER-BOX. *s.* Triti piperis vasculum.

PEPPER-CORN. *s.* Piperis bacca. — Fig.; nugæ; gerræ; trice, pl.; Ter.; Mart.

PEPPERMINT. *s.* *A plant*; mentha piperitis.

PEPPER-PLANT. *s.* Piper aromaticum, or nigrum, Linn.

PEPPERWORT. *s.* (In botany); piperitis, Plin.

PERADVENTURE. *ad.* Forte, fortuna; casu; fortuito; fortuitu; fortasse; Cic.; forsan; forsitan; Virg.

TO PERAGRATE. *v. a.* Errare; vagari; vagari passim in agris; Cic.

PERAGRATION. *s.* Peregrinatio; iter.

TO PERAMBULATE. *v. a.* Peragrarè; lustrare; obire; Cic.; percurrere, Cæs.

PERAMBULATION. *s.* Peregrinatio; iter.

PERCEIVABLE or **PERCEPTIBLE**. *a.* Quod sub sensum cadit.

PERCEIVABLY. *ad.* Palam; aperte ac palam; luce palam; clare; evidenter; Cic.

TO PERCEIVE. *v. a.* Aspicere, Cic.; cernere. — (*From a distance*); prospicere, Ter.; aspectu sentire, or percipere, Cic. — *To understand*; animadvertere, Ter.; cognoscere; intelligere; perspicere; Cic.

PERCEPTION. *s.* Perceptio, Cic.

PERCEPTIVE or **PERCIPIENT**. *a.* Intelligens; sagax; peritus; Cic.; perspicax, Ter.

PERCH. *s.* *A fish*; perca, Plin.

TO PERCH. *v. n.* or **TO PERCH ONE'S SELF**. *v. a.* — *To perch upon a tree*; arbori insidere; in arbore scdere. — (Of several); consistere.

PERCHANCE. *ad.* See PERADVENTURE.

TO PERCOLATE. *v. a.* Liquorem colare, or percolare, Col.; linteo saccare; per linteum exprimere; Plin.

PERCOLATION. *s.* Purgatio, Plin.

TO PERCUSS. *v. a.* Percutere; cadere; verberare; ferire.

PERCUSSION. *s.* Percussio, Cic.

PERDITION. *s.* Perditio, Plin.; salutis æternæ periculum. — *The way to perdition*; via qua ad inferos ducit.

TO PEREGRINATE. *v. n.* Peragrarè; perambulare; iter facere, Cic., or agere, Plin.

PEREGRINATION. *s.* Peregrinatio; iter.

PEREGRINE. *a.* Peregrinus; extraneus; Cic.

PEREMPATORIALLY. *ad.* Elatius, Nep.; superbius, Cic.

PEREMPATORY. *a.* Imperiosus; durus; dominus; (peremptorius, *Deadly*, Apul.; *Decisive*, Pand.)

PERENNIAL. *a.* I. *Lasting through the year*; annuus; perennis. II. *Perpetual*; continuus; perpetuus; assiduus; Cic.

PERENNITY. *s.* Perpetuitas.

PERFECT. *a.* Perfectus; absolutus; omnibus suis numeris expletus; Cic. — *A perfect orator*; orator in dicendo perfectus, or plenus atque perfectus, Cic. — *This is perfect in its way*; hoc est perfectum omni parte in genere suo, perfectum expletumque omnibus suis partibus et numeris.

TO PERFECT. *v. a.* Perficere; absolvere; omnibus numeris explere; Cic.

PERFECTION. *s.* Absolutio; perfectio; operis consummatio; Cic.

PERFECTIVE. *s.* Quod absolvit, perficit, consummat.

PERFECTLY. *ad.* Perfecte; absolute; plene; cumulate; abunde; Cic.

PERFECTNESS. *s.* Perfectio, Cic.

PERFIDIOUS. *a.* Perfidus; perfidiosus; Cic. — *A perfidious man*; vir sine fide, Cæs.

PERFIDIOUSLY. *ad.* Perfidiose; infideliter; Cic.

PERFIDIOUSNESS or **PERFIDY**. *s.* Perfidia; infidelitas; Cic.

TO PERFORATE. *v. a.* Perforare.

PERFORATION. *s.* Perforatio, Vitr.

PERFORCE. *ad.* Per vim, Cic.

TO PERFORM. *v. a.* Exsequi; perficere; conficere; præstare; Cic. — *To perform on a musical instrument*; fidibus, tibia, &c., canere. — *To perform a part*; personam agere, Sen.; alicujus personam gerere, sustinere, tueri.

PERFORMABLE. *a.* Quod effici potest.

PERFORMANCE. *s.* Exsecutio; perfectio; absolutio perfectioque; Cic. — *The performance of a plan*; suscepti negotii exsecutio, Ter.

PERFORMER. *s.* Actor, Cic.; mima. — *The chief performer*; primarum partium persona, Cic.

PERFUME. *s.* Odor; odores, pl.; Cic.; odoramentum, Plin.

TO PERFUME. *v. a.* Rem inodorare, Col.; odoribus imbuerè.

PERFUMER. *s.* Myropola, Plaut.; unguentarius; fem. unguentaria.

PERFURNOROUSLY. *ad.* Levi brachio; negligentor; negligentius; oscitanter; leviter et remisse; languidiore studio; Cic.; (perfunctorie, Augustin.).

PERFURNORINNESS. *s.* Negligentia; incuria; Cic.

PERFURNOROUS. *a.* Levis; negligens; sine cura.

PERHAPS. *ad.* Forte; fortasse; Cic.; forsan; forsitan; Virg.

PERIGEE or **PERIGEUM**. *s.* (In astronomy); perigæum.

PERIL. *s.* Periculum; discrimen; Cic. — *At the peril of one's life*; capitis periculo, Plaut.; cum dimicatione, Cic.

PERILOUS. *a.* Periculosus, Cic.; plenus alee, Hor.

PERILOUSLY. *ad.* Periculose, Cic.; cum periculo.

PERIOD. *s.* I. *A circuit*; periodus. II. *Time in which any thing is performed*; periodus. III. *A complete sentence*; periodus; verborum comprehensio; circumscriptio.

PERIODIC or **PERIODICAL**. *a.* Periodicus, Plin. — *Periodical fevers*; statæ febres; febres statis diebus et horis recurrentes; Plin.

PERIODICALLY. *ad.* Statis temporibus.

PERIOSTEUM. *s.* (In anatomy); periosteum; periosta.

PERIPHERY. *s.* (In geometry); circumductio; circuitus, ùs.

TO PERIPHRASE. *v. a.* Circuitione uti, Ter.

PERIPHRASES. *s.* Circuitio; verborum circuitus, ùs; Cic.; periphrasis; circumlocutio; Quint.

PERIPNEUMONY. *s.* Peripneumonia, Galen.

TO PERISH. *v. n.* Perire; disperire; interire; Cæs.; occidere, Plaut. — *To perish with hunger*; perire fame, Plaut.; interire fame, Cic.

PERISHABLE. *a.* Fragilis; caducus; fluxus; Cic.

PERISTYLE. *s.* (In architecture); peristylum, Cic.; peristylum.

PERITONEUM. *s.* (In anatomy); peritonæum, Cæl. Aur.
 PERIWIG. *v. a.* Galerulus, Suet.; galericulum; coma emptā; Mart.; coma ascita; sutile et textile capillamentum.
 PERIWINKLE. *s.* I. *A shell-fish*; pectunculus, Plin. II. *A plant*; vinca; pervinca; Plin.
 To PERJURE ONE'S SELF. *v. a.* Pejerare, Cic.; perjurare, Hor.; se perjurio obstringere, Liv.
 PERJURER. *s.* Perjurus.
 PERJURY. *s.* Perjurium, Cic.
 PERMANENCE OF PERMANENCY. *s.* Permanio, Cic.
 PERMANENT. *a.* Constans; firmus; stabilis; Cic.; mansurus, Sen.
 PERMANENTLY. *ad.* Constanter; perpetuo.
 PERMEABLE. *a.* Permeabilis.
 To PERMEATE. *v. a.* Penetrare, Cic.; transire, Plin.
 PERMISSION. *s.* Permissio; potestas; facultas; licentia; venia; Cic.
 PERMISSIVE. *a.* Permissus; concessus; Cic.
 To PERMIT. *v. a.* Alicui rem, or ut rem faciat, permittere; rei faciendæ facultatem, licentiam, potestatem, dare, concedere, or permittere; Cic.
 PERMIT. *s.* Liberi commeatūs syngrapha.
 PERMUTATION. *s.* Permutatio; commutatio; Cic.
 To PERMUTE. *v. a.* Rem re permutare, or cum re commutare, Cic.
 PERNICIOUS. *a.* Perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; exitibilis; pestifer; Cic.; nocens, Hor.; pernicialis, Liv.; Curt.
 PERNICIOUSLY. *ad.* Perniciose, Cic.
 PERORATION. *s.* Peroratio; orationis conclusio; clausula; epilogus; Cic.
 To PERPEND. *v. a.* Pendere; expendere; pendere; ponderare; pensitare; Cic.
 PERPENDICULAR. *s.* Perpendicularium, Cic.
 PERPENDICULAR. *a.* and *s.* Ad perpendicularium exactus, Cic.
 PERPENDICULARLY. *ad.* Ad perpendicularium; directo; deorsum; Cic.
 To PERPETRATE. *v. a.* Facere, Cic.—*To perpetrate a crime*; scelus committere; scelere se astringere; facinus admittere, Cic., consciscere; patrare; perpetrare; Liv.
 PERPETUAL. *a.* Perpetuus; perennis; Cic.—*Perpetual motion*; motus assiduus, Ov., irrequietus.
 PERPETUALLY. *ad.* Perpetuum, Ter.; in perpetuum; perpetuo, Cic.; indesinenter, Varr.; sine fine, Virg.; nullo fine, Plin.
 To PERPETUATE. *v. a.* Perpetuare; perpetuum efficere; Cic.—*To perpetuate the glory of one's name*; nomen suum immortalitati commendare; nominis memoriam adæquare cum omni posteritate; Cic.
 PERPETUITY. *s.* Perpetuitas.
 To PERPLEX. *v. a.* Alicui dubitationem afferre, Cic.; alicui impedimento esse, officere.
 PERPLEXED. *a.* Implicatus; intricatus; Plaut.; perplexus, Liv.; anxius; dubitatione æstuans.
 PERPLEXEDLY. *ad.* Perplexè, Ter.; Liv.; perplexim, Plaut.
 PERPLEXEDNESS OR PERPLEXITY. *s.* Anxietas; æstuans dubitatione animus; (perplexitas, Ammian.).
 PERQUISITES. *s. pl.* Emolumentum, Cic.; fortuiti muneris fructus.
 PERQUISITION. *s.* Inquisitio; quæstio; Cic.; conquisitio, Liv.
 PERRY. *s.* *A drink made of pears*; succus ex piris expressus; (piracium, Hieron.).
 To PERSECUTE. *v. a.* Persequi; vexare; exagitare; insectari; Cic.
 PERSECUTION. *s.* Vexatio, Cic.; insectatio, Liv.
 PERSECUTOR. *s.* Vexator, Cic.; fem. quæ vexat.
 PERSEVERANCE. *s.* Perseverantia; perpetua constantia.
 PERSEVERANT. *a.* Perseverans, Col.
 To PERSEVERE. *v. n.* Perseverare; perstare; permanere; in constantia perseverare; Cic.
 PERSEVERINGLY. *ad.* Constanter, Cic.; perseveranter, Liv.; obfirmate, Suet.
 To PERSIST. *v. n.* In re perstare; perseverare; animum obfirmare; Cic.—*To persist in one's opinion*; in sententia stare, perstare, perseverare, permanere; sententia perseverantiam retinere; Cic.
 PERSISTENCE OR PERSISTENCY. *s.* Perseverantia; perpetua constantia.
 PERSON. *s.* Persona.—*An illustrious person*; persona splendida, Cic.—*In person*; per se ipsum.
 PERSONABLE. *a.* Formosus.
 PERSONAGE. *s.* I. *A considerable person*; vir; vir spectatissimus. II. *External appearance, mien*; facies; species; forma; oris habitus, ūs.
 PERSONAL. *a.* Cuiusque, or cuique, proprius, Cic.
 PERSONALITY. *s.* I. *Individuality of any one*; personalitas. II. *Pointed remark*; verborum aculei, pl., Cic.
 PERSONALLY. *ad.* Per se; per se ipsum.
 To PERSONATE. *v. a.* Vultus, or personam, fingere, Ter.

PERSONIFICATION. *s.* Prosopopœia, Quint.
 To PERSONIFY. *v. a.* Rei inanimatæ humanos sensus, sermonem, &c., affingere.
 PERSPECTIVE. *s.* Optices pars illa, qua proxima accedere, remota vero videntur abscedere.
 PERSPICACIOUS. *a.* Ad res perspicax, Cic.; rerum, or in rebus, intelligens.
 PERSPICACIOUSNESS OR PERSPICACITY. *s.* Perspicacitas; perspicacia; perspicentia; Cic.
 PERSPICUOUS. *a.* Clarus; manifestus; or, perspicuus; evidens; Cic.
 PERSPICUOUSLY. *ad.* Manifeste; perspicue; Cic.
 PERSPIRATION. *s.* Exspiratio, Cic.; exhalatio, Plin.
 To PERSPIRE. *v. n.* Humores exspirare, Plin., or exsudare, Col.
 To PERSUADE. *v. a.* Rem alicui suadere, or persuadere; aliquid ad rem, or rem in animum alicuius, inducere.
 PERSUADEER. *s.* Rei suator, or persuasor, Cic.
 PERSUASIBLE OR PERSUADABLE. *a.* Persuasibilis, Quint.
 PERSUASION. *s.* Suasio; persuasio; Cic.
 PERSUASIVE. *a.* Ad persuadendum efficac, or accommodatus, Cic.; persuasorius, Suet.; suasiorius, Quint.
 PERSUASIVELY. *ad.* Accommodate ad persuadendum, Cic.
 PERT. *a.* Acer; vividus; petulans; protervus; Cic.
 To PERTAIN. *v. n.* Ad aliquid, ad rem, pertinere, or attingere; rem, ad rem, spectare; Cic.
 PERTINACIOUS. *a.* Pertinax; pervicax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.
 PERTINACIOUSLY. *ad.* Obstinate; pertinaciter; Cic.; obstinato animo; contumaciter; Liv.; obfirmate, Suet.
 PERTINACIOUSNESS OR PERTINACITY. *s.* Obstinatio; animi obstinatio; pervicacia; pertinacia; Cic.
 PERTINENCE OF PERTINENCY. *s.* Convenientia.
 PERTINENT. *a.* Aptus; idoneus; conveniens; Cic.
 PERTINENTLY. *ad.* Apposite; apte; convenienter; Cic.
 PERTLY. *ad.* Acriter; strenue; proterve; Plaut.
 PERTNESS. *s.* Protervia; petulantia; protervitas; Cic.
 To PERTURBATE. *v. a.* Turbas concire, Plaut., or facere, Ter.; excitare, Quint.; turbare; perturbare.
 PERTURBATION. *s.* Perturbatio; vehementiori animi commotio, or concitatio; turbidus animi motus, ūs; Cic.; mentis tumultus, ūs, Hor.
 PERTURBATOR. *s.* Turbator, Liv.; fem. turbatrix, Cic.
 PERUKE OR PERIWIG. *s.* See PERIWIG.
 PERUKE-MAKER. *s.* Galerulorum opifex; capillamentorum ascitorum textor; comarum exemptilium concinnator.
 PERUSAL. *s.* Lectio, Cic.
 To PERUSE. *v. a.* I. *To read*; legere, Cic. II. *To observe*; observare; rei, or rem, attendere; Cic.
 PERUSER. *s.* I. *A reader*; lector, Cic. II. *An examiner*; speculator; contemplator; Cic.
 PERUVIAN BARK. *s.* Kina; cortex Peruviana.
 To PERVADE. *v. a.* Penetrare, Cic.; transire, Plin.
 PERVERSE. *a.* Perversus; pravus; depravatus; improbus; Cic.
 PERVERSELY. *ad.* Nequiter; improbe; scelestè.
 PERVERSNESS OR PERVERSITY. *s.* Perversitas; privitas; improbitas; Cic.
 PERVERSION. *s.* Perversio, Auct. ad Her.
 To PERVERT. *v. a.* Depravare; corrumpere; alicujus animum a virtute detorquere; aliquid ad nequitiam adducere; Cic.
 PERVERTER. *s.* Corruptor; fem. corruptrix, Cic.
 PERVIOUS. *a.* I. *Admitting passage*; permeabilis, Ov. II. *Permeating, permeating*; penetrans; permeans; (also, penetrabilis, Nep.).
 PERVIOUSNESS. *s.* Penetrabilis rei natura.
 PESADE. *s.* (In horsemanship); transitus, ūs.
 PEST. *s.* Pestis; pestilentia; Cic.
 To PEST. *v. a.* Alicui gravem esse et molestum; molestiam exhibere, or afferre; Cic.; aliquid gravare, Hor.
 PESTERER. *s.* Gravis, importunus, molestus, vir, Cic.
 PESTEROUS. *a.* Incommodus; importunus; molestus gravis; Cic.
 PESTHOUSE. *s.* Valetudinarium, Sen.
 PESTIFEROUS, PESTILENT, OR PESTILENTIAL. *a.* Pestilens, Cic.; peste afflatus, Sall., contactus; (pestilentiarius, Tert.; pestilentiosus, Pand.).
 PESTILENCE. *s.* Pestilentia; pestis.
 PESTLE. *s.* Pylum, Plin.; pistillum, Col.
 PET. *s.* I. *A slight fit of anger*; stomachus, Cic.—*In a pet*; præ stomacho, Cic.—*To be in a pet*; stomachari, Cic.; acerbis animis savire, Virg. II. *A lamb taken into the house and brought up by hand*; agna mansueta.
 PETAR OR PETARD. *s.* Insititium; tormentum; pylocrastrum; Strad.
 PETERWORT. *s.* (In botany); primula veris.
 PETITION. *s.* Petitio; precatio; rogatio; Cic.
 To PETITION. *v. a.* Alicui supplicare, supplicem esse; aliquid orare supplicibus verbis, Cic., suppliciter, Liv.
 PETITIONARY. *a.* I. *Supplicatory, coming with*

petitions; petitor, Cic. II. *Containing a petition or request*; supplex; qui petit; (petitorius, Mamert.).
 PETITIONER. s. Supplex, Cic.; deprecabundus, Tac.; supplicans, Ter.
 PETITORY or PETITIONARY. a. (In law); petitor, Cic.
 PETRIFICATION or PETRIFICATION. s. In lapidem conversio.
 PETRIFIC or PETRIFICATIVE. a. Quod in lapidem convertendi vim habet.
 To PETRIFY. v. a. In lapidem convertere.
 To PETRIFY. v. n. Lapidescere; in saxa durari; Plin.
 PETTICOAT. s. Tunica; crocota; Cic.; tunicula, Plin.; crocotula, Plaut.
 PETTIFOGGER. s. Vafer ac fraudulentus litigator.
 PETTINESS. s. Parvitas; exiguitas; Cic.; tenuitas, Plin.
 PETTISH. a. Morosus, Cic.
 PETTISHNESS. s. Morositas, Cic.
 PETTY. a. Parvus; exiguus; minutus; Cic.
 PETULANCE or PETULANCY. s. Petulantia; protervitas; Cic.
 PETULANT. a. Petulans; protervus; Cic.
 PETULANTLY. ad. Proterve, Ter.; petulanter, Cic.
 PEWET. s. A water-fowl; upupa.
 PEWTER. s. Plumbum album, Cæs., or candidum, Plin.
 PEWTERER. s. Vasorum e plumbo albo fector.
 PHALANX. s. Phalanx, Liv.
 PHANTASM, PHANTASMA, or PHANTOM. s. Spectrum; visum; Cic.; phantasma, Plin. J.; umbra; vana species.
 PHARISAICAL. a. Pharisæicus, Hieron.
 PHARISEE. s. Pharisæus, Bibl.
 PHARMACEUTIC or PHARMACEUTICAL. a. Medicamentarius.
 PHARMACOPŒIA. s. Pharmacopœia commentatio.
 PHARMACOPOLIST. s. Medicamentarius, Plin.
 PHARMACY. s. Pharmacopolium.
 PHAROS. s. A lighthouse; turris cujus est usus ut nocturno navium cursui ignes ostendat, Cic.; fax navibus oblata.
 PHASIS. s. (In the pl. PHASES.) Phasis.
 PHEASANT. s. Phasianus avis, Plin.; phasianus, Mart. — *A hen pheasant*; phasiana gallina. — *A pheasant pout*; phasianus pullus.
 PHENOMENON. s. Phenomenon; ostentum; Cic.
 PHIAL. s. A small bottle; lingua vitrea.
 PHILANTHROPIST. s. Qui nihil humani alienum a se putat; qui genus humanum pio amore complectitur; homo beneficus; humano generi amicus.
 PHILANTHROPY. s. Fusa latius humanitas; humani generis amor.
 PHILIPPIC. s. Philippica oratio, Cic.; satyra.
 PHILOLOGER or PHILOLOGIST. s. Philologus.
 PHILOLOGICAL. a. Ad philologiam pertinens.
 PHILOLOGY. s. Philologia; humaniorum literarum studium.
 PHILOSOPHER. s. Philosophus, Cic.; sapiens. — *A great philosopher*; sapientiae professione clarus, Plin. — *A natural philosopher*; physicus; naturæ speculator venatorque; Cic.
 PHILOSOPHIC or PHILOSOPHICAL. a. Philosophicus, Cic. — *Philosophical treatises*; philosophicæ scriptiones, Cic.
 PHILOSOPHICALLY. ad. More philosophorum.
 To PHILOSOPHIZE. v. n. Philosophari, Cic.
 PHILOSOPHY. s. Philosophia, Cic. — *Natural philosophy*; physica, Cic. — *Moral philosophy*; philosophia moralis; pars philosophiæ de moribus; Cic.; ethica, Quint.
 PHILTER. s. Philtrum, Ov.; poculum amatorium, Plin.; amoris poculum, Hor.
 PHEBOTOMIST. s. Venæ sector.
 To PHEBOTOMIZE. v. a. Alicui venam incidere, or exsolvere, Tac.; sanguinem mittere, Cic., emittere, Cels., or detrahere, Col.
 PHEBOTOMY. s. Sanguinis detractio, or missio; venæ sectio, or incisio; Cels.
 PHLEGM. s. Pituita, Cic.
 PHEGMATIC. a. Pituitosus, Cic.; pituita abundans; quem movere vix queas.
 PHŒNIX. s. A fabulous bird; phoenix, Plin.
 PHOSPHOR or PHOSPHORUS. s. Phosphorus.
 PHRASE. s. Phrasis, Quint.; locutio; elocutio; Cic.
 To PHRASE. v. a. Expressere; proferre; enuntiare; s. mens mentis declarare; Cic.
 PHRASIOLOGY. s. Stylus; scribendi dicendique ratio, forma; Cic.
 PHTHISIC or PHTHISIS. s. A consumption; lenta tabes, Cels.; phtthisis, Juv.; tabidus, Plin.
 PHTHISICAL. a. Phtthisicus; pulmonarîus; Col.; phtthis laborans.
 PHYSC. s. Medicina, Cic.; ars medica, Tibull., medicinalis, Cels.; ars curandi tuendique corporis, Cic.; ars præses salutis humane, Cels.; in the pl., physica, Cic.
 To PHYSC. v. a. Ægro medicatas potiones dare; medicinam ægro adhibere; Cic.
 PHYSICAL. a. I. Natural; physicus; naturalis.

II. *Pertaining to the science of healing*; medicus, Plin.; medicabilis, Col.; medicinalis; medicinus; Varr.
 PHYSICALLY. ad. Physice; naturaliter; Cic.
 PHYSICIAN. s. I. A naturalist; medicus, Cic.
 II. *One who professes the art of healing*; medicus, Cic.
 PHYSIOGNOMIST. s. Physiognomon, Cic.; metoposcopus, Suet.; qui ex facie hominem addivinat, Plin.
 PHYSIOGNOMY. s. Facies, Plaut.
 PHYSIOLOGIST. s. Physicus.
 PHYSIOLOGY. s. Physiologia, Cic.
 PIACULAR or PIACULOUS. a. Piacularis.
 PIASTER. s. Nummus argenteus Hispanicus.
 PICCAROON. s. Latro; prædo; prædator; grassator; Cic.
 To PICK. v. a. Legere; eligere; deligere; seligere; rei delictum habere; Cic. — *To pick clean*; purgare; mundare; Col. — *To pick a quarrel*; jurgii causam inferre, Phadr.; in rixam ruere, Quint. — *To pick pockets*; suppliare; surripere; Plaut.; Cic.; arte mala subducere; emungere aliquem argento; Ter.
 To PICK UP. v. a. Colligere, Cic. — *To pick up one's crumbs*; revalescere, Ov.
 PICK. s. A sharp-pointed iron tool; unidens ligo.
 PICKAXE. s. Unidens ligo; ligo; Col.
 PICKED. a. i. e. Sharp, pointed; acutus; exacutus; cuspidatus; acuminatus; mucronatus; Plin.
 PICKEREL. s. A small pike; luciulus.
 PICKLE. s. Muria, Cic.; muries, Varr. — *Preserved in pickle*; muria conditus.
 To PICKLE. v. a. Aromatibus marinum saporum in cibis perficere.
 PICKLOCK. s. Uncus.
 PICKTHANK. s. Sycophanta.
 PICKTOOTH or TOOTH-PICKER. s. Dentiscalpium.
 PICTORIAL. a. Pictus; picturatus; picturis ornatus.
 PICTURE. s. Pictura, Hor.; tabella. — *A picture of a person*; alicuius picta imago, Cic., effigies, Hor. — *A picture which is like*; pictura exacta ad similitudinem; veritati proxima imago; Quint.
 To PICTURE. v. a. I. *To paint*; pingere; depingere. II. *To represent*; oratione pingere; exprimere; Cic. — *Picture to yourself*; cogita.
 To PIDDLER. v. a. I. *To trifle*; nugari; ineptire. II. *To make water*; mingere; meiere; urinam reddere, Plin., or facere, Col.
 PIE. s. I. A magpie; pica, Ov. II. *Any crust baked with some meat in it*; caro siliinea crusta inclusa et coacta.
 PIEBALD. a. Piecæ concolor; maculis albis et nigris intermixtus. — *A piebald horse*; equus bicolor albis maculis, Virg.
 PIECE. s. Pars; particula; Cic. — *A piece of cloth, linen, &c.*; telæ volumen. — *A piece of money*; nummus. — *A composition*; opus, Cic. — *A piece of eloquence*; oratio, Cic. — *Apiece*; singuli.
 To PIECE. v. a. I. *To enlarge by the addition of a piece*; producere, Cic. — *To piece out*; trahere; proferre; prorogare; Cic. II. *To patch*; vesti panniculum assuere, Hor. III. *To join*; rem rei, or cum re, jungere; copulare; connectere; Cic.
 To PIECE. v. n. Inter se jungi copularique, Cic.
 PIECELESS. a. Integer; totus; Cic.
 PIECEMEAL. ad. Frustatim, Mart.
 PIECEMEAL. a. Divisus; distributus; partitus; Cic.
 PIED. a. Varius; variatus; versicolor; discolor; Cic.
 PIEDNESS. s. Colorum varietas.
 PIER. s. I. *The column on which the arch of a bridge is raised*; orthostates, Vitruv. II. *A mole*; agger; moles; Cic.
 To PIERCE. v. a. and n. Forare; efforare; Col. — *To pierce a wall*; parietem perforare, Cic. — *To pierce the mind with anguish*; pungere, or fodere, animum dolore, Plaut.
 PIERCER. s. Terebra, Col.
 PIERCING. a. Acer; acutus; Cic. — *A piercing voice*; acuta vox, Hor. — *Piercing eyes*; visus (us) acerrimus, Plin.; videndi sensus acer, Cic.
 PIERCINGNESS. s. Permeandi vis.
 PIETY. s. Pietas, Cic. — *With piety*; pie, Col.; religiose, Cic.
 Pig. s. Porcus; porcellus, Plaut., porcellus, Varr. — *A sucking pig*; porcellus lactens, Col.
 To Pig. v. n. *To bring forth pigs*; porcellos edere, or parere.
 PIGEON. s. Columba, Cic.; columbus. — *A young pigeon*; columbinus pullus, Cic.; columbulus, Plin.; (pipio, Lamp.).
 PIGEON-HOLE. s. Cellula, Col.; columbarium, Varr.
 PIGEON-HOUSE. s. Columbarium, Col.
 PIGMENT. s. Paint, colour to be laid on any body; pigmentum.
 PIGMY. s. Pygmæus, Plin.; homunculus; homullus; homonico, Cic.; pusio.
 PIGNUT. s. (In botany); tuber, Plin.
 PIKE. s. I. A fish; lucius, Auson. II. *A weapon*; hasta, Cic.
 PIKEMAN. s. Hastatus miles, Varr.

PIKESTAFF. *s.* Hasta pura.
 PILASTER. *s.* (In architecture); parastata, Vitr.
 PILCHARD. *s.* A small sea-fish; sardina, Col.; trichias, Plin.
 PILCHER. *s.* Involverum; integumentum; Liv.
 PILE. *s.* I. A stake rammed into the ground; pl., pali, Cæs.; subicæ, Vitr. II. A heap; strues, Cic.; congeries, Plin.; cumulus, Liv. III. An edifice; ædificium. IV. Hairy surface; pilus, Cic. V. One side of a coin; adversa nummi facies, Cic. VI. (In the plural), A disease; hæmorrhoides, Plin.
 To PILE UP. *v. a.* Struere; in struem digerere; in metas exstruere.
 To PILFER. *v. a. and n.* Furari; clam eripere; subripere; or, surripere; Cic.; furto tollere, Virg.; suffurari, Plaut. — To pilfer from any one; aliquem compilare; opibus spoliare, or re exspoliare; Cic.
 PILFERER. *s.* Fur latronculus; rapacides; Plaut.; depeculator, Col.; furtificus, Plaut.
 PILFERINGLY. *ad.* Furaciter, Cic.
 PILFERY. *s.* Furtum; fraus.
 PILGRIM. *s.* Religiosis causa peregrinans; qui sacram peregrinationem obit.
 PILGRIMAGE. *s.* Pia, or sacra, peregrinatio.
 PILL. *s.* Pilula, Plin.; catapotium; Cels. — You must swallow that pill; quod intritum tibi, hoc edendum est, Ter.; hoc devorandum, or concoquendum, est.
 To PILL or To PILLAGE. *v. a.* Prædari; rapere; diripere; explare; Cic.
 PILLAGE. *s.* Direptio; populatio; depopulatio; vastatio; spoliatio; Cic.
 PILLAGER. *s.* Direptor; expilator; Cic.; prædator.
 PILLAR. *s.* Columna, Cic.; pila, Vitr.; (structilis columna, U. Jct.).
 PILLARED. *a.* Columnis instructus; columnatus, Varr.
 PILLORY. *s.* Infamum sonium cippus.
 PILLAR. *s.* Columna, Cic.; pila, Vitr.; (structilis columna, U. Jct.).
 PILLARED. *a.* Columnis instructus; columnatus, Varr.
 PILLORY. *s.* Infamum sonium cippus.
 To PILLORY. *v. a.* Aliquem ad palum devincire; ferro torque ad palum alligare; Cic.
 To PULLOW. *v. a.* Pulvinis instruere.
 PULLOW. *s.* Pulvinus, Cic.; pulvinar, Juv.
 PULLOW-CASE. *s.* Linteam pulvinaris tegumen.
 PILOT. *s.* Navarchus, Cic.; naulerus, Plaut.; navis rector, or gubernator, Cic.
 To PILOT. *v. a.* (Navem) gubernare.
 PILOTAGE. *s.* Navicularia, Cic.
 PIMPERNEL. *s.* A plant; pimpinella, Plin.
 PIMPING. *a.* Vilis; parvus; exiguus.
 PIMPLE. *s.* Papula, Plin.
 PIMPLED. *a.* Papulis rhens.
 PIN. *s.* I. An instrument for fastening; acicula; spina ferrea. II. A peg; clavus, Cæs.; fibula, Plin. III. (At the game of ninipins); metula. IV. — A linchpin; subsus; rotæ retinaculum, or fibula.
 PINCERS. *s. pl.* Forcicula, Plin.
 To PINCH. *v. a.* (The skin); cutem extremis digitis stringere, vellicare, Propert. — Fig.; mordere; urere; lædere; affligere; carpere; Cic. — My shoe pinches me; mihi pedem lædit, or urit, calceus, Plaut.; Hor.
 PINCH. *s.* I. Strait, difficulty; miseria; ærumna; calamitas; penuria; Cic. II. As much as is contained between the finger and thumb, or between three fingers; trium digitorum captus, Æs.; quantum apprehenderint tres digiti; Plin. — A pinch of snuff; una tabaci sumptio, Cels.
 PINCHBECK. *s.* Metallica cupri et zinci concretio.
 PINCHFOOT or PINCHPENNY. *s.* Præparcus, Plin.; tenax, imo pertinax; Ter.
 PINCUSION. *s.* Pulvillus acuarium.
 PINE. *s.* A tree; pinus, Vitr.
 To PINE. *v. n.* I. To languish; languere, Cic. — To pine away; in mortem vergere. II. To pine after, i. e. to desire; cupide appetere; expetere; rei cupiditate teneri; Cic.
 PINEAPPLE. *s.* A fruit; nux pinea Indica; bromelia; bromelæ fructus, Æs. — (Of a common pine); pinea, Col.; nux pinea, Plin.
 PINEAL. *a.* — The pineal gland; conarium.
 PINFOLD. *s.* Vivarium, Plin.
 PINION. *s.* Extrema ala.
 To PINION. *v. a.* Ligare; alligare; colligare; illigare; religare; constringere; vincire; vinculus astringere; Cic.
 PINK. *s.* I. A plant or flower; ocellus, Rapin.; caryophyllus hortensis. — An Indian pink; ocellus Indicus, Rapin. II. A sort of ship; Cybea, Cic.
 PINMAKER. *s.* Spinarum ferrearum, or acicularum, opifex.
 PINNACE. *s.* A sort of boat; caulus, Fest.
 PINNACLE. *s.* Fastigium; pinnaculum; Bibl.
 PINNOCK. *s.* A bird; ægithalus; apiastra; Serv.
 PINT. *s.* Sextarius.
 PINTADO. *s.* A bird; gallina guttata, Mart.; gallina varia, Varr.
 PIONEER. *s.* Castrensis fossor.
 PIOUS. *a.* Pius, Virg.; religiosus, Cic.
 PIOUSLY. *ad.* Pie, Col.; religiose, Cic.
 PIP. *s.* A disease in fowls; pituita viensiens extremam avium linguam alba pellicula, Pallad.

To PIP. *v. n.* To chirp as a bird; pipilare, Catull.
 PIPE. *s.* I. A hollow cylinder; canalis, Vitr.; meatus, Æs., Plin.; tubus, Cic. — A water-pipe; ductus (Æs.) aquarum, Cic. II. An instrument to smoke with; tubulus hauriendo tabaci fumo aptus. III. An instrument of music; fistula; calamus; avena; Virg. IV. A liquid measure; vini dolium majus.
 To PIPE. *v. n.* Fistula, or calamo, ludere.
 PIPER. *s.* Aulacus, Cic.
 PIQUE. *s.* Petty malevolence; simultas; odium; odium tecum.
 To PIQUE. *v. a.* I. To offend; pungere, Ter.; lædere, Cic.; in re offendere. II. To inspire with trifling ambition or vain glory; laudis amore percellere; animum gloriæ stimulis concitare; Cic.; gloriæ calcar alicui admovere. — To pique one's self on a thing; gloriari rem, ob rem, de, or in, re; in re se effere; Cic.
 PIRACY. *s.* Piratica, Cic.; maritima latrocinatio, Plin.
 PIRATE. *s.* Pirata; prædo maritimus; Cic. — A pirate captain; archipirata, Cic.
 To PIRATE. *v. a. and n.* Piraticam facere; mare infestum habere; Cic.
 PIRATICAL. *a.* Piraticus, Cic.
 PISCATION. *s.* Piscatus, Æs., Cic.; piscium captura, Plin.
 PISCATORY. *a.* Piscatorius, Cæs.; Colum.
 PISCIVOROUS. *a.* Ichthyophagus.
 To PISS. *v. n.* Melere, Pers.; urinam reddere, Plin., or facere, Col.; mingere.
 PISTACHIO. *s.* A fruit; pistachium, Plin.
 PISTACHIO-TREE. *s.* Pistacia; pistacea.
 PISTIL. *s.* (In botany); plantæ tenuæ filum et semen, Plin.
 PISTOL. *s.* Brevioris modi scopetus.
 PISTON. *s.* Embolus; ambulabilis fundulus; Vitr.
 PIT. *s.* Fossa, Cic.; fovea, Plin.; cavum, Hor.; lacuna, Virg. — The pit in a playhouse; planum solum ex quo spectatores audiunt fabulas. — The bottomless pit; inferi, orum.
 PITPAT. *s.* Palpitatio, Plin.
 PITCH. *s.* I. Resin of the pine; pix, Plin. II. Any degree of height; honoris, or dignitatis, gradus, Æs., Cic. — The highest pitch of honour; summus honos, or honoris gradus, Æs.
 To PITCH. *v. a. and n.* I. To fix; rem stabilire, Cic., fixam et stabilem reddere, or efficere; rei stabilitatem dare; Cic. — To pitch tents; tabernacula statuere, Cæs., collocare, ponere, Cic. — To pitch a camp; castra ponere, Liv., locare, facere, Cic., constituere, Auct. B. Hisp. II. To smear with pitch; picare; impicare; Col.; pice induere, Plaut.
 PITCHER. *s.* I. A waterpot; hydia; urna; Cic. II. An instrument to pierce the ground; ligo, Col.
 PITCHFORK. *s.* Furca, Plaut.
 PITCHINESS. *s.* Obscuritas; tenebra; pl.; caligo; Cic.
 PITCHY. *a.* Dark, dismal; obscurus, Virg.; tenebrosus, Varr.
 PITCOAL. *s.* Carbo fossilis.
 PITCOUS. *a.* I. Pitiful; miserandus; miserabilis; Cic.; miserificordia dignus. II. Compassionate; misericors; ad misericordiam propensus.
 PITCOUSLY. *ad.* Miserandum in modum; miserabiliter; miseranter.
 PITCOUSNESS. *s.* Miseratio; commiseratio; misericordia; Cic.
 PITFALL. *s.* Avicularum excipulum, Plin.
 PITH. *s.* Succus subtilissimus, Plin.; medulla, Cic.
 PITHILY. *ad.* Acriter; strenue; vehementer; valide; fortiter; nervose; Cic.
 PITHINESS. *s.* Vis, Cic.
 PITHY. *a.* Magnam vim habens.
 PITTABLE. *a.* Misericordia dignus; miserandus; miserabilis.
 PITFUL. *a.* I. Compassionate; misericors; ad misericordiam propensus. II. Paltry; miser, Cic.; miserandus.
 PITFULLY. *ad.* Misere; miserandum in modum; miserabiliter; Cic.
 PITFULNESS. *s.* I. Compassion; miseratio; commiseratio; misericordia; Cic. II. Despicableness; animi abjectio.
 PITLESS. *a.* Immercorsus, Cic.; homo siliceus, Sen.; cui ferreus est pectus, Quint.; cui in corde est silix, Tibull.
 PITTANCE. *s.* Diarium, Mart.
 PITUIE. *s.* See PHLEGM.
 PITUITOUS. *a.* Pituitosus, Cic.
 PITTY. *s.* Miseratio; commiseratio; misericordia; Cic. — To excite pity; misericordiam aliorum movere, aliis commovere, or concitare; alios miseracionem permovere; Cic. — To seek to excite pity; misericordiam captare, Cic. — To have pity on one; alicuius misereri; alicuius miseris commoveri; in aliquem misericedem esse, Cic. — I feel pity for you; miseret me tui, Cic. — Without pity; immisericorditer, Ter. — Worthy of pity; miserabilis; miserandus. — Unworthy of pity; immiserabilis, Hor. — Moved with pity; misericordia commotus, per-motus, Cic. — To be moved with pity; ad misericordiam

adlucī, Cic. — *'Tis a pity that*; inique comparatum est quod, Cic.

TO PITY. *v. a.* Alicujus misereri; misericordia teneri; Cic.

PIVOT. *s.* Cardo versatilis.

PIX. *s.* (With Roman Catholics); sacra pyxis.

PUZZLE. *s.* Nervus, Cic.

PLACABLE. *a.* Placabilis, Cic.; Ov.

PLACABILITY OR PLACABLENESS. *s.* Clementia; placabilitas; Cic.

PLACARD OR PLACART. *s.* Affixus publicè libellus.

PLACE. *s.* I. *Situation*; locus, Cic.; sedes. — *An empty place*; locus inanis, or vacuum, Cic. — *To put each thing in its place*; suo quicquid loco collocare, Cic. II. *An office*; locus; dignitas; honoris gradus, Cic.; Cic. III. *A residence*; sedes; domus, ūs; domicilium; Cic. IV. *Passage in writing*; locus.

TO PLACE. *v. a.* Rem in loco ponere; locare; collocare. — *To place in order*; componere, Plaut.; ordinare; ordinare et instituire; in ordinem redigere; ex ordine collocare; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; apte collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere; suo quoque loco disponere; Cic.

PLACID. *a.* Pacificus, Cic.; pacis amans.

PLACIDLY. *ad.* Pacate; sedate; tranquille; quiete; Cic. — *To suffer an insult placidly*; terra placide injuriam, Cic.

PLACIT. *s.* Decretum, Cic.

PLAGIARISM. *s.* Scriptorium furtum.

PLAGIARY. *s.* Plagiarius, Mart.

PLAGUE. *s.* Pestis; pestilentia; calamitas; miseria; Cic.

TO PLAGUE. *v. a.* I. *To infect with pestilence*; peste inficere; infestare; pestem inferre. II. *To harass, tease*; alicui gravem esse et molestum; molestiam exhibere, or afferre; Cic.; alicquem gravare, Hor.

PLAGUING. *a.* Molestus; gravis.

PLAICE. *s.* *A fish*; passer, Plin.

PLAID. *s.* Sagum.

PLAIN. *a.* I. *Level*; æquus; planus. II. *Honest, open*; candidus; apertus; sincerus; Cic. — *A plain man*; homo verus, Ter. III. *Clear*; manifestus; clarus; perspicuus; Cic. — *This is plain*; patent hæc omnibus, Cic. IV. *Void of ornament, simple*; simplex; nudus; inornatus. V. *Mere, bare*; nudus.

PLAIN. *s.* *Level ground*; planities; planus et æquus ager; camporum patetium æquora; Cic.; æquor, Col.

PLAIN. *ad.* See PLAINLY.

TO PLAIN. *v. a.* Complānare, Cic.; cœquare, Sall.; æquare, Virg.; exæquare, Hirt.; redigere ad æqualitatem, Plin.

PLAIN-DEALING. *a.* Æquus; integer; sincerus.

PLAIN-DEALING. *s.* Æquitas; integritas; Cic.; recta conscientia.

PLAINLY. *ad.* I. *Honestly*; sine fūco; fide bona; candidè; non dissimulante; Cic. II. *Clearly*; manifeste; perspicue; Cic. — *To speak plainly*; verbis dilucidis uti; plane, aperte, loqui; palam et aperte dicere, Cic.

PLAINNESS. *s.* I. Æqualitas, Cic. II. Simplicitas.

PLAINT. *s.* Querela; querimonia; conquestio; expostulatio; apud judicem expostulatio; Cic.

PLAINTFUL. *a.* Gemens; gembundus; Ov.; queribundus, Cic.

PLAINTIVE. *a.* Queribundus, Cic.; querulus, Ov.

PLAINTIVELY. *ad.* Voce querula; sono queribundo.

PLAIT. *s.* *A fold*; sinus; ūs, Virg.; ruga, Plin.

PLAN. *s.* I. (Of a building); ædifici ichnographia, Vitr.; descripta lineis ædificii figura, or forma; operis fundamentum, or informatio, Cic. II. *Design*; see DESIGN.

TO PLAN. *v. a.* See TO DESIGN. — *To plan a town*; ichnographiam urbis delineare, Vitr.; formam urbis lineis exprimere, Quint. — *To plan any thing in one's mind*; rem animo agitare, or meditari, Cic. — *To plan great things*; magna moliri.

PLANCHET. *s.* (In coining); monetalis plagula.

PLANE. *s.* I. *A level surface*; plana superficies.

II. *A joiner's tool*; runcina, Plin.

TO PLANE. *v. a.* Complānare, Cic.; cœquare, Sall.; æquare, Virg.; exæquare, Hirt.; redigere ad æqualitatem, Plin.; dolare, Varr.; dedolare, Col.

PLANE-TREE. *s.* Platanus, Cic.

PLANET. *s.* Planeta, Cic.

PLANETARY. *a.* Planeticus, Sidon.

PLANET-STRUCK. *a.* Perustus.

TO PLANISH. *v. a.* Polire; expolire; Cic.; eliminare, Ov.; nitidare, Col.

PLANK. *s.* Axis, or assis, Vitr.; tabula, Cic.

TO PLANK. *v. a.* Contabulare, Suet.; assare; coassare; Vitr.

PLANT. *s.* I. *Any vegetable production*; planta, Plin. II. *The sole of the foot*; planta; solium; Col.

TO PLANT. *v. a.* I. *To put into the ground in order to grow, to set*; (arborum) plantare, Plin.; scerere, or conserere, Col. II. *To fix, place, settle*; figere; collocare.

PLANTAIN. *s.* (In botany); plantago, Plin.

PLANTATION. *s.* I. *The act or practice of planting*; plantatio; consilio; Col.; Plin. II. *A place planted*; plantarium, Plin.; arbutum.

PLANTER. *s.* Constor, Ov.; sator, Col. — (In the West India Colonies); agri colonici dominus et cultor.

PLASHY. *s.* Limosus; cœnosus; Virg.; lutosus, Plin.

PLASTER. *s.* I. (With bricklayers); gypsum, Plin. — *Plaster of Paris*; marmoratum, Plin.; albarium opus, Vitr.

TO PLASTER. *v. a.* I. *To overlay as with plaster*; gypzare, Tibull.; gypso inducere, or incrustare. II. *To cover with a medicated plaster*; emplastrum vulneri imponere.

PLASTERER. *s.* Gypsi opifex.

PLASTIC. *a.* Plasticus, Vitr.

PLASTICS. *s. pl.* Plastica; plasticæ; Plin.

PLASTRON. *s.* (In fencing); pectorale; thorax; Plin.

TO PLAT. *v. a.* Implicare. — *To plat hair*; in matæ modum crines implicare.

PLATE. *s.* I. *A platter*; orbis, Mart.; orbis escarius, Plin. II. *Wrought silver*; vasa argentea, Hor.

III. *A broad piece of metal*; lamina, Cic.; lamina; Vitr. IV. *A copperplate*; tabula ærea, or ænea.

TO PLATE. *v. a.* Rem laminis inducere, Cæs.

PLATFORM. *s.* (Terrenus) plana superficie agger.

PLATINA. *s.* Platinum.

PLATOON. *s.* (A military term.) Armatorum, or militum, globus, Liv.; Sall.; manipulus.

PLAUDIT OR PLAUDITE. *s.* Plausus, ūs; applausus, ūs; Cic.

PLAUSIBLENESS OR PLAUSIBILITY. *s.* Verisimilitudo.

PLAUSIBLE. *a.* Verisimilis.

PLAUSIBLY. *ad.* Probabiliter, Cic.

TO PLAY. *v. n.* and *a.* Ludere, Cic.; ludo operam dare, Plaut. — *To play upon a musical instrument*; fidibus, tibia, &c., canere. — *To play on the flute*; carmina tibi cantare, Nep. — *To play upon one*; aliquem, or rem, ridere, deridere, irridere; aliquem ludere, deludere, ludificari; derisui, or ludibrio, habere; aliquem, or alicui, illudere; Cic.

PLAY. *s.* I. *Pastime, sport*; ludus; lusus, ūs; lusio; Cic.; jocus; joci, pl.; or, joca, pl.; Cic. II. *A game, show*; ludus, Hor.; ludi spectacula; ludicrum; Cic.; fabula. III. *Any thing that can be done without pains*; ludus.

PLAYDAY. *s.* Vacatio; a scholis vacatio; scholarum ferie.

PLAYER. *s.* Lusor, Ov.; qui, que, ludit. — *A stage-player*; comædus; mimus; Cic.; fem. mima; actor scenicus, Sen.

PLAYFELLOW. *s.* Collusor, Sen.

PLAYFUL OR PLAYesome. *a.* Lascivius, Sen.; lascivus, Virg.; lascivibundus, Plaut.

PLAYHOUSE. *s.* Theatrum, Cic.

PLAYTHING. *s.* Crepundia, Plaut.

PLEA. *s.* I. (In courts of law); forensis disceptatio; defensio; purgatio; Cic. II. *An excuse*; causa; excusatio.

TO PLEAD. *v. n.* and *a.* I. *To argue*; cum altero litigare, litem habere, lite agere, or jure contendere; causam agere, or dicere; Cic. II. *To bring forward, allege*; afferre; ponere; memorare; uti.

PLEADER. *s.* Litigator; fem. litigatrix; Suet.

PLEADING. *s.* Forensis opera, Nep.; forensis actus, ūs, Quint.

PLEASANT. *a.* I. *Good-humoured, gay, cheerful*; lepidus; festivus; facetus; jucundus. II. *Delightful to the senses*; amœnus; suavis.

PLEASANTLY. *ad.* I. *Gaily, merrily, in good humor*; jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; lepide; festive; Cic. II. *Agreeably to the senses*; amœne; suaviter.

PLEASANTNESS OR PLEASANTRY. *s.* Lepor; venustas; festivitas; Cic.; jocus; joca, pl.; facetiæ, pl.; urbanitas; Cic.

TO PLEASE. *v. a.* and *n.* Alicui placere, Cic., delectationem afferre; aliquem delectare; voluptate afficere; Cic. — *To be pleased*; re delectari; oblectari; in re delectari; Cic. — *I will do what you please*; faciam que me voles facere. — *As you please*; ut libebit, Cic.

PLEASING. *a.* I. *That administers pleasure or satisfaction*; placens, Hor.; jucundus, Cic. II. *Agreeably to the senses*; suavis.

PLEASINGLY. *ad.* Jucunde; suaviter; perjucunde.

PLEASURABLE. *a.* Jucundus; jucundissimus; quo nihil jucundius; placens.

PLEASURE. *s.* Voluptas; gaudium; Cic.; delectatio; delectamentum; oblectamentum. — *The pleasures of life*; vitæ jucunditas, Cic.; vitæ delimitatio, Tac. — *Such is my pleasure*; sic volo; sic lubet; sic animo libitum est meo, Ter.

TO PLEASEURE. *v. a.* Aliquem delectare; alicui delectationem afferre, lætitiā facere, Cic.; esse delectati, ni, or oblectamento, Suet.

PLEBEIAN. *s.* Vir plebeius.

PLEBEIAN. *a.* Plebeius, Cic.

PLEDGE. *s.* Pignus, Cic.
 To PLEDGE. *v. a.* Oppignerare, Ter.; pignerare, Suet.; pignori dare, U. Jct. — *To pledge one's self*; fidem astringere, Ter., dare, or obligare, Cic., interponere, Cæs.
 PLEDGET. *s.* (In surgery); linamentum; penicillum; Cels.; peniculum, Plin.; turunda, Cato.
 PLEIADS or PLEIADES. *s. nl.* (In astronomy); Pleiades, Hor.; Vergilia, Vitr.; Hor.
 PLENARY. *a.* Plenus. — *Plenary indulgence*; delictorum omnium venia.
 PLENIPOTENCE. *s.* Summa potestas, or auctoritas, Cic. PLENIPOTENTIARY. *s.* Cum summa potestate legatus.
 PLENITUDE. *s.* Plenitudo; redundatio; Plin.
 PLENTEOUS or PLENTIFUL. *a.* Copiosus, Cic.
 PLENTEOUSLY or PLENTIFULLY. *ad.* Ubertim, Catull.; abunde; abundanter; affatim; copiose; large et copiose; cumulate; plene et cumulate; Cic.
 PLENTEOUSNESS or PLENTIFULNESS. *s.* Abundantia; affluentia; copia; ubertas; Cic. — *To live in plentifulness*; in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic.
 PLENTY. *s.* See PLENTEOUSNESS.
 PLEONASM. *s.* (In grammar); pleonasmus; verborum redundantia; Cic.
 PLEURISY. *s.* Pleuritis, Cæl. Aur.; lateris dolor, Hor. PLEURITIC or PLEURITICAL. *a.* Pleureticus, Plin.; or, pleuriticus.
 PLEIABLE. *a.* Lentus, Virg.; flexibilis, Cic.; flexilis, Ov.; tractabilis.
 PLEIABLENESS or PLIANCY. *s.* Flexibilitas; Solin.; multiplex ingenium.
 PLIANT. *a.* Flexibilis, Ov.; flexilis, Plin.; lentus; doctilis; flexibilis; tractabilis. — *A pliant character*; cerea indoles.
 PLIGHT. *s.* I. *Condition, state*; conditio; status, ùs; Cic. II. *Pledge*; pignus.
 To PLIGHT. *v. a.* See To PLEDGE.
 PLINTH. *s.* (In architecture); plinthus, Vitr.
 To PLOD. *v. n.* Multum laboris et operæ in re ponere, or in rem insumere, or conferre, Cic. — *To plod at one's books*; libris impalescere, Pers.
 PLOT. *s.* I. *A parcel of ground*; ager, Cic. II. *A scheme*; conjuratio; conspiratio; scelerata consensio; Cic. — *To lay a plot*; see To PLOT. III. *The scheme of a play*; nodus, Hor.
 To PLOT. *v. a. and n.* I. *To conspire*; conjurare; conspirare; conjurationem facere; Cic. — *To plot one's death*; ad aliquem interficiendum conspirare. II. *To contrive*; cum aliquo de negotio deliberare; de re consultare; consilia conferre; Cic.
 PLOTTER. *s.* I. *A conspirator*; conjuratus. II. *A contriver*; artifex; machinator; architectus et machinator, Cic.
 PLOUGH. *s.* Aratrum.
 To PLOUGH. *v. a.* Arare, Cic.; exarare, Varr.; terram, or agrum, colere, Cic.; proscondere, subigere, Col., moliri, Virg.; aratro subvertere, Col.
 PLOUGHY, PLOUGHER, or PLOUGHMAN. *a.* Arator; agrorum cultor; Cic.
 PLOUGH-HANDLE. *s.* Bura; stiva.
 PLOUGH-LAND. *s.* Arationes, pl., Cic.; agri arabiles, pl., Plin.; ager cultura idoneus, or habilis; patiens vomeris tellus; Virg.
 PLOUGHSHARE. *s.* Vomer, Virg.; vomis, Cels.
 PLOUGHSHAFF. *s.* Rulla; rallum.
 PLOUGHTAIL. *s.* Stiva; bura.
 To PLUCK. *v. a.* Avellere; evellere; revellere; Cic.; convellere, Cæs.; vellere, Plin. — *To pluck up by the root*; radicibus evellere, or extrahere, Cic.
 PLUCK. *s. i. e.* *The heart, liver, and lights of an animal*; exta. — *The pluck of a lamb*; agninae lactes, Plaut.
 PLUG. *s.* Obturamentum, Plin.; clavus, Cæs.; fibula, Plin. — *The plug of a pump*; ambolus; ambulatilis fundulus; Vitr.
 PLUM. *s.* *A fruit*; prunum, Col. — *A plum-tree*; prunus, Plin. — *Dried plums*, *i. e.* raisins; uvæ passæ, or insolatæ.
 PLUMAGE. *s.* Avis plumæ, pl., Cic.
 PLUMB or PLUMB-LINE. *s.* *A plummet*; perpendiculum, Cic.; linea normalis, Manil.
 PLUMB. *ad.* Directis ad perpendiculum lineis.
 To PLUMB. *v. a.* I. *To sound*; explorare maris altitudinem perpendiculo nautico. II. *To regulate by the plummet*; ad perpendiculum exigere, Cic.
 PLUMBER. *s.* Plumbarius, Front.; plumbarius artifex, Vitr.
 PLUMBERY. *s.* Plumbatio, P. Jct.; plumbarii ars.
 PLUMBE. *s.* I. *(Of a bird)*; pluma, Cic. II. *Ornament*; penna petasium adornans, Plin.
 To PLUMB. *v. a.* I. *To strip of feathers*; avi plumas detrahere, eximere, Hor.; pennas eripere, Phædr.; avem nudare plumis, Hor. II. *To adorn with plumes*; plumis ornare.
 PLUMMET. *s.* Perpendiculum, Cic.; linea normalis, Manil.
 PLUMP. *a.* Corpulentior et habitior, Ter.; bene curata cute nitidus, Hor.

To PLUMP. *v. a. and n.* Saginare; opimare; Col.; tumere; tumescere; Virg.; intumescere, Ov.; inflari, Cic.
 PLUMPNESS. *s.* Corpus solidum et succi plenum, Ter.; bona corporis habitudo; habitus (ùs) corporis optimus, Cic.
 PLUMY. *a.* Pluma oductus, Cic.
 PLUNDER. *s.* I. *The act of plundering*; direptio; populatio; depopulatio; vastatio; Cic. II. *Booty*; præda; captivæ res, pl. — *Laden with plunder*; præda gravis. — *The hope of plunder*; spes rapiendi et prædandi, Cic.
 To PLUNDER. *v. a.* Prædari; rapere; diripere; expilare; Cic. — *To plunder a town*; totum oppidum compilare, Cic.
 To PLUNGE. *v. a.* I. *To put suddenly under water*; in aqua, or in aquam, mergere; demergere; immergere; Cic. II. *To force in suddenly*; defigere; demittere; mergere.
 To PLUNGE. *v. n.* Immergi; se immergere; Virg.; se mergere; urinari.
 PLUNGE. *s.* I. *Act of putting or sinking under water*; immersio. II. *Difficulty, distress*; angustia; difficultas.
 PLUNGEON. *s.* *A sea-bird*; mergus, Virg.
 PLUNGER. *s.* Urinator, Liv.; Cic.
 PLUNKET. *s.* Color cæruleus, cæruleus, Cic.
 PLUNKET. *a.* Cæruleatus, Vell.; cæruleo colore pictus.
 PLURAL. *a.* (In grammar); pluralis numerus. — *In the plural*; pluraliter, Quint.; plurali modo.
 PLURALITY. *s.* Major numerus, pars, Curt.
 PLUSH. *s.* Shaggy cloth; villosus pannus.
 PLUVIAL or PLUVIOUS. *a.* Pluvius; pluvisius; Plin.; pluviialis, Col.
 To PLY. *v. a.* Urgere. — *To ply to business*; operam navare; incumbere.
 To PLY. *v. n.* Flectere.
 PLY. *s.* Sinus, ùs, Virg.; ruga, Plin.
 PLYERS. *s. pl.* *Small pincers*; forcicula, Plin.
 PNEUMATIC or PNEUMATICAL. *a.* Pneumaticus, Vitr.
 PNEUMATICS. *s. pl.* Pneumatica.
 To POACH. *v. a.* I. *To boil slightly*; subcoquere. — *Poached*; semicoctus. II. *To plunder by stealth*; furari; clam eripere, subripere, or surripere, Cic.; furto tollere, Virg. — *To poach game*; illicita venatione uti. III. *To stab, pierce*; perlorare.
 To POACH. *v. n.* *To steal game*; furtive venari; illicita venatione uti.
 POACHER. *s.* Furtivus venator.
 POCK. *s.* Pustula; papula.
 PCKET. *s.* Perula; sena; sacculus, Mart.
 To PCKET. *v. a.* In perulam, or crumenam, condere, or immittere. — *To pocket an affront*; ærumnam devorare.
 PCKET-BOOK. *s.* Fugillares, m. (sc. libelli, or codicilli); pugillars, Catull.; Plin.; m. memorialis liber, Suet.
 PCKET-MONEY. *s.* Peculium.
 PCKETT. *a.* Pockulentus, Cic.
 POC. *s.* Siliqua, Plin.; alvulus, Col. — (Of a silkworm); bombycis folliculus, Plin.
 PODAGRICAL. *a.* Podagrosus, Plaut.; podager, Claud.; (podagricus, Petron.).
 PODGE. *s.* Limosa lacuna.
 POEM. *s.* Poema, Cic.; carmen, Hor. — *To write a poem*; poema condere, facere, Cic.; pangere, Hor.
 POEY or POETRY. *s.* Poetica; poetice; poesis; Cic. — *A piece of poetry*; poema, Cic.; carmen, Hor.
 POET. *s.* Poeta, Cic.; vates, Col.
 POETASTER. *s.* Poeta pessimus, Catull.; ineptus, Cic.
 POETESS. *s.* Poetria; poetris, Catull.
 POETIC or POETICAL. *a.* Poeticus.
 POETICALLY. *ad.* Poetice, Cic.
 POETICS. *s. pl.* De poesi commentatio.
 To POETIZE. *v. n.* Versus fundere, or pangere, Cic.
 POIGNANCY. *s.* Ingenii acumen, apex; mentis acies; Virg.
 POIGNANT. *a.* Mordax, Cic.
 POINT. *s.* I. *The sharp end of any thing*; aculeus; acumen, Cic. — *The point of a sword, knife, &c.*; mucro, Cic. II. *A promontory*; promontorium, Cic. III. *An indivisible part*; punctum. IV. *Degree*; gradus, ùs. — *To the last point*; ut nihil supra, Ter. V. *Exact place*; locus. VI. *A stop in writing*; punctum. VII. *A moment*; temporis punctum, or momentum; or, rerum articululus, Cic. — *He is at the point of death*; mors illi instat, imminet, impendit, Cic.; jam est moriturus, Cic. VIII. *The sting of an epigram*; aculeus. IX. — *The chief point*; summa; caput; cardo. — *The chief point of a controversy*; status, ùs; causa; jugulus causæ. — *It is a point of wisdom*; sapientiæ est. — *The point of sight*; prospectus, ùs.
 To POINT. *v. a.* I. *To sharpen*; spiculare; cuspidare; Plin. II. *To direct (a weapon)*; punctum petere, Liv.; mucrone ferire. — *To point a cannon against a fort*; tormenta dirigere in arcem. III. *To direct the eye or notice*; monstrare; ostendere. — *To point out with one's fingers*; digitum intendere in; digitis designare, demonstrare.

To **POINT**. *v. n.* I. *To distinguish by points*; inter-punctionibus, or interpunctis, orationem distinguere, Cic. II. *To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen*; monstrare.

POINTED. *a.* I. *Having a sharp edge or point*; acutus; exacutus; cuspidatus; acuminatus; mucronatus, Plin. II. *Epigrammatical*; aculeatus.

POINTEDLY. *ad.* Callide; solerter; Cic.; dextere, Liv.

POINTEDNESS. *s.* Acumen; aculeus; Cic.

POINTER. *s.* Canis aceps.

POINTLESS. *a.* Obtusus, Virg.

POISON. *s.* Venenum, Cic.; toxicum, Plin.; virus.—*To take poison*; venenum haurire, Cic., sumere, Nep.

To POISON. *v. a.* Alicui venenum dare, parare, or præbere; aliquid veneno necare, or tollere; Cic.—*To poison the mind, the morals*; animum, mores, depravare, Cic., fœtere implere, Cic., tetra odore inficere.

POISONER. *s.* Veneficus, Cic.; venenarius, Suet.; fem. venefica, Ov.

POISONOUS. *a.* Venenatus, Cic.; virulentus, Gell.; perniciosus.

POITREL. *s.* I. *Armour for the breast of a horse*; antilena. II. *A graving tool*; cœlum, Varr.

POIZE. *s.* Pondus, Cic.

To POIZE. *v. a.* Rem paribus ponderibus librare.

POKE. *s.* Sacculus, Cic.

To POKE. *v. a.* Attractare, Cic.—*To poke the fire*; rutabulo agitare.

POKER. *s.* Rutabulum, Col.

POLAR. *a.* I. *Near the pole*; polo proximus, or vicinus. II. *Belonging to the pole*; ad polum pertinens.

POLE. *s.* I. *Pole of the earth*; polus, Plin.; vertex; axis; Cic.; cardo, Vitruv. II. *A long staff*; pertica; (for pushing); contus; (for lifting); vectis.—*The pole of a coach*; temo, Phædr.

POLECAT. *s.* Vesio; putacius.

POLEMIC. *s.* Qui de rebus ad fidem spectantibus scribit.

POLEMIC OR POLEMICAL. *a.* Ad controversiam pertinentens.

POLESTAR. *s.* Cynosura.

POLICE. *s.* Civitatis temperatio, Cic.; urbis regimen; disciplina publica.

POLICEMAN. *s.* Curator; custos; urbanus quasi-tor.

POLICY. *s.* I. *The art of government*; scientia politica. II. *Stratagem, craft*; calliditas.

POLISH. *s.* I. *Artificial gloss, smoothness*; nitor, Cic.; levor; politura; Plin.—*To give a polish to marble*; marmor nitorem inducere, Plin. II. *Elegance of manners*; urbanitas.

To POLISH. *v. a.* I. *To smooth, gloss*; polire; expolire; Cic.; climare, Ov.; nitidare, Col. II. *To make elegant of manners*; aliquid animum excolere; ad humanitatem informare; ad omne officii munus instruere; Cic.

To POLISH. *v. n.* Prop.; nitescere, Cic.; enitescere, Quint.—Fig.; se lepidis moribus exornare, Plaut.; urbanis modis se exercere, Sall.; se expolire, Plin.

POLISHER. *s.* Polio, Jul. Firm.; politor, Cato; fem. politrix, Jul. Firm.

POLITE. *a.* Comis; urbanus; officii plenus; Cic.; perpolitus.

POLITELY. *ad.* Polite; eleganter; urbane; Cic.

POLITENESS. *s.* Urbanitas; comitas; Cic.; urbanæ munditiæ, pl., Sall.; morum elegantia.

POLITIC. *a.* Rerum et temporum callidus.

POLITICAL. *a.* Politicus, Cic.; ad rempublicam, or gubernationem republicæ, pertinens.

POLITICALLY. *ad.* I. *With relation to public administration*; ex civilis prudentiæ legibus. II. *Artfully*; astute; callide; Cic.

POLITICIAN. *s.* One versed in politics; civili prudentia oratus; in rebus gerendis sagacissimus.

POLITICS. *s.* The science of government; scientia politica.

POLITURE. *s.* Politura, Plin.

POLITY. *s.* Politia.

POLL. *s.* The head; caput; vertex.—*Poll-money*; capitatio.

To POLL. *v. a.* I. *To top the tops of trees*; arbores decavimare, Col. II. *To clip short the hair*; ton-dere, Cic.; tonsitare, Plaut. III. *To plunder*; emun-gere, Ter.; eruncare, Sen. IV. *To insert into a number as a voter*; suffragium ferre, Cic.

POLLARD. *s.* I. *A tree lopped*; arbor curta, or decurtata. II. *Fine bran*; crassior ex furfure molâ iterum subjecto farina. III. *The chub fish*; capito, Catull.

POLLER. *s. i. e.* A robber; direptor; expilator; Cic.; præjator.

POLLER. *s.* See POLLARD.

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* Polluere; inquinare; fœdare; spurcare; contaminare.—*To pollute one's hands*; manus inficere, Ov.

POLLUTER. *s.* Corruptor; fem. corruptrix; Cic.

POLLUTION. *s.* Pollutio. Pallad.; corruptio; corrup-tela; inquinamentum; macula; sordes.

POLLTRON. *s.* Ignavus; timidus; Cic.; meticulousus, Plin.

POLYANTH OR POLYANTHIUM. *s.* (In botany); poly-anthum, Plin.

POLYGAMIST. *s.* Plurium uxorum vir.

POLYGAMY. *s.* Uxorum multitudo.

POLYGON. *s.* Polygonus, Vitruv.; polygonus, Hygin.; multangulus, Lucr.

POLYGONAL. *a.* Polygonus, Vitruv.; polygonus, Hygin.; multangulus, Lucr.

POLYPUS. *s.* A fish, and a distemper; polypus, Hor.; ozena, Mart.

POMANDER. *s.* Pila odorata.

POMATUM. *s.* Unguentum, or medicamentum, meli-num.

To POME. *v. n.* Corrotundari, Sen.; globari in rotunditate, Plin.

POMEGRANATE. *s.* I. *A tree*; malus punica, or granata. II. *(Its fruit)*; granatum, Plin.; malum granatum, or punicum, Col., apyrinum, Mart.

POMMEL. *s.* (Of a sword); capuli pila.—(Of a saddle); ephippii pila.

To POMMEL. *v. a.* Ictibus, or pugnis, contundere, Plaut.

POMP. *s.* Pompa; magnificentia.

POMPOUS. *s.* Splendidi; magnificus, Cic.—*Pompous style*; grandis, or turgidus, stylus.

POMPOUSLY. *ad.* Splendide; magnifice; splendido, or magnifico, apparatu; Cic.; speciose, Hor.

POMPOUSNESS. *s.* Magnificentia; pompa.

POND. *s.* Stagnum, Cic.

To PONDER. *v. a. and n.* Rem ponderare; expendere; pendere; attente considerare; Cic.; pensitare; examinare; Plin.

PONDERABLE. *a.* Quod ponderari potest; (ponderabilis, Claud. Mam.).

PONDEROSITY. *s.* Pondus; gravitas; Cic.

PONDEROUS. *a.* Ponderosus, Varr.; gravis; magni momenti et ponderis; Cic.

PONDEROUSLY. *ad.* Graviter.

PONIARD. *s.* Pugio; sica; Cic.

To PONIARD. *v. a.* Aliquem pugione percutere, Cic.

PONTAGE. *s.* Naulum, Juv.

PONTIFF. *s.* Pontifex, Cic.; summus pontifex.

PONTIFICAL. *a.* Pontificus; pontificalis; Cic.

PONTIFICALLY. *ad.* Pontificali habitu, or ornatu; so lemi pontificum ritu.

PONTIFICATE. *s.* Pontificatus, ūs; pontificalis, or pontificia, dignitas; Cic.

PONTOON. *s.* A floating bridge; ponto, Cæs.

PONY. *s.* Mannus; mannulus; Plin.

POOL. *s.* Stagnum, Cic.

POOP. *s.* Puppis, Cic.

POOR. *a.* Egens; pauper; inops; cui tenues opes sunt; miser; misellus; calamitosus; Cic.

POORLY. *ad.* Misere; miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; Cic.

POORNESS. *s.* Paupertas; inopia; Cic.

POP. *s.* Scloppus; strepitus, ūs.

To POP IN. *v. n.* Intervenire, Cic.; supervenire, Liv.; de improvise adesse.

To POP INTO. *v. n.* Indere.—*To pop into a place*; subito ingredi.

To POP OUT. *v. n. and a.* Subito egredi.—*To pop out a word*; temere verbum effutire.

POPE. *s.* The bishop of Rome; papa; summus pontifex.

POPEDOM. *s.* Pontificalis, or pontificia, dignitas; summus, or maximus, pontificatus, ūs.

POPGUN. *s.* Sambuceus tubulus.

POPISH. *a.* Pontificius.

POPLAR. *s.* Populus, i, f.—*Of poplar*; populeus, Virg.; populinus, Plaut.; populineus, Cato.

POPPY. *s.* Papaver, Virg.—*Of poppies*; papaveræus.—*Poppy flowers*; comæ papaveræ, Ov.—*Poppy heads*; papaverum capita, Liv.

POPULACE. *s.* Plebevula; infima plebs; populi sæx; Cic.

POPULAR. *a.* I. *Beloved by the people*; popularis, Cic. II. *Studios of the favour of the people*; populi studiosus, Cic. III. *Suitable to the people*; plebevici; vulgaris.

POPULARITY. *s.* Popularis aura, Cic.

POPULARLY. *ad.* Populariter; accommodate ad vulgi sensum; Cic.

To POPULATE. *v. n.* Aliquo incolas inferre; frequentare loci solitudinem; Cic.

POPULATION. *s.* Populus; homines, pl.; regionis incolarum numerus.

POPULOUS. *a.* Frequens, Cic.; frequens populo, Lucr.—*Populous towns*; referta hominum oppida.

PORCELAIN. *s.* Vasa fictilia.—See CHINA.

PORCH. *s.* Propylæum, Plin.; vestibulum; pronæon; Vitruv.

PORCUPINE. *s.* Histrix, Plin.

PORE. s. Invisible foramen, Cels.
 TO PORE OVER. v. n. Attente considerare, Cic.; penetrare; examinare; Plin.
 PORINNESS, POROSITY, or POROUSNESS. s. Rei natura permeabilis.
 PORK. s. Porcina, Varr.
 PORKER. s. Porcus; sus; Cic.
 PORKER or PORKLING. s. Porculus.
 POROUS or PORY. a. Occultis foraminibus pervius.
 PORPHYRE or PORPHYRY. s. A sort of marble; porphyrites, Plin.; porphyreticum marmor.
 PORPOISE or PORPUSI. s. A sea-fish; tursio; marinus porculus; Plin.
 PORRIDGE. s. Jus, Cic.
 PORRIDGE-POT. s. Cacabus, Varr.; olla, Col.
 PORRINGER. s. Scutella, Cic.; scutula; gabata, pl., Mart.
 PORRINGER-FULL. s. Plena pulmenti scutella.
 PORT. s. I. A harbour; portus, ùs, Cic. — Entrance of a port; portus òs, ostium, aditus, ùs, Cic. II. A gate; porta; ostium; janua. III. Aperture in a ship for a gun; fenestra. IV. Carriage, atr; conformatio et figura totius corporis, Cic.; gestus, ùs.
 PORTABLE. a. Gestatu facilis, Cic.; (portabilis, Augustin.).
 PORTAGE or PORTERAGE. s. Vectio, Cic.; latio; gestatus, ùs; Plin.
 PORTAL. s. Porta maxima, or princeps.
 PORTCULLIS or PORTCLUSE. s. A falling gate; cataracta, Liv.
 PORTE. s. The court of the Grand Signior; Turcica aula.
 TO PORTEND. v. a. Prænuntiare; præsignificare; portendere, Cic. — To portend danger; periculum portendere, Cic.
 PORTENT. s. Portentum; prodigium; ostenium. — A dire portent; sinistrum, infatum, or triste, omen, Ov.
 PORTENTOUS. a. Inauspicatus, Plin.; ominosus, Plin. J.; portentosus, Cic.; Sen.
 PORTER. s. I. One who carries burdens; bajulus, Plaut.; gerulus, Hor. II. The keeper of a gate; janitor, Cic.; ostiarius, Sen.
 PORTFOLIO. s. Capsa; scrinium; Hor.
 PORTHOLE. s. Fenestra.
 PORTICO. s. A covered walk, a piazza; porticus, ùs, Cic.; ambulacrum, Plaut.
 PORTION. s. Portio, Plin.; pars, Cic. — A wife's portion; dos, Cic.
 TO PORTION. v. a. I. To parcel; partiti; dispartire; dividere; distribuere; Cic. II. To endow; dotem filiae conficere, Cic.; dotare filiam, Suet.
 PORTLINESS. s. Corporis habitus plenus dignitatis.
 PORTLY. ad. Magna dignitate præditus, Cic.; augustus; majestatem habens; Cic.
 PORTMANTEAU. s. Hippopera, Sen.; pera, Mart.
 PORTRAIT or PORTRAITURE. s. Alicujus picta imago, Cic.; effigies, Hor.; descriptio.
 TO PORTRAIT or PORTRAY. v. a. Alicujus imaginem coloribus exprimere; depingere; Cic.; describere, Plaut.
 PORTRESS. s. A female door-keeper; janitrix, Cic.; ostiaria, Plaut.
 TO POSE. v. a. Disputationum laqueis irretire, Cic.; ad incitas redigere, Plaut.
 POSITION. s. Locorum positio; situs, ùs; Cic.; positus, ùs, Tac.; rerum status, ùs. — A critical position of affairs; rerum articulus, Curt.
 POSITIVE. a. Verus; certus; Cic. — This is positive; hoc constat; illud certum est; Cic.; res indubitata est.
 POSITIVELY. ad. Reapse; reipsa; revera.
 POSITIVENESS. s. Pertinacia; contumacia; perverciacia; Cic.; obstinatus animus.
 TO POSSESS. v. a. Rem possidere; re frui, or perfrui, Cic. — Passion possesses him; iræ suæ moderari nequit Cic. — To possess one's self of any thing; rem possidere, Cic.; Ov.
 POSSESSION. s. I. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; possessio, Cic. II. The thing possessed; possessio, Cic.; Nep. — Pl., Possessions; bona; prædia; possessiones; fundi; Cic.
 POSSESSIVE. a. (In grammar); possessivus, Quint.
 POSSESSOR. s. Possessor, Cic. — A quiet possessor; possessor non interpellatus.
 POSSIBILITY. s. (Possibilitas, Arnob.). — Use the verb or adjective.
 POSSIBLE. a. Quod esse, or fieri, potest; (possibilis, Quint.; Pand.). — Is it possible? itane est? itane vero?
 POSSIBLY. ad. Forsan; fortasse; Cic.; forsitan, Virg.
 POST. s. I. A public courier; publicus cursor; (veredarius, J. Firm.). — To ride post; currere incitato equo. II. Situation; locus. — To keep one's post; loco sese tenere; stationem tueri; Liv. III. Military station; locus; loca, pl.; statio; Cic. — To abandon one's post; de statione decedere, Cic. IV. Employment; munus; officium. V. A piece of timber set erect; palus, Cic.
 TO POST. v. n. and a. I. To travel with speed; cur-

rere incitato equo, veredis. II. To fix on posts; partieti, or ad parietem, tabulam figere; tabulam proscrivere; Cic.; publice proponere. III. To station; in statione collocare; alicui stationem assignare.
 POSTAGE. s. Solvendum pro allatis literis pretium.
 POSTBOY. s. Veredarius, J. Firm.
 POSTER. s. Cursor; veredarius.
 POSTERIOR. a. Posterior, Cic.
 POSTERIORITY. s. Posterioritas.
 POSTERITY. s. I. Descendants, children; liberi; nati; Virg. II. Time to come; posteritas, Cic.
 POSTERN. s. (In fortification); pseudothyrum, Cic.
 POST-HASTE. s. Incitato equo.
 POST-HOUSE. s. Epistolarum diribitorium.
 POSTHUMOUS. a. Posthumus, or postumus, Cic.
 POSTIL. s. Nota; ascripta margini annotatio; brevis appendix.
 TO POSTIL. v. a. Ad marginem libri notas apponere, ascribere, appingere; librum annotationibus augere.
 POSTILION. s. Veredarius, J. Firm.
 POSTMASTER. s. Veredorum præfectus.
 TO POSTPONE. v. n. Rem in aliud tempus differre, Cic., proferre, rejicere, or protrudere. — To postpone every day; in diem differre ac procrastinare, Cic.
 POSTSCRIPT. s. Postscriptum.
 TO POSTULATE. v. a. Postulare; ambire.
 POSTULATION. s. Postulatio.
 POSTULATORY. a. Rogitans; supplex; (postulatorius, Cæcil. ap. Sen.).
 POSTURE. s. Habitus, ùs, Curt.; corporis status, or habitus, ùs, Cic.
 POSY. s. Florum fasciculum. — See NOSEGAY.
 POT. s. Vas; pl. vasa; Cic. — An earthen pot; vas fictile, Cic.
 TO POT. v. a. Rem vasi credere.
 POTABLE. a. Poculentus, Cic.
 POTASH. s. Alkalia e plantarum cineribus expressa.
 POTATION. s. Potio; potus, ùs; Cic.
 POTATO. s. Convolvulus batatus.
 POT-COMPANION. s. Combo; compotor; Cic.
 POTENCY. s. Potestas; potentia; efficacitas; efficientia; vis; Cic.
 POTENT. a. Efficax; qui, quæ, quod, efficacitatem habet; potens; potestate præditus; Cic.
 POTENTATE. s. Rex; princeps.
 POTENTIAL. a. Quod vim agendi intra se retinet.
 POTENTIALITY. s. Rei vim intra se retinentis natura.
 POTENTIALLY. ad. Actu intra se retento.
 POTENTLY. ad. Efficienter, Cic.; efficaciter, Plin.
 POTFUL. s. Vas plenum.
 POTHANGER. s. Lamina denticulata suspendendis lebetibus accommodata.
 POTHER. s. Olus, eris; pl. olera.
 POTHOOK. s. Ansa ollaris.
 POTHOUSE. s. Caupona; popina; taberna; Cic.
 POTION. s. Potio; potus, ùs.
 POTLID. s. Operculum.
 POTTAGE. s. Jus, Cic.
 POTTER. s. Figulus, Col.; factor, Cic. — Potter's ware; figlinum, Plin.; vasa fictilia, Cic.
 POTTERY. s. Figlina, Plin.; figlini operis officina.
 POTULENT. a. Poculentus, Cic.
 POUCH. s. Perrula, Sen.; sacculus, Mart.
 POUTLERER. s. Chortialium avium venditor.
 POUTLICE. s. Cataplasma, Plin.
 TO POUTLICE. v. a. Cataplasma adhibere.
 Poultry. s. Volatile pecus; cortiales aves; Col.; bestiae volatiles, Cic. — Poultry-yard; aviarium, Cic.; chors, Mart.; cohors, Varr.; ornithon, Col.
 POUNCE. s. I. The claw or talon of a bird of prey; unguis, Cic.; falca, Plin.; falcatius unguis. II. A sort of powder; sandaracha, Vitruv.
 TO POUNCE. v. a. I. To perforate; forare; efforare; Col. II. To sprinkle; spargere.
 POUNCE-BOX or POUNCET-BOX. s. Plena pulviscula pyxis.
 POUND. s. I. A weight; libra, Hor. — A pound and a half; sesquilibra, Col. — Half a pound; selibra, Liv. II. A prison for beasts; locus quo capta pecora custodiæ traduntur.
 TO POUND. v. a. Terere, Plin.; conterere, Varr.
 POUNDER. s. I. One who pounds; tritor. II. A pestle; pilum, Plin.; pistillum; or, pistillum, Plaut.; Plin.
 TO POUR or TO POUR OUT. v. a. and n. Fundere, Cic. — To pour water into a vessel; aquam in vas fundere, or defendere, Cic.; Col. — To pour out of one vessel into another; transfundere.
 POUT. s. I. A fish; mustela, Auson. II. A bird; attagen, Plin.; attagena, Mart. III. A young turkey; gallus gallinaceus Indicus.
 TO POUT. v. n. Tacitam iram conoquere, Cic.; musare tacitum.
 POUTING. s. Tacita ira; monositas; Cic.
 POVERTY. s. Paupertas; inopia; egestas; Cic.
 POWDER. s. Pulvis. — Gunpowder; nitratu, or sulphureus, pulvis. — Sweet powder; pulvis odoratus. — Hair-powder; pulvis Cyprius.

To POWDER. *v. a.* I. *To reduce to dust*; in pulverem extenuare, Col., resolvere, Plin. II. *To sprinkle*; rem re spargere, inspergere. — *To powder hair*; crines Cypro pulvere conspergere. — *To powder meats*; carnes sale contingere, inspergere, perficere.

POWDER-BOX. *s.* Plena pulvisculo pyxis.

POWDERING-TUB. *s.* Salsementarius cadus, Plin.; salsementarium vas, Col.

POWDERY. *a.* I. *Dusty*; pulverulentus, Cic.; pulveres, Virg. II. *Friable*; friabilis, Plin.; putris, Virg.

POWER. *s.* I. *Influence, ability*; potestas; potentia. — *To have in one's power*; rem habere in potestate, Cic. — *To give one power to do something*; alicui facultatem faciendi, or ad rem faciendam, dare; rei faciendae potestatem facere; Cic. — *To have power*; auctoritate valere; potestatem habere; Cic. — *In one's power*; penes se.

II. *Facility*; facultas. III. *Strength, force*; vis; virtus. IV. *Authority*; auctoritas. V. *Many*; copia. VI. — *Powers of the mind*; dotes animi.

POWERFUL. *a.* Potens; potestate præditus; Cic. — *Very powerful*; præpotens, Cic.; efficax; qui, quæ, quod, efficacitatem habet, Cic. — *A powerful remedy*; præsentissimum remedium, Plin.

POWERFULLY. *ad.* Cum magna potentia; vehementer; Cic.; prævalide, Plin.; efficaciter, Cic.; efficaciter, Plin.

POWERFULNESS. *s.* Efficacitas; efficientia; vis; Cic.

POWERLESS. *a.* Impotens.

POX. *s.* Lues. — *The small-pox*; variolæ.

POY. *s.* Libramentum, Col.

PRACTIC OR PRACTICAL. *a.* Quod est positum in agendo; quod in actu consistit; Quint.

PRACTICABLE. *a.* Quod effici potest. — *A practicable way*; pervium iter.

PRACTICABLENESS OR PRACTICABILITY. *s.* Use the verb or adjective.

PRACTICE. *s.* Usus, ùs; exercitatio; Cic.; usus et consuetudo. — *In the practice*; inter agendum; in agendo; in experiendo; Sall. — *In the pl.*; *Practices*; in machinæ; artes; clandestina consilia; Cic.

To PRACTISE. *v. a.* and *n.* Facitare, Cic. — *To practise physic*; medicinam excolere, Cels., exercere, Cic., facere, Phædr.

PRACTITIONER. *s.* I. *One who practises law*; pragmaticus, Cic.; formularius, Quint. II. *One who practises physic*; medicus; qui medicinam excolit, exercet. — *An inferior practitioner*; pharmacopola; empiricus; Cic.

PRAËTOR. *s.* Prætor, Cic. — *The prætor's house*; prætorium, Cic.

PRAËTORIAN. *a.* Prætorius, Cic. — *The prætorian guard*; prætoriani; or, prætoriani milites; Plin. J.

PRAËTORSHIP. *s.* Prætura, Cic.

PRACTIC. *s.* An ordinance about ecclesiastical affairs, or about a sovereign's inheritance; pragmatica sanctio.

PRACTIC OR PRAGMATICAL. *a.* Officiosior; qui rebus alienis se immiscet, or studet. — *A pragmatical person*; ardelio.

PRAISE. *s.* Laus; laudatio; præconium; Cic.

To PRAISE. *v. a.* Laudare; collaudare; dilaudare; laude afficere; laudibus ornare; illustrare; efferre; laudem alicui tribuere, or impertire; Cic. — *To praise much, loudly, or very highly*; laudibus cumulare; tollere; Hor.; magnifice laudare, Cic.; summam alicui laudem tribuere.

PRAISER. *s.* Laudator; fem. laudatrix; Cic.

PRAISEWORTHY. *a.* Laudabilis; laudandus; laude dignus; commendabilis, Liv.; laudatus, Cic.; Ov. — *To be praiseworthy*; laudem habere, Liv. — *A praiseworthy action*; laus, Cic. — *To speak of a thing as praiseworthy*; dicere alicui aliquid laudi, Cic.

PRAISE. *s.* A sort of boat; lembus, Virg.; linter, Cic.

To PRANCE. *v. n.* Arrectum se tollere; pectus arri-gere, Virg.

To PRANK. *v. a.* Ornare; exornare; comere; Cic.

PRANK. *s.* Dolus, Ter.; insulsius; ineptiæ, pl.; Cic.

To PRATE OR PRATTLE. *v. n.* Argutari; loquitari; debellare; fabulari; Plaut.; garrire, Cic.

PRATE OR PRATTLE. *s.* Garrulitas; loquacitas; Cic.

PRATER OR PRATTLER. *s.* Garrulus, Ter.; Ov.; lo-quax, Cic.; largiloquus, Plaut.

PRAVITY. *s.* Depravatio; corruptio; Cic.

PRAWN. *s.* A small shell-fish; astacellus.

To PRAY. *v. n.* Orare; preces fundere; precari. — *To pray in vain*; incassum mittere preces, Liv. — *To pray to God*; Deum precari, orare; Deo preces adhibere; Cic. — *Pray render me this service*; te hoc beneficium yogo, Cic.

PRAËYER. *s.* Precatio; preces, pl.; rogatio; obsecratio; obtestatio; Cic. — *A form of prayer*; precatio. — *Ob-tained by prayer*; precarius, Liv. — *Common or public prayer*; preces solennes.

To PREACH. *v. n.* Ad populum sacram concionem habere; de rebus divinis verba facere; or, concionari, when the context fixes the meaning.

PREACHER. *s.* Sacer orator; divini verbi præco; or concionator, when the context determines the meaning; (prædicator, Tertull.).

PREACHING OR PREACHMENT. *s.* Oratio; de rebus divinis concio.

PREAMBLE. *s.* Præfatio, Cic.; proloquium, Quint.; exordium, Cic.

PRAEBEND. *s.* Canonici munus.

PRAEBENDARY. *s.* Canonicus.

PRAECARIOUS. *a.* Precarius, Tac.; incertus; dubius.

PRAECARIOUSLY. *ad.* Precario, Cic.

PRAECARIOUSNESS. *s.* Fluctuatio, Liv.; incertum, Tac.

PRAECATION. *s.* Cautio; provisio; Cic. — *With precaution*; cautim, Ter.; caute; cautione adhibita; Cic. — *Without precaution*; inconsulte, Cic. — *To use precaution*; cautionem adhibere, Cic.

To PRECAUTION. *v. a.* Certiorem facere, Cic.

To PRECEDE. *v. a.* Præire, Liv.; antere; antecedere; Cic.; præcedere, Virg.; prægredi, Varr.; præcurrere, Cic.; antecurrere, Vitr.

PREDENCE OR PRECEDENCY. *s.* Jus sedendi ante alique. — *To give one the precedence*; alterum super se collocare, Suet.

PREDICENT. *ut.* Præcedens; antecedens; Liv.; Hor.

PREDICENT. *s.* Exemplum; regula; norma; lex; Cic.

PREDICENTLY. *ad.* Ante; antea.

PREDICING. *a.* Antecedens, Cic.

PREDICATOR. *s. i. e.* He who leads the choir; præconator.

PRECEPT. *s.* Præceptio; præceptum; documentum; Cic.

PRECEPTIVE. *a.* Ad docendum aptus, or idoneus.

PRECEPTOR. *s.* Præceptor; magister; Cic.; Quint.

PRECINCT. *s.* Finis; terminus; terminatio; Cic.; limes, Virg.

PRECIOUS. *a.* Pretiosus, Cic.; quod est magni pretii.

PRECIOUSLY. *ad.* Pretiose.

PRECIOUSNESS OR PRECIOSITY. *s.* Pretium.

PRECIPE. *s.* Locus præceps, Cic.; præcipitium, Quint.; præceps, (neut.), Liv.; Tac.; Virg.

PREDICATE OR PRECIPITANCY. *s.* Nimia celeritas; præpropria festinatio; Cic.

PREDICANT. *a.* Præceps actûs, Cic.

PREDICATE. *a.* I. *Headlong, steep*; præceps; præruptus; abruptus. II. *Hasty; sudden*; præceps, Cic.; præpropere, Liv.; nimis properatus, Cic. — *A precipitate departure*; præceps profectio, Cic.

PREDICATELY. *ad.* Præpropere, Liv.; nimium festinanter, Cic.

PREDICATION. *s.* Nimia celeritas; præpropria festinatio; Cic.

PREDICITOUS. *a.* See PRECIPITATE.

PRECISE. *a.* I. *Exact*; constitutus; præfinitus; concisus; Cic. II. *Formal, finical*; putidus.

PRECISELY. *ad.* I. *Exactly, accurately*; accurate, Cic. — *Precisely at that moment*; ea ipsa hora; in ipso temporis articulo; Cic. II. *With rigid formality or affected nicety*; putide.

PRECISENESS OR PRECISION. *s.* Accuratus, Cic. Brut. 67. — *Use the adjectives accuratus, or putidus, according to the sense.*

PRECISE. *a.* Strictus; concisus; Cic.

To PRECLUDE. *v. a.* Aliquem a re excludere, Cic.

PRECOCIOUS. *a.* Præcox; præcoquus; Plin. — *A precocious mind*; præcox ingenium, Curt.

PRECOCITY. *s.* Præmaturitas, Plaut.

To PRECOGITATE. *v. a.* Meditari; præmeditari; Cic.

PRECOGNITION. *s.* Præscientia.

PRECONCEIT OR PRECONCEPTION. *s.* Præjudicata, or impressa jam, animo, opinio, Cic.

To PRECONCEIVE. *v. a.* Animo antecapere. — *A preconceived idea*; antecapta animo rei infancipio, Cic.

To PRECONIZE. *v. a.* Laudibus in cælum extollere, Cic.; præconium, or præconia, facere.

PREDUCER. *s.* Præcursor.

PREDAL OR PREDATORY. *a.* Rapax; prædatorius.

PREDCESSOR. *s.* (In law); anterior obitus, ùs.

PREDCESSOR. *s.* Deccessor; antecessor; U. Jct.

To PREDESTINATE OR PRÆESTINE. *v. a.* and *n.* Prædestinare.

PREDESTINATION. *s.* Prædestinatio; Both.

PREDETERMINATION. *s.* Prædeterminatio.

PREDICABLE. *s.* (In logic); unum versus multa respiciens.

PREDICAMENT. *s.* (In logic); prædicamentum, Modern.

To PREDICATE. *v. a.* (In logic); dicere; attribuerè.

PREDICATE. *s.* (In logic); attributum; res attributa; Cic.; Gell.

PREDICATION. *s.* Affirmatio; asseveratio; assertio; Cic.

To PREDICT. *v. a.* Vaticinari; futura præsentiare.

PREDICTION. *s.* Rerum futurarum predictio.

PREDICTIVE. *a.* Vaticinus, Liv.

PREDILECTION. *s.* Præcipuus amor.

To PREDISPOSE. *v. a.* Preparare.

PREDISPOSITION. *s.* Preparatio, Cic.

PREDOMINANCE OR PREDOMINANCY. *s.* Prævalens auctoritas.

PREDOMINANT. *a.* Præpotens, Liv.; prævalens, Plin.; prævalidus, Tac.
 To PREDOMINATE. *v. n.* Prævalere, Plin.
 PRE-EMINENCE. *s.* Præstantia, Cic.
 PRE-EMINENT. *a.* Cæteris omnibus præstans.
 To PRE-ESTABLISH. *v. a.* Rem præstituerè.
 To PRE-EXIST. *v. n.* Præexistere.
 PRE-EXISTENCE. *s.* Præexistèntia.
 PRE-EXISTENT. *a.* Præexistens.
 PREFACE. *s.* Præfatio, Cic.
 To PREFACE. *v. a.* — *To preface a book*; præfari, Cic.; præfationem adhibere, Suet.
 PREFATORY. *a.* Antecedens. — *A prefatory discourse*; præmium, Cic.; præfatio.
 PREFECT. *s.* Præfectus, Cic.
 PREFECTURE. *s.* Præfectura, Cic.
 To PREFER. *v. a.* Aliquem alicui, or rem rei, antepone, or præponere, præferre, or anteferre; pluris facere aliquem, or rem, quam; Cic.
 PREFERABLE. *a.* Præferendus; antefendus; præponendus; anteponendus; Cic.; potior.
 PREFERABLY. *ad.* Præ omnibus; potissime; Plaut.; ante omnia, Virg.
 PREFERENCE. *s.* Priores partes, Cic. — *To give some one the preference*; primas alicui deferre, Cic.
 PREFERENCEMENT. *s.* Promotio, Asc. Ped.
 To PREFIGURATE or To PREFIGURE. *v. a.* Præmonstrare; prænuñtiare; Cic.; (præfigurare, Lactant.).
 To PREFIX. *v. a.* Præfigere; ante statuere.
 PREGNANCY. *s.* Graviditas, Cic.; prægnatio, Plin.
 PREGNANT. *a.* I. *With young*; gravidata, fem.; prægnans. II. *Evident, clear*; manifestus; clarus; Cic. III. *Full of consequence*; magni momenti. — *Pregnantly*; plenus.
 PREGNANTLY. *ad.* Omnino; plane; penitus; cumulate; Cic.; manifeste; perspicue; Cic.
 PREGUSTATION. *s.* Præcepta suavitas, Cic.; præceptum gaudium, Ov.
 To PREJUDICE. *v. a.* De re præjudicare, Cic.
 PREJUDICATE. *a.* Præjudicata; meditatus et cogitatus; Cic.
 PREJUDICE. *s.* I. *Prepossession*; præjudicata, or impressa animo, jam opinio; Cic. II. *Detriment*; damnum; detrimentum; incommodum; Cic.
 To PREJUDICE. *v. a.* I. *To hurt*; alicui damnum dare, Ter.; detrimentum inferre, afferre, or importare; incommodum invehire; Cic. II. *To fill with prejudices*; animum alicujus antecapere, or ante occupare.
 PREJUDICIAL. *a.* Perniciosus; noxius; Cic.
 PREJUDICIALLY. *ad.* Perniciose, Cic.
 PRELACY. *s.* Præsulis, or antistitis, dignitas.
 PRELATE. *s.* Antistes; præsul.
 PRELECTION. *s.* Lectio; prælectio, Quint.
 PRELEGACY. *s.* (In law); prælegatum.
 PRELIMINARIES. *s. pl.* Prølusiones.
 PRELIMINARY. *a.* Antecedens.
 PRELUDE. *s.* Præludium; proلودium; Gell.
 To PRELUDE. *v. a.* Præludere; or, proلودere; Cic.; choros prætentare, Ov.
 PRELUDEOUS or PRELUSIVE. *a.* Antecedens.
 PREMATURE. *a.* Præmaturus, Virg.; immaturus, Plin. — *A premature death*; immatura, or præmatura, mors, Cic.; Plin.
 PREMATURELY. *ad.* Præmature; Plaut.; ante diem, Ov.
 PREMATURITY or PREMATURENESS. *s.* Præmaturitas, Plaut.
 To PREMEDIATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Meditari; præmeditari; Cic.
 PREMEDIATION. *s.* Meditatio; præmeditatio; Cic.
 PREMICES. *s. pl.* Primitivæ, Plin.
 To PREMISE. *v. a.* Antecedere.
 PREMISES. *s. pl.* I. (In logic); propositio et assumptio. II. (In law); prædia.
 PREMISES. *s.* (In logic); see PREMISES, I.
 PREMIUM. *s.* Donum.
 To PREMONISH. *v. a.* Certiorem facere, Cic.
 PREMONISHMENT or PREMONITION. *s.* Præmonitio, us; Ov.; (præmonitio, Tertull.).
 PREMONITORY. *s.* Qui præmonet; (præmonitorius, Tertull.).
 To PREMONSTRATE. *v. a.* Præmonstrare.
 PREMUNERE. *s.* I. (In law); fisco bonorum addictio; bonorum proscriptio, or sectio; Cic. II. *Difficulty*; angor; impedimentum; Cic.
 PRE-OCCUPATION. *s.* I. *An occupying beforehand*; præoccupatio. II. *A prejudice*; insita, or impressa jam ante animo, opinio, Cic.
 To PRE-OCCUPY. *v. a.* Præoccupare. — *To pre-occupy the mind*; alterius animum præoccupare, Cic.
 PRE-OPTION. *s.* Præjudicium; præjudicata, or impressa jam animo, opinio, Cic.
 PREPARATION. *s.* Præparatio; apparatus, us; apparatus; Cic. — *Preparations of war*; apparatus belli, Cic. — *To make preparations for war*; bellum apparare, Cic., comparare, Nep., adornare, Liv. — *With preparation*; parare, Cic.; præparato, Quint.; ex præparato, Liv.
 PREPARATIVE. *s.* Apparatus, us; apparatus; Cic.

PREPARATIVELY. *ad.* Ante; prius; ante omnia; Quint.
 PREPARATORY or PREPARATIVE. *a.* Qui parat, or præparat.
 To PREPARE. *v. a.* and *n.* Parare; apparare; præparare; comparare; Cic.; se ad rem comparare, Ter.; præparationem in re adhibere, Cic.
 PREPENSE or PREPENDED. *a.* Præmeditatus; meditatus et cogitatus; Cic.
 PREPONDERANCE or PREPONDERANCY. *s.* Prævalens auctoritas.
 To PREPONDERATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Præponderare, Sen.; Stat.; Gell.; Quint.; Cic.
 PREPOSITION. *s.* (In grammar); præpositio, Varr.
 PREPOSITOR. *s.* Præpositus.
 To PREPOSSESS. *v. a.* Alterius animum præoccupare, Cic.
 PREPOSSESSION. *s.* Antecepta animo rei informatio, Cic.; insita jam menti opinio.
 PREPOSTEROUS. *a.* Absurdus; ineptus; insulsus; Cic. — *A preposterous saying*; dictum absolum.
 PREPOSTEROUSLY. *ad.* Absurde; inepte; insulse; Cic.
 PREPOSTEROUNESS. *s.* Insulitas, Cic.
 PREROGATIVE. *s.* Prærogativa; jus præcipuum.
 PRÆSAGE. *s.* Præsagium; rei futuræ signum; augurium; omen; Cic.
 To PRÆSAGE. *v. a.* Prænuñtiare; præsignificare; portendere; Cic.
 PRESBYTER. *s.* Presbyter.
 PRESBYTERY. *s.* Presbyteri, pl.
 PRÆSCIENT. *a.* Præsciens; præsagus; vaticinus; Liv.
 To PRÆSCRIBE. *v. a.* and *n.* Rem alicui præscribere, Cic.; rem usucapere, usu suam facere.
 PRÆSCRIPT. *s.* Jussum; mandatum, Cic.
 PRÆSCRIPTION. *s.* I. *Custom continued till it has the force of law*; præscriptio; usucapio, Cic. II. *Medical recipe*; medici præscriptum, or jussum, Ov.
 PRÆSENT. *s.* Præsentia, Cic. — *Presence of mind*; præsentia animi, Cic.
 PRÆSENT. *a.* Præsens, Cic. — *To be present*; adesse; adstare; præsto esse; Cic. — *The present time*; præsens tempus.
 PRÆSENT. *s.* Donum; munus; Cic. — *A trifling present*; munusculum, Cic. — *To make a present*; munus alicui largiri; aliquem munerari; Cic.; donum dare, Ter. — *To make a present of any thing*; donare aliquem re, Cic.
 AT PRÆSENT. *ad.* Jam; nunc; in præsentia; in præsentia; Cic.; ad præsens, Plin.
 To PRÆSENT. *v. a.* Munus alicui largiri; aliquem munerari; Cic. — *To present one with any thing*; donare aliquem re, Cic.
 PRÆSENTABLE. *a.* Quod muneris instar offerri, or dari, potest.
 PRÆSENTANEOUS. *a.* Præsens, Cic.; efficax.
 PRÆSENTATION. *s.* Oblatio.
 PRÆSENTLY. *ad.* Jam; nunc; in præsentia; in præsentia; Cic.; ad præsens, Plin.
 PRÆSERVATION. *s.* Conservatio; salus. — *To owe one's preservation to some one*; ab aliquo incolumitatem habere, Brut. ad Cic.; Cic.
 PRÆSERVATIVE. *s.* Antidotum; antidotus; Cels.
 To PRÆSERVE. *v. a.* I. *To defend, protect*; aliquem a malo defendere, or tueri, or vindicare; a malo, or malum ab aliquo, avertere; malum ab aliquo propulsare; Cic. II. *To season fruits*; mala condire, Cic.
 PRÆSERVE. *s.* Poma saccharo aut melle condita.
 PRÆSERVER. *s.* Servator; conservator; Liv.; fem., conservatrix; sospita; Cic. — (Of fruits); qui, quæ, rem condit.
 PRÆSERVERS. *s. pl.* A sort of spectacles; conspiciillum tuendæ oculorum aciei comparatum.
 To PRÆSIDE. *v. n.* Præsiderè; præesse; Cic.
 PRÆSIDIENCY. *s.* Præsidiendi jus.
 PRÆSIDENT. *s.* Præsides.
 PRÆSIDENTSHIP. *s.* Præsidis munus.
 To PRÆSS. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To squeeze, to crush*; premere; or, pressare, Virg.; comprimere; Cic. — *To press out juice*; succum exprimere, Plin. II. *To constrain*; cogere aliquem rem facere, or ut faciat. III. N. B. The meaning of the English word generally may be expressed by premere.
 PRÆSS. *s.* I. *An instrument*; prelum, Plin. — *A wine-press*; torculum, Cato; torcula, Varr. II. *Crowd, throng*; hominum frequentia, Cic.; turba confertissima, Liv. III. *A kind of wooden case for clothes*; armarium, Plaut.
 PRÆSSER. *s.* Torcularius, Col.
 PRÆSSING. *a.* Urgens. — *A pressing necessity*; prems, or imminens, necessitas, Cic.
 PRÆSSINGLY. *ad.* Vi.
 PRÆSSION. *s.* Compressio; compressus, us; Cic.
 PRÆSSMAN. *s.* i. e. *One who works a press*; torcularius, Col.
 PRÆSSURE. *s.* Compressio; vis; calamitas; Cic.
 PRÆSTIGES. *s. pl.* Præstigiæ; fallaciæ; Cic.
 PRÆSTIGIOUS. *a.* Fallax; captiosus; Cic.

PRESTO. *ad.* Propere, Ter.; celeriter; velociter; Cic. To **PRESUME.** *v. a.* Animo præsumere; conjicere; Cic.; conjecere, Tac. — *To presume too much upon one's self;* sibi nimium arrogare, sumere, or tribuere; sibi nimis confidere; Cic.
PRESUMER. *s.* Confidens; sibi præfidens; Cic.; nimios gerens spiritus.
PRESUMPTION. *s.* I. *A supposition;* conjectura, Cic. II. *Confidence; blind and adventurous confidence;* confidentia, Cic.; nimia sui fiducia, Liv. — *Full of presumption;* vana sui fiducia elatus, Curt.
PRESUMPTIVE. *a.* I. *Confident, arrogant;* confidens; audax; vana fiducia elatus. II. *Supposed;* e. g. *The presumptive heir;* heres proximus, Phædr.; futurus successor, Vell.
PRESUMPTUOUS. *a.* See **PRESUMPTIVE**, I.
PRESUMPTUOUSLY. *ad.* Confidenter, Cic.
PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. *s.* Confidentia, Cic.; nimia sui fiducia, Liv.
TO PRESUPPOSE. *v. a.* Rem ante statuere.
PRESUPPOSITION. *s.* Positum pro certo fundamentum, Cic.
PRETENCE. *s.* I. *Claim true or false;* præceptum animo jus in rem. II. *A false argument;* prætextus, ùs; prætextum; Suet.
TO PRETEND. *v. a. and n.* I. *To simulate;* simulare; obtendere; præ se ferre. — *To pretend ignorance;* ignorantiam præterdere, Quint.; ignorantia excusatione uti. — *Pretended;* simulatus. II. *To affirm;* affirmare; pro certo dicere; Cic. III. *To pretend to, i. e. to seek or aspire after;* rem obire; ad rem contendere; Cic.
PRETENDED. *part. a.* Falso habitus, or creditus, Sen.; simulatus; fictus. — (*Right*); jus quod quis sibi arrogat.
PRETENDER. *s.* Pettitor, Cic.; candidatus.
PRETENSION. *s.* Præceptum animo jus in rem.
PRETERITE. *a.* (In grammar) præteritus, Cic. — *The preterite tense;* præteritum; or, præteritum tempus.
PRETERITION. *s.* Prætermissio, Cic.
PRETERLAPSED. *a.* Præteritus, Cic.
PRETERMISSION. *s.* Prætermissio, Cic.
TO PRETERMIT. *v. a.* Omittere; prætermittere.
PRETERNATURAL. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, est supra vim naturæ, or naturæ vires exsuperat.
PRETERNATURALLY. *ad.* Divinitus; vi supra et cœlesti; Cic.; supra quam natura potest.
PRETERPERFECT (TENSE). *s.* (In grammar) præteritum. — *Preterperfect;* plusquam perfectum.
PRETEXT. *s.* Prætextus, ùs; prætextum; Suet.
PRETEXT. *s.* (In Roman antiquities) prætexta, Cic.
PRETTILY. *ad.* Belle; concinne; venuste; scite; lepidè; Cic.
PRETINESS. *s.* Pulchritudo; formositas; elegantia; lepos; Cic.; festivitas et venustas.
PRETTY. *a.* Venustus; lepidus; pulchellus; Cic.; venustus, Plaut.; bellus, Cic.; bellulus, Plaút.; elegans, Cic. — *You are a pretty fellow truly!* lepidus tu quidem! lepidè facis! lepidum sane caput!
PRETTY. *ad.* Satis; tolerabiliter; Col. — *Pretty well;* haud pessime. — *Pretty civil;* non inurbanus; satis urbanus; Cic.
TO PREVAIL. *v. n.* Prævalere; plus valere; Cic.; rem alicui suadere, or persuadere; aliquem ad rem, or rem in animum alicujus, inducere.
PREVAILING OF PREVALENT. *a.* Efficax; potens; victor; fem. victrix.
PREVALENCE OF PREVALENCY. *s.* Auctoritas; pondus; momentum; Cic.
PREVALENTLY. *ad.* Efficienter; efficaciter; vehementer; Cic.; prævalide, Plin.
TO PREVARICATE. *v. n.* Prævaricari; prævaricari et colludere; Cic.
PREVARICATION. *s.* Prævaricatio, Cic.
PREVARICATOR. *s.* Prævaricator, Cic.; collusor, U. Jct.
TO PREVENÉ. *v. a.* Rem prævenire, anticipare, præripere, Cic.
PREVENTIVE. *a.* Precedens; antecedens; Liv.; Hor.
TO PREVENT. *v. a.* I. *To go before as a guide;* prævenire. II. *To anticipate;* anticipare, Lucr.; Plin.; præripere, Cic. III. *To hinder;* impedire; esse impedimento; obstare.
PREVENTION. *s.* Impedimentum, Cic.; obstaculum, Plaut.
PREVENTIVE. *s.* See **PRESERVATIVE**.
PREVIOUS. *a.* Quod ante omnia dicendum, or agendum, est; antecedens. — *Previous to;* ante.
PREVIOUSLY. *ad.* Ante; prius; ante omnia; Quint.
PREVIOUSNESS. *s.* Antecessio, Cic.
PREVISION. *s.* Prævisio; provisio; Cic.
PREY. *s.* Præda. — *A bird of prey;* accipiter, Cic.; avis rapax, or prædatrix.
TO PREY. *v. a.* Prædari; prædam facere, Cic., agere, Nep. — *To be preyed upon by a slow disease;* luctu tabescere, Lucr., absumi, extenuari, Catull.
PRICE. *s.* Pretium. — *To set a price upon a man's head;* alicujus sanguinem addicere; vitam addicere et

proponere præcænis; Cic.; percussorem in aliquem emere, Curt. — *A set price;* certum, or constitutum, pretium.
TO PRICK. *v. a.* Pungere; forare; efforare; Col. — *To prick a cask of wine;* dolium vino plenum pertundere, U. Jct. — *To prick a horse to the quick in shoeing it;* equi pedem clavo lædere; equum ab solea clavo configere Gell.
PRICK. *s.* Punctio; punctus, ùs, Plin.
PRICKER. *s.* I. *A huntsman on horseback;* (subsector, Petron.) canum agitator, Cic. II. *A sharp-pointed instrument;* subula, Mart.
PRICKET. *s.* Subulo, Plin.
PRICKING. *s.* See **PRICK**.
PRICKLE. *s.* Spina; acumen; Cic.; aculeus; mucro; Plin.
PRICKLY. *a.* Spinosus; aculeatus.
PRIDE. *s.* Superbia; vanitas; falsa et inanis gloria; honoris aura; Cic. — *To take pride in a thing;* de re gloriari, Cic.
TO PRIDE ONE'S SELF. *v. a.* Extollere se gloriando; gloriosa loqui; gloria se et prædicatione efferre; jactare se magnifice; Cic.
PRIER. *s.* Explorator; speculator; Cæs.; aucups; Plaut.
PRIEST. *s.* Sacerdos, m., Cic.; sacricola, Tac.; sacrificulus, Liv. — *In the Christian church;* presbyter.
PRIESTESS. *s.* Sacerdos, f., Cic.; sacerdotissa, Gell.
PRIESTHOOD. *s.* Sacerdotium, Liv.
PRIESTLY. *a.* Sacerdotalis.
PRIG. *s.* Fatuus; insulsius homo; Cic.
PRIM. *a.* Nimis exquisitus; studiosius accersitus; Cic.; in ostentationem compositus, Liv.
TO PRIM. *v. a. and n.* Ore putidus composito gratiam aucupari.
PRIMACY OF PRIMATESHIP. *s.* Primatia.
PRIMARILY. *ad.* Primus, Varr.
PRIMARINESS. *s.* Primatus, ùs, Varr.; principatus, ùs, Cic.
PRIMARY. *a.* Primigenius, Varr.
PRIMATE. *s.* Primas; primarius.
PRIME. *s.* I. *The morning, the dawn;* diluoculum, Cic. II. *The beginning;* principium; initium; orsus, ùs. III. *The best part;* òs. IV. *Spring of life;* ætatis flos; florens ætas; Cic. V. *The spring;* ver; verum emptus; Cic. VI. *The height of perfection;* perfecta cumulatque virtus. VII. (With Roman Catholics) prima hora; or, prima, only.
PRIME. *a.* Primus.
TO PRIME. *v. a.* Instituire, Petron. — *To prime a gun;* pulveris primitias infundere.
PRIMELY. *ad.* I. *Primarily;* primitus; primo. II. *Excellently;* excellenter; egregie; præclare; Cic.; eximie, Plin.
PRIMENESS. *s.* Excellentia; præstantia; exsuperantia; Cic.
PRIMER. *s.* I. *A prayer-book,* (with Roman Catholics) sacrarum precum libellus. II. *A horn-book in which children are taught to read;* puerorum elementa, Cic.
PRIMEVAL OR PRIMEVAL. *a.* Primigenius, Varr. — *The primeval, or primitive, church;* primigenia, or primæva, or prisca, ecclesia.
PRIMITIVE. *a.* Primigenius, Varr.
PRIMITIVENESS. *s.* Antiquitas; vetustas; prisca vetustas; Cic.
PRIMNESS. *s.* Affectata omni diligentia membrorum compositio.
PRIMOGENIAL. See **PRIMITIVE**.
PRIMOGENITURE. *s.* Ætatis prærogativa.
PRIMORDIAL. *a.* Primigenius, Varr.; primordius, Coluin.; primus; (primordialis, Tertull.).
PRIMROSE. *s.* (In botany) primula veris.
PRINCE. *s.* Princeps, Cic.
PRINCEDOM. *s.* Principatus, ùs, Cæs.
PRINCELIKE OF PRINCELY. *a.* Principalis, Suet.
PRINCELY. *ad.* Basilice.
PRINCESS. *s.* Princeps femina.
PRINCIPAL. *a.* Præcipuus; principalis; Cic.; potissimus, Suet.
PRINCIPAL. *s.* I. *The head, chief;* princeps; caput; præpositus; præsul. — *The principal of a college or school;* gymnasiarchus, Cic. II. *A capital sum placed out at interest;* sorus; caput; Liv.
PRINCIPALITY. *s.* Principatus, ùs, Cæs.
PRINCIPALLY. *ad.* Maxime; præsertim; in primis; Cic.
PRINCIPLE. *s.* I. *Origin;* principium; origo; Cic. II. *Maxim laid down;* effatum, Cic. III. *Opinion;* sententia; sensus; opinio. IV. *Element.*
TO PRINCIPLE. *v. a. e. g.* *To principle children well;* puerorum teneros animos bonis opinionibus imbure, Cic.; mentes informare optimis institutis, Quint.
PRINCIPLED. *part. a.* Opinionibus imbutus.
TO PRINT. *v. a.* Rem in re imprimere; signare; Cic. — *To print a book;* librum imprimere, prelo suljicere, typis mandare.

PRINT. s. I. *A mark impressed; nota; impressio; signum.* II. *Picture made by impression; imago ex are excusa scalpro, sculpta, aeri incisa.* III. *Arrangement of the types used in printing; impressio; impres-sum vestigium; impressa nota.*
PRINTER. s. Typographus; librarius.
PRINTING-HOUSE or PRINTING-OFFICE. s. Officina ty-pographia; typographæum; typographum.
PRIOR. a. Antiquior; prior; Cic.; (anterior, U. Jct.).
PRIOR. s. Antistes.
PRIORES. s. Antistita.
PRIORITY. s. Antecessio, Cic.
PRIORY. s. Cenobium.
PRISM. s. Prisma, Marc. Cap.
PRISMATIC. a. (Prismaticus).
PRISON. s. Carcer; custodia; Cic.— *The keeper of a prison; carceris custos; janitor; Cic.; carceri præposi-tus.*
PRISON-BARS or PRISON-BASE. s. Palaestra curcio. — *To play at prison-bars; cursus palaestra se exercere; fig.; se invicem queritando defatigari.*
PRISONER. s. In carcere detentus; in vincula con-jectus; carceri inclusus; Cic.— *To be prisoner; atineri carcere, Ter.; esse in vinculis, Cic.*
PRISTINE. a. Pristinus; prisus; Cic.
PRITHEE (for, I PRAY THEE). v. impers. Quæso; dic tandem.
PRIVACY or PRIVATENESS. s. Solitudo, Cic.
PRIVATE. a. I. *Not open, secret; secretus; seductus; arcanus; reconditus; Cic.— In private; clandestine, Plaut.; clam; secreto; occulte; arcane; remotis arbitris.* II. *Not public; privatus.*
PRIVATEER. s. Prædo maritimus.
PRIVATELY or PRIVILY. ad. i. e. In private. See PRI-VATE.
PRIVATION. s. Privatio, Cic.— *A privation of liberty; adeptio libertatis, Cic.*
PRIVATIVE. a. Privativus.— (In grammar); *A pri-vative particle; et particula privativa, Gell.*
PRIVATIVELY. ad. Cæteris exclusis.
PRIVET or PRIMEPRINT. s. (In botany); ligustrum, Plin.
PRIVILEGE. s. Privilegium, Cic.; (prærogativa, U. Jct.).
TO PRIVILEGE. v. a. Privilegium alicui dare, Sen.; privilegio alicquem donare.
PRIVITY. s. Communicatio; communio; Cic.— *With-out my privacy; me insciente, Cic.; me inscio atque in-sculto, Varr.*
PRIVY. a. I. *Not public; privatus.* II. *Secret, private; secretus; seductus; arcanus; reconditus; Cic.* III. *Conscious, admitted to participation of know-ledge; haud ignarus; conscius.— To be privy to a crime; facinoris cum aliquo societatem inire, Cic.*
PRIVY. s. Latrina, Varr.; forica, Juv.
PRIVY COUNSELLOR. s. Principis consiliarius; e secre-toribus principis consiliis.
PRIZE. s. Præmium, Cic.; præda.— *To carry off the prize; ferre palmam, Cic.; præmium; Hor.*
TO PRIZE. v. a. I. *To rate, to value at a certain price; rei pretium statuere, Ter., constituere, Cic., im-pone, Quint.; rem aestimare, Cic.* II. *To esteem highly; magni aestimare; pluris, or maximi, facere, Ter.; Cic.— To prize a thing very little; rem minimi facere, Cic.*
PRIZE-FIGHTER. s. Gladiator, Cic.
PRIZER. s. Æstimator, Cic.
PROBABILITY. s. Verisimilitudo; probabilitas; Cic.
PROBABLE. a. Verisimilis, Ter.; probabilis, Cic.
PROBABLY. ad. (Probabiliter, Cic., in the sense of, *Credibly, with proof*); fortasse; see PERHAPS.
PROBATION. s. I. *Trial, examination; inquisitio; investigatio; Cic.* II. *Proof; ratio; probatio; Quint.*
PROBATIONARY or PROBATORY. a. (Probatorius, Veget.); ad probandum accommodatus.
PROBATIONER. s. In re rudis et tiro, Cic.
PROBATIONERSHIP. s. Probationis, or tirocinii, tempus.
PROBE. s. A surgeon's instrument; specillum, Cic.
TO PROBE. v. a. Specillo vulnus explorare.
PROBITY. s. Probitas; integritas; Cic.
PROBLEM. s. Problema, Cic.
PROBLEMATICAL. a. Aneptis; opinabilis; de quo in utramque partem disputabitur; Sen.
PROBLEMATICALLY. ad. Modo in utramque partem disputabili, Sen.
PROBOSCIS. s. Manus; us; proboscis; Plin.
PROCAIOUS. a. Insolens; arrogans; superbus; Cic.; ferrox; præferox; Liv.; protervus; procaax; Cic.
PROCACTY. s. Insolentia; arrogantia; ferocia; pro-cactas; protervitas; Cic.
PROCEDURE. s. Ratio, Cic.; agendi ratio, Ter.
TO PROCEED. v. n. I. *To advance, go forward; procedere; progredi; provenire.* II. *To arise, spring; nasci; oriri, Cic.* III.— *To proceed against some one; in alterum inquirere, Cic.*
PROCEED. s. (A law term.) Reditus, us; fructus, us; vectigal, Cic.
PROCEEDING. s. Ratio, Cic.; agendi ratio, Ter.— *Legal proceedings; lis; causa; Cic.*

PROCESS. s. I. *Progress; progressio; progressus, us; processus, us; Cic.* II. *Course of law; litigium, Plaut.; lis; causa; Cic.* III. *Methodical management of any thing; agendi ratio, Ter.* IV.— *Process of time; temporis decursus, us; intervallum.— All things perish in process of time; pereperunt ævo omnia, Ov.*
PROCESSION. s. I. *A going forward; processio; Cic.* II. *A train marching solemnly; pompa.*
PROCESSIONAL or PROCESSIONARY. a. Ad pompam per-tinens.
TO PROCLAIM. v. a. Promulgare; denunciare; edi-cere.
PROCLAMATION. s. I. *The act of proclaiming; pro-mulgatio; denunciatio.* II. *That which is proclaimed; edictum, Cic.*
PROCLIVITY. s. I. *Declivity; declivitas, Cæs.; de-veltas, Plin.* II. *Propensity; inclinatio voluntatis; animi propensio; proclivitas; Cic.; pronitas, Sen.*
PROCONSUL. s. Proconsul, Cic.
PROCONSULAR. a. Proconsularis.
PROCONSULSHIP. s. Proconsulatus, us, Plin.
TO PROCRASTINATE. v. a. and n. Rem in aliud tem-pus differre, Cic., proferre, rejicere, or protrudere.— *To procrastinate from day to day; in dies differre ac procrastinare, Cic.*
PROCRASINATION. s. Mora; cunctatio; dilatio; pro-crastinatio; Cic.
TO PROCREATE. v. a. Procreare, Cic.
PROCREATION. s. Procreatio, Cic.
PROCREATOR. s. Pater; genitor; parens; Cic.
PROCTOR. s. Curator, Sall.; procurator; alieni juris vicarius; Cic.
PROCUREMENT. a. Devexus; inclinatus; Cic.; declivis, Cæs.; declinatus, Vitr.
PROCURACY. s. Rerum administratio, or gestio, Cic.
PROCURATOR. s. Delegatio.
PROCURATOR. s. See PROCTOR.
TO PROCURE. v. a. Præbere; operam dare; efficere.
PROCURER. s. Sequester, Plaut.; (interposita persona, U. Jct.); internuntius.
PROGRESS. s. Libidinum internuntia, institrix, Plaut.
PRODIGAL. a. and s. Prodigus, Cic.
PRODIGALITY. s. Effusus, Cic.; prodigentia, Tac.; dissolutio liberalitas, Cic.
PRODIGALLY. ad. Profuse, Liv.; effuse; prodigè; Cic.— *To spend one's money prodigally; rem suam funditare; argentum e domo egurgitare; Plaut.; pecunias profundere; rem familiarem prodigere, or dissipare; Cic.*
PRODIGIOUS. a. Monstruosus; portentosus; Cic.; prodigiosus, Ov.
PRODIGIOUSLY. ad. Monstrose; prodigialiter; Hor.; prodigiose, Plin.
PRODIGY. s. Prodigium, Cic.
PRODIGION. s. Proditio; perfidia; perfidiose factum; Cic.
TO PRODUCE. v. a. I. *To bear, bring forth; pro-ducere; procreare; parere; edere.* II. *To cause, effect; facere; efficere.* III. *To bring forward, offer to view; afferre; in lucem proferre; exhibere; Cic.*
PRODUCE or PRODUCT. s. Fructus, us; reditus, us; vectigal; Cic.
PRODUCTION. s. Procreatio; Plin.— *Use the verba according to the sense.*
PRODUCTIVE. a. Fructuosus; quæstuosus; feracissimus.
PROM. s. Præfatio, Cic.
PROFANATION. s. Violatio.— (Of a temple); templi exauguratio, Cic.; templi violatio, Plin.
PROFANE. a. Profanus, Cic.; impius, Liv.
TO PROFANE. v. a. Profanare, Ov.; violare; pollu-ere; profanum facere; Cic.
PROFANELY. ad. Impie.
PROFANENESS. s. Impietas.
PROFANER. s. Sacrilegus; impius; Cic.
TO PROFESS. v. a. and n. Profiteri, Cic.— *To profess an art; artem profiteri; artem tractare; Ter., exercere, Hor.*
PROFESSIBLY. ad. Palam; publice; in ore atque oculis omnium; Cic.; ex professo, Sen.; Quint.
PROFESSION. s. Professio; ars; Cic.
PROFESSOR. s. Doctor, Cic.; professor, Plin.
PROFESSIONSHIP. s. Professoris munus.
TO PROFFER. v. a. Rem alicui offerre, Cic.
PROFFER. s. Conditio.
PROFICIENCY or PROFICIENCY. s. Progressio; pro-gressus, us; processus, us; Cic.— *To make a proficiency; proficere; progressus facere, Cic.*
PROFICIENT. a. Progressus; progressus faciens.
PROFILE. s. Obliqua imago, Plin.; figuræ latus alterum, Quint.
TO PROFILE. v. a. (In architecture); obliquam ima-ginem facere, Plin.
PROFIT. s. Lucrum; emolumentum; quæstus, us; utilitas; Cic.
TO PROFIT. v. a. and n. Quæstum acere; ex re utili-tatem percipere; Cic.; in re proficere, progredi; progress-

sum. or profectum, facere. — *To profit by*; ex re aliquid commodi capere, Catull. ; commodum comparare ; in re questum facere ; Cic. ; rem quaestui habere, Cæs.

PROFITABLE. a. Fructuosus ; utilis ; quaestuosus ; Cic. **PROFITABLENESS. s.** See PROFIT.

PROFITABLY. ad. Utiliter ; cum utilitate ; Cic.

PROFITLESS. a. Inutilis ; ad nullam partem utilis ; Cic.

PROFLIGATE. a. Ad nequitiam abductus, Ter. ; ad libidinem alienatus ; ad officio avocatus ; scelestus ; scelestus ; facinorosus ; nefarius, Cic.

PROFLIGATE. s. Scelus, Ter. ; homo nequam, or nefarius, Cic. ; vir perditus. — *A profligate woman* ; scortum ; lupa ; meretrix ; meretricula ; Cic.

PROFLIGATELY. ad. Flagitiose, Cic.

PROFLIGATENESS OR PROFUGACY. s. Insignis improbitas ; nequitia ; incredibilis perversitas ; Cic.

PROFOUND. a. Profundus ; altus ; depressus in altitudinem ; Cic.

PROFOUND. s. Altitudo, Cic.

PROFOUNDLY. ad. Alte ; altius ; Cic.

PROFOUNDNESS OR PROFUNDITY. s. Altitudo, Cic.

PROFUSE. a. Prodigus, Cic. ; profusus.

PROFUSELY. ad. Profuse, Liv. ; effuse ; prodige ; Cic.

PROFUSENESS OR PROFUSION. s. Effusio, Cic. ; prodigantia, Tac. ; dissolutior liberalitas ; profusi sumptus ; Cic.

PROGENITOR. s. Avus, Cic. — *Our progenitors* ; avi ; majores ; Cic.

PROGENY. s. pl. Liberi ; nati ; nepotes ; posteri ; posteritas ; Cic.

PROGNOSTIC. s. (Prognosticum, Cic.) ; augurium, Plin. J. ; prodigium ; portentum ; Cic.

TO PROGNOSTICATE. v. a. I. *To foreshow* ; portendere ; significare ; praesignificare ; Cic. II. *To judge by signs beforehand* ; ex prognosticis prædicare, or prædicere.

PROGNOSTICATION. s. I. *The act of foretelling* ; rerum futurarum prædictio, Cic. II. *A foretoken* ; (prognosticum, Cic.) ; augurium, Plin. J. ; prodigium ; portentum ; Cic.

PROGNOSTICATOR. s. Propheta ; vates ; fatidicus ; Cic. ; fati quoque.

PROGRAMME. s. Programma.

PROGRESS. s. Progressio ; progressus, us ; processus, us ; Cic. — *To make great progress* ; magnos progressus efficere, Cic.

PROGRESSION. s. Progressio.

PROGRESSIVE. a. Progrediens.

PROGRESSIVELY. ad. Progrediendo.

TO PROHIBIT. v. a. Prohibere ; interdicere ; vetare ; Cic.

PROHIBITED. a. part. Prohibitus, Sen. ; interdictus ; vetitus ; Cic. — *Prohibited goods* ; interdictæ, or vetitæ, merces.

PROHIBITION. s. Interdictio, inhibitiio ; Cic.

PROHIBITORY. a. (Prohibitorius, Plin.) ; quo res prohibetur.

TO PROJECT. v. a. Rem animo agitare, or meditari.

TO PROJECT. v. n. Eminere ; Cic. ; prominere, Plin. ; exstare, Col.

PROJECT. s. Consilium ; cogitatum ; Cic.

PROJECTILE. s. (In natural philosophy) ; missile.

PROJECTION. s. Projectus, us, Lucr. ; delineata rei adumbratio ; projectura ; Vitruv. ; exstantia, Col.

PROJECTURE. s. Projectura, Vitruv. ; exstantia, Col.

PROLEGOMENA. s. Prolegomena.

PROLETAL. a. Antecedens.

PROLETARIAN. a. Vulgaris ; communis ; Cic. ; (proletarius, Pand.).

PROLIFIC OR PROLIFICAL. a. I. *Generative* ; generandi vim habens. II. *Fruitful* ; ferax ; fertilis.

PROLIX. a. Longior. — *To be prolix* ; sermonem longum producere ; orationis longitudine uti ; Cic.

PROLIXITY OR PROLIXNESS. s. Orationis longitudo, Cic., diffusio, Sen.

PROLIXLY. ad. Verbosius ; fuse lateque ; Cic.

PROLOCUTOR. s. Prolocutor, Quint.

PROLOGUE. s. Prologus, Ter. ; præludium, Gell.

TO PROLONG. v. a. Producere ; protendere ; proferre ; Cic. — *To prolong the war until the winter* ; ducere bellum in hiemem, Cæs.

PROLONGATION. s. Temporis productio, Cic. — *Prolongation of life* ; vitæ propagatio, Cic.

PROLUSION. s. Præludium ; pro ludium, Gell. ; prolusio, Cic.

PROMINENCE OR PROMINENCY. s. Prominentia, Vitruv. ; eminentia, Cic.

PROMINENT. a. Prominens, Liv.

PROMISCUOUS. a. Mistus ; admistus ; commistus ; immistus ; permistus.

PROMISCUOUSLY. ad. Confuse ; confuse et permiste ; perturbate ; Cic. ; promiscue, Liv.

PROMISE. s. Promissio ; promissum ; pollicitatio ; Cic. ; pollicitum, Col. — *A promise of marriage* ; conubii sponsio. — *A written promise* ; syngrapha ; chirographi cautio ; Cic. — *To keep or fulfil a promise* ; promissum facere, efficere, or complere ; promissa patrare,

solvere, persolvere, servare, or præstare ; promissio suo satisfacere ; promissis stare ; fidem liberare ; fidem, or promissa, exsolvere, Cic. — *To break a promise, to fail in one's promise* ; non præstare promissum ; fidem violare, or fallere ; non stare promissis ; Cic. — *To be bound by one's promise* ; teneri promissio, Cic.

TO PROMISE. v. a. and n. Rem alicui promittere, or polliceri ; Cic. — *A promising youth* ; eximia spe, or præditus summa spe, adolescens, Cic. — *To promise positively* ; affirmate promittere, Cic. — *To promise one's self* ; sperare.

PROMISER. s. Promissor, Hor. ; qui promittit, or pollicetur ; (pollicitator, Tertull.) — *A large promiser* ; largus promissis, Tac. ; qui large promittit, Cic.

PROMISSORY NOTE. s. Syngrapha ; chirographi cautio ; Cic.

PROMONTORY. s. Promontorium, Cic. ; lingua, Ov.

TO PROMOTE. v. a. I. *To advance, forward* ; promovere ; juvare ; adjuvare ; prodesse ; maturare. II. *To prefer, exalt to some new honour or rank* ; ad honores efferre, evehere, or proveliere, Cic. ; Liv. ; promovere, Plin. J.

PROMOTER. s. Promotor.

PROMOTION. s. (Promotio, Asc. Ped.) Use the verbs.

PROMPT. a. Celer, or, celeris ; Hor. ; promptus, Liv. ; expeditus, Cic.

TO PROMPT. v. a. I. *To help by secret instruction* ; dicenti verba insuaurare, Ter., subjicere, Cic. II. *To incite, instigate* ; aliquid excitare, incitare, impellere ; ad rem alicui stimulos admovere ; Cic.

PROMPTER. s. Monitor ; admonitor ; Plaut.

PROMPTITUDE OR PROMPTNESS. s. Celeritas, Cic.

PROMPTLY. ad. Celeriter ; velociter ; expedite.

PROMPTUARY. s. Apotheca, Cic.

TO PROMULGATE OR TO PROMULGE. v. a. Vulgare ; divulgare ; evulgare ; pervulgare ; rem palam facere, in lucem proferre ; Cic. — *To promulgate a law* ; legem promulgare, Cic.

PROMULGATION. s. Legis promulgatio, Cic.

PROMULGATOR OR PROMULGER. s. Vulgator, Ov. ; qui rem pervulgat, &c. ; (promulgator, Fronto).

PROME. a. I. *Tending downward* ; deversus ; inclinatus ; Liv. II. *Inclined, propense* ; propensus ; or, proclivis ; Cic. ; pronus ad, Liv.

PROMENESS. s. I. *Downward tendency* ; declivitas ; rerum inclinatio. II. *Inclination, propensity* ; voluntatis inclinatio ; animi propensio ; Cic. ; pronitas.

PROMG. s. Furcæ dens ; cornu.

PROMONOMIAL. a. (In grammar) ; quod ad pronomen pertinet.

PROMOUN. s. (In grammar) ; pronomen, Varr.

TO PRONOUNCE. v. a. I. *To utter, articulate* ; literas, &c., pronuntiare, enuntiare, efferre, proferre ; exprimere ; Cic. ; Ov. II. *To utter solemnly or confidently* ; rem, or de re, decidere, Cic.

PROMUNCIATION. s. Literarum appellatio, Cic. ; pronuntiatio, Quint. — *Pronunciation of a name* ; nominis prolatio, Liv.

PROOF. s. Argumentum, Cic. ; ratio ; probatio ; Quint. ; specimen, Cic. ; experimentum, Plin. J.

PROOF. a. Impenetrabilis, Stat. ; contra omnes ictus invictus, Plin.

TO PROP. v. a. Fulcire ; suffulcire ; Lucr.

PROP. s. Futura, Vitruv. ; (fulcimentum, U. Jct.).

TO PROPAGATE. v. a. and n. Propagare, Varr. ; propagari.

PROPAGATION. s. Propagatio, Cic.

PROPAGATOR. s. Propagator, Cic. ; Sen.

TO PROPEL. v. a. Propellere, Lucr. ; protrudere, Cic.

TO PROPEND. v. n. Proclinare ; ad aliquid, or ad rem, inclinare, or propendere, Cic.

PROMPENCY. s. Inclinatio.

PROMPENS. a. Propensus, Cic.

PROMPENSION OR PROPENSITY. s. Ad rem animi inclinatio, or propensio ; proclivitas ; Cic.

PROPER. a. I. *Peculiar, not common* ; proprius. II. *Fit, suitable* ; accommodate ; idonee ; Cic.

PROPERLY. ad. I. *Strictly, peculiarly* ; proprie, Cic. II. *Suitably, fitly* ; apte ; accommodate ; idonee ; Cic.

PROPERTY. s. I. *Peculiar quality* ; proprietates, Cic. — *The property of a tree* ; arboris virtus, Cic. II. *Right of possession* ; proprietates, Suet. ; jus possidendi. III. *A thing possessed* ; pl., possessiones ; res ; bona ; (proprietas, Pand.).

PROPHECY. s. Vaticinatio ; vaticinium ; futuri prædictio ; propheta ; Bibl.

TO PROPHESY. v. a. and n. Vaticinari, Cic. ; prænuntiare ; futura prædicere.

PROPHET OR PROPHESIER. s. Propheta ; vates ; fatidicus ; Cic. ; fati quoque. — *A false prophet* ; pseudopropheta ; pseudoprophetes, &c.

PROPHETIC OR PROPHETICAL. a. Vaticinus, Liv.

PROPHETICALLY. ad. Vaticinando ; vatum in morem.

PROPINQUITY. s. I. *Nearness of place* ; vicinitas ; propinquitas ; Cic. II. *Nearness of kin* ; propinquitas ; sanguinis conjunctio, or cognatio ; Cic. ; consanguinitas, Liv.

To PROPITIATE. *v. a.* Propitiare; propitium redere. — *To propitiate the Deity*; Deum propitiare, Plaut.; divinum numen precibus placare, Cic.

PROPITIATION. *s.* Litatio; propitiatio; Sen.
PROPITIATOR. *s.* Intercessor.
PROPITIATORY. *a.* Propitiatorius.
PROPITIOUS. *a.* Propitius; secundus; præsens.
PROPITIOUSLY. *ad.* Auspicato; studiose; propense; Cic.

PROPITIOUSNESS. *s.* Bonitas; humanitas; comitas; Cic.
PROPORTION. *s.* Proportio, Cic.; symmetria, Plin. — *Proportion of the body*; apta membrorum compositio, Cic., congruentia, Plin. — *In proportion to*; per aqua proportione; pro rata parte; Cic.

To PROPORTION or PROPORTIONATE. *v. a.* Proportionem servare, or adhibere, Varr.

PROPORTIONABLE or PROPORTIONATE. *a.* In quo omnia inter se coherent, or apta et connexa sunt, Cic.

PROPORTIONABLY. *ad.* Congruenter; apte; Cic.; servata proportione.

PROPORTIONAL. *a.* Proportionem servans, or adhibens; (proportionalis, Fronto).

PROPOSAL. *s.* Conditio. — *To make proposals of peace*; pacis condiciones offerre, Liv.

To PROPOSE. *v. a.* Rem proponere, or exponere; in medio, or in medium, afferre, ponere, or proferre; de re ad alios referre; Cic. — *To propose to one's self*; rem sibi, or animo, proponere, Cic.; animo destinare, Plin.

PROPOSITION. *s.* Propositio; conditio.

To PROFOUND. *v. a.* See To PROPOSE.

PROPRIETARY. *a.* Proprius alicui; (propriarius, Paul. Sent.).

PROPRIETOR. *s.* Rei dominus.

PROPRIETY. *s.* I. *Peculiarity of possession*; dominium, Liv. II. *Accuracy, justness*; apta partium compositio et decencia, Cic. — *Propriety of conduct or behaviour*; pl., mores; boni mores.

To PROPUGN. *v. a.* Aliquem defendere; propugnare; tueri; injuria, or ab injuria, prohibere.

PROROGATION. *s.* Prorogatio, Cic.

To PROROGUE. *v. a.* Prorogare; diem proferre, Cic.

PROSAIC. *a.* Prosaicus, Plin.

To PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* Proscribere, Cic.

PROSCRIBER. *s.* Proscriptor, Plin.

PROSCRIPTION. *s.* Proscriptio, Cic.

PROSE. *s.* Prosa, Quint.; soluta, or prosa, oratio, Col.

To PROSECUTE. *v. a.* I. *To sue at law*; iudicio persequi, Cic. — *Person prosecuted*; reus. II. *To persevere in any thing*; pergere, Cic. — *To prosecute a design*; in consilio pergere.

PROSECUTION. *s.* Actio; lris; Cic.

PROSECUTOR. *s.* Actor.

PROSELYTE. *s.* Prop.; alia sacra amplexus; (proselytus, Tertull.) — *A proselyte from heathenism to Christianity*; qui, quæ, reiectis ethnicorum superstitionibus, Christo nomen dat. — Fig.; novus opinionis fautor.

PROSELYTISM. *s.* Veræ fidei cultores, or opinionis cujuslibet fautores, multiplicandis studium.

PROSODICAL. *a.* Quod ad prosodiam pertinet.

PROSODY. *s.* Prosodia; vocalatio; Gell.; syllabarum quantitas, Quint.

PROSOPŒIA. *s.* (In rhetoric); prosopopœia, Quint.

PROSPECT. *s.* Prospectus; us; aspectus; us; Cic.

PROSPECTIVE. *a.* I. *Looking forward*; prospiciens. II. *Future*; futurus.

To PROSPER. *v. a.* Rem alicui prosperare, or fortunare, Cic.; prosperos alius successus dare, Liv.

To PROSPER. *v. n.* Uti prospero fortunæ flatu; succedere; bene, or prospere, succedere; successum, or prosperos successus, habere, Cic.

PROSPERITY. *s.* Prosperitas; secundæ res.

PROSPEROUS. *a.* Prosper, Sall.; Cic.; secundus.

PROSPEROUSLY. *ad.* Prospere, Cic.

PROSPICIENCE. *s.* Provisio; providentia; Cic.

PROSTERNATION. *s.* Supplex humi corporis abjectio.

To PROSTITUTE. *v. a.* Prostituerre, Catull.

PROSTITUTE. *a.* Impudicus; impurus; obscenus; Cic.

PROSTITUTE. *s.* Meretrix; prostibulum; Plaut.; prostituta, Sen.

PROSTITUTION. *s.* Vita meretricia, Cic.; projecta libido, Tac.

PROSTRATE. *a.* Humi prostratus, Lucr.

To PROSTRATE. *v. a.* Ad terram affligere, Plaut., deijcere, Cic.; prosternere. — *To prostrate one's self*; alterius ad pedes se prosternere, se proijcere, or se proolvere, Cic.; pedibus provolvi, Liv.; alteri ad pedes se abijcere, Cic.

PROSTRATION. *s.* Supplex humi corporis abjectio. — *Prostration of strength*; virium defectus, us.

To PROTECT. *v. a.* Aliquem tegere; defendere ac protegere; tueri; or præsidio tutari; Cic.; alicui patrocinari, Plin. — *To protect innocence*; innocentie esse præsidio; pro innocentibus propugnare; Cic.

PROTECTION. *s.* Fides; præsidium; Cic.; tutela, Liv. — *To ask for protection*; præsidium ab aliquo petere, Cic.

PROTECTIVE. *a.* Protegens.

PROTECTOR. *s.* Defensor; propugnator; tutor; Cic.

PROTECTRESS. *s.* Quæ defendit et protegit, Cic.; Hor.

To PROTEND. *v. n.* Extendere; proferre; Cic.

To PROTEST. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To enter a protest*; contestando denuntiare; abjurare; Cic.; intercedere.

II. *To assert vehemently*; testificari; profiteri; rem alicui profiteri atque polliceri; Cic. III. *To protest a bill of exchange*; chirographo insoluto, jus scripto legali asserere.

PROTEST. *s.* Testificatio, Cic. — (*Of a bill of exchange*); chirographo insoluto, legale scriptum quo jus possessoris asseritur.

PROTESTANT. *a.* Protestans.

PROTESTATION. *s.* Testificatio, Cic.; pollicitatio. — *To make a thousand protestations of friendship*; alicui studium in omni genere officii, or studium singulare, profiteri atque polliceri, Cic.

PROTONOTARY. *s.* Pontificii concilii notarius.

PROTOCOL. *s.* Formularum liber, Cic.; forensium formularum codex.

PROTOTYPE. *s.* Archetypum, Plin.; exemplar, Cic.

To PROTRACT. *v. a.* Producere; protendere; proferre; (tempus) prorogare; Cic.

PROTRACTION. *s.* (Temporis) productio, Cic.

To PROTRUDE. *v. a.* and *n.* Protrudere, Cic.

PROTUBERANCE. *s.* Tunor, Cic.; inflatio, Col.

PROTUBERANT. *a.* Inflatus; tumidus; turgidus; Cic.; turgens, Plin.

To PROTUBERATE. *v. n.* Tumere; tumescere; Virg.; intumescere, Ov.; turgescere, Cels.; inflari, Cic.

PROUD. *a.* Superbus; insolens; arrogans; elatus; Cic.; fastuosus, Mart.

PROUDLY. *ad.* Superbe; insolenter; arroganter; Cic.

To PROVE. *v. a.* Probare; approbare; comprobare; Cic.

To PROVE. *v. n.* Fieri; esse; se ostendere; ostendi.

PROVEABLE. *a.* Probabilis; quod, robari potest.

PROVENDER. *s.* Pabulum, Cic.

PROVERB. *s.* Proverbium; adagium, Cic.

PROVERBIAL. *a.* Quod proverbium sapit; (proverbialis, Gell.).

PROVERBIALLY. *ad.* Ut est in proverbio, Cic.; (proverbialiter, Ammian.).

To PROVIDE. *v. a.* and *n.* Rei, or de re, providere; rei consulere; Cic. — *To provide for the future*; in posterum providere, or prospicere, Cic.; rem alicui suppeditare, subministrare, præbere, Ov.

PROVIDED THAT. *conj.* Dum modo; dummodo; Cic.

PROVIDENCE. *s.* I. *Divine order and government*; divina providentia, Cic. II. *Foresight*; provisio; providentia; Cic.

PROVIDENT. *a.* Providus; providens; Cic.

PROVIDENTIAL. *a.* A Deo profectus.

PROVIDENTIALLY. *ad.* Favente Deo.

PROVIDENTLY. *ad.* Prudenter; considerate; Cic.

PROVIDER. *s.* Annonæ, or penus, curator, Cic.

PROVINCE. *s.* Provincia.

PROVINCIAL. *a.* Provincialis; municipalis; Cic.;

provincia oriundus, U. Jct.

PROVINCIAL. *s.* A spiritual governor; provincialis provincie prepositus.

PROVISION. *s.* Apparatus, us. — *To make provision*; prospicere; apparare.

PROVISIONS. *s. pl.* Rerum ad vitam necessariorum comparatio, Cic.; annona cibaria; penus, us; Plaut.;

penum, Ter.; penus, oris, Hor. — *Provisions for a journey*; viaticum. — *Provisions for a day*; diarium.

PROVINCIAL. *a.* Pro tempore.

PROVISO. *s.* Conditio.

PROVISOR. *s.* Provisor, Hor.

PROVOCATION. *s.* Provocatio, Liv.

To PROVOKE. *v. a.* I. *To rouse, to excite by something offensive*; lacessere; irritare; (ad certamen, &c.); Cic. II. *To enrage, incense*; stomachum movere; irritare. III. *To incite*; stimulare; ciere; movere; irritare.

PROVOKINGLY. *ad.* Insolenter; superbe; arroganter; Cic.

PROVOST. *s.* Capitalis tribunus.

PROVOSTSHIP. *s.* Tribunus capitalis munus, curia.

PROW. *s.* The head of a ship; prora, Cic.

PROWESS. *s.* Vires, pl.; fortitudo; virtus.

To PROWL. *v. a.* and *n.* Cursitare, Ter.; circumcursare, Plaut.

PROXIMATE or PROXIME. *a.* Proximus; vicinus; propinquus; Cic.

PROXIMATELY. *ad.* Proximo; nullo intercedente.

PROXIMITY. *s.* Vicinia; vicinitas; propinquitas; Cic.

PROXY. *s.* Procurator.

PRUDE. *s.* Qui, quæ, affectatam sapientiam præ se fert.

PRUDENCE. *s.* Prudentia, Cic.

PRUDENT. *a.* Prudens; consideratus; Cic.
 PRUDENTIAL. *a.* Ad prudentiam pertinens.
 PRUDENTLY. *ad.* Prudenter; considerate; Cic.
 PRUDERY. *s.* Ementitia pudicitia; assimulata virtus.
 PRUDISH. *a.* Qui, quæ, affectatam sapientiam præ se fert.
 To PRUNE. *v. a.* Arborem interputare, Varr., interlucare, Plin.; arboris supervacuos ramos amputare, Col., compescere, Virg.
 PRUNE. *s.* Prunum, Col. — *A dried prune*; prunum passum.
 PRUNELLO. *s.* *A fruit*; prunum sylvestre, Plin.
 PRUNER. *s.* Arborarius putator, Varr.; frondator, Virg.
 PRUNING-HOOK or PRUNING-KNIFE. *s.* Falx, Cic.; falx putatoria, U. Jct.
 PRURIENCE or PRURIENCY. *s.* Pruritus, ùs.
 PRURIENT. *a.* Pruriens.
 To PRY. *v. a.* and *n.* Considerare, Cic.; observare; speculari; Cæs.; rem, or in rem, inspicere, Ter.; Tac.
 PSALM. *s.* Psalmus. — *To sing psalms*; psalmos canere, or concinere.
 PSALMIST. *s.* Psalmorum scriptor; psaltes; (psalmista, Hieron., psalmicen; psalmographus; Sidon.).
 PSALMODY. *s.* Psalmorum cantus, ùs.
 PSALTER. *s.* Psalmorum liber; (psalterium, Hieron.).
 PSALTERY. *s.* *A musical instrument*; psalterium, Varr.; Cic.
 PSEUDO. *a.* Vanus; falsus; Cic.
 PSEUDOLOGY. *s.* Falsum, Cic.
 PSEUDONYMOUS. *n.* *Going by a feigned name*; qui nomen subditiuum præ se fert, or gerit.
 PSHAW. *interj.* Apagè! nugas!
 PTISAN. *s.* Ptisana, Plin.; ptisanarium, Hor.
 PUBERTY. *s.* Pubertas, Cels.
 PUBESCENT. *a.* Pubes; or, puber; Cic.
 PUBLIC. *a.* Publicus; notus; pervulgatus; Cic. — *The public weal*; bonum publicum. — *To make public*; see *TO PUBLISH*.
 PUBLIC. *s.* Populus; multitudo; Cic.; vulgus, Liv. — *In public*; see *PUBLICLY*.
 PUBLICAN. *s.* Publicanus, Cic.
 PUBLICATION. *s.* Promulgatio; denuntiatio; Cic.
 PUBLIC-HOUSE. *s.* Popina.
 PUBLICLY. *ad.* Falam; publice; in ore atque in oculis omnium; coram omnibus; Cic.
 PUBLICITY. *s.* Publica notitia.
 To PUBLISH. *v. a.* Vulgare; divulgare; evulgare; pervulgare; rem palam facere, in lucem proferre; Cic.
 PUBLISHER. *s.* Libri editor.
 PUBLISHERY. *s.* Virginitas, Cic.
 PUCK. *s.* Larva, Plaut.; lemures, pl., Hor.
 To PUCKER. *v. a.* In rugas cogere.
 PUDDER. *s.* Fragar; strepitus, ùs; tumultus, ùs; Liv.
 To PUDDER. *v. a.* and *n.* Confundere; perturbare; Cic.
 PUDDING. *s.* Botulus; botellus; Mart.
 PUDDLE. *s.* Aqua feculenta, Plin.; (fœtutina, arum, Apul.).
 PUDDENCE or PUDICITY. *s.* Pudicitia; pudor; Cic.
 PUERILE. *a.* Puerilis
 PUERILITY. *s.* Puerilitas, Sen.
 PUFF-PASTE. *s.* (In cookery); pistorium opus foliaceum.
 To PUFF. *v. a.* and *n.* Tumidum facere. — *To puff with pride*; superbia tumere, turgescere.
 PUFFIN. *s.* *A water-fowl*; mergus, Virg.
 PUFFINGLY. *ad.* Tumide, Sen.
 PUFFY. *a.* Tumens; turgidus; tumidus; inflatus; Cic. — *A swelling puffy style*; oratio quæ turget et inflata est, Auct. ad Her.
 PUG. *s.* I. *A dog*; canis. II. *An ape*; simia.
 PUGIL. *s.* Trium digitorum captus, ùs; quantum apprehenderit tres digiti; Plin.
 PUISNE. *a.* Natu minor, Cic.
 PUISSANCE. *s.* Potestas, Cic.; potentia, Plin.
 PUISSANT. *a.* Potens; potestate præditus; Cic.
 PUISSANTLY. *ad.* Cum magna potentia; vehementer; Cic.
 To PUKE. *v. n.* Vomere; evomere; Cic.; vomitu reddere, Plin.
 PUKE or PUKER. *s.* (With physicians); vomitorius, Plin.
 To PULE. *v. a.* and *n.* Gannire; vociferare; Cic.; clamitare, Ter.
 To PULL. *v. a.* and *n.* Trahere; attrahere; Cic. — *To pull back*; retrahere, Cic. — *To pull down*; deorsum ducere, Plaut.; evertere. — *To pull up*; sursum ducere, Cato. — *To pull off*; vellere; avellere; convellere; evel- lere; or, revellere, Cic.; Cæs.
 PULL. *s.* Nisus, ùs.
 PULLET. *s.* Pullastra, Varr.; juvenca gallina, Plin.
 PULLEY. *s.* Trochlea; rehamus; Vitr.
 To PULLULATE. *v. n.* Pullulare, Virg.; pullulascere; or, pullescere; Col.
 PULMONARY or PULMONIC. *a.* Quod ad pulmonem per- tinet.

PULP. *s.* *The soft part of a fruit*; pulpa, Plin.
 PULPIT. *s.* Suggestum, Cic.; suggestus, ùs, Plin.
 PULPOUS or PULPY. *a.* Mollis, Cic.
 PULSATION. *s.* Venæ ictus, or percussus, ùs, Plin.
 PULSE. *s.* I. *The motion of an artery*; venæ, or ar- teriæ; pulsus, ùs, Col. — *To feel one's pulse*; explorare tactu venam, Cels.; venas alicui tangere, Pers.; venarum pulsum attingere, Tac. II. *A leguminous plant*; le- gumen; puls.
 PULSION. *s.* Pulsio.
 PULVERISATION. *s.* In pulverem extenuatio.
 To PULVERISE. *v. a.* In pulverem redigere, or extenuare, Plin., resolve, Col.
 PUMICE or PUMICE-STONE. *s.* Pumex, Plaut.
 PUMP. *s.* Antia, Mart. — *A ship's pump*; sentinacu- lum, Paul. Nol.
 To PUMP. *v. a.* Prop.; aquam antia tollere, Mart. — Fig., i. e. *To draw out secrets from one*; tentare; per- tentare; explorare; experiri.
 PUMP-MAKER. *s.* Antliarum opifex.
 PUMPING. *s.* (In medicine); *A shower bath*; aquæ calidæ in agrum corporis partem infusio, Plin.
 PUMPKIN or PUMPKIN. *s.* Cucurbita orbiculata.
 PUMPS. *s. pl.* *A sort of light shoes*; calceoli, Cic.; soculi, Sen.
 PUN. *s.* Dictum salsum, facetum; facete dictum; pl., facetiæ; sales; Cic. — *To make a pun*; verborum sono ludere.
 To PUNCH. *v. a.* Perforare; pertundere; forare.
 PUNCH. *s.* I. *A pointed instrument*; veruculum, Plin. II. *The buffoon of a puppet-show*; mimus. — See also PUPPET.
 PUNCHER. *s.* See PUNCH, I.
 PUNCTILIO. *s.* Scrupulositas, Col.; arguta sedulitas, Cæl. ad Cic.
 PUNCTILIOUS. *a.* Vitiligator, Plin.
 PUNCTUAL. *a.* Accuratus et diligens; diligentissimus; Cic.
 PUNCTUALITY or PUNCTUALNESS. *s.* Accuratissima diligentia, Cic.
 PUNCTUALLY. *ad.* I. *Accurately, exactly*; sedulo; accuratus; diligentissime; Cic. II. *At the moment*; in ipso articulo, Ter.
 To PUNCTUATE. *v. a.* Minutissimis punctis distin- guere.
 PUNCTUATION. *s.* Interpunctio, Cic.
 PUNCTURE. *s.* Punctio, Plin.
 PUNGENCY. *s.* Acrimonia, Plin.
 PUNGENT. *s.* Acer, Cic.; asper, Virg.
 PUNINESS. *s.* Parvitas; exiguitas; Cic.; tenuitas, Plin.
 To PUNISH. *v. a.* Punire; castigare; pœna multare, or afficere; in aliquem animadvertere; pœnas ab aliquo repetere, Cic., or exigere, Tac.
 PUNISHABLE. *a.* Puniendus, Cic.; pœna dignus.
 PUNISHMENT or PUNITION. *s.* Pœna; animadversio; Cic.
 PUNSTER. *s.* Qui verbis ludit.
 PUNY. *a.* Miser; abjectus; Cic.; parvus; exiguus.
 To PUP or PUPPY. *v. n.* Catulos parere, eniti, or edere.
 PUPIL. *s.* I. *The apple of the eye*; acies; pupilla; Cic.; pupula, Varr. II. *A ward*; pupillus. III. *One under the care of a tutor*; discipulus; alterius alumnus.
 PUPILLAGE. *s.* Legitimum tutelæ tempus.
 PUPILLARY. *s.* (In law); pupillaris, Liv.
 PUPPET. *s.* Pupa, Varr.; puellaris icuncula, Plin.; sigillum automaton; ceteria, Catull.; nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor. — *Puppets*; neuropasta, orum, n. pl., Plin.
 PUPPET-MAN or PUPPET-PLAYER. *s.* Circulator, Cels.; histrio; ludio; Liv.; ludius, Cic.
 PUPPY. *s.* I. *A young dog*; catellus, Plaut.; catulus, Cic. II. *A foolish fellow*; fatuus, insulsus, homo, Cic.
 PUPPYISH. *s.* Fatuitas; insulsius; Cic.
 PURBLIND. *a.* Lusciosus, Plin.; luscus; myops.
 PURCHASEABLE. *a.* Quod emi potest.
 To PURCHASE. *v. a.* Emere, Cic.; or, pretio emere, Ter.; mercari; comparare; Cic.
 PURCHASER. *s.* Emptor, Cic.; fem. emptrix.
 PURE. *a.* I. *Unmixed*; purus; merus; sincerus; Cic. — *Pure wine*; merum, Hor. II. *Clean*; mundus; purgatus; castus et purus; Cic. III. *Free from error*; accuratus; emendatus, Cic. — See also CLEAR; CHASTE; FINE.
 PURELY. *ad.* I. *Simply*; mere, Plaut.; sincere, Hor.; pure, Cic.; simpliciter. II. *Not dirtily*; munditer, Plaut. III. *Correctly*; pure et emendate, Cic. — See also CHASTELY; INNOCENTLY.
 PURENESS. *s.* Munditia. — *Pureness of morals*; cas- titas; castimonia; Cic.
 To PURPLE. *v. a.* Florum ambitus acupingere.
 PURPLE, PURPLEW. or PURFILE. *s.* Acupingium opus panni limbo circumductum.
 PURGATION. *s.* Purgatio, Cic.
 PURGATIVE. *a.* and *s.* Catharticus, Cels.; purgans,

Ov.; quod ad purgandum pollet, or valet, Cic.; quod vim habet purgandi.

PURGATORY. s. (Purgatorium, Modern); ignis purgatorius; lugentes campi, pl.

PURGE. s. Medica potio, Curt.

TO PURGE. v. a. Purgare; mundare; Cic.; purificare, Plin.; Gell.

PURIFICATION. s. Purificatio, Plin

TO PURIFY. v. a. and n. Purgare; mundare; Cic.; purificare, Plin.; Gell.—To purify the air; celum repurgare, Ov.; aëra purgare discussis nubibus, Sil. Ital.—To purify gold; aurum purgare, Plin.

PURIST. s. Nimius in consecnatione concinnitatis; qui, quæ, lingue munditias curiosius consecnatur.

PURITY. s. (Of life or morals); castitas; castimonia; vitæ integritas; Cic.—See also PURENESS.

TO PURL. v. n. and a. (Applied to streams); susurrare, Virg.; levem susurrum edere; labi cum murmure; Ov.

PURLIEU. s. Fines; confinium, Cic.

TO PURLOIN. v. a. Furari; clam eripere, subripere, or surripere; Cic.; furto tollere, Virg.

PURLOINER. s. Fur, Cic.; fem. prædatrix.

PURPLE. s. Purpura; purpureus color.

PURPLE. a. Purpureus.

TO PURPLE. v. a. Purpurare.

PURPLE-FISH. s. Purpura.

PURPLES. s. pl. A distemper; febris pestilens maculis lividis se prodens.

PURPLISH. a. Purpurarius, Plin.

TO PURPORT. s. Consilium; mens; propositum; Cic.

TO PURPORT. v. n. Propositum habere, Cic.

PURPOSE. s. Mens; animus; consilium; propositum; Cic.—To execute one's purpose; quod animo intendas perficere, Cic.—To change purpose; mentem, animum, consilium, mutare; a mente desistere; Cic.—On purpose; consulto; cogitato; dedita opera; de industria; Cic.—To no purpose; frustra.

TO PURPOSE. v. a. and n. Consilium capere, suscipere, inire, Cic.—What do you purpose doing? quæ tua mens? quis animus? Cic.

PURPOSELY. ad. Consulto; cogitato; dedita opera; de industria; Cic.

PURSE. s. Marsupium, Plaut.; crumena; loculi, pl.; Hor.—A cutpurse; sector zonarius, Plaut.; manticularius, Ter.; (secarius, U. Jct.).

TO PURSE. v. a. Nummos in loculos demittere, Hor.; in crumenam condere, Plaut.

PURSLAIN. s. A plant; portulaca, Plin.—Wild purslain; poplion, Plin.

PURSUANCE. s. Consecutio; consequentia; Cic.

TO PURSUE. v. a. and n. Insequi; perscqui; Cic.—To pursue the enemy; persequi fugientem hostem, Ov.; fugientibus instare, Curt.—To pursue at law; iudicio persequi; pergere; Cic.—To pursue one's way; iter exsequi, or insistere; Plaut.; viam persequi, Ter.; iter pergere, Sall.

PURSUER. s. Insecutor, Prudent.

PURSUIT. s. Insecutio; consecratio, Liv.

PURSY. a. Anhelus, Virg.

PURTENANCE. s. The pluck of an animal; exta, orum, n. pl.

PURULENCE or PURULENCY. s. Suppuratio, Cic.; puris profluvium, Cels.

PURULENT. a. Purulentus, Plin.

TO PURVEY. v. a. and n. Rei, or de re, providere; rei consulere; Cic.; rem præbere, Ov.

PURVEYANCE. s. Obsonium.

PURVEYOR. s. Annona, or penus, curator, Cic.

PUS. s. (With surgeons); pus, Cels.

TO PUSH. v. a. Aliquem, or rem, ex loco pellere, expellere, or trudere, Cic.—To push on; præ se propellere, Lucr.; protrudere; Cic.—To push to; aliquem ad rem instigare, Ter.; impellere; concitare; hortari; Cic.

PUSH. s. I. An impulse; impulsio; impulsus, us; Cic. II. A thrust; petitio; aggressio; provocatio; Liv.

PUSHING. a. In suscipiendo audax, Cic.; magnis ausis promptus, Tac.

PUSILLANIMITY. s. Pusillus animus, Cic.

PUSILLANIMOUS. a. (Homo) pusilli animi, Cic.

PUSTULE. s. (With surgeons); pusula, Tibull.; pustula, Plin.

PUSTULOUS. a. Pustulosus, Cels.

TO PUT. v. a. Ponere; collocare.—To put one thing over another; rem alteri superponere, Col.—To put under; supponere; subjicere; Cic.—To put to death; neci dedere, Virg.; morti dare, Cic.—To put again; rem in locum restituere; in locum, or in loco, reponere; Cic.—To put away; dimittere.—To put by a thing; rem seponere, Cic., or seorsum reponere.—To put down; supprimere, Plin.—To put forth; rem in medio proponere; in medium proferre; Cic.—To put off; tollere; detrahere; rem procrastinare; in aliud tempus differre; Cic.—To put out of joint; ossa suis sedibus movere, Cels., luxare, Plin.—To put out of order; ordinem invertere, pervertere; Cic.—To put up with (misconduct) i. e. to

overlook; aliquid ignoscere, parcere, veniam dare, or tribuere, Cic.—To put in a fright; territare, Ter.; terrere; contertere; perterrere; Cic.

TO PUT. v. n. Ire.—To put into harbour; appellere, alone; or, navem appellere; in portum inveni; Cic.; portum capere, Cæs.—To put to sea; vela facere, Quint.; vela in altum dare.

PUT OFF. s. Excusatio; effugium; tergiversatio.

PUTATIVE. a. Creditus; or, habitus.

PUTID. a. Vilis.

PUTIDNESS. s. Indignum, or illiberale, facinus, Ter.

PUTRENOUS. a. Fetidus; putidus; Cic.; olidus, Hor.; maleolens; or, graveolens; Plin.

PUTREFACTION. s. Corruptio; putredo; Cic.; Ov.

TO PUTREFY. v. a. and n. Putrefacere, Col.

PUTRESCENCE. s. See PUTREFACTION.

PUTRESCENT. a. Putrescens.

PUTRID. a. Putridus, Cic.; putris, Virg.

PUTRIDNESS. s. Putredo, Ov.

PUTTER-ON. s. Impulsor; stimulator; Cic.; instinator, Tac.; instigator, Papin.; fem. hortatrix.

TO PUZZLE. v. a. Cavillari, Liv.; disputationum laqueis irretire, Cic.; ad incitas redigere.

TO PUZZLE. v. n. Hæerere; esse in consilii inopia.

PUZZLE or PUZZLING. s. Sollicitudo; animi anxietas; æger animus.

PUZZLING. a. Quod ad incitas redigit.

PYGMEAN. a. Pygmæus, Ov.

PYGMY. s. Pygmæus, Plin.

PYLORUS. s. The lower orifice of the stomach; pylorus

PYRAMID or PYRAMIS. s. Pyramis, Cic.

PYRAMIDAL or PYRAMIDICAL. a. Pyramidatus; in pyramidis formam fastigium; Cic.; in metam extractus Col.

PYRE. s. Rogus, Cic.; pyra, Virg.; bustum.

PYRITES. s. Pyrites, Plin.

PYROTECHNY. s. The art of managing fire; pyrotechnia.

PYRRHONIAN. s. An universal doubter; pyrrhonian.

PYRRHONISM. s. Universal doubt; omnia in dubium revocandi consuetudo, or affectatio.

PYTHIAN GAMES. s. pl. Pythia, pl., Ov.

PYTHONESS. s. Pythia, Virg.; saga, Hor.

PYX. s. The box in which Roman Catholics keep the Host; sacra pyxis.

Q.

QUAB. s. A fish; gobio; gobius; Col.; Mart.

TO QUACK. v. a. I. To cry like a duck; tetrinfrere. II. To bray loudly; vana, gloriose, or splendide, mentiri, Cic.

QUACK or QUACKSALVER. s. Circulator, Cels.; circumforans pharmacopola, Cic.

QUACKERY. s. Verbose strophæ, pl., Phædr.

QUADRAGENARY. a. Quadraginta annos natus.

QUADRAGESIMA. s. (A church term.) Quadragesima.

QUADRAGESIMAL. a. Quadragesimalis; quadragesimus; Plin.

QUADRANGLE. s. Quadratum, Cic.

QUADRANT. s. Quarta pars, Cic.

QUADRATE. s. A square; quadratum, Cic.

TO QUADRATE. v. n. Ad, or in, rem quadrare; rei, or cum re, congruere; Cic.

QUADRATURE. s. Circuli quadratio, Virg.

QUADRENNIAL. a. Quadriennis, Hor.

QUADRILATERAL. a. Quadrilaterus.

QUADRIN. s. A very small coin; truncius, Ter.

QUADRIPARTITE. a. Quadripartitus, Cic.

QUADRUPED. s. Quadrupes, Cic.

QUADRUPLE. a. Quadruplus, Plaut.

TO QUADRUPPLICATE. v. a. Quadruplicare, Plaut.

TO QUAFF. v. a. Potare; bibere.

QUAFFER. s. Potor; potator.

QUAGGY. a. Palustris, Cæs.; paludosus, Ov.

QUAGMIRE. s. Locus palustris, Cæs., paludosus, Ov.

QUAIL. s. Coturnix, Plin.—A young quail; coturnicis pullus.

QUAINT. a. Nimis exquisitus; studiosius accersitus; Cic.; in ostentationem compositus, Liv.

TO QAKE. v. n. Tremere; contremiscere; or, intremiscere; Cic.; intremere, Cels.; horrescere.

QAKE. s. Tremor, Cic.

QUALIFICATION. s. Tituli attributio, Cic.

TO QUALIFY. v. a. Aptum reddere.

QUALITY. s. I. Kind; qualitas, Cic. II. Property; virtus; naturæ munus; Cic.; dos, Ov. III. High rank; generis claritudo, Cic. IV. Persons of high rank collectively; summum genus, Plaut.

QUALM. s. Defectio, Cic.; animæ defectio, Cels.; defectus, us, Plin.—Qualm of conscience; scrupulus; religio; conscientia; Cic.

QUANTITY. s. Quantitas, Plin.—Large quantity;

multitudo; magnus numerus.—(In grammar); syllabæ spatium; quantitas; Quint.

QUARANTAIN or QUARANTINE. *s.* Quadragesimi dies; quadragesima dierum spatium.

QUARREL. *s.* Contentio; jurgium; Cic.; rixa, Liv. — *To pick a quarrel with one*; jurgii causam inferre, Phædr.; in rixam ruere, Quint.

To QUARREL. *v. n.* Inter se contendere, or dissidere; jurgare; Cic.; jurgari; rixari; Hor. — *To quarrel with one*; aliequum jurgio adoriri, Ter., verbis læscere, Cic.

QUARRELER. *s.* Rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus; Gell.; rixæ cupidus.

QUARRELSOME. *a.* See QUARRELER.

QUARRY. *s.* A stone mine; lapicidina, Cic.

QUARRYMAN. *s.* One who digs in a quarry; lapicida, Vitr.; lapidum exemptor, Plin.; (lapidarius, U. Jet.).

QUART. *s.* Duo sextarii.

QUARTAN. *s.* and *a.* Quartus. — *A quartan fever*; quartana febris, Cic.; quartana; febris quadrini circuitus, Plin., quartis diebus recurrens.

QUARTER. *s.* I. *A fourth part*; quarta pars, Cic.; quadrans, Col. — *A quarter of an hour*; horæ quarta pars, quadrans. II. *A particular region of a town or country*; regio. — *Winter-quarters*; hiberna, Cic.; hibernacula, Liv. III. *Remission of life*. — *To cry, to call for, quarter*; mortem deprecari, Cic.; vitam ab hoste pacisci, Sall., poscere, Ov.; rogare pro vita, Phædr. — *To give quarter*; ferro parcere, Flor.; victi vitæ parcere.

To QUARTER. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To divide into four parts*; in quatuor partes dividere; quatuor partes facere. — *To quarter the body of a criminal*; corpus in diversa distrahere, Liv.; equis quadrifariam abactis dissepere. II. *To station soldiers*; exercitum dispartire per oppida, Liv.

QUARTER-DECK. *s.* The short upper deck; fori, Cic.

QUARTERN. *s.* The fourth part of a peck; modiolus, Vitr.

To QUASH. *v. a.* and *n.* Effringere, Plaut.; frangere; confringere; perfringere; Cic. — *To quash a rebellion*; seditionem sedare, Cæs., extinguere, Liv., comprimere, Tac.

QUARTERNARY, QUARTERNION, or QUATERNITY. *s.* Quatuor; quaterni; Cic.

QUATRAIN. *s.* A stanza of four verses; tetrastichon; or, tetrastichum; Mart.

To QUAVER. *v. n.* Vario vocis flexu sonum ducere, Cic.; sonum continuo spiritu trahere in longum, ac volutare, Plin.; vocem continenti spiritu modulate diffundere, Cic., volutatum inflectere.

QUAY. *s.* Crepidum, Cic.; lapideus fluvii margo, Varr., agger.

QUEEN. *s.* Regina, Cic.; regatrix, Plaut.

QUEENAPPLE or QUEENING. *s.* Renetium malum.

QUEER. *a.* Insolitus; ab usu communii abhorrens; mirus; Cic.

QUEERLY. *ad.* Mirum in modum, Plaut.; mirandum in modum; mirifice; mirabiliter; Cic.

QUEERNESS. *s.* Morositas; inconstantia mobilitasque mentis; Cic.

QUEST. *s.* A ring-dove; palumbus, Col.

To QUELL. *v. a.* Reprimere; or, comprimere; coercere; cohibere; refrænare; Cic.; sedare, Cæs.

QUELLER. *s.* Oppressor.

To QUENCH. *v. a.* and *n.* Ignem extinguere, restinguere, Cic., opprimere, Liv. — *To quench a fire*; extinguere incendium, Cic.; incendium compescere, Plin.; ignem coercere, Plin. J. — *To quench one's thirst*; sitim restinguere, or sedare, Phædr.

QUENCHLESS. *a.* Inextinctus, Ov.

QUERIST. *s.* Percontator, Hor.; fem. percontatrix.

QUERN. *s.* Molæ trusatiles, pl., Gell.

QUERPO. *s.* Tunica, Stat.

QUERULOUS. *a.* Queribundus, Cic.; querulus, Ov.

QUERY. *s.* Interrogatio; percontatio; Cic.; quasi-tum, Ov.

QUEST. *s.* Investigatio, Cic. — *To go in quest*; quæ-rere; exquirere.

QUESTION. *s.* Interrogatio; percontatio; Cic.; quasi-tum, Ov.; quæstio; argumentum; Cic. — *To ask questions concerning some thing*; aliequem de re interrogare, or percontari, Cic. — *To put a question*; quæstionem proponere, instituire, or afferre, Cic. — *The matter in question*; controversa res, Cic.; res quæ in medio est; res de qua disputatur.

To QUESTION. *v. a.* Aliquem de re interrogare, or percontari, Cic.

To QUESTION. *v. a.* De re, or rem, dubitare; aliquid dubium habere; de re hærare, ambigere, Cic.

QUESTIONABLE. *a.* Incertus; ambiguus.

QUESTIONER. *s.* Percontator, Hor.

QUESTIONLESS. *ad.* Sine dubio; indubitata; Cic.; indubitanter, Plin.

QUESTMAN or QUESTMONGER. *s.* Vafer, or fraudulentus, litigator.

QUESTOR. *s.* (Antiq.) Questor, Cic.

QUESTORSHIP. *s.* Quæstura, Cic.

QUESTUARY. *a.* Avidus; venalis.

To QUIBBLE. *v. n.* Cavillari, Liv.

QUIBBLE. *s.* Pl., argutiæ; faciæ; sales; joci; or, joca.

QUIBBLER. *s.* Cavillator, Cic.

QUICK. *a.* I. *Alive*; vivens; spirans; vivus; Cic. II. *Swift, nimble*; celer; velox; agilis. III. *Active, sprightly*; acer; strenuus.

QUICK. *ad.* Propere, Ter.; celeriter; velociter; Cic. — *Very quick*; pernicipiter, Liv. — *Too quick*; præpropere, Liv.

QUICK. *s.* Viva caro. — *To cut to the quick*; usque ad sanam carnem, or ad sanum, concidere, Cels.; vivo tenus, or ad vivum, rescere, Col.; ad vivas usque carnes circumcidere, Plin. — *To cut or touch one to the quick*; amittere in aliequem contumeliæ aculeos; aliecuus animum graviter offendere; Cic.

To QUICKEN. *v. a.* I. *To make alive*; vitam infundere; sensum vitalem reddere; vitale auxilium afferre; Lucr. II. *To accelerate*; accelerare; maturare.

QUICKENING. *a.* Vitalis, Cic.

QUICKLIME. *s.* Calx viva.

QUICKLY. *ad.* I. *Speedily*; celeriter; propere; Cic.; Liv. II. *Briskly*; acriter; strenue.

QUICKNESS. *s.* I. *Celerity*; festinatio; velocitas; Cic.; celeritas, Plin. II. *Activity*; briskness; acer animus; strenuitas, Ov.

QUICKSAND. *s.* Sabulum vestigio cedens, Curt.

QUICKSET. *s.* Sepes viva; naturale sepimentum; Varr.

QUICK-SIGHTED. *a.* Ad res perspicax, Cic.; rerum, or in rebus, intelligens.

QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS. *s.* Perspicacia; perspicacitas; Cic.

QUICKSILVER. *s.* Argentum vivum; hydrargyrum; Plin.

QUIDDANY. *s.* Cotonea saccharo condita.

QUIDDITY. *s.* Captivula; sophisma, atis, n.; cavillatio.

QUIESCENCE. *s.* Quies; requies.

QUIESCENT. *a.* Quiescens.

QUIET. *a.* Tranquillus; quietus; placidus; sedatus; placatus; Cic. — *To lead a quiet life*; tranquille vitam traducere, or agere, Cic.; otia tranquilla agere, Liv.

QUIET. *s.* Tranquillitas; quies; requies; otium; cessatio. — *Quiet of mind*; animi tranquillitas, Cic.

To QUIET. *v. a.* Pacem afferre; mitigare; pacare; placare; sedare; tranquillare. — *To quiet one's self*; mitigari; mitescere; residere; conquiescere; Cic.

QUIETNESS. *s.* Quies. — *Quietness of mind*; animi tranquillitas, Cic. — *To spend one's life in peace and quietness*; tranquille placideque vitam traducere, Cic.; otia tranquilla agere, Lucr.

QUIETUDE. *s.* Quies; tranquillitas; tranquillus animus; Cic.

QUILL. *s.* Calamus, Cic.; penna, Plin.

QUILT. *s.* Stragulum acu pictum.

To QUILT. *v. a.* In modum culcitæ farcire.

QUINCE. *s.* A fruit; cydonium, or cotoneum, malum.

QUINCE-TREE. *s.* Cydonia malus, Col.

QUINCUNX. *s.* Quincunx, Cic.

QUINQUAGENARY. *a.* Quinquaginta annos natus.

QUINQUAGESIMA. *s.* Quinquagesima.

QUINQUENNIAL. *a.* Quinquennalis, Liv.

QUINSY. *s.* A disorder in the throat; angina, Cels.

QUINTAL. *s.* A hundred-weight; centumpondo; centumpondium; Plaut.; centenarium pondus, Plin.

QUINTESENCE. *s.* Succus subtilissimus, Plin.

QUINTUPLE. *s.* Quinquuplicatus.

QUIRE. *s.* (In a church); templi cella, Virg.; adytum; ecclesiæ chorus. — (Of paper); chartarum scapus.

QUIRK. *s.* Cavillum; cavillatio; aculeus; Cic.; diciturium, Mart.

To QUIR. *v. a.* Ab aliquo digredi, Cic.; abire; discedere. — *To quit a place*; e loco cedere, or se recipere, Cic. — *To quit one's country*; cedere e patria, Cic.; patriæ fines linquere, Virg., relinquere, deserere, Cic.

QUIT. *part. a.* Liberatus.

QUITE. *ad.* Plane; omnino; cumulate; prorsus; penitus; in totum; ex toto; Cic.

QUITS. *interj.* Pares sumus, Mart.

QUITANCE. *s.* Apocha, U. Jet.

QUIVER. *s.* Pharetra, Virg.

To QUIVER. *v. n.* Tremulo frigore quati.

QUODDLEB. *s.* Jocus illiberalis, Cic.; vernile dictum, Tac.; inepta cavillatio, Quint.

QUOIF or COIF. *s.* Capitis tegmen.

To QUOIF. *v. a.* — (A woman); mulieris caput comere.

QUOIFFURE. *s.* Capitis integumentum.

QUOIN. *s.* A corner; recessus, ūs; recessus, ūs.

QUOIT. *s.* Discus, Hor.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* Disco ludere, Hor.

QUOTA. *s.* Rata pars, Cæs.; rata portio, Plin.

QUOTATION. *s.* Scriptoris testimonium, or locus; ad ductus et scriptore locus.

To QUOTE. *v. a.* Auctorem citare, appellare, laudare, or afferre, Cic.; locum e scriptore adducere.

QUOTH. *v. imperf.* Alt; inquit.

QUOTIDIAN. *a.* Quotidianus, Cic.

R.

RABBIT. *s.* Cuniculus, Varr. — *A young rabbit*; cuniculus tener, Varr.

RABBLE. *s.* Infimi homines, Ter.; plebecula; fœx civitatis; fœx infima populi, or plebeia, Cic.

RABID. *a.* Rabidus, Plin.; Ov.; furens; furiosus; furibundus, Cic.

RACE. *s.* I. *Family*; genus; stirps; gens; familia; soboles. II. *Course*; cursus, ūs; curriculum.

III. *Progress*; processus, ūs; progressio. IV. *Root, sprig*; radix; surculus.

RACE-HORSE. *s.* Equus acer cursivus, Virg.

RACER. *s.* Cursor, Cic.; stadiodromus, Plin.

RACK. *s.* I. *An instrument of torture*; tormentum; equuleus. II. *A distaff*; colus, Ov. III. *(Of a cart)*; cancellatum plaustrum latus. IV. *(For cattle)*; falasca, Cato. V. *(Of mutton)*; vervecis jugulum.

VI.—*To be on the rack*; angere animo; esse animo anxio; Cic.

To RACK or PUT TO THE RACK. *v. a.* Alicui tormenta admoveat, Curt.; torquere; in questionem dare; rem tormentis ab aliquo querere; Cic.; angere; vexare; cruciare; sollicitare; extendere. — *To rack one's brains*; in rem toto animo contendere; se torquere; Phædr.

RACKET. *s.* I. *The instrument with which players strike a ball*; reticulum, Ov. II. *Confused talk*; inconditus fremitus, ūs; tumultus, ūs.

RACY. *a.* Spirituum plenus; vehemens.

RADIANCE or RADIANCY. *s.* Radiatio, Plin.; fulgor; splendor; Hor.

RADIANT. *a.* Fulgens; splendens; illustris; clarus; splendidus; refulgens; relucens; radians, Virg.

To RADIATE. *v. n.* Radiare, Col.; radios spargere, Plin.; relucere, Cic.; radiare, Plin.

RADIATED. *a.* Radiatus, Cic.

RADIATION. *s.* Radiatio; radiatus, ūs, Plin.

RADICAL. *a.* Primitivus, Varr.; primitivus; nativus; innatus; ingenitus; vitalis.

RADICALLY. *ad.* Penitus; stirpitus; Cic.; radicitus, Varr.

To RADICATE. *v. a.* Radices agere; inveterascere; invalescere; accrescere; corroborari, Cic.

RADISH. *s.* Radix, Ov.; Col.; raphanus, Plin. — *A small radish*; radicala, Col.

RADIUS. *s.* Radius, Cic.

To RAFF. *v. a.* Miscere; permiscere; turbare; impedit; Cic.

To RAFFLE. *v. n.* Alea ludere.

RAFFLE. *s.* Alea.

RAFT. *s.* Rafis.

RAFTER. *s.* Tignum, Cæs.; tigillum, Tibull.; trabecula; canterius; Vitr.

RAG. *s.* Lacer; panniculus; cento; detritus panniculus. — Pl., *Rags*; quisquillie, Cic. — *Covered with rags*; pannosus; pannis obsitus, Cic.

RAGAMUFFIN. *s.* Pannosus; mendicus; nebulus; furcifer, Ter.

RAGE. *s.* Ira; iracundia; rabies; furor; stomachus; animi impotentis effrenatio.

To RAGE. *v. n.* Rabidum fieri; rabie inflammari; furere; insanire; ardescere; iniquo animo pati; effervesce.

RAGEFUL. *a.* Iræ impotens; in iram præceps, or properus; furibundus; insaniens.

RAGGED. *a.* Pannosus; lacer; detritus; pannis obsitus.

RAGINGLY. *ad.* Rabide; rabiose; furenter; Cic.

RAGMAN. *s.* Qui detritos panniculos per vicos coligit.

RAGOUT. *s.* Condimentum, Cic.; conditura, Sen.; pulpamentum, Cic.

RAG-STONE. *s.* Cæmentum, Cic.

RAIL. *s.* Pl., cancelli, Cic.; clathri, Hor.

To RAIL. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To enclose with rails*; clathris sepere. II. *To use opprobrious language*; in aliquem invehi, Cic.; aliquem conviciis proscindere.

RAILER. *s.* In aliquem maledicus; obtrektor; maledicentior, Plaut.

RAILLERY. *s.* Jocatio; cavillatio; Cic.; jocus; facetiæ, pl.

RAIMENT. *s.* Vestis; vestimentum; vestitus, ūs, Cic.

To RAIN. *v. n.* and *a.* Pluere. — *It rains*; pluit. — *It rains hard*; cælum ruit imbribus.

RAIN. *s.* Pluvia; imber; nimbus; oratio.

RAINBOW. *s.* Arcus cælestis, Plin., pluvius, Hor.; Iris, Virg.

RAINY. *a.* Pluvius; pluviosus; Plin.; pluvialis, Col.

To RAISE. *v. a.* I. *To lift up or on high*; tollere; extollere; attollere; elevare; in sublime levare; subrigere; erigere. II. *To arouse, incite*; excitare; experefacere; stimulare; suscitare; excire, Cic. III.—

To raise a school; aperire ludum. — *To raise an army*; exercitum facere, colligere, conscribere, comparare. —

To raise a siege; urbem obsidione liberare, Cic., eximere, Plin.; obsidium urbis solvere, Tac.

RAISER. *s.* Qui tollit, or elevat.

RAISIN. *s.* Dried grape; uva passa, or insolata.

RAKE. *s.* I. *A kind of implement*; rastrum, Juv.; rastellum, Varr. II. *A loose disorderly man*; dissolutus; libidinosus; hœllus; Hor.; popino; comessor; Cic.

To RAKE. *v. a.* and *n.* Prop.; rastello eradere, or abradere, Virg.; deradere. — *To rake up, fig.*; colligere; querere; rimari; fodere; persequi; scrutari; excutere.

RAKISH. *a.* Dissolutus; libidinosus; ad libidinem alienatus, Cic.

RAKER. *s.* I. *One who rakes*; qui radit. II. *A tool*; radula, Col.; ralla; rallium, Plin.

To RALLY. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To put disordered forces into order*; dispersos disiectosque milites cogere, Cæs., colligere, Cic.; fusos revocare, Liv. II. *To banter*; ridere; ludos facere; irridere; alicui illudere, Cic.

III. *To come again into order*; aggregare se signis; inter se coire; Cæs.; in ordinem redire.

RAM. *s.* Aries, Cic. — *A battering-ram*; fistuca, Cæs.

To RAM. *v. a.* Deprimere; demittere; pellere; trudere; movere; contrudere.

To RAMBLE. *v. n.* Cursitare, Ter.; circumcursare, Plaut.; discurrere, Liv.; discursare, Hor.

RAMBLE. *s.* Cursus, ūs; decursio; peregrinatio; vagatio; error.

RAMBLER. *s.* Concursor; errabundus; Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.; multivagus, Plin.

RAMIFICATION. *s.* Venæ, &c., in ramulos distributo.

To RAMIFY. *v. a.* and *n.* In ramulos dividere, discedere, diffundi.

RANNER. *s.* I. *A gun-stick*; virga. II. *A navior's implement*; fistuca, Vitr.; pavicula, Col.

RAMMISH. *a.* Hircosus, Plaut.; rancidus; olidus; Suet.

RAMOUS. *a.* Ramosus, Virg.

To RAMP. *v. n.* I. *To leap with violence*; salire; saltum edere; saltu se in altum edere. II. (As a plant); in altitudinem assurgere, Plin.

RAMP. *s.* I. *A leap*; saltus, ūs, Cic.; exsultatio, Plin.

II. (In fortification); *Gentle slope*; graduum ordo.

RAMPANCY. *s.* Redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimia abundantia.

RAMPANT. *a.* Redundans; superfluit; Plin.

RAMPART. *s.* Munitio, Cic.; munimentum, Liv.; agger, Cic.

RAMPIONS. *s.* (In botany); rapunculus.

RANCID. *a.* Rancidus, Hor.

RANCIDNESS or RANCIDITY. *s.* Rancor.

RANCOROUS. *a.* Simulatus tenax; malevolus.

RANCOUR. *s.* Odium vetus tectumque, occultum et intimum; cæca et acerba simultas; Cic.

RAND. *s.* Ora; litus; limbus, Virg.

RANDOM. *s.* Casus, ūs; sors; fortuna; alea, Cic.; eventus (ūs) fortuitus. — *At random*; fortuna; casu; fortuito; Cic.

RANDOM. *a.* Fortuitus; in fortuna positus, Cic. — *A random shot*; cæcus ictus, Liv.

To RANGE. *v. a.* and *n.* Ordine collocare, Cic.; ordinare, Sen.; distincte et ordinate disponere; componere.

RANGE. *s.* I. *A row, line*; ordo; series. — *A range of mountains*; perpetuum montis jugum, Curt.; pl., *una continentia*, Liv.; montes continui, Hor. II. *A course*; cursus, ūs; curriculum.

RANGER. *s.* Concursor; errabundus; Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.; multivagus, Plin.

RANK. *a.* I. *Strong scented*; rancidus, Plin. II. *Gross, coarse*; crassus; concretus. III. *High-growing, luxuriant*; nimis luxurians; redundans. IV. *Strong in quality*; acer. — *A rank poison*; venenum acre, Lucr.

RANK. *s.* Ordo; series; locus; dignitatis, or honoris, gradus, ūs.

To RANK. *v. a.* and *n.* Ordinare, Sen.; ordine collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere; in ordinem redigere, digerere, Cic.

To RANKLE. *v. n.* Putrescere; or, computrescere; Col.; putrefieri; putredine vitari, Ov.

RANKNESS. *s.* Redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimia abundantia.

To RANSACK. *v. a.* Diripere; rapere; prædari; exspoliare; depredari; expilare; divexare, Cic.

RANSOM. *s.* Redemptionis pretium.

To RANSOM. *v. a.* Alicui sub pretio redimendi copiam facere; redimere; captivos reddito pretio liberare.

To RANT. *v. n.* Debacchari, Ter.; tumultuari; clamitare; vociferari; Ov.; Cic.

RANT. *s.* Clamitatio, Plaut.; inanis verborum sonitus, ūs; Cic.

RANTER. *s.* Clamosus, Quint; latrator, Cic.; oblatrator, Plaut.

RANTIPOLE. *a.* Inconsultus; inconsideratus; inconsiderans; Cic.

TO RAP. *v. a.* I. *To strike hard and with quickness*; percutere; pulsare; ferire. II. *To snatch away*; rapere; abripere; eripere; per vim auferre.

RAP. *s.* Ictus, ūs; plaga.

RAPACIOUS. *a.* Rapax.

RAPACIOUSLY. *ad.* Avidē.

RAPACIOUSNESS OF RAPACITY. *s.* Rapacitas, Col.

RAPE. *s.* I. *Violence*; raptus, ūs, Cic.; raptio, Ter.; oblatum per vim stuprum, Cic.; vis illata pudicitiae. II. *Something snatched away*; res captivæ, pl.; præda. III. *A plant*; napum.

RAPID. *a.* Rapidus, Virg.; citus; celer; velox; violentus; citatus.

RAPIDITY OF RAPIDNESS. *s.* Rapiditas, Cæs.; velocitas, Cic.; celeritas, Plin.; festinatio, Cic.

RAPIDLY. *ad.* Rapide, Cic.; vehementer, Hor.; celeriter; velociter; prope.

RAPIER. *s.* Rhompha; Hispaniensis gladius.

RAPINE. *s.* Rapina, Cic.; raptio, Ter.

RAPPER. *s.* Percussor, Plin.

RAPT. *s.* Mentis excessus, ūs; animi a sensibus alienatio.

TO RAPT. *v. a. and n.* Rapere; abripere; maximam admirationem movere; miro gaudio afficere, Cic.

RAPTURE. *s.* Animi a sensibus alienatio; raptus, ūs; summa admiratio; gesticntis animi elatio; animi in lætitia effusio, Cic.

RAPTUOUS. *a.* Placens, Hor.; mirifice blandiens, eximius; excellens; admirabilis; Cic.

RARE. *a.* Rarus; perrarus; eximius; egregius; inætuus; insolitus; excellens; extraordinarius, Cic.

RAREFACTION. *s.* Rarefactio.

RAREFACTIVE OF RAREFYING. *a.* Rarefaciens; ad rarefaciendum efficax.

TO RAREFY. *v. a. and n.* Rarefacere, Lucr.; relaxare, Virg.; rarefieri, Lucr.

RARELY. *ad.* Raro; perraro; insolenter.

RARENESS OF RARITY. *s.* Raritas, Plin.; paucitas; infrequentia, Cic.

RASCAL. *s.* Nequian; nebulo; furcifer; homo infimus, Ter.

RASCALION. *s.* Terræ filius; homo ferreus, Cic.

RASCALITY. *s.* Populi, or plebis, fæx; urbis quisquilia; or colluvies, pl., Cic.

RASCALLY. *a.* Contemptum dignus; contemnendus; despicendus; vills; abjectus.

RASCALLY. *ad.* Abjecte; flagitiose.

TO RASE. *v. a.* I. *To overthrow*; excidere; complanare, Cic.; *to skim*; or adæquare; demoliri; evertere. II. *To shake*; stringere; perstringere, Cic.

III. — *To rase out*; expungere, Plaut.; delere, Cic.

RASH. *a.* Temerarius; inconsideratus; consilio præceps; projectus ad audendum, Cic.

RASH. *s.* Fornicatio, Plin.; exæstantis sanguinis ardor in summa cœte pruriens.

RASHER. *s.* (Lard) offula.

RASHLY. *ad.* Temere; inconsiderate; inconsulte; Cic.; audentius, Tac.; cæco impetu.

RASHNESS. *s.* Temeritas; inconsiderantia; Cic.; præceps audacia.

TO RASP. *v. a.* Radere, Col.; radula in pulverem extenuare.

RASP. *s.* Radula, Col.; scobina, Plin.

RASPBERRY. *s.* A fruit; Idæi rubi morum, or bacca. — *Raspberry-bush*; Idæus rubus, Plin.

RASURE. *s.* Litura, Cic.; rasura, Col.

RAT. *s.* Mus. — *A rat-trap*; muscipula, Vitruvius. — *To smell a rat*; aliquid mali suspicari, Cic.

RATE. *s.* I. *Price, value, pretium*; æstimatio; taxatio, Cic. II. *Principle on which value is set*; indicatio, Plaut. III. *Manner*; modus; ratio. — *At this rate*; in hunc modum.

TO RATE. *v. a.* I. *To estimate*; æstimare, Cic.; rei pretium statuere, Ter., constituere, Cic., or imponere, Quint. II. *To chide*; oburgare; verbis castigare; vehementer verbis accipere.

RATEABLY. *ad.* Pro rata parte, Cic.

RATH. *ad.* Early; mature; maturo tempore; maturus, Cic.; temporius, Col.

RATH. *a.* Early; preperus; præcox.

RATHER. *ad.* Potius; satius; Cic. — *To have rather*; malle; præferre; anteferre; pluris facere, Cic.

RATIFICATION. *s.* Approbatio; comprobatio, Cic.; (rati)habito, Ulp.

RATIFIER. *s.* Qui comprobat.

TO RATIFY. *v. a.* Approbare; comprobare; ratum habere; firmare; confirmare; stabilire; Cic.

RATIO. *s.* Proportio; et ratio.

TO RATIOCINATE. *v. n.* Ratiocinari, Cic.

RATIOCINATION. *s.* Ratio; ratiocinandi vis; ratiocinatio; æstimationatio, Cic.

RATIONAL. *a.* I. *Having the power of reasoning*; rationis particeps, or compos; mente præditus, Cic;

rationalis, Quint. II. *Wise, judicious*; sapiens; prudens; acri iudicio, Cic.

RATIONALITY. *s.* Ratio; ratiocinandi vis.

RATIONALLY. *ad.* Cordate, Plaut.; sapienter; prudenter; Cic.

RATTEN. *s.* A kind of stuff; pannus laneus crispis villis.

TO RATTLE. *v. a. and n.* I. *To make a noise*; strepere; crepere; crepitare; strepitum, or crepitum, edere. II. *To scold*; oburgare; verbis castigare. III. *To rattle in the throat*; animæ interclusione confici, Cic.; singulare animum, Stat.

RATTLE. *s.* I. *A noise*; crepitus, ūs; strepitus, ūs; fremitus, ūs; tintinnus, ūs. II. *A child's toy*; crepitaculum, Col.

RATTLE-HEADED. *a.* Inconsideratus; inconsultus; inconsiderans, Cic.

TO RAVAGE. *v. a.* Populâri; depopulari; depopulationem, or vastationem, inferre; vastare; devastare.

RAVAGE. *s.* Populatio; depopulatio; vastatio; vastitas, Cic.

RAVAGER. *s.* Eversor, Cic.; populator, Ov.

RAUCITY. *s.* Raucitas, Plaut.

TO RAVE. *v. n.* Delirare; ineptire, Ter.; desipere, Cic.; mente labi; insanire; delirio vexari, Cels.

TO RAVEL. *v. a. and n.* Intricare; implicare; involvere; impeditre, Cic.

RAVELIN. *s.* (In fortification); inter duas turres projecta munitio.

RAVEN. *s.* A bird; corvus, Cic.

TO RAVEN. *v. a. and n.* Vorare; devorare.

RAVENOUS. *a.* Cibi avidus, Ter.; vorax; rapax, Plin.

RAVENOUSLY. *ad.* Avidē.

RAVENOUSNESS. *s.* Voracitas, Plin.; rapacitas, Col.

RAVIN. *s.* Præda; rapina; rapacitas.

RAVINGLY. *ad.* Insanienter.

TO RAVISH. *v. a.* I. *To carry off by force*; rapere; abripere; eripere; per vim auferre. II. *To injure (a female)*; pudicitiam virginis imminuere, eripere, Plaut., or expugnare, Cic. III. *To charm*; magna admiratione afficere; miro gaudio perfundere, Cic.

RAVISHER. *s.* Raptor, Hor.; ereptor; direptor; Cic.

RAVISHMENT. *s.* I. *A carrying off by force, with injury*; raptio; raptus, ūs. II. *Delight*; gesticntis animi elatio; animi in lætitia effusio, Cic.

RAW. *a.* I. *Unripe*; crudus; acerbus; immitis; immaturus; viridis. — *Raw fruit*; pomum acerbum. — *Raw hide*; crudum corium, Vitruvius. II. *Incrispated*; novus; recens; rudis; imperitus. III. *Not covered with skin*; pelle, or corio, exutus. IV. *Unwoven*; nondum textus. V. *Chill*; frigore strictus; frigidus.

RAW-BONED. *a.* Macer, Virg.; strigosus, Col.; macilentus, Plaut.

RAWLY. *ad.* Rigide; dure, Cic.

RAWNESS. *s.* I. *State of being raw*; cruditas, Cic. II. *Unskiffulness*; inscitia; imperitia; experientiæ defectus, ūs.

RAY. *s.* I. *A beam of light*; radius; linea. II. *A fish*; raia, Plin.

RAYLESS. *a.* Umbrosus; opacus; nubilus; nebulosus; caliginosus; subnubilus.

RAZERS. *s. pl.* Two teeth of a boar; apri dentes faleati.

RAZOR. *s.* Novacula; tonsorius culter, Cic.

RAZURE. *s.* Litura, Cic.; rasura, Col.

TO REACH. *v. a. and n.* Attingere; contingere; assequi; consequi; obtinere; accedere; appropinquare; penetrare; pervadere; progredi.

REACH. *s.* I. *Extent*; spatium. II. *Power of attainment, faculty*; captus, ūs; facultas; intelligentia. III. *A thrust*; petitio; ictus, ūs. IV. *Design*; consilium; propositum. V. *Craft, artfulness*; astus, ūs; calliditas; astutia; dolus.

TO REACT. *v. n.* Repercutere; repellere.

REACTION. *s.* Repulsus, ūs, Plin.

TO READ. *v. a. and n.* Legere; librum evolvere; perlegere; translegere. — *To read lectures*; literas explicare; artem profiteri; docere; tradere. — *A well-read man*; vir eruditus; omnia edoctus, Sall. — *To read often*; lectitare; legere et pervolvare auctorem. — *To read up*; recitare, Cic. — *I read Greek much*; multum literis Græcis utor, Cic. — *To read many things*; multa legendo percurrere, Cic. — *To read over a letter again*; literas alicujus regutare, Cic.

READER. *s.* Lector; anagnostes. — *A reader in schools*; prælector; professor. — *A great reader*; heluo librorum.

READILY. *ad.* I. *Quickly*; expedite; celeriter; velociter. II. *Willingly*; libenter; libenti animo.

READINESS. *s.* Celeritas; diligentia; sedulitas; voluntas, Cic. — *Readiness of speech*; præceps dicendi celeritas.

READING. *s.* Lectio, Cic.; prælectio, Quint.

READINGS. *s. pl.* Scriptoris locorum variæ lectiones.

READING-DESK. *s.* Pluteus; ambo, onis.

TO READMIT. *v. a.* Iterum admittere.

TO READORN. *v. a.* Iterum ornare.

READY. a. I. *Prepared*; promptus, Liv.; expeditus, Cic.; celer, Hor.; paratus; comparatus. II. *Inclined*; propensus; ad rem pronus, or proclivis, Cic.
III. To make ready; parare; comparare; preparare; apparare.—*Ready money*; pecunia præsens, or numerata, Cic.
READY. ad. Expedite; celeriter; jam nunc; jam tunc.
REAL. a. Verus; quod verera existit, Cic.
REALITY. s. Res vera; vera rei præsentia; veritas; verum, Cic.—*In reality*; reuera; sane.
To REALIZE. v. a. Rem actu perficere, or exsequi; promissa complere; præstare, Cic.
REALLY. ad. I. *In earnest*; reuera; re quidem ipsa; reapse; Cic. II. *Surely*; certe; profecto; sane.
REALM. s. Regnum, Cic.
To REANIMATE. v. a. Ad vitam a morte reuocare, Cic.; lucis usuram reddere; refocillare, Plin.; reuocare; releuare; exsuscitare.
To REANNEX. v. a. De nouo annectere.
To REAP. v. a. and n. Metere, Cic.; demetere; messem facere; frumenta decidere, Col.
REAPER. s. Messor, Cic.; qui messem facit, or frumenta decedit.
REAPING-TROOP. s. Falcula, Col.; secula, Varr.
REAPING-TIME or HARVEST-TIME. s. Messis; messio; Varr.; seges, Cic.
REAR. s. Extremum, or ultimum, agmen, Liv.; postrema, or nouissima, acies.
REAR. a. *Raw*; recens.
To REAR. v. a. I. *To raise up*; tollere; extollere; attollere; eleuare; erigere; in sublime leuare. II. *To exalt, elevate*; augere; amplificare. III. *To educate, bring up*; educare; nutrire.
To REAR. v. n. (Said of a horse); arrectum se tollere; pectus arrigere, Virg.
REARMOUSE. s. Vespertilio, Plin.
REARWARD. s. Cauda; pars posterior.
To REASCEND. v. a. and n. Rursus ascendere, or condescendere.
REASON. s. I. *The intellectual faculty*; ratio; ratiocinandi vis; intelligentia; mens. II. *Cause, motive*; causa; ratio.—*For what reason?* cur? quæ causa est, cur? III. *Account*; ratio. IV. *Proof*; ratio; argumentum.—*A slight reason*; leuis ratiuncula, Cic. V. *Right*; æquum; æquitas; jus.—*With reason*; iure; iure ac merito. VI. *Understanding*; consilium; iudicium. VII.—*By reason of*; ob; propter; præ; propterea.
To REASON. v. n. and a. Ratione uti; ratiocinari; diligenter perpendere; secum meditari.—*To reason with another person upon a subject*; de re disserere; sermonem habere.
REASONABLE. a. I. *Endowed with reason*; rationis participes, or compos; mente præditus, Cic.; rationalis, Quint. II. *Just, equitable*; æquus; justus.—*Your demand is reasonable*; æqua atque honesta est tua postulatio, Cic.—*This is not reasonable*; hoc nullam habet æquitatem, Cic.—*All that is reasonable will be done*; fient quæ fieri æquum est omnia, Ter. III. *Moderate*; modicus; mediocris.
REASONABLENESS. s. I. *Equity*; æquitas; æquum. II. *Moderation*; moderatio; temperantia, Cic.
REASONABLY. ad. I. *With prudence*; cordate, Plaut.; sapienter; prudenter. II. *Equitably*; æque, Sen.; ex æquo, Ter. III. *With reason*; rationaliter, Sen.
REASONER. s. Qui ratiocinatur; dialecticus, Cic.
REASONING. s. Ratiocinatio; argumentatio; Cic.
REASONLESS. a. Rationis expertus; ratione carens; rationi minime consentaneus, Cic.
To REASSEMBLE. v. a. and n. Denuo cogere, or conuocare; se aggregare.
To REASSERT. v. a. Iterum affirmare.
To REASSUME. v. a. Resumere; iterum capere; recipere.
To REASSURE. v. a. Firmare; confirmare; animos addere.
To REBAPTIZE. v. a. Aliquem sacro fonte baptismatis iterum abluere.
To REBATE. v. a. I. *To blunt*; aciem retundere, Cic.; hebetare, Plin. II. (In commerce); de summa deducere.
REBEL. s. Rebellis, Suet.; rebellans, Cæs.; contumax.
To REBEL. v. n. Rebellare, Cæs.
TO REBELLION. s. Rebellium, Liv.; rebellio, Cæs.; rebellatio, Val. Max.
REBELLIOUS. a. Rebellis, Suet.; rebellans, Cæs.; regis dicto non audiens; contumax.
To REBOUND. v. n. and a. Resilire, Ov.; salire; subsilire; subsultare.
REBOUND. s. Saltus, ùs; repercurssus, ùs, Plin.
REBUFF. s. Superba fastidia, Virg.; repulsa, Phædr.; Hor.
To REBUFF. v. a. Repellere; retrudere; repulsare; rejicere.

To REBUILD. v. a. De integro ædificare, exstruere, construere.
REBUKABLE. a. Reprehensio dignus.
To REBUKE. v. a. Objurgare; verbis castigare; reprehendere; arguere; redarguere; corripere, Cic.
REBUKE. s. Objurgatio; reprehensio; clemens castigatio; Cic.
REBUKER. s. Censor; castigator; qui reprehendit, or redarguit.
REBUS. s. Ænigmatis genus, quo vox oculis subiicitur.
To RECALL. v. a. Iterum uocare; reuocare; reducere; restituere.
RECALL. s. Reuocatio; restitutio; Cic.
To RECALL. v. a. and n. Dicta reuocare, Cic., retractare, Virg.; recantare, Hor.; palinodiam cantare, Cic.
RECALL. s. Palinodia, Cic.; retractatio.
To RECAPITULATE. v. a. Colligere breuiter res de quibus uerba fecerimus, Auct. ad Her., dicta repetere et per capita decurrere, Quint.
RECAPITULATION. s. Conclusionis summa; rerum dicatarum scripturarumve coœuocatio, Cic.; orationis enumeratio, Auct. ad Her.; rerum repetitio et congregatio, Quint.
To RECAPTURE. v. a. Rem in suum locum referre; reducere, Cic.
To RECEDE. v. n. Se retrahere, Catull.; retro cedere, Liv.; recedere, Curt.; abire; abscedere; discedere, Cic.
RECEIPT. s. I. *The act of receiving*; receptio, Plaut.; acceptio; acceptum.—*I acknowledge the receipt*; testor me accepisse. II. *A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received*; apocha, Pand.; testimonium literarum de soluta pecunia; literæ testantes acceptum. III. *Prescription of ingredients for any composition*; præscriptum.—*A doctor's receipt*; medici præscriptum; formula medica.
RECEIVABLE. a. Idoneus; Cic.; admittendus, Quint.
To RECEIVE. v. a. I. *To take or obtain*; accipere; recipere; excipere; suscipere. II. *To allow, admit*; admittere; probare; comprobare; Cic.
RECEIVER. s. I. *One who receives*; qui recipit.—(Of taxes); actor; exactor; Cic.; quaestor, Liv.—(Of stolen goods); furtorum receptor et occultator, Cic. II. *A kind of vessel*; excipulum, Plin.; vas exceptorium, Ulp.
To RE-CELEBRATE. v. n. De integro celebrare.
REGENCY. s. Novitas, Cic.
RECENT. a. Nuperus, Plaut.; nouus; recens, Cic.
RECENTLY. ad. Recens, Liv.; nuper, Cic.; nuper admodum, Plaut.
RECEPTACLE. s. Receptaculum, Cic.; latibulum; latetebra; recessus, ùs; receptus, ùs; perfugium, Cæs.
RECEPTION. s. Receptio, Plaut.
RECEPTIVE. a. Ad recipiendum idoneus.
RECESS. s. Reccessus, ùs; secessus, ùs; receptus, ùs; discussus, ùs; Cic.; sinus, ùs, Sen.
RECESSION. s. Secessio; digressio; Cic.
To RECHANGE. v. a. Remutare, Tac.
To RECHARGE. v. a. I. *To load again*; iterum onerare; onus rursus imponere. II. *To give orders again*; iussa iterum; iussus urgere, Virg. III. *To attack anew*; nouum impetum in hostem facere.
RECIDINATION. s. Recidivus morbus; recidiva, sc. febris, Cels.; iterum admissa noxa.
RECIPE. s. *A medical prescription*; medici præscriptum; formula medica.
RECIPIENT. s. I. *One who receives*; qui recipit; receptor, Tac. II. *Vessel into which spirits are driven by the still*; excipulum, Plin.; vas exceptorium, Ulp.
RECIPROCAL. a. Mutuus, Cic.
RECIPROCALLY. ad. Vicissim; mutuo; inuicem; Cic.
RECIPROCALNESS. s. Mutuatio, Cic.
To RECIPROCATE. v. a. Mutuum pendere; par pari referre, Phædr.
RECIPROCITY. s. Mutuatio, Cic.
RECISION. s. Incisio, Col.
RECITAL. s. Narratio; enarratio; expositio, Cic.
RECITATION. s. Declamatio, Cic.
RECITATIVE or RECITATIVO. s. Declamandus cantus, ùs.
To RECITE. v. a. Narrare; memoriter pronuntiare; ex memoria exponere, Cic.
To RECK. v. a. and n. Rem curare; curæ habere; de re laborare, Cic.
RECKLESS. a. Sine cura; curis, or omni molestia, uacuus; negligens, Cic.; incuriosus, Tac.
RECKLESSNESS. s. Negligentia; inertia; incuria; indiligentia, Cic.
To RECKON. v. a. and n. I. *To count*; numerare; enumerare; annumerare; dinumerare; computare. II. *To esteem*; habere; dicere; æstimare; iudicare. III.—*To reckon upon*, i. e. *to confide in*; confidere; fiduciam habere, or ponere, Cic.
RECKONER. s. Qui enumerat; calculator, Mart.; ratiocinator, Col.
RECKONING. s. I. *Computation*; numerus; ratio; enumeratio; computatio. II. *Money contributed or to be paid*; symbola, Ter.; collecta, Cic. III. *Estem*; existimatio; fama; opinio.

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* Emendare; corrigere; Cíc.; reformare, Plin.; rei reclamare, or refragari, Cíc.

To RECLINE. *v. a.* and *n.* Inclinare; inflectere; proclinare; requiescere, Cíc.; recumbere, Plin.

RECLINING. *a.* Inclinatorius; pronus.

To RECLOSE. *v. a.* Pores iterum obdere, or occludere. RECLOSE. *a.* Solitarius; interclusus; seclusus, Cíc.

RECLOSE. *s.* Solitarius; ab omni hominum congressu sejunctus.

RECOGNISANCE. *s.* Effigies; figura significans; symbolum; typus; signum; insigne; indicium; nota.

To RECOGNIZE. *v. a.* Agnoscere; cognoscere; recognoscere; internoscere; dignoscere; discernere, Cíc.

RECOGNITION. *s.* Agnitio; exploratio.

RECOIL. *s.* (Tormenti bellici) repulsus, ús.

To RECOIL. *v. n.* Regredi, Cíc.; retrogredi, Plin.; retrocedere; pedem, or gradum, referre; Cíc.

To RECOIN. *v. a.* Iterum liquefacere, Cíc.

RECOINAGE. *s.* Moneta iterata liqatio.

To RECOLLECT. *v. a.* Recordari; reminisci; meminisse; ad memoriam revocare, Cíc. — *To remember one's self*; mentem revocare.

RECOLLECTION. *s.* Memoria; recordatio, Cíc.

To RECOMFORT. *v. a.* Alicuius vires reficere; afflictum animum recreare; spem reducere, Hor.

To RECOMMENCE. *v. a.* Rursus incipere; de integro facere; integrare; redintegrare, Cíc.

To RECOMMEND. *v. a.* Aliquem, or rem, alteri commendare; demandare; imperare; præcipere, Cíc.

RECOMMENDABLE. *a.* Commendabilis; commendandus; laude dignus.

RECOMMENDATION. *s.* Commendatio, Cíc.

RECOMMENDATORY. *a.* — *Recommendatory letters*; commendatiæ literæ, Cíc.

To RECOMPENSE. *v. a.* Præmium tribuere; præmio donare, afficere, or decorare; remunerare, Cíc.

RECOMPENSE. *s.* Merces, pl.; præmium; remuneratio, Cíc.

To RECOMPOSE. *v. a.* Rem iterum componere.

RECOMPOSITION. *s.* Iterata rei compositio.

To RECONCILE. *v. a.* Reconciliare. — *To reconcile those who have disagreed*; gratiam inter distractos componere, Ter.; aversos amicos componere, Hor.; distractos animos in pristinum concordiam reducere; reconciliare inimicos in gratiam; aliquem cum aliquo reducere, reconciliare; Cíc.

RECONCILABLE. *a.* Quod reconciliari potest.

RECONCILEABLENESS. *s.* Convententia; non repugnantia.

RECONCILEMENT. *s.* Reconciliatio gratiæ, or concordiæ; in gratiam reditus, Cíc.

RECONCILER. *s.* Conciliator, Varr.

RECONCILIATION. *s.* Reconciliatio; gratiæ, or concordiæ; reconciliatio; Cíc.

To RECONDENSE. *v. n.* De integro densare.

RECONDITE. *a.* Abstrusus; reconditus; abditus, Cíc.

To RECONDUCE. *v. a.* Reducere.

To RECONJOIN. *v. a.* De integro conjungere.

To RECONNOITRE. *v. a.* (In war) observare, Cíc.; perspicere, Cæs.; recognoscere, Curt.

To RECONQUER. *v. a.* Armis redipsi, Plaut.

To RECONVENE. *v. a.* Iterum congregare.

To RECORD. *v. a.* I. *To register*; in acta, in tabulas, in commentarios, referre, or perscribere, Cíc.

II. *To relate, celebrate*; celebrare; narrare; proferre; rei mentionem facere; memorare.

RECORD. *s.* Tabulæ publicæ acta; commentarii publici, Cíc.; auctorum codex, Suet. — *Old records*; veteres tabulæ.

RECORDER. *s.* I. *A keeper of records*; tabularii custos; chartophylax; archivoprepositus. II. *A kind of judge*; assessor; consessor; Cíc.

To RECOVER. *v. a.* Redipsi, Plaut.; recuperare, Cíc.; recipere, Liv.

To RECOVER. *v. n.* Convalescere; ex morbo recreari; ad sanitatem redire, Cíc.; a valetudine se recolligere, Plin.

RECOVERABLE. *a.* Quod recipi potest.

RECOVERY. *s.* Recuperatio, Cíc. — (*Of health*); ab agritudine recreatio, Plin.; ad bonam valetudinem recursus, ús, Cels.

To RECOUNT. *v. a.* Narrare; enarrare; commemorare; referre; exponere; edisserere, Cíc.

RECOURSE. *s.* Perflugium; refugium; reversio; recursus, ús.

RECREANT. *a.* Ignavus; imbellis; languidus; nullius animi; Cíc.

To RECREATE. *v. a.* Recreare; vires reficere, or renovare.

RECREATION. *s.* Animi remissio, or relaxatio; oblectatio; Cíc.

RECREATIVE. *a.* Festivus; oblectationis plenus, Cíc.

To RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* Crimen accusanti gerere, Sen.; maledictis respondere, Ter.; repungere, Cíc.; remordere, Hor.; retaxare, Suet.

RECRIMINATION. *s.* Criminis a reo in accusatorem translatio.

To RECRUIT. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To repair*; reficere,

Cíc.; reparare, Plin.; restituere; renovare; sarcire; resarcire. II. *To gather troops for an army*; delectibus exercitum supplere, Tac.

RECRUIT. *s.* Militum supplementum, Cæs.; novi milites, pl., Curt.

RECRUITING. *s.* Reparatio, Sall.; refectio, Col.; restitutio, Up.

RECTANGLE. *s.* Angulus rectus.

RECTANGULAR. *a.* Orthogonius, Vitruvius; rectos angulos habens.

RECTIFICATION. *s.* Emendatio.

To RECTIFY. *v. a.* Ad regulam exigere; corrigere, Cíc.; in melius flectere, Tac.; emendare, Plin.

RECTILINEAR or RECTILINEOUS. *a.* Lineis rectis circumscriptus.

RECTITUDE. *s.* Integritas; æquitas; Cíc.; animi rectum, Hor.; candor, Ov.

RECTOR. *s.* Gubernator; rector; dux; moderator; director. — *Rector of a College*; Collegii Rector.

RECTORIAL. *a.* Ad rectorem pertinens.

RECTORSHIP. *s.* Rectoris dignitas.

RETOXY. *s.* A parsonage; curionatus, ús.

REUMBENT. *a.* Inclinatorius; pronus; recumbens; Cíc.; cubans; recubans; Virg.; stratus; jacens.

To RECUR. *v. n.* Recurrere, Cíc.; ad aliquem confugere, or refugere; venire; reverti; redire, Cíc.

RECURRENT or RECURRENCY. *s.* Reditus, ús; reditio; reversio, Cíc.

RECURRENT. *a.* Recurrens; periodicus, Plin.

RECUSANT. *s.* A catholica fide alienus.

RECUSSION. *s.* Rejection, Cíc.

To RECURSE. *v. a.* Rejicere; recusare; ejurare; refugere, Cíc.

RED. *a.* Ruber, Hor.; rubens, Virg.; rubicundus, Plaut.; roseus, Plin. — *A red-hot iron*; ferrum candens, Lucan.

RED. *s.* I. *A colour*; color roseus, Ov. II. *Red paint, &c.*; minium; cinnabaris; rubrica, Plaut.

REDBREAST. *s.* A small bird; rufus; phœnicurus, Plin.

To REDDEN. *v. a.* Rem colorem rubro inficere; rei colorem rubrum inducere.

To REDDEN. *v. n.* Rubescere, Plin.; rubicundum colorem trahere, ducere, Col.; rubere, Ov.; erubescere, Cíc.

REDDISH. *a.* Subruber, Cels.; subrubicundus, Plin.; rubicundus, Juv.

REDDISHNESS. *s.* Color subruber.

REDDITION. *s.* Deditio; restitutio, Cíc.

REDDLE or RUDDLE. *s.* Rubrica, Vitruvius.

To REDEEM. *v. a.* I. *To deliver*; redimere; liberare; vindicare; solvere; expedire. II. *To restore, repair*; reficere; reparare; restituere.

REDEEMABLE. *a.* Redimendus; quod redimi potest.

REDEEMER. *s.* The Saviour of the world; Redemptor; salutis humane Restitutor.

To REDELIBER. *v. a.* Iterum liberare.

To REDEMAND. *v. a.* Repetere; reflagitare, Catullus.

REDEMPTION. *s.* Redemptio; rei venditæ per emptio-nem recuperatio, Cíc.

REDHIBITION. *s.* (In law); redhibitio, Quintus.

REDHIBITORY. *a.* Redhibitivus, Pomp. Junt.

RED-HOT. *a.* Candens.

REDINTEGRATE. *a.* Renovatus, Cíc.; redintegratus, Cæs.

REDINTEGRATION. *s.* Renovatio; instauratio; restitutio, Cíc.

RED LEAD. *s.* Usta, Vitruvius; minium, Ov.

REDNESS. *s.* Rubor; candor.

REDOLENCE or REDOLENCY. *s.* Odor, Cíc.; odoramentum, Plin.

REDOLENT. *a.* Odoratus; odorifer, Plin.; olens, Virg.

To REDOUBLE. *v. a.* and *n.* Duplicare; conduplicare; Cíc.; ingeminare; congenarinare; iterare, Liv.

REDOUBT. *s.* (In fortification); minus munimentum majori præstratum.

REDOUBTABLE or REDOUBTED. *a.* Formidandus; formidolosus; pertimescendus, Cíc.; formidabilis, Ov.

To REDOUND. *v. n.* I. *To be sent back by reaction*; resillire; recidere; relabi. II. *To proceed in the consequence*; cadere. III. *To be redundant*; redundare; abundare; superesse, Cíc.

To REDRESS. *v. a.* Corrigere; erigere; relevare; revocare; restituere; reparare; reficere; emendare. — *To redress public grievances*; populorum postulationibus, or expostulationibus, satisfacere.

REDRESS. *s.* Correctio; emendatio; restitutio, Cíc.; reparatio; reformatio; Sen.

To REDUCE. *v. a.* I. *To subdue*; vi subjicere; in ditionem redigere; domare. II. *To bring again or back, to bring to*; reducere; redigere. III. *To diminish, degrade*; extenuare; rei vililitatem facere. IV. *To reduce to order*; ordinem revocare.

REDUCER. *s.* Qui reducit (&c.).

REDUCIBLE. *a.* Quod redigi (&c.) potest.

REDUCTION. *s.* Expugnatio; restitutio; revocatio; imminutio;

REDUCTIVE. *a.* Quod habet vim reducendi.
 REDUNDANCY OF REDUNDANCY. *s.* Redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimia abundantia.
 REDUNDANT. *a.* Redundans; supervacaneus; superfluus, Cic.
 REDUNDANTLY. *ad.* Ex abundanti.
 TO REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* Duplicare; cōnduplicare; ingeminare.
 REDUPLICATION. *s.* Duplicatio.
 REDUPlicative. *a.* Quod duplicationem literæ, or syllabe, indicat.
 TO RE-ECHO. *v. a.* Iterare, Cic.; repetere, Ov.
 RECHY. *a.* Æstu perustus; combustus; exustus; deustus, Tac.
 REED. *s.* Arundo, Liv.; junco palustris, Ov.; canna.
 REEDED. *a.* Arundinosus, Catull.
 TO RE-EDIFY. *v. a.* Domum readificare, Cic.; instaurare, Curt.
 REEDY. *a.* Arundinosus, Cato.
 REEF. *s.* I. (Of a sail); velum collectum. II. *A ledge of rocks*; perpetua rupium mari summo exstantium juga.
 TO REEF OF REEF IN. *v. a.* Velum colligere.
 REEK. *s.* Exhalatio; expiratio; respiratio; anhelitus; ūs; vapor; aspiratio; fumus; nidor.
 TO REEK. *v. n.* Fumare; vapores ejectare; vaporare, Plin.
 REEKY. *a.* Infumatus, Plaut.; vapore plenus.
 REEL. *s.* Rhombus.
 TO REEL. *v. a.* Evolvere.
 TO REEL. *v. n.* Vacillare; titubare; fluctuare; of-fenso pede cadere.
 TO RE-ELECT. *v. a.* Iterum eligere; reficere; re-creare.
 TO RE-EMARK. *v. a. and n.* In navis rursus imponere, Tac.; navem iterum conscendere, Cic.
 RE-EMBARKATION. *s.* In navem rursus consensio, Cic.
 TO RE-ENTER. *v. a.* In locum iterum ingredi, intrare, or introire.
 TO RE-ESTABLISH. *v. a.* Instaurare; renovare; restituere, Cic.
 RE-ESTABLISHER. *s.* Restitutor, Cic.; reparator, Stat.
 RE-ESTABLISHMENT. *s.* Restitutio; recreatio; reparatio.
 RE-EXAMINATION. *s.* Revisio; recognitio.
 TO RE-EXAMINE. *v. a.* De integro examinare.
 RE-EXCHANGE. *s.* Remutatio, Jul. Firm.
 REFECTION. *s.* I. *Refreshment*; refrigeratio, Cic.; refectio, Cels. II. *A repast*; cœna; convivium.
 REFECTIONARY. *s.* *Eating-room in a convent*; cenatio, Col.; cenaculum, Varr.
 TO REFER. *v. a. and n.* I. *To assign, attribute*; rem referre; ascribere; attribuere; rejicere; remittere. II. *To regard*; rei rationem habere; spectare ad rem, Cic.
 REFEREE. *s.* (A law term.) Arbitrator, Cic.
 REFERENCE. *s.* Rerum convenientia, or cohærentia; congruentia; consensus, ūs, Cic.—*In reference to that*; quod ad illud attinet.
 TO REFERENCE. *v. a.* De integro fermentari, or fermentescere.
 TO REFINE. *v. a. and n.* Excoquere, Ov.; e face sua separare, Sen.; purgare, Plin.; repurgare; polire; timare, Cic.
 REFINEDLY. *ad.* Nasute, Phædr.
 REFINEMENT. *s.* Nimia subtilitas, Sen.; purgatio; e face sua secretio; metallorum coctura.
 REFINER. *s.* Qui purgando saccharo dat operam.
 TO REFIT. *v. a.* Reparare; reficere; restituere.
 TO REFLECT. *v. a. and n.* I. *To throw back light*; radios reflectere; replicare; repercutere; remittere. II. *To consider, ponder*; rem secum reputare; animo circumspicere, Cic.; ad rem animum attendere. III. *To throw reproach or censure*; vituperare; reprehendere; alicui aliquid exprobrare, objicere, or objectare, Cic.
 REFLECTANT. *a.* Qui radios reflectit.
 REFLECTION. *s.* I. *The act of throwing back*; repercutus, ūs, Sen.; repulsus, ūs, Plin.; (radiatorum) duplicatio, Sen. II. *Consideration*; reputatio; meditatio. III. *Censure*; reprehensio; censoria notatio; Cic.; censura, Juv.
 REFLECTOR. *s.* Qui radios reflectit.
 REFLEXIBILITY. *s.* Corporis natura ad repercussum habilis.
 REFLEXIBLE. *a.* Quod reflecti, or repercuti, potest.
 REFLOAT. *s.* Ebb; refluxum mare, Plin.
 TO REFLOURISH. *v. n.* Reflorescere, Plin.; reviviscere, Tac.
 TO REFLOW. *v. n.* Refluere, Virg.
 REFLEUNT. *a.* Refluus, Plin.
 REFLEX. *s.* *Backward course of water*; refluxum mare, Plin.
 TO REFORM. *v. a. and n.* Emendare; corrigere, Cic.; reformare, Plin.; a malis ad bona adducere; revocare; restituere.—*To reform one's self*; se ad bonam frugem recipere, Cic.

REFORM OR REFORMATION. *s.* Pristinæ disciplinæ restitutio, or instauratio; correctio; emendatio; restitutio, Cic.; reparatio; morum reformatio, Sen.
 REFORMER. *s.* Emendator; corrector; restitutor, Cic.
 TO REFRACT. *v. a.* Radios reflectere, frangere, Cic.; refringere, Plin.
 REFRACTION. *s.* Interruptus radius.
 REFRACTIVE. *a.* Qui radios interruptendi vim habet.
 REFRACTORINESS. *s.* Pertinacia; perversicia; Cic.; obstinatio; obstinatus animus, Tac.
 REFRACTORY. *s.* Refractorius, Sen.; in superiorem contumax; pertinax; perversicax; obstinatus.
 REFRACTORY. *a.* Quod refracti potest.
 TO REFRAIN. *v. a. and n.* Retinere; inhibere; cohibere; reprimere; compescere; moderari; se continere; temperare, Cic.
 REFRAINGIBILITY. *s.* Radium natura refractionis partiens.
 REFRAINGIBLE. *a.* Quod refringi potest.
 TO REFRESH. *v. a.* Recreare; reficere; reparare; restituere; renovare; exsuscitare; redintegrare; refrigerare, Cic.—*To refresh one's self*; se reficere; vires redintegrare.
 REFRESHER. *s.* Quod reficit, or refrigerat; frigerans, Catull.
 REFRESHMENT. *s.* Refrigeratio; intermissio; remissio; relaxatio, Cic.; laxamentum, Liv.
 TO REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* Refrigerare, Cic.
 REFRIGERATION. *s.* (In chymistry); refrigeratio, Vitruvius.
 REFRIGERATIVE, REFRIGERATORY, OR REFRIGERANT. *a.* Frigerans, Catull.; refrigeratorius, Plin.; frigorificus, Gell.
 REPT (for BEREPT). *a.* Orbus; privatus.
 REFUGE. *s.* Perfugium; profugium; refugium; asylum; portus, ūs; Cic.; receptaculum, Curt.; latibulum; latebra; recessus, ūs; Cic.
 TO REFUGE. *v. a.* Tegere; defendere; protegere; tueri; præsidio tutari, Cic.
 REFUGEE. *s.* Refugus, Tac.
 REFULGENCE. *s.* Fulgor; splendor.
 REFULGENT. *a.* Fulgens; splendens; splendidus; clarus; refulgens; relucens; resplendens, Cic.
 TO REFUND. *v. a.* Reddere; restituere.
 REFUSAL. *s.* Recusatio; repudiatio; repulsa; dedignatio; ejuratio, Cic.; deprecatio, Quint.
 TO REFUSE. *v. a. and n.* Abnuere; recusare; repudiare; rejicere, Cic.
 REFUSE. *a.* Rejectaneus, Cic.; rejiculus, Varr.
 REFUSE. *s.* Quisquillia, pl.; purgamentum, Liv.; Cic.; crementum, Plin.; Cels.; sordes, Cic.
 REFUTAL OR REFUTATION. *s.* Confutatio; refutatio; Cic.
 TO REFUTE. *v. a.* Confutare; refutare; refellere; Cic.
 TO REGAIN. *v. a.* Recuperare; recipere; Cic.; redipisci, Plaut.; repetere, Cic.
 REGAL. *a.* Regius; regalis, Cic.
 REGAL. *s.* Jus regium fructus percipiendi vacante sede episcopali.
 TO REGALE. *v. a.* Aliquem apparatus epulis expicere; epulas largius apparare; Liv.
 REGALE OR REGALEMENT. *s.* Opipara cœna, Plaut.; apparatus epulas, pl, Liv.; convivium opipare apparatus, Cic.
 REGALIA. *s.* Insignia regia.
 REGALITY. *s.* Regia, or regalis, potestas; regalis dignitas, Cic.
 TO REGARD. *v. a.* I. *To observe, pay attention to, respect*; alicujus respectum, or rationem habere; respicere; attendere; consulere; aspicere; in alium oculos concipere; intueri; perspectare; respectare, Ter.; Cic. II. *To value*; æstimare.
 REGARD. *s.* Ratio; respectus, ūs; observantia; reverentia; Cic.
 REGARDFUL. *a.* Rei attentus, or intentus; diligens; navus; sedulus.
 REGARDFULLY. *ad.* Accurate, Ter.; diligenter; studiosè; sedulo, Cic.; attente; acriter et intento animo.
 REGARDLESS. *a.* Indiligens, Ter.; negligens, Cic.; incuriosus, Tac.
 REGARDLESSLY. *ad.* Negligenter; indiligenter; oscitanter, Cic.
 REGARDLESSNESS. *s.* Negligentia, Cic.; minime attentus animus.
 AGENCY OR REGENTSHIP. *s.* Regni procuratio, or administratio.
 TO REGENERATE. *v. a.* Regenerare, Plin.
 REGENERATE. *a.* Renatus, Plin.
 REGENERATION. *s.* Regeneratio, Plin.
 REGENT. *a.* Qui regit.
 REGENT. *s.* Rogni administrator.
 REGICIDE. *s.* Regis occisio; regis interfector, Cic.
 REGIMEN. *s.* (In physics); regimen; victus ratio.
 REGIMENT. *s.* I. *A body of soldiers under one colonel*; legio, Cic.; cohors, Cæs. II. *Government*; administratio; gubernatio, Cic.
 REGIMENTAL. *a.* Legionarius.
 REGIMENTALS. *s.* Militaris ornatus, ūs.

REGION. *s.* Regio; tractus, ūs; ora, Cic.; plaga, Plin.
 REGISTER. *s.* I. *A public list or catalogue;* pl., tabula publicae; acta; commentarii publici; Cic. II. *Officer who keeps the register;* qui res in acta refert; (commentariensis, Pand.).
 To REGISTER. *v. a.* In acta, in tabulas, in commentarios, referre, or perscribere, Cic.
 REGISTRAR. *s.* Qui res in acta refert; (commentariensis, Pand.).
 REGISTRY. *s.* I. *Act of inserting in a register;* perscriptio, Cic. II. *Place where the register is kept;* tabularium forense.
 REGNANT. *a.* Regnans; imperans.
 To REGORGE. *v. a.* Vomere; evomere; Cic.; vomitu reddere, Plin.
 To REGRANT. *v. a.* De integro donare.
 To REGRATE. *v. a.* I. *To offend;* offendere; lædere, Cic. II. *To engross, forestall;* coëmere.
 REGRATER. *s.* Propola, Cic.; mango, Quint.
 REGRESS OR REGRESSION. *s.* Regressus, ūs; recessus, ūs; reditus, ūs; secessio, Cic.
 To REGRESS. *v. n.* Regredi; recedere; retrocedere; redire, Cic.
 REGRET. *s.* I. *Grief, sorrow;* desiderium; dolor; acerbitas. II. *Bitterness of reflection;* poenitentia, Cic.
 To REGRET. *v. a.* I. *To grieve at;* desiderare; alicuius desiderio affici; lugere; gemere; desiderium facere. II. *To repent of;* poenitere; pigere, Cic.
 REGULAR. *a.* Bene et ratione dispositus; emendatus; correctus.
 REGULARS. *s. pl.* Ordines religiosae vitæ legibus stricti.
 REGULARITY. *s.* Ordo; regula; norma. — *Regularity of life;* severissime acta etas.
 REGULARLY. *ad.* Examussim, Plaut.; adamussim, Gell.
 To REGULATE. *v. a.* Ad regulam dirigere; componere; disponere, Cic.; ordinare, Curt.; constituere; legibus temperare.
 REGULATION. *s.* Ordo; regula; norma; ordinatio; prescriptio; lex; constitutum; institutum.
 REGULATOR. *s.* Qui ordine disponit; ordinator; Sen. — (*Of a watch*); pendulus; stylus quo vibrato movetur horologium.
 REGULUS. *s.* (In chymistry); expurgata metalli natura.
 To REGURGITATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Rejicere; retorquere; remittere; egerere; repudiare; aversari, Cic.
 REGURGITATION. *s.* Rejectio.
 REHABILITATION. *s.* In integrum restitutio.
 To REHEAR. *v. a.* De novo audire.
 REHEARSAL. *s.* Narratio; enarratio; expositio; repetitio, Cic.; praelectio, Quint.
 To REHEARSE. *v. a.* I. *To repeat;* iterare, Cic.; repetere. II. *To recite, relate;* narrare; memoriter pronuntiare, Cic.
 REJECTABLE. *a.* Rejiciendus; non admittendus.
 REJECTION. *s.* Rejectio, Cic.; aversatio; dedignatio, Quint.
 To REJECT. *v. a.* Rejicere; egerere; expuere; dedignari; aversari; respuere; repudiare; improbare, Cic.
 To REIGN. *v. n.* Regnare; rerum potiri; imperio uti; regnum exercere; imperare; dominari; auctoritate valere, Cic.
 REIGN. *s.* Principatus, ūs, Plin.; summa potestas.
 To REIMBURSE. *v. a.* Praestitam summam rependere, or remunerare, Cic.
 REIMBURSEMENT. *s.* Pecuniae impensae praestatio, Paul. Jet.; pecuniae representatio, Cic.
 REIN. *s.* Habena; lorum. — *To give the reins;* habenas remittere, Cic.; dare, or effundere, Virg. — *To draw in or tighten the reins;* habenas adducere, or premere.
 To REIN. *v. a.* Habenam tenere; adducere; regere; cohilere; inhibere; reprimere; continere, Cic.
 REINDEER. *s.* Hippelaphus.
 To RE-INFLAME. *v. a.* Denuo inflammare; iterato accendere, Cic.
 To RE-INFORCE. *v. a.* Corroborare; confirmare. — *To re-inforce an army;* exercitum augere.
 RE-INFORCEMENT. *s.* Auxilium; subsidium. — *Reinforcement of troops;* subsidiarii milites, Cic.; auxiliares copiae, Cæs.
 REINLESS. *a.* Effrenatus, Cic.; effrenus, Virg.
 REINS. *s. pl.* Renes.
 To RE-INSERT. *v. a.* Denuo inserere, or interponere, Cic.
 To RE-INSPIRE. *v. a.* Denuo inspirare.
 To RE-INSTALL. *v. a.* Denuo constituere.
 To RE-INSTATE. *v. a.* In integrum restituere, Cic.; instaurare; renovare; reparare.
 To RE-INVEST. *v. a.* (A law term.) In rei possessionem denuo inducere.
 To RE-INVITE. *v. a.* Iterum invitare, or vocare.
 To REJOICE. *v. n.* and *a.* Gaudere; exultare; lætitia perfuri; gestire; delectari; oblectari; sibi voluptate facere; genio indulgere; se iugunditati dare, Cic.
 REJOICING. *s.* Lætitiæ significatio; oblectatio; gaudium; lætitia.

REJOICING. *a.* Jucundus, Cic.; ad delectationem aptatus, Quint.
 REJOICINGLY. *ad.* Hilare; hilarem in modum; hilari animo, Cic.
 To REJOIN. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To join again;* disjuncta rursus jungere; committere; astringere. II. *To come up to again;* præsentem assequi, Cic. III. *To reply;* respondere; responsum dare.
 REJOINER. *s.* Responso; responsum.
 REJOLT. *s.* Concussio, Col.; succussio, Sen.; concussus, ūs, Plin.
 To REITERATE. *v. a.* Iterare; repetere; Cic.
 REITERATION. *s.* Iteratio, Cic.; reiteratio, Quint.
 To REJUDEGE. *v. a.* Denuo judicare; cognoscere; recognoscere; recensere; denuo considerare.
 To REKINDLE. *v. a.* Ignem exstinctum, or sopitum, excitare, Virg., refovere, Ov., redintegrare, Cic., renovare, Cæs.
 To RELAPSE. *v. n.* Recidere, Cic.; relabi, Hor.; de integro incidere.
 RELAPSE. *s.* Recidivus morbus, Cels.; relapsus, ūs.
 To RELATE. *v. a.* and *n.* Narrare; enarrare; commemorare; referre; exponere; edisserere, Cic.
 RELATED. *a.* Propinquus, Cic.; consanguinitate propinquus, Virg.; consanguineus; propinquitate conjunctus; cognatus; agnatus; affinis.
 RELATER. *s.* Narrator, Cic.
 RELATION. *s.* I. *Narration;* narratio; enarratio; expositio; Cic.; relatus, ūs, Tac. II. *Reference, regard;* rerum convenientia, or coherentia, Cic.; commercium; usus, ūs; ratio. — *In relation to, i. e. concerning;* de; super; quod attinet ad. III. *Kindred;* cognatus; agnatus; affinis; propinquus, Cic.
 RELATIVE. *a.* (Relativus, Arnob.); quod refertur, or se refert, ad.
 RELATIVE. *s.* I. *Pronoun answering to an antecedent;* pronomen relativum, Gram. II. *Kinsman;* cognatus; agnatus; affinis.
 RELATIVELY. *ad.* Habita ratione.
 To RELAX. *v. a.* and *n.* Laxare; relaxare; remittere; retendere; debilitare; emollescere; concedere; laxari; remitti; languescere, Cic.
 RELAXATION. *s.* Intermissio; remissio; relaxatio; laxamentum, Cic.
 RELAY. *s.* *Horses on the road to relieve others;* veredi, or equi, recentes.
 To RELEASE. *v. a.* Remittere; dimittere; solvere; liberare. — *To release from one's promise;* fidem suam liberare, Sen.
 RELEASE. *s.* I. *Dismission from confinement or servitude;* alicujus et vinculis emissio, Liv.; liberatio; redemptio, Cic. II. *A receipt for money paid;* apocha, Pand.; literæ testantes acceptum.
 To RELEGATE. *v. a.* Amandare; relegare; Cic.
 RELEGATION. *s.* Relegatio atque amandatio, Cic.
 To RELENT. *v. n.* Mitescere; sedari; se remittere; molliri; emollescere; leniri; mansuescere, Cic.
 RELENTING. *s.* Remissio; miseratio; commiseratio; Cic.
 RELENTLESS. *s.* Ferus; immanis; crudelis; sævus; inhumanus; barbarus; humanitatis expertus.
 RELEVANT. *a.* Qui allevat, or sublevat, Cic.
 RELIANCE. *s.* Fiducia, Liv.; confidentia, Cic.; fides.
 RELIC. *s.* Reliquiæ, pl.
 RELICT. *s.* Vidua, Cic.; marito superstes.
 RELIEF. *s.* I. *Relievo;* eminentia, Cic.; prominentia, Vitr. II. *Alleviation of pain;* levatio; levamentum, Cic.
 RELIEVABLE. *a.* Quod levari potest.
 To RELIEVE. *v. a.* Alicui aliquid oneris tollere; levare; allevare; sublevare, Cic. — (*The poor*); tenuiorum inopiam sustentare. — (*Grief*); dolorem minuere, mollire, Cic., or mitigare, Quint.
 RELIEVER. *s.* Qui sublevat, or allevat.
 RELIEVO. *s.* *The prominence of a figure or picture;* eminentia, Cic.; prominentia, Vitr. — *Figure in relief;* signum; statua; typus; ectypa, Vitr. — *Bas-relief;* anglypta, Mart. — *Demi-relief;* prostypa, Vitr.
 RELIGION. *s.* Religio; sanctitas; sanctitudo; sanctimonialis, Cic.; vitæ integritas, Quint.; morum sanctitas, Plin.
 RELIGIONIST. *s.* Fanaticus, Sen.; de sano religioso astu percutis.
 RELIGIOUS. *a.* Pius; religiosus; æqui servantissimus, Virg.; fidei tenacissimus; omnis officii diligens, Cic.
 RELIGIOUS. *s.* Qui religioso ordini nomen dedit.
 RELIGIOUSLY. *ad.* Religiose; sancte; persancte; inviolata, Cic.
 To RELINQUISH. *v. a.* Deserere; derelinquere; destituere; descescere; renuntiare; omittre, Cic.
 RELINQUISHMENT. *s.* Derelictio; destitutio; Cic.
 RELINQUARY. *s.* Theca sacris reliquiis addicta.
 RELISH. *s.* Gustus, ūs; sapor; Cic.
 To RELISH. *v. a.* I. *To give a taste to any thing;* saporem addere. II. *To taste;* sapere; gustare; degustare; Cic.
 To RELISH. *v. n.* Sapere.

RELISHING. *s.* Cujus gustatus jucundus est; palatum accens.

RELUCENT. *a.* Lucens; lucidus; relucens; resplendens; Cic.

RELUCTANCE OR RELUCTANCY. *s.* Aversus a re qualibet animus; abhorrentia; repugnantia.

RELUCTANT. *a.* Aversus; repugnans; alienus a re qualibet.

RELUCTANTLY. *ad.* Averso animo; ægre; gravate; iniquo animo, Cic.

TO RELUME OR RELUMINE. *v. a.* Ignem extinctum excitare, Virg.

TO RELY ON OR UPON. *v. a.* Fidem habere; fidere; confidere; aliquid fidei se committere; fiduciam ponere, or reponere, Cic.

TO REMAIN. *v. n.* and *a.* Restare; superesse; commorare; manere; remanere, Cic.

REMAINDER. *a.* Quod superest; reliquus; residuus, Cic.

REMAINDER. *s.* Reliquiæ, pl. — *The remainder of the money*; pecunia residua. — *The remainder of an account*; reliqua, Cic.

REMAINS. *s. pl.* Reliquiæ; analecta; Mart. — *Mortal remains*; cadaver.

TO REMAKE. *v. u.* Iterare; iterum facere; reficere; instaurare, Cic.

TO REMAND. *v. a.* Remittere; rursus mittere; Cic.

REMARK. *s.* Animadversio; notatio; Cic.; adnotatio, Quint.

TO REMARK. *v. a.* Animadvertere; advertere; notare; adnotare, Cic.

REMARKABLE. *a.* Notabilis; insignis; conspicuus, Cic.; spectandus, Hor.; notatione dignus, Cic.

REMARKABLY. *ad.* Insigniter, Cic.; notabiliter, Plin.

REMEDIAL. *u.* Sanabilis; medicabilis, Ov.

REMEDIAL. *a.* Immediabilis, Ov.; quod curacionem non recipit, Cels.; irremediabilis, Plin.; insanabilis, Cic.

REMEDY. *s.* I. *A medicine*; medicina; medicamentum, Cic.; medicamen; remedium, Plin. II. *Any cure, or alleviation*; levatio; levamen; levamentum, Cic.

TO REMEDY. *v. a.* I. *To cure, heal*; malo mederi; remedium, or medicinam, afferre, or adhibere. II. *To repair, or remove mischief*; remedio esse; occurrere; succurrere; subvenire, Cic.

TO REMEMBER. *v. a.* Meminisse; recordari; rei memoriam, or rem memoria, tenere, or custodire; memoriæ inandare; in animo fixum habere; ad memoriam revocare; rei memoriam renovare, Cic.

REMEMBRANCE. *s.* Memoria, recordatio, Cic.

REMEMBRANCER. *s.* Monitor, Hor.

TO REMIGRATE. *v. n.* Remigrare, Cic.

REMIGRATION. *s.* Reditus, us; reversio; Cic.

TO REMIND. *v. a.* Monere; admonere; rei memoriam aliquid reficere; ad memoriam revocare, Cic.

REMINDING. *s.* Recordatio; ad memoriam revocatio.

REMIS. *a.* Lentus; tardus; impromptus; indiligens; negligens; osetians; supinus; debilis; infirmus; imbecillus; remissus.

REMISSE. *a.* Venia dignus; condonandus.

REMISSION. *s.* Venia; condonatio, Cic.

REMISSELY. *ad.* Laxe; remisse; segniter; ignave; negligenter, Cic.

REMISSENESS. *s.* Negligentia; indiligentia; incuria; inertia, Cic.

TO REMIT. *v. a.* and *n.* Remittere; laxare; relaxare; omittere; intermittere; se remittere; debilitari; languescere; laxari; remitti, Cic.

REMITTANCE. *s.* Argentiaria syngrapha.

REMNANT. *a.* Reliquus; residuus.

REMNANT. *s.* Reliquiæ, pl.; reliquum; residuum.

REMNANTS. *s. pl.* Reliquiæ, Cic.; analecta, Mart.

REMONSTRANCE. *s.* Monitum; monitio; Cic.; admonitio, Quint.; monitus, us, Ov.

TO REMONSTRATE. *v. a.* Monere; admonere; objurgare de errato; de re referre, Cic.

REMORA. *s.* I. *A fish*; remora; echinus, Plin. II. *An obstacle*; impedimentum; mora.

REMORSE. *s.* Conscientiæ stimulus; animi morsus, us; conscientiæ angor et sollicitudo; cruciatus, us, Cic.

REMORSELESS. *a.* Immitis; ferus; sævus; immanis; inhumanus; immisericors; Cic.

REMOTE. *a.* Distans; remotus; longinquus, Cic.

REMOTELY. *ad.* Longe; procul; longissime.

REMOTENESS. *s.* Distantia, Cic.; spatium interjectum; intervallum.

REMOVABLE. *a.* Quod amoveri potest; revocabilis.

REMOVAL. *s.* Expulsio; translatio; discessus, us; abscessus, us; profectio, Cic.

TO REMOVE. *v. a.* and *n.* Amovere; dimovere; removere; dejicere; transferre; transportare; traducere; segregare; amandare; recedere; digredi; abire; egredi; proficisci, Cic.

REMOVE. *s.* Translatio; discessus, us; profectio; abscessus, us, Cic.

REMOVER. *s.* Qui amovet, &c.
TO REMOUNT. *v. a.* and *n.* Rursus ascendere, or conscendere.

REMUNERABLE. *a.* Præmium dignus.

TO REMUNERATE. *v. a.* Remunerare; or, remunerari; Cic.

REMUNERATION. *s.* Remuneratio, Cic.; præmium.

REMUNERATOR. *s.* Præmiorum largitor, or distributor.

TO REMURMUR. *v. a.* Remurmurare, Stat.

RENASCENT. *a.* Renascens, Hor.

RENCOUNTER. *s.* Occursus, us, Plin.; concursio; conflictus, us, Cic.; concursus, us, Cæs.

TO RENCOUNTER. *v. n.* Invicem occurrere; offendere; allidere.

TO REND. *v. a.* Lacerare; dilacerare; laniare; dilaniare; discerpere; conscindere; concidere, Cic.

RENDER. *s.* Qui dilacerat.

TO RENDER. *v. a.* I. *To return, give back*; reddere; dare; tribuere; tradere. II. *To translate*; reddere.

RENDEZVOUS. *s.* Conventiculum, Tac.

TO RENDEZVOUS. *v. a.* In locum certum, dictum, or præstitutum, convenire.

RENDING. *s.* Laceratio, Cic.; scissura, Plin.; lanfatus, us, Cic.; laniatio, Sen. — *Rending of the heart*; animi dolor, or cruciatus, us, Cic.

RENEGADO OR RENEGADO. *s.* Desertor, Cic.; Liv.

TO RENEGE. *v. a.* Negare; denegare; inficiari; ejurare.

TO RENEW. *v. a.* Renovare; instaurare; redintegrare; reficere; reparare; iterare; iterum facere, Cic.

RENEWABLE. *a.* Quod renovari potest.

RENEWAL. *s.* Renovatio; instauratio; restituito; redintegratio, Ter.

RENITENCY. *s.* Renisus, us, Cels.

RENET OF RENNETING. *s.* A sort of apple; renetium malum.

TO RENOVATE. *v. a.* Renovare; restituere; reficere; instaurare, Cic.

RENOVATION. *s.* Renovatio; restituito; instauratio, Cic.; redintegratio, Ter.

TO RENOUNCE. *v. a.* Renuntiare; abjicere; rejicere; decedere; deserere; derelinquere; destituere; desistere; ejurare; exuere; respuere; missum facere, Cic.

RENOUN. *s.* Fama; nomen; existimatio, Cic. — *To seek renoun*; bonam famam expetere. — *To possess or enjoy renoun*; nomen habere.

TO RENOWN. *v. a.* Insignem reddere; nobilitare.

RENOUNED. *a.* Clarus; insignis; celebratus; nobilis; inclutus; celebr; illustris, Cic.

RENT. *s.* I. *A break*; scissura; conscissura; Plin.; schisma. II. *Revenue*; fructus, us; reditus, us; vectigal, Cic. III. *Money paid for any thing held of another*; locationis pretium; habitationis merces annua, Cæs.

TO RENT. *v. a.* To hold by paying rent; conducere; locare.

RENTAL OR RENTROLL. *s.* Prædiorum et census commentarius.

RENTER. *s.* Fundi conductor.

RENUNCIATION. *s.* Abdicatio; abjectio; desertio; rejectio; aspersiono; contemptio, Cic.

TO RE-OBTAIN. *v. a.* Denuo assequi, consequi, acquirere, nancisci.

TO RE-ORDAIN. *v. a.* Sacros ordines iterum conferre.

RE-ORDINATION. *s.* Iterata sacra ordinatio.

TO RE-PACIFY. *v. a.* Denuo pacem conciliare, or conficere.

TO REPAIR. *v. a.* i. e. *To restore*; reparare; reficere; instaurare; restituere; recreare; renovare.

TO REPAIR. *v. n.* i. e. *To go any whither*; aliquem in locum se conferre, or deportare; aliquo contendere; pervenire, Cic.

REPAIR. *s.* Reparatio, Sall.; refectio, Col.; munitio; restituito.

REPAIRER. *s.* Emendator, Cic.; refector, Suet.; reparator, Stat.

REPARABLE. *a.* Reparabilis, Ov.; emendabilis, Quint.

REPARATION. *s.* Reparatio, Sall.; refectio, Col.; restituito; satisfactio, Cic.

REPARTEE. *s.* Responso; responsum; prompta responso, Cic.

TO REPARTEE. *v. a.* Reponere, Juv.; paratissime respondere, Plin.

REPARTITION. *s.* Distributio, Cic.

TO REPASS. *v. a.* and *n.* In eandem viam revolvi, Cic.; iter relegere, Stat.; remetiri, Virg.; iterum transmittere, Plin.; reportare, Cic.

REPAST. *s.* Cibi sumptio; cibus; cœna; epulæ, pl.; convivium, Cic.

TO REPAST. *v. a.* and *n.* Pascere; cibo reficere; cibum sumere, or assumere, Cic.; cibo se reficere, Liv.

TO REPAY. *v. a.* Iterum solvere, Cic.; resolvere, Phædr.; teponere; repandere; Ter.

REPAYMENT. *s.* Pecuniæ impense præstatio.

TO REPEAL. *v. a.* Revocare; infectum facere; irritum facere; rescindere; retractare; abrogare; antiquare; tollere, Cic.

REPEAL. *s.* Abrogatio; abolitio; rescissio; improbatio; revocatio.

To REPEAT. *v. a.* Iterare, Cic.; repetere, Ov.; memoriter pronuntiare; ex memoria exponere, Cic.

REPEATEDLY. *ad.* Iterum atque iterum; persæpe; Cic.

REPEATER. *s.* Qui repetit, &c.

To REPEL. *v. a.* and *n.* Repellere; retorqueere; re-percutere; retrudere; rejicere; respuere; propulsare, Cic.

REPELLENT. *s.* Qui repellit, &c.

To REPENT. *v. a.* and *n.* Rei pœnitere; pigere, Cic.; rei pœnitentiam agere, Plin.; dolere. — *It repenteth me;* me pœnitet. — *I repent of my sin;* doleo delicto, Cic.

REPENTANCE. *s.* Pœnitentia, Liv.; animi dolor, Cic.; morum emendatio.

REPENTANT. *a.* Rei pœnitens; dolens, Cic.

To REPEOPLE. *v. a.* Regionem novis incolis, or urbem denuo civibus, frequentare, Cic.

REPERCUSSION. *s.* Repercussus, ūs, Plin.

REPERCUSSIVE. *a.* Qui repercutit.

REPATORY. *s.* Repertorium, Ulp.

REPETITION. *s.* Repetitio, Cic.; iteratio; reiteratio, Quint.

To REPINE. *v. n.* Se macerare, or cruciare, Ter.; se ægritudini dare; animo angere; in ægritudinem incidere, Cic.

To REPLACE. *v. a.* Loco suo reponere; sum in locum restituere, Cic.

To REPLANT. *v. a.* Arborem reserere, Col.; rursus terræ inserere, Curt.

To REPLENISH. *v. a.* Replere; implere; Cic.; optere, Liv.

REPLETE. *a.* Impletus; repletus; plenus; refertus; cumulatus, Cic.

REPLETION. *s.* Humorum copia, abundantia, or redundantia, Cic.; saturitas, Plaut.

To REPLEVIN or To REPLEVY. *v. a.* (In law); impetrare ut manus injectio solvatur.

To REPLY. *v. n.* Argumento reponere, Liv., or subjicere, Cic.; responderi.

REPLY. *s.* Responsum; responsio.

To REPOLISH. *v. a.* Rursus eliminare; rursus expolire, Plin.; perpolire; repolire, Col.

To REPORT. *v. a.* i. e. To relate, give an account; referre; deferre; narrare; nuntiare; compertum afferre; exponere, Cic.

To REPORT. *v. n.* i. e. To make an explosion; crepare; strepere.

REPORT. *s.* I. Rumour; fama; rumor; sermo.

II. Repute; nomen; existimatio, III. Noise; fragor; stridor; strepitus, ūs; crepitus, ūs, Cic.

REPORTER. *s.* Delator, Plin.; (litis) cognitor; relator; Cic.

To REPOSE. *v. n.* Reponere; deponere; quieti corpus mandare, Lucr.; se somno tradere, Cic.; requiescere, Virg.; somno indulgere, Claud.; quietem capere, Plin.

To REPOSE. *v. a.* Ponere. — *To repose confidence;* fidem habere, ponere; fiduciam habere.

REPOSE. *s.* Reques; quies; otium; cessatio; somnus. — *Repose of mind;* animi tranquillitas, Cic.

To REPOSIT. *v. a.* Ponere; reponere; deponere; Cic.

REPOSITION. *s.* Positio, Cic.; positura, Lucr.; restitutio, Cic.

REPOSITORY. *s.* Apotheca; cella. — (Of arms); armamentarium, Cic.

To REPOSSESS. *v. a.* De integro possidere; recuperare; redipsi.

To REPREHEND. *v. a.* Reprehendere; objurgare; verbis castigare; improbare; redarguere; increpare.

REPREHENSIBLE. *a.* Vituperabilis; vituperandus; arguendus; reprehensione dignus, Cic.

REPREHENSIBLNESS. *s.* Culpa; crimen, Cic.

REPREHENSIBLY. *ad.* Modo vituperabilis, or reprehensione digno.

REPRESSION. *s.* Reprehensio; vituperatio; objurgatio; clemens castigatio; linguæ verbera, Hor.; censura, Juv.; notatio censoria, Cic.

To REPRESENT. *v. a.* Exhibere; producere; ante oculos proponere; pingere; depingere; effingere; effigiem gerere; exprimere, Cic.; representare, Sall. — *To represent a play;* comœdiam agere, Cic.

REPRESENTATION. *s.* Representatio; expressa rei imago; effigies; rerum quasi gerantur sub aspectu subjecto, Cic. — (Of a play); fabulæ actio; scenæ spectacula, Ov. — (Of games); ludorum exhibitio, Cic.

REPRESENTATIVE. *a.* Quod ad vicem alterius representandum pertinet.

REPRESENTATIVE. *s.* Qui præstat, or representat, vicem alterius, Plin.

REPRESENTER. *s.* Qui vicem alterius præstat, or representat, Plin.

REPRESENTMENT. *s.* Representatio, Plin.

To REPRESS. *v. a.* Reprimere; comprimere; deprimere; cohîbere; inhîbere; continere; coërcere; domare; subjungere; refrænare, Cic.

REPRESSION. *s.* Repressio.

REPRESSIVE. *a.* Quod reprimendi vim habet.

To REPRIVE. *v. a.* (In law); iudicium sustinere, Liv., differre, Cic.

REPRIVE. *s.* (A law term.) Prolatio; intermissio; dilatio, Cic.

To REPRIMAND. *v. a.* Aliquem objurgare, or verbis castigare; vehementer verbis excipere; gravissimis verbis reprehendere; redarguere; improbare; increpare; animadvertere, Cic.

REPRIMAND. *s.* Objurgatio; reprehensio; clemens castigatio, Cic.

To REPRINT. *v. a.* Librum rursus typis mandare; iterum edere.

REPRINT. *s.* Liber iterum editus.

REPRISAL or REPRISALS. *s.* Clarigatio, Liv.; compensatio. — *To make use of reprisal;* clarigatione uti.

REPRISE. *s.* Iterata sumptio.

To REPROACH. *v. a.* Rem alicui exprobrare; objicere; objectare; incusare; culpare; reprehendere; redarguere; vituperare, Cic.

REPROACH. *s.* Reprobatio, Ter.; objectatio, Cæs.; vituperatio; probrum; convicium; improbatio; reprehensio, Cic.; censura, Juv.

REPROACHABLE. *a.* Probrus; culpandus; reprehensione dignus.

REPROACHFUL. *a.* Contumeliosus; injuriosus; ignominia notatus; infamis.

REPROACHFULLY. *ad.* Contumeliose; injuriose; Cic.

REPROBATE. *a.* Malus; nequam; sceleratus; flagitiosus; improbus, Cic.

REPROBATE. *s.* Homo nequissimus.

To REPROBATE. *v. a.* Reprobare; improbare; rejicere, Cic.

REPROBATION. *s.* Reprobatio.

To REPRODUCE. *v. a.* Regenerare, Plin.

REPRODUCTION. *s.* Nova procreatio, Plin.

REPROOF. *s.* Reprehensio; improbatio; vituperatio; animadversio, Cic.; censura, Juv.; censoria notatio.

REPROVABLE. *a.* Vituperabilis, Cic.; vituperandus, Auct. ad Hor.; reprehensione dignus, Cic.

To REPROVE. *v. a.* Reprehendere; vituperare; improbare; redarguere; objurgare; verbis castigare, Cic.

REPROVER. *s.* Exprobrator; censor; castigator, Cic.; Hor.

To REPRUNE. *v. a.* Arborem circumcidere, Cic.; collucare; interputare, Col.

REPTILE. *a.* Serpens, Cic.

REPTILE. *s.* Animal repens, Cic.

REPUBLIC. *s.* Respublica, Cic.

REPUBLICAN. *a.* Respublicæ studiosus.

REPUBLICAN. *s.* Respublicæ obediens, subjectus, or studiosus.

To REPUDIATE. *v. a.* Repudiare; rejicere; respuere; aspernari; remittere; renuntiare, Cic.

REPUDIATION. *s.* Repudium, Ter.; ab uxore abruptio, Cic.

REPUGNANCE or REPUGNANCY. *s.* Aversus a re qualibet animus; repugnancia; abhorrentia, Cic.

REPUGNANT. *a.* Aversus; alienus; objectus; contrarius; repugnans; insociabilis; quod sociari non potest, Cic.; invitus.

REPUGNANTLY. *ad.* Animo averso, or alieno; repugnanter; aversante et repugnante natura, Cic.

To REPULLULATE. *v. n.* Repullulare, Plin.

REPULSE. *s.* Recusatio; repudiatio; detrectatio; dignatio; repulsa, Cic.

To REPULSE. *v. a.* Repellere; rejicere; propulsare; arcere; abnuere; recusare; repudiare, Cic.

REPULSION. *s.* Repulsus, ūs, Cic.

REPULSIVE. *a.* Quod habet vim repulsandi.

To REPURCHASE. *v. a.* Redimere.

REPUTABLE. *a.* Honorificus; quod famam conficit.

REPUTABLY. *ad.* Honorifice, Cic.; honorate, Tac.

REPUTATION or REPUTE. *s.* Fama; nomen; existimatio; laus; opinio, Cic. — *To ruin a man's reputation;* famam imminuere, or lædere, Cic.

To REPUTE. *v. a.* Habere; putare; existimare, Cic.

REQUEST. *s.* I. A petition; postulatio; petitio; postulatum; efflagitatio; precatio; supplicatio. II. Credit; existimatio.

To REQUEST. *v. a.* Petere; flagitare; efflagitare; exigere; poscere, Cic.

To REQUICKEN. *v. a.* Aliquem a morte ad vitam revocare, Cic.; lucis usuram reddere; fig., ardorem novare, Liv.

REQUIEM. *s.* Oratio pro mortuis.

REQUIREABLE. *a.* Petendus; postulandus; efflagitandus.

To REQUIRE. *v. a.* Exigere; petere; poscere; efflagitare; quærere, Cic.

REQUISITE. *a.* Idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruens; aptus, Cic.

REQUISITE. *s.* Res necessaria.

REQUISITELY. *ad.* Necessario; ex necessitate, Cic.

REQUISITION. *s.* Application for a thing as of right; postulatio; rogatus, ūs; rogatio, Cic.

REQUITAL. *s.* Remuneratio; merces; pretium.
 To REQUITE. *v. a.* Remunerare; rependere; gratiam reponere; par pari referre, or reddere. — (*A benefit*); beneficium beneficio compensare. — (*An injury*); ulcisci, Cic.
 To RESAIL. *v. n.* In naves iterum conscendere; iterum navigare.
 To RESALUTE. *v. a.* Resalutare, Cic.
 To RESCIND. *v. a.* (In law); rescindere; tollere; antiquare; abrogare; irritum facere, Cic.
 RESCISION. *s.* (In law); rescisio, Ulp.
 To RESCRIBE. *v. n.* Denuo scribere.
 RESCRIPT. *s.* *Edict*; rescriptum, Tac.
 To RESCUE. *v. a.* Eripere; extorquere; liberare; expedire; solvere; detrahere; redimere, Cic.
 RESCUE. *s.* Liberatio; redemptio; recuperatio; vindictatio, Cic.
 RESEARCH. *s.* Inquisitio; disquisitio; indagatio; investigatio; scrutatio; perscrutatio; Cic.
 To RESEARCH. *v. a.* Conquirere; perquirere; investigari; scrutari; perscrutari, Cic.
 To RESEAT. *v. a.* In sedem reponere.
 RESEMBLANCE. *s.* Similitudo; comparatio; collatio; effigies, Cic.
 To RESEMBLE. *v. n.* To be like to; alicujus esse similem; ad similitudinem alicujus accedere, or speciem exhibere, Cic.
 To RESENT. *v. a.* Dolere; re commoveri; ægre, or iniquo animo, ferre; ulcisci.
 RESETER. *s.* Vindex; ulior.
 RESENTFUL. *a.* Uitionis appetens; vindictæ avidus; ultioni promptus, Tac.; injuriarum persecutissimus, Cic.
 RESENTMENT. *s.* Injurie dolor; animi ægritudo, or offensio, Cic.
 RESERVATION. *s.* Sepsitio, Ulp. — Use the verbs. — *Mental reservation*; reticentia.
 To RESERVE. *v. a.* Recondere; seponere; sepositum et reconditum habere; reponere; conditum servare, Cic.; reservare.
 RESERVE. *s.* I. (*In temper and language*); modestia; considerantia; moderatio; circumspectio; lingue temperamentum. II. *Corps of reserve*; subsidiaria acies, Liv.; subsidia, Cæs.
 RESERVED. *part.* Sepsitus; repositus; reconditus, Cic.
 RESERVED. *a.* Modestus; moderatus; consideratus, Cic.; circumspectus, Quint.
 RESERVEDLY. *ad.* Modeste; moderate; considerate, Cic.; circumspectus, Quint.
 RESERVEDNESS. *s.* Modestia; considerantia; moderatio; circumspectio; Cic.
 RESERVOIR. *s.* Piscina, Cic.; aque receptaculum, Col.
 To RESETTLE. *v. a.* Iterum constituere; restituere; reponere.
 RESETTLEMENT. *s.* Restitutio.
 To RESIDE. *v. n.* I. *To dwell*; morari; immorari; commorari; sedes, or domicilium, habere, Cic. II. *To subsist*; subsidere; subsistere, Col.
 RESIDENCE. *s.* I. *A habitation*; domus; domicilium; sedes. II. *Stay in a place*; assidua commoratio.
 III. (In chemistry); fæx; crassamen, Hor.
 RESIDENT. *a.* Qui stabilem in loco sedem habet.
 RESIDENT. *s.* Legatus, Cic.
 RESIDENTIARY. *a.* Qui stabilem in loco sedem habet.
 RESIDUAL or RESIDUARY. *a.* Post alios.
 RESIDUE. *s.* Reliquia, pl.; reliqua pecunia; pecuniæ residua, pl., Cic. — (In chemistry); crassamentum, Col.
 To RESIGN. *v. a.* and *n.* Munus alicui transmittere; abdicare; cedere; in sua sorte quiescere.
 RESIGNATION. *s.* I. *Act of resigning (an office)*; muneris abdicatio. II. *Submission of mind*; animi in fortuna sua acquiescentis patientia.
 RESILIENCE or RESILIENCY. *s.* Repercussus, ùs; repulsus, ùs, Plin.; aspersio, Cic.; respersus, ùs, Plin.
 RESIN. *s.* Resina, Col.
 RESINOUS. *a.* Resinosus, Plin.
 RESIPISCENCE. *s.* Morum in melius mutatio.
 To RESIST. *v. a.* and *n.* Obniti; obstare; repellere; obstistere; repugnare; refragari; or, relectari.
 RESISTANCE. *s.* Renisus, ùs; adversus conatus, ùs; repugnantia; oppositus, ùs, Cic.; objectus, ùs, Col.
 RESISTIBLE. *a.* Quod repugnari potest; qui resisti potest.
 RESISTLESS. *a.* Cui resisti non potest.
 RESOLVABLE. *a.* Quod resolvit potest.
 RESOLUBLE. *a.* Resolvibilis, Plin.
 RESOLVE. *s.* Animi firmitudo; constantia et firmitas; audacia; fidentia, Cic.
 To RESOLVE. *v. n.* i. e. *To determine*; statuere; constituere; decernere; statutum in animo ac deliberatum habere.
 To RESOLVE. *v. a.* I. *To explain, solve, clear*; expedire; explicare; explanare. — *To resolve a doubt*; dubitationem tollere. II. *To dissolve*; dissolvere; liquefacere; Cic.; liquare, Plin. III. *To analyse*; convertere; mutare, Cic.

RESOLVEDLY. *ad.* Obfirmato animo, Plaut.; firmo animo atque constanti; audaciter; fidenter, Cic.
 RESOLVENESS. *s.* Animi firmitudo; constantia et firmitas, Cic.
 RESOLVENT. *s.* Remedium discussorium, Plin.
 RESOLVER. *s.* Qui statuit, or resolvit.
 RESOLUTE. *a.* Stabilis; firmus; constans; propositi tenax, Hor.; audax; prefidens; Cic.
 RESOLUTELY. *ad.* Obfirmato animo, Plaut.; firmo animo atque constanti, Cic.
 RESOLUTENESS. *s.* Animi firmitudo; constantia et firmitas, Cic.
 RESOLUTION. *s.* Animi firmitudo; constantia et firmitas; audacia; fidentia; solutio; enodatio; dissolutio; propositum; fixum consilium, Cic.
 RESOLUTIVE. *a.* Discussorius, Plin.
 RESONANCE. *s.* Sonus; sonitus, ùs; Cic.; resonantia, Vitr.
 RESONANT. *a.* Resonans, Cic.; sonorus, Virg.; canorus, Plin.
 To RESORT. *v. n.* I. *To have recourse*; ad alicujus opem confugere, or perfugere. II. *To repair to*; alicujo se conferre, or se deportare, or recipere; frequentare, Sall.
 RESORT. *s.* I. *Concourse*; concursus, ùs. II. *Refuge*; perfugium; refugium; Cic.
 To RESOUND. *v. a.* and *n.* Repetere; repercutere; resonare; personare, Cic.; remugire, Sen.; resultare, Plin.; retonare, Catull.; circumsonare, Liv. — *His fame resounds through the world*; ejus laudibus aures undique circumsonant, Liv.
 RESOURSE. *s.* Via, ratio, aditus, ad rem faciendam, Cic.
 To RESOW. *v. a.* De novo serere.
 RESPECT. *s.* Ratio; respectus, ùs; observantia; reverentia; Cic.
 To RESPECT. *v. a.* I. *To regard, have regard to*; respectum alicujus, or rationem, habere; respicere; attendere; rationem ducere; consulere. II. *To consider with a degree of reverence*; observantia colere; reverentiam adversus aliquem adhibere, Cic.; obsequi, Ter.
 III. *To relate to*; ad rem attinere; pertinere; spectare, Cic.
 RESPECTABILITY. *s.* Existimatio bona; locus, Cic.
 RESPECTABLE. *a.* Venerandus; reverentia, or veneratione, dignus; cultu dignus, Cic.
 RESPECTABLY. *ad.* Honeste.
 RESPECTER. *s.* Qui rationem habet.
 RESPECTFUL. *a.* Reversus, Plin.; alicujus observantissimus, or reverentissimus, Cic.; Plin.
 RESPECTFULLY. *ad.* Verecunde, Cic.; reverenter, Plin.
 RESPECTIVE. *a.* (Relativus, Ammian.); proprius; mutuo; reciprocos, Cic.
 RESPECTIVELY. *ad.* Habita ratione; mutuo; vicissim; invicem, Cic.
 RESPIRATION. *s.* Respiratio, Ov.; halitus, ùs, Cic.; anhelitus, ùs, Virg.
 To RESPIRE. *v. n.* Spirare; respirare; aërem spiritu ducere; spiritum ducere, or haurire, Cic.; animam recipere, Liv.; atrahere ac reddere, Plin.
 RESPIRE. *s.* Dilatio; prolatio.
 To RESPIRE. *v. a.* Suspendere, Curt.; morari; differre; prorogare, Cic.
 RESPLENCE or RESPLENDENCY. *s.* Splendor; fulgor; Cic.
 RESPLENDENT. *a.* Splendidus; luminosus, Cic.; fulgens, Plin.; splendens, Hor.
 RESPLENDENTLY. *ad.* Splendide, Cic.
 To RESPOND. *v. n.* Respondere; responsum dare; referre, Cic.
 RESPONDENT. *s.* I. (In a civil matter); præ. II. (In a criminal cause); vas, vadis, Cic.
 RESPONSE. *s.* Responso; responsum, Cic.
 RESPONSIBILITY. *s.* Incumbens viro in honore constituto rationem repetendam reddendi obligatio.
 RESPONSIBLE. *a.* I. *Liable to be called to account*; a quo rei ratio jure repeti potest. II. *Able to pay*; qui est solvendo, Cic.
 RESPONSION. *s.* Satisfatio; satisfatum; cautio; Cic.
 RESPONSIVE. *a.* Consonus; congruus; Cic.; consimilis, Ter.
 REST. *s.* I. *Repose*; requies; otium; cessatio; quies; animi tranquillitas; somnus. II. (In music); cantus intermissio. III. (In poetry); cæsura. IV. *That on which any thing rests*; adnucilium; fulcrum, Cic.; fulcimentum, Varr. V. *Remainder*; reliquia, pl., Cic.; reliquum; residuum.
 To REST. *v. n.* and *a.* I. *To repose*; quieti corpus mandare, Lucr.; se somno tradere, or dare, Cic.; requiescere, Virg.; somno indulgere, Claud.; quietem capere, Plin.; reniti; or, inanti; insistere, Plin. II. *To remain*; restare; supresse; commorari; remanere; substatere, Cic.
 RESTAURATION. *s.* Instauratio; renovatio, Cic.; reffectio, Vitr.
 RESTFUL. *a.* Sedatus; quietus; placidus; placatus; tranquillus, Cic.

RESTING-PLACE. *s.* Statio.
 RESTITUTION. *s.* I. *Act of giving back*; (restitutio); reddito, Cic. II. *Repair*; recreatio; reparatio, Sall.
 RESTIVE OF RESTIFF. *a.* Intractabilis; indocilis; contumax et refractarius, Sen. — *A restive horse*; equus restitans, ore reluctanti, Ov.
 RESTIVENESS. *s.* Ingenium intractabile, or indocile.
 RESTLESS. *a.* Inquietus, Sall.; inquietus, Liv.; irrequietus, Plin.; anxius; sollicitus, Cic.
 RESTLESSLY. *ad.* Animo anxio, or sollicito.
 RESTLESSNESS. *s.* I. *Motion, agitation*; corporis aestuatio. II. *Unquietness, mental agitation*; sollicitudo; cura; angor; anxietas. III. *Want of sleep*; insomnia, Ter.
 RESTORATION. *s.* Restitutio; reddito; instauration; renovatio, Cic.; reformatio, Vitruv.
 RESTORATIVE. *a.* Instaurandi vim habens.
 RESTORATIVE. *s.* Remedium efficax et vires reficiens.
 TO RESTORE. *v. a.* I. *To give or put back*; rem alicui restituere; reddere; retribuere; refundere; repone. II. *To refresh*; reficere; recreare; reparare; renovare, Cic.
 RESTORER. *s.* Restitutor, Cic.; reparator, Stat.
 TO RESTRAIN. *v. a.* I. *To keep in, withhold*; tenere; detinere; retinere; morari; cohibere; inhibere; coercere; retentare, Plaut. II. *To repress, limit, confine*; reprimere; comprimere; coarctare, Cic.; restringere, Plin.
 RESTRAINABLE. *a.* Quod retineri potest.
 RESTRAINEDLY. *ad.* Restricta, Cic.
 RESTRAINER. *s.* Qui restringit.
 RESTRAINT. *s.* Illata vis; necessitas; circumscriptio, Cic. — *Restraint in manner*; minus liber oris et corporis habitus, Æs.
 RESTRICTION. *s.* Circumscriptio, Cic.
 RESTRICTIVE. *a.* Quod restringit.
 RESTRICTIVELY. *ad.* Restricta, Cic.
 RESTRINGENT. *a. and s.* (With physicians); adstringens, Cic.; adstrictorius; stypticus, Plin.
 TO RESULT. *v. n.* I. *To fly back*; resilire, Ov.; resutare. II. *To rise as a consequence*; ex re oriri, nasci, consequi, or confici, Cic.
 RESULT. *s.* I. *The act of flying back*; repercussus, Æs.; repulsus, Æs., Plin. II. *Consequence*; eventus, Æs.; exitus, Æs.; effectus, Æs.; consequentia, Cic.
 RESUMABLE. *a.* Quod resumit potest.
 TO RESUME. *v. a.* Resumere, Ov.; iterum capere, Cic.; recipere; repetere; recolare; referre, Cic. — *To resume one's business*; ad assueta munera se revocare, Cic.
 RESUMPTION. *s.* Iterata sumptio; orationis enumeratio.
 RESURRECTION. *s.* A morte ad vitam revocatio, Cic., reditus, Æs.
 TO RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* Ad vitam revocare; a mortuis excitare, Cic.
 RESUSCITATION. *s.* Renovatio; instauratio; restitutio, Cic.
 RETAIL. *s.* Sale by small quantities; rerum singularum venditio, or emptio.
 TO RETAIL. *v. a.* I. *To sell in small quantities*; res singulas popello vendere. II. *To tell*; res singulas, or ex ordine, enarrare.
 RETAILER. *s.* Qui merces sigillatim popello vendit.
 TO RETAIN. *v. a. and n.* I. *To keep*; tenere. — *To retain in the memory*; rem memoria retinere, or custodire; conservare, Cic. II. *To keep back*; retinere; detinere; morari; cohibere; inhibere; comprimere; reprimere; servare. III. *To keep in pay, to hire*; aliquid mercede conducere, Cic.
 RETAINER. *s.* Alicuius mercenarius; asseda, Cic.; sector; assessor; Cic.; Plin.
 TO RETAKE. *v. a.* Resumere, Ov.; iterum capere; reprehendere; recipere; comprehendere; revocare, Cic.
 TO RETALIATE. *v. a.* Vini defendere, or repellere, Cic.; injuriam referre, Sen.; par pari referre, rependere, or reddere; vices referre, Cic.
 RETALIATION. *s.* Compensatio; talio; pœna par noxæ, Cic.
 TO RETARD. *v. a.* Morari; moram, or tarditatem, afferre; impedimentum inferre, Cic.; cunctationem injicere, Liv.; tardare; detinere.
 RETARDATION. *s.* Mora; retardatio; cunctatio; tarditas, Cic.
 TO RETCH. *v. n.* Nauseare, Cic.; nausea corripit, Col.
 RETENTION. *s.* Retentio; memoria; recordatio; Cic.
 RETENTIVE. *a.* Qui retinet. — *A retentive memory*; memoria tenacissima, Quint.
 RETENTIVENESS. *s.* Tenacitas, Cic.
 RETICENCE. *s.* Reticentia, Cic.
 RETICLE. *s.* A small net; reticulum, Plin.
 RETICULAR. *a.* Reticulatus, Plin.
 RETICULATED OR RETIFORM. *a.* Reticulatus, Plin.
 RETINA. *s.* (In anatomy); reticulata oculi tunica.
 RETINUE. *s.* Comitatus, Æs.; famulatus, Æs.; familia; associatorum turba, Cic.
 TO RETIRE. *v. a. and n.* Abire; abscedere; discedere;

se abripere; subducere; secedere; se remove, Cic. — *To retire from business*; a negotiis se extrahere, Cic.
 RETIRED. *a.* Solitarius; ab omni turba vacuus; ab arbitris remotus; interior, Cic.
 RETIREDLY. *ad.* Procul ab hominum congressu.
 RETIREDNESS. *s.* Solitudo; secessus, Æs.; vita solitaria, Cic.
 RETIREMENT. *s.* I. *Private abode*; receptus, Æs.; secessus, Æs. II. *Private way of life*; vita solitaria; solitudo; locus ab omni turba vacuus, ab arbitris remotus, Cic.; interior et familiaris vita, Sen.
 TO RETIRE. *v. a.* Remittere; retorquere, Cic.; repetere; crimen accusanti regere; Sen.
 RETORT. *s.* I. (In chemistry); ampulla comuta. II. *A censure returned*; criminis a reo in accusatore translato; argumenti in adversarium conversio.
 RETORTER. *s.* Qui retorquet.
 RETORTION. *s.* Argumenti in adversarium conversio.
 TO RETOSS. *v. a.* Repellere; retorquere; repercutere, Plin.
 TO RETOUCH. *v. a.* Rursus tangere, or tractare; recognoscere; limare; expolire, Cic. — *To retouch a picture*; novos tabellæ colores inducere, Plin.
 TO RETRACE. *v. a.* Iterum delineare, or describere; renovare, Cic.
 TO RETRACT. *v. a. and n.* Dicta revocare, Cic.; retractare, Virg.
 RETRACTION. *s.* Retractatio.
 RETRACTION. *s.* Nervorum contractio, Plin.
 RETREAT. *s.* I. *Place of privacy or retirement*; receptus, Æs.; receptaculum; sedes; refugium; perburgium, Cic. II. *Act of retiring*; recessus, Æs.; receptus, Æs., Cæs.
 TO RETREAT. *v. n.* Se recipere; cedere; gradum, or pedes, referre, Cic.; Liv.; se remove.
 TO RETRENCH. *v. a. and n.* Detrahere; imminuere; rescare; desecare; recidere; subtrahere; deducere; Cic.; sumptum levare, Ter.; impensam circumcidere, Plaut.; sumptibus parcere.
 RETRENCHMENT. *s.* Detractio; imminutio, Cic.
 TO RETRIBUTE. *v. a.* Retribuere; reddere; redhibere, Cic.
 RETRIBUTION. *s.* Merces; præmium; remuneratio, Cic.
 RETRIEVABLE. *a.* Quod recipi potest.
 TO RETRIEVE. *v. a.* Redipisci, Plaut.; recuperare, Cic.; recipere, Liv.; restituere; reparare; reficere; revocare; recreare, Cic.
 RETROACTIVE. *a.* Quod in præterita vim habet.
 RETROCESSION. *s.* Rei concessæ restitutio.
 RETROGRADATION. *s.* Regressio; regressus, Æs., Cic.
 RETROGRADE. *a.* Retrogradus, Plin.
 TO RETROGRADE. *v. n.* Retrogradi; retroire, Plin.; retroferri.
 RETROSPECT OF RETROSECTION. *s.* Respectus, Æs.
 RETROSPECTIVE. *a.* Respiciens.
 TO RETURN. *v. a.* Aciem retundere, Cic., hebetare, Plin.
 TO RETURN. *v. n.* I. *To come again to the same place or state*; redire; revenire; remeare; reverti; revehi; vestigia relegere; gressum recipere; recurrere; remigrare. II. *To make answer*; respondere; responsum dare.
 TO RETURN. *v. a.* Reddere; restituere; remittere. — *To return thanks*; gratias agere, Cic.
 RETURN. *s.* I. *Act of coming back to the same place or state*; reditus, Æs.; reditio; reversio; regressus, Æs. II. *Revolution*; vicissitudo; vices, pl.; vicissitudo; conversio. III. (In trade); *Repayment, requital*; auctarium, Plaut.; additamentum; accessio; præmium; merces; compensatio; remuneratio; restitutio; deditio, Cic. IV. *Restitutio*; redditio. — *To make a return*; par pari referre, Cic. V. *A list*; catalogus, Plaut.; index; recensio, Cic.
 RETURNS, RETURN-DAYS. *s. pl.* (In law); dies juridici, Plin.
 TO REVEAL. *v. a.* Patrefacere, Cic.; retegere, Ov.; prodere, Juv.; evulgare, Liv.; enuntiare; in lucem proferre; indicare; notum facere, Cic.
 REVEALER. *s.* Qui rem notam facit; delator, Cic.
 TO REVEL. *v. n.* Commissari, Cic.
 REVEL OR REVELRY. *s.* Festæ, pl.; dapes, pl.; epulæ, pl.; commissatio, Cic.
 REVELATION. *s.* Patrefactio; declaratio. — *The Revelation of St. John*; Apocalypsis.
 REVELLER. *s.* Commissator, Ter.
 TO REVENGE. *v. a.* Ulcisci; vindicare; pœnas expectare. — *To revenge one's self*; se vindicare; ulcisci, Ter.
 REVENGE. *s.* Vindictio, Cic.; ultio, Plin.; vindicta, Quint.
 REVENGEFUL. *a.* Ultonius appetens, or cupidus; vindictæ avidus; ad ultionem pronus; injuriarum persecutissimus, Cic.
 REVENGEFULNESS. *s.* Ingenium ad ultionem pronum, Tac.
 REVENGER. *s.* Ultor; vindex, Cic.
 REVENGEMENT. *s.* Vindictio, Cic.
 REVENUE. *s.* Fructus, Æs.; reditus, Æs.; vectigal, Cic.

To REVERBERATE. *v. a. and n.* Repercutere, Plin.; reflectere.

REVERBERATION. *s.* Repercussus, ūs, Plin.

To REVERE. *v. a.* Revereri; veneratione prosequi, Vell.; venerari, Cic.; devenerari, Liv.

REVERENCE. *s.* I. *Veneration, respect;* veneratio; observatio; observantia; reverentia; cultus, ūs; obsequium, Cic. II. *Courtesy;* salutatio, Cic. — *With reverence;* pace tua dixerim, Cic.

To REVERENCE. *v. a.* Observantia colere; revereri; venerari, Cic.

REVERENCER. *s.* Qui reveretur.

REVEREND. *a.* Venerandus, Cic.; venerabilis, Liv.; verendus, Ov.

REVERENT OF REVERENTIAL. *a.* Reverens, Plin.; aliquid observantissimus, Cic.

REVERENTLY OR REVERENTLY. *ad.* Verecunde, Cic.; reverenter, Plin.

REVERIE. *s.* Deliramentum, Plaut.; deliratio; delirium; Cels.; vigilantium somnia; meditatio, Cic.

REVERSAL. *s.* Pœna commutatio.

To REVERSE. *v. a.* Prostrernere, Sall.; dejicere, Liv.; evertere; disturbare; affligere; demoliri; invertere; pervertere; deturbare; Cic.; ima summis permiscere, Lucan.

REVERSE. *s.* I. *Vicissitudo;* vicissitudo; conversio; commutatio; vices. — *Reverse of fortune;* adversa fortuna; adversus casus, ūs, Cic. II. *The side of a coin on which the head is not impressed;* pars aversa.

REVERSIBLE. *a.* Revocabilis, Ov.; revertendus.

REVERSION. *s.* Reversio, Cic.; successoris designatio post obitum; possessoris muneris designata successio.

To REVERT. *v. a.* Verrere; invertere; versare.

To REVERT. *v. n.* Reverti; revertire; remeare, Cic.

REVERTIBLE. *a.* Revertendus.

To REVEST. *v. a.* Induere; vestire; instaurare; restituere.

REVESTIARY. *s.* Sacrum vestiarium, Plin.

REVICTION. *s.* Ad vitam reditus, ūs.

To REVICTUAL. *v. a.* Conmeatum supportare, or subministrare, Cæs.

To REVIEW. *v. a.* I. *To look at a second time;* iterum videre; revisere; recognoscere; rem attente denuo considerare, Cic. II. *To examine, overlook;* scrutari, Plin.; recensere, Liv.

REVIEW. *s.* Revisio; recognitio, Cic.; censura, Plin. — *(Of an army);* exercitus, or copiarum, recensio.

REVIEWER. *s.* Criticus, Cic.

To REVILE. *v. a.* Aliquem contumeliis lacessere, or afficere, Cic.; alicui convicium facere, Ter.

REVILE OR REVILING. *s.* Contumelia; convicium; verborum atrocitas.

REVILER. *s.* Qui conviciis aliquem lacerat.

REVILINGLY. *ad.* Contumeliose, Cic.

REVISAL OR REVISION. *s.* Recognitio.

To REVISE. *v. a.* Revisere; recognoscere; rem attente denuo considerare.

REVISE. *s.* Recognitio.

REVISER. *s.* Qui rem denuo ponderandam suscipit.

To REVISIT. *v. a.* Revisere; iterum invisere, Cic.

REVIVAL. *s.* Restitutio; reparatio; renovatio; instauratio, Cic.

To REVIVE. *v. n.* Reviviscere, Cic.; ad vitam redire, Cels.

To REVIVE. *v. a.* Ad vitam revocare, Cic.; a morte reducere, Virg.; vitam reddere, Hor. — Fig.; vires reficere; animum reddere. renovare, exsuccitare, excitare, Plin.

REVIVER. *s.* Qui ad vitam reducit.

To REVIVIFICATE OR REVIVIFY. *v. a.* Sensum vitalem rursus alicui infundere.

REUNION. *s.* Partium disjunctarum conjunctio, or in eundem locum congregatio. — *Reunion of friends;* gratiæ reconciliatio, Cic.

To REUNITE. *v. a.* Disjuncta coagmentare; iterum conjungere; ferruginare, Plin. — *To reunite friends;* reconciliare; ad concordiam reducere, Cic.

To REUNITE. *v. n.* Coire, Cels.; coalescere, Plin.; confervescere, Cels. — *(Of friends);* in gratiam redire, Cic.

REVOCABLE. *a.* Revocabilis, Ov.

REVOCATION. *s.* I. *Reversal;* legis abrogatio, or abolitio, Cic.; edicti rescissio; revocatio. II. *Recall;* revocatio, Cic.

To REVOKE. *v. a.* Infectum facere, Plaut.; irritum facere; rescindere; rumpere; revocare; retractare; abrogare, Cic.

To REVOLT. *v. n.* Rebellare, Cæs.; rebellionem facere, Liv.; ab aliquo desciscere; deficere, Cic.; defectionem facere, Liv.

REVOLT. *s.* Rebellum, Liv.; rebellio, Cæs.; defectio, Cic.; rebellatio, Val. Max.

REVOLTER. *s.* Rebells, Suet.; rebellans, Cæs.

To REVOLVE. *v. n. and a.* Circumagi; circumvolvī; in orbem agi, or volvi; circummagere, se, Cic.; se convertere. — *To revolve in one's mind;* rem secum animo volvere, Liv.; consilium animo volutare, Curt.; in corde versare, Plaut.

REVOLUTION. *s.* Conversio; rerum mutatio; vicissi-

tudo; rerum commutatio, or inclinatio. — *A public revolution;* status publici commutatio.

REVOLUTIONIST. *a.* A *favourer of revolutions;* qui novis rebus studet.

To REVOMIT. *v. a.* Revomere, Virg.; vomitum repetere, Cels.

To REWARD. *v. a.* Alicui præmium tribuere; aliquem præmio donare, afficere, or decorare; remunerare; remunerari, Cic.

REWARD. *s.* Merces; præmium; remuneratio; pretium, Cic.

REWARDABLE. *a.* Præmio dignus.

REWARDER. *s.* Qui præmio afficit.

RHAPSODIST. *s.* Homerista, Petron.

RHAPSODY. *s.* Farrago, Juv.

RHETORIC. *s.* Rhetorica; rhetorice, Quint.; ars oratoria, Plin.

RHETORICAL. *a.* Oratorius, Plin.; rhetoricus, Cic.

RHETORICALLY. *ad.* Rhetorice; more rhetorico.

RHETORICIAN. *s.* Rhetoricus, Cic.; eloquentiæ candidatus, Quint.; rhetor; eloquentiæ professor.

RHEUM. *s.* Epiphora; thoracis distillatio, Plin.

RHEUMATIC. *a.* Rheumaticus, Plin.

RHEUMATISM. *s.* Rheumatismus, Plin.

RHEUMY. *a.* Rheumaticus, Plin.

RHINOCEROS. *s.* Rhinoceros, Plin.

RHISAGRA. *s.* (With dentists); rhizagra, Cels.

RHOMB. *s.* (In geometry); rhombus.

RHOMBOID. *s.* Rhomboides, Frontin.

RHUBARB. *s.* Rha barbarum.

RHUMB. *s.* Linea index venti.

RHYME. *s.* Vocum idem sonus, or exitus smiles.

To RHYME. *v. n.* I. *To agree in sound;* syllabis consonantibus desinare. II. *To make verses;* versus condere, or scribere.

RHYMER OR RHYMESTER. *s.* Recentior poeta.

RHYMES. *s. pl.* Pœma, Cic.; carmen, Hor.

RHYTHM. *s.* Rhythmus.

RIB. *s.* Costa, Cels.

RIBALDRY. *s.* Obscenitas, Liv.

RIBBAND, RIBBAND, or RIBBON. *s.* Vittæ; tænia, Virg.; lemniscus, Plaut. — *A ribband-uncover;* vittarum textor.

— *Trimmed with ribbands;* vittatus; lemniscatus, Cic.

RIBBED. *a.* Costatus, Varr.

RICE. *s.* Orzya, Plin.

RICH. *a.* I. *Wealthy;* dives; pecuniosus; bene nummatus; opulentus; opibus præpotens; locuples; Cic.; divitiis affluens. II. *Splendid, precious;* splendidus; lautus; opimus. III. *Abundant, plentiful;* abundans; affluens; largus; copiosus; benignus, Hor.

RICHES. *s. pl.* Divitiæ; fortuna; facultates; opes; opulentia; res familiaris; bona; possessiones; Cic.

RICHLY. *ad.* I. *Copiously;* copiose; large; Cic.; opulenter, Liv. II. *With riches, magnificently;* abunde; abundanter; affatim, Cic.; ubertim, Catull.; basilice; laute; or, magnifice, Plaut.; pretiose, Cic.

RICHNESS. *s.* Divitiæ, pl.; opulentia; abundantia; copia; tærtata; affluentia; luxuria; profluentia; plenitas; fecunditas, Cic.

RICK. *s.* Acervus, Cic.; cumulus, Liv.; congeries, Plin.

RICKETY. *a.* Deformis; articulis nodatis laborans.

To RID. *v. a.* I. *To set free;* expedire; liberare; solvere; eripere; detrahere. II. *To clear, to disen-*

cumber; nudare; denudare; exuere. III. *To remove;* amoliri; amovere, Cic.

RIDDANCE. I. *Deliverance;* liberatio. II. *Act of clearing away;* nudatio; depulsio.

RIDDLE. *s.* I. *A puzzling question, or dark problem;* ænigma, Cic. II. *A coarse sieve;* cribrum, Cic.

To RIDDLE. *v. a.* I. *To solve, to unravel;* ænigma aperire, Plaut. II. *To sift;* cribrare, Plin.; cribro succernere, Col.

To RIDE. *v. n.* Equitare, Cic.; equo vehi, insidere, Liv. — *To ride at anchor;* ad anchoras stare, Cæs.

To RIDE. *v. a.* Vires exhaurire; nimio cursu fatigare; laboribus frangere, Cic.

RIDER. *s.* Eques; equitandi peritus, Cic.; (veredarius, Firm.).

RIDGE. *s.* I. *The top of the back;* spina, Cels. II. *Top of a hill;* montis vertex, Cic.; cacumen, Hor.; culmen, Cæs.; jugum, Virg.; fastigium, Curt. III. *The ground thrown up by the plough;* porca; lira, Col.

IV. *A ridge of hills;* montes continui, pl. — *A ridge of rocks;* perpetua rupium maris summo exstantium iuga.

RIDGE-TILE. *s.* Imbrex, Plin.

To RIDGE. *v. a.* In modum spinæ elevare; importare; Col.

RIDGY. *a.* Jugosus, Ov.

RIDICULE. *s.* Ridelium, Hor.; deridiculum, Tac. — *To turn into ridicule;* deridendum præbere, Quint.; ludo vertere, Hor.

To RIDICULE. *v. a.* Deridere; deridendum urabere, Quint.

RIDICULOUS. *a.* Ridelium, Cic.; deridiculus, Liv.

RIDICULOUSLY. *ad.* Ridelium; insulse; inepte, Cic.

RIDICULOUSNESS. *s.* Ridiculum, Hor.; deridiculum, Tac.

RIDING. *s.* I. *The act of travelling on horseback;* equitatio, Plin. II. *A district;* pagus.

RIDING-COAT. *s.* Lacerna, Cic.

RIDING-HOOD. *s.* Sagum cucullatum.

RIDING-ROD. *s.* Virgula, Cic.

RIDING-SCHOOL or RIDING-HOUSE. *s.* Hippodromus, Plaut.

RIFE. *a.* Communis; vulgaris; usitatus; quotidianus, Cic.

RIFEPLY. *ad.* Vulgo; abunde; abundanter; affatim; Cic. RIFENESS. *s.* Abundantia; copia; Cic.

RIFRAFF. *s.* Sordes.

TO RIFLE. *v. a.* Prædari; rapere; diripere; expoliare; nudare; spoliare, Cic.

RIFLEMAN. *s.* Sclopotarius.

RIFLER. *s.* Director; expliator; Cic.; prædator.

RIFT. *s.* Rima; fissum, Cic.; fissura, Col.

TO RIFT. *v. a.* Findere; diffindere; discindere; per-rumpere.

TO RIFT. *v. n.* Rimas agere; capere, Cic.; de-hiscere, Cato; hiare, Col.

TO RIG. *v. a.* Rebus omnibus instruere; armare. — (*A ship*); navem instruere, or adornare, Cæs.

RIGGER. *s.* Nautici apparatus præbitor, Cic.

RIGGING. *s.* Interamenta, Liv.; auxilia nautica, Ov.; navium armamenta, Plin.

RIGGISH. *u.* Lascivus; libidinosus; Cic.

RIGHT. *a.* I. *Just, honest;* rectus; æquus; justus; bonus. II. *Not erroneous;* accuratus. III. *Fit, convenient;* aptus; idoneus; proprius; conveniens; congruens; commodus. IV. *True, real;* verus; genuinus, Cic. V. *Not left;* dexter. — *The right hand;* manus dextra; or simply, dextra, or dextera, Ov.; Cic. — *On the right;* dextre. — *To the right hand;* dextror sum, Liv.; Hor.; dextroversum, Plaut. VI. — *To set right;* ad regulam exigere; corrigere, Cic.; emendare, Plin.

RIGHT. *interj.* Recte! belle! Cic.

RIGHT. *ad.* I. *Justly;* juste; æque; ut æquum est. II. *In a direct line;* recta via; directo. III. *Properly;* recte; probe; bene; belle, Cic.; approbe, Gell. IV. *According to art or rule;* rite, Cic.

RIGHT. *s.* I. *Justice;* not wrong; jus; justitia; æquitas; æquum; rectum. II. *Prærogative, privilege;* prærogativa; privilegium; immunitas. III. *The side not left;* dextrum latus.

TO RIGHT. *v. a.* Summo jure agere; jus reddere, or tribuere.

RIGHTEOUS. *a.* Justus; æquus; bonus; pius; rectus; recti tenax; virtute præstans, or præditus, Cic.

RIGHTEOUSLY. *ad.* Cum virtute; probe; caste; integre; juste; æque; recte; sancte; Cic.

RIGHTEOUSNESS. *s.* Virtus; honestas; animi rectum; æquum; æquitas; justitia; bonitas, Cic.

RIGHTFUL. *a.* Legitimus.

RIGHTFULLY. *ad.* Legitime; juste; jure; pro jure, Cic.

RIGHTFULNESS. *s.* Æquitas; integritas; animi rectum, Hor.

RIGHT-HAND. *s.* Dextra; or, dextera.

RIGHT-HANDED. *a.* Qui ut plurimum dextra utitur.

RIGHTLY. *ad.* Recte; æque; bene; juste; probe; jure; merito; ex æquo et bono, Cic.

RIGHTNESS. *s.* Integritas; æquitas; Cic.; animi rectum, Hor.

RIGID. *s.* I. *Stiff; not to be bent;* rigidus; durus. II. *Severe, harsh;* durus; rigidus; severus; austere; inexorabilis; acerbus; asper, Cic.

RIGIDITY. *s.* I. *Stiffness;* duritia; durities; rigor; rigiditas, Vitr. II. *Severity, harshness;* severitas; asperitas; acerbitas; durities; rigidi mores, pl., Cic.; duritia, Tac.; rigor, Suet.; mens flecti nescia, Ov.

RIGIDLY. *ad.* Austere; severe; aspere; Cic.; rigide, Sen.

RIGIDNESS. *s.* Rigor, Suet.; severitas; asperitas; durities, Cic. — See RIGIDITY.

RIGOROUS. *a.* Durus; asper; acerbus; severus, Cic.

RIGOROUSLY. *ad.* Rigide, Sen.; austere; severe; aspere; acerbe, Cic.; duriter, Plin.

RIGOUR. *s.* Asperitas; acerbitas; severitas; durities, Cic. — *With the utmost rigour;* summo jure, Cic.

RILL. *s.* Rivus; rivulus, Cic.

TO RILL. *v. n.* Fluere; profuere; diffluere; manare, Cic.

RILLET. *s.* Rivulus, Cic.

RILLY. *a.* Scaturiginosus, Col.

RIM. *s.* Ora; margo; crepidio; labrum. — (*Of a garment or the like*); limbus; instita, Hor.

RIME. *s.* I. *Hoar frost;* pruina; grando minutissima; gelicidium, Col. II. *A chink;* rima; fissum, Cic.; fissura, Col.

RIMY. *a.* Pruinosus, Col.

RIND. *s.* Cortex, Cic.; liber.

TO RIND. *v. a.* Arborem decorticare, Plin.; cortice denudare; deglubere, Varr.

RINDED. *a.* Corticatus, Col.; corticosus, Plin.

RING. *s.* I. *A circle;* orbis. II. *A circle of gold, &c.;* annulus. — *A seal ring;* annulus signatorius, Val. Max. — *A wedding ring;* pronubus annulus, Ter. — *Ear-ring;* inauris, Plin.; auricularis bulla. III. (Of bells); multiplicis æris campani concentus, ùs.

TO RING. *v. a. and n.* I. *To sound, resound;* sonare, Cic.; resonare; personare; sonitum dare, Ov.; tinnire, Varr. — *To ring a bell or bells;* ære campano signum dare; æs campanum pulsare, or agitare, or ad numerum pulsare. II. *To encircle;* circulus religare.

III. *To fit with rings;* annulis instruere. IV. — *To ring a hog;* porcum capistrare; capistris os porci præfigere.

RING-BOX. *s.* Scrinium, Hor.

RING-DOVE. *s.* Falumbes, Plin.; palumbus; palumba, Mart.

RINGER. *s.* Æris campani pulsator.

RINGING. *s.* Multiplicis æris campani sonitus, or concentus, ùs.

RINGLEADER. *s.* Qui factionis principatum tenet, Cæs.

RINGLET. *s.* I. *A little ring;* annulus, Cic. II. *A circle;* circulus, Cic. III. *A curl;* pl., cinni, Plaut.; cincinnati, Cic.; cirri, Mart.

RINGTAIL. *a.* *A bird;* minimi accipitris mas.

RING-THRIBLE. *s.* Digitale, Varr.

RINGWORM. *s.* Lichen; impetigo, Plin.

TO RINSE. *v. a.* Eluere; colluere, Cato. — *To rinse out the mouth;* os aqua fovere, Cels.

RIOU. *s.* I. *Bacchanalian revelry;* helluatio; com-potatio; comessatio; bacchatio; intemperantia; flagitiosa libido; profusa hilaritas. II. *Seditious tumult;* seditio; turbæ; pl.; tumultus, ùs; coitio; concursatio, Cic.

TO RIOU. *v. n.* I. *To revel;* perpotare; prægræcar. II. *To raise a sedition or uproar;* tumultus ciere, Cic.; turbas excitare, Quint., concire, Plaut.

RIOUSER. *s.* I. *A reveller;* popino; comessor; vir perditus, dissolutus. II. *One who raises an uproar or sedition;* seditiosus; turbulentus, Cic.

RIOUS. *a.* Seditiosus; turbulentus; dissolutus; perditus; libidinosus; in libidines effusus, Cic.

RIOUSLY. *ad.* Seditiose; turbulenter; Cic.

TO RIP. *v. a.* Findere; diffindere; dividere; lacere; laniare; dilaniare; discerpere; discindere; diripere, Cic.

RIFE. *a.* I. *Mature, finished;* maturus; solibus coctus; firmatus; perfectus; absolutus. II. *Ready;* promptus; paratus, Cic.

TO RIFE or RIFEN. *v. n. and a.* Maturescere; maturitatem assuq, Cic.; maturari, Col.; coquere, Varr.; maturare, Plin.; maturitatem afferre, Cic.

RIFELY. *ad.* Consulte, Plaut.; considerate; tempestive; opportune; commode; Cic.

RIFENESS. *s.* Maturitas; absolutio; perfectio; consummatio; Cic.

RIPPER. *s.* Laciniator, Prudent.

TO RIPPLE. *v. n.* Undatim scaturire, Col.; bullare, Plin.

TO RISE. *v. n.* I. *To lift up one's self;* erigere se; surgere; consurgere; se attollere; tolli. II. *To swell, increase;* crescere; augeri; amplificari, Cic.; augescere, Tac.; increscere, Ov. III. *To ascend, move upward;* ascendere; in altitudinem assurgere. IV. *To take beginning;* oriri; originem habere; nasci, Cic.

V. *To become great, grow in importance;* insurgere, Tac. VI. *To rise (in arms);* arma capere, or sumere, Cic. — *To rise again;* rebellare. VII. *To spring up (from the ground);* surgere, Hor.; Col.

VIII. — *To rise up to one by way of respect;* alicui assurgere, Cic.

RISE. *s.* I. *Ascent (of water);* fluminum auctus, Tac., accrementum, or incrementum, Plin. II. *Rising ground;* clivus, Cic.; tumulus; locus editus, Liv.

III. *Source;* fons; origo; ortus, ùs; principium; caput; causa; initium; Cic. — *To give rise to;* occasionem præbere; producere; gignere; efficere, Cic.; parere, Ter.; ingenerare, Cic. IV. *Height;* elatio; altitudo; excelsitas, Plin.

RISIBILITY. *s.* Ridendi facultas.

RISIBLE. *a.* I. *Having the faculty of laughing;* ridendi capax; risum movens. II. *Ridiculous;* deridendus, Ter.; deridiculum, Plaut.

RISING. *s.* I. (*From bed*); e lecto egressus, ascensus, ùs. II. (*Of a hill*); clivus. III. (*Of the stomach*); nausea, Cic. IV. *Insurrection;* rebellio, Cæs.; (once, rebellium, Liv.) V. (*From the dead*); a morte ad vitam reditus, ùs.

RISK. *s.* Alea; discrimen; periculum; sors; fortuna, Cic.

TO RISK. *v. a.* Fortunæ committere; periculum adire, or subire; fortunam tentare; in discrimen venire; periclitari, Cic.

RITE. *s.* Ritus, ùs, Cic. — *Funeral rites;* funus; exsequie, pl.; justa, Cic.

RITUAL. *s.* *Book in which the rites of religion are set down;* ritualis liber, Cic.

RITUAL. *a.* Solemnis, Cic.

RIVAL. *s.* and *a.* Rivalis, Cic.; æmulus, Ter.; competitor, Cic.

To RIVAL. *v. a.* Cum altero æmulari.

RIVALITY, RIVALRY, or RIVALSHIP. *s.* Æmulatione, Nep.; rivalitas, Cic.

To RIVE. *v. a.* and *n.* Findere; diffindere; dividere; rumpere; discindere; Cic.

RIVER. *s.* Fluvius, Virg.; flumen; amnis, Cic. — *River water*; aqua fluvialis, Col. — *Down the river*; secundo, or prono, amne, Virg.

RIVER-DRAGON. *s.* Crocodilus, Plin.

RIVER-HORSE. *s.* Hippopotamus, Plin.

To RIVER. *v. a.* Clavi cuspidem retundere, Cic. — *To rivet a thing in one's mind*; in animo infigere, insculpere, imprimere, Cic.

RIVULET. *s.* Rivulus, Cic.

ROACH. *s.* *Å fish*; rubellio; gobio; gobius; Plin.

ROAD. *s.* I. *Public way*; via publica, Plaut., militaris, Cic.; iter; cursus; ūs; Liv. II. *Ground where ships may anchor*; vadosa ora; navium statio, Virg.; statio opportuna navibus. III. *Right of travelling*; (*on foot or horseback*); iter: (*on foot or horseback, or in a carriage*); actus, ūs.

To ROAM. *v. n.* and *a.* Curator, Ter.; circumcurare, Plaut.; errare, Cic.; obambulare, Virg.

ROAMER. *s.* Concurator; errabundus; Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.; multivagus, Plin.

ROAN. *a.* — *A roan horse*; equus albo, leucophæo, phœniceo, colore distinctus.

To ROAR. *v. n.* Fremere; fremere; obmurmurare, Ov.

ROAR or ROARING. *s.* Fremitus, ūs. — *A roar of laughter*; risus solutus, immodicus, inconditus.

To ROAST. *v. a.* Prop.; torrere, Virg.; torrefacere, Col.; ad ignem versare, Hor. — Fig.; vexare; exagitare.

ROAST or ROASTED. *a.* Assus, Cels.; tostus, Ov. — *To roast the roast*; nimium esse imperii, Liv.

ROB. *s.* Succus condensatus.

To ROB. *v. n.* Furari; clam eripere, subripere, or surripere, Cic.; furto tollere, Virg.; prædari; latrocinari; grassari; alicui furum facere; spoliare; expilare; compilare; nudare.

ROBBER. *s.* Fur; latro; prædo; prædator; spoliator; grassator, Cic.

ROBBERY. *s.* Furtum; latrocinium, Cic.; grassatio, Plin.; grassatura, Suet.; rapina, Liv.

ROBE. *s.* Talaris, or longa, vestis, Cic.; vestis fluens, Propert.; syrma, Mart.; vestis forensis, Col. — *Gentlemen of the long robe*; homines forenses, Quint.

To ROBE. *v. n.* Vestem talarum induere.

ROBIN-REDBREAST. *s.* *Å bird*; erithacus; phœnicurus, Plin.

ROBUST or ROBUSTIOUS. *a.* Robustus; laetotus; valens, Cic.; validus, Ov.; vigenis, Cic.

ROBUSTLY. *adv.* Viriliter.

ROBUSTNESS. *s.* Nervi, pl.; vigor, Liv.; robur, Cels.; corporis robur, Cic.; viridis ætas, Col.

ROCAMBOLE. *s.* *Å root*; allium.

ROCHE ALUM. *s.* Alumen, Plin.

ROCHET. *s.* Linea tunica restrictioribus manicis.

ROCK. *s.* Saxum; silex; scopulus; Cic.; rupes, Cæs.; petra, Curt.

To ROCK. *v. a.* Agitare; quassare; jactare; movere; commovere; versare. — *To rock a cradle*; infantem in cunis versare.

To ROCK. *v. n.* Agitari; moveri.

ROCKER. *s.* Cumarum motor, Mart.

ROCKET. *s.* *Å plant*; eruca, Plin.

ROCK SALT. *s.* Sal fossilis, Varr.

ROCKY. *a.* Scopulosus, Cic.; saxosus, Plin.

ROD. *s.* Virga, Virg.; virgula, Cic. — (For measuring); pertica longioris, Varr. — (For punishment); virgæ, pl., Cic. — *Å fishing rod*; arundo, Plin. — *Å curtain rod*; radius ferreus, Plin.

RODOMONTE. *s.* Superbiloquentia, Cic.

To RODOMONTE. *v. n.* Se magnifice jactare et ostentare; de se ipso gloriosius loqui, Cic.

ROE. *s.* Caprea, Virg.; Plin.

ROGATION. *s.* Precatio; rogatio; obtestatio; obsecratio; Cic.

ROGATION WEEK. *s.* The second week before Whitsunday; instituta supplicationibus hebdomada.

ROGUE. *s.* Nequam; nequior; nebulosus; furcifer; Cic.; ærurator, Plaut.

To ROGUE. *v. n.* Furari; furtum facere; fraudem facere; furto subducere, Cic.; suffurari, Plaut.

ROGUEY or ROGUISHNESS. *s.* Facinus indignum, or illiberale; fraus; Cic.; lepida procatitas, Mart.

ROGUSH. *a.* Nequam; nequior; illiberalis; fraudulentus; lascivus, Virg. — *Å roguish eye*; pætus oculis.

ROGUSHLY. *adv.* Flagitiose; fraudulentur; lascive.

To ROIST or To ROISTER. *v. n.* Se magnifice jactare et ostentare; de se ipso gloriosius loqui, Cic.

To ROLL. *v. a.* and *n.* Volvere; pervolvere; volutare; convolvere; complicare; versare; volvi, Cic.

ROLL. *s.* I. *The act of rolling*; circumactio, Vitr.; circumactus, ūs, Sen. II. *That which is rolled*; volumen, Plin. III. *Public writing, register*; acta publica,

pl.; index, Cic.; catalogus, Plaut.; recensio, Cic. — *The Rolls*; Tabularium forense. IV. *Bread*; panis. V. — *A roll of paper*; charta convoluta, pl. — *A bookbinder's roll*; rotula. — *A roll of the eyes*; oculatorum vertigo, Plin. — *A roll of the drum*; crebra tympani pulsatio.

ROLLER. *s.* Cylindrus; palanga, Vitr. — (For dough); radius, Plaut.

ROLLING. *s.* Circumactio, Vitr.; circumactus, ūs, Sen. — (At sea); navis volutatio, Sen.; vacillatio, Quint.

ROLLING. *a.* Volubilis.

ROLLING-PIN. *s.* Radius, Plaut.

ROMAN. *a.* Romanus, Cic. — *A Roman nose*; nasus aduncus, Ter.

ROMANCE. *s.* Fabularis historia, Suet.; fabulosa narratio; narratio fictæ simillima, Plin.; cantilena tenera, or flebilis.

To ROMANCE. *v. n.* Fingere; confingere; comminisci; fabulas fingere; vana gloriose mentiri, Cic.

ROMANCER. *s.* Mendaciloquus, Plaut.; splendide mendax, Hor.; fabulator, Gell.

ROMANCING. *s.* Fabulosa narratio; commenta.

To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* Peregrinum vocabulum Latinum facere.

ROMANTIC. *a.* Fabulosus, Cic. — *A romantic spot*; locus poetarum, or fabulatorum, coloribus depingenda.

ROMP. *s.* I. *A rude, boisterous, girl*; puella proterva, or lasciva. II. *Rough, rude, play*; tripudiatio, Liv.; exsultatio, Plin.

To ROMP. *v. n.* Exsultare, Cic.; tripudiare, Liv.; exsultum ludere, Hor.

RONDEAU. *s.* *A kind of poetry*; rhythmus orbicularis.

ROOD. *s.* I. *A pole*; pertica; longioris, Varr.

II. *The cross*; crux.

ROOF. *s.* Tectum; fastigium, Cic.; culmen, Liv. — (*Of the mouth*); palatum, Cels.

To ROOF. *v. a.* Tegere.

ROOFLESS. *a.* Sine tecto.

ROOK. *s.* I. *Å bird*; graculus. II. (At chess); latrunculus, Sen. III. *A cheat*; fur; latrunculus; veterator; fraudator, Cic.

To ROOK. *v. a.* Fucum facere; fallere; in fraudem impellere; supplare; surripere, Cic.

ROOM. *s.* I. *Space*; locus; spatium, Cic. II. *Apartment in a house*; conclave, Plaut.; conclave, Cic.; cella, Hor. — *Dining-room*; cœnatio, Col.; cœnaculum, Varr.; diæta, Plin.; triclinium. — *Bed-room*; cubiculum; dormitorium, Plin. — *Drawing-room*; cubile saluatorium, Col. III. *Opportunity*; locus; occasio; causa, Cic.

ROOMAGE or ROOMYNESS. *s.* Spatium.

ROOMY. *a.* Amplus, Cic.; spatiosus, Col.; vastus; grandis; latus patens, Cic.

ROOST. *s.* Sædile, Varr.; cubile; scala gallinaria, Cels.

To ROOST. *v. a.* Arbori insidere, Col.

ROOT. *s.* I. *Part of a plant*; radix; stirps; pes. II. *The original, first cause*; origo; fons; principium; ortus, ūs; initium. III. (In grammar); radix, Ov. IV. *The first ancestor*; stirps; sanguinis auctor, Virg.

To ROOT. *v. a.* and *n.* Altis radicibus niti; in terram radices agere, Cic.; radicari, Plin.; invalescere; accrescere, Cic.

To ROOT UP or OUT. *v. a.* Arborem eradicare, Ter.; radicitus exturbare, Col.; extirpare; radices evellere, Cic.; radicitus effodere, Ter.; funditus tollere, Cic.; penitus excindere, Hor.

ROOTEDLY. *adv.* Firmiter, Cæs.; valide; vehementer, Cic.

ROOTY. *a.* Radicosus, Plin.

ROPE. *s.* Funis; restis, Col.; rudens, Plaut.; laqueus, Cic. — *A small rope*; funiculus, Cic.; resticula, Vitr.

To ROPE. *v. a.* Lentescere; in lentorem abire.

ROPE-DANCER. *s.* Funambulus, Ter.; schenobates, Juv.

ROPE-MAKER. *s.* (Restarius, Fronto); restio, Suet.

ROPE-YARD or ROPEY. *s.* Funiun texendorum officina.

ROPE-YARN. *s.* Stamen, Plin.; linum, Cels.

ROPINNESS. *s.* Lentor; lentitia, Plin.; glutinosus humor, Col.

ROPY. *a.* Glutinosus, Col.; sequax, Plin.

ROSARY. *s.* (With Roman Catholics); sacrum Beate Virginis rosarium.

ROSE. *s.* Rosa. — *A full-blown rose*; rosa diffusa in orbem, Col. — *Rosa-oil*; oleum rosaceum, or rhodium, Plin.

ROSEATE or ROSY. *a.* Roseus, Virg.; rosaceus, Plin.

ROSE-BUD. *s.* Viridis alabaster, Plin.

ROSE-BUSH or ROSIER. *s.* Rosarium spina; rosarium; rosa, Plin.

ROSEMARY. *s.* Libanotis; rosmarinum, Plin.; rosmarinus, Col.

ROSET. *s.* *A red colour for painters*; purpurissum, Plin.

ROSE-WATER. *s.* Aqua rosacea, Plin.

ROSIN. *s.* Resina, Col.

To ROSIN. *v. a.* Resinare, *Juv.*
 ROSINY. *a.* Resinosus, *Plin.*
 ROSTRATED. *a.* Rostratus, *Cic.*
 ROSTRUM. *s.* Rostrum, *Cic.*
 To ROT. *v. a. a. n. n.* Putrefacere, *Col.*; putre-
 re, *Plaut.*; putrescere, *Cic.*; putrefieri, *Ov.*; situm trahere,
Plin.
 ROT. *s.* Corruptio, *Cic.*; putredo, *Ov.*; caries, *Col.*
 ROTATION. *s.* Rotatio, *Virg.*; circumactus, *ûs*, *Sen.*;
 ordo, *Cic.*—*In rotation*; vicissim; per vices, *Plin.*; al-
 terna vice, *Col.*
 ROTÉ. *s.* Assiduus usus, *ûs*; quotidiana exercitatio,
Cic.
 ROTTEN. *a.* Putridus, *Cic.*; putrefactus, *Lucr.*; pu-
 tris, *Hor.*; putredine vitiatius, *Ov.*
 ROTTENNESS. *s.* Putredo, *Ov.*; caries, *Col.*; corrup-
 tio, *Cic.*
 ROTULA. *s.* (In anatomy); *Kneepan*; rotula.
 ROTUND. *a.* Rotundus; globosus, *Cic.*; spheroides,
Virg.; orbiculatus, *Cic.*; rotundus, *Plin.*; teres, *Virg.*
 ROTUNDITY. *s.* Forma rotunda, *Cic.*; rotunditas, *Plin.*
 ROTUNDA. *s.* A building; ædes intus et extra rotundæ.
 To ROVE. *v. n. n.* Curstare, *Ter.*; circumcurtare,
Plaut.; errare; vagari; digredi, *Cic.*
 ROVER. *s.* I. *One who wanders about*; concursator;
 errabundus; *Liv.*; vagabundus, *Sen.*; multivagus, *Plin.*
 II. *A pirate*; pirata; prædo maritimus, *Cic.*
 ROUGE. *s.* Minium; cinnabaris; purpurissum; ru-
 brica; *Cic.*
 To ROUGE. *v. n. n.* Purpurissum adhibere; purpurisso
 ati.
 ROUGH. *a.* I. *Not smooth*; scaber, *Ov.*; scabrosus;
 salebrosus, *Virg.*; asper; durus; inæqualis; arduus.
 II. *Rugged in manners*; rusticus; inurbanus; as-
 per; durus. III. *Not gentle*; violentus; vehemens,
Cic. IV. *Stormy*; procellosus, *Cic.* V. *Austere to*
the taste; asper; durus. VI. *Unpleasant*; adverse;
 dangerous; asper; durus. VII. *Harsh to the ear*;
 asper; durus.
 ROUGH-CAST. *s.* I. *A rude model*; adumbratio;
 rudis operis informatio, *Cic.*; prima rei delineatio.
 II. *Plaster mixed with pebbles*; arenatum; parietis
 crusta, *Plin.*
 To ROUGH-CAST. *v. a.* Arenatum inducere, *Plin.*
 ROUGH DRAUGHT. *s.* Levis rei adumbratio; rudis
 operis informatio, *Cic.*
 To ROUGH-DRAW. *v. a.* Inchoare; adumbrare; pri-
 moribus lineis describere, *Cic.*
 To ROUGHEN. *v. a. a. n. n.* Asperare, *Virg.*; asperum,
 or durum, reddere, or efficere; horrescere; inhorrescere,
Cic.
 To ROUGH-HEW. *v. a.* Inchoare; adumbrare, *Cic.*;
 delineare, *Plin.*—*Rough-hewn work*; opus exasciatum,
Plin.
 ROUGH-HEWN. *a.* Adumbratus; inchoatus, *Cic.*; ex-
 asciatum, *Plin.*—*Fig.*; impolitus; rudis; *Cic.*
 ROUGHLY. *ad.* I. *Not smoothly*; aspere. II. *Not*
gently; duriter; aspere; acerbe. III. *Not politely*;
 rustice; inelegeranter; inurbane, *Cic.*
 ROUGHNESS. *s.* Asperdo; aspritudo, *Ccls.*; asperitas;
 duritas; acerbitas, *Cic.*
 ROUND. *a.* Rotundus; globosus; spheroides; orbicu-
 latus; *Cic.*; circulus, *Ccls.*; circinatus; congloba-
 tus in plâre modum, *Plin.*; teres, *Virg.*—*A round num-
 ber*; numerus integer.
 ROUND. *s.* I. *A circle*; circulus; orbis, *Cic.* II.
Step of a ladder; gradus, *ûs*. III. *A revolution*; con-
 versio; vices; motus (ûs) orbicus; circuitus, *ûs*; *Varr.*;
 ambitus, *ûs*, *Plin.*
 ROUND or ROUNDS. *s.* (A military term.) Vigiliarum
 Iustratio.—*To go the rounds*; vigilias circumire, *Cæs.*
 ROUND. *ad.* In orbem, *Virg.*; circulatim, *Suet.*—*To*
go round a thing; circumire; ambire, *Cic.*
 ROUND. *prep.* Circum; circa.
 To ROUND. *v. a. a. n. n.* Cingere; circumdare; cir-
 cumstare; circumcludere; ambire, *Cic.*
 ROUNDABOUT. *a.* Obliquus; indirectus, *Quint.*
 ROUNDHOUSE. *s.* Statio, *Liv.*
 ROUNDLY. *ad.* i. e. *Openly, plainly*; libere; audacter;
 ingenuè; candide; aperte; sincere, *Cic.*; simpliciter,
Curt.
 ROUNDNESS. *s.* Forma rotunda, *Cic.*; rotunditas, *Plin.*
 To ROUSE. *v. a.* I. *To wake from rest*; e somno, or
 dormientem, excitare, or excire; aliquem exsuscitare;
 expergefacerè. II. *To excite to thought or action*;
 stimulare et excitare, *Cic.*; animos excitare, *Cæs.*; veterno
 arcere, *Hor.*; ad rem alicui stimulus admovere, *Cic.*; ali-
 quem impellere ad. III. *To start (a beast) from his*
lair; e latebris, or latibulis, excitare, *Cic.*; cubilibus ex-
 cire, *Liv.*; cubili excutere, *Plin. J.*
 To ROUSE. *v. n. n.* I. *To awake from sleep*; expergisci,
Cic.; e somno suscitari.—*(At the usual time)*; hora
 soluta somno solvi, *Cic.*—*To rouse one's self suddenly*;
 subito et cum trepidatione expergisci, *Cic.* II. *To be*
excited to thought or action; veternum deponere, or ex-
 cutere; exsurgere; or, se erigere, *Cic.*
 ROUT. *s.* I. *Rabble*; see RABBLE. II. *Confusion*

of an army defeated; exercitus dissipatio, (proffigatio,
 Auson.); fuga; clades.
 To ROUT. *v. a.* Hostes fundere, fugare, proffigare;
 copias hostium dissipare, *Cic.*—*To rout infantry*; pedi-
 tatum effundere, *Sall.*—*Routed*; fusi fugatique, *Liv.*
 ROUTE. *s.* Iter, *Liv.*; via; cursus, *ûs*; *Cic.*—*An unu-
 sual route*; itineris insolitum usurpatio, *Liv.*—*To follow*
a route; viam, or viam, insistere; iter aliquo conferre, *Cic.*;
 tendere, or intendere, *Liv.*, carpere, *Hor.*; ad locum diri-
 gere, *Cic.*—*We have followed the same route*; eadem vestigia
 incipimus, *Sen.*—*To change a route*; alium cursum
 petere, *Cic.*
 Row. *s.* Ordo; series; versus, *ûs*.
 To ROW. *v. a.* Remigare; remis insurgere; remos
 ducere, *Ov.*, or impellere, *Virg.*—*To row with all one's*
might; brachia remis intendere; remis incumbere;
Virg.—*To row back*, i. e. *to back water*; remos inhi-
 bere, *Cic.*; retro navem remis inhiere, *Liv.*
 To ROW. *v. n.* Navem remis impellere, or propellere.
 ROWEL. *s.* I. *The point of a spur*; stellatus calcaris
 orbiculus. II. *A seton*; resticula carnis inserenda,
 or inserta.
 ROWER. *s.* Remex, *Cic.*—*The rowers (collectively)*;
 remigium.
 ROYAL. *a.* I. *Of or belonging to a king*; regius;
 regalis; *Cic.*; basilicus, *Plaut.*—*A royal palace*; regia.
 —*The royal family*; domus regnatricis, *Tac.*—*The royal*
power; regia potestas, *Cic.* II. *Noble, illustrious, &c.*;
 see these words.
 ROYALTY. *s.* Regi addictus; monarchiæ fautor.
 ROYALLY. *ad.* Basilice, *Plaut.*; regie; regifice; *Cic.*;
 regaliter, *Ov.*—*To be received or entertained royally*;
 regio apparatus, or regificio luxu, accipi, *Cic.*; *Virg.*
 ROYALTY. *s.* Regia, or regalis, potestas; regalis dig-
 nitas, *Cic.*—*To aspire after royalty*; regnum appetere,
Cic.; regnum affectare.—*The insignia of royalty*; regia
 insignia, *pl.*
 To RUB. *v. a.* Fricare, *Plaut.*; confricare; defricare;
Col.; perfricare, *Cic.*—*To rub (gratingly)*; scalpere,
Juv.; scabere, *Plin.*—*To rub ointment*; illinere.—*To*
rub a horse down; equum strigili defricare, or distrin-
 gere.—*To rub out*; expungere, *Plaut.*; delere; inter-
 linere, *Cic.*—*To rub up or over*, i. e. *to retouch*; opus
 recognoscere, limare, expolire, *Cic.*—*To rub up*, i. e. *to*
excite; see TO EXCITE.
 To RUB. *v. n. n.* I. *To fret, to suffer friction*; mutuo
 affricari; usu deteri.—*To rub or fret sore, to gall*; uri.
 II.—*To rub through (difficulties)*; e negotio se extra-
 here; e turbis se evolvere, *Ter.*; laqueis se explicare;
 sese de re expedire; *Cic.*
 RUB. *s.* i. e. *Obstacle, impediment*; obstaculum, *Plaut.*;
 impedimentum, *Cic.*; obex, *Liv.*
 RUBBER. *s.* I. *A cloth*; mantile. II. *A whet-
 stone*; cos. III. *A game, a contest*; two games out of
 three.—*To play a rubber*; pro gemina victoria ludere.
 RUBBISH. *s.* I. *Ruins of a building*; rudus; rudus
 vetus, *Tac.*; *Suet.*; *Plin.*—*A place full of rubbish*; ru-
 detum, *Cato.*—*To clear of rubbish*; erudere solium,
Varr. II. *Any thing vile and worthless*; quisquiliæ;
 sordes.
 RUBICUND. *a.* Rubicundus, *Ter.*; *Virg.*; *Ov.*; rubi-
 cundulus, *Juv.*; rubidus, *Suet.*
 RUBRICK. *s.* I. *The title of a law, &c.*; rubrica,
Pand. II. *A law*; rubrica, *Mart.*; *Quint.*
 RUBY. *s.* Carbunculus, *Plin.*
 RUDDER. *s.* Clavus; gubernaculum, *Cic.*
 RUDDINESS. *s.* Color rousus, *Ov.*; rubor.
 RIDDLE. *s.* Rubrica, *Virg.*
 RUDDY. *a.* Rubicundus; rubicundulus; rubidus.
 RUDE. *a.* I. *Untaught, barbarous, savage*; ignarus;
 indoctus; imperitus; ineruditus; illiteratus, *Cic.*; *ferus*—
A rude nation; gens cultu aspera, *Virg.* II. *Coarse*
in manners; impolitus; rusticus; inurbanus; *Cic.*;
 illepidus; inelegans.—*Rude manners*; mores inconcin-
 ni, *Cic.* III. *Violent, boisterous*; see VIOLENT, BOIS-
 TEROUS. IV. *Artless, ineleger*; see ARTLESS, INE-
 LGANT.
 RUDELY. *ad.* I. *Unlearnedly*; indocte; imperite;
 inerudite; feriter. II. *Roughly*; impolite; rustice;
 inurbane; illepidè; pingui, or crassa, *Mincrvæ*, *Hor.*
 RUDENESS. *s.* Rustici mores, *Cic.*; rusticitas, *Plin.*;
 illepidia, or inurbana, agendi ratio.
 RUDIMENT. *s.* I. (Of science, grammar, &c.); ele-
 menta, *pl.*; prima elementa, *pl.*, *Hor.*; initia, *pl.*, *Cic.*;
 prima rudimenta, *pl.*, *Quint.* II. *First beginning of*
any thing; origo, principium; initium; orsus, *ûs*.
 RUDIMENTAL. *a.* Ad rudimenta, or prima rudimenta,
 pertinens; qui continet rudimenta; elementarius, *Sen.*;
 (elementiculus, *Tertull.*).
 To RUE. *v. a.* Rei me, te, illum, &c., pœnitet, piget;
 rei poenitentiam agere, *Plin.*—*To rue in vain*; poeniten-
 tiam inutilem sequi, *Liv.*
 RUE. *s.* An herb; ruta.
 RUEFUL. *a.* Tristicus; miserabilis; miserandus; deplo-
 randus; lugendus; *Cic.*; defensus, *Sen.*
 RUEFULLY. *ad.* Maste; hefliter; dolenter.
 RUFF. *s.* (Collis) amictus undatim plicatus.

RUFFIAN. *s.* Homo nequam, or nefarius, Cic. — *A villainly countenance*; consceleratus vultus, ús, Cic.
To RUFFLE. *v. a.* I. *To disorder, disturb*; disturbare; perturbare. — *The wind ruffles the water*; auster disturbat freta, Seneca. II. *To disturb (the temper)*; vexare; angere; molestia afficere; alicui molestiam exhibere, Cic. III. *To plait*; corrugare, Hor.; in rugas replicare, or cogere.
RUFFLE. *s.* I. *A disturbance*; tumultus, ús, Cic.; tumultuatio; turba ac tumultus; Liv. II. *An ornament of the arm*; limbus extremæ manicæ contextus.
RUG. *s.* Pannus crassiore lana contextus. — *A horse-rug*; equi stratum.
RUGGED. *a.* Asper; scaber, Ov.; scabrosus, Plin.; salebrosus, Virg. — *Rugged places*; aspreta, pl., Liv.; aspera, pl., Cæs.; salebra, pl., Hor. — See **ROUGH**.
RUGGEDLY. *ad.* Duriter; aspere; acerbe.
RUGGEDNESS. *s.* I. *Inequality*; solum inæquale; soli, Liv., or viarium, Cic., asperitas. II. *Roughness of manner*; asperitas; duritas; acerbitas; Cic.; Liv.
RUGINE. *s.* Radula.
RUGOSE. *a.* Rugatus; rugosus, Plin.; rugis exaratus, Hor.
RUN. *s.* I. *Fall or destruction*; lapsus, ús; casus, ús; recasus, ús; inclinatio; eversio; pernicius; exitium; interitus, ús. II. *Remains of a building, &c.*; ruina; ruina; parietinæ, Cic.; rudera, pl., Liv. — *The ruins of an army*; dissipati fusique exercitus reliquia, Cæs. III. *Loss of happiness, fortune, &c.*; fractæ, or accisæ, res. — *To make one's own fortune on the ruin of another's*; ex afflictâ alterius fortuna suam excitare, Cic. — *To recover the ruins of one's fortune*; fortuna naufragia colligere, Cic. IV. *Mischief, loss, damage*; damnus; detrimentum; jactura. — *To cause ruin to any one*; damnus alicui afferre, or importare, Cic. — *To repair ruin*; sarcire, Cic.
To RUN. *v. a.* I. *To reduce to ruins, demolish*; erudere; diruere; adificum a fundamentis erudere, or avellere, Cic.; urbem delere, or excindere, or fonditus tollere, Cic.; urbem a fundamentis prouere, or solo æquare, Liv. II. *To destroy a person's fortune*; alicquem perdere; alicui esse exitio; perniciem, or exitum, afferre, Cic. — *To ruin without resource*; alicquem pessumdare, or eradicare, Plaut. III. *To impoverish, bring to poverty*; alicui egestatem afferre, Cic.; alicquem ad inopiam redigere, Ter.; fortunis evertere; bonis exhaurire; spoliare et nudare; domum exhaurire, or exinanire, Cic.
To RUIN. *v. n.* I. *To fall in ruins*; labi; ruina colabli, Liv.; ruina facere, Hor. II. *To go to ruin*; perire. III. — *To ruin one's self, bring one's self to poverty*; bona, or fortunas, effundere, profundere, or dissipare. — *To ruin one's self with good living*; bona abigere, Ter. — *Who ruins himself at play*; quem nudat alea præcepit, Hor. — *I am quite ruined*; res meæ fractæ sunt, Hor.
To RUINATE. *v. a.* See **To RUIN**.
RUINOUS. *a.* I. *Fallen to ruin, dilapidated*; ruinosus, Cic.; caducus, Plin. II. *Mischievous, pernicious*; damnosus, Ter.; exitiosus; exitialis, Cic.; detrimentosus, Cæs.
RUINOUSLY. *ad.* Damnose.
RULE. *s.* I. *Government*; regnum; imperium; potestas; auctoritas. II. *An instrument*; regula, Cic.; norma, Varr.; amussis, Plin. — *Duty is the rule of all my actions*; omnia officio metior, Cic. — *Contrary to rule*; prave; perperam; Cic. III. *A canon, direction*; lex; constitutum; institutum; præscriptum; præscriptio; ordinatio. — *Rules of a religious order*; ordinis religiosi instituta, or constitutiones.
To RULE. *v. a.* I. *To govern*; gubernare; administrare; regere; moderare. II. *To manage, conduct*; dirigere; componere; constituere; ordinare. III. — *To rule with an instrument*; lineas ad regulam dirigere, exigere, or ducere; rem regula metiri, Cic. — *To rule paper*; directis ad regulam lineis chartam exarare.
To RULE. *v. n.* I. *To be in command*; esse in imperio; regnare; potiri rerum; Cic.; potiri scepra, Lucr., sceptris, Virg.; regni, Vell.; imperio uti, Sall.; regnum in loco exercere, Plin. II. *To govern one's self*; sibimet imperare, Cic.
RULER. *n.* I. *A governor*; rector; qui regit; imperator. — *Ruler of a province*; provincia gubernator, or rector; præfectus. II. *An instrument*; see **RULE**.
RUM. *s.* Succus sacchariferæ arundinis igne vaporatus.
To RUMBLE. *v. n.* Crepare; crepitare.
RUMBLING. *s.* Crepitus, ús; fremitus, ús.
To RUMINATE. *v. a.* Ruminare, Col.; cibo pasto pasci, Ov.; remandere, Plin.
To RUMINATE UPON. *v. n.* Rem animo retractare, Cic.; sæpe secum retractare et recogitare, Col.
RUMINATION. *s.* I. *The chewing the cud*; ruminatio, Plin. II. *Meditation, reflection*; reputatio; meditatio, Cic.
To RUMMAGE. *v. a.* Scrutari; perscrutari.
RUMMER. *s.* Majus poculum; scyphus capaciôr, Hor.
RUMOUR. *s.* Rumor, Cic.; fama; sermo, Cic. — *A vague rumour*; rumor sine auctore, or capite, Cic. — *A*

false rumour; falsa additio, pl., Tac. — *A secret rumour*; susurratio, Cic.; occultus sermo, Liv. — *A common rumour*; sermo pervagatus; sermo disseminatus dispersusque; Cic.
To RUMOUR. *v. a.* Rumores in vulgus disseminare, Cic.; spargere, Liv., varios serere, Virg.
RUMP. *s.* I. *The end of the back-bone*; uropygium, Mart. II. *The buttocks*; clunis, Hor.; clunes; nates, Hor.
To RUMPLE. *v. a.* In sinus, or rugas, contrahere; rugam figere, Juv.; rugare, Plaut.
RUMPLE. *s.* Ruga.
To RUN. *v. n.* I. *To move quickly*; currere; esse in cursu, Cic. — *To run to any one*; ad aliquem currere, excurrere, contendere, Cic. — *To run to a place*; in locum currere; aliquo advolare, Cic. II. *To rush violently*; volare, Cic.; vorare viam, Catull. III. *To take a course at sea*; currere, Virg.; Hor. — *To run against the rocks, (of a ship)*; offendere in scopulos, Ov.; ad scopulos allidi, Cæs. — *To run aground*; in vado hærerè, Curt.; Virg. IV. *To contend in a race*; stadium currere, Cic. V. *To flee*; fugere; aufugere; fugæ, or in fugam, se dare; in fugam se conferre, or conijcere, Cic.; fugam capere, or petere; fugæ se mandare, Cæs.; fugam capessere; in fugam converti, Liv.; fugam facere, Sall.; Liv.; fugam dare, Virg. VI. *To flow, have a current*; fluere; manare. VII. *To distil or be emitted from any thing*; stillare, Lucr.; distillare; destillare, Col.; exstillare, Plaut. VIII. *To melt*; liquecere; liquari; liquefiere. IX. *To send out pus or matter*; suppurare, Col.; pus emittere, Cels. — *To run or be discharged, (of matter)*; exire; effundi; or, ferri.
To RUN. *v. a.* I. *To pierce, stab*; transfodere, Cic.; transfigere, Liv. — *To run one through with a sword*; alicquem gladio transfodere, or transverberare, Cic. II. *To melt, fuse*; metalla liquare, or liquefacere. III. *To incur (a risk)*; periculum facere; periclitari.
RUN. *s.* I. *The act of running*; cursus, ús. II. *Cadence*; numerus; modus; Cic. III. *Course, process*; cursus, ús; curriculum; tenor.
RUNAGATE. *s.* I. *A deserter*; fugitivus; transfuga. II. *A vagabond*; erro, Hor.; erroneus, Col.; inops laris et fundi, Hor.
RUNAWAY. *s.* Fugitivus; transfuga.
RUNDEL. *s.* (Of a Ladder); gradus, ús.
RUNDELET. *s.* Dolium, Col.
RUNNER. *s.* I. *One who runs*; cursor. II. *One who runs a race*; cursor, Cic.; stadiodromus, Plin. — (Said of a horse); cursor (equus). III. *A courier*; celeripes, Cic.; hemerodromus, Liv.
RUNNET. *s.* Vitulinum coagulum.
RUNNET. *s.* See **RUN**.
RUNNING. *a.* Currens. — *Running water*; aqua fluens, profuens, Cic., or manans, Col. — *The running year*; annus vertens, Cic., or qui punce volvitur.
RUPTURE. *s.* I. *The act of breaking*; abruptio, Cic.; fractura, Plin. II. *Hernia*; hernia, Mart.; liliun proci-dentia, Plin. III. *Disagreement*; alienatio; dis-junctio; Cic. — *A rupture between friends*; amicorum ab amicis distractio, Cic.; rupta gratia, Ov. — *Rupture of peace or of a treaty*; pacis, fœderis, violatio, Cic.
To RUPTURE. *v. n.* See **To BREAK**, **To BURST**.
RURAL. *a.* Rusticus; campestris.
RUSH. *s.* Juncus, Plin.; scirpus, Col. — *A little rush*; scirpiculus, Varr. — *Of rushes*; juncinus, Plin.; juncus, Col.; scirpeus, Plaut. — *A bed of rushes*; junctum, Varr. — *Full of rushes*; juncosus, Plin. — *Sea-rush*; mariscus; palurus; Plin. — *I would not give a rush for it*; illud non emerit tivillatio, Plaut. — *It is not worth a rush*; res nihili est; hujus non facio; nauci est.
RUSHLIGHT. *s.* Candela ex junco facta.
RUSH. *s.* Cursus citatus.
To RUSH. *v. n.* Gradum celere, Virg.; præcipitare se, Ter.; dare se præcipitem, Hor.; se injicere, projicere, or conijcere. — *A torrent that rushes from the mountain*; devolutus monte præcipiti torrens, Cic. — *To rush into danger*; mittere se in pericula, Virg.; per aperta pericula ruere, Cic. — *To rush on thoughtlessly or headlong*; nimium propere, or festinare, Cic.; præpropere agere, Liv. — *To rush on any one (hostilely)*; in aliquem irruere, invadere, or impetum facere, Cic. — *To rush into the midst of enemies*; injicere se in medios hostes, Cic. — *To rush forward*; involare, Plaut.; ir-rumpere; impetum facere; Cic.; concitare se in, Liv. — *To rush out*; ex loco prosilire. — *To rush out or forth, (as flames)*; ex loco erumpere.
RUSSET. *a.* Subrufus; rarus.
RUST. *s.* Rubigo. — *A spot of rust*; macula rubiginosa.
To RUST. *v. a.* Rubiginem rei obducere.
To RUST. *v. n.* Rubiginem habere, or contrahere, Plin. — *The mind rusts with inactivity*; incultu atque socordia torpescit ingenium, Sall.; torpet ingenium longa læsum rubigine, Ov.
RUSTIC. *a.* I. *Of the country*; rusticus; agrestis. II. *Rude*; rusticus; incultus; inconditus; incou-chinus; agrestis.

RUSTIC. s. Rusticanus; agrestis; Cic.; homo plenus uris, Catull.

RUSTICALLY. ad. Rustice, Cic.

RUSTICITY. s. Rusticitas, Quint.; rusticana asperitas.

RUSTINESS. s. Rubigo; macula rubiginosa. — (*Of bacon*); rancor.

To RUSTLE. v. n. Strepere; crepere.

RUSTLING. s. Strepitus; ūs; crepitus, ūs.

RUSTY. a. I. (*Of metals, &c.*); rubiginosus, Mart.; arginosus, Sen.; rubigine squalens, Quint. — *To grow rusty*; rubiginem contrahere. — *To be rusty*; rubiginem habere. II. (*Of bacon*); rancidus, Hor. — *Somewhat rusty*; rancidulus, Juv. — *To grow rusty*; rancorem contrahere; rancore infici, Pallad.; rancidum fieri.

RUT. s. I. *The track of a cart-wheel*; orbita, Cic.; rotæ vestigium. II. *Copulation of deer*; veneris stimuli, pl.; ardor veneris. — *A stag in rut*; cervus ardescens venere. Lucr.; cervus agitatus stimulis vcnris, Ov. — *To be in rut*; ardescere venere; stimulis veneris agitari.

RUTH. s. See COMPASSION.

RUTHFUL. a. See COMPASSIONATE, SORROWFUL.

RUTHLESS. a. Crudelis; sævis; inhumanus; barbarus; omnis humanitatis expert; Cic.

RUTHLESSLY. ad. Crudeliter; inhumaniter; atrociter, Cic.

RUTHLESSNESS. s. Feritas; inhumanitas; crudelitas; sævitia.

RVE. s. Secale, is n., Plin.

S.

SABBATH. s. Sabbatum, Juv. — *Belonging to the Sabbath*; sabbatarius, Mart.

SABLE. s. *An animal*; martes zibelinea.

SABLE. a. Pullus; fuscus; niger.

SABLE. s. (*In heraldry*); pullus, fuscus, niger, color.

SABRE. s. Acinaces, Hor.; harpe; falcatus gladius; Ov.

To SABRE. v. n. Ferro consindere.

SABULOUS. a. Arenosus.

SACCHARINE. a. Qui saccharum sapit, or sacchari saporem reddit.

SACERDOTAL. a. Sacerdotalis.

SACK. s. Saccus. — *A little sack*; sacculus. — *A sack full of wheat*; plenus frumento saccus.

To SACK. v. a. Vastare; diripere; expilare, Cic. — *To sack towns*; urbes deperari, Just.; divexare omnia et diripere, Cic.

SACKCLOTH. s. Cilicium, Varr; setis horrens subcula.

SACKING. s. (Urbs) expilatio, spoliatio, direptio, vastatio, populatio, Cic.

SACRAMENT. s. i. e. *The visible sign of an invisible grace*; sacramentum, Eccl.

SACRAMENTAL. a. Ad sacramenta pertinens; sacramentorum proprius.

SACRED. a. I. *Holy, consecrated*; sacer; sacratus; sanctus; sacrosanctus. — *To have no respect for things sacred*; nihil sancti habere, Sall. II. *Inviolable*; non violabilis, Virg.; involutus; intemeratus; sanctus; Cic.

SACREDLY. ad. Sancte; caste; religiose; inviolate; Cic.

SACREDNESS. s. Sanctitas; sanctitudo; sanctimonia.

SACRIFICE. s. i. e. Prop., *A religious offering*; res divina; sacrificium; sacrum; sacra, orum, pl.; immolatio. — *To offer sacrifice*; see To SACRIFICE. — Fig.; *Sacrifice of one's life*; vitæ devotio, Cic. — *To make the sacrifice of any thing*; re se orbare, Cic. — *To make the sacrifice of one's right and interests for the common good*; jus proprium cedere patriæque remittere, Virg.

To SACRIFICE. v. a. I. *To offer to heaven, to immolate*; sacrificare, Plaut.; sacrificium facere, Cic.; rem divinam facere, Ter.; facere; sacra conficere; Cic.; divis operari. II. *To devote with loss*; re se orbare, Cic. — *To be ready to sacrifice one's life for another*; pro altero capitis periculum subire, Ter., or se devovere, Cic.; vitam usui alicujus impendere, Tac. — *To sacrifice one's interests to the good of the state*; salutem reipublicæ suis commodis præferre, Cic. — *To sacrifice one's animosities to the public good*; inimicitias suas reipublicæ condonare, concedere, or remittere, Cic. — *To sacrifice justice to interest*; justitiam utilitati convellere, Cic. — *He sacrifices every thing to his interest*; omnia rebus suis posthabet, Cic.

SACRIFICER. s. Immolator, Cic.; sacrificus; fem., sacrificia, Plaut.; sacerdotissa, Gell.

SACRIFICIAL. a. Sacrificialis, Tac.

SACRILEGE. s. Sacrilegium, Quint. — *To commit sacrilege*; religionem violare, Cic.; sacrilegium committere, Quint.

SACRILEGIOUS. a. Sacrilegus, Cic.

SACRILEGIOUSLY. ad. Irreligiose, Tac.

SACRISTAN. s. Ædituus; æditimus; Cic.; sacrarii custos.

SACRISTY. s. Sacrarium.

SAD. a. I. *Melancholy*; melancholicus; natura

tristis; Cic. II. *Sorrowful, afflicted*; tristis; mæstus; mærens; Cic. — *Somewhat sad*; subtristis, Ter.; tristulus, Cic. — *To be sad*; mære; esse in agritudine, Cic. — *To be very sad*; agritudine affici, or premi; in mærore jacere, Cic. — *To be sad at or on account of any thing*; mære; or dolere, rem, or re. III. *Afflictive, calamitous*; tristis; molestus; acerbus. — *A sad spectacle*; species misera et febilis; rei miserabilis aspectus, ūs; Cic. — *It is sad to*; grave, acerbum, or molestum, est, with an infinitive, Cic. IV. *Bad*; see BAD. V. *Serious, grave*; gravis, Cic.; severus, Hor. — *A sad air*; severum supercilium, Ov.; contractæ frontis seria (pl.), Hor. VI. *Dark-coloured*; obscurus, Virg. — *A sad colour*; nubilus, or surdus, color, Plin.

To SADDEN. v. a. Aliquem contristare; agritudine, or tristitia, afficere; mærore conficere, Cic.; aliquid agritudinem parere, Ter.; mæstitiam, or luctum, afferre, Cic.

To SADDEN. v. n. Mære; mærori se dare; tristitia se dare; Cic. — *To sadden at any thing*; rem, or re, mære; in, or de, re, or re, dolere.

SADDLE. s. Ephippium, Cæs.; stratum, Sen. — *Saddle-bag*; ephippii arculus. — *To sit firm in the saddle*; in ephippio firmus hæere. — *A pack-saddle*; clitellæ, arum, pl.

To SADDLE. v. a. (Equum) sternere, or internere; (equum) ephippio, or strato, instruere. — *To saddle with*; alicui onem imponere; onere gravare, or premere.

SADDLE-MAKER. s. Ephippiorum opifex.

SADLY. ad. Mæste; dolenter; febiliter; Cic.

SADNESS. s. Tristitia; mæror; mæstitia; agritudo; animi agritudo; mæstitudo; Cic. — *To dispel sadness*; agritudinem depellere; mæstitiam ex animo pellere; alicui agritudinem eripere, or luctum abstergere; aliquid agritudine levare, or tristitia deducere; Cic. — See GRIEF.

SAFE. a. I. *Free from danger*; tutus; incolumis; salvus. II. *Firm, sure*; firmus; stabilis. III. *Trustworthy*; fidelis; certus; fidus.

SAFE-CONDUCT. s. Commeandi potestas; fides publica; Sall.; comœatus, Plin. — *With a safe-conduct*; fide publica interposita.

SAFEGUARD. s. Tutela; fides; præsidium.

SAFELY. ad. I. *Without danger or hurt*; tute; tuto. II. *Firmly*; firmiter.

SAFETY. s. Tutæ rerum conditio. — *A place of safety*; tutus locus. — *I am in safety*; in tuto sum; ego in portu navigo; Ter. — *He has retired to a place of safety*; ipse sibi cavit loco, Ter. — *To provide for one's safety*; sibi cavere, præcavere, or consulere, Cic.

SAFFRON. s. Crocus, m. and f., Virg.; crocolum, Plin. — *Saffron-coloured*; croceus, Virg. — *Of saffron*; crocinus.

SAGACIOUS. a. Acer; acutus; sagax.

SAGACIOUSLY. ad. Sagaciter, Cic.; solerter.

SAGACITY. s. Sagacitas; acris ingenii acies; perspicacia; Cic.; solers ingenium, Ov.; perspicentia; mentis solertia; ingenii vis; Cic. — *To possess sagacity*; sagire; acriter intelligere, Cic.

SAGE. s. A plant; salvia, Plin.

SAGE. a. Sapiens; prudens; sapientia præditus.

SAGE. s. A philosopher; sapiens, Cic.; sophus, Phædr.

SAGELY. ad. Sapienter; prudenter; considerate; Cic.

SAGENESS. s. Sapientia; prudentia.

SAGO. s. Grana ex medulla sagi condita (pl.). — *Sago-tree*; sagus.

SAIL. s. Velum. — (*Of fine linen*); carbasus, i. f., pl. carbasæ, orum, n.) — *The main-sail*; maximum summi mali velum. — *A top-sail*; supparum, Sen.; artemon, Plaut. — *To spread the sails*; vela solvere, or tendere. — *A vessel under sail*; velis aptata navis, Virg. — *To set sail*; vela facere, or pandere; vela ventis dare, or permitttere; Virg.; Quint.; vela explicare, Plin. — *Sails swollen with the wind*; vela plena, Cic., tumida, turgida, Hor., inflata, intenta, Sen., passa, Cic. — *To spread all the sails*; pandere tota vela, Curt. — *The wind fills the sails*; vela implent, tendunt, or intendunt, venti. — *To be in full sail*; plenis velis navigare, or pervehi, Cic. — *To crowd sail*; proparare ventis velisque, Cic. — *To draw in or reef the sails*; subducere vela tempestati, Phædr. — *To lower the sails*; vela demittere, legere, trahere, or contrahere, Cic. deducere, Ov., subducere, Sil. Ital. — *Sail, i. e. ships*; naves; navigia. — *It was a fleet of a hundred sail*; constabat classis centum navigiis velis euntibus, Quint.

To SAIL. v. a. and n. I. *To be moved by the wind with sails*; navigare; velis proparare, or currere; velis pervehi. II. *To pass by sea*; navigare. III. *To set sail*; vela facere, or pandere; vela ventis dare, or permitttere; vela dare in altum. IV. — *To sail about*; circumnavigare. — *To sail before*; prænavigare. — *To sail forward*; nave proveli. — *To sail over*; nave trahere. — *To sail by or past*; velis prætercurrere, or

prætervehi; præternavigare.—*To sail out of; enavigare.*—*To sail through; pernavigare.*—*To sail back; retro navigare.*—*To sail with a fair wind; vento secunduo vehi.*

SAILER. *s.* *A ship that sails.*—*A good sailer; navis velis habilis; velifico cursu velox; quæ velis fertur occissime.*—*A bad sailer; navis tarda velis.*

SAILING. *s.* Navigatio.

SAILOR. *s.* Nauta.—*Sailors, (a ship's crew); nautici, Fœdæ, & navales socii.* Liv.—*A sailor, (one fond of sailing); navigationi addictus, Cic.*

SAIL-YARD. *s.* Antenna.—*To lower a sail-yard; antennam demittere.* Ov.—*To fasten sails to the yards; vela antennis subnectere.* Ov.

SAINT. *s.* Sanctus; vir sanctissimus.—*The saints in heaven; sancti; beati; cœli incolæ; cœlicolæ; cœlites; cœlestes.*

SAINTED. *a.* Beatus; inter sanctos relatus; in numerum divorum rite ascriptus.

SAKE. *s.* Causa; gratia.—*For my sake; mea causa.*—*For his sake; illius gratia.*—*For Heaven's sake; per Deum oro.*

SALACIOUS. *a.* Lascivus; libidininosus.

SALACITY. *s.* Lascivia; protervia; libido.

SALAD. *s.* Acetaria, pl., Plin.; condita, or condienda, aceto, oleo, &c., oluscula.—*A salad-bowl or dish; olitoria lanx.*

SALAMANDER. *s.* Salamandra, Plin.

SALARY. *s.* Merces; pretium.—*To claim a salary; mercedem exigere, Cic.; operæ pretium petere, Tac.*—*To keep back a salary; operis mercedem negare, Ov.; aliquem mercede pacta destituere, Hor.*

SALE. *s.* Venditio.—*A mock sale; fiducia, Cic.; fiduciaria, or simulata, venditio.*—*To offer for sale or set to sale; rem venalem proponere.*—*To be set to sale; venalis prostrare.*—*A public sale; auctio.*—*Exposed for sale; venalis, Cic.; venum positus, Tac.*—*For sale; vendibilis, Cic.*—*To mark a house for sale; venales ædes literis inscribere, Plaut.; ædes proscrivere, Cic.*

SALEABLE. *a.* Vendibilis.

SALESMAN. *s.* Qui res venales exhibit.

SALENT. *a.* I. *Springing; saliens.* II. *Prominent; eminiens, Cic.; prominens, Liv.; exstans, Cæs.; prostrans, Liv.*

SALINE. *a.* Salinaciudus, or salinaciudus, Solin.

SALIVA. *s.* Saliva, Plin.

TO SALIVATE. *v. n.* Salivare, Plin.

SALIVATION. *s.* Salivatio, Cæl. Aur.

SALLOW. *a.* Pallidus; luridus.

SALLOWNESS. *s.* Pallor.

SALLY. *s.* I. *An eruption; eruptio, Cæs.*—*To make a sally; eruptionem facere, Cic.; in hostes erumpere, Cæs.*—*A sally of wit; ingenii æstus, or impetus, ùs, Cic.; Plin. J.*—*That makes bold sallies of wit; audax ingenii, Stat.* II. *In architecture; projectura, Vitruv.; exstantia, Col.; quod proslit, Plin. J.*

TO SALLY. *v. n.* See *To make a sally, in SALLY.*

SALMAGUNDI. *s.* Prop.; esculentorum satura.—*Fig.; incondita farrago.*

SALMON. *s.* Salmo, Plin.—*A young salmon; salmo minor.*—*Salmon colour; ad colorem salmonis accedens.*

SALOON. *s.* Saluatorium cubile, Plin.; exhedra, Vitruv.

SALSAPARILLA OR SARSAPARILLA. *s.* Salsaperilla; smilax aspera.

SALT. *s.* Sal, salis, m.—*Sea salt; sal marinus.*—*Rock salt; sal fossilis.*—*A grain of salt; salis mica, Ov.*—*There is not a grain of salt; non est hic mica salis, Catull.; nihil est insulsius, Gell.*—*A salt mine; salifodina, Vitruv.*—*A salt pit; salina, Cic.*—*A salt house; area salmaria, Vitruv.*—*To taste like salt; referre saporem salis, Virg.*—*Salt; fig., i. e. wit; lepor Atticus, Mart.; Attica elegantia, Ter.; dictum salsum, Quint.*

SALT. *a.* Salsus.

TO SALT. *v. a.* Sale condire, or aspergere; rei salem admiscere.—*To salt meat; carnes in sale asservare, Plin.; sale obruere, or muria condire, Col.; sallere; salire, Sall.*

SALT-CELLAR. *s.* Salinum.

SALTED. *part. a.* Sale aspersa, or conspersa.—*Salted meat or fish; salsamenta, orum, n. pl., Cic.*

SALTING-TUB. *s.* Salsamentarium vas, Col.; salsamentarius cadus, Plin.

SALTISH. *a.* Gustanti subsalsus, Plin.

SALT-MAKER. *s.* Salarius, Mart.

SALT-MAKER. *s.* Salsitudo.

SALTPETRE. *s.* Salsitrum, or sal nitrum.—*Saltpetre-house; salis nitri officina.*

SALUBRIOUS. *a.* Salubris, Hor.; salutaris, Cic.

SALUBRITY. *s.* Salubritas, Cic.

SALUTARY. *a.* Salutaris; salubris.—*Salutary advice; salutare consilium, Cic.*—*To give salutary advice; alicui medicinam consilii afferre, Cic.*

SALUTATION. *s.* Salutatio; salus; Cic.—*To return a salutation; saltem alicui reddere, or referre, Cic.*

SALUTE. *s.* I. *A salutation; salutatio; salus; Cic.* II. *A volley or discharge of artillery in honour of*

any one; gratulatoria tormentorum, scopetorum, emissio.—*To give a general salute; festo plausu, et tormentorum bellicorum omnium emissionem gratulari alicui.*

TO SALUTE. *v. a.* Salutare; saltem alicui dicere; aliquem salute, or saltem alicui, impertire.—*To salute heartily; ut affectionately; plurimam salutem dicere, Cic.*—*To salute in return; resalutare; mutuum salutanti saltem reddere, Sen.*

SALVE. *s.* Unguentum; medicamentum unguinosum, Plin.—*Eye-salve; collyrium.*—*Salve spread; emplastrum.*—*Emollient salve; malagma, Cels.*

TO SALVE. *v. a.* Ungere.

SALVO. *s.* Exceptio.—*Without salvo; sine exceptio; sine ulla exceptione; Cic.*

SAME. *a.* Ipse; idem.—*Very same; ipsissimus.*—*You are always the same; antiquum obtines, Ter.*—*He is no longer the same; mores antiquos exiit, Liv.*—*I am the same with regard to him; ego isti nihil sum aliter quam fui, Ter.*—*I find you the same as ever; idem qui semper fuisti inventus es, Cic.*—*Of the same age; alicuius, or alicui, æqualis.*—*Both of the same age; ambo ætate pares, Plaut.*—*They say the same thing; conveniunt utriusque verba, Ter.; vox una omnibus, Virg.*—*I am of the same opinion as yourself; tecum sentio; idem et unum tecum sentio, Cic.*—*At the same time; eodem, or uno eodemque tempore, Cic.*—*In the same place; ibidem; eodem loco.*

SAMENESS. *s.* Una eademque rerum natura.

SAMPLE. *s.* Specimen; exemplum.—*To judge by a sample; ex ungue leonem (cognoscere).*

SAMPLER. *s.* Exemplar; exemplum.

SANATIVE. *s.* Qui sanat, &c.

SANCTIFICATION. *s.* Infusa divinitus anime sanctitas.

TO SANCTIFY. *v. a.* I. *To render holy; alicui sanctitatem divinitus impertire.* II. *To treat as sacred.*—*To sanctify the Lord's day; diem Dominicam rite colere.*

SANCTIMONIOUS. *a.* Sanctitatem præ se ferens.

SANCTION. *s.* Sanctio, Col.; approbatio; comprobatio, Cic.

TO SANCTION. *v. a.* Sancire; ratum habere.

SANCTITY. *s.* Sanctitas; sanctitudo; sanctimonia; Cic.; vitæ integritas, Quint.; morum sanctitas, Plin. J.

—*Sanctity of a place; religio loci, Curt.*—*Sanctity of marriage; nuptiarum sanctimonia, Auct. ad Her.*

SANCTUARY. *s.* Aduym, Virg.; sanctuarium, Plin.—*To take sanctuary; perflugio uti; ad auxilia descendere.*

SAND. *s.* Arena.—*Coarse sand; sabulum; sabulo; Vitruv.*—*Full of sand; arenosus; sabulosus—Quick-sands; srytes.*—*A sand pit; arenarium; or, arenaria.*—*A sand bank; arena; pl.; arenariæ, pl.; Cic.; moles arenaria; vada, pl., Virg.*—*To be left on the sands; æstu destitit, Curt.*—*To build on the sand; caduca sep nitii.*

SANDAL. *s.* Sandalium, Ter.; solea, Cic.—*Wearing sandals; sandaligerulus; soleatus; Plaut.*

SANDARACHI. *s.* Sandaracha, Vitruv.

SANDY. *s.* I. *Full of sand; arenosus; sabulosus.*—*Sandy plains or deserts; campi sabulo obruti, Curt.* II. *Red-haired; rufus.*—*Somewhat sandy; rufulus; subrufus.*

SANE. *a.* I. (Of the body); sanus; bene valens; validus. II. (Of the mind); sanus; integer; animi, or mentis, integer.

SANGUINARY. *a.* Sanguinarius, Cic.; cruoris amans, Ov.; sanguinem sitiens, Sen.; sanguine nimis gaudens, Tac.; crudelitatem anhelans, Auct. ad Her.

SANGUINE. *a.* I. *Abounding with blood; qui abundat sanguine.* II. *Bold, confident; audens; audax; confidens; projectus ad audendum; Cic.*

SANITY. *s.* Sanitas; mens sana.

SAP. *s.* Arboris succus, or humor, Plin.

TO SAP. *v. a.* (Murum) suffodere, Cic., or cuniculis subruere, Curt.; (muri) fundamenta labefactare, Cic., or convellere, Cæs.

SAPPHIRE. *s.* Sapphirus.

SAPPHIRINE. *a.* Sapphirinus.

SAPIENT. *a.* Sapiens; prudens; catus.

SAPLESS. *a.* Exsuccus.

SAPLING. *s.* Virgultum.

SAPPY. *a.* I. *Full of sap; succosus.* II. *Silly; inconsultus; inconsideratus; levis, Cic.*

SARCASM. *s.* Amarulentus jocus; dictum aculeatum.

SARCASTICAL. *a.* Mordax, Ov.; satyricus, Plin.; censorius, Quint.

SARCOPHAGUS. *s.* Sarcophagus, Plin.

SARSENETH OR SARCENT. *s.* Contextus tenuissimis filis pannus sericus.

SASH. *s.* I. *A girdle; cingulus, Cic.; cingulum; zona; Virg.; zonula, Catull.* II. (Of a window); quadrata ligneorum regularum compages.

SATAN. *s.* Satan, indecl.; Satanas, æ, m.; diabolus.

SATANICAL. *a.* Diabolicus; Satanicus.

SATCHEL. *s.* Sacculus.

TO SATE. *v. a.* See *TO SATIATE.*

SATELLITE. *s.* Satelles, Cic.

TO SATIATE. *v. a.* I. *To satisfy; satiare, Cic.; exsatiare, Liv.; saturare; exsaturare; famem explere,*

Cic. II. *To glut*; rei satietate aliquid afficere; rei satietatem afferre, or facere, alicui.

SATIETY. s. I. *Repletion*; cibi satietas, Cic. II. *State of being glutted or palled*; fastidium; satietas; Cic.; satias, Liv.; Lucr.

SATIN. s. Sericus pannus densior et collustratus. To SATIN. v. a. Serico pannum nitorem inducere; sericum pannum nitore collustrare.

SATIRE. s. Satyra; mordax scriptum; dentata charta; Cic. — (*In verse*); mordax carmen.

SATIRICAL. a. Mordax, Ov.; satyricus, Plin.; censorius, Quint. — *Satirical verses*; maledicentissima carmina; æruginis tincti versus. — *Satirical language*; mordax dictum; verbum aculeatum; in aliquem aculeus, Cic.

SATIRICALLY. ad. Acerbe; aspere; maledice; mordendo; Cic.

SATIRIST. s. Satyrarum scriptor. — *A severe satirist*; in satyra nimis acer, Hor.

To SATIRIZE. v. a. Aliquem acerbis facetiis irridere, Tac.; aliquem maledico dente carpere, Cic.; maledico carmine describere; atris versus oblinere; tristi versu lacerare; Hor.; alicuius mores mordaci carmine carpere, Ov.

SATISFACTION. s. I. *Content*; gaudium; lætitia. — *To evince satisfaction*; lætitiarum aperte ferre, Cic. — *These things give me great satisfaction*; hæc ipsa mihi sunt voluptati, Cic. — *Your son has given me great satisfaction*; se mihi multum probavit filius tuus, Cic. II. *Amends*; satisfactio; purgatio; excusatio. — *To make satisfaction*; alicui satisfacere. III. *Punishment*; sceleris expiatio. — *To make satisfaction for a crime*; noxam expiare, Cic.

SATISFACTORY. ad. I. *Pleasing*; quod juvat, delectat, gaudium affert, &c. II. *That atones for a fault*, &c.; ad expiationem noxarum idoneus.

SATISFIED. part. a. Contentus. — *He was very well satisfied with his liberality*; benignitate ejus mire lætus fuit, Curt. — *All their desires are satisfied*; illorum studiis satis superque est factum, Cic. — *To be satisfied with what one has*; suis rebus esse contentum, Cic.

To SATISFY. v. a. I. *To content*; alicui, or rei, satisfacere; explorare; alicui perplacere; aliquem gaudio perfundere. II. *To satiate*; see To SATIATE. III. *To pay*; see To PAY. IV. *To convince*; see To CONVINCE.

SATRAP. s. Satrapes, pæ, or plis, Ter.

To SATURATE. v. a. Saturare. — See To SATIATE.

SATURN. s. (*The planet*); Saturnus; stella Saturni; stella Saturnia.

SATYR. s. Satyrus. — *A little satyr*; satyricus, Cic. — *Savage*, a. *Wild*; ferus; agrestis. II. *Ferocious*; ferus; natura asper. — *A savage disposition*; feri mores, pl., Cic.; immanis ingenium, Ov. — *He is so savage, that* — Cic.; asperitate ea est et immanitate nature, ut — Cic.

SATYRICAL. a. Homo silvaticus; silvicola.

SAVAGELY. ad. See CRUELLY.

SAUCE. s. Condimentum, Cic.; intinctus, òs, Plin.; embanha; conditura; eliquamen; Col. — *To eat viands without sauce*; aves suoque corpore unctas devorare, Plin. — *Hunger is the best sauce*; optimum cibi condimentum fames; fames pulpamentum est; Cic.

SAUCE-BOX. s. See IMPUDENT.

SAUCEPAN. s. Ænea paropsis.

SAUCER. s. Vas ad condimenta continenda aptum.

SAUCILY. ad. See IMPUDENTLY.

SAUCINESS. s. See IMPUDENT.

SAUCY. a. See IMPUDENT.

To SAUNTER. v. n. Vagari; errare.

SAUSAGE. s. Botulus; botellus; Lucanica; Mart.

To SAVE. v. a. I. *To preserve from danger or demerit*; aliquem saluum conservare; integrum incolumentemque servare; præstare saluum et incolumentem; Cic.; sospitare, Liv.; perniciem ab aliquo depellere, Cic. — *To save one's life*; alterum a morte revocatum servare, Virg.; eripere a morte, Cic.; adimere letho, Hor. — *He saved my life*; illius opera nunc vivo, Cic. — *To save one's self by flight*; fuga salutem expedire, or salutem consulere, sibi consulere, or salutem petere, Cic. II. *Not to spend, to spare*; impense parcere; parcimoniam adhibere. — *To save one's trouble*; operæ, or labori, parcere, Hor. III. *To save*. — *To save appearances or one's character*; occultare vitia fuce, Plaut., or simulatione virtutis, Cic.; vitia specioso et honesto habitu tegere, Plin.; simulationem viri probi induere, Liv.

SAVE. prep. Præter; extra; præterquam. — *Save him*; præter illum; illo excepto; si illum excipias.

SAVE-ALL. s. Humile candelabrum.

SAVING. a. Farcus; rei temperans. — *Very saving*; ad rem attentior, Ter.; præparcus, Cic.

SAVING. s. Parcimonia, Cic.; parcitas, Sen. — Pl., *Savings*; vindemiolæ, Cic.

SAVING. prep. See SAVE.

SAVIOUR. s. Servator; fem. servatrix. — *The Saviour of the world*; salutis humane Restitutor, or Auctor.

SAVORY. s. Satureja; cunila, Col.; thymbra, Plin.

SAVOUR. s. I. *Taste*; sapor; gustus, òs, Plin.; Quint. — *To have an agreeable savour*; jucundissime sapere, Col. — *Without savour*; saporis experts, or carcus; nullius saporis. II. *Scent*; odor; see SCENT.

To SAVOUR. v. n. I. *To taste of*; sapere. II. *To smell of*; olere.

SAVOURILY. ad. Gustui jucunde; (sapide, Apul.).

SAVOURY. a. Sapidus; in quo est acumen saporis, Plin.

SAW. s. I. *An instrument for cutting*; serra. — *A little saw*; serrula. — *In the form of a saw*; serratum, Vitruvius. — *Made like a saw*; serratus. — *The shrieking of a saw*; serræ stridor, Cic. — *Sensation caused by the shrieking of a saw*; serræ stridentis acerbus horror, Lucr.

II. *An adage*; adagium, Plaut.; dictum; proverbium; effatum; Cic.

To SAW. v. a. Serra secare, or desecare; (serrare, Veget.).

SAWDUST. s. Scobs, Col.; scobis, Plin.; (serrago, Cæsar, Aur.).

SAWPIET. s. Fossa serratoria.

SAWYER. s. Qui lignum serra desecat.

SAXIFRAGE. s. Saxifraga; saxifragum, Plin.

SAXIFRAGOUS. a. Saxifragus, Cic.

To SAY. v. a. I. *To speak, to utter in words*; dicere; loqui; verbis enuntiare. — *To say much in few words*; multa paucis completi, Cic. — *To say by heart*; memoriter pronuntiare, Cic. — *To say often*; dicitur, Cic. — *To say the same thing over and over again*; eandem cantilenam canere, Ter. — *To say one thing at one time and another at another*; tergiversari, Cic. — *Say in one word*; dic uno verbo; uno verbo expedi; Ter. — *I know what I say*; intelligo quid loquor, Cic. — *To say nothing of that*; ut illud præteream, Cic. — *To say the truth*; verè dicere; ut verum fatear; Ter. II. *To tell, relate*; rem alicui, or de aliquo, de re, dicere; narrare; memorare. — *They say*; it is said; aiunt; dicitur; fama est; fertur; ferunt; perhibent; traditur. — *So they say*; ita aiunt. — *As they say*; ut aiunt, Hor.; si qua fides, Virg. III. *To repeat, rehearse*; pronuntiare. — *To say by heart*; memoriter pronuntiare; ex memoria exponere; Cic.

SAYING. s. Dictum; effatum. — *An old or common saying*; adagium; proverbium.

SCAB. s. Scabies, Cels.; scabrities, Col.

SCABBARD. s. Vagina.

SCABBED OR SCABBY. a. Scaber; scabiosus.

SCAFFOLD. s. Tabulatio, Cæs.; tabulatum, Liv. — *A scaffold raised for the execution of a criminal*; feralis pægma. — *To raise a scaffold*; tabulata extruere, or aptare.

SCALADE. s. Scalis admotis in muros irruptio; scalarum ad memia applicatio, or admotio.

To SCALD. v. a. Aquæ calidæ perfundere; urere. — *Scalding hot*; fervidus; fervens.

SCALE. s. I. (*Of a balance*); lanx. — *To hold the scales even*; binas lanças æquato examine sustinere, Virg.; fig., æquabilem juris rationem tenere, Cic. II. (*Of a ladder*); scala; scala; arum. III. *A thin lamina*; squama. — *Scale of a fish*; squama. — *Covered with scales*; see SCALY. IV. *Regular gradation*; series; ordo.

To SCALE. v. a. I. *To climb by ladders*. — *To scale the walls of a town*; ad muros scalam admove, or applicare; scalis tentare mœnia, Cæs., or aggredi, Sall., muros ascendere, Virg. — *Scaling-ladder*; scala, arum, pl.

II. *To strip off scales*; desquamare; squamas eximere; Plin.

To SCALE. v. n. Squamatim excidere. — *This picture scales*; hujus tabellæ colores squamatim excidunt, or resolvuntur.

SCALLED. a. Porrigine laborans, or affectus.

SCALLION. s. Bulbus; cepa setania, Plin.; Ascalonia.

SCALLOP. s. Pectunculus, Plin.

To SCALLOP. v. a. Rem ad modum encarpum incidere.

SCALP. s. Calva, Liv.; calvaria, Cels.

To SCALP. v. a. Caput exuere pellibus.

SCALY. a. Squamosus; squameus; Virg.; squamiger, Plin.; squama obductus, Cic.

SCAMMONY. s. Scammonia, Cic.

To SCAMPER. v. a. Fugere; aufugere; fugæ se dare, or mandare; in fugam se conjicere; Cic.; fugam capere, Cæs., or capessere, Liv.

To SCAN. v. a. I. *To examine a verse by counting its feet*; versum metri. II. *To examine*; rem ponderare, expendere, perpendere; attente considerare, Cic.; pensitare, examinare, Plin.

SCANDAL. s. I. *Offence given by the faults of others*; exemplum perniciem trahens, Hor.; offensio, Cic.; nequitia semen, Tac. — *To give or raise a scandal*; see To SCANDALISE. II. *A disgrace*; opprobrium; deducimus; II. *Opprobrious and unmerited censure*; deducimus; falsa accusatio.

To SCANDAL. v. a. Alicui infamiam inferre; contumeliose maledicere; ignominia laibem aspergere; Cic.; aliquem probris lacerare; in aliquem probra jactare; Liv.

To SCANDALISE. *v. a.* I. *To offend by some action supposed criminal; aliis exempla nequitia præbere; alios malo exemplo offendere, or facto et exemplo vulnerare; palam et in oculis omnium nequitur facere, Cic.; mala exempla movere, Ov. — To be scandalised; to offend, Cic. — He is greatly scandalised by that; hoc illi magnæ offensionis est.* II. *To defame; see To SCANDAL.*

SCANDALOUS. *a.* I. *That gives offence; (homo) pessimus, or periculosus, exempli; (res) quæ multam offensionem habet, Plin.* II. *Disgraceful, shameful; turpis; infamis; see DISGRACEFUL.* III. *Defamatory; probrosus; contumeliosus; famosus.*

SCANDALOUSLY. *ad.* Pessimo exemplo; cum multorum offensione; turpiter; nequitur.

SCANT or SCANTY. *a.* Exiguus; minor justo; brevior; contractor.

SCANTLY. *ad.* Parce; vix; ægre.

SCANTINESS. *s.* Brevitas; defectus, ùs.

SCANTLET. *s.* Particula.

SCANTLING. *s.* Tigillum, Liv.; canterius, Vitr.

SCAR. *s.* Effugium.

SCAR. *s.* Cicatrix. — *A little scar; cicatricula, Cels.*

— *Covered with, or full of, scars; cicatricosus, Plaut.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* I. *To heal to a scar; cicatricem obducere.*

II. *To mark with scars; alicui cicatrices indere, Plaut.; (cicatricæ, Fest.) — To scar one's face; alicui os percidere, Plaut.*

To SCAR. *v. n.* Coalescere, Plin.; tendere ad cicatricem, Cic.

SCARAB. *s.* Scarabæus, Plin.

SCARAMOUCH. *s.* Sannio; mimus. — See also SCOUNDREL.

SCARCE. *a.* Rarus; insuetus; insolitus. — *Very scarce; perrarus. — To grow scarce; rarescere. — Such people are very scarce; perquam paucos ejusmodi reperiam, Ter. — Real friends are scarce; constantium amicorum magna est penuria, Cic.*

SCARCE, SCARCELY. *ad.* Vix; ægre; haud ferme.

SCARCENESS, SCARCITY. *s.* Penuria; infrequentia; paucitas; raritas. — *Scarcity of money; argentaria inopia, Plaut.; difficultas nummaria, Ter.; difficultas rei nummaria, Cic.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* Terrere; exterrere; perterrere; alicui terrorem injicere, Cic., or incutere, Liv.; alicui metum afferre; territare; terrefacere; terrificare; timore percellere; Cic.

SCARECROW. *s.* Terriculum, Liv.; avium formido, Hor.

SCARF. *s.* Fascia.

SCARF-SKIN. *s.* Cuticula exterior, or summa.

SCARIFICATION. *s.* Scarificatio, Col.; summae cuticulæ incisio.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* Scarificare, Plin.

SCARLET. *s.* Coccineus color; coccum, Hor.; Plin.

— *Scarlet cloth; coccineus, or tinctus cocco, pannus; coccum, Suet. — Clothed in scarlet; coccinatus, Mart. — The scarlet berry; coccum.*

SCARLET-OAK. *s.* Ilex.

SCARP. *s.* Muralis fossæ interior lorica, or Intimus agger.

SCATE. *s.* A fish; squatina, Plin.

To SCATTER. *v. a.* Spargere; dispergere. — *To scatter a crowd; turbam submovere, Liv. — To scatter the enemy; hostes fugare, dissipare, Cic., dissipare, Cæs.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* Distrâhi; in diversa discedere.

SCAVENGER. *s.* Qui lutum ex urbe avehit; qui purgat urbem luto.

SCENE. *s.* I. *Part of a theatre in which the actors perform; scena. — Place before the scene; proscenium, Varr. — Part behind the scene; postscenium.* II. *Division of an act in a play; scena, Ter.* III. *A display; scena, Cic.* IV. *Seat or place of action; sedes; theatrum.*

SCENIC. *a.* Scenicus, Cic.

SCENT. *a.* I. *Smell; odor. — An agreeable scent; odor jucundus, or suavis. — A bad or disagreeable scent; odor malus, or fœdus.* II. *A perfume; pl., odores; odorum suavitates; unguenta, orum; aromata, um, Cic. — Of or belonging to scents; odorarius, Plin.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* I. *To smell; olfacere, Cic.; olfacere, Plaut.; Plin.; sentire (odores), Lucr.* II. *To perfume; rem inodorare, Col.; odoribus imbuerè. — To scent with a liquid perfume; unguentis ungerè, or perficere, Cic. — This perfume scents the dress; transit is odor in vestes, Plin. — Flowers scent the air; e floribus afflantur suavitates odorum, Cic. — To scent a place; locum suffire bonis odoribus, Cic.*

SCENTED. *part. a.* Suaves odores spirans; bene, or jucunde, olens. — *Scented hair; capilli odorati, or delibuti, Cic. — To be scented; bene, or jucunde, olere.*

SCENTIC. *s.* Scenticus.

SCENTICAL. *a.* Scenticus.

SCETRE. *s.* Sceptrum. — *To wield the sceptre; regnum administrare.*

SCETRED. *a.* Sceptifer, Ov.; sceptriger, Sil. Ital.

SCHEDULE. *s.* Scheda; tabula, pl.

SCHEME. *s.* I. *Plan; forma; figura; ratio; methodus. — A scheme of life; vita quasi forma quedam, Cic. — To form one's scheme of life; genus quoddam ætatis degendæ sibi constituere, Cic.* II. *Design, project; consilium; cogitatum; propositum; animus; mens. — To form a scheme; consilium capere, suscipere, or inire, Cic. — To change one's scheme; mentem, animum, consilium, mutare.*

To SCHEME. *v. a.* Rem animo agitare, or meditari.

SCHISM. *s.* Schisma.

SCHISMATICAL. *ad.* In ecclesiam contumax; schismaticus, Eccl. Writ.

SCHOLAR. *s.* I. *A disciple; discipulus; auditor, Cic.; fem. discipula, Plin. — To be a scholar of any one; alteri operam dare; aliquem audire; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere, Cic. — I wish to be your scholar in this matter; te uti in hac re magistro volo, Cic. — A large number of scholars; audientium celebritas; scholarum frequentia, Plin.* II. *A learned man; doctus; eruditus; literatus; Cic. — A great scholar; perdoctus; pereruditus; doctissimus; eruditissimus; omni doctrina ornatus; artibus et doctrinis instructissimus; Cic. — A moderate scholar; leviter eruditus; mediocri doctrina instructus, Cic. — A poor or bad scholar; semidoctus, Cic.; eruditulus, Catull. — A Greek and Latin scholar; doctus et Græcis literis et Latinis, Cic. — He is a good scholar; doctrina abundare, Cic. — He is a profound scholar; sunt in eo plurimæ literæ æque interiores ac recondite, Cic.*

SCHOLARSHIP. *s.* I. *Erudition; doctrina; eruditio; Cic. — A man of great scholarship; homo præclara eruditione atque doctrina, Cic.; cui sunt multe et reconditæ literæ, Cic.* II. *Maintenance for a scholar in a college; beneficiarius convictus, ùs, Cæs.*

SCHOLAR-LIKE. *a.* Eruditus; doctus. — *In a scholar-like manner; perite; docte; erudite.*

SCHOLASTIC. *a.* Scholasticus, Quint.

SCHOLASTICALLY. *ad.* Scholasticum in modum.

SCHOLIAST. *s.* Scriptoris Græci Græcus interpres, Cic.

SCHOLION. *s.* Scholium; glossema; annotatio.

SCHOOL. *s.* I. *A place of instruction; schola, Cic.; ludus literarius, Plaut.; ludus discendi, Cic.; ludus literarum, Liv.; gymnasium, Cic. — To keep a school; scholas habere, Liv.; scholam profiteri, Suet. — To open a school; ludum, or scholam, aperire, Cic. — Trained in the school of misfortune; multis malis eruditus, or doctus. — A boarding-school; pædagogium, Suet. — To send a child to a boarding-school; pacta mercede puerum magistro alendum et erudiendum tradere. II. *A sect; (philosophi) schola. — The school of Aristotle; Aristotelis diatriba, Gell. — A school of painters; clarissimum regionis pictorum series.**

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* I. *To instruct; docere; edocere; docefacere; erudire; instituere; præceptis imbuerè.* II. *To chide; see To CHIDE.*

SCHOOLBOY. *a.* Discipulus.

SCHOOLFELLOW. *s.* Condiscipulus.

SCHOOLMAN. *s.* Scholasticus.

SCHOOLMASTER. *s.* Ludimagister; or, magister ludi.

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *s.* Ludimagistra; or, magistra ludi.

SCHOONER. *s.* Navis duobus tantum velis instructa.

SCIATIC. *a.* The hip-gout; ischias, adis, f.; ischiadicus dolor; Plin.; coxarum dolor, Cic. — *Afflicted with sciatica; ischiadicus, Cic.; ischiachus, Cato; ischiache laborans.*

SCIENCE. *s.* Scientia; doctrina; eruditio; Cic. — In the pl., The sciences; scientiæ; disciplina; Cic.; altiores literæ, Sen. — *All the sciences; encyclopedi doctrinarum omnium disciplina, Vitr.; orbis doctrina, Quint.*

SCIENTIFIC. *a.* Quod circa altiores scientias versatur.

SCIENTIFICALLY. *ad.* Scienter; docte; erudite; perite; Cic.

SCIMITAR. *s.* Acinaces, Hor.; gladius falcatus, Ov.

To SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* Scintillare; Plin.; scintillas agere, Lucr. See To SPARKLE.

SCINTILLATION. *s.* Scintillatio, Plin.

SCIOLIST. *s.* Semidoctus, Cic.; eruditulus, Catull.

SCION. *s.* Surculus; talea; Plin. — *A little scion; taleola, Col. — Of or belonging to a scion; surcularis, Col.; surcularius, Varr.*

SCIRRHUS. *a.* Ad naturam scirromatis accedens.

SCIRRHUS. *s.* Scirrhus, Cels.; scirroma, Plin.

SCISSARS or SCISSORS. *s. pl.* Forfices, um, pl., Col. — *A small pair of scissors; forficula, arum, pl.*

SCOFF. *s.* Dieterium; cavillatio; sales amari, Cic., or felle suffusi, pl.; jocus venenatus, Ov.

To SCOFF. *v. n.* Cavillari; in alterum dicteria dicere, Mart.; alterum aceto perfundere, Hor.; aliquem, or rem, ridere, deridere; irridere; aliquem ludere, deludere; derisui, or ludibrio, habere.

SCOFFINGLY. *ad.* Per deridiculum, Plaut.; per ridiculum, Cic.; ab irrisu, Liv.

To SCOLD. *v. a.* Aliquem jurgulo adoriri, Ter.; verbis lacessere; increpare; objurgare; Cic.

SCOLD. s. i. e. *A clamorous, foul-mouthed woman*; (mulier) rixosa; jurgiosa; rixæ cupida.

SCOLDING. s. Rixa; jurgium; objurgatio.

SCOLLOP. s. Pecten; pectunculus.

SCONCE. s. I. *A fort*; propugnaculum. II. *A branched candlestick*; lychnuchus. III. *A fine*; multa; (pœna pecuniaria, Pand.).

To **SCONCE.** v. a. Multicare.

SCOOP. s. Haustrium.

To **SCOOP OUT.** v. a. Excavare; cavare, Cic.

SCOPE. s. I. *AIM, end*; finis; terminus; see AIM.

II. *Room, space*; spatium; campus.—*Free scope*; licentia; copia.—*To give scope to one's imagination*; dare campum in quo ingenium exultare possit, Cic.; dare vela ingenio, Ov.—*To give scope to eloquence*; eloquentie frenos laxare, Plin. J.; eloquentiæ indulgentie, Quint.

SCORBUTIC. a. Ad scorbuti naturam accedens.

To **SCORCHI.** v. a. Adure; torrere.—See To **BURN.**

SCORE. s. I. *A tally*; talea, Varr. II. *An account*; ratio; numerus; nomen. III. *Twenty*; viginti; numerus vicenarius.

To **SCORE.** v. a. Notare; signare.—*To score or mark a line under*; lineam sub verna ducere.

SCORN. s. Contemptio, Cic.; contemptus, ūs, Liv.; despiciat; despectus, ūs, Quint.—*To scoff or be exposed to scorn*; contemni; esse despectui, Cic.; contemptu laborare, Liv.; despectari, Tac.—*To think scorn*; see To **DISDAIN.**

To **SCORN.** v. a. Contemnere; spernere; aspernari; despiciere.—See To **DESPISE**, To **DISDAIN.**

SCORNER. s. Derisor, Plaut.; irrisor, Cic.

SCORNFUL. a. Fastidiosus, Cic.; fastidi plenus, Plaut.—*A scornful air*; dedignatio, Quint.; superbum fastidium, Vitr.—*Having a scornful air*; superciliosus.

SCORNFULLY. ad. Fastidiosè, Cic.; contemptim, Liv.

SCORPION. s. I. *A venomous reptile*; scorpio, Plin.; scorpion, Ov. II. *A machine of war*; scorpio, Cic.

SCOT. s. Pars; portio; rata pars.

SCOT-FREE. a. Liber; immunitus.

SCOTCH COLLOPS. Vitulina caro lardo suffixa.

SCOUNDREL. s. Furcifer; trifurcifer; homo nequam, or nequissimus; improbus.—See **RASCAL.**

To **SCOUR.** v. a. I. *To cleanse by rubbing*; purgare; mundare; detergere.—*To scour pots, &c.*; vasa eluere, dare in splendorem, perpolire.—*To scour a ditch*; fossam detergere. II. *To range about*; pervagari.—*The cavalry scours the country*; circumfunditur equitatus, Cæs.

SCOURER. s. Mundator.

SCOURGE. s. Prop.; flagellum; virgæ, pl.—Fig.; pestis; calamitas; verbera, pl.; pernicies.

To **SCOURGE.** v. a. I. *To beat with scourges*; virgis verberare, cadere, or multare, Liv.; verberibus accipere, or excipere, Cic. II. *To punish*; see To **PUNISH.**

SCOURGER. s. Virgator, Plaut.; plagosus, Hor.

SCOURING. s. (Tersus, ūs, Apul.).—It may be expressed by the verbs.

SCOUT. s. I. *One sent to observe the motions of an enemy*; explorator; speculator. II. *A sentinel on guard at an advanced post*; excubitor.

To **SCOUT.** v. n. Explorare; speculari.

To **SCOUT.** v. a. See To **SCORN**, To **DISDAIN.**

SCOWL. s. Frontis contractio, Cic.

To **SCOWL.** v. a. Frontem corrugare, Plaut., contrahere, Cic.; obducere, Quint.; subducere supercilia, Sen.

SCROWLINGLY. ad. Fronte contracta, or obducta.

SCRAGED. a. See **ROUGH, UNEVEN.**

SCRAGGY. a. Macilentus; strigosus.

SCRAMBLE. s. Direptio.

To **SCRAMBLE.** v. n. I. *To catch at and gather up greedily*; raptim colligere. II. *To climb*; reptando ascendere; manibus pedibusque ascendere.

SCRAP. s. Fragmentum, Cic.; fragmen, Col.—Pl., Scrap; reliquæ.

To **SCRAP.** v. a. I. *To rub, pare*; radere; scalpere; scabere.—*To scrape away or off*; abraderè; dera- dere.—*To scrape out*; eradere; delere.—*To scrape round*; circumradere.—*To scrape off dirt*; detergere. II. *To gather by great efforts*; congerere; accumulare. III. *To scrape acquaintance*; insinuarè se.

SCRAPE. s. Difficultas; periculum.—*To be in a scrape*; ad incitas redigi.

SCRAPER. s. Radula; ralla; rallum.

SCRATCH. s. Lewis incisura.—*A scratch on the skin*; summa cutis laceratio.—*He has had a slight scratch on his arm*; cutis brachii leviter perstricta est.

To **SCRATCH.** v. a. Scalpere; scabere.—*To scratch the skin with the nails*; cutem unguibus perstringere; alicui unguem imprimere; Plin.—*To scratch the face*; genas ungue sauciare, or laniare, Ov., lacerare, Cic.; os fedare unguibus.—*To scratch one's self*; se scabere.—*To scratch out*; expungere; elidere.

SCRATCHER. s. Radula.

SCRAWL. s. Fallentes incerto tractu literæ.

To **SCRAWL.** v. n. Literas inepte, or prave, formare.

To **SCREAM.** v. n. Stridere; crepare.

SCREAM OR SCREECH. s. Clamor; clangor; vociferatio.

To **SCREAM**, To **SCREECH.** v. n. Exclamare; proclamare edere; vociferari.

SCREECH-OWL. s. Strix; caprimulgus, Plin.

SCREEN. s. Objectaculum quo (ventus) arceatur.—*A fire-screen*; umbella igni apposita.

To **SCREEN.** v. a. Tegere; protegere.

SCREW. s. Cochlea, Vitr.—*A corkscrew*; terebella.—*Made in the form of a screw*; in cochleæ modum striatus; in cochleam retortus, Col.

To **SCREW.** v. n. I. *To drive a screw*; torquendo terebrare; cochleam immittere. II. *To oppress*; opprimere. III. *To screw up the face*; vultus contorquere.—*To screw out a secret*; callide expiscari.

To **SCRIBBLE.** v. n. Male scribere.

SCRIBE. s. Scriba; librarius; notarius.

SCRIP. s. Pera; capsula; sarcinula.

SCRIPTURE. s. i. e. *The Bible*; Scriptura sacra; pl., Biblia, orum; sacri codices; sacrae literæ.

SCRIVENER. s. Scriba.—*Money scrivener*; trapezita.

SCROFULA. s. Struma; pl., Cæs.; (scrofula, Veget.).

SCROFULOUS. a. Strumosus, Col.; (strumaticus, Jul. Firm.).

SCROLL. s. Convolutæ chartæ, pl.

SCRUB. s. Homo vilis, nihili, or sordidus.

To **SCRUB.** v. a. Scalpere; fricare; defricare.

SCRUBBY. a. Vilis; sordidus; squalidus.

SCRUPLE. s. I. *A weight of twenty grains*; scrupulus; scrupulum; Cic.; scriptulum, Varr.—*Weighting a scruple*; scrupularis, Plin.—*By scruples*; scrupulatum, Plin. II. *Doubt, perplexity*; scrupulus; religio; conscientia; Cic.—*To occasion a scruple*; alicui scrupulum, or religionem, injicere, Cic.; alicuius animo religionem afferre, or incutere, Liv.—*To have scruples*; religione impediri, Cæs., or capi, Liv.—*To remove a scruple*; alicui scrupulum ex animo evellere, Cic.; alicui religionem eximere, Liv.; alicuius religionem solvere, or exsolvere, Cic.—*A mind free from scruples*; liber religione animus.

To **SCRUPLE.** v. n. Dubitare; hesitare; cunctari.

SCRUPULOUS. a. Anxie religiosus; anxia religione laborans.

SCRUPULOUSLY. ad. Anxie, Sall.; scrupulose; scrupulosus; cum anxia religione; Cæs.

To **SCRUTINIZE.** v. a. Rem ponderare, expendere, perpendere, attente considerare, Cic.; pensitare; examinare; Plin.; pensare singula, Curt.; penitus exquirere; scrutari, Tac.

SCRUTINY. s. Inquisitio; investigatio.

SCUD. s. Imber subitus.

To **SCUD.** v. n. Aufugere.—*To scud along*; raptim currere.

SCUFFLE. s. Jurgium; rixa; pugna.

To **SCUFFLE.** v. n. Certare; decertare; confligere; contendere; rixari.

To **SCULK.** v. n. Latere; latitare.—*Sculking-hole*; latebra; latibulum.

SCULL. s. Calva, Liv.; calvaria, Cels.—*A scull-cap*; pileolus.

SCULLER. s. Cymba unius remigis.

SCULERY. s. Lavatrina; locus ad res ablundas.

SCULLION. s. Lixa.

SCULPTOR. s. Sculptor, Plin.; statuarius, Varr.; statuarius artifex, Quint.

SCULPTURE. s. I. *The art of carving*; sculptura; statuaria. II. *Carved work*; opus sculptile, Ov.

To **SCULPTURE.** v. a. Sculpture, Ov.

SCUM. s. Spuma; spumatus, Stat.—(Of metals); scoria.—*Scum of the earth*; fœx populi; quisquillia, pl.

To **SCUM.** v. a. Despumare.

SCURF. s. Porrigo; furfur, Plin.

SCURFY. a. Porriginosus.

SCURRILITY. s. Scurrilis jocus; scurrilis diacitas; Cic.

SCURRILOUS. a. Probrosus; maledicus; contumeliosus.

SCURRILOUSLY. ad. Probrose; contumeliose.

SCURVILY. ad. Male; improbe; fœde; indignè.

SCURVY. s. Scorbutum.

SCURVY. a. I. *Diseased with scurvy*; scorbuto laborans. II. *Bad*; pravus; improbus; nequam.

SCUTCHEON. s. Scutum gentiliuum.

SCUTTLE. s. I. *A kind of basket*; sportula; corbis; corbula. II. (In a ship); fororum navium tabule.

SEA. s. Mare; pontus; pelagus; æquor; pl., aquora.—*Poetically*, Neptunus; Nereus; Amphitrite; Tethys; marmor; vada cœrulea, or salsa.—*A stormy or rough sea*; mare ventosum, undosum, tempestuosum.—*A calm sea*; mare placidum, tranquillum, intempestum, quietum.—*The main sea*; altum; oceanus.—*A narrow sea*; fretum.—*The sea-coast*; litus; ora, or regio, maritima; maritima loca, pl.; maritima sedes.—*By the sea-side*; maritimus.—*Sea-green*; cœruleus.—*Sea-weed*; alga.—*To be sea-sick*; nausea laborare; nauseare.—*A seaman*; nauta.—*To put out to sea*; in altum vela dare.

SEAL. *s.* I. *A stamp; impression; signum.* II. *A sea-calf; phoca.*
 To SEAL. *v. a.* Signare; consignare; obsignare. — Sealed up; sub signo; obsignatus. — To break a seal; resignare. — To seal a letter with wax; uti cera in ob-signandis literis.
 SEALING-WAX. *s.* Cera signatoria.
 SEAM. *s.* Sutura.
 To SEAM. *v. a.* Conserere.
 SEAMSTRESS. *s.* Sutrrix.
 SEAR. *a.* Aridus; siccus.
 To SEAR. *v. a.* Urere; inurere; adurere.
 SEARCE. *s.* SEC SIEVE.
 SEARCH. *s.* Indagatio; investigatio; inquisitio.
 To SEARCH. *v. a.* I. To inquire, seek; inquire; explorare; scrutari; indagare; rimari. — To search diligently; rem penitus, or diligentem, scrutari, perscrutari; omnibus vestigiis persequi; acutissime indagari. — To search after; querere. — To search for any thing lost; rem amissam, or perditam, investigare, pervestigare.
 II. To penetrate; penetrare; se insinuare. — To search a wound; vulnus tentare.
 SEARCHER. *s.* Explorer; scrutator.
 SEASON. *s.* I. *A time; tempestas; tempus.* — At this season; hoc tempore. II. *Fit time; occasio; opportunitas.* — In season; tempestivus; opportunus. — In due season; in tempore; tempestive; opportune; peropportune, Liv. — Out of season; intempestivus; immaturus.
 To SEASON. *v. a.* I. To give a relish to; condire. — Well seasoned; grati saporis. II. To accustom; assuefacere. III. To instruct; instruere.
 SEASONABLE. *a.* Tempestivus; opportunus.
 SEASONABLY. *ad.* In tempore; tempestive; opportune. — Very seasonably; peropportune, Liv.
 SEASONING. *s.* Conditimentum.
 SEAT. *s.* I. Place in which one may sit; sedes; sella; sedile. — Seat of justice; tribunal. — Mercy-seat; propitiatorium. II. *A bench; scamnum; subsellium.* — (In a church); subsellium circumseptum. III. Place; locus; sedes. IV. Country house; villa; domus rustica.
 To SEAT. *v. a.* Sede locare, or collocare. — To seat one's self; sedere; considerare; sedem capere.
 To SECEDE. *v. n.* Decedere. — See To RETIRE.
 SECESSION. *s.* Decessio.
 To SECLUDE. *v. a.* Secludere; excludere.
 SECOND. *a.* Secundus; alter. — The second time; secundo; iterum. — Second in rank; qui secundum locum tenet.
 SECOND. *s.* Adjutor. — To take one as a second; adiutorem sibi allegere, Cic. — To offer one's self as a second; vicarias alteri manus polliceri, Quint.
 To SECOND. *v. a.* I. To assist; alicui subservire, Ter., opem ferre, adiumento esse; alicuius adiutorem esse; aliquem adjuvare; Cic. II. To favour; alicui favere; alterius optatis, or votis, subscribere, Ov.
 SECONDARY. *a.* Secundarius, Plin.
 SECONDLY. *ad.* Secundo; deinde.
 SECRECY. *ad.* I. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnitas. II. Solitude; solitudo.
 SECRET. *a.* I. Privy, unknown; secretus; seductus; arcanus; reconditus; Cic. — Secret places; loca abdita et ab arbitris remota. — A secret chamber; abdita pars ædium, Cæs. II. Hidden; occultus; tectus. — Secret grief; tacitus, or mutus, dolor. — Secret counsels; clandestina consilia, Cic. III. Close; faithful to a secret committed; arcanus; tectus.
 SECRET. *s.* I. A thing not to be made known; arcanum; secretum. — To keep a secret; secretum tacitum premere, Cic. — commissa tacere, Hor.; arcana celare, Curt. — To disclose a secret; arcanum aperire, Liv., proferre, Plin., prodere, Curt.; commissa enuntiare, Cic. — To pry into a secret; arcanum scrutari, Hor. — To tell secrets; ammi secreta proferre, Plin.; exserere mentis secreta, Sen. II. Any secret way or invention; artificium; arcanum præceptum; ratio; callidior efficiendæ rei ratio.
 SECRETARY. *s.* Scriba; librarius; Cic.; amanuensis, Suet.; a manu, ab epistolis, (famulus). — The secretary's office; scribarum curia.
 SECRETARYSHIP. *s.* Scribæ munus, or officium.
 To SECRETE. *v. a.* Abdere; occultare; occultare, Cic.; abscondere; rem ab oculis avertere, Cic., or de medio removere, Ov.
 SECRETION. *s.* Secretio, Cic. — Pl., Secretions; excrementa.
 SECRETLY. *ad.* Clandestino, Plaut.; clanculum, Ter.; secreto; clam; latenter; abditè; abscondite; occulte; Cic.; furtive, Sen.
 SECRETORY. *a.* Ad secretionem efficax.
 SECT. *s.* Secta; hæresis; Cic. — Sect of Aristotle; Aristotelis secta, Cic. — Sect of the Stoics; Stoica institutio, Sen. — Men of any sect; alicuius sectatores, or fautores. — Men of Plato's sect; homines, or qui sunt, a Platone; qui sunt ex Platonis disciplina, or schola; Platonis disciplina innutriti, Cic.

SECTION. *s.* Sectio; pars.
 SECULAR. *a.* I. Of an age; secularis. II. Worldly; mundanus; profanus. — Secular affairs; negotia civilia. — Secular power; magistratuum potestas. To deliver over to the secular arm; aliquem civili magistratu plectendum tradere. — That leads a secular life; communem vitam agens. — Secular dress; profana vestis.
 SECURE. *a.* I. Safe; securus; tutus; salvus. II. Careless; securus; negligens; remissus.
 To SECURE. *v. a.* I. To free from danger; saluum præstare; servare; perniciem ab aliquo depellere; a periculo defendere, or eripere; tutum et securum reddere. II. To make certain or sure; firmare; stabilire; certum facere. III. To apprehend; in custodiam tradere. IV. To seize; occupare; apprehendere.
 SECURELY. *ad.* I. Safely; tute; tuto; Cic. II. At ease; non dubitanter; certo; Cic.
 SECURITY. *s.* I. Freedom from danger; securitas, Plin.; incolumitas; salus. II. Fearlessness; securitas, Cic.; fiducia. III. Tranquillity; tranquillitas; otium. IV. Bail; vadium. V. One who is bail (for debt); præ; sponsor; (in criminal cases); vas.
 SEDAN. *s.* Sella gestatoria, Suet.
 SEDATE. *a.* Sedatus; tranquillus; placidus; placatus; Cic.
 SEDATELY. *ad.* Tranquille; placide; placate; sedate; Cic.
 SEDATENESS. *s.* Tranquillitas; or, tranquillitas animi, Cic.
 SEDATIVE. *a.* (Mitigativus, CæL. Aur.); ad leniendum dolorem aptus.
 SEDENTARY. *a.* Qui se domi continet, Plaut.; qui domum suam colit. — A sedentary life; vita sedentaria, Col. — That leads a sedentary life; sedentarius, Plaut. — To lead a sedentary life; domi totos dies sedere, Plaut.
 SEDGE. *s.* Ulva; carex.
 SEDGY. *a.* Ulvis obductus.
 SEDIMENT. *s.* Fæx, Col.; crassamen, Hor.; crassamentum.
 SEDITION. *s.* Seditio, Cic. — The author of sedition; seditiosis stimulator et concitator, Cic. — To excite sedition; seditioem concitare, commovere, conflare, Cic., concire, Liv. — To suppress a sedition; seditioem sedare, restinguere, discutere, Vell., or comprimere, Tac. — To fan the flames of sedition; ignem ac materiam seditiois subdere, Liv.; seditioem colere, Plin. J.
 SEDITIOUS. *a.* Seditiosus; seditiosus et turbulentus; Cic.; qui in seditiosis partem venit.
 SEDITIOUSLY. *ad.* Seditiose, Cic.
 To SEDUCE. *v. a.* Seducere, Ter.; in malum inducere; in fraudem illicere; alicuius religionem dolo pervertere; fidei, or conscientia, fucum facere; irretire illecebris corruptelarum, Cic.
 SEDUCER. *s.* Qui alios in nequitiam pellicit; delinitor; fraudator; insidiator; Cic.; corruptor.
 SEDUCTION. *s.* Corruptela; fraudatio; Cic.
 SEDUCTIVE. *a.* Illecebrus, Plaut.; fallax, Cic.
 SEDULITY. *s.* Diligentia; sedulitas, Cic.; Plin.; assiduitas, Cic.
 SEDULOUS. *a.* Sedulus; diligens.
 SEDULOUSLY. *ad.* Sedulo, Cic.; sedule, Colum.; diligentem.
 SEE. *s.* Sedes (episcopi).
 To SEE. *v. a.* *per n.* Videre; cernere; conspiciere; intueri; oculis perspicere. — To see clearly; perspicere. — To see to any thing, i. e. to take care; cavere; curare; providere. — To see or look into; introspicere. — To see or examine into; examinare; indagari; inquire; investigare; scrutari. — To see afar off; prospicere; ab longinquo cernere, Plin. — To go to see; videre. — To see one home; aliquem domum deducere. — Things which are seen; subjecta oculis, Liv.; quæ ante oculos observantur, Liv. — To see clearly; clare oculis videre, Plaut.; clarissime videre, Cic.; cernere acutum, Hor.; acres atum acutos habere oculos, Cic. — Not to see clearly; parum videre, Plaut., or prospicere, Ter.; oculis non prospicere satis, Plaut. — To see indistinctly; videre quasi per nebulam, Plaut. — I cannot see very well with that eye; isto ego oculo minus utro, Plaut. — Worthy of being seen; videndus; aspectabilis, Cic. — From that place we can see the sea; ex eo loco est depectus, or hic locus spectat, in mare, Cæs.
 SEED. *s.* Semen. — To sow seed; semen spargere, Sen.; solo ingerere, Col. — Fig.; sementis; semen; causa; semen et causa; Cic.
 To SEED. *v. n.* Sementare; semen ferre.
 SEEDPLOT. *s.* Seminarium.
 SEEDSMAN. *s.* Seminum venditor.
 SEEDTIME. *s.* Sementis, Cato; Col.
 SEEDY. *a.* Granosus, Plin.; granis onustus.
 SEEING THAT. *conj.* Quoniam; quandoquidem; quippe cum; Cic.; quippe quoniam, Plin.
 To SEEK. *v. a.* I. To search for; querere; conquirere; exquirere; perquirere; Cic. — To seek a livelihood; victum querere, Plaut. — To seek one's own interests; rebus et commodis suis servare; omnia ad uti-

litatem suam revocare; Cic. II. *To ask in order to receive*; petere. III. *To endeavour after*; conari; moliri; machinari — *To seek one's death*; insidias vitæ struere.

TO SEEK. *v. n.* I. *To make search*; querere; queritare; scrutari; indagare; investigare. II. *To endeavour*; conari; moliri; machinari.

SEEKER. *s.* Investigator; indagator, Col.; fem. indagatrix, Cic.

TO SEEM. *v. n.* Videri; similitudinem et speciem gerere. — *As it seems to me*; sicut mihi videtur.

SEEMINGLY. *ad.* In speciem; simulate, Cic.

SEEMLINESS. *s.* Decorum; decore.

SEEMLY. *a.* Decorus; decens.

SEER. *s.* Vates; fatidicus; fatiloquus.

TO SEETHE. *v. a.* Coquere; elixare, Apic. — *Sodden*; elixus.

TO SEETHE. *v. n.* Exæstuarè; fe ere. — *To seethe over*; exundare; ebullire.

SEETHING. *s.* Elixatura, Apic.

SEGMENT. *s.* I. *Part of a circle*; segmentum, Plin.

II. *Part, fraction*; pars; particula.

TO SEGREGATE. *v. a.* Segregare; separare.

SEIGNIOR. *s.* Dominus.

SEIZABLE. *a.* Prehendendus.

TO SEIZE. *v. a.* I. *To lay hold of*; prehendere; apprehendere; corripere. — *To seize by the throat*; aliquem collo arripere, Plaut. — *To seize one's goods*; aliquid in bona manus injicere; bona sub custodiam tradere. — *He ordered him to be seized and hung*; hominem corripi ac suspendi jussit, Cic. II. *To attack*, (as pain or disease); invadere, Plaut.; occupare, Cæs.; arripere, Cic. — *To seize the mind* (of fear); animum horrore perstringere, Curt.

SEIZURE. *s.* Captio; correptio; prehensio. — *Seizure of goods*; in bona manûs injectio, Quint.; bonorum aliquid traditio sub custodiam.

SELDOM. *ad.* Raro. — *Very seldom*; perraro.

SELECT. *a.* Lectus; selectus; delectus.

TO SELECT. *v. a.* Legere; eligere; deligere; seligere; rei delectum habere; Cic. — *You may select*; tua est optio, Plaut. — *To select examples*; exempla seligere, Cic.

SELECTION. *s.* Delectus, ùs; delectio; lectio; electio, Cic.

SELF. *pron.* Ipse; idem. — *I myself*; egomet; ego ipse. — *By myself*; solus. — *By itself*; seorsum; separatum.

SELF-CONCEIT. *s.* Arrogantia, Cic.; fiducia; nimia sui fiducia.

SELF-CONCEITED. *a.* Atrogans; insolens.

SELF-DENIAL. *s.* Sui ipsius abnegatio.

SELF-EVIDENT. *a.* Manifestus.

SELF-LOVE. *s.* Amor sui, Hor.; amor proprius, Lucr.

SELF-WILL. *s.* Contumacia; pertinacia; pervicacia; Cic.; obstinatus animus; obstinatio; Tac.

SELF-WILLED. *a.* Contumax; pertinax; pervicax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.

SELFISH. *a.* Nimis se amans; ad rem suam attentior. — *To be selfish, or to act selfishly*; sui commodis suaeque utilitati servire; omnia ad rem suam referre, or sua causa facere; Cic.

SELFISHNESS. *s.* Nimius sui amor.

TO SELL. *v. a.* Vendere; dividere; Cic.; venditare, Catull.; venundare, Plin. — *To sell goods*; mercem expedit, Ov.; merces exigere, Hor. — *To sell one's self, or one's credit*; fidem pretio additam habere, or pecunia commutare, Cic. — *To sell one's life dearly*; non inultam vitam amittere, Nep.; haud inulte perire, Curt.

TO SELL. *v. n.* Vendi; venire.

SELLER. *s.* Venditor; fem. quæ merces dividit. — *A slave-seller*; mango. — *A fruit-seller*; pomarius. — *A seller of matches*; mercis sulphuratae institor, Mart.

SELLING. *s.* Venditio. — See SALE.

SELVAGE. *s.* Fimbria; limbus.

SEMBLABLE. *a.* Similis.

SEMBLANCE. *s.* Simulatio; species. — *With or under the semblance of*; simulatione, or per simulationem, rei; re dissimulata; Cic.

SEMICIRCLE. *s.* Semicirculus, Col.; Cels.

SEMICIRCULAR. *a.* Semicircularis, Cels.

SEMI-DIAMETER. *s.* Radius (circuli), Cic.

SEMINAL. *a.* Seminalis, Col.

SEMINARY. *s.* Seminarium, Varr.; Col.

SEMITONE. *s.* Semitonium, Vitr.

SEMPITERNAL. *a.* Sempiternus. — See ETERNAL.

SEMPITRESS. *s.* Satrix.

SENATE. *s.* Senatus, ùs. — *A decree of the senate*; senatus consultum. — *To assemble the senate*; senatum cogere. — *To summon or convene the senate*; senatum vocare, convocare. — *To dismiss the senate*; senatum dimittere. — *A full senate*; frequens senatus. — *To expel from the senate*; aliquem movere senatu, or e senatu rejicere.

SENATE-HOUSE. *s.* Senatus, ùs; curia; Cic.

SENATOR. *s.* Senator. — *The senators*; ordo senatorius; patres conscripti.

SENATORIAL. *a.* Senatorius.

TO SEND. *v. a.* I. *To dispatch from one place to another*; mittere. — *To send about*; circummittere. — *To send away*; ablegare; amandare. — *To send back*; remittere. — *To send before*; præmittere. — *To send for*; accersere, or accersere; evocare. — *To send forth*; emittere. — *To send over*; transmittere. — *To send into exile*; aliquem in exilium ejicere, or projicere. — *To send word*; nuntiare; nuntium mittere. — *To send a letter*; literas dare. — *To send on an errand*; mittere; legare. II. *To grant*; dare; condonare. — *If God send life*; si vita suppetit; modo vita supersit; Cic. — *God send he be well*; salvus, Deum quæso, ut siet, Ter.

SENIOR. *s.* Major natu.

SENIORITY. *s.* Ætatis prerogativa.

SE'NIGHT. *s.* — *On this day se'night*; octava lux est hæc ab —, Cic.

SENSATION. *s.* Sentiendi facultas. — *To create a sensation*; turbas dare, facere, efficere.

SENSE. *s.* I. *Faculty*; sensus, ùs. II. *Judgment, understanding*; mens; judicium; intelligentia; intelligendi vis. — *Common sense*; commune judicium; communis hominum sensus, ùs; Cic. — *If you had common sense*; si homo esses. — *To want sense*; communis sensu carere, Hor. — *Good or sound sense*; sanitas; sanitas animi; mens sana, or integra. — *A man of good sense*; homo sanus; or sanæ mentis, Cic.; cui mens constat, Cels.; mentis integer, Hor. III. *Opinion*; sensus, ùs; sententia. IV. *Meaning*; significatio. — *A word of two senses*; ambiguum nomen, Cic.; verbum anceps, Gell. — *This word has a double sense*; hæc vox duplicem habet intellectum, Quint. — *This is the sense of these words*; his verbis hæc est subjecta notio, Cic. — *The word may be taken in several senses*; verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi, Quint.

SENSELESS. *a.* I. *Without feeling*; nihil sentiens. II. *Without reason*; expers ratione. III. *Foolish*; absurdus; ineptus; insulsus. IV. *Stupid*; stupidus.

SENSELESSLY. *ad.* Inepte; insulse; absurde; stulte; stolidè.

SENSELESSNESS. *s.* Stultitia; fatuitas; insulitas; Cic.

SENSIBILITY. *s.* Mollitia; teneritas; mollior, or tenerior, animus, Cic. — *Of great sensibility*; ad complendios affectus mollis, Cic.; affectibus vehementissimis obnoxius, or patens.

SENSIBLE. *a.* I. *Having the faculty of perceiving by the senses*; sensus præditus. II. *That falls under the cognizance of the senses*; sensilis, Lucr.; sub sensum cadens; quod sensu percipi potest, or sensu accipitur, Cic.; sensibilis, Vitr. III. *Of acute feeling*; mollis; tener. IV. *Of good sense*; sapiens; prudens; sapientia præditus. V. *Convinced, persuaded*; persuasus.

SENSIBLY. *s.* See SENSIBILITY, JUDGMENT.

SENSIBLY. *ad.* I. *Perceptibly*; accommodate ad sensum; ita ut sub sensum cadat; Cic. II. *Greatly*; admodum; graviter; vehementer; mirum in modum.

SENSITIVE. *a.* I. *Endued with sense*; sensus compos sensu præditus. II. *Of acute feeling*; mollis; tener.

SENSITIVELY. *ad.* Molliter.

SENSUAL. *a.* I. *Attached to the pleasures of sense*; voluptarius; voluptati deditus; qui voluptate omnia metitur; Cic. II. *That flatters the senses*; quod sensibus blanditur; quod sensum pervertit. — *A sensual life*; delicata et mollis vita, Cic. — *To lead a sensual life*; in mollitibus delicisque vitam agere, Plaut.; deliciis fluere; delicatè et molliter vivere, Cic.

SENSUALLY. *ad.* Molliter; delicatè, Cic.

SENTENCE. *s.* I. *Judgment*; sententia; judicium. — *Sentence of death*; damnatorium judicium, Cic. — *To give or pronounce sentence*; sententiam ferre, pronuntiare, or dicere. — *To give sentence in favour of any one*; secundum aliquem pronuntiare; adjudicare causam alicui. — *To reverse a sentence*; rem judicatam rescindere, Cic. II. *Opinion*; sensus, ùs; sententia; opinio. III. *A maxim*; sententia. IV. *A period*; pe-

riodus.

TO SENTENCE. *v. a.* (Contra aliquem) sententiam vel judicium pronuntiare; Cic. judicium ferre, addicere. — *Sentenced to death*; morti damnatus.

SENTENTIOUS. *a.* Sententiosus; sententis abundans, Cic.; creber sententis (scriptor).

SENTENTIALLY. *ad.* Sententiose, Cic.

SENTENT. *a.* Sensus compos; sensus præditus.

SENTIMENT. *s.* Sensus, ùs; sententiæ gratiæ voluntas; — *Sentiment of gratitude*; referendæ gratiæ voluntas; accepti benefici memoria; Cic. — *Sentiment of humanity*; humanitatis sensus, Cic. — *Sentiment of affection*; erga aliquem animi affectio, Cic. — *Having favourable sentiments towards any one*; erga aliquem bene animatus, Cic. — *To declare one's sentiments*; sententiam suam aperire; animi sensus exprimere; Cic. — *I will declare my sentiments*; dicam quod sentio; ostendam quis sit sensus meus.

SENTIMENTAL. *a.* Quod nimiam, or affectatam, animi mollitiem arguit.

SENTINEL or SENTRY *s.* Speculator; excubitor; Cas.; vigilarius, Sen. — *Day sentry*; excubite, arum, pl., Cic. — *Night sentry*; pl. vigilia, arum; vigiles, um; Cic. — *To stand or be sentinel*; excubare, Cas.; in speculis esse, Cic.; vigilia, excubias, or stationem, agere, Cic.; Ov.; Tac.; vigiliarium munus obire, Plin. — *To be relieved as a sentinel*; vigiliam suam alteri tradere, Cic.

SEPARABLE. *a.* Separabilis, Cic.; quod separari, or disjungi, potest.

SEPARATE. *a.* Disjunctus; sejunctus; secretus; separatus, Cic.

TO SEPARATE. *v. a.* Separare; aliquem ab altero, rem ab alia, disjungere, or sejungere, segregare, or separare, Cic. — *To separate by force*; divellere; distrahere, Cic.

TO SEPARATE. *v. n.* Ab aliquo sejungere se, secedere, Cic. — *To separate from one's husband*; virum a se exigere, Plaut.; a marito discedere, Cic. — *The road separates*; via se findit in ambas partes, Cic.

SEPARATELY. *ad.* Separatim, Cas.; seorsim, Cic.

SEPARATION. *s.* Disjunctio; sejunctio; secretio; distractio, Cic.; (divulsio, Petron.) — *Separation of body and soul*; animi a corpore discussus, us; hatura dissolutio, Cic. — *Separation of married persons*; divortium, Cic.

SEPTEMBER. *s.* September; mensis September; Cic.

SEPTENARY. *s.* Septenus, or septenarius, numerus, Cels.

SEPTENNIAL. *a.* Septennis.

SEPTUAGENARY. *a.* Annos septuaginta natus; (septuagenarius, Front.).

SEPUCHRAL. *a.* Sepulchralis, Ov. — *Sepulchral inscription*; monumenti inscriptio, Plin.

SEPUCHRE. *s.* Sepulcrum; tumulus; Cic. — *A magnificent sepulchre*; monumentum, Cic.; Mausoleum, Suet. — *To erect a sepulchre*; sepulcrum facere. — *To commit to a sepulchre*; aliquem sepulcro condere.

SEPULTURE. *s.* Sepultura; humatio; Cic.

SEQUEL. *s.* I. *Series, order*; ordo; series; Cic. II. *Conclusion*; eventum; eventus, us; effectus, us; exitus, us.

SEQUENCE. *s.* Ordo; series; Cic.; (sequela, Front.).

TO SEQUESTER or TO SEQUESTRATE. *v. a.* I. *To put aside*; seponere. — *To sequestrate one's self from the world*; hominum congressus fugitare; coetus hominum lucemque vitare, or fugere; ab hominum societate se seducere; Cic.; abstinere publico, Suet. II. *To deprive of the use or possession*; rem sequestro, or sequestri, dare, Plaut.; apud sequestrem deponere.

SEQUESTRATION. *s.* (Sequestratio, Dig.). — Use the verbs. — See also RETIREMENT.

SERENADE. *s.* Nocturnus ad fores concertus, us.

TO SERENADE. *v. a.* Ad fores nocte concinere, Ov.; ostium alicujus occentare, Plaut.

SERENE. *a.* I. *Without clouds*; serenus; apertus; Cic. II. *Calm, tranquil*; serenus; quietus; tranquillus. — *A serene countenance*; serenus vultus, us; frons tranquilla et serena; Cic.; os (orils) serenum, Mart. — *Your Serene Highness*; Tranquillitas vestra. Serenus was used as a title of the emperor; Jart.

SERENITY. *s.* Serenitas, Cic.; diel apertitas, or hilaritas, Col. — *Serenity of mind*; animi tranquillitas. — (As a title of honour); Serenitas.

SERGE. *s.* Rasi densique texti pannus.

SERGEANT. *s.* I. *An inferior officer*; accensus, us; apparitor; Cic. — *The office of a sergeant*; apparitio. — *To be a sergeant*; apparitorem facere, Suet. — *Sergeant of a company*; centuriæ instructor; supremus centuriæ instructor. — *Sergeant at arms*; ad arma serviens. — *Sergeant at mace*; ad clavam serviens. II. *A lawyer*; caudicidus; patronus; actor; Cic.; actor causarum, Quint.

SERGEANTSHIP. *s.* Apparitura.

SERIES. *s.* Series; ordo.

SERIOUS. *a.* I. *Grave, solemn*; gravis; severus. II. *Important, weighty*; serius; magni momenti; Cic. III. *Earnest*; serius; sincerus; verus.

SERIOUSLY. *ad.* I. *Heavily, severely*; graviter; severe; Cic. II. *In earnest*; serio, Liv.; extra jocum; remoto joco, Cic.; amoto ludo; abjectis nugis; Hor.

SERIOUSNESS. *s.* Gravitas; severitas; Cic.; pectus severum, Ov.

SERMON. *s.* Sacra concio, or oratio. — *To preach a sermon*; sacram concionem habere. — *Of or belonging to a sermon*; concionatorius; concionalis. — *A short sermon*; concinacula.

SEROUS. *a.* Sero plenus; sero abundans.

SERPENT. *s.* I. *A reptile*; serpens; anguis. — *A little serpent*; anguiculus, Cic. — *Of or belonging to a serpent*; anguineus, Ov.; anguinus, Cic. — *A serpent's slough*; anguis vernatio. — *A winged serpent*; anguis volucris, Cic. II. *A sort of squib*; tubulus ignei spiritus tortis vibratice discursibus raptus.

SERPENTINE. *a.* Anguineus, Ov.; anguinus, Cic.; (serpentinus, Ambros).

SERUM. *s.* Serum.

SERVANT. *s.* I. *An attendant, domestic*; famulus; minister; puer; servus. — *A young servant*; servulus.

— *A good servant*; famulus bonæ frugi, Plaut. — *Of or belonging to a servant*; famularis, Cic. II. (As a term of civility); — *I am your humble servant*; tibi sum omnino addictus; mancipio et nexu sum tuus; Cic. — *Your servant*! (in accosting another); salve; salveto; salvete; salvetote; (in taking leave); vale; valet.

TO SERVE. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To attend as a domestic*; alicui operam dare, or præbere, Plaut.; servire; famulari; ministrare; esse in familia alicujus, or apud aliquem. II. *To render service or aid*; operam alicui navare, or præbere; officia in alterum conferre; alicui esse adjumento; Cic. — *I have served him as much as I could*; nullum officii genus aut studii erga illum prætermisi, Cic.; omnia mea in illum officia contuli. III. *To worship and obey (God)*; Deum colere; Deo, ad Deum, cultum adhibere, Cic.; Deo pie et caste satisfacere, Cas. — *To serve at the altar*; sacris administrare. — *That serves at the altar*; sacri administer. IV. *To carry arms*; armis vacare; stipendium mereri, Cic.; militiam colere, Ov. — *To serve in the infantry, in the cavalry*; pedibus, equis, stipendia facere, Liv. — *To serve under a general*; aliquo imperatore, or imperante, merere, Cas. — *To serve under a great captain*; sub haud penitendo duce facere stipendia, Liv. — *To serve all one's time*; militiam exhaurire, Liv.; stipendia explere, Tac. V. *To be useful to or for any thing*; prodesse; esse usui ad rem; proficere.

SERVICE. *s.* I. *The condition of a servant*; famulatus, us; famulitium. — *To be in service*; alicui famulari, Catull.; esse in famulatu, Cic.; famulatio strictum esse, Varr.; esse in alicujus ministerio, Plin. J. II. *Work performed by a servant*; opera; ministerium. — *To use one's services*; alicujus opera uti. III. *The work of a soldier*; armorum tractatio; militiæ labores. — *To enter on the service*; in militiæ disciplinam proficisci, Cic. — *To be in the service*; militiam colere, Ov. — *To leave the service*; militiam ejurare, Plaut.; ab armis discedere, Cas. — *He has been ten years in the service*; decem stipendia meruit, Cic.; per decem annos sub signis militavit, Liv. IV. *Use*; utilitas; usus, us; fructus, us. — *To be of service*; fructum utilitatis præbere. — *To be of great service*; præbere alicui mirabiles utilitates, Cic. — *It will do you no service*; ea res non erit tibi magno usui; non erit tibi magna utilitas, Cic. — *All that I have is at your service*; mea omnia tua sunt, his utere, ut libet. V. *Office, good turn*; officium; obsequium; opera; meritum; promeritum, Cic. — *To offer one's services*; alicui operam et studium profiteri, Cic. — *To render service*; officia in aliquem conferre; de aliquo bene mereri; operam alicui dare, or præbere, Cic.

VI. *Public office of devotion*; res divina. — *To celebrate or conduct divine service*; rem divinam facere; rei divinæ operam dare, Cic.; Deo, or rei sacra, operari, Tibull.; Juv. — *To be present at divine service*; adesse ad rem divinam; adesse sacris, Cic.; divinis assistere, Hor. — *Funeral service*; feralia; justa funebria. VII. *Course, order of dishes*; fericulum, Suet. — *Service of gold or silver*; convivalia ex auro, argento, vas.

SERVICE-TREE. *s.* Sorbus. — *Fruit of the service-tree*; sorbum.

SERVICEABLE. *a.* See UTILITY.

SERVICEABLENESS. *s.* See UTILITY.

SERVICEABLY. *ad.* See USEFULLY.

SERVILE. *a.* Servilis; humilis; abjectus; Cic.

SERVILITY. *ad.* Servilitas; Cic.; humilitas, Liv.; abjecte; venilitas, Hor.; Sen.

SERVITUDE. *s.* Servitus, utis, Cic.; servitudo, Liv.; servitium, Virg. — *To reduce to servitude*; servituti alicui addicere, Cic. — *To shake off the yoke of servitude*; servile jugum a cervicibus dejicere, Cic. — *To free from servitude*; alicui in libertatem asserere, Plaut., vindicare, Cic.; dare libertatem alicui, Cic.

SESSION. *s.* Sessio; consessus, us.

TO SET. *v. a.* I. *To put, place*; ponere; collocare. — *To set a bone*; os luxatum in locum restituere. II. *To appoint*; statuere; constituere. III. *To plant*; serere; plantare. IV. *To fix in metal*; (auro) inserere.

V. *To propose (as a copy)*; exemplum præbere; præfermare. VI. In various phrases. — *To set one's mind on any thing*; ad alicuium animum adjicere. — *To set at liberty*; liberare. — *To set bounds or limits*; terminare; præfinire. — *To set a net*; rete tendere. — *To set a price*; pretium imponere. — *To set in order*; disponere. — *To set to music*; aptare. — *To set a task*; pensum prescribere. — *To set on fire*; succendere. — *To set about*; aggredi; see ABOUT. — *To set against*; see TO OPPOSE. — *To set aside*; see TO OMIT, REJECT, ABROGATE. — *To set by*; see TO REGARD, ESTEEM. — *To set down*; see TO REGISTER, FIX, ESTABLISH. — *To set forth*; see TO PUBLISH, DISPLAY, REPRESENT, SHOW. — *To set forward*; see TO ADVANCE, PROMOTE. — *To set in*; see TO BEGIN, COME. — *To set off*; see TO ADORN, EMBELLISH. — *To set on*; see TO INCITE, ATTACK. — *To set out*; see TO ASSIGN, MARK, ADORN, EQUIP, SHOW, DISPLAY. — *To set up*; see TO ERECT, BUILD, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, FIX, PLACE, ADVANCE.

TO SET. *v. n.* (As the sun); occidere; abire; Cic.

— *The sun is near its setting*; sol jam præcipitat, Cic., in occasum rapitur, Plin. — *The stars set*; obeunt sidera, Plin.

SET. s. I. *A number of things suited to each other*; instructus et ornatus, ùs; instrumentum; Cic.; et rerum congeries. — *A set of horses*; equi subijuncti curru, Virg.; jugales. sc. equi, Virg.; equi ferre frena jugo concordia soliti, Virg. II. *A bundle, pack*; fasciculus. III. *A young plant*; propago; planta.

SET-OFF. s. Ornatus, ùs; ornamentum.

SETTER. s. (Dog); canis subsidens.

SETTLE. s. Sedile; scamnum; sella.

TO SETTLE. v. a. I. *To establish, fix*; constituere; collocare; stabilire; constabillare; bene fundare. II. *To institute, found*; rei institutum dare; rem fundare, instituire, constituere, erigere, dare. III. *To compose*; rem in locum restituere; in locum, or in loco, reponere; tranquillam facere, or reddere; tranquillare. IV. *To arrange*; collocare; disponere. — *To settle accounts*; rationes conferre. — *To settle affairs*; res disponere.

V. *To determine*; statuere. VI. *To prove*; probare; argumentis confirmare. VII. *To fix by legal sanction*; constituere. — *To settle an estate upon one*; aliquem heredem suum facere.

TO SETTLE. v. n. I. *To subside*; sidere. — (Of fermented liquors); deservescere. II. *To light or fix one's self upon*; insidere; incumbere. III. *To become fixed*; in re adherere; in rem adhaerescere, Cic. IV. *To take up a residence*; consider. — *To settle in a city*; dica e se civitatem, or in civitatem, Cic. V. *To marry*; (of a man); uxorem ducere; (of a woman); aliquid, or cum aliquo, nubere.

SETTLEMENT. s. Rei constitutio; institutum; Cic. — See also AGREEMENT, COLONY, SEDIMENT.

SEVEN. num. a. Septem; distrib., septeni. — *Seven times*; septies. — *Consisting of seven*; septenarius. — *Seven years old*; septennis; or, septuennis. — *Seven hundred*; septingenti; distrib., septingeni. — *Seven hundredth*; septingentesimus. — *Seven hundred times*; septingentesimus, Plin.

SEVENFOLD. a. Septemgeminus; septemplex; Virg.

SEVENIGHT. s. See SE'NIGHT.

SEVENTEEN. num. a. Septemdecim; or, septemdecim.

SEVENTEENTH. a. Septimus decimus.

SEVENTH. a. Septimus.

SEVENTHLY. ad. Septimum, Cic.

SEVENTIETH. a. Septuagesimus.

SEVENTY. num. a. Septuagena.

TO SEVER. v. a. Separare; dividere; disjungere; sejungere; segregare; divellere; distrahere.

SEVERAL. a. I. *Different*; diversus; separatus; varius. II. *More than one*; plures; nonnulli.

SEVERALLY. ad. Separatim; singulatim.

SEVERANCE. s. See SEPARATION.

SEVERE. a. I. *Hard, harsh*; severus; durus; asper; morosus. II. *Very cold*; frigidissimus. III. *Grave, solemn*; gravis; severus; rigidus.

SEVERELY. ad. Duriter; severe; acerbe; asperse. — *To reprove severely*; graviter aliquem increpare, Plin.

SEVERITY. s. Severitas; duritas; asperitas; Cic. — *To exercise severity towards any one*; aliquem nimis asperè tractare; in aliquo, or in aliquem, severitatem adhibere, Cic.

TO SEW. v. a. Suere. — *To sew together*; consuere. — *To sew on (in front)*; præsuere. — *To sew to*; assuere. — *To sew round*; circumsuere. — *To sew under*; subsuere. — *To sew in*; insuere. — *To sew up a wound*; plagam suere; oras vulneris sutura jungere, sutura committere, acu et acia transuere, Cels. — *Sewing thread*; acia.

SEWER. s. I. *One who sews*; sutor. II. *A common drain*; cloaca.

SEX. s. Sexus, ùs. — *The sex*; genus femineum, Virg.; mulieres, pl., Plaut.

SEXAGENARY. s. Sexagenarius, Suet.

SEXTON. s. Æditus; æditimus; sacraril custos.

SEXUAL. a. Sexualis, Cæl. Aur.

SHABBY. a. Prop.; detritus; pannosus. — Fig.; malus; sordidus; vilis. — *To do a shabby action*; abiecte facere; dedecus admittre, Cic.; indignam se rem agere, Hor.

SHABBILY. ad. Male; sordide.

SHABBINESS. s. Malus vestitus, ùs. — Fig.; animi abjectio; indignum; or illiberale, factus, Ter.

TO SHACKLE. v. a. Prop.; compedibus vincire; aliquid catenas injicere, or constringere, Cic.; catenis vincire, Liv., religare, Lucr., compescere, Hor. — Fig.; devincire; impedire.

SHACKLES. s. pl. Catena, arum. — (For the hands); manica. — (For the feet); compedes, um.

SHADE OR SHADOW. s. I. *Interception of the light, darkness*; umbra. — *Shades of night*; tenebræ; spissæ noctis umbræ, Virg. — *Shade of a tree*; umbra. — *To give shade, (as a tree)*; umbram efficere. — *In the shade*; umbraticus, Plin. II. (In painting); *Gradation of light*; ejusdem coloris austerior aut dilutior aspectus, ùs.

III. *Parts of a picture not brightly coloured*; umbræ,

arum, Cic. IV. *Spirit, ghost*; umbra; manes, ùm, pl. V. *Appearance*; umbra; species; Cic. — *A shade of liberty*; imago libertatis, Tac. VI. *Pretext*; species; simulatio. VII. *Favour, protection*; gratia; tutela; præsidium.

TO SHADE OR SHADOW. v. a. Opacare, Cic.; inumbrare; obumbrare, Col.; rei umbras inducere, Virg. — *To shade a picture*; umbras apponere, miscere, temperare. — *To shadow forth*; see TO REPRESENT.

SHADOWY OR SHADY. a. I. *Full of shade*; opacus; umbrerosus. — *A shady place*; locus opacus, umbrerosus, umbra protectus; umbraculum; Cic.; pl., opaca, sc. loca, Plin. II. *Empty, superficial*; inanis; vanus; futillis. III. *Typical*; qui præstat, or representat, vicem alterius; quod ad vicem alterius representandam pertinet.

SHAFT. s. I. *An arrow*; telum; sagitta. II. *A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit*; puteus. III. (Of a pillar); scapus. IV. (Of a cart, &c.); temonis altera pars.

SHAG. s. Pannus laneus ex altera parte villosus; pannus villosus.

SHAGGED OR SHAGGY. a. Villosus; hirsutus.

SHAGREEN. s. The skin of the shagreen, grained leather; squallorium.

SHAKE. s. Tremor; motus, ùs; quassatio; concussus, ùs. — *Shake of the voice*; vocis frequentamentum, Gell.; vibrans modulatus, ùs, Plin.

TO SHAKE. v. a. Quatere; concutere. — *To shake off*; excutere; aliquid exuere; aliqua re se exuere. — *To shake the head*; caput quatere, Virg., quassare, Liv., concutere, Ov. — *To shake the voice*; vocem tremuè modulari, Quint.; fundere cantum e gutture tremulo, Cic.; sonum inflexo crebrius spiritu variare, Plin.; varia vocis frequentamenta incinere, Gell.

TO SHAKE. v. n. Tremere; intremere; tremiscere; contremiscere; movere; vacillare. — *To shake with fear*; horrere; cohorrere; horrescere; tremulo horrore moveri.

SHAKING. s. Tremor; motus, ùs. — (Of the voice); tremula modulatio, Quint.

SHALLOW. s. Scapha; lembus; acatium, Plin.

SHALLOW. a. Prop. minime profundus; in altitudinem minime depressus. — Fig.; (of things); levis; (of persons); ineptus; insulsus; hebes. — *A shallow mind*; ingenium quod summa rerum delibat. — *A shallow scholar*; literis leviter imbutus; leviter eruditus.

SHALLOW. s. Vadum; pl., vada; brevia.

SHAM. s. Fallacia; dolus.

SHAM. a. Fictus; simulatus; falsus; vanus.

TO SHAM. v. a. Simulare; fingere.

SHAMBLES. s. pl. *Place where meat is sold*; carniarium, Plaut.; carniare tabernæ, Varr.; macellum carniarium. — (Laniena; lanarium; a slaughter-house.)

SHAME. s. I. *Bashfulness*; pudor; verecundia. II. *Disgrace*; dedecus; infamia; opprobrium; ignominia.

TO SHAME. v. a. i. e. *To make ashamed*; pudefacere; aliquid pudorem incutere, Hor., ruborem suffundere, Liv.; ferire frontem alicuius, Cic.

SHAMEFUL. a. Verecundus; pudens; verecundans; Cic.; pudibundus, Plin.

SHAMEFUL. a. Turpis; fœdus; pudendus; Cic.; erubescendus, Hor. — *A shameful life*; turpis et infamis vita, Liv. — *Somewhat shameful*; subturpis; subturpiculus, Cic.

SHAMELESS. a. Impudens; inverecondus; Cic.

SHAMROCK. s. Trifolium, Plin.

SHANK. s. (Of the leg); tibia; crus. — (Of a plant); caulis. — (Of a pillar); scapus.

SHAPE. s. Forma; figura.

TO SHAPE. v. a. Formare; conformare; figurare; formam efficere.

SHAPED. part. a. Formatus; figuratus; fictus. — *Well-shaped*; formosus. — *Ill-shaped*; deformis.

SHAPELESS. a. Informis; rudis.

SHAPELY. a. Bene formatus; formosus.

SHARD. s. Testa fracta.

SHARE. s. I. *Part*; pars; portio. — *To give a share*; impertire. — *To have a share*; partem ferre. II. *Part of a plough*; vomer, vomis, eris.

TO SHARE. v. a. Dividere; partire; distribuere; impertire.

TO SHARE. v. n. Partes ferre.

SHARER. s. I. *One who gives a share*; partitor.

II. *One who receives a share*; particeps.

SHARK. s. I. *A sea-fish*; canis. II. *A cheat*; aruseator; fraudulentus; vafa.

SHARP. a. I. *Keen, piercing*; acutus; mucronatus. — *Sharp pain*; dolor acer, asper, acerbus. II. *Acute in mind*; acer; acutus; astutus; sagax. III. (In taste); acutus; subacidus; (gustus) acerbus. — *To be sharp*; acere.

IV. *Satirical*; mordax; acer; censorius.

V. (Of the sight); acer. — *Sharp sight*; visus (ùs) acerrimus; videndi sensus acer, Cic. — *Sharp-sighted*; perspicax.

VI. *Cruel*; severus; ferus; rudis.

VII. *Vehement*; vehemens; acer.

To SHARPEN. *v. a.* Acuere; exacueri; Cic. in cote subigere, Virg. (cultri) aciem excitare, Plin.

SHARPER. *s.* Veterator; fraudator; fraudulentus; aruscator.

SHARPLY. *ad.* Acute; acriter.

SHARPNESS. *s.* I. *Keeness of edge*; acies; acumen.

II. *Acuteness of mind*; ingenii acumen; sagacitas.

III. (In taste); acerbitas; acritudo, Vitr.; acor, Quint.; acrimonia, Col. IV. (In language); mordacitas. V. *Vehemence, severity*; acrimonia; rigor; severitas.

To SHATTER. *v. a.* Quassare; comminueri; perfringere; confringere.

To SHAVE. *v. a.* Radere; tondere. — *To shave off*; abradere.

SHAVER. *s.* Tonsor.

SHE. *pron. pers. fem.* Ea; illa; ista; ipsa; hæc.

SHEAF. *s.* Fascis; fasciculus; manipulus.

To SHEAF. *v. a.* In fasciculos, &c., colligere.

To SHEAR. *v. a.* Tondere; detondere.

SHEARS. *s. pl.* Forcipes.

SHEATH. *s.* Theca; vagina.

To SHEATH. *v. a.* In vaginam recondere. — *To sheath again*; vaginæ reddere, or referre. — *To sheath a ship*; navi secundas margines addere.

To SHED. *v. a.* Fundere; effundere. — *To shed around*; circumfundere. — *To shed tears*; lacrymas effundere, profundere; lacrymare; lacrymari; flere; lacrymis se tradere. — *To shed a coat*; annua vernatione defungi; defuvium pati. — *To shed horns*; cornua amittere, or deponere. — *To shed teeth*; dentes amittere.

SHED. *s.* Casula. — *A shed attached to a larger building*; ædium appendix; appendicula ædibus affixa; turgiorium parieti affixum; tectum ex una parte testudinatum. — *A shed for workmen*; officina, Plaut.; officina, Cic.; lignaria fabrica, Plin. — *A drying shed for paper*; chartaria officina, Plin.

SHEEP. *s.* Ovis; pecus, udis, f. poet., laniger. — *Sheep*, pl.; oves; pecus, oris, n. — *A flock of sheep*; grex.

SHEEPOOT or SHEEPFOLD. *s.* Ovile.

SHEEPOOK or SHEPHERD'S STAFF. *s.* Pedum, Virg.; pastorale baculum, Stat.

SHEEPISH. *s.* Insulsius; insipientis. — See also BASHFUL.

SHEEPISHNESS. *s.* Insulsiitas; insipientia. — See also BASHFULNESS.

SHEEPSKIN. *s.* Aluta.

SHEEPWALK. *s.* Pascuum.

SHEER. *a.* Purus; putus; merus.

To SHEER OFF. *v. n.* Clanculum discedere; aufugere.

SHEET. *s.* I. *Linen (of a bed)*; (lecti) linteum; lodix. — *Winding sheet*; sindon. II. *A thin plate*; lamina; bractea; bracteola. III. *A piece of paper*; charta; pagula, Plin.; scheda, Cic.

SHEET ANCHOR. *s.* Ancora sacra.

SHEKEL. *s.* Siclus.

SHELF. *s.* I. *A board to lay things on*; pluteus. — *Book-shelves*; librarium locumentum, pl., Sen.; foruli, orum, pl., Suet. II. *A sand-bank*; brevia, pl.; syrtes, pl.

SHELL. *s.* Testa. — (Of a fish); concha. — (Of a nut); putamen. — (Of a snail); cochlea. — (Of an egg); putamen.

To SHELL. *v. a.* Deglubere; decorticare; putamen detrahere; corticem decutere.

SHELTER. *s.* I. *A cover from external injury*; tectum; suffugium; locus tutus. — *A shelter from rain, &c.*; imbris, venti, solis, suffugium, Plin. J. — *A shelter for ships*; tuta nautis statio, Virg. — *To be under shelter*; esse in tuto. — *To betake one's self to shelter*; in tutum locum se recipere. II. *A protector*; præsidium; tutela.

To SHELTER. *v. a.* Defendere; tegere; protegere; tueri. — *A sheltered place*; locus ab æris injuria defensus, Cic.; locus ventis subductus, or noxio afflatu carens, Plin.

SHELVING. *a.* Declivis.

SHEPHERD. *s.* Pastor; opilio; upilio; ovium custos, m. — *Of or belonging to a shepherd*; pastoralis; pastoricus; Cic.; pastorius, Varr.

SHEPHERDESS. *s.* Ovium custos, f.

SHERIFF. *s.* Vicecomes.

SHERIFFALTY or SHERIFFSHIP. *s.* Vicecomitatus, ùs.

SHEW. *s.* See SHOW.

SHIELD. *s.* (Round); clipeus. — (Oblong); scutum. — (Small and round); parma. — (Small and light, in the shape of a half moon); pelta.

To SHIELD. *v. a.* Defendere; tegere; protegere.

SHIFT. *s.* I. *Expedient*; ratio; modus; remedium; aditus ad rem faciendam. II. *Evasion, stratagem*; dolus; effugium; stropa; vafraimentum. III. *A woman's under garment*; indusium; subucula.

To SHIFT. *v. a.* I. *To change*; mutare; permutare. II. *To remove*; movere; amovere. III. *To shift off*; detractare; declinare; avertere.

To SHIFT. *v. n.* I. *To move*; movere. — (As the

wind); vertere. II. *To use expedients*; omniatentare or periclitari, Cic.; omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum, or inexpectatum, relinquere.

SHIFTER. *s.* Veterator; fraudulentus.

SHILLING. *s.* Solidus.

SHIN. *s.* Tibia.

SHINE. *s.* Nitor; splendor; claritas; lumen.

To SHINE. *v. n.* Prop.; fulgere; lucere; nitere; splendere; micare; scintillare; collicere; rutilare. — *Fig.*; splendere; splendescere; exsplendescere; elucere; præter cæteros excellere, Cic.

SHINING. *part. a.* Nitens; fulgens; rutilans; splendens; rutilus; coruscus; nitidus; splendidus; fulgidus.

SINGLE. *s.* Asser.

SHIP. *s.* Navis; navigium. — *Ship of war*; navis bellica. — *To go on board ship*; navem, or in navem, conscendere.

To SHIP. *v. a.* Navi, or in navem, imponere.

SHIP-BOY. *s.* Nauticus tirunculus.

SHIPPING. *s.* Naves, pl.; classis.

SHIPWRECK. *s.* Prop.; naufragium. — *To suffer shipwreck*; naufragium pati. — *Saved from a shipwreck*; ereptus fluctibus, Virg. — *That has suffered shipwreck*; naufragus. — *Fig.*; naufragium; clades; ruina; fortunarum ruina, pl., Cic.

SHIPWRIGHT. *s.* Naupepus.

SHIRE. *s.* Provincia; comitatus, ùs.

SHIRT. *s.* Indusium.

To SHIVER. *v. a.* Frangere; confringere; comminueri.

To SHIVER. *v. n.* Horrere; cohorrere; horrescere; tremulo horrore moveri; tremere; intremere; contremescere.

SHIVER. *s.* Fragmentum; fragmen. — *In shivers*; assulatum.

SHOAL. *s.* I. *A multitude*; multitudo; copia; frequentia; magnus numerus. II. *A sand-bank*; flat in the water; brevia, pl.; syrtes, pl.

SHOCK. *s.* I. *Conflict, concussion*; conflictus, ùs; conflictio; Cic.; collisus, ùs; concursus, ùs, Plin. — *The shock of two armies*; exercituum congressus, ùs. — *To sustain the shock of the enemy*; hostilem impetum sustinere, Cæs. — *At the first shock*; primo impulsu, Cic.; primo concursu, Liv. II. *A pile of sheaves*; acervus; congeries.

To SHOCK. *v. a.* I. *To shake by violence*; in rem impingere, or offendere. II. *To offend*; ledere, Plaut.; offendere, Cic. — *Do not be shocked at what I say*; hoc pace tua dictum velim, Cic. — *I do not wish to shock you*; nolo te offensum, Liv.

SHOCKING. *a.* I. *Offensive*; quod lædit; quod habet offensivum, or aliquid offensivum. II. *Hateful*; odiosus, Cic.

SHOE. *s.* Calceus; calceamentum. — *A little shoe*; calceolus, Cic. — *A shoe that is too large or too little*; calceus pede major, or minor, Hor. — *Shoes that fit well*; habiles et apti ad pedem calcei, Cic. — *To wear shoes*; calceis uti. — *To tie shoes*; corrigiis compedire pedes, Varr. — *A horseshoe*; ferrea solea, Catull.; equi solea, Suet.

To SHOE. *v. a.* Aliquem calceare, Plin.; alicui calceos inducere, or induere, Suet. — *To put on one's own shoes*; calceare se; calceamenta sumere, Plin.; calceos inducere, Suet. — *To make shoes for any one*; alicui calceos conficere; alicuius calceamentum esse, Plaut.

SHOE-HORN or SHOE-LIFTER. *s.* Cornu (coriaceum segmen) cuius ope calcei induuntur.

SHOEMAKER. *s.* Sutor, Cic.; calcearius; calceolaria; Plaut. — *Shoemaker's trade*; sutrina; ars sutrina; Plin.; sutrinum, Sen. — *Of or belonging to a shoemaker*; sutorius, Cic.

SHOESTRING. *s.* Calceamenti corrigia, Cic.

To SHOOT. *v. a.* I. *To cast forth*; mittere; emittere. — *To shoot arrows*; sagitare; sagittas excutere; tela mittere; sagittas arcu emitte. — *To shoot off a gun*; ferream fistulam longiorem displodere. — *To shoot off or discharge cannon*; tormenta bellica displodere, or explodere. II. *To wound*; sauciare; vulnerare; vulnere afficere. — *To shoot dead*; alicui mortiferam plagam imponere, infligere; mortiferum vulnus inferre; Cic.; ictu igniarum alicquem prosternere. III. *To pass through*; percurrere; transilire.

To SHOOT. *v. n.* I. *To perform the act of shooting*; See To SHOOT. *v. a.* I. II. *To germinate*; germinare; gemmas agere; Col. — *To shoot into leaf*; frondere; frondescere; folia agere; Col. III. *To be affected with a quick pain*. — *My finger shoots*; digitum mordet acutus dolor.

SHOOT. *s.* Surculus; stolo; arboris pullus, or pululus, Plin.

SHOP. *s.* Taberna; officina. — *A little shop*; tabernula. — *To open a shop*; officinam instituere, Cic.

SHOPBOARD. *s.* Tabulatum; mensa.

SHOPKEEPER. *s.* Tabernarius.

SHORE. *s.* Litus; ora; ora maritima. — *To bring a vessel to shore*; navem ad terram applicare, appellere.

or ad litus appellere. — *To set any one on shore*; aliquid in terram exponere, Liv.

To SHORE. *v. a.* See To PROP, To SUPPORT.

SHORT. *a.* Brevis; contractus; curtus; concisus; compendiarius. — *A short way*; via compendiaria, Cic. — *The shortest way to glory*; via ad gloriam proxima, Cic. — *A short day or night*; dies, nox, contractor. — *Life is short*; exiguum et breve est vite curriculum, Cic. — *A short sentence*; concisa sententia, Cic. — *To be short*; ne diutius teneam; ne multis morer; Cic.; ut paucis absolvam, Sall.; ut brevi expediam. — *To cut the matter short*; brevi præcidere. — *To stop short (in speaking)*; loquendo hæere; obmutescere. — *To stop short, i. e. to stand still*; illico consistere. — *To turn short round*; brevi flectere. — *To be or come short*; deficere. — *To speak short of*; infra rem dicere, Plin. — *To fall short of*; abesse ab. — *To come short of one's aim*; fine suo excidere, Quint. — *In short*; brevi; brevitè, Cic.; in brevi, Quint.; in summa, Plin. — *Short of thirty years old*; minor annis triginta.

To SHORTEN. *v. a.* (By cutting off); rescare, Cic.; recidere; or succidere, Mart.; decurtare, Plin. — (By contracting); contrahere, Cic.; breviate; in summario redigere; ad compendium conferre, Quint.

SHORT-HAND. *s.* Compendium scribendi. — *Short-hand writer*; notarius, Mart.

SHORTLY. *ad. v.* I. Soon; mox; statim; jam; jam jamque; brevi; brevi tempore. II. *In brief*; brevi; brevitè; in brevi; in summa.

SHORTSIGHTED. *a.* Prop.; luscitiosus; lusciosus. — Fig.; improvidus; incautus.

SHOT. *part. a.* (Sagitta, telo) ictus. — *Shot forth*; emissus.

SHOT. *s.* I. *Missives (small shot)*; plumbæ pilule minores, or minutissimæ. — *Large shot*; globuli ferrei.

II. *Reach of missives*; (teli) jactus, ùs. — *Within shot, beyond shot*; ad, extra, teli jactum. — *Distance of cannon shot*; spatium quod globus æneus tormento emissus percurrit. — *Beyond the reach of shot*; quo tormentum adigi non potest, Cæs. — *To be beyond the reach of shot*, a tormenti emissionibus tutum esse. — *He was killed by a cannon shot*; ferreo tormenti globo ictus interit.

SHOULD. *v. n.* and *aux.* Debul; deberem; me oportebat. — Should is usually a sign of the potential or subjunctive mood.

SHOULDER. *s.* (Of men); humerus; scapula; Plaut. — (Of animals); armus, Virg. — *Shoulder bones*; scoptula aperta, pl., Cels. — *Space between the shoulders*; interscapillum, Hygin. — *To carry on the shoulders*; rem humeris sustinere, Cic., ferre, or portare, Hor. — *He is turned out neck and shoulders*; foras deturbatus est, Plaut.; turpiter ejectus est, Ov.

To SHOULDER. *v. a.* In humeros tollere, or efferre, Cic.; humeris subire, Virg.

SHOULDER-BELT. *s.* Balteus, Virg.; balteum, Varr. SHOUT. *s.* Clamor; exclamatio. — *The shout of joy*; juba, orum, pl., Sil. Ital.; clamor festus, Plin. — *A mariner's shout*; clamor nauticus.

To SHOUT. *v. n.* Clamorem edere, or tollere.

SHOVE. *s.* Pulsus, ùs.

To SHOVE. *v. a.* Urgere; impellere; propellere; ludere.

SHOVEL. *s.* Pala (ligna, or ferrea); batillum. — *A fire-shovel*; batillum. — *A shovelful*; plenum (rei) batillum; plena (rei) pala.

Show. *s.* I. *Appearance*; species; visus, ùs; frons.

II. *Pretext*; prætextus, ùs; pretextum; speciosa causa; umbra; nomen; obtentus, ùs; color. III. *Parade, figure*; pompa; species; ostentatio; apparatus, ùs.

IV. *Spectacle*; spectaculum. — *Theatrical shows*; scenæ spectacula. — *Show of gladiators*; munus gladiatorum.

To SHOW. *v. a.* I. *To exhibit to view*; ostendere.

II. *To point out*; monstrare; demonstrare; commonstrare; indicare. III. *To declare, make known*; ostendere; significare; declarare. IV. *To prove*; probare; demonstrare. V. *To discover*; patefacere.

— *To show one's joy*; gaudium declarare. — *To show one's ignorance*; nudare inscitiam, Varr. — *To show one's courage*; experimenta virtutis edere, Vell.

SHOWER. *s.* Imber; pluvia. — *A heavy shower*; nimbus; nimbus effusus. — *Heavy showers fall*; densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, Ov.

To SHOWER. *v. a.* Fundere; infundere.

To SHOWER. *v. n.* Pluere.

SHOWERY. *a.* Pluvius; pluviosus; Plin.; pluvialis, Col.

SHOWY. *a.* Splendidus; magnificus. — *A showy style*; grandis stylus.

SHRED. *s.* Panni recisamentum, Plin.; pl., desectæ panni reliqua.

To SHRED. *v. a.* Minute, minutatim, in minutas partes, concidere, Cic.; Cato; Lucr.; minutatim secare, Cic.

SHREW. *s.* Mulier rixosa.

SHREWD. *a.* Astutus; subdolos; vafer; callidus; dexter.

SHREWDLY. *ad.* Astute.

SHREWDNESS. *s.* Astutia.

SHREWSH. *a.* Rixosus.

SHREW MOUSE. *s.* Mus araneus, Plin.

SHRIEK. *s.* Ejulatus, ùs; exclamatio.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* Ejulare; exclamare.

SHRIFT. *s.* Confessio auricularis.

SHRILL. *a.* Argutus; sonorus; clarus.

SHRILLY. *ad.* Argute; sonore.

SHRILLNESS. *s.* Sonus argutus.

SHRIMP. *s.* I. *A small shell-fish*; squilla parva. II. *A dwarf*; pumilus, Suet.; pumilio, Mart.; pumilo, Stat.; nanus, Juv.

SHRINE. *s.* Sacrum (reliquiarum) theca, or capsula.

To SHRINK. *v. a.* I. *To contract*; se contrahere; contrahi; in breve se cogere. II. *To withdraw*; se retrahere, or remove; retro cedere; recedere; regredi. — *To shrink from*; vitare; declinare.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* Contenti delicta aures præbere; confitentem aliquem audire.

To SHRIVEL. *v. a.* In rugas replicare, Plin.; rei rugas inducere, Tibull.; corrugare; contrahere.

To SHRIVEL. *v. n.* Replicari in rugas; contrahi; corrugari.

SHROUD. *s.* Pannus funebris; amiculum feralè. — See also SHELTER.

To SHROUD. *v. a.* I. *To shelter*; see To SHELTER.

II. *To lop (trees)*; arbores tondere, or amputare.

SHRUB. *s.* I. *A little tree*; arbuscula; frutex.

II. *A dwarf*; nanus, &c.; see SHRIMP, II. III. *A kind of liquor*; potus ex vino adusto.

SHRUBBERY. *s.* Fruticetum; frutectum; arbustum.

SHRUBBY. *a.* Fruticosus. — *To grow shrubby*; fruticare.

SHRUG. *s.* (Humerorum) allevatio, Quint.

To SHRUG. *v. a.* (Humeros) allevare.

To SHUDDER. *v. n.* Horrere; horrescere; exhorrescere; tremere; expavescere.

To SHUFFLE. *v. a.* I. *To throw into disorder*; miscere; commiscere; confundere; perturbare. — *To shuffle cards*; folia permiscere. II. *To remove*; transferre; amovere; amolare.

To SHUFFLE. *v. n.* Vafre et malitiose facere, Cic.; non ex fide agere; ambigua fide rem tractare; non rectum sequi; uti fallacis.

SHUFFLER. *s.* Fraudulentus; vafer; veterinarian.

SHUFFLING. *a.* I. *Crafty, knavish*; fraudulentus; vafer. — *A shuffling disposition*; ingenium multiplex et tortuosum, Cic.; animus subdolos ac versutus, Vell.

II. *Having a quick irregular motion. — A shuffling gait*; acceleratus et tremulus gradus.

SHUFFLING. *s.* Fraus; dolus; fallacia.

To SHUN. *v. a.* Vitare; devitare; fugere; declinare.

To SHUT. *v. a.* Claudere; occludere. — *To shut the door*; fores claudere. — *To shut the door upon one*; in intro ostium operire, Ter. — *To shut up a port*; exitus portus impedire, Cæs. — *To shut up the avenues to a place*; omnem aditum ad locum obstruere, Cic. — *To shut the hand*; manum comprimere; pugnum facere; digitos constringere; Cic. — *To shut the mouth*; os comprimere. — *To shut any one's mouth, i. e. to silence him*; linguam aliquam occludere, Plaut.; a quem elinguum reddere, Cic. — *To shut the eyes*; somno connivere. — *To shut the eyes at any thing*; in re connivere. — *To shut the ears*; claudere aures; surdas aures habere, Tac. — *To shut in*; includere. — *To shut out*; excludere; secludere. — *To shut up*; concludere. — *I shut myself up in my study*; abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic.

SHUTTER. *s.* (Fenestræ) forçula, Varr.

SHUTTLE. *s.* Radius, Virg.

SHUTTLECOCK. *s.* Tubulus pennatus, or pennis instructus. — *To play at battledoor and shuttlecock*; pennigero tubulo datatum ludere; instructum pennis tubulum ultra citroque mittere.

SHY. *a.* I. *Cautious*; wary; consideratus; modestus; modestus; circumspectus; temperatus; verecundus. II. *Disdainful*; fastosus; superciliosus.

SHYNESS. *s.* Pudor; verecundia.

SIBILANT. *a.* Sibilus.

SIBYL. *s.* Sibylla.

SIBYLLINE. *a.* Sibyllinus.

SICK. *a.* Eger; ægrotus. — *To be sick*; ægrotare; ægrom esse; morbo tentari, afflicti, laborare; esse ægro corpore; Cic. — *To be very sick*; graviter, gravissime, ægrotare; graviter ægrom esse; gravi morbo affici, or urgeri, Cic.

To SICKEN. *v. n.* In morbum cadere, incidere, delabi, Cic.; morbo implicari, Cæs.

SICKLY. *s.* Morbosus, Catull.; valetudinarius; infirmus; Cels.

SICKNESS. *s.* Morbus; ægrotatio; adversa valetudo, Cic. — *A severe sickness*; morbus gravis.

SIDE. *s.* I. *Flank*; latus. — *A pain in the side*; lateris, or lateralis, dolor, Plin.; Cic. — *By the side*; a latere. II. *Part*; pars; regio. III. *Party*; partes, lum, f, pl. — *To be on any one's side*; ab aliquo contra aliquem stare. — *He is on my side*; partes meas

amplēctitur. — *Reason is on my side*; stat a me, or mecum, ratio. — *On neither side*; neutro. IV. *Line of consanguinity*. — *The father's, mother's, side*; paternus, maternus, sanguis.

SIDE. *a.* Lateralis, Plin.

TO SIDE WITH ONE. *v. n.* Partes alicujus amplecti; ab aliquo stare.

SIDEBOARD. *s.* Abacus.

SIDELONG. *a.* Obliquus.

SIDERAL. *a.* Sideralis, Plin.

SIDEMISE. *ad.* Prop.; oblique, Cic.; in obliquum, Plin. — Fig.; tectē; clam; clanculum; per cuniculos.

TO SIDE. *v. n.* Transversus incidere, Varr.; procedere oblique in latus, Plin.

SIEGE. *s.* Obsessio, circumsessio; obsidio; Cic.; obsidium, Tac. — *To lay siege to a place*; urbem obsidere, or interclusam tenere; vallo et fossa circumdare; castris, or operibus munitionibusque, sepire, Cic.; obsidione cingere; oppidum copiis cingere, Liv. — *To stand a siege*; obsidionem sustinere, Cic., ferre, or pati, Curt. — *To compel one to raise a siege*; urbem obsidione liberare, Cic., eximere, Liv.; urbem obsidione, or obsidionem urbis, solvere, Cic.; obsidium exsolvere, Tac. — *To raise a siege*; urbis oppugnationem dimittere, Cæs.; obsidionem, or obsidium, solvere, Liv.; Tac.; obsidione urbis assistere, Liv.; obsidionem oppidi relinquere, Cic. — *Antium surrendered after a siege of a few days*; Antium, paucos circumsessum dies, deditur, Liv.

SIEVE. *s.* Cribrum.

TO SIFT. *v. a.* Cribrare, Plin.; cribro incernere, succernere, Col. — *To sift a matter*; rem excutere.

SIFTING. *s.* That which is sifted out; excretum, Col.

SIGH. *s.* Suspirium, Cic.; suspiratus, ūs, Ov.; suspiratio, Sen.; gemitus, ūs, Ov. — *To heave deep sighs*; suspiria alte petere, Plaut., ex imo corde trahere, or ducere. — *To suppress sighs*; gemitus compescere, or comprimere, Ov.

TO SIGH. *v. n.* Suspirare, Cic.; suspiria trahere, or ducere; gemitus edere; Ov.

SIGHT. *s.* I. *The power of seeing*; visus, ūs; videndi facultas, or sensus, ūs; oculorum sensus, ūs, Cic. — *A good sight*; visus acer, Plin.; lyncei oculi, Hor. — *To have a good sight*; clare oculis videre, Plaut.; oculos acutes acutius habere, Cic.; oculis valere, Gell.; acutum cernere, Hor. — *A weak sight*; oculorum infirmitas, Plin. II. *View*; oculi, orum, pl.; aspectus, ūs; prospectus, ūs. — *To vanish out of sight*; alicuius ab, or ex, oculis, or a conspectu, abire, Liv.; a conspectu evolare, Cic.; aspectu se subtrahere, Virg.; visus alicuius effugere, Ov. — *To be in sight*; oculis, or ante oculos, observari; esse sub oculis; Cic. III. *Spectacle*; spectaculum.

IV. *Appearance*; species. — *At first sight*; prima specie, Cic.

SIGHTLY. *a.* Spectabilis; speciosus.

SIGN. *s.* I. *A mark*; signum; nota; indicium. — *Sign of the cross*; crucis Christi signum. — *To make the sign of the cross*; signum crucis dextra exprimere. — *Sign of a disease*; morbi testimonium, Cic. — *To give the right hand as a sign of reconciliation*; dextram reconciliationis gratiæ pignus offerre, Curt. II. *A presage*; signum; prognosticum; presagium, Cic. — *To be a sign of rain*; pluviam prædicere, præsignare, præsignificare, denuntiare, præmonere, portendere, demonstrare, promittere; Plin. — *To be a sign of fine weather on the following day*; serenitatem futuræ diei spondere, Plin. III. *Demonstration of one's will*; (with the head); nutus, ūs, Plaut.; (with the eyes); nictatio. — *He gives me a sign with his eyes*; oculis mihi signum dat. — *To make a sign with the hand*; manu significare. IV. *Constellation*; sidus; celeste signum, Cic. V. *Signature*; chirographum.

VI. *Picture hung at a door, &c.*; signum; insigne; Cic. — *At the sign of the Golden Lion*; sub signo Leonis aurei. VII. *A miracle*; see MIRACLE.

TO SIGN. *v. a.* I. *To mark, to signify*; see TO SIGNIFY. II. *To subscribe*; scripto chirographum apponere; chirographum ascribere, or subscribere. — *To sign a letter*; epistolæ nomen suum subscribere.

SIGNAL. *s.* Signum. — *To give a signal*; signum dare, Liv.; significationem facere, Cæs. — *To give signal for battle*; bellicum canere; dare signum pugnæ, Cic. — *Signal from an elevated spot*; specularis significatio, Plin.

SIGNAL. *a.* Insignis; nobilis; singularis. — *A signal favour*; amplissimum beneficium, Cic. — *Signal virtue*; inclyta virtus; virtus singularis et præstantissima.

TO SIGNALIZE. *v. a.* Nobilitare; illustrare; insigne; in clutro reddere.

SIGNATURE. *s.* Chirographum, Cic.; chirographus, Quint.; signatura, Suet.

SIGNET. *s.* Signum; sigillum, Cic.; annulus signatorius, Val. Max.

SIGNIFICANCY. *s.* I. *Signification*; potestas; significatio; vis; sensus, ūs; intellectus, ūs. II. *Moment, weight*; vis; momentum; pondus.

SIGNIFICATIVE. *a.* Significans; significabilis, Varr.; (significativus, Pand.); significatorius, Ter. — *Significant words*; verba ad res accommodata, Cic.;

verba significantia, Quint.; verba id quod volumus declarantia, Cic. — *In a significant manner*; significanter, Quint.; consignantus; consignantissime, Gell.

SIGNIFICANTLY. *ad.* i. *In a significant manner*; see SIGNIFICANT, *ad.* fin.

TO SIGNIFY. *v. a.* I. *To betoken, mean*; significare. II. *To denote*; denotare; indicare; significare.

III. *To notify*; rem alicui denuntiare, significare, declarare, or notam facere, Cic.

SILENCE. *s.* Silentium. — *A deep or profound silence*; silentium altum. — *To keep silence*; silentio uti; silere; Cic.; agere silentia, Ov., or silentium, Quint.; rem tacere, Tac.; rem dissimulare silentio, Quint. — *To pass over in silence*; rem, or de re, silere; rem silentio præterire, prætermittere, or transire, Cic. — *To break silence*; silentium rumpere, Virg. — *To impose silence*; silentium imperare. — *Silence!* date silentium, Ter.; favete linguis, Hor. — *To command silence*; jubere silentium fieri; audientiam facere; Liv. II. *Secrecy*; tacturnitas. III. *Stiffness of night*; contumium, Varr.; noctis silentium, Liv.; nox silens, Virg.

TO SILENCE. *v. a.* Linguam alicui occludere, Plaut.; aliquid elingui reddere, Cic. — See also, *To impose silence, to command silence, in SILENCE, s.*

SILENT. *a.* Silens; tacitus; tacturnus. — *To be silent*; see *To keep silence, in SILENCE, s.*

SILENTLY. *ad.* Tacite; silentio, Cic.; cum silentio, Ter.; Liv.; per silentium, Ter.; (sileniter, Juvenc.).

SILK. *s.* Bombyx; sericum; Plin. — *Clothed in silk*; sericatus.

SILKEN. *a.* Bombycinus; Juv.; sericus, Plin.

SILLY. *s.* Limes.

SILLY. *s.* Inepte; absurde; insulse; stulte; stolidē.

SILLINESS. *s.* Ineptia; insulitas; fatuitas; stultitia.

SILLY. *a.* Stultus; fatuus; ineptus; absurdus; insulens.

SILVAN. *a.* Silvester, Cic.; Plin.; Virg.

SILVER. *s.* Argentum. — See also MONEY.

SILVER. *a.* Argenteus. — *Silver plate*; argentum factum; argentea supellex; argentea vasa, pl.

TO SILVER. *v. a.* Rem argentea bractea obducere, Plin.; rei argenteum colorem inducere, Plin.

SILVERED. *part. a.* Argentatus; inargentatus; Plin.

SILVERSMITH. *s.* Faber argentarius.

SIMILAR. *a.* Similis; ejusdem generis.

SIMILE. *s.* See SIMILITUDE, II.

SIMILITUDE. *s.* I. *Likeness*; similitudo. II. *A comparison*; similitudo; comparatio; collatio; Cic.

TO SIMMER. *v. a.* Lento igne coquere, or macerare.

TO SIMMER. *v. n.* Subfervere.

SIMONICAL. *a.* Simoniacus, in Eccl. Writ.

SIMONY. *s.* Simonia, in Eccl. Writ.

SIMPER. *s.* Risus (ūs) levis.

TO SIMPER. *v. n.* Subridere.

SIMPLE. *a.* I. *Not compound*; simplex. II. *Sole*; unus; unicus. III. *Without ornament*; inornatus; nullo ornatu. IV. *Plain*, (of style); purum et candidum (dicendi genus), Cic.; inaffectatus (sermo), Quint.; simplex et nuda (narratio), Cic. V. *Sincere, artless*; simplex; apertus; incallidus; minime malus. VI. *Easy to be deceived, credulous*; simplex; credulus.

SIMPLES. *s. pl.* Simplicia; herbae medicæ; Plin. — *Knowledge of simples*; ars herbaria, Plin. — *To have a knowledge of simples*; scire potestates herbarum, Virg.

SIMPLETON. *s.* Fatuus; stultus; stolidus; homo crassi ingenii.

SIMPLICITY. *s.* I. *Plainness, ingenuity*; simplicitas; animi candor. — *A man of perfect simplicity*; vera simplicitate bonus, Mart. II. *Silliness*; rudis simplicitas, Ov.

TO SIMPLIFY. *v. a.* Rem ad simpliciorum statum redigere.

SIMPLY. *ad.* I. *Merely*; tantum. II. *Without ornament*; simpliciter; nullo ornatu; nulla exornatione; sine pigmentis, Cic. III. *Sincerely*; simpliciter; aperte; ingenue; candidē; sine fuco et fallaciis, Cic. IV. *Silly*; incaute; incallide; insipienter; fatue, Quint.

SIMULATION. *s.* Simulatio, Cic.

SIMULTANEOUS. *a.* Quod in ipso temporis articulo agit.

SIMULTANEOUSLY. *ad.* In ipso temporis articulo, Cic. Sin. *s.* Peccatum; delictum.

TO SIN. *v. n.* Peccare; rem, or in re, delinquere; Cic. SINCE. *ad.* Diu; dudum; olim; pridem; abhinc; ante. — *Since that time*; exin; exinde. — *Since which time*; ex quo, sc. tempore. — *Ever since*; jam inde. — *Not long since*; paulo ante; haud ita pridem. — *Twelve years since*; abhinc annis duodecim.

SINCE. *conj.* i. e. *Because, seeing that*; cum; quando; quia; quoniam; siquidem; quandoquidem. — *Since these things are so*; quæ cum ita sunt, Cic. — *Since, i. e. from the time when*; ut; quod; cum; postquam. — *It is now a year since he was repulsed*; est jam annus, ut repulsam tulit, Cic.

SINCE. *prep.* A; ab; ex; post.

SINCERE. *a.* Sincerus; simplex; candidus; apertus.

SINCERELY. *ad.* Candide; ingenuè; ex animo; Cic.; simpliciter, Curt.

SINCERITY. *s.* Animi candor; simplicitas.

SINE. *s.* Sinus, ùs.

SINCURE. *s.* Munus sine armis. — *To undertake that which is no sinecure*; arma atque munus suscipere, Cic.

SINEW. *s.* Nervus. — *Money is the sinews of war*; nervi belli pecunia, Cic.

SINEWY. *a.* Nervis abundans; nervosus.

SINFUL. *s.* Scelustus; flagitiosus; nefarius; implus.

SINFULLY. *ad.* Sceleste; nefarie; flagitiose; per nefas.

SINFULNESS. *s.* Scelus; impietas.

TO SING. *v. n.* Canere; cantare; decantare. — *To sing often*; cantitare. — *To sing again*; recanere, Cic.; recitare, Hor.; recantare, Mart. — *To sing badly*; canere absurde, Cic. — *To sing well*; canere suaviter et modulate. — *To sing in parts, or in concert*; concinere; concertum facere, Cic. — *To sing without accompaniment*; assa voce canere, Varr. — *To sing with an accompaniment*; vocem sociare nervis, Ov. — *To sing to music*; canere ad harmoniam.

TO SING. *v. a.* Canere; celebrare. — *To sing the praise of any one*; ad cantum laudes alterius persequi, Cic.; aliquem summis laudibus ornare, or efferre, Cic.

TO SINGE. *v. a.* Rem ustulare, or ad flammam applicare, Cic. — *To singe a pig*; porculum flammare.

SINGER. *s.* Cantator; fem., cantrix; cantatrix. — *A bad singer*; qui absurde canit.

SINGING. *s.* Cantus, ùs; modulata vox, Plin. — *Singing of birds*; avium cantus, or concertus, ùs.

SINGLE. *a.* Singularis; unicus. — *A single man*; cælebs. — *A single life*; cælibatus. — *A single combat*; singular certamen.

TO SINGLE. *v. a.* Seligere; excerpere; discernere; sejungere; distinguere.

SINGLE-HEARTED. *a.* Simplex; apertus; incallidus; verus; candidus.

SINGLY. *ad.* Singulatim; sigillatim.

SINGULAR. *a.* I. Individual; singularis; unicus.

II. Excellent; eximius; prestans; singularis; præcipuus; insignis. — *A man of singular learning*; vir excelsioris doctrina, Cic. III. That affects singularity; (homo) per ostentationem a communi hominum usu et consuetudine recedens. — *He is a most singular man*; huic vii alium invenias parem, Hor.

SINGULARITY. *s.* Quiddam singulare, Cic.; singularis ratio; aliena a communi usu agendi ratio.

SINGULARLY. *ad.* Singulatim; unice; præcipue; iniquus.

SINISTER. *a.* I. Bad, evil; malus; malevolus; iniquus.

II. Unlucky; sinister; infaustus; funestus.

SINK. *s.* Latrina; sentina; aquarum emissarium, Suet. TO SINK. *v. a.* Deprimere; immergere; demergere. — *To sink a pit*; puteum fodere, Cæs. — *To sink a foundation*; fundamenta agere. — *To sink the spirits, &c.*; animum frangere; affligere; debilitare. — *To sink a vent or revenue*; annum censuram extinguere.

TO SINK. *v. n.* Se mergere; mergi; submergi; sidere. — *The ship began to sink*; navis cepit sidere, Nep. — *The wind sinks*; ventus concidit, Hor., se frangit, Plin. — *My courage sinks*; frangor animo, Cic. — *My spirits sink*; mæstitia succumbit; mæstitia frangor, or debilitor; Cic. — *Not to sink under misfortunes*; fortune violentiam tolerare, Sall.; malis non cedere, Virg. — *To sink under disease*; morbo confici, Cic. — *To sink to the bottom*; fundum petere; pessum ire. — *To sink into*; penetrare.

SINLESS. *a.* Innocens; insons; sceleris purus.

SINNER. *s.* Peccator; fem. peccatrix.

SIN-OFFERING. *s.* Piaculum; piacular sacrum, Liv.; expiatio; procuratio; Cic.

SIP. *s.* Sorbitio.

TO SIP. *v. a.* Sorbillare; gustare; primoribus labris gustare.

SIPHON. *s.* Siphon, Juv. — *A little siphon*; siphunculus, Plin.

SIPPET. *s.* Tenuis offa.

SIR. *s.* (As a common title of respect); domine, voc. — (Title of a knight or baronet); eques.

SIRE. *s.* Pater; genitor.

SIREN. *s.* Siren, enis, f., Cic.

SIRNAME. *s.* Nomen paternum.

SIROP or SIRUP. *s.* Jus; (syrupus, Modern).

SISTER. *s.* Soror; germana. — *Sister-in-law*; glos, oris, f., Fest.

SISTERHOOD. *s.* Feminarum sodalium.

TO SIT. *v. n.* Sedere; considerare. — *To sit near*; alteri assidere. — *To sit together*; considerare. — *To sit at table*; ad epulas accubare; in convivio, or mensa, accumbere, discumbere, Cic.; mensis considere, Virg. — *To sit cross-legged*; incoare. — *To sit on horseback*; equo insidere, adhærere. — *To sit on eggs* (as a hen); incubare. — *To sit up at night*; vigilare. — *To sit up all night*; vigilare usque ad lucem. — *To cause to sit, or sit down*; aliquem in sede collocare.

SITE. *s.* Positio; situs, ùs; Cic.; positus, ùs, Tac.

SITTING. *s.* Sessio.

SITUATE. *a.* Positus; situs.

SITUATION. *s.* I. Position; positio; situs, ùs; Cic.; positus, ùs, Tac. II. Disposition; compositio; collocatio; structura; situs, ùs; sedes. III. Condition; status, ùs; statio; ratio, Cic.

SIX. *num.* Sex. — Distrib. i. seni.

SIXFOLD. *a.* Sextuplus.

SIXTEEN. *num.* Sexdecim. — *Six times*; sexdecies.

SIXTEENTH. *a.* Decimus sextus.

SIXTH. *a.* Sextus.

SIXTHLY. *ad.* Sextum.

SIXTIETH. *a.* Sexagesimus.

SIXTY. *num.* Sexaginta. — Distrib. i. sexageni.

SIZE. *s.* I. Bulk; amplitudo; magnitudo; modus; mensura; moles. — *Large size*; moles; vastitas. II. A viscus or glutinous substance; gluten ex corio factum.

— *Size used by gliders*; chrysoola.

TO SIZE. *v. a.* I. To measure; metiri; admetiri. II. To smear with size; glutine illinere.

SIZEABLE. *a.* Justa magnitudinis, mollis, &c.

SKAIN or SKEIN. *s.* Glomus (fili); filum in spiram convolutum.

SKATE. *s.* A kind of shoe or patten, used in sliding on the ice; calopodium, Erasm.

TO SKATE. *v. n.* Calopodium ope stadium glaciatum decurrere, or emetiri.

SKELETON. *s.* Ossea forma, Ov.; larva nudibus ossibus coherens, Sen.; ossium sine carne compages; (sceletus, Apul.). — *He is a mere skeleton*; totus ossa atque pellis est, Plaut.

SKETCH. *s.* Levis rei adumbratio; tabella informata.

TO SKETCH. *v. a.* (Tabulam) adumbrare, informare, delineare, Plin.

SKEWER. *s.* Veruculum, Plin.

SKIFF. *s.* Scapha; cymba.

SKILFUL or SKILLED. *a.* Peritus; doctus; eruditus; sciens; callidus; prudens. — *Skilful in any thing*; ad rem, or rei, aptus; ad rem idoneus, Cic.; rei habilis.

SKILFULLY. *ad.* Erudite; scienter; scite; docte; perite; Cic.

SKILL. *s.* Scientia; prudentia; peritia; eruditio; Cic.

TO SKIM. *v. a.* I. Prop.; despumare. — *To skim the pot*; spumam ex olla eximere. — *To skim milk*; lactis pinguiorem spumam tollere. II. Fig.; leviter perstringere.

SKIMMER. *s.* i. e. A kind of large spoon with which scum is taken off; multiforum cochlear.

SKIN. *s.* I. Covering of the flesh; cutis. — *Skin (stripped off)*; pellis; corium. II. Husk; sillica.

TO SKIN. *v. a.* Corio exuere, Ter.; alicui pellem detrahere, Hor., or cutem diripere, Ov. — *To skin (a fruit, &c.)*; deglubere. — *Skinned*; pelle, or corio, exutus.

SKINNER. *s.* Pellio, Plaut.

SKINNY. *a.* Macilentus, Plaut.; macie torridus, Cic.

SKIP. *s.* Saltus, ùs.

TO SKIP. *v. n.* Subsilire; subsultare; Plaut. — *To go skipping about*; assultim ingredi, Plin.

TO SKIP or SKIP OVER. *v. a.* Fratermittere; omittere; relinquere in præteritis; rem missam facere; præterire.

SKIRMISH. *s.* Levis pugna; leve certamen; Liv.; procuratio; velitatio; Plaut.; pugna prelusio, Plin. J. — *To engage in a skirmish*; leve proelium inire.

TO SKIRMISH. *v. n.* Velitari, Plaut.; ad pugnam produdere, Plin. J.; leve proelium conserere; procurare in hostem.

SKIRMISHER. *s.* Rorarius miles, Liv.; veles, itis.

SKIRT. *s.* I. (Of a garment); fimbria; ora; limbus. II. (Of a region or country); confinium; limes.

TO SKIRT. *v. a.* See TO BORDER.

SKITTISH. *a.* Petulans; procax; protervus; levis.

SKITTISHNESS. *s.* Protervitas; levitas.

SKY. *s.* Cælum; æther; æthra. — See HEAVEN, WEATHER.

SKY-COLOURED. *a.* Cæruleus; cæruleus.

SKYLARK. *s.* Alauda.

SKYLIGHT. *s.* Fenestella superna.

SLAB. *s.* (Of stone); lapide, marmorea, tabella.

TO SLABBER. *v. n.* Salivare, Plin.; pituitam ex ore stillare.

SLABBERING. *a.* Saliva diffusus.

SLABBERING BIB. *s.* Pectoralis fascia; pectorale linteam.

SLABBY. *a.* Madidus; cœnosus.

SLACK. *a.* I. Loose; laxus; remissus; laxe contentus. II. Negligent, remiss; ignavus; languidus; negligens, Cic.; segnis, Liv.; socors, Ter.

TO SLACK or SLACKEN. *v. a.* Laxare; relaxare; remittere. — *To slacken a cord*; funem retendere, Ov.

TO SLACK or SLACKEN. *v. n.* Prop.; laxari; remitti. — Fig.; imminui; labi; languidus agere.

SLACKLY. *ad.* Prop.; laxe. — Fig.; remisse; remissus; languide; dissolute.

SLACKNESS. *s.* Prop.; laxitas. — Fig.; segnitia; segnitia; inertia; negligentia; socordia. — *Slackness of discipline*; disciplina labans, Liv., exolescens, Tac.

SLAG. *s.* See DROSS.

TO SLAKE. *v. a.* Restinguere; extinguere; sedare.

— *To stake one's thirst*; sitim restinguere, Cic., sedare, Phædr., explere, or pellere, Hor. — *To stake time*; calcem aqua macerare.

SLANDER. *s.* See CALUMNY.

TO SLANDER. *v. a.* See TO CALUMNIATE.

SLANDEROUS. *a.* See CALUMNIOUS.

SLANDEROUSLY. *a.* See CALUMNIOUSLY.

SLANT OR SLANTING. *a.* Obliquus; transversus.

SLANTLY OR SLANTINGLY. *ad.* Oblique; transversum; transversa; ex transverso; transverse, Vitruvius.

SLAP. *s.* Infictus adversa manu ictus, ūs; alapa. — *A slap on the face*; alapa.

TO SLAP. *v. n.* Adversa manu percutere; alapam ducere.

SLASH. *s.* Incisio; incisura.

TO SLASH. *v. a.* Concidere; cedere.

SLATE. *s.* Cæreule lapidis sectilis lamina. — *A slate for roofing*; tegula.

TO SLATE. *v. a.* Tegulis obtegere, or consternere.

SLATE-COLOURED. *a.* Cæreule lapidis colorem referens.

SLATTEEN. *s.* Muller inconcinna, inelegans.

SLAUGHTER. *s.* Cædes; clades; strages; occisio; internecio. — *To make a great slaughter*; horribilem stragem edere; maximam cædem facere.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. *s.* Laniena.

TO SLAUGHTER. *v. a.* Cædem edere; stragem facere.

SLAVE. *s.* Servus; fem. serva; dimin., servulus; servula. — *A slave born in his master's house*; vernæ, æ, m.; dim., vernula, æ, m., Sen. — *Of or belonging to a slave*; servilis; vernalis. — *Like a slave*; serviliter; vernaliter; verniliter. — *To be a slave*; servitutem servire, Ter.; addictum esse servituti, Cic. — *To be a slave to one's passions*; indomitis animi cupiditatibus servire, Cic.

SLAVERY. *s.* Servitūs, ūs; servitutem; servitium; servile jugum; Cic.; Virg.; Liv. — *To reduce to slavery*; in servitutem dare, or addicere; injungere alicui servitutem. — *To deliver from slavery*; in libertatem asserere, Liv.; a servitute expellere, Plaut. — *Slavery of the passions*; libidinum vincula.

SLAVISH. *a.* See SERVILE.

SLAVISHLY. *ad.* See SERVILELY.

TO SLAY. *v. a.* Trucidare; necare; occidere; mactare; interficere; conficere.

SLAYER. *s.* Interfector; interemptor. — *Man-slayer*; homicida.

SLEDGE. *s.* I. *A carriage without wheels*; traha, æ, f., Col. II. *A heavy hammer*; malleus ferreus major.

SLEEK. *a.* Lævus; politus; planus.

TO SLEEK. *v. a.* Lævigare; polire.

SLEEP. *s.* Somnus. — *A deep sleep*; sopor. This word is also used by the poets for somnus. — *Light or broken sleep*; semisomnus sopor, Quint.; suspensus somnus, Cic. — *Disturbed sleep*; somnus per somnia tumultuosus, Cæsar. — *Overcome with sleep*; somno gravatus. — *To be overcome with sleep*; gravi somno urgeri, or premi. — *During sleep*; in somnis; secundum somnum; Cic. — *To disturb or break one's sleep*; somnum alicui amovere, Plaut., or avertere, Hor.; somnum alicuius arumpere, or interrumpere, Virg. — *To raise from sleep*; expergefacerere. — *To cause sleep*; somnum inducere; sopire; tonsopire; soporare. — *To awake from sleep*; see TO AWAKE.

TO SLEEP. *v. n.* Dormire; dormitare; somnum capere; somno teneri; consopiri. — *To sleep soundly*; arcte graviterque dormire, Cic.; gravi somno urgeri, or premi; altiore somno premi, Cic. — *To sleep lightly*; dormitare; somno connivere, Cic. — *To sleep away*; dormire.

SLEEPILY. *ad.* I. *e.* Negligently; segnitèr; ignave; negligenter; socordius.

SLEEPINESS. *s.* Somnus; sopor; (somnia, Sidon.).

SLEEPLESS. *a.* Insomnis; exsomnis.

SLEEPLESSNESS. *s.* Insomnia, Suet.

SLEEPY. *a.* I. *Drowsy*; semisopitus, Liv.; semisomnus; semisomnis; Cic. II. *Soporific*; soporifer, Virg.; cui soporifera vis inest, Plin.

SLEET. *s.* Grando minutissima; nix tenuis; vitrea pruina, Ov. — *Sleet falls*; minutum grandinat; cadit pruina.

SLEEVE. *s.* Manulea, Plaut.; manica, Cic.

SLEEVED. *a.* Manuleatus, Plaut.; manicatus, Ov.

SLEEVELESS. *a.* I. *Without sleeves*; sine manicis.

II. *Foolish, silly*; ineptus; futillis.

SLEIGHT. *s.* Dolus; fallacia. — *Sleight of hand*; præstigia et fallaciæ, pl., Cic. — *One who practises sleight of hand*; præstigiator; fem. præstigiatrix. — *By sleight of hand*; expeditè; puncto, or momento, temporis, Cic.

SLENDER. *s.* I. *Thin and tall*; gracilis; juncus.

II. *Small*; tenuis; exillis. — *To make slender*; attenuare.

SLENDERLY. *ad.* Tenuiter; leviter.

SLICE. *s.* I. *A piece cut off*; assula; fragmentum; fragmen. — *A slice of bread*; panis offula. II. *A spatula*; spatula.

TO SLICE. *v. a.* Concidere; secare.

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SLIDE OR SLIDING. *s.* Lapsus. — *A slide upon the ice*; stadium glaciatum et lubricum.

TO SLIDE. *v. a.* Labi, perlabi. — *To slide down*; in lubrico labi; pedibus non consistere; vestigiis falli. — *To slide upon the ice for amusement*; glaciatum stadium labente, or fluente, vestigio decurrere, or emetiri. — *To slide over anything*; summam rem perlabi; rem breviter perstringere.

SLIGHT. *a.* I. *Thin, not strong*; levis; rarus.

II. *Small, trifling*; levis; non magni ponderis, or momenti; leviculus; futillis; tenuis.

SLIGHT. *s.* See CONTEMPT, SCORN.

TO SLIGHT. *v. a.* Temnere; contemnere; parvi facere; despiciere; despectum habere.

SLIGHTLY. *ad.* Contemptim.

SLIGHTLY. *ad.* Leviter; fig.; negligenter; solute; incuriosus.

SLIGHTNESS. *s.* Levitas; tenuitas.

SLILY. *ad.* See SLILY.

SLIM. *a.* Gracilis; tenuis.

SLIME. *s.* Glarea, Cels.; humor viscidus, or glutinosus.

SLIMY. *a.* Glutinosus humore, &c., abundans; viscidus; limosus. — *To be slimy*; lentescere.

SLINESS. *s.* See SLYNESS.

SLING. *s.* I. *A kind of missile weapon*; funda. — *The string of a sling*; habena, Virg.; funale, Liv. — *The pocket of a sling*; scutale, Liv. II. *A hanging bandage for the arm*; mitella, Cels. — *An arm in a sling*; brachium mitella involutum, Cels.

TO SLING. *v. n.* Funda lapides mittere, or intorquere.

SLINGER. *s.* Funditor.

TO SLINK. *v. n.* Clanculum se subducere, se subtrahere, se surripere.

SLIP. *s.* I. *A false step, act of slipping*; lapsus, ūs.

II. *A branch to set in the ground*; talea; taleola, Col.; clavola; clavula, Varr. — *To set slips*; taleis serere, Plin. III. *A string*; resticula. IV. *A long narrow piece*; assula. — *In slips*; assulatim, Plaut.; assulose, Plin. V. *Flight*; fuga. — *To give the slip*; elabi.

TO SLIP. *v. n.* Labi; fluere. — *To slip away*; se subducere, subtrahere, or surripere. — *To slip down*; in lubrico labi; pedibus non consistere; subrepere, irrepere; Varr.; Col.; into; aliquo adrepere, subrepere, irrepere; Liv.; Plin. — *To slip out*; elabi; effluere; cadere. — *To slip out of the memory*; e memoria excidere; alicui excidere; animo effluere. — *Things sometimes slip out of his memory*; nonnunquam illi labitur memoria, Liv. — *To slip out of the mouth*, (as words); ex ore exire (non considerationem). — *Words which slip out of the mouth*; inopinata verba. — *To let an opportunity slip*; occasionem amittere, Ter., or omittere, Cic.

TO SLIP. *v. a.* Inducere; inserere. — *To slip a thing into a speech*; rem in sermonem inducere, or in sermone injicere, Cic.

SLIPPER. *s.* Crepida; solea; Cic. — *Wearing slippers*; crepidatus; soleatus; Cic. — *A slipper-maker*; crepidarius, Gell.

SLIPPERY. *a.* I. *Smooth, not affording firm footing*; lubricus. — *A slippery place*; instabilis ad gradum locus, Tac. — *A slippery road*; præceps et lubrica via, Cic.; labidum iter, Vitruvius. II. *Mutable, fickle*; incertus; mutabilis; inconstans; varius. III. *Dangerous*; lubricus; anceps et lubricus; qui versatur in lubrico.

TO SLIT. *v. a.* Findere; diffindere.

SLIT. *s.* Fissura; crena.

SLOB. *s.* Prunum silvestre.

SLOOP. *s.* Lembus; scapha; actium.

SLOP. *s.* I. *e.* *Mean and vile liquor*; villum; vappa.

SLOPE. *s.* Declivitas; dexivitas. — *Slope of a hill*; collis dejectus, ūs, Cæsar; clivus; *A gentle slope*; terra exigue prona; Col.; collis sensim clivo fallente assurgens, Plin. J.; locus paulatim ab imo acclivis, Cæsar.

TO SLOPE. *v. a.* Proclinare; inclinare.

TO SLOPE. *v. n.* Declivem, or dexivem, esse; dejectum habere, Cæsar.

SLOPING. *a.* Declivis; dexivus; pronus.

SLOPPY. *a.* Humidus; limosus.

SLOTH. *s.* Desidia; segnitia; segnities; inertia.

SLOTHFUL. *a.* Otiosus; desidiosus; ignavus; piger; segnis; cessator. — *A slothful disposition*; animus reses, Phædr.; disinctus animus, Hor. — *A slothful life*; vita iners, or deses. — *To be slothful*; desidere; torpere.

SLOTHFULLY. *ad.* Ignave; segnitèr.

SLOVEN, SLOVENLY. *s.* and *a.* Sordidus; squalidus; sordidulus, Plaut.

SLOVENLINESS. *s.* Squalor; sordes. — *Slovenliness of dress*; vestitus feditas, Cic.

SLOUGH. *s.* I. *A deep miry place*; limosa lacuna; cœnum. II. *Cast-off skin*; spoliū, exuvie, (serpentis, &c.). — *A serpent's slough*; anguina vernatio, Plin.

SLOW. *a.* Lentus; tardus; Cic. — *Rather slow*; lentulus; tardiusculus. — *Slow of speech*; lentus in dicendo, Cic.; lingua Impromptus, Liv.; tardiloquus, Sen. — *Slow of intellect*; tardo ingenio; hebes. — *Old age is slow in its*

decisions; torpent senis consilia, Liv.—*Slow poison*; venenum torpens, Lucr.—*Slow remedies*; pigriora remedia, Col.—*A slow fever*; lenta febris, Cels.—*A slow death*; longa mors, Virg.

SLOW or **SLOWLY**. *ad. Lente*; tarde; Cic.—*To go slowly*; lente, tarde, ingredi; iter facere; lento gradu procedere, Cic.—*A river that runs slowly*; amnis qui leni modicoque lapsu aqua ducit, Curt.—*An affair that proceeds slowly*; lentum negotium, Cic.

SLOWNESS. *s. Lentitudo*, Cic.—*Slowness of intellect*; inganili tarditas, Cic.

SLUG. *s. I. A kind of snail*; limax, Col. **II. A piece of metal shot from a gun**; (plumbi) massula.

SLUGGARD. *s. Dormitator*, Plaut.; somniculosus, Cic.; fem. somniculosa.

SLUGGISH. *a. Piger*; iners; segnus; desidiosus. **SLUGGISHLY**. *ad. Lente*; pigre, Col.; segniter, Liv.; desidiose, Lucr.

SLUGGISHNESS. *s. Segnities*, Ter.; pigritia; inertia; desidia; Cic.; veterus, Virg.

SLUCE. *s. Cataracta*, Plin. **J. SLUMBER**. *s. Quies*; somnus.—*To disturb one's slumber*; somnum abrupture, Virg.; somnos interrumpere, Plin.

To SLUMBER. *v. n. Requiescere*; quieti se tradere; somno se dare; somnum capere.

SLUR. *s. Labes*; dedecus.—*To cast a slur*; maculare; inquare; ledere.

To SLUR. *v. a. i. e. To trick, cheat*; aliquem dolis dedudere; alicui fallaciam facere.

SLUT. *s. Mulier sordida*, or sordidula. **SLUTTISH**. *a. Sordidus*; sordidulus; spurcus; fedus. **SLUTTISHLY**. *ad. Sordide*; spurce; fedè.

SLY. *a. Vafer*; astutus; subdulus; callidus.—*A sly fellow*; veterator.—*See CUNNING.*

SLYLY. *ad. Vafre*; astute.—*See CUNNINGLY.*

SLYNESS. *s. Calliditas*; astutia.—*See CUNNING.*

SMACK. *s. I. Taste, savour*; sapor. **II. A loud kiss**; basium. **III. Noise of a whip**; (flagelli) sonus.

IV. A small ship; scapha. **To SMACK**. *v. n. I. To taste, to savour*; sapere. **II. To make a noise in eating; labilis strepitum edere. **III. To make a noise (with a whip)**; (flagello) insonare.**

SMALL. *a. Parvus*; exiguus; minutus; Cic.—*Very small*; parvulus, Cæs.; perexiguus, Cic.—*So very small*; tantillus; tantulus.—*Extremely small*; verparvulus; valde pusillus; Cic.—*Smaller*; minor; minus.—*Smallest*; minimus.—*A small number*; exiguus numerus; paucitas; pauci, æ, a; Cic.—*A man of small stature*; homo parvus, or pusillus; Mart., statura brevis, Quint.

SMALLAGE. *s. Helecoselinum*; apium palustre; Plin. **SMALL-COAL**. *s. Carbonarius pulvis.*

SMALL-POX. *s. Variola, arum, pl.—Face marked with the small-pox*; a rubentibus pusillis multiplicata facies.

SMALLNESS. *s. Parvitas*; exiguitas; Cic.; tenuitas, Plin.

SMALLY. *ad. Exigüe*; parce; modice. **SMART**. *a. I. Sharp in flavour*; acer; asper; acutus. **II. Quick, vigorous; acer; vehemens; acutus. **III. Witty; salsus; mordax.****

SMART. *s. Dolor*; cruciatus, ùs. **To SMART**. *v. n. Dolere*; angri; cruciari.—*To make to smart*; urere, Liv.; mordere, Plin.; coquere, Cic.; cruciare; angere; pungere.

SMARTLY. *ad. Acriter*; acerbe; vehementer. **SMARTNESS**. *s. I. Sharpness of flavour*; acritudo; acrimonia; vehementia, Plin. **II. Vigor; vigor; vis; alacritas; acritudo, Gell. **III. Wittiness; ingenii acies, or acumen. **IV. Severity of pain; doloris vehementia, or acerbitas.******

SMATTERER. *s. Sciolus*; semidoctus; literis leviter tinctus, or imbutus.

SMATTERING. *s. Adumbratio*; rei inchoata cognitio, Cic.—*To be without even a smattering of philosophy*; philosophiam ne primoribus quidem labris gustasse; ne a limine quidem salutasse; esse in philosophia plane hospitem ac peregrinum.

To SMEAR. *v. a. See To BESMEAR.*

SMELL. *s. I. The power of smelling*; odoratus, ùs, Cic.; olfactus, ùs, Phædr.—*A fine smell*; acetæ nares, pl., Hor.—*To have a good smell*; sagacius odorari. **II. Scent; odor.—*A pleasant smell*; fragrantia, Val. Max.; odor suavis, or jucundus.—*An unpleasant smell*; graveolentia, Plin.; odor insuavis, or teter, Col.; Virg.; nasorum pestis, Catull.; tormenta narium, Plin.—*A strong but agreeable smell*; odor jucunde gravis.—*Smell of the kitchen*; nidor, Mart.—*Of a pleasant smell*; odore gravis.—*Of a bad or unpleasant smell*; graveolens; graviter olens.—*That has no smell*; inodens, Lucr.; inodorus, Pers.—*To give an agreeable smell*; suavem odorem expirare, Catull.; jucundum odorem spargere, Phædr.; jucunde olere, Plin.—*Flowers without smell*; minime odorati flores, Plin.**

To SMELL. *v. a. I. Prop.*; olfacere; odorari; Cic.; odore tangi, Plin.—*To smell a nosegay*; florum fasci-

culum ad nares admittere, or admovere. **II. Fig.**; procul videre; persensiscere, Ter.; animadvertere; percipere; sentire; Cic.

To SMELL. *v. n. Olere*; odorem reddere.—*To smell sweetly*; bene, or jucunde, olere, Cic.; suavem odorem reddere, Plin.—*To smell badly*; male olere, Cic.; redolere fetorem, Col.—*Sweet-smelling*; bene olidus.

To SMELT. *v. a. See To MELT.*

SMIRK or **SMIRK**. *v. n. Subridere*; arridere. **SMIRKING**. *part. Subridens*; arridens.

SMILE. *s. Lenis*, or tener, risus, ùs, Cic.—*To look on any one with a smile*; subridere ad aliquem.

To SMILE. *v. n. Subridere*.—*To smile upon any one*; alicui leniter arridere, Cic., or subridere, Virg.—*Sweetly smiling*; dulce ridens, Hor.

SMILING. *part. a. Leniter arridens.*

To SMITE. *v. a. Percutere*; ferire; cædere; verboreare.—*Smitten*; ictus.—*Smitten with love*; amore perditus.

To SMITE. *v. n. Concurrere*, Liv.; inter se concurrere, Cic.

SMITH. *s. Faber ferrarius.*

SMITHERY or **SMITHY**. *s. i. e. A smith's shop*; fabrica, or officina, ferraria, Plin.; Cic.—*Master of a smithy*; qui fabrica ferraria præest, Cic.

SMOCK. *s. Indusium*; subucula. **SMOKE**. *s. Fumus*.—*Exposed to smoke*; infumatus, Plaut.—*Black with smoke*; fumosus, Cic.—*Clouds of smoke*; fumi volumina, Ov.; fumus undans, Virg.; fumidus vortex, Plin.—*Smoke rises in clouds*; undam agit fumus plurimum, Virg.—*To smell of smoke*; fumum sapere.—*There is a smell of smoke in this house*; odorat fumus has ædes, Ov.—*To vanish in smoke*; evanescere, Cic.; in ventos abire, Ov.

To SMOKE. *v. n. Fumare*.—*Smoky*; fumans; fumidus.

To SMOKE. *v. a. I. To dry in the smoke*; rem fumo siccare.—*Smoked*; infumatus, Plaut.; fumosus, Hor. **II. To use tobacco; fumum tabaci ore trahere.**

III. To jeer; aliquem ludus facere, Ter.; aliquem deridiculo excipere; alicui illudere, Cic.

SMOKY. *s. Fumidus*; fumosus; fumens.

SMOOTH. *a. I. Not rough*; lævis; levigatus. **II. Even, level; æquus; planus; complanatus. **III. Bland, mild; blandus; comis; mansuetus; urbanus; humanus; mitis; clemens.—*Smooth-tongued*; blandiloquus; pudè blandiloquus, Sen. **IV. Flowing, soft; fluens, profuens.—*A smooth style*; cum lenitate profuens, or libere fluens, oratio, Cic.—*The style is smooth*; currit oratio proclivius, Cic.—*Verses that are not smooth*; versus confragosi, Quint. **V. Easy**; facilis; expeditus.******

To SMOOTH. *v. a. I. To free from roughness*; levigare. **II. To make even; complanare, Cic.; coaquare, Sall.; æquare, Virg.; exæquare, Hirt.; redigere ad æqualem, Plin. **III. To make easy; aperire; expedit; Cic.—*To smooth the way to honours*; viam ad honores expeditiorem facere, Cic.—*To smooth a difficulty*; difficultatem enodare, enucleare, explanare, solvere.****

SMOOTHFACED. *a. Blandus*; comis.

SMOOTHLY. *ad. I. Not roughly*; æqualiter; æque. **II. With soft and bland language; leniter; blande; benigne; comiter; clementer; mansuete, Cic.**

SMOOTHNESS. *s. I. (Opposed to Roughness)*; levitas. **II. Evenness; æqualitas. **III. Mildness or gentleness of manner; morum suavitas; mansuetudo; lenitudo; lenitas; humanitas; mores suavissimi, pl., Cic. **IV. Softness of style; levitas verborum, Quint.; suavitas sermonis; suaviloquitas; orationis dulcedo, or lenitudo; Cic.******

To SMOTHER. *v. a. I. To suffocate*; suffocare, Cic.; præfocare, Ov.; animam alicui exstinguere, Ter., intercludere, Tac. præcludere, Plin. **II. To suppress; opprimere; exstinguere; comprimere; eradere; premere; sedare.—*To smother a report*; famam reprimere, Ter.**

III. To conceal; celare; reticere.

To SMOULDER. *v. n. Fumare*; fumigare, Gell.

To SMUGGLE. *v. a. Mercēs vitæ invēhere, or exportare*.—*Smuggled goods*; interdicta, or vitæ, mercēs.

SMUGGLER. *s. Qui vitæ mercēs pro fraudem invēhit, or exportat.*

SMUT. *s. I. Soot*; fuligo. **II. Dirt; illuvies; pædor; sordes, ium, pl. **III. Blight, rust; rubigo, Col.; robigo, Plaut. **IV. Filthy language; verborum obscenitas, Cic.; obscena verba, Quint.******

To SMUT. *v. a. Fuliginem inquare*; fœdare. **SMUTTLY**. *ad. Fœdè*; obscene.

SMUTTINESS. *s. Obscenitas*; obscenitas verborum; obscena verba, pl.

SMUTTY. *a. Obscenus*; impurus; turpis. **SNACK**. *s. Pars*; portio.—*To go snacks*; esse participem.

SNAFFLE. *s. Freni lupus*.—*Snaffled*; lupatus. **SNAIL**. *s. Limax*; cochlea. **SNAKE**. *s. Anguis*; coluber.—*Water-snake*; hydria. **SNAKEROOT**. *s. Serpentaria.*

SNAKY. *a.* Anquincus.
 SNAP. *s.* I. *The noise made by any thing broken quickly; fragor; sonus excitatus.* II. *A morsel; frustum.* III. *A quick bite; morsus, us.* IV. *A catch; captura; captus, us.*
 To SNAP. *v. a.* I. *To break; frangere; rumpere.* II. *To catch eagerly; corripere; prehendere.*
 To SNAP. *v. n.* Frangi; rumpi; dissilire; dissultare, Plin.
 SNAPPISH. *a.* Morosus; morosæ indolis, Cic.; diffidilis; rixosus; jurgiosus.
 SNAPPISHLY. *ad.* Morose.
 SNAPPISHNESS. *s.* Morositas.
 SNARE. *s.* Laqueus; tendicula; Cic.; pedica, Virg.—*To spread or lay snares; prop; feris pedicas ponere, Cic.; laqueos intendere, Curt.; laqueis feras captare, Virg.—Fig.; alicui insidiarum, Vitruvius; insidias tendere, parare, comparare, Cic., moliri, Virg.—To entice into a snare; alicquem in fraudem illicere, Plaut.; Cic.—To fall into a snare; insidias intrare, Cæsar; in laqueos decidere, Ov., se induere, Cic.; se laqueis involvere, Plin. J.—Snares from which one cannot escape; inexplicabiles laquei, Quint.*
 To SNARE. *v. n.* See SNARE, and To INSNARE.
 To SNARL. *v. a.* Turbare.—*To snarl thread; filios intricare.*
 To SNARL. *v. n.* Ringi; fig.; murmurare; mussare.
 SNATCH. *s.* I. *A hasty catch; captura; captus, us.* II. *A small part of any thing; particula.—By snatches; per intervalla; interdum.—Snatches (of time); intervalla.*
 To SNATCH. *v. a.* Rapere; abripere; avellere; distrahere; divellere; diripere.
 To SNATCH AT. *v. a.* Captare; prehendere; manus injicere.
 To SNEAK. *v. n.* Repere; reptare.—*To sneak away or off; clanculum se subducere, se subtrahere, or surripere.*
 SNEAKING. *a.* Humilis, Cic.; abjectus, Plin.
 SNEER. *s.* Irrisus, us; irrisio.
 To SNEER. *v. n.* Irridere.—*To sneer at any one; allicquem irridere; irrisum habere allicquem.*
 SNEEZE or SNEEZING. *s.* Sternutamentum, Cic.; sternutatio, Scrib. Larg.
 To SNEEZE. *v. n.* Sternuere.—*To sneeze repeatedly; sternutare.—To cause one to sneeze; sternutamentum movere, or facere, alicui, Plin.; sternutamenta evocare, Cels.*
 To SNIFF. *v. n.* Narium pituitam resorbere, Plin.
 SNIP. *s.* Particula; pars; portio; fragmentum.
 To SNIP. *v. a.* Secare; amputare.
 SNIPE. *s.* Rusticula minor.
 SNIVEL. *s.* Mucus.
 To SNIVEL. *v. n.* Mucum resorbere.
 SNIVELLING. *a.* Muculentus.
 SNORE or SNORING. *s.* Rhonchus, Mart.—*A deep snore; graviter animi meatus, Plin. J.*
 To SNORE. *v. n.* Stertere, Cic.; rhonchos edere.—*To snore deeply; somnum pectore profare, Virg.; stertere totis præcordiis, Quint.; Pers.*
 To SNOORT. *v. n.* Rhonchos edere.
 SNOOT. *s.* Rostrum; nasus.—*An elephant's snout; proboscis.*
 SNOW. *s.* Nix, nivis, f.—*Cooled with snow; nivatus, Sen.*
 To SNOW. *v. n.* Ningere.
 SNOWDROP. *s.* Narcissuleculum.
 SNOWY. *a.* I. *Full of or covered with snow; nivosus; nivalis.* II. *Snow-white, of the colour of snow; niveus; nivalis.*
 To SNOB. *v. a.* Male verbis accipere; nimis aspere tractare; Cic.; inprecare.—*See To REPRIMAND.*
 SNOFF. *s.* I. *The Wick of a lighted candle; ellychnium.—The useless excrement of a candle; ellychnii residuum.* II. *Powdered tobacco; tabacum pulveratum, or in pulverem extenuatum.—To take snuff; tabacum naribus haurire, ducere, or trahere.* III. *Resentment, rage; see RESENTMENT, RAGE.—To go away in a snuff; iratus discedere.*
 To SNOFF. *v. a. and n.* I. *To crop the candle; superfluum candela ellychnium rescare.* II. *To draw in with the breath; narium pituitam resorbere; Plin.—Fig.; To snuff at one or at a thing; ex re, Cic., rem, or de re, dolere; rem moleste ferre.*
 SNOFFBOX. *s.* Tabaci pixedula, or pixedicula.
 SNOFFERS. *s. pl.* Forfices; forficula.
 SNOG. *a.* I. *Close; secretus; arcanus.* II. *Compact; nitidus; concinnus.*
 SNOGLY. *ad.* Secreto.
 So. *ad.* I. *In this manner; ad eum modum, Plaut.; sic; ita; hoc modo; ad hunc modum; Cic.—So be it; verum sit velim! Plaut.; utinam ita Deus faxit! Ter.; utinam utinam, Cic.—So that; itaque; quamobrem; atque adeo; Cic.—So so; tolerabiliter, Col. II. This, that, the same thing; hoc; id; idem. III. Upon condition; modo; dum; dummodo. IV. By way of inference; quare; quocirca; quapropter; quamobrem. V. If it*

be so, that; si, or sin, est ut, Ter.—*That is not so; id secus est, Cic.—Others perhaps do not think so; atis fortasse non idem videtur, Cic.*
 To SOAK. *v. a. and n.* Madefacere, Cic.; humectare; Virg.; maderieri; remadere; liquore imbuiere; Cic.
 SOAKER. *s.* A toper; potator; potor; Hor.; bibax, Mart.
 SOAP. *s.* Sapo; smegma; Quint.
 SOAP-BALL. *s.* Saponis globulus; smegmaticus tonsoris globulus.
 SOAP-HOUSE. *s.* Saponis officina.
 To SOAP. *v. a.* Sapone lineæ eluere.
 SOAPY. *a.* Quod smecticum vim habet.
 To SOAR. *v. n.* Sublime ferri, Cic.; se tollere sublimè; libero celo se permittere; Plin.
 SOAR. *s.* Liberior per aëra volatus, us.
 To SOB. *v. n.* Singultire, Col.; singultum edere.
 SOB. *s.* Singultus, us.
 SOBER. *a.* In cibo ac potu temperans; moderato, or tenui, victu contentus, Cic.; cibi et vini parcissimus; moderatus; temperatus.
 To SOBER. *v. a.* Ebrietatem solvere, Cels.; crapulam discutere, Plin.
 SOBERLY. *ad.* Temperanter; temperate; moderate; sobrie; Cic.
 SOBERNESS or SOBRIETY. *s.* Summa in victu temperantia; sobrietas.
 SOCCAGE. *s.* Plebeia conditio.
 SOCCAGER. *s.* Plebeius; ignobili loco natus.
 SOCIABLE. *a.* Societatis amans; societati natus; sociabilis; Plin.
 SOCIABLENESS. *s.* Societatis appetens natura.
 SOCIABLY. *ad.* Apto ad societatem modo.
 SOCIAL. *a.* Socialis, Cic.
 SOCIETY. *s.* Societas; consociatio; Cic.; consortio, Liv.
 SOCK. *s.* I. (Of the ancient comic actors); soccus. II. *A common covering for the foot; udo, Mart.*
 SOCKET. *s.* I. (Of a candlestick); candela receptaculum. II. *Any hollow; cavum, Hor.*
 SOCLE. *s.* (In architecture); basis, Cic.; stylobata, Vitruvius; stylobates, Varr.
 SOD. *s.* A clod, a turf; cæspes, l.
 SODA. *s.* Soda.
 SODALITY. *s.* A confraternity; pia sodalitas; sacrum sodalium.
 SODDEN or SOD. *a.* Elixus; jurentus; Cels.
 To SODER. *v. a.* Ferruminare; agglutinare; Plin.
 SODER. *s.* Ferrumen; glutinum; Plin.
 SOEVER. Generally joined to a pronoun or adverb, from which it is however sometimes separated; cunq; e. g. quicunque, Whosoever.
 SOFA. *s.* Instructum pulvinis suggestum.
 SOFT. *a.* Mollis; tener; Cic.—*A soft mind; animus muliebris, Cic., enervis, Val. Max.*
 SOFT or SOFTLY. *interj.* I. Gently; leniter. II. *Leisurely; leniter, Cic.; lenè, Ov. III. Not too loud; submisce.*
 To SOFTEN. *v. a.* I. *To make soft; molle et tenerrum reddere, Cic.; mollire, Hor.; emollire, Plin.; remollire, Col. II. To enervate; enervare, Cic.; emollire, Liv.*
 To SOFTEN. *v. n.* I. *To grow soft; molliri; duritiam ponere, or deponere; remollescere; Ov.; mollescere, Plin. II. To grow compassionate; misericordia capi; ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocari; Cic.; alicujus miserescere, Virg.*
 SOFTENING. *a. and s.* Anodynus, Cels.; mitigatorius, Plin.
 SOFTISH. *a.* Molliculus, Plaut.; mollior, Cic.
 SOFTLY. *ad.* I. Gently; suaviter; leniter; Cic. II. *Not loudly; submisce; submissa voce. III. Delicately; leniter.—To walk softly; suspensio gradu live.*
 SOFTNESS. *s.* Indulgentia; lenitas; Cic.; mollitia; mollietas; Plin.
 SOHO! *interj.* Heus! evoe!
 To SOIL. *v. a.* Inquinare; fœdere; spurcare; contaminare.
 SOIL. *s.* I. A spot; macula; sordes; inquinamentum; Cic. II. Groend; solum, Cic.; terrenum, Col.
 SOILINESS or SOILURE. *s.* Macula; sordes; inquinamentum; Cic.
 To SOJOURN. *v. n.* Alicui commorari, Cic., subsidere, Cæsar; in loco subsistere, Curt.
 SOJOURN. *s.* Commoratio; mansio; Cic.
 To SOLACE. *v. a.* Alicquem solari; consolari; solatio levare; consolatione lenire; alicui consolationem afferre; solatia dare; dolorem abstergere; Cic.
 SOLACE. *s.* Consolatio, Cic.; solatium.
 SOLANDERS. *s.* A disease in horses; scabies equi genibus adnata.
 SOLAR or SOLARY. *s.* Solaris, Ov.
 SOLD. *s.* Military pay; stipendium, Cic.
 SOLD. *part. a.* Venditus, Cic.; divenditus, Liv.; vendundus, Plin.
 SOLDAN. *s.* Turcarum imperator.
 To SOLDER. *v. a.* See To SODER.

SOLDER. s. See **SODER.**
SOLDIER. s. Miles, Cic.
SOLDIER-LIKE or **SOLDIERLY. a.** Militaris, Tac.
SOLDIERSHIP. s. Ars armorum, Quint.
SOLDIERY. s. Militis, pl.
SOLR. s. I. *The bottom of the foot*; planta; solum; Col. II. *The bottom of a shoe*; solea; solum; Cic.; Mart. II. *A fish*; solea, Plin.
SOLE. a. Solus; unicus.
TO SOLE. v. a. Calceos novis soleis munire.
SOLEICISM. s. (In grammar); solocismus, Cic.
SOLELY. ad. Solum; unice; singulariter; Cic.
SOLEMN. a. Solemnis, Cic.
SOLEMNITY. s. Solemnis ritus, ūs; solemnus cæremonia; festum solleenne; Or.
SOLEMNIZATION. s. Peracta solemnii ritu celebratio.
TO SOLEMNIZE. v. a. (*A feast*); solemnii ritu (diem festum) celebrare, agere, or peragere.
SOLEMNLY. ad. Solemniter, Liv.; cum pompa et apparatu.
TO SOLICIT. v. a. Aliquem ad rem impellere; inducere; incitare; alicui instare ut rem faciat; Cic.
SOLICITOR. s. I. *One who solicits*; sollicitator; instigator; P. Jct.; instinator, Tac. II. *A lawyer*; forensis procurator.
SOLICITOUS. a. Anxius; sollicitus; Cic.—*To be solicitous*; anxio, or auxio et sollicito, animo esse, Cic.
SOLICITOUSLY. ad. Sollicite, Sen.; anxie, Suet.
SOLICITUDE. s. Sollicitudo; anxietas; Cic.
SOLID. a. I. *Strong, firm*; solidus; firmus; Cic. II. *Real, not empty*; verus; certus; firmus; Cic.
SOLIDITY or **SOLIDNESS. s.** Soliditas; firmitas; stabilitas; Cic.
SOLIDLY. ad. Solide, Cic.; firmiter, Varr.; stabiliter, Vitr.
SOLIOQUY. s. Solloquium.
SOLITAIRE or **SOLITARY. s.** Solitudinis incola; eremi cultor; qui vitam agit segregem.
SOLITARILY. ad. Procul ab hominum congressu.
SOLITARY. a. Ab oculis et hominum convictu remotus; solitarius; Cic.—*A solitary life*; vita sexgen, Sen.
SOLITUDE. s. Solitudo, Cic.
SOLLAR. s. Proxima tegulis contigatio.
SOLSTICE. s. Solstitium, Cic.
SOLSTITIAL. a. Solstitialis, Cic.
SOLVIBLE. a. Solubilis, Cæl. Aur.; quod expediri potest.
SOLUBLE. s. Dissolubilis, Cic.
TO SOLVE. v. a. Nodum expedire; locum difficilem explicare; explanare; enucleare; Cic.
SOLVENCY. s. Solvendi facultas.
SOLVENT. a. Qui est solvendo.
SOLUTION. s. Solutio; enodatio; difficilis loci explicatio; Cic.
SOLUTIVE. a. Alvum solvens, resolvens, movens, ciens, liquans, Cels.
SOME. pron. a. Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod; quis, quæ, quid; quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam.—*In some way*; quodam modo.—*Something*; aliquid; quidpiam; quiddam.—*Something new*; aliquid novi, Cic.
SOMEBODY. s. Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod; quidam, quædam, quoddam; quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam; nonnullus.
SOMEHOW. ad. Quodam modo.
SOMETHING. s. Aliquid; quidpiam; quiddam.
SOMETIME. ad. Quondam, Cic.; antiquitus, Cæs.
SOMETIMES. ad. Aliquando; nonnunquam; quandoque; interdum; Cic.
SOMEWHAT. s. Aliquid.
SOMEWHAT. ad. Parum; paulum; paululum; nonnihil; Cic.
SOMEWHERE. ad. Alicubi, Cic.—(With motion); quopiam; aliquo, Ter.; Cic.
SOMNIFEROUS or **SOMNIFIC. a.** Soporifer, Virg.; cui soporifera vis inest, Plin.
SOMNOLENCY. s. Sopor, Virg.
SON. s. Filius; natus; Cic.
SON-IN-LAW. s. Gener, Cic.
SONG. s. Cantio, Plaut.; cantilena, Cic.; carmen, Virg.—*A drinking song*; cantilena bacchica.
SONGSTER. s. Cantator, Mart.
SONGSTRESS. s. Cantrix, Plaut.; cantatrix, Varr.
SONNET. s. *A short poem*; carmen breve (quod sonetum vocant).
SONORIFUS or **SONOROUS. a.** Sonorus, Virg.
SONORIOUSLY. ad. Magno cum strepitu; (sonore, Gell.).
SON. ad. Mox; statim; jam; jam jamque; Cic.; brevi, Liv.; brevi tempore, Cic.
SOONER. ad. Prius; citius; ocius; celerius; maturius; Cic.; temporius, Col.—*At soonest*; primo quoque tempore; quamprimum; Cic.
SOOT. s. Fulgo, Cic.
SOOTED. a. Fuligine oblitus, Plaut.
SOOTH. a. Jucundus; amœnus; suavis.
TO SOOTH. v. a. Mitigare; placare; alicui blandiri; palpari; suppalpari; blande palpari; Plaut.

SOOTHER. s. Adulator; assentator; Cic.; palpator, Plaut.; palpo, Pers.
TO SOOTHSAY. v. n. Alicui eventura prænuntiare.
SOOTHSAYER. s. Conjectrix, Plaut.; divina, Plin.; saga, Cic.
SOOTY. a. Fuligine oblitus.
SOP. s. Frustum in embamma intinctum.
TO SOP. v. a. Intingere in embamma, Cato, or in elliquamine, Col.
SOPHISM. s. *A fallacious argument, a fallacy*; sophisma; captiosa argumenta, pl.; dialectica captio; fallax conclusio; Cic.
SOPHISTER. s. Sophistes, Cic.
SOPHISTICAL. a. Captiosus, Cic.
TO SOPHISTICATE. v. a. Cavillari, Cic.
SOPHISTICATE. a. Fallax.
SOPHISTICATION. s. Cavillatio, Cic.; frivola et inanis argutiola, Gell.
SOPHISTICATOR. s. Cavillator, Cic.; (adulterator, U. Jct.).
SOPHISTRY. s. Cavillatio, Cic.; frivola et inanis argutiola, Gell.
TO SOPORATE. v. a. Sopire; consopire; Cic.; soporare, Plin.
SOPORIFEROUS or **SOPORIFIC. a.** Soporifer; cui soporifera vis inest; Plin.
SORB. s. *Service tree and fruit*; sorbus, Col.
SORCERER. s. Magus; præstigator; veneficus; Cic.
SORCERESS. s. Saga, Cic.; venefica, Hor.
SORCERY. s. Magice; ars magica; Plin.; cantio; incantamentum; fascinatio; fascinum; Cic.; cantamen, Pr pert.
SORD. s. Cæspes, Cic.
SORDID. a. Sordidus, Cic.
SORDIDLY. ad. Sordide, Cic.
SORDIDNESS. s. Nimia parcimonia, Ter.; sordes, Cic.; tenacitas, Liv.
SORE. s. Cuticulæ revulsio.
SORE. a. I. *Tender to the touch*; pelle, or corio, exutus. II. *Distressing*; acerbus; dolorem afferens; gravis; Cic.
SORE or **SORELY. ad.** Grave; multum.
SORREL. s. *A plant*; oxalis; oxylapathum; rumex; Plin.
SORREL. a. (Said of a horse); rufi coloris.
SORRILY. ad. Misere; miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; Cic.
SORRINESS. s. Generis ignobilitas, humilitas, or obscuritas, Cic.
SORROW. s. Dolor; mæror; angor; ærumna; ægritudo; Cic.—*To cause deep sorrow*; acerbissimum alicui dolorem inurere, Cic.
TO SORROW. v. n. Premi summis doloribus; esse in maximis molestiis; Cic.
SORROWFUL. a. Mæstus; sollicitus; Cic.
SORROWFULLY. ad. Mæste; dolenter; fœbiliter; Cic.
SORRY. a. Dolens; ægre ferens; animo æger; Cic.—*To be sorry*; esse in molestiis, Cic.; moleste ferre; discredulari; Cic.
SORT. s. I. *Kind*; genus. II. *Condition*.—*A man of his sort*; homo sui ordinis, Ter. III. *Manner*; modus, Cic.—*After this sort*; sic; ita; hoc modo; hoc pacto; in hunc modum; Cic.
TO SORT. v. a. and n. Convenientia inter se componere; congruere; convenire; Cic.—*To sort colours*; colores nectere, Virg.; pares cum paribus jungere, Hor.
SORTMENT. s. Instructus et ornatus, ūs; instrumentum; Cic.—*Sortment of goods*; rerum congeries; mercuri instructus, ūs.
SOR. s. I. *A blockhead*; stultus; fatuus; ineptus; absurdus; insulsus; Cic. II. *A wretch stupefied by drinking*; madidus, Plaut.; see **DRUNKARD.**
TO SOR. v. a. Hebetem, or stupidum ac bardum, reddere, Cic.; mentem obtundere, Lucr.; pecudi similem efficere.
SOTTISH. a. Madidus.—See **DRUNKEN.**
SOTTISHLY. ad. Insulse; stolidæ; Cic.
SOTTISHNESS. s. Stupiditas; stupor; Cic.
SOUGH. s. *A subterranean drain*; cloaca, Cic.; purgamentorum urbis receptaculum, Liv.; eluvies, Plin.; colluviaria, Vitr.
SOUL. s. I. *The spirit of man*; anima; spiritus, ūs; Cic.—*With all my soul*; ex animo, Cic.—*There was not a single soul*; nemo unus erat, Cic. II. *The principal part of a thing*; rei natura, Cic.; essentia, Quint.
SOUND. s. I. *A surgical instrument*; specillum, Cic. II. *A cuttle-fish*; sepia, Cic. III. *A noise*; sonus; sonitus, ūs; Cic.—*The sound of the voice*; vocis sonus, or cantus, ūs, Cic. IV. *A shallow sea*; fretum; (sunda; sundicum fretum).
SOUND. a. I. *Healthy*; sanus; benevalens; validus; Cic. II. *Right*; sanus; integer; Cic. III. —*A sound mind*; sana, or integra, mens; sanitas; or, animi sanitas; Cic.; animus rectus, Sen.—*I am safe and sound*; salvus sum et incolumis, Cic.
TO SOUND. v. a. Tentare; pertentare; explorare; ex-

pertri; Cic.; scrutari, Hor. — *To sound one concerning his intentions, &c.*; aliquid consilia explorare, Cæs., mentem sensumque degustare, Cic.; arcaea scrutari, Hor. *To SOUND. v. a. and n.* Sonare; sonitum dare, or edere; Ov. — *To sound the retreat*; receptui canere; signum receptui dare; Liv.; milites tuba revocare, Nep. — *To sound a trumpet*; buccinam inflare, Cic.

SOUNDING. a. Sonorus, Virg.; resonans. **SOUNDING-LEAD. s.** (At sea); perpendicularum nauticum; catapirata, Lucil. **SOUNDLY. ad.** Recte, Cic. **SOUNDNESS. s.** I. *Health*; valetudo, Cic. II. *Truth, rectitude*; veritas; verum; aquitas; integritas; Cic.

SOUP. s. Pausi jurulentus, or ex jure, Ter. **SOUP. a.** Acidus, Virg. — *A little sour*; acidulus; subacidus; Plin.; subacidulus, Cato. — *To make sour*; acorem afferre, Vitruvius. — *To turn sour*; coacescere, Cic.; acere, Plin.; acescere, Col.

To SOU. v. a. and n. Acorem afferre, Vitruvius; coacescere, Cic.; acere, Plin.; acescere, Col.

SOURCE. s. Prop.; fons, Cic.; caput, Virg.; origo, Plin. — *Fig.*; fons; origo; principium, Cic.

SOURISH. a. In quo est acor jucundus, Quint. — *Fig.*; cujus acerbitas humanitatem permixta temperat, Cic.

SOURLY. ad. Acerbe; aspere; aspere et acerbe; Cic.; amare, Phædr.

SOURNESS. s. Acor, Plin.; acrimonia, Col.

SOUSE. s. Muria, Cic.; muries, Varr.

SOUTH. s. Austrina cœli regio.

SOUTH. a. Australis, Cic.; austrinus, Col. — *South wind*; Auster, Cic. — *The south-east wind*; Eurus, Col.

— *South-west wind*; Libis; Africus.

SOUTHERLY or SOUTHERN. a. Australis, Cic.; meridionalis, Lucr.; meridianus; Plin.; Liv.

SOUTHERNWOOD. s. Abrotonum, Cels.; abrotonus, Lucr.

SOUTHWARD. ad. Meridiem versus.

SOVEREIGN. s. Supremus princeps; summus dominus; rex; dominator; fem., dominatrix; regina; Cic.

SOVEREIGN. a. Summus; supremus. — *The sovereign good*; summum bonum, Cic.

SOVEREIGNLY. ad. Summe; prorsus; omnino; plane; absolute; Cic.

SOVEREIGNTY. s. Summa potestas; regius principatus; ùs; Cic.; summum potestatis fastigium, Tac.

SOW. s. Sus, Varr.; porca, Virg.; scrofa, Col.

To SOW. v. a. and n. Serere, Cic.; seminare; solo semen ingerere; Col.; terræ semina committere, Virg., mandare, Ov. — *To sow discord*; discordiam serere, Liv., inducere, Cic.; parare inter alios divortia et discordiam, Plaut.

SOWBREAD. s. (In botany); cyclaminum; cyclaminus; tuber terræ; Plin.

SEWER. s. Sator; seminator; Cic. — *A sower of discord*; litium sator, Liv.

SOWING-TIME. s. Sementis, Col.

SOWN. part. a. Satus, Plin.

SOWTHISTLE. s. (In botany); sonchus, Plin.

SPACE. s. Spatium; intervallum; Cic. — *A space of time*; temporis tractus, ùs, Vell. — *In the space of two years*; bienni spatium; inter biennium; Cic.

SPACIOUS. a. Amplus, Cic.; spatiosus, Col. — *A spacious house*; ampla domus, ùs, Cic.; laxa domus, Plin. J.

SPACIOUSLY. ad. Spatiöse, Plin.

SPEADE. s. Ligo, Hor.; marra, Col. — *To dig with a spade*; terram fodere, Cic., ligone vertere, Virg., ligo-nibus moliri, Liv.

SPAN. s. Dodrans; spithama; Plin.

SPANGLE. s. Bracteola, Juv.; paleola aurea, or argentea.

SPANIEL. s. Canis Hispanicus.

SPANISH. a. Hispanus, Plin.

SPANISH-FLY. s. Cantharis, Cic.; cantharida, Plin.

SPANISH-PAINT. s. Cerussa; psimmythum, Plin.; psimythus, Vitruvius.

SPANKING. a. Alacer; promptus; expeditus; Cic.; agilis.

SPAR. s. I. *A Marcasite*; Pyrites; cadmia; Plin.

II. *A bar*; asser crassior; assis, or axis, crassior.

To SPARE. v. a. and n. I. *To be niggardly*; impensè parcere; parcimoniam adhibere; Cic. II. *To use with care*; rei parcere; re parce uti; Cic. — *To spare one's trouble*; operæ or labori parcere. III. *To use tenderly*; to forbear; alicui indulgere; aliquid indulgenter habere; cum aliquo mitius, or remissius, or non summo jure, agere; Cic. — *To spare one's self*; sibi parcere, Ter.; indulgere sibi, Cic.

SPARE. a. I. *Fragal*; rei temperans; parcus.

II. *Lean*; macer, Virg.; strigosus, Col. III. *Superfluous*; abundans; ex abundanti. — *Spare time*; otium, Cic.

SPARER. s. Rei temperans; parcus; Cic.

SPARING. a. Avarus; tenax; Ter.; parcus et tenax, Cic.

SPARINGLY. ad. Sobrie et frugaliter, Plaut.; sobrie, Cic.; parce et frugaliter, Hor.

SPARK. s. *A particle of fire*; scintilla, Cic.

SPARKISH. a. Promptus et alacer, Cic.

SPARKLE. s. Scintilla, Cic.

To SPARKLE. v. n. Scintillare, Plin.; scintillas agere, Lucr.

SPARKLING. a. Scintillans. — *Sparkling eyes*; scintillantes, or ardentis, oculi; oculi micantes fulgore, Ov.; flammantia lumina, Virg.

SPARKLING. s. Ardor, Cic.

SPARROW. s. *A bird*; passer, Cic.

SPARROW-HAWK. s. Accipiter; Cic.

SPASM. s. Spasmus; nervorum contractio; Plin.

SPASMODIC. a. Spasmodicus, Plin.

To SPATTER. v. a. Aliquem luto aspergere; perfundere; inficere; Cic.; conspurcare, Col.

SPATTERDASHES. s. pl. Perones, Virg.

SPATULA. s. (With surgeons); spatia; spathula; rudicula; Plin.

SPAVIN. s. *A horse's disease*; suffrago, Varr.

SPAWN. s. Soboles; pisciuli. — (In contempt); genus.

To SPAWN. v. a. and n. Coire.

To SPAY. v. a. Castrare, Plin.

To SPEAK. v. n. and a. I. *To utter articulate sounds*; fari; effari; loqui; voces mittere; Cic. II. *To harangue*; ad populum dicere; verba facere; or, orationem habere; Cic. III. *To accost*; aliquid affari, or alloqui; compellare; Cic. IV. *To discourse, make mention*; loqui. — *To speak well of some one*; honorifice, or in aliquid laudem, loqui, Cic.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET. s. Buccina vocem transmittens.

SPEAR. s. Lancea, Curt.

SPEARMAN. s. Lancearius, Suet.

SPECIAL. a. Specialis, Quint.; peculiaris, Cic.

SPECIALLY. ad. Peculiariter, Plin.; specialiter, Col.

SPECIES. s. Species. — See KIND, SORT.

SPECIFIC or SPECIFICAL. a. Singularis; præcipuus; Plin.

SPECIFIC. s. (In medicine); remedium singulare, Plin.

SPECIFICALLY. ad. Distincte; præcipue; Cic.

SPECIFICATION. s. Designatio; expressa designatio; Cic.

SPECIMEN. s. Exemplum; exemplar; specimen; Cic.

SPECIOUS. a. Speciosus, Cic. — *A specious pretext*; speciosa causa, Cic.

SPECIOUSLY. ad. Speciose, Col.

SPECK or SPECKLE. s. Macula; pl.

To SPECK or SPECKLE. v. a. Maculis variare, or distinguere, Plin.

SPECKLED. part. a. Varius; maculis distinctus, Plin.

SPECTACLE. s. I. *A show*; spectaculum, Cic.

II. (In the plural), *Glasses to assist the sight*; conspiciulum.

SPECTATOR. s. Spectator, Cic.; fem. spectatrix, Plaut.

SPECTRE. s. Spectrum, Cic.; larva umbratilis, Plaut.

SPECTULAR. a. Spectularis, Plin.

To SPECTULATE. v. a. and n. Spectulari; contemplari; Cic.; — *quæstum sibi ex re quapiam proponere.*

SPECUATION. s. Contemplatio; consideratio; Cic.; — *quæstiosa negotiatio.*

SPECULATIVE. a. Contemplativus, Sen. — *A speculative mind*; speculator venatorque nature, Cic.

SPECULATOR. s. Speculator; contemplator; Cic.

SPEECH. s. Vox; lingua; sermo; loquela; oratio; Cic.

SPEECHLESS. a. Mutus, Ter.; Ov.

To SPEED. v. n. Properare; maturare; festinare; accelerare; appropere; festinationem, or celeritatem adhibere; uti celeritate; Cic.; Col.

To SPEED. v. a. Maturare; properare; accelerare; Cic.; festinare; Ov.

SPEED. s. Festinatio; preparatio; Cic.; properantia, Sall.; maturatio, Auct. ad Her.

SPEEDILY. ad. Festinanter; festine; Cic.; prope, Cæs.; properanter, Lucr.; maturate, Liv.

SPEEDY. a. Celer; or, celeris; Hor.; promptus, Liv.; expeditus, Cic.

SPELL. s. Cantio, Cic.; cantamen, Propert.; incantamentum; fascino; fascino; Plin.

To SPELL. v. a. I. *To write with the proper letters*; recte, or proprie, scribere, Quint. II. *To read by naming the letters singly*; literas appellare. III. *To charm*; fascinare, Virg.; incantare, Plin.

SPELLING. s. Litterarum et syllabarum distinctio.

SPELLING-BOOK. s. Libellus ad usum literas discernendum.

SPELT. s. *A kind of corn*; zea, Plin.

To SPEND. v. a. and n. Impensare, or sumptus, facere, or insumere; exhaurire; examinare; rem consumere, or impendere; Cic. — *To spend one's time in something*; tempus rei dare, impertire, Cic., rei, or in rem, impendere, Plin. — *To spend one's time and trouble uselessly*; operam perdere; inanem sumere; frustra consumere; Cic. — *The greater part of the day was spent*; dies magna ex parte consumptus est, Cic. — *When the night*

was far spent; ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.—
To spend the day; sumere diem, Ter.

SPENDTHRIFT. *s.* Prodigus; nepos.
To SPEW. *v. a.* Vomere; evomere. Cic.; vomitu reddere, Plin.

SPHERE. *s.* Sphæra; globus.
SPHERIC or SPHERICAL. *a.* Globosus, Plin.
SPHERICALLY. *ad.* In globi modum.
SPHERICALNESS or SPHERICITY. *s.* Corporis rotunditas.

SPHINX. *s.* *A fabulous monster*; sphinx, Plin.
SPICE. *s.* Aroma, Col.
To SPICE. *v. a.* Aromatibus, or aromatis, condire, or aspergere.

SPICERY. *s.* Omne aromatum genus.
SPICY. *a.* Aromaticus, Plin.
SPIDER. *s.* Araneus, Plin.; aranea, Virg.—*Spider's web*; aranea.

SPIGOT. *s.* Epistemium, Varr.
SPIKE. *s.* I. *An ear of corn*; spica, Cic. II. *A long nail*; clavus ferreus major.

To SPIKE. *v. a.* Spicare; spiculare; inspiciare, accurate.—*To spike cannon*; tormenta bellica clavibus adactis obstruere.

SPINARD. *s.* Pseudonardus, Plin.; nardus Celtica.—*Oil of spinenara*; pseudonardi oleum.
To SPILL. *v. a.* and *n.* Fundere, Cic.

To SPIN. *v. a.* and *n.* Nere.—*To spin out, i. e. to protract, delay*; moras, or tempus, ducere; tarditatem rebus afferre; res procrastinare, Cic., producere, Cæs.

SPINAGE. *s.* Spinacium, Mathiol.
SPINDLE. *s.* Fusus, Plin.
SPINE. *s.* *The backbone*; spina, Cels.

SPINET. *s.* *A sort of small harpsichord*; organum fidibus et pinnis instructum.
SPINNER. *s.* Lanifica mulier.

SPINNING-WHEEL. *s.* Rota nendo filo accommodata.
SPINOSITY. *s.* Res implicata, operosa, et molesta, Cic.
SPINOUS. *a.* Spinosus, Cic.

SPINSTER. *s.* Femina inupta.
SPIRACLE. *s.* Spiramentum; spiraculum; Virg.; spiramen, Lucr.

SPIRAL. *a.* In spiram convolutus, or ductus.
SPIRIT. *s.* Anima, Cic.; spiritus, Æs; halitus, Æs; anhelitus, Æs; Plin.—*The vital or animal spirits*; spiritus; Cels.; spiritus animales, Vitr.—*To recover one's spirits*; animum recipere; ad se redire, Ter.; se recipere; se colligere; Cic.; animos colligere, Liv.

To SPIRIT. *v. a.* Aliquem excitare ad; alieuius animos incendere; Cic.; alieui animo accendere, Quint.; alieuius animum erigere; animos exsuscitare et majores ad rem gerendam facere; Cic.

SPINNING. *a.* Instinctus, Liv.; alacer.
SPIRITLESS. *a.* Animo fractus; lentus; hebes.
SPIRITUOUS or SPIRITOUS. *a.* *A spirituous liquor*; liquor spirituum plenus, spiritibus abundans.

SPIRITUAL. *a.* I. *Distinct from matter, immaterial*; corporis experts, Cic.; incorporealis, Quint.; ab omni concrezione materie sejunctus, Cic. II. *Relating to the things of heaven*; ad cœlestia pertinens. III. *Devout*; pius; religiosus; sanctus.

SPIRITUALITY. *s.* Natura incorporealis, or corporis experts.

SPIRITUALIZATION. *s.* (In chymistry); attenuatio.
To SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* Defœcare.

SPIRITUALLY. *ad.* Ingenuose; acute; argute; stabiliter; Cic.

To SPIRIT. *v. n.* Salire, Cic.; exsilire, Plaut.
SPIRY. *a.* In spiram convolutus, or ductus.

SPIT. *s.* Veru.—*A spitful*; veru carnis insertum.
To SPIT. *v. a.* Carnem veru figere, Virg., or transfere, Ov.

To SPIT. *v. a.* and *n.* Sreare, Phædr.; spuere, Cic.; expuere; sputum edere, Cels.—*A spitting-box*; vasculum sputis excipiendis idoneum.

SPITAL. *s.* Publica pauperum domus, Æs.
SPITE. *s.* Malignitas, Liv.; malefica voluntas, Plin.; odium vetus tectumque, or occultum et intimum, Cic.

SPITE OF or IN SPITE OF. *prep.*—*In spite of some one*; invito alioque.

To SPITE. *v. a.* Alieui stomachum facere, movere, Cic., or concitare, Ov.

SPITEFUL. *a.* Simultatis tenax.
SPITEFULNESS. *s.* See SPITE.

SPITTER. *s.* I. *One who spits*; sreator; sputator; Plin. II. *A young deer*; subulo, Plin.

SPITTLE. *s.* Sputum, Mart.; pytisma, Juv.; oris purgamentum, Sen.

SPLASH. *s.* Luti, or aque luculentæ, aspersio, Cic.; lutum iniectum.
To SPLASH. *v. a.* Aliquem luto aspergere, perfundere, inficere, Cic.; conspurcare, Col.

SPLASHY. *a.* Limosus; cœnosus; Virg.; lutosus, Plin.
SPLEEN. *s.* Lenta tabes, Cic.
SPLEENFUL or SPLENITIC. *a.* Morosus.
SPLENDENT. *a.* Fulgens; splendens; Cic.

SPLENDID. *a.* Splendidus; lautus; magnificus; Cic.
SPLENDIDLY. *ad.* Splendide; laute; magnifice; Cic.
SPLENDOR. *s.* Splendor; fulgor; magnificentia; lautitia; Cic.

SPLENETIC. *a.* Spleneticus; lienicus; lienosus, Cels.
SPLENIC. *a.* *Belonging to the spleen*; ad splenem pertinens.

SPLINT. *s.* (With surgeons); ossis fragmentum, Cels.—(With veterinary surgeons); callus ad equi genu.

To SPLICE. *v. a.* Jungere; intertere; intertexere.—*To splice cables, &c.*; funium partes inter se texere.

SPLINT. *s.* (With surgeons); feru æ, pl., Cels.
To SPLINTER. *v. a.* Effringere, Plaut.; frangere; confringere; perfringere; Cic.
To SPLINTER. *v. n.* Confringi, Ter.; frangi; perfringi; Cic.; dissillire; dissulare; Plin.

SPLINTER. *s.* Fragmen; fragmentum; Col.—*A sharp piece of wood*; lignus aculeus.—*A splinter in the skin or flesh*; intercus aculeolus.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* Findere; or, diffundere.—*To split in two*; rem findere et æqualiter in duas partes dividere; rimas agere, Cic., capere, Plin.; rimis fatiscere, Virg.—*To split one's sides with laughter*; cachinnum tollere, Cic.; Hor.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* I. *To plunder*; prædari; latrocinari; rapere atque prædari; Cic., spoliare; or, exspoliare re; Cic.—(In law); spoliare aliquem opibus, Cic. II. *To corrupt*; nocere; rei detrimentum afferre, or inferre.—*To spoil an affair*; negotium evertere, or invertere, Cic.

SPOIL. *s.* Spolium; exuvia, pl.; præda; manubiæ, pl.
SPOILER. *s.* Spoliator, Cic.
SPOILFUL. *a.* Eversor, Cic.; popular, Ov.

SPOKE. *s.* Radius.
SPOKEN. *part. a.* Dictus.
SPOKESMAN. *s.* Orator, Cic.

To SPOILATE. *v. a.* Prædari; fortunis, or bonis, aliquem spoliare, evertere, Cic., exuere, Tac.—(In law); spoliare aliquem opibus, Cic.

SPOILIATION. *s.* Spoliatio.
SPONDEE. *s.* *A foot in Greek and Latin poetry*; spondeus.

SPONDYLE. *s.* (In anatomy); vertebra, Plin.
SPONGE. *s.* See SPUNGE.

SPONSAL. *a.* Conjugalis, Ov.; conjugalis, Sen.; conubialis; maritalis; Juv.

SPONSOR. *s.* Satisfatio; satisfidus; Cic.
SPONTANEITY. *s.* Spontanea rei natura.

SPONTANEOUS. *a.* Spontaneus; ultroneus; Sen.; (spontalis, Apul.).

SPONTANEOUSLY. *ad.* Sponte; sponte sua.
SPOOL. *s.* (To wind yarn upon); fusus.

SPOON. *s.* Cochlear, Col.; cochlear, Mart.
To SPOON. *v. a.* and *n.* (A sea term.) Naves in aridum subducere, Cæs.

SPOONFUL. *a.* Cochlearium; cochlearis mensura; cochleare plenum; Cels.; cochleare cumulatam, Col.; Plin.

SPORT. *s.* Oblectatio; relaxatio.—*To enjoy field sports*; venatu se oblectare.

To SPORT. *v. n.* Se oblectare, Ter.; jucunditati se dare, Cic.

SPORTFUL or SPORTIVE. *a.* Jucundus; amenus; festivus; Cic.

SPORTFULLY. *ad.* Jucunde.
SPORTSMAN. *s.* Venator.

SPOT. *s.* I. *A blot*; macula; labes; Cic.; inquinamentum, Vell. II. *A place*; locus.

To SPOT. *v. a.* Macula afficere, Cic.; maculare, Virg.; inquinare; fedare; conspurcare; Col.

SPOTLESS. *a.* Immaculatus; innocens; integer.—*A spotless behaviour*; vita integerrima acta, Cic., or inculpatissima, Gell.

SPOTTY. *y.* Maculosus, Plaut.; Virg.
SPOUSAL. *s.* Nuptiæ, pl.; nuptiarum solemnia.

SPOUSAL. *a.* Nuptialis, Cic.
SPOUSE. *s.* *A husband*; conjux; maritus.—*A wife*; nupta, Col.

SPOUSELESS. *a.* Cælebs; conjugi experts; Virg.
SPOUT. *s.* I. *A gutter*; colliquæ, pl., Vitr. II. *The mouth of a pipe or vessel*; amphoræ cervix, Mart.; vasculi angustum os, oris, Quint. III. *Water falling in a body*; aqua saliens, Virg.

To SPOUT. *v. a.* Salire, Cic.; exsilire, Plaut.; scature, Col.; profutere, Cæs.; scaturire, Col.; emicare, Plin.

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* Articulum extorquere, Sen.
SPRAIN. *s.* Distortio, Cic.
SPRAT. *s.* *A small sea-fish*; sardina.
To SPRAWL. *v. n.* Humi prostratus jacere.

SPRAY. *s.* Spuma.
To SPREAD. *v. a.* Fundere; effundere; profundere; diffundere.
To SPREAD. *v. n.* Effluere; or, diffuere; Cic.; diffundi.—*A report spreads abroad*; serpit rumor, Cic.
SPREAD. *s.* Extensio.
SPRIG. *s.* Surculus.

SPRIGS. *s. pl.* Ramusculi; ramea fragmenta; Virg.
 SPRIGHT. *s.* Spectrum, Cic.; larva umbratilis, Plaut.
 SPRIGHTFULLY. *ad.* Acriter; strenue; vehementer;
 Cic.
 SPRIGHTLINESS. *s.* Ingenii vis, Ov.; vigor; or, mentis
 acies; Cic.
 SPRIGHTLY or SPRIGHTFUL. *a.* Acer; vividus; Cic.
 To SPRING. *v. n.* I. *To begin to grow*; gemmare,
 Cic.; germinare; gemmas agere; Col. II. *To proceed*
 slowly; provenire; nasci; oriri; Cic. III. *To appear*;
 videri, Cic. IV. *To come into existence*; apparere; com-
 parere; Cic. V. *To grow, to thrive*; crescere, Cic.;
 excrecere, Cels.; augeri; amplificari; Cic. — *To spring*
slowly; lente augescere, Tac. VI. *To salire*; salire;
 saltum edere; saltu se in altum tollere. VII. *To fly*
with elastic power; resilire, Ov. VIII. *To rise from*
a cover; proficisci; discedere; Cic. IX. *To issue*
from a fountain; salire. X. *To shoot*; jaculari; ex-
 silire; Plaut.; salire, Cic. XI. *To spring forward*;
 involare, Plaut.; irrumperere; impetum facere; Cic.
 To SPRING. *v. a.* I. *To rouse game*; excitare.
 II. *To discharge (a mine)*; agere (cuniculum), Curt.
 III. *To pass over leaping*; salire; saltum edere; saltu
 se in altum tollere. IV. — *To spring a leak*; rimam,
 or rimas, agere.
 SPRING. *s.* I. *The vernal season*; ver; verum tem-
 pus; Cic. — *In the beginning of spring*; vere novo,
 Virg., primo, Plin. — *In the middle of spring*; vere
 adulto, Tac., medio. II. *A principle of motion*; re-
 nixus, ùs, Cels.; repercussus, ùs, Plin. III. *A leap*;
 saltus, ùs, Cic. IV. *A leak*; rima, Virg. V. *An*
issue; fons; origo; principium; Cic.
 SPRINGE. *s.* Laqueus; tendicula; Cic.; pedica, Virg.
 SPRINGINESS. *s.* Renixus, ùs, Cels.; repercussus, ùs,
 Plin.
 SPRING-HEAD. *s.* Origo; fons; principium; Cic.
 SPRING-TIDE. *s.* Eluvies; eluvio.
 SPRINGY. *a.* Statim a compressione vi sua resultans.
 To SPRINKLE. *v. a. and n.* I. *To scatter*; disper-
 gere; dissipare; Cic. II. *To wet by sprinkling*; as-
 pergere; rore levi spargere; Virg. III. *To sprinkle*
with any thing; re aspergere, Col., or inspergere,
 Cato.
 SPRINKLING. *s.* Aspersio, Cic.; aspergo; aspersus,
 ùs; Plin.
 SPRITE. *s.* Spiritus, ùs, Cic.
 To SPROUT. *v. n.* Gemmare, Cic.; gemmas agere
 trudere, Col.
 SPROUT. *s.* Regerminans coliculus.
 SPRUCE. *a.* Elegans; excultus; expolitus; nitidus;
 concinnus.
 SPRUCENESS. *s.* Cultus elegantia.
 SPUME. *s.* Spuma, Cic.
 To SPUME. *v. n.* Spumare, Plin.; spumam agere,
 Cic.
 SPUMOUS or SPUMY. *a.* Spumans; spumeus; Virg.
 SPUNGE. *s.* Spongia, Cic.
 To SPUNGE. *v. a.* Spongia expurgare. detergere,
 mundare.
 To SPUNGE. *v. n.* Cœnis retia tendere, Mart.; cœnas
 captare, Petron.; itare ad cœnas, Cic.
 SPUNGER. *s.* Parasitus, Plaut.
 SPUNGY. *a.* Spongiosus; fistulosus; Plin.
 SPUR. *s.* Calcar, Cic. — (*Of a cock*); calcar, Col.
 To SPUR. *v. a.* Calcaribus concitare, Liv.; equo cal-
 car adhibere, or admovere, Cic.; concitare; agitare;
 Liv.
 SPURGE. *s.* *A purgative plant*; lathyris, Plin.
 SPURIOUS. *a.* Spurius; malus; adulterinus.
 SPURIOUSNESS. *s.* Natalium vitium.
 SPURLING. *s.* *A small sea-fish*; eperlanus; viola ma-
 rina.
 To SPURN. *v. a. and n.* Contemnere; spernere; as-
 pernari; despiciere; parvi ducere; pro nihilo ducere, or
 putare; negligere; Cic.
 SPURRIER. *s.* Calcarium faber.
 To SPURT. *v. a.* Salire, Cic.; exsilire, Plaut. — *To*
spirt up; resilire, Ov.; absilire; Liv.
 SPUTATION. *s.* Frequens excretio.
 To SPUTTER. *v. n.* Sputare, Plaut.; verba frangere;
 infracta et anputata loqui, Cic.; magno cursu verba
 convolvere, Sen.
 SPY. *s.* Explorator; speculator; Cæs.; aiceps, Plin.
 To SPY. *v. a.* I. *To spy*; procul videre, Cic.
 II. *To observe, to discover by spying*; speculari.
 To SPY INTO. *v. n.* Introspicere.
 To SPY OUT. *v. a.* Perspicere; pervidere; Cic.
 To SQUABLE. *v. n.* Increpare; or, oburgare; Cic.
 SQUABLE. *s.* Contentio; jurgium; Cic.; rixæ, Liv.
 SQUABBLER. *s.* Rixosus, Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.; rixæ
 cupidus.
 SQUADRON. *s.* Equitum turma; equestre agmen: (of
 ships); classica; navium globus; Cic.
 SQUALID. *a.* Fastidiosus; qui, quæ, quod movet fas-
 tidium; Hor.; sordidus; spurcus.
 To SQUALL. *v. n.* Clamare. — *To squall as a child*;
 vagire; vagitare.

SQUALL. *s.* Turba; procella; Cic.
 SQUALLY. *a.* Procellosus.
 To SQUANDER. *v. n.* Rem suam funditare; argentum
 e domo egurgitare; Plaut.; pecunias profundere; rem
 familiarem prodigere, or dissipare; Cic.
 SQUANDERER. *s.* Prodigus, Cic.
 SQUANDERING. *s.* Dilapidatio.
 SQUARE. *a.* Quadratus, Cic.
 SQUARE. *s.* Quadratum; compitum; Cic.
 To SQUARE. *v. a. and n.* Quadrare, Col.; in quadra-
 tum redigere, Cic., decidere, Sen.
 SQUARENESS. *s.* Signi quadrati dimensio; quadratura;
 Vitr.
 SQUARING. *s.* Quadratura. — *The squaring of the*
circle; circuli quadratura, Vitr.
 SQUASH. *s.* I. *A sudden fall*; illisus, ùs. II. (In
 botany); cucurbita, Plin.
 To SQUASH. *v. a.* Obterere; elidere; illidere; Cic.
 To SQUAT. *v. n.* Assidere, Virg.; sidere, Plin.
 SQUAT. *a.* I. *Sitting on the ground*; sidens; incu-
 bans; Col.; humi assidens, Suet. II. *Short and thick*;
 in artum colliculus, Plin.; brevis in artus suos con-
 cretus, Propert.
 To SQUEAK. *v. n.* Argute vociferari; stridere.
 SQUEAKING. *a.* Argutus; stridulus.
 SQUEAMISH. *a.* Fastidiosus; qui est fastidii delica-
 tissimi; Cic.
 SQUEAMISHNESS. *s.* Fastidium, Cic.
 To SQUEEZE. *v. a. and n.* Premere; or, pressare;
 Virg.; comprimere, Cic.; exprimere, Plin.
 SQUEEZE. *s.* Compressio; compressus, ùs; Cic.
 SQUIB. *s.* Tubulus nitrato pulvere fartus.
 SQUILL. *s.* I. *A plant*; scilla, Col. II. *A fish*;
 squilla, Cic.
 SQUINANCY (or QUINCY). *s.* Angina, Cels.
 To SQUINT. *v. n.* Esse distortis, or perversis, oculis,
 Cic.; oculos distortorque, Hor.
 SQUINT-EYED. *a.* Strabo, Cic.; luscus; fem. lusca;
 Mart.
 SQUIRE. *s.* Armiger.
 SQUIRREL. *s.* Sciurus, Plin.
 To SQUIRT. *v. a.* Liqueorem emittere, ejicere; or,
 immittere, injicere, agere, infundere.
 SQUIRT. *s.* Clyster, Cels.
 To STAB. *v. a.* Aliquem pugione percutere, Cic.; con-
 fodere; punctim petere. — *To stab mortally*; sica con-
 ficere, Cic.
 STAB. *s.* Vulnus gladio, pugione, &c., factum.
 STABILMENT. *s.* Fulcrimentum, Plaut.; fulcrum, Virg.;
 futura, Vitr.
 STABILITY. *s.* Stabilitas; firmitas; Cic.
 STABLE. *a.* Stabilis; firmus; Cic.
 STABLE. *s.* Equi, Varr.; equorum stabulum.
 To STABLE. *v. a. and n.* Stabulare, Varr.; stabulo
 claudere.
 STABLEBOY or STABLEMAN. *s.* Agaso, Curt.; Cic.;
 equarius, Solin.
 STACCATO. *s.* Palatio, Vitr.; vallorum ordo.
 STACK. *s.* Acervus; congeries; strues; cumulus.
 To STACK. *v. a.* Coacervare; accumulare; Cic.;
 acervare, Plin.
 STAFF. *s.* Baculum, Cic.; baculus, Ov.; scipio, Liv.
 — *A pilgrim's staff*; peregrini baculum. — *A bishop's*
staff; pedum pontificium.
 STAG. *s.* Cervus, Cic.
 STAGE. *s.* Scena; theatrum; Cic.
 STAGE-COACH. *s.* Essedum, Cic.; vectoria rheda con-
 ducticia.
 STAGE-DANCER. *s.* Saltator; fem. saltatrix.
 To STAGGER. *v. a. and n.* Titubare; vacillare; Cic.
 — *Without staggering*; nihil cunctatus, Plin. J.; haud
 cunctanter, Liv.
 STAGNANCY or STAGNATION. *s.* Stagnans aquarum,
 humorum, &c., natura. — *Stagnancy of business*; rerum
 cessatio, Cic.
 STAGNANT. *a.* Stagnans, Virg.
 To STAGNATE. *v. n.* Desidere; stagnare; Plin.;
 stare, Sen.
 STAIN. *a.* Religiosissimus; gravis; Cic.
 To STAIN. *v. a.* Macula afficere, Cic.; maculare,
 Virg.; inquinare; fœdare; conspurcare, Col.
 STAIN. *s.* Macula; labe; Cic.; inquinamentum.
 STAINLESS. *a.* Castus a culpa, Plaut.; vita sanctus,
 Vell.; castus et integer moribus, Mart.; integer vitæ
 scelerisque purus, Hor.
 STAIR. *s.* Gradus, ùs, Cic.
 STAIRCASE or STAIRS. *s.* Scala, arum, pl.
 STAKE. *s.* I. *A pale*; palus, Col. II. *Any thing*
laid down at play, or bet; pignus; deposita ludo pecu-
 nia.
 To STAKE. *v. a.* I. *To fasten with stakes*; vallare;
 vallo munire. II. *To hazard*; fortunæ committere;
 Cic. — *To stake every thing one has*; se suæque omnia
 fortunæ committere; in discrimen extremum venire;
 Cic.; omnem aleam jacere, Suet.
 STALK. *a.* Vetus, Ter.; vetustus, Ov.; annosus, Virg.
 — *Stalk broad*; panis hesternus, non recens.

To STALK. *v. n.* Pedetentim ire.
 STALK. *s.* (*Of a plant*); truncus, Cic.; caudex, Virg.; stipes, Curt. — (*Of a flower*); caulis, Plin.; stilus, Col.
 STALL. *s.* I. (*For an ox*); bubile, Col. II. (*For a horse*); stabulum. III. (*Of a butcher*); mensa lanionia. IV. *A bench where any thing is set to sale*; applicata muro taberna, or tabernula. V. *The seat of a clergyman in a choir*; mobile ex ligno sedile.
 To STALL. *v. a. and n.* Venales merces exponere, Cic., ostendere, Hor., expedit, Ov.
 STALLAGE. *s.* Mercium venalium explicatio, ostentus, us, Sall.
 STALLION. *s.* Equus admistriarius, Varr.
 STAMINA. *s.* Stamina, Plin.
 To STAMMER. *v. n.* Lingua hesitare, or titubare; titubanter loqui; hesitantibus verbis dicere; Cic.
 STAMMERER. *s.* Balbus; blæsus; lingua hesitans; bamballo; Cic.
 To STAMP. *v. a. and n.* I. *To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward*; tripudiare; terram pedibus tundere; Cic. II. *To pound*; terere, Plin.; pinsere; contundere; Varr. III. *To impress with some mark*; rei sigillum imprimere; rem sigillo notare. — *To stamp money*; nummos cudere, Plaut.; monetam signare, Cic. — *To stamp paper*; chartam regni signo notare. IV. *To form*; informare; fingere.
 STAMP. *s.* Signum; insigne; indicium; Cic.; nota, Quint.; impressio, Cic.; impressum vestigium; impressa nota. — *A stamp on a plate*; imago ex ære excusa scalpro, sculpta, æri incisa. — *Stamp paper, stamps*; charta regni signo notata.
 STAMPER. *s.* An instrument for pounding; pilum, Plin.; pistillum, Col.
 To STANCH. *v. a. and n.* — (*Blood*); sanguinem supprimere, Cic., sistere, Liv. — (*Thirst*); sitim restringere, Cic., sedare, Phædr., explere, or pellere, Hor.
 STANCH. *a.* Firmus; bonus; stabilis; constans; Cic. — *A stanch protector*; studiosissimus alicuius defensor, Cic.
 STANCHION. *s.* Fulcimentum; futura; Vitr.; adminiculum, Cic.; sustentaculum, Tac.
 STANCHNESS. *s.* Studium ardens, acre, or flagrans; animi firmitas, or firmitudo, Cic.; constantia, Curt.
 To STAND. *v. n.* Stare. — *To stand up in the presence of some one*; in conspectu alicuius adstare, Cic. — *Stand!* surge; pl. surgite. — *To stand against*; resistere; obistere; refragari; repugnare; reluctari. — *To stand out*; resistere, Cic.; substare, Cæs.; obniti, Virg. — *To stand still*; subsistere. — *To stand in awe*; formidare; reformidare; pertimescere; Cic.; extimescere, Curt. — *To stand in doubt*; de re, or rem, dubitare; aliquid dubium habere; de re hæerere; ambigere; Cic. — *To stand in need*; re, or rei, egere, or indigere, Cic. — *To stand in need of advice*; indigere consilio; (*of money*); pecunia opus habere, Cic.
 To STAND. *v. a.* Ferre; perferre; pati; perpeti; Cic.; obistere.
 STAND. *s.* Statio, Plaut.; mora, Cic.; statio. — *To make a stand*; subsistere; subsidere in via; Cic. — *To be at a stand*; stare; sistere; consistere; Cic.
 STANDARD. *s.* I. *A military ensign*; vexillum, Cæs.; militare signum, Cic. II. *A measure*; archetypa mensura, Liv.; modulus.
 STANDARD-BEARER. Vexillarius, Liv.; signifer, Cic.
 STANDEL. *s.* Arbor in silva cædua relicta.
 STANDING. *a.* Constitutus; institutus; Cic. — *Standing price*; certum et constitutum pretium, Cic.
 STANDISH. *s.* Theca calamaria, Suet.; grapharium, Mart.
 STANG. *s.* A measure; pertica; longurius; Varr.
 STANG. *a.* Debilis; imbecillis; imbecillus; infirmus; Cic.
 STANZA. *s.* Strophe.
 STAPLE. *s.* I. *Place where provisions for an army are sold*; militaris annonæ forum. II. (*Of a lock*); pessuli retinaculum.
 STAPLE. *a.* Firmus; constitutus; Cic.
 STAR. *s.* I. *A luminous heavenly body*; stella; astrum; sidus; (sidus is used only of *Fixed stars*; Cic.). — *Shooting stars*; volentia sidera, Virg. II. *Configuration of planets, supposed to influence fortune*; fatum; sors; natale astrum; Hor. — *A lucky star*; stella homini commoda, Propert.; ancillans constanter, Plin.
 STARBOARD. *s.* The right side of a ship; dextrum navis latus.
 STARCH. *s.* Amylum aqua dilutum, Col.
 To STARCH. *v. a.* Linteum amylo imbuerè, Cato.
 STARCHED. *a.* I. *Stiffened with starch*; amylo imbutus, rigens. II. *Stiff in manner, affected*; ad putidam affectationem compositus.
 STARCHER. *s.* Qui, quæ, linteum amylo imbuunt.
 STARCHNESS. *s.* Affectatio, Quint.
 To STARE. *v. n.* Fixis, or intentis, oculis rem, or aliquid, intueri; rem intueri, or in ea defixum esse; studiosè et intentis oculis intueri; oculos in rem defigere; Cic.
 STARE. *s.* I. *A fixed gaze*; acer, or fixus, oculator obtutus, us; rigentes oculi, Plin. II. *A bird*; sturnus, Plin.

STARGAZER. *s.* An astrologer; astrologus, Cic.
 STARHAWK. *s.* A bird of prey; accipiter stellaris.
 STARINGLY. *ad.* Fixis, or intentis, oculis, Plin.
 STARK. *a.* Firmus; valens; Cic.; apertus; sincerus; Cic.; candidus, Hor.
 STARK. *ad.* Ommino; prorsus; plane; penitus; Cic.
 STARKLY. *ad.* Valide; vehementer; fortiter; Cic.
 STARLING. *s.* I. *A bird*; sturnus, Plin. II. (*Of a bridge*); anteris, Vitr.
 STARRY. *a.* Stellatus; stellis distinctus; Cic. — *A starry night*; nox sideribus illustris, Tac.
 STARSHOOT. *s.* A meteor; volentia sidera, Virg.
 To START. *v. n.* I. *To startle*; metu concuti, Ov.; concitari terrore et metu, Cic. II. (*At a race*); proficisci. III. — *To start back*; regredi; retrogradi; Plin.; retrocedere.
 To START. *v. a.* Rei initium dare; rem fundare, instituire, constituere, erigere; Cic.
 START. *s.* Saltus; motus; impetus, us; Cic.
 STARTING. *a.* Suspicius; suspiciosus; Col.; pavidus, Plin.; trepidus, Ov. — *A starting horse*; meticulosus et restitans equus.
 To STARTLE. *v. a.* Territare, Ter.; terrere; conterere; perterrere; Cic.; terrificare; or, terrificare; Virg.; alicui terrorem inferre, Liv.; trepidationem injicere, or incutere; aliquid timore percillere; Cic.
 To STARTLE. *v. n.* Terreri; terrore concitari, or commoveri, Cic.
 STARTLE. *s.* Repens terror, Cic.
 To STARVE. *v. n.* Fame confici, enecari, Cic., cruciari, Plin.
 To STARVE. *v. a.* Fame necare, Cic.
 STATARY. *a.* Constitutus; certus; fixus; Cic.
 STATE. *s.* I. *Condition*; status, us; locus; ratio; Cic. — *This will change the state of affairs*; hic eventus rerum faciem immutabit. — *State of life*; vitæ genus, institutum, conditio, ordo. II. *The commonwealth*; imperium; regnum; republica; Cic. — *State affairs*; res politica. III. *Show, pomp*; splendor; apparatus; us; pompa; magnificentia.
 STATELINESS. *s.* Magnificentia; dignitas.
 STATELY. *a.* Magnificus; splendidus; Cic.
 STATELY. *ad.* Cum dignitate; cum majestate; Cic.
 STATESMAN. *s.* Civili prudentia ornatus; in rebus gerendis sagacissimus.
 STATION. *s.* Statio; vitæ genus, Cic.; munus.
 To STATION. *v. a.* Milites in statione collocare; militi stationem assignare.
 STATIONARY. *a.* Immutus; fixus; statarius; (stationarius is low Latin).
 STATIONER. *s.* Chartæ mercator, or venditor.
 STATI. FIGS. *s. pl.* Regionis opum descriptio.
 STATUARY. *s.* I. *The art of carving images*; sculptura; statuaris; Plin. II. *He who practises that art*; statuarius, Vitr.
 STATUE. *s.* Statua; signum; imago; Cic.; simulacrum, Plin.
 STATUE. *s.* Statua, Cic.
 STATUTE. *s.* Statutum; decretum; Cic.
 To STAVE. *v. a.* Demoliri; diruere; destruere; Cic.
 STAVES. *s.* (the plural of Staff). Doliaris asser; doli laminæ, Plin.
 STAVE-WOOD. *s.* (For casks); materia, Cic.; materies, Col.; lignum in asserculis decimum.
 To STAY. *v. n.* Alicubi commorari, Cic., subsidere, Cæs.; in loco subsistere, Curt. — *To stay for*; expectare; præstolari.
 To STAY. *v. a.* I. *To detain*; aliquid tñere, retinere, detinere, or morari, Cic. II. *To prop, to hold up*; fulcire, Propert.; suffulcire, Lucr.
 STAY. *s.* I. *A remaining in a place*; commoratio; mansio; Cic. — *To make a stay some where*; alicubi commorari, Cic. II. *A prop*; futura, Vitr.; fulcimentum, U. Jct.
 STAYLACE. *s.* Ligula; fomiculus.
 STAYS. *s. pl.* Tunica thorax.
 STEAD. *s.* Locus.
 STEADFAST. *a.* Constans; firmus; stabilis; Cic. — *Steadfast in his resolutions*; propositi tenax, Hor.; infragilis animus, Ov.
 STEADFASTLY. *ad.* Firme; firmiter; constanter; constanti animo; Cic.
 STEADFASTNESS. *s.* Constantia; animi firmitas; Cic.
 STEADILY. *ad.* Firme.
 STEADINESS. *s.* Firmitas, or firmitudo, animi, Cic.
 STEADY. *a.* Firmus; constans; Cic.; stabilis.
 STEAK. *s.* A slice of flesh broiled or fried; ofella, Juv.
 To STEAL. *v. a. and n.* Furari; clam eripere, subripere, or surripere, Cic.; furto tollere, Virg. — *To steal away*; fugere; aufugere; fuga sibi consulere, salutem petere, Cic.; evadere, Flor.
 STEALINGLY. *ad.* Furtive, Plaut.; clanculum, Ter.; furtim; clam; Cic.
 STEALTH. *s.* Furtum, Cic. — *By stealth*; see STEALINGLY.
 STEALTHY. *a.* Furtivus; clandestinus; Cic.

STEAM. *s.* Vapor; exhalatio; Cic.
STEAM-ENGINE, STEAM-BOAT. *s.* Machina, navis, vi vaporis impulsa.

TO STEAM. *v. n.* Vapores eiectione, Stat.; vaporare, Plin.

STEED. *s.* Equus bellator.

STEL. *s.* Chalybs.

TO STEEL. *v. a.* Chalybe temperare.

STEELEYARD. *s.* Statera, Vitruvius.

STEEN OF STRAN. *s.* Cymbium, Virg.; ficitilis capedo.

STEEP. *a.* Abruptus; præruptus; abscessus; Curt. — *A steep mountain*; mons prærupte altus, Plaut. — *Steep rocks*; prærupta saxa, Cic.

STEEP. *s.* Tumulus deruptor, Liv.

TO STEEP. *v. a.* Madefacere, Cic.; humectare, Virg.

STEEPLE. *s.* Æris campani turris.

STEEPNESS. *s.* Declivitas, Cæs.; devexitas, Plin.

STEER. *s.* Juvencus; buculus; Mart.

TO STEER. *v. a.* and *n.* Gubernare, Cic.; ducere; regere; Quint.; navigare, Cic.

STEEERAGE. *s.* I. *The act or practice of steering*; ductio, Cic. II. *The stern of a ship*; puppis, Cic.

STEERSMATE or STEERSMAN. *s.* Navarchus, Cic.; naucular, Plaut.; navis rector, or gubernator, Cic.

STELLATE. *a.* Stellatus; stellis distinctus; Cic.

STELLIFEROUS. *s.* Stellifer, Cic.

STELLION. *s.* Stellio.

STELLIONATE. *s.* (A law term.) Stellionatus, Æs, U. Jct.

STEM. *s.* I. *A trunk*; truncus; caudex; Virg.; stipes, Curt.; arboris corpus, Plin. II. *The prow of a ship*; prora, Cic.

TO STEM. *v. a.* Contraire, Ter.; alicui repugnare, adversari, obstare, or consistere; facere contra aliumque; Cic. — *To stem the tide*; adverso æstu navigare.

STENCH. *s.* Fœtor, Cic.; putor, Cato; graveolentia, Plin.; gravis, or fœdus, odor, Cic.; Cels.

TO STEP. *v. n.* Ambulari; ingredi; incedere; iter habere; Cic. — *To step out*; pleno gradu ingredi, Cic. — *To step forward*; antere, Cic. — *To step after*; persequi. — *To step aside*; discedere, Cic. — *To step backward*; regredi; retrocedere; retrogradi; Plin. — *To step over*; transire.

STEP. *s.* Passus, Virg.; gradus; gressus, Æs; Cic. — *To follow the steps*; vestigiis insistere, Cic.; vestigia persequi, Cic., legere, Ov., premere, Tac. — (In a staircase); gradus, Æs, Cic.

STEPFATHER. *s.* Socerus, Plaut.; socer, Cic.

STEPMOTHER. *s.* Socrus, Æs; noverca; Cic.

STEPSON. *s.* Privignus, Cic.

STEPDAUGHTER. *s.* Nurus, Æs, Cic.; privigna.

STEPBROTHER. *s.* Mariti, or uxoris, frater. — (Of the husband); levir, Non. — (Of the sister); sororis maritus.

STEPSISTER. *s.* Glos, Fest.; mariti, or uxoris, soror. — *The brother's wife*; fratria; fratris uxor.

STERCORACEOUS. *a.* Stercorosus, Col.

STERILE. *a.* Sterilis; infecundus; Cic.

STERILITY. *s.* Sterilitas, Cic.; infecunditas, Col.

STERLING. *a.* Verus; authenticus.

STERN. *a.* Austerus; rigidus; durus; acerbus; Cic. — *A stern man*; homo natura asper, Cic.

STERN. *s.* (A sea term.) Puppis, Cic.

STERNLY. *ad.* Torve; severe.

STERNNESS. *s.* Severitas; duritas; asperitas; Cic.

STERNUTATION. *s.* Sternutamentum, Cic.; sternutatio, Scrib. Larg.

STERNUTATIVE. *a.* (With physicians); quod sternutamenta cict, Cic.

TO STEW. *v. a.* Lento igne coquere, or macerare.

STEW. *s.* Piscina, Cic.; aquæ receptaculum, Col.

STEWARD. *s.* Rei domesticæ procurator, or administrator.

STEWARDSHIP. *s.* Rei domesticæ administratio.

STICK. *s.* Baculum, Cic.; baculus, Ov.; scipio, Liv. — *A small stick*; bacillus; bacillum; Cic. — *A blow of a stick*; baculi ictus, Æs, Ov.

TO STICK. *v. a.* and *n.* Ligare; alligare; colligare; illigare; religare; constringere; vincire; vinculis astringere; figere; defigere; Cic. — *To stick a piece of wood in the ground*; palum in terram, or in terra, figere, Cic.

TO STICK OUT. *v. n.* i. e. *To project*; exstare, Cæs.; emicere; prominere; Plin.

STICKLER. *s.* Patriæ, religionis, studiosus defensor, Cic., fautor, Nep., assertor, Ov.

STICKY. *a.* Glutinosus, Col.; sequal, Plin.

STIFF. *a.* I. *Rigid*; rigidus, Cic. — *Stiff with cold*; frigore rigens, Cic. II. *Formal*; starched; tristis et directus, Cic.

TO STIFFEN. *v. a.* and *n.* Tendere, Hor.; contendere, Cic.; intendere, Plin.; rigescere.

STIFF-HEARTED or STIFF-NECKED. *a.* Pertinax; pervicax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.

STIFFLY. *ad.* Firme; obstinate; Ter.; pertinaciter, Cic.; obstinato animo; contumaciter; Liv.; obfirmate, Just.

TO STIFLE. *v. a.* Suffocare, Cic.; præfocare, Ov.; animam alicui extinguere, Ter.; intercludere, Tac.,

præcludere, Plin.; fauces elidere, Ov. — *To stifle a rebellion*; seditioem comprimere.

STIFLING. *s.* Suffocatio, Plin.

STIGMATIC or STIGMATICAL. *a.* Infamis; ignominia notatus; Cic.

TO STIGMATIZE. *v. a.* Alicui infamiam inferre; contumeliose maledicere; ignominia labem aspergere; Cic.; alicuius famam inquinare, Liv.

STILETTO. *s.* *A sort of small dagger*; pugniunculus; sicula; Cic.

TO STILL. *v. a.* I. *To pacify*; placare; pacare; pacem afferre; mitigare; sedare; tranquillare; tranquillum alium, or alicuius animum, facere, or reddere; Plaut.; Ter. II. *To distil*; stillare; exstillare; Plin.

STILL. *s.* I. *Tranquillity*; animi tranquillitas, or quietus et placidus status, Æs; Cic. II. *Instrument for distillation*; cucumella stillatoria, Modern.

STILL. *a.* Tranquillus; quietus; placidus; sedatus; placatus; Cic. — *To stand still*; stare; sistere; consistere; Cic.; vestigia premere, Virg.

STILL. *ad.* Præterea; insuper; quinimo; Plin.; semper.

STILLATORY. *s.* Chymica officina.

STILLNESS. *s.* Silentium, Cic.; quies. — (At sea); malacia, Cæs.; maris tranquillitas, Cic.

STILTS. *s. pl.* Grallæ, Varr. — *To go upon stilts*; grallis incedere, Plin.

STIMULANT. *s.* Stimulans; stimulus.

TO STIMULATE. *v. a.* Stimulare; stimulis urgere, incitare; acuere; Virg.

STIMULATION. *s.* Stimulus; incitatio; incitamentum; Cic.

TO STING. *v. a.* Pungere.

STING. *s.* Aculeus; spiculum; Virg.; cuspis, Plin. — *The stings of conscience*; conscientia stimulus; animi morsus, Æs; conscientia angor et sollicitudo, cruciatus, Æs, Cic.

STINGILY. *ad.* Sordide, Cic.

STINGINESS. *s.* Sordes, Cic.

STINGY. *a.* Tenax, Ter.; parcus et tenax, Cic.

TO STINK. *v. n.* Putere, Hor.; fetere, Plaut.; male olere, Cic.

STINK. *s.* Fœtor, Cic.; putor, Cato; graveolentia, Plin.; gravis, or fœdus, odor, Cic.; Cels.

STINKING. *a.* Fœtidus; putidus; Cic.; olidus, Hor.; maleolens; or, graveolens; Plin.

STINKINGLY. *ad.* Putide, Cic.

TO STINT. *v. a.* Coarctare, Cic.; restringere, Plin. J.

STINT. *s.* Moderatio; circumspectio; Cic. — *Without stint*; immodeste; immoderate; inconsiderate; intemperate; intemperanter; incontinenter; Cic.

STIPEND. *s.* Merces; pretium; Cic.

STIPENDIARY. *s.* and *a.* Qui ære meret.

TO STIPULATE. *v. n.* Stipulari, Cic.

STIPULATION. *s.* Stipulatio, Cic.; stipulatus, Æs, Plin.; conditio; lex.

TO STIR. *v. a.* Movere, Cic.; commovere. — *To stir the grain*; frumentum ventilare ac refrigerare ne coalescat, Col.

TO STIR. *v. n.* Moveri; se movere.

STIR. *s.* Tumultus, Æs; turba; Cic.; confusio.

STIRRING. *a.* Actuosus; semper agens aliquid; Cic. — *A stirring man*; turbator, Liv.; rerum novarum cupidus, Cæs., molitor, Suet.

STIRRUP. *s.* Stapea; stapes; stapeda; Phil. — *Stirrup leather*; lorum.

TO STITCH. *v. a.* and *n.* Suere; consuere.

STITCH. *s.* I. *A pass of the needle and thread through any thing*; unus fili ductus, Æs. II. *A sharp pain*; lateris dolor, compunctio, Plin.

STITHY. *s.* An anvil; incus, Cic.

STOCKADO. *s.* Vibrata punctum petitio.

STOCK. *s.* I. *The trunk, the body of a plant*; truncus; caudex; Virg.; stipes, Curt.; arboris corpus, Plin. II. *A race, lineage*; stirps; genus. III. *The principal*; sors; caput. IV. *Quantity, store*; rerum ad vitam necessarium comparatio, Cic. V. *Support of a ship while it is building*; navale, Cæs. VI. — *A leaning-stock*; futura. — *A laughing-stock*; risus materia, Sen. — *Stock of an anvil*; acmochetum. — *Stock of a gun*; igniarii clavula.

TO STOCK. *v. a.* Rem alicui suppeditare, or subministrare, præbere, Ov.; alium rebus instruere.

STOCKDOVE. *s.* Palumbus; palumbus; palumba; Plin.

STOCKED. *part. a.* Re instructus, or paratus, Cic.

STOCK GILLIFLOWER. *s.* Leucoion, or leucioium, Col.

STOCKING. *s.* Tibiale, Suet. — *A stocking-mender*; sarcinatrix, U. Jct.; interpolatrix; Pomp. Jct.

STOCKISH. *a.* Durus; inhumanus; ferreus; Cic.

STOCKS. *s. pl.* *Prison for the legs*; compedes, Cic.

STOCKSTILL. *a.* Immobilis, Cic.; immotus, Plin.

STOIC. *s.* Stoicus, Cic.

STOICAL. *a.* Cum Stoica disciplina congruens; durus; austerus; Cic.

STOICALLY. *ad.* Stoice, Cic.

STOICISM. *s.* Stoica disciplina, Cic.; rigor duraque natura torvitas; Plin.

STOLE. s. Stola.
 STOLIDITY. s. Stupiditas; stupor; Cic.
 STOMACH. s. I. *The ventricle in which food is digested*; stomachus, Cic. — *A pain in the stomach*; cariacus morbus, Cels.; stomachi dolor, Suet.; torsiones stomachi, Plin. — *To have a good stomach*; cibum appetere. II. *Sullenness; resentment*; injuria dolor.
 III. *Anger, violence of temper*; ira; iracundia; indignatio; bilis.
 To STOMACH. v. a. Stomachari; re offendi; Cic.; rem in contumeliam accipere, Ter.
 STOMACHIC or STOMACHICAL. a. Stomacho aptus, or idoneus, Cels., utilis, Plin.; stomachum recreans, or reficiens, Plin.; quod ad stomachum facit.
 STOMACHLESS. a. Ciborum satietate affectus; a cibis satietate abhorrens.
 STONE. s. Lapis, Cic. — *A small stone*; lapillus, Plin. — *A large stone*; saxum, Cic.; nucleus, Plaut. — *Bloodstone*; hematites, Plin. — *Freestone*; saxum scilicet, quadratum; scellitis lapis. — *Mill-stone*; mola. — *Pumice-stone*; pumex, Plaut. — *Loadstone*; magnes; magnes lapis; Cic.; magnetica gemma, Claud.
 STONE. a. Saxeus, Catull.; lapideus, Cic.
 To STONE. v. a. Lapidibus obruere, Cic.; lapidare, Hor.
 STONE-BLIND. a. Cæcitas.
 STONE-COLOUR. s. Subflavus color.
 STONE-CUTTER of STONEMASON. s. Lapidicida.
 STONE-PIT. s. Lapidicina, Cic.
 STONEROCK. s. Saxeus opus.
 STONY. a. Lapidosus, Virg.
 STOOL. s. Imum subsellium, Plaut.
 To STOOP. v. n. and a. Inclinare se. — *To stoop forward*; proclinar.
 STOOP. s. I. *A leaning forward*; inclinatio, Quint.; inflexio, Cic. II. *A vessel for liquor*; dolium, Varr.; cadus, Col.
 To STOP. v. a. Aliquem a progressu arcerre, Cic.; detinere; tenere; retardare; morari. — *To stop the blood of a wound*; vulneris sanguinem cohibere, Plin.
 To STOP. v. n. Sc tenere; stare; sistere; consistere; Cic. — *To stop short*; stare in vestigio, Cic.; sistere gradum, Liv.; vestigia premere, Virg. — *To stop in a place*; in loco morari, commorari, consistere, subsistere, Cic.
 STOP. s. Impedimentum; mora; intermissio; interpedio; Cic.; intermissus, ùs, Plin. — (In writing); punctum. — (Of a musical instrument); pinnæ, pl. — *To make a stop*; stare. — *To put a stop to*; sistere; inhibere; Cic. — *To give a stop to one's licentiousness*; nequitia sue modum ponere, Hor.
 STOPCOCK. s. Epistomium, Varr.
 STOPPAGE. s. Impedimentum.
 STOPPLE or STOPPER. s. Obturamentum, Plin.
 STORAX. s. Strax, Plin.
 STORE. s. Rerum ad vitam necessarium comparatio, Cic.
 To STORE. v. a. Rem alicui ministrare, subministrare, or suppeditare; re alicum instruere; Cic. — *To lay up*; coacervare; collecta cumulare, cogere, colligere, congerere, Cic.; rerum congeriem accumulare, Plin.
 STOREHOUSE. s. Apotheca, Cic.
 STORK. s. Ciconia, Ov.
 STORM. s. I. *A tempest*. — Prop.; tempestas; turbo. — Fig.; tempestas; procella; calamitas; Cic. II. *Assault on a fortified place*; oppugnatio; aggressio; Cæs.; impressio, Cic.; assultus, ùs, Virg. — *To take a place by storm*; impressione facta urbem expugnare, Plaut.
 To STORM. v. a. Oppugnare; expugnare; Plaut.
 To STORM. v. n. Debacchari, Ter.; tumultuari, Cic.; clamoribus omnia comovere, Cæs.; ira detonare, Val. Flac.
 STORMY. a. Procellosus, Cic.; tempestuosus, Gell. — *A stormy sea*; mare turbidum, or procellosum, Hor.; Sen. — *A stormy sky*; cælum nimbosum et turbidum, Plin. J.
 STORY. s. I. *Narrative, history*; historia; rerum veterum memoria; rerum gestarum monumenta; Cic.; fabella. II. *Floor*; contabulatio, Cæs.; contignatio, Col.; tabulatum, Cæs.
 To STORY. v. a. Narrare; enarrare; Cic.
 STORYTELLER. s. Narrator; fabulator; Cic.
 STOUT. a. Robustus; lacertosus; valens; Cic.; validus, Ov. — *To become stout*; roborare; or, corroborare se; roborari; Cic.
 STOUT-HEARTED. a. Fortis; animosus; magnanimus.
 STOUTLY. ad. Fortiter; strenue; animose; forti animo; valide; vehementer; fortiter; Cic.
 STOUTNESS. s. Vires, pl.; robur; corporis firmitas. — *Stoutness of heart or mind*; animus; Cic.
 STOVE. s. Fornicula, Vitr.
 To STOW. v. a. Ordine collocare, Cic.; ordinare, Sen.
 STRABISM. s. Strabonis vitium.
 To STRADDLE. v. n. Variicare, Quint.

To STRAGGLE. v. a. and n. Cursitare, Ter.; circumcursare, Plaut.
 STRAGGLER. s. Concursator; errabundus; Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.; multivagus, Plin.
 STRAIGHT. a. I. *Right*; rectus; directus; Cic. — *A straight mind*; rectum ingenium, Plaut. II. *Level*; ad perpendicularum exactus, Cic.
 STRAIGHT. ad. Directo; directa linea; or, directo ordine; Cic.
 To STRAIGHTEN. v. a. Corrigitur, Plin.
 STRAIGHTWAYS. ad. Confestim; continuo; extemplo; statim; illico; repente; e vestigio; Cic.; eodem vestigio temporis, Cæs.
 To STRAIN. v. a. and n. I. *To squeeze through something*; to filter; liquorem colare, or percolare, Col., linteo saccare, per linteum exprimere, Plin. II. *To put to its utmost strength*; cogere, Cic.; tendere, Hor.; intendere, Cic.; contendere, Virg.; adducere, Cic. — *To strain one's mind*; rei animum intendere, Hor.
 STRAIN. s. I. *Force*; vis; distortio; Cic. II. *A poetical or musical piece*; modulus; Plin.; modulatio; numerorum modulatio; musici modi; Quint.
 STRAINER. s. Saccus turbatus.
 STRAIT. a. Arctus; angustus, Cic.
 STRAIT. s. I. *A narrow pass*; pl., angustia; fauces; Cic.; fretum. II. *Distress*; sollicitudo; animi anxietas; æger animus. III. *Pecuniary difficulty*; rei familiaris implicatio.
 To STRAITS. v. a. I. *To contract*; contrahere, Cic.; coangustare, Varr.; arctare; coarctare; Liv. II. *To embarrass, perplex*; alicui impedimento esse, officere.
 STRAIT-LACED. a. Arctatus; rigidus.
 STRAITLY. ad. I. *Closely*; anguste; arcte; Cic. II. *Severely, harshly*; rigide; austerè; severe; aspere; acerbe; Sen.; Cic.; duriter, Plin.
 STRAITNESS. s. Asperitas; acerbitas; Cic. — *Straitness of mind*; tenuis et angusta ingenii vena, Quint.; ingenii inopia.
 STRAND. s. Litus, Cic.; acta, Virg.; ora, Plin.
 To STRAND. v. a. Vadis impingere.
 STRANGE. a. I. *Foreign*; peregrinus; extraneus; Cic. II. *Unusual*; inusitatus; insolitus; insolens; ab usu communi abhorrens. III. *Wonderful*; mirus; mirificus; mirabilis; inauditus; Cic.
 STRANGE. interj. Papæ!
 STRANGELY. ad. Mirum in modum, Plaut.; mirandum in modum; mirifice; mirabiliter; Cic.
 STRANGENESS. s. Quiddam singulare, Cic.
 STRANGER. s. Hospes; fem. hospita; advena; alienigena; peregrinus; extraneus; Cic. — *He is a stranger to me*; mihi alienus est, Cic.
 To STRANGLE. v. a. Strangulare; alicui gulam, or fauces, oblidere; Cic.; Tac.; collum obstringere; gulam laqueo frangere; Sall.; laqueo interimere, Hor.; viam animæ prælocare, Ov.
 STRANGLES. s. pl. *A horse's disease*; crassior pituita.
 STRANGURY. s. *A distemper*; stranguria, Cic.; urinæ stillicidium.
 STRAP. s. Corrigia, Cic.
 STRAPPING. a. Vigenis.
 STRATAGEM. s. (Stratagema, Front.); belli astus, ùs, Sil. Ital. — *To have recourse to stratagem*; dolo pugnare, Nep.
 STRATIFICATION. s. Substantiarum substratis aliis superadditarum ordinatio.
 To STRATIFY. v. a. Substantiis substratis alias superaddere.
 STRAW. s. Palea, Col.; stramentum, Varr. — *Made of straw*; stramineus, Propert.
 STRAW-BED. s. Culcita straminea.
 STRAWBERRY. s. *A plant*; planta fragorum ferax. — (Its fruit); fraga, Plin.; fraga, orum, Virg.
 STRAW-COLOUR. s. Color melinus.
 To STRAY. v. n. Cursitare, Ter.; circumcursare, Plaut.; de via declinare, Cic.; via errare, Virg.; itinere deerrare, Quint.
 STRAY. a. Devius; errabundus; deerrans; Liv.
 STREAK. s. Linea, Cic.
 To STREAK. v. a. Lineis distinguere.
 STREAKED. part. a. Lineatus, Solin.; lineis distinctus.
 STREAKY. a. Lineatus, Solin.; lineis distinctus.
 STREAM. s. Profluens, Quint.; aqua profluens, Cic. — *To go against the stream*; adverso flumine navigare. — *To be carried by the stream*; vi fluminis differri, Tac. — *The stream of life*; vitæ cursus, ùs, curriculum, or spatium, Cic., tenor, Ov.
 To STREAM. v. n. and a. Fluere, Cic.; manare, Virg.
 STREAMER. s. Minus vexillum.
 STREAMLET. s. Rivulus, Cic.
 STREET. s. Via; vicus; Cic. — *A broad street*; platea, Ter. — *A narrow street*; angiportum, Ter.; angiportus, ùs, Cic.
 STRENGTH. s. I. *Force, power*; vires; robur. — *Strength of body*; corporis firmitas; Cic. — *Strength*

of mind; animi firmitas, firmitudo, robor, Cic. — To recover one's strength; vires recipere, or revocare, Cic., recuperare, Tac.; corroborare se, Cic. — To rely on one's strength; brachii fidere, Hor. II. Armament; pl., copiae; opes; Cic. III. Abilities; vis; efficientia; virtus; Quint.

— To STRENGTHEN. *v. a.* and *n.* Firmare; invalescere; Cic. — To strengthen a place; arcem munire, munitione firmare, or munitioibus sepire.

STRENGTHLESS. *a.* Debilis; imbecillis; imbecillus; infirmus; Cic.

STRENUOUS. *a.* Fortis; strenuus; magnanimus; animosus; Cic.

STRENUOUSLY. *ad.* Fortiter; strenue; genereose; animose; animo magno fortique; Nep.; viriliter, Cic. — To fight strenuously; animo strenuo facere, Nep.; acriter pugnare, Cæs.

STRUPEROUS. *a.* Strepens; fragosus; Val. Max.

STRESS. *s.* Pondus; momentum, Cic.; vis. — Stress of weather; venti vis, or impetus, us, Plin.

STRETCH. *s.* Amplitudo; productio; dimensio; Cic.; extensio, Vitr.; prolatio. — To put one's thoughts to the stretch; in rem toto animo contendere; torquere se; Phaedr.; nervos omnes in re intendere, Tac.

— To STRETCH. *v. a.* Extendere; proferre.

— To STRETCH. *v. n.* Dilatari; crescere; tendere; contendere; or, intendere; Cic.

STRETCHED. *part. a.* Tentus; contentus; intentus; Cic.

— To STREW. *v. a.* Spargere, Cic. — To strew the ground with flowers; spargere humum floribus, Virg.

STRIATE or STRIATED. *a.* Striatus, Vitr.

STRICKEN (in age or years). *a.* See OLD.

STRICKLE. *s.* (For corn); radius.

STRICT. *a.* Strictus; durus; Cic. — A man of strict virtue; vir rigidus innocentia, Liv.

STRICTLY. *ad.* Stricte; accurate; diligenter; sedulo; exquisito; magna cum cura et diligentia; Cic.

STRICTNESS. *s.* Diligentia; cura; accuratio; sedulitas; Cic.; optima disciplina.

STRICTURE. *s.* Nota.

STRIDE. *s.* Spatium inter crura divaricata comprehensum.

— To STRIDE. *v. n.* and *a.* Ire grandibus gradibus, Plaut.; pleno gradu incidere, Liv.; gradus ingentes ferre, Ov.

STRIPE. *s.* Disputatio; disceptatio; concertatio; disertatio; Cic.

STRIFEFUL. *a.* Litigiosus, Cic.; pugna, Cæs.; contentiosus, Plin.

— To STRIKE. *v. a.* and *n.* I. To hit; percutere; caedere; verberare; ferre. — To strike hard; percutere probe, Plaut. II. To sound by the stroke of a hammer; to notify by sound; sonare; sonitum dare; Ov. — Nine o'clock has struck; nona sonuit, Erasim.; audita est hora nona. III. To contract; to strike a bargain; pactionem agere, conficere, conficere, Cic.; cum altero de re pacisci, Suet. IV. — To strike sail; vela demittere, legere, trahere, or contrahere, Cic., Virg., deducere, Ov., subducere, Sil. Ital. — To strike the flag; alteri cedere; fasces submittere; manus dare; Cic. — Without striking a blow; sine ulla pugna; sine vi. — To strike down; evertere; deturbare; disturbare; demoliri; deicere; Cic.; prosternere. — To strike down some one; aliquem stantem percillere, Cic. — To strike off; expungere, Plaut.; delere, Cic.

— To STRIKE. *s.* Modus, Cic.

— STRIKING. *a.* Quod sensus acerrime commovet. Cic. — A very striking likeness; verissima, or vero proxima, imago, Ov.

— STRING. *s.* Funiculus, Cic.; resticula, Vitr. — The string of a bow; nervus, Virg. — String of a musical instrument; nervus; chorda; fides; Cic.

— To STRING. *v. a.* Filum per foramen acus trajicere, inserere in acum.

— STRINGED. *a.* Nervis instructus.

— STRINGENT. *a.* Valens.

— STRINGY. *a.* Fibris abundans. — A stringy root; fibrata multis capillamentis radix, Plin.

— To STRIP. *v. a.* Vestem alicui detrahere, Ter.; veste aliquo nudare; spoliare vestibus. — To strip off one's clothes; corpus nudare, Cic.; sibi vestem exuere, or vestem detrahere; se vestibus exuere.

— STRIP. *s.* Pars, Cic.

— To STRIPE. *v. a.* Lineas ducere.

— STRIPE. *s.* I. A line; linea, Cic. II. A blow; plaga; ictus, us.

— STRIPLING. *s.* Adolescentulus.

— To STRIVE. *v. n.* I. To endeavour; conitari; eniti; Cic.; conari; contendere; industria; nervos contendere; se ipsum excitare et acere, Cic. II. To contend; see TO CONTENT.

— STROKE. *s.* Ictus, us; plaga; Cic. — A violent stroke; ictus validus, Ov.

— To STROKE. *v. a.* Alicui blandiri; palpari; suppalpari; blande palpari; Plaut.; aliquem blanditiis delinire, Cic.

— To STROLL. *v. n.* Cursitare, Ter.; circumcursare, Plaut.

— STROLLER. *s.* Concursor; errabundus; Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.; multivagus, Plin.

— STRONG. *a.* Fortis; validus; robustus; Cic.; vegetus. — A strong place; locus munitus. — A strong hand; vis.

— STRONGLY. *ad.* Valide; vehementer; fortiter; Cic.; vi.

— STROPHE. *s.* A stanza; strophe.

— STRUCTURE. *s.* Structura, Col. — The structure of the human frame; hominis fabricatio; membrorum compositio; Cic.; corporis humani compages, Vell. — The structure of a speech; orationis constructio, compositura, Gell.; structura partium et verborum, Cic.

— STRUGGLE. *s.* Nisus; comatus, us; contentio; Cic.

— To STRUGGLE. *v. n.* Conitari; eniti; Cic.; conari; contendere; nervos in aliqua re intendere; Cic.; corpus vehementius jactare; sese agitare.

— STRUMA, pl. STRUMÆ. *s.* Struma, Cic.

— STRUMOUS. *a.* Strumosis, Col.

— STRUMPET. *s.* Meretrix, Cic.; prostibulum, Plaut.; prostituta, Sen.

— To STRUT. *v. n.* Ansatum ambulare; subnixis alis se inferre; Plaut.

— STUB. *s.* Truncus; arboris excisæ truncus.

— To STUB. *v. a.* Arborem eradicare, Ter., radicitus exturbare, Catull., exstirpare; arboris radices evelere, Cic.

— STUBBED or STUBBY. *a.* In suos artus concretus, Propert.

— STUBBLE. *s.* Culmus, Cic.

— STUBBORN. *a.* Pertinax; perversax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.

— STUBBORNLY. *ad.* Obstinate, Ter.; pertinaciter, Cic.; obstinato animo; contumaciter; Liv.; obfirmate, Suet.

— STUBBORNNESS. *s.* Obstinatio; animi obstinatio; perversax; pertinacia; Cic. — An unconquerable stubbornness; inflexibilis obstinatio, Plin. J.

— STUCCO. *s.* A kind of fine plaster for walls; marmoratum, Plin.; albarium opus, Vitr.

— STUD. *s.* I. A nail with a large head; clavus, Cæs. II. A collection of breeding horses and mares; grex proletrarius.

— STUDENT. *s.* Auditor; discipulus; Cic.; fem. discipula, Hor.

— STUDIED. *a.* In re versatus, exercitus, exercitatus, Cic.

— STUDIOUS. *a.* Studiosus, Plin. J.; doctrinarum studiosus; Cic.; literarum studio deditus, addictus, or assiduus; amantissimus studiorum.

— STUDIOUSLY. *ad.* Studiose, Cic.

— STUDY. *s.* I. Attention of the mind; studium. — To devote one's time to study; in studio toto animo incumbere; in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere; Cic.; studiis totum se tradere, Plin. II. An apartment set apart for study; museum, Plin.

— To STUDY. *v. n.* and *a.* Literas discere; literis vacare, or studere; studio literarum operam dare; in studio literarum versari, rei operam dare; in re studium ponere; Cic.

— STUFF. *s.* Pannus, Hor. — Woolen stuff; pannus laneus. — (Of silk); bombycinus. — (Of gold); aurea materia; materies.

— To STUFF. *v. a.* Farciare, Col.; infarcire; rei farcienda indere; tomento reficere, or infarcire; Plin.

— STUFFING. *s.* I. That by which any thing is filled; tomentum, Sen. II. Ingredients put into meat; farcienda, Varr.; fartum, Col.

— STUM. *s.* Defrutum.

— To STUMBLE. *v. n.* and *a.* Ad rem pedem offendere, Quint.; rem offensare, Sen. — Fig.; labi; peccare; Cic.

— STUMBLE. *s.* Lapsus, us; lapsio; prolapsio; pedis offensio; Cic.

— STUMBLING-BLOCK or STUNELING-STONE. *s.* Offendiculum, Plin. J.

— STUMP. *s.* Truncus; arboris excisæ truncus.

— To STUN. *v. a.* I. To confound or dizzy with noise; aliquem, or aures, obtundere, Ter.; Cic. II. To make senseless; stupefacere; hebentem reddere; Cic.; alicui stuporem affere.

— To STUNT. *v. a.* Incrementum impidire.

— To STUPE. *v. a.* (With surgeons); vulnus aqua fovere, Virg.

— STUPEFACTION. *s.* Sensuum sopor; stupor.

— STUPEFACTIVE. *a.* Quod torporem sensibus inducit.

— STUPEFIER. *s.* (In medicine); torporem inducens, Plin.; soporifer, Virg.

— To STUPEFY. *v. a.* Stupefacere, Liv.

— STUPENDOUS. *a.* Mirus; mirabilis; mirificus; quod admirationem habet; Cic.

— STUPID. *a.* Homo plumbeus, Ter.; stupidus; hebes; Cic.; stipes; fungus; Ter.

— STUPIDITY. *s.* Stupiditas; stupor; Cic.

— STUPIDLY. *ad.* Stolidè, Liv.

— STUPOR. *s.* Torpor; stupor, Cic.

STURDILY. *ad.* Præcipitanter, Lucr.; cum quodam animi impetu, Cic.; ex præcipite; Ov.; valide.

STURDINESS. *s.* Acerbe, or aspere, dictum, or factum, Cic.

STURDY. *a.* In agendo præceps; vehemens; validus; robustus.

STURGEON. *s.* A sea-fish; acipenser, Cic.; tursio. Plin.; sturges, Auson.

To STUTTER. *v. n.* Lingua hæsitare, titubare; titubanter loqui; hæsitantibus verbis dicere; Cic.

STUTTERER. *s.* Balbus; blæsus; lingua hæsitans; bambalo; Cic.

STY. *s.* Suile, Col.; hara, Cic.

STYGIAN. *a.* Infernus, Liv.

STYLE. *s.* I. *Manner of speaking and writing;* stylus; scribendi dicendique ratio, or forma; Cic.

II. *The pin of a dial;* acus horarum index. III. *An instrument used in writing on wax tablets;* stylus.

IV. *A manner of proceeding in a court of justice;* forensis usus, ùs, Cic., ratio, Quint.; iudiciorum formula, Cic.

To STYLE. *v. a.* Appellare; designare; alicui, or rei, nomen imponere, indere; Plaut.; aliquem, or rem, nominare, Cic.; appellatione notare, Sen.

STYPTIC. *a. and s.* Stypticus, Plin.

SUAIVITY. *s.* Suavitas, Cic.

SUBACID. *a.* Subacidus, Plin.

To SUBACT. *v. a.* Populus subigere; or, armis, or bello, subigere; Cic.; Nep.; in suam ditionem redigere; sub imperium suum subungere; Cic.

SUBACTION. *s.* Urbis pugnatio, Cic.

SUBALTERN. *a. and s.* Altero inferior, Cic.; alteri obnoxius, Sall.

SUBDELEGATE. *a. and s.* Delegati vicarius; qui delegati vires gerit.

To SUBDELEGATE. *v. a.* Vicem suam alteri demandare, Suet.; aliquem sibi ad negotium gerendum substituere.

SUBDELEGATION. *s.* A delegato data negotii procuratio; vicaria delegatio.

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* Iterum parti, or dividere.

SUBDIVISION. *s.* Iterata divisio, or partitio, Cic.

To SUBDUCE or SUBDUCT. *v. a.* Intervertere, Plaut.; surripere, Catull.; subducere, Cic.; furto subducere, Liv.; supplare, Plaut.

SUBDUCTION. *s.* Furtum; detractio; Cic. — (In arithmetic); deductio, Sen.

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* Domare; subigere; vincere; superare; debellare.

SUBDUER. *s.* Populorum domitor, Cic.; gentium victor.

SUBHASTATION. *s.* (In law); auctio, Cic.; sub hasta venditio; hasta.

SUBJACENT. *a.* Subiacens.

To SUBJECT. *v. a.* Submittere; subjicere; Cic.

SUBJECT. *a.* Subjectus; obnoxius; Cic.

SUBJECT. *s.* I. *That in which any thing inheres or exists;* subjectum. II. *Cause; occasion;* occasio; causa; locus; Cic. III. *Subject-matter;* argumentum; materia; materies; Cic. — *The subject of a discourse;* materia orationis, Cic.; materia ad dicendum, Quint.

SUBJECTION or SUBJUGATION. *s.* Servitus; subjectus, ùs; Plin.

To SUBJOIN. *v. a.* Subungere; annectere.

SUBITANEOUS. *a.* Subitus; repentinus; Cic.; subitanæus, Plaut.

To SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* See To SUBDUCE.

SUBJUNCTIVE. *a. and s.* (In grammar); subjunctivus, or conjunctivus, (modus).

SUBLIMATE. *s.* Compositio ex argento vivo et sale ammoniaco excoctis.

To SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* Attenuare.

SUBLIMATION. *s.* Metallorum excoctio ad purum.

SUBLIME. *a.* Sublimis, Ov. — *Sublime thoughts;* grandes sententiæ, Quint.

To SUBLIME. *v. a.* Attenuare.

SUBLIMELY. *ad.* Sublime, Cic.

SUBLIMITY. *s.* Altitudo, Cic.; sublimitas, Plin.

SUBLUNAR or SUBLUNARY. *a.* Quod est, (quæ sunt,) infra lunam.

To SUBMERGE. *v. a.* Inundare; submergere; aquis submergere; submersum obruere; Cic.; Virg.

SUBMERSION. *s.* In aquam depressio.

SUBMISS or SUBMISSIVE. *a.* Dicto audiens, Liv.

SUBMISSION. *s.* Obediëntia, Cic.

SUBMISSIVELY. *ad.* Submisse; obediënter; Liv.

SUBMISSIVENESS. *s.* See SUBMISSION.

To SUBMIT. *v. a.* Submittere; subjicere; Cic.; in didonem et arbitratum alteri se dedere, Plaut.; alicujus imperio ac potestati, or sub potestatem, se subjicere; in fidem atque potestatem, or potestati fideique, se submittere; Cic.; Curt.

SUBORDINATE. *a.* Alteri obnoxius, or subjectus.

To SUBORN. *v. a.* Suoarnare; corrumpere; Cic.

SUBORNATION. *s.* Corruptela; sollicitatio; instigatio; Cic.

SUBPŒNA. *s.* (A law term.) Vadimonium.

To SUBPŒNA. *v. a.* (In law); alicui dem dicere; vadimonium constituere; aliquem vadari; in jus, or in iudicium, vocare; Cic.

SUBREPTION. *s.* Fallacia.

SUBREPTITIOUS. *a.* Subreptus, Cic.

SUBREPTITIOUSLY. *ad.* Astu; per fallaciam; Ter.; fraudulenter, Plin.

SUBROGATION. *s.* Substitutio, P. Jct.

To SUBSCRIBE. *v. a. and n.* Rei subscribere, Cic.; alicui rei assentire, or assentiri, Cic.; subscribere, Ov.

SUBSCRIBER. *s.* Qui chirographo ad rem accipiendam, or emendam, tenetur.

SUBSCRIPTION. *s.* Subscriptio; chirographum; Cic.; chirographus, Quint.

SUBSECUTIVE or SUBSEQUENT. *a.* Sequens; consequens.

SUBSEQUENTLY. *ad.* Consequenter; continenter.

To SUBSERVE. *v. n.* Alicui subservire, Ter.; opem ferre; adjuvato esse; alicujus adiutorem esse; adjuvare; Cic.

SUBSERVIENCE or SUBSERVIENCY. *s.* Utilitas; auxilium.

SUBSERVIENT. *a.* I. *Subject;* alteri obnoxius, or subjectus. II. *Useful;* utilis; conducibilis; Plaut.; Auct. ad Her.

To SUBSIDE. *v. n.* Deficere; decrescere; Cic. — *The waters subside;* undæ decrescut, Ov.

SUBSIDIARY. *s.* Subsidiarius, Liv.

SUBSIDY. *s.* Peculiarium subsidium, tributum.

To SUBSIGN. *v. a.* Rei subscribere, Cic.

To SUBSIST. *v. n.* Adhuc existere, Cic.; vitam tolerare, Cæs.; se sustentare, Cic. — *To subsist by one's labour;* labore et industria victum quærere, Cic.

SUBSISTENCE. *s.* I. *Real being;* substantia. II. *Means of supporting life;* vitæ subsidia; ad vitam necessaria.

SUBSISTENT. *a.* Quod existit; quod est in rerum natura.

SUBSTANTIAL. *a.* Ad substantiam rei pertinens.

SUBSTANTIALLY. *ad.* Firmiter.

SUBSTANTIALNESS. *s.* Soliditas; firmitas; stabilitas; Cic.

To SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* Firmum, or certum, reddere.

SUBSTANTIVE. *a. and s.* (In grammar); verbum, or nomen, substantivum.

SUBSTANTIVELY. *ad.* Substantive.

To SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* Aliquem pro altero, or in locum alterius, substituere, or sufficere, reponere, subdere; Cic.; Liv.; alteri subrogare, Cic.

SUBSTITUTE. *s.* Vicarius.

SUBSTITUTION. *s.* Substitutio, P. Jct. — Use the verbs.

To SUBTRACT. *v. a.* Supplare; de summa deducere; deductionem facere.

SUBTRACTION. *s.* Deductio, Sen.; detractio, Cic.

SUBTERRUGES. *s.* Effugium; diverticulum; tergiversatio; Cic.

SUBTERRANEAN or SUBTERRANEOUS. *a.* Subterraneus, Cic. — *A subterraneous sound;* terræ mugitus, ùs, Cic.

SUBTLE or SUBTLE. *a.* I. *Thin, fine;* subtilis; exilis; tenuis; Plin. II. *Acute;* solers; subtilis; acutus; argutus.

SUBTILELY or SUBTILY. *ad.* Callide; solerter; Cic.; dextere, Liv.

SUBTLENESS or SUBTILITY. *s.* Subtilitas; exilitas; tenuitas; calliditas; astutia; Ter.; solertia, Cic.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. a. and n.* Tenuare; extenuare; Plin.

SUBVERSION. *s.* Eversio; subversio; Liv.

SUBVERSIVE. *a.* Quod subvertendi vim habet; exitiosus; exitialis.

To SUBVERT. *v. a.* Evertere, Curt.; subvertere, Cic.; Ov.

SUBVERTER. *s.* Eversor, Cic.; Quint.

SUBURB. *s.* Suburbium, Cic. — *Confines;* fines; confinium; confinia; Cic.; Plin.

SUBURBAN. *a.* Suburbanus, Cic.; Tac.

SUCCEDANEOUS. *a.* Succedaneus, Plaut.; Gell.; vicarius, Cic.; Quint.

To SUCCEED. *v. a. and n.* Alicui, or alicujus, in locum succedere; alterius locum occupare; succedere; Cic.; prospere procedere; bene ac feliciter evenire. — *All has succeeded with us;* omnia secundissima nobis acciderunt, Cic.

SUCCESS. *s.* Successus, ùs, Liv.

SUCCESSFUL. *a.* Fortunatus, Cic.

SUCCESSFULLY. *ad.* Fauste; prospere; feliciter; Cic.

SUCCESSION. *s.* Series.

SUCCESSIVE. *a.* Continuus, Cic.

SUCCESSIVELY. *ad.* Per vices, Flor.; vicissim, Cic.

SUCCESSLESS. *a.* Miser; infelix; calamitosus; ærumnatus; Cic.

SUCCESSOR. *s.* Successor, Cic.

SUCCESSING. *a.* Brevis; contractus; Cic.

SUCCESSINGLY. *ad.* Breviter; paucis verbis; paucis; Cic.

SUCCORY. *s.* *A plant; intubus; intubum; chicorium, Plin.*

SUCCOUR. *s.* Auxilium; adjumentum; subsidium; adjutorium; Cic.; ops.—*To beg for succour; ad opem confugere, Cic.*

SUCCOURER. *s.* Qui opem fert; auxiliator.
 To SUCCOUR. *v. a.* Aliquem adjuvare, Ter.; juvare; or, adjuvare; Cic.; alicui adesse; auxiliari; opulari; subvenire; esse auxilio, or adjumento; operam dare; auxilium, opes, ferre; porrigere atque tendere; Cic.

SUCCULENCY. *s.* Succus, Cic.; humor, Plin.
 SUCCULENT. *a.* Succus plenus, Ter.
 To SUCCUMB. *v. n.* Onere opprimi, Cic.; oneri succumbere; sub onere concidere; Liv.; sub pondere fatiscere, deficere, Virg.

SUCCUSSIO. *s.* Concussio, Col.; succussio, Sen.; concussus, us, Plin.

SUCH. *prom. a.* Talis; tantus; tantulus.—*Such is the fact; sic res est, Ter.; ita se res habet.—He is such as I wished him; ut volebam esse cum ita est, Ter.*

To SUCK. *v. a. and n.* Sugere; lac sugere; Cic.; ubera sugere, or trahere, Lucan.; ebibere ubera lactantia, Ov.; mammam premere, Plin.

SUCK. *s.* Mamma.—*To give suck; infanti mammam præbere, Ter.; nutrire infantem admoto ubere, Phædr.; infanti uber dare, Plin.*

SUCKING or SUCTION. *s.* Use the verb.
 SUCKING-BOTTLE. *s.* Guttus; guttulus; Plin.
 To SUCKLE. *v. a.* Infanti mammam præbere; uber dare; Cic.; Ov.; nutrire infantem admoto ubere, Phædr.

SUCKLING. *s.* Alumnus, Cic.; fem. alumna.
 SUDATION. *s.* Exspiratio, Cic.

SUDATORY. *s.* Sudatorium, Sen.; sudatio; caldarium, Vitr.; aseum; laconicum, Cels.; thermæ, pl., Mart.

SUDDEN. *a.* Subitarius, Plaut.; subitus; repentinus; Cic.—*Sudden fright; subita atque improvisa formido, Cic.—A sudden shower; imber subitaneus, Col.*

SUDDENLY, ON A SUDDEN, OF A SUDDEN, or UPON A SUDDEN. *ad.* Subito; repente; derepente; repentino; Cic.

SUDDENNESS. *s.* Celeritas, Cic.
 SUDORIFIC. *a.* Sudatorius, Plaut.; sudorem eliciens, movens, ciens, evocans, or præstans.

To SUE. *v. a.* Judicio persequi, Ter.

To SUE. *v. n.* Alicui supplicare, supplicem esse; aliquem orare supplicibus verbis, Cic.; suppliciter, Liv.—*To sue for; ambire, Cic.; circumire, Plin. J.*

SUET. *s.* Sebum; or, sevim; Col.
 To SUFFER. *v. a. and n.* I. *To endure; pati; perpeti; ferre; or, perferre; Cic.—To suffer patiently; facile pati; toleranter, patienter, pacate et moderate, æquo animo, ferre; Cic.—To suffer shipwreck; naufragium facere.* II. *To give leave; permittere; sinere; concedere.—Suffer that—; sine, patere, concede ut—, Cic.*

SUFFERABLE. *a.* Tolerabilis; tolerandus; ferendus; Cic.
 SUFFERABLY. *ad.* Tolerabiliter, Col.

SUFFERANCE. *s.* Patientia; dolor; cruciatus, us; ærumna; Cic.

SUFFERER. *s.* Qui patitur, &c.—*A great sufferer; qui multa perpassus est.*

SUFFERING. *s.* Cruciatu, us; dolor; ærumna; Cic.
 To SUFFICE. *v. n. and a.* Sufficere, Cic.; satis esse, Liv.

SUFFICIENCY. *s.* Satis; copia; abundantia.—*Self sufficiency; arrogantia; confidentia.*

SUFFICIENT. *a.* Sufficiens, Cic.; qui, quæ, quod, satis est, Hor.—*This is sufficient for me; hoc mihi satis est.—A sufficient quantity of corn; annona tolerabilis, Liv.—To be sufficient; see TO SUFFICE.*

SUFFICIENTLY. *ad.* Satis; abunde; Cic.
 To SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* Suffocare, Cic.; præfocare, Ov.; alicui fauces oblidere, Tac.; spiritum elidere, or obstruere, Plin. J.

SUFFOCATION. *s.* Animæ interclusio, Cic.; suffocatio, Plin.
 To SUFFRAGATE. *v. n.* Convenire; congruere.

SUFFRAGE. *s.* Suffragium, Cic.—*To give one's suffrage; suffragium dare, Cic.*

SUFFUMIGATION. *s.* Suffumentum, Cic.; suffitus, us, Plin.; suffitio, Col.
 To SUFFUSE. *v. a.* Fundere; effundere; profundere; diffundere.

SUFFUSION. *s.* Suffusio, Sen.
 SUGAR. *s.* Saccharum, Plin.—*Sugar-house; officina in qua saccharum excoquitur.—Sugar-loaf; sacchari meta.—Sugar-candy; saccharum in crystallum concretum.—Sugar-basin; vas in quo saccharum asservatur.*

To SUGAR. *v. a.* Saccharo condire, Cic.
 SUGARY. *a.* Saccharo aspersus.

To SUGGEST. *v. a.* Alicui mentem injicere ut, Cic.; rem suggerere, or suadere, Stat.

SUGGESTION. *s.* Suasio; sollicitatio; Cic.; instigatio, Auct. ad Her.

SUICIDE. *s.* Sui ipsius occisio.—*To commit suicide; nocem sibi consciscere, Cic.*

SUIT. *s.* I. *A set; instructus et ornatus, us; instrumentum; Cic.* II. *A petition; postulatio; postulatum; petitio; Cic.* III. *A lawsuit; litigium, Plaut.; lis; causa; Cic.*

To SUIT. *v. a. and n.* Convenientia inter se componere; convenire; congruere; Cic.

SUITABLE. *a.* Conveniens; consentiens; congruens; Cic.
 SUITABLENESS. *s.* Rei cum altera convenientia, Cic., coherentia, Gell.

SUITABLY. *a.* Aptè; congruenter; convenienter; Cic.
 SUITER or SUITOR. *s.* I. *One who seeks after any thing; ad rem aspirans, or contendens; qui rem affectat.*

II. *A wooer; amator; anasius; Plaut.*
 SUITRESS. *s.* Supplex, Cic.; supplicans, Ter.

SULKINESS. *s.* Caperata frons, Varr.; vultus obducus, Ov.
 SULKY. *a.* Morosus, Cic.; vultuosus, Quint.

SULLEN. *a.* Morosus, Cic.; difficilis; rixosus; Col.; jurgiosus, Gell.
 SULENLY. *ad.* Morose.

SULLENNESS. *s.* Morositas.
 To SULLY. *v. a.* Inquinare; fœdare; spurcare; contaminare; depravare; corrumpere.—*To sully one's reputation; alicui labem aspergere; infamiam inferre, or inurere.*

SULPHUR. *s.* Sulphur, Virg.
 To SULPHUR or SULPHURATE. *v. a.* Sulphure inducere, Ov.

SULPHUREOUS or SULPHUROUS. *a.* Sulphureus, Cels.
 SULPHURY. *a.* Sulphure inductus, Cels.

SULTAN. *s.* The Turkish emperor; Turcarum imperator.
 SULTANA or SULTANESS. *s.* Turcarum regina.

SULTRINESS. *s.* Aëris æstus, us; æstus ignavi; Ov.; gravissimum tempus, Col.

SULTRY. *a.* Æstuosus; torridus; fervens.
 SUM. *s.* Summa; summarium; Sen.; operis alicujus brevis complexio, Cic.

To SUM or To SUM UP. *v. a.* Rationem supputare; calculos ponere, or subducere; Cic.; computare, Plin.; summam conficere, Cic.

SUMMARILY. *ad.* Summatim, Cic.; carptim, Plin. J.
 SUMMARY. *a.* Brevis; contractus; Cic.—*Summary discourse; contracta oratio, Cic.*

SUMMARY. *s.* Summarium, Sen.; summa; operis alicujus brevis complexio; Cic.

SUMMER. *s.* Æstas; æstivum tempus; Cic.—*In summer; æstivo tempore.*

SUMMERSAULT or SUMMERSSET. *s.* Subsultus, us.
 SUMMIT. *s.* Vertex; apex; Cic.—*The summit of a hill; montis vertex, Cic., cacumen, Hor., or culmen, Cæs., jugum, Virg., supercilium, Liv., or fastigium, Curt.*

To SUMMON. *v. a.* Rem faciendam alteri denuntiare; alicui diem dicere; vadimonium constituere; aliquem vadari; citare; in jus, or in iudicium, vocare; Cic.

SUMMONS. *s.* Vadimonii denuntiatio; in jus vocatio; Cic.
 SUMPTER. *s.* Equus sarcinarius; jumentum; Cæs.

SUMPTUARY. *a.* Sumptuarius.—*Sumptuary laws; leges sumptuariae, Cic.*

SUMPTUOSITY or SUMPTUOUSNESS. *s.* Luxus, us; sumptuosa magnificentia; Cic.

SUMPTUOUS. *a.* Magnificus; sumptuosus; Cic.
 SUMPTUOUSLY. *ad.* Sumptuose; splendide; apparatus; Cic.

SUN. *s.* Sol, Cic.—*Rising sun; sol exoriens, Plaut., oriens, Cic., surgens, Hirt.—Setting sun; solis occasus, us, Cic.—To sit in the sun; apicari.*

SUNBEAM. *s.* Solis radius.
 SUNBURNING. *s.* Solis æstus, us, ardor, Cic.; æstivi cœli ardor.

SUNBURNT. *a.* Æstu perustus; solis ardore infuscatus; Cic.
 SUNDAY. *s.* Dies Dominicus, or Dominica.

To SUNDER. *v. a.* Dividere; partiri; disjungere; Cæs
 SUNDER. *s.* Duæ partes.

SUNDIAL. *s.* Solarium, Cic.; horologium, Plin.
 SUNDRY. *a.* Multi, pl.

SUNFLOWER. *s.* A plant; heliotropium, Plin.
 SUNLIKE. *a.* Fulgens; splendens; Cic.

SUNNY. *a.* Apricus.—*Sunny spots; loca aprica, Plin., or apriorica, Col.*

SUNRISE or SUNRISING. *s.* Sol exoriens, Plaut., oriens, Cic., surgens, Hor.

SUNSET. *s.* Solis occasus, us, Cic.
 SUNSHINE. *s.* Apricum.

To SUP. *v. n. and a.* Cœnare, Cic.
 SUPERABLE. *a.* Superabilis; qui vincit, or superari, potest.

To SUPERABOUND. *v. a. and n.* Redundare; superabundare; superfluere; or, effuse affluere, Cic.
 SUPERABUNDANCE. *s.* Redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimia abundantia; uberior copia; Cic.

SUPERABUNDANT. *a.* Redundans; superabundans; abundantior; nimius; Cic.; superfluens, Sen.

SUPERABUNDANTLY. *ad.* Nimie, Plaut.; immodice et redundanter, Plin. J.; cumulatius, Cic.; plenius aequo, Hor.; abundantius, Plin.

To **SUPERADD.** *v. a.* See To **ADD.**

SUPERADDITION. *s.* Accessio, Cic.; auctus, ūs, Vell.

SUPERANNUATED. *a.* Exoletus, Plaut.; amosior, Plin. — *A superannuated beauty; virgo exoleta, Plaut., prægrandis natu, Liv.*

SUPERB. *a.* Superbus, Cic.; magnificus; splendidus; Cic.

SUPERCILIOUS. *a.* Superbus; arrogans; Cic.; ferox.

SUPERCILIOUSLY. *ad.* Superbe; arroganter; Cic.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS. *s.* Superbia; contumacia; ferocitas; Cic.

SUPEREMINENCE or **SUPEREMINENCY.** *s.* Præstantia, Cic.

SUPEREMINENT. *a.* Supereminens.

SUPEREROGATION. *s.* Opus quod ultra quis facit; quod quis non jussus, sed sponte facit.

SUPEREROGATORY. *a.* Quod fit ex abundantia; injus- sus.

SUPEREXCELLENT. *a.* Eximius; præstans; egregius.

SUPERFICIAL. *a.* Exterior. — *A superficial mind; ingenium quod summa rerum delibatur. — A superficial knowledge; inchoata cognitio, Hor.*

SUPERFICIALLY. *ad.* Strictim, Cic. — *To treat a thing superficially; rem perstringere; de re tenuiter disserere; Cic.*

SUPERFICIES or **SUPERFICE.** *s.* Superficies, Cic. — *To consider only the superficies of things; in rerum cortice hæere; prima rerum specie duci; Col.*

SUPERFINE. *a.* I. *The finest; tenuissimus; subtilissimus.* II. *Excellent; eximius; præstans; præclarus.*

SUPERFLUITY or **SUPERFLUOUSNESS.** *s.* Redundantia, Cic.; superfluitas, Plin.; nimietas, Col.; (bonorum superfluum, Pap. Jct.).

SUPERFLUOUS. *a.* Supervacuum; supervacaneus; superfluentis; redundans; Cic. — *To be superfluous; superesse; superfluere; redundare; Cic.*

SUPERFLUOUSLY. *ad.* Inutile.

SUPERFLUX. *s.* See **SUPERFLUITY.**

SUPERHUMAN. *a.* Quod humano altius est fastigium, Sen.; quod humanum excedit fastigium, Curt.; plusquam humanum.

To **SUPERINDUCE.** *v. a.* Addere.

SUPERINDUCTION. *s.* Accessio, Cic.; auctus, ūs, Gell.

To **SUPERINTEND.** *v. a.* Ad rem advigilare, Tibull., attendere, Plin. J.

SUPERINTENDENCE or **SUPERINTENDENCY.** *s.* Summa prefectura.

SUPERINTENDENT. *s.* Curator; præfectus.

SUPERIORITY. *s.* Præstantia, Cic.

SUPERIOR. *a.* Superior, Cic. — *Superior in velocity; velocitate præstantior, Plin. — Superior in merit; inter alios præcellens; excellens; emimens; Cic.; virtute exsuperans, Virg.*

SUPERIOR. *s.* Superior; præfectus; præses.

SUPERLATIVE. *a.* Eximius; emimens; excellens; egregius; præstans; præclarus. — (In grammar) *The superlative degree; gradus superlativus.*

SUPERLATIVELY. *ad.* Summe, Cic.

SUPERNAL. *a.* Cælestis, Cic.; supernus, Plin.

SUPERNALLY. *ad.* E sublimi; desuper; Cæs.; deinsuper, Sall.

SUPERNATURAL. *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, est supra vim naturæ, or naturæ vires exsuperat.

SUPERNATURALLY. *ad.* Divinitus; vi supra et cælesti, Cic.; supra quam naturæ potest.

SUPERNUMERARY. *s.* Qui, quæ, quod, extra, supra, or ultra, justum numerum est.

SUPERScription. *s.* Literarum, or epistolæ, inscriptio.

To **SUPERSEDE.** *v. a.* Differre.

SUPERSTITION. *s.* Superstitio, Cic.; prava religio, Plin. J.

SUPERSTITIOUS. *a.* Superstitiosus; superstitione imbutus, or infectus; Cic.; Tac. — *A superstitious mind; mens mobilis ad superstitionem, Tac.*

SUPERSTITIOUSLY. *ad.* Superstitiose; superstitiose atque aniliter; Cic.

To **SUPERSTRUCT.** *v. a.* Superstruere, Tac.; Quint.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, *s.* Structura.

To **SUPERVENE.** *v. n.* Intervenire, Cic.; supervenire, Liv.; de improvise adesse.

To **SUPERVISE.** *v. a.* See To **SUPERINTEND.**

SUPERVISOR. *s.* Custos, Cic.

To **SUPERVIVE.** *v. n.* Alteri superstitem esse, or vivere; alicui superesse; post alicquem vivere; Cic.

SUPINE. *a.* I. *With the face upwards; supinus.*

II. *Negligent, careless, indolent; improvidus; inconsideratus; socors; supinus, Catull.; Quint.; Juv.*

SUPINE. *s.* (In Latin grammar) supinum.

SUPINELY. *ad.* Sordiditer; inconsiderate; supine, Sen.

SUPINENESS. *s.* Negligentia; incuria; scordia; inconsiderantia. — (Supinitas is not used in this sense.)

To **SUPPDIATE.** *v. a.* Rem alicui ministrare, subministrare, or suppeditare; re alicquem instruere; Cic.

SUPPER. *s.* Cæna, Cic. — *During his supper; in cœnante eo, Suet.*

To **SUPPLANT.** *v. a.* I. *To trip up the heels; supplantare, Cic.* II. *To displace; minus alicui præripere; sese per fraudem in locum alterius sufficere.*

SUPPLE. *a.* Flexibilis; flexilis; Ov.; tractabilis; tractatu facilis; lentus; Col.

To **SUPPLE.** *v. a.* Mollire; docilem fingere.

SUPPLEMENT. *s.* Quod supplendi causa additur, Tac.

SUPPLEMENTAL or **SUPPLEMENTARY.** *a.* Qui, quæ, quod, supplet.

SUPPLENESS. *s.* (Of body) agilitas, Cic. — (Of mind) solertia; ingenii ad omnia dexteritas; Liv.

SUPPLIANT. *a.* Supplex, Cic.; deprecabundus, Tac.; supplicans, Ter.

SUPPLIANT or **SUPPLICANT.** *s.* See **SUPPLIANT.** *a.*

To **SUPPLICATE.** *v. a.* Alicui supplicare, supplicem esse; alicquem orare supplicibus verbis, Cic., or suppliciter, Liv.

SUPPLICATION. *s.* Deprecatio; supplex obsecratio; Cic.

To **SUPPLINE.** *v. a.* Supplere; rem alicui ministrare, subministrare, or suppeditare; re alicquem instruere; Cic.

SUPPLY. *s.* Subsidium; opes, pl.; auxilium; Cic.

To **SUPPORT.** *v. a.* I. *To endure, bear; sustinere, Cic.; ferre; or, perferre; tolerare; pati; perpeti; Cic.*

II. *To help, assist; alicui succurrere; opem, auxilium, ferre; auxiliari; esse auxilio; alicquem juvare, adjuvare. — To support one's self, or life, by any thing; re, or ex re, vivere.*

SUPPORT. *s.* I. *Prop; fulcimentum, Plaut.; fultura, Virg.; fulcrum, Vitr.; columnen, Ter.* II. *Help, aid; opes, pl.; gen. sing. opis, acc. opem, abl. opes; auxilium; adjumentum; præsidium.* III. *Necessaries of life; victus, ūs.*

SUPPORTABLE. *a.* Tolerabilis; patibilis; tolerandus; ferendus; Cic.

SUPPORTER. *s.* Columen; or, præsidium; tutela; defensor; Cic.

SUPPOSABLE. *a.* Quod credi potest, Cic.

SUPPOSAL or **SUPPOSITION.** *s.* Suppositio, Plaut.

To **SUPPOSE.** *v. a.* and *n.* Ponere, or facere, rem esse.

SUPPOSED. *part. a.* Subditiuus; subditivus; Plaut.; subditus; suppositus; Cic.

SUPPOSITIOUS. *a.* Falsus; adulterinus. — See also **SUPPOSED.**

To **SUPPRESS.** *v. a.* Supprimere, Plin.; abolere; abrogare; reprimere; or, comprimere; coercere; colibere; refrænare. — *To suppress a rebellion; seditioem comprimere.*

SUPPRESSING or **SUPPRESSION.** *s.* Abrogatio.

To **SUPPURATE.** *v. a.* and *n.* Suppurare, Col.; pus emittere, Cels.

SUPPURATION. *s.* Suppuratio; puris profluvium; Cels.

SUPPURATIVE. *a.* Suppuratorius, Plin.

SUPPUTATION. *s.* Supputatio, Plin.; calculorum subductio.

To **SUPPUTE.** *v. a.* Rationem supputare; calculos ponere, or subducere; Cic.; computare, Plin.

SUPREMACY. *s.* Jus supremi pontificatus.

SUPREME. *a.* Supremus; summus; Cic.

SUPREMLY. *ad.* Summe.

SURANCE. *s.* Securitas, Cic.; nimia fiducia, Nep.

SURCHARGE. *s.* Oneris accessio; novum onus.

To **SURCHARGE.** *v. a.* Alicui nimium oneris, or onus injustum, or onus gravius quam ut, or quam quod, ferre possit, imponere; alicquem nimio onere premere; Cic.

SURCINGLE. *s.* Lorum equi ventri subjectum.

SURCLE. *s.* A shoot; regerminans coliculus.

SURD. *a.* Surdus; auribus captus; Cic.

SURDITY. *s.* Surditas, Cic.

SURE. *a.* I. *Certain; certus; non dubius; Cic.; indubitatus, Plin. — I am sure that; certo scio; certum habeo, or scio; Cic.* II. *Safe; tutus, Cic.* III.

Trustworthy; fidelis; certus; Cic.; fidus, Hor. — A sure friend; fidelis in amicitias, Cic.; certus, or fidus, amicus, Plaut.; Hor.

SURE. *ad.* Certo; non dubitanter.

SURELY. *ad.* Certo; non dubitanter; firmiter; Plaut.; solide, Ter.; tuto, Cic.

SURETY. *s.* I. *Security, safety; tuta rerum conditio.* II. *One that gives security for another; cautio; auctor; sponsor; præes; Cic.*

SURF. *s.* (Of the sea) fluctum irati æquoris confluctus, ūs.

SURFACE. *s.* Superficies, Cic. — *Surface of the earth; terræ cutis, Plin.; summum solum, Quint. — Surface of the water; summa aqua, Cic.*

To **SURFEIT.** *v. a.* and *n.* Satiare, Cic.; exsatiare, Liv.; saturare; exsaturare; famem explorare; rei satietate alicquem afficere; rei satietatem afferre, or facere, alicui; famem suam explorare; Cic.

SURFEIT. *s.* Crapula.

SURGE. *s.* Fluctus, ūs; undæ; Cic.

To **SURGE.** *v. n.* To rise as waves; fluctuare.

SURGELESS. *a.* Placidus; tranquillus; Virg.
SURGEON. *s.* Chirurgus; vulnerum medicus; Plin.
SURGERY. *s.* Chirurgicalia, Hygin.
SURGICAL. *a.* Chirurgicus, Hygin.
SURLILY. *ad.* Morose, Cic.
SURLINESS. *s.* Morositas, Cic.
SURLY. *a.* Morosus; austerus; difficilis; Cic.
TO SURMISE. *v. a.* Rem suspitione attingere; rei suspitionem habere; Cic.
SURMISE. *s.* Conjectura, Cic.; conjectatio, Plin.
TO SURMOUNT. *v. a.* Superare; vincere; or, devincere; Cic. — *To surmount all difficulties*; difficultates omnes exsorbere, Cic., perumpere, Plin. — *To surmount one's passions*; cupiditatem impetare, Cic.
SURMOUNTABLE. *a.* Superabilis.
SURNAME. *s.* Cognomen; cognomentum; Cic.
TO SURNAME. *v. a.* Cognominare, Plin.; alicui cognomen dare, addere, or imponere, Cic.; alicui cognomen augere, Tac.
TO SURPASS. *v. a.* Superare; eminare; procurrere; vincere.
SURPLICE. *s.* Linteam amiculum.
SURPLUS or SURPLUSAGE. *s.* Reliquium; residuum; quod est supra numerum, or mensuram; quod numero supercurrit.
SURPRISAL or SURPRISE. *s.* Res inopina nec opinata, or improvia; admiratio; Cic.
TO SURPRISE. *v. a.* Alicuius percillere, or commovere; alicui admirationem movere; alicuius admirationem afficere; Cic.
SURPRISING. *a.* Improvisus; inopinatus; insperatus; mirus; mirabilis; Cic. — *A surprising thing*; res quam mirationem facit, Cic.; miratu digna, Sen.
SURPRISINGLY. *ad.* Mirabiliter; mire; mirifice; Cic.; mirimodis (i. q. miris modis), Plaut.
TO SURRENDER. *v. a. and n.* Tradere alicui rem; dedere; dedere se alicui, or in ditionem alicuius; herbam porrigere, Plin.
SURRENDER or SURRENDRY. *s.* Traditio; deditio. — *Surrender of a town*; urbis deditio.
SURREPTION. *s.* Fallacia.
SURREPTITIOUS. *a.* Subreptus, Cic.
SURREPTITIOUSLY. *ad.* Astu; per fallaciam; Ter.; fraudulentem, Plin.
TO SURROGATE. *v. a.* Alicuius, alicui, or in alterius locum, subrogare; substituere; or, supponere; Cic.; sufficere, Liv.
SURROGATION. *s.* Substitutio, P. Jct.
TO SURROUND. *v. a.* Rem cingere; or, circumdare; ambire; includere; sepire; amplecti.
SURTOUT. *s.* Epitogium, Quint.
TO SURVEY. *v. a.* Considerare; contemplari; inspicere; Cic.
SURVEY. *s.* Visus, Æs.
SURVEYOR. *s.* I. *An overseer, superintendent*; præfectus; quæstor. II. *A measurer of land*; finitor; metator; decempektor; Cic.; mensor, Col.
TO SURVIVE. *v. a. and n.* Alteri superstitem esse, or vivere; alicui superesse; post alium vivere, Cic.
SURVIVOR. *s.* Alteri superstes, Cic.
SURVIVORSHIP. *s.* Successoris designatio post obitum; possessoris muneris designata successio.
SUSCEPTIBILITY. *s.* Nimia animi in contumeliam accipiendam militia.
SENSIBLE or SUSCEPTIVE. *a.* Mollis animus ad accipiendam offensionem; rei ad rem aptus, or habilis; Cic.
TO SUSCITATE. *v. a.* In lucem, or in apertum, proferre; suscitare; excitare; incitare; stimulare; Cic. — *To suscite a war*; bellum movere, commovere; excitare; suscitare; concitare; or, conflare; Cic.
TO SUSPECT. *v. a. and n.* Suspiciari rem de aliquo; rei suspitionem habere; Cic.
SUSPECTED. *a.* Suspectus, Cic.
TO SUSPEND. *v. a.* I. *To hang*; suspendere, Cic. II. *To delay, to keep undetermined*; sustinere; or, retinere; Cic.; suspendere, Curt. — *To suspend one's judgment*; servare iudicium, Curt. III. *To interrupt, make to stop for a time*; interrompere.
SUSPENSE. *s.* Dubitatio, Cic. — *To be in suspense*; suspensio esse animo; pendere suspensum et incertum; hærare; hæsitare; Cic.; animi pendere, Plin. J.
SUSPENSION. *s.* Use the verbs. — *Suspension of hostilities*; induciæ, pl., Cic.; ab armis quies, Pomp. Mela.
SUSPICION. *s.* Suspicio, Ter.
SUSPICIOUS. *a.* I. *That suspects*; suspiciosus, Cic.; suspicax, Tac. II. *That is suspected*; suspectus.
SUSPIRATION. *s.* Suspirium, Cic.; suspiratus, Æs, Ov.; suspiratio, Sen.
TO SUSPIRE. *v. n.* Suspirare, Cic.; suspiria trahere, or ducere; gemitus edere; Or.
TO SUSTAIN. *v. a.* I. *To prop, hold up*; sustinere; fulcire; Cic. II. *To endure*; ferre; perferre; tolerare; pati; Cic. III. *To nourish, support*; alere; victum præbere.
SUSTAINEL. *s.* Qui opem, or auxilium, fert; præsidium; auxilium, Cic.

SUSTENANCE. *s.* Pl., vitæ subsidia; ad vitam necessaria.
SUSURATION. *s.* Insurratio, Capitol.; mussitatio.
SUTLER. *s.* Castrensium suffraganeus, Plin.; qui, or quæ, castris cibaria subministrat; (annouarius, Bud.).
SUTURE. *s.* (With surgeons); sutura, Cels.
TO SWADDELE. *v. a.* Infantem pannis involvere; fasciis obvolvère, Plaut., vincire, Ov., colligare in incunabulis, Plaut.
SWADDLING-BAND. *s.* Fascia.
SWADDLING-CLOTH or SWADDLING-CLOUT. *s.* Fascia.
TO SWAGGER. *v. n.* Se magnifice jactare et ostentare, Auct. ad Her.; de se ipso gloriosius loqui, Cic.
SWAGGERER. *s.* Miles gloriosus; alter thraso; Ter.
SWAIN. *v.* Adolescentulus.
SWALLOW. *s.* I. *A bird*; hirundo, Cic. II. *The throat*; guttur; jugulum; Cic.; gula, Phædr.
TO SWALLOW. *v. a.* Sorbere, Cic.; exsorbere, Hor.; haurire; exhaurire, Cic.
SWAMP. *s.* Palus, Cic.
SWAMPY. *a.* Palustris, Cæs.; paludosus, Ov.
SWAN. *s.* *A bird*; cygnus, Cic.; olor, Virg.
SWAP. *ad.* Propere.
SWARD. *s.* I. *Kind of bacon*; snilla cutis. II. *Surface of the ground*; terræ cutis, Plin.
SWARM. *s.* Grex; turba; Cic.
TO SWARM. *v. n.* Affluere; abundare. — (Of bees); examinam condere, Virg.; examinare, Col.
SWART, SWARTH, or SWARTHY. *a.* Fuscus, Ov.; aquilus; subniger; Suet. — *Swarthy countenance*; os adustum, Liv.
SWATHE. *s.* Fascia, Plaut.
TO SWATHE. *v. a.* Fasciis obvolvère, or vincire.
TO SWAY. *v. n. and a.* Esse cum imperio, Cic.; gubernare; administrare; regere.
SWAY. *s.* Motus, Æs; vacillatio; Quint.
TO SWEAR. *v. n. and a.* Rem firmare jurejurando, Cic. — *To swear fidelity*; fidem suam alicui sacramento obstringere, Cic. — *To swear profanly*; in Deum verba impia dicere. — *To swear against one*; in alicuius maledicta congerere; verbis atrocibus alicui maledicere; Cic.
SWEARER. *s.* Homo temere sæpiusque dejurans; qui dira precatur.
SWEAT. *s.* Sudor. — *In a sweat*; sudore diffusus, Cic., madens, Phædr., perfusus, Curt.
TO SWEAT. *v. n.* Sudare, Cic.; insudare, Cels.; sudorem emittere, Plin.; sudore, or multo sudore, manare, Cic., diffilure, Plin.
SWEATY. *a.* I. *Covered with sweat*; sudore perfusus, Curt. II. *Toilsome*; laboriosus, Cic.
TO SWEEP. *v. a.* Vertere; evertere; convertere; Cic.; scopis purgare; canini spiraculum purgare, or vertere; fuliginem e camino detergere.
SWEEP. *s.* *A chimney-sweeper*; qui caminorum purgat spiracula.
SWEET. *a.* I. *Pleasing to any sense*; suavis; jucundus; Cic. II. *Luscious to the taste*; dulcis. — Fig.; *Sweet words*; mellita verba; delensiva verba, Plaut.
**III. Melodious; suavis; muscus, Cic.; modulatus, Quint.
**IV. Fragrant; suave olens, Cic.; odorifer; odoratus; Plin. V. *Grateful, pleasing*; dulcis; gratus; jucundus. — *A sweet face*; oris suavitas, Quint. VI. *Mild, gentle*; urbanus.
SWEET. *s.* Dulcedo; dulcitus; suavitas; Cic.; odor; odores, pl.; odoramentum, Plin.
SWEETBREAD. *s.* *The pancreas of a calf*; glandula vitulina.
TO SWEETEN. *v. a.* I. *To make sweet*; dulcem reddere; (dulcare, Sidon.; dulcorare, Hieron.). — *To sweeten with sugar*; saccharo condire; saccharum aspersere. II. *To make less painful*; mitigare; levare; mollire; lenire; Cic.
SWEETHEART. *s.* Amans, Ter.; amator, Cic.; fem. amatrix, Plaut.; amasius; fem. amasia; Fest.
SWEETISH. *a.* Dulciculus, Cic.; subdulcis; languide, or injucunde, dulcis, Plin.
SWEETLY. *ad.* Dulce; dulciter; suaviter.
SWEETNESS. *s.* Suavitas; dulcedo; dulcitus; Cic.
TO SWELL. *v. n. and a.* Tumesfacere; inflare; tumere; tumescere; Virg.; intumescere, Ov.; turgescere, Cels.; inflari, Cic.; cutem intendere, Phædr. — (Speaking of a river); accrescere, Cic. — *To swell greatly*; immensum attolli, Tac. — *To swell with pride*; superbia efferi; efferre se insolentius; Cic.
SWELL or SWELLING. *s.* Tumor, Cic.; inflatio, Col. — *Swell of the sea*; sedata tempestate fluctuum agitato.
SWELLING. *a.* Tumidus; turgidus. — *Swelling words*; ampullæ; sesquipedalia verba; Hor.
TO SWERVE. *v. n.* In locum sedere; decedere; Cic. — *To swerve from the road*; se extra viam declinare, Plaut.; de via declinare, or decedere, Cic.; divertere via, Plin.
SWIFT. *a.* Celer, Cic.; Ov.; Ter.; citus; concitatus; Cic. — *A swift horse*; equus rapidus, or velox, Ov., velocissimus, Quint., quam maxime pernix, Plin., acer cursibus, Virg., alacer.
SWIFT. *s.* I. *A bird*; cypselus; apus; Plin. II. *A current*; torrens, Cic.****

SWIFTLY. *ad.* Cito, Cic.; festinanter, Cæs. — *To go swiftly*; magna incitatione ferri, Cic.

SWIFTNES. *s.* Festinatio; velocitas; Cic.; celeritas, Plin. — *Swiftness of horses*; eorum pernicitas, Liv.

To SWILL. *v. n.* Ingurgitare; ebibere.

To SWILL. *v. a.* Lavare.

SWILLER. *s.* Vinosus, Plaut.; ebriosus; vinolentus; Cic.; vini potor, Plaut.; vir multi meri, Hor., vino devotus, Phædr.

To SWIM. *v. a.* Nare; natare; Cic. — *To swim against the stream*; contra aquam, or adverso flumine, natate, Plin.

SWIMMER. *s.* Natator.

SWIMMINGLY. *ad.* Facile.

To SWINDLE. *v. n.* Rem ab aliquo expalpare, Plaut., clam subducere, per fraudem surripere; te aliquem intervertere; Cic.

SWINDLER. *s.* Æruscator, Plaut.

SWINE. *s.* Porcus; sus; Cic.

SWINEHERD. *s.* Suaris, Plin.

To SWING or SWINGLE. *v. a. and n.* Huc, illuc, jacitare; quater; Liv.; concutere, Cic.

To SWING ABOUT. *v. n.* In gyros ire, Ov.

SWING. *s.* Libramen; jactatio. — *A rope on which one flies forward and backward*; suspensus funis, vel ramus, quo se quis jactat.

To SWINGE. *s.* Alicui fustem impingere, Cic.; aliquem bacillo cadere, Cic., fuste percutere, Vell.; lumbos alicui dolare, Hor.

SWINGINGLY. *ad.* Grande.

SWINISH. *a.* Porcinus, Plaut.; suillus, Liv.; fig.; inurbanus, Cic.

SWIPE. *s.* Tolleno, Plin.

SWITCH. *s.* Tenuis et lenta arundo; virgula.

SWIVEL. *s.* Annulus.

SWIVEL CANNON. *s.* Tormentum minus in navibus usitatum.

SWOLLEN or SWOLN. *a.* Tumidus; turgidus; Cic. — *A swollen style*; oratio quo target et inflata est, Auct. ad Her.

To SWOON. *v. n.* Animo Inqui, Cic., defici, Plin.; animi deliquium pati, Plin.

SWOON. *s.* Deliquium, Plaut.; animi defectio, Cels., defectus, Æs, Plin.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* Ruere; irruere; Sall.; impetum facere, Cic.

SWORD. *s.* Gladius; ferrum; ensis. — *To fight with swords*; gladiis rem gerere, Cæs.; Sall.; ferro dimicare, Curt.

SWORD-CUTLER. *s.* Armorum politor, Catull.

SWORN. *part. a.* Jurejurando firmatus, Cic. — *A sworn enemy*; alicui infensissimus; capitalis adversarius, Cic.

SYCAMORE. *s.* A tree; sycomoros, Vitr.

SYCOPHANT. *s.* Delator; adulator; assentator; sycophanta. — *To play the sycophant*; adulari.

SYLLABICAL or SYLLABIC. *a.* Syllabicus.

SYLLABLE. *s.* (In grammar); syllaba, Cic.

SYLLOGISM. *s.* Syllogismus, Quint.

SYLLOGISTIC or SYLLOGISTICAL. *a.* Syllogisticus, Quint.

SYLPH. *s.* Genius aëris incolæ.

SYLVAN. *a.* Silvaticus; silvester; silvicola, Virg.; fem. silvicultrix, Catull.

SYMBOL. *s.* Effigies, Phædr.; figura significans.

SYMBOLICAL. *a.* Symbolicus; quod innuit, or significat.

SYMBOLICALLY. *ad.* Symbolice, Gell.

To SYMBOLISE. *v. a. and n.* Inter se cohærere, or congruere, Cic.; Vitr.

SYMMETRICAL. *a.* Convenientem membrorum consensum habens, Vitr.

SYMMETRY. *s.* Symmetria, Vitr.; apta partium structura, Col.; harmonica ratio, Plin.; commodulatio, Suet.; partim operis consensus, Æs, Vitr. — *To be in symmetry*; consentire, Cic. — *With symmetry*; omnibus operis partibus inter se consentientibus.

SYMPATHETIC or SYMPATHETICAL. *a.* Cum re consentiens, or congruens.

To SYMPATHISE. *v. n.* Inter se congruere, or consentire; concinere.

SYMPATHY. *s.* Sympathia naturæ cognatio; naturæ quasi contentus atque consensus, Æs; Cic.

SYMPHONIOUS. *a.* Musicus, Cic.; modulatus, Quint.

SYMPHONY. *s.* Symphonia, Quint.

SYMPOSIAC. *a.* Conivalis; Liv.; Tac.; symposiacus, Gell.

SYMPTOM. *s.* Casus, Æs; accidentia; Plin.

SYNAGOGUE. *s.* Synagoga.

SYNCHRONAL or SYNCHRONOUS. *a.* Synchronus.

SYNCHRONISM. *s.* Rerum ejusdem temporis relatio, Cic.

To SYNOCPATE. *v. n.* Literam, or syllabam, detrachere.

SYNOPE. *s.* I. *A fainting-fit*; defectio, Suet.; animæ defectio, Cels.; animæ deliquium, Plin. II. *A contraction of a word*; syncope.

SYNDIC. *s.* Publicæ rei procurator; negotiorum curator.

SYNDICAL. *a.* Quod ad syndicum pertinet.

SYNDICATE. *s.* Syndici munus.

SYNECDOCHE. *s.* (In rhetoric); synecdoche, Quint.

SYNOD. *s.* Concilium; synodus.

SYNODAL, SYNODIC, or SYNODICAL. *a.* Synodi nomine conscriptus; ad synodum pertinens.

SYNOCALLY. *ad.* In synodis.

SYNONYMS. *s. pl.* (In grammar); verba quæ idem significant, ejusdem significationis, Plin.; Gell.; verba ejusdem significati, quæ idem valent.

SYNONYMOUS. *a.* Quæ idem significant, Plin., or valent. — See SYNONYMS.

SYNONYMY. *s.* Synonymia, Cic.

SYNOPSIS. *s.* Summarium, Sen.; summa.

SYNOVIA. *s.* (In anatomy); vitrea mucilago.

SYNTAX or SYNTAXIS. *s.* (In grammar); syntaxis; orationis constructio; verborum structura; Cic.

SYRINGE. *s.* Clyster, Col.

To SYRINGE. *v. a.* Liquorem clystere immittere, injicere, agere, or infundere.

SYRTIS. *s.* Syrtes, Plin.

SYSTEM. *s.* Systema; hypothesis; doctrina.

SYSTEMATICAL. *a.* Quod ad systema pertinet.

SYSTEMATICALLY. *ad.* Modo ad systema accedenti.

T.

TABARD or TABERD. *s.* Herald's coat; lorica hamis conserta, Virg.

TABBY. *s.* A kind of silk; pannus sericus undulatus.

TABBY. *a.* Maculosus.

TABEFACION. *s.* Tabes.

To TABEFY. *v. n.* Tabescere.

TABEFYING. *a.* Tabescens.

TABERNACLE. *s.* Tabernaculum.

To TABERNACLE. *v. n.* In loco habitare, or domicilium habere, Cic.

TABID. *a.* Tabidus.

TABIDNESS. *s.* Lenta tabes, Cels.; phthisis, Juv.; tabiditas, Plin.

TABLATURE. *s.* I. *Painting on walls or ceilings*; udo tectorio diligenter inducti colores, Vitr. II. *A kind of music-book*; designatum musicæ ratione diagramma.

TABLE. *s.* I. *A board on which meals are spread*; mensa, Cic.; quadra, Varr. — *At table*; apud mensam. — *To spread the table*; mensam sternere. — *To sit at table*; mensæ accumbere. — *To wait at table*; mensæ astare. II. *A board for other purposes*; tabula. III. *A writing, list, catalogue*; tabula. IV. *An index of a book*; index, Cic.

To TABLE. *v. a. and n.* Aliquem mensa sua communicare, Plaut.

TABLE-BOOK. *s.* Pl., pugillaria, Catull.; codicilli, Cic.; pugillares, Plin.

TABLECLOTH. *s.* Linteam quo mensa insternitur.

TABLE-MAN. *s.* (At draughts); scrupus, Cic.

TABLE-NAPKIN. *s.* Mappa.

TABLER. *s.* Puer, or adolescens, alendus et erudiendus magistro traditus.

TABLET. *s.* Tabula; quadra.

TABOUR, TABOURET, TABOURINE, or TABRET. *s.* A small drum; tympaniolum, Arnob.

To TABOUR. *v. n.* Tympanum pulsare, or tundere, Ov.; tympanizare, Suet.

TABULAR. *a.* Ut tabula.

To TABULATE. *v. a.* Tabulare.

TACIT. *a.* Tacitus, Cic. — *A tacit consent*; tacita assentio, Cic.

TACITLY. *ad.* Tacite, Cic.; tacito, Plaut.

TACITURNITY. *s.* Taciturnitas, Cic.

To TACK. *v. a. and n.* I. *To join, unite, stitch together*; rem rei, or cum rei, jungere; copulare; connectere; Cic. II. *To turn a ship*; navem circumagere, Liv.; proram alicui contorquere, Virg.

TACK. *s.* I. *A small nail*; clavulus, Varr. II. *The act of turning ships at sea*; conversio, Cic.

TACKLE. *s.* I. *An arrow*; sagitta, Cic. II. *Weapons*; arma, Cic. III. *(Of a ship)*; nautici funes; rudentes; funium apparatus, Æs.

TACKLING. *s.* (A sea term.) Nautici funes; rudentes; funium apparatus, Æs.

TACTICS. *s. pl.* Ars milites ordinandi.

TACTILE. *a.* Tacillis, Cic.; sub tactum cadens.

TADPOLE. *s.* Ranula, Apul.

TAFFETA. *s.* Contextus tenuissimis filis pannus sericus.

TAG. *s.* Stylus extremo ligamini adscitus.

To TAG. *v. a.* Ferro munire, or instruere, Virg.

To TAG AFTER. *v. n.* Consequi.

TAIL. *s.* Cauda, Cic.

TAILED. *a.* Cauda instructus.

TAILOR. *s.* Vestiaris, U. Jct.

To TAJNT. *v. a.* Inquinare; fœdare; conspurcare; Col.; spurcare; contaminare.

TAJNT. *s.* Macula; sordes; inquinamentum; Cic.; labes.

To TAKE. *v. a.* Prehendere; apprehendere; comprehendere; Cic.—*To take up a book*; librum in manus sumere.—*To take away*; rem alicui subripere, or surripere; alicui, or ab aliquo, furari; Cic.; furto subducere, Lucr.—*To take a city*; oppidum expugnare, Cæs.; urbem capere, Virg.—*To take care*; cavere.—*To take up one's arms*; armis cingi, or accingi, se instruere, Virg.; arma induere, Lucr.—*To take to eat*; edere; or, esse; Cic.; cibum sumere, or capere.—*To take a bath*; se lavare; see BATH.—*To take up a thing warmly*; omni studio ad rem incumbere, Cic.—*To take on one's self*; rem in se recipere, Cic.—*To take on one another's fault*; alterius culpam ad se recipere, Cic., sustinere, ad se transferre.—*To take root*; radices agere, Cic.; radicem capere, Plin.—*To take for granted*; ponere, or facere, rem esse; pro certo ponere.—*To take in, i. e. to hold, contain*; comprehendere, Varr.; continere; complecti; Cic.; capere, Curt.—*To take in, i. e. to deceive*; dolis decipere, Plaut.; see TO CHEAT.—*To take in hand*; suscipere.—*To take to pieces*; discernere; concerpere; conscindere; comminueri; Cic.—*To take up*; see TO OCCUPY; ANSWER; ADOPT.—*To take upon*; see TO ASSUME.

To TAKE. *v. n.* I. *To please, to gain reception*; placere; gratum esse. II. *To have the intended or natural effect*; procedere; bene succedere.

TAKEN. *part.* Deprehensus.—*Taken in the act*; in manifesto facinore deprehensus, Cic.—*Taken with any thing*; incantatus, Plin.—*Cities taken*; urbes expugnate, Curt.

TAKER. *s.* Acceptor; fem. acceprix; Plaut.—*Taker of cities*; urbium expugnator, Plin.

TAKING. *s.* Animi subita perturbatio; in dolore contractio; Cic.; pavida formido; pavidus metus, Æs, Ov.

TAKING. *a.* Jucundus; illecebrosus.

TALC. *s.* A mineral; lapis specularis, Plin.; lapis in laminis perlucidus sectilis.

TALC. *s.* Commentum, Ter.; fabula; res commenticia; Cic.

TALKBEARER. *s.* Delator, Plin.

TALC. *s.* Dos; facultas; Cic.—*A man of great talent*; vir præstans ingenio et industria.

TALISMAN. *s.* Prop.; talisma; sideralis sculptura.—*Fig.*; magica vis.

TALISMANIC. *a.* Quod ad talisma pertinet.

To TALK. *v. n.* Fari; efferi; loqui; voces mittere; Cic.—*To talk a great deal*; verba funditare, Plaut., perpetuare, Cic.; verbis diffuere, Gell.

TALK. *s.* Sermo; familiaris cum aliquo sermo; congressus, Æs; or, congressio; Cic.

TALKATIVE. *s.* Garrulus, Ter.; linguax, Gell.; loquax, Cic.; locutivus; blatero; Gell.; fem., loquax; locutula; Lucr.

TALKATIVENESS. *s.* Garrulitas; loquacitas; loquendi profuentia; Cic.

TALKER. *s.* See TALKATIVE.

TALL. *a.* Magnus; altus; Cic.—*Taller*; major.—*A tall man*; vir corpore celsus, Liv., ingens, Tac., præcipue stature, Col.

TALLAGE. *s.* Vectigal.

TALLOW. *s.* Sebum; or, sevim; Col.

To TALLOW. *v. a.* Sebare, Col.

TALLOW-CHANDLER. *s.* Candelarum opifex et propola.

TALLY. *s.* A stick notched in conformity to another stick and used to keep accounts; talea, Varr.

To TALLY. *v. a.* Rem ad aliam accommodare, Quint., aptare, Cic.

To TALLY. *v. n.* Accommodari rei, or ad rem; congruere rei, or cum re; Cic.; inter se congruere.

TALLNESS. *s.* Altitudo.

TALON. *s.* Pl., falcule, Plin.; unguës; falcati, or adunci, unguës.

TAMBOURINE. *s.* Tympanium, Arnob.

TAME. *a.* Cieur, Cic.; cicuratus, Varr.; domitus, Cic.; mansuetus, Liv.

To TAME. *v. a.* Feram mansuetam reddere, or facere, Cic.; cicurare, Varr.; domare, Ov.; mansuafacere, Plin.; mites et mansuetos facere.

TAMER. *s.* Domitor.

TAMKIN or TAMPION. *s.* A wooden stopple; obturamentum, Plin.

To TAMPER WITH. *v. a.* Illicere; pellicere.

To TAN. *v. a.* I. *To imbue with bark*; coria corticis quænei pulvere inficere, or macerare. II. *To burn with the sun*; cutem adurere, or infuscare, Plin.; sole colorare, Sen.

TAN. *s.* Bark of oak; cortex quæneus in pulverem extenuatus.

TANGIBLE. *s.* Tactilis, Cic.; sub tactum cadens.

To TANGLE. *v. a.* and *n.* To entangle; convolvere, Virg.; circumplicare, Cic.; involvere; circumvolvere; intorquere; Col.; circumplexu ambire, Plin.; obvolvere, or circumplicare se.

TANGLE. *s.* Nodus.

TAN-HOUSE. *s.* Coriaria officina.

TANK. *s.* Cisterna, Tac.; Varr.

TANNER. *s.* Coriarius, Plin.

To TANTALISE. *v. a.* Vana spe allicere.

TANTAMOUNT. *a.* Par; æqualis.

TAP. *s.* I. *A gentle blow*; inflicta plana manu plaga.

II. *A pipe at which the liquor in a vessel is let out*; fistula.

To TAP. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *To strike gently*; aliquid ferre perrecta palma, Plaut.; terræ pedem incutere, Quint. II. *To broach a vessel*; dolum vico plenum pertundere, U. Jct. III. (In botany); radicem ad perpendicularium agere.

TAP-ROOT. *s.* (In trees); *The root that descends straight down*; radix perpendicularis.

TAPE. *s.* Tænia textilis.

TAPE-WORM. *s.* Tænia, Col.

TAPER. *s.* Cereca candela.

TAPER. *a.* Turbinatus, Plin.; in figuram conii formatus; cono similis.

TAPESTRY. *s.* Aulæum; peripetasma; Cic.; tapes, Virg.

TAR. *s.* Pix nautica, Cæs.

To TAR. *v. a.* A pice nautica illinere, or inducere, Plaut.

TARANTULA. *s.* An insect; ptalangium, Plin.

TARDILY. *ad.* Tarde, Curt.

TARDINESS or TARDIFY. *s.* Sera fructuum maturitas, Col.; lentitudo, Cic.

TARDY. *a.* Lentus; tardus; Cic.

TARE. *s.* I. *A weed that grows among corn*; lolium, Virg.; æra, Plin. II. (A mercantile word); interritmentum, Liv.; rei vitium.

TARGE or TARGET. *s.* A kind of buckler; pelta, Virg.

TARGE. *s.* Nummarius index.

To TARNISH. *v. a.* Rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, extinguere, or tollere.

To TARNISH. *v. n.* Obscurari; infuscari; Cic.; Col.

TARRAGON. *s.* (In botany); draucunculus, Plin.

To TARRY. *v. n.* Morari; cunctari; Cic.

TARSEL. *s.* A kind of hawk; accipiter mas.

TART. *a.* Acidus, Plin.

TART. *s.* Scriblita, Mart.

TARTANE. *s.* A vessel much used in the Mediterranean Sea; piscatoria navis, Cæs.

TARTAREAN. *a.* Infernus, Liv.

TARTAREOUS or TARTAROUS. *a.* Ad tartari naturam accedens.

TARTLET. *s.* A small tart; scriblita minor.

TARTLY. *ad.* Acerbe; aspere; aspere et acerbe; Cic.; amare, Phædr.

TARTNESS. *s.* Acor, Plin.; acrimonia, Col.; asperitas; acerbitas; Cic.

TASK. *s.* Penum, Cic.; opus imperatum, mandatum, or præscriptum.—*To give or set a task*; definire alicui quod faciat, Cic.; penum alicui injungere, or præscribere.—*To perform one's task*; absolvere penum; justam operam reddere.—*To take one to task*; rationem operis ab aliquo exigere; aliquid ad examen vocare.

To TASK. *v. a.* Define alicui quod faciat, Cic.

TASTABLE. *a.* Sapidus; in quo est acumen saporis; Plin.

To TASTE. *v. a.* and *n.* Gustare; degustare; Cic.; prægustare; experiri; gustu explorare; Col.

TASTE. *s.* Gustus; Æs; gustatus, Æs; sapor.—*Good taste*; sanæ mentis sagacitas.—*A man of good taste*; homo intelligentis iudicii; vir exquisito iudicio; doctus et intelligens rerum æstimator; Cic.—*A man of bad taste*; vir pravi iudicii; malus rerum æstimator.—*To have a taste for study*; delectare se cum Musis, Cic.—*To have no taste for study*; a studio abhorrere, Cic.

TASTEFUL. *a.* Sapidus.

TATTER. *s.* Lacer detritusque panniculus; cento; Cæs.—*Covered with tatters*; pannosus; pannis obsitus; Cic.

TATTERED. *a.* Lacer; pannosus.

To TATTLE. *v. n.* Argutari; loquitari; deblaterare; fabulari; Plaut.; garrire, Cic.

TATTLE. *s.* Garrulitas; loquacitas; Cic.

TATTLER. *s.* Garrulus, Ter.; loquax, Cic.; largiloquus, Plaut.

TATTOO. *s.* The beat of a drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters; recessus, Æs; receptus, Æs; Cæs.

TAUGHT. *part. a.* Doctus; cruditus.—*A young man well taught*; adolescens ingenius liberaliterque educatus, bene moratus, or bene institutus, Cic.

To TAUNT. *v. a.* Alicui, or in aliquem, insultare, Cic.; illudere, Virg.

TAUNT. *s.* Contumelia; ludibrium.

TAUNTINGLY. *ad.* Contumeliose.

TAUTOLOGY. *s.* Tautologia, Quint.

TAVERN. *s.* Hospitium; diversoria taberna; Plaut.; diversorium, Cic.

TAVERNER, TAVERNER-KEEPER, or TAVERNER-MAN. *s.* Caupo, Cic.; tabernarius, Cæd. ad Cic.

TAWNY. *a.* Ferrugineus.

TAX. s. Pecuniæ irrogatio; irrogata ditonibus pecunia.

To TAX. v. a. I. To charge with a tax; alicui pecuniæ summam imperare, Cæs. II. To accuse; aliquem de re arguere, or redarguere; in re reprehendere. — To tax with pride; alicui famam superbiam inuere, Cic.

TAXATION. s. Taxatio, Plin.

TEA. s. Thea sinensis.

TEAPOT. s. Cucumella.

To TEACH. v. a. Aliquem rem, or de re, docere; edocere rem, re, in re, or ad rem. — To teach a science to some one; disciplinam alicui tradere, Cic.; rem alicui indicare, Ter. — To teach wit; e bardo cautioem facere; ad calliditatem informare.

TEACHABLE. a. Docilis.

TEACHER. s. Magister; præceptor.

TEAGUE. s. A name of illiberal contempt, for an Irishman; Hibernus.

TEAL. s. A wild fowl; querquedula, Varr.

TEAM. s. Jugum.

TEAR. s. Lacryma, Cic. — Tears of joy; elicitæ lacrymæ gaudio, Vell. — To shed tears; lacrymare, Ter.; lacrymari; lacrymas effundere, profundere. — To melt into tears; in lacrymas effundi, Tac.

TEAR. s. (from the verb.) i. e. A rent; scissura; concisura; Plin.

To TEAR. v. a. Lacerare; laniare; dilaniare; discerpere; Cic. — To tear one's character to pieces, i. e. to slander; famam lacerare, Liv.; aliquem maledictis proscindere, Plin.

TEARER. s. Laciniator, Prudent.

TEARFUL. a. Lacrymabundus; lacrymosus.

TEARING. s. i. e. A rent; scissura; concisura; Plin.

To TEASE. v. a. Vexare; insectari; male habere; molestia afficere; Cic.

TEAT. s. Uber; mamma; Plin.

TECHINESS. s. Morositas, Cic.

TECHNICAL. a. Ad artem pertinens, or attinens.

TECHY. a. Morosus; difficilis; Cic.

TEDEOUS. a. Tædium, or satietatem, afferens; odiosus; molestus; gravis; Cic. — A tedious life; vita insuavis, Cic.

TEDEOUSLY. ad. Fastidiosè; moleste.

TEDEOUSNESS. s. Tædium, Cic.

To TEEM. v. a. and n. Gignere; parere; Cic.; eniti, Virg.; partum emittere, Liv., edere, Plin. — Fig.; abundare; affluere; circumfluere.

TEEMFUL. a. I. Prolific; generandi vim habens.

II. Brimful; copiosus, Cic.; fertilis.

TEEMLESS. a. Sterilis; infecundus; Cic.

To TEETH. v. n. Dentire, Cels.

TEETHING. s. Dentitio, Plin.

TEGUMENT. s. Tegumen; integumentum.

TEINT. s. Colorum vis, or claritas, Plin.

TELEGRAPH. s. Telegraphum, Modern.

TELEGRAPHICAL. a. — (Despatch); nuntius telegrapho transmissus.

TELESCOPE. s. Telescopium.

To TELL. v. a. and n. I. To utter, speak; dicere; loqui; verbis enuntiare; Cic. — To tell a thing as it is; dicere quod res est, Cic. — To tell from memory; memoriter pronuntiare, Cic. II. To relate; narrare; — To tell any one of a thing; aliquem de re certioem facere. III. To count; numerare.

TELLER. s. Qui narrat, numerat, &c. — A fortune-teller; chiroscopus.

TELLTALE. s. Delator, Plin.

TEMERARIOUS. a. Temerarius; inconsideratus; consilio præceps; Cic.; audentior.

TEMERITY. s. Temeritas; inconsiderantia; Cic.; præceps audacia.

To TEMPER. v. a. I. To mix, mingle; rem re, cum re, miscere, Plin., cum alia commiscere; rem re admiscere; Cic. II. To moderate, m'ltify; mitigare; manufactare; Ov. III. To form metal to a proper degree of hardness; ferrum candens aqua tingere, Virg.; ferrum temperare, Plin.

TEMPER. s. I. Due mixture; permistio; admistio; Cic.; mistura, Cels.; temperamentum; temperatio, Cic. II. Disposition of mind; ratio; in dolens.

TEMPERAMENT. s. Corporis affectio, temperatio, or constitutio, habitus, ùs, or habitudo, Cic., natura.

TEMPERANCE. s. Temperantia in victu; moderatio; Cic.; abstinentia, Quint.; Plin. — The latter word was not used in this sense in the best period of the language.

TEMPERATE. a. Temperatus, Cic. — A temperate man; vir temperatus, modestus, moderatus et temperans, Cic., ordinatus et compositus, Sen. — Temperate in eating and drinking; sobrius, Cic.; parvo et tenui victu contentus; parcus in victu, Plin. J.

TEMPERATELY. ad. Moderanter, Lucr.; moderate; temperanter; Cic.

TEMPERATENESS. s. Moderatio; modestia; temperantia; Cic.

TEMPERATURE. s. (Cœli) temperatio, Cic.; temperatura, Varr.; temperies, Plin.

TEMPEST. s. Tempesta; procella; Cic.; tumultus, ùs.

To TEMPEST. v. a. Tempestatem excitare, or commovere, Cic.

TEMPEST-BEATEN. a. Tempestate jactatus, Virg.

TEMPESTUOUS. a. Procellosus; tempestuosus; Cic.; Gell. — A tempestuous sea; mare turbidum, or procellosum, Hor.; Sen.

TEMPLE. s. I. A place appropriated to acts of religion; templum; ædes. — To build a temple; templum ponere, statuere, or condere, Virg. II. Part of the head; tempus, Virg.; tempora.

TEMPORAL. a. I. Fleeting; fluxus; or, caducus; Cic. II. Not sacred; profanus. III. Placed at the temples of the head; ad tempora pertinens.

TEMPORALITY. s. or TEMPORALS. s. pl. Bonorum ecclesiasticorum redditus, ùs.

TEMPORALLY. ad. Ad tempus; in aliquod tempus; Cic.

TEMPORARY. a. Temporarius, Plin.; temporalis, Quint.

To TEMPORIZE. v. n. Cunctari, Liv.; procrastinare; cunctationem rem agere; Cic.; moras innectere, Virg.

TEMPORIZER. s. Cunctator, Liv.; dilator, Hor.

To TEMPT. v. a. I. To try, to attempt; periclitari; experiri; Cæs.; tentare. II. To solicit to ill; alicui rei cupiditatem injicere; cupiditatem dare, or aliquem incitare cupiditate, rei faciendæ; Cic.

TEMPTATION. s. Animi in malum impetus, ùs; impulsio; inductio; sollicitatio. — To yield to temptation; culpæ succumbere, Virg.; natura pravitate vinci, et ipsi consentire, Cic.; malo genio ad scelus sollicitati cedere, obsequi.

TEMPTER. s. Impulsor, Ter.; tentator, Hor.; (solicitor, Papin. Jct.); qui, quæ, impellit, instigat, ad malum.

TEN. a. num. Decem. — Ten times; decies.

TENACIOUS. a. Prop.; tenax, Virg.; glutinosus, Col. — Fig.; parcus ac restrictus ac tenax, Cic.

TENACITY. s. Prop.; lentor, Col.; lentitia, Plin.; tenacitas. — Fig.; nimia parcimonia, Ter.; tenacitas, Liv.

TENANT. s. Incola; qui locum habitat.

To TENANT. v. a. Habitare; incolere.

TENANTABLE. a. Habitabilis, Plin. — Not tenantable; inhabitabilis.

TENANTRY. s. Clientes.

TENCH. s. A fish; tinca, Auson.

To TEND. v. a. Servare; rem curare; curâ habere, Sall.; sibi curâ habere; ad rem curam conferre, or adhibere; Cic.; in rem curam impendere, Col.

To TEND. v. n. Ducere; spectare.

TENDENCE or TENDENCY. s. Inclinatio; propensio; Cic.; rei inclinatio.

TENDER. s. Tener, Cic.; mollis, Plin. — Tender age; tenera, or tenella, ætas, Plaut. — Tender heart; mollis animus.

TENDER. s. I. Offer; oblatum ultro officium; oblata opera. II. A small ship attending on a larger; a tularium navigium, Cæs.

To TENDER. v. a. Rem alicui offerre, Cic. — To tender one's services; alicui suam operam polliceri, or profiteri; laborem suum promptum exposituemque præbere; Cic.

TENDERLING. s. Puer indulgentius habitus; factus licentia deterior adolescens.

TENDERLY. ad. Eo animo; toto pectore; summa voluntate; Cic.; animo libente proloquio, Ter.

TENDERNESS. s. Tener, or mollis, animus; singularis erga aliquem amor, voluntas; Cic.

TENDINOUS. a. (In anatomy); ad naturam tendonum accedens.

TENDON. s. Tendo, Cels.

TENDRIL. s. Coliculus; turio; Col. — (Of the vine); clavica, Cic.; capreolus, Varr.

TENEBRICOSUS or TENEBRIOUS. a. Tenebrosus, Varr.; tenebrosus; tenebricus; obscurus; Cic.; mersus caligine, Virg.

TENEBROSITY. s. Tenebræ, pl., Cic.

TENET. s. Dogma, Cic.; plicatum, Plin.

TENFOLD. a. Decemplex, Nep.; decemplex, Varr.; (decuplicatus, Juven.).

TENNIS. s. Pila ludus, or lusio, Cic.; sphaeromachia, Sen.; lusio pilaris, Stat.

TENNIS-BALL. s. Pila, Cic.

TENOR. s. Cardio; subsucus; Vitr.

TENOR or TENOUR. s. Sententia; sensus, ùs, Cic. —

The tenour of a letter; epistola summa, Ov.

TENSE. a. Tentus, Hor.; contentus; intentus; Cic.

TENSE. s. (In grammar); tempus.

TENSENESS, TENSION, or TENSURE. s. Tensio, Scrib. Larg.; contentio, Vitr. — (Of the mind); animi contentio, Cic.

TENT. s. I. A tabernacle; tabernaculum, Cic.; tentorium, Ov. — To pitch tents; castra ponere. — To strike tents; tabernacula tendere, Cæs. II. A roll of lint; linamentum; penicillum; Cels.; turunda, Cato.

To TENT. v. n. I. To pitch tents; castra ponere. II. (With surgeons); linamentum in vulnus demittere, Cels.

TENTATION. *s.* Periclitatio, Cic.; tentamentum, Virg.
 TENTER or TENTERHOOK. *s.* Uncus, Cic.
 TENTH. *a. num.* Decimus, Cic.
 TENTHLY. *ad.* Decima, pars.
 TENTHLY. *ad.* Decimo.
 TENTHS. *s. pl.* Decimæ.
 TENUITY. *s.* Tenuitas, Plin.
 TENUOUS. *a.* Tenuis; exilis; Cic.
 TEPID. *a.* Tepidus; teporatus; Plin.; egelidus, Cels.
 TEPIDITY. *s.* Tepor, Curt.
 TEPOR. *s.* Tepor, Curt.
 TEREBINTH. *s.* I. *A tree;* terebinthus, Plin. II. *A sort of resin;* terebinthina resina, Plin.
 TERGENOUS. *a.* Triplus, Cic.; tria tanta, Plaut.
 TERGIVERSATION. *s.* Tergiversatio, Cic.
 TERM. *s.* I. *A word;* vox; verbum; vocabulum; Cic. — *Proper terms;* verba certa et propria. — *Pompous terms;* vocabula speciosa, Hor., splendida, Ov. — *A sea term;* nauticum verbum. II. *A stipulation;* locus; conditio. III. *A limited time;* præstituta dies, Ter.; præstitutum tempus, Cic.
 To TERM. *v. a.* Alicui, or rei, nonne imponere, inderare, Plaut.; aliquid, or rem, nominare, Cic.; appellatione notare, Sen.
 TERMAGANCY. *s.* Turbulentum ingenium, Liv.
 TERMAGANT. *a.* Turbulentus; seditiosus; Cic.; turbator, Liv.
 TERMAGANT. *s.* Rerum novarum molitrix, Suet.
 To TERMINATE. *v. a. and n.* Terminare; finire; finem rei facere; Cic. — *To terminate any difference;* controversiam dirimere, Cic., componere, or tollere, Cæs.; desinere, Cic.; finem habere. — *To terminate in a point;* desinere in acumen, Plin.
 TERMINATION. *s.* Finis. — *Termination of an affair;* negotii confectio; Cic. — (In grammar); verbi finis, or exitus, Æs, Cic. — *To have the same termination;* sonos similes in exitu habere; similiter desinere, or cadere; Cic.; eundem in cadendo sonum referre; exire in, or per, eadem literas.
 TERMLESS. *a.* Nullis terminis circumscriptus, Cic.
 TERNARY. *a.* Ternarius numerus.
 TERRACE. *s.* Terrenus agger, Suet.
 TERRAQUEOUS. *a.* Ex aqua et terra constans.
 TERRENE or TERRESTRIAL. *a.* Terrestris, Cic.; terrenus, Plin.
 TERREOUS. *a.* Terrestris, Cic.; terrenus, Plin.
 TERRIBLE or TERRIFIC. *s.* Terribilis; horrendus; horrificus; Cic.; horrif, Lucr.; Ov.
 TERRIBLENESS. *s.* Horror; horrida natura.
 TERRIBLY. *ad.* Horrendum in modum; terribilem in modum; Cic.
 TERRIER. *s.* I. *A dog;* canis brevioribus tibis. II. *A register of land;* codex censualis, U. Jct. III. *A tumble;* terebra, Col.
 To TERRIFY. *v. a.* Terrere; exterrere; perterrere; alicui terrorem injicere, Cic., incutere, Liv.; metum afferre, Cic.; horrificare, Virg.
 TERRITORY. *s.* Territorium, Cic.; regio.
 TERROR. *s.* Terror, Cic. — *To strike terror into one, or to strike one with terror;* aliquid terere, Cic., metu territare; Cæs.; terrorem alicui injicere, or incutere, Liv.; metum afferre; exterrere; perterrere; Cic.; horrificare, Virg.
 TERSE. *a.* Elegans; mundus; urbanus.
 TERSENESS. *s.* Elegantia; munditia; Cic.; mundities, Catull.
 TERTIAN. *a.* (With physicians); tertianus; Cic.; Cels.
 To TERTIATE. *v. a.* Agrum tertiare, tertia fossura fodere, Col.
 TESSELLATED. *a.* Tessellatus, Suet.
 TEST. *s.* I. *The copper by which refiners try their metals;* auro argenteo excoquendo catinus. II. *Trial;* periculum, Ter.; periclitatio; experimentum; Cic.; tentatio, Liv.; tentamentum, Virg.
 TESTACEOUS. *a.* Testaceus. — *Testaceous fish;* pisces testaceis operimentis induti, Plin.
 TESTAMENT. *s.* Testamentum, Cic.
 TESTAMENTARY. *a.* Testamentarius, Cic.
 TESTATOR. *s.* Testator, Suet.
 TESTATRIX. *s.* Testatrix, U. Jct.
 TESTED. *a.* Probatus; tentatus; expertus; Cic.
 TESTIFICATOR or TESTIFIER. *s.* Qui testatur, &c.
 To TESTIFY. *v. a. and n.* Testari; testificari; Cic.; exhibere, Col.; testimonium de re dicere, Cic.
 TESTILY. *ad.* Morose, Cic.
 TESTIMONIAL. *s.* Scripta testificatio; scriptum testimonium.
 TESTIMONY. *s.* Testimonium, Cic. — *To give a false testimony;* mentiri pro testimonio; dicere falsum testimonium; Cic.
 TESTY, TETCHY, or TOUCHY. *a.* Difficilis; morosus; Cic.
 TETHER or TEDDER. *s.* Pl., compedes; numellæ; Varr.
 To TETHER. *v. a.* Impedire, Cic.
 TETRACH. *s.* Tetrarcha, Cic.
 TETRARCHATE or TETRARCHY. *s.* Tetrarchia, Cic.

TETRASTIC. *s.* Tetrastichon; or, tetrastichum, Mart.
 TETRICAL or TETRICOUS. *a.* Austerus, Cic.
 TETTER. *s.* (With surgeons); lichen, in; etigo; Plin.
 TEUTONIC. *a.* Germanicus; Teutonicus. — *Teutonic language;* lingua Teutonica.
 TEXTILE. *a.* Textilis, Cic.
 TEXTUAL. *a.* Geniuis scriptoris verbis consonus.
 TEXTUALLY. *ad.* Ipsissimis scriptoris verbis accurate servatis.
 TEXTURE. *s.* Textura, Lucr.
 THAN. *conj.* (After a comparative); quam. — *He is more audacious than wise;* est audacior quam prudenter.
 THANE. *s.* Dominus; (baro).
 To THANK. *v. a.* Alicui gratiam habere, Ter.; pro re gratias agere, grates persolvere, Cic.; gratiam habere de aliqua re, Curt.
 THANKFUL. *a.* In aliquem gratus; gratus et memor beneficiorum; beneficiorum memor; Cic. — *To show one's self thankful;* alicui gratum se præbere; gratiam referre; beneficiorum memorem se præbere; repensare merita meritis.
 THANKFULLY. *ad.* Grato animo, Cic.; grate, Plin.
 THANKFULNESS. *s.* Animus gratus, or beneficii memor; grati animi benevolentia; accepti beneficii memoria.
 THANKLESS. *a.* Ingratus, Cic.; ingratus adversus aliquid; Gell.; beneficii immemor.
 THANKLESSNESS. *s.* Ingratus animus; ingrati animi crimen, vitium.
 THANKS. *s. pl.* Grates; gratiæ; gratiarum actio. — *To give thanks;* alicui gratias, or grates, agere.
 THANKSGIVING. *s.* Gratiarum actio.
 THANKWORTHY. *a.* Laudabilis; laude dignus.
 THAT. *pron. dem. sing.* Hic, hæc, hoc, genit hujus, dat. huic; is, ea, id, genit. ejus, dat. ei; iste, ista, istud, genit. istius, dat. isti; ille, ille, illud, genit. illius, dat. illi.
 THAT. *pron. nom.* Is; ille; iste.
 THAT. *pron. relat.* Qui, quæ, quod. — *What will become of that money?* quid pecunia fiet? Ter.
 THAT. *conj.* Ut; quod. — *So that;* modo; dum; dummodo; adeo ut. — *So that there should be nothing unknown to me;* ut ne quid ignorem, Cic.
 THATCH. *s.* Culmus.
 To THATCH. *v. a.* Culmis tegere. — *A thatched house;* culmis tecta domus, Æs.
 To THAW. *v. a. and n.* Regelare, Col.; solvere, Sen.; solvi, Ov.; regelari, Col.
 To THAW. *v. impers.* Glacies liquescit, Cic., tabescit, Plin.; regelatur, Col.
 THE. (*article of emphasis*). Ille. — *Alexander the Great;* Alexander ille magnus. — *The brighter, the better;* quanto splendidior, tanto præstantior, Ov. — *He did the more easily persuade them to it;* id hoc facilius eis persuasit, Cic. — *The greater the estate, the more is required to maintain it;* possessio quo est major, eo plus requirit ad se tenendam, Cic.
 THEATRICAL. *a.* Theatralis, Cic.
 THEATRE. *s.* Theatrum, Cic.
 THEATRICAL. *a.* Theatralis, Cic.
 THEATRICALLY. *ad.* Modo theatrali.
 THEE. (*the oblique case of Thou*). (Tu, tui, tibi), te. — *With thee;* tecum.
 THEFT. *s.* Furtum, Cic. — *To commit theft;* furari; furtum facere; surripere; or, clam eripere; Cic. — *Inclined to theft;* furax, Cic.
 THEIR. *pron. poss.* Eorum, earum, eorum; horum, harum, horum; illorum; istorum, &c.
 THEME. *s.* Argumentum, Quint.; orationis materia.
 THEMSELVES. (*the plural of Himself, Herself*). Ii ipsi, eæ ipsæ, ea ipsa.
 THEN. *ad.* I. *At that time;* tunc; tum; eodem tempore; ea tempestate; id temporis; per id tempus; hic tum; Cic. — *Till then;* ad illud tempus. II. *Afterwards;* dein; postmodum; Ter.; tum; tum præterea; post; postea; posthac; Cic. III. *In that case;* in tali re. IV. *That time;* ad illud tempus.
 THENCE. *a.* I. *From that place;* inde; isthinc; illinc. II. *For that reason;* ex eo; inde.
 THENCEFORTH. *ad.* Ex eo tempore; tunc; tum; jam tum; Cic.
 THENCEFORWARD. *ad.* Deinceps; posthac; posthæc; in posterum; Cic.
 THEOGENY. *s.* The generation of the gods; theogonia, Cic.
 THEOLOGIAN, THEOLOGIST, or THEOLOGUE. *s.* Theologus, Cic.
 THEOLOGICAL. *a.* Theologicus.
 THEOLOGICALLY. *ad.* Theologicè.
 THEOLOGY. *s.* Theologia, Varr.; rerum divinarum studium.
 THEOREM. *s.* Theorema, Cic.
 THEORETIC, THEORETICAL, THEORIC, or THEORETICAL. *a.* Ad theoreticum pertinens; contemplantivus, Sen.
 THEORETICALLY or THEORETICALLY. *ad.* Contemplantivè.
 THEORIST. *s.* Qui artis theoreticæ tantum callet.

THEORY. *s.* Contemplatio; theoretica; theoretice; Cic.; Quint.; pars artis spectativa, Quint.; (theoria, Hieron.).

THERE. *ad.* Ibi; inibi; illic; ibidem; istic; illo.
THEREABOUT or THEREABOUTS. *ad.* I. (Of place); in circuitu. Col. II. (Of quantity); circa; circiter; plus minus.

THEREAFTER. *ad.* Secundum; pro.
THEREBY. *ad.* Ea ratione, Plin. J.
THEREFORE. *ad.* Itaque; idcirco; ergo; propterea; igitur; ideo.

THEREFROM. *ad.* Inde.
THEREIN. *ad.* In eo.
THEREOF. *ad.* Ejus rei.
THEREON. *ad.* Super hæc re, Cic.
THEREUPON. *ad.* Super hæc re, Cic.; exinde.
THEREWITH. *ad.* Cum eo.
THEREWITHAL. *ad.* Præter hæc, Plaut.; præterea; insuper.

Theriaca. *s.* Theriace, Plin.
Theriaca. *a.* Quod theriaces vim habet.
Thermometer. *s.* Thermometrum, (Modern).
Thesis. *s.* Thesis, Sen.; positio, Quint.
Thick. *a.* Densus; crassus; Cic.; spissus, Virg.—*A very thick forest*; nemo nigrum, or obscurum, Virg.; Sen.; atrum horrenti umbra, Virg.

Thick. *ad.* I. *Frequently*; sæpe; frequenter; crebro; sæpius; sæpenumero; Cic. II. *Closely*; dense.
Thick. *s.* Crassitudo; densitas.
To THICKEN. *v. a.* Densare, Virg.; condensare, Plin.; spissare, Cels.; spissescere, Lucr
To THICKEN. *v. n.* Spissari; addensari; Plin.; condensari, Col.

Thickening. *s.* Densatio, Plin.; concretio.
Thicket. *s.* Dumus, Cic.
Thickly. *ad.* Dense, Plin.
Thickness. *s.* Crassitudo; densitas; Cic.
Thickst. *a.* Densus, Cic.

Thick-shelled. *a.* (Nux) lignosa.
Thief. *s.* Fur; latro.
To THIEVE. *v. n.* Furari; clam eripere, subriperre, or surripere; Cic.; furto tollere, Virg.

Thievish. *a.* Furax, Cic.
Thievishly. *ad.* Furaciter, Cic.
Thievishness. *s.* Furacitas, Plin.
Thigh. *s.* Femur, Cic.
Thiller or THILL-HORSE. *s.* Equus utrumque tenonem sustinens.

Thimble. *s.* Digitale, Varr.
Thin. *a.* I. *Not thick*; tenuis; exilis; Cic. II. *Meagre*; macer; strigosus; Col.; macilentus; gracilis; Cels.; exilis, Varr. III. *Not crowded*; infrequens.—*A thin horse*; (senatus) infrequens, Cic.
To THIN. *v. a.* Tenuare, Ov.; Sen.—*To thin trees*; arbores interluare, Plin.

Thin. *pron. poss.* Tuus, tua, tuum, Cic.
THING. *s.* Res.—*The Creator of all things*; rerum omnium Opifex, Ov.—*Above all things*; præsertim; imprimis; præcipuo; Cic.
To THINK. *v. n.* Rem, or de re, cogitare; in animo habere; secum, or cum animo, volvere; rem meditari; Cic.—*To think seriously*; ad rem mentis vim, or animum, intendere, Cic.

To THINK. *v. a.* Cogitare; in animo, in mente, habere; existimare; putare; arbitrari; Cic.—*I do not know what to think of it*; nescio quid conjectem, Ter.
THINKER. *s.* Qui multus est in cogitando; vir multa cogitatione.

Thinking. *s.* Cogitatio; mentis actio; consilium; animus.
THIRD. *a.* Tertius, Cic.
THIRD. *s.* Tertia pars.
THIRDLY. *ad.* Tertio, Cic.
THIRST. *s.* Sitis; potiomis, or potandi, desiderium, Cels.

To THIRST. *v. n.* Prop.; sitire, Cic.—*Fig.*; rei desiderio flagrare; cupiditate ardere; rem sitire; Cic.
THIRSTY. *a.* Sitiens; Cic.—*To make thirsty*; alicui sitim accendere, Cels., facere, gignere, stimulare, Plin.—*Bloodthirsty*; avidus cædis, Ov.
THIRTEEN. *a.* Tredecim, Vitr.; decem et tres; n. decem et tria.

THIRTEENTH. *a.* Tertius decimus; or, decimus tertius; Col.
THIRTIETH. *a.* Trigesimus; tricessimus.
THIRTY. *a. num.* Triginta; tricen; Cic.; terdeni, Virg.

THIS. *pron. dem.* Hic, hæc, hoc; is, ea, id; iste, ista, istud; ille, illa, illud.
THISTLE. *s.* Carduus, Virg.
THITHER. *ad.* (Opposed to *Hither*). I. *To that place*; illuc; eo; illo. II. *To that end, to that point*; ad id.
THONG. *s.* Corrigia, Cic.
THORN. *s.* Prop.; spina.—*Whitethorn*; spina alba, Col.—*Full of thorns*; spinosus.—*Fig.*; spina; cura; molestia, Cic.

THORNBACK. *s.* *A sea-fish*; raia clavata.

THORNY. *a.* Spinosus.
THROUGH. *prep.* Per; trans; Cic.
THROUGH. *a.* Perfectus; absolutus; omnibus suis numeris explicitus; Cic.
THROUGHFARE. *s.* Transitus, us; iter; Liv.; via, Cic.
THROUGHGLY. *ad.* Plane; omnino; cumulate; prosum; penitus; in totum; ex toto; Cic.—*A thoroughly honest man*; vir apprime probus, Ter., spectatæ integritatis, Liv.

THOU. *pron. pers.* Tu, tui, tibi, te.
THOUGH. *conj.* I. *Although*; licet; etsi; quantum; tametsi. II. *However, yet*; atamen, Cic.
THOUGHT. *s.* Cogitatio; mentis actio; Cic.; cogitatum; cura; sollicitudo.
THOUGHTFUL. *a.* In cogitatione defixus, Cic.; cogitanti similis; cogitabundus; Gell.

THOUGHTLESS. *a.* Levis; inconstans; Cic.; inconsideratus; inconsiderans.
THOUGHTLESSLY. *ad.* Inconsulte, Cæs.; inconsiderate, Cic.
THOUGHTLESSNESS. *s.* Temeritas; inconsiderantia; Cic.; præcipitatio, Sen.

THOUSAND. *a., s., num.* Mille, Cic.; millia; pl. mille.
THOUSANDTH. *a.* Millesimus.
THRALDOM of THRALL. *s.* Servitus; Cic.; servitudo, Liv.; servitium, Virg.; servile jugum, Cic.
THRALL. *s.* A slave; servus; fcm. serva.
To THRALL. *v. a.* In servitium dare, Cic., or addicere, Liv.; injungere alicui servitum.

To THRASH. *v. a. and n.* Ictibus, or pugnibus, contundere, Plaut.; aliquid verberare, cædere, or percutere; verberibus accipere; Cic.—*To thrash corn*; triticum exterere, Varr.; frumentum detere, Col., flagellare, Plin.; flagellis messem exterere, Varr.

THRASHER. *s.* Frumenti tritor.
THRASHING-FLOOR. *s.* Area, Cic.
THREAD. *s.* Filum.—(For weaving); linum.

To THREAD (a needle). *v. a.* Filum per foramen acis trajicere; filum inserere in acum.
THREADBARE. *a.* Attritus, Mart.; usu detritus, Quint.

THREAT. *s.* Minæ, pl., Cic.—*To frighten with threats*; minis ac terrore commovere; minaciter terere; Cic.
THREATENING. *a.* Minax, Cic.; minitabundus, Liv.; minarum plenus, Hor.

THREATENINGLY. *ad.* Minaciter, Cic.
THREE. *num. a.* Tres; tria.
THREEFOLD. *a.* Triplex; triplus, Cic.; tergeminus, Liv.; ex tribus aptus, Cic.; tria tanta, Plaut.
THRESCORE. *a.* Sexaginta, Cic.; sexageni, Liv.
THRESHOLD. *s.* Limen, Ter.

THRICE. *ad.* Ter.
THRIFT. *s.* I. *Profit*; lucrum. II. *Frugality, parsimony*; frugalitas; in victu temperantia; Cic.
THRIFTILY. *ad.* Sobrie et frugaliter, Plaut.; sobrie, Cic.; parce et frugaliter, Hor.

THRIFTLESS. *a.* Prodigus, Cic.
THRIFTY. *a.* Sobrius, Cic.; parvo et tenui victu contentus; parcus in victu; Plin. J.
THRILL. *s.* A boring instrument; terebra, Plin.

To THRILL. *v. a. and n.* Forare; efforare; Col.—*To thrill with pleasure*; gaudio exsilire; or, lætitia exsultare, gestire, or efferi; Cic.
To THRIVE. *v. n.* Uti prospero fortunæ flatu, Cic.; crassescere, Col.

THRIVINGLY. *ad.* Fauste; prospere; feliciter; Cic.
THROAT. *s.* Guttur; jugulum; Cic.; gula, Phædr.
THROAT-PIPE. *s.* Guttur, Juv.; animæ canal, Plin.
To THROB. *v. n.* Palpitare, Cic.; micare, Ov.; sahire, Plaut.

THROB or THROBBING. *s.* Palpitatio, Plin.
THROE. *s.* Dolor.
THRONE. *s.* Solum, Liv.; thronus, Plin.; regni sella, Curt.—*To place on the throne*; regem constituere, Cic.—*To fill the throne*; regnum agere, Liv.—*One mounts the throne*; regnum redit ad aliquem, Liv.—*To gain a throne*; regnum adipisci.

THROUGH. *s.* Turba; multitudo; hominum frequentia; Cic.; turba confertissima, Liv.
To THROUGH. *v. n. and a.* See To CROWD.
THROSTLE. *s.* A bird; turdus liber.

THROTTLE. *s.* Aspera arteria, Cic.; vocis, or animæ, iter, Virg.; Ov.; spiritus meatus, us; animæ canal; Plin.
To THROTTLE. *v. a.* Strangulare; alicui gulam, or fauces, oblidere; Cic.; Tac.; collum obstringere; gulam laqueo frangere; Sall.; laqueo interimere, Hor.; viam animæ præfocare, Ov.

THROUGH. *prep.* Per; ex; propter.—*And by the ablative without a preposition.*
THROUGH. *ad.* Trans.—*To run through*; transfodere; transfingere; Liv.; gladio transverberare, Cic.

THROUGHOUT. *prep.* Per.—*Throughout the day*; toto die; per totum diem.

THROUGHOUT. *ad.* Ubique; ubique terrarum, or gentium, Cic.

To THROW. *v. a.* Jacere; conijcere; Cic. — *To throw forward*; projicere; — *To throw down*; dejicere, Cic. — *To throw back*; rejicere, Virg. — *To throw round*; circumjicere, Liv. — *To throw about*; disjicere; spargere; Cic. — *To throw between*; interjicere, Col. — *To throw down*; prosternere; ad terram affligere; Plaut.; humi sternere, Hor. — *To throw out*; ejicere; ejicere foras; Plaut.; mittere; emittere. — *To throw (dice)*; (tesseras) jacere, or e pyrgo mittere.

To THROW. *v. n.* To perform the act of casting; mittere. — *To throw dice*; tesseras jacere, or e pyrgo mittere.

THROW. *s.* Jactus, ùs, Cic.

To THRU. *v. a.* Canendo fidibus aures ledere.

THRUSH. *s.* A bird; turdus, Hor.

To THRUST. *v. a.* Aliquem, or rem, ex loco pellere, expellere, or trudere; Cic. — *To thrust one out*; aliquem expellere, or extrudere foras, trudere, or propellere.

To THRUST. *v. n.* Rudibus ludere, baturae, cum aliquo, Suet.

THRUST. *s.* Gladii præpilati ictus, ùs.

THUMB. *s.* Pollex.

THUMBSTALL. *s.* Digitalis, Varr.

THUMP. *s.* Colaphus, Juv.

To THUMP. *v. a.* Tundere. — See To BEAT.

THUMPING. *a.* Magnus; ingens; Cic.

THUNDER. *s.* Tonitru, Cic.; tonitrus, ùs, Ov.

To THUNDER. *v. n.* and *a.* Tonare; fulminare; Pro-pert.; fulmen jacere, or emittere. — *It thunders*; tonat.

THUNDERBOLT. *s.* Fulmen, Cic.

THUNDERCLAP. *s.* Tonatio.

THUNDERER. *s.* Tonaus.

THUNDERING. *a.* Tonans.

To THUNDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* Fulminare, Propert.; fulmen jacere, contorquere, or emittere, Cic.

THUNDERSTUCK. *part. a.* Attonitus.

THURSDAY. *s.* Dies Jovis.

THUS. *ad.* Ad eum modum, Plaut.; sic; ita; hoc modo; ad hunc modum; Cic.

To THWART. *v. a.* Obstare; obsistere; alicui adversari, impedimentum afferre; Cic. — *To thwart one's designs*; alicuius consiliis obsistere, et obviare conatus, Cic.

THWARTING. *a.* Contrarius; adversus; Cic.; pug-nans; repugnans.

THY. *pron. poss.* Tuus, a, um.

THYME. *s.* A plant; thymum, Virg.

TIAR OF TIARA. *s.* Tiaras; tiara.

TICK. *s.* I. An insect; ricinus, Col. II. The case which holds the feathers of a bed; linteum pulvinaris tegu-mentum. III. Trust; fides. — *To let go on tick*; pecunia non numerata sed obstructa tantum fide vendere.

TICKEN or TICKING. *s.* Tela fil densioris.

TICKET. *s.* I. A written token; epistolum, Catull.; scheda, Cic.; schedula, Plaut.; literula, Cic. II. A label; inscriptio.

To TICKET. *v. a.* Inscribe; notis designare.

To TICKLE. *v. a.* Titillare; dulcem motum sensibus afferre; Cic.

TICKLING. *s.* Titillatio, Cic.; titillatus, ùs.

TICKLISH. *a.* I. Easily tickled; titillationis impatiens. II. Tasty; stomachosus, Hor. III. Uncertain; tottering; auceps; lubricus; periculosus; Cic.

TICTACK. *s.* A game at tables; scruporum et tessera-rum ludus.

TIDE. *s.* I. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; aestus, ùs; maris, or maritimus, aestus; Cic. II. Time, while; tempus; tempestas; Cic. III. Stream, course; cursus, ùs.

TIDEGATE. *s.* Agger; moles; Cic.

TIDILY. *ad.* I. Neatly; nitide, Plaut.; munde, Sen. — *Tidily dressed*; concinne vestitus, Plaut. II. Readily; proptere; facile; expedit; alacriter.

TIDINESS. *s.* Concinnitas.

TIDINGS. *s. pl.* Nuntii; literæ.

TIDY. *a.* Nitidus; concinnus; lautus.

To TIE. *v. a.* Ligare, Ov.; colligare; vincire; Cels.; constringere, Cic.

TIE. *s.* Nodus; vinculum; Suet.; vinculum; liga-men; Col.

TIER. *s.* Ordo.

TIERCET. *s.* A triplet, three lines; strophæ tribus versibus constans.

TIFF. *s.* I. Drink; potio, Cic. II. A spite; stom-achus, Cic.; ira.

TIGER. *s.* Tigris, Curt.

TIGHT. *a.* Tentus, Hor.; contentus; intentus; Cic. To TIGHTEN. *v. a.* Stringere; astringere; constrin-gere; Cic.

TIGHTER. *s.* Vittæ; tania; Virg.

TIGHTLY. *ad.* Contente, Plaut.

TIGHTNESS. *s.* Tensio, Scrib. Larg.; contentio, Vitr.

TIGRESS. *s.* Tigris, Ov.

TIKF. *s.* Canis.

TILE. *s.* Tegula, Cic.

To TILE. *v. a.* Tegulis obducere.

TILE-MAKER. *s.* Tegularum figulus.

TILER. *s.* Ædium tector.

TILING. *s.* Tegulae, pl. — *To let down through the tiling*; per tegulas demittere.

TILL. *prep.* Usque; usque ad; Cic. — *Till now*; usque adhuc, Ter.; usque ad hoc tempus; hactenus; adhuc; Cic. — *Till then*; ad illud tempus, Cic.

TILL. *conj.* Quoad; donec; usquedum, Cic.; quoad usque, Suet.

TILL. *s.* Loculus.

To TILL. *v. a.* Arare, Cic.; exarare, Varr.; terram, or agrum, colere, Cic., proscindere, subigere, Col., moliri, Virg., arato subvertere, Col.

TILLAGE or TILLING. *s.* Agricultura; agrorum cultus, ùs; ruris disciplina; Cic.

TILLER. *s.* I. A ploughman; arator; agrorum cultor; Cic. II. Part of a boat; clavus; gubernaculum; Cic.

TILMAN. *s.* Arator.

TILT. *s.* I. A canvas covering; velum carbaseum. II. A military game; ludicra equitum pugna.

To TILT. *v. a.* and *n.* I. To cover with canvas; rem velo carbaseo tegere, intendere, Cic. II. To engage in a tilt or tournament; ludicrum hastæ certamen inire.

TILT. *s.* Eques hasta pura decertans.

TILTH. *s.* Aratio; agrorum solique molitio; terra proscissio; Cic.

TILTH. *a.* Arabilis, Plin. J.

TIMBER. *s.* Materies.

TIMBREL. *s.* Tympaniolum, Arnob.

TIME. *s.* Tempestas; tempus; Cic. — *If you have time*; si tibi otium, or otiosum, est; si vacas animo; Cic. — *Time is short*; exiguum vitæ curriculum nobis natura circumscriptis, Cic.; vitæ summa brevis, Hor. — *Without loss of time*; sine ulla mora. — *In time*; tem-pori, Plaut.; attemperate, Tr.; tempestive; opportune; Cic.; aptis diebus, Plin.; apto tempore, Vitr. — *With time, or in course of time*; progressu ætatis; ætate pro-grediente, Cic., procedente; Plin.; addito tempore, Tac. — *From time to time*; ex intervallo; interdum; identidem; Cic.; subinde, Hor. — *For a time*; ad tempus, Cic. — *For a short time*; aliquantisper, Ter.

TIMED. *part. a.* Tempestivus.

TIMELESS. *a.* Immaturus, Cic.; præmaturus, Planc. ad Cic.

TIMELY. *a.* Tempestivus, Cic.

TIMELY. *ad.* Tempori, Plaut.; attemperate, Ter.; tempestive; opportune; Cic.; aptis diebus, Plin.; apto tempore, Vitr.

TIMEPIECE. *s.* Manuale, or viatorium, horologium, Vitr.

TIMID. *a.* Timidus, Cic.; formidolosus, Ter.; meti-culosus, Plaut.; pavidus; inaudax, Hor.

TIMIDITY. *s.* Timiditas, Cic.; timidus pudor, Ov.; verecundia, Cic.

TIMOROUS. *a.* Timidus, Ov.; formidolosus; pavidus. — See TIMID.

TIMOROUSLY. *ad.* Timide; formidolose; Cic.; pa-vide; trepide; Liv.

TIN. *s.* Plumbum album, Cæs., or candidum, Plin.

To TIN. *v. a.* Rei plumbum album illinere.

To TINCT. *v. a.* Colurare, Cic.; rei colorem indu-cere, Plin.; colore imbueri.

TINCT. *s.* Colorum vis, or claritas, Plin.

TINCTURE. *s.* Infusio, Plin.

To TINCTURE. *v. a.* Tingere; colurare; colore infi-cere; Cic.

TINDER. *s.* Igniarium Plin.; pannus igni concipiendo aptus.

To TINGE. *v. a.* See To TINCT, To TINCTURE.

To TINGLE. *v. n.* Tinnire, Catull.

TINGLING or TINKLING. *s.* Tinnimentum, Plaut.; tinnitus, ùs, Virg. — *Tingling in the ears*; tianitus, ùs, Ov.; tinnimentum, Plin.

To TINKLE. *v. n.* See To TINGLE.

TINMAN. *s.* Faber qui varia opera e ferreis laminis stanno illicitis conficit.

TINT. *s.* See TINGE.

TINY. *a.* Villis; tenuis; exilis.

TIP. *s.* Extremum; extrema pars; Cic.; extremitas.

TIPPET. *s.* Pelliceus colli amictus, ùs; focale pelli-tum; strophium mustellinum.

To TIPPLE. *v. n.* and *a.* Pergræcari, Plaut.; perpo-tare, Cic.

TIPPLE. *s.* Potio, Cic.; potus, ùs.

TIPPLED. *a.* Ebrius; temulentus; Ter.; vino gravis, obrutus, confectus, Cic., mersus et madens, oneratus, Sen.

TIPPLER. *s.* Vini potor, Plaut.; vir multi meri, Hor.; ad merum pronior, Plin.; vino devotus, Phædr.

TIPPLING. *s.* Ebriositas; violentia; bibendi intem-perantia; Cic.

TIPSY. *a.* Ebriolus, Plaut.

TIPTOE. *s.* In digitos. — *To stand on tiptoe*; erigi in

digitos, Quint. — *He stood on tiptoe*; constitit in digitos arrectus, Virg.

To TIRE. *v. a.* I. *To fatigue*; labore defatigare, Cæs.; exercere, Ferr.; defatigare, Cic. II. *To dress*; vestire; ornare.

TIRED. *part. a.* Ferrus; defatigatus; Cic.; fatigatus, Hor.

TIREsome. *ñ.* Operosus; laboriosus; molestus; importunus; otiosus; Cic.; onerosus, Ov. — *A tiresome speech*; verba lassas aures onerantia, Hor.

TIREsomeNESS. *s.* Defatigatio, Cic.; fatigatio, Sen.; tedium.

TIREWOMAN. *s.* Ornatrix, Suet.

TISSUE. *s.* Series; ordo.

To TISSUE. *v. a.* Aurum, argentum, &c., panno intexere, Plin.

TITHE. *s.* Decuma; or, decimæ, pl., Cic.

To TITHE. *v. a. and n.* Decumas exigere, Cic.

TITHEABLE. *a.* De quo decumæ solvuntur.

TITHER. *s.* Decumario exactor, or coactor.

TITHINGMAN. *s.* Decurio, Cic.; decanus, Veget.

TITHYML. *s.* Tithymalus; lactuca caprina, Plin.; herba lactaria, Varr.

To TITILLATE. *v. a.* See To TICKLE.

TITILLATION. *s.* See TICKLING.

TITLE. *s.* Titulus, Ov.; inscriptio, Cic.; nomen, Liv.

To TITLE. *v. a.* (*A book*); librum inscribere, Cic.

TITLEPAGE. *s.* Libri inscriptio.

TITMOUSE. *s.* Ægithus; apiastra; Serv.

To TITTER. *v. n.* See To LAUGH.

TITTLE. *s.* Punctum; pars minima.

TITTLE-TATTLE. *s.* Garullitas; loquacitas; Cic.

To TITTLE-TATTLE. *v. n.* Garrere, Cic.

TITUBATION. *s.* Titubatio, Cic.

TITULAR OF TITULARY. *a. and s.* Titulo benefici ecclesiastici, or officii, insignitus.

To. *prep.* I. (Noting motion toward); ad; in. — *To and fro*; ultro citroque; huc illuc. II. *In comparison of*; ad; præ. III. *Of, concerning*; ad; de.

IV. (Noting address); ad; apud. V. *Towards, respecting*; in; erga; adversum. VI. (Before a word of time); in; ad. VII. *As far as*; ad; usque ad.

VIII. In various phrases. — *To the end that*; quod. — *To-day*; hodie. — *According to*; ad; de; ex; pro; secundum. — *Next to*; juxta. — *Not to my knowledge*; non quod sciam, Cic. — *He is to blame* in invito est, Cic.

— *To wit*; scilicet; nimirum; videlicet; nempe; puta. — *To commend one to his face*; coram in eos laudare, Ter. — *As to*; quod ad; de; quantum ad; quatenus. — *All to a man*; omnes ad unum.

TOAD. *s.* Bufo, Virg.

TOADSTONE. *s.* *A precious stone*; batrachites, Plin.

To TOAST. *v. a.* I. *To dry or heat at a fire*; torrere, Cic. II. *To name when a health is drunk*; propinare; (salutaria bibere, Aptul.)

TOAST. *s.* Tosta panis offula, or offella.

TOBACCO. *s.* Tabacum.

TOE. *s.* Pedis digitus, Plin. — *Great toe*; pollex, Plin.

TOGETHER. *ad.* Simul; una; conjunctim; conjuncte; Cic. — *They do not live well together*; iræ sunt inter eos, Ter.; dissident inter se; inter eos disconvenit; Cic.

To TOIL. *v. a. and n.* Multum laboris et opere in re ponere, or in rem insumere, or conferre, Cic.; laborare.

TOIL. *s.* Labor; opera; cura; Cic.

TOILET. *s.* Mundus muliebris, Phædr.

TOILSOME. *a.* Operosus; laboriosus; arduus; difficilis; Cic.

TOKEN. *s.* Signum; significatio; testificatio; Cic.

TOLERABLE. *a.* Tolerabilis; tolerandus; ferendus; Cic.

TOLERABLY. *ad.* Tolerabiliter, Col.

TOLERANCE. *s.* Indulgentia in rem ferendam; patientia; Cic.

To TOLERATE. *v. n.* Tolerare; sustinere; pati.

TOLERATION. *s.* Patientia licentiæ inemendabilis.

TOLL. *s.* Portorium, Cic.

To TOLL. *v. n.* *To pay toll*; portorium dare.

To TOLL. *v. a.* Æs campanam ab uno latere pulsare.

TOLLBOOTH. *s.* Carcer.

TOLL-GATHERER. *s.* Portitor, Cic.

TOMB. *s.* Tumulus; sepulchrum; Cic.

TOMBSTONE. *s.* Lapis sepulchralis.

To TOMB. *v. a.* Aliquem tumulo mandare, Cic.

TOMBLESS. *a.* Insepultus; inhumatus; intumulatus; Ov.

TOME. *s.* Tomus, Mart.

TONE. *s.* Vocis sonus, Cic. — *To speak always in the same tone*; una quodam spiritu ac soni intentione dicere, Quint.

TONGUE. *s. pl.* Forpices.

TONGUE. *s. l.* The organ of speech; lingua, Cic.

II. *Language*; sermo, Curt. III. *A small point*; lingua, Fest. — (*Of a balance*); examen; æquilibrium; libramentum; æquilibrium; Plin. — (*Of a buckle*); cecis.

TONGUELESS. *a.* Stupens; percussus; attonitus; Cic.

TONNAGE. *s.* Portorium, Cic.

TONSIL. *s.* Glandula, Cels.

TOO. *ad.* I. *More than enough*; plus satis, Ter.; nimis; nimius; nimilope; nimio plus; plus æquo; extra modum; ultra quam satis est; satis superque; Cic.

II. *Also*; etiam atque.

TOO. *s.* Instrumentum, Sen.

TOOTH. *pl.* TETH. *s.* Dens. — *A decayed tooth*; dens corruptus, Cic., putridus, Cels., carosus, Plin. — *To laugh from the teeth outward*; risum Sardonium ridere, Cic.

TOOTHACHE. *s.* Dentium dolor.

TOOTHEE. *part. a.* Dentatus, Plin.

TOOTHLESS. *a.* Dentibus vacuus.

TOOTHPLICK OR TOOTHPICKER. *s.* Denticulapium, Mart.

TOP. *s.* I. *A summit*; vertex, Cic.; cacumen, Plin.; fastigium; culmen; Liv. — *The top of a mountain*; montis vertex, Cic., cacumen, Hor., or culmen, Cæs., jugum, Virg., supercilium, Liv., or fastigium, Curt. II. *A child's toy*; turbo, Cic.

To TOP. *v. n. and a.* Supereminere; re, or in re, excellere; præstare; alicui præstare; dr, aliquem antecellere; Cic. — *To top a tree*; arborem decuminnare, Col.

TOPKNOT. *s.* Nodus e tænia revinctus.

TOPMOST. *a.* Summus.

TOPAZ. *s.* Topazius; topazium; Plin.

To TOPE. *v. n.* Pergercari; Græco more bibere; Cic.

TOPEP. *s.* Potator, Plaut.; potor, Hor.; bibax, Mart.

TOPIC. *s.* Locus; argumentum; materia; materies; Cic.

TOPICAL. *a.* Ad locum pertinens.

TOPOGRAPHY. *s.* Loci descriptio; topographia. — *Knowledge of the topography of a place*; locorum gnaritas.

TOPPING. *a.* Egregius; eximius; Cic.; præstans; excellens; eminentis; conspicuus.

TOPSY-TURVY. *ad.* Perturbate; confuse; Cic.; inordinate; incompote; Liv. — *To turn every thing topsy-turvy*; miscere ac perturbare omnia, Cic.

TOR. *s.* Turrus.

TORCH. *s.* Tæda; fax; funale; Virg.

To TORMENT. *v. a.* Torquere; cruciare; excruciare; cruciatus afficere; molestiam alicui exhibere; aliquem molestia afficere; Cic.

TORMENT. *s.* Corporis dolor; doloris faces; tormentum; cruciamentum; cruciatus, us; animi dolor, or angor, cruciatus, us, Cic., anxietas, Ov.; allictatio, Cic.

TORNADO. *s.* Turbo, Cic.; circius, Plin.

TORPEDO. *s.* *A fish*; torpedio, Cic.

TORPID. *a.* Torpens, Cic.; torpidus, Liv.; stupens, Curt. — *To be torpid*; torpere, Cic.

TORPIDNESS OR TORPIDUDE. *s.* Torpor, Cic.; torpedio; Sall.

TORREFACTION. *s.* Torrefactio.

To TORREFY. *v. a.* Torrefacere, Col.

TORRENT. *s.* Torrens, Cic.

TORRID. *a.* Torridus. — *The torrid zone*; zona torrida, Virg.; exusta zona, Plin.

TORSION. *s.* Circumplexus, us, Plin.

TORTLE OR TORTIVE. *a.* Tortus; obtortus; Cic.

TORTOISE. *s.* Testudo, Cic. — *Tortoise-shell*; testudo. — *Made of tortoise-shell*; testudinum, Plaut.

TORTUOSITY. *s.* Tortus, us, Cic.

TORTURE. *s.* Tormentum, Cic.

To TORTURE. *v. a.* Alicui tormenta admovere, Curt.; aliquem torquere; in questionem dare; rem tormentis ab aliquo querere; Cic.

TORTURER. *s.* Carnifex; tortor; Cic.

To TOSS. *v. n.* Jacere; agitare; jactare; versare; Cic. — *To toss one in a blanket*; impositum distento sago in sublime jactare, Suet.

Toss. *s.* Agitatio; concussus, us; Plin. — (*In a blanket*); ludicra alicujus e sago jactatio.

TOTAL. *a.* Totus; unversus; Cic.

TOTALITY. *s.* Unversitas, Cic.; tota summa.

TOTALLY. *ad.* Prorsus, Ter.; omnino; plane; et omnino; Cic.; ex toto, Curt.; in totum, Plin. — *I am totally ruined*; perii funditus; nullus sum; Ter.; me ipsum penitus perdidit, Cic.

To TOTTER. *v. a.* Vacillare; titubare; Quint.

TOTTERRING. *s.* Titubatio, Cic.; vacillatio, Quint.; titubantia, Suet.

TOTUM. *s.* Taxillus, Vitr.

To TOUCH. *v. a. and n.* Attingere; tangere; Virg. — *To touch with the hand*; attractare, Plaut.; pertractare, Cic.; manu tractare, Virg.; contractare, Col. — *To touch upon*; rem attingere, contingere, Cic. — *To touch with compassion*; alicui misericordiam commovere.

TOUCH. *s.* Tactus, us; tactio; Cic.; contactus, us, Virg.; tactus sensus, us, Plin.

TOUCH. *s. l.* tactus, Rima; foramen.

TOUCHINESS. *s.* Morsitas, Cic.; stomachus.

TOUCHING. *prep.* De; circa; super.

TOUCHING. *a.* Movendis, commovendis, animis aptus, idoneus, or accommodatus; inducens in affectus; Quint.

TOUCHINGLY. *ad.* Miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; Cic.

TOUCH-PAN. *s.* Alveolus.

TOUCHSTONE. *s.* Lapis Lydius, or Heraclius; cotilula; cos.

TOUCHY. *n.* Stomachosus, Hor.

TOUGH. *a.* Durus.

TO TOUGHEN. *v. n.* Durescere, Cic.; indurescere, Col.; ibdurescere, Varr.; durari; indurari.

TOUGHNESS. *s.* Duritia; durities; Plin.

TOUR. *s.* Iter, Cic.; circuitus, ùs; ambitus, ùs.

TOURNAMENT or TOURNEY. *s.* Equestris pugna ludicra.

To TOURNEY. *v. n.* Sub armis pugnae simulacra cedere, Virg.

TOW. *s.* I. *Flax or hemp beaten and combed*; stuppa, Liv. II. *Towage*; naviculae adverso flumine-tractus, ùs.

To TOW. *v. a.* Naviculam ergatae ope promovere; navem remulco trahere, Liv., abducere, Cæs.

TOWAGE. *s.* Naviculae adverso flumine tractus, ùs.

TOWARD or TOWARDS. *prep.* Ad, in, versus. — *Toward the east*; or horsum, Ter. — *Towards evening*; sub vesperem, Cæs. — *Toward that time*; sub hoc tempus, Hor. — *Toward the end of the year*; exeunte anno.

TOWARD or TOWARDLY. *a.* Docilis.

TOWARDLINESS or TOWARDNESS. *s.* Docilitas, Cic.

TOWEL. *s.* Mantile, Virg.; mantilium, Varr.

TOWER. *s.* Turris.

To TOWER. *v. n.* Sublime ferri, Cic.; se tollere sublimè; libero celo se permittere; Plin.

TOWN. *s.* Urbs; oppidum. — *To come to town*; in urbem commeare, Ter.

TOWN-CRIER. *s.* Præco, Cic.

TOWN-HOUSE. *s.* Ædes urbana.

TOWNSMAN. *s.* Civis.

TOXICAL. *a.* Venenatus, Cic.; virulentus, Gell.

TOY. *s.* Crepundia, pl., Plaut.

To TOY. *v. n.* Nugari; jocari; Cic.

TOYISH. *a.* Nugax; iugator; jocularis; Cic.

TOYMAN. *s.* Crepundiorum artifex, or insitor.

TRACE. *s.* Vestigium, Cic.

To TRACE. *v. n.* Aliquem ipsis vestigiis persequi, Cic.; alicujus vestigia tenere, Lucr.

TRACT. *s.* I. *A trace*; vestigium, Cte. II. *A beaten path*; via; semita.

To TRACK. *v. a.* Investigare; indagare; Cic.

TRACTLESS. *a.* Avius.

TRACT. *s.* I. *Any kind of extended substance*; spatium. II. *A region*; tractus, ùs; regio. — *An immense tract of country on every side*; immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo, Cic.

III. *A treatise*; disputatio; commentatio; Cic.; tractatus, ùs; dissertatio; Plin.

TRACTABLE. *a.* Tractabilis; facilis; Cic. — *A tractable mind*; animus mansuetus, Ter.

TRACTABLENESS. *s.* Docilitas, Cic.

TRACTATE. *s.* Tractatus, ùs, Plin.

TRACTILE. *s.* Ductilis, Plin.

TRACTILITY. *s.* Ductilitas.

TRADE. *s.* Mercatura, Plaut.; commercium. — *To drive or carry on a trade*; mercaturam facere, Cic.; commercium exercere.

To TRADE. *v. a.* and *n.* Negotiari, Cic.; mercaturas, Plaut.; or mercatram, Cic., facere.

TRADER. *s.* Negotiator, Cic.

TRADESFOLK. *s. pl.* Opifices.

TRADESMAN. *s.* Opifex; tabernarius; Cic.; sellularius, Liv.; officinator, Vitr.

TRADESMEN. *s. pl.* Opifices.

TRADE-WIND. *s.* Tempestas qua venti Indico Oceano recurrent.

TRADITION. *s.* Traditio, Cic.

TRADITIONAL. *a.* Traditione transmissus.

TRADITIONALLY. *ad.* Ex traditione.

To TRADUCE. *v. a.* I. *To censure, condemn*; alicujus famam violare, lacerare, Ter., existimationem offendere; alicui, or de aliquo, maledicere; de altero detrudere. II. *To propagate*; propagare, Varr.

TRADUCEMENT. *s.* Obtrectatio, Cic.

TRADUCER. *s.* Obtrectator, Cic.

TRADUCTION. *s.* Propagatio; rei ad alterum translatio; Cic.

TRAFFIC. *s.* Mercatura; mercatus, ùs; Cic.; negotiatio, Sen.; mercatio, Gell.; commercium, Plin.

To TRAFFIC. *v. n.* Negotiari; mercaturam facere; Cic.; commercium facere, Plin.

TRAFFICKER. *s.* Negotiator; mercator; Cic.

TRAGEDIAN. *s.* Tragedus, Cic.; tragicus actor.

TRAGEDY. *s.* Tragedia, Cic.

TRAGIC or TRAGICAL. *a.* Tragicus, Hor.; acerbus; luctuosus; Cic. — *A tragic event*; fatalis exitus, ùs; miserabilis casus, ùs; Cic.

TRAGICALLY. *ad.* Tragice, Cic. — *To die tragically*; misero cruciabilique exitu perire, Gell.

TRAGICOMEDY. *s.* Tragicomedia, Plaut.

To TRAIL. *v. a.* and *n.* Trahere, Cic.; raptare, Virg. TRAIL. *s.* Vestigium, Cic.

To TRAIN. *v. a.* Trahere; abripere; abstrahere; Cic. — *To train up*; educare; educere; instituire; Cic.

TRAIN. *s.* I. *Tail of a gown*; vestimenti tractus, ùs. II. *Series*; series; continuatio; Cic. III. *Method*; vitæ tenor, institutum; agendi ratio; Cic. IV. *A retinue*; familia; famulatus; comitatus, ùs; Cic.; turba familiaris; Stat.; servorum grex, Col. V. *A procession*; supplicatio, Cic.; supplicantium agmen.

VI. *(In a mine)*; nitrati pulveris ductus, ùs. VII. *Stratagem*; insidiæ, pl., Cic. VIII. — *A train of artillery*; tormentorum bellicorum apparatus, ùs.

TRAIT. *s.* Ductus, ùs; lineamentum.

TRAITOR. *s.* Proditor; perfidus homo.

TRAITOROUS. *a.* Perfidus, Cic.

TRAITOROUSLY. *ad.* Perfidè, Sen.; perfidiose, Auct. ad Her.; ex insidiis.

TRAITRESS. *s.* Perfidiosa mulier, Cic.

To TRAJECT. *v. a.* Jacere; projicere; Cic.

TRAJECTION. *s.* Emissio.

TRAMMEL. *s.* Triplicatus cassis.

TRAMMELS. *s. pl.* Impedimenta; Cic.; frena.

To TRAMMEL. *v. a.* Dollis decipere, Plaut.

To TRAMPLE of To TRAMPLE ON. *v. a.* and *n.* Calcare; conculcare; proterere et conculcare; Cic.

TRANCE. *s.* Defixus in contemplatione animus, Plin. J.

TRANQUIL. *a.* Tranquillus; quietus; placidus; sedatus; placatus; Cic.

TRANQUILLITY. *s.* Tranquillitas, Cic.

To TRANSCAT. *v. a.* and *n.* Cum aliquo de re transigere; pascisci; or, pactationem facere, contrahere. — *To transact a business*; negotium curare; de re quamquam agere; Cic.

TRANSACTION. *s.* (Transactio, U. Jct.); pactio; pactum; Cic.; negotium.

TRANSALPINE. *a.* Transalpinus, Cic.

TRANSANIMATION. *s.* Metempsychosis.

To TRANSCEND. *v. a.* and *n.* Superare; vincere; Cic.

TRANSCENDENCE or TRANSCENDENCY. *s.* Singularis ingenii præstantia.

TRANSCENDENT. *a.* Eximius, Cic. — *A transcendent mind*; præstantissimum, or eximium, ingenium, Cic.

To TRANSCRIBE. *v. a.* Exscribere; describere; or, transcribere; Cic.

TRANSCRIBER. *s.* Librarius, Cic.; libello, Stat.

TRANSCRIPT. *s.* Exemplum; exemplar; Cic.

TRANSCRIPTION. *s.* Descriptio, Cic.

To TRANSFER. *v. a.* Transferre, Cic.; transportare, Cæs. — *To transfer one's right to another*; jus suum alteri transmittere, Cic.

TRANSFIGURATION. *s.* Transfiguratio.

To TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* Transfigurare, Plin.

To TRANSFIX. *v. a.* Transfodere, Liv.; transfigere; trajicere; transverberare; Cic.

To TRANSFORM. *v. a.* and *n.* Transformare, Virg.; transfigurare, Plin.; alicujus figuram immutare, Ov.; transfigurari.

TRANSFORMATION. *s.* Transfiguratio; formæ immutatio; metamorphosis; Plin.

To TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* Transfundere. — *To transfuse blood*; animantis sanguinem in alterius venas transfundere, Col.

TRANSFUSION. *s.* Transfusio, Plin.

To TRANSGRESS. *v. a.* and *n.* Legem transire, perfringere, or perumpere; contra legem committere; Cic. — *To transgress a command*; imperium negligere, contemnere, Cæs.; jussa exuere, Tac.

TRANSGRESSION. *s.* Legis violatio, Liv., or infractio, Cic.

TRANSgressor. *s.* Legis infractor, Ter., violator, Liv., spretor, or contemptor.

TRANSIENT or TRANSITORY. *a.* Transitorius, Suet.

TRANSIT. *s.* I. *A permit*; liberi comæatus syngrapha. II. (In astronomy); transitus.

TRANSITION. *s.* Transitio, Cic.

TRANSITIVE. *a.* (In grammar); transitivus, ùs.

TRANSITORY. *a.* See TRANSIENT.

To TRANSLATE. *v. a.* I. *To transport, remove*; transferre, Cic.; transportare, Cæs. II. *To interpret in another language*; reddere; vertere. — *To translate into Latin*; opus in linguam Latinam transferre, Plin. — *To translate word for word*; verbum pro verbo reddere; e verbo, or ad verbum, exprimere; Cic.

TRANSLATION. *a.* Interpretatio, Cic.; conversio, Quint.; translatio, Cic.

TRANSLATOR. *s.* Interpres, Cic.

TRANSLUCENCY. *s.* Perluciditas, Vitr.; pellucida raritas, Vitr.

TRANSLUCENT or TRANSLUCID. *a.* Perlucidus; translucens; translucidus; Plin.

TRANSMARINE. *a.* Transmarinus; Cic.; Liv.; Quint.

TRANSMIGRANT. *a.* Emigrans.

To TRANSMIGRATE. *v. a.* Migrare, Cic.; emigrare, Plin.

TRANSMIGRATION. *s.* Transmigratio, Prudent.

TRANSMISSION OF TRANSMITTAL. *s.* Rei ad alterum translatio, Cic.
 To TRANSMIT. *v. a.* Rem alteri transmittere; ad aliquem transferre; Cic.
 TRANSMUTABLE. *a.* Mutabilis.
 TRANSMUTATION. *s.* Mutatio; or, immutatio.
 To TRANSMUTE. *v. a.* Transmutare, Lucr.
 TRANSM. *s.* Impages, Vitr.
 TRANSPARENCY. *s.* Perluciditas.
 TRANSPARENT. *a.* Perlucidus; translucens; translucidus; Plin.
 To TRANSPIERE. *v. a.* Transfodere.
 TRANSPARATION. *s.* Exspiratio, Cic.; exhalatio, Plin.
 To TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* I. *To be emitted by insensible vapour*; exhalari, Lucr.; Cic. — (*v. a.*) humores exspirare, Plin., or exsudare, Col. II. *To escape from secrecy to notice*; in lucem prodire; vulgari.
 To TRANSPANT. *v. a.* Transducere.
 TRANSPANTATION. *s.* (Of a tree); arboris translatio, Plin.
 To TRANSPORT. *v. a.* Rem e loco in alium exportare; transportare; or, transferre; Cic.
 TRANSPORT. *s.* I. *Transportation, carriage*; asportatio; deportatio; exportatio; translatio; Cic. II. *Rapture*; animi impetus, or impotentia, Cic.; impotentis animi effrenatio. — *Transport of rage*; excandescentia, Cic.; fervens animus ab ira, Ov.
 TRANSPORTANCE OR TRANSPORTATION. *s.* Deportatio; exportatio; Cic.
 TRANSPOSAL. *s.* Verborum trajectio, or inversio, Cic.
 To TRANSPOSE. *v. a.* (*Words*) verba trajicere, Cic., or invertere, Ter., or loco movere, Cic.
 TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *s.* Transubstantiatio, Eccles.; permutatio; immutatio.
 TRANSDUCTION. *s.* Exsudatio.
 To TRANSDUCE. *v. a.* Exsudare, Col.
 TRANSVERSAL OR TRANSVERSE. *a.* Obliquus; transversus; Cic.; transversarius, Cæs.
 TRANSVERSELY OR TRANSVERSELY. *ad.* Transverse, Vitr.; oblique, Plin.
 TRAP. *s.* Plaga, pl.; paratæ feris insidiæ, pl.; ferarum decipulum, Apul.
 To TRAP. *v. n.* I. *To ensnare*; dolis decipere, Plaut. II. *To adorn*; ornare.
 TRAPPING. *s.* Armatura, Cic.; arma, pl.; equi stratum, Sen., ornatus ùs, Plin.; phaleræ, pl., Virg.
 TRASH. *s.* Pl., gerræ; nugæ; trica; Ter.
 TRASHY. *a.* Vilis; nihili.
 TRAVAIL. *s.* Labor; partus, ùs; Cic.
 TRAVE, TRAVEL, OR TRAVIS. *s.* A machine for shoeing unruly horses; statumen, Col.
 To TRAVEL. *v. a. and n.* Iter facere, Cic., or agere, Plin. — *To travel in distant countries*; peregre abire, or proficisci.
 TRAVEL. *s.* Iter.
 TRAVELLER. *s.* Viator; peregrinus; fem. peregrina; Cic.
 TRAVERSE. *s.* I. *Any thing laid or built across*; impages, Vitr. II. *Something that thwarts, misfortune*; adversus casus, ùs; infortunium.
 To TRAVERSE. *v. a.* Obstare; obstistere; alicui adversari; impedimentum afferre; Cic.
 TRAY. *s.* Alveus.
 TREACHEROUS. *a.* Perfidus, Cic.
 TREACHEROUSLY. *ad.* Perfide, Sen.; perfidiose, Auct. ad Her.; ex insidiis.
 TREACHEROUSNESS OR TREACHERY. *s.* Proditio; perfidia; perfidiose factum; Cic.
 TREACLE. *s.* I. *A medicine*; theriaca; theriace; Plin. II. *Molasses*; sacchari spuma.
 To TREAD. *v. n. and a.* Ambulare; ingredi; necedere; iter habere; Cic. — *To tread on tiptoe*; suspensio gradu, or presso pede, ire, or lucedere, Ter.; pede premere, Virg.; pedibus calcare, proculcare, Ov. — *To tread in the footsteps of another*; alterius vestigia premere, Plaut., vestigiis insistere, Cic.
 TREAD. *s.* Vestigium.
 TREASON. *s.* Proditio; perfidia; Cic. — *Crime of high treason*; perduellionis crimen.
 TREASONABLE. *a.* Perfidus, Cic.
 TREASONABLY. *ad.* Perfide, Sen.; perfidiose, Auct. ad Her.; ex insidiis.
 TREASURE. *s.* Thesaurus, Cic.; gaza. — *Treasure-house*; thesaurus.
 To TREASURE. *v. a.* Nummorum acervos construere, Cic.; divitias congerere, Juv.; opes exaggerare, or coacervare, Phadr., recondere, Cic.
 TREASURER. *s.* Ærarii tribunus, or questor.
 TREASURERSHIP. *s.* Questura, Cic.
 TREASURY. *s.* Ærarium, Cic.
 To TREAT. *v. a. and n.* I. *To use in any manner*; aliquem bene, or male, habere, or accipere, Cic. II. *To negotiate*; de re cum aliquo, or apud aliquem, agere, Cic. III. *To handle a subject*; de re disserere. IV. *To entertain as a guest*; aliquem cœna, or epulis, adhibere, Suet.
 TREAT. *s.* Opipara cœna, Plaut; apparatus epulæ, pl., Liv.

TREATABLE. *a.* Facilis; tractabilis; Cic.
 TREATISE. *s.* Disputatio; commentatio; Cic.; tractatus, ùs; dissertatio; Plin.
 TREATMENT. *s.* Tractatio.
 TREATY. *s.* Pactic; pactum; conventum; Cic.
 TREBLE. *a.* Triplex, Cic.; terginum, Liv.; triplus, Cic.; tria tanta, Plaut.
 TREBLE. *s.* (In music); sonus acutus.
 To TREBLE. *v. a. and n.* Triplicare, Plin.; in tripulum augere; triplex fieri.
 TREBLENESS. *s.* Triplicata quantitas.
 TREBLY. *ad.* Triplici modo, or ratione, Plaut.; Cic.
 TREE. *s.* I. *A large vegetable*; arbos, or arbor, f., Cic. — *A young tree*; arbor novella. — *An old tree*; senio defecta arbor, Col. II. *Part of a saddle*; ephippii arculus.
 TREFOLL. *s.* A plant; trifolium, Plin.
 TRELLEGE. *s.* Cancellatum opus.
 TRELIS. *s.* Cancelli, pl., Varr.
 To TREMBLE. *v. n.* Tremere; contremiscere; or, intremiscere; Ctc.; intremere, Cels.; horrere, or, cohorrere; horrescere; tremulo horrore moveri; Cic.
 TREMBLING. *s.* Tremor, Cic.
 TREMBLINGLY. *ad.* Tremens; trepidans.
 TREMBENDOUS. *a.* I. *Horrible*; terribilis; horrendus; tremendus; Cic. II. *Vast, huge*; immensus; immdnis; Hor.
 TREMOR. *s.* Tremor, Cic.
 TREMULOUS. *a.* Tremulus, Ter.; tremebundus; tremens; Cic.
 To TRENCH. *v. n.* Fossam et vallum ducere, Cæs.
 TRENCH. *s.* Incile, Col.; aquagium, Pomp. Mel.; aquarius sulcus, Col.; fossa vallo munita, Cæs.; obisdionales ad urbem accessus, uum.
 TRENCHANT. *a.* Acutus, Plaut.
 TRENCHER. *s.* Escarius e ligno orbis.
 TRENCHER-FLY OR TRENCHER-FRIEND. *s.* Parasitus, Cic.
 TRENCHERMAN. *s.* Abdomen insaturabile, Cic.
 TREPAN. *s.* I. *A surgeon's instrument*; terebra, Cels. II. *A snare*; laqueus; tendicula; Cic.; pedica, Virg.
 To TREPAN. *v. a.* I. *To perforate with the trepan*; calvariam terebra forare, or perforare, Cels., or excidere, Scrib. Larg. II. *To ensnare*; dolis ducere, Ter., ductare; circumducere per dolos, Plaut.
 TREPIDATION. *s.* Terror; trepidatio; Sen.
 To TRESPASS. *v. n.* See To TRANSGRESS.
 TRESPASS. *s.* See TRANSGRESSION.
 TRESPASSER. *s.* Noxius; alicujus, or alicui, culpæ affinis; Cic.
 TRESSES. *s. pl.* Incincti capilli; crines torti in nodum; Mart.; capilli tortiles.
 TRESTLE. *s.* Fulcrum, Suet.; fulcimentum, Plaut.
 TRIAL. *s.* I. *Essay, attempt*; periclitatio; tentamentum; experimentum; Cic. — *To make a trial*; rem tentare, periclitari. II. *Judicial examination*; iudicium.
 TRIANGLE. *s.* Triangulum, Quint.; trigonum, Varr.; trigonus, Vitr.
 TRIANGULAR. *a.* Triangulum, Cic.; triangularis; triquetrus; Col.
 TRIBE. *s.* Tribus, ùs.
 TRIBULATION. *s.* Ærumna; calamitas; res adversæ; adversi casus, uum; Cic.
 TRIBUNAL. *s.* Tribunal; sella; Cic.
 TRIBUNATE. *s.* Tribunatus, ùs, Cic.
 TRIBUNE. *s.* Tribunus.
 TRIBUNIAL OR TRIBUNITIOUS. *a.* Tribunitius, Cic.
 TRIBUNARY. *a. and s.* Tributarius; vectigalis; Cic.
 TRIBUTE. *s.* Vectigal; tributum; Cic. — *To raise a tribute*; tributum exigere, Cic.
 TRICK. *s.* Momentum.
 TRICK. *s.* I. *A fraud, artifice*; dolus, Ter.; fallacia, Cic. — *To play a trick on one*; dolis aliquem deludere, Ter. — *A vicious practice*; mos pravus. III. *A number of cards laid regularly up in play*; foliorum lusorium fasciculus.
 To TRICK. *v. a.* I. *To deceive*; dolis decipere; alicui, or aliquem, illudere; Ter.; aliquem deludere, or ludificari, Cic. II. *To decorate*; ornare. III. *To perform by sleight of hand*; dolis eludere. IV. (In painting); inchoare; adumbrare; Cic.; delineare, Plin.
 TRICKERY. *s.* Fraus; artificium; Cic.
 TRICKING. *s.* Ornamentum, Cic.; cultus, ùs; ornatus, ùs.
 TRICKISH. *a.* Fallax, Cic.
 To TRICKLE. *v. n.* Stillare, Lucr.; distillare; distillare; Col.; exstillare, Plaut.
 TRICKSY. *a.* Venustus; pulchellus; delicatulus; Cic.; venustus; bellulus; scitulus; Plaut.
 TRIDENT. *s.* The three-forked sceptre of Neptune; tridens, Virg.
 TRIENNIAL. *a.* Quod ad triennium extenditur.
 To TRIFALLOW. *v. a.* (In husbandry); tertiare, Col.
 To TRIFLE. *v. n.* Inepitare, Ter.; ad inaptias abire; nugas agere; inepte facere; Cic. — *To trifle with one*

aliquem ridere, deridere, irridere; aliquem ludere; deludere; ludificari; Cic.

TRIFLE. *s.* Pl., nugæ, Cic.; gerræ; tricæ; Ter.; Mart.; res nihili, Cic. — *To mind trifles*; nugari; ineptire; reperuascere; Cic.

TRIFLER. *s.* Nugator.

TRIFLING. *s.* Jocus; nugæ, pl., Cic.

TRIFLINGLY. *ad.* Jocosè.

TO TRIG. *v. a.* *To put a catch to a wheel*; (rotam) sufflamare, Sen.

TRIGGER. *s.* I. (*Of a gun*); lingula. II. (*Of a wheel*); sufflamen, Juv.

TRILATERAL. *a.* Tria habens latera; (trilaterus, Frontin.).

TRILL. *s.* (In music); vox volutatim inflexa.

TO TRILL. *v. a. and n.* Vario vocis flexu sonum ducere, Cic.; sonum continuo spiritu trahere in longum ac volutare, Plin.; vocem continenti spiritu modulate diffundere, Cic., volutatim inflectere.

TRIM. *a.* I. *Nice*; aptus; idoneus. II. *Dressed up*; concinne vestitus, Plaut.

TO TRIM. *v. a. and n.* Componere; exornare; Cic. — *To trim one's hair*; caput comere, Plaut.; capillum componere, Cic.

TRIM. *s.* Compositio; vestimentum; cultus, ùs; ornatus, ùs; concinnitas.

TRIMLY. *ad.* Nitide; eleganter.

TRIMMING. *s.* Ornatus, ùs; ornamentum.

TRIMNESS. *s.* Munditia, Cic.; mundities, Catull.; concinnitas, Cic.

TRINAL. *a.* Triplus, Cic.

TRINE. *a.* (In astrology); *Trine aspect*; trigonum, Vitr.

TRINITY. *s.* Trinitas, or Trias, Sanctissima.

TRINKET. *s.* Pl., gerræ; nugæ; trica; Ter.; Mart.

TRIO. *s.* I. *Union of three voices*; trium vocum concertus, ùs. II. *Three together*; ternio.

TO TRIP. *v. a. and n.* Ad rem pedem offendere, Quint.; rem offensare, Sen.; aliquem pedibus subductis in terram arietare, Curt.

TRIP. *s.* I. *A stumble*; lapsus, ùs; lapsio; prolapso; pedis offensio; Cic. II. *A short voyage or journey*; iter.

TRIPARTITE. *a.* Tripartitus, Cic.

TRIPLE. *s.* Exta, pl., Col.; intestina, pl., Cic.; omasium.

TRIPLE-HOUSE. *s.* Macellum in quo exta venalia proposita sunt.

TRIPLE-WOMAN. *s.* Quæ exta habet venalia.

TRIPLE. *a.* Triplex, Cic.; tergeminus, Liv.; ex tribus aptus.

TRIPPLICITY. *s.* Triplicata quantitas.

TRIPPOD. *s.* Tripus, Hor.

TRIPOLY. *s.* Samius lapis, Plin.

TRIPPING. *a.* Agilis, Liv.; promptus; expeditus; alacer; Cic.

TRIPPINGLY. *ad.* Expedite; celeriter; maxima celeritate; Cic.; agiliter, Col.

TRIREME. *s.* Triremis, Cic.

TRISYLLABICAL. *a.* Trisyllabus, Quint.; trium syllabarum.

TRITE. *a.* Trivialis, Suet. — *A trite saying*; usurpata apud plebeculum elocutio.

TRITURABLE. *a.* Quod in pulverem resolvitur, or contundi, potest.

TO TRITURATE. *v. a.* Terere, Plaut.; in pulverem contundere, Pomp. Mel., or extenuare pistillo, Plin.

TRITURATION. *s.* Tritura, Col.

TRIUMPH. *s.* Triumphus, Cic.

TO TRIUMPH. *v. n.* I. *To celebrate a victory*; triumphare; triumphum de, or ex, agere; Cic. II. *To obtain victory*; ab hoste victoriam reportare, or referre, Cic.; triumphare, Cæs. III. *To exult, rejoice*; triumphare gaudio, Cic.; exultare.

TRIUMPHAL. *a.* Triumphalis, Cic.

TRIUMPHANT. *a.* Triumphans. — *To be triumphant*; see TO TRIUMPH.

TRIUMVIR. *s.* Triumvir, Cic.

TRIUMVIRATE. *s.* Triumviratus, ùs.

TRIVIAL. *a.* Trivialis, Suet.; levis; parvus.

TRIVIALLY. *ad.* (Trivialiter, Arnob.); leviter.

TO TROT. *v. n.* (Said of a buck); cervi calentis more clamores edere.

TROCHEE. *s.* Trochæus; choreus; Cic.

TROCHISCH. *s.* Trochiscus, Cæl. Aur.

TO TROLL. *v. a. and n.* Ultra citroque cursitare, Cic.; luc et illuc aliquem secum distrahere.

TROLLOP. *s.* Mulier sordida et famosa.

TROOP. *s.* Hominum turba, frequentia, or copia; multitudo; Cic. — *A troop of soldiers*; militum manus, ùs, vic, Cic. — *A troop of players*; scenicorum grex, Plaut.

TO TROOP. *v. n.* Coire; coire catervatim; Cic.

TROOPER. *s.* Eques, Plaut.

TROPE. *s.* Tropus, Quint.

TROPHY. *s.* Tropæum; exuviae et spolia hostium; Cic. — *To raise a trophy*; tropæum ponere, or statuere, Cic.

TROPIC. *s.* Tropicus.

TROPOLOGICAL. *a.* Tropologicus, Sidon.

TO TROT. *v. n.* Gradu citatiore ire.

TROT. *s.* Succussoris equi gradus, ùs.

TROTH. *s.* Fides, Cic. — *In troth*; fide bona, or optima, Cic.

TROTHLESS. *a.* Perfidus.

TROTHFLIGHT. *a.* Sponsus, Cic.; fem., sponsa; desponsata.

TROTTER. *s.* Equus succussor, Lucil.

TO TROUBLE. *v. a.* Turbare; alicui molestiam creare, or negotium facere; commovere; lacessere; perturbare. — *To trouble water*; aquam turbare, Ov., or ob-turbare, Plin.; aquam turbulentam facere, Phædr. — *To trouble the state*; republicam conturbare; populares turbas excitare; Quint.; inducere discordiam in regnum, Cic. — *To trouble one's self*; conturbari; commoveri; or, percelli, Cic.

TROUBLE. *s.* Turba, Plaut.; tumultus, ùs; perturbatio; vehementer animi commotio, or concitatio; Cic.; turbidus animi motus, ùs, Hor. — *Troubles of state*; turbantia, Sall.; res turbulenta, Cic.; discordes motus, Stat. — *To cause troubles*; turbas ciere, Plaut., facere, Ter., or excitare, Quint.

TROUBLER. *s.* Turbator, Liv.; (reipublicæ) turbo; fem., perturbatrix; Cic.

TROUBLESOME. *a.* Gravis; importunus; molestus; Cic.

TROUBLESOMENESS. *s.* Importunitas, Ter.; molestia, Cic.

TROUGH. *s.* Alveus; canalis.

TO TROUNCE. *v. a.* Castigare; pœna multare, or afficere; in aliquem animadvertere; pœnas ab aliquo repetere.

TROUSE, TRUNK-BOSE, or TROUSERS. *s. pl.* Tibiale; pl., tibialia; braccæ.

TROUT. *s.* Truta. — *A salmon trout*; guttata truta, Pallad.

TROWEL. *s.* Trulla.

TRUANT. *a.* Segnis; iners; deses; desidiosus; ignavus; Cic.; fugiens laboris, Cæs.; oscitans, Cic.

TRUAUNSHIP. *s.* Desidia; inertia; ignavia; segnitas; segnitudo; otiosa cessatio; fuga laboris; iners et desidiosum otium.

TRUCE. *s.* Inducia, pl., Cic.; belli feriæ, pl., Varr.; pœntia belli cœntio, Gell.

TRUCIDATION. *s.* Cædes; strages; trucidatio; Cic.; occidio, Liv.

TO TRUCK. *v. a. and n.* Rem cum alia commutare, Cic.; rem alia permutare, Plin.

TRUCK. *s.* Permutatio.

TO TRUCKLE. *v. n.* In ditionem, or arbitratum, alteri se dedere, Plaut.; alicuius imperio ac potestati, or sub potestatem, se subjicere, se submittere, Cic.

TRUCKLE. *s.* Rotula.

TRUCKS. *s. pl.* Vehiculum manuale, or manu volubile.

TRUCULENCE. *s.* Truculentia, Plaut.; Tac.

TRUCULENT. *a.* Ferus; immansuetus; immanis; Cic.; crudelis.

TO TRUDGE. *v. n.* Pedibus ire.

TRUE. *a.* I. *Not false*; verus. — *What he says is true*; vera edisserit, Virg. — *Nothing more true*; vero verus, Mart. II. *Genuine, not counterfeit*; verus; genuinus; germanus; Cic. III. *Veracious*; verax; veridicus; Cic.; verus, Ter.; Plin. IV. *Faithful, honest*; see FAITHFUL, HONEST. V. *Exact*; rectus.

TRUE-BORN. *a.* Verus.

TRUE-HEARTED. *a.* Verus; genuinus; germanus; apertus; sincerus; Cic.; candidus, Hor.

TRUE-HEARTEDNESS. *s.* Bona fides; probitas; ingenitas; animi candor; Cic.

TRUE-LOVE-KNOT or TRUE-LOVER'S-KNOT. *s.* Nodi amatorii, pl.

TRUENESS. *s.* Ingenitas; animi candor; Cic.

TRUFFLE. *s.* A root; tuber, Plin.

TRUISM. *s.* Verum.

TRULL. *s.* Prostibulum, Plaut.

TRULY. *ad.* Vere; reapse; reipsa; Cic.; certe; profecto; quidem.

TRUMP. *s.* Tuba; buccina; classium.

TO TRUMP UP. *v. n.* Commisicis, Plaut.; fabricari; fabricare; fingere; Cic.

TRUMPEY. *s.* I. *Trifles*; nugæ; res nihili. II. *Falschood*; falsum; falsitas; Cic.

TRUMPET. *s.* Tuba; buccina; classium. — *A speaking-trumpet*; tuba navalis, Mart.

TO TRUMPET. *v. a.* Tuba, or buccina, promulgare, indicare, or enuntiare.

TRUMPETER. *s.* Tubicen, Ov.; buccinator, Cic.; ænator, Suet.

TO TRUNCATE. *v. n.* In frustra scære, Virg.; frustra tim concidere, Cato.

TRUNCHEON. *s.* Fustis, Cic.

TO TRUNDLE. *v. n.* Volvi, Virg.

TRUNK. *s.* I. *The body of a tree*; truncus; caudex; Virg.; stipes, Curt.; stirps, Virg. II. *A chest*; arca;

capsa. III. *The proboscis of an elephant*; manus, ùs; proboscis; Plin.

TRUNKMAKER. *s.* Capsarius.

TRUNNION. *s.* The knob of a gun; versatilis, or turbinatus, cardo.

TRUSS. *s.* I. *A bandage*; ligamen ramicibus continendis perutile. II. *A bundle*; fascis.—*A truss of hay*; fascis feneus.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* Colligere.—*To truss up bag and baggage*; colligere vasa, Cic.; convasare atque conjicere se protinus in peces, Ter.

TRUST. *s.* I. *Confidence*; fiducia, Liv. II. *Something committed to one's faith*; depositum, Cic.—*To have in trust*; rem apud se depositam habere, Cic.—*To give in trust*; rem apud aliquem deponere, Cic.

To TRUST. *v. a. and n.* Rem alicui credere, or alicuius fidei committere, Cic.; alicui fidere, Cic., confidere, Cæs., fidem adhibere; alterius fidei se committere; rei, or re, fidere, or confidere; Cic.

TRUSTEE. *s.* Sequester; fem., sequestris; n., sequestre.

TRUSTESHIP. *s.* Bonorum pupilli curatio, or procuratio.

TRUSTINESS. *s.* Probitas; fidelitas.

TRUSTLESS. *a.* (Homo) sine fide.

TRUSTY. *a.* Fidus; fidelis; Cic.

TRUTH. *s.* Veritas; verum; Cic.—*In truth*; reapse; reipsa; Cic.; certe; profecto; quidem.

To TRY. *v. a. and n.* Rem tentare, periclitari; experiri; rei periculum facere; Cic.—*To try on a coat*; vestem probare.

TUB. *s.* Cupa minor.

TUBE. *s.* Tubus, Plin.

TUBERCLE. *s.* A small swelling; tuberculum, Cels.

TUBEROSITY. *s.* (In physic) tuberculum, Cels.

TUBULAR. *a.* Tubulatus, Plin.

TUCK. *s.* Acies; cuspis; mucro.

To TUCK. *v. a.* Colligere.

TUCKER. *s.* Cæsitiu collo mulierum ornando linteolum, Plaut.

TUESDAY. *s.* Dies Martis.—*Shrove Tuesday*; hilariorum dies.

TUFT. *s.* (Of trees); locus densus arboribus.—(Of hair); cirri, pl., Varr.

TUFTED. *a.* Densus; spissus; Cic.

TUFTY. *or* TUFTED. *a.* Cristatus, Plin.

To TUG. *v. a.* Molestare, or in diversa, trahere; magno conatu trahere; Cic.

To TUG. *v. n.* Niti; conari; contendere.

TUG. *s.* Conatus; nisus, ùs; contentio; Cic.

TUITION. *s.* Cura; documentum; præceptum; institutio; præceptio; Cic.

To TUMBLE. *v. n.* Cadere; labi; corruiere; Cic.; ruina facere, Hor., trahere, Virg.; in ruina sublati; Sen.

To TUMBLE. *v. a.* Prostrernere; ad terram affligere; Plaut.; humi sternere, Hor.—*To tumble linen*; multa incomposita congerere; lintea rugare; Plaut.

TUMBLE. *s.* Casus, ùs; lapsus, ùs; Cic.

TUMBLER. *s.* I. *One who shows postures by contortions of body, or feats of activity*; pæturista, Varr.; ludius, Cic.; ludio, Liv. II. *A glass*; calix; poculum; Cic.; cullulus, Hor.

TUMBREL. *s.* Plaustrum; plostrum; Cic.

TUMEFACION. *s.* Tumefactio.

To TUMEFY. *v. a.* Tumefacere, Ov.

TUMID. *or* TUMOROUS. *a.* Inflatus; tumidus; turgidus; Cic.; tumens, Hor.; turgens, Plin.

TUMOR. *s.* Tumor, Cels.

TUMULT. *s.* Tumultus, ùs; tumultuatio; Liv.—*To cause a tumult*; tumultuari, Cic.; tumultum facere, Sall.—*To appease a tumult*; tumultum sedare, or comprimere, Tac.

TUMULTUARI. *ad.* Incondite, Cels.; inordinate; incompote; Liv.

TUMULTUARY. *a.* Tumultuarius, Liv.

TUMULTUOUS. *a.* Tumultuosus, Cic.

TUMULTUOUSLY. *ad.* Seditiosus, Cic.

TUN. *s.* Dolium majus, Varr.; cadus major, Col.

To TUN. *v. a.* Infundere in dolium, Ter.

TUNABLENESS. *s.* Harmonia; consensus, ùs; vocum concordia; Cic.

TUNE. *s.* Modulus, Plin.; modulatio numerorum; musici modi, Quint.; cantilena; canticum, Cic.; harmonia; concentus, ùs.

To TUNE. *v. a. and n.* (Lyrae fides) ita contendere ut concentum habeant, Cic.; lyram nervis intendere, Quint.; numeros nervis intendere, Virg.

TUNEFUL. *a.* Canorus, Cic.; Virg.; Hor.; musicus; modulatus; Plin.

TUNELESS. *a.* Discors; dissonus; Cic.

TUNIC. *s.* Tunica.—*A little tunic*; tunicaella, Plaut.—*A long tunic*; tunica talaris.

TUNIC. *s. i. e.* Cover, integument; tunica; membrana. Pliny says, oculorum tunice.

TUNNEL. *s.* I. *A channel, tube*; canalis, Vitr.; meatus, Plin.; tubus, Cic.—(For water); ductus aqua-

rum, Cic.—(Of a chimney); camini spiraculum, spiramentum, or æstuarium, Vitr. II. *A funnel*; infundibulum.

TUNNY. *s.* Thynnus, Plin.; thunnus, Ov.

TURBAN. *s.* Pileus turcicus.

TURBID. *a.* Prop.; cænosus; limosus.—Prop. and fig.; turbidus; turbulentus.

TURBITH. *s.* Tripolium; polion; Plin.

TURBOT. *s.* Rhombus.—*Young turbot*; rhombus minor.

TURBULENC. *s.* Turbulentum ingenium, Liv.

TURBULENT. *a.* Turbulentus; seditiosus; Cic.; turbator, Liv.—*Turbulent spirits*; inquieta ingenia et in novas res avida, Liv.

TURBULENTLY. *ad.* Turbulente; turbulenter; Cic.

TURF. *s.* I. *A clod covered with grass*; cæspes.—*Made of turf*; cæspitius. II. *Peat*; palustres glebæ aptæ cremationi.

To TURF. *v. a.* Cæspitem aggerere, Tac.; munire cæspitibus.

TURGID. *a.* Inflatus; tumidus; turgidus; Cic.; tumens, Hor.—*Rather turgid*; turgidulus, Catull.—*A turgid style*; oratio quæ turget et inflata est, Cic.

TURGIDITY. *s.* Tumor; inflatio.—*Turgidity of style*; orationis ampullæ, pl., Hor.

TURMOIL. *s.* Turba; perturbatio; tumultus, ùs.—*Turmoil of the mind or passions*; perturbatio; vehementer animi commotio, or concitatio; turbidus animi motus; Cic.; mentis tumultus, Hor.—*To appease the turmoil of the mind*; motus animi tranquillare, or sedare, Cic.

TURN. *s.* I. *Circular motion*; motus orbis, Varr.—*Turn of a wheel*; rota circumacta, Sen. II. *Meander*; winding; (itinerum) ambages; occurus ac recurus, Plin.—*To make a great many turns*; varios orbes impedire et explicare.—*A river that makes a great many turns*; amnis sinuosus flexibis, Plin. III. *A walk to and fro*.—*To take two or three turns*; duas ternasve ambulationes conficere; in ambulatione duo vel tria spatia facere, Cic.—*After two or three turns*; duobus tribusve spatiis confectis, Cic. IV. *Order, course*; ordo; vicis (rarely used in the nominative; acc., vicem, abl. vice).—*In his turn*; sua vice.—*In turns*; rursus invicem, Cæs.—*Their turn will come*; simili gyro venient aliorum vices, Phædr.—*Their turn being to come seven days after*; ipsorum post septimam diem reditura vice, Curt.—*By turns*; vicissim, Cic.; per alternas vices, Ov.; alternis vicibus, Sen.; invicem, Curt.; per vices; alternis; Plin.; alterna vice, Col. V. *Manner of proceeding*; modus; ratio; Cic.; facies, Virg. VI. *Mode of expression or thought*; facies; ratio; genus; Cic.—*Turn of expression*; eloquenti genus, Cic.—*Turn of mind*; ingenii color.—*To be of an agreeable turn of mind*; ingenio esse jucundo et eleganti, Quint.—*Fair-fetched turns of speech*; orationis concinnii; in oratione fucatus nitor, Cic.

VII. *Office, good or bad*; officium; opera.—*To do one a good turn*; officium in aliquem conferre; de aliquo bene mereri; Cic.—*To do an ill turn*; de aliquo male mereri, Cic. VIII. *Business*; res; negotium.

To TURN. *v. a.* I. *To move round*; versare; circumagere; circumvolvere; volvere in orbem, Cic.—*To turn a mill*; orbem assiduis gyris rotare, Virg.; molam versare, Vitr. II. *To direct*; convertere, or versare, in, or ad; intendere in; flectere; regere. III. *To fashion, arrange*; convertere; conformare; effingere.—*To turn a verse well*; versum optime condere.—*Well-turned verses*; versus lepidi et concinni, Cato. IV. *To change with regard to the sides*; vertere; invertere.—*To turn the back* (in flight); terga vertere, Liv.; aversum cadere, Virg.; terga in fugam dare, Ov.—*To turn the back upon any one* (in contempt); ab aliquo se avertere, Plaut.; (in neglect); aliquem deserere, Cic.—*To turn a garment or suit of clothes*; vestem invertere. V. *To form on a lathe*; tornare; torno facere; lignum in vasa tornare, Plin. VI. *To translate*; vertere; reddere; convertere; e. g. librum e Græco in Latinum convertere, Cic.

VII. *To change*; mutare; immutare. VIII.—*To turn away*; see To DISCARD, DISMISS.—*To turn back*; see To RETURN.—*To turn off*; see To DISMISS, RESIGN.—*To turn in*; (pannum) in se reducipere.—*To turn into*; see To TRANSFORM.—*To turn over*; see To REFER, TRANSFER.—*To turn out*; see To DISMISS, EJECT.—*To turn up*; vertere; invertere.—*To turn up* (any part of dress); vestem colligere, Plaut., or recolligere, Plin.—*To turn upside down*; evertere; disturbare; Cic.; subvertere.—*To turn all things upside down, or topsyturvy*; miscere et turbare omnia; omnia infima summis paria facere.

To TURN. *v. n.* I. *To move round*; circumagi; circumvolvi; in orbem agi, or volvi; circumagere se; Cic.

II. *To move the body round*; se vertere, or convertere; respectare. III. *To change posture*; se vertere alio.—*To what side soever he turned*; quam se cunque in partem dedisset, Cic. IV. *To move the face to another quarter, to go* (to right or left); vertere, or flectere, iter (ad sinistram, ad dextram, or sinistrorsum, dextrorsum); torqueri; viam detorquere. V. *To become by a change*; fieri; mutari; Hor.; se convertere

tere; mutationem habere; converti; Cic. — *That joy soon turned to grief*; cito illa omnia ad luctum reciderunt, Cic.

VI. *To change sides*; ab aliquo deficere, or desiscere, Cic.; Liv.; animus alio transferre. — *To turn with all winds*; ipsa pluma aut folio facilius moveri; mobilis esse animo; Cic.

VII. *To change the mind or conduct*; alios, or novos, mores induere. — *To turn to a better course*; mores honestos induere, Plin. — *To turn to an evil course*; in malum deflectere, Ov.; in vitium inclinare, Plin.

VIII. *To grow giddy*. — *The head turns*; vertigine tentatur caput. — *The brain is turned by prosperity*; caput prosperis rebus velut turbine circumagitur, Suet. — *A man whose brain is turned*; qui est emotae mentis, Sen.; mente alienatus, Plin.; versus animi, Tac.

IX. *To spoil, be spoiled*; mutari. — *Milk turns*; lac in spongiosam densitatem globatur, Plin.

X. *To incline (as a scale)*; vergere; propendere.

XI. — *To turn away from*; see TO ABANDON, QUIT, LEAVE. — *To turn back*; see TO RETURN. — *To turn colour*; variare se. — *To turn down*; reduplicari. — *To turn into, i. e. to be changed*; see TO CHANGE. — *To turn sour*; coalescere, Cic.; acere, Plin.; acescere, Col. — *To turn to or unto*; ad aliquem, or aliquid opem, confugere, or perfugere, Cic.; auxilium, or praesidium, ab altero petere, Cic.; Vitruvius; descendere, or se recipere, ad.

— *To be turned of*; see TO PASS.

TURNCOAT. s. Desertor; transfuga.

TURNING. s. See TURN.

TURNIP. s. Napus, Col. — *A turnip field*; napina, Col.

TURNKEY. s. Portae carceris custos; carceris janitor, Cic.

TURNPIKE or TURNSTILE. s. Objectaculum versatile.

TURPENTINE. s. Terebinthina resina, Plin. — *Turpentine tree*; terebinthus, l. f., Plin.

TURPIDITY. s. Turpitudinis; dedecus; infamia; probrium; labe.

TURRET. s. Turris parva.

TURTLE. s. Testudo.

TUSK. s. Dens falcatus.

TUTELAGE. s. i. e. *Minority*; aetas minor, Cic.; aetas papularis, Suet.

TUTOR. s. Praeceptor; magister. — *Tutor of a prince*; a studiis principis, Suet. — See also GUARDIAN.

TO TURN. v. a. Aliquem rem, or de re, docere; edocere rem, re, in re, or ad rem.

TUTORSHIP. s. Praeceptoris munus.

TWANG. s. Sonus acutus; stridor.

TO TWANG. v. n. Stridere; sonum acutum edere.

TO TWATTLE. v. n. See TO CHATTER.

TWEEZERS. s. pl. Volsella, æ, f., Plaut.; Cels.; forceps; pl. forcipēs.

TWELFTH. a. Duodecimus.

TWELFTHLY. ad. Duodecimo loco.

TWELVE. num. a. Duodecim. — Distrib. ; duodeni. — *Twelve times*; duodecies. — *Twelve hundred*; mille ducenti. — *Twelve thousand*; duodecim millia; duodecies mille.

TWELVEMONTH. s. See YEAR.

TWENTIETH. a. Vicesimus; vigesimus. — *A twentieth part*; vicesima.

TWENTY. num. Viginti; viceni. — *Twenty-one*; unus et viginti; or, viginti unus. — *Twenty-first*; unus et vigesimus, or vicesimus. — *Twenty-eight*; duodeviginti. — *Twenty-eight*; duodeviginti. — *Twenty-nine*; undeviginti. — *Twenty-ninth*; undetrigesimus. — *Twenty times*; vices. — *Twenty-two times*; bis et vices, Cic. — *Twenty-eight times*; duodecies, Cic.

TWICE. ad. Bis; semel atque iterum.

TWIG. s. Vimen; ramus; surculus.

TWILIGHT. s. (Of the morning); diluculum; obscurum ceptae lucis, Tac. — (Of the evening); crepusculum; lucis et noctis confinia, Ov.

TWIN. a. and s. Geminus; gemellus. — *Twin brothers*; fratres gemini. — *Three twin brothers*; tergemini, or trigemini, fratres. — *A twin sister*; soror gemina. — *To bear twins*; uno fetu geminos parere, Plaut.; prolem geminam partu dare, Virg.; geminum partum edere, Liv.; gemellam prolem eniti, Ov. — *That bears, or has borne, twins*; gemellipara.

TWINE. s. Filum retortum.

TO TWINE. v. a. Convolvare; circumplicare; intorquere.

TO TWINE ABOUT. v. n. Se circumvolvare, or circumplicare; circumvolvi; circumplicari; amplecti; amplexu implicare.

TWINGE. s. Acer doloris morsus, ūs; cruciatus, ūs.

TO TWINGE. v. a. Cruciare; dolore acerrime opprimere. — *To be twinged*; cruciari; doloribus acerrimis opprimi; magnos dolores habere; doloribus vehementibus conflictari.

TWINKLE. s. Scintilla; scintillula.

TO TWINKLE. v. n. I. *To sparkle*; scintillare; scintillas agere; ardere; flare; micare. — *A thing twinkles*; scintillae assistunt re, Virg. — *Twinkling*; scintillans; micans fulgore; ardens. II. *To wink with the eye*; nictare.

TWIRL. s. Motus orbicus; gyros.

TO TWIRL. v. a. In gyros agere; versare; circumagere; volvere in orbem, Cic.

TWIST. s. Funiculus; resticula.

TO TWIST. v. a. Implicare; torquere. — *To twist hard*; constringere. — See also TO DISTORT.

TO TWIT. v. n. Rem alicui objectare, objicere, exprobrare.

TWITCH. s. Vellicatio.

TO TWITCH. v. a. Vellicare; convellere.

Two. num. Duo, duae, duo. — Distrib. ; bini. — *Two days*; biduum; bidui spatium. — *Two years*; biennium; biense spatium. — *Of two years*; bimus. — *Of two months*; bimensis; bimestris. — *Two pounds*; dupondium. — *Of two pounds weight*; bilibris.

TWOFOLD. a. Duplex; geminus.

TYPE. s. I. Emblem, model; typus; exemplum; effigis; figura significans. II. *Printing letters*; litterarum typi. III. *Printed letters*; characteres; literae. — *In large type*; maximis literis incisum, Cic.

TYPICAL. a. Quod innuit, or significat; symbolicum.

TO TYPEIFY. v. a. Figurare; significare; representare.

TYPOGRAPHER. s. Typographus.

TYPOGRAPHY. s. Typographia; ars typographica.

TYPOGRAPHICAL. a. Typographicus.

TYRANNICAL or TYRANNOUS. a. Tyrannicus. — *A tyrannical government*; impotentissima dominatio, Liv.

TYRANNICALLY. ad. Tyrannice.

TYRANT. s. Tyrannus. — *To rule tyrannically*; dura Imperia exercere; servitio populos premere, Virg.; cruentum regimen manu tractare, Suet.

TO TYRANNISE. v. n. In populos tyrannidem exercere; tyrannice sœvire; Cic. — See also TYRANNY.

TYRANNY. s. Tyrannis, idis, f.; crudelis dominatus, ūs; immanis dominatio; dominatio tyrannica; Cic.

TYRANT. s. Tyrannus. — *A petty tyrant*; vexator.

TYRO. s. In re rudis et tiro, Cic.

U.

UBIQUITY. s. Must be expressed by a circumlocution; e. g., *Concerning the ubiquity of the Deity*; de Deo qui omnibus locis adest. — (Ubiquitas is not Latin.)

UDDER. s. Uber; eris, n.; mamma.

UGLINESS. s. Deformitas; turpitude; Cic.; foeditas vultus, Plin.

UGLY. a. Foedus, Ter.; turpis; deformis; Cic. — *To render ugly*; deformare; deturpare; Cic.

ULCER. s. Ulcus, ceris, n. — *A little ulcer*; ulcusculum, Cels. — *Full of ulcers*; ulcerosus. — *To stop an ulcer*; ulcus serpens compescere, inhibere, or coercere, Plin. — *To reduce an ulcer*; ulcus emendare, Plin. — *To cure an ulcer*; ulcus ad sanitatem perducere.

TO ULCERATE. v. a. Ulcerare, Plin.; exulcerare, Hor.; ulcus facere, Plin.

TO ULCERATE. v. n. Ulcerari; exulcerari; Plin.

ULCERATED. part. a. Exulceratus, Plin.

ULCERATION. s. Ulceratio, Sen.; exulceratio, Plin.

ULGINOUS. a. Uliginosus, Col.

ULTERIOR. a. Ulterior, Cic.

ULTIMATE. a. Ultimus; extremus; postremus; Cic.

ULTIMATELY. ad. Postremo; novissime; ultimo; Cic.

ULTRAMARINE. a. Transmarinus, Liv.; Cic.

ULTRAMONTANE. a. Transmontanus, Liv.

UMBILICAL. a. Umbilicatus, Plin.

UMBRAGE. s. I. *Shade*; umbra; umbraculum, Col.

II. *Suspicion*; suspicio, Cic. — *To take umbrage at*; aliquem in suspicionem vocare. — *To give umbrage*; suspicionem movere, afferre, Cic., parere, Nep. — See also TO OFFEND.

UMBRELLA. a. Ad imbres munimen.

UMPIRE. s. Arbitr. — *To appoint as umpire*; rei arbitrum aliquem statuere; rem alicuius arbitrio committere, Cic.; de rebus suis aliquem arbitrum dare; aliquo in rebus suis arbitro et disceptatore uti, Cic. — *To act as umpire*; controversiam tanquam arbitrum judicare, Cic. — *He was umpire in this affair*; arbiter in hanc rem fuit; arbiter de hac re datus est; Cic.

UNABASHED. a. Pudore minime affectus. — (In a bad sense); cui pudor perit, Plaut.; (vir) exhausto, or projecto, pudore; Cic.; Ov.

UNABLE. a. Ad rem non aptus, or idoneus; rei non capax; Cic. — *Unable to labour*; laboris impatientis, Ov. — *Unable to resist*; ad repugnandum iners, Plin.; obviti contra non sufficiens, Virg.

UNACCEPTABLE. a. Ingratus; injucundus; Cic.

UNACCOMPANIED. a. Solus.

UNACCOMPLISHED. a. Infectus.

UNACCOUNTABLE. a. Prop.; inexplicabilis; inenodabilis, Cic. — Fig.; mirus; mirandus; mirificus; novus; inauditus.

UNACCOUNTABLY. ad. Mirum, or mirandum, in modum; miris modis; mirifice.

UNACCUSTOMED. a. Insuetus; insolitus.

UNACKNOWLEDGED. a. Non agnitus.

UNACQUAINTED (WITH). *a.* Inscius; ignarus; imperitus.

UNADORNED. *a.* Inornatus; nullo ornatu; munditiis simplex.

UNADVISED. *a.* Improvidus; incautus; inconsultus; inconsideratus.

UNADVISEDLY. *ad.* Imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; inconsiderate; incaute; per imprudentiam, Cic.

UNADULTERATED. *a.* Sincerus; non corruptus.

UNAIDED. *a.* Solus; sine auxilio; omni opo et auxilio destitutus, Cic.; opis indigus, Virg.

UNAFFECTED. *a.* I. *Not moved or touched*; minime motus; durus; surdus. II. *Simple, natural*; naturalis; non fucatus, Cic.; natus, Nep.; inaffectedus, Quint.; simplex.

UNAFFECTEDLY. *ad.* Sine fuce et fallaciis; simpliciter; secundum naturam; sine dissimulatione.

UNALLOWABLE. *a.* Intolerandus; intolerabilis, Cic.; non ferendus, Cæs.

UNALTERABLE. *a.* Immutabilis, Cic.

UNALTERABLY. *ad.* Inmutabiliter; stabili firmaque ratione; Cic.

UNALTERED. *a.* Immutatus; minime mutatus; idem.

UNAMBITIOUS. *a.* Ambitione carens, Hor.

UNAMIALE. *a.* Inamabilis, Plaut.; Ov.; Virg.

UNANIMITY. *s.* Unanimitas, Plaut.; concordia, Cic.

UNANIMOUS. *a.* I. *Agreeing in opinion*; unanimis, Virg.; unanimus, Liv.—*Unanimous consent*; conspirans consensus. II. *Done with one accord*; conjunctis sententiis; omnium sententiis; sententiarum summa consensione, Cic.

UNANIMOUSLY. *ad.* Uno animo, Ter.; uno consensu; omnium assensu; Cic.; concorditer, Plaut.; concordissime, Cic.; sine ulla dissensione, Plin.

UNANSWERABLE, UNANSWERED. *a.* Cui responsum non est; cui non refragatur.

UNANSWERABLY. *ad.* Sine controversia.

UNAPPALLED. *a.* Impavidus; interritus.

UNAPPEASABLE. *a.* Implacabilis; implacatus. — *Unappeasable hatred*; odium capitale, Cic., implacabile, Liv., inexorabile, Ov., pertinax, Plin.

UNAPPEASED. *a.* Implacatus.

UNAPPROACHABLE. *a.* Inaccessus (locus); (homo) ad quem omnis aditus obstructus est, or nullus aditus patet; ex omni aditu clausus; ad quem difficiliores sunt aditus, Cic.; ad quem anxius est accessus, Plin.

UNAPT. *a.* Incommodus; minime idoneus.

UNAPPLY. *ad.* Incommode; male.

UNARMED. *part. a.* Inermis; inermus, Cic.

UNASKED. *a.* Minime rogatus.

UNASPIRING. *a.* Ambitione carens.

UNASSISTED. *a.* Solus; sine auxilio; minime adjutus.

UNASSUAUED. *a.* Non mitigatus, or lenitus.

UNASSUMING. *a.* Modestus; minime arrogans.

UNATTAINABLE. *a.* Quod quis assequi, or consequi, non potest.

UNATTEMPTED. *a.* Intentatus, Hor.; Liv.

UNATTENDED. *a.* Solus; incomitatus, Varr.; Cic.; sine comitatu. — *Unattended to*; neglectus.

UNAVAILABLE. *a.* Inutilis; vanus; inutilis.

UNAVOIDABLE. *a.* Inevitabilis, Ov.; Sen.; quod vitari non potest, Cic.; indeclinabilis, Gell.—*Death is unavoidable*; mori necessitatem habet fati, Cic.; est ineluctabile fatum, Virg.

UNAVOIDABLY. *ad.* Ineluctabili modo.

UNAUTHORISED. *a.* Sine auctoritate; nullo auctore.

UNAWARES. *ad.* Improvise, Plaut.; improvise; de, or ex, improvise; ex inopinato; repente; derепente; Cic.—*To take one unawares*; imparatum aliquem offendere, or aggredi, Cic.; incautum excipere, Virg.—*To be taken unawares*; imparatum opprimi, Nep.

UNAWED. *a.* Interritus (rei aliquis, by any thing).

TO UNBAR. *v. a.* Regula a foribus revellere, Cic.

UNBECOMING. *a.* Indecorus; indecens. — *This is unbecoming*; hoc dedecet.

UNBECOMINGLY. *ad.* Indecenter, Plaut.; indecore, Cic.

UNBECOMINGNESS. *s.* Indecorum; indecora ratio, Cic.

UNBEFITTING. *a.* Indecorus; indecens.

UNBELIEVER. *s.* Homo a Christiana fide alienus.

UNBELIEVING. *a.* Incredulus, Quint.; qui fidem dictis non habet, Cic.; ad credendum segnus, Liv.

UNBELOVED. *a.* Inamatus, Sil.

TO UNBEND. *v. a.* Laxare; relaxare; solvere; retere; remittere. — *To unbend the mind*; animum relaxare, or remittere, Cic.

TO UNBEND. *v. n.* Prop.; laxari; remitti. — Fig.; animum levare, Hor.; in studiis conquiescere, Cic.

UNBENDING. *a.* Inflexibilis, Sen.; inexpugnabilis, Plin.; rigidus, Ov.

UNBEWAILED. *a.* Indefletus, Ov.

TO UNBIND. *v. n.* Rem solvere, or exsolvere; alicui vincula solvere; aliquem solvere, vinculis expedire, e vinculis eximere, Cic.

UNBLAMABLE. *a.* Omni reprehensione carens; probatissimus.

UNBLAMABLY. *ad.* Extra culpam.

UNBLEMISHED. *a.* Integer; inculpatus. — *A man of unblemished life*; castus a culpa, Plaut.; vita sanctus, Vell.; castus et integer moribus, Mart.; integer vite scelerisque purus, Hor.

UNBLEST. *a.* See MISERABLE, ACCURSED.

UNBLOODY. *a.* Inermis; sine cruore.

TO UNBOLT. *v. a.* Repagulum retrahere.

UNBORN. *a.* Nondum natus.

TO UNBOSOM ONE'S SELF. *v. n.* Animum suum ostendere, Plaut.; aperire alicui animum, Cic.

UNBOUGHT. *a.* Inemptus, Virg.

UNBOUNDED. *a.* Infinitus; immensus; finibus, or terminis, non circumscriptus.

UNBRIDLED. *a.* Effrenus; effrenis; effrenatus.

UNBROKEN. *a.* I. *Not broken*; infractus; irruptus. II. *Untamed*; indomitus; non subactus.

TO UNBUCKLE. *v. a.* Diffibulare, Stat.

TO UNBURDEN. *v. a.* Exonerare; demerare. — *To unburden one's self*; onus deponere.

UNBURIED. *a.* Inhumatus; insepultus.

TO UNBUTTON. *v. a.* Vestem laxare.

UNCALLED. *a.* Non vocatus; sponte; ultro.

TO UNCASE. *v. a.* Capsa eximere, or exuere.

UNCAUGHT. *a.* Non captus; indrehensus.

UNCERTAIN. *a.* Incertus; dubius; anceps.

UNCERTAINLY. *ad.* Incerto, Plaut.; non certo, Cic.

UNCERTAINTY. *a.* Dubitatio; hesitatio et dubitatio; fluctuatio; Cic.; incertum, Tac.—*To be in a state of uncertainty*; incertum esse, Ter.; animi pendere; animo suspensus esse; nutare; fluctuare, Cic.—*To keep any one in a state of uncertainty*; aliquem de re suspensum tenere, or habere.

TO UNCHAIN. *v. a.* Alicui vincula rumpere, Cic., detrahere, Hor., solvere, Ov.; aliquem vinculis relaxare, or e vinculis eximere, Cic.

UNCHANGEABLE. *a.* Immutabilis; constans; firmus; quod non est mutationi obnoxium.

UNCHANGEABLENESS. *s.* Immutabilitas, Cic.

UNCHANGEABLY. *ad.* Constantiter; immutabiliter; stabili firmaque ratione, Cic.

UNCHANGED. *a.* Non mutatus; idem.

UNCHANGING. *a.* Quod non mutatur.

UNCHARITABLE. *a.* Inhumanus; non benignus; qui caritati parit. — *Uncharitable in judgment*; qui omnia in malam partem accipit.

UNCHASTE. *a.* Impudicus; obscenus; parum castus.

UNCHASTELY. *ad.* Impudice; obscene; parum casto.

UNCHECKED. *a.* Liber; non impeditus.

UNCHRISTIAN. *a.* Homine Christiano indignus; a Christiana fide alienus, or abhorrens.

UNCIRCUMCISED. *a.* Non recutitus.

UNCIVIL. *a.* Inurbanus; impolitus; rusticanus; agrestis; imperitus morum; inops urbanitatis; Cic.

UNCIVILIZED. *a.* Barbarus; rudis; cultu asper, Virg.

UNCIVILLY. *ad.* Inurbane; rustice.

TO UNCLASP. *v. a.* Rei uncinum relaxare; rem uncinum expedire; uncinum, or fibulam, solvere.

UNCLE. *s.* (*On the father's side*); patruus. — (*On the mother's side*); avunculus. — *A great uncle (paternal)*; patruus; (*maternal*); avunculus magnus, Cic.

UNCLEAN. *a.* I. *Dirty*; impurus; sordidus; foedus; squalidus; spurcus. II. *Impure in manner*; impudicus; moribus dissolutus; impurus.

UNCLEANNESS. *s.* I. *Dirtyness*; Immunditia; foeditas; sordor; spurcitas. II. *Impurity of manners*; impudicitia; impuritas.

TO UNCLOSE. *v. a.* See TO OPEN, DISCLOSE.

TO UNCLOTHE. *v. a.* Vestibus exuere, spoliare, nudare.

TO UNCOIL. *v. a.* Evolvere. — *The uncoiling of a cable*; rudentis explicatio, Cic.

UNCOMELINESS. *s.* Deformitas; indecentia, Vitr.

UNCOMELY. *a.* Indecens; indecorus; invenustus; illepidus.

UNCOMFORTABLE. *a.* Injucundus; molestus; acerbus; solatii expers.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS. *s.* Molestia; acerbitas. — (*Of the mind*); maestitia.

UNCOMFORTABLY. *ad.* Injucunde; acerbe.

UNCOMMON. *a.* Infrequens; rarus; non vulgaris; insolitus.

UNCOMMONLY. *a.* I. *Rarely*; raro; insolenter.

II. *Very*; valde; magnopere.

UNCOMFOUNDED. *a.* Simplex.

UNCONCERN. *s.* In neutram partem voluntatis inclinatio, or propensio.

UNCONCERNED. *a.* Re aliqua non motus, or affectus; indifferens, Suet.—*To be unconcerned*; in neutram partem moveri, Cic.

UNCONCERNEDLY. *ad.* Indifferenter, Suet.

UNCONDITIONAL. *a.* Cui non adjecta, or adjuncta, est conditio; quod non ex conditione servanda pendet.

UNCONFINED. *a.* Liber; immunis; non restrictus.

UNCONNECTED. *a.* Dissolutus.

UNCONQUERABLE. *a.* Invincibilis; insuperabilis.

UNCONQUERED. *a.* Invictus; non superatus.

UNCONSCIOUS. *a.* Ignarus; inscius.

UNCONSTRAINED. *a.* Liber.
 UNCONTROLLED. *a.* Liber; immunis; nullius imperio, or ditioni, subjectus.
 To UNCORD. *v. a.* Funes solvere, laxare, or relaxare.
 To UNCORK. *v. a.* (Lagenam) relinere.
 INCORRUPT. *a.* Purus; sincerus; integer; incorruptus.
 To UNCOVER. *v. a.* Detegere; retegere; tecto nudare.
 UNCOURTEOUS. *s.* Rusticitas; mores agrestes, or feri, pl.
 UNCOUTH. *a.* Ferus; impolitus; agrestis; rudis; inurbanus; illepidus.
 UNCOUTHLY. *ad.* Inurbane; illepide.
 UNCOUTHNESS. *s.* Rusticitas; mores agrestes, or feri, pl.
 UNCREATED. *s.* Increatus.
 UNCTION. *s.* Unctio; unctura; Cic.; inunctio; perunctio; Plin.
 UNCTUOUS. *a.* Unctuosus.
 UNCULTIVATED. *a.* I. Prop.; incultus. II. Fig.; incultus; horridus; neglectus.
 To UNCURL. *v. a.* Comam disturbare; compositos crines disjicere, Ov.
 UNCUT. *a.* Intonsus; imputatus, Plin.; Hor.; non putatus.
 UNDAUNTED. *a.* Impavidus; interritus; intrepidus; impeterritus.
 UNDAUNTEDLY. *ad.* Intrepide; impavide.
 UNDECAYING. *a.* Quod non est mutationi obnoxium; durabilis, Ov.; firmus et stabilis, Cic.
 UNDECAYED. *a.* Incorruptus; integer.
 To UNDECEIVE. *v. a.* Errorem alicujus depellere; errorem alicui eripere; aliquid ab errore avertere; aliquid errorem levare, or liberare; Cic.
 UNDECIDED. *a.* I. *Not certain*; incertus; ambiguus; dubius. II. *Irresolute*; incertus; dubius; dubitans; fluctuans; anceps et incertus; Cic.; consilii ambiguus, Tac. — *To be undecided*; dubitare; hesitare; animi pendere; suspensio esse animo; Cic.; animo fluctuare, Liv., or fluctuari, Curt.
 UNDEFENDED. *a.* Indefensus, Plin.; praesidio nudus, Cic.; opis indigus, Virg., or egens, Cic.
 UNDEFILED. *a.* Purus; intaminatus; illibatus.
 UNDEFINED. *a.* Non definitus; indefinitus, Gell.; incertus.
 UNDENIARI. *v. a.* Minime dubius aut controversus; de quo controversia nulla esse potest; Cic.
 UNDENIABLY. *ad.* Sine ulla controversia, Cic.; indubitanter, Plin.
 UNDER. *prep. and ad.* I. *Beneath*; sub; subter; infra. II. *By the show of*; sub. — *Under the name or colour of*; sub specie, or nomine; per speciem, causam, simulationem; praetextu, obtentu. III. *In a state of subjection to*; sub; sub imperio alicujus. IV. *During the reign of*; e. g., *Under Augustus*; Augusto imperante; Augusti principatu; Augusto rerum potente. *V. In*; in. VI. *Less, less than*; subter, with acc. or abl.; infra, with acc. — *For less price*; minoris; minori pretio. VII. *Below in place or degree*; infra; inferior. VIII. *Below (in number)*; infra; minor, minus. IX. *Not being arrived to (a certain age)*; minor. — *Under three years old*; minor quam trimum, Plin. — *One under age*; pupillus; fem. pupilla; Cic.; qui pupillari aetate est, Suet. *X. In a state of protection*; sub; cum; per. — *Under your favour*; pace tua dixerim. XI. *On condition of*; sub. — *Under pain of death*; sub poena mortis; proposita mortis poena. XII. *In various phrases.* — *To be under*; subesse. — *To bring under*; see To SUBDUCE, TAME. — *To keep under*; see To RESTRAIN, RESTRAIN. — *To tread under foot*; calcare; conculcare; pedibus proterere.
 UNDER. *a.* Inferior; minor.
 UNDER-AGE. *s.* Aetas minor, Cic.; aetas pupillaris, Suet.
 To UNDERBIND. *v. a.* Subligere; succingere.
 UNDER-BUTLER. *s.* Suppormus; Plaut.
 To UNDERGO. *v. n.* Subire; ferre; tolerare; pati; perpeti.
 UNDERGROUND. *a.* Subterraneus. — *An underground cellar*; cella subterranea; hypogaeum.
 UNDERHAND. *a.* Occultus; clandestinus. — *Underhand methods*; occultae molitiones, Cic. — *To attempt in an underhand way*; per cuniculos rem aggredi; clanculum aliquid moliri.
 UNDERHAND. *ad.* Clandestino, Plaut.; clanculum, Ter.; clam; occulte; Cic.
 UNDER-LIEUTENANT. *s.* Alter a subcenturio.
 To UNDERLINE. *v. a.* Lineas subducere.
 UNDERLING. *s.* Inferior; alteri subjectus; or subditus.
 UNDER-MASTER. *s.* Hypodidascalus, Cic.; preceptoris vicarius; (antescholanus, Petron.).
 To UNDERMINE. *v. a.* Prop.; (murum) cuniculo subruere, Liv., or suffodere, Tac. — (Of water); exedere, subedere. — Fig. i. e. *To weaken*; conficere; attenuare; paulatim absumere, minuere, Ov., infringere, Propert.
 UNDERMOST. *a.* Infimus; imus.
 UNDERNEATH. *ad and prep.* Subter; infra; subtus; inferior.

UNDERPLOT. *s.* (In a play); adventitia narratio; res extra argumentum assumpta.
 To UNDERPRIZE. *v. a.* Rem minoris aestimare.
 To UNDERPROP. *v. a.* Fulcire; adminiculari; sustinere.
 To UNDERRATE. *v. a.* Rem minoris aestimare.
 UNDER-SECRETARY. *s.* Librarii adjutor; scribae vicarius.
 To UNDERSELL. *v. a.* Damnose vendere, Cic.
 UNDER-SERVANT. *s.* Famulus, or minister, inferior.
 To UNDERSTAND. *v. a.* and *n.* Animo, or mente, comprehendere, or percipere; comprehensum habere, or tenere, Cic. — *Understand what I say*; percipite diligenter quae dicam, Cic. — *I understand*; probe teneo. — *I cannot understand*; id longissime abest intelligentia sensuque meo disjunctum; haec ego mente non capio; ista sane non intelligo, Cic. — *I do not understand the meaning of this*; hoc quid sit non facile interpretor, Cic.
 UNDERSTANDING. *s.* I. *Intellectual powers, reason*; intellectus, us; mens. — *A good understanding*; perspicacitas; peracere ingenium. II. *Skill, knowledge*; intelligentia; cognitio. III. *Agreement*; concordia; consensus, us; conspiratio et consensus, Cic. — *To have a good understanding with*; cum altero amantissime et conjunctissime vivere; cum altero esse concordia conjunctissimum; Cic. — *Want of good understanding*; discordia; dissidium; dissensio. — *To be without a good understanding*; animo et voluntate ab aliquo dissidere; inter se dissidere atque discordare, Cic.
 To UNDERTAKE. *v. a.* Suscipere; attentare; aggredi; adori; moliri. — *To undertake a work on certain terms*; opus faciendum conducere, or redimere, Cic.
 To UNDERTAKE. *v. n.* In se recipere; spondere; auctorem esse.
 UNDERTAKER. *s.* I. *One who undertakes*; molitor; qui rem aggreditur. II. *One who manages funerals*; libitinarius, Sen.; funerum, or exsequiarum, curator, or designator.
 UNDERTAKING. *s.* i. e. *Attempt*; ausum; ceptum; inceptum.
 To UNDERVALUE. *v. a.* Rem minoris aestimare. — Fig.; contemnere; parvi facere; contemptui habere.
 UNDERWOOD. *s.* Caedua silva, Col.
 To UNDERWRITE. *v. a.* I. *To subscribe*; subscribere; subscrigare. II. *To be a party to an insurance*; de navigi onere spondere.
 UNDERWRITER. *s.* Vas; sponsor.
 UNDESERVED. *a.* Immeritus; indignus.
 UNDESERVEDLY. *ad.* Immerito; indigne.
 UNDESERVING. *a.* (Of good or evil); indignus; (of evil); immerens.
 UNDESIGNED. *ad.* UNDESIGNEDLY. *a.* ad. Praeter voluntatem, Cic.; haud voluntarie, Cas.
 UNDESIGNING. *a.* Candidus; apertus; ingenuus; sincerus.
 UNDESIRABLE. *a.* Haud expetendus.
 UNDIMINISHED. *a.* Non imminutus; plenus; totus.
 UNDISCERNIBLE. *a.* Quod sensu attingi non potest, or vix potest; quod sensum fugit; quod vix sub sensum cadit; Cic.
 UNDISCIPLINED. *a.* Indoctus; imperitus. — *Undisciplined troops*; copiae inexercitatae, or militiae nondum aesaetae.
 UNDISGUISED. *a.* Apertus; candidus.
 UNDISMAYED. *a.* Impavidus; interritus; imperturbatus.
 UNDISPUTED. *a.* Minime dubius aut controversus, Cic.
 UNDISTURBED. *a.* Imperturbatus, Ov.; placidus; tranquillus; sedatus; serenus.
 UNDISTURBEDLY. *ad.* Tranquille; pacate; placide.
 UNDIVIDED. *a.* Indivisus; indivisus, Tac.
 To UNDO. *v. a.* I. *To loose, untie*; solvere; dissolvere; resolvere. II. *To unravel*; extricare; expeditare. III. *To annul*; abrogare; antiquare; rescindere; irritum reddere. IV. *To ruin*; perdere; pessum dare.
 UNDOING. *s.* See RUIN.
 UNDONE. *part. a.* I. *Not done*; infectus. II. *Loosened, untied*; laxatus; dissolutus. III. *Ruined*; perditus. — *I am undone*; perii.
 UNDOUBTED. *a.* Non, or mihi me, dubius, Cic.; indubitatus, Plin.; indubitabilis, Quint.
 UNDOUBTEDLY. *ad.* Sine dubio, Cic.; procul dubio, Suet.; indubitanter; non dubie, Plin.
 To UNDRRESS. *v. a.* Alicui vestem, or vestimenta, detrahere, Ter.; alicui vestes, or aliquid vestibus, exuere. — *To undress one's self*; vestes ponere, deponere, exuere, Ov.; corpus nudare.
 UNDRRESSED. *part. a.* Veste exutus.
 UNDUE. *a.* Intempestivus.
 UNDULY. *a.* Contra jus.
 To UNDULATE. *v. n.* Undare.
 UNDULATION. *s.* (Aeris) tremula agitatio.
 UNDULATORY. *a.* Undabundus.
 UNDUTIFUL. *a.* Contumax; minus obsequens; per viceus.

UNDUTIFULNESS. *s.* Contumacia; pervercia.
 UNEASILY. *ad.* Difficiliter; ægre; moleste.
 UNEASINESS. *s.* Sollicitudo; molestia; ægritudo; animi perturbatio.
 UNEASY. *a.* I. *Painful*; difficilis; molestus; arduus. II. *Not at ease*; sollicitus; æger; anxius; perturbatus.
 UNEMPLOYED. *a.* Non occupatus; otiosus; vacuus. — *To be unemployed*; vacare.
 UNENDOWED. *a.* Indotatus; sine dote.
 UNEIGHTENED. *a.* Indoctus; imperitus.
 UNEQUAL. *a.* I. *Not equal*; inequalis; iniquus; impar; dispar. — *An unequal fight*; iniqua pugna, Virg.; certatio iniquus comparata. Ter. ; dispar certamen. II. *Inconsistent*; parum sibi constans; sibi ipsi impar; varius. III. *Not a match, inferior*; impar.
 UNEQUALITY. *s.* Inæqualitas.
 UNEQUALLED. *a.* Qui neminem habet parem; cui nulum invenias parem; longe omnibus præstans; cum quo nemo conferri, or æquiparari, potest.
 UNEQUALLY. *ad.* Inæqualiter; non æqualiter, Cic.; inæqualiter; dispariliter, Varr.; impariter, Hor.
 UNEQUIVOCAL. *a.* Certus; minime dubius; planus.
 UNERRING. *a.* Erroris expertus; in quem error non cadit; certus.
 UNERRINGLY. *ad.* Certo; certissime, Cic.
 UNEVEN. *a.* I. *Rough*; inæqualis, Varr.; asper; salebrosus. II. *Irregular*; inconstans; mobilis. — *An uneven temper*; mobilis et inconstans indoles. — *Uneven conduct*; permisti mores.
 UNEVENLY. *ad.* Inæqualiter; non æqualiter, Cic.
 UNEVENNESS. *s.* Inæqualitas; asperitas, Cic.
 UNEXAMPLED. *a.* Novus; inauditus; exemplo carens, et nulli cognitus ævo.
 UNEXCEPTIONABLE. *a.* Omnis culpæ exors; omni reprehensione carens; probatissimus.
 UNEXPECTED. *a.* Inopinatus; inopinus; insperatus.
 UNEXPECTEDLY. *ad.* Insperato; inopinate; inopinato; ex improviso.
 UNEXPLORED. *a.* Haud exploratus.
 UNFADED. *a.* Non languidus, or languescens.
 UNFADING. *a.* Qui non marcet, or marcescit.
 UNFAIR. *a.* Iniquus; injustus; fallax.
 UNFAIRLY. *ad.* Inique; injuste; fallaciter.
 UNFAIRNESS. *s.* Iniquitas; fallacia; dolus malus; subdola lusio.
 UNFAITHFUL. *a.* Infidus; infidelis; perfidus.
 UNFAITHFULLY. *ad.* Perfide; infideliter.
 UNFAITHFULNESS. *s.* Infidelitas; perfidia.
 UNFASHIONABLE. *a.* Obsoletus, Cic.; desuetus, Ov.; ab usu remotus, Quint.
 UNFASTENED. *s.* Refigere; solvere; dissolvere.
 UNFATHOMABLE. *a.* Prop.; cuius fundus explorari nequit. — *Fig.*; quod nemo scrutari potest.
 UNFAVOURABLE. *a.* Adversus; infestus.
 UNFAVOURABLY. *ad.* Inofficose; maligne; contrariam in partem.
 UNFEATHERED. *a.* Implumis; deplumis.
 UNFED. *a.* Impastus.
 UNFEIGNED. *a.* Sincerus; verus; simplex; non fictus, or fucatus.
 UNFEIGNEDLY. *ad.* Sincere; vere; sine fuce et fallaciis.
 UNFETTERED. *a.* Liber; solutus.
 UNFINISHED. *a.* Imperfectus; non absolutus. — *An unfinished work*; opus imperfectum ac rude; opus inchoatum nec perfectum, Cic.
 UNFIT. *a.* Inhabilis; parum idoneus.
 UNFITLY. *ad.* Non congruenter; indecore; indecenter.
 UNFITNESS. *s.* Inepta et inhabilis natura. — *Unfitness for business*; negotii gerendi incertia.
 TO UNFIX. *v. a.* Refigere.
 TO UNFOLD. *v. a.* Prop.; explicare; evolvere; expandere. — *Fig.*, i. e. *To explain*; evolvere; explicare; explanare; enodare; nucleare; exponere. — *To unfold one's views*; mentem suam explanare, Cic. — *That cannot be unfolded*; inexplicabilis.
 UNFOLDING. *s.* Explicatio.
 UNFORESEEN. *a.* Inprovidus; inopinatus, Cic.; inexpectatus. — *An unforeseen calamity*; insperatum nec opinatum malum, Cic.
 UNFORGIVING. *a.* Implacabilis.
 UNFORMED. *a.* Informis; rudis.
 UNFORTIFIED. *a.* Non munitus; immunitus, Liv.
 UNFORTUNATE. *a.* Infelix; infortunatus; miser; calamitosus; ærumnosus; Cic. — *To be unfortunate*; esse in miseriis; calamitate affligi; fortuna durior conflictari; Cic. — *How unfortunate I am!* O me infelicem! — *The most unfortunate of men*; unus omnium ærumnosissimus, Cic.
 UNFORTUNATELY. *ad.* Infelicitate; calamitose; Cic. — *It unfortunately happened that*; incommode accidit ut, (subi.).
 UNFREQUENTED. *a.* Desertus; solitarius.
 UNFREQUENTLY. *ad.* Raro; per raro.
 UNFRIENDLINESS. *s.* Parum officiosa indoles.

UNFRIENDLY. *a.* Inofficiosus in aliquem; parum officiosus.
 UNFRUITFUL. *a.* Sterilis; infecundus.
 UNFRUITFULNESS. *s.* Sterilitas; infecunditas.
 UNFULFILLED. *a.* Infectus.
 TO UNFURL. *v. a.* Expandere; explicare. — *To unfurl the sails*; carbasæ deducere, Lucr.; vela explicare, Plaut.; vela ventis intendere, Virg.; vela deducere, Ov. — *To unfurl the colours*; vexilla expandere.
 TO UNFURNISH. *v. a.* Nudare; denudare; spoliare. — *An unfurnished house*; nuda et inanis domus, Cic.
 UNGAINLY. *a.* Inhabilis; ineptus; inconcinuus; inelegans.
 UNGENEROUS. *a.* Inobisilis; illiberalis.
 UNGENTLEMANLY. *a.* Indecorus, Liv.; indecens, Mart.
 TO UNGIRD. *v. a.* Discingere; recingere; cingulum solvere.
 TO UNGLUE. *v. a.* Rem glutine impeditam expedire; deglutinare; reglutinare, Catull.
 UNGODLINESS. *s.* Impietas; scelus.
 UNGODLY. *a.* Impius; scelestus; sceleratus.
 UNGOVERNABLE. *a.* Intractabilis; indomitus.
 UNGRACEFUL. *a.* Inconcinuus; invenustus; indecorus; inelegans.
 UNGRACIOUS. *a.* Illepidus; inurbanus; parum officiosus; gravis; molestus.
 UNGRACIOUSLY. *ud.* Illiberaliter; inurbane.
 UNGRAMMATICAL. *a.* Arti grammatica non consentaneus.
 UNGRATEFUL. *a.* Ingratus; beneficii immemor, Ter. — *To be ungrateful*; acceptorum beneficiorum esse immemorem; adversus beneficia ingratus esse, Sen. — See also DISAGREEABLE.
 UNGRATEFULLY. *ad.* Ingrate, Cic.
 UNGUARDED. *a.* I. *Without defence*; indefensus, Plin.; præsidio nudus, Cic. II. *Careless*; imprudens; inconsultus; inconsideratus. — *Words that escape in an unguarded hour*; temere emissa verba.
 UNGUARDEDLY. *ad.* Incaute et inconsulte, Liv.; imprudenter; per imprudentiam, Cic.
 UNHALLOWED. *a.* Profanus; impius.
 TO UNHANG. *v. a.* Detendere. — *To unhang a room*; auleum detendere, Cæs.
 UNHAPPILY. *ad.* See UNFORTUNATELY.
 UNHAPPINESS. *s.* Infelicitas; infortunium.
 UNHAPPY. *a.* Miser; infelix; ærumnosus. — See also UNFORTUNATE.
 UNHEALTHFUL. *a.* Insaluber; or, insalubris.
 UNHEALTHY. *a.* I. *Sickly*; morbosus, Catull.; valedudinarius; infirmus; Cels.; qui est infirma, or tenui, valeditudo, Cic.; morbis obnoxius, Plin. II. *Prejudicial to health*; insaluber; or, insalubris.
 UNHEARD. *a.* Inauditus. — *Unheard of*; ignotus; obscurus; quem recondit obscure fama.
 UNHEED. *s.* Inobservatus, Ov.; neglectus.
 UNHEEDFUL. *a.* See CARELESS, INATTENTIVE.
 TO UNHINGE. *v. a.* Prop.; de cardine detrahere. — *Fig.*; perturbare; conturbare; omnia miscere.
 UNHOLY. *a.* Profanus; impius; scelestus.
 TO UNHOOK. *v. a.* Uncino rem expedire.
 TO UNHORSE. *v. a.* Equitem excutere, Liv.; equo, or ex equo, dejicere.
 UNHURT. *a.* Illæsus; inviolatus; salvus; incolmis.
 UNIFORM. *a.* Æqualis; consimilis; uniusmodi, Cic.; æqualis, Hor.
 UNIFORM. *s.* Militaris ornatu, ùs.
 UNIFORMITY. *s.* Æqualitas, Cic.; una eademque ratio.
 UNIFORMLY. *ad.* Similiter; uno eodemque modo; uno tenore; eadem ratione; Cic.
 UNIMPAIRED. *a.* Infractus; integer.
 UNIMPEACHED. *a.* Culpæ exors; omni reprehensione carens; spectatæ fidei; probatissimus.
 UNIMPORTANT. *a.* Levis; parvi momenti.
 UNINFORMED. *a.* See IGNORANT.
 UNINHABITABLE. *a.* Inhabitabilis, Cic.; inhospitalis, Plin. J. — *An uninhabitable country*; terra domibus negata, Hor.
 UNINHABITED. *a.* — *An uninhabited place*; locus desertus, Cic. — *An uninhabited house*; domus vacua, or inanis, Cic. — *Uninhabited regions*; loca desolata, Plin. J.
 UNINJURED. *a.* See UNHURT.
 UNINSPIRED. *a.* Divini afflatus, or spiritus, exors; divino afflatu carens.
 UNINSTRUCTED. *a.* Indoctus; ineruditus.
 UNINTELLIGIBLE. *a.* Ab intelligentia disjunctus, Cic.; quod mens humana capere non potest, Liv. — *Unintelligible matters*; majora intellectu, Quint. — *An unintelligible discourse*; indefinitus inexplicabilis sermo, Gell.
 UNINTENTIONAL. *a.* Præter voluntatem, Cic.
 UNINTENTIONALLY. *ad.* Inconsulto.
 UNINTERRUPTED. *a.* Non interruptus, or interpellatus; continuus; premissus; jugis.
 UNINVITED. *a.* Invocatus; Ter.; Nep.
 UNION. *s.* I. *The act of joining*; coagmentatio.
 II. *Junctio*; adhesio; nexus. — *Union of the soul and body*; vitales animæ nodi, Lucr. — *Union of colours*;

colorum nexus, or commissura, Liv. III. *Concord*; concordia; consensio; unanimitas; voluntatum conjunctio, or conspiratio; conspirans consensus. IV. *A band of men*; (homines) consociati; socii; consortes.

UNIQUE, *s.* Unicus; singularis; eximius.
UNIQUELY, *ad.* Unice; singulariter; Cic.
UNISON, *s.* Conventus, ūs, Cic. — *In unison*; una; simul; concorditer; uno animo, Ter.

UNIT, *s.* Unio; unitas, Cic.
To UNITE, *v. a.* Res inter se, or rem cum alia, copulare, jungere, or conjungere; rem rei connectere; Cic.; res duas inter se conglutinare, Auct. ad Her. — *To unite men by the bonds of society*; hominum inter homines societatem devincere; hominem homini ad vitæ societatem conciliare; homines congregare et ad vitæ societatem convocare; Cic. — *To unite the wills and affections of men*; copulare voluntates; conjungere, or conglutinare, amicitias. — *Men are united by the ties of blood and friendship*; devincit homines sanguinis conjunctio et benevolentia, Cic.

To UNITE, *v. n.* Jungi; conjungi. — (*In the way of friendship*); jungere se ad aliquem, Cic.; cum aliquo copulare societatem. — *To unite against a common enemy*; commune periculum concordia propulsare, Tac.

UNITY, *s.* Unitas, Cic.
UNIVERSAL, *a.* Universus; universalis. — *An universal scholar*; universarum disciplinarum consultus, Col.; in nulla re hospes; in omni genere et varietate artium homo præstantissimus, Cic. — *Universal science or knowledge*; omnis optimarum rerum et artium cognitio, Cic.; encyclo doctrinarum omnium disciplina, Vitr.

UNIVERSAL, *s.* (In logic); unum versus multa respiciens.

UNIVERSALITY, *s.* Rerum universitas.
UNIVERSALLY, *ad.* Universe; generatim; generaliter, Cic.; in universum, Plin. — *A man universally esteemed*; de quo est fama consentiens, Cic. — *To be universally detested*; esse odio, or in odio, omnibus.

UNIVERSE, *s.* Mundus universus; universitas; rerum universitas; omnium terrarum orbis; rerum natura totusque mundus, Cic. — *In the centre of the universe*; in medio universi loco.

UNIVERSITY, *s.* Academia; universitas, Modern.
UNIVOCAL, *a.* Univocus, Mart. Cap.

To UNJOIN, *v. a.* Ossa suis sedibus movere, Cels., or luxare, Plin.

UNJUST, *a.* Injustus; iniquus; injurius; Cic. — *That is unjust*; injurium est, Ter.; injuriosum est, Cic.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, *a.* Inexcusabilis, Ov.; quod nihil excusationis habet; quod excusationem non habet; Cic.

UNJUSTLY, *ad.* Injuste; inique; injuriose; injuria; contra fas; Cic. — *Unjustly condemned*; immerenter damnatus, Val. Max.

UNKIND, *a.* Inhumanus; non benignus; inofficiosus; parum officiosus.

UNKINDLY, *ad.* Non benigne; inhumaniter; aspere.
UNKINDNESS, *s.* Inhumanitas; asperitas.

UNKNOWING, *a.* Inscius; ignarus.

UNKNOWINGLY, *ad.* Inconsulto; imprudenter; inscienter.

UNKNOWN, *a.* I. *Not known*; ignotus; incognitus. II. *Obscure*; ignotus; or, obscurus (homo); terræ filius; Cic. III. *To be unknown*; latere; ignorari. — *It is unknown to me*; me fugit, or latet.

To UNLACE, *v. a.* Funiculo laxare. — *To unlace a coat*; deloricare tunicam, Cic.

To UNLADE, *v. a.* I. *To exonerate*; exonerare; deonerare; onus jumento deponere, Cæs. II. *To lade out of one vessel into another*; capulare, Plin.

UNLAWFUL, *a.* Infæctus, Virg.; indefæctus, Ov.

UNLAWFULLY, *ad.* Illicitus; vetitus; prohibitus, Cic.; impermissus; nefastus, Hor.

UNLAWFULLY, *ad.* Contra fas, jus fasque, or quam fas est; Cic.; contra legem; non legitime.

UNLAWFULNESS, *s.* Rei legis vitæ vitium.

To UNLEARN, *v. n.* Dedicere, Cæs.

UNLEARNED, *a.* Illiteratus, Cic.; agrammatatus, Vitr. See also IGNORANT.

UNLEAVENED, *a.* Sine fermento; non fermentatus.

UNLESS, *conj.* Ni; nisi; præterquam.

UNLIKE, *a.* Absimilis; dissimilis; dispar, Cic. — *To be unlike*; differre; discrepare; abludere.

UNLIKELY, *a.* Improbabilis; incredibilis, Cic.; non verisimilis, Ter.

UNLIMITED, *a.* Interminatus; finibus, or limitibus, non circumscriptus.

To UNLOAD, *v. a.* See To UNLADE.

To UNLOCK, *v. a.* Reserare; aperire.

UNLOOKED FOR, *a.* Insuperatus; inopinatus; inopinatus; subitus; repentinus.

To UNLOOSE, *v. a.* Solvere; resolvere; dissolvere.

UNLOVELY, *a.* Inamabilis, Plaut.; Ov.; Virg.

UNLUCKILY, *ad.* Infelicitur; inauspicato.

UNLUCKY, *a.* I. *Unfortunate*; infelix; infortunatus; infaustus. II. *Inauspicious*; sinister; inauspicatus.

To UNMAN, *v. a.* Evirare. See also To DISHEARTEN, DEJECT.

UNMANAGEABLE, *a.* Intractabilis; indomitus.

UNMANLY, *a.* Effematus; viro indignus.

UNMANNERLY, *a.* Inurbanus; illepidus; rusticus; agrestis; inconditnus; Cic.

UNMARRIED, *a.* Cælebs; nondum matrimonio conjunctus.

To UNMASK, *v. a.* Prop.; alicui personam detrahere, Mart., or larvam demere. — Fig.; personam alicui detrahere, Cic.; pellem alicui detrahere, Hor.; nudare alicujus animum, Cic. — *To unmask one's self*; larvam deponere; sublata larva os retegere, Ov.

To UNMAST, *v. a.* Malum frangere; malo navem exarmare.

UNMATCHED, *a.* See UNEQUALLED.

UNMEANING, *a.* Inanis; vanus.

UNMEASURABLE, *a.* Immensus; immodicus.

UNMEET, *a.* Inhabilis; parum idoneus.

UNMERCIFUL, *a.* Immisericors; immitis; crudelis; atrox; sævus.

UNMERCIFULLY, *ad.* Immisericorditer; crudeliter; sæviter; atrociter.

UNMERCIFULNESS, *s.* Sævitia; crudelitas; atrocitas; (immisericordia, Tertull.).

UNMERTED, *a.* See UNDESERVED.

UNMINDFUL, *a.* I. *Forgetful*; immemor. II. *Negligent, careless*; incautus; negligens; indiligens; incuriosus.

UNMINGLED OR UNMIXED, *a.* Non mistus; purus; merus; sincerus.

UNMOLESTED, *a.* Imperturbatus; molestiis vacuus.

To UNMOOR, *v. a.* Navem solvere, Ter.; ancoras solvere, or prædicere, Cic., tollere, Curt. — *The ship is unmoored*; soluta navis exit, Hor.

UNMOVED, *a.* Prop.; immotus. — Fig.; imperturbatus; nullis precibus, &c., motus, tactus, affectus.

UNMOURNED, *a.* Infæctus, Virg.; indefæctus, Ov.

UNMUFFLED, *a.* Focali detracto.

UNMUSICAL, *a.* Dissonus; absonus; discors.

To UNNAIL, *v. a.* Refigere.

UNNATURAL, *a.* I. *Præternatural*; quod contra, or præter, naturam est; prodigiosus, Ov.; Quint.; prodigialis; portentosus, Cic. II. *Inhuman, cruel*; inhumanus; crudelis; atrox; sævus.

UNNECESSARILY, *ad.* In supervacuum, Sen.; supervacuo, Plin.; ex supervacuo, Liv.; (supervacue, Tertull.).

UNNECESSARY, *a.* Supervacuum; supervacaneus; Cic. To UNNERVE, *v. a.* Enervare; debilitare; frangere; Cic.

UNOBSERVED, *a.* Non perspectus; non animadversus; occultus; invisus; Cic.

UNOBTURTED, *a.* Non impeditus; liber.

UNOCCUPIED, *a.* Omnibus negotiis vacuus.

UNOFFENDING, *a.* Innocens; innoxius; simplex; minime malus; vera simplicitate bonus.

UNOWNED, *a.* Non agnitus.

To UNPACK, *v. a.* Fascem solvere.

UNPAID, *a.* Non solutus.

UNPALATABLE, *a.* Fastidiosus; quod movet fastidium, Hor.

UNPARALLELED, *a.* See UNEQUALLED.

UNPARDONABLE, *a.* Nulla venia dignus; cui nulla est venia; quod nullum ignoscendi locum reliquit; Cic.

UNPARDONABLY, *ad.* Sine ulla spe veniæ; nullo relicto veniæ loco; Cic.

To UNPEG, *v. a.* Paxillum eximere.

To UNPEOPLE, *v. a.* (Urbem) civibus exhaurire, Virg.; depopulari, civibus spoliare, Stat.; (regni-) vastitatem, or populationem, inferre. — *An unpeopled country*; vastitas, Cic.

UNPEOPLED, *s.* (Regionis) vastatio, Liv.

UNPERFORMED, *a.* Infæctus.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *a.* Non ex more philosophorum; studio philosophiæ minime conveniens.

To UNPIN, *v. a.* Rei uncinum relaxare; rem uncinò expedit; uncinum, or fibulam, solvere.

UNPITIED, *a.* Infæctus; indefæctus.

UNPITIFUL, UNPITIFULLY, *ad.* See UNMERCIFUL, UNMERCIFULLY.

To UNPLAIT, *v. a.* Erugare, Plin.; (sinus vestis) replicare, Plaut.

UNPLEASANT, *a.* Injucundus; molestus; gravis; ingratus. — *Unpleasant to the taste*; insuavis; ingrati saporis, Col. — *Unpleasant to the smell*; injucundus, or insuavis, (odor). — *An unpleasant voice*; absona vox, Cic. — *An unpleasant place*; inamencus locus, Ov.

UNPLEASANTLY, *ad.* Injucunde; moleste; acerbè; Cic.

UNPLEASANTNESS, *s.* Molestia.

UNPOLISHED, *a.* Prop.; impolitus, Quint. — Fig.; impolitus; rusticus; in communi vita rudis; inurbanus; agrestis; rudis; Cic.

UNPOLLUTED, *a.* Purus; sincerus; impollutus, Tac.

UNPOPULAR, *a.* Non popularis; ad vulgi sensum non accommodatus.

UNPREMEDITATED. *a.* Subitus; extemporalis; ex tempore; *Cic.*

UNPRETENDING. *a.* Modestus; minime arrogans.

UNPRINCIPLED. *a.* Malus; improbus; vafer.

UNPROFITABLE. *a.* Inutilis; infructuosus; ad nullam partem utilis; *Cic.*; nulli profuturus, *Plin.*

UNPROFITABLY. *ad.* Frustra; incassum; inutiliter; in vanum.

UNPROLIFIC. *a.* Sterilis; infecundus.

UNPROMISING. *a.* De quo non, or vix, bene sperare possumus, or licet.

UNPROFITIOUS. *a.* Sinister; adversus.

UNPROPORTIONABLE. *a.* Rei, or cum re, non consentaneus; rei non respondens et consentiens.

UNPROTECTED. *a.* Indefensus; presidio nudus.

UNPROVIDED. *a.* Rei, re, ab re, inops; re destitutus; *Cic.*

UNPROVOKED. *a.* Minime lacessitus, or provocatus.

UNPUBLISHED. *a.* Non vulgatus, pervulgatus, or divulgatus; in lucem nondum prolatus.

UNPUNISHED. *a.* Impunitus; inultus; *Cic.* — *To let a crime go unpunished*; scelus inultum impunitumque dimittere, or relinquere, *Cic.*

UNQUALIFIED. *a.* Inhabilis; non idoneus.

UNNEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* Inextinctus, *Ov.*

UNQUESTIONABLE. *a.* Minime dubius, or controversus; de quo controversia nulla esse potest, *Cic.*; indubitatus, *Plin.*; indubitabilis, *Quint.*; quod in dubium venire non potest, *Cic.*

UNQUESTIONABLY. *ad.* Sine ulla controversia; sine dubio, *Cic.*; indubitanter; non dubie, *Plin.*; procul dubio, *Suet.*

UNQUIET. *a.* Inquietus; turbidus.

TO UNRAVEL. *v. a.* I. *To unravel*; textum filatim resolvare; or simply, resolvare. II. *To clear up, extricate*; rem expedire, explicare, extricare; involuta evolvere; *Cic.*

TO UNRAVEL. *v. n.* Filatim distrahi ac disperdi, *Lucr.*

UNREASONABLE. *a.* Rationi minime consentaneus; a ratione aversus; *Cic.* — *To be unreasonable*; rationi adversari, *Ter.* — *To be unreasonable in one's demands*; jus, or æqua et justa, non postulare.

UNREASONABLY. *ad.* Illicite, *Ter.*; injuste; præter æquum et bonum, *Cic.* — *To act unreasonably*; rationi non obtemperare, *Cic.*

UNRECLAIMED. *a.* Non emendatus.

UNRECLAIMABLE. *a.* Inemendabilis, *Quint.*; cujus desperata est emendatio; qui obduruisset ad vitia, *Cic.*; insanabilis; deploratus; *Sen.*

UNREGISTERED. *a.* In acta, or in commentarios, non, or nondum, relatus, *Cic.*

UNRELENTING. *a.* Inexorabilis, *Cic.*; non exorabilis, *Hor.*; immisericus; durus; ferreus, *Cic.*; inclemens, *Liv.*; mansuere nescius, *Virg.* — *To be unrelenting*; misericordia non capli, or non commoveri, *Cic.*

UNREMITTED or UNREMITTING. *a.* Continuus; perpetuus; assiduus.

UNREPEALED. *a.* Non, or minime, abrogatus.

UNREPEATED. *a.* Cujus aliquem non penitet, or piget.

UNREQUITED. *a.* Nulla re compensatus; præmio non donatus.

UNRESERVED. *a.* Condonatus.

UNRESERVEDLY. *ad.* Minime taciturnus. — See also *CANDID, FRANK.*

UNRESERVEDLY. *ad.* Sine ulla exceptione. — *To give one's self unreservedly to another*; alicui se solum tradere, *Cic.*

UNRESISTING. *a.* Non repugnans, refragans, obistsens, renuens, or reluctans.

UNRESTRAINED. *a.* Effrenatus; immoderatus, *Cic.*; effrenus, *Virg.*

UNREVENGED. *a.* Inultus.

UNREWARDED. *a.* See *UNREQUITED.*

TO UNRIDDLE. *v. a.* Prop.; ænigma exponere, evolvere, solvere, *Juv.* — *Fig.* — explicare; explanare; enodare; enucleare; exponere; interpretari.

TO UNRIG. *v. a.* (Navis) armamenta tollere; (navem) apparatus spoliare.

UNRIGHTEOUS. *a.* Iniquus; injustus.

UNRIGHTNESS. *s.* Iniquitas; injustitia; injuria.

TO UNRIP. *v. a.* Dissuere, *Cic.*

UNRIPED. *a.* Immaturus; crudus; *Cic.*; immitis, *Plin.*

UNRIPENESS. *a.* Cruditas.

UNRIVALLED. *a.* Longe omnibus præstans; cum quo nemo conferri, or æquiparari, potest.

TO UNROL. *v. a.* Evolvere; explicare.

TO UNROOF. *v. a.* (Domum) tecto nudare, *Liv.*; detegere; retegere.

UNRULY. *a.* Intractabilis; indomitus; effrenus.

UNSAFE. *a.* Periculosus; minime tutus.

UNSALEABLE. *a.* Non vendibilis.

UNSATISFACTORY. *a.* Quod minime juvat, or delectat.

UNSATISFYING. *a.* Quod non satisfacit, or explet.

UNSAVOURY. *a.* Prop.; fatuus, *Mart.*; saporis expers; sapore carens; in quo nullus est sapor; *Cic.* — *Fig.*; sine sale; insulsus; inficetus; *Cic.*

TO UNSAY. *v. a.* Recantare, *Hor.*; dicta recantare, *Virg.* — *You cannot unsay what you have said*; te amplius revocare non potes.

TO UNSCREW. *v. a.* Cochleam torquendo refigere.

TO UNSEAL. *v. a.* Resignare. — *To unseal a letter*; resignare, or aperire, *Coehlem, literas, Cic.*; epistolam solvere, *Nep.*; limum incidere, *Cic.*

UNSEARCHABLE. *a.* Quod nemo scrutari potest.

UNSEASONABLE. *a.* Intempestivus; intempestus.

UNSEEMLY. *a.* Indecorus; indecoris; indecens. — *It is unseemly*; dedecet.

UNSEEN. *a.* Invisus; *Cic.*; Cæs.; visum, or oculorum aciem, effugiens, or fallens, *Ov.*; *Sen.*

UNSERVICEABLE. *a.* Inutilis; incommodus.

UNSERVICEABLY. *ad.* Inutiliter; incommode.

TO UNSETTLE. *v. a.* Perturbare; disturbare.

UNSETTLED. *a.* I. *Unstable*; instabilis; inconstans.

II. *Irresolute*; incertus; dubius; dubitans; fluctuans, *Cic.*; consilii ambiguus, *Tac.*

TO UNSHACKLE. *v. a.* See *TO UNCHAIN.*

UNSHAKEN. *a.* Immutus; minime commotus; firmus; constans.

TO UNSHEATH. *v. a.* (Ensem) dextringere; e vagina educere.

UNSHOD. *a.* Excalceatus, *Mart.*; discalceatus, *Suet.*

UNSHORN. *a.* Intonsus.

UNSHRINKING. *a.* Firmus; qui non cedit.

UNSIGHTLINESS. *s.* Deformitas; turpitude; *Cic.*

UNSIGHTLY. *a.* Deformis; foedus; turpis.

TO UNSNEW. *v. a.* Enevare; debilitare; frangere.

UNSKILFUL. *a.* Rci, or ad rem, inhabilis; imperitus; rudis; inscius.

UNSKILFULLY. *ad.* Imperite; inscienter.

UNSKILFULNESS. *s.* Imperitia; inscitia; inscientia.

UNSLAKED. *a.* (Calx) aqua nondum macerata.

TO UNSLOUGH. *v. a.* E latebris, or latibulis, excitare, *Cic.*; cubilibus excire, *Liv.*; cubili excutere, *Plin.* J.

UNSOCIAL. *a.* Insocialis, *Liv.*; quicum nulla societas esse potest, *Cic.*

UNSOILED. *a.* Mundus; purus.

TO UNSOLDER. *v. a.* Fortunata dissolvere.

UNSOLICITED. *a.* Minime rogatus.

UNSOLICITOUS. *a.* In rem non propensus; minime anxius.

UNSOPHISTICATED. *a.* Sincerus; apertus; ingenuus.

UNSPOTTED. *a.* Non questitus.

UNSGUND. *a.* I. *Rotten, corrupted*; corruptus; putris; putidus. II. *Sickly*; morbosus; valitudinarius; infirmus. III. *Weak, bad*; pravus; falsus; infirmus; corruptus.

UNSPEAKABLE. *a.* Ineffabilis; inenarrabilis, *Plin.*

UNSPOTTED. *a.* Purus; intaminatus. — See also *UNBLEMISHED.*

UNSTABLE. *a.* Instabilis, *Plin.*; inconstans.

UNSTAINED. *a.* See *UNSPOTTED, UNBLEMISHED.*

UNSTEADILY or UNSTEADFASTLY. *ad.* Inconstanter.

UNSTEADINESS or UNSTEADFASTNESS. *s.* Inconstantia; levitas; mobilitas; volubilitas, *Cic.*; instabilitas, *Plin.*

UNSTEADY or UNSTEADFAST. *a.* Inconstans; levis; mobilis; instabilis.

TO UNSTITCH. *v. a.* Dissuere, *Cic.*

TO UNSTOP. *v. a.* Returare; relinere; (lagenæ) operculum detrahere.

TO UNSTRING. *v. a.* Filum detrahere. — *To unstring a bow*; arcum retendere, or laxare; *Ov.*; *Phædr.* — *Unstring*; retentus, *Ov.*; retensus, *Phædr.*; laxus, *Virg.*

UNSUBDUED. *a.* Indomitus; invictus.

UNSUCCESSFUL. *a.* Infelix; infortunatus, *Cic.*; cui res non succedit, or non ex sententia succedit; cui non succedit; *Cic.*

UNSUCCESSFULLY. *a.* Infeliciter; parum prospere; haud felice eventu.

UNSUITABLE. *a.* Incommodus; incongruens; qui abest ab alquo, *Nep.*; (incongruus, *Apul.*)

UNSUITABLENESS. *s.* Incommoditas, *Ter.*; *Liv.*; (incongruentia, *Tertall.*)

UNSULLIED. *a.* See *UNBLEMISHED.*

UNSUSPECTING. *a.* Minime suspiciosus, or suspicax; simplex.

UNTAINTED. *a.* Inocorruptus; purus; intaminatus.

UNTAUGHT. *a.* Indoctus; ineruditus; rudis.

UNTENABLE. *a.* Quod teneri non potest.

UNTENANTED. *a.* Vacuus; inanis.

UNTERRIED. *a.* Interritus; impavidus; intrepidus.

UNTHANKFUL. *a.* Ingratus; beneficii immemor.

UNTHANKFULLY. *ad.* Ingrate, *Cic.*; *Tac.*; ingrato animo.

UNTHANKFULNESS. *s.* Ingratus animus; ingrati animi crimen, or vitium; *Cic.*

UNTHAWED. *a.* Nondum regelatus.

UNTHINKING. *a.* Inconsideratus; inconsultus; temerarius; inconsiderans.

UNTHOUGHT OF. *a.* Insuperatus; inopinatus; inexpectatus, *Cic.*

UNTHRIFTY. *a.* Prodigus; profusus.

TO UNTIE. *v. a.* Rem solvere, or exsolvere; dissolvere; recingere

UNTIL. *conj.* Donec; usque ad; usque dum. — *Until now*; adhuc; hactenus; etiamnum. — *Until then*; eatenus; eousque. — *Until when?* quousque?

TO UNTILE. *v. a.* Tegulas detrahare; domum tecto nudare, Liv.

UNTILED. *a.* Incultus; inaratus.

UNTIMELY. *a.* I. *Unseasonably*; intempestus; in-tempestive. II. *Not yet ripe*; immaturus; immitis.

III. *Too early, ripe too soon*; pramaturus; praecox.

UNTO. *prep.* Ad; usque ad; tenus.

UNTOLD. *a.* I. *Not said*; indictus. II. *Not counted*; non numeratus.

UNTOUCHED. *a.* Intactus; illibatus; indelibatus.

UNTOWARD. *a.* I. *Stubborn, perverse*; contumax; pervicax; protervus. II. *Unfortunate*; infelix; infaustus.

UNTRACTABLE. *a.* Intractabilis; contumax; pervicax.

UNTRIED. *a.* Intentatus, Hor.; Liv.; inexpertus, Liv.; Stat.

UNTRODDED. *a.* Pedibus non calcatus; non antea tritus.

UNTROUBLED. *a.* Imperturbatus.

UNTRUE. *a.* I. *False*; non verus; falsus. II. *Faithless*; infidelis; infidus.

UNTRULY. *ad.* Falso; false.

UNTRUTH. *s.* Mendacium; commentum; figmentum. — *To tell an untruth*; mentiri; mendacium dicere. — (*About any thing*); mentiri in re; rem mendacio tegere, Cic.

UNTUTORED. *a.* Indoctus; ineruditus.

TO UNTWINE or UNTWIST. *v. a.* Retorquere; retexere; evolvere.

UNUSUAL. *a.* Insolitus; rarus; inusitatus; insolens. UNUSUALLY. *ad.* Insolenter; præter solitum, Hor.; (insolite, Augustin.).

UNUTTERABLE. *a.* Incarrabilis; ineffabilis.

TO UNVAIL or UNVEIL. *v. a.* Velum detrahare; rem detracto velo detegere, or retegere. — *To unveil one's self*; os revelare; vultum retegere; velamina ponere, Ov.

UNWARNISHED. *a.* Simplex; merus.

UNWALLED. *a.* Muri expers; immunitus.

UNWARIABLY. *ad.* Incaute; improvide; imprudenter; temere.

UNWARISSNESS. *s.* Imprudentia; temeritas.

UNWARRANTABLE. *a.* Inexcusabilis; qui defendi, or propugnari, non potest.

UNWARY. *a.* Incautus; improvidus; impudens; temerarius.

UNWASHED or UNWASHEN. *a.* Illotus; sordidus.

UNWEARIED. *a.* Indefatigatus; indefessus.

UNWEARIEDLY. *ad.* Assidue; diligentissime.

TO UNWEAVE. *v. n.* Retexere.

UNWEEP. *a.* Infletus; infidelitus.

UNWELCOME. *a.* Molestus; gravis; injucundus; male accipit.

UNWHOLESOME. *a.* Insaluber, or insalubris.

UNWILDLY. *a.* Gravis; prae-gravis; onerosus.

UNWILLING. *a.* Inventus; nolens; repugnans. — *To be unwilling*; nolle.

UNWILLINGLY. *ad.* Invite; ægre; moleste; gravate; Cic.; gravatim, Liv.

UNWILLINGNESS. *s.* Use the adjective, participles, or verb.

TO UNWIND. *v. a.* Evolvere; explicare; extricare.

UNWISE. *a.* Insiplens; ineptus; insulsus; fatuus; stolidus; imprudens.

UNWISELY. *ad.* Insiplenter; insulse; imprudenter.

UNWITTINGLY. *ad.* Inscienter; imprudenter; inconsulte.

UNWONTED. *a.* See UNUSUAL.

UNWORTHILY. *ad.* Indigne; indignum in modum, Cic.; indignis modis, Liv.

UNWORTHINESS. *s.* Indignitas. — Or use the adjectives.

UNWORTHY. *a.* I. *Undeserving*; indignus, Nep.; see also UNDESERVING. II. *Mean, base*; villis; humilis; abjectus. — *It is unworthy of a prince*; abest a persona regis, Nep.

TO UNWRAP. *v. a.* Evolvere; explicare.

UNWRITTEN. *a.* Non scriptus; inscriptus, Quint.

UNWROUGHT. *a.* Infectus, Liv.; Virg.; rudis.

UNYIELDING. *a.* Rigidus; inflexibilis; inexorabilis; inexpugnabilis; durus.

TO UNYOKE. *v. a.* (Equos) abjungere, Virg.; juga (bobus) demere; (boves) aratro exsolvere.

UP or UPWARD. *ad.* Sursum; sursum versum. — *Up and down*; sursum deorsum; huc illuc; ultra citroque. — *Up to*; tenus; usque ad. — *Up!* surge! — *Up* is often used with English verbs, as, *To bring up, to lay up, &c.*; see the verbs.

TO UPBRAID. *v. a.* Rem alicui exprobrare, objicere, or obiectare.

UPHILL. *a.* Acclivis.

TO UPHOLD. *v. a.* I. *To support*; sustinere; sustentare. II. *To maintain, defend*; sustinere; tueri; defendere; præsidio tutari.

UPHOLDER or UPHOLSTERER. *s.* Aulæorum, peripe-

tasmatum, or tapetum, opifex; tapetum textor, Plaut.; fem., tapetum textrix.

UPLAND. *s.* Locus montanus; pl., loca montana.

UPON. *prep.* Super, in, with the ablative and the accusative; sometimes by the ablative without a preposition; sometimes by the dative after a verb compounded with *in*. After verbs signifying *to depend, upon* is rendered by a, ab, e, ex, or de. After verbs signifying *to bestow*, by in with an accusative, by a dative, or by an ablative, with or without in. — *Upon* is often joined with English verbs, as, *To lay upon, to look upon, to think upon, &c.*; see the verbs.

UPPER. *a.* Superior. — *To get the upper hand*; see TO CONQUER, SURPASS. — *To give the upper hand*; alicui loco cedere.

UPPERMOST. *a.* Supremus; summus.

UPPISH. *a.* Superbus; arrogans; insolens; ferox.

UPRIGHT. *a.* I. *Erect in posture*; rectus; erectus; stans. II. *Perpendicular*; ad perpendicular exactus, Cic.; neutro inclinatus; neutram in partem proclivatus; Liv. III. *Just, honest*; justus; probus; integer; sincerus; æquus; æquus et bonus. — *Upright dealing*; justitia; æquitas; integritas.

UPRIGHTLY. *ad.* Fide bona; ex æquo et bono; sine fūco; Cic.

UPRIGHTNESS. *s.* Æquitas; integritas. — *Uprightness of mind or intention*; rectum animi, Hor.; recta mens, Cic.

UPROAR. *s.* Tumultus, Cic.; tumultuatio, Liv. — *To make an uproar*; tumultuari, Ov.; tumultum facere, Sall. — *To appease an uproar*; tumultum sedare, or comprimere, Tac. — *Author of an uproar*; turba ac tumultus concitator, Liv. — *With much uproar*; pertumultuose, Cic. — *The uproar of assemblies*; fluctus concionum, Cic.; Inconditus fremitus, Æs, Plin.

TO UPROOT. *v. a.* Prop.; (arborem) eradicare, Ter., radicibus exturbare, Catull.; arborem extirpare; arboris radices evellere; Cic. — Fig.; (vitiā) extirpare, et funditus tollere, Cic.; penitus excindere, Hor.

UPSHOT. *s.* Negotii confectio; rei exitus; Cic.; rei eventus, or summa.

UPSIDE DOWN. *a.* Inverso ordine. — *To turn things upside down*; omnia invertere, or pervertere, Cic.; in a summis permiscere, Lucr.; omnia infima summis paria facere, Cic.

UPSTART. *s.* Repentinus homo, Cic.

UPSTART. *a.* Insolens; superbus; arrogans.

UPWARD or UPWARDS. *ad.* Sursum. — *To mount upwards*; alta petere; sursum evehi. — *With the face upward*; supinus; resupinus.

URBANITY. *s.* Urbanitas, Cic.; civilis et urbana agendi ratio; comitas.

URCHIN. *s.* I. *A hedgehog*; erinaceus. II. *A dwarf*; nanus; pumilus; pumilio; or, pumilio.

TO URGE. *v. a.* I. *To incite, provoke*; aliquem ad rem impellere, inducere, incitare; alicui instare, ut rem faciat; Cic.; instigare; stimulare. II. *To solicit*; de re contendere; sollicitare; pressare. III. *To press, enforce*; instare; insistere; urgere; Cic.; premere, Plin. J. — *To urge a suit at law*; jus litigantis apud iudicem persequi, Cic.

URGENT. *a.* Vehemens; urgens; instans. — *Urgent necessity*; premens, or imminens, necessitas, Cic.; necessitas et instantia, Gell. — *He was very urgent*; vehementer instabat. — (Importunus is not used in this sense.)

URGENTLY. *ad.* Vehementer; sollicite.

URGING. *s.* Impulsus, ùs; sollicitatio; incitatio.

URNAL. *a.* Matella ad usum agrorum.

URINARY. *a.* Quod ad urinam pertinet.

URINE. *s.* Urina, Cels.; lotium, Cato.

URN. *s.* Urna. — *A little urn*; urnula, Cic. — *Bal-loting-urn*; sitella, Cic.; situla, Plaut.; urna.

USAGE. *s.* I. *The act of employing*; usus, ùs; usurpatio. II. *Received custom*; usus, ùs; mos; consuetudo. — *Common usage*; communis et vulgaris usus, Cic.

III. *Treatment*; tractatio; benigna, or iniqua, aliquem accipendi ratio. — *She accuses her husband of cruel usage*; male tractationis accusat maritum, Quint.

USE. *s.* I. *The act of employing*; usus, ùs; usurpatio. — *To lose the use of one's limbs*; membri capl. II. *Usefulness, utility*; utilitas; commodum. — *To be of use*; aliquam utilitatem habere; prodesse. III. *Custom*; usus, ùs; mos; consuetudo. — *Out of use*; exoletus; desuetus; inusitatus. IV. *Practice, exercise*; usus, ùs; usus et exercitatio, Cic. — *Use makes master*; usus est optimus magister, Cic. V. *Interest (of money)*; usura; fenus.

VI. — *To bring into use*; morem inducere. — *To grow into use*; invallere; obtinere. — *To be or grow out of use*; desuescere; exolescere. — *Out of use*; desuetus. — *Want of use*; desuetudo.

TO USE. *v. a.* I. *To make use of*; uti; or, usus sum; adhibere; frui. — *To use severity or violence*; severitatem in aliquem, or in aliquo, adhibere; vim adhibere, or admove. — *To use lenity*; dare se ad lenitatem, Cic.; aliquem indulgentem habere, Liv. — *To use threats*; minas jactare, Cic., or intendere, Tac. — *To use artifice*;

astutiam instituere, Plaut.; advocare artes; adhibere artes, dolos, fallacias, or machinas, Cic.; dolos struere, Sen. II. *To consume, waste*; terere, Lucr.; atterere, Mart.; usu deterere, Quint.; usu consumere, or absumere.

III. *To treat*; aliquid bene, or male, habere, or accipere; bene, honeste, liberaliter, or male, improbe, aliquid tractare, or in aliquid se gerere. IV. *To accustom*; assuefacere.

To USE, *v. n. i. e. To be wont or accustomed*; solere; consuevisse, or consuesse. — *To use one's self to any thing*; suescere; consuescere; assuescere; assueferi; se assuefacere; consuetudinem rei nasci.

USED, *part. a. I. Accustomed*; assuetus; assuefactus; consuetus. II. *Worn*; tritus; detritus. III. *Treated*; (bene, or male,) acceptus; tractatus.

USEFUL, *a. Utilis, conducibilis, aliquid, or ad rem.* — *Very useful*; perutilis; utilissimus.

USEFULLY, *ad. Utiliter.*

USEFULNESS, *6. Utilitas*; commodum.

USELESS, *a. Inutilis*; ad nullam partem utilis; nulli profuturus; irritus; supervacuus; abs re.

USELESSLY, *ad. Frustra*; incassum; inutiliter; in vanum.

USHER, *s. I. An under-teacher*; hypodidascalus, Cic.; (antescholanus, Petron.). II. *Door-keeper of a court*; aulae ostiarius; accensus, ùs; apparitor. III. *One who walks before a magistrate*; anteambulo, Mart.

To USHER IN, *v. a. Introdúcere*; intramittere; admittere.

USUAL, *a. Consuetus*; usitatus; Cic.; solitus, Virg. — *Not usual*; quod præter consuetudinem est; quod a more institutio nostro abhorret. — *It has become usual*; hoc jam in consuetudinem venit, Cic. — *As is usual*; ut asuetus; ut mos est; Cic. — *It is his usual practice*; quotidianum hoc habet. — *I will act in my usual manner*; meam consuetudinem tenebo, Cic. — *In my usual manner*; meo more, Cic.; ut meus est mos, Hor.; ut assuevi, Cic.

USUALLY, *ad. Ut plurimum*; vulgo; plerumque; sæpè numero, Cic. — *It is usually said*; vulgo dicitur; dici solet; Ter.

USUCAPTION, *s. Usucapio.*

USUFRACTUS, *s. Usufuctus, ùs*; usus et fructus, ùs; Cic.

USUFRACTUARY, *s. and a. Usufuctuarius, Pand.*

USURER, *s. Fenerator, Cic.; danista, Plaut. — A petty usurer*; feneratorculus; tocollicus; Cic.

USURIOUS, *a. Fenebris, Liv.; feneratorius, Val. Max.*

To USURP, *v. a. Usurpare*; injuste occupare; rem, or in rem, invadere; Cic.; rem alienam tractare; Gell.

USURPATION, *6. Injusta alieni occupatio.*

USURPER, *s. Boni alieni iniquus possessor, or eraptor, Cic.; qui aliena invadit; qui injuste aliena occupat.*

— *Usurper of a throne*; qui regnum injuste occupavit, Cic.; potestatis indebite usurpator, Ammian.

USURY, *s. Usura*; fenus. — *Unlawful usury*; illicita usura, Pand.

UTENSIL, *s. Instrumentum.* — Pl., *Utensils*; utensilia, Liv.; instrumentum et supplex, Cic. — *Kitchen utensils*; athena, or vasa, coquinaria, Plaut.; Plin.

UTERINE, *a. Uterinus.*

UTILITY, *s. Utilitas*; commodum.

UTMOST, *a. Extremus*; summus. — *To do one's utmost*; pro viribus niti; pro virili, manibus pedibusque conari.

UTTER, *a. Totus*; universus.

To UTTER, *v. a. (Verbum) edere, efferre, or proferre.*

UTTERANCE, *s. I. Pronunciation*; (verbi) prolatio, pronuntiatio. II. *Power of speech*; eloquium; dicendi facultas. — *Of good utterance*; eloquens; disertus.

UTTERABLE, *a. Quod efferri, proferri, or effari, potest.*

UTTERLY, *ad. Omnino*; prorsus; penitus; funditus; plane.

UTTERMOST, *a. Extremus*; extimus; summus.

UXORIOUS, *a. Uxorius.*

V.

VACANCY, *s. I. Void*; inane; inanitas. II. *When a post or employment is unsupplied*; tempus quo munus vacat; vacuum munus.

VACANT, *a. Vacuus*; inanis. — *A vacant mind*; mens vacua, Cic.; vacuus vertex, Hor. — *A vacant house*; nuda atque inanis domus, Cic. — *A vacant space*; intervacans spatium, Col.

To VACATE, *v. a. I. To empty*; vacuum facere; evacuaré; Cic.; vacuare, Col. II. *To disannul*; abrogare; delere; rescindere.

VACATION, *s. Scholarum feriae, pl.*; scholasticarum exercitationum vacatio, or cessatio; mutum a literis tempus; Cic.; doctrinarum quies, Plin. J. — *To have, or to be in a vacation*; feriari a studiis, Cic. — *We have a vacation*; vacatio nobis data est studii, or laboris, Cic.; est ab auditionibus obeundis otium, Gell. — *Vacation be-*

tween two law terms; justitium; feriae forenses, pl.; causarum et juris silentium; litium requies, Cic.; iudicium litium, Plaut.; juris quasi interstitio quadam et cessatio, Gell. — *It is vacation time*; orbum est litibus forum, Hor.; interquiescent lites, Plin. J. — *During the vacation*; quamdiu scrivatur justitium, Liv.; dum judicia silent; justitio indicto; interquiescentibus litibus, Plin.

To VACCINATE, *v. a. Vaccinum virus (puero) inoculare.*

VACCINATION, *a. Variolarum vaccinarum inoculatio.*

VACCINE, *s. Vaccina pusula, pl.*

To VACILLATE, *v. n. I. To stagger, waver*; vacillare; titubare; Quint. II. *To hesitate, or be irresolute*; animo titubare; dubitare; esse animo incerto, or accipiti, Cic.; fluctuare; or, fluctuare animo, Liv.; esse ambiguum consilii, Tac.

VACILLATION, *s. Prop.*; nutatio, Plin. — Fig.; hesitatio; dubitatio; Cic.; animi fluctuatio.

VACUITY, *s. I. Emptiness*; vacuitas. II. *Empty space*; inane.

VAGABOND, *a. Multivagus, Plin.; errabundus, Liv.; vagabundus, Sen.*

VAGABOND, *s. Erro, Hor.; erroneus, Col.; inops laris et fundi, Hor.*

VAGARY, *s. Libido*; voluntas; repentinus animi impetus.

VAGRANCY, *s. Vagatio, Liv.; errabunda vita.*

VAGRANT, *s. See VAGABOND.*

VAGUE, *a. Vagus*; nihil habens quod certum sit aut definitum. — *A vague question*; infinita quaestio, Cic. — *Vague and unprofitable discourse*; vagus inanisque sermo.

VALE, *s. See VEL.*

VAIN, *a. I. Useless*; vanus; inutilis; futillus; irritus. II. *Frivolous*; inanis; futillus; frivolus; vanus.

III. *Vain-glorious*; inanis; vanus; gloriosus; captus aura frivola, Phaedr.; gloriarum plenior; ventosus, Plin. J.; immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. — *To be vain*; magnifice se circumspicere.

VAINLY, or IN VAIN, *ad. Frustra*; nequiquam; inaniter; Cic.; incassum, Sall. — *To labour in vain*; frustra operam consumere, or laborem suscipere, Cic.; inane sumere operam, Hor.; oleum et operam perdere, Cic.

VAIN-GLORIOUS, *a. See VAIN, III.*

VAIN-GLORY, *s. See VANITY, II.*

VALE, *6. Vallis.*

VALEDICTION, *s. Vale*; salus. — *To make a valediction*; aliquid valedicere; aliquid valere jubere; extremam salutem nuntiare, or dicere.

VALERIAN, *6. A plant*; nardus silvestris, Plin.

VALET, *s. Puer*; famulus; minister; servus. — *Valet de chambre*; cubicularius, Cic. — *To be any one's valet*; servire apud aliquid, Ter.; esse in famulatu aliquid; aliquid famulari, Cic.

VALETDINARIAN, *a. Valetudinarius, Cels.*; morbosus, Cato; qui est infirma, tenui, or incommoda, valetudine, Cic.

VALIANT, *a. Fortis*; strenuus; magnanimus; animosus, Cic. — *A valiant action*; fortiter factum.

VALIANTLY, *ad. Fortiter*; animose; animo magno fortique; viriliter. — *To fight valiantly*; animo strenuo facere, Nep.; acriter pugnare, Cæs. — *To defend one's self valiantly*; se acri animo defendere, Cic.

VALID, *a. I. Efficacious*; valens; validus. II. *In due form*; idoneus; legitimus.

To VALIDATE, *v. a. Ratum facere, or habere, Cic.; rei auctoritatem asserere.*

VALIDITY, *s. Rata rei auctoritas, Cic.*

VALLEY, *s. Vallis.*

VALOUR, *s. Fortitudo*; animi magnitudo, or excelsitas, Cic.; vivida, or animosa, virtus, Virg.; Sil. Ital.; bellica virtus, Nep.

VALOROUS, *a. See VALIANT.*

VALUABLE, *a. Pretiosus*; carus; magni pretii. — *Valuable*; quæ prima ducuntur, Sall. — *To be valuable*; valere.

VALUATION, *s. Estimatio.*

VALUE, *s. Pretium.* — *To estimate a thing at its proper value*; rem momento suo ponderare, Cic. — *Of little or no value*; vilius; parvi pensus.

To VALUE, *v. a. I. To set a price upon*; aestimare; rei aestimationem habere, or pretium constituere; Cic.

II. *To esteem, make account of*; aestimare; putare aliquid in numero; pendere. — *To value highly*; (rem) magno aestimare, Cic.; (aliquid) plurimi facere, maximi putare, magno in numero habere. — *To value equally*; in pari laude utrumque ponere, Cic. — *To value at a low rate*; (aliquid) vile habere, Sall., flocci facere, flocci pendere; (aliquid) parvi ducere, minimi facere, nullo loco numerare, Cic. — *To value one's self very much*; de se bene existimare, Cic.

VALVE, *s. Valva*; valvus; valvula; valvulus.

VAMP, *s. Calcei obstragulum.*

To VAMP, *v. a. Reficere*; reconcinnare.

VAMPIRE, *s. I. An imaginary monster*; additus

viventis sanguisuga. — Fig.; ærarii hirudo, Cic. II. *A kind of bat*; vespertilio spectrum, Linn.

VAN. s. I. *The front of an army*; primum agmen, Cæs. — (In battle); prima frons, Liv. II. *A winnowing fan*; vannus, Virg.; ventilabrum, Varr.

VANE. s. Bractea versatilis; bractœola venti index. To VANISH. s. Evanescere; et conspectu evolare, or se subripere; Cic. — *To vanish into air*; in tenues auras abire, Virg.

VANITY. s. I. *Emptiness*; inanitas; vacuitas. — *Vanities of the world*; res caducæ, fugaces, or peritura. II. *Vain-glory*; vanitas; falsa et inanis gloria; honoris aura; Cic. III. *Ostentation*; ostentatio; venditatio; jactantia, Quint.

To VANQUISH. v. a. (Hostes) vincere, or devincere, domare, edomare, perdomare, superare, armis subigere, Cic., debellare, Liv.

VANTAGE. s. See ADVANTAGE.

VAPID. s. Vapidus.

VAPOROUS. a. Vaporifer, Stat.; vapidus, Pers.; fumosus, Mart.

VAPORISH. a. i. e. *Splenetic*; lienosus, Plaut.; lienicus, Plin.

VAPOUR. s. I. *Any thing exhaled*; vapor; exhalatio; aspiratio, Cic. — *Vapours from the earth*; exhalationes terræ, Cic. — *To raise vapours*; vapores excitare, Cic., suscitare, Varr. — *To emit vapours*; vapores ejectare, Stat.; vaporare, Plin. II. *Spleen*; lienis vapor, or fumus. — *The vapours*; melancholicæ vertiginis, pl., Plin. — *To have the vapours*; cor lienosum habere; lienis vaporibus laborare.

To VAPOUR. v. n. Gloriarî; magnifice se jactare atque ostentare, Cic.; jactare se intolerantius; efferre se insolentius, Cic.

VARIABLE. a. Varius; instabilis. — *Variable weather*; cœli varietas, Cels.; cœlum dubium, Virg.; Ov.; Plin. — *Variable humour*; mobilis, mutabilis, or incertus animus, Cic.; ingenium mobile, or ambiguum, Liv.

VARIANCE. s. Dissidium; lis; contentio; altercatio. — *To be at variance*; inter se dissidere; altercari; litigare. — *To set persons at variance*; lites inter aliquos serere.

VARIATION. s. Variatio, Liv.; mutatio, Cic. To VARIATE. v. a. Variare; coloribus variare, or distinguere.

VARIATED, part. a. Varius, Ter.; discolor; versicolor, Cic.; multicolor, Plin.

VARIETY. s. Varietas; diversitas. VARIOUS. a. Varius; diversus. — *Various readings*; scriptoris locorum variæ lectiones.

VARIOUSLY. ad. Variè; diverse. — *Authors relate his death variously*; multa de ejus morte variant auctores, Liv.

VARLET. s. Homo nequam; pessimus; furcifer. VARNISH. s. Liqueo quo splendor inducitur rebus. To VARNISH. v. a. I. *To cover with varnish*; glutinoso liquore rei splendorem addere; (figlinis) nitorem inducere; (vasa argillacea) plumbo illinire. — *To varnish a picture*; juniperi lacryma picturam illustrare. II. *To cover with a pretext, or false appearance*; fucum rebus addere; rem simulatis verbis tegere; dissimulare; celare; occultare.

To VARY. v. a. Variare; mutare. To VARY. v. n. Variare; discrepare. — *To vary in opinion*; sibi non, or parum, constare, Cic.

VASE. s. Vas, vasis, n.; pl., vasa. — *A little vase*; vasculum, Plin.

VASSAL. s. Clientis. VASSALAGE. s. Clientela.

VAST. s. Vastus; amplus; spatiosus. — *To form vast designs*; magna moliri; conari magna et ardua; grandia audere, Ov.; multa et præclara minari, Hor.

VASTLY. ad. Vaste; vastius; Cic. VASTNESS. a. Infinita magnitudo; immensitas, Cic. VAT. s. Cupa, Varr.; lacus, Col.; labrum, Catull. — *A wine vat*; lacus vinarius; labrum vinarium; Cato; cupa.

VAULT. s. Camcra, Vitruv.; fornix, Virg.; testudo, Vitruv.

To VAULT. v. a. i. e. *To arch*; concamerare, Plin.; confornicare, Vitruv. — *Vaulted*; concameratus; confornicatus; in absida, or apsida, curvatus, Plin. J.

To VAULT. v. n. Sâlire; saltum edere; saltu se in altum tollere.

VAULTER. s. Petaurista, Varr.; ludius, Cic.; ludio, Liv.

VAUNT OF VAUNTING. s. Gloriatio; ostentatio; jactatio; venditatio; Cic.; jactantia, Quint.

To VAUNT ONE'S SELF. v. n. De se gloriose loqui; gloriando se extollere; magnifice se jactare atque ostentare.

To VAUNT. v. a. Dilaudare; laudibus efferre; prædicare; honorifice multa de aliquo prædicare; cumulare omni laude.

VAUNTER. s. Suarum laudum buccinator, Cic.; factorum suorum ostentator, Liv.; sui jactator, or jactans, Quint.

VEAL. s. Caro vitulina. — *Roast veal*; assum vitulinum, Cic.

To VEER. v. a. (Rudentem) laxare, or explicare. To VEER. v. n. Circuire; circumire; Cic.; gyros agere, Sen.; ire in gyros, Ov.

VEGETABLE. a. Quod insita vi ali et augescere potest. — *Vegetables*; vegeta semina, pl. — (For the table); legumina; olera; pl.

To VEGETATE. v. n. (Of plants); insita virtute ali; insita vi augescere, et pubescere. — Fig.; (Of men); vix submentis esse competens; or, vitam in tenebris exigere, Phædr.; trahere, Virg.; vitam silentio transire, Sall.

VEGETATIVE. a. Quod vivit et viget; vivens et vigenis. — *Vegetative force*; vis alitrix; virtus qua vivunt et augescunt plantæ.

VEHEMENCE. s. Impetus, ūs; vehementis impetus; — *Vehecence of mind*; vehementis animi concitatio; concitator impetus. — *Vehecence of an orator*; vis et quasi flamma oratoris, Cic.; concitator dicendi impetus, Quint.

VEHEMENT. a. Vehemens; acer. — *A vehement orator*; orator nervosus, Cic.; orandi validus, Tac. — *A vehement speech*; incitata et vehemens, or rapida et fervidior, oratio, Cic.

VEHEMENTLY or WITH VEHEMENCE. ad. Vehementer; acriter. — *To speak with vehemence*; impetu, or vi summa et contentione, dicere, Quint.

VEHICLE. s. Vehiculum.

VEIL. s. I. *A cover to conceal the face*; velum; nimbus II. *Any covering*; tegumen, Liv.; tegmen; tegumentum; integumentum. III. *A pretext*; obtentus, Liv.; involucrum, Cic.

VEIN. s. Vena. — *A little vein*; venula. — *To open a vein*; venam incidere, Cels.; or exsolvere, Tac. — *A poetic vein*; vena, Hor. — *A rich poetic vein*; vena dives et benigna. — *A vein in wood*; ligni materia, Plin. — *Veins in marble, the earth, &c.*; marmoris, terræ, venæ. — *Full of veins*; venosus.

VELLUM. s. Levior membrana. — *Of vellum*; membranæ.

VELOCITY. s. Velocitas, Plin.; celeritas; pernicitas; Cic.; rapiditas, Cæs.

VELVET. s. Pannus sericus et villosus. VENAL. a. Venalis. — *Venal administration of justice*; nummarium judicium, Cic., or tribunal, Sen.; venalis jurisdictio; juris nundinatio, Cic.

VENALITY. s. Magistratum, or dignitatum, nundinatio; venales magistratus; magistratum emptio et venditatio.

To VEND. v. a. See To SELL. To VENER. v. a. Rem laminis inducere, Cæs.

VENERING. s. Tessella; or, tessellatum opus. VENERABLE. a. Venerandus, Cic.; venerabilis, Liv.; revereri, Ov.; veneratione prosequi, Vell.

VENERATION. s. Veneratio; reverentia. — *To inspire veneration*; reverentiam parere, Col., or intendere, Plin. — *To have veneration for any one*; aliquem venerari, observare, observantia colere; adversus aliquem reverentiam adhibere; alicui honorem habere, or præstare, Cic.

VENERY. s. i. e. *The sport of hunting*; ars venatoria, Ov.

VENGEANCE. s. Vindicatio, Cic.; ultio, Plin.; vindicta, Quint. — *To inflict vengeance*; illatum ab alio injuriam ulcisci, Cic.; ultionem vindictæque ab aliquo exigere.

VENIAL. a. Condonandus; ignoscendus; venie dignus; levis. — *A venial offence*; noxa; noxa levior; leve peccatum; excusabile delictum; peccatum venia dictum, Cic.

VENISON. s. Ferina caro; or simply, ferina. — *To live upon venison*; ferino victu sibi vitam propagare, Cic.

VENOM. s. Venenum, Cic.; toxicum, Plin. — Fig.; occultum, or obscurum, odium.

VENOMOUS. a. Venenatus, Cic.; virulentus, Gell.; *Their bite is venomous*; venenum inspirant morsibus, Virg.; morsus virus habent, Cels.

VENT. s. Exitus, ūs. — *A vent-hole*; spiraculum. — *To give vent to a cask of wine*; vinum ventilare, Col.; relinquere qua vinum intersperat, Cato. — *To give vent to one's passion*; iram in aliquem effundere, or evomere. — *To take vent*; divulgari; patefieri. — *To give vent or let air into*; ærem immittere.

To VENT. v. a. See To VENTILATE. To VENTILATE. v. a. I. *To give vent*; ventilare, Suet.; alicui ventulum facere, Ter.; ventum movere, Ov. II. *To expose to the air*; vento rem exponere.

VENTILATOR. s. Ventilator, Col.

VENTRICLE. s. I. *The stomach*; ventriculus. II. *A cavity (of the heart)*; (cordis) sinus, recessus, or cavernula.

VENTRILOQUIST. s. Ventriiloquus, Tertull.

VENTURE. s. Quod fit cæco casu et volubilitate fortune. — *At a venture*; temere; inconsulto, Cic.; inexplorate, Liv.

To VENTURE. *v. a.* Aliquid fortunæ committere, Cic. — *To venture all*; omnium aleam jacere. — *To venture one's life*; vitæ discrimen adire.

To VENTURE. *v. n.* Fortunæ periculum facere; periculum, or fortunam, tentare, subire, Cic.; fortunæ se committere; sorti se credere, Tac.; aleam subire, or jacere, Suet.

VENTUROUS or VENTURESOME. *a.* Projectus ad audendum, Cic.; discriminis contempitor; periculorum avidus, Tac.

VERACIOUS. *a.* Veridicus, Catull.; veritatis cultor, Cic.; simplicis veritatis amicus.

VERACITY. *s.* Constans veritatis studium.

VERB. *s.* Verbum, Quint.

VERBAL. *a.* I. *Of or from a verb*; a verbo deductus. II. *By word of mouth*; verbo prolatus et non scriptus. — *To make a verbal promise*; verbo promittere, Cic. — *A process verbal*; præscripta rei gestæ acta. — *To prepare a verbal process*; rei gestæ instrumentum conficere; visa auditaque in acta referre.

VERBALLY. *ad.* Verbo; in ore; voce.

VERBATIM. *ad.* Ad verbum; iisdem verbis.

VERBOSE. *a.* Verbosus, Cic.

VERBOSITY. *s.* Inanis loquendi profuentia, Cic.

VERDANT. *a.* Viridans, Virg.; virens; virescens.

VERDICT. *s.* Prop.; juratorum sententia. — *To pass a verdict*; sententiam ferre. — Fig.; sententia; opinio; iudicium.

VERDIGRIS. *s.* Ærugo nativa.

VERDURE. *s.* Herbarum frondiumque viriditas. — *Verdure of the mountains*; viridissimum montium vestitus. — *A bank clothed with verdure*; ripa vestita gramine.

VERGE. *s. i. e.* Brink; edge; margo; lines. — *To be on the verge of death*; media jam morte teneri. — And thus the word may usually be rendered by medius, summus, supremus, in agreement with a substantive.

VERGER. *s.* Lictor; viator; apparitor; accensus.

VERIEST. *a.* May be rendered by putting the adjective in the superlative degree; as, *The veriest fool*; stultissimus.

VERIFICATION. *s.* Probatio, Quint.; confirmatio, Cic.

To VERIFY. *v. a.* Probare rem esse veram; rem probatione firmare; facere planum ac probare aliquid, Lucr. — *To verify a copy by the original*; exemplum cum archetypo componere et adæquare.

VERILY. *ad.* Certe; profecto; quidem; reapse; reipsa.

VERISIMILAR. *a.* Verisimilis; veri, or vero, similis. — *More verisimilar*; ad veritatis similitudinem propensior; Cic.; vero proximus, Hor. — *Not verisimilar*; improbabilis; incredibilis.

VERISIMILITUDE. *s.* Verisimilitudo; similitudo veri; probabilitas; veri species, Hor.; credibilis verum imago.

VERMICULAR. *a.* Ad naturam vermis accedens.

VERMICULATED. *a.* Vermiculatus, Plin.

VERMILION. *s.* Minium; purpurissum, Plin. — *Coloured with vermilion*; miniatus, Plin.; miniatulus, Cic. — *Vermilion for colouring the skin*; rubiceta, Plaut.; rubrica, Cic. — *To apply vermilion*; purpurissum adhibere; purpurisso uti. — *Vermilion of the cheeks or lips*; roseus oris color; mistus candore rubor; Cic.

VERMIN. *s.* Omne animalculi genus fœdum ac noxium; pl.; bestiolæ; pediculi; fœda animalia. — *Full of vermin*; pediculosus; pediculosus; Plaut.; Mart.

VERNACULAR. *a.* Vernaculus, Cic.

VERNAL. *a.* Vernus, Cic.

VERSATILE. *a.* Mutabilis; mobilius.

VERSATILITY. *s.* (Of mind); mobilis animus, Cic.

VERSE. *s.* I. *A line of poetry*; versus, ùs; carmen. — *Good verses*; versus lucenti, or concinni, Cic. — *Bad verses*; versus incompiti, inculti, male nati, male tornati, Virg.; Hor.; incondita carmina, Liv. II. *Section of a chapter*; incisus; versus. III. *Opposed to Prose*; oratio numerosa, or numeris astricta.

VERSED. *a.* In re versatus, exercitus, exercitatus, Cic. — *Versed in ancient literature*; in veteribus scriptis studioso ac multum volutus, Cic.; in noscendis veteribus scriptis perquam exercitus, Gell.

VERSICLE. *s.* Versiculus.

VERSIFICATION. *s.* Versificatio, Quint. — *Poems in which the rules of versification are neglected*; immodulata poemata, Hor.

VERSIFICATOR. *s.* Versificator, Quint.; carminum scriptor, Quint., or conditor, Cic.

To VERSIFY. *v. n.* Versificare, Quint.; versus fundere, or pangere; orationem numeris astringere; verba versu includere, Cic.; pedibus claudere, Hor.

VERSION. *s.* Traductio, Cic.

VERTEBRA. *s.* Vertebra, Plin.

VERTEBRAL. *a.* I. *Furnished with vertebrae*; vertebribus instructus. II. *Of or relating to vertebrae*; ad vertebrae pertinens.

VERTEX. *s.* Vertex; cacumen; summus, agreeing with a substantive.

VERTICAL. *a.* Situ ad cœli verticem respondens.

VERTIGINOUS. *a.* Vertiginibus laborans.

VERTIGO. *s.* Vertigo, Plin.

VERVAIN. *s.* Verbena; verbenaca; hierobotane, Plin.

VERY. *a.* Verus; merus; ipse; vel; etiam.

VERY. *ad.* Valde; admodum; multum; apprime. — *This word may often be expressed in Latin by the superlative degree.*

VESICLE. *s.* Vesicula, Cic.

VESPER. *s.* Vesper; vespertinus, Virg.

VESPERT. *s. pl.* Preces vespertinae.

VESSEL. *s.* I. *That in which other things are put*; vas. — *A little vessel*; vasculum. II. *A ship*; navigium; navis. III. (In the animal body); vena.

VEST OF VESTMENT. *s.* Vestis; palla; tunica.

To VEST. *a.* I. *To dress*; alicui vestem, or aliquem veste, induere. II. *To invest with*; in rem possessionem inducere.

VESTAL. *a.* and *s.* Vestalis.

VESTIBULE. *s.* Vestibulum, Cic.

VESTIGE. *s.* Vestigium.

VESTRY. *s.* I. *A room in which (sacerdotal) garments are kept*; vestiarium, Plin. II. *An assembly of parishioners*; concilium hominum præcipuorum alicujus parœciae, or curiæ; consilium curiale.

VESTURE. *s.* Vestis; vestitus, ùs.

VETCH. *s.* Vicia. — *Of vetches*; vicarius, Col.

VETERAN. *s.* Veteranus, Cic.; emeritus, Lucr.

VETERINARY. *a.* Veterinarius, Col. — *Veterinary art*; medicina veterinaria, Col.

To VEX. *v. a.* I. *To harass*; alicui ægre facere, Ter.; molestiam exhibere, or aspergere; dolorem commovere; aliquid molestia afficere; acerbitate alicui afferre; Cic. — *To be vexed*; molestiam capere; (at any thing); ex ire, rem, or de re, dolere; rem molestia ferre.

II. *To make angry*; alicui stomachum facere, movere, Cic.; iram concitare, Ov. — *To be vexed with any one*; alicui irasci, Cic., succensere, Liv.

VEXTATION. *s.* Animi aegritudo; mœror; sollicitudo; molestia.

VEXTATIOUS. *a.* Molestus; gravis; acerbus; luctuosus; calamitosus.

VIAL. *s.* Ampulla vitrea, Plin.; nimbus vitreus, Mart. — *A small vial*; lagunculâ vitrea.

VIAND. *s.* Cibus; esca; cibaria, orum, pl.; esculenta, orum, pl.; obsonium.

VIANDS. *s. i. e.* Pasture of deer; pastio, Varr.; cervi pabulum.

VIATICUM. *s.* Viaticum, Col.

To VIBRATE. *v. a.* Vibrare, Ov.; Stat.; agitare; movere; commovere.

To VIBRATE. *v. n.* Vibrare.

VIBRATION. *s.* (Of a pendulum); radii penduli itus et reditus. — (Vibratio, Vopisc.; vibratus, Marc. Culp.; vibramen, Apul.).

VICAR. *s.* Vicarius; qui alterius vices gerit.

VICARAGE or VICARAGE-HOUSE. *s.* Domus, or ædes, sacerdotalis.

VICARSHIP. *s.* Vicarii munus.

VICARIOUS. *a.* Vicarius.

VICE. *s.* I. *Viciousness*; vitium. — Pl., Vices; vitia; flagitia. II. *A kind of iron instrument*; cochlea; forceps cochlearis.

VICE-ADMIRAL. *s.* Præfecti maris vicarius; alter a præfecto rei maritima.

VICE-CHANCELLOR. *s.* Cancellarii vices gerens.

VICEGERENT. *s.* Alterius vices gerens; vicarius; legatus.

VICE-PRESIDENT. *s.* Præsidis vices gerens.

VICEROY. *s.* Prorex; regis vices gerens.

VICEROYALTY. *s.* Proregis dignitas.

VICINAGE. *s.* Propinquitas; vicinia; vicinitas.

VICIOUS. *a.* Vitiosus; vitis deditus; depravatus; qui est corruptis moribus, Cic. — *A vicious horse*; equus sternax, Virg.; calcitro, Gell.

VICIOUSLY. *ad.* Vitiose; mendose.

VICISSITUDE. *s.* Vicissitudo; mutatio; varietas, Cic. — *The vicissitude of seasons*; temperatum conversio, Cic. — *Vicissitudes of day and night*; æterum ac noctium vicissitudines, Cic. — *Subject to the vicissitudes of the weather*; imperio temporum obnoxius, Curt. — *Vicissitudes of human affairs*; sortis humana volumina, Plin. — *Human affairs are subject to perpetual vicissitudes*; breves et mutabiles rerum humanarum sunt vices, Curt.

VICTIM. *s.* Victima; hostia; Cic. — *To sacrifice a victim*; victimam mactare, Cic.; victima litare, Suet.

VICTOR. *s.* Hostium victor, Cic. — *He came off victor*; superior a pugna discessit, Nep.

VICTORIOUS. *a.* Victor; fem. victrix. — *To be victorious*; e certamine superiorem discedere, Cic.

VICTORIOUSLY. *ad.* Use the adjective.

VICTORY. *s.* Victoria. — *Victory is doubtful*; victoria mutata, Plin., alternat, Cic.; anceps est prælium, Liv. — *To get or gain a victory*; ab, de, or ex, hoste victoriam consequi, reportare, Cic., referre, Liv., adipisci, Cæs.; hostem prælio devincere, Cic.

To VICTUAL. *v. a.* Commæatum (urbi) supportare, (in urbem) subvehere, Liv., or inferre; (urbi) subministrari commæatus copiam, Cic.

VICTUALS. *s. pl.* Cibaria, orum, n. pl.; annona; comestitium.

VICTUALLER. *s.* Caupo. — *Trade of a victualler*; cauponaria.

VICTUALING-HOUSE. *s.* Caupona; popina. — *To frequent victualing-houses*; popinari.

To VIE. *v. a.* Certare; concernere; contendere.

VIEW. *s.* I. *Sight*; visus; ūs; videndi facultas; oculatorum sensus, ūs. II. *Survey*; oculi, orum, pl.; aspectus, ūs. III. *Prospect*; aspectus, ūs; prospectus, ūs. — *That commands a fine view*; (locus) pulcherrimo aspectu. IV. *Intention, design*; consilium; propositum; mens; animus. — *To have a thing in view*; aliquid praevidere, or in oculis habere; aliquid sibi finem proponere.

To VIEW. *v. a.* Lustrare; inspectare; speculari; conspiciere; inspicere; aliquid oculis lustrare, or permittiri. — *To view narrowly*; propius inspicere.

VIEWLESS. *a.* See INVISIBLE.

VIGIL. *s.* Vigilia, Plaut.; pervigillum, Liv.

VIGILANCE. *s.* Vigilantia; sedulitas; Cic. — *To use vigilance*; invigilare rei, Col. — *With vigilance*; see VIGILANTLY.

VIGILANT. *a.* Vigilans; sedulus; studiosus ac diligens; Cic. — *Very vigilant*; vigilax, Col.

VIGILANTLY. *ad.* Vigilanter; vigilantissime; sedulo, Cic.

VIGOUR. *s.* Nervi, pl.; vigor; robor. — *Vigour of age*; ætatis viriditas, Cic.; viridis ætas, Col. — *To lose vigour*; elanguescere. — *That has lost vigour*; enervatus et exsanguis; imbecillitas et debilis, Cic. — *Vigour of mind*; animi firmitas, Cic., or firmitudo, Plin. — *With vigour*; see VIGOROUSLY.

VIGOROUS. *a.* Validus; vegetus; vigenis; valens; acer, Cic. — *A vigorous attack*; vividus impetus, Hor. — *A vigorous defence*; fortis et invicta defensio; repressus vehementer impetus, Cic. — *To make a vigorous defence*; vehementer alicui obistere, refragari, or adversari, Cic.

VIGOROUSLY. *ad.* Acriter; strenue; vehementer; valide; fortiter; nervose; Cic. — *To defend one's self vigorously*; acri animo se defendere, Cic.

VILE. *a.* Vilis; abjectus; nullius pretii, Cic. — *A vile person*; homo contemptus et abjectus, feneus, or futillis, Cic.; alga vilior, Virg.

VILELY. *ad.* Abjecte; demisse; Cic.

VILENESS. *s.* Pravitas; fœditas.

To VILIFY. *v. a.* (Rem) in contemptum adducere, Cic.; (rei) contemptum afferre, Plin.; (aliquem) calumniari; falso crimine accusare; (alicui) falsum crimen obicere.

VILLA. *s.* Villa.

VILLAGE. *s.* Pagus; vicus; rusticus vicus, Cic. — *A little village*; viculus. — *A large village*; ingens pagus. — *Village by village*; vicatim.

VILLAGER. *s.* Paganus; vicanus; rusticus; rusticanus; Cic.; fcm., rustica, or rusticana, mulier, Cic.

VILLAIN. *s.* I. *A serf*; homo glebæ astrictus.

II. *A wicked wretch, rogue*; scelestus; nequam; furcifer.

VILLANOUS. *a.* Turpis; inhonestus; indignus; illiberalis; indecorus. — *A villanous action*; admissum fœde, Lucr.; indignum, or fœdum, facinus, Ter.

VILLANOUSLY. *ad.* Inhoneste; turpiter; illiberaliter.

VILLANY. *s.* Flagitium; improbitas; scelestus. — *A piece of villany*; dedecus; probrum.

VINDICATION. *s.* Defensio.

VINDICATOR. *s.* Defensor; vindex; patronus.

VINDICTIVE. *a.* Ultonis appetens, cupidus; vindictæ avidus; ultioni promptus; ad ultionem pronus, Tac. — *Exceedingly vindictive*; injuriarum persequatissimus, Cic.

VINE. *s.* Vitis; vinea. — *A little vine or tendril of a vine*; viticula. — *A wild vine*; labrusca; labruscum. — *A vine-dresser*; vititor. — *A vine leaf*; pampinus; vitigena folia, pl., Col. — *Of or belonging to a vine leaf*; pampineus. — *Full of vine leaves*; pampinosus. — *To dress or prune a vine*; pampinare. — *A vineyard*; vinetum; fundus vineis consitus. — *Of or belonging to vines or vineyards*; vinealis; vinearius.

VINEGAR. *s.* Acetum, Plin. — *Strong vinegar*; vinum acre, or peracre, Plaut.; acetum acerrimum, Cels., acre et mordax, Hor. — *To make vinegar*; acetum concinnare.

VINEYARD. *s.* Vinetum; fundus vineis consitus.

VINTAGE. *s.* Vindemia.

VINTNER. *s.* Caupo; caupo vinarius.

VIOLE. *s.* Fides, um, pl.; cithara; lyra.

VIOLETA. *a.* Violabilis.

To VIOLATE. *v. a.* Violare; frangere; solvere; rumpere.

VIOLATION. *s.* Violatio, Liv.; eversio.

VIOLATOR. *s.* Violator; ruptor.

VIOLENCE. *s.* Vis; potentia; impetus, ūs; violentia. — *To offer violence to any one*; vim alicui inferre, or facere; violentiam in aliquem adhibere, Cic. — *To do violence to one's own feelings*; deponere cum animo suo, Plaut.; animum vincere; se ipsum frangere, Cic.

VIOLENT. *a.* Violens; vehemens. — *A violent wind*; sævus ac vehemens ventus. — *A man of a violent temper*;

homo vehemens et violentus, præceps in iram, iræ impotens, Liv.; homo iræ paratioris, Sen. — *Violent anger*; ira violenta, Ov. — *To lay violent hands upon one's self*; sibi manu vitam exhaurire; necem sibi consciscere; Cic.; lethi vitam admovere, Curt.; animam projicere, Virg.; violentas sibi manus afferre, Plaut.

VIOLENTLY. *ad.* Violenter; vi; per vim.

VIOLET. *s.* Viola. — *A white violet*; leucoion. — *A bed of violets*; violarium, Virg. — *To pick violets*; violas manu tondere, Propert. — *Violet colour*; violaceus, ianthinus, or methystinus color, Plin. — *Of a violet colour*; violaceus; ianthinus, Plin.

VIOLIN. *s.* Minoris modi fides. — *A violin-player*; fidicen. — *To play upon the violin*; fidibus canere.

VIOINCELLO. *s.* Gravis soni barbitus.

VIPER. *s.* Vipera. — *A viper's brood*; viperæ catuli, pl., Plin.

VIPERINE or VIPEROUS. *a.* Vipereus; viperinus; (viperalis, Apul.).

VIRAGO. *s.* Virago; Plaut.; Ov.

VIRGIN. *s.* Virgo; puella.

VIRGIN. *a.* Prop.; virgineus; virginalis. — *Fig.*; purus; intactus; illibatus.

VIRGINITY. *s.* Virginitas; Cic.; Virg.; Ov.

VIRILE. *a.* See MANLY.

VIRILITY. *s.* Virilitas, Cic.

VIRTUAL. *a.* Quod vim (agendi) intra se retinet.

VIRTUALLY. *ad.* Actu intra se retento; revera; re-apse.

VIRTUE. *s.* I. *Efficacy, power*; virtus; vis; efficientia, Cic. — *Virtue of herbs*; radicium vis et effectus, Cic.; herbarum potestates, pl., Virg. — *By virtue of*; ex. II. *Moral goodness*; virtus; honestas; Cic.; animi rectum, Hor.; mores probi, pl., Hor.; Plaut. — *Tried virtue*; virtus spectata, probata. — *Exalted virtue*; virtus eximia, singularis et præstantissima, perfecta cumulateque, perfecta et ad summam deducta, Cic. — *To advance in virtue*; in virtute procedere, or progredi. — *To leave the paths of virtue*; virtuti nuntium remittere, Cic.; virtutis viam deserere, Hor.; virtutem exuere, Tac. — *To retain one's virtue*; virtutem retinere; animi rectum servare, Hor.

VIRTUOSO. *s.* Quem ad liberales artes natura designavit, disciplina erudit.

VIRTUOUS. *a.* Virtutis compos; virtute præditus, or præstans. — *Exceedingly virtuous*; singulari virtute ornatus; plurimis virtutibus instructus ornatusque, Cic. — *To be thoroughly virtuous*; omnes virtutis numeros continere; omnes animo virtutes comprehendere, Cic.

VIRTUOUSLY. *ad.* Cum virtute; congruenter convenienterque virtuti, Cic. — *To live virtuously*; vivere probe, Plaut., caste et integre; integerrime, or sanctissime, et honestissime vitam agere; vitam agere ex præscripto virtutis, Cic.

VIRULENCE. *s.* Prop.; rei virulentæ vis. — *Fig.*; acerbitas; acerbitatis virus, Cic.

VIRULENT. *a.* Prop.; virulentus, Gell. — *Fig.*; amarulentus, Gell.; mordax; acerbus; asper.

VIRUS. *s.* Virus, i, m.

VISCERA. *s.* Os, oris, n.; vultus, ūs; facies.

VISCERA. *s. pl.* Viscera, um, pl.; interanea, orum, pl.; Plin.

VISCERAL. *a.* Ad viscera pertinens.

To VISCERATE. *v. a.* Eviscerare, Virg.; exenterare, Just.; intestina eximere, Plin. — (Plautus uses the word exenterare in a figurative sense.)

VISCID. *a.* Glutinosus, Col.; sequax, Plin.; sequax et lentus.

VISIBILITY. *s.* Rei sub aspectu cadentis natura.

VISIBLE. *a.* I. *That may be seen*; aspectabilis; sub aspectu, or sensum oculorum, cadens; quod sub oculis cadit; quod aspectu sentitur, Cic.; visibilis. II. *Evident, manifest*; clarus; manifestus; apertus; perspicuus.

VISIBLY. *ad.* I. *Perceptibly*; aspectabili specie.

II. *Evidently, manifestly*; palam; aperte ac palam; luce palam; perspicue; manifeste; manifestum; clare; evidenter; Liv.

VISION. *s.* I. *Sight*; aspectus, ūs, Cic.; oculatorum contuitus, or conjectus, ūs, Cic. II. *An apparition*; visum; spectrum; species, Cic. — *A heavenly vision*; missum, or profectum, a Deo visum, Cic. III. *A chimera*; visio inanis; delirantis somnium; aberrantis animi mera deliria, Cic.; vana species, Hor.

VISIONARY. *a.* Fanaticus; lymphatus; lymphaticus; qui vanis animum pascit figmentis.

VISIT. *s.* Salutatio; officiosus ad aliquem aditus, ūs, — *Visit of a physician*; medicus ad ægrotum aditus, Plaut. — *To receive the visits of one's friends*; amicorum salutationi se dare, Cic. — *To spend one's time in paying visits*; tempus omne salutationibus consumere, Cic.

To VISIT. *v. a.* I. *To go to see*; aliquid visere, or invisere, Cic., convivere, Liv. — *To visit often*; visitare, Cic.; sæpius revivere, Virg. — *To visit a place*; locum invisere, obire, or lustrare, Cic. II. *To go to survey*; inspicere.

VISITATION. *s.* Inspectio; spectatio.

VISITER or **VISITOR**. *s.* I. *One who goes to see another*; saluator, Cic. II. *An inspector*; inspector, Plin.

VISUAL. *a.* Ad visum pertinens.

VITAL. *a.* Vitalis.

VITALITY. *s.* Vitalis motus, ūs, Lucr.; vitalitas, Plin.

VITALS. *s. pl.* Vitalia, ium, Plin.

TO VITIATE. *v. a.* Vitare; corrumpere; depravare.

VITIOUS. *a.* See VICIOUS.

VITREOUS. *a.* Vitreus.

VITRIFICATION. *s.* In vitrum conversio.

TO VITRIFY. *v. a.* In vitrum convertere.

VITRIOL. *s.* Chalcanthum, Cels.; atramentum sutorium, Plin.

VITRIOLATE. *a.* Ex chalcantimo concinnatus.

VITRIOLIC. *a.* Quod ad chalcantim naturam accedit.

TO VITUPERATE. *v. a.* Vituperare; reprehendere; Cic. — See **TO BLAME**.

VITUPERATION. *s.* Vituperatio; reprehensio; Cic. — See **BLAME**.

VIVACIOUS. *a.* Vivax; alacer.

VIVACITY. *s.* Alacritas; (agendi) celeritas; (ingenii) vis, or vigor; (mentis) acies.

VIVID. *a.* Acer; vividus, Cic. — *A vivid imagination*; ingenium acre; vegeta mens, Cic.; ingenium rapax, Sen.

VIVIDLY. *ad.* Acriter.

TO VIVIFY. *v. a.* Vitam infundere; sensum vitalem reddere; vitale auxilium afferre, Lucr.

VIVIPAROUS. *a.* Viviparus.

VIXEN. *s.* Mulier rixosa.

VOCABULARY. *s.* Vocabulorum index.

VOCAL. *a.* Vocalis; qui voce fit.

VOCALLY. *ad.* Ore; voce; verbo.

VOCATION. *s.* I. *Profession, calling*; vite genus, institutum, or ratio; ars; Cic. II. *Divine summons*; divinus afflatus, or instinctus, ūs.

VOCATIVE CASE. *s.* (In grammar); casus vocativus, Quint.; casus vocandi, Vitr. — *In the vocative*; vocative, Gell.

VOCIFERATION. *s.* Clamor; vociferatio.

VOCUE. *s.* Existimatio; nomen; fama; famæ celebratas. — *To be in vogue*; vigere; esse in honore; celebrari; florere; esse in magno nomine et gloria; existimatione, or laude et gloria, florere; in vulgus valere; celebrationem habere.

VOICE. *s.* Vox. — *A sweet voice*; vox suavis et canora, Cic. — *A clear voice*; vox liquida, Hor., limpida, Plin., clara, Cic. — *A strong full voice*; vox grandior et plenior, Cic. — *A firm voice*; vox infragilis, Ov. — *A mournful or lamentable voice*; vox lamentabilis, ad miserabilem sonum inflexa, Cic., flebilis, Quint. — *A harsh voice*; vox assona, absurda, incondita. — *A shrill voice*; vox percutata, Cic., tinnula, Catull. — *A weak voice*; vox parva, Cic., exigua, Virg., pusilla, Quint. — *To have a strong voice*; esse voce magna, Cic. — *To lift up the voice*; sonum vocis intendere, Cic.; vocem atollere, Quint. — *In a low voice*; submissim fabulari, Suet. — *To speak in a low voice*; submisso loqui, Cic.; vocem submittere, Quint. — *Management of the voice*; vocis usus et tractatio, Cic. — *A manageable voice*; vox ingeniosa moderandis sonis, Ov.; vox toto organo instructa, Quint. — *To accompany the voice in singing*; carmine nervis sociare. — *To stifle the voice*; vocem comprimere, Plaut., suppressere, Cels.; vocis usum præcludere, Ov. — *The voice is lost*; vox extinguitur, Vitr., de vocatur, Plin. — See also **VOTE**.

VOICELESS. *a.* Silens; tacitus.

VOID. *a.* I. *Empty, vacant*; vacuus; inanis. II. *Vain, ineffectual*; vanus; irritus; cassus; inutilis; inanis. III. *Void of, i. e. without*; expers rei; re carens.

IV. — *To make void, i. e. to make empty*; vacuare; evacuire; vacuum facere; inanire, Plin. — *To render null or useless*; irritum facere, or reddere. — *To abrogate*; abrogare; antiquare; rescindere.

VOID. *s.* Inane.

TO VOID. *v. a.* I. *To quit, leave*; loca evacuare, Cæs.; loco excedere. II. *To emit excrements*; alvum reddere, Cels., evacuare, or exinanire, Plin.

VOLATILE. *a.* Volatilis; volaticus.

VOLATILITY. *s.* Volatilis rei natura. — *Volatility of mind or disposition*; ingenii mobilitas.

VOLCANIC. *a.* Vulcanicus.

VOLCANO. *s.* Mons ignifivus, vulcanius, or flammæ eructans.

VOLITION. *s.* Voluntas; arbitrium; arbitratus, ūs, Cic.

VOLLEY. *s.* I. *Discharge of guns*; (tormentorum belliorum) emissio. II. *A shout*; acclamatio.

VOLUBILITY. *s.* Volubilitas, Cic. — *Volubility of speech*; volubilitas verborum; præceptis dicendi celeritas; linguæ mobilitas. — *To speak with great volubility*; volubiliter dicere, Cic.; magno cursu verba convolvere, Sen.

VOLUBLE. *a.* Volubilis.

VOLUME. *s.* I. *Bulk*; moles, Col.; crassitudo, Cæs.; extensio, Vitr. II. *A book*; volumen; liber; Cic.; tomus, Mart.

VOLUMINOUS. *a.* Crassus; amplus; immensus. — *A voluminous author*, qui permultos libros scripsit; ingenium ferax, Cic.

VOLUNTARILY. *ad.* Sponte; ultro; sua sponte et voluntate; haud invite; libenter.

VOLUNTARY. *a.* Spontaneus; ultroneus; voluntarius, Cic.

VOLUNTEER. *s.* Voluntarius (sc. miles), Cic.; volo, Liv.

VOLUPTUARY. *s.* (Homo) voluptati deditus, Ter.; voluptarius, Cic.; voluptuosus, Plin.

VOLUPTUOUS. *a.* Voluptuosus; voluptarius. — *A voluptuous life*; vita mollis ac delicata, plena deliciis, conferta voluptatum omnium varietate, Cic. — *To lead a voluptuous life*; in deliciis et mollitibus vitam agere, Plaut.; luxuria ac lascivia diffundere, Ter.

VOLUPTUOUSLY. *ad.* Voluptuarius in modum; delicate ac molliter, Cic.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS. *s.* Voluptas; luxuria et lascivia.

VOLUTE. *s.* Voluta; helix; Vitr.

VOMIT. *s.* Vomitus, ūs, Plin.

TO VOMIT. *v. a.* Vomere; evomere; Cic.; vomitu reddere, Plin.

VOMITING. *s.* Vomitus, ūs. — *To excite vomiting*; vomitum alicui excutere, Plaut., creare, Plin.; vomitionem movere, Cic., or concitare, Plin.; vomitiones invitare, Cels., or præstare, Plin. — *To stop or check vomiting*; nauseaum fluentem coercere, Hor., or restringere; vomitiones inhibere, Plin.

VOMITIVE. *a.* Vomitorius, Plin.

VORACIOUS. *a.* Cibi avidus, Ter.; vorax; carnivorus, Plin. — *A voracious fellow*; hœllu, Cic.; venter vorax, Ov.

VORACIOUSLY. *ad.* Avide.

VORACITY or **VORACIOUSNESS**. *s.* Ingluvies, Ter.; ad cibos aviditas; jejuna aviditas, Plin.

VORTEX. *s.* (In the sea); vortex, Liv.; turbo, Cic.; circus, Plin.; globus, Col.

VOTARY. *s.* Alicui devotus, or addictus.

VOTE. *s.* Suffragium. — *To give a vote*; suffragium ferre. — *To give one's vote to any one*; alicui suffragari, Cic.; alterum suffragio ornare, or voto et suffragio prosequi, Plin. J. — *Fictitious or bad votes*; suffragia emendicata, Suet. — *Bought votes*; suffragia largitione empta, Cic. — *Good or honest votes*; suffragia enudicata. — *To go to the vote*; suffragia inire, Liv. — *To give one's vote against*; refragari.

TO VOTE. *v. a.* Annuere; dare; concedere.

TO VOTE. *v. n.* See **VOTE**.

VOTER. *s.* I. *One who has the right of voting*; suffragii jus habens. II. *One who votes*; suffragator, Cic.

VOTIVE. *a.* Votivus, Hor.

TO VOUCH. *v. a.* See **TO AFFIRM, MAINTAIN**.

VOUCHER. *s.* See **WARRANT**.

TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. n.* Annuere; concedere; dare.

TO VOUCHSAFE. *v. n.* Dignari; non recusare.

VOW. *s.* Votum. — *To make a vow*; votum nuncupare, or Deo facere; rem Deo devovere; religione voti se obstringere, Cic. — *To be bound by a vow*; voto teneri; voti religione obstringi; sponsione Deo obligari, Cic. — *To perform a vow*; votum Deo solvere, persolvere, Cic., reddere, Plin. J.; voto se liberare, Cic.

TO VOW. *v. a.* Vovere; promittere. — See also **Vow**.

TO VOW. *v. n. i. e.* *To declare solemnly or strongly*; asserere; asseverare; pro certo affirmare; Liv.

VOWEL. *s.* Vocalis (sc. litera). — *A meeting or concourse of vowels*; vocalium concursus, ūs, Cic.

VOYAGE. *s.* Navigatio; transmarina peregrinatio; cursus maritimus, Cic. — *To go a long voyage*; in longinqua navigare, Plin. — *To have a good voyage*; belle, or bellissime, navigare.

TO VOYAGE. *v. n.* Navigare, Cic.; navi vehi, Lucr.

VOYAGER. *s.* Qui navigat; qui per mare currit. — (Navigator, nauta, the captain of a ship, a sailor.)

VULGAR. *a.* Vulgaris; plebeius; communis. — *A vulgar expression*; usurpata apud plebeculam elocutio. — *Vulgar language*; vulgaris, or plebeius, sermo, Cic. — *The vulgar tongue*; patrius sermo, Lucr.; lingua vernacula, Suet. — *The vulgar*; vulgus.

VULGARITY. *s.* Humilitas; vilitas; abjectio.

VULGARLY. *ad.* Vulgo; vulgariter.

VULGATE. *s.* Vulgata sacrorum librorum interpretatio.

VULNERABLE. *a.* Vulneri obnoxius; qui vulnerari potest.

VULNERARY. *a.* Vulnerarius, Plin. — *A vulnerary herb*; herba vulneribus utilis.

VULTURE. *s.* Vulturius, Plaut.; vultur, Virg.

VULTURINE. *a.* Vulturinus, Plin.

W.

WAD. *s.* Fascis; fasciculus.

TO WAD. *v. a.* Farcire.

WADDING. s. Pannus villosior ad (culcitas) farcendas.
 To WADDLE. v. n. Incessu vacillare, provolvare.
 To WADE. v. n. Flumen vado transire, Cæs.
 WAFFER. s. Collyria signatoria; crustulum signatorium.
 WAFT. s. Signum.
 To WAFT. v. a. Deducere; deferre. — *To waft over*; trajicere; transmittere.
 WAG. s. Nuxag; nugator; jocolator; Cic.
 To WAG. v. a. Agitare; movere; commovere. — *To wag the tail*; cevere; cauda blandiri.
 To WAG. v. n. Moveri; se movere.
 WAGER. s. Sponsio; pignus. — *To lay a wager*; sponsonem facere, Cic.; pignore certare, or contendere, cum altero, Virg. — *I dare not lay any wager*; non ausim quidquam deponere, Virg. — *I lay you any wager*; contendo tecum quovis pignore, Phædr.
 WAGES. s. pl. Merces; pretium. — *To serve for wages*; mercedem ab altero accipere; alicui mercede famulari; Cic.
 WAGGERY. s. Jocus; nugæ, arum, pl.; jocandi genus ingeniosum, or factum, Cic.
 WAGGISH. a. Jocosus; jocolatorius; nugatorius, Cic.
 WAGGISHLY. ad. Jocosus, Cic.; nugatorie, Auct. ad Her.
 WAGON. s. Plaustrum; carrus; vehiculum; currus. — *A baggage wagon*; currus sarcinarius.
 WAGONER. s. Carri, or plaustris, ductor.
 WAGON-MAKER. s. Plaustrorum, or currum, faber.
 To WAIL. v. n. Plorare; lamentare; lugere; gemere.
 WAILING. s. Lamentatio; ejulatus, ùs; planctus, ùs.
 WAIN. s. See WAGON.
 WAINSCOT or WAINSCOTING. s. Tabulæ parietibus applicatæ, pl.
 To WAINSCOT. v. a. Parietes tabulis vestire, Cic.
 WAIST. s. Media pars corporis. — *Waist of a ship*; laterum navigii septa.
 WAISTCOAT. s. Inducula.
 WAIT. s. Insidiæ, pl. — *To lie in wait*; insidiari; ex insidiis petere. — *To lay wait*; insidias struere, tendere, parare.
 To WAIT. v. a. Expectare; præstolari; opperiri.
 To WAIT UPON. v. n. I. *To serve*; famulari; inseruire. — *To wait upon at table*; alicui adstare. II. *To accompany*; comitare; a lateri alicujus stare; latus claudere; deducere. III. *To visit*; visere; invisere; visitare.
 WAITER. s. Famulus; servus.
 To WAKE. v. a. and n. See To AWAKE.
 WAKE. s. Dies antecessens; dies præcedens festum, or festi prævius; vigilia, Plaut.; pervigilium, Liv.
 WAKEFUL. a. I. *That does not sleep well*; insomnis; vigil. II. *Watchful*; vigil; vigilans; vigilax.
 WALK. s. I. *The act of walking*; ambulatio; deambulatio; inambulatio. — *A short walk*; or ambulatiuncula, Cic. — *To go for a walk*; ambulatum, or inambulationem, ire, Cic. — *To take a walk*; ambulationem conficere, Cic.; ambulare; deambulare. II. *A place to walk in*; ambulacrum, Plaut.; ambulatio, Cic. — *A covered walk*; ambulatio tecta, Cic. — *An open walk*; or ambulatio subdialis, Plin. III. *Gait, step*; incessus, ùs; ingressus, ùs; ingressio; Cic.
 To WALK. v. n. Ambulare; deambulare; inambulare; spatari; Cic. — *To walk about*; circumambulare; obambulare. — *To walk along*; incedere. — *To walk back*; redambulare, Plaut. — *To walk forth*; prodeambulare, Ter. — *To walk through*; perambulare. — *A walking-stick*; scipio.
 WALL. s. (*Of a town*); murus; monia, pl. — (*Of a house, &c.*); paries. — *Of or belonging to a wall*; muralis; parietinus. — *A partition wall*; paries medianus, Vitr. — *A garden or park wall*; maceria, Varr.; macerice, Col. — *A wall in ruins*; parietinæ, pl., Cic. — *To run one's head against a wall*; parieti caput impingere, Plin. J.; fig., ludere operam, Ter.
 To WALL. v. a. Muro cingere; mœnibus sepire; Cic.; amplecti muro, Hor.; (oppido) mœnia circumdare, Cic. — *To wall up*; (portam) inædificare, Liv.; (valvas ædis) obstruere, Nep.
 WALLED. part. a. (Urbs) mœnibus septa, or muro circumdata, Virg. — *Walled up*; calce et cœmentis obstructus; inædificatus.
 WALLEY. s. Mantica, Hor.; pera, Phædr. — *A small wallet*; manticula, Fest.
 WALLFLOWER. s. Leucocœum, Col.
 To WALLUP. v. n. Bullire, Cels.; ebullire; or, effervesce; Cic.; infervere, Hor.
 To WALLOW. v. n. In luto volutari, Cic.; se volutare.
 WALNUT. s. Nux; nux juglans, Plin. — *A walnut-shell*; putamen; carina, pl.; Plin. — *A walnut-tree*; nux; nux juglans; Plin.
 To WAMBLE. v. n. Nauseo corripit, Cic.; nausea corripit, Col.
 WAN. a. Pallidus, Cic. — *Somewhat wan*; subpallidus, Cels.; pallidulus, Catull.
 WAND. s. Virga, Virg. — *A small wand*; virgula, Cic. — *Having a wand*; virgatus, Catull.; virgeus, Col. — *Mercury's wand*; caduceus.

To WANDER. v. n. I. *To roam, ramble*; errare; vagari; Cic. II. *To deviate, go astray*; errare; errare in re; in errorem labi, or induci; errore teneri, or duci; in errore versari; alucinari, Cic.
 WANDERING. s. Error; alucinatio.
 To WANE. v. n. I. *To grow less, decrease*; imminui; decrescere. II. *To decline, sink*; declinare; inclinare; ingravescere; senescere; vergere.
 WANE. s. Decrescentia. — *Wane of the moon*; lunæ decrescentia, Vitr.; luna decrescens, Cic. — *The moon is on the wane*; decrescit luna, Cic.
 WANNES. s. Pallor, Cic.; color exsanguis.
 To WANT. v. a. I. *To be without*; re defici, or deficere; carere. — *To want the common necessities of life*; inopia rerum necessariarum conflictari, Cic. — *I want this*; hac re deficio; hæc res me deficit; illud mihi deest. II. *To have need of, to lack*; hoc mihi, tibi, &c., opus est. III. *To wish, long, desire*; cupere; appetere; expetere; rei cupiditate teneri; Cic.; cupide appetere; sitienter expetere; avere; rei studio, or cupiditate, flagrare, or ardere.
 To WANT. v. n. i. e. *To be deficient*; deesse.
 WANT. s. I. *Need*; opus; usus, ùs; necessitas. II. *Deficiency*; defectus, ùs; inopia. III. *Poverty*; paupertas; inopia; egestas. — *To come to want*; facultatibus labi, Cic.
 WANTON. a. I. *Lascivious, lustful*; lascivus, Hor.; libidinosus, Cic. II. *Licentious, dissolute*; dissolutus; perditus; intemperans; Cic. III. *Frolicsome, gay*; lascivus; hilarus, Ter.; hilaris; lætus; Cic.; petulans.
 To WANTON. v. n. I. *To play*; nugari; jocari; jucunditati se dare, Cic. II. *To move nimbly and irregularly*; agitari.
 WANTONLY. ad. Libidinosè; lascive; proterve; hilarè; hilariter; lætè.
 WANTONNESS. s. Libido; lascivia; protervia; hilaritas.
 WAR. s. Bellum. — *To raise war*; bellum movere, commovere, excitare, concitare, suscitare. — *To wage war*; bellum alicui facere; bellum cum aliquo gerere; bellare; or, belligerare, Cic.
 To WARBLE. v. n. Suaviter garrere, or canere; vocem tremulo modulari, Quint.; fundere cantum e gutture tremulo, Cic.; sonum inflexo crebrius spiritu variare, Plin.; varia vocis frequentamenta incidere, Gell.
 WARBLING. s. Avium cantus, Hor., or garritus, or concentus, ùs, Cic.
 To WARD. v. a. Petitiones effugere, Cic.; ictus avertere, or declinare, Liv., eludere, Ov.
 WARD. s. I. (In fencing); petitionis declinatio, or vitatio. II. *District of a town*; regio. III. *Custody*; carcer; custodia, Cic. — *To put in ward*; mandare vinculis; in carcerem, or in vincula, conicere, or contrudere; in custodiam dare; custodia tradere.
 IV. *One under the care of a guardian*; pupillus; fem., pupilla; Cic.
 WARDEN. s. Custos; præfectus.
 WARDER. s. Excubitor; vigil.
 WARDROBE. s. Vestiarium, Plaut.
 WARDSHIP. s. Tutela, Cic.
 WARE. a. See AWARE.
 WARE. s. Merx, Cic.; mercimonium, Plaut. — *Earth*; curare; figlinum, Plin.; vasa fictilia, Cic.
 WAREHOUSE. s. Apotheca; horreum; Cic.
 WAREHOUSEMAN. s. Apothecæ, or repositorii, custos; horrearius, Pand.
 WARFARE. s. Militia; arma, pl.; res militaris; rei militaris scientia; Cic.
 WARILY. ad. Sapienter; prudenter; considerate; caute; Cic.
 WARINESS. s. Prudentia; circumspectio; cautio; Cic.; cautela, Apul.
 WARLIKE. a. Militaris; bellicus; bellicosus. — *Of a warlike disposition*; bellorum cupidus. — *Of warlike abilities*; bellandi virtute præstans, Cic.
 WARM. a. I. *Not cold*; calidus, Cic.; calens, Hor.; tepidus; teporatus, Plin. II. *Zealous, ardent*; ardens; animosus; rei studio incensus; studiosus. — *Warm in the king's cause*; egregie erga regem animatus. — *To be warm in a cause*; rei studio ardere, inflammari, flare, teneri; in re studio efferi, Cic.
 III. *Habitually passionate*; iracundus; acer; vehemens; ferox.
 To WARM. v. a. Calefacere, Cic.; calefactare, Plaut. — *To warm one's self at a fire*; ad focum assidere; ad flammam se applicare, Cic. — *To warm one's self in the sun*; apricari, Cic.; apricari in sole, Varr.; apricatione calescere, Cic.
 To WARM. v. n. Calefieri, Cic.
 WARMING-PAN. s. Ignitabulum, Solin.; vas calefaciendi lecto; vas exalfactorium.
 WARMLY. ad. Calide; tepide. — Fig.; studiose; animose; ardentè; ferventer; ardentè studio, or animo; acriter; iracunde.
 WARMNESS or WARMTH. s. Calor; ardor; fervor; æstus, ùs. — Fig.; studium; animus studiosus; propensior voluntas, Cic.; ira; iracundia.

To WARN. *v. a.* Aliquem de re, or rem, monere, Cic.; rei admonere, or commone, Plin. — To warn *beforehand*; *præmonere*, Cic. — To warn *secretly*, or *privately*; *submonere*, Ter.; *secretis nuntiis monere*, Tac.

WARNING. *s.* Monitio; admonitio; monitum; monitus, ūs.

WARP. *s.* (With weavers); subtemen, Ter.

To WARP. *v. n.* Incurvari; inflecti.

To WARP. *v. a.* Flectere; inflectere; curvare; incurvare.

To WARRANT. *v. n.* I. To attest; affirmare; asseverare. II. To declare upon surety; auctoritatem rei traditæ, or auctorem, se profiteri; alicui de re spondere; prestare. III. To justify, authorise; auctoritatem alicui dare, tribuere. IV. To exempt; aliquem a re liberare; re, or ex re, eximere; immunem rei reddere.

WARRANT. *s.* Rescriptum, Tac.; rescripti libellus, Plin.

WARRANTABLE. *a.* Legitimus.

WARRANTER. *s.* Auctor; sponsor; pres.

WARRANTISE or WARRANTY. *s.* Auctoritas; cautio.

WARREN. *s.* Leporarium, Varr.; vivarium, Col.

WARRENER. *s.* Vivarii custos, Cic.

WARRIOR. *s.* Bellator, Cic.; miles; militaris homo, Sall.

WART. *s.* Verruca, Plin.

WARY. *a.* Prudens; consideratus, Cic.; cautus.

To WASH. *v. a.* Lavare; abluere; eluere. — To wash vessels; vasa emundare; patinas, vasa, eluere, Plin. — To wash off, out, or away; expungere; delere; interlinere. — To wash with a colour; colorare, Cic.; rei colorem inducere, Plin.; colore imbure.

To WASH. *v. n.* Alluere.

WASH. *s.* I. A marsh; locus palustris, Cæs.; locus paludosus, Ov. II. A cosmetic lotion; fucus. III. Food for hogs; sorbitio. IV. The act of washing; lavatio. — To give one's clothes to the wash; lintea dare purganda.

WASHBALL. *s.* Saponis globulus; globulus smecticus; smegma, Plin.

WASHERWOMAN. *s.* Quæ lintea lavat, abluit, purgat.

WASHHOUSE. *s.* Lacuna ad abluenda lintea.

WASHING. *s.* Lavatio, Varr.; linteorum purgatio, or ablutio.

WASHY. *a.* I. Damp; humidus; madidus. II. Weak, not solid; infirmus.

WASP. *s.* Vespa, Cic.

WASPISH. *a.* Morosus; difficilis; Cic.; tetricus, Col.

WASPISHLY. *ad.* Morosè.

WASPISHNESS. *s.* Morositas, Cic.; natura difficilis, Nep.

To WASTE. *v. a.* I. To diminish; minuere; imminuere; diminuire. II. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander; dissipare; exhaurire; profundere.

III. To desolate, lay waste; agris depopulationem, or populationem, inferre, or facere; agris populari, or depopulari; ferro et incendiis vastare, Cic.; devastare; or, ferro flammisque pervastare, Tac. IV. To wear out; terere, Lucr.; atterere, Mart.; usu deterere, Quint.

To WASTE. *v. n.* Tabescere; decrescere; consumi.

WASTE. *a.* I. Destroyed, ruined; destructus; dirutus; eversus. II. Desolate, uncultivated; desertus; solitarius; Cic.; incultus. III. Wasted, laid waste; vastatus; populatus. IV. Superfluous; supervacuus; supervacaneus; superfluent; redundans; Cic. V. Worthless; nullus pretii; rejectaneus; vilis; Cic.

WASTE. *s.* I. Uncultivated land; deformis ager; solum incultum et derelictum; solum cultu vacans; solitudo; vastitas; Cic. II. Profusion; profusi sumptus, pl.; dissolutio; liberalitas, Cic.; prodigantia; nimia largitas, Tac. III. Consumption, loss; damnum; detrimentum; jactura; Cic.

WASTEFUL. *a.* I. Destructive, ruinous; damnosus; exitiosus; exitialis; Cic.; detrimetosus, Cæs. II. Prodigious, dissipated; prodigus, Cic.; profusus; effusus. WASTEFULLY. *ad.* Prodigè; effuse; Cic.; profuse, Liv.

WASTEFULNESS. *s.* Prodigalitas, (Auct. Decl. in Catil.); prodigantia, Tac.; dissolutio liberalitatis, Cic.

WASTER. *s.* Prodigus; nepos.

WATCH. *s.* I. Absence of sleep; vigilia, Cic. II. Guard, vigilant keep; custodia. III. Watchmen; statio; pl.; vigiles; Cic.; Liv.; excubitores; speculatores; Cæs.; circitores, Veget.; circitores. — Chief of the watchmen; vigiliarius præfectus, P. Jct. IV. Office of watchmen; pl.; excubiæ; vigiliæ. V. Place where guard is set; statio. VI. A period of the night; vigilia. VII. A pocket time-piece; manuale, or viatorium, horologium, Vitr.

To WATCH. *v. n.* I. Not to sleep; vigilare. — To watch the whole night; noctem ad ipsam lucem, Hor., usque ad lucem, Ter., pervigilare; pernoctare insonnem, Cic. II. To keep guard; excubare, Cæs.; stationem, or excubiæ, agere, Tac.; Ov.; vigiliæ agere; Cic. III. To be vigilant or attentive; vigilare; animum ad rem applicare, or appellere, Ter.; animum attendere, Nep., or intendere, Cic.

To WATCH. *v. a.* I. To guard; custodire; tueri; præsidio tutari. II. To observe; observare; rei, or rem, attendere, Cic. — To watch an enemy's movements; observare motus hostium; explorare hostes; Cæs.

WATCHFUL. *a.* Vigilans; sedulus; studiosus ac diligens, Cic.

WATCHFULLY. *ad.* Vigilanter; vigilantissime; sedulo; Cic.

WATCHFULNESS. *s.* Vigilantia; sedulitas; Cic.

WATCHHOUSE. *s.* Statio.

WATCHING. *s.* Insomnia, Ter.; nocturna iniquitas, Plin.

WATCHMAKER. *s.* Horologii opifex, or fabricator.

WATCHMAN. *s.* Vigil; excubitor.

WATCHTOWER. *s.* Specula, Cic.

WATCHWORD. *s.* Tesseræ; signum; Cæs.

WATER. *s.* Aqua. — Fresh water; aqua dulcis, Cic.

— Salt water; aqua marina, Cic. — Running water; aqua viva, Sen., jugis, Hor., fluens, profluens, Cic. — Spring water; aqua fontana, Col. — River water; aqua fluvialis, Col., fluminea, Ov. — Well water; aqua putealis, Col. — Stagnant water; aqua reses, Varr., pigra, stagnans, Plin. — Cold water; aqua frigida, Plaut.; frigida (without aqua) Sen. — Mineral water; aquæ metallica, pl., Plin. — Medicinal water; pl., aquæ medicata, Sen., medicæ, Claud. — A little water; aqua, Cic. — Full of water; aquosus. — Conduit of water; aqua ductus, Cic.; aquagium, Pomp. Mel. — A pearl of the first water; unio exaluminatus, Plin.

To WATER. *v. a.* I. To supply with moisture; aspergere; conspergere; Cic.; humectare, Virg. — To water flowers; leni aspergine flores fovere, Plin. — To water a garden; hortum aspergere, aqua irrorare, Col.; horto aquam irrorare, Ov. II. To irrigate, supply with streams; rigare; irrigari; adquare; inadefacere.

III. To give drink (to cattle); ad aquam appellere, Varr., adquare, Suet., aquari, Sall. IV. To diversify as with waves; nitorem undulatum panno præli ope addere. — Watered, (& of stuffs, &c.); undulatus, Varr.; Plin.

WATER-COLOUR. *s.* Color aqua glutinosa dilutus. — To paint in water-colours; dilutis aqua coloribus pingere. WATER-CRESSES. *s.* Nasturtium aquaticum.

WATERFALL. *s.* Aquæ dejectus, ūs, Sen.; præceps aquæ lapsus, ūs; ex alto desiliens aqua, Plin. J.; cataraeta, Vitr.; cataractes, Plin.

WATER-FOWL. *s.* Fulica, Virg.; fulix, Cic.; fluminea volucris, Ov.; pl., ripariæ aves, Plin.; assuetæ ripis volucres, Virg.

WATER-GRUEL. *s.* Polenta, Varr.

WATERINESS. *s.* Humor, Cic.

WATERING-PLACE. *s.* I. A place where cattle are watered; aquarium, Cato. II. A place of fashionable resort. — (On the sea-coast); locus maritimus; ora maritima; mare, Hor. — (Inland); aquæ, pl.

WATERING-POT. *s.* Alveolus, Phadr.

WATERMAN. *s.* Navicularius; naviculator; portitor.

— The trade of a waterman; navicularia, Cic. — To be a waterman; navicularium facere, Cic.

WATER-MILL. *s.* Mola aquaria, Pallad.; mola aquæ, Cod. Just.

WATER-POT. *s.* Aquarium; aqualis; Varr.; Plaut.

WATER-RAT. *s.* Aquatilis musculus, Plin.

WATER-WORK. *s.* i. e. An artificial spout of water; aqua saliens, Virg.; aqua e tubulo erumpens.

WATERY. *a.* I. Thin, liquid; liquidus, Cic.; liquens; fluens. II. Full of water; aquosus, Plin.; aquaticus, Ov. III. Inspid; aquatilis, Varr.; fatuus; saporis expers; sapore carens; in quo nullus est sapor, Cic.

WATTLE. *s.* I. A hurdle; crates, Cæs. II. The barbs below a cock's bill; barba gallinacæ, Plin.; palea, Varr.

WAVE. *s.* I. A billow; fluctus, ūs; mnda, Cic. II. Unevenness, inequality; inequalities, Col.

To WAVE. *v. n.* I. To play loosely, to float; fluitare, Ov.; involtare, Hor.; undare, Plaut.; undatim agitari; motu tremulo agitari. II. To be in an uncertain state, to fluctuate, waver; fluitare; in re dubitare; dubitatione astutare, herere, fluctuare, Cic.; suspensum et incertum pendere.

To WAVE. *v. a.* I. To move loosely; motu tremulo agitare. II. To beckon, to direct by a waft or motion of any thing; signum dare; digito, &c., suadere; manu, &c., significare; per gestum significare. II. To put off, to quit; cedere; omittre; prætermittre; ab argumento desistere. IV. To put aside for the present; rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere.

To WAVER. *v. n.* I. To play to and fro; agitari; fluitare; vacillare. II. To be unsettled; animo titubare; dubitare; esse animo incerto et ancipiti, Cic.; fluctuare; fluctuare animo, Liv.; esse ambiguum consilii, Tac.

WAYY. *a.* I. Like waves; undulatus, undatus.

II. Playing to and fro as in undulations; undans.

WAX. *s.* Cera, Cic. — Sealing-wax; cera signatoria.

— To seal a letter with wax; uti cera in obsignandis literis, Cic.

To WAX. *v. a.* Cerare, Col.; incerare, Juv.; cera illinire, Ov.; cera circumlinire, Cic.

To WAX. *v. n.* I. To grow, increase; see To GROW, To INCREASE. II. To become, pass into any state; see To BECOME.

WAX-COLOURED. *a.* Cerinus, Plin.

WAXEN. *a.* Cereus.

WAY. *s.* I. A road, route; via; iter. — A highway; via publica, Plaut.; via militaris, Cic.; (via regia, Ulp.). — A by-way; via devia; iter devium, Cic. — A cross-way; via transversa, Cic.; trames, Varr. — A frequented way; via trita, Cic.; via frequens, Ov.; via celebris, Cato. — An easy way; via aperta, or expedita, Cic.; iter inoffensum, Tac. — A very bad way; iter impedimentissimum, Cic. — A paved way; via strata, Liv. — A short way; via brevior, Cic.; via compendiaria, Plin. — A right way; via recta. — To put in the right way; in viam deducere, Cic., or inducere, Varr. — To turn out of the way; de via deducere, Cic.; recta via depellere, Quint. — A place where three ways meet; trivium, Cic. — The way from one town to another; via qua est hac ubi iter in illam. — The way to India; via qua est hinc in Indiam, Cic. — Of or belonging to ways; viarius, Cæs.; Cic. — By the shortest way; compendiario, Sen. — To show one the way; alicui viam monstrare, Virg.; or commonstrare, Cic. — To ask the way; iter exquirere. — To miss the way; itinere deerrare, Sen.; viam deviam sequi, Cic. — To turn out of one's way; de via declinare, Cic.; ex itinere deflectere, Suet. — To go a shorter way; via compendiaria uti, Cic. — By the way; inter viam, Ter.; ex itinere, Cæs. — To pursue the same way; eundem cursum tenere, Cic.; eandem viam insistere, Ter. — Go on your way; perge conficere iter inceptum, Cic. — To meet by the way; inter eundem alicui occurrere, Virg. — The way is direct; semita vos feret ipsa, Catull. — See ROAD. II. A length of space; iter.

III. Course, direction; cursus, ùs. — Which way; qua. — This way; hac. — That way; illac; istorsum; istac. — Which way soever; quacumque; quoquo; quoquoversum; or, quoquoversus. — Another way; alio. IV. Passage, power of progression made or given; transitus, ùs; iter, Liv.; via, Cic. V. Course, regular progression; cursus, ùs; tenor; ordo, Cic. VI. Means, instrument; ratio; via; Cic. — To consider the way of doing any thing; de re faciendâ, or quemadmodum res fiat, rationem inire, Cic. VII. Method, custom; via; iter; ratio, Cic.; methodus, Vitruv.; modus, Cic.; mos.

WAYFARER. *s.* Viator, Cic.

To WAYLAY. *v. a.* Alicui insidiari; alicui insidias parare, collocare, struere, Cic.; or, moliri, Virg.

WAYLAYER. *s.* Insidiator, Cic.

WAY-MARK. *s.* Palus iter monstrans.

WAYWARD. *a.* Pertinax; contumax; perversax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.; morosus; incommodus; importunus; gravis.

WAYWARDLY. *ad.* Obstinate; incommode.

WAYWARDNESS. *s.* Pertinacia; contumacia; perversacia; Cic.; obstinatus animus; obstinatio, Tac.

WE. *pron.* Nos.

WEAK. *a.* Debilis; imbecillus; infirmus. — I feel myself weak; me animi, or vires, deficiunt. — A weak mind; imbecillus animus, Cic.; imbecillum ingenium, Plin. J. — I am so weak that I can hardly stand; parum firmo mihi me ipsum ferre grave est, Ov. — A weak proof; infirma res ad probandum, Cic. — Weak aid; invalidum auxilium, Plin. — You know his weak point; nosti qua parte et quibus armis expugnari facile possit.

To WEAKEN. *v. a.* Rem debilitare, frangere, infringere et debilitare, enervare; vires alicujus imminuere, Cic., or carpere, Col.

WEAKLY. *ad.* Infirme; imbecillius; Cic.

WEAKLY. *a.* See WEAK.

WEAKNESS. *s.* I. Feebleness; infirmitas; imbecillitas; debilitas. — Weakness of voice; vox minus fortis, Plin. J. — Bodily weakness; imbecillitas corporis infirmitasque virium. — Weakness of courage; animi debilitatio atque abjectio, Cic. II. Irresolute, facility of character; facilitas. — A weakness towards any one; nimia in alicquem indulgentia. III. Defect, failing; fragilitas. — The weakness of human nature; humana fragilitas. — Each has his own weakness; sua cuicunque libido est. — One has one weakness, one another; aliud aliis viti est, Cic.

WEAL. *s.* I. Prosperity; felicitas; Cic.; fortuna; prospera, or secunda, fortuna; utilitas; commodum; res. II. Republic, state; publicum commodum; respublica. III. The mark of a stripe; vibex, Varr.

WEALTH. *s.* I. Prosperity; prosperitas, Cic.; pl., secunde res; copia. II. Riches; pl., divitiæ; fortuna; facultates; opes; copia.

WEALTHY. *ad.* Opulenter, Liv.; copiose; large; Cic.

WEALTHINESS. *s.* Opulentia.

WEALTHY. *a.* Dives. — (In money); pecuniosus; bene nummatus; amplissima pecunia dominus, Cic. — (In money and credit); opulentus, Cic.; opibus prepotens, Plin. — (In money out on interest, in funded pro-

perty); dives nummis in fenore positis, Hor. — (In landed property); locuples, Cic.; agris dives, Hor. — To become wealthy; divitem fieri, Cic.; ad multas opes emergere, Lucr., or procedere, Plin.; ad magnas pecunias venire, Cic.; in multas opes crescere, Liv.; (by good means); rem bonis et honestis rationibus augere, Cic.; (by bad means); mala ratione rem facere, Hor. — To make wealthy; ditare, Liv.; fortunis locupletare; divitibus augere; Cic.; (from being poor); ex egenitibus locupletes efficere, Cic. — To be wealthy; divitem esse; opibus valere; divitiis affluere; divitiis magnis refertum esse; circumfluere et abundare omnibus.

To WEAN. *v. a.* I. To put from the breast; infan-tem a lacte remove; infantem a mamma disjungere, Varr.; infantem a lacte, ab ubere, or a nutrice, depellere; (ablactare, Hieron.). II. To detach from; aliquid ab altero sejungere, abstrahere, divellere; alicujus voluntatem ab altero abalienare, Cic.; alicquem a re avocare, avellere, divellere. — To wean one's self from; animum a re quavis, or ab amore alterius, avocare, or abstrahere, Cic. — To wean one's affections from things of the world; animum a rebus caducis abstrahere; rebus humanis nuntium remittere. — To wean one's self from pleasure; voluptates animo excludere; Stat.; voluptatibus abstinere; ex omni pectore lætitiis expellere; Cic.

WEAPON. *s.* Telum. — Pl., Weapons; tela; arma. — (N. B. Tela means prop., offensive arms, arma, defensiva.)

WEAPONED. *a.* Armatus; telis paratus et ornatus; Cic.

WEAPONLESS. *a.* Inermis, Cic.; inermis, Sall.

To WEAR. *v. a.* I. To waste, to consume; consumere; absumere; Cic.; terere, Lucr.; atterere, Mart.; usu deterere, Quint. — Time wears all things; omnia consumit vetustas, Cic. — To be worn out by disease; morbo consumi, Liv. — To be worn out with grief; mæore confici, Cic. II. To carry appendant to the body; gerere, Nep.; vestibus indui; vestire. — Wearing a toga; toga amictus. — (Amicire is used of clothes wrapped round the wearer.) III. To wear out, to harass; see To HARASS.

To WEAR. *v. n.* I. To be wasted with use or time; usu atteri, or deteri, Mart. II. To pass by degrees; e. g. To wear well; annos ferre, Quint.; perennare Colum.

WEAR. *s.* I. The act of wearing; usus, ùs. — Clothes of a good wear; vestes que prorogant tempus, Plin.

II. A dam; see WEIR.

WEARINESS. *s.* I. Lassitude, fatigue; lassitudo; defatigatio; Cic.; fatigatio, Sen. II. Impatience; tædium; fastidium; intolerantia; Cic.; impatientia, Sen.

WEARING. *s.* i. e. Clothes; vestes; vestitus, ùs; vestimenta, pl.

WEARISOME. *a.* I. Fatiguing; operosus; laboriosus; Cic. — Wearisome discourse; verba lassas aures onerantia, Hor. II. Importunate; molestus; importunus; odiosus, Cic.; onerosus, Ov. III. Tedious; tædium, or satietatem, affers; odiosus; molestus; gravis; (tædiosus, Firmic.). — A wearisome speaker; odiosus orator, Cic. — A wearisome life; vita insuavis, Cic.

WEARISOMELY. *ad.* Molestè; importune; (tædiose Apul.).

To WEARY. *v. a.* I. To tire, fatigue; lassare; fatigare; defatigare; Cic.; labore defatigare, Cæs.; laboribus urgere, Ov. II. To harass, render impatient; alicquem satietate afficere, Cic.; satietatem creare, Plin., or movere, Quint.; alicui tædium afferre, Liv., or parere, Quint.; fastidium afferre, Cic., creare, Plin., or movere, Quint.; molestiam afferre, Cic.

WEARY. *a.* I. Tired, fatigued; lassus; fessus; defessus; fatigatus; defatigatus. II. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome; pertasus; tædio laborans; satiatius; oscitans. — To be weary of any thing; tædet alicquem alicujus rei; or, tædet alicquem, with an infin. of that of which one is tired; rei satietatem capere, Cic.; oscitare, Lucr.; tædio laborare; we find also, alicujus rei satietas alicquem tenet, Cic.; rei odium alicquem capit, Ter. III. Causing weariness; see TIRESOME.

WEASAND. *s.* Aspera arteria, Cic.; vocis, or animæ, iter, Virg.; Ov.; spiritus meatus; animæ canalus, Plin.

WEASEL. *s.* Mustela, Cic.

WEATHER. *s.* Cæli, or æris, affectio, Cic.; tempestas, Cic. — Fair or good weather; cælum serenum; cæli serenitas, Cic.; cæli temperatio, Cic., temperatura, Varr., or temperies, Ov.; bona tempestas, Cic. — Foul weather; tempestas, Cic.; intemperies, Plaut. — Unseasonable or unhealthy weather; cæli intemperantia, Cels., or intemperies, Liv.; solis aut anni intemperies, Colum.

To WEATHER. *v. a.* I. To expose to the weather; exponere; proferre; Cic. II. To pass with difficulty; eludere. — To weather a storm; tempestatem eludere. — To weather a cape; promontorium præternavigare.

III. To weather out, i. e. to endure; perferre; perpeti.

WEATHER-BEATEN. *a.* Tempestate jactatus.

WEATHERCOCK. *s.* Prop.; bractea ventisilis; bractea venti index.—Fig., i. e. *A fickle person*; homo mobili animo; homo pluma et folio moveri facilior; Cic.; mobile ingenium; homo instabilis, Liv.

WEATHER-DRIVEN. *a.* Tempestate abreptus; vento pulsatus et imbrī, Virg.

To WEAVE. *v. a.* I. *To form by texture*; texere, Ter. II. *To unite by intermixture*; contexere, Cic.; intexere, Virg.; implectere; implicare, Cic.; intextere, Quint.

To WEAVE. *v. n.* Telam exercere, Ov.; texere, Plin.

WEAVER. *s.* Telæ textor, fem. texitrix, Cic.; Sen.

WEB. *s.* I. *Texture, any thing woven*; tela, Cic.; textum, Plin.; textile, Vitr. II. *A kind of film that hinders the sight*; glaucoma, æ, Plaut.; albugo; glaucoma, atis; oculi nubecula, Plin. III. *A cobweb*; araneæ tela; araneæ textum, or opus, Plaut.; araneæ, æ; pl. araneæ, orum, Catull.; Phædr.; araneæ tenuia fila, Suet.

To WED. *v. a.* I. *To take for wife*; uxorem ducere, Ter.; uxorem sibi adjungere; aliquam in matrimonium ducere, Cic.; cum aliqua conjugium inire, Ov.; uxorem secum matrimonio jungere, Curt.—*To take for husband*; viro, or cum viro, nubere, Cic., or connubio se jungere, Virg. II. *To join in marriage*; aliquem matrimonio cum aliqua jungere, Cic., or connubio jungere, Virg., or maritare, Suet.

WEDDED. *a. and part.* Matrimonio junctus, Cic.—*Wedded to one's own opinion*; pertinax; contumax; perverax; Cic.; obstinatus, Liv.

WEDDING. *s.* Nuptiæ, pl.; sacra jugalia, Ov.; nuptiarum solemnia, Tac.—*A wedding ring*; annulus pronubus, or sponsalis.—*A wedding garment*; maritalis vestis, Ov.—*A wedding feast*; nuptiale convivium.—*A wedding day*; nuptialis dies.—*Wedding presents*; nuptialia dona, Cic.; sponsalia, Cod. Just.—*A wedding song*; carmen nuptiale, connubiale, Claud., sociale, Ov.; epithalamium, Quint.

WEDGE. *s.* Cuneus.—*A little wedge*; cuneolus.—*A wedge of gold or silver*; auri, argenti, massula, or massa.

WEDGE-SHAPED. *a.* Cuneatus, Liv.

To WEDGE. *v. a.* I. *To fasten with wedges*; cuneis coartare; cuneare, Sen. II. *To cleave with a wedge*; discunare, Plin.; cuneo findere.

WEDLOCK. *s.* Matrimonium; conjugium; connubium.

WEDNESDAY. *s.* Dies Mercurii.

WEE. *a.* Parvus; exiguus; minutus.

WEED. *s.* I. *A noxious plant*; herba inutilis, Plin.; herba noxia. II. *A garment*; vestis; habitus, ùs.—*Mourning weeds*; vestis lugubris, atra, pulla.

To WEED. *v. a.* Sarrire, Plin.; sarculare, Col.; herbas eruncare, Col.

WEEDER. *s.* Sarritor, Plaut.

WEEDHOOK. *s.* Sarculum; sarculus, Cic.—*A small weedhook*; mateola, Catull.

WEEDING. *s.* Sarritio, Varr.; sarritura, Col.; sarculatio; runcatio, Plin.

WEEK. *s.* Hebdomada, Gell.; (septimana, Cod. Theod.).—Hebdomas was used by the Romans only to denote the period of a disease.

WEEK-DAY. *s.* Dies profestus; profesta lux, Hor.; negotiosus dies, Tac.

WEEKLY. *a.* Hebdomadalis, Sidon.

WEEL. *s.* i. e. *A whip/pool*; gurgis; vortex, Ov.; Virg.; aqua in se contorta, Quint.

To WEEN. *v. n.* Existimare; putare; arbitrari; rem sibi cogitatione fingere, or depingere.—*So I ween*; ita esse profus existimo; ita mihi videtur.

To WEEP. *v. a.* I. *To lament with tears*; rem dolere, desicere, lugere, or deplorare; de re flere; rei illacrymari; rem lacrymis prosequi. II. *To shed moisture*; effundere; profunderi, Cic.

To WEEP. *v. n.* Flere; desicere; lacrymari; lacrymas effundere, or profundere.—*To weep day and night*; dies noctesque fletibus jungere, Cic.; diem atque noctem fletu continuare, Curt.—*To weep as a woman*; lamentis muliebriter lacrymis se dedere, Cic.; in muliebris fletu se projicere, Liv.—*To weep one's eyes out*; efflere oculos, Quint.—*To cause to weep*; aliquid fletum elicere, Plaut., excire, Ter., movere, excitare, or excutere, Cic.; aliquem in fletum adducere, Cic.

WEEPER. *s.* Lacrymis mollis, Propert.; plorator, Mart.; in lacrymas facilis; cui lacrymæ facile fluunt ex oculis.—*A female weeper at a funeral*; præfica, Plin.

WEEVIL. *s.* Curculio, Plaut.

WEF. *s.* Trama, Varr.; subtemen, Ov.

To WEIGH. *v. a.* I. *To examine by the balance*; pendere; ponderare; librare; pensare. II. *To examine, consider*; æstimare æ ponderare, Cic.; see To EXAMINE, To CONSIDER.

To WEIGH DOWN. *v. a.* Degravare.

WEIGHT. *s.* I. *Quantity measured*; pondus; pondus.—*A bad weight*; malum, or iniquum, pondus, Plaut.;

Hor.—*A golden crown a pound in weight*; corona aurea librali pondus, or libra pondus.—*He took away five pounds weight of gold*; auri pondus quinque abstulit, Cic.—*To pay money by weight*; pecuniam appendere, or non numerare, Cic. II. *Heaviness*; gravitas; pondus; Cic.; Cæs.; (ponderositas, Acc.). III. *Burdens*; pondus; onus. IV. *Moment, authority*; pondus; momentum; gravitas; auctoritas; Cic.—*Your letters have great weight with me*; tuæ literæ maximi sunt apud me ponderis, Cic.—*To give weight to trifles*; pondus nugis addere, Hor.

WEIGHTINESS. *s.* Gravitas.—See WEIGHT, II.

WEIGHTY. *a.* I. *Heavy, ponderous*; gravis; ponderosus; prægravis; onerosus. II. *Important*; magni momenti et ponderis.

WELCOME. *a.* Gratus; aliquid, or apud aliquem, gratiosus.—*To be welcome*; apud aliquem esse acceptum et gratiosum.—*You are welcome*; gaudeo te advenisse, Ter., te venisse, or quod veneris, Cic.—*Perhaps I shall not be welcome*; non fortasse te delectabit noster adventus, Cic.—*You will be very welcome*; mihi tuus adventus suavissimus erit et expectatissimus, Cic.

To WELCOME. *v. a.* Comiter accipere, Plaut.; accipere bene, amice, humane, leniter comiterque, Cic.; læta fronte accipere; Sil. Ital.; excipere benigno vultu, Liv.

WELCOME. *interj.* Optatus venis, or ades; optime venisti, Ter.

WELCOME. *s.* Vultus bonus.

To WELD. *v. a.* Plurima conflare, coagmentare, or in unum corpus redigere.—*To weld iron*; ferrum candens coagmentare.

WELFARE. *s.* Felicitas, Cic.; fortuna; prospera, or secunda, fortuna; salus; prosperitas.—*Apparent welfare*; personata felicitas, Sen.

WELKIN. *s.* Aër; cœlum.

WELL. *a.* I. *In good health*; vegetus; bene, or recte, valens, Cic.; corpore, or a corpore, valens; satus; validus; integer, Cels.—*To be well*; bene, or recte, valere; integra esse valetudine; Cic.—*To be quite well*; esse incorrupta sanitate, Cic.; prosperitate valetudinis, or firma valetudine, uti, Nep.—*Not to be very well*; minus belle valere. II. *Happy*; beatus; felix; fortunatus.—*To be well off*; uti felicitate; uti prospera, or secunda, fortuna, or prospero fortune flatu; Cic.—*Well off, well to do*; opulentus; dives; locuples.—*All is well*; salva res est. III. *Convenient, advantageous*; commodus; tempestivus; conveniens; opportunus.

IV. *In favour with*; aliquid, or apud aliquem, gratiosus, Cic.—*To be well with any one*; apud aliquem valere, Liv.; esse in gratia cum aliquo; gratiosum esse aliquid, or apud aliquem, Cic. V. *Recovered from sickness*; e. g. *To be well*; convalescere, Cic.

WELL. *s.* I. *A source, spring, fountain*; fons, Cic.; caput, Virg.; origo, Plin.—*A little well*; fonticulus, Plin. II. *A deep narrow pit of water*; puteus, Cic.—*Well-water*; aqua putealis, Col., or puteana, Plin.—*A well-digger, well-sinker*; putearius, Plin.—*The cover of a well*; puteal, Cic.—*To sink a well*; puteum aperire, Ulp. Jct.—*To sink a deep well*; puteum alte fodere. III. *Wells, i. e. Mineral water*; aquæ metallica, Plin., medicatæ, Sen., or medicæ, Claud.—*To be drinking at the wells*; aquas medicatas potare; medicis aquis ad potum uti, Plin.—*To come to the wells*; ad aquas venire, Cic.

WELL. *ad.* I. *Rightly, properly*; probe; bene; belle; recte; commode.—*Very well*; optime; perbene; præclare. II.—*As well as*; tam—quam; æque ac (before a consonant); æque atque (before a vowel); perinde ac; non minus quam; sic—ut.—*Well enough*; satis.—*Well nigh*; see NIGH, NEARLY, ALMOST.

WELL. *interj.* Age!—*Well then*; age; ægedum; age jam; ægis vero; ægis nunc.—*Well come on*; eja age; (signifying consent); esto; sit ita sane; per me licet.

WELLADAY. *ad.* Heu! heu! he! he! hoi!

WELL-AFFECTED. *a.* Benevolus; animo benevolo et fideli; animo bene affecto.—*To be well-affected*; erga aliquem esse animo benevolo et fideli, or animo bene affecto; in aliquem optime esse animatum; bene velle aliquid, or aliquidus causa; Cic.

WELL-BEING. *s.* See HAPPINESS, PROSPERITY.

WELL-BORN. *a.* Bono genere, honesto loco, or ex honesta familia, natus, Cic.; ex familia non ignobilis, Cic.; Ter.; amplissimo loco natus, Cic.; clarus origine, or natalibus, Ov.; Tac.; ingenius; nobilis; bene natus

WELL-BRED. *a.* Libere eductus, Ter.; liberaliter, et ingenue, eductus, Cic.; bonis moribus imbutus.

WELL DONE. *interj.* Euge! belle! bene fecisti! Ter.; pulchre! bene! recte! Hor.

WELL-FAVoured. *a.* Pulcher; formosus; decorus; speciosus; venustus; egregia forma; eximia pulchritudine præditus, Cic.

WELL-MET. *interj.* In tempore ipso mihi advenis, Ter.; peropportune adfuisti, Cic.; feliciter contigit uti adesses.

WELL-SPENT. *a.* Recte positus, Hor.; bene locatus.

WELL-TASTED. *a.* Cujus gustatus jucundus est, Cic.

WELLWISHER. *s.* Amicus; benevolus; fautor.
 WELT. *s.* Ora; limbus, Virg.; instita, Hor.
 To WELT. *v. a.* Vestis oras limbo pretexere. — *To wet with gold*; auro ambire, Virg.
 To WELTER. *v. n.* Voltuari; se volutare; Cic. — *To walter in blood*; cæde ac sanguine pasci. — *To walter in one's blood*; se in suo vulnere versari, Virg.
 WEN. *s.* Ganglion, Cels.; panus, Plin. — *A wen on the throat*; struma, Cic.; tumidum guttur, Juv.; bronchocele, Cels.; spongiosus gulæ tumor, Plin. — *Having such a wen*; strumosis, Colum.; (strumaticus, Firmic.; gutturosus, Ulp. Jct.).
 WENCH. *s.* I. *A young woman*; virgo; adolescentula; puella. — *A maid servant*; ancilla. II. *A strumpet*; prostibulum, Plaut.
 To WENCH. *v. n.* Scortari.
 WEST. *s.* Occidens; sol occidens; solis occasus, Æs.
 WEST. *a.* Occidentalis; occiduus. — *The west wind*; Zephyrus, Hor.; Favonius, Vitr.; flans ab occasu ventus, Plin.
 WESTWARD. *a.* Occidentem versus.
 WET. *a.* I. *Not dry, moist*; humidus; uvidus; madens; udus; uliginosus. — *Wet with dew*; roscidus. II. *Rainy*; pluvius; pluviuosus, Plin.; pluvialis, Col. — *A wet spring*; pluvium ver.
 WET. *s.* Uvor, Varr.; mador, Sall.
 To WET. *v. a.* and *n.* Humectare; madefacere; maderificari. — *To become wet*; maderificari, Cic.; humescere, Virg.; maderescere, Col.; uvescere, Lucr. — *To be wet*; maderere, Cic.; humere, Plin.
 WET-DOCK (for ships). *s.* Navale.
 WETHER. *s.* Vervex, Cic.
 WETNESS. *s.* Uvor, Varr.; mador, Sall.
 WETNURSE. *s.* Nutrix, Cic.
 WETTISH. *a.* Humidulus, Ov.; subhumidus, Cels.
 WHALE. *s.* Balæna; cetus. — *A young whale*; balæna vitulus.
 WHALEBONE. *s.* Os balænae. — *Made of whalebone*; (balænatu, Petron., si lectio certa).
 WHARF. *s.* Crepido, Cic.; lapideus fluvii margo, Varr., or agger.
 WHAT. *pron.* Qui; quis; quid, with a genitive. — *Of what kind, or what manner of*; cujusmodi; qualis. — *Of what quantity*; quantus. — *That which*; quod. — *What with*, (partitively); qua. — *To what*; quorsum; quo. — *What countryman*; cujus. — *For what cause*; quomobrem.
 WHAT. *interj.* Quid.
 WHATEVER OF WHATSOEVER. *pron.* Quicumque; qualiscunque; quilibet; qualislibet; qualis qualis; quisquis; quivis. — *On no account whatever*; nullo modo, or pacto. — *No one whatever*; nemo homo; nemo unus; nemo omnium. — *To what place soever*; quocunque; quacunque. — *In what place soever*; ubicunque; quocunque in loco. — *At what time soever*; quodocunque.
 WHEAL. *s.* Pusula, Tibull.; pustula, Plin.; tuberculum.
 WHEAT. *s.* Triticum, Cic.; far; siligo.
 WHEATEN. *a.* Triticæus, Virg.; farreus, Col.; siliginæus, Sen.
 To WHEEDLE. *v. a.* Phaleratis dictis ducere; animum lactare, Ter.; pellicere, Cic. — *To be wheedled*; blandis verbis credere, Ov.; blanditiis flecti et capi, Cic.
 WHEELER. *s.* Delinitor; Cic.; blandiloquus; blandiloquentulus, Plaut.; qui blando sermone delinit animos, Cic.; fem., adulatrix; assentatrix; peilax, Virg.
 WHEELING. *s.* Blanditiæ, pl.; blandiloquentia, Cic.; verba blanda, Ov.; verborum lenocinia.
 WHEEL. *s.* Rota. — *A little wheel*; rotula, Plaut. — *The nave of a wheel*; modiolus, Plin. — *The fellow of a wheel*; canthus, Quint. — *A spoked wheel*; radiata rota, Varr. — *A potter's wheel*; rota figularis. — *The wheel, an instrument of torture*; rota cruciabilis, or pœnalis; equuleus.
 To WHEEL. *v. n.* i. e. *To fetch a compass, to wheel about*; circumagere; equum circumagere, or in rotam agere.
 To WHEEL. *v. a.* i. e. *To cause to turn round*; circumagere.
 WHEELBARROW. *s.* Chaliculum trusatile.
 WHEELWRIGHT. *s.* Plaustrorum, or currum, faber.
 To WHEEZE. *v. n.* Spiritum raucum edere.
 WHELP. *s.* (Of a dog); catellus, Plaut.; catulus, Cic. — (Of a lion); leonis catulus, Virg.; scymnus, Lucr.
 To WHELP. *v. n.* Catulos parere.
 WHEN. *ad.* I. *At the time that*; quando; cum; also, ubi; also by the ablative absolute. II. (Interrogatively); quando? equando? III. *After the time that*; postquam; ubi; or by the ablative absolute.
 WHENCE. *ad.* Unde; ex quo loco; Cic.
 WHENCESOEVER. *ad.* Undeclibet, Cic.; undecunque, Plin. J.
 WHENEVER OF WHENSOEVER. *ad.* Quodocunque; quocunque tempore; Cic.
 WHERE. *ad.* Ubi, Cic. — (Interrogatively); ubi? ubinam? — *Where is he?* ubi terrarum est? Cic.; ubi, ubi gentium est? Plaut. — *Every where*; ubique.

WHEREVER OF WHERESOEVER. *ad.* Ubicumque; ubi-vis; ubi ubi; Cic.
 WHEREABOUT. *ad.* Ubi; ubi loci.
 WHEREAS. *ad.* Quia; ut (with the indicative); propterea quod, Ter.; quoniam; quippe; Cic.
 WHEREBY. *ad.* Ex quo.
 WHEREFORE. *ad.* Quare; quomobrem; quapropter; quacirca. — (Interrogatively); cur? quare? quid est cur? quæ causa, or quid causæ, est cur? qua gratia? — *Wherefore have you done this?* quæ est causa quare, or quid est quomobrem, hoc feceris? quam ob causam, or quid est quod, hoc fecisti? Cic.
 WHEREIN. *ad.* Quid; in qua parte.
 WHEREOF. *ad.* Cuius; quorum; de quo; de quibus.
 WHERETO OR WHEREUNTO. *ad.* Cui; quo.
 WHEREVER. *ad.* Ubicumque; ubivis; ubi ubi.
 WHEREWITH. *ad.* Quo facto.
 WHEREWITH OR WHEREWITHAL. *ad.* Quo; quicum; quibuscum.
 To WHERRET. *v. a.* I. *To tease*; molestiam alicui exhibere; alicquem molestia afficere; sollicitare; vexare; exagitare. II. *To give a box on the ear*; alapam alicui ducere, Phædr.
 WHERRET. *s.* Alapa.
 WHERRY. *s.* Cymbala, Cic.; cymba; navicula.
 WHERRYMAN. *s.* Navicularius; navicular. — *To be a wherryman*; navicularium facere, Cic.
 To WHEE. *v. a.* Acuere; exactuere; Cic.; in cote subigere, Virg.
 WHETHER. *pron.* Uter.
 WHETHER. *conj.* Sive; seu; utrum; an; anne; num; ne; utrumnam; utrumne.
 WHETSTONE. *s.* Cos.
 WHEY. *s.* Serum, Virg.
 WHEYEY OR WHEYISH. *a.* Sero plenus; sero abundans.
 WHICH. *pron.* Qui, quæ, quod. — (Of two); uter. — (Interrogatively); quis, quæ, quid, or quod? uter? — *Which way*; qua.
 WHICHEVER OF WHICHSOEVER. *pron.* Quicumque.
 WHIFF. *s.* Flatus, Æs, Cic.
 To WHIFFLE. *v. n.* Ipsa pluma aut folio facilis moveri; mobili esse animo, Cic.; nugis detineri, Ter.; totum esse in nugis, Hor.; nugis delectari, Cic.; in nugis immorari.
 WHILE. *s.* Tempus; spatium temporis; temporis tractus, Æs. — *It is not worth the while*; non tanti est — ut, Cic. — *If you think it worth the while*; si id tanti putabis; si operæ pretium in eo fore existimes, Cic. — *It was not worth while*; operæ pretium non erat, Cic. — *All that while*; eo tempore omni, Cic. — *One while he says this, another that*; modo ait hoc, modo illud; tum hoc dicit, tum illud; Cic.
 WHILE OR WHILST. *ad.* Dum; cum; or, quum; interea dum; interim dum; tandum dum. — *As long as*; quamdiu. — *Meanwhile*; interim; interea; hoc interim spatio, Cic. — *A little while ago*; nuper; modo; non ita pridem; nuperrime, Cic. — *A while or little while*; paulisper; parumper; aliquandiu; aliquantisper. — *A little while after*; paulo post; post paulo; non ita multo post; post non multo. — *Some while after*; interjecto deinde tempore; post aliquanto; or, aliquanto post; multo post; post multo. — *A good while or great while*; diu; jam diu; jam pridem. — *A good while ago*; jamdudum. — *After a while or within a while*; brevi; mox.
 To WHILE. *v. n.* Morari; cunctari; Cic.
 WHILOM. *ad.* Olim; quondam; Cic.; antiquitus, Cæs.
 WHIM OR WHIMSEY. *s.* Libido; animi impetus, Æs; animi impetus repentinus. — *To act upon a whim*; libidine nre gerere, Cic.; mobilis animi impulsa ferri.
 To WHIMPER. *v. n.* Ejulare, Cic.; lamentis se dedere, Cic.; vagire; obvagire.
 WHIMSICAL. *a.* Ingenio varius, Hor.; animi diversus, Tac.; varius et mutabilis, Virg. — *A whimsical temper*; morosa et difficilis indoles, Hor.; animus varius et multiplex. — *A whimsical person*; homo difficillima natura.
 To WHINE. *v. n.* Querri; queritare; vagire; obvagire; ejulare.
 WHINE. *s.* Quiritatio, Liv.; vox queribundus, or lamentabilis, Cic.
 To WHINNY. *v. n.* Hinnire; hinnitus edere, Ov.
 To WHIP. *v. a.* I. *To strike with any thing tough and flexible*; flagellare; verberare; verberibus admovere, Ov. — *To be whipped*; vapulare. — *To whip a top*; turbinem agere, or flagellare. — *To whip till the blood comes*; verberibus elicere sanguinem, Cic. II. *To sew slightly*; suture. III. (With a particle, as, off, out, &c.) *To take a thing nimblely*; corripere; arripere.
 To WHIP. *v. n.* i. e. *To move nimblely*; discurrere; cursitare. — *To whip out of doors*; se foras proripere.
 WHIPLASH. *s.* Opportunitas.
 WHIPLASH. *s.* Flagellum; verbe. — *A stroke with a whiplash*; verber.
 To WHIRL. *v. a.* Torquere; circumagere; circumvolvare; volvere in orbem, Cic.; in orbem agere.
 To WHIRL. *v. n.* In gyros ire, Ov.; gyros ducere, Ov.; vertigine membra rotare, Claud.
 WHIRLIGIG. *s.* Verticillus lusorius, Plin.

WHIRLPI or WHIRLPOOL. s. Gurgis; vorago; Cic.; vortex; or, vortex, Ov.; Virg.; aqua in se contorta, Quint.

WHIRLWIND. s. Turbo, Cic.; circius, Plin.

To WHISK. v. a. Scopula mundare, or purgare; celeriter cursitare; celeritate uti; festinationem adhibere, Col.; scopula pulverem excutere.

WHISK. s. Scopula vestiaria.

To WHISPER. v. n. Susurrare, Ov. — To whisper together with any one; consurrare cum aliquo, Ter.

To WHISPER. v. a. Susurrare; rem alteri in aurem dicere; alterius ad aurem insurrare, Cic.; stillare aequid in aurem, Juv.; aliquid alicui sufflare, Plaut.

WHISPER. s. Susurrus, Virg.; insurratio, Capitol.; musstatio.

WHISPERER. s. (Susurro, Sidon.); susurrator, Cael. ap Cic., (doubtful); qui ad aurem alicujus insurrat; musstabundus.

WHISPERING. s. Susurrus, Virg.; insurratio, Capitol.; musstatio.

WHIST. interj. Sile; tace; sileatur; pax sit; date silentium; s! au!

To WHISTLE. v. n. Sibilare, Cic.; sibilum edere, Catull.; sibila eflare, Plin. — To call to any one by whistling; aliquem sibilo vocare, advocare, accersere. — To whistle to make horses drink; equos allectare sibilo ut libentius bibant, Col. — (Of the wind); stridere; crepitare, Virg.

WHISTLE or WHISTLING. s. (Sibilus, Apul.); sibila (orum), pl., Cic.

WHISTLING. a. Sibilus; crepitans; Virg.

WHIT. s. Parum; paulum; paululum; nonnihil; aliquidulum; Cic. — Not a whit, or never a whit; minime vero, Cic.; minime, Sall.; ne minime quidem; nihilo. — Every whit; omnino; plane; prorsus; penitus, Cic.

WHITE. a. Albus, Cic.; albens, Plin. — Of a bright white; candidus. — Dead white; albidus; exalbidus; Plin. — Milky white; lacteus, Virg. — Snow-white; niveus. — Hoary, grey; canus. — White as ivory; eburneus. — Clothed in white; albatus, Cic.; candidatus, Plin. — White teeth; candidati dentes, Plin. — White frost; pruina.

WHITE. s. I. Whiteness, white colour; albedo, Plaut.; albor, Varr.; color albus, Cic. — A brilliant white; candor, Cic. — A swan white; olorinus color, Plin. — To be white; alber; canere. II. The mark at which an arrow is shot; scopus; signum. III. Part of the eye; oculi album, Cels.; oculorum albor, Plin. IV. The albuminous part of an egg; ovi album, Cels.; albumen, Plin.

To WHITE. v. a. i. e. To make white; dealbare; candefacere.

WHITE-LEAD. s. Cerussa, Vitr.

WHITE-LIVERED. a. Lividus; malignus; invidus; invidiosus.

WHITEMEAT. s. Expressus carniun delicatarum succus; lactantia, Cels.

To WHITEN. v. a. Dealbare; candefacere. — To whiten by bleaching in the sun; insolare.

To WHITEN. v. n. Albicare; albescere. — To whiten in a slight degree; subalbescere. — To grow white with age; canescere. — The sea whitens with foam; spumis incanescit unda, Catull. — To turn white with fear; metu exalbescere, Cic.

WHITENESS. s. Albidus, Plaut.; albor, Varr.; color albus, Cic. — A bright whiteness; candor, Cic. — A swan whiteness; olorinus color, Plin. — Whiteness of hair; canitudo, Plaut.; canities, Virg.

WHITETHORN. s. Spina alba, Col.

WHITEWASH. s. Albarium, Plin.

To WHITEWASH. v. a. Dealbare, Cic.

WHITEWASHER. s. Tector albarius.

WHITHER. ad. Quo. — Whither you please; quovis. — Whither? (interrog.); quo? quonam? — Whither are you going? quo abis? quo te agis? Ter.; quem locum petis? — Any whither; usquam; quopiam; alicubi. — Some whither; aliquo. — No whither; nusquam. — Whithersoever; quocunque.

WHITING. s. I. A kind of sea-fish; apua, Plin.; asellus minor. II. A soft chalk; creta; album Creteum, Ov.

WHITISH. a. Albicans; albidus, Col.; subalbicans; subalbidus, Plin.

WHITLOW. s. Paronychia; paronychium, Plin.; (parnarium, Apul.).

WHITSUNDE. s. Pentecoste; festum pentecostes.

WHITTLE. s. Cultellus, Hor.

To WHIZ. v. n. Bombum facere, edere, or emittere, Varr.; susurrare, Virg.; strepere, Plin.; murmurare, Col.

WHIZ or WHIZZING. s. Bombus, Varr.; murmur, Virg.; fremitus, Us, Col.

WHO. pron. rel. Qui, quæ. — I know not who; nescio quis. — I know not who are you; nescio te ego, Plaut. — Not to know who Aristides is; ignorare Aristidem, Nep. — I will make you know who I am; faciam sentias qui sim.

WHO? pron. interrog. Qui? quæ? quis? quæ? quisquam? quemam? equis? equæ? quæ?

WHOEVER, WHOOSO, or WHOSEVER. pron. Quisquis, quæquæ; quicunque, quæcunque.

WHOLE. a. I. All, total, containing all; totus; universus; cunctus; omnis. — The whole world; universus mundus; universus terrarum orbis; totus orbis terrarum; Cic. — The whole human race; humani generis universitas, Cic. II. Complete, entire; integer; totus; solidus. — A whole hour; hora integra, or solida, Hor. — A whole year; solidus annus, Liv. — Whole-hoofed; solidipes, Plin. III. Unimpaired; indemnis, Sen.; (incolumis, Ulp. Jct.). IV. Well of any hurt or sickness; sanus; validus; bene valens; Cic. — That may be made whole; sanabilis; medicabilis. — To make whole; sanare; curare.

WHOLE. s. Totum; res universa; universum; universitas, Cic.; tota summa. — To pay the whole; solidum solvere.

WHOLESALE. a. e. g., A wholesale business; copiosa mercatura; magna mercatura; Cic. — A wholesale merchant; qui copiosam mercaturam facit, Cic.

WHOLESALE. a. I. Sound; sanus; bene valens; validus, Cic. II. Contributing to health; salutaris; salubris; Cic. III. Useful; utilis; commodus.

WHOLESMENESS. s. Salubritas.

WHOLLY. ad. Omnino; plane; prorsus; penitus; Cic.

WHOO. s. I. A shout; see SHOUT, and HALLOO. II. The whoop or hoop, a kind of bird; upupa.

To WHOOP. v. a. See TO SHOUT, TO HALLOO.

WHORE. s. Meretrix; prostibulum; femina meretricia. — A little whore; meretricula; scortillum. — To play the whore; se prostituere; quaestum corpore facere.

To WHORE. v. a. Scortari.

WHOREMONGER. s. Mæchus; scortator; ganeo.

WHOREDOM. s. Meretricium.

WHORISH. a. Meretricius.

WHORTLEBERRY. s. Myrtilla.

WHY. ad. I. For what reason? (interrogatively); cur? quare? quid est cur? quæ causa, or quid est causa, cur? — Why so? qua gratia? Ter.; quid ita? Cic. — Why not? quid ita non? Ter.; cur non? quidni? Cic. — Why have you done this? quæ est causa quare, or quid est quæ obrem, hoc faceris? quam ob causam, or quid est quod, hoc fecisti, Cic. II. For which reason, (relatively); quare; quæ obrem. III. For what reason, (relatively); cur; quare; quæ obrem.

WICK. s. (Of a candle); ellychnium, Vitr.; Plin. — (Of a lamp); myxus.

WICKED. a. Malus; malignus; improbus; nequam; scelestus; sceleratus; nefarius; facinorosus; conselestratus; flagitiosus; pravus; nefastus. — A wicked person; scelus, Ter.; homo nequam, or nefarius, Cic. — A very wicked person; scelerum plenus, or cumulatissimus, Plaut.; insignite improbus, Cic.

WICKEDLY. ad. Improbe; nefarie; nequiter; scelerate; scelestè; impie.

WICKEDNESS. s. Improbitas; perversitas; pravitas; nequitia; scelus; impietas.

WICKER. a. Vimineus, Virg.

WICKET. s. Portula, Liv.; ostium, Col.

To WIDDLE-WADDLE. v. n. Titubare; vacillare.

WIDE. a. Amplus; latus; late patens; spatiosus. — Wide open; patulus. — See also DISTANT, REMOTE.

WIDE. ad. Late; procul. — Far and wide; longe lateque.

WIDELY. ad. Late; ample; spaciose.

To WIDEN. v. a. Dilatare; relaxare; ampliari; Cic.

WIDOW. s. Vidua; marito superstes.

WIDOWED. a. Viduus.

WIDOWER. s. Vir viduus, Plaut.; orbus uxore, Cic.; uxori superstes.

WIDOWHOOD. s. Viduitas, Cic.

WIDTH. s. Latitudo, Cic. — Width of the roads; viarum laxitas, Col.

To WIELD. v. a. Tractare; attrahere; contractare. — To wield a sceptre; regnum administrare.

WIFE. s. Uxor; conjux; marita, Ov. — An old wife; anus, Us; vetula; ancilla. — A son's wife; nurus, Us. — A wife's father; socer. — A wife's mother; socrus, Us, f. — Of or belonging to a wife; uxorius. — To marry a wife; uxorem ducere.

WIG. s. Galericius, Suet.; galericulum; coma empta, Mart.; coma adscititia; sutile et textile capillamentum.

WIG-MAKER. a. Galericultorum opifex; capillamentorum adscititiorum textor; comarum exentillium concinnator.

WILD. a. I. Savage, fierce; ferus; ferox; immanis; ferus et agrestis; natura asper. II. Desert, uninhabited; desertus; incultus. III. Not cultivated; silvaticus, Col.; silvestris; agrestis; Cic. IV. Mad, extravagant; insanus; demens; absurdus. V. Gildy; dissolutus; ineptus; insulsus.

WILD OF WILDERNESS. s. See DESERT.

WILDFIRE. s. Ignis Græcæicus, or Græcensis.

WILDLY. *ad.* I. *Fiercely*; ferociter. II. *Madly*, foolishly; dementer; absurde; inepte; insolens.

WILDNESS. *s.* I. *Ferocity*; feritas; ferocitas; sævitia. II. *Madness, folly*; dementia; insulitas; ineptia; pl.

WILE. *s.* Dólus; astutia; artificium; callidum consilium.

WILFUL. *a.* I. *Headstrong, obstinate*; contumax; pernicax; pertinax; obstinatus; cuius voluntas est obstinatio; Cic. II. *Premeditated*; premeditatus; meditatus et cogitatus, Cic.

WILFULLY. *ad.* I. *Obstinately*; obstinate, Ter.; pertinaciter, Cic.; obstinato animo; contumaciter, Liv.; obfirmate, Suet. II. *With premeditation*; consulto et cogitato; data, or dedita, opera, Cic.; certa mente, Ov.; ex destituto, Sen.; ex composito, Plin.

WILFULNESS. *s.* Obstinatio; animi obstinatio; pervicacia; pertinacia; Cic.

WILLY. *ad.* Astute; vafre; dolose; callide; versute.

WILINESS. *s.* Astutia; calliditas; versutia.

WILL. *s.* I. *Faculty of choice*; voluntas; arbitrium; arbitrat, Æs, Cic. — *Of one's own will*; sponte; ultro.

II. *Pleasure*; libido; arbitrium; nutus et arbitrium.

III. *Desire*; studium; votum. — *To live according to one's will*; more suo vivere. — *You may do according to your will*; facies ut collibuerit, Cic.; erunt tibi omnia solutissima. IV. *Command*; mandatum; iussum; preceptum.

V. *Intention*; mens; animus; consilium; propositum. — *Good-will*; benevolentia; benignitas. — *To bear good-will to*; alicui favere; in, or erga, aliquem esse benevolum. — *Ill-will*; invidia; malevolentia. — *To bear ill-will against any one*; alicui invidere, or male velle.

VI. *A testament*; testamentum. — *To die without having made a will*; intestatus, or intestato, mori.

TO WILL. *v. n. and a.* I. *To choose*; velle. — *Not to will*; nolle. — *Do what you will*; facite quod vobis lubet. II. *To desire, wish*; cupere; in animo habere.

III. *To command*; jubere; mandare.

WILLING. *a.* Volens; libens. — *Willing to do any thing*; ad rem paratus, or comparatus. — *To be willing*; velle.

WILLINGLY. *ad.* Libenter; lubenter; haud invite, Plaut.; libenti, volenti, or prolixo, animo; non gravate, non repuganter, Cic.; haud gravatim, Liv.; haud invite, Plaut. — *Very willingly*; perlibenter; cum summa voluntate; Cic.

WILLINGNESS. *s.* Voluntas; voluntas bona; voluntas et studium; Cic.

WILLOW. *s.* Salix. — *Of willow*; salignus; saligneus, Col. — *A willow bed*; salicetum; salicetum; Cic.

WILY. *a.* Astutus; callidus; dolosus; versutus, vafre, subdulus. — *A willy fellow*; veterator.

WIMBLE. *s.* Terebellum, Vitr.; terebra, Col.

TO WIMBLE. *v. a.* Terebrare.

TO WIN. *v. a.* I. *To gain*; lucrari; lucrificare; lucrum, or quæstum, facere; Cic. II. *To obtain*; obtinere; consequi. — *To win a suit*; iudicio vincere; causam obtinere, Cic., or vincere, Ov. — *To win a battle*; hostem vincere; ab hoste victoriam reportare, or referre, consequi, or adipisci; e prælio superiorem discedere. — *To win a prize*; ferre, auferre, præmium. — *To win the affections of any one*; gratiam, or benevolentiam, alicui sibi conciliare; gratiam apud aliquem, or cum aliquo, inire; animum alicuius pellicere, or delinire. — *To win over by money*; pecunia, or pretio, delinire. — *To win over to one's party*; aliquem sibi adiungere, ad suas partes trahere, or in suas partes adducere. — *To win by entreaty*; exorare. — *To win any one by persuasion*; aliquem flectere. — *To win by favours*; aliquem beneficiis sibi conjungere; beneficiis gratiam alicuius inire.

TO WINCE or WINCH. *v. n.* Calcitrare; calces remittere.

WINCH. *s.* Trochlea.

WIND. *s.* Ventus; aura. — *A high or violent wind*; ventus violentus, Lucret., vehemens Cic. — *A gentle wind*; ventulus, Ter.; aura, Catull.; ventus tenuis, or levis, Virg.; aspirans aura lenius, Col. — *A boisterous wind*; ventus vesaniens, Catull., furens, Virg., bacchans, Hor. — *The wind rises*; increbrescit ventus, Cic.; aura increbuit, Hor. — *The wind falls*; ventus concidit, Hor., ponit, or se remittit, Ov.; resedit flatus, Cic. — *Exposed to the wind*; ventis obnoxius, Col., expositus, Plin. — *A favourable or fair wind*; secundus ventus. — *An adverse or contrary wind*; refectus, Æs, Cic.; ventus adversus. — *A wind instrument*; pneumaticum organum. — *To go against wind and tide*; difficultatibus obluclari, Curt. — *The east wind*; eurus; subsolanus. — *West wind*; Favonius; Zephyrus. — *North wind*; septentrio. — *South wind*; auster; notus. — *North-east wind*; aquilo; Boreas. — *South-east wind*; Vulturius; euronotus. — *South-west wind*; Caurus; argestes. — *South-west by west*; Africus; Libs.

TO WIND. *v. a.* I. *To turn*; versare; vertere; circumagere. II. *To twist or gather into a ball*; volvere in orbem; glomerare. III. *To encircle*; cingere; ambire; includere; amplecti. IV. *To introduce by insinuation*; rem in aliam insinuare, or inserere. — *To*

wind one's self into a person's favour; insinuare se ad, or in, amicitiam alicuius, Plaut.; arripere in amicitiam alicuius, Cic. V. *To blow (a horn)*; cornu inflare.

VI. — *To wind up a clock, or machine*; horologium, machinam, aptare. — *To wind up a discourse*; perorare; orationem concludere, or absolvere.

TO WIND. *v. a. i. e.* *To scent*; odorari; olfacere.

TO WIND. *v. n.* Flexuoso cursu ferri. — *A winding river*; annis flexuosus; annis erans variis, or sinuosis, flexibus, Curt.; annis erratico lapsu serpens.

WIND-BOUND. *a.* Ventis adversis detentus.

WINDED. *a.* — *Long-winded*; tædium, or satietatem, affers; odiosus; molestus; gravis. — *Short-winded*; anhelus; suspiciosus.

WINDING. *s. i. e.* *Flexure, meander*; diverticulum, Ter.; flexus, Æs, Cic.; anfractus, Æs; circuitio; Cæs. — *Full of windings*; flexuosus; tortuosus.

WINDING-SHEET. *s.* Sindon; funebriis pannus.

WINDING STAIRS. *s.* Climax, Quint.; scælæ in cochleæ modum structæ, or in anfractu convolutæ, Plin.; scælæ annulariæ, Suet.; anfractus detorti gradus.

WINDLASS. *s.* Trochlea.

WINDMILL. *s.* Moleæ vento versatiles, pl.

WINDOW. *s.* Fenestra. — *A little window*; fenestella. — *A lattice window*; fenestra reticulata. — *Of or belonging to a window*; fenestralis. — *To look out of a window*; e fenestra prospicere, Liv. — *A window-shutter*; fenestra foricula, Varr.

WINDPIPE. *s.* Aspera arteria, Cic.; vocis, or animæ, iter, Virg.; Ov.; spiritus meatus; animæ canal, Plin.

WINDWARD. *ad.* Ventum versus.

WINDY. *a.* Ventis obnoxius; ventosus.

WINE. *s.* Vinum. — *New wine*; mustum. — *Unmixed wine*; merum. — *Of or belonging to wine*; vinarius. — *That tastes like wine*; vinosus. — *Full of wine*; vinolentus. — *Strong wine*; temetum. — *Light wine*; villum, Ter.; vinum tenue, or leve, Cic.; vinum infimi saporis, Col.; vinum nullarum virium, Cels. — *A wine-merchant*; œnopola.

WING. *s.* I. *Of a bird*; ala; penna. — *To clap the wings*; alas quater; alis plaudere. — *To clip one's wings*; alas alicui incidere; alicuius pennas compescere. — *To spread the wings*; alas pandere, Virg.; pennas extendere, Hor. II. *(Of a bird)*; pinna; penna; pinnula; penna. III. *(Of an army)*; pl., alæ, arum; cornua, uum. IV. *(Of a building)*; pl., alæ; latera, um.

WINGED. *a.* Alatus, Virg.; pennatus; penniger; Cic.; alifer, Ov.

WINK. *s.* Nictus; obtutus, Æs. — *To give a wink*; oculis signum dare.

TO WINK. *v. n.* Connivere. — *To wink at or to*; adnictare. — *To wink at, i. e. to connive at*; connivere; permittere; dissimulare; tolerare.

WINNING. *s.* Lucrum; quæstus, Æs.

WINNING. *a.* Illecebrosus, Plaut.; blandus, Cic.; placens, Hor.; jucundus.

TO WINNOW. *v. a.* Frumentum ventilare, or ventilatione purgare, Plin.; triticum vacuare, Varr.; frumentum flatu excernere, Col., or ventilabris subjactare, Varr.

WINNOWER. *s.* Ventilator, Col.

WINTER. *s.* Hiems; hiemale, or hibernum, tempus, Cic. — *A hard winter*; hiems acris, Hor., improba, Ov., perfrigida, Cic. — *A winter room*; hibernum cubiculum, Cic.; hibernaculum, Plin. J. — *Winter-quarters*; hiberna, orum, Cic.; hibernacula, orum, Liv. — *To be in winter-quarters*; hiemare; in hibernis esse; Cæs.

TO WINTER. *v. n.* Hiemare; hibernare.

WINTERLY or WINTRY. *a.* Hiemalis; hibernus; brumalis.

WIPE. *s.* See SARCAISM.

TO WIPE. *v. n.* Tergere; detergere. — *To wipe away or off*; abstergere; detergere. — *To wipe away tears*; lacrymas abstergere, or detergere; alterius fletum comprimere, Cic. — *To wipe out*; delere; expungere; eradere. — *To wipe the nose*; emungere; mungere se.

WIPE. *s.* Æs ductile, or textile, Plin.; æreum stamen.

TO WIREDRAW. *v. a.* (Æs, aurum, argentum,) ducere, or texere, Virg.; in stamina tenere.

WISDOM. *s.* Sapiëntia; prudentia.

WISE. *a.* Sapiens; prudens; consultus. — *To be wise*; sapere.

WISE. *s. i. e.* *Manner*; modus. — *In any wise*; quoquo modo. — *In no wise*; nullo modo; nullo pacto; nequaquam; neutiquam; minime gentium. — *On this wise*; hoc modo; sic; ita; in hunc modum.

WISEACRE. *s.* Fatuus; stolidus; plumbeus; insulsus.

WISELY. *ad.* Sapienter; prudenter; consulto.

WISH. *s.* Votum; studium; optatum. — *According to one's wish*; ex sententia alicuius.

TO WISH. *v. a.* Optare; exoptare; velle; expetere. — *To wish rather*; malle; præoptare. — *To wish well to any one*; alicui bene velle, favere; omnia fausta preclar. — *To wish joy*; gratulari; congratulari, Cic. — *I wish that*; utinam, with a conjunctive.

WISHED. *part. a.* Optatus; exoptatus; desideratus.

— *To be wished*; optabilis; exoptabilis; desiderabilis, Cic.; Liv.

WISHING. *s.* Optatio.

WISP. *s.* I. *A bundle of straw, &c.*; manipulus; peniculus. II. *A disease of the eyelid*; inflammatio palpebræ. III. *A little brush*; scopula.

I WIST. *v. n.* Novi; intellexi; cognovi.

WIST. *part.* Notus.

WISTFUL. *a.* Noscitant; noscitantibus, Gell. — See also ATTENTIVE.

WIT. *s.* Ingenium. — *A man of fine wit*; vir acri ingenio, Plaut., ingeniosus, or acutus, Cic. — *He has some wit*; aliquid est in eo ingenii, Cic. — *To be in one's wits*; sapere; animi, or mentis, compositum esse. — *To be out of one's wits*; desipere; delirare; insanire. — *To be at one's wits' end*; ad incitas redigi. — *To wit*; nempe; nimirum; scilicet.

WITCH. *s.* Saga; venefica.

To WITCH. *v. a.* Fascinare; incantare.

WITCHCRAFT. *s.* Fascinum; veneficium.

WITH. *prep.* I. Noting the instrument, cause, manner; usually rendered by the ablative case.

II. Denoting concomitance; cum. — N. B. Cum is affixed and joined to me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui, and quibus; so as to make mecum, tecum, &c. III. Denoting origin or beginning; a; ab; ex. IV. After verbs signifying to be angry; rendered by a dative.

V. After verbs signifying to compare, contend, mingle; by a dative, or an ablative with cum. VI. With reference to place, or influence; apud. VII. After verbs signifying to begin; an ablative with a. VIII. With is often used in composition with English verbs; see the verbs.

To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* Avocare; abstrahere; amovere; seducere; subducere.

To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* Recedere; abscedere, discedere; secedere.

To WITHER. *v. a.* Rei marcorem inducere; rei splendorem infuscare; Cic.

To WITHER. *v. n.* Marcere; marcescere; deflorescere; exarescere.

WITHERED. *s.* Marcidus; flaccidus; ovanidus.

To WITHHOLD. *v. a.* Definere; retinere.

WITHIN. *prep.* I. (Of place); intus; intra. II. (Of time); cis; in; intra.

WITHOUT. *ad. i. e.* Not within; foris; extra.

WITHOUT. *prep. i. e.* Not with; sine; citra; extra. — *To be without*; vacare; carere. — *Without hope*; exspes. — *Without cause*; immerito. — *Without noise*; tacite. — *Without doubt*; certe; haud dubie; procul dubio. — *Not without cause*; neque id injuria. — And thus the English word may be rendered into Latin in various ways, which must be discovered by a general acquaintance with the idioms of the two languages.

WITHOUT. *conj. i. e.* Unless; nisi.

To WITHSTAND. *v. a.* Resistere; adversari; repugnare.

WITHY. *s.* Salix; vimen.

WITNESS. *s.* I. Testimony; testimonium. — *To bear witness*; testari; testimonium dicere; testificari.

II. *One who gives testimony*; testis. — *An eye-witness*; testis oculatus. — *To call to witness*; testari; contestari; aliquid in rem aliquam testem citare.

To WITNESS. *v. a.* I. *To bear witness*; testari aliquid, or de re aliqua; aliquid rei testimonium reddere; testimonium in rem aliquam efferre. II. *To see, observe*; see To SEE, OBSERVE.

WITTICISM. *s.* Acutum, or argutum, dictum; salse dictum; argutia, Gell. — (In contempt); argutia, Gell.

WITTLY. *ad.* Acute; salse; ingeniose; Cic.

WITTY. *a.* Ingeniosus; scitus; ingenii plenus.

WOOD. *s.* Glastum; isatis, Plin.; vitrum, Cæs.

WOE. *s.* Ærumna; miseria; tristitia; infelicitas; animi ægritudo. — *Woe is me!* me miserum! o me infelicem! ve misero mihi! — *Woe to thee!* ve tibi!

WOEFUL. *a.* Miser; ærumnosus; calamitosus; tristis; luctuosus.

WOEFULLY. *ad.* Misere; miserabiliter; luctuose.

WOLF. *s.* Lupus. — *A she wolf*; lupa.

WOMAN. *s.* Femina; mulier. — *A young woman*; adolescentula. — *Of or belonging to a woman*; muliebris.

WOMANISH or WOMANLY. *a.* Fæmineus; muliebris; femininus; mulierarius; Cic.

WOMAN-LIKE. *a.* Muliebris; effeminatus; mollis.

WOMB. *s.* Uterus; matrix; loci, or loca, pl.

WONDER. *s.* I. Astonishment; admiratio; miratio.

II. *A thing which excites astonishment*; res mira, mirifica, miranda, or admiratione digna; miraculum; portentum.

To WONDER. *v. n.* Stupere; obstupescere; stupefieri.

To WONDER AT. *v. a.* Mirari; admirari; demirari; suspicere; admiratione excipere; obstupescere; rei admiratione percipi.

WONDERFUL or WONDROUS. *a.* Mirus; mirabilis; admirabilis; mirandus; admirandus; qui facit, or habet, admirabilitatem; qui movet admirationem, Cic.

WONDERFULLY or WONDROUSLY. *ad.* Admirabiliter; mirifice; mirum, mirandum, or mirabilem, in modum; cum admirabilitate, Cic.

WONT or TO BE WONT. *v. n.* See CUSTOM, TO BE AC-CUSTOMED.

WONTED. *a.* Solitus; usitatus; consuetus.

To WOO. *v. a.* Ambire, in uxorem expetere; uxorem, or nuptias, petere, ambire.

WOOD. *s.* I. *A place where trees grow*; silva; nemus. II. *Timber*; lignum; materia.

WOODCOCK. *s.* Rusticula; rustica perdix.

WOODEN. *a.* Ligneus.

WOODLAND. *s.* Locus nemorosus.

WOODLOUSE. *s.* Cimex.

WOODMAN. *s.* Arborator; frondator.

WOODY. *a.* Silvosus; nemorosus.

WOOFER. *s.* Procus; amasius.

WOOF. *s.* Trama.

WOOL. *s.* Lana. — *Coarse wool*; lana crassa, or cras-sior. — *A lock of wool*; lanula; lana focculus. — *Bearing wool, covered with wool*; laniger.

WOOLEN. *a.* Lanæus. — *A woollen-drapeer*; lanarius, Plaut.

WOOLLY. *a.* Lanarius, Ov.; lanatus, Col.; Plin.

WORD. *s.* I. *A term or expression*; verbum; vocabulum; vox; Cic. — *A little word*; vocula, Cic. — *Obsolete words*; verba obsoleta, desueta, Cic., exculcata, insolentia, Gell. — *In few words*; paucis; bre-viter. — *In one word*; uno verbo; ne longum sit; quid multa? — *Come hither, I have a few words to speak to you*; adesdum, paucis te volo (sc. verbis alloqui); aus-culta paucis, Ter.; volo te verbis pauculis, Plaut. — *Not to say a word about a thing*; de re tacere; verbum non facere, Ter. — *To bear any thing without saying a word*; rem silentio ferre, Cic. — *Go on without saying a word*; tu abi tacitus viam tuam, Plaut. — *I must not say a word*; nihil mutire audeo, Ter.; hiscere omnino non audeo, Cic. — *To understand by a word, or half a word*; ex uno verbo intelligere; ex incepto verbo mentem aliquid percipere. — *To translate word for word*; verbum pro verbo reddere; e verbo exprimere.

— *At that word*; ad hanc vocem, Quint. — *A word to the wise is enough*; dictum, or verbum, sapienti sat est.

II. *Talk, discourse*; oratio; sermo; verba, pl. — *A word with you*; ausculta paucis. — *Big words*; ampullæ, arum. — *Fair words*; blanda verba. — *Foul words*; convicia; dicta probrosa. III. *Declaration, signal*; signum. — *A watch-word*; tessera; signum, Cæs. — *To give the (watch) word*; tesseram, or signum, dare. — *To pass the word*; tesseram enuntiare, Liv. — *By word of mouth*; viva voce; ore tenus. — *To send word*; rem aliquid nuntiare, or significare; aliquid rei, or de re, certiorum facere; (by letter); rem aliquid, or ad aliquid, scribere. IV. *Command*; præceptum; jus-sum; mandatum. V. *Promise*; promissum; fides; Cic. — *A man of his word*; homo fidei tenax, or bonæ fidei, Suet. — *Not a man of his word*; homo fide nulla; cui nulla fides, Plaut. — *To give one's word*; aliquid fidem dare, Cic., interponere, Cæs. — *To believe one on his word*; aliquid verbis fidem adhibere, Cic. — *To keep one's word*; stare in fide, Cic.; stare fide, Liv.; stare promissis, Cic.; fidem, or promissa, implere, Cic.; servare, Plin.; fidem vocis exhibere, Phædr. — *To fail of one's word*; in fide non stare; fidem violare, or frangere, Cic.; fidem datam fallere, Sall. VI. *Words*; pl., i. e. *Angry words*; dicta aculeata, Cic. — *To have words with any one*; cum altero verbis concertare, contendere, Cic.; certe inter se maledictis. VII. *Words*, pl. i. e. *Mere words, not reality*; dicta, pl., Plaut.; verba, pl., Liv. — *These are but words*; verba isthæc sunt, Ter.

To WORD. *v. a.* i. e. *To express in words*; mentis cogitata verbis enuntiare, or eloqui, Cic.

WORDY. *a.* Verbosus, Cic.

WORK. *s.* I. *Labour, employment*; labor; opera; Cic. — *Troublesome work*; labor operosus et molestus; Cic. — *Fond of work*; laboriosus, Cic. — *Not fond of work*; laboris fugiens, Cæs. — *To apply to work*; laboreum subire, Cic. — *To go another way to work*; alia aggredi via. II. *Any thing to be done*; actio, deed; opus; opera; negotium; facinus. — *To give one work*; aliquid exhibere negotium. — *To have a great work on hand*; magnum opus in manibus habere. III. *Any thing wrought*; opus. — *A little work*; opusculum. — *A finished work*; opus absolutissimum, Plin. — *A clumsy piece of work*; opus factum infabre, Cic., or male tornatum, Hor. — *A hasty work*; præsternatum, or approp-eratum, opus. IV. *Literary performance*; opus; doctus labor, Phædr. — *To undertake a useful work*; utilem studiosis labore suscipere, Cic. — *A work that demands great application and labour*; magnum quid, et multa cogitationis atque otii, Cic. V. *Trouble*; turba; or turbæ, pl.; tumultus, Æs. VI. *A piece of fortification*; opus; munimentum; munitio.

To WORK. *v. n.* I. *To labour, operate*; laborari; labori se dare; in labore se exercere, Cic.; labori incumbere. — *To work at one's trade*; artem suam facitare,

Cic., exercere, Plin. — *To work in a garden*; hortum colere, Virg., confodere, Plin. — *To work day and night*; labori noctem addere, Virg.; opus continuare diem et noctem, Cæs. — *To work by the day*; diurna mercede conduci, Hor. — *To work at a task*; accurare penum, Plaut. — *To work for any one*; operam alicui tribuere. — *To work at anything (as an author)*; rei operam dare; in re elaborare; in, or ad, rem incumbere; conferre in rem studium et operam, or labore ad rem faciendam, Cic. II. *To take effect*; succedere; agere. III. *To operate (as medicine)*; valere; vim per venas diffundere; (alvum) movere. — *The medicine works*; venis concipitur medicamentum, Curt. IV. *To ferment*; fervere; fermentari, Col.

TO WORK. v. a. I. *To make, fashion*; fabricari; fabricare; conficere; fingere; operam manu conficere; fabrefacere, Liv. — *To work marble*; marmor perpolire. — *These stones are easily worked*; facile tractantur hæc saxa, Vitr. — *Ash is easily worked*; fraxinus est in quacunque opera obediensissima, Plin., or commodam præstat tractabilitatem, Vitr. — *To work leather*; coria, or pelles, polire, concinnare, or conficere, Plin. — *To work with the needle*; acu pingere. II. (In sea language); *To work a vessel*; navem agitare, Nep.; nautico funium apparatu uti. III. — *To work by stratagem*; calidè agere; nihil non moliri ut omnia prospera cedant. — *To work deceit*; insidias struere; dolos nectere. — *To work one's self into a person's favour*; se in gratiam alicujus insinuare. — *To work over to one's side*; in partes suas trahere. — *To work out*; efficere; perficere. — *To work upon*; suadere; persuadere; ad aliquid agendum impellere.

WORKHOUSE. s. Ergastulum.

WORKING-DAY. s. Dies profestus, or negotiosus; Plaut.; Tac.

WORKMAN. s. Opifex; artifex. — *An under-workman*; officinarum, Vitr. — *A workman by the day*; operarius, Cic. — *A good workman*; probus artifex, Cic. — *In a workmanlike manner*; affabre, Cic. — *Not in a workmanlike manner*; infabre, Liv.

WORKMANSHIP. s. Artificium; opificium.

WORKSHOP. s. Opificina, Plaut.; officina, Cic. — *A carpenter's workshop*; lignaria fabrica, Cic.

WORKWOMAN. s. Operaria, Plaut.

WORLD. s. I. *The universe*; mundus; mundus universus; rerum natura; rerum universitas; Cic. — *As old as the world*; mundo congenitus, Plin. II. *The earth*; orbis terræ, or terrarum; terra, arum, pl., Cic. — *The new world*; novus orbis, Ov. — *A citizen of the world*; mundanus; totius mundi incolæ et civis, Cic. — *To be born into the world*; nasci; in vitam ingredi; in lucem edi ac suscipi, Cic. III. *Men in general*; pl., homines; mortales. — *Ever since the world began*; post homines natos; post genus hominum natum; Cic.; ab condito ævo, Plin.; ab omni vetustate, Cic. — *As long as the world shall last*; dum hominum genus erit, Cic. — *You are the best man in the world*; optimus hominum es homo, Plaut. — *He is the worst man in the world*; est omnium mortalium deterimus, Cic. — *The most fortunate man in the world*; ante alios fortunatus. — *Affairs of the world*; res humana, Sen. — *All the worlds is of the same opinion*; omnes idem consentiunt, Cic. — *All the world talk of*; in ore omnium est. — *Such is the way of the world*; sic vitæ est, Ter.; sic vivitur, Cic. — *All the world*, i. e. *a large number of persons*; magna hominum frequentia; multitudo; Cic.; turba confertissima, Liv. — *In the eyes of the world*; palam; propalam; ante omnium oculos; omnium in oculis, or in conspectu; Cic.; in propalato, Col. IV. *The society of men*; vitæ communio, or societas. — *To go into the world*; emergere et in lucem prodire; in lucem, or in scenam, prodire. — *An entering upon the world*; orientium junem initia, Vell. — *To get on in the world*; ad honores provehi, Cic. — *He is a man of the world*; sæculi mores in se possidet, Plaut. — *He knows the world*; in vulgari hominum consuetudine, nec hebes, nec rudis est, Cic. — *Like a man of the world*; urbane, Cic.; scite, Plaut. — *To retire from the world*; a vulgo et scena in secreta se remove, Hor. — *The learned world*; viri optimarum artem studii eruditi, Cic. — *The fashionable world*; lectissimum, or spectatissimum, quique; flos hominum, Plin.; (viri urbani oris notæ, Petron.). — *The great world*; viri primarii, Cic.; insignes, Hor. V. *Men imbued with the spirit of the world*; homines profani, or vitæ commodis dediti. — *To be not of the world*; a rerum terrenarum studio abhorrere. VI. *Great number*; vis; vis infinita.

WORLDLINESS. s. Rerum fluxarum, terrenarum, studium. — See also AVARICE, COVELOUSNESS.

WORLDLY. a. I. *Secular, human*; mundanus; terrenus; humanus. II. *Bent upon this world*; humanæ vitæ commodis deditus; rerum fluxarum, or terrenarum, studens.

WORLDLY-MINDED. a. See WORLDLY, II.

WORM. s. I. *An insect*; vermis. — *A little worm*; vermiculus, Plin. — *Belly-worms*; tinea; tæniæ, arum; entris animalia, Plin. — *To have worms*; verminare,

Cels. — *An earth-worm*; terrenus vermis, Cels.; lumbricus, Col. — *A worm that eats books, &c.*; tinea; teredo; Plin. — *A worm in grain*; curculio, Varr.; curculionculus, Plaut. — *A silk-worm*; bombyx, Plin.; (as a caterpillar); eruca, Plin.; (spinning); bombylius, Plin.; (as a butterfly); neocydalus, Plin. — *A glow-worm*; cincinnella; lampris, idis, f. II. (Of a screw); cochleæ cavum striatum. III. (Used in distilling); tubulus flexuosus.

WORM-EATEN. a. Cariosus, Col. — *To be worm-eaten*; carie infestari, Col.; in cariem verti, Ov.; vermiculari, Plin.

WORM-HOLE. s. Vermiculatio, Plin.; caries, Col. — *Cypress and cedar are not subject to worm-holes*; cariem non sentiunt cypressus et cedrus.

WORMWOOD. s. Absinthium; absinthius; Plin. — *Made of wormwood*; absinthiatum, Sen. — *Wormwood wine*; vinum absinthio conditum; absinthites, Col.

WORMY. a. Vermibus scatens.

TO WORRY. v. a. I. *To tear or mangle*; lacerare; laniare; dilaniare; discerpere. II. *To harass*; vexare; lacessere; exagitare; cruciare; sollicitare.

WORSE. a. comp. Pejor; deterior; vilior. — *To make worse*; aggravare; (in speaking of pain or grief); acerbare, Virg.; acerbiora mala facere; malis acerbiteratum afferre; ad dolorem aliquid acerbiteratis addere; vultus refricare, Cic. — *To grow worse*; gravescere; ingravescere; (in speaking of pain or grief); exulcerari.

WORSHIP. s. I. *Adoration, religious reverence*; cultus, flos; adoratio; reverentia. II. (As a title of honour); dignitas.

TO WORSHIP. v. a. Colere; or, religiose colere; venerari. — *To worship as a god*; in deorum numero venerari et colere, Cic. — See also TO LOVE, HONOUR, RESPECT.

WORSHIPFUL. a. i. e. Venerable; summa observantia colendus, Cic.; venerabilis; venerandus.

WORSHIPPER. s. Religiosis colens, Cic., cultor, Hor., fem. cultrix, Cic.

WORST. superl. a. Pessimus. — *To make the worst of any thing*; in pejorem partem rapere. — *Let the worst come to the worst*; quicquid tandem evenerit. — *The worst of crimes*; extrema flagitia.

TO WORST. v. a. Superare; vincere; opprimere; premere.

WORT. s. (Herb); herba; olus, eris, n.

WORT. s. (Of beer); mustum.

WORTH. s. I. *Price, value*; pretium. — *A thing of great worth*; res maximi pretii. — *Of no worth*; nullius pretii; or, nihil. II. *Excellence, virtue*; virtus; dotes, um, pl. — *To be of rare worth*; in virtute eminare, Vell. — *A man of great worth*; homo maximi pretii, Ter.; omni laude cumulatus; in quo sunt optima omnia; Cic.

III. Merit; meritum, Ter.; promeritum, Plaut.

WORTH or WORTHY. a. Dignus rei, or rather, re. — *Worthy of credit*; (auctor) iocuples, Cic. — *Worthy of his father*; patre dignus, Hor.; proles non degener, Sen. — *I cannot deem myself worthy of such honour*; haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. — *A worthy man*; vir probus, Cic. — *To be worth*; valere; tanti esse. — *It is worth the labour or while*; operæ pretium est. — *To be more worth*; prevalere; plus esse. — *If they be worth seeing*; si videndi sint, Cic.

WORTHILY. ad. Digne; merito.

WORTHINESS. s. Meritum; dignitas.

WORTHLESS. s. Vilis; abjectus; nullius pretii. — *A worthless man*; homo contemptus et abjectus; homo fœnus et futillis; Cic.; alga vilior, Virg. — *A worthless thing*; res vilissima, or nulla aestimatione dignanda, Cic.; res cuiquam aspernabilis, Gell.

WORTHLESSNESS. s. Vilitas.

TO WOT. v. n. See TO KNOW.

WOVEN. part. Textus; contextus.

WOUND. s. Vultus; plaga. — *A slight wound*; vulnusculum. — *A severe wound*; luculentia plaga, Cic. — *A mortal wound*; plaga mortifera; vultus mortiferum.

TO WOUND. v. a. Prop.; sauciare; vulnerare; vultus inferre; vulnere afficere, Col. — Fig.; lædere; offendere.

TO WRANGLE. v. n. Rixari; jurgari; jurgio, or v. r. bis, contendere.

WRANGLING. s. Rixa; contentio; jurgium; altercatio, Cic.

TO WRAP. v. a. Rem re involvere, Cic., obvolvare, Hor., tegere, Cic. — *To wrap one's cloak about one*; pallium, or togam, arcte colligare. — *Wrapped up*, fig.; raptus. — *To wrap about*; circumagere; circumvolvare.

WRAPPER. s. Involucrum; integumentum; Cic.

WRATH. s. Ira; indignatio; stomachus; bilis.

WRATHFUL. a. Iracundus; iratus; ira commotus, ardens, incensus.

WRATHFULLY. ad. Irate; iracunde.

TO WREAK. v. a. (Iram) effundere, or evomere. — *To wreak vengeance upon*; ulcisci.

WREATH. s. I. *A garland*; sertum; corona. — *A little wreath*; corolla. II. (In architecture); voluta.

TO WREATH. v. a. Torquere; contorquere.

WRECK. *s.* See SHIPWRECK.
 WREN. *s.* Regulus.
 WRENCH. *s.* Detorsio.
 To WRENCH. *v. a.* I. *To force*; (fores) efferingere, or violento reserare. II. *To sprain*; sibi (pedem) intorquere.
 To WREST. *v. a.* I. *To twist by violence*; torquere; obtorquere; contorquere. — *To wrest the sense of a passage*; sensum pervertere; male interpretari. II. *To extort by force*; extorquere.
 To WRESTLE. *v. n.* Luctari cum aliquo; collocutari.
 WRESTLER. *s.* Luctorator, Plaut.; palastrita, Cic.
 WRESTLING. *s.* Luctatio; collocutatio.
 WRETCH. *s.* Miser; perditus.
 WRETCHED. *a.* I. *Miserable*; miser; miserabilis. II. *Worthless*; vilis; nullius pretii.
 WRETCHEDLY. *ad.* Misere; male; pessime; miserabiliter.
 WRETCHEDNESS. *s.* Miseria; ærumna.
 To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* In utraque partem se versare, Cic.; se nullam in partem non movere, Cas. — *To wriggle into*; se insinuare in
 WRIGHT. *s.* Opifex; artifex.
 To WRING. *v. a.* I. *To twist*; torquere. II. *To force or extort by violence*; extorquere. III. *To press*; premere; stringere. — *To wring hard*; compellere; constringere. IV. *To torture, harass*; verminare; contorquere.
 WRINKLE. *s.* Ruga. — *Full of wrinkles*; rugosus.
 To WRINKLE. *v. a.* Cutem adducere, Or.; cutem in rugas replicare, Plin.; cuti rugas inducere, Tibull.; corrugare, Plaut.
 WRINKLY. *a.* Rugosus, Plin.; rugis exaratus, Hor.
 WRIST. *s.* Carpus, Cels.
 WRIT. *s.* I. *Any thing written*; scriptum. II. (A term of law); mandatum; præceptum; præscriptum.
 To WRITE. *v. a.* and *n.* Scribere; conscribere; perscribere. — *To write often*; scriptitare. — *To write well*; literas eleganter exarare; scite scribere. — *To write in a large hand*; scribere grandioribus literis, Cic. (*in a small hand*); scribere minutis literulis, Cic., minutissime, Sen. — *To write, or send a letter, to any one*; alicui, ad aliquem scribere, or epistolam conscribere, Cic.; aliquem adire per epistolam, Plin. — *To write by post*; literas cursori publico ad aliquem dare. — *To write by an express*; alicui conductum hominem cum literis mittere. — *To write against any one*; aliquem literis criminari; de aliquo crimina scribere. — *To write (a book, &c.)*; scribere; conscribere. — *To write down (one's thoughts)*; literis (dat.) mandare, or literis (abl.) consignare, cogitationes suas, Cic. — *To write again or in return*; rescribere. — *To write between*; interscribere. — *To write out*; perscribere. — *To write in or upon*; inscribere; insculpere; conscribere.
 WRITER. *s.* Scriptor; scriba.
 To WRITE. *v. n.* Se contorquere.
 WRITING. *s.* I. *The act of writing*; scriptio; scriptura. II. *The art of writing*; scribendi ars. III. *Manner of writing*; manus, ùs; litera; scriptura. IV. *Any thing written*; scriptum; pl., scripta; monumenta; litera. V. *A legal instrument*; tabula; scriptum; instrumentum.
 WRITING-MASTER. *s.* Scribendi magister, or præceptor.
 WRONG. *a.* Pravus; malus; non rectus; præposterus. — *The wrong side (of cloth)*; interior facies. — *Wrong measures*; prava, or præpostera, consilia, Cic. — *To be in the wrong*; errare; falli. — *Right or wrong*; per fas nefasque; quo iure quaque injuria.
 WRONG. *s.* Injuria. — *An open wrong*; vis manifesta. — *To commit a wrong*; facere injuriam. — *To suffer wrong*; accipere injuriam.
 WRONG or WRONGLY. *ad.* Male; prave; perperam; perverse.
 To WRONG. *v. a.* Injuriam alicui facere, or in aliquem inferre, Cic.; aliquem lædere. — *To wrong one of his money*; aliquem nummo defraudare, Plaut.
 WRONGFUL. *a.* Injurius; injurius; iniquus.
 WRONGFULLY. *ad.* Inique; præter æquum et bonum; contra jus fasque; Cic. — *Wrongfully accused*; immerito accusatus, Ter.
 WRONGHEADED. *a.* Amens; emotæ mentis, Sen. — *A wrongheaded fellow*; vacuum cerebro caput, Plaut.
 WROTH. *a.* Iratus; ira commotus. — *To be wroth*; irasci; stomachari; succensere; ira commoveri.
 WROUGHT. *part. a.* Factus; confectus; fabricatus; elaboratus.
 WRY. *a.* Distortus; obliquus; curvus.
 WRY-NECKED. *a.* Qui est obstipio capite, Hor., or capite in humerum devexo, Plin.; obstipa cervice, Suet.

Y.

YAUGHT. *s.* Navigium (velis et remis instructum); navicula; navis thalamegos, Suet.

YARD. *s.* I. *A measure of three feet*; virga; ulna. II. *An enclosed ground*; area; atrium. — *A poultry-yard*; chors, or cors. III. *Support of the sails*; antenna.
 YARN. *s.* Licium. — *Woolen yarn*; lana neta. — *Linen yarn*; linum netum.
 YAWL. *s.* Scapha; lembus.
 To YAWN. *v. n.* Oscitari, Plaut.; oscitare, Cic.
 YAWN or YAWNING. *s.* Oscitatio.
 YEA. *ad.* Etiam; ita; sane; imo; imo; recte. — *Yea more*; imo etiam; imo vero; porro autem. — *Yea truly*; scilicet; etiam. — *Yea rather*; quin potius.
 To YEAN. *v. n.* Fetum eniti, or parere.
 YEAN. *s.* Annus. — *At the beginning of the year*; anno incipiente, ineunte; principio anni; initio statim anni. — *At the end of the year*; anno exeunte; anni exitu, fine. — *He is twelve years old*; annos duodecim, or duodenos, natus est; duodecimum ætatis annum agit. — *Fifteen years after*; annum post quintum decimum, Liv. — *Once a year*; semel in anno. — *Ten years hence*; ad decem annos. — *The last year*; annus proximus. — *In years*, i. e. aged; ætate proventus.
 YEARLY. *a.* Annuus; anniversarius; quotannis; singulis annis.
 YEARN. *v. n.* Visceribus commoveri; commiserari.
 YEARNING. *s.* Misericordia; commiseratio.
 To YELL. *v. n.* Ejulare; vociferari; ululare.
 YELL or YELLING. *s.* Ejulatus, ùs; ululatus, ùs; ejulatio.
 YELLOW. *a.* Flavus. — (*As saffron*); luteus. — (*As gold or fire*); rutilus; fulvus. — *To dye yellow*; rem colore luteo inficere; rei flavum colorem inducere.
 YELLOWISH. *a.* Subflavus, Suet.
 To YELP. *v. n.* (As a dog); latrare. — (As a fox); gannire.
 YEOMAN. *s.* Paganus ingenuus; or, fundi dominus. — *Yeoman of the guard*; satellites; corporis stipator.
 YES. *ad.* Imo; etiam; ita; sane; certe; certo; maxime. — Latin writers often repeat the chief word in the question, in the way of affirmation; as, *Do you know this for certain?* Yes. Scisne hoc certo? certo.
 YESTERDAY. *s.* Heri; hesternus die. — *Yesterday evening or yesternight*; heri vesperi. — *The day before yesterday*; nudius tertius. — *Of yesterday*; hesternus.
 YET. *ad.* and *conj.* I. *Though, although, notwithstanding, nevertheless*; at; certe; tamen; attamen; verum tamen; veruntamen. II. *However*, (as a note of correction); quamquam; etsi; tametsi. III. *Hitherto, to this time*; adhuc. — *When joined with not, nothing, scarce, or hardly*; dum, with non, nec, or neque, nihil, haud, vix. IV. *Still, at this time*; adhuc; etiamnum; etiam nunc. V. *More, or joined with more*; adhuc; etiam.
 To YIELD. *v. a.* I. *To produce, bear*; ferre; producere; fructum edere. II. *To give, grant, permit*; dare; cedere; concedere; permittere. — *To yield assent*; assensum præbere; assentire; concedere. III. *To afford*; præbere; exhibere; suppeditare. IV. *To give or deliver up*; dedere; tradere. — *To yield up the ghost*; animam agere, or exhalare.
 To YIELD. *v. n.* I. *To submit*; in ditionem et arbitratum alteri se dedere, Plaut.; allicui imperio ac potestati, or sub potestate, se subjicere. — *To yield to conditions*; conditiones accipere; ad conditiones descendere. — *To force one to yield*; aliquem subigere ad ditionem. — *To yield to temptation*; culpæ succumbere. — *To yield to the seduction of pleasures*; a voluptate vinci, Cic. II. *To concede, allow, grant*; fateri; confiteri; concedere.
 YIELDING. *a.* Obsequens; morigerus; indulgens.
 YOKE. *s.* Jugum. — *Fit for the yoke*; jugatorius, Varr. — *To put oxen to the yoke*; boves jugo jungere, Cic. — *To loose from the yoke*; disjungere; jugum bobus demere, Hor. — *To make the enemy pass under the yoke*; hostes sub jugum mittere, Cas. — *The yoke of servitude*; jugum; servile jugum. — *To submit to the yoke*; jugum subire, Plin., accipere, Tac.; alterius imperio se subjicere, Cic. — *To refuse the yoke*; detrectare jugum, Virg. — *To shake off the yoke*; jugum excutere, Plin. J., exuere, Tac.; jugo se exuere, Tac. — *A yoke, i. e. pair of oxen*; juges; par boum.
 To YOKE. *v. a.* (Boves) jungere, conjungere, conjungere; boum cervicibus jugum imponere.
 YOKE-FELLOW. *s.* Conjux; socius.
 YOLK (of an egg). *s.* Ovi vitellus, luteum.
 YON or YONDER. *ad.* Illic. — *And yonder he is*; atque eecum. — *Yonder comes Davus*; Davum video.
 YORE. *s.* — *Of yore*; in times of yore; olim; antehac; prisca temporibus.
 You or Ye. *pron.* Vos.
 YOUNG. *a.* Juvenis. — *A young child*; puer (puella) tener (tenera), or teneræ ætatis. — *A young man*, (about fourteen years old); adolescentulus. — *A young woman*, (same age); adolescentula. — *A young man*, (from fourteen to twenty-five); adolescens; (above that age); juvenis. — *Younger*; natu minor; ætate inferior, or posterior. — *Younger by a year*; anno

minor. — *The youngest*; natu minimus. — *To be young*; ætate florere. — *Of or belonging to a young man*; juvenilis. — *In the manner of a young man*; juveniliter. — *He died very young*; præreptus est immatura morte, Plin.; prima ereptus juvena est, Virg. — *A young beginner*; tiro; trunculus.

YOUNG. *s.* i. e. *The offspring of animals*; fetus; partus, ùs. — *With young*; gravidus; fetus; prægnans. — *To be with young*; utero, or ventre, ferre. — *To bring forth young*; parere; edere; eniti.

YOUR or YOURS. *pron.* (Spoken of one); tuus: (of more than one); vester.

YOURSELF. *pron.* Tu ipse; tute; tutemet.—Pl., *Yourselfes*; vos ipsi; vosmet; vosmet ipsi.

YOUTH. *s.* I. *Infancy*; tenera ætas. II. *Childhood*; juvenus; juvena; florens ætas. III. *The part of life succeeding to childhood*; adolescentia; prima ætata, Cic.; pubes ætas, Liv. IV. — *From one's youth*; a teneris annis; a juvena. — *In my youth*; me juvene. V. *Young men* (collectively); juvenus. — *The flower of the youth*; juvenutis flos.

YOUTHFUL. *a.* Juvenilis. — *To play a youthful part*; juvenari, Hor.

YOUTHFULLY. *ad.* Juveniliter.

Z.

ZANY. *s.* Sannio.

ZEAL. *s.* Studium ardens, acre, or flagrans. — *Zeal for any one*; in aliquem studiosus animus, or propensior voluntas, Cic. — *Zeal in the defence of truth*; defen-

dendæ veritatis cupiditas et studium. — *Full of zeal for the prince*; optime, or egregie, animatus erga principem. — *If my ability equalled my zeal*; si quantum cupiam possim quoque, Hor.

ZEALOT. *s.* (Patriæ, religionis,) studiosus defensor, Cic., fautor, Nep., assertor, Ov.

ZEALOUS. *a.* Rei studio incensus; rei studiosus, Cic. — *Zealous for the interests of religion*; religioni retinentissimus. — *Zealous for the glory of God*; admirabili divinæ gloriæ studio incensus, flagrans, or inflammatus, Cic. — *A zealous defender*; studiosissimus alicujus defensor. — *To be zealous for or on behalf of*; rei studio ardere, inflammari, flagrare, or teneri; in rei studio efferrî, Cic.

ZEALOUSLY. *ad.* Studiose; ardentè.

ZEBRA. *s.* Equus zebra, Linn.

ZENITH. *s.* Prop.; cœli vertex, Virg. — Fig.; culmen.

ZEPHYR. *s.* Zephyrus; Favonius. — *A gentle zephyr*; lenis zephyrus.

ZERO. *s.* Arithmeticæ Arabicæ nota orbiculata.

ZEST. *s.* See RELISH.

ZIGZAG. *s.* Lineæ alternis vicibus angulata.

ZODIAC. *s.* Zodiacus, Cic.; orbis, or circulus, signifer, Vitr. — *In the course of a year, the sun passes through all the signs of the Zodiac*; sol anno vertente signiferum lustrat orbem, Cic.

ZODIACAL. *a.* Quod ad zodiacum pertinet.

ZONE. *s.* Zona, Plin. — *The torrid zone*; zona torrida, Virg.; zona adusta, flammis exusta et cremata, terrarum media, Plin.; ora terræ quæ aret calore, Cic. — *The frigid zones*; zonæ glaciales, or rigentes, Plin.; zonæ frigidæ. — *The temperate zones*; zonæ temperatæ, Plin.

ZOOLITHE. *s.* Pars animalis in lapidem indurata.

ZOOPHYTES. *s. pl.* Zoophyta, orum, n. pl., Bud.

APPENDIX.

I. PROPER NAMES OF PLACES.

A.

ABERDEEN. Aberdonia; Devana.
ABERGAVERNAY, a town of Monmouthshire. Goban-
 num; Abergennium, R. S.
ABERISTWYTH, a town of Cardiganshire. Aberisty-
 vium.
ABINGDON, a town of Berkshire. Abendoniam.
ADRIANOPLE, a city of Romania in Turkey. Adriano-
 polis, is, f. *Adj.* Adrianopolitanus.
THE ADRIATIC SEA or GULF OF VENICE. Adria, æ, m.,
 sc. sinus; Adriannum mare.
ÆTNA, a famous burning mountain in Sicily. Ætna.
AFRICA, one of the four parts of the world. Africa;
 Libya. — *An inhabitant thereof;* Afer; Pœnus; Libys;
 Africus; Africanus. — *A woman of Africa;* Libyssa.
AGINCOURT or AZINCOURT, a village of Artois in the
 Low Countries, famous for the victory gained by Henry
 V. king of England, over the French, in the year 1414.
 Agincurtium.
AILSBURY or AYLESBURY, a town of Buckinghamshire.
 Eglesburgus.
AIX, a city of Provence in France. Aquæ Sextiæ.
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, an imperial city of the Duchy of
 Juliers in Germany. Aquisgranum. *Adj.* Aquisgranen-
 sis.
ST. ALBANS, a town of Hertfordshire. Fanum S. Al-
 bani; Salina, arum, f. pl.
ALDERNEY, an island in the British Sea. Ebo dia.
ALEPPO, a city of Syria in Asia. Chalybon, onis, f.;
 Berrhoë; Hierapolis, is.
ALEXANDRIA, a city of Egypt. Alexandria, l. *Adj.*
 Alexandrinus.
ALGIERS, a city of Africa. Algerium; Rusucurum;
 Julia Cæsarea. — *The country of Algiers;* Algerium
 regnum.
ALMONDBURY, a town of Yorkshire. Camulodunum.
ALNWICK, a town of Northumberland. Alnevicum.
THE ALPS, mountains dividing Italy from France. Al-
 pes, ium, m. pl. *Adj.* Alpinus.
ALSACE, a country of Germany between Lorraine and
 the Rhine. Alsatia. — *The people;* Alsata, arum, m. pl.
AMBRESBURY, a town of Wiltshire. Ambrosia; Am-
 brosi mons.
AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world. America;
 Novus Orbis. — *North America;* America Septen-
 trionalis. — *South America;* America Australis, or Meri-
 diana. *Adj.* Americanus.
AMIENS, a city of Picardy in France. Ambianum;
 Samarobriua. — *The people;* Ambiani, orum, m. pl. *Adj.*
 Ambianensis.
AMSTERDAM, the chief city of Holland. Amsteroda-
 dum, or Anstelodamum.
ANDALUSIA, a country of Spain, part of the ancient
 Bœtica. Andalusia, or Vandalusia. — *Antiq. Pop.* Bastuli,
 orum, m. pl.
ANGLESEA, an island of North Wales. Mona.
ANGOULÊME, a city of Angoumois in France. Engolis-
 ma or Inculisma; Ratiastum. — *An inhabitant;* Engo-
 lisma, or Inculisma, tis.
ANJOU, a province of France. Andes, ium, m. pl.; An-
 degavia; Andinus, or Andegaviensis, Ager.
ANTIOCH, a town of Syria, near the mouth of the Oron-
 tes. Antiochia. *Adj.* Antiochenus.
ANTWERP, a city of Brabant in the Low Countries.
 Antuerpia; Andoverpum. *Adj.* Antuerpianus; Antu-
 erpiensis.
APENNINES (mountains in Italy). Mons Apenninus.
APPLEBY, a town of Westmoreland. Aballaba, l.

AQUINO

AQUINO, a ruinous city of Naples in Italy, the birth-
 place of Thomas Aquinas. Aquinum. — *An inhabitant;*
 Aquinas, atis.
AQUITAIN, a large province of France. Aquitania.
Adj. Aquitanicus.
ARABIA, a country of Asia. Arabia. — *An Arabian;*
 Arabs, abis. *Adj.* Arabicus.
ARAGON, a country or kingdom of Spain. Aragonia.
Adj. Aragonicus.
ARCADIA, a country in Greece. Arcadia. — *An inha-
 bitant;* Arcas, adis. *Adj.* Arcadius; Arcadicus.
ARCHIPELAGO, a part of the Mediterranean Sea between
 Greece and Asia Minor. Archipelagus; Ægæum Mare.
ARLES, a city of Provence in France. Arelate, es, f.;
 Arelatum; Arelas, atis, f. *Adj.* Arelatenus.
ARMAGH, a city of Ulster in Ireland. Armacha; Ar-
 dinacha; Armachum. *Adj.* Armachanus.
ARMENIA, a country of Asia, divided by the Euphrates
 into the greater, Armenia Major, and the less, Armenia
 Minor. *Adj.* Armenius; Armeniacus.
ARTOIS, a country or province of the Low Countries.
 Artesia; Arthesia; Adartesia; Ager Atrebatensis. — *The
 people;* Atrebrates, um, m. pl. *Adj.* Atrebatensis.
ARUNDEL, a town and port of Sussex. Aruntina.
ST. ASAPH, a city in North Wales. Elva; Asaphopol-
 lis; Fanum S. Asaphi.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a town of Leicestershire. Ashbia
 Zouchiana.
ASSYRIA, a country of Asia. Assyria. *Adj.* Assyrius.
ASTRACHAN, a province of Muscovian Tartary in Asia,
 upon the Caspian Sea. Provincia Astrachana.
ATHENS, an ancient city of Greece, now called Satines,
 or Setines. Athens, arum, f. pl. *Adj.* Atheniensis.
ATLANTIC OCEAN. Oceanus Atlanticus.
ATTICA, the country about Athens or Setines. Attica.
Adj. Atticus.
AUGSBURG, a city of Suabia in Germany. Drusoma-
 gus; Augusta Vindelicorum.
AVIGNON, a city and university of Provence in France.
 Avenio, onis, f. *Adj.* Avenionensis.
AUMARLE or ALBENARLE, a town of Upper Normandy
 in France. Albamala.
AVON, a river of Warwickshire. Avona; Aufona; An-
 тона.
AUSTRIA, an empire of Germany. Austria. *Adj.* Aus-
 triacus.
AUVERGNE, a province in France. Alvernia. — *The
 people;* Alverni, orum, m. pl.
THE AZORES or TERCEIRA ISLANDS. Azores, um, f. pl.;
 or, Accipitrum Insulæ.

B.

BABYLON, anciently the chief city of Chaldæa, in Asia.
 Babylon, onis. *Adj.* Babylonius.
BADAJOS, a city of Estremadura in Spain. Pax Au-
 gusta.
BADEN. I. A city of Suabia in Germany, famous for
 its baths; Bada; Thernæ inferiores. II. A town of
 Switzerland; Castellum Aquarum, or Aquæ Helvetiæ.
BAGDAT, a large city of Diabekr in Asia. Bagdatum;
 Selencia.
THE BALTIC SEA. Codanus Sinus.

BANGOR, a city of Flintshire. Bangorium; Brannogenum; Bonium; Bovium.—*Of or belonging to Bangor*; Bangorensis; or Bangoriensis.

BARBADOES, Barbata, or Barbada.
BARBARY, a province of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea, containing the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. Barbaria; Africa Ora Septentrionalis.

BARCELONA, a city and seaport of Catalonia in Spain. Barcinonis, m. *Adj.* Barcinonensis.

BARFLEUR, a town of Lower Normandy. Barfeurium.

BARNSTAPLE, a town of Devonshire. Barnastapula.

BASIL or BASLE, a city and university, the chief of the canton of that name in Switzerland. Basilea. *Adj.* Basileensis.—*The canton*; Pagus Basileensis.

BATH, a city of Somersetshire. Aquæ Solis; Thermæ, arum, f. pl. R. S.

BATTERSEA, a village of Surrey. Battersega.

BAVARIA, a country of Germany. Bavaria; Balaoria.—*A native thereof*; Bavarus; Boius.

BAYEUX, a city of Lower Normandy in France. Baiocæ, arum, f. pl.; Baiocum; Biducassum; Baiocensis, or Baiocassina, Urbs.

BAYONNE, a city of Lower Navarre in France. Lapurdum; Boiarum; and Aquæ Navaræ.

BEDFORD, the chief town of Bedfordshire. Bedfordia; Budeford; Lactodorum; Lactodurum.—*The people*; Cateyeclani, orum, m. pl.

BEUGRADE, the chief city of Servia in Turkey. Alba Græca.

BENGAL, a kingdom of the Mogul's country in the Indies. Bengala; Gangetica Tellus.

BERGEN OF ZOOM, a city of Brabant in the Low Countries. Berga ad Zomam.

BERKSHIRE, in England. Bercea; Berkeria.

BERLIN, the capital city of Prussia in Germany. Bero-linum; Berlinum.

BERN, the chief city of the canton of that name upon the river Aar in Switzerland. Berna.—*The canton*; Bernæ Civitas, or Pagus.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a town of Northumberland. Barvicus; Brocovicum; Brocovicus; Tuesis.

BETHLEHEM, an ancient town of Judea. Bethlehem. indecl.; Bethleemum.

BEVERLEY, a town of Yorkshire. Beverlea; Fribolega; Briblega; Petuaria; Petuaria Parisiorum. *Adj.* Beverlaciensis.

BILBOA, the chief city of Biscay in Spain. Bilbilis; Bilburgum; Flaviobriga.

BISCAY, a province of Spain. Cantabria.—*A native thereof*; Cantaber, bri. *Adj.* Cantabricus.

BITHYNIA, a province of Asia. Bithynia.—*A native*; Bithynus.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire. Blancoforda.

BLENHHEIM, a village of Bavaria in Germany. Blenhe-mium.

BOHEMIA, a country and kingdom in the middle of Ger-many. Boiohemum; Boieum. *Adj.* Boiohemus; Boio-hemulus.

BOLOGNA, a city of the Bolognese in Italy. Bononia.

BOLOGNE-SUR-MER or BOULOGNE, a city of Picardy in France. Bononia ad Mare; Gessoriacum.

BONNE, a city of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologne in Germany. Bonna; Colonia Julia Bonna.

BOSTON, the capital of New England in America. Bostonia.

BOURDEAUX, a city of Guienne in France. Burdigala. *Adj.* Burdigalensis.

BOURGES, the chief city of Upper Berry in France. Biturix, igis; Bituriga; Bituricæ, arum, f. pl.; Avari-cum Bituricum.—*The people*; Bituriges, um, m. pl.—*The country*; Bituricensis Ager.

BURGUNDY or BURGUNDY, a duchy in France. Burgun-dia; Duacatus; Burgundia Inferior, or Regia.

BOURGOYNE, otherwise FRANCHE COMTE, a country in France. Burgundia Comitatus, or Burgundia Superior; Burgundio, onis; Sequanorum Sedes, or Ager.

BOYNE, a river in Ireland. Boanda; Boandus, or Bu-vindus.

BRAZIL, a country of South America upon the Atlantic Ocean. Brazilia.

BRECKNOCK, a county of South Wales. Brechinia.

BRENTFORD, a town of Middlesex. Brentæ Vadum.

BRESLAW, the chief city of Lower Silesia upon the river Oder in Germany. Urañslavia; Budorigum; Budorgis.

BREST, a seaport town of the Lower Bretagne in France. Brestum; Brivates Portus.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire. Pontaquil-num.

BRINDISI, a city of Otranto upon the Adriatic Sea in Naples, in Italy. Brundisium; Brindisium.

BRISTOL, a city of Somersetshire. Bristolia; Bristo-ta; Bristolium; Venta Silurum, or Belgarum.—*Of or belonging to Bristol*; Bristolensis.

BRITAIN. Britannia; Britannia; arum, f. pl.; Insula Britannica; Ablon, onis.—*The British Sea*; Mare Bri-

tannicum.—*New Britain*, a province of North America; Nova Britannia; Britannia Americana.—*A Briton, or native of Britain*; Britannus.

BROUGHAM, in Westmoreland. Braboniacum; Bro-cavum; Brovonacum, R. S.

BRUGES, a city of Flanders in the Low Countries. Brugæ, arum, f. pl.

BRUNSWICK, the chief city of the duchy of that name in Germany. Brunopolis; Tullisurgium; Brunsvicum.

BRUSSELS, the chief city of Brabant in the Low Countries. Bruxella, arum, f. pl.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire. Buckinghamia; Neomagus.—*The county of Bucking-ham*; Comitatus Buckinghamensis.

C.

CADIZ, a city of Andalusia in Spain. Gades, ium, f. pl. CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire. Civitas Le-gionum; Isca Silurum; Isca Legio Augusta; Iscelegua Augusti, R. S.

CAERMARTHEN, a county of South Wales. Maridunum; Segontium; Caermarthinia; Carmarthinia.

CAERNARVON, a county of North Wales. Segontium. R. S.

CAFFRES, a people of Africa, commonly called Hotten-tots. Cafri, orum, m. pl.

CALABRIA, a province of Naples, over against Sicily, in Italy. Bruttium.—*A native thereof*; Bruttius.

CALAIS, a seaport of Lower Picardy in France. Caletum, or Calesium. *Adj.* Caletensis, or Calesiensis.

CAMBRAY, a city of Hainault upon the river Scheldt, in the Low Countries. Cameracum. *Adj.* Cameracensis.—*The country about Cambray*; Cambresis; Cameracensis ager.

CAMBRIDGE, a town and university of England. Canta-brigia; Granta; Cumboricum; Grantanus pons; Duro-lipons, tis.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Comitatus Cantabrigiensis.

CAMPAGNA, in Italy. Campania.

CANADA, a country of North America. Canada.

CANARY ISLANDS, in Africa. Insulæ Canariæ, or For-tunatæ.

CANDI, anciently called Crete, an island in the Mediter-ranean Sea, upon the Grecian coast. Creta; Creta, es, f.—*A native*; Cres, etis, m.; Cressa, æ, f. *Adj.* Creticus; Cretensis.

CANDIA, the chief city of the island Candi. Canea; Matium; Cytæum.

CANTERBURY, the chief city of Kent. Dovernum; Darvernum; Daruenum Cantuaria. *Adj.* Cantuari-ensis.

CANTONS OF SWITZERLAND. Helvetiorum Pag, or Ci-vitates.

CAPE FINISTERRE, a promontory of Spain upon the Western Ocean. Promontorium Finis Terræ.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a promontory of Africa upon the Southern Ocean. Bonæ Spei Promontorium.

CAPE VERD, a promontory of Africa upon the Atlantic or Western Ocean. Viride Promontorium.

CAPE ST. VINCENT, a promontory of Algarvia at the west corner of Portugal. Promontorium Sacrum; Pro-montorium S. Vincentii.

CARDIFF, a town of Glamorganshire. Cardiffa.

CARDIGAN, a county of South Wales. Cereica.

CARLISE, the chief city of Cumberland. Carlicolum; Cataractonium; Luguavallium, R. S.—*Of or belonging to Carlise*; Carliliensis.

CARTHAGENA, a city and seaport of Murcia in Spain. Carthago Nova.

CARTHAGE, a city of Africa. Carthago, inis, f. *Adj.* Carthaginensis; Punicus.

CASTILE, a kingdom of Spain. Castilia.

CEYLON, an island in the East Indies. Taprobana; Ceilanus, i, f.

CHALDÆA, a country of Asia. Chaldæa; Chaldæorum regio. *Adj.* Chaldæus.

CHAMPAGNE, a province of France. Remorum ager.—*The inhabitants*; Remi, orum, m. pl.

CHARTRES, the chief city of Beauce in France. Carnu-m; Autricum.—*The inhabitants*; Carnutes, um, m. pl. *Adj.* Carnutensis.

CHARTREUSE (LA GRANDE), a famous monastery of Dauphny in France. Carthusia Magna.

CHELMSFORD, the county town of Essex. Cæsaroma-gus; Cononium.

CHELSEA, near London. Censelgea.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthshire. Strigulia.

CHERBOURG, a seaport town of Lower Normandy in France. Caroburgus; Cæsaris Burgus.

CHIERTSEY, a town of Surrey. Certesia; Cæsaris tra-jectus; Ceroti, or Cervi, Insula.

CHESHIRE, a county of England, upon the borders of Wales. Provincia Cestrensis.

CHESTER, the chief city of Cheshire. Cestria; Deva; Devia; Devana.

CHICHESTER, a city and port of Sussex. Cicestria; Ciceastria.

CHINA, a country of Asia. Sinarum Regnum; Imperium Sinese. — *The people*; Sinae, arum; Sineses, ium, m. pl.

CINQUE PORTS. Quinque Portus.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Gloucestershire. Cirencestria; Corinium; Duroconovium; Passerum Urbs.

CIDAD RODRIGO, a city of Leon in Spain. Rodericopolis, is, f.; Merobriga.

CLERMONT, the chief city of Lower Auvergne in France. Claromontium; Arvernum; Clarus Mons. *Adj.* Claromontanus.

ST. CLOUD, a town of the Isle of France, in France. S. Clodoaldi Fanum.

CLUGNY, a town of Lower Burgundy in France. Cluniaum.

COBLENTZ, a city of Triers, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle in Germany. Confluentes, ium, m. pl.; Confluentia.

COBOURG, the chief city of the duchy of that name in the circle of Franconia in Germany. Melocabus.

COGNAC, a city of Angoumois in the province of Poitou in France. Conacum.

COLCHESTER, a town of Essex. Colonia; Camolodunum; Colcestria, R. S.

COLOGNE. I. The chief city in the circle of the Lower Rhine in Germany; Colonia Agrippina, or Agrippinensis. — *The country*; Coloniensis Ager; Ubiorum Pars. II. A city of the middle marquise of Brandenburg, on the river Spree in Germany; Colonia; Colonia Marchica.

COMPIEGNE, a city of the Isle of France, near the confluence of the rivers Oise and Aine in France. Compendium.

CONDE', a town of Hainault in the Low Countries. Condatum.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland. Connacia; Conacta.

CONSTANCE, a city of Tyrol upon the borders of Switzerland in Germany. Constantia. — *The Lake of Constance*; Lacus Constantinensis, or Aconius.

CONSTANTINE, a city of Algiers in Africa. Cirta; Constantina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital city of Turkey in Europe. Constantinopolis; Byzantium. — *The Straits of Constantinople*; Bosphorus Thracius.

COPENHAGEN, the chief city and a university of Denmark. Hafnia; Codania.

CORFU, an island, with a city of the same name, in the Ionian Sea upon the coast of Greece. Corcyra. *Adj.* Corcyreus.

CORK, a city of Munster in Ireland. Corcagia; Corragia. *Adj.* Corcagiensis, or Corcensis.

CORNWALL, a county in the west of England. Cornubia; Corinea; Occidia Wallia.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean. Corsica. — *The people*; Corsi, orum, m. pl. *Adj.* Corsicus.

COSSACKS, a people about the Borysthenes and Tanais in Poland. Cossaci, orum, m. pl.

COVENTRY, a city of Warwickshire. Conventria.

CRACOW, a city and university, the metropolis of Lesser Poland. Cracovia; Gracchopolis; Carrodunum. *Adj.* Cracoviensis.

CRESSY, a town of Upper Picardy on the river Authie in France. Cressiacum; Carisiacum.

CRIM TARTARS, the inhabitants of Crim Tartary upon the Buxine Sea in Lesser Tartary. Crimenses, or Preco-penses, ium, m. pl. — *Crim Tartary*; Chersonesus Taurica.

CROATIA, a country bordering upon Slavonia. Croatia; Liburnia.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the north of England. Cumbria; Cumberlandia.

D.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe situate along the Adriatic. Dalmatia. *Adj.* Dalmaticus.

DAMASCUS or DAMAS, an ancient city of Syria in Asia. Damascus, i, f. — *The country about it*; Damascene, es, f. *Adj.* Damascenus.

A DANE. Danus. — See DENMARK.

DANTZIC, a city and university, the metropolis of Prussia, upon the Vistula in Poland. Dantiscum; Gedanum.

DANUBE, a river of Germany, emptying itself into the Euxine Sea. Danubius. — When it enters Illyricum, it is called Ister.

THE DARDANELLES, two strong forts in the Straits of Gallipoli, on the Hellespont, one in Thrace, the other in Natolia. Dardanellæ, arum, f. pl.

ST. DAVID'S, a city of South Wales. Menevia. — *Of or belonging to St. David's*; Menevensis.

DAUPHINY, a province of France. Delphinum. — *A native thereof*; Delphinus, atis. — Also an island near Madagascar in Africa; Delphina Insula.

DECCAN, in the East Indies. Decanum.

DELHI, in the East Indies. Delhium.

DENBIGH, a county of Wales. Denbiga; Denbighia.

DENMARK, a European kingdom to the North of Germany. Dania; Cimbrica Chersonesus. — *A native thereof*; Danus. *Adj.* Danicus.

ST. DENYS, a town of the Isle of France, in France. Dionysiopolis; S. Dionysii Fanum.

DERBY, the chief town of Derbyshire. Derbia; Dardia; Derbentio; Marigundum.

DERBYSHIRE, a county of England. Dorventania; Comitatus Derbiensis.

DERWENT, a river of Yorkshire. Doroventia; Dorventa.

DEVIZES, a town of Wiltshire. Divisæ, arum, f. pl.; Divisio, onis; Castrum de Vies.

DEVONSHIRE, a county in the West of England. Devonja; Dommonia; Domnonia; Damnoniorum Regio. — *The people*; Dammonii, orum, m. pl. *Adj.* Domnoniensis; Dommucensis.

DIEPPE, a seaport town of Normandy in France. Dieppe, or Dappa.

DIJON, the chief city of Burgundy in France. Divio, onis; Divionum. *Adj.* Divionensis. — *The country about it*; Lignonum Fines.

ST. DOMINGO, a city of Hispaniola in the West Indies. Dominicopolis; S. Dominici Fanum.

DON, a river of Poland separating Europe and Asia. Tanais.

DORCHESTER. I. The chief town of the county of Dorsetshire. Dorcestria; Doruvaria, R. S. *Adj.* Dorstensis; Dorcensis; Dorstensis. — *The people*; Dorotriges, um, m. pl. II. In Oxfordshire; Durocastur; Dorcina Civitas.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England. Dorsetia; Dorstania; Duria Provincia.

DORT or DORDRECHT, a city of Holland, at the mouth of the Maese in the Low Countries, famous for a synod in 1618. Dordracum. *Adj.* Dordracensis.

DOUAY, a city and university of Flanders in the Low Countries. Duacum. *Adj.* Duacensis.

DOVR, a seaport town of Kent. Dubris; Dofris; Dorobria; Dovora; Doveria.

DOUGLAS, a town of the Isle of Man. Duglasium.

DOURO, a river of Portugal. Durius.

DRESDEN, a city of Upper Saxony in Germany. Dresda.

DUBLIN, the chief city and an university of Ireland. Dublinum; Dullinium; Dublinia; Eblana. *Adj.* Dubliniensis.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Perthshire in Scotland, famous for a battle fought there betwixt the forces of King George I. and the Scotch rebels, in the year 1715. Dumblianum.

DUMFRIES, the chief town of a shire of the same name in Scotland. Dumfrea; Demofresa; Conda Selgovarum.

DUNBAR, a town of Haddingtonshire in Scotland, famous for the victory gained by O. Cromwell over the Scotch, in the year 1650. Bara; Vara; Dumbarum; Ledone, es.

DUNDEE, a town of Angussshire in Scotland. Allectum; Deidonum; Taodunum.

DUNKIRK or DUNKERQUE, a strong seaport town of Flanders, in the Netherlands. Dunkira, or Dunquera. *Adj.* Dunkircanus.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire. Magnitum; Magiovinum; Magiovinum.

DURHAM, the chief city of a county of that name in England. Dunelmia; Dunelmum; Dunolmum; Dunholmum; Dunholmus. — *The county of Durham*; Dunelmensis Comitatus.

E.

EBRO, a river of Spain. Iberus.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland. Edenburgum; Agneda; Alata Castra. *Adj.* Edenburgensis.

EGYPT, a country of Africa. Ægyptus, i, f. — *A native*; Ægyptius; Ægyptiacus.

EISLEBEN, a city of Mansfeld, in the province of Anhalt in Germany. Eisleba.

ELBA, an island of Tuscany in Italy. Ilva; Æthalla.

ELBE, a river of Brandenburg in Germany. Albis, is, m.

ELSNEUR, a town of Zealand, at the mouth of the Sound in Denmark. Eلسنora.

ELY, a city of Cambridgeshire. Elia; Angullaria. — *Of or belonging to Ely*; Eliensis.

ENGHEN, a town and duchy of Hainault in the Low Countries. Enginha.

ENGLAND. Anglia; Albion, onis, f.—*English*; Anglicus; Anglicanus.—*An Englishman*; Anglus.—*New England*; a province of Canada in North America; Nova Anglia.

EPHESUS, an ancient town of Ionia in Greece. Ephesus, i, f. *Adj.* Ephesius, or Ephesinus.

ERFURT or ERFOR, a city of Thuringia in Germany. Erphordia; Hercinophordia; Bicurgium; Erfurtum.

ESSEX, a county bordering on the river Thames, in England. Essexia.—*The people*; Icenii, orum.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Spain. Extremadura, q. d. Extra Durium; Vertonia.

ETHIOPIA, a large country of Africa. Æthiopia.—*A native*; Æthiops, opis. *Adj.* Æthiopicus.

EVESHAM, a town of Worcestershire. Eovesum; Evestantum. *Adj.* Eoveshamensis.

EUROPE, one of the four quarters of the world. Europa. *Adj.* Europæus.

EX, a river of Devonshire. Exa; Isca; Isaca.

EXETER, the chief city of Devonshire. Exonia; Isca Danmoniorum. *Adj.* Exoniensis.

THE EUXINE or BLACK SEA. Pontus Euxinus.

EYSENACH or ISNACH, a city of Thuringia, upon the river Nesa in Germany. Isenacum.

F.

FALMOUTH, a seaport town of Cornwall, at the Land's End, in England. Voliba; Falmutum; Portus Falensis; Cenionis Ostia.

FERRARA, a city and university of the Papacy in Italy. Ferrara; Forum Alieni. *Adj.* Ferrariensis.

FEZ, the chief city of the kingdom of Fez in Barbary. Fessa; Volubilis.—*The kingdom of Fez*; Regnum Fesstanum.

FIFE, a shire of Scotland. Fifa; Otholinia.

FINLAND, a country of Sweden. Finnonia; Finnia; Finna; Finlandia. *Adj.* Finnicus.—*A native*; Fennus; Phinnus.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands. Flandria. *Adj.* Flandricus.

FLINT, a county of North Wales. Flintia.—*The county*; Comitatus Flintensis.

FLORENCE, the chief city and an university of Tuscany, in Italy. Florentia; Fluentia. *Adj.* Florentinus.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of the Isle of France, in France. Fons Bellaqueus.

FORTH, a river of Scotland. Bodotria.—*The Frith of Forth*; Forthæ, or Bodotriæ, Æstuarium.

FRANCE. Francia; Gallia; Gallix, arum.—*A Frenchman*; Gallus. *Adj.* Gallicus.

FRANCHE COMTE, a province of France. Burgundiæ Comitatus; Sequanorum Fines, or Tractus.

FRANCONIA or FRANKENLAND, a country of Germany. Franconia.—*The people*; Francones; Franci; Sicambri.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, an imperial city in the diocese of Mentz in Germany. Francofurtum ad Mœnum; Trajectum Francorum; Helenopolis.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, a city and university of Brandenburg in Germany. Francofurtum ad Oderam.

FREDERICSTAD. I. A town of Aggerhus in Norway; Fredericostadium. II. A city of Sleswick in Denmark; Fredericopolis. III. A town of Brandenburg in Germany; Fredericostadium.

FREJUS, a city of Provence in France. Forum Julii, or Voconii. *Adj.* Foro-Julienis.

FREYBERG. I. A town of Misnia; Freiberg. II. The chief city of the canton of that name in Switzerland; Friburga Helveticum. III. A city and university of Brisgaw in Germany; Friburgum.

FRIESLAND. Frisia.

FROME, a town in Somersetshire. Froma; Fromum.

FULHAM, a village of Middlesex. Volucrum Domus.

G.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire. Gainesburgum.

GALILEE, a country of Palestine. Galilæa. *Adj.* Galilæus.

GALWAY, a city of Connaught. Galliva.

GANGES, a river running through India into the Indian Ocean. Ganges, is. *Adj.* Gangeticus.

GARONNE, a river of France, passing by Toulouse, Agen, Bourdeaux, &c. Garumna.

GASCOGNE or GASCONY, a province of France. Vasconia.

GENEVA, a city and university of Savoy. Geneva.—*The country about Geneva*; Genevensis Ager.

GENOA, the chief city of the republic of Genoa in Italy. Genua; Janua. *Adj.* Genuensis.—*The Sea of Genoa*; Mare Ligusticum.

GERMANY, a large country of Europe. Germania. *Adj.* Germanicus.—*The people*; Germani, orum, m. pl.; Alemanni.

GHENT, the chief city of Flanders in the Low Countries. Gande, es; Gandavum. *Adj.* Gandavensis.

GIBRALTAR, a town of Andalusia in Spain. Gibraltaria; Calpe, es.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, in Wales. Glamorgania; Glamorgania.

GLASGOW, the chief city of Clydesdale in Scotland. Glasca; Glascum.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire. Glasconia; Glastonia; Avalonia; Insula Vitrea. *Adj.* Glastoniensis.

GLOUCESTER. Glocestria; Glovernia; Claudiocestria.—*Gloucestershire*; Comitatus Glocestriensis; Claudiana Provincia.

GODSTOW, a town of Oxfordshire. Deilocum.

GOTHENBURG or GOTTENBURG, a city of Gothland in Sweden. Gothenburga.

GOTHLAND, a province of Sweden. Gothia; Gothlandia; Gothscaandia.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Lower Saxony in Germany. Gottinga; Tuliphurdum.

GRANADA, the chief city of a country of the same name in Spain. Granata; Illiberis. *Adj.* Granatensis.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent. Gravesenda; Græva; Limes Prætorius.

GREECE, a country of Turkey in Europe. Græcia. *Adj.* Græcus; Græcanicus.

GREENWICH, a borough of Kent. Grenovicum; Grenovicus; Viridisus.

GUADALQUIVIR, a river of Andalusia in Spain. Bætis.

GUILDFORD, a town of Surrey. Geldeforda; Neomagus, or Noviomagus.

H.

HAARLEM, a city of Holland in the Low Countries. Harlema.

HAGUE, a town of Holland in the Low Countries. Haga Comitum.

HAINAULT, a province of the Low Countries. Hannonia.

HALIFAX, a town of Yorkshire. Olicana; Sacra Sylva; Sacra Bosco.

HAMBURG, a city of Stormaria in Denmark. Hamburgum.

HANOVER, a city of Brunswick in Germany. Hanovera.

HARFLEUR, a town of Upper Normandy. Harfleivum.

HASTINGS, a town of Sussex. Hastingæ, arum, f. pl.

HAVER-DE-GRACE, a seaport town of Upper Normandy. Portus Gratia.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, in Oxfordshire. Henlega Thamesiana.

HEREFORD, the chief city of a county of that name in England. Herefordia.—*The county*; Herefordiæ Comitatus.

HERTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire. Hertfordia; Vadum Cervinum.—*The county*; Hertfordiæ Comitatus.

HESSÉ, a country of Germany. Hessia, or Hassia.

HOLLAND, one of the Seven Provinces. Hollandia; Batavia.

HULL, a town of Yorkshire. Hullus.

HUMBER, a river in the north of England. Abus.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe. Hungaria; Pannonia Inferior.

HUNTINGDON, the chief town of a county of that name in England. Huntingdonia.—*The county*; Comitatus Huntingdoniensis.

I. J.

JAMAICA. Jamaica.

JAPAN, an island of India. Japonia.

JERSEY. Caesaria.

JERUSALEM, the chief city of Palestine. Hierosolyma.

INDIA. India.—*The East Indies*; India Orientalis.—*West Indies*; India Occidentalis.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk. Ipswicus; Gippovicus.

IRELAND. Hibernia; Invernia; Ierne. *Adj.* Hibernicus.

ITALY, a country of Europe. Italia. *Adj.* Italicus.

JUTLAND, a province of Denmark. Jutia; Jutiandia; Cimbrica Chersonesus.

K.

KENDAL, a town of Westmoreland. Concauglum.
 KENT, a county of England. Cantia.
 KILDARE, a county in Ireland. Comitatus Kildariensis.
 KILKENNY, the chief city of a county of that name in Ireland. Kilkennia. — *The county*; Comitatus Kilkenniensis.
 KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, in Yorkshire. Regiodunum Hullinum.
 KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, in Surrey. Regiodunum Thamesinum.

L.

LAMBETH, in Surrey. Lamitha; Lomithis.
 LANCASTER, a town of Lancashire. Lancastris; Lancovicus. — *The county*; Comitatus Lancastris.
 LANDAFF, in Wales. Landava.
 LANGUEDOC, a province of France. Occitania. *Adj.* Occitanus.
 LAPLAND, a country in the north of Europe. Lapponia.
 LAUSANNE, a city of the canton of Berne in Switzerland. Lausanna; Lausionum.
 LEEDS, a town of Yorkshire. Leedesium.
 LEGHORN, a city of Tuscany in Italy. Liburni Portus.
 LEICESTER, the chief town of Leicestershire. Leicestria; Legecestria. — *The county*; Comitatus Legecestriensis.
 LEIPSI, a city of Upper Saxony in Germany. Lipsia; Lupa; Lupfurdum.
 LEITH, a town of Mid-Lothian in Scotland. Letha.
 LEMAN LAKE, in Italy. Lacus Lemanus.
 LEYDEN, a city of Holland in the Low Countries. Lugdunum Batavorum.
 LICHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire. Lichfeldia; Lichefeldia. *Adj.* Lichfeldensis.
 LIMERICK, a city of Munster in Ireland. Limericum, — *The county of Limerick*; Comitatus Limericensis.
 LINCOLN, the chief city of Lincolnshire. Lincolina; Lincolina. — *Lincolnshire*; Comitatus Lincoliniensis.
 LISBON, the chief city of Estremadura in Portugal. Ulyssippo, onis, f.; Olyssippo. *Adj.* Ulyssipponensis.
 LOMBARDY, a country of Italy. Longobardia; Gallia Cisalpina.
 LONDON, the chief city of England. Londinium; Augusta Trinobantum. *Adj.* Londinensis.
 LONDONERRY, a city of Ulster in Ireland. Novum Londinium; Roboretum.
 LORRAINE, a country of France. Lotharingia; Austrasia.
 LOUTH, a town of the county of Louth in Ireland. Loutha; Latum. — *The county*; Comitatus Louthensis.
 THE LOW COUNTRIES, Belgica Provincia.
 LUCERNE, the chief city of the canton of that name in Switzerland. Luceria.
 LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire. Luda; Bravinium.
 LUNENBURG, the chief city of a duchy of that name in Saxony, in Germany. Lunæburgum. — *The country*; Ager Lunæburgensis.
 LUXEMBURG, the chief city of a duchy of that name in the Low Countries. Luxemburgum. — *The duchy*; Ducatus Luxemburgensis.
 LYONS, the chief city of the Lyonnais in France. Lugdunum Gallicum. — *The Lyonnais, or country about it*; Ager Lugdunensis.

M.

MADAGASCAR, an island of Africa. Madagascaria; Cerne, es.
 MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic. Madera, Cerne Atlanticæ.
 MADRID, a city of New Castile in Spain. Madritum.
 MAGDEBURG, the chief city of a duchy of that name in Lower Saxony in Germany. Magdeburgum. — *The duchy*; Ducatus Magdeburgensis.
 MAJORCA, the chief city of the island of that name near the coast of Spain. Majorca.
 MALAGA, a city of Granada in Spain. Malaca.
 MALMSBURY, a town of Wiltshire. Malmesburium; Maidulphi Urbs.
 MANCHESTER, a town of Lancashire. Mancunium.
 MANTUA, the chief city of a duchy of that name in Italy. Mantua. — *The duchy*; Ducatus Mantuensis.
 MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltshire. Cunetio, onis.
 MAROCCO or MOROCCO, a kingdom of Barbary in Africa. Maroceanum Regnum.
 MAROCCO, the chief city of Marocco. Marochlum.

MARPURG, a city of Hesse in Germany. Marpurgum; Mattiacum.

MARSEILLES, a city of Provence in France. Massilla.
 MEATH, a county of Ireland. Meathia.
 MECKLENBURG, the chief city of Mecklenburg in Germany. Megalopolis; Magnopolis. — *The duchy*; Megalopolitanus Ducatus.
 MEDWAY, a river of Kent. Meduacus.
 MENTZ, a city of the circle of the Lower Rhine in Germany. Moguntia; Magontium.
 MERIONETHSHIRE, in Wales. Merionethia; Mervinia.
 METZ, a city of Lorraine in France. Meta, arum, f. pl.; Metis; Divodurum.
 MEXICO, a country of North America. Mexicana Regio.
 MEXICO, the chief city of Mexico. Mexicum.
 MIDDLESEX, a county of England. Middlesexia.
 MILAN, the chief city of Milan in Italy. Mediolanum. — *The duchy*; Ducatus Mediolanensis.
 MILFORD HAVEN, in Pembrokeshire. Mildfordiensis Portus.
 MINORCA, an island near the coast of Spain. Minorca; Balearis Minor.
 MODENA, the chief city of Modena in Italy. Mutina.
 MOLDAVIA, a country of Turkey in Europe. Moldavia.
 MONTPELIER, a city of Lower Languedoc in France. Mons Pessulus; Agathopolis.
 MONMOUTH, the chief town of Monmouthshire, in Wales. Monumethia. — *The county*; Comitatus Monumethiensis.
 MONTGOMERY, the chief town of Montgomeryshire, in Wales. Mons Gomericus. — *The county*; Comitatus Montgomeriensis.
 MONTMORENCY, a town of the Isle of France, in France. Montmorenciacus; Mons Morenciacus.
 MONTROSE, a town of Angushire in Scotland. Mons Rosarum.
 MOSCOW, the chief city of Russia. Moscua; Moschia.
 MOSELLE, a river of the Low Countries. Mosella; Obrinchus.
 MUNICH, the chief city of Bavaria in Germany. Monachium.
 MUNSTER, a province in Ireland. Momonnia.
 MUNSTER, the chief city of Westphalia in Germany. Monasterium; Miningroda.
 MURRAY, a county of Scotland. Murevia; Moravia.

N.

NANTES, a city of Upper Bretagne in France. Nannetes, um; Corbillum.
 NAPLES, the chief city of Naples in Italy. Neapolis; Parthenope, es. — *The country*; Neapolitanum Regnum.
 NAVARINO, a city of the Morea. Abarinus; Pylus.
 NEGROPONT, the chief city of the island Negropont, belonging to the Turks. Chalcis. — *The island*; Eubœa. *Adj.* Euboicus.
 NEMOURS, a city of the Isle of France, in France. Nemorosium; Nemosinum.
 THE NETHERLANDS, Belgica Provincia.
 NEUBERG, the chief town of Neuberg, in Bavaria in Germany. Neoburgum; Novoburgum. — *The country*; Neoburgensis Ducatus.
 NEUFCHÂTEL, the chief city of Neufchâtel in Switzerland. Neocomum. — *The country*; Comitatus Neocomensis.
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, in Northumberland. Novum Castellum.
 NEWMARKET, a town of Suffolk. Novus Mercatus.
 NEWPORT, a town of the Isle of Wight. Novus Burgus.
 NICE or NIZZA, the chief city of Nice in Piedmont. Nicea. — *The country*; Comitatus Niceensis.
 NIGER, a river in Africa. Niger, is.
 NILE, a river of Egypt in Africa. Nilus.
 NISMES, a city of Lower Languedoc in France. Nemausum.
 NORFOLK, a county of England. Norfolkia; Nordovola.
 NORTHAMPTON, the chief town of Northamptonshire. Northamptonia. — *The county*; Comitatus Northamptoniensis.
 NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England. Northumbria.
 NORWAY, a country of Sweden. Norvegia.
 NORWICH, the chief city of Norfolk. Norvicus; Nordovicum.
 NOTTINGHAM, the chief town in Nottinghamshire. Nottinghamia. — *The county*; Comitatus Nottinghamiensis.
 NUREMBERG, the chief city of Franconia in Germany. Noriburga; Neroberga; Norica.

O.

OLDENBURG, the chief city of Oldenburg in Westphalia. Oldenburgum. — *The country*; Oldenburgicus Comitatus.
 OLDENBURG, a town of Holstein in Denmark. Brannesia; Urbs Vetus.
 ST. OMERS, a town of Artois in the Low Countries. Fanum Audomari.
 OPPENHEIM, the chief city of the circle of the Lower Rhine in Germany. Oppenheimium.
 ORANGE, the chief city of Orange in Provence, in France. Arausio, onis.
 ORKNEY ISLANDS, on the coast of Scotland. Orcades, um, f. pl.
 ORLEANS, the chief city of the Orleannois in France. Aurelia; Aurelianum; Genabum.
 OSNABURG, the chief city of the marquisate of Osnaburg in Germany. Osnaburga. — *The country*; Osnaburgensis Comitatus.
 OSTEND, a seaport town of Flanders in the Low Countries. Ostenda.
 OTRANTO, the chief city of Otranto in Naples, in Italy. Hydrus, or Hydruntum. — *The country*; Hydruntina Provincia.
 OXFORD, the chief city of Oxfordshire, and a famous university. Oxonia; Oxonium. — *Oxfordshire*; Comitatus Oxoniensis.

P.

PADUA, a city and university of Venice in Italy. Patavium.
 PALATINATE OF BAVARIA, in Germany. Palatinatus Superior.
 PALATINATE OF THE RHINE Palatinatus Rheni.
 PALERMO, a city of Mazara in Sicily, the metropolis of the island. Panormus.
 PALESTINE, a country of Asia. Palestina.
 PAMPELUNA, the chief city of Navarre in Spain. Pampelelo, onis, f.
 PAPENHEIM, a city of Franconia in Germany. Papenheimium.
 PARIS, the capital of France. Lutetia Parisiorum.
 PARMA, the chief city of Parma and an university in Italy. Parma. — *The duchy*; Parmensis Ducatus.
 PAVIA, a city and university of Milan in Italy. Pavia; Ticinum.
 PEKIN or PEQUIN, a province of China in Asia. Pechinum, or Pequinum.
 PEMBROKE, a town of Pembrokeshire. Pembrochia. — *The country*; Pembrochia Comitatus.
 PENNSYLVANIA, a country of America. Pennsylvania.
 PERSIA, a kingdom of Asia. Persia. *Adj.* Persicus.
 PERTH, a country of Scotland. Perthia.
 FERU, a country of America. Peruvia.
 PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire. Petroburgum; Petuaria.
 PETERSBURG, a town of Muscovia. Petriburgum.
 PLACENZA or PLACENZA, a city of Parma in Italy. Placentia.
 PICARDY, a province of France. Picardia.
 PIEDMONT, a country of Italy. Pedemontium.
 PISA, a city of Tuscany in Italy. Pise, arum, f. pl.
 PLYMOUTH, a town of Devonshire. Plymoutha; Tamari Ostia.
 PO, a river of Piedmont in Italy. Padus.
 POICTIERS, the chief city of Poictou in France. Pictavium.
 POICTOU, a country of France. Pictaviensis Regio.
 POLAND, a country of Europe. Polonia.
 PORTO or OPORTO, a city of Entre Minho e Douro in Portugal. Portus Cale; Portus Calensis.
 PORTSMOUTH, a town of Hampshire. Portesmutha; Magnus Portus.
 PORTUGAL, a kingdom of Europe. Portugalla; Lusitania.
 PRAGUE, the chief city of Bohemia in Germany. Praga, Casurgis; Marobudum.
 PRESBURG, a city of Upper Hungary. Presburgum; Posonium.
 PROVENCE, a country of France. Provincia.
 PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe. Prussia; Borussia.

Q.

QUEBEC, a town of Canada in America. Quebecum.
 QUEENSBOROUGH, a town of Kent. Regina Burgus.
 QUEEN'S COUNTY, in Ireland. Comitatus Reginae.
 QUESNOY, a town of Hainault in the Low Countries. Queretum.
 ST. QUINTIN, a city of Picardy in France. Quintinum.

R.

RADNOR, a town of Radnorshire, in South Wales. Radnor. — *The country*; Radnorie Comitatus.
 RAMELLIES or RAMILLIES, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands. Ramellium.
 RATISBON, a city of Bavaria in Germany. Ratisbona; Augusta Tiberii.
 RAVENNA, a city of the Papacy in Italy. Ravenna.
 RHEIMS, a city of Champagne in France. Remi, orum; Remorum, or Duorocortum, Caput.
 RHINE, a river of Germany. Rhenus.
 RICHELIEU, a city of Poictou in France. Richelæum.
 RIMINI, a city of the Papacy in Italy. Ariminum.
 RIFON, a town of Yorkshire. Rhigodunum.
 ROCHEFOUCAULT, a town of Poictou in France. Rupes Fucaldi.
 ROCHELLE, a maritime city of the Orleannois in France. Rupella; Portus Santonum.
 ROCHESTER, a city of Kent. Rofa. *Of or belonging to Rochester*; Roffensis.
 ROMANIA, a country of Turkey. Romania.
 ROME. Roma.
 ROTTERDAM, a city of Holland in the Low Countries. Roterodamum.
 ROVIGO, a city of Venice in Italy. Rhodigium.
 ROUSSILLON, a town of Roussillon, in Languedoc in France. Ruscino, onis. — *The country*; Ruscinontensis Comitatus.
 RUSSIA, a country of Europe. Russia.
 RUTLANDSHIRE, in England. Rutlandia.
 RYE, a town of Sussex. Rium.

S.

SALAMANCA, a city and university of Leon in Spain. Salmantica.
 SALISBURY, a city of Wiltshire. Salisburia; Sarisburia.
 SALONICHI, anciently called THESSALONICA, the chief city of Macedonia in Greece. Thessalonica.
 SALTZBURG, the chief city of Saltzburg in Bavaria, in Germany. Salisburgum. — *The country*; Ager Salzburgensis.
 SANDWICH, a town of Kent. Sandvicus; Sabulovicum.
 SARAGOSSA, a city of Aragon in Spain. Cæsaraugusta.
 SARDINIA, an island near Sicily. Sardinia.
 SAVOY, a country of Italy. Subaudia.
 SAXONY, a country of Germany. Saxonia.
 SCHIAFFHAUSEN, the chief city of a canton of that name in Switzerland. Scaphusia; Probatopolis.
 SCHELDT, a river of the Low Countries. Scaldis.
 SCOTLAND, a kingdom of Great Britain. Scotia. *Adj.* Scoti; Scotus.
 SAN SEBASTIAN, a city and port of Biscay in Spain. S. Sebastiani Fanum.
 SEINE, a river of Champagne in France. Sequana.
 SENS, a city of Champagne in France. Sennona, arum, f. pl. Agendicum Senonum.
 SEVERN, a river of England. Sabrina.
 SEVILLE, the chief city of Andalusia in Spain. Sevilla; Hispalis.
 SHEPPEY, an island near the mouth of the river Medway in Kent. Toliapis.
 SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropshire. Salopia.
 SHROPSHIRE, in England. Salopia Comitatus; Salopiensis.
 SIBERIA, a country of Russia. Siberia.
 SICILY, an island on the coast of Italy. Sicilia.
 SIENNA, a city of Tuscany in Italy. Sena.
 SILESIA, a country of Germany. Silesia.
 SKYE, an island on the coast of Scotland. Skia; Dumna.
 SMYRNA, a city of Asia Minor. Smyrna.
 SOISSONS, the chief city of the Soissonnois in France. Augusta Susionum.
 SOMERSETSHIRE, a country of England. Somerseta; Somersettensis Comitatus.
 SOUTHAMPTON, a town of Hampshire. Southamptonia; Clausentum.
 SOUTHWARK, a borough of Surrey. Sodooverca.
 SPIRES, the chief city of Spires in Germany. Spira.
 SPOLETO, a city of Spoleto, in the Papacy in Italy. Spoletum. — *The country*; Spoletinus Ducatus.
 STAFFORD, a town of Staffordshire. Staffordia. — *The country*; Staffordia Comitatus.
 STAMFORD, a town of Lincolnshire. Stamfordia.
 STIRLING, a county of Scotland. Sterlinia.
 STOCKHOLM, the chief city of Sweden. Stockholmia.
 STRASBURG, a city of the Upper Rhine in Germany. Argentoratum.

STUTGART, the chief city of Wirtemberg in Germany. Stutgardia.
 SUFFOLK, a county of England. Suffolcia.
 SURREY, a county of England. Surria; Suthria; Southeria.
 SUSSEX, a county of England. Sussexia; Southsexia. SWEDEN, a kingdom of Europe. Suedia.
 SWITZERLAND, a country of Europe. Helvetia.—*The Swiss*; Helvetii.

T.

TALAVERA, a town of Estremadura in Spain. Talabrica.
 TAMWORTH, a town of Staffordshire. Tamawordina.
 TARENTO, a city of Otranto, in Naples in Italy. Tarentum.
 TARRAGONA, the chief city of Tarragon in Spain. Tartaco, onis.
 TARTARY, a country of Asia. Tartaria.
 TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonshire. Tavistokia.
 TAUNTON, a town of Somersetshire. Thonodunum.
 TEWKESBURY, a town of Gloucestershire. Theokesberia.
 THAMES, a river of Middlesex. Thamesis.
 THANET, an isle of Kent. Thanatos; Athanatos.
 THORN, a city of Poland, the birthplace of Copernicus. Toronium.
 THOULOUSE, the chief city of Languedoc in France. Tholos.
 TILLEMONT, a town of Brabant in the Low Countries. Tillemontium.
 TIPPERARY, a county in Ireland. Tipperariensis Comitatium.
 TIVOLI, a city of the Papacy in Italy. Tibur, uris, n.
 TOLEDO, a city and university of New Castile in Spain. Toletum.
 TORGAW, a city of Upper Saxony in Germany. Toravia.
 TOULON, a city and seaport of Provence in France. Telo Martius.
 TOURNAY, a city of Flanders in the Low Countries. Tornatum.
 TRANSYLVANIA, a country of Europe. Transylvania.
 TRENT, the chief city of the Trentin in Austria, in Germany. Tridentum.
 TREVES, the chief city of Triers in Germany. Augusta Trevirorum.
 TRIESTE, a city of Istria in Germany. Tergeste, is, n.
 TRIPOLI, the chief city of a kingdom of that name in Africa. Tripolis.—*The kingdom*; Tripolitanum Regnum.
 TUBINGEN, a city of Wirtemberg in Germany. Tubinga.
 TUNIS, the chief city of Tunis in Africa. Tunetum.—*The country*; Tunetanum Regnum.
 TURENNE, the chief city of Turin in Piedmont, in Italy. Taurinum; Augusta Taurinorum.
 TUSCANY, a country of Italy. Tuscia; Etruria.
 TWEEED, a river in the north of England. Tuæsis; Tueda; Alaunus.
 TYROL, Tyrolis.

U.

ULM, the chief city of Ulm in Suabia, in Germany Ulma; Alciomoennis.
 ULSTER, a county of Ireland. Ultonia.
 USK, a town of Monmouthshire. Castrum Oskæ.
 UTRECHT, a city and university of Utrecht in the Low Countries. Ultrajectum; Trajectus ad Rhenum.
 UTOXETER, a town of Staffordshire. Ectoxetum.
 UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex. Uxinius Pons.

V.

VALENCIA, a country of Spain. Valencia.
 VALLADOLID, the chief city of Valladolid in Old Castile in Spain. Vallis Lidæ; Vallisoletum.
 VARNA, a city of Bulgaria in Turkey. Dionysopolis ad Pontum.
 VENDÔME, the chief city of Vendômois in the Orleanois in France. Vindnum; Vindocinum.

VENICE, the chief city of the republic of Venice in Italy. Venetiæ, arum, f. pl.
 VERA CRUZ, a town of New Spain in America. Vera Crux.
 VERONA, the chief city of Verona in Italy. Verona.—*The country*; Veronensis Ager.
 VERSAILLES, a town of the Isle of France, in France. Versaliæ, arum, f. pl.
 VICENZA, the chief city of Vicenza in Venice, in Italy. Vicetia; Vincentia.
 VIENNA, the chief city of Germany. Vienna; Vindobona.
 VIENNE, the chief city of Vienne in Dauphiny, in France. Vienna.—*The country*; Viennensis Ager, or Ditiu.
 VIGO, a town of Galicia in Spain. Vigum.
 VISTULA, a river of Poland. Vistula.
 VITTORIA or VICTORIA, a city of Biscay in Spain. Victoria; Vellica.

W.

WALES, Wallia; divided into South Wales, Wallia Australis, and North Wales, Wallia Borealis.
 WALLINGFORD, a town of Berkshire. Caleva, or Galleva.
 WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire. Vanatinga.
 WARMINSTER, a town of Wiltshire. Verlucio, onis.
 WARSAW, the chief city of Masovia in Poland. Warsovia.
 WARWICK, the chief town of Warwickshire. Warwicus.—*The county*; Warwici Comitatus.
 WATERFORD, the chief city of Waterford in Ireland. Waterfordia; Menapia.
 WELLS, a town of Somersetshire. Wellæ, arum, f. pl.; Theodorodunum. *Adj.* Wellensis.
 WESER, a river of Westphalia in Germany. Visurgis.
 WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire. Wesberia.
 WESTMINSTER, a city of Middlesex. Westmonasterium.
 WESTMORELAND, a county of England. Westmoriam; Westmorlandia.
 WESTPHALIA, a country of Germany. Westphalia.
 WIGHT (ISLE OF), near the coast of Hampshire. Vectis; Vectesis.
 WILTS or WILTSHIRE, a county in England. Wiltonia.
 WINANDERMERE, in Lancashire. Setantiorum Palus.
 WINCHELSEA, a town of Sussex. Winchelsega; Frigemarentus.
 WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire. Venta Belgarum.
 WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire. Windesorium; Vindelsiora.
 WIRTEMBERG, a country of Germany. Wirtembergensis Ducatus.
 WITTEMBERG, the chief city of Saxony in Germany. Viteburga; Calæcia Laucoræa.
 WORCESTER, the chief city of Worcestershire. Vigornia; Brannovium; Brannogenium.—*The county*; Comitatus Vigorniensis.
 WORMS, a city of the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany. Wormacia; Borbetomagus.

Y.

YARMOUTH, a town of Norfolk. Gæranonum; Gariensis Ostium.
 YORK, the chief city of Yorkshire. Eboracum.—*The county*; Comitatus Eboracensis.
 YPRES, a city of Flanders in the Low Countries. Hypræ, arum, f. pl.

Z.

ZANTE, the chief city of the island Zante in the Mediterranean, subject to Venice. Zacynthus.
 ZEALAND, one of the Seven Provinces. Zealandia.
 ZEELAND, an island in Denmark. Selandia; Codanonia.
 ZURICH, the chief city of Zurich in Switzerland. Tigurinum.—*The country*; Tigurinus Pagus.
 ZWICKOW, a city of Upper Saxony in Germany. Zwicovia; Cynea.

II. CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN.

AARON

AARON, *Hebr.* (a mountain, or mountainous). Aarod, onis.
 ABEL, *Hebr.* (vanity). Abel, elis.
 ABRAHAM, *Hebr.* (the father of many). Abrahamus; Abramus; Abraham, æ.
 ADAM, *Hebr.* (red earth). Adamus; Adam, æ.
 ADOLPHUS, *Sax.* (happiness and help). Adolphus.
 ALEXANDER, *Gr.* (a helper of men). Alexander, ri.
 ALFRED, *Sax.* (all peace). Alfredus; Irenæus.
 AMBROSE, *Gr.* (immortal). Ambrosius.
 AMOS, *Hebr.* (a burden). Amos, indecl.
 ANDREW, *Gr.* (courageous). Andreas, æ.
 ANTONY, *Lat.* (flourishing). Antonius.
 ARCHIBALD, *Germ.* (a bold observer). Archibaldus.
 ARTHUR, *Brit.* (a strong man). Arthurus.
 BAPTIST, *Gr.* (a baptizer). Baptista, æ.
 BARTHOLOMEW, *Hebr.* (the son of him who made the waters to rise). Bartholomæus.
 BEAUMONT, *Gr.* (a fine mount). Bellomontius.
 BENJAMIN, *Hebr.* (the son of a right hand, or of days) Benjamin, inis.
 BENNET, *Lat.* (blessed). Benedictus.
 BERNARD, *Germ.* (bear's heart). Bernardus.
 BLASE, *Gr.* (sprouting forth). Blasius.
 BONAVENTURE, *Ital.* (good adventure). Bonaventura, æ.
 BONIFACE, *Lat.* (a well-doer). Bonifacius.
 CHARLES, *Germ.* (noble-spirited). Carolus.
 CHRISTOPHER, *Gr.* (bearing Christ). Christophorus.
 CLEMENT, *Lat.* (mild-tempered). Clemens, tis.
 CUTHBERT, *Sax.* (known famously). Cuthbertus.
 DANIEL, *Hebr.* (God is judge). Daniel, elis.
 DAVID, *Hebr.* (beloved). David, idis.
 EDGAR, *Sax.* (happy honour). Edgarus; Edgar, aris.
 EDMUND, *Sax.* (happy peace). Edmundus.
 EDWARD, *Sax.* (happy keeper). Edwardus; Edoardus.
 EDWIN, *Sax.* (a happy conqueror). Edwinus.
 ERNEST, *Germ.* (earnest, serious). Ernestus.
 EZEKIEL, *Hebr.* (the strength of God). Ezechiel, elis.
 FRANCIS, *Germ.* (free). Franciscus.
 FREDERIC, *Germ.* (rich in peace). Fredericus.
 GEOFFRY or GEFREY, *Germ.* (joyful). Galfridus.
 GEORGE, *Gr.* (a husbandman). Georgius.
 GERARD, *Sax.* (all towardsness). Gerardus.
 GILES, *Gr.* (a little goat). Egidius.
 GREGORY, *Gr.* (watchful). Gregorius.
 HENRY, *Germ.* (rich lord). Henricus.
 HERBERT, *Germ.* (bright lord). Herbertus.
 HORATIO (worthy to be beheld). Horatius.
 HUGH, *Dutch* (high, lofty). Hugo, onis.
 HUMFREY, *Germ.* (domestic peace). Humphredus; Onuphrius.
 ISAAC, *Hebr.* (laughter). Isaac, indecl.; Isaacus.
 JACOB, *Hebr.* (a supplanter). Jacob, indecl.
 JAMES or JAMES, *Hebr.* (beguiling). Jacobus.
 JASPER, *Arab.* Gaspar, aris.
 JEREMY, *Hebr.* Jeremias, æ.
 JOB, *Hebr.* (sorrowing). Job, indecl.; Jobus.
 JOEL, *Hebr.* (acquiescing). Joel, elis.
 JOHN, *Hebr.* (the grace of the Lord). Joannes, or Johannes, is.
 JONATHAN, *Hebr.* (the gift of the Lord). Jonathan, is.
 JOSEPH, *Heb.* (addition). Joseph, indecl.; Josephus.
 JOSHUA, *Hebr.* (a saviour). Josua, æ.

LAMBERT

LAMBERT, *Sax.* (a fair lamb). Lambertus.
 LANCELOT, *Span.* (a little lance). Lancelottus.
 LAURENCE, *Lat.* (crowned with laurel). Laurentius.
 LEONARD, *Germ.* (like a lion). Leonardus.
 LEOPOLD, *Germ.* (defending the people). Leopoldus.
 LEWIS, *Fr.* (the defender of the people). Ludovicus.
 LIONEL, *Lat.* (a little lion). Leonellus.
 LLEWELLIN, *Brit.* (like a lion). Leolinus.
 MARMADUKE, *Germ.* (a mighty duke or lord). Marmaducus, q. d. Valentinianus.
 MATTHEW, *Hebr.* (a gift or present). Matthæus.
 MAURICE, *Lat.* (sprung of a Moor). Mauritius.
 MICHAEL, *Hebr.* (who is like God?). Michael, elis.
 MILES, *Lat.* (of Milo, who was noted for his strength). Milo, onis.
 NEHEMIAH, *Hebr.* (the rest of the Lord). Nehemias, æ.
 NICODEMUS, *Gr.* (a conqueror of the people). Nicodemus.
 NICOLAS, *Gr.* (victorious over the people). Nicolaus.
 OLIVER, *Lat.* (an olive). Olivarus.
 OSMUND, *Sax.* (peace of the house). Osmundus.
 OWEN, *Brit.* (well descended). Audonenus; Eugenius.
 PATRICK, *Lat.* (a nobleman). Patricius.
 PAUL, *Lat.* (little, small). Paulus.
 PERCIVAL, *Fr.* (a place in France). Percivallus.
 PETER, *Gr.* (a rock or stone). Petrus.
 PHILIP, *Gr.* (a lover of horses). Philippus.
 POSTHUMUS, *Lat.* (born after his father's death). Posthumus.
 QUINTIN, *Lat.* (belonging to five). Quintinus.
 RALPH (contracted from Rodolph). Radulphus.
 RAYMOND, *Germ.* (quiet, peace). Raymundus.
 RICHARD, *Sax.* (powerful). Richardus.
 ROBERT, *Germ.* (famous in counsel). Robertus.
 ROGER, *Germ.* (strong counsel). Rogerus.
 ROWLAND, *Germ.* (counsel for the land). Rolanus.
 SALOMON or SOLOMON, *Hebr.* (peaceable). Salomon, onis.
 SAMSON, *Hebr.* (a little son). Samson, onis.
 SAMUEL, *Hebr.* (heard by God). Samuel, elis.
 SETH, *Hebr.* (a foundation). Seth, indecl.
 SIMEON, *Hebr.* (hearing). Simeon, onis.
 SIMON, *Hebr.* (obedient). Simon, onis.
 STEPHEN, *Gr.* (a garland or crown). Stephanus.
 THEOBALD or TIBALD, *Sax.* (bold over the people). Theobaldus.
 THEODORE, *Gr.* (the gift of God). Theodorus.
 THOMAS, *Hebr.* (a twin). Thomas, æ.
 TIMOTHY, *Gr.* (a fearer of God). Timotheus.
 TOBY or TOBIAS, *Hebr.* (the goodness of the Lord). Tobias, æ.
 URBAN, *Lat.* (courteous, like a citizen). Urbanus.
 URIAH, *Hebr.* (the fire of the Lord). Urias, æ.
 VALENTINE, *Lat.* (powerful). Valentinus.
 VINCENT, *Lat.* (an overcomer). Vincentius.
 WALTER, *Germ.* (a wood-master). Gualterus.
 WILLIAM, *Germ.* (defending many). Gulielmus; Willielmus; Wilhelmus.
 ZACHARY, *Hebr.* (remembering the Lord). Zacharias, æ.
 ZEDEKIAH, *Hebr.* (the justice of the Lord). Zedekias, æ.

III. CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN.

ABIGAIL

ABIGAIL, *Hebr.* (the father's joy). Abigail, indecl.
 ADELINE, *Germ.* (a princess). Adeline, æ.
 AGNES, *Gr.* (chaste). Agnes, etis.
 ALTEA, *Gr.* (hunting). Althæa, æ.
 ALICE, *Germ.* (noble). Alicia, æ.
 AMY, *Fr.* (a beloved). Amicia, æ; Amata.
 ANNA or ANNE, *Hebr.* (gracious). Anna, æ.
 ARABELLA, *Lat.* (a fair altar). Arabella, æ.

BARBARA, *Lat.* (foreign or strange). Barbara, æ.
 BEATRICE, *Lat.* (making happy). Beatrix, icis.
 BERNICE, *Gr.* (bringing victory). Berenice, es.
 BERTHA, *Germ.* (bright or famous). Bertha, æ.
 BLANCH, *Fr.* (white). Blancha, æ.
 BRIGIT or BRIDGET, *Ir.* (shining bright). Brigida, æ; Brigitta.

CATHARINE, *Gr.* (pure or clean). Catharina, æ.
 CHARITY, *Gr.* (love, bounty). Caritas, atis.
 CHARLOTTE, *Fr.* (all noble). Caroletta, æ.
 CICELY, *Lat.* (from Cæcilia, a Roman family). Cæcilia, æ.
 CLARA, *Lat.* (clear or bright). Clara, æ.
 CONSTANCE, *Lat.* (constant, resolute). Constantia, æ.

DEBORAH, *Hebr.* (a bee). Debora, æ.
 DORCAS, *Gr.* (a wild roe). Dorcas, adis.
 DOROTHY, *Gr.* (the gift of God). Dorothea, æ.

EADITH, *Sax.* (happiness). Eaditha, æ.
 ELEANOR, *Sax.* (all fruitful). Eleanora, æ.
 ELIZA (as ELIZABETH). Eliza, æ.
 ELIZABETH, *Hebr.* (the oath of God). Elizabetha, æ.
 EMMA, *Germ.* (a nurse). Emma, æ.
 ESTHER, *Hebr.* (secret). Esthæra, æ.
 EUNICE, *Gr.* (fair victory). Eunice, es.

FAITH, *Eng.* (belief and trust). Fides, ei.
 FLORA, *Lat.* (sweet as a flower). Flora, æ.
 FLORENCE, *Lat.* (flourishing). Florentia, æ.
 FRANCES, *Germ.* (free). Francesca, æ.

GERTRUDE, *Germ.* (all truth). Gertruda, æ.
 GRACE, *Lat.* (favour). Gratia, æ.

HANNAH, *Hebr.* (gracious). Hænna, æ.
 HELEN, *Gr.* (alluring). Helena, æ.

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HESTER

HESTER (corrupted from Esther). Hestera, æ.

ISABEL, *Span.* (q. d. Elisa bella). Isabella, æ.

JANE (softened from Joan). Jana, æ.
 JOAN or JANNE, *Gr.* (the feminine of John). Joanna, æ.
 JUDITH, *Hebr.* (praising). Juditha, æ.

KATHARINE, *Gr.* (clear, pure). Katharina, æ.

LETTICE, *Lat.* (joy or gladness). Lætitia, æ.
 LUCRETIA, *Lat.* (name of a chaste Roman lady). Lucretia, æ.
 LUCY, *Lat.* (feminine of Lucius). Lucia, æ.
 LYDIA, *Gr.* (descended from Lud). Lydia, æ.

MAGDALENE or MAUDLIN, *Syr.* (magnificent). Magdalena, æ.

MARGARET, *Gr.* (a pearl). Margareta, æ.
 MARTHA, *Hebr.* (bitterness). Martha, æ.
 MARY, *Hebr.* (bitter). Maria, æ.
 MAUD or MATILDA, *Gr.* (a lady of honour). Mathilda, æ; Matildis.

MERCY, *Eng.* (compassion). Misericordia, æ.
 MILDRED, *Sax.* (speaking mildly). Mildreda, æ.

PATIENCE, *Lat.* (bearing patiently). Patientia, æ.
 PENELOPE, *Gr.* (a turkey). Penelope, es.
 PHEBE, *Gr.* (the light of life). Phœbe, es.
 PRISCILLA, *Lat.* (somewhat old). Priscilla, æ.
 PRUDENCE, *Lat.* (discretion). Prudentia, æ.

RACHEL, *Hebr.* (a sheep or lamb). Rachel, elis.
 REBEKAH, *Hebr.* (fat or plump). Rebecca, æ.
 ROSAMUND, *Sax.* (rose of peace). Rosamunda, æ.
 ROSE, *Eng.* (a sweet flower). Rosa, æ.
 RUTH, *Hebr.* (trembling). Ruth, indecl.

SARAH, *Hebr.* (a princess). Sara, æ.
 SOPHIA, *Gr.* (wisdom). Sophia, æ.
 SUSANNA or SUSAN, *Hebr.* (a lily). Susanna, æ.

TABITHA, *Syr.* (a roe). Tabitha, æ.
 TEMPERANCE, *Lat.* (moderation). Temperantia, æ.

'THE END.

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A

COMPLETE
LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

FOR

THE USE OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS :

Chiefly from the German.

BY

THE REV. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.

AUTHOR OF

“ ECCLESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY,” “ A MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES,”
“ SERMONS,” ETC. ETC.

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P R E F A C E.

WHILE I was engaged in translating and editing Scheller's large Latin Lexicon, which has lately issued from the Oxford University Press*, I perceived that a judicious abridgment of that work, with certain improvements and adaptations, would constitute a complete and valuable Latin Dictionary, for the use of Colleges and Schools. I soon learnt that Scheller had abridged his own work, and that this smaller Dictionary had been materially improved by the labours of subsequent editors, particularly G. H. Lünemann, under whose name it was published in the sixth and following editions. Upon examination, I found that this work retained all that was valuable in Scheller's abridgment, and presented moreover many important additions and improvements; but I discovered, at the same time, that various alterations must yet be made in order to meet my ideas of a perfect School Dictionary; and that it would be my business, not to produce a mere translation of the work before me, but rather to take it as the basis of my projected book, and apply myself to the task of giving what I deemed a needful finish to the whole. Such is the course which I accordingly pursued; and, after much labour and attention, I have now the satisfaction of presenting a new Latin-English Dictionary to the notice of scholars and students, with the hope and expectation that they will find it not unworthy of their favour and acceptance.

The deficiencies and inaccuracies of the Latin-English Dictionaries which have hitherto been used in the course of education, are well known, and universally acknowledged. I have no taste, however, for the somewhat invidious employment of exposing these imperfections and errors: and I shall content myself with briefly detailing some of those points of excellence which contribute to the completeness and value of the work now put forward as a candidate for public approbation.

In this Dictionary, the most approved and established ORTHOGRAPHY has been adopted, and the QUANTITIES of syllables have been fully and carefully marked:—the ETYMOLOGY, where it is sufficiently ascertained, has been given as succinctly as possible; and it is hoped that these brief notices of the derivation and affinity of words will be found highly valuable, as exhibiting the results of the latest and soundest criticism on the subject:—the development and arrangement of MEANINGS has been brought to a state of extreme accuracy and precision, care having been taken to mark every distinction between meanings really different, and to avoid making needless divisions of meanings substantially the same:—SYNONYMS have been carefully classified and distinguished, and a list of them is given with a view to facilitate reference:—the various CONSTRUCTIONS of words have been noted and accurately distinguished; and it should be observed, that the examples adduced are for the most part intended to illustrate this point; and that they are to be regarded, in almost every instance, not merely as a selection of passages designed to exhibit and substantiate meanings, but rather as specimens of the use and construction of words in the significations under which they may be placed:—nor should I omit to add, that I have made it a constant rule to maintain in this book that moral PURITY AND DELICACY of word and sentiment, which, it is hoped, will be regarded as no unimportant feature in a work intended for the youth of a Christian nation. It will, I trust, be allowed that I did not say too much, when, in announcing the work as in course of publication, I asserted that, “as a school book, this is superior to all other Latin Dictionaries, in point of lucid arrangement, exactness of interpretation, the order and number of meanings assigned, careful and judicious reference to authorities, accurate distinction of Latin quantities, and attention to the purity of English idiom in the words used for explanation.”

A word or two must be said with regard to the extent of the Latin quotations, and the manner in which they are, for the most part, made. It is not the office of a Dictionary to serve as a phrase-book or clavis to the works of every author in a language; and it is obvious that a work which may be constructed upon such principles must be necessarily incomplete, especially if it be comprised within any moderate compass. In the present work, as I have already stated, the quotations are intended to illustrate the meanings, and to display the principal uses and constructions of words; and with this view, either short extracts have been made from the works of Latin authors, or merely the grammatical form of a sentence or the general turn of an expression has been given; while in cases which required no other

* *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*. A Dictionary of the Latin Language, originally compiled and illustrated with Explanations in German, by I. J. G. Scheller, revised and translated into English by J. E. Riddle, M. A. — Oxford, at the University Press, 1835, one vol., folio.

illustration, only the names of authors have been appended. It will be found, I trust, on inspection, that, in these respects, succinctness of method has been combined with completeness of design.

Incorrectness and imperfection must attend every effort to denote the qualities of words by different marks or signs. In this Dictionary, a general rule has been observed, that the authority of a good writer, wherever it can be had, is given to a word: and, since all the words are accompanied with the name of some one writer at least, it is evident that the inferior Latin is effectually distinguished from all other. As a guide in this matter, I have prefixed to the Dictionary a chronological list of Latin writers; and every student who may consult a work of this size and character, ought surely to obtain a good general acquaintance with the order in which these writers followed each other, and a knowledge of the comparative value of their several authorities with respect to the use of words.

Frequent references have been made to the works of modern critics. I have even made mention, in many instances, of works which exist only in the German language, under the impression that these books will eventually be accessible to a large number of English readers, either from their own acquaintance with that language, or from a future supply of translations. During the progress of this work, a translation of Buttman's *Lexilogus*, one of the works in question, has been announced.

I feel assured that it is needless to claim from British scholars and students a candid examination of such a work as this, together with all due indulgence to the translator, editor, and author: and it remains for me only to express my long-cherished hope and expectation, that this book will be universally accepted as a correct, complete, and systematic Dictionary of the Latin language, precisely adapted to the wants and use of Colleges and Schools.

J. E. R.

LONDON, *Januari* 5. 1836.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN preparing a second Edition of this Dictionary, great pains have been taken to impart to it a finish which may assist its pretensions to general favour. The book has been carefully revised throughout;—errors, typographical and editorial, have been corrected;—the works of Freund and other recent Latin Lexicographers have been consulted, and the results of their investigations freely transferred to these pages;—the list of synonyms has been enlarged;—and other improvements have been made, involving an addition of twenty-four pages to the original bulk of the volume.

It is earnestly hoped that this augmentation of labour and expense will be rewarded by increased and permanent support; and that it will also be accepted as the author's best acknowledgment of patronage liberally bestowed upon his work, and of many encouraging communications which he has received from College Tutors. Heads of Public Schools, and other classical masters.

J. E. R.

OXFORD, *December* 18. 1839.

A T A B L E

OF

REFERENCE TO THE SYNONYMS

COMPARED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

ABSTINENTIA	see	Continentia, Temperantia.	Auspicium	see	Auspicium.	Consanguineus	see	Propinquus.
Abunde	—	Satis.	Aut	—	Aut, Vel.	Consensco	—	Senesco.
Accipio	—	Nanciscor, Sumo.	Aut-aut	—	Vel.	Consequor	—	Nanciscor.
Accusator	—	Petitor.	Autem	—	Sed.	Consilium	—	Concilium.
Acervus	—	Strues.	Avius	—	Avius.	Constans	—	Pervicax.
Acquiro	—	Nanciscor.				Contagio, -um	—	Pestilentia.
Adhortor	—	Moneo.				Contamino	—	Polluo.
Adipiscor	—	Nanciscor.				Contemno	—	Sperno.
Admiror	—	Suspicio.				Contentio	—	Pugna.
Edes	—	Templum.				Continentia	—	Continentia, Temperantia.
Edifico	—	Edificio.						
Aer	—	Aer, Æther.	Bajulo	see	Porto.	Continuus	—	Continuus.
Ægritudo	—	Pestilentia.	Balneæ	—	Balneæ.	Contumelia	—	Injuria.
Ætas	—	Memoria.	Balneum	—	Balneæ.	Convicior	—	Vitupero.
Æternus	—	Sempiternus.	Balneæ	—	Balneæ.	Convicium	—	Jurgium.
Æfatim	—	Æfatim, Satis.	Bellua	—	Pecus, oris.	Coprea	—	Parasitus.
Æfatim	—	Simulatio.	Bellus	—	Sanus.	Corolla	—	Sertum.
Affinis	—	Propinquus.	Bestia	—	Pecus, oris.	Corrigo	—	Emendo.
Agger	—	Moles.	Bibo	—	Poto.	Cothurnus	—	Solea.
Agnatus	—	Agnatus, Propin- quus.	Brachium	—	Brachium.	Crepida	—	Solea.
						Crepido	—	Ripa.
Agrestis	—	Rusticus.				Crisis	—	Pilus.
Albicans	—	Rufus.	Cælo	see	Cælo.	Culpa	—	Noxia, Pecca- tum.
Alica	—	Alica.	Cæsaries	—	Pilus.			
Aliquando	—	Aliquando.	Calamitosus	—	Calamitosus.	Cultrarius	—	Popa.
Aliquis	—	Aliquis.	Calceus	—	Solea.	Cumulus	—	Strues.
Alius	—	Alius.	Caliga	—	Solea.	Cunctus	—	Omnis.
Ambitio	—	Ambitio.	Calumnior	—	Vitupero.	Cupio	—	Opto.
Ambitus	—	Ambitio.	Canto	—	Psallo.			
Ambulo	—	Spatior.	Capillus	—	Pilus.			
Amicio	—	Induo.	Capio	—	Sumo.			
Amitto	—	Perdo.	Castigatio	—	Pœna.			
Amo	—	Amo.	Castus	—	Pudicus.			
Amœnus	—	Suavis.	Causia	—	Pileus.			
Angiportum	—	Via.	Cava manus	—	Vola.			
Animadversio	—	Pœna.	Cavillor	—	Vitupero.			
Animal, Ani- mans	—	Pecus, oris.	Celeber	—	Clarus, Nobilis.			
Antiquus	—	Antiquus, Pris- cus, Vetus.	Celebratus	—	Nobilis.			
			Celer	—	Velox.			
Antrum	—	Spelunca.	Certamen	—	Pugna.			
Arbustum	—	Arbustum, Silva.	Ceteri	—	Reliquus.			
Aresco	—	Tabesco.	Cincinnus	—	Pilus.			
Argentarius	—	Nummularius.	Circiter	—	Pœna.			
Argumenta	—	Argumentum.	Cirrus	—	Pilus.			
Aridus	—	Siccus.	Civitas	—	Populus.			
Arma	—	Arma, Telum.	Clam	—	Occulte.			
Armentum	—	Pecus, oris.	Clarus	—	Clarus, Nobilis.			
Arrogans	—	Superbus.	Clava	—	Surculus.			
Aspensor	—	Sperno.	Clipeus	—	Clipeus, Scutum.			
Assequor	—	Nanciscor.	Cœnosus	—	Spurcus.			
Assiduus	—	Sedulus.	Cœpi	—	Cœpi.			
Ast	—	Sed.	Cognatus	—	Propinquus.			
At	—	Sed.	Cogor	—	Oportet.			
Ater	—	Pullus.	Collare	—	Torquis.			
Atqui	—	Sed.	Collum elidere	—	Strangulo.			
Auctor	—	Auctor.	Coma	—	Pilus.			
Audacia	—	Temeritas.	Commodo	—	Commodo.			
Audentia	—	Temeritas.	Concilium	—	Concilium.			
Augurium	—	Auspicium.	Concubina	—	Concubina.			
Aulæum	—	Siparium.	Concursus	—	Pugna.			
			Confiteor	—	Profiteor.			
			Congeries	—	Strues.			
			Congressus	—	Pugna.			

D.

Deambulo	see	Spatior.
Debeo	—	Oportet.
Dejicio	—	Perverto.
Delator	—	Index.
Deleo	—	Populo.
Delictum	—	Peccatum.
Delubrum	—	Templum
Demiuo	—	Demiuo.
Demior	—	Pereo.
Demum	—	Tandem.
Denique	—	Tandem.
Depopulo	—	Populo.
Deportatio	—	Relegatio.
Deposco	—	Posco.
Deprehendo	—	Reperio.
Desero	—	Relinquo.
Desertor	—	Transfuga.
Desidia	—	Socordia.
Despecto	—	Sperno.
Despicio	—	Sperno.
Destituo	—	Relinquo.
Detineo	—	Retineo, Tardo.
Detraho	—	Detraho.
Detrimentum	—	Intertrimentum
Devius	—	Avius.
Dico	—	Loquor.
Dignitas	—	Venustas.
Diligo	—	Amo.
Dimicatio	—	Pugna.
Dimiuo	—	Demiuo.

A LIST OF LATIN WRITERS,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

FROM B. C. 217 TO B. C. 14.

Commonly called the Golden Age.

	<i>Abbreviations.</i>
Livius Andronicus, writer of comedy	Liv. Andr.
Cn. Nævius, poet	Næv.
M. Accius Plautus, writer of comedy	Plaut.
Stat. Cæcilius, writer of comedy	Stat. Cæcil.
Q. Ennius, poet	Enn.
P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedy	Ter.
M. Pacuvius, writer of tragedy	Pacuv.
M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian	Cato.
L. Accius (Attius), writer of tragedy	Acc.
C. Lucilius, satiric poet	Lucil.
Sext. Turpilii, writer of comedy	Turpil.
L. Afranius, writer of comedy	Afran.
L. Cornel. Sisenna, historian	Sisen.
P. Nigidius Figulus, grammarian	Nigid.
C. Decius Laberius, poet	Laber.
T. Lucretius Carus, poet	Lucr.
C. Valer. Catullus, poet	Catull.
P. Syrus, poet	P. Syr.
C. Julius Cæsar, historian	Cæs.
Aul. Hirtius Pansa, historian	Hirt.
M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher	Cic.
Cornelius Nepos, biographer	Nep.
L. Cornificius, reputed "Auctor ad Herennium"	Auct. ad Her.
C. Sallustius Crispus, historian	Sall.
M. Tarentius Varro, grammarian	Varr.
Corn. Gallus, poet*	Gall.
P. Virgilius Maro, poet	Virg.
Albius Tibullus, poet	Tibull.
Sext. Aurelius Propertius, poet	Propert.
Æmilius Macer, poet	Æm. Macer.
Messala Corvinus, historian	Messala Corv.
M. Vitruvius Pollio, mathematician	Vitr.
Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet	Hor.
Gratius Faliscus, poet	Falisc.
Verrius Flaccus, grammarian	Verr. Fl.
T. Phædrus, poet	Phædr.
C. Jul. Hyginus, poet*	Hygin.
P. Ovidius Naso, poet	Ov.
Catullus, Auctor Pervigilii Veneris	Auct. Pervigil. Ven.
M. Manilius, poet	Manil.
T. Livius, historian	Liv.

FROM B. C. 14 TO A. D. 117.

Commonly called the Silver Age.

Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, physician	Cels.
Scribonius Largus, physician	Scrib. Larg.
Valerius Maximus, historian	Val. Max.
C. Velleius Paterculus, historian	Vell.
L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry	Colum.
Pomponius Mela, geographer	Mela.
Q. Curtius Rufus, historian	Curt.
Porcius Latro, orator	Porc. Latro.
Aul. Persius Flaccus, poet	Pers.
Q. Asconius Pedianus, grammarian	Ascon. Ped.
M. Annaeus Seneca, rhetorician	Sen.
L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher	Sen.
L. Annaeus Seneca, writer of tragedy	Sen. Trag.
M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet	Lucan.
T. Petronius Arbitr, poet	Petron.
C. Plinius Secundus, writer of natural history	Plin.
C. Silius Italicus, poet	Sil.
C. Valerius Flaccus, poet	Val. Fl.
C. Julius Solinus, compiler of a book called Polyhistor, chiefly taken from Pliny's Nat. Hist.	Solin.
Decimus Junius Juvenalis, poet	Juv.
M. Valerialis Martialis, poet	Mart.
M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician	Quint.
P. Papinius Statius, poet	Stat.

Abbreviations

Sext. Julius Frontinus, author of Liber Strategetam, and a Treatise de Aqueductibus	Frontin.
C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian	Tac.
C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, Letters, &c.	Plin. Ep.
Aul. Gellius, critic and grammarian	Gell.
L. Annaeus Florus, historian	Flor.
C. Suetonius Tranquillus, historian	Suet.
Apicius Cælius, writer on cookery	Apic.

FROM A. D. 117 TO A. D. 416.

Commonly called the Brazen Age.

Justinus, historian	Justin.
Fronto, grammari	Fronto.
L. Apuleius, philosopher	Apul.
Minucius Felix, a Christian writer	Minuc. Fel.
Palladius, writer on husbandry	Pallad.
Julius Obsequens, of his works only a Fragment de Prodigis is extant	Jul. Obseq.
Q. Serenus Sammonicus, physician and poet	Seren.
Domitianus Ulpianus, lawyer	Ulpian.
Terentianus Maurus, grammarian	Terentian. Maur.
Censorinus, grammarian	Censorin.
Cyprianus, a Christian writer	Cyprian.
T. Julius Calpurnius, poet	Calp.
M. Aurelius Olympias Nemesianus, poet	Nemes.
Spartianus, } wrote the lives of several of the emperors	Spartian. Capitol. Lamprid. Vulcat. Gall. Treb. Pol. Vopisc.
Capitolinus, }	
Lampridius, }	
Vulcatius Gallicanus, }	
Trebellius Pollio, }	
Flavius Vopiscus, }	
Arnobius, a Christian writer	Arnob.
Cælius Aurelianus, physician	Aurel.
Flavius Eutropius, historian	Eutrop.
Cælius Lactantius Firmianus, a Christian writer	Lact.
L. Ampelius, historian	Ampel.
Ælius Donatus, writer of notes on Virgil and Terence	Donat.
Jul. Firmicus Maternus, mathematician	Jul. Firmic.
Rufus Festus Avienus, poet	Avien.
Ammianus Marcellinus, historian	Ammian.
Flavius Vegetius Renatus, wrote De Re Militari: (it is supposed to be another who wrote De Re Veterinaria)	Veget. Auson.
Dec. Magnus Ausonius, poet	Auson.
Aurel. Theodosius Macrobius, author of Saturnalia, and a commentary on Cicero's "Somnium Scipionis"	Macro.
Q. Aurel. Symmachus, author of Epistles, &c.	Symm.
Sext. Aurel. Victor, historian	Aurel. Vict.
Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, a Christian poet	Prudent.
Claudius Claudianus, poet	Claudian.
Servius Honoratus, grammarian	Serv. Honor.
Paulus Orosius, historian	Paul. Oros.

FROM A. D. 422 TO A. D. 562.

Commonly called the Iron Age.

Sulpicius Severus, historian	Sulpic. Sev.
Martianus Capella, grammarian, &c.	Mart. Cap.
Sidonius Apollinaris, poet	Sidon. Apollin.
Boëthius, philosopher	Boëth.
Priscianus, } grammarians	Priscian.
Festus, }	Fest.
Novius Marcellus, }	Non.
Jornandes, historian	Jornand.
Cassiodorus, historian	Cassiod.
Corippus, poet	Coripp.
Venantius Fortunatus, poet	Venant. Fort

* The works now extant under these names are supposed to be spurious.

COMMON NOTES OF ABBREVIATION.

Abl.	- - -	ablatus.
acc.	- - -	accusativus.
act.	- - -	activum.
adj.	- - -	adjectivum.
adv.	- - -	adverbium.
al.	- - -	alii, aliter.
aliq.	- - -	aliquando.
Angl.	- - -	Anglice.
aphær.	- - -	aphæresis.
c., cap.	- - -	caput.
c. g.	- - -	communis generis.
cæt.	- - -	cætera.
codd.	- - -	codices.
comm.	- - -	commune.
comp.	- - -	comparativus.
conj.	- - -	conjunctivus.
contr.	- - -	contracte.
dat.	- - -	dativus.
defect.	- - -	defectivum.
dep.	- - -	deponens.
dim.	- - -	diminutivum.
e. g.	- - -	exempli gratia.
epenth.	- - -	epenthesis.
etc., &c.	- - -	et cætera.
f., fem.	- - -	femininum.
fig.	- - -	figurate.
fort.	- - -	fortasse.
freq.	- - -	frequentativum.
fut.	- - -	futurum.
gen.	- - -	genitivus.
Gr.	- - -	Græce.
h. e.	- - -	hoc est.
Hebr.	- - -	Hebraice.
hod.	- - -	hodie.

i. e.	- - -	id est.
ib., ibid.	- - -	ibidem.
id.	- - -	idem.
impers.	- - -	impersonale.
indecl.	- - -	indeclinabile.
infin.	- - -	infinitivus.
interj.	- - -	interjectio.
i. q.	- - -	idem quod.
l., lib.	- - -	liber.
m., masc.	- - -	masculinum.
metaph.	- - -	metaphora.
MS.	- - -	manuscriptus.
metath.	- - -	metathesis.
metonym.	- - -	metonymia.
n., neutr.	- - -	neutrum.
nom.	- - -	nominativus.
part.	- - -	participium.
patron.	- - -	patronymicum.
præp.	- - -	præpositio.
præs.	- - -	præsens.
præt.	- - -	præteritum.
q. d.	- - -	quasi dicas.
qu.	- - -	quasi.
sc., scil.	- - -	scilicet.
subj.	- - -	subjunctivus.
subst.	- - -	substantivum.
superl.	- - -	superlativus.
synær.	- - -	synæresis.
sync.	- - -	syncope.
synecd.	- - -	synecdoche.
v.	- - -	vel.
vid.	- - -	vide.
v. g.	- - -	verbi gratia.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A, as an abbreviation. I. The prænomen Aulus. II. On the tablets with which the Romans voted in the Comitia, it denoted Antiquo, i. e. I reject or vote against, sc. legem. On the tablets with which the judges gave their votes, it denoted Absolvo. III. Thrice repeated, it stands for Auro, Argentio, Æri; e. g. III. viri a. a. a., Triumviri auro, argento, æri, flando, feriundo, the three Masters of the Coinage. IV. A. d. denotes Ante diem; e. g. a. d. v. Kal. Apr.; where ante diem is equivalent to die.

A, Ab, Abs, præp. (a is used only before consonants, h excepted; ab usually before vowels and h, but frequently also before consonants; abs, for the most part only before q and t). I. *From*. 1. Denoting distance, removal, or separation from an object; fuga ab urbe, Cic.: a tectis arcere, id.: tria millia passuum ab urbe castra posuit, Liv. N. B. With the names of towns, &c., the preposition is usually omitted; but it is also not infrequently supplied; a Laodicea, Cic.: ab Epidaurò, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: ab Epheso, Liv. 2. Denoting a point of time or space in which a specified change or condition takes its beginning; a puero, or, a pueris, Cic.: a parvo, Liv.: a parvis, Cic.: or, a parvulis, Cæs., i. e. from childhood: thus also, a pueritia, Cic.: ab adolescentia, id.: a juvenia, Liv.: a primæætate, Cic.: a teneris unguiculis, id.: ab incunabulis, Liv.: again, ab initio, a principio, or, a primo, Cic., from the beginning: urbem a fundamentis prorovere, Liv. 26, 13, from the foundations, from the ground. We find also usque a, denoting an uninterrupted series or succession from a certain point; enumerasti usque a Thale Milesio philosophorum sententias, Cic. N. D. 1, 33. We find ad or usque ad when it is intended to denote the point of time or space in which a specified change or condition attains its end or fulfilment; a mane ad noctem usque, Plaut.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor. Hence the following significations: 1. *With*, after words which denote a beginning or the like; a Græco sermone incipere, Quint.: a supplicis vitam auspicari, Plin.: ab radice, Virg., with the root. 2. *After*. (a) Of time, *From the time of, since*; ab hora tertia bibebatur, Cic.: cujus a morte hic tertius et tricesimus est annus, id.: prælia sumebat sæpe ab itinere statim, Suet. (b) Of order or rank, *After, from*; secundus a Romulo, Liv.: secundus a rege, Hirt. (c) *By*; cognoscere aliquid a re, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22. (d) *With numerals* it is sometimes to be rendered, *At the distance of*; ab millibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, Cæs. 3. Denoting an origin or source. 1. Of place; Turnus ab Aricia, Liv., i. e. Aricinus; principes a Cora atque Pometia, id. Also without a preposition; hospes Zacyntho, Plaut. Thus also, amat a lenone, Plaut., i. e. puellam e domo lenonis. 2. Of a part, with respect to the whole; singula millia nummum a se dividebat, Suet., i. e. de suo. Hence of persons who belong to a party, sect, master, or mistress; ab Andria est ancilla hæc? Ter., i. e. the girl of the Andrian; nostri illi a Platone, Cic., i. e. Platonici; Critolaus erat ab Aristotele, id. 3. Of an efficient cause. (a) *With verbs active*; præclarum a majoribus accepimus morem, Cic.: a Pausania audivi, id.: ab eo dialecticam didicerat, id.: alter ab altero possidetis, Ulp. in Dig.: thus also, a se instituere, Colum. 11, 1, 5, i. e. to teach one's self: solve ab aliquo, Cic., i. e. to pay with money which one receives or may demand from another, to pay by a bill on another. (b) *With verbs passive*; Eratosthenes a Serapione reprehenditur, Cic.: credas non de puero scriptum, sed a puero, Plin. Ep. (c) *With verbs intransitive in a passive signification*; salvebis a meo Cicerone, Cic.:

ABACTOR

anima calescit ab eo spiritu, id.: ipsum a se oritur, id.: ab aliquo vapulare, Quint.: perit ab Hannibale, Plin.: occidit a forti Achille, Ov., i. e. occisus est. (d) *With substantives*; plaga ab amico, Cic., injury sustained by means of a friend: fulgor ab auro, Lucr., i. e. auri: undæ a fontibus, Virg., i. e. fontium. (e) *With adjectives*; niger a radis sideris, Ov. 4. Denoting the object from which a thing is removed or separated; pecuniæ a municipiis exiguntur, Cæs., are exacted from the municipal towns: recuperata urbe ab Romanis, Liv., after the town had been retaken from the Romans. To this belong the phrases; pulli a matre, Colum., chicken just from the hen: elephantii nuper a silva, Hor., lately come from the forest. Again, multo aliter a ceteris agunt, Mela, i. e. quam ceteri. II. *On the part of, on the side of*; i. q. a parte. 1. Properly; primæ copiæ flumen a Delta transire potuerunt, Hirt., i. e. on the side where the Delta begins: munimentum a planioribus aditu locis, Liv.: a dextro cornu prælium commisit, Cæs.: ab occasu et ortu solis, Liv.: a latere, Cic., sideways; a tergo, a fronte, id. It may often be rendered at or on; dolium a fundo pertusum, Liv.: denudetur a pectore, Cic. 2. Fig.; stare ab aliquo, Nep., to hold with any one: stare a mendacio, Cic., to defend a lie: thus also, sentire ab aliquo, Plaut., to hold with any one, to be of his party. 3. *On the part of, i. e. in respect of, as far as concerns*; peccatum a me maximum est, Ter., on my part: a vi præstare, Cic.: mediocriter a doctrina instructus, id.: ab innocencia clementissimus, id.: ab equitatu firmus, Planc. in Cic. Ep. III. *On account of, from, out of, by reason of*; ab odio, Liv., out of hatred: ab ira, id.: a metu infamiae, Tac.: puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen, Liv.: ferox ab re bene gesta, id. IV. *Against, from, with defendere, tutus, and the like*; qui ab eo spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia, Cic.: aliquid ab ira impetueque hominum tegere, Liv.: templum custoditum ab Hannibale, Nep.: tutus a perfidia, Liv. V. *For the advantage of, for the good of*; ut ea dedita opera a nobis contra vosmet ipsos facere videamini, Cic.: sæpe consulto multi ab re faciunt, Auct. ad Her., for the advantage of the defendant: hence, facere ab aliquo, to act in favour of, to benefit, Cic. Invent. 1, 48. VI. *Near to, by*; prope a Sicilia, Cic.: prope ab domo, id.: omnia istæc auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. VII. *Ab re* (rarely, a re) means also, *To the prejudice or hurt of, contrary to the interests of*; ab re consulere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12, to one's detriment. In this sense it is commonly found with ne, non, or haud, i. e. not to the hurt of, not unprofitable, not unsuitable; haud est ab re accipis, Plaut.: haud ab re duxi referre, Liv.: non ab re fuerit subtexere, Suet. VIII. A is also used to denote the relation in which an inferior stands to his superior; servus a pedibus, Cic., a lacquey, a foot-boy: a manu servus, or simply, a manu, Suet.; or, ab epistolis, id., a secretary, writer: a rationibus, id., a keeper of accounts: a libellis, id., a receiver of petitions. N. B. 1. A or ab is found also before adverbs; a peregre, Vitr. 2. It is often separated from its case; ab nullius unquam me tempore, Cic.: quam procul tectis captæ sedeamus ab urbis, Lucan. 5, 19. **ABACTOR**, ôris, m. (abigo) *One who drives away, especially, one who drives away cattle, a cattle-stealer*; Apul. **ABACTUS**, a, um. See **ABIGO**. **ABACTUS**, us, m. (abigo) *A driving away, especially, by force*; Plin. Paneg. **ABACÛS**, i, m. (abacus) *A small cube or die*; abaculi, Plin., i. e. small cubes for ornaments in mosaic work.

ABĀCUS, i. m. (ἀβάξ) I. A counting-table or board divided into square compartments, on the plan of reckoning by decades; a Pythagorean multiplication-table; Pers.

II. Any play-board divided in a like manner into compartments; Suet. III. A table or vessel divided into perforated compartments, for holding, in an upright position, wine-vessels provided with a pointed foot or bottom; Cat. R. R. 10, 4. IV. In later times, A table ornamented with mosaic work, on which gold and silver plate was exposed for show; a side-board; Cic. V. The level tablet which is formed on the capital of a column; Vitruv. 3, 5. VI. A square compartment formed on the walls of an apartment by way of ornament, a panel; Vitruv. 7, 3, 10. VII. A trencher; Plin. 37, 2, § 7: thus also, abacus ad pascua jurulenta, Apul.

ABĀLIĒNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (abalieno) A formal renunciation of one's right of property in any thing; a conveying or making over to another that which was one's own, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise; Cic. A law term.

ABĀLIĒNO, āvi, ātūm, āre. To estrange from one's self or others; hence, I. To renounce one's property in any thing, to alienate, dispose of, sell or give away; agros, Cic. i. e. to sell: nutricem (nourisher, i. e. the land) abalienare a nobis, Plaut., i. e. to give away. II. To estrange or alienate from the affections or friendship of any one; aliquem, Cic. ad Div. 1, 7, § 16: aliquem ab aliquo, id. § 7: animum, Cic. At. 1, 3: Liv. 26, 38: voluntatem alicuius ab aliquo, Cic. III. Gen. To separate, remove; istuc crucior, a viro me tali abalienarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11.

ABĀMĪTA, æ. f. A great-great-grandfather's sister; Pand.

ABĀVĪA, æ. f. A great-great-grandmother, i. e. the grandmother of a grandfather or grandmother; Pand.

ABĀVUNCULUS, i. m. The brother of a great-great-grandfather; Pand.

ABĀVUS, i. m. A great-great-grandfather, i. e. the grandfather of a grandfather or grandmother; Cic.

ABBAS, ātis. m. An abbot; Sidon.

ABBATISSA, æ. f. (abbas) An abbess; Hieron.

ABCIDO, ěre, for abscido; Mart.

ABDICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (abdicco) A renouncing or disclaiming any thing. I. Filii, i. e. A disowning; Plin.: Quint.

II. Magistratus, i. e. A laying down an office, abdication; dictaturæ, Liv.

ABDICĀTĪVE, i. e. negative, Mart. Cap.

ABDICĀTIVUS, a, um. i. e. negativus, Apul.

ABDICĀTRIX, icis. f. She that renounces or disclaims any thing; Sallian.

ABDICO, āvi, ātūm, āre. To renounce, disclaim, or give up, any thing. I. Aliquem, aliquid; e. g. liberos, Plin.: Quint.: patrem, not to acknowledge as one's father, Liv.: Curt.: legem, i. e. to reject, Plin.: Venerem, id.: hence, to dismiss, remove; aurum e vicia, id.: ne abdicata quidem sui parte in divinis cessante operibus, id., the separated part. II. Se re, To get rid of, or bid adieu to, any thing; magistratu, to lay down an office: consulatu, Liv.: dictatura, id.: pretura, Cic: we find also, abdicare magistratum; e. g. dictaturam, Liv.: also absolute, without se, e. g. ut abdicarent consules, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, i. e. lay down their office, resign, abdicate. They said also, abdicare se tutela, to renounce or give up the office of a guardian, Cic.: libertate, lb.

ABDICO, xi, ctum, ěre. To take away by a judicial sentence, to adjudicate; aliquid ab aliquo, Pand.: especially as a verbum augurale, with reference to the birds employed in divination, to refuse, disapprove; aves abdicunt, i. e. give an unfavourable omen, Cic. Div. 1, 17.

ABDITE, adv. Secretly; Cic.

ABDITIVUS, a, um. e. g. a patre, i. e. separatus, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65.

ABDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of abdo; see ABDO.

II. Adj. 1. Remote, distant; a conspectu, Liv. 2. Concealed, hidden, secret, Cic.: abditæ rerum, i. e. res abditæ, Hor.: in abdito, Plin., in secret. Abditor and Abditissimus, a, um; Augustin.

ABDO, didi, ditum, ěre. To put away; hence, I. To remove, cause to retire; ex conspectu, Plaut. II. To hide, conceal; tabulas, Cic.: partes corporis, id.: equum domo, Virg.: se in silvas, Cæs.: se in bibliothecam, Cic.: se in literas, or literis, id.: to devote one's self entirely to study, to bury one's self in study: abditus in tectis, Cic. Invent. 1, 2. III. With the poets, to bury (a weapon in the body); ensein lateri, Virg.: ferrum in armo, Ov.

ABDŪMEN, Inis, n. The (fat) lower part of the belly, in the region of the navel; the paunch. 1. Of men; Cels. 4, 1: natus abdomini suo, Cic., i. e. that cares for nothing but his belly. 2. Of animals; as, of swine, Plaut.: of fishes, Plin. Fig. Gluttony; sensuality; Cic.

ABDUCO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. To carry or lead off or away, with or without force; vi, Cic.: per vim, Liv.: a foro, id.: de foro, id.: or, e foro, Cic.: abducta Neroni ux, Tac.: gremiis abducere pactas, Virg. It means also simply, to lead or conduct to a place; in lautumias, Cic.: in curiam, Liv.: in servitutem, id.: exercitum Romanum, id.: in malam rem (to destruction), Plaut. Also,

to take with one to a place; as, to entertain, Ter. Also simply, to take away; somnos, Ov., to disturb.

II. To draw off, withdraw; as, a bolt from a door, Plaut.: also, one's thoughts or mind from a subject; animum a sollicitudine, Cic.: animum a cogitationibus, id., i. e. from reflection: animum a corpore, id.: se a cura, id. Also simply, to turn to or towards, to direct; artem ad mercedem, id.: also, gen., to turn away, remove, keep back; a republica, id.: caput retro, Virg., to turn back: gradus, Sil.: hence, to mislead or lead aside to any thing; ad nequitiam, Ter. III. To separate, part; divinationem a conjecturis, Cic., i. e. to distinguish.

IV. To drink off; Scrib. Larg. N. B. Abducere for abducus; Plaut.; Ter.

ABDUCTUS, a, um. See ABDUCO.

ABŪO, ūvi, and more frequently ū, ūtum, ěre. To go away, depart; also simply, to go, when that from or to which one goes is expressed or understood. I. Of living creatures; urbe, Plaut.; ex oculis, Liv.: foras, Ter.: hinc, id.: ab aliquo, id.: domum, id.: ad deos, Cic.: sub jugum, Liv.: sublimis abiit, id.: in angulum aliquo, Ter.: in malam rem, id.: or, in malam pestem, Cic., i. e. to destruction. Again; non abire, not to come off with one's life, i. e. to be killed, Cic. Cæcin. 7: abire deambulatum, to go out for a walk, Ter.: exsulatum, Liv., into banishment: also, seq. infn.; abi querere, Plaut.: again; magistratus, to abdicate, resign or lay down an office, Cic.: Liv.: e vita abire, Cic.: or simply abire, Lucil. ap. Non., to depart, die: longe abire, to go far away, Prop., Ter.: fig., abire, Liv. Div. 7, 19, i. e. to use far-fetched examples: ad ineptias abire, Cic., to descend: in hora hominum, Liv., to become a topic of conversation; in flammis, Ov., to be inflamed (with love): abeo a sensibus, Cic., i. e. I leave, I cease to speak of: a jure, id., i. e. to violate. N. B. I. Abi, Begone! in a tone either of approbation, or of anger, jest, or sarcasm; abi, ludis me, begone! you mock me, Plaut.: abi, virum te judico, bravo! you are a fine fellow, Ter.: non es avarus; abi, Quid? cetera jam isto cum vitio fugere? Hor., i. e. well! 2. Abin? for abisne? will you go? i. e. get you gone, Plaut.: abin? hinc in malam rem, go to destruction, ruin seize thee, Ter.; see above: abin? hinc, get you hence. Again, abire in, To adopt, to imitate (prop. to pass over to); in avi mores, Liv. Also sometimes trans.; abire viam suam, Plaut., to go his way.

II. Of things without life. 1. To go off, to end, to have an issue or result; mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, Ter.: thus also, Cic. Att. 14, 1, in. 2. To go away, escape, slip away. 1. Of things at an auction, for which one does not bid high enough; res abita a me, is gone from me, i. e. I could not bid the price for it: ne res abiret ab Apronio, Cic., i. e. that Apronius may get it: si res abiret a mancipio, id. 2. Of money expended, To go, to be spent or laid out; in quo sumptus abeunt fructus prædiorum, Cic., i. e. are spent upon. 3. To cease, disappear, pass away, vanish; de loco pestilentia abiit, Cic.: sol abiit, i. e. is set, Plaut.: e medio abiit scrupulum, Ter.: thus also, nausea abiit, Cic.: timor, Liv.: fides, id.: malum abiit in diem, Ter.: especially of time; abiit tempus, Cic.: annus, id.: hora, Ter.: mensis, id. 4. To pass or be changed into any thing; oppidum in villam abiit, Plin.: stagnum in salem, Plin.: in silvas abeunt, Ov.: vigor animi in alas et pedes abiit, id., i. e. went into: studia abeunt in mores, id. 5. With the poets, To rise, lift up itself, mount; scopulus, qui montibus altis summus abiit, Val. Fl.: abeunt in nubila montes, Sil. 6. Poetically, of a weapon, To enter, penetrate, pierce; cornus sub altum pectus abiit, Virg. Æn. 9, 700. N. B. 1. Abivisti and abivisse, Plaut. 2. Passive; abibitur, Plaut.: abitum, id.: abiretur, Liv.

ABŪQŪITO, āvi, ātūm, āre. To ride off or away; Liv.

ABŪRRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (aberro) 1. A wandering from the right way, a going astray. II. Fig. A deviating or departing unobservedly from any thing; a dolore, Cic.; and, a molestis, id., i. e. a withdrawing of the mind for a time from sorrow, an intermission of grief.

ABŪRRO, āvi, ātūm, āre. To wander, to lose one's way, go astray. I. Prop.; a patre, Plaut.: aberrantes ex agmine naves, Liv. II. Fig. To depart from unawares, to fail, miss; a regula, Cic.: a proposito, id.: a miseria, id., i. e. to forget one's sorrow for a time, to enjoy an intermission or respite; thus also, aberro, Cic. Att. 12, 38. sc. a dolore, i. e. I divert my mind: a conjectura, Cic.: also simply, conjectura, id. Also with or ad, to wander unawares to a place or object; ad alia, Cic. Off. 1, 37: in melius, Plin. Ep.

ABŪRREM, or ABŪRREM, es, et, &c. i. q. abfuturus essem, or abessem. Inf. abfore, Virg.: or afore, Hor.

ABŪTŪRUS, part. of ABSUM.

ABŪTIEMO, āre, for hiemo. To be stormy or tempestuous. It occurs only, Plin. 18, ed. Hard., where other edd. read et hiemabit.

ABŪHNC, or AB HINC. I. Hence, away; aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. II. Since, ago, with an accusative; abhinc annos xiv, Cic., fourteen years ago: abhinc triennium, Ter.: or with an ablative; abhinc annis quatuor, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13. III. It is rarely used of future time, From this time forward, hereafter; Pallad.

ABHORREO, ūi, ēre. I. Trans. *To shudder at any thing, to shrink from with horror*; aliquem, Cic.: cadaverum tabem, Suet. II. Intrans. 1. *To have a great disinclination, dislike, antipathy, or aversion*; a re, Ter.: Cic.: a duenda uxore, Cic.: also without a; e. g. vitilis, id. 2. *To be remote or distant, fig.*; ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, Cic., i. e. to be offensive to the eyes and ears: a suspicione, id., i. e. to be far removed from suspicion; ab insania, id.: a fide, Liv., to be incredible: consilium abhorret a tuo seclere, Cic., is not connected with your villany: spes ab effectu haud abhorrens, Liv., hope of accomplishment. 3. *To depart, or differ*; to disagree, *be unlike*; a re, Cic.: Nep.: orationes abhorrent inter se, Liv., do not agree one with another. 4. *To be unsuitable or unfit*; a castris, Cic.: also, alicui rei, Liv.: also, absolute; sin plane abhorrebit, Cic. Or. 2, 20, i. e. if he shall be quite unsuitable. Hence, Abhorrens, *Unsuitable, unfit, unbecoming*; lacrima, Liv.

ABICIT, ABICI. See ABICIO, ad fin.
ABIEGNUS, a, um. (abies) *Made of fir, or the wood of the fir tree*; Enn. ap Cic., and Prop.: also, Liv. 21, 8, ed. Drak.
ABIENS, euntis. part. of ABEO.

ABIES, ētis, f. I. *The fir, or fir tree*; either the red fir (Pinus Abies, L.), or the white fir (Pinus Picea, L.); Virg.: Plin. N. B. Arbores abietis, Liv., for abietes, i. e. fir trees. II. With the poets, *Any thing made of fir, or the wood of the fir tree*. 1. *A ship*; Virg. 2. *A spear*; id. 3. *A writing-table*; also, *a billet*; Plaut. 4. *Parietes*—abiete crispa, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. (e poeta), the wainscoting: secta abies, Virg., boards or planks of the wood of the fir tree.

ABIETARIUS, a, um. (abies) *Of or concerned with firs, or the wood of the fir tree*; negotia, Fest.

ABIGA, æ, f. i. q. Chamæpitys; Plin.: called also Ajuga.

ABIGĒTOR, ōris, m. i. q. Abigens; Paul. in Sentent. Recept.

ABIGĒTUS, us, m. (abigo) *A (thievish) driving away of cattle*; Pand.

ABIGĒTUS, i, m. (abigo) *One who (thievishly) drives away cattle*; Pand.

ABIGO, ĕgi, actum, ēre. (ab and ago) *To drive away*. 1. *Living creatures*; aliquem janua, Plaut.: prædas hominum pecorumque, Liv.: volucres et feras a corpore, Plin.: uxorem, i. e. to repudiate, Suet. Tib. 7; also, in a thievish manner, Cic. Pis. 34. Also, partum, Cic.: or, fetum, Colum., to procure abortion. Also, *to drive to a place*; as, persons; aliquem rus, Ter.: sheep to a field, Varr. R. 2. 2. *Things without life*; nubem, Plin.: fastidium, id.: pestem, Enn. ap Cic.: pauperiem, Hor.: nox abacta, i. e. finita, Virg.: abacti oculi, i. e. sunk deep in the head, Stat.

ABITIO, ōnis, f. (abeo) *A going away, departing*; Ter. Abito, ēre. *To go away, depart*; ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72, ed. Reiz., where others read, falsely, abitet, from abitare.

ABITUS, us, m. (abeo) I. *A going away, a departing, departure*, Ter.: Cic. II. *A place of egress*; as, out of a wood, Virg.: Tac.

ABJECTE, adv. (abjicio) I. *In a careless or negligent manner*; Gell. II. *In a mean, abject, or spiritless manner*; Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. III. *Abjecte natus, of mean parentage*, Auct. Dial. de Orat. 8.

ABJECTIO, ōnis, f. (abjicio) *A throwing away*; additio et abjectio, Quint.: animi, Cic., dejectedness, despondency.

ABJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part of abjicio*; see ABICIO.

II. *Adj. 1. Negligent, careless*; senarii, Cic., carelessly composed. 2. *Dispirited, disheartened, dejected, mean spirited*; Cic.: animus abjectus, despondency, id.: animi abjectio, id. 3. *Low, mean, contemptible*; Cic.: animus abjectissimus, Quint.

ABICIO, jĕci, jectum, ēre. (ab and jacio) I. *To throw or cast away from one's self*; scutum, Cic. II. *To throw or cast to a place*. 1. *Gen.*; as, a javelin into a camp, Cæs.: sc ad pedes alicujus, Cic.: se in herbam, id.: super abjectum linteum recubans, Plin. Ep. 2. With the additional idea of negligence, *to throw off carelessly*; statuas, Nep. Hence, abjicit verbum, Cic. Or. 3, 26, throws it out carelessly, i. e. pronounces it without proper gesticulation: ambitum, Cic., i. e. not to take much pains about it. III. *To throw away, fig.* 1. *Se, i. e. To throw one's self away, to act in a manner beneath one's self*; and so also, *to be disappointed or desponding*; Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. 2. *Rem, i. e. To sell for a trifle*; ædes, Plaut.: agros, Phadr.: psalterium, Ter. 3. *To give up, dismiss, renounce, let go, leave off*; curam, Cic.: spem, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: adificationem, Cic.: consilium adificandi, id.: timorem, id.: memoriam rei, id., i. e. oblivisci: gloriam, id.: legem, Liv.: vitam, Cic., i. e. to die, when one is weary of life: vitia, one's failings, id., i. e. to lay aside; thus, also, superbiam, Plaut.

IV. *To throw or cast down*; se e muro in mare, Cic.: tela ex vallo, Cæs., i. e. to shoot down: hence, *to throw or fling down, to prostrate*; either without force, as in herbam, Cic.: or with force, *to throw to the ground, overthrow, beat down, slay*; Erymanthiam belluam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9. Also fig., intercessorem, Cic. ad Div. 10,

12, i. e. to refute: senatus auctoritatem, Cic., to overthrow, nullify. Hence, Abjctus, *Overthrown, ruined, no longer to be feared*; Cic. Cat. 2, 1: Nep. Att. 8. Again, animum, Quint., to render dispirited, to dishearten. V. *To degrade, depreciate, diminish*; aliquid dicendo, Cic. N. B. We find also, abiciti, abici, for abjcti, &c.

ABJUDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To deprive one of any thing by a judicial sentence*; to abjudicari; aliquid ab aliquo, Plaut.: Cic.: also, aliquid alicui, Cic. Also, se a vita, Plaut., for vitam a se, to deprive one's self of life: id totum abjudico, Cic. Or. 2, 24, i. e. I reject, disapprove.

ABJUGO, āre. I. *To unyoke*. II. *To part, separate*; Pacuv.

ABJUNCTUS, a, um. I. *Part of abjungo*: see ABJUNGO. II. *Adj. Different, diverse*; Prudent.

ABJUNGO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To unyoke*; Virg. II. *To part, separate, remove*; se a re, Cic.

ABJURATIO, ōnis, f. (abjuro) *An abjuring*; Isidor.

ABJURATOR, ōris, m. (abjuro) *One who abjures any thing*; Cassiod.

ABJURO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To deny with an oath, to abjure*; aliquid, Cic. N. B. Abjurassit, for abjaverit, Plaut.

ABLACTATIO, ōnis, f. *A weaning*; Vulg.

ABLACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To wean (a suckling)*; Hieron.

ABLACTATIO, ōnis, f. (ablaqueo) I. *A laying bare or clearing of the roots of vines, i. e. a loosening of the soil round about them*; Colum.: Plin. II. *The hole or trench made by thus clearing the roots*; Colum. de Arb. 24.

ABLACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ab and lacus) *To loosen or clear away the earth round about the roots of vines (also, oblaquare)*; circum oleas, Cat. R. 5; also, humum, i. e. to turn up or clear the soil, Plin.

ABLATIO, ōnis, f. (aufero) *A taking away*; Tert.

ABLATIVUS, a, um. (aufero) *Of or belonging to taking away*; Hence, in grammar, casus ablativus, Quint.

ABLATOR, ōris, m. (aufero) *One who takes away or carries off any thing*; Sedul.: Augustin.

ABLATUS, a, um. See AUfero.

ABLEGATIO, ōnis, f. (ablegare) *A sending any one away, especially, in order to be rid of him*; a banishing; Liv.: Plin.

ABLEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To send any one away, especially, in order to be rid of him*; to remove; pueros venatum, Liv.: hæc legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, Cic., prevents me from meeting my brother on his arrival.

ABLIGURIO, or ABLIGURRIO, īvi, itum, īre. I. *To spend or squander in eating and drinking*; to consume in gluttony or riotous living; Ter.: Cic. II. *To lick off*; to lick; Suet.—Hence,

ABLIGURIO, ōnis, f. *A spending (money) in riotous or voluptuous living*; Capitol.

ABLIGURIOR, ōris, m. *One who lives riotously or voluptuously*; Ambros.

ABLŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To let out on hire*; Suet. Vitell. 7.

ABLŪDO, ēre. *To be unsuitable, or not adapted to any thing*; Hor. Sat. 3, 320., to be different or unlike.

ABLŪO, lūi, lūtum, or lūtum, ēre. I. *Prop. To wash off*. 1. *To cleanse by washing*; to wash, bathe; pedes, Cic. 2. *To wash away*; as, earth, filth, &c., Varr. II. *Fig. To do away, remove*; maculam, Plin. Ep.: lacrimas, Tac.: sitim, i. e. to quench, Lucr.: perturbationem animi, Cic. Part. ablutus, Varr.: Curt.—Hence,

ABLŪTIO, ōnis, f. *A washing off, a washing, ablutio*; Plin.: Macrob.

ABLŪTOR, ōris, m. *One who washes off or away*; Tert.

ABLŪTUS, a, um. See ABLŪO.

ABMĀTERTĒRA, æ, f. *The sister of a great-great-grandmother (soror abavæ)*; Pand.

ABNĀTO, āre. *To swim off or away*; Stat. Achill. 1, 383.

ABNEGATIO, ōnis, f. i. q. Negatio; Arnob.

ABNEGATOR, ōris, m. i. q. Negator; Tert.

ABNEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Nego. *To refuse, deny*; alicui aliquid, Virg.: Plin. Ep.: nec comitem abnegat, sc. se, Hor., i. e. does not refuse to accompany; also scq. inf., Virg. Æn. 2, 637.

ABNEPOS, ōtis, m. *A son of a great-grandchild*; Tac.

ABNEPTIS, is, f. *A daughter of a great-grandchild*; Suet. Ner. 35.

ABNOCTO, āre. *To spend a night out of the house, to stay a night from home*; Sen.: Gell. Raro occ.

ABNOŪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To cut off the knots of trees, or the superfluous branches close to the stem*; pampinus non abnodatus, Colum. 4, 22.

ABNORMIS, e. (ab and norma) *Living without rule*; sapiens, i. e. a self-instructed philosopher, who does not derive his wisdom from the rules of the schools, Hor.

ABNŪMERO, āre. i. e. totum numero; Nigid. ap. Gell.

ABNUO, nūi, nūtum, or nūtum, ēre. (ab and (obs.) nuō.) I. *To deny or refuse by a motion of the head, eyes, or hand*; Liv. II. *Gen. 1. To deny*; Cic. Fin. 2, 1. 2. *To refuse, not to allow or admit of, to be against*; colloquium, Liv. 30, 29: non abnuo, Cic. Mil. 36: also

with ut, Liv.: also with an accusative and infinitive; Virg. 3. *To decline, reject*; imperium, Liv.: also with an infinitive; Liv. 4. Gen. *Not to approve of, or be pleased with, any thing*; genus ruris, Colum. 5. *Not to grant*; to say that a thing is not, &c.; abnuente odium esse, Liv. 28, 18. N.B. Abnuturos, Sallust. Frag.

ABNUTO, æ. (freq. of abnuo) I. i. q. Abnuo, Cic. Orat. 3, 41. (e poeta) II. *To give a hint to any one, by a nod of the head, not to say any thing*; aliquid, Plaut.

ABŪLEO, ēvi (ui), itum, ēre. (ab and (obs.) oleo, i. e. cresco) Prop. *To cause a thing to outgrow itself*; hence, to cause a thing to pass away; and so, I. *To abrogate, annul, render obsolete*; as, laws, customs, &c., Liv.: Suet. II. *To abolish, destroy, cast into oblivion*; deducere, Virg.: memoriam, Tac.: monumenta, Virg.: hence, aboleri, to die, Plin. III. *To take any thing entirely away from one*; magistratum, Liv.

ABŪLESCO, levi, ēre. Prop. *To outgrow itself*; hence, I. *To pass away by degrees*; vitis abolescit, withers away, Colum.: hence, fig., to pass away, decay, come to nothing; memoria abolevit, Liv. 8, 11: non abolescit gratia facti, Virg. En. 7, 232, i. e. will not be forgotten. II. *To decrease*; Lucr. 5, 732, ed. Creech.

ABŪLITIO, ōnis. f. (aboleo) *An abolishing, annulling*; legis, Suet.: tributorum, Tac.: sub spe abolitionis (sc. factorum), i. e. an amnesty, Quint. 9, 2, 97.

ABŪLITOR, ōris. m. (aboleo) *One who takes away any thing, or casts it into oblivion*; Auson.

ABŪLLA, æ. f. (for ambolla, from ἀμβολή) *A loose upper garment without sleeves; a cloak, mantle*. 1. Of a king, Suet.: Mart. 2. Of a philosopher, Juv. 3. Of a soldier, *A military cloak* (sagum); Varr. ap. Non.

ABŪMINABILIS, e. (abominor) *Abominable, horrible*; Quint. Decl.

ABŪMINATIO, ōnis. f. (abominor) I. *An abominating, abomination*; Lact. II. *An abomination, i. e. a thing which deserves to be abominated*; Vulg.

ABŪMINO, āre. the old form for abominor, ari, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82. Hence, Abominatus, a, um, pass. See ABOMINOR.

ABŪMINOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To regard any thing which one suddenly sees or hears as a bad omen*; and so, to turn away from it in order to avoid the evil portended; Liv. 30, 25: hence, II. *To seek to avert a bad omen by means of a ceremony*; incendia, Plin. 28, 5. III. Gen. *To abhor, abominate*; aliquid, Liv. 40, 4. Hence, Abominandus, a, um, *Abominable, horrible*; nomen, Liv.

IV. *To dislike to see or hear any thing, not to wish, to wish away*; Suet. Claud. 46: hence, quod abominor, which I do not wish, which may God forbid, Ov.: Plin. Ep. N.B. Abominatus, a, um, is often made passive; Liv. 31, 12. V. *To wish (evil), to imprecate*; aliquid aliquid, Apul. Met. 9. But here some edd. read abominata.

ABŪRGINES, um. m. (ab and origo) *The original or native inhabitants of a country, called also autochthones.*

ABŪRIOR, iri. *To set*; Varro: of the voice, to fail, Lucr.

ABŪRISOR, i. q. Abrior, pereō; Lucr. 5, 732. But ed. Creech. has abolescere.

ABŪRTIO, ōnis. f. (aborior) *Abortion, miscarriage*; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 99: Cic. Cluent. 12.

ABŪRTIVUS, a, um. (abortus) I. *Born before the time*; and so, *not thoroughly formed or fashioned*; Hor.: Juv.: hence, abortivum for abortus, Plin. 18, 44, of barley; and so, fig. II. *That causes abortion*; Plin.: hence, abortivum (sc. medicamentum), Juv. 6, 367, i. e. a means of causing abortion. III. *Ovum abortivum*, Mart., an added egg.

ABŪRTUS, us. m. (aborior) *A miscarriage, untimely birth, i. e. the act of miscarrying, and the fruit of a miscarriage*; Cic. Att. 14, 20. I. Prop., of living creatures; hence, abortum facere, I. *To miscarry*; Plin. Ep. 8, 10. 2. *To cause miscarriage*; Plin. 31, 69: thus also, abortum inferre, Plin. II. Fig., of writings, *An unfinished piece*; Plin.: of trees, a dwarf, id. N.B. Abortum, i., for abortus, Pand.

ABŪTRUSUS, i. m. *The brother of a great-great-grandfather* (frater avavi); Pand.

ABŪRĀDO, sī, sum, ēre. I. *To scratch off or away*; Colum.: also, *to shave off*; supercilia, Cic.: barbam, Plin.: also, *to chop away or grub up*; radices, Plin.: hence, abrasē fauces, Lucian., i. e. a rough or roughened throat. II. Fig. *To deprive one of his property by various means, to pill, rob*; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 19: Cic. Cæcin. 7.

ABŪRĀSUS, a, um. See ABŪRADO.

ABŪREPTUS, a, um. See ABŪRPIO.

ABŪRPIO, ipul, eptum, ēre. (ab and rapio) I. *To tear, snatch, or carry off or away, with force or rapidity*; filios e complexu parentum, Cic.: virginem e complexu patris, Liv. Hence, abripere se, to take one's self off quickly, to hurry away; Plaut. Hence, to remove; a similitudine patris, Cic., i. e. to render unlike. II. *To carry or take to a place quickly or by force*; in vincula, Cic.: ad questionem, id.: in cruciatum, Ter.

ABŪRDIETUS, i. m. (ἀβουδαιετός) *One who lives delicately*; Plin.

ABŪRO, sī, sum, ēre. *To gnaw off*; aliquid, Plin.

ABŪRŪGATIO, ōnis. f. (abrogo) *An abrogation, repeal*; legis, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

ABŪRŪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To ask the people to do away with any thing*; Hence, I. *To abolish, annul, revoke, repeal, by the authority of the people*; legem, Cic.: plebei scitum, Liv.: also, *to take away any thing from one, to deprive one of any thing*; as, of an office, &c.; magistratum alicui, Cic.: imperium, id.: fidem, id. II. Gen. *To annul, abolish, destroy, do away with*; Lycurgi leges muresque, Liv.: pœnas sibi, Sen. Herc. Cœt. 899, i. e. to deem not punishable.

ABŪRŪSUS, a, um. See ABŪRDO.

ABŪRŪTĀNUM, i. n. i. q. Abrotonum.

ABŪRŪTŪNITES, æ. e. g. vinum abrotonites, Colum. 12, 35, wine flavoured with southernwood.

ABŪRŪTONUM, i. n. or ABŪRŪTŪNS, i. f. *An herb of agreeable scent, viz. southernwood* (Artemisia Abrotonus, L.); Colum.: Plin.

ABŪRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, ēre. I. *To break or tear off*; vincula, Liv.: Asiam Europæ, i. e. ab Europa, Plin.: hence, se, to tear one's self away, or set one's self free from any thing; latrocinio, Cic. II. *To separate by force, to sever, tear asunder*; abruptus nubibus, Virg.: ordines exercitus, Tac.: venas, to open the veins (in order to die), Tac. Hence, I. *To violate, injure*; fas, Virg.: fidem, Tac. 2. *To break off abruptly or before the time*; sermonem, Virg.: dissimulationem, Tac.: voluptates, id., i. e. to renounce; abruptum dicendi genus, Quint., i. e. not well connected.

ABŪRUPTE, adv. Prop. *As if broken off*. Hence, I. *Suddenly, directly*; incipere, Quint., i. e. without introduction or preamble. II. *Hastily, precipitately*; agere, Justin. 2, 15. N.B. Comp. abruptus, Ammian.

ABŪRUPPIO, ōnis. f. (abrumpo) I. *A tearing off or away*; corrigiæ, Cic. II. *Any forcible or untimely separation*; as, of wedlock, Cic.

ABŪRUPtus, a, um. I. Part. of abrumpo; see ABŪRUMPO. II. Adj. 1. *Abrupt, steep, precipitous*; Curt.: nihil abruptus, Plin.: ripa abruptissima, Plin. Ep. 2. *Obstinate, unyielding*; contumaciâ, Tac. Subst. Abruptum. 1. *A steep place or precipice*; Virg.: Hor. 2. *A dangerous place*; Tac.

ABS. See above in A.

ABSCEDO, cessi, cessum, ēre. I. *To go off or away, to depart*; of persons; abscedo, Plaut.; e conspectu, id.: procul, Ov.: a curia, e foro, Liv.: of things; cor abscedit, Cic.: ægritudo abscedit, Plaut.; iria abscedit, Ter.: navis abscesserat, Plaut.: earum urbium cives qua regio abscedunt, Liv., i. e. are separated from: also, of places from which one departs, to retire; quantum mare abscedebat, id. In painting, to be in the back ground; and abscedentia, alia prominentia, Vitruv.: and recedo is used in the same sense. Hence, II. *To withdraw or retire from any thing*; incepto, Liv.: muneribus, id. III. *Of the humours of the body, To form an abscess*; aliquid sub lingua abscedit, Cels. N.B. I. Passive; abscessum est, Liv. 2. Abscessem, for abscessissem, Cil.

ABSCESSIO, ōnis. f. (abscedo) *A going away, departure, removal*; Cic. also, *a decreasing, diminution*, Cic.

ABSCESSUS, us. m. (abscedo) I. *A going away, departure*; solis, Cic.: especially, *a going away from a place in order to remain elsewhere*; causa abscessus, Tac. Hence, *Long continued absence from a place*; continuo abscessu, Tac. II. *An abscess, imposthume*; Cels.

ABSŪCIDIO, dī, sum, ēre. (abs and cædo) I. *To cut off or away*; caput a cervicibus, Cic.: funes, Cæs. Hence, Abscisus, a, um, *Cut off*; caput, Virg. II. Fig. *To cut off*, i. e. to take away entirely; abscisus omnibus præsidiis, Tac. Conf. Abscindere.

ABSŪCIDIO, idī, issum, ēre. I. *To tear off or away*; tunicam a pectore, Cic.: linguam alicui, Plaut.: caput abscessum, Hor.: abscessa comas, Virg., with dishevelled hair. II. *To tear open*; venas, Tac. III. *To separate by force or entirely, to part*; Virg.: Plin. IV. *To take away entirely, to cut off*; spem, Liv.: respectum omnium rerum, id. N.B. Abscindere and abscedere are often confounded; but the former means, to tear away, the latter, to cut off.

ABSŪSE, adv. *As though cut off*; hence, *concisely, in few words*; si verba nūmeres, breviter et abscisē; si sensum æstimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max.

ABSŪSSIO, ōnis. f. (abscondo) I. *A cutting off*; hence, *interrupted*; vocis, Scrib. Larg. II. *An oratorical figure, when a speaker leaves a sentence unfinished, otherwise called præcisio and aposiopesis*; Auct. ad Her.

ABSŪSSUS, a, um. See ABSŪCIDIO.

ABSŪCIDUS, a, um. I. Part. of abscido; see ABSŪCIDIO. II. Adj. 1. *Steep, abrupt*; saxum, Liv.: rupes, id. 2. *Harsh, severe*; responsum, Val. Max.: sententiâ, id.

ABSŪCONDĪTE, adv. I. *In a secret or obscure manner*; Cic. II. *With deep thought or penetration*; Cic.

ABSŪCONDITOR, ōris. m. (abscondo) *One who hides or conceals*; Jul. Firm.

ABSŪCONDO, dī and didi, dītum, dēre. I. *To hide, conceal*; Cic.: in terram, Colum., i. e. to bury; hence,

abscondi, to go out of sight; as stars when they set, Virg. Geor. 1, 221: again, fluvium et campos abscondit caede virorum, Sil., i. e. filled, covered. II. Abscondere locum, to lose sight of a place by passing by or going beyond it, Virg. Æn. 3, 291: Idem. Claudian.: hence, fig., pueritiam, Sen., i. e. to leave behind.

ABSENS, part. of ABSUM.

ABSENTIA, Æ. f. (absum) Absence; Cic.

ABSENTIO, Ære. To remove; patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claudian. Proserp. 3, 214. But others read mandaverit.

ABSEILIO, Ære. (ab and salio) To leap off or away; procul, Lucr.: nidos, Stat. Theb., i. e. to fly away from.

ABSINTILIS, Untike; alicui, Colum. and Suet. Commonly found with a negative particle preceding; as, haud absintilis, &c.

ABSINTHIATUS, a, um. (absinthium) Mixed or flavoured with wormwood; Sen.

ABSINTHITES, Æ. m. (ἄσινθίτης); vinum absinthites, wormwood wine, Colum.: Plin.

ABSINTHIUM, i. m. Wormwood (Artemisia Absinthium, L.); Cato: Plin. Fig. for Bitterness; Quint. N. B. Also, Absinthius, i. f. Varr. ap. Non.

ABSIS, or APSIS, Idis. f. (ἄψις) I. The fellow of a wheel; cubiculum in apsis curvatum, Plin. Ep., i. e. the inner part of which forms the segment of a circle, as the fellow of a wheel. II. The orbit of a planet; Plin. 2, 13. III. The choir of a church; Isid.: Paulin.

ABSISTO, stiti, stitum, Ære. I. To go away or remove from a place; quæ me reliquit atque absistit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: also with a; e. g. ab signis, Liv.: and without a; e. g. limine, Virg.: also of things without life; ab sole nunquam absistens partibus sex atque quadrangula longius (of a planet), Plin.: scintillæ ab ore absistunt, Virg., dart forth (from the eyes). II. To leave off or desist from any thing; sometimes without a case; as, ne absiste, Virg., do not leave off: sometimes with an ablative; as, spe, Liv.: obsidione, id.: also with an infinitive; as, benefacere, id. 36, 35: moveri, Virg.: also with a dative; as, labori, Sil. N. B. Also pasâve; abisteretur bello, Liv.

ABSÖCER, Æri. m. The great-grandfather of a wife or husband; Capitol.

ABSÖLUTE, adv. (absolutus) I. Perfectly, completely; Cic.: Auct. ad Her.: thus also, absolutus, Macrobr.: absolutissime, Auct. ad Her. II. Briefly, without circumlocution, in speaking; Auson.: hence, absolutely, without condition; respondere, Pand.

ABSÖLUTIO, Ænis. f. (absolvo) I. A setting free; Cic. II. Absolution, acquittal; virginum, Cic.: majestatis, id., i. e. de majestate: absolutionem dare, Justin. III. Perfection, completeness; Cic. Invent. 1, 22.

ABSÖLÜTORIUS, a, um. (absolvo) I. That serves for liberating or setting free: hence, Absolutorium, sc. remedium, A means of setting free; Plin. 28, 17. II. That serves for acquittal; Suet. Aug. 33.

ABSÖLÜTUS, a, um. I. Part. of absolvo; see ABSOLVO. II. Adj. 1. Free, separate; lapis absolutus segmenti modo, Plin. 2. Perfect, complete; vita, Cic.: Plin. Ep.: philosophus, Cic.: hence, adequate, that needs no addition, explanation, or condition appended; causa, Cic.: hence, absoluta necessitudo, unconditional, absolute necessity, id.: donatio, Pand.: os absolutus, Quint.: absolutissima, Auct. ad Her. N. B. Absolutum adjectivum, Quint., i. e. in gradu positivo.

ABSÖLVO, vi, ütum, Ære. I. To loosen, free; valvas, Apul. i. e. to open. II. Fig. To free, rid, deliver; se ab alio, Cic.: iudicio, from a lawsuit, id.: suspicione regni, Liv.: bello, Tac. III. To acquit judicially, with a genitive of the crime of which one is acquitted; improbitatis, Cic.: injuriarum, Auct. ad Her.: also with de; e. g. de prevaricatione, Cic.: also, capitulis, to deliver from capital punishment, Nep. N. B. Absolvit Veneri, Cic., i. e. a Venere, acquitted him as far as related to Venus and her temple; fidem absolvit, Tac. Hist. 2, 60, acquitted their fidelity, i. e. forgive their fidelity towards Otho. IV. To bring to an end, finish, complete; dialogos, Cic.: beneficium, to make perfect, Liv.: absolvere rem paucis, to narrate a matter in few words: de conjugatione paucis absolvam, Sallust.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, id.: absolvere promissa, Varr., to fulfil. Hence, V. Aliquem, To dismiss any one; also, to satisfy, content; absolvam te, Plaut.: also, to pay, satisfy by payment; Ter. Ad. 2, 6, 13. VI. To destroy utterly; orbem, Lucan.

ABSÖNE, adv. I. With harsh or disagreeable sound; Apul. II. Absurdly, unsuitably; Gell.

ABSÖNUS, a, um. (ab and sono) I. That sounds harshly or out of tune; vox, Cic.: also, homo voce absonus, that speaks in an improper tone, id. II. Not agreeing with, or unsuitable to, any thing; discordant; with a; e. g. absöni a voce motus, Liv.: and with a dat.; fidei, i. e. not credible, id.

ABSÖRBERE, bui and psi, ptum, Ære. To swallow, gulp; liquefactum unionem, Plin.: placentas, Hor.: hence of the sea, &c.; oceanus vis videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, to ingulf, Cic.: Æg., hunc absorbit æstus gloriæ,

id., i. e. carried him away, absorbed his whole attention, id.: tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, id., absorbs or occupies my whole speech.

ABSORPTIO, Ænis. f. e. g. rosaria, Suet. Ner. 27, where both the reading and the sense are doubtful. Some would read absorptio, in the sense of, a drink made of rose-water.

ABSPELLO, ABSORTO, ABSORTATIO. See ASPELLO, &c. ABSQUE, prep. I. Without; it is of less frequent use than sine; e. g. absque sole, Plaut.: absque argumento, Cic.: hence, absque te esset (for, si res absque, &c.), Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 33, had it not been for you, if you had not done it: thus, also, absque me foret, Plaut.: absque hoc esset, had it not been for him, Ter.: quam fortunatus sum ceteris rebus, absque una hac foret, id., i. e. were it not for her. II. Except, besides; Gell. 13, 18.

ABSTEMIUS, a, um. (from abs and temetum, wine) I. That drinks no wine, that refrains from wine; Ov.: Quint.: Gell.: also with vini, Plin. II. That has drunk no wine (at a certain time); Apul. III. That refrains from any thing; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7. IV. Temperate, moderate; vini cibique, Auson. V. Prandium abstemium, Gell., i. e. without wine.

ABSTENUS, part. of ABSTINEO.

ABSTERGEO and ABSTERGO, si, sum, Ære and Ære. I. To wipe dry, to dry up; labellum, Plaut.: vulnera, Ter.: cruorem, Liv.: lacrimas, Curt.: fletum, Cic. Hence, II. To remove or take away (any thing disagreeable); molestias, Cic.: dolorem, id.: metum, id.: fastidium, Plin. III. Remos, Curt. 9, 9, to break off the oars; in which sense detergere is more usual.

ABSTERRO, üt, ütum, Ære. I. To deter by fear, to frighten one from any thing; aliquem a re, or simply re; e. g. hostes, Liv.: homines a pecuniis capiundis, Cic.: animos vitilis, Hor.: aliquem bello, Tac.: also with de; e. g. anseres de frumento, Plaut. II. To withdraw, prevent, remove; alicui pabula amoris, Luc.: alicui fatum, id.: auctum, id.

ABSTERSUS, a, um. See ABSTERGEO.

ABSTINENS, tis. I. Part. of Abstineo; see ABSTINEO. II. Adj. 1. Moderate, temperate; abstinentior cæri-monia, Auson.: abstinentissimus rebus veneris, Colum.: also with a genitive; abstinens pecunie, Hor.: abstinentissimus alieni, Plin. Ep. 2. Not covetous; esse abstinentem, Cic.: oculi abstinentes, id.

ABSTINENTER, Moderately, temperately; without covetousness; versari, Cic.: abstinentius, Augustin.

ABSTINENTIA, Æ. f. (abstineo) I. Gen. A refraining, or being moderate in any thing; convivorium, Sen.: especially, in respect of the passions and affections, temperate conduct or behaviour; also, honesty, uprightness; Quint. 2, 2, 4. II. In respect of other persons' property, absence of covetousness, disinterestedness; Cic. Off. 2, 22: Nep. Arist. 1. The opposite is cupiditas. See Suet. Dom. 9. III. In respect of eating and drinking, temperance, abstemiousness; Quint. 2, 17, 9: vini, Plin.: also, a refraining from all food, abstinence, fasting; Tac. Ann. 4, 35.

ABSTINEO, vi, ütuntum, Ære. (abs and teneo) I. To keep off, keep back; ignem ab æde, Liv.: manus a se, Cic.: mentes, oculos, manus ab alienis, id.: militem a præda, Liv.: vim finibus, id.: bellum a populo, id.: aliquem bello (for a bello), id. 8, 24. Hence, Abstentus, a, um, That is kept back or detained from possession of an inheritance; Pand.: also, excommunicated; Cyprian. II. Especially, se a re, or se re. To refrain from any thing; sceleris, Cic.: cibo, Nep.: ostréis, Cic.: dedecore, id.: a quibus te abstinebis, id.: Also, without the accusative se; e. g. abstinere maledicto, Cic.: injuria, id.: venire et vino, Hor.: publico, Tac., not to go out into the streets, to keep at home. Instead of a, or the ablative, we find also, I. A genitive; viarum, Hor. 2. An accusative; inversa verba, Ter.: liberas urbes, Liv. 3. An infinitive; abstineant mihi invidere, Plaut.: præfari, Suet. 4. Quin, Liv. 2, 45: or, ne, Liv. 3, 11: or, quo minus, Suet. III. Also, abstinere, To abstain from food, to fast; Cels. 2, 12. N. B. I. Pass. imperson. Abstineretur, Liv. 5, 50. 2. Part. Abstinentus, a, um; e. g. bos, Colum.: abstinentus a cibo primis diebus est eger, Cels. 3, 4. See also ABSTINENS.

ABSTO, Ære. To stand off, or at a distance from any thing; longius, Hor.

ABSTRÄHO, xi, ütum, Ære. I. To carry off or away, to take away by force; jumenta, Liv.: aliquem e sinu, Cic.: aliquem de matris complexu, id.: aliquem ex oculis hominum, Liv.: naves a portu, id. Hence, I. To withdraw or divert from any thing, to take off; a sollicitudine, Cic.: a consuetudine, id.: also with a simple ablative; legionibus, Tac. 2. Gen. To separate, part, sever; animus a corpore abstractus, as it were, separated, abstracted, Cic. Div. 1, 31: abstractus, a ratione, Cic. II. To snatch away or carry off by force to any place or condition, prop. and fig.; liberos in servitutum, Cæs.: hominem in malam crucem, Plaut.: a bono in pravum, Sall.: ad bellicas laudes, Cic. N. B. Abstraxe, for abstraxisse, Lucr.

ABSTRÖDO, si, sum, Ære. Prop. To thrust away; hence, to hide, bury, conceal (as well as one can); aliquid in locum

and in loco; e. g. se in silvam, Cic. veritatem in profundo, id. se latebra, Tac. tristitiam, id. colaphos in cerebro, Plaut., i. e. to inflict blows which reach to the brain: abstrusus gestatoria sella, Suet.

ABSTRUSE. adv. (abstrusus) *In a secret or concealed manner*; abstrusius, Ammian.

ABSTRUSIO, ðnis. f. (abstrudo) *A hiding or concealing*; Arnob.

ABSTRUSUS, a, um. I. Part. of abstrudo; see ABSTRUDO. II. Adj. *Concealed, secret*; insidie, Cic. Hence, I. Homo, reserved, mysterious, Tac. 2. *Hard to be explained, abstruse*; disputatio, abstrusior, Cic.; hence, Abstrusum, subst.; c. g. in abstruso esse, Plaut., to be in secrecy or concealment.

ABSTRŪLO, ūli, ěre. The old form for aufero, Plaut. Fragm.

ABSUM. abfui and afui, abesse. I. *To be away from a place, to be absent or missing*; tres menses, Ter.: ab domo Plaut.: domo et foro, Cic.: ex urbe, id. id. ab aliquo id.: nupta lentus abesse tua, Ov. Hence, II. *To be distant or remote*; ab urbe, Cic.: Zama quinque dierum iter ab Carthagine abest, Liv.: also with a genitive of the distance; bidui, two days' journey, Cic.: again, abes longe gentium, id.: propius abes, id.: especially fig.; 1. *To be remote or free from any thing, to have nothing to do, or to be unconnected with any thing, not to belong to, to be unsuitable to or unfit for any thing*; a culpa, to be free from, Cic.: also, culpa abest a re, does not attach to; a quo mea culpa absit, id.: a sententia aliqua, id.: a consuetudine, id.: a cupiditate pecunie, Nep.: musicen abesse a principis persona, id., i. e. to be unsuitable to; ab eo plurimum absum, Cic., I am far removed from this, i. e. it is not my design. Also with a dative; dolori, Ov., i. e. to be free from: also, abesse, to be far from, i. e. not to be equal to, to be inferior to: multum ab his aberat, Cic.: absit invidia verbo, Liv., i. e. to say without offence. 2. *To be far from any one, to be remote from his intentions, &c.*; nihil a me abesse longius crudelitatis, Cæs. in Cic. Ep. ad Att. Hence, III. Gen. *To fail, to be wanting*; si cui dentes absumt, Varr.: quid huic abesse poterit, Cic.: aberat tertia laus, id.: thus also, longe (or multum), parum, abest, it wants much or little, followed by ut, that, and ut non or quin, that not; ille longe aberit, ut credat, id.: haud multum aberit, quin interferetur, Liv.: aberit non longe quin, &c., Cic.: neque longius abesse quin, &c., Cæs. B. G. 3, 18, i. e. little was wanting: nihil abest, quin sum miserrimus, Cic.: abesse non potest, quin, &c., Græch. ap. Cic. Orat. 70: thus also, tantum abest ut, &c. I. In the beginning of a period, *So far from, instead of*, followed by a second ut; e. g. tantum abest, ut istos ornem, ut eos oderim, Cic., instead of, I rather; also, without a second ut; e. g. tantum abfuit ut, &c., Cic. Brut. 80: also with ab eo, Tusc. 1, 81; thus also, ab officio, Cic. Off. 1, 14. 2. In the latter part of a period, when it may be rendered, *Not to say that*; tantum abest ut, &c., Cic. Att. 6, 2. N. B. I. Milites tantum abfuerunt ut perturbarentur, ut potius, &c., Hirt. Alex. 22, for, tantum abfuit, ut milites, &c. 2. Ne after tantum abest, for ut non, Cic. Or. 68; but ed. Ernest. has ut, which is better. IV. *Abesse alicui, To be wanting to any one, to be of no assistance or service*; qui Autronio abfuerim, Cic. Sull. 5.: longe his fraterum nomen afuturum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26, i. e. will be of no advantage. V. *Abest, Heaven forbid for be it!* absit, ut deseram, Apul. N. B. Part. Absens, Absenti. I. Of persons; me absente in my absence. Also, for mortuus; e. g. absentes (poeta) sunt pro presentibus, Plaut. N. B. Absente nobis, for me, Ter. Eun. 4, 37. Absens means also, *that is not present at an election in the comitia, although not absent from Rome*; Cic. Somn. Scip. 2, Liv. 10, 22. 2. Of places and things, *Distant, remote*; urbs, Hor.: rogas, Mart.: versus absentes, Gell. 20, 10, i. e. not in the memory. N. B. Absentissimus, Augustin.

ABSUMĒDO, inis, f. for consumptio; Plaut.

ABSUMĒO, mpsi, mptum, ěre, *To take away*; as, from public view. Hence, I. *To destroy, consume*; flammis Carthaginem absumi, Liv.: pecuniam in scortis, Gell., i. e. to spend upon: pecuniam in emptionem mercium, Suet.: vinum pyttissando, Ter. II. *To kill, make away with, carry off*; veneno, Liv.: plus hostium fuga, quam prelium absumpsit, id.: nisi mors eum absumpsisset, id. Hence, Absumi, for perire, *To perish, come to naught*; ungula absumitur, i. e. wears away: lacrimis luctuque absumor, Val. Fl.: absumpti sumus, Plaut., we are ruined. Thus also, absumptus es, id.: umbræ absumuntur, Plin., no shadows are seen. III. *To pass, spend (time)*; tempus diendo, Cic.: biduum natura montis exploranda, Liv.: ætatem, Quint. IV. *To enjoy*; satiætam amoris, Ter., to enjoy love even to satiety. V. *To end*; absumpta ablaqueatione, Colum. 5, 10, 17.

ABSUMPTUS, or ABSUMTUS, a, um. See ABSUMO.

ABSURDE. adv. (absurdus) I. *Harshly, inharmoniously, out of tune*; canere, Cic. II. *Out of taste, absurdly*; respondere, Cic.: facere, Plaut.: absurdus, Pand.: absurdissime, Augustin.

ABSURDUS, a, um. I. *Harsh, inharmonious, out of tune*; vox, Cic.: sonus, id. II. *Out of taste, absurd*; ratio, Ter.: quam absurdum! Cic.: est hoc auribus animisque hominum absurdum, id.: multo absurdiora, id.

III. *Foolish, stupid*; absurdissima maudata, Cic.: ingenium haud absurdum, Sallust. Hence, homo absurdus, a silly, foolish man; especially, one who is slow or awkward at any thing; as, one who is a poor orator, Cic. Or. 2, 20. IV. *Unsuitable, ill-adapted*; haud absurdum videtur, Vellei.

ABUNDANS, tis. I. Part. of abundo; see ABUNDO.

II. Adj. 1. *Full of moisture*; Vitruv. 2. *Gen. Full of, or richly supplied with, any thing*; abundans; non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Also with an ablative; abundans ingenio, id.: abundantior consilio, id.: rerum copia abundantissimus, id. Also with a genitive; via omnium rerum abundans, Nep.: lactis abundans, Virg. Hence, rich, wealthy, opulent; Cic. Parad. 6. 1.

III. *Copious, abundant*; Liv.: hence, ex abundanti, with superfluitate, Quint.

ABUNDANTER. adv. (abundans) *Copiously, abundantly, in abundance*; fructum ferre, Plin.: loqui, Cic., i. e. at great length: abundantius, id.: abundantissime, Suet.

ABUNDANTIA, æ. f. (abundo) Prop. *An overflow of water*. Hence, I. *Abundance, copiousness*, prop. of fluids; sanguinis, lactis, Plin.: palustris, Vitruv., i. e. copia aquæ palustris. Afterwards, II. *Gen. Great plenty, abundance*; omnium rerum, Cic.: amoris, id.: voluptatum, id. III. *Riches, wealth*; Tac. Hist. 2, 94: Agric. 6.

ABUNDATIO, ðnis. f. (abundo) *An overflow of water, of a river, &c.*; Plin.

ABUNDE. adv. *Abundantly, in great plenty, very copiously, very much*; satisfacere, Cic.: parentes abunde habemus, Sall.: abunde magna præsidia, id.: abunde disertus narrator, Quint. I. Also subst., with or without a genitive; mihi abunde est, si, &c., Plin. Ep., i. e. I am abundantly satisfied: ut abunde sit efficeret, id., i. e. more than enough: thus, also, huic abunde est, Cels.: fraudis abunde est, Virg.: se potentia gloriæque abunde adeptum, Suet. The comparative and superlative seem not to occur.

ABUNDO, avi, atum, are. I. *To overflow, of water, a river, &c.*; aqua abundat, Liv.: Nilus, Tibul.: flumina, Lucr., burst their banks: fons, Plin. Hence, II. *To be redundant, or very abundant, to exist in great copiousness*; velut abundanter omnia, Liv.: abundante Lavinii multitudine, id. III. *To have great plenty of any thing, to be abundantly supplied with, to abound in*, with an ablative to the question, with or in what? porco, hædo, agno, gallina, casco, melle, Cic.: copia orationis, id.: ingenio et doctrina, id.: amore, Ter.: honoribus, Cic.: consilio, id.: in tribus virtutibus, Plin. Ep.: also with a genitive; quam abundanter merum, Lucil. Hence, especially, *to have great plenty of goods, to be rich, wealthy, or opulent*; Cic. Amic. 7. IV. *To come forth abundantly*; de terris abundant herbæ, Lucr.

ABUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Abundans; Gell. 1, 2. Raro occ.

ABUSO, ðnis. f. (abutor) I. For abusus, Sallvian.

II. Cic., Or. 27, uses this word to express the Greek *καταχρησις* (catachresis), i. e. the harsh use of tropes: conf. Quint. 10, 1, 12.

ABUSIVE. adv. (abusus) I. *By a harsh use of tropes*; Quint. II. *Not in good earnest, lightly*; Ammian. 24, 4.

ABUSIVUS, a, um. (abutor) *That has been introduced by a wrong or perverse use*; appellatio, Auct. Paneg. in Constantin. Aug.

ABUSQUE, or ABUSQUE. From; Virg.: Tac.

ABUSUS, us. m. (abutor) I. *A consuming by use*; res, quæ in abusu consistunt, Ulp. in Pand., i. e. are consumed by use. II. *Abuse, misuse*; Cic. Top. 3.

ABUTOR, ūsus, um, ūti. I. *To consume by using, to spend, exhaust*; nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, Cic.: also with an accusative; rem patriam, Plaut. Hence, II. *To make copious use of any thing, when it is equivalent to uti, with emphasis*; libertate, Cic.: studis, id.: sagacitate canum, id.: tribuatu Annii, id.: libero mendacio, Liv., to utter many falsehoods. III. *To abuse, misuse*; alicujus patientia, Cic.: iudicio ac legibus, id.: opera alicujus in servilitate ministeris, Liv.: insolenter et immodice abuti indulgentia populi Romani, id.: operam in prologis scribendis, Ter. N. B. Also passivè; e. g. ab rege abutamur, Varr.: abusa (sunt), Plaut.: abutendus, Suet.

ABVĒO, ěre. for aveho; Catull. 64, 132. Raro occ.

ABYSSUS, i. f. (ἀβυσσος) *A bottomless pit, abyss*; Alcim. Avit.

Ac. conj. i. q. Atque (in good writers used only before consonants, c and q expected, all passages in which it occurs before a vowel, are probably spurious, if the MSS. present any various readings, as Drakenborch has shown, ad Liv. 3, 16.) I. And; lana ac tela vitium quæritans, Ter. II. And indeed; C. Fugin' hinc? B. Ego vero ac lubens, yes, and indeed with pleasure. III. At the

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beginning of a period it serves for a continuation of the sense; ac primum illud respondeo, Cic., now in the first place.

IV. *As, than, to*, after words denoting likeness or unlikeness, such as *par, pariter, similiter, æque, idem, perinde, juxta, aliter, secus, contra* (otherwise), *contrarius, alius, aliud, diversus, &c.*; also without any such word; *digne ac mereo*, just as I deserve, Cass. in Cic. Ep.: *oblitus sum, ac volui, dicere, Ter.*, as I wished: hence, *ac si, for quasi, as if, Cic. Att. 5, 13*: thus, also, *simul ac, as soon as*: also after a comparative; *diutius ac nollem, Cic. Att. 13, 2*, than I wished.

ACACIA, æ. f. (ἀκακία) I. *The acacia tree*; Plin.: conf. ACANTHUS, II. II. *The juice or gum of the acacia tree*; Cels.: Plin.

ACADEMIA, æ. f. (Ἀκαδημία, Ἀκαδημαῖα) I. *A pleasant shady place near Athens* (so called from Academus. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45), in which was the celebrated gymnasium. Hence, II. *The gymnasium itself, with the buildings adjoining it*; Cic. Here Plato taught; and hence his philosophy and sect were called Philosophia Academica, and his pupils and followers Academici.

III. *The said Academic philosophy and sect*; this underwent many changes; and hence, *Academia vetus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4*: *nova, id. 12*. Others enumerate a greater number of divisions. IV. Cicero also gave the name of Academia to the gymnasium on his Tuscan estate, that is to say, a large covered gallery (porticus), surrounded by shady walks (xysti), and resting-places or seats (exedie), which was used either for disputations among friends, or for solitary studies; Ep. ad Att. 1, 4; 1, 9; 1, 11; Tusc. 2, 3. Also, one of his country villas in Campania had this name, between Puteoli and the Avernian lake, where he wrote his Questions Academicæ; Plin. 31, 3. N. B. The penult is long, Cic. Div. 1. 13: short, Claudian.

ACADEMICUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Academy near Athens, Academic*; Academicus, sc. philosophus, one of the sect of the Academy, an Academic philosopher, Cic. II. *Of or belonging to Cicero's Academy, Academic*; questions Academicæ, which are called also Academica (scripta), Cic. Off. 2, 2: Academica questio, Cic.

ACALANTHUS, Idis. f. *A certain bird, i. q. Acanthis*; Virg. ACANOS, i. m. (ἀκανός) Prop. *A thorn, prickle*; hence, a kind of thistle (Onopordum Acanthium, L.); Plin. 22, 10.

ACANTHUSUS, a, um. *In the shape of the plant bear's-foot*; Colum.: Plin.

ACANTHION, i. n. (ἀκάνθιον) *A kind of thistle*; Plin.: probably, i. q. Acanos.

ACANTHUS, Idis. f. (ἀκανθίς) I. *A bird which frequents thorns and brambles; a thistlefinch, goldfinch* (Fringilla Carduelis, L.; or, Fringilla Spinus, L.); Plin. II. *A kind of herb, i. q. Senecio*; Plin.

ACANTHUS, i. m. (ἀκανθος) I. m. *The plant bear's-foot* (Acanthus mollis, L.); Virg.: Plin. II. *f. A prickly Egyptian shrub, otherwise called acacia* (supposed by the moderns to be Mimosa nilotica, L.; Acacia vera, Willd.); Virg. Georg. 2, 119.

ACANTHYLLIS, Idis. f. (ἀκανθυλλίς) *A kind of bird*, Plin. 10, 50, ed. Hard.; according to some, i. q. Acanthis.

ACAPNOS, om. (ἀκαπνός) *Without smoke*; hence, I. *Ligna acapna, Mart.*, i. e. wood which gives no smoke when burnt. II. *Mel acapnon, Colum.*; Plin., honey which has been taken without the use of smoke.

ACARON, i. f., or ACARON, i. n. i. e. myrtus sylvestris; Plin. 15, 7, ed. Elzev.: but ed. Hard. has acoron.

ACATALECTICUS, a, um. (ἀκαταληκτικός) versus, i. e. a verse that does not want a syllable in its last member, Diomed.

ACATALECTUS, a, um. (ἀκαταληκτός) i. q. Acatalecticus; versus, Priscian.

ACATIUM, i. n. *A small boat or wherry*; Plin.: also, Acatia, æ. Gell.

ACCANTO, or ADCANTO, ære. *To sing to, or at, any thing*; tumulus, Stat.

ACCEDENTER, adv. (accedo) i. q. Prope; accedentius, Cassiod.

ACCEDO, or ADCEDO, essi, essum, Ære. I. *To go or come to or towards*; ad aliquem, ad aliquid, Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: also with in, especially when one goes into a place; in Macedoniam, Cic. in ædes, id.: in funus, id.: also without a preposition; Ariminum, Cic.: scopulos, Virg.: collem, Sil.: societatem, Tac.: also with a dative; muris, Liv. Also of things without life; febris accedit, Cic.: verbum ad aures accedit, id.: sermo mihi ad aures accedit, Ter. II. *To come to or arrive at any thing*; ad rem, or rei; e. g. ad dignitatem, Cic.: desiderio, id.: animus mihi accedit, I gain courage, Cic.: Nep.: pretium accedit agris, Plin. Ep., the lands become dearer: hence, *to increase, grow*; anni accedunt, Hor.: magis accessurum utrumque, Liv. III. *To approach, come near*; ad deos, Cic. Sig. 12, to become or be like the gods: thus also, ad similitudinem allicuius, Cic., i. e. nearly to resemble. Especially, *to approach any thing in order to undertake it, to apply one's self to any thing*; ad rempublicam, to enter upon the service of the state,

whether in a civil or in a military capacity, Cic.: Nep.: ad causam, Cic., to undertake a lawsuit: ad vectigalia, id., to commence farming the Roman revenues: ad conditiones, Cic., i. e. to fall in with, to consent to: ad bona, Cic., to get possession of. IV. *To support, to be of the party or on the side of any one*; alicui, Suet.: conatibus, id.: hence, *to assent to, to approve of*; Ciceroni in plerisque, Quint.: ad consilium, Nep. V. *Huc accedit, or simply, accedit, followed by quod or ut, to this it is to be added, that, &c.* Both forms are common, Ter.: Cic.: Liv. N. B. Accestis, for accessistis, Virg.

ACCĒLĒRĀTIO, ðnis. f. (accelero) *A hastening*; Auct. ad Her.

ACCĒLĒRO, or ADCĒLĒRO, avi, atum, Ære. I. *Intrans. To hasten, make haste, to or towards a place*; si accelerare volent, Cic.: consulem accelerasse, Liv.: accelerare legiones Cremonam jussæ, Tac. Hist. 2, 100. II. *Trans. To hasten, accelerate*; iter, Cæs.: mortem Lucr.: consulatum alicui, Tac.

ACCENDO, or ADCENDO, di, sum, Ære. (ad and cando)

I. *To set on fire, to ignite, light*; ignem, Virg.: faces, Cic.: tædas, Ov.: tus, Liv. II. *To kindle, to fill with fire*; foculum, Liv., or focum, Ov., i. e. to fill with burning coals: aras, Ov., i. e. to make a fire upon the altar: aurum, Plin.: undas, Sil., i. e. to heat, cause to boil.

III. *To make shining or bright, to light up*; sol accendit Olympum, Sil.: clipeum auro, id. IV. *Fig. To fire, inflame, incite, rouse*; aliquem contra aliquem, Sall.: ad libidinem, Liv.: in rabiem, id.: bello, i. e. ad bellum, Curt.: seditionem, spem, invidiam, Liv.: febre, Cels.: virtutem, Virg.: curam alicui, Liv. V. *To begin any thing with fury or impetuosity*; prælium, Liv. VI. *To increase, augment, aggravate, raise*; vitia, Ov.: sitim, Cels.: pretium, Sen.: Canicula ex ortu accenduntur solis vapores, Plin. N. B. Accendier, for accendi, Lucr.

ACCENSEO, or ADCENSEO, sui, situm and sum, Ære. *To reckon in addition to or among*; his accensi cornices, Liv. 1, 43, i. e. among these were reckoned, &c.; in which sense there must be no comma after accensi: some take accensi as a substantive; see II.; qui his accensebantur, Non. Hence, Accensus, subst., and plur. Accensi, 1. *A kind of officers in attendance upon consuls, prætors, and governors of provinces, whose duty it was to keep the peace in courts of justice, &c.*; Cic. They were also in attendance at funerals; Cic. Leg. 2, 24. 2. *A kind of young, inexperienced soldiers, who stood in battle behind the Triarii*; Liv. 8, 10; 10: Veget. de Re Mil. 2, 19.

ACCENSUS (Adc.), a, um. *Set on fire, inflamed, &c. See ACCENDO.*

ACCENSUS (Adc.), a, um. *Added to, or included among. See ACCENSEO.*

ACCENSUS (Adc.), us. m. (accendo) *A lighting, kindling*; lucernarum, Plin. 37, 29: luminum, Symmach.

ACCENTIUNCLĀ, æ. f. (ἄκκέντιον), according to Gell. 13, 6.

ACCENTUS (Adc.), us. m. (accino) I. *A playing upon a musical instrument*; Ammian. II. *A sound, tone, note (of a musical instrument)*; Solin.: especially, a tone or accent in speaking; Quint. 1, 5, 22. III. *Increase, growth; vehemence*; hiemis, Sidon.: doloris, Marc. Emp.

ACCIPSO, i. e. accipero. See ACCIPIO.

ACCEPTA, æ. f. (sc. pars; from accipere, a, um.) *The portion which falls to an individual on a division of lands*; Sicul. Fl.

ACCEPTABILIS (Adc.), e. (accepto) *Acceptable, agreeable*; Lact.

ACCEPTATOR (Adc.), ðris. m. (accepto) *One who accepts or approves of any thing*; Tert.

ACCĒPTIO (Adc.), ðnis. f. (accipio) I. *An accepting any thing*; Cic.: or, a receiving, taking into one's possession; frumentum, Sall. II. *A proposition granted, or admitted as true*; Apul. III. i. q. *Accepta, A portion of land which falls to the share of an individual*; Sicul. Fl. p. 18, ed. Goes., where some render it, meaning, acceptance.

ACCĒPTIO (Adc.), avi, atum, Ære. (accepto) *To receive*; especially, *to receive often*; Plaut.

ACCĒPTO (Adc.), avi, atum, Ære. (freq. of accipio) I. *To receive*; especially, *to receive often*; argentum, Plaut.: also, *to get, obtain, take*; mercedis a discipulis, Quint. II. *To accept, submit to*; jugum, Sil. 7, 11.

ACCĒPTOR (Adc.), ðris. m. (accipio) *One who receives, takes, or approves*; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167.

ACCĒPTRIX (Adc.), icis. f. (acceptor) *She that receives*; Plaut.

ACCĒPTUS (Adc.), a, um. I. Part. of accipio; see ACCIPIO. II. Adj. *Acceptable, and so, agreeable, welcome*; Cic.: acceptior, id.: acceptissimus, Plaut.

ACCERSO, Ære, for Accerso, is found in many edd.; but critics regard accerso as the more correct; see, therefore, ACCERSO.

ACCESSIBILIS (Adc.), e. (accedo) *Accessible*; Tert.

ACCESSIBILITAS (Adc.), atis. f. (accedo) *Accessibility*; Tert.

ACCESSIO (A_{dc}), ōnis, f. (accedo) I. *A going to or towards, an approach*; of persons, Plaut.: Cic.: also of things; febris, Cels., i. e. a paroxysm. II. *An adding, addition*; decumae, of a tenth, Cic.: hence, *an increasing, increase*; accessioem adjuvixit adibus, id., i. e. he enlarged the house; pecunie, Nep.: dignitatis, Cic.: virum, Liv. III. *A thing added, an addition or accession*; thus Syphax is called accessio Punici belli, Liv.: minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedonia fuit, id. Accessio means also, a clause appended by way of more exact definition; adhuc accessioem, Cic. Acad. 4, 35. **ACCESSIVO** (A_{dc}), ōvi, ātum, āre, (freq. of accedo) *To approach*; especially, *to approach often*; Cato Orig. ap. Gell.

ACCESSUS, a, um. See ACCEDO.

ACCESSUS (A_{dc}), us, m. (accedo) I. *A going to or towards, an approaching, approach*; ad urbem, Cic.: hence, solis, id., i. e. when the sun becomes nearer the earth: accessus et decensus morbi, Gell. 4, 2; accessus et recessus astium, Cic., i. c. flow and ebb; pedetentim accessus ad causam, id., i. e. you approached the matter gradually and cautiously. II. *An entrance, approach*, i. e. place by which to enter; accessum ad insulam explorare, Suet. (19) 8, but here Lipsius prefers ascensum, which Schneider has received into the text.

ACCIDENTS, tis. I. Part. of accidere; see ACCIDDO. II. Subst. Accidents, tis. n. 1. *An accident*, especially an unlucky one; hence, accidentia, *unlucky occurrences*; Quint. declam. 2. *Accidentia, The circumstances of a thing*; as, place, time, person; Quint. 5, 10, 23. 3. *Accidents, The accidental or non-essential quality of a thing or person*; e. g. the being rich or learned; Tert.: thus also, accidentia, Quint. 4. Ex accidenti, according to what may happen; Pand. 5. Per accidents, by accident, accidentally; Jul. Firmic.

ACCIDENTIA (A_{dc}), ōe, f. (accedo) *That which falls out or happens, an accident*; Plin. 32, 9.

ACCIDDO (A_{dc}), ōi, ēre, (ad and cado) I. *To fall down at or on any thing*; or simply, *to fall, fall down*; quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidat, i. e. cadat, Fann. ap. Cic., but here ed. Wolf, has occidat: tela accidenter gravius, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14, i. e. caderent: thus also, tela ab omni parte accidebant, Liv.: ad terram, Plaut.: in mensam, Ov.: ad pedes alicuius, Cic.: ad genua, Ter.: genibus prætoris, Liv.: or, alicui ad genua, Suet. II. *To happen, fall out, come to pass*; properly, of unfortunate occurrences; Sen.: accidit patri, ut, &c., Nep., i. e. he had the misfortune, &c. For ut we find sometimes the infinitive; Cic. ad Div. 6, 11. They also said, si quid mihi (tibi, fratri, &c.) accidat (acciderit, accidisset), if I should be unfortunate, should any thing happen to me, i. e. if I should die, perish, or be overcome; si quid accidat Romanis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18, if the Romans should be unsuccessful. Cf. Contingo and Evenio. But accidere is also used of circumstances which are neither fortunate nor unfortunate; res accidit, ut, &c., it happens that, &c., Nep.: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, Cic. Hence,

III. *Of accidental or fortuitous circumstances, To come to pass, or be accidentally*; plura mala contingunt quam accidit, Sen., more mischiefs befall us through our own fault, than by accident: fama accidit, Liv.: clamor accidit, id.: vox, sonus, id.: ad aures alicuius, id.; or, auribus alicuius, Plin. Paneg., to come to one's ears, to be heard: thus also, ad oculos animique, Cic.: also without ad; e. g. vox accidit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452. IV. *To suit, agree with, be adapted to*; istuc verbum accidit in te, id. 5, 3, 14. See also ACCIDENS.

ACCIDO (A_{dc}), ōi, isum, ēre, (ad and cædo) I. *To cut at, cut into*; arborem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27: crines, Tac., i. e. to cut off: stirpes, Liv.: also, to cut round or about, *to fell*; hinc ornus validis acacia læcrtis scinditur, Sil.: hence, II. *To weaken, diminish, impair, enfeeble*; res hostium, Liv.: hence, Accitus, a, um; e. g. res, Cic.: Liv.: dapes, Virg.: opes, Hor.: robur, Liv.

ACCINGO (A_{dc}), ōni, inctum, ēre, (ad and cingo) I. *To gird, gird to, gird on*; ense lateri, Virg.: or accingens ense, id., to gird on a sword: gladiis accincti, Liv.: hence, accingi, *to arm or equip one's self*; armis, facibus, Virg. II. *To equip, fig., i. e. to prepare, make ready, furnish, or provide with any thing*; accingi or accingere se, *to equip one's self, to prepare or make one's self ready, to make preparation for a thing*; accingere, Ter., i. e. make yourself ready: ad consulatum, Liv., i. e. to aspire to, aim at in discrimen, id.: ad cogitandum, id., i. e. to think upon any thing: accingere se prædæ, Virg.: accingere se juvenæ, Tac., i. e. to furnish himself with. N. B. Accingunt, sc. se, or accinguntur, Virg. Æn. 2, 255: accingier artes, for ad artes, Virg., i. e. to have recourse to: hence, part. Accinctus, a, um, *Girded, equipped, ready, or provided with any thing*; armis, id.: also simply, accinctus, *girded, equipped*, Tac. Ann. 11, 18: ensis accinctus gemmis, Val. Fl.: bonitas accincta, i. e. ready at hand, &c., Plin. Paneg. 36.

ACCINGO (A_{dc}), ēre, i. q. Accanto; Diom. **ACCIO**, or **AD-CIO**, ōvi (it), ōtum, ōre, *To call or summon to a place, to cause to be fetched, cause to come*; alicquem,

Cic.: classem, Curt.: acciri peregre, to be called or sent for from foreign parts, Liv.: hence fig., voluptatem, Cic. i. e. to procure; mortem, Vellei., to make away with one's self. N. B. Accibo, for acciam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

ACCIPIO (A_{dc}), ēpi, eptum, ēre, (ad and capio) I. *To take to one's self, accept (that which is given or offered)*; quod dat, accipimus, Cic.: urbem in dedicationem, Liv. 7, 16: also simply, *to take*; puerum in manum, Justin.: alicquem in matrimonium, to take to wife, id.: accipere pœnas (i. q. sumere pœnas), Lucan. 8, 97, i. e. to punish. II. *To receive*; decumas, Cic.: nomen, the name of any one soliciting for an office, and so, to admit or approve of his suit, Liv.: consulem, for flumen consulis, Cic. Brut. 14, i. e. to approve of: colorum, Plin., to take or receive a colour; hence, I. *To get, obtain, acquire*, whether any thing good or bad, in which latter sense it may also be rendered, *to suffer*; pecuniam, honorem, Cic.: vulnus, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: calamitatem, Cic.: Nep.: metum, Ter.: voluptatum ex re, Cic.: dolorem, id.: injuriam ab aliquo, id.: sensu accipere, id., to feel or perceive by means of the senses; again, *to inherit, receive by inheritance*; a patre, Nep.: a majore, id. 2. *To take in, hear*; with auribus, Nep.: and without auribus, Cic.: aures accipit, id.: sermonem procul hinc stans accipit, Ter.: accipio, Liv. 3, 70, i. e. I understand, read, have read: de Socrate accipimus, Cic. Off. 1, 26. 3. *To learn*; arte accipi posse, Cic. Or. 1, 25. 4. *To get an insight into, to understand a thing*; quæ parum accipit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1: quæ traduntur, non difficiulter accipit, Quint. III. *To accept, undertake, take upon one's self, apply one's self to*; causam, Cic.: censum, Liv.: bellum, id.: pugnam, id. IV. *To accept, be content with, approve of*; conditionem, Cic.: excusationem, id.: causam, i. e. excusationem, Cic. ad Div. 16, 19. V. *To receive, admit*; in amicitiam, Cic.: Romanos acceptum tumuli, Liv., i. e. the Romans ascended the hills: hence, *to treat or entertain one well or ill, to give one a certain reception*; Ter.: Liv.: hence, gen., *to treat, use, deal with one*; male, Cic.: severe, id.

VI. *To take or accept (the words of any one)*, i. e. *to explain, interpret, understand*; in bonam, in optimam, partem, Cic.: quemadmodum accepturi sitis, id.: quo animo accipias, id.: thus also, in omen, Liv., i. e. to take as a presage, to explain or interpret as such: in majus, id., to exaggerate, to consider or describe as greater: aliter, and aliorum, Ter. VII. *To take or take in*; e. g. into a boat; Virg.: into the mouth; succos, Ov.: medicamentum, Scrib. Larg.: herbam in potu, Justin. VIII. *To take any thing as granted in a dispute*; Gell. 18, 1 med. The participle Acceptus, a, um, has all the foregoing significations: hence, Acceptum, subst., or plur. Accepta, *Receipt*; ratio accipit, Plaut.: or, acceptorium, Cic.: acceptum referre, *to enter into an account-book that one has received any thing, to enter any thing as received, and so, to have received it*; pecuniam hereditate acceptam retuli, id., i. e. have inherited or received as an inheritance: especially, alicui (i. e. ab aliquo) acceptum aliquid referre. 1. *To have received any thing from one*; pecuniam, Cic. Cæcin. 6; prop. to enter in an account-book the having received it: we find also, in acceptum referre, Cic. Verr. 1, 57. The book of receipt is called codex, or tabula, accepti, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: or, acceptum (for acceptorium), id. 3: the book of payments, codex, or tabula, expensi, or expensurum. 2. *Gen. To have to thank one for any thing, to have received something from any one, whether any thing good or any thing bad*; aliquid deo acceptum referre, Cic.: omnium quietem acceptam referet clementiæ tuæ, id. N. B. We find also, ferre, for ferre; e. g. huic (Fortunæ) omnia feruntur accepta, Plin. 2, 5: philosophiæ fero acceptum, Sen. Ep. 78: acceptum fieret, for ferretur, Plin. Ep. 7: thus also, acceptum, or, in acceptum ferre, also, accepto ferre, Pand.: also, acceptum, or, accepto, facere, id.; e. g. pecuniam, i. e. to consider an amount as paid, and so not to demand it of the debtor any more: hence, acceptum facere, to acquit; sponsonem, Cic.: also, to ascribe, set to the account of, attribute to; culpam alicui, Plin.: acceptum facere votum, Catull., i. e. to accomplish the vow: acceptum, or, accepto, rogare, Pand., to beg that a debt may be considered as paid. N. B. Accepso, for accepero, Pacuv. See also ACCEPTUS, a, um.

ACCIPITER, tris, m. *A bird of prey*; especially, a sparrow-hawk (Falco nisus, L.); Cic.: Plin.: hence fig., of a rapacious person; pecuniæ, Plaut., i. e. one that is greedy of money; an extortioner. N. B. Gen. femin., Lucre.

ACCISUS, a, um. See ACCIDO.

ACCITRO, ōnis, f. (accio) *A calling or sending for*; Arnob.

ACCITUS, a, um. See ACCIO.

ACCITUS (A_{dc}), us, m. (accio) *A calling or sending for, an order to come to a place, a summons*; it occurs perhaps only in the ablative; Cic. Verr. 3, 28: Virg. Æn. 1, 667.

ACCLAMATIO (A_{dc}), ōnis, f. (aclamo) I. *A raising a shout or cry at any thing*; e. g. as an orator; Auct. ad Her. 3, 12. II. *A calling out to any thing*; e. g. to

cattle, in driving; Colum. 7, 3, 26. III. *An exclamation expressive of approbation or displeasure.* 1. *A shout of applause, huzza;* Liv. 31, 15; Quint.: Sen. 2. *A cry of disapprobation;* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1. IV. *An exclamation, a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called Exclamatio, or Epiphonema;* Quint. 8, 5, 11.

ACCLĀRO, or AD-CLĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To raise a cry at any thing, to shout to or at anything, or simply, to shout;* Cic.: Tac. II. *To shout at or to any thing or person, to call out upon one for any purpose, I. With displeasure, To exclaim against;* alicui, Cic. Brut. 73. 2. In order to express one's approbation, *To applaud, huzza, with and without a dative; omnes acclamarunt, Liv.: ei acclamatum est, Plin. Ep.* III. *To call out that one is of such or such a character, to name by acclamation;* aliquem servatore, Liv., i. e. to exclaim that he is a deliverer, to give the name of deliverer.

ACCLĀRO, or AD-CLĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To make clear;* certa signa acclarassis (for acclaraveris, i. e. acclares), Liv. 1, 18, Drak., i. e. give sure signs.

ACCLĪNAS (Adc.), e. (acclino) I. *Reclining, leaning against any thing;* parieti, Justin.: trunco arboris, Virg.: also, of things without life; municipium monti incline, i. e. situate upon, Ammian. II. *Disposed or inclined to, having an inclination for any thing;* falsis. Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.

ACCLĪNO, or AD-CLĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To lean against or to, to bend towards, or, to incline to a thing;* se ad, or, in aliquid, or rei; e. g. in illum, Ov.: tumulo, Liv. II. *Fig. Se acclinare ad rem, To incline to, to have a liking or inclination for any thing;* se ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48.

ACCLĪVIS (Adcl.) e. also ACCLĪVUS, a, um (ad and clivus) *Steep, uphill;* aditus acclivis, Cass.: collis acclivus, Liv. Whence, ACCLĪVITAS (Adcl.), ātis. f. *Acclivity, steepness;* collis, Cas.

ACCOGNOSCO, or AD-COGNOSCO, ēre. i. q. cognosco. *To know, recognise;* Petron.

ACCŌLA, or AD-COLA, æ. m. (accolo) *One who lives or has settled near, a neighbour;* Liv.: loci, id.: Ceresis, Cic.: also adj. *Neighbouring;* accollæ fluvii, Tac. An. 1, 79.

ACCŌLO, or AD-COLO, olui, ultum, ēre. I. *To settle or dwell near;* viam, near the road, Liv.: locum, Cic.: gentes, quæ Macedoniam accolunt, Liv. 39, 46: also, of countries and places, i. e. *to lie, be situate;* pars Galliarum, quæ Rhenum accollit, Tac.: fluvius accollitur oppido, Plin., i. e. there are towns on the river. II. *i. q. collo, To tend, take care of, cultivate;* vitem, Catull. 62, 53.

ACCOMMODĀTE. (Adc.) adv. (accommodatus) *Agreeably or according to any thing, fitly, suitably;* ad veritatem, Cic.: accommodatus, id.: accommodatissime, id.

ACCOMMODĀTIO (Adc.), ōnis. f. (accommodo) I. *An accommodating or adjusting of one thing to another;* ad rem, Cic. II. *Accommodation, complaisance, compli-ance, indulgence;* Cic. Verr. 3, 82.

ACCOMODĀTUS (Adc.), a, um. I. Part of accommodo; see ACCOMODO. II. Adj. *Agreeable or according to, suitable, fit;* ad aliquid, Cic.: and alicui rei, id.: accommodator, id.; accommodatissimus, id.

ACCOMODO, or AD-COMODO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To cause one thing to suit another, to adjust, adapt, accommodate one thing to another;* orationem auribus auditorum, Cic.: sumptus ad mercedes, id.: tempus ad unius arbitrium, id.: nos ad hæc, quæ palam geruntur, consilia nostra accommodare oportet, Liv. II. *To add, lay, set, or put on any thing in a suitable manner;* clipeum ad dorsum, Plaut.: gladium dextræ, Lucil. ap. Cic., i. e. to take into the hand: ensem lateri. Virg.: personam sibi, Cic., to put on a mask, to play a part: coronam sibi ad caput, id., i. e. to put on: se ad remp. et magnas res gerendas, id., i. e. to apply one's self, to direct one's inclination to, turn to: also, to add as a consequence or conclusion; Cic. Nat. D. 2, 17: hence, 1. Gen. *To add to;* vim ad eloquentiam, Cic., to combine or unite with: testes ad crimen, id.: iusjurandum suum ad alicuius testimonium, id., i. e. as a person under oath to frame his sentence according to the testimony of another. 2. *To serve, comply with, gratify, be complaisant to, se. se; e. g. ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. ad Div. 13, 2;* hence, to serve or oblige by lending, or, to lend; alicui aliquid, Cic. Verr. 4, 57. 3. *To apply, make use of;* versus, Cic.: especially, to apply (a similitude, &c.); iabellas, id.: also, to apply by explanation, to explain according to equity; Pand. 4. *To give, communicate, impart, devote;* tempus liti, Cic. Off. 3, 10: opem, consilium, Pand.: se accommodare ducem, for præbere, to show himself as, Suet. Galb. 9: se alicui, to side with or adhere to, Suet. III. *To make, prepare;* lapis dentificiis accommodatur, Plin. See also ACCOMMODATUS.

ACCOMODUS, or AD-COMODUS, a, um. *Suitable or adapted to any thing;* fraudi, Virg.

ACCONGERO, or AD-CONGERO, essi, estum, ēre. *To bring or carry to in abundance;* dona alicui, Plaut.

ACCŌREDO, or AD-CREDO, idi, itum, ēre. *To give credit to one, to believe or confide in him;* Cic.: Nep.: alicui,

Hor. N. B. *Accreduas, for accredas, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 4;* accredit quisnam illud tibi? who will trust you with the doing of it? Plaut.

ACCREMENTUM (Adc.), i. n. (acresco) *Increase;* Plin. 9, 1: but ed. Hard. has nutrimento.

ACCRESCO, or AD-CRESCO, crevi, crētum, ēre. I. *To grow;* e. g. as a tree: hence, *to increase or swell;* flumen subito accrevit, Cic. II. *To grow, increase;* accrescit dolor, Nep.: amicitia, Ter.: cæspes, Tac.: fides, Liv.

III. *To increase in number, to multiply;* nati accrescunt, Stat. IV. *To grow upon, i. e. to come in addition to;* veteribus negotiis nova accrescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8: hence, mihi accrescit res, e. g. a part of the inheritance of another, i. e. it is added to my property, becomes mine, Pand.: hence, jus accrescendi, by which a part, e. g. of an inheritance, falls to one's share, Pand. N. B. Part., Accretus, a, um. I. *Grown on to any thing;* eruca araneæ accreta, Plin. 11, 37, ed. Hard. 2. *Closc, solid;* accretus lapis, nect porous, Sever. in Etna, 433.

ACCŒTIO (Adc.), ōnis. f. (acresco) *Growth, increase;* Cic.

ACCŪBĀTIO (Adc.), ōnis. f. I. For accubitio, said to occur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, and Senect. 13; but edd. Græv. and Ernest. have accubitio. II. *The sofa or couch on which the ancients used to recline at table;* Spartan.; but others read accubitationes, and thus ed. Obrecht.

ACCŪBĀTĪS (Adc.), e. (from accubitum) *Belonging to a sofa or couch:* hence, Accubitilla, sc. stragula, *Coverlets spread over the low couches (accubita) on which the ancients reclined at table;* Treb. Poll.

ACCŪBĪTĪO (Adc.), i. q. accubatio, q. v.

ACCŪBĪTĪO (Adc.), ōnis, f. (accubo) *A lying near any thing or person, especially, a reclining, or, according to our custom, sitting at table;* epularis, Cic. Senect. 13.

ACCŪBĪRO, æ. i. q. accubo, Sedul.

ACCŪBĪTŌNIUS (Adc.), a, um. (accubo) *That belongs or serves to lying or reclining at table, vestimenta, Petron. 30;* but ed. Auton. has cubitoria in the same sense.

ACCŪBITUM (Adc.), i. n. *A kind of low couch introduced in later times for reclining on at table;* Lamprid.

ACCŪBITUS (Adc.), us, m. i. q. accubitio; Stat. Theb. 1, 714.

ACCŪBO, or AD-CUBO, ui, itum, āre. I. *To lie near or by any person or thing, with a dat., with cum, apud, and without a case;* alicui, Plaut.: Prop.: cum amica, Plaut.: also, sometimes with an acc.; scortum accubui, id. Also of things without life; theatrum monti accubans, Suet. Especially, *to recline at table, or, according to our custom, to sit at table;* for, with the ancients, the males reclined at table; see ACCUBO: accubare in convivio, Nep.: Cic.: infra eum accubantem, Liv. II. Simply, *To lie, or, to lie at a place;* Virg.: Prop.: Plin.: also of things without life; sicubi nigrum ilicibus sacra nemus accubet umbra, Virg. Georg. 3, 334, i. e. wherever a shady grove of oaks lies. III. *To lay one's self down;* Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 27: Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12.

ACCŪBŪO. (Adc.) adv. *In a recumbent posture;* a word framed in jest; Plaut. Truc. 1, 4, 67: where it is opposed to assiduo.

ACCŪDO, or AD-CUDO, di, sum, ēre. *To join on by forging:* hence, *to join to, to add;* tres minas accudere etiam possum, Plaut.

ACCŪBŪO (Adc.), cūbui, cūbitum. 3. (ad and obs. cumbo)

1. *To lay one's self down;* scortum, Plaut.: in via, id.; especially, *to lay one's self down at table* (with and without mensam) *for the purpose of eating;* for the Romans did not sit at table, as we do, but the males lay on long couches or sofas (lecti tricliniæ), supporting themselves on the left elbow, and taking with the right hand their food, which was previously cut into small pieces by a servant called carptor (i. e. carver). As the fingers were hereby soiled, they always washed their hands after a regular meal: hence, cubus post quem manus non lavantur, dry food, cold meat. On each couch usually lay three persons, rarely four; ire accubitum, to go to table, Plaut.: accubere mensas, Apul.: accubare in summo, Plaut., i. e. take the highest place. II. For accubo, *To lie (at table);* Suet. Vesp. 5: ad gen., *to lie;* Manil. 5, 426.

ACCŪMŪLĀTE. (Adc.) adv. *Copiously, abundantly;* polliceri, Apul.: accumulatissime, Auct. ad Her.

ACCŪMŪLĀTIO (Adc.), ōnis, f. (accumulo) *A heaping up of earth about the roots of trees and vines;* arborum, Plin.

ACCŪMŪLĀTOR (Adc.), ōris, m. (accumulo) *He who heaps up or augments;* opum, Tac.

ACCŪMŪLO, or AD-CUMULO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make any thing into a heap, to heap up, to accumulate;* arenam, Plin.: pecuniam, Cic.: caput crinibus, Prudent.: animam nepotis his accumulem donis, Virg., for, dona in animam: hence fig., curas, Ov.: clades, Sil. II. *To add a thing to a heap, to heap one thing upon another:* hence, *to add copiously, to heap;* cædem cædi, Lucr., to heap murder on murder: hence, *to give or bestow abundantly;* honorem, Ov.: also, *to strengthen an expression,* Gell. III. In gardening and husbandry, *To make a heap about the roots of trees and vines;* arbores, vineas, radices, Plin.

ACCURASSIS (Adv.), for accuraveris. See ACCURO.

ACCURATE. (Adv.) adv. (accuratus) I. *With care, cautiously, exactly, accurately; disputare, Cic. : accuratus, Cæs. : accuratissime, Cic. II. At large, circumstantially; perscrutari, Cic. III. Warily, cautiously; aliquem fallere, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14.*

ACCURATIO (Adv.), ðmis. f. (accuro) *Diligence, carefulness, accuracy, exactness; in componendis rebus, Cic. Brut. 67.*

ACCURATUS, a, um. I. Part. of accurro; see ACCURO.

II. Adj. *That is done with care, studied, elaborate, accurate, of things, but not of persons; sermo, Cic. : oratio, id. : cultus corporis, Gell. : malitia, Plaut., i. e. studied villany; accuratus dicendi genus, Cic. 6. : defectum accuratorem habebant, Liv. : diligentia accuratissima, Cic. : litera accuratissime, most careful, i. e. very circumstantial, Cic. Att. 13, 45.*

ACCURO, or AD-CURO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. I. Prop. *To apply care to any thing, to be careful, take care; omnes accurare addeceit, suspensionem ut ab se segreget, Plaut.*

II. *To do a thing with care, to bestow pains upon, or be careful for any thing; rem, Cic. : prandium alicui, Plaut.*

III. *Aliquem, To care for or take care of any one, to attend upon; hospites, to entertain guests, Plaut. N.B. I. Accurassis, for accuraveris, Plaut. : accurarier, for accurari, id. 2. Accuratum habuit, for accuravit, id. : accurato opus est, id., for accurato, See also ACCURATUS.*

ACCURIO, or AD-CURIO, cùcurri and curri, cursum, ðrc. *To run to, to come with haste to, or simply, to hasten, whether on foot, in a carriage, or on horseback; ad prætorum, Cic. : ad honores, Plin. Ep. : Romam, Cic. : in Tusculanum, id. : in auxilium, Suet. : also without a preposition; as, epulas, for ad epulas, Apul. : also, of things without life; imagines accurant, Cic. Div. 2, 67, for animo occurrant.*

ACCURUS (Adv.), us. m. (accurro) *A running to or together, a concourse; Tac. : Val. Max.*

ACCUSABILIS (Adv.), e. (accuso) *Blameworthy, reprehensible, deserving of censure or punishment; Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.*

ACCUSATIO (Adv.), ðnis. f. (accuso) *Any accusation, whether judicial or otherwise. I. Before a judge, A legal impeachment for a crime; accusationem factitare, Cic., to accuse others frequently, to make a profession of it: comparare atque constituere, Cic. Verr. 1, 1; and, comparare atque instituire, Cic. Cluent. 6, to set in order, to support it with the requisite testimonies. II. Gen. An accusation; Hannibalis, i. e. against him, Liv. III. A speech or oration in which one is accused; accusationem legere, Plin. : accusationis quinque libri, Cic., of the speeches against Verres.*

ACCUSATIVUS (Adv.), a, um. (accuso) *Of or belonging to accusation; hence, casus accusativus, in grammar; Quint.*

ACCUSATOR. (Adv.), ðris. m. (accuso) I. *One who accuses, an accuser, or plaintiff; usually in a causa publica, i. e. on account of a crime; frequent in Cicero. The accuser in causa privata, was called petitor; but we also find accuser for any accuser, when it consequently includes petitor; Cic. Part. 32. II. Gen. An accuser or informer; Juv. 1, 161.*

ACCUSATORIE. (Adv.) adv. *After the manner of an accuser; dicere, Cic. : agere cum aliquo, Cic. —*

ACCUSATORIUS (Adv.), a, um. (accusator) I. *Of or belonging to an accuser; vitam accusatoriam vivere, Quint. 12, 7, 3, to lead the life of an informer. II. That is usual with accusers, or may be expected from them; animus, Cic. : artificium, id. : mos est jus, id. : lex, i. e. mos, id. : vox, Liv.*

ACCUSATRIX (Adv.), icis. f. (accusator) I. *A female accuser; Plin. Ep. II. A female who complains or finds fault with any thing, a scold; Plaut.*

ACCUSATIO (Adv.), ðre. (freq. of accuso) deus, Plaut.

ACCUSO (Adv.), ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (ad and causa) Gen. *To blame, criminate; and so, to accuse, complain of. I. Judicially, To accuse, arraign, or impeach before a judge; the crime is put, I. Usually in the gen.; proditiõnis, Nep., of treachery: ambitus, Cic. : rerum anteaclarum, Nep. : also, rei capitalis, Cic., i. e. of a crime punishable by death: capitis, capitalis, Cic. : Nep. 2. sometimes with de and inter; e. g. de veneficis, Cic. : inter sciaricos, i. e. as an assassin, Cic. 3. With the word crimine, i. e. of a crime, Nep. : thus also, criminibus, Cic. N.B. Accusare is commonly used only of the cause publice. II. Otherwise than in a court of justice; To complain of a person or thing, to find fault with (e. g. one's friend), or blame; aliquem de epistolarum negligentia, Cic. : aliquem liberibus, id. : desperationem alicuius, id. : superbiam alicuius, id. N.B. Casus accusandi, Varr., the accusative case.*

ACENTETUS, a, um. *Without points or prickles; Plin.*

ACEO, ðre. *To be sour or sharp, as vinegar; vinum acceat, Cic.*

ACER, ðris. n. I. *A maple tree; Plin. II. Maple wood; Ov.*

ACER, acris. e. adj. I. *Sharp to the taste, sour, tart, pungent; rapula, Hor. : acetum, id. : mel, Plin. : sapor, id., a sharp pungent flavour: alia res lenes sunt, alia*

acres, Cels. 2, 19, 2; some things are mild, others acid: humores acris, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 23; hence, acer stomachus post vinum, Hor., i. e. which has too much acidity from wine: in cibis, Plin. : viscerum, id. II. *Sharp, i. e. intense, violent, strong; odor, Plin. : hiems, id. : uvæ siccate acris sole, Plin., i. e. through too warm or fierce a sun: tibia, Hor., i. e. of a clear or shrill tone: also gen. ebrietas, strong, i. e. very great; flamma, ira, Lucr. : amor, Cic. : acris supplicium, id. : acerrimum bellum, id. : also simply, strong or great; memoria, sensus, id. : ingenium, id. : poculum, Hor. : potor, id., a toper, tippler: acris captus amore, seized with a strong or violent passion, Virg. Æn. 12, 392: stetit acris fixa dolore, sc. Juno, pierced with sharp grief, id. 7, 291: metus acer, great fear, id. 1, 362: acerrimus armis, very brave or fierce in arms, id. 9, 176: acres arcus, strong or stiff bows, id. 7, 164; 9, 665: acer exequi, sprightly, mettlesome, id. 4, 156: acer remex, stout, strong, id. 5, 116: vir acris, active, enterprising, daring, Sall. Jug. 20 and 43: acris acies in naturis hominum et ingenis, a quick discernment, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: naribus acres canes, quickscented, Ov. Met. 7, 806: conf. Hor. Epod. 12, 6: acres apris, fierce boars, Virg. Ecl. 10, 56: acer Molossus, sc. canis, Virg. Georg. 3, 405: acris militia, hard or severe warfare, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2: acer natura, i. e. libid. strong or keen desire, id. 2, 7, 47: amator, a passionate lover, Cic.*

N.B. Se acris animo defendere, with a brave or resolute mind, Cic. Mil. 10: but, animus acer, et acutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20. Observe also, acris ministerium, difficult or disagreeable, Tac. : acrim sui memoriam relinquere, to leave behind him a bad name, id. III. *Sharp, of persons, i. e. strict, severe; pater, Ter. : æstimator, Cic. : nimis acer, too keen or severe, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 1. IV. Active in one's business, quick, diligent, strenuous; miles, Cic. : canis, id. : hence, V. Attentive, penetrating, reflecting, quick, acute, keen; animadversor, id. : iudicium acris, id. N.B. I. Acer is commonly only masculine, acris only feminine; but acris is sometimes masculine, Enn., and acer feminine, Enn. 2. We find also acer (acrus), a, um; e. g. acra radice, Pallad. : acrum sit, Plin. Valer. 3. Acre, adv. for acriter, Pers. 4, 34: Sall. Fragn.*

ACERBE adv. (acerbus) I. *Harshly, sharply, without indulgence, bitterly, cruelly; accusare, Cic. : necare, id. : acerbus inveni in aliquem, id. : acerbissime digne, Cæs. : acerbissime exigere pecunias, id. II. Painfully, sensitively, unwillingly; aliquid ferre, Cic. : acerbus inopiam ferre, Cæs.*

ACERBATIS, ðtis. f. (acerbus) I. *Sourness, harshness, sour or bitter flavour; c. g. of unripe fruit, Plin. : and fig., Cic. Planc. 38: also, sour, unripe fruit itself; Pallad.*

II. *Harshness of behaviour, moroseness, bitterness, severity, rigour; morum, nature, Cic. : censoria, Liv. : pœnarum, id. i. e. severity: acerbatites in exigendis vegetalibus, severities or vexations, Tac. Ann. 15, 50: virus acerbatitis usque, the virulence of his misanthropic temper, Cic. Amic. 23: acerbatitem sententiarum, harshness of sentiments, Cic. Fin. 4, 28: propter acerbatitem imperii, rigour or severity of government, Nep. 5, 2. III. A painful or grievous circumstance; a hardship; affliction; misery, vexation; hominis, Cic. : temporis Sullani, id. : perferre acerbatites, id. : acerbatibus dilacerari, Tac.*

ACERBO, ðre. (acerbus) I. *To make any thing bitter, to embitter, render disagreeable; gaudia, Stat. : mortem, Val. Fl. II. To make any thing worse, to aggravate, heighten (any thing bad); crimem, Virg. : nefas, Stat. : cetera acerbus questu, Sil. 6, 117.*

ACERBUS, a, um. I. *Unripe, untimely; pîrum, Varr. : uva, Colum. : also, of other things; partus, Ov. : funus, Virg., premature: virgo, not marriageable, Varr. : res, Cic. : hence, II. Harsh or bitter to the taste, as-tringent, acrid; e. g. sea-water; Lucr. 2, 471: sapor, Plin. 15, 32, where it is distinguished from austerus, which denotes the same quality in a less degree. III. Hard with any one, rigorous, ill-natured, churlish, austere; in exigendo, Cic. : inimicus, id. : hostis, id. : frigus, bitter or pinching, Hor. : supplicium acerbissimum, most severe, Cic. : imperium acerbus, Nep. : vultus acerbi, Ov., sour looks: hence, acerba tueri, to look grimly or fiercely, Virg. : thus also, acerba fremens, id., i. e. frightfully: acerba sonans, whizzing horribly, Virg. Georg. 3, 194: acerba gemens, groaning bitterly, Ov. IV. Of things, Hard to be borne, grievous, unpleasant, disagreeable, horrible; mors, Cic., a cruel death: but, mors acerba, Nep., a sorrowful or lamented death: funus, Cic. : incendium, id. : recordatio, id. : acerbissimum scelus, id., a dreadful, cruel crime: casu concussus acerbo, struck with the cruel misfortune, Virg. Æn. 5, 700: tumuli acerbi dubique, difficult of ascent, Hor. : hence, Acerbum, subst. An unpleasant, disagreeable, or horrible circumstance, misfortune, calamity; aliquid acerbi, something unpleasant, Auct. ad Her. 5: tot acerba, Virg. : multum acerbi, Ov. : quidquid acerbi est morte, whatever pain or bitterness there is in death, Virg. Æn. 12, 678: omnis acerbi impatiens, that cannot bear any trouble, Juv. 7, 57: acerbi recitator, importunate or troublesome, Hor. : acerba*

facetiæ, sarcasms, Tac.: also, of the voice; vox acerbissima, Sen. Ep. 56: also, of a saw, Lucr., i. e. unpleasant: tumulus, Flor., i. e. difficult of ascent.

ACERNUS, a, um. (acer, érís) *Of maple wood; trabes, Virg.: solium, id.: mensa, Hor.*

ACERŪSUS, a, um. (acus, érís) *Full of chaff; Lucil.*

ACERRA, æ. f. *A vessel in which incense is burned, a censer or incense-pan; Cic.: Virg.: or, as some suppose, a vessel in which incense is kept; id.*

ACERSCŌMĒS, æ. m. (ἀκροκόμης) *With unshorn head: hence, a young man, boy; Juv. 8, 128.*

ACERVĀLIS, e. (acervus) *Accumulated. Cicero translates sorites by this word, sc. syllogismus, Div. 2, 4.*

ACERVĀTIN, adv. (acervo) *I. By or in heaps; Hirt.: Colum. II. Fig. In the gross, thickly together; dicere, Cic., i. e. close upon each other, summarily: multa acervatim frequentare, Cic., to press many propositions into a sentence, in order to make it rhythmical.*

ACERVĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A heaping up, accumulation; saporum, Plin.—From*

ACERVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (acervus) *I. To heap, cause to stand in a heap, heap together; plura remedia, Plin., i. e. to mention together: acervari, to increase, be augmented, Plin. II. Fig. To heap up, i. e. to multiply; leges, Liv.: verba, Quint.*

ACERVUS, i. m. (from acus, érís). *Prop. A heap of chaff; hence, I. Any heap; tritici, Cic.: pecuniæ, id.: in acervum conficere, Liv.: feralis acervus, Val. Fl., i. e. rogus. II. A heap, fig., i. e. abundance; facinorum, Cic. III. The kind of argument called sorites; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47.*

ACESCO, acui, ěre. (aceo) *To grow sour; Hor.: Plin.: Cels.*

ACĒSIS, is. f. *A kind of borax used in medicine; Plin. 33, 28.*

ACĒTĀBŪLUM, i. n. (acetum) *I. A vessel for holding vinegar, a vinegar cruet; Isidor.: afterwards, any vessel in which a thing is served up, or contained; Quint. 8, 6, 35. Hence, II. In anatomy, The pan in the joint of bones; Plin. III. The hollow part in the arms of the polybus, &c., with which it sucks; id. IV. The calyx of flowers, &c., id. V. A cup or box with which jugglers play; Sen. Ep. VI. A certain measure, the fourth of a hemina, and four Attic drachmæ in weight; Cels.: Plin.*

ACĒTĀRĪUS, a, um. (acetum) *Concerned with or belonging to vinegar. Hence, Acetaria, plur. (perhaps sc. olera) Things that are eaten fresh with vinegar, salad; Plin.*

ACĒTASCO, āvi, ěre. (acetum) *To grow sour, turn to vinegar; quod acetaverit, Apul.*

ACĒTUM, i. n. *I. Sour wine, vinegar, or wine-vinegar; Plaut.: Cic.: Hor.: Plin.: mulsum acetum, honey-mead, Plin.: saxa ardentia infuso acetio putrefacere, Liv. 21, 37: cf. Plin. 33, 21. Hence, II. Fig. Quickness of understanding, wit, sharpness; Plaut.: Italo perfusio acetio, Hor., i. e. wit, satire, raillery. III. Also, fig., Vinegar, i. e. any thing biting or pungent; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 77: aurem mordaci lotus acetio, having his ear washed with biting vinegar, i. e. well-disciplined or instructed, or, of a quick genius, or penetrating judgment, Pers. 5, 86: equid habet is homo acetii in pectore? has he any vinegar in his breast? i. e. any craft or cunning? Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 49: nunc experiar, sitne acetum peracere in pectore tibi, I will try whether or no you have a quick spirit of resentment, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1.*

ACHĀTES, æ. m. *An agate; Plaut.*

ACHĒRONTĪCUS, a, um. (Acheron, a river in the infernal regions), senex, i. e. near death, Plaut.: libri Acherontici, i. e. magici, Arnob.

ACHĒTA, æ, or ACHĒTES, æ. m. (ἄχεται, or ἄχεται) *Sounding, singing: hence, Acheta, Singing grasshoppers; Plin. 11, 32.*

ACHLIS, is. f. *A wild beast in Scandinavia, like the alces; Plin. 8, 16. Beckmann supposes it to be the same as the alces. Some edd. have machlis.*

ACHRAS, ādis, or ādos. f. *A wild pear-tree; Colum. 7, 9, 6.*

ACĪA, æ. f. (acus) *A thread for sewing with, sewing-thread; or, perhaps, more accurately, a needleful of thread; Cels. N. B. Ab acia et acu omnia exponere, with minuteness, Petron. 76.*

ACĪCTĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of acus) *A small needle; Cod. Theod.*

ACĪDĪTAS, ātis. f. (acidus) *Sourness, acidity; Marc. Emp.*

ACĪDŪSUS, a, um. (dimin. of acidus) *Somewhat sour, sourish; sapor, aqua, Plin.: hence, acidula (sc. aquæ), mineral waters.*

ACĪDUS, a, um. (aceo) *I. Sour, acid, tart; sapor, lac, caesium, Plin.: sorba, Virg.: inula, Hor.: acidae venæ fontium, Vitr.: acetum acidissimum, Plaut. II. Steeped in vinegar; creta, Martial. III. Unpleasant, disagreeable; canticum, Petron. 31: nuptiæ, Apul.: sonus acidor, Petron. 68: inivsum acidumque duobus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64: acida lingua, caustic, severe, Sen.*

ACĪES, cī. f. (from ἄκεις, by inserting an e) *I. The*

edge or sharp point of any thing; securis, Cic.: falcis, Virg.: hasta, Ov.: rostri, Plin.: also of almonds, id., 17, 11: vitri, id.: aciem hebetare, or prastringere, id., i. e. to render blunt: also, acies ferri, or simply, acies, pure or hard iron, steel; id. 34, 41. Hence fig., auctoritatis, i. e. of a decree of the senate, the edge, i. c. the force, Cic.: stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg., i. e. glittering light. II. Of the eyes; 1. The sense or faculty of sight; oculator, Cic. 2. The apple or pupil of the eye; Cic. Nat. D. 2, 57. 3. The faculty of vision or sight, as opposed to blindness; Cic. 4. The eye, in respect of its vision, Virg.: cum stupet insanias acies fulgoribus, when the sight is dazzled by the vain glare (of the plate), Hor. Sat. 2, 25. III. Of the mind, Acuteness, penetration; ingenii, animi, Cic., i. e. of the intellect: prastringere aciem mentis, to dazzle the eye of the mind, Cic. Div. 1, 29. IV. Battle-array, i. e. 1. An order of engagement, order in which an army engages; aciem exercitus, Cic. 2. An army drawn up, or to be drawn up, in battle-array; sometimes said of a whole army; tota acie dimicare, Liv.: aciem dirigere, id.: instruere, Cic.: Cæs.: or, instituere, Cæs., i. e. to draw up an army in battle-array: acies triplex, an army drawn up in three lines; duplex, in two; simplex, in one, Cæs. B. G. 3, 25: Afr. 15: quadruplex, in four lines, ib. 58: hence, quartam aciem instituere, to form a fourth line, or body of reserve, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93: sometimes of part of an army; prima acies, the van, advanced guard, Liv.: novissima, or extrema, the rear, id.: tertia, Cæs.: dextra, Liv., i. e. the right wing: media acies, sometimes, the middle line, but commonly, the middle or centre between the two wings, Cæs.: Liv.: Sall.: equestris, Vellei. Also of ships, Nep. Han. 11. Hence, V. The contest of an army drawn up in battle-array, a pitched battle, action, engagement, fight (not a skirmish); Pharsalica, Cic.: in aciem educere, Liv.: cadere in acie, id. Also of disputes; prodire in aciem, Cic.: orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut., i. e. I will speak to him, accost him. Acies may sometimes be rendered, the field; thus, fig., nos autem jam in aciem dicationemque veniamus, let us now take the field and prepare for action, i. e. let us enter upon our subject seriously, Cic. Orat. 13, (14). VI. Acies Vulcanica, Virg., i. e. vis ignis. N. B. Acie and acii are found for aciei.

ACINA. See ACINUS.

ACINĀCES, and ACINĀCIS, is. m. (ἀκινάκης) *A short sword or cutlass of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; a scimitar; Hor.: Curt.*

ACINĀRĪUS, a, um. (acinus); e. g. dolia, Varr., in which grapes were kept.

ACINĀTĪCĪUS, a, um. (acinus) Hence Acinatium, sc. vinum, An expensive wine prepared from dried grapes; Pallad.

ACINOS, i. f. (ἄκινος) *f. A kind of odoriferous herb; Plin. Some suppose it to be wild basil.*

ACINŌSUS, a, um. (acinus) *I. Full of grapes or berries; Plin. 14, 4, 8, ed. Elzev.; but ed. Hard. has e racemosisimis. II. Like to or resembling grapes or berries; semen (asari) acinosum, Plin. 12, 15, § 27: caulis acinosus, a stalk producing berries, or seed like berries, ib. 21, 17, § 68.*

ACĪNUS, i. m. or ACĪNUM, i. n. *I. Any kind of berry that grows in clusters, especially, a grape; Colum.: Plin.: also, the berry of the alder, ivy, &c.; Plin.: alia acinis caro: alia baccis, ut olivis, the pulp of berries growing in clusters is different from that of berries which grow separately, as olives, id. 15, 24, § 27. II. A small kernel or stone of berries which grow in clusters; e. g. of grapes; ex acino vinaceo, Cic.: acino uvæ strangulatus, Plin.: acini colore mutati, id.: also, of raisins and pomegranates, id. N. B. We find also, Acina, æ. f.; Catull. 27, 4.*

ACĪPENSER, ěris, and ACĪPENSIS, is. m. *A kind of fish sold among the ancients at a high price; Hor.: Ov.: Plin.: Mart.: supposed to be the sturgeon, Acipenser Sturio, L.*

ACĪLIS, idis. f. (or ACĪLYS, ŷdis) *A kind of small dart or javelin; Virg.*

ACĪNUA, æ. f. *A measure of land, 120 feet square; Varr. Colum.*

ACĪNŌNŌTĪTUS, i. m. (ἀκινονότιτος) *That has not common sense; Juv.*

ACŌNE, es. f. (ἀκων) *A bare rock; Plin. 37.*

ACŌNĪTI, adv. (ἀκωνίτι) *Without dust or labour, easily; Plin.*

ACŌNĪTUM, i. n. (ἀκωνίτιον) *A poisonous herb, wolf's-bane, wolf's-wort, comprising several species of the genus Aconitum, and principally A. Napellus; Virg.: Plin.*

ACONTIAS, æ. m. *The name of a kind of comet; Plin. 2, 22.*

ACONTIZO, āre. (ἀκωνίζω) *Prop. To hurl a javelin; fig., of blood, to spout forth; Veget.*

ACŌPUS, or ACŌPOS, um, or on. (ἀκωπος) *That relieves lassitude or pain. Hence, I. Acopus, i. f. sc. gemma, A kind of gem, supposed to relieve weariness; Plin. 37, 54, ed. Hard., where some edd. have acopis. II. Acopus, i. f. sc. herba, A kind of herb, otherwise called anagyros, said to be of use in child-birth; Plin. III. Acopus, sc.*

medicamentum, or unguentum, *A mediche (unguent) good against lassitude and pain*; Cels. l. Plin.

ACOR, ὄρις, m. (from acor) *Sourness, the sour flavour of any thing*; Quint.: *acores*, Plin. Ep.

ACORNA, ἄ. f. *A kind of thistle*; Plin.

ACORUS, or ACOROS, i. f., and ACORUM, or ACORON, i. n. (ἄκωρος) *A kind of strong-scented herb*; Plin.: probably *our sweet cane, garden flag*; or, as others say, *galangale*.

ACQUIESCO, or AN-QUIESCO, ἐπι, ἔτιμ, ἔρε. I. *To rest, repose, of the body*; tres horas, Cic.: *a lassitudine*, Nep.: *in lecto*, Curt.: *also, to sleep*; Apul. Met. 5.: *also, in other cases, to rest, take or find rest*; e. g. *in the mind*; Cic. Fin. 1, 16: *res familiaris acquiescit*, Liv., rests, i. e. is not touched or spent: hence, *to die, to rest, to fall asleep (of death)*; Nep. Hann. 13. II. *To find repose in a thing, with a kind of delight, to enjoy or repose itself in, to acquiesce in*; in re, Cic.: *or, re, id.*: *also, aliquid rei*, Auct. B. Afric. 10: *spei*, Sen.: *honori*, Suet. Hence, 1. *To be quiet, or, to contain one's self*; Cic. Acad. 4, 45. 2. *To give credit, repose confidence*; Suet. Vit. 14.

ACQUIRO (Adq.), sivi, situm, ἔre. (ad and quero) I. *To gain or add to any thing*; ad fidem, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, i. e. to increase credit. II. *Gen. To acquire, get, obtain, gain, procure*; aliquid alicui, or sibi; e. g. *tibi dignitatem*, Cic.: *opes*, Ov.: *also, periculum, hostes alicui*, Justin.: *acquirere famam, to gain reputation*, Phædr.: *moram, to gain time*, Cic.: *inimicitias*, Plaut., to make one's self enemies. III. *To get wealth*; without divitias, Juv. 14, 125.

ACQUIRIT (Adq.), ὄνις, f. (acquirō) I. *The act of acquiring*; Tert. Pand. II. i. q. collectio aq̄ue; Frontin. ACRAȚOPHĒRUM (or on), i. n. (ἄκρωτοφῆρον) *A small vessel for holding (unmixed) wine*; Varr.: Cic.

ACRE, adv. See ACER, ad fin.

ACREDO, inis, f. (acer) *Sourness, sharpness of flavour*; Pallad.

ACREDĪLA, ἄ. f. Used by Cicero as a translation of the ἀλαρυδιὸν of Aratus; according to some it means *An owl*; according to others, *A nightingale*, &c.; Cic. Div. 1, 8.

ACRICULUS, a, um, (acer) *Somewhat sharp, acute*; ille acriculus, Cic., ironically.

ACRIMŌNIA, ἄ. f. (acer) I. *Sharpness of flavour*; Colum.: Plin.: *brassica*, Cato. II. *Sharpness, fig., of behaviour or manner*; *vehemence, courage, boldness*; patris, Cic.: *in vultu*, Auct. ad Her., *assurance*.

ACRITAS, ātis, f. (acer) i. q. acritudo according to Gell.: hence, *Vehemence, force*; veritatis, Acc. ap. Non. ACRIȚER, adv. (acer) I. *Sharply, vehemently, strongly, vigorously*; pugnam inire, Liv.: *solem intueri*, Ter.: *acrius persequi*, Cic.: *acerrime egid*, id.: hence, *gen., very, very much, exceedingly*; expectare, id.: *acerrime occupatus*, Nep., i. e. very much. II. *Sharp-sightedness, keenly*; videre vitia, Cic.: *intelligere, id.*: *contemplari, id.*: hence, *gen., strictly, carefully, accurately*; asservere consilium, id.: *cavere*, Hor.: *acriter gratiam foreve*, to cherish one's reputation carefully, Tac. III. *With spirit, vigorously*; se morti offerre, Cic.

ACRITUDO, inis, f. (acer) I. *Sharpness of flavour*; Vitr. II. *Vigour, force, energy*; Gell.

ACRŌNĪA, ātis, n. (ἄκρόνια) I. *That which one hears, or causes to be read or played to him*; especially, *that which one is fond of hearing, any thing agreeable to the ear*; Cic. Arch. 9. II. *A person whose profession it is to gratify the ears of another by music, recitation, &c. for hire*; e. g. by music, or recitation at table; Nep.: *also, one who entertains others at table by humorous stories, &c.*; Cic. Verr. 4, 22: *Sext. 54, &c.* III. *A symphony of players on the flute or lyre*; Suet. Vesp. 19.

ACRŌSĪS, is, f. (ἄκρόσις) Prop. *A hearing, listening*; hence, 1. *That which is listened to, a lecture*; acrosin facere, Vitr., i. e. to read a lecture. II. *A learned audience*; *an academy, or literary society*; Cic. III. *A learned discourse or disputation in such an academy*; Sen.

ACRŌSITICUS, a, um, (ἄκρωσιτικός) *Of or belonging to hearing*; libri, Gell., which treat of the higher branches of philosophy, and must be learned more from oral instruction than from books, and so require more attention and a severer application of the mind: opp. Exotericus.

ACRŌRHORDON, ὄνις, f. (ἄκρωροδόν) *A kind of wart*; Cels. 5, 28.

ACTA, ἄ. f. (ἄκτω) I. *The sea-shore*; Cic.: *Nep. II. Residence at the sea-shore for pleasure*; Cic.

ACTA, ἄ. f. *A kind of strong-scented herb*; Plin. 27, 26.

ACTE, es, f. (ἄκτω) *A kind of herb, wall-wort or dwarf elder*, otherwise called ebulus; Plin. 26, 11.

ACTIO, ὄνις, f. (ago) *Gen. An act, action*. I. *A doing or performance*. 1. *In an active sense*; *rerum, Cic.*: *gratum, id.*, a giving of thanks; *actio causæ, a pleading, id.* 2. *That which is done, a deed, performance*; *honestæ, id.*: *consularis, id.* II. *Action, operation, activity*; Cic. Off. 1, 6: *vitæ modus et actio, manner of spending, id.* Tusc. 5, 23. III. *Especially, An affair of state or judicial proceeding*. 1. *Any thing relating to the business of the state, whether a speech, negotiation, motion, &c.*; de pace, Cic., a negotiation concerning peace,

a treating; thus, also, *a motion, or proposal to the people*; id. 2. *Of judicial proceedings*. 1. *Right or leave to bring an action*; *actionem dare, id.* 2. *A charge or accusation itself*; *an action*; *civilis, id.*: *actionem instituire, or intendere, id.*, to accuse, bring an action; *multis actiones et res peribant*, Liv. 39, 18, many were losing their causes (on account of their absence): *actionem perductionis alicui intendere, to bring an accusation of treason against one*, Cic.: *actionis jure aliquid excludere, to maintain that it is not actionable*, Quint.: *actio injuriarum, an action of damages*, Cic.: *actio competit in aliquem, he is liable to an action*, Quint. 3. *A judicial speech in support of an accusation, an oration against any one*; *prima, Cic.* 4. *The form of process, the writ, or charge*; C. Flavius scriba actiones composuit, Cic. Att. 6, 1. 5. *A count in a charge*; *prima, Cic.* Verr. 2, 6. IV. *In oratory, Delivery, action, address, and energy in delivering a speech*, consisting not only in the regulation of the voice, but also in the gestures of the body, which were more free and theatrical with the ancients than they are among the moderns; Cic. Or. 2, 17; 3, 56. V. *The acting or representation of a play, or of a character in the theatre*; id. 3, 26: *artifices suas præstant actiones*, Vitr. 5, 7, 2 (5, 8, 3).

ACTIŌSUS, a, um, (actio) *Troublesome, quarrelsome*; Plaut.

ACTIO, āvi, ātum, āre, (freq. of ago) *Causas multas, Cic.*, to plead or conduct many suits at law.

ACTIŌNCŪLA, ἄ. f. (dimin. of actio) *A short pleading or action*; Plin. Ep.

ACTIVE, adv. (activus) *In grammar, As an active*; Priscian.

ACTIVUS, a, um, (ago.) I. *Active, practical, consisting in action or activity*; Quint.: Sen. II. *That denotes action*; *verbum activum, in grammar*, Charis.

ACTOR, ὄρις, m. (ago) I. *He who sets a thing in motion*; *actor belli, the author of a war*, Hor.: hence, *he who drives, a driver*; *pecoris*, Ov.: thus also, *habencæ, Stat.*, i. c. a slinger. II. *He who does or accomplishes any thing, a doer, performer*; *rerum, Cic.*: hence, *he who manages the affairs of another*; e. g. on a country estate, *a manager, steward*; *villicus*, Plin. Ep.: *actor summorum, Suet.*, i. e. a keeper of accounts; *actor publicus*, Plin. Paneg., under the emperors, one who took account of the revenues, as it were, attorney of the exchequer. III. *He who represents a person or thing by words or imitation*; *personæ, Cic.*: hence, *an actor, player, comedian*; id. IV. *An orator, a pleader, counsel*; *causa, id.* V. *Any judicial accuser*; Cic. in Cæcil. 1.

ACTRIX, icis, f. (actor) *She who accuses, a female plaintiff*; Cod. Just.

ACTŪALIS, e, *Active, practical, effective*; Macrobi.

ACTŪARIŌLUM, i. n. (sc. navigium) *A small galley or barge*; Cic.

ACTŪARIUS, a, um, (ago) *That is driven or impelled*; *actuarium navigium, Cæs.*, or, *actuaria navis, id.*, a light ship impelled both by sails and oars, a brigantine, pinnace, galley: also simply, *actuaria (sc. navis)*, Cic. Att. 5, 9.

ACTŪARIUS, i. m. I. *He whose office it is to write down the words of another, an amanuensis, short-hand writer*; Suet. II. *He who keeps domestic accounts*; Petron.

ACTŪŌSE, adv. *With activity or briskness, of voice or of body*; e. g. to speak; Cic. Or. 3, 26.

ACTŪŌSUS, a, um, (actus) *Full of liveliness and activity, active*; *virtus, Cic.* N. D. I, 40.

ACTUS, a, um, See AGO.

ACTUS, us, m. (ago) I. *An excited motion, impulse*; *magno actu, with great force or impetuosity*, Virg. Æn. 2, 687: *spettabilis actu, sc. equus, remarkable for his motion or prancing*, Ov. Hal. 72: *violento spiritus actu, with impetuosity*, Lucan. 9, 472: *rapido Cæsaris actu, with Cæsar's usual celerity or dispatch, id.* 30: *also, a driving*; e. g. of cattle, Ov.: *also, a right of driving cattle over or through a place*; Cic. Cæcin. 26: *or, a right of driving a carriage through a place, a right of way*, Pand.: hence, 1. *A way between fields affording a passage for beasts of burden and for carriages*; id. 2. *A certain measure of land (in quo boves agerentur cum aratro)*; *actus minimus*, Colum. 5, 1, 5, was 120 feet in length and 4 in breadth: *actus quadratus, id.*, 120 feet long and 120 broad: hence, *fig. of a certain division which bees make in a hive*; Plin. 11, 10. II. *Any thing which is done, an action, performance, exploit*; Quint.: hence, *in a play, an act*; Hor. Art. 189.: Quint.: Cic.: hence, *actus primus vitæ, i. e. boyhood*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. III. *Administration of justice*; *actum, in excoitendis causis, the method of proceeding*, Trajan. ad Plin. 13, 98: *triginta amplius dies—actui rerum accommodavit, he ordered the courts of justice to sit during thirty days*, Suet. Aug. 32: *rerum actu expungere, to strike out of the list of judges*, Suet. Claud. 15: *rerum actum divisum antea in hibernos æstivosque menses conjunxit, he appointed that the courts of justice, which used formerly to sit only a few months in winter and a few in summer, should sit the whole year round.*

Suet. Claud. 23: ut rerum actu ab ærario causæ ad forum transferrentur, in the management of judicial business, Suet. Ner. 17. Actus rei means also, *the pleading or management of a cause*: actus rerum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25: ad actum rei pugnamque præsentem, for pleading a cause and an instant debate, Quint. 12, 1, 31: sunt in actu et contentione, consist of pleading and keen debate, id. 11, 1, 48. IV. *Representation of a thing, imitation by voice or gesture*; e. g. of pantomimes; Liv. 7, 2.

ACTUTUM, adv. *Presently, immediately*; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.

ACŪRUS, i. m. (acus) *A maker or seller of needles*; Inscript.

ACŪLA, æ. f. (dim. of acus) *A small needle*; Cleod. Gramm.

ACŪLĀTUS, a, um. (aculeus) I. *That has or is provided with a sting*; Plin.: hence, fig., *pointed*; sophisma, Cic., i. e. subtle: epistola, id., pointedly written. II. *That proceeds from a sting*; ictus, Plin., when one is stung by wasps, scorpions, &c.

ACŪLĒUS, i. m. (acus) I. *A sting, sharp point*; e. g. of bees and scorpions, Cic.: of a porcupine, Plin.: carduorum, id.: sagittæ, Liv.: aculei calcis, the spurs of a cock, Colum. II. *A sting, acuteness*; sollicitudinis, Cic.: severitatis, id.: especially of forcible, and sometimes sarcastic or pointed, expressions; contumelliarum, id.: orationis, id. III. *Sharpness, a pointed or smart saying*; Cic.

ACŪMEN, inis. n. (acuo) I. *A point*; e. g. of the stilius, Cic.: of the nose, Lucr.: rostri, Plin.: also, a *sting*; e. g. of a scorpion, Cic.: auspiciu ex acuminibus, id., i. e. when the points of the spears, stuck in the ground before the tents, emitted small flames, which was looked upon as a sure sign of approaching victory. Hence, fig., *industry*; Colum. 1, 9, 4. II. *Sharpness*; saporis, Plin., a sharp flavour. III. *Quickness of intellect, sagacity, shrewdness*; iudicis argutum acumen, the nice discernment of a judge or critic, Hor. Art. 364: ingenii, Cic.: acumen tuum, Juv. 4, 102: also, a *quick thought, smart saying, flash of wit*; Cic.: Hor. Ep. 1, 1755; or here it may mean, subtleties, arts, tricks: dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, with their sophisms or subtleties, Cic. Or. 2, 33. IV. *Point, i. e. clearness of explanation or proof*; id. 2, 29.

ACŪMINO, avi, atum, are. (acumen) *To point, make pointed or sharp*; Lact.; hence, Acuminatus, a, um, *Sharpened, pointed, sharp*; telum, Plin.

ACŪO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. (allied to acus and acies) I. *To sharpen, make pointed or sharp, whet*; e. g. a saw, i. e. to set, Cic.: dentes, Hor.: enses, Ov. II. Fig., i. e. *To render more active, more servicable, stronger*; *to improve, strengthen, increase*; e. g. the understanding, Cic.: the eyes, Ov.: linguam, Cic., to impart powers of elocution: gradum, to quicken one's pace, Stat.: metum to augment fear, Virg.: studia, to add to his popularity, Liv. 10, 13. III. *To excite, arouse, stir up*; iram, Virg.: Liv.: aliquem ad crudelitatem, Cic.: lupos, Virg. IV. *Syllabum, Quint., i. e. To accent a syllable*; i. e. *to pronounce it with emphasis*. See also ACUTUS, a, um.

ACŪPĒDUS, a, um. *Quick-footed*; Fest.

ACUS, ēris. n. *The husk of corn or pulse, chaff*; Colum.

ACUS, i. m. *A sea-fish with a pointed proboscis*; Plin.: Mart.; probably, the hornback, needle-fish (Esox Belone, L.).

ACUS, u. f. (from ἀκμή, a point) I. *A needle*; e. g. a sewing needle, Cic.: also, a needle used in surgery, Cels.: an embroidery needle, Plin.: hence, acu pingere, to work, embroider, Ov.: pictus acu chlamydem, having his cloak embroidered or flowered with needle-work, Virg. Æn. 582: thus also, pictus acu tunicas, id. 11, 777; *a pin for the hair or head dress*; Quint. N. B. Acu tetigisti, Plaut., you have hit the mark, a proverb. II. *The tongue of a buckle*; Treb. Poll. III. *For acus, ēris*; Colum. 2, 10, 14.

ACŪTĀLIS, e. *Pointed*; Frontin.

ACŪTĀTUS, a, um. See ACUTO.

ACŪTE, adv. (acutus) I. *Sharply, of the senses*; cernere, Lucr.: audire, Solin.: also, *with a clear, sharp, or treble tone*; sonare, id. II. *Sharply, of the mind, acutely, keenly, wittily*; cogitare, Cic. III. *With accuracy, but without ornament, of an orator*; Cic. Or. 1, 21.

ACŪTO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of acuo) *To sharpen, make pointed*; acutus, Veget.

ACŪTŪLUS, a, um. i. q. acutus. (dim. of acutus) *Somewhat acute or subtle*; conclusiones, Cic., i. e. subtle: doctores, Gell., i. e. crafty.

ACŪTUS, a, um. (from acuo) I. *Having a sharp edge or point*; as, a knife, javelin, sword; Plaut.: Hor.: Ov.: acutor sagitta, Ov.: also, gen., *pointed*; nasus, Plaut.: cacumen, Ov.: angulus, Plin.: stirpis acutissima, id.

II. *Sharp, of the senses*. 1. *Of the sight*; cernis acutum (adverbialiter), Hor., i. e. art sharp-sighted. 2. *Of smell*; strong; odor, unguentum, Plin.: nares acutæ, Hor., a quick nose, which discovers any thing easily; hence fig., a fine taste. 3. *Of taste*; sharp, pungent; sapor, cibus, Plin. 4. *Of hearing*; aures, Calp. 4, 12, a quick ear. 5.

Syllaba acuta, Quint., an accented syllable, especially, one that has the acute accent, as the middle syllable in amare.

III. *Violent, severe*; sol, scorching, Hor.: gelu, pinching, sharp, id.: acutus dolor, acute or piercing pain, Cels.: acuta febris, acute, soon determined, Cels.: acuta belli, the hazards or stratagems of war, Hor. Od. 4, 4.

IV. *Strong, thrilling, clear, or loud sounding*; vox, stridor, æra, Hor.: binnitus, Virg.: also, *clear, treble*, in opposition to a deep tone; sonus acutissimus, Cic. Or. 1, 59: exclamatio, Auct. ad Her. V. *Dangerous, violent, rapid, of disease*; febris, Cels.: morbus, Hor.

VI. *Quick of intellect, acute, ingenious, subtle*; homo, Cic.: studia, id.: motus ingenii, id. VII. *Without ornament, of oratory*, Cic. Or. 25. N. B. Acutum, i. subst. acuta belli, Hor., dangers. 2. adv., Hor.

Ad, præp., expresses in general a close approach or the immediate proximity of two objects, without any notion of intermediate space; in the same manner as apud denotes a proximity with the idea of separation. It denotes, 1. A state of rest, and sometimes action, *At or near* any thing, to the question where? 1. *Of place*, *At, near, by*; alicui ad pedes jacere, Cic., to lie at the feet of any one; sedere ad latus, id.: ad dextram, ad sinistram, id.: ad manum esse, Liv., to be at hand: servum habuit ad manum, Cic.: esse ad urbem, said of magistrates with military command, before they went out to their provinces, Cic. Verr. 2, 6 & 8: Asson. in Act. 1, in Verr. 15 § 45: or after returning from them, if they claimed a triumph, Sall. Cat. 30; for it was unlawful for any one in actual command to enter the city: villa quæ est ad Baulos, Cic. We also frequently find ad in connections in which it is otherwise in use; ad forum, Plaut., (at) the court of justice: gratulationem ad omnia templa facere, Cic.: ad ædem Felicitatis, id., i. e. in the temple. For ad ædem we frequently find ad used elliptically with a genitive of the name of a deity; ad Apollinis, id.: ad Castoris, id.: ad Juturnæ, id. 2. *Of persons, With*; fuit ad me diu, id.: ad Cæsarem meam causam agas, Vatin. in Cic. Ep.: res plus famæ habitura ad posteros quam fidei, Liv. 2, 10: ad hostes bellum apparatur, id. II. *The direction of a motion or action towards a place*. 1. Prop. *To, towards*, to the question whether? legatos ad aliquem mittere, Cæs.: ad aliquem accedere, Cic.: ad meridiem spectare, id.: simulacrum ad orientem convertere, id. Thus also, ad Africam proficisci, Eutrop., where in would be more agreeable to common usage. Also Pliny says, petere aliquid ad aliquem, for petendi causa ire ad aliquem; e. g. myrrham petere ad Troglodytas, Plin. We also find ad with a genitive of the name of a deity, elliptically for ad ædem; e. g. ubi ad Dianæ veneris, Ter., when you shall have come to the temple of Diana: ventum erat ad Vestæ, Hor. If the object towards which a motion or action is directed is at the same time considered as the limit where this motion or action ceases, ad is rendered *even to, up to, as far as*; ab angulo castrorum ad flumen, Cæs. To this belongs also the phrase ad unum, with and without omnes, all to a man (inclusive), i. e. all together, without any exception; see UNUS. Again, ad nummum convenit, Cic., it agrees to a farthing; ad libellum, id., i. e. exactly; ad summum, id., at most. 2. Fig., to the question whereunto? to or for what? hostis ad manum venit, Liv., to an engagement; signa ad salutem, Ter., of health. III. *Increase or addition to anything*, *To*; annus, qui ad laborem tuum accessit, Cic. Hence, *besides*; ad cetera vulnera, id.: ad jus pontificum, id.: ad hoc, or ad id, Liv., moreover, besides this. IV. *Decrease or diminution, To, down to*; aquam ad tertiam partem decoquere, Varr. R. R. V. *Destination, aim, purpose, For*; canes ad venandum, Ter., hounds: milites ad naves, Liv., marines: Lygdamus ad cyathos, Prop., a cup-bearer: servus ad manum, a secretary, Cic.: ad contumeliam honorem dare, Cæs.: ad ludos pecunias decernere, Cic.: qui ad id missi erant, Liv. VI. *Time in which any thing is or is done*. 1. *With the idea of approximation to a certain time, Not long before, towards, about, near*; veni ad vesperum, id.: ad lucem dormitare, id., towards break of day, a little before day. 2. *When it refers to a limit of time, At, on*; te ad mensem Januariu expectamus, id.: venias ad id tempus, id., at that time; thus also ad diem dictam, id.: ad tempus venire, Liv.: at an appointed time; ad extremum, Cic., or ad postremum, Liv.: or, ad ultimum, id., i. e. at last, lastly. 3. *Of a space of time after which any thing will be or happen, After*; nescio quid intersit, utrum illic nunc veniam, an ad decem annos, Cic. 4. *When the limit of an action or circumstance is denoted, To, until*; Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragicodias fecit, id.: ad multam noctem vigilare, id.: ad ravum, till they are hoarse, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: ad satietatem trucidabit, Liv.: ad id, until now, till that, hitherto, id.: Tac.: ad tempus, for a time; perturbatio animi, quæ plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, i. e. temporary, transitory: ad breve, sc. tempus, Suet., for a short time. VII. *Number, with the idea of approximation, About, to the number of*; fumus ad ducentos, Cic. Here also ad is used without an accusative, and therefore adverbially: occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Cæs.; ad mille ducenti eo

proelio ceciderunt, Liv. VIII. Relation or proportion, To; ut unum ad decem, sic decem ad centum, Quint., i. e. as one to ten, so, &c. IX. Occasion, cause, reason, *On account of, on occasion of, upon, on*; ad famam belli novas legiones scribere, Liv.: ad spem veniæ se dedere, id.: ad ducis casum percussa est multitudo, id.: ad edictum convenire, id.: ad summam ubertatem vini edixit, Suet.

X. Agreement or conformity, *Agreeably to, according to, after*; ad voluntatem loqui omnia, nihil ad veritatem, Cic.: ad numerum iudices non habuit, id., i. e. in a due or lawful number: ad verbum, id., literally, word for word: ad summam, id., in general: ad liquidum, Liv., i. e. liquide. XI. Comparison, *In comparison of; nihil ad Persium, Cic.: quid ad primum consulatum secundus? Liv.* XII. Respect to things or persons, relations, or circumstances, *In respect of, with regard to, as to, and sometimes, in*; ad omnia alia etate sapimus rectius, Ter., in all other things we think more accurately as we grow older: insignes ad laudem viri, Cic.: quod est ad communem salutem utilis, id.: obduruit animus ad dolorem novum, Cic. ad Div. 2, 16: nisi quid habes ad hæc, Cic., if you have nothing to say to the contrary: ad tempus, Cic. Planc. 30, according to the nature of the times or of circumstances. Hence of remedies or medicines, when it is equivalent to contra, *For, against*; oleum quo utuntur ad nervorum rigores, Plin. N. B. 1. Ad with its case is sometimes used for a dative; hunc ad carnificem dabo, Plaut.: sospites omnes ad propinquos restituit, Liv. 2. Later writers use ad instead of an ablative; labra deterges ad spongiam, Veget. 3. Ad is sometimes put after its case; quos ad, Cic.: especially where another word depends on the accusative; ripam ad Araxim, Tac. 4. Ad is sometimes connected by attraction with the pronoun of the following clause; nunc redeo ad quæ mihi mandas, Cic., for ad ea quæ cet.

ADACTIO, ðnis. f. (adigo) *A driving, forcing, constraining; jurisjurandi, to the taking of an oath, Liv.*

ADACTUS, a, um. See ADIGO.

ADACTUS, us, m. (adigo) *A driving, forcing; dentis, a bite, Lucr. 5, 1320.*

ADÆQUATIO, ðnis. f. i. q. æquatio; Tert.

ADÆQUE, adv. i. q. æque. *Just as, the same as, in the same manner as*; Plaut.: Liv.: also with atque (as); Plaut.: or ut; ib.

ADÆQUO, avi, ætum, ære. I. Trans. *To make equal, to level, equalise*; tecta solo, Liv.: aliquem sibi, Tac.: fortunam cum virtute, Cic.: adæquari cum aliquo, id.

II. Intrans. *To equal*; alicui, Cæs.: also, alicui rei, Liv.: and rem, Cic.

ADÆRATIO, ðnis. f. (adæro) *A valuing or appraising a thing*; Cod. Just.

ADÆRO, avi, ætum, ære. I. *To value or appraise*; Ammian. II. *To count, reckon*; Frontin.

ADÆSTUO, ære. i. q. æstuo. *To ferment, be in a ferment; of a river, to overflow*; adæstuet amnis, Stat.

ADÆGĒRO, avi, ætum, ære. *To heap up*; terram, Cato: Colum.: terra adagerata Nillo, Plin., formed by the mud of the Nile.

ADÆGIO, ðnis. f. i. q. adagium; Varr.

ADÆGIUM, i. n. *A proverb, adage, saw*; Gell.

ADÆLIGO, avi, ætum, ære. *To bind on or to any thing*; ad rem, and rei, Plin.

ADÆMANTĒUS, a, um. (ἀδάμαντος) *Adamantine, hard as adamant*; Ov.: Manil.

ADÆMANTĪNUS, a, um. (ἀδάμαντινος) i. q. adamanteus; Hor.: Plin.

ADÆMAS, antis. m. (ἀδάμας) I. Prop. *The invincible*, used by the ancients to denote the hardest iron or steel; hence with the poets, any thing that is firm, lasting, and indestructible, is said to be made of adamans; thus, the pillars in the palace of Pluto are solido adamante, Virg.: thus, textus adamans, chains of steel, adamantine chains, Sen. II. With later writers, *The diamond*; Plin. 37, 15.

ADÆMATOR, ðris. m. (adamo) i. q. amator; Tert.

ADÆMBĒRO, ære. *To walk at or towards a place*; ad ostium, Plaut.: alicui, Apul.

ADÆMO, avi, ætum, ære. *To acquire a liking for*; and so, *to take pleasure in, to love*; aliquem, Nep.: equos, Cic.: gloriam, id.

ADÆMPIO, ære. *To enlarge, widen*; Inscript.

ADÆMUSSIM. See AMUSSIM.

ADÆPĒRIO, erui, erutum. 4. i. q. aperio. I. *To open, set or throw open*; as, a door, Liv. II. *To uncover, bare*; or, *not to cover*; vites, Colum.: caput, Sen.

III. *To make visible*; cœlum, Plin.: simulacra adperta, Lucr.

ADÆPERTĪLIS, e. (adaperio) *That may be opened*; Ov. ADÆPTO, avi, ætum, ære. *To make fit, adapt, adjust to any thing*; aliquid alicui rei, Suet.

ADÆQUO, ære. I. *To sprinkle with water, to water*; Plin. II. *To water cattle*; Suet.

ADÆQUOR, ætus sum, æri. *To fetch water*; Cæs. B. G. 1, 66.

ADÆRESCO, rui. 3. *To become dry, grow dry, dry up*; adaruerit, Cato R. R. Raro occ.

ADAUCTUS, a, um. See ADAUGEO.

ADAUCTUS, us, m. (adaugeo) *Growth, increase*; Lucr. AD-AUGEO, xi, ctum, ère. I. i. q. Augeo. *To increase, augment*; maleficia, Cic.: adaucta febris, Cels. II. Decuma adaucta, grown up, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

AD-AUGESCO, 3. *To increase, augment, grow*; Lucr.: Cic.

ADAXINT, for adegerint. See ADIGO.

AD-BĪBO, ibi, ibitum, 3. *To drink*; Ter.: hence, fig., verba puro pectore, Hor., drink in, i. e. take or lay to heart, imbibe.

AD-BĪTO, ère. *To go to or near*; Plaut.

ADC. For all words beginning with Adc, look under Acc.

ADDEX, acis. m. *A wild animal of Africa, with crooked horns, otherwise called Strepsiceros*; Plin.: it seems to be the Capra cervicapra of Linnaeus.

AD-DECRET. i. q. decret; Plaut.

AD-DENSEO, ère. 2. *To thicken, make close*; acies, Virg.

AD-DENSO, ære. *To make thick, thicken*; aquam, Plin.

AD-DICO, xi, ctum, ère. I. Trans. *To adjudge, i. e. to pronounce that a thing belongs to or must be surrendered to any one*. 1. Of a praetor or any other judge, *To award, assign, make over a thing to any one as his property*; e. g. a contested inheritance, an insolvent debtor: bona alicui, Cic.: familiam totam, Plaut.: aliquem in servitutem, Liv. Hence, *Addictus, A debtor made over to his creditor as a slave*; Quint. 5, 10, 60. 2. (In Roman jurisprudence) *addicere iudicem, Pand., to appoint a judge for the hearing of a cause; iudicium, Varr., to give leave to bring an action*. 3. At an auction, or letting out to farm, *To knock down or give over to the highest bidder*; Cic.: bona eorum in publicum addicebat, Cæs., confiscated them to the public treasury. 4. Gen. *To sell, pro and fig.*; ædes, regna, fidem, sententiam, Cic.: mulierem, Plaut.: consulatum alicui, Cic. 5. Gen. *To assign or make over, to devote, give up, surrender, in good or bad sense*; aliquem alicui, id.: aliquem cupiditati alicuius, id.: Galliam servituti, Cæs.: aliquem morti, Cic.: se alicui, id., to give one's self up entirely to a person, to be completely governed by his will. 6. *To bind or compel to any thing*; nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. 7. *To assign, attribute, ascribe*; e. g. a work to any one as the author; Gell. 3, 3. II. Intrans. (In the art of augury) *To consent to or allow of any thing, said of the birds when they give a favourable omen, and therefore approve of that, concerning which inquiry is made*; aves non addixer, Liv.: addicentibus auspiciis, Tac.

AD-DICRO, ðnis. f. (addico) *An awarding or adjudicating*; e. g. when the praetor awards a thing to any one as his property; bonorum, Cic.

AD-DICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of addico; see ADDICO.

II. Adj. *Devoted, addicted*; alicui, Cic.: libertis uxoriibusque, Suet.

AD-DISCO, didici, ère. I. *To learn in addition to*; aliquid, Cic. II. *To hear, understand, be apprised of*; Justin. 2, 3.

AD-DĪTAMENTUM, i. n. (addo) *That which is added to any thing, an addition, increase, accession*; pretii, Apul.: also of persons; Ligus, additamentum inimicorum meorum, Cic.

AD-DĪCTUS, or ADDĪTUS, a, um. (addo) *That is added, additional*; Pand.

AD-DĪTO, ðnis. f. (addo) *Addition, as a figure of rhetoric, when one uses a word which is redundant*; Quint.

AD-DĪTUS, a, um. See ADDĪCTUS.

AD-DITUS, a, um. I. Part. of addo; see ADDO.

II. Adj. *never leaving, ever present or accompanying*; Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

AD-DIVINO, ère. i. q. divino; e. g. Ex re, *To divine or conjecture from any thing*; Plin.

AD-DO, idi, itum, ère. I. *To put or join to any thing, to add*; aliquid alicui rei, or ad rem, Cic.: or in rem; e. g. in orationem, id.: in edictum, Nep.: hence, Adde, *Add to which, moreover*; adde fontium perennitates immensitatesque camporum, Cic.: also when several persons are addressed; Liv. 26, 41: also, adde quod, i. e. moreover, Ov.: with an infinitive; Sil. 8, 548. Part. Additus, a, um; e. g. addita etate, Plin., with years; tempore addito, Tac., with time; also absolutè, addito, with this addition, id. II. *To increase*; gradum, Liv., to quicken one's pace: addere in spatia, Virg., for addere spatia in spatia, to add circuit to circuit, complete circuit after circuit. III. *To throw into or upon, to cast into*: epistolas in fasciculum, Cic.: aquam flammæ, Tibull.: manus in vincla, Ov.: manus in arma, id., i. e. to lay hold of.

IV. *To make, occasion, give*; alicui animos, to infuse courage, Cic.: alicui alacritatem, id. V. *To give to, set, place, put*; alicui calcar, Hor.: or calcaria, Plin. Ep. to set spurs to, to spur: fidem concionis, Liv., to give credit: ardorem mentibus, to inspire, Virg.: addere multum republicæ, to benefit greatly, Sall.

AD-DŪCEO, ui, ctum, ère. *To teach*; Cic.: Hor.

AD-DORMIO, ire. *To fall asleep, or to sleep, slumber*; Cæ. Aur.

AD-DORMISCO, ère. (freq. of addormio) *To fall asleep*; Suet.

AD-DUBITATIO, ōnis. f. i. q. dubitatio; Marc. Cap.
AD-DUBITO, āvi, ātum, āre. To doubt of a thing; or simply, to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain; aliquid, Cic. de re, id. a. also with an, Liv.; or num, Cic.: hence, Ad-dubitatūs, a, um, Doubted of; res, Cic.

AD-DUCO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. To lead to, i. e. to bring to by leading; exercitum, Cic.: also, gen., to bring to, convey to, in any way whatever; gentes in Italiam, Cic.: alicui pueros, id.: puero scorta, Nep.: aurum secum, Liv.: sitim, febres, Hor., i. e. to bring on, occasion. II. Of water; To lead to, Cic.: Liv. III. To bring in or into; in invidiam, into ill repute, Cic.: in iudicium, to bring to a trial, id.: in sermonem, in vituperationem, id.: aliquid ad effectum, Liv.; aliquid in honorem, Cic.; ad ultimum discrimen, Liv.: in eum locum, Cic.: rem ad interrog-num, id.: ad veritatem, id., i. e. to approach the truth or reality: aliquid in suspicionem aliquid, Nep.: in angustum, to bring into a difficulty, Cic.: in suam sententiam, Liv.: in angustias, into difficulties, Cic.: also, to lead to, to induce or excite to any thing; in spem, id.: in fietum, in metum, id.: ad misericordiam, Ter.: hence, to induce, or occasion one to do a thing; Cic. Att. 13, 13: hence, Adduci, To be induced or prompted; aliqua re, Cic.: also, ex re, id.: also with ut, to the question, to what? ad suspicandum, id.: also with ut, id.: or quo, Vall. Max.: also with an inf.; Afran. ap. Non.

IV. To pull or draw to one's self; funem, Cas.: ramulum, Cic.: palmas, Ov., to draw in the hands: pedem, Ov., to lift up, in order to tread: securim, id.: arcum, Virg., i. e. to draw: thus also, nervum, Ov.: ballistas et tormenta, Cic.: ostium, to pull the door to one's self, i. e. to shut it, Petron. 94. V. To pull or draw to one's self, to tighten; lorum, Liv., i. e. to bind close: thus also, habenas amicitiae, Cic.: also, gen., to draw together; cutem, Ov., i. e. to wrinkle, shrivel: thus also, artus, Virg.: frontem, Sen. VI. To adduce, bring forward, allege; Pand. N. B. I. Adduce, for Adduc; Ter. 2. Adduxit, for Adduxisti; id.

ADDUCERE, adv. (occurs perhaps only in the comparative adductus). I. With a pull towards one's self; e. g. to cast, Auson. II. Severely, harshly; adductus imperibat, Tac.

ADDUCTOR, ōris, m. (adduco) He that leads or brings to any one; Petron.

ADDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of adduco; see ADDUCO. II. Adp. Pressed or drawn together, contracted; latus (equi), Calp., i. e. lank, slender; vis adductor, Plin. Ep., of style, i. e. concise. III. Grave, serious, severe; Nero; Tac.; vultus, Suet.

AD-EDO, ēdi, ēsum. 3. To eat at or of a thing, to corrode, gnaw; or, to eat up, consume; favos, Virg.: pecuniam, Cic.: hence, fig., to consume; quum me supremum adederit ignis, Ov.: adesi postes, Virg.: adesus cladibus Hannibal, Sil., i. e. weakened. N. B. Adest, for addit, Luc.

ADELPHI, ōrum, m. (Ἀδελφοί) The Brothers, a comedy of Terence.

ADEPTIO, ōnis, f. (adimo) A taking away, withdrawing; ademptio civitatis, a disfranchising, Cic.

ADEPTOR, ōris, m. (adimo) He that takes away; Augustin.

ADEPTUS (ADEPTUS), a, um. See ADIMO.

AD-EO, adv. (for ad id, sc. temporis, rei, cet.) I. So far; adeo res rediit, Ter., the business has proceeded so far; adeo iram non tenuit, ut diceret, he was so far from restraining his anger, that he said, Liv. 8, 5: also, in questions, with the enclitic ne; e. g. adeon' rem redisse, ut patrem extimescam? Ter. II. So long; in connection with dum, usque dum, donec, donecum, quoad; e. g. ibi vivere, adeo dum illius te cupiditas atque amor minum facit, Plaut., until: scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum, sit Sextium vivere, Cic. III. So very, to such a degree, followed by ut; e. g. vultu adeo modesto, ut nihil supra, Ter. Also in interrogations; adcone me injustum esse existimasti, ut tibi irascere? Cic. ad Div. 7, 13. Hence, adeo non, ad adeo nihil, so little; Liv. 8, 3, 2; Vell. 2, 66. Also, in comparisons, with ut, quasi, or quam; e. g. adeon' hominem esse infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter., can any one be so unhappy as myself? cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12; Liv. 4, 2. Further, Adeo—si, Quite—if especially—If; id adeo manifestum erit, si cogitaverimus, Quint. ad Plin. 26, 63. IV. Even, in a climax; intra moenia atque adeo in sonatu videmus, Cic.: or, rather, so much the more, much more so; vicierat atque adeo victi sunt, Auct. ad Her.: tuque adeo—da facilem cursum, Virg.: ne quieto quidem milite, regimem; adeo furens, infirmitate retentis, utro accendebatur, Tac. Hist. 1, 9. Thus also in negative sentences; nullius repentinis honoris, adeo non principatus appetens, Tac. Hist. 3, 39, i. e. least of all; hujus temporis fortunam ne deflere, quidem usquam satis digne potuit, adeo nemo exprime verbis potest, Vell. 2, 67, much less, V. Hence, on which account, therefore, with further mention of a thing which was a little before brought forward; id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, Cic. VI. Also, moreover, and indeed, too when any thing fresh is added to a previous

idea; nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam perperis, adolescentem adeo nobilem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 124, who is a young man too of good birth: nihil hercle; aut si adeo, bidui est aut tridui hæc sollicitudo, Ter., and indeed if there were. VII. It sometimes denotes a corrected judgment or decision concerning a matter, and is i. q. If I am right, if I am not mistaken; atque adeo autem cur non egomet intro eo? Ter.

VIII. With clauses denoting consequence, and in exclamations, Therefore, then; adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erit, Liv., so true is it, &c.: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg., of so much importance it is. IX. Yet but, I pray you, in urging a request; propra adeo puerum tollere hinc ab janua, Ter.

AD-EO, ivi, and more freq. It, tum, ire. I. To go or come to, to the question, Whither? 1. To a place; ad fundum, Cic.: Romam, id.: provinciam, Suet.: ad huc, Plaut. 2. To a person, with or without ad; e. g. ad aliquid, Cic. ad Div. 3, 10: and aliquid, ib. 9: hence, adire aliquid, to address, to apply to, or to go to visit; cum cura, Tac.: aditus in itinere a legatis, ut maturaret, orantibus, Suet. Calig. 49: also, per epistolam, Plaut.: scripto, Tac., to apply to or address by writing. 3. To a thing; epulas, to a feast, Ov.: hereditatem, Cic., to enter upon: nomen, Vell., to assume, take, adopt: ad causas, Cic., to undertake the management of law-suits: libros Sibyllinos, Liv., i. e. to consult: adire in jus, Cic., to go to law: ad periculum, Cas.: or, periculum, Cic., to fall into danger: inimicitias, id.: labores et pericula, Nep., i. e. to undertake: fortunam omnem, Liv.: also pass.; pericula addeuntur, i. e. suscipiuntur, Cic. II. To rush, fall, or set upon an enemy; to attack, encounter; Ter.: Virg. III. Adire manum alicui, Plaut., to cheat, trick, overreach.

ADEPS, ipis, c. I. Fat of animals; suillus, Plin.: anserinus, goose-grease, id. II. Fig. 1. Of a fat person; adeps Cassii, Cic., i. e. the corpulence, &c. 2. Of a rich soil; thus, marl is called adeps terræ, Plin. 3. In trees; i. q. albumum, id. 4. Of style, i. e. Superfluities, &c.; tenuare adipes, Quint.

ADEPTIO, ōnis, f. (adipiscor) An obtaining; Cic.

ADEPTUS, a, um. See ADIPISOR.

ADEPTUS, us, m. (adipiscor) i. q. adeptio; Paul. Nol. AD-EQUITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To ride up to; portæ, Plin.: portis, Liv.: Syracusas, id.: ad nostros, Cas. B. G. 1, 46. II. Simply, To ride; or, to ride at or near; circa, Suet.: juxta aliquid, Suet.

AD-ERRO, āre. To wander to; scopulis, Stat. AD-ESCO, āvi, ātum, āre. To feed, fatten. Adescatur, a, um, Fed, fattened; Cæl. Aur.

ADESUM, or ADES DUM. Come hither; Ter. See DUM, and ADSUM.

AD-ESURIO, ivi, ire. To hunger after a thing; Plaut.

ADESUS, a, um. See ADEDO.

AD-EXPERTO, ere. To seek in addition; Sen. Ep. 117.

ADP. All words beginning thus, see in AFF.

ADG. All words beginning thus, see in AGG.

AD-HEREO, hesi, hæsum, ēre. I. To stick or cleave to a thing, to adhere; saxis, Liv.: corpori, Lucr.: again, lingua adhæret piscibus, Plin., cleaves to, i. e. is grown on to: humerum, Tert.: adhærent conjunctions in me omnia teta, attached themselves to me, struck me, Cic.: adhæret altissimis invidia, attaches to, Vell. II. Fig. To adhere, or stick close to, to be constantly with, or to accompany, be near; equo, to sit upon a horse, Gell.: alicui, to be constantly at his elbow, to be always with him; uxori, Mart.: lateri adhærere gravem dominum, Liv., i. e. to dwell close to him; cui Canis cognomen adhæret, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 56, who has the surname, who is always called: modica silva adhæret, Tac.: hence, tempus adhærrens, as a portion of present time, when one action follows immediately upon another; Quint.

AD-HERESCO, hesi, hæsum, ēre. I. To remain stuck or fastened to a thing; ad saxum, Cic.: tectis, Plin.: fronte, for, in fronte, Ov.: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhæreret, Cæc.: hence, adhesi, for adhæreo, Cic. in Arat. 178. II. Especially fig.; argumentum adhærere, Cic., is close to the point, makes an impression: oratio adhærere, id., i. e. full of stops and pauses; justitiae, id., to abide by, be entirely devoted to justice: ad disciplinam, id.; fastidiis, id.: ad Columnam (sc. Mæmiam), id., to remain hanging to the debtor's column, to suffer shipwreck on it, i. e. to be punished as a bad paymaster: ad studium aliquid, Cic., i. e. to suit any one's disposition: extremus (quæstor) adhæsit, id., has become the last quæstor, is become as it were an appendage to the quæstors: in his locis, id., i. e. to remain, tarry.

ADHÆRE, adv. (adhæreo) e. g. loqui, Hesitatingly, stammeringly; Gell. 5, 9.

ADHÆSTATIO, ōnis, f. (adhæstio) An adhering, hanging, or sticking to any thing; Cic. Pin. 1, 6.

ADHÆSUS, us, m. (adhæreo) i. q. adhæstatio; Lucr. 3, 583.

AD-HALO, āvi, ātum, āre. To breathe upon; rem, Plin. AD-IBŪO, ul, tum, 2. (ad and habeo) I. Of things. 1. To turn to, direct towards; aures, Plaut.: animum, i. e.

attendere, Cic.: vultum, Ov. 2. *To add or join one thing to another*; aliquid ad panem, Cic., i. e. to eat with it: manus vectigalibus, id., to lay hands on: manus ad vulnere, Virg.: vincula captiv, Ov., to put on: amorem procul, to remove, Plaut. 3. *To give, furnish*; lumen rebus, Cic.: voluptates, id.: consolationem alicui, id.: fidem alicui rei, to give credit, Pand.: adhibere nutrimentum procul, to give or provide, Gell.: titulum humanum, to put an inscription on the tombs of, Liv. 4. *To apply, use*; tantum cibi, Cic.: remedia morbis, id.: vim alicui, id.: preces diis, id.: diligentiam, id.: aures, id.: fidem, id., i. e. to be honest or upright: patientiam, Liv.: adhibere religionem, to feel a religious scruple, Cic. II. Of persons. 1. *To take or make use of one for any thing*; testem adhibere Junonem, to invoke, id.: medicum, to call in, id.: pictorem, id.: in consilium, id.: or consilio, Cæs.: also merely, adhibere, id., to consult: In convivium, Nep.: or, mensis, Hor. to invite to table. 2. *Se, i. e. To behave one's self*; Cic. N. B. Adhibere aliquem procul, to remove to a distance, Plaut.

ADHIBŪTUS, a, um. See ADHIBEO.

AD-HINNIO, ūvi, and ūi, itum, 4. *To neigh to or after any thing*; equae, Ov.: equo, Ov.: Plin.: hence, fig., ad orationem, to be pleased or delighted with, Cic. Pis. 28.

AD-HORRĒO, 2. or AD-HORRESO, rui, 3. *To shudder at any thing*; adhorruit undis, Auct. Consol. ad Liv. 221; where some edd. have inhorruit.

ADHORTĀMEN, inis, n. (adhortor) *A means of exhortation or encouragement*; Apul.

ADHORTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (adhortor) *Exhortation, encouragement*; Cic.: Liv.

ADHORTĀTOR, ōris, m. (adhortor) *He that exhorts or encourages to any thing, an encourager*; operis, i. e. ad opus, Liv.

ADHORTĀTUS, us, m. i. q. adhortatio; Apul.

AD-HORTOR, atis sum, ari. *To encourage, exhort*; milites, Liv.: aliquem ad laudem, Cic.: also with ut; id.: or with a simple conjunctive without ut. Also with in, for ad; e. g. in bellum, Tac.

AD-HUC, adv. I. For ad hoc, sc. tempus, *Until now, hitherto, as yet*; sicut adhuc feci, Cic.: also with locorum, which is redundant: Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25: for this we find also usque adhuc, even until now. Ter.: hence, adhuc non, for nondum, not yet, Cic. II. *Yet*; of time past and future; as, while he was yet young; he will yet come; adhuc crescent, et rude carmen erat, Ov.: pauculis adhuc diebus commorabor, Plin. Ep. III. *Yet, i. e. moreover, besides, beyond that, further, for ad* (i. e. besides) hoc; as, I must yet write a letter; erat adhuc impudens, Cic.: adhuc adjectivum, Quint.: also of place; atque adhuc alibi, Quint. 2, 21, 6, and yet at another place: rarely, and only in later writers, with the comparative, amplius adhuc, Suet.

ADĪANTUM, i. n. (ἀδιάντων) *The herb maiden-hair*; Plin. 22, 21.

ADĪGO, ēgi, actum, 3. (ad and ago) I. *To drive or bring towards*. I. Of cattle; pecus e vicis longinquiribus, Cæs.: quis has huc oves adegit? Plaut.: lactentes ad matres mane adigi oportet, Varr. 2. Of missile weapons; ut telum adigi non posset, Cæs. B. G. 3, 51, could not penetrate to: sagitta adacta, Virg.: also, *to drive into*; clavum in arborem, Plin.: also of a sword; in pectus, to thrust into the breast, Ov.: per pectus, id.; also with a dat.; sibi gladium, Epitum. Liv.: jugulo, Suet.: also without a dat.; e. g. aliquid fistucis, i. e. to drive in, ram in, Cæs. 3. Of fires; flamma turri adacta, Cæs. 4. Of persons; te adigent horsum insomnia, Ter.: aliquem ad umbras, Virg.: Italian, id., to Italy. II. *To drive or bring to a state or condition, to drive to*; ad suspendium, Plaut.: ad insaniam, Ter.: ad mortem, Tac.: or mori, id., i. e. to death; aliquem (ad) arbitrum, Cic., to force a person to submit to an arbitration: aliquem (e. g. milites) ad jusjurandum, Sall.: Cæs.: or jusjurandum (sc. ad), Cæs.; Liv.: to compel one to take an oath: thus also, jurejurando, or sacramento, Liv. Also, aliquem jusjurandum in verba, Cinc. ap. Gell.: or, per jusjurandum in verba, Cæs., i. e. to oblige to make oath in a certain form of words: also simply, adigere aliquem, *to put on oath, cause to take an oath*; in verba, Tac.: Suet.: hence, jugo, legibus adactus, Stat., brought under the yoke, compelled. Also, gen., *to bring to*; e. g. to a certain form; in formam, Prop. III. *To bring near*; tempus adactum, Lucr. IV. *To constrain, force, oblige*; adigit ita Postumia, Cic.: also sequi, Tac. V. Sc. sese, *To run to, dash against, be contiguous to*; mare adigit ostium Rhodani, Cæs. B. C. 2, 1, s. l. c. VI. *To overcome, overpower*; gubernatores, Agr. 24. N. B. Adaxint, for adegint, Plaut.

ADĪMO, ēmi, emptum (ēmtum), ēre, (ad and emo) *To take to one's self, to take, take away*; metum, curam, Ter.: alicui pecuniam, Cic.: libertatem, id.: vitam, id.: aliquem leto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3, i. e. to snatch from death, to keep alive: admire civitatem, to deprive of the right of citizenship, Cic. N. B. I. Cum inf.; e. g. adimam

cantare, i. e. cantum, Hor. 2. Adempsit (ademsit), for ademerit, Plaut.

AD-IMPLEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. I. i. q. impleo. *To fill up, make full*; Jul. Firm. II. Fig. *To fulfill, accomplish, perform*; e. g. a promise, Pand.: venditionem, id., i. e. to accomplish, execute: fidem, to keep one's word, Justin.: adimplent vicem oculorum, take the place of, perform the office of, Plin. 11, 37, § 52; but ed. Hard. has impleto.

ADIMPLETIO, ōnis, f. *A fulfilling, completion*; temporum, Tert.: testamenti, Lact.

ADIMPLETOR, ōris, m. *He who fills*; Augustin.

AD-INSTO, ēre, *To put into*; Cato.

AD-INSTAR, more correctly, ad INSTAR. See INSTAR.

ADINVENTUS, a, um, part. of adinvenio. *Invented, discovered*; Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60; but here the latter edd. have ad inventa, as two words, which seems better. Adinveniri occurs in the Vulgate.

AD-INVICEM, i. q. invicem; Augustin.

ADIPALIS, e. (adeps) *Fat*; Arnob.: fig. *course*; adipale dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8; but here ed. Ern. reads adipate. See ADIPATUS.

ADIPĀTUS, a, um. (adeps) *Provided with fat, fat*; panis, puls, Lucil.: hence fig., *coarse or gross* (of style); adipata dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8, ed. Ern.

ADIPISOR, eptus sum, ipisci, (ad and apiscor) I. *To reach*. I. With the body, i. e. *To overtake, come up with*; fugientes Gallos, Liv.: adipiscendi (te) potestas, Plaut.: signa (i. e. sidera) adipiscuntur lunam, Lucr. 2. With the mind, i. e. *To understand*; si id mens adepta non sit, Cic. II. *To attain, acquire, or reach*, especially what one has sought or wished for; senectutem, laudem, id.: victoriam, Cæs.: gloriam, Nep.: nuptias, Ter.: mortem, Suet., to kill one's self, put an end to one's life: also with a gen.; rerum, Tac. III. *To accept, undertake*; magistratum, Cic. Off. 1, 21: quaesturam, Tac. Ann. 11, 22. N. B. Pass.; adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut.: especially the part. Adeptus, a, um, Sall.: Ov.: and thus adeptam is used, Cic. Sen. 2, ed. Græv.; where ed. Ern. has adepti.

ADIPATHĒON, i. n. *A low prickly shrub*, otherwise called erysiphæon or diacheton, a kind of aspalathus; Plin. 24, 69.

ADIPSO, i. f. (ἀδιψος) *Free from thirst*. Hence, I. *Liquorice*, because it allays thirst; Plin. II. *A kind of date*, for the same reason; id.

ADITĀLIS, e. (aditus); e. g. coena, a feast or entertainment given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office; Sen.

ADITIO, ōnis, f. (adeo) *A going to, approaching*; quid tibi hanc aditio est? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62, for itio ad hanc: hereditatis, Pand., i. e. an entering upon, taking possession of.

ADIRO, āvi, āre. (freq. of adeo) *To go to frequently*; Enn.

ADĪRUS, a, um. See ADEO.

ADĪRUS, us, m. (adeo) I. *A going to, approach, entrance*; ad pastum, Cic.: ad aliquem, id.: homo rari aditus, Liv., who seldom allows any one to come into his presence: aditum dare alicui, Nep., to give audience to: aditum ad aliquem postulare, Tac., to request or demand an audience: aditum ferre, Catull., i. e. adire: hence, fig., ad causam, Cic., when one applies himself to a cause, to defend or otherwise treat of it: aditus causa, signifies also the commencement or exordium of a speech, Cic. Or. 15. II. *Access, i. e. opportunity of coming, or arriving at a place or thing*; ad honorem, Cic.: in animos, id.; hence, *opportunity of attaining a thing*; laudis, id.: dare aditum ad rem, id.: patefacere aditum rerum, id.: nactus aditus ad ea conanda, Cæs. B. C. 1, 31, i. e. an opportunity, possibility. III. *An entrance, i. e. a way by which one reaches a place*; insule, templi, Cic.: viri molles aditus, the soft avenues to his heart, Virg. Æn. 4, 424. IV. *Entrance, i. e. the right of going into a place*; aditus non est viris in sacrum, Cic.: non est aditus ad, &c., id.

AD-JĀCĒO, ēre. *To lie near or at*; of countries, towns, and persons, with an acc. or dat.; Ætruriam, Liv.: mare, Nep.: agro Romano, Liv.: femine, Colum.: also with ad, Mela.

AD-JĀCŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. *To throw or cast to*; part. adjaculatus, pass., Marc. Cap.

ADJECTAMENTUM, i. n. (adjicio) *That which is added, an addition*; Pand.

ADJECTIO, ōnis, f. (adjicio) I. *An addition, increase*; Liv. I, 30; hence, I. *Repetition*, a figure of rhetoric, when one repeats any thing which he would wish to be impressed more deeply on the minds of his hearers; Quint. See CONDUCATIO, REPETITIO. 2. *A projection on the shaft or pedestal of columns*; Vitru. 3, in money matters, *An advancing from a lower to a higher sum*; Liv. 38, 14; hence, *a bidding higher at an auction*; Pand. II. *The right of adding*; dare adjectiones familiarum, Tac. Hist. 1, 78, i. e. the right of incorporating new families.

III. *Adjectiones*, Vitru. 1, 6, 3, stimulant or strengthening medicines.

ADJECTIVUS, a, um. (adjicō) *That is added*; hence, in grammar, nomen adjectivum, a noun adjective; Priscian. ADJECTUS, a, um. See ADJICIO.

ADJECTUS, us, m. (adjicō) *An adding or putting to or in*; cuneorum adjectus aut exemptus, Vitr.: odoris, approach, Lucr.

ADJICĪALIS, e, e. g. cœna; for aditalis. See ADITALIS.

ADJICĪO, jĕci, jectum. 3. (ad and jacio) I. *To throw or cast to or towards*; in singulis modios olivæ salis terras heminas, Colum.: fig., album calculum rei, Plin. Ep., i. e. appbore: hence, to add, set or place to; gloriam ingenii ad bellicam laudem, Cic.: auctoritatem prærogativæ (dat.) equitum, Liv.: also, ædes, for ad ædes, Cic. e. Leg. xii. Tab.: virus in angues, Ov., for angubus: modum, Tac. i. e. to use: auctoritatem rei, to give weight or credit to a thing, Liv.: hence, Adjice, *Add to that*, i. e. moreover, besides; in addressing one person or several; huc natus adice septem, Ov.: cf. Adde. Also, *To add in speaking*, to say moreover; adjectæc Tiberius, Tac.: hence, to increase, augment; expectationem, Quint.: animos alicui, Ov.: hence, supra adjicere, Cic., to bid higher: also adjicere, sc. se, to join another, to attend, accompany; ter centum adjicitur, mens omnibus una sequendi, qui Cærete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis, Virg. Æn. 10, 182, as Servius and Burmann explain the passage; but it is more correct to take, with Heyne, the last words, qui Cærete domo, &c., as the subject to adjicere, and translate, they added these three hundred men: also, to assent to, comply with; Cic. II. *To throw to, in, or upon any thing*; in vas, Colum.: telum aliquo, Cæs.: oculos ad aliquid, to cast the eyes on any thing, and so, to covet, Cic. Leg. 2, 14: and fig., hereditati, Cic.: oculos cupiditatis ad omnia, id.: animum ad virginem, Ter., i. e. to take a liking to: consilio, Liv., i. e. to turn one's thoughts to, to think upon: ad rem atrocem, Liv., i. e. to propose to one's self, resolve upon: manus adjicere, to lay hands on; Armenia, Vell., for invadere: vocem aliquo, to direct the voice to; voces adjectæ (auribus), Cic., words that strike upon the ear.

AD-JŪCĒO, jussi, jussum. 2. *To command moreover*; or simply, to command; Plaut.

AD-JUDĪCĪO, ōnis, f. *An adjudging, an assigning judicially*; Plaut.—From

AD-JUDĪCĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To declare that a thing belongs, or is to be appropriated or ascribed, to a person*; to adjudge, award. 1. Judicially; regnum Ptolemæo, Cic.: mulierem Veneri in servitutem, id. 2. Not in a judicial way; alicui salutatem imperii, id. II. For judicare; e. g. adjudicatio, cum utro hac nocte sis, Plaut., judge, decide, or reflect, consider. Obs. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57, nunc, si quid abest, Italas adjudicat armis, if any thing is wanting, or not yet subdued, he assigns it to the Roman arms to subdue; or, he subjects it to the Romans by arms.

ADJUERO, for adjuvero. See ADJUVO.

AD-JŪGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To yoke to together*; to unite, join together; Lact.: hence, of vines, to bind to props or stakes; palmites, Colum.: vitem, Plin. Hence, *To add, Pæuv.*: also, to unite, Lact.

ADJUMENTUM, i. n. (adjuvo) *A means of assistance, help, stay*; Cic.: esse alicui adjumento, or adferre alicui adjumentum, id., to help, assist, support.

ADJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (adjuſſo) I. *An adding to*; naturæ ad hominem, Cic., i. e. conjunction, union, society: animi, Q. Cic., bias, disposition. II. *An addition which contains a condition or limitation*; a condition; necessitudo cum adjunctione, Cic., i. e. with a condition.

III. *A figure of speech, when the verb is placed first or last in the sentence*; Auct. ad Her. 4, 27: also, IV. Perhaps, *A repetition of the same word*; Cic. Or. 3, 54.

ADJUNCTIVUS, a, um. (adjuſſo) *That is added to any thing*; conjunctio, Priscian.

ADJUNCTOR, ōris, m. (adjuſſo) *He who adds to*; Cic.

ADJUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of adjuſſo; see ADJUNGO. II. Adj. *Added, united to, connected with*; provincia Marcellorum nomini adjuncta est, Cic., i. e. stands in connection with on account of benefits, &c.: Adjunctor, *That stands in closer connection with, united more closely to*; id. Hence, Adjunctum, substantivè, *An adjunct, a thing closely connected with, belonging or proper to, any thing else*; a character which is proper and natural to a person; Hor. Art. 178. Hence, Adjuncta, *The circumstances of place, time, &c.*; Cic. Top. 18.

ADJUNGO, xi. ctum, ěre. I. *To add, join, associate, annex, unite*; equos, Ov., to put to, to yoke: tauros aratro, Tibull., to the plough: Ciliciam ad imperium populi Romani, Cic.: voluptatem ad virtutem, id.: urbem in societatem, Liv.: urbem ad amicitiam, Nep., to conciliate: alicum sibi socium, Cic.: Lacedæmonios societati Achæorum, Liv.: fidem alicui rei, to give credit to, Cic.: crimen et suspicionem potius ad prædam, quam ad egestatem, Cic. Rose. Am. 31, i. e. to attach: adjungere sibi, to gain to one's interest, Nep.: adjungere sibi alicum beneficio, to oblige, Ter. II. *To acquire, procure*; sibi auxilium, Cic.: benevolentiam sibi, to gain good will, to make one's self beloved or esteemed,

id. III. *To direct or turn to a thing*; animum ad, &c., Ter.

ADJURATIO, ōnis, f. (adjuro) *An adjuration, i. e. a swearing by a person or thing*; sua salutis, Apul.

ADJURATOR, ōris, m. (adjuro) *One who conjures, or addresses with incantations*; Alcim, Avit.—Whence, ADJURATORĪUS, a, um. *Sworn, confirmed by an oath*; cautio, Cod. Just.

AD-JŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To swear to, i. e. to attest by oath, avouch*; also, frequently, *to swear*; qui omnia adjurant, Cic.: ut, præter commune omnium civium jururandum, hæc adjurent, Liv.: adjuras, id te non esse facturum, Cic.: per deos, Ter., by the gods: id te non esse facturum per; e. g. adjuo caput Stygii fontis, Virg. II. *To adjure, i. e. to entreat earnestly*, Lact.: demones, to exorcise, id.

ADJUTABILIS, e. *Helping, assisting*; date operam adjutabilem, Plaut.—From

ADJŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (adjuvo) I. *To render assistance, to help*. 1. Without a case; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 35. 2. Alicum, Ter.: fumus, at a funeral, id. 3. Also alicui, Petron.: alicui unus, Ter., i. e. to help one to carry a burden. II. *To aid, support, assist*; voluntatem alicujus, Gell.: Adjutari, *To be supported, to obtain assistance*; Lucr. We find also adjutor, depon.; Afran. ap. Non.

ADJŪTOR, āri, See ADJUTO, ad fin. ADJUTOR, ōris, m. (adjuvo) I. *A helper, assistant, aider*; hominis, Cic.: meus, Ter.: me adjutor, with my assistance, Cic.: especially, *the assistant of a teacher, a school-assistant*; Quint. 2, 5, 3. II. *A supporter, abettor, promoter of a thing*; legis, Cic.—Hence, ADJŪTORĪUS, i. n. *Help, aid, support, succour*; juris, Quint.

ADJUTRIX, icis, f. (adjutor) *A female helper or assistant*; Cic.

ADJŪTUS, a, um. See ADJUVO.

ADJŪTUS, us, m. (adjuvo) *Aid, help*; Macrobi. Sat. 7, 7.

AD-JŪVO, jāvi, jatum (rarely āvi, ātum), juvāre.

I. *To assist at any thing*; alicui messem, Gell.: ad bellum, in war, Liv.: ad verum probandum, Cic.

II. *To help, support, be a promotor of*. 1. Rem, Cic.: when it may frequently be rendered, *To increase, promote, be useful to*; formam cura, Ov.: ignem, Liv.: also with ut; e. g. ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, adjuvisti, Cic., hast helped, hast assisted: also with an inf.; e. g. adjuvat incubare, Plin. 2. Alicum; Cic.: Liv. Hence adjuvor, aris, &c., *I am assisted, &c.*: thus also, Adjutus, a, um, *Assisted, aided*; also adjuvat, absolute, it is useful or serviceable, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 8. N. B. Adjuero, for adjuvero, Enn. ap. Cic. Senect. 1; but for this some e. d. have adjuvo.

ADL. For words which begin thus, look in ALL.

AD-MĀTŪRO, āre. *To accelerate, hasten*; defectionem, Cæs.

ADMENSUS, a, um. See ADMETIOR.

AD-METIOR, meusus sum, iri. *To measure to, i. e. to distribute or give out by measure*; frumentum, Cic. N. B. Part. Admensus, a, um, pass.; Cato: Pand.

AD-MIGRO, āre. *To go to (in order to dwell)*; fig., to come to (a state or condition); ad paupertatem, to come to poverty, Plaut.

ADMĪNICŪLATOR, ōris, m. (admīniculo) *One who supports or assists*; Gell. 7, 3.

ADMĪNICŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of admīniculo; see ADMĪNICULO. II. Adj. *Well furnished, stored, provided*; memoria admīniculator, Gell.

ADMĪNICŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (admīniculo) I. *To support by stakes or props*; Colum. II. *To support assist*; vitam, Censor.

ADMĪNICŪLOR, āri, i. q. Admīniculo; e. g. vitem, Cic. ADMĪNICŪLUM, i. n. (ad and manus) I. *That by which any thing is kept upright and prevented from falling*; a prop, stay, support; e. g. of a vine, the prop to which it is fastened, Cic.: corporis, Curt.: parvi molimenti admīnicula, Liv., weak supports. II. Fig. *A support, staff, prop, assistance*; Cic.: Liv.

ADMĪNISTER, stri, m. I. *One that attends his master, a servant, attendant*; victus, Cic. II. *Any one who attends on or assists another, an assistant, agent*; rerum, id.: bellum sine admīnistris geri, Sall.: also, in a bad sense; audacia; cupiditatum, an instrument, a tool, Cic. ADMĪNISTRĀ, æ, f. (admīnister) *A female servant*; fig., artes, hujus admīnistræ comitesque virtutis, Cic., hand-maids.

ADMĪNISTRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (admīnistro) *The management, administration, conduct of a thing*; reip., Cic.: rerum, id.; belli, the conduct of a war, id.; navis, Cæs., i. e. the piloting; portus, id., i. e. the use: sine hominum admīnistracione, Cic., ministration, assistance, agency.

ADMĪNISTRĀTIVUS, a, um. (admīnistro) e. g. ars, Quint., i. e. operative, practical, consisting in action.

ADMĪNISTRATOR, ōris, m. (admīnistro) I. *He who manages, takes care of or directs any thing*; belli gerendi, Cic. II. *A servant, attendant*; Cic. Tusc. 5, 21; but ed. Ern. and several others have minister.

AD-MINISTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To serve or attend upon one in any way*; aliquid ad rem divinam, Plaut. Then, in a more extended signification, *to do one's duty, act one's part*; milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare, Sall. Jug. 92, i. e. to work. II. Trans. I. *To take care of, conduct, manage*; rem, negotium, Cic.: omnia populo Rom. administrata sunt, id., are managed. Hence 1. *To manage, govern, administer*; rem familiarem, id.: legationem, Nep.; judicia, Cic. 2. *To manage, govern, conduct*; provinciam, domum, rempublicam, id.: bellum, id., i. e. to lead, conduct: mundum, id.: navem, Cæs., i. e. to govern, pilot. 3. *To despatch, execute, accomplish, do*; sementem, vindemiam, Colum.: bellum cum Tentonibus, Cic., i. e. to conduct: ut ea diligenter administrarent, Cæs., i. e. would do. Hence administrari, for fieri, Auct. B. Afric. 53: neque ab una omnia imperia administrari poterant, nor could all the orders be given by one person, Cæs. B. G. 2, 22. 2. *To serve up (food)*; mel in secundam mensam, Varr.

ADMIRABILIS, e. (admiror) I. *Worthy of admiration*; Cic.: admirabilior, id. II. *Wonderful, astonishing, rare*; audacia, id.

ADMIRABILITAS, ātis, f. (admirabilis) *Admirableness*; also, *wonderfulness*; Cic.

ADMIRABILITER, adv. (admirabilis) I. *In an admirable manner*; laudari, Cic. II. *In a wonderful or astonishing manner*; dicere, id.

ADMIRATIO, ōnis, f. (admiror) I. *Admiration*; dicentibus, Cic.: admirationes efficere, id.: admiratione affici, id., to be admired: in magna admiratione esse, to be greatly admired, Plin.: injicere cuius admirationem sui, Nep. II. *Astonishment*; admirationem habere, Cic., to excite astonishment: thus also, movere, id.: or inferre, Plin.: admiratio consulem incessit, Liv., the consul was astonished.

ADMIRATOR, ōris, m. (admiror) *An admirer*; Quint. AD-MIROR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To wonder at*; rem, at any thing, Cic.: nil admirari prope res est una, quæ possit facere et servare beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: also with quod, quid, unde; Cic.: also, de, on account of; id.: Nep.: it may also sometimes be rendered, I cannot imagine, cannot comprehend; admiratus sum quod tua manu scripsisses, Cic. Att. 6, 9: de Dionysio sum admiratus, I was surprised at the behaviour of Dionysius, Cic. Att. 9, 12: de diplomate admiraris, Cic. Att. 10, 17. II. *To admire*; aliquid, aliquid, Cic.: Ter.

AD-MISCO, ō, scilicet, stum and xtum, ēre. I. *To mix with, mingle with, intermingle, blend together, prop. and fig.*; versus oratione, Cic.: aquæ admistum esse calorem, id.: ne te admisce, Ter., intermeddle not with it: also, with in and ad; e. g. in heminam seminis cochlearia duo resine, Plin.: admisceri ad consilium, Cic., i. e. to be admitted into. II. *To mix with, prop. and fig.*; with or without cum; e. g. cum aniso, Colum.: lacte, Cæs.: calore, Cic.

ADMISSĀRUS, a, um. (admitto) Of male cattle, *That is kept or used for breeding*; equus, a stallion, Plin.: asinus, Varr.: also simply, Admissarius, A stallion, Colum.: also fig. of a lascivious person; Cic. Pis. 20.

ADMISSIO, ōnis, f. (admitto) *An admission*. I. Of a person; *admittance, access, audience*; Plin. Pan. 47: admissionem dare, Plin., to admit to audience: magister admissionum, Ammian., qu. lord chamberlain: officium admissionis, Suet., i. e. the office of a chamberlain or the like. II. *The admitting of the male animal to the female*; Varr.

ADMISSŌNĀLIS, is, m. (admissio) *An officer of court who admitted persons to the presence of a prince, or to an audience*; Lamprid.

ADMISSIVUS, a, um. (admitto) e. g. aves, Fest., that promise good success to our designs.

ADMISSOR, ōris, m. (admitto) *He that commits any thing, a perpetrator, performer*; Lact.

ADMISSUM, i, n. (admitto) *A trespass, fault, crime*; Cic.: Liv.

ADMISSURA, æ, f. *The admitting of the male animal to the female*; Varr.: Colum.

ADMISSUS, a, um. See ADMITTO.

ADMISSUS, us, m. (admitto) I. *An admitting or letting in*; e. g. of the sun, Pallad. II. *The admitting of the male animal to the female*; Veget.

ADMISTIO, ōnis, f. i. q. Admixtio.

ADMISTUS, a, um. See ADMISCO.

ADMISTUS, us, m. i. q. Admixtus.

AD-MITTO, issi, issum, ēre. I. *To admit, to suffer to go or come to, to let in*; lucem in thalamos, Ov.: aliquid in cubiculum, Cic.: aliquid ad rem, id.: aliquid ad genua, Suet.: aliquid ad conspectum suum, Justin., i. e. into one's presence: legatos, Liv., to admit to an audience: ad officium, Nep.: to an office: also, of animals; *to put the male to the female, or the female to the male*; equum, Colum.: equam, Plin.: equum equæ, Justin.: arietem, Colum. Also, apium ad cibum, Plin., i. e. to use for food: hence also, *to stuff, cram*; Plin. 17, 30, 5. II. *To permit, suffer to be, not to prevent*; Ter.: Cic.: also, of omnivorous birds; aves admittunt, Liv.: hence, to approve of, accept, comply with; possessionem, Pand.

precationem, Liv., i. e. to hear favourably, to grant: sumptum, Ter., i. e. to undertake: fidem, Claudian., to believe. III. *To commit*; culpam, facinus, Ter.: Cic.: aliquid in se, and without in se, Cic. IV. Equum, Liv., i. e. to let a horse go at full speed, to spur on: in aliquid, id.: hence, Admissus, a, um, *Running swiftly*; equus: hence, equo admissus, id., at full speed: admissis habentibus, Val. Fl., with loose reins: rota, aqua, passus, Ov. See also IMMITTO.

N. B. Admisse, for admissee, Plaut.: admittitur, for admitti, Virg. ADMIXTIO, ōnis, f. (admisceo) *A mingling or mixing together, mixture*; Cic.

ADMIXTUS, a, um. See ADMISCO.

ADMIXTUS, us, m. (admisceo) i. q. Admixtio, Macrobr. AD-MŌDEROR, āri. *To moderate*; se, to restrain one's self, to refrain: nequeo me risu admoderari, I cannot refrain from laughing, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.

AD-MŌDŪLOR, āri. *To join in concert with*; Claudian.

ADMŌDUM, adv. (ad and modus) I. *Very, very much*.

1. With adjectives; admodum grandis natus, Cic.: for this we find also, admodum quam; e. g. voce admodum quam suavi cecinit, Gell. 2. With substantives; Demosthenes puer admodum, Quint. 3. With verbs; me admodum diligunt, Cic. 4. With adverbs; acpensere admodum raro capitur, Cic. ap. Macrobr. II. *About, almost, just*; literarum admodum nihil sciebat, Cic. i. e. just nothing, as much as nothing: equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, Liv., as good as none at all. III. *About, of number and time*; turres admodum centum et viginti, Cæs.: secuti eum sunt admodum quingenti, Liv.: exacto admodum mense Februario, id., i. e. when February was almost at an end. IV. In affirmative replies, *Yes, certainly, by all means*; C. bellan' videtur specie mulier? N. admodum, Plaut. V. Also, in later writers, *Entirely, completely, throughout, without exception*; Salvan.

ADMŌNIO, ivi, itum, ire. (ad and menia) *To besiege*; oppidum, Plaut.: fig., aliquid fallacias, id., to use artifices in order to gain over a person.

ADMŌLOR, ōtus sum, iri. I. Intrans. *To take great pains*; Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6. II. Trans. *To put or lay to*; manus rei, Plaut.: Apul.: a meride velut de industria rupes præaltas admolita natura est, Curt.

ADMŌNŌ, ui, itum, ēre. I. *To admonish, remind one of a thing*; aliquid alicujus rei, Sall.: Liv.: æris alicui, Cic., to remind one of a debt, to dun: de re, Cic.: also, with an accusative of the thing; rem, Sall.: admoneri quidpiam, Cic.: multa admoneri, id., of many things.

II. *To advise*; i. e. to exhort, urge on, prompt, warn, suggest. 1. With ad; Cic. 2. With ut; Tac.: also, with a conjunctive without ut; Nep. Phoc. 1. 3. With an infinitive; Virg. Plin. 4. With a gerund; excedendum, Tac. 5. With quo, for ut; Hirt. 6. With an accusative; illud me admones, ne, &c., Cic. 7. With ne; see above: hence, equos, to urge on, Virg.

ADMŌNŌTOR, ōnis, f. (admoneo) I. *A reminding one of any thing*; officii, Cic.: debitoris, and without debitoris, Pand., a dunning: also, fig., morbi, Plin., a slight sensation of a disease with which one has been afflicted.

II. *An advising, admonishing, warning*; Cic. ad Div. 1, 1: also, *chastisement, castigation*; Pand.: or, *blame, censure*; Quint. 2, 6, 3.

ADMŌNŌTOR, ōris, m. (admoneo) I. *He who admonishes*; Cic. Topic. 1: also, *he who reminds of a debt, a dun*; Cic. ad Div. 9, 8. II. *He who encourages or urges on*; operum, Ov.

ADMŌNŌTŌRIUM, i, n. (admonitor) *An admonition*; Justin.

ADMŌNŌTRIX, icis, f. (admonitor) *She who admonishes*; Plaut.

ADMŌNŌTUM, i, n. (admoneo) *An admonition, warning*; Cic.

ADMŌNŌTUS, a, um. See ADMONEO.

ADMŌNŌTUS, us, m. (admoneo) I. *A reminding of any thing*; Cic.: Ov. II. *Encouragement, exhortation*; Cic.: Nep.

AD-MORDEŌ, di, sum, 2. *To bite at a thing, gnaw, gnaw at*; Prop.: hence, fig., aliquid, Plaut., to nibble at any one, i. e. to endeavour to get something from him.

ADMORSUS, a, um. (part. of admordeo) *Bitten*; brachia admorsa colubris, bitten by, Propert. 3, 9, 53: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, the scar marked on the bitten stem, Virg. Georg. 2, 379.

ADMORSUS, us, m. (admordeo) *A biting, nibbling, gnawing*; Symmach.

ADMŌTIO, ōnis, f. (admoveo) *A moving or bringing to or in contact with*; admotione digitorum, by the application of, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

ADMŌTUS, a, um. See ADMOVEO.

AD-MŌVĒO, mŏvi, mŏtum, 2. I. *To move or bring to or in contact with*; to apply; arietem muro, Curt.

II. *To bring or carry to a place, to lead or conduct to a place*; exercitum, Liv.: exercitum propius urbem, Cic.; or, ad urbem, Liv.: also, without ad; e. g. exercitum Ariminum, id. 28, 46: equos equitibus, id.: scalas manibus, Tac.: cibum ad os, Plin.: oscula, i. e. to kiss, Ov.: hence, fig., orationem animis, Cic., to cause it to be felt:

orationem ad sensus inflammandos, id., to dispose it in such a manner: diem leti, Curt., i. e. to kill one's self: gressum, Stat., i. e. accedere: aliquem alicui propius, Vell., to bring into closer friendship: advomere in convivium, to admit to an entertainment, Suet.: contubernio, to admit to one's intimate acquaintance, id.: stimulos alicui, Cic., i. e. to use: admotus supremis, Tac., near death: also, gen., to use, apply; orationem ad aliquem, Cic.: vim, Cels.: preces, Ov.: manum or manus, Cic.: Ov.: Suet., to put the hand to any thing: also, to direct or turn to; vultum ad auditores, Auct. ad Her.
 III. To hold or stretch forth; aures, Cic.: fasciculum ad nares, id.: mentem ad voces, id.: ignem, id., to bring or apply to.
 IV. To help one to a thing; e. g. to the regal dignity, Liv.
 V. To occasion any thing in any one, to excite in him; terrorem, id.: desiderium, Curt. N. B. Admoram, admorim, &c. for advomeram, advomerim, Virg.: Ov.

AD-MŪGIO, ū, Itum, ĩre. To low to or after; alicui, Ov.
 AD-MURMURATIO, ōnis, f. A murmuring at any thing, with approbation or disapprobation; Cic.

AD-MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To murmur at any thing, with approbation or disapprobation; Cic.

AD-MŪTĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. To clip, make shorter; hence, to shave or cut; usque ad cutem, Plaut., i. e. to cheat out of a great sum of money.

AD-NASCOR, SE AGNASCOR.

ADNĒTO, a, um. See AGNASCOR.

AD-NĒGO, āre. e. g. pecunia adnegata, Pand. 12. 3, 3, i. e. abnegata; but some add. have abnegata.

AD-NĒPOS, ōtis, m. i. e. filius abnepotis vel abnepotis. A grandson of a great-grandchild; Pand.

AD-NEPTIS, is, f. A granddaughter of a great-grandchild; Pand.

ADNOMEN, ADNOMINATIO, ADNOSCO. See AGN.

ADNŌTES, a, um. i. q. Notus; Suet.

ADN. For all other words in Adn, not found here, look in ANN.

AD-OBŪRO, ūi, ūtum, ĩre. To cover with earth; Colum.

AD-ŪLEO, ēvi and ūi, ūtum, ĩre. I. Intrans. To emit a scent, to smell; unde hic unguenda adolent? Plaut. II. Trans. To cause to emit a smell; hence, to light, to set on fire; especially as a verbum sacram, of setting fire to sacrifices, incense, &c.: verbasque adole pingues et mascula tura, Virg.: viscera tauri flammis, Ov. Also, per hypallagm, adolent altaria flammis, Lucr., i. e. dona in altariis: adolent altaria tædis, Virg.: flammis adolere Penates, id., to keep up a large fire on the hearth, round which stood the household gods. Thus also, with Tacitus, who is fond of imitating the poet; cruroe captivo adolere aras, Tac. Ann. 14, 30, i. e. to sprinkle the altars with the blood of the slain: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, Tac. Hist. 2, 3, i. e. prayers and a pure fire are the offerings made upon the altars. It more rarely has the common signification, to consume by burning; stipulas, Ov.

ADOLESCENS, tis. I. Part. of adoleo; see ADOLESCO. II. Adj. Young; homo, Cic.: filia, id.: adulescentior academia, id. III. Subst. Adulescens. A youth, young man from thirteen to thirty years of age and upwards; Cic.: Liv.: also, gen. fem., a young woman; Ter.

ADOLESCENTIA, æ, f. (adulescens) I. Youth, i. e. the age of a man from about thirteen to twenty, and, perhaps, to thirty years and above; Cic.: the term is as indefinite as the corresponding word in English: ab adulescentia, Cic., from youth. II. Youth, i. e. young persons; Cic.

ADOLESCENTIOR, āri. To act or behave as a youth; Varr.

ADOLESCENTŪLA, æ, f. (adulescentulus) A young woman from thirteen to twenty years of age, and, perhaps, more; Ter.

ADOLESCENTŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of adulescens) A youth from about thirteen to twenty years of age, and, perhaps, more; Cic.: ab adulescentulo, from youth, id.

AD-ŪLESCO, ōlēvi, ūtum, ĩre. I. To grow up or grow, of persons; Cic.: ad eam ætatem, Plaut.: in tria cubita, Plin.: ubi primum adolevit, as soon as he attained the age of manhood, Sall. Jug. 6.; ingenium brevivolavit, came to maturity, id. 63: adulescent celeriter delphini, grow to their just size, Plin. 9, 8; ac dum prima novis adolevit frondibus ætas, when the vines begin to put forth their leaves, Virg. Georg. 2, 362: of animals; Plin.: of corn; Cic.: hence, fig., to grow, increase, become greater; adulescit cupiditas, Cic.: ver, Tac. Hence the participles, I. Adulescens, Growing, increasing; luna, Gell. 2. Adultus, a, um, Grown up, adult; Justin.: adultos educunt fœtus, bring to maturity the young, Virg. Georg. 4, 162: Parthis nondum adultus, not having attained their full strength, Tac. Hist. 5, 8: adulta seges, ripe, Sen. CEd. 49: robur adultum, full, confirmed, Lucr. 2, 1130: adulta pestis republicæ, confirmed, strong, Cic. Cat. 1, 12; adulta eloquentia, complete, Tac.: urbs, flourishing, Cic.: nox, midnight, Tac.: æstas, midsummer, id.: adultus sol, meridian, Sen. II. To be set on fire, to burn; adulescent ignibus aræ, Virg. Georg. 4, 379. Cf. ADOLEO. N. B. Some write adulesco, for adol.

ADŪLO, āre, for adoro, Ter.

AD-ŪPĒRIO, erui, erutum, 4. To cover; caput, L. in: also, to close; fores, Suet.: lumina adoperta somno, closed, shut; Ov. Met. 1, 714.

AD-ŪPINOR, āri. i. q. Opinor; Lucr.

ADŪPŪTĪCIUS, or ADŪPŪTITICIUS, a, um. (adopto) Adopted as a child; Plaut.

ADŪPŪTĪO, ōnis, f. i. q. Adoptio; Gell.

ADŪPŪTĪTOR, ōris, m. (adopto) He who adopts or receives as a child; Gell.

ADŪPTIO, ōnis, f. (adopto) I. An adopting as a child one who was yet under paternal authority; as arrogatio denotes the adopting of one who was his own master, Cic. The former was done by the authority of the prætor, the latter by the people. II. Fig. Of engraving; Plin.

ADŪPTIVUS, a, um. (adopto) I. Acquired by adoption; sacra, Cic. II. Made or become by adoption; filius, Suet.

AD-ŪPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To accept or choose for any purpose; sibi aliquem patronum, Cic.: or defensorem, id.: sibi nomen, Mart.: hence, pro filio, Plaut.: or filium, Cic.: or simply, adoptare, id.: Nep., to adopt or receive as a son one who is still under parental authority. (See ADŪPTIO.) Also, in familiam, Suet.: also, aliquem ab aliquo, Cic., to adopt one from another: also, to adopt as grandson; Pand.: hence, fig., 1. Of the engraving of trees; fac (ut) ramus ramum adoptet, that the branch of one tree be grafted on that of another, Ov. Rem. Am. 195. 2. Se alicui, Plin., To make one's self over to another, to connect one's self or associate with another. 3. Aliquid, To name a thing from one's self; qu. to adopt it; Plin.; for adopted persons took the name of those who adopted them. II. To wish; adoptatissimus, Cic. ad Div. 16, 21; but here ed. Ern. has optatis.

ADŪR, ōris, n. A kind of corn, probably spelt (Triticum Spelta, L.); Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 89.

ADŪRĀBĪLIS, e. (adoro) Worthy of adoration or worship; Apul. Met.

ADŪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (adoro) A reverential worshipping, adoration; Apul.

ADŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. i. e. qui adorat, Tert.

AD-ŪRDĪNO, āre. i. q. Ordino; Apic.

AD-ŪRDĪOR, orsus, sum, ĩri. To begin; Gell.

ADŪRĒA, æ, f. (ador) I. Corn, considered as a present or reward; Plin. 18, 19. In ancient times, corn used to be given as an honorary reward to meritorious generals and soldiers; hence, II. A reward of courage; Apul. III. Acquired honour or glory; especially, military honour; Plaut.: Plin. IV. Conquest, victory; Hor.

ADŪRĒUS, a, um. i. e. constans ex adore, vel eo pertinet; e. g. I. Far adorem, Varr., i. q. adur; called also simply adorem, Colum. 2. Falces adoreæ, i. e. secundo adori aptæ; Varr.

ADŪRIO, for adorior, Varr.

AD-ŪRIOR, ortus sum, ĩri. I. To go to or towards; hominem, Ter. II. To attack, assault; aliquem, Cic.

III. To apply one's self to any thing, to undertake; rem, Cic.: also, with an infinitive; id.

ADŪRNĀTE, adv. With ornament, elegantly; Suet.

AD-ŪRNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fit out, provide with necessities, furnish, equip, provide; naves, Cæs.: nuptias, Plaut.: accusationem, Cic.: also with ut: e. g. adornant ut lavet, Ter., i. e. make preparations: with an inf.; injicere, &c., Plaut., i. e. to be about to: adornare bellum, to make preparations for war, Liv.: fugam, to prepare for flight, Ter.: tragulam injicere, to make ready to hurl, Plaut. II. To adorn or grace with any thing; aliquem veste, Liv. 1, 20.

AD-ŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To speak to any one, to address one; populum, Apul. II. Especially, in religious matters, To call upon, adore, supplicate; Junonis numen prece adora, Virg.: deo: ita adoravi, Liv. 7, 40, pray thus to the gods: also, aliquid, to pray for any thing; pacem deum, Liv. III. To show a ceremonious respect to any one, by throwing one's self with the face to the ground; Vitellius primus C. Cæsarem adorare ut deum instituit, Suet.: exsilium gaudio cœlumque adoravit, id. IV. Gen. To reverence, to acknowledge with thankfulness; curam prisorum, Plin.

ADŪRSUS, a, um. See ADORIOR.

ADŪRTUS, a, um. See ADORIOR.

AD-ŪSCŪLOR, āri. To kiss; Dict. Cret.

ADP. For all words which begin thus, look under APP.

ADŪQUESCO, ADŪQUIRO, ADŪQUISITIO. See ACQU.

ADR. For all words in Adr, not found here, look under ARR.

ADRACHNE, es, f. (ἀδράχνη) The wild arbuté, or strawberry tree (Arbutus Andrachne, L.); Plin. 13, 40.

AD-RĀDO, sī, sum, ĩre. I. To shave or scrape at any thing; arborem, Colum.: cacumen, Plin.: utriusque in obliquum latere contrario adraso, having the opposite sides of both cut aslant, Plin. 17, 15, §25. II. To shave; homo adrasus, Hor.

AD-REMIGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To row to; Flor.

AD-RŪRO, āre. To besprinkle, bedew; Marc. Emp.

ADSECLA, ADSECTATIO. See ASECLA, ASSECTATIO. And all words in Ads., see under Ass., except such as begin with Adsp. and Adst.

ADSP., ADST. See under ASP., AST.

ADSUM. See ASSUM.

ADT. All words beginning thus, see under ATT.

ADFLÄBLIS, e. (adulor) *Flattering*; sermo, Ammian.

ADFLANS, tis. I. Part. of adulor; see ADULOR.

II. Adj. *Flattering*; quid adulantis? Tert.

ADFLÄTIO, ðnis. f. (adulor) I. *Flattery, adulation*; Cic.: fig., *fawning, blandishment*; e. g. of dogs, id.: of doves at the time of pairing, Plin.: also, of persons towards animals, Colum. II. *Submissive reverence with prostration of body, adoration*; Liv.

ADFLÄTOR, ðris. m. (adulor) *A flatterer*; Auct. ad Her. ADFLÄTORIE. adv. *Flatteringly, in a flattering manner*; Augustin.

ADFLÄTORIUS, a, um. (adulor) *Of, belonging, or proper to a flatterer, adulatory*; Tac.

ADFLÄTRIX, icis. f. (adulor) *A female flatterer*; Treb. Poll.

ADULESCENS, ADULESCENTIA. i. q. Adolescens, adolescentia.

ADULO, ävi, ätum, äre. i. q. Adulor. *To flatter*. I. Of persons; nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. II. Of animals, e. g. of dogs, *To fawn*; Lucr.: thus also, of the eagle that devoured the liver of Prometheus; tum sublime avolans pinnata cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, e poeta, i. e. strokes. III. Of rivers; *To wet, touch upon, graze upon*; Avien. Desc. Orb. 338.

ADULOR, ätus sum, äri. I. *To flatter, caress, fawn upon*; 1. Of persons; aliquem, Cic.: Liv.: alicui, Nep.: Liv. 2. Of animals; canes furem quoque adulantur, Colum. II. *To do reverence, with prostration of the body*; Liv.: aliquem, Val. Max.

ADULTER, a, um. (allied to adulor; Festus says from ad and alter) I. *Adulterous*; virgo, Ov.: Lacæna, Hor.: crines, id., adulterous hair, i. e. the hair of an adulterer; hence, Adulter and Adultera, subst. q. v. II. *False, spurious, counterfeit*; clavis, Ov.: minium, Plin. III. *Spilled, damaged*; Prudent.

ADULTER, eri. m. I. *An adulterer*; a lover, paramour, gallant; Cic.: Ovid.: Hor. II. *One who counterfeits or debases*; monetæ, Cod. Just.

ADULTËRA, æ. f. (from adulter) *An adulteress, harlot*; a mistress, coquette; Ov.

ADULTËRATIO, ðnis. f. (adultero) *Adulteration, the corrupting of any thing*; Plin.

ADULTËRÄTOR, ðris. f. (adultero) *He who debases*; Pand. ADULTËRINUS, a, um. (adulter) I. *Of base or illegitimate birth*; sanguis, Plin. II. *Spurious, false, counterfeit, forged*; nummus, Cic.: clavis, Sall.: signum, Cic.

ADULTËRIUM, i. n. (adulter) I. *Adultery*; Cic.: and also of animals; Plin.: and of trees, i. e. an engraving.

II. Gen. *Whoredom*; Quint. III. *An adulteration or debasement of a thing*; mercis, Plin.: adulteria naturæ adulterare, id., to adulterate still more that which is already adulterated.

ADULTËRO, ävi, ätum, äre. (adulter) I. Intrans. *To have illicit intercourse with a person, whether married or unmarried, to commit whoredom or adultery*; Cic.: cum adolescente, Justin. II. Trans. I. *To lead or induce to commit adultery*; matronas, Suet.: adulterata equitis uxor, id.: also of animals; adulteretur et columba milvo, Hor. 2. *To corrupt, falsify*; jus, Cic.: gemmas, Plin.

ADULTUS, a, um. part. of adoleo; see ADOLEO.

ADULTUS, a, um. Part. of adolesco; it is often used as an adjective. See ADOLESCO.

ADUMBRÄTUM. adv. *In draught or sketch*; and so, not perfectly, slightly; Lucr.

ADUMBRÄTIO, ðnis. f. (adumbro) I. *A sketch or imperfect delineation of a thing, a rough sketch*; Cic.: Vitr. II. *Appearance, pretence*; Val. Max.

AD-UMBRO, ävi, ätum, äre. I. *To cast a shadow on or over any thing, to shade*; vineas tegetibus, Colum.

II. In painting. *To represent imperfectly by colours, to sketch out*; Quint.: hence, fig. III. *To delineate, sketch out, i. e. 1. To imitate imperfectly or indistinctly, to shadow out*; Cic.: hence, Adumbratus, a, um, *That is not fully portrayed, but still imperfect and incomplete*; imago, id. 2. *To sketch out or imperfectly describe by speaking*; fictos luctus, Cic. Orat. 2, 47. 3. *To sketch out in thought, i. e. to feign, invent*; Cic. Dom. 30. hence, Adumbratus, a, um, *That exists only in thought, feigned, pretended*; vir, dil, Cic.: lætitia, Tac.

ADUNÄTIO, ðnis. f. (aduno) *A making into one, a joining, uniting*; Cypr.

ADUNÄTAS, ätis. f. (aduncus) e. g. rostri, the curved or hooked form of the beak; Cic.

ADUNCUS, a, um. (ad and uncus) *Turned or bent inwards, hooked*; nasus, Ter.: i. e. aquiline: unguis, Cic.: cornua aliis adunca, aliis redunca, some animals have horns bending inwards, others outwards, Plin. 11, 37, § 45: naso adunco aliquid suspendere, to turn up the nose at, to scorn, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5.

ADUNO, ävi, ätum, äre. (ad and unus) *To make into one, unite, join*; Justin. 2, 12.

AD-URGEO (ad-urgueo), ère. I. *To press at or upon*;

dentem digito, Cels. II. Fig. *To chase, pursue*; Hor.

AD-UNO, ussi, ustum, ère. I. *To burn*; aduruntur,

Cic., suffer themselves to be burnt: adusta loca (corporeis), Cels., burns; hence, 1. *To burn or scorch*; as, food,

Ter. 2. *To singe, singe off*; capillum, Cic. 3. *To inflame, gail*; as, the thigh in riding, Plin. II. Of cold;

Virg.: Ov., i. e. to nip, pinch. III. *To inflame, of love, i. e. to disturb, disquiet*; Venus te adurit non erubescens ignibus, Hor., kindles in you flames not to be

blushed at.

AD-USQUE, for usque ad, Virg.

ADUSTIO, ðnis. f. (aduro) *A burning, scorching*; Plin.:

also, *An inflammation in the body*, id.: also, in trees and

vines, id.

ADUSTUS, a, um. I. Part. of aduro; see ADURO.

II. Adj. *Brown, of a dark brown, as if very much sunburnt*; color adustus, Plin.: adustior color, more

sunburnt; Liv.

AD-UTOR, usus sum, üti. *To consume*; omnem causam, Cato.

ADVECTICUS or ADVECTITIUS, a, um. (adveho) *Foreign*;

Sall.

ADVECTIO, ðnis. f. (adveho) *Conveyance*; famem longæ

advectionis, hunger occasioned by a long journey, Plin.

9, 54, § 79.

ADVECTITUS, a, um. See ADVECTICIUS.

ADVECTO, äre. (adveho) *To carry or convey to a place*;

Tac.

ADVECTOR, ðris. m. (adveho) *He that brings any thing*

to a place; Apul.

ADVECTUS, a, um. See ADVEHO.

ADVECTUS, us. m. i. q. Advectio; Tac.

AD-VËRO, xi, ctum. 3. *To bring or carry to or towards,*

in carriages, ships, &c.; Cic.: hence advehi (cisio, or

nave), to sail to any place, Cic.: also, on the back; humero

Learchum advehit, Val. Fl. 3, 69, i. e. carries on his

shoulder: hence, equo advehi, to ride to a place, Cic.:

also of other things; unda advehit rates, Ov.: hence,

advecta classis, Virg. N. B. Advexe, for advexisse, Plaut.:

advexti, for advexit, id.

AD-VËRO, ère. *To cover*; Virg.

ADVËNA, æ. c. (advenio) I. *A stranger, a foreigner*;

strange, foreign. 1. Of persons; advena quidam, Cic.:

anus, Ter.: exercitus, Virg.: pellex, Ov. 2. Of animals;

volucres advenæ, Varr. 3. Of things without life; Tiberis,

Ov. II. Fig. *A stranger, i. e. one who is ignorant or*

inexperienced in any thing; in sua patria, Cic.: belli,

Stat.

AD-VËNEROR, ätus sum, äri. i. q. Venero. *To worship,*

venerate; Varr.: Sil.

AD-VËNTO, ëni, entum. 4. *To come to or at, to arrive*

(at a place). 1. Of persons; Ter.: Cic.: ad forum,

Plaut.: in provinciam, Cic.: Delphos, id.: urbem, Virg.

II. Of time; dies adventit, Sall.: hora, Tac. III.

Of other things; morbi adventientes, Cic.: literæ adve-

nerere, Suet.: navis adveniat, Ov.

ADVENTICIUS (ADVENTITIUS), a, um. (advenio) I.

That comes to us from abroad, foreign, strange; tepor,

copiæ, doctrina, Cic.: pecunia, Cic. At. 1, 19., i. e. that

arises from new impost, as Cicero himself explains it;

in Cic. Rab. 17, it denotes money that is not derived from

a paternal inheritance. II. *Accidental, extraordinary*;

fructus, Liv.: casus, Pand. III. *Cæna adventitia, an*

entertainment given to any one on his arrival from a

foreign land; Suet.

ADVENTO, ävi, ätum, äre. (advenio) *To approach, to*

be near at hand; of persons, Cic.: also of other things;

adventat tempus, senectus, mors, id.: adventante urbi

clade, Liv.

ADVENTOR, ðris. m. (advenio) *He that comes to us, a*

guest, visitor; Plaut.

ADVENTORIUS, a, um. (adventor) e. g. cæna, an enter-

tainment given to one on his arrival from a foreign

country; Mart.

ADVENTUS, us. m. (advenio) *An arrival*; of persons,

Cic.: and of things; solis, Plin.: malorum, Cic.: ima-

ginum in animos, id.

AD-VERBËRO, ère. *To strike against a thing*; or simply,

to strike; Stat.

ADVERBÄLITER. adv. *After the manner of an adverb,*

adverbially; Charis.

ADVERBIUM, i. n. (ad and verbum) In grammar, *A*

adverb; Quint.

AD-VËREOR, eri. i. q. Vereor; Acc.

AD-VERRO, ère. *To brush to or towards (with a broom)*;

fig., to roll on; Stat.

ADVERSÄRIUS, a, um. (adversus) *Opposite, turned to-*

wards, with the face or front towards, fronting. I. Not

in a hostile manner; Adversaria (sc. scripta), *A book in*

which one puts down suddenly and cursorily any thing

which occurs to him, and which he desires not to forget;

a note-book, commonplace-book, memorandum-book, &c.;

Cic. II. In a hostile manner; and so, *Opposing, resist-*

ing, confronting, opposite, contrary; dux, Cic.: factio,

Nep.: hence, subst. 1. *Adversarius, An adversary, oppo-*

nent, enemy, in war or in a court of justice; Cic.: also,

one who bids against another at an auction; id. 2. Adversaria, A female enemy, opponent, adversary; Cic.: hence, Adversarius, a, um, That is brought forward by an adversary; adversaria evertere, id.

ADVERSATIO, ōnis. f. (adversor) An opposing, opposition; Tert.

ADVERSATIVUS, a, um. (adversor) Of or concerning something contrary or different, adversative; conjunctions, Priscian.

ADVERSATOR, ōris. m. (adversor) He who opposes, Apul.

ADVERSATRIX (Advers.), icis. f. (adversator) She who opposes, a female opponent; Plaut.: Ter.

ADVERSE, adv. Oppositely, contrarily; hence, contradictorily; Gell.

ADVERSO, ōnis. f. (adverto) A directing towards; animi, the attending to or studying of a thing, Cic.

ADVERSITAS, ātis. f. (adversus) Contrariety; hence, antipathy, natural aversion; Plin.: Adversity; Cassiod.

ADVERSOR (Advers.), ōris. m. (adversum itor) One that goes to meet his master in order to conduct him home; Plaut.

ADVERSO (Adversor), āvi, ātum, āre. (adverto) To give attention. Plaut.

ADVERSOR (Advers.), ātus sum, āri. (adversus) To be contrary or against, to oppose; alicui, Ter.: Cic.: also, aliquem, Tac.

ADVERSUS, a, um. I. Part. of adverto; see ADVERTO. II. Adj. That is turned towards us, especially with the face or fore-part, over against, in front of, facing; sol, Cic.: lectus adversus; Propert.: see LECTUS; hence, 1. Front, in the front; vulnus, Cic. i. e. in the breast: corpore adverso, id., in front, on the breast: dentes adversi, the front teeth, id. 2. Contrary, opposite to; alicui, Ter.: Adversum, subst., The opposite part or quarter; ventus tenet adversum, blows quite contrary, Nep. Also, Adverse, disaffected, hostile, contrary; voluntas, valetudo, Liv.: mens, Cic.: nox, Cæs.: adversus, Plin.: venti adversissimi, Cæs.: casus, Nep., misfortune: thus also, res adverse, Cic., adversity: Adversum, subst., Misfortune, adversity, calamity; Nep. Dat. 5. 3. Adverso flumine, Liv., up or against the stream: thus also, adverso fune subire, Plin., to climb up a rope; and again, adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, Tac. Hence, Adversa, 1. Calamities, misfortunes, mishaps, Ter.: Tac. 2. Things opposed to each other, opposites, contraries; Cic.: ex adverso, over against, opposite; Liv.: in adversum, on the other side, Colum.

ADVERSUS (Advers.), or ADVERSUM (Advers.), prop. part. of adverto. Hence, I. Præpos. Against, over against, opposite to; Lerina adversum Antipolim, Plin. 3. 5: adversus clivum, Plaut.: adversus colles, Cæs.: adversus aliquem loqui, Ter., i. e. to one: hence, 1. Towards, to (erga); officia adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis, Cic. Off. 1, 11: te adversum me omnia audere, gratum est, for me, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: justitia adversum deos, Cic. 2. Against, i. e. contrary to; adversum leges, id. II. Adv. Against. 1. In a friendly sense; hence iri adversum, to go to meet him, Plaut. 2. In an unfriendly sense, arma ferre adversus, Nep. N. B. 1. Exadversus (um) is used in the same sense. 2. The preposition is sometimes put after the word which it governs; Sylla profigatis livi, quos adversum ierat, Sall. Jug. 101: mirum quin te adversum dicat, it is a wonder if he does not contradict you, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 118: jusjurandum verum te adversum dedi, to you, or, before you, id. 3, 2, 53.

ADVERTO (Advorto), ti, sum, ěre. I. To turn or direct to or towards; se in plateam, Ter.: classem in portum, Liv.: proras terre, Virg.: puppim Colchos, Ov.: navem Brundisium, Gell.: also simply, advertere, sc. navem, Sil. 1, 288; or, adverti, Virg. Ēn. 5, 34, to sail to or towards, or, to land: mentem huc, Virg.: thus also, animum, i. e. to turn the thoughts to, think upon or observe, remark, give attention to, advert to, Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: thus also, animos ad rem, Lucr.: animum rebus, Tac.: also with an acc.; illud, Cic.: id, Ter.: for this we also find simply, advertere, Ter.: Virg.: Plin.: Tac.: hence, advertere in aliquem, to punish (for animadvertere); Tac. An. 5, 9. II. To attract the attention of; advertent ea res Sabinos, Liv.

AD-VEŖĖRASCIT, āvit, ěre. It grows late, it is towards evening; Cic.

AD-VIGILO, āvi, ātum, āre. To watch by any thing, be watchful over. I. Prop.; ad rem, Cic.: nepoti, Tibull.

II. Fig. To be watchful over, to bestow attention on; Ter.

AD-VIVO, ixi, ictum, ěre. i. q. Vivo. To live; Stat.

ADVOCATA, æ. f. (advocatus) A female assistant or helper; Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.

ADVOCATIO, ōnis. f. (advoco) Prop. A calling in; hence, I. In Roman jurisprudence, Assistance given in a court of justice; Cic. Fam. 7, 10: illic me in advocatorem rogavi, desired me to attend the hearing of his cause, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. II. Persons called together for the purpose of assisting a person brought to the bar, counsel, advocates, or, the assembly of such persons; Cic. Quint. 14:

Liv. 3, 47. III. Permission to call in legal assistants; and so, a postponing of a trial; binas advocaciones postulare, to demand double of the usual time for putting in one's plea, Cic. Fam. 7, 11: hence, any delay, respite, interval; Sen. IV. A management or pleading of a cause in a court of justice, a pleading at the bar; Cic.: Plin. Ep. V. Consolation; Tert.

ADVOCATOR, ōris. m. (advoco) An assistant, advocate; conjunctions, Tert.

ADVOCATUS, a, um. See Advoco.

ADVOCATUS, i. m. (advoco) I. Any one who is called upon for help in a contest, an assistant, helper; Ter.: Cic.: fig., adhibet oculos advocatos, Cic., i. e. as helps.

II. One that assists another in a court of justice, an advocate; Cic. In the time of Cicero, he was different from the person who conducted the suit (patronus) and made the speech, although in later times this person likewise is called advocatus, Quint. 5, 6, 6. III. In later times, A counsel, pleader; Quint.

AD-VOCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To call to a place, to call in; populum in concionem, Liv.: also, concionem, Cic., to call the people to an assembly; also, ad concionem, without populum or plebem, Liv.: hence, fig., animum ad se ipsum, Cic., i. e. to call home the thoughts: advocari ægro, to be called in as a physician to a patient, Ov. Rem. Am. 110: especially, to call in any one to assist with his counsel and presence, to call in to aid; Cic.: also fig., arma, Virg.: vires, Sen.: especially in a legal process, to call in one's friends to assist as advocates in court, or as witnesses, or in some other way to render aid by their presence; Cic. II. To plead or conduct a cause; Sen. III. To seek for, or to get, a respite or delay; and so, to delay; Plin. Ep. 5, 8. IV. To console; Tert.

ADVOLATUS, us. m. (advolo) A flying to or towards; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.

AD-VOLITO, āre. To fly to or towards, to flutter towards, especially as a frequentative; Plin.

AD-VOLO, āvi, ātum, āre. To fly to or towards. I. Prop. As birds, &c.; Cic. II. Fig. i. e. To come quickly to, to hasten to; as of persons; id.: of things; fama, Virg.: εὐδωλον ad pectus advocat, Cic. ad Div. 15, 16. It is found with ad, in a dat. and an acc.

AD-VOLVO, vi, ūtum. 3. I. To roll to or towards; Virg.: Plin. II. Se advolvere, and advolvi, of suppliants, To fall down at; genibus alicuius, Liv.: Vell.: also, genua, Tac.

ADVERSUM, ADVORSUS, ADVORTO. See ADVERSUM, ADVORSUS, ADVORTO.

ADYTUM, i. n. (ἄδυτον) A place not to be trodden on; a holy or consecrated place in a temple; Virg.: also, a tomb, grave; id.: Lucan.: ex adyto cordis, Lucr., i. e. from the inmost soul.

ÆCASTOR, ÆCĖRE, ÆCĖRE. See ÆCASTOR, ÆCĖRE.

ÆDEPOL. Sce ÆDEPOL.

ÆDES, or ÆDIS, is. f. A building which consists of one room or apartment. I. For deities; a temple, church, chapel; Cic.: Liv.: also ædes sacra, Cic.: ædes sacras, id. II. For men; A house, dwelling, habitation; Plaut.: but in this use the plural ædes is more common, since a house consists of several rooms or apartments; Cic.: regię ædes, a palace, id.: hence also, ædes domi, a chamber, room, apartment, Plaut.: stabat ad fores ædis ejus in qua rex vescebat, i. e. his dining-room, Curt. 8, 6, 13: in qua rex vescebat, his bed-chamber, id. 3. III. Fig., of the cells of bees; Virg. IV. Ædes aurata, Suet., a building or stage on which the corpse of Cæsar was exhibited.

ÆDIFICIA, æ. f. (dimin. of ædes) A small building. I. For deities; A niche or shrine, for the statue of the deity; Plin.: also, a small temple or chapel; Cic.: Liv. II. For men; A small house, dwelling, or habitation; usually only in the plural, as, ædes, Ter.: Cic. The singular, for, a room, chamber, occurs in Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 21.

ÆDIFICATIO, ōnis. f. (ædifico) I. The act of building; Cic. II. A building; Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23: also, a collection of buildings; Cic.

ÆDIFICATIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of ædificatio) A small building; Cic.

ÆDIFICATOR, ōris. m. (ædifico) I. A builder; especially, one who takes pleasure in building; Nep. II. Mundi, Cic., architect.

ÆDIFICIUM, i. n. (ædifico) A building, house, mansion; Cic.: also, a separate court; vicis ædificiisque incensis, Cæs.

ÆDIFICIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ædes and facio) I. Intrans. To build, i. e. to erect buildings; Cic. II. Trans. 1. To build, raise, erect, construct, fabricate; domum, urbem, porticum, navem, carcerem, villam, hortos, Cic.: mundum, i. e. to create, id.: insulam, Pand., i. e. to build upon, erect buildings upon. 2. Fig. Remp., Cic., for constitute: caput, Juv., said of a high head-dress. N. B. Ædificare refers especially to the work of a carpenter (in the same manner as struere to that of a mason).

ÆDIFICIUS, a, um. See ÆDILITIUS.

ÆDILIS, is. m. (ædes) An ædile. I. A magistrate in Rome who had the superintendance of public and other

buildings, with the regulation of the police and the public shows. Originally there were but two ædiles, namely, the Ædiles plebis: afterwards two more were added, the Ædiles curules, who ranked above the others, and next to the prætors: lastly, Augustus created two Ædiles cæreales. When ancient writers speak of ædiles, they generally mean the curules. The age for this office was thirty-eight. II. The chief magistrate in many municipal towns; as it were, mayor, bailiff; Cic.

ÆDILITAS, Ætis. f. The *aduleship office of an ædile*; Cic.

ÆDILITIUS, or ÆDILICIUS, a, um. (ædilis) *Of, belonging to, or concerning an ædile or ædiles*; vectigal ædilitiorum, sc. ludorum, a tax levied on the provinces to defray the expense of the games exhibited by the ædiles, Cic. Q. Fr. l. 1, 9. This tax was prohibited sometimes by decrees of the senate, but in vain, Liv. 40, 44. Hence, vir ædilitius, or, simply, ædilitius, Cic., i. e. that has been ædile.

Ædis, is. See ÆDES.

ÆDIRTUS (ÆDIRTUMUS), i. m. The older form of æditus; Cic.

ÆDITUS, æ, f. A female keeper of a temple, or sacristan; Tert.

ÆDITUS, tis. i. q. Æditus; Lucr.

ÆDIRTUS, i. m. (ædes and tuor) A sacristan, one that opens and shuts the gates of a temple, and conducts strangers over it; Cic.: hence, fig., a panygyrist; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230.

ÆDONUS (trisyll.), ðnis. f. (ἄδων) The nightingale; Sen.; hence, ædonius, a, um. *Of or belonging to the nightingale*; vox, Auct. Carm. in Pis., i. e. vox ædonis.

ÆGEBUS, gra, grum. I. Sick, ill-disposed. I. In body; Sick, ill; graviter ægrem esse, Cic.: homines ægri gravi morbo, id.; æger pedibus, Sall.: vulneribus, Nep.: genua ægra, Virg., i. e. feeble: ægra valetudo, Cic.: also with a gen.; æger corporis Apul.; also subst., A sick person; Cic.: also fig., weak, infirm, calamitous; pars reip. id.: anhelitus a difficulty of breathing, Virg. Æn. 5, 432: ægra seges, sickly, blighted, Virg. Georg. 3, 142. 2. In mind; i. e. Troubled, sorrowful, low-spirited, sad; animus, Sall.: æger amore, Liv.: also with a gen.; æger animi, id.: consilii, Stat., i. e. undetermined, unresolved; hence, Ægrem, subst., Pain, grief; Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 11: Lucr. 5, 172. II. Disagreeable. I. Exciting dislike; Plaut. 2. Betraying dislike; ægris oculis, Tac.

ÆGILIPRIUM, i. n. (αἰγιλῶπιον) A fistula in the corner of the eye; Plin.: called also Æpilopa, æ. and Ægilops.

ÆGILOPS, ðpis. m. (αἰγίλωψ) I. i. q. ægilopium; Cels.: II. A kind of oak producing eatable acorns; Plin. (Quercus Ægilops, L.) III. A weed which grows among barley; id. (Ægilops ovata, L.); supposed by some to be darnel. IV. A kind of bulbous plant; Plin. 9, 5, § 30.

ÆGIS, idis. f. (αἰγίς) Prop. A goat's skin. Hence, I. The Ægis, i. e. the shield of Jupiter; Virg.: also, of Pallas, who placed Medusa's head upon it; Virg.: hence, a shield, protection, defence; Ov. II. The part of the female larch-tree which is next the pith; Plin. 16, 39, § 73.

ÆGISONUS, a, um. That sounds of the Ægis; pectus, Val. Fl.

ÆGITHUS, i. m. (αἰγίθος) A kind of small bird; Plin. 10, 74, § 95. Billerbeck supposes it to be the titmouse (Parus cæruleus, L.).

ÆGOCERPHALUS, i. m. (αἰγοκεφαλός) A kind of unknown bird; Plin.: probably, i. q. ægolios; id.; according to Harduin, a kind of owl.

ÆGOCERAS, Ætis. n. (αἰγόκερας) The herb fenugreek (Trigonella Fœnum græcum, L.); Plin.

ÆGOCEROS, ðtis, and i. m. (αἰγόκερας) Capricorn; Lucr.

ÆGRE, adv. I. With much pains, with great difficulty; hardly, scarcely; ægre risum continere, Plaut.: ægre divellitur, Cic. Compar., ægrus, Plaut.: ægerime, Cæs. II. With repugnance or dislike, unwillingly; ferre, Cic.: or pati, Liv., to be dissatisfied, or displeased with; ægrus pati, Plaut.: ægerime ferre, Liv.: ægre habere (or ferre), id.: ægre facere alicui, Ter., i. e. to displease, vex; est mihi ægre, Plaut.; Ter., i. e. it is displeasing to me, it vexes or grieves me.

ÆGREO, ui. 2. (æger) To be sick; Lucr. 3, 836; where ed. Creech, has ægrit.

ÆGRESO, or ÆGRISCO, ui. 3. (ægreo) I. Of the body, To grow sick; Lucr.: Plin. II. Of the mind, To grow sorrowful or sad, to grieve, be vexed; Stat.: Tac.; also fig., to grow worse or more violent, to increase; violentia Turni ægrescit, Virg.: ægrescit cura parentis, Stat.

ÆGHIMONIA, æ. f. (æger) Sadness, sorrow; Plaut.: Cic.

ÆGRIO, ÆGRISCO. See ÆGREO, ÆGRESO.

ÆGRIÛDO, inis. f. (æger) I. Of the body, Sickness, indisposition; Colum. II. Of the mind, i. e. Grief, sorrow, sadness; Cic.

ÆGROR, ðris. m. (æger) Sickness, disease; Lucr.

ÆGROTATIO, ðnis. f. (ægrotō) Sickness, disease. I. Of the body, Cic. II. Of the mind, Cic., e. g. avarice, or any other vice. III. Also, of trees, Plin.

ÆGRŌTO, Ævi, atum, Ære. (ægrotus) To be sick. I. In body; vehementer diuque, Cic. II. In mind; vitio animi, Hor.: animus ægrotat ex re, Cic., labours under grief or ardent desire. III. Also of other things, To be indisposed, to be out of order; fama ægrotat, Lucr.: mores, Plaut.: vites, poma, Plin.

ÆGRŌTUS, a, um. (æger) That is not well, sick, ill, diseased; homo, Cic.: corpus, Hor.: also subst., A sick man, a patient; Cic.: hence fig., Weak, infirm, in bad condition; of the mind, or other things; animus, Ter.: res publica, disordered, Cic.

ÆLinos, i. m. (ἄλινος) An elegy, a mournful song; Ov.

ÆLŪRUS, i. m. (αἰλουρός) A cat; Gell.

ÆMŪLA, æ. f. (æmulus) I. She that is emulous; laudis, Cic. II. A competitor, rival; imperii, Vell.

ÆMŪLANTER, adv. By way of emulation or imitation; Tert.

ÆMŪLATIO, ðnis. f. (æmulor) I. In a good sense, Emulation, competition between two persons; i. e. 1. An endeavouring to do as well as another; Cic. 2. An endeavouring to do better than another; æmulatione alit ingenia, Vell. 1, 17. II. In a bad sense; Emulation attended with envy, jealousy, ill-will; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

ÆMŪLATOR, ðris. m. (æmulor) An emulator, competitor; Cic.

ÆMŪLATŪS, us, m. i. e. Æmulatio; Tac.

ÆMŪLO, for æmulor, Apul.

ÆMŪLO, Ætus sum, Æri. I. To endeavour to equal, strive to imitate, emulate; severitate alicujus, Tac.: virtute majorum, id. II. To imitate, to rival, to reach or equal; by imitation; omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt, quam æmulari, Cic.: quoniam æmulari non licet, nunc invides, Plaut.: also fig.; vinum, Plin., i. e. to come up to. III. To contend or strive with any one for superiority, to labour to excel; quod his æmulemus, qui ea habeant, quæ nos habere cupiamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; of a 20; cum aliquo, Liv.: studia, id.

IV. To dread as a rival; umbras, Prop.

ÆMŪLUS, a, um. That strives to imitate, whether in an honourable or in an envious manner; lingua æmula Timagenis, attempting to equal, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. Hence, I. Envious, jealous; Virg. II. Fig. Like, equal to; æmula labra rosas, rivaling, equal in beauty, Mart. 1, 4, 41: vix æmula Tuscis cadis, id.

ÆMŪLUS, i. m. He that emulates. I. In a praiseworthy manner; æmulus laudum, Cic. 2. Invidiously; One who grudges or envies; Virg.: Suet. II. A competitor, rival; Ter.: Cic.

ÆNĀTOR, ðris. m. (æneus) A trumpeter; Suet.

ÆNŌLUS, a, um. i. q. Æneus; Petron.

ÆNĒUS, or AHĒNUS (quadrisyll.), a, um. (æs) I. Made of brass, copper, or bronze; statua, Cic.: signa, Hor. II. Fig. Barba, Suet., i. e. red; ætas, Ov.: jugum, murus, Hor.

ÆNIGMA, Ætis. n. (αἰνίγμα) Any thing difficult to guess at or understand. Hence, I. An indistinct or obscure intimation; somniorum, Cic. II. A dark saying, riddle, enigma; id. III. A mystery; Arnob.

ÆNIPES, or AHĒNIPES, Ædis. (æneus and pes) Brazen-footed; Ov.

ÆNUS (trisyll.), or AHĒNUS, a, um. (æs) I. i. q. Æneus, Of brass, copper, or bronze; Virg.; Ov.: Hence, Ænum, or Ahenum, subst. (sc. vas), A copper vessel; Ov. II. Fig. cor, Stat., i. e. Of brass or iron; manus, Hor.

ÆOLIPILÆ, arum. (æolus, i. e. ventus, and pila, a ball) Æolipiles, machines for discovering the nature of air; Vitr. 1, 6, 2: others read æolipyle (from πύλας, portæ).

ÆQUABILIS, e. (æquo) I. i. q. Æqualis, Equal, in respect of another thing, i. e. not larger or smaller, conformable; partitio, Cic.: jus, id., i. e. equal to all; hence, fig., that thinks rightly, just, upright; in suos, Tac. II. Uniform, equable; motus, Cic.: genus orationis, id.: a smooth even style; vir, famâ æquali et involata, of a consistent or uniform, and unblemished character, Sall. Jug. 43: ubi (vim pulveris) æquabilem manere vident, constant, steady, id. 53: also of persons; cunctis vite officiis æqualibus, Tac., uniform.

ÆQUABILITAS, Ætis. f. (æqualibus) Uniformity, equality. I. In a matter; juris, Cic. II. In conduct; cum æqualitate aliquid facere, id., equity, fairness.

ÆQUABILITER, adv. I. Equally; mare conglabatur undique æqualiter, Cic. N. D. 2, 4. II. Evenly, uniformly; æqualibus atque constantibus sese res humanæ habent, would go on more uniformly and constantly, Sall. Cat. 2.

ÆQUEVUS, a, um. (æquus and avum) Of the same age, coeval; Virg.: lotos æquava urbi, Plin.

ÆQUALIS, e. (æquus) I. Even, smooth; terra, Ov. II. Like, similar, resembling in form or nature; tumuli, Liv.: peccata, Cic.: imber æqualior, Liv.: also with the dat. or inter; Cic.: alciui lingua æqualis, Plin.: also with the gen., subst.; Cic. Or. 64. III. Equal, pro-

portioned to; ceteris membris, Suet. IV. *Equal, uniform, consistent*; sibi, Hor.: Plin. V. *Of the same age, coeval, contemporary*; alicui, Cic.: temporibus illis, Liv.: also subit; meus equalis, Cic.: aequalis illorum temporum, id., i. e. living in those times. and in this sense it is frequently used as a substantive.

ÆQUALITAS, ÆTIS. f. (æqualis) I. *Likeness or equality of two things, or of one thing with another*; Cic. II. *Equality of age*; id. III. *Equality, uprightness in conduct*; Cic. Amic. 5, ed. Græv. IV. *Evenness*; Sen.: Plin. ÆQUALITER. adv. *Equally, in the same manner*; Cic.: æqualis, Tac.

ÆQUAMENTUM, i. n. (æquo) *A means or instrument of making equal*; Varr.

ÆQUANIMITAS, ÆTIS. f. (æquanimus) I. *Lenity, kindness, indulgence*; Ter. II. *Evenness of temper, patience*; Plin.

ÆQUANIMITER. adv. *With evenness of temper, calmly*; Macrobi.

ÆQUANIMUS, a, um. (æquus and animus) *Of an even temper, calm*; Auson.

ÆQUATIO, ÆNIS. f. (æquo) *A making equal, an equalising*; Cic.

ÆQUE. adv. (æquus) I. *Equally, similarly, in the same manner*, in simple propositions; duæ trabes æque longæ, Cæs., equally long, of equal length: benevolentia civium non æque omne egent, Cic.: æque istuc facio, Plaut., it is just the same to me. II. *Just as, just the same as*, in comparative propositions. 1. With the particles of comparison, et, ac, atque, quam, ut, cum, i. e. as; eosdem labores non esse æque graves imperatori et militi, Cic.: tibi sunt æque noti ac mihi, id.: hi coeque atque illi, id.: Egnatii rem ut tuare æque a te peto, ac si mea negotia essent, Cic., i. e. just as if: nihil æque eos terruit, quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv.: Pompeium æque ut unumquemque vestrum laborasse, Cic.: novi æque omnia tecum, Ter., i. e. as well as you; also, sometimes the preposition cum is omitted: nullus est hoc meticulousus æque, Plaut., i. e. as fearful as we: also find æque repeated, for æque ac; e.g. æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque, Hor. 2. Without particles of comparison, when the object to be compared is evident from the context; pauci quibuscumq; essem æque liberent, sc. ac tecum, Cic.: ut postea nunquam dextro (oculo) æque bene usus sit, sc. ac sinistro, Nep.: quid Davus narrat? D. æque quicquam nunc quidem, sc. atque antea, Ter. III. *With equity*; æquissime, Sidon. IV. *Calmly*; æquius perire, Sall. ap. Serv.

ÆQUICRURIUS, a, um. (æquus and crurus) *Having equal legs*; Marc. Cap., isosceles.

ÆQUIDISTANS, ANTIS. (æque and distans) *Equidistant*; Marc. Cap.

ÆQUILATARIO, ÆNIS. f. (æquus and latus) *Equal distance from each other*; e.g. of two lines, Vitr.

ÆQUILATERALIS, E. (æquus and latus) *Having equal sides, equilateral*; Censor.

ÆQUILATERUS, a, um. (æquus and latus) *Having equal sides, equilateral*; Marc. Cap.

ÆQUILATUS, ÆRIS. (æquus and latus) *Having equal sides, equilateral*; Auson.

ÆQUILIBRATUS, a, um. i. q. Æquilibrium; Tert.

ÆQUILIBRIS, E. (æquus and libra) *Balanced equally, counterpoised*; Vitr.

ÆQUILIBRITAS, ÆTIS. f. (æquilibrium) Prop. *A state of counterpoise, a perfect equality*; Cicero formed this word to express the *συνουσία* of Epicurus, i. e. the law of equality, the equal distribution of powers in nature, N. D. I, 39.

ÆQUILIBRIUM, I. N. (æquilibrium) *A state of counterpoise, perfect equality of weight*; Sen.: also, gen., *equality*; Gell. 20, 1.

ÆQUIMANUS, a, um. (æquus and manus) *That can use both hands alike*; Auson.

ÆQUINOCTIALIS, E. (æquinoctium) *Relating to the equinox*; hora, Plin.: æstus, Sen. Quæst. N. 3, 23: circulus, i. e. the equator, Varr.: oriens, Vitr., the equinoctial east, i. e. where the sun rises in the equinox: thus also, occidens, Vitr.: or occasus, Plin.

ÆQUINOCTIUM, I. N. (æquus and nox) *The equinox*; Cic.

ÆQUIPAR, ÆRIS. (æque and par) *Equal*; Auson.

ÆQUIPARABILIS, E. (æquiparo) *That may be compared, comparable*; alicui, Plaut.: cum re, id.

ÆQUIPARANTIA, Æ. F. i. q. Æquiparatio, Tert.

ÆQUIPARATIO, ÆNIS. f. (æquiparo) *Equality*; Gell. 5, 5.

ÆQUIPARO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (æquipar) I. Intrans. *To equal, to be equal to*; aliquid, Liv.: aliquid aliqua re, Nep.: also, alicui, Gell. II. Trans. *To compare*; rem ad rem, Plaut.: aliquid alicui, Liv.

ÆQUIPEDUS, a, um. (æquus and pes) *Having equal feet*; Apul.

ÆQUIPERATIO, ÆQUIPERO. I. q. Æquiparatio, Æquiparo.

ÆQUIPOLLEO, ÆRE. (æque and polleo) *To be equivalent*; Apul.

ÆQUIPONDUM, I. N. (æquus and pondus) *A counterpoise*; Vitr.

ÆQUITAS, ÆTIS. f. (æquus) I. *Equality, proportion, symmetry*; Sen.: Suet. II. *Moderation of the affections and passions, evenness of mind*; Cic.: Nep.: Cæs.

III. *Equity, justice*; Cic. Nep.

ÆQUITER. adv. i. q. Æque; Liv. Andr.

ÆQUITERNUS, a, um. (æque and æternus) *Coeternal*; Sidon.

ÆQUIVĀLEO, ÆRE. (æque and valeo) *To have equal power*; Auct. de Phil.

ÆQUIVOCUS, a, um. *Ambiguous, equivocal*, of words which have more than one meaning; Isid.; cf. AMBIGUUS.

ÆQVO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (æquus) I. *To make smooth, to level*; locum, Cæs.: aream cylindro, Virg.: æquata agri planities, Cic., i. e. level, smooth. II. *To equal, make straight*; e.g. the front of an army: frontes, Liv.

III. *To make equal, so that there be no difference*; vires, Liv.: sortes, Cic.: also, *to make one thing equal with another*; omnia solo, to level with the ground, Liv.: and fig., dictaturam solo, id., i. e. to abolish: facta dictis, id. 6, 20, i. e. to use expressions which are equal to the magnitude of the deeds: also with cum; e.g. æquari cum principibus, Cic. IV. *To make equal with words, to compare*; aliquid alicui, Liv.: rem cum re, Cic. V. Intrans. *To equal, come up to*; aliquid, Liv.: avitos honores, id.: gloriam alicujus, Suet.: also, æquari means, *to equal, come up to*; alicui re, Ov.

ÆQUOR, ÆRIS. n. (æquus) *Any flat or level surface*; camporum, Cic.: Libycum, Virg., the Libyan desert; speculi, Lucr.: especially of water: 1. Of the sea, Virg.: also, *The sea itself*, especially when calm; id.: Curt.: Tac. 2. Of a river; Virg.

ÆQUORĒUS, a, um. (æquor) *Of or belonging to the sea*; aqua, Mart.: rex, Ov., i. e. Neptunus: genus, Virg., i. e. pises.

ÆQUUS, a, um. I. *Smooth, even, level, flat*; locus, Cic.: locus ad libellam æquus, quite level, Varr. R. R. I, 6, 6: hence, Æquum, subst. *A plain*; in æquo, Liv. Hence, II. *Convenient, fair, fit, advantageous*; locus, Nep.: locus equorum, Cæs.: tempus, Suet. III. *Of an even temper, calm, composed, unruffled*; animus, Cic.: homo, Liv.: æquissimo animo, Cic. IV. *Like*, in respect of size, nature, condition, &c.; pars, Ter.: pugna, Liv.: fœdus, id., i. e. by which no party is made subject to another, by which both people remain independent: in æquos, towards his equals, Auct. ad Her.: hence, Æquum, *Equality*; ex æquo, Liv., in like manner: ex æquo discedere, Tac., with equal advantage: in æquo ponere, Liv., to compare: in æquo esse, Liv.: or, stare, Sen., to be like: also, with ac and quam, as; Cæs.: Liv. V. *Equitable, just, right, proper*; prætor, Cic.: jus, id.: hence, æquum, *justice, right*; ex æquo, according to justice, id.: æquum est, it is right, with an inf., or an acc. and inf.; Nep.: Cic.: æquius est, Cic. æquissimum est, id.: æquum censere, to consider just or right, Ter.: plus æquo, more than is right, Hor.: thus also, gravius æquo, Sall.: we also find æquum with a dat.; homini, Cic.: and abl.; e.g. me atque illo, Plaut. N. B. Æquum et bonum, that which is just and good, or is done according to equity, Cic.: hence, æqui boni facere, id., or, æqui bonique facere aliquid, Liv.: Ter., to be content with: also, æqui bonique dicere, Ter.: hence, VI. *Favourable, friendly, kind, propitious*; homo, Cic.: tempus, Suet.: templum non æquæ Palladis, unfriendly, adverse; Virg. Æn. I, 479: hence, Æquus, *A friend*; Cic.

ÆR, IS. m. (ἀἴρ) I. *The lower air or atmosphere*, as opposed to æther; Cic.: also in the plural; ævës locorum salubres, Vitr. Hence, with the poets, 1. *Clear light, lustre, brightness*; nitidus aër, Stat. Thus also, it seems to be for *light*; Virg. Æn. 6, 388, æcris in campis latis, of Elysium. 2. *Summus æri arboris*, Virg., for cacumen. II. *A cloud or mist wherewith the poets clothe their heroes to render them invisible*; Virg. III. *Fragrance*; aër penmæ odorata, Lucan.: externa nec perdidit aër terra, id. N. B. Aër tenui fistula, with a small cavity, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24.

ÆRA, Æ. f. *A seed that grows among corn, tares darnel* (Lolium temulentum, L.); Plin.

ÆRA, Æ. f. (from the plural of æs), in later Latin, I. *A given number*; e.g. in mathematical computations Vitr. Ruf.; see Salmas. exercit. Plin. t. i. p. 483 (Traj. ad Rhem. 1689). II. *An item of an account*, in low Latin. Sext. Ruf. and Non.; for this, Cic. ap. Non. has æra in the plural. Whether *persversa æra*, in Lucr., is the singular or plural is not clear: hence, III. *An epoch, era, or period of time*; Isid.

ÆRĀMENTUM, I. N. (æro) *A vessel made of brass, bronze, or copper*; Plin.

ÆRĀRIA, Æ. f. (ærarius) sc. officina. *A melting-house, refining-house*; Plin.

ÆRĀRIUM, I. N. (ærarius) *The place in which the public money was kept*; e.g. at Rome, the treasury; Cic.: ærarium effundere, to squander the money of the treasury, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2. Also, in other places; commune ærarium, Nep., of the Grecian states; also, of private persons; any chest, a money chest; Nep. cf. FISCUS.

N. B. I. The archives were connected with the ærarium: C 4

also the standards were kept there. 2. The ærarium was in the temple of Saturn, Suet. 3. The superintendence of it was committed, in the time of the republic, to the *Questor urbanus*; but under the emperors, to the *prætors*. 4. It contained not only the regular annual revenue, but also a certain fund, which could not be touched except in case of necessity: this was called *ærarium sanctius*, Cic.

ERARIUS, a, um. (æs) I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with brass, bronze, or copper*; *sectura* (stricture), *Cæs.*, copper mines; *officina*, *Plin.*: also simply, *æraria*; see *ÆRARIA*: *faber*, id., that works in metal, e. g. a *brazier*, *coppersmith*, *founder of statues*: *æraria fabrica*, the art of melting and working copper or brass, *Plin.* 7, 56, § 57: *cadmia et ærarius lapis*, copper ore, or stone from which copper is made, *id.* 34, 13, § 34. *Pliny* here distinguishes *cadmia* from *ærarius lapis*, but in other places he confounds them, *id.* c. 1, § 2; c. 10, § 22.

II. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with money*; ratio, *Cic.*: *tribuni ærarii*, id., i. e. who managed the payments of the public money; hence, *Ærarius*, *A citizen of the lowest class*, who was destitute of the *ius suffragii*, and had to pay a tax only on his person: to be degraded to this class, or disfranchised, was a great disgrace; *facere aliquem ærarium*, *Liv.*; or, *referre in ærarios*, *Cic.*

ÆRATUS, a, um. (æs) I. *Covered or ornamented with brass*; *lectus*, *Cic.*: *Navis*, *Virg.*: *acies*, *Virg.*, i. e. armed; also, of *brass or copper*; *catena*, *Prop.* II. *Possessed of money*, *rich*; *Cic.* *Att.* 1, 16.

ÆRÆUS (trichyll), a, um. (æs) I. *Made of brass, bronze, or copper*; *Virg.*; *Plin.* II. *Covered or adorned with brass*; *Virg.* Hence subst., 1. *Æreus* (sc. nummus), *A copper coin*; *Vitr.* 2. *Æreum*, *Copper coin*; *pilus æreo similis*, *Plin.*

ÆRÆUS (quadri-syll.) i. q. *Ærius*.

ÆRIFER, a, um. (æs and fero) *Bearing any thing brazen*; *Ov.*

ÆRIFODINA, æ. f. i. e. *ær fodina*. *A copper mine*; *Varr.*

ÆRIUS, a, um. (æra) *Of darnel*; *Plin.*

ÆRIPEDES, ædis. (æs and pes) I. *That has brazen feet, brazen-footed* (*χαλκίπους*); *tauri*, *Ov.* II. *Fleet, quick-footed*; *cervi*, *Anson*. N. B. In the latter sense, the old grammarians think that it is per aphæresin for *ærípēs*, wind-footed (from *ær* and *pes*); but incorrectly; for *ær* means the atmosphere, not wind, and *ærípēs* would, therefore, not express the *σφοδρότης* of *Homer*.

ÆRISŌNUS, a, um. (æs and sono) *That sounds like brass, or resounds with any thing brazen*; *Sil.*

ÆRIUS, a, um. (æær, æætes) I. *Ærial, dwelling in the air*; e. g. *birds*, *Cic.* II. *Ærial, raised aloft in the air, high*; *Alpes, quercus*, *Virg.*: *palumbes*, *Virg.*, that nestle high. III. *Vain, empty*; *Arnob.* N. B. *Ærium* mel. *ærrial* money, i. e. produced from dew which descends from the air, *Virg.* *Georg.* 4, 1.

ÆRIZUSA, æ. f. (part. of *ærizeo*, to be clear as the air) *A precious stone of a blue colour*; according to some, *the turquois*; *Plin.* 37, 8, § 37.

ÆRO, ære. (æs) *To cover with brass or copper*; *Priscian.*

ÆRO, ðnis. m. *A wicker basket, dorse*; *Vitr.*

ÆRŌIDES, is. (ææpŏidēs) *Like to air, of the colour of the atmosphere*; *Plin.* 37, 5, § 20.

ÆRŌSUS, a, um. (æs) *Full of, abounding in, or mixed with brass or copper*; *Plin.*

ÆRŪCA, æ. f. (æs) *A kind of verdigrise* (*ærugo*); *Vitr.*

ÆRŪGINŌSUS, a, um. (ærugo) *Full of verdigrise*; *Sen.*: *fig.*, *manus*, id., i. e. *unclean, polluted*.

ÆRŪGO, inis. f. (æs) I. *Rust of copper, verdigrise, both natural and prepared*; *Cic.*; *Plin.* II. *Ill-will, hatred, rancour*; *Hor.* III. *Money*; *si reddat veterem cum tota ærugine follem*, if he restore the old leather purse with all the rusty coin, *Juv.* 13, 61. IV. *Avarice, covetousness*; *Hor.* V. *Mildew (in corn)*; *Virg.* VI. *A weevil*; *Plin.*

ÆRUMNA, æ. f. I. *Labour, hard toil*; *Cic.*: *collecta vitatica multis ærumnis*, acquired by many hard toils, *Hor.* *Ep.* 2, 2, 26. II. *Misery, misfortune, calamity, distress*; *Cic.*: *adversa*, *Ter.*: *inmo etiam, quo tu minus scis ærumnas meas, nam more, to show how little you know my distresses*, *Ter.* *And.* 4, 1, 31.

ÆRUMNABILIS, æ. (ærumna) *Miserable, full of trouble, calamitous*; *Lucr.*

ÆRUMNŌSUS, a, um. (ærumna) *Full of trouble, oppressed with want or sorrow, miserable*; *homo*, *Cic.*: *nihil est ærumnosus sapiente*, *Sen.*: *ærumnosissima*, id.

ÆRUSCATOR, ðris. m. (ærusco) *One who goes about begging, a vagrant*; *Gell.*

ÆRUSCO, ære. (æs) *To go about begging*; *Gell.*

ÆS, æris. n. (from *æs*, i. e. unity), denotes originally not any dug ore, but any metallic composition, and then any thing made by the mixture of several ingredients. Hence, I. *Prepared copper, brass, bronze*; *statua ex ære*, *Cic.*, i. e. of bronze: then also, *copper*; *æs Cyprum*, *Plin.*: *scoria æris*, id., *dross*: *flor æris*, id., *copper-flower*: *squama æris*, *Cels.* II. *Any thing made of copper,*

bronze, or brass; *æs cavum*, *Ov.*, i. e. a *caldrion*; *æra ære repulsa*, i. e. *cymbala*, id.: *æra refrigerare*, i. e. *æneas tabulas legum*, *Cic.*: *ære ciere viros*, i. e. *tuba ænea*, *Virg.*: *dempto ære*, i. e. a *helmet*, *Ov.*; *æra Temesæa*, id., i. e. *brass pans at Temesa*, used in enchantment: *geminant æra*, i. e. *arma, hastas, scuta*, *Hor.*: *marmor æraque*, i. e. *status ex marmore et ære*, id. III. *The Roman copper coin* as; e. g. *per æs et libram*, *Ulpian.*: particularly, *æs*, for *asses*; e. g. *quinquag. millia æris*, *Liv.*, i. e. *assium*: *decies æris*, id., *ten hundred thousand asses*: *nostrî in denario denos æris constituerunt*, *Vitr.* 3, 1, 8: hence, *æs grave*, *Liv.*, *asses of full weight* (i. e. a pound each).

IV. *Gen. Marmor*; *Ter.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *meo sum pauper in ære*, *Hor.*, I am poor, but do not owe any thing: *meret æra liber Sosilis*, gains money, i. e. is sold, *Hor.* *Art.* 345: *ære lavantur*, they pay a quadrans, or the fourth of an as, for bathing, *Juv.* 2, 152: *but, quo ære pedes lavisset*, in what brazen vessel, *Hor.* *Sat.* 2, 3, 21: *æs circumforaneum*, money borrowed of bankers, who had their shops round the forum, *Cic.* *Att.* 2, 1. Hence, 1. *Æs alienum*, *Debts*; *æs alienum habere*, *Cic.*: *facere*, or *contrahere*, id.: or *confidare*, *Sall.*, i. e. to contract: in *ære alieno esse*, *Cic.*: *Verr.*: *æs meum alienum*, my debts, *Cic.*: also *fig.*, *a debt*, i. e. *a promise not yet fulfilled*; *Cic.* *Top.* 1: hence, *in ære meo est*, *Cic.*, i. e. he is closely connected with me, is my friend. 2. *Æs, Wages, hire*: hence, *ære dirui*, *Cic.*, i. e. to become a bankrupt. 3. *Æra, for Military service*; *Cic.* *Verr.* 5, 13, 4. *Æra, Counters*; hence, *the items of an account in reckoning*; *Varr.* *Cic.* *ap. Non.*: 5. *Æs*, for *pretium*; e. g. *homo aliquid æris*, *Gell.*

ÆSALON, ðnis. m. (αἰσάλων) *A kind of hawk*; *Plin.* 10, 95. (*Falco æruginosus*, L.)

ÆSCHYNŌMENE, es. f. (αἰσχυνομῆν, i. e. ashamed) *The sensitive plant*; so called because it shrinks from the touch of the hand, as though it were ashamed; *Plin.* 24, 17, § 102: probably a kind of *Mimosa*, L.

ÆSCŪLETUM (Esc.), i. n. (æsculus) *A place where æsculi grow*; with the pœts, for a forest of oaks; *Hor.*

ÆSCŪLES, a, um. *Of the æsculus*; *Ov.*

ÆSCŪLUS (Esc.), a, um. i. q. *Æsculeus*; *Vitr.*

ÆSCŪLUS (Esc.), i. f. *A species of oak bearing acorns fit for food, the mast tree* (*Quercus Esculus*, L.); *Plin.*

ÆSQUILÆ, &c. See *EXQUIL*.

ÆSTAS, ætis. f. (related to *æstus*) I. *The summer*; *Cic.*: *summa*, id., the end of summer: *media*, id.: or, *adulta*, *Sall.*, the middle: *iniens*, *Cic.*: or, *nova*, *Sall.*, the beginning. II. *For annus*; *Virg.* III. *The heat of summer*; *Hor.* IV. *Per æstatem liquidam*, through the clear summer air or sky, *Virg.* *Georg.* 4, 59: *æstate serena*, in a clear summer day, *Virg.* *Æn.* 6, 707. V. *Æstates, Freckles or specks on the skin, occasioned by the sun*; *Plin.* 28, 12, § 50.

ÆSTIFER, æra, um. (æstus and fero) I. *Hot, bringing or occasioning heat*; *Virg.* II. *Suffering heat*; *hot, sultry*; *Sil.*

ÆSTIMABILIS, æ. (æstimo) *That may be esteemed, valuable*; *Cic.*

ÆSTIMATIO, ðnis. f. (æstimo) *A valuing, valuation*; *cenus*, *Cic.* *Parad.*, i. e. of property: *penæ*, *Cic.*, i. e. of a fine: hence, I. *An estate at a certain valuation*; *Cic.* *ad Div.* 9, 18: *æstimationem accipere*, *Cic.* *ad Div.* 5, 20: or here it may mean, payment by transfer of an estate; for creditors were great losers by receiving such estates (rated according to the ordinance of *Cæsar* at a high valuation, namely, their original value): hence, *accipere æstimationem*, *Cic.* *ad Div.* 9, 16, *facete*, for, to suffer loss. Hence, *Æstimatio, Payment by transfer of an estate, instead of ready money*; *Cic.* *Att.* 25, 25: thus also, *accipere æstimationem*, *Cic.* *ad Div.* 5, 20. See above.

II. *The value of a thing*; *Catull.* III. *Value, or esteem*; *æstimatioe dignus*, *Cic.*, *valuable, estimable*. IV. *Judgment respecting a thing or person*; *honoris*, *Liv.*: *aliorum*, *Vell.*: *æstimatioe nocturnæ quietis*, by a computation of, or, after deducting, the time we sleep, *Plin.* 7, 50, 51.

ÆSTIMATOR, ðris. m. (æstimo) I. *One who rates or values any thing, an appraiser*; *Cic.* II. *Fig. One who estimates or passes judgment, an examiner, judge*; *Cic.*

ÆSTIMATORŪS, a, um. (æstimator) *Of or belonging to valuation or rating*; *actio*, *Ulp.*

ÆSTIMATUS, us. m. i. q. *Æstimatio*; *Plin.* (found only in the ablative).

ÆSTIMŪM, i. n. i. q. *Æstimatio*; *Frontin.*

ÆSTĪMO (ÆSTŪMO), avi, ðtum, ære. I. *To rate or value any thing, to estimate*, prop. in respect of money; *frumentum*, *Cic.*: *pecunia*, by the money which it would produce, *id.*: *magno*, at much, *id.*: *aliquid tenuissime*, *id.*: *litem*, *id.*; *Nep.*, to determine the sum of money, id.: *by the party convicted, to estimate the damages*; also, *aliquid aliquid*, *Cic.* II. *To value*, *fig.*, i. e. *to esteem*. 1. With a *gen.*; *magni*, to esteem highly, *to esteem*. 1. *minoris*, to esteem less, *Nep.*: *unius assis*, *Catull.* 2. With an *abl.*; e. g. *magno*, to esteem highly, *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *nonnihilo*, *Cic.*, in some measure. III. *To value, estimate, judge of*; *aliquid ex re*, *id.*: *viribus*,

according to one's strength, Liv.: vita, Curt., to value as life itself. IV. To judge, consider; Sall.: suo cuique animo dedit æstimandum, left it to every one to conceive what he could not express in the picture, Quint. 2, 13, 13. V. To believe, suppose; Sall.: also, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13, ed. Oudend.: quæ pars ex tertia parte Galliæ est æstimanda, Cæs., i. e. is to be considered the third part.

ÆSTIVE, adv. As in summer; Plaut.

ÆSTIVO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE, (æstivus) I. To pass the summer *anywhere*, to reside *anywhere* during the summer; of persons and animals; Plin.: Suet. II. Sol æstivans, Colum., i. e. the summer sun: but here ed. Schneid. has sole æstuant.

ÆSTIVUS, a, um, (æstus) Relating to the summer, that is done, grows, &c. in the summer, of summer; mensis, Cic., a summer month: thus also, tempus, id.: sol, Virg., a summer sun: avis, Liv., a summer bird: animalia, Plin.: aura, Hor.: expeditio, Vell.: saltus, Liv., i. e. frequented by herds of animals in summer: æstivi tempora sicca canis, the dry time of the dog-days, Tibull. 1, 4, 6: castra æstiva, a summer camp, Tac.: also simply, Æstiva, 1. The summer quarters of an army; Cic.: Prætoris, id., i. e. a pleasure-house: hence, a campaign; id., since the ancients used to carry on military operations only in the summer. 2. A summer residence, of men or animals; Plin.: also, a herd or flock in summer pastures; Virg.

ÆSTIVĀBUNDUS, a, um, (æstuo) Fermenting; Pallad. ÆSTIVĀRIUM, i. n. (æstus) I. A low place on the seacoast, where at the flow of the tide the water makes its way into the land, and at the ebb leaves soft marshy ground; Cæs. B. G. 2, 28: also sometimes, a creek, arm of the sea, inlet, cove, bay, firth; Tac. Agr.: also of rivers, soft marshy ground about the mouth of a river; in æstuario Tamesæ, Tac. Ann. 14, 32: æstuario Bætis, Plin. 3, 3.

II. A tunnel or vent-hole for drawing bad air from pits; Vitr.: Plin.

ÆSTIVĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (æstuo) A bubbling fermentation: hence, fig., disquietude of spirit; Plin.

ÆSTIVO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE, (æstus) I. To be in violent or boisterous motion; e. g. of the sea, to roll, foam, fret; Virg.: Hor.: arbor æstuat, Lucr., i. e. waves, is moved backwards and forwards, namely, by the wind. Hence, II. Of fire or heat; i. e. To feel heat, to be warm or hot. 1. Of things without life; ignis æstuat, Ov.: aer, Propert.: ager, Virg. 2. Of living creatures; bos æstuat, Colum.: homo, Ov.: æstuoando, Cic. III. Fig. 1. Of persons; to be inflamed with desire or love; in feminam, Ov.: in aurum, Claudian.: desiderio, Cic.: invidia, Sall. 2. To be anxious, embarrassed, restless, perplexed; Cic. 3. Of the more violent passions; æstuat ingens uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insaniam luctu, Virg.

ÆSTIVŌSE, adv. With heat, furiously; Plaut.: æstuosus, Hor.

ÆSTIVŌSUS, a, um, (æstus) I. Foaming, rising in surges; freta, Hor. II. Full of heat, hot, warm; via, Cic.: dies æstuosissimæ, Plin.: apimal, Colum.

ÆSTUS, us, m. I. A violent agitation (of the sea); Virg. Æn. 1, 107; especially, a flowing violently towards the shore, the flow tide; æstus marini, Cic.: decessus æstus, the ebb, Cæs.: æstuum accessus et recessus, Cic., the flow and ebb: hence, æstus, the waves, billows, surges of the sea, or, with the poets, a rough rolling sea; Virg.: also, the bubbling of hot water; id.: hence, II. Glowing heat; solis, Liv.: also, for æstas, summer; Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 57. III. Fig. 1. Overpowering force of a thing, violence, fervency; consuetudinis, Cic.: gloria, id.: belli, Lucr.: irarum, Virg. 2. Anxiety, restlessness, agitation of mind, trouble; Lucr.: Cic.: Plin. Ep.

ÆTAS, ætis, f. (for ævitas, from ævum) I. Term of life; sometimes rendered simply, years, age; of men and animals; ætatem agere, to pass one's years, to live, Cic.: thus also, consumere, degere, conferre, id.: also, gerere, Sulpic. in Ep. Cic.: ab initio ætatis, or ab ineunte ætate, Cic.: ætate procedere, id., to advance in years, grow older: ætas bona, i. e. youth, id.: affecta, weak, infirm, id.: filius id ætatis, id., i. e. of that age: sumus id ætatis, id., i. e. at that age: ætate, by reason of his years, or, in course of years, Ter.: ætas puerilis, childhood, Nep. Also fig., ætas, for homines ætate, Liv. Ætas is also used of things; vinum ætatem fert, Macrobb., i. e. bears its age, remains good for a long time.

II. Hence, The age of man, as a certain space of time, an age; tertiam ætatem vivebat (Nestor), Cic.: computed by some at a hundred years, Ov.: by others at about thirty, being the term of a single generation, Hor.: hence, ætatem (sc. per), an age, a long time, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8.

III. Time, in respect of men, or in which the same generation lives together, age; clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis, Liv., of his time: nostra ætate, of our age, Quint. Also gen., Time; omnia fert ætas, Virg.: quicquid sub terra est, in apricum profert ætas, Hor.: in ætate, sometimes, occasionally, or, at a certain period, Plaut. N. B. Ætas, for Youth; and for advanced age (senectus); Cic. Senect. 18: but in all passages it may be rendered 'years,'

since the context shows whether youth or old age (senectus) is to be understood.

ÆTATŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of ætas) Trifling or tender age; Cic.

ÆTERNUS, ætis, f. (æternus) I. Eternity, everlasting duration; Cic. II. Eternity, i. e. time without end, a very long space of time; id. III. A title of the emperor, as with us, Majesty; rogatus pro æternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep., i. e. by your imperishable name.

ÆTERNO, adv. Eternally. See ÆTERNUS.

ÆTERNO, ære, (æternus) To render eternal, to immortalize; Varr.: Hor.

ÆTERNUS, a, um, (for æviternus, from ævum) I. Eternal, i. e. without beginning and end; or simply, without beginning; Cic. II. Eternal, i. e. lasting for ever, without end or cessation; id.: æternior natura (ligni), Plin.

III. Eternal, i. e. of long duration, of long standing; sordes, Curt. IV. That merits immortality, or, divine; æterna molliri, Cic.: mores, Plin. Hence, I. In æternum, For ever, everlasting; Liv. 2. Æternum (sc. in), For ever, incessantly, always; Virg.: for this we find also, ætærno; i. e. g. viret ætærno fraxinus, Plin.

ÆTHĀLUS, i, m. A kind of excellent Egyptian grape; Plin. 14, 7, 89.

ÆTHER, êris and êros, m. (αἰθήρ) I. The ether, i. e. the upper element, which is the region of the sun and stars; heaven; (opposed to aer), Cic.: Lucr.: hence, 1. Heaven, i. e. the gods who dwell there; Claudian. 2. The brightness or sheen of a deity; Val. Fl. 3. The upper world (in opposition to the lower regions); Virg. II. With the poets, gen., The air; Virg.: Hor. III. In mythology, The supreme deity, according to the opinion of some; Cic.—Hence,

ÆTHÊRIS, or ÆTHÊRÊUS, a, um, I. Of or belonging to the ether, ethereal, heavenly; natura, Cic.: domus, Hor., i. e. heaven: astra, Virg.: sidus, i. e. sol, Ov.: aqua, id., i. e. pluvia: locus ætherius, i. e. cælum, Cic.: hence, mons ætherio vertice, Tibull., i. e. high, reaching to heaven. II. Of or belonging to the upper world (in opposition to the infernal regions); venci aura ætheria, Virg., to breathe, live: ætheria frui luce, Sil.

ÆTHĪŌPIS, idis, f. (sc. herba) A kind of herb; Plin. 27, 3. It is probably a kind of sage (Salvia Æthiops, L.)

ÆTHRA, æ, f. (αἴθηρα) i. q. Æther. I. The upper part of the atmosphere, the higher regions; Enn. ap. Macrobb.: Virg. II. Gen. Air, atmosphere; Virg.

ÆTHĪŌLŌGĪA, æ, f. (αἰθιολογία) A showing of a cause; Sen.

ÆTĪTES, æ, m. (ἀετῖτες) The eagle-stone; a kind of stone said to be found in an eagle's nest, Plin. It is now unknown.

ÆTĪTIS, idis, f. (ἀετῖτις) A precious stone, resembling the eagle in colour; Plin.

ÆVITAS, ætis, (ævum) i. q. Ætas. I. Age; Cic. e Leg. xii. Tab. II. Eternal duration, eternity; temporis, Apul.

ÆVĪTERNUS, a, um, i. q. Æternus; Varr.

ÆVUM, i. n. (αἰών) I. The time or period of life, life; ævum degere, Lucr.: or, traducere, Hor.: or, agere, id.: to pass one's life; hic ipso tecum consumeræ ævo, Virg.: integer ævi, id., in the vigour of life: expelli ævo, Lucr.: to die. Hence, 1. The age of a person, i. e. the portion of life already passed; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: also of animals and plants: piscum, arborum, Plin.: crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, fama Marcelli, Hor., i. e. unobserved, unnoticed. 2. An age, i. e. a certain portion of human life; primum ævum, Val. Fl., i. e. youth: especially, old age; ævo confectus, Virg. II. The age of man; ter ævo functus senex, Hor. III. An age, generation; omnis ævi homines, Suet.: nostro ævo, Vell.: omnibus ævis, Ov.: also, the men of an age or generation; Plin.

IV. Eternity, perpetuity of duration; tuas virtutes in ævo æterni, Hor.: ævum donare, Lucan. 9, 981: ævo durat, Plin., i. e. long; ex ævo, Vitr., from everlasting; also gen., time, when the idea of perpetuity is in an adjective joined with it; sempiternum, Cic.

ÆVUS, i. m. for ævum, Plaut.: Lucr.

ÆFFĀBER (Adf.), bra, brum, (ad and faber) Artful, ingenious, skilful; Symmach.

ÆFFĀBĪLIS (Adf.), e, (affor) Easy to be spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind; Cic.: alicui, e. g. nec affabilis ulli, Virg., i. e. with whom no one was permitted to speak: affabilior, Sen.

ÆFFĀBĪLITAS (Adf.), ætis, f. (affabilis) Courtousness, affability, complaisance; Cic.

ÆFFĀBĪLITER, (Adf.) adv. Courteously, kindly; alloqui, Spartian.: affabilissime dicere, Gell.

ÆFFĀBRE, (Adf.) adv. In a masterly way, skilfully; Cic.

ÆFFĀBRĪCĀTUS (Adf.), a, um, Added by art; Augustin.

ÆFFĀNĒS (Adf.), inis, n. (affor) Address; Apul.

ÆFFĀNĒ, arum, i. f. Worthless things, trifles, nonsense; Apul.

ÆFFĀRI, (Adf.) See AFFOR.

ÆFFĀTIM, (Adf.) adv. (from ad and fatim) Enough, sufficiently; affatim est, Plaut.: usque affatim, id.: affatim

vesci, Cic. Also seq. gen.; affatim est hominum, Plaut.: si tu copiarum affatim esse, Liv. N.B. Affatim denotes a greater plenty than satis; HS LXX satis esse, affatim prorsus, Cic. Att. 16, l.

AFFĀTUS (Adj.), a, um. See AFFOR.

AFFĀTUS (Adj.), us, m. (affor) *An addressing, address; Virg.*

AFFECTĀTIO (Adj.), ōnis, f. (affecto) I. *A pursuit after or desire for any thing; sapientia, Sen.: subtilitatis, Quint.* II. *Affectation; mira circa id (as Corinthum) multorum affectatio fuerit, Plin. 34, 2, § 3: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ulro ambitiosi sunt, are very ambitious of being thought of German origin, Tac. Germ. 28.*

AFFECTĀTOR (Adj.), ōris, m. (affecto) *One who has a desire for, or earnestly pursues, any thing; Quint.*

AFFECTĀTRIX (Adj.), icis, f. (affectator) *She who desires or pursues any thing; Tert.*

AFFECTE (Adj.) adv. *With emotion or feeling, feelingly; Tert.*

AFFECTIO (Adj.), ōnis, f. (afficio) *The nature or condition of a thing.* I. Gen.; corporis, Cic. II. In relation to other things. I. *Astrorum caeli, Cic., the nature or constitution of the stars, in respect of their influence upon mankind: hence, The influence of one thing on another, relation, connection, reference; Cic. Top. 18. 2. Animi, Disposition, inclination of the mind, purpose, intention; animi, Cic.: and without animi, id.: hence, love, affection; Plin.: or, wish, inclination, will; Pand.*

AFFECTĪOSUS (Adj.), a, um. (affectio) *Full of propensities; Tert.*

AFFECTO (Adj.), āvi, ātum, āre. (afficio) I. *To apply one's self to any thing; rem, Liv.: viam, Plaut.: Ter.: Virg.: iter, Cic.: spem, Liv., i. e. to embrace.* II. *To aim at a thing in order to obtain it, to pursue, aspire at, strive after; rem, Liv.: Plin.: Suet.: ubi nulla datur dextra (not dextram) affectare potestas, sc. navem, or nos, Virg. i. e. to reach, lay hold of: also with an inf.; Quint.: hence, III. *To seek to draw to one's self; civitates, Sall.: Tac.: studia militum, Tac.* IV. *To strive too much after any thing, to affect, feign; rem, Quint.: Tac.: Suet. Affectatus, a, um. Affectēd, feignēd; castitas, Plin. Paneg. V. Morbo affectari, Liv.: to be ill of.**

AFFECTOR (Adj.), ātus sum, āri, i. q. Affecto. I. *To strive after any thing; rem, Varr. II. To have a liking or inclination; ad mulierem, Apul.*

AFFECTUOSUS (Adj.) adv. *Affectationately; Cassiod.*

AFFECTUŌSUS (Adj.), a, um. (affectus) *Full of affection, kind, affectionate; Macrobi.: Cassiod.*

AFFECTUS (Adj.), a, um. I. Part. of afficio; see AFFICIO. II. Adj. I. *Furnished or endowed with any thing; affectus audacia, Ter.: virtutibus, vititis, Cic. 2. Attacked by or suffering under any thing; summa inopia affectus, Cæs.: remiges inopia affectissima, Vella. Hence, 1. *Weakened, enfeebled, weak, feeble, infirm; aetas, Cic.: corpus, Liv.: fig., civitas, id.: fides, Tac. 2. That is drawing near its end, almost spent; bellum, Cic.: aetas, id. 3. Constituted, tempered; celum, id.: manus sic affecta, id.: especially of the mind, inclined, disposed; erga amicum, id. 4. Connected with or related to any thing; ad aliquid, id.**

AFFECTUS (Adj.), us, m. (afficio) *The nature or condition of a thing so far as it arises from external causes; especially, indisposition.* I. *Corporis, and without corporis, Cels., i. e. sickness, disease.* II. *Animi, Cic., of the mind: mentis, Ov., disposition of the mind, feeling, inclination: also simply, affectus, Ov.: matrum affectus ignotos habere, Tac.: parentis affectum praestitit, Suet.: hence, III. *An affection or passion; Quint.: especially, Affectus, plur., Bad affections or passions; affectus cohobere, Plin. Paneg. Hence, 1. Lust; Juv. 2. Love; Suet. IV. A beloved person; with later writers corresponding to our use of the word 'love'; Capitol. V. Will, inclination; Pand.**

AFFERO (Adj.), attŭli (adt.), allatum (adl.), afferre (adf.) (from ad and fero) I. *To take, bring, or carry to or towards; literas, Cic.: nuntium, to bring a report, id.: also without nuntium, in the same sense, Nep.: ad aliquem, Cic.: hence, afferre se, or afferri, to arrive at, go to; urbem, Virg. II. To aid, assist; aliquid, Cic.*

III. *To bring, i. e. to occasion, impart, give; alicui letitiam, delectationem, dolorem, perniciem, utilitatem, finem, salutem, felicitatem, interitum et servitumem, memoriam, consilium, suspicionem, opinionem, Cic.: mortem, i. e. to kill, id.: metum, id.: vim ad dicendum, id. IV. To bring forth, yield; agri afferunt plus, Cic. Off. 1, 15; but eedd. Græv., Ern., and Heus. have efferunt.*

V. *To bring forward, adduce; allego; Cic.: also, to show, discover; Cic. Orat. 3, 12. VI. To bring in, invent; Nep. VII. To propose, offer, promise; ad aliquem, Cic. VIII. To use or apply to any thing; vim alicui, id.: dentes in aliquem, Varr.: manus, to lay hands upon, put one's hand to, with a good or bad intention; 1.*

In order to succour; Cic. 2. *Vulneribus, id., i. e. to rub and so to renew the pain. 3. Bonis alicuius, id., i. e. in order to take them. 4. Alicui, id., on any one, in order to strike or kill him; hence, To kill; sibi, Planc. In Cic. Ep.*

AFFICIO (Adj.), ēci, ectum. 3. (ad and facio) I. *To add one thing to another, to connect one thing with another; res affectae ad, &c., Cic., i. e. conjunctae. II. To aim at a thing or person with any thing whatever; aliquem aliqua re, i. e. to give to, bestow on, impart to, furnish or provide with; aliquem beneficio, to confer a benefit, Cic.: honore, id.; praemio, id., to bestow a reward; letitia, id., to occasion joy to any one; dolore, to occasion trouble, to trouble, id.; ignominia, id.: poena, id., to punish; injuria, Ter., to do an injury to: morte, to kill, Cic.: sepultura, to bury, id.: exsilio, to drive into exile, banish, id.: laude, admiratione, id., to praise, astonish; stipendio, to pay, id.; nomine, to give a name to, to name, id.: thus also, verbis, id.: macula, to stain, id.: vultum medicamine, to paint, Ov.: &c. Thus also, in the passive; affici letitia, to rejoice: dolore, to grieve, be sorrowful: voluptate, to enjoy pleasure; poena, to be punished, undergo punishment: beneficium, to receive a benefit: thus also, vulnerē, Cæs., i. e. to receive: metu, Cic., to be afraid. III. To affect, attack, seize; i. e. aliquem, without an abl. of diseases, &c.; aestus, labor, fames, sitis, afficit corpora, Liv.: fames afficit exercitum, id.: animos, Cic.: affici morbo, Nep.: pulmo afficitur, Cels. IV. To treat (well or ill); corpus ita afficiendum est, Cic.: filium male, Pand. V. To affect, move, touch make an impression on; aliquem, Cic.: alicuius animum, id.: hence, Affici, To be disposed; Plin. Paneg. See also AFFECTUS, a, um.*

AFFICTIOSUS (Adj.), or AFFICTIVUS (Adj.), a, um. (afflictus) *Added; Varr.*

AFFICIO (Adj.), ōnis, f. *An adding to; Phaedr.*

AFFICTUS (Adj.), a, um. See AFFINGO.

AFFIGO (Adj.), xi, xum, ēre. (ad and figo) *To fix or fasten to or upon, to make fast; literam ad caput, Cic.: homines cruci, Liv.: oscula, to kiss, Lucr.: figit, senectus me lectulo affixit, Sen.: casus te lecto affigit, Hor.: animo affigere, to impress upon, Quint.: hence, Affixus, a, um. Affixed, fastened to; affixus Caucasos, Cic. See also AFFIXUS, a, um.*

AFFIGĪBRO (Adj.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and figo) *To form; Gell.*

AFFINGO (Adj.), inxi, ictum, ēre. (ad and figo) I. *Of artists, To add by forming or framing; manum, partem, Cic.: hence, I. To add by inventing or devising; id. 2. To add; id. II. To attribute or ascribe falsely; id. III. To feign; Apul.*

AFFINIS (Adj.), e, (ad and finis) I. *Bordering upon; alicui, Liv.: hence, allied or related by marriage; vincula affinia, Ov., ties of affinity: affinis mihi erat, Cic.: hence subst., Affinis, Any one related by marriage; e. g. a father-in-law, Plaut.: a brother-in-law, Cic.: a sister-in-law, id.: a son-in-law, Plaut.: affines, parents-in-law, Ter. II. That partakes or associates in any thing; with a gen. and dat.; rei capitalis, Cic.: facinori, id.*

AFFINITAS (Adj.), ātis, f. (affinis) I. *Vicinity, Varr. II. Relationship by marriage, affinity; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: Liv.: also, persons so related, Plaut.*

III. *Fig. The relation of one thing with another, i. e. 1. Close connection, intimate union; Varr. 2. Similarity; Quint.*

AFFIRMANTER (Adj.) adv. *With assurance or certainty; Gell.*

AFFIRMATE (Adj.) adv. *Assuredly, affirmatively; Cic.; affirmatissime, Gell.*

AFFIRMATIO (Adj.), ōnis, f. (affirmo) *Assurance, affirmation; Cic.*

AFFIRMĀTIVUS (Adj.), a, um. (affirmo) *Affirmative, of or concerning affirmation or assurance; Diomed.*

AFFIRMĀTOR (Adj.), ōris, m. (affirmo) *He who asserts or affirms; Pand.*

AFFIRMO (Adj.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and firmo) I. *To strengthen, confirm; spem, Liv.: aliquid rationibus, Cic. II. To confirm by word of mouth, i. e. to affirm, assure; id.*

AFFIXUS (Adj.), a, um. I. Part. of Affigo; see AFFIGO. II. Adj. I. *That is fixed to any thing; affixæ caelo stellae, Plin. 2. That is constantly present; alicui, Cic.: ad rem, id.*

AFFLAGRANS, tis. (ad and flagro) i. q. Flagrans; hence, fig., tempus, i. e. turbulentum, Amman.

AFFLAMEN (Adj.), inis, n. (afflo) *A blowing or breathing upon; Juven.*

AFFLATOR (Adj.), ōris, m. (afflo) *One who blows or breathes upon any thing; Tert.*

AFFLATUS (Adj.), us, m. (afflo) I. *A breathing or blowing upon any thing; a gale, gust of wind, blast; and sometimes, gen., wind, air; favonii, Plin.: maris, a sea-breeze, Cic.: vaporis, Liv.: solis, Colum. II. Divine inspiration, enthusiasm; divinus, Cic. III. The letter h; Varr. IV. Brightness, brilliance; Plin. 36, 22.*

AFFLECTO (Adj.), xi, xum, ēre. (ad and flecto) *To bend or turn towards; Avien.*

AFFLEO (Adj.), ēre. (ad and flecto) *To weep at or over; Plaut.*

AFFLICTATIO (Adj.), ōnis, f. (afflicto) *Affliction; Cic. AFFLICTĀTOR (Adj.), ōris, m. (afflicto) One who afflicts; Tert.*

AFFLICTO (Adj.), āvi, ātum, āre. (adfligo) *To strike against*; hence. 1. *To injure, vex, harass, &c. by striking or dashing against*; naves, Cæs., i. e. to damage; also, gen., *to vex, harass, disquiet*; Cic.: Tac.: hence. Afflictiari, *To be harassed*; Cic.: Cæs.: II. Especially of the mind, *To vex, distress*; se, Cic.: afflictari, *to grieve, to be vexed*; id.

AFFLICTOR (Adj.), ōris, m. (affligo) *He who destroys or overthrows*; dignitatis, Cic.
AFFLICTUS (Adj.), a, um. I. Part. of affligo; see AFFLIGO. II. Adj. 1. *Distressed, afflicted, hurt*; Cic.: Liv.: afflictator conditio, Cic. 2. *Debased, despised*; homo, id. 3. *Cast down, dejected, despirited*; id.

AFFLICTUS (Adj.), us, m. (affligo) *A striking or dashing against any thing*; Apul.

AFFLIGO (Adj.), xi, ctum. 3. (ad and fligo) I. *To strike or dash against any thing*; aliquem ad terram, Plaut.: terræ, Ov.: navim undæ, Liv.: ad scopulos, Cic. II. *To throw to the ground*; Liv.: arborem, Cæs.: also, *to cast down, overthrow*; statuam, monumentum, Cic. III. Fig. 1. *To throw to the ground, to ruin, injure, hurt, break down*; aliquem, Cic.: Liv.: vectigalia, Cic.: naves, Cæs., to damage; causam susceptam, Cic., i. e. to desert, leave in the lurch. 2. *To lower, debase, vilify*; rem vituperando, id.: opes, Plin.: animum, to cast down the spirits, deject, Cic.: also, aliquem, *to cast down, to render sorrowful*, id. IV. For infligere, *To impose*; Pand. See AFFLICTUS, a, um.

AFFLO (Adj.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and flo) I. Of wind or air, *To breathe or blow upon any thing*; terga, Liv. Also without an acc.; e. g. ne in eas partes spectet villa, ex quibus ventus gravior afflare solet, Varr., i. e. to blow to: hence, fig., sibi auram posse afflari voluntatis, Cic. II. Of breath, *To breathe upon*; with an acc.; Virg.: Ov.: also with a dat.; Hor.: a serpentibus afflari, Col. III. Fig. of other things. 1. Of fire or lightning; incendio afflari, to be touched or scorched by, Liv.: fulmine afflari, Suet.: afflare membris vaporem, Lucr. 2. Of odours, *To exhale upon*; aliquid alicui, e. g. odores, qui afflantur e floribus, Cic. 3. Rumor afflatur, id., i. e. exierat. 4. Afflari numine, Virg., to be inspired. 5. *To communicate in a spiritual or imperceptible manner*; et lætos oculis afflatur honores, had breathed a sparkling lustre on his eyes, Virg., Æn. I, 591: afflari peste, to be infected, Plin. 2, 41.

AFFLUENS (Adj.), tis. I. Part. of affluo; see AFFLUO. II. Adj. 1. *Copious, abundant*; copia, Cic.: ex affluentibus, Tac., i. e. affluentur. 2. *Abounding in, plentifully provided with*; opibus et copiis, Cic.: amicitia ditior et affluentior, id., i. e. which frequently gives more than it receives: affluentissimus largitor, Augustin.

AFFLUENTER (Adj.), adv. *Copiously, abundantly*; Apul.: affluentius, Cic.: Nep.

AFFLUENTIA (Adj.), æ, f. (affluens) I. *Affluence, exuberance, abundance*; Plin. II. Fig. *Copiousness, affluence, abundance*; Cic.

AFFLUO (Adj.), xi, xum. 3. (ad and fluo) I. *To flow to or towards, to flow near to*; Eurotas prope affluit moenibus, Liv.: ad ripam, Tac.: hence fig., 1. *To come in imperceptibly or copiously*; voluptas ad sensus affluit, Cic.: multitudo affluente, Liv. 2. *To be abundant, to be copious, to abound*; opes affluunt, id.: ex eo, quod affluit opibus vestris, Liv. II. *To overflow*: hence, *to run down with, drop with*; unguentis, Cic.: and fig., *to overflow with any thing, i. e. to have great abundance of any thing, to abound in any thing*; divitiis, honore, laude, Lucr.: voluptatibus, Cic.: omni scelere, id.: otio et ingenio, id.: vestitu, Phædr., i. e. to have a long flowing garment.

AFFŌDIO (Adj.), ōdi, ossum. 3. (ad and fodio) *To add by digging*; cæsplem nostro solo, Plin.

AFFŌDOR (Adj.), ātus sum, āri. (ad and for) I. *To address, accost*; aliquem, Cic. II. *To say any thing to one, to speak to one*; Virg.: deos, id., i. e. to pray to.

N. B. Adfor and adfer, perhaps, do not occur

AFFŌRE (Adj.), es, et. (ad and forem) i. q. Affuturus essem; Virg.: affore, Cic.: i. e. esse affuturus (um), &c.

AFFŌRMDIO (Adj.), āre. (ad and formido) *To be afraid*; Plaut.

AFFRANGO (Adj.), ēgi, actum. 3. (ad and frango) I. *To break against any thing*. II. *To strike or dash one thing against another*; Stat.

AFFRĒMO (Adj.), ul, ēre. 3. (ad and fremo) *To roar or murmur at*; Sil.

AFFRICATIO (Adj.), ōnis, f. (affricco) *A rubbing against any thing*; Cæll. Aur.

AFFRICO (Adj.), cui, ctum, āre. (ad and frico) I. *To rub against any thing*; aliquid alicui, Plin. II. *To impart by rubbing, fig.*; alicui rubiginem suam, Sen.

AFFRICTUS (Adj.), us, m. (affricco) *A rubbing against any thing*; Plin.

AFFRINGO, i. q. Affrango.

AFFRIO (Adj.), āvi, ātum, i. (ad and frio) *To triturate, crumble away*; cretam, Varr.

AFFULGĒO (Adj.), si, 2. (ad and fulgeo) I. *To shine forth, to appear bright*; Venus (the planet) affulsit, Ov.: species ardentis cœli affulserat, Liv. II. Fig. *To shine*

upon, i. e. to appear, come forth, show itself; consuli rei majores spes affulsit, id.: mihi fortuna affulsit, id.: vultus ubi tuus affulsit, Hor.: lux civitati affulsisse visa, Liv., i. e. good fortune.

AFFUNDO (Adj.), fudi, fūsum, ēre. (ad and fundo) I. *To pour to or upon*; aquam alicui rei, Plin.: hence, *to wet*; colonia annæ affusa, id., watered by a river, i. e. situate near a river. II. Fig. *To add, to join*; Tac.

III. *To pour to*; fig., *to stretch or throw to or towards*; genibus alicuius affusus, Flor.: annis affustus oppidis, Plin., watering.

AFŌREM, AFŌRE, i. q. Abforem.

ĀGĀRICON (um), i. n. (ἀγᾶριζόν) *Agaric, a kind of mushroom growing upon the larch tree* (Boletus Laricis, Jacq.); Plin.

ĀGĀSO, ōnis, m. *One who takes care of and drives beasts of burden, especially horses*; a groom, ostler; Plaut.: Liv.

ĀGE, or **ĀGĒDUM**. *Come on! go to! well!* See AGO.

ĀGĒLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of agellus) *A very small field*; Catull.

ĀGĒLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ager) *A small field, small estate*; Cic.: Nep.

ĀGĒMA, ātis, n. (ἀγῆμα) *The Macedonian name of a certain corps or troop of soldiers, cavalry and infantry*; Liv.: Curt.

ĀGER, agri, m. (ἀγρός) I. *Land*. 1. *A single field*; Cic. 2. *All the lands of an estate*; id. 3. *A territory, land belonging to a town or nation*; id. II. *An estate, including the house, &c.; a farm*; hence, Agri, *The country as opposed to town, including houses, villages, &c.*; ex agris concurrunt, id. III. *A piece of earth or soil from a field*; Virg.

ĀGERĀTON, i. n. (ἀγῆρατον) *A kind of herb, so called because it does not soon decay*; Plin. Perhaps it is Achillea Ageraton, L.

ĀGĒSIS, i. e. age sis. See AGO.

ĀGGAUDEŌ (Adj.), ēre. (ad and gaudeo) *To rejoice with any one*; alicui, Lact.

ĀGĒMO (Adj.), ēre. (ad and gemo) *To sigh or groan at or to*; Ov.

ĀGĒNĒRO (Adj.), āre. (ad and genero) *To beget in addition*; Tert.

ĀGĒNICŪLO (Adj.), āre. (ad and geniculo) *To bow the knee before any one*; alicui, Tert.

ĀGGER, ēris, m. (aggerere) I. *Any thing heaped on the earth, as rubbish, brushwood, &c., in order to make a mound or fill up a pit, &c.*; materials for a dam, rampart, or mound; aggerem petere, comportare, Cæs.: aggere paludem explore, id.: fossam aggere explore, id.: trabes multo aggere vestire, id. II. *A heap made of rubbish, earth, wood, stone, &c.*; murorum, Virg., i. e. height; terreus, Varr., i. e. a mud wall: hence fig., any height; aggeres Alpini, Virg., i. e. mountains, heights.

III. Especially, of certain kinds of artificial heaps. 1. *A military mound; either that with which the Roman camp was surrounded or entrenched*; Virg.: or, *one raised to support a tower and soldiers, and to be pushed towards a besieged town*; oppidum oppugnare, or cingere aggere, Cic.: aggerem apparare, Cæs.: facere, or jacere, id., i. e. to make, throw up: hence fig., esset agger oppugnandæ Italiæ Græcia, i. e. a fit place from which to attack Italy, Cic. 2. *A dam*; Virg. 3. *Agger via*, Virg.: Tac., the raised part of a road, i. e. a road. 4. *Agger Tarquinii*, the rampart built by Tarquinius Superbus on the east side of Rome; Liv.: Plin.

ĀGGERĀTIM, Adv. *In heaps*; Apul.

ĀGGERĀTIO, ōnis, f. (aggerare) *A heap piled up*; Vitruv.: Justin.; a mound.

ĀGGERŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (agger) I. *To heap, heap up, set on a heap*; corpora, Virg.: ossa, Tac.: and so, *to raise*; Curt. II. *To add by heaping*; terram, Colum., *to heap up the mould about plants*: hence fig., præmia pugnae, Virg.

III. *To heap up, i. e. to increase, augment*; iras, Virg. IV. *Arbores, Colum.*, to cast heaps of earth about them.

ĀGGERŌ (Adj.), essi, estum. 3. (ad and gero) I. *To bring or carry to or towards*; Plaut.: Cic. ap. Non.: especially, *to bring in heaps, to heap upon*; tellurem tumulo, Virg.: terra aggesta fluminibus, Plin., accumulated: hence, Aggestum, *A mound, Amman*. II. Fig. *To bring forward, to lay to one's charge*; falsa, Tac.

ĀGĒSTIO (Adj.), ōnis, f. (aggerere) *A heap of earth, gravel, or the like*; Pallad.

ĀGĒSTUS (Adj.), a, um. See AGGERO, ēre.

ĀGĒSTUS (Adj.), us, m. (aggerere) *A heaping up, or collecting*; Tac.

ĀGĒLŌNERŌ (Adj.), āvi, ātum, āre (ad and glomero) *To wind into a knot or ball*; *to gather or collect together*; agglomerant se, Virg.; or, agglomerant (sc. se) lateri, id.; or, agglomerant latera, Val. Fl., they associate together.

ĀGĒLŪTINO (Adj.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and glutino) I. *To glue, cement*; Cels.: also, *to solder*; Plin. II. Fig., *To fasten on, to apply*; ecurbitulum, Cels.: proozmium, Cic.: hence, *se, to attach one's self, qu. to fasten one's self to*; Plaut.

AGGRAVESCO (Adj.), Ære. (ad and gravesco) *To grow heavy or grievous; or, to become worse; morbus aggravescit, Ter.*

AGGRAVO (Adj.), avi, Ætum, Ære. (ad and gravo) I. *To render heavier; pondus, Plin.* II. *To make greater, worse, heavier, or more dangerous; vultus, Plin.; dolorem, Curt.: res bello aggravatae sunt, Liv.* III. *To oppress, inconvenience, molest; Liv.*

AGGREDIO (Adj.), for aggredior, Plaut.: hence, Aggredider, passivè; Cic. Frag.: Aggressus, passivè; Justin.

AGGREDIOR (Adj.), essus sum 3. (ad and gradior) I. *To go or step or to towards; aliquem, Plaut.: Cic.: ad aliquem, Plaut.: aliquo, Cic.* II. *To approach a person or thing. 1. With violence, or in a hostile manner, To assault, attack; aliquem, Sall.: Cic.: murum, Sall. 2. Without violence, to accost, address; Damasippum, Cic.: legatos, Sall.: hence, astute, with craft, Ter.: pecunia, with money, i. e. to attempt to bribe, Sall.: dictis, Virg.: especially, rem or ad rem, to apply one's self to any thing; when it may often be rendered, to undertake; ad leges, Cic., sc. in order to treat of them: ad crimen, id.: causam accipitem, id.: disputationem, id.: facinus, Ter., to commit: ad dicendum, i. e. to speak, Cic.: ad injuriam faciendam, id., to attempt: also seq. infin., id.*

N. B. I. Aggressus, a, um, passivè; Justin.: thus also, aggrederer; see AGGREDIO. 2. Aggrediri, for aggredi, Plaut.: and aggredire, for aggrederè, id.

AGGREGO (Adj.), avi, Ætum, Ære. (ad and grego) *To add to a flock: hence, to associate with, to join to; aliquem in numerum amicorum, Cic.: se alicui, Curt.: se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cæs.: voluntatem (inclination) suam ad dignitatem alicujus, Cic., i. e. to endeavour to promote the credit of any one.*

AGGRESSIO (Adj.), Ænis. f. (aggredior) I. *An attack; Apul.: hence fig., prima aggressio, of an oration, i. e. the exordium; Cic.* II. i. q. Epicherema; Quint.

AGGRESSOR (Adj.), Æris. m. (aggredior) *An assalant; Pand.*

AGGRESSURA (Adj.), Æ. f. (aggredior) *An attack; Pand.*

AGGRESSUS (Adj.), a, um. See AGGREDIOR.

AGGRESSUS (Adj.), us. m. (aggredior) I. *An attack, assault; Pand.* II. *An undertaking; Jul. Firm.*

AGGUBERNO, Ære. (ad and gubernò) *To guide, direct; iter, Flor.*

AGILIS, e. (ago) *That moves or may be moved easily, movable; classis, Liv.: remus, Ov.: hence, agile, quick, active, brisk, nimble; rota, id.: homo, Hor.: animus, Sen.: sensus agiliores, id.: The superlative seems not to occur.*

AGILITAS, Ætis. f. (agillis) *Moveableness, quickness, nimbleness, activity; navium, Liv.: rotarum, Curt.: fig., nature, Cic.*

AGILITER, adv. *Actively, quickly; Colum.*

AGINA, Æ. f. *That wherein the beam of a balance is hung; Tert.*

AGITABILIS, e. (agito) *That may be easily moved backwards and forwards, moveable; Ov.*

AGITATIO, Ænis. (agito) I. *A moving backwards and forwards, frequent motion, agitation; fluctuum, lingue, Cic.; lectice, Liv.: terræ, Colum., i. e. cultivation.* II. *Fig. Mentis, or animi, employment of the mind, contemplation, Cic.* III. *Exercise, practice, a doing of any thing; studiorum, Cic.: virtutum, Sen.: rerum, Val. Max.*

AGITATOR, Æris. m. (agito) *One who sets any thing in motion; a driver; aselli, Virg.: eorum, id.: also, agitator, a charioteer; coachman; Cic.*

AGITATRIX, Ædis. f. (agitator) *She who sets any thing in motion; silvarum, Arnob., i. e. huntress.*

AGITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of agito; see AGITO. II. Adj. *Lively, vehement, impassioned; agitator, Quint.*

AGITATUS, us. m. I. q. Agitatio; Varr.

AGITO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (ago) I. Intrans. I. *To go or wander about; vacuis porticibus secretus agitat, Tac. Ann. 11, 21: laeti, neque procul, Germani agitabant, id. 1, 50: especially of cavalry; Numida pro muro dies noctesque agitare, Sall.: consul dum inter primores agitat, Liv.: hence, to live or dwell any where, to be; e. g. of nomadic people; Libyes propius mare agitabant, Sall.: also, gen., to live; Gallia fructibus agitat, Sall. 2. *To revolve in the mind, ponder, think of, consider, design, meditate; ipse longe aliter animo agitabat, Sall. Jug. 11: agitatum urbe, ut tribuni militum crearentur, Liv.: agitatum dicitur de consulum cæde, id.: agitate de occidendo Vinio dicitur, Tac.: de pendencia civitate agitare, Suet.* II. Trans. I. *To set in motion, to move; especially, to move often, to move to and fro; alas, Ov.: navem in portu, Nep.: mare ventorum vi agitatur, Cic.: corpus levi gestatione agitandum, Cels.: fig., metu atque lubidinis diversus agitabatur, Sall., i. e. wavered between: hence, 1. *To drive; currus ad fumina, Virg.* 2. *To pursue, chase; aves, Cic.: feras, id.: fig., to pursue, follow after; æquiatem, id.* 3. *To ride, drive, or manage a horse; equum, Virg.: fig., to agitate, vex, disquiet; aliquem, Ter.: scelerum penis agitatur, Cic.: scenis***

agitatus Orestes, Virg., i. e. pursued, agitated by the furies. 4. *To cause, excite, occasion; fumos, Ov.* 5. *To irritate, rouse, stir up, incite; gentem, Flor.* 6. *To agitate a matter, i. e. to bring it forward or speak of it often, to endeavour to carry a point; legem, Cic.: rem in concionibus, id.* 2. *To occupy; animum, Cic.: Liv.: ingenia per studia, Sen.* 3. *To spend, pass (time); vitam, Sall., i. e. to live: thus, also, ævum, Virg.* 4. *To occupy one's self with any thing, to have, hold, do, keep; custodiam, Plaut., to keep: convivium, Ter.: pacem, Sall., to have peace, to live in peace: imperium, id., to rule: dies festos, Cic.: laticinia, Tac.: moras, Virg., i. e. to delay; artes, id., to exercise, practise: greges, id., i. e. to keep: thus also in the passive; per omnem exercitum lætitia agitabatur, Sall., i. e. prevailed, was: thus also, indutiæ agitabantur, id., i. e. erant. 5. *To represent any thing with a certain activity, as agere; e. g. ceu primas agitent acies, certamina miscent, Sil. 9, 330, as if they formed the first rank.* 6. *To think upon or revolve any thing, to meditate upon; to contrive, design; id agitans mecum sedulo, Ter.: vos sæpius eandem rem animis agitare potestis, Cic.: habent nihil aliud, quod agitent in mente, id.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, id., meditated, well thought: nunc, quæ mente agitent, audite, Liv.: agitare in animo bellum, id.: vos agitate fugam, Virg.* 7. *To censure with words, to mock, banter, jeer, ridicule; miseria agitata videtur, Cic.* 8. *Agitare sat, to have enough to do, to be busy, Plaut.**

AGLÆOPHOTIS, Ædis. f. (ἀγλαῖφωτος) I. *Piony (Peonia officinalis, L.); Apul.* II. *A certain magical herb; Plin.*

AGLASPIS, Ædis. (ἀγλαΐς and ἄεσις) *That bears a glittering shield; Liv.*

AGMEN, Ænis. n. (for agimen, from ago) Prop. *That which is moved or driven: hence, 1. An army on a march (opp. acies); Cæs.: Liv.: agmen claudere, Cæs., or, cogere, Liv., to march in the rear: uno agmine, in one body, Cic.: agmine ire, Liv., to march in regular order: sometimes gen., an army, for exercitus; Liv. 2, 49 in: Virg.; cet.* II. *A march; uno agmine venissent, Liv.: in agmine, on the march, Sall.: de agminibus (dicere), Cic. Orat. 1, 48: hence fig., educenda dictio in agmen, in pulverem, &c. Cic., i. e. before the public, the judge, &c.: hence, 1. Of two serpents; agmine certo — perunt, Virg., i. e. with sure or steady motion. 2. Any motion of things which proceed in a line or straight course; remorum, Virg.: leni agmine fluit Tiberis, id. 3. Gen. A row, line, course; orationis, Gell.: fati, id.*

III. *A part of an army; primum, the van-guard, Liv.: extremum, or novissimum, id., the rear-guard: hence, any company of men, ships, animals, &c. in motion; virginitium, id.: comitum, Ov.: impedimentorum, baggage, Liv.: aligerum, i. e. aves, Virg.: again, of the tail of a serpent; extremæ agmina caudæ, id., quæ the rear, the train: aquarum, of rain, id.: longum agmen (navium), Liv.: also, frequently, a body of living creatures, not actually moving, but which either have been or will soon be in motion; a troop, band, body, multitude; perpetuum agmen totius Italiae, Cic.: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, Liv., they fought rather by detached parties than with the whole army: thus also, Liv. 29, 36. In general, it may suitably be rendered, Army, multitude, troop.*

AGMINALIS, e. (agmen) e. g. equus, a pack-horse; Pand.

AGMINÆTIM, adv. *In troops or herds; Solin.*

AGNA, Æ. f. I. *An ewe lamb; Varr.: Hor.* II. *For ACNIA, A certain measure of land; Colum.*

AGNALIA, Ænis. n. I. q. Agonalia; Ov.

AGNASCOR, or AD-NASCOR, ADGNASCOR, natus sum 3. I. *To grow at or upon; in quercu, Plin.* II. *To grow afterwards; Gell.* III. *To be born afterwards; patri, Cic. Cæcin, 25: said particularly of children born subsequently to their father's testament; Cic. Orat. 1, 57; Cæcin, 25: also fig. of those who were admitted into a family by adoption, and called agnati; Pand. See AGNATUS.*

AGNATICUS (or titius) a, um. *Of or belonging to an agnatus; jus, Cod. Just.*

AGNATIO, ADGNATIO, or ADNATIO, Ænis. f. (agnascor) I. *A growing on to any thing; that which grows on; Apul.* II. *Relationship by the male side; Cic.* III. *A being born after the father's testament; Pand.*

AGNATUS, a, um. I. Part. of agnascor; see AGNASCOR. II. *Subst. Agnatus, i. m. 1. A child born in addition to the others, a child which is born to the father over and above the number specified in his will; Tac. Germ. 19; Hist. 5, 5.* II. *A relative by the father's side; e. g. a brother's son and grandson, paternal uncle and his descendants; Cic. (Relatives by the mother's side were called cognati.)*

AGNELUS, i. m. (dimin. of agnus) *A little lamb, lamb-kin; Plaut.*

AGNÆCULUS, i. m. I. q. Agnellus; Arnob.

AGNINUS, a, um. (agnus) *Of or belonging to a lamb; exta, lactes, Plaut.: pes, Plin.: Agnina (sc. caro), Lamb; Plaut.: Hor.*

AGNITIO, ðnis. f. (agnosco) I. A recognising, acknowledging; Plin.: Pand. II. Knowledge of a thing; ad agnitionem animi, with respect to the science of mind, Cic. Nat. D. 1, 1.

AGNITUS, a, um. See AGNOSCO.

AGNOMEN, or AD-NOMEN, inis. n. A name given besides the cognomen, a surname; Capitol.: thus Africanus is the surname of Scipio, &c.

AGNOMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Agnomen; Apul.

AGNOMINATIO (Adnom.), ðnis. f. i. q. Paronomasia. A figure of rhetoric, when words, with some slight change of letters, are placed together; a kind of play upon words; as, amentium and amantium, Auct. ad Her.

AGNOSCIBILIS, e. (agnosco) That can be recognised; Tert.

AGNOSCO (Adgn. or Adn.), ðnvi, ðntum, ðre. (ad and nosco) I. To recognise a thing as the same which we formerly considered it to be; to recognise, acknowledge, know; matrem, Virg. II. To recognise, i. e. to see, perceive, observe; deum ex operibus, Cic.: hominem, id.: also, to see, comprehend, understand; id.: cantum auribus, id., i. e. to perceive, hear. III. To recognise, acknowledge, i. e. to admit as true, to concede, allow; crimen, Cic.; sortilegos, id.: gloriam facti, id.: iudicium alicujus, Pand.: hence, filium, to acknowledge as a son, Nep.: infantem, Suet.: æs alienum, Pand.: periculum, id., to undertake: thus also, damnum, id.: pœnam, id.

IV. For ignorare; e. g. etiam si agnoverit, Pand. 19, 1, 6; but here some add he ignoraverit. N. B. Agnoturus, for agnitus, Sall.: agnota est, for agnita, Pacuv. AGNUS, i. m. I. A wether lamb. II. Gen. A lamb; Cic. Senect. 16.

AGO, ðgi, actum, ðre. (ἄγω) I. Intrans. 1. To act, to do active, be doing; aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic.: hence, to live; homines qui tum agebant, Tac.: agere inter homines, id.: also, to dwell, especially of people who have no fixed habitations; Sall.: see AGITARE. 2. Agere bene cum aliquo, to treat or use one well, Cic.: hence impers., præclare mecum actum est, id., I am well off. I do well: thus also, optime, id.; pessime, id. 3. To treat or negotiate with any one, to endeavour to prevail upon by prayers, persuasion, &c.; quod etiam mecum ut ad te scriberem egerunt, Cic.: egit cum Cimone, ut eam sibi uxorem daret, Nep. 4. Especially, To do or act as a public person, i. e. to speak in the senate or before the people, to propose a motion, to speak for or against any thing; te agente de reliqua nostra dignitate, Cic.: quorum de pœna agebatur, Liv.: hence, agere cum populo, Cic., to make a speech to the people, of the magistrates who used to endeavour to prevail upon the people by a speech to approve of or reject any proposed measure; see II. 4. 5. In its forensic sense it is sometimes used for, To conduct a suit, to plead, of lawyers; Plin. Ep. 9, 40: sometimes, to act as plaintiff, to accuse, impeach; lege agere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 11: Cic. Cæcil. 5.: also, cum aliquo agere lege, Cic.: also with a gen., e. g. furti agere, id., to accuse of theft: adulterii cum aliquo agere, Quint. 6. When mentioned as a word used at sacrifices, at which words of bad acceptance were carefully avoided, it means, To strike the victim, and then to kill it: hence, agone? shall I do it? said by the person that kills the victim; to which the priest replies, hoc age, do this. II. Trans. 1. To move, set or put in motion: hence, agere se, i. e. to go; Ter.: or, to come; Plaut.: also, agi, for ire, e. g. si citius agi vellet agmen, Liv.: hence, ¹ To drive; bovem Romam, id.: capellas potum, Virg. ² To lead; hominem vincunt ante se, Nep.: raptim agmine acto, id.: also, to lead or bring on; agentes frigora ventos, Virg. ³ To guide, drive, steer; jumenta, Liv.: carpentum, id.: navem, Hor. ⁴ To drive away; prædas, Liv., to drive away cattle as booty: hence, ferre et agere, like ἄγειν καὶ ἄγειν, to carry and drive away, to pillage, ravage, plunder, of an enemy, when agere is to be understood of persons and cattle, and ferre of all portable things; ferri agique res suas viderunt, id. ⁵ To follow, chase, pursue, in hunting and war; cervum, Virg.: palantes Troas, id.: fig., aliquem in exilium, Liv.: agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, Cic.: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor.: aliquem Orco, i. e. in Orcum, id.: telum costis, Sil.: venena membris, for e membris, Virg. To this belongs also the expression, agere aliquem reum, Liv., i. e. to accuse. ⁶ To move or push towards, to apply to; vineas ad oppidum, Cæs.: thus also, cuniculos ad ararium, Cic., i. e. to lead, make. ⁷ To drive on, urge, press; stat. ⁸ To raise, bring up, excite, cause; spumas in ore, to foam, Cic.: scintillas, Lucr.: radices, Varr., to strike root, take root; rimas, to receive, contract, get, Cic. ⁹ To spend, pass (time); vitam ruri, Liv.: ætatem in literis, Cic.: huic (diem) ego Gætulicus agerem si Syrtibus exsul, Virg. Æn. 5, 51: annum ago octogesimum, Cic., I am in my eightieth year. We find also agi for esse; e. g. mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. 2. To do, act, perform, manage, transact. ¹ To do, in the widest sense of the word, when it is said of all human actions; jucundi acti labores, Cic.: nihil agere, to do nothing, id.; to trouble one's self to no purpose, to labour in

vain, id.: thus also, non multum, id., to effect little, to gain no advantage. But agere and facere differ, like 'to do' and 'to make,' ἄγειν and ποιεῖν, since agere is used of all actions of the body and the mind, facere only of works which are effected by the body (see Quint. 2, 118): hence agere and facere are placed together; id. But this distinction is not always observed, and agere is sometimes used for facere; e. g. latumque per agmen ardens limitem agit ferro, Virg.: hence, quid agis? Cic., how do you do? how are you? how do you find yourself? how goes it? thus also, quid agitur? Ter. The imperative age and agito are used adverbially; (a) by way of encouragement; Come! come on! go to! hearken! age, da veniam filio, Ter.: eja age, rumpe moras, Virg.: quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris, id.: we find also age, when several persons are addressed; nunc age, diva, præcipue nostro nunc adsirate labori, id.: hence, in digressions; nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse addidit, expediám, id. (b) In concessions; Well; age, veniam, Ter.: age, sit ita factum, Cic. (c) Also, with the particle dum appended to it; agedum hoc mi expedit primum, Ter., well then! answer me this first: agedetum, clamorem tollite hic, Liv. (d) In the same manner, age jam, age nunc, age sis (i. e. si vis), age vero, are used in digressions and concessions; Cic. Concerning the passive, observe, (a) Actum est, It is become of, or done with; de symbolis quid actum est? Ter., what is become of? what is done with? It means also, It is all over, for all is lost, all hope is gone, or, I am ruined; actum est: illicet, peristi, Ter.: actum jam de isto est, Cic.: thus also, acta hæc res est, Ter., it is all over, it is quite lost. (b) Actum agere, Ter.; or, acta agere, Cic.; or, rem actam agere, Liv., to do what has been already done, i. e. to take needless pains, to speak or act to no purpose. (c) Actum habere, Cic., To consider as done, i. e. to be content or satisfied with. (d) Acta, orum, Things which come to pass, i. e. events; belli, Suet.: pueritiae, Quint. ² To hold, carry on, conduct; censuram, Ov.: forum, Cic., to hold or conduct the assizes: triumphum, id.: prælium, Liv.: bellum, Cæs., to carry on a war; see GERERE: curam hospitii, Ov. ³ To manage, transact; Judaicum fiscum, Suet.: publicum quadragesimæ, id. ³ To express any thing by acting or by gesticulation, to express in a pantomimic manner the meaning of certain words; of stage-players; canticum, Liv.: versum, Cic.: thus also, to imitate or represent a person on the stage by voice and gesture; to act, play; Ballionem, id.: hence, fabulam agere, Ter., to act a play: thus also, primas partes, id.: and figi, priores partes, Cic., to act the first part: hence, ¹ In common life, To act or represent any thing, whether real or not; nobilem, Cœl. in Cic. Ep.: consulem, Plin. Pan.: non principem se, sed ministrum, Suet. ² Se, To behave; pro equite Romano, Suet.: sordide, Capitolin. 4. To speak any thing in public, whether before the senate, the people, or in a court of justice, because such speaking was accompanied by a lively motion of the body; quæ sic ab illo acta esse constabat, oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, Cic.: equites Romani, apud quos tum iudices causa agebatur, id., the suit was brought: quum proxime res ageretur, Plin. Ep., on the next day for administering justice: hence, Acta, orum, Public acts or deeds, among the senate or the people, and of single magistrates; nisi res urbanas actaque omnia ad te perferri arbitraret, ipse perscriberem, id.: acta tui tribunatus, Cic.: acta Cæsaris, id., i. e. ordinances: Patrum acta componere, Tac.: in acta divi Augusta jurare, id.: hence, ¹ Acta publica, called also simply, acta, A register of the acts, laws, and ordinances of the senate and emperors; instituit, ut tam senatus quam populi diurna acta conferent et publicarentur, Suet.: in acta publica referre, id. ² Acta forensia, and simply, acta, Registers in which the sentences and decisions of judges were entered, pleas, legal reports or registers; Pand. (c) Acta militaria; called also simply, acta, Veget. de rem. From the forensic signification of agere are derived the two following forms of expression: (a) Causam alicujus agere, To take up the cause of any one, to defend his cause; Nep. Phoc. 3. (b) Res agitur, A thing is treated of, is at stake, or in danger; non nunc pecunia agitur, Ter.: agitur populi Rom. gloria, Cic.: aguntur vectigalia, id.: tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. And, from the signification 'to speak,' ³ Alicui gratias agere, Cic., to return thanks. ⁵ To direct one's thoughts to a thing, to turn one's mind to, attend to; id ago sedulo, Ter., I seriously think of it: hocine agis, an non? id., are you attending to this? again, aliud agere, or, alias res agere, Cic., not to attend to a thing, but to turn one's thoughts another way, to mind something else: hence, id agere, to attend to a thing, to have a thing in view; Ter.: Cic. 6. Animam agere, to breathe one's last, Cœl. in Cic. Ep.

N. B. 1. The participle Agens is frequently used adjective and substantive, and signifies, ¹ Lively, animated, vigorous; orator, Cic., i. e. who, in speaking, knows how to move his body in a suitable manner; imagines agentes, id. ² An accuser, plaintiff; Pand. ³ A surveyor of land, Hyg. ⁴ Agens in rebus, An

officer who was sent through the provinces to superintend the public conveyance, the furnishing of carriages, the importation of corn, &c.; Cod. Just.; also, agentes rerum, Aur. Vict. 2. Axim, for egerim, Tacuv.

ΑΓΟΓÆ, Ærum. f. (ἀγωγῆ, i. e. ductus) Trenches in mines, or drains to carry off the water; Plin.

ΑΓΩΛΟΜ, i. n. (ago) A shepherd's staff; Fest.

ΑΓΩΝ, Ænis. m. (ἀγών) A contest, struggle, fight; hence, a contest, in the public games; Suet.

ΑΓΩΝΑΛΙΣ, e. g. agonialis dies, Varr.; or, lux. Ov.; or, Agonalla (sc. sollempnia), Fest., the festival of Janus.

ΑΓΩΝΙΑ, Ærum. n. i. q. Agonalla; Ov.

ΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΑ, Æ. m. (ἀγωνιστής) A combatant, wrestler; Augustin.

ΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΗΤΑ (and es), Æ. m. A president at public games, who awarded the prize; Spartan in Adrian. His office was called Agonotheta, Æ.; Cod. Theod.

ΑΓΩΡΑΝΟΜΟΣ, i. m. (ἀγορευόμενος) The title of a magistrate among the Greeks, corresponding to the ædilis plebis of the Romans, A clerk of the market; Plaut.

ΑΓΡΑΛΙΣ, e. (ager) i. q. Agrarius; Frontin.

ΑΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ, Æn. (ἀγράμματος) Unlearned, illiterate; Vitr.

ΑΓΡΑΪΟΥΣ, a. um. (ager) Of, concerning, or relating to lands; via, a way through a field or estate, Pand.; lex, i. e. relating to the division of lands, Cic.; triumvir, Liv., i. e. engaged in making such division; agrarii (homines), Cic.; Liv., who favoured the lex agraria, and were desirous of possessing landed estates.

ΑΓΡΑΪΤΙΚΟΜ, i. n. (ager) Returns or tribute paid for lands; Cod. Theod.

ΑΓΡΕΣΤΙΣ, e. (ager) I. That grows on or is in a field or in the country, rustic; vestitus, Nep.; feminine, Plin.; hospitium, Cic.: agresti loco natus, Vell., of country parents. Hence, Agrestes, Rustics, peasants, Cic.; Liv.

II. That grows wild; poma, Virg.: palma, Cic. III. Since life in the country compared with that in the town is rough and unpolished, hence, I. Rough, rude; libri, Cic.: Musæ agrestiores, id., ruder literature, e. g. the Roman jurisprudence. 2. Uncivilized, clownish, unmannerly, coarse, ill-bred, wild, savage; dominus, vita, vox, Cic.: agrestior, id. 3. Hard, unfeeling; animus, Cic. 4. Wild, ferocious, brutal; vultus, Ov.: figura, Propert.

ΑΓΡΕΣΤΙΟΥΣ, adv. (Comp.), the positive of which does not occur In a blunt or ill-bred manner; Spartan.

ΑΓΡΙΚΟΛΑ, Æ. m. (ager and colo) I. One who cultivates land, whether with his own hands or by his slaves, a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist; Cic. II. Dii agricolæ, i. e. qui præstant agriculturæ, Tibull.

ΑΓΡΙΚΟΛΑΡΙΣ, e. (agricola) Relating to husbandry; opus, Pallad.

ΑΓΡΙΚΟΛΑΤΙΟ, Ænis. f. i. q. Agricultura; Colum.

ΑΓΡΙΚΟΛΟΡ, Æri. (agricola) To be a husbandman; Capitol.

ΑΓΡΙΚΟΛΤΙΟ, Ænis. f. Agriculture, Cic.

ΑΓΡΙΚΟΛΟΥ, Æris. m. A husbandman; Liv.

ΑΓΡΙΚΟΤΥΡΑ, Æ. f. I. Agriculture, husbandry; Cic. II. i. q. Agricole; Cic. Senect. 15.

ΑΓΡΙΜΟΝΟΡ, Æris. m. A land surveyor; Ammian.

ΑΓΡΙΜΟΝΙΑ, Æ. f. The herb agrimony (Agrimonia Eupatoria, L.); Cels.

ΑΓΡΙΟΦΥΛΛΟΝ, i. n. (ἀγριοφύλλον) A kind of herb; called also Peucedanum; Apul.

ΑΓΡΙΠΕΤΑ, Æ. c. (ager and peto) He who endeavours to get a landed estate, whether honourably or otherwise; Cic. The term is usually applied to those who sought a share in the division of lands.

ΑΓΡΙΟΥΣ, a. um. (ἀγριος) Wild, that grows without culture; Plin.

ΑΓΡΟΣΤΙΣ, is. f. (ἀγροστίς) A kind of wild grass or herb, dog-grass, quitch-grass; Apul.

ΑΓΡΟΣΟΥΣ, a. um. (ager) Rich in landed estates; Varr.

ΑΗ. interject. Ah! ah me! denoting astonishment, indignation, sorrow, joy, &c.; Ter.

ΑΗΑ. i. q. Ah. Ah! ahah; Plaut.

ΑΗΝΕΥΣ, ΑΗΝΙΠΕΣ. See ΑΗΝΕΥΣ, ΑΗΝΙΠΕΣ.

ΑΗΝΟΜ, and ΑΗΝΕΥΣ. See ΑΗΝΕΥΣ.

ΑΙ. (ai) An interjection denoting grief, Alas! Ov.

ΑΙΝ', for aisne. See ΑΙΟ.

ΑΙΘΗΑΛΕΣ, is. n. (αιθαιλεις) i. q. Aizoou; Apul.

ΑΙΖΟΟΝ, i. n. (αιζοων), ever living, ever green)

I. Majus, Houseleek (Sempervivum tectorum, L.).

II. Minus, i. e. Sedum album, L.; Plin.

ΑΙΕΝΣ, tis. I. Part. of aio; see ΑΙΟ. II. Adj.

i. q. Affirmative, Affirmative; Cic.

ΑΙΕΝΤΙΑ, Æ. f. (aio) Affirmation; Marc. Cap.

ΑΙΟ. verb. defect. I. To say yes, to assert, affirm, assent (opposed to nego); Plaut.; Ter.: Cic. II. Gen.

To say; Ter.: Cic. aiunt, they say, Ter.: Cic. Hence, quid ais? a form of speech, I. Denoting astonishment; What do you say? is it possible? what? Ter. 2. Used in order to prevail upon another to speak; What do you say? what do you think? Plaut. III. To mean, as synonymously with 'to say'; ain' for aisne, Plaut., i. e. do you mean it? are you in earnest? is it possible? For this we find also ain' tu? id., and, as a stronger expression of surprise, ain' vero? Ter.: or, ain' tandem? id.: Cic.

ALA, Æ. f. (contr. from axilla) I. A wing, e. g. of a bird; Cic.; hence, II. In the Roman army, A division of the allies; because it was their station properly to cover the flanks of the Roman legions, although they were frequently stationed in the van; Liv. 31, 21: in later times, a corps of cavalry containing 300 men or more, a brigade; Cic.: Liv. III. The wing of a house, i. e. the apartments on both sides of the court; Vitr. IV. The part of the arm which adjoins the shoulder, together with the part under the arm, the arm-pit; Liv.: also, k. The corresponding part in animals; Plin. 2. Of trees and plants, the hollow under the stems of the leaves; Plin. V. Also, ala velorum, Virg.; alis remigare, i. e. velis, Propert.; fulminis, Virg. VI. Ala, in hunting, Bundles of feathers tied to the lines that were drawn round the woods; Virg. Æn. 4, 121.

ALABARCHES, Æ. m. (ἀλαβάρχεις, from ἀλαβη, ink) Prop. He that receives the rents from the pastures or commons, magister scripture; the gen., a clerk of the customs, minister of finance, tax-gatherer. Thus Cic. Att. 2, 17, calls Pompey, because he boasted of having greatly increased the revenue. Those connected with the financial department in Egypt are, in a particular manner, so called, Jud. v. 1, 130, where some falsely read arabarches.

ALABASTER, stri. m. or ALABASTRUM, i. n. (ἀλαβαστήριος and -ον) I. A box for holding perfumes, in the shape of a pear; Cic.; Plin. II. Any thing in the shape of such box; Plin.

ALABASTRITES, Æ. m. (ἀλαβαστήριος) I. A kind of white marble, alabaster, of which perfume-boxes were made; Plin. See Romé de l'Isle de Antiquorum Alabastrite, in Nov. Act. Acad. Nat. Curios. vi. p. 186. II. A kind of precious stone found near Alabastron in Egypt; Plin.

ALABASTRUM, i. See ALABASTER.

ALABËΤΑ, Æ. m. (ἀλάβητος) A kind of fish found in the Nile (Silurus anguillar, L.); Plin.

ALACER, cris, e. I. Brisk, lively, quick, active, sprightly, in high spirits; homo, Cic.: animus, Cæs.: equus, Cic.: alacrior ad rem gerendam, Nep.: alacer animo, Cic. ad Div. 5, 12, of a quick or lively disposition; also of things without life; ensis, Claud.: voluptas, Virg. II. Fierce, eager, impatient; Cic. N. B. Alacer is usually masc., and alacris fem.; but we find also alacris masc.; Ter.: Virg.

ALACRITAS, Ætis. f. (alacer) I. Liveliness, briskness, activity; cantum in venando, Cic. II. Eagerness for any thing, desire, liking; scribendi, Cic.: ad litigandum, id. III. Transport, lively emotion of joy; operis perfecti, i. e. rejoicings over, Liv. IV. Courageousness; Liv.: Tac.

ALACRITER, adv. Briskly, eagerly, with spirit; Ammian.; alacritus, Justin.

ALAPA, Æ. f. Any stroke or blow with the open hand; especially, a box on the ear; Juv.: ducere sibi, to give, Phædr.

ALARIS, e. i. q. Alarius; Tac.

ALARIUS, a. um. (ala) That is posted or stands in the wings of an army; equites, Liv.: cohortes, Cæs.: also simply, Alarii, Cic.: Cæs.: in the Roman army these were troops of the allies.

ALATERNUS, i. f. A kind of shrub, evergreen, privet; Colum. (Rhamnus Alaternus, L.)

ALATUS, a. um. (ala) That is furnished with wings, winged; Virg.: Ov.: also, winged, i. e. rapid, fleet; Ov.

ALAUDA, Æ. f. (a Celtic word, prop., great songstress, from 'al', high, great, and 'aud', a song) I. A lark; Plin.: see CASSIA and GALERITA. II. The name of a legion raised by Cæsar in Gaul, and probably so called from the ornament of their helmet; Suet.: also, the soldiers of this legion were called alaudæ; Cic.

ALOSA, or ALGOSA, Æ. f. A kind of sea-fish, the shad; Anson. (Clupea Alosa, L.)

ALAZON, Ænis. m. (ἀλαζών) A braggart, boaster; Plaut.

ALBA, Æ. f. A pearl; Lamprid.

ALBAMENTUM, i. n. (albo) The white part of any thing; ovi, Apic.

ALBARIUS, a. um. (albo) That belongs to or is engaged in the whitening of walls; tector, Tert.: or simply, Albarius, A plasterer, whitener; Cod. Theod.: albarium opus, Vitr.; or simply, albarium, Plin., a kind of plaster for walls, made from lime, gypsum, and the sand of rivers.

ALBATUS, a. um. (from albus) Clothed in white; Cic.: auriga albatu, Plin., i. e. factionis albatæ.

ALBEDO, Inis. f. (albus) Whiteness; Sever. Sulp.

ALBEDO, Ære. (albus) I. To be white; Virg.: Ov.: hence, Albens, White; Ov.: Tac.: Plin. Paneg. II. To become light, at the dawn of day; albente celo, Cæs., at daybreak.

ALBESCO, Ære. (albeo) To become white; Ov.: Plin.: hence, I. To grow bright or clear; mare, Cic.: lux, Virg.: albescente celo, Pand., when the heaven grows light, at break of day. II. To grow white or grey, of hair; Ov.

ALBICANTER, adv. Like white; albicantius, Solin.

ALBICASCO, ěre. (albico) *To grow white or bright*; Matt. ap. Gell.

ALBICĒRĀTUS, a, um. Plin.; or **ALBICĒRIS**, e. Varr.; or **ALBICĒRUS**, a, um. (albus and cera) Plin. *Of a light yellow*.

ALBICO, āre. (albus) *To be white or whitish*; Hor.: Plin.

ALBICŌLOR, ōris. (albus and color) *Of a white colour*; Coripp.

ALBICŌMUS, a, um. (albus and coma) *Having white hair*; of flowers, *having white leaves*; Venant. Fort.

ALBIDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of albidus) *Somewhat white, whitish*; Pallad.

ALBIDUS, a, um. (albus) *White, whitish*; Ov.: Colum.: albidior, Plin. Ep.: pus albidissimum, Cels.

ALBINĒUS, a, um. (albus) *White, whitish*; Pallad.

ALBINUS, i. m. i. q. Albarius; Cod. Just.

ALBITŪDO, inis. f. (albus) *Whiteness*; capitis, Plaut., grey hair.

ALBO, āre. (albus) *To render white, to dye white*; Friscian.

ALBŌGĀLERUS, i. m. (albus and galerus) *A white hat worn by the flamen Dialis*; Fest.

ALBŌGILVUS, a, um. (albus and gilvus) *Of a whitish yellow*; Serv.

ALBOR, ōris. m. (albus) *Whiteness, the white part of any thing*; yvi, Scrib. Larg.

ALBŪCUS, i. m. *A kind of herb*, i. q. Asphodelus, *the white dafoŏd*; Apul.: Pliny, 21, 17, § 63, albus albus the stalk of the asphodelus.

ALBŪELIS, is. f. *A kind of wine*; Colum.

ALBŪGO, inis. f. (albus) *Whiteness, a white spot, white part*; oculi, in the eye, Plin.; albugines in capite, id., scurf.

ALBŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of albus) *White, whitish*; columbus, Catull.: hence, of water, *whitish, i. e. clear*; or, *white with foam*; freta, Mart.

ALBUM, i. n. See **ALBES**.

ALBŪMEN, inis. n. (albus) *The white of any thing*; ovi, Plin. Raro occ. Also Albutimentum.

ALBURNUM, i. n. *The inner bark of trees*, Plin.

ALBUS, a, um. (from ἀλβός i. e. ἄερτος) 1. *White*; color, Cic.: opus, Vitr.: coma, Ov., grey hair: albis dentibus deridere, Plaut., i. e. showing the teeth: albis præcurrere equis, Hor., to outstrip on white horses, i. e. to be greatly superior to: alba avis, Cic., proverbially, a white sparrow, i. e. a rarity. The white colour was divine, and so, festive, fortunate, &c. (and hence the triumphal chariot was drawn by white horses); hence, albus, for lætus, felix, bonus; e. g. albus ater, Hor.: dies, Sil.: album calculum adjicere rei, Plin. Ep., to give one's assent: hence a white hen appears to have been considered a good omen; Suet. Galb. 1: hence, albæ gallinæ filius, Juv., fortune's favourite child. Hence, Album, subst., *The white part of any thing, whiteness, any thing white*.

1. Oculi, of the eye, Cels.: ovi, id. 2. *White colour*; either natural; Virg.: or laid on; columbas albo polire, Liv., to make white: album addere in vestimentum, id., to make white. 3. *A white tablet*, on which any kind of information was given; e. g. on which the prætors published their edicts, &c., and the pontifex registered the remarkable events of the year; Cic.: Sen.: Quint.: hence, gen., a register, catalogue, rotti; iudicium, Suet.: referre in album, Liv. II. *Male*; Mart. III. *Bright*; stella, Hor.: hence, serene, clear, bright, shining; luces, Mart.; hence, sententiæ albæ, i. e. simplices, perspicuæ, Colum. IV. *That renders bright or serene, that clears up the sky*; notus, Hor. N. B. Albior, abissimus, are cited, Varr. L. L.

ALCĒA, æ. f. (ἀλκία) *A kind of mallows, marsh-mallows*; Plin. (Malva Alcea, L.)

ALCĒDO (Halc.), inis. f. *The kingfisher* (Alcedo Ispada, L.); Plaut.: Varr. After the female has laid her eggs, the sea was said to be calm until they were hatched: these days of calm are called dies alcyonei, Colum.: or, alcyonides, Plin.

ALCĒDONIA, orum. (sc. tempora) I. *The calm season in which the kingfisher broods*; see **ALCĒDO**. Hence, II. *Calm, calm season, stillness*; Plaut.

ALCES, is. f. (from the old German Elch, Elg, or Ælg) *A wild animal of the northern regions*; probably, an elk; Cæs.: Plin.

ALCHYMIA, æ. f. *Alchymy, the supposed art of making gold*; Jul. Firm.

ALCYŌN (Halc.), ōnis. f. i. q. Alcedo; Virg.: Ov. **ALCYŌNEUS** (Halc.), a, um. *Of or proceeding from the kingfisher*; hence, Alcyoneum (halc.), i. q. halosachne, or spuma maris, Plin.: hence, medicamen alcyoneum (halc.), Ov., as a remedy for white specks or hairs in the eyes: dies alcyonei, Colum., i. e. in which the kingfisher broods.

ALCYŌNIDES DIES, i. q. Alcyonei; Plin.

ALĒA, æ. f. I. *A game of hazard or chance, with dice*; ludere alca, Cic.: and, aleam, Suet.: also, in alca, Pand. This game was anciently forbidden at Rome (at least when played for money), except on the Saturnalia: hence, lex de alca, Cic. N. B. Jacere aleam, to cast the

die, i. e. to begin this game: hence fig., to make a commencement in any important matter, to risk, stake; jacta alea esto, Suet., said by Cæsar when he crossed the Rubicon.

II. *Any thing hazardous or dangerous, risk, danger, chance, hazard*; rem dare in aleam, to risk, Liv.: belli id.: alea inest alieui rei, Cic.: in dubiam imprii servitiique aleam ire, Liv., to try one's fortune whether to be master or slave: vitæ, Varr.: aleam subire, Colum.: adire, Sen. Hence, III. *A bold undertaking, the issue of which depends upon chance*; periculo, Hor.

ALĒARIS, e. (alea) e. g. tabula, a table for games with dice; Cæsar. Aur.

ALĒARIUS, a, um. *Of or concerned with a game with dice*; amicitia, i. e. that originated in playing games with dice; Ammian.

ALĒATOR, ōris. m. (alea) *One who plays at games of chance with dice, a dice-player, gamester*; especially, *one who makes it his profession*; Cic.: Such persons were infamous at Rome in the time of Cicero.

ALĒATORĪUS, a, um. (aleator) *Of or concerning a game of chance, or one who plays at games of chance*; damnus, Cic., loss at this kind of play: forum aleatorium calcissimum, Suet., we have played in good earnest.

ALĒC, ALĒCC, or **HALĒC**, ēcis. n., or, **ALĒX**, **HALĒX**, ēcis. m. and f. does not mean 'a herring', but, *A kind of brine or pickle, prepared either from the scum of the costly garum, or from some cheap fish*; Hor.: Plin.

ALĒCTORĪUS. (sc. gemma) from alectorius, a, um.) *A kind of precious stone, unknown to us, said to be found in the maw of a cock*; Plin.

ALĒCTORŌLŌPHUS, i. f. (ἀλεκτορόλωφος) *A kind of herb, cock's comb*; Plin. (Rhinanthus Crista galli, L.)

ALĒCŪLA (Hal.), ALĒCŪLA (Hall.), æ. f. (dimin. of alec) i. q. Alec; Colum.

ALĒŌ, ōnis. m. i. q. Aleator; Næv.

ALĒS, itis. adj. (ala) I. *That has wings, winged*; Cic.: Ov.: hence subst., Ales, m. and f. *A bird*; voluntas alitum, Cic.: ales additus, Hor.: ales exterrita, Virg.; alites villaticæ, Plin.: the eagle is called ales regia, Ov.; or, ales Jovis, Virg.: and simply, ales (as a constellation), Cic. Arat. 46, 47, 87: Chaonias ales, a pigeon, Ov.: ales Pallasidis, the owl, id.: ales Pandionis, the swallow, Lucr.: ales Phasidis, the pheasant, Stat.: ales Cytheræ, the pigeon, Sil.: ales Junonia, the peacock, Ov.: ales Phœbeus, the raven, id.: ales canorus, a swan, Hor.: ales cristatus, a cock, id.: longæva, a phoenix, Claudian.: rara, a parrot, Ov.: temporarius, a cuckoo, Plin.: in divination, alites means particularly, *birds whose flight was noticed by diviners* (according to Festus, buteo, sanguialis, immusculus, aquila, vulturius); they were distinguished from oscines, who gave omens by their singing; Cic.: hence, mala alite, Hor.: potiore alite, id. II. *Winged*; fig., *that flies or runs swiftly, or, swift, fleet, rapid*; auster, Virg.: passus, Ov.: Venus, Hor. N. B. Ales, for alites; e. g. ales erant, Ov.: alitum, for alitum, Virg.

ALĒSCO, ěre. (alo) *To grow*; Varr.

ALEX. See **ALEC**.

ALEXIPHARMACŌN, i. n. (ἀλεξίφάρμακον) *An antidote against poison*; Plin.

ALGA, æ. f. *Sea-weed* (the Gr. ῥύζος); it comprehends many species, one of which, that came from Crete, was used for dyeing red; Plin. 32, 22: cf. Fucus. That which was thrown up by a tempestuous sea was used for covering the roots of trees; Pallad. 4, 10, 3. Hence, for *Any thing of small value*; vilior alga, Hor., not worth a rush.

ALGENSIS, e. i. e. in alga nutritus; e. g. genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 61.

ALGĒO, alsī, sum. 2. I. *To feel cold, to be chill*; Cic.: fig., probitas laudatur et algēt, Juv., i. e. starves, is poorly off. II. *To be cold, i. e. not to be warm*; hence, Algens, Cold; locus, Plin. III. *To be cold, i. e. not to keep one warm*; algens toga, Mart.

ALGESCO, alsī, ěre. (algeo) *To grow cold*; Prudent.: also, *to catch cold, take cold*; alserit, Ter.

ALGIDUS, a, um. (algeo) *Cold*; nix, Catull.: algida, sc. terra, Næv. ap. Cic.

ALGIFICUS, a, um. (algeo and facio) *That makes cold*; Gell.

ALGOR, ōris. m. (algeo) *Cold*; Sall.

ALGŌSUS, a, um. (alga) *Full of or covered with seaweed*; Plin.

ALGUS, us, and i. m. i. q. Algor; Plaut.: Lucr.

ALĪA. I. Sc. via, *By another way*; Liv. II. *For also, To another place*; Plaut.

ALĪAS, adv. (alius) I. Refers to an indefinite time, whether future or past; *At another time*; plura scribemus alias, Cic.: quibus de rebus et alias sæpe nobis multa quæsitæ et disputata sunt, et quondam in Hortensii villa, id. It may frequently be rendered, *otherwise*; sæpe alias, id.: raro alias, Liv. It is also frequently repeated once or more often, and then signifies, *at one time — at another*; non — non; sometimes — sometimes; non potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, Cic.: thus it is used four times, Cic. Invent. 1, 52. Instead of the second alias, we sometimes find another particle of time, as, interdum, plerumque, aliquando; e. g. terra nunquam sine usura

reddit, quod accepti, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic.: hence, alias alius, for alius hoc tempore, alius illo tempore; e.g. illi alias alius sentiunt, id., think at one time in one manner, at another in another; see ALIUS. II. *Elsewhere, in another place*; nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, Justin. III. *Otherwise, as for the rest*; pomum ipsum alias non manditur, Plin.: Homerus multus alias in admiratione Circes, id. IV. *In another manner, for another reason, from another cause*; non alias magis sua contumelia indoluisset Casarem ferunt, quam quod, &c., Tac.

ALIBI, adv. (alius and ibi) I. *Elsewhere, i. e. in another place*; Cic.: also with quam, than; Liv. II. Repeated once or more often, it signifies, at one place — at another; in this place — in that; here — there; alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi, &c., Liv.: i. e. in one place the vanguard — in another — in a third. II. *Elsewhere, else, i. e. in alia re*; Ter.: Liv. III. With alius it forms an abbreviation; jussit alios alibi fodere, Liv., i. e. some here — others there, &c.

ALIBILIS, ē. (alo) I. *Nourishing, nutritive*; Tac, Varr. II. *That receives nourishment, or grows by the use of food*; pulli alibiliores fiunt, Varr.

ALICA, æ. f. (alo) I. *A kind of grits made from spelt (zea) coarsely ground, in the same manner as pitšana is grits made from barley*; Plin.: also, a drink prepared from these grits; Mart. II. *The kind of corn from which these grits are made*; probably, a kind of spelt ('Triticum Spelta, L.). Plin.

ALICĀRIUS, a, um. (alica) ē. g. meretrices, Plaut., i. e. who sat in front of the grit mill's.

ALICASTRUM, i. n. *A kind of spelt*; Colum.

ALICĒBI, adv. (aliquis and ubi) *Somewhere*; Cic.

ALICĒLA, æ. f. *Scams to have been A short light upper garment*; Mart.

ALICUNDE, adv. (aliquis and undc) *From some quarter or other, i. e. I. From some place or other*; Cic. II. *From some person or other*; Ter.

ALID, for aliud, Lucr.

ALIENATIO, ōnis. f. (alieno) I. *A causing a thing to be no longer our own; an alienating, estranging; alienation*; sacrorum, Cic., i. e. when a worship or sacrifice of one family is transferred to another. II. *A separating one's self from a person with whom one has been connected, separation, parting*; alieuius ab aliquo, Cic.: consulum, id.: hence, *aversion, civility*; in aliequem, Tac. III. *mentis, Cels.*; also, without mentis, Sen., *Loss of reason, madness*.

ALIENIGĒNA, æ. m., also perhaps, f. and n. (alienus and geno, gigno) I. *One born in another country, a stranger, foreigner, alien*; hostis, Cic.: Liv.: homo, Cic.: ipse alieuigena, Nep. II. *Strange, outlandish, foreign*; dii, Cic.: iustitia, Val. Max.: vinum, Gell.

ALIENIGĒNUS, a, um. i. q. Alienigena.

ALIENITAS, ātis. f. (alienus) I. *An unnatural state of the body, when it is filled with things which inconnode it*; Cæl. Aur. II. i. q. Alienatio, e. g. mentis, loss of reason, madness, id.

ALIENO, āvi, ātum, āre. (alienus) *To estrange, alienate, i. e. to cause any thing which was the property of ourselves to belong to another*; hence, I. *To alienate, transfer, by sale, &c.*; bona sua, Cic. II. *To estrange*; nos alienavit, Ter.: suspicione alienatum, Sall. III. *Gen. To separate, divide, remove*; alienatis a memoria periculi animis, Liv., since their minds were averse from any recollection of danger; hence, Alienari, *To separate itself, be lost*; oppida alienata, Nep., i. e. that have become subject to a different master, lost: provincia, Liv., i. e. lost.

IV. *To alienate the affections of any one, to render averse, to set at variance*; aliequem sibi, Liv.: bonos a se, Cic.: voluntatem alieuius a se, id.: hence, Alienatus, a, um, *Averse*; animus, id. V. *To alter, change*; Plaut.: hence, I. *Mentem alieuius, to take away the senses, to derange*, Liv.: mens alienata, id., *madness, derangement*; thus also, alienari mente, Gell., to be out of one's mind. 2. Alienari, *To be beside one's self, to be transported, e. g. with anger, lust, &c.*; Liv. 3. 48: alienatus sensibus, id.; or, ab sensu, id., i. e. unfeeling, lost to feeling. 3. *To kill, to take away feeling*; odor sulphuris alienat, Sen.: instestina alienantur, Cels.

ALIENUS, a, um. (alius) I. *Strange, foreign, i. e. that belongs to another, or, that is derived from another*; res, Cic.: mos, id.: pavor alienus, Liv., i. e. aliorum: Alienum, *That which is not our own*; appetens alieni, Sall.: largiri de alieno, Cic.: hence, as alienum, debts, id.; see ÆS. II. *Strange, i. e. that does not belong to our family and acquaintance, not related to us*; Plaut.: neque amicis neque alienioribus, Cic.: alienissimi a Clodio, id., i. e. not in the least related to: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv.

III. *Alienated, removed*; Ter. IV. *Indisposed to, averse from*; ab aliquo, Cic.: also with a genitive and dative; consilii, Sall.: joci, Ov.: ambitioni, Sen. V. *Unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent, disadvantageous, contrary*; tempus, Cic.: ætas, Ter. It takes after it, I. a, e. g. a dignitate, Cic. 2. The ablative; dignitate, Cic. 3. The dative; illi cause, Cic. 4. The genitive; dignitatis, Cic. VI. *Intended for another*; vulnus, Virg. VII.

Corrupt, dead; Scrib. Larg. VIII. *Strange in a thing, inexperienced*; a literis, Cic. IX. *Free, exempt*; e. g. from taxes, Cod. Theod.

ALIGER, a, um. (ala and gero) *That has wings, winged*; Virg.

ALIMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (alimentum) *Belonging to or concerned with nourishment*; lex, Cæl. in Cic. Ep., i. e. relating to the division of corn among the poorer citizens.

ALIMENTUM, i. n. (alo) *Nutrimnt, nourishment, sustenance*; Cic.: also fig., flamma, Ov.: fama, Tac.

ALIMON, i. n. (ἀλίμον) *A kind of shrub-like spinach*; Plin. (Atriplex Halimus, L.).

ALIMŌNIA, æ. f. (alo) *Maintenance, nutriment*; Suet.

ALIMŌNIUM, i. n. i. q. Alimonia; Varr.

ALIO, adv. (alius) I. *Elsewhither, i. e. 1. To another place*; Cic. 2. *To another person or persons*; Cic. 3. *To another thing*; Cic. II. *To another purpose or end*; Cic.

ALIOQUI, or ALIOQUIN, adv. I. *Otherwise, i. e. other respects, on other accounts, for the rest*; Liv.: Hor.: Suet. II. *Otherwise, else, in any other case*; Cic.: Tac. III. *Moreover, besides*; Plin. Ep.

ALIORUM, and ALIORUS (for alioversum, &c.), adv. I. *Elsewhither, i. e. 1. To another place*; Plaut.: Gell. 2. *To another thing*; Gell. 3. *To another person*; Gell. II. *In a different sense*; aliorum accipere, Ter., to put a different construction on a thing, to take it differently.

ALIOVERSUM (Alioversum), and ALIOVERSUS (Alioversus), adv. I. *Elsewhither*. II. *With a different respect, in a different meaning*; Plaut.: Lact.

ALIPES, edis. (ala and pes) I. *Having wings on the feet*; deus alipes, and simply, Alipes, i. e. Mercurius, Ov.

II. *Quick-footed, fleet*; Lucr.: equi, Virg.: also simply, Alipedes, i. e. equi, Virg.

ALIPILUS, i. m. (ala and pilus) *One that plucks the hair from the armpits of persons bathing*; Sen.

ALIPTES, or ALIPTA, æ. m. (ἀλιπτης) *One who anoints, one who practises the art of rubbing in unguents, to impart vigour and suppleness to the limbs*; Cic. Lat., Uncutor.

ALIQŪA, sc. via, ratione. *In some way or other*.

ALIQŪANDU, i. q. Aliquantum.

ALIQŪANMŪLTUS, or ALIQŪAM (sc. partem) MŪLTUS, a, um. *Considerable in quantity, pretty much*; vestrum aliquid multi, Cic.: aliquid multum temporis, Apul.: Aliquid multum, adv. *In a considerable degree, considerably*; Apul.

ALIQŪANPLŪRES (Aliquid plures). *Considerably more*; Tert.

ALIQŪANDIU (Aliquid diu), adv. *For a while, for some time*; Cic.

ALIQŪANDO, adv. (alius and quando) I. *Once, i. e. at some indefinite time. 1. Of future time*; *Some time or other, in time to come*; illucescet aliquando ille dies, Cic. 2. *Of past time*; *Once, formerly*; aliquando defuisset, Cic.: it may also be rendered, *sometimes, occasionally*; id. II. *At length, at last, when tandem is either with it or is to be supplied*; both may be found in Cicero.

N.B. Aliquando differs from quondam in the same manner as aliquid from quidam; quondam means 'at a certain time,' but does not define at what time; aliquando, 'once,' only in a supposed case, which is not really known; as, exstittit quondam, but, puto aliquando exstittisse.

ALIQŪANTILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of aliquantum) *Very little*: Aliquantillum, *A very little, a little bit*; Plaut.

ALIQŪANTISPER, adv. *For a little while, for some time*; Ter.

ALIQŪANTO. See ALIQŪANTUS.

ALIQŪANTŪLUM. See ALIQŪANTULUS.

ALIQŪANTŪLUS, a, um. (aliquantum) *Little, small*; numerus, Auct. B. Afr.: hence, Aliquantulum, subst., *A little*; suspiciosus, Cic.: æris alieni, id.: also adv., *A little, a little bit*; progređi, id.: tristis, Ter.: also with a compar.; e.g. aliquantum avidior, Ter.: for this we find also aliquantulo; e. g. tristior, Vopisc.

ALIQŪANTUS, a, um. (alius and quantus) I. *Tolerable, or, some, i. e. not little, not small, not few*; numerus, Sall.: iter, Liv.: spatium, id.: especially, we find the neuter Aliquantum, substantive; *A little, somewhat, a tolerable portion*; laudis, Cic.: noctis, id.: that aliquantum signifies more than paullum, and less than multum, is seen from Cic. Quint. 12, and Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: but it means also, in Plautus, *a little*; Trin. 3. 1, 24: hence Aliquantum, adv., *Somewhat, not a little*; acquiescere, Cic.: also with a compar.; e. g. iniquior, Ter.: thus also, alii, aliquanto, *somehow, considerably*; intra legem et quidem aliquanto, Cic.: especially with comparatives and particles of time; aliquanto plus, id.: prius, id.: aliquanto post, id.: or, postea aliquanto, id.: aliquanto ante, id. II. *Aliquot, æ, a, for aliquot, Some*; oppida, Eutrop.: dies, Pallad.

ALIQŪATĒNUS, or ALIQUA TENUS. (sc. parte) *Partly, in some measure, to a certain degree*; Plin.: Quint.

ALIQŪI for ALIQUIS and ALIQUO. See ALIQUIS.

ALIQŪIS (or ALIQUI), aliqua, aliquod, and aliquid (for alius quis). I. *One, any one, some one, somebody*; ali-

quis homo, or simply, aliquis, a person, or, somebody; res aliqua, something; negotium aliquod, some business; plural, aliqui, some; aliquem amicum, Ter.: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquem de tuis, id.: aliquem meorum, id.: trium rerum aliqua consequetur, id.: dolor aliquis, id. With adjectives it is frequently used in such a manner as to appear redundant; majorem aliquam esse causam, Cic.: unus aliquis, id. N.B. 1. Aliquod is always used adjectivè; e.g. aliquod odium, Cic.: but aliud always substantivè; and hence it takes a genitive; e.g. of a substantive, monstri, Ter.: or of an adjective of the second declension neuter gender; aliquod boni, pulchri, &c.: but we also find this adjective in the same case; aliud extremum, Cic. 2. Very frequently, particularly after si, ne, quo, quanto, the *ali-* is omitted, as in si quis, si ejus, &c.; but it often remains; si aliquem, Cic. 3. For Nomin. aliquis, we find also aliqui; e.g. annularius aliqui, Cic. 4. For Abl. aliquo, we find also aliud, Plaut.: hence, si qui for-si qua (sc. ratione), Liv. 3, 64, ed. Drak., i.e. if perchance. 5. Aliquis with the plural; aliquis aperite, Ter., i.e. open, somebody. 6. Aliquid, *Something*, i.e. a thing of some importance, of some consideration, no trifle; est aliquid, it is no trifle, it is worth consideration, Cic.: dicere aliquid, id.: esse aliquid Manes et subterranea regna, nec pueri credunt, Juv., i.e. to deserve credit or attention: thus also, si vis esse aliquid, id., i.e. to be valued or esteemed. 7. Unus redundantly before aliquis; see above. 8. With numbers, *About, near, some*; tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic.: aliqua folia quinque, Varr. 9. Aliqua, for aliqua via; see ALIQUA. Aliqua tenus (sc. parte, or ratione), or aliquatenus; see ALIQUATENUS. 10. Aliquam, sc. partem, *Somewhat, pretty*; aliquam multi, &c.; see ALIQUAMMULTUS. 11. Aliquo, *Somewhat, to some place*; see ALIQUO. 12. Aliquid, *in some measure*; tibi succensere aliquid, Cic.: hence, si quid, if in some measure, Virg.: nisi quid, unless in some measure, Cic. 11. *Tolerable, passable, of some consequence or weight*; aliquo statu reip., Cic.: aliqua republica, id., i.e. in some tolerable or passable condition of the state. 111. For aliquis quis, *Some other*; ira aut aliqua perturbatione, Cic. 1V. *Many a one, this and that*, like the Greek *τις*; dixerat aliquis leniorem sententiam, Cæs.: est aliquis, qui se inspicit, aestimari fastidiat, Liv. 6, 41. N.B. 1. Aliqui, trisyll. Ov.: Tibull. 2. Aliquis implies supposition, quidam, reality. If I say quidam scripsit, I mean definitely that some one has written, though I know not who, or do not choose to mention him; but if I say aliquis, some one or other, I do not even know whether the case has happened. Hence aliquis is always used of any thing indefinite, as, scribere aliquid.

ALIQUISPIAM, aliquispiam, aliquodpiam and aliqidpiam. *Some one, any one; some, one, &c.*; aliquispiam vi, Cic.: aliqidpiam membrum, id.

ALIQUISQUAM, aliquisquam, aliqidquod and aliqidquam; i. q. Aliquispiam, Liv.

ALIQUO, adv. 1. *Somewhat, to some place*; Ter.: also with terrarum, Brut. in Cic. Ep. ad Div.: hence, si quo (for aliquo) misit, Cic. 1I. *For any purpose whatever*; si quo — opera opus esset, Liv.

ALIQUOT, Numer. indecl. *Some, several*; epistole, Cic. ALIQUOTARIAM, adv. *In some places*; Varr.

ALIQUOTIES, adv. *Some times, several times, certain times*; Cic.

ALIQUOTVERSUM (vorsum), adv. *One way or other*; Plaut.

ALIS, an old form for alius, and ALID for aliud; e.g. alis, Catull.: alid, Lucr.

ALISMA, ātis, n. (ἀλίσμα) *A kind of aquatic herb, water plantain*; Plin. (Alisma Plantago, L.)

ALITER, adv. (from the obsolete alis, i.e. alius) 1. *Otherwise, in another manner*; Cic. N.B. 1. It is also followed by the particles quam, et, ac, atque, i.e. than; aliter, quam velim, Cic.: aliter ad te scripsit et ad matrem, id.: aliter ac, id.: Nep.: aliter atque, Ter.: also, non aliter nisi, &c., Liv., not otherwise than if. 2. It is also repeated; aliter cum tyranno, aliter cum amico vivitur, Cic.: aliter atque aliter, Suet.; or aliter alterque, Cels., i.e. in different ways. 3. Also with longè, far; multo, by much; nihilo, not at all; longe aliter, Cic.: multo aliter, Nep.: nihilo aliter, Ter. 4. It is also used for alius, a, ud; e.g. nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. 1I. *Otherwise, else, contrariwise*; Cic. 111. *Moreover, besides*; Suet.

ALITRO, ōris, See ALTRO.

ALITURA, æ, f. (alo) *A nourishing, giving of sustenance*; Gell.

ALITUS, a, um. See ALO.

ALIUBI, adv. *Elsewhere, in another place*; Plin. N.B. 1. Aliubi — aliubi, *in one place — in another; here — there*; aliubi redeat, aliubi, &c., Varr. 2. Aliubi atque aliubi, *In different places*; Sen.: Plin.

ALIUM, See ALLIUM.

ALIUNDE, adv. 1. *From another place*; Plin. 1I. *From another thing*; Cic. 111. *From another person*; Cic. N.B. With alius; e.g. alii aliunde coibant, Liv., i.e. one from one place, one from another: alius aliunde est periculum, Ter.

ALIUS, a, ud. 1. *Another, other, i.e. different from any thing*; alius ver erat, Liv.: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic., it is one thing — it is another; hence, alio die, a form used by the augurs when they desired to put off the Comitia, and gave out that they had seen a bad omen, id., i.e. (the matter must not be brought forward to-day, but) on some other day. N.B. 1. It is frequently repeated several times, when it means (if it be not similar to the above passage, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare), the one — the other, or one — another; aliud alio melius, Cic., one better than another: aliud ex alio, id., one after another: ut ipsi alii alius prodesse possent, id., i.e. one another: alia atque alia loca, Liv., i.e. this and that, various, one and another, one after another. This repetition often serves for distribution; proferebant alii purpuram, thus alii, gemmas alii, Cic., i.e. some — others — others: alius pronuntiat, alius contendit, Cæs.: but in this case there is no necessity for a bare reduplication; we find also, alias — alias — quasdam, Cic.: alii — quidam, Liv.: pars — alii, Sall.: alii — pars, Sall. Sometimes it is entirely omitted in one clause; virgis cædi (alii) alii securi subijci, Liv.: we find also aliud — aliud, for partim — partim, Cic. Att. 12, 40. 2. Especially, alius with a second alio, or with the particles alio or aliorum, alibi, aliunde, aliter, alias, forming an agreeable abbreviation; aliud alii muneratur, Cic., presents one with this, another with that: alius alia via, Liv., one in this way, another in that: aliud alio dissipavit, one hither, one thither, Cic.: jussit alios alibi fodere, Liv.: alii aliunde coibant, id., some from one place, some from another; aliter cum alio loqui, Cic., one way with some, and another with others: illi alius aliud sentiunt, id., now this, now that. 3. Often with longè, far, quite; longe alia, Cic. 4. It is frequently followed by the particles ac, atque, at, quam, i.e. than; longe alia ac tu scribis, Cic.: alius essem, atque nunc sum, id.: lux longe alia et solis et lychnorum, id.: alia quam, Plin. Ep.: aliud quam, Liv.: nihil aliud quam, Cic.; for which we also frequently find nihil aliud nisi; id. It is also sometimes followed by an abl. for quam; e.g. nec quicquam aliud libertate quaesisse, Cass. in Cic. Ep.: alius Lysippo, Hor.: we sometimes find alius, a, ud, repeated; aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.; see ad init. 5. Alium facere aliquem, *To make different, to alter, change*; Plaut.: hence, homines alii facti sunt, Cic., i.e. have become quite different, have changed. 6. Aliud agere, to have something else to do, and so, not to have time for any thing; Cic. Orat. 26: it also means, to be thinking on something else, and so, not to pay attention to any thing (which is spoken or shown); Cic. Cluent. 64: for which we find also, alias res agere, Cic. 7. In alia omnia ire, Cic.; or discedere, id.; or transire, Hirt., to be of a contrary side or opinion (in the Roman senate), prop., to go over to any thing else. 8. Aliud is also used with a gen.; aliud commodi, Cic.: aliud præcipui, id.; observe especially the phrase, nihil aliud quam, for tantum, only; nihil aliud quam in populationibus res fuit, Liv.: thus also, non aliud quam, Ov. 9. Alius is used when several or all are spoken of; alter, when the subject is of two: but we find also alius of two; alius super alium, Liv. 1, 25: also, for secundus or alter, *The other, second*; unam — aliam — tertiam, &c., Cæs. B. G. 1, 1. 1I. *The other, i.e. the rest, remainder* (for reliquus); alia acies, Liv.: aliud vulgus, id. N.B. 1. The gen. is alius, and dat. alii; but we find also gen. alii and alia; e.g. ad alii dei arma, Varr.: alia pecudis, Cic.: alia partem, Liv.: 1. and dat. alia, Plaut.: Gell. 2. Alia, sc. via, Liv.

ALIUSMODI, i.e. alius modi. *Of another kind*; Cic.

ALIUSVIV, aliäviv, aliudviv, i.e. quivis alius. *Any one else*; Cic.

ALIVTA, adv. an old word for aliter, Fest.

ALLĀBOR or AD-LĀBOR, apus sum, ābi. 1. *To come towards or approach unobservedly, or with a gentle motion*; humor allapsus inobtrusescit, Cic.: fama allabitur aures, Virg. Hence, 1I. *To fly towards*; as, an arrow, Virg. 111. *To flow towards*; Virg. 1V. *To slide or glide towards*; e.g. of serpents, Liv. V. *To sail to, land at*; Virg. VI. *To fall down at*; genibus, Sen.

ALLĀBORO, or AD-LĀBORO, āre. 1. *To toil or labour at any thing*; Hor. 1I. *To add with labour or pains*; myrto nihil allabores, id.

ALLĀCRIMO (Ad-lacrimo), āre, or ALLĀCRIMOR (Ad-lacrimor), āri. *To weep at*; allacrimans, Virg. Some write Allacrimo, Allacrumo cet.

ALLEVO, See ALLEVO.

ALLĀMBO, or AD-LĀMBO, ēre. 1. *To lick any thing*; Prudent. 1I. *To touch*; Auson.

ALLĀPSUS (Adl.), a, um. See ALLĀBOR.

ALLĀPSUS (Adl.), us, m. (allabor) *An unnoticed approach, a gliding to or towards*; e.g. of serpents; Hor.

ALLĀTRO, or AD-LĀTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To bark at*; cuncti, Aur. Vict.: hence fig., to bark at, i.e. to abuse, rail at; aliquem, Quint.: magnitudinem Africanam, Liv. 1I. Of the sea, *To dash against*; oram maria alatrant, Plin.

ALLĀTUS (Adl.), ALLĀTURUS (Adl.). See AFFERO.

ALLAUDĀBĪLIS, e. i. q. Laudābilis; Plaut.

ALLAUDO, or AD-LAUDO, *äre*. i. q. Laudo; Plaut.

ALLETATIO (Adl.), *önis*, f. (allecto) *An enticing or alluring to a thing; nutrimum, quos adhibentur infantibus, allectationi, to the lullaby of nurses, Quint.* 1, 10, 32.

ALLECTIO (Adl.), *önis* f. (allego) I. *Choice, election; Capitol.* II. *A lyeing of soldiers; Capitol.*

ALLECTO (Adl.), *ävi, ätum, äre*. (allicio) *To allure, entice, entice to; Cic*

ALLECTOR (Adl.), *öris*, m. (allicio) *One who entices or allures; Colum.* Raro occ.

ALLECTUS (Adl.), a, um. I. *Elected to or enrolled in a number; see ALLEGO.* II. *Enticed; see ALLICIO.*

ALLEGATIO (Adl.), *önis*, f. (allegare) I. *A sending away or despatching to any one; Cic. Verr.* 1, 16, 5. N.B. It is here used to denote the sending of a person to request any thing, and may be rendered, an application, address, or suit to any one as a petitioner. II. *An alleging or adducing a thing or a reason by way of excuse or proof; Apul.*

ALLEGATUS (Adl.) us. m. *A sending of one person to another; Plaut.*

ALLEGO, or AD-LEGO, *ävi, ätum, äre*. I. *To despatch or send away to any one, to depute one person to another, in order to confer with him on any subject; amicos, Cic.: aliquid ad aliquid, or allicui, id.: also, aliquid ad rem, and rei, Plaut.: munera, preces, mandata regi elegant, Tac., i. e. cause to reach the king, send or present to the king. Hence, Allegati (Adl.), Legates or deputies; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Cic. Cluent. 13.* II. *To bring forward, i. e. to name, mention; aliquid, Quint.: Plin. Ep.* III. *To show, indicate, or make known; Plin. Päneg.* 70.

ALLEGO, or AD-LEGO, *ëgi, ectum*, 3. I. *To admit by election, to elect to any thing; suffragio Druidum, Cæs.: omnes de plebe, Liv.: aliquid in senatum, Suet.* II. *Gen. To choose to any thing; milites in sui custodiam, Suet.*

ALLEGORIA, *æ*, f. *An allegory, a figure of rhetoric, i. e. a figurative expression, in which something is implied different from or beyond what is said; Quint.—Lat., Inverso.*

ALLEGORICE, adv. *Allegorically; Arnob.*

ALLEGORICUS, a, um. *Allegorical, in a figurative sense; Arnob.*

ALLEGORIZO, *äre*. *To speak allegorically or figuratively; Tert.*

ALLEVAMENTUM (Adl.), i. n. (allevo) *A means of lightening or alleviating; Cic.*

ALLEVATIO (Adl.), *önis*, f. (allevio) I. *A lifting or raising up; Quint.* II. *A lightening, alleviating, assuaging; Cic.*

ALLEVATOR (Adl.), *öris*, m. (allevo) *He who lifts or raises up; humilium, Tert.*

ALLEVO, or AD-LEVO, *ävi, ätum, äre*. I. *To lift or raise up; supercilia, Quint.: oculos, Curt.: hence, allevari, to lift up one's self; to stay one's self, rest or sit on a thing; allevati scutis, Hirt., lying on their shields, borne through the sea: hence fig., to exalt, extol; aliquid in cælum, Sen.: allevari, to raise one's self; eloquentia, Flor.* II. *To lighten, alleviate; corpus, Cic.: sollicitudines, id.: hence, allevari, to recover one's self, Cic. Att.* 12, 39.

ALLEVO (Adl.), or ALLËVO (Adl.), *ävi, ätum, äre*. *To make smooth; nodos, Colum.*

ALEX. I. *For alec or halec; see ALEC.* II. *Alex, or hallex, i. e. pollex pedis, The great toe; hence, facete, alex viri, Plaut., i. e. a mere shrimp, a thumbling.*

ALLIATUS, a, um. (allium) *Composed of or mixed with garlic; Alliatum, A dish of that kind; Plaut.*

ALLICIFACIO (Adl.), *ëci, actum*, 3. *To entice; Suet. Vitell.* 14.

ALLICIO, or ADLICIO, *exi, ectum*, 3. (ad and lacio) *To draw gently, to allure; ad misericordiam, Cic.: benevolentiam allicuius, id.: ferrum ad se, id., of the magnet: quietem motu, Calpurn. Sic., to lull to sleep. N.B. Perf. allicui, Hygin.*

ALLIDO, or ADLIDO, *si, sum*, 3. (ad and lædo) I. *To dash one thing forcibly against another; aliquid pillæ, against a pillar, Lucr.: allidi ad scopolos, Cæs., to be dashed against rocks. II. Fig. To endanger, expose to great danger; virtutem, Sen.: hence, Allidi, To be unfortunate, suffer damage, fall into great danger; Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 6.

ALLIGATIO (Adl.), *önis*, f. (alligo) *A binding one thing to another; as, of vines, Colum.*

ALLIGATOR (Adl.), *öris*, m. (alligo) *One who binds or ties one thing to another; Colum.*

ALLIGATURA (Adl.), *æ*, f. (alligo) *A binding one thing to another; or, the band or tie used in binding; Colum.*

ALLIGO, or AD-LIGO, *ävi, ätum, äre*. I. *To bind; or, to bind one thing to another; aliquid, Colum.: hominem ad statuam, Cic.: also, to bind with any thing; as, the eyes, id.: vulnus, id.: also, to bind, i. e. to fetter; alligari se patitur, Tac. Germ. 24: alligati, Colum. 1, 9, slaves bound with shackles. II. To bind or fetter, fig., i. e. to hold*

fast, detain one against his will; Cic. Att. 8, 16: *or, to make fast, deprive of the power of moving; ancora alligavit proram, Liv.: nuptis alligatus, Cic., tied or bound by: calculus alligatus, in the game of chess, when the player cannot make another move, Sen.: lac alligatum, Mart., curdled. III. To tie, bind, i. e. to oblige, obligate; lege, Cic.: federe, Liv.: beneficio, Cic.: questione, id.:*

IV. *Se alligare, To make one's self guilty; scelere, Cic.: furti, Ter.*

ALLINO, or ADLINO, *lëvi, litum*, 3. I. *To smear any thing; hence, II. To attach to, to fix upon. 1. With paste or such like, to paste on; schedam, Plin.* 13, 23. 2. *With a pen; Hor. Art.* 446. 3. *Vitia sua alicui, Sen., to impart; thus also, sordes sententias, Cic.* III. *To besmear, bedaub; juncturas, Palliad.*

ALLISIO (Adj.), *önis*, f. (allido) *A violent dashing against, or clashing; Treb. Poll.*

ALLISUS (Adlisus), a, um. *See ALLIDO.*

ALLIUM, or ALIUM, i. n. *Garlic; Plaut.: Virg.: Plin.*

ALLÖCTIO (Adloc.), *önis*, f. (alloquor) I. *A speaking to or with any one; Plin. Ep.: or, an address; Suet.*

II. *An exhortation by way of consolation; Catull.: Sen.*

ALLÖQUIUM (Adloq.), i. n. (alloquor) I. *A speaking to any one, an address; Liv.* II. *A consolatory or persuasive address or discourse; Hor.: Ov.: Liv.*

ALLÖQUOR, or AD-LOQUOR, *cütus* (quifusus) sum, i. I. *To speak to any one, to address; aliquid, Cic.* II. *To console; Sen.*

ALLÜBENTIA (Adl.), *æ*, f. (ad and lubet) *An inclination or liking for any thing; Apul.*

ALLÜBESCO (Adlub.), *ëre*. (ad and lubet) I. *To please, be pleasing; jam allubescit primulum, Plaut., she pleases me, takes my fancy. II. To be complaisant or courteous; alicui, Apul.* III. *To find pleasure in any thing; aquis, Apul., in drinking.*

ALLÜCEO, or AD-LUCEO, *uxi, ëre*. I. *To shine upon any thing; or, to shine still more; Sen.: also, impers.; nobis alluxit, Suet.* II. *Fig. Tibi fortuna faculam allucere vult, Plaut., i. e. to light her torch.*

ALLUCINATIO, ALLUCINOR. *See ALUC.*

ALLUCTOR, or AD-LUCTOR, *äri*, i. q. Luctari; Apul.

ALLUDIO (Adl.), *äre*. (ad and ludo) *To play with any one, to jest or joke; to caress; Plaut.*

ALLÜDO, or AD-LÜDO, *si, sum, ëre*. I. *To play near or with a person or thing, to joke, jest; ad scortum, Ter.: alicui, Plin.: fontes, for ad fontes, Calp.: and without a case; Ov. Met.* 2, 864. Also fig., of water, when it dashes frequently against a person or thing; Ov.: Plin.: mare terram appetens litibus aludit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, ed. Davis., where ed. Ern. has eludit: also of other things; alludit levis auster, Val. Fl. II. *To jest at any thing, or simply, to jest, joke; Virg. Æn.* 7, 117: *Suet. Cæs.* 22.

III. *To do a thing in a jesting or playful manner, e. g. to debate, Cic. Or.* 1, 56: *philosophie, Sen., to sport with.*

IV. *To allude to in discourse; versusibus Homeri, Val. Max.*

V. *To laugh at; ad aliquid, Justin.*

ALLÜO, or AD-LÜO, *ui, ëre*. *To wash against, of the sea, rivers, &c., to touch, to flow close by, or near to a place; fluvius latera hæc alluit, Cic.: menia alluuntur a mari, id.: urbs mari alluitur, Liv.*

ALLÜSIO (Adl.), *önis*, f. (alludo) *A playing or sporting with a thing; Arnob.*

ALLÜVIES (Adl.), *ëi*, f. (alluo) *An overflowing of water, i. e. 1. Water that overflows, a pool; Liv.* II. *Mud or slime occasioned by an inundation of water; Colum.*

ALLÜVIO (Adl.), *önis*, f. (alluo) I. *An overflowing, inundation; e. g. of a river, Apul.: especially, a gradual washing up of earth, forming an accession to the land; Pand.* II. *The alluvial formation itself; jus alluvionis, Cic.: Pand.*

ALLÜVIVUS (Adl.), a, um. (alluo) *Alluvial; ager, Varr.*

ALNUS, a, um. (alo) I. *Nutritious, nourishing; Virg.: ova, Hor. II. Dear, sweet, charming, of things which one values; also, valuable, precious, honourable; Museæ, Hor.: dies, Ov.: nox, Sen.: liquor aquarum, Liv.: Maia, Hor.: nutrix, Plaut.*

ALNEVS, a, um. (alnus) *Of alder; Vitr.*

ALNUS, i. f. I. *An alder-tree, an alder (Betula Alnus, L.); Plin.* II. *With pods, Any thing made from the wood of this tree. 1. A ship; Virg.* 2. *A pale or post; Lucan.*

ALO, alui, altum, and contr. altum, *ëre*. I. *To nourish, maintain, support; exercitum, Cic.: canes, id.: aliquid, id.: also, of things without life; stellæ altuntur vaporibus, id.: vitis altur nebulis, Plin.: also, to bring up, nurse, tend; virginem, Catull.* II. *Fig. To nourish, maintain, support, cherish; gloriam, spem, audaciam, Cic.: flammam, Quint.: mentes, to cherish, train, or instruct, id.: facundiam, to improve or increase, id.: bellum, to promote or foment, Liv.: amnis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, Hor., i. e. have enlarged, swollen. III. Alere civitatem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33, i. e. to promote its growth. Part. Alitus, Liv.: and altus, e. g. stellæ, Cic.*

ALOE, es, f. (ἀλόη) *The aloë; Plin.: hence fig., plus aloes quam mellis, Juv., i. e. bitterness.*

ΧΛΟΡΕΪΑ, æ. f. (ἀλωπεκία) *A falling off of the hair, the scald*; so called because it is a disease usual to foxes; Plin.

ΧΛΟΡΕΪΑΣ, æ. m. (ἀλωπεκίας) *A kind of shark, otherwise called Vulpes marina*; Plin.

ΧΛΟΡΕΪΑΣ, idis. f. (ἀλωπεκίας) *A kind of vine, the clusters of which resemble the tail of a fox*; Plin.

ΧΛΟΡΕΪΟΥΣ, i. m. (ἀλωπεκίου) *A kind of plant*; Plin. Sprengel, in his notes on Theophrastus, supposes it to be the Saccharum cylindricum of Linnaeus.

ALPHA. I. *The first letter of the Greek alphabet*; Juv. II. i. q. Princes in re aliqua; Mart.

ALPHABETUM, i. n. *The alphabet*; Tert.

ALPHUS, i. m. (ἀλφός) *A kind of white spot on the skin*; Cels.

ALSINE, es. f. (ἀλσίνη) *The herb chickweed*; Plin.: (Stellaria nemorum, L.)

ALSIOŪS, a, um. *Subject to cold, susceptible of cold, chilly*; pecus, Virg.: homo, Plin.: also, of plants, *Liabre to be injured by cold*; id.

ALSĪUS, a, um. i. q. Alsiosus; Lucr.

ALSUS, a, um. (from algo) *Cold, chilly*: it is found only in the comparative; nihil alsius, Cic.

ALTĀNUS, i. m. According to Vitr. I, 6, 10, *The south-west wind*: according to Isid. and Sen., *any sea-breeze*; so called because it blows from the sea (ab alto).

ALTAR, is, n. for altare; Prudent.

ALTĀRE, is, n. (neut. of altaris, e. and this from altus) I. *That which is placed on the altar (ara)*; aris altaria imponere, Quint.: sumtis in manus altariibus, Justin. II. *Any raised place on which sacrifices were offered, an altar*; accendi ex his altaria aræ debeant, Plin.: inter aras et altaria, Plin. Paneg.: altaria et aram complexa, Tac.: we find also altaria, for altare; e. g. ab altariibus fugatus, Cic.: altariibus admotum jurejurando adigit, Liv.

ALTĀRIUM, i. n. i. q. Altare; Sulp. Sev.

ALTE, adv. I. *On high, highly*; cadere, Cic.: altius se tollere, id.: altissime, Plin. Ep. II. *Deeply*; Liv.: altius, Cic.: hence, fig., verbum transferre altius, id., i. e. too harshly or boldly: alte petere, id., to fetch from far: altius perspicere, to have a thorough insight into, to penetrate deeply, id.: altius expedire, Tac., to relate from the beginning.

ALTER, a, um. I. *Another (of two)*; exercitus, Liv.: tuis unis et alteris literis, Cic.: especially when alter (the one) precedes; alter perdidit, alter vendidit, id.: alteri dimicant, alteri timent, id. II. *The one (of two)*; ala, Nep.: alter consulum, Cic.: especially when alter (the other) follows; alter alterius ova frangit, id.: alterum facere necesse est, alterum facio libenter, id. cf. I: the first alter (a, um) usually refers to the more remote thing or person, the second to the nearer; but this is frequently reversed, the first often referring to the nearer object, the second to the more remote; as in Cic. Quint. I: sometimes the name itself supplies the place of one alter (a, um); e. g. Epaminondas, Leonidas—quorum alter (Epam.)—quæsit, Leonidas autem, &c., Cic.: or, hic, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: or, ille, Flor. 4, 7. We find also the plural when several persons or whole parties are spoken of; alteri—alteri, the one part—the other, Cic. III. *The other, i. e. the second, and so for secundus*; e. g. unus et alter dies, id., i. e. two days: alterum, tertium, &c., id., also with quam; e. g. altera die, quam (after that), &c., Liv.: alter, altero vicesimo die, Cic., on the 22d day; alter ab illo, Virg., the other after him: annus alter ab undecimo, i. e. duodecimus, Virg.; hence, I. Alter ego, or alter idem, of very good friends, my other self, Cic. 2. Me sicut alterum (a second) parentem diligit, Cic.: alter Verres, id. 3. Alterum tantum, *As much more, twice as much*; Cic.: hence, altero tanto longior, as long again, twice as long, Nep.: thus also, altero tanto major, Cic. IV. Gen. *Another*; ut alterum confirmarem, Cic.: altera consonans, Quint. V. *Other, different*; Hor. Od. 4, 10, 6. VI. *Other, i. e. remaining*; alteros quinque libros, Cic. N. B. Dat. alteræ, for alteri, Ter.: Cæs.: Nep.: also, altero, for alteri, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 26, ed. Ern.

ALTERAS, adv. i. e. alias (sc. vices); Fest.

ALTERCATIO, ðnis. f. (altercor) *A disputation, contest in words*. I. *A debate in the senate*; Cic. II. *A debate in a court of justice, consisting of interrogatories and responses*; Quint. III. *A literary or philosophical disputation*; Cic. IV. *Any debate, dispute, or verbal contest*; Liv. 35, 17.

ALTERCATOR, ðris. m. (altercor) *One who holds a debate or altercation, a disputant, wrangler, pleader*; Quint.

ALTERCOR, ðtus sum, ðri. and ALTERCO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. I. *To debate vehemently with any one*; also, to wrangle, quarrel, dispute; cum patre altercatus, Ter.: altercari cum aliquo, Cæs.: mulierum rixi inter nos altercantes, Liv. Especially, II. *In a court of justice, when a pleader does not deliver a continued oration, but pleads his opponent with interrogatories*; in altercando, Cic. III. Fig. *To contend, struggle with*; altercante libidinum pavore, Hor. N. B. Also with the acc.; sermone, to hold a friendly discourse.

ALTERCUM, i. n. i. q. Hyoscyamus. *Henbane*; Plin.: called also altercangenon, Scrib. Larg.; and alterculum, Apul.

ALTERNĀTIM, adv. (alternò) i. q. Alternis. *By turns, alternately*; Claud. Quadrig.: Ammian.

ALTERNĀTIO, ðnis. f. (alternò) *Alternation, reciprocal interchange*; Pand.

ALTERNĒ, adv. (alternus) *Alternately, by turns*; Plin.

ALTERNIS. See ALTERNUS.

ALTERNÒ, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (alternis) I. *Trans. To do a thing by turns or course, to vary, reciprocate*; olea alternat fructus, Plin., bears fruit every other year: fidem, Ov., i. e. to make it at one time credible, at another not: vices, id., to interchange: cibum, Plin., i. e. to feed their young by turns. II. *Intrans. To change, vary*; gemma alternat, Plin.: alternanti, Virg., while he was doubtful, thought sometimes this, sometimes that.

ALTERNUS, a, um. (for alterinus, from alter) I. *Alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable*; alternis versus longiusculis, Cic. i. e. sometimes a longer, sometimes a shorter verse: thus also, pedes, Cic.: alterno carmine, Ov. Fast. 2, 121, ed. Gierig, i. e. in hexameters and pentameters: alternis verbis laudare, Liv., with almost every other word: hence, Alternis (abl. neut.), or Alterna (acc. plur.), adv., *By turns, alternately*; Virg.: Liv.: we find also, Alternus, a, um, adv., for alternis; e. g. alternas civitates rejicere, Cic., i. e. to reject by turns. II. *For ambo*; Stat.

ALTERORSUS, or ALTRORSUS, adv. (altero versus) *To some other place*; Apul.

ALTERPLEX, icis. i. e. duplex, Fest.

ALTERTRA, i. e. alterutra, Fest.

ALTERÛTER, or ALTER UTER, AlterÛtra or altera utra, AlterÛtrum or alterum utrum, gen. Alterutrus or alterutrus utrum, &c. I. *One of two, the one or the other*; Cic.: Liv. II. *Both*; Colum.

ALTERÛTERQUE, ðque, unum. i. q. Uterque; Plin.

ALTHÆA, æ. f. (ἀλθαια) *Marshmallows* (Althæa officinalis, L.); Plin. 20, 84.

ALTICINCTUS, a, um. *Girt high*; Phædr. 2, 5, 11.

ALTICŌMUS, a, um. (altus and coma) *That has foliage on the summit*; Tert.

ALTĪJUGUS, a, um. (altus and jugum) *That has a lofty summit*; mons, Paulin. Nol.

ALTĪLIS, e. (alo) I. *Fatted*; Plin.: also, *that is fattened*; bos, a fattened ox, Varr.: hence, altĪlis, sc. avis, *a fatted bird*, especially of fowls; minor altĪlis, Juv.: satur altĪlium, Hor. II. *Fat, or thick*; e. g. asparagus, Plin.: of a person, Tert. III. *Nourishing*; sanguis, Macrob. IV. *Dos, Plaut, large, rich*.

ALTĪSŌNUS, a, um. (alte and sono) I. *High-sounding, or, sounding from on high*; Jupiter, Cic. II. *High-sounding, i. e. sublime*; Juv.

ALTĪTONANS, tis. i. e. ex alto tonans. *That thunders from on high*; Cic.

ALTĪTONANS, a, um. i. q. Altitonans; Varr.

ALTĪTUDO, ðnis. f. (altus) I. *Height, altitude*; e. g. of a house, mountain, &c.; Cic.: hence fig., *height, loftiness, elevation*; fortuna, gloria, orationis, Cic.: animi, greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity, Liv.

II. *Depth*; maris, Cæs.: hence fig., *depth, unfaithfulness*; thus also, animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, βλάβως, depth of mind; or, reserve, when one does not discover his opinions and thoughts, but keeps them concealed; or this may mean, elevation or greatness of mind; but we find, ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, sc. erat illi, he had a wonderful power of disguising his sentiments, an impenetrable reserve or closeness, Sall. Jug. 95, Conf. Tac. Ann. 3, 44.

ALTĪTUSCÛLE, adv. *Somewhat highly*; Apul.

ALTĪTUSCÛLUS, a, um. *Somewhat high*; Suet.

ALTĪVOLANS, tis. (alte and volans) *Flying on high*; Lucr.: altivolantes, sc. aves, Enn. ap. Cic.

ALTĪVOLUS, a, um. i. q. Altivolans; e. g. aves, Plin.

ALTOR, ðris. m. (alo) for altior. *A nourisher*; Cic.: Tac.

ALTRINSÛCUS, adv. (alter and secus) I. *Of or on the other side*; Plaut. II. *On both sides*; Lact.

ALTRIX, icis. f. (altor) I. *A female nourisher*; terram altricem Ulxi, Virg.: altricem nivem, Val. Fl., the snow which nourishes us, i. e. country covered with snow. II. Especially, *A wet nurse, nurse*; Ov.

ALTRORSUS. See ALTRORSUS.

ALTRÛVORSUM, adv. *On the other side*; Plaut.

ALTUS, a, um. I. *High, elevated*. 1. Prop. mons, Virg.: altior columella, Cic.: altissimus cœli complexus, id.: also, with a gen. of the measure; lx cubitorum, Vitr.: altiore fieri, to raise one's self, stand on tiptoe, Cic. Fin. 2, 16. 2. *Alta vox, High, loud, shrill, clear*; Catull.: altissimus sonus, Quint. 3. Fig. *High, great, lofty, above other persons or things*; vir, Cic., i. e. high-minded: animus, id.: mens, id.: oratio, id.: Apollo, Virg.: sanguis, id.: altissimus honoris gradus, Cic. Hence Altum, subst. *Height*; ex alto, Plin.: and, ab alto, Virg., i. e. e cœlo: especially of the sea, the high sea, the sea at a great distance from the shore; and often simply, the sea;

in alto, Cæs.: alto, Virg. *Æn.* 1, 3. II. *Deep*. I. Prop., aqua, flumen, Cæs.: radix, Cic.: stirps, id.: also with an abl. of the measure; scrobes tribus pedibus alta, Pallad. 2. Fig. *Deep, great, profound*; somnus, Liv.: quies, Virg.: silentium, id.: pavor, Tac.: altior cupido, id.: altissima eruditio, Quint., i. e. most profound; hence, *secret, impenetrable*; Vopisc. Hence, *Altum, Depth*, e. g. of the sea; ex alto emergere, Cic.: animi, of the heart, Liv., i. e. the innermost recess. III. *Far removed, remote*; vetustas, Sil.: hence, ex alto repetere, Cic.: or, petere, Virg., to fetch from afar.

ALTUS, a, um, for altitus. See Alo.

ALTUS, us, m. (alo) for alitus. *A nourishing*; Macrobr. Sat. 1, 20.

ALUCINATIO (Allucin. or Hallucin.), ðnis. f. (aluciner) *Foolery, frippery, trifling, buffoonery*; Sen.

ALUCINATOR (Alluc. or Halluc.), ðris, m. (aluciner) Qui alucinatur, Fest.

ALUCINOR (Alluc. or Halluc.), ðtus sum, ðri. (from ἄλκυω, ἄλκυω) I. Intrans. *To be careless or thoughtless*; as it were, *to play the fool, trifle, toy*; Cic.: Colum. II. Trans. *To do any thing without care and attention*; to act or talk carelessly; to prate, babble; Cic.

ALUCUS, i. m. i. q. Ulula; Serv.

ALUM, n. or ALUS and HALUS, i. f. I. *The plant comfrey* (Symphytum officinale, L.); Plin. 27, 24. II. Alum, i. n. *A kind of garlick*; id. 19, 34.

ALUMEN, inis, m. Alum; Plin. 35, 52. Beckman, in his History of Inventions, maintains that the alumen of the ancients was our vitriol. But the ancients were certainly acquainted with alum; for we find that they used it not only in dyeing, but also for securing wooden buildings against fire; Gell. 15, 1.

ALUMINATUS, a, um, (alumen) *Furnished with or containing alum*; aqua, Plin.

ALUMINOSUS, a, um, (alumen) *Full of alum*; Plin.

ALUMNA, æ, f. (from alumnus) I. *She that is brought up by any one, a foster-child, nursing*; Plaut.: Suet.: hence, of the inhabitants of water; aqua dulcis alumna, Cic. (in poetry); also fig.; eloquentia quasi alumna civitatis, id.: veritas philosophæ alumna, Varr. II. *She that brings up a child, a nurse*; Flor.: Italia omnium terrarum alumna, Plin.

ALUMNO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre, and ALUMNOR, ðtus sum, ðri. *To bring up*; Apul.: Marc. Cap.

ALUMNUS, i. m. (as it were, alomenus, præp. part. of alo) I. *He that is brought up, a foster-child, pupil*; Hor.: legionum, brought up in the camp, Tac.: also, an inhabitant of a country, a son; Italia alumnus summ videret, Cic.: also, of animals, Hor.: and fig., fortuna, Plin.: pacis, Cic., a child of peace; Platonis, id., i. e. pupil, disciple: thus also, disciplina, meæ, id. II. *He that nourishes or brings up, a foster-father*; Plaut.

ALUTA, æ, f. I. *A very soft leather, from alumen (alum), because the skins were prepared with alum*; therefore, a kind of Cordovan leather; Cæs. II. *A shoe made of this leather*; Ov.: felix—appositam nigra lunam subtextit aluta, the lucky man (being made a senator) affixes or sews to his black shoe the figure of a crescent or half-moon, Juv. 5, 192. III. *A bag, purse*; Virg. IV. *A beauty-spot for the face*; Ov.: hence, I. Alutaci, a, um, i. e. ex aluta, Marc. Emp. 2. Alutarius, a, um, i. q. Alutaci, id.

ALVEARE, is, n. (alveus) I. *A beehive, hive*; Varr.: Virg.: Colum. II. *A kneading-trough*; Tert.

ALVEARUM, i. n. (alveus) *A whole range of beehives, a place where beehives stand*; Varr.: Plin.

ALVEATUS, a, um, (alveus) *Hollowed out in the form of a channel*; sulcus, Cato.

ALVEOLATUS, a, um, (alveolus) i. q. Alveatus; Vitr.

ALVEOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of alveus) I. *A small channel for a river*; Curt. II. *A small hollow vessel, a pail, bucket, &c.*; Phædr.: Liv.: Colum.: Juv. III. *A small gaming-board, draught-board*; Varr.: Cic.

ALVEUS, i. m. (from alvus) I. *The bed or channel of a river*; ex medio alveo, Liv.: fluminis, Virg.: navigabilis, Plin.: pleno alveo fuere, Quint.: poetice *for a river*; Tuscus alveus, Hor. II. *A deep long vessel, a tray, trough, tub*; Liv. 1, 4. III. *A bathing-tub*; especially, a stone cistern used for bathing in; Cic.: Vitr. IV. *The lower part of a ship*; Sall.: and afterwards, the whole ship; Ov. V. *A small ship or skiff, a bark*; Virg.: Vell. VI. *A beehive*; Plin.

VII. *A gaming-board, draught-board, chess-board*; Suet. VIII. *A long trench in which vines were planted*; Plin.

ALVUS, a, um, (alvus) *Troubled with a diarrhoea*; Plin. ALVUS, i. f. (for alvus from puro) I. *The belly, paunch*; purgatio alvi, Cic.: alvus purgare, to purge, Plin.: alvus fluens, and liquida, Cels., relaxed; hence, I. *Looseness, flux*; Colum. 2. *Stool, excrement*; Cels. II. *Especially, The stomach*; Cic. III. *The womb*; id. IV. *A beehive*; Varr.: Colum.: Plin. N.B. alvus, gen. masc., Colum.: Acc.

ALYPON, i. n. (ἄλυπον) *A kind of plant*; Plin. 27, 7; supposed to be the Globularia-alypum, L.

ALYSSON, i. n. (ἄλυσσον) *An herb or plant said to be*

good against the bite of a mad dog; supposed to be the Rubia tinctorum, L.

AM. See AMB.

AMABILIS, e, (amo) *Worthy of being loved, lovely*; filiola, Cic.: mores, id.: amabiliora, id.: amabilissimus, id.

AMABILITAS, ðtis, f. (amabilis) *Loveliness*; Plaut.

AMABILITER, adv. I. *In a lovely manner, amiably*; lusing amabiliter, Hor. II. *Lovingly*; Anton. in Cic. Ep.: amabilius, Ov.

AMANDATIO, ðnis, f. (amando) *A renewing or sending away (of a person)*; Cic.

AMANDO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To remove, send away, dismiss any one*; especially, in order to get rid of him; aliquem in Græciam, Cic.: hence fig., to remove; res a sensibus, id.

AMANS, tis. I. Part. of amo; see AMO. II. Adj. *Loving, affectionate, friendly, well disposed towards one*; with a gen.; homines amantes tui, Cic.: tui amantior, id.: amantissimus reip., id.: also of things without life, fond, affectionate; amantia verba, Ov.: nomen amantius, Cic.: amantissima verba, id. III. Subst. *A lover*; Ter.: amantes, lovers; Ter.: Ov.

AMANTER, adv. (amans) *Lovingly, affectionately, friendly*; Cic.: amantius, id.: amantissime, id.

AMANTUENSIS, is, m. (a and inanus) *A clerk, secretary*; Suet.

AMARACINUS, a, um, (amaracus) *Of marjoram*; Plin.: hence, amaracinus, sc. unguentum, Lucr. 4, 1173.

AMARACUS, i, c. and AMARACUM, i, n. (ἀμαράκκος et -ov) *Marjoram*; Virg.: Plin.

AMARANTUS, i, m. (ἀμάραντος, i. e. unfading) *Amaranth, flower-gentle* (Celosia cristata, L.); Ov.: Plin.

AMARE, adv. I. *With a bitter flavour, bitterly*; Plaut. II. *Bitterly, keenly, sarcastically, violently*; admonere, Sen.: amarius reprehendere, Macrobr.: amarissime, Suet.

AMARESCO, ðre, 3. (amarus) *To grow bitter*; Pallad.

AMARITAS, ðtis, f. (amarus) *Bitterness*; Vitr.

AMARITER, adv. *Bitterly*; flere, Hieron.

AMARITIES, ei, f. (amarus) *Bitterness*; Catull.

AMARITUDO, inis, f. (amarus) I. *Bitterness, i. e. a bitter flavour*; Varr. II. *Bitterness, fig., i. e. acrimoniousness, sharpness, severity, offensiveness*; carminum, Plin.: decretorum, Justin.; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16; vocis, Quint., i. e. an unnatural sharpness of voice: or, unpleasantness, disagreeableness; Quint.

AMARO, ðre, (amarus) *To make bitter*; Avien.

AMAROR, ðris, m. (amarus) *Bitterness*; Lucr.: Virg. AMARULENTUS, a, um, (amarus) *Bitter, full of bitterness*; e. g. in speaking; Gell.

AMARUS, a, um, I. *Bitter (in flavour)*; sapor, Plin.: amarior, amarissimus, id.; amygdala, Pallad., bitter almonds; salix, Virg.: os, Cels., a bitter mouth, i. e. having a bitter taste: calices amariores, Catull., i. e. (perhaps) stronger wine. Hence, AMARUM, plur. amara, *Bitterness*; judicat amarum, Cic.: sentit dulcia et amara, id. II. *Bitter, i. e. unpleasant, disagreeable*; casus, Ov.: rumor, Virg. III. *Bitter, i. e. sarcastic, acrimonious*; dicta, Ov.: sales, Quint. IV. *Sour, ill-natured, morose*; mulieres, Ter.: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. V. *Violent, hard, severe*; gelu, Stat.

AMASIO, ðnis, m. i. q. Amasius; Apul.

AMASIUNCULA, æ, f. i. q. Amatrix; Petron. 75.

AMASIUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of amasius) Petron. 45.

AMASIUS, i, m. (amo) *A lover, gallant, suitor*; Plaut.: Gell.

AMATIO, ðnis, f. (amo) *A loving, a being in love (with the sex)*; Plaut.

AMATOR, ðris, m. (amo) *A lover*. I. Gen. i. e. *A friend*; antiquitates, Cic.: sapientia, id.: pacis, id.: amator noster, id.: tuns, id. II. *A gallant, paramour, lover*; Plaut.: Cic.

AMATORCULUS, i, m. (dimin. of amator) *A pitiful lover*; Plaut.

AMATORIE, adv. *Like a lover, amorously*; Plaut.: Cic.

AMATORIUS, a, um, (amator) *Full of love, amorous, amatory*; sermo, Cic.: poësis (Anacreontis), id.: medicamentum, Suet.: also simply, amatorium, Quint., a means of exciting love, e. g. a love potion: also, amatorium sine medicamento, Sen.

AMATRIX, icis, f. (amo) *A mistress, coquette, sweetheart*; Plaut.: adj. amare amatrices, Mart.

AMATURO, ire, i. e. amare cupio, Diom.

AMAZON, ðnis, f. (a Scythian name, am azzon, i. e. virago, which the Greeks interpreted, without breasts) *An Amazon*. See Petit de Amazonibus, Amst. 1687-8.

AMAZONIS, idis, f. for Amazon; Virg.

AMAZONIUS, a, um, *Amazonian*; Hor.

AMB, prop. AMBI, also AM or AN. (from ἄμφο) an inseparable preposition. *On both sides, around*; as in ambedo, ambifarius, amplexor, aniquo.

AMBACTUS, i, m. (from the old German word Ambacht, i. e. office, service) *A servant*; hence, Ambacti, servantes, vassals of the ancient Gallic knights; Cæs.: cf. Soldarii.

AMB-ĀDĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. i. q. Ambedo, Plaut.
 AMBĀGIS, or AMBĀGIS, īs. f. and more frequently plur.
 AMBAGES. I. *A going round; a roundabout way, a circuitous route; and plur., turnings, windings; ambages vltarum, Ov.: of a labyrinth, for which in Virgil we find plur. ambages; ambages itinerum inexplicabiles, Plin.: intorquæbat (asinū) molam ambage varia, Apul.*
 II. *Fig. Roundabout stories, intricate speeches, preambles; ambages mittere, Plaut.: narrare, Ter.: canere, Virg.: immemor ambagum, of the sphinx, Ov.*
 III. *Any enigmatical, dark, inexplicable action or expression; Plin.: per ambages, Liv., in a mysterious or enigmatical manner.*

AMBĀGIO, ōnis. f. i. q. Ambages, Varr.
 AMBĀGIŌSUS, a, um. (ambages) *Full of intricacies; Gell.*

AMBĀGIO, īnis. f. i. q. Ambages; Mamil.
 AMB-ARVĀLIS, e. *That goes round the fields; hostia, Fest., i. e. the victim sacrificed for increase of the fruits of the earth, and carried in procession round the fields. This festival was called Ambarvalia.*

AMB-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. *To eat or gnaw round; Tac.: ambesus, a, um. Virg.*

AMBENS, i. e. Ambedens, Lucr.
 AMBĒSUS, a, um. See AMBEDO.

AMBEFARIAM. adv. *On two sides, in two ways; Apul.*
 AMBEFARIUS, a, um. *That has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous; fabulæ, Arnob.*

AMBĪGO, ēre. (amb and ago) I. *To contend with any one, to litigate; de regno, Liv.: de hereditate, Cic.: cum aliquo, id.: de vero, id.: also, aliquid, i. e. about any thing; quæ ambiguntur, id.: also, to be at variance with one's self, i. e. to hesitate, be uncertain; Tac.: Justin.* II. *To go round or about, to hover round a place so as not to come to it; patriam, Tac.*

AMBĪGŪE, adv. *Ambiguously, in an ambiguous or inexplicable manner; dicere, scribere, Cic.: pugnare, Tac., i. e. dubia fortuna.*

AMBĪGŪITAS, ātis. f. (ambiguus) *Ambiguity; Cic.: Liv.*

AMBĪGŪUS, a, um. (ambigo) I. *Ambiguous, of a double signification; verba, Cic.* II. *Equivocal, the name of which belongs to two or more things; Salamis, Hor.* III. *That has a double shape or sex; vir, Ov., i. e. Centaurus: virgo, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 28, i. e. Siren and Sphinx: Proteus, id., because he could assume different forms: lupus, id. IV. Not to be relied on; domus, Virg.: fides, Liv.* V. *Uncertain, doubtful; mares, Claudian., i. e. eunuchs: ambigo sexu inter marem et feminam, Liv., i. e. hermaphrodite: puer ingenii ambigui, Plin. Ep. fuerat mihi ambiguum, Ter.: also, with a gen.; consilii, Tac.*

VI. *Difficult, perplexed; res, Tac.* VII. *Double, in nature, power, or effect; formæ, Tac.: aquæ, Ov.*

VIII. *Disputable; ager, Liv.* N. B. Subst., i. e. 1. *Ambiguity; Cic.* 2. *Uncertainty; relinquere in ambiguo, Lucr.: esse in ambiguo, Plaut.: rumor in ambiguo est, Ov., i. e. allows of a twofold judgment: non habui ambiguum, Brut. in Cic. Ep., did not consider it any doubtful matter, did not doubt of it: hence, Ambiguum, adv.; e. g. ambiguum Clymene, Ov. Met. 1, 765, it being uncertain whether, or without its being known whether. 3. A critical situation; Tac. Agr. 5.*

AMBĪO, tvi and ū, itum, ire. (from amb and eo, although it is not inflected as eo, but regularly after the fourth conjugation; only the imperfect is ambiebam and ambibam) I. *To go round about any thing; Cic.: hence, 1. Aliquid, To surround, encompass; oras clipei auro, Virg.: porticus, quis templum ambiebat, Tac. 2. Aliquem, To go round in order to come near; and so, to seek to approach; affatu, Virg.* II. *To go round, i. e. From one to another; vicatim, Cic., from street to street; especially, with a view to solicit any thing; amicos, Ter.: hence, to ingratiate one's self in the favour of any one; ille unus ambiri, coli, Tac.: especially, to canvass for votes, as the candidates for an office used to do at Rome; Cic. Phil. 11, 8.* III. *Gen. To seek for any thing earnestly, to take pains in order to acquire any thing, to sue with importunity; palmam alicui, Plaut.: sibi magistratum, id.: also, with ut, e. g. ambiēti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet.* IV. *To accost with prayers, to solicit; a quibus esse ambitus, Cic.: Latinum connubiis, Virg., i. e. to ask for his daughter.*

AMBĪŌ, ōnis. f. (ambigo) I. *A going round; especially, the canvassing for votes by candidates at Rome, the formal suing for an office: it must be distinguished from ambitus, which means an unlawful or fraudulent seeking after posts of honour; quid de nostris ambitioibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26; cf. Orat. 1, 1: Sull. 4; Planc. 18.*

II. *In a more extensive sense, A seeking after honours, love of honour, eager desire of honour, ambition; Cic. Off. 1, 25, and 30.* III. *A great or excessive endeavour to gain the good will of every body, desire of popularity; ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69; cf. Cic. ad Div. 5, 20; 13, 5: Liv. 3, 47; 5, 36. Hence also, Partiality; ambitione adductus, Cic.* IV. *Gen. A striving after empty fame, vanity; ambitione relegata, Hor.: cf.*

Quint. 1, 2, 22; or, *an endeavouring to gain admiration; magna cum ambitione Syracusus perduxit, Nep., i. e. with great pomp.* V. *A praying, importunity; cum magna ambitione ægre obtinisset, Justin.* VI. *A surrounding, encompassing; Solin.*

AMBITIOSE, adv. I. *Ambitiously, with an eager desire of obtaining honour; petere regnum, Liv.: amicitias ambitiose colere, Tac.* II. *Vainly, with vanity; scribere, Cic.: ambitiosius facere, id.* III. *With insinuating complaisance, with partiality; orationem corrigere, Cic.* IV. *Eagerly; ambitiosissime petere provinciam, Quint.*

AMBITIŌSUS, a, um. (ambitio) I. *Going round; amnis, Plin., i. e. that takes a wide circuit: hence, encompassing, winding round, as Ivy; hence, of a girl, hederis ambitiosior, Hor., i. e. who clings round her lover more closely than Ivy.* II. *That courts the favour of every one, whether by lawful means or otherwise, desirous of popularity; ne in Græcos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, Cic.: dux indulgens et ambitiosus, Liv.: also of things; amicitia, Cic.: rogationes, id.: imperium, Tac.: sententiæ, Suet., given by partiality: ambitiosius id existmans, Suet.* III. *Ambitious, thirsting after honour, vain; turba, Ov.: also of things, by means of which one seeks to acquire fame; ambitiosius utilia preferre, Quint.: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor., superfluous, luxuriant ornaments: hence, proud, conceited, vainglorious; ambitiosus insitor eloquentiæ, Quint.: ambitiosum gloriandi genus, id.* IV. *Earnest, importunate; preces, Tac.*

AMBITOR, ōris. m. (ambio) *He who solicits any thing; honoris, Salvian.*

AMBITUS, a, um. See AMBIO.

AMBITUS, us. m. (ambio) I. *A going or turning round, a circuit, compass; siderum, Cic.: sæculorum, Tac. Hence,* II. *An embracing; Petron.* III. *Circuit, extent; ædium, Cic.* IV. *A circumlocution, periphrasis; Liv.* V. *The rounding of a period, a period; Cic.* VI. *A fraudulent or unlawful seeking after posts of honour; as, by bribery; accusare aliquem ambitus, Cic.: causam de ambitu dicere, id.: condemnare de ambitu, Suet.: ambitus suffragiorum, Tac.: also, gen., a seeking after favour; Tac.* VII. *Ostentation, vanity, ambition; Quint.* VIII. *Boasting, bragging; Flor.* IX. *Gen. A great or earnest endeavour; Tac.*

AMBIVIUM, i. n. (amb and via) *A place where two ways meet; Varr.*

AMBO, æ, o. (ἄμφο) I. *Both; Ter.: Cic.* II. *For duo, Virg. N. B. Ambo, for ambæ, Plaut.*

AMBROSĪA, æ, f. (ἀμβροσία) *Immortality; hence, I. The food of the gods; Cic.: Ov.: also, the horses of the sun fed on ambrosia, Ov.* II. *An unguent said to be used by the gods; Virg.* III. *The name of some plants; Plin.* IV. *The name of a certain antidote against poison; Cels.*

AMBROSĪACUS, a, um. *Ambrosial; vitis, Plin.: so called on account of the sweetness of its grapes.*

AMBROSĪUS, a, um. I. *Consisting of ambrosia; ambrosial; dapes, Mart.* II. *Scented with ambrosia, the unguent of the gods; Virg.* III. *Divine; Claudian.: Apul.: succus, Colum.; Sil, sweet, delicious.*

AMBUBĀIA, æ, and plur. AMBUBĀIÆ, arum. f. (from the Syriac Abub, Anbub, i. e. a pipe) *Syrian women, who supported themselves at Rome by their music, and perhaps by other means; Hor.: Suet.*

AMBUBEIA, æ, f. *Wild chichory; Cels.* For this we find, in Plin. 20, 29, ed. Hard., ambula; in other edd., ambugia.

AMBULĀCRUM, i. n. (ambulo) *A place to walk in attached to a house, a walk, piazza, cloister; Plaut.*

AMBULĀTĪLIS, e. (ambulo) *That goes up and down, moveable, traversing; funduli, Vitr.*

AMBULĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (ambulo) I. *A walking or walking about, a taking a walk; Cic.* II. *A place for walking in, a walk; Cic.*

AMBULĀTĪONCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of ambulatio) *A short walk; Cic.*

AMBULĀTOR, ōris. m. (ambulo) *A walker up and down, a loinger, rambler; Cato: Colum.: transtiberinus, Mart., a seller of matches.*

AMBULĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (ambulator) I. *That goes to and fro; hence, that may be pushed, moveable; turris, Vitr.: hence, fig.; voluntas, Pand., i. e. changeable: actio, Cod. Just., i. e. which can be transferred from one to another.* II. *That serves or is fit for walking in; porticus, Pand.*

AMBULĀTRIX, icis. f. (ambulo) *She who loiters or strolls about, a female loinger; Cato R. R.*

AMBULĀTURA, æ, f. (ambulo) *The act of walking or going, a pace; Veget. de Re Vet.*

AMBULĀTURUS, us. m. (ambulo) *A walking, the power of walking; Arnob.*

AMBŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To go or walk about; to go for a walk, to take a walk; in litore, Cic.: obsono ambulando famem, id.: abiit ambulatum, Plaut.: cum aliquo in hortis, Cic.* II. *To go; Plaut.: Cic.: in*

jus. Ter. to go into court: also of animals and things without life; aves, Plin.: naves, Cato: Nilus, Plin., i. e. flows. Also sometimes trans.; viam, Quint.: maria, Cic., i. e. to sail through or over. Also fig.; caput legis per omnes leges ambulavit, Plin., i. e. insertum est legibus omnibus.

AMBURBĀLIS, e. i. q. Amburbialis; e. g. sacrificium, Serv.

AMBURBĀLIS, e; e. g. hostia, i. e. quæ circum terminis urbis Romæ ducatur, Fest.

AMBURBUS, a, um. That goes round the city: hence, amburbium, the annual expiatory sacrifice, wherein the victims were carried round the city, in procession, before they were killed, Vopisc.

AMB-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, ſre. To burn around; to scorch, singe, or burn up, consume by fire; omne, Plaut.; partem vestis, Suet.: Clodius amburetur, Cic.: thus also, ambustus, a, um. I. Singed, scorched, burnt around; Phaethon, Hor.: theatrum, Suet.: tribunus, Cic.: ad cinerem ambustus, to ashes, Plin.: hence, ambustus, a burn, burnt part; e. g. on the body; sanat ambusta, Plin. hence fig. 1. Seriously damaged, much injured; reliquæ fortunarum, Cic. 2. Especially of one who escapes the sentence of the law, but at the same time has lost his character, Blasted in reputation; Cic.: Liv. II. Injured or benumbed by cold; Tac.

AMBUSTIO, ōnis, f. (amburo) A burning of the outside of any thing, a scorching; Plin.

AMB-USTULĀTUS, a, um. Burnt or scorched around; Plaut.

AMELLUS, i. m. Purple Italian starwort (Aster Amellus, L.); Virg.

AMENS, tis. I. That is not in his senses, out of his mind, beside himself, mad; metu, Liv.: also of things without life; furor, Catull., i. e. mad, raving; also with a gen. animi, Virg. II. Foolish, silly, stupid; homo amentissimus, Cic.: amientior, Lentul. in Cic. Ep.: consilium amentissimum, Cic.

AMENTĀTUS, a, um. See AMENTO.

AMENTIA, æ. f. (amens) I. Madness, insanity, confusion of the senses; Cic.: cf. Dementia. II. Senselessness, i. e. absurdity, silliness, stupidity; Cic. III. Senseless behaviour; Liv.

AMENTO, avi, ātum, āre. (amentum) To furnish with a thong or strap; hence, Amentatus, a, um. Furnished with a thong; hasta, Cic.: fig., of an argument which is supposed to possess extraordinary force; Cic. II. To hurt or throw by means of a thong; jaculum habena, Lucan.

AMENTUM, i. n. A thong or strap. I. A shoe-tie; Plin. II. Especially, *Am* thong or strap fastened to a missile weapon, by means of which it may be thrown with greater force; Cæs.: Liv.

AMÉRIMON, i. n. (ἀμείμωνος, assuaging pain) House-keeper; Plin.

AMES, itis, m. A pole or staff for spreading nets with; Hor.

AMETHYSTĪNĀTUS, a, um. That wears a dress of the colour of an amethyst; Mart.

AMETHYSTĪNUS, a, um. I. Of amethyst. II. Of the colour of amethyst, violet-purple; vestis, Mart.

AMETHYSTĪZON, ontis. That comes near to an amethyst in colour; carbunculus, Plin.

AMETHYSTUS, i. f. (ἀμethystος) I. The amethyst, a precious stone of a violet-purple colour; Plin. II. A kind of vine or grape; Colum.

AMFLEXUS, a, um, part. of obs. amflecto. Bent round; Melas.

AMFRACTUS. See ANFRACTUS.

AMĪA, æ. f. A kind of tunny; Plin.

AMĪANTUS, i. n. (ἀμιαντος, unpolluted) The amiant, a kind of stone which may be split into threads and spun, and is proof against fire, earth-flax; Plin.: it is called also asbestos.

AMĪCA, æ. f. I. A female friend; Ter. II. A gentle term for any woman who has illicit intercourse with a man, A mistress; Ter.: Cic.

AMĪCĀBLIS, e. (amico) Friendly, amicable; Cod. Just.

AMĪCĀBLĪTER adv. i. q. Amice; Cassiod.

AMĪCĀLIS, e. (amicus) Friendly; Paud.

AMĪCE adv. In a friendly manner, kindly, amicably, benevolently; facere, Cic. to act: amicissime vivere cum aliquo, id. loqui, id. e. well with a dat.; vivere vitæ hominum amice, id. i. e. well-wishing, kindly disposed towards, &c.: pauperum amice (Gr. φίλος, liberator) pati, willingly, so as to welcome it as a friend, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1.

AMĪCĪMEN, inis, n. (amicio) i. q. Amictus; Apul.

AMĪCIO, icui and ixi, lectum, 4. (am and jacio) I. To throw about, wrap round; it was the word used to express the putting on of the Greek mantle and Roman toga; to clothe, cover, dress with an outer garment, as cloak, toga, &c.; se, Suet.: Amictus, a, um; e. g. toga, Cic.: lena, id.: pallio, id.: cf. Induo. Hence, II. Fig. To cover, cloak, envelop; aliquid chartis, Hor.: arborem vitibus, Ov.: amicti vitibus montes, Flor.

AMĪCITER, adv. i. q. Amice, Plaut.

AMĪCĪTĪA, æ. f. (amicus) Friendship. I. Between persons; est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic.: amicitia est inter aliquos, id.: amicitiam facere, id.: jungere, id.: gerere, id.: dimittere, dissociare, id.: renunciare, to renounce, id.: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep. 2. Between vegetables, i. e. Sympathy; rutæ cum fico, Plin. N. B. Amicitia, for amici, Suet.

AMĪCO, ſre. (amicus) To make friendly; Stat.

AMĪCŌLĪUM, i. n. (amicio) Any garment which is wrapped about one, but not drawn on; as, a neck-cloth, &c.; Mart.: Cod. Theod.

AMĪCTUS, a, um. See AMICIO.

AMĪCTUS, us, m. (amicio) I. Any garment which is thrown about one, but not drawn on; as, the toga, pallium, &c.; Cic.: fig., amictus nebulæ, Virg. II. Dress, i. e. the manner or mode of dressing, fashion; Cic.

AMĪCŪLA, æ. f. A little or contemptible mistress; Cic.: Plin.: Suet.

AMĪCŪLUM, i. n. (amicio) That which one throws about him or upon him, a cloak, mantle, &c. I. Of a man's dress; Nep. II. Of a woman's, A mantle, robe, &c.; Cic.

AMĪCŪLUS, i. m. A little or mean friend, or, a dear or intimate friend; Cic.: Hor.: Catull.

AMĪCUS, a, um. (amo) I. Friendly, kind, amicable, benevolent; tribuni amici sunt nobis, Cic.: amicior libertati, Nep.; successor amicissimus, Cic.: esse amico animo adversus aliquem, to be favourably disposed, Ter.; also, of animals and things without life; sus amica, Iul. Hor.: ventus amicus, Ov.: amicus arum, id.: tempus amicum fraudibus, Stat.: amicus agreable; amicum est mihi (φίλος ἑστίν), i. e. placet, Hor. N. B. Amicitior, for amicior, Apul.

AMĪCUS, us, m. I. A friend, a dear friend; Cic. II. Also, Public servants and privy councillors of a king are frequently called amici; Nep.: Liv.

AMISSIBILIS, e. (amitto) That may be lost; Tert.

AMISSIO, ōnis, f. (amitto) A losing, a loss; rei, Cic.

AMISSUS, a, um. See AMITTO.

AMISSUS, us, m. i. q. Amissio; Nep.

AMĪTA, æ. f. A father's sister, paternal aunt; Cic.

AMĪTĪNUS, a, um. (amita) Descended from a father's sister; amitini and amitinae are cousins, of whom the father of the one and mother of the other are brother and sister; Pand.

AMĪTTO, issi, issum, ſre. I. To let go, to send away, let slip, dismiss; captum, Cic.: prædam de manibus, id.: or manibus, Plaut., i. e. to let slip; thus also, e manibus, Liv.: tempus, Cic.: fidem, Nep., i. e. to be faithful; or, to lose one's credit, Phædr. I, 10: lectos, Varr., i. e. to put away; occasionem, Cic. II. To lose; animam, Nep.: or, vitam, Cic.: liberos, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: sacramento amisso, i. e. since the oath was null, Cic. N. B. Amisti, for amisti, Ter.: amissus, for amiseris, Plaut.

AMMI or AMM AMMIUM or AMIUM, i. n. (ἀμμι) A kind of cummin; Plin.: Scrib. Larg.

AMMIOR, i. q. Admiror

AMMITTO, i. q. Admitto.

AMMŌCHRYSUS, i. m. (ἀμμοχρυσος) A kind of precious stone, unknown to us; Plin.: it was probably so called from its shining like gold sand.

AMMODYTES, æ. m. (ἀμμοδύτης) A kind of serpent in Africa, said to bury itself in the sand; Lucan.

AMMŌNEO, i. q. Admoneo.

AMMŌNIĀCUS, a, um. I. Sal, A kind of salt, said to be found in Africa under the sand; Plin. II. Ammoniacum, subst., A kind of resin or gum which drops from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon; Cels.: Plin.

AMMŌNĪTRIX, i. q. Admonitrix.

AMMŌNĪTRĪUM, i. n. A mixture of nitre and sand; Plin.

AMNĀCUM, i. n. A kind of herb, pellitory; Plin.: it is called perdicium.

AMNĪCŪLA, æ. c. (amnis and colo) That dwells or grows near a river; salix, Ov.

AMNĪCŪLUS, i. n. (dimin. of amnis) A little river, a brook; Liv.

AMNĪCUS, a, um. (amnis) Of or belonging to, that is in or near, a river; calamus, Plin.

AMNĪGĒNA, æ. m. (amnis and gigno) Son of a river; Val. Fl.

AMNĪGĒNUS, a, um. (amnis and gigno) That is born in a river; pisces, Aulon.

AMNIS, is, m. I. A river, stream; Cic.: amnis Eridani, Virg., for Eridanus. Also, the constellation Eridanus is called amnis, Cic. Arat. II. A mountain torrent; Virg. III. For aqua; id. IV. Amnes oceani, id., The currents of the ocean; also, for the sea, Tibull.

V. A stream of any liquid; musti, Pallad. N. B. I. Abl. amni, Liv. 2. Amnis, fem., Varr.: Acc.

AMO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To love, to be fond of; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem amore singulari, id.: inter se, id., to love one another; and amare expresses generally the love of affection, whether with or without reflection or consideration; hence it is distinguished from diligere, to value, to have an affection grounded on esteem; non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id.: amem aut diligam, Ter.:

hence it is used of sexual love; mulierem, id.: also, intrans., to be in love, to have a mistress or sweetheart; id. II. Amare se, To be pleased with, admire, think highly of, one's self; Cic. III. Amo te often means, I am satisfied or pleased with your conduct, id.: thus also, amo rem, to be pleased, satisfied, or content with a person or thing; constantiam alicujus, id.: amorem alicujus, id.: also seq. inf.; e. g. omnia, quæ ira fieri amat, Sall., i. e. desires. IV. To be fond of being near any thing; amat janua limen, Hor., i. e. loves to be shut: hence, to do a thing with pleasure, or, to be in the habit of doing any thing; tecum vivere amem, id.: palma toto anno bibere amat, Plin. N. B. 1. Ita me dii ament! a form of oath or affirmation, By Heaven! as truly as I live; Ter. 2. Dii te ament, a kind of salutation, God bless you! or, welcome! Plaut. 3. Amabo, or amabo te, means also, I will thank you, or, be so kind as to —; hence, gen., hear! or, I pray; id.: amabo, adjuta me, Ter.: amabo, quid ait? id.: soror, parce amabo, Plaut.: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem, Cic.: amabo te, advola, id.: it is also followed by ut, so that the ancients used amabo or amabo te, for rogo; e. g. amabo te, ut transeas, Ter.: also by ne; e. g. amabo te, ne assignes, Cic.: we find also amare, for rogare, with ut; e. g. amare ait te multum, ut deferas, &c., Plaut. N. B. 1. Amasso, is, int. for amavero, is, int. Plaut. 2. Amans is often used adjectively. See AMANS.

AMŒNO. From this time forth; Hieron. AMŒNE, adv. Pleasantly (to the senses); to the smell; Plaut.: to the sight; Plin. Ep.: to the hearing; Gell. AMŒNITAS, ætis, f. (amœnus) I. Pleasantness, with respect to the senses, especially the sight, agreeable prospect; fluminis, Cic.: hortorum, id.: domus, Nep. II. A pleasant country; in ista amœnitae esse, Cic.: III. Politeness, gallantry; Plaut. IV. Gen. The pleasure or delight produced by any thing; studiorum, Plin.: vitæ, Tac.: Syracusarum, Liv., i. e. the pleasant life at that place, the luxuries of. V. As a caressing or coaxing appellation; mea amœnitas, Plaut., i. e. my sweet, my darling, my charmer.

AMŒNITER, adv. i. q. Amœne; Gell. AMŒNO, avi, ætum, ære. To delight; Cyp. AMŒNUS, a, um. I. Pleasant to the senses, especially to the sight; hence, I. Delightful or pleasant to look upon, fine; locus, Cic.: rus, Hor.: fructus, Liv.: amœnior villa, Plin. Paneg.: amœnissima pictura, Plin.: hence, Amœna (sc. loca), Pleasant places or countries; Tac. 2. Pleasant to hear, charming; verba, Gell. II. Gen. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful; vita, Tac.: ingenium, id.: III. Cultus amœnior, Liv., the too elegant dress of a vestal.

Α-ΜΩΛΙΟΝ, itus sum, iri. I. To throw away, throw aside, remove; rein. Plaut.: Liv.: conjugem, Tac. II. To remove, avert, turn away; periculum, Plin.: crimen, Tac. III. To set aside, pass over in silence; nomen, Liv. N. B. Amolitus, pass., Liv. ΑΜΩΛΙΟ, ðnis, f. (amolior) A throwing or removing aside; Gell.

ΑΜΩΜΙΣ, idis, f. (αμωμῖς) An inferior kind of plant having the flavour of amomum; Plin. ΑΜΩΜΟΝ, or ΑΜΩΜΟΝ, i. n. (αμωμων) I. An aromatic shrub growing in India, Armenia, and Media, from which the Romans prepared a kind of sweet-scented essence or balsam; Plin. 12, 28. Sprengel considers it to be the Cissus vitiginea, L. II. This essence or balsam itself; Ov.

AMOR, ðris, m. (amo) I. Love, affection; amplexi, or prosequi aliquem amore, to love, Cic.: amare aliquem amore singulari, id.: in amore esse alicui, id., i. e. to be loved; habere amorem erga aliquem, id.: habere aliquem in amore, id., i. e. to love. II. A beloved person or object, a favourite; usually in the plur.; id.: hence, esse in amoribus, id.: to be among the favourites, i. e. to be loved. III. The god of love, Cupid; Virg.: sometimes several are spoken of; hence, Amores, Ov. IV. A love-charm; nascentis equi de fronte revolvit, et matri præreput, amor, Virg. V. Desire, longing; consulatus, Cic.: cognitionis, id.: for which Virgil says also, amor cognoscere: habendi, Hor. N. B. Amos, for amor, Plaut.

ΑΜΟΡΙΦΕΡ, a, um. (amor and fero) That brings love; Venant. Fort. ΑΜΟΡΙΦΙCUS, a, um. (amor and facio) That raises or excites love; Apul. ΑΜΩΤΙΟ, ðnis, f. (amoveo) A putting away, removal; Cic.

ΑΜΩΤΥΣ, a, um. See ΑΜΩΤΕΟ. Α-ΜΩΥΕΟ, ðvi, ðtum, 2. I. To remove out of the way, put or lay aside, withdraw; aliquem, Nep.: aliquem a re, Cic.: aliquem in insulam, Tac., i. e. to banish: aliquid, Cic.: sed tamen amoto queramus seria ludo, but, rationally apart, let us examine the matter seriously, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 27. II. To avert; bellum, Liv.: culpam a se, id. III. To remove privately, to steal; boves pro dolum, Hor. See ΑΒΕΡΤΟ.

ΑΜΠΕΛΙΤΙΣ, idis, f. (αμπελιτις) A kind of black bituminous earth, which was strewn upon vines in order to kill the worms that injure them; Plin. ΑΜΠΕΛΟΥCΕ, es, f. (αμπελοεύκη, i. e. vitis alba) White vine, bryony (Bryonia alba, L.).

ΑΜΠΗΒΙΟΝ, i. n. (αμψιβιον) An amphibious animal, i. e. one that lives partly in water and partly on land; Varr. ΑΜΠΗΒΟΛΙΑ, æ, f. (αμψιβολία) Ambiguity; Cic. ΑΜΠΗΒΟΛΥΣ, a, um. (αμψιβόλος) Ambiguous; Marc. Cap. ΑΜΠΗΒΡΑΧΥΣ, ðos, m. sc. pes. A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable between two short ones; Quint.: for this we find also amphibrachus.

ΑΜΠΗΚΥΤΟΝ, ðnis, plur. ΑΜΠΗΚΥΤΟΝΕΣ. The congress of the Greeks; the assembled deputies of the Greek states, who met twice a year to deliberate concerning the general affairs of Greece; Cic. N. B. For this we find conventus Pylæicus, Liv.

ΑΜΠΗΜΑCΡΥΣ, i. m. (pes) A poetical foot of three syllables, namely, one long, one short, and one long; called also Creticus; Quint.

ΑΜΠΗΜΑΛΛΟΝ, i. n. (αμψιμαλλον) A kind of cloth, rough or shaggy on both sides; Plin.

ΑΜΠΗΠΡΟCΤΥΛΟΝ, on. (αμψιπρωστύλος) Having pillars in front and behind; ædes, Vitr.

ΑΜΠΗΠΡΕΝΑ, æ, f. (αμψιπρενα) A kind of serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail, at pleasure; Plin.: Lucan.

ΑΜΠΗΤΑΝΕ, es, f. A kind of precious stone; Plin. 37, 54.

ΑΜΠΗΤΑΡΥΣ, a, um. (αμψιταρος) e. g. amphitapa (sc. vestis), a coverlet rough or shaggy on both sides; Varr.

ΑΜΠΗΤΑΛΑΜΟC, i. m. (αμψιβαλαμος) An antechamber, in a Grecian house; Vitr.

ΑΜΠΗΤΕΑΤΡΑΛΙC, e. Of or belonging to an amphitheatre; Plin.

ΑΜΠΗΤΕΑΤΡΙCΥC, a, um. i. q. Amphitheatralis; Plin. ΑΜΠΗΤΕΑΤΡΟΝ, i. n. An amphitheatre, a large oval building for the exhibition of spectacles, especially of gladiatorial shows; Mart.

ΑΜΠΗΡΑ, æ, f. (αμψιρεν) I. A vessel of clay or other materials, with handles, for keeping oil, honey, wine, &c. in; a pot, jar, flask, bottle; Cato: Hor.: &c. II. A measure of liquids, containing eight congi or forty-eight sextarii. III. As a measure to denote the size of a ship; navis tercentarum amphorarum, Liv.; as we say, of 300 tons.

ΑΜΠΗΡΑΛΙC, e. e. g. vas, i. e. Containing the quantity of an amphora; Plin.

ΑΜΠΗΡΑΡΙΟC, a, um. e. g. vinum, Pand., i. e. In amphoræ, i. e. bottles, &c.

ΑΜΠΛΕ, adv. Spaciously; hence, I. Abundantly, copiously; nutrire valetudinarios, Cels.: amplissime dare agrum, Cic. II. Respectably, splendidly, magnificently; exornare triclinium, id.: edere amplius, Ter.: amplissime offerri, Cic.: also of oratory; elate et ample loqui, id., i. e. excellently; ample dicere, id., i. e. with richness of expression, with copiousness of language, with rhetorical ornament. III. The comparative amplius denotes also, I. Further, more, moreover; with the idea of accession; nihil dico amplius, id.: quid vultis amplius? id.: quid est, quod tibi mea ars efficere possit amplius? Ter.: also, more, with words of number; amplius centum cives Romani, Cic.: duo haud amplius millia pedum eflugerunt, Liv.: also with a gen.; e. g. nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id.: si amplius obsidum velit, more hostages; also with an abl.; e. g. amplius duodeviginti partibus major, Cic., more than eighteen times greater: hence hoc amplius, moreover, besides, id. 2. More, longer, of time; urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, Lucr.: amplius triennio, Cic.: or (with the omission of quam), amplius triennium, id., i. e. more than three years: thus also, amplius sunt sex menses, id. Amplius was also the word with which the prætor used to defer a cause to another day: hence, amplius pronunciare, id., to defer the cause.

ΑΜΠΛΕCΤΟ, for ampletor, Plaut.

ΑΜΠΛΕCΤΟΡ, exus sum, 3. (am and plecto, πλέω) I. To surround, encompass, encircle, embrace; genua, Plaut.: aram, Tac.: locum exedris, Plin. Ep.: to surround, encircle: non possunt amplexæ adire, Vitr., hand in hand. II To clasp, cling around; fig., to embrace, be fond of, to love, value, esteem; aliquem amore, Cic., i. e. to love: officii, id.: aliquem amicissime, id.: alicujus animum, id.: jus civile, id.: virtutem, id.: se amplexi re, Hor., to value one's self on account of any thing. III. To grasp, lay hold of; saxa manibus, Liv. IV. To surround, enclose; hostium aciem, id. V. To take together, put together, embrace; Cic.: communiter omnia ampletor, Liv. VI. To include, comprehend; acerbitates, Cic. VII. Argumentum pluribus verbis, id., i. e. to pursue farther.

VIII. Cogitationem toto pectore, id., to take to heart.

ΑΜΠΛΕΧΟ, i. q. Amplexor; Plaut.: Cic. Cluent. 44. ed. Ern.

ΑΜΠΛΕΧΟC, ætus sum, æri, i. q. Amplexor. I. To encircle, embrace; Plaut.: Cic.: hence, to caress, court, pay attention to; aliquem, Cic. II. To love or be fond of any thing, to be addicted to, to take pleasure in; otium, id. III. To defend, take under one's protection; aliquem, id.

ΑΜΠΛΕΧΥC, us, m. (amplexor) I. A surrounding, encompassing; Cic.: Plin. II. An embracing; Virg.: Ov.: Vell.: Tac.

AMPLIATIO, ōnis. f. (amplio) *I. An enlarging; Ter. II. A deferring of judgment; Sen.*

AMPLIFICATIO, ōnis. f. (amplifico) *A widening; hence, I. An enlarging, increasing; honoris, pecunie, Cic. II. In rhetoric, An amplifying of a proposition by the addition of others, or by copiousness of diction; Cic.*

AMPLIFICATOR, ōris. m. (amplifico) *He who widens, &c.; he who enlarges or increases; Cic. Tusc. 5, 4.*

AMPLIFICATRIX, icis. f. (amplifico) *She who widens or increases; Pacat.*

AMPLIFICE, adv. *Sumptuously, splendidly, magnificently; Catull. 64, 266. Others read, amplifice.*

AMPLIFICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (amplus and facio) *I. To widen, extend, enlarge; urbem, Cic. II. To dilate upon, in speaking; aliquid, id., i. e. to represent a thing as greater than it is. III. To enlarge, increase; voluptatem, sonum, pretium, fortunam, id. IV. To ennoble, aggrandise; aliquem honore, id.: ornare patriam et amplificare, Plin. Ep.*

AMPLIFICUS, a, um. *Sumptuous, splendid; Fronto.*

AMPLIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (amplus) *I. To make wider, widen; templum, Suet. II. To enlarge, increase, extend; vires, Plin.: honorem, Auct. B. Hisp.: rem, property, Hor. III. To aggrandise, ennoble; nomen, Mart. IV. Ampliare, or ampliari aliquem, of judges when they defer passing sentence on the accused, To delay judgment; Cic.: Liv.*

AMPLIUS, adv. *I. Copiously, splendidly, magnificently; Plaut.: Gell. II. Very, very much; Plaut.*

AMPLITUDO, inis. f. (amplus) *I. Largeness, extent, greatness, size, bulk; e. g. of a statue, Cic.: membrorum, Varr. R. R.: corporis, Suet.: foliorum, Plin. II. Greatness, fig.: animi, Cic.: nominis, id.: rerum gestarum, Nep. III. In rhetoric, Copiousness of ideas or of language; Gell. IV. Dignity, grandeur, distinction of a person on account of office, rank, &c.: in quibus summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo, Cic. N.B. Plur. amplitudines, id.*

AMPLUS, See AMPLĒ.

AMPLUSCŪLE, adv. (amplius) *Somewhat more, or more largely; Sidor.*

AMPLUSCŪLUS, a, um. (amplior) *Somewhat large or splendid; Apul.*

AMPLO, āre. i. q. Amplifico; Paçuv.

AMPULSA, a, um. (from ἀμπλαύς) *I. Large, or of large extent; and so, great, spacious; curia, Cic.: domus, id.: insula amplissima, Plin. II. Gen. Great; pecunia amplissima, Cic.: amplior exercitus, Suet.: fig.; morbus amplior, Ter. III. Great, i. e. excellent, splendid, noble; occasio, Cic.: præmia, id.: res gestæ, id.: funus, Nep.: triumphus, id. IV. Ennobling, aggrandising, creditable; amplum tibi est, Liv., i. e. is creditable to you. V. Reputable, that is respected; homo, virtute amplissimus, Cic.: collegium, id. In the time of Cicero, amplissimus was also a title of generals, consuls, and of the senate, i. e. most noble, honourable. VI. Orator amplus, Cic. i. e. one who expresses himself with a copiousness of idea and of diction. N.B. Amplius, More; see in AMPLĒ.*

AMPUSANCTUS. See AMISANCTUS.

AMPULLA, æ. f. (dimin. of amphora) *I. A flask, bottle, &c.; Cic. II. Ampulle, fig., Bombast, bragging; prociat ampullas, Hor.*

AMPULLACEUS, a, um. (ampulla) *In the form of a flask; pira, Plin.: corium, Colum.*

AMPULLARIUS, i. m. (ampulla) *Plaut. A maker of leathern flasks; or, one who covers flasks with leather.*

AMPULLOR, āri. *To speak in a high or inflated style; like ἀμπυλίζω; Hor.*

AMPUTATIO, ōnis. f. (amputo) *I. A lopping or cutting off; e. g. of branches. Cic. II. Wood that has been lopped off; Plin.*

AMPUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To cut off round about; hence, I. To cut off one thing from another; Cic. II. To lop, clip, prune; vitem, Cic.: fig., i. e. to curtail, shorten; multitudinem sententiarum, id. III. To cut away; hence, 1. To put away, dismiss, remove; errorem, Cic. 2. To mutilate; Cic.: Sen.*

AMSEGETES, um. m. *Whose lands join the road; Fest.*

AMPURRO, or AMPURRO, āre. (amb and trua) *To jump, dance; Fest.*

AMPULĒTUM, i. n. *A sympathetic preservative against sickness or enchantment; especially, such as was hung round the neck; Plin.*

AMPURCA, æ. f. (ἀμύρκα) *The dregs of pressed olives, lees of oil; Varr.: Virg.: hence, ampurcarius, a, um, e. g. dolia, casks in which the dregs of olives were kept; Cato R. R.*

AMUSSIS, is. f. *A line, rule, level used by carpenters (see REGULĀ); according to others, a plumb-line; Varr.: Auson.: hence, Ad amussim, According to line or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually; Varr. R. R.*

AMUSSITRO, āre. (amussus) *To make according to rule, to do nicely or exactly; Plaut.*

AMUSSIUM, i. n. *An instrument for ascertaining the direction of the wind; Vitr.*

AMYGDALA, æ. f. i. (ἀμυγδαλή) *An almond, or, the kernel of an almond; Plin. II. (ἀμυγδαλή) An almond-tree; Colum.*

AMYGDALACEUS, a, um. *Like the almond-tree; folium, Plin.*

AMYGDALĒUS, a, um. i. q. Amygdalinus; e. g. ramus, Pallad.

AMYGDĀLINUS, a, um. *I. Of or made from almonds; oleum, Plin. II. Pruna, i. e. grafted on an almond-tree; Plin.*

AMYGDĀLUM, i. n. (ἀμυγδαλον) *I. An almond, or, the kernel of an almond; Pallad. II. An almond-tree; Colum.*

AMYGDĀLUS, i. f. (ἀμυγδαλος) *An almond-tree; Pallad.*

AMYLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (amylum) *To mix with starch; Apic.*

AMŪLUM, or AMŪLUM, i. n. (ἄμυλον, i. e. not ground) *Starch; Plin.*

AMYSTIS, idis. f. (ἄμυστις) *A mode of drinking, by which a large cup or other vessel was emptied at a single draught; Hor.*

AN, adv. *I. In a simple interrogation: 1. In a direct question, with an indicative, when it is expressed in English merely by the form of the sentence, or by 'then'; an ablit jam a milite? Ter.: an potest nulla esse excusatio? Cic.: an non dixi hoc esse futurum? Ter.: also, when one would make an assertion by means of an interrogation; an imitari debemus agros fertiles, qui multo plus effertur quam acciperent? Cic., i. e. doubtless we ought, &c. 2. In an indirect question, with a conjunctive, when it means, Whether? quis scit, an adiacent hodiernæ crastina summa tempora Di superi? Hor. II. In compound interrogations which relate to two or more different things, when it signifies Or, and has the interrogative particles utrum or ne (but these must frequently be supplied) before it: 1. In direct questions; hoc intellexit' an nondum etiam? Ter.: utrum ea vestra nostra culpa est? Cic.: ipse percussit, an alius occidendum dedit? id.: Romanne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? id.: when the second question has a simple negative without a verb, this is expressed by an non, e. g. pater ejus rediit, an non? Ter. 2. In indirect questions, likewise with the particles utrum or ne, either preceding it or to be supplied; nescio, gratulere tibi, an timeam, Cic.: if the second interrogation be a simple negation without a verb, this is expressed by necne; e. g. quæsi, an apud Leccam fuisset necne? id.: but we sometimes find also, an non; e. g. roga, velint, an non, uxorem? Ter. III. An frequently serves to denote doubt: hence, nescio an, or haud scio an; i. e. to my own knowledge, without doubt; see HAUD, and NESCIŪ. Thus also, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam, Nep., I do not know whether I should not prefer him to all the others: sometimes dubito or incertum est is omitted before an; e. g. finem vite, sponte an fato, implevit, Tac.: we also find an repeated; dubitem, an hic, an Antii considam, Cic. IV. Sometimes an is used for sive, after a sive which precedes; sive fatali vecordia, an imminetium periculum remedium ipsa pericula ratus, Tac. V. For an, we frequently find anne; e. g. anne est intus Pamphilus? Ter.: tria pauca sint, anne multa, Cic.*

ANĀBAPTISMUS, i. m. (ἀναβάπτισμα) *A second or repeated baptism; Augustin.*

ANĀBASIS, is. f. (ἀνάβασις) *A kind of climbing plant, horse-tail; Plin. (Equisetum, L.)*

ANĀBĀTHRUM, i. n. (ἀνάβαθρον) *An elevated place in a theatre, to which one ascends by steps; Juv.*

ANACAMPSEROS, ōtis. f. (ἀνακάμψιρος) *An herb, the touch of which was supposed to have the power of restoring lost love; Plin. 24, 102.*

ANACHITES, æ. m. *A name given to the diamond, as supposed to be a remedy against terror or perplexity of mind; Plin.*

ANĀCHŌRĒTA, æ. m. (ἀναχωρητής) *One who renounces the world and retires into solitude; a hermit, recluse, anchorite; Sidor.*

ANACOLOUTHON, i. n. (ἐνακόλουθον) i. q. Inconsequens. The name of a figure of speech, when the latter part of a sentence does not answer to the former, or when the words in the subsequent sentence require something to be supplied in the preceding; as, millia, quot, sc. tot. Virg. Æn. 2, 331: sed tamen, sc. quamquam, id. 5, 541.

ANĀDĒMA, ātis. n. (ἀνάδημα) *A band, especially, one used for ornament; Lucr.*

ANĀDIPLOŒSIS, is. f. (ἀναδίπλωσις) *Reduplication, a figure of rhetoric.*

ANĀGALLIS, idis. f. (ἀναγαλλίς) *The herb pimpinell; Plin.*

ANĀGLYPTA, or ANĀGLYPHA, ōrum. n. (ἀνάγλυπτα s. ἀνάγλυφα) *Bas-relief; Mart.: Plin.*

ANĀGLYPHTICUS, a, um. (ἀναγλυπτικός) *Carved or engraved in bas-relief; Sidor.*

ANĀGNOSTES, æ. m. (ἀναγνώστης) *A reader, lecturer; a person employed to read at table; Cic.: Nep.*

ANĀGRAMMA, ātis. n. (ἀνάγραμμα) *A transposition of*

letters, in order to form by this means another word; as Galenus from angelus, and thus vice versâ.

ANAGYROS, i. m. and ANAGYRIS, is. f. (ἀνάγυρος, -is) *A strong-smelling plant, bean trefoil* (Anagyris foetida, L.).

ANĀLECTA, æ. m. (ἀναλέγω) *A collector*; Mart.

ANĀLECTRIS, Idis. f. (ἀνάλεκτρον) *A cushion or pad for the shoulders, in order to improve the shape*; Ov. ed. Heins. and Burm.; but other edd. read differently.

ANĀLEMMMA, ātis, n. (ἀνάλημμα) *An instrument for determining the longitude of a place*; Vitr.

ANĀLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ἀναλογία) *Similarity, proportion of things*; Varr.; especially in language; *analogy*; Quint.; hence, I. Analogicus, a, um; e. g. liber, Gell. 2. Analogus, a, um, *Bearing resemblance or proportion*; Varr.

ANANCEUM, i. n. (ἀναγκάσιον, i. e. necessary) *A kind of large drinking-cup, which one was obliged to drain at a draught*; credo, hercle, ananceo datum (sc. esse ei) quod liberet, I suppose that a finishing cup has been given him by Neptune, i. e. that he has been drowned, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33.

ANANCHĪTIS, Idis. f. *A kind of precious stone, unknown to us*; Plin.

ANĀPĒSTICUS, a, um, i. e., anapestis constans; Sidon.

ANĀPĒSTUS, a, um. (ἀναπαιστος) I. Pes anapestus, Cic.: also simply, Anapestus, id. *A metrical foot consisting of three syllables, namely, two short and one long*. 2. Anapestus, sc. verus, *An anapestic verse, i. e. constans ex pedibus anapestis*, Cic. 3. Anapestum, sc. carmen, Cic.

ANĀPHŌRA, æ. f. (ἀναφορά) I. *The rising of a heavenly body*; Plin. II. In rhetoric, *The repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences, or members of a sentence*; as, at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, imo jure fortasse, Cic.

ANĀPHŌRICUS, a, um. (ἀναφορικός) I. *Adjusted with reference to sunrise*; horologium, Vitr. II. *That spits blood*; as, in a consumption, Jul. Firm.

ANAS, ātis, f. *A duck*; Varr.; hence, Anātarius, a, um; e. g. aquila, i. e. persequens anates (Falco Haliæetus, L.), Plin.

ANĀTHĒMA, ātis, n. (ἀνάθημα) *An offering dedicated to a deity, and suspended in a temple*; Prudent.

ANĀTHĒMA, ātis, n. (ἀνάθημα) I. *A curse of excommunication*; Augustin. II. *An excommunicated person*; Tert.

ANĀTHĒMATĪZO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ἀναθηματίζω) I. *To anathematize, excommunicate*; Augustin. II. *To detest*; Hieron.

ANĀTĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of anas) *A little duck, a duckling*; Cic.

ANĀTĪNUS, a, um. (anas) *Of or belonging to ducks*; fortuna, Plaut.: anatina, sc. caro, Petron.

ANĀTŌCISIMUS, i. m. (ἀνατοκισμῶς) *Interest upon interest, compound interest*; Cic.

ANĀTŌMĪA, æ. f. (ἀνατομία) *A surgical dissection of the body, anatomy*; Cæsar. Aur.: hence, Anatōmicus, *Belonging to anatomy, anatomical*; hence, I. Anatomicus, sc. medicus, *An anatomist, dissector*; Macrobi. II. Anatomica, æ. or Anatomice, es. f. *The art of dissecting the body, anatomy*; id.

ANCEPS, cipitis, (an and caput) I. *That has two heads*; imago Jani, Ov. II. *Twofold, double*. 1. In form; securis, Ov., two-edged: munimenta, Liv. 2. In nature; *of a twofold nature*; bestia quasi ancipites, i. e. amphibia, Cic.: hence, gen., *double in quality or constitution*; sapientia, Cic. 3. *Double, twofold, on account of two causes or objects*; metus, Liv.: terror, Cæs.: cura, Cic. 4. *Double, i. e. on both sides*; proelium, Liv.: hostis, id.: periculum, Nep. 5. *Double in meaning, ambiguous*; Liv.: Hor. 6. *Double-minded, i. e. faithless, uncertain, doubtful, irresolute*; animus, Liv.: fides, Curt.: sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, Hor., i. e. uncertain. 7. *Uncertain as to its issue, various, doubtful, dangerous, hazardous, uncertain, critical, dubious*; fortuna belli, Cic.: casus id.; causa, id.: res, Liv.: valetudo, Tac.: anceps erat, it was doubtful, Liv. 8. *Disputatio*, Cic., wherein arguments are advanced pro et contra.

ANCHORA, ANCHORALIS. See ANCORA, &c.

ANCHŪSA, æ. f. (ἀγκυρωσα) *The herb otongue*; Plin.

ANGŪLE, is. n. (from ἀγκύλος, round) I. *A small oval shield*. A shield of this description was said to have fallen from heaven during the reign of Numa, with notice that the empire would endure as long as that should remain at Rome. Numa caused eleven more to be made exactly similar, so that the true one could not be distinguished. These twelve shields were carried every year by the Salli in procession through the city. II. Also, *Any shield*, when used of ancient armour; Virg. N. B. Gen., anciliorum, Hor.

ANGŪLLA, æ. f. (for ancilla, dimin. of anas) *A waiting-woman, maid-servant, handmaid, female slave*; Ter.: Cic.: hence the earth is called, usus mortalium semper ancilla, Plin.

ANCILLĀRĪŌLUS, i. m. *One that has amorous intercourse with maid-servants*; Mart.

ANCILLĀRIS, e; e. g. artificium, Cic. *the duty or place of a handmaid*.

ANCILLOR, ātus sum, āri. (ancilla) *To be a handmaid*: hence, *to wait, to serve, to be a slave*; alicui, Titinn.: Apul.

ANCILLŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ancilla) *A little handmaid*, Ter.: Cic.

ANCĪPES, for anceps, Plaut.

ANCĪSUS, or AMCĪSUS, a, um. (am and cæsus) *Cut away*; Lucr.

ANGON, ōnis, m. (ἄγκων) I. Prop. *The elbow, or rather, the flexure of the arm at the elbow*. Hence, II. *The elbow of a square, or the part of a workman's square or rule* (i. e. an instrument for forming or measuring angles, in the form of the letter L) *where the perpendicular and base meet*. III. *Ancones, in architecture, The corbels or consoles in vestibules of the Ionic order*; or, as others say, *an ornament in the form of the letter S, a volute, scroll*; Vitr. IV. *Ancones, Wooden forks or hooks used in spreading nets*; Grat. Cynege. V. *Ancones, The arms of a chair*; Cæsar. Aur. VI. *A kind of drinking-vessel used in a tavern*; Pand.

ANGŪRA, æ. f. (ἄγκυρα) I. *An anchor*; ancoram jacere to Cæs.; or figere, Ov.; or pangere, id., to cast anchor; tollere, Cæs., to weigh anchor; hence figi, for, to proceed, go on; Varr.: praecidere, to cut the cable, Liv.: moliri, to wind or haul up, id.: navem in ancoris tenere, Nep.: thus also, navis in ancoris consistit, Cæs.: in ancoris stat, Liv.: also, consistere ad ancoram, Cæs., to lie or ride at anchor. II. Fig. i. e. *Resort, refuge*; Sil.

ANCŌRALIS, e. (ancora) *Of or belonging to an anchor*: hence, Ancorale, *A cable*; Liv.

ANCŌRĀRIUS, a, um, i. q. Ancoralis; e. g. funis, Cæs. *A cable*;

ANGŪLA, æ. f. (anculus) *A maid-servant*; Fest.

ANGŪLO, āre. (anculus) *To serve*; Fest.

ANGŪLUS, i. m. *A servant*; Fest.

ANDĀBATA, æ. m. *A kind of gladiator at Rome, who fought hoodwinked*; Cic.

ANDRACHINĒ, es. f. (ἀνδράχην) *The herb purslain* (Portulaca oleracea, L.); Colum.

ANDRŌDĀMAS, antis, m. (ἀνδρόδαμας) I. *A kind of bloodstone*; Plin. 36, 38. II. *A kind of precious stone that shines like silver*; id. 37, 54.

ANDRŌGŪNES, æ. m. (ἀνδρόγυνος) *A masculine woman*; Val. Max.

ANDRŌGŪNUS, i. m. (ἀνδρόγυνος) *An hermaphrodite*; Cic.

ANDRON, ōnis, m. (ἀνδρῶν) I. *With the Greeks, i. q. Andronitis*; Vitr. II. *With the Romans, A passage between two walls or courts of a house*; Vitr.: Plin. Ep.

ANDRŌNĪTIS, Idis. f. (ἀνδρονίτις) *With the Greeks, The part of the house in which the men resided*; Vitr. Opp. gynæceum and gynæconitis.

ANDRŌSĀCES, is. n. (ἀνδρόσακκος) According to Plin. 27, 9, *A kind of herb*. Some suppose it to be the Tubularia acetabulum, L.

ANDRŌSĒMON, i. n. (ἀνδρόσαμμον, i. e. man's blood) *A kind of St. John's wort*; Plin.: Hypericum Androsæmon, L.

ANELLUS, i. m. i. q. Annellus.

ANĒMŌNE, es. f. (ἀνεμώνη) *Anemone, the wind flower*; Plin.

ĀNĒTHUM, i. n. (ἄνηθον) *Dill, anise* (Anethum graveolens, L.); Virg.

ANFRACTŪŌSUS (Amfr.), a, um. (anfractus) *Full of turnings or windings*; Augustin.

ANFRACTUS (Amfr.), a, um. (an and frango) *Crooked, bent*; Ammian.: hence, Anfractum, *A crooked winding*; Varr.

ANFRACTUS (Amfr.), us. m. (an and frango) Prop. *A turning, bending*; Cic.: (An) *A crooked winding*; Cic.: Liv.: curvus, Virg. II. *The turning or winding of a way*; Nep.: Cæs.: *a winding way, circuitous route*; solis, Cic.: annuus, id., i. e. the annual revolution of the sun: fig., anfractus iudiciorum, id., i. e. intricacies, quirks; hence, III. Fig. *Prolixity in speaking, long circumstance of words*; Cic.

ANGĀRIA, æ. f. (ἀγκυραία) *Compelled service, villanage*; Pand.

ANGARIO, āre. *To exact bond service from any one*; Pand.

ANGARUS, i. m. *One subject to service, a villain*; Nigid. ap. Gell.

ANGĒLICUS, a, um. (angelus) *Suitable or belonging to angels, angelical*; Prudent.

ANGĒLUS, i. m. (ἄγγελος) I. *A messenger*; Sen. II. *An angel*, in ecclesiastical writers.

ANGŪNA, æ. f. (ango) *An inflammation of the throat, the quinsy*; Plaut.

ANGĪPORTUS, us. m. and ANGĪFORTUM, i. n. *A narrow lane, by-way*; Ter.: Cic.

ANGO, anxī. 3. (ἄγκω) I. *To make narrow*; and so, *to press together*; especially, *to press the throat, to*

stife, suffocate, strangle; oculus, guttur, Virg.: hence, II. Fig. *To choke*; e. g. plants, i. e. to deprive them of nourishment; Colum. III. *To vex, trouble*; Cic.: hence, Angl. *To be vexed or troubled*; de, re, and, re, id.; also, seq. acc. et inf.; id.: also, angli animo, id.: or, animi, Plaut.

ANGOR, ōris, m. (ango) I. *A strangling, choking*. Hence, II. *The condition of one who is near being choked, or breathes with difficulty*; Liv. III. *Anguish, vexation*; Cic.

ANGUICŌMUS, a, um. (anguis and coma) *That hath snakes in the place of hair, snake-haired*; Ov.

ANGUICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of anguis) *A little snake*; Cic.

ANGUIFER, a, um. (anguis and fero) *That carries serpents*; Propert.: hence, Anguifer, *The constellation Serpentarius, otherwise called Ophiuchus*.

ANGUIGENA, æ. (anguis and geno, s. gigno) *Engendered of a snake*; Ov.

ANGUILLA, æ. f. (anguis) *An eel*; Plaut.; Juv.: Plin. (Muræna Anguilla, L.)

ANGUMĀNUS, i. (anguis and manus) A term applied to an elephant on account of the quick serpent-like motion of its proboscis (manus); Lucr.

ANGUINĒUS, a, um. (anguis) I. *Consisting of snakes or serpents*; comæ, Ov. II. *Resembling a snake or serpent*; cucumis, Colum.

ANGUINUS, a, um. i. q. Anguineus; Cic.: Plin.

ANGUIPES, ædis. (anguis and pes) *Serpent-footed*; an epithet of the giants, Ov. Met. I, 184.

ANGUIS, i. s. c. I. *A serpent, snake*: hence the following proverbs; *latet anguis in herba*, Virg.: cane pejus et angue vitare, Hor., i. e. very carefully. II. *A constellation, otherwise called Draco*; Cic. III. *A constellation, otherwise called Hydra*; Hygin. IV. *Another constellation, called simply Anguis, which Ophiuchus holds in his hand*.

ANGUITĒNS, tis. (anguis and teneo) i. q. Ophiuchus; Cic.

ANGŪLĀRIS, e. (angulus) *That hath angles or corners, angular*; lapis, Cato: pila, corner pillars; Vitr.: columna, id.

ANGŪLATĪM, adv. (angulus) *Corner by corner, from corner to corner*; Apul.

ANGŪLĀTUS, a, um. (angulus) *Having corners, angular*; corpuscula, Cic.

ANGŪLO, ære. (angulus) *To make angular or cornered*; Ambros.

ANGŪLŌSUS, a, um. (angulus) *Full of angles or corners, angular*; Plin.

ANGŪLŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of angulus) *A small angle or corner, a nook*; Lucr.

ANGŪLUS, i. m. (from ἀγκύλος, bent, curved, angular) I. *An angle, corner*. 1. In a mathematical sense; acutus, Plin.: rectus, Sen.: ad angulos pares, Cic.: also, any angle or corner; oculorum, Plin.: parietum, id.: lateris, Cæs. 2. *A corner, i. e. a place of concealment, a lurking place*; in angulum aliquo ire, Ter.: in angulo Italia, Cic.: fig., literarum angulus, i. e. captiousness; Cic. II. *A gulf*; Cato.

ANGŪSTĀTUS, a, um. (prop. part. of angusto, used as an adj.) *Narrow*; putei ore angustati, Plin.

ANGUSTĒ, adv. I. *Narrowly, closely, in a small space*; sedere, scribere, Cic.: angustius papulari, Cæs.: angustissime Pompeium contineret, id.: hence, angustius se habere, to be more in a strait (in a dispute); Cic. II. *Sparingly, with a scarcity of provisions*; anguste uti re frumentaria, Cæs.: frumentum angustius provenerat, id. III. *Briefly, not diffusely, in speaking*; dicere, Cic. IV. *Scarcely, hardly*; transportare milites, Cæs.

ANGUSTĪA, æ. f. (angustus) I. *Narrowness*; angustia locorum, Nep., a narrow pass: fretorum, Cic.: fig., verborum angustia, Cic., a separating a word into its component parts in order to take it in its most literal sense: angustia pectoris, id., littleness of mind. II. *Narrowness or shortness*; in angustias compellere, Cic.: temporis, id.: spiritus, id., shortness of breath: orationis, id. III. *Narrowness of circumstances, indigence, want, poverty*; rei frumentaria, Cæs.: rei familiaris, Cic.: pecuniæ, id.: ærarii, id.: also simply, angustia, *poverty*; meis angustis sustento, Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.: hence, IV. *Difficulty in any thing*; petitionis, Cic. V. Gen. *Exigency, perplexity*; in angustias adduci, Cic.: in angustias esse, Cæs.

ANGUSTICLĀVIUS, a, um. (angustus and clavus) *That wears on his tunic (tunica) the narrow stripe of purple*; Suet.: this was properly the badge of a knight.

ANGUSTITAS, i. q. Angustia; Acc.

ANGUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (angustus) I. *To make narrow*; Sen.: Plin. II. *To circumscribe, restrain*; gaudia, patrimonium, Sen.

ANGUSTUS, a, um. (ango) I. *Narrow, small, not spacious*; pons, Cic.: iter, Sall.: fauces portus angustissimæ, Cæs.: non angustior amne, Ov.: spiritus, Cic., short breath: clavus; see CLAVUS: hence, subst., Angustus, *Narrowness*; angusta viarum, Virg.: Tac. II. *Short*,

scanty, confined, brief; nox, dies, Ov.: oratio, Cic.: disputatio, id.: hence, in angustum deducere, to reduce to a strait, Cic. III. *Spare, small, little, limited*; res frumentaria, Cæs.: liberalitas angustior, Cic. IV. *Difficult, doubtful, critical*; res, Cic.: Hor.: hence Angustum, subst., *Difficulty, exigency*; res est in angusto, Cæs. V. *Little-minded, mean-spirited*; homo, Cic.: animus, a narrow mind, id. VI. *Pointed*; sagitta, Cels.

ANHELĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (anheho) I. *A panting, difficulty of breathing*; Plin. II. *A drawing of the breath*; piscium, Plin. III. *Quædam cœlestis arcus anhelatio*, Plin., i. e. a shadowing, play of colours.

ANHELĀTOR, ōris. m. (anheho) *One who finds a difficulty in breathing, one who pants or is out of breath*; Plin.

ANHELĪTUS, us. m. (anheho) I. *Difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, panting*; anhelitum movere, to occasion, Cic.: ducere, to pant, Plaut. II. *Breath*; Plaut.; Ov.: Plin. III. *Vapour, exhalation, damp*; terræ, vini, Cic.

ANHELO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. 1. *To breathe with difficulty, pant, gasp*; Ov.: hence, Anhelans, *Panting, breathing short, or with difficulty*; Ter.: spiritus, Auct. ad Her.: also fig., e. g. of fire, when it roars, Virg.: of the foaming of the sea, Sil.: inopia anhelans, Just., i. e. eager, panting after, desirous of. 2. *To breathe, draw breath*; Prudent. II. Trans. 1. *To breathe forth, emit with a blast*; ignes, Ov.: frigus, Cic.: verba, id. 2. *To pant at a thing, i. e. to do it with labour*; ictus, Sil. 3. Anhelare scelus, Cic., to breathe forth wickedness, i. e. to think of nothing else: crudelitatem ex imo pectore, Auct. ad Her.

ANHELUS, a, um. I. *Panting, out of breath*; Virg.: Ov.: fig., vires, Stat., i. e. exhausted, weary; Mars; Virg.: also with a gen.; laboris, i. e. ob laborem, Sil. II. With the poets, *Accompanied by a cough, attended with coughing*; tussis, Virg.: febris, cursus, Ov.

ANICĒLLA, æ. f. i. q. Anicula; Varr.

ANICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of anis) *An old woman*; Cic.

ANICŪLĀRIS, e. (anicula) *Old-womanish*; Augustin.

ANĪLUS, e. (anus) *Of or pertaining to an old woman, old-woman-like, old-womanish*; Cic.: Virg.

ANĪLITAS, ātis. f. (anilis) *The old age of a woman, the age of an old woman*; Catull.

ANĪLITER, adv. *After the manner of an old woman*; dicere, Cic.

ANĪMA, æ. f. (like animus, from ἄνιμ, to breathe)

I. *The air*; Cic.: Virg.: with the poets also, *Wind*; impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, Hor., i. e. the north wind. II. *Air inhaled and exhaled, i. e. breath*; animam ducere, to breathe, Cic.: continere, id.; or comprimere, Ter., to hold the breath: recipere, id., to take breath: anima fetida, Plaut.: anima deficit, Cels., a fainting fit comes on. III. *The vital principle, life*; animam edere, Cic.; or efflare, Nep.; or expirare, Ov.; or effundere, finire, id.; or deponere, Nep.; or dare, Virg., i. e. to die: animam agere, Cic., to be at the last gasp: animam debere, Ter., to be a life in debt; said of persons who owe more than they are able to pay: anima is also used of plants and trees, i. e. the *vegetative principle*; Sen.: thus also of the earth, Plin. IV. *The soul, considered as giving life to the body*; Cic.: Ov.: also, a shade or ghost in the infernal regions; Propert. V. *A living creature*; Enn.: Stat.: especially of persons; vos, meæ carissimæ animæ, Cic.: nos, animæ viles, Virg. VI. Anima amphoræ, Phædr., i. e. scent or fumes of the wine: anima putei, facete for aqua, Plaut. N. B. I. Gen. animal for animæ, Lucr. 2. Dat. animis, for animabus, Cic.

ANĪMĀBĪLIS, e. (animō) *Vivifying*; Cic.

ANĪMĀDVĒRSĪO, ōnis. f. (animadvorto) I. *Observation, consideration, attention*; Cic. II. *Censure*; Cic.

ANĪMĀDVĒRSĪO, ōnis. f. (animadvorto) I. *Observation, consideration, chastisement*; Cic.: habere animadversionem, Pand., i. e. the right of inflicting punishment.

ANĪMĀDVĒRSOR, ōris. m. (animadvorto) *One who remarks, an observer*; Cic.

ANĪMĀDVĒRTO (Animadvorto), ti. sum. 3. (compounded of animus advorto, which two words are frequently separated by the ancients, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25; 26, 5, 18, &c.)

I. *To turn one's thoughts to a thing, give heed to, consider*; Cic.: rem, Ter. II. *To think of, e. g. doing any thing, with ut*; Cic. ad Div. 5, 20. III. *To notice, remark, observe*; equid animadvertitis horum silentium? Cic.

IV. Especially of lictors, who walked before a magistrate when they ordered persons to make way, or to show proper marks of respect; consul lictorem animadvertere iussit, Liv., i. e. to take notice, sc. of the passengers.

V. *To punish, especially of one who has power over another*; in aliquem, Cic.; res animadvvertenda, id.: multa animadvversa severe, Suet.

ANĪMAL, i. s. n. (for animale, from anima) I. *Any living creature, whether man or brute*; Cic. II. *A brute animal*; Varr.: Cic.: Plin.

ANĪMĀLIS, e. (anima) I. *Composed or consisting of air*; cibus, Cic., nourishment consisting of air, i. e. air.

II. *Animæ, having life*; exemplum, Cic., a living original. III. *Dii animales, who were originally men*, Labeo ap. Serv. IV. *Hostia animales, i. e. of which the*

life was offered to the gods, Macrobr. V. *Spiritual*; intelligentia, Cic.

ANIMANS, *tis*. I. Part. of animo; see ANIMO. II. Adj. *Living, alive*; animans est mundus compositus rationis, Cic. III. Subst. Animans, *tis*. m. f. and n. 1. *A living creature*; sometimes including, sometimes opposed to, man; as fem.; quæ vivans animans, Lucr.: nulla animans, Plin.: quæ televant animantes extiterent, Lucr.: cetera animantes, Cic.: as neuter, only in the plural; animantia omnia, id.: pestifera animantia, Plin.: as masc., only in Lact. 2, 11, animantes nutritos. 2. *A reasonable being, rational creature, masc.*; alius animans, Cic.: animantes, quos alatis, id.: thus also, quemquam animantem, Hor.: fem. only in Apul.

ANIMĀTŌ, ōnis. f. (animo) *A quickening or giving of life*; divina, Cic.: a divine (living) creature.

ANIMĀTOR, ōris. m. (animo) *He who quickens or gives life, an animator*; Tert.

ANIMĀTRIX, icis. f. (animator) *She that quickens or gives life*; Tert.

ANIMĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of animo; see ANIMO. II. Adj. 1. *Animated, that has life*; antepantur animata inanimatis, Cic. 2. *Disposed, affected, inclined*; bene animatus, Nep.: male animatus, Suet.: Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus, Cic. 3. *Courageous, bold, stout-hearted*; animatus probe, Plaut.: infirme animatus, Cic.

ANIMĀTUS, us. m. (animo) *Animation, life*; Plin. II, 2.

ANIMĪCĪDA, æ. m. (anima and cædo) *A killer of souls*; Cæd. Just.

ANIMĪTUS, adv. *Heartily*; Non.

ANĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from anima, and also animus)

I. Trans. *To animate, give life to*; aliquidem. 1. Prop.; si quid Apellei gaudet animasse colores, Stat.: taxos, Claudian., for incendere. 2. For incitare, Macrobr. 3. Tibias, Apul.: buccinas, Arnob., i. e. to blow. See also, ANIMATUS. II. Intrans. *To be alive*; in this sense we find only the participle Animans, which is used sometimes adjective, sometimes substantive; see ANIMANS.

ANĪGĒRE, adv. I. *Full of spirit, courageously, heartily, fearlessly*; Cic.: animosius, Val. Max. II. *Eagerly, with fondness or earnestness*; liceri, Pand.: animosissime comparare gemmas, Suet.

ANĪŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (animosus) I. *Spirit, courage, ardour, heartiness*; Ascon.: equi, Sison. II. *Vehe- mence, in anger; resistendi, Annian.*

ANĪŌSUS, a, um. I. (From animus) *Spirited, mettlesome, stout-hearted*; Cic.: Hor.: animosior, Cic.: hence, fig. I. *Spirited*; guttura, Ov. 2. *Spirited or vehement*; ventus, Ov.: Eurus, Virg.: bellum, Ov. 3. *Spirited, bold, eager*; or, that spares no cost; emptor, Pand. 4. *Proud*; parens, vobis animosa creatis, Ov. II. (From anima, breath, life) *Living, full of life, animate, of pictures and statues*; Propert.

ANĪMŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of anima) *A little, mean, or, a dear, soul*; Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.

ANĪMŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of animus) *Mi animule! dear heart!* Plaut.

ANĪMUS, i. m. (ἄνιμος, from ἄνα, ἄνιμα, prop. breath; see ANIMA; hence) I. *The soul, considered as giving life to the body, the life, the vital principle*; una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. II. *The soul, as distinguished from the body, and as containing within itself the powers of desire and thought*; omnium animi immortales sunt, Cic. III. *The soul, so far as it wills or refuses, is sensible or otherwise, inclined to or averse from a thing, influenced by passion or desire; the mind*; animus equus, Cic.: tranquillus, id.: animo male est, Plaut.: hence, I. *Will, choice, intention*; est mihi in animo, or, habeo in animo, e. g. mittere, Cic.: I intend, propose, am resolved: thus also, est animus, Virg.; or, fert animus, Ov.: I desire; animo obsequi, Ter.: to be self-willed, to humour one's self. 2. *Inclination, heart, desire*; ex animo, Cic.: sincerely, with all my heart: animum, or, in animum inducere, to make up one's mind, to resolve to do any thing, seq. inf., id.: seq. ut, id.: Liv.: animum ad meretricem inducere, Ter.: to turn one's thoughts or affections towards: vincere animum, Cic.: Liv.: to overcome one's inclination, to conquer one's self; also, a person towards whom one has any inclination; anime mi, Ter., my love! my dear!

3. *Spirit, heart, courage*; animus magnus, Cic.: animum addere, Ter.; or, facere, Liv.: to inspire courage: animum sumere, Vell., to take courage: animo cadere, Cic., to lose courage: we also frequently find the plural relating to one person; id.: Liv.: also of things without life; dant animos plagæ, sc. turbini, Virg.: hence, *pride, haughtiness, loftiness of spirit*; pro futuris mox opibus animus gerebat, Liv.: pone animos, Virg. 4. *Pleasure, delight*; animi causa, Cic.: for pleasure: animum suum explere, Ter., to gratify one's desires, to do one's pleasure. 5. *Disquiet, anxiety, solicitude*; concurrunt multa opiniones, quæ mihi animum exaugent, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 3.

6. *Hope, or confidence*; magnus mihi animus est, fore, Tac. IV. *The soul, so far as it thinks, reasons, or judges*; spiriti, mind; animus magnus et excelsus, Cic.:

altus, id.: altitudo animi, id.: egestas animi, id., poorness or meanness of spirit: hence, 1. *Thought, imagination*; aliquid animo completi, Cic.: cogitare cum animo, id.: meo animo, id., in my opinion: animum ad rem applicare, or appellere, Ter.: or attendere, Nep.: in animo habere, Cic., to believe, imagine: animum, or, in animum, inducere, to take into one's head, imagine, think; seq. acc. c. inf., Ter.: Cic.: also, aliquid; e. g. nunquam te alter, atque es, in animum induxi meum, Ter., never thought otherwise of you. 2. *Sentiment, inclination, disposition*; meus animus in te, Cic.: quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant, id.: poeticæ of trees: exuere silvestrem animum, Virg., i. e. nature, natural constitution. 3. *Memory, recollection*; ex animo effluere, Cic., to be forgotten: omnia fert ætas, animum quoque, Virg.

ANNĀLIS, e. (annus) I. *Of the duration of a year*; Varr. II. *Concerning or relating to a year*; lex annalis, Cic., i. e. a law by which the year of life was fixed in which the several offices may be entered upon; e. g. the quaestorship not under the 30th, the ædileship not under the 37th, the prætorship not under the 40th, and the consulate not under the 43d year. III. *That contains a year*; liber annalis, Quint., a chronicle; also simply, Annalis, sc. liber, Cic.: we more frequently find the plur. Annales (sc. libri), *Chronicles, annals*; id.: Liv.: annales maximi, Cic., composed by the pontifex Maximus.

ANNĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Annalis; Lamprid.

ANNĀSCOR. See AGNASCOR.

ANNĀTO, or AD-ĀNĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To swim to or towards*; Plin. II. *To swim by or on the side of*; Sen.

ANNĀVIGO, or AD-NAVIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To sail to or towards*; Plin.

ANNE. i. q. AN. See AN.

ANNĒCTO, or AD-NECTO, exui, exum, ēre. *To knit or bind to any thing, to connect, annex*; ad rem, and alicui rei, Cic.

ANNĒLLUS, i. m. (annulus) *A small ring*; Plaut.: Hor. ANNEXIO (Adn.), ōnis. f. (annecto) *A connecting, uniting*; Pallad.

ANNEXUS (Adn.), a, um. See ANNĒCTO.

ANNEXUS (Adn.), us. m. (annecto) *A connection*; Tac. AN-NICTO, āre. *To wink with the eyes, to wink to, to make a sign by winking*; alicui, Nev. ap. Fest.

ANNĒCĪTUS, a, um. (annus) *Of a year, one year old*; virgo, Nep.: aper, Plin.

ANNĒFER, a, um. (annus and fero) I. *That bears all the year round*; Plin. II. *That produces a new stalk or trunk every year*; Plin.

ANNĒHILO (Adn.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and nihilum) *To bring to nothing, to annihilate*; Hieron.

ANNISUS (Adn.), a, um. See ANNTOR.

ANNISUS (Adn.), us. m. (adutor) *A leaning or resting upon or against*; Symmach.

ANNTOR, or ADNTOR, isus and ixus sum, iti.

I. *To lean upon or against any thing*; ad rem, Cic.: alicui rei, Virg.: Tac. II. *To exert one's self, to strive, to do one's best*; omnis civitas annitebatur, Sall.: also, de re, Cic.: ad obtinendum decus, Liv.: with ut, id.: or ne, Plin. Paneg.: with an acc.; hoc idem, Liv.: with an inf., id.: pro aliquo, id.

ANNĒVERSĀRIE, adv. *Every year*; Augustin.

ANNĒVERSĀRIUS, a, um. (annus and verto) I. *That happens every year, yearly, annual*; sacra, Cic.

II. *That comes every year, yearly*; hostis, Flor.: valeditudo, Suet. III. *That one makes use of every year*; vicinus, Varr. IV. *That does any thing annually*; anniversarii facitarint, Cic., i. e. yearly, every year.

ANNIXUS (Adn.), a, um. See ANNTOR.

ANNIXUS, us. See ANNISUS.

AN-NO, or ADNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To swim to or towards*; navibus, Liv.: or naves (for ad naves), Cæs.: ad litus, Gell.: terræ, Virg.

ANNO, āre. (annus) *To pass the year, to live throughout the year*; Macrobr.

AN-NŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Abnodare; Colum. 4, 22, 4; 4, 24, 10, and 18, ed. Schneid.

ANNŌMINATIO. i. q. Agnominatio.

ANNON, or AN NON, in interrogations. I. e. g. An non dixi? Ter. II. i. q. *If not*. III. i. q. *Or not*. See AN.

ANNŌNA, æ. f. (annus) I. *The yearly produce of land*; corn; difficultas annonæ, Cic., scarcity of corn: annonæ caritas, id., high price: villitas, id., low price: si annonæ carior fuerit, id., if it should rise in price.

II. *The price of corn, market price*; annonæ varietas, Cic.: vetus, Liv., the ancient price: annonam exandefacere, or incendere, Varr.; or flagellare, Plin., to increase, i. e. make dear: annonam levare, Liv., to lower the price: also, *highness of price, dearness*; perfulgia annonæ, Cic.: also, *the price of other provisions*; musti, Colum.: macelli, Varr.: and fig., amicornum, Hor.

III. *A stock of provisions of any kind*; e. g. of corn; Colum.: vini, lactis, id.: annonæ salaria, Liv.: annonæ aliarum rerum, id. IV. *An allowance of provisions*,

Veget. de Re Mil.: hence, loaves baked for this purpose are called annona, Lamprid.

ANNONARIUS, a, um. (annona) e. g. species annonaræ, kinds of provisions, Veget.

ANNONOR, Æri. (annona) To seek for corn or provisions, to forage; Capitol.

ANNOSITAS, atis. f. (annosus) Old age, length of years; Augustin.

ANNOSUS, a, um. (annus) That is in years, many years old, aged; vetustas, vinum, senectæ, Ov.: cornix, Hor.: arbor, Plin.: annosior, annosissimus, Augustin.

ANNOTAMENTUM (Adn.), i. n. (Annoto) A remark, annotation; Gell. 1, 7.

ANNOTATIO (Adnot.), Ænis. f. (annoto) I. A noting down in writing; Gell.: also, a written remark or annotation; Plin. Ep. II. A registering an absent defendant; Pand. III. The rescript of an emperor signed by himself; Cod. Just.

ANNOTATIUNCULA (Adn.), æ. f. (dimin of annotatio) A brief annotation; Gell.

ANNOTATOR (Adn.), Æris. m. (annoto) An observer, remarker; Plin. Paneg.

ANNOTATUS, a, um. See ANNOTO.

ANNOTATUS (Adn.), us. m. i. q. Annotatio; Val. Max. 9, 12.

ANNOTINUS, a, um. (annus) Of a year, one year old; fructus, Plin.: unguis, Colum.: so also, naves, Cæs., i. e. which were built a year before.

ANNOTO (Adnoto), Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. To write notes, note down; Quint.: Plin. Ep. Hence, 1. To note down the name of one impeached; Plin. Ep.: Suet. 2. To entitle; libros, Lact. II. To remark, observe; Suet. Ner. 41: also, to remark as something singular, to point out, commend; litora annotantur conchylio, Plin., i. e. are remarkable for.

ANNULUS, e. (annus) I. A year old; Paul. Sentent. II. That happens every year, annual; Arnob.

ANNULIBUS (Adn.), Ævi, Ætum, Ære. To raise clouds over a thing, to obscure; velis, Stat.: fig., virtutem, Amlian., i. e. to overcast.

ANNULARIS, ANNULARIUS, ANNULATUS, ANNULUS. See ANULARIS, etc.

ANNULLO (Adn.), Ære. (ad and nullus) i. q. Annihilatio. To annihilate, annul, bring to nothing; Hieron.

ANNUMERATIO (Adn.), Ænis. f. A reckoning or calculating; Pand.—From

ANNUMERO, or ADNUMERO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. To count to; alicui pecuniam, Cic.: verba, id.; or, literas, Quint., i. e. as it were to count them out, to pronounce them singly. II. To count in with, to reckon together with, include among. 1. With a dative; his duobus, Cic.: libris, id. 2. With in, cum, inter; e. g. in grege, Cic.: cum vivis, Ov.: inter urbanos, Pand.: hence fig., to set down for, to reckon; imperitiam culpæ, id. III. To number, count, reckon; agnos duos pro una ove, Varr.

ANNUNCIATIO (Adn.), or ANNUNTIATIO (Adn.), Ænis. f. (annuncio) An announcing, an announcement; Lact.

ANNUNCIATOR (Adn.), or ANNUNTIATOR (Adn.), Æris. m. (annuncio) One who announces; Tert.

ANNUNCIO (Adn.), or ANNUNTIIO (Adn.), Ævi, Ætum, Ære. To announce, proclaim, make known; multa e longinquo, Plin.: hence, to tell, relate; Apul.

ANNUNCIUS (Adn.), or ANNUNTIUS (Adn.), a, um. That announces or makes known; Apul.

ANNŪO (Adnuo), ūi, ūtum, Ære. I. To wink or nod at or to, to give a wink or nod to any one; alicui, Plaut.: Cic.: Liv.: toto capite, Cic. Hence, II. To Assent to any thing by winking, to nod with the head in order to signify assent or approbation; Cic.: hence gen. to assent to any thing; Cic. Verr. 3, 91: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: also, seq. infini.; Virg.: also, seq. accus. et inf., Liv.: or, to promise; aliquid, Nep.: or, to confirm, strengthen; promissis, Plin. Ep. III. Alicui aliquid, To grant a thing, to appoint a thing to any one; Virg. Æn. 1, 250: sin nostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem, Virg., i. e. an engagement favourable to us, a favourable conclusion of the fight: quos iste annuerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 61, i. e. nutu designarat: annuite nutum numeque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30, show us your power and readiness. IV. To favour; ceptis, Virg.

ANNUS, i. m. (from an, i. e. circum, or, from Æves, Æol. Ævos, i. e. annus) Prop. The circuit or period of the year, periodical return of the year; like the Gr. ἔνιαυτος. Hence,

I. A year; annos natus 27 (sc. ante), i. e. 27 years old, Cic.: quum haberet annos lx, Nep., i. e. was 60 years old: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic., am in my 84th year: centum complevit annos, id., is full 100 years old: vixit annos LXX, id., or, vixit centum decem annis, Plin.: decem anni sunt, quum (i. e. since) lex lata est, Cic.: anni venientes, recedentes, Hor., i. e. ætas juvenilis, senilis: anno ante, a year before, Liv.: anno post, a year after; ex anno post, quam lata sit, abrogata, Cic. N. B. 1. Annum, A year, for the space of a year, during a year; Cic. 2. Anno means sometimes, Last year, the year before; Plaut.: also, in a year, dur-

ing a year, throughout a year; Liv.: for which we otherwise find in anno, Cic. 3. In annum, For a year; Liv.: thus also, in hunc annum, for this year; Cic.: in multos annos, id. 4. Ad annum, A year hence, for the coming year; Cic. 5. Annus meus, my year, i. e. in which I may agreeably to the laws enter upon an office, Cic.: thus also, annus tuus, id. II. A time of year, season, poetiç; Virg.: Hor. III. Age, time of life; Propert. IV. That which grows or comes to perfection in a year, growth of a year, fruit, corn; Lucan.

ANNŪTO (Adn.), Ævi, Ætum, Ære. To nod to any one, to make signs by a nod; alicui, Plaut.

ANNŪTRIIO, ire. To nourish or train up at or near to; Plin.

ANNŪS, a, um. (annus) I. Of a year, a year long, lasting one year; ut simus annui, Cic., one year long, (sc. in my province): tempus, id.: provincia, id. II. Yearly, annual, that happens every year; labor, Cic.: hence, Annum, and plur. Annua, Any thing annual; Plin. Ep.: Suet.

ANŌMALIA, æ. f. (ἀνομαλία) Dissimilarity, unlikeness, irregularity; Varr.

ANŌMALOS (us), on (um). (ἀνόματος) Unlike, different, irregular; Marc. Cap.

ANŪIRO, sivi, sicut, Ære. (an and quæro) I. Trans. 1. To seek after, search for; aliquo Cic. 2. To search into, examine, investigate; mens somno aliquid aut inquirat aut agit, Cic.: inquirunt aut consultant, id. II. Intrans. 1. (Of judicial proceedings) To examine into, investigate. 1. Gen.; inquirunt aut consultant, Cic. 2. Judicially; de perduellione, Liv. 2. To accuse, impeach; especially of tribunes, when they accused one before the people, and determined his punishment beforehand; Liv.: capite, and capitis, capitally, id.: pecunia, id.

ANŪSITE, adv. Carefully; Geli.: anquisitus, id.

ANŪSITIO, i. q. Inquisitio; Varr.

ANŪSITUS, a, um. See ANŪIRO.

ANSA, æ. f. I. That by which we take hold of any thing, a handle, haft; e. g. of a vessel, Virg.: ostii, Petron.: crepidæ, Tibull.; e. g. of a loop, in the edge of a sandal, through which the strap was drawn over the foot for keeping on the sandal; gubernaculi, Vitr.

ANSA, æ. f. I. A crane-iron, brace; Vitr. III. The check of a balance; Vitr. IV. Fig. Occasion, opportunity, ad reprehendendum, Cic.: or, reprehensionis, id.

ANSÆTES, a, um. (ansa) Having a handle or handles; vas, Colum.: homo, Plaut., with his arms a-kinbo.

ANSER, Æris. m. A goose; Cic. N. B. Also gen. f., Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 88.

ANSERCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of anser) A gosling; Colum.

ANSERINUS, a, um. (anser) Of or belonging to a goose; genus, Plin.: adeps, goose-grease, id.: pes, fel, id.

ANSŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ansa) I. A small handle; Apul. II. Ansale, Loops on the sandals, through which passed the straps that went over the foot, i. q. Anse; Val. Max.

ANTE, Ærum. f. Pillars which stand in front of a house on each side of the door; ædes in antis, Vitr.

ANTANACLASIS, is. f. (ἀντανάκλασις) A repeating the word of another but in a different sense; Quint.

ANTĀPŌCHA, æ. See APOCHA.

ANTĀPŌDŌSIS, is. f. (ἀνταπόδοσις) The application of a similitude or parable; Quint.

ANTARCTICUS, a, um. Southern; Hyg.

ANTE, (from Ævnt) I. Adv. 1. Of place, Before, in front; post me erat Ægina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: also, forwards; ingredi, Cic. 2. Of time, Before, previously; ante ad te falsum scripseram, Cic.: also with various adverbs or ablatives; longe ante videre, Cic., long before: multo ante, Ter.: or, ante multo, Cic.: aliquanto ante, id.: paulo ante, id.: paucis mensibus ante, Cæs.: quadruduo ante, Cic.: ante annis octo, Liv.—Ante is frequently followed by quam, and these two words are sometimes separated, sometimes joined in signification, in which latter case they ought perhaps to be written together (antequam). 1. Before that, before, sooner than; ut te ante videret, quam a vita discederet, Cic.: veniam ante, quam plane ex animo tuo effluis, id.: antequam de incommodis dico, id.: anno ante, quam mortuus est, id. Also, quam ante, for ante quam, Lucr. 2. Until; neque defatigabor ante, quam percepero, Cic.: nec ante nos hinc moverimus, quam Patres acciverent, Liv. 3. First, in the first place, followed by deinde; e. g. ante tonderi convenit, deinde, &c., Cels. 4. Formerly, in ancient times; Ov. Fast. 1, 337. 5. It is sometimes used as an adjective; ante mala, Virg., previous ills. II. Præpos. 1. Before, of place, as opposed to 'after' or 'behind'; ante pedes, Cic.: ante oppidum, id.: aliquid vinctum ante se agere, Nep. 2. Before, of time; qui honos habitus ante me est nemini, Cic., i. e. before my time. Also, with adverbs of time; paulo ante lucem, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: multo ante noctem, Liv.: it is also followed by quam; e. g. ante paucos, quam periret, menses, Suet. It is also sometimes put after its case, especially after the cases of qui; e. g. diem statuo, quam ante, &c. Cic. Observe, 1. Ante

tempus, ante diem, mean sometimes, before the proper time; ante tempus mori, Cic.: ante diem patrios inquiri in annos, Ov. 2. *Autē* certam diem, before the expiration of a certain day; equites ante certam diem decederent, Cic.: ante quem diem iturus sit. Cæs.: hence, 3. *Ante* diem, with the day of the month, i. q. die; e. g. a. d. viii Calendas Decembres, Cic., i. e. ante diem octavum ante Cal. Decemb., for die octavo, &c. Hence the Romans use in ante diem, for in diem, on the day; and ex ante diem, for ex die, from the day; Cic., Ep. ad Att. 1, 16; 3, 17: Liv. 45, 2. Hence, *Inante*, gen. ante; see *INANTE*. 3. Gen. *Before*, denoting preference, when it may be rendered above, beyond; ante Alexandrum esse, Liv.: ante omnia, before all things, principally, id.: also after a compar. and superl.; e. g. scelerē, ante alios immanior omnes, Virg.: unus ante alios fuit carissimus, Nep.

ANTĒĀ, adv. (from ante and the ablative ea) *Before*, formerly; Cic.: also with quam; e. g. te ante, quam tibi, &c., id.: non antea ausi, quam, &c., Liv.

ANTĒACTUS, a, um, and *ANTEAGO*, for ante actus, ante ago, and so it is more properly written.

ANTĒAMBŪLO, ōnis, m. (ante and ambulare) *One who walks before another; a servant or dependant who walked before his master or patron*; Suet.

ANTĒCĀNEM. *A constellation, called the Lesser Dog*; or, *a star in that constellation*; ille antecanem (as a nominative), Cic. It is otherwise called Procyon (αρκτοῦν).

ANTĒCĀNTĀMEN, Inis, n. or *ANTECANTAMENTUM*, i. n. (ante and canto) *A prelude, overture*; Apul.

ANTĒCĀPIO, or *ANTE CĀPIO*, cepi, captum and ceptum, ěre. I. *To get beforehand*; antcepta animo rei informatio, Cic. II. *To get possession of beforehand*; preoccupy; quæ bello usui sunt, Sall.: pontem, Tac.

III. *To prevent, anticipate*; noctem, Sall.: omnia luxu, id. N.B. When the two ideas are not inseparably united, ante capio is written as two words, and the participle is not ante ceptus, but ante captus; e. g. loco castris ante capto, Liv.

ANTĒCĒDENS, tis. I. Part. of antecedo; see *ANTECEDO*. II. Subst. *That which precedes, the antecedent*; alia ex antecedentibus, Cic.

ANTĒCĒDO, essi, essum, ěre. I. *To go before, precede*; of men and things; aliquem, Cic.: alicui, id.: and without a case; Cæs.: antecedens causa, Cic.

II. *To go before, fig., i. e. to surpass, excel*; alicui, Cic.: aliquem, Nep.: also without a case, i. e. *to distinguish one's self, to be superior*; aliqua re, in any thing, Cic.

ANTĒCELLO (ul), ěre. I. *To be superior, to have a superiority*; humanitate, Cic. II. *To surpass, excel*; alicui, Cic.: aliquem, Tac.: hence, qui antecelluntur, Auct. ad Her. N.B. The perf. seems not to occur.

ANTĒCEPTUS, a, um. See *ANTECAPIO*.

ANTĒCESSIO, ōnis, f. (antecedo) *A going before*; Cic.: hence, *an efficient cause*; id.

ANTĒCESSOR, ōris, m. (antecedo) *He that goes before*; hence, I. *Antecessores*, in an army, Suet. i. q. Antecessores. II. *A teacher or professor of law*; Cod. Just.: also the apostles are so called, Tert. III. *A predecessor in an office*; Pand.

ANTĒCESSUS, us, m. (antecedo) *A going before*; hence, In antecessum, *Beforehand, in advance*; Sen. Ep.

ANTĒCĒNIUM, i. n. *A meal before the principal meal (cœna)*; Isidor.: hence, Veneris, i. e. ante concubitus, Apul.

ANTĒCURRO, ěre. *To run before*; solem, Vitr.

ANTĒCURSOR, ōris, m. (antecurro) *A forerunner*; hence, Antecessores, in the army, a detachment sent forward to prepare quarters and other necessities for the main body, an advanced guard, Cæs.: also, John the Baptist is called antecursor, i. e. forerunner of Christ; Tert.

ANTĒCURSORIUS, a, um. (antecursor) *That goes before*; potio, Apul. Metam. 9, ed. Vulc., but ed. Elm. has occurs.

ANTĒDICO, or more correctly, *ANTE DICO*, xi, ctum, ěre. *To say beforehand*; Cic.

ANTĒĒO, ivi and li, ěre. I. *To go before, to precede*; Cic.: aliquem, Hor.: equo, vehiculo, on horseback, in a carriage, Suet. II. *To be before, surpass, excel*; aliquem re, Cic.: Nep.: hence, abs te antei, Cic.: also, alicui, id.: also, without a case of the person or thing surpassed, to excel in any thing, to be distinguished or superior in any thing; operibus, Cæs.

III. *To prevent, anticipate*; rem, Tac. IV. *To resist, oppose*; auctoritati, Tac. V. *To know beforehand, to foreknow*; Sil. N.B. I. Antibo, antisse, for anteibo, antisse, Tac.: anteat, for anteatat, Ov. 2. Antidco, for anteo, Plaut.

ANTĒFACTUS, i. q. Ante factus, a, um. Liv. 37, 53.

ANTĒFĒRO, or *ANTE FERRO*, tūli, lātum, ferre. I. *To carry, or bear before*; imagines, Tac.: gressum, Virg., to go before. II. *To prefer*; aliquem alicui, or, rem alicui rei, Cic.: Nep. III. *To anticipate*; aliquid consilio, Cic., i. e. to consider beforehand, make use of beforehand by way of consolation.

ANTĒFIGO, or *ANTE FIGO*, xi, xum, ěre. *To fix, or fasten before any thing*; hence, Antefixus, a, um; e. g. truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac., nailed to; hence, Antefixa, subst., *Ornaments affixed to houses or temples*; Liv.

ANTĒGĒNĀLIS, e. *Before birth*; Plin.

ANTĒGRĒDIOR, essus sum, ědi. (ante and gradior) *To go before*, of men, animals, and things; stella antegraditur solem, Cic.: causæ antegræssæ, Cic.

ANTĒHĀBĒO, ui, itum. 2. *To prefer*; Tac.

ANTĒHĀC, adv. (from ante and the abl. hac) *Formerly, before now, in time past*; Cic.

ANTĒIDEA, i. q. Antea; Liv. 22, 10, ed. Drak.

ANTĒLĀTUS, a, um. See *ANTEPERO*.

ANTĒLŌGIUM, i. n. (ante and λόγος) *The prologue of a play, a preumbe*; Plaut.

ANTĒLŌQUIUM, i. n. (ante and loquor) I. *The exordium of a speech; a proem, preface*; Symmach. II. *A speaking first, the right of speaking before another*; Macrobr.

ANTĒLŌCĀNUS, a, um. (ante and lux) *Before daylight*; tempus: cœna, industria, Cic.: auræ, Plin.

ANTĒLŌCIUS, and *ANTĒLŌCŪLUS*, a, um. i. q. Antelucanus: hence, antelucio, and anteluculo (tempore). *Before daylight*; Apul.

ANTĒLŌDIUM, i. n. (ante and ludo) *A prelude*; Apul.

ANTĒ-MALA, i. e. mala præterita; Virg. See *ANTE*.

ANTĒ-MĒRIDĪĀLIS, e. *Before noon*; Marc. Cap.

ANTĒ-MĒRIDĪĀNUS, a, um. *Before noon*; ambulatio, litera, Cic.

ANTĒMITTO, or *ANTE MITTO*, si, sum. 3. *To send before or forward*; Cæs.

ANTĒMNA. See *ANTENNA*.

ANTĒMŪRĀLE, is, n. (ante and muralis) *A buttress, breastwork*; Hieron.

ANTĒMŪRĀNCUS, a, um. *That is before the walls*; Ammian.

ANTĒNNA, or *ANTĒMNA*, æ, f. *A sailyard*; Cæs.

ANTĒNŪPTĪĀLIS, e. *That takes place or is given before a wedding*; Justin.

ANTĒOCCŪPĀTIO, or *ANTE OCCUPATIO*, ōnis, f. i. q. Occupatio. *A figure of rhetoric, by which an orator anticipates and answers objections*; Cic.

ANTĒOCCŪPO, for ante occupo.

ANTĒ-PĒNULTĪMUS (Antepen.), a, um. *Antepenultimate, the last but two*; Marc. Cap.

ANTĒPĀRO, for ante paro.

ANTĒPARTUS, or *ANTE PARTUS*, a, um. *Previously acquired*; Plaut.

ANTĒ-PĒNDŪLUS, a, um. Apul.

ANTĒPENULTĪMUS. See *ANTEPEN*.

ANTĒPĒRĒO, or *ANTE PĒREO*, ire. *To perish previously or beforehand*; Auson.

ANTĒ-PĒS, ědis, m. I. *The forefoot*; Cic. II. i. q. Anteambulo; Juv.

ANTĒPLĀNUS, i. m. I. Antepilani, in the Roman army, those who fought ante Pilanos, i. e. Triarios; and so, the Hastati and Principes; Liv. II. For antesignanus; Ammian. 16, 12, 20.

ANTĒ-PŌLLĒO, ěre. *To be more powerful*: hence, to surpass, excel; Apul.

ANTĒ-PŌNO, sui, situm, ěre. I. *To set or place before*; Tac.: hence, antepositæ causæ, i. e. antecedentes; Cic. II. *To set before one, serve up (food) to one*; Plaut. III. *To prefer*; se alicui, Cic.: amicitiam rebus omnibus, id.: ante is also placed after; mala bonis ponit ante, id.: or is separated; suo generi me neum ante non ponere, id.

ANTĒ-PŌTENS, tis. *Superior in power or fortune*; Plaut. Trin.

ANTĒ-PRECURSOR, ōris, m. *A forerunner, precursor*; thus John the Baptist is called, Tert.

ANTĒQUAM, or *ANTE QUAM*. See *ANTE*.

ANTĒRIOR, ōris, (ante) I. *Foremost*; Ammian. II. *Former*; Symmach.

ANTĒRIUS, adv. *First, before*; Sidon.

ANTĒRUS, lum, m. *Rovus or ranks*; e. g. of vines, Virg.: of flowers and plants, Colum.

ANTĒSCHŌLĀNUS, i. m. (ante and schola) *An under-teacher*; Petron.

ANTĒSIGNĀNUS, i. m. (ante and signum) Hence, I. Antesignani, sc. milites, in the Roman army were *Picked soldiers, who fought in front of the eagles and standards, and defended them*; Cæs.: Liv. Hence, II. Fig. *A leader*; in acie Pharsalica, Cic.: also, of robbers; Apul.

ANTĒ-STO, or *ANTISTO*, ěti, ěre. *To stand before or in front*; hence, I. *To be superior, to be distinguished, to be eminent*; Lucr. II. *To excel, surpass*; alicui, Cic.: Nep.: or, aliquem, Mela.

ANTĒSTOR, ātus suum, āri. *To summon or call upon as witness*. I. In a law-suit; aliquem: it was usual to touch the ear of the person called upon as witness; Plaut.: Hor. II. Also in other cases besides law-suits; Cic. Mil. 25.

ANTĒ-VĒNIO, eni, entum, 4. I. *To prevent, antici-*

pate; alicui, Plaut.: alicquem, Sall.: insidias, id.
 11. *To excel, surpass*; alicui, Plaut.; alicquem, Sall.:
 also, *to exceed*; Tac.

ANTEVENTULUS, a, um. (antevenio); e.g. crines, hang-
 ing forward; Apul.

ANTEVERSIUS, ōnis. f. (anteverto) *A preventing, an-
 ticipating*; Ammian.
 ANTE-VERTO (Ante-vorto), ti, sum. 3. I. *To go be-
 fore, precede*; Cic. II. *To prevent, anticipate*; Cic.:
 alicui, Plaut.: damnationem, Tac. III. *To prefer*;
 Cas.

ANTEVERTOR (Antevortor). 3. *To prefer*; Plaut.
 Bacch. 3, 5, 1.

ANTEVĀ, āre. *To go before*; Ven. Fort.

ANTEVĀLO, or ANTE VĀLO, āre. *To fly before*; Virg.

ANTĪHĀS, æ. m. (ἀνθίας) *A kind of sea-fish*; Ov.

ANTĪHĒLOGĪCA, ōrum. n. (ἀνθολογικὰ) *Anthology*; Plin.

ANTĪHĒRĒPHĒRA, æ. f. (ἀντιήρροφία) *When an orator
 anticipates the words of his opponent, and answers them*;
 Sen. Controv.

ANTIBACCHĪUS, a, um. I. *Pes*; *A poetical foot of
 three syllables, the contrary of the Bacchius*; for the Bac-
 chius consists of one short and two long syllables, the
 Antibacchius of two long and one short: but some gram-
 marians reverse this. II. *Versus*, i. e. that consists of
 such feet.

ANTICIPĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (anticipō) ἀπέλαψις. I. *The
 notion or apprehension of a thing antecedently to instruc-
 tion*; deorum, of God, Cic. II. *A figure of rhetoric*,
 i. q. Prolepsis; Jul. Rufin.

ANTICIPĀO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ante and capio) I. *To
 take or receive beforehand*; molestiam, Cic., to vex or
 distress one's self beforehand; viam, Ov., to arrive early;
 ludos, Suet., to celebrate before the time; mortem, to
 kill one's self beforehand, id.: aliquid mente, Cic., to
 imagine before. II. *To anticipate, prevent*; Lucr.:
 Plin. III. *To surpass*; Anson.

ANTĪCUS, a, um. (ante) *That is in front, foremost*;
 pars, Cic.

ANTĪCYPRĪUS, pes. *A metrical foot of five syllables*;
 viz. one long, one short, two long, and one short: the
 contrary of it is pes Cyprius, consisting of one short, one
 long, two short, and one long.

ANTĪDACTĪLŪS, i. m. *A dactyl reversed*; e.g. lēgērēnt.

ANTĪDEA, adv. *An old word for antea*; Liv. 22, 10.

ANTĪDEO, ire. for anteo; Plaut.

ANTĪDHAC, for antehac; Plaut.

ANTĪDŌTUM, i. n., and ANTĪDŌTUS, i. f. (ἀντιδότην)

I. *An antidote, remedy*; Spartian. II. *A counter-
 poison*; Quint.: Cels.: Phædr., &c.

ANTĪMETĀBŪLE, es. f. (ἀντιμεταβολή) *A figure of rhe-
 toric in which the same words are repeated in inverse
 order*; as, hoc pereunte fugis, hoc fugiente peris.

ANTĪNŌMĪA, æ. f. (ἀντινομία) *An opposition of laws to
 each other*; Quint.

ANTĪPŌDES, um. m. (ἀντιπῶδες); Sen.

ANTĪPTŌSIS, is. f. (ἀντιπτωσις) *A putting of one case
 for another*; Serv.

ANTĪQUĀRIUS, a, um. (antiquarius) *Concerned with
 antiquity*; hence, subst. Antiquarius, Suet.: and fem.
 Antiquaria, Juv.

ANTĪQUĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (antiquo) *A doing away, repeal-
 ing, remitting*; pœnæ, Cod. Theod.

ANTĪQUE, adv. I. *In an antiquated manner, after
 the manner of the ancients*; dicere, Hor.: antiquus,
 Tac. II. *Formerly, in old time*; antiquissimè, Solin.

ANTĪQUITĀS, ātis. f. (antiquus) I. *Antiquity, i. e. an-
 cient time*; Cic. II. *The ancientness or age of a thing*,
 i. e. long duration; Cic. III. *Antiquity, i. e. people of
 ancient times, ancients*; Cic. IV. *Early history*;
 Nep.: antiquitates, Gell., historical records of ancient
 times; V. *An antiquity, i. e. a monument of ancient
 times*; Græcorum, Tac. VI. *Integrity, primitive
 manners, primitive simplicity*; Cic.

ANTĪQUITUS, adv. I. *Formerly, of old, in ancient
 times*; Cas.: Nep. II. *A long time ago, formerly*;
 morem servare, Liv.

ANTĪQUO, āvi, ātum, āre. (antiquus) *To make a thing
 old, to suffer to become obsolete*; hence, *to annul, repeal,
 abrogate*; legem, Cic.

ANTĪQUUS, a, um. (from ante) *Old, that has been be-
 fore*; as opposed to novus, new, that has not been be-
 fore: hence, strictly speaking, it is distinct from vetus,
 that has long been; the contrary of which is recens,
 that has not yet long been. Hence, antiquus and vetus,
 recens and novus, are sometimes put together. But this
 distinction is not always observed by writers. There-
 fore, I. *Old, i. e. that has been, happened, or been
 done, previously, earlier, or long ago*; viri antiqui,
 Cic.; or simply, antiqui, Hor., the ancients, those that
 have lived before ourselves: antiquior dies, Cic., an
 earlier day, an older date: tres epistolas tuas accepi;
 igitur antiquissima culione respondebo, id.: causa an-
 tiquior memoria tua, id.: scelus antiquum et vetus,
 Plin.: historia vetus atque antiqua, id.: facere in an-
 tiquum, Liv., to restore to the ancient mode: hence
 gen., for pretorius; e.g. antique hiemes, Ov.

II. *Old, ancient, i. e. that was, took place, or was made,
 long ago*; antiqua templa, Hor.: antiquissima scripta,
 id.: antiquum genus, Nep., an ancient family: hospes,
 Ter.: saxum, Virg., that has lain long in a place.
 Especially, I. *Of manners and customs, which have
 been long observed; morem antiquum atque ingenium
 obtines*, Ter.: duritia antiqua, id. 2. *With the poets,
 also for senex*; e.g. antiquus Butes, Virg. III. Espe-
 cially, as a commendation, *Of the old fashion, i. e. honest,
 upright, frank, unsophisticated, without dissimulation,
 sincere, plain-dealing*; homines, Cic.: homo antiqua
 virtute, Ter., i. e. such as used to be long ago: homo an-
 tiqui officii, Cic. IV. *Old in fame or reputation, i. e.
 celebrated, famed*; Virg.: urbs, id. V. *Preferable,
 superior, excellent, important*; antiquior in senatu sen-
 tentia dicenda locus, Cic.: nec quicquam habui anti-
 quus, quam ut, etc., id.: longe antiquissimum ratus est,
 sacra facere, Liv.—Conf. VETUS, VETUSTUS, PRISCUS,
 PRISTINUS.

ANTĪSOPHĪSTA, æ. m. (ἀντισοφιστής) *A counter-sophist,
 one who disputes against a sophist*; Suet.

ANTĪSPĀSĪTĪCUM METRUM. *A metre consisting entirely
 or principally of antispasts*. Antispastus pes, *A foot of
 four syllables*; namely, one short, two long, and one
 short.

ANTĪSTĀTUS, us. m. (antisto) *Excellence*; Tert.

ANTĪSTĒS, itis, c. (antisto) I. *A president, overseer*;
 Colum. II. *One who presided over sacred rites or a
 temple, and also shared in the administration of these
 rites*; templi, Liv.; sacrorum, Cic.: hence, a priest;
 deorum, id.: Jovis, Nep.: in ecclesiastical writers, com-
 monly a bishop. III. *Any one who possesses complete
 knowledge of a thing, and is as it were initiated into it*;
 a master of a thing; juris, Cic.: sapientia, Plin.

ANTĪSTĪTA, æ. f. (antistes) *A female president*; e.g.
 of a temple, who is there together with a priestess, and
 also is a priestess; or gen., a priestess; fani, Cic.:
 Phœbi, Ov.

ANTĪSTO. See ANTESTO.

ANTĪSTRŒPĒ, es. f. (ἀντιστρῶφή) *A figure of rhetoric,
 whereby several members of a sentence are made to end
 in the same word*; Marc. Cap.

ANTĪTHĒSIS, is. f. (ἀντιθέσις) *A grammatical figure,
 when one letter is put for another*; as, olii, for illi.

ANTĪTHĒTON, i. n. (ἀντιθέτων) Antithēta; *Counter
 positions*; e.g. in a speech.

ANTĪZEUGMĒNON, i. n. (ἀντιζευγμένον) *A figure, when
 several words are referred to one verb*.

ANTĪLIA, æ. f. (ἀντλία) *A machine or instrument for
 drawing up water, a pump*; Suet.

ANTĪLO, āre. (ἀντλία) *To draw (water)*; Liv. Andr.

ANTĪNŌMĀSĪA, æ. f. (ἀντινομία) *A figure by which a
 nomen commune is substituted for a nomen proprium*;
 e.g. eversor Carthaginis, for Scipio, Quint.

ANTRUM, i. n. *A cave, cavern*; Ov.: Virg.: fig. for
 lectica, Juv.

ANŪLĀRIS (Annul.), e. *Relating or belonging to a ring
 or signet*; anulare (sc. genus coloris), a kind of white
 colour, Plin.

ANŪLĀRĪUS (Annul.), a, um. *Concerned with rings or
 signets*; creta, Plin., sealing-wax: Annularius, substan-
 tive, *A maker of rings or signets*; Cic.

ANŪLĀTUS (Annul.), a, um. (annulus) *That has or is
 furnished with rings*; Plaut.

ANŪLUS, or ANNŪLUS, i. m. I. *A ring, ring for the
 finger, especially with a seal in it, a signet*; Ter.: Cic.:
 Suet. N. B. The wearing of golden rings was formerly a
 privilege of knights. II. *Any thing circular like a ring
 for the finger*; e.g. 1. *A ring by which curtains, &c. were
 hung*; Plin. 2. *A link of a chain*; Mart.: also, a pe-
 dicel; id. 3. *A curled lock of hair*; Mart. 4. *A certain
 ornament on the capital of a Doric column*; Vitr.

ANŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of anus, i.) *The fundament*;
 Cato.

ANUS, i. m. *The fundament*; Cato.

ANUS, i. m. *A ring*; Plaut.

ANUS, us. f. *An old woman, whether married or single,
 an old wife*; Cic.: also adjective or by apposition, of
 things without life; charta anus, Catul.: terra anus,
 Plin. N. B. Gen., anus, for anus, Ter.

ANXĪE, adv. *Anxiously, with anxiety or grief*; Sall.

ANXĪĒTAS, ātis. f. (anxius) I. *Anxiety, i. e. fretful-
 ness, aptness to be vexed*; Cic. II. *Trouble, grief,
 sorrow, care*; Curt. III. *Carefulness*; Quint.

ANXĪFER, a, um. (anxius and fero) *That brings or
 causes anxiety*; Cic.

ANXĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (anxius) *To occasion anxiety*;
 Apul.

ANXĪRŪDO, unis. f. i. q. Anxietas; Cic.

ANXĪUS, a, um. (ango) I. *Anxious, i. e. inclined to
 anxiety*; Cic. II. *Full of anxiety, solicitous*; Cic.:
 habere alicquem anxium, to render anxious or solicitous,
 Tac.: anxius de re, Quint.: and simply, re, Liv.: also
 with ad; Lucan.: with an acc.; sum viciem, Liv.: also
 with a gen.; I. Animi, Sall.: g. furti, vitæ, Ov.: potentia,
 Tac. III. *Anxious; i. e. that is done or attended with*

anxiety; elegantia orationis, Gell. IV. Difficult, or causing anxiety; accessus, Plin.

APAGE (ἀπάγω, imperat. from ἀπάγω) Lead away; hence, begone! depart! avant! i. e. istas sorores, Plaut.: especially, apage, &c., or simply, apage, away with you! Plaut.: Ter.: i. frequently means simply, God forbid! far be it! it suits not; don't speak to me about it; Plaut.: Ter.

APELIOTES, æ. m. (ἀπελιώτης) i. q. Subsolanus, the east wind; Catull.

APER, aprī. m. (ἀπίρος) I. A wild boar; Cic.

II. A certain fish; Plin.

APERIO, erui, ertum, fri. (for aperio, from ab and perio or pario, which must have signified 'to cover,' as is still evident from operio) I. To uncover, bare, make bare that which was covered; caput, Cic.: hence, 1. To uncover, i. e. to make visible, cause to be seen; to discover, display, show, reveal; ramum, Virg.: diem, Liv.: thus also, aperire se, or aperiri, to become visible, to appear, Cic. 2. To promise; Cic. Att. 5, 1. II. To open (that which was closed); ostium, Ter.: epistolam, Cic.: viam, Liv. 38, 7, to dig, open, make: caput fuste, Juv., to break by striking. Hence, 1. To open, make a way for, i. e. to furnish free access to any thing, to give free use of any thing, to furnish an opportunity for a thing; to open a way through; aliquid reditum, Cic.: ludum, id., to open a school, begin lectures: locum suspicioni, id.: iter ferro, Sall., to open a way with the sword: armis orbem terrarum, Liv.: ver aperit maria, Plin. 2. To make known, declare, disclose; sententiam suam, Cic.: se, Ter., i. e. his opinions, &c., and feelings. 3. To relate, make known; partem, Ter. N.B. Aperibo, for aperiam, Plaut. See also APERTUR.

APERTE, adv. I. Openly; vincere, Ov., i. e. in the open plain. II. Openly, clearly, plainly; Cic.: aperte, apertissime; id. III. Frankly, open-heartedly; dicere, Cic.

APERITO, ðnis. f. (aperio) An opening; Varr.

APERITO, ære. i. q. Aperio; Plaut.

APERITURA, æ. f. (aperio) I. An opening, setting open; Vitruv.: Pand. II. An opening, i. e. aperture, hole; Vitruv.

APERTUR, a, um. I. Part. of aperio; see APERIO. II. Adj. I. Uncovered; i. e. 1. Not covered, bare; capite aperto esse, Varr. 2. Bare, not covered, defended, or protected, open; latus, Cæs. 3. Not covered, open; naves, Cic., not decked. 4. Fig. Clear, cloudless; cœlum, Virg. 2. Open, opened; i. e. 1. Standing open, open, not shut; portæ, Virg.: fores, Suet. 2. Not enclosed, unsurrounded, unbounded, open, free, wide; mare, Cæs.: locus, Cic.: campus, Virg.: acies, Liv.: apertissimum cupiditati ejus, Cic.: hence, Apertum, subst., An open plain; per apertum fugere, Hor.: ex aperto hostem lacessere, Liv.: fig., in aperto est, i. e. it is safe, Tac. 3. Open, public; opposed to occultus; e. g. actio, Cic. 4. Clear, evident, plain, manifest; opposed to obscurus; e. g. dolor, Cic.: apertior reus, id.: also, clear, intelligible; narratio, id.: scriptor, Quint. 5. Frank, candid, open-hearted; animus, Cic. 6. Convenient, suited, adapted; apertiora sunt ad reprehendum, Cic.: apertior navali bello, Liv.

APEX, icis. m. (from apio, to join on) The highest part of a thing, especially of anything pointed or conical; e. g. I. The cap or bonnet of a Roman priest (flamen), which was pointed, and was ornamented with woollen bands or stripes; Liv.: hence, this priest's cap itself; Sen. II. i. q. Pileus, A hat; Cic., apices regum, Hor., i. e. turbans, diadems. III. A helmet, or, the cone of the helmet; Virg. IV. A projecting point or summit; montis, Juv.: arboris, Virg.: also, a flame which ends in a point; Virg. Æn. 2, 683. V. Fig. of Any distinguished honour or ornament; apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. VI. A long mark over a syllable (different from the circumflex); Quint. VII. Apices literarum, Gell., i. e. lines, forms. VIII. Apices, A writing or letter; Sidon.: Cod. Just.

APHERESIS, is. f. (ἀφαιρέσις) A taking away; the taking a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as in lauda, for alauda.

APHRACTUS, or APHRACTUM, i. (ἀφρακτος) An undecked ship, or ship without a deck; Cic.

APHRONITRUM, i. n. (ἀφρονίτρον) The froth of saltpetre; Mart.

APIANUS, a, um. I. That is like apium; e. g. brassica, Cato ap. Plin. II. From apis; e. g. uva, Plin., muscatels; thus also, vinum, Colum. III. Aplana, Chamomile; Apul.

APIARIS, a, um. (apis) Concerned with or belonging to bees; hence, subst. I. Apiarius, One who keeps or tends bees; Plin. II. Apiarium, i. A bee-hive; Colum.

APIASTELLUM, i. n. I. An herb, i. q. Herba scelerata; Apul. II. An herb, i. q. Brionia; Apul.

APIASTRUM, i. n. An herb, of which bees are fond; Varr.

APIATUS, a, um; e. g. mensa, Plin., prob. pointed.

APICA. See APICUS.

APICATUS, a, um. (apex) Adorned with a priest's cap or mitre; Ov.

APICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of apis) A little bee; Plaut.

APICUS, a, um. Without wool; ovīs, i. e. smooth on the belly; Varr.

APINE, arum. f. (like trīcæ) Trifles, worthless things, fudge, buffonery; Mart.

APIS, is. f. A bee; Cic.

APISCO. An old form for adipisco, i. e. adipiscor, Plaut.

APISCOR, aptus sum, i. I. To reach; mare, Cic.

II. To reach with the understanding, i. e. to understand; Lucr. III. To apprehend, seize; Plaut.: Lucr.

IV. To attain to, get, acquire; aliquid, Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: also with a gen.; Tac.

APIUM, i. n. Smallage, including parsley, celery, &c.; Plin. The ancients used to wear garlands made of celery (Apium graveolens, L.); Hor.

APLUSTRE, is. and APLURUM, i. n. Plur. APLUSTRIA and APLUSTRA (from ἀπλοστῆ) An ornament on the stern of a ship, consisting of planks joined together, on which was placed a stuff with streamers or small flags to show the direction of the wind; Lucr.: Cic.

APOLYPSIS, is. f. (ἀποκάλυψις) A revelation; Tert. APOLLETI, orum. m. (ἀπολλέτω) Persons chosen among the Greeks to assemble and consult on business of state; Liv.

APŌCŌPE, es. f. (ἀποκοπή) In grammar, The omission of a letter or syllable at the end of a word; as, oti, for otii. APŌCŌRPHUS, um. (ἀπόκορφος); e. g. liber, i. e. by an unknown author, Tert.

APŌDŌTERIUM, i. n. (ἀποδοτήριον) An undressing-room at a bath; Cic.

APŌLACTIZO, ære. (ἀπολακτίζω) To strike with the heels; hence, to despise; Plaut.

APŌLOGŌGICUS, a, um. (ἀπολογητικός) That serves for defence, apologetic; hence, sc. liber, a writing of Tertulian.

APŌLOGŌGIA, æ. f. (ἀπολογία) A defence, apology; Hieron. APŌLOGŌ, avi, ætum, ære. (from ἀπολογία s. ἀπολογία) To reject; Sen.

APŌLOGŌS, i. m. (ἀπόλογος) I. A narrative, story; Plaut. II. A fable of Æsop; Cic.

APŌPŌRĒTUM, orum. n. (ἀποπόρεια) A small present given to guests at table, especially at the Saturnalia; Suet.

APŌPŌRĒGŌMĒNON, i. n. (ἀποπορῆγόμενον) With the Stoics, That which is rejectable; Cic.

APŌRĪATIO, ðnis. f. i. e. dubitatio; Tert.

APŌRĪPESIS, is. f. (ἀπορῖπσις) A breaking off in the middle of a speech, a figure of rhetoric; Quint.

APŌSTĀSIA, æ. f. (ἀποστασία) A falling away; e. g. from religion, apostasy; Augustin.

APŌSTATĀ, æ. m. (ἀποστάτης) One who falls away from his religion, an apostate; Tert.: hence, Apostatice, Like an apostate; Justin.: Apostaticus, a, um, Apostatising; Tert.: Apostōtā, ære, To apostatize, Cypr.

APŌSTŌLĪTUS, us. m. Apostleship, the office of an apostle; Tert.

APŌSTŌLICUS, a, um. (ἀποστολικός) Apostolical; Tert. APŌSTŌLUS, i. m. (ἀποστολος) That is sent or despatched; hence, I. A notice sent to a superior judge; Pand.

II. An apostle; Tert.

XPOSTRŌPHE, es. f. (ἀποστρέφω) A turning away; a figure in rhetoric, when the speaker turns away from his audience, and speaks to something else; Quint.

APŌTHĒCA, æ. f. (ἀποθήκη) A place in which any thing is laid up, a storehouse, repository: the Romans kept their wine at the top of the house; and therefore, when apotheca is used of wine, it must be rendered 'store-room,' not 'cellar'; Cic.: Hor.: Colum.

APPANGO, or AP-PANGO, ære. To fasten to; Tert.

APPĀRĀTE (Adp.), adv. With good or great preparation; Cic.: apparatus, Plin. Ep.

APPĀRĀTŌ (Adp.), ðnis. f. (apparo) A preparation, preparing, making ready, especially, with care and magnificence; munus, Cic.

APPĀRĀTRIX (Adp.), icis. f. (apparo) She who prepares; Hieron.

APPĀRĀTUS (Adp.), a, um. I. Part. of apparo; see APPARO. II. Adj. Well furnished with every thing, sumptuous, magnificent, costly; epulæ, Liv.: domus apparator, Cic.: ludi apparatissimi, Cic.: fig., of words, studied, affected; Auct. ad Her.

APPĀRĀTUS (Adp.), us. m. (apparo) I. A preparing, making ready, preparation; operis, Cic.: especially, on a magnificent scale; epularum, ludorum, Cic. II. That with which the preparation is made, or of which it consists, instruments, furniture, &c.; the apparatus, provisions; Darii, Plin., i. e. furniture, plate; argenteus, id.: apparatus incendere, Nep., of warlike engines employed at a siege; tenuis, Cic. III. Pomp, splendour, magnificence in one's way of living, state; regius, Cic.: Nep.: fig., of an orator, Cic. Or. 1, 53. IV. A provision, stock, store, as, of ammunition, carriages, &c.; Liv.

APPĀRĒNTIA (Adp.), æ. f. I. An appearing; Tert. II. The external appearance of a thing; Jul. Firm.

—From

APPAREO, or AD-PAREO, ui, itum. 2. I. *To be visible, show itself, appear, be or come in sight*; Plaut.: Cic.: also of the heavenly bodies, *to be visible*; Canopus apparet, Plin.: hence, II. *To be clear, evident, manifest*; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: III. *To wait upon, serve*; as secretary, Nep.: as licitor, Liv.: quaestioni, Cic., to attend upon an examination.

APPARIO, or AD-PARIO, ěre. 3. i. q. Acquiri; Lucr. 2, 1109.

APPARITIO (Adp.), ōnis. f. (appareo) Prop. *An appearance*; hence, I. *Attendance, service*; as, of a licitor, secretary, &c., Cic. II. *A whole household, servants, domestics, as a body*; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.

APPARITOR (Adp.), ōris. m. (appareo) *A servant, attendant*; especially, the officer of a magistrate, as, of a consul, praetor, &c., a licitor, secretary, &c.; Cic.

APPARITURA (Adp.), aevi, i. q. Apparito; Suet.

APPARO, or AD-PARO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To prepare or make one's self ready for any thing, to make preparation for*; nuptias, Ter.: bellum, iter, ludos, Cic.: also impers., apparatur, preparations are making; Ter.: also seq. inf.; Cæs. II. *To prepare any thing, get ready, furnish*; aggerem, Cæs.: convivium, Cic.: auxilium alicui, Plaut., to furnish, provide; crimina in aliquem, Cic. See also APPARATUS, a, um.

APPATULUS, or AD-PATULUS, a, um. i. q. Patulus; Varr. APPECTORO (Adp.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and pectus) *To press to the breast*; Solin.

APPELLASSIM, for appellaverim, Ter. See APPELLO.

APPELLATIO (Adp.), ōnis. f. (appellare) I. *An address, speaking to, speech*. 1. *To make a request*; Cæs. B. C. 2, 28. 2. *In claiming help, An appeal*; ad populum, Plin.: tribunorum, Cic., i. e. to the tribunes.

II. *A naming, entitling, a name, title*; regum, Cic.: patris, Plin.: inanis, Cic. III. *Pronunciation*; literarum, Cic. IV. i. q. Nomen appellativum, Quint. 9, 3.

APPELLATOR (Adp.), ōris. m. (appellare) I. *He who addresses, names, &c.* II. *One who appeals, an appellant*; Cic. Verr. 4, 65. — Whence,

APPELLATORIUS (Adp.), a, um. *Of or belonging to an appeal*; Pand.

APPELLITO (Adp.), āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of appello) *To name often, to name, call*; Tac.

APPELLO (Adpello), āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To speak to, address*; aliquem, Cic.: literis, id., by writing, i. e. to write to; especially, *to address in the way of entreaty, to ask*; Nep. Att. 8: aliquem de stupro, Quint.: hence, 1. *To ask for payment of a debt, to dun*; aliquem de pecunia, Cic.: solum, Plin., to dun the soil, i. e. to force it to bear by cultivation. 2. *To call upon for help*; vos appello, dea, Cic.: especially, *to call upon a magistrate, to appeal to*; tribunos, id.: Liv.: praetorem, Cic.: ad imperatorem, Pand. 3. *To address by way of blame or accusation*; Cic. Off. 1, 25. II. *To name*; Cic.: also, *to give a name or title*; id.: also, *to name, i. e. to mention by name, to speak of*; id. III. *To pronounce*; e. g. letters, Cic.

APPELLO, or AD-PELLO, ūli, ulsum, ěre. I. *To drive to*; aliquem ad arbitrum, Plaut.: vacas ripae, Ov.: corpus ad templum, Lucr. 6, 751, i. e. to come or fly to: classam ad Delum, Cic.: to land at; thus also, classam in Italiam, Liv.: navigia litori, Curt.: also, aliquem; e. g. me vestris deus appellat oris, Virg.: thus also, Appelli, *To land*; navis appellatur ad, &c., Cic.: navis appellitur Syracusas, id.: homines appulso esse ad Siciliam, id.: also, appellere se, to land; Ter.: or, appellere, intrans. *to land*; Virg.: Liv.: Suet.: appellit terram, Tac.: also, appellere, for advenire; e. g. ad me, Acc. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, unless we understand gregem or oves. Hence fig., rationes ad scopulos, Cic., to split or dash against. II. *To bring to or towards*; aliquem ad probrum, ad damnum, Plaut.: ad mortem, id. III. *To turn or incline to*; animum ad, &c., Cic.: Ter.

APPENDICŪLA (Adp.), aevi, f. (dimin. of appendix) *A small addition or appendage*; Cic.

APPENDIX (Adp.), icis, f. (appendo) I. *An appendage, i. e. that which hangs on a thing or person*; Apul. II. *An appendage, fig., i. e. that which is joined to or associated with any thing*; thus the body is called appendix animi, Cic.: appendices Olcaedum cet., Liv., auxiliaries.

APPENDO, or AD-PENDO, di, sum. 3. *To hang or fasten on*; hence, *to weigh to*; aurum alicui, Cic.: hence, verba, Cic., when one regards not their number but their force.

APPENSOR (Adp.), ōris. m. (appendo) *One who weighs or weighs out*; Augustin.

APPENSUS (Adp.), a, um. See APPENDO.

APPENSUS (Adp.), us. m. (appendo) *A weighing*; Apul.

APPERTINĒO, or AD-PERTINĒO, ěre. 2. *To belong to, appertain*; Innocent. ap. Goës.

APPĒTENS (Adp.) I. Part. of appetere; see APPĒTO.

II. Adj. 1. *That aims after or strives for any thing, desirous, fond of*; with a gen.; e. g. gloria, Cic.: appetentior, id.: appetentissimus honestatis, id. 2. *Eager, desirous*; Cic.

APPĒTENTER (Adp.), adv. *Eagerly, with appetite, greedily*; Cic.: Apul.

APPĒTENTIA (Adp.), aevi, f. (appetens) *An earnest desire after any thing, fondness, longing, appetite*; Cic.

APPĒTIBILIS (Adp.), e. (appeto) *Worthy to be desired or longed for*; Apul.

APPĒTISSO (Adp.), i. q. Appeto; Acc.

APPĒTIPIO (Adp.), ōnis, i. (appeto) I. *A snatching at any thing*; Cic. II. *A vehement inclination or earnest desire or longing after any thing*; rei, Cic.

III. *Desire of eating, appetite, hunger*; Gell. 16, 3.

APPĒTRIVUS (Adp.), a, um. i. e. in quo inest appetitus; e. g. vis, Cassiod.

APPĒTROR (Adp.), ōris. m. (appeto) *He that eagerly desires any thing*; Lamprid.

APPĒTUS (Adp.), a, um. See APPĒTO.

APPĒTUS (Adp.), us. m. (appeto) I. *A rushing upon any thing, an attack, assault*; Ammian. II. *A longing or desire after any thing*; especially if it be vehement, an earnest desire; rei, Cic.: hence, Appetitus, plur., *The appetites, natural desires*; Cic.

APPĒTO, or AD-PĒTO, ivi and ii, itum. 3. I. Trans.

To seek to attain; hence, I. *To long after a thing, desire earnestly*; aliquem, Cic.: also of food, *to have an appetite for*; caseum, Suet.: also with an inf.; agere, Cic.

2. *Aliquem ferro, insidiis, lapidibus, Cic.: humerum gladio, Cæs.: aliquem judicio, Pand.: amor me appetit, Plaut. 3. To snatch at any thing; solum manibus, Cic.: mammam, id.: placentam, Plin.: appeti (sees), Cic. Senect. 18, i. e. in order to kiss their hand*; hence fig.,

1. *Mare terram appetens, Cic., i. e. pressing upon.*

2. *Loca; e. g. crescebat inter urbem, inunctionibus alia atque alia appetente loca, Liv., i. e. continually to enclose, to take in more space.*

4. *To draw near, approach*; Europam, Cic. II. Intrans. *To draw on, approach*; dies appetebat, Cæs.: tempus, nox, appetebat, Liv.: cui partitudo appetit, Plaut. See also APPĒTENS.

APPĒTO (Adp.), ōnis. m. i. e. qui appetit; Labeo.

APPINGO, or AD-PINGO, inxi, itum, ěre. I. *To paint one thing on another, to add by painting*; delphinum silvis, Hor. II. *To add by writing*; Cic. Att. 2, 8.

APPLAUDO, or AD-PLAUDO, si, sum. 3. I. *To strike at a thing, to strike with a great sound, to clash*; corpus palmis, Ov. II. *To clap with the hands in token of approbation, to applaud*; alicui, Cic. We find also Applōdo (Adpl.); e. g. aliquem terrae, Apul.: ad terram, Spartan.: pedem, Hieron., to stamp with the feet, se, terrae.

APPLAUSOR (adpl.), ōris. m. (applaudo) *One who signifies his approbation by clapping of hands*; Plin. Paneg.

APPLAUSUS (Adpl.), a, um. See APPLAUDO.

APPLEX (Adpl.), icis. (applico) *Joined, closely joined or attached*; Apul.

APPLICATIO (Adpl.), ōnis. f. I. *An adding to, a turning or directing towards*; animi, Cic., inclination of mind. II. *A placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship*; jus applicationis, Cic., i. e. the right of a patron to inherit the effects of a client dying intestate.

APPLICĀTUS (Adpl.), a, um. I. Part. of applico; see APPLICO. II. Adj. 1. *Attached or fastened to*; Leucas colli applicata, Liv., situated upon. 2. *Turned or directed towards*; ad rem, Cic.: ad se diligendum, id., i. e. inclined or prone to.

APPLICIVUS (Adpl.), a, um. I. Part. of applico; See APPLICO. II. Adj. *Lying close, closely adapted*; attached to, adhering to, united to; applicitus rei cultis, Quint.: applicitum cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. Ep.

APPLICO, or AD-PLICO, āvi, ātum, and ui, itum, āre. I. *To add or put to, to join, attach*; se ad arborem, Cæs.: voluptatem ad honestatem, Cic.: castra flumini, Liv.: oscula rei, Ov., to kiss; (alicui), to associate with, attach one's self to; suis, Liv.: (alicui) in itinere, Cic.: thus also, applicari; e. g. applicito captivo, Justin., 11, 15, i. e. the prisoner having been called in. II. *To turn or direct towards*; boves illic, Ov.: se ad aliquem, Cic.: also without se; Enn. ap. Cic.: se ad societatem, &c., Nep.: se ad virtutem, Cic.: se ad amicitiam alicuius, id.: navem ad aliquem, id.: or, ad terram, in order to land. Cæs.: or, terrae, Liv.: or, litori, Liv.: also, applicari, Ov., to land; also simply, applicare, without navem, &c., to land, arrive at; ad latus, &c., Justin.: ad terram, Auct. B. Hisp.: also, without ad; e. g. Asiam, Pand., to arrive at Asia; thus also, animum ad rem, Cic.: aures rei, Hor. III. *To drive or thrust in*; enseum cervicē, Virg., to run the sword into. IV. *To lay on, apply to*; catulos stomacho, Plin. V. *To impute*; crimina alicui, Plin. Ep. VI. *To apply, to employ for any purpose*; finitionem in rem, Quint.: ad ultimatam, id. VII. *To set over any thing*; aliquem officio, Colum.

APPLŪDO (Adpl.). See APPLAUDO.

APPLŪRO, or AD-PLŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To weep at any thing*; Hor.

APPLŪSUS (Adpl.), a, um. See APPLODO.

APPLUMBO, or AD-PLUMBO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To fasten with lead, to solder*; Scrib. Larg.; Pand.

APPŌNO, or AD-PŌNO, sui, sĭtum, ěre. I. *To set, place, or put to*; machinam, Cic.: notam ad versum, id.: or, epistolis, id.: manum ad os, id. II. *To add, adjoin, annex*; annos alicui, Hor.: vitis modum, Cic.: alicui aliquid gratiæ, Ter., to set down or consider as a kindness: lucro, to set down, reckon as gain, Hor. III. *To lay down*; onus, Plaut. IV. *To appoint (a person)*; custodes, Nep.: alicui custodem, Cic.: accusatorem, id.: also, to associate (*one person with another*); magistrum consulis, Liv.: pædagogum, Suet. V. *Of food, To serve up at table*; Cic.: patellam, id.: aprum in epulis, Plin.— See also APPŌSITUS, a, um.

APPORRIGO, or AD-PORRIGO, exi, ectum, ěre. *To stretch or extend by or near*; Ov.

APPŌRTATIO (Adp.), ōnis, f. (apporto) *A conveying, bringing or carrying to*; Vitr. 2, 9.

APPORTO, or AD-PORTO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To bring or carry to, to convey to*, by any means whatever; lapidem, signa, Cic.: divitiis domum, Plaut. II. *Fig. To bring, or, to bring with one*; nuuncium, Ter.: damnum, id., i. e. to occasion, cause. III. *Adventum apporto, i. e. adventum, Plaut.*

APPŌSCO, or AD-POSICO, ěre. *To demand in addition, or simply, to demand*; Ter.

APPŌSITE (Adp.) adv. *Conveniently, suitably, fitly*; ad aliquid, Cic.

APPŌSITIO (Adp.), ōnis, f. (appono) I. *An adding, applying*; Quint. II. *An imputation*; criminis, Lamprid.

APPŌSITUM (Adp.), i. n. (from appositus, a, um) *That which is added, an addition*. I. In grammar, *An epithet*, i. q. Adjectivum; Quint. II. In rhetoric, *A word added, for explanation or closer definition*; Quint.

APPŌSITUS (Adp.), a, um. I. Part. of appono; see APPONO. II. Adj. I. *Fit, suitable, convenient*; ad audaciam, Cic.: appositior, id.: appositissimæ gallinæ ad pariendum, Varr. 2. *Near, contiguous, bordering upon*; castellum fluminis appositum, Tac.: hence, *like, resembling*; Cic. Invent. 2, 54. 3. *Inclined or prone to*; Quint.

APPŌSĪTUS (Adp.), us, m. (appono) *A laying, placing, or setting one thing to another*; Plin.

APPŌSTĪLO, or AD-POSTĪLO. i. e. postulo; Tert.

APPŌTUS, or AD-POTUS, a, um. *That has drunk or drunk after*; Plaut.

APPŌCĀRO, or AD-PŌCĀRO, ātus sum, āri. *To pray to, to call upon by prayer*; deos, Hor.

APPŌHENDO, or AD-PŌHENDO, di, sum, 3. I. *To lay hold of, seize, take*; aliquem pallio, Ter.: fig., quidquid apprehenderam, Cic. Cluent. 19, i. e. whatever I had brought forward: aliquid cum iudicio, Quint., sc. for imitation. II. *Hominem, To catch hold of*; e. g. for the purpose of entreaty, Plin. Ep.: also, *to seize, take up, apprehend*; furem, Pand. III. *To take, take forcible possession of*; Hispaniam, Cic. IV. *To comprehend, enclose, include*; casum testamentum, Pand. V. *To comprehend or understand, to conceive, perceive*; Tert. N. B. The poets also contract this word; e. g. appendo, apprensus, &c.

APPŌHENSIBILIS (Adp.), e. (apprehendo) *Comprehensible, that may be conceived of, or understood*; Tert.

APPŌHENSIO (Adp.), ōnis, f. (apprehendo) I. *A laying hold of*; e. g. of an altar, Macrob. II. *Apprehension, understanding, knowledge of a thing*; Cæsar. Aur.

APPŌRENDO. See APPREHENDO.

APPŌRENDO, or ADPRENDO, āre, i. q. Adprehendo; Grat. Cynege. 239.

APPŌRETIO (Adp.), āre. (ad and pretium) *To value at a price*; also, *to appropriate to one's self*; Ter.

APPŌRIMA, for apprime; Virg. Geor. 2, 134: but ed. Heyn. reads ad prima, principally.

APPŌRIME (Adpr.) adv. (ad and primus) *Especially, very*; Ter.: Nep.

APPŌRIMO (Adpr.), essi, essum. 3. (ad and premo) *To press to any thing*; aliquid rei, and ad rem, Tac.: Plin.: scutum pectori appressum, Tac.

APPŌRIMUS, or AD-PRIMUS, a, um, i. e. longe primus; Liv. Andr. ap. Gell.

APPŌRĪATIO (Adp.), ōnis, f. (approbo) I. *A full approval of a thing, approbation, acquiescence*; Cic. II. *A proof*; Cic.

APPŌRĪATOR (Adp.), ōris, m. (approbo) *One who approves of a thing, an approver*; Cic.

APPŌRĪO, or AD-PRŌRĪO, adv. i. q. Probe. *Well*; Plaut.

APPŌRĪO, or AD-PRŌRĪO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To approve of, assent to, countenance*; sententiam, Cic. II. *To prove, corroborate, strengthen*; Cic.: also, *to show, evince*; industriam, Tac. III. *To do a thing to one's liking*; Phædr.: Tac.

APPŌRĪBUS, or AD-PRŌRĪBUS, a, um, i. q. Probus; Cæcil. ap. Gell. 7, 7.

APPŌRMISSOR (Adp.), ōris, m. *A bail, guarantee*; Pand.— From

APPŌRMITTO, or AD-PRŌMITTO, isī, issum, ěre. *To promise in addition*; Cic.

APPŌRNO, or AD-PRŌNO, ěre. *Se, to let one's self down forwards*; e. g. on the knees, Apul. Met.

APPŌRĪFĒRO, or AD-PRŌRĪFĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To hasten, hasten very much*; Cic.: ad rem, id. II. *To accelerate*; aliquid, Liv.: Tac.

APPŌRĪNQUĀTIO (Adp.), ōnis, f. *An approach*; Cic.— From

APPŌRĪNQUO, or AD-PRŌRĪNQUO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To draw near, approach*; in locum, Auct. B. Hisp.: ad aquam, Cic.: finibus, Cæs.: illi pœna appropinquat, Cic.

APPŌRĪRĪATIO (Adp.), ōnis, f. *A making one's own, an appropriating*; cibum, Cæsar. Aur.— From

APPŌRĪRIO, or AD-PRŌRĪRIO, āre. *To make a thing one's own, to appropriate*; cibum corpori, Cæsar. Aur.

APPŌRĪXĪMO, or AD-PRŌRĪXĪMO, āre, i. q. Appropinquo; Tert.

APPŪGNO, or AD-PŪGNO, āre, i. q. Oppugno, *To storm, fight against*; castra, Tac.

APPŪLSUS, a, um. See APPELLO.

APPŪLSUS (Adp.), us, m. (appellere) I. *A driving to, thrusting to or against*; litoris, to the shore, a making for land, Liv.: also without litoris, Tac. Ann. 2, 9: pecoris, a driving of cattle; e. g. to water, Pand. II. *An operative approach, operation, action*; solis, Cic.: deorum, id.: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, id.

APRA, æ, f. *A wild sow*; Plin. ap. Prisc.

APRĀRĪUS, a, um. (aper) *Concerned with, relating or belonging to, wild boars*; retia, Pand.

APRĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (apricor) *A basking in the sunshine*; Cic.

APRĪCĪTAS, ātis, f. (apricus) *Sunniness*. I. *Diei, i. e. when the sun shines, Colum.* II. *Regionis, Plin., of a sunny country*.

APRĪCULUS. See APRICULUS.

APRĪCŪO, āre. (apricus) *To warm in the sun*; Pallad.

APRĪCŪO, ātus sum, āri. (apricus) *To sit, lie, or stand in the sunshine*; to warm in the sun; to bask in the sun; Cic.

APRĪCŪS, a, um. I. *Exposed to the sun*; that sits, lies, stands, or grows in the sunshine; sunny; locus, hortus, Cic.: senex, Pers.: mergi, Virg.: flores, Hor.: apriciora loca, Colum.: subst. Aprica, *Sunny places*; Plin.: thus also, apricum, Colum. II. *Serene, clear, or, warm*; terræ, Virg.: status cœli, Colum. III. *Apricissimi dies, id.: tempus apricum, Calp.: flatus aprici, warm breezes, Colum.* III. *Apricum, The light of the sun*; Hor.— N. B. Perhaps contr. for apericus, prop. open, uncovered: Dæderl. Syn.

APRĪLIS, e. e. g. mensis, or simply, Aprilis, April; Ov.: nonæ Aprilis, Cic.

APRĪNĒUS, a, um, i. q. Aprinius; Hygin.

APRĪNUS, a, um. (aper) *Of a wild boar*; pulmo, fel, Plin.: porcus, Varr.

APRŪGINĒUS, for aprugnus, Solin.

APRŪGNUS, a, um. (aper) *Of a wild boar*; adeps, fel, Plin.: callum, Plaut.

APRĪNTHUM. See ABSINTHIUM.

APTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of apto; see APTO. II. Adj. *Suitable, fit, adapted*; verbum est ad id adaptatum, Cic.: omnia rei aptata, Sen.

APTE adv. I. *Fitly, aptly, suitably*; facere, Cic.: aptissime coherere, id.: aptius, Plin. II. *Well, properly, conveniently*; Liv.

APTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To add a thing suitably*; also, *gen. to add, adjoin, adapt, adjust*; arma, Liv.: ensem, Virg.: annulum digito, Suet.: os cucurbitulæ corpori, Cels. II. *To get ready, prepare, fit, accommodate*; se pugna, Virg.: thus also, classem aptare velis (abl.), Virg., to furnish the ships with sails. See also APTATUS.

APTUS, a, um. prop. part. of obs. apio; thence, adj. I. *Fastened to any thing*; e. lacunari, Cic.: and vice versâ; fides apta pinnis, for cui pinnæ aptæ sunt, winged, Enn. ap. Cic.: cœlum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg.: hence fig., depending on any thing; ex verbis, Cic.: also without ex; e. g. rudentibus apta fortuna, id. II. *Joined together, compounded*; aptum ex tribus generibus, Cic.: hence, I. *Hanging together, connected, adhering together*; inter se, Cic. 2. *In good order*; provincia, Cic. 3. *Suitable, adapted, accommodated, convenient, aptostie*; ad naturam, Cic.: in rem, Liv.: alicui rei, Cic.: Nep. Comparat. and superlat. occur in Cicero.

APUD, præp. I. *By, near*; apud oppidum, Cic.: also of persons, with; mihi fides apud hunc est, Tert.: præmia apud me minimum valent, Cic.: thus also of several, among; consequi gratiam apud bonos viros, id.: eruditus apud patres nostros, id. II. *Before, in the presence of*; loqui apud populum, Cic.: accusatur apud Amphictyonas, id. III. *For in*; e. g. apud villam est, Ter.: apud forum audivi, id.: apud provinciam Syriam, Tac.: apud urbem, id. N. B. Apud aliquem means also, I. In his house: apud te, apud me, Cic., i. e. in your, my house. 2. In his writings; apud Xenophontem Cyrus dicit, Cic.: also, apud se esse, to be in one's senses, to be one's self, Ter. Apud is also sometimes put after its case; Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.

ĀQUA, æ, f. (from the Celtic ach, water) I. *Any kind of water, water*; Cic.: fontana, Colum.: viva, Varr.: pluvia, Cic.; or pluviialis, Ov.; or cœlestis, Hor.; or simply, aqua, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12, i. e. rain water, rain; also of a river: in aquam ruebant, Liv.: of the sea; ad

aquam, Cic. Verr. 3, 14; terra—aqua, Ov., i. e. by land and by water: of lakes; aqua Albana, i. e. lacus Albanus, Cic.: also, the water in the clepsydra; hence, aquam dare, Plin. Ep., to give a pleader time for speaking: perdere, Quint., to waste the given time: aqua mihi hæret, Cic., I am at a loss, stick fast. Hence, I. Adspargere aliqui aquam, to animate, revive the spirits of any one, Plaut., prop. to sprinkle one (who is faint) with fresh water. 2. Aquam præbere, Hor., i. e. to give an entertainment, because on such occasions water was requisite for the washing of hands. 3. Aqua et igni interdiceret alicui, Cic.; or arcere aliquem, Tac., to banish. II. Plur. Aquæ, *Water in the baths, and, the baths themselves*; Cic.: hence, many places and towns are called Aquæ; i. e. Aquæ Sextiæ, in France, hodîe Aix. III. Also, *Water in the body*; ex oculis multa cadebat aqua, Prop., i. e. tears: aqua inter cutem, dropsy, Cels. N.B. Aquai, for aquæ, Luce.

AQUÆDUCTIO, or AQUÆDUCTIO, ðnis. f. *A conveyance of water*; Vitr.

AQUÆDUCTUS, or AQUÆDUCTUS, us. m. *A conveyance of water*; a conduit.

AQUÆGĪUM, i. n. (aqua and ago) *An aqueduct, conveyance of water*; Pand.

AQUĀLICŪS, i. m. (dimin. of aqualis) Prop., *A small vessel for water*: hence, I. *The stomach*; Sen. II. *The lower part of the belly, paunch*; Pers.

AQUĀLIS, e. (aqua) i. e. aquosus; e. g. nubes, Varr.: hence, Aqualis, subst., c. *A vessel for water, ewer, water-pot*; Plaut.: Varr.

AQUĀRIUS, a, um. (aqua) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with water*; rota, a water-wheel, Cato; vas, Varr.: provincia, Cic., i. e. Ostiensis. Hence, subst. I. *Aquarius, A place where cattle are watered*; Cato. II. *Aquarius, 1. A drawer of water*; Juv. 2. *One who had the care of aqueducts, a conduit-master*; Cæsar in Cic. Ep. 3. *The name of a constellation, the Waterman*; Cic.

AQUĀRICUS, a, um. (aqua) I. *That lives or grows in or near the water, aquatic*; aves, frutices, Plin. II. *Full of water, watery, humid*; panis, Plin.: auster, Ov., i. e. that brings rain.

AQUĀTĪLIS, e. (aqua) I. *That lives or is found in or near the water*; bestia, Cic.; silva, Colum.: aquatilia, Plin. II. *Watery, that has a watery flavour*; humor, Varr.: succus, Plin.

AQUĀTIŪ, ðnis. f. (aquor) I. *A fetching of water*; Cæs. II. *The place whence it is fetched*; Cic. III. *Water*; Plin. IV. *A watering*; salicis, Pallad.

AQUĀTOR, ðris. m. (aquor) *One that fetches water*; Cæs.

AQUĀTUR, a, um. (aqua) I. *Mixed with water, watered*; vinum, Augustin. II. *Water, thin*; Pallad.: aquatus medicamentum, Sen.

AQUĪLA, æ. f. (from ἀγέλας, i. e. aduncus, curvus) I. *An eagle*; Liv.: with the poets it is the bearer of the lightning of Jupiter. II. *A military eagle, the principal standard of a Roman legion*. III. *The name of a constellation*; Cic. IV. *Aquile, in architecture, The uppermost part of a building, supporting the front of a gable*; Tac.

AQUILENTUS, a, um. (aqua) *Full of water, humid, wet*; luna, Varr., bringing rain.

AQUILEX, ægis. m. (aqua and lego) *A conduit-master*; Plin.: also, gen. icis; e. g. Aquilex, Pand.

AQUILIFER, i. m. (aquila and fero) *An eagle-bearer, i. e. he that bears the eagle, the principal standard of a legion; a standard bearer*; Cic.

AQUILINUS, a, um. (aquila) *Of an eagle*; Plaut.

AQUĪTO, ðnis. m. I. *The north-wind, called Boreas by the Greeks*; Cic. II. *It is properly the north-east wind*; Sen.: Plin. II. *The north, i. e. northern parts, north country*; Cic.

AQUĪLŌNĀRIS, or AQUĪLŌNĀLIS, e. (aquilo) *Northerly, of the north, northern*; regio, Cic.: piscis, a constellation, Vitr.

AQUĪLŌNĪGĒNA, æ. c. (aquilo and gigno) *Produced by the north, native of the north, northern*; Britanni, Auson.

AQUĪLŌNIUS, a, um. (aquilo) *Northerly*; Plin.

AQUĪLUS, a, um. *Dark coloured, swarthy, brown*; Plaut.

AQUĪMINĀRIUM, i. and AQUĪMINĀLE, is. n. *A water-pot, water-vessel, probably for washing the hands*; Pand.

AQUOR, atus sum, āri. (aqua) *To fetch water*; Cæs.: Liv.

AQUŌSUS, a, um. (aqua) I. *Full of water, watery, humid, wet, moist*; Virg.: Colum.: mater, Ov., i. e. Thetis; languor, Hor., the dropsy. II. *That brings rain*; Orion, Virg.: Eurus, Hor. III. *Crystallus aquosa*, Prop., i. e. clear.

AQUĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of aqua) *A little water*; Plaut.: Cic.

AR, for ad, Plaut.: hence, arbor, arcesso, &c.

ARĀ, æ. f. (from ἀρα, I raise) *Any heap of earth, stones, turf, &c.*; hence, I. *Aræ sepulchri*, Virg., a funeral pile. II. *A projecting rock in the sea, a cliff*; Virg. Æn. I, 109. III. *A pile of stones, &c. as a memorial*;

virtutis, Cic.: especially, IV. *An altar*; aram consecrare deo, Cic. Such altars stood not only in the temples, but also in the streets, and likewise in the courts of private houses, on which they sacrificed to the Penates, as to the Lares in the atrium on a focus; hence, aræ focivæ, 1. *The house, or, the house and court, home*; Deiotari, Cic. 2. *The national religion*; in aris et focus, Cic. Att. 7, 11. Since the altar was a place of refuge and protection to criminals, hence, V. *A refuge, place of protection, shelter*; tribunatus, Cic.: sociorum, id.: legum, id.

VI. *The Altar, a constellation*; Cic.

ARĀBĪLIS, e. (aro) *That may be ploughed, arable*; Plin.

ARĀNĒA, æ. f. (ἀράχνη) I. *A spider*; Plaut.: Virg. II. *A spider's web, cobweb*; Ov.

ARĀNĒO, āre. e. g. araneantes fauces, Apul., in which, as it were, cobwebs grew, of a hungry person.

ARĀNĒŌLA, æ. f. (dimin. of aranea) *A small spider*; Cic.

ARĀNĒŌLUS, i. m. i. q. Araneola; Virg.

ARĀNĒŌSUS, a, um. (araneum) I. *Full of cobwebs*; Catull. II. *Resembling a cobweb*; Plin.

ARĀNEUS, i. m. I. *A spider*, Lucr. II. *A kind of sea-fish*; Plin.

ARĀNĒUS, a, um., e. g. genus, spiders; Plin.: texta, ib. also merely araneum, sc. textum, Phædr., i. e. *A cobweb*; araneus mus, Colum., perhaps, the shrew-mouse.

ARĀPENNIS. See ARĒPENNIS.

ARĀTIO, ðnis. f. (aro) I. *A ploughing*; Plin. II. *Agriculture*; Cic. III. *Ploughed land*; Cic.: especially, arationes, estates in the provinces belonging to the Roman people, which were let out for a tenth of the produce; Cic.

ARĀTĪONŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of aratio) *A small estate*; Plaut.

ARĀTOR, ðris. m. (aro) I. *One who ploughs, a ploughman*; Plin.: bos arator, Suet., i. e. a ploughing ox. II. *A husbandman, farmer*. Cicero applies this term especially to those who farmed the public lands in the provinces for a tenth part of the produce. III. *The name of a constellation*; Varr.

ARĀTOR, or ARĀTOR, āre. *To plough over again, namely, after sowing*; Plin.

ARĀTRUM, i. n. (aro) *A plough*; Cic.

ARĪBER, tri. m. (from ar, i. e. ad, and bitere, to go) *One that comes to any one, in order to see or hear any thing*; hence, I. *Any one who is present at, witnesses, or hears a thing, a witness, spectator, beholder, hearer*; Plaut.: Cic.: Liv.: sine arbitro, Liv., or sine arbitris, id., or remotis arbitris, Cic., i. e. no one being present, without witnesses, alone. II. *Any one who manages between two parties, a mediator, arbiter, umpire, who pronounces sentence according to equity and the best of his judgment* (not according to laws); Ter.: Cic.: also fig., Taurus arbiter innumerarum gentium, Plin., i. e. that sets boundaries to. III. *Any one who can treat a thing according to his will, or has it at his own disposal*; the master over any thing; imperii, Ov.: bibendi, Hor.: Adriæ arbiter, the south wind so called, id.: ira Junonis, Ov., i. e. fulfiller; locus maris arbiter, Hor., i. e. situate on the sea, that commands a prospect over the sea.

ARĪBITRA, æ. f. (arbitr) *A female witness*; Hor.

ARĪBRĀLIS, e. (arbitr) *That is done by way of arbitration*; Macrobr.

ARĪBRĀRIUS, a, um. (arbitr) I. *That is done by way of arbitration*; Pand.: hence, II. *Arbitrary*; Gell. III. *Uncertain, merely probable*; Plaut. Arbitrario, *With uncertainty, probably*; Plaut.

ARĪBRĀTIO, ðnis. f. i. q. Arbitrator, according to Gell. 13, 20.

ARĪBRĀTRIX, icis. f. (arbitror) i. e. moderatrix; Tert.

ARĪBRĀTUS, us. m. (arbitror) *Will, opinion, liking*; judgment, discretion; Plaut.: Cic.

ARĪTRĪUM, i. n. (arbitr) I. *A being present, the presence of a person at any thing*; Sever. in Ætina, 195. II. *The decision of an arbitrator*; Cic.: hence, I. *Judgment*; auris, Gell. 2. *Any arbitrary or decisive sentence*; Liv. 3. *Will, inclination, discretion*; Cic. 4. *Choice*; Liv. 5. *Power or liberty of doing any thing*; Cic.: Liv. III. *Arbitria, Expenses*; funeris, Cic., funeral expenses.

ARĪTRO, for arbitror, Plaut.: hence, arbitretur, passive, Cic.

ARĪTRO, atus sum, āri. I. *To pass sentence, give judgment*; Pand.: hence, II. *To judge, decide*; Ter.: also gen., to judge, think, believe, consider; Ter.: Cic.

III. *To remark, observe, give heed to, attend to*; dicta alicuius, Plaut. IV. *To provide one with any thing*; uxorem, Plaut. V. *To consider, reflect on*; Gell. VI. *Fidem alicui arbitrari, to attach credit to*; Plaut.

ARBOR, ðris. f. I. *A tree*; Cic.: arbor fici, id., a fig-tree; abietis, Liv., a fir-tree; fir: arbor infelix, the tree on which any one is hung; Cic.: arbor Jovis, i. e. quercus, Ov.: Phœbi, i. e. laurus, id.: Palladis, i. e. olea, id. II. *The mast of a ship*; Virg. III. *The beam of a press*; Plin. IV. *Any thing made of timber*; e. g. an oar, Virg.: a ship, Ov.: a javelin, Stat.

ARBORARIUS, a, um. (arbor) *Of or concerned with trees; fax, Varr., for pruning trees.*

ARBORATOR, ōris, m. (arbor) *He who lops or prunes trees; Colum.; Plin.*

ARBŌRESC, ēre. (arbor) *To become a tree; Plin.*

ARBŌRETUM, for arbutum, Quadrig.

ARBŌREUS, a, um. (arbor) *I. Of or belonging to a tree; fetus, Virg., i. e. poma; umbra, Ov.; folia, Plin.*

II. Relating to a tree; fax, Varr. III. Like a tree; cornua, Virg.; amplitudo, Plin.

ARBOS, i. q. Arbor; Virg.; Ov.

ARBUSCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of arbor) *I. A small tree, shrub; Varr.; fig., arbuscula crinita, a tuft on the head of a peacock, Plin. II. A moveable machine for propelling military engines; Vtr.*

ARBUSTIVUS, a, um. (arbutum) *Planted near or fastened to trees; vitis, Colum.*

ARBUSTO, ære. (arbutum) *To set or plant with trees; agros, Plin.*

ARBUTUM, i. n. (arbor) *I. A place planted with trees; especially in order to train vines, a vineyard; it is different from vinea, in which the vines were supported by poles; Cic. II. Arbusta, for Arbores, Virg.; arbutum, for arbor, Cato.*

ARBUSTUS, a, um. (arbor) *I. Planted with trees; ager, Plin. II. Planted near or fastened to trees; vitis, Plin.*

ARBUTEUS, a, um. (albutus) *Of the arbutie or strawberry tree; Virg.*

ARBUTUS, i. n. (arbutus) *I. The fruit of the arbutie or strawberry tree; an arbutie berry; Virg. II. A branch of the same together with the fruit; Virg. III. i. q. Arbutus, Virg.; also, any tree, Rutil.*

ARBUTUS, i. f. *The strawberry or arbutie tree; (Arbutus Unedo, L.); Virg.*

ARCA, æ. f. *I. A chest, coffer, trunk, or any kind of reservoir. I. For clothes, a clothes chest, clothes press; Cato: or for other things, Cic. 2. For laying a corpse in, and so, A coffin; Hor.; Plin. 3. For money, A money chest, money box, coffer; Cic.: arcæ nostræ confidit, Cic., coffer, i. e. money; especially, a public chest; Pand. II. Any thing in the form of a chest. 1. A prison or place of confinement for malefactors; e. g. for slaves, Cic. 2. A landmark; Innoc. 3. A water box in hydraulic machines; Vtr. 4. A reservoir for water; Vtr.*

ARCANE, adv. *Secretly; hence, arcanus, Colum.*

ARCANO. See ARCANUS.

ARCANUS, a, um. *I. Secret, private, hidden; Virg.: Plin. Paneg.; hence subst., Arcanum, A secret, mystery; Cic.: Hor.: Tac.; hence abl., Arcano, In secret, privately; Cæs. II. Retired, fond of retirement or secrecy, reserved, silent; nox, Ov.: homo, Plaut.*

ARCARIUS, i. m. (arca) *A treasurer, comptroller; Pand.*

ARCEŌ, cui, (cltium et ctum). 2. (from ἄρχειν, ἄρχων, ἄρχισιν) *I. To enclose, keep together, confine; Cic.: hence, to circumscribe, limit; judicium, Cic. II. To ward or keep off, prevent; aliquem aditu, Cic.: ab injuria, id.: also, asilum pecori, for a pecore, Virg.: classes aquilonibus, for aquilones classibus, Hor. N. B. The supine arcitus, arcitus, or artus, is not in use; but we find the adjective formed from it, arcetus or artus. See ARTUS.*

ACCERSITOR, ōris, m. (arcesso) *I. One who calls or fetches another; Plin. Ep. II. An accuser; Ammian. 29, l. 44.*

ACCERSITUS, a, um. See ARCESSO.

ARCESSITUS, us, m. (arcesso) *A calling or fetching; Cic.*

ARCESSO, ivi, itum, ēre. (from arcio, for accio, from ar, i. e. ad, and cio) *I. To cause to come, to send for, whether by calling or fetching; hence, to call, to fetch, or to cause to be fetched; aliquem in patriam, Cic.: Esculapium ex Græcia, Liv. II. To summon before a judge, to accuse, inform against; crimine, Cic.: iudicio capitis, id., or capitis, id.: majestatis, Tac.: pecunie captæ, Sall. III. To fetch, derive, fig.; a capite (from the beginning) argumentum, Cic.: also, to provide, furnish, effect; orationi splendorem, id. IV. To seek, aim at a thing; divinos honores, Curt. N. B. I. Many write accerso, for accesso, but this is objected to by critics. 2. We find also accersiri, infin. pass. for arcessi, Cæs.*

ARCHAIUS, a, um. (ἀρχαῖος) *Made in the old fashion; lecti, Hor.: but most recent edd. read archiacis for archiacis.*

ARCHETYPUS, a, um. (ἀρχέτυπος) *That is made or formed first, original, of paintings, statues, writings, &c.; archetypus Cleantes, Juven., original statues of Cleantes: archetypus nugæ, Mart., i. e. original writings, autographs. Archetypum (on), subst., An original; Varr.*

ARCHIEPISCŌPUS, i. m. (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος) *An archbishop; Cod. Just.*

ARCHIMAGĪSTRUS, i. m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος) *A chief or upper cook; Juv.*

ARCHIMIMUS, i. m. (ἀρχιμῖμος) *A chief of the pantomimes or mimic actors; Suet.*

ARCHIPĪRATA, æ. m. (ἀρχιπειρατής) *A chief pirate, captain of pirates; Cic.*

ARCHITECTA, æ. f. *A female architect or builder; Plin. 10, 91, ed. Hard., but ed. Elzev. has architectio, i. e. artificial construction.*

ARCHITECTIO, ōnis, f. See ARCHITECTA.

ARCHITECTON, ōnis, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων) *i. q. Architectus.*

I. An architect, master-builder; Plaut. II. A crafty contriver of plots; Plaut.

ARCHITECTŌNICÆ, es, i. (ἀρχιτεκτονική, sc. τέχνη) *The art of building, architecture; Quint.*

ARCHITECTŌNICUS, a, um. (ἀρχιτεκτονικός) *Of or belonging to architecture; Vtr.*

ARCHITECTOR, ōnis, sum, ōri. (architectus) *I. To build, construct, frame; Vtr.: Auct. ad Her. II. To invent, contrive; voluptates, Cic. N. B. Ædes architectata est, passivè, Nep. Fragm.*

ARCHITECTŪRA, æ. f. (architectus) *The art of building, architecture; Cic.: Vtr.*

ARCHITECTUS, i, m. *I. An architect, master-builder; Cic. II. An inventor, deviser, author; verborum, Cic.*

ARCHĪUM, or ARCHĪVUM, i. n. (ἀρχεῖον) *The archives; Pand.*

ARCHON, tis, m. (ἀρχων) *Any ruler, superior, or magistrate; after the abolition of kings, archontes were the highest magistrates at Athens, Cic.*

ARCHŌPTENS (Arcup.), tis. (arcus and potens) *Great or powerful in archery; Apollo, Val. Fl.*

ARCHŌENENS (Arquit.), tis. (arcus and teno) *That carries a bow; hence, I. An epithet of Apollo; Virg.: and Diana; Arnob. II. The constellation Sagittarius; Cic.*

ARCIATIO, ARCTE. See ARTATIO, &c.

ARCTICUS, a, um. (ἀρκτικός, from ἄρκτος) *Northern; Hygin.*

ARCTO, ære. See ARTO.

ARCTOPHŪLAX, æcis, m. (ἀρκτοφύλαξ, from ἄρκτος, the Bear, and φύλαξ, keeper, warder) *i. q. Bootes; The Keeper of the Bear, a constellation; Cic.*

ARCTOS, or ARCTUS, i. f. (ἀρκτός) *I. The Bear, the name of two northern constellations, the Greater and the Less; Cic. II. The north; Hor. III. Night; Prop.*

ARCTŪS, a, um. (ἀρκτός) *Northern; Mart.*

ARCTŪRUS, i. m. (ἀρκτούρος) *The brightest star in the constellation Bootes, near the tail of the Greater Bear; Cic.: it is also put for the whole constellation; Virg. Georg. 1, 204.*

ARCTUS, a, um. See ARTUS.

ARCTUS, i. *The Bear. See ARCTOS.*

ARCUARIUS, a, um. (arcus) *Concerned with or belonging to bows; fabrica, Veg. Hence, Arcuarius, a maker of bows; Pand.*

ARCUATIM, adv. *In the form of a bow, crookedly; Plin.*

ARCUATIO, ōnis, f. (arcuo) *A vault; Front.*

ARCUATUS, or ARQUATUS, a, um. (arcus) *I. Arched, or made in the form of a bow, curved, or, having a bow, arch, or tilt; curvum, Liv.: curvamen, Ov.: opus, Plin. Ep.: sellula, Arnob. II. Diseased with the jaundice; Lucr.: Varr.: Colum.: morbus arquatus, the jaundice; Cels.*

ARCUBALLISTA (ARCUBALLISTA), æ. f. *A kind of ballista having a bow, a crossbow; Veg. Hence, Arcuballistarius (Arcubalist.), i. one who shoots with a crossbow; id.*

ARCUĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of arcua) *A small chest, trunk, &c.; e. g. for ornaments, unguents, &c.; a jewel-case, casket, perfume-box; arculæ muliebres, Cic.: fig. of rhetorical ornament; arculæ discipulorum Isocratis, Cic.*

ARCUĪLĪTUS, i. m. (arcula) *A maker of little boxes, caskets, &c., especially for ladies; Plaut.*

ARCUŌ, ære. (arcus) *To make in the form of a bow; arcuari, to be in the form of a bow. See also ARCUATUS.*

ARCUS, or ARQUUS, us, m. *I. A bow, for the discharge of arrows; arcum intendere, Cic.; or, adducere, Virg., to draw; arcus Hæmonii, Ov., the constellation Sagittarius. II. The rainbow; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.*

III. An arch, vault; Ov.: also, an arch erected to the honour of any one, a triumphal arch; Tac.: arcus sellæ, id., the curved back of a seat. IV. A bow, i. e. any thing bowed; Virg.: Ov. V. An arc in mathematics, i. e. part of a circle; Colum. N. B. I. Gen. Arci, or arqui; Cic.: Lucr.: Varr. 2. Arcus, fem.; Enn. ap. Priscian.

ARDEĀ, æ. f. *A heron or hern; Virg.*

ARDEĪO, ōnis, m. *A busybody, meddler, trifler; Phædr. 2, 5; Mart 2, 7.*

ARDENS, tis, m. *I. Part of ardeo; see ARDEO.*

II. Adj. 1. Burning, warm, hot; febris, Plin.: tempus ardentissimum, id.: aqua, Mart. 2. Fig., Burning, glowing, vehement, ardent; oratio, Cic. Also with a gen.; cædis, Stat.

ARDENTER, adv. *Ardently, hotly, vehemently, eagerly; cupere, Cic.: ardentius sitire, id.: ardentissime cupere, Plin. Ep.*

ARDEŌ, si, sum, ēre. *I. To burn, be on fire, blaze; ardet ignis, Hor.: domus, Cic.: ardent altaria, Virg., the altar blazes, i. e. the sacrifice on the altar. II. To burn, i. e. to be hot or warm, to occasion heat; Sirius ardebat cælo, Virg.; fig., to burn, feel a burning pain; doloribus*

podagra, Cic.: omnes artus ardere viderentur, id.: fauces siti ardentes, Liv. III. Fig. *As it were to burn, to appear to burn*; caput arsisse dormienti, Cic. Hence, 1. Oculi ardent, Cic., i. e. shine, glisten. 2. Of a bright colour, or any thing shining, *to burn, blaze, glow*; ardebat murice læna, Virg.: apes auro ardent, id. 3. Of any thing which is hot, or done with heat and ardour; *To burn with, be inflamed with any thing*; and so of all the affections and passions; amore, dolore, furore, Cic.: iracundia, Ter.: odio, Justin.: odia ardeant in illum, Cic.: especially of desire; ardere cupiditate, id.: desiderio, id.: also simply, ardere, of strong love; arsit in illa, Ov.: virgine arsit, Hor.: ambo ardeant, Ov., both were in love, burnt with love towards each other: also, alquem; e. g. ardebat Alexin, Virg., was inflamed with love towards, was violently in love with: or, of vehement desire; ardere in arma, Virg., ad ulciscendum, Cas.: ardemus scire, Virg., we are very desirous to know. IV. Of conspiracies, wars, &c., when they break out, as it were, *To burst into a flame*; quum arderet conjuratio, Cic.: Galliani ardere, Cas., was in a state of ferment: quum arderet Syria bello, Cic.: Hispaniam ardere bello, Liv. V. *To be distressed or tormented*; invidia, Cic.: infamia, Plin. Ep. See also ARDENS.

ARDEOLA, æ. f. i. q. Ardea; Plin.
ARDESCO, arsi, Ære. (ardeo) I. *To take fire, begin to burn*; arsit arduum, Virg. II. Fig. *To kindle, inflame, to set all the passions*; venger, Lucr.: in iras, Ov.: in nuptias, Tac. III. Of any thing which increases in its kind, *to grow stronger, become more intense or violent*; fremitus ardescit equorum, Virg.: questus ardescabant, Tac.: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, id.
ARDIFER, a, um. (i. e. ardorem ferens) *Burning*; Varr.

ARDOR, Æris. m. (ardeo) I. *A burning fire, burning heat*; solis, Cic.: corporis, Plin. II. Fig. 1. *Fire, heat, ardour*; belli, Liv.: animi, mentis, cupiditatum, Cic. 2. Of the passions, especially of violent desire or love; Tibull.: hence, *Love, i. e. a beloved person or object, flame*; Ov.: edendi, id., i. e. vehement desire: militum, Liv., ardour, impetuosity: mentis ad gloriam, Cic.: also, of violent pain; ardor ille me urget, id., i. e. pain, smart; cf. Lucr. 3, 252. 3. *Fire, brightness, sparkling, brilliance*; oculorum, Cic. 4. *A dazzling brightness, shining, strong light, sheen*; ardor officit oculis, Hygin.: stellarum, Cic.

ARDŪTAS, ætis. f. (arduus) *Steepness*; montium, Varr.
ARDŪS, a, um. I. *Steep*; collis, Liv.: ascensus, Cic. Hence, Arduum, subst. *A steep place, a height, eminence*; Liv.: thus also, plur., ardua, Liv.: ardua castellorum, Tac.: hence, 1. *Difficult, full of difficulty, hard, laborious, arduous*; opus, Cic. 2. *Difficult to bear, painful*; res, Cic., i. e. poverty. II. *High, elevated, lofty*; equus sese arduus infert, Virg., with a neck borne aloft: cedrus, Ov.: ardua terrarum, id., the heights, eminences. N. B. Comp. arduus, Cato: sup. arduissimo aditu, id.

ARE. See AREFACIO.
ARĒA, æ. f. *Any open empty place, a flat*. I. *On which a house has stood or could stand*; Cic.: Liv. II. *In or near a house, a yard, court, area*; Liv.: Plin. Ep.: Pand. III. *A threshing-floor, which with the ancients was in a field or other open space*; Cic.: Colum.: Virg. IV. *A halo round the sun or moon*; Sen. V. *An open play-ground for children*; Hor. VI. *The flat part of the circus, in which exercises were performed*; Mart.: hence fig., a career, course; tribus vitæ areis peractis, Mart.: et patet in curas arca lata meas, Ov., a spacious field lies open for my cares, i. e. I create for myself many cares: area digna, Ov., i. e. materia: area sclerum, i. e. a place where rogues meet. VII. *A bed or plat in a garden*; Colum. VIII. *A fowling-floor*; Plaut. IX. *A burying-ground, churchyard*; Tert. X. *A bald part of the head, or a baldness of the whole head*; Mart.: Cels.

AREFACIO, æci, actum, Ære. (areo and facio) *To dry up, make dry*; Varr.: Gell.: N. B. 1. Arfacio, Cato. 2. Facit are, for arefacit, Lucr.

ARĒRIO, actus sum, Æri. (areo and fio) *To become dry, dry up*; Plin.

ARĒMORICUS (Armor.), a, um. (from the Celtic ar, on, and mor, the sea) *Situate or living near the sea*; especially in Bretagne; Cas.

ARĒNA, æ. f. (areo) I. *Sand*; Vitr.: also plur., Virg.: arena nigra, mire, mud, id. II. *Sand, i. e. a sandy place*; Cic.: also, soil, earth; pinguis, Virg. III. *The sea-shore, strand*; Virg. Since the place in the amphitheatre where the gladiators exercised and fought was covered with sand, hence, IV. *The place of combat in the amphitheatre, the arena, or, the amphitheatre*; Juv.: Mart. V. *Any place of fighting*; belli, i. e. the theatre or seat of war, Hor.: hence, of advocates; in arena mea, Plin. Ep., i. e. in my profession, or department. N. B. Some write also harena.

ARENACŪS, a, um. (arena) I. *Sandy, consisting of full of sand*; Plin. II. *Like sand*; semen, Plin.

ARENARIŪS, a, um. (arena) I. *Concerned with or belonging to sand*; lapis, Serv. Hence, subst. 1. Arenarius, *One who teaches children the elements of arithmetic*; because the figures were marked on sand; Tert. 2. Arenaria, æ, sc. fodina, a sand-pit, Cic. 3. Arenarium, i. q. Arenaria; Vitr. II. *Relating to fighting in the arena or amphitheatre*; fera, Ammian.: arenarius (sc. gladiator), Petron.

ARENATIO, Ænis. f. (arena) *A cementing* (e. g. a wall) *with mortar or lime mixed with sand*; Vitr.

ARENATUS, a, um. (arena) *Mixed with sand*; calx arenatus, Cato: hence, Arenatum, i. n. *A kind of mortar, consisting of one third part of mortar and two thirds of sand*; Vitr.: Plin.: arenatum inducere, Plin.

ARENIFODINA, æ. f. (i. e. arena fodina) *A sand-pit*; Pand.

ARENIVAGUS, a, um. (arena and vagus) *Wandering about through the sand*; Lucan.

ARENŪS, a, um. (arena) *Sandy*; Virg.

ARENŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of arena) *Fine sand, or, a grain of sand*; Plin.

ARĒO, ui, Ære. I. *To be dry*; Plaut.: Virg.: Ov.: hence, arens, Dry, arid; Virg.: Hor.: sitiis, Ov. II. Of thirsty persons, *To be dry or thirsty*; Ov.: siti, Sen.

ARĒOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of areo) I. *A small open place*; Plin. Ep. II. *A little bed in a garden*; Colum.

ARĒOPĒGITA (Ariop.), or -tes, æ. m. (ἀρειοπάγιστος) *An Areopagite, or member of the court of Areopagus*; Cic.

ARĒOPĒGUS (Ariop.), or -os, i. m. (ἀρειοπάγος) *The hill of Mars*; hence, I. *A building at Athens, in which the members of the court of Areopagus assembled*; Vitr. II. *The supreme court of justice at Athens*; Cic.

AREPENNIS (Arap.), is. m. (the French arpent) i. q. Semijugum; Colum.

ARESCO, ui, Ære. (areo) I. *To grow dry, to dry, or become dry*; Plaut. II. *To dry up, dry away*; Plin.

ARĒUS (Arius), a, um. (ἀρειός) *Of or belonging to Mars*; judicium, Tac., i. e. Areopagi.

ARGENTĀRIA, æ. f. (from argentarius, a, um.) I. (Sc. taberna) *The booth or stand occupied by an argentarius, a banking-house, bank*; Plaut.: Liv. II. (Sc. ars) *The profession of a banker or money-changer*; argentarium facere, Cic.: or exercere, administrare, Pand., to be a banker or money-changer. III. (Sc. fodina) *A silver mine*; Liv.

ARGENTĀRIŪM, i. n. (from argentarius, a, um) *A vessel of silver, piece of silver plate*; Pand.

ARGENTĀRIŪS, a, um. (argentum) I. *Concerned with, relating or belonging to silver*; metalla, Plin., silver mines: plumbum, id., i. e. a mixture of equal parts of tin and lead: creta, i. e. for polishing silver, tripoly, id.: faber, Pand., a silversmith. II. *Concerned with, relating or belonging to money*; cura, Ter., management of money: inopia, Plaut., want of money: auxilium, id., pecuniary assistance: taberna, Liv., bankers' booths, banks.

ARGENTĀRIŪS, i. m. (argentum) *A money-changer, banker*; Cic.

ARGENTĀTUS, a, um. (argentum) I. *Covered or ornamented with silver, silvered over, plated*; Liv.: Lamprid. II. *Accompanied with money*; Plaut.

ARGENTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of argenteus) *Of silver*; Cic.

ARGENTŪS, a, um. (argentum) I. *Made of silver*; Cic.: denarius argenteus, Plin.; for which we find argenteus alone, Tac. Germ. 5. II. *Silvery, i. e. of the colour silver*; Ov.: Plin.: color, the colour of silver, or silvery colour, Plin. III. *Silvered, ornamented or plated with silver*; Cic. IV. *Faceted*; amica tua facta est argentea, Plaut., is silvered, i. e. sold: salus, id., a silver salutation, for money.

ARGENTIEXTERBRONIDES, æ. m. Plaut. Pers. 4, 6. *A fictitious word, i. e. One who coaxes or cheats another out of his money*.

ARGENTIFODĪNA, æ. f. or ARGENTI FODĪNA. *A silver mine*; Varr.

ARGENTINUS DEUS, i. e. deus argenti; Augustin.

ARGENTŌSUS, a, um. (argentum) *Full of silver*; aurum, Plin.

ARGENTUM, i. n. (ἀργύρος) I. *Silver*; Plaut.: Hor.: argentum factum, Cic., wrought silver, silver plate: infectum, Liv., i. e. silver in bars: signatum, Cic., coined, i. e. silver coin. II. *Silver plate*; Cic.: purum, id., not figured or chased: calatum, id., chased. III. *Silver coin*, and gen. coin, money; Ter. IV. *Argentum vivum, quicksilver*, Plin.

ARGILLA, æ. f. (ἀργίλλος) *White clay, potter's earth, loam*; Colum.

ARGILLACŪS, a, um. (argilla) *Like or consisting of clay, clayey*; Plin.

ARGILLŌSUS, a, um. (argilla) *Full of clay, clayey*; Varr. ARGĪTIS, Idie. f. sc. vitis. *A kind of vine which produces white grapes*; Virg.: Colum.

ARGONAUTA, æ. m. I. (Ἄργω and ναῦτης) *An Argonaut, one of the crew of the ship Argo*; hence, Argon-

nauticus, a, um; Argonautica, a poem of Valerius Flaccus on the Argonautic expedition. II. ('Αργός and ναύτης) *An indolent sailor*; Mart.

ARGUMENTĀLIS, e. (argumentum) *Serving for proof*; Ascon.

ARGUMENTĀLITER, adv. *By way of proof*; Aggen. Urb.

ARGUMENTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (argumentor) I. *Argumentation, reasoning*; Cic. II. *Proof*; Cic. III. *A syllogism*; Cic.

ARGUMENTĀTOR, ōris, m. (argumentor) *A reasoner, arguer*; Tert.

ARGUMENTĀTRIX, idis, f. (argumentator) *A female arguer*; Tert.

ARGUMENTŌ, ōtis sum, āri. (argumentum) I. *To adduce proof, confirm by argument*; Cic. II. *To adduce a proof*; Cic.; Liv. III. *To conclude, draw a conclusion*; de voluntate alicujus, Cic. IV. *To examine*; Liv.

ARGUMENTŌSUS, a, um. (argumentum) *Rich in matter, substance, or contents*; Quint.

ARGUMENTUM, i, n. (arguo) *That from which any thing can be proved*; hence, I. *A mark, sign, token*; Plaut.; Plin. II. *A sign, proof*; argumento esse, Cic., to be a proof, to prove. III. *A proof, reason, argument*; multis argumentis deos esse docere, Cic.: in a more confined sense, Cicero distinguishes argumenta and rationes; for the former are facts, the latter the modes of reasoning, Div. 2, 11; Univ. 11. IV. *A comparison or likeness*; Plaut. V. *Materials for speaking or writing, matter*; alicui dare argumentum epistolae, Cic.: cf. Quint. 5, 10, 9; hence, VI. *The contents*; e. g. of a speech or letter; epistolae absque argumento, Cic. VII. *A history, story, occurrence, action, so far as it is the object of one of the fine arts, the subject*, I. Of oratory, Cic. Invent. 1, 19. 2. Of poetry; fabella sine argumento, Cic.: argumento fabulam serere, Liv., to prepare a subject for a play; hence, *A play, whether tragedy or comedy*; explicare argumenti-exitum, Cic.: also, *a fable*; Phaedr. 3. *Of works of the imitative arts*; e. g. of sculpture; ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic., i. e. bas-relief; cf. Virg. Aen. 7, 791: or, of painting; Suet. Tib. 44.

ARGŪŌ, ūi, ūitum and ūitum, ēre. I. *To show, prove*; Cic. II. *To point out, to give to understand*; ex auditu arguo, i. e. indicio, dico, Plaut. III. *To denote, discover, betray*; Virg.; Hor. IV. *To convict, prove, or show that one has committed a crime*; aliquid facinoris, Cic.: crimine, id. also, seq. acc. and infin., Nep.; also with an infinitive after the passive; Roscius arguitur occidisse patrem, Cic. V. *To censure*; Vell.: Suet. N. B. I. Part. Arguiturus, Sall. fragm. 2. Part. Argutus, a, um; e. g. dedecoris, Plaut. See also ARGUTUS.

ARGŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (argutor) *A noise*; lecti, Catull.

ARGŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (argutus) *A subtle disputant*; Gell.

ARGŪTE, adv. I. *Shrewdly, subtly, acutely*; Cic.; argutus, Vitr.; argutissime, Cic. II. *Cunningly*; Plaut.

ARGŪTĀ, ae. Mostly in the plural, ARGŪTE, arum, f. (argutus) I. *The rapid motion of a thing, and the sound produced thereby, by which it becomes perceptible to the senses*; argutiae digitorum, Cic., of an orator, a quick motion of the fingers, that his speech might make a greater impression: artifices argutiae luscinae, Plin., the exquisitely clear notes. II. *Liveliness, vigour or exquisiteness of expression, of works of the fine arts*; e. g. of painting; vultus, Plin.: of statuary; operum, id. III. *Acuteness and subtlety in speaking, in good or bad sense*; Gell. Hence, I. *Acute or lively expression*; Cic. 2. *Subtle speech*; Plaut.

ARGŪTIŌLA, ae, f. (dimin. of argutia) *A silly conceit, poor or contemptible subtlety*; Gell.

ARGŪTO, āre, for argutor; Propert.

ARGŪTOR, ātus sum, āri. (argutus) I. *To make a noise*; pedibus, Titinn., to stamp with the feet (of a fuller).

II. *To prattle, chatter*; Plaut.; also, *to prattle forth, utter*; mendacia, Lucil. III. *To speak with subtlety*; Plaut.

ARGŪTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of argutus) I. *Talkative, famula, Apul.* II. *Ingenious or subtle*; libri, Cic.

ARGŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of arguo; see ARGŪO. II. Adj. 1. *That makes itself perceptible to the senses by a strong motion or sound*. 1. To the ear, Sharp or clear in sound, rustling, singing, chirping, chattering, noisy, clamorous; aves, Propert.: ilex, Virg.; nemus, id.: hirundo, id.: serra, id.: cicada, Mart. Hence, *Talkative, verbose, prating, prattling*; facunditas, Plaut.: literae argutissimae, Cic.: sedulitas, Cael. in Cic. Ep., excessive. 2. To the smell or taste, Sharp, pungent, penetrating; odor, Plin.: sapor, Mart. 2. *That gives a clear sign or token from which any thing may be known or inferred, convincing, demonstrative, plain*; omen, Propert.: argutissima exta, Cic. 3. Gen. *Lively, expressive*; manus, oculi, Cic., eloquent, speaking; caput equi, Virg., i. e. small, finely made. 4. *Quick, ingenious, sharp, witty, subtle*; sententia, Cic.: in sententiis argutor, id.: dicta argutissima, id.

ARGŪRASPI, idis, c. (ἀργύρασις) *With a silver shield*; Liv.

ĀRĪDE, adv. *Dryly*; Varr. ap. Non.

ĀRĪDUS, ātis, f. (aridus) I. *Dryness, aridity*; Plin. II. *Any thing dry, a dry part of any thing*; Pallad.

ĀRĪDŪLUS, a, um. I. q. Aridus; Catull.

ĀRĪDUS, a, um. (areo) I. *Dry, arid, without moisture*; folia, Cic.: solum, Virg.; lignum, Hor.: hence, Aridum, *Dry land*; in arido consistere, Cæs. II. *Lean, meagre*; nates, Hor.: crura, Ov.: homines, Cic. III. *Penurious, hard*; pater, Ter. IV. *Victus aridus, Cic., mean diet, poor fare*; thus also, vita, id. V. *Dry (of style), poor, jejune*; genus orationis, Cic.: libri aridissimi, Auct. Dial. de Orat.: orator, Quint. VI. *Viator aridus, Virg., Thirsty*. VII. Aridus fragor, Virg., i. e. a dry creaking, as when one breaks dry wood; thus also, sonus, Lucr. VIII. Argentum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 21, dry money, for, ready money; but here, perhaps, it ought to be read calido (i. e. ready money).

ĀRĪES, ētis, m. I. *A ram*; Virg. II. *The constellation called the Ram*; Hygin. III. *From its resemblance, A battering-ram, an engine used for battering walls*; Cic. IV. *A kind of crossbeam, rafter, or prop*; hence fig.; subjicere arietem, Cic., to prop, support.

V. *A marine animal*; Plin.

ĀRĪĒTĀRUS, a, um. (aries) *Of or belonging to a battering ram*; testudo, Vitr.

ĀRĪĒTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (arieto) *A butting*; Sen.

ĀRĪĒTĪNUS, a, um. (aries) I. *Of a ram*; pulmo, ungula, Plin. II. *Like a ram*; cicer, Plin.

ĀRĪĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (aries) I. *Intrans. 1. To butt as a ram*; Acc. ap. Cic. 2. *Gen. To strike against any thing*; in portas, Virg.: tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin., adjoin each other: inter se, to strike against each other; hence, *to fight*; Sen.: in re, id. II. *Trans. To butt or strike against any thing*; ades, Plaut.: aliquid in terram, Curt.: hence, *to disturb, disquiet*; Sen.

ĀRĪFĪCUS, a, um. (arefiō) *Drying, arific*; Cael. Aur.

ĀRIOLA, ĀRIOLATIO, ĀRIOLOR, ĀRIOLUS. See HĀRIOLA, &c.

ĀRIOPAGITA, ĀRIOPAGUS, &c. See ĀREOP.

ĀRĪSTA, ae, f. I. *The beard of an ear of corn*; Cic. II. *The ear itself*; Virg.; also, *an ear of spikenard*; Ov. III. *Summer, harvest, fig. for year*; Claudian.

IV. Also *The hair of the head*; Pers. V. *A fish-bone*; Auson. VI. *Aristae, Herbs in general*; Val. Fl. 6, 365.

ĀRĪSTĪFER, a, um. (arista and fero) *Bearing ears of corn*; seges, Prudent.

ĀRĪSTŌCHIA, ae, f. (ἀριστοχόρμη) *A herb said to be useful in childbirth*; heart-wort, birth-wort; Cic.

ĀRĪSTŌSUS, a, um. (arista) *Abounding in ears of corn*; Venant. Fort.

ĀRĪTHMĒTICA, ae, and ĀRĪTHMĒTICE, ae, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τήρη) *The science of numbers, arithmetic*; Vitr.

ĀRĪTHMĒTICUS, a, um. (ἀριθμητικός) *Arithmetical, relating to numbers or arithmetic*; Vitr. Plur. Arithmetica, orum, Cic., Arithmetice.

ĀRĪTŪDO, inis, f. (areo) *Dryness, aridity*; Plaut.

ARMA, orum, n. (from ἄρμα, to fit) *Armour fitted to the body*; as a helmet, coat of mail, &c.: hence, I. *Defensive armour, arms for defence, in opposition to tela, offensive weapons*; arma atque tela, Sall.; in the narrowest sense, a shield; colligere se in arma, Virg., to retire behind the shield, to hold a shield before one. II. *Arms generally, whether offensive or defensive*; arma equestria, Liv., equestrian arms; arma capere, sumere, Cic.: deponere, id.: ferre contra aliquid, Vell.: armis decertare, or decernere, Cic.; or dimicare, Nep.; or certare, Virg., to fight with arms; ad arma! to arms! a call to battle, Cæs.; Liv. Hence, I. *War*, because the Romans carried arms only in time of war; exitus armorum, Cic.: arma inferre, for bellum inferre, Nep.; Liv.: arma civilia, Cic., civil war; arma referre, Virg., to renew; componere, Hor., to put an end to. 2. *Arma, for armati hostes, Liv. 41, 12. 3. A fight, battle, action, engagement*; in arma fero, Virg. 4. *Military exploits*; Virg. III. *Arms, fig., i. e. instruments of inflicting injury, of defence, support, &c.*; senectutis, prudentiae, Cic. N. B. Armis est castris tentata res est, Cic., i. e. with all one's might.

IV. *Instruments or implements of any kind*. I. Cerealia, Virg., for grinding corn and baking bread. 2. *Implement of husbandry*; Virg. Geor. 1, 160; thus also, *tackling of ships*; Virg. N. B. Armium, for armorum; Paevu. ap. Cic.

ARMĀMENTA, orum, n. (armo) *Any thing which serves to furnish or equip*; of ships, *The tackling*; Liv: vinearum, Plin., i. e. poles.

ARMĀMENTĀRIUM, i, n. (armamenta) *An armoury, tool-horse*; Cic.

ARMĀRIŌLUM, i, n. (dimin. of armarium) *A small cupboard or closet*; Plaut.

ARMĀRIUM, i, n. (arma) *A cupboard or closet, for books, clothes, &c.*; Cic.

ARMĀTRĀ, ae, f. (armo) I. *Armour, i. e. kind of armour, equipment*; Cic. II. *Armoured soldiers*; levis armatura, light-armed soldiers; Cic.: gravis, or gravior,

heavy-armed; Liv.: Veget. III. *A kind of exercise in arms; Ammian.*

ARMĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of armo; see ARMO. II. Adj. 1. *Armed, in arms; homines, Cic. Also seq. abl.; e. g. armatus ferro, Virg. Superlat. Armatisissimus, Cic. Also subst., Armati, Armed persons, persons in arms; Nep. 2. Provided, equipped, or furnished with any thing; classes, Virg.: urbs armata muris, Cic.*

ARMĀTUS, us. m. (armo) I. *Armour, kind of armour; Liv. 11. Soldiers, the soldiery; gravis armatus, heavy-armed soldiers, Liv.*

ARMENTA, æ. f. i. q. Armentum; Liv. Andr.

ARMENTĀLIS, e. (armentum) *Belonging to a herd of large cattle; Virg.*

ARMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (armentum) *Concerned with, belonging or relating to a herd of large cattle; morbus, Solin. Hence, Armentarius, One who looks after the herd, a herdsman, neat-herd; Varr.*

ARMENTICIUS (ARMENTĪTIUS), a, um. (armentum) *Relating or belonging to the larger kind of cattle; pecus, grex, Varr.*

ARMENTIVUS, or ARMENTINUS, a, um. i. q. Armenticius; Plin.

ARMENTŌSUS, a, um. (armentum) *Abounding in herds of large cattle; Gell.*

ARMENTUM, i. n. (prob. for aramentum) *Cattle for ploughing, i. e. oxen, and sometimes horses, in a twofold sense. I. Collective, Cattle, oxen; Virg. Geor. 3, 71: Ov. Fast. 2, 277: more frequently in the plur.; e. g. grex armentorum, Varr.: greges armentorum, Cic., i. e. oxen, cattle; also of horses; Virg. Æn. 3, 540: it may frequently be rendered, a herd, drove of cattle; armenta boūm, Plin. Ep. i. hence, any drove or crowd; cynocephalorum, Plin.: of stags, Virg.: of large sea-monsters, id.*

II. *One head of cattle used in the plough; a single heifer, or cow; centum armenta, Hygin.*

ARMIFĒRA, a, um. (arma and fero) I. *Bearing arms; armed, warlike; Ov. 11. Producing armed men; Sen.*

ARMĪGER, a, um. (arma and gero) I. *Bearing arms; i. e. 1. Armed; Curt. 2. For another person; hence, Armiger, An armour-bearer; Jovis, Virg., i. e. aquila: also fig., armiger Catiline, Cic., i. e. abettor, aider; armigera, a female armour-bearer; Ov. 11. Producing armed men; Claudian.*

ARMĪLE. See ARMILLUM.

ARMILLA, æ. f. I. *A circular ornament of gold, for a man's arm; Liv.: and, for women; Plaut. 11. An iron ring; Vitr.*

ARMILLĀTUS, a, um. (armilla) I. *Having ornaments on the arms; Suet. 11. Canes armillati, Propert., wearing a collar.*

ARMILLUM, i, and ARMĪLE, is. n. I. *A vessel for wine; Varr. Hence, 11. Ad armillum (armille) redire, a proverb, meaning, to return to one's old behaviour; Lucil. ap. Non.: Apul. N.B. Armile occurs only in Apul.*

ARMĪPŌTENS, tis. (arma and potens) *Powerful in arms or battle, valiant; Virg. Hence*

ARMĪPŌTENTIA, æ. f. *Mightiness in arms, valour; Ammian.*

ARMĪSŌNUS, a, um. (arma and sono) *Resounding with arms, rattling with armour; Virg.*

ARMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (arma) I. *To provide with arms, equip, arm; Cic. 11. To arm, fig., i. e. 1. To summon to arms or battle; Nep.: Liv. 2. To provide or equip with any thing, as it were with arms: sagittas veneno, Justin.: multitudinem auctoritate publica, Cic.: se eloquentia, id.: se imprudentia alicuius, Nep. 111. To provide or furnish with necessities, to fit out; naves, Cæs.: accusatorem omnibus rebus, Cic. See also ARMATUS, a, um.*

ARMUS, i, um. (ἀρμός) I. *The shoulder or fore-shoulder of animals, (opp. suffrago); Hor.: Plin.: also, the side, flank; Virg. 11. The shoulder of men; Virg.*

ĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To plough, till the earth; arare mavelim, Plaut.: also, to live by tillage, of those who farmed the public lands; Cic. Verr. 11. Trans. 1. To till, plough; terram, Varr.: fig., venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent, Ov., i. e. furrow, as it were, mark with furrows: aquas, Ov., i. e. to plough the main, sail through: Taurus arat Cilicas, Tibull., i. e. divides Cilicia: arare litus, i. e. to labour in vain. 2. To raise or get by tillage; decem medimna ex jugero, Cic.*

ARQUATUS. See ARCUATUS.

ARQUĒNENS. See ARCITENENS.

ARQUUS. See ARCUS.

ARRA, ARRABO, &c. See ARRAHA, ARRĀBO, &c.

ARRECTĀRIUS (ARRECT.), a, um. (arrigo) *In an erect position, perpendicular; hence, Arrectaria, orum. n. The perpendicular timbers in a building; Vitr.*

ARRECTUS (Adr.), a, um. I. Part. of arrigo; see ARRIGO. II. Adj. *Elevated, high, lofty; arrectiora Alpium, Liv.*

ARREPO, or AD-REPO, psi, ptum, Ære. I. *To creep to or towards; ad rem, and rei, Plin. 11. To steal softly or imperceptibly to, to insinuate one's self into; ad amicitiam Cic.: animis mulcellularum, Tac.*

ARREPTO, or AD-REPTO, Ære. i. q. Arrepto; Plin. ARREPTUS (Adr.), a, um. See ARRĪPIO.

ARRĀHA, or ARRA, æ. f. *That which is given for the ratification of a contract, sale, &c., an earnest, token, pledge; Pand.*

ARRĀBO (ARRĀBO), ōnis. m. (ἀρράβω) i. q. ArrĀha. *A pledge, security; Ter.: also in bargains or sales, earnest, earnest-money; Plaut.*

ARRĀHĪLIS (ARRĀHĪLIS), e. *Made by means of a pledge; pactum, Cod. Just.*

ARRĪDEO, or AD-RĪDEO, si, sum. 2. I. Intrans. 1. *To laugh or smile at any thing; arrisit hie Crassus, Cic.: video quid arriseris, id.: also seq. dat.; e. g. arridere omnibus, Ter., i. e. to smile on: ridentibus arridet, Hor., to laugh with; fig., nihii fortuna arridet, Petron., smiles on me, favours me. 2. To please, be agreeable; quod valde mihi arriserat, Cic.: si modo arriserit pretium, Plin. Ep. 11. Trans. To laugh at; aliquem, Val. Cato.: hence, arriorde, they laugh at me, I am laughed at; si arriorerent, Cic.*

ARRĪGO (Adr.), exi, ectum. 3. (ad and rego) I. *To raise, erect; aures, Ter.: arrectæ horrore comæ, Virg.*

II. *To arouse, excite; animum, Sall.: Liv.: arrexere animos Itali, Virg.: spes arrectæ, id. Part. Arrectus, a, um, is also used adjective; e. g. laudam arrecta cupido, Virg. Alpium arrectiora, Liv., i. e. steeper.*

ARRĪPIO (Adr.), ipui, eptum. 3. (ad and rapio) I. *To catch hold of, to take or draw any thing rapidly to one's self; aliquem medium, Ter.; Liv., to take one by the body: vestimenta, Nep.: naves, Tac.: arma, Liv.: also to attack; castra, Virg.: occupatos, Tac. 11. To catch hold of; fig.; occasionem, Liv.: locum, Virg.: terram vells, id., to sail to it: causam, to discuss a matter, Cic. ad Div. 5, 12; or, to lay hold of a pretext, Cic. Dom. 5: sermonem, Cic., to catch, snatch at: rem, id., to use: facultatem lædendi, id. 111. To get, acquire (quickly), provide one's self with; auctoritatem, Cic.: animum, id.: cognomen, id. IV. To comprehend quickly, to learn quickly; literas, Cic. V. To lay hold of, in a forensic sense, i. e. to accuse; Suet. VI. To lay hold of one, seize on one (satirically), i. e. to censure; Hor.*

ARRĪSIO (Adr.), ōnis. f. (arrideo) *A smiling at any thing; Auct. ad Her.*

ARRĪSOR (Adr.), ōris. m. (arrideo) *One who smiles on another, or approves; Sen., a flatterer.*

ARRŌDO, or AD-RŌDO, si, sum. 3. *To gnaw or nibble at any thing; Plin.: fig., republicam, Cic., i. e. to impair, hurt, damage.*

ARRŌGĀNS (Adr.), tis. I. Part. of arrigo; see ARROGO. II. Adj. *That claims more than his due, presumptuous, arrogant, haughty, too self-confident, uncivil, unyielding, &c.; of persons, Cic.: Cæs.: and of things; quid est tam arrogans, Cic.: plebs ita arrogantis, Quint.: arrogantissimum proverbium, Macrobr.*

ARRŌGĀNTER (Adr.) adv. *Proudly, arrogantly; uncivily, boldly, without proper respect to politeness; Cic.: arrogantissimè, id.: arrogantissime, Oros.*

ARRŌGĀNTIA (Adr.), æ. f. (arrogans) *Presumption, arrogance, haughtiness, want of concension and courtesy; Cic.: also, obstinacy in one's pretensions or demands, want of compliance; Liv.*

ARRŌGĀTIO (ARROG.), ōnis. f. (arrogas) *A solemn adoption of the master of a family (in his own power) in the place of a child; which was done in the comitia centuriata, under the authority and with the consent of the people; Gell.: cf. ADOPTIO.*

ARRŌGĀTOR (ARROG.), ōris. m. (arrogas) *He who, under the authority of the state, adopts as a child the father of a family; Pand.*

ARRŌGO, or AD-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To ask or inquire of; aliquem, Plaut.: hence, 11. To adopt as a son (formerly in the comitia centuriata), with the authority of the state, the father of a family; Gell.: hence, 111. Sibi aliquid, To ascribe or attribute any thing to one's self; sibi sapientiam, Cic. IV. To add to, annex to, associate with; consuli dictatorem, Liv. V. To procure, provide, furnish with; decus imperis, Hor.: thus also, pretium chartis, id. See also ARROGANS.*

ARRŌSOR (Adr.), ōris. m. (arrodo) *One who gnaws at any thing, a nibbler; Sen.*

ARRŌSUS, a, um. See ARRODO.

ARS, tis, f. (abbreviated from ἀρτή) I. *Any knowledge acquired by learning, art, faculty, trade, profession, occupation, calling; artes optiæ, Cic.; or, ingenuæ, liberales, id., artes or sciences suited to persons of good birth, as philosophy, &c.: artes sordide, id., low, mean: artem aliquid factitare, id.; or exercere, Hor., i. e. to practise: especially, ars disserendi, Cic.: medendi, Plin.: musica, grammatica, id.: rhetorica, Quint.: thus also of the art of cookery, Liv. 11. Art, i. e. a collection of rules belonging to any trade or profession; dicere ex arte, Cic.: canere arte, Ov.: scribere ex arte, Cic.*

111. *Art, workmanship bestowed on any thing; arte laborata vestes, Virg. IV. A piece of art, work of art; e. g. a painting, statue, Hor. V. A book relating to any art or science; artes oratoricæ on rhetoric, Cic.: anti*

GRÆ, ancient treatises on oratory, id.: especially a *treatise on grammar*; Serv. V. *Any acquirement or quality obtained by study and pains*; Plaut.: bonis artibus fidere, Tac.: heuce of virtues and vices; hac arte Pollux attingit arces igneas, Hor.: malæ artes, Tac.

VII. *Any invention of wit or skill, contrivance, device, art, trick, stratagem*; Ter.: Liv. VIII. Artes, for Musæ, Phædr.

ARSIS, is. f. (ἀρσις) *Elevation*: especially, a *raising of the voice in pronouncing a syllable*; Marc. Cap.

ARSĒRUS, a, um. part. of Ardeo.

ARTĀTIO (Arct.), ōnis. f. (artis) *A drawing together, a contracting*; Varr.

ARTĀTUS (Arct.), a, um. I. Part of arto; see ARTO. II. Adj. I. *Narrow*; fauces, Sil. 2. *Short, brief*; tempus, Vell.

ARTE, or ARCTE. adv. I. *Narrowly, closely, thickly*; colligare, Plaut.: artius complecti, Cic.: artius collocare, Sall. II. *Tightly*; tenere, Cic.: domitare, soundly, Cic. III. *Hardly, severely*; e. g. to treat, Plaut. IV. *Shortly*; appellare, Ov. V. *Vehemently, very*; artissime diligere, Plin. Ep.

ARTĒMON, ōnis. m. (ἀρτήμων) *A kind of small sail, the topsail*; Plaut.

ARTĒRIA, æ. f. (ἀρτηρία) I. *The windpipe*; Cic.: also, arteria aspera, id.: for this we find also the plural; Auct. ad Her.: Suet.: also, arteria, orum, Lucr. II. *An artery*; Cic.: Cels. (opp. vena).

ARTĒRIACE, es. f. (ἀρτηριακή) *A medicine for the windpipe*; Cels.

ARTĒRIĀCUS, a, um. (ἀρτηριακός) *Relating or belonging to the windpipe*; gravitudo, Vitr.

ARTĒRITICUS, a, um. Gouty, afflicted with the gout or podagra; Cic.

ARTĒCŪLAMENTUM, i. n. (articulo) *A joint of a limb*; Scrib. Larg.

ARTĒCŪLĀRIS, e. (articulus) *Relating to the joints*; morbus, Suet., i. e. arthritis.

ARTĒCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Articularis; e. g. morbus, Cato: Plin.

ARTĒCŪLĀTE. adv. *Distinctly*; loqui, Gell.

ARTĒCŪLĀTIM. adv. (articulus) I. *Joint by joint, piecemeal*; Plaut.: Cic. II. *Clearly, articulately, distinctly*; dicere, Cic.

ARTĒCŪLO, ōnis. f. (articulo) I. *Of trees, A shooting forth fresh joints or knots*; Plin. II. *A defect in the knots of the tendrils of vines*; Plin.

ARTĒCŪLATUS, a, um. I. Part. of articulo; see ARTICULO. II. Adj. *Of words, Distinct, articulate*; verba, Solin.

ARTĒCŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (articulus) *To joint, to divide into joints*; voces, Lucr., i. e. to pronounce distinctly.

ARTĒCŪLŪSUS, a, um. (articulus) *Full of joints or knots*; radix, Plin.: hence, quasi articulosa partito, Quint., i. e. full of minute divisions and subdivisions.

ARTĒCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of artus) I. *A small member of the body between two joints, a joint*; Cic.: Cæs.: fig., molli articulo tractare, Quint., i. e. gently, tenderly.

II. *A joint (in its narrowest sense), a knuckle*; dolor articulatorum, Cic., a pain in the joints. III. *A knot in plants, trees, &c.*; sarmentorum, Cic. IV. *Of a speech, Articuli, Joints, fig.* Auct. ad Her.: or, *clauses, small members of a sentence*; Cic.: Auct. ad Her.: hence, *the article*, as a part of speech; Quint.: also, *any word*; Pand.: also, *several words together, or, a section, chapter*; Pand. V. *A point of time, a small division of time*; Plin.: hence, in articulo, Cod. Just., i. e. immediately: especially, *a point of time on which much depends, a nick of time*; Plaut.: hence, in ipso articulo temporis, Cic., i. e. in so short a time, in a moment, or, in the very moment, at the nick of time, at the critical moment: in ipso articulo oppressit, Ter.: articulus rerum, Curt., a critical situation. VI. *Articulus causæ, the turning point, hinge on which a matter turns, Arnob.*

ARTĒFEX, icis. c. (ars and facio) I. *Any one who exercises an art, handicraft, or profession; an artist, artificer*; e. g. a sculptor, painter, Cic.: a physician, Propert.: artifices scencii, Cic.; or simply, artifices, Liv., players, actors. II. *One who does any thing in a workmanlike or masterly manner*; statua, one that casts statues. Quint.: Deus artifex mundi, Cic.: hence, *an author, maker, framer*; suavitatis, id.: hence ironice; artificem probum! Tert., i. e. thou hast well contrived it! III. *Adjective, That is dexterous or clever in any thing*; dicendi, Cic. IV. *Cunning, witty, ingenious*; Virg. V. Equus artifex, well trained. VI. *Artificially made, exquisitely wrought, artificial*; motus, Quint.: temperamentum, Plin.

ARTĒFĪCĪLIS, e. (artificium) *Artificial, according to the rules of art*; Quint.

ARTĒFĪCĪLĪTER. adv. *Artificially*; Quint.

ARTĒFĪCĪOSE. adv. *Artificially*; Cic.: artificiosius, id.: artificiosissime, Auct. ad Her.

ARTĒFĪCĪOSUS, a, um. (artificium) I. *Artful, possessing art*; Cic.: artificiosissimus, id. II. *Artificial, learnt by art*; genera divinationum, Cic. III. *Arti-*

ficial, made with art; Cic. IV. *Artificial, consisting in art*; res, Cic.: genera divinat, Cic.: see II.

ARTĒFĪCĪUM, i. n. (artifex) I. *The exercise of any art or profession, an occupation, trade, profession, employment, craft*; Cic.: ancillare, id. II. *A theory, system, a collection of rules relating to an art*; Cic.

III. *Skill, ingenuity, workmanship*; omnia summo artificio facta, Cic. IV. *Any ingenious contrivance, device, trick, stratagem*; Cæs.: Cic.: V. *Any thing artificially wrought, a piece of art*; Cic.

ARTĪO, ivi, itum, ire. (artus) *To drive or press in*. Cat.

ARTĪTUS, a, um. (artio, ars) *Cunning, artful*; Plaut.—Doubtful.

ARTO, or ARCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (artus, a, um) I. *To make narrow, draw close, confine*; Cels.: fig., to circumscribe, limit, shorten; tempus, Pand.: aliquem, id.; omnia artata, Liv. II. *To close, conclude, finish*; Petron. See also ARTATUS.

ARTŌCRĒAS, ātis. n. (ἀρτοκρέας) *A dish consisting of bread and meat*; Pers.: a meat-pie.

ARTŌLAGĀNUS, i. m. (ἀρτολάγανον) *A kind of fine flavoured bread or cake*; Cic.

ARTŌPTA, æ. m. (ἀρτοπτά) I. *A baker*; Plin.: Juv. II. *A vessel in which a kind of fine bread was baked*; Plaut.

ARTŌPTICŪS (-itius), a, um. e. g. panis, Plin., i. e. baked in an artopta.

ARTŌ, āre. See ARATRO.

ARTŪTIM. adv. *Limb by limb*; Jul. Firm.

ARTUS, or ARCTUS, a, um. (arceo) I. *Narrow, strait*; artiores laquei, Cic.: artissima vincula, id.: artior petitio, Liv., confined, limited. Subst. Artum, *A narrow space*; Hor.: hence, 1. *Short, small*; tempora somni, Curt.: in artum colligere, Plin., to contract, abridge. 2. *Severe*; leges, Plin. 3. *Scanty, sparing*; commeatus, Liv. 4. *Distressed, wretched, indigent*; res, Ov.: Tac.

II. *Close or near together, thick*; silva, Cæs.: theatrum, Hor., crowded; fig., artus somnus, Cic., a deep sleep.

ARTUS, us. m. (from arceō, to join) *A joining*; hence, I. *A joint*; e. g. of a finger, Cic.: dolor artuum, id., i. e. the gout. II. *A limb, member of the body*; plur. the limbs, especially the larger ones; omnibus artibus contreremio, Cic.: also of trees; as, of vines, Plin.: hence, plur. artus for corpus; e. g. per artus sudor itit, Virg.

III. Fig. Sapientia, Cic., i. e. force, strength. N.B. Plur. artua, for artus, Plaut. Sing. only in Lucan, Val. Fl., Prisc.

ĀRLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ara) *A little altar*; Cic.

ĀRUNDĪFER (Har.), a, um. (arundo and fero) *Bearing reeds*; Ov.

ĀRUNDĪNĀCĒS (Har.), a, um. (arundo) *Like a reed*; Plin.

ĀRUNDĪNĒTUM (Har.), i. n. (arundo) *A place where reeds grow*; Varr.

ĀRUNDĪNĒS (Har.), a, um. (arundo) I. *Made of reeds or canes*; Virg. II. *Like a reed*; Plin.

ĀRUNDĪNGUS (Har.), a, um. (arundo) *Full of reeds or canes*; Catull.

ĀRŪNDO (Harundo), Imis. f. I. *A reed or cane*; Virg.; Hor. II. *Any thing made of reed or cane*. 1. *A fishing-rod*; Plaut.: Tibull.: Ov.: moderator arundinis, an angler, Ov. 2. *For fowling, A thincd twig*; Plaut.: Petron.: Mart. 3. *A pen*; Pers.: Mart. What kind of reed the ancients used for writing with, is not now known. 4. *The shaft of an arrow*; also, *an arrow itself*; Ov.: Virg.: also for a bow; Sil. 10, 12. 5. *A reed-pipe*; Virg.; Suet. 6. Also *A reed used for inflicting blows, a cane*; Petron.: and for other purposes, as, for props to vines, Varr.: for brushing down cobwebs, Plaut.: for covering roofs with, Liv. 7. *A measuring-rod*; Prudent. 8. *A hobby-horse*; Hor.

ĀRŪNDŪLĀTŪS (Har.), ōnis. f. I. *A propping of vines with reeds*; Varr. R. R.

ĀRUSPEX. See HARUSPEX.

ĀRVĒO, ēre. for adveho; Cato, R. R.

ĀRVĒGA (Harv.), or ĀRVĒGA (Haruga), æ. f. *A ram, especially as a sacrifice*; Varr.

ĀRVĒGNUS, i. e. arietinus; Varr. L. L.

ĀRVĒNA, æ. f. *Grease, fat, lard*; Virg.

ĀRVŪM. See ARVUS.

ĀRVUS, a, um. (for aruus, from arō) *Ploughed, or set apart for ploughing*; ager, Plaut.: arva, sc. terra, Næv.: hence, Arvum, subst., sc. solum, I. *Arabic land, corn land, land which has been sown, or is usually sown*; Varr.: Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: hence, fig., arvum genitale, Virg., for partes gentiales. II. Also, *A country*; Ov.: arva, fields, meadows; læta, Virg.: hence, arva Neptunia, id., for mare.

ĀRX, arcis. f. (arceo) *Any place in which one can fortify or protect himself against any thing*; hence, I. *An eminence, elevation, height*; arx cœli, Virg.; or, arces igneæ, Hor., i. e. cœlum; septem arces, i. e. colles, Virg.: arces Rhipææ, id.: arces Romanæ, id.: arx Parnassi, Ov.: hence, the highest part of any thing; arx corporis, Sen. (œdip., i. e. caput). II. Especially, *Any fortified height*; and generally, *a citadel, fortress, castle*; Cic.: hence fig., *a bulwark, defence, castle*; thus Africa is called arx provinciarum, id., i. e. bulwark, protection;

thus also, amicum, gentium, legis, id.: and so, *that on which a cause or sect principally rests*; in arcina causa invadere, id.; Stoicorum, id.; caput et arx belli, Liv.

As, assis, m. (from *ās*, for which the Tarentines said *ās*) prop. One, or, unity; hence, I. *The as, a Roman copper coin*; Cic. It was divided into twelve unciae; called, uncia, i. e. a twelfth part; sextans, i. e. two twelfths or unciae; quadrans, i. e. 3; triens, 4; quin-cunx, 5; semis, 6 unciae, or half an as; septunx, 7; bes, 8; dodrans, 9; dextans, 10; denunx, 11; and so 12 unciae make an as. The as originally weighed a pound (as libralis); but having suffered many reductions after the year 479, was at last reduced to about a thirty-sixth part of its original weight. In the time of Cicero it was worth about three farthings of our money. Hence, *perdere omnia ad assem*, Hor., to the last farthing: non assis facere, or, unius assis aestimare, Catul., i. e. not to value at a farthing. II. *Any whole, which was divided into twelve unciae or twelfths*; of which likewise we find uncia, sextans, &c. in the above signification; e. g. 1. Of an inheritance, hæres ex asse, Plin. Ep., i. e. sole heir. 2. Of other things; in assem, in all. Colum.: or, entirely, Pand.: thus also, in asse, in all, entirely, Colum.: ex asse, entirely, Pand. III. Especially, *A standard measure or weight, divided into twelve parts, called uncia, &c., as above*; e. g. 1. *A pound*; Ov.: when uncia is an ounce. 2. *An acre of land, or a jugerum*; Colum.: 3. *A foot*; Colum.

ASCALPO, Ære. To scratch at any thing; aurem, Apul.

ASCALPUS, Æ. m. (ἀσκαλίτης) A bagpiper; Mart.

ASCENDIBILIS (Adsc.), e. That can be climbed or ascended; Pompon.—From

ASCENDO (Adscendo), di, sum, Ære. (ad and scando) To get up to a thing, mount up, ascend, climb; both transitive and intransitive. I. Prop. In equum, Cic.: in navem, Nep.; or, navem, Ter.: in murum, Cic.: or, muros, Virg.: ripam equo, Cic.: jugum montis, Cæs.: in concionem, Cic.: in tribunal, Liv.: in oppidum, Cic.: hence, mons ascendendus, Cæs.: ascenso curru, Suet. II. Fig. Ad honores, Cic.: gradum dignitatis, id.: ad gradum amicitiae, Curt.: in locum primum civitatis, Cic.: vox gradatim ascendit, id., i. e. ascends, rises; hence, Ascendentes, Kindred of the ascending line; Pand.

ASCENSIBILIS (Adsc.), e. (ascendo) That can be ascended; iter, Cæl. Aur.

ASCULUS, Æ. m. (ἀσκούλις) A bagpiper; Mart.

ASCENDIBILIS (Adsc.), e. That can be climbed or ascended; Pompon.—From

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ASCENSIBILIS (Adsc.), e. (ascendo) That can be ascended; iter, Cæl. Aur.

ASCENSUS (Adsc.), a, um. See ASCENDO.

ASCENSUS (Adsc.), us, m. (ascendo) I. An ascending, ascent; templi, Cic.: also, the place where one ascends, an ascent; Cic.: Vitr. II. Fig. A means of obtaining, e. g. a post of honour; a step towards a rising; ad honoris gradum, Cic.: ad jactationem, id.: in virtute multo ascensus, id., i. e. steps: siderum, Plin., i. e. ortus.

ASCIA, Æ. f. I. An axe, chip-axe; Cic. II. A trowel; Vitr. III. Also, as an instrument of agriculture, A mattock; Pallad.

ASCIO, Ære. (ascia) I. To cut with an axe; e. g. wood. II. To stir with a trowel; calcem, Vitr.

ASCIO (Adsc.), ivi, itum, Ære. To take in, to receive; socios, Virg.: ascribunt comites, Tac. Thus also, ascrivissent, ascrivunt, Cic.: and Ascitus, a, um, id.: but this is usually referred to ascisco; see ASCISCO.

ASCISCO (Adsc.), ivi, itum, Ære. I. To take in, admit, receive; in numerum civium; Cic.: in civitatem, Liv.: Superis ascitus Cæsar, Ov., i. e. among the gods.

II. To receive or take; aliquem patronum, Cic.: virginem in matrimonium, Justin.: ad fœdus, Cic.: consuetudinem, id., i. e. to adopt; hence, to ascribe, attribute, arrogate; to approve of, be pleased or satisfied with; Cic. Fin. 1, 7. III. To procure, acquire; alicui generum, Virg. IV. To receive a thing from any one; leges, sacra, Cic. Hence, Ascitus, a, um, Received from others, derived, not innate or native; lepos, Nep.

ASCITUS (Adsc.), a, um. See ASCISCO.

ASCITUS (Adsc.), us, um. (ascisco) An acceptance, approbation; Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

ASCŪPERA, Æ. f. (ἀσκούρη) A leathern bag in the shape of a bottle, leathern bottle; Suet.

ASCRIBO (Adsc.), psi, ptum, Ære. I. To write to, to set down in writing; nomen emptioni, Cic.: aliquid in legem, id.: in legibus, id.: salutem alicui, id., to add a salutation. Hence, To add or insert by writing; and gen., to add to, to number or reckon amongst; colonos, Liv.: ad numerum, Cic.: in numerum, id.: aliquem ad amicitiam, id.: in municipium, id.: pœnam fœderi, id.: hence, II. Fig. To add; aliquem comitem alicui, Cic.: in civitatem, civitati, in civitate, id., i. e. to receive or admit in the town as a citizen. III. To ascribe, put to the account of any one, lay to the charge of, impute; aliquid alicui, Cic.: also, to attribute, refer; aliquid alicui, Plin. IV. To fix, name, appoint; Phædr.; alicui legatum, Plin. Ep., to leave.

ASCRIPTIICIUS, or ASCRIPTIITIUS (Adscript.), a, um. (ascriptus) That is written in addition to; enrolled, admitted; civis, Cic., i. e. that has been admitted among the citizens; ascripticii (coloni), a kind of slaves bound to the land, and who went over together with the estate to every new master; Cod. Just.

ASCRIPPIO (Adsc.), Æris, f. (ascribo) An addition by writing; Cic. Cæcin. 33.

ASCRIPTIIVUS (Adsc.), a, um, i. q. Ascripticius; e. g. milites, Plaut., i. e. soldiers not included in the ordinary complement; and so, supernumeraries.

ASCRIPTOR (Adsc.), Æris, m. (ascribo) One who writes anything in addition, e. g. his name to a thing in testimony of his approbation; and so, an approver; legis, Cic.

ASCRIPTOUS (Adsc.), a, um. See ASCRIBO.

ÆSELLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of asina) A little she-ass; Ov. ÆSELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of asellus) A little ass; Arnob. ÆSELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of asinus) A little ass; usually for asinus, an ass; Cic.: Virg.

ÆSILUS, i. m. (with the Greeks, ἄσριλος) A kind of large fly which stings cattle, a gad-fly, horse-fly; Virg.: Plin. N. B. In the time of Seneca this word was fallen into disuse.

ÆSINA, Æ. f. (asinus) A she-ass; Varr.: Plin.

ÆSINALIS, e. (asinus) Ass-like, doltish, stupid; Apul. ÆSINIARIUS, a, um. (asinus) Concerned with, belonging or relating to an ass; mola, Cato, i. e. worked by an ass; Asinarius (sc. pastor, servus), An ass-driver, a keeper of asses; Varr.

ÆSINIUS, a, um. (asinus) Of or belonging to an ass; pullus, a young ass, Varr.; lac, Plin.; assus milk.

ÆSINUS, i. m. I. An ass; Cic.: qui asinum non potest, stratum cædit, Petron., proverbially, he who cannot find the offender, wreaks his vengeance on the innocent.

II. As in English, a term denoting A dull, stupid person; Cic.: also as a term of insult; tantum asinum, Ter., such a great ass.

ÆSŌTIA, Æ. f. (ἀσωτία) Dissoluteness, debauchery; Gell. ÆSŌTUS, i. m. (ἀσωτος) A debauchee, prodigal; Cic. ASPĀRĀGUS, i. m. I. Asparagus; Plin. II. A sprout; Plin.

ASPARGO, inis, for aspergo; Virg. Æn. 3, 534, ed. Heyn.

ASPECTĀBILIS (Adsp.), e. (aspecto) I. That may be seen, visible; Cic. II. Worthy of being seen; Apul.

ASPECTĀMEN (Adsp.), inis, n. for aspectus; Claud. Mam.

ASPECTO (Adspeto), avi, itum, Ære. I. To look at, look upon; aliquem, Cic.: also, with respect or esteem, Lucr., Cic., Plaut. II. To look to any thing, i. e. to observe, to regard in one's conduct; jussa, Tac. III. To lie towards; collis arcem aspectat, Virg., commands a view of; insulam, Tac.

ASPECTUS (Adsp.), a, um. See ASPICIO.

ASPECTUS (Adsp.), us, m. (aspicio) I. A look, active, i. e. a seeing, looking at, glance; oculi aspectum, quo volent, convertunt, Cic.; aspectum amittere, id., to lose eyesight: sub aspectum cadere, or venire, id., to come in sight, become visible: primo aspectu, id., at first sight: aspectum hominum vitare, id. II. A look, passive, i. e. a figure or form, aspect; horridiore sunt aspectu, Cæs.: jucundus pomorum, Cic. III. Gen. An appearance, the external look of a thing; merule, Plin.: nigrior, id.

IV. Visibility, visible presence; siderum, Plin. N. B. Dat. aspectu, Virg. Æn. 6, 465.

ASPELLO, or ABS-PELLO, ūli, usum, Ære. To drive away; aliquem, Plaut.: fig. to remove, drive away; metum alicui, Plaut.: longe a leto aspellor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, et vers. Æschyli.

ASPER, a, um. I. Rough, uneven, not smooth; locus, Cic.: hence, Aspera, Rough or uneven places; Suet.: thus also, asperinna insularum, id.: arteria, Cic., i. e. the wind-pipe: nummus, Suet., i. e. new, not yet worn away: popula aspera signis, Virg., i. e. with figures in bas-relief: mare, Liv., i. e. tempestuous: oratio, Cic., i. e. rough, rugged, not flowing. II. Rough in behaviour, coarse, rude, churlish; homo, Cic. III. Cruel, wild, savage, fierce; bos, Virg.: odium, id. IV. Rough, prickly, pointed; barba, Tibull.: sentes, Virg.: hence, of flavour or smell, rough, harsh, strong-smelling; vinum, Ter.: allium asperi saporis, Plin.: piper asperimum, id.: odor, id.: hence fig., rough, taunting, reviling; factiæ asperiores, Cic.: Licinius asper, maledicus, id. V. Unpleasant, adverse, contrary, dangerous; tempora, Cic.: sententia, Liv.: lex, Quint.: res aspera, Cic., i. e. adverse circumstances: hiems, Vell.: vitæ, Plaut.: also, laborious, industrious, hard-working; gens laboribus et bellis aspera, Justin.: Carthago studis asperinna belli, Virg.

VI. Rough in sound; vox, Quint., i. e. occasioned by a roughness of the throat: litera, Ov., the letter R.

VII. Roughening, making rough; tussis, Mart.

ASPERĀTIO, Æris, f. (aspero) A making rough, roughness; oris, Macrob.

ASPERĒ, adv. I. Roughly, unevenly, uncouthly; loqui, Cic. II. In a rough or harsh manner, harshly, severely, rudely; accusare, Cic.: tractare aliquem, id.: asperius scribere de aliquo, id.: asperime sevirere in aliquem, Vell.

ASPERGO (Adsp.), Inis. f. (aspergere) I. *A sprinkling, or, the water, &c., sprinkled*; nimborum, Lucr.: aquae, *Pantrum*: or, *a dropping*; Virg.: Ov. II. *Parietum, Dampriness, wetness, moisture of walls*; Plin.

ASPERGO (Adsp.), si, sum, ēre. (ad and spargo) I. *To sprinkle or scatter to or on. I. To sprinkle on*; aquam, Plaut., for, to refresh, revive (Prop., to sprinkle with fresh water): liquorem oculis, Plin.: guttam bulbo, Cic. See GUTTA, BULBUS, pigmenta in tabula, Cic.: virus pecori, Virg.: labaculum alicui, Cic.: notam alicui, Pand. 2. *To strew*; glandem bubus, Plin.: sapores huc, Virg.: hence, hoc aspersi, Cic.: sales orationi, id.: alicui sextulam, id.: alicui molestiam, id., i. e. to occasion. II. *To besprinkle, bespatter*; aliquid aliqua re, Plaut.: Cic.: Hor.: hence fig., splendorem vitae maculis, Cic.: aspergi infamia, suspicione, id.: animum lingua, Auct. ad Her.: olivam sale, Plin.: cenis aspergitur etas, Ov.: hence aliquid mendaciuiculis, Cic.: audituicula aspergi, Gell.: aspergere aures regias gemitu, Val. Max., for tangere.

ASPERITAS, ātis, f. (asper) I. *Roughness, unevenness*. I. Saxorum, viarum, Cic.: faucium, Plin.: hence, asperitas, *rose throat, hoarseness*; id. 2. Vini, acetii, Plin., *harsh flavour, harshness, sharpness*: soni, Tibull. II. *Harshness, roughness, disagreeableness*; verborum, Ov.: rerum, of circumstances, Cic.: naturae, of disposition, id.: thus also, hominis, Nep.: belli, Sall. III. *Asperities, judicialis verborum, Cic., Roughness, abruptness, want of polish.*

ASPERITER, for aspere; Næv. ASPERITUDO, or ASPRITUDO, Inis. f. (asper) *Roughness*; Cels.

ASPERNABILIS (Adsp.), e. (asporner) *Contemptible*; Gell.

ASPERNAMENTUM (Adsp.), i. n. (asporner) *A contempting*; Ter.

ASPERNANTER (Adsp.), adv. *Contemptuously, with contempt*; Ammian.

ASPERNATIO (Adsp.), ōnis, f. (asporner) *A contempting, despising, disdain*; Cic.

ASPERNATOR (Adsp.), ōris, m. (asporner) *One who contemns, despises, disdains*; Ter.

ASPERNOR (Adspornor), ātus sum, āri. (ad and sperno) I. *To contemn, despise, disdain*; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid, id.: also with an infin.; e. e. dare aspernabatur, Tac., i. e. refused to give: non aspernans comes, Val. Fl. II. *To reject with disdain*; furoribus ab aris, Cic. N. B. Passivē. Liv. 34. 40. Auct. B. Afric. 93.

ASPERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (asper) I. *To make rough or uneven, to roughen*; Varr.: undas, Virg., i. e. to render boisterous or rough. II. *To wet, sharpen*; pugionem, Tac.: hence, *to arouse, make more vehement*; iram, id.

ASPERIO (Adsp.), ōnis, f. (aspergo) I. *A sprinkling, aque, Cic.* II. *A laying on of colours*, Cic. Div. 1. 13.

ASPERUS (Adsp.), a, um. See ASPERGO.

ASPERUS, us, m. (adspergo) i. q. Aspersio; Plin.

ASPICIO (Adsp.), exi, ectum, ēre. (ad and specio) I. *To look to a thing or person*. I. Prop. *To look at*; aliquid, Cic.: ad aliquid. Plaut.: or, *to perceive, see, behold*; aliquid, Cic.: equum, id.: lucem, id.; hence fig., i. e. *to survey, inspect, see how it stands*; sociorum res, Liv. 3. *To look to with admiration*, i. e. *to look up to any one in order to imitate him*; eum magis milites aspiciant. Nep.: genus, *to have respect to, to consider*, Ov. II. *Simply, To see, peep, look*; intro, Ter.: aspice huc, Plaut.

ASPIRĀMEN (Adsp.), Inis. n. (aspiro) *A blowing to*; hence, *an unperceived communication*; forma, Val. Fl.

ASPIRATIO (Adsp.), ōnis, f. (aspiro) I. *A blowing to or towards*; āris, Cic., i. e. a breathing. II. *Evaporation of the letter h*; Cic.: Quint.

ASPIRO (Adsp.), āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans. I. To breathe, blow, exhale to or towards*; si minima aspiret aura, Plin.: ut frigus ad eum non aspiret, Cels.: pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, Cic., breathing the air towards external objects, i. e. breathing it out: especially of favourable winds; aspirat aura in noctem, Virg., i. e. a favourable wind rises towards night: also of musical instruments, *to accompany*; tibia aspirat choro, Hor. Hence, 2. *To favour, assist*; Auct. ad Her. 4. 34: canenti Virg.: aspirante fortuna, Curt. 3. *To seek to attain, to labour after, aim or endeavour after*; ad pecuniam, Cic.: ad spem consulatus in partem revocandam, Liv.: nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg.: then, *to arrive at, attain to*; fortuna ad me aspirare non potest, Cic.: ad laudem, id.: in curiam, in campum, id. 4. *To prefix the letter h, to pronounce the letter h*; consonantibus, Quint. II. *Trans. I. To breathe or blow to or at*; Jūno ventos aspirat eunti, Virg., blows favourable winds upon him, i. e. favours his flight. 2. *To breathe in, i. e. to supply, furnish with in a gentle or imperceptible manner*; anorem dictis, Virg.: nobis tantum ingenii aspirot, Quint.

ASPIIS, idis, f. (ἀσπίς) I. *A shield*; Justin. II. *A kind of small venomous serpent, a viper, adder*; Cic.

ASPORTATIO, ōnis, f. (asporto) *A carrying away*; Cic. ASPORTO, or ABS-PORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To carry away, carry off*; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.

ASPRĒTUDO, Inis. f. (asper) *Roughness*; Cels.

ASPRĒTUM, i. n. (asper) *A rough uneven place*; Liv.

ASPRĒTUDO. See ASPRĒTUDO.

ASPRO, ēre. *To spit at or on*; Plin.

ASSA. See ASSUS.

ASSĀRIUS, a, um. e. g. daps; Cato R. R., i. e. assanda.

ASSĀTĀRA, æ, f. (asso) *Roasted meat, roast*; Vopisc.

ASSĒCLA, or ADSECLA, æ, m. (for assacula, from assequor) *An attendant, one of a suite*; Cic.: Nep.: it is generally applied in a way of contempt.

ASSETATIO (Adsect.), ōnis, f. (assector) I. *A constant, public, and respectful attendance upon a superior*; Cic. II. *Observation*; cœli, Plin.

ASSETĀTOR (Adsect.), ōris, m. (assector) I. *One of a suite, a constant follower*; Cic. II. *Anyone who assiduously follows, a follower*; e. g. of a philosopher, Gell.: eloquentia, Plin.: cancer dapis assector, id.

ASSECTOR, or AD-SECTOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To accompany or attend one constantly, to be of one's suite*; aliquid, Cic. II. *To attend on with assiduity*; Hor.

ASSĒCUTOR (Ads.), ōris, m. (assequor) *A follower*; Marc. Cap.

ASSĒCUTOR (Adsec.), a, um. See ASSEQUOR.

ASSEDO (Ads.), ōnis, m. i. q. Assessor; Non.

ASSENESCO, ēre. *To grow old at or by any thing or person*; alicui, Ter.

ASSENSIO (Ads.), ōnis, f. (assentio) *Approbation, assent*; Cic.

ASSENSOR (Ads.), ōris, m. (assentio) *He who assents or approves*; Cic.

ASSENSUS (Ads.), a, um. See ASSENTIO.

ASSENSUS (Ads.), us, m. (assentio) *Assent, approbation, consent*; Cic.: also fig., nemorum, Virg., i. e. accompaniment, re-echoing: of a wind instrument, i. e. accompaniment, id.

ASSENTATIO (Ads.), ōnis, f. (assentor) I. *Flattering assent, adulation, flattery*; Cic. II. *Approbation, assent*; Vell.

ASSENTĀTIUNCŪLA (Ads.), æ, f. (dimin. of assentatio) *A little flattery*; Cic.

ASSENTĀTOR (Ads.), ōris, m. (assentor) *One who assents to every thing, a flatterer*; Cic.

ASSENTĀTORĪE (Ads.), adv. *In a flattering, adulatory manner*; Cic.

ASSENTĀTRIX (Ads.), icis, f. (assentator) *She who flatters*; Plaut.

ASSENTIO, or AD-SENTIO, si, sum, ire, and ASSENTIOR (Ads.), sensus sum, iri. *To assent, approve, consent, give assent*; alicui, Cic.: also with an adverbial accusative of the thing; cetera, illud, Cic., i. e. quod attinet cetera, illud: also with ut, Cic. Att. 9. 9: also impers.; assensum est Bibulo, Cic., assent is given to: also fig., temporibus, Cic., to comply with the circumstances of the times. Hence, Assensa, Cic., things to which assent is given, which are considered as true. N. B. Assentierant, Liv.: a wrong reading for assensierant, adenserant.

ASSENTOR (Ads.), ātus sum, āri. (ad and sentio) I. *To agree with one in every thing, to flatter, fawn upon*; alicui, Ter.: Cic.: fig., Baia tibi assentator, Cic., i. e. agree with you, suit you. II. *To approve, assent, consent to*; alicui, Ter.: also, alicui rei, Vell.

ASSEQUOR, or AD-SEQUOR, cūtus (quutus) sum, i. I. *To reach, come up with, overtake by pursuit*; aliquid, Cic.: hence, 1. *To come up to, be equal with*; merita alicujus, prudentiam, Cic.: ingenium alicujus, Plin. Ep. 2. *To obtain, attain, compass*; plus, Cic.: illud assequi, ut, &c., id. Also followed by ne, Justin. 3. *To get, attain to, obtain*; gradum honoris, magistratum, Cic. 4. *To get at by the understanding*, i. e. *to comprehend, perceive, understand*; Cic.: aliquid conjectura, id., to guess. 5. *To lay hold of, seize, catch*; Ter. II. *To follow or come after*; Apul.: or, *to follow, succeed, arise, ensue*; Plaut. N. B. Assequi, passive, Cic. Verr. 2. 73.

ASSEQUUTOR (Ads.) See ASSEQUOR.

ASSER, ēris, m. (asserō) *A pole, stake, post, fixed in or upon any thing*; Cæs.: Suet.: also, a board, plank; Vitruv.

ASSERCŪLUM, i. n. and -us, i. m. (dimin. of asser) *A small pole or lath, a little beam*; Cato R. R.: Colum.

ASSĒRO, or AD-SĒRO, ēri, ertum. *To add to, to take to one's self, as one's property*; hence, I. *Aliquem manu, Formally and legally to claim a person as one's property, by taking hold of his hand*; to assert as one's own. I. *Liberali causa, or, in libertatem, when one restores to liberty a freedman who had been made a slave*; *To liberate*; in libertatem, Liv.: ex servitute in libertatem, Pand.: in liberali causa, Cic.; or liberali causa, Ter.: thus also, aliquid ab aliquo manu, Plaut. 2. *In servitute, Liv., Suet., To recognise and claim, by the ceremony of laying hold of his hand, a runaway slave who had passed for a freedman*; hence fig., asserui me, Ov., I have freed myself. II. *To claim or vindicate to one's self a person or thing*; sibi patrem Jovem, Curt.: sibi dominationem, Suet.: sibi laudes alienas, Ov.: gaudia,

Mart., i. e. to seize, take: sibi nomen sapientis, Quint.: also gen., to attribute, ascribe; sapienti lapidis duritiam, Sen. III. Asserere se, To devote one's self to; studii, Plin. Ep. IV. To defend, maintain, vindicate; libertatem, Quint.: Suet.: also with a, i. e. against; ab injuria oblivionis, Plin. Ep. Also with a dative; aliquem celo, to maintain that he is of celestial origin, Ov. V. To assure, assert, to affirm, declare, maintain; Mart.: Plin.: Justin.: hence, Assertum, A thing asserted, an assertion, a proposition laid down; Marc. Cap.

ASSĒRO, or AD-SĒRO, ēvi, ūtum. 3. To sow, plant or set at or near; vites, Varr.: vitis assita ad olus, Varr.: populus assita limitibus, Hor. See also ASSITUS.

ASSERTIO (Ads.), ōnis. f. (asserō, ui) I. A formal or legal claiming as one's freedman or slave; Quint.: Traj. in Plin. Ep. II. An assertion, affirmation; Arnob.

ASSERTOR (Ads.), ōris. m. (asserō, ui) I. He who formally lays claim to any one, and either restores or seeks to restore him to his former condition of freedom or slavery. 1. To a former state of servitude; Liv. 3, 44. 2. To a former state of freedom, a deliverer; Suet. Cæs. 80: hence. II. Fig. A deliverer; Suet. Galb. 9. III. A defender, advocate, supporter; Quint.: Suet.

ASSERTŌRIUS (Ads.), a, um. e. g. lis, Cod. Just., i. e. de asserenda libertate.

ASSERTUM (Ads.), i. n. (asserō, ui) A thing asserted, position, assertion; hence, a proof; Marc. Cap.

ASSERTUS (Ads.), a, um. See ASSERO, ire.

ASSERVIO, or AD-SERVIO, ūvi, ūtum, ūre. To render service to, to serve; hence, to promote, or, to seek to promote; contentioni vocis, Cic.

ASSERVO, or AD-SERVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To take care of, watch over, observe; aliquem, Ter. II. To guard, keep in custody; aliquem, Cic.: pisces, Plin.

ASSESSIO (Ads.), ōnis. f. (assideo) A sitting near a person; Cic.

ASSESSOR (Ads.), ōris. m. (assideo) An assessor; Cic.

ASSESSURA (Ads.), æ. f. (assido) The office of an assessor; Pand.

ASSESSUS (Ads.), a, um. See ASSIDEO.

ASSESSUS (Ads.), us, m. i. q. Assessio; Propert.

ASSESTRIX (Ads.), icis. f. (assessor) A midwife, nurse; Afran.

ASSĒVERANTI (Ads.), adv. With asseveration, earnestly; loqui, Cic.: asseverantur, id.

ASSĒVERĀTE (Ads.), adv. Earnestly; e. g. to speak, Apul.: hence, with boldness; e. g. to play a part, Gell. 7, 5.

ASSĒVERĀTIO (Ads.), ōnis. f. (assevero) I. Earnestness or vehemence in speaking, solemn assertion, asseveration; omni asseveratione tibi affirmo, Cic., I solemnly assure you. II. Earnestness or vehemence in action, confidence, assurance, bold behaviour; Tac.

ASSĒVERŌ (Ads.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and severus) I. To speak in earnest, not by way of joke; de re, Cic. II. Earnestly to assert or assure; with an accus. and infin., Cic.: also with an accus., Tac.: hence, to show, prove, demonstrate; Germanicam originem, Tac.: gravitatem, id., to assume the appearance of gravity.

III. To make grave or serious; frontem, Apul.

ASSIBILO, or AD-SIBILO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To hiss at a thing, to whistle, whisper; alnus assibillat alno, Claud.: assibillat ventus, Auson. II. Trans.; e. g. animam aris assibillat serpens, Stat., hisses forth his soul, i. e. dies.

ASSICCESCO, or AD-SICCESCO, ēre. To become dry; Colum.

ASSICCO, or AD-SICCO, āvi, ātum, āre. To dry at or by a thing, or gen., to dry; aliquid in sole, Colum.: uvam, id.: lacrimas, Sen.

ASSICULUS. See AXICULUS.

ASSIDĒO (Ads.), ēdi, ēssum. 2. (ad and sedeo) I. Intrans. 1. To sit at or near; alicui, Cic.: gubernaculis, Plin. Paneg.: valedudini alicuius, Tac.: literis, Plin. Ep., i. e. to be always employed about; apud carbones, Plaut.: in carcere, Cic.: especially, to be assessor to a judge; Tac.: Pand. 2. To be near to present at; urbis ruinis, Tac.: especially, of an enemy blockading a city; assiderint prope moenia Romana, Liv.: menibus assidet hostis, Virg.: thus also, assidere populus, Plin. Paneg., i. e. to encamp amongst. 3. To be near, border on, i. e. to be like; parcus assidet insano, Hor. 4. For assido, To seat one's self; ne assideat, Cic. Fin. 2, 18. II. Trans. To sit at or near any thing; e. g. of an enemy blockading a city, to blockade, besiege; castellum, Tac.: muros assidet hostis, Virg.: me gravis assidet hostis, Val. Fl.: hence, urbs assidetur, Sall.: assessos Capuæ muros, Sil. III. To assist, aid; Cic.

ASSIDŌ, or AD-SIDŌ, ēdi, ēssum. 3. To sit or seat one's self by or near, or simply, to sit down, seat one's self; in bibliotheca, Cic.: in schola, id.: super aspitem, id.: apud magistrum, Plaut.: also with an accusative; dextera Adherbalem assedit, Sall., i. e. sat down on the right hand of.

ASSIDŪE (Ads.), adv. Perpetually, constantly, always, without interruption; Cic.: assiduissime, id.

ASSIDŪITAS (Ads.), ātis. f. (assiduus) I. A constant or frequent presence. 1. Before a superior, Constant attendance; Cic. 2. A frequent appearance in public; e. g. in the forum, Cic. 3. Frequent attendance or appearance; medicis, Cic. II. The frequent presence or appearance of a thing, i. e. frequent occurrence, or frequency; epistolarum, Cic.: molestiarum, id.: literæ ejusdem, Auct. ad Her.: bellorum, Cic., i. e. continual wars. III. Assiduity, industry, unremitting application; Cic.

ASSIDŪO (Ads.), adv. (assiduus) i. q. Assidue.

ASSIDŪUS (Ads.), a, um. (assideo) I. Prop. Sitting down, seated; and so, well off, well to do in the world, rich. The derivation ab assis duendis, is therefore to be rejected. Servius Tullius divided the Roman people into two classes: assidui, i. e. the rich, who could sit down and take their ease; and proletarii, or capite censi, the poor. Hence the word still occurs in this sense in the Twelve Tables; Cic. Top. 3: Gell. 16, 10. Hence, Creditable, good, authentic, reputable; scriptor, Gell. II. Constantly present. 1. At home, That goes out or travels but little; Cic.: Romæ fuit assiduus, id., constant, constantly, always; thus also, circa scholas, Suet.: assiduor, Varr. 2. With a person; e. g. to make his court; Q. Cic. pet. Cons. 9: Cic. Cæl. 4. III. That does not abandon or leave, constant, firm, assiduus, 1. Of persons; hostis, Liv.: accusator, Cic. 2. Of things, Unremitting, continual, uninterrupted, perpetual; bella, Liv.: imbres, Cic.: lacrimæ, id.: febricula, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: assiduissimus usus, Suet.

ASSIGNĀTIO (Ads.), ōnis. f. (assigno) An appointment, allotment; agrorum, Cic.

ASSIGNĀTOR (Ads.), ōris. m. (assigno) An assigner; Pand.

ASSIGNĀTUS, or AD-SIGNĀTUS, āre. I. To show, make evident, intimate; Varr. II. To show, point out; locum, Varr. ap. Gell.

ASSIGNO, or AD-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To affix a seal to, to seal; Pers.: Pand. II. To appoint a thing to any one, to give a thing to any one by appointment or lot; agros, Cic.: alicui ordinem, Liv., i. e. a captain's post: sors assignat iudicem fisco, Plin. Paneg. 36, i. e. assigns, gives; and it may frequently be rendered, to give; hence, 1. To ascribe, attribute, impute; culpam fortunæ, Cic.: alicui gloriam, Vell.: alicui patrem adulterum, Pand. 2. To give over, consign; aliquem custodibus, Justin.: aliquem famæ, Plin. Ep., i. e. to make known. III. To impress, imprint upon; verbum assignatur et infigitur auditori, Quint.

ASSILO (Ads.), ilui, ultum, ire. (ad and salio) To leap to, towards, or upon. I. Of fish, men, waves, &c.; menibus, Ov.: in ferrum, Sil.: assiliens admistrarius, Colum. II. Fig. To come suddenly to or upon; in speaking, ad genus illud, Cic.

ASSIMILANTER, ASSIMILATIO, ASSIMILATUS. See ASSIMULANTER, &c.

ASSIMILIS, or AD-SIMILIS, e. i. q. Similis, Like; flexura, Lucr.: also, 1. With a dat., Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: Suet.: 2. With a gen., Plaut.: Ov.: 3. With quasi, Plaut.

ASSIMILITER (Ads.), adv. (assimilis). In like manner, similarly; Plaut.

ASSIMULANTER (Ads.), adv. In like manner; Nigid. ap. Non.

ASSIMULĀTIO (Ads.), ōnis. f. (assimulo) A making like; hence, 1. Similar formation, similarity; Plin. II. Oratoris, Auct. ad Her., an expression of sentiments similar to those of the hearers.

ASSIMULATUS (Ads.), or ASSIMILATUS (Ads.), a, um. I. Part. of assimulo; see ASSIMULO. II. Adj. 1. Like; Italia folio querno assimulata, Plin. 2. That has only the appearance of a thing, apparent, pretended, feigned, not real; virtus, Cic., counterfeit virtue.

ASSIMULO (Ads.), āvi, ātum, āre. I. To make like; deos in humani oris specie, Tac.: hence, Part. Assimulatus, a, um, Made like, like. II. To compare, Cic.: aliquid alicui rei, Ov. III. To imitate, counterfeit; aliquid, Cic.: Ov.: Plin. IV. To assume the form of any person or thing; anum, Ov. V. To give out for something which it is not; se amicum, se lætum, Ter. VI. To pretend, feign; nuptias, Ter.: venire me assimilabo, Ter.: assimilavifurere, Cic. e poeta.

ASSIPONDĪUM, i. n. (as and pondus) The weight of one pound; Varr.

ASSIS, or AXIS, is. I. m. and f. A strong plank or board; Varr.: Cæs.: Colum. II. m. The valve of a pipe, a cock; Vitr.

ASSISTO, or AD-SISTO, astiti. 3. Intrans. I. To put one's self to, to step to, approach; propter aliquem, Plaut., i. e. by the side of any one: ad fores, Cic.: in ponte, id.: lecto, Ov., to the bed; alicui, id., to any one: also with an accusative; e. g. equos, Stat., to the horses.

II. To stand, stand at a place; assiste illico, Plaut.: egressum cubiculo Vespasianum pauci milites, solito assistentes ordine, Imperatore salutavere, Tac.: iudex aut assistentes, Quint.: also of things; talus rectus assistit, Cic. III. To stand by, assist; e. g. as an advocate; alicui, Plin. Ep.

ASSITUS (Ads.), a, um. I. Part. of *assero*; see *Assero*, *evi*, *Itum*. II. Adj. (ad and situs) *That lies or is situated near*; proxime assita, Apul.: atria viridantibus assita pratibus, Auson.
 ASSO, avi, átum. *To roast*; jecur, Apic.: assari, Apul.

ASSOCIŌ, or AD-SOCIŌ, avi, átum, áre. *To add to, join, unite*; Claud.: passus, Stat., to go with one.

ASSOCIŪS, or AD-SOCIŪS, a, um. *Associated with*; alicui, Cassiod.

ASSŌLEŌ, or AD-SŌLEŌ, ére. I. *To be usual*; Cic.: ut assolēt, as is usual, *id.* II. *To be wont*; seq. infin., Liv. Found only in 3d pers. sing. and pl.

ASSŌNO, or AD-SŌNO, ui, ítum, áre. I. Intrans. *To respond to*; alicui, Ov. II. Trans. *To cause to respond*; concentus suaves, Apul.

ASSŪDASCŌ (Ads.), ére. See ASSŪDO.

ASSŪDESCO (Ads.), ére. (assudo) *To begin to sweat*; Varr.

ASSŪDO, or AD-SŪDO, avi, átum, áre. *To sweat*; corculum assudasit, Plaut., for assudaverit. Others read assudasit or assudesit.

ASSŪFĀCĪO (Adsuef.), éci, actum, ére. (assueo and facio) (Pass. assuefio, actus sum) *To use or accustom to any thing*; ad rem, Cic.: rebus, *id.*: sermoni, Plin.: sermone, Cic.: also seq. infin., *id.*

ASSŪŌ, or AD-SŪŌ, évi, ítum, ére. *To accustom to any thing*; the obsolete root of assuesco.

ASSŪSŪCŌ (Ads.), évi, ítum, ére. (assueo) I. Trans. *To accustom, use to*; qui pluribus assuerit mentem, Hor.: assueverat Armenios in hoc servitutis genus, Flor. Also, per hypallagen; ne tanta animis assuescit bella, Virg., for animos bellis, do not accustom yourselves (your minds). II. Intrans. *To accustom or use one's self, to become accustomed*; ad homines, Cæs.: legibus, Liv.: genere pugnae, Liv.: vincere, Cic.: reipublicæ, Suet. Perf. Assuevi, *I have accustomed myself, i. e. I am accustomed*; Cic.: Assueveram, *I was accustomed*; Liv.: assuescit alicui rei, one accustoms himself to, &c., Liv.: also, assuescere alicui, of carnal intercourse, Curt.

ASSŪTŪDO (Ads.), inis, f. (assuesco) *The being accustomed to a thing, custom, habit*; rei, Liv.: also, carnal intercourse; Tac. Ann. 13, 46.

ASSŪTUS (Ads.), a, um, (assuesco) I. *Accustomed, used, inured to any thing*; labore, Cic.: in iura, Liv.: mendaciis, Cic.: militiæ, Vell.: ad aliquid, Sen.: also with a genitive, Liv. II. *Usual, customary*; longius assuetu, Ov., further than common.

ASSŪGO, ctum, ére. *To suck*; Lucr.

ASSŪLA, æ, f. (assis) I. *A chip, shaving, thin piece of wood*; Plaut.: Plin. Also, of marble, a spar, broken piece; Vitr. II. *A shingle* (for roofs, &c.); Suet. N.B. We find also *assula*.

ASSŪLATIM, adv. *In chips or pieces*; Plaut.

ASSŪLŌRE, adv. e. g. frangi, Plin., in long slips or pieces.

ASSULTIM (Ads.). *By leaps or bounds*; Plin.

ASSULTO (Ads.), avi, átum, áre. (assillo) *To leap at, leap or jump towards or upon*; canis assultans, Plin.: especially, of enemies in war, to attack, assault, with a dative or accusative, or without a case; Tac.

ASSULTUS (Ads.), us, m. (assillo) *A leaping towards or upon*; an assault, attack; Virg.: Tac.

ASSUM, affui, adesse. I. *To be present or at hand*. I. In person; in senatu, Cic.: comitiis, *id.*: to attend; periculis, Nep.: also of things; morbi aderant, Cic.: assunt multa eji rei exempla, Quint. 2. In mind; animo; to notice, remark, give attention; Cic.: also, to have presence of mind or courage; *id.* 3. With counsel and help, *i. e. To serve, assist*; rebus alicujus, Cic.: especially as an advocate in a court of justice; alicui, *id.*: ut adessem (sc. sibi) contra Satrium, *id.* Also gen., *To assist, help, defend*; aderat puellæ forma, Flor.: cui sententiæ adest Diæarchus, Plin. 2, 65. II. *To come to, to appear, or to come*; ades, or adesum, Ter., come hither: ad iudicium, Cic.: Amphipoli, Liv.: and Amphipolim, *id.*: hence also, adero cubiculum, Apul. N.B. Assiem, assies, etc., for assim, etc., Ter.

ASSŪMO, or AD-SŪMO, umpsi and umsi, umptum and umtum, ére. I. *To take in addition to, to add to*; alicquem, Nep.: sibi artem, Cic.: aliquid laudi, *id.* II. *To take to one's self, to accept, take*; alicquem in societatem, Liv.: sacra Cerealis de Græcia, Cic.: alicquem sibi filium, Plin. Paneg.: uxorem, *id.*, *i. e. to take*: in consilium, *id.*: hence, I. *To choose, select*; artes, Cic.: voluptatem, *id.* 2. *To acquire*; laudem ex re, Cic. 3. *To get, receive, gain*; vires, Ov.: spem, Tac. 4. *To arrogate or assume to one's self, to ascribe, attribute*; sibi nihil, Cic. III. *To take, e. g. food, medicine*; Cels.

ASSŪMPTIO (Ads.), or ASSŪMPTIO (Ads.), ónis, f. (assumo) I. *A taking in addition, assumption*; hence, the second or minor proposition in a syllogism; Cic. II. *Acceptance, choice*; Cic.

ASSŪMPTIVUS (Ads.), or ASSŪMPTIVUS (Ads.), a, um, (assumo) *Where something extraneous is taken in addition*; Cic.

ASSŪMPTUS (Ads.), or ASSŪMPTUS (Ads.), a, um. See ASSŪMO.

ASSŪŌ (Ads.), ūi, ítum, ére. *To sew on, patch on*; Hor. ASSŪGO, or AD-SŪGO, rexi, rectum, 3. I. *To rise up*; e. g. from one's seat, Cic.: especially, alicui, *to rise up to any one out of respect*; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: and fig., *to acknowledge as one's superior*; Virg. Geor. 2, 98; again, ex morbo assurgere, Tac., to recover. II. *To rise, i. e. make itself large or larger, to increase*; dextra assurgere, Virg., to fetch a blow, and so, to stand on tiptoe: tui jacti assurgens, Sil.: fig. querelis assurgere, Virg., to break out in complaints, bring forward complaints: in ultionem, Flor., to have recourse to revenge, to rise to revenge: poëta assurgit, Quint., *i. e. rises, is sublime*, writes in a lofty style: also, of plants, *to grow, increase in height*; in arborem, Plin., to become as large as a tree: hence, of things without life, I. *To appear high, to be high*; colles assurgit, Liv. 2. *To be built high*; turres assurgunt, Virg. 3. *To increase*; assurgunt iræ, Virg. III. *To arise, appear, show itself*; tumores assurgunt, Cels.

ASSUS, a, um. I. *Roasted*; Plin.: hence, Assum, *Roasted meat, roast*; vitulinum, Cic., roast veal. II. *Dry, or, mere, only, simple*; sudatio, Cels., *i. e. mere sweating, without a bath*: hence, Assum, *A place or apartment used only for sweating in, but not for bathing, a sudatory*; Cic.: sol assus, *id.*, *i. e. a basking in the sun without a previous anointing*. III. *Mere, simple, i. e. unaccompanied*; vox, Varr., *i. e. the voice alone, unaccompanied by instruments*; assa tibia, without accompaniment, Cat.

ASSUSFIRO, áre. *To sigh to or at any thing*; fletibus alicujus, Apul.

AST, conj. i. q. At. I. *But*; tu crebras a nobis literas expectas; ast plures etiam ipse mittito, Cic.: especially with the poets; ast ego, quæ divum incedo regina, Virg. II. *But, however, yet*; neque antiquos (mores) servas, ast captas novos, Plaut. III. It serves to form the apodosis; si victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, Liv., then, in that case, I vow.

ASTERŌ (Adst.), ére. *To throw one's self upon any thing*; sepulcro, Ov.

ASTHMA, átis, n. (ἄσθμα) *A difficulty of breathing, asthma*; hence, Asthmaticus, a, um, *That breathes with difficulty, asthmatic*; Plin.

ASTIPŪLŌTO (Adst.), ónis, f. (astipulo) I. *An agreeing in a stipulation, taking part in an engagement*. II. *An assent or agreement, an asserting the same thing*; Plin. III. *A modulating of an orator's voice according to the nature of the subject*; Quint.

ASTIPŪLŌTOR (Adst.), óris, m. (astipulo) I. *One who joins another in an engagement*; Cic. II. *Any assistant*; Cic. III. *An approver*; Cic.

ASTIPŪLĀTUS, us, m. i. q. Astipulatio; Plin.

ASTIPŪLOR (Adst.), átus sum, ári. I. *To join with one who makes an engagement*. II. *To approve, consent*; alicui, Liv.

ASTĪŪO (Adst.), ui, ítum, ére. (ad and statuo) *To place at or near*; Plaut.: Auct. ad Her.

ASTO (Adst.), tui, áre. I. *To stand near a thing or person*; alicui, Plaut., alicquem, Plin. Paneg.: mense, Suet.: fig., finis vite mortalibus astat, Lucr. II. *To stand at a place, of persons and things*; in conspectu, Cic. III. *To stand*; asta, Plaut.: fig., astante ope barbarica, Enn. ap. Cic., *i. e. still remaining*; squamæ astantes, Virg., projecting.

ASTRĀLIS, e. (astrum) *Of or relating to the stars*; fata, according to the stars, Augustin.

ASTRĀNGŪLO, avi, átum, áre. i. q. Strangulo; Min. Fel.

ASTRĀPE, es, f. (ἀστραπή) *A flash of lightning*; Plin.

ASTRĒPO (Adst.), ui, ítum, ére. I. Intrans. 1. *To make a noise near, at, or against a thing or person*; Plin. Paneg. 2. Especially, *to express approbation by a shout, to applaud by shouting, to huzza*; alicui, Tac. II. Trans. *To say with a shout, to shout out*; eadem, Tac.

ASTRICTE (Adst.), adv. I. *Closely according to rule, constrainedly, very strictly, precisely*; Cic.: strictius, Plin. Ep. II. *Shortly, briefly*; Quint.: Plin. Ep.

ASTRICTIO (Adst.), ónis, f. (astringo) *A drawing together, a power of contracting or binding*; Plin.

ASTRICTŌRIŪS, a, um. (astringo) *Binding, astringent*; vis, Plin.

ASTRICTUS (Adst.), a, um. I. Part. of astringo; see ASTRINGO. II. Adj. I. *Drawn closely together, contracted*; alvus, Cels., costiveness. Also, *That contracts*; gustus, Plin. Hence, 1° *Short, narrow, close, not wide*; soccus, Hor.: also, *short, concise, not diffuse*; eloquentia, Cic. 2° *Penurious, sparing*; pater, Propert.: mos, Tac., parsimony. 2. *Bound, fettered*; strictæ aquæ, Ov., *i. e. frozen*.

ASTRICUS, a, um. i. q. Astralis; Varr.

ASTĪDO, ére. *To hiss at*; Stat.

ASTĪFER, a, um. (astrum and fero) *Starry*; Stat.

ASTĪRĒGER, a, um. (astrum and gero) *Starry*; Stat.

ASTRINGO (Adstr.), inxi, ítum, ére. I. *To bind or draw together closely*; vinculum, Ov.: hence gen., *to draw together, contract*; libra, Quint.: alvum, Cels.,

i. e. to render costive: also fig., to contract, bring into a narrow compass; argumenta, Cic.: hence, to make shorter, to curtail, clip; frondem, Colum. II. To bind or join close together, or gen., to bind; alicui manus, Plaut.: hence, vestes strictae, Curt. 3, 13, clothes laid or folded together (in order to carry them on the shoulder); but Acaidallus and others more correctly read (et humus rigebat gelu tum stricta) vestes, &c.: limen strictum, Ov., closed, fastened, shut. III. To bind to any thing. I. Prop.; ad statuum, Cic. 2. Fig. To bind, i. e. to confirm; servitutum, fidem, Cic.: affinitatem, Plaut. 3. To bind, i. e. to oblige, make bound; alicuem conditionibus, Cic.: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep.: lege stringi, Cic.: sacris, id., i. e. to sacrifices. IV. To render guilty of a bad action; se, or alicuem, furti, Plaut.: se scelere, Cic. V. To touch, to graze; Plin. 36, 65.

ASTRŌLOGIA, æ. f. (ἀστρολογία) The science of the stars, astronomy; Cic.

ASTRŌLOGUS, i. m. (ἀστρολόγος) I. An astronomer; Cic. II. An astrologer; Suet.

ASTRŌNŌMIA, æ. f. (ἀστρονομία) Astronomy; Sen.

ASTRŌNŌMICUS, a, um. (ἀστρονομικός) Astronomical; Manil.

ASTRŌNŌMUS, i. m. (ἀστρονόμος) An astronomer; Jul. Firm.

ASTRICTIO (Adst.), ōnis. f. (astro) I. An accumulation of proof; Marc. Cap. II. Composition; Marc. Cap.

ASTRUCTOR (Adstr.), ōris. m. (astro) One who adduces proof; Venant. Fort.

ASTRUM, i. n. (ἄστρον) Any luminous heavenly body. I. The sun; Curt. II. A constellation, cluster of stars; Cic. III. A star; Cic.: hence, astra, for cœlum; e. g. tollere in astra, Cic.: or, ad astra, Virg.

ASTRŪO (Adst.), xi, ctum, ēre. I. To build in addition; aliquid alicui rei, Liv.: Plin. Ep.: hence, to add to; aliquid famæ, Plin. Ep.: also, to ascribe, attribute; Mart. II. To cover, fasten; contigantem laterculo, Cæs. III. To furnish, provide with any thing; Curt.

ASTU, or ASTY. indecl. neut. (ἄστυ) A city; especially Athens, when used of a Grecian city; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.

ASTŪPEŌ (Adst.), ui, ēre. To be astonished at or on account of any thing; sibi, Ov.: divitiis, Sen.

ASTUS, us. m. Craft, craftiness, cunning; Ter.

ASTŪTE, adv. Craftily, cunningly; Cic.: astutus, Varr.: astutissime, Gell.

ASTŪTIA, æ. f. (astutus) Craft, craftiness, cunning, subtily, sophistry; Ter.: Cic. Plur. astutia, Cic.

ASTŪTŪS, a, um. (dimin. of astutus) Somewhat cunning, sly; Apul.

ASTŪTUS, a, um. (astus) Crafty, cunning, in good or bad sense; homo, Cic.: ratio, id.: fallacia astutior, Plaut.: calliditas astutissima, Augustin.

ASTY. See ASTU.

ASYLUM, i. n. (ἀσύλον) A sanctuary, asylum, place of refuge; Cic.: Liv.

ASYMŌBŪS, a, um. (ἀσύμβολος) That makes no contribution (συμβολή) towards an entertainment; Ter.

ASYNDĒTON, i. n. (ἀσύνδετον) The omission of copulatives, a figure of speech; as, veni, vidi, vici, Diomed.

At. conj. (contracted from asti) I. *Bud*, denoting difference, or diversity; Midae dormitanti formice in os tritici grana congesterunt at Platoni, &c., Cic.

II. *Bud*, denoting opposition; non cognoscebantur foris, at domi; non ab alienis, at a suis, Cic. III. *Bud*, to point out a closer definition; leno sum, at ita, ut usquam fuit fide quisquam optima, Ter.: anteverit; at quo die? Cic. IV. *Bud*, yet, but at least, when in making a concession something else is more strongly maintained; non est, inquit, in parietibus republica. At in aris et focis, Cic. We also find certe with it, to strengthen the antithesis; satis (vixisti) nature fortasse; addo etiam glorie; at patria certe parum, Cic., but yet certainly.

V. With objections which an orator starts and immediately answers, 'Bud, one may say,' but it may be objected; at more commodi. Quis contumaci? quis inhumanior? Cic. We also find, for the sake of greater emphasis, at vero, and at enim, Cic. Phil. 2, 15: Acad. 2, 17. VI. With subjections, i. e. when an orator proposes a question which is answered by himself; quid quaerendum est? factumne sit? At constat, Cic.

VII. In explanations, *Namely*; quid faceres, quum sic mutilus miteris? At illi foeda cicatrix setosam levi frontem turpaverat oris, Hor. VIII. In the reddition of a conditional or casual period, at increases the force of the expression, *Yet*, si ergo hic peribo, at erit mihi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, Plaut. IX. At the beginning of a sentence, at denotes, I. Entreaty and exhortation; at videte hominis audaciam, Cic. 2. Urgent appeal; at per deos immortales, quid est quod dici possit? Cic. 3. Imprecation; at te Jupiter dique omnes perdat! Plaut., oh that! would that! 4. Threatening; at tibi ego oculum excutiam tuum, Plaut., begone, or I will, &c. 5. Indignation or surprise; exi fore scelesti! at etiam restitas? Ter. X. At contra, on the other hand, on the contrary, strengthens an antithesis;

at contra quacunque iter fecit, iunquidissimum spectaculum praebebat, Cic. XI. At enim, in replies, when we forbid the doing of any thing; i intro nunc jam tu. S. At enim non sinam, Ter., but I will not permit it. XII. At vero, 1. Sets something in opposition, with an assurance on the part of the speaker, *But certainly, but*; at vero ille gratum se videri studet, Cic. For this we find also, at enim vero, Liv. 5, 9. 2. For atqui, in syllogisms, *But, now*; at vero Roscius non unum fefellerit, Cic. XIII. At at, or atque, see ATAT.

ATĀBŪLUS, i. m. A warm scorching wind, peculiar to Apulia; Hor.

ATĀGEN, i. q. ATTAGEN.

ATĀT, or AT! AT! interj. Oh! ah! lo! strange! Ter.: Plaut.: see AT. We find also Attate, id.

ATĀVIA, æ. f. The mother of a great-grandfather (abavi) or great-grandmother (abavia); Pand.

ATĀVUS, j. m. (for atavus) A great-great-grandfather, i. e. the father of a great-grandfather or great-grandmother (abavi et abavia); Cic.: Atavi, for majores, Ancestors; Colum.

ATER, atra, atrum. I. Black; bilis, Cic.; filius, Ov., a black son, i. e. a Moor; panis, Ter.: color, Ov. nemus, Virg., i. e. dark: ater odor, a dark vapour, or, a smell arising from a dark vapour. II. Clothed in black or mourning; e. g. in grief, Hor.: hence, III. That relates to a funeral, funereal, black, dismal; dies, Virg., i. e. the day of death: cupressus, id.: mors, Hor.: hence, IV. Sad, gloomy, mournful, unfortunate, odious, unpleasant; dies, an unfortunate day, Liv.: cura, lites, Hor.: timor, tigris, Virg.: vipera, Hor.: acies, Virg.

V. Dark, difficult to be understood; Stat. VI. Filthy, ugly, foul; piscis, Hor. VII. Black, i. e. bad, abusive, slanderous, satirical; versus, Hor.: dens, id.

ATHĒOS, i. m. (ἄθεος) One who denies the existence of a God, an atheist; Cic.

ATHĒUS, i. q. ATHĒOS.

ATHLA, æ. f. (ἄθλον) Work, trouble, toil; Petron.

ATHLETĀ, æ. m. (ἀθλητής) I. A wrestler in the public games, a combatant, prize-fighter; Cic. II. Fig. One who takes great pains about any thing; Varr.

ATHLETICE, adv. Athletically, after the manner of the athlete; Plaut.

ATHLETICUS, a, um. (athleta) Athletic; Cic.

ATŪMUS, i. f. (ἄτομος) Any small indivisible body; an atom, monad, mite; Cic.

ATQUE, conj. (formed from adque, which is still found in some MSS. and inscriptions) I. And; in connecting words and sentences; copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic.: we also find atque — atque, for et — et, Virg. Ecl. 5, 23: also tum — atque, for tum — tum, M. N. D. 2, 58. It frequently takes the words adeo, etiam, ita. 1. Atque adeo, And even, *yea rather*; hoc consilio, atque adeo hac amentia impulsus, Cic. 2. Atque etiam, And also, moreover; cupide accipiat jam faxo, atque etiam bene dicat secum esse actum, Ter. 3. Atque ita, And with this condition; Plaut. II. And that, and indeed, in defining more closely what has been said; equid habet is homo aceti in pectore? Ch. atque acidissimi, Plaut. III. But yet, but now, i. q. Atqui; e. g. atque aliquid dicat, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 16: saluti republicæ fuit. Atque is, &c., Cic. Orat. 1, 9. IV. Certainly, yes, to be sure, when one recollects himself; videoe ego Pamphilippum? atque is est, Plaut. Thus also at any thing unexpected, Ah! ch. why! atque ecum! Ter.

V. As; i. q. Quam. 1. After comparatives; artius atque hedera procerâ adstringitur ilex, Hor. 2. After words denoting likeness or difference, and so, after æque, æquus, idem, item, iuxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, totidem, atque aliter, aliorum, alius, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus; e. g. me colit æque atque illum, Cic.: sistem planetae versantur contrario motu atque cœlum, Cic. Sometimes the word which denotes comparison is omitted before atque; e. g. quem esse amicum ratus sum, atque ipsum sum mihi, Plaut., for æque atque; hence, atque si, as if, just as if; Pand. 3. After similes, as soon; and so, simul atque, as soon as; Cic. 4. After principio; e. g. principio atque animus ephelis ætate exit, Plaut. VI. In ancient Latin, *Forthwith, immediately*; si in jus vocat, atque eat, Cic. e Legg. xii. Tab. si brachia forte remisit, atque illum in præceps pronò rapit alveus anni, Virg.: cf. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 45: id. Epid. 2, 2, 33: Gell. 10, 29.

ATQUI, conj. I. But yet, and yet; Dionysius servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem. Atqui de hoc homine sic scriptum accipimus, Cic.: atqui licet esse beatis, Hor. II. *But, now*, in syllogistic forms of speech; quodsi virtutes pares sunt inter se, paria esse etiam vita necesse est. Atqui parus esse — facillime potest perspic, Cic.: hence, atque certi, but now certainly, now at least, id.

ATQUIN, i. q. Atqui, Plaut.

ATRAMENTUM, i. n. (ater) Any black liquid; Hor.: especially, 1. The black liquor of the cuttle-fish (sepia); Cic. 2. Writing-ink; Cic. 3. Copperas, or, vitriol, or, copperas-water; Scrib. Larg.: atramentum sutorium, Cels.: Plin.: hence, sutorio atramento absolutus putatur,

Cic., of Carbo, who killed himself by drinking vitriol. 4. *Black colour, black paint*; Vitr.: Plin.: atramentum Indicum, Vitr.; Plin., Indian ink (Indicum alone means indigo): opera atramento illinere, Plin., with a dark varnish. Also, *Black colouring for walls*; Vitr.: atramentum tectorium, Plin.

ĀTRĀTUS, a. um. (ater) I. *Dyed black* Cic. II. *Clothed in black or in mourning*; Cic.

ĀTRĀRIŪS, i. m. (atrium) *A porter, door-keeper*; Pand.

ĀTRĪCŪLOR, ōris. *Of a black colour*; Ov.

ĀTRĪENSIS, is. m. (atrium) *A kind of upper servant, a steward, overseer*; Cic.

ĀTRĪŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of atrium) *A little entry or hall*; Cic.

ĀTRĪTAS, ātis. f. (ater) *Blackness*; Plaut.

ĀTRĪUM, i. n. (according to Servius, from ater, from the blackness of the smoke; according to others, from αἰθρῶν, subdiale, because it was part of the unroofed court) I. *The part of a Roman house next to the entrance; a hall.* It formed that part of the inner court (cavadium) which was covered by a roof extending to the compluvium in the middle, and hence it is frequently in a wider sense called cavadium; Varr. Also, with the poets, we find atria for atrium, Virg. *Æn.* 2, 433; Ov. *Mét.* 14, 260. On each side were rooms for books, registers, paintings, and expensive things; Cic. The mistress of the house used to sit in the atrium with her servants, who spun and wove there; Liv. Here the ancients used to take their meals; Cato: in it stood in niches the busts of ancestors; Plin.: here was the nuptial or bridal bed (lectus genialis, adversus); Hor.: here clients appeared to make their respects; Hor. II. In many temples and public buildings there were likewise atria; e. g. atrium Libertatis, Cic.: regium, Liv.: atria Licinia, or auctionaria, Cic., in which auctions were held. III. For, *The whole house*; Ov.

ĀTRŪCĪTAS, ātis. f. (atrox) I. *Barbarity, harshness, atrocity*; animi, Cic. II. *Horribleness, enormity, terribleness*; rei, Cic. III. *Accuracy, exactness, strictness*; formularum, Quint.

ĀTRŪCĪTER, adv. I. *Harshly, severely, horribly, terribly*; Cic.: atrocissime, id. II. *Atrociously accipere*, Tac., unwillingly.

ĀTRŪX, ōcis. I. *Not prepared for eating, raw, uncooked*; Fest. Hence, II. *Terrible, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful*; res, Cic.: imperium, responsum, Liv.; atrocior injuria, Gell.: atrocissima literæ, Cic. III. *Harsh, severe, unending, stern*; animus Catonis, Hor. IV. *Vehement*; Cic. V. *Hot, scorching*; Hor. VI. *Stormy, rough*; Tac.

ĀTTACTUS (Adt.), a. um. See ATTINGO.

ĀTTACTUS (Adt.), us. m. (attingo) *A touching, touch*; Virg.

ĀTTĀGEN, enis. m. (ἀτταγένη) *A kind of wild fowl*; attagen Ionicus, Hor.; or Ionius, Plin.: Tetrao Franco-linus, L.

ĀTTĀGENA, æ. f. i. q. Attagen; Mart.

ĀTTĀMEN, or ĀT-TĀMEN, conj. *But, but yet, however*; Cic.

ĀTTĀMINO, or AD-TĀMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To defile, contaminate*; Justin. II. *To take in a forbidden manner*; Capitol.

ĀTTAT, See ATAT.

ĀTTĀTE, i. q. ATAT, or ATTAT. *Oh! ah! strange!* denoting surprise and astonishment on hearing or seeing any thing unexpected; Plaut.

ĀTTĒGIA, æ. f. *A hut or cabin*; Juv.

ĀTTĒPĒRĒTE (adt.), adv. *Seasonably, at the right time, in the nick of time*; Ter.

ĀTTĒPĒRO, or AD-TĒPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To adjust*; Vitr. II. *To direct towards*; gladium sibi, Sen.

ĀTTĒNDO, or AD-TĒNDO, di, tum, ēre. I. *To extend or stretch towards*, or simply, *to stretch, extend*; arcum, Apul. II. *To direct, hold or direct towards, stretch forth*; manus celo, Apul.: hence, attendere animum, also simply, attendere, sc. animum, *to turn one's thoughts to a thing, i. e.* I. *To think upon*; animum ad cavendum, Nep.: attendo id, Cic.: de necessitate attendemus, id.: hence, *to study, apply one's self to a thing, take pains about*; eloquentiæ, Suet. 2. *To give attention, give heed to*; animum ad rem, Cic.: or, rei, Liv.: and without animum; e. g. aliquem, aliquid, Cic.: aliquid, Plin. Paneg.; and rei, Plin. Ep.: hence, versus attenditur, Cic. III. *To set, put or place near*; signum ad aliquid, Quint.: aliquem lacrimis, Stat., *to attempt to move*.

ĀTTĒNTĀTĪO (Adt.), ōnis. f. (attento) *A trial, attempt*; Symm.

ĀTTĒNTE (Adt.), adv. *Attentively, carefully*; Cic.: attentius, id.: attentissime, id.

ĀTTĒNTIO (Adt.), ōnis. f. (attendo) e. g. animi, *attentiveness, attention*; Cic.

ĀTTĒNTO, or AD-TĒNTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To attempt a thing, e. g.* in order to see how far one can proceed in it; inimicos, Cic.: arcum digitis, Claud., *to prove, try*. II. *To attack, assault*; urbem, Cic.; classem, id., i. e. *to seek to corrupt, to tamper with*.

ATTĒNŪS (Adt.), a, um. I. Part. of attendo and attineo; see ATTENDO and ATTINEO. II. Adj. (from attendo) I. *Attentive, careful, intent*; animus, Ter.: attentissima cogitatio, Cic. Also of persons; auditor, Cic.: judex, id. 2. *Intent on increasing his property*; nimium ad rem attentus, Ter.: paterfamilias attentus, Cic., thrifty, frugal.

ATTĒNŪATE (Adt.), adv. *Simply, without rhetorical ornament*; Cic.

ATTĒNŪATIO (Adt.), ōnis. f. (attenuo) I. *A lessening*; Auct. ad Her. II. Verborum. *A speaking without the use of ornament, plainness of speech*; Auct. ad Her.

ATTĒNŪATUS (Adt.), a, um. I. Part. of attenuo; see ATTENUO. II. Adj. *Thin, weak, impaired*; foliorum exilitas attenuata, Plin.: fortuna attenuatissima, Auct. ad Her. Fig., oratio, Plin., poor, without rhetorical ornament: vox, Auct. ad Her., a clear voice.

ATTĒNŪO, or AD-TĒNŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make thin*; cutem lambendo, Plin.: hence, I. *To make less*; sortes, Liv. 2. *To make lean*; corpus, Ov. 3. *To make low, to lower, abase*; aliquem, Hor. II. *To weaken, lessen*; curas, Ov.: legionem, Cæs.: vires, Liv.: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum est, Cic.: legio preliis attenuata, Cæs.

ATTĒRMINO, or AD-TĒRMINO, āre. *To mark out by boundaries, set bounds to, to measure, limit*; Arnob.

ATTĒRO, or AD-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, 3. *To rub one thing against another*; Plin.: caudam, Hor., to fawn upon. II. *To rub, i. e. to excite sensation by rubbing*; aures alicui, Plaut.: or, i. e. *to lessen by rubbing, impair, fatigue*; femina equitatu, Plin.: manus opere, Tibull.: and so, *to rub away*; dentes, Plin.: or, *to grind*; cibum, Cels.: hence, I. *To tread or trample upon any thing*; herbas, Virg. 2. *To lessen, weaken, destroy*; opes, Sall. N. B. Attenuisse, for attrivisse, Tibull. See also ATTRITUS, a, um.

ATTĒSTĀTĪO (Adt.), ōnis. f. (attestor) *An attestation, testimony*; Macrobr.

ATTĒSTOR, or AD-TĒSTOR, ātus sum, āri. *To bear witness*; Cic.: aliquid, Gell.; hence, *to attest, prove, corroborate*; Phædr.: fulmina attestata, Sen., which are repeated, and therefore declare the meaning of the former; opp. fulmina perentalia.

ATTĒXO, or AD-TĒXO, xui, xtum, 3. I. *To weave on to, to add by weaving, to patch on*; or simply, *to patch, loricæ et cratibus, Cæs.* II. *To add*; Cic.

ATTĒCĪSMOS (-us), i. m. *The Athenian manner of speaking*; Quint.

ATTĒCĪSSO, āre. (ἀττακίζω) *To speak, act, behave as an Athenian*; Plaut.; Apul.

ATTĒGĪO (Adt.), for attingo; Plaut.

ATTĒGĪUS (Adt.), a, um. (attingo) *Touching, bordering on, contiguous*; Apul.

ATTĒNEO (Adt.), inui, entum, ēre. (ad and teneo) I. Trans. 1. *To hold at or to any thing, to hold forth*; cultros (alicui), Plaut.: ante oculos, id. 2. *To hold, hold fast*; testes, Plaut.: dominatus, Cic. e. poeta: aliquem publica custodia, Tac. 3. *To hold, hold in, hold back*; Plaut.: Sall.: attineri, *to stay in*; domi, Tac. 4. *To preserve, keep, guard*; ripam, Tac. II. Intrans. 1. *To stretch, extend*; Scythæ ad Tanaim attinent, Curt. 2. *To concern, relate, belong to, usually with ad*; Plaut.: Ter.: Cic.: also without ad; e. g. quid me attinet, Cic.: also impers., Attinet, *It belongs to a thing, it is necessary*; quid attinet? Cic., *what need is there? what good is it?*

ATTĒNGO (Adt.), īgi, actum, ēre. (ad and tango) 1. *To touch, touch upon*; aliquem, aliquid, Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: hence, 1. *To touch, i. e. to take*; teruncium, Cic. 2. *To touch, i. e. to eat of*; Cic. 3. *Mulierem, Ter., i. e. concubere cum ea*. II. *To touch a place, i. e. to reach, arrive at, land at*; Asiam, Cic.: forum, to enter, in order to plead in a court of justice, id. III. *To touch, i. e. to border upon, be contiguous to*; Rhenum, Cæs. IV. *To have to do with a thing*. 1. In order to learn it; Cic. 2. To read it; Cic. 3. To describe; Cic. 4. To defend; Cic. V. Fig. 1. *To touch, affect, come to*; dolor, voluptas, invidia me attingit, Cic.: corporis similitudine attingit naturam animi, id., the body bears a resemblance to the mind. 2. *To concern, fall to the lot of, belong to*; labor non attingit Deum, Cic., does not fall to the lot of God, God has nothing to do with: hence, aliquem cognatione, to be related to any one, id.: aliquem sanguine, to be a kinsman, Plin. Ep.: necessitudine, to be closely connected with any one, Cic. 3. *To attain, acquire*; Cic.: hence, *to understand, perceive, comprehend*; id. 4. *To touch upon, i. e. to mention, describe, or treat of briefly*; Cic. 5. *To take in hand, i. e. to attempt, undertake*; rem militarem, Cic.: rem publicam, id., to take part in the administration of the state. 6. *To happen, befall*; Apul.

ATTŪLĒRO, or AD-TŪLĒRO, āre. i. q. Tolerare, *To bear*; Apul.

ATTŪLLO, or AD-TŪLLO, ēre. I. *To lift on high, lift or raise up, raise, lift*; pallium, Ter.: manus ad celum, Liv.: oculos, id.: arcem tectis, for tecta arcis, Virg., to

build a citadel: fig., nomen ad sidera, Lucan.: vocem, Quint. Hence, Attollere se, or attolli, *To raise itself, to rise*, of things without life, as plants, mountains, &c., which attain to or have a certain height; herba se attollens, Plin.: mons attollitur, id. II. *To raise*, i. e. to exalt, increase, amplify; famam, Tac.: aliquem laudibus, id.: animos, Virg.: iras, id.: orator attollitur, Quint., i. e. speaks more strongly.

ATTONDEO, or AD-TONDEO, ondi, onsum, Ære. I. *To shear, shave*; Plaut.: Cels. II. *To eat away, gnaw at, nibble*; Virg.: attonsa arva, Lucan., pastured: hence, for, *to cudgel*; Plaut. III. *To lop, prune*; Virg. IV. Fig. *To deceive, coax*; Plaut.: also, for, *to lessen*; lans attonsa, Cic. e poeta.

ATTONTË (Adt.), adv. *With amazement, senselessly, enthusiastically*; Plin.

ATTONTËTUS (Adt.), a, um. I. Part of attono; see ATTONO. II. Adj. 1. *As if thunderstruck or struck by lightning, amazed, astonished, bewildered*; Liv. 2. Especially of persons inspired, or in an ecstasy, *Inspired, enthusiastic, raving, frantic*; Virg.: Hor.: Liv. 3. In an active sense. *That renders amazed or astonished*; metus, Lucan. 2. *Inspiring, occasioning enthusiasm*; domus, Virg.

ATTŌNO, or AD-TŌNO, ui, itum, Ære. I. *To thunder at*; altitudo attonat summa, Sen.: attonite aures, Curt. II. *To astonish, amaze, deprive of one's senses*; aliqueum, Ov. See also ATTONITUS.

ATTONSUS (Adt.), a, um. See ATTONDEO. ATTORQUEO, or AD-TORQUEO, orsi, ortum, Ære. *To sling, swing, or, to sling forth or towards*; Virg. Æn. 9, 52, ed. Heyn.

ATTRACTIO (Adt.), ðnis. f. (attraho) I. *A drawing towards or together*; rugarum, Pallad. II. *A figure of speech*; see ATTRACTATIO.

ATTRACTŌRIUS (Adt.), a, um. (attraho) *Having an attractive power, attractive*; Macer.

ATTRACTUS (Adt.), a, um. I. Part. of attraho; see ATTRAHO. II. Adj. *Contracted, wrinkled*; frons attractor, Sen.

ATTRĀHO, or ADTRĀHO, xi, ctum, Ære. I. *To draw towards one's self, attract*; Ov.: Plin.: aliqueum Romam, Cic.: tribunos, Liv., to bring to: thus also, Cic. Verr. 3, 25. II. Fig. *To lead to*; aliqueum ad negotium, Cic.: *to draw to, allure*; ad amicitiam, id.: *to cause, occasion*; malum, Brut. in Ep. Cic., to bring upon one's self.

ATTRACTĀTIO (Adt.), ðnis. f. (attraho) *A touching, handling, feeling*; Gell.

ATTRACTĀTUS (Adt.), us. m. (attraho) *A feeling, touching*; Pacuv. ap. Cic.

ATTRACTO (Adt.), avi, atum, Ære. (ad and tracto) I. *To draw to one's self, attract*; regias gazas, Liv. II. *To touch, feel, handle*: librum, Cic.: hence, I. *To apply or give one's self to any thing*; feralia, Tac. 2. *To mention*; Nazar.

ATTRĒMO, or AD-TRĒMO, Ære. *To tremble at a thing or person*; aliquid, Stat.

ATTRĒPIDO, or AD-TRĒPIDO, avi, atum, Ære. *To approach with tripping*; Plaut.

ATTRIBŪO, or AD-TRIBŪO, ui, ūtum, Ære. I. *To add, adjoin, annex*; ad amissionem, Cic.: aliquid civitati populam, to subject, assign, incorporate, Cæs.: Hirt.: insule Rhodis attributa, Cic., annexed, subjected, belonging to, incorporated with. II. *To assign, bestow, attribute*; equos aliquid, Cæs.: aliquid provinciam, Cic.: pecuniam, id.: also, aliqueum, i. e. to assign, make over to any one; attributos, Cic. Att. 13, 22. III. *To give, impart, make over*; Cic. IV. *To ascribe, attribute*; Cic.: hence, *Attributum, or attributa res, A predicate*; Cic.: Gell. V. *To lay on as a tax*; Liv. 39, 44.

ATTRIBŪTIO (Adt.), ðnis. f. (attribuo) 1. *Addition*; hence, *a predicate*; Cic. II. *An assignment*; Cic.

ATTRIBŪTUS (Adt.), a, um. See ATTRIBUO.

ATTRITIO (Adt.), ðnis. f. (attero) I. *A rubbing*; Lampr. II. *A wearing away by rubbing*; Marc. Cap.

ATTRITUS (Adt.), a, um. I. Part. of attero; see ATTERO. II. Adj. 1. *Worn out*; ansa, Virg.: toga, Mart.: mentum attritus, Cic. 2. *Rubbed sore, sore, galled*; attrite partes, or, attrita, orum, Plin. 3. Fig. *Attrita frons, Juv., a bold shameless forehead.*

ATTRITUS (Adt.), us. m. (attero) I. *A rubbing against any thing*; Plin. II. *A rubbing to pieces*; Plin.

III. *A galling or pain occasioned by rubbing*; Plin.

AU I interj. *Ah!* an exclamation of sorrow, exhortation, or indignation; Ter.

AUCĒLLA, AUCĪLLA, or AVĪCELLA, æ. f. i. q. Avicula; Apic.: Apul.

AUCEPS, ūpis. m. (for aviceps, from avis and capio) I. *A bird-catcher, fowler*; Plaut.: Ov. II. Fig. *One who eagerly pursues or catches at any thing*; syllabam, Cic., who attends only to syllables and words: verborum, Cic. Fragm.: ne quis nostro sermoni auscipis sit, i. e. hear, Plaut.

AUCTĀRIUM, i. n. (augeo) *An increase, addition*; Plaut.

AUCTĪFER, a, um. (auctus and fero) *Fruitful*; Cic. ap. Augustin.

AUCTIFICO, Ære. (auctus and facio) I. *To increase, enlarge*; Arnob. II. *To honour*; Arnob.

AUCTIFĪCUS, a, um. (auctus and facio) *Increasing*; Lucr.

AUCTIO, ðnis. f. (from augeo) I. *An increase*; Macrobr. II. *A sale by auction, an auction*; auctionem facere, Cic.: proscrivere, id., to publish, make known: bona vendere auctione constituta, id.: auctiones hastæ, Suet., i. e. ad hastam, because a spear was set up at a place of public auction. III. *That which is sold or to be sold at an auction*; auctionem vendere, Cic.

AUCTIŌNALIS, e. i. q. Auctiomarius; e. g. Auctionalia, Catalogues of sale by auction; Pand.

AUCTIŌNARIUS, a, um. (auctio) *Relating or belonging to a sale by auction*; tabula, Cic., catalogues of sale; atria, Cic., wherein auctions were held.

AUCTIŌNOR, atus sum, ari. (auctio) I. *To sell by auction or public sale*; Cic. II. *To buy at an auction*; Ascon. Ped.

AUCTŪRO, Ære. (augeo) I. *To increase, augment*; Tac. II. *To honour with any thing*; sacris numinum potentias, Arnob.

AUCTO, Ære. (augeo) I. *To increase, enlarge*; Plaut.: Lucr. II. *To present with any thing*; sacris numinum potentias, Arnob.

AUCTOR (more correct than autor, author), ðris. m. (augeo) *A furtherer, promoter*. I. Immediately, by himself, *He that makes, causes, or originates a thing, the author, originator, causer*; frugum, Virg., i. e. that causes the growth of fruits; vulneris, id.: exempli, Liv. Hence, 1. *A maker*; statuae, Plin. 2. *A founder, builder*; urbis, Virg. 3. *One that renews or restores, a renewer, restorer*; templi, Liv. 4, 20. 4. *A father, progenitor*; mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. i. e. a father: auctor generis, Virg.; or gentis, Suet., i. e. progenitor. 5. *One who by reflection, teaching, writing, &c., seeks to promote or further any thing*: hence, 1. *An inquirer, searcher into, investigator*; natura verique, Hor. 2. *A teacher, preceptor, guide*; in nobilissima philosophia, Cratippo auctore, versaris, Cic.: juris civilis auctor, Gell. 3. *An author, writer, composer of a book*; malus auctor latinitatibus, Cic., that wrote in a bad Latin style: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov.: lectione auctore, Cic.: auctor valde bonus, id.: utriusque linguæ auctores, Suet. 6. *A relator, narrator*, whether by word of mouth or by writing; se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic.: apud Homerum, optimum auctorem, id.: rerum auctores, non fabularum, id.: magna rei auctor, Liv.: hence, auctor rerum, or simply, auctor, an historian, Cic.: Liv.: auctorem esse, to relate, narrate, inform, of historians, Liv. 7. *An inventor*; Virg.: Lucan.

II. Indirectly, by means of others, in any manner whatever, e. g. 1. *By occasioning or causing, An occasion, cause, to auctore*, Ter.: auctore Pompeio, Cic. 2. *By directing or leading, A director, leader*; consilii publici, i. e. senatus, Cic., that directs the senate: also, by teaching, *a teacher, guide, preceptor*; dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister, id.; see 1, 5, 2-3. *By pattern or example, A pattern, example*; cedo auctorem tui facti, Cic., i. e. name me a person that has done the same: hoc auctore, id., after the example of this person: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. 4. *By moving or proposing, A mover, proposer*; legis, Liv., i. e. that makes a motion for a law, that brings forward a bill. 5. *By advice, An adviser, counsellor*; illi semper pacis auctor fui, Cic.: legibus contra auspicia ferendis auctor fui, id.: idne istos auctores mihi? Ter.: mihi, ut absum, vehementer auctor est, Cic.: illi auctor fui, ne differret, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: tibi non sim auctor, te quoque profugere, Att. in Cic. Ep.: thus also, auctor legis, Cic., i. e. the supporter of a measure or law. N. B. Auctor differs from suasor in this, that the latter only advises, but the former supports his advice by his influence and character, and sometimes by force: with suasor respect is had only to what he says, but with auctor always also to dignity and power. 6. *By approbation, An approver*; Cic.: hence, auctorem ferri, to approve, Cic.: Liv. 7. *By giving security, A surety, voucher, warrant, guarantee*; beneficii, Cic.: diis auctoribus in spem suam acceptis, Liv., i. e. sureties: hence, 1. In sales, *One who gives warranty for the right of the seller to the thing sold*; fundi, Cic.: a malo auctore emere, id. 2. In making bonds and marriage contracts, e. g. of minors and women, *A trustee, guardian, curator*; sine tutore auctore, Cic., without the warranty of a guardian: deberi viro dotem, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, id., without a guarantee, i. e. curator, guardian. 3. *Nuptiarum auctores*, Cic., i. e. the witnesses present at the espousals and at the signing of the marriage contract, usually the nearest relatives. 4. *Fama, rumors, or nuncios* auctor, *A voucher*, i. e. one who stands to the truth of any statement; fama nunciabat, te esse in Syriam: auctor erat nemo, Cic. 8. *By the management of any business, or by interceding, Any defender or assistant, an agent, attorney*; prælarum iste auctor suæ civitatis, Cic.: si hunc habeat auctorem querelarum, id., i. e. through whom they could bring their complaints before the senate. N. B. Auctor is used in the feminine gender of persons and things; Cic.: Ov.

AUCTORAMENTUM, i. n. (auctor) I. *That for which one engages himself to perform any service, hire, pay, wages*; est illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic.; hence, of soldiers, *pay, wages*; Sen. II. *A contract, stipulation, by which one so engages himself*; Sen. AUCTORITAS (more correct than auctoritas, auctoritas), *âtis, f. (auctor) The quality of a person or thing by which it promotes, or can further or promote, any thing*; hence, I. *An issuing, proceeding, or arising from any thing*; exquiratur a sîrpe auctoritas, Plaut. defugere auctoritatem, id., to deny that one was the cause of any thing. II. *A going before, preceding in any thing*; hence, I. *Lead, command*; ad Caesaris se auctoritatem conferre, Cic. 2. *Example, pattern, of an eminent person*; majorum, Cic.: auctoritatem præscribere, Cic. 3. *Occasion, cause, given for any thing*; an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem, Cic. 4. *An invention*; auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic., where inventionis serves for explanation. III. *An open declaration of the will, especially of a person of consequence, whether made by word of mouth or by writing*; hence, I. *A declaration, explanation*; societas, Cic.: censoria, id.: hence, writings, documents, witnesses, and every thing by which a thing is accredited, are called auctoritates; e. g. civitatum auctoritates, Cic. 2. *A sentence, vote of a judge, judgment*; Cic. Verr. 3. 94. 3. *Desire, will, order, command*; patris, Cic. 4. *Opinion, judgment, sentiment; any declaration of one's will*; populi Romani, Cic.: especially, senatus auctoritas, i. e. the expressed opinion of the senate, a decree, resolution, i. q. senatus-consultum; e. g. de Bacchanalibus, id.; but it is sometimes distinguished from the senatus-consultum, which is a decree of the senate regularly passed, and not hindered by any opposition from the tribunes of the people; Cæli in Cic. Ep. ad Div. viii. 8. 5. *Approval, approbation*; leges auctoritate Apollinis confirmare, Cic. 6. *An opinion*; suam auctoritatem defendere, Cic.: hence, of philosophers, a system; ad unius se auctoritatem conferre, id. 7. *A representation made to any one on any grounds or arguments*; persuasion, exhortation; hence, sometimes, counsel, advice; cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, Cic.: sometimes, consolation, comfort; animum tuum amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum puto, id. 8. Auctoritates, *The names of eminent or influential persons, so far as they promote or have promoted any thing*; principum conjurationis, Cic.: auctoritates præscriptæ, id., the signatures (attached names) of those who were present at the framing of a resolution or decree of the senate; argumenta ex auctoritate ducere, id., i. e. the name of a great man. IV. *Estimation in which any one stands, and by which he has influence over others*; influence, consideration; auctoritatem habere, Cic.: auctoritate valere, id.: esse in auctoritate, Plin. V. *Respectability, i. e. weight, force, value, influence*; auctoritatem habere, vetustatis, Cic. VI. *Respectability, i. e. credit, power to convince or persuade*; auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, Cic. Also, *Credit, importance which one endeavours to give to himself, appearance, show*; qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, Cic. VII. *Respectability, i. e. reputation, excellence, value, worth*; urbis, Cic.: loci (i. e. rostrorum) auctoritatem attingere, id., i. e. to speak for the first time in so respectable a place. VIII. *Power, lawful authority*; legum dandarum, Cic.: legatos cum auctoritate mittere, id., with full powers: esse in auctoritate senatus, Liv. IX. *Warranty, security*; Paul. Sentent. X. *The right to a thing lawfully acquired, right of property*; adversus hostem æterna auctoritas, Cic. e. Legg. xii. Tab., i. e. a stranger can acquire no property by prescription. AUCTOR, avi, âtum, âre, (auctor) I. *To bind, engage, or oblige to any thing for money or reward*; se, to hire one's self out, Tert.: auctorator, Hor.: Plin.: e. pignone velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.: hence, to expose to danger, to hazard; Plin. II. Gen. *To bind, oblige*; Tert. III. *Sibi nrtem aucturare, i. e. quærere, Well.* IV. *To strengthen, support, give weight to*; Tert. AUCTOR, âtus sum, âri. I. i. q. Auctor; *To sell or hire out*; Aulul. II. *To be a security or bail*; Pand. AUCTRIX, icis, f. (auctor) *A female seller or surety*; Tert.: Cod Just. Also, *an author, a cause*; Tert. AUCTUMNALIS, AUCTUNNESCIT, AUCTUMNITAS, &c. See AUTUMNALIS, &c. AUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of augeo; see AUGEO. II. Adj. *That has grown, increased, or become greater*; hence, Compar. auctior; e. g. majestas auctior, Liv.: socii honore auctiores, Cæs. AUCTUS, us, m. (augeo) *An increasing, augmenting*; Liv.: aluminium, Tac., a swelling; diel, Plin. N. B. Auctus arboris, i. e. arbor magna, Lucr.: thus also, corporis, id., i. e. magnus corpus. AUCTUBUNDUS, a, um, i. q. Aucupans; Tert. AUCTUPATIO, õnis, f. (aucupor) *Bird-catching, fowling*; Quint. Deel. AUCTUPARIUS, us, m. (aucupor) *Belonging to fowling*; arundo, Plin. AUCTUPATUS, us, m. i. q. Aucupium; Capitol. AUCUPIUM, i. n. (auceps) I. *Bird-catching, fowling*;

Cic.: fig. aucupia verborum, Cic. Cæcinn. 23, when one watches for words in order to find something objectionable in them: facere aucupium aribus, Plaut., to listen to what one says. II. *Gave birds caught*; Cels. AUCÛPO, âre, tor aucupor; Plaut. AUCÛPOR, âtus sum, âri. I. *To catch birds, go a fowling*; Varr. II. Fig. *To aim eagerly at a thing, to watch or observe eagerly*; verba, Cic.: gratiam, id. AUDACIA, æ, f. (audax) *Boldness, confidence*. I. In a good sense, *Courage*; Sall.: Liv. II. In a bad sense, *Audaciousness, temerity*, Cic.: tanta audacia affectus, Ter. N. B. Plur. Audacia, of several persons; Cic. AUDACITER, and contr. AUDACTER, adv. *Boldly, confidently, hardily*, in good or bad sense; Cic.: audacius, id.: audacissime, Liv. AUDACÛLUS, a, um. (dimin. of audax) *Somewhat bold*; Gell. AUDAX, âcis, (audio) I. *Bold, confident, resolute, hardy*, in good or bad sense. I. Of persons; homo, Cic.: audactor, audacissimus, id. 2. Of things; facinus, Ter.: consilium, Liv.: spes, Plin. N. B. With a genitive; audax animi, Claud.: with an infinitive; perpeti, Hor. II. Fig. *Bold*; audacior hyperbole, Quint., i. e. more unusual, harsher; verba, ib.: poeta, Hor. N. B. Audax cave sis, Cat., be not proud, or, be not forward, sc. to deny my request. AUDENS, tis. I. Part. of audio; see AUDEO. II. Adj. *Bold, confident, daring*; audentes fortuna juvat, Virg.: audentior, id.: audentissimus, Tac. AUDEENTER, adv. *Boldly, confidently, intrepidly*; Pand.: audentius, Tac. AUDENTIA, æ, f. (audens) I. *Boldness, spirit*; Tac. II. *Freedom in the use of words*; Plin. Ep. AUDEO, ausus sum, âre. I. *To dare, to be bold, confident or spirited*; to adventure, attempt; in good or bad sense. I. Seq. infin.; Cic. 2. Seq. accus.; e. g. facinus, Ter.: extrema, Virg. 3. Seq. quin (after non audio); Plaut. 4. Seq. i., e. g. in proliâ, Virg., to advance boldly to the fight. 5. Absolute; e. g. longius audere, Tac.: to venture farther. II. *To be able*; Plaut.; Lucr.: also, to make upon one's mind to a thing, to bring one's self to do a thing; Virg. Æn. 7. 300. III. *To choose, be pleased to do a thing*; addere, Plaut. See also AUDENS. Since audio governs an accusative, it is also used personally in the passive; multa audebantur, Liv.: hence, part. Ausus, a, um; also sometimes passive; e. g. Tac.: hence, Ausum, subst. *An undertaking*; Virg.: Ov.; Plin. N. B. The ancients, e. g. Cato, have also the perfect ausi; hence, Ausim, is, it, for auserim, is, it, or, ausus fuerim, &c.; e. g. nec dicere ausim, Liv. AUDIENS, tis. I. Part. of audio; see AUDIO. II. Adj. *Obedient*; hence, dicto (abl.) audiens alicui, obedient to any one at his word, or simply obedient; si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic.: also, seq. gen.; e. g. audiens sum imperii, Plaut. III. Subst. *A hearer*; audientes, Quint. AUDIENTIA, æ, f. (audio) I. *Attention to a speaker, hearing, audience*; audientiam facere sibi, or, orationi, Cic. II. *A hearing which one gives to different parties, in order to come at the truth*; Cod. Just. III. *A hearing, i. e. the ears*; Arnob. IV. *The faculty of hearing*; Prudent. V. *An auditory, a company of hearers*; Arnob. AUDIO, ivi and ii, itum, 4. (allied to aũs, i. q. aũs, and auris) I. *To hear, perceive*; vocem, Cic.: de malis, id.: Bibulus audebatur esse in Syria, id., they heard, that; if the person, from whom one receives the intelligence, or who tells us any thing, be expressed, then we find ab aliquo, or ex aliquo, Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: but for this we find also de aliquo, Ter.: Cic.: also, audivi ab (or ex) aliquo quum diceret, id., where quum diceret is redundant: audire in aliquem, to hear something to the disadvantage of any one, Cic. N. B. I. Audin' (for audisne)? *Do you hear?* in familiar discourse, Plaut.; Ter. 2. Auditum, for auditio, fama; Plaut. I. Liv.: nihil præter auditum habeo, Cic. II. *To listen, attend, give ear to*; aliquem atente, Cic.: hence, I. Of a judge, *To give audience, examine, attend to a cause*; dolos, Virg.: de ambitu, Cic. 2. Of a pupil, *To listen to, attend*; Cratippum, Cic., i. e. to be his pupil; hence, Audientes, Pupils; Quint. III. *To listen to, approve, assent*; nec Homerum audio, i. e. probo, Cic.: hence, IV. Audio often signifies, *Well, it may be so, granted, I allow it*; Ter.: Cic.: on the contrary, non audio, it does not do, that is nothing to me, I am not satisfied; Cic.: or, I will not hear, cannot hear; Ter. V. *To hear, i. e. to hear favourably, grant*; preces, Cic. VI. *To listen or attend to, hearken to, follow the advice of any one*; si me ausis, Cic.: also of things without life; nec audit curru habenas, Virg.: nec quæ (sagitta) magis audiat arcum, Ov.: also with a dative; sibi, Apul. VII. Audire, of those who read any thing; e. g. in a letter, ex te audiebam, Cic. VIII. *To be called or styled*; rex paterque audisti, Hor.: si mater auderit, Apul.: hence for esse; e. g. quod oppidum audit, etc., Apul. IX. Bene or male audire, *To be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character*; ab aliquo, Cic.: thus also, minus commode

audire, Cic., i. e. male audire. X. *To understand, supply (a word that is wanting)*; Quint. N. B. Audibam, for audiebam, Ov.: audibis, for audies, Plaut. See also AUDIENS.

AUDITIO, ōnis, f. (audio) I. *A hearing, listening to*; fabellarum, Cic. II. *A learning from a teacher*; Cic.: also, *a lecture, lesson*; Gell. III. *The talk of the people, news, a story, rumour, report*; Cic. IV. *The sense of hearing*; Apul.

AUDITURUS, a, f. (dimin. of auditio) *A brief account, narration, or discourse*; Gell.

AUDITOR, ōris, m. (audio) I. *A hearer, one who hears*; gloriæ, Cic. II. *A hearer, one who listens or attends*; Cic. III. *A disciple, pupil, scholar*; Cic.

IV. *A reader, according to our mode of speaking*; Varr.

AUDITORIUS, a, um, (audio) I. *Relating or belonging to hearing*; cavernæ, Cæsar, Aur., i. e. auditory canals of the ear. II. *Relating or belonging to hearing or listening*; hence, Auditorium, subst., *A place of assembly for hearing lectures, &c.*; *a lecture-room, auditory, school*; Cic.: also, *an audience-room, court of justice*; Pand.: hence, I. *A hearing of a cause as judge*; Pand. 2. *An audience, auditory, i. e. assembly of hearers*; Plin. Ep.

AUDITUS, a, um, See AUDIO.

AUDITUS, us, m. (audio) I. *A hearing, listening*; Cic. II. *The faculty of hearing*; Cic. III. *Instruction which one hears*; Lucan. 10, 183.

AUFERO (for ab-fero): aufert hinc, Ter., i. e. carry yourself off, begone. II. *To take away, or to take, whether by force or otherwise*. I. *Lawfully*; *To take*; gloriæ secum, Cic.: thus also of money, *to take, receive*; pecuniæ, Cic.: responsum, id.: paucos dies ab aliquo, id., i. e. to receive a few days' respite or delay. 2. *Unlawfully or against the will of another, whether openly or secretly*; *To take, take away, snatch away, steal*; caput alicui, Liv.: pecuniæ de arario, Cic.: ab aliquo vasa, id.: alicui spiritum, id.: fructum voluptatum, id.: dolorem, Tibull., *ludi dies xv. auferent, Cic.: auferri periculo, to be snatched away from danger, Plin. Ep.: auriculum mordicus, Cic., to bite off: mors Achillem abstulit, Hor.: hence, 1. To occasion by force, to force*; abstulisti, ut — poneretur, Cic. 2. *To carry away, carry off, as a violent stream, high wind, &c.*; ventis ablata, Ov.: auferor in scopulos, id.: also, *auferri mens to fly*; in ortus, of Perseus, id.: bubo auferitur transversus, flies sideways, Plin.: hence fig., of persons who are too much influenced by others, and do not act on their own judgment, *to carry away*; ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic.: auferimus cultu, Ov. III. *To carry off*; puellam, Ter. IV. *To bring or carry from a place*; caput incolæ ore, Phædr.: and fig., *aliquid inultum, Ter., to have done any thing without being punished*; hence, *to carry away any thing with the memory, i. e. to hear, learn*; qui non ex priori actione abstulerit, Cic., i. e. does not know. V. *To lay aside, desert from, omit*; nugas, Plaut.: ceptos labores, Virg.: also, seq. infn.; Hor. VI. *To borrow*; personam, Ter.

VII. *To bring, carry, fetch to a place, without mentioning the place whence any thing is brought*; multa auferere domum, Cic.: aufer te domum, take thyself home! Ter. VIII. *Auferre ruinam, to bring down, hasten*; Luc.

AUGURIO, ōgi, ūgitum, 3. (for ab-fugio) *To flee from a place, flee away*; Cic.: ex loco, Liv.: also with an accusative; adspectum, Cic. ex Arat.

AUGEO, auxi, auctum, ōre. (from the old αἰγω, i. e. αὐξάνω) I. *Trans. Prop. To cause to grow*; hence, I. *To bring forth, produce*; res ex se, Lucr. 2. *To increase, augment*. 1. *Really*; suspicionem, Ter.: benevolentiam, Cic.: alicui dolorem, id.: corpus, Plin., i. e. to grow stout. 2. *With words, To amplify, extol, magnify*; munus suum, Cic.: especially of an orator, *to dilate upon a subject, to set it off with rhetorical ornament, so as to make it appear greater than it did before*; res, Cic. Orat. 36: atrocitatem peccati, Auct. ad Her.: vim hostium, Cic.: rem laudando, id.: hence, *to commend*; Cic. Partit. 6. 3. *To furnish with any thing, equip, adorn, enrich*; aliquem divitiis, scientia, Cic.: augeri honore, filio, id.: damno, facete, Ter.: thus also of a sacrifice; aram augere, i. e. donare, Plaut.: cf. Virg. Æn. 9, 407. 4. *Aliquem, without an ablative, To elevate any one, promote, bring to honour or repute, advance, Cic.*

II. *Intrans. To grow, increase, become greater*; augment labores, Lucr.: balinea auxere, Plin. N. B. Auxim, is, it, etc., for auxerim, is, it, etc.; e. g. auxitis, Liv. 29, 27, from an old formula. See also AUCTUS, a, um.

AUGESCO, ōre. (augere) *To grow, increase, become greater*; Cic.: flumen augetur, Tac., swells.

AUGIFICO, ōre, i. q. Augeo; Enn.

AUGMEN, inis, n. (augeo) *An increase, enlargement, augmentation*; Lucr.: also, *the circumference of a thing*; id.

AUGMENTO, ōre. (augmentum) *To increase*; Jul. Firm.

AUGMENTUM, i. n. (augeo) *Increase*; Plin.

AUGUR, ūris, i. m. *An augur*. The augurs were priests at Rome, who foretold future events, and inter-

preted the will of the gods from the flight and singing of birds. None but persons of respectability could be elected into their college; Cic.: Liv. II. c. With the poets, *Any soothsayer or diviner, male or female*; Ov., an interpreter of dreams: aquæ augur annosa cornix, Hor.

AUGURĀLIS, e. *Relating or belonging to augurs or auguries*; cœna, Cic., an augural feast: libri, id.: insignia, Liv.: also augurale, I. sc. insigne, i. e. lituus, Sen. 2. sc. ædificium, *A place to the right of the general's tent in a Roman camp, in which the auspicia were held* (αὐραῖον); Quint.: Tac.

AUGURATIO, ōnis, f. (auguro) I. *A divination*; Cic.

II. *The art of divining*; Lact.

AUGURATO, See AUGURO.

AUGURATUS, us, m. (auguro) I. *The office of an augur*; Cic. II. *Augury*; Tert.

AUGURUM, i. n. (auguro) I. *A notice or forewarning given by prophetic birds concerning any future thing*; Liv.: also, *any notice or forewarning*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.

II. *The formal observation of prophetic birds*; Liv.: augurium capere, Suet., to consult the prophetic birds.

III. *The art of divination, augury*; Virg. IV. *Any prophecy, prediction or foreboding of future events*; guess, conjecture; Cic.: Ov. Cf. AUSPICUM, ad fin.

AUGURUS, a, um, *Augural, of or belonging to augurs or augury*; jus, Cic.

AUGURO, avi, ūtum, ōre. (auguro) I. *To consult the prophetic birds*; augurato (abl. part.), after inquiring of the birds, Liv. I. 18: also, rem, i. e. *to refer a matter to these birds, consult them concerning it*; salutem, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.: rerum augurandarum, id., or this may belong to auguror: auguræ templum, id., i. e. to consecrate. II. *To prophesy, predict, whether by means of birds or otherwise*; Virg.: Cic. Fragm.

AUGUROR, ūtus sum, ūri. (auguro) I. *To prophesy, foretell, predict by means of the prophetic birds*; ex altis involatua, Cic.: ex passerum numero, id. II. *Gen. To prophesy, foretell, predict by any means whatever*; conjectura auguror, Cic., I foretell, conjecture; alicui mortem, id.: hence gen., *to believe, suppose, judge, think, be of opinion*; auguror esse deos, Ov. III. *To refer a matter to prophetic birds*; rerum auguranda, Cic. See AUGURO.

AUGUSTE, adv. *Respectfully, reverentially*; deos venerari, Cic.: augustius, id.

AUGUSTO, ōre. *To render venerable or majestic*; deos, Arnob.

AUGUSTUS, a, um. (augeo) I. *Rendered sacred by means of augury, consecrated, sacred*; locus, Cic.: augurium, Enn.: hence fig., of bee-hives; sedes augusta, Virg. II. *That inspires reverence or respect, venerable, majestic, august, sacred*; fons, Cic.: augustinus forma, Liv.: augustissimus conspectus, Plin. Ep. III. *Of or relating to Augustus*; hence, mensis Augustus, the month August.

AULA, a, f. (αὐλή) I. *The court before a house, forecourt, piazza, in Grecian buildings*; janitor aula, Hor.: and since cattle were kept here, *a court or stalls for cattle*; Propert. Also, *The inner court of a house*; Virg.: hence, for atrium, *a hall, entrance-room*; lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. II. *A prince's court or palace*; auctoritate aula (regis) communia, Cic.: invidenda aula, Hor.:

in aula, at court, Sen.: aula potiri, Tac., to have great influence at court: Augusta, the imperial court; Mart.: fig., of the cell of the queen-bee, Virg.: hence, *the court, i. e. persons belonging to the court, courtiers*; Tac.: Suet. III. For olla; Plaut.: Cato. N. B. Gen. Aulai, for aula, Virg.

AULEA, a, f. (αὐλαία) i. q. Aulæum; Curt.

AULEUM, i. n. *Any splendid tapestry or work used for covering walls, seats, &c., or for hangings*. I. *A chair or sofa covering*; Virg. II. *The curtain before the scene in a theatre, used especially in the representation of a tragedy* (cf. SIPARIUM); Cic.: Hor.: Virg.: Phædr.: aulæ premuntur, Hor., i. e. are dropped (at the beginning of a new act); for the ancient curtain was not let down from the upper part of the building, as in modern theatres, but was drawn up from the stage, in the manner of a coach-blind: also, *any other curtain*; Hor.: Propert. III. *An embroidered garment*; Juv.

AULETICUS, a, um. (αὐλητικός) *That is fit for flutes*; calamus, Plin.

AULICUS, a, um. (aula) *Of or belonging to a court or palace*; apparatus, Suet.: hence, Aulic, Courtiers; e. g. at the Persian court, Nep.

AULODUS, i. m. (αὐλοδός) *One who sings to or plays on the pipe or flute, a piper, flute-player*; Cic.

AURA, a, f. (αἶρα) I. *A breeze, as opposed to a strong wind, a gentle gale*; Plin. Ep.: aura æris, Lucr.: or auræ æriæ, Virg., breezes. II. *The air, wind*; auræ vela vocant, Virg.: auræ Aquilonis, Cic. in Arat., winds, blasts: hence, in auras, or sub auras, to the air, to the sky, towards heaven; attollere se, Virg.: ferre sub auras, id., to publish, make known: reddere ad auras, to restore to the open air, id.: fugere auras, id., to leave the open air, in order to go into a room: venire ad auras superas, id., i. e. to the upper world (from the regions of the dead): vesci aura, id.; or, carpere auras

vitalis, id., to live: thus also, auræ, the light of the world, *Op. Met.* 9, 703. III. With the poets, *Wind*; auræ vela vocant, *Virg.*: auræ secunda, a fair or favourable wind: hence *fig.*; dum flavit velis auræ secunda meis, *Ov.*, i. e. as long as I was successful. Again, auræ rumoris, *Cic.*: capere auram libertatis, *Liv.*, to catch at every hope of liberty. Again, auræ popularis, *Cic.*, the favour of the people in so far as it is advantageous: auræ voluntatis, *id.*, i. e. signs of favour. IV. *A breathing; blowing*; Aquilonis auræ, *Cic.*: flammæ exsuscitata auræ, *Ov.* V. *Exhalation, odour, vapour*; *Virg.*: auræ fluminum aquæ stagnorum, *Cels.* VI. *Gleam, glitter*; auri, *Virg.* N.B. Gen. Aurai, for auræ, *Virg.*

AURARIUS, a, um. (aurum) *Concerned with, relating or belonging to gold*; negotium, *Plaut.*: metalla, gold mines, *Plin.*: fornax, *id.*: hence, Auraria, æ. f. (sc. fodina) *A gold mine*; Tac. Ann.

AURATA, æ. f. *A fish, the dorado or gilt bream* (*Sparus aurata*, L.); *Cels.*: *Mart.*

AURATILIS, e. *Gold-coloured*; *Solin.*

AURATŪRA, æ. f. (auro) *A gilding*; *Quint.* 8, 6, 28, ed. Spald.

AURATUS, a, um. (aurum) I. *Overlaid or ornamented with gold, gilded*; *Cic.*: *Liv.* II. *Golden, made of gold*; *Ov.* III. *Gold-coloured*; *Plin.*: aurati pisces, *Cels.* N.B. Aurati, Tert.

AURĒŪS, a, um. (dimin. of aureus) I. *Golden*; *Plaut.*: Catull.: hence, Aureolus, f. q. Aureus, a gold coin, *Mart.* II. *Golden, i. e. fine, excellent, charming*; *Catull.*: *Cic.* III. *Gilded, gilt*; *Lucil.* IV. *Gold-coloured*; *collum, Varr. R. R.*

AURESCO, ēre. (aurum) *To become golden, to turn to the colour of gold*; *Varr.*

AUREUS, a, um. (aurum) I. *Golden, of gold*; *Plaut.*: *Virg.*: nummus aureus, *Cic.*: and simply, aureus, *Suet.*, a gold coin. II. *Golden*; *fig. i. e. Very beautiful*; *Venus, Virg.* 2. *Excellent, valuable, charming*; *Hor.* III. *Gilded, gilt*; *Cic.*: *Virg.* IV. *Of the colour of gold*; mala, *Virg.*, i. e. quinces: cæsaries, *id.*, golden locks, flaxen hair.

AURICHALCUM. See ORICHALCUM.

AURICILLA, or ORICILLA, æ. f. for auricula; *Catull.* 25, 2.

AURICŪLOR, ōris. m. (aurum and color) *Of the colour of gold*; *Juven.*

AURICŪMANS, tis. (aurum and comans) *With golden or gold-coloured hair*; *Auson.*

AURICŪMUS, a, um. (aurum and coma) I. i. q. Auricomans, *Sil.* II. *That has golden foliage, golden*; *Virg.*

AURICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of auris) I. *The outside of the ear, the earlap, flap of the ear*; *Plaut.*: auricula infirma mollior, *Cic.*, proverbially of an effeminate person. II. *The ear, gen.*; *Lucr.*

AURIFER, a, um. (aurum and fero) *Bearing gold*; i. e. I. *Producing gold*; *Flor.* II. *Carrying or containing gold*; *amnis, Tibull.*: arena, *Plin.*

AURIFEX, icis. m. (aurum and facio) *A worker in gold, goldsmith*; *Plaut.*: *Cic.*

AURIFLŪS, a, um. (aurum and fluo) *Flowing with gold*; *Tagus, Prudent.*, i. e. that carries gold with it.

AURIFŪDINA, or AURI FODINA, æ. f. *A gold mine*; *Plin.*

AURIGA, æ. m. also f. (from the old aurea, a rein, and ago) I. *A driver, coachman, charioteer*; *Virg.*: auriga currus paterni, *Ov.*: aurigæ are especially those who drove in the ludi circenses; *Suet.* Also, a groom, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 85. II. *The name of a constellation*; *Cic. ex Arat.* III. *A pilot, steersman*; *Ov.*

AURIGĀRUS, i. m. i. q. Auriga; *Suet. Ner.* 5.

AURIGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (aurigo) I. *A driving in a chariot*; e. g. in the circus, *Suet.* II. *Fig. of a dolphin*; *Gell.*

AURIGĒR, a, um. (aurum and gero) *Bearing gold*; tauri, *Cic.*, having their horns tipped with gold: arbor, *Val. Flac.*, from which the golden fleece was suspended.

AURIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (auriga) I. *To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot*; e. g. in the circus, *Suet.* II. *Fig. To guide, direct, rule*; *Gell.*

AURIGOR, āri. i. q. Aurigo; *Varr.*

AURILEGŪS, i. m. (aurum and lego) *He who picks up gold, or collects gold sand from rivers*; *Cod. Just.*

AURIS, is. f. (from the Laonic *αὐρ*; for *οἶς*) I. *The ear*; aures erigere, *Cic.*; or, arrigere, *Ter.*, to prick up the ears: aurem alicui præbere, *Liv.*; or, aures alicui dare, *Cic.*; or, dedere, *id.*, to lend an ear to one, to listen to one: dare alicui aures alicuius, *Trebon.* in *Cic. Ep.*; or, servare aures, *Cæs.*, to gratify the ears, flatter: in or ad aurem or in aure dicere, admonere, &c., to whisper in one's ear, speak in a low tone of voice, *Cic.*: *Juven.*: secundis aures alicui, *Liv.*, i. e. favourably: capere aures, *Cic.*, to charm, delight: aurem vellere, *Virg.*; or, pervellere, *Sen.*, to pull the ear, i. e. to admonish one to think on something: aures teretes, the judgment or taste of a connoisseur; *Cic.*: descendere in aures, *Hor.*, i. e. audiri: dormire in utramvis or in dextram aurem, *Ter.*: *Plaut.*: and *Plin. Ep.*, to be uncon-

cerned, quite easy. Also, for *hearer*; *Hor. Ep.* 1, 20, 19. II. *A part of the plough by which the furrows are widened, the mould-board or earth-board*; *Virg.*

AURISCALPIUM, i. n. (auris and scalpo) *An ear-pick*; *Mart.* Also, a surgeon's instrument, a probe; *Scribon.*

AURISŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of auritus) *Long-eared*; i. e. asinus, *Phædr.*

AURITUS, a, um. (auris) I. *Having ears, especially having long ears*; *asellus, Ov.*: *lepus, Virg.*: hence, for *lepus, Avien.* II. *That pricks up his ears in order to listen, listening, attentive*; *Plaut.*: *Hor.* III. *Testis auritus, An ear-witness, a witness by hearsay*; *Plaut.*

IV. *That has been heard, heard*; *Prudent.* V. *That is in the form of an ear*; *Plin.* VI. *Furnished with an ear, or mould-board (of a plough)*; see *AURIS*; *Pallad.*

AUROCLAVĀTUS, or AURO CLAVATUS, a, um. *Set with golden studs*; *vestes, Vopisc.*: tunica, *id.*

AURŌRA, æ. f. (*αὐρὸς ὥρα*) I. *The morning*; *Plaut.* II. *The morning dawn, or, the redness of the dawn, break of day*; *Virg.*: prima aurora, *Plin.*; or, ad primam auroram, *Liv.*, at the beginning of, &c.: also, *daylight*; *Claud.* III. *The East*; *Ov.*: also, *the inhabitants of the East*; *Claud.*

AURŪSUS, a, um. (aurum) I. *Full of or containing gold*; *Lamprid.* II. *Golden, yellow as gold*; *color, Veget. de re vët.*

AURŪGINĒUS, a, um. (aurugo) *Jaundiced*; *Cæl. Aur.* AURŪGINO, āre. (aurugo) *To have the jaundice*; *Tert.* AURŪGO, inis. f. *The jaundice*; *Scrib. Larg.*

AURŪLA, æ. f. *A gentle breeze, fig. for a little*; *Ter-tull.*: *Hieron.*

AURŪLĒNTUS, a, um. (aurum) *Of the colour of gold*; *lux, Prudent.*

AURUM, i. n. (from *αὔρω*, an old Greek word, from which, according to Festus, thesaurus also is derived) I. *Gold*; *Cic.*: montes auri polliceri, to promise golden mountains; *Ter.* II. *Any thing made of gold*: hence, for a golden goblet; *Virg.*: a golden bit; *id.*: a necklace, *Ov.*: a car; *Virg.*: onerate veste auro, *Ter.*, i. e. golden ornaments: gold coin; *Cic.*: also gen., money, coin; *Cic.* III. *The golden age*; *Hor.* IV. *The colour of gold*; *Ov.* V. *Gleam or brightness as of gold*; *nox accenditur auro, Val. Fl.*

AUSCULTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (ausculto) I. *A listening, attending*; *Sen.* II. *A taking or following advice*; *an obeying*; *Plaut.*

AUSCULTĀTOR, ōris. m. (ausculto) I. *A hearer, listener*; *Cic.* II. *One who obeys*; *Apul.*

AUSCULTĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Auscultatio; *Apul.*

AUSCULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To hear, listen*; *Ter.*: alicquem, and alicui, *Plaut.*: alicquid, *id.* II. *To give ear to, credit, assent to*; alicquid, *Plaut.*: alicui rei, *id.* III. *To attend or hearken to any one, to obey*; alicquem, *Plaut.*: alicui, *Ter.*: *Plaut.*: *Cic.*

AUSIM, is, it. See AUDEO.

AUSPEX, icis. m. also f. (for avispe) I. *One who foretells future events by the flight, singing, and feeding of birds*; *Hor.*: auspices legis, *Cic.*, those who consult the auspices about a proposed law: hence, II. *Any auth. v, founder, maker, doer*; auspices nuptiarum, *id.*, these who witnessed the marriage contract, and took care that the ceremonies were rightly performed. III. *An aider, assistant, abettor, director, protector, favourer*; *auspicius diis, Virg.*: auspice Teucro, *Hor.*

AUSPICĀBĪLIS, e. (auspice) *That gives a favourable omen*; *Arnob.*

AUSPICĀLĒS, e. (auspex) *That serves for augury*; *res, Plin.*

AUSPICĀTIO, adv. (from auspicatus, a, um) I. *After the taking of the auspices*; *Cic.* II. *Fortunate, in lucky hour or time*; *Ter.*: auspicatus, *Plin.*

AUSPICĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of auspice; see AUSPICIO. II. Adj. *Fortunate, of good or favourable portent*; *omina, Vell.*: auspicator arbor, *Plin.*: auspicatissimum exordium, *Quint.*

AUSPICĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Auspicium; *Plin.* 10, 20, ed. Hard.

AUSPICĪUM, i. n. (for avispicium) I. *A watching or observing of the birds bred for augury*; *an augury*; in auspicio esse, *Cic.*: especially, the right of observing the birds for the purpose of divination; right of augury; *proprietores auspicia non habent, Cic.* II. *A sign or token given by birds*; aquila auspicium fecit, *Liv.*: aves auspicium ratum fecere, *Cic.*: hence *fig.*, facere alicui auspicium, *Hor.*, i. e. to command, order, incite. III. *Any divine or prophetic token*; *mustela auspicium fecit, Plaut.*: ferre leges contra auspicia, *Cic.*: fulmen auspicium optimum, *id.*: auspicia haruspicium, *id.* In the army, the general alone had the right of taking the auspices; hence, IV. *Command, lead*; ductu et auspicio, *Liv.*: partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, *Suet.*, partly in person and partly by officers acting under his command: paribus auspiciis regere populum, i. e. potestate, *Virg.*: hence, V. *Power, inclination, will*; *Virg.* VI. *A beginning*; auspicia regni capere, *Justin.* N.B. Auspicium differs from augurium. The latter has a

more limited signification, being confined to birds and to the college of the augurs; but auspicious extends to the whole of nature, to lightning and other phenomena: and on public occasions was taken by the highest magistrates, and privately by any persons.

AUSPICO, avi, atum, are. (auspex) I. *To take the auspices*; Plaut. II. *To take an omen from, to divine or augur from*; mustelam, Plaut. III. *To take auspices at the commencement of any thing, in order to its prosperity*, as it were to consecrate; locum, Cic. See also AUSPICATUS, a, um. IV. *To commence, begin, undertake*; in bello male auspicio, Justin.

AUSPICOR, atus sum, ari. I. *To take the auspices*; Cic. II. *To make a beginning for the sake of good luck*; Colum. 11, 2: hence. III. Gen. *To begin, make a beginning*; militiam, Suet.: and seq. infin., id.

AUSTELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of auster) *A gentle South wind*; Lucil. ap. Non.

AUSTER, stri. m. I. *The South wind*; Cic. II. *The South country, the South*; in austros, Plin.: aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic.

AUSTERE, adv. I. *Harshly*. II. *Austerely, severely, rigidly*; agere cum aliquo, Cic.

AUSTERITAS, atis. f. (austerus) I. *Harshness, austerity, sourness*; vini, Plin. II. *Of colours, dinginess, darkness*; Plin. III. *Severity, austerity, harshness of manner*; Quint. IV. *Severity, rigour*; e. g. in judging of an author's composition, Plin. Ep.

AUSTERIUS, a, um. (dimin. of austerus) *Somewhat harsh*; Apul.

AUSTERUS, a, um. (αὐστηρός) I. *Harsh, tart, sour*; of flavour; vinum, Colum.: sapor, Plin.: also, of smell; odore austerus, id. II. *Fig. Harsh, severe, rigorously, strict* et suavitas, Cic. i. e. combined with gravitas homo, id.; austerior, id.: labor, Hor., irksome; tabellae, Prop., cruel. III. *Of colours, Dark or dingy*; Plin. N.B. Austerimus, Messala Corv.

AUSTRIAS, e. (auster) *Southern*; Cic.

AUSTRIFER, a, um. (auster and fero) *That brings up the South wind*; Sil.

AUSTRINUS, a, um. (auster) *Southern*; vertex, Plin., the South pole: tempus, id., when the South wind blows. Austrina, ðrum, n. (sc. loca) *The southern parts of a country*; Plin.

AUSTROFRIGUS, i. m. *The South-south-west wind*; Isid.

AUSTRONOTUS, i. m. i. e. pouis australis; Is' d.

AUSUM, i. and AUSUS, a, um. See AUDEO.

AUT. conj. (from αὐτός, again) I. *Or*; autendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patienda, Liv.: hence, aut — aut, either — or; aut bibat aut a'beat, Cic.: it is sometimes repeated several times; Cic. Off. 1, 9: Lucr. 4, 933: it is also used with vero, certe, or etiam, Cic. N.B. 1. For aut — aut, we find also vel — aut, Cic.: or, aut — vel, Mart. 2. Aut — aut, for partim — partim, Liv. 44, 6. 3. Aut differs from vel in the following manner: aut disjoins things opposed to each other (res diversae); vel, only varieties of the same things (res variae); words separated by aut cannot stand together, which words separated by vel might very well do. But the distinction in this rule is not always carefully observed by the ancients. The following is a very clear example: Cic. Senect. 16, ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere, vel aplicatione melius, vel igni; aut vicissim umbræ aquisve refrigerari salubrius? II. Else, otherwise, i. q. Alioquin; Or. Met. 10, 52: Virg. Æn. 10, 630: Quint. 1, 12, 6. III. Sometimes for an, e. g. cœnæ causa aut tuzæ mercedis gratia, Plaut.: quem invocabo? hunc aut illum? Sen. IV. Sometimes it diminishes the signification, *Or rather, or at least*; cuncti, aut magna pars, Sall.: obrue puppes, aut age diversos, Varr. V. Sometimes it connects; ter aut quater, for terque quaterque, Virg.

VI. Sometimes for nec, when preceded by a negative; neque paci aut prelio paratus, Tac.

AUTEM, conj. (from αὐτός, again) I. *Also, likewise*; agite, abite, tu domum, et tu autem domum, Plaut., and you too go home: venit hic clitelas, venit hic autem alter senex, id. II. *But, on the other hand*, when several things which differ from each other are mentioned together; Æschinus odiose cessat: prandium corruptitur: Ctesiphon autem in amore est totus, Ter.: est finitimus oratori poëta, numeris astrictior paulo, verborum autem licentia liberior, Cic. N.B. 1. It is frequently put after several words; quæ res te sollicitat autem? Ter. 2. It is seldom found after neque or nec, the phrase neque vero being more usual; neque autem ego sum ita demens, Cic. 3. It is sometimes put after et; e. g. et adire lubet hominem, et autem nimis eum ausculto libens, Plaut. This is less harsh, if a word occur between; et caprifici autem, &c., Plin. 4. We find also, adeo autem, ecce autem, porro autem, tum autem, Ter. 5. It is sometimes redundant; sed quid ego hæc autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. III. *But, now*, in stylistic forms; Cic. Acad. 4, 30. IV. When a speaker corrects himself, *Do I say, what do I say?* quid in republica fiat: fiat autem? imo vero etiam quid futurum sit, Cic.

V. When one expresses surprise at, or blames, what

another has said; ego non tangam meam? Ch. tuam autem, furcifer? Ter., yours, do you say?

AUTHENTICUS, a, um. (αὐθεντικός) *That is written with a person's own hand, original, real*, as opposed to a copy; tabula, Pand., i. e. the original testament: testamentum, id.: hence, Authenticum, subst., *An original, autograph*; Pand.

AUTHEPSA, æ. f. (αὐθής, self, and ψῆμα, to cook) *Self-cooking*; a cooking vessel with two bottoms, on the lower of which the fire was placed, on the upper the meat to be dressed; a stew-pan; Cic.

AUTOR, AUTHORITAS. See AUCTOR, AUCTORITAS.

AUTOCHTHONES, um. m. (αὐτόχθονες) i. q. Aborigines; Apul.

AUTOGRÁPHUS, a, um. (αὐτογράφος) *Written with one's own hand, original*; epistola, Suet.: hence, Autographum, subst., *An autograph*; Symm.

AUTOMÁTON (um), i. n. (αὐτόματον) *A machine that moves of itself, an automaton*; Sic. Hence, Automátarius, a, um. *Belonging to such a machine*; Pand.

AUTOPÝRUS (os) PANIS. (αὐτόπυρος ἄγρος) *Coarse bread made from flour with the bran, brown bread*; Petron.: Plin.

AUTOR, AUTORITAS. See AUCTOR, &c.

AUTUMNÁLIS (Auct.), e. (autumnus) *Autumnal, of autumn*; tempus, Varr.: rosa, Plin.: æquinoctium, Liv.

AUTUMNESCO (Auct.), ðre. (autumnus) *To turn to autumn, to approach towards autumn*; Marc. Cap.

AUTUMNITAS (Auct.), atis. f. (autumnus) I. *The season of autumn*; Cato. II. *The fruits of autumn, harvest fruits*; Arnob.

AUTUMNO (Auct.), are. (autumnus) *To bring on harvest or autumn*; Plin.

AUTUMNUM (Auct.), i. n. i. q. Autumnus; Varr. ap. Non.

AUTUMNUS (Auct.), a, um. *Autumnal, of or belonging to the autumn*; frigus, Ov.: æquinoctium, Plin.

AUTUNUS, or OCTUNUS, i. m. (augeo) I. *The autumn*; Cic.: septem autumni, Ov., seven autumns, i. e. years. II. *The produce of the autumn, the harvest*; Mart.

AUTŪMO, avi, atum, are. I. *To say, relate*; Plaut.: Ter. II. *To believe, suppose, think*; Cic.: Ter.: Hor.

AUXILIABUNDUS, a, um. *Aiding*; Apul.

AUXILIÁRIS, e. (auxilium) *That brings help, assisting, aiding*; carmen, Ov.: dea, id., of Lucina: auxiliariæ (sc. milites), auxiliary troops, Cæs.: Liv.: thus also, cohortes, Tac. Hence, *Of or belonging to the auxiliary troops*; súpndia, Tac.

AUXILIÁRIUS, a, um. i. q. Auxiliarius; e. g. milites, Liv.: cohors, Cic.

AUXILIÁTOR, óris. m. (auxilior) *A helper, assistant, abettor*; aliiquis, Quint.: alieui, Tac.

AUXILIÁTRIX, icis. f. (auxiliator) *She that helps or assists*; gratia, Cassiod.

AUXILIÁTUS, us. m. (auxilior) *A bringing of help, aid*; Lucr.

AUXILIO, avi, atum, are. *To help, aid*; Vitr. AUXILIUS, atus sum, ari. (auxilium) *To help, assist, lend aid*; alieui, Ter.: Cic.: also in sickness; morbis, Plin.: contra ictus, id.: cf. Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 24.

AUXILIUM, i. n. (augeo) I. *Help, aid, assistance*; ferre alieui auxilium, Cic., to aid, assist: thus also, esse in auxilio, Plin., to aid, or, esse alieui auxilio, to help, aid, assist, Nep.: alieui venire auxilio, id., to one's assistance: thus also, mittere alieum auxilio, id.: or, in auxilium, Suet.: juvare alieum auxilio, Cic.: also plur., auxilia liberorum, Quint., auxiliis assistit suis, Ovid., i. e. rudder and other instruments of navigation. II. *Any thing by means of which one assists another, help, succour*; ultima auxilia, Liv.: hence, *a remedy, antidote*; Cels. also, fig., *a remedy*; reperire auxilium alieui rei, Cæs.

III. *Auxiliaries, auxiliary troops*; auxilium, Ov.: more frequently in the plural, auxilia, Cic.: Cæs. Sometimes auxilia denotes *military force or power*; Sæ. B. C. 3, 106.: Flor. 2, 8, 15: Just. 1, 6. N.B. Auxilii, for auxilii, Hor.

AUXIM, is. &c., for auxerim, &c. See AUCEO.

AVÁRE, adv. *Avariciously, covetously, greedily*; Cic.: avarius, Colum.: avarissime, Sen.

AVÁRITER, adv. i. q. Avare; Plaut.

AVÁRITAS, æ. f. (avarus) I. *An inordinate love of money or gain, greediness of money, covetousness*; Cic.

II. *Greedy desire after any thing*; gloriæ, Curt.: hence plur., omnes avaritiae, Cic.

AVÁRITIES, ei. f. i. q. Avaritia; Lucr.

AVÁRUS, a, um. I. *Fond of money or gain, greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous*; Cic.: avarior, id.: avarissimus, id.: also of things without life; litus avarum, Virg., i. e. inhabited by avaricious persons: spes, Hor.

II. *Fig. Eagerly desirous of any thing*; nullius (i. e. nullius rei) præter laudem, Hor.: mare avarum, id.: Acheron, Virg.

AVE. See ÁVEO.

AVECTUS, a, um. See ÁVEHO.

Á-VĒHO, xi, ctum. 3. *To carry off or away, to carry to*

a place, by any mode of conveyance; Plaut.: Liv.: hence, *avēli, to ride or sail away*; Virg.: Liv.
À-VELLO, e,lli and ulsi, ulsum. 3. *To tear away, pull or rend off or away*. I. Prop.; poma ex arboribus, Cic.: Euboea avulsa Bœotiae, Plin.: avulsum lumeri caput, Virg. II. Fig. *To separate, remove, take away*; de matris amplexu, Cic.: se ab aliqua, Ter.: avulsus a meis, Cic.: rus ab aliquo, Ter., i. e. to deprive of: egrotatio, quæ avelli inveterata non possit, Cic., for: evelli: fundus emtori avelli non potest, Pauid. N.B. The perfect and the tenses derived from it are rare; avulsi occurs, Lucan.: avelli, Plin.
À-VĒNA, œ. f. I. Oats. I. *A kind of cultivated corn*; common oats (Avena sativa, L.); Virg.: Colum.: Plin. 2. *Wild oats*, a weed (Avena fatua, L.); Cic.
 II. *Any stalk or reed*; lini, Plin. III. *A pipe of oaten reed, oaten pipe*; Virg.
À-VĒNĀCĒTUS, a, um. (avena) *Oaten*; farina, Plin.
À-VĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (avena) *Of or belonging to oats*; Plin.
À-VĒNTER, adv. *Desirously*; Amnian.
À-VĒO, or **HĀVĒO**, ēre. (from *avo* or *avo*, *avo*, to breathe, blow) Prop. *To pant after any thing*; hence, to be very desirous, to desire earnestly, to crave after, long for; scire, Cic.: aliquid, id.: avens, *desirous, eager*; Ov.: also for libens, Lucr. ap. Gell.
À-VĒO, or **HĀVĒO**, ēre. (seems to be from *avo*, from which were probably formed *avo*, *avo*, *avo*, or *avo*, *avo*, i. e. to wish well, to bless) *To be blessed, to be well or in good health*; aveo et avebo, Mam. We more frequently find ave (have). *Be thou well! be thou blessed!* a salutation used by the Romans both at meeting and in taking leave, and hence in the former case is to be rendered, *Hail! all hail!* and in the latter, *Farewell!* dicere alicui ave, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: thus also, aveto, Sall.: avere jubeo, Mart.
À-VERRO, ri, ēre. I. *To sweep or brush away*. II. Fig. *To remove completely*; reliquias, Licin. ap. Prisc.: pisces mensa, Hor.: averrentem rem frumentariam omnem, Cic. Verr. 3, 60, ed. Græv. but ed. Ernest. has averrentem.
À-VERRUNCO, avi, atum, are. (from *averruncus*) *To avert, especially any thing evil*; iram, Liv.: dii averruncant, Cic.
À-VĒRSĀBĪLIS, e. (aversor) *Abominable*; Lucr.
À-VĒRSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (aversor) *A strong distike of any thing, aversion*; Quint.
À-VĒRSĀTRIX, icls. f. (aversor) *She that abominates*; Tert.
À-VĒRSĪO, ōnis. f. (averto) I. *A turning from or away*; hence, a figure of rhetoric, i. q. Apostrophe, when the speaker turns away his hearers from the object present to them; as in Virgil, non ego cum Danais Trojanam excandere gentem Aulide juravi, according to Quint. 2, 2, 30. II. *Distike, aversion, ill-will*; ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. B. Hisp.: deorum, Dicit. Cret. III. Per aversionem, or aversione; e. g. emere, vendere, &c., i. e. all together, by the whole piece, or in a lump, Pand.
À-VĒSOR (Aversor), atus sum, ari. (averto) I. *To turn one's self away from any thing, to turn the back upon*; Plaut.: thus also, aversari advocati, Cic. II. *To decline, avoid, shun*; to abominate, abhor; aversati sunt prelium facere, Auct. B. Hisp., i. e. noluerunt: filium, Liv.: preces, id., i. e. not to listen to.
À-VĒSOR, oris. m. (averto) *A thief, pilferer, embezzler*; pecunie, Cic.
À-VĒRSUS, a, um. part. of averso; see AVERTO.
À-VĒRUS, a, um. I. Part. of averto; see AVERTO.
 II. Adj. 1. *Turned from, turned away*; i. e. 1. *That has the back turned towards us*; adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic., before and behind: cædabantur aversi, Liv.: aversus boves in speluncam traxit, id.: charta aversa, Mart. the back part of the paper. 2. *That is behind our own, or another person's back*; pectus averso sole agere, Varr.: hence, subst., Aversum, i. *The hinder part, back part*; aversi insula, Liv.: aversa castrorum, Vell.: hence, in aversum, backwards; Plin. 2. *Unfavourable, disinclined*; a Musis, Cic.: aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo, id.: also with a dative, aversior defensionis, Ov.: so also with animi, i. e. in animo; e. g. aversos animi, Tac.
À-VĒRTO (Avorto), ti, sum. 3. I. *To turn away from any thing*; se, Cic.: aures, Liv.: also intrans.; e. g. prorsus avertit, for avertit se, Virg.: thus also, averti, to turn one's self away from, turn aside; id.: avertitur fluminum cursus, Plin., takes another direction: also, averti aliquid, to turn one's self from any thing; Virg.: avertere alicquem, means also, to cause any one to turn, to turn round; Ov.: hence, to put to flight, cause to retire or give way; hostes, Liv.: inermes, Cic.: thus also, averti, or avertere se ab aliere, to turn aside; Cæs.: Liv.: also, alicui, for ab aliquo, Colum. II. *To turn away*; iter a loco, Cæs. III. *To turn off*; flumina, Cic.
 IV. *To detain, withdraw, keep off, remove*; alicquem a spe, Cic.: mentem, or manum, a re, id.: alicquem Italia, for ab Italia, Virg.: also with a dative; alicquem alicui,

Val. Fl.: quod milii non poterant avertere, Propert.: hence, avertant; e. g. omen, Cic. V. *To alienate a thing*; classem in fugam, Liv.: culpam in alioquem, id., i. e. to transfer to. VII. *To carry off, appropriate, embezzle*; pecuniam, Cic.: hereditatem, id.: also, domum avertere, e. g. prædam, Cæs. N.B. We find also avertere. See also AVERVUS, a, um.
À-VĒVA, œ. f. I. *A grandmother*; Plaut.: veteres avias revellere, Pers., old or early prejudices. II. *A kind of herb*; Colum.
À-VĒVĀRIUM, i. n. See AVIARIUS.
À-VĒVĀRIUS, a, um. (avis) *Concerned with, of, or belonging to, birds or fowls*; rete, Varr.: hence, I. Aviarius, i. m. *One who keeps or catches birds*; Colum. II. Aviarium, i. n. *A place for keeping domestic birds in, as poultry, peacocks, pigeons, &c.; a bird-house, coop, &c.*; Varr.: Cic.: also of the resort of wild birds in a wood; Virg. Geor. 2, 430.
À-VĒVĪLA, œ. f. (dimin. of avis) *A little bird*; Gell.
À-VĒVĪLĀRIUS, i. m. i. q. Aviarius; Apic.
À-VĒVIDE, adv. *Eagerly, greedily*; Cic.: avidius, Liv.: avidissime, Cic.
À-VĒVIDĀTAS, atis. f. (avidus) I. *Eagerness, vehement desire*; cibi, gloriæ, pecunie, Cic.: legendi, id.: ad cibos, Plin. II. Especially, *Covetousness*; Plaut. 2. *Hunger, appetite*; Plin. N.B. Plur., aviditates bestiarum, Plin.
À-VĒVIDĒTER, adv. *Greedily*; Apul.
À-VĒVIDUS, a, um. (aveo) I. *Eager, desirous*, with a genitive, with in and ad; e. g. laudis, Cic.: avidissimus gloriæ, id.: in res novas, Liv.: avidior ad rem, Ter.: also with an infinitive; Ov.: Plin.: also with a dative, Tac.: also with a genitive, i. e. in respect of; humanum genus est avidum auricularum, in respect of the ears, i. e. is glad to hear any strange thing, Lucr. Also of things without life; ignis avidus, Ov.: sitis avida, Mart.: oculi, Plin. II. Especially, *Covetous, greedy of money*; Plaut.: Cic.: also, voracious, gluttonous; Hor. III. *Large, wide*; Lucr.
À-VĒPES, edis. (avis and pes) *Bird-footed, swift-footed*; poeta ap. Mar. Victor.
À-VĒS, is, f. (from *avus*, on account of the motion in the air caused by flight) I. *A bird, fowl*; Cic.: Hor.: alba avis, Cic., a proverbial expression for a rare thing. II. Especially, *An ominous bird, a bird used in divination*; Cic.: hence, avibus bonis, Ov.; or, secundis, Liv., with a good omen from the prophetic birds, i. e. with a good or favourable omen: on the other hand, avi mala, Hor.; or, adversa, Cic. (e poeta); or, sinistra avis, Ov., with a bad omen.
À-VĒRE, adv. *From ancient times*; Tert.
À-VĒVIUM, i. n. (avis) *Birds, the feathered race*; Apul.
À-VĒVĪS, a, um. (avus) I. *Ancestral*; hospitium, Cic.: used also of animals; i. e. of asses; fortitudo, Colum.: of sheep, id. II. *Old, ancient*; merum, Or.
À-VĒVĪS, a, um. (a and via) I. *That is situate apart or at a distance from a way, devious, solitary*; iter, Sall.: mons, Hor.; hence, Avia, plur. subst.; avi dum sequor, Virg.: avia itinerum, Vell. II. *That is or is gone from or out of the way*; in montes se avius aberrat altos, Virg.: fig.: avius a vero vagaris, Lucr.: avius erudit animus, id.: avia cepto consilia, Sil., i. e. aliena a cepto. N.B. Avius means, that is remote from a way, and so is on one side of the way; devius, that leads out of the way; invidus, in which there is no road or way.
À-VĒVĪCĀMENTUM, i. n. (avoco) I. *A gentle means of calling off or away*; e. g. from pain, Plin. Ep., i. e. comfort. II. *Relaxation, recreation*; Plin. Ep.
À-VĒVĪCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (avoco) *A calling off the attention, diverting the thoughts*; Cic.: quæ me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, Senec., without distracting my attention.
À-VĒVĪCĀTOR, oris. m. (avoco) *He who calls away*; Tert.
À-VĒVĪCĀTRIX, icls. f. i. e. Avocans; Tert.
À-VĒVĪCĀTO, avi, atum, are. I. *To call away from any thing*; ad bellum, Liv. N.B. Alicui, for ab aliquo, Messala ap. Gell. II. *To call away, fig., or, to remove from a person or thing, to keep or hold back, divert, withdraw, hinder, prevent*; alicquem a prellis, Cic.: animos a religione, id.: senectus avocat a rebus gerendis, id.: philosophiam a rebus occultis, id.: also, to distract the attention, asturbo; Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1. III. *To afford recreation or relaxation to any one, to divert, amuse*; Plin. Ep.: alicquem festivitate fabulæ, Apul.: se, Arnob., to amuse one's self. IV. *To draw off, draw away to another place*; aquam, Pand.: fig.; arma, in fighting, Quint., i. e. to make a feint. V. *To recall, revoke*; factum, Pauid. VI. *To demand back*; Pand.: also with a dative; non potest avocari ei res, id.
À-VĒVĪLO, avi, atum, are. I. *To fly away, fly from a place*; e. g. as a bird, Pand. II. Fig. of persons, i. e. *To flee or hasten from a place*; Cic.: Virg.: also to the question, whither? Romam, Liv.: ad equites, id.
À-VĒVĪLSĪO, ōnis. f. (avello) *A tearing off, pulling asunder*; Plin.
À-VĒVĪLSOR, oris. m. (avello) *One who tears off or separates*; Plin.

AVULSUS, a, um. See AVELLO.
 AVUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of avus) I. *A mother's brother, maternal uncle*; Cic. N.B. 1. Avunculus magnus, *A grandmother's brother, great-uncle*; Cic. 2. Major, *A great-grandmother's brother, great-great-uncle*; Pand. 3. Maximus, *A great-great-grandmother's brother*; but we find avunculus major, Suet. Aug. 7: Claud. 3: Vell. 2, 59, for magnus; and avunculus, Tac. Ann. 4, 75, for avunculus magnus. II. *A mother's sister's husband*; Sen.

AVUS, i. m. I. *A grandfather*; Cic.: also of bees Virg. N.B. Avi, *Forefathers, ancestors*; Ov. II. *An old man*; Albinov. in Mæcen.

AXENUS, (ἄξενος) *Inhospitable*; Pontus, Ov.: afterwards called Euxinus.

AXICIA, æ. f. *A pair of scissors*; Plaut.
 AXICŪLUS (Assiculus), i. m. (dimin. of axis) I. *A small axletree*; Vitr. II. *A plug*; Vitr. III. *A small beam or pole*; Colum. IV. *A small board or plank*; Ammian.

AXILLA, æ. f. i. q. Ala, which, according to Cic. Orat. 45, is formed from it.

AXIM, is, &c.; for egerim, &c. See AGO.
 AXIŌMA, ātis, n. (ἀξιωμα) *A proposition, which is either true or false*; Apul.

AXIS, is, m. (ἄξων) I. *An axletree*; Liv.: hence, a car, wagon; Virg.: Ov.: also, a windlass for drawing water from a well; Vitr. II. *An imaginary line round which the world is supposed to turn, the axis*; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic.: hence, 1. *The pole, North or South*; Vitr.: especially, 2. *The North pole*; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. 3. *The whole heavens*; Virg.: hence, sub axe, in the open air; Virg. 4. *A clime, region, country*; borēus, hesperius, Ov. III. *The iron on which a hinge turns*; Stat. IV. *The valve of a pipe, a cock*; Vitr.: but here assis is a more correct reading. V. *A board, plank*; see ASSIS.

B.

BĀBĒ (βᾶβαι) An exclamation denoting astonishment, *Strange! wonderful!* Plaut.

BĀBYŪLŌ, ōnis, m. Perhaps. *A prodigal, spendthrift*; Ter.

BACA. See BACCĀ.

BACCA, or BACA, æ. f. I. *Any small round fruit, a berry*; Cic.: especially, *the olive*; Ov.: also, *any fruit of trees*; arborum bacce, Cic. Senect. II. *Any thing round like a berry*. I. *A pearl*; Ov.: Hor. 2. *Dung of sheep or goats*; bacca caprini stercoreis, Pallad. 3. *A link or ring of a chain*; Prudent.

BACCĀLIA (laurus), æ. f. *A kind of laurel which bears a great many berries*; Plin.

BACCĀLIS, e. *That bears berries*; laurus, Plin.: i. q. Baccalia.

BACCAR (Bacchar), āris, n. or BACCĀRIS (Baccharis), is, f. *A plant having a sweet-smelling root from which was made a kind of oil*, called also by the Romans nardum rusticum and perpressa; Virg.: Plin.: according to Sprengel, it is the Valeriana Celtica, L.

BACCĀTUS (Bacātus), a, um. *Furnished with berries*; then, *furnished with pearls*; monile, Virg.

BACCHA, æ. f. *A Bacchanal*, i. e. woman who celebrated the rites of Bacchus; Plaut.: Ov. N.B. Bacchis initiare aliquid, Liv., to admit into the company of Bacchanals.

BACCHĀBUNDUS, a, um. (bacchor) I. *Reveling, roving, wandering*; Curt. II. *Raving, ranting*; Apul.

BACCHĒUS, a, um. i. q. Baccheus.

BACCHĀNAL (for Bacchanale, sc. sacrum), is, n.

I. *The festival of Bacchus*; Plaut.: Bacchanalia, sc. sacra, Liv. 39, 9, private festivals in honour of Bacchus, wherein all manner of vice and impurity prevailed; for which reason they were prohibited: vivere Bacchanalia, Juv., to lead a wanton or immoral life. II. *The assembly of Bacchanals, or the place where they celebrated the festival*; Plaut.: Liv.

BACCHAR, and BACCHARIS. See BACCAR.
 BACCHĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (bacchor) *The revelling of Bacchanals at the festival of Bacchus*; then, *any such roving or revelling*; Cic.

BACCHĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bacchanals, Bacchanalian*; ululatus, i. e. of Bacchanals, Ov.

BACCHIS, Idis, f. i. q. Baccha; Ov.

BACCHIS PĒS. *A poetical foot*. See ANTIBACCHIS.

BACCHOR, ātus sum, āri. (Bacchus) I. *To celebrate the feast of Bacchus to revel like a Bacchanal*; Plaut.: bacchari evōē, i. e. to cry evōē, Catull.: hence, Bacchantes, i. q. Bacchæ; Ov.: also of places in which this feast was celebrated; bacchata Naxos, Virg.: hence, II. *To revel, rave, or rant like a Bacchanal*. 1. Of persons; g. from joy, Cic.: from love, Virg.: as a drunken person, Cic.: also of animals; Lucr. 2. Of a rumour which spreads abroad rapidly; Virg. 3. Of wind; vento

bacchante, Hor. III. *To be transported or ecstatic*; e. g. of poets, Stat.: of prophets, Virg.

BACCIFER (Bacifer), a, um. (bacca and fero) I. *Bearing berries*; Plin. II. *Bearing olives*; Sil.

BACCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bacca) *A small berry*; Plin. BACCŪLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of baculus) *A small stick or staff*; Cic.: especially, *a victor's staff*; Cic.

BACCŪLUS, i. m. i. q. Bacillus; Isidor.

BĀCŪLUS, i. m. and BĀCŪLLUM, i. n. (called to βάκτρον, from βάω, βᾶω, to go) I. *A staff, stick*; Ov. II. *A sceptre*; Flor. 4, 11.

BĀDIUS, a, um. *Brown, chestnut-brown*; Varr. ap. Non. BĀDIZŌ, āre. (βαδίζω) *To go*; Plaut.

BĀTICĀTUS, a, um. *Wearing a garment made of Spanish wool*; Mart.

BĀJŪLATŪRIUS, a, um. *That serves for carrying*; sella, a packsaddle, Cæsar. Aur.

BĀJŪLŌ, āre. *To bear, carry*; Plaut.: Quint.

BĀJŪLUS, i. m. *A porter, carrier*; Cic.

BĀLENA, æ. f. *A whale*; Ov.: Plin.

BĀLANĀTUS, a, um. (balanus) *Perfumed*; Pers.

BĀLANĪNUS, a, um. (βαλάνιος) *Of the balanus*; oleum, Plin.

BĀLĀNĪTIS, Idis, f. (βαλανίτις) *In the shape of an acorn*; castanea, Plin.

BĀLANUS, i. f. and m. (βάλανος) I. *An acorn*; Plin. II. *A kind of large chestnut*; Plin. III. *A date*; Plin. IV. *A kind of nut yielding a balm*, otherwise called Myrobalanus, Plin.: Hor.: also the tree itself (Hyperanthera semidecandra, Vahl), Plin. V. *A suppository*; Plin. VI. *A kind of fish, or rather shell-fish, the center-fish*; Plin.

BĀLATRO, ōnis, m. Prop. *A jester, buffoon*; Hor.

BĀLĀTUS, us, m. (balo) *The bleating of sheep*; Virg. also of goats; Plin.

BALBE, adv. *Stammering, lispingly*; Lucr.

BALBUS, a, um. *Stammering, lisping, inarticulate*; homo, Cic.: verba, Hor.

BALBŪTIŌ, 4. (balbus) I. *Intrans. To stammer, lisp, speak inarticulately*; Cels.: also of persons who are either unable or unwilling to say distinctly what they mean; Cic.: also of birds when they sing less clearly than usual; Plin. II. *Trans. To lisp out, say any thing inarticulately*; Cic.: Hor.

BĀLĪNĒE, and contr. BĀLNĒE, arum, f. (from βαλάνιον) I. *The bath, or the public baths at a place*, in the same manner as a private bath was called balneum; Plaut.: Cic.: but we also find balneæ for a bathing-room in a private house, Vitr. 6, 5 (8), 1. II. *A bathing, the act of bathing*; Plin.

BĀLĪNEUM, contr. BĀLNĒUM, i. n. (βαλάνιον) *A bath, private bath, or place in which persons bathe*; Cic.

BĀLIŌLUS. *Brownish, swarthy, tawny*; Plaut.: doubtful.

BALLISTA (Ballista), æ. f. (βέλλα) I. *A kind of large military engine, used especially for casting large stones*; Cic.: also large arrows and other weapons were hurled by it; Cæs.: cf. Vitr. 10, 11: also, *the weapon or shot itself*; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 42. II. *Fig. That with which one endeavours to injure*; infortunium, Plaut.

BĀLLĪSTĀRIUM (Ballist.), i. n. (ballista) *A place where balliste stood, a battery*; Plaut.

BĀLLĪSTĀRIUS (Ballist.), i. m. (ballista) *A maker of ballistæ*; Pand.: or, *one who discharges ballistæ*; Ammian.

BĀLLĪSTĒA (Ballist.), orum, n. *Ballads, light songs for dances*; Vopisc.

BĀLŪCA (Baluca), æ. f. *Gold-sand*; Cod. Just.

BALUX (Balux), ūcis, f. i. q. Baluca; Plin.

BALNEE. See BALINEE.

BĀLNĒĀNIS, e. *Belonging to a bath*; argentum, Pand., a silver vessel used at baths; Balnearia, subst., *The furniture or utensils of a bath*; Apul.

BĀLNĒĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Balnearis; Catull.: Balnearia, *Baths, bathing-chambers*; Cic.

BĀLNĒĀTOR, ōnis, m. *One who has the care of a bath, the master or keeper of a bath*; Cic.

BĀLNĒĀTRIX, ūcis, f. *She that has the care of a bath*; Petron. ap. Serv.

BĀLNĒŌLE, arum, f. (dimin. of balneæ) *A small bath*; Cic. ap. Non.

BĀLNĒŌLUM, i. n. (dimin. of balneum) *A small bath*; Sen. Ep. 86.

BALNEUM. See BALINEUM.

BĀLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bleat*, of sheep; Plaut.: Quint.: hence, balans hostia, i. e. ovis, Enn.: and Balans, subst., for, *A sheep*; balantes, *sheep*; Virg. II. *To talk foolishly*; Arnob. III. Facetē; satis balasti, i. e. locutus es de ovibus, Varr. N.B. For this we find also belo, Varr.

BĀLSĀMĒUS, a, um. i. q. Balsaminus; Auct. Carm. de Phoenice.

BĀLSĀMINUS, a, um. *Of balsam*; oleum, Plin.

BĀLSĀMĒDES. (Βάλσαμῶδης) *Having the scent of balsam, balsamic*; Plin.

BĀLSĀMUM, i. n. (βάλσαμον) I. *Balsam*; Plin.

II. *The balsam tree* (Amyris Opobalsamum, L.); Plin.

BĀLTĒŌLUS, i. m. (dimin. of balteus) *A little belt*; Capitol.

BALTEUS, i. m. and BALTEUM, i. n. I. *A belt, girdle*; Lucan.; especially, *a sword-belt*; Virg.; II. *A border, circle, rim*. 1. Of a cake, Cato. 2. Of the zodiac; Manil. 3. In the amphitheatre, i. q. Præcinctio; Calp.

BALUCA, BALUX. See BALUCA, BALLUX.
BALVALIO, ðnis. m. *A stutcher, stammerer*; Cic.
BAPTĒ, arum. m. (βαπτειν, i. e. painters, dyers) A name applied to the priests of the goddess Cotytto; Juv.
BAPTISMA, ðtis. n. (βαπτισμα) I. *Immersion, ablu-tion*; Prudent. II. *The rite of baptism*; Tert.
BAPTISMUS, i. n. i. q. Baptisma; Tert.
BAPTISMI, i. m. i. q. Baptisma; Tert.
BAPTISTA, æ. m. (βαπτιστης) *He who washes or baptizes, a baptist*; Sedul.

BAPTISTERIUM, i. n. (βαπτιστηριον) I. *A vessel for bathing in, a bathing-tub*; Plin. Ep. II. *A baptistry, font*; Sidon.

BAPTIZATOR, ðris. m. *He who baptizes*; Tert.—
BAPTIZO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (βαπτίζω) *To baptize*; August.
BARATHRUM, i. n. (βαράθρον) I. *A deep bottomless pit, abyss, gulf*; Virg.; Vitruv.; barathro donare, Hor.; to throw down into a vitruv., i. e. to squander. Hence, II. *The infernal regions*; Plaut.; Virg. III. *A pit, abyss, gulf*; ðg.: e. g. of the stomach, especially of a glut-tonous person, Plaut.: barathrum macelli, Hor., of a glutton.

BARATHRUS, i. m. (βαράθρος) *An insatiable person*; Lucr. 3, 967; but here others read barathro.

BARBA, æ. f. I. *A beard*, of persons; barbam pro-mittere, Liv., to let grow: barba promissa, Nep.; or, longa, Ov., a long beard: barbam vellere alicui, Hor. II. Also of animals; hirci, capræ, gallinæ, mulli, Plin.: polyporum, ib., i. e. cirri: lupi, Hor. III. Also of plants: e. g. of the hazel-nut, Plin.

BARBARE, adv. I. *Into Latin*, in opposition to Greek; vertere, Plaut., i. e. to translate into Latin. II. *Barbarously, rudely, in a rude or uncivil manner*; Cic.

BARBARI, orum. m. *Barbarians*. I. With the Greeks, all who were not of their own nation, i. e. foreigners, strangers, persons of other language and manners: thus the Romans were called barbari by the Macedonians, Liv.; and in the earliest ages they called themselves barbari: hence Plautus opposes barbæ (i. e. Latinæ) to Græcæ. Afterwards, II. The Romans gave this name to all who were neither Romans nor Greeks, especially if not subject to their empire; Cic.: Nep.; and because no people equalled them in the cul-tivation of good manners, hence, III. Barbari is used to denote stupid, unmannerly persons; Cic.: cf. BAR-BARUS.

BARBARIA, æ. f. I. With the Greeks, *Any country out of Greece*; Plaut. II. With the Romans, *Any country out of Italy and Greece*; Cic.: Ov.: hence Phrygia is so called, Hor. III. *Rudeness of manners, incivility, barbarity*; Cic. IV. *Ignorance, stupidity*; Ov. V. *Barbarism, impropriety of diction*; Cic.

BARBARICARIUS, i. m. i. q. Phrygio. *An embroiderer, a gilder*; Cod. Just.

BARBARICE, adv. *After the manner of barbarians*; Capitol.
BARBARICUS, a, um. I. *Barbarous, barbaric*, i. e. in respect of the Greeks, that is not *Grecian*, in respect of the Romans, that is not *Roman, Italian, or Grecian*; foreign; Plaut.; Virg.; Plin.; especially, *Phrygian*; Lucr.; Virg.; Enn. ap. Cic. Hence *Barbaricum*, i. n. *A foreign country*; Eutrop. II. *Rude, unmannerly*; vita, Claud.; ðg., silva barbarica, Colum., i. e. con-simineæ.

BARBARIES, ei. f. i. q. Barbaria.
BARBARISMIUS, i. m. *A barbarous mode of speaking*; i. e. a violation of the rules of a language in respect of the formation and inflection of words, with an insertion of all kinds of words, obsolete, provincial, and foreign; Auct. ad Her.: Quint.

BARBARUS, a, um. I. *Barbarous, foreign*; a *barbarian, a foreigner, in respect of country, language, and manners*; poeta barbarus, i. e. Italus. Plaut.: barbari lingua, Cic.: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligi ulli, Ov.: in barbarum, Tacit., after the manner of barbarians: especially, *Phrygian*; carmen, Hor.: buxus, Val. Fl. II. *Unmannerly, stupid, rude, barbarous*, in speech and manners; Cic.: barbariora loco, Ov.; thus also subst., *A barbarian, rude, unpolished person*.
Barbârum, i. n. *A sort of plaster*; Cels.

BARBATŌRIA, æ. f. *A shaving of the beard*; Petron.
BARBATŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of barbatus) *Having a small or poor beard*; Cic.

BARBATUS, a, um. (barba) I. *That has a beard, bearded*; Cic.: especially, I. Of philosophers, who always wore a beard: hence, *Barbatus, A philosopher*; Mart. 2. Of the ancient Romans, who never shaved their beards; unum ex barbatis illis, Cic. Sext. 8, i. e. prisca; magister, Pers., i. e. Socrates: nudus, Martial., i. e. a cynic. 3. Of he-goats: hence, barbatus, i. e. hircus, Phaedr. II. Fig. I. Nux barbata, Plin., i. e. covered with a kind

of wool, as it were with a beard. 2. Libri barbati, Mart., i. e. worn, tattered.

BARBIGER, a, um. (barba and gero) *Bearded*; Lucr.

BARBITUM, i. n. (barba) *A beard*; Apul.

BARBITOS, i. c. *A musical instrument with seven strings, otherwise called lyra, a lute, lyre*; Hor.

BARBŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of barba) *A little beard*; Cic.

BARDI, orum. m. *Bards, a name given by the Gauls to poets and singers*; Lucr.

BARDOCCULLUS, i. m. *An upper garment worn in Gaul, with a cowl or hood*; Mart.

BARBUS, a, um. *Dull of apprehension, stupid*; Cic.: bardior, Tert. N. B. Bardī, Bards. See BARDI.

BARIS, Idīs and Idōs. f. (βάρης) *A small Egyptian vessel impelled by oars*; Propert.

BARITUS, us. m. (from the old German baren, i. e. to cry) I. *A war-cry*; Veget. de Re Mil. Also Tacitus gives this name to the loud terrific tone in which the ancient Germans sang their battle-song; but in this he confounds the battle-song with the war-cry, Germ. 3, where the edd. usually have barditum or barritum. Hence, II. *The cry of elephants*; Apul.

BARO, ðnis. m. *A stupid fellow, blockhead*; Cic.

BARRIO, ire. (barrus) *To roar as an elephant*; Spartian.

BARRITUS, SE BARITUS.

BARRUS, i. c. (a Carthaginian word) *An elephant*; Hor. Epod. 12, 1.

BASCAUDA, æ. f. (a British word) *A small wicker basket*; Mart.

BASIĀTOR, ðnis. f. (basio) *A kissing, a kiss*; Mart.

BASIĀTOR, ðris. m. (basio) *A kisser, one who kisses*; Mart.

BASILICA. See BASILICUS.

BASILICE, adv. *Royally, splendidly, magnificently*; Plaut.: interii basilice, id., utterly, entirely.

BASILICUS, a, um. (βασιλικός) *Princely, splendid, magni-ficent*; victus, Plaut.: vitis, Colum.; hence, I. *Ba-silicum, A princely or magnificent robe*; Plaut. II. *Basilica, æ, A handsome public building at Rome, with porticos*, in which, for example, justice was administered, and merchants assembled; Cic. Hence, *A handsome church, cathedral church*; Sulp. Sev. III. *Basilicus (sc. jactus) The fortunate throw of dice*; Plaut.

BĀSIO, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To kiss*; aliquem, Mart.: multa basia basiare, to give many kisses, Catull.

BĀSIŪM, i. n. (dimin. of basium) *A little kiss*, Petron.

BĀSIS, is. f. (βᾶσις) *That on which any thing rests; a foot, pedestal, base*; statue, Cic.: trianguli, id., i. e. the lower side or base: arcus, Colum., i. e. chorda, in mathe-matics.

BĀSIŪM, i. n. *A kiss*; dare alicui, Petron.: impingere, id.: surripere alicui, Catull.: jactare, Phædr.

BASSĀRIS, idis. f. i. q. Baccha; Pers.

BĀTĪLLUM, i. n. and BĀTĪLLUS, i. m. I. *A shovel, scoop*. 1. *A fire-shovel; fire-pan, chafing-dish*; Hor.: Plin. 2. *For clearing away dung*; Varr. II. *A wooden in-strument for plucking off the ears of standing corn*; Varr.

BĀTŪLA, æ. f. *A kind of drinking-vessel*; Plaut.

BĀTŪTO, ūi. ðre. I. *To strike, beat*; os alicui, Plaut.

II. *To fight for exercise, fence*; Suet. III. *To bruise, pound*; in a mortar, Marc. Emp.: also for futuo, Cic. ad Div. 9, 22.

BAUBOR, āri. *To yelp, bay*; of dogs, Lucr.

BAXEA, æ. f. *A kind of shoe*; Plaut.

BDELLIUM, i. n. (βδέλλα) I. *A species of palm tree growing in Arabia Felix, and several other parts of Asia (Borassus flabelliformis, L.)*; Plin. II. *The gum of this tree*; Plaut.

BEĀTE, adv. *Happyly*; Cic.: beatus, Sen.: beatis-sime, id.

BEĀTIFĪCO, ðre. (beatus and facio) *To make happy, beatusly*; Tert.

BEĀTIFĪCUS, a, um. *Beatusly*; Apul.

BEĀTITAS, ðtis, and BEĀTITUDO, ðnis. f. (beatus) *Happi-ness, blessedness, beatitude*; Cic. N. D. 1, 34. Cicero calls these dura verba, because he was the first that used them.

BEĀTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of beatus) *Somewhat happy*; Pers.

BEĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of beo, see Beo. II. Adj. I. *Happy, blessed, fortunate*; Cic.: beator, id.: beatissima vita, id.: se beatum putare, id. Beatum, subst., *Happiness*; Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: but here Ernesti reads beatus. Also, *Happy, pleased, content*; agricola; parvo beati, Hor. 2. *In good circumstances, rich, opulent, respectable, honourable*; Cic.: civitas beatissima, id.: homo non beatissimus, Nep. Also, *Splendid, costly, excel-lent*; gaze, Hor.: argentum beatus auro, Ov.: ingenii beatissima ubertas, Quint. Also, of the dead; Ammian.

hence, vir beate memorie, of happy memory, Hieron.

III. *Beatusly, i. e. that makes or is supposed to make happy*; rus, Hor.

BELLĀRIA, rum. n. (bellus) *Sweetmeats, and what-soever was used as a dessert, as nuts, cakes, fruit, &c.*; Plaut.: Suet.

BELLĀTOR, ðris. m. (bello) I. *A warrior*; warlike, martial; Cic.: bellator vale, Plaut.: deus bellator, the

god of war, i. e. Mars, Virg. II. Of animals, *Warlike, merciless, spirited*; bellator equus, Virg. III. Of things, *Warlike, martial*; campus, Stat.

BELLĀTORIUS, a, um. (bellator) *Warlike, fit for war, martial*; stilus, Plin. Ep., polemic.

BELLĀTRIX, icis, f. (bello) *Warlike, fit for war, martial*; iracunda, Cic.: Roma, Ov.: Diva, i. e. Pallas, id.: belva, Sil., the elephant: bellatrices carinae, Stat., ships of war.

BELLĀTŪLUS, a, um. for bellulus; Plaut.

BELLĀX, acis. (bello) *Warlike, martial*; Lucan.

BELLE, adv. I. *Finely, prettily, neatly*; scribere, Cic. II. *Well, excellently*; Attica belle se habet, Cic.: bellissime navigavimus, id.

BELLĪGOSUS, a, um. (bellum) *Warlike, martial*; gens, Cic.: annus, Liv.: bellicosiores, id.

BELLICUS, a, um. (bellum) I. *Of, relating or belonging to war*; res, Cic., warfare: mors, id., i. e. in war: virtus, id., valour in war: laus, id.: jus, id.: hence, bellicum (sc. signum), *A signal for battle by sound of the trumpet*; canere bellicum, id., to sound the signal.

II. *Martial, warlike*; civitas, Vell.: deus, Ov., i. e. Romulus: dea, id., i. e. Pallas.

BELLIFER, a, um. (bellum and fero) *Martial, warlike*; Claud.

BELLIGER, a, um. (bellum and gero) *Waging war, martial*; Ov.: nomen, Stat., i. e. Mars: fera, Sil., the elephant.

BELLIGĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. (belligero) *A warrior, warlike man*; Avien.

BELLĪGĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (bellum and gero) *To wage or carry on war, to fight*; Cic.: also fig., cum fortuna, id.

BELLĪGĒROK; ātus, um, āri. for belligero; Hygin.

BELLĪPŌTENS, tis. (bellum and potens) *Mighty in war*; Enn. ap. Cic.: hence, for Mars; Virg.

BELLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (bellum) I. *To war, carry on war*; cum aliquo, Cic.: adversus aliquem, Nep.: alicui, Stat.: inter se, Curt.: bellare bellum, to wage war, Liv. II. *To fight, contend*; Stat. N.B. Bellor, āri, depon., Virg.

BELLOR, āri. See BELLO.

BELLŪA, ō. f. I. *Any large wild animal, a wild beast*; fera, Cic.: innantes belluæ, id. II. Fig. 1. As a term of reproach applied to a person, *Beast, stupid animal*; Ter.: Cic. 2. Ignarus, quanta bellua esse imperium, Suet., i. e. what a monstrous thing.

BELLŪALIS (Belual.), e. (bellua) *Brutal, like a beast*; educatio, Macrobr.

BELLŪATUS (Beluat.), a, um. (Bellua) *Ornamented with animals or figures of animals*; tapetia, Plaut.

BELLŪINUS (Beluin.), a, um. (bellua) *Brutal, relating to beasts*; Gell.

BELLŪLE, adv. i. q. Belle; Apul.

BELLŪLUS, a, um. i. q. Bellus; Plaut.

BELLUM, i. n. (from duellum) Prop., *A contest between two, a single combat, duel*. Hence I. *War*; navale, Nep.: civile, Cic.: bellum commovere, to excite or raise, id.: parare, comparare, apparare, id.: or, adornare, Liv., to equip or prepare one's self for: administrare, id., to conduct, as general: gerere, Cic.; or, agere, id., to carry on, wage: cum aliquo, with (i. e. against) any one, id.; but also, with any one, i. e. in conjunction with; cum Ægyptiis adversum regem, Nep.: ducere, Cic., to protract: inferre alicui, id., to make war upon: jacere, to raise or commence, id.: also, alicui, id.: committere, to commence, begin, Liv.: indicere, Cic.: bellare bellum hoc, Liv., i. e. to wage. N.B. Bello for in bello, belli tempore, frequently occurs, e. g. in Cicero: for this we find also belli, when domi is put with it: vel domi vel belli, Cic.: belli domique, Liv. II. Fig. tribunicum, Liv., i. e. quarrel, dispute: bellum indicere philosophis, Cic.

III. For prœlium, *An engagement, fight, battle*; Liv.

BELLŪSUS, a, um. (bellua) *Full of large animals, abounding in monsters*; Hor.

BELLUS, a, um. (cont. for benulus, the dimin. of bonus, i. e. bonus) I. *Well-mannered, polite, elegant, agreeable as a companion*; homo, Cic.: bellissimus, id.

II. *Fine, handsome, neat, charming, pretty, agreeable*; epistola, Cic.: puella, Plaut.: vinum bellissimum, Colum.: locus bellissimus, Cic. Also, *pleasant to the taste*; vinum, Colum. III. *Good*; fama, Hor.: bellum esse, aliquo exire, Cic.: bellior, Varr. IV. *Well, in good health*; Cic.

BELŪA, i. q. Bellua.

BĒNE, adv. (from the old benus, for bonus), comp. melius, superl. optime. I. *Well*; ager bene cultus, Cic.: bene agere cum aliquo, Plaut.: rem valde bene gerere, Cic.: bene velle alicui, Plaut. Bene dicere, 1. To speak well; bene et sapienter dicere, Ter. 2. To speak good words, i. e. not to utter ill-omened words, Plaut. 3. Bene dicere alicui; see BENEDICO. Bene facere, 1. To do any thing well; bene fecisti, Ter., well done! Bene factum, te advenisse, Ter. 2. Bene facere aliqui alicui, id., to do any thing for one's good, or in favour of any one: bene sibi facere, Plaut. 3. Bene facere, of medi-

cine, i. e. to do good, to be of service; id bene faciet, et nihil mali sinet in corpore consistere, Cato: ad capitis dolorem bene facit serpyllum, Scrib. Larg. 4. Bene facere alicui, to confer a benefit; see BENEFACIO. Bene audire, bene mereri; see AUDIO, MEREO. Bene habere alicui, to treat well, Plaut.: also, bene habere, sc. se, to be well or in health, Cic.: bene est, bene habet, it is well with me, I am well: bene habent tibi principia, Ter., succeed well: bene est, mihi, tibi, homini, &c., I am well, in good health, Cic.: thus also, melius est mihi, tibi, &c., I am better, Ter.: Pompeio melius est factum, Cic., Pompey is better, is improved in health; also, with an abl. of the thing, *re bene est mihi*, I am well off in respect of a thing, i. e. I am not in any want of it; bene erat, non piscibus ure potitis, sed pulo atque hedo, Hor.: thus also, bene, in the expression of a wish; as, in drinking of healths, bene mihi, vobis, Plaut.: thus also, domina, Ov., i. e. health to &c., or, to your health; for this we find also, bene vos, bene nos, Plaut.: bene nos, bene te, Ov. II. *Opportunity, in good time*; op-time to offers, Ter. III. *Well, i. e. fortunately, prosperously*; bene ambula, Plaut., may you have a good journey: bene promittere, Cic.: bene pugnare, Liv. IV. *Well, i. e. copiously, abundantly*; polliceri, Sall.: præbere vestem, Plaut. V. *Very, or, right*; bene potus, Cic.: bene mane, id.: bene multi, Poll. in Cic. Ep. VI. *Kindly*; bene vocas, Plaut., when one returns thanks for an invitation, but does not accept it; I am greatly obliged by your invitation. VII. *Well, i. e. dearly, cheaply*; vendere, Plaut., i. e. dearly: emere, Cic., i. e. to purchase well, i. e. cheaply.

BENĒDICE, adv. *With good words*; Plaut.

BENĒDICO, xi, etum, ēre. I. *To speak well of any one, to praise*; alicui, Cic. N.B. Some critics here write benedico as one word, but it is more correctly written separately. Sometimes also other words are inserted between; as, bene, quos, inter vos dicatis, Plaut.: bene equidem tibi dico, id.; but later writers use this word with the acc., and then it ought to be written as a compound; as, benedicens Deum, Apul.: hence also pass., benedici Deum condecet, Tert. II. *To bless, hallow*; diem, Lact.: hence, Benedictus, a, um, *Blessed*. N.B. This latter use of the word prevails only in ecclesiastical writers.

BENĒDICTIO, ōnis, f. (benedico) I. *A praising, commending*; Apul. II. *A blessing*; Sulp. Serv.

BENĒFĒCIO, or BENE FACIO, feci, factum, ēre. (sometimes separated, sometimes as one word) I. *To do well, do good, confer benefits or favours*; amicis, quibus benefecerimus, Cic.: malo si quid bene facias, id. beneficium interit, Plaut. Hence, Benefactum, or Benefactum. I. *Any good deed, good action*; Cic. 2. *A kindness conferred, a benefit*; Enn. ap. Cic. II. Benefacere ad aliquid, of medicines. See BENE.

BENĒFĒCIO, ōnis, f. (benefacio) *The conferring of a kindness*; Tert.

BENĒFĒCTOR, ōris, m. (benefacio) *A benefactor*; Coripp. BENĒFACTUM. See BENEFACIO.

BENĒFĒCE, adv. *Beneficently*; Gell.

BENĒFĒCENTIA, ō. f. (beneficus) *Beneficence, disposition to do good*; Cic.

BENĒFĒCIARIUS, a, um. (beneficium) *That is to be regarded as a benefit*; res, Sen., i. e. a benefit.

BENĒFĒCIARIUS, i. m. (beneficium) *That enjoys benefits from any one, and is bound to him in consequence of favours received*; beneficiarii (sc. milites), vi. Soldiers, who, through the favour of their general, were exempted from the more toilsome parts of the service; beneficiarii superiorum exercituum, Cæs. 2. Soldiers who obtained promotion from their general officers; cum beneficiariis suis, Cæs.

BENĒFĒCENTIA, i. q. Beneficentia.

BENĒFĒCIUM, i. n. (bene- and facio) I. *A good act, benefit, kindness, favour*; alicui dare, Cic.; or, in aliquid conferre, id., i. e. to confer upon: collocare apud aliquem, id., to confer upon: beneficium aliquem afficere, id., or, complcti, id., or, ornare, id., to confer upon: acclpere, Ter.: in benefici loco, e. g. petere, Cic.: or, in beneficio: e. g. relinquere, Liv., i. e. as a favour: thus also, in summo beneficio, e. g. impetrate, Cic., as a particular favour: thus also, benefici causa, or, per beneficium, id.: beneficium facere alicui, Gell., to confer a kindness upon. Hence, beneficium for privilegium, privilege, right; Pand. Suet. II. *That by which any thing (good) is effected*; hence, beneficium may frequently be rendered by means or instrumentality of, through the endeavours of; to beneficium, through you, through your endeavours, Cic.: sortium beneficium, Cæs.: nostri consulatus beneficium, Cic.: hoc beneficium, by this means, Ter. III. *A bestowing of an office or any favour, appointment*; tabula alicujus beneficii, Cic.: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, id.: centurionis sui beneficii, Sueton., whom he had created. IV. *Beneficia, persons benefited*; 1. *Persons recommended by a list sent by a propraetor or proconsul to the aeriarii at Rome*; in beneficiis ad aeriarii elatus est, Cic. 2. *Persons recommended or put in possession of an office or other privilege by another*; tribuni militum—antea dictatorum—

fuantur beneficia, Liv., i. e. had formerly been named by the dictators.

BENEFICUS, a, um. (beneficio) *Beneficent, apt to do good, kind; homo, Cic.: voluntas, id.: beneficentior, Sen.: beneficentissimus, id.: also, beneficior, beneficissimus, Cato ap. Priscian.*

BENEVÖLE (Benivolē). adv. *Benevolently, kindly; Cic.: benevolentissime, Aug.*

BENEVÖLENS, tis. (bene and volo) *Benevolent, kind, well-inclined, favourable; Plaut.: benevolentior, Cic.: benevolentissimus, id.: also subst., A friend; Plaut.: Ter. Hence,*

BENEVÖLENTIA (Beniv.,) æ. f. I. *Benevolence, kindness, love, favour; benevolentiam habere erga aliquem, Cic.: præstare alicui, id.; or, conferre erga aliquem, id., i. e. to show: bonam benevolentiam perspicere, id.*

II. *Friendship; Cic.: also plur., acts of friendship; Arnob. III. Courteousness, complaisance; Pand.*

BENEVÖLUS (Benivolus), a, um. (bene and volo) *Benevolent, kind, friendly; alicui, Cic.: erga aliquem, Plaut.: also, of servants, attached, ready to serve; Cic.: compar. benevolentior, and superl. benevolentissimus being properly to Benevolens.*

BENIGNE, adv. I. *Kindly, with demonstration of goodwill, readily; respondere, Liv.: benignissime promittere, Cic.: benignius, Curt.: benigne facere alicui, Cic., to act kindly, to confer a kindness. N.B. Benigne, a polite acknowledgment of an offer, whether it be accepted or not; benigne dicis, Ter., you are very kind, I am obliged to you, I thank you for your kind offer: thus also, benigne, sc. dicis, Hor. II. Freely, willingly; arma capere, Liv. III. Liberally, copiously; præbere, Ter.: benignius se tractare, Hor., to live more freely. IV. Leniently, gently; Pandect.*

BENIGNITAS, atis. f. (benignus) I. *Kindness; Cic. II. Kindness in conferring favours; liberality, bounty; Cic. N.B. Plur., Plaut.*

BENIGNITER, adv. *Kindly; Tit. ap. Non.*

BENIGNUS, a, um. (for benignus, from bonus (bonus) and genus) I. *Kind, friendly, affectionate; Cic.: benignissimus, Sen. II. Beneficent, liberal, bountiful; Cic.: liberalitas, id.: benignior, id. Hence, I. Fruitful, fertile; ager, Ov.: terra, Tibull.: materia, Melas. 2. Richly endowed; vena ingenii, Hor.: viui somnique benignus, Hor., a great drinker and sleeper. III. Pleasant, agreeable; sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. IV. Just; Plin.: Pand. V. Fortunate, lucky; dies, non, Stat.*

BEO, avi, atum, are. (the root of bonus, i. e. bonus) *To make good; hence, I. To bless, make happy; Ter.: beas, you rejoice me, I am happy to hear it, Plaut. II. To present or enrich with any thing; aliquem cælo, munere, Hor.: Latium lingua divite, id. III. To revive, refresh; Plaut. See also BEATUS, a, um.*

BES, bessis, m. (for be-is) I. *Eight uncies, or twelfths, or two thirds of a whole. I. Of a pound; Plin. 18, 26. 2. Of a measure; e. g. of a jugerum, Colum. 5, 1. 3. Of the coin as; e. g. fenus bessibus, Cic., i. e. 8 per cent. 4. Of an inheritance; heres ex besse, Plin. Ep., to two thirds of the estate. II. With mathematicians, Two thirds of the number 6, i. e. four; Vitruv. III. The number eight, or eight things; bessem bibanus, Mart., i. e. eight glasses.*

BESSĀLIS, e. (bes) *Containing the number eight; laterculi bessales, Vitruv., i. e. of eight inches, or two thirds of a foot.*

BESTĪA, æ. f. *An animal or beast in its state of nature, a wild beast; Cic.: ad bestias mittere, id., sc. to fight with them in the shows: hence as a term of reproach; Plaut.*

BESTĪĀLIS, e. (bestia) I. *Of wild beasts; villi, Prud. II. Like wild beasts; natio, Sidon.*

BESTĪĀRIUS, a, um. (bestia) *Of or belonging to beasts; ludus, Senec., i. e. a show, wherein men fought with beasts: bestiarius, substant., one who fought with beasts in the public shows; Cic.*

BESTĪOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bestia) *A little beast; Cic. BETA, æ. f. *Beet, a garden herb. (Beta vulgaris, L.) Plin.**

BETA, indecl. *The letter B; Juv.: hence fig. and facetè, the second; Mart. N.B. We find also, Beta, æ; Auson.*

BETĀCĒUS, a, um. (beta) *Of beet; pes, Varr., i. e. beet-root.*

BETIS, is. f. i. q. Beta; Ser. Samm.

BETO, and **BITO**, ère. (from βέω, βίωμι) *Said by the ancients for eo. The former is found in Pucuv., the latter in Plaut.*

BIBAX, acis. (bibō) *A tippler; Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 12.*

BIBULUS, e. (bibō) *That may be drunk; Cæl. Aur.*

BIBŪTOR, òris, m. (bibō) *A drinker; Sidon.*

BIBULINUS, a, um. (βιβλίος) i. e. e. bibulo; Hieron.

BIBULŌPŌLA, æ. m. (βιβλιόπώλης) *A bookseller; Plin. Ep.*

BIBULŌTHECA, æ. f. (βιβλιοθήκη) I. *A library; Cic. II. The books of a library; Cic.*

BIBULŌTHECĀLIS, e. (bibulotheca); e. g. thesaurus, a library, Sidon.

BIBULŌTHECŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bibliotheca) *A small library; Symm.*

BIBULUS, i. f. (βιβλίος) *An Egyptian plant (Cyperus Papyrus, L.) of which they made paper; also, the rind of the same; Lucan.: also for paper; Sedul.*

BIBO, i, itum. 3. I. *To drink; dare bibere, Ter., to give to drink: bibere aquam, Cic.: ex aqua, Prop.: ab amne, Mart.: e gemma, Prop.: or, gemma, Virg., i. e. e. poculo ex gemma facta, Cic.: also, ex auro, Varr. ap. Macrob.; or, in auro, Sen., i. e. out of, &c.: thus also, in argento potio, Pand., from a silver vessel. N.B. I. Bibere Græco more, Cic., after the Grecian manner, i. e. perhaps, to drink first out of small and then out of larger vessels, or to drink to one. 2. Bibere nomen alicujus, Mart., i. e. as many glasses as there are letters in his name. 3. Bibere flumen, with the poets, for, to dwell near a river, Virg. II. To drink, fig., i. e. to imbibe, suck in; sat prata biberunt, Virg.: hortus aquas bibit, Ov.: lana colorem bibunt, Plin., take, imbibe, a colour: fumum, Hor.: ore lacrimas, Ov.: arcus bibit, Plaut.: Virg., the rainbow draws water: hasta bibit cruorem, id., drinks blood in inflicting a wound. Hence, I. To imbibe, fig.; amorem, Virg. 2. Of eager and attentive hearers, as it were, to drink in with the ear, to listen eagerly; aliquid auribus, Ov.: or, auro, Hor. 3. To breathe; Quint. Inst. 11, 3, 23.*

BIBO, ònis, m. (bibere) *A drinker; especially a tippler, drunkard; Jul. Firm.*

BIBŌSTUS, a, um. (bibō) *Fond of drinking; Laber.: Nigid. ap. Gell.*

BIBŪLUS, a, um. (bibō) I. *That likes to drink, thirsty; Falerni, Hor. II. Fig., of any thing that draws or sucks in moisture; lapis, Virg., i. e. pumice-stone, sandstone: lana, Ov.: nubes, id., i. e. that draws water: charta, that sucks in the ink, blotting-paper, Plin.: papyrus, Luc., i. e. that grows near rivers. III. Listening; aures, Pers.*

BIBŪS, òris. (bis and caput) I. *That has two heads, two-headed; Cic.: Liv. II. That has two points or summits: Parnassus, Ov. III. Divided into two parts or factions; civitas, Flor.: argumentum, Apul., a dilemma.*

BIBŪNĪUM, i. n. (bis and βίβη, a couch) *A couch spread for two persons to recline on at meals; Plaut.*

BIBŪLOR, òris. (bis and color) *Of two colours; populus, Virg.*

BIBŪLŌRUS, a, um. i. q. Bicolor, Vopisc.

BIBŪRIGER, a, um. (bis and corniger) *Having two horns; Ov.*

BIBŪRIS, e. (bis and cornu) I. *Having two horns; Ov. II. Having two points or extremities; furca, Virg. III. Having two arms, of rivers; Virg.*

BIBŪRŌR, òris. (bis and corpus) *Having two bodies, double-bodied; manus, Cic. (e Sophie) i. e. Centauri.*

BIBŪRĀLIS, e, Plin., and **BIBŪRĪTUS**, a, um. Apul. (bis and cubitus) *Of two cubits.*

BIBENS, tis, adj. I. (bis and dens) *Having two teeth; ancora, Plin.: subst. masc., an instrument with two prongs for breaking clods, a mattock, hoe; Ov. Hence, for agriculture; Juvén. 3, 228. II. (bis and annus) f. sc. ovīs. A two-years-old sheep for sacrifice; Virg.: also gen. a sheep; Phædr.*

BIDENTAL, alis. n. *A place struck by lightning, because there an animal (bidenus) was sacrificed to appease the gods; Hor. Art. 471.: also, A person struck by lightning; Pers.*

BIDŪM, i. n. *A space of two days; Cic.*

BIDŪS, a, um. (bis and dies) *Of two days; tempus, Liv.*

BIENNĀLIS, e. i. q. Biennis; Cod. Just.

BIENNIS, e. (bis and annus) *Of two years; Gell.: bienni spatium, Plin. 2, 84, where ed. Hard. has bienniis sp.*

BIENNĪUM, i. n. (bis and annus) *A space of two years; Cic.*

BIFĀRIUM, adv. I. *In two parts; distribuere, Cic. II. On two sides, at two places; Liv. 10, 21. III. Twice; Mess. ap. Gell. IV. In two ways; Pand.—From BIFĀRIUS, a, um. (βιφάριος) Twofold; Apul.*

BIFĒR, a, um. (bis and fero) I. *That bears twice (in the year); arbor, Cato: ficus, Plin. II. Of two folds, form; Manil.*

BIFĪDĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Bifidus; Plin.

BIFĪDUS, a, um. (bis and findo) *Cleft or divided into two parts; Ovid.: Plin.*

BIFISSUS, a, um. i. q. Bifidus; Solin.

BIFŌRIS, e. (bis and foris) I. *Having two folds or doors; Ov. II. Having two openings or holes; Solin.: biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg., i. e. from two holes.*

BIFŌRMĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Biformis; Cic. e. Soph.

BIFŌRMIS, e. (bis and forma) *Double-formed, double, twofold; Ov.: Tac.: proles biformis, i. e. the Minotaur, Virg.: especially, of the centaurs, Ov.: hence fig., vates, Hor., i. e. as both a man and a swan.*

BIFŌRUS, a, um. i. q. Biforis; Vitruv.

BIFRONS, tis. (bis and frons) *Having two foreheads or faces; Janus, Virg.*

BIFURCUS, a, um. (bis and furca) *Having two points or prongs; Ov.*

BIGĀ, æ. f. (for biga), plur. BIGÆ. I. *A pair of horses yoked; Virg.: Plin.: in this sense the plural is commonly used. II. A chariot drawn by a pair of horses*

(and perhaps by other animals); in this sense we find the singular, Suet.: Tac.: also plur.; Plin.: Virg.

BIGATUS, a, um. *Marked with the figure of a biga; Liv.: hence, bigatus, sc. nummus, a kind of Roman silver coin or denarius; Liv.*

BIGEMMIS, e. (bis and gemma) *I. That has or is set with two precious stones; annulus, Treb. II. Having two eyes or knots; Colum.*

BIGENERUS, a, um. (bis and genus) *Of two species; Varr.*
BIGIGIS, e. (bis and jugum) *Yoked two together, or with two yoked together; curriculum, Suet.: equi, Virg., i. e. two horses yoked together. Also, double; fascies, Claudian.*

BIGUGUS, a, um. (bis and jugum) *Yoked two together, or with two yoked together; equi bijugi, or bijugi, simply, Virg., i. e. two horses yoked together; currus, Lucr., drawn by two horses: certamen, Virg., i. e. with chariots drawn by two horses.*

BILANX, cis. (bis and lanx) *Having two scales; libra, Marc. Cap.*

BILIBRA, æ. f. (bis and libra) *Two pounds; farris, Liv.*
BILIBRIS, e. (bis and libra) *Of two pounds. I. Two pounds in weight; Plin. II. That contains two pounds; Plaut.; Hor. Also, subst., a measure of two pounds; Veget.*

BILINGUIS, e. (bis and lingua) *I. Having two tongues, double-tongued; Plaut.: hence, treacherous, deceitful; Plaut.: Virg. II. Speaking, or skilled in, two languages; Hor.: Curt.*

BILIGOSUS, a, um. (bilis) *Full of bile, bilious; Cels.*

BILIS, is. f. *I. Bile; Cic.: also plur. bilis, Plin.: bilis suffusa, id.: or suffusio luridæ bilis, Sen., the jaundice: bile suffusio, Plin., jaundiced: atra or nigra bilis, black bile which exists principally in persons of a morose, wrathful, or furious character, and from which madness was supposed to proceed; Cels.: atræ bilis morbus, id., i. e. melancholy: uxor atra bili percita est, Plaut., is raging, raving. II. Fig. Anger, wrath; bilem commovere, Cic., i. e. to stir up: bilem habere, Sen., i. e. to be angry.*

BILIX, icis. (bis and licium) *Composed of two threads; Virg.*

BILUSTRIS, e. (bis and lustrum) *Lasting ten years; Ov.*

BILYCHNUS, e. (bis and lychnus) *Having two lights; Petr.*

BIMAMMIA, æ. sc. vitis, Plin., i. e. *A kind of vine bearing grapes clustered like breasts.*

BIMARIS, e. (bis and mare) *Situate on two seas; Hor.*

BIMARITUS, i. m. (bis and maritus) *One who has two wives; Cic. Planc. 12.*

BIMATRIS, e. (bis and mater) *That has two mothers; Ov.*

BIMATUS, us. m. (bimus) *The age of two years; Varr.*

BIMEMBRIS, e. (bis and membrum) *Having double members; of the centaurs, who were fabled to have their upper parts like those of a man, and the lower like those of a horse; forma, Ov.: nubigenæ bimembres, i. e. Centauri, Virg.*

BIMENSIS, is. m. (bis and mensis) *A space of two months; Liv.*

BIMESTRIS, e. (bis and mensis) *Of two months; Planc. in Cic. Ep.*

BIMETER, tra, um. (bis and metrum) for dimeter; Sidon.

BIMOLUS, a, um. dimin. of bimus; Cat.: Suet.

BIMUS, a, um. *I. Of two years, two years old; taurus, Varr.: merum, Hor.: legio, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: dies, Pandect. II. Relating to a space of two years; sententia, Cic., i. e. respecting a two years' stay in the province.*

BINARIUS, a, um. (binus) *That contains or consists of two things; Lamp.*

BINI, æ, a. See **BINUS**.

BINOCTIUM, i. n. (bis and nox) *The space of two nights; Tac.*

BINOMINIS, e. (bis and nomen) *Having two names; Ov.*

BINUS, a, um. more frequently the plur. **BINI**, æ, a.

I. Two; 1. Distributively, Two by two; venationes bine per dies quinque, Cic., i. e. two every day: unicuique binos pedes assignare, Cic. 2. Two, with substantives that either have no singular, or one in a different signification; castra, Cic.: literæ, id., two letters: copiæ, armies, id.: ludi, id. 3. Two, with numerals; bina millia, Quint. 4. Of things which go together by pairs; bini boves, Plaut., a pair of oxen: bini scyphi, Cic. 5. Also gen. two; binos tabellarios misit, Cic.: frena, Virg.: secare aliquid in bina, Lucr., into two parts.

II. Double, twofold; fieri bina, Lucr.: also sing.; corpus binum, Lucr., of the centaurs: supellex, id.

BIPALMIUM, i. n. (bis and pala) *A spade or mattock, the iron part of which was two feet in length; whereas in the pala it was only one foot long; Colum.*

BIPALMIS, e. Varr. and **BIPALMUS**, a, um, Apul. (bis and palmus) *Of two spans.*

BIPARTIUM, i, i, itum, 4. or **BIPARTIUM**, itus sum, 4. (bis and partio) *To divide into two parts; ver bipartitur, Colum., i. e. divides itse f in respect of the weather into the more and the less warm: we more frequently meet*

with the part. **Bipartitus**, a, um. *I. Divided into two parts, half; hiems, Colum.: ita bipartiti fuerunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, where ed. Ern. has bipartito. II. Twofold, double; genus, Cic.: hence, ablat. bipartito, adverbial. 1. In two parts; distribuere, Cic.: inferre signa, Cæs. 2. In two ways; Cic.*

BIPARTITO. See **BIPARTIO**.
BIPATENS, tis. (bis and patens) *Open on both sides; portæ, Virg.*

BIPEDA, æ. f. (bis-pes) *A tile or flag, two feet long, used in pavements; Pallad.*

BIPEDALIS, e. *Measuring two feet; Cæs.*

BIPEDANEUS and **BIPEDANUS**, a, um. i. q. **Bipedalis**; Colum.

BIPPENIFER, a, um. *Beaving a two-edged axe (bipennis); Ov.*

BIPPENNIS, e. (bis and penna) *Having two wings; insectum, Plin.: plumæ bipennes, Varr., both wings.*

BIPPENNIS, e. (bis and pinna) *Having two edges, two-edged; Virg.: hence, Bippennis, subst., sc. securis, an axe with two edges, a chip-axe; Virg.: Plin.*

BIPENSILIS, e. (bis and pensilis) *That can be suspended by two sides; Varr.*

BIPERTITO, BIPERTITO. See **BIPARTIO**, &c.

BIPES, ætis. (bis and pes) *Two-footed; equus, Virg., i. e. a sea-horse; hence, subst. Bipedes, bipeds, two-footed creatures; Cic.*

BIPROFUS, a, um. (bis and prora) *Having two prows; navis, Hygin.*

BIREMIS, e. (bis and remus) *I. Having two oars; Hor.: Liv.: also subst., non longa biremis, Luc. II. Having two banks of oars; hence gen., biremis, sc. navis, a galley with two banks of oars; Liv.*

BIRÖTUS, a, um. (bis and rota) *Having two wheels; hence subst., birota, sc. rheda, Cod. Theod.*

BIS, adv. (for duis) *I. Twice, doubly, in two ways; Cic.: bis bina, id., twice two, bis tantum, twice as much, Varr. R. R.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Plaut., twice as much: bis terque, Cic., from twice to three times: bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), id., proverbially, to make the same mistake twice. II. A second time, again; Mart.*

BISACCUM, i. n. (bis and saccus) *A double bag, a bag in two parts; Petron.*

BISELLIUM, i. n. (bis and sella) *A stool or seat capable of holding two persons, a double-seated bench, sofa; Varr.*

BISON, ontis. m. *A kind of wild ox, buffalo, bison (Bos Bison, L.); Plin.*

BISSENIUS, a, um. plur. **BISSENI**, æ, a. or **BIS SENUS**, **BIS SENI**, &c. *Twelve, with the poets; bisseni lunæ orbis, Sil.*

BISSEXTUS dies, *An intercalary day; Pand.: because the 24th of February (as the intercalary day) is the dies sextus ante Cal. Mart. Hence, annus bissextus, an intercalary year, Augustin. But bissextus, or bis sextus, the twelfth; honor bis sextus, Stat., since twelve lictors went before with fasces.*

BISULCINGUA, æ. m. (bisulcus and lingua) *Double-tongued, treacherous, deceitful; Plaut.*

BISULCUS, a, um. (bis and sulcus) *I. Cloven into two parts; ungula, a hoof, Plin.: cauda, id.: lingua, Ov.*

II. That has cloven feet; animalia, Plin.

BISYLLABUS, a, um. (bis and syllaba) *Dissyllabic; Varr.*

BIRO, Ære. 3. See **BETRO**.

BITUMEN, Inis. n. *A kind of unctuous earth called mineral pitch; Justin.: bitumen liquidum, Vitr.*

BITUMINATUS, a, um. (bitumen) *Impregnated with bitumen; aqua, Plin.*

BITUMINEUS, a, um. *Full or consisting of bitumen, bituminous; vires, Ov.*

BITUMINOSUS, a, um. *Bituminous; Vitr.*

BIVERTEX, icis. (bis and vertex) *Having two summits or peaks; Parnassus, Stat.*

BIVIRA, æ. f. (bis and vir) *That has or has had two husbands; Varr.*

BIVIUM, i. n. *I. A way with two paths, or, a place where two ways meet; Virg. II. A twofold means; Varr.—From*

BIVIUS, a, um. (bis and via) *That has two ways or streets; Virg.*

BLESCUS, a, um. *Lispings, speaking inarticulately, stammering, stuttering; lingua, Ov.: sonus, id.: also, sonus, of a parrot, id.*

BLANDE, adv. *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously; Cic.: blandus, id.: blandissime, id.*

BLANDICULE, adv. i. q. **Blande**; Apul.

BLANDIDICUS, a, um. (blande and dico) *Smooth-tongued, that speaks soothingly; Plaut.*

BLANDILOQUENS, tis. (blande and loquor) *Smooth-tongued, fair spoken; Laber. ap. Macrob.*

BLANDILOQUENTIA, æ. f. (blandiloquens) *Caresing language; Cic.*

BLANDILOQUENTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of blandiloquens) *Smooth-tongued, fair spoken; Plaut.*

BLANDILOQUUS, a, um. (blande and loquor) *Smooth-tongued, fair spoken; Plaut.*

BLANDIMENTUM, i. n. (blandior) *I. A means of charming or soothing, a charm, blandishment; Cic.: blandimenta vitæ, Tac., agreeable things, pleasures; hence, of highly seasoned food, and of spices; Tac. 11. Caressing behaviour, courting, fondling; Tac.: blandimenta plebi data, Liv. III. Flattery, fawning; Cic.: Ov.*

BLANDIOR, itus sum, iri. (blandus) *I. To caress, flatter, soothe, fawn upon; alicui, Cic.: auribus, Plin. Ep.: sibi, Pand., i. e. to be mistaken. II. Of things without life, to allure, invite; pomi suavitas blanditur, Plin.: voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic.: blandiebatur ceptis Fortuna, Tac., i. e. favoured. Part. Blanditus, a, um, is also used for blandiens, blandus, charming, agreeable, pleasant; rosæ, Propert.: peregrinatio, Plin.*

BLANDITER, adv. i. q. Blande; Plaut.

BLANDITIA, æ. f. (blandior) *I. A caressing, coaxing, alluring; in good or bad sense; Cic.: adhibere blanditias, Ov.: dicere blanditias, id.: per blanditias, Suet., i. e. affectionately, caressingly, flatteringly.*

BLANDITIUM, adv. i. q. Blande; Lucr.

BLANDUS, a, um. *I. Caressing, coaxing; verba, Ov.: blandior, Ter.: voluptates, blandissimæ dominæ, Cic.: also, seq. infinit.; Hor. II. Agreeable, pleasing, charming; Cic.: Virg.*

BLASPHEMABILIS, e. *That deserves to be abused or reviled; Tertull.*

BLASPHEMIATIO, ðnis. f. (blasphemo) *A reviling; abusing, blaspheming; Tert.*

BLASPHEMIA, æ. f. (βλασφημία) *Calumny, slander, blasphemy; Augustin.*

BLASPHEMIUM, i. n. *Blasphemy; Prudent.*

BLASPHEMO, ðre. (βλασφημία) *To abuse, revile, blaspheme; Prudent.*

BLASPHEMUS, a, um. (βλασφημος) *Abusing, reviling, blasphemous; Prudent.*

BLATĒRO, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To babble, prate; Hor.: also, to talk foolishly; Gell.*

BLATĒRO, ðnis. m. *A babbler, prater; Gell. I, 15.*

BLATIO, ire. *To talk foolishly; nugas, Plaut.*

BLATTA, æ. f. *I. An insect that eats away clothes, books, &c., a moth or mite; Virg.: Hor.: Plin. II. Purple, Lampr.*

BLATTARIA, æ. f. *The herb moth-mullein (Verbascum Blattaria, L.); Plin.*

BLATTARIUS, a, um. *Relating to moths; balnea, Sen., dark.*

BLATTĒA, æ. f. i. q. Blattaria; Venant. Fort.

BLATTĒUS, a, um. *Purple, of the colour of purple; funes, Entrop.*

BLENNUS, i. m. (βλεννός) *A stupid fellow; Plaut.*

BLITUM, i. n. or BLITUS, i. m. (βλίτον) *A kind of unsavoury herb, eaten with vinegar, pepper, &c.; Plaut.: Varr.: Plin. It is supposed to be spinach (Spinacia oleracea, L.): hence, bliteus, a, um. Inspid, foolish, stupid, useless; Plaut.*

BLIARIUS, a, um. (bos) *Concerned with or belonging to cattle; forum, Liv., a cattle-market.*

BLĀTUS, us. m. (boō) *A roaring or loud cry; praconis, Apul.*

BŌJĒ, ðrum. f. (bos) *A kind of collar; Plaut.*

BŌLETAR, ðris. n. *I. A vessel for mushrooms; Mart. II. Any vessel for food; Apic.—From*

BŌLETUS, i. m. (βωλίτης) *A superior delicate kind of mushroom; Suet.*

BŌLUS, i. m. (βόλος) *A throw. I. A cast at dice; Plaut. II. A cast of a net; hence, for a draught of fishes; emere bolum, Suet.*

BŌLUS, i. m. (βόλος) *A bit, morsel; usually fig. A piece of fortune, lucky hap, gain; bolum mihi ereptum e faucibus, Ter.: magnum bolum deferunt æris, Varr., yield great profit: is primus bolus est, Plaut.*

BŌMAX, interject. *A word denoting admiration or astonishment, real or pretended; Plaut.*

BŌMBO, ðre. (bomus) *To hum, buzz; of bees; Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

BŌMUS, i. m. (βόμπος) *A kind of dead sound. I. Of bees, hum, buzz; Varr. II. Of a musical instrument; e. g. of a horn or trumpet, Lucr.: tympani, Marc. Cap. III. Of the clapping of hands; Suet.*

BŌMBICINUS, a, um. (bombyx) *Of silk, silken; Plin.: hence, plur. Bombycina, silk clothes; Mart.*

BŌMBICUS, a, um. (bombyx) *Bombyciæ arundines, Plin., read fit for making a hat of.*

BŌMBYX, ðcis. m. or f. (βόμβυξ) *I. A silkworm; Plin. II. Silk; Prudent. Æne wool, or cotton; Plin.*

BŌNITAS, ðtis. f. (bonus) *I. Goodness; vocis, ingenii, cause, prædiorum, verborum, Cic.: hence, integrity, uprightness; id.: Nep. II. Benignity, kindness; Cic. III. Use, advantage; id.*

BŌNUM, See BŌNUS.

BŌNUS, a, um. (comparat. melior, superl. optimus) *I. Good; gen., especially of internal excellence, suitability, or usefulness; spes, nummi, consilium, causa, memoria, tempestas, Cic.: bonæ res, good things, Nep.; also, good circumstances, prosperity, Cic.: thus also, in re bona esse, Gell. Hence, Bonum, subst., A good; naturalia, Cic.:*

summum, id., the greatest good; in bonum vertere, to turn to one's good, to turn out well, Liv.: facere alicui aliquid boni, Plaut., to confer a favour: bonum mentis est virtus, Cic., a mental good: melius pejus, Ter., for better or for worse. Bona, plur. 1. Goods, excellencies, whether of mind or of fortune; bona tua, Cic., thy excellent qualities: bona animi et corporis, id. 2. Especially, The goods of fortune, temporal blessings, property, substance; Ter.: Cic.: esse in bonis, Cic., to be in possession of property. N. B. 1. O bone, my friend! Hor. 2. Bonus, ironically; bone accusator, Cic. 3. Bona ætas, Cic., youth. 4. Quid bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, Cic., a formulary, as with us, in God's name. 5. Bona dicta, Cic., witty thoughts or sayings. 6. Equi bonique facio, I am content; see ÆQUUS.

II. Upright, honest, just, honourable; Cic.: also ironically, bone vir. Ter.: bone custos, Cic. III. Apt, fit, proper, serviceable; mons bonus pecori alendo, Liv. Hence, Bonum, subst., Good, advantage, profit, use; publicum, Liv., the public good, good of the state: bene literarum uti, Cic., to use alicui bono, to be serviceable to, Cic.: Liv. IV. Good, i. e. great, strong, seemly; vox, Plaut., i. e. a good, strong voice: pars, Cic.: bonam copiam ejurare, id., to swear poverty. V. Good of its kind, excellent, qualified, skilful; gubernator, poëta, augur, Cic.: also, seq. infin., Virg. VI. Good-natured, kind, friendly; Cic.: alicui, Virg.: Jupiter optimus maximus, Cic. VII. In prosperous circumstances; Plaut. VIII. Of good or noble birth; Ter. IX. Good, i. e. fortunate; tempora, Cic. The comparative, melior, and superlative, optimus, are frequent in Cicero.

N. B. 1. Meliores, like ζεῖται, the gots; Sen. 2. Dii meliora, dii melius. See DEUS.

BŌO, ðre. (βόω) *To cry aloud, roar, resound; Plaut.: Ov.*

BŌOTES, æ. m. (βόωτης) i. q. Arctophylax, A northern constellation; Cic. N. B. Genit. Bootis, Avien.

BŌREĀLIS, e. Northern; Avien.—From

BŌREĀS, æ. m. (βόρεας) i. q. Aquilo. The north wind; Nep. Also, the North; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.

BŌREUS, a, um. (βόρειος) Northern; Ov.

BOS, bŌvis, c. (βός) 1. An ox or cow; Cic.: bovi ciltellas imponere, a proverbial saying, Cic., i. e. to confer an office or employment upon one who is not fit for it. II. A fish, a kind of turbot; Ov.

BŌTELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of botulus) *A small sausage; Martial.*

BŌTHYNUS, i. m. (βόθυνος, i. e. a pit) *A comet or meteor in the form of a pit; Senec.*

BŌTRYON, ðnis. m. *A cluster of grapes; Martial. Also, a kind of medicament; Plin.*

BŌTRĀRIUS, i. m. *A maker of, or dealer in, sausages; Senec.—From*

BŌTRUS, i. m. Probably, any meat-pudding, or sausage; Mart. Also, the stomach filled with dainty food; Tertull.

BŌVILLE, is. n. (bos) *An ox-stall, cow-house; Cato ap. Charis.*

BŌVILLUS, a, um. i. q. Bubulus; Liv.

BRĀBUTA (es), æ. m. (βραβυτῆς) *One who distributed prizes to the victors in the public games; Suet.*

BRĀCA (Bracca), æ. f. and more frequently plur. BRĀCÆ (braccæ) *A kind of covering for the thighs and legs, reaching from the hips to the ankles, trousers; this garment was worn by the Persians, Germans, Gauls, &c., and at last by the Romans; Ov.*

BRĀCĀTUS (Braccatus), a, um. *That wears brace; natio, Cic.: Gallia, Plin., i. q. Gallia Narbonensis: cognatio, Cic., with persons of the said province. Also, for foreign, barbarous, effeminate; Cic.: Prop. Also, dressed in a wide garment; Mel. 2, 1, 10.*

BRĀCHIĀLIS, e. (brachium) *Of or belonging to the arm; crassitudo, Plin., the thickness of an arm: brachiale, id., a bracelet.*

BRĀCHIĀTUS, a, um. *Having arms, or something like arms; arbor, Plin.: vineæ, Colum.*

BRĀCHIŌLUM, i. n. (dimin. of brachium) *A little arm; Cat.*

BRĀCHIUM, i. n. (βραχίον) *I. The arm from the wrist to the elbow; Ov.: Tac.: Cels.: opp. lacertus, which denotes the arm from the elbow to the shoulder. II. The whole arm; Cic.: Virg.: Ov. The dances of the ancients consisted chiefly in a graceful motion of the arms; hence, brachia numeris movere, Ov.: or, numerosa brachia ducere, id.: hence, brachia saltantis, id. Hence fig. and proverbially, 1. Brachia præbere sceleri, id., i. e. to lend a hand. 2. Molli brachio, e. g. agere, Cic., remissly, negligently, carelessly; oburgare, id., gently. 3. Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, Juv., to swim against the stream, i. e. to oppose a higher power. III. Any thing resembling an arm, e. g. of crabs, scorpions, &c., a claw; Virg.: Plin.: of lions, a fore foot; Plin.: of trees, a bough, branch, arm; id.: of rivers, an arm; Liv.: in military works, as in sieges, &c., a line of communication, or, a projecting part, Liv.: also of military engines, of the ballista and catapultæ; Virg.: of ships, a sailyard; Virg.*

BRĀCHYCĀTĀLECTUM and BRĀCHYCĀTĀLECTICUM metrum. *A metre defective of a foot; Dioned.*

BRACTEA, æ. f. I. *A thin plate or leaf of metal*; auri, Lucr.: tenuis bractea tegat ligna, Ov., gold leaf: crepitabat bractea vento, Virg., i. e. the leaves on the golden bough: bractea viva, Mart., i. e. the fleece of sheep (in Spain). Also of wood, with which wood of inferior quality is overlaid, *venecr*; Plin. II. Fig. *Splendour*; eloquentiæ, Solin.

BRACTEATOR, ðris. m. (bractea) *A gold-beater*; Jul. Firm.

BRACTEATUS, a, um. (bractea) *Covered with a thin plate of gold*; Sen.: hence, I. *Shining like gold*; leo, Sen., with a yellow mane: comæ, Marc. Cap. II. *That is splendid only externally*; felicitas, Sen., false, delusive. III. *Dictum*, Auson., golden, excellent.

BRACTEOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bractea) *A gold-leaf*; Juv. BRANCHIA, æ. or BRANCHILE, ðrum. f. (βράγχια) *The gills of a fish*; Plin.

BRASSICA, æ. f. *Cabbage*; Cic.

BREVĪARĪUM, i. n. *summary, abstract*; Suet.

BREVĪATIO, ðnis. f. (brevis) *A shortening*; Augustin.

BREVĪATOR, ðris. m. (brevis) *An abbreviator*; Oros.

BREVĪCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of brevis) *Somewhat short or small*; homo, Apul.: grabatulus, Apul.

BREVĪLOQUENS, tis. (brevis and loquer) *That speaks briefly*; Cic.—Hence,

BREVĪLOQUENTĪ, æ. f. *Brevity of speech*; Cic. ap. Gell.

BREVĪVO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (brevis) *To shorten*, i. e. I.

To abridge, contract; quadam, Quint.: cervicem, id.:

II. *To pronounce short*; syllabam, Quint.

BREVĪS, e. I. *Short, not long*; via brevior, Nep.: in

breve cogere, Hor., to roll together: hence, I. *Small, little, not large*; mus, Ov.: cœna, Hor.: especially,

short, small of stature; homo corpore brevi, Suet.: iudex

brevior, Cic. 2. *Not deep, shallow*; brevia vada, Virg., or simply, brevia, Virg.: Tac., shallow places, shallows:

breve litus, Tac., i. e. flat. II. *Short, of time, &c.*;

brevi tempore, also simply, brevi, Cic., in a short time:

rarely, in brevi, Flor.: brevi postea, Cic., shortly after,

soon afterwards: brevi antequam moreretur, Gell., a

little before that, &c.: hence, I. Of things, *That does not last long, of short duration, short-lived*; occasio, Ter.:

dolor, Cic.: rosa, Hor.: dominus, id.: brevis syllaba,

Quint., a short syllable, i. e. that is pronounced in less

time than a long one. 2. Especially, of any thing spoken

or written, *Brief*; narratio, Cic.: brevi, id., or, brevibus

verbis, Auct. ad Her., briefly, or, in a few words: breve

faciam, Cic., I will be brief: hoc breve dicam, id., for

breviter: in breve cogere, Liv., to contract, abridge:

hence, breve or brevis, a *short catalogue or list*; hence,

ut in brevi, Quint., as in a short list, i. e. briefly. 3.

Short in speech, brief; quum se breves putent esse, longis-

sissimi sunt, Cic.: ut ego brevior sim, id.

BREVĪTAS, ðtis. f. (brevis) I. *Shortness, brevity*;

Cic. II. *Shortness of stature, smallness*; corporis,

Cæs.: guttæ, Vitr.

BREVĪTER, adv. I. *Shortly, briefly, i. e. in few words*;

Cic.: thus also, brevisus, id.: brevissime, id. II.

Quickly, in a short time; dicere, Cic. III. *Slightly*;

parvo brevius quam, &c., Plin. IV. *Narrowly, closely*;

brevius, Tibull.

BRŪMA, æ. f. I. *The shortest day in the year*; Cic.

II. *Winter*; Virg.: hence, for a year; Manil.—Hence,

BRŪMALIS, e. I. *Of or belonging to the shortest day*;

signum, Cic., Capricorn: circulus, Plin.: oriens, occasus,

Plin.: dies, Cic., the shortest day: sidus, Ov., a winter's

day. II. *Of or belonging to winter, winterly*; tempus,

Mart., winter.

BRŪTUS, a, um. I. *Heavy*; Apul. II. *Senseless*;

Plin.: Lact.: Arnob. III. *Irrational, stupid*; Sen.:

Plin.

BŪBĪLUS, i. m. I. *A wild animal of Africa like a*

stag or a heifer; Plin. 8, 15: according to some, a buffalo;

according to others, a kind of antelope. II. Also the

ignorant people of Italy gave this name to the urus;

bubalus, Plin. l. c.

BŪBĪLIS, e. (bos) *Of or relating to neat cattle*; hence,

bubile, Cato: Colum.: or, bubillis, Plaut., subst., an

ox-stall.

BŪBO, ðnis. c. (βῦβος, or βῦζῶ) *An owl, horned owl*;

Virg. (Strix Bubo, L.)

BŪBSĒQUA, æ. m. (bos and sequor) *A neatherd*; Apul.

BŪBULCĪTOR, ðri. Plaut.: and BŪBULCĪTO, ðre. Apul.,

i. e. bubulcum esse: hence, fig. or facetæ, apud rhetorem

bubulcitate, Varr., to declaimare.

BŪBULCŪS, i. m. (bos) I. *One that ploughs or goes*

with oxen; Cic. II. *A neatherd, herdsman*; Virg.

BŪBŪLŪS, a, um. i. q. Bubulus; Veget. de Re Vet.

BŪBŪLO, ðre. (bubo) *To screech, of an owl*; Auct. Carn. de Philom.

BŪBŪLUS, a, um. (bos) *Of or belonging to neat cattle*;

pecus, Varr., neat cattle: casuus, Suet.: caro bubula,

Plin.: and simply, bubula, Plaut., beef: lac, Plin., cows'

milk.

BŪCEDA, æ. m. (bos and cædo) *That is beaten with*

things of ox-hide; Plaut.

BŪCCA, æ. f. I. *A cheek*; Cic.: inflare buccas,

Plaut.: also, as a sign of anger, pride, or disdain; Jupiter

ambas buccas illis inflat, Hor. II. *The mouth, in common conversation*; scribere, quod in buccam venit, Cic., what comes uppermost in the mind. III. *A mouthful*; Mart. IV. *A cavity*; Plin. V. *One who makes great use of his mouth, in talking, reading, &c.*: hence, perhaps, Curtius et Matho buccæ, Juv., idle declaimers.

BŪCCĒA, æ. f. *A mouthful*; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76.

BŪCCĒLLA, æ. f. *A small mouthful, little bit*; Mart.

BŪCCĒLLĀTUM, i. n. *A soldier's biscuit*; Spartian.

BŪCCINA, BŪCCINATOR. See BŪCCINA, &c.

BŪCCO, ðnis. m. (bucca) Perhaps, *One who has swollen*

cheeks, chub-checked: hence, blockhead, fool; Plaut.

BŪCCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bucca) I. *A cheek, the*

mouth; Suet.: Apul. II. *The part of the helmet which*

covers the mouth and cheeks, the beaver; Liv.

BŪCCŪLENTUS, a, um. (bucca) *Having large cheeks or a*

large mouth; Plaut.

BŪCĒRĪTUS, a, um. i. q. Bucerus; Lucr.

BŪCĒRUS, a, um. (βουκερος) *Having horns like cattle*;

armata, Ov., horned cattle: sæcla, Lucr., i. e. neat

cattle.

BŪCĒTUM, i. n. (bos) *A pasture for cattle*; Gell.

BŪCĪNA, or BŪCCINA, æ. f. I. *A shepherd's horn*;

Varr. II. *Triton's shell*; Ov. III. *A trumpet by*

which signals are given to soldiers; Cic.: hence, buccina

prima, secunda, tertia, &c., the first, second, third signal

with a trumpet, by which the Romans distinguished the

four watches of the night (vigiliæ); ut ad tertiam

buccinam præsto essent, Liv.: used also of a day signal;

Sen. Hence fig., fama, Juv.

BŪCĪNĀTOR, or BŪCCĪNĀTOR, ðris. m. I. *A trumpeter,*

blower on a horn; Cæs. II. *Fig. One who publishes*

or proclaims any thing; Cic. Fil. in Cic. Ep.

BŪCĪNO, or BŪCCĪNO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To blow upon or*

give a signal with the buccina; Varr.

BŪCŪLICUS, a, um. (βουκολικός) *Of or belonging to shep-*

herds; bucolic, pastoral; poema, Colum., i. e. a bucolic;

bucolica (sc. poemata), Gell.: tome (i. e. caesura) bucolica,

Auson., i. e. when the fourth foot of a hexameter is a

dactyl, which closes a word; e. g. dic mihi, Dameta,

cujum pecus? an Melibœi?

BŪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bos) *A heifer*; Cic.: Virg.

BŪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of bos) *A young ox, bullock,*

steer; Colum.

BŪRO, ðnis. m. *A toad*; Virg.

BŪLBĀCĒTUS, a, um. (bulbus) *Bulbous*; Plin.

BŪLBŌSUS, a, um. (bulbus) e. g. radix, Plin. *Bulbous.*

BŪLBŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of bulbus) *A small bulb or*

onion; Pallad.

BŪLBUS, i. m. (βουλβός) *A bulb, round or bulbous root*;

Plin.: Ov. Also, *an onion*; Colum.

BŪLEUTĒRIUM, i. n. (βουλευτήριον) *The place where the*

senate assembled, senate-house; Cic.

BŪLMIUS, i. m. (βουλμιος) *Extreme hunger*: also,

weakness of the stomach, faintness; Veget. de Re Vet.

BŪLLA, æ. f. I. *A bubble of water*; Varr.: Ov.

II. *Any thing of a similar shape, as, a stud on a door, on*

a girde, book, &c.; Cic.: hence, the head of a peg or nail;

Vitr. III. *A kind of amulet, usually in the shape of a*

heart, suspended as an ornament from the necks of

children: for freeborn or noble children it was made of

gold or silver, but for the children of freedmen or the

common people, it was of leather; Cic.: hence, dignus

bulla, i. e. childish, Juv.: they were also suspended from

the necks of favourite animals; Ov.

BŪLLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Wearing a bulla*; Scip. Afric.

ap. Macrobr.: heres bullatus, Juv., i. e. that is yet a child.

Also, *bossed*; cingulum, Varr. II. *Bullate nugæ,*

vanties that are soon over, like the bursting of a bubble;

Pers.

BŪLLIO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (bulla) I. *To bubble, ferment,*

boil; Cels. II. *Fig. To boil*; indignatione, Apul.

BŪLLITUS, us. m. (bullio) *A boiling or bubbling*; aquæ,

Vitr.

BŪLLO, ðre. (bulla) *To bubble, boil*; Cels.

BŪLLŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bulla) *A little bubble*; Cels.

BŪMMAMMUS, a, um. (βῶμ, part. augens and mamma)

Having large breasts: fig., uva, Varr., i. e. that has

large grapes.

BŪMASTUS, i. f. (βούμαστος) sc. uva, i. q. Bumamma;

Virg.: Plin.

BŪRA, æ. f. and BŪRIS, is. f. (i. e. βόδις ὄρεξ, ox-tail)

The crooked hinder part of a plough, plough-tail; Varr.:

Virg.

BŪRGUS, i. m. *A castle, fortress, citadel*; Veget. de

Re Mil.

BŪRIS, is. f. See BURA.

BŪSTĪCĒTUM, i. n. i. q. Bustum; Arnob.

BŪSTRĪPUS, i. m. (bustum and rapio) *A robber of*

graves, as a term of reproach; Plaut.

BŪSTŪRĪUS, a, um. (bustum) *Of or belonging to funeral*

piles; gladiator, Cic., i. e. that fought at a funeral pile

in honour of the dead: mœcha, Mart., that frequents places

in which corpses are burnt. Bustuaris, subst., *One that*

burns corpses; Ammian.

BŪSTUM, i. n. (from buro, i. e. uro) I. *A place where*

a corpse has been burnt and buried; Fest. II. A tomb, grave; Cic.: hence fig., bustum legum, id., a person who breaks the laws: thus also, reip., id.: nati, Ov., of Tereus, who ate his son. III. The burning of a corpse; Lucr. IV. The corpse burnt, the ashes; Stat. V. A funeral urn; Propert. BUTHYSIA, æ. f. (βουθυσία) A large solemn sacrifice; Suet. BŪTYRUM, i. n. (βούτυρον) Butter; Plin. BUXUS, tis. (buxus) Of the colour of the box tree; Apul. BUXETUM, i. n. (buxus) A place planted with box trees; Mart. BUXUS, a, um. (buxus) I. Of the box tree; Colum. II. Resembling or of the colour of the box tree; Plin. BUXIFER, a, um. (buxus and fero) That bears box trees; Catull. BUXOSUS, a, um. (buxus) Resembling the box tree; Plin. BUXUM, i. n. I. Box-wood, the wood of the box tree; Virg. II. Any thing made of this wood; as, a flute, Ov.: a top, Virg.; a comb, Ov.: a writing tablet; Propert. BUXUS, i. f. I. A box tree; Ov. II. Any thing made of box-wood; e. g. a flute, Virg. BYSSUS, i. f. (βύσσης) Cotton; a cotton garment; Apul.

C.

C. I. The prænomen Caius, as Cn. is the prænomen Cnæus. These two names ought to be pronounced Galus and Gnæus; for, when the abbreviation of the prænomen came into use, C still had the sound of G. II. On the tablets with which the judges voted, it was for Condemno. III. It denotes a hundred. CĀBALLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (caballus) Keep or relations for a horse; Cod. Just. CĀBALLĪNUS, a, um. (caballus) Of a horse; caro, Plin., horse-flesh: fons, Pers., i. e. Hippocrene. CĀBĀLLO, ōnis. m. (caballus) A little horse; marini, Veget., perhaps i. q. Hippocampi. CĀBALLUS, i. m. (καβάλλος) A poetical word, A nag, horse for riding, pack-horse; caballo vectari, Hor., to ride: Gorgoneus, i. e. Pegasus, Juv.: optat ephippia bos plger, optat arare caballus, Hor., i. e. no one is satisfied with his own condition. CĀCĀBUS (Caccabus), i. m. (κάκαβος) A boiler or pot; Colum. CĀCĀTŪRIO, ire. 4. {caco) To desire to go to stool; Mart. CĀCHINNĀBĪLIS, e. (cachinnare) I. Capable of laughing, risible; homo animal cachinnabile, Apul., a laughing animal. II. Belonging to laughing; id. CĀCHINNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (cachinno) Immoderate or loud laughter; Cic. CĀCHINNO, āre. (cachinnus) To laugh aloud or immoderately; Lucr.: Suet.: aliquid, at anything, Apul. CĀCHINNO, ōnis. m. (cachinnus) A great laughter, scoffing, derider; Pers. CĀCHINNOR, āri. To laugh aloud or immoderately; Cic. CĀCHINNUS, i. m. I. A loud laugh, immoderate laughter; cachinnos commovere, Cic.: tollere cachinnum, id., to laugh immoderately: effundit in cachinnos, Suet. II. The roaring of the sea; Catull. CĀCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To go to stool, to void the excrement; in aliquem, Hor.: durum, Mart., to be covetive: odorem, Phædr.: also, to soil with excrement; hence, cacata charta, Catull., very bad. CĀCŌBĒTES, is. n. (κακόβητες) I. An evil habit, bad custom; Juv. II. That which is incurable; Cels.: ulcera cacŏthe, Plin. CĀCŌZELĀ, æ. f. (κακόζηλια) Faulty or affected imitation, an alliance against good taste; Quint. CĀCŌZELUS, i. m. (κακόζηλος) A bad imitator, one that affects against good taste; Suet. CĀCTĀ, æ. m. A slave attending on a soldier or officer in the field; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 95. CĀCŪMEN, isis. n. I. The highest point of any thing, a top, peak, summit, height; ramorum, Cæs.: graminis, Plin.: ovi, id., pyramidis, id.: montis, Lucr. II. The extremity of a thing; corporis, Lucr. Hence, ad summum cacumen venire, id., to attain the height of perfection. III. An accentual mark; Marc. Cap. CĀCŪMĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cacumen) To make pointed, sharpen; aures, Ov. Cacuminata, a, um, pointed, sharp; ova, Plin. CĀDĀVER, ēris. n. (cado) I. A corpse, dead body, carcass; Cic.: of animals, carrion; Aur. Vict.: hence, as a term of reproach, Carrion! Cic. II. Cadavera oppidorum, Sulp. in Cic., i. e. ruins. CĀDĀVĒRĪNUS, a, um. Of a dead body; caro, Tertull. CĀDĀVĒRĪSUS, a, um. (cadaver) Like a dead body, corpse-like; facies, Ter. CĀDĪVUS, a, um. (cado) I. That falleth down of itself; as, fruit, Plin. II. That has the falling sickness; Marc. Ebp. 75

CĀDO, cēclidi, cāsūm. 3. (from cāio, cāio, to lie) I. To sink down, to fall, fall down. 1. Prop.; deorsum, Plaut.: de equo, id.: or, ex equo, Cic.: ab alto, Plin.: also in connection with labi, e. g. lapsa cadunt folia, Virg., fall slipping down to the earth. 2. Especially of men or animals that are killed. 1. Of men, to die, fall, perish, be killed or slain; in acie, Cic.: in proelio, Nep.: pro patria, Quint.: also, ab aliquo, Ov.; Suet., for interfecti. 2. Of animals offered in sacrifice, To be slain or sacrificed; Virg.: Ov. 3. To be let down; vela cadunt, Virg., i. e. are furled; fig., Ov., of the subsiding of anger. 4. To be thrown, of dice; illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter. 5. Sensu obscuro, i. q. Succumbere; Plaut.: Tibull. II. To fall or drop out, of teeth; Plaut.: or, to fall off, of hair, Plin.: or, to fall out, escape, of words; verba cadentia, Hor. III. To become less; e. g. of the wind, to abate; venfi vis cecidit, Liv.: cadit eurus, Ov.: of courage, to fall; animi cadunt, Cic.: cadere animis, id., i. e. to fail in courage: also of anger; cadit ira metui, Ov. IV. To fall to the ground, be destroyed or demolished, to perish; civitas cadet, Cic.: tua laus cecidit, id.: vota cadunt, Propert., i. e. are in vain: or, to grow out of date; vocabula cadunt, Hor.: or, to be unfortunate, to fall; in iudicio, Cic.: causa, id., to lose a cause or suit at law; fabula cadit, Hor., receives no applause. V. To fall, to come; in suspiciōem, Nep.: in deliberationem, Cic.: in conspectum, id., to become visible; sub oculos, id.: sub sensum, id., to be perceived by the senses: in morbum, id.: ad irritum, Liv., to come to nought. Hence, 1. To fall due, become due, to be payable; nummi cadunt in eam diem, Cic. 2. To suit, fit, agree, or be consistent with; cadit ergo in bonum vrum mentiri? Cic.: non cadit in sapientem agnitudo, id.: non cadit in hos mores ista suspicio, id. VI. To end, close, terminate, of words, syllables, &c.; verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.: sententia cadit numerose, id.: quæ similiter desunt, aut quæ cadunt similiter id.: where, therefore, the two are distinguished; namely, similiter desinentia, ὁμοιωτέρευτα, are words which end alike, the terminations of which sound alike, words which rhyme with each other, as, turpiter audes facere, nequiter studes dicere; whereas, similiter cadentia, ὁμοιωτάτα, are words of the same case in declension, although they may have different terminations, as, hominem laudas egentem virtutis, abundanter felicitatis. VII. Especially of fortuitous events. 1. To fall out, occur, happen; hoc percommode cadit, Cic. 2. To result, issue; verbera quorsum id casurum esset, Cic.: præter opinionem res ceciderat, Nep. 3. To arrive, happen, befall; nihil mihi optātius cadere posse, Cic.: sors ut cuique ceciderit, Liv., as the lot may fall to each. 4. To be, of any thing fortuitous; si minus viri virtus grata cecidisset, Cic. VIII. To set, of the sun, stars, &c.; Virg.: Hor.: cædehte die, Ov., at the close of day. CĀDŪCĪTOR, ēris. m. A herald, ambassador sent to treat with an enemy; so called from the caduceus which he carried; Liv. Also, an assistant of a priest; Arnob. CĀDŪCŪS, i. m. (sc. scipio), or CĀDŪCŪS, i. n. (sc. sceptrum), (from καδύσιον, καδύσιον) The staff which the caduceator bore before him; Cic.: Nep.: Vell. Such a staff with two serpents twined round it is assigned to Mercury as messenger of the gods, Ov.; but this must not be confounded with his magic rod (virga, βῆχος). CĀDŪCŪFER, i. m. (caduceus and fero) That carries a caduceus, an epithet of Mercury; Ov. CĀDŪCUS, a, um. (cado) I. That falls down; aqua, Varr.: Ov. II. That has fallen down, fallen; oliva, Colum.: folia, Ov.: lignum caducum in domini caput, Hor., i. e. threatening to fall: fulmen, Hor. III. Fallen or slain in battle; Virg. IV. Ready to fall; juvenis, Virg., i. e. that must soon die. V. Apt to fall; vitis, Cic.: hence fig., uncertain, transitory, frail, perishable, vain; id. VI. Affected with epilepsy or the falling sickness; homo, Firm.: equus, Veget.: hence, morbus caducus, The falling sickness; Apul. VII. Lapsed, of an estate not held by the lawful heir; hereditas, possessio, Cic. CĀDUS, i. m. (κάδος) I. A vessel for containing liquids, especially wine; corresponding perhaps to our barrel, or rather bottle; Plaut.: Virg.: Hor. These cad were also used for preserving olives, pulse, figs, Plin.; honey, Mart.; bones and ashes of the dead, i. q. Urna, Virg. II. A measure of liquids containing twelve congii, or seventy-two sextarii; Rhemni. Fann. CĀCĪGENUS, a, um. (cæcus and gigno) Born blind; Lucr. CĀCĪLLA, æ. f. I. A kind of lizard; Col. II. A kind of lettuce; id. CĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (cæcus) Blindness; Cic.: fig., mentis, id. CĀCŪO (Cæco), āvi, ātum, āre. (cæcus) I. To make blind, to blind; Lucr. II. Fig. Of the mind, to darken, blind; mentem, Cic. III. To obscure; oratio cæcata, Cic. IV. To spoil, mar, blunt; Ov.: oculus vitis, Colum. CĀCŪS, a, um. (more correct than CŒBUS) I. That does not or cannot see, dim-sighted, blind; Cic.: cæclor, Hor.: also fig. I. Blind, that acts blindly; fortuna,

Cic.: also of one who is blinded by passion; id. 2. *Blind*, of the passions and any thing occasioned by them; cupiditas, Cic.: amor, Hor.: impetus, Cic.: timor, id.: exsecratio, Liv. 3. *Cæcus ramus*, Plin., i. e. that has no eyes or knots. 4. *Not transparent, opaque*; gemma, Plin. N.B. With a genitive; cæcus animi, Quint. II. *That is not seen, invisible, hidden, secret*; fossa, Colum., covered; res, Cic.: spiramenta, Virg.: fores, id.: corpus, Sall., the back: thus also, vulnus, Virg., i. e. on the back. III. *Wherein one does not see, dark, gloomy, obscure*; nox, Cic.: domus, id.: tenebræ, Virg.: hence, IV. *Uncertain, doubtful*; expectatio, Cic.: eventus, Virg. V. *Secret, unknown*; morbus, Colum.: murmur, Virg.: crimen, Liv., which cannot be proved. VI. *That happens in an unseen manner, of which one therefore does not know who was the author; done by an unknown hand*; ictus, Liv. VII. *Emerè die cæca*, Plaut., i. e. on credit.

CÆCUTIO, ire. (cæcus) *To be blind or dim-sighted*; Varr.

CÆDES, is, f. (cædo) I. *A cutting, felling, lopping*; frondium, Gell. II. *Killing, slaughter, murder*; cædem facere, Cic.: perpetrare, Liv.; or, edere, id.: also cædes (sing. and plur.) for, the corpses of the slain; Virg. Æn. 10, 245: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14: also, slaughter (of animals); bidentium, Hor. III. *Blood shed in battle or murder*, with the poets; Virg.

CÆDO, cædî, cæsum. 3. (from *καίω, καίω, καίω, καίω*) I. *To cut, i. e. 1. To fell*; arbores, Cic. 2. *To cut up, chop to pieces*; lignum, Plaut.: humida vina, Virg. II. *To cut, i. e. to beat or strike*; virgîs, Cic.: verberibus, to scourge, Ter.: also gen., to beat, strike; discentes, Quint.: januam saxis, Cic. III. *To hew*; lapidem, Cic.: or, to cut, to make or fashion by cutting; togam, Quint.: or, to hollow out, groove; volutas, Vitr. IV. *To cut down, i. e. to kill*; Cic.: Liv.: hostes cædere, to cut to pieces, cut up, i. e. to beat, overcome, although all may not be killed; Cic.: Liv. V. *To kill, slay, sacrifice*; hostias, Cic.: victimas, id.: greges, id.

Hence fig. I. *To plague, trouble, vex*; testibus cæditur, Cic. 2. *Cædere sermone*, Ter., to converse, discourse together. 3. *Pignora cædere*, Cic., i. q. Capere; see PIGNUS. N.B. I. Inter cæsa et porrecta, Cic., a proverb, i. e. in the moment when one thought to have successfully completed a thing, prop., between the slaying of a victim, and the laying it on the altar. 2. *Rûta cæsa*, Cic., things not fixed, moveables in a house or on an estate. 3. *Sanguis cæsus*, for cæsum, Virg.

CÆDUS, a, um. (cædo) *Fit for cutting or hewing down*, that may be cut or hewn down; silva, Cato R.R.

CÆLĀMEN, inis, n. (cælo) *Carved work*; Ov.

CÆLĀTOR, ôris, m. (cælo) *A carver*; Cic.

CÆLĀTURA, æ, f. (cælo) I. *The art of casting in gold, silver, and bronze, figures in alto, mezzo, or basso rilievo*; cælatura, quæ auro, argento, ære opera efficit, Quint.: especially, of drinking-vessels; duo scyphos, quos Homeros a cælatura carminum Homeri vocabat, Suet. Also sometimes, *An engraving on metal*; Quint. 2, 4, 7.

II. *Anaglyphic or carved work in metal, low or flat sculpture*; atritæ cælature, Plin.

CÆLEBS, ibis, adj. *Single, unmarried*. 1. Of men, as vidua is said of women; Cic.: cælebs quater, Martial., four times a widower. 2. Of things without life; vita, Hor., the life of a bachelor: lectus, Ov., lonely. 3. Of animals; columba, Plin. 4. Of trees to which no vines are fastened, and as it were married; platanus, Hor.: arbor, Plin.

CÆLES, CÆLESTIS, CÆLICOLA, CÆLICUS, CÆLIFER, CÆLIGENUS, CÆLIPOTENS, CÆLITES. See CÆLES, CÆLESTIS, &c.

CÆLIBĀTUS, us, m. (cælebs) *Celibacy*; Suet.

CÆLO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (from cælum) I. Seems originally to have been applied to the art of working figures in basso rilievo or flat sculpture upon a ground of wood and other hard substances, by means of the chisel. Thus Pliny uses it of basso rilievo in marble, as on the Mausoleum, 36, 9. In this sense Virgill also seems to have called a bowl made of beech wood, cælatum opus Alcimedontis. To this also Festus alludes, when he says, Ancæsa dicta sunt ab antiquis vasa, quæ cælata appellamus, quod circumcædendo talia fiunt. Diaglyphic sculpture is never meant by it. II. In later times it came to denote principally the art of casting figures in metal, and of bas relief work in gold, silver, and bronze; whereas sculpere or sculperè was used of work in wood, stone, ivory, and other hard materials; hence, 1. *To form or represent any thing in bas relief or flat sculpture*; centaurs cælati in scyphis, Plin.: in capulo gladii quadrigam habuit cælatum, Val. Max. 2. *To ornament with figures in bas relief, to emboss*; scuta argento, auro cælarè, Liv.: vasa cælata, Cic.: cælata, cælatum argentum, id.

III. Fig. of figures in embroidery; cælata multa arte donat velamina, Val. Fl.: and gen., *To adorn, finish, complete*; cælatum novem Musis opus, Hor.

CÆLUM, i. n. (cædo) *The graver or chisel*, an instrument used by sculptors; Quint.

CÆLUM, i. n. *Heaven*. See CÆLUM.

CÆLUS, i. m. See CÆLUS.

CÆMENTĀRIUS, i. m. (cæmentum) *A mason*; Hieron. CÆMENTICIUS (Cæmentitiuus), a, um. *Consisting of rough stones*; Virg.: hence, Cæmenticius, subst., *Rough stones*; Vitr.—From

CÆMENTUM, i. n. (cædo) *A rough stone from the quarry, such as is used in building walls*; Cic.: Vitr. II. *Small stones, such ðs are usually mixed up with the mortar*; pieces of stone, rubbish; Vitr.

CÆNA, together with its derivatives. See CÆNA, &c.

CÆPA (Cæpa), æ, f. and CÆPE (Cæpe), n. indecl. *An onion*; Hor.: Cels.

CÆPINA (Cæp.), æ, f. sc. terra. *A field or bed of onions*; Colum.

CÆPULLA (Cep.), æ, f. for cæpa; Pallad.

CÆRIMŌNIA (Cærem, Cerem., or Cerim.), æ, f. I. *A religious sacredness attached to certain things, sanctity*; legationis, Cic.: sepulcrorum, Cic. II. *Solemn worship, sacred rites*; deorum, Cic. Also, veneration; esse in magna cerimonia, Plin. III. *Any religious ceremony*; Liv.: libri cæremoniarum, Tac., rituals.

IV. *Cærimonia, Religion*; Cic.

CÆRULANS (from cæruleus) *Bluish*; Fulgent.

CÆRULĀTUS, a, um. (from cæruleus) *Blue, or clothed in blue*; Vell.

CÆRULUS, a, um. and CÆRULUS, a, um. I. *Blue or bluish*; templa cœli, Enn.: fumus, Ov.: pubes, Hor., i. e. blue-eyed: hence, Cæruleum, *A blue colour, blue*; Plin. II. When applied to the sea and marine objects, it may be rendered, *Sea-green, bluish, or, dark*; mare, Cic.: Thybris, Virg.: currus Neptumi, id.: puppis, Ov.: Deus, id., i. e. Neptunus; glacies, id.: hence, cærulea, plur., the sea; Virg. III. *Green, or, greenish*; cucumis, Propert.: arbor Palladis, Ov. IV. *Dark, violet-coloured, sable*; vitta, Virg.: equi Plutonis, Ov.: nox, Stat.: panis, Juv.: puppis Charontis, Virg.: nubes, id.: thus also, imber, id.

CÆSĀRIĀTUS, a, um. (cæsaries) *Having long hair*; Plaut.

CÆSĀRIUS, ãi, f. (cædo) *Long hair*, which is sometimes cut. I. Of men; promissa cæsaries, Liv.: is sometimes of the beard; Ov. II. Of women; Virg.: Ov.

CÆSICIUS, a, um. e. g. linteolum, Plaut.; perhaps, a cloth of bleached linen, from cædo.

CÆSIM, adv. (cædo) I. *By cutting*; Colum. II. *With the edge of the sword*; petere hostem, Liv.: opp. punctum. III. *Cæsium dicere*, Cic. i. e. per incisa, in short clauses of few syllables; opp. membratum.

CÆSIO, onis, f. (cædo) *A cutting, hewing*; castanææ, Colum.

CÆSIUS, a, um. I. Of the eyes, perhaps, Grey, greyish; *of the colour of cats' eyes*; or, horrible, frightful to look at; oculi Minervæ, Cic.: cæsii (oculi) in tenebris clariiores, Plin. II. *That has such eyes*; virgo, Ter.: Lucr.: leo, Catull.

CÆSPES (Cæspes), itis, m. I. *A sod, turf, clod*. 1. Cut out; Cic.: Ov.: also, of vines, a knot; Plin.: also, a clump of trees, &c., group of plants; id.: also, for hut, cottage; Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17.: also, for altar; id. ib. 3, 8, 4. 2. Not cut out; ground covered with grass; Virg.: Plin. II. For regio, Avien.

CÆSPĪRICIUS, a, um. (cæspes) *Made of turf*; tribunus, Vopisc.

CÆSPŌSUS, a, um. (cæspes) *Full of turf*; Colum.

CÆSTUS (Cestus), us, m. plur. Cæstus. *Boxing-gloves, gauntlets*, i. e. strong leathern gloves loaded with lead or iron, which boxers (pugiles) fastened on their hands and arms; Cic. N.H. Cæstus, a woman's girdle: see CESTUS.

CÆSTRA, æ, f. (cædo) I. *A cutting, hewing*; ligni, Plin.: also, a place from which any thing has been cut; id. II. *A pause in a verse, cæsura*.

CÆSUS, a, um. See CæDO.

CÆTERUS, a, um, together with its derivatives. See CÆTERUS, &c.

CÆTRA. See CÆTRA.

CÆTRO, ãre. *To beat, cudgel*; Plaut. Fragn.

CĀLĀMĀRIUS, a, um. (calamus) *Of or belonging to pens*; theca, Suet., a pen-case.

CĀLĀMETUM, i. n. (calamus) *A bed of reeds*; Colum.

CĀLĀMĪSTER, or CĀLAMĪSTRUS, i. m. and CĀLAMĪSTRUM, i. n. (καλαμίς) I. *A curling-iron, curling-iron*; Cic. It was hollow and shaped like a reed (calamus); Cic. II. It is said of Extravagant ornament of speech; Cic. Brut. 75.

CĀLĀMĪSTRĀTUS, a, um. *Curled with a curling-iron*; comæ, Cic.: saltator, id.

CĀLĀMĪTAS, ãtis, f. (not from calamus, as it is usually derived, but perhaps from obs. calamis, i. e. columis, from κάλω, κόλω, κόλω, to maim, mutilate, and so for colamitas) I. *Any serious loss or damage*; calamitatem accipere, Cic., to sustain a loss: alicui inferre, Cæs., to inflict; especially, injury done to corn by tempestuous weather; Plaut.: Cic.: fructuum, id., i. e. a barren year, failure of the crops. II. *Any misfortune, mishap, if it consist in loss or detriment*; singulari calamitate afflictus sum, Cic. Particularly misfortune in war, defeat,

disaster; Cæs.: Sall.: Nep. N.B. Genit. calamitatum, Justin.

CALAMITOSE. adv. *Unfortunately*; Cic.
 CALAMITOSUS, a, um. (calamities) *I. That causes great damage or loss, injurious, ruinous, destructive; unfortunate, unlucky, calamitous, disastrous; bellum calamitosissimum, Cic.: quid calamitosus? Flor. Especially. II. That does injury to corn; tempestas, Cic.*

III. *Exposed to damage or injury, particularly exposed to the weather*; ager, Cic.: hordeum ex omni frumento minime calamitosum, Plin.: hence, *hapless, miserable*; homines, Cic.: res, id. N.B. Calamitosus is stronger than infelix, and hence most in use with orators.

CALAMUS, i. m. (καλαμὸς) *I. Any helm, stalk, or stem; e. g. of corn, Virg.: Plin. II. Especially, of a reed or cane; a reed, cane; Ov.: Plin.: odoratus, Plin., i. e. sweet-rush, spice-wort, for which we also find simply calamus, id. III. Any thing made of reed or cane. I. A reed-pipe; Virg. 2. A shaft, e. g. of an arrow: hence, an arrow; Virg. 3. A pen; Cic. 4. A time-twigg; Mart. 5. A fishing-rod; Mart. IV. Any twig, sprig, scion; Plin.*

CALATHISCUS, i. m. (dimin. of calathus) *A little basket, hand-basket; Catull.*

CALATHUS, i. m. (καλαθός) *I. A kind of wicker basket in the shape of an open lily, for flowers, fruit, &c.; Virg.: Ov. II. A vessel of similar shape, made of wood or metal. 1. For milk, A milk pail; Virg. 2. For wine; Virg. III. The calyx of a flower; Auson.*

CALATIO, ōnis. f. (calare) *A calling; Varr. L. L.*

CALATOR, ōris. m. (calare) *I. A crier, herald.*

II. *A servant, attendant; Plaut.: Suet.*

CALATUS, a, um. See CALO.

CALAUTICA, æ. f. *A covering for the head, worn both by men and by women, particularly among the Egyptians; Cic. Fragm.*

CALCANEUM, i. n. (calx) *The heel; Virg.*

CALCAR, āris. n. (calx) *I. A spur; equo calcaria subdere, Liv., to spur, to set spur to: also fig., alieui calcaria adhibere, Cic.; or, admove, id.; or, addere, Hor., to spur on, i. e. to excite, stimulate; also fig., a spur, i. e. an incitement, stimulus; Ov. II. A cock's spur; Col.*

CALCĀRIUS, a, um. (calx) *Of or belonging to lime; fornax calcaria, Cato: Plin.: also simply, Calcaria, Amman., A limekiln: Calcarius, A lime-burner; Cato.*

CALCĀTOR, ōris. m. (calco) *One who treads; particularly a treader of grapes; Calpurn.*

CALCĀTORIUM, i. n. (calco) *A place in which grapes are trodden, a wine-press; Pallad.*

CALCĀTRIX, icis. f. (calco) *He that treads or tramples under foot; mundi, Prudent., i. e. a despiser.*

CALCĀTURA, æ. f. (calco) *A treading; Vitr. 10, 5 (13), 1.*

CALCĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Calcatura; Pallad.

CALCĀMEN (Calcāmen), inis. n. (calceo) *A shoe; Plin.*

CALCĀMENTUM (Calcāmen), i. n. i. q. Calcāmen; Cic.

CALCĀRIUS (Calciar.), a, um. (calceo) *Of or belonging to shoes. Hence, Calcārium (sc. argentum), Money for the purchase of shoes; Suet.*

CALCĀTUS (Calcāt.), us. m. (calceo) *A shoeing, or, shoes; of persons, Suet.: also of animals, Plin.*

CALCĒO, or CALCĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (calceus) *To shoe, furnish or cover with shoes, slippers, or the like; pedes, Phædr.: aliquem sociis, Plin.: homines calceati, Cic., i. e. wearing shoes: se, Suet., to put on one's shoes: mulas, id., i. e. to shoe: with the ancients, the shoes of horses and mules were made so as to be put on and taken off at pleasure: calceati dentes, Plaut., ready for eating.*

CALCĒOLĀRIUS, i. m. *One who makes shoes for women or children; Plaut.:—From*

CALCĒOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of calceus) *A small shoe, a half-boot; or gen. a shoe; e. g. for ladies, Cic.*

CALCĒUS, or CALCĪUS, i. m. (calx, the heel) *A shoe which covered the whole foot, and frequently also the leg from the calf to the ankle, a half-boot; Gell. 13, 20 (cf. SOLEÆ): calcem alieui inducere, Suet., to put on: thus also, induere, Apul.: calceos mutare, Cic., to put on other shoes, to change one's shoes; also, to become a senator, Cic. (prop., to put on senators' shoes), because senators wore a kind of shoes different from those of other persons. N.B. The Romans wore these shoes about the streets, but laid them aside when they reclined at table: hence, calceos poscere, to call for one's shoes, Plin. Ep., sc. in order to leave the table.*

CALCĒUS, or CALCĪUS, &c. See CALCEARIUS, &c.

CALCIO. See CALCEO.

CALCĪTRĀTUS, us. m. *A kicking; mula, Plin.—From*

CALCĪTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (calx) *I. To strike with the heels, to kick; of animals, Plin.: fig., of obstinate persons, to be stubborn or refractory, Cic. II. To sprawl, kick, move in convulsions; Ov.*

CALCĪTRO, ōnis. m. (calcitrare) *One that kicks, a kicker; of persons, Plaut.: equus, Varr. ap. Non.*

CALCĪTRŌSUS, a, um. (calcitrare) *Apt to kick; Colum.*

CALCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (calx) *I. To tread or trample upon any thing; uvas, Cato R. R., i. e. to press, tread: viscera, Ov.: pede calcaretur, Tac.: also of a cock with*

the hen, to tread; Colum. II. To tread, walk upon; viam, Hor.: loca, Petron.: hence, calcatus Jovi lucus, for habitatus, Sil. III. To tread down, tread in; hence, to press close; oleas in orculam, Cato: agrum, Virg. IV. To tread upon; viscera; see above: especially, to trample under feet, fig., i. e. 1. To treat in a contemptuous manner; ossa, Propert. 2. To destroy, violate, oppress, hurt; amorem, Ov.: gentem, Justin.

CALCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (calculus) e. g. error, Pand., an error in calculation.

CALCŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (I. (calculus) *The stone, a disease; Cæl. Aur. II. (calculo) i. q. Computatio, A calculation, reckoning; Cassiod.*

CALCŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (calculo) *A calculator, reckoner, master of accounts; Mart.*

CALCŪLĒNSIS, e. (calculus) *That is found on stones; genus purpurarum, Plin.*

CALCŪLO, āre. (calculus) *I. i. q. Computare, To calculate, compute, reckon together; Prudent. II. To reckon, account, esteem; Sidon.*

CALCŪLO, ōnis. m. (calculo, are) *A calculator, comptist, accountant; August.*

CALCŪLŌSUS, a, um. (calculus) *I. Stony, full of small stones, pebbly; Colum. II. Afflicted with the stone or gravel; Cels.*

CALCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of calx) *I. A small stone, pebble; Cic. The Thracians used to mark their lucky and unlucky days with stones of various colours, and then to reckon them; Plin.: the white denoted a fortunate day: hence, calculus albus, or candidus, of any thing fortunate; dies candidissimum calculo notandus, Plin. Ep., i. e. felicissimus. II. Stone in the bladder or kidneys, the gravel, stone; Cels.: Plin. III. A chessman, a draughtman; Ov.: lusus calculorum, Plin. Ep., the game of chess: calculus reducere, Cic. IV. A reckoning, calculation, because pebbles were anciently used for this purpose; calculus subducere, Cic., to compute, reckon together: thus also, ponere cum aliquo, Colum.: ad calculos vocare aliquem, Cic., to make an account or estimate of: vocare aliquem ad calculos, Liv., to compare or settle accounts with: vocare amicitiam ad calculos, Cic., to compute exactly, i. e. to show no greater kindness than one receives, to measure our favours by benefits received: parem calculum ponere cum re, Plin. Ep., to make an equal return: causa paucorum calculorum, Quint., law-suits respecting small sums of money: hence, calculi, measures; Cic. Att. 8, 12. V. The ancients used to vote with black and white pebbles; Ov.: hence, Calculus, A vote, a voice; Apul.: hence, album calculum adicere alieui rei, for probare, Plin. Ep.*

CALDA. See CALDUS.

CALDĀRIUS (Calid.), a, um. (caldus) *I. That serves for warming, relating to warmth; cella caldaria, Plin. Ep., i. e. a warm bath: called also caldarium, Vitr. Caldarium signifies also, the caldron containing the hot water in hot baths; Vitr. II. That can be worked only when warm; æs, Plin.*

CALDOR, ōris. m. (caldus) *Warmth, heat; Varr. R. R.*

CALDUS (for calidus), a, um. *I. Warm, hot, heated; sol, Varr.: lavatio, Vitr.: calda aqua, Mart.: and simply, calda, sc. aqua, Mart.: Colum. II. Fig. Hot, heated; homo, Cic.: caldior, Hor.*

CALĒFACIO, and CALĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. *To warm, make warm, heat; corpus, Cic.: fig., aliquem, id., to plague, vex, or, to excite, stimulate.*

CALĒFACTIO, ōnis. f. (calēfacio) *A warming, heating; Pand.*

CALĒFACTO, āre. i. q. Calēfacio; Hor.: Gell.

CALĒFACTUS (Calfactus), us. m. i. q. Calēfactio; Plin.

CALĒFIO, factus sum, fieri. *To grow warm, to be heated; Cic.: fig., corda calēfacta tumultu, Virg., i. e. heated, excited.*

CALĒNDE, or KALĒNDE, ārum. f. *I. The first day of the month; usque ad pridie Calendas Sept., Cic., i. e. to the last day of August. II. A month; Cato R. R.: Ov. N.B. Interest was paid on the first day of the month: hence, tristes Calendæ, Hor.: ad Calendas Græcas solvere, said by Augustus for nunquam, Suet., because the Greeks had no Calende.*

CALĒNDARĪUM, i. n. (Calende) *I. A book of debts or interest kept by bankers or money-changers, so called because interest became due on the first day of the month; Sen. II. In later times, A calendar*

CALĒO, ui, ēre. *I. To be warm, or hot; ignis calet, Cic.: aqua calet, Plaut.: homo calet, id.: calere febre, Juv.: quum caletur, Plaut., when it is warm, i. e. in summer. II. Fig. 1. To be fresh or new, of rumours; rumores Cumarum tenuis caletur, Cæl. in Cic. Ep. 2. To be heated or inflamed, to glow; mero, with wine, Hor.: res calere Rubrio visa est, Cic., Rubrius thought that they were all heated with love: femina calere, Hor., to be inflamed towards, i. e. to live in agendo, Cic.: cupidine laudis, Ov. 3. To be in doubt, to hesitate, not to know what to do; Cic. 4. To be warmly or busily engaged; Cic. 5. To be carried on with ardour, to be hurried warmly; nundina calēbant, Cic. 6. To be often touched or trodden on, to be frequented; Mart.*

CALESCO, cālū, ēre. (calco) I. To grow warm; Cic. II. Fig. To be heated or inflamed, to glow; e. g. with love, Or.

CALFACIO. See CALEFACIO.

CALICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of calix) I. A small cup or goblet; Cato; Cels. II. A scale of an animal; also the calyx of a flower; but in these senses it is usually written calyculus.

CALIDARIUS. See CALDARIUS.

CALIDB. adv. Hotly, warmly; Plaut.

CALIDUS, a, um. (calco) I. Warm, hot; dies, Cic.; calidior, id.: calidissima hiemes, Vitr.: hence, Calidum, Plaut., or Caldum, Varr., A warm liquor, e. g. wine mixed with boiling water; Calida, or Calda, æ. f. (sc. aqua) Warm water; Cato: Colum.: calidæ, sc. aquæ, Suet., warm water for bathing. II. Fig. I. Violent, fierce, hasty; consilium, Cic.: Liv.: equus, Virg.: calidus juvena, Hor. 2. Quick, readily devised; mendacium, Plaut.: or, quickly made; opus est quadraginta minis calidis, id., procured with despatch.

CALIDURUM, i. n. An ornament for the head of females, either, a kind of cap, or, ornamental hair; by Hor.

CALIGA, æ. f. I. A kind of half-boot worn especially by common soldiers; Cic. Hence, II. For, A military life, service of war; Sen.—Thence,

CALIGARIS, e. g. clavus, Plin., i. e. that is driven into a soldier's boot.

CALIGARIUS, a, um. i. q. Caligaris, e. g. clavus; Plin. CALIGATIO, ðnis. f. (caligare) Darkness; oculorum, Plin.

CALIGATUS, a, um. (caliga) Wearing the caliga, or soldier's boot; Suet.: hence, caligati milites, or simply, caligati, id., common soldiers.

CALIGOSTOLA, a, um. (caligo) I. Covered with a cloud or mist; stella, Cic. II. Dark, obscure, gloomy; nox, Hor.: cœlum, Cic.

CALIGO, avi, ãtum, ãre. I. Intrans. I. To emit a vapour; amnes frigidis nebulis caligant, Colum. 2. To be dark; caligans lucus, Virg. 3. Of the eyes, To be dim, not to see well; oculi caligant, Cels.: caligat in altis obtutus saxis, Sil. 3, 432, the eyes become dizzy: hence fig., 1. To be blind or dark in the understanding; Sen.: Plin.: caligare in sole, Quint., proverbially, not to see what is very plain and evident. 2. Of things which, on account of their height, occasion a dizziness to persons looking down; fenestra caligans, Juv. 4. To be gloomy or sad; Pacuv. II. Trans. To darken, obscure; nubes caligant cœlum, Petr. Chrysolog.

CALIGO, inis. f. I. Any vapour or mist rising from the earth, so far as it obscures the atmosphere; Liv.: Virg.

II. Gloominess, darkness occasioned by such a mist; Liv.: Ov.: also fig., reipublicæ, troublesome times, Cic.: mentis, Catull., blindness: thus also, discussa est illa caligo, Cic.: oculorum, Cels., dizziness, giddiness, or dimness of sight: oculis caliginem offundere, Liv., i. e. to cause a dizziness.

CALIM. adv. i. q. Clam; Att.: Fest.

CALIX, icis. m. (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\xi$) I. A kind of drinking-vessel, cup, goblet; Plaut.: Cic.: Hor.: hence, for wine; Hor.: Catull. II. A kind of dish or platter; Varr. III. The hollow part of a vessel for liquids; Plin. IV. The scale of an animal: also, the cup or calyx of a flower; but in these significations it is usually written calyx.

CALLES, tis. I. Part. of calleo; see CALLEO. II. Adj. Skilful, expert, well acquainted with; qui sunt vaticinandi callentes, Plin.

CALLENTER. adv. Artfully, skilfully; Apul.

CALLEO, ði. 2. (callum) I. Intrans. I. To have a hard skin, to be callous; Plaut.: Plin. 2. Fig. To be callous, i. e. insensible, unfeeling; Sulp. in Cic. Ep. 3. To be skilful, well versed or practised in a thing; usum alicujus rei callere, Liv.: callere in re familiar, Plin. II. Trans. To have learned; to know, understand; sensum alicujus, Ter.: jura, Cic.: urbanas rusticæque res, Liv. See also CALLES.

CALLEDE. adv. With experience; hence, I. Skilfully, cleverly, cunningly; Cic.: callidus, Tac.: callidissime, Nep. II. Excellently, very well; dicere, Cic. III. Craftily, with subtlety; Cic.: Sall.

CALLIDITAS, ãtis. f. (callidus) I. Cunning, shrewdness (in a good sense), skill; Nep.: Cic. II. Cunning (in a bad sense), craftiness; Cic.: N. B. Plur., calliditates, Ter.

CALLIDULUS, a, um. (dimin. of callidus) Somewhat crafty; Arnob.

CALLIDUS, a, um. (callum) I. Callous, having a hard or thick skin; Cic.: hence, II. Experienced, also, skilful, expert, judicious; Cic.: natura nihil est callidius, id.: callidissimus imperator, Nep.: also with a gen.; rei militaris, Tac.: also of things, for, well made, properly contrived; Cic.: Hor. III. Cunning, in good or bad sense. I. Of persons; Cic.: 2. Of things, Cunningly wrought, artfully devised; Plaut.: Cic.: Nep.

CALLIS, is. c. I. A foot-path, path, beaten track, especially among mountains; Varr.: Liv.: secreti calles,

Virg.: hence, calles, pastures, Cic. Sext. 5: Suet. Cæs. 19. II. Gen. A way, road; Val. Fl.

CALLOSITAS, ãtis. f. (callous) Hardness of skin, callousness; Scrib. Larg.

CALLOSUS, a, um. (callum) I. Having a hard or thick skin, callous; ulcus, Cels.: cutis callosior, Plin. II. Fig. Thick and hard, thick-coated, thick-shelled; resina, Plin.: ova, Hor., thick-shelled.

CALLUM, i. n. or, CALLUS, i. m. Hard skin. I. Of persons; solorum, of the soles of the feet, Cic.: hence fig., Insensibility, want of feeling; consuetudo callum obdixit stomacho meo, Cic.: diuturna cogitatio callum obduserat animis, id. II. Of animals; aprugnum, Plaut. III. Of other things, Hard surface, skin, rind, shell, as, of apples, pears, grapes, &c.; Plin.

CALŪ, avi, ãtum, ãre. ($\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\alpha$, $\acute{\omega}$) I. To call; Macrobr.: or, to call out, publish; Varr. II. To call together, convoke; comitia, Gell.: calata comitia, id., a kind of comitia for the consecration of a priest: hence, calatis gravis, for comitibus, factæ, Cic.

CALŪ, ðnis. m. A servant, especially in the army; a soldier's boy; Cæs.: Liv.

CALOR, ðris. m. (caleo) I. Warmth, heat; solis, Cic.: calores magni, great heat, sc. of the sun, Cic.: of a fever, Tibull.: also for summer; Lucr. II. Fig. Heat, vehemence, ardour of the mind; cogitationis, Quint.: dicentes, Plin. Ep. III. Especially, Violent love, passion, Ov.

CALORATUS, a, um. (calor) Heated, warm; Apul. CALORIFICUS, a, um. (calor and facio) Heating, warming; Gell.

CALTRA, æ. f. A flower of a yellow colour and strong smell; most probably the Calendula officinalis, L.; Plin. CALTRŪLA, æ. f. A woman's garment, probably of the colour of the caltra; Plaut.

CALUMNIA, æ. f. (calvo) Chicanery, trickery, artifice.

I. False accusation in a court of justice, malicious aspersion, calumny; Cic.: Liv.: jurare calumniam, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.; or, de calumnia, Pand., to swear that one does not accuse another from malicious motives. Calumnia signifies also, A judicial sentence that a party has made a false accusation; calumniæ non effugere, Cic.: ferre, Cæl. in Cic. Ep., i. e. to be convicted of. II. Artifice, trick, chicanery, in other matters. 1. Religions, Cic., i. e. derived from the Sibylline books. 2. In the interpretation of words; jejuna, Cic.: juris, id. 3. By groundless aspersions; Academicorum, Cic. 4. Or by any other captious and artful language; Arcesilæ, Cic.

III. Fig. Timoris, Cæcin. in Cic. Ep., the illusions of fear, i. e. when fear produces false apprehensions, and so deceives us. IV. Oratoris contra se, Quint., i. e. when by over refinement, an orator, as it were, criminate himself.

CALUMNIATIO, ðnis. f. i. q. Calumnia; Asc. Ped.

CALUMNIATOR, ðris. m. (calumnior) I. A false accuser, calumniator, detractor; a deceiver; Cic. II. Sui, Plin., i. e. one that always finds too much fault with himself.—Hence,

CALUMNIATRIX, icis. f. She that falsely accuses; Pand.

CALUMNIOR, ãtus sum, ãri. (calumnia) I. To accuse falsely, to calumniate, slander; Cic. II. To censure without sufficient reason, to blame heedlessly or falsely; Gell.: Tac.: se, Quint., sc. in speaking, i. e. to be always correcting his expressions. III. To use tricks or artifice, in order to disgrace or impede another, or to bring about or prevent any thing; Cic. IV. Sc. se, To entertain groundless suspicions of one's self, to mistrust one's self falsely; sed calumniabar ipse, Cic. ad Div. 9, 2, where me must be understood.

CALUMNIOSÆ. adv. Calumniously; Pand.: calumniosissime, Symmach.

CALUMNIOSUS, a, um. (calumnia) Full of unfairness and artifice; Pand.

CALVA, æ. f. (calvus, a, um) I. The skull; Liv. II. Sc. nus, A smooth kind of nut; Petron.

CALVARIA, æ. f. or CALVARIUM, i. n. (calva) The skull; Cels.: Apul.

CALVATUS, a, um. Bald; Plin.

CALVÆO, ãre. 2. (calvus) To be bald; Plin.

CALVESCO, ãre. (calvo) To grow or become bald; Colum.: also, of woods, to become thin; id.

CALVITUS, ãi. f. (calvus) Baldness; Suet.

CALVITRUM, i. n. (calvus) I. Baldness; Cic. II. A bareness of trees, i. e. when they are scattered here and there; Colum.

CALVO, vi, ãre. 3. To deceive; Sall. Fragm.

CALVOR, ðepon. 3. i. q. Calvere; Plaut.

CALVUS, a, um. I. Bald, without hair, bald-headed; senex, Petron. II. Nuce, Cato R. K., i. e. juglandes, smooth. III. Bald, fig.; restes calvæ alio capisque, in which there was but little garlic and a few onions, Mart.

CALX, cis. f. rarely m. I. The heel; calces remittere, Nep., to kick back; hence, adversus stimulum calces, sc. remittere, or jactare, Ter., a proverb signifying to oppose a superior power; Angl., to kick against the pricks;

also, the foot; Virg. *Æn.* 5, 324. II. *The lowest part of a thing.* I. Calx mali, Vitr. 2. Calces scaporum, Vitr., i. q. *Patin de l'échiffre.* 3. *A piece of wood at the bottom of a graft, where it was cut from the tree;* Plin.

CALX, cis. f. sometimes m. I. Stone, gen.: hence, a counter, &c. on a play board; calcem clere, to move, Plaut.: especially, limestone, or, II. *Lime, whether slaked or not;* Cic.: calcem coquere, Vitr., to burn: calx viva, id., unslaked: extincta, slaked, id.: calx arenata, Cato, lime mixed with sand, i. e. mortar.

III. *The goal or boundary in the Roman circus,* anciently, perhaps, marked with lime; *the end of the course;* it is commonly found in a figurative sense; a calce revocari, Cic., i. e. a fine vite: video calcem, ad quam quom sit decursum, id.

CALYX, ūlus, i. m. (dimin. of calyx) I. *A small bud or knot;* also, *the calyx of a flower;* Plaut.: Apul. II. *A scale of an animal;* Apul.

CALYX, ūcis, m. (καλύξ) *A case or covering in which any thing is enclosed;* hence, I. *A bud, the calyx of a flower;* also, *the shell of fruit;* Plin. II. *The shell of a fish;* Plin. III. *An egg-shell;* Plin. IV. *A crust of wax or plaster put round fruit to preserve it;* Plin.

CAMARA, or CAMERA, æ. f. (καμάρα) I. *An arch, vault, or, a vaulted or arched roof or covering;* e. g. of a room, Cic.: of a vessel, Ov. II. *A kind of ship with a tilted covering;* Tac.

CAMBIO, psi, ire. (κάμνω) *To barter, exchange;* Apul. Apol.

CAMELINUS, a, um. (camelus) *Of camels;* lac, Plin.

CAMELLA, æ. f. *A kind of drinking-vessel;* Ov.: Petr.

CAMELOPARDALIS, is. f. (καμηλοπάρδαλις) *A camelopard, giraffe* (Cervus Camelopardalis, L.); Varr.: Plin.: we find also Camelopardalus, Capitol.

CAMELUS, i. c. (κάμηλος) *A camel;* Cic.: Plin.

CAMENA (more correct than Camena), æ. f. (from carmena, casmena, from cano) *A songstress;* hence, *a Muse;* Hor.: Liv.: also, *a poem, song;* Hor.

CAMERA, See CAMARA.

CAMERARIUS, a, um. (camera) e. g. cucurbitæ, Plin., trained to climb over arched arbours, opp. to plebejæ, that creep upon the ground.

CAMERATIO, ōnis, f. (camero) *A vaulting, arching;* Spartian.

CAMERO, Ære. (camera) *To vault, arch;* Plin.

CAMILLA, æ. f. *A female attendant on the sacrifices of a god;* Varr.

CAMILLUS, i. m. *An attendant on the sacrifices of a god, generally a boy of noble birth;* Macrobi. Hence, *small, little;* Quintil.

CAMINO, ātum, Ære. (caminus) *To make any thing in the form of a furnace or chimney;* Plin.

CAMINUS, i. m. (κάμινος) *A hearth or place for fire.* I. *A furnace;* Plin. II. *A forge;* Virg. III. *A stove or flue for warming rooms;* Cic.: hence, for fire; Hor.: Senec.: Cic. Hence the proverb, Oleum addere camino, Hor., to blow the coals, add fuel to the fire. IV. *The crater of a volcano;* Plin.

CAMENA, See CAMENA.

CAMPA, See CAMPE.

CAMPE, es, or CAMPA, æ. f. (κάμπε) I. *A caterpillar, canker-worm,* i. q. Eruca; Colum. II. *A small sea-monster, a sea-horse,* i. q. Hippocampus: also perhaps, any large sea-monster or fish; campe marina, Mart.

CAMPESTRIS, stris, stre. (campus) I. *That is or grows on, or relates to, a plain;* plain, flat, level; locus campestris, Varr.; or, locus campestris, Colum.; loca campestria, Liv., flat, level places, not mountainous: iter campestre, Cæs., i. e. on the plain: thus also, oppidium, Liv. II. *Of or belonging or relating to, the Campus Martius.* 1. Here took place all kinds of exercises in arms, in riding, throwing the ball, &c.; hence, ludus, Cic.: arma, Hor.: exercitationes, Suet.: hence, campestris, sc. velamentum, Hor., an apron or pair of drawers worn by combatants in the Campus Martius. 2. The comitia also were held here for the enacting of laws and appointment of magistrates; hence, certamen, Liv., contests in the Campus Martius; for an office: gratia, Liv., influence at these elections: quaestus, Cic., the profit arising from such an occasion.

CAMPICURSIO, ōnis, f. (campus) *A sort of military exercise in the Campus Martius;* Veget. 3, 4.

CAMPIDOCOR, ōris, m. *One who drills and exercises soldiers;* Veget. 1, 13.

CAMPUS, i. m. I. *Any flat surface or plain;* e. g. of the sea, Plaut.: Virg. II. *Especially, a flat, level country, plain;* Cic.: also gen., a field, country; id.: hence, III. Campus Martius; Cic.: and simply Campus, id., the field of Mars near Rome, where the comitia were held for making laws and appointing magistrates, and the youth performed their exercises. IV. *A field of battle;* Juv.: Veget.: also, a camp; Tac. Ann. 12, 45. V. *A field, fig., i. e. a theme or subject for discourse;* rhetorum, Cic.: in hoc campo licet oratori vagari late, Cic.

CAMPUS, a, um. (from κάμψι, κάμπτει, to bend) *Bent or turned inwards, crumpled;* cornua, Virg.

CANALICIUS 'Canalitus), a, um. (canalis) i. q. Canaliensis; Plin.

CANALICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of canalis) *A small channel;* Varr. R. R.

CANALICŪLATUS, a, um. (canaliculus) *Channelled or hollow like a channel;* semina, Plin.

CANALICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of canalis) I. *A small channel or pipe;* Colum.: in architecture, *a hollow in the triglyph;* Vitr. II. *A splint in surgery;* Cels.

CANALIENSIS, e. (canalis) e. g. aurum, *That is dug in shafts;* Plin.

CANALIS, is. c. I. *A channel, gutter, canal, from which birds and other animals could drink, and so uncovered;* aquam oportet per canales angustas serpere, quæ facile extergeri possint, Varr. R. R. That it was different from fistula and tubus, we see from Vitr. 8, 6, (7). II. *A canal, ditch, conduit;* hence a place in the Roman forum was called canalis; Plaut. III. *Any thing like a channel, canal, ditch, or conduit;* hence, 1. With surgeons, *A splint;* Cels. 2. In architecture, *The channel or gutter in pillars;* Vitr. 3. *A reed-pipe;* Calp. 4. Canalis animæ, the windpipe, Plin. IV. *A way, street, public road;* directo canale, Apul., i. e. recta via.

CANARIUS, a, um. (canis) *Of or belonging to dogs;* augurium, Plin., i. e. in which a dog was offered: herba, id., a kind of grass; according to Sprengel, a kind of panic, Panicum Dactylon, L.

CANCELLARIUS, i. m. (cancelli) *A modern word.* I. *A kind of doorkeeper or porter;* Vopisc. II. *A secretary, notary;* the chief or president of these was called simply cancellarius, the cancellor; Cassiod.

CANCELLATIM, adv. *In the form of a grate or lattice-work;* Plin.

CANCELLATIO, ōnis, f. (caucello) *A fixing of a boundary;* Sicul. Fl.

CANCELLATUS, a, um. I. Part. of cancello; see CANCELLO. II. Adj. *Latticewise, crossbarred;* cutis, Plin.

CANCELLI, ōrum, m. I. *A grate; bars or railings;* fori, Cic.: also in the circus, Ov. N. B. Also sing., cancellus, Pand. II. *Limits, bounds, within which one includes any thing;* extra cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic.: cancellis circumscripta scientia, id. III. *A narrow compass or circuit, within which one is confined;* Auct. B. Afric.

CANCELLO, āvi, ātum, Ære. I. *To make latticewise;* Colum.: hence, Cancellatus, a, um, *Latticewise, crossbarred;* cutis, Plin. II. *To cross out or cancel a writing;* Pand.

CANCELLUS, See CANCELLI.

CANCER, cri, and CANCER, ōris, m. (n.) (καρκίνος) I. *A crab;* Plin. II. *The constellation Cancer;* Lucr.: Colum. III. *A cancer, a kind of ulcer;* Cels. IV. Cancri, for cancelli, *Latticework;* bounds, limits; Apul. Met.

CANCERATICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a cancer;* Veget. de Re Vet.

CANCERO, āvi, Ære. (cancer) *To have a cancer, to turn to a cancer;* Apul.

CANCEROMA, ātis, n. (καρκίνωμα) *A cancer, ulcer;* Cels.

CANDEFACIO, ōci, actum. 3. (candeo and facio) I. *To make of a glowing heat;* hence, Candefieri, *To become of a glowing heat;* lapis candefactus, Plin. II. *To make of a shining white, to bleach;* rem, Plaut.

CANDEFICIO, factus sum, fieri. See CANDEFACIO.

CANDELA, æ. f. (candeo) *A taper or light made of wax or tallow, a candle;* Colum.: fascis involuti candelis, Liv., i. e. with wax tapers intended to prevent decay.

CANDELABRUM, i. n. (candela) *A candlestick;* Cic.

CANDENTIA, æ. f. (candens) *Whiteness, clear shining, sheen;* lunæ, Virg.

CANDEO, ūi, 2. (from cando, to set on fire, which is from κάω, καίω, and still exists in the compounds accendo, incendio) *To be glowing.* I. *To be of a glowing heat, to glow, be warm;* canduit aër, Ov.: candens ferrum, Lucr. II. *To glow, of colour;* hence, 1. *To be bright, shine, glisten;* candens luna, Vitr.: ortus, i. e. aurora, Tibull.: vestis cocco tincta canderet, Hor. 2. *To be white;* candens taurus, Virg.: circus, Cic. in Arat., the milky way.

CANDESCO, Ære. 3. (candeo) I. *To become of a glowing heat;* ferrum candescit, Lucr. II. *To become white or bright;* Ov.

CANDIDO, Ære. (candeo) *To be white or whitish;* Plin.

CANDIDATORIUS, a, um. *Of candidates;* munus, Cic., i. e. duty of a candidate.

CANDIDATUS, a, um. (candidus) *Clothed in white;* Plaut.: Suet. Hence, Candidatus, subst. I. *A candidate, i. e. one who solicits an office, &c.,* because such wore a particularly white toga; pretorius, consularis, Cic., i. e. for the praetorship, &c.: tribunicius, id.: consularis, quaestura, ædilitas, Suet.: sacerdotii, Sen.: candidatus Caesaris, i. e. supported or backed by Caesar, Vell.: especially, candidatus principis, in the time of the emperors, the quaestor who had the care of proclamations, decrees, &c.; Pand. These quaestors were also called

questores candidati, Suet. II. *One who strives after or aims at any thing*; eloquentia, Quint.: immortalitatis, Plin. Paneg.: crucis, Apul., i. e. cui crux insidet.

CANDIDE, adv. I. *In white*; Plaut. II. *Sincerely, candidly, uprightly*; Cæd. in Cic. Ep.

CANDIDŪLE, adv. i. q. Candide; Arnob. CANDIDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of candidus) *White*; Cic. .

CANDĪDUS, a, um. (candeo) I. *Bright, clear, shining*; stella, Plaut.: luna, Virg.: dies, Ov., i. e. clear, bright; hence fig., I. *Gay, joyous*; convivia, Propert. 2. *Clear*; vox, Quint., opposed to a hoarse voice (fusca). II. *White*; color, Ov.: panis, Quint.: candidiora, Ov.: candidissimus color, Vitruv.: hence, candidum ovi, Plin., the white. III. *Clothed in white*; Tibull.: Ov. IV. *Of a clear complexion, fair, beautiful*; Virg. V. *Grey*, when equivalent to white; barba, Virg.: caput, Plaut. VI. *Unaffected, artless*; genus dicendi, Cic.: also, *that speaks or writes in a plain and simple style*; Quint. VII. *Candid, frank, open, upright, honest, just*; Hor.: Ov. VIII. *Fortunate*; ærum, Ov.: Tibull.: nox, Propert.

CANDĪFĪCO, ÆV. (candeo and facio) *To make white*; Augustin.

CANDOR, Æris. m. (candeo) I. *Heat, warmth, glow*; æstivus, Claud. II. *Brightness, clearness, radiance*; solis, Cic. III. *The white colour of a thing, whiteness*; Liv. IV. *Fair complexion, beauty*; Cic.: and fig., fucatus candor, in oratory, Cic.: Iavius in narrando miræ fucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint., simplicity. V. *Candour, sincerity, frankness, uprightness, honesty, virtuous behaviour, absence of deceit*; Ov.

CANENS, tis. I. *White, grey*; see CANEO. II. *Singing*; see CANO.

CANEO, ul. Ære. (from cando, Ære; see CANDEO) Prop. *To be burnt out*; hence, *to be grey, like ashes*; also, *to be white*; canens senecta, Virg.: gramina canent (sc. rore), id. N.B. Cano, Ære, for caneo, Propert.

CANES, is. See CANIS.

CANESCO, Ære. (caneo) *To grow or become grey, or white*; canescunt capilli, Plin.: æquora, Ov.: hence fig., quom oratio nostra canesceret, Cic.

CANĪCŪLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of canis) I. *A little dog or bitch*; also gen., *a dog or bitch*; Plin.: hence, as a term of reproach applied to a woman, Plaut. II. *The dog-star, Sirius*; Cic.: also, *the constellation called the Dog*; Cic.: Varr. III. *A kind of seal or sea-dog*; Plin. IV. *In playing with dice (tali), The unlucky throw, like canis*; Pers.

CANĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (canicula) e. g. dies caniculares, Pallad., the dog-days.

CANĪFĪCO, Ære. (canus and facio) *To render white, to whiten*; mare, Vet. poet. ap. Attilium.

CANĪFORMIS, e. (canis and forma) *Having the shape of a dog*; Prudent.

CANĪNUS, a, um. (canis) I. *Of dogs, canine*; lac, Ov.: canina, sc. caro, Varr., dogs' flesh. II. *For the dogs, fit for dogs*; far, Juv.: prandium, Gell., i. e. bad.

III. *Resembling a dog*; eloquentia, Quint., i. e. snappish, cutting; litera, Pers., i. e. the letter R. IV. *Canine dentes, The eye-teeth, canine teeth*; Cels. V. *Scæva canina, Plaut., an omen taken from the meeting of a dog*. VI. *Relating or belonging to the Cynics*; Tert.

CANIS, is. c. I. *A dog or bitch*; Cic.: Echidnae, i. e. Cerberus; tergeminus, Ov.; or Tartarus, Mart.; or Stygius, Sen., i. e. Cerberus: canis pejus et angue vitare, Hor. N.B. I. Canis, as a term of reproach, Ter. 2. Canis, for *A parasite, creature*; Cic. Att. 6, 3. 3. *A blood-hound, spy (of persons)*; Cic. II. *A constellation*. 1. Major, or Icarus, usually called Sirius, Ov. 2. Minor, or Erigoneus, Ov. III. *A sea-dog*; Plin. IV. *A kind of chain*; Plaut. V. *In the game of dice (Iusus talorum), The unlucky throw, when all the dice fall with the same side upwards*; Ov. N.B. Nomin. sing., canes, Plaut.: Enn.

CANISTELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of canistrum) *A little basket*; Symmach.

CANĪSTRUM, stri. m. for canistrum; Pallad.

CANĪSTRUM, i. n. (κάνιστρον) *A large basket made of twisted reed, a clothes-basket, bread-basket*; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.

CANĪTĪA, Æ. f. i. q. Canities; Plin.

CANĪTĪS, Æi. f. (canus) I. *Whiteness, white colour of a thing*; Plin. II. *Grey hair*; Plin.: Virg.

CANĪTĪDO, Inis. f. i. q. Canities; Varr.

CANNA, Æ. f. (κάννα) *A reed, rush*; Ov.: Colum.: hence, I. *A reed-pipe*; Ov. 2. *A boat, canoe*; canna Micipsarium, Juv. 3. *A pipe*; gutturis, the windpipe, Cæd. Aur.

CANNABĪNUS, a, um. (κάνναβινος) *Of hemp, hempen*; Varr.

CANNABĪS, is. f. (κάνναβις) and CANNABUS, i. m. (κάνναβος) *Hemp*; Varr.

CANNĒTUM, i. n. (canna) *A place where reeds or rushes grow*; Pallad.

CANNĒUS, a, um. (canna) *Of reeds or rushes*; Colum.

CANNŪLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of canna) I. *A small reed or*

rush; Apul. II. Pulmonis, Cæl. Aur., the wind-pipe.

CANO, cecini, cantum. 3. I. Intrans. 1. *To sing*. 1. Of persons; absurde, Cic.: ululanti voce, id.: ad tibicinem, id. 2. Of birds; corvus canit, Cic.: galli canere solent, id.: also, of frogs, *to croak*; Virg. 2. *To sound, to emit a sound*. 1. Of persons, on a musical instrument, *to blow or play upon*; fidibus, Cic.: tibia, Quint.: receptui, Cic.; Liv., *to sound a retreat*. 2. Of wind instruments, *To sound*; tubæ cornaque cecinerunt, Liv.: we also find classicum or signum canit, for canitur, the signal is given with the trumpet, id.: thus also, symphonia canit, Cic. 3. Also of other things, *To sound, resound*; silvæ canunt avibus, Lucr. II. Trans. 1. *To sing any thing*.

1. Of persons; carmen, Cic.: clarorum virorum laudes, id.: fig., cantilemam eandem, Ter., i. e. to harp on the same string, i. e. constantly to repeat the same thing. 2. Of frogs; veterem querelam, Virg. 2. *To sing, celebrate, or describe in verse*; reges et prelia, Virg.: regum facta, Hor. 3. *To play or sound any thing on a musical instrument*. 1. Of persons, *To blow, play, sound any thing on an instrument*; classicum, Cæs.; or, signum, Liv., i. e. to give a signal to soldiers by the trumpet, e. g. for marching, &c.: so also, bellicum, Cic.: Liv. N.B. Intus canere sibi, Cic., to play on the cithara, so that the player hears better than the audience; hence fig., to regard one's own advantage, take care of one's self. 2. Of music, *To sound*; Quint. 1, 10, 24. 4. *To prophesy, predict, foretell*, because prophecies were anciently delivered in verse; fata, Virg.: eventus, Tibull.: also seq. cum infun., Liv.: Tac. 5. *To repeat an incantation*, because such were composed in verse; Ov. 6. Gen. *To say, publish, tell, proclaim*, especially with the poets; præcepta, Hor.: vota, Virg.; for facere; Gallos adesse, canebat, id.: surdis auribus, Liv., i. e. to preach to deaf ears.

CANO, Ære, for caneo, Propert. 2, 14, 7.

CANON, Ænis. m. (κάνων) I. *A rule*; Plin.: Auson. II. *A part of a hydraulic instrument*; Vitruv. III. *An annual tribute or impost under the emperors*; Lamprid. IV. *An allowance of corn for slaves*; Salvian. V. In ecclesiastical writers, *A list, roll*.

CANŌNICUS, a, um. (canon) I. *According to rule*; ratio, Vitruv., the theory of sound. II. *Belonging to the annual tribute*; Cod. Just. III. *That is in a list*: hence, *a spiritual person*; afterwards, *a canon*.

CANŌR, Æris. m. (cano) I. *A song, melody, tune*. 1. Prop. Of men and animals; Lucr.: Ov.: Quint. 2. Of a poet, *verse*; Petron. II. *The sound of a musical instrument*; Virg.: Ov.

CANŌRE, adv. *Harmoniously, sonorously*; Apul.

CANŌRUS, a, um. (canor) I. *Singing; musical, melodious*; Cic.: Virg.: ales, Hor., i. e. cygnus. II. *Clear, shrill*; vox, Cic.: canorum in voce, id.: orator, id. III. *Sounding, resounding, sonorous*; turba, Ov., i. e. tubicines: ses canorum tube, Virg.: fluvius, Plin.

IV. *Harmonious*; Hor.: nugæ, i. e. versus, id.

CANTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (canto) *Singing*; Petron.

CANTĀMEN, Inis. n. (canto) *An incantation, charm*; Propert.

CANTĀTIO, Ænis. f. (canto) I. *A song*; Plaut. II. *An incantation*; Jul. Firm.

CANTĀTOR, Æris. m. (canto) I. *A singer*; Mart. II. *A player on a musical instrument*; Gell.

CANTĀTRIX, icis. f. (cantator) I. *A female singer, songstress*; Claud. II. *A sorceress, enchantress*; or, of *or belonging to enchantment*; Apul.

CANTĀTĪATUS (Canth.), a, um. *Bound to or propped up by a canterius*; Colum.

CANTĒRĪNUS (Canth.), a, um. (canterius) *Of or belonging to a gelding*; canterino ritu, Plaut., i. e. like a gelding or horse.

CANTĒRĪŪS, i. m. (canterius) Colum.

CANTĒRĪUS (Cantherius), i. m. I. *A gelding*; Cic.: minime sis canterium in fossam, do not let the gelding go into a pit; which words, according to Liv. 23, 47, became a proverb, for, do not heedlessly run into danger. II. *A rail or stake with cross-pieces to prop up a vine*; Colum.

III. *Canterii, Rafles in a house*; Vitruv.: also sing., e. g. trabes sustentines canterium, id.

CANTHĀRIS, Idis. f. (κάνθαρις) *A Spanish fly*; Cic. Also, *a weevil*; Plin.

CANTHĀRĪŪS, i. m. (dimin. of cantharus) *A small can or mug*; Arnob.

CANTHĀRUS, i. m. (κάνθαρος) I. *A large drinking-vessel with handles, a can, tankard, mug*; Plaut.: Virg.: Hor. II. *A water-spout with a stopple*; Pand. III. *A kind of sea-fish*; Ov. IV. *A kind of boat*; Macrobr.

CANTHERIUS and its derivatives; see in CANTERIUS, &c.

CANTHUS, i. m. (κάνθος) *The iron round a wheel, the tire*; Quint.: hence, for *a wheel*; Pers.

CANTĪCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of canticum) I. *A little song, sonnet, or, a paltry song*; Septim. Afer ap. Ter. Maur. II. *A short incantation*; Pomp. ap. Non.

CANTĪCUM, i. n. I. *A song, ballad*; Quint.: canticum agere motu, Liv., to represent the song by gesticulations; also, *a singing tone in the pronunciation*; Quint. II.

In dramatic pieces, the singing of a single actor accompanied with music and dancing; a monologue, soliloquy; Cic. III. *An incantation*; Apul. IV. *A lampoon*;

Apul.—From
CANTICES, a, um. (cano) *Consisting of singing or music, musical*; Macrobb.

CANTILENA, æ. f. (cano) I. *A song, ballad*; Gell.
II. *Fig. A song*. 1. *A story often repeated, and worn threadbare*; cantilenam requirunt, Cic. 2. *Any thing that has been often said or spoken of an old story, old stuff*; cantilenam eandem canis, Ter., always in one strain; ut crebro mihi insurreat cantilenam suam, Cic.: totam illam cantilenam pendere, &c., Brut. in Cic. Ep., i. e. the whole talk.

CANTILLO, avi, atum, are. (cano) *To sing*; Apul.
CANTIO, onis. f. (cano) I. *A song, ballad*; Plaut.

II. *An incantation*; Cic.
CANTITO, avi, atum, are. (canto) *To sing frequently*;

Cic.
CANTIŪCŪLA, æ. f. (cantio) *A charming or alluring song*; Cic.

CANTO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of cano) I. Intrans. 1. *To sing*. 1. Of persons; ad chordarum sonum, Nep.: also on the stage; Suet. Ner. 20: ad manum cantare historiarum, Liv.: to sing to the gesticulation of a histrio: hence, of a singing tone in oratory; Quint. 11, 3, 57. 2. Of birds; galli cantant, Cic. i. e. crow. 2. *To bring forth or give a musical sound*. 1. Of persons. *To play, or blow on a musical instrument*; fidibus, Plaut.: tibia, Nep. 2. Of musical instruments. *To sound*; buccina cantat, Propert.: tibia cantat, Ov. 3. *To repeat an incantation*; Virg. II. Trans. 1. *To sing*; versum, Gell.: also of actors, who used to repeat verses to a musical accompaniment; *to declaim theatrically*; Nioben, Suet. 2. *To sing of, to celebrate by song, of poets*; convivia, Hor.: cantari dignus, Virg.: also for *to feign, or, to sing a fiction*; Juv. 4, 35. 3. *To be continually repeating any thing to one*; harum mores cantabat mihi, Ter. 4. *To point out, indicate, say*; metuo ne idem cantent, Plaut.: vera cantas, id. Hence, *to put repeatedly in mind of, to enforce by frequent repetition, to warn of*; Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19. 5. *To repeat an incantation*; carmen, Ov.: also, *to produce by incantation, effect by magic*; soporem, Sil.: also, *to call up or raise by spells or charms*; umbram, Lucan. 6. *To enchant, bewitch*; cantate herbæ, Ov.

CANTOR, oris. m. (cano) I. *A singer*; Hor.: formularum, Cic., contemptuously, i. e. one who sings over or recites the set forms; hence, 1. *A poet*; Propert. 2. *A eulogist*; Euphorionis, Cic. II. *An actor*; Cic.: Hor.

CANTRIX, icis. f. (cantor) *A female singer*; Plaut.: avis, Varr., a singing bird.

CANTŪS, i. m. (dimin. of canticus) *A song*; Jul. Firm.

CANTŪRIO, ire. (cano) *To sing*; or, *to declaim with the accompaniment of music*; Petron.

CANTUS, us. m. (cano) I. *A singing, song*; galli, Cic.: a crowing; nocturnæ, Virg., screeching; cantus funderere, Cic. (e poeta); or, dare, Virg.; or, edere, Catull., i. e. to sing; thus also, cantum dare, Ov.; or, edere, Cic. to crow. II. *A song, poem*; Tac. III. *A musical sound, or, the sound of music, melody*; buccinarum, Cic.: tibiæ aut fidium, id.: citharæ, Hor.: symphonia, Cic. IV. *An incantation*; Ov. V. *A singing tone in speaking*; Cic. VI. *A theatrical declamation*; Cic. VII. *A prophecy, prediction*; Cic.

CANUS, a, um. (cano) I. *Hoary, grey*; cani capilli, Hor.; and simply, cani, Cic., grey hair; caput, Plaut.: barba, Mart.: sæcula, id.: hence, *hoary, grey, i. e. old*; veritas, Varr.: fides, Virg. II. *White*; nix, Hor.: fluctus, Cic. in Arat.: gelu, Virg.: mare, Plin. Ep.

CANŪSINATUS, a, um. *Wearing a garment made of Canusian wool*; Suet.

CAPACITAS, atis. f. (capax) I. *A capability of holding much, largeness, capaciousness*; Cic. II. *A power of eating a great quantity of food*; Plin. III. *A right of taking a thing*; e. g. of receiving an inheritance, Pand.

CAPACITER, adv. *Capaciously*; Augustin.

CAPAX, acis. (capio) I. *That can contain any thing, or a great quantity of any thing*; capacissimus cibi, Liv.: circus capax populi, Ov.: Batis multorum fluminum capax, Plin., i. e. that receives; hence, *roomy, capacious, spacious*; villa capax usus, Plin. Ep.: calix capax ad tres sextarios, Plin.: capaciora intestina, id.: hence fig., aures, Cic., eager to hear; ingenium, Ov., a comprehensive genius; hence, II. *Capable of, fit for any thing*; imperii, Tac.; secreti, Plin., that knows how to keep.

CÆPEDO, inis. f. *A small vessel or cup, with one handle, e. g. for religious purposes*; Cic.

CÆPEDUNCŪLA, æ. f. i. q. Cæpedo; Cic.

CÆPELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of capra) I. *A small she-goat*. II. Gen. *A she-goat*; Virg.: Cic. III. *A star in the constellation Auriga*; Ov.: otherwise called Capra.

CÆPELLIANS, a, um. e. g. ruta, Mait., i. e. qua capellæ libenter vescantur.

CÆPELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of caper) *A little he-goat*; Priscian.

CAPER, capri. m. I. *A he-goat*; whether castrated; Mart.; or not; Virg. II. *A smell arising from the armpits*; Ov. III. *A constellation, i. q. Capella*; Manil.

CÆPERO, avi, atum, are. I. Trans. *To draw together, wrinkle*; Varr. II. Intrans. *To be wrinkled*; Plaut.

CÆPSSO, ivi, or ii, itum. 3. (capio) I. *To seize, catch at, take hold of*; cibum, Cic.: arma, Virg. II. Fig. *To seize, lay hold of, make use of, avail one's self of*; undertake; fugam, Liv.: consilium, Plaut.: libertatem, Cic., i. e. to undertake the care of; pugnam, Liv., i. e. to begin, commence; locum medium, Cic., to strive after; spectaculum oculis, Liv., i. e. to enjoy. III. *To make, to perform, execute, accomplish*; jussa, Virg.: se, Plaut., to make for, to betake one's self to; and without se; e. g. aliam gentem, Virg.: montem, Val. Fl. IV. *To comprehend, understand*; Gell.

CÆPILLÆCĒS, a, um. (capillus) *Like hair*; Plin. Also, *made of hair*; zona, August.

CÆPILLĀGO, inis. f. *The hair*; Tertull.

CÆPILLĀMENTUM, i. n. (capillo) I. *False hair, a peruke*; Suet. II. *Hair*; Plin. III. *Any thing like hair*; e. g. fibres or threads of roots, Plin.

CÆPILLĀRIS, e. (capillus) *Relating to the hair*; herba, Apul. Hence, *Capillare, is. n. An ointment for the hair, a kind of pomatum*; Martial.

CÆPILLĀTŪRA, æ. f. (capillus) *The hair*; Tertull.

CÆPILLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of capillo; see CÆPILLO. II. Adj. *Having hair, with a head of hair*; Cic.: capillator, id.: fig. of plants, *having thin fibres*; radices, Plin.: folia, id., i. e. small as hair: also for *old, living in ancient times*; vinum capillato diffusum consule, Juv., i. e. very old wine; because the ancient Romans let the hair grow.

CÆPILLĀTUM, i. n. *The hair*; Cels.

CÆPILLO, avi, atum, are. (capillus) *To furnish with hair*; Plin.

CÆPILLŌSUS, a, um. (capillus) *Hairy*; Cæl. Aur.

CÆPILLŪS, i. m. (dimin. of capillus) *A small fine hair*; Corn. Gall.

CÆPILLUS, i. m. I. *The hair of the head, considered as a whole*; Cic.: capillum promittere, Liv., to suffer to grow; defluvium capilli, a falling off of the hair, Plin. II. *A single hair*; capilli (plur.), Cic.: Hor.: hence for, the head; Ov. III. Also, *The hair of the human body, at least of the face*; Cic.: Sen. IV. *The hair of animals*; Catull. V. *Fibres or threads of roots, flowers, &c.*; Plin. VI. *Capillus Veneris, Apul., The plant maiden-hair*.

CÆPIO, cēpi, captum, ēre. (from χάω, κάω, κάωω, to be open) I. *To have room, to comprehend, take in, hold, contain*. 1. Of place; una domo capi non possunt, Cic.: also of wax tablets, i. e. to be written with any thing, contain any thing written; ceræ capiunt vadmonia, Ov. Fig. *Non capiunt angustia pectoris tui tantam personam, Cic.: orbis te non caperet, Curt., would be too small for you: nec te Troja capit, Virg., is too confined for your great talents; hence, 1. To endure, bear; allicujus amentiam, Cic. 2. To be naturally adapted to a thing, to be capable of; quicquid mortalitas capere poterat, Curt.: dolum, Pand. 2. Of the understanding, *To comprehend, understand a thing exactly and in all its circumstances*; mens capit quæ sit bæta natura, Cic. II. *To take, seize, lay hold of*; arma, Cic.: hence, 1. Fig. *To take, catch, i. e. make use of*; occasionem, Plaut.: fugam, Cæs.: cursum, Suet., to take to running; impetum, Liv., to make a charge, to attack; conatum, id., to make an attempt; consilium, Cic., to make a resolution. 2. *To obtain, acquire, get*; consuetudinem, Cæs.: sensum veræ gloriæ, id.: patrium animum, id. 3. With lawyers, *To obtain, acquire, possess, by will or present*; tantundem capiat, quantum omnes heredes, Cic.: capiendi jus, Juv. Hence, 4. i. q. Usucapere, *To make one's own by long use*; Pand. III. *To take, in any way whatever, with or without violence*. 1. *To take in order to make use of*; essedum capias et ad nos recurras, Cic. 2. *To choose, select*; aliquem arbitrum, Ter.: aliquem generum, id.: tempus ad aliquem audenti, Cic.: locum castris, Liv.: sacerdotem, Cic.: virginem Vestalem, Tac. 3. *To make, render*; sibi inimicos omnes homines, Ter. 4. *To take or receive*; ex prædiis sexcenta sestertia, Cic.: fig., nequid republica detrimenti capiat, id.: bellum cepit finem, Liv. 5. *To take with a relish, to enjoy*; cibum, Ter.: fig., somnum, Phadr.: lætitiām, Cic.: voluptatem, id.: desiderium e filio, id. 6. *To take, against the will of any one*; pecunias, Cic.: hence, *to carry away*; Ov. 7. *To take, capture, take possession of*; urbem, Nep.: hostium castra, Cic.: ager ex hostibus captus, Liv.: utque, Ter.: 1. *To seize, take possession of*; caput me odium tui, fig.: nos servituti obliquo ceperat, Cic. 2. *To take, allure, entice, captivate, delight*; aliquem sua humanitate, Nep.: quod capiti ignarus, Cic.: oculus captus, id.: hunc capit argenti splendor, Hor. 8. *To catch, as, game, &c.*; cervum, Phadr.: or, *to make prisoner, take captive*; belli duces, Cic.: or, *to make booty*; capta ex hostibus pecunia,*

Liv.: capere prædam, to make booty, Cic.; see PRÆDA. Hence fig. ¹ To take, catch, e. g. by love; captus est, Ter. ² To convict; aliquem impudicitie, Plaut. 9. To cheat, defraud; sapientis est cavere, ne capiator, Cic. 10. To be weakened or maimed, to lose the use of a limb, only in the passive; altero oculo capi, Liv., to become blind in one eye: oculis et auribus captus, Cic., blind and deaf: membris omnibus captus, Cic., having lost the use of all limbs: captus mente, Cic., that has lost his senses: mens capta Liv., loss of the senses. 11. To receive, get; faciem aliquam, Ov.: vultus priores, id. 12. To receive, admit, harbour; donec fessos Ægyptia tellus cepert, Ov.: alter ab undecimo tunc me jam ceperat annus, Virg., i. e. I had entered upon my twelfth year. 13. To reach, come to, arrive at; insulam, Cæs.: portum, id. Also, to endeavour to reach, to hasten towards; Liv. 9, 43. 14. To enter upon an office, undertake, Liv.: Suet.: Ov. N. B. 1. Capta Minerva, as an epithet of this deity, Ov. Fast. 3, 837; but here, according to Gesner, we ought to read Capitate, as a translation of the Greek *τηροποιεσσα*. 2. Capso, is, it, &c., Plaut., for cepero, is, it. The ancients also used capsis, for cape si vis, according to Cic. Orat. 45; but Quint. 1, 5, 66, does not admit this.

CAPIO, ðnis. f. (capere) *A taking; Pand.*: hence, for use capio; Pand.

CAPIS, idis. f. Liv. i. q. Capedo.

CAPISTĒRIUM, i. n. (*καπιστηριον*) *A vessel for cleansing grains of corn; Colum.*

CAPISTRO, avi, atum, are. I. To tie or fasten with a halter, to muzzle; boves, Plin.: tigres, Ov. II. To bind, fasten; vites, Colum.—From

CAPISTRUM, i. n. I. *A halter; Varr. II. A muzzle for animals; Virg. III. A band; e. g. for fastening vines, Colum. IV. A cord used about a wine-press; Cato.*

CAPĪTAL, alis. n. for capitale. I. Sc. linteum, *A covering for the head used at sacrifices; Varr. II. Sc. facinus, A capital crime; Cic.: Liv., from old laws.*

CAPĪTĀLIS, e. (caput) I. *Of or belonging to the head; capital, a covering for the head; see CAPITAL. II. That relates to the head or to one's life; periculum, Plaut.: res capitalis, Cic., punishable by death: thus also, facinus, id.: also simply, capitale, or capital, id.: and capitalia, id.: triumphi, id., who had the power of inflicting capital punishment: pœna, Liv., i. e. a capital punishment. III. That pursues even to death, mortal; hostis, Cic.: inimicus, id., a mortal enemy: odium, id., mortal hatred: hence, extremely dangerous, noxious; homo, id.: oratio, id.: capitalior pestis, id. IV. Excellent of its kind, capital; Philistus, Cic.: ingenium, Ov.*

CAPĪTĀLITER, adv. (capitalis) *Mortally, capitally; odisse, Ammian.: lacessere, Plin. Ep.*

CAPĪTĀTIO, ðnis. f. (caput) *Tribute levied by the head; Pand.*

CAPĪTĀTUS, a, um. (caput) *That has a head; clavulus, Varr.: capra, Plin.*

CAPĪTELUM, i. n. i. q. Capitulum; Plin. 36, 56, ed. Elzev.

CAPĪTIUM, i. n. *A kind of covering for the breast, a stomacher; Varr.*

CAPĪTO, ðnis. m. (caput) *That hath a large head; a big head; hence, capitones, of parasites, Plaut.*

CAPĪTŪLATĪM, adv. *Summarily; Nep.*

CAPĪTŪLĀTUS, a, um. *That has a head; surculus, Plin.—From*

CAPĪTŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of caput) I. *A small head; also, a head; Plaut.: Cels.: also of plants; Colum. II. For homo; e. g. o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. III. An upper part of a thing. I. The capital of a column; Vitruv. 2. The cross beam of an engine of war; Vitruv. IV. A larger division of a book, a chapter, section; Tert.: also, a period, clause, passage; e. g. of a law, Cod. Just. V. A kind of service or impost; Cod. Theod.*

CAPŌ, ðnis. m. (*καπον*) *A capon; Mart.*

CAPPAR, is. n. for caparius; Falld.

CAPPĀRA, æ. f. i. q. Fortularia; Apul.

CAPPĀRI, n. indecl. and CAPPĀRIS, is. f. (*κάππαρις*) *A caper-bush; also, a caper; Cels.: Colum.*

CĀPRA, æ. f. I. *A she-goat; Cic.: fera, a wild goat, or roe, Virg. II. A star in Auriga, called also Capella; Hor. III. The strong smell under the armpits; Hor.*

CĀPRĀRIUS, a, um. (capra) *Concerned with or relating to goats; hence, Caprarius, A goatherd, Varr.*

CĀPRĒA, æ. f. (capra) I. *A kind of wild she-goat, a roe; Virg.: Plin. II. I. q. Capreolus, on a vine; Varr.*

CĀPRĒŪLUS, i. m. (caper) I. *A roebuck, chamois; Virg. II. A wedding-hook with two points; Colum. III. Capreoli, Props, stays; Cæs.: Vitruv. Also, the tendrils of a vine; Varr.: Plin.*

CĀPRICORNUS, i. m. (caper and cornu) *The constellation Capricorn; Hor.*

CĀPRIFICUS, are. (caprificus) *To ripen figs by means of a kind of gnats; Plin.*

CĀPRIFICUS, i. f. (caper and ficus) I. *The wild fig-tree, which bears only male blossoms; the ἐγιγὸς of the*

Greeks, remarkable for the gnats (Cynips Psenes, L.) which proceed from it to the cultivated fig tree, and promote the ripening of the figs by frequently stinging them; Plin. II. *The fruit of this tree; Plin.*

CĀPRĪGĒNUS, a, um. (caper and genus) *Of the goat kind; pecus, Virg.: genus hominum, Plaut., facetè.*

CĀPRĪLUS, e. (caper) *Of or belonging to goats; semen Varr.: hence, Caprile, A goat-house; id.*

CĀPRĪMLUGUS, i. m. (capra and mulgeo) *A milker of goats, i. e. a peasant; Catull. Also, A bird which was supposed to suck the udders of goats; Plin.*

CĀPRINUS, a, um. (capra) *Of or belonging to goats; pellis a goat's skin, Cic.: grex, Varr.: de lana caprina rixari, Hor., about a trifle. Caprina, æ. (sc. caro) Goat's flesh; Vopisc.*

CĀPRĪPES, edis. (caper and pes) *Having goat's feet, goat-footed; Hor.*

CĀPSA, æ. f. I. *A repository, a chest, box, coffer, &c.; e. g. for books, Cic.: for fruit, Plin. II. A bag or satchel for books; Juv.*

CĀPSĀRIUS, i. m. (capsa) *One who carried the books of boys, when they went to school, in a capsula, i. e. bag; Suet.*

CĀPSĒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of capsula) *A little chest; Petron. Capso, is, it, &c. See CAPIO.*

CĀPSŪLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of capsula) *A small chest, coffer, &c., for books, clothes, &c.; Catull.: totus de capsula, Suet., a gallant, fine gentleman.*

CĀPSUS, i. m. I. *The interior of a covered chariot or coach; Vitruv. II. A den or other enclosure for animals; Vell.*

CĀPTĀTIO, ðnis. f. (capio) I. *A reaching after, catching; verborum, Cic. II. A feat in fighting; Quint.*

CĀPTĀTOR, ðris. m. (capto) *One who endeavours or strives after a thing; auræ popularis, Liv.; especially, a legacy-hunter; Hor.—Thence,*

CĀPTĀTRĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to striving after any thing, especially, after legacies; relating to legacy-hunting; Pand.*

CĀPTĀTRIX, icis. f. (captator) *She who endeavours after or aims at a thing; Apul.*

CĀPTIO, ðnis. f. (capio) I. *A taking; Gell. II. A catching; hence, in words, sophistical argument, sophism; Cic.: in dealings and transactions; a quirk, quibble, id.*

III. *A trick, deceit, fraud; Cic. IV. Loss, detriment occasioned by trick or deceit; Plaut.*

CĀPTĪOSE, adv. *Captiously; Cic.*

CĀPTĪOSUS, a, um. (captiosus) I. *Capacious, sophistical; captiosus, id.: captiosissimo genere interrogacionis uti, id. II. Critical, dangerous; Cic. Also, deceitful; Cic.*

CĀPTĪTO, avi, are. (frequent. of capto); Apul.

CĀPTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of captio) *Captiousness; Cic.: Gell.*

CĀPTĪVĪTAS, atis. f. (captivus) I. *Captivity, state of bondage; Cic.: also of animals when caught, Plin. II. A taking, capture; urbis, Tac. III. Oculorum, i. e. blindness, Apul.*

CĀPTĪVO, are. (captivus) *To take prisoner; Augustin.*

CĀPTĪVUS, a, um. (capio) I. *Caught, taken; pis: es, vulpes, Ov. II. Taken prisoner, captive; or, a captive, prisoner; captivos remittere, Nep.: captivæ feminarum, for femine, Curt.: also, that belongs to or proceeds from a prisoner; crines, Ov.: sanguis, Virg.: colla, Ov., for captivi, or captivorum: also fig., captive or taken captive; captivæ; mens, Ov. III. Plundered, taken as booty; pecunia, Liv.: naves, Cæs., taken in battle.*

CĀPTŪ, avi, atum, are. (frequent. of capio) I. *To endeavour to catch, to snatch at; terras, Virg., to take or desire to take, to hunt, chase: thus also, leporem, Hor.: colla lacertis, Ov.: auris, Virg., to snuff up; hence fig. 1. To endeavour to catch, i. e. to deceive or defraud any one; aliquem, Ter.: inter se, Liv.: cum aliquo, for aliquem, Plaut.: aliquem impudicitie, i. e. in respect of, &c., id.: verba, Pand. 2. To strive after, seek for; tempus, Liv., to wait for: assensionem, Cic.: occasionem, id.: sonitum aure admota, to listen to, Liv.: sermone, Ter., i. e. to listen: also, seq. infin., Ov. II. For capio. 1. To take, seize; consilium, Ter.: hence, to make use of, enjoy; frigus, Virg.: somnos, Colum., to sleep, or, to desire to sleep. 2. To overreach, cheat, defraud; Cic.*

CĀPTŪRA, æ. f. (capio) I. *A taking, catching; piscium, alium, Plin. II. A thing caught, prey, capture; Suet. III. A getting or acquiring, usually, with craft or in an unbecoming manner; lucrī, Val. Max. IV. Money acquired, earnings, profit, gain; Suet.: mercis sordidissima, Val. Max. V. A trick, artifice; Plin.*

CĀPTUS, a, um. See CAPIO.

CĀPTUS, us. m. (capio) I. *A taking, catching, getting; trium digitorum, Plin., i. e. as much as one takes with three fingers: captus piscium vel avium emitur, Pand., i. e. a draught, catch. II. A power of comprehension, capacity, understanding; Ter.: Cic.: Cæs.*

CĀPŪLA, æ. f. *A small vessel, probably, for drawing water; Varr.*

CĀPŪLĀRIUS, e. (capulus) *Of or belonging to a coffin; cadaver, Lucil.: senex, Plaut., i. e. with one foot in the grave.*

ΚΑΠΥΛΑΤΟΡ, ὄνις. m. (capulo) *He that pours from one vessel into another; Cato.*

ΚΑΠΥΛΟ, ἄρε. I. Oleum, *To pour from one vessel into another; Plin.* II. *To catch; Mela: Colum.*

ΚΑΠΥΛΟΣ, i. m. I. *A handle, haft; falcis, Colum.: sceptri, Ov.: aratri, id., the tail of the plough: especially, the hilt of a sword; Cic.: Virg.: also, a sword itself; Sil.* II. *A coffin or bier; Varr.: hence, capuli decus, Plaut., of a person near death.*

ΚΑΠΥΣ, i. m. i. q. Capo; Varr. R. R.

ΚΑΠΥΤ, ἴτις. n. I. *A head.* 1. Of persons; caput aperire, Cic., to uncover: operire, id., to cover: it also frequently signifies the whole person, especially, 1^o With some adjectives; liberum caput, Cic., i. e. homo liber: thus also, noxium, Liv.: ridiculum, Ter.: libera servaque capita, Liv.: vae capiti tuo, i. e. tibi, Plaut. 2^o In enumerations or divisions, where we say, *Head, man, or person; caput Helvetiorum millia 263, Cæs.: in capita describere, Cic.: exactio capite, id., by the head: unum caput, Virg.: hence, capite censi, Sall., i. e. poor persons, whose numbers only were noticed by the censor, without respect to their property. N.B. Caput aut navem, Macrob.; Aur. Vitr., an amusement of children, who used to throw a copper coin into the air, in order to see which side would be uppermost when it fell; whether that marked with the head of Janus, or that with a ship. 2^o Of animals: it also frequently signifies the whole animal in certain cases, where we use the term *Head; bina boum capita, Virg.: grex 25 capitum, Colum. 3. Any upper part of a thing, whether round or otherwise; a head, top; papaveris, Liv.: tignorum, Cæs.: pontis, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: jecinoris, Cic.: columnæ, Plin., the capital: silvæ, Scn., top, summit: allii, Cato: Plin.: ulceris, id. 4. Any thing resembling a head, i. e. the extremity or end of a thing; capita vitis, Cic., the shoots, tendrils: montis, Virg.: caput vectis, Vitr., the long part of a lever. Of a river, it means sometimes the mouth, sometimes the source; caput annis, Virg. Geor. 4, 319, the source: thus also, aque, Hor.: fontis, Virg.: on the contrary, caput Rheni, Cæs., the mouth. Hence fig. *A beginning, origin, source; a capite arcescere, Cic.: nec caput nec pedes, id., since life depends upon the head; hence, II. The life. 1. Natural life; causa capitis, Cic.: pœna capitis, Cæs.: capitibus accusare, Nep.: damnare capite, Cic.; or, condemnare capitibus, id., to condemn to death: absolvere capitibus, Nep., to acquit of a capital charge: capitibus periculum, id., or, dmicatio, Cic., danger of one's life: in caput vertit, Liv., affected his life, forwarded his death. 2. Civil life, prosperity, good character, which is as dear to a person as his life; hence, causa capitibus, caput defendere, capitibus damnare, &c., as said by Cicero sometimes only of prosperity or a good character: especially, civil life in a forensic sense, the life and privileges of a Roman citizen; 1^o Gen.: one who lost this was said to lose his caput: and so, causa capitibus, accusare capitibus, in Cicero, are usually (except in causa perduellionis) to be understood of exsilium. 2^o Its particular advantages were liberty, citizenship, and family: the losing of all three of these was called deminutio capitibus maxima; of the first two, media; of the last, minima; which last happened in cases of adoption, and at the marriage of a woman; mulier, quæ se capite nunquam dimittit, Cic. III. *A head, fig., or a leader, commander; author, beginner; conjuratorum, Liv.: Græcorum, Cic.****

IV. *Any thing excellent of its kind, head, chief; Thebæ caput Græciæ, Nep.: capita rerum, Liv., the lords, the chief men: caput regni, Plin., the chief town. Hence, 1. The chief part of a thing; cœna, Cic., principal dish: literarum, id., the principal article: rerum, the chief point, main point, id.: caput est, id., it is the main or principal point: fundum in Veleinti, caput patrimonii, subject præconi, Liv., the principal part. 2. The principal sum, gross amount; or, the appointed sum or quantity; frumenti, Cic.: especially in respect of interest, the capital; Liv. V. In laws and other writings, An article, paragraph, chapter, section, clause; epistole, Cic.: legis, id.; hence, a precept or dogma of a philosopher; id.*

ΚΑΡΒΑΣΕΥΣ, Cic.: ΚΑΡΒΑΣΙΝΕΥΣ, Varr.: and ΚΑΡΒΑΣΙΝΕΥΣ, a. um. Plin. *Made of carbasus.*

ΚΑΡΒΑΣΟΣ, i. f. (καρβάσιον, ἄ) plur. ΚΑΡΒΑΣΑ, Ἰουμ. n. I. *A kind of very fine flax brought from Spain; Plin.* II. *Linen or any thing else made of this flax; e. g. a garment. Virg.: a curtain for the theatre, Lucr.: a sail, Virg.: Ov.: books, Claud.: a thread, Scrib. Larg. III. With the Indians, Linen made from cotton; Curt. 8, 9, 21. N.B. Adj. Carbasina, Prop.*

ΚΑΡΒΑΤΙΝΑ ΚΡΕΠΙΔΑ (καρβατινή) *A kind of rustic shoe; Catull.*

ΚΑΡΒΟ, ὄνις. m. I. *A coal, properly, a dead extinguished coal, a cinidr, opposed to pruna; Varr.: Plaut. 1, but also, a burning coal; candens, Cic.: carbonibus urere, Ov.: coquere carbonibus, Plin. N.B. Carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phædr., a proverb. II. Sparks from burning wood; Plin. III. *A swelling or tumor, i. q. Carbunculus; Seren. Samm.**

ΚΑΡΒΟΝΑΡΙΟΣ, a. um. (carbo) *Of or belonging to coal;*

Plin. Hence, Carbonarius, i. m. subst., *A collier, or, a burner of coals; Plaut.*

ΚΑΡΒΟΝΕΣΚΟ, ἔρε. (carbo) *To become a coal; Cæl. Aur.*

ΚΑΡΒΟΝΟΥΛΑΤΙΟ, ὄνις. f. Plin., i. q. Carbunculus, V. CARBUNCULO, ἄρε, and CARBUNCULOR, ἄρι. I. *Of plants, To have a carbunculus (see CARBUNCULUS, V.); Plin.* II. *To have a carbuncle (CARBUNCULUS, III.) on the body; Plin.*

ΚΑΡΒΟΝΟΥΛΟΣ, a, um. i. e. plenus carbuncolorum; Colum.

ΚΑΡΒΟΝΟΥΛΟΣ, i. m. (dimin. of carbo) I. *A small coal; Auct. ad Her.* II. *A kind of precious stone, a carbuncle; Plin.* But it is highly probable, that the ancients gave this name to several red fire-coloured stones, which have since been distinguished by the names of rubies, hyacinths, &c. III. *A kind of painful inward swelling; Cels. 5, 28.* IV. *A kind of earth or sand, like coal; Varr.* V. *A disease of trees, when their buds are destroyed by frost; Plin.*

ΚΑΡΚΕΡ, ἔρις. m. (καρκαστος) I. *A prison, gaol; Cic.: also, rhetorically, persons confined in prison; carcærem in me effudit, id.: also as a term of reproach; Ter.* II. *The starting-place in the circus; Virg.: Ov.: but in this sense we more frequently find the plural: fig., ad carcære a calce revocari, Cic., i. e. to the commencement of the career of life. III. Any place of confinement; Virg.*

ΚΑΡΚΕΡΑΛΙΣ, e. (carcer) *That is or takes place in a prison; cæcitas, Prud.*

ΚΑΡΚΕΡΑΡΙΟΣ, a, um. (carcer) *Belonging to a prison; quæstus, Plaut., i. e. for releasing the captives.*

ΚΑΡΚΕΡΟ, ἄρε. (carcer) *To incarcerate, imprison; Salvian.*

ΚΑΡΧΗΣΙΟΥ, i. n. (καρχησιον) I. *The upper part of a mast, &c., to which the sails are fastened; Lucan.*

II. *A high, narrow-bellied drinking-vessel, with handles reaching from the rim to the bottom; Virg.*

ΚΑΡΧΙΝΩΜΑ, ἄτις. n. (καρχινωμα) *A cancer; Cels.: also fig., of bad and incorrigible persons; Suet.*

ΚΑΡΧΙΝΟΣ, i. m. (καρχινος) i. q. Cancer; Lucan.

ΚΑΡΔΑΚΕΣ, um. m. (Pers. carda, dead of night) *A kind of marauding Persian soldiers; Nep.*

ΚΑΡΔΙΑΚΟΣ, a, um. (καρδιακος) *Relating to the stomach; morbus, Cels.: hence, Cardiacus, One affected with a disorder of the stomach; Cic.*

ΚΑΡΔΙΝΑΛΙΣ, e. (cardo) I. *Relating to the hinge of a door; scapi, at the door, Vitr.* II. *Principal, chief, cardinal; venti, Serv. Virg.: numeri, Prisc.*

ΚΑΡΔΙΝΑΛΙΤΕΡ, adv. *Principally; Firm.*

ΚΑΡΔΟ, ἴνις. m. (allied to carina, the lowest part of a ship) I. *A hinge; Plin.: Virg.: cardinem vertere, to open a door, Ov. The hinges of the ancients were different from ours; the lower one was only a pivot, which turned round in a box. II. That on which a thing principally depends, a chief point, main point; cause, Quint. III. A pole, one of the two ends of an axis; Varr.: Cic.: hence, 1. A centre; Liv.: Plin. 2. Any region of the heavens; quatuor mundi cardines, Quint. 3. Cardo anni, i. e. solstitium, Plin., the middle of the year. 4. Cardines temporum, Plin., the four cardinal points of the year, the two solstices and the two equinoxes. 5. A line drawn through a place from south to north; Plin.: that drawn from east to west was called limes decumanus. IV. A border, boundary; quidquid intra eum cardinem est, Liv.: Anconem velut cardinem haberet, i. e. boundary, or centre, id.: extremus cardo, i. e. senectus, Lucan. N.B. Cardo, fem., Græch. ap. Priscian.*

ΚΑΡΔΥΛΙΣ, is. f. (carduus) *A thistlefinch; Plin.*

ΚΑΡΔΥΤΕΙΟΝ, i. n. (carduus) *A place where thistles grow; Pallad.*

ΚΑΡΔΥΣΟΣ, i. m. *A thistle; Virg.: also, an catable kind of thistle, i. q. Cinaræ; Plin.*

ΚΑΡΕ, adv. *At a high price, dearly; Varr.: care æstimare, Cic., to rate highly: carius æstimare, Brut. in Ep. Cic.: carissime constant, Sen.*

ΚΑΡΕΤΟΥΜ, i. n. (for carietum, from carex) *A place abounding in rushes; Virg.*

ΚΑΡΕΟ, υι, ἴουμ. 2. (prop. to be shorn, from κείρω, κείρω, κείρω, to shear) I. *To be without any thing, not to have, to be free from, to be without; sensus, dolore, suspitione, Cic.: culpa, Ter.: febrî, Cic.: crimine, id. II. To want, miss; voluptatibus, Cic.: consuetudine amicorum, id.: aspectu civium, id. III. To be at a distance from, e. g. a place; to miss, to be without; Roma, Cic.: declamationibus, id. IV. To abstain, forbear, not to be at (a place), not to take part in, not to make use of (a thing); facultatibus amicorum, Nep.: foro, senatu, publico, Cic., not to be present in the forum, senate, &c. N.B. I. Sometimes, though rarely, it takes a genitive; tui, Ter.: or accusative, Plaut. 2. Part. Carendus, a, um, Ov. 3. Carint for carant, Plaut.*

ΚΑΡΕΥ, ἴεις. f. *Rush, sedge; Virg.*

ΚΑΡΥΙΕΣ, ἄι. f. I. *Rottenness, e. g. of a bone, Cels.*

II. *Rottenness, mouldiness, decay; as, of a person through age, Ov.: Vitr.: of a wall, Ammian. III. Of land, which*

is too dry and pulverised; Colum. IV. Of fruit, when it has become shrivelled; Mart. V. Of old wine, *A mellowness of flavour*, or perhaps, *age*; Plin.

CARINA, æ. f. I. *The keel of a ship, upon which it is built*; Cæs.; also, with poets, *the whole ship or vessel*; Ov. II. Of other things, from their resemblance to a keel; e. g. of nutshells, Plin.

CARINARIUS, a, um. (καρνος, Dorice καρνος) *One who dyes garments of the colour of wax*; Plaut.

CARINA, avi, ñtum, ñre. (carina) *To furnish with a carina*; sc. of muscles, when they sail as it were on their shell; Plin.: hence, Carinatus, a, um, *Formed like a carina*; id.

CARINO, ñre. (from caro, ñre. i. e. radere, carpere) *To abuse, revile*; Enn.

CARINOSUS, a, um. (caries) I. *Rotten, corrupt*; os, Cels. II. *Decayed, worm-eaten*; dens, Plin.: pars vitis, id.: senectus, Ov.: palmula fit vetustate cariosior, Varr. III. *Mild, mellow*, of wine; Mart. IV. Terra, i. e. *Too dry, almost pulverised*; Cato: Colum.

CARIS, idis, f. (καρις) *A kind of crab*; Ov.

CARITAS, ñtis, f. (carus) I. *High price or value of a thing, dearness*; annonæ, Cic.: rei frumentariæ, id.: vini, Suet.: operariorum, Plin.: also simply, caritas (sc. annonæ), *a dear time*; Cic.: hence, annus in summa caritate fuit, Cic., it was a very dear year: hence, want, scarcity, dearth; nummorum, Cic., when money is scarce: hence fig. II. *Esteem, value, high estimation*; tanta caritate esse apud milites, Liv., in so great estimation: benevolentia caritas, Cic., esteem for; hence, III. *Love founded on esteem*; Nep.: Liv.: tantam esse apud omnes tui caritatem, Cic. Plur. caritates, id.

IV. Caritates, i. e. *Persons whom one values or esteems*; Amnian

CARMEN, inis. (for carimen or casmen, from casno, i. e. cano) I. *A song*; Cic.: also of birds; e. g. of the owl, Virg.: of the swan, Ov.: also, *a noise, sound*; Claud.

II. *A poem*; carmina fundere, Cic.; or, condere, id.; or, contendere, id.; or, pangere, Lucr.; or, componere, Hor.; or, facere, Virg.: scribere, Hor.: especially, *an ode*; id.

III. *An inscription, when written in verse*; Virg.: Ov. IV. *A prophecy, prediction*; or gen., *the answer of a god or prophet, when delivered in verse*; Virg.: Liv. V. *An incantation*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: or, *enchantment, sorcery by means of incantation*; Tac. VI. *Any formula, or set form of words*; e. g. of lawyers, Cic.: lex horrendi carminis, Liv., of horrid contents; carmen rogationis, id.: carmina cruciatus, Cic. VII. *A dramatic piece*; Liv.

CARMEN, inis, n. (for carpimen, from carpo) *An instrument for carding wool or flax, a card*; Claud.

CARMINATIO, ñnis, f. (carmino) *A carding*; Plin.

CARMINO, avi, ñtum, ñre. (carmen) I. *To card wool, flax, &c.*; Varr.: Plin. II. *To compose a poem or song*; Sidon.

CARNALIS, e. (caro) *Fleshly, carnal*; Tert.

CARNALITAS, ñtis, f. (carnalis) *Fleshliness, carnality*; Augustin.

CARNALITER, adv. *Carnally*; Tert.

CARNARIUS, a, um. (caro) *Concerned with or belonging to flesh or meat*: hence, I. *Carnarius, One who is fond of meat*; Mart. II. *Carnarius, 1. A flesh-hook, meat-hook*; Varr.: Colum.: Petron.: Plin. 2. *A meat-house, store-house, larder*; Plaut.

CARNATIO, ñnis, f. *Fleshiness, corpulency*; Cæsar. Aur. CARNATUS, a, um. *Fleshy*; Cæsar. Aur.

CARNÆUS, a, um. (caro) *Of flesh*; Augustin.

CARNIFEX (Carnufex), icis, m. (caro and facio) *A hangman, executioner*; Cic. Also, *a public gaoler, one preceded capital punishment*; Cic.: Plaut.: hence, I. Fig. *A tormentor*; Ter. II. *A low term of reproach, Rascal, scoundrel*; Ter.: Cic. III. Adj. *Tormenting, murderous, killing*; Mart.: Claud.

CARNIFICINA, æ. f. I. *The office of a carnifex, Plaut.* II. *The place in which criminals were tortured*; Liv. III. *Torture inflicted on criminals*; Cic.: also gen., *torture, torment*; id.

CARNIFICIO, ñtus, ñre. (carnifex) *To perform the office of executioner upon any one*; aliquem, Liv.

CARNIVORUS, a, um. (caro and voro) *Feeding on flesh*; animalia, Plin.

CARNOSUS, a, um. (caro) I. *Fleshy, muscular*; Plin.: carnosior, id.: also of things without life; olea carnosissima, id.: lignum, folia, resina, id. II. *Fleshy-like, flesh-coloured*; candor, Plin.

CARO, ñre. (from κάρω, κάρω, κάρω) *To card*; Plaut. CARO, carnis, f. I. *Flesh*. I. Of men and animals; Cic.: Cæs.: fig., carnis plus habet (of an orator), Quint. N.B. Putid acaro, a term of reproach against a person, Cic.: caro tacita, i. e. carrion, Mart. 2. Of fruit; Plin.: hence, II. *The soft part of several things*; e. g. of trees, the sap; Plin.: of pearls, id. III. *The human body, contemptuously*; Sen. N.B. Carnis, nom., for caro, Liv.

CAROTÆ, æ. f. *A carrot*; Apic.

CARPENTARIUS, a, um. (carpentum) *Concerned with or*

relating to a chariot or wagon; fabrica, Plin. Carpentarius, *A cartwright, coachmaker*; Pand.

CARPENTUM, i. n. I. *A carriage for riding in, especially for ladies, a chariot, coach*; Liv. II. *A wagon*; Cic.

CARPINEUS, a, um. (carpinus) *Made of hornbeam*; Plin.

CARPINUS, i. f. *Hornbeam, the yoke-elm* (Carpinus Betulus, L.); Colum.

CARPO, psi, ptum. 3. (from κάρω, κάρω) *To take away by piecemeal*: hence, I. *To pluck, pluck off, crop, gather*; flores ex arbore, Ov.: uvam de palmito, Virg.: or, *to tear off*; coronas ex collo, Hor.: herbas manibus, Colum.: hence fig., *to cull, pick out*; foscucos, Cic.: paucos ad ignominiam, id. II. *To graze, browse, to bite, bite off*; alia animalia carpunt, Cic.: gramen, Virg.: apis carpens thyma, Hor.: apes cibum carpunt, i. e. sugunt, sument, Varr.: hence, III. Of any thing that is taken away, enjoyed, spent, or decreases gradually or by piecemeal. 1. *Pecus*, Propert., i. e. to shear. 2. *To spin*; Virg.: Hor.: also, *to card*; lanam, Cels. 3. *To divide into separate portions, to cut up, tear in pieces, with or without violence*; cibum, Ov.: crines, Propert., to tear asunder: artus in frusta, Sen.: orationem membris minutioribus, Cic. 4. *To diminish or weaken gradually, wear away*; vires, Virg.: labor carpit corpus, Ov.: creco carpitur igni, Virg.: carpi parvis damnis, Liv. 5. *To fleece one, i. e. to deprive him of his money by little and little*; amantem, Ov. 6. In war; *To attack (the enemy) in several quarters, to harass (the enemy)*; Liv.: agrum, Cæs.: Liv. 7. *To carp at, calumniate, especially in secret, to slander*; Cic.: Cæs. 8. *To enjoy gradually or at one's leisure*; or, gen., *to enjoy, use, make use of*; somnos, Virg.: auris vitales, id.: oscula, i. e. to kiss, Ov.: diem, Hor. 9. *To pass away, spend by degrees*; ætatem, Catull. 10. *To do or perform any thing by piecemeal*; iter, Ov.; or, viam, Hor., i. e. to go, journey, travel; fugam, Sil., to flee; volatus, Stat., to fly; hence gen., *to go, fly, travel, pass over or through*; æera alas, Ov.: campos pede, id.: prata fuga, Virg.

CARPIM, adv. (carpo) I. *By parts or portions, i. e. so that single objects are selected from several*; res gestas perscribere, Sall. II. *In parts, separately, i. e. not together, singly, by degrees*; convenire, Liv.: dimissi carpitim ac singuli, Tac. III. *Not continuously, with breaks*; Plin. Ep. IV. *Not together, but in various parts*; Liv.

CARPITOR, ñris, m. (carpo) *A carver of food*; Juv.

CARPITÆRA, æ. f. (carpo) *A gathering, plucking, culling*; Varr., of bees when they extract honey from the flowers.

CARPUS, a, um. See CARPO.

CARPUM, i. n. *Fenugreek*; Colum.

CARPUS, i. m. (καρπος) *The wrist*; Cels.

CARRÆGO, inis, f. (carrus) *A fortification or defence made of wagons*; Treb. Poll.

CARRŌBALLISTA, æ. f. *A ballista mounted on a carriage*; Veget.

CARRŪCA, æ. f. (a Celtic word) *A kind of carriage for ladies to ride in*; Suet.; cf. RHEDA: it is also written cartucha: hence, Carruarius, a, um, Pand.

CARRŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of carrus) *A small carriage, car*; Pand.

CARRUS, i. m. *A kind of four-wheeled carriage or car, which Cæsar saw first in Gaul*; Cæs.: also, Carrum, i. n. Auct. B. Hisp.

CARTILAGINÆUS, a, um. (cartilago) *Consisting of gristle, cartilaginous*; cartilaginea, Plin., a kind of fish.

CARTILAGINOSUS, a, um. (cartilago) *Full of gristle, cartilaginous*; Cels.

CARTILĀGO, inis, f. I. *Gristle, cartilage*; e. g. in the human body; Cels. II. Fig. of other things; as, of plants, Plin.

CARTŪCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of caro) *A small piece of flesh or meat*; Cic.

CĀRUS, a, um. I. *Of high price or value, dear*; annonæ carior, Cic.: annonæ carissima, id.: pisces, Plaut. II. *Of great worth or value, highly esteemed, precious, beloved*; carum habere, Cic., to value, esteem: frater carissimus, Cic.: hence, I. *Diis carus, Hor.*, of a fortunate person. 2. *Cari sui, Lact.*, i. e. his children.

III. *Fond, loving, affectionate*; parens, Virg.

CĀRYŌTA (æ. f.) PALMULA (καρυώτης φωνή) *A kind of large date, in appearance like a nut*; Plin.: we find also, Caryōtis, idis, Mart.

CĀSA, æ. f. I. *A hut, cottage, cabin*; Cic.: Cæs.: also, *a summer-house*; Cic.: or, *a country seat*; Mart.: also in the field, *a tent*; Auct. B. Hisp. N.B. Ita fugias, ne præter casam, Ter., a proverb, do not run by your own door when any one pursues you. II. *An estate, farm*; Cassiod.

CĀSĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Casans. *Tottering, ready to fall*; Næv.

CASCUS, a, um. i. q. Antiquus; Enn. ap. Cic.

CĀSĒĀLIS, e. (caseus) *Of or belonging to cheese*: hence, Caseale, *A cheese-room*; Colum.

CĀSĒĀRIUS, a, um. (caseus) e. g. taberna, Pand., i. e. a place where cheese was smoked in order to improve its flavour.

CASEATUS, a, um. *Mixed with cheese*; Apul.

CASEOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of caseus) *A small cheese*;

Virg.

CASEUS, i. m. *Cheese*; Cic.: bubulus, ovillus, carpinus, made from the milk of cows, &c., Varr.: caseos facere, id.; or, figurate, Plin.; or premere, Virg., i. e. to make. N.B. Caseum (neut. gen.), Cato.

CASIA, or CASSIA, æ. f. (καρία, καρία) *I. A tree with an odiferous spicy bark, probably the Laurus Cassia of Linnæus; Virg.: Mart.: Plin. II. An odiferous shrub, otherwise called Cneoron, or Thymelæa, probably the Daphne Cneoron of Linnæus; Virg.*

CASO, ære. (cado) *To be about to fall, to totter*;

Plaut.

CASSE, adv. *Fruitlessly, to no purpose*; cited from Liv. 24, 26, casse ne tempus tereretur; but for this, according to Ruhnken, we ought to read quasi tempus tereret.

CASSIA. See CASIA.

CASSICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of cassis) *A little net*;

Hieron.

CASSIDA, æ. f. (cassis) *A helmet made of metal*;

Virg. Cassis, idis. f. *A helmet made of metal*; Tac. Germ. 6; cf. GALEA. Also for war; Plin.

CASSIS, is. m. *I. A net, toil*; casses ponere. Ov.; or, imponere, Propert.; or, tendere alicui, Tibull., i. e. to lay snares. *II. A cobweb*; Virg.

CASSO, avi, atum, ære. (cassus) *I. To bring to nothing*; Sidon. *II. To annul, discharge*; Cassiod.

CASSUS, a, um. (perhaps from carere, to be deprived of)

I. Empty, void; nux, Plaut.; granum, Plin.; canna, Ov., i. c. unfruitful; hence, *useless, unprofitable*; Cic.: Virg.: fertilitas, Ov., useless, vain: Cassum, subst., *A vain, trifling thing*; Plaut.: hence, in cassum, or incassum, Liv.; or, cassum, Sen., in vain, uselessly, to no purpose. *II. Devoid, wanting, deprived of a thing*;

dote, Plaut.: lumine, Virg., deceased, dead: also with a gen.; luminis, Cic. Arat. 369., void of light.

CASTANEA. See CASTANEUS.

CASTANETUM, i. n. (castanea) *A grove of chestnut trees*;

Colum.

CASTANÆUS, a, um. æ. g. nux castanea; and simply Castanea, *A chestnut*, both the tree and the fruit (Fagus Castanea, L.); Plin.

CASTE, adv. *I. Purely*; caste adire ad deos, videlicet animo, Cic. *II. Fig. With freedom from evil, chastely, unspottedly*; Cic. *III. Virtuously, honestly, piously*; vivere, Cic.: castius, Liv.: castissime, Cic.

CASTELLANUS, a, um. æ. g. triumphus, Cic., i. e. for the capture of one or more castles or fortresses: castellanus, i. e. qui habitat in castello, Sal.: Liv.

CASTELLUM, adv. *I. By castles, castle by castle*;

dissipati, Liv., i. e. dispersed among various castles (fortresses). *II. Fig. Castle-wise, i. e. by heaps*; Plin.

CASTELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of castrum) *I. Any fortified place, a fort, fortress, citadel, castle*; Cic.: Liv.: fig., templum—castellum latrocinii, Cic., a place of safety: omnium scelerum, Liv. *II. A small fortified town*; Nep. *III. A reservoir for water belonging to an aqueduct*; Vitruv.

CASTERIA, æ. f. *A place where oars and other tackling of ships are kept, while the ship is laid up*; or, a part of a ship's hold where the rowers used to rest; Plaut.

CASTRIFICO, ære. (castus and facio) *To render pure or chaste*; Augustin.

CASTRIFICUS, a, um. (castifico) *I. That makes pure*;

Paul. Nol. *II. Chaste*; Sen.

CASTRIGABILIS, e. (castigo) *Deserving of punishment*;

Plaut.

CASTRIGATE, adv. *Restrictedly, i. e. I. Within bounds*;

Sen. *II. Briefly, shortly*; Augustin.

CASTRIGATIO, ðnis. f. (castigo) *I. Severe treatment by word or deed, correction, chastisement*; afficere aliquem castigationibus, Cic.: flagellorum, Pand.: verborum, Liv. *II. Fig. Of plants, A pruning, lopping*; Plin.

CASTRIGATOR, ðris. m. (castigo) *A chastiser, reprover, corrector*;

Liv. Also, one that restrains; Plin. Paneg. 40, 1.—Hence,

CASTRIGATORIUS, a, um. *After the manner of reprovers or chastisers*; solatium, Plin. Ep.

CASTRO, avi, atum, ære. *I. To confine, restrain, keep together, compress, keep in*;

hence, castigatum pectus, Ov., confined by stays. *II. Gen. To limit, check, encompass, set bounds to*;

equum, Liv.: dolorem, Cic.: luxuria castigator, Augustin. *III. To chastise, castigate, punish, whether by word or deed*;

pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic.: improbus, id.: hence, *to censure, to blame, find fault with, scold at*;

id. *IV. Gen. To improve, mend, correct, set right, endeavour to improve, &c.*; carmen, Hor.: vitia sua, Plin. Ep.

CASTIGNIA, æ. f. (castus) *I. Purity, freedom from blemish*;

corporis, Cic. *II. Of the mind and conduct*;

especially, *Abstinence from sexual intercourse, chastity, continence*;

Cic.: Liv.: also, *any religious abstinence*;

Plin.: Apul.: in general, *purity of morals, morality*;

Cic.

CASTITAS, atis. f. (castus) *I. Chastity*;

Cic. *II.*

Honesty, uprightness, disinterestedness;

opposed to avaritia, Vitruv.

CASTITUDO, inis. f. i. q. Castitas; Acc.

CASTOR, ðris. m. (κάστωρ) *A beaver*;

Plin. CASTOREUM, i. n. *Castor-oil*;

Virg. CASTORINUS, a, um. *Of the beaver*;

oleum, Marc. Emp.

CASTRA. See CASTRUM.

CASTRAMETOR, two words, castra and metor.

CASTRATIO, ðnis. f. (castro) *I. Of trees, &c., a pruning or cutting away of branches*;

Colum. *II. Castration*;

Colum.

CASTRATOR, ðris. m. i. q. Qui castrat; Tert.

CASTRATORIUS, a, um. *Relating to castration*;

Pallad. CASTRATŪRA, æ. f. (castro) *I. Castration*;

Pallad. *II. A cleansing of corn*;

Plin.

CASTRENSIS, e. (castra) *Of or belonging to a camp or to war, military*;

ratio, Cic.: vocabulum, Plin.: peculium, Pand., i. e. that a son acquires in the camp: corona, Gell., i. e. given to a soldier who first entered the enemy's camp.

CASTRO, avi, atum, ære. *I. To castrate, geld*;

aliquem, Plaut.: gallos, Plin.: vitulos, Varr.: also, *to cut off*;

caudam, Plin. *II. To cut up, or, to cut, crop*;

Plin.: alvearia, Colum.: hence, *I. Castrare arbusta, Vitruv.*, to draw off superfluous moistures. *2. Siligo castrata, Plin.*, i. e. cleansed. *3. Libellos, Mart.*, to expurgate. *4. Fig. To weaken*;

vires, Plin.: remp.; see above: hence, *to make mild, mellow*;

vinum saccis, Plin., by filtering it.

CASTRUM, i. n. (from casa, with an augmentative syllable) Prop. *A large hut*;

then, in military science, *a fort, redoubt*;

intrenchment; for which the diminutive form castellum remained in use: hence, *I. Sing. A strong hold, fortress*;

Nep. *II. Plur. Several intrenchments or redoubts lying in a quadrangular form*;

hence, *I. A camp*;

castra ponere, Liv.; or, locare, Cic.; or, facere, id.; or, constituere, Auct. B. Hisp., i. e. to pitch: castra movere loco, Liv.; and without loco, id., i. e. to break up a camp, decamp: hostem castris exuere, id., to take, capture a camp. N.B. ¹ Castrorum pater, or filius, a title of the Emp. Calpurnia, because he was born and brought up in a camp; afterwards applied to other Emperors; Suet.: Inscript. Thus also, castrorum mater, a title of Faustina, who accompanied her husband M. Antoninus Pius to the field, and afterwards of several Emperresses; Capitol. ² Since the Roman army pitched a camp after each march, hence, castra, with numerals, for, *A day's march*;

tertiis castris—venit, &c., Liv., i. e. with three days' march: quintis, Cæs. ³ Castra for militia, Nep. ⁴ Towns were frequently built on the site of a camp; hence, several towns have the name Castra; e. g. Castra Cornelianæ in Africa, Cæs. ⁵ Castra prætoriana, Suet., barracks for the life-guards: castra navalia, Cæs.: or, nautica, Nep.; or simply, castra, Virg., an encampment which also enclosed the ships drawn ashore. ⁶ Castra is also used fig. of *Beehives*, Virg.: also for, *a philosophical sect*;

in Epicuri castra nos coniecimus, Cic., i. e. I am become an Epicurean.

CASTUS, a, um. (perhaps from carere, to abstain). *I. Pure, unpolluted*;

a cruore civili, Cic.: hence, sermo, Gell., i. e. pure Latin. *II. Pure, unpolluted with vice, innocent, virtuous, honest, pious*;

Cic. *III. Chaste, continent*;

castior, Cic.: castissima, id. *IV. Sacred*;

donum, Cic.

CASUALIS, e. (casus) *Accidental, casual, fortuitous*;

Cod. Just. Also, *relating to or declined with cases*;

Varr. CASUALITER, adv. *By accident*;

Sidon.

CASULA, æ. f. (dimin. of casa) *A little hut*;

Juv. CÆSUS, us. m. (cado) *I. A falling, fall*;

nivis, Liv.: hominis, Cic.: turrium, Hor.: ad casum dare, to throw down, Acc. ap. Cic.: hence, *1. Death, destruction, fall*;

Cæs.: Cic. *2. An end*;

hiemis, Virg. *3. A calamity, misfortune, fall*;

Cic. Also, in medicine, *a disease, illness, symptom of a disease*;

Hor.: Cels. *II. An accident, hap, whether fortunate or unfortunate*;

cæcus, Cic.: magnus, a strange accident, Cæs. (also, great risk, hazard; see below): casu, by chance, by accident;

Cic.: casus secundus, adversus, fortunate, unfortunate accident: Nep.: Cic. The context often determines the signification of *Misfortune, mischief*;

casus suos sustentare, Cic.; cf. I. 3: casus means also, *circumstance, event, case*;

Planc. in Cic. Ep.: Virg.: hence, *1. Risk, hazard, danger*;

mortis, Cic.: in casum universæ dimicationis venire, Liv.: casum recipere, Cæs., to be subject to risk, to be hazardous: res habet magnum casum, Planc. in Cic. Ep. *2. Occasion, opportunity*;

Sall. *III. A case in grammar*;

Cic.: casus Latinus sextus, Varr., the ablative: conversi, Cic., i. e. obliqui: interrogandi, Nigid. ap. Gell., i. e. genitivus.

CATAPRŌNUS, i. m. (καταπρόνος) *An extended rope inclining downwards*;

Suet. Ner. 11. CATAGELASIMUS, i. m. (καταγέλασμος) *That serves for jest, a subject for ridicule*;

Plaut.

CATAGRAPHUS, a, um. (καταγράφος) *Painted, depicted*;

Cat.: Catagraphorum, Plin., Profiles.

CĀTĀMITUS, i. m. *A catamite*; Cic.
 CĀTĀPHĀGES, æ. m. (*καταφάγης*) *A glutton*; Petron.
 CĀTĀPHRACĀ, æ. f. (*καταφράκτης*) *A suit of armour with iron scales for men and horses, infantry or cavalry*; Tac.: hence, *Cataphractarius*, Lamprid., and *Cataphractus*, a. um, Liv., *Wearing a suit of armour*.
 CĀTĀPLUS, i. m. (*κατάπλους*) I. *The sailing of a fleet into harbour*. II. *A fleet itself*; Cic.
 CĀTĀPULTA, æ. f. (*καταπύλη*) I. *A large military engine for discharging arrows, lances, &c.*; Cæs.: Liv. II. *The weapon discharged*; Plaut.
 CĀTĀPULTĀRIUS, a. um. e. g. pilum, Plaut., i. e. quod catapultæ eiecitur.
 CĀTĀRACĀ (Cātracra), æ. f. also CĀTĀRACTES, æ. m. (*καταράκτης*) I. *A waterfall*; Plin. II. *A gate*. I. *A porticulus*; Liv. 2. *A flood-gate, sluice in a river*; Plin.
 CĀTĀSCŌPIUM, i. n. (*κατασκόπιον*) *A spy-ship, pinnace*; Gell.
 CĀTĀSCŌPUS, i. m. (*κατασκόπος*) *A spy, scout*; Auct. B. Hisp.
 CĀTĀSTA, æ. f. (*καθίσταρι*) *A stage*. I. On which slaves were exposed for sale; Suet. 2. *A scaffold*, used at the execution of malefactors, &c.: Prudent.
 CĀTE, adv. I. *Carefully, prudently, cautiously*; Plaut. II. *Neatly, with art*; Cic. III. *Accurately*; Plaut.
 CĀTEJA, æ. f. *A kind of missile weapon*, used by the Gauls and Germans; Virg. We find also, *Catheia*, Consent.
 CĀTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of catula) *A young bitch*; Juv.
 CĀTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of catena) *A small chain, a chain*; Cato: especially, *for ornament*; Liv.
 CĀTELLĒLUS, i. m. (dimin. of catellus) *A little whelp*; Dion.
 CĀTELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of catulus) *A young dog, puppy, whelp*; Cic.: also, as a fondling term of endearment; Plaut.: Hor.
 CĀTELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of catena) *A small chain, or, a band*; Plaut.
 CĀTENA, æ. f. I. *A chain*; alii: catenas indere, Plaut.; or, injicere, Cic., to put into chains: in catenis tenere, Cæs.; or, habere, Sall.; fig., legum catenis, Cic.: hence, I. *A chain*, i. e. *a series of things connected with each other*; Gell. 2. *A dance in a circle*; Lucr. II. *Any band or tie*; e. g. 1. *A wooden band*; Vitr. 2. *A girdle*; Plin.
 CĀTENĀRIUS, a. um. (catena) e. g. canis; Sen.
 CĀTENĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (catena) *A binding by chains or other bands*; hence, *a crampiron, brace, clincher*; Vitr. CĀTENŌ, ātum, āre. (catena) *To bind with chains or other bands*; hence, *Catenatus*, a. um, I. *Bound (with a chain), chained*; Colum.: Hor.: hamus, Plin. II. *Bound (with other bands)*; lectus, Stat. III. Versus, Quint.: labores, Mart., i. e. uninterrupted.
 CĀTENŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of catena) *A small chain*; Paul Nol.
 CĀTERVA, æ. f. I. *Any great number of men in company*. 1. Of soldiers, *A troop, battalion*; Veget. de Re Mil.: Nep.: Hor.: also gen., *a great number of soldiers together*; Cic. 2. *A company of actors*; Cic. II. *Any large number together*. 1. Of men, *A multitude, troop, band, &c.*; Cic. 2. Of animals; Virg. 3. Of words; Gell.
 CĀTERVĀRIUS, a. um. (caterva), e. g. pugiles, Suet., i. e. that fight in crowds or bands.
 CĀTERVĀTIM, adv. *In companies or crowds*; Cic.
 CĀTHARTICUS, a. um. (*καθαριστικός*) *Cleansing, purgative*; medicamentum, Cels.
 CĀTHĒDRA, æ. f. (*κάθιστρον*) I. *A raised seat with arms and a footstool for Roman ladies*; Hor. Also, *a sedan*; Juv. II. *A professor's chair*; Juv.: hence, III. *The office of lecturer or professor*; Auson.: *the office of a bishop*; Sidon.
 CĀTHĒDRĀLICUS, a. um. *Of or relating to a cathedra*; effeminatē; Mart.
 CĀTHĒDRĀRIUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to a cathedra*; Senec.
 CĀTHŌLICE, adv. I. *Universally*; Tert. II. *Agreeably to the standard of orthodoxy*; Hieron.
 CĀTHŌLICUS, a. um. (*καθολικός*) I. *Universal*; Tert. II. *With ecclesiastical writers, Orthodox*; Tert.
 CĀTILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (catillus) *To lick a dish or plate*; Plaut.
 CĀTILLUS, i. m. and CĀTILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of catinus, and -um) *A little dish, porringer*; Hor. Also, *an ornament on the sheath of a sword*; Plin.
 CĀTNUM, i. n. and CĀTNUS, i. m. I. *A dish or platter to serve up food on*; Hor.: also, *to cook food in*; Cato: also, *a crucible*; Plin.: also, *a censor*; Suet.
 CĀTŌNIUM, i. n. (*κάτω*) *The infernal regions*, i. q. Orcus; Cic.
 CĀTTA, æ. f. *A kind of bird*; Mart. 13, 19.—Doubtful.
 CĀTŪLA, æ. f. *A young bitch*; Propert.
 CĀTŪLĀSTER, i. m. (catulus) *A grown up boy*; Vitr.

CĀTŪLINUS, a. um. (catulus) *Of dogs*; catulina, se. caro, Plin.
 CĀTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of catus) I. *A young cat, kitten*; or (for caniculus), *a young dog, a whelp, puppy*; Cic.: also, of the young of other animals; e. g. of lions, Hor.: swine, Plaut.: cats, Phædr.: wolves, Virg.: tigers, foxes, apes, weasels, lizards, serpents, &c., Plin. II. *A kind of band or collar*; Lucil.
 CĀTUS, a. um. I. *Sly, crafty, cunning*; Cic. II. *Prudent, wise*. 1. Of persons; Plaut.: Hor.: 2. Of things; consilium, Plaut. III. *Expert, skilled*; seq. infin., Hor.: also, with a genitive; Auson. IV. Of sound, i. q. Acutus, *Clear, acute, shrill*; Enn.
 CĀTUS (Catus), i. m. *A cat*; Pallad.
 CAUDA, æ. f. I. *A tail*; Cic.: hence, 1. *Caudam jactare popello*, Hor., to flatter, fawn. 2. *Caudam trahere*, Hor., to have a tail stuck on, as by boys in sport. 3. *Cauda Verris*, Cic. i. e. the last part of the word Verris. II. i. q. penis; Hor.
 CAUDĒS, a. um. Perhaps for caudices (from caudex), i. e. *Wooden*; cistella, Plaut.
 CAUDEX, leis. m. (one and the same word with codex) I. *The stem or trunk of a tree*; Virg. II. *Any thing made of the trunk of a tree*; e. g. a ship, Sen. III. *A term of reproach, Blockhead*; Ter.
 CAUDICĀLIS, e. (caudex), e. g. provincia, Plaut., i. e. the office of heaving wood.
 CAUDICĀRIUS (Codicarius), a. um. (caudex) e. g. naves, Sall., i. e. *the masts of the green trunks of trees*.
 CAUDICĒS, a. um. i. e. ex caudice, e. g. lembus; Auson.
 CAULA, æ. f. I. *An opening, hole, passage*; Lucr. II. *Any enclosure, fence*; hence, *a sheepfold*; ad caulas, Virg.
 CAULICŪLĀTUS, a. um. i. e. habens cauliculos; Apul.
 CAULICŪLUS, or COLICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of caulis) *A small tender stem or stalk*; Cels.: ramorum cauliculi; Plin., i. e. points. See also COLICŪLUS.
 CAULIS, or COLIS, is. m. (*καυλός*) I. *The stalk or stem of a plant*; e. g. 1. Of beans; Plin.: especially, of cabbage; Cato: hence, *A cabbage itself*; Cic. 2. Of a vine, *A tendril*; Plin. II. Fig. Of other things; penna, Plin., i. e. the quill.
 CAUPO, ōnis. m. I. *One who retails out the necessities of life, a huckster, innkeeper*; Cic. II. *Any dealer, trader*; e. g. in articles of female dress, Plaut. III. Fig.; sapientie, Tert.
 CAUPŌNA, æ. f. (caupo) I. *A tavern, inn, public house*; Cic. II. *A hostess, landlady*; Lucil.: Apul. III. *The trade of a tavern-keeper*; Pand.
 CAUPŌNIUS, a. um. (caupona) *Of or relating to a tavern or eating-house*; puer, Plaut., a waiter: artes cauponias exercere, Justin.: taberna, Pand., a tavern: thus also, cauponium, id.
 CAUPŌNIAR, āri. (caupo) *To keep a tavern*; to do or sell any thing for gain; bellum, Rnn. ap. Cic., to carry on for the sake of gain.
 CAUPŌNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of caupona) *A small tavern*; Cic.
 CAUPŪLUS (Caupōlus), i. m. *A kind of ship*; Gell.
 CAURUS, or CŌRUS, i. m. *The North-west wind*; Cæs., the ἀέριος of the Greeks.
 CAUSA, or CAUSSA, æ. f. (caveo) I. *A suit at law, judicial process*; causam constituere, Cic., to bring an action: defendere, id.: orare, id.: causas dicere, id., to conduct a cause, plead a cause as an orator: causam tenere, id.; or, vincere, Ov., to gain: causam perdere, or, causa cadere, Cic., to lose; hence, I. *A question, matter of debate, which is to be decided*; causam obtinere, Cic., to carry through one's position. 2. In a free state, *A question at issue between two parties or sides*; causa quam Pompeius susceperat, Cic. 3. *A party, faction*; nemini in illa causa concedebat, Cic.: in eadem causa esse, id. II. *Any thing that is treated of, that is spoken or written about, or is controverted*. 1. That is spoken or written about, *A subject, matter, question*; causa que sit, videtis, Cic. 2. That is treated of, *A business, matter, affair*; super tali causa missi, Nep.: causam alieuius agere, Liv., to undertake any one's affairs. III. *That from which a thing arises or is derived, a cause, source, spring, origin*; nihil potest evenire, nisi causa antecedente, Cic.: in seminibus est causa arborum, id.: hence, 1. *A culpable cause or occasion*; causam rei sustinere, Cic., to bear the blame: thus also, causæ (dat.) esse, Liv.; and, in causa esse, Plin. 2. *An occasion, opportunity*; explicandæ philosophiæ causam attulit, Cic. IV. *Any cause, reason, motive, that is assigned for believing or doing a thing*; ob eam causam, Cic.: causam afferre, id.: dicere, Lucr.: Phædr.: non sine causa, Cic.: cum causa aliquid dicere, id. Especially, the ablative causa is frequently used for propter, and is usually postpositive; vestri honoris causa, Ter.: ea causa, id., for that reason: mea causa, Cic., for my sake; but not rarely prepositive; causa temporis, id.: causa ignominie, Liv. Hence, 1. *A pretext*; bellandi, Nep.: per causam, Cic.: Cæs.: Liv. under pretext of. 2. *An apology, excuse*; causam accipere, Cic., to admit: causas cognoscere, Liv.: tibi causa

est de hac re, Ter. 3. *A defence*; causam dicere, to make a defence, defend either one's self or others, whether in a court of justice or not; de ambitu, de vi, de capite suo, Cic.: ex vinculis causam dicere, Liv.: causæ dictio, Cic.: a defence: indicta causa, id., without making a defence: also with quin, i. e. that not, e. g. non causam dico, quin, quod meritis sit, ferat, Ter., I have no objection to make, have nothing to say against it: causæ nil dicimus, quin tibi vadimonium promiserit, Cic. Causam dicere may frequently be rendered, to be a defendant, to be accused; Cic.: Nep. 4. *A hinderance, impediment*; quid causa est quin, &c., Ter.; Hor., what hinders? morbi causa, Cic. 5. *A disease, fit*; sontica causa, Tibull.: causam meture, Cels. 6. *A ground of friendship or alliance*; cum Cesare, Cic. V. *A just or righteous cause*; armis inferiores, non causa fuissent, Cic.: causam probare, Liv. VI. *Condition, state, circumstance*; ad me causam reip. detulerunt, Cic.: in eadem causa, id.: eadem nostra causa est, id. VII. *Profit, gain, advantage*; familie, Plaut., i. e. the support of; also, the extent of a right or prerogative; cum sua causa usucipiatur, Pand.

CAUSĀLIS, e. (causa) *Belonging to a cause, reason, or motive*; ratio, Augustin.

CAUSĀLITER, adv. *From a cause, &c.*: Augustin.

CAUSĀRIUS, a, um. (causa) *Sick, indisposed*; causari, Liv., sc. milites, exempted from serving on account of ill health.

CAUSĀTE, adv. *With ground or reason*; causatius, Plin.

CAUSĀTIO, ōnis f. (causor) I. *An excuse, pretext*; Gell. II. *Disease, sickness*; Pallad.

CAUSIA, æ f. (καυσία) *A Macedonian hat*; Plaut.

CAUSIDICĀTIO, ōnis f. (causidicus) *An advocating, pleading*; duty of an advocate or pleader; Fronto.

CAUSIDICĀNA, æ f. (causidicus) *The office of a pleader*; Ammian.

CAUSIDICUS, i. m. (causa and dico) *An advocate, pleader*; Cic.

CAUSIFĪCOR, āri. (causa and facio) *To make pretexts or excuses, to object*; Plaut.

CAUSOR, ātus sum, āri. (causa) I. *To adduce any thing as a pretext or cause, to allege, pretend*; aliquid, Liv.: also without a case, Virg., i. e. to make excuse. II. *To dispute, debate, discuss, controvert*; Lucr.: Treb.: also, to be an advocate, plead, defend; Pacuv. ap. Non.: Att. ib.: Afran. ib.; also, to bring an action against; Quint. II, 1, 59.

CAUSTICUS, a, um. (καυστικός) *Burning, caustic, biting*; natura, Plin.: spuma, Mart., a kind of soap used by the Germans for their hair. Causticum, i. n. (sc. medicamentum) *A caustic, escharotic*; Plin.

CAUSŪLA, æ f. (dimin. of causa) I. *A trifling lawsuit*; Cic. II. *A slight occasion*; Auct. B. Afric.

CAUTE, adv. *Cautiously, prudently*; Cic.: cautius, id.: cautissime, id.

CAUTĒLA, æ f. (caveo) I. *Caution, precaution, wariness*; Apul. II. *Security, caution, warranty, bail*; Pand.

CAUTER, ōris m. (καυτήρ) I. *A branding-iron*; Pallad. Fig. Cauterem adigere ambitioni; Tertull.

II. *A wound made with a branding-iron*; Prudent.

CAUTĒRUM, i. n. (καυτήριον) I. *A branding-iron*; Veget.: Plin. II. *An instrument used in encaustic painting*; Tertull.

CAUTĒRIZO, āre. (καυτήρίζω) *To burn with a hot iron, to brand*; Veget.

CAUTĒRŌMA, ātis n. *A brand*; Plin. Valer.

CAUTES, ts f. *A rock in the sea*; Cæs.

CAUTIM, adv. *Cautiously*; Ter.

CAUTIO, ōnis f. (caveo) I. *Caution, wariness, prudent precaution*; incommodorum, Cic.: defendendi, id., i. e. in defendendo: cautionem adhibere, id.: it may also be rendered, prevention, means of preventing; incommodorum, Cic., (see above): hence, I. *A possibility of preventing any thing*; quæ cautionem non habebunt, Cic., cannot be prevented or guarded against. 2. *A necessity of being on one's guard*; cautio est, Ter., caution is necessary: res habet multas cautiones, Cic. II. *A security, bond, warranty*; omni cautione, Cic. Sext. 7: peculnarum, Cic., a bond, bill: chirographi, id.

CAUTIŌNALIS, e. i. e. ad cautionem pertinens, e. g. stipulatio, Pand.

CAUTOR, ōris m. (caveo) I. *One who is on his guard, a wary man*; Plaut. II. *One who is surety or warrant for*; Cic.

CAUTUS, a, um. (caveo) I. *Legally secured*; res cautior, Cic. II. *Gen. Safe, secure*; pars cautior, Cic.

III. *Cautious, provident, careful*; homo, Cic.: consilia cautiora, id.: cautissima senectus, Tac.: hence, IV. *Sly, crafty*; vulpes, Hor.

CAVĒDIUM, i. n. i. q. Atrium; Plin. Ep.: for this we find, cavum ædium, Varr.

CAVĒMEN, Inis n. (cavo) *A cavern, hollow*; Solin.

CAVĒNTIS, a, um. (cavus) *That lives in a cavern*; Plin.

CAVĒNTIO, ōnis f. (cavo) *A hollow, cavity*; Varr.

CAVĀTOR, ōris m. (cavo) *One who hollows or excavates*; Plin.

CAVĀTŪRA, æ f. (cavo) *A hollow, cavity*; Veget.

CAVĒA, æ f. (cavus) I. *A cavity, hollow place*; Plin.

II. *A cave, den, or other place for animals*. 1. For wild animals; Hor. 2. For birds, *A cage*; Cic. 3. For bees, *A bee-hive*; Virg.: also, 4. *A fence made of thorns, &c. round young trees*; Colum. III. *A place in the theatre, where the spectators sat*; Cic.: caveæ consensus, Virg.: also, the theatre; Plaut.: thus also, cavea circoque, Cic., i. e. the theatre, or place for dramatic representations.

CAVĒĀTUS, a, um. *Arranged in the form of a cavea in the theatre*; Plin. Also, *shut up in a cage*; Plin.

CAVĒO, cavi, cautum, ēre. I. Intrans. 1. *To take care, to take heed*. 1^a Absolute, e. g. quum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep. 2^a With a; e. g. ab homine, Cic.: a veneno, id. 3^a With cum; e. g. nihil tecum cavendum est, Plaut., for, a. 4^a With a dativ.; e. g. malo, Plaut., for, a malo. 5^a With ne, e. g. cavem, ne cui suspicionem darem, Cic. This ne is frequently omitted; cave credas, Cic., do not believe: also, cave dirumpatis, Plaut., for, caveate. 2. *To look to the safety of a person, to provide for, take care of, protect*; 1^a Generally; veteranus, Cic.: sibi, id.: securitati, Suet.: also, seq. ut; Liv.: Colum.: or ne; Hor. 2^a Especially of laws; lex sepulcris cavet, Cic.: and of lawyers, who furnished their clients with formularies and instructions in order to prevent their being non-suited by their opponents; ceteris cavere didicisti, Cic.: quemadmodum caveamus in iure, id. 3^a By a pledge, *To give security*; obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Cæs.: prædibus et prædis populo cautum est, Cic.: in duplum cavere, Suet. 4^a Cavere ab aliquo, Cic., to take security. 3. *To arrange, order, take measures that a thing may not happen*; testamentum cavere ut, &c., Cic.: cautum est legibus ne, &c., id.: de adulterio satis cavere lege Julia, Tac. II. Trans. 1. *To guard against, beware of*; aliquid, Cic.: omnia, id.: insidias, Suet.: thus also in the passive; aliquid videbatur cavere posse, Cic.: infin.; cave vereri, ne, &c., Liv.: occurrere capro caveto, Virg. 2. *To prevent, to keep off*; scabiem pecori, Cato R. R. 3. In fencing, *to parry*; Quintil.

CAVĒRNA, æ f. (cavus) *A hollow place in the earth, a cave, cavity, cavern*; see SPELUNCA: hence, 1. *A hole*; e. g. of a vessel; Plin.: also, for podex, id. 2. *Cavernæ celi, Lucr.*, for concava, convexa, the vault of heaven.

3. *Navis, The hold of a ship with its cabins*; Cic. Orat. 3, 46, edit. Pearc. and Ernest.

CAVĒRNĀTIM, adv. *Through caverns*; Sidon.

CAVĒRNO, āre. (caverna) *To make hollow*; Cæsar. Aur.

CAVĒRNŌSUS, a, um. (caverna) *Full of hollows, hollow*; Plin.

CAVĒRNŪLA, æ f. (dimin. of caverna) *A little hollow*; a small cavern; Plin.

CAVĒLLA, æ f. i. q. Cavillatio; Plaut.

CAVĒLLĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Cavillans; Tert.

CAVĒLLĀTIO, ōnis f. (cavillor) 1. *Jeering, scoffing, cavilling*; whether in sport, Plaut.: Suet.; or in earnest, Liv.: Suet. II. *A sophism, piece of sophistry*; verborum, Quint., quirks. III. *Wit, humour in speaking*; Cic. Orat. 2, 54.

CAVĒLLĀTOR, ōris m. (cavillor) I. *A jeerer, caviller*; Cic. II. *A sophist*; Sen.

CAVĒLLĀTORIUS, a, um. (cavillator) *Jeering, sophistical, captious*; Pand.

CAVĒLLĀTRIX, icis f. (cavillator) *A female caviller, jeerer, sophist*; Quint.

CAVĒLLĀTUS, us m. i. q. Cavillatio; Apul.

CAVĒLLOR, ātus sum, āri. I. Intrans. 1. *To banter, mock, cavil, reason captiously*; cavillari tum tribunum, Liv. 2. *To jeer, abuse, make sport*; in eo cavillatus est, Cic.: circa curas, Plin. 3. *Cum aliquo, To jest, joke with a person*; to banter, ridicule, mock; Cic.: Liv. II. Trans. 1. *To bring forward sophisms or quibbles*; hæc cavillante Appio, Liv. 2. *To laugh at or make sport with any thing*; alieujus prætextam, Cic.: artem, Quint.: deos, Val. Max. 3. *To joke, say in joke*; Plin.

CAVĒLLŪLA, æ f. i. q. Cavilla; Plaut.

CAVĒLLUM, i. n. and CAVĒLLUS, i. m. *A jeering, cavilling*; Apul.

CAVO, avi, ātum, āre. (cavus) I. *To hollow out, excavate*; naves ex arboribus, Liv.: Iintres arbor, Virg.: oppida cuniculis cavata, Plin., i. e. undermined: parmam gladio, i. e. to pierce through, Virg. II. *To make (any hollow thing), with the poets*; tegmina capitum, Virg.

CAVŌSTRAS, ātis f. *A hollow, cavity*; Tert.

CAVŪM. See CAVUS.

CAVUS, a, um. I. *Hollow*; ilex, Virg.: vena, an artery, Cic.: luna, Plin., i. e. waning: cavernæ, Virg.: thus also, specus, Plin.: fumina, Virg.: hence, subst., Cavum, Liv.; Cavus, Varr.; or, Cava, Frontin., a hollow, cavity. II. The poets also use it of a thing which itself is not hollow, but only surrounds another thing, and so is as it were hollow in respect of that; cava nubes amictus, Virg. III. For inanis; e. g. gloria, Paul.

CE, is subjoined to several words; hisce, Cic.: istisce, hisce, Plaut.: hiee, for hī, Ter., sicce, Plaut.: when in

questions, ne is added, ce is changed into ci: siccine, Ter.: hæcine, or hæcine, id.

CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. (from *κέδω*) Prop. *To step away, go from his place*: hence, I. Intrans. 1. *To go away, go forth*; patria, or e patria, Cic.: loco, or ex loco, Liv.: Italia, Cic.: de oppidis, id.: delitore, Virg.: foro, Sen., to become bankrupt: vita, or e vita, Cic.; also simply, *cedere*, Plin. Pan., i. e. to die: hence, 1. *To retire from, resign*; alicui horetum possessione, Cic.: bonis, Suet., to alienate his property. 2. *To pass, pass away, decay*; horæ cedunt et dies, Cic.: memoria (ablat.) cessisset, Liv., i. e. should have been forgotten. 2. Alicui, *To yield, give way to*; cui exercitus nostri cesserunt, Cic.: nocti, Liv., to yield to the night, i. e. to give way in consequence of the night: fato, id., i. e. to die voluntarily: hence fig. 1. *To yield to, accommodate one's self to, comply with*; legibus, Cic.: temporis, id.: malis, Virg., i. e. to submit to. 2. *To yield, to give the preference to another*; alicui virtute, Cas. 3. *To come*. 1. Prop. Ibi cedit miles, Plaut. 2. Fig. Pena in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv.: especially, *To come to any one, fall to his lot, fall to the share of*; ut quæstus huic cederet, Cic.: cessit pars Heleno, Virg.: cedere præda, or in prædam, Liv., to become booty: spolia in vulgus cedebant, Tac. 4. *To go*. 1. Prop. Transverso, Plaut.: in tutum, Liv. 2. Fig. *To go, i. e. to turn out, come to an issue, succeed*; quæ prospere ei cesserunt, Nep.: in proverbium cecidit, Plin., is become a proverb: also imperson.; e. g. si male cesserat, Hor.: utunque cesserit, Curt. 3. *Cedere pro aliqua re, To be reckoned equivalent to, to go for*; Cato R. R.: Tac. II. Trans. *To cede, concede, give up*; multa multis de iure suo, Cic.: hereditas me (i. e. mihi) cessa, Varr. R. R.: also seq. accus. et inf; Hor.: also seq. ut; Liv.: also, seq. quo minus; Quint. N. B. Cesse, for cessisse, Lucr.

CĒDO, verb. defect. I. Dic, *tell me*; Ter.: Cic.: also, for dicite, Nev. ap. Cic. II. *Give*; Ter.: Cic.: cedo orationes et dic, Cic. III. *Fetch me*; Ter. IV. For sine, *Let*; cedo, experiamur, Apul. N. B. Cetto, for cedito; e. g. dextras, Plaut.

CĒDĀTUS, a, um. *Anointed with cedar oil*; libri, Plin. 13, 27; but ed. Harv. has citratos.

CĒDERUS, a, um. *Of cedar*; Vitr.

CĒDRĪUM, n. n. (*κέδριον*) *Oil of cedar*; or, a superior kind of resin which distils from cedar; Plin. 16, 21.

CĒDRUS, i. f. (*κέδρος*). I. A cedar, cedar tree, Pinus Cedrus, L. Whether the ancients were acquainted with more than the wood of this tree is uncertain. II. It is usually understood of the Juniperus Oxycedrus, L., which produces a very fine resin, and has a durable and sweet-smelling wood; Plin. III. *Oil of cedar*; carmina linenda cedro, Hor., i. e. deserving immortality.

CĒLĀTE, adv. *Secretly, covertly, privately*; Ammian.

CĒLĀTĪM, adv. *Secretly, covertly, unobscuredly*; Sisenn.

CĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. (celo) *A concealer, hider*; Lucan.

CĒLEBR, bris, bre. (from *κέλα, κέλλω*) I. Of places, where many persons are moving about, *Populous, much frequented*; urbs, Cic.: portus celeberrimus, id.: oraculum, id.: hence, 1. *Numerous*; conventus, Cic. 2. *Festive, solemn*; dies, Cic. 3. *Abundant, copious*; verba, Ov. II. Of persons, of whom much is said, *Renowned, famous, celebrated* (whereas clarus denotes rather splendour of family and rank); Cic.: celebrior, Gell. N. B. Celebris is usually of the feminine gender: but we find, locus celebris, Auct. ad Her.: Romanis haud perinde celebris Arminius, Tac. Ann. 2, 88.

CĒLEBRĀBĪLIS, e. *Commendable, praiseworthy*; Ammian.

CĒLEBRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (celebro) I. *A numerous concourse or assembly of people*; Cic. II. *A solemnity, celebration of a festival*; Cic. III. *A commending, celebration, honouring*; habent celebrationem, Plin., i. e. are held in esteem.

CĒLEBRĀTOR, ōris, m. (celebro) *He who celebrates*; Mart.

CĒLEBRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of celebrō; see CELEBRO. II. Adj. 1. *Festive, solemn*; Sall. 2. *Frequent, usual*; schemata, Quint.: usus celebrator, Plin. III. *Known, celebrated, famous*; celebratissimus, Cic.

CĒLEBRESCO, ēre. (celeber) *To become renowned*; Acc. ap. Non.

CĒLEBRITAS, ōtis, f. (celeber) I. *A numerous concourse or assembly of people*; Cic. II. *A solemnity*; Cic. III. *Abundance, copiousness*; Cic. IV. *A great frequenting, frequent visiting of a place*; via, Cic.

CĒLEBRĪTAS, ōtis, f. (celeber) I. *To frequent or visit often or in great numbers, to resort to*; domum, viam, Cic.: senectutem, i. e. senes, id.: hence, 1. *To fill*; conclones convicio, Cic.: aures meæ nunciis celebrantur audire, i. e. often heard, rung with: celebrantur arundine fossæ, Ov. 2. *To render festive, to solemnize*; epulas cantu, Liv.: hence, *to attend on a solemnity*; solemnitate, celebrare; funus, to attend a funeral, id.; and without funus, Nep.: thus also, exsequias, Liv.: natalem, a birthday, Plin. Ep.: nuptias, Liv. III. *To do any thing frequently*; to urge or press a matter frequently; de-

scriptionem servorum, Cic.: artes, id., i. e. to take in hand often, or simply, to take in hand, undertake; for it may frequently be so rendered; tonsuram, Pallad.: legem, Liv. 3, 31: also, *to follow or accompany in crowds*; Cic.: also, *to do, execute*; aliquid cito, Plaut.

III. *To make frequent, bring into use*; Cic. Orat. 3, 38.

IV. *To make agreeable, recommend*; potestatem tribuniciam, Liv. V. *To speak often of a thing, make known, spread abroad*; nuncii literaque celebrant, Cic.: especially, *to render famous, extol, praise, celebrate*; nomen alicujus, id.: in majus, Liv., i. e. to extol too highly, make too much account of. See also CELEBRATUS.

CĒLEBRUS, a, um; e. g. urina, Gell., flowing quickly or copiously.

CĒLER, ōris, ēre. (from *κέλα, κέλλω*) I. *Swift, quick, hastened*; reditus, Cic.: consilium, Ter.: fata celerrima, Virg. Also seq. infin.; e. g. irasci, Hor. Also, *rash, hasty, precipitate*; consilia celeriora, Liv. N. B. Celere, for celeriter, Plaut.: celer hasta, for celeris, Liv. Andr. in Odys.; also, celer for celeriter; e. g. evadique celer ripam, Virg. II. *Celeres* (κέλαρες), the three hundred horse-soldiers who formed the body guard of Romulus; Liv.: also formerly, *The cavalry, knights*, gen.; Plin.

CĒLERANTER, adv. *Quickly*; Acc.

CĒLERĀTĪM, adv. *Quickly*; Sisenn.

CĒLERĒ, adv. See CELER.

CĒLERĪPES, ēdis. (celer and pes) *Swift-footed, fleet*; Cic.

CĒLERĪTAS, ātis, f. (celer) *Swiftness, quickness*. I. Prop.; equorum, Cic.: veneni, id.: uti celeritate, id.: adhibere celeritatem, Nep. N. B. Plur., celeritates, Cic. II. Fig. Animum, syllabam, orationis, Cic.

CĒLERĪTER, adv. *Swiftly, quickly, rapidly*; Cic.: celerius, id.: celerrime, id.

CĒLERĪTUDO, inis, f. (celer) *Swiftness, quickness*; Varr.

CĒLERĪTUSCŪLE, adv. *Somewhat quickly*; Auct. ad Her.

CĒLĒNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (celer) I. Trans. *To quicken, hasten*; viam, gradum, fugam, Virg. II. Intrans. *To make haste*; Cic.

CĒLES, ētis, m. (*κέλης*) *A yacht with one bench of oars*; Gell. Also, a race-horse; Plin.: Virg.

CĒLEUSMA, ātis, n. (*κέλευσμα*) *The cry of the κέλευστος, or person placed over the rowers, and the action with which he beat time as it were to them, in order that they might raise and drop their oars together*; Mart.

CELLA, æ, f. (for cerula, from cera, as puella from puera, puerula, &c.) I. *A cell in a honeycomb*; Virg. II. *Any storehouse*; olearia, Cic.: vinaria id., store-room for wine (not a wine-cellar); penaria, id., granary; hence, frumentum in cellam, id. III. *A dwelling-place, habitation*. 1. An apartment for slaves; Cic. 2. A but for poor persons; Mart. 3. A coop, cote for pigeons, geese, &c.; Colum. 4. A bath-room; Plin. Ep. 5. In a temple, the place in which the image stood, *A shrine, chapel*; Cic. 6. *Any apartment, room, chamber*; Ter.: Cic.

CELLĀRIS, e. e. g. columbi, Colum., i. e. qui in cellis aluntur.

CELLĀRIUM, n. n. i. q. Cella; Pand.

CELLĀRĪUS, a, um. i. e. ad cellam pertinens; e. g. sagina, Plaut.: hence, *Cellarius, A butler, steward*; Plaut.: Colum.

CELLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. i. q. Cellæ; e. g. servorum, Petron.

CELLŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of cella) *A small apartment*; Ter.

CELLŪLĀNIS, i. m. (cellula) *A monk that lives in a cell*; Sidon.

CĒLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To conceal, hide, cover*. 1. To the question, whom or what? sententiam, Cic.: milites, Cas.: se ab aliquo, Pand. 2. To the question, from whom? we sometimes find the accus.; Ter.: Cic.: and so, aliquem rem, or de re, e. g. iter omnes celat, Nep.: te celavi sermonem, Cic.: me de hoc libro celavit, id.: aliquem de insidiis, id.: hence, celer, celaris, &c., *It is hidden from me, thee, &c.*; it escapes my, thy, &c., observation; celabar, id.: nos hoc celatos, Ter.: te de rebus a fratre esse celatum, Cic.: but we also find the dative of the person with a passive; id Alcibiadi celari non potuit, Nep. Celatum, i. n. *A secret, mystery*; Plaut.

CĒLOX, ōcis, f. (from the old celo, cello, and allied to celes) *A swift-sailing ship, yacht*; Liv.

CĒLSE, adv. *Highly*; celsius, Claudian.: celsissime, Colum.: fig., celsus natus, Stat.

CĒLSTĪTUDO, inis, f. (celsus) *Height*; Vell.

CĒLSUS, a, um. (from *κέλλω*) *High, lofty*. I. In person, i. e. Tall; Liv.: hence, in an erect posture, which is usually an indication of boldness, Cic.: Liv.: hence, *proud*; Hor.: also gen. *upright, erect*; status, Cic.: ingressus celsus celsior, Plin.: celsus in cornua, Ov. II. Fig. *Celsissima sedes dignitatis*, Cic. III. *High-spirited*; Cic.

CĒNA, with its derivatives. See CŒNA.

CENCHRIS, idis, f. (*κεγχρίς, from κενχρος*) *A kind of spotted serpent*; Lucan. Also, *a kind of hawk*; Plin.

CĒNOTAPHĪUM, i. n. (*κενότηπιον, from κενος, empty, and τάφος, a tomb*) *An empty tomb erected to one whose corpse cannot be found*; Pand.

CENSEO, sui, sum (situm), ēre. I. *To tax, appraise.*
 1. Gen.; rem, Cic.: numerum gregis, Colum.: hence, censeri, *to be valued, held in esteem*; doctrina multiplici, Suet., i. e. on account of; and frequently with an ablative; and with ex; e. g. oratio ex his studiis censetur, Cic.; but here some add, red crescit: hence, *to judge, think, suppose.* 1. Gen.; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: hence, censo, for ut censo, Ter.: Cic.: it may also sometimes be rendered, *to advise, think good, recommend*; censo deistas, Cic.: censabant, ut—faceret, Cæs.: also, *to account good or useful*; delubra esse censo, id.: also, aliquid; e. g. tibi hoc censo, id., I advise you. N. B. Ita censetur mihi, for ita censo, Pomp. in Cic. Ep.
 2. Especially of a deliberative body, e. g. the senate; sometimes of an individual member of the same, when it means, *to be of opinion, think good, vote for*; sometimes of the whole body, *to vote, decree, order, appoint, &c.*; senatus censuit, uti, &c., Cæs. 2. Especially of the censor. *To rate, assess, i. e. to take an account of the property of each citizen, together with his name, family, &c.* Cic. e. Legg. xii. Tab.: those who gave an account of their property, with their names and families, were said censeri; 1. Without an accus.; ne abens censere, Cic.: censa sunt capitum millia, &c., Liv.: qui sit census, Cic.: capite censui, Sall., i. e. the lowest class of citizens, whose persons only, without any property, were taken into account; also, *summa terris censeri*, Gell. 2. With an accus.; when it means, *To give an account of*; census es mancia, Cic.: modum agrī, id.; servos, id.; but for this we find also censere; e. g. prœdia censuisti, id.; and without an accus.; censendi causa, id.; formula censendi, Liv., the censor's list on which the property of the citizens was registered: hence, censum censere, *to give an account of one's property (together with his name, family, &c.)*; sintne ista prœdia census censendo, Cic., i. e. ought they to be included in the account? legem census censendo dicere, Liv., to make or appoint a certain form for the taking of the census; hence, (a) *To count, reckon*; inter comites, Ov.: numerum gregis, Colum.; see above; also censeri, *to reckon*; hos esse censa parentes, Ov., has reckoned, accounted them her parents, &c., has given account of them or recognised them as her parents. (b) *To name, nominate*; Val. Max.: Apul. II. For succensere, Varr. N. B. Censum, for census, us; Cic. Fragm.

CENSIO, ōnis, f. (censio) I. *A taxing, assessing*; capitūs, Gell., i. e. when the person only is taken into account. II. *Judgment, opinion*; Plaut.: Symm.

III. *Correction, punishment*; Plaut.

CENSITIO, ōnis, f. (censio) I. *A taxing, tax*; Frontin. II. *A return made agreeably to assessment, a tax, tribute*; Spartian.

CENSOR, ōris, m. (censio) *An assessor, censor*; Pand.

CENSITUS, a, um. See CENSEO.

CENSOR, ōris, m. (censio) Prop. *A taxer, valuer, assessor*; hence, I. *A censor*, i. e. a magistrate at Rome, elected every five years, to whom each citizen was obliged to make a return of his name, family, and property. He had also to inspect the manners of the citizens; could remove any, for mismanagement of their property, or for any other error of conduct, from a rustic into a city tribe (ex rustica in urbanam), or could even place them among the ærarii or caritēs. He could deprive senators of their seat in the house (senatu movere), take away a knight's horse (equum adicere, sc. publicum), i. e. degrade such from their rank. He also leased out the public revenues, &c. There were always two censors, and persons of the highest respectability were chosen to the office: their power lasted only a year and a half. There were also censors in other places; e. g. in Sicily, Cic. II. Fig. *A censor, critic, censorer*; Hor.

CENSORIUS, a, um. (censor) I. *Of or belonging to a censor, censorial*; animadversio, Cic.; lex, id., a public lease: opus censorium, i. e. an affair or matter to which the censor had to attend, office or duty of the censor, Cic.: also, an offence punished by the censor; Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367; also, the punishment inflicted by the censor; Colum. 12, præf. fin.: homo censorius, id.; and simply, censorius, Plin., a person that has been censor.

II. *Censorious, critical, reproving*; virgula, Quint.: lima, Mart.

CENSUALIS, e. (census) *Of or relating to the censor*; Pand.: censuales, ium, the records of the census; Tertull.

CENSURA, æ. f. (censor) I. *The office of censor, censorship*; Cic. II. Fig. *An opinion on a thing, criticism, examination*; Ov.: Vell. 2. *Severity, harshness*; Treb. Poll.

CENSUS, a, um. See CENSEO.

CENSUS, us, m. (censio) I. *The act of the censor when he took an account of the property of the citizens, with their names and families*; censum habere, Cic.; or, agere, Suet.; or, facere, Gell., i. e. to hold a census.

II. *A register or list of the citizens*; Cic.: Liv.: habere censum hominum, Cæs., i. e. to count, reckon. III. *The property of which an account was to be given*; hence,

censum censere, to give in the account; prœdia sint censui censendo, Cic., i. e. must be reported in the account: lex censui censendo, Liv., i. e. for the giving in an account of the property; see CENSEO. Hence, census senatorius and equester, the property which a senator or knight was required to possess: the former was 800,000 sesterces in the time of the republic; the latter, one half of this. Then gen., *Property, possessions*; homo sine censu, Cic.: homo tenui censu, Hor.: dat census honores, Ov. N. B. We also find censum, i.; plur., censa; Cic. Fragm.

CENTAUREUM, and -ion, i. n. or -æa, æ. f. (αἰνυράειον or -ειον, or -ειον) *The herb centaury*; Virg. It was of two kinds, majus (Centauria Centaurium, L.) and minus (Centiana Centaurium, L.).

CENTAURUS, i, m. (Κένταυρος) I. *A centaur*; Virg.: Hor. II. *A certain southern constellation*; Cic. III. i. q. Centaureum; Lucr.

CENTENARIUS, a, um. (centenus) *Of a hundred, containing a hundred*; numerus, Varr.: grex, id.: rosa, Ter.: i. e. centifolia; pondera, Plin., i. e. of a hundred pounds; thus also, lapis, Vitr., fistula, id., i. e. the plate of which is a hundred inches broad: libertus, Pand., i. e. that possesses a hundred thousand sesterces.

CENTENUS, a, um. and more frequently CENTENI, æ. a. (centum) *A hundred*. I. Distributive; Tac. II. Not distributive; Tac.: Gell. N. B. The singular occurs, Virg.

CENTESIMO, ære. (centesimus) *To take out the hundredth*; Capitol.

CENTESIMUS, a, um. (centum) I. *The hundredth*; Cic.: hence, centesima, sc. pars, one per cent, e. g. rerum venalium, Tac.: thus also, centesima, sc. partes, Cic., one per cent on the capital every month, or twelve per cent. per annum: thus also, binc centesimæ, Cic., i. e. twenty-four per cent.; quaternæ, Cic. II. *A hundred-fold*; cum centesima fruge, Plin.

CENTICEPS, ipitis, (centum and caput) *Hundred-headed, having a hundred heads*; bellua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.

CENTIES, adv. *A hundred times*; Ter.: centies sestertium (neut.), Cic., i. e. a hundred times a hundred thousand sestertii, where centum is to be supplied.

CENTIFIDUS, a, um. (centum and findo) *Divided into a hundred or a great many parts*; Prudent.

CENTIFOLIUS, a, um. (centum and folium) *Having a hundred leaves*; rosa, Plin.

CENTIGRANUS, a, um. (centum and granium) *Having a hundred grains*; Plin.

CENTIMANUS, a, um. (centum and manus) *Having a hundred hands*; Hor.

CENTIMETER, tra, trum. (centum and metrum) *Using a hundred or a great many different metres*; Sidon.

CENTINODUS, a, um. (centum and nodus) *Having a hundred knots*; Marc. Emp.

CENTIPEDA, æ. f. (centum and pes) i. q. Millicpeda; Plin. 29, 39.

CENTIPES, ædis. (centum and pes) *Hundred-footed, having a hundred feet*; Plin.

CENTIPLEX, icis, i. q. Centuplex.

CENTO, ōnis, m. (αἰνυρόν) I. *That which is made up of several rags*. I. *A patched cloak*; e. g. for slaves, Cato: Colum.: centones alioq sarcie, Plaut., to tell one idle stories. 2. *Patchwork*; e. g. for coverings to any thing; Macrobi.: hence, for keeping off the blows of a weapon; Cæs. II. *A poem formed of different poems or from different authors*, such as the Cento Nuptialis of Ausonius.

CENTOCŪLUS, i. (centum and oculus) *Hundred-eyed, or many-eyed*; Hieron.

CENTONARIUS, i, m. (cento) *One that sells centones or patched cloaks, a rag-dealer*; Petron. 45.

CENTRALIS, e. (centum) *In the middle, central*; Plin.

CENTRUM, i, n. (αἰνυρόν) Prop. *A string*; hence, I. *The shank of a pair of compasses, which in describing a circle remains fixed in the centre*; Vitruv. II. *A centre*; Plin.

III. *A hard knot or knur in a piece of timber or marble*; Plin.

CENTUM, indecl. I. *A hundred*; Cic. II. *A hundred, for, very many*; claves, Hor.

CENTUMGEMINUS, a, um. (centum and geminus) *Hundred-fold*; Brariæus, Virg., i. e. having a hundred arms.

CENTUMPEDA, æ. m. (centum and pes) *Hundred-footed*; Augustin.

CENTUPONDIUM, and CENTUPONDIIUM, i, n. (centum and pondo) *A hundred pounds' weight*; Plaut.

CENTUMVIR, i, m. plur. CENTUMVIRI. *The hundred judges who took cognizance of private causes relating to property*; Cic.: their number was properly 105: their assembly was called iudicium centumvirale, Cic.

CENTUMVIRĀLIS, e. i. e. ad centumvirov pertinens; e. g. iudicium, Cic.: causa, id.

CENTUNCULUS, i, m. (dimin. of cento) *A patched cloth, cloak, mattress, &c.*; Liv.: Apul.: also, a kind of herb (Polygonum Convolvulus, L.); Plin.

CENTUPLEX, icis. *Hundred-fold*; Plaut.

CENTUPLETUS, a, um. *Hundred-fold*; centuplicato veneunt, Plin., a hundred times more dear.

CENTUPONDIUM. See CENTUMPONDIUM.
 CENTŪRIA, æ. f. (centum) Prop. *A number of a hundred*, e. g. soldiers, &c.; but the number was not always exactly one hundred. Hence, I. *A measure of 200 (formerly 100) acres*; Varr.: Colum.: in many places also of 50, 210, &c. II. *A company of infantry*; Varr.: each manipulus consisted of 120 men (besides the triarii), and was composed of two companies (centuriæ), so that each of these consisted of 60 men: also the cavalry (afterwards knights) were at first divided into centuries; Liv. III. *A division of the Roman people in respect of their votes, a century*: Servius Tullius divided the Roman people into 193 centuries, Cic.: Liv.: and when they gave their votes according to these centuries, the assembly was called comitia centuriata. The knights composed eighteen centuries; e. g. centuriæ equitum, Cic.: the century which voted first, to which it was chosen by lot, was called centuria prærogativa, Cic.

CENTŪRIĀTIUM. adv. I. *By companies*; Cæs. II. *By centuries*; Cic. III. *In crowds*; Pompon.

CENTŪRIĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (centuriare) *A division into centuries*; Hygin.

CENTŪRIĀTUS, a, um. See CENTURIO, ære.
 CENTŪRIĀTUS, us. m. I. (centuriare) *A division into centuries or companies*; Liv. II. (centurio) *The post of centurion*; Cic.

CENTŪRIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (centuria) I. *To divide into centuries or companies*; homines, Cic.: centuriati pedites, Liv. II. *To divide by centuries (for voting)*; comitia centuriata, Cic., the assembly of the Roman people by centuries, for the purpose of making laws and appointing magistrates. There were 193 centuries: of these, one century (and one tribus) was chosen by lot, and was called centuria prærogativa; this gave its votes first, then the eighteen centuries of knights, and then the others according to the succession of classes, who were called jure vocatæ.

CENTŪRIO, ōnis. m. *The captain of a century, a centurion*; Cic.

CENTŪRIŌNĀTUS, us. m. i. e. delectus centurionum, Tac. Ann. 1, 44.—Doubtful.

CENTUSSIS, is. m. i. e. centum asses, Varr.

CĒPA, CĒPE, with its derivatives. See CĒPA.

CĒPHĀLEĀ, æ. f. (κεφαλαία) *A lasting head-ache*; Plin.

CĒPHĀLĀLGIA (κεφαλαλγία), or CĒPHĀLĀRGIA, æ. f. *A pain in the head, head-ache*; Scrib. Larg.

CĒPHĀLICUS, a, um. (κεφαλαίος) *Of or belonging to the head*; Cels.

CĒRA, æ. f. (κηρός) *Wax*; Cic. N.B. The ancients used wax, I. For sealing; Plaut.: Ov.: hence, signum ceræ, Plin.; and simply, cera, Cic., a seal. 2. For writing on; they used wooden tablets covered with wax, upon which they wrote with an iron pencil (stilus), Plaut.: Quint.: hence, ceræ, *These waxen tables or books, or gen., a writing, letter, &c.*; ceris mandare, Quint., to write upon: in ceras referre, Ov., i. e. scribere: cera, i. e. epistola, id. : hence, cera prima, secunda, &c., the first, the second, leaf or page; primæ duæ ceræ, i. e. paginæ, Suet.: in codicis extrema cera, Cic. 3. For painting; namely, in encaustic painting; Varr.: Plin. 4. For making busts (which were called ceræ), viz. busts of their ancestors, which the Romans used to set up in their atria; Ov.: Sall. 5. *Coloured wax*; Cic. 6. As a cosmetic, Plaut.: Ov. 7. For stopping up chinks; Ov.: also, for anointing other things; e. g. sheep, Virg.: or for colouring; e. g. wool; Ov.

CĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (cera) ; e. g. cerarium, sc. argentum, Cic., wax-money.

CĒRĀSINUS, a, um. (cerasum) *Of the colour of a cherry*; cingulum, Petron.

CĒRĀSTES, æ and is. m. (κεράστis) *Horned*; hence, a kind of horned serpent, the cerastes (Coluber Cerastes, L.); Lucan.: also, a kind of horned worm; Plin.

CĒRĀSUM, i. n. *A cherry*; Plin.

CĒRĀSUS, i. f. (κέρατος) I. *A cherry tree*; Colum. II. *A cherry*; Propert. 4, 2.

CĒRĀTINE, and CROCŌDILINE, sc. ambiguitates, or questions, Quint., i. e. intricate, sophistical questions.

CĒRĀTUM, i. n. *Cerate*; cere-cloth; called also cerotum, Mart.: also, ceratarium, or cerotarium, Cæsar. Aur.

CĒRĀTURA, æ. f. *A washing, a besmearing with wax*; Colum.

CĒRĀTUS, a, um. See CĒRO.

CĒRĒTUS, idis. f. (κεράντος) *A kind of olive*; Colum. 5, 8, 3, ed. Schneid.

CĒRCUSUS. See CIRCUS.

CĒRCOLŌPIS, Feset., for which Scaliger would read Cercolips. *An ape without a tail*; i. q. Callithrix.

CĒRCŌDITHĒCUS (-os), i. m. (κερκοπιθηκος) *A marmoset or monkey*; Plin.

CĒRCŪRUS (-os), i. m. (κερκυρος) *A kind of light ship peculiar to the Cyprians*; Plaut.: Liv.

CĒRCŪROS, i. m. (κερκυρος) *A kind of fish*; Ov.

CĒRDO, ōnis. m. (κέρδος, wages, hire) i. q. Lucrío. *A journeyman*; sutor cæro, Mart., a cobbler.

CĒREBELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of cerebrum) *A little brain*; e. g. of birds, Suet.

CĒREBRŌSUS, a, um. (cerebrum) I. *Wild, headstrong, hair-brained, raving*; Plaut. II. *Passionate, choleric, as one crazy*; Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 21.

CĒREBRUM, i. n. I. *The brain*; Cic.: also, for, sense, understanding, mind; Plaut.: Phædr.: for, anger, stubbornness, bluntness; Hor. II. *The pith of a tree*; Plin.

CĒREMONIA. See CĒRIMONIA.

CĒRĒŌLUS, a, um. (of the colour of wax); Colum.

CĒRĒUS, a, um. (cera) I. *Of wax, waxes*; Cic.: castra, Virg., the honey-comb; hence, Cereus, subst., a wax light, taper; Cic. II. *Resembling wax*. 1. In colour, *Of the colour of wax*; pruna, Virg.: turtur, Mart., i. e. perhaps, fat. 2. *Supple, pliant, ductile*; brachia, Hor., soft.

CĒRINTHA, æ. or CERINTHE, es. f. (κερίνθη) *A kind of flower, melinet (Cerinthe major, L.)*, of which bees are fond; Virg.

CĒRINTHUS, i. m. (κερίνθος) *Gum sandarac*; Plin.

CĒRINUS, a, um. (κέρνινος) *Of the colour of wax*; Plin.

CĒRITUS, a, um. See CĒRITUS.

CĒRNO, crēvi, crētum, ēre. (from κέρνω, i. e. κέρνω) *To separate*. 1. *To separate the fine and good from the coarse and bad*; per cribrum, Cato: per foramina, Ov., i. e. to sift: cretum marmor, Vitr. II. *To separate the true from the false, right from wrong*; hence, 1. *To judge, pass sentence, decree*; Cic.: Tac.: hence, to believe, suppose; amicum esse crevi, Plaut.: Cerni may frequently be rendered, *to consist, stand*; virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic.: causa personis—cernitur, Cic., is decided according to, or, consists in. 2. *To decide, determine*; Liv.: hence, *to decree, arrange*; Catull. 3. *To fight, quarrel, contend*; either without arms, Cæsar, in Cic. Ep.: or with arms, Virg.; also, certamen, Plaut.; and bellum, Lucr.: also, bello cernere vitam, for de vita, Eun. ap. Cic. 4. *To observe, perceive, whether with the eyes or understanding*; to see; oculis, Cic.: Nep.: amorem, Ter.: crevi, cretum, seem not to occur in this sense: thus also, *to perceive, i. e. to hear*; Acc. ap. Non.: hence, fig., *to look to, to have respect to*; eum ipsum cernunt grati, Cic. III. *Cerner hereditatem*, 1. *To view an inheritance in order to determine whether to accept it or not*; Varr. 2. *To enter upon an inheritance*; Cic.: thus also, hereditatem adirem cerneremque, Plin. Ep.: amorem cum hereditate crevit, Cic., i. e. has inherited.

CĒRNŪLO, āre. i. q. Cernuo; Sen.

CĒRNŪO, āre. (cernuus) *To bend the head towards the ground*; ora, Prudent., to make a bow: hence, cerniari, or cernuare, *to tumble down head over heels*; Apul.: Varr.

CĒRNŪS, a, um. *With the face turned toward the ground*; Virg.

CĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cera) *To cover or overlay with wax, to wax*; dilla, Colum.: cerata tabella, Cic.

CĒROMA, ætis. n. (κέρμα) I. *An unguent composed of wax, with which wrestlers anointed themselves*; Mart.

II. *The place in which wrestlers anointed themselves*; Sen. III. *A combat*; Mart.

CĒROMĀTICUS, a, um. (ceroma) *Anointed with ceroma*; Juv.

CĒRŌSUS, a, um. (cera) *Full of wax*; mel, Plin.

CĒRŌTUM, and CĒRŌTĀRIUM, i. n. See CERATUM.

CĒRĒTUS, a, um. (for cereritus, from Ceres) *Frantic, mad, crazy*; Hor.

CĒRRUS, i. f. *A sort of oak*; Colum.

CĒRTĀMEN, inis. n. (certo) I. *A strife, struggle, contest*. 1. With arms, *A fight, battle*; classicum, Vell., a sea-fight, naval engagement: certamen inire, Liv., to begin to fight: conserere, Liv., i. e. to fight, engage: certamine ac prælio, Cic.: certamen prælii, Hirt.: singulare, Flor., single combat. Also for war; Flor. 1, 20: Eutrop. 1, 16: Justin. 7, 2, 6. 2. Without arms; *A dispute, quarrel, contention*; venire in certamen cum aliquo, Cic. II. *An object of dispute*; grande, Hor. III. *A contest*. 1. Gen., or, *Emulation, alacrity, zeal*; honori, for honour, Cic.: summo certamine, Virg. 2. Particularly, *A contest in the public games*; Cic. Hence, certamen vini, Tibull.; or, bibendi, Plin., i. e. a drinking bout.

IV. *Pains, endeavour, zeal*; divitiarum, Hor., struggles for. V. *A prize in the games*; Virg. VI. *Risk*; quo magis erat certamen, et discrimen salutis; Cic.

CĒRTĀTIUM. adv. *With contention or emulation*; ear nestly; Cic.

CĒRTĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (certo) *Any contest, strife, struggle*. I. With arms; Sisenn. II. Without arms. *A combat, fight, struggle*; relinquatur virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic.: corporum, id., exercise. 2. *Contest, emulation*; Cic. III. *A contest in a court of law*; Cic.; penæ, i. e. ob penam, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.: multa, Cic., the discussion relative to the fine.

CĒRTĀTOR, ōris. m. (certo) *A disputant*; Gell.

CĒRTE, adv. I. *Certainly, surely, assuredly*; Ter.: Cic.: certius, Liv.: certissime, Tert. II. *At least, yet, however*; Cic.

CĒRTO, adv. *Certainly*. See CERTUS.

CĒRTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To struggle, contend*,

fight, with arms, words, &c.; prælio, Cæs.: cum populo Rom. de imperio, Cic.: verbis, Liv., i. e. to quarrel: hence, cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, Cic., to fight with the produce of an estate against interest, i. e. to pay off interest by the produce of an estate: especially, to emulate, vie, strive; cum aliquo dicatitate, id.: officiis inter se, id.: also, aliquid, for cum aliquo, Virg.: also, with an infini.; Virg.: hence, to take pains, labour, endeavour; vincere, Virg.: evadere, Curt. II. *To contend at law, go to law*; inter se, Cic.: rem, i. e. de re, Hor.: mulctam, i. e. de mulcta, Liv.

CERTUS, a, um. I. Of persons, and sometimes of things. 1. *Determined, resolved, purposed*; eundi, Virg.: mori, id.: hostem nec spe nec animo certiore, Liv., i. e. determined, encouraged. Hence, *resolute, bold, undaunted*; animus, Cic.: pectora, Virg. 2. *Certain in a matter, not doubtful, well informed*; facere aliquem certum, Plaut.; Virg., to acquaint, inform: fac me, ut sim certus, Gell., inform me: certus de re, Suet.; or, rei, i. e. de re, Lucan.: Suet.: especially, facere aliquem certiore, to inform, make acquainted with, report to; Cic.: de re, id.: Cæs.: also with a genit.; consilli, id., i. e. de consilio. 3. *Sure, trusty, that may be relied on*; amicus, Plaut.: homo, Cic.: accusator, id., i. e. that deserves credit: tempestas, id. 4. *Certain, unfeeling, unerring*; Apollo, Hor.: dextra, Mart., i. e. sure of aim: thus also, hasta, Virg.: sagitta, Hor.: paterfamilias, Cic., i. e. correct, accurate. II. Of things, and sometimes of persons. 1. *Determined*; certum est, it is determined, Cic.: Liv.: sibi certum esse, Cic.: mihi abjurare certius est, id. 2. *Fixed, certain, appointed*; mensis, Cic.: dies, Liv.: verba, Cic., a set form of words: pecunia, id. 3. *Certain, sure, indubitable*; crimen, Cic.: certissima vectigalia, id.: signum, id.: liberi certi, id., legitimate: thus also, pater, id.: certior nebulo, id.: certissimum matricida, id.: dolor, Horat., real: competitors, Cic., who will certainly be candidates. 4. *For quidam*; habet certos sui studiosos, Cic., certain persons. Hence, *Certum, A certainty*; certum habere, id., to know for a certainty: certum scire, to know for a certainty, Cic.: certum nescire, id., not to know for a certainty, not to be sure: certum facere aliquid, Plaut., to assure for a certainty, to inform: certum est, quid respondeam, Cic., I know what to say in reply: certum ponitur, id., it is considered as a fact: hence, pro certo, for a certainty, as a certainty: habere, Cic., to believe as a certainty, to know for certain, be well assured: negare, Cic.: scire, Liv.: affirmare, id.: certo certius est, Plaut., surer than certainty, beyond a doubt: hence, Certo, *With certainty, or, certainly*; scio, Cic.: certo comperi, Ter.: for this we find also certum; e. g. certum audieris, Hor. 5. *Certain*, of persons and things, in the sense of quidam; e. g. insolentiam certorum hominum, Cic. 6. *Evident, visible, apparent*; vix dum satis certa luce, Liv.: hence, clear, plain; certum loqui, Hor.; or, certa loqui, Ov., to speak clearly.

CERŪCHUS, i. m. (κερῶνχος) *Horned*; sc. funis, a rope by which the sailyard is fastened to the mast; Lucan.

CERŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cera) *A small quantity of wax*; cerula miniata notare, Cic., as we should say, to mark with red chalk: hence, miniatulas tuas cerulas extimescebam, Cic., i. e. observations, critical remarks.

CERUSSA, æ. f. *White lead, ceruse*; Vitr.: it was used for painting.

CERUSSATUS, a, um. *Painted with white lead*; Cic.

CERVA, æ. f. I. *A hind*; Plin. II. *Gen. Deer*, with the poets.

CERVARIUS, a, um. (cervus) *Of or belonging to deer*; venenum, Plin., with which arrows for hunting were poisoned.

CERVICAL, ãlis. n. (cervix) for cervicale, sc. pulvinar, *A pillow, bolster*; Plin.

CERVICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cervix) *A neck*; Cic.

CERVINUS, a, um. (cervus) *Of or belonging to a stag*; pellis, Hor.: fumus, Calp., of burnt hartshorn.

CERVISIA, or CEREVISIA, æ. f. (a Gallic word) *Beer, ale*; Plin.

CERVIX, icis. f. I. *The hinder part of the neck*; but usually, the neck; frangere cervicem, Cic., to break the neck, i. e. to kill: dare cervicem alicui, id., to present his neck, i. e. to submit to be put to death: dare brachia cervici, Hor., to embrace: mollitia cervicum, Cic., as a fault of an orator, an affected turning of the neck. N.B. Cervices, of a single person, Cic.: hence, in cervicibus esse, Liv., to be on the neck, for, to be very near: legiones in cervicibus vestris collocare, Cic.: tantis cervicibus esse, id., i. e. to be so hard necked, bold. II. Of things without life, *A neck*; amphora, Mart.: fistularum, Vitr.: Peloponnesi, Plin., i. e. Isthmus.

CERVUS, i. m. I. *A stag*; Cic. II. *Cervi, Stakes or palisades in the form of stags' horns*; chevauz de frize; Cæs.

CERYX, ŷcis. m. (κέρυξ) *A herald*; Sen.

CESPES. See CESPES.

CESSATIO, ñnis. f. (cesso) I. *A tarrying, staying, delaying*; Plaut. II. *Idleness, laziness*; Cic.: furtum cessationis, Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep., in letter-writing: also,

of land that lies fallow; Colum. III. *An intermission, cessation*; pugna, Gell., a truce.

CESSATOR, ñris. m. (cesso) I. *A loiterer*; Cic. II. *An idler*; Hor.

CESSATRIX, icis. f. (cesso) *She that loiters or delays*; Tert.

CESSIM, adv. (cedo) *Backwards, back*; ire, Justin.

CESSIO, ñnis. f. (cedo) I. *A yielding, giving up*, as, of an office or employment; Cic. II. *An abdication*; cession; Cic.: in jure cession, Ulpian. III. *An arrival*; Pand.

CESSO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. I. *To loiter, go leisurely or slowly*; Ter.: Cic.: in vota, Virg.: cessat voluntas? Hor., does your will delay? will you not? especially, to delay, stop; quid cesso? Plaut.: also with an infini.; cesso ire, Ter.: detrahere, Cic.: hence, 1. *To be wanting*; Quintil. Inst. 2, 8, 10. 2. *Not to appear at the appointed time, to fail to appear in court, not to prosecute a suit*; Suet.; Pand. 3. *To err, commit a fault*; Hor.: Quint. 4. *To omit, neglect, cease, leave off*; dicere, Plaut.

II. *To be inactive or idle, to rest*; Cic.: ab armis, Liv.: amori, Propert., i. e. to be given up to love: agri cessant, lie fallow: hence, 1. *To be vacant*; honor, Suet. 2. *To cease, discontinue, leave off*; actio, Pand. N.B. Arva cessata, Ov., i. e. that have rested, not yet produced any thing: tempora cessata, Ov., i. e. interrupted.

CESSUS, a, um. See CEDO.

CESTROSPHONDŒ, es. f. (κεστροσφῶνδων) *A military engine used for hurling stones*; it is described, Liv. 42, 65.

CESTUS (-OS), i. m. (κεστρος), i. e. embroidered, sc. ἱμῶς) I. *A band, tie*; Varr. II. *An embroidered girdle worn by ladies*; especially, the girdle of Venus, said to excite love; Mart. III. *A boxer's glove*; see CÆSTUS.

CETARIUS, a, um. e. g. Cetarius, subst. Ter.; Cic., a fishmonger: cetarium, a fishpond; Hor.: also fem., cetaria, Plin.

CETĒ. See CETUS.

CETERA, CETERUM, &c. See CETERUS.

CETERŒQUI, CETERŒQUUM, adv. *For the rest, as to what remains*; Cic.—From

CETĒRUS, a, um. (κετῆρος) *The other*; and, more frequently, Ceteri, æ, a, *The rest, the others*; Cic.: Liv. It frequently signifies, *Everything else, except something afterwards named*, when it may often be rendered, *all*; cetera me delectant, &c., Cic. ad Div. 7, 18. N.B.

1. Et cetera, Cic.; or, cetera, Lucr., and so forth, when the remainder of a sentence is omitted. 2. Ceterum, and cetera, adv. *For the rest*; ceterum, Cic.: cetera, Liv.: for this we find, cetero, Plin.; also, de cetero, Cic.: ceterum means also, *otherwise, contrariwise*; Pand.: we find also de cetero, for in posterum, Pand.: so also, in ceterum, Sen.

CETOS. See CETUS.

CETŒSUS, a, um. (cetus) *Of or belonging to large fishes*; Avien.

CETRA (Cætra), æ. f. *A small Spanish shield, made of leather or thongs of leather, a target*; Liv.

CETRATUS (Cætratus), a, um. *Provided with or bearing a cetra*; Liv.

CETTE. See CEDO (defect.).

CETUS, i. m. (κετος, τὸ) I. *A general name of all kinds of large sea-fish* (Bellua marine), such as the whale, dolphin, shark, &c.; Plaut.: Cels.: we also find, after the Greek (τὸ κῆτος, plur. κῆτα, contr. κῆτα), cetos, gen. neut., Plin.: and plur. neut. cete, Virg.: Plin.

II. *The name of a constellation* (Manil).

CEU, adv. I. *As, like as*; Hor.: Virg.: Cic. II. *As, before qu, quæ, quod*; Cels. III. *As if, just as if*; Plin.

CEYŒO, ãre. 2. I. *To stoop*; Plaut. II. *To wag the tail, fawn*; Juv. III. *To flatter*; Pers.

CHALCÆUS, a, um. (χάλκειος) *Brazen, of brass*; Mart. CHALŒO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (χαλῶω) *To let down, slacken*; Vitr.

CHALYBS, ŷbis. m. (Chalybes) *Steel*; Propert. Also fig. *Any thing made of steel*; as, a sword, Sen.: a bit, Lucan.: a nail, id.

CHĀMA, ãtis. n. *A lynx*; Plin.

CHĀMA, æ. f. (χῆμα) *A kind of shell-fish, a cockle*; Plin.

CHAMÆ (χαμαι), prefixed to the names of plants, &c., denotes for the most part, a wild, dwarf, or inferior kind of the same.

CHĀMŒLEŒON, ñnis and ontis. (χαμαιλῆων) I. m. *A chameleon*; Plin. II. m. and f. *The cartine-thistle, sow-thistle*; Plin.

CHANNE (Chane), es. f. (χάννη, s. χάννη) *A kind of sea-fish* (Perca cabrilla, L.); Ov.

CHĀOS, i. n. (χάος, τὸ) *Infinite empty space*; hence, I. *The confused elements of the world, the mass from which the heavens and the earth were made, chaos*; Ov. II. *Darkness*; Ov.

CHARA, æ. f. *A kind of root*, according to some, *wild cabbage*; Cæs. B. C. 3, 48.

CHĀRĀCĀTUS, a, um. (charax) *Provided with stakes*; Colum.

CHĀRĀCTER, ñris. m. (χαρακτήρ) I. *A sign or mark engraven or otherwise made upon a thing*; e. g. on lambs,

Colum. II. *A kind of speaking peculiar to any one, style; Cic.*

CHĀRAXO, ātus, āre. (χαράσσω) *To scratch, scratch into; Prudent.*

CHĀRIS, totes. f. (χάρις), i. q. Gratia. I. *Grace, charm, gracefulness; Plin. II. One of the Graces; plur. Charites, Ov. N. B. Charisin, for Charitibus, Propert.*

CHĀRISTIA, ōrum. (χαριστία) *An annual meal or feast, of which none but kinsmen partook; Ov.*

CHARITAS. See CARITAS.

CHARTA, æ. f. (χαρτίς) I. *Paper, made from the Egyptian papyrus; Cic. dentata, Cic. smoothed with a tooth: transversa charta scribere, Suet. crosswise: bibula, Plin., blotting paper: also, the plant itself is so called, Plin. II. Paper, fig., i. e. any thing written on paper, as, a letter, book, &c.; a writing; ne charta nos prodāt, Cic. i. e. a letter, letters: chartæ obsoleverunt, id., papers, writings: chartæ Arpinæ, Mart., writings of Cicero: versus in hac charta, Ov. i. e. poem: tribus chartis, i. e. libris, Catull. III. Charta plumbea, i. e. lamina plumbea; Suet.*

CHARTĀCĒUS, a, um. (charta) *Of paper; Pand.*

CHARTĀRIUS, a, um. (charta) *Belonging to paper; officina, Plin.: calamus, Apul., a pen.*

CHARTĒUS, a, um. *Of or relating to paper; Auson.*

CHARTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of charta) *A small paper or letter; Cic.*

CHARUS, a, um. See CARUS.

CHASMA, ātis. n. (χάσμα) *An opening. I. Of the earth, A chasm; Sen. 2. Of the heavens, A kind of meteor; Sen.*

CHELE, es. f. (χηλή) plur. CHELÆ. I. *The claws or arms of a crab or a scorpion; and because the constellation Scorpio extends its arms as far as Libra; hence, II. The constellation Libra; Virg. III. The trigger of a balista; Vitr.*

CHELŪDRUS, i. m. (χιλιδρός) *A venomous kind of serpent with a noxious scent; Virg.*

CHELŪS, ūis and yos. f. (χέλυς) I. *A tortoise; Petron. II. A stringed instrument of the ancients, otherwise called testudo, a cithern or lute; Ov.: so called from the body of it having been made originally of the shell of a tortoise, or in that shape.*

CHĒRAGRA. See CHIRAGRA.

CHĒRSYDRUS, i. m. (χηρσύνδρος) *A serpent that lives both in the water and on land; Lucan.*

CHĪLIARCHES (Chiliarcha), æ. m. (χιλιάρχης) *A commander of a thousand men; Liv.*

CHĪRĀGRA (Chērāgra), æ. f. (χηράγρα) *The gout in the hand; Hor.*

CHĪRĀGRICUS, a, um. *That has the gout in the hand; Cels.*

CHĪROGRAPHUM, i. n. (χηρόγραφον) and CHĪROGRĀPHUS, i. m. I. *Any thing written with one's own hand; hand-writing, autograph; Cic. II. A note of hand, bond under one's own hand, bill; Gell.: Suet.: Pand.: cautio chirographi mei, Cic.*

CHĪRŌNŌMIA, æ. f. (χηρονομία) *The art of gesture with the hands in acting, pleading, &c.; Quint.: the person who can use this gesticulation is called Chronomus, i. Juv.: and Chronomon, ontis, and untis, id.*

CHĪRURGIA, æ. f. (χειρουργία) *Surgery, chirurgery; Cic. — Hence,*

CHĪRURGICUS, a, um. *Of surgery; hence, ars chirurgica, Hygin.: and likewise, chirurgica, Cels.*

CHĪRURGUS, i. m. (χειρουργός) *A surgeon; Cels.*

CHĪLĀMYDA, æ. f. i. q. Chlamys; Apul.

CHĪLĀMYDĀTUS, a, um. *Wearing a chlamys; Cic.*

CHĪLĀMYS, ūdis. f. (χιλαμυς) *A Grecian upper garment. I. For travelling in, A travelling cloak; Plaut. II. A military cloak worn both by soldiers and officers; Plaut.: Virg.: also, the Roman general Sulla wore such a cloak when he was among Greeks, Cic. III. A hunting dress. IV. It was also worn by the Citharædi, Auct. ad Her.: also, by women, Virg.: by Mercury, Ov.: by children, Virg.: Ov.: Pand.: also, by actors, Hor.*

CHĒNICA, æ. f. i. q. Chenix; Pallad.

CHĒNIX, icis. f. (χαινίξ) *A measure, containing two sextarii; Rhem. Fann.*

CHŌLĒRA, æ. f. (χολέρα) I. *Bile; Lamprid. II. A bilious complaint; Plin.*

CHŌLĒRICUS, a, um. (χοληρικός) *Afflicted with a bilious complaint; Plin.*

CHŌLIAMBUS, i. m. (χολιαμβος) *An iambic verse, with a spondee or trochee for the last foot; called also scazon.*

CHŌRĀGIUM, i. n. (χορηγίον) I. *The furniture and decorations of a theatre; Plaut. II. Any splendid preparation; nuptiarum, Apul.: gloriæ, Auct. ad Her.: i. e. means of acquiring. III. A spring; Vitr.*

CHŌRĀGUS, i. m. (χορηγός) I. *One who directed or led the chorus in the plays of the ancients, and especially looked after all kinds of ornaments necessary for the exhibition of a play; Plaut.: hence, II. At the entertainment given by Augustus, in which the guests appeared habited as Gods (cœna dædizabiles), The person who had the care of the preparations necessary for such a feast; Suet.*

CHŌRAULES (Choraula), æ. m. (χορῳδός) *A flute-player who accompanied the chorus; Mart.: Suet.*

CHORDA, æ. f. (χορδή) I. *A gut, intestine; Petron. II. Catgut; Cic. III. A rope, cord; Plaut.*

CHŌRĒA (χορεία), and CHŌRĒA, æ. f. *A dance in a circle, to the sound of music; Virg.*

CHŌREUS, or CHORUS (χορευός), sc. pes. i. q. Trochæus, *A poetical foot, consisting of one long and one short syllable.*

CHŌRIAMBICUS, a, um. *Choriambic; versus, consisting of choriambi.*

CHŌRIAMBUS pes. *A foot of four syllables consisting of a Chorus and lambus; e. g. nobilitas.*

CHŌRŌCITĀRISTA, æ. m. (χορῳδοποιεῖν) *One who accompanied the chorus on the lyre; Suet.*

CHORS, or CHORS, also CHŌRUS, tis. f. (χορὸς) *Any enclosed place. I. For keeping cattle, &c., A yard, coop, pen, &c.; Varr.: Colum.; hence, cortis aves, Mart., i. c. hens, young hens, &c. II. A moveable fold for sheep; Varr.*

CHŌRUS, i. m. (χορὸς) I. *A number of persons associated or assembled for the purpose of dancing and singing; a choir, company. 1. In an army; Cic. 2. In a theatre; Hor.: thus also, the Muses, Graces, and Nymphs; Hor.: Virg.: especially, II. A circular dance; Mart.: also, the regular motions of the heavenly bodies; Tibull.*

III. *Any great number. 1. Of stars; Hor. 2. Of fishes; Sen. 3. Juventutis, Cic.: philosophorum, id. 4. Virtutum, Cic.*

CHRISTĀNE, adv. *With a Christian spirit; Augustin.*

CHRISTĀNISMUS, i. m. *Christianity; Tert.*

CHRISTĀNTAS, ātis. f. I. *Christianity; Cod. Th. II. The Christian clergy; Cod. Th.*

CHRISTĀNUS, a, um. *Christian; subst., A Christian; Suet.: christianissimus, Hieron.*

CHRISTŌCŌLA, æ. m. *A Christian; Prudent.*

CHRISTŌPĒTENS, tis. *Strong in Christ; Prudent.*

CHRŪSĒNĒTOS, a, um. (χρυσένθετος) *Inlaid with gold; chrysendata, sc. vasa, Mart.*

CHRŪSĒPHRYS, a, um. (χρυσόφρος) *Golden; Mart.*

CHRŪSŌPHERŪS, ūos. n. (χρυσόφρατος) *A kind of fish which has a golden coloured spot above the eye (Sparus aurata, L.); Ov.*

CĪBĀLIS, e. (cibus); e. g. fistula, Lact., the alimentary canal, gullet or esophagus.

CĪBĀRIUS, a, um. (cibus) I. *Of or belonging to food; res, Plaut.: uva, Plin., for eating, not for wine; leges, Cato, sumptuary laws; hence, Cibaria, orum. 1. Food, victuals, provisions, for men and for cattle; especially for soldiers; Nep., and for slaves, Sen., allowance: for cattle, fodder; Cato: for geese, Cic. 2. Corn allowed for the support of any one, allowance, ration; e. g. of a governor and officers, Cic.: præfecti, id.: of soldiers, Cæs. II. Common, ordinary; vinum, Varr.: panis, Cic., coarse: also of persons; frater tuus cibarius fuit, Varr.*

CĪBĀTIO, ōnis. f. (cibo) *A feeding, a meal, repast, food, victuals; Solin.*

CĪBĀTUS, us. m. (cibo) *Food, victuals; Plaut.: Varr.*

CĪBILLA, æ. f. (cibus) *A table, dining-table; Varr.*

CĪBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cibus) *To feed; pullos, Colum.*

CĪBŌRIUM, n. (κίβωριον) I. *Prop. The calyx or seed-pod of the Egyptian bean (Colocasia), which the Egyptians made use of as a drinking-vessel; hence, II. A cup, a kind of drinking-vessel; Hor.*

CĪBUS, i. m. I. *Any thing which is eaten by men or animals, food, victuals, provisions, aliment; levis, light food, Cels.: gravis, Cic.: cibum sumere, Nep., to take food; capere cum aliquo, Ter.: hospes non multi cibi, Cic., that does not eat much: cibi minimi esse, Suet., to eat but little food: plurimi cibi esse, id., to eat heartily. Also, bait; Tibull. 2, 6, 24. II. Nourishment; caseus maximi cibi, Varr.: animals, Cic. i. e. air; humanitatis, id.: cibus arborum imber, Plin. III. Chyle; Cic. N. D. 2, 55.*

CĪCĀDA, æ. f. *A grasshopper (Cicada orni, L.); Virg.*

CĪCĀTRICŌSUS, a, um. *Full of scars; Plaut.: Quint.*

CĪCĀTRICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cicatrix) *A little scar; Cels.*

CĪCĀTRIX, icis. f. I. *The scar of a wound, or, a wound healed over, of which the scar is still seen; cicatrices acceptæ bello, Liv.: exceptæ corpore adverso, Cic.; or, adversæ, id., in front, or on the breast. II. Fig. 1. The mark of an incision on a tree; Plin. 2. Reipublicæ, Cic. 3. On shoes. A patch, seam; Juv.*

CĪCUM, i. n. or CĪCUS, i. m. *Prop. The soft skin surrounding each of the pips of a pomegranate; Varr. L. L. 6, 5; used for, any trifle, bagatelle; Plaut.*

CĪCER, ēris. n. *Chick-peas, a kind of pulse; Hor.: Colum.*

CĪCĒRA, æ. f. *A kind of pulse resembling cicer (Lathyrus Cicera, L.); Colum. 2, 11.*

CĪCŌRĒTUM, and CĪCŌRĒTUM, i. n. (κικηρέσιον, κικηρέσιον) *Succory, endive; Hor.: Plin.*

CĪCŌNIA, æ. f. I. *A stork; Hor. II. A bending the fingers in the shape of a stork's bill, in ridicule; Pers.*

CĪCŪR, ūris. *Tame, not wild; bestia, Cic.*

CĪCŪRO, āre. *To make tame; Pacuv.*

CICUTA

CICŪTA, æ. f. I. A plant, hemlock (Cicuta virosa, L.), the juice of which used to be given as poison to criminals at Athens: its poisonous nature consisted only in occasioning a great coldness of blood; Hor.: Plin. II. Pipes or flutes were made of the stalks of this plant; hence, a *reed-pipe*; Virg.

CICĀRIS, is. f. The head-dress of the Persian kings, a *turban*; Curt.: also, of the Jewish high priest; Lucr.

CICĀ, civi, citum, ēre, and sometimes Cio, civi, citum, ire, (from *civ* to go, in a transitive signification) I. To excite, rouse, set in motion; mare, Liv.: orbem, Cic.: alvum, Plin., to relax; pugnam, Liv., i. e. to excite, i. e. to fight in order to set the others on; calcem, Plaut., to make a move in chess; hence, I. To excite, move, produce, bring forth; lacrimas, Virg.; or, fletus, id., i. e. to weep; murmur, id.: to below; urimum, menses, sudores, Plin. 2. To excite, cause occasion; motus, Cic.: stragem, Virg. 3. To excite, begin; bellum, Liv., to kindle. Hence, to incite, stimulate, spur on, encourage; ad pugnam, Vell. 4. To disturb, put in motion; Plaut.: cælum, Virg., to disturb. II. To call, name; Suet.: Virg.: thus also, patrem, Liv., to mention his father, i. e. to prove that he has one. III. Herctum ciere, Cic., to divide. See also, CITUS, a, um.

CICĪCUM, i. n. Hair-cloth; Cic.

CILĪUM, i. n. I. The eye-lash; Cels.; Plin. II. The eye-lid; Plin.

CIMEX, icis, m. A bug; Varr.: as a term of reproach; Hor. N. B. Gen. fem., Plin.

CINĒDICUS, a, um. (cinadus) Belonging to a (lascivious) dance; cantatio, Plaut., a song for a dance.

CINĒDUS, i, m. (ζίνυδος) I. A dancer, a player, a pantomime; Plaut. II. i. q. Impudicus, mollis, effeminatus, et qui muliebricitat; Catull.

CINĒDUS, a, um. (ζίνυδος) Unchaste, immodest, lewd; frons, Mart.: cinador, Catull.

CINCINNĀTUS, a, um. Having locks or ringlets of hair, having curled hair; Cic.

CINCINNŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of cincinnus) A little lock of hair; Varr.

CINCINNUS, i, m. (ζίνυνος) I. Curled hair, a lock, curl; Cic. II. fig., of too elaborate oratorical ornament; Cic.

CINCTICŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of cinctus) A small belt or girdle; Plaut.

CINCTŌRIUM, i, n. (cingo) A girdle or sword-belt; Mela.

CINCTŪRA, æ. f. (cingo) A cincture used by the Romans; consisting either of a girde round the tunic, or of the toga placed round the tunic in the form of a girde; Suet.

CINCTUS, a, um. See CINGO.

CINCTUS, us, m. (cingo) A girding; I. With a girde; Plin.: hence, A girde, belt; Suet. 2. By tying the toga round the body; hence, cinctus Gabinus, Virg.: Liv.

CINCTŪTUS, a, um. (cinctus) Girded, begirt; Cethegi, Hor., i. e. old, ancient; Luperci, Ov.

CINFŒFACTUS, a, um. Reduced to ashes; Lucr.

CINERĀCIUS, a, um. (cinis) Like ashes; Plin.

CINERĀRIUS, a, um. (cinis) I. Cinerarius, A slave who heated the iron used in crimping or curling the hair; a hairdresser; also, a slave employed to shave; Varr.: Catull. II. Cinerarius, A receptacle for the ashes of the dead, an urn; Inscript.

CINERESCO, ēre, (cinis) To fall to ashes; Tert.

CINERĒTUS, a, um. (cinis) I. Of ashes, made of ashes; Scrib. Larg. II. Like or resembling ashes; Plin.

CINERIBUS, -tius, ā, um. i. q. Cinerus; Varr.

CINERŌDUS, a, um. (cinis) Full of ashes; Apul.

CINGĪLLUM, i. n. or CINGILLUS, l. m. (dimin. of cingulum, or -us) A little girde or belt; Petron.

CINGO, cingi, cinctum, ēre, I. To gird; latus ense, Ov.: cingi ferro, Liv., to gird on a sword; hence, Cinctus, A soldier; Pand.: also gen., to equip, dress; and so, cingi, to equip one's self, make one's self ready; Plaut.: venenis, Val. Fl., to be armed with. II. Gen. To surround, encompass, environ; urbem menibus, Cic.: castra vallo, Liv.: flumen cingit oppidum, Cæs., winds round: terra cingere Syrtim, Lucan., to make a circuit round: lacum, Val. Fl., to dwell round; urbem, Virg., to invest: ultimum agmen, Curt., to cover; hence, I. To cover; cinxerunt æthera nimbis, Virg. 2. To accompany, attend; pantomimos, Tac., to throng round: latus, Ov. 3. To surround; murum, sc. militibus, Cæs., to man the wall. 4. To decorate, adorn; aliquem insignibus fortunæ, Tac. Also, to wreath, crown with a garland; caput corona, Lucr.: tempora foribus, Hor. 5. To go round, walk round; insula cingitur tribus mill. passuum, i. e. its circumference is, Plin. III. To peel, pare bark; Pand.

CINGŪLA, æ. f. (cingo) That with which one girds or binds any thing, a belt, girde; I. For cattle, A girde, belt; Ov. 2. For persons, A girde, zone, belt; Ov.

CINGŪLUS, i. n. and CINGŪLUS, i. m. (cingo) A girde, belt; Cic.: especially, a military girde; Virg.: hence, the state or condition of a soldier; Cod. Just. Also, a zone; Cic.

CINIFLO

CINIFLO, ōnis, m. A slave who curls the hair, i. q. Cinerarius; Hor.

CINIS, ēris, m., also f. (from *cinis*) I. Ashes; Lucr.: Hor.: mortui, Cic.: patriæ, Auct. ad Her.: hence fig., virtutum, Catull., i. e. death, destruction; dummodo absolvar cinis, Phædr., when dead: post cinerem, Ovid., after the burning of the corpse: post cineres, Martial., after death. II. Lixivium, Lye; Plaut.

CINNĀMŌMIUM, i. n. (ζίννα μύμιον) Cinnamon (Laurus Cinnamomum, L.); Plin.

CINNĀMUM, i. n. (ζίννα μύρον) i. q. Cinnamomum; Ov.: Plin.

CINNUS, i. m. A mixture of several things; Cic.: also, a kind of mixed drink; Arnob.

CIO, ire, See CIEO.

CIPPUS, i, m. I. A post, pole, pale; e. g. for marking boundaries; Simplex: or on a grave, a tombstone, grave-stone; Hor. II. Cippi, A fortification consisting of a row of sharpened posts; Cæs.

CIRCA, i. Adv. I. Around, round about, in the neighbourhood; qui circa sunt, Liv. 2. About; inere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. II. Præp. 1. About, round any person or thing; circa casam, Nep.: quos circa se habebat, Cic., i. e. about himself, with himself. 2. About, towards, with words denoting time; circa eandem horam, Liv. 3. About, with words denoting number; quingentos capti, Liv. 4. Concerning, in respect of; circa bonas artes socordia, Tac.: errore circa literas habuit, Quint. 5. In, round, about (for in); circa omnia fana deum supplicaverunt, Liv.: circa vis discurrunt, id., about the streets, or, from one street to another; especially, from one to another; circa domos ire, Cic., from house to house: thus also, circa fora proficisci, Liv.

CIRCĒLLUS, i, m. (dimin. of circulus) A small circle or ring; Apic.

CIRCENSIS, ē. Of or belonging to the Roman circus; ludi Circenses, Cic.; and simply, Circenses, Suet., i. e. games held in the circus, which consisted principally of chariot-races: called also ludicrum Circense, Liv.

CIRCĒNĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (circino) I. A making of a circle or ring. II. A circle or ring; ducere circinacionem, Vitruv., to describe, draw. III. A going round in a circle; Apul. IV. A circular course; e. g. of planets; Vitruv.

CIRCĒNO, āvi, ātum, āre, (circinus) To make circular, to round; aurās easdem, Ov., i. e. to fly in a circle: ramos in orbem, Plin.

CIRCINUS, i, m. (ζίνυνος) A pair of compasses; Cæs.

CIRCITER, I. Adv. About, near, with indefinite numbers and time; circiter parte tertia celata, Cæs.: circiter duobus mensibus, Varr. Also, on every side; Plin. 13, 17. II. Præp. About, near, with an accus.; circiter meridiem, Cæs.: circiter Calendas, Cic.: also, about, in the neighbourhood of, of places and countries; loca hæc circiter mihi exiit, Plaut., i. e. near these places.

CIRCŪEO, See CIRCUMEO.

CIRCŪITIO (Circumitio), ōnis, f. (circueo) I. A going round, the rounds; Liv. II. A place where one can go round, a walk or passage round any thing; Vitruv.: hence also, the circumference; orbis terre, Vitruv. Also, a circular form; id. III. A circumlocution; Cic.: circuitione quadam, id., indirectly.

CIRCŪITOR (Circumitor), ōris, m. (circueo) One who goes round, a watchman; Petron.

CIRCŪITUS (Circumitus), a, um. See CIRCUMEO.

CIRCŪTUS, or CIRCŪTUS, us, m. (circueo) I. A going round, a revolution; e. g. of the sun round the earth, Cic.: hence, of fevers, a period; Cels. II. A circuitous route; longus, Cæs.: brevis per montes, Liv.: fig., in speaking, a circumlocution, periphrase; Quint.: eloquendi, id.: also, circuitus verborum, or orationis, in Cicero, i. q. Ambitus, or peridius. III. The circuit or compass of a thing; e. g. of a hill, Cæs.: in circuitu, id.

CIRCŪLĀRIS, ē, (circulus) Circular, round; Marc. Cap.

CIRCŪLĀTIM, adv. I. Circularly; Cæs. Aur. II. Forming companies, or gathering in companies; Suet.

CIRCŪLĀTUS, ōnis, f. (circulo) A going round in a circle, circular course; Vitruv.

CIRCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (circulo) I. A stroller, mountebank, hawk; Cels. II. Auctioneer, Pollio in Cic. Ep. probably, one who attends every auction.

CIRCŪLĀTORIUS, a, um. (circulator) Relating to a mountebank; Quint.

CIRCŪLATRĪX, icis, f. (circulator) A female mountebank; quackish; Mart.

CIRCŪLO, āre, (circulus) To make circular or round; Apul.

CIRCŪLOR, āri, (circulus) I. To form a circle for conversation; Cic. II. To be a mountebank; Sen.

CIRCŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of circinus) I. Any circular figure; a circle, ring; Cic.: also, a hoop on a cask; Plin. II. A kind of round pastry, a cake; Varr. III. Circulus auri, Virg., i. e. a golden chain. IV. An astronomical circle in the heavens; also, the circle described by a planet in its course, an orbit; Cic.: lacteus, the milky way; Plin. V. The circle of a company for conversation, &c.; Cic. N. B. Circulus, for circulus, Virg.

CIRCUM. I. Adv. *About*; quæ circum essent, Cæs.: hence, circumcirca, *round about*; see CIRCUMCIRCA.

II. Præp. I. *About, near*; circum terram feruntur, Cic.: terra circum axem se convertit, id.: circum hæc loca commorabor, Cic., in the neighbourhood of these places, near these places: quæ circum illam essent, Ter., i. e. near her: qui circum illum sunt, Cic. 2. For in, ad, of a great number, *About, from one to another*; pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic., from one friend to another: legato circum insulas missa, Liv.: prætorem circum omnia ora sectari, Cic. 3. For *circiter, About*, with indefinite numbers; Varr.

CIRCUMACTIO, ðnis. f. (circumago) I. *A revolving or turning round*; solis, Vitr. II. *Æquabilis, sc. verborum*, Gell., i. e. turn.

CIRCUMACTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMAGO.

CIRCUMACTUS, us. m. (circumago) *A moving or turning round, a rotation*; cœli, Sen.: rotatur, Plin.

CIRCUM-AGĒRO, Ære. *To heap up round about*; terram, Colum.

CIRCUM-ĀGO, Ēgi, actum, Ēre. I. *To drive, guide, turn round, wheel round*; equos, Liv.: signa (standards), or exercitum, id., i. e. to wheel: collum inaversum, Plin., to turn the head back: legiones, Flor., to call back: se circumagere, Liv., to turn one's self round: thus also se circumagi, id.: also, to bow, stoop; Plin. Ep.: hence, 1. Se circumagere, or circumagi, of time, *To pass away*; annus se circumegit, Liv., has elapsed: astas se circumegit, Cic.: anno circumacto, Liv., after the course of a year, at the expiration of a year. 2. *To turn round, i. e. to alter, change*; e. g. in opinion; aliquem, Suet., to divert one from his purpose: also, to derange, disorder, alter for the worse: fortuna circumacta est, Flor., has altered her aspect: tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin., so many changes revolving. 3. Circumagi, *To go round*; Hor.: also, to be liberated; Sen.; for slaves when made free were led round the forum. 4. *To surround*; Lact. II. *To turn towards*; Plin.: quo te circumagas, Juv., whither can you turn yourself? how will you defend yourself? hence, circumagi, to go towards; Liv. III. *To carry round*; circumagi muroribus vulgi, Liv., to be talked of by the people, to be the subject of conversation.

CIRCUM-AMBŪLO, Ære. *To walk round*; Pand.

CIRCUM-ĀPĒRIO, ĩre. *To open round about*; ungues, Cels.

CIRCUM-ĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To plough round*; Liv.

CIRCUM-CESŪRA, Æ. f. *The outline of a thing*; Lucr.

CIRCUM-CALCO, and CIRCUMCULO, Ære. *To tread upon round about*; Colum.

CIRCUMCĀDĀNEUS, a, um. (circumcĀdo) e. g. mustum, Cato, i. e. made at a second pressing.

CIRCUMCĀDO, idi, isum. 3. (circum and cĀdo) I. *To cut around*; cæspitem, Cæs.: arbores, Plin., to prune: ungues, Cels., to pare: also, to circumcise; genitalia, Tac.; or, aliquem, Petron., of the Jews. II. Fig. i. e. *To diminish, abridge, retrench, withdraw*; multitudinem, Cic.: sumtus, Liv.: circumcidendum vinum est, Cels., must be denied him. (Of speech), *To abridge, remove*; Varr.: Quint. See also CIRCUMCISUS, a, um.

CIRCUM-CINGO, Ēre. *To surround entirely*; Sil.

CIRCUM-CIRCA, adv. *Round about*; Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.

CIRCUMCISE, adv. *Briefly*; Quint.

CIRCUMCISIO, ðnis. f. (circumcĀdo) *Circumcision*; Lact.

CIRCUMCISŪRA, Æ. f. (circumcĀdo) *A cutting round*; a circular incision; Plin.

CIRCUMCISUS, a, um. I. Part. of circumcĀdo; see CIRCUMCĀDO. II. Adj. I. *Steep, precipitous, inaccessible, cut off from access*; collis circumcĀsus, Cæs.: planities ab omni aditu circumcĀsa, Cic. 2. *Short, brief*; oratio, Plin. Ep.

CIRCUM-CLĀMO, Ære. *To fill on all sides with noise*; Sidor.

CIRCUMCLĀDO, si, sum, Ēre (circum and claudo) *To enclose all round*; aliquem, Cic.: argento, Cæs., i. e. to surround with silver: we find also, circumclaudo, id.

CIRCUM-CŪLO, Ēre. *To dwell round or about*; sinum, Liv.

CIRCUMCULO. See CIRCUMCALCO.

CIRCUM-CURRO, Ēre. *To run round*; Vitr.: linea circumcurrens, Quint., the circumference.

CIRCUMCURSIO, ðnis. f. (circumcurro) *A running round*; Apul.

CIRCUMCURSO, Ære. (freq. of circumcurro) *To run round*; omnia, Plaut., i. e. every where.

CIRCUMDĀTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMDO.

CIRCUM-DO, dĒdi, dĀtum, Ēre. I. *To place, set, lay, put round*; ligna, Cic.: custodias, id.: exercitum castris, Liv.: sibi cancellos, Cic.: brachia collo, Ov.: also fig., i. e. to confer, give, impart; Tac.: also, circumdari, to surround; hinc patre, hinc Catulo lateri circumdatis, Liv., i. e. surrounding him. II. *To surround, encircle, encompass, enclose*; oppidum vallo, Cic.: regio circumdata insulis, id.: amiculo circumdatus, Nep.: aliquem brachiis, Plaut., to embrace: also, chlamydem circumdatus, Virg., for chlamyde; fig., exiguis finibus munus oratoris, Cic., to confine, restrict.

CIRCUM-DŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To hew or lop round*; Plin.

CIRCUM-DŪCO, xi, tum, Ēre. I. *To lead or draw round*. I. Persons; cohortes, Cæs.: exercitum, Liv.: also, without exercitum; e. g. circumduxit præter castra hostium, Liv., i. e. marched (with an army): aliquem præsidia, Cæs., i. e. from post to post. 2. Things without life; aratrum, Cic. 3. Hence, literas, Suet., i. e. to enclose with a line in order to show that they belong to the text: lineis, to delineate, sketch, Plin. 4. *To spend, pass*; Suet. 5. *To abrogate, annul, cancel*; Pand. II. *To lead round*, fig., i. e. to deceive, impose upon; aliquem auro, Plaut.

III. In speaking; aliquid, i. Longius, *To express any thing at length in order to form a period*; Quint. 2. *To use circumlocutions expressions*; Quint. 3. *To pronounce long, lengthen, mark with a circumflex*; Quintil.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, ðnis. f. (circumduco) I. *A leading round*; aquarum, Vitr. II. *A deceiving, cheating, defrauding*; Plaut. III. *A copious expression of idea in order to make a period*; Quint. IV. *Circumference*; Hygin.

CIRCUMDUCTUS, i. n. (Circumduco) *A period*; Quintil.

CIRCUMDUCTUS, us. m. (circumduco) *A leading round*; hence, I. *A circumference*; Quint. II. *A revolution, going round*; Macrobr.

CIRCUM-ĒO, and CIRCŪĒO, ĩri and ĩci, ĩtum. 4. I. *To go round or about*. I. *To go by a circuitous route*; Plaut., also with an accus.; aciem a latere, Cæs.: fores, Nep. 2. *To go to and fro, to go from one place or person to another*; per familias, Plaut.: also with an accus.; pradia, to go from one estate to another: urbem, Liv., to go about the city: especially for the purpose of canvassing; Cæli in Cic. Ep.: also with an accus.; tribus, Suet.; aciem, Cæs. II. *To surround, encompass*; Cæs.: circumiri ab hostibus, Nep.: also fig., circumiri fluctibus belli, Cic. III. *To deceive, impose upon, circumvent*; Ter.

IV. *To describe, without expressly mentioning*; aliquid nomen, Tac.; avoid mentioning. V. *To express by circumlocution*; Quint. N.B. The participle ĩs, perhaps, for the most part, Circuitus, a, um.

CIRCUM-ĒQUITRO, Ære. *To ride round or about*; mœnia, about the walls, Liv.

CIRCUM-ĒRRO, Ære. *To wander round, stroll about*; aliquem, Virg.: aliquid, Sen.

CIRCUM-FARCIO, si, tum, ĩre. *To stuff, fill up round about*; Plin.

CIRCUMFERENTIA, Æ. f. (circumfero) *A circumference, periphery*; Apul.

CIRCUM-FĒRO, tŭli, lĀtum, ferre. I. *To carry round*; codicem, Cic.: socios circumtulit unda, for, undam tulit circum socios, Virg.: hence, I. *To carry round with the tongue, to publish, make known, proclaim, speak of*; aliquid, Plin. Ep.: quæ se circumferat esse Corinmam, Ov., passes herself off for. 2. *To lastrate, purify by a sacrifice or water carried round*; Plaut. 3. *To make periodic*; orationem, Quint. II. *To turn round, roll round*; sic circumfertur, Cic., revolves: oculos, Liv.: bellum, or arma, to spread war round about, to march with an army, now in this direction, now in that, Liv.

CIRCUM-FĒGO, Ære. *To fix round*; Cato.

CIRCUM-FIRMO, Ære. *To fasten round*; Colum.

CIRCUM-FLECTO, xi, tum, Ēre. I. *To bend round, wind about, turn*; cursus, Virg. II. Syllabam, Gell., to pronounce long: syllaba circumflecta, Gell., i. e. that has the circumflex.

CIRCUMFLEXIO, ðnis. f. (circumflecto) *A bending or winding round*; Macrobr.

CIRCUMFLEXUS, a, um. See CIRCUMFLECTO.

CIRCUMFLEXUS, us. m. i. q. Circumflexio; e. g. cœli, Plin., i. e. vault.

CIRCUM-FLO, Ære. *To blow round about, blow in every direction*; Cic.

CIRCUM-FLUO, xi, tum, Ēre. I. *To flow round*; aliquid, round any thing, Ov.: Plin.: hence, to surround; Cic.: Varr. Also, to flock together; circumfluente exercitu, Cic. II. *To abound, overflow*; circumfluit, quod superest, Plin., runs over: circumfluens, abundant, Cic.

III. *To be copious*; oratio circumfluens, Cic., florid; hence, to have an abundance of a thing, to overflow with a thing; circumfluens gloria, Cic., covered with glory.

CIRCUMFLŪS, a, um. (circumfluo) I. *Flowing round*; Ov.: Plin. II. *Washed round*; Ov.: Tac.: also for, surrounded; chlamys circumflua limbo Mæonic, Stat., hemmed, bordered: gemmis, Claud., covered all over.

CIRCUM-FŪDIO, ōdi, ossum, Ēre. *To dig round or about any thing*; arborem, Plin.

CIRCUMFŪRĀNEUS, a, um. (circum and forum) I. *One who goes from one market to another or from one town to another*; Cic. II. *Æs circumforaneum*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, borrowed money; because the stalls of the bankers were in the forum. III. *Hostia*, Apul., i. e. quæ circumfertur.

CIRCUM-FŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To bore round*; Plin.

CIRCUMFOSSOR, ōris. m. (circumfodio) *One who digs round*; Plin.

CIRCUMFOSSŪRA, æ. f. (circumfodio) *A digging round or about*; Plin.

CIRCUMFRĒMO, ěre. *To murmur or warble around*; Sen.

CIRCUMFRĪCO, ěre. *To rub or scour around*; Cato.

CIRCUMFULGĒO, ěre. *To shine around*; Plin.

CIRCUMFUNDO, ůdi, ůsum, ěre. I. *To pour around*;

Cato; hence, circumfundī, I. *To flow around, or surround on all sides*; Tigris urbi circumfunditur, Plin. 2.

Gen. *To surround, encompass*; Cæs.: Liv. Circumfusus, a, um, *Surrounding, encompassing*; Liv.: also with a dat. id.: thus also, se circumfundere alicui, id.: also,

of a single person; juveni circumfunditur, Ov. II. *To flow around, surround*; Cic.: Nep.: circumfundī, *to be surrounded or encompassed*; Cic.: Nep.: also, *to flock or meet together, assemble*; Cæs. III. Circumfundī, *To boil over, run over in boiling*; Plin.

CIRCUMFŪSIO, ōnis. f. (circumfundo) *A pouring round, surrounding*; Firin.

CIRCUMFŪSUS, a, um. See CIRCUMFUNDO.

CIRCUMGĒLO, āvi, ātūm, ěre. *To cause to freeze around*: Circumgelatus, a, um, *Frozen all round*; Plin.

CIRCUMGĒMO, ěre. *To groan round about any thing*;

circumgemit ursus ovili, Hor., *growls round*.

CIRCUMGESTO, ěre. *To carry round*; epistolam, Cic.

CIRCUMGLĒBO, āvi, ātūm, ěre. *To roll up*; Plin.

CIRCUMGRĒDIO, essus sum, i. (circum and gradior)

I. *To go round any thing*; lacunam, Ammian. II. *To march round with a view to attack*; Tac.—Thence,

CIRCUMGRESSUS, us. m. I. *A going round*; Ammian.

II. *A circuit*; Ammian.

CIRCUMHISCO, ěre. *To gape around*; Arnob.

CIRCUMHŪMĀTUS, a, um. *Buried around*; Ammian.

CIRCUMINICIO, ěre. *For circumjicio, e. g. vallum, occurs only, Liv. 25, 36; but here, as in Codd., read circumjicere*.

CIRCUMITOR. See CIRCUITIO.

CIRCUMITUS. See CIRCUITUS.

CIRCUMJĀCO, ěre. *To lie round about or around*;

quæque circumjacent Europæ, Liv.: circumjacentes populi, Tac.: fig., Circumjacentia, in a speech, *The context*; Quint.

CIRCUMJĀCIO, ěre. *For circumjicio, Liv.*

CIRCUMJECTIO, ōnis. f. (circumjicio) I. *A throwing about*; Cæl. Aur. II. *A casting round, putting on (of a garment)*; Arnob.

CIRCUMJECTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMJICIO.

CIRCUMJECTUS, us. m. (circumjicio) I. *A surrounding, encompassing*; Cic. II. *A casting round, putting on*; Varr.: Tert.

CIRCUMJĀCIO, ěci, ectum. 3. (circum and jacio) I. *To throw round*; vallum, Liv., *to make a trench round*;

fossam verticibus, id.: hence, Circumjectus, a, um, *Placed, set, lying or situate round, surrounding, of persons and things*; with a dative; Cæs.: also with an accns.; vectem circumjectus fuisse, Cic., *had wound himself round*: also without a case; Cæs.: Curt. II. *To surround, encompass*; Cic.

CIRCUMLABOR, psus sum. 3. *To move quickly round*;

Lucan.

CIRCUMLEVĪGO. See CIRCUMLEVIGO.

CIRCUMLAMBO, ěre. *To lick round*; Plin.

CIRCUMLĀQUEO, ěre. *To surround with snares*;

Grat.

CIRCUMLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (circumfero) *A carrying round*;

Tert.

CIRCUMLĀTOR, ōris. m. (circumfero) *One who carries about*; Tert.

CIRCUMLĀTRO, ěre. *To bark around*; hominem, Sen.

CIRCUMLĀTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMFERO.

CIRCUMLĀVO, ěre and ěre. *To wash around*; Hygin.: Sall.

CIRCUMLEVĪGO, or CIRCUMLEVIGO, ěre. *To make smooth round about*; Vitr. 10, 11, 4.

CIRCUMLĪGO, āvi, ātūm, ěre. I. *To bind round*;

Liv. II. *To surround, encompass*; Cic.

CIRCUMLĪNO, ivi, itum. 4. and CIRCUMLĪNO, ivi and ěvi, itum. 3. I. *To smear round*; Plin.: hence, *to set round*; id. II. *To besmear round about (with a liquid)*;

to anoint; oculum, Colum.: hence, I. *To cover, overlay*;

musco circumlita saxa, Hor. 2. *To overlay with colours, to colour, paint*;

Quint.: hence, *to adorn a thing, embellish*;

to magnify; set off; negotia, id.

CIRCUMLĪTIO, ōnis. f. (circumlino) I. *A besmearing, anointing*;

Plin. II. *An overlaying with colours*;

Quint.: Sen.

CIRCUMLĪTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMLINO.

CIRCUMLŌCŪTIO, ōnis. f. (circumloquor) *A periphrasis, circumlocution*;

Quint.

CIRCUMLŌQUOR, cūtus (quatus) sum. 3. *To make use of a periphrasis or circumlocution*;

Auson.

CIRCUMLŪO, ěre. 3. *To wash or flow round*;

Tac.: mari pars circumluitur, Liv.

CIRCUMLUSTRO, āvi, ātūm, ěre. *To look around, examine all round*;

Sil.

CIRCUMLŪVIO, ōnis. f. (circumluo) *A flowing round of*

water; especially when it flows round land, and washes the interjacent meadows; Cic.

CIRCUMMĒO, ěre. *To go round or about*; Tert.

CIRCUMMĒTIOR, iri. *To measure round or about*;

Vitr.

CIRCUMMITTO, si, ssum, ěre. *To send round or about*;

Cæs.: Liv.

CIRCUMMŪNIO, ire. *For circummunio, Plaut.*

CIRCUMMŪLCĒO, ěre. *To lick round*; Plin.

CIRCUMMŪNIO, ivi, itum. 4. *To fortify round about, to secure*;

Colum.; especially, with walls and fortifications, Cæs.—Thence,

CIRCUMMŪNITIO, ōnis. f. *A fortifying round about, a circumvallation, an investing of a town*;

Cæs. CIRCUMMŪRĀNUS, a, um. (circum and murus) *Without the walls*;

Ammian.

CIRCUMNASCOR, natus sum, i. *To grow around*;

Plin. CIRCUMNĀVIGO, ěre. *To sail round*;

sinus oceani, Vell.

CIRCUMNECTO, xui, xum, ěre. *To bind round, envelope, surround*;

Sen. CIRCUMNŌTĀTUS, a, um. *Marked or painted round*;

Apul.

CIRCUMOBŪRO, ěre. 3. *To cover round about*;

folia, Plin.

CIRCUMPĀVIO, ivi, itum, ire. 4. *To beat round in order to make even or level*;

Plin. CIRCUMPĒNDO, ěre. 2. *To hang around*;

Curt. CIRCUMPLAUDO, ěre. 3. *To applaud on all sides by clapping the hands*;

aliquem, Ov.

CIRCUMPLECTO, ěre. 3. *For circumplector*;

e. g. collum, Plaut.

CIRCUMPLECTOR, xus sum. 3. (circum and plecto) *To embrace, clasp around, encompass, surround*;

Cic.: Virg.: Plin.: collem opere, Cæs., *to surround with fortifications*.

CIRCUMPLEXUS, us. m. (circumplector) *An encompassing, surrounding, folding round*;

Plin.

CIRCUMPLICO, āvi, ātūm, ěre. *To twine or fold round*;

lorum surculo, Gell.: circumplictus serpentibus, Cic.

CIRCUMPLUMBO, ěre. *To solder around*;

modiolos, Cato.

CIRCUMPŌNO, sui, sŭtum. 3. *To set or place round*;

aliquid alicui, Hor.: Tac.: Suet.—Thence,

CIRCUMPŌSITIO, ōnis. f. *A setting or placing round*;

Augustin.

CIRCUMPŌTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (circumpoto) *A drinking round in order or by turns*;

Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.

CIRCUMPULSO, ěre. *To beat or strike all round*;

Stat.

CIRCUMPURGO, ěre. *To cleanse round about*;

Cels. CIRCUMQUĀQUE. (sc. parte, or regione) *Round about*;

Aur. Vict.

CIRCUMRĀDO, si, sum, ěre. *To scrape or pare round*;

dentem, Cels.—Thence,

CIRCUMRĀSIO, ōnis. f. *A scraping or paring round*;

Plin. CIRCUMRĒTIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To enclose with a net, ensnare*;

Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

CIRCUMRIGŪO, a, um. *Watered round about*;

pratium, Propert.

CIRCUMRŌDO, si, sum, ěre. *To gnaw round about*;

escam, Plin.: and fig., Cic. Att. 4, 5: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

CIRCUMRŌRO, ěre. *To sprinkle around*;

Apul. CIRCUMRŌRO, ěre. *To turn round in a circle, wheel round*;

celli orbem, Cæs. Germ.: machinas, Apul.

CIRCUMRŌTUNDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (circumrotundo) *A turning round*;

Vitr.

CIRCUMSALTO, ěre. *To dance round*;

Prudent.

CIRCUMSCALPO, psi, ptum, ěre. *To scrape or grate round*;

dentes, Plin.

CIRCUMSCĀRFICO, āvi, ātūm, ěre. *To scrape or scarify round*;

clavos pedum, Plin.

CIRCUMSCINDO, idī, issum, ěre. *To cut round*;

Liv. CIRCUMSCRIBO, psi, ptum, ěre. I. *To write or draw in a circular form*;

orbem, Cic., *to draw a circle*;

hence, *to circumscribe, limit, confine*;

curriculum vite, id.: alicui locum, id.: hence, *to describe, define*;

Justin.: genus universum brevi, Cic. II. *To enclose in a circle, to draw a circle round any thing*;

aliquem virgula, Cic.: hence, I. *To confine, hem in*;

terminis, Cic. 2. *To restrain, keep within limits*;

prætozem, Cic.: tribunos, Cæs.: corpus, Sen. 3. *To abridge*;

Dionysium sex epitomis, Colum. 4. *To fix, settle, appoint*;

ambitus verborum circumscriptus, Cic. 5. *To surround, encompass, environ, enclose*;

Oceanus omnes terras circumscribit, Gell.: mente circumscriptur sententia, Cic., *is conceived*;

6. *To remove, set aside*;

tempus, Cic.: sententias, id. 7. *To circumvent, cheat, deceive, beset, ensnare, entrap*;

aliquem captiosus interrogacionibus, Cic.: adolestentulos, id.: *te a Roscio circumscriptum, id.: veetigalia, Quint., to embezzle*;

hence, *testamentum, i. e. to interpret fraudulently*;

Plin. Ep.: thus also, legem, Pand., *to evade the law by a literal interpretation of it*.

8. *Circumscribi, To cease, abate*;

gravedo circumscriptur, Cæl. Aur.—See also CIRCUMSCRIPTUS.

CIRCUMSCRIBIT. adv. I. *Precisely*;

Cic. II. *In periods*; dicere, Cic. III. *Summarily*; Lact.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO, ōnis. f. (circumscribo) I. *An enclosing by a circle*; or, *a circle*; circumscriptione excedere, Cic. II. *A circumference, circuit, compass*; terere, Cic. III. *A rounding of periods*; verborum, Cic. IV. *A limitation, restricting*; temporum, Cic. V. *An idea, thought*; Quint. VI. *An explanation, definition*; Quint. VII. *A circumventing, defrauding, cheating*; Cic.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, ōris. m. (circumscribo) I. *A defrauder, deceiver*; Cic. II. *Sententia suae*, Tert., i. e. who annuls, makes void.

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, a, um. I. *Part of circumscribo*; see CIRCUMSCRIBO. II. *Adj. Limited, abridged*; circumscripser vis, Plin. Ep.

CIRCUM-SĒCO, cui, etum, āre. I. *To cut round about, to pare round*; ungalus, Colum. also, *to circumscise* (of the Jews); Suet. II. *Also with a saw*; armarium, Cic., i. e. to saw a round hole into.

CIRCUMSECTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMSECO.

CIRCUM-SĒCUS, adv. *Round, around, round about*; Apul.

CIRCUM-SĒDEO, and CIRCUMSIDĒO, ēdi, essum, ēre. I. *To sit round*; aliquem, Sen. II. *To sit round a place, to invest, besiege, blockade*; Mutinam, Cic.: *aliquem vallo*, id.; Lucertiam omnibus copiis, Liv. CIRCUMSESSUS, a, um, *Blockaded, invested*; Cic.: Liv.

CIRCUM-SĒPIO, psi, ptum, ire. *To hedge round*; *to surround, enclose, protect*; corpus armatis, Liv.: *feras*, Pand.

CIRCUM-SĒRO, ēre. *To sow, set, plant round*; genistas alveariis, Plin. CIRCUMSESSIO, ōnis. f. (circumsedeo) *A blockade, siege*; Cic.

CIRCUMSESSUS, a, um. See CIRCUMSEDEO.

CIRCUMSIDĒO. See CIRCUMSEDEO.

CIRCUM-SĪDO, ēdi or idi, essum, ēre. *To set, lay, or place one's self round a thing in order to enclose it; to invest (a town)*; Cic.

CIRCUM-SIGNO, āre. *To mark round*; Colum. CIRCUMSILIO, ire. (circum and salio) I. *To leap round or about*; Catull. II. *To return, come round* (of diseases); Juv.

CIRCUM-SISTO, stiti or stēti, stitum, ēre. *To place one's self round, stand round, surround, go round*. I. *Intrans.*; Plaut.: Cæs. II. *Trans.*; e. g. *aliquem*, Cic.: *naves*, Cæs.: hence, *circumsisteretur a civitatibus*, id., *besieged*: *circumsisteret Civilem et alius metus*, Tac.

CIRCUM-SITUS, a, um. *Lying or situate around*; populi, Ammian.

CIRCUM-SŌNO, ui, Itum, āre. *To resound on all sides*.

I. *Intrans.*; e. g. *aures circumsouant vocibus*, Cic.: *loci circumsouantes*, Vitr. II. *Trans.*: e. g. *clamor hostes circumsouant*, Liv.: *murum*, Virg.: hence, *circumsouor, I hear on all sides of me*; Ov.

CIRCUMSŌNUS, a, um. (circumsono) *Resounding around*; Ov.: *turba canum*, id., *barking around*.

CIRCUMSPECTATRIX, icis. f. (circumspecto) *She who looks around*; Plaut.

CIRCUMSPECTE, adv. *Cautiously, providently, circumspectly, warily*; Gell.: *circumspectus*, Quint.

CIRCUMSPECTIO, ōnis. f. (circumspicio) I. *A looking on all sides*; Macrobi. II. *Circumspection, caution*; Cic.

CIRCUM-SPECTO, āre. (freq. of circumspectio) I. *Intrans.* *To look about, look around*; Cic.: *huc et illuc*, Auct. ad Her.: also, *se circumspectare, to look around one*, Plaut.: hence, *to be circumspect or cautious*; Cic. Tusc. I. 30. II. *Trans.* I. *To look round after a person or thing*; *aliquem*, Plaut.: *Liv.*: *alia*, Ter.: hence, *to look suspiciously upon*; *omnia*, Cic.: *Sall.* 2. *To think upon any thing, turn one's attention to any thing, consider diligently*; *medicamina*, Sil.: *bellum*, Tac.: *fugam*, id.: or, *to wait for any thing, to watch for*; *defectionis tempus*, Liv.

CIRCUMSPECTUS, a, um. I. *Part of circumspectio*; see CIRCUMSPECTO. II. *Adj.* I. *Circumspect, prudent, cautious, wary*; Cæs.: *Suet.*: *circumspectior*, Sen.: *circumspectissimus*, Suet.: also, of things, *guarded, considerate*; *verba*, Ov. 2. *Considerable, reputable, worthy of respect*; *honor*, Suet.

CIRCUMSPECTUS, us. m. (circumspicio) I. *A looking round*; Plin.: also, *the power of looking round*; *circumspectus est, one may look round and survey on every side*; Cic.: *Liv.* II. *Also with the mind, i. e. Consideration, circumspection*; Ov.

CIRCUMSPERGO, ēre. 3. (circum and spargo) *To sprinkle or strew around*; also, *to besprinkle one thing with another*; Plin.

CIRCUMSPICIENTIA, æ. f. (circumspicio) *Circumspection, consideration*; Gell.

CIRCUMSPICIO, exi, ectum. 3. (circum and spicio) I. *Intrans.* I. *To look round*; Cic.: also with *se*; Plaut. 2. *To be on one's guard, take care*; *circumspiciendum est ut, &c.*, Cic.: also, *seq. ne*; *Calpurn.* II. *Trans.* I. *To look for, seek after*; *auxilia externa*, Liv.: *diem bello*,

Sall., *to wait for an opportunity*. 2. *To see all around, view on all sides, observe*; *situm urbis*, Liv. *Also, to see or perceive in looking round*; *saxum circumspectit ingens*; Virg. 3. *To consider, ponder, weigh attentively, meditate upon*; *omnia*, Cic.; *se, id.*, i. e. *to take care of one's self*. 4. *To be on one's guard against a thing*; *to provide against, seek to prevent*; *pericula*, Cic. N.B. *Circumspexi*, for *circumspexisti*, Ter. See also CIRCUMSPECTUS, a, um.

CIRCUM-STAGNO, āre. *To stagnate around, to spread or be shed all around*; Tert.

CIRCUMSTANTIA, æ. f. (circumsto) I. *A standing round*; *hostium*, Gell.: hence, *a surrounding, environing*; e. g. *of water and air*, Sen. Also, *the persons standing around, a circle, crowd*; *angelorum*, Tertull., host. II. *A circumstance, attribute, quality*; Gell.: especially, such as furnishes matter of discourse; *dicamus ex circumstantia*, Quint.

CIRCUMSTANTIO, ōnis. f. *A standing round*; Gell. CIRCUM-STĪPO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To surround, accompany in great numbers*; Sil.

CIRCUM-STO, ēti, āre. *To stand around, surround, encompass*; *aliquem*, Cic.: also without a case; *Morini circumsistetur*, Cæs., i. e. *stood round about*: hence *fig.*, *to surround, encompass*; *nos facta circumstant*, Cic.: *quæ* to *circumstant pericula*, cernis, Virg., *beset*: *Romanos terror circumstabat*, Liv.

CIRCUM-STŪDO, Itum, ēre. 3. *To make a noise around*. I. *Intrans.*; Tac. II. *Trans.*; e. g. *vitam*, Sen.: hence, *legatus clamore circumstrepitur*, Tac.

CIRCUM-STŪDO, ēre. 3. *To make a noise around, to hiss or whistle around*; Ammian.

CIRCUM-STŪDO, xi, ctum. 3. *To build round about, to surround with buildings*; *lacum*, Suet.

CIRCUM-STŪPEO, ēre. 2. *To be amazed, senseless, motionless*; *Sever*, in *Ætina*.

CIRCUM-SŪDO, āre. *To sweat on all sides*; Plin. CIRCUM-SŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To sow together all round*; Cels.

CIRCUM-SURGO, ēre. 3. *To rise round about or on every side*; Tac.

CIRCUM-SUTUS. See CIRCUMSUO.

CIRCUM-TĒGO, ēre. 3. *To cover round about*; *Lucr.* CIRCUM-TENDO, di, tum, ēre. 3. *To wrap round*; *Plaut.*

CIRCUM-TERGO, ēre. 2. *To wipe round*; *Cato.* CIRCUM-TĒRO, ēre. 3. *To grate or rub round about*; *Tibull.*, *for, to surround, press around*.

CIRCUM-TEXTUS, a, um. *Woven round*; Virg. CIRCUM-TOLLO, ēre. 3. *To remove, take away on all sides*; *Cæsar*, Aur.

CIRCUM-TONDĒO, di, sum, ēre. 2. *To shear or shave all round*; *Suet.*: hence, *circumtonsa oratio*, Sen., i. e. *laboured, artificial*.

CIRCUM-TŌNO, ui, āre. *To thunder all round, to make a noise all round*; *Nereus* (i. e. *mare*) *circumtonat orbem*, Ov.

CIRCUM-TORQUĒO, ēre. 2. *To turn or twist round*; *Apul.*

CIRCUM-TRĀHO, ēre. 3. *To draw or drag round*; *Dicit*. *Cret.*: *Cæsar*, Aur.

CIRCUM-TREMO, ēre. 3. *To tremble on every side*; *Lucr.* CIRCUM-TŪBOR, ēri. 2. *To look around*; *Apul.*

CIRCUMUNDIQUE, or CIRCUM UNDIQUE. *Round about, from all sides*; Gell.

CIRCUM-VĀDO, si. 3. *To surround, encompass, assail on every side*; *Liv.*

CIRCUM-VĀGOR, āri. *To wander about*; *Vitr.* CIRCUM-VĀGUS, a, um. *Wandering about, moving in a circle, revolving, flowing round*; *Auct. Carm.* in *Pison*. 19: *Oceanus*, Hor.

CIRCUM-VALLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To surround the enemy with a rampart and trench in a siege or blockade, to invest*; *oppidum*, Cæs.: *Pompeium*, Cic.: *hostes*, Liv. II. *Gen.* *To surround, encompass*; *Colum.*

CIRCUMVECTIO, ōnis. f. (circumveho) I. *A carrying round*; e. g. *of merchandise*, Cic.: *portorium circumvectionis*, id.: *customs paid on transporting goods*. II. *Solis*. *The course of the sun*; Cic.

CIRCUMVECTO, āre. (freq. of circumveho) *To carry round or about*; *errantes penates*, Sil., of *nomadic people*: hence, *circumvector, aris, to sail round*; *oram, to coast*, Liv.: *fig.*, *singula*, Virg., i. e. *to go through, describe*.

CIRCUMVECTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMVEHO.

CIRCUM-VĒHO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To carry round or about, whether in a ship or a carriage, on a horse, &c.*: hence, *circumvehi, to sail round or about*; *classis*, Liv.: *navibus*, Cæs.: also simply, *circumvehi*, Cæs.: or, *to ride round or about*; e. g. *equo*, Liv.; and without *equo*, *Auct. B.* *Afric.* 59: thus also, *muliones circumvehi jubet*, Cæs. Thus also, *circumvehens* (as a deponent), *sc. classe*, *Nep.*: also *fig.*, *To go through* - *omnia verbis*, Virg., *to describe minutely*.

CIRCUM-VELO, āre. *To cover or veil round about*; *Ov.* CIRCUM-VĒNO, ēni, entum, ire. *To come round, get round*: hence, I. *To surround, encompass*. I. *Gen.*; *Rhenus insulas circumveniens*, Tac.: *plautities locis superioribus circumventa*, *Sall.*: *homines circumventi*

flamma, Cæs. 2. *To grasp*; e.g. a bough with the hand. Colum. 3. *To surround in a hostile manner, invest, cut off communication with on every side*; hostes vallo fossaque, Cæs.: mœnia exercitu, Sall.: circumveniri ab hoste, Cæs.: hence fig., *to encompass*, i. e. *to attack, assail, oppress*; circumventus ab inimicis, Sall.: circumventus necessitudinibus, id.: morbo, Enn. ap. Cic.: II. *To assail by craft, to endeavor to entrap*; testes, Cic. III. *To circumvent, deceive, impose upon, cheat, beguile, defraud*; innocentem pecunia, Cic.: aliquem per arbitrium, id.

CIRCUMVENTIO, ðnis. f. (circumvenio) *A circumventing, defrauding*; Augustin.

CIRCUMVENTOR, ðris. m. (circumvenio) *A deceiver, defrauder*; Lamprid.

CIRCUMVENTUS, a, um. See CIRCUMVENIO.

CIRCUM-VERRO, ri, sum, ðre. *To brush round about*; Cato.

CIRCUMVERSIO, ðnis. f. (circumverto) *A turning round*; Quirit.

CIRCUM-VERSO, ðre. *To turn round*; circumversari, *to turn one's self round*; Lucr.

CIRCUMVERSUS, a, um. part. of CIRCUMVERO and CIRCUMVERTO.

CIRCUM-VERTO (Circumvorto), ti, sum, ðre. I. *To turn round*; circumverti, *to turn one's self round*; Plaut.: rota circumvertitur axem, Ov., turns round.

II. *To deceive*; argento, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VESTIO, ire. *To clothe round, or, as it were, to invest*, i. e. *cover*; arbores crinibus vitium, Plin.: hence, dictis, Cic. e poeta, to arm or protect.

CIRCUM-VINCIO, vixi, vinctum, ire. *To bind round about*; Plaut.

CIRCUM-VISO, ðre. *To look around*; angues, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VOLITO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. *To fly or flutter round*; aliquid, round any thing, Virg. II. Fig. Of persons, *To wander about a place, to hover*; Sen.: limina potentiorum, Colum., to haunt.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. *To fly round*; aliquid, round any thing, Hor.: Justin. II. Of persons, i. e. *To run, ride, hasten round*; Vell.

CIRCUM-VOLUTO, ðre. *To roll round*; circumvolitari, *to roll itself, to roll*; feram circumvolitari non dubie blandientem, Plin., began to twist himself about fawningly.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, ðtum, ðre. *To roll, wrap, twine or twist round*; Plin.: sol circumvolvitur annuum, Virg.

CIRCUS, i. m. (κίρκος) I. *A circle*; e.g. in the heavens; circus candens, Cic., the milky way. II. *A large oblong building in Rome, wherein public games were exhibited; the circus, course*. There were several such circi, e.g. maximus, Flaminius, &c.: when circus is put alone, it denotes the circus maximus. Through the midst of it ran a wall, called spina, at the two ends of which were the goals (mete), round which the combatants ran seven times before the prize was won. III. *Any place appropriated to the exhibition of games, a circus*; Virg. IV. Also, *The assembly of spectators*; Sil.

CIRIS, is. f. (κίρις) *A kind of sea-bird*; Ov.

CIRRATUS, a, um. (cirtus) I. *Having curled or crisped hair*; caterva, Mart., i. e. pueri, discipuli. II. *Fringed*; vestes, Capitol.

CIRRUS, i. m. I. *Curled hair*; a lock of curled hair, a lock, ringlet; Mart. Also, *the tufts of feathers on the heads of certain birds*; Plin. Also, *the arms of polypti* id. Also, of plants, *a tuft*; id. II. *A fringe on a garment*; Phædr.

CIS, præp. I. *On this side*; cis Padum, Cic. II. *Within*; cis paucos menses, Plaut.

CISALPINUS, a, um. *On this side of the Alps*; Cic.

CISIUM, i. n. *A kind of light vehicle with two wheels, constructed chiefly with a view to fast travelling*; Cic.

CISORIUM, i. n. (cædo) *An instrument for cutting*; Vect.

CISOMONTANUS, a, um. *Situate on this side the mountain*; Plin.

CISPELLO, ðre. 3. *To drive back*; Plaut.

CISSOS, i. f. (κίσσις) *Ivy*; Plin.

CISYBIUM, i. n. (κισυβίον) *A drinking-vessel made of ivy*; Macrob.

CISTA, æ. f. (κίστη) *A box, chest, for clothes, books, money, fruit, &c.*; Cic.: Hor.: Colum.: also for keeping sacred things in; Tibull.: Ov.: also, that in which were kept the tablets used in the comitia at voting; Auct. ad ller.

CISTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cista) *A small box or chest*; Ter.

CISTELLATRIX, icis. f. (cistella) *She that has the charge of the box*; Plaut.

CISTELLŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cistella) *A small box or chest*; Plaut.

CISTERNA, æ. f. *A subterraneous reservoir for water, a cistern*; Tac.: Varr.

CISTERNIUS, a, um. e. g. aqua, Colum., rain water.

CISTIFER, i. m. (cista and fero) *That carries a box*; Mart.

CISTOPHORUS, i. m. (κιστοφόρος) *One that bears a box*;

hence, sc. nummus, an *Asiatic coin stamped with a sacred cista*, e. g. of Bacchus; Liv.: Cicero uses the singular; in cistophoro habeo ad Sestert. bis et vicies, i. e. I have in Asiatic money, &c.; its value was four drachmae.

CISTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cista) *A little box*; Plaut.

CITĀTIM, adv. *Hastily, quickly*; Cic.: citatius, Quint.: citatissime, id.

CITĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of cito; see CITO. II. Adj. *Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, hurried*; gradus, Liv.: citatiore agmine, id.: citatissimo agmine, id.: alvus citatior, relaxed, Liv.

CITER, a, um. *On this side*; Cato: we more frequently find, I. The comparative ceterior. 1. *That is nearer to us*; Cic.: Flor. 2. *On this side*; Gallia, Cic.: Hispania, id. 3. *Nearer in respect of time, more recent*; Cic. 4. *Earlier, premature*; Val. Max. 5. *Shorter, less*; ætas, Val. Max. II. Superl. citimus or citimus, a, um, *Very near, most near (to us), the next*; luna citima terris, Cic.

CITĒRIUS, See CITER.

CITĒRIUS, adv. See CITRA.

CITHĀRA, æ. f. (κίθάρα) *A cithern or lute, harp, zither, lyre*; Auct. ad Her.: cithara canere, to play upon, Plin.

N.B. It is the same with chelys, testudo, lyra. Also, *a playing on the cithara*; Prop. Also, *the art of playing on the cithara*; Hor.

CITHĀRISTA, æ. m. (κίθαριστής) *A player on the cithara*; Cic.

CITHĀRISTRIA, æ. f. (κίθαριστρια) *She that plays on the cithara*; Ter.

CITHĀRIZO, ðre. (κίθαρίζω) *To play on the cithara*; Nep.

CITHĀRŒDICUS, a, um. (κίθαρωδίδος) *Proper or belonging to citharædi*; Suet.

CITHĀRŒDUS, i. m. (κίθαρωδής) *A player on the cithara*, i. e. *one who plays on it and accompanies it with his voice*; vox citharædi, Cic.

CITIVUS, See CITER.

CITIVEMUS, e. (citus and remus) *That is rowed swiftly*; Varr.

CITIVUS, adv. See CITO.

CITO, adv. (citus, a, um) comp. citius, superl. citissime.

I. *Soon, in a short time*; Cic.: hence, citius. 1. *Sooner*; Ter. 2. *Before, sooner than*; Cic.: citius suprema die, i. e. ante supremam, &c., Hor. 3. *Sooner, i. e. rather*; Cic.

II. *Quickly, hastily, speedily*; Ter.: Cic.: dicto citius, Hor.: citissime, Cæs. III. *Easily*, when preceded by a negative; e.g. non tam cito, Cic.: haud cito, Ter.

CIRO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of cieo) I. *To set in motion, cause to move, move*; urinam, Cels., to provoke; pus, id.: arma, Stat.: gradum, Claud., to go quickly; equum, to spur on: equo citato, at full gallop, with great speed, Cæs.: alvus citator, relaxed, Plin.: hence, 1. *To cause, excite, provoke*; motus, Cic. 2. *To excite, stimulate*; Stat. 3. *To put or shoot forth (branches, &c.)*; radices, Colum. 4. *To hurl, cast, throw; hastam, Sil.* II. *To set in motion by means of the voice*. 1. *To call one by name*; Ov.: Liv. 2. *To proclaim or announce a person under any particular character*; victorem, Nep. 3. *To read or call over the name of any person*; iudices, Cic.: nomina damnatorum, Liv. III. *To summon, cite, cause to appear or come forward*; populum, Liv.: especially, 1. For giving in their names to serve as soldiers; juniores, Liv. 2. *Before a judge*; testem, Cic.: reum, id., to cite, summon: reum citare means also to accuse, Cic. IV. *To name, mention*; testem, Cic.: libros, auctores, Liv.: Græci, qui citantur, Cic.: or, to recite, sing or cry out; pæanem, Cic.: citaret Io Bacche, Hor.

CITRA, adv. and præp. (from cis) I. *On this side*; citra Veliam, Cic. II. *Within, nearer, before, against, without, &c.* 1. *Nearer*; citra licet, Cic. 2. *Before, of time*; citra Trojana tempora, Ov. 3. *Less*; paucis citra millibus, Liv.: citra quam, less than, or, not so much as, Ov. 4. *Against, contrary to*; citra morem, Gell. 5. *Without*; peccavi citra scelus, Ov.: citra commoda, Suet. 6. *Except*; citra spectaculum dies, Suet. III. *Hitherwards*; nec citra mota nec ultra, Ov. Compar., citerius, e. g. citerius debito, Sen., i. e. sooner than he ought.

CITRATUS, a, um. *Covered with citron or citron leaves*; libri, Plin.

CITRĒTUM, i. n. (citrus) *A grove of citron trees*; Pallad.

CITRĒTUS, a, um. (citrus) I. *Of the citron tree*; hence, Citreum, *The fruit of the citron tree*; Plin.: citrea, a citron tree; id. II. *Of the tree citrus, the wood of which had a fragrant smell*; mensa, Cic.

CITRO, adv. *Hitherwards*, usually joined with ultro, which two words together signify, 1. *To and fro, backward and forward, up and down*; cursare ultro et citro, Cic.: mittere ultro citroque, id.: ultro ac citro commcare, Varr. II. *On both sides, mutually, reciprocally*; beneficia ultro citro data, Cic.: data ultro citroque fide, Liv.

CITRUM, i. n. *The wood of the Mauritanian tree Citrus*; Plin.

CITRUS, i. f. (probably corrupted from κίτρος, codrus) *The name of several trees, which the Romans, through ignorance, frequently confounded with each other.* I.

The orange tree (*Citrus aurantium*, L.); Plin.: Pallad.

II. *The citron tree* (*Citrus medica*, L.); also, the *Median or Assyrian apple tree* (*Malus Medica*, Assyria), the fruit of which, when placed between clothes, kept them free from worms, and also served as an antidote to poison; Plin. III. *A tree growing in Africa*, called *Σείον* or *Σεία* by the Greeks, from the fragrant wood of which the more sumptuous furniture of the Romans was manufactured; it occupied the place of our mahogany and rosewood, but was more costly. It was most probably a kind of cedar (*Thuia Orientalis*, L.).

CITUS, a, um. I. Part. of *ciō*; see CIO. II. Adv. *Swift, quick, rapid*; nox. Cic.: incessus, Sall.: vii. Cura. Val. Max.: citus subscribe, for cito, Hor.: citior cura. Val. Max.: citissimum factum, Quint.

CIVICUS, a, um. (civis) *Of belonging, or relating to citizens, civic, civil*; jura, Hor.: bella, Or.: corona civica, Cic.: also simply, *civic*, Quint., *a wreath of oak bestowed on one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle by slaying the enemy. Also, of or belonging to the Roman state, Roman*; Liv. i. 40. Also, *of or belonging to the city*; Plaut.

CIVILIS, e. (civis) I. *That belongs or relates to citizens, civic, civil*; mos civilis, i. e. civium, Cic.: clamor, Liv., the shout of their own countrymen: sanguis, Cic.: bellum, id.: studia, Cic., civil strife: exercitus, Liv., composed of citizens: pro civili parte, Mat. ad Cic., as a member of the commonwealth: quercus, Virg., i. e. corona civica: jus, Cic., the civil law: thus also, actio, an action brought by one citizen against another: controversia, Cic.: dies, Varr., a civil day, i. e. from midnight to midnight; opp. dies naturalis, i. e. from sunrise to sunset: thus also, annus civilis, Gell., a year consisting of 365 civil days. II. *That concerns the state*; scientia, Cic., political economy, politics: thus also, ratio, Cic., politics, civil government: oratio, id.: res, an affair of state: rerum civilium cognitio, id., of public affairs: vir, Quint., a statesman. III. *That conducts himself as one citizen ought to behave towards another, polite, courteous, civil, affable*; Suet.: civilius, Ov.: civillissimus, Eutrop.

CIVILITAS, ātis, f. (civilis) I. *The art of governing a free state*; Quint. II. *Polite, civil behaviour towards a fellow citizen*; Suet.

CIVILITER, adv. I. *In the manner of a citizen, like a citizen*; vivere, Cic. Fragn.: vim facere, Liv. II. *Condescendingly, affably, politely*; Ov.: civilius, Plin. Ep.: civillissime, Eutrop.

CIVIS, is, e. (from cio or cieo, i. e. conicio, to call) I. *A citizen, freeman or freewoman*; Cic. (opp. peregrinus): civis Attica, Ter., a female citizen of Athens, daughter of a citizen of Athens. II. *A fellow citizen*; civis tui, mei, Cic.

CIVITAS, ātis, f. (civis) I. *The inhabitants of a town, a body of citizens*; Cic.: hence, I. *A city, as denoting a community*; Cic.: Liv. 2. *A city, including the ideas of the inhabitants and the buildings*; Cic. 3. *A city, town, with respect only to the buildings*; in civitate, Cæs.: civitatem expugnare, Quint.: incendere, Enn. II. *The inhabitants of a country, a state, republic*; Helvetiorum, Cæs.: status civitatis, Cic.: si quando civitas erit, id., a free state, administrare civitatem, id., to govern the state: regia, Plin., a monarchy: popularis, id., a democracy. III. *Citizenship, rights and privileges of a citizen*; Cic. N. B. Civitatum, for civitatum, Liv. ed. Drakenb.

CIVITĀTŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of civitas) I. *A small town*; Apul. II. *Citizenship*; Sen.

CLĀDES, is, f. I. *Loss, detriment*. 1. Gen.: dextræ manus, Liv. 2. Especially; pugna, Liv.; and without pugna, Cic., a loss in battle, blow, defeat: cladem hosti afferre, Cic.; or, inferre, Liv.; or, facere, Sall. i. e. to give, occasion: accipere, Liv., i. e. to sustain, suffer.

II. *Any misfortune that consists in loss, e. g. destruction, disease, sickness, pillage, &c.*; civitatis, Cic., i. e. misfortune: ea clade, Liv. i. e. devastation: sustinentibus clades, Liv., contagion, disease: clades domus, Flor., the extinction of the family: mortifera, Lucret., pestilence.

III. With the poets and orators, metonymic, for, *One who occasions loss, a scourge, a destroyer*; Scipiadæ, clades Libyæ, Virg.

CLAM, (for celam, from celo) I. Adv. *Secretly, privately, without the knowledge of*; plura clam removebat, Cic.: clam ferre, to conceal, Liv.: clam esse, to be unknown, Ter. II. Præp. I. Usually with an ablative; e. g. clam uxore, Plaut.: thus also, clam me est, Ter., I know not: clam me id habuisse, is unknown to me, id.: or here me may be the accusative; clam vobis, Cæs. 2. With an accus.; e. g. clam patrem atque omnes, Ter.: clam virum, Plaut.: clam me, see above: clam aliquem habere, Ter., to conceal, keep secret from one. 3. With a genit.; clam patris, Plaut.

CLAMĀTOR, ōris, m. (clamo) I. *One who cries or calls out*; Mart. II. Especially, as a term of contempt, *A bawler, of bad orators*; Cic.

CLAMĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (clamator) *Clamorous*; avis, Plin., i. e. a bird of bad omen.

CLĀMĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (clamito) *A crying, bawling making a great noise*; Plaut.

CLĀMĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of clamo) I. Intrans. *To cry, call out with a loud voice, exclaim, shout*; sæpe, Ter.: Cæs. II. Trans. I. Aliquid, i. e. *To vociferate any thing, to bawl out*; Cic.: Plin. Ep.: sæva clamitare aliquid, Tacit., to imprecate loudly; fig., calliditate, Cic., i. e. to proclaim. 2. Aliquem, *To call or cry out to any one*; Plaut.

CLĀMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from κλέω, κλίω, κλάω) I. Intrans. *To cry, cry out, shout, exclaim, complain loudly*; Cic.: de re, id.: aliquid, to call out to any one, Ter.: also with; e. g. ad undas, Ov.: ad me, Catull., call upon: cum tacent, clamant, Cic., i. e. their silence is equivalent to a declaration: hence fig., veritas clamat, Cic., i. e. shows plainly: thus also, virtus clamat, Cic., proclaims: unda clamat, i. e. roars, Sil.: naso magnum clamat, Plaut., snores loudly: also with ut, when it denotes desire: clamare cœperunt, sibi, ut haberet, Cic.

II. Trans. *To proclaim aloud*; to invoke, call upon; janitorem, Plaut.: triumphum, Liv.: fidem hominum, Plaut., i. e. to call upon, appeal to: morientem nomine, Virg., to call: pueros e somno, Lucil.: thus also, Clamatus, a, um; e. g. clamata refugit, i. e. vocata, Ov.: thus also, conviva clamatus, Mart.: palma clamata, Ov., i. e. proclaimed, announced.

CLĀMOR, ōris, m. (clamo) *A cry, clamour, shout, I. Of men*; clamorem edere, Cic.: tollere, id.: profunderere, id. Also, *acclamation, applause*; militum gaudentium, Tacit.: quæ clamores in oratoribus efficiunt, Cic.

II. *Of animals*; Virg. III. *Of things without life, for, Noise, sound*; Virg.: Hor. N. B. The ancients also said clamor for clamor, according to Quint. 1, 4.

CLĀMŌSE, adv. *With noise or clamour*; dicere, Quint.

CLĀMŌSUS, a, um. (clamo) I. *Full of clamour or noise, noisy*; Mart. II. *Accompanied with noise*; Auct. ad Her. III. *Clamorous, bawling, noisy*; Quint.

CLANCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (clanculum) *Unknown, secret*; Mart.

CLANCŪLO, for clanculum; Macrobr.

CLANCŪLUM, adv. *Secretly, privately*; Ter.: also with an accus.; clanculum patres, Ter. Ad. I, 1, 27.

CLANDESTINUS, a, um. (clam) *Secret, hidden, clandestine*; fœdus, Liv.: scelus, Cic.: hence, clandestino, abl., for clam, privately, in secret; Plaut.

CLANGO, ēre, 3. (κλάγγω) *To resound, sound*; Acc.: Stat.

CLANGOR, ōris, m. (clangō) *A sound, noise. I. Of wind instruments, especially of the tuba*; Virg. II. *The cry of animals*; e. g. of dogs, a barking, Grat.: of an eagle, Liv.: of geese, a cackling, id.: of a crane, Stat.: of a hawk, Plin.: of a hen, Apul.

CLĀRE, adv. I. *Clearly, brightly, distinctly, splendidly*; Plaut.: Colum.: clarus, Plin.: clarissime, Vitr.: hence, clarius splendescibat, Nep. Att. 1, fig., i. e. appeared to greater advantage. II. *Distinctly, plainly, openly, evidently, aloud*; loqui, Plin. Ep.: clarus, Cæs. in Cic. Ep.

CLĀREO, ui, 2. (clarus) I. *To be clear, to shine brightly*; Claud. II. *Fig. To shine, to be illustrious, famous, noble*; Enn. ap. Cic. III. *To be evident, manifest*; Tac. Hist. 4, 73.

CLĀRESCO, ui, ēre, 3. (inchoat. of clareo) I. *To grow clear or bright, to shine*; Tac. II. *To become open, plain, evident, manifest, to appear, to become visible or audible*; clarescent sonitus, Virg.: tibia, Quint.: veritas, Lact. III. *To become celebrated, illustrious, known*; facinore, Tac.

CLĀRICĪTO, āre. (i. e. clare cito) *To call to or summon clearly or distinctly*; Lucr. 5, 945.

CLĀRIFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (clarifico) *A glorification, transfiguration*; Augustin.

CLĀRIFICO, āre. (clarus and facio) I. *To make clear*; visum, Plin. II. *To make known or famous, to render illustrious*; Ter.: Lact.

CLĀRIGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (clarigo) I. *The form with which the Fetials declared war upon the enemies of the Roman people, unless restitution or satisfaction were made within 33 days*; Plin. This action was called clarigare, Plin. II. *A seizure of the person or property of one found on forbidden ground*; Liv.

CLĀRĪGO, āre. (i. e. clare, seu clara voce ago) See CLARIGATIO, I.

CLĀRISŌNUS, a, um. (clare and sono) *Clear sounding*; Cic. (in poetry).

CLĀRISSIMĀTUS, us, m. *The dignity of one who had the title of Clarissimus under the emperors, or, the title of Clarissimus*; Ammian.

CLĀRITAS, ātis, f. (clarus) I. *Clearness. 1. i. e. Brightness, clear shining*; Plin. 2. *Of the voice*; Cic.: vocalium, Quint., clear sound. 3. *Of the countenance*; Plin. II. *Reputation, celebrity, renown*; hominis, Cic.: generis, Quint.: nascendi, id.: viri claritate præstantes, Nep.: num te claritatis penitus? Cic. N. B. Plur. Claritates, Plin. III. *Clearness of style, perspicuity*; Quint.

CLARITUDO, Inis. f. i. q. Claritas. I. *Clearness*; vocis, Gell. II. *Splendour*; generis, Tac.; hence, *renown, celebrity*; Sall.

CLĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (clarus) I. *To make clear or bright, illuminate*; Cic. (in poetry). II. *To make visible, cause to be seen*; Cic. (in poetry). III. *To prove, show, explain, make evident*; Lucr. IV. *To render famous*; Hor.

CLĀROR, ōris, m. (clarus) *Clearness*; Plaut. CLĀRUS, a, um. (from κλέω, κλάω, κλάω) I. Of the voice, *Clear, distinct, loud*; vox, Cic.: clariore voce, Cæs.: plangor, Ov. II. Of objects of sight, *Shining, bright, light*; locus, Cic.: clarissima stella, id.: gemma, id.: sol, Quint.: vitrum, Ov., i. e. pellucidum: aquilo, Virg., i. e. that brings fine weather: sidere clarior, Hor. Of voice and sound, *clear, loud, distinct*; vox, Cic. III. *Well known, clear, evident, plain*; res, Cic.: luce clara, id.: literæ clarisimæ, id. IV. *Renowned, celebrated, famous, illustrious, excellent in its kind*; vir gloria clarus, Cic.: mortis, id.: clarior pax, Liv.: res, Cic.: vir clarissimus, id., which was a title of consuls, generals, and other distinguished persons connected with the state, and is frequently used only as such. Under the emperors, Clarissimus was also given as a title to governors of provinces and to senators. The wives of senators were also called clarissimæ. N. B. Also with a genit.; clarissimus discipline, Vell.

CLĀSSIĀRIUS, a, um. (classis) *Belonging to a fleet*; hence Classiarius, sc. milites, Nep., *Marines*; also, *rowers, sailors, mariners*, sc. nautæ, remiges, Cæs.

CLĀSSICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of classis) *A small fleet, flotilla*; Liv.

CLASSICUM. See CLASSICUS.

CLASSICUS, a, um. (classis) I. *Relating to the division of the Roman people into classes*; classici (cives), citizens in the first class, Gell.: hence, scriptores classici, writers of the first order, i. e. the best. II. *Relating to an army*: hence, classicum, sc. signum, *a military signal with the trumpet*; classicum canere, Cæs., to give this signal: also, classicum canit, for canitur, Liv.; see CANO: also, inflare, to blow, Virg.: ad classicum, Suet., to the sound of the trumpet. III. *Relating to a fleet*; bellum, Propert., a naval war: corona, Vellej., naval: hence, Classici, i. sc. remiges, *mariners, sailors*; Curt. 2. sc. milites, *Marines*; Tac. Legio classica, id., composed of men who had been marines.

CLĀSSIS, is, f. (from κλάω, κλάω, a calling upon) *A number of persons called together or assembled*. I. In the assemblies of the people or comitia: hence, *A division of the people, a class*: especially, one of the six classes into which the Romans were divided by Servius Tullius, according to their property; these six classes contained 193 centuries, of which 80 or 82 belonged to the first class: the sixth, on account of its little importance, is usually not reckoned as a class: hence, quinta classis, i. e. the lowest, Cic.

II. For military service by land, *An army*; classis procreta, i. e. exercitus armatus, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell.: Hortinæ classes, Virg. III. For service by sea, hence, *A fleet*; classem ornare, to equip, man, fit out, Cic.: comparare, id.: facere, Cæs.: ædificare, Cic.: classem appellere ad Delum, id., to land: classe proficisci, Nep.: also, of a single ship; Hor.: Virg.: hence, classes for naves, Virg. Æn. 2, 30. IV. *Any division or class*; pueros in classes distribuere, Quint.: ducere classem, id., to be at the head of his class.

CLĀSTRĪ (Clātrī), orum. n̄. (κλάστρον) *A trellis, grate*; Hor.: Colum.

CLĀSTROR (clātro), āvi, ātum, āre. (clātrī) *To furnish with a trellis or grate*; Colum.: hence, fenestra clāstrata, Plaut.

CLĀUDEO, ēre. *To be lame, to limp*; Cæcil. See CLAUDO, ēre, to be lame.

CLAUDICĀTIOR, ōnis. f. (claudico) *Lameness, limping*; Cic.

CLAUDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (claudus) I. *To be lame, halt, limp*; e. g. of persons, Cic.: also, of the wings of birds; Lucr. II. Fig. *To halt or be lame, i. e. to fail, be wanting, be defective*; in officio, Cic.: si quid in oratione claudicat, id.: si beata via ex altera parte claudicat, id.: tota res vacillat et claudicat, id., i. e. is not safe or secure: fructus claudicat, Colum., i. e. non æque provent: in comœdia maxime claudicamus, Quint., we are deficient.

CLAUDIGO, Inis. f. i. q. Clauditas; Veget.

CLAUDĪTAS, ātis. f. (claudus) *A lameness, limping*; Plin.

CLAUDO, si, sum. 3. (from κλέω, κλάω) I. *To close, shut*. I. Prop.; fores, Cic.: portas, id.: pupulas, id., aditus, id., to bar up: januum sera, Tibull., to bolt: also, *to shut up, shut in*: sein loco, Justin.: ensis claudus, Lucan., sheathed. 2. Fig. *To stop, close*; aures ad voces, Cic., to turn a deaf ear to: fugam hostibus, Liv., to take away, preclude: sanguinem, Plin., to stop, staunch: rura gelu claudit hiems, Virg. II. *To enclose, encompass, surround*; locum aqua, Varr.: urbem obsidione, Nep., to invest: humeros clypeo, S at., to cover: sententias numeris, Cic.: verba pedibus, Hor., to com-

pose verses: hence, oratio clausa, i. e. numerosa, Cic. III. *To close, end, conclude*; epistolam, Ov.: lustrum, Hor.: hence, agmen, Cæs., to bring up the rear.

N. B. Clausum, and Clausa, orum, subst., *An enclosed place*; e. g. a chamber; clausa domorum, Lucr.: a storehouse; fructus clauso custodiendi, Colum.: a storeroom; sub uno clauso habere, id.

CLAUDO, sum, ēre. 3. (claudus) *To be lame, to limp, halt*; Sall. Frugem: clausurus, Gell.: clauderet, and claudere, Cic.; but these forms may be from claudo.

CLAUDUS, a, um. I. *Lame, limping*; altero pede, Nep.: deus, Cic.: pes, Hor.: hence, claudus pilam (sc. retinet), Cic., a proverb applied to those who cannot make a right use of a thing. II. Fig. I. *Claude naves, Liv.*, having the oars shattered or lost: carmen, Ov., on account of the intermixed pentameters: fides, Sil., wavering. 2. *Imperfect, defective, curtailed, maimed*; pars officii, Oro.: oratio, Quint.

CLAUSTRĀRIUS, a, um. (claustrum) *Of or belonging to claustra*; artifex, a locksmith; Lamprid.

CLAUSTRITĪMUS (Claustritimus), i. m. i. e. qui claustris januæ præest, Liv. Andr. ap. Gell.

CLAUSTRUM, i. n. (claudo) *That by which any thing is enclosed or secured*. I. *A bar, bolt*; revelli claustra, Cic.: fig., refringere claustra pudoris, Plin. Ep. II. *Leaves of a door, a door, gate*; Mart. III. *Any enclosed place, a place where any thing is shut up*; e. g. a den for wild beasts; Liv.: contrahere claustra, Tac., i. e. the line of circumvallation: claustra vitali, Lucr., for receptacula: naturæ claustra, id., i. e. arcana. IV. *Any thing which secures a country against the invasion of foreign enemies, whether a town, fortress, pass, &c.; a protection, defence, bar, key*; claustra imperii, Cic.: Ægypti, Suet.: montium, Tac., narrow passes: thus ships sunk in the water are called claustra, Liv.: Ægyptus claustra annona, Tac., the key to the means of life: fig., claustra nobilitatis refrigerissem, Cic.

CLAUSŪLA, æ. f. (claudo) I. *A close, end*; epistolæ, Cic.: clausulam imponere rei, to end, conclude, Sen.: especially, *the close of a sentence, or period*; Cic.

II. *Clause of a law, edict, &c.*; Pand. III. *A hill, handle*; Apul.

CLAUSŪRA, æ. f. (claudo) *A fortress, castle, &c.*; Cod. Just.

CLAUSUS, a, um. See CLAUDO.

CLĀVA, æ. f. *A knotty branch, stick or staff*. I. For walking with; Sidon. II. For striking blows, *A club, cudgel*; Cic.: or for beating in any other way; Plin.

III. *A foil, used in training young soldiers or recruits*; Cic. IV. *A bar, lever*; Cato. V. *A graft, scion*; Pallad.

CLĀVĀRIUS, a, um. (clavus) *Relating to nails*; clavarium, sc. argentum, money given for the purchase of shoe nails; Tac.

CLĀVĀTOR, ōris, m. *One that brings or carries a club*; Plaut.

CLĀVĀTUS, a, um. See CLAVO.

CLĀVICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of clavis) I. *A small key*; Germanic. II. *A peg*; Vitr. III. *A tendril of a vine by which it cleaves to its prop*; Cic.

CLĀVIGER, a, um. I. (clava and gero) *That bears or carries a club*; proles Vulcani, Ov.: used especially of Hercules; Ov. Met. 15, 22. II. (clavis and gero) *That bears a key*; deus, Ov., i. e. Janus.

CLAVIS, is, f. I. *A key*; Cic. N. B. The wife took charge of the keys at the time of her marriage, and kept them as long as she was wife; hence, clavis admire, Cic., to take them away, and so, no longer to acknowledge her as wife. II. *A bolt, bar*; clavis imponere portis, Liv.: esse sub clavi, Varr., to be bolted, barred; Servatæ centum clavibus, Hor. III. *Clavis trochi*, propretia, an instrument by which a top was put in motion.

CLĀVO, ātum, āre. (clavus) I. *To stud or fasten with nails*; hence, clavata coucha, Plin., i. e. prickly. II. *To mark with a streak or stripe like nails*; mantilia coccæ clavata, Lamprid.

CLĀVŪLA, or CLĀVŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of clava) *A scion for grafting*; Varr.

CLĀVŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of clavus) I. *A small nail*; Varr. II. *A gathering or swelling in the form of a nail*; Marc. Emp.

CLĀVUS, i. m. I. *A nail, plug, peg*; Liv.: caligares, Plin., the hob-nails in soldiers' shoes or boots: trabalis, Hor., by which beams are held together: hence, trabali clavo, figuræ beneficium, Cic., i. e. to fix firmly. N. B. In ancient times nails were used for counting with; hence, clavum anni movere, Cic., to reckon or count the beginning of a year. II. *The handle of a helm, in the form of a nail*; hence, *the helm itself*; Virg.: clavum rectum tenere, Quint., to keep a steady helm: fig., clavum imperii tenere, Cic. III. *A swelling or tumour on the body in the form of the head of a nail*; e. g. a wart, corn: Cels.: Plin.: also on the eye; Cels.: also, *a defect or disease of olive trees*; Plin. IV. *A stripe of purple in the tunic of Romanus*; (cf. PATAGIUM); the senators wore it broad, clavus latus; the knights, narrow, clavus angustus; e. g. angusto clavo contentus, Vell., i. e.

knighthood: latum clavum induere, Plin. Ep.: but in the time of the emperors the knights also sometimes wore the broad stripe; Ov.: also praëones, Plin. It was also used on napkins, tablecloths, &c., Mart. N. B. Latus clavus, for vestis laticlavus, Hor.: Suet.

CLEMENS, tis. *Gentle, calm, placid, still.* I. Of persons, *Gentle in behaviour, mild, merciful, clement, good-natured*; judex, Cic.: animus, Ter.: vir clementissimus, Cic.

II. Of animals; clementius genus colubarum, Varr. i. e. tame, domestic. III. Of things; vita, Ter., calm, placid: amnis clementissimus, Ov.: rumor, Sall., moderate, not exaggerating: castigatio, Cic.: mare, Gell.: servitus, Ter., light, easy: ritus, Plin., humane: insula clementis ratiibus, Claudian., fit for landing: dies, Colum.

CLEMENTER, adv. *Mildly.* I. Of men and animals, *Gently, mildly, mercifully, kindly*; acquiescere, Plaut., leisurely: jus dicere, Cæs., i. e. without passion or harshness: tremere clementius, Senec., less violently: clementissime aliquid facere, Plaut.: ferre aliquid, Cic.: accipere aliquid, id: ducere milites, Liv., i. e. without plunder. II. Of things; spirant clementius austru, Stat., with less fury: collis clementer assurgens, Tac., i. e. gradually.

CLEMENTIA, æ. f. (clemens) *Gentleness.* I. Of persons, *Gentleness, kindness, mildness, humanity, benignity*; Cic.: thus also, leonis, Plin.: especially, *kindness in forgiving, clemency, mercifulness*; Cic. Also, *compassion*; Nep. Alcib. 10. II. Of things, *Mildness*; hlemis, Colum.: æstatis, Plin. Ep.: primi solis, Calp. III. An imperial title; clementia tua, Spart., your grace.

CLĒPO, psi, ptum, Ære. (κλέπω, s. κλέπτω) i. q. Furari. I. *To steal*; aliquid aliquid, Cic. II. Fig. I. Sermonem, Pacuv., to listen secretly to. 2. *To conceal*; Sen. Trag. N. B. Cleperit, Cic. e Legg. xii. Fab.

CLEPSYDRA, æ. f. (κλεψύδρα) I. *A water-glass, for measuring time*; the time allowed a pleader in a court of justice was measured by these glasses; Cic.: hence, II. *A certain time allowed for speaking in a court of justice*; petere et dare clespydras binas, Plin. Ep. The clespydra allowed, probably, not more than a quarter of an hour.

CLEPTA, æ. m. (κλέπτω) *A thief*; Plaut. CLERICĀLIS, e. (clericus) *Clerical*; Sidon. CLERICĀTUS, us. m. (clericus) *The clerical office*; Hieron. CLERICUS, i. m. (clerus) *A spiritual man, clergyman, clerk*; Hieron. CLĒRUS, i. m. (κλήρος, sors) *The clerical order, clergy*; Tert. CLIBĀNARIUS, i. m. (clibanus) *A soldier in armour, a cuirassier*; Ammian. CLIBĀNUS, i. m. (κλιβάνος) I. *A vessel, broader at bottom than at the top, in which bread, cakes, &c., were baked*; Plin. II. *An oven*; Sulp. Sev.

CLĒNS, tis. m. (for cluens, from cluo, κλύω, to hear, obey) I. *A client*, i. e. at Rome, *one who has taken a superior as his patron, to advise with, assist, or defend him*; Cic. II. In the time of Cæsar, the chief men in Gaul had a number of clients or vassals at their command, who were i. q. ambacti and soldurii; Cæs. B. G. 6, 15, & 19.

III. Also, in the same country, whole people were called clients of a more powerful state, by which we must understand, *allies, or vassals*; Cæs. B. G. 6, 4, & 12, &c.

CLĒNTA, æ. f. *A female client*; Plaut.; Hor. See CLĒNS, I.

CLĒNTĒLA, æ. f. (cliens) I. At Rome, *The relation of a client to his patron, or the connection between them, clientship, patronage*; esse in alieuius clientela, Cic., to be the client of: in alieuius clientelam se conferre, id.; or, commendare, Ter.: poeta sub clientela Musurum, Suet., i. e. protection: also, *the clients themselves*, in which sense it is usually in the plural; Cic. Cat. 4, 11.

II. In Gaul, *The relation of a weaker people to a more powerful vassalage*; (see CLĒNS, II.): dicare se alieui in clientelam, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12: also, *the vassals or allies themselves*; id.

CLĒNTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of clienta); Ascon. CLĒNTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of cliens); Auct. Dial. de Or. CLIMA, ætis. n. (κλίμα) *Inclination*, especially of the earth towards the pole: hence, I. *A climate, region*; Apul. II. *A land-measure sixty feet square*; Colum. CLĪMĀX, ætis. f. (κλίμαξ) *A ladder, stairs*; hence, *a figure in rhetoric when the expressions rise one above another in strength*; Marc. Cap.

CLĪNĀMEN, inis. n. (clino) *Inclination of a thing*; principium, Lucr.

CLĪNĪCE, es. f. (κλινική, sc. τέχνη) *A part of the science of medicine which relates to the practice of a physician with regard to patients confined to their beds*; Plin.

CLĪNICUS, i. m. (κλινικός) I. *A physician that visits patients who are confined to their beds*; Mart. II. *A patient who is confined to his bed*; Hieron. III. *A grave-digger*; Mart. IV. *Clinici, persons who were sprinkled only with the water of baptism on a sick bed*; Cyprian.

CLĪNO, āvi, ātum, Ære. (κλίνω) *To bow, bend down, incline*; hence, Clinatus, a. um, *Bent*; also, *lying stretched forth*; corpus, Cic. in Arat.: clinata est ad, &c., id.

CLĪNŌPĀLE, es. f. (κλίνη and πάλη) *A combat in bed*; Suet.

CLĪNŌPUS, ōdis. m. (κλινόπους) *The foot of a bed*; Lucil. ap. Macrob. Sat. 6, 4.

CLĪPEO (ClĪpeo), Ære. (clipeus) I. *To furnish with a shield*; hence, clipeatus, a. um; e. g. agmina, Virg. II. *To make round like a shield*; clipeata imago, Macrobr.

CLĪPEŌLUM (ClĪpeolum), i. n. (dimin. of clipeum) *A small shield*; Hygin.

CLĪPEUS (ClĪpeus), i. m. and CLĪPEUM (clipeum), i. n. I. *A round shield*; clipeum Phidias dissolvere, Cic., i. e. the shield of Minerva, which was made by Phidias; clipeus, Cic.: the neuter occurs, Virg.; Liv.: hence fig., *a shield, defence, protection*; Claud. II. *Any thing round, like such a shield*. I. *The disk of the sun*; Ov. 2. *A bust*; Liv.: Suet. In this sense, clipeus is most frequent; but we find also, in Tac. and Suet., clipeus.

3. *A kind of meteor of a round form*; Sen. Plin. 4. *The vault of heaven*; Enn. ap. Varr. 5. *A shield-like surface, on which were busts of gods or distinguished men, in painting or relief*; Plin.: Liv.: Tac.: Suet. N. B. I. We also find clipeus, Enn. 2. Clipeus was round and made of brass; Scutum was of an oblong quadrilateral form, made of wood and covered with leather.

CLĪTELLE, Ærum. f. *A dorser, pannier, or packsaddle for beasts of burthen*, especially for asses; Phædr.: ciltellas imponere bovi, Cic., a proverb, of persons who are not fit for a thing.—Hence,

CLĪTELLĀRĪUS, a. um. *Bearing a pannier or packsaddle*; mulus, Plaut.: Colum.

CLĪVŌSUS, a. um. (clivus) *Full of hills or rising grounds, hilly*; Virg.; Olympos, Ov., i. e. arduous.

CLĪVŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of clivus) *A little hill*; Colum. CLĪVUS, i. m. 1. *A rising ground, height, hill*; Ter.: Cæs.: clivus Capitolinus, leading to the Capitol. Cic.: sacer, i. q. Capitolinus, Hor.: hence, II. Fig. i. e. *Any prominence, unevenness, projection, obliquity, mense*; Ov. III. Fig. *A mountain, hill, i. e. any difficulty or labour*; Sen.

CLŌACA, æ. f. I. *A subterranean canal by which filth was conveyed from the city by rain water, a common sewer*; Cic. II. For venter; Plaut.

CLŌACĀLIS, e. *Belonging to a cloaca*; fœcunitas, Sidon.

CLŌDĪCO, Ære. for claudico, Cic. CLŌDO, Ære. for claudo, Plin.

CLŌSTĒLUM, i. n. (dimin. of clostrum) *A little lock, or simply, a lock, key-hole*; Petron.

CLOSTRUM, for claustrum, Cato R. R. CLŪDO, Ære. for claudo; Varr.: Colum.: Quint.: Gell. CLŪDUS, a. um. for claudus, Plaut.

CLŪEO, Ære. (from κλύω, i. e. audio) I. *I am named or called*; Plaut.: ut Acherunti clues gloria, id. II. *They say of me that I, &c., I am said, &c.*; Artridæ client fecisse, &c., Plaut. III. *To be*; Lucr.; victoria, Plaut., to conquer. N. B. Pass. Clueri, i. e. esse, dici, Plaut. We find also, Cluo, Ære, Auson.

CLŪNICŪLA, æ. f. or Cluniculus, i. m. (dimin. of clunis) *A little haunch*; Favorin. ap. Gell.

CLŪNIS, is. f. and sometimes m. *A buttock, haunch*; Hor.: Plin.

CLŪO, I. For cluo; see CLUO. II. An old word for purgo, Plin.

CLŪRA, æ. f. An *ape*; hence, Clurinus, a. um, e. g. pecus, Plaut., i. e. apes.

CLŪSĪLIS, e. (cludo) *Easily closed*; concha, Plin. CLŪSOR, ōris. m. (cludo) *One who encloses*; Sidon. CLŪSŪRA, æ. i. q. CLAUSURA.

CLŪSUS, a. um. See CLUO. CLŪPEO, CLŪPEUS, CLŪPEUM. See CLĪPEO, &c. CLŪSTER, Æris. m. (κλύστηρ) I. *A clyster*; Cels.: Suet. II. *Injection by means of a clyster*; Cels.

CŌACĒBO, Ære. 3. (con and accedo) *To approach together with, to be added besides*; Plaut.

CŌACĒRVĀTIUM, adv. (coacervo) *By heaps*; Apul. CŌACĒRVĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (coacervo) *A heaping together*; Cic.

CŌACĒRVĀTO, āvi, ātum, Ære. (con and accervo) *To heap together, heap up, collect into one mass, accumulate*; cadavera, Cæs.: pecunias, Cic.: also fig., argumenta, id.: luctus, Ov.

CŌASCESCO, acui. 3. (con and ascesco) *To grow sour*; Cic. Fig., quam valde eam (sc. gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic., i. e. improbiorem scelestiorumque factam fuisse.

CŌACTE, adv. I. *Forcedly, constrainedly*; Tert. II. *Hastily, quickly*; coactius, Gell. III. *Too strictly or closely*; e. g. to translate, Gell.

CŌACTĪLIS, e. (cogo) *Made thick*; Coactilla, *Thick milled cloth, or felt*; Pand.

CŌACTĪM, adv. i. q. Coacte. *Strictly, closely, or briefly*; Sidon.

CŌACTIO, ōnis. f. (cogo) I. *A calling in or collecting money due*; Suet. II. *Cause*; in compendium, i. e. *A contracting into a small compass*; Ascon. III. *A kind of sickness in beasts*; Veget.

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COACTO, Ære. (cogo) I. To draw or press together; membra, Lucr. II. To force; Lucr.

COACTOR, Æris. m. (cogo) I. A receiver of money, collector; Cic. II. Ægrinus. Tac., that belongs to the rear-guard. III. One who forces or compels; Sen.

COACTUM, i. n. (cogo) A coverlet made of milled cloth, a mattress; Cæs.

COACTURA, æ. f. (cogo) That which is gathered; Colum.

COACTUS, a, um. See Cogo.

COACTUS, us. m. (cogo) A forcing, compelling, constraining; Cic.

COADDO, Ære. 3. (con and addo) To add together with; Plaut.

COADIJCIO, Ære. 3. (con and adicio) To add together with, to add; Colum.

COADOLESCO, Ære. (con and adolesco) To grow together with; Tert.

COADORO, Ære. (con and adoro) To worship together with; Cod. Just.

COADUNATIO, Ænis. f. (coaduno) A uniting, summing up; totius calculi, Cod. Just.

COADUNO, avi, atum, Ære. (con and aduno) To unite, join; Pand.

COADIFICO, avi, atum, Ære. (con and ædifico) To build upon; locum, Cic.

COÆGROTO, Ære. (con and ægroto) To be sick at the same time with another; Hieron.

COÆQUALIS, e. (con and æqualis) Of the same age; Petron.: hence, a companion, comrade, person of the same age; Justin.: also of geese, Colum.

COÆQUALITAS, atis. f. (coæqualis) i. q. Æqualitas; Pand.

COÆQUO, avi, atum, Ære. (con and æquo) I. To make even or level, to level; montes, Sall. II. To make equal so that there be no difference, to equatise; gratiam omnium, Sallust.: aliquid cum aliquo, Lact.: omnia, Cic. i. e. to remove all difference.

COÆSTIMO, Ære. (con and æstimo) i. q. Æstimo, or simul æstimo; Pand.

COETANEO, Ære. (coetaneus) To be of the same age; Tertull.

COETANÆUS, a, um. (ætus) Of the same age, coetaneous; Tertull.

COETERNUS, a, um. (con and æternus) Co-eternal; Tert.

COEVUS, a, um. (con and ævum) In later Latinity, for æqualis, Of the same age, coeval; Augustin.

COAGGERO, atum, Ære. (con and aggero) I. To heap together; Serv. II. To cover with a heap; ova faba, Colum.

COAGITO, Ære. (con and agito) To shake together, shake; Apic.

COAGMENTATIO, Ænis. f. (coagmento) A joining together, a connection, conjunction, construction, structure; Cic.

COAGMENTO, avi, atum, Ære. (coagmento) I. To glue or stick together, or to join or fasten together in a similar manner; verba quasi coagmentare, Cic. II. To bind, connect, cement; opus suum, Cic.: pacem, id. i. e. to make, conclude.

COAGMENTUM, i. n. (cogo) I. A joint, i. e. the part where two things are glued or otherwise fastened together; Plaut.: Cæs. II. A joining together; syllabarium, Gell.

COAGULATIO, Ænis. f. (coagulo) A curdling; lactis, Plin.

COAGULO, atum, Ære. (coagulo) To cause a fluid to thicken and curdle; lac, Plin.: aquam, id.

COAGULUM, i. n. (cogo) I. Rennet, runnet, i. e. any thing used in curdling milk; for this purpose they generally used the concreted milk found in the stomach of a suckling, and also this stomach itself; leporum, Varr., leveret's runnet, i. e. the concreted milk in the stomach of a leveret, or the stomach of a leveret: hence, liquefacta coagula durant, Ov., i. e. cheese: partem (lactis) liquefacta coagula durant, Ov., i. e. a part becomes cheese: hence fig., whatever keeps or joins together, alliance, union; Gell. II. Curdled milk; Plin. 28, 45: also, any fluid when condensed; in utero, Gell. III. A running together or congealing of any fluid; Gell.

COALESCO, lui, litum, Ære. (con and alesco) I. To grow together: also, to attach itself to, to grow on, to grow; Sall.: Ov.: Colum.: hence fig., as it were to grow together, i. e. 1. To hold firmly together; as, stones with mortar, Lucr.: vulnus coalescit, Plin. 2. To run together, thicken, congeat, curd, fræx; ut vinum coalescit, Gell. 3. To unite, agree together; cum patribus coalescerent plebis animi, Liv.: coalescentes conditiones pacis, Vell. II. To grow, increase, gather strength; Tac. Part. Coalitus, a, um. 1. Grown together; hence, consisting or composed of; Gell. 2. Increased, strengthened; Tac. 3. Confirmed; libertas, Tac.

COALITUS, a, um. See COALESCO.

COALITUS, us. m. (coalesco) A uniting, joining together; humani generis, Arnob., i. e. commercium, societates.

COAMATOR, Æris. (con and amator) A fellow-lower; Cæcil. ap. Non.

COAMBULO, Ære. (con and ambulo) To walk together with; Claud. Mam.

COANGUSTO, atum, Ære. (con and angusto) To bring into a narrow compass, contract, to enclose and confine, hem in; Varr.: hence fig., legem, Cic., to circumscribe, limit.

COAPTATIO, Ænis. f. (coapto) A fitting together; Augustin.

COAPTO, atum, Ære. (con and apto) To fasten close together, fit together; Augustin.

COARCTATIO, and COARCTO. See COART.

COARESCO, rui, Ære. (con andresco) To grow dry together with, to be united by drying; as ef arena cum coaruerit, Vitruv., have become glazed.

COARGEO, ui, Ære. (con and arguo) I. To convict; aliquid avaritiam, Cic. II. To show, betray, make known; perfidiam, Cic.: mendacium, id.: crimen, id.: also seq. accus. et infini.: Hirt. Alex. 68. III. To refute, show the contrary of any thing; quod coarguant figi, Plin.

COARTATIO (Coarctatio), Ænis. f. (coarto) A drawing together, contracting, uniting, crowding together; Liv.

COARTICULO, Ære. (con and articulo) To make supple or pliant; ora mutorum, Arnob., i. e. to enable them to speak distinctly.

COARTO (Coarco), avi, atum, Ære. (con and arto) To draw together into a narrow compass, to press together, compress, contract, confine; vulnus, Petron.: fœnum in struem, Colum.: viam, Plin. Ep.: fauces, Ov., i. e. to strangle one's self: Pompeius in oppidis coarctatus, Cic.: hence, to shorten; alieuius consulatum, Tac.: also, to abridge; Cic.

COASSATIO (Coaxatio), Ænis. f. Any thing made of boards joined together, a floor; Vitruv. — From

COASSO (Coaxo), avi, atum, Ære. (con and asso, s. axo) To join together boards or planks; to plank, floor; Vitruv.

COAUCTIO, Ænis. f. (con and auctio) An increasing together with another; or simply, an increasing, increase; Cic.

COAXO, Ære. I. To croak; of frogs; Suet. II. For coasso; see COASSO.

COCCINATUS, a, um. (cocclum) Clothed in scarlet; Suet.

COCCINEUS, a, um. (coccum) Of a scarlet colour; Plin. COCCINUS, a, um. i. q. Coccineus; Juv.: hence, Cocinea, orum, Soarlet garments; Mart.

COCCUM, i. n. (κόκκος) Prop. A stone or kernel of tree-fruit; a berry; especially, I. The scarlet berry growing on a kind of oak (Coccus liliis, L.), with which crimson is dyed, Plin. The ancients considered this coccum to be a kind of berry: but it is now known to be a species of insect, a kind of worms or cochineal, which are found on the scarlet oak (Quercus coccifera, L.). Coccum Cnidium, Cels.; Plin., is a different thing, being from the shrub Thymelæa; see CNIDUS. II. A scarlet colour; Hor.: Plin. III. Cloth of a scarlet colour; Suet.

COCCYMELUM, i. n. (κοκκωμελον) A plum; Macrob.

COCCYS, Æris. m. (κόκκυσ) A cuckoo; Plin.

COCHLEA (Coeclea), æ. f. (κοχλίας, ὀ) A snail; Cic.: also, a snail-shell; Mart.: in cochleam, Cæs., like a snail-shell. Hence, the screw of a wine-press; Vitruv.: also, a machine for drawing water, a water-snail or screw; id. Also, a kind of door; Varr.

COCHLEAR and COCHLEARE. See COCHLEÆRIS.

COCHLEÆRIS, e. (cochlea) Of or belonging to snails; hence, cochlear and contr. cochlear, a spoon; properly one used for drawing snails out of their shells; afterwards for eating with generally; Mart.: Cels.: afterwards as a measure, a spoonful; Colum.: Plin.

COCHLEÆRIUS, a, um. i. q. Cochlearis: hence, Cochlearium, I. A place in which snails are kept and fed; Varr. II. A spoon; Plin.: Scrib. Larg.

COCHLEÆTUM, adv. (cochlea) In a spiral form; Sidon.

COCHLEÆTUS, a, um. (cochlea) Spiral; Pompon.

COCHLEOLA, æ. (dimin. of cochlea) A little snail; Hieron.

COGINATORIUS, a, um. See COQUINARIUS.

COGIO, Ænis. m. A broker, factor; Plaut.: also as a term of reproach, scoundrel; Plaut.

COGIOR, atus sum, ari. To be a broker or factor; hence, to haggle in dealing in order to get the more; Quint. Declam.

COCTANA. See COTTANA.

COCTILIS, e. (coquo) I. Burnt, baked; laterculi, Plin., burnt stones, bricks; murus, Ov., i. e. a brick wall.

II. Coctilia, ium. n. (sc. ligna), Trebell., very dry wood; unless this was rather peat or coal.

COCTIO, Ænis. f. (coquo) I. A boiling. II. A digesting; Plin.

COCTIVUS, a, um. (coquo) Prob. That is soon done in cooking; castanea, Plin.

COCTONA. See COTTANA.

COCTOR, Æris. m. (coquo) A cook; Petron.

COCTURA, æ. f. (coquo) I. A cooking; Plin. II. A melting; Plin. III. A pitching, stopping with pitch; Colum. IV. A ripening of fruit; Plin. V. A boiling fluid; Colum.

COCTUS, a, um. See COQUO.

CŒCULA (Coquula), æ. f., dimin. of coqua, and of the same signification; Varr.

CŒCULUM, i. n. (coquo) *A vessel for cooking meat in, a cooking utensil*; Cato.

CŒCUS, See COCUS.

CŒDA, æ. f. for cauda; Varr.

CŒDEX, iels. m. for caudex. I. *A trunk, body, or stock of a tree*; Ov.: CŒlum: hence, a wooden log to which slaves were fastened for punishment; and as we should say, stocks; Plaut. II. *A book*; because the ancients wrote on wooden tablets covered with wax: Cic.: referre in codicem, id., to enter in a book: codex accepti et expensi, id., a book of receipts and expenses, account-book, cash-book: referre in codicem (sc. accepti et exp.), id., to enter in an account-book: testamentum duobus codicibus scriptum, Suet., i. e. that made two books, on account of its size.

CŒDICĀRIUS. See CAUDICARIUS.

CŒDICILLĀRIS, e. (codicilli) *Named or made by the handwriting of the emperor*; pontificatus codicillares fecit, Lamprid., i. e. titular pontifices, who had only the title and rank, but did not possess the real office.

CŒDICILLĀRIUS, a, um, i. q. Codicillariss; Cod. Theod.

CŒDICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of codex) I. *A small trunk of a tree*; Cato. II. Codicilli, I. *A writing-table*, because it was made of wood and covered with wax; Cic.: these tablets were sent by the Romans to their friends as billets or notes: hence, *2. A billet, note, letter*; Cic. 3. *Any written composition*; Sen.: especially, *4. A petition, memorial*; Tac. *5. A codicil to a will*; id.: also sing., Cod. Theod. *6. The handwriting of the emperor, an autograph of the emperor, a diploma*; Suet.

CŒCO, CŒCUS, a, um. See CŒCO, &c.

CŒLATOR, CŒLĀTURA. See CŒLATOR, &c.

CŒLEBS, CŒLIBATUS. See CŒLEBS, &c.

CŒLES (Cæles), itis. (cœlum) I. *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly*; regnum, Ov. II. *Dwelling in heaven, celestial*; Ov. Plur., Cœlestes, the celestial gods; Cic.

CŒLESTIS (Cæl.), e. (cœlum) I. *Heavenly, celestial, i. e. that is in or relates to heaven*; orbis, Cic.: vis, id.: arcus, a rainbow, Plin.: nubes, Ov.: bella, Ov., of the giants with the gods: hence, Cœlestes, *The celestials, the gods*; Cic. Also, in the singular, forma cœlestis, Tibull., the beauty of a goddess. II. *Celestial, i. e. that comes from heaven*; aqua, Liv., rain. III. *Celestial, i. e. divine*. I. Prop. Ira, Liv.: auxilium, Ov. 2. Fig. i. e. *Excellent, extraordinarily good, eminent, divine, godlike*; legio, Cic.: ingenium, Ov.: vir, Quint.: cœlestissima opera, Vell.: nihil est cœlestius, &c., Sen. N. B. Cœlestium, for cœlestium, Virg.; cœleste, for cœlesti, Ov.

CŒLĪCUS, a, um. (καλιζαδός) *Of or belonging to the bowels or the stomach*. I. Dolor, Cato: morbus, Cels., a complaint of the bowels. 2. Cœlicus, one who is sick in the same; Varr. 3. Medicamentum, good for it; Plin.

CŒLICŒLA (Cæl.), æ. m. (cœlum and colo) I. *An inhabitant of heaven, a god*; Virg. II. *A worshipper of the heavens*; Cod. Just.

CŒLICUS (Cæl.), a, um. (cœlum) *Heavenly*; tecta, Stat.

CŒLĪFER (Cæl.), a, um. (cœlum and fero) *Bearing the heavens*; Virg.

CŒLĪGENUS (Cæl.), a, um. (cœlum and gigno) *Heaven-born*; Varr.

CŒLĪORĪCUS, a, um. (καλιωριστός) *That cleanses the bowels*; medicamenta, Cæl. Aur.

CŒLĪPŒTENS (Cæl.), tis. (cœlum and potens) *Powerful in heaven, or, ruling in heaven*; Plaut.

CŒLITES. See CŒLES.

CŒLĪTUS (Cæl.), adv. *From heaven*; Ammian.

CŒLUM, &c. See CŒLO, &c.

CŒLUM (Cœlum), i. n. (from καῖλος, η, ον, hollow) I. *The heaven*; Cic.: Plur. cœli, Lucr., is from cœlus: vesperascens cœlo, Nep., i. e. at evening: in cœlum tollere, or ferre, Cic., to extol to the skies: in cœlo esse, Cic., as it were, to be in heaven, to be happy: digito cœlum attingere, id., to be most fortunate or happy: de cœlo detrahere, id., i. e. to rob one of his fame or happiness: dicare cœlo, i. e. ditis, Plin.: commercia cœli, i. e. deorum, Ov. N. B. Toto cœlo errare, Macrobi., to be much mistaken: quid si nunc cœlum ruat? Ter., what if the skies should fall? a proverbial expression to ridicule groundless fears. II. *Any thing resembling the shape or form of the heavens*; imum cœlum cameræ, Vitruv., the lower part of an arch or vault. III. *A climate, region*; Hor.: Plin. IV. *The upper world as opposed to the infernal regions*; Virg. V. *The air, atmosphere, weather, temperature*; Cic.: Virg.: Plin.: spiritus cœli huius, Cic., the inhaling of this air. VI. Also, *Lightning*; de cœlo tangi, Liv.: de cœlo observare, Cic.; i. e. to make observations in respect of lightning for the comitia; to watch for lightning.

CŒLUS (Cælus), i. m. *The heavens*; Enn.: Plur. cœli, Lucr.

CŒMENDO, avi, âtum, âre. (con and emendo) *To amend or better at the same time*; Arnob.

CŒMETERĪUM, i. n. (κοιμητήριον) I. *A sleeping-room, dormitory*. II. *A churchyard, burying-ground*, Hieron.

CŒMO, cmi, emptum, or emtum, ěre. (con and emo) *To buy up, or, to buy, purchase, in large quantities*; Cic.: CŒMPTIO or CŒMPTIO, ōnis. f. (cœmo) I. *A buying up of several things*; e. g. of estates, which were sometimes subjected to a mock sale, in order to get rid of the burthen of certain sacrifices attached to them. Thus Gronovius explains ad cœmōnes faciendas, Cic. Mur. 12.

II. *A ceremony of marriage, consisting in a mock sale, whereby the bride and bridegroom sold themselves to each other*; Cic.: hence, mulieres, quæ cœmōnes facerent, id., i. e. married themselves by this ceremony.

CŒMŒTIONĀLIS, e. (cœmōtio) *Belonging to such a marriage* (see CŒMPTIO); senex, Plaut.: Cur. in Cic. Ep., who was made use of at such an act; hence, poor, worthless.

CŒMPTOR, ōris. m. (cœmo) *One who buys things up*; Apul.

CŒMPTUS, a, um. See CŒMO.

CŒNA, æ. f. (perhaps from κοινὴ) I. *The principal meal of the Romans, usually taken about three o'clock* (according to our time): it is generally rendered, table, meal, repast, dinner, supper, &c.; invitare ad cœnam, Cic., to invite to dinner: obire cœnas, id., to frequent entertainments: thus also, ad cœnam ire, Ter.; or, itare, Cic., to go to dinner: aliquem adhibere cœnæ, Plin. Ep., to bring to one's table: condicere ad cœnam, Plaut.; or, condicere alicui cœnam, Suet., to promise to be one's guest: thus also, promittere ad cœnam. Plin. Ep.: inter cœnam, Cic., at table: cœna recta, a regular or complete table; Suet. Cœna cœna venire, Varr., to come too late. II. *The place where an entertainment was given*; Plin. 12. 5. III. For cœnantes, Juv. 2, 120. IV. *A course*; prima, altera, tertia, Martialis. N. B. Some write cœna, or cœna.

CŒNĀCŒLUM, i. n. (cœno) I. *A room for taking meals in, a dining-room*; Varr.: it was (usually at least) in the upper story; hence, II. *An upper story*; Cic.: or, a garret, attic; Plaut.: Liv.: these were inhabited by the poor.

CŒNĀTĪCUS, a, um. e. g. spes cœnatica, i. e. spes cœnæ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 36.

CŒNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (cœno) *A room for taking meals in, a dining-room*; Plin. Ep.

CŒNĀTIUNCŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cœnatio) *A small room for taking meals in*; Plin. Ep.

CŒNĀTŒRIUS, a, um. (cœno) *Of or belonging to a meal or the table*; hence, cœnatoria, i. e. vestes cœnatoriæ, Martial.

CŒNĀTŒRIO, ire. 4. *To have an appetite for eating*; Plaut.

CŒNĀTUS, a, um. (cœnus) *That has taken food*; Cic.: Sall.

CŒNĪTO, âre. (freq. of cœno) *To take a meal, especially to take meals frequently, to use to dine*; Cic.

CŒNO, avi, âtum, âre. (cœna) I. Intrans. *To take a meal or repast, to eat at table*; apud aliquem, Cic.; or, cum aliquo, Hor., with, &c.: foris, out, not at home, Cic. II. Trans. 1. *To eat any thing at a meal, to dine upon, sup upon*; aprum, Hor.: maximum malum, i. e. to make a poor meal, Plaut. 2. *To represent or imitate at a meal*; adulteria, Suet. 3. *To spend or pass (time) in eating*; noctem: hence, noctes cœnatæ, Plaut.

CŒNOBĪTA, æ. m. (cœnobiium) *A member of a fraternity, a monk*; Hieron.

CŒNOBĪUM, i. n. (κοινόβιον) *A convent, monastery*; Hieron.

CŒNŒGUS, a, um. (cœnum) *Full of mud, muddy, swampy, marshy, boggy, slimy, stony*; Colum.: Juv.

CŒNŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cœna) *A little meal or entertainment*; facere, Cic.

CŒNŒLĒNTUS, a, um. (cœnum) *Covered with mud, dirty, Tert.*

CŒNUM, i. n. *Mud, mire, slime, dirt, filth*; Cic.: volvi in cœno, Lucr. 6, 978: hence fig. I. Volvi in cœno, Lucr. 3, 77, i. e. to live in a low state. II. A term of reproach. *Dirty fellow!* o cœnum! Cic.

CŒŒO, ivi, and more frequently ii, Itum. (con and eo, as in the time of Quintilian, some preferred conire to coire; see 1, 6, 17) I. Intrans. *To go or come together, to assemble, meet*; in Piræo, Ter.: cum aliquo, Cic.: inter se, Cæs.: in locum, Tac.: also, for the purpose of fighting; Virg. Æn. 12, 709: hence, 1. Gen. *To unite, come together, meet close, or shut together*; coit vultus, Ov.: palpebræ, Cels.: nobis verba coisse decem, Propert., that ten words have passed between us: placidis coeant immitia, Hor., may be united with: and so with a dat.: non possunt ista coire, Ov., agree: cum hoc coire ausus es, Cic., to conspire. 2. *To congeal, congregate, curdle, thicken*; coit formidine sanguis, Virg.: lac, Plin. 3. For concumbere. 1. Of persons; cum viro, Quint.: cum aliena uxore, id.: also with the dat.; privigno, Hor. 2. Of animals; cum pare coeunt volucres, Ov.: pecus coit, id.: ardor coeundi, Colum. II. Trans. *To enter into, societatem, Cic., to enter into a connection, make an alliance or compact, form a league, plot*; societatem

carlitas, id., to form a league or bond of friendship; hence, societas coitur, id.

CŒPIO, cœpi, cœptum, cœpere. (from con and the old apio, to join) *To begin, commence*; the present, with the tenses derived from it, are found only in old writers, as Plautus and Cato. We more frequently find the perfect of the active and passive, and the futures of the active.

I. Perfect active, Cœpi, *I have begun*; with an accus.; iter, Ter.: and with an infin. act.; e. g. orare, Nep.: abundare, Cic.: but also, although incorrectly, with an infin. pass.; e. g. pugnari cœpit, Nep., for cœptum est. Cœpit is also frequently redundant; cœpit dicere, for dixit. The participle cœpturus is found, Quint.

II. The perfect passive cœptus sum occurs only when followed by an infin. pass.; vasa conjici cœpta sunt, Nep.: lapides jacti cœpti sunt, Cæs.: consuli cœpti sumus, Cic.: thus also the part. Cœptus, a, um; e. g. bellum, Sall.: opus, Ov.—Synon. Cœpi, incēpi, incēpit feci. Cœpit, he has begun an action, in general; incēpit, e. g. narrare, he has made a beginning after having long been waited for: incēpit fecit, he was the first to begin what others went on with.

CŒPIS-CŒPUS, i. m. (con and episcopus) *A joint-bishop*; Augustin.

CŒPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of cœpi) I. Intrans. *To begin*; cœptante motu, Tac. II. Trans. 1. *To begin*; cœptat ea, Cic.: quid hic cœptas? Ter.: also with an infin.; Lucr.: Tac. III. *To attempt*; fugam, Tac.

CŒPTUM, i. n. (cœptus, a, um) *A work begun, an undertaking, beginning*; Liv.

CŒPTUS, a, um. See CŒPIO.

CŒPTUS, us, m. (cœpi) *A work begun, an undertaking, beginning*; primos cœptus, Cic.

CŒPULŒNS, i. n. (con and epulo) *A fellow banqueter, companion at a feast*; Plaut.

CŒRATOR, CŒRARE for curator, curare, Cic. e Legg. xii. Tab.

CŒRCŒO, ui, itum, ēre. (con and arceo) I. *To surround, encompass, include*; Cic. II. *To keep in, keep together, hold together, confine, restrain, check*; capillos vitæ, Ov.: vitæ amputans cœrcet, Cic.: animalia carere, Plin.: postrema, Virg., i. e. to bring up, lead: verba numeris, Ov., i. e. to make or compose verse. III. *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, punish*; cupiditates, Cic.: fenus, Liv.: iras, id.: milites, Cæs.: juventutem, Cic.: aliquem exsilio, vinculis, id.: civem supplicis, id.

CŒRCITIO, ōnis, f. (cœrcēo) I. *A keeping in, confining, enclosing*; Arnob. II. *Any thing done to curb improper conduct, coercion, restraint, punishment*; coercionem inhibere, Liv., to use coercive measures: capitalis, Pand., capital punishment. III. *A right of restraining or punishing*; adimere coercionem, Suet.

CŒRCITOR, ōris, m. (cœrcēo) *One who restrains, coerces, or keeps in order*; Eutrop.

CŒRCITUS, a, um. See CŒRCŒO.

CŒRO, āre, i. e. curo. See CŒRATOR.

CŒRRO, āre, (con and erro) *To wander about, or, to wander about together*; Pand.

CŒRULUS, &c. See CŒRULUS, &c.

CŒTUS, us, m. (forcoitus, from cœo) *A meeting, coming together, and sometimes, an association, union*; rerum, Lucr.: amicum, Curt.: nocturni, Liv.: hence, an assembly; hominum, Cic.: matronarum, id.: ludorum, id. CŒXERCITĀTUS, a, um. (con and exercitatus) *Exercised at the same time*; Quint. 2, 17, 41.

CŒGITĀBILIS, e. (cogito) *Conceivable, comprehensible*; Sen.

CŒGITĀBUNDUS, a, um. (cogito) *Reflecting, musing, meditating*; Gell.

CŒGITĀMEN, inis, n. i. q. Cogitatio; Tert.

CŒGITĀTE, adv. (cogitatus, a, um) *With thought, considerately, with reflection*; Cic.

CŒGITĀTIO, ōnis, f. (cogito) I. *A thinking, considering, reflecting*; consideration, reflection; Verres nulla cogitatione, Cic.: cogitatione aliquid completi, id.: or, comprehendere, id.; or, percipere, id., i. e. to think, imagine: cogitationem argenti habere, i. e. to think upon: thus also, cogitationem habere petendi consulatum, Vell. II. *A thought*; injicere alicui cogitationem, Cic.: in cogitationem venire, and incidere, to fall into a train of thought, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. Also, *the faculty or power of thought, the reasoning power*; Cic. III. *A project, design, contrivance*; privata cogitationes, Tac.

CŒGITĀTO, adv. *With consideration or reflection*; Cic.

CŒGITĀTORIUM, i. n. (cogito) *A receptacle of thought*; Tert.

CŒGITĀTUS, us, m. (cogito) *A thinking, reflecting, considering, a thought*; Sen.

CŒGITRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for cogito) I. Intrans. 1. *To think, imagine, conceive*; cepti mecum sic cogitare, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: then, to consider, reflect or meditate, ponder; ad aliquid, Cic.: de se et gloria sua, id. 2. *To think, i. e. to be inclined or disposed*; male, Cic.: amabiliter in aliquem, Anton. in Cic. Ep. II. Trans. 1. *To think, imagine, conceive*; aliquid in animo, Ter.; or, cum

animo suo, Cic.: nihil agens ne cogitari quidem potest, id. Hence, Cogitatum, *A thought, imagination, conception*; Cic. 2. *To think upon, revolve in the mind*; proserpiones, Cic.: suspensia, Mart. Hence, Cogitatum, *A thought, reflection, contrivance*; Cic.: Nep. 3. *To excogitate, invent, contrive*; cogitatum scelus, Cic.: quod ad perniciem fuerat cogitatum, Nep. 4. *To think, i. e. to will, intend, design*; quid facere cogitas? Ter.: Antium me recipere cogito, Cic.: also without an infin.; e. g. in Pompeianum cogitabam sc. ire, id.: hence fig., quid Auster cogitet, Virg.

COGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (cognascor, from which is derived cognatus) I. *Alliance by birth, relation by blood*; alliance, relation. 1. Of persons; Cic. 2. Of animals and plants; Plin. II. *Kindred, i. e. relatives*; Cic. III. *Connection, resemblance*; studiorum, Cic.: numerus non habet cognationem cum oratione, id.: papyri cum calamis, Plin.: regioni alicui est cognatio dierum ac noctium cum alia, id., has days and nights of the same length with the other: bitumini magna cognatio ignium, id., strongly sympathises with fire.

COGNĀTUS, a, um. (cognascor) I. *Produced or born from the same stock*; tellus cognati retinebat semina celi, Ov.: hence, II. *Allied, related by blood*. 1. Of persons; Iulo, Sil.: especially, substantive, *A relative, kinsman*; Cic.: suam sibi cognatam, Plaut., which is a pleonasm: to this belong also sanguis, Virg., relationship: latius, Ov., i. e. one of kindred: urbes, Virg., kindred, built by people of the same nation. 2. Of animals; Plin. III. *Related, fig., i. e. connected, agreeing, similar*; nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris, quam numeri, Cic.: deus mundo formam sibi cognatam dedit, id.: cognata calci res est gypsum, Plin.: cognata vocabula rebus, Hor.

COGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (cognosco) I. *A taking pains to acquire knowledge or information*; hence, an examination; e. g. in disputes; Cic.: Liv.: especially, in extraordinary cases not noticed by the law, a commission, inquiry, court of inquiry; Cic.: ut a cognitionibus ei esset, Suet., one of the emperor's commissioners: also gen., examination, inquiry; Liv.: vis cognitionis, Cic.: also, inspection, survey; urbis, id. II. *An acquiring a knowledge or account of a thing*; hence, 1. *A report or discovery of a thing, information, intelligence, recognition*; inde cognitio est facta, Ter., by this the damsel became known. 2. *Knowledge, cognizance of a thing, acquaintance with, skill in*; causarum, Cic.: also, conception, apprehension, an idea, principle; id.

COGNĀTIONĀLIS, e. (cognitio) *Of or relating to a judicial inquiry or examination*; Cod. Just.

COGNĀTIONĀLITER, adv. *By a judicial examination*; Cod. Just.

COGNITOR, ōris, m. (cognosco) I. *One who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher*; Cic. Verr. 5, 65.

II. *An advocate, agent, defender*; juris sui, Cic.: viduarum, id. Also, in general, a defender or furtherer; sententia, Cic. III. *One who examines a cause, a judge*; Ov. Am. 1, 12. IV. *A fiscal prosecutor, i. e. one who prosecutes persons indebted to the exchequer, a public procurator*; Manil.: his office, as some suppose, was called cognitura, Suet.

COGNĪTĀRA, æ, f. (cognitor) *The office of a fiscal prosecutor or agent*; Suet. See COGNITOR, IV.

COGNITUS, a, um. I. Part. of cognosco; see COGNOSCO. II. Adj. 1. *Known*; res cognita, Cic. 2. *Proved, attested, tried*; homo virtute cognita, Cic.: cognitiora, Ov.: cognitissima, Catull. Use COGNOSCO.

COGNŪBILIS, e. (cognosco) *Intelligible*; Gell.

COGNOMEN, inis, n. (con and nomen) I. *A surname, i. e. name added to the family name*; e. g. Cicero and Scipio in M. Tullius Cicero, P. Cornel. Scipio: cognomen sumere, Cic.: Marcus, cui cognomen Coriolano fuit, Liv.: Rosci, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen fuit, Cic. II. *A surname, i. e. epithet, title*; as, Africanus, Felix, Magnus, &c.; and so, for agnomen; e. g. Scipio cognomine ipso (sc. Africani) præ se ferebat, Cic.: Cato cognomen habebat sapientis, id.: dare alicui cognomen pingui, for pinguis, Hor. III. Also for nomen; e. g. cognomen Democriti, Gell.

COGNŌMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Cognomen; Plaut.: Cic.

COGNŌMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (cognomen) i. q. Cognomen; Afran.

COGNŌMINIS, e. (cognomen) *Of the same name*; meretrices, Plaut.: gaudet cognomine terra, Virg.: also, alicui alicuius, Plin.

COGNŌMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cognomen) I. *To surname*; Plin. II. *To call, name*; Justin. III. *Verba cognominata, i. e. synonyma*, Cic. Part. 15.

COGNOSCENS, tis, i. Part. of cognosco; see COGNOSCO. II. Adj. Sui, Auct. ad Her., i. e. that knows himself.

COGNOSCENTER, adv. *Clearly, distinctly*; Tert.

COGNOSCO, ōvi, itum, ēre. (con and nosco) I. *To endeavour to gain knowledge of a thing*; hence, 1. *To examine, investigate*, as a judge or magistrate, or otherwise; Cic.: Cæs. 2. *To inspect with a view to recognize, to look at*; signum, Plaut. II. *To ascertain, learn, obtain information respecting, make one's self acquainted with*;

regiones. Cæs.: aliquem ex literis, Cic.: jus civile, id., i. e. to learn: librum, Nep., i. e. to read: hence, virum turpiter, Ov., for concubitus. III. *To have knowledge of any thing*: hence, I. *To know or recognise*; e. g. any one by a sign; Cæs.: vocem alicujus, Cic.: hence, sua, Liv., to recognise any thing as one's own. 2. *To perceive, see, discover, find out*; hominem prudentem et officiosum cognoscere, Cic. 3. *To hear, understand, learn, be informed*; de re, Cic.: ab aliquo, Cæs. N. B. We frequently find cognossem, also cognoram, cognoro, cognosti, cognosce, &c., for cognovissim, &c.

COGO (for cōgo, from con and ago), cōgĕ, cōactum, ěre. I. *To drive, bring, or collect together*, whether by force or otherwise; naves, Cæs.: exercitum in unum locum, Cic.: oves, Virg.: pecuniam a civitatibus, Cic.: jus civile in genera, id.: stipendi, id.: hence, I. *To assemble*; senatum, Cic. 2. *To gather together, to collect*; vinum, Plaut., i. e. uvas: or, to collect, store up, lay by; bis gravidos cogunt fetus, Virg. 3. *To thicken, make thick, condense, curdle*; mella, Virg.: lac, Plin.: aërem in nubes, Cic.: coacta, Cæs. B. C. 3, 44, hair matresses. 4. *To enclose, confine, restrict*; in semihoræ curriculum, Cic.: in arctissimas ripas cogitur amnis, Liv. 5. *To press together*; cuneos militum, Virg. 6. Agmen togere, to bring up the rear, Liv.: and fig., Cic. Att. 15, 13. II. *To drive to a place, impel*; navim in portum, Cic.: copias in angustum, Ter.: hence, to compel, force, constrain, urge; with ut, that, Cic.: with an infin.; Cic.: with ad; Nep.: also without ad; e. g. adulterium, for ad adult., Ov.: thus also, id. Ter.: Nep.: cogi aliquid, Liv.: coactæ lacrymæ, Virg., forced, feigned: arbores coactæ brevitatis, Plin., not natural, artificial; injuria coacta, id., done by force; nox coacta, Lucan., in which he is obliged by law to perform certain rites. III. *To infer, conclude, draw an inference*; hinc cogitur, Cic.

COHABITATIO, ōnis, f. (cohabito) *A dwelling or living together*; Augustin.

COHABITATOR, ōris, m. (cohabito) *One who dwells with another*; Augustin.

COHABITO, āre, (con and habito) *To dwell or live together*; Augustin.

COHERENTER, adv. *Continuedly, uninterruptedly*; Flor.

COHERENTIA, æ, f. (cohareo) *An adhering together*; mundi, Cic.

COHEREO, hæsi, hæsum, ěre, (con and hæreo) I. *To be connected with, to adhere to, or stick to, be united or attached to*; mundus apte coheret, Cic., coheres: in complexu alicujus, Quintil., to adhere to any one's embrace: vici cohæretat oratio, id.: cum re, id.: inter se, id.: aliquid sanguine, Quint., i. e. to be related by blood: dos coheret matrimonio, Pand.: hence, II. *To exist, subsist, last, endure, continue*; virtutes sine beata vita coherere non possunt, Cic.: also, to consist of any thing; alia, quibus homines coherent, id.: also, to be consistent, to agree; sibi, Quintil.: Ter. And. 2, 2, 24. N. B. Cohæsus, a, um, for cohærens, Gell.

COHERESCO, hæsi, ěre, (cohareo) *To adhere together, to cohere, hold fast together*; inter se, Cic.: fig., to be united; Plin. Ep.

COHERES, ědis, c. (con and heres) *A cohier, fellow heir*; Cic.

COHIBEO, ui, itum, ěre, (con and habeo) Prop. *To hold together*; hence, I. *To hold, contain*; terra semen cohibet, Cic.: ova marem cohibent vitellum, Hor.: naturas omnes, Cic.: hence, I. *To hold, keep back, stop, check, arrest*; gradum, Stat.: alvum, Plin.: cervos arcu, Hor.: oculos a re, Cic.: assensionem a rebus, id., to withhold; capillum, Plin., to keep the hair from falling off. 2. *To restrain, check, repress*; iracundiam, Cic., to bridle: motus animi, id.: gaudia, Prop., to conceal; se, Ter.: manus, oculos, animum ab auro, Cic.: also with an infin.; Hirt. B. G.: with quominus; Tac. II. *To enclose, confine*; brachium toga, Cic.: se intra locum, Plaut.: se certis finibus, Gell., to confine himself within certain limits; crimem nodo, Hor., to collect, tie: ventos carere, Ov. Also, to govern; procuratoribus, Tacit. Hist. 1, 11.

COHIBILIS, e. (cohibeo) *Abridged, short*; oratio, Gell.

COHIBITARE, adv. *Briefly*; Apul.

COHIBITIO, ōnis, f. (cohibeo) *A restraining, confining*; ire, Lact.: sul, id.

COHŪSTO, avi, ātum, āre, (con and honesto) I. *To honour, grace, do honours to, render honourable or of good repute*; exsequas, Cic.: status, id.: victoriam, Liv.: hence, res turpes, Arnob., i. e. to call by honourable names. II. *Defuvia capitis, Plin.*, i. e. to cure, prevent.

COHORRESCO, ui, ěre, (con and horresco) *To shudder, quake, shake with fear or cold*; Cic.

COHORTS, tis, f. I. *A cohort, i. e. the tenth part of a legion, consisting, in Cicero's time, of 420 men, all infantry*; Cic. It was composed of four manipuli; and of the Velites, one of Hastati, one of Principes, and one of Triarii. Sometimes cohortes are distinguished from the legions, and then they denote auxiliary troops of the allies; Flor. 3, 21. The term was also used in later times of the

cavalry; cohors equestris, Plin. Ep. N. B. For a whole army; Stat. II. Cohors prætoria. 1. *The body guard of a general*; Cæs.: thus also, of a king; cohors regia, Liv.: also ironically, scortorum, Cic. 2. *A train, attendants, followers*; e. g. of the governor of a province, Cic.: also, of Bacchus, Or. I. III. Gen. *A train, crowd, multitude, company, assembly*; amicosum, Curt.: canum, Plin.: februum, Hor. IV. *A court*; see CHORS.

COHORTALIS, ō, e. (cohors) I. *Of or belonging to a court or yard*; avis, Colum. II. *Of or belonging to a cohort, especially to the cohors prætoria*; Cod. Just.

COHORTATIO, ōnis, f. (cohortor) *An exhortation, admonition, encouraging*; iudicium, Cic.

COHORTATIUNCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of cohortatio) *A brief exhortation or admonition*; Ambros.

COHORTICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of cohors) *A small cohort*; Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

COHORTO, āre, for cohortor; Quadrig.

COHORTOR, ātus sum, āri, (con and hortor) *To exhort, encourage to any thing*; ad rem, Cic.: also with an infin.; Hirt.: with ut; Cæs.: with ne; id.

COHOSPES, itis, (con and hospes) *A fellow guest*; Paul. Nol.

COHŪMIDO, āre, (con and humido) *To moisten*; Apul.

COIENS, euntis, part. of COEO.

COIMBIBESIT, Arnob., had determined.

COINQUINO, avi, ātum, āre, (con and inquino) I. *To pollute, defile on all sides or all over*; stercore, Colum.: fig., matres, Cic. e pōta: se scelere, Val. Max. II. *To infect, taint, of disease*; Colum.

COIRIO, ōnis, f. (coeo) I. *A coming together, meeting, assembling, whether for good or bad purpose*; candidatorum, Cic.: coitionem facere, id., i. e. a plot, conspiracy.

II. *A conference*; Ter. III. i. q. Copulatio, Solin.: Macro.

COIROB, a, um, See COEO.

COITUS, us, m. (coeo) I. *A joining or uniting together, an assembling, a gathering, collecting, meeting*; an assembly, company, circle; sordium in auribus, Cels.: vene, id., i. e. a closing; humoris, id., collection; luna in coitu solis, Plin., at the new moon; syllaburum, Quint. II. *Copulation, of persons and animals*; Cels.: Plin.: Colum.: also, of trees; Plin. III. Also of Engrafting; Plin.

COLAPHIZO, āre, (κολαφιζω) *To strike with the fist, give a blow, give a box on the ear*; aliquem, Tert.

COLAPHUS, i, m. (κολαφος) *A blow with the fist, a box on the ear*; colaphum alicui infringere, Ter.; or, ducere, Quint., i. e. to give.

COLĀTŪRA, æ, f. (colare) *That which has been strained*; Cæl. Aur.

COLAX, ācis, m. (κολαξ) *A flatterer*; Ter.

COLĒUS, i, m. I. Perhaps i. q. Culeus, *A bag, pouch*; Cic. II. *A testicle*; Mart.

COLICŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of colis) I. *A small stalk of herbs*; brassica, Cato. II. *A small twig or shoot*; viteus, Varr.

COLICUS, a, um. (κολικός, ὄ, ὄν) I. *Affected with the colic*; Plin. II. *Good against the colic*; medicamentum, Cels.

COLIPHUM (Colliphium), i, n. *A kind of nutritive food*; e. g. for wrestlers, Plaut.: Juv.: it seems to have been a kind of small pastry.

COLIS, is, m. i. q. Caulis; Varr.

COLIUM, i, n. (colere) *A dwelling-house*; Tert.

COLLABASCO, ěre, 3. (con and labasco) *To totter, be about to fall*; Plaut.

COLLABEFACTO, avi, ātum, āre, (con and labefacto) *To make to totter, to cause almost to fall*; Ov.: hence, to overcome; rigorem auri, Lucr., to liquify, melt.

COLLABĒRIO, factus sum, fieri, (con and labefio) *To be made to totter or fall, to be shattered or dashed to pieces, to sink*; Lucr.: Cæs. B. C. 2, 6. Hence, to become liquid, be melted; Lucr. Fig., *To overthrow, supplant*; Nep.

COLLABOR, psus sum, 3. (con and labor) I. *To fall together, fall on a heap, fall down, fall in, fall to ruins, give way*; I. Of a building, town, &c.; Liv.: Suet. Tac. 2. Of a person, who falls, e. g. in swoon, by the sword, or otherwise; Virg.: Ov.: Curt.: Tac.: also, *To fall in, to fall away*; tempora collapsa, fallen in, Cels.: iter urinæ collapsum, id., e. obstructed. II. *To fall into*; in corruptelam, Plaut.

COLLABORO, āre, (con and laboro) *To labour together with, work likewise*; Tert.

COLLĀCERO, avi, ātum, āre, (con and lacero) *To tear to pieces, mangle*; corpus, Tac.

COLLĀCRIMATIO, ōnis, f. *A weeping at any thing*; or simply, *a weeping*; Cic.—From

COLLĀCRIMO, avi, ātum, āre, (con and lacrimo) *To weep together with, weep at any thing, or simply, to weep*; Cic.: aliquid, to weep over a thing, bewail; Cic.

COLLACTĀNĒUS, a, um, (con and lacteo) *One who sucks or has sucked the breast together with another, a foster-brother, foster-sister*; Pand.

COLLÆTOR, āri. (con and lætor) *To rejoice together with*; Tert.

COLLÆVO, or COLLEVO, āre. (con and lævo) *To make smooth*; Plin.

COLLAPSIO, ōnis. f. (collabor) *A falling, fall*; Jul. Firm.

COLLAPSUS, a, um. See COLLABOR.

COLLĀRIS, e. (collum) *Of or belonging to the neck*; hence, Collare, subst. I. *A band for the neck, a collar*; Varr. II. *A piece of flesh on the neck, neckpiece*; Apic.

COLLĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Collaris: hence, collaria, sc. catena, Plaut.

COLLĀTERO, āre. (latus) *To admit of on either side*; Marc. Cap.

COLLĀTICIUS, or COLLĀTITIUS, a, um. (confero) I. *Brought together from various quarters, borrowed*; Sen. II. *Effected by money raised by contribution*; Quint. Decl. Also, mixed; Plin.

COLLĀTO, ōnis. f. (confero) I. *A bringing together, collecting, uniting*; signorum, Cic., i. e. a regular battle, pitched battle: rationum, Cic., a collecting together, uniting; maliarum, Plaut.: of money, a contribution; stipis, Liv. II. *A conferring, tendering, offering*; centuriarum, sc. prætura, Cic. Fragm. III. *A comparing, comparison, similitude*; Cic. IV. *A disputing, debating*; Augustin.

COLLĀTIUS, a, um. See COLLĀTICIUS.

COLLĀTIVUS, a, um. (collatus) I. *Brought or carried together, collected, united*; Macrobr. II. *Venter, Plaut., i. e. swollen, large.*

COLLĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and latus, a, um. *To enlarge, extend*; orationem, Cic.

COLLĀTOR, ōris. m. (confero) *One who brings, carries, or places together*; a contributor; Plaut. Also, *one who makes comparisons*; Augustin.

COLLĀTRO, are. (con and latro) *To bark at*; philosophiam, Sen.

COLLĀTUS, a, um. See CONFERO.

COLLĀTUS, us. m. (confero) I. *A joining together*: hence, sc. armorum, an attack, engagement, battle; Auct. B. Hisp. 31. II. *A teaching, instruction*; Censorin.

COLLAUDĀBLIS, e. (collaudo) *Praiseworthy in every respect*; Prudent.

COLLAUDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (collaudo) *A praising*; Cic.

COLLAUDĀTOR, ōris. m. (collaudo) *One that praises*; Augustin.

COLLAUDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and laudo) *To praise very much or in every respect, extol*; Cic.

COLLAXO, āre. (con and laxo) *To enlarge, widen*; Lucr.

COLLECTA, æ. f. (collectus, a, um) I. sc. pecunia, *A contribution in money*; Cic. II. sc. concio, *An assembly for prayer*; Hieron.

COLLECTĀNEUS, a, um. (colligo) *Brought together or collected from various parts*; Plin.

COLLECTĀRIUS, i. m. (colligo) *A money-changer*; Cod. Just.

COLLECTICIUS, or COLLECTITIUS, a, um. (colligo) *Collected, gathered together*; ignis, Senec., made of fuel collected here and there: exercitus, Cic., assembled in haste.

COLLECTIM, adv. *Summarily, briefly*; Claud. Mam.

COLLECTIO, ōnis. f. (colligo) I. *A collection, gathering together*; Cic.: argumentorum, Quint., repetition, recapitulation. II. *A gathering of humours in the body, a tumour, abscess*; Plin. III. *A conclusion, inference*; Cic. IV. *A syllogism*; Quint. Inst. 9, 2, 103.

COLLECTIVUS, a, um. See COLLECTICIUS.

COLLECTIVUS, a, um. (collectus, a, um) I. *Gathered together, collected*; Sen. II. *Relating to a syllogism*; quæstio, Quint. III. *Nomen collectivum, A noun of multitude*; with the grammarians.

COLLECTOR, ōris. m. (colligo) *A fellow student*; Augustin.

COLLECTUS, a, um. See COLLIGO, ere.

COLLECTUS, us. m. (colligo) *A collection*; aquæ, Lucr.

COLLEGA, æ. m. Prop. *One who is chosen at the same time with another*; Varr. 6, 7, 69. I. *A partner in office, colleague*; in prætura, Cic.: imperii, Tac.: also, a guardian is so called, Paud. II. *One who exercises the same profession*; Juv. III. *Also, comrades*; Plaut.

COLLEGĀTĀRIUS, (con and legatarius) *One who has a share in an inheritance*; Pand.

COLLEGĪUM, i. n. (collega) I. *A college, i. e. a society of persons*. I. In the same office; prætorum, Cic.: collegium civit., id., assembles, meets: pro collegio pronunciarie, Liv., i. e. in the name of the college. 2. Of the same profession, a society, corporation, guild; mercatorum, Liv.: de collegio ejecerunt, Cic. 3. There were also other meetings or assemblies of persons so called; e. g. for feasting, Suet.: and Clodius held such for unlawful purposes; Cic. Sen. red. 13. II. *Colleagueship, the relation of one colleague to another*; concors, Liv. III. *Collegium naturæ, i. e. vinculum, Plin.*

COLLEMA, ātis. n. (κόλλημα) *That which is glued together*; Marc. Cap.

COLLEPRŌSUS, i. m. (con and leprosus) *A fellow leper*; Sidon.

COLLEVO, or COLLEVO, āre. (con and levo) *To make smooth*; Plin.

COLLIBERTUS, i. m. (con and libertus) *A fellow freedman*; Plaut.

COLLIBET, or COLLIBET, buit and bitum est, āre. (con and libet) *It pleases*; si quid collibuit, Ter.: mihi collibitum est, Cic.

COLLIBRO, āre. (con and libro) i. q. Libro; Cato R. R. COLLICIE, or COLLICIE, ārum. f. (liquor) *Gutters or drains in the fields and on the roofs of houses*; Colum.

COLLICĪĀRIS (conl.), e. (collicia) *Belonging to gutters*; tegula, Cato, a tile, corner-tile.

COLLICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of collis) *A little hill*; Mart.

COLLIDO, si, sum, ēre. (con and lædo) I. *To clash or strike together, to dash or press together*; Cic.: manus, Quint., i. e. to clap: vasa collisa, Cic.: mons collisus inter hæc claustra, Plin., pressed in: hence, II. Fig. I. *To bring in contact*; consonantes si colliduntur, Quint., meet. 2. *Hostilely, i. e. To set at variance*; Stat.: collidi, to contend; Hor.: Vell.: collisa pignora, Quint., parents and children at variance.

COLLIGĀRE, adv. *Closely*; colligatus, Augustin.

COLLIGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (colligare) *A binding together, a connection, conjunction*; tota operis, Val. Max., the harmony of the whole. Also, a joint; Vitruv. Fig., causarum, Cic.: societatis, id.

COLLIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and ligo) I. *To bind together, tie together, tie up, join together, connect, fasten together or fasten*; manus, Cic.: capillum, Varr.: vulnus, Suet.: solum herbis colligatum, Colum., i. e. overgrown with grass. II. Fig. I. *To unite, combine*; se cum multis, Cic., to entangle himself; res inter se colligatæ, id. 2. *To include, comprise*; sententiam verbis, Cic. 3. *To repress, check*; impetum, Cic.: Brutum in Graecia, id., to order him to stay there.

COLLIGO, ēgi, ectum. 3. (con and legere) I. *To bring together, assemble, collect*; numerum hominum ex agris, Cic.: viros, id.: apes in vas, Varr.: vasa, Cic., to pack up: causas, Plaut. II. *To gather up, raise*; togam, Mart., to take up, adjust: follem de pulvere, id.: librum, Plin. Ep., i. e. to catch, before it falls to the ground: bella, Cic., i. e. to cite together, collect into one view: hence, I. *To include, comprise*; centum pedes, Plin. 2. *Spiritum, Quint., to fetch breath again*. 3. *To draw or bring together, collect*; se in spiram, Virg.: se in arma, id., to cover one's self with his shield, withdraw behind it: capillos in nodum, Ov. 4. *To draw back*; hastas, Tacit.: gradum, Sil., to stop. 5. *Se, To recover one's self*; Cic.: thus also, animum, Liv., to recover one's courage. 6. *To reckon, calculate, compute*; annos, Plin.

III. *To argue, infer, conclude*; Cic.: hence, colligor, it is concluded respecting me; Ov. IV. *To acquire, procure, get*; gratiam, Cic.: invidiam, id.: sitim, Ov. V. *In medicine, to thicken*; Scrib. Larg.

COLLIMĪTĀNEUS, a, um. (con and limitaneus) *Bordering upon*; Solin.

COLLIMĪTIUM, i. n. *The boundary between two places or countries*; Solin.

COLLIMITO, āre. (con and limito) *To border upon*; alicui, Ammian.: thus also, collimitor, ari, Solin.

COLLIMO, āre. See COLLINEO.

COLLINEO, ātum, āre. (con and lineo) I. *Trans. 1. To direct one thing in a straight line towards another, to aim at*; manum et oculos, Gell.: oculos ad umbram, Apul. 2. *To aim so as to hit the mark*; hastam aut sagittam, Cic. II. *Intrans. To hit the mark*; Cic. N.B. Some write collimare.

COLLINEO, ivi, itum, ire. 4. (con and linio) i. q. Collinere; Colum.

COLLINO, lēvi, litum. 3. (con and lino) *To besmear*; aliquid aliqua re, Hor.: Ov.: Gell.: fig., pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cæno collinunt, Plaut.

COLLINS, a, um. (collis) *That is or grows on a hill*; Varr.: Colum.: porta, Cic.; Liv., a gate at Rome near the Quirinal (also Viminal) hill: herba, Propert., that grows near this gate.

COLLIPIUM, See COLIPHIMUM.

COLLIQUEFACIO, feci, factum, ēre. (con and liquefacio) *To make fluid, to melt*; hence, Colliqueo, factus sum, fieri, *To be made fluid, to melt*; Cic.: Varr.

COLLIQUESCO, liqui or liqui, ēre. (con and liquesco) *To become fluid, melt*; Colum.

COLLIS, is. m. A hill; Cic.: montani colles, Plin., eminences on mountains: also, colles, mountains; Sil. 3, 420.

COLLIŌSIO, ōnis. f. (collido) *A dashing or striking together*; partus, Justin.

COLLISTUS, a, um. See COLLIDO.

COLLISTUS, us. m. (collido) *A striking together*; Plin.

COLLITUS, a, um. See COLLINO.

COLLOCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (colloco) I. *A putting a thing in its right place, an arranging, ordering*; verborum, Cic.: siderum, id. II. *A putting a thing in a place*; hence, 1. *An erecting of a thing*; mœnium, Vitruv. 2. A

giving in marriage, betrothing, or an endowing; filia, Cic.

COLLŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and loco) I. *To place, put or lay a thing in its place, to put up, erect; sigum Jovis, Cic. verba, id.:* hence, *to arrange, order, dispose, place in a right condition; rem militarem, id.:* chlamydem, Ov.: coxam, Plin. Ep., i. e. to set. II. *To set, lay, or put any thing in a place; se in arborem, Plaut.:* exercitum in provincias, Sall.: alieui insidias, Cic., *to lay snares for: sedem ad domicilium, id., i. e. to fix, set up: colomnas, id.:* aliequem in tuto, id.: milites in hibernis, Cæs.: horas, Mart., *to spend; hence, 1. To take up quarters, lodge, settle; se Athenis, Cic.:* homines in agris, Nep.: comites apud aliequem, Cic.: and fig., se in scientia, id.: in vita meretricia, id., i. e. to give one's self up to. 2. *To lay prostrate, kill; sues, Mart. 3. To give in marriage; filiam, Nep.:* filiam alieui, Cic.: filiam nuptul, Colum.; aliequam in matrimonium, Cic.: propinquas nuptum in alias civitates, Cæs. 4. *To lay out, invest; pecuniam, Cic.:* dotem in fundo, id., *to give the dowry in land: and fig., beneficium apud aliequem, id.:* studium in doctrina, id.

COLLŌCŪPLETO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and locupletio) *To enrich; Ter.*

COLLŌCŪTIŌ, COLLŌCŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (colloquor) *A conference, conversation; Cic.*

COLLŌCŪTOR, ōris. m. (colloquor) *One who holds a conference with another; Augustin.*

COLLŌQUIŪM, i. n. (colloquor) *A conference, discourse, conversation; Cic.:* facere, Planc. in Cic. Ep.; or, serere, Liv.; or, dare, Propert., i. e. to hold.

COLLŌQUOR, cūtus or quītus sum, i. (con and loquor) *To speak with any one, to converse together, to hold a conference; cum aliequo, Cic.:* inter se, id.: or, aliequem, Plaut.

COLLŪBUS. See COLLYBUS.

COLLŪCEO, ēre. (con and luceo) I. *To shine, gleam, be illuminated; Cic. II. Fig. To shine; agri collucent, Cic., i. e. have a fine appearance.*

COLLŪCEO, āre (con and lux) *To make light, lighten. 1. Lucum, i. c. to thin, by felling trees, Cato. 2. Arborem, Colum., i. e. to lop off branches.*

COLLŪCŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (colluctor) I. *A struggling; Colum.:* cum verbis suis, Quint., *difficulty in pronouncing them. II. The agony of death; Sen.*

COLLŪCŪTOR, ōris. m. (colluctor) *A struggler, wrestler; Lact.*

COLLUCTOR, ātus sum, āri. (con and luctor) *To struggle; cum aliequo, Plin.*

COLLŪDIUM, i. n. (colludo) I. *A playing with any one, sport; Solin. II. Collusion, secret understanding; Ammian.*

COLLŪDO, sī, sum, ēre. (con and ludo) I. *To play with any one; paribus, Hor.:* fig., plumas colludere, Virg. II. *To have a secret understanding with any one, to act in collusion; Cic.*

COLLŪGEO, ēre. (con and lugeo) *To lament, or lament together; Cæl. Aur.*

COLLUM, i. n. I. *The neck; 1. Of men and animals; Cic.:* invadere in collum, id., *to embrace round the neck: secare alieui collum gladio, Q. Cic.:* collum obtorquere, Plaut.; or, torquere, Liv., *to wring the neck, i. e. to seize by the neck, to collar: collum dare, to submit, Propert. 2. Also of other things; e. g. of a poppy, Virg.:* of a bottle, Phædr.; Plin. II. *The head, with poets, e. g. of dead bodies; positum collum in pulvere, Hor.:* ne sie mea colla gerantur, Lucan. N.B. We find also collus, Plaut.

COLLŪMĪNO, āre. (con and lumino) *To illuminate; Apul.*

COLLŪO, lui, lūtum, ēre. (con and luo) I. *To wash, wash out, rinse; dentes, Plin.:* os, id. II. *To flow around; quum annis paulatim colluendo lucum eminentem supra alveum fecit, Pand. III. To moisten, wet; ora, Ov.*

COLLURCĪNĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. *Gluttony; Apul.*

COLLŪSIO, ōnis. f. (colludo) *A secret understanding with any one; Cic.*

COLLŪSOR, ōris. m. (colludo) I. *A playmate; Cic. II. One who has a secret understanding with another; Cod. Just.*

COLLŪSŪRIE, adv. *By a secret understanding; Pand.*

COLLŪSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and lustro) I. *To illumine, make clear, brighten; Cic.:* hence, Collustratus, a, um, Bright; e. g. of colour, Cic. II. *To look around, take a view, survey; omnia oculis, id.*

COLLŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (colluo) *A washing out, rinsing; Scrib. Larg.*

COLLŪTŪLO, āre. (con and lutulo) *To defile, pollute; Plaut. Fig. To disgrace; id.*

COLLŪTUS, a, um. See COLLŪO.

COLLŪVIES, ēi. f. and COLLŪVĪŌ, ōnis. f. (colluo) I. *That which is washed together, a collection of filth; Colum.:* Plin. II. *A medley, strange mixture, hodge-podge; gentium, i. e. 1. A confusion of patrician and plebeian families; Liv. 4, 2. 2. A confused mixture of several nations; Liv. 28, 12: scelerum, Cic.:* ex hac

turba et colluvione discedere, Cic., *from this mixture of all kinds of vice.*

COLLYBISTES, and COLLYBISTA, æ. m. (καλλυβιστής) *A money-changer; Hieron.*

COLLYBUS, or COLLŪBUS, i. m. (καλλυβος) I. *Exchange oragio, in money-changing; Cic. II. Money-changing; Cic.*

COLLYRA, æ. f. (καλλύρα) *A kind of bread or pastry of an oval form, a bun; which used to be eaten with broth; Plaut.:* hence, Collyricus, a, um, e. g. jus, id.

COLLYRIŪLŪM, i. n. (dimin. of collyrium) i. e. parvum collyrium, Macer.

COLLYRĪS, idis. f. (καλλυρίς) I. i. q. Collyra; Augustin. II. *A headress of women; Tert.*

COLLYRIUM, i. n. (καλλύριον) *A substance in the shape of a collyra; Cels.:* also, perhaps, a balsam ball; e. g. for the eyes: hence, this balsam itself, eye-salve; Hor.:

CŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (colum) I. *To sift, strain through a sieve; Colum.:* hence gen., *to purify, cleanse; aurum, Apul. II. To encompass with a fishing-net; amnes, Manil.*

CŪLO, cŪlul, cultum, ēre. (from κολία, an obsolete verb which now exists only in βουκόλιος, βουκολία, κολαζέ, &c.) I. Trans. *To take pains about a thing, to labour upon, take care of; hence, 1. To till, cultivate, attend upon, labour, take care of; agrum, Cic.:* vitam, id.: arborem, Hor.: also of other things; capillos, Tibull.: corpus, Ov. Hence, *To clothe, dress, also, to adorn; matrona purpura culta, Suet.:* domicilium stramentis, Varr., *to cover, thatch, Fig. 1. To cultivate, i. e. to polish, refine; animum, Cic. 2. To exercise, practise, study; artes et studia, Cic.:* disciplinam, id.: genus orationis, id. 2. *To inhabit, dwell, live in; domum, Plaut.:* terras, Cic. 3. *To observe, attend to, regard, mind, cherish, care for, take care of; officium, Cic.:* amicitiam, justitiam, id.: munus, id.: diligentiam, id.: ritus patrios, id.: Jupiter, qui genus colis hominum, Plaut.: dii homines colunt, Cic.: milites arcte, se opulenter, Sall., *to treat his soldiers hardly, but himself splendidly. 4. To maintain, support, keep up; vitam, Plaut.;* or, ævum, Lucr., i. e. to live: vitam inopem, Ter.: servitatem, Plaut., i. e. to be a slave: memoriam beneficii, Cic. 5. *To esteem, respect, venerate, treat with respect, show respect to; amicos, Cic.:* deos, id.: also, *to honour; aliequem donis, Liv.:* aliequem literis, Nep.: also, *to venerate, worship; deos, Cic.:* See also CŪLTUS, a, um.

II. Intrans. *To dwell; prope Oceanum, Liv.:* ultra Borysthenem, Gell.

CŪLŌCĀSĪA, æ. f. and CŪLŌCĀSĪUM, i. n. (καλοκασία, and -ισμ) Prop. *The root, then also, the whole plant which bore the Egyptian beans (Cyami), the Indian water-rose (a Nymphaea Nelumbo, L.; Nelumbium speciosum, Willd.), a magnificent plant which grew in the lakes and marshes of Egypt and Asia; Virg.:* Plin. Some incorrectly consider it to be the Kulkas of the modern Egyptians (Arum Colocasia, L.), but this seems not to have existed in Egypt, whereas the Colocasia of the ancients has now entirely disappeared from that country.

CŪLOS, i. and CŪLUM, i. n. (κύλιος) I. *A member of the body; hence, a member of a period; Cic. II. The great gut; Plin. III. A pain in the intestines, the colic; Plin.*

CŪLŌNA, æ. f. (colonus) *A country woman, wife of a rustic; Ov.*

CŪLŌNĪA, æ. f. (colonus) I. *Land which a colonus has to till, an estate, farm; Colum.:* Pand. II. *A place or town newly settled or cultivated, a colony, settlement; constituturæ coloniam, Cic.:* colonos deducere in colonias, id.: hence, several towns had the name Colonia; e. g. Colonia Agrippina, &c.: hence faceté, for, place, dwelling; molarum, Plaut. III. *Persons who are sent to a place to inhabit or cultivate it, colonists, settlers, planters; coloniam mittere in locum, Cic.:* deducere, id.

CŪLŌNICUS, a, um. (colonus) I. *Of or belonging to husbandry; leges, Varr.:* oves, Plin., i. e. common, found in every village. Colonica, æ. f. *The hut of a husbandman, a farm-house; Auson. II. Of or belonging to colonics; cohortes, Cæs., i. e. levied there: decurio, Suet., i. e. in a colony.*

CŪLŌNUS, i. m. (colo) I. *One who cultivates land, whether his own or not, a husbandman, farmer; Varr.:* Cic. II. *A colonist, inhabitant of a colony or settlement; Cic. III. Gen. An inhabitant; Virg.:* coloni nemorum, Calp.

CŪLŌR, ōris. m. (colo) I. *A colour, tint, complexion; colorem ducere, or trahere, Virg.:* mutare, Hor., *to change colour, e. g. from fear or shame; thus also, mutatio coloris, Cic.:* perdecere, Ov.: colores dare ore, Virg., *to colour, to blush: colorem bibere, Plin., to take a colour: color non mansit ei, Virg., he changed colour: homo nullius coloris, Plaut., an unknown person: hence fig., colour, i. e. appearance, form, complexion; ornament, colouring, address, air; civitatis, Cic.:* urbanitatis (in oratione), id.: artis colores, id. II. *Character, condition; vita, Hor.:* Aristippum decuit omnis color et

status, id., i. e. mode of life, clothing, &c. III. *Colour, pretext, cloak, excuse, gloss*; Quint. : Pand. IV. *Colour or beauty*; Virg. : hence, value, estimation, worth; Hor. COLORATE, adv. *With some pretext, apparently with reason*; Quint. Decl.

COLORATUS, a, um. I. Part. of coloro; see COLOR. II. Adj. from color. I. *Coloured, having a colour*; gemma, Lucan. : colorator, Cels. : fig., *varnished over, disguised, coloured, painted*; Cic. 2. *Having a good healthy complexion*; corpora, Quint.

COLOREUS (rius), a, um. (color) *Variegated, of various colours, party-coloured*; Augustus ap. Charis : Vopisc. : Pand.

COLORO, avi, atum, are. (color) I. *To colour, give a colour to, paint, dye*; Cic. : particularly, *to give a ruddy or reddish colour to*; id. : Plin. : Prop. : Catull. II. Fig., *To give a colour or complexion to, to beautify, to disguise, cloak, gloss over*; Val. Max. : Senec. : Cic. — See also COLORATUS, a, um.

COLOS, oris. An old form, for color.

COLOSSEUS, a, um. *Colossal, gigantic*; statua, Plin.

COLOSSICUS, a, um. i. q. Colosseus; Vir. Comp. colossiceros, id.

COLOSSUS, i. m. (κόλλωσις) *A colossus, i. e. a statue of gigantic size, such as was that of Apollo at Rhodes, which was 70 cubits high*; Plin.

COLOSTRA, æ. f. and COLOSTRUM, i. n. I. *The first milk in the breasts of women and animals after the birth of their young*; Plin. : Mart. II. *A term of endearment*; Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 151.

COLOSTRATIO, onis. f. (colostro) *A disease of sucklings, occasioned by sucking the dam's first milk*; Plin. : those affected with it are termed colostrati, id.

COLOSTRATUS, a, um. See COLOSTRATIO.

COLOSTRUM. See COLOSTRA.

COLUBER, bri. m. *A serpent*; Ov. : especially, *an adder*; Virg.

COLUBRA, æ. f. fem. of coluber : then i. q. Coluber; Hor. : quas tu vides colubras ? a proverbial expression for, *are you mad?* Plaut.

COLUBRIFER, a, um. (coluber and fero) *Bearing serpents*; Ov.

COLUBRINUS, a, um. (coluber) *Of a serpent, in the manner of a serpent, cunning, wily*; ingenium, Plaut., i. e. sly.

COLUBROSUS, a, um. (coluber) *Winding, serpentine*; Tertull.

COLUM, i. n. I. *A strainer, colander*; Varr. : Virg. II. *A bow-net, weel*; Auson.

COLUMBA, æ. f. (from columbus) *A dove, pigeon*; Cic. N. B. As a term of endearment, Plaut. — Thence, COLUMBAR, aris. n. (for columbare) I. *A dove-cote*; *dove's or pigeon's nest, a pigeon-house*; columbaria, Varr. ; or this may be from Columbarium. II. *A kind of collar or pillory for slaves*; Plaut. : columbar impudens, id., one deserving this collar.

COLUMBARIUS, a, um. (columba) *Of or belonging to doves or pigeons*; pastor, Varr. ; and simply, columbarius, id., *a keeper of doves* : Columbarium, *A dove-cote, pigeon-house, pigeon-hole*; Pallad. : plur. columbaria, Plin. : also Varr. (See COLUMBAR.) : also, *the hole where a rafter rests or is mortised in the wall of a building*; Virg. : also, *a hole out of which the water runs, after it is taken by the water-mill wheel*; id. : Columbarius, i. m. *a rower, as a term of reproach*; Plaut.

COLUMBINUS, a, um. (columba) I. *Of doves or pigeons*; pulli, Cic., *young doves*; ovum, Hor., *a pigeon's egg*. II. *Of the colour of a dove, dove-coloured*; terra, Plin. III. *Named from doves*; cicer, vitis, Plin. Columbini, absol., *young doves or pigeons*; Martial.

COLUMBON, atus sum, ari. (columba) *To kiss or bill like doves*; columbari femine, Mæcen. ap. Sen.

COLUMBULATIM, adv. (columbulus) *In the manner of young doves or pigeons*; Mat. ap. Gell.

COLUMBULUS, i. m. (dimin. of columbus) *A young dove or pigeon*; Plin. Ep.

COLUMBUS, i. m. (from κόλυμβος) Prop. *A cock pigeon*; Varr. : but it is usually for, *a dove, pigeon*; Hor. : Colum.

COLUMELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of columna) I. *A small pillar or column*; Cic. : fig., i. e. *a pillar, prop. of persons*; Luciliij, Lucil.

COLUMELLARIUS, e. (columella) e. g. dentes, Varr., *dog teeth in horses, which they have when four years old*.

COLŪNEN, Inis. n. I. *A gable end or roof of a house*; Varr. : hence, *any height or eminence*; e. g. of a mountain, Catull. II. *The top or summit of any thing, as of a wall*; Cato; the meridian; Nigid. ap. Serv. Virg. Georg. 1, 218. Hence, fig., *the height, chief, head, principal*; amiorum, Cic. : audacia, Plaut. III. *A beam or pillar which supports any thing, a column, prop*; Vitruv. : hence fig., *a person that supports, a pillar, prop, stay*; reipublice, Cic. : familia, Ter.

COLŪNIS, e. (from κολοία) *Maimed*; Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15, Herm. ; or i. q. Incolunius.

COLŪNNA, æ. f. (columen) *A column, pillar*; Cic. N. B. I. *Columna Mænia (Menia)*, and simply, Colum-

na, Cic., i. e. where slaves, thieves, and others were publicly punished, and insolvent debtors were summoned and perhaps punished, *a pillory*; hence, adhaerescere ad Columnam (sc. Mænia), Cic., *to remain fastened to this pillar, i. e. not to come from it without disgrace*. Also, *the top, summit*. So, of the heavens, Cic. poet. Divin. 1, 12. II. *A waterspout*; Lucr. III. Fig. *A pillar, i. e. a support, stay*; Hor. IV. For mentula, Mart.

V. Columnæ (i. e. fines) Protei, Virg., i. e. Egypt. COLŪNNĀRIS, e. (columna) *Rising like a pillar*; Prudent.

COLŪNNARIUS, a, um. (columna) *Of or belonging to a pillar or pillars*; hence, I. *Columnarius, Cic. A tax on the pillars that supported a house*. II. *Columnarius, Cæsar in Cic. Ep., perhaps An insolvent debtor* (so named from the Columna Mænia).

COLŪNNATIO, onis. f. (columna) *A supporting by columns or pillars*; Apul.

COLŪNNATUS, a, um. (columna) *Supported by pillars*; Varr. : os, Plaut., supported by the arm.

COLŪNNIFER, a, um. (columna and fero) *Bearing pillars*; radius, Prudent., *the fiery column in the wilderness*.

COLŪRI, orum. f. (κόλῳροι) *Two circles in the celestial globe, which pass through the poles and cut each other at right angles*; Macrobi.

COLURNUS, a, um. (for corolunus, from corolus) *Made of the hazel tree*; Virg.

COLŪRUS, a, um. (κόλῳρος) *Curtailed behind*; hence, metrum, i. e. where a foot is wanting at the end.

COLŪS, i. and COLŪS, us. f. *A distaff, rock*; Cic. : Virg. : also for, *the wool on the distaff*; Sen. The Parcae are represented as holding a distaff, from which they spun the destinies of men. N. B. Masc., Catull. 63, 311, according to some edd.

COLŪTEA, orum. n. (κολῳτία) *The fruit of the tree colutea, called by some a lentil*; Plaut.

CŌMA, æ. f. (κόμη) I. *The hair of the head, the hair, considered as the natural ornament of the head*. I. Of persons; Cic. 2. Of animals; e. g. a mane, Gell. : hence, for crista, the plume of a helmet; Stat. II. Fig. 1. *The foliage of a tree*; Virg. : Ov. : Plin. : also, of other plants; milii, Plin. : papaveræ comæ, Ov., poppy-heads. 2. *The wool of sheep*; Cic. (e. poeta). : Colum. : also, a *woolliness or roughness on parchment*; Tibull. 3. *Standing corn*; Ov. : thus also, of grass and every thing that grows out of the ground; telluris, Colum. 4. *Rays, of the sun, &c.*; Sen. : Catull.

CŌMANS, tis. (coma) *Having hair*; galea, Virg., i. e. cristata : colla equorum, id. : also fig., stella, Gell., i. e. a comet : narcissus sera comans, i. e. sero flores, Virg. : folia, Plin. : silva, Stat., leafy : humus, id., grassy : cristæ, Virg., flowing : pinus flamma comans, Sil., streaming with flame : astro comantes Tyndaride, i. e. star-crested, Val. Fl. Also, *shaggy, bristly*; Virg. : Val. Fl.

CŌMARCHUS, i. m. (κόμαρχος) i. e. magister vicij, *The governor of a village*; Plaut.

CŌMATĪORIUS, a, um. (coma) e. g. acus, a pin for the hair; Petron.

CŌMATŪS, a, um. (coma) *Having hair, haired, hairy*; Gallia, Plin., i. e. Cisalpine Gaul, because its inhabitants wore long hair : silva, Catull., i. e. covered with leaves.

COMBIBO, i. tum. 3. (con and bibo) I. *To drink with any one, tattle with*; Sen. II. *To drink in, suck in, absorb (any thing liquid)*; lacrimas, Ov. : venenum, Hor. : maculas, Ov., to contract spots. III. *Gen. To suck in, imbibe*; flammam, Stat. : solem pluviamque, Plin. : salem, Colum. : hence fig., artes, Cic. — Thence,

COMBIBO, onis. m. *A pot-companion, fellow tippler*; Cic.

COMBĪNO, atum, are. (con and bini) *To unite, combine*; Sidon.

COMBREŪM, i. n. *A kind of rush*; Plin.

COMBULLO, ire. *To boil*; Apic.

COMBULO, ussi, ustum. 3. (con and uro) I. *To consume by burning, burn*; libros, Cic. : hence, Combustum, *a burn, i. e. a burnt part of the body*; Scrib. Larg. : thus also, plur. combusta, Plin. II. Fig. 1. *Combustus Semela, Propert., inflamed with love*. 2. *Comburendum, Plaut., for, to spend in festivity*. 3. *Aliquem judicio, Cic., to ruin*.

COMBUSTIO, onis. f. (comburo) *A burning*; Firm.

COMBUSTURA, æ. f. (comburo) *A burning*; Apic.

COMBUSTUS, a, um. See COMBURO.

CŌME, es. f. (κόμη) i. e. vicus; e. g. Hiera Come, Liv.

CŌME, es. f. (κόμη) i. q. Tragopogon; Plin.

CŌMĒDO, edi, esum and estum. 3. (con and edo) I. *To eat, eat up*; Ter. : Cic. II. *To consume by eating, squander, waste*; patrimonium, Cic. N. B. 1. *Cauterium, Cic., a gelding, i. e. the money for it*. 2. *Aliquem, to eat up any one, i. e. to consume his property*; Plaut. : Ter. : se, Plaut., *to waste or pine away* (with grief, care). III. *Aliquid oculis, Mart., as it were to devour it with the eyes, i. e. to gaze upon eagerly*.

N. B. 1. This verb has all those personal forms of sum which begin with es; e. g. comasset, comesce, Cic. 2

Part. pass. Comesus, a, um, Varr.: and comestus, a, um, Cic.—Thence.

COMĒDO, ōnis. m. *A glutton, spendthrift, prodigal*; Varr.

COMES, itis. c. (cum and eo) I. *A companion, associate, partner on a journey or elsewhere*; alciujus, Cic.: mortis, id.: victoriae, id.: fugae, id.: praeberē se alicui comitem in ulciscendis inimicis, id.: habere alicquem comitem consulis suis, Plaut.: comitem negare, cc. se, Ov., to refuse to accompany: profiteri se comitem Platonis, Plin., follower, disciple. II. Comes and comites are applied especially to, 1. *A tutor, guardian*; Suet. 2. *A suite, retinue*; Cic.: particularly, *the suite of the emperor, the court*; Suet.: hence, III. Under the emperors, *An upper officer, a minister, director, overseer*; obsequii, chief officer of the body-guard; stabuli, &c.

COMĒSOR, ōris. m. (comedo) *A consumer, an eater*; Tertull.

COMĒSATIO, COMĒSOR, COMĒSOR. See COMISS.

COMĒSTUS, and COMĒSUS, a, um. See COMEDO.

COMĒTES, æ. m. (κομήτης) *A comet*; Cic.: also, Cometa, æ. m.; Manil.

COMĒCE, adv. *In a comic manner*; Cic.

COMĒCUS, a, um. (κομικός) *Comic, i. e. of or belonging to comedy*; res, Hor.: artificum, Cic.: virtus, Cæs. ap. Suet.: adolentes, Cic., i. e. represented in comedy: poeta comicus, id.; and simply, comicus, id., a comic poet: actor, Quint., or, absol., comicus, Plaut., a comic actor, a comedian: aurum, id., lupines, used by comic actors instead of money.

COMĒNUS, or COMĒNUS, adv. (con and manus) I. *Near, close at hand*; Cic.: Ov.: accipere pecuniam, Pand., i. e. in person: especially of combatants, when it may be rendered sometimes, *with the fist, sword in hand, in close combat, hand to hand*; cominus ire in alicquem, Virg.: or, alicquem, Propert.; or, alicui, id., *to attack*: cominus ense ferit, Ov.: gladio cominus rem gerere, Liv.: cominus gladiis uti, Cic.: pugnare cominus, Cic., i. e. with a sword: agere, id. II. *Immediately*; Virg. Geor. I, 104.

COMĒS, e. *Friendly, kind, obliging, courteous, affable*; erga alicquem, Cic.: animus, Ter.: ingenium, Nep.: oculi, Ov.: comior, Cic.: comissimus, Apul.

COMISSABUNDUS, a, um. (comissor) *Reveling, banqueting, feasting*; Liv.

COMISSATIO, ōnis. f. (comissor) *A revelling, carousing, rioting, banqueting*; Cic.

COMISSATOR, ōris. m. (comissor) *One that revels after an entertainment, a reveller*; Cic.: conjurationis, id., in contempt, for socius.

COMISSO, ōtissum, ōri. (κομίζω) Prop. *To go through the city in a solemn procession accompanied with music*, as was formerly done at the festivals of Bacchus; hence,

I. *Of young voluptuous persons, who, after an entertainment, used to go to the house of a friend, and there renew their feasting and revelling*; quin comissatum ad fratrem imus, Liv. II. Gen. *To go any where solemnly or in procession with music or sport*; Hor.

COMĒTAS, ōtis. f. (comis) I. *Friendliness, politeness, civility, affability, courteousness*; Cic.: curandi, Tac., i. e. in curando: mihi ad enarrandum est comitas, Plaut., i. e. I am willing. II. *Kindness in making presents, &c.*, liberality; Plaut.

COMĒTATUS, us. m. (comitor) I. *Company, troop, crowd, great number of persons*; equitum, Cæs.: figi, virtutum, Cic. II. *A number of attendants, a retinue, suite, train*; Cic.: hence, *the retinue*, *the emperor, the household, the court; Pand. III. *A caravan, transport*; Cæs.

COMĒTER, adv. (comis) I. *Friendly, kindly*; Ter.: Cic. II. *Willingly, with pleasure*; Cic.: Liv.

COMĒTIA. See COMITIUM.

COMĒTIALIS, e. *Relating to the comitia*. I. Dies, Cic., i. e. on which the comitia were held or were allowed to be held: thus also, mensis, Cic. II. *Morbus*, Cels., i. e. epilepsy, because it prevented the comitia: called also, vitium comitiale, Sen.: also, the person affected with this disease was called comitialis, Plin.

III. *Homo*, Plaut., i. e. (perhaps) one who always attends the comitia, and so is always concerned with legal proceedings.

COMĒTIALITER, adv. *Epileptically*; Plin.

COMĒTIATUS, us. m. i. q. Comitia, e. g. maximus, i. e. comitia centuriata, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.

COMĒTIO, ōtum, ōre. I. *To sacrifice in the comitium, or, to go to the comitium in order to sacrifice*; Varr.

II. *To elect at the comitia*: hence, tribuni comitiati, elected by the people, whereas those appointed by the general were called rufull, Acon.

COMĒTIUM, i, and COMĒTIA, orum. n. (from comes) are to be distinguished. I. *Comitium, An open place in the Roman forum, at the entrance of the senate-house, where the comitia curiata were held, causes were tried, and culprits punished*; Cic. Also out of Rome; Spartæ, Nep., i. e. the assembly of the magistrates, or the place where they assembled. II. *Comitia, A regular assembly of the people, for making or repealing laws, be-*

stowing offices, &c.; these comitia were of three kinds, centuriata, tributa, curiata, according as the people voted by centuria, tribus, or curiæ; comitia habere, Cic.; or, facere, id.; or, gerere, id., i. e. to hold; also, with a genitive or adjective to denote the object; consulum, Liv., i. e. for the election of consuls: censorum, Cic.: thus also, quaestoria, tribunicia, id.: thus also, mea, id., i. e. de mo: also with a dative; regi creando, Liv.: in these cases it may frequently be rendered, election, or, assembly for the election of, u.

COMĒTRIVUS, a, um. (comes) e. g. dignitas, Veget.: also simply comitiva, Cod. Just., i. e. *The rank of a chief, director, &c.*

COMĒTOR, ōti, ōtum, ōre. i. q. Comitōr; Cic.: Ov.

COMĒTOR, ōtis, ōtum, ōri. (comes) *To accompany, follow, attend*; alicquem, Cæs.: Virg.: Suet.: alicui rei, Cic. Particularly, *to attend a funeral, to attend to the grave*; Nep.

COMMA, ōtis. n. (κόμμα) *A separate member or clause of a sentence*; Diomed. Also, *the cæsura*; Mar. Vict.

COMMACERO, ōre. (con and macero) i. q. Macero; Mar. Emp.

COMMACESCO, ěre. 3. (con and macesco) i. q. Macesco; Varr.

COMMACŪLO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (con and maculo) *To pollute all over*. I. Prop.; Virg.; Tac. II. Fig.; se ambitu, Cic.: flagitii commaculatus, Tac.

COMMADEO, ěre. 2. (con and mado) i. q. Mado; Cato.

COMMALAKO, ōre. *To make mild, soften*; Varr.

COMMANDO, sum, ěre. (con and mado) *To chew, champ*; Sereñ. Sam.

COMMANDŪCO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (con and mando) *A chewing, mastication*; Scrib. Larg.

COMMANDŪCO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (con and mando) *To chew, champ*; Plin.

COMMANĒO, ěre. 2. (con and maneo) *To remain for ever, remain*; Macrobr.

COMMANĒPŪLARIS, is. m. (con and manipularis) *A soldier of the same manipulus*; Tac.

COMMANĒPŪLATIO, ōnis. f. (con and manipulus) *Comradeship of soldiers of the same manipulus*; Spartian.

COMMANĒPŪLO, ōnis. m. i. q. Commanipularis; Spartian.

COMMARCEO, ul. 2. (con and marceo) *To be withered, inert, feeble, to be entirely exhausted*; Ammian.

COMMARCESCO, ul. 3. (con and marcesco) *To become withered or inert*; Ammian.

COMMARGĒNO, ōre. (con and margino) *To surround with a margin or rim*; Ammian.

COMMĒRITUS, i. m. (con and maritus) *A fellow husband*; Tert.

COMMARTYR, ōris. m. (con and martyr) *A fellow martyr*; Ter.

COMMASCŪLO, ōre. (con and masculo) *To make manly or bold*; Apul.

COMMASTICO, ōre. (con and mastico) *To chew, champ*; Æm. Mac.

COMMATRŌNA, æ. f. (con and matrona) *A joint wife*; Tert.

COMMĒABILIS, e. (commeo) I. *Easily passed through*; Arnob.

II. *That easily passes through*; Arnob.

COMMĒĀTOR, ōris. m. (commeo) *A messenger*; Apul.

COMMĒĀTUR, us. m. (commeo) *A going or travelling together*; hence, I. *A going*; vocis, Pallad., *the passage, passage*; or, *a passage, place through which one can go*; utroque commeatus continet, Plaut. II. *Leave of absence for a certain time*, especially from the army, a furlough, leave of absence; commeatus alicui dare, Liv.: sumere, id.: petere, Vell.; in commeatu esse, Liv., to be on leave of absence: hence fig., assidua servitus, sine commeatu, Plin., without intermission: commeatum dederat mala valetudo, Sen., a respite: petere commeatum acquiescendi a continuatione laborum, Vell., leave.

III. *Persons or things which go, travel, or voyage together*. 1. By land, *A caravan, company*; frequentiam negotiatorum et commeatum, Sall.: canes per nostrum commeatum ambulare, Apul. 2. By sea, *Vessels which sail together, a transport, convoy*; duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare, Cæs. IV. *Provisions that are brought or are to be brought to a place, victuals, provisions, supplies*: commeatum subvehere, Liv.: supportare frumentum et commeatum, Cæs.: petere commeatum, id., to go in search of provisions, to forage: intercludere hostes commeatu, s. hostibus commeatum, id.: sustinere commeatus, Cæs., to keep up an ample supply of provisions: commeatus argentarius, Plaut., a supply of money, et a gain acquired by money transactions.

COMMĒDITOR, ōri. (con and meditor) I. *To imprint a thing in all its parts, or with great care, on his memory*; Auct. ad Her. II. *To imitate*; Lucret.

COMMĒMINI, isse. (con and meminī) I. *To remember*; aliquid, Cic. II. *To know*; Plaut.

COMMĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (commemoro) *Remarkable, memorable*; Cic.

COMMĒMŌRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (commemoro) *A mentioning, reminding*; Cic.: fuit in assidua commemoratione flagitiorum, id., they were always mentioning, &c.

COMMEMORATOR, ōris. m. (commemorō) *One who mentions or relates*; Tert.

COMMEMORATIO, us. m. (commemorō) *A mentioning, relating*; Apul.

COMMEMORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and memoro) I. *To call to mind*; Cic. II. *To remind another*; hence, *to mention, relate, recount*; rem, Cic.; de re, id.

COMMENABILIS, e. (commendo) *Commendable, praiseworthy*; Liv.

COMMENDATICIUS (-titius), a, um. (commendatus) *Of or containing recommendation*; literæ, Cic.

COMMENDATIO, ōnis. f. (commendo) I. *A recommendation*; Cic.; also fig., *maiorum, vid. oculatorum, id. natura, id.* II. *Excellence of a thing which makes it the subject of commendation, value, worth, praise*; oris, Nep.; in prima commendatione, Cic.

COMMENDATIVUS, a, um. See COMMENDATICIUS.

COMMENDATOR, ōris. m. (commendo) *He who commends*; Plin. Ep.

COMMENDATORIUS, a, um. (commendo) i. q. Commendaticius; Sidon.

COMMENDATRIX, icis. f. (commendator) *She who commends*; Cic.

COMMENDATUS, a, um. I. Part. of commendo; see COMMENDO. II. Adj. 1. *Recommended*; commendator, Cic.; commendatissimus, id. 2. *Valued, praised, esteemed, pleasing*; periculis commendatus, Tac.; commendator, Petron.; vultus, id.

COMMENDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and mando) I. *To entrust to one's charge, commit to one's care, commend*; alicui rem, Cic.; filios apud hospites, Justin.; fig.; aliquid immortalitati, Cic.; aliquid monumentis (i. e. scriptis) suis, id.; aliquid literis, Brut. in Cic. Ep., i. e. to write: se fugæ, Auct. B. Afric. II. *To recommend*; aliquid alicui, Cic.; sc alicui in clientelam, Ter.: habere alicui sibi commendatum, Cic.: hence, *to recommend, fig. i. e. to make agreeable, to praise*; justitiam humanitate, Plin. Ep.: nulla re magis commendator orator, Cic.: marmora commendatorum coloribus, Plin. Ep. III. *To send to any one*; Hygin. IV. *To render*; Pand. See also COMMENDATUS, a, um.

COMMENSUS, a, um. See COMMETIOR.

COMMENSUS, us. m. (commencior) *Proportional measure, symmetry*; Vitr.

COMMENTARIENSIS, is. m. (commentarius) I. *A keeper of public records, a secretary, registrar*; Pand.

II. *A keeper of a prison, who had the care of the list of prisoners*; Pand. III. *A clerk in the army*; Ascon. Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 28.

COMMENTARIOLUM, i. n. and COMMENTARIOLUS, i. m. *A short treatise in writing*; Cic. — Dimin. of

COMMENTARIUS, i. m. and COMMENTARIUM, i. n. (commentor) I. *Any writing in which one notes down a thing briefly for the sake of remembrance, a memorandum-book, journal, short commentary*; Cic. Hence Cæsar calls the books of his wars Commentarii, i. e. sketches for a history of the same: especially in law matters, a protocol; Cic. II. *A written explanation of an author, a commentary, annotation*; Gell.

COMMENTATIO, ōnis. f. (commentor) I. *A meditating upon or studying any thing, a careful preparation*; Cic. II. *Any thing effected by meditation or study*; Hence, *A treatise on any subject, written description*; Plin.

COMMENTATOR, ōris. m. (commentor) *An inventor, author*; Apul.

COMMENTICIUS (-titius), a, um. (commentus, a, um.) *Meditated, invented, discovered by thinking, new, newly invented*; imaginary; fictitious, false; Cic.

COMMETIOR, itus sum, iri. (con and mentior) *To think upon, meditate, find out, devise*; Apul.

COMMETITIUS, a, um. See COMMENTICIUS.

COMMENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. For commentor; e. g. commentata oratio, Q. Cic.: sua commentata et scripta, Cic. II. Ora, Plaut., to mark (with blows), to beat.

COMMENTOR, ātus sum, āri. (commisicor) I. *To meditate, reflect upon*; rcm, Cic.: de re, id.: especially of any thing which one intends to do or write, to *excogitate, compose, to write*; mimos, id.: orationem, id.: de re, Plin., i. e. to write. II. *To give one's opinion on any subject*; i. e. I. *To dispute, debate*; Cic.; Gell. 2. *To explain*; Suet. III. *To invent, design, contrive*; Plaut.

COMMENTOR, ōris. m. (commisicor) *An inventor, contriver, author*; uvæ, Ov., i. e. Bacchus.

COMMENTUM, i. n. (from commentus, a, um) I. *A fiction, fabled story*; Cic.: Ter. Also, *an invention*; Liv.: Suet. Also, *a plan, project*; Just.: Cic. II. i. q. Enthymema, Quint.

COMMENTUS, a, um. See COMMISICOR.

COMMEO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and meo) I. *To go, come, travel often or repeatedly to a place, frequent a place*; in urbem, Ter.: ultro citroque, Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: sidera ab ortu ad occasum commeaantia, Cic.: illius literæ ad nos commeaant, id.: retro, id.: quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeaabant, Cic.: fig., libidines in

hortos commeaant, id. II. *To go to and fro or backward and forward*; Cæs.: Liv.

COMMERCIUM, i. n. (con and merx) I. *A dealing in merchandise, commercial intercourse, commerce, trade, traffic*; Cic.: also, *traffic, i. e. the right of buying or dealing in an article of merchandise*; salis, Liv.: istarum rerum, Cic. II. *Merchandise, wares*; Plin.: hence, *provisions*; id. III. *A place of traffic*; Plin. IV. *Correspondence, intercourse with any one*; plebis, Liv.: cum Musis, Cic.: also, *criminal intercourse*; Plaut.: Suet.: thus also, *lingue*, between two nations which understand each other's language; Liv.: Ov.: sermonis, Liv., *conversation*: epistolarum, Vell., *epistolary correspondence*; loquendi et audiendi, Tac.: belli, treaty, Virg.: Tac.: quid tibi mecum est commercii? Plaut., what has thou to do with me?

COMMERCOR, ātus sum, āri. (con and mercor) *To buy up, or simply, to buy*; Plaut.: Sall.

COMMEREŌ, ui, itum, ēre. (con and mereo) I. *To deserve fully*; pœnam, Ov.: astimatione. (pœnæ), Cic.: nunquam commerui, ut, &c., Ter. II. *To be guilty of, to commit*; culpam, Ter.: quid commerui aut peccavi? id.

COMMEREŌR, itus sum, ēri. (con and mereor) i. q. Commerco; Ter.: Gell.

COMMETIOR, ensus sum, iri. (con and metior) I. *To measure*; Cic. II. *To measure or weigh with, to compare*; Cic.

COMMETO, āre. (freq. of comceo) *To go frequently, be in the habit of going*; Afran. ap. Non.: also, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; according to Bentley.

COMMIGRATIO, ōnis. f. (commigro) *A migrating, wandering*; Sen.

COMMIGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and migro) *To remove*; Romam, Liv.: in domum suam, Cic.

COMMILITUM, i. n. (con and miles) I. *Companionship in war, comradeship*; Plin. Ep. II. *Fellowship in study*; Ov.

COMMILITO, āre. (con and milito) *To be a fellow soldier, war in company or together with, fight on one's side*; Flor.

COMMILITO, ōnis. m. (con and milito) *A fellow soldier, comrade in war*; Cic.

COMMINABUNDUS, a, um. (comminor) *Threatening*; Tert.

COMMINATIO, ōnis. f. (comminor) *A threatening, menacing*; Cic.: Liv.

COMMINATIVUS, a, um. (comminor) *Threatening, comminatory*; Tert.

COMMINATOR, ōris. m. (comminor) *A threatener*; Tert.

COMMINGO, inxi, ictum or inctum. 3. (con and mingo) *To pollute or defile*; savia comminxit spurca saliva tua, Catull.: lectum, Hor.

COMMISICOR, mentus sum. 3. *To devise, invent, contrive, design, in good or bad sense*; deos, Cic.: vectigal, Suet.: navem, id.: literas novas, id. We find also commisico, ere, Apul.: hence also the part. Commisus, a, um, pass., *Invented, contrived, designed, devised, feigned*; Ov.: hence, *Commisum*, subst. *An invention*; Cic.

COMMISOR, ātus sum, āri. (con and minor) *To threaten*; alicui, Plaut.: alicui necem, Suet.

COMMINSO, ui, utum. 3. (con and minuo) I. *To make less, diminish, impair*; pondus argenti, Hor.: aliquid de commendatione, Cic. II. *To break or cut into pieces, crumble, crush*; statuum, Cic.: annulum, id.: alicui caput, Plaut.: hence, *diem, id., i. e. to divide into small portions.* III. *To weaken, enervate, impair*; aliquid, Cic.: vires, Ov.: animum, Plin. Ep.: officium, Cic.: aliquid lacrimis, to touch, move to compassion, Ov.

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COMMISSIO, ōnis. f. (committo) I. *A setting together of two or more persons or things*, e. g. for the purpose of fighting, &c.: hence, *the commencement of a play, contest, &c.*, or, *the play itself*; commissio Græcorum (sc. ludorum), Cic., i. e. at a play: ab ipsa commissione, sc. ludorum, id.: or, *a contest itself*; e. g. of poets or orators; Suet.: hence, a written composition intended only as a specimen of one's talents or powers of invention, and free from all animosity and violence; Suet. II. *A perpetration*; piaculi, Arnob.

COMMISSORIUS, a, um. (committo) e. g. lex, Pand., and simply, commissoria, sc. lex, id., i. e. *an exception or condition*; e. g. in contracts of sales, which are liable to be violated.

COMMISSUM, i. n. (from commissus, a, um) I. *A thing entrusted*; *a secret*; commissia enunciare, Cic.: tacere, Hor. II. *A forfeiture, confiscation*; in commissum venire, Quint.: rem commissio vindicare, Pand. III. *An error, fault, trespass, crime*; Cic.: Suet.

COMMISSURA, æ. f. (committo) *A joining together*; ioint; ossium, digitorum, Cic.: lapidum, Sen.; verborum, Quint., connection: colorum, Senec., a mingling: nodorum, id., a knob at the end: piscium, Plin., a star in the constellation of the Fishes.

COMMISSUS, a, um. See COMMITTO.

COMMITTO, COMMITTURA, i. q. COMMIXTIO, COMMIXTURA.

COMMITTUS, a, um. See COMMISCEO.

COMMITTĪO, āre. (con and mitto) *To render soft, tender, or supple*; caput, Ter.

COMMITTĪO, isi, issum. 3. (con and mitto) I. *To let start, send out, or set, together*, especially for the purpose of fighting, as, gladiators, wild beasts, armies, &c.; pugiles ordinarios cum Græcis, Suet.; peditibus, elephantis, equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id.: manum committere Teucris, Virg., to fight hand to hand: hence, 1. *To set at variance*; omnes inter se, Suet.: fratres odiis, Claud. 2. *To occasion disputes between*; especially of orators and poets; equales inter se, Suet.: also, *to set together for the purpose of comparing, to compare*; vates, Juv. 3. *To begin, commence*, of things which require vigour in the execution; prælium, Cæs., to commence an engagement; also gen., to engage, offer battle: we find also committere, without prælium, for, to fight, Eutrop.: again, committere bellum, Liv., i. e. to begin; pugnam cum aliquo, Cic.: thus also, ludos, id.: spectaculum, Liv.: hence gen., *to begin, commence*; obsidionem, Curt.: sermonem, Ov.; or, *to make, hold*; iudicium, Cic. 4. *To join together, connect, unite*; oras scroti suturis inter se, Cels.: urbem continenti, Curt.: maria, id.: noctes duas, Ov.: thus also, commissus, a, um; e. g. commissæ dextra dextræ, id.: pistrix delphinum caudas utero commissæ luporum, Virg., i. e. in qua delphinum caudæ conjunctæ sunt cum utero luporum: commissæ nox, Sen., joined to another: porta, Virg., closed, shut: manum committere Teucris, id., to come to close quarters with: hence, committit, *to close, unite*; costæ committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. II. *To entrust, consign, commit, give over* to; se alicuius fidei, or, in alicuius fidem, Ter.: aliquid literis, Cic.: se periculo, id., to expose one's self to danger: remp. in discernim, Liv.: rem in casum ancipitis eventus, id.: thus also, Commissus, a, um, *Entrusted*; si prodiderit commissæ fidei (i. e. fidel), Hor. See also COMMITTUM. Hence, I. *Committere se, To venture, risk one's self*; in conclave, Cic.: in aciem, Liv.: also with a dat.; populo, Cic., before the people: urbi, id. So also committere discernim, Quint., to run the risk. 2. *Committit, To be given up to the creditor or to the fiscus, to be confiscated*; ne prædia in publicum committerentur, Pand.: hence, Commissus, a, um, *Forfeited*; hereditas Veneri commissæ, Cic.: hypothecæ commissæ, sc. creditoris, id.: fig., devotio commissæ, Cic., when that happens which one made vows for.

III. *To undertake, begin, penetrate, do, perform, commit*; multa in deos impie, Cic.: flagitium, id.: adulterium, Quint.: furtum, Pand.: thus also, Commissus, a, um; e. g. commissum facinus, Cic. Also, *Committere, intrans. 1. To commit a blunder, do amiss, err, offend, overlook*; quam verisimile erit aliquem commississe, Cic.: contra legem, id. 2. *To cause that, to act so as that any thing may follow or happen*, seq. ut; e. g. non committam, ut me accusare possis, Cic.: also, seq. cur, Liv.; or, quare, Cæs.: also seq. infin., Colum. IV. In a forensic sense; committere penam, Quint.; or, multam, Cic., to incur or draw down upon one's self a punishment, make himself liable to it: thus also, edictum, stipulationem, Pand., to do something which will bring the edict into operation, render one liable to.

COMMITTIO, ōnis. f. (commisceo) *A mixing together*; Apul.

COMMITTURA, æ. f. (commisceo) *A mixing together*; Cato R. R.

COMMITTUS, a, um. See COMMISCEO.

COMMŌDATE, adv. *Suitably, aptly, conveniently*; commodatissime, Gell.

COMMŌDATIO, ōnis. f. (commodo) *A lending*; *an accommodating or serving*; Apul.

COMMŌDĀTOR, ōris. m. (commodo) *A lender*; Pand. COMMŌDĀTUM, i. n. (from commodatus, a, um) I. *A loan*; Pand. II. *A lending, or, a contract for a loan*; actio commodati, Pand.

COMMŌDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of commodo; see COMMODO. II. *Adj. Suitable, fit*; sententiæ ad usum commodatissimæ, Gell., succus stomacho commodatus, Plin., good for.

COMMŌDE, adv. I. *Fitly, suitably, aptly, conveniently*; dicere, Cic.: facere, id.: saltare, Nep., i. e. well. II. *Rightly, properly, well*; esse in loco, Cic.: valere, Plin. Ep., to be well: commodius facere, Cic., to do better: minus commode audire, id., to be but indifferently spoken of: commode facit, operates or acts well, of medicine, Cels.: commode dici possunt, Cic. III. *Kindly, obligingly*; Ter.: Cic. IV. *Opportunity, at a convenient time*; commode exit, Plaut.: commode quum, &c., Cic., just when, i. e. just at the time that: commode ipse exit, Plaut., is just coming out: emereram commode ex Anatli, cum, &c., Cic., I had just departed when, &c. V. *Conveniently, commodiously*; navigare, Cic.: vivere, Hor.

COMMŌDĀTUS, ātis. f. (commodus) I. *Regularity, symmetry*; membrorum, Suet.: orationis, Auct. ad Her.; and without orationis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, i. e. good delivery. II. *Dexterity*, of the body, Cic., i. e. agility, suppleness. III. *Convenience*; e. g. 1. Of a house, Cic. vita; id. 2. Of time and opportunity; Cic. IV. *Agreeableness in behaviour*; *complaisance, kindness, willingness to oblige, indulgence*; Ter. V. *Advantage, benefit*; percipere fructum aut commodatorem ex re, Cic.: amicitia continet plurimum commoditates, id.: hence, *mare commoditas*, as a term of endearment, Plaut., my precious!

COMMŌDO, adv. (from commodus) *Just, exactly, in season, opportunely*; Plaut. Also, *commodiously, at one's liking*; Senec.

COMMŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (commodus) I. *To put in order, adapt, adjust*; trapeium, Cato: manum ad verba, Quint.: se alicui, Cic., to accommodate one's self to any one, to comply with, be kind to. II. *To be kind to a person*; alicui, Cic.: also, rem, i. e. in, or with a thing; when it may also sometimes be rendered, *to confer, tender, bestow, give*; quæcunque commodaveris, Cic.: hence, III. *To lend, to serve or accommodate with the use of any thing for a length of time*; (in good writers only of things which are themselves returned, as books, clothes; whereas mutuo dare is employed of such things as cannot be themselves returned, as money, corn, &c.) ; status, Cic.: ades, Auct. ad Her.: also fig., vires, i. e. milites, Liv.: fidem suam alicui, Pand.: operam, Plin. Ep.: aurem alicui, Hor., to lend an ear to, i. e. to listen to any thing: alicui scelera, Senec., to commit crimes for the sake of any one.— See also COMMŌDATUS and COMMŌDATUM.

COMMŌDŪLATIO, ōnis. f. (con and modulatio) *Symmetry, proportion, regularity*; Vitr.

COMMŌDŪLE, adv. *Conveniently, well, suitably*; Plaut.

COMMŌDŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of commodum) I. *Convenience*; hence, commodulum, sc. ad, *conveniently, fitly*; Plaut. II. *Advantage, profit*; Arnob.

COMMŌDUM, adv. I. *Exactly, just*; see commodum huc adverterat, Ter. II. *Scarcely, hardly*, seq. quum; e. g. commodum discesseras, quum, &c., Cic.: also seq. et; e. g. commodum quieveram, et repente janua reserantur, Apul. III. *Just in time, opportunely*; Plaut.

COMMŌDUM, i. n. (from commodus, a, um) I. *Convenience*; quod commodo tuo fiat, Cic., at your convenience: quum erit tuum commodum, when it shall be convenient to you: per commodum, Liv.; or, ex commodo, Sen., i. e. at convenience, at leisure. II. *Advantage, profit*; Cic.: hence, commoda, *the profits of an office or trade, income*; Cic.: or, *salary, stipend, wages*; militia, Suet. III. *A loan*; Cic.

COMMŌDUS, a, um. (cum and modus) Prop. *That has its proper or suitable measure*; hence, I. Of things. 1. *Suitably, apt, fit, convenient, agreeable*; statura, Plaut.: vestis ad cursum, Ov.: terra Baccho, Virg.: iter, Liv.: commodus anni tempus, Cic.: commodissimum esse statuit, Cæs. 2. *Good of its kind*; minæ argenti commodum, Plaut., i. e. of due weight: valetudo, Cels. 3. *Agreeable, affable, polite*; mores, Cic. 4. *Pleasing, to one's liking*; ut cuique commodum esset, Cic.: tribus aut novem miscentur cythabis pocula commodis, Hor. II. Of persons, 1. *Agreeable in behaviour, complaisant*; homo, Cic. 2. *Well, in good health*; commodiorem esse, Plin. Ep.

COMMENITUS, a, um. for communitus; Gell.

COMMŌLIOR, itus, um, iri. (con and molior) *To undertake, attempt*; dolum, Cic. e poeta, to devise: originem vocabuli, Gell., to discover.

COMMŌLITUS, a, um. See COMMOLIOR.

COMMŌLITUS, a, um. See COMMOLIO.

COMMŌLO, ui, itum, ēre. (con and molo) *To grind or pound to pieces*; Colum.

COMMŌNĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. (commoneo and facio) *To remind*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem beneficii, Sall.: also, aliquid, of any thing: præturam, Cic.: also, de re,

Cod. Just.: also seq. ut., Cic. Thus, also, *Commonefio*, factus sum, fieri; e. g. *commonefiat crudelitatis*, Cic.

COMMONEO, ui, itum. 2. (con and moneo) *To remind*; aliquem, Cic.: also, of things without life; annulus me commouit, Cic.: to the question, of what? we find 1. A genitive; Plaut.; Auct. ad Her. 2. An accusative; officium commoneri, Plaut. 3. De; e. g. de periculo, Cic. 4. Ut; Ter.: or, ne; Cels.

COMMONEO, ōnis. f. (commoneo) *A reminding, admonition*; Quint.

COMMONEOR, ōris. m. (commoneo) *An admonisher*; Symm.

COMMONEORUS, a, um. (commoneo) *Admonitory*; Cod. Just.: hence, *Commoneorum*, *A letter of instructions*; Ammian.

COMMONEUS, a, um. See **COMMONEO**.

COMMONSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and monstro) *To show, point out*; viam, Cic.

COMMORATIO, ōnis. f. (commoror) *A lingering, dwelling, or abiding, a stay*; e. g. at a place, Cic.: also, *delay*, Cic.: also fig., in a speech, *a dwelling on some particular point*; Cic.

COMMORDEO, di, sum. 2. (con and mordeo) *To bite*; aliquid, at any thing; Sen.: fig.; e. g. with abusive language, id.

COMMORIOR, mortuus sum. 3. (con and morior) *To die at the same time, die together with*; Plin.: cum aliquo, Val. Max.: or, alicui, for, cum aliquo, Sen.: Sall. Fragn.

COMMOROR, ātus sum, āri. (con and moror) I. Trans.; *To keep back, return*; aliquem, Plaut.: se, id. II. Intrans. *To tarry, linger, sojourn, stay, remain, stop*; Cic.

COMMORSICO, āre. (con and morsico) *To bite, bite to pieces*; Apul.

COMMORTALIS, e. (con and mortalis) *Mortal*; Colum.

COMMOTIO, ōnis. f. (commoveo) *A motion, commotion, emotion, agitation, affection*; ventris, Cael. Aur.: fig., iucunditatis, Cic.

COMMOTIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of commotio) *A slight affection*; e. g. of a disease, Cic.

COMMOTUS, a, um. I. Part. of commoveo; see **COMMOVEO**. II. Adj. *That is easily moved or excited*; animo commotior, or simply, commotior, Tac., that is easily excited to anger: commotio similis, Suet., one in a passion, an angry person.

COMMOTUS, us. m. i. q. **Commotio**; Varo.

COMMŌVERE, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. (con and movere) I. *To move, set in motion*, whether the object remain in its place or not; quis se commovere potest, Cic.: commovere se ex loco, id.: cōlum se commovet, Lucr.: castra ex loco, Cic., i. e. to decamp; sacra, Virg., to move the sacred images, i. e. to carry them about: mea si commovi sacra, Plaut., when I have set my tricks in motion: columnas, id., i. e. to remove: nummum (ab aliquo), Cic., i. e. to get, receive: hostes, Liv., i. e. to cause to retreat: nationes commotæ, Tacit., up in arms: commotus vultu, Quint., disturbed, discomposed: hence fig. 1. *To derange, craze*; mens commota, Hor., deranged, crazed; derangement, craziness. 2. *To bring forward in debate*; nova quædam, Cic. 3. *To refute*; quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic. 4. *Perleverit commoveri*, to be somewhat ill, to have a slight fever; Cic.: thus also, alvo, nervis, &c., Plin., to be affected with a disease of, &c. II. Of the mind, *To move, affect, make an impression upon*; aliquem, Cic.: animum aut oculos alicuius, id.: commoveor virgine, Ter., i. e. her appearance makes an impression upon me: commoveor re, a thing strikes me, makes an impression upon me, excites me to do or omit something, rejoices, troubles, affrights, enrages me; commendatione, Cic.: gratulatione commotus, id., i. e. moved, affected: cupiditate, id.: also without an abl.; te esse commotum, id., that you are disturbed, troubled, affrighted. III. *To set in motion, excite*; alicui bilem, Cic.: or gen., *To excite, arouse, occasion, cause*; bellum, id.: dolorem, id.: misericordiam alicui, id.: studia multorum, id.: memoriam rei, id., i. e. to renew: struem, Cato, i. e. to make, heap up. We also frequently meet with contractions; as, commorit, for commoverit, Hor.: commoratur, for commoveatur, Ter.: commossem, commosse, for commovissem, commovissee, Cic.

COMMULCEO, vi, sum, ēre. (con and mulceo) *To stroke gently, caress*; Apul.

COMMULCO, āre. (con and mulco) *To beat, strike*; Apul.

COMMUNDO, ātum, āre. (con and mundo) *To clean, cleanse*; Colum.

COMMUNICATIO, ōnis. f. (communico) *An imparting, communicating, making common*; utilitatum, Cic.: consilii, id.: civitatis, id.: sermonis, id., i. e. a conversation; hence, a figure of rhetoric, when the speaker appears to consult his hearers or adversaries; Cic.: Quint.

COMMUNICATOR, ōris. m. (communico) I. *One who imparts or communicates*; Arnob. II. *One who partakes*; Tert.

COMMUNICATUS, us. m. (communico) *Mutual participation*; Apul.

COMMUNICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (communis) Prop. *To make common*; hence, I. Trans. 1. *Aliquid cum aliquo, To make a thing common with anyone, to cause him to partake of it, to impart, communicate*; consilia cum aliquo, Cic.: inter se multa, id.: curam doloris cum aliquo, id.: rem cum aliquo, or, inter se, id.: rationem (advantage) cum aliquo, Cic.: also, alicui aliquid; e. g. *judicia senatui et equitibus communicata sunt*, Ascon.: sibi communicatum cum illo imperium esse, Liv.: also, Plautus says, *communicare aliquem mensa, for mensam cum aliquo*. 2. *Aliquid, or aliquid cum aliquo, To partake, participate in*; planctus solus, Quint. Decl.: inimicitias cum aliquo, Cic.: also, altari, Augustini: hence, *to have intercourse with*; cum aliquo, Justin. 3. *To join, associate, unite*; gloriam facti cum laude mea, Cic.: pecunias cum dotibus, Cæs. 4. *To make common, defile*; Tert. II. Intrans. *To hold a conversation with one on a subject, to consult with*; cum aliquo de re, Cic.

N. B. *Communicator, for communico*; e. g. *spem communicati non sint*, Liv.

COMMUNIO, ōnis. f. (communis) I. *A mutual participation in any thing, an equal privilege or enjoyment of the same thing*; inter quos est communio legis, Cic.: sermonis, Suet., conversation: literarum et vocum, Cic., conversation: sanguinis, Cic., consanguinity. II. *Church communion*; Sulp. Sev.: sancti altaris, Augustin., i. e. the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMUNIS, e. I. *Common to several or to all*; hence it is rendered, *common, i. e. shared by several, or general, universal, public, i. e. belonging to a whole community*; libertas, Cic.: salutatio, id., i. e. every where used, customary every where: mens, id., i. e. common to all: homo vitæ communis ignarus, id., i. e. unacquainted with the common customs and duties of life or of the world: exordium, id., used on several occasions: mors, Eutrop., natural death: Martem esse communem, Liv., alike to all: locus, I. A public place; as, a temple, &c., Cic.: hence, *The infernal regions*; Plaut. 2. In oratory, *A common place topic*, Cic.: omni etati mors est communis, Cic. In grammar, *verbum commune*, a verb which has a passive form, and an active or passive signification; Gell.: syllaba, Donat., i. q. Aneps. Hence, *Commune, subst., A common stock*; quod commune est liberorum populorum, Cic.: hence, *a state, community*; Sicilia, id.: Milyadum, id.: also, *the common property of the state, public property*; Hor.: also, *a public place*; communia laudas, Hor.: in commune, 1. *For all, for common use, for the common good*; Cic. 2. *Generally*; Tac. 3. *Habes!* Phædr. II. *Common, known to all, to be found every where, every where usual*; præcepta, Cic.: mimi, id. III. *Homo communis*, Cic., condescending, sociable, affable: *communior*, Suet.: *communissimus*, id.

COMMUNITAS, ātis. f. (communis) I. *A common society or fellowship, mutual participation and intercourse, community, vita*; Cic.: generis humani, id. II. *The virtue which keeps together such society, civil justice*; Cic. Off. l. 45. III. *Affability, condescension, compliance*; Nep. Mil. 8, 4.

COMMUNTER, adv. I. *In common, conjointly, together*; Cic. II. *Commonly, generally*; Liv.

COMMUNITIO, ōnis. f. (communire) *A fortification*; Vitr.

COMMURMURATIO, ōnis. f. *A murmuring*, especially of several persons; Gell. — From

COMMURMORO, āre. Plin.: and **COMMURMOROR**, āri. (con and murmo) *To murmur*; Cic.

COMMUTABILIS, e. (commuto) *Subject to change or alteration*; Cic.

COMMUTATE, adv. *In a changed or altered manner*; Auct. ad Her.

COMMUTATIO, ōnis. f. (commuto) I. *A change, alteration*; Cic.: hence, a figure of rhetoric; i. q. Antimetabole; Auct. ad Her. II. *A conversation*; Quadrig.

COMMUTATUS, us. m. (commuto) *An alteration, change*; in commutatam venire, i. e. mutari, Lucr.

COMMUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and muto) I. *To change, alter*; statum relp., Cic.: consilium, Cæs.: animos, Cic.: commutari animo, id., to change his mind. II. *To exchange*; mortem cum vita, Sulp. in Cic. Ep., to die: gloriam cum caritate, Cic.: rem re, id.: Cæs.: also, rem pro re, Pand.: vin' commutemus? shall we exchange? Plaut.: hence, 1. *To sell, dispose of*; Colum.: fidem suam pecunia, Cic. 2. *Verba, Ter., to exchange words, converse*.

CŌMO, ātum, āre. (coma) Trans. *To clothe with hair, or any thing like hair*; Tert. Also, *to be provided with hair, or any thing like hair*; Paul. Nol. See also **COMANS**, and **COMATUS**.

CŌMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum. 3. (for cōmo) *To arrange, adorn, dress*, especially in respect of the head; caput, Tibull.: capillos, Cic.: capillos dente secto, Martial., to comb: comas, Ov.: colus comta, Plin., adorned or covered with wool: hence fig., *to adorn, ornament, set off*; orationem, Cic., to trim, polish: simulatatum compta dolorem, Lucan., in mourning garments,

though her grief was feigned: divitijs, Stat., i. e. ornare et liberalitate illustres reddere. See also COMPUS, a, um.

COMŒDIA, æ. f. (κωμῳδία) *Comedy*; Cic.

COMŒDICUS, adv. *As in comedy*; Plaut.

COMŒDICUS, a, um. *Relating to comedy, comic*; ars, Apul.

COMŒDUS, a, um. (κωμῳδός) *Relating to comedy, comic*; natio, Juv.: hence, Comædus, sc. actor, *A comic actor*; Cic.

COMŒTUS, a, um. (coma) *Having hair, hairy*; Phædr.: fig., of plants; comosissimum thymum, Plin.

COMPACTISOR (Compesc.) pactus (pectus) sum. 3. (con and pacisor) *To agree with one another, to be united respecting a thing, to make a compact*; compacti sumus, Plaut. Hence *Compacto, by previous agreement, according to agreement*; Plaut. So also, *De compacto, id., and ex compacto*, Suet.

COMPACTILIS, e. (compingo) I. *Joined together firmly, close together, compact*; trabes, Vitr. II. *Short and thick in stature*; Plin.

COMPACTIO, ōnis. f. (compingo) *A joining together*; Cic. Also, *the things joined together, a structure*; Vitr.

COMPACTURA, æ. f. (compingo) *A joining together, a joint, juncture*; Vitr.

CONTACTUS, a, um. part. of COMPACISOR.

CONTACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of compingo; see COMPINGO. II. Adj. *Stout, fat, well-set*; bos, Colum.: corpus, Plin. Ep.: Cembra, Suet.

COMPAGES, is. f. (compingo) *A joining together, a joint, a structure*; also, *any thing joined together*; Virg.: Ov.: compages in genibus, Plin., joint; glutinis, id., the sticking together, adhesion; corporis, Cic., inclosure, prison-house; harere compagibus, Lucret., i. e. in amplexibus: compages hæc coaluit, Tac., i. e. imperium republica.

COMPAGĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (compago) *To join together*; Ammian.

COMPAGO, inis. f. (compingo) i. q. Compages; Ov.: Cels.

COMPALPO, āre. i. q. Palpo; Augustin.

COMPAN, gen. āris. (con and par) I. Adj. *Equal*; conubium, Liv.: consilium tuum parentis tui consilio compar, Liv.: compar eorum fias, Gell. II. Subst. *An equal, companion, comrade, collague*; Plaut.: *A consort, husband or wife*; Hor.: Ov.: also, *a figure in rhetoric, when several clauses have each the same number of syllables*; Auct. ad Her.

COMPARABILIS, e. (comparo) *That may be compared, comparable*; Cic.

COMPARĀTE, adv. *Comparatively, by way of comparison*; Cic.

COMPARĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (comparo) I. *A preparing of one's self or a thing or somewhat belonging to a thing*; belli, Cic.: criminis, Cic. Cluent. 67., i. e. a providing of the materials for an action; a comparison of a crime with the good deed of another: de mea comparatione, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, 3. e. preparation for my defence: comparationes horologiorum ex aqua, Vitr., i. e. ipse constructiones.

II. *A procuring, gaining, acquiring*; testium, Cic.: voluptatis, id.: veneni, Liv.: hence, *a purchasing*; Pand.: Traj. in Plin. Ep. III. *A comparing, comparison*; orationis cum scriptis, Cic.: parium, id.: criminis, Cic. Invent.; see I.: habere, Cic., to admit of; also, *a proportion, relation*; solis et lune, Cic., relative position; also, *a contention, trial of skill*; Suet. Rhet. 6.; also, a translation of the Greek word *ἰσορροπία*; Cic. Univ. 4. IV. *A compact or agreement which two persons enter into between themselves*; Liv. V. In grammar, *The comparative degree*; Quint.

COMPARĀTIVE, adv. *Comparatively*; Gell.

COMPARĀTIVUS, a, um. (comparo) *Containing a comparison, with a comparison, comparative*; Cic.

COMPĀRĀTUS, us. m. (comparo) *Proportion*; Vitr.

COMPARCO (Comperco), si, sum, ēre. (con and parco) *To husband together, scrape up, or simply, to spare, save*; quod ille comperisit, Ter.: comperce attrahere, Plaut., i. e. noli.

COMPĀREO, ui, ēre. (con and pareo) *To be present, to appear, be visible, be extant*; Pompeius non comparet, Cic.: non comparere in cælo Saturni sidus, Plin.: in libris multa diligentia comparet, Nep., is evident, displays itself: hence, ratio comparet, Plaut., i. e. agræcis, is correct: quod quærent non comparuit, Senec., did not occur or suggest itself: ut quæ imperes, compareant, Plaut., be done.

COMPĀRILIS, e. (con and parilis) *Equal*; Auson.

COMPĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. (From con and paro) *To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish*; animum auditoris, Cic.: se, id.: convivium, id.: allicui insidias, id.: exercitum, id.: iter, Nep., to make ready for a journey: also absolutè, comparare, to get ready, make preparation; tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep.: also with an infin.; e. g. urere comparat, Ov. Hence, I. *To levy, raise, bring together, collect*; copias, Cic.: imbres nivesque, Hor. II. *To dispose, adjust*; vultum e

vultu, Plaut. III. *To appoint, ordain, establish, institute*; prætores, ut considerate ferret, comparaverunt, Cic.: bene prætores hoc comparaverunt, ut, etc., Auct. ad Her.: hoc præclare legibus comparatum est, etc., Cic.: hence, Comparatus, a, um, *Appointed or constituted*; inique comparatum est, ut, etc., Ter. IV. *Se comparare, To decide, resolve*; seq. infin., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2. 2. *To acquire, get, gain, obtain, procure*; gloriam, Cic.: laudes, id.: hence, I. *To procure with money, to buy, purchase*; Ter.: Cic. II. *To occasion, excite*; allicui malum, Plaut.: tumultus, Auct. ad Her. III. *To gain over to one's side*; tribunos, Liv.

II. (From compar. deriv. ex compositis) *To set together, to pair, match*; alitem cum aliquo, Cic.; or, allicui, Suet.: hence, I. *To unite, join*; tabella cum libellis, Plaut.: rs inter se, Cic.: male comparati, Liv. 2. *To compare*; non comparandum ad illum est, Ter.: hominem cum homine, rem cum re, Cic.: res inter se, id.; exercitum exercitui, Liv. 3. *To settle or arrange among one another respecting any thing*; provincias inter se, Liv.: also absolutè; inter se comparare, to make an arrangement between themselves, id. 4. *To esteem as equal, value alike*; allicum allicui, Cic. 5. *To prove by comparison, to conclude, draw an inference*; Liv. 2, 32, 6. *To consider, judge*; Acc. N. B. Comparassit, for comparaverit, Plaut.

COMPASCO, astum, ēre. (con and pasco) I. *To feed together*; Cic.: or simply, *to feed, to pasture*; Plin. II. *To consume by feeding upon, to eat away*; Varr.

COMPASCUS, a, um. (con and pascus) *Belonging to or fit for common pasturage*; ager, Cic., a common pasture, a common.

COMPASSIBILIS, e. (compator) *Suffering together with*; pater, Tert., feeling compassion or sympathy.

COMPASSIO, ōnis. f. (compator) *Fellow-feeling, sympathy*; Tert.: misericordiæ, id., compassion; sententiarum, id., agreement.

COMPASTOR, ōris. m. (con and pastor) *A fellow shepherd*; Hygin.

COMPĀTIOR, assus sum, i. (con and patior) I. *To suffer at the same time, to suffer together with*; Tert. II. *To have compassion*; Hieron.

COMPATPER, gen. ēris. c. (con and pauper) *A fellow-pauper*; Augustin.

COMPĀVESCO, ēre. (con and pavesco) *To be afraid, to suffer terror and anguish*; Gell.

COMPĀVIO, ivi, tum, ire. (con and pavio) *To trample to pieces*; Apul.

COMPECCO, āre. (con and pecco) *To commit a fault to*; Cælar. Aur.

COMPEDICUS, a, um. See COMPACISOR.

COMPĒDIO, tum, ire. (compe) *To bind with shackles, to shackle, to fetter*; Varr.: compeditus, Plaut.

COMPĒLLĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (compellare) *An addressing*; Auct. ad Her.: especially, *an addressing with reproach, reprimand, or reproof, a calling to account*; Cic.

COMPĒLLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and pellare) I. *To address, accost*; allicum, Plaut.: Virg.: de stupro, Val. Max., i. e. to importune, solicit to lewdness; especially, II. *To address with reproof*; to reprimand, reproach, call to account, impeach publicly, upbraid; allicum, Cic.: in scena, Auct. ad Her. III. *To accuse*; allicum edicto, Cic.: lege, Cælar. in Cic. Ep.: majorem potestatem, Suet. IV. *To call, name*; allicum fratricidam, Nep.

COMPĒLLO, ūli, ulsum. 3. (con and pellere) I. *To drive together*; pecus, Virg.: hence, I. *To assemble, collect*; homines in unum locum, Cic. 2. *To limit, confine, repress*; orationem in angustias, Cic. II. *To drive to a place*; gregem hibisco, i. e. ad hibiscum, Virg.: hence, I. *To drive to, compel, necessitate, bring to a place by force*; naves hostium in portum, Cæs.: allicum domum, Cic., to compel to retire to: hostem ad castra, Liv.: bellum Medullam, id., i. e. to turn the war thither: allicum in metum, id. 2. *To urge to a thing, impel, incite*; ad virtutem, Plaut.: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic.: allicum ad laqueum, Plin., to drive to despair, cause to hang himself: tyrannum in mortem, Quint.: ad arma compulsi, Cic.: metu compulsi, Liv., moved or constrained by fear: also with an infin.; Curt.: Justin.: Suet.

COMPĒNDIARIUS, a, um. (compendium) *That is advantageously short*; via, Cic. Hence *Compendiaria, æ. f. (sc. via), a short way or method*; Varr.: Sen. Compendiarium, i. n. (sc. iter); Sen.

COMPĒNDIŪCIŌ, ecl, actum, ēre. 3. (for, compendii facere) *To save, spare*; Plaut.

COMPĒNDIO, āre. (compendium) I. *To abridge*; Tert. II. *To kill*; allicui, Augustin.

COMPĒNDIOSUS, adv. *Briefly*; Sidon.

COMPĒNDIOSUS, a, um. (compendium) I. *Advantageous, profitable*; Colum. II. *Reduced to a small compass, short, compendious*; verba, Iter, Apul.

COMPĒNDIUM, i. n. (con and pendio) I. *A sparing, saving, what is gained by saving*; ligni, Plin.: hence, facere compendium rei, Plaut.; or, facere rem compendii, id., to spare, save. II. *An abbreviation, a shortening*; conferre verba ad compendium, Plaut., to shorten: compendium viæ, Plin.: and simply, compendium, Justin.,

a short way; thus also, *compensia maris*, Plin.: and *fig. brevia compensia docendi*, Quint. III. *Advantage, gain, profit*; Cic.

COMPENSATIO, ōnis. f. (compensio) I. *A weighing or reckoning one thing against another, a balancing of accounts*; Pand.: hence, *fig., a compensation, requital, amends*; incommoda vite compensatione commodorum lenire, Cic., by throwing the advantages into the opposite scale. II. *An exchange, barter, mercium*, Justin.

COMPENSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and penso) I. *To set or reckon one thing against another, to weigh together, balance, compare*; et aequo cum aliquo, re, Cic.: or with cum; Ov. II. *To repair, make up, make good again, make amends*; vitia diligenter, Cic.: damna, id. I. laborem gloria, id.: pedibus compensari pecuniam, id., that the low price is compensated by the hardship of the journey. III. *To shorten, spare, save*; Sen.: Lucan.

COMPENSO. See COMPARCO.

COMPENDIŪ, ōnis. f. (compendio) *An adjournment or putting off of a trial to the third day or later, an appointing of another term*; Plin. Ep. COMPENDIŪ, us. m. i. q. *Compendiatio*; Cic. — From

COMPENDIŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. (compendinus) *To adjourn or put off to the third day or later*; reum, Cic., i. e. to fix his time to the third day or later.

COMPENDIŪ, ū, um. (con and pendinus) e. g. dies. An adjourned term for the hearing of a cause, or, a day on which a term may be held or to which it may be adjourned; Macro.

COMPERTO, pēri, pertum. 4. (con and pario) *To ascertain, obtain knowledge of by a sure and authentic account; ex multis audiri*; nam comperisse me non audeo dicere, Cic.: oculis, Liv., i. e. to see with one's own eyes: comperit mihi est, I have certain intelligence of, am sure of, Sall.: comperit habere, Cic.; Sall., to know for a certainty; pro comperita re habere, Liv., i. e. for certain; pro comperito polliceri, Suet., to promise as certain; and so, Comperit, a, um, *Certain*, and Comperitum, *A certainty*; pro comperito, *certainly, positively*; Apul.: also, Suet.; see above. Comperito, abl. absol., *it having been ascertained*; Sall.: Liv.: Tac. N. B. Comperior. 1. As a passive, i. e. *It is known respecting me, it is known that I—*; adulterare, Suet.: dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiat, Ter.: uxor in stupro comperita, Suet., i. e. caught: also with a genitive; probrī comperit, Liv., i. e. convicted: stupri, id. 2. Depon., for scio; Sall.

COMPERNIS, e. (con and perna) *Having the knees too much bent inward, knock-kneed*; Plaut.: Varr.

COMPERPETUUS, a, um. (con and perpetuus) *Co-eternal*; Prudent.

COMPORTE, adv. *Authentically, from good authority*; Gell.: comperitus, Gell.

COMPERTUS, a, um. See COMPERIO.

COMPES, edis. f. (con and pes) I. *A fetter, shackle for the feet*; Ter.: also, *fetters for the hands, manacles*; Varr. ap. Non.: *fig., a fetter*; qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, Cic.: nivalis, Hor.: Telephum tenet puella grata compede victum, Hor., a pleasing chain: nivali compede victus, id., icy bonds: also, in general, *an impediment*; Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5. II. *A silver ornament for ladies*; Plin. N. B. Masc.; compedes parati, Lact.

COMPESCO, ui, ēre. *To confine, restrain, keep in, repress, curb*; equos freno, Tibull.: nimiam vini feritatem resina, Plin.: animum, Hor.: linguam, Plaut.: incendia, Plin. Ep.: stim, Ov., to slake: famem, Senec., to appease: timor compeccit officium, Ovid., hinders me from performing: damna aliscuius cantu, Stat., to console for by song: vitem, Colum., sc by pruning: thus also, ramos, Virg.: quæ mare compeccant causæ, Hor.: compeccare dicere, Plaut., for parce.

COMPETENTER, adv. *Properly, suitably*; Pand.: persona queque competenter plectitur, Prudent., in proportion to his circumstances or guilt: competentius, Hieron.: competentissime, Apul.

COMPETENTIA, æ. f. (competo) *A meeting together, assemblage*. 1. Of parts among themselves, *Symmetry*; Gell. 2. Of stars, i. e. *A constellation*; Gell.

COMPETITIO, ōnis. f. (competo) I. *An agreement, conformity*; Sidor. II. *A laying claim to a thing, a judicial demand*; Cod. Theod.

COMPETITOR, ōris. m. (competo) *One who solicits for the same office, a competitor, fellow candidate*; Cic.

COMPETITRIX, icis. f. (competo) *A female competitor*; Cic.

COMPETO, ivi or ii, itum, ēre. (con and peto) *To strive together to attain any thing*. Hence, 1. Trans. *To solicit or strive together for a thing, to compete with each other for any thing*; locum, Justin.: unum puellam, Aur. Vict. II. Intrans. 1. *To come or meet together*, as, two ways, Varr.: cacumina in unum competunt, Colum.: hence, 2. *To coincide with the time of, happen at the same time, or, to happen, occur*; cum exitu, Tac.: in diem, Plin., to fall, happen upon; si ita competit, Sen.,

if it so happen. 3. *To be suitable or fit, to correspond*; atas, Suet.: corpus animo, id.: hence, *to have requisite strength, to be capable or able*; ad arna capienda, Liv.: neque oculis neque auribus satis competebat, Tac. Ann. 3, 46: non lingua competere, Tac. Hist. 3, 73. 4. *To belong to be due*; alicui, Pand.: in aliquem, Quint.

COMPILATIO, ōnis. f. (compilo) *A plundering, robbing; a compilation*; Cic.

COMPILATOR, ōris. m. (compilo) *A plunderer, robber*; Hieron.

COMPILŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and pilo) I. *To plunder, pillage, rob*; aliquem, Cic.: templa omnibus ornamentis, Liv.: *fig., sapientiam alicuius*, Cic. II. *To tear to pieces, rend, lacerate*; Apul.

COMPINGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. (con and pango) I. *To put or join together*; adificia, Sen.: narem tabulis, Pand.: verbum, Gell.: hence, *Compactus, a, um, Joined together*; Cic.: Virg. II. *To invent, devise, forge*; Arnob. III. *To thrust or drive into, to hide, conceal*; in pistrinum, Cic.: se in Apuliam, id. — See also, COMPACTUS, a, um.

COMPITALICUS (-itius), a, um. *That happens on or relates to the festival of the lares compitales*; ludi, Cic.: dies, Cic.

COMPITALIS, e. (compitum) *At or belonging to the cross roads*; lares, Suet., which stood there: Compitalia, sc. solemnia, Cic., *a festival in honour of these tutelary gods*.

COMPITUM, i. n. (con and peto) *A place where two or more roads meet, a cross road, cross way*; Cic.: at such places were altars for the lares, on which sacrifices were annually offered; *fig.*; Pers. 5, 35.

COMPLACEO, ui and itus sum, ēre. (con and placeo) *To please, properly when several persons are pleased at the same time; compiacuerunt Veneri, Plaut.: complicita est tibi, Ter.*: hence, *Complacitus, a, um, Pleasing, agreeable*; Apul.

COMPLACO, āre. (con and placō) *To appease, conciliate, render favourable or well inclined*; Tiro ap. Gell.

COMPLANATIO, ōnis. f. (complano) *A making level*; a bank of earth, mound; Sen.

COMPLANATOR, ōris. m. (complano) *One who makes level*; Apul.

COMPLANO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and plano) I. *To make level or plain, to level, smooth*; Cato: Colum.: *fig., to render easier or tolerable*; Sen. II. *To level with the ground, to raise*; Cic.

COMPLECTO, ēre. for complector, Vitruv.: hence, *Complexus, a, um, Cic.*

COMPLECTOR, xus sum, i. (con and plecto) I. *To surround, encompass*; orbis reliquos complector, Cic.: somnus me complexus est, id.: mare terram complexum, Ov.: effugium auro, id., to set in gold: opere collem, Cæs., i. e. with fortifications *fig.*; omnium rerum memoriam breviter, Cic.: aliquid memoria, Quint.: hence, 1. *To take as a partner*; viros ad scelus, Cic., to make them his accomplices. 2. *Cogitatione, Cic., to imagine, conceive*: thus also, animo, Cic.; and simply, complecti, id., *to conceive, understand*: figuram animi, Tac., to form an idea of. 3. *Literis, Cic., To compose or express in writing*; thus also, verbis, Quint.; and, oratione magnitudinem beneficii, Cic.; also simply, complecti, id., *to describe, explain, represent*. 4. *To embrace*; Cic.: inter se, i. e. se invicem, Liv.: thus also, inter nos, Cic., i. e. nos invicem; hence, 5. *Fig. To embrace, i. e. to favour, treat kindly, take a liking to*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem caritate, id.: comitate, id.: omnibus studiis, laboribus, id.: hence, *to love, be fond of, be addicted or given to*; philosophiam, id.: artes, Ov. 6. *To draw a conclusion or inference*; Cic. Invent. 1, 40.

II. *To lay hold of, seize*; aliquem, Ter.: dextram, Virg.: hence, *to get, obtain*; facultatem, Cic.: naturam, id. N. B. Complecti, and complexus, a, um, pass.; see COMPLECTO.

COMPLEMENTUM, i. n. *That which serves to fill up or to complete a thing, a complement*; numerorum (inania quedam verba), Cic., superfluous words, inserted to render a period more harmonious: (majestatis crimen) tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, Tac., added what was wanting to make the accusations weighty enough.

COMPLEO, ēvi, ētum. 2. (con and pleo) I. *To fill up, fill, make full*; fossam sarmentis, Cæs.: urbes ararum, Lucr., for, aris: thus also, completus mercatorum carcer, Cic.: paginam, id., i. e. to fill with writing: se conchis, id., i. e. to satisfy, satiate: murum, Cæs., i. e. to man: naves, id., i. e. to man: aliquem foribus, Cic., i. e. to cover, bestrew; hence, 1. *To impregnate*; Lucr. 4, 1270. 2. *To overload, overfreight*; navigia, Liv. 41, 3. 3. *Fig. To fill*; aures, Cic.: aliquem spe, Cæs.: gaudio, Cic.: flagiti, Plaut.: illos erroris, id.: corpus sum stupri, id., i. e. to play the harlot. 4. *To provide with*; exercitum omni copia, Cæs. II. *To make up, repair, complete*; legiones, Cæs.: decem millia, Nep. III. *To finish*; annos, Nep.: Cic.: tempora materna, Ov.: hence, summam promissi, Cic., to perform one's promise. IV.

To make perfect; vitam, Cic.: hence, *Completus*, a, um, *Perfect, complete*; id.: *completus*, Gell.

COMPLETIO, ōnis, f. (compleo) I. *A fulfilling*; Tert. II. *Fulfillment*; Justii.

COMPLETOR, ōris, m. (compleo) *A fulfiller*; legum, Juven.

COMPLETUS, a, um. See COMPLEO.

COMPLEX, icis. (con and plico) *Interwoven*: hence, I. *A partaker in a crime, accomplice*; Prudent. II. *Dii, Arnob.*, united, i. q. *Consentes*.

COMPLEXIO, ōnis, f. (complexor) I. *An encompassing*; atomorum, Cic., i. e. connection: *cumulata bonorum*, Cic., assemblage, group. II. *A comprehending*, e. g. with words: *brevis*, Cic., i. e. narration, exposition: hence, I. *The conclusion of an argument*; Cic. 2. *A dilemma*; Cic. 3. *A figure of rhetoric*; Auct. ad Her. 4, 14. 4. *A contracting of two syllables into one*; Quint. III. *A compass, circuit*; honorum, Cic., i. e. number. IV. *Verborum*. I. *An expression*, when it consists of several words; Cic. Phil. 2, 37. 2. *A period*; Cic.: also simply, *complexio*, id. V. *The habit of the body, complexion*; Jul. Firm.

COMPLEXIVUS, a, um. (complexor) *That serves to connect, copulative*; particula, Gell.

COMPLEXO, ātum, āre. (complexor) I. *To surround, encompass*; Coripp. II. *To embrace*; Apul. (pass.)

COMPLEXUS, a, um. See COMPLECTOR.

COMPLEXUS, us, m. (complexor) I. *Circumference, compass*; Cic.: also, *a surrounding, circle, circuit*. II. *An embracing*; Cic.: *corporum*, Ov., i. e. concubitus; *homines de complexu ejus*, Cic., i. e. favourites, bosom friends.

III. *A connecting, connection*; verborum, Cic. IV. *Fight, close combat*; in *alicujus complexum venire*, Quint., to fight with him: in *Martis complexu cadere*, Quint.

COMPLICATIO, ōnis, f. (complico) *A folding or laying together*; Cels. Aur.

COMPLICAO, āvi, ātum, and ui, itum, āre. (con and plico) *To fold, plait, lay together, fold up*; epistolam, Cic.: *rudentem*, Plaut., coil up: *morbo complicatus*, Apul., bent up: hence, *notio complicata*, id., an indistinct, confused idea.

COMPLODO, si, sum. 3. (con and plodo) *To clap together*; manus, Quint.

COMPLORATIO, ōnis, f. (comploro) *A beavailing a death or other irreparable loss, especially, by several persons*; *mulierum comploratio sui patriaque*, Liv.

COMPLORATUS, us, m. i. q. *Comploratio*; Liv.

COMPLORO, āvi, ātum, i. (con and ploro) *To bewail or deplore together, to lament with tears*; mortem, Cic.: so, Ov.: *fortunam gentis*, Liv.

COMPLORSUS, a, um. See COMPLODO.

COMPLUO, utum. 3. (con and pluo) I. *To collect by raining*; Varr. II. *To rain upon*; Augustin.

COMPLURES, a, and ia. (con and plures) *Many, or, very many*; Cic.: *superl.*, *complurimi*, ā, a; e. g. *dies*, Hirt.: *Complurimum*, adv.; Sic. *Flacc*.

COMPLURES or COMPLURIENS. adv. (complures) *Frequently, often*; Plaut.; Gell.

COMPLURIMUS. See COMPLURES.

COMPLUSCULE. adv. *Frequently, or, rather frequently*; Gell.

COMPLUSCULI, ā, a. (con and plusculus) *Many, several, not a few*; Ter.

COMPLUTOR, ōris, m. (compluo) *Who gives rain, waters*; Augustin.

COMPLUVIATUS, a, um. *Fashioned or joined in the shape of a compluvium, i. e. square*; *jugatio*, Varr.

COMPLUVIUM, i. n. (compluo) I. i. q. *Impluvium, An inner square court surrounded by buildings, in which the Romans used to sacrifice to the dii penates*; Varr.: Suet. II. *A certain mode of tying the vine in the form of a square*; Colum. III. *Compluvia, i. q. Collicia, gutters*; Vitr. 6, 3.

COMPONERO, āre (con and pondero) *To weigh*; Apul.

COMPONO, pōsi, positum. 3. (con and pono) *To set, lay, put, place together*. I. *To lay together*; *aridum lignum*, Hor.: hence, I. *To put together, pack up*; e. g. one's furniture, Ter. 2. *To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate*; *itinerā*, Cic.: *capillum*, id.: *comas*, Ov.: *vultum*, id., to give a becoming expression to: *togam*, Hor.: *causam*, Cic.: *res Macedoniae*, Liv.: *rempp.*, Cic.: also gen., *to direct*; *animum ad abstinentiam*, Plin. Ep.: *carbasa ventis*, Lucan., to fit or set. 3. *To lay up in store, to store up, lay by*; e. g. *fruit*, &c., Colum.: *locus, in quo erant ea composita*, Cic. 4. *To bury, inter*; *Ti-bull.*: Hor: hence, *compositus somno vinoque*, Ov., asleep and intoxicated: also simply, *compositus, sc. vino*, id., intoxicated: hence *fig.*, to end, close, terminate; *diem*, Virg. 5. *To settle, adjust, accommodate*; *contro-versias*, Cic.: *bellum*, Nep.: also without an accusative, *to make an agreement, come to terms*; Plin. Ep.: hence, *ut componeretur, that an agreement be made*, Cic. 6. *To appease, calm, tranquillize*; *amicos*, Hor., to reconcile: *mare*, Ov.: *Campaniam*, Tac.: *aures*, Sen., to let down, drop. 7. *To lay or place together in order, to set*

in order, repose; *regina se composuit sponda*, Virg., reclined: *apes se composuere thalamis*, id., have retired to rest: *defessa membra*, id., to lay down or repose: hence, *lecto compositus*, Ov., laid out, dressed in grave-clothes.

II. *To set or join together, compound, compose, make up*; *inventa*, Cic.: *librum ex orationibus alienis*, id.: especially, *to arrange in an orderly and regular manner*; *verba*, Cic., in order to make a period: hence, I. *To bring together, unite, combine*; *latus Mercurio*, i. e. *con-cumbere*, Propert.; *manus manibus*, Virg. 2. *To build, erect*; *urbem*, Virg. 3. *To make, compose, throw up, establish*; *pacem*, Liv.: *poēma*, Cic.: *formulas*, id.; *societatem cum aliquo*, Liv.: *foedus*, Virg.: *gratiam inter eas*, Ter., to create a friendship. Hence, *Pretio compositus*, Sall., redeemed, ransomed for a sum agreed upon. 4. *To devise, invent, feign, contrive*; *crimen*, Cic. 5. *To regulate, adjust*; *compono hoc*, Cic., make this right. Hence, *to adjust*; *gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltantium*, Quint. 6. *To settle, agree upon*; *causam*, Cic.: *ordinem agenda rei*, Liv.: *ut compositum fuerat*, Cic.: hence, *composito*, Nep.; or, *ex composito*, Liv.; or, *de composito*, Apul., as was agreed upon. III. *To set together, match, pair*; e. g. *two combatants*, Cic.: hence, *to compare*; *rem cum*, re, id.: or, *rem alicui rei*, id.— See also COMPOSITUS, a, um.

COMPORATIO, ōnis, f. (comporto) *A bringing or carrying together*; Vitr.

COMPORIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and porto) *To carry or bring together*; *frumentum*, Cic.: *arma in templum*, id.

COMPŌS, ōtis. (con and potis) I. *Master of, having power over a thing*; *sui*, Liv.: *animi*, Ter.; or, *mentis*, Cic., i. e. in his senses: also, *animi*, Liv.: *mente*, Virg.: *compos*, Sil. II. *Partaking of, having, possessing*; *virtutis*, Cic.: *consulatus*, Liv.: *præda ingenti*, Liv.: *culpa*, Plaut., i. e. *reus*, *voti*, Ov., in possession of an object wished for: *spel*, Suet., having succeeded as he had hoped: *compos votum*, Sen., a vow or wish which has been faithfully answered or gratified.

COMPŌSIRE. adv. *In good order, in a good and orderly manner*: Cic.: *compositus*, Tac. Also, *neatly, finely*; *indutus*, Gell.: *dicere*, Cic., in well-turned periods.

COMPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. (compono) I. *A laying together*; hence, I. *A laying up in store*; *Colum.*: *terum aptis locis*, Cic. 2. *A laying aside of a quarrel, an agreement, accommodation*; Cic.: Cæs. II. *A joining together, uniting*; *membrorum*, Cic.: *unguentorum*, id.: *sonorum*, id.: hence, I. *A preparing, composing*; *juris pontificalis*, Cic.: also, *a composition*, i. e. *a thing compounded of several articles, a compound, mixture*; e. g. *a medicine*, Cels. 2. *A proper connection, arrangement, disposition*; *verborum*, Auct. ad Her.: Cic.: *compositiones*, Vitr., structures, whose parts have a due symmetry. 3. *A coherence, connection, systematic order*; *disciplina*, Cic. 4. *An establishment, institution*; *magistratum*, Cic.

III. *A setting together, matching, pairing*; e. g. of two combatants, Cic.

COMPŌSITOR, ōris, m. (compono) I. *One who sets or places together*; *non inventor, sed compositor*, Cic., sc. *verborum*, or, *orationis*, &c.: or this may belong to II.: hence, *a preparer, maker*; *operum*, Ov., i. e. an author.

II. *One who arranges or regulates*; *anni*, Cic.: cf. I.

COMPŌSITURA, æ, f. (compono) I. *A putting or joining together, a composition*; *Capito ap. Gell.* II. *A joint*; *Lucr.* N. B. *Compostura*, Cato R. R.

COMPŌSITUS, a, um. I. Part of *compono*; see *COMPONO*.

II. Adj. I. *Arranged, composed, adjusted, adapted*; *equus bene compositus*, Auct. ad Her.: in ostentationem *virtutum compositus*, Liv.: *compositus ad mæstitiam*, Tac., with a sorrowful countenance: *nemo compositior ad iudicium venit*, Cic., in better condition, or better prepared. 2. *Ordered, arranged, disposed*; *compositior pugna*, Liv.: *omnia compositiora*, Quint.: *orator compositus*, Cic., that knows how to place and arrange his words. Also, *fit, apt*; *ad carmen*, Quint.: *allicendiis moribus*, Tac. 3. *Beautiful, well made*; *literæ compositissime*, Cic. 4. *Staid, calm, tranquil, composed, collected*, without passion; *mens*, Sen.: *ætās*, Tac.

COMPOSSESSOR, ōris, m. (con and possessor) *A partner in possession*; Tert.

COMPOSTURA, æ. See COMPOSITURA.

COMPŌTATIO, ōnis, f. (compoto) *A drinking together, a drinking company*; Cic.

COMPŌTIO, ivi, itum, ire. (con and potio) *To make partaker of, put in possession of*; *aliquem re*, Plaut.: or, rei, Apul.: hence, *compotiri locis*, Plaut., i. e. to come to the places.

COMPŌTOR, ōris, m. (con and potor) *A pot-companion*; Cic.

COMPŌTRIX, icis, f. (compotor) *A female pot-companion*; Ter.

COMPRES, dis, m. (con and præ) *A fellow surety*; Fest.

COMPANSOR, ōris, m. (con and pransor) *A banqueting companion, partner in a feast*; Cic.

COMPRECATIO, ōnis, f. (comprecor) *A praying for or imploring of help*; *deorum*, Liv.

COMPRECOR, ātus sum, āri. (con and precor) *To implore, pray, e. g. for help; deus, Ter.: fidem celestium, Catull.:* also with a dat.; Jovi, Plaut.: also simply, comprecor, i. e. *I pray God;* Ov.

COMPRENHENDO, di, sum, ēre. (con and prehendo) I. *To fasten, put or join together;* naves, Liv.: medicamentum melle adjecto, Veget. de Re Vet.: nucus modio, Varr., i. e. to put in a bushel: hence, ovon non comprehendatur hieme, Colum., i. e. will not be ready to pass through the winter; or it may mean, will not be attacked by the winter, and so, will not live to see the winter.

II. *To encompass, enclose, include, contain;* duo stadia, Colum.: hence, *to embrace;* utrumque, Cæs.: hence fig. 1. Memoria, Cic., i. e. to mark, keep in mind: scientia, to learn or know; que memoria et scientia comprehendisti, id.: res scientia comprehensæ, id., i. e. certain. 2. Verbis, Cic.: also simply, comprehendere, *To express, describe, narrate;* Ov.: Cels. 3. Numero, Virg., i. e. to number, express by numbers. 4. Aliquem unanitate, Cic., treat with kindness. 5. Multos amicitia, Cic., to have many friends.

III. *To catch, seize, lay hold of, arrest;* aliquid manibus, Cic.: aliquid, Ter.: præsidium, Liv.: to take prisoner, seize: ignis comprehendit robora, Virg.: adificia comprehensa, scilicet, by fire, Liv.: thus also ignem, Cæs., to take fire: hence, 1. *To conceive, comprehend, understand, perceive;* animo, Cic.: mente, id.: also, without animo and mente, id. 2. *To detect, find out, discover;* rem, Cic. Also, *to catch, surprise in the very act;* fures, Catull., *To stop;* naves, Liv.: vehicula, Suet., *To take root;* Varr. 5. *To conceive, become pregnant;* Cels. 6. *To intercept;* e. g. letters, Justin. 7. *To remark, observe, see;* with visu, Sil., and without visu, i. e. to see, perceive, Gell.

COMPRENHENSIBILIS, e. (comprehendo) I. *That can be grasped or seized;* (Lact.: hence, 1. *Intelligible, comprehensible;* Cic. 2. *Perceptible;* Sen. II. *Comprehensive;* humani generis, Sen.

COMPRENHENSIO, ōnis, f. (comprehendo) I. *A joining together;* rerum, Cic.: hence, 1. *A joining together, combining, connecting;* verborum, Cic.: *expression, style;* Cic. Or. 58: also, *a period;* id. 2. *A proposition, sentence;* Cic.: sententiæ, Quint., i. e. conclusion.

II. *A seizing;* Cic.: hence, 1. *A seizing, laying hold of, arresting;* sontium, Cic. 2. *A conception, apprehension, a perception, an idea;* Cic.

COMPRENHENSIO, āre. (freq. of comprehendo) *To embrace;* Quadrig.

COMPRENHENSUS, a, um. See COMPRENHENDO.

COMPRENDO, i. q. Comprehendo, which is formed by aspiration from this word, not this by contraction from Comprehendo.

COMPRESBYTER, i. m. (con and presbyter) *A fellow presbyter;* Augustin.

COMPRESSE, adv. *By pressing together;* hence, 1. *Compressus loqui, Cic., i. e. more briefly, succinctly.*

II. *Compressus querere, Gell., more earnestly.*

COMPRESSIO, ōnis, f. (comprimo) I. *A pressing together;* Virg.: hence, *an embracing (of lovers);* Plaut.: also, i. q. Concubitus; Arnob. II. *A compressing, abridging;* Cic.

COMPRESSO, ātum, āre. (comprimo) *To press;* Tert. COMPRESSOR, ōris, m. (comprimo) for stuprator, Argum. Aul. Plaut.

COMPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of comprimo; see COMPRIMO. II. Adj. *Narrow, strait;* calculus oris compressoris, Cels.

COMPRESSUS, us, m. (comprimo) I. *A pressing together;* Cic. II. *Carnal copulation;* Tert.

COMPROMISSO, ōnis, f. (con and promitto) *To press or squeeze together, press close together, make close or thick, compress;* digitos, Cic.: compressa palma, Plaut., fist: ne oculi comprimantur, Sen., should close or wink: compressis manibus sedere, Liv., proverbially, to fold the arms together as a slugard; hence, 1. *To draw together into a narrow compass, to condense;* ordines (aciæ), Liv., to draw close the ranks, *to condense;* ordines compressa, Sen., made narrow, crowded: versus ordinibus, Ovid., to write in close lines: stomachum, Cels., to make costive: so also, aliquid, id. 2. *To hold or keep back, keep in;* manus, Ter.: animam, id., to hold the breath: frumentum, Cic., and annonam, Liv.: alvum, Cels., i. e. to bind, make costive: gressum, Virg., to stop, stand still. 3. *To conceal, pass over in silence;* delicta, Cic.: famam, Liv. 4. *To put to silence;* aliquem, Plaut.: conscientiam, Cic. 5. *To curb, restrain, repress, check, bridle;* licentiam, Cic.: tumultum, Liv.: linguam, Plaut.: latitiam, Cic.: hostes, Cæs.: se, to moderate one's self; Plaut.: consilium aliquid, id., to thwart. 6. *To have carnal intercourse with;* also of animals, *to couple;* Colum. 7. *To drive into a strait, press hardly;* Val. Max. — See also COMPRESSUS, a, um.

COMPROMISSIO, ōnis, f. (comprobo) *An approval, approbation;* Cic.

COMPROMISSOR, ōris, m. (comprobo) *One who approves of a thing;* Cic.

COMPROMISSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and probo) I. *To esteem a thing good and right;* hence, *to approve;* aliquid,

Cic.: numen deorum, id., to acknowledge. II. *To confirm, prove;* Cic. III. *To prove to be of good quality or efficacy, to test;* venenum, Cic.

COMPROMISSUM, See COMPROMITTO.

COMPROMITTO, si, ssum, 3. (con and promitto) *To make a mutual promise respecting a thing;* especially, *to promise that each party will rest satisfied with the decision of a third person, to make a compromise;* Cic.: particularly, in quarrels; de controversiis, Pand.: in aliquem (as an umpire); e. g. in arbitrum, Pand.

COMPTE, or COMTE, adv. *Elegantly, beautifully, finely;* dicere, Sen.: comptus, Gell.

COMPTULUS, or COMTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of comptus, a, um.) *Adorned, ornamented;* Hieron.

COMPTUS, or COMTUS, a, um. I. Part. of comito; see Como, ēre. II. Adj. *Elegant, adorned;* oratio, Cic.: comptior sermo, Tac.: comptissima anima, Augustin.

COMPTUS, or COMTUS, us, m. (comere) *Ornament;* especially, *ornament for the hair, head-dress;* Lucr.

COMPUGNO, āre. (con and pugno) *To fight with one another, quarrel;* Gell.

COMPULSATIO, ōnis, f. (compulso) *Contention, dispute;* Tert.

COMPULSO, ōnis, f. (compello) *An urging, a compulsion;* Pand. Hence, *a dunning, demanding payment of a debt;* Cassiod.

COMPULSO, āre. (freq. of compello) I. *To press, push;* Apul. II. *To contend;* Tert.

COMPULSOR, ōris, m. (compello) I. *A driver;* Pallad. II. *One who urges on or incites to a thing;* Cod. Theod.: especially, *one who enforces payment (of tribute);* id.

COMPULSUS, a, um. See COMPELLO.

COMPUNCTUS, a, um. See COMPUNGO.

COMPUNGO, unxi, unctum, ēre. (con and pugno) I. *To prick;* Cels.: hence, of logicians, ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, with their own subtleties, Cic., i. e. make for themselves difficulties: hence fig., *to wound, hurt;* Lucr. II. *To mark with points;* compunctus notis Threiciis, Cic., branded: hence, notis carmina, Sen., to attach a mark of disgrace to. III. *Compungi, to feel remorse or compunction;* Sulp. Sev.

COMPURGO, āre. (con and purgo) *To purify;* Plin.

COMPŪTABILIS, e. (computo) *That may be calculated;* Plin.

COMPŪTATIO, ōnis, f. (computo) I. *A reckoning together, computation, calculation;* Sen.: hence, II. *Selfishness, a calculating for one's own advantage;* Sen.

COMPŪTOR, ōris, m. (computo) *A calculator, computer, reckoner;* Sen.

COMPŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and puto) I. *To calculate, reflect on, consider;* rationes, Plaut.; Suet., i. e. to reckon, cast up: hence, *to reckon, compute, count up;* Cic.: mensuram fluminum, Plin.: fig., literas, Quint., i. e. to pronounce slowly, as it were to count them over: facies tua computat annos, Juv., counts, tells: cum somno valetudinum computamus, Plin., sleep only so much as health requires. Hence, *to look to one's own advantage or profit;* Sen. II. *To add to, reckon in, include in a number;* Pand.

COMPUTESCO, trui, ēre. (con and putresco) *To putrefy, rot;* Colum.

COMPŪTUS, i. m. (computo) *A calculation, computation, reckoning;* Firmic.

COMTE, COMTULUS. See COMPTE, &c.

COMTUS, a, um. See Como, ēre.

COMTUS, us. See COMPTUS.

CŌNŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of coma) *Hair;* Petron.

CON. An inseparable preposition, which has arisen out of cum, and signifies in composition, *With, together,* but for the sake of euphony it is sometimes changed into co, sometimes into com, &c.; e. g. conflux, cōco, comedo, colloquor, &c.: it also frequently augments the signification of the simple word; e. g. conitor, &c. Before f and s, the vowel in con, according to Cic. Orat. 48, and Gell. 2, 7, is pronounced long; an observation which is confirmed by the manner in which the Greeks write Latin words, as Κόνωος, Κόνωου.

CŌNĀBILIS, e. (conor) *Laborious, hard, difficult;* vomitus, Cæl. Aur.

CŌNĀMEN, inis, n. (conor) *An effort;* Ov.

CŌNĀMENTUM, i. n. (conamen) *An instrument, help;* Plin.

CŌNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (conor) *An undertaking, endeavouring;* an effort; Sen.

CŌNĀTUM, i. n. (conor) *An undertaking, endeavour;* Cæs.: Nep.

CŌNĀTUS, us, m. (conor) *An effort, exertion, endeavour, attempt to do a thing;* rel. Cic.: conatum habere ad, &c., id., to use endeavours: parare conatum omnem in aliquid, id., i. e. to seek to apply: magno conatu agere, id.: conatus nefarios reprimere, id.: conatum capere, to make an attempt, id.: tumultus haud magno conatu oppressus est, Liv., i. e. exertion, pains. Also, *incitement, impulse;* Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

CON-CĀCO, āre. *To pollute with ordure;* Phædr.

CONCEDES

CONCELO

CON-CEDES, is. f. *A barricado made of trees cut down*; Tac.
 CON-CALFĀCIŌ (Con-calfacio), ēci, actum, ēre. *To make warm*; particularly, *to warm on all sides or thoroughly*; Cic.: concalefaciuntur, Vitr., become heated.—Hence,
 CON-CALFĀCTŌRIUS (Concalf.), a, um. *That serves to make warm, warming*; Plin.
 CON-CALĒFIO, factus sum, fieri. *To grow warm*; Cic. CON-CĀLEO, ēre. *To be thoroughly or quite warm*; Plaut.
 CON-CALESCO, lui, ēre. (inchoat. of concaleo) *I. To grow hot or quite warm*; Cic.: frumenta concalescunt, Vitr. *II. To become inflamed*; e.g. with love, Ter.
 CON CALLESCO, lui, ēre. *I. To grow hard or callous*; manus concalluit, Cic. *II. To lose feeling, become callous or insensible*; Cic. *III. To be sharpened or well-shlled, to be made shrewd or ingenious*; Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25.
 CON-CĀMĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (concamero) *I. A vaulting*; Plin. *II. A vaulted place, vault*; Vitr.
 CON-CĀMĒRO, ātum, āre. *To vault, arch*; templum, Plin.: vix cameratae, Plin., suspended from a vault.
 CON-CANDESCO, dui, ēre. *To glow with heat, be inflamed*; Manil.
 CON-CAPTIVUS, a, um. *A fellow prisoner*; Hieron.
 CON-CARNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (concarneo) *A uniting or clothing with flesh*; Tert.
 CON-CARNO, āre. (con and caro) *To unite or clothe with flesh*; Tert.
 CON-CASTIGO, āre. i. q. Castigo; Plaut.
 CON-CĀTENĀTIO, ōnis. f. *I. Concatenation, connection*; Tert. *II. i. q. Constrictio*; Cael. Aur.—From
 CON-CĀTĒNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To link together, connect*; Lact.
 CON-CĀTERVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and caterva) *To crowd together*; Ammian.
 CON-CĀVITAS, ātis. f. (concaucus) *A hollow, cavity*; Cael. Aur.
 CON-CĀVO, ātum, āre. (concaucus) *I. To make hollow or round*; Colum. *II. To curve, bend*; Ov.
 CON-CĀVUS, a, um. *I. Hollow, arched*; Cic.: oculi, Cels.: aera, i. e. cymbala, Ov.: vela, Lucret., filled; hence, Concava, orum, *Hollow places*; Lact. *II. Bowed, bent, curved, crooked*; Ov.
 CON-CĒDO, ssi, ssum, 3. Stronger in signification than cedere. Prop. *To depart, go away from its place*; hence, *i. Intrans. 1. To go away, retire, give way*; prop.; ex aedibus, Ter.: fig.; vita concedere, or simply, concedere, Tac., i. e. to die. Also, with the mention of the place which answers to the question, whether? when it may be rendered; *To go, come*; huc concede, Plaut.: concede ad dexteram, Ter.: concedere rus, id. ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, Cic.: Argos habitatum concessit, Nep.: fig.; in alicuius sententiam, Liv., i. e. to assent to: so also in illos, Cic. fragm. ap. Augustin.: in deditioem, id., to surrender: in Tyrias leges, Sil., to become subject to the Carthaginian rule: Edessa quaque et Beræa eodem concesserunt, Liv., were added thereto. *2. To yield, give way*; alicui in re, Cic.: alicui de re, id.: voluptas concedit dignitati, id.: hence, concedere fato, Tac.; or, in fatum, Cœd. Just.; or, nature, Sall., i. e. to die a natural death: hence, *1. To suit or adapt one's self to any thing*; temporibus reip., Cic. *2. To pardon*; alicui peccatis, Cic. *3. To obey*; iuris consultis, Cic. *4. To assent*; nunquamne mihi concedes? Terent. *II. Trans. To concede, permit, grant, yield*; alicui alicuid, Cic.: Cæs.; honores et premia alicui, Liv., to award, adjudge: also with an infinitive; servis pueros verberare concedimus, Curt.: or with an accusative and infinitive; concedo non esse miserum, qui mortui sunt, Cic.: or with ut; id. ut is also sometimes to be supplied; concedo sit dices, Catull.: we find also, res conceditur esse, for, conceditur rem esse, Cic.: hence, *1. To pardon*; alicui peccata, Cic. *2. To resign, relinquish, sacrifice, forbear or desist from any thing in order to please another*; inimicitias suas reip., Cic.: petitionem alicui, id.: peccata liberorum parentum misericordie, id., to pardon the faults of the children out of respect to the parents: thus also, alicui alicui, *to pardon any one in order to please another*; Marcellum senatu concessis, Cic.: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac.; see CONDONO.—Part. Concessus, a, um, *Conceded, allowed, permitted, granted*; Cic.: Cæs.: fatis nunquam concessa moveri Cæmæria, Virg., i. e. cui concessum est.
 CON-CĒLEBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To visit frequently or in great numbers, to frequent*; convivia, Q. Cic.: eam rem (i. e. triumphum), Cic., i. e. to honour with a numerous attendance. *II. To fill, accompany*; plateam hymenæo, Plaut.: carmina cantu, Lucret.: terras frugiferentibus, id., to fill with creatures, people. *III. To celebrate, solemnise in great numbers*; diem natalem, Plaut.: spectaculum, Liv.: funus, id. *IV. To publish abroad, make known*; victoriam, Cæs. *V. To pursue or cultivate diligently*; studia, Cic. *VI. To praise*; genium, Tibull.

CONCELLĀTA, ē. m. (con and cella) *A cell-mate*; Sidon. 116

CON-CĒLO, āre. *To conceal*; Gell.
 CONCENTIO, ōnis. f. (concoho) *A singing together, a concert of voices, harmony*; Cic.: Apul.
 CON-CENŌRIŌ, āre. *1. To assemble by centuries*.
II. To collect, to cause; Plaut.
 CONCENTUS, us. m. (concoino) *I. A concert, vocal or instrumental, an harmonious sounding, harmonious music, harmony, melody*; Cic.: particularly applause; Plin. *II. Agreement, harmony*; Cic.
 CONCEPTĀCTULUM, i. n. (concipio) *A receptacle*; Plin.
 CONCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (concipio) *I. A circuit, compass*; Vitr. *II. A preparing, forming, framing*; e. g. of formularies; Cic.: Pand.; hence, rei, Gell., an expression. *III. A conceiving, becoming pregnant*; Cic.
 IV. Aquæ, i. e. *A collect'n for an aqueduct, a reservoir*; Frontin.
 CONCEPTIVUS, a, um. (concipio) *Ordered, directed*; feriae, Varr., i. e. which have no fixed day, but one appointed on each occasion: fides animæ, Tertull., i. e. quæ in anima concipitur.
 CONCEPTO, āre. (freq. of concipio) *I. To conceive, sc. in the womb*; Arnob. *II. To conceive, design, plan*; Ammian.
 CONCEPTOR, ōris. m. (concipio) *One that commits or perpetrates, a perpetrator*; peccati, Arator.
 CONCEPTUS, a, um. See CONCIPIO.
 CONCEPTUS, us. m. (concipio) *I. A collection, conflux*; aquarum, Sen.: (Tiberis) novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, Plin., by means of the water which had been collected during nine days. *II. A seizing, taking, catching*; e. g. of fire, Suet.: hence, a conception (in utero), of persons and animals; Cic.: Plin.: and fig., *1. Of plants*, i. q. Germinatio; Plin. *2. A factus*; Plin.: Suet. *3. Animi, Jul. Firm., i. e. a thought, purpose*.
 CON-CERNO, ēre. 3. *To mix, mingle*; Augustin.
 CON-CERPO, ptum. 3. (con and carpo) *I. To tear, pull, or rend to pieces*; Cic.: Plin. *II. sc. verbis, To censure*; Cœl. in Ep. Cic.
 CONCERTATIO, ōnis. f. (concerto) *A debate, dispute, contention, strife, quarrelling, conflict*; verborum, Cic.
 CONCERTĀTIVUS, a, um. (concerto) e. g. accusatio, Quint., recriminatio.
 CONCERTĀTOR, ōris. m. (concerto) *A rival*; Tac.
 CONCERTĀTORIUS, a, um. (concerto) *Relating to disputes, controversial*; genus diceudi, Cic.
 CON-CERTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To dispute*; cum aliquo uno verbo, Cic.: cum aliquo de re, id.: also, rem; e. g. res concertata, id.: hence, *to emulate, strive for the mastery, contend*; Colum.: alicui, Manil.
 CONCESSĀTIO, ōnis. f. (concesso) *A loitering, stopping*; Colum.
 CONCESSIO, ōnis. f. (concedo) *A permitting, conceding, allowing*; indulgentia, allowance, grant; Cic.: hence in an oration; criminis, Cic.: also a figure of rhetoric, concession; Cic.
 CON-CESSO, āvi, āre. *To cease, desist*; pedibus, Plaut.
 CONCESSUS, a, um. See CONCEDO.
 CONCESSUS, us. m. (concedo) i. q. Concesso; Cic.
 CONCHA, æ. f. (κόγχη) *I. A muscle, shell-fish, gen.*; Cic.: especially, *the pearl oyster*; Plin.: hence, a pearl; Propert.: also, *the murex*; Lucr. *II. A shell, sea-shell*; Cic.: Ov.: also, of a snail; Colum.: hence, the shell of Triton, Plin.; and of Misenus, Virg. *III. Any thing in the form of a marine shell*; e. g. a vessel for salt and unguents, Hor.: for oil, Colum.
 CONCHĀTUS, a, um. (concha) *Shell-formed*; Plin.
 CONCHĀTUS, a, um. (concha) *Of shell-fish*; bacca, Virg., i. e. a pearl.
 CONCHUS, is. f. *A kind of bean which was boiled with the shell*; Mart.: opp. faba fresa.
 CONCHĪTA, æ. m. *A collector of shell-fish*; Plaut.
 CONCHŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of concha) *A little shell-fish*; Cels.
 CONCHYLĪTUS, a, um. (conchylium) *I. Dyed with purple*; Cic. *II. Clothed in purple*; Sen.
 CONCHYLĪTUM, i. n. (κογχύλιον) *I. Any shell-fish or testaceous animal*; Cic.: especially, *1. An oyster*; Hor. *2. A kind of murex*; Colum.: hence, *II. Purple colour*; Cic. *III. Purple garments, purple*; Juv.
 CONCĪDO, di, sum, ēre. (con and cædo) *I. To cut or hew to pieces*; naves, Liv.: itinera concisa, Cæs., i. e. broken, interrupted: hence, *1. To cudgel soundly, beat or scourge severely*; Cic. *2. To dismember, divide into parts*; sententias, Cic.: hence, Concisus, a, um, *abridged, short*; Cic. *II. To cut down, kill, slay*; Cæs.: Cic.: hence, *1. To cut down by words*; i. e. to decry, revile, abuse, reproach, backbite; Cic.: ceteri conciduntur, id., completely fall, i. e. are condemned: Timocratem, Cic., i. e. to refute. *2. To bring to nothing, throw to the ground, nullify, subvert, ruin, destroy*; auctoritatem, Cic.: testamentum, Pand. *3. To cheat, deceive*; Plaut. N. B. Cæde, concide, Cic., proverbially, i. e. use every means in your power.
 CONCĪDO, idi, ēre. (con and cado) *I. To fall down, fall to the ground*, of men, animals, and things; concidit conclove, Cic.: equus, id.: of persons; Plaut.: Virg.: Liv.: hence fig., *to fall away, i. e. become shrivelled or*

lean; *made*, Ov.: *ex amplo statu*, Cic. II. *To fall, i. e. to abate, fail*; *concidit ventus*, Hor.: *animus*, Cic.: *courage fails*; thus also, *concidere animis*, Hirt., *to fail in courage*: also simply, *concidere*, Cic. III. *To fall, i. e. to die, perish, be killed*; Cic. IV. *To fall to the ground, to be ruined, sink, fall*; *concidit auctoritas*, Cic.: *ades*, id.: *urbs*, Auct. ad Her.: *Ilia tellus*, Virg.: *Pompeius*, Cic. V. *To cease, come to an end*; *concidunt artes meae*, Cic.: *bellum*, Tac.

CONCIEO, civi, citum, ēre, and Concio, civi, citum, ire. I. *To cause that others come or run together, to set in motion, excite, stir up, call or assemble together*; *homines*, Liv.: *hence gen., to bring together, collect*; *nimbos*, Sil. II. *To excite, occasion*; *iram*, Ter.: *simulantes*, Liv.: *bellum*, id.: *malum alicui*, Plaut.: *alvum*, *to relax*; Plin. Part. *Concitus*, a, um, Lucan. — See also *CONCITUS*, a, um.

CONCILIABŪLUM, i. n. (concilio) *A place of assembly, especially for the purpose of trade, a market-place, exchange*; Liv.: *conciliabula damni*, or *absol.*, *conciliabula*, *places of misfortune, factē, for brothels*; *Plaut.*: *martyrum*, Hieron., *places where the memory of the martyrs used to be celebrated*: *spectaculorum*, Tertull., *places for public exhibitions*.

CONCILIATIO, ōnis, f. (concilio) I. *An inclination, desire*; Cic.: also, *an attraction, recommendation*; *natura*, id. II. *A making disposed to any thing, gaining, conciliating*; Quint. III. *A uniting, connecting, a union, bond*; Cic. IV. *An acquiring, getting, procuring*; Cic.

CONCILIATOR, ōris, m. (concilio) *A provider*; Varr.: or, *an author, accomplisher, founder, promoter*; *capturæ piscium*, Plin., *the cause of their being taken*: *furtorum*, Ascen., *who point out the opportunity to others*: *proditionis*, Liv., *abettor*: *nuptiarum*, Nep., *who brings about or promotes*. Also, *a pimp*; Vopisc.

CONCILIATRIX, ōis, f. (Dimin. of conciliatrix) *She that wins favour for or recommends*; Cic.

CONCILIATRIX, icis, f. (conciliator) I. *She who unites two or more persons or things, she who makes friends*; *a baud*; Plaut.: Cic. II. *She who promotes, furthers, brings about, or procures any thing*; Cic.

CONCILIATURA, ōis, f. (concilio) *The trade of a procurer*; Sen.

CONCILIATUS, a, um. I. Part. of concilio; see *CONCILIO*. II. Adj. *Favourable, inclined, well disposed to*; Gell.: *conciiliaticus*, Quint.: also, *liked, in favour, beloved*; Liv.: Suet.: *conciiliatissimus*, Symm.

CONCILIATUS, us, m. (concilio) *A uniting, a union*; *parvus*, Lucr., *small bulk*.

CONCILIO, ōvi, ātum, āre, (concilium) I. *To bring or join together, unite*; *said of either the body or the mind*; *corpōra*, Lucr.: *hence, to fall, mill (cloth)*; Varr.: *respublica nos inter nos conciliatūra*, Cic.: *it may frequently be rendered, to make friends of, to gain the favour of, win over, conciliate*; *Jovem*, Virg.: *gentem regi*, Liv.: *tauros*, Calp., *to tame*. II. *To procure, furnish, provide*; *aliquem alicui*, Plaut.: *filium suam alicui*, Suet.: *conciliatū viri*, Catull., *married*; *si ille hoc conciliari potest*, Plaut., *can be brought*: *legiones sibi pecunia*, Cic.: *especially of things, to procure, provide*; *to get, bring about, found, make, be the author of*: *sibi voluntatem alicuius*, id.: *amicitiam cum aliquo*, id.: *pacem inter civēs*, id.: *sibi amorem ab omnibus*, id.: *odium toti insulae*, Nep.: *alicui incommoda*, Lucr.: *alicui odium hominum*, Plin.: *pecuniam*, Cic., *to make money, gain, acquire, &c.*: *nuptias*, Justin., *i. e. to bring about*: *servitutem*, Nep.: *vires*, aliqui, Stat., *to increase*: *risum*, Quintil., *to cause*: *hence, I. To procure for money*, *i. e. to purchase*; *Plaut.*: Ter. 2. *To commend, recommend*; *res*, Cic.: *artes suas*, Ov.

CONCILIUM, i. n. (from concio, or, according to Festus, from concelo, *i. e. convocō*) I. *Any assembly, congregation, meeting of several persons*; *deorum*, Cic.: *virtutum*, id.: *cum Egeria*, Liv.: *ambas in uno concilio videre*, Plaut., *in company, together*: *hence, concilia habere*, id.: *ad concilium vocare*, id., *to summon together, convene*: *concilium dimittere*, Cic.: *concilium indicere*, Liv.: *concilium dare*, id., *to give audience to in an assembly*. II. *Any union or connection*; *rerum*, Lucr., *hoc mihi tecum erit concilium*, Ov.: *concilium Achaicum*, Liv., *the Achaean league*. Hence, *the flower of the plant laetone*; Plin. N. H. *Concilium* and *consilium*, which are frequently confounded in MSS. and edd., are thus distinguished; *concilium* denotes an assembly of hearers, *consilium* an assembly for deliberation.

CONCINIENSIA, ōis, f. (concino) I. *A singing or playing on musical instruments together, concert, harmony*; Macrobi. II. *Proportion, symmetry*; Sidon.

CONCINERĒ, ātum, āre. (con and cinis) *To sprinkle with ashes*; Tert.

CONCINNATIO, ōnis, f. (concino) I. *A setting right, preparing*; Cato. II. *A making, composing*; *epistolæ*, Auson.

CONCINNATOR, ōris, m. (concino) I. *He who sets right or properly adjusts*; *capillorum*, Colum., *hair-*

dresser. II. *He who invents, an inventor, contriver, author*; Arnob.

CONCINNE, adv. *Neatly, elegantly, finely*; Cic.: *concinnus*, Auson.

CONCINNIS, e, for *concinnus*; Apul.

CONCINNITAS, ātis, f. (concinnus) *A neat, elegant, skilful joining of several things*; *colorum*, Gell.: especially in oratory; *verborum*, Cic.; and *sententiarum*, id., where one clause exactly agrees in length with another corresponding to it.

CONCINNIER, adv. *i. q. Concinne*; Gell.

CONCINNIŪDO, Inis, f. *i. q. Concinnitas*; Cic.

CONCINNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (concinnus) I. *To join together or mingle properly, compose or mix in due proportion*; *hence*, II. *To set right, prepare, put in order, make ready, adjust, arrange, trim*; *vinum*, Cato, *to mix, season, temper*: *vultum*, Petron., *to adorn*: *lutum*, Plaut.: *aream* (a fowling-floor), id., *to clear, make ready*: *ingenium*, Sen., *to cultivate*: *cadaver*, Apul., *to lay out*: *munusculum alicui*, Treb. in Cic. Ep.: (palla) *probe lepidique concinnata*, Plaut., *trimmed*: *cetera fabris concinnanda tradantur*, Colum., *for repair*.

III. Gen. *To make, occasion*; *aliquem insanum*, Plaut., *to make one mad*: *viam tranquillam*, id.: *annonam caram*, Varr.: *alicui multum negotii*, Sen., *to give or cause one much trouble*: *malum*, Plædæ., *to plan, do*: *uxorem tuam lacrymantem*, Plaut., *to cause her to shed tears*: *se levem suis*, id., *i. e. præbere*.

CONCINNUS, a, um. *That is properly, neatly, or elegantly put together*; *hence*, I. *Convenient, suitable, fit*; *ad persuadendum*, Cic.: *reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus*, id.: *versus concinnior*, Hor.: *tectorium*, Cic.: *ut tibi concinnum est*, Plaut., *convenient, agreeable*. II. *Fine, i. e. i. Beautiful*; *virgo concinna facie*, Plaut. 2. *Clever, pretty, neat, elegant, polished*; *sententiæ*, Cic.: *homo*, id.: *in brevitate respondendi*, Nep.: *pictor*, Plin.: *concinniores*, Cic. 3. *Courteous in behaviour, polite*; *amicis*, Hor.

CONCINO, Inui, entum, 3. (con and cano) I. *Intrans. To sing or play on a musical instrument together, to sing or play in concert*. I. Of persons; *concinere tragædo pronuntianti*, Suet., *i. e. to join, declaim together with*: *hence fig.*, *To agree, harmonise, accord*; *cum Peripateticis re concinere, verbis discrepare*, Cic.: *inter se*, id. 2. Of instruments, *to sound together, to sound*; *tubæ concinunt*, Liv. II. *Trans. To sing any thing, play any thing on a musical instrument*; *laudes alicui*, Tibull.: *aliquid lyra iuvita*, Ov.: *hæc quum concinuntur*, Cic.: *hence also, to sing the praises of, celebrate by singing*; *Cæsarem*, Hor.: *Also, to sing prophetically, prophesy*; Prop. 2, 28, 33. Ovid. Am. 3, 12, 2.

CONCINO, ire. See *CONCIEO*.

CONCIO, ōnis, f. (concio) I. *An assembly of the people or the soldiers formally convened, e. g. in order to consider a proposal made by a magistrate or general*; *a public meeting or assembly*; *ad concionem convocare*, or *advocare*, or *vocare*, Liv., *to convene an assembly*: *in concionem venire*, Cic.: also, *the people assembled, an assembly*; *concio risit*, id.: *pro concione*, Liv.: Suet.: *concionem advocare*, or *vocare*, Cic., *to call the people together*: *concionem dimittere*, Liv. II. *An oration to the people (or army)*; *habere concionem*, Cic.: *apud milites*, Cæs.: *funeris*, Cic. III. *Permission to harangue the people*; *dare*, Cic. IV. *The place where an oration is delivered, the pulpit, rostra*; *ascendere (escendere) in concionem*, Cic., *to appear before the people*.

CONCIONABUNDUS, a, um, *i. q. Concionans*; Liv.

CONCIONĀLIS, e. (coñcio) I. *Usual in a public assembly*; *clamor*, Cic. II. *That usually attends public meetings*; *senex*, Cic. III. *That pertains to addressing the people*; *concionalis pars rhetoriæ*, Quint.

CONCIONĀRITUS, a, um, *i. q. Concionalis*, e. g. *populus*, Cic.

CONCIONATOR, ōris, m. (concionor) I. *One who harangues the people*. II. *One who endeavours to incite the people to sedition, &c.*; Cic.

CONCIONOR, ātus sum, āri. (concio) I. *To deliver an oration to an assembly (of the people or army)*; Cic.: also, of actors, id.: *ad populum*, Suet.: *cum legione*, for *ad*, Cæs. II. *To say any thing openly before the people*; Cic.: *hence gen., to say publicly, publish, make known*; *Lact.* III. *To form an assembly, be assembled*; Liv. 39, 16.

CONCIPĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To tear or rend in pieces*; *Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.*

CONCIPĪO, ēpi, eptum, ēre. (con and capio) I. *To take together, enclose together*; *nubes concipiunt humorem*, Lucr.: *bring into*. II. *To take up into itself, take to itself, to receive, take, catch*; *nubes concipiunt humorem*, Lucr.: *platani plurimum ventorum concipiunt*, Plin.: *pars animæ concipitur cordis parte*, Cic.: *hence, I. Concipere, sc. utero. To conceive, become pregnant*, of women and animals: *id quod conceperat mulier*, Cic.: *puer furto conceptus*, Ov., *i. e. illegitimate offspring*: also, *to marry*; *Ov. Met. 11, 222*: *hence, concepi, fig., for, to arise, originate, proceed*; *conceptus a se dolor*, id.: *concepta huic ordini turpitudine*, id. 2. *To take, catch*; *ignem*,

Cic.: flammam, Cæs.: or, to take up, conceive, adopt; odium in aliquem, id.: inimicitias, Cæs.: spem, Ov. 3. Gen. To receive, catch, get; maculam, Cic.: cupiditatem auribus, id., i. e. by hearing; morbum, Colum., i. e. to contract; radicem, Pand. 4. To perceive; bona oculis, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 65. III. Of the mind, To comprehend, conceive, understand, think, imagine; ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, Cic.: quæ animo concipi possunt, Plin.: mente concipi, id.: also, without mente and animo; e. g. concipio hominem posse omnia prestare, Cels.: hence, 1. To think of anything, turn the thoughts to; thalamos, Ov., i. e. to aspire after. 2. To undertake, penetrate, commit; fraudes, Cic.: dedecus, id.: scelus in se, id.: also, seq. infin.; e. g. ferre, Tac., i. e. to come to a determination. IV. To draw up, compose, express any thing with words; concipere verba, Liv., i. q. Præire verbis, to repeat a form of words to any one, which he shall repeat afterwards; vadimonium, Cic., i. e. to draw up a form of a promise to appear before a court of justice; votum, Liv., to pronounce; jururandum, Tac.: verbis conceptis jurare, Cic., in set form, formally; conceptis verbis pejerare, id., to break a solemn oath: hence, ferias, bellum, Liv., i. e. to make a formal declaration of. V. Furtum concipere, Gell., to look for stolen property with any one and find it: actione furti concepti is tenetur, apud quem furtum quæsitum et repertum est, Paul. Sentent. 2, 31.

CONCISE, adv. In pieces: hence, concisely, in short sentences; Quint.

CONCISIO, ðnis. f. (concido) I. A cutting to pieces. II. A parcelling out; verborum, Cic., i. e. a dividing into short members or clauses.

CONCISIÓRUS, a, um. (concido) That serves for cutting; Veget. de Re Vet.

CONCISURA, æ. f. (concido) I. A dividing, distributing; aquarum, Sen. II. A rent, cleft, chink; Plin.

CONCISUS, a, um. See CONCIDO.

CONCITAMENTUM, i. n. (concito) An incentive; Sen.

CONCITATE, adv. Hastily, impetuously, quickly; Quint.: aliquid dicere, id., with ardour, vehemence; concitatus movere affectus, id., more powerfully: concitissime, Lact.

CONCITATIO, ðnis. f. (concito) An exciting, setting in motion; an emotion, excitement; remorum, Liv.: animi, Cic. Also, a tumult, sedition; Cic.: Cæs.

CONCITATOR, ðris. m. (concito) One who excites, rouses, or stirs up; seditiosus, Cic.: belli, Hirt.

CONCITATRIX, 'cis. f. (concitator) She who excites, stimulates, or stirs up; vis, Plin.

CONCITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of concito; see CONCIDO. II. Adj. 1. Set in rapid motion, quick, rapid, swift; conversio cœli concitator, Cic.: equus concitatus, Liv.: equo concitato, Nep., at full speed; so also, concitatus confugiunt, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Vehement, excited, passionate, ardent, fiery; Cic.: vox, Quint., loud; concitatus aliquid, id.

CONCIDO, avi, atum, are. I. To set in motion, excite, arouse; Galliam ad auxilium, Cæs.: pituitam, Cels.: especially, to set in rapid or violent motion; equum calcantibus, Liv., to spur on; feras, to hunt; Ov.: Eurus concitatus aquas, id.: telum, Virg., to shoot; missile, Val. Fl., to hurl with force. II. To excite, cause, occasion, raise; misericordiam, Cic.: invidiam, risum, id.: expectationem sui, id.: somnum, Plin.: bellum alieui, Liv. III. To excite, stir up; opifices, Cic.: multitudinem, Nep. IV. To excite, i. e. provoke, arouse, irritate, make angry; in aliquem, Cic.: aliquem in iram, Quint.—See also CONCITATUS, a, um.

CONCITOR, ðris. m. (conccio) An exciter, stirrer up; belli, Liv.: vulgi, id.

CONCITUS, a, um. See CONCIO.

CONCITUS, a, um. I. Part. of concicio; see CONCIDO. II. Adj. Quick; ad rixam, Cic., i. e. quarrelsome; axis, Virg.

CONCIVICULA, æ. f. (dimin of concio) A short harangue to the people; Cic.

CONCIVIS, is. c. A fellow citizen; Tert.

CONCLAMATIO, ðnis. f. (conclamo) A cry or shout, especially, of many together; Cæs.: conclamationibus dolorem testari, Tac., lamentation: universi exercitus, Cæs., acclamation.

CONCLAMATIO, are. (freq. of conclamo) To cry or shout frequently; Plaut.

CONCLAMO, avi, atum, are. To cry or shout together, of several. I. Intrans. To cry or shout; omnes conclamant, Cic.: also with ut, when a desire is implied; Cæs.: also without ut; e. g. conclamant, duceret, &c., id.: conclamatum (est) ad arma, Liv., they cry ad arma! caupo conclamavit, Cic. Also, to cry out, exclaim; conclamat virgo, Ovid. Also, to resound; Isthmos planetu conclamant, Stat. II. Trans. 1. To cry out any thing, cry or shout out, oroclam with a cry or shout or id, Cic.: victoriam, Cæs.: lætum pœnana, Virg., to shout victory: auctionem fore, Plaut.: latrones, Apul., i. e. to cry out that robbers are there: hence, conclamare vasa, to call to the soldiers to pack up their baggage, and get in order of march; jubet conclamari vasa, Cæs., gives orders for

decamping: thus also, vasis conclamatis, id.: also without vasa; e. g. conclamari jussit, id.: Conclamatus, a, um, Well-known, famous, celebrated; Macrobi.: conclamatusin, Sidon. 2. To call together; socios, Ov.: agrestes, Virg. 3. To call upon, invoke; deos, Sen.: saxa conclamata, Mart., i. e. resounding with a shout: thus also, mortuos, i. e. to call upon them, in order to find whether or not they are still alive, which was an old practice; corpora conclamata, Lucan.: post conclamata supra, Quint. Decl., after this cry: hence, 1. Conclamatum est, Ter., i. e. it is all over, it is too late. 2. Conclamare suos, Liv., to bewail one's friends for dead, give up for dead: hence, Conclamatus, a, um, Hopeless, given up; Apul.: also, lamentabile, unfortunate; Serv. Virg. Æn. 2, 233; also, destructive; Macrobi. Cf. DEPLORARE.

CON-CLAUDO, si, sum, ðre. 3. for concludo; Colum. CONCLAVE, is. n. (con and clavis) I. A room, chamber; Cic. II. A stable, an enclosure, stall, coop; Colum. N.B. Gen. plur. conclaviorum, Vitruv.

CONCLUDO, si, sum. 3. (con and claudo) I. To shut up, confine, enclose; to comprehend, include, comprise; animum in corpore, Cic.: se in cellam, Ter.: hence fig.: fortuna tot res in unum diem conclusit, id., i. e. has caused to happen together: jus civile in locum angustum, Cic.: vitas uno volumine, Nep., to include: hence, artibus conclusa, Cic., i. e. brought into the form of science: oratorem in ea, quæ, &c., id., confine him to those things which, &c.: pater concludit me, Terent., straitens. II. To close, i. e. 1. To stop up, astringe; vulnera cera, Val. Fl.: locus conclusus, Lucr. 2. To draw an inference or conclusion, to infer, conclude; summum malum esse dolorem, Cic.: also, to prove by inference, show, demonstrate; capita, quæ concludunt, id.: for this we find also, concludere argumentum, id.: or, rationem, id., i. e. to conclude, draw a conclusion. 3. To end, finish, conclude, complete; epistolam, Cic.: crimen, id.: vocem, Quint.: especially, to round, complete in a regular manner (i. e. according to the rules of rhetoric or poetry); versum, Hor.: sententias, Cic.: orationem, id.

CONCLUSE, adv. e. g. dicere, Cic., i. e. harmoniously, with rounded periods.

CONCLUSIO, ðnis. f. (concludo) I. A shutting up, hemming in, enclosing; a blockade; Cæs.: palpebrarum, Cæl. Aur., a shutting, closing: hence, a scientific oratorical combination of words and sentences; verborum, sententiarum, Cic., where conclusion refers principally to harmonious periods. II. A close, i. e. 1. An end; Cic. Also, the end of a speech, the peroration; id. Also, a period; id. 2. The conclusion of an argument, a consequence; Cic.: also, the conclusion of a syllogism; Gell.

CONCLUSIVICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of conclusio) A trifling or captious conclusion or inference; Cic.

CONCLUSURA, æ. f. (concludo) A combination, joining; Vitruv.

CONCLUSUS, us. m. (concludo) A shutting up; Cæl. Aur. CONCLUSUS, a, um. See CONCLUDO.

CONCOCTIO, ðnis. f. (concoquo) Digestion; Cels.

CONCOCTUS, a, um. See CONCOQUIT.

CONCOENATIO, ðnis. f. (concoeno) A supping together; Cic.

CONCOLANA, æ. f. (con and colona) A female fellow-lodger or fellow citizen; Augustin.

CONCOLOR, ðris. I. Of the same colour; Virg.: also, seq. dat.; Ov.: Colum. II. Like, similar; Apul.

CONCOLORANS, antis. (con and color) Of the same colour; Tertull.

CONCOMITATUS, a, um. Accompanied; Plaut.

CONCOMPTO, are. To join together, unite, combine; Lucr.

CONCOQUO, xi, ctum. 3. I. To boil together; nitrum sulphuri, Plin.: odores concocti, Lucr. II. For coquo, To boil, i. e. to ripen, bring to maturity; e. g. a tumour, Plin.: durities, id., to soften: hence, consilia clandestina, Liv., i. e. to devise, plan; justitium, Cic., to contrive, meditate. III. To digest; cibum, Cic.: and without cibum; e. g. quanvis non concoxerim, Sen.: fig., to digest; any thing that has been read, Sen.: also, to think upon, consider or weigh well; Cic.: also fig., to digest, i. e. to put up with, brook, endure; aliquid, Cic. IV. Se, Plaut., to grieve, pine away with grief.

CONCORDABILIS, e. (concordo) That may agree or harmonise; Censorin.

CONCORDIA, æ. f. (concor) 1. Concord, union, unanimity; Cic. II. Concord, harmony; e. g. of the strings of a musical instrument, Quint.: magnetis cum ferro, Plin., sympathy. III. Connection, alliance, friendship; Vell.: also, an intimate friend; Ov. Met. 8, 303.

CONCORDIS, e. for concors; Cæcl.

CONCORDITAS, atis. f. (concor) Concord; Pacuv.

CONCORDITER, adv. With concord, amicably; Plaut.: Ov.: concordius, Liv.: concordissime, Cic.

CONCORDIUM, i. n. i. q. Concordia; Pand.

CONCORDO, avi, atum, are. (concor) I. Intrans. To be of the same mind, accord, agree, harmonise; Cic.: cum aliquo, Ter.: fig., concordant carmina nervis, Ov.:

11. Trans. Hence, *Concordatus*, a, um, *Concordant*; Pand.

CONCORPŌRATIO, ōnis. f. (concorpōro) *A union*; Tert. CONCORPŌRIFICĀTUS, a, um. (concorpōro and facio) *Brought into one body*; Tert.

CONCORPŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To bring into one body, unite, incorporate*; Plin.: vitiligines, id., to remove.

CONCORD, dis. (con and cor) *Concordant, agreeing, united, harmonious*; Cic.: concordior, Plaut.: concordissimus, Cic.: also fig., aquae concordēs, Plaut.: concordī dixere sono, i. e. with one voice. Ov.

CON-CRASSO, āre. *To make thick, thicken*; Cael. Aur. CON-CRĒBESCO, (Con-crēbresco), ui, ēre. *To become abundant together, or simply, to become abundant, to increase*; Virg.

CON-CRĒDO, Idi, Itum, ēre. *To entrust*; alii rei, Cic.: fig., navigia mari, Colum.

CONCRĒDO, ōi, ēre. for concredo; Plaut.

CONCRĒMATĪO, ōnis. f. (concremo) *A consuming by fire*; Fulgent.

CONCRĒMENTUM, i. n. (concreresco) *A mixture*; Apul. CON-CRĒMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To burn up together, or simply, to burn up, consume by fire*; Liv.

CON-CRĒO, āre. for creō; Gell.

CONCRĒPATIO, ōnis. f. (concrepo) *A sound, noise*; Arnob.

CONCRĒPŪO, āre. (freq. of concrepo) *To sound, make a noise*; Prudent.

CON-CRĒPO, ui, Itum, āre. I. Intrans. *To sound, make a noise, resound*; digitis, Cic., to snap: gladiis ad scuta, Liv., by beating them on the shield: thus also, concrepere arma, i. e. scuta pulsa a gladiis, Liv.: ostium concrepuit, Ter., i. e. some one is coming out; for the doors of the Athenian houses opened outward towards the street, and hence they were obliged to knock them with the finger before they opened them, in order that persons outside may be on their guard. II. Trans. *To cause to sound*; ara, Ov.

CONCRESCĒNTIA, æ. f. (concreresco) *A condensing*; Vitr. CON-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. I. *To grow together, run together, condense, unite or be joined compactly together, thicken, curdle*; concretis aqua, Cic.: lac, Plin.: in lapidem, id.: concrevit frigore sanguis, Virg.: ut mundi concreverit orbis. II. *To grow*; Colum.

N. B. Concrese, for concrevisse, Ov.

CONCRESCĪO, ōnis. f. (concreresco) I. *A condensing, congealing*; Cic. II. *Materiality, corporeity*; Cic.

CON-CRĒTUS, a, um. I. *Grown together, run together, closely compacted or united, curdled, thickened, thick, dense*; glacies, Liv.: mare, Plin., frozen: lac, Virg.: butyrum est spuma lactis concretior, Plin.: aer, Cic.; or, cœlum, id., dense atmosphere: dolor, Ov., i. e. tearless: crines, Virg., clotted: nihil est animis concretum, Cic., corporeal, material: ossa, Plin., solid, without marrow: lumen lunæ, i. e. dark, obscure, Cic. Hence, II. *Composed or consisting of, made of*; ex pluribus naturis, Cic., compounded, made or mixed up: fig., ex stupris, id., Also, *grown to, adhering*; labes, Virg.

CONCRĒTUS, us. m. (concreresco) I. *A growing together, as of the roots with the soil, an adhering*; Virg. Geor. 2, 318, ed. Voss. II. *A condensing, thickening*; succi, Plin.

CON-CRĒMINOR, āri. i. q. Crimino; Plaut.

CON-CRISPO, ātum, āre. I. *To crisp, curl*; Vitr.: humores crispantes et in aera surgentes, id., rising in an undulatory manner. II. *To brandish, hurl*; tela, Ammian.

CON-CRĒCĪO, āre. *To cause pain at the same time*: concurari, *to be pained at the same time*; Lucr.

CON-CRUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To incrust, cover with a crust*; Ammian.

CONCUBĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (concupo) *A lying*; Cael. Aur. CONCUBINA, æ. f. (concupinus) *A concubine, mistress*, in respect of the husband, whereas the same woman is called pellex in respect of his wife; Cic.

CONCUBINĀTUS, us. m. *Concubinage, fornication*; Plaut.: Suet.—From

CONCUBINUS, i. m. (concupo) *A fornicator*; Catull.: Quint.

CONCUBITĪO, ōnis. f. i. q. Concupitus; Hygin.

CONCUBITUS, us. m. (concupo) *A lying together with a person or thing*; Tert.: especially, *copulation*; Cic.: also of animals; e. g. of bees, Virg.

CONCUBIUM, i. n. (concupitus) I. *Noctis, i. e. nox concubia*, Plaut. II. *For concubitus*; Gell.

CONCUBIUS, a, um. (concupo) e. g. nox, the part of the night in which mankind are generally asleep; Cic.: concubia nocte, id., at the time of night when men are in their first sleep.

CON-CUBO, ui, Itum, āre. *To lie with any one*: especially, *rem veneram habere*; concubiturum cum uxore, Cic.: concubuisse dea, i. e. cum dea, Propert.: concubuisse viris, Ov. See also CONCUMBO.

CONCULCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (conculco) *A trampling under feet*; Plin.

CONCULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and calco) *To tread*

under-foot, trample upon; Cic.: hence fig., i. e. to abuse, treat contemptuously, id.

CONCUMBO, cūbi, Itum. 3. (con and cumbo, v. cubo), i. q. CONCUBO, ad fin.; e. g. alleui, Ov. Cf. CONCUBO.

CON-CŪPIO, and CON-CŪPISCO, pivi or pii, pitum. 3.

I. *To have a desire for any thing, to long after, wish for*; aliquid, Cic.: Nep. II. *To strive or endeavour after any thing*; Nep.: Cic. The present concupio and the tenses derived from it are rare; we find only concupiens, e. g. regni, Enn. ap. Cic.

CONCUPISCĒNTIA, æ. f. (concupisco) *Desire*; Tert. CONCUPISCĪO. See CONCUPIO.

CONCUPISCUS, a, um. See CONCUPIO.

CON-CŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. *A joint curator*; Pand.

CON-CŪRO, āre. for curo; Plaut.

CON-CURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum. 3. I. *To run together, or simply, to run, when spoken of several, to meet, assemble, collect or go any where in great numbers, flock or rush together*; ad curiam, Cic.: concurrunt mihi obviam, Ter., run to meet me: hence fig., ne plus eo materiae concurrat, i. e. confluat, Cels.: confestimque verba concurrunt, Cic., occur to the mind: also of one person; concurrunt ex insidiis, Liv.: hence, I. *To meet, strike, come together*; as, two clouds, Lucr.: montes inter se concurrunt, Plin.: lterae, Cic.: hence, 2. *To charge, engage together or to fight*; infestis signis concurrunt, Sall., rush to the fight, join battle: inter se, Cæs.: acie, Vell.: cum aliquo, Nep.: alii, for cum aliquo, Virg.: Liv.: contra aliiquem, Hirt.: also of one person, *to engage in single combat*; Virg.: Nep.: also, ventorum prœlia concurrere, Virg., for ventos; also fig.; cum dolore, Sen., i. e. as it were to fight. 3. *To come together, fall out or happen at the same time*; nomina, Cic., of debts to be got in or to be put in cash together: res contrariæ, id.: also simply, *to happen*; sæpe concurrunt, ut, &c. id. 4. *To come together, i. e. to unite, join*; labra concurrunt, Sen., stick together, are glued together, as it were: so also, os concurrunt, id., i. e. the mouth is stopped, one is not able to speak freely, as, from shame, anger, &c.: hence, *to agree, accord*; cum veritate, Pand.: also, *to find place, or, to find place at the same time*; id.: also, *to share a thing with a person*; alii in hereditate, id.

II. *To take refuge with, flee to, have recourse to*; ad Leonidam, Justin.: quo concurrant, Cic.

CONCURSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (concurro) I. *A running together*; Cic.: hence, *an agreement, correspondence, accordance*; somniorum, id. II. *A running about, running to and fro*; provincia, Plin.: decemviralis, Cic., i. e. visiting the provinces: also of a single person; e. g. to the houses of others; ejus concursatio, id.: regis, Liv.: thus also of an orator who moves backward and forward in speaking; Cic.: hence, *a skirminishing*; Curt. 8, 14, 13. III. *Anxiety, restlessness*; Sen.

CONCURSĀTOR, ōris. m. (concurro) *One who runs to and fro, a skirinisher*; hostis, Liv.

CONCURSATĪONIS, a, um. e. g. pugna, Ammian., a skirinish.

CONCURSUS, ōnis. f. (concurro) I. *A running together, concourse, meeting*; atomorum, Cic.: rerum, id.: hence, *a rhetorical ornament consisting of a certain repetition of words*; id. II. *A running to and fro*; Cic. Verr. 1, 30; but ed. Ern. has concursationes.

CONCURSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of concurro) I. *To strike or dash together*; undæ concursantes, Acc. ap. Cic. II. *To run about, run to and fro*; Lucr.: dies noctesque, Cic.: also with an accus., *to go round to, to visit*; domos, from one house to another, from house to house, id.: lectos, id. III. *To travel about*; Cic. IV. *To skirinish*; Liv. 28, 2.

CONCURSUS, us. m. (concurro) I. *A running or meeting together*; a concourse or confux of people; hominum, Cic.: Liv.: annuum, Plin.: concursus fiunt ex agris, id.: facere concursum hominum, id., to occasion: quos concursus facere solebat, Cic., what crowds he used to draw after him: hence, II. *A meeting together, union, combination, assemblage*; atomorum, Cic.: concourse: verborum, id., combination: occupationum, id.: lunæ et solis, Cels., i. e. conjunction: oris, a closing, Quint.: occupationum, Cic., præn: prælii, an engaging or a shock, Nep.: also, *a striking, clashing together*; navium, Cæs., a running foul. III. *A hostile meeting, an engagement, attack, charge*; Nep.: Cæs.: philosphorum, Cic., i. e. an attack. IV. *Association, society*; concursus, per concursum, Pand., in common.

CONCUSSIBILIS, e. (concutio) *That may be shaken*; Tertull.

CONCUSSIO, ōnis. f. (concutio) I. *A shaking*; Sen.: Plin. Ep., also, *an earthquake*; Senec. II. *An extorting by threat*; Pand.

CONCUSSUS, a, um. See CONCUTIO.

CONCUSSUS, us. m. (concutio) *A shaking, concussion*; Lucr.

CONCŪTĪO, ussi, ussum. 3. (con and quatio) *To set in violent motion, to shake, agitate*. I. *To shake*; caput, Ov.: quercum, Virg.: hence, I. *To examine, search the person*; for the ancients wore no pockets, but were searched by shaking the toga: concute te, Hor. 2, Se,

To rouse one's self, prepare for war or battle; Flor.: or, to prepare for revenge; Juv., from the practice of lions, who when enraged shake their manes. 3. Gen. To excite, move, stir up; freta, Ov.: equos, Virg., i. e. to set in motion; hence, tela, Ov., to throw, hurl. 4. With the lawyers, concutere aliquem, to alarm, terrify by threats, &c. in order to extort something; Pand. II. To cause to tremble or quake; cœli templa, Ter.: terram ingenti motu, Liv. III. Fig. To disturb, disquiet, appal, disorder, distract, destroy, ruin, impair, weaken; aliquem terrore, Vell.: concussus casu animus, Virg.: rempublicam, Cic.: opes Lacedæmoniorum, Nep., i. e. to weaken: seatus-consultum, Tac., i. e. to annul: concussa fides, id., shaken or impaired: aliquem graviter, Vell., to handle roughly. IV. To strike together; manus, to clap, Sen.: also simply, to strike, hit; aliquem arcu, Propert.

CONDALIUM, i. n. A kind of ring, such as slaves wore; Plaut.

CONDĒCĒTER, adv. In a becoming manner; Gell. 16, 12: some edd. have *conducenter*.

CONDĒCENTIA, æ. f. for decentia; Cic. Orat. 3, 52: but ed. Ern. has *decentia*.—From
CON-DECET for decet, Plaut.: *condēcens*, Ammian.: *condēcentior*, Auson.

CONDĒCORE, adv. i. q. Decore; Gell. 14, 4: some edd. have *cum decore*.

CON-DECORO, āvi, ātum, āre. To ornament, adorn; ludos scenicos, Ter.

CON-DELIQUESCO, ēre. To melt, dissolve, become liquid; Cato.

CONDEMNĀBĪLIS, e. (condemno) Blamable, deserving of condemnation; Pallad.

CONDĒMNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (condemno) A condemning, condemnation; Pand.

CONDĒMNĀTOR, ōris. m. (condemno) I. One who condemns; Tert. II. One who causes another to be condemned, an accuser; Tac.

CONDĒMNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and damno) I. To condemn. 1. Judicially; aliquem crimine, Cic.: capitis, id.: injuriarum, id.: sceleris, id.: pecunie publicæ, id., for embezzlement: ambitus, id.: de alea, id., for gaming: certa pecunia, Pand., i. e. to a certain sum: thus also, *denis millibus maris*, Liv.: ad metalla, Suet.: ad pecuniam, Pand.: in antilam, Suet.: also with ut, id.: pro socio, as an accomplice, Cic.: aliquem sibi, id., to his advantage, i. e. to pay to him: fig.: voti condemnatus, having his wish granted, Titinn. 2. Out of a court of justice, i. e. gen., To criminate, charge with; blame, disapprove of; aliquem inertie, Cic.: factum aliquid, id. II. To effect the condemnation of any one; aliquem, Cic.

CONDĒNSATIO, ōnis. (condenso) i. q. *Densatio*, A condensing; Cæsar. Aur.

CON-DENSEO, ēre. i. q. *Condenso*. To make dense; Lucr.

CON-DENSO, āre. To make dense or thick, press close together; Varr.: also, to become dense; Colum.

CON-DENSUS, a, um. Close together, close, dense, crowded; Virg.: Liv.

CON-DEPSO, ui, ēre. To knead together; Cato.

CON-DICO, xi, ctum, ēre, intrans. and trans. I. To agree about, make an agreement with, agree, appoint; aliquid, Liv., i. e. with any one: tempus et locum, Justin.: inducias, id., to agree to, conclude: conductus dies, Plaut.: hence, *Condictum*, An agreement; Gell.: hence, *operam condicere*, Plin., to agree with one's self upon, i. e. to plan, to undertake. II. To announce, make known, publish, proclaim; in diem tertium, Gell.: aliquo ad cœnam, Plaut.; or, aliquid cœnam, Suet.: or simply, *condicere aliquid*, Cic., to invite one's self to an entertainment, &c. (but, promittere ad cœnam, when one is invited): hence, *cœnula condicita*, Suet. III. With the lawyers, To demand back; prop., to give notice that we wish a thing to be returned; Pand. IV. To say together, agree; Tert.

CONDICTIO, ōnis. f. (condico) I. An announcing, declaring; Fest. II. A legal demanding of a thing back; Pand.

CONDICTUS, a, um. See CONDICO.

CONDIGNĒ, adv. Becomingly, suitably, conveniently, fitly; Plaut.: Gell.: also with an ablative; Plaut.

CON-DIGNUS, a, um. Worthy, becoming, suitable, fit; Plaut.: also seq. ablat.; Gell.

CONDIMENTĀRIUS, a, um. Relating or belonging to sauce or seasoning for food; Plin.—From

CONDIMENTUM, i. n. (condio) That which serves to season or give a flavour to food; spice, sauce, seasoning; Cic.: virida condimenta, Colum., green herbs used for giving a flavour to food: fig., *amicitiæ*, Cic.: sermonum, id.

CONDIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. To season, spice, render more savoury; herbas, Cic.: cibos, Colum.: *inguenta*, Cic., to perfume: vinum, Pand.: hence, *Conditum*, i. n. (sc. vinum) a kind of wine prepared with spices; Plin.: fig., to cultivate, adorn, embellish, make agreeable, soften, temper, &c.; orationem, Cic., to set off: vitia, id., to increase: tristitiam temporum, id., to moderate.

II. To embalm; Cic. III. To conserve, pickle; inulas, Colum.

CONDISCIPŪLA, æ. f. (condiscipulus) A female school-fellow; Mart.

CONDISCIPŪLĀTUS, us. m. (condiscipulus) Companion-ship in learning, fellowship at school; Nep.

CON-DISCIPŪLUS, i. m. A school-fellow; Cic.

CON-DISCO, didici, ēre. I. To learn together or at the same time; aliquid, Apul. II. To learn, become accustomed to; Cic.: Hor.: also of things without life; stare condiscat, of vines, Plin.

CONDITĀNEUS, a, um. (condio) That is pickled for preserving; Varr.

CONDITĪCIUS (-itius), a, um. (condo) That is laid up in store; Colum.

CONDITIO, ōnis. f. (condio) A spicing, seasoning, giving a flavour; Cic.

CONDITIO, ōnis. f. (from condere, i. e. con-dare, to give together) A giving or putting together; hence, I. A laying up in store; e. g. of fruits; Cic. Div. 1, 51; unless this rather mean, a spicing, seasoning. II. A making, constructing, or, a work constructed; Tert.: especially, III. A drawing up of a contract, a contract; Cic.: hence, I. A covenant, compact; ad conditionem accedere, Cic., i. e. to accede to. 2. A condition, stipulation; ad conditionem aliquid venire, Cic., to agree to: sub ea conditione, ne, &c., Cic., under or upon that condition: thus also, ea conditione, Cæcilius, in Cic. Ep.: conditiones ferre, Cic., to make or stipulate conditions: conditiones pacis, Liv.: hence, a conditional promise or engagement; pecunia, Cic.: quibus jacturis, quibus conditionibus—profisciscatur, Cic. 3. Any proposal; tempus conditionum, Cic.: conditionem accipere, Liv.: aspernari, Nep.: ferre conditiones; see above: especially, a proposal of marriage, opportunity of marrying; match, marriage, wife; aia conditione quaestita, Cic., match, wife: uxoria, id., i. e. matrimony: potestatem conditionis habere, Nep., i. e. to choose a wife: Octavian, sororis suæ neptem, conditionem ei detulit, Suet., i. e. as wife: hence in the form for annulling espousals, sua conditione non utor, Pand., i. e. I will not have you. 4. Option, liberty, choice; Plin.: Pand. IV. The nature, condition, or circumstances of a thing or person; servitium, Cic.: imperii, id.: esse conditione meliore, id.: or afflictione, id.: civitas libera conditionis, i. e. libera, Plin.: sequi conditionem aliquam vitæ, Cic., course of life: mortalis, id., liability to death: populi conditionis Latina, Plin., enjoying the jus Latii: hence, 1. Advantage, good circumstances; par, Cic.: optima, id. 2. Way, means; neque ulla conditione, &c., Cic., in no way, by no means. V. For *condictio*. 1. An agreement; see above. 2. An announcement; Cic. Rab. Perd. 5: Cic. Flacc. 10, Ern.: hence, a rule; victoria, Cic.

CONDITĪGNĀBĪLIS, e. i. q. *Conditionalis*; Tert.

CONDITĪGNĀLIS, e. (conditio) Subject to conditions, with a condition attached, conditional; Pand.

CONDITĪGNĀLĪTER, adv. Conditionally; Pand.

CONDITIVUS, a, um. See CONDITICIUS.

CONDITIVUS, a, um. (condo) That is laid up in store, or is fit to be laid up; mala, Varr.: *Conditivum*, The grave; Sen.

CONDITOR, ōris. m. (condo) A maker, framer, author, founder; legum, Plaut.: arcis, Virg.: urbis, Suet.: thus Romulus is called conditor noster, Liv.: thus also *negotii*, Cic.; but here perhaps is an allusion to conditor: thus also, *convivii*, Cic.: hence, a writer, author; Tibull.

CONDITOR, ōris. m. (condio) One who spices and seasons a thing; convivii, Cic., unless this belong to conditor: thus also, *negotii*, id.; see CONDITOR.

CONDITORĪUM, i. n. (condo) I. A place where any thing is laid up or preserved; Ammian. II. A coffin; Suet. III. A tomb, grave; Plin. Ep.

CONDITRIX, icis. f. (conditor) A female founder or maker; Apul.

CONDITŪRA, æ. f. (condio) A seasoning, spicing, a pickling, preserving; Sen.: Colum.

CONDITŪRA, æ. f. (condo) A preparing, making; Petron.

CONDŪS, a, um. See CONDO.

CONDŪS, a, um. See CONDO.

CONDŪS, us. m. (condo) I. A preparing, making, founding; Censorin. II. A laying up in store; olivas conditū legere, Colum.; unless this mean, a preserving; altiore conditū, Auson.

CONDŪS, us. m. (condio) A preserving, seasoning, spicing; olivas conditū legere, Colum.; see CONDŪS.

CON-DO, idi, itum. 3. Prop. To give together, to put, set, or lay together; hence, I. To lay up in store; instrumentum, Cic.: sortes arca, id. II. To hide, conceal; caput inter nubila, Virg., in causis condite sunt res futura, Cic.: ensem condere, Hor., i. e. to put up in the scabbard: hence poetically; ensem aliquid in pectore, Virg., for, to thrust into: aliquem sepulcro, id., or, in sepulcro, Cic.; or, terra, Virg., for, to bury: also simply, condere, for, to bury, both with poets and prose writers;

CONDOCEFACIO

e. g. Ov.: Cic.: condere oculos, Ov., i. e. to close, shut; hence, III. Gen. To put or thrust into a place; aliquem in carcerem, Liv.: Cic.: in vincula, Liv.: in custodiam, id. IV. To lose sight of, leave behind; urbes navita condebat, Val. Fl. V. To finish, end, bring to a close, pass, spend; diem, Plin. Ep.: Hor.: Alexandrum scyphus condidit, Sen., destroyed: murmura conde, Prop., stop, put an end to: vota diem condiderat, Stat., taken up. VI. To make, frame, found, establish, be the author of any thing, in any way whatever; urbem, Cic.: gentem, Virg.: carmen, Cic.: poema, id.: librum, Plin.: leges, Liv.: lustrum, Cic.: Liv., i. e. to offer the censor's sacrifice of purification: aeternam famam, Phaedr., to win: nova secta condita, Plin., established: Homero condente, id., when Homer wrote: intelligentiam, Just., to invent, contrive: hence, to describe, celebrate in verse; laudes alicujus, Cic.: bella, Virg. VII. To confirm, establish; Sil. VIII. To arrange, set in order, dispose, regulate; ossa, to set dislocated bones, Cels.: mom. Plin.: fata, Virg.: fatum humanis rebus, Lucan., to decide the fate of: imperium, Flor., to re-establish, restore.

CONDOCEFACIO, aci, actum, ĩre. (condoco and facio) To instruct, train, accustom; Cic.

CON-DOCEO, ui, ctum, ĩre. To instruct; Auct. B. Afric.

CON-DOCTOR, oris, m. A fellow teacher; Augustin.

CONDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of condoco; see CONDOCEO. II. Adj. Suitable, fit; dicta, Plaut.: condoctor sum, id., I have learnt my part better.

CON-DŌLEO, ui, ĩre. I. To ache at the same time, or simply, to ache, be in pain; Ter. II. To grieve along with, or simply, to grieve, be afflicted; Hieton.

CON-DŌLESCO, lui, ĩre. (condoleo) I. To feel pain or grief along with; alicui, Tert.: also simply, to feel pain or grief; Cic. II. To begin to ache or feel pain; si pes concoluit, Cic.

CON-DŌMO, ĩre. For domo; Prudent.

CON-DŌNATIO, ōnis, f. (condono) A giving way; Cic.

CON-DŌNO, āvi, ātum, ĩre. 1. q. Dono. I. To present, give; alicui pecunias, Cic.: alicui apothecas, id.: aliquem cruci, Plaut., to crucify; alicui hereditatem (as a judge), Cic., i. e. to adjudge to. N. B. Facultas agrorum condonandi, for agrus, Cic. Phil. 5, 3. II. To remit, i. e. 1. Not to demand what is due, to excuse; alicui pecunias, Cic.: argentum condonamus te, for tibi, Ter. 2. To remit, pardon, forgive; alicui crimen, Cic.: habeo multa, quę condonabuntur, for condonabuntur, Ter. N. B. Condonare alicui alicui, means also, To omit or forego any thing out of favour to another, or, to pardon or forgive a person for the sake of another; Suet. III. To give up, sacrifice, devote; Cælium libidini muliebri, Cic.: se vitamque suam reip., Sall.

CON-DŌNO, ĩre. To fall asleep; Suet.

CON-DORMISCO, ivi, ĩre. (condormio) I. To fall asleep; Plaut. II. To sleep; Plaut.

CON-DŪCERĒ, adv. Agreeably, suitably; Gell. 16, 12: some edd. have condeceter.

CON-DUCIBILIS, e. (conduco) Expedient, profitable; Plaut.: conducibilis, Auct. ad Her.

CON-DŪCO, xi, ctum, ĩre. I. Trans. 1. To bring or draw together, assemble, collect, persons or things; exercitum in unum locum, Cæs.: virgines, Cic.: vineas (in war), id.: aquam omnium tectorum, Pallad.: also gen., to bring together, connect, unite; propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic.: lac conductor, Colum., runs together, coagulates: vulnera cera, Val. Flacc., to close. 2. Fig. To bring or lead to; hæc eo conducunt, ut sciamus, &c., Gell., or, to induce, move, incite; non conducit possim, quin, &c. 3. To bring any thing to one's self for money; 1. To buy, purchase; agrum cædendum, Plaut. 2. To hire; hortum, Cic.: portorium, id.: vectigalia, Liv.: aliquid mercede, Nep.; or, magno pretio, Cic.: conducere alicuium ad cædem faciendam, Cic., i. e. to buy over, induce: numos, Horat., to borrow at interest: conducta bella, Sil., carried on by hired soldiers: militem, Curt., to hire: conducti, orum, m. hired soldiers; Hor.: Nep.: hence, Conductum, A hired house; Cic.: also, hire, rent; or, a lease; Cic.: Pand. 3. To undertake any thing for money, to contract, be a contractor, farm; columnam faciendam, Cic.: vectigalia, id. II. Intrans. To serve, to be serviceable or of use, to be advantageous or conducive; Plaut.: reip., Cic.: salutis, id.: ad vitam commodatam, id.: hominid, id.

CONDUCTICIUS (-itius), a, um. (conduco) Hired, taken into pay; Nep.

CONDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (conduco) I. A bringing together, a joining; Cic.: hence, a violent contraction, convulsion; Cæl. Aur. II. A farming, hiring; Cic. III. A bribing (in a court of justice or of a judge); Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6. Some read conductio, i. e. an agreement; which suits well.

CONDUCTICIUS, a, um. See CONDUCTICIUS.

CONDUCTOR, ōris, m. (conduco) I. One who rents,

CONDUCTRIX

farms, or hires; Plaut.: Plin. Ep. II. One who undertakes a thing, a contractor; operis, Cic.

CONDUCTRIX, icis, f. (conductor) She who rents or hires; Cod. Just.

CONDUCTUS, a, um. See CONDUCO.

CONDUCTUS, us, m. (conduco) A contraction; Cæl. Aur.

CON-DŪLUS, i, m. i. q. Condulus.

CON-DŪPLICATIO, ōnis, f. (conduplico) A doubling, an embrace; Plaut.: also, a repetition of the same word; Auct. ad Her.

CON-DŪPLICO, āvi, āre. To double; Ter.: also, to embrace; Plaut.

CON-DŪRO, āre. To make hard, to harden; Lucr.

CON-DUS, i, m. (condo) One who lays up in store; hence, Conduus promus, Plaut., one who gives out and lays up provisions.

CON-DŪLUS, i, m. (κονδύλας) I. A knuckle of the finger; Marc. Cap. II. A joint of a reed; hence, a reed itself; Mart.: unless it here be a man's name. III. A ring; Fest.

CON-FABŪRICŌ, āri. To compose, make; originum vocabuli, Gell.

CON-FABŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (confabulator) Conversation, a discoursing together; Ter.

CON-FABŪLATUS, us, m. (confabulator) i. q. Confabulatio; Sidon.

CON-FABŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. To converse, discourse together; Ter.: cum aliquo, Plaut.: also, rem cum aliquo, Plaut.

CON-FABŪLOR, āri. To serve together with; Macrobr.

CON-FARRĒATIO, ōnis, f. (confarreo) One of the solemn forms of marriage among the Romans in which far was offered and ten witnesses were obliged to be present; Plin. Such a marriage was dissolved in the same manner, and this was called diffarreatio.

CON-FARREO, ātum, āre. (con and far) To marry by the ceremony of confarreatio; e. g. confarreatis parentibus, Tac.: matrimonium, Apul., i. e. to conclude a marriage.

CON-FĒTĀLĪS, e. Destined by fate; Cic.

CON-FECTIO, ōnis, f. (conficio) I. A bringing together, collecting; tributis, Cic. II. A composing; libri, Cic.: also, a preparing, working; materia, id.: also, a thing made, a preparation, a work; Pallad.: confectio memoriae, Cic., the act or operation of memory. III. A chewing; Cic. IV. A finishing, completing; Cic.

V. A weakening; Cic.

CONFECTOR, ōris, m. (conficio) I. One who prepares or makes, a fabricator; coriorum, Jul. Firm., a tanner. II. One who slaughters, a killer; ferarum, Suet.

III. A consumer, destroyer; ignis confector omnium, Cic. IV. A finisher; belli, Cic.: negotiorum, id. V. A dger; Vopisc.

CONFECTRIX, icis, f. (confector) She who consumes or destroys; Lact. e. Cic.

CONFECTURA, æ, f. (conficio) A preparing, making; Colum.

CONFECTUS, a, um. See CONFICIO.

CONFERCIO, tum, 4. (con and farcio) I. To stuff together; Plin.: se, Varr., of bees, i. e. to swarm together; agrestem (for agrestes) confertum in angusta tecta, Liv.: hence, Confertus, a, um, Close together, thick; agmen, id.: confertiores, id.: confertissima acies, Cæs. II. To stuff full, cram full; liber confertus voluptatibus, Cic.: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id.

CONFERMĒTO, āre. To leave, ferment; Tert.

CONFĒRO, contūli, collatum (conlat.), conferre. I. To carry or bring together, collect, gather; particularly to collect or contribute money; ligna, Nep.: sarcinas in unum, Cæs.: tributa, Cic.: pecuniam, id.: talenta, Nep.: conferre, sc. legem, Liv. 4, 4, to bring before the people, propose; hence, 1. Gen. To bring together, whether in a friendly way or otherwise, to set together, unite, connect, join, make common; capita, Cic., to set their heads together: castra castris, id., to join camp to camp, or to bring camp right over against camp: castra oppido, Hirt.: sermones, Cic., i. e. to speak with each other: consilia, Ter.; Liv., to communicate to each other, consider together: coram hoc conferemus, Cic., or inter nos, id., we will talk this over together: pedem, to go together, join with, move up to; pede collato, e. g. to fight, Liv., i. e. to join in close fight; hence fig., pedem conferre, Cic., to attack: cum argumentis, Quint., i. e. to attack the arguments: gradum, to go up to, as a friend, Plaut.: Virg.: or as an enemy, to attack, Liv.: manus, prop. to join; hence, to fight, Cic.: thus also, manum, Virg.: dextram, Ov.; or, Martem, id.: also simply, conferre cum aliquo, id., to fight, contend: signa, to bring together, Cæs.; or, to unite, join, id.: ad aliquem, to join one's army, Liv.: signa conferre means also, to fight a regular or pitched battle; cum aliquo, Cic.: Liv.: signa conferre in lævum cornu, to attack, Liv.: signis collatis (to fight, &c.), id., in a regular engagement: also, signa conferre, fig., or faciet, to fight, Cic.: membra, Lucr., to join, de concubitu: lites, Hor., to quarrel, contend: dentes in corpore, Ov., to attack it with: se alicui, Virg., to come to blows, attack: bellum conferre, i. e.

conjungere, Nep.: in pauca, Cic., to say in a few words.
 2. *To compare*; inter se, Cic.: aliquid cum re, id.: also, aliquid, or alicui rei, id.: ad aliud, Varr.: vires, Liv.
 II. *To carry, bear, bring to a place*; nihil domum suam, Nep.: se, to *betake or turn or apply one's self to*; Rhodum, Cic.: in fugam, id.: in pedes, Plaut., to take to his heels; ad studium philosophiae, id.: ad pontifices, id.: aliquid in infamiam, id.: Academiam ex duobus libris in quatuor, id.: verba ad rem, Ter., to pass from words to deeds, put his words into effect; species hominum in deos, Cic., to represent to one's self the gods in a human form: hence, 1. *To bring on, cause, occasion, make*; pestem alicui, Colum. 2. *To be of service, be advantageous, tend, conduce*; ad aliquid, Cic. ap. Colum.: alicui rei, Plin. 3. *To lay upon, attribute to, lay to the charge of any one*; omnia in patronum, Cic.: culpam in me, Ter., to lay the blame upon: suspicionem in alieum, Cic., to draw upon: timorem in rei frumentariae simulationem, Cæs., to assign it as an excuse for their fear. 4. *To commit, make over*; rem ad alieum, to refer the matter to his arbitration, Cic. 5. *To bestow, confer, give, impart*; beneficium in alieum, Cic.: præmia alicui, Suet. 6. *To apply, make use of for any purpose*; pecuniam ad beneficentiam, Cic.: pecuniam in aliquid, id.: tempus in aliquid, id.: vocem ad quaestum, id.: se et arma in salutem, reip., id. 7. *To suit, adapt*; causam in tempus, Cic. 8. *To turn or direct towards*; iter Brundisium, Cic.: animum huc, Ter. 9. *To change, transform*; se in belluam, Cic.: corpus in volucrem, Ov. 10. *To put off, defer, delay*; aliquid in tempus ambulationis, Cic.: omnia in mensem Martium, id. 11. *To cite, quote*; exemplum, Ter. 12. *To place, station, or post in a place*; legiones in median aciem, Hirt.

CONFERRUMINO, ÆRE. *To cement or solder together*; Plin. CONFERTE. adv. *Thickly*; confertius, Ammlan. CONFERTIM. adv. *Closely, in a compact body*; Sall.: Liv.

CONFERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of conficere; see CONFICERE. II. Adj. *Close together, dense*; agmen, Liv.: confertioris, id.: confertissima acies, Cæs.

CONFERVĒFĀCIO, ÆRE. *To heat, make hot*; Lucr. CONFERVĒVO, BUI, ÆRE. I. *To seethe, boil together*; Pallad. II. *To be joined, grow together, or, to heal, as broken bones*; ossa confervent, Cels.

CONFERVESCO, BUI, ÆRE. I. *To grow hot*; Vitruv. fig., confervit ira, Hor. II. *To unite, grow together, of broken bones*; Cels.

CONFESSIO, ÆNIS. f. (confiteor) I. *A confession, acknowledgment*; Cic. II. *Proof, testimony*; Plin.

CONFESSOR, ÆRIS. m. (confiteor) I. *A confessor*; e. g. of religion, especially under persecution, Lact. II. *A monk, religious person*; Hieron.

CONFESSORIUS, a, um. (confiteor) *Of or belonging to confession or acknowledgment*; Pand.

CONFESSUS, a, um. See CONFITEOR.

CONFESTIM. adv. *Immediately, forthwith*; Cic.

CONFIBULA, Æ F. i. q. Fibula. *A cramp-iron*; Cato.

CONFICIENTIS, TIS. I. Part. of conficere; see CONFICERE. II. Adj. *That brings about, or causes, efficient, effective*; bonorum conficientia, Cic.: civitas conficientissima literarum, id., i. e. que diligentissime omnia acta perscribit.

CONFICIO, ÆCI, ÆCTUM, ÆRE. (con and facio) prop. *To make together*; hence, I. *To bring or get together*.

CONFICIO, ÆCI, ÆCTUM, ÆRE. (con and facio) prop. *To make together*; hence, I. *To bring or get together*. CONFICERE, ÆCI, ÆCTUM, ÆRE. (con and facio) prop. *To make together*; hence, I. *To bring or get together*. II. *To compose, make*; annulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic.: libros, Nep.: orationes, id.: pacem, Ter.: nuptias, id.: factus, Cic.: iter, id.: to take a journey: pretium, id.: to fix a price: animum auditoris misericordem, id.: hence, I. *To furnish, procure, supply*; alicui bibliothecam, Cic.: alicui virginem, Ter.: bene loquendi famam, Cic., to acquire: centurias, id., to secure the votes of; necessarius suis suam tribum, id., to gain over to, get their favour for. 2. *To occasion, cause, excite*; alicui sollicitudines, Ter.: motus animorum, Cic. 3. *To prepare, manufacture, work*; aurum, Plin.: villos ovium, Cic.: pernas et lardum, Pallad., to salt: frumenta, id., to make into bread. 4. *To fulfil, execute, perform*; mandata, Cic.: sacra, id.: confecta res est, id., it is all over. III. *To finish, complete, end, fulfil*; munus amicum, Cic.: annos centum, id.: bellum, id.: thus also, provinciam, Liv., the office that had been undertaken, i. e. of putting an end to the war in a province, to give peace to, settle, quiet a province: sidus confectum, Plin., i. e. when a star is no longer visible, or discontinues its influence: hence, conficere cum aliquo (sc. rem), to close with any one; e. g. concerning a bargain, Cic. IV. In logic, *To conclude, draw an inference, infer*; Cic.: conficitur, id., it follows: also with ut, id. V. *To destroy, corrupt, waste, &c.*; hence, 1. *To squander, dissipate, spend*; pecuniam, Ter.: patrimoni-um, Cic. 2. *To kill, slay*; alieum, Cic.: fig., to overpower, prostrate, subdue, bring down; alieum verbis, Plaut.: Athenienses, Nep., to subject, subdue: te confici, Cic. 3. *To make small*; e. g. to chew, Cic.: to digest, Plin. 4. *To destroy, extirpate, demolish, bring to nothing, impair*; nihil est, quod non conficiat et consumat vetustas, Cic.: ignes conficent silvas, Lucr.: ex-

ercitus, Liv.: me maror conficit, Cic.: confici desiderio, curis, frigore, lacrimis, fame, senectute, id.: also simply, confici, *to grieve, be afflicted*; id.: hence, Confectus, a, um, *Grieved, afflicted*; filius, id.: or, *weakened, weak*; corpore et animo, id. VI. For inficere, *To colour, dye*; pelles, Plin.: corpora, Arnob.

CONFICTIO, ÆNIS. f. (confingo) *A feigning*; criminis, Cic.

CONFICTUS, a, um. See CONFINGO.

CONFIDĒJUSSOR, ÆRIS. m. *A fellow-surety*; Pand.

CONFIDENS, TIS. I. Part. of confido; see CONFIDO.

II. Adj. 1. *Courageous, bold*; Cic.: confidenter, Plaut.: confidentissimus, Virg. 2. *Audacious, impudent*; Suet.

CONFIDENTER. adv. *Confidently, boldly, audaciously, impudently*; Auct. ad Her.: confidentius, Cic.: confidentissime, Auct. ad Her.

CONFIDENTIA, Æ F. (confidens) *Confidence, boldness; impudence, audacity*; Ter.: Cic.

CONFIDENTILOQUUS, a, um. (confidens and loquor) *That speaks confidently or boldly*; Plaut.

CONFIDO, SUO, SUM. 3. *To trust, have or place confidence, depend, hope or believe with assurance*; e. g. with an accusative and infinitive, Cic.: Liv.: also with a dative and ablative, Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: also, in multitudi- nē sibi confideret, Auct. B. Afric. N. B. Confide- runt, Liv., for confisi sunt.—See also CONFIDENS.

CONFIGO, XI, XUM. 3. I. *To join or fasten together*; Cic. II. *To transfix, pierce*; Cic.: hence, cornicum oculos, Cic., a proverb, i. e. to deceive the prudent: senatus consultis configi, Cic., for, to be rendered in- active.

CONFIGURATIO, ÆNIS. f. (configuro) *Configuration, con- formation*; Tert.

CONFIGURO, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To fashion, frame, form after a thing or out of several things*; Colum.

CONFINDO, ÆRE. 3. *To cleave, split*; Tibull.

CONFINGO, NXI, CTUM. 3. I. *To form, make, con- struct*; Plin. II. *To invent, devise, feign*; Cic.

CONFINIS, E. I. *Having a common boundary, bordering upon, near to, adjoining*; ager, Liv.: alicui, Cæs.: hence, subst. 1. *Confinis, A neighbour*; Lact. 2. *Confine, A border, confine, that which is adjoining or near to*; Val. Fl. II. *Fig. Near, that comes near, similar, allied*; genus confine ejus generis, Auct. ad Her.: confinia sunt his, Quint.

CONFINITIVUS, a, um. 1. q. Confinis; Gell. 1, 2: but ed. Longol. has confinia.

CONFINIUM, I. N. (confinis) I. *A border, confine, neighbourhood, nearness of the border*; Treverorum, Cæs.: Lycæonias et Pamphyliæ, Liv.: arbores in confinio nata, Varr.: hence, confinia, for, neighbours; Cic. Off. 2, 18. II. *A bordering upon*; fig., i. e. a nearness, close connection of two things; lucis et noctis, Ov.: super- cillii, id.: mensium, id.: boni et mali, Colum.

CONFIO, FĒRI, I. q. Conficior. 1. *To be brought to- gether*; Liv. II. *To be made, executed, done*; Ter.: Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. III. *To be consumed*; Plaut.

CONFIRMATE, ADV. *Firmly, boldly*; Auct. ad Her.

CONFIRMATIO, ÆNIS. f. (confirmo) I. *A securing, establishing*; libertatis, Cic. II. *A strengthening*; a consolation, encouragement; animi, Cæs.; thus also, hominis; e. g. Ciceronis, Cic.: confirmatione nostra egebat, Cic.: i. e. consolation. III. *A confirming, establishing*; Cæs. IV. *An establishing by proof, a proving*; Cic.

CONFIRMATIVE, ADV. *Affirmatively, with assurance, positively*; Tert.

CONFIRMATOR, ÆRIS. m. (confirmo) *A securer*; hence, I. *Pecunia, Cic., a surety or security*. II. *A de- fender, prover*; Lact.

CONFIRMATRIX, ICIS. f. (confirmator) *She that estab- lishes or confirms*; Tert.

CONFIRMATUS, a, um. I. Part. of confirmo; see CONFIRMARE. II. Adj. 1. *Strong, firm, resolute*; animus, Cic.: also, *certain, established, credible*; confirmatus, Cic. 2. *Emboldened, courageous*; Cic.

CONFIRMITAS, ÆNIS. f. *Firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity*; Plaut.

CONFIRMUS, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. I. *To make strong or durable, to strengthen*; vires, Cæs., to recover strength: se (after sickness), Cic., recover: hence fig. 1. *To strengthen, encourage, animate, console*; animum, Cic.: se, id., to take courage: milites, Cæs., to encourage: also, *to persuade*; alius alium confirmare, me, &c., Liv., ex- horted, that not, &c.: gladiatores libertati confirmat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14, exhorts them to make themselves worthy of liberty: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, Sall., persuades. 2. *To strengthen, make stronger*; manum, an army, Cic. II. *To fasten*; dentes, Plin.: hence fig., insulas, Nep., to confirm in their allegiance: pacem, Cæs.: decreta populi, Nep., to ratify, confirm. III. *To establish by proof, prove, de- monstrate*; Cic.: Nep.: hence, *to assure, promise as certain*; alicui aliquid, Cic.: also without a dative, id.—See also CONFIRMATUS, a, um.

CONFISCATIO, ÆNIS. f. (confisco) *A confiscation*; Flor.

CONFISCO, ātum, āre. (con and fiscus) I. *To lay by in a coffer or chest*; summam, Suet.: pecuniam confiscatam habere, ready at hand, Tert. II. *To confiscate, i. e. to transfer to the prince's private purse*; hereditates, Suet.: also, aliquem, id., i. e. his property.

CONFISIO, ōnis. f. (confido) *Trust, confidence*; animi, Cic.

CONFISSUS, a, um. See CONFINDO.

CONFISUS, a, um. See CONFIDO.

CONFITEOR, fessus sum, ēri. (con and fateor) I. *To acknowledge, confess, avow*; peccatum, Cic.: demaleficio, id.: deos esse, id.: ut confitear vobis, id., to tell the truth.

II. *To evince, show, manifest, indicate, make known, publish*; Plin. Ep.: se, Ov.: confessa deam, sc. se, Virg. Part. Confessus, a, um, is used also passivē. *That is confessed, acknowledged, owned*; hence, ascertained, proved, set beyond doubt, certain, known; res, Cic.: as, Gell., an acknowledged debt: hence, in confessus venire, Plin. Ep., to be undoubted, well known, acknowledged by all: ex confesso, Quint., i. e. confessedly, beyond doubt, certainly, for a certainty; thus also, in confesso; e. g. esse, Sen., to be clear, undisputable. CONFIXILIS, e (configo) *Joined together*; machina, Apul.

CONFIXUS, a, um. See CONFIGO.

CONF-LABELLO, āre. *To fan*; Tert.

CONF-PLACCESCO, ēre. *To become languid, to flag, subside*; Gell.

CONF-FLAGRATIO, ōnis. f. (conflagro) *A burning, conflagration*; Sen.

CONF-FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To waste away or be consumed by fire*; Cic.: fig., invidia, id., to fall a sacrifice to hatred: flamma amoris, id. II. Trans. *To burn, consume by fire*; Hygin.: urbs incendio conflagrata, Auct. ad Her.

CONF-FLAMMO, āre. i. q. Inflammo; Cael. Aur.

CONF-LATILIS, e. (confio) *Cast (out of metal)*; Prudent.

CONF-LATIO, ōnis. f. (confio) I. *A fanning, kindling*; fornicis, Hieron.: fig., fidei, Tert. II. i. q. Inflatio, Cael. Aur.

CONF-LATURA, æ. f. (confio) *A melting by fire*; Plin.

CONF-FLECTO, xi, xum, ēre. *To bend, curve*; Plin.

CONF-LICTATIO, ōnis. f. (conficito) I. *Any striking or dashing together*; Apul. II. *A struggle, conflict*. I. In the field; Gell. 2. *A judicial contest*; Quint.

CONF-LICTATRIX, icis. f. (conficitor) *She who torments or afflicts*; Tert.

CONF-LICTIO, ōnis. f. (configo) I. *A striking together*; Quint. II. *A conflict, struggle*; Cic.

CONF-LICTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of configo) I. *To strike together*; hence, cum aliquo or aliqua re conficitari, Cic., to fight, contend, struggle with; also, conficitare; e. g. cum malo, Ter.: thus also, conficitari cum fortuna adversa, Nep.: inter armatos conficitari, Tac.: honestiore iudicio conficitari, Cic., to be engaged in a law-suit: iudiciis turpibus, id., in disgraceful trials. II. *To torment, afflict, vex*; Tac.: conficitari molestiis, Cic.

CONF-LICTUS, us. m. (configo) I. *A striking together*; lapidum, Cic.: nubium, id.: corporum, i. e. a fight, id.: fig., fatali incommodi conflictu urgeri, Gell., i. e. torment, vexation. II. *A fight*; Pacat.

CONF-LIGIUM, i. n. i. q. Conficitus; Solin.

CONF-LIGO, āre. i. q. Configere; Frontin.

CONF-PLIGO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. Trans. *To strike together*; hence, I. *To unite, mix*; semina, Lucr. 2. *To compare*; Cic. II. Intrans. *To fight, combat*; cum hoste, Cic.: also fig., e. g. before a court of justice; id.: leges diversæ confligunt, Quint., are in conflict: causæ inter se confligunt, Cic., are at variance with each other: levioræ actione, id., to carry on a lawsuit: confligere de rebus, Auct. ad Her., to speak

CONF-FLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To blow together, blow up, excite by blowing*; ignem, Plaut.: intestina confata, inflamæ, Cael. Aur.: fig., ignis confatus amore, Lucr., kindled. II. *To bring or set together, to join, make up*; exercitum, Cic., to raise: pecuniam, id.: as alienum, Sall., i. e. to make, contract: rem, Lucr., to acquire riches: hence, Confatus, a, um, Brought, set or joined together, consisting of; manus improborum, Cic.: monstrum, id.: thus also, quibus ex rebus confatur honestum, id., i. e. is composed: hence, *to unite*; consensus pæne confatus, id., i. e. almost molten together: familiaritatem ex magno malo, Ter., i. e. to form, contract. III. *To excite, occasion, make*; incendium, Liv.: pactiones cum multis, Cic., to enter into: crimen in se, id.: bellum, id.: iudicium, id.: mortem, Vell.: alicui invidiam, Cic.: testes pecunia confati, Quint., raised, procured. IV. *To melt by fire*; Plin.: also, *to cast, forge*; falces in ense, Virg.

CONF-FLOREO, ēre. *To blossom together or with*; Augustin.

CONF-FLUCTIO, āre. *To wave, undulate*; Apul.

CONF-LUENTIA, æ. f. (confluo) *A flowing together, conflux*; Macrobr.

CONF-LUGES, um. f. (confluo) *A place where several streams flow together*; Liv. Andr. ap. Non.

CONF-FLUO, xi, ēre. I. *To flow together, meet*; e. g.

of rivers, Cic.: in unum, Plin.: a confluenta Rhodano, sc. cum Arari, Lepid. in Cic. Ep.: hence, Confluentes (sc. fluvii), *The place where two rivers meet, a confluence*; Liv.: also, confluentis Mosæ et Rheni, Cæs., the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine: in confluenta Danubii et Savi, Justin.: a confluenta supra dicto, Plin. Confluentes, ium. f. Coblenz; Suet. Callig. II. Fig. *To flow together, i. e. to flock together in numbers, to crowd together*; Cæs.: or, *to go in great numbers toward a place*; or gen., *to betake one's self, devote one's self (to any thing)*; ad studia, Cic.: causa ad nos conflunt, id. III. *To become liquid*; Cael. Aur.

CONF-LUUS, a, um. (confluo) *Flowing together*; Prudent.

CONF-LUVIUM, i. n. (confluo) *A conflux*; Varr.

CONF-PŌDIO, ōdi, ōsum. 3. I. *To dig, prepare by digging*; hortum, Plaut.; jugera, Varr.: vincta, Colum.: terram, Varr. II. *To pierce through, transfix*; aliquid, Cic.: fig., *to judiciously confound, Liv., i. e. as it were pierced: mala, quæ vos confodiunt, Sen., harass, annoy: quædam notis confodias, Plin. Ep., i. e. reject.* — See also CONFOSUS, a, um.

CONF-FŌDERATIO, ōnis. f. (confedero) *A covenant, agreement*; Hieron.

CONF-PŌDERO, āre. *To unite by a covenant or agreement*; Oros.: fig., membra, Prudent.

CONF-PŌDO, āre. *To pollute*; Apul.

CONF-PŌRE, for fore; Ter.

CONF-FŌRMALIS, e. *Like*; Tert.

CONF-FŌRMATIO, ōnis. f. (conformo) I. *A giving to a thing its proper form, a framing, fashioning, a form, shape*. 1. Act. Doctrinæ, Cic. 2. Pass. Lineamentorum, Cic.: sententiarum, id., embellishments, figures: verborum, id., arrangement, manner, style: vocis, id.: officiorum, id. II. *An idea, notion, conception*; animi, Cic.: and without animi, id. III. *A prosopopæia*; Auct. ad Her.

CONF-FŌRMATOR, ōris. m. (conformo) *A former, framer*; Apul.

CONF-FŌRMIS, e. (con and forma) *Similar, like*; Sidon.

CONF-FORMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To give to a thing its proper form, to fashion, shape*; ad majora nos natura genuit et conformavit, Cic.: ova in speciem volucrum, Colum.: mundum, Cic.: mores, id.: orationem, id., to finish, polish: se ad voluntatem alicujus, id., to conform, adapt: also, *to design, project, devise*; imaginem rei, Auct. ad Her. II. *To improve, set right, reform*; nonnulla in re, Cic.

CONF-FŌRNICATIO, ōnis. f. (conformico) *An arching*; Vitruv. ed. Schneid.

CONF-FORNICO, āre. *To vault, arch*; Vitruv.

CONFORTO, āre. (con and fortis) *To strengthen*; Lact. CONFOSUS, a, um. I. Part. of confodire; see CONFODIO. II. Adj. *Pierced*; te faciam confosioræm soricina nenia, Plaut., fuller of holes than a rat's skin when he is caught in a trap.

CONF-FŌVEO, ēre. i. q. Foveo; Apul.

CONF-RACTUS, a, um. See CONFERGO.

CONF-RACTUS, us. m. (confringo) In Cels. præf., an incorrect reading for contractus.

CONF-FRŌGOSUS, a, um. *Rugged, uneven*; locus, Liv.: ager, Varr.: fig., *difficult, hard, harsh, unpleasant*; conditiones, Plaut.: versus, Quint., harsh, inharmonious.

CONF-FRŌGUS, a, um. (confringo) *Rugged, uneven*; Lucan.

CONF-FRĒMO, ui. 3. i. q. Fremo; but with a stronger signification. *To make a loud noise, sound, roar, murmur (at the same time or together)*; omnes confremuere, Ov.: collis confremit, Stat.: cælum, Sil.

CONF-FRĒQUENTO, āre. *To visit frequently or in great numbers*; Prudent.

CONF-RICĀMENTUM, i. n. (confrico) *Something to rub with*; also, *a rubbing*; Cael. Aur.

CONF-RICATIO, ōnis. f. (confrico) *A rubbing, friction*; Augustin.

CONF-RICO, āvi (Veget. 3, 20, 1), ātum, āre. *To rub*; Varr.: dentes, Plaut.: faciem sibi, Suet.: also, *to hurt or wound by rubbing*; Veget.

CONF-RINGO, ēgi, actum. 3. (con and frango) I. *To break to pieces*; Plaut.: Cic.: also, i. q. Frangere; e. g. pontum litore, Lucan.: juga montium confracta in humeros, Plin., bent into the form of: tesseram, Plaut., to dissolve the ties of friendship, break his faith. II. Fig. 1. Rem, Plaut., i. e. to waste. 2. *To break, bring down, humble, bring to nought, nullify, dissipate*; consilia senatoria, Cic., i. e. to extort an acquittal: remp., Val. Max.: animum alicujus, Claud.: superbiam alicujus, Tit. ap. Non.

CONF-FRIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To rub*; Cat.: Varr. ed. Gesn.

CONF-FUGA, æ. c. (confugio) *One who flees to a place of refuge, or takes sanctuary any where*; Cod. Just.

CONF-FUGIO, ūgi, ūgitum. 3. *To flee to, take refuge in, take sanctuary any where, have recourse to*; ad aliquid, Cic.: in aram, id.: ad opem alicujus, id.: in misericordiam alicujus, id.: in naves, Cæs.: ad clementiam, Cic.: eo nunc confugies, Ter., excuse yourself with this: ad

imprudens juvenem, Auct. ad Her., bring this forward by way of excuse.

CONFUGIUM, i. n. (confugio) *A place of refuge, sanctuary; Ov.*

CON-FULGEO, si. 2. i. q. Fulgeo; Plaut.

CON-FUNDO, fidi, ūsum, 3. I. *To pour out together; Plaut.:* Plin.: hence, 1. *To unite, mingle, combine, in good or bad sense; sermons in unum, Liv., i. e. to speak together: confusa defensio, Cic., in which all the charges are answered: confusa panthera, Horat., a camelopard: prelia, id., to join battle; ora fractis in ossibus, Ov., make it impossible to recognise the features; oratio a pluribus confusa, Cic., made up: confusa atque universa defensio, id., in which all charges are met and answered. 2. *To disorder, derange; ordines, Liv.: foedus, Virg., i. e. to violate; hence, 3. To disturb, trouble, perplex, discompose, overthrow, astonish, confound; veritus sum, ne vos confunderem, Plin. Ep., I was afraid, lest I should afflict you: fulmina confundunt aliquem, Quint., terrify: vultus, Stat., disturb, confuse: animos, Liv.: Confusus, a, um, Astonished, confounded, &c.:* confusi vultus, Ov., sad: confusus somnio, Suet., terrified. II. *To pour into, or, to pour out, pour; cibus in venam confunditur, Cic., i. e. flows into, extends itself: hence, to spread, extend, diffuse; in totam orationem, id., i. e. to spread over the whole speech: lata et confusa sunt, Cic., i. e. extended, spread. III. To pour over, sprinkle; hence, rosa confusa rubore, Colum. IV. Confundi, *To be put to shame, overthrown with shame, in ecclesiastical writers. — See also CONFUSUS, a, um.***

CONFUSE, adv. *Mixedly; hence, I. Disorderly, confusedly, in confusion, without order; Cic.: confusius, id. II. Together, without distinction; Pand.*

CONFUSIM, i. q. Confuse; Varr.

CONFUSIO, ōnis, f. (confundo) *I. A pouring together; hence, 1. A mingling, mixing, combining, uniting; ut fragoriorum, Cic., i. e. when they voted not in the regular order of tribes and centuries, but individually. 2. Confusion, disorder; Cic. 3. Disturbance of mind, perturbation, disquietude; Vell. II. Oris, Tac., a blush.*

CONFUSUS, a, um. I. Part. of Confundo; see CONFUNDO. II. Adj. 1. *Disordered, confused, jumbled together; confusa caedes, Virg., corpses lying without any order on one another: confusum vinum, Vitr., i. e. thick: confusior facies, Tac., so disfigured as not to be recognised: confusissimus mos, Suet. 2. Astonished, perplexed, confounded; Liv.*

CONFUTATIO, ōnis, f. (confuto) *A refutation; Auct. ad Her.*

CONFUTATOR, ōris, m. (confuto) *A refuter; Hieron. CONFUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. To cool boiling water by pouring in cold water, to damp; hence fig. I. To damp, repress, keep back, keep in, allay, hinder, oppose; audaciam, Cic.: dolores, id.: aliquem, Ter. II. To refute, confute; Cic. III. To convict; Ammian.*

CONFUTURUS, a, um; e. g. confuturum, i. e. confore, Plaut.

CON-GARRIO, ire. *To talk, prate; Antonin. in Frontonis Epp.*

CON-GAUDEO, ēre. *To rejoice with; Tert.*

CON-GELASCO, ēre. *To freeze; Gell.*

CON-GELATIO, ōnis, f. (congelo) *A congealing, freezing; Plin.*

CON-GELO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To cause to freeze, to congeal; pruinās, Plin.: congelari, to freeze together, or, simply, to freeze; congelatur oleum, Colum.: mare congelatum, Varr., the frozen ocean: congelari means also, to become cool, to cool; Pallad.: te uxor congelat, Mart., i. e. as it were turns to ice: hence, fig., to cause to run together, to make thick or hard; lac, Colum., to curdle: rictus in lapidem, Ov. II. Intrans. *To freeze; Ov.: hence, 1. Congelasse otio, Cic., i. e. to have become inactive. 2. To grow hard or thick; Ov. Met. 15, 415.**

CONGEMINATIO, ōnis, f. (congemino) *A doubling; an embracing; Plaut.*

CON-GEMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To double, redouble; ictus, Virg.: securim, i. e. ictus securis, Virg.*

II. Intrans. *To become two out of one, to double; Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 154.*

CON-GEMISCO, ēre. *To sigh, groan; Tert.*

CON-GEMO, ui, ēre. I. Intrans. *To sigh, groan; Cic. II. Trans. *To bewail, lament; mortem, Lucr.**

CON-GENER, genit. ēris. (con and genus) *Of the same race or stock; Plin.*

CON-GENER, i. m. *A son-in-law of the same person; Symm.*

CON-GENĒRO, ātum, āre. *To beget together, bear at the same time; porci congenerati, Varr.: senium congeneratum, Colum., inborn: verbum, Varr., of the same origin. Also, to unite, connect; Att. ap. Non.*

CON-GENĪTUS, a, um. *Born or grown together with, coeval; Plin.*

CONGER, grī. m. (γόνγρος) *A fish, called by some, a conger-eel; Plaut.*

CONGERIES, ēi, f. (congerere) *A heap of things one upon*

*another, a mass; silvæ, Ov.: armorum, Tac.: lapidum, Plin.: grani, id.; struis, i. e. lignorum, id.: also simply, a heap or pile of wood; Quint. 5, 13: hence, of the Chaos, Ov. Met. 1, 33: also, a figure of rhetoric, i. e. a heaping together; e. g. of many epithets, Quint., same as *αὐλοποιήσεις*.*

CON-GERMANESCO, ēre. (con and germanus) *To grow together with; Apul.*

CON-GERMINĀLIS, e. (congermino) *Growing on the same stalk or stock; Augustin.*

CON-GERMINO, āre. *To grow; Gell.*

CON-GERO, essi, estum, ēre, i. q. Confero. I. *To carry or bring together, pile up, accumulate; aggerem, Cæs.: hence, 1. To heap together, bring forward by heaps, or, to heap upon, attribute, ascribe, to charge with; lanceas, Plin., to hurl together: tres anulos uni digito, id., to crowd: quæ sunt in euni congesta, Cic., i. e. attributed: maledicta in aliquem, id.: omnia in aliquem, id., i. e. to ascribe: turbam patronorum in sermonem, id., i. e. to introduce in conversation: causas vastati agrī in aliquem, id., to lay the blame on: plagas alicui, Phadr., 2. To join, unite; oscula, Ov., i. e. to kiss each other repeatedly.*

3. *To build, erect, construct; oppida, Virg.: aram sepulchri, id., to rear a funeral pile. 4. To expend; Sen. 5. To repeat; Mart. II. To put, push, stick, throw, direct, bring to a place; aliquid in os, Cic.: penum in cellam, Ter. — See also CONGESTUS, a, um.*

CONGERO, ōnis, m. (congerere) *A thief; Plaut.*

CONGERO, ōnis, m. (con and geræ) *A merry companion; Plaut.*

CONGESTIVUS, -tius, a, um. (congerere) *Heaped or piled up, carried together; Colum.: locus, Vitr., i. e. loose.*

CONGESTIM, adv. *In heaps; Apul.*

CONGESTIO, ōnis, f. (congerere) I. *A heaping together; Vitr.: fossarum, id., a filling up. II. A heap, pile; Pand.*

CONGESTIVUS, a, um. See CONGESTIVUS.

CONGESTUS, a, um. I. Part. of congero; see CONGERO. II. Adj. *Thick, fat; congestior alvo, Auson.*

CONGESTUS, us, m. (congerere) I. *A carrying or heaping together; Cic.: Tac. II. A heap, pile; Lucr.: Colum.: fig., a multitude; Sen.*

CONGIĀLIS, e. *Containing a congius; Plaut.*

CONGIĀRIUS, a, um. *Containing or belonging to a congius: hence, Congiarius, I. Sc. vas, a vessel containing a congius; Pand. II. Sc. donum, or argentum. 1. A largess of oil or wine, consisting of a certain number of congi; Plin. 2. A present in money instead of a congius of oil or wine; Suet. This is what our workmen call beer-money, money for drink, &c. 3. Any present, douceur; e. g. for the people, Suet.: for soldiers, Cic.: for friends, id.*

CONGIUS, i. m. *A Roman liquid measure containing six sextarii; Liv.*

CON-GLĀCIO, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To freeze, turn to ice; congelat aqua, Cic.: fig., tribunatus, Cœl. in Cic. Ep., i. e. is inactive. II. Trans. *To congeal, cause to freeze; hence, congeliari, to freeze, turn to ice; Plin. CON-GLISCO, ēre. 3. To grow; Plaut.**

CON-GLŌBĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A heaping together, gathering together in a round form; Tac. — From*

CON-GLŌBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To gather in a round form, conglobate; conglobari, to be conglobated or round; Cic.: Conglobatus, a, um, Rounded, round; id. II. To assemble in a crowd, to crowd together; e. g. persons, Sall.; se, Liv.; or conglobari, to assemble together in a crowd or troop; conglobata in unum multitudinem, Cic.: definitiones conglobatæ, Cic., accumulated.*

CON-GLŌMĒRATIO, ōnis, f. *A heaping together; an assembly (of persons); Cod. Just. — From*

CON-GLŌMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To wind together in a ball or clue; hence, I. To wind together, wind up; Lucr. II. To heap together, accumulate; Enn.*

CON-GLŌRIFICŌ, āre. *To glorify together; Tert.*

CON-GLŪTINATIO, ōnis, f. (conglutino) I. *A gluing together. II. A joining together; Cic.*

CON-GLŪTINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To glue together; libros, Pand.: hence, to join closely together; vulnera, Plin.: calx conglutinat, Vitr. II. To connect, unite; hominem, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: voluntates, id.: amicitias, id.: ex his totus conglutinatus est, id., made up, moulded: amores nuptiis, Terent., to cement, confirm. Also, to contrive, devise; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.*

CON-GRECO, āre. *To lavish, squander away; aurum, Plaut.*

CONGRĀTŪLATIO, ōnis, f. *A wishing joy, congratulating; Val. Max. — From*

CON-GRĀTŪLO, ātus sum, āri. *To wish joy, congratulate; aliquid, Cic.*

CONGRĒDIO, essus sum. 3. (con and gradior) I. *To go or come together, to meet; Cic.: especially, 1. In order to visit or converse; Cic. 2. In order to fight; hence, To fight; cum aliquo, Cæs.: contra aliquem, Cic.: alicui, Virg.: also, fig., with words, before a court of justice, to contend, dispute; Cic. II. To go up to, advance*

to any one. 1. In order to converse, *To accost*; Ter. 2. In order to fight, *To attack, fall upon, assault*; aliquem, Virg. CONGRĒGĀBĪLIS, e. (congrego) *To assemble*; Cic. CONGRĒGĀTĪM. adv. *In a heap or crowd together*; Prudent.

CONGRĒGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (congrego) *An assembling, collecting, uniting*; Cic.: fig., criminum, Quint.

CONGRĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. (congrego) *One who assembles, collects, or unites*; Arnob.

CONGRĒGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To assemble together in one troop or flock*; oves, Plin. II. *To assemble, collect*; se cum aequalibus, Cic.: also, congregari, for congregare se, id. III. *To unite, combine*; Cic.

CONGRĒSSIO, ōnis. f. (congregior) *A meeting together*. I. In a friendly manner; Cic.: uxoris, for concubitus, Lact. II. In a hostile manner, i. e. *An attack, engagement*; Justin.

CONGRĒSSUS, a, um. See CONGRĒDIOR.

CONGRĒSSUS, us. m. (congregior) I. *A meeting together*. 1. In a friendly manner; Cic.: also of animals, id. N.B. It may sometimes be rendered, *Conversation*. 2. In a hostile manner, i. e. *Attack, engagement*; Cæs.: Cic.: gladiatorios congressus edere, Plin. II. *A union, combination*; material, Lucr.

CONGRĒX, ēgis, or CONGRĒGIS, e. (con and grex) I. *Of the same flock or herd*; Apul. II. *Assembled or collected together, united*; Auson.

CONGRUE, adv. *Suitably, fitly, harmoniously*; Marc. Cap.

CONGRUENS. I. Part. of congruo; see CONGRUO.

II. Adj. *Agreeable, fit, becoming, suitable, congruous*; Cic.: of the body, *well proportioned, well made*; Suet.: congruentius, Lact.: congruentissimum est, Tert.

CONGRUENTER, adv. *Agreeably, fitly, suitably*; naturæ, Cic.: dicere, id., i. e. to speak suitably to the subject; congruentius, Minuc. Fel.: congruentissime, Tert.

CONGRUENTIA, æ. f. (congruens) *Agreement, fitness, suitability, harmony*; Suet.: hence, *symmetry, proportion*; Plin. Ep.

CONGRUO, ui, ēre. I. *To agree together, accord, fit, suit, correspond*; inter se, Cic.: cum re, id.: alicui rei, id.: tempus ad id congruere, Liv.: in eum morem, id.: hence, 1. *To be the part or duty of, to become*; alicui, Pand.: and without a dat., congruit, Plin., it is best, it is advisable. 2. *To live amicably, or in concord*; Aur. Vict. II. *To come together*; Sen. III. *To happen at the same time*; Tac.—See also CONGRUENS.

CONGRUUS, i. m. i. q. Conger.

CONGRUUS, a, um. (congruo) *Agreeable, suitable, fit, congruous, becoming*; cum aliquo, Plaut.: alicui rei Pand.: alimenta congrua, Ov.

CŌNIFĒR, a, um. (conus and fero) *Bearing fruit of a conical form*; Virg.

CŌNIFĒR, a, um. i. q. Conifer; Catull.

CŌNISICO, ōnis. f. (conisicō) Prop. *To raise the dust*; hence, 1. *To kick*; agni ludunt blandique coniscant, Lucr. (but here some read coniscent). 2. With an allusion to wrestlers, who before the combat used to sprinkle themselves with fine sand, *To prepare for a contest, or, to contend*; caput opponis, cum eo coniscans, Cic. ap. Quint., i. e. supporting yourself against him.

CŌNISTERĪUM, i. n. (conisicō) *A place in the palestra, where the athlete, after being anointed, were sprinkled with sand*; Vitruv.

CONJECTĀNEUS, a, um. (conjecto) *Thrown together*; hence, *Conjectanea, orum, i. e. A book containing a collection of miscellanies*; Gell.

CONJECTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (conjecto) *A conjecturing*; Plin.: also, *the power of conjecturing*; id.

CONJECTĪO, ōnis. f. (conjectio) I. *A throwing, hurling*; Cic. II. *A conjectural interpretation*; somniorum, Cic.: also, *a conjecture*; Pand. III. *A draught, sketch, outline*; Ascon. IV. *A question, subject of a controversy*; Plin. 28, 3, e lect. Hard.

CONJECTŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of conjectio) I. *To throw together*; hence, *to carry together, to contribute*; Gell. II. *To throw, cast*; aliquem in carcerem, Gell. III. *To conclude by conjecture, to guess*; Ter.: Liv.: to explain, interpret, augur from; e. g. the entrails of a sacrifice, Suet. Hence, *to prophesy, foretell*; Suet.

CONJECTOR, ōris. m. (conjectio) I. *One who concludes or explains by conjecture*; Plaut. II. *An explainer, interpreter*; somniorum, Cic.; and simply, *conjector*, id., i. e. an interpreter of dreams. III. *A soothsayer*; Plaut.

CONJECTRIX, icis. f. (conjector) *A female soothsayer or interpreter of dreams*; Plaut.

CONJECTŪRA, æ. f. (conjectio) I. *A conjecture, guess, divination, conjectural inference*; conjecturam capere, Cic., to conjecture, guess; thus also, facere, id.: conjectura assequi, id.: or, consequi, id., i. e. to attain by conjecture, i. e. to divine; facere de se conjecturam, id., i. e. of one's self, from one's own judgment; afferre conjecturam, id., i. e. a ground for conjecture. II. *A conjecturing of future events from real circumstances; an interpreting, explaining*; e. g. of dreams, Cic.

CONJECTŪRĀLIS, e. (conjectura) *Consisting in, relating*

or belonging to conjecture, conjectural; Cic.: Cels.: status conjecturalis, Quint.

CONJECTŪRO, ōis. (conjectura) *To conjecture, guess, divine*; Sen.

CONJECTŪS, a, um. See CONJECTIO.

CONJECTUS, us. m. (conjectio) Prop. *A throwing or casting together*; hence, 1. *A connecting, uniting*; Lucr. II. *A throwing, casting*; lapidum, Cic.: oculorum in me, id., turning: venire ad teli conjectum, Liv., i. e. to come within bowshot; terræ, Liv., a casting, throwing to; brachii, Lucr., straining, application.

III. *Conjecture*; pugnæ, Plin. IV. *A running or flowing together, a heap, pile*; aque, Lucr., a puddle; lapidum spicarumque, id.

CONJECTIO, iei, jectum, ēre. (con and jacio) I. *To cast, throw, or bring together*; sarcinas in unum locum, Liv.: hence, 1. *To unite, combine, collect*; Lucr. 2. *To sum up, state briefly*; causam, Auct. ad Her. II. *To cast or throw towards*; talem in aliquem, Cæs.: Nep.; (in this sense it conveys the idea of rapidity, zeal): palliolum in collum, Plaut., to gather up and throw over the shoulders: galeas igni, for, in ignem, Virg.: thus also, lupinum solo, Plin., i. e. serere: hence fig., *to cast, throw, drive, put, place, thrust*; in carcerem, Cic.: hostes in fugam, Cæs., i. e. to put to flight: animum ad rem, Sen., i. e. to direct, turn: se in fugam, Cic., i. e. to take to flight: thus also, se in pedes, Ter., to betake himself to his heels: se intro, id., to betake himself quickly: se sub scalas, Cic.: pecuniam in propylæa, id., i. e. to expend: in metum, Liv., to put in fear, alium, in latitium, Ter., i. e. to cause to rejoice: se in noctem, Cic., i. e. to travel by night: aliquem in nuptias, Ter., i. e. to engage: in breve tempus, id., i. e. to limit, confine: crimen in tempora, Liv., to cast upon, i. e. to attribute to, or to affirm that it was then committed: se in versum voluntate, Cic., i. e. to apply himself: oculos in aliquem, id., to cast: petitionem, id., i. e. to make a thrust: also, gen., to aim an attack at any one, id.: aliquem domum, id., i. e. to pursue, or to force him to stay at home: gladium in aliquem, Cæs., i. e. to thrust: prœlium in noctem, Auct. B. Afr., to defer: hence, fig., *to utter, bring forward, advance*; orationem, words, Cic.: omen, id.: vocem, Cœl. in Cic. Ep.: maledicta, Cic.: causas, Hirt.: verba inter se, Afran., i. e. to quarrel, dispute: so also absol. concipere cum patre, id.: causam, Gell., to state briefly. III. *To conclude or infer from circumstances, conjecture, guess, divine*; Cic.: also, *to explain by conjecture, to interpret, to prophesy, foretell*; somnium, Cic.: qua tempestas impendat, id. N.B. Conjexit, for conjecerit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96, Herm.

CONJĒGA, æ. f. (conjug) i. q. Uxor; Apul.

CONJĒGĀLIS, e. i. q. Conjugalis; Tac.

CONJĒGĀLITER, adv. *As married persons*; Augustin.

CONJĒGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (conjugio) I. *A binding together, joining or tying together to a post or stake*; capitum (of vines), Cic. Senec. I. 6; but edd. Græv. and Ern. have jugatio. II. Gen. *A mixing together, mixture*; mellis et fellis. III. *The connection of words by derivation, relation of words* (Gr. συνϋπαγωγη); e. g. sapiens, sapienter, Cic. In grammar, *Conjugation*; Priscian.

CONJĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. (conjugio) *One who joins or unites*; boni amoris, Catull., Hymen.

CONJĒGĀLIS, e. (conjugium) *Relating to marriage, connubial*; Ov.

CONJĒGIUM, i. n. (conjugio) I. *A connection, union*; Lucr.: especially. II. Between man and wife, *Marriage, wedlock*; Cic.: also of animals; Plin.: Ov.: hence, *carnal copulation*; Virg.: also, *an amour*; ferum, Tibull., i. e. an unruly unmaageable lover. III. Also, *A pair, couple*; conjugia ferme vagantur, Plin., i. e. by pairs, male and female: or, one of a couple, mate; e. g. a wife, Virg.: Tac. Ann. 12, 65: a husband, Propert.

CONJŪGO, ātum, āre. *To unite, connect, join together, to give in marriage*; amicitiam, Cic., to ferra; ilios, Trebell. Poll.: verba conjugata, id., i. e. connected by derivation; e. g. sapiens, sapienter.

CONJŪGŪLUS, a, um. (conjugio) *Uniting*; myrtus, Cato B. R.

CONJUNCTE, adv. I. *In connection, conjointly, at the same time*; Cic.: efferre aliquid, id., hypothetically. II. *Intimately, on terms of close friendship*; Cic.: conjunctius, and conjunctissime, vivere cum aliquo, id.

CONJUNCTIM, adv. *In conjunction, in common, together, jointly*; Cæs.

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (conjugio) I. *A connecting, uniting*; Cic.: hence, 1. *Marriage*; Cic.: Plin. 2. *Connection by friendship or relationship, intimacy, connection*; Cic.: hence it is also used for *friendship*; id. 3. Also, *A connection of two propositions*; Cic.: also, *a connecting of two words by the interposition of a verb*; Auct. ad Her.: hence, *a conjunction* (part of speech); Cic. II. *Agreement, harmony, affinity*; Cic.

CONJUNCTIVUS, a, um. (conjunctus) *Binding, serving to connect, conjunctive*; Tert.: modus, or absol., conjunctivus, Marc. Cap., the subjunctive mood.

CONJUNTO, āre. (freq. of conjugio) *To conjoin, connect*; Prudent.

CONJUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of conjungo; see CONJUNGO. II. Adj. 1. *United, connected*; Cic.: conjunctior cum rep., id.: apicitia conjunctior, closer, more intimate, id.: conjunctissimus us, id.: e duplici voluptatis genere conjunctus, id., asserting a two-fold kind of pleasure. 2. *Related, akin*; Nep.: Curt.: Cic.: Hence, Conjunctus, i. m. A relation; conjuncti sontium, Curt. Also, *connected by the ties of friendship, intimate, allied*; Cic.: Cas. Also, *married*; digno viro, Virg. Fig., of a vine; vitis ulmo marito, Catull. 3. *Agreeing, or harmonising, agreeable, conformable*; judicium cum re, Cic.: constantia inter augures, id., without dissension; sententia, id., unanimous. 4. *Bordering on, near*; muro, Liv.: Oceano, Hirt.: simulatio vanitati conjunctior, i. e. more like, Cic.: atate conjunctus, id.: temporis partes, precedens, conjunctum, insequens, Quint., present; hence, Conjunctum, *Connection*; Cic.: conjuncta seems also to denote words of a common derivation; Cic.: by conjunctum or conjuncta Lucretius in particular means the necessary or essential property of things, i. e. that which cannot be separated from them, without destroying the whole; as in fire, the heat, &c.; in opposition to eventum, or eventa, accidental property, i. e. that which may exist or not without destruction to the thing; as, riches, poverty, &c.; cf. Lucr. I, 450, sqq. With logicians, a proposition consisting of several members connected together; Gell.

CONJUNCTUS, us, m. A connection; conjunction; Varr.—From

CONJUNGO, nxi, netum. 3. To join, unite, knit together, connect; boves, Cato, i. e. to yoke together: calamos cera, Virg.: abstinentiam, Tac., i. e. to continue, not to interrupt: qui vocales nolit conjungere, Cic. Or. 44. i. e. to contract: bellum, Cic., i. e. to carry on in common: to the question, with what? we find cum, or a simple ablative or dative; rem cum re, Cic.: or, aliqua re, id.: or, aliqua rei, id.: somnos cum aliquo, Catull., to sleep with: religionem sum cum testibus, id., i. e. to credit their testimony: causam meam cum communi salute, id., has connected my cause with the public good, i. e. has said that it stands in connection with it: aliquid cum deorum laude, Cic., i. e. to place in connection, i. e. to set on a level with: laudem judicis ad utilitatem causae, Quint., to further the cause by praising the judge: especially of the connection of friendship or relationship; Cic.: diversos iterum conjungere amates, Prop., to reconcile.—See also CONJUNCTUS, a, um.

CONJUNX. A later mode of writing, for CONJUNX.

CONJURATIO, onis, f. (conjuro) A union or alliance confirmed by an oath, a swearing together. 1. In a good sense; Cas. B. G. I, 2; hence gen., A union; Plin. Paneg. 2. In a bad sense, A conspiracy, plot; Cic.: also for, the partakers in the oath, the conspirators themselves; Cic.

CONJURATUS, a, um. That has sworn or leagued together with another, or that has bound himself by an oath. 1. In a good sense; Liv.: hence, United; Claud. 2. In a bad sense; Cic.: hence, Conjurati, Conspirators; id. N. B. Arma conjurata, Ov.: conjurata naves, id., i. e. Græcorum conjuratorum: Ister conjuratus, Virg., i. e. populi ad Istrum conjurati.—From

CONJURO, avi, atum, are. I. To swear together, swear among each other, bind each other together or combine by an oath. 1. For a good purpose; Cas.: Liv.: omne conjurat Latium, Virg., takes the military oath: hence gen., To combine, unite; Hor. 2. For a bad purpose, To conspire; contra remp., Cic.: cum aliquo in omne flagitium, Liv.: also with ut; id.: and with an infinitive, Sall. II. To swear; Ov.: Gell.

CONJUX, ūgis, c. (for conjunx, from conjungo) A consort, husband or wife, spouse; Cic.: Virg.: also for, 1. A bride; Virg. 2. A mistress, concubine; Virg.: Ov. 3. Also of animals; Plin.: also of elms in respect of vines; Colum. N. B. It is written also conjunx.

CONL. and COMM. For words which begin thus, see COLL. and COMM.

CON-NATUS, a, um. Connate, innate; Tert.

CON-NECTO, xui, xum, ere. I. To join, tie, fasten or clasp together; pallium, Plaut.: nodos, Ov.: hence gen., to join together, unite, connect, join; rem cum re, Cic.: verba, Hor.: connexi his funeribus dies, id., following: hence, Connexus, a, um. 1. Connected, joined together, united; inter se, Cic.: desperata connectendi facultate, Quint., of continuing the discourse: Adjabens connectuntur Carduchi, Plin., border upon: tempora lauro, Val. Fl., to bind, and Connexum, A joining together; e. g. of two propositions in a conditional syllogism; ratio connexi, Cic. 2. Per affirmatam connexus aliquid, Tac., connected with. II. To add to, subjoin; Plin.: Tac. III. To quote, cite; Treb. Poll. IV. To add the conclusion of a syllogism; Cic.

CONNEXE, adv. In connection, connectively; Marc. Cap.

CONNEXIO, onis, f. (connecto) A joining together, connection; hence, the conclusion of a syllogism; Quint.

CONNEXIVUS, a, um. (connecto) Serving to unite or connect, copulative, conjunctive; Gell.

CONNEXUS, a, um. See CONNECTO.

CONNEXUS, us, m. (connecto) A joining together, connection; Lucr.

CONNISUS, a, um. See CONNITOR.

CON-NITOR, isus and ixus sum, i. stronger in significance than nitor. I. To lean against or upon; in hastam, Sil. II. To strive greatly, try to the utmost, exert one's self greatly, labour, take pains; connituntur, ut se erigent, Cic.: conniti animo, id. III. To strive to reach a place, to ascend, ascend to a place; in summum jugum, Cas.: in arborem, Tac. IV. To strive to bring forth, to bring forth; gemellos, Virg.

CONNIVENTIA, æ, f. An overlooking, a connivance; Ascon.—From

CONNIVĒ, ivi, or ixi (ipsi), ère. I. Trans. To close, shut; oculos, Cass. ap. Prisc. II. Intrans. 1. To close, be shut or drawn together; Gell.: especially, of the eyes; oculis somno conniventibus, Cic.: we find also, conniventes oculi (Appii Cæci), Cic. Harusp. 18, for cæci. 2. To close or shut the eyes; connivere somno, Cic.: ad fulgura, Suet.: also for, to blink with the eyes, i. e. to close the eyes partially; mens nunquam connivens, Gell. e Panet. 3. Fig. To shut the eyes, i. e. to make as though one did not see, to overlook, wink or connive at; in re, Cic. 4. Of the sun and moon, to be darkened or eclipsed; Lucr. 5, 776.

CONNIVUS, a, um. See CONNITOR.

CONNUBIALIS, e. (connubium) Relating to marriage, connubial; Ov.

CONNUBIUM, i, n. (con and nubo) I. In a forensic sense, The possibility of marriage, which is partly absolute (grounded upon maturity of years, freedom, &c.), and partly relative (that the other party be a Roman, and of the same rank, &c.); connubium est uxoris viri ducendæ facultas, Ulpian. henc, the right of marriage or intermarriage; connubium petere, Liv.: connubia cum finitimis, id. II. Marriage, wedlock, so far as it was permitted by the Roman laws; connubia conjungere, Cic. III. For concubitus; Lucr.: Ov. IV. An engraving; Plin.

CON-NŪDO, avi, atum, are. To bare, uncover; Plin.

CON-NŪMĒRO, avi, atum, are. To reckon among; Pand.

CONŪPĒRE (καταβῆσαι) or CONŪPIUM (καταβῆσις) i. n. A kind of net used in Egypt to keep off gnats and flies. It was not only stretched over persons asleep, or hung round the bed like a curtain, but was, it appears, also used out of doors; Varr.: Hor.

CONOR, atus sum, ari. I. To exert one's self, to strive, toil, labour; manibus, pedibus, Ter.: hence, II. To undertake, attempt; agere, Cic.: aliquid, id.: to take the first step in the accomplishment of a thing; prius cogitare, quam conari, Nep. III. To undertake, dare, venture, hazard; scribere, Cic.: infirmare conabitur, Cic.

CON-QUADRO, avi, atum, are. I. Trans. To make square; Varr. II. Intrans. To agree with, suit, be adapted to; Sidon.

CONQUASSATIO, onis, f. I. A shaking. II. A debilitating, weakening; valetudinis, Cic.—From

CON-QUASSO, atum, are. I. To shake; Cic.: hence, fig., to shake, i. e. to weaken, give a shock to; Lucr.: Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. II. To dash or break to pieces; Cato.

CON-QUĒRO, estus sum, i. To complain, bewail, grieve at; aliquid, Cic., at any thing; or, de re, id.: cum aliquo, to any one, id.

CONQUESTIO, onis, f. (conqueror) A complaining, complaint, bewailing; Cic.: also of animals; Plin.

CONQUESTUS, us, m. i. q. Conquestio; Liv.

CONQUESTI. See CONQUINISCO.

CON-QUIESCO, evi, atum, ère. I. To rest; i. e. 1. To sleep; Cas. 2. To take rest, repose; ex re, Cic.: a re, id. 3. To have or enjoy rest, be at ease, to be inactive, to be checked, to be slack, to stand still; conquiescunt infantes, Cic.: navigatio conquiescit, id., is stopped, shut up: bella conquiescunt, id., are suspended: quando sica conquievit? id.: vectigal, id.; sudor conquievit, Cels., has abated: sanguis conquiescit, id., stagates. II. To find repose in a thing, to take delight in; in studiis, Cic.: deistare in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Plaut., be quite at your ease about it. N. B. We also meet with contractions; conquiesse, Liv.: conquerit, Cels.: conquiescit, Cic.

CONQUINISCO, quexi, ère. To stoop, bend, or bow down, to cover down, squat; Plaut.

CONQUIRO, sivi, sium, ère. (con and quæro) I. To seek together, or simply, to seek after, search for; Cic.: Conquistus, a, um, Chosen, costly; id.: conquistista medicamenta, Cels., in great request; hence, to procure, provide; Plin. II. To go in quest of, make search for; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid sceleris, id., i. e. to seek to commit; suffragia, Tacit., to solicit, canvass.

CONQUISITE, adv. With much pains; e. g. to write any thing; Auct. ad Her.

CONQUISITIO, onis, f. (conquiro) A seeking after, a search for, an investigation; Cic.: especially of soldiers, i. e. a pressing; Liv.

CONQUISITOR, onis, m. (conquiro) I. One who seeks or searches after; e. g. of soldiers, a recruiting officer, press-master; Cic.: Liv. II. A spy; Plaut.

CONQUISITUS, a, um. See CONQUIRO.

CONR. See words which begin thus in CORR.

CON-SÁCERDOS, ótis. c. *A fellow priest or priestess* ;
Symm.

CON-SÁLUTATIO, ónis. f. *A greeting, especially of se-
veral* ; Cic. — From

CON-SÁLUTO, ávi, átum, áre. *To greet, especially of
several* ; inter se, Cic. : aliquem nomine, Plin. : aliquem
regem, Liv., i. e. to salute as king : thus also, aliquam
Volumniam, Cic.

CON-SÁNESCO, nui. 3. *To grow sound, become whole,
heal* ; Cic.

CON-SANGUINEUS, a, um. *Related by blood*. I. *Of the
same parents* ; turba, Ov. : Con sanguineus, *A brother* ;
Con sanguinea, *A sister* ; Catull. II. *Gen. Related by
blood, akin* : hence, Con sanguinei, *Kindred, relatives* ;
Cic. : fig., con sanguineus Leti Sopor, Virg. — Thence,

CON-SANGUINITAS, atis. f. *Con sanguinity, relation by
blood*. I. *Between brothers* ; Pand. II. *Gen. Relation-
ship* ; Liv. : fig., doctrinae, Tert.

CON-SANO, ávi, átum, áre. *To heal, cure, make sound* ;
Colum.

CON-SARCÍNO, átum, áre. *To sew, stitch or patch to-
gether* ; Ammian. : fig., verba, Gell.

CON-SARRIO, ire. 4. *To hob* ; Cato.

CON-SAUCIO, ávi, átum, áre. *To wound* ; Auct. ad Her.

CON-SÁVIO, áre, and CON-SÁVIOR, átus sum, ári. *To
kiss* ; Apul. It is also written Con sav.

CONSCÉLERÁTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of conscelero* ; see
CONSCELERO. II. *Adj. Polluted with guilt, detestable,
execrable* ; Cic. : consceleratissimus, id.

CON-SCÉLÉRO, ávi, átum, áre. *To stain, pollute, pro-
fane, dishonour or disgrace by a wicked action* ; Liv.

CONSCENDO, di, sum. 3. (con and scando) *To ascend,
mount* ; in navem, Cic. : in equos, Ov. : or, to go on
board of (a ship) ; navem, Cæs. : equos, Liv. : also, to go
on board ship, to embark, without navem, Cic. — Thence,

CONSCENSIO, ónis. f. *A mounting* ; a going on board,
embarking ; in navem, Cic.

CONSCENSUS, a, um. See CONSCENDO.

CONSCIENTIA, æ. f. (conscio) I. *A knowing of a
thing together with another person, a knowing or being
aware of a thing*. 1. With respect to what another has
done, or what concerns another, *A being privy to, know-
ledge* ; Cic. 2. With respect to what one's self has
done, or what concerns one's self, *Consciousness, know-
ledge* ; pulcherrimi facti, Cic. : optima mentis, id. :

peccatorum, id. : amissæ fortunæ, Flor., remembrance,
thought : also, de re, for rei, Sall. : also without a genitive
or de ; e. g. suam conscientiam non pati, Liv. :

assume in conscientiam, Tac., to admit among the
number of his confidants : hence, *science, i. e. a con-
sciousness of a good or bad action*, Cic. : also, with animi,
id. : recta, id. : optima, Plin. Ep. : bona, a good conscience,
Quint. : mala, a bad conscience, Sall. : also, conscientia,
simply, a bad conscience ; Cic. : Sall. : also, simply,
conscientia, a good conscience, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2. Some-
times it may be rendered *conviction, persuasion*, as

Quint. Just. 11, 1, 17. II. *Knowledge, skill in a thing* ;
Cic. III. *For societas* ; e. g. facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, si
lectio certa. N. B. Plur. Cic.

CON-SCINDO, idi, issum. 3. I. *To tear to pieces* ;
epistolam, Cic. : aliquem capillo, Ter. : aliquem pugnis
et calcibus, Cic., i. e. to beat and kick severely. II.

Fig. *To distract, harass* ; conscindunt hominem curæ,
Lucr. : aliquem sibilis, Cic. : also simply, conscindere,
se. maledictis, id., i. e. to blame, abuse.

CON-SCIO, ire. 4. *To be conscious of, to know well, to
have knowledge of a thing* ; nil sibi, Hor. : Tert.

CONSCÍOLUS, a, um. *dimin. of conscius, with the same
signification* ; Catull.

CON-SCISCO, ivi, itum, ére. I. *Unanimously to ap-
prove of ; to determine, decree*. 1. In state affairs ;
bellum, Liv. 2. In private affairs ; in illo uno laudando
consierunt, Nep., i. e. they agreed in praising that one
man. II. *Gen. To resolve, determine upon* ; facinus
foedum in se, Liv. : and more frequently sibi, e. g. mor-
tem, fugam, &c. : but these and similar expressions are
used. III. *For the most part, in the sense of To ac-
complish, execute, such things* ; sibi mortem, Cic. ; or,
necem, id. ; also without sibi, Suet., to kill one's self,
lay hands on one's own self : passim conscita nece, Plin.,
the practice of self-destruction being so prevalent : facinus,
Brut. ad Cic., to commit : fugam sibi, Liv., i. e. to
take to flight, to flee : thus also, exsilium ac fugam sibi,
id. : cæcitatem (without sibi), Gell., i. e. to make one's
self blind ; thus also, facinus, Brut. in Ep. Cic. ; Liv.,
i. e. to commit.

CONSCISSIO, ónis. f. (conscindo) *A tearing to pieces* ;
Augustin.

CONSCISSUS, a, um. See CONSCINDO.

CONSCITUS, a, um. See CONSCISCO.

CON-SCIVUS, a, um. I. *Conscious or aware of, that
knows of any thing, privy to, mindful of a thing* ; injuriæ
sibi conscius fuisset, Cæs. : homo meorum in te studio-
rum conscius, Cic. : conscius mihi sum, me fuisse, &c.
id. : in re, id. : de re, id. Hence, *virtus conscia laudis*,
Virg., of deserving praise : conscia sunt numina, Ov.,

witnesses : gens nascenti conscia Nilo, Lucan., dwelling
near its source. N. B. We find also, 1. A dative for a
genitive ; facinori conscius, Cic. 2. Consciús alicujus,
*One that knows of any thing together with another, that
is privy to a thing together with another* ; sul, Cæs.

Also substantive, Consciús, *Any person that knows a
thing together with another, a confidant, or, a partaker
in any action or crime, an accomplice* ; in privatis rebus
consciús, Cic. : sine ullo conscio, id. : consciús celare,
Liv. : consciús loca tradit, Nep., i. e. to those bound to
him by an oath. Thus also, Consciús, and Conscia, *A
confidant, in love affairs* ; conscia quum possit scriptas
portare tabellas, Ov. : miseram se conscia clamet, Hor. :

affueram vestris consciús in lacrimis, Propert. II. *Con-
scious of evil, having a bad conscience* : animus,
Cic. : Sall., i. e. conscious of crimes, or of debt.

N. B. Also of things without life ; æther, Virg. : manus
sibi conscia facti, Ov. III. *Whereof one is conscious
or aware* ; virtus, Virg. IV. With the poets, *Present,
partaking of* ; Val. Fl.

CONSCREOR, ári. (con and screo) *To spit, clear one's
voice, hawk* ; Plaut.

CONSCRIBILLO, ávi, átum, áre. (conscribo) I. *To
write, when spoken in a diminutive or contemptuous
sense, to scribble, scrawl* ; Varr. II. *Fig. ; nates,
Catull., for to strike so as to draw blood*.

CON-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ére. I. *To write together,
i. e. to include several names or things in a writing* ;
hence, milites, Lentul. in Cic. Ep., i. e. to enrol, because
their names were entered on a list, to levy, raise : thus
also, legiones, Cæs. : Liv. : also, not in a military sense ;
hominis, plebem, Cic., i. e. to collect, gather together.

II. *To write, compose or draw up in writing* ;
conscribere epistolam, Cic. : edictum, id. : legem, id. : testa-
menta, id. : id is also used absolute, as is also scribo ; e. g.
Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscriptis, id. : nihil quod iste
Roman publicè conscripserit, id. : cf. Breui ad Suet.
Claud. 38 : also, to write upon, fill with writing ; mensam
vino, Ov. : also, to sketch, delineate ; imaginem,
Stat. III. *For, To cudgel, beat, mark by beating* ;
Plaut. N. B. Patres conscripti, the formal appellation
of the Roman senate, especially in addressing the house ;
Cic. : probably because their names were entered to-
gether in one list : hence, Pater conscriptus, i. e. senator,
id. : and conscriptus, sc. pater, i. e. senator, Hor.

CONSCRIPTIÓ, ónis. f. (conscribo) *A writing, com-
position* ; a written paper, a treatise, composition, repre-
sentation ; Cic.

CONSCRIPTOR, óris. m. (conscribo) *A writer, author,
composer* ; Quint. Decl.

CONSCRIPUS, a, um. See CONSCRIBO.

CON-SECO, cui, ctum, áre. I. *To cut up, cut to pieces* ;
Varr. : also, to lop, cut off ; Plin. II. *To lacerate,
rend* ; Petron.

CONSECRATIO, ónis. f. (consecro) I. *A dedicating
any thing to the gods, a consecration* ; capitis, Cic. : hence,
1. *A consecration of a place, a making sacred* ; Cic. 2. *A
making of a thing inviolable* ; legis aut pene, Cic.
II. *Defijication* ; Tac. III. *A magical ceremony* ;
Lamprid.

CONSECRATOR, óris. m. (consecro) *One who consecrates
or makes sacred* ; Tert.

CONSECRATRIX, icis. f. (consecrator) *She who makes
sacred or deifies* ; bovis, Tert.

CONSECRÓ, ávi, átum, áre. (con and sacro) I. *To
make sacred, i. e. to devote any thing to the gods or a deity,
to dedicate* ; aliquid, Jovi, Musis, Cic. : also without a
dative ; aram, bona, id. : Carthaginem, id., i. e. to dedi-
cate to the gods, i. e. to prevent its being cultivated and
used by men : hence gen., to dedicate, devote, appropriate,
give up entirely ; se patriæ, Cic. : aliquem immortalitati,
Curt. ; or, ad immortalitatis memoriam, Cic., i. e. to
deify : hence, 1. Caput alicujus, Liv., to dedicate his
head to the infernal deities, i. e. to devote to death ;
hence, esse jam consecratum Miloni, Cic., i. e. devoted
to Milo for death. 2. *To ascribe* ; artem inventioni
deorum, Cic. II. *To reckon among the gods, to deify* ;
Liberum, Cic. : hence fig., to deify, i. e. render immortal ;
memoriam nominis, Cic. III. *To sanctify, i. e. give a
certain sacredness to* ; Cupidinum, Cic. : ager Stellas
majoribus consecratum, Suet., i. e. (according to Bur-
mann) withdrawn from private use, set apart as a lasting
possession of the state : fig., Socratis ratio Platonis me-
moria consecrata, Cic., i. e. consecrated, eternalised :
opinio consecrata, id.

CONSECRÁRIUM, i. n. (consecrator) *A conclusion, espe-
cially, a short conclusion* ; Cic. : illud vero minime con-
secrarium, id., but that is no such consequence.

CONSECRATIO, ónis. f. (consecro) I. *A striving after* ;
rei, Cic. II. In numerum, Plin., i. e. an enumeration
in order.

CONSECRATRIX, icis. f. (consecrator) *She who strives
after or pursues a thing* ; voluptatis, Cic., i. e. a friend.

CONSECTIO, ónis. f. (consecro) *A cutting or hewing to
pieces* ; Cic.

CON-SECTOR, átus sum, ári. I. *To follow after
eagerly* ; aliquem, Ter. : fig., verba, Cic., to follow the

words, i. e. not to depart from the words: hence, 1. *To pursue, seek to overtake*; hostes, Cic.: fugere consectantes equites, Vell.: fig., *to pursue*; conviciis, Cic.: hence, *to imitate*; id. 2. *To strive after, seek to attain a thing, imitate*; Cic. 3. *To relate, quote, allege*; Cic. II. *To reach, overtake*; Cic.

CONSECTUS, a, um. See CONSECRO.
 CONSECUTIO (Consequütio), önis, f. (consequor) I. *Consequence*; Cic.: consecutionem alicujus rei afferre, id., i. e. to have any thing as the consequence: hence, 1. Verborum, Cic., a proper order or construction of words. 2. *A consequence, i. e. a conclusion*; Cic. II. *A reaching, obtaining*; Tert.

CONSECUTUS (Consequütus), a, um. See CONSEQUOR.
 CON-SEDO, äre. *To still, quiet*; Cato.

CON-SEMINÄLIS, e. i. q. Consemineus; Colum.
 CON-SEMINUS, a, um. (con and semen) *On which several kinds of trees are sown or planted*; vinea, Colum., i. e. where late and early grapes grow together: silva, id., i. e. consisting of various kinds of trees.

CON-SENECO, nil. 3. 1. *To grow old, become aged*; Hor.: also, *to acquire the appearance of an old person*; e. g. through grief, Cic.: also, *to grow languid, to decay, fade*; columbae consecutae, Varr. II. *To grow out of fashion, fall into disuse, lose its pleasantness*; cognomen (Magni) consecutae, Cic. III. *To become weak, fall away, lose strength or energy, waste, decay, sink, fade*; consecutus vires, Cic.: thus also, animus, Liv.: auctores, Cic.

CONSENSIO, önis, f. (consentio) I. *Agreement in a thing*; gentium, Cic.: natura, id. II. *Agreement in an evil action, conspiracy*; Cic.: also, *a meeting, assembly*; id.

CONSENSUS, a, um. See CONSENTIO.

CONSENSUS, us, m. (consentio) I. *Agreement in a thing, unanimity, harmony, concord*; omnium, Cic.: quasi consensu (sc. omnium), Suet., i. e. as it were by the general wish: consensu is frequently used adverbially, denoting with the general consent, by the general wish, unanimously; Liv.: Tac.: Suet.: natura, Cic.: virtutum, id.: in consensum veritatis, Tac., it has become a custom, has become general. II. *Participation*; Liv. 23, 15.

CONSENTÄNEE, adv. *Agreeably, fitly*; Lact.

CONSENTANEUS, a, um. (consentio) I. *Agreeable, conformable, suitable, fit*; cum literis, Cic., according with; temporis, id.: also without cum or a dative; id.: sibi, id., consistent with themselves: vitae, id., correspondent. II. *Agreeable to reason, fitting*; consentaneum est, Cic., it is proper, agreeable to reason, follows as a matter of course, &c. followed by ut or an infinitive.

CONSENTIO, önis, sensum. 4. I. *To agree, harmonize, accord*; inter se, Cic., to agree together: sibi, id., to be consistent with himself: secum, id.: alicui rei, id., cum re, id.: with an infin.; id.: consentire ad indutias, Suet., i. e. to agree upon a truce. II. *In a bad sense, to conspire, plot together*; Cic. III. *To give consent, agree that something be done*; Liv.: also with an accus.; bellum, Liv.

CON-SEPIO, ptum. 4. *To fence round, to enclose with a hedge, wall, or other fence*; agrum, Cic.: hence, Conseptum, *A place fenced in, an enclosure*; Liv.: hence, conseptum fori, Quint., i. e. limit.

CONSEPTO, äre. i. q. Consepio; Solin.

CONSEPTUS, a, um. See CONSEPIO.

CONSEQUENS. See CONSEQUOR.

CONSEQUENTER, adv. I. *Consequently*; Apul.

II. *Agreeably, suitably*; rei, Pand.

CONSEQUENTIA, ä. f. (consequor) *A consequence*; Cic.

CONSEQUENTIA, ä. f. (consequor) *A consequence*; Lucr.

Also, *suit, train, rear*; Apul.

CON-SEQUOR, cütus (quütus) sum. 3. I. *Intrans. To follow*; silentium est consecutum, Cic.: ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, Cic.: also, *to follow as a consequence, to result*; Cic.: also, *to follow naturally, come next*; Auct. ad Her.: hence, Consequens, *Following*. 1. Prop.; anni consequentes, Cic.: consequens tempus, id., the future. 2. Fig. i. e. 1. *That follows; that which follows, a consequence*; reprehendere consequentia, Cic. 2. *Well connected, cohering*; quod non est consequens, vituperandum est, Cic. 3. *Suitable, proper*; consequens est dicere, Gell.: Pand. II. Trans. 1. *To follow, follow after*; terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.: felicitas Fabium consequitur, Hirt., i. e. follows, or accompanies: hence, 1. *To seek to reach or overtake, to strive or follow after a thing, pursue*; aliquem, Cic.: quaestum, id.; exillitatem, id. 2. *To imitate*; morem, Cic.: vitia magnorum, Quint. 3. *To approve of, adopt, comply with, obey*; sententias alicujus, Cic. 4. *To retain, persevere in, continue to follow, adhere to*; institutum suum, Cic. 5. *To pursue, continue*; opera praeferita, Colum. 2. *To overtake, reach*. 1. Prop.; Nos Leucade consequere, Cic.: consequi hostes, Cas.: also without an accus.; legati sunt consecuti, Nep., arrived. 2. Fig.; Laudes verbis consequi, Cas., i. e. to praise worthily: omnia memoria, Cic., i. e. to recollect all: aliquem majorem, Cic., i. e. to come up to, to equal: also, *to incur*;

malignitatis famam, Plin. Ep.: also, *to understand, comprehend, learn, perceive*; facta memoria, Cic., to remember, recollect; quantum conjectura consequor, id., as far as I can conjecture. 3. Gen. *To reach, attain, acquire, get*; gloriam, victoriam, magistratum, famam, Cic.: oratione magnitudinem beneficiorum, id., to express adequately: verbis, quanta sint, &c., id., to express. 4. *To discover*; conatus, Cic.

CON-SEQUOR, a, um. (consequor) *Following*; Lucr.
 CON-SERMÖNOR, äri. *To converse*; cum aliquo, Quadrig. ap. Gell.

CON-SERO, ävi, ütum. 3. I. *To sow, plant with any thing*; agros, Cic.: Consitus, a, um. *Sown or planted with any thing*; also fig., *filled, full*; facta consita terris, Virg. II. *To sow, plant any thing*; pomum, Tibull.: thus also, consruisset (for consisset) arborem, Liv.: hence, Consitus, a, um. 1. *Sown, planted*. 2. *Set in*; Auct. B. Afric.

CON-SERO, äri, ertum. 3. *To join together*; nocti diem, Ov.: conserta fabellis, Liv.: especially for the purpose of fighting: consercere pugnam, Liv.; or proelium, id.; or certamen, id.; or manum, Nep.; or manus, Liv., i. e. to commence an engagement, join battle, engage in close combat, come to close quarters: navis conserta, Liv., i. e. which has engaged in a fight with another: sermonem, Curt., i. e. to converse: ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, Quint., is composed.

CONSERVATE, adv. *In connection, as if fastened together*; Cic.

CONSERVATIO, önis, f. (conservo) *A joining together*; Arnob.

CONSERVATUS, a, um. See CONSERVO.

CON-SERVA, ä. f. *A fellow female slave*; Plaut.: Ter.

CONSERVÄBILIS, e. (conservo) *That may be preserved*; Tert.

CONSERVATIO, önis, f. (conservo) I. *A preserving of a thing so that it may not be lost*; Cic. II. *A retaining, observing*; Cic. III. *A maintaining*; Cic.

CONSERVATOR, öris, m. (conservo) *A preserver, defender, deliverer, saviour*; Cic.

CONSERVATRIX, icis, f. (conservator) *She that preserves*; Cic.

CON-SERVITIUM, i. n. *Fellowship in slavery or service*; Plaut.

CON-SERVO, ävi, ätum, äre. I. *To preserve, keep, retain*; se, Cic.: rem familiarem, id.: memoria rei, id.

II. *To preserve, save, rescue, spare one's life, prevent with life and liberty*; Cas.: Nep.: cf. Herzog ad Cas. B. G. 2, 12. III. *To keep, observe (strictly)*; leges, Nep.: jurjurandum, Cic.: fidem, Nep., i. e. to keep one's word. N. B. Conservans with a genitive; Cic.

CONSERVULA, ä. f. (dimin. of conserva) *A fellow female slave*; Sen.

CON-SERVUS, i. m. *A fellow slave*; Plaut.: Hor.: Cic.

CONSESSOR, öris, m. (consideo) *One who sits near or by the side of any one*; Cic.

CONSESSUS, us, m. (consideo) I. *A sitting together, or with any one*; Lamprid. II. *An assembly of persons sitting together*; e. g. of judges, Cic.: at a public exhibition; gladiatorum, id.: or gladiatorius, id., i. e. at an exhibition of gladiators, sc. in order to see it: in ludo talario, id.

CONSIDEO, ädi, essum, äre. (con and sedeo) *To sit, or, to sit together*; judices considerunt, Cic.; triarii sub vexillis considerant, Liv.

CONSIDERANTER, adv. *Considerately*; Val. Max.

CONSIDERANTIA, ä. f. (consideo) *Consideration, reflection*; Vitr.

CONSIDERÄTE, adv. *Considerately, with consideration, deliberately*; Cic.: consideratius, Cas.: consideratissime, Cic.

CONSIDERATIO, önis, f. (consideo) *Consideration, deliberation*; Cic.

CONSIDERATOR, öris, m. (consideo) *One who considers or reflects*; Gell.

CONSIDERÄTOR, a, um. I. Part. of considero; see CONSIDERO.

II. Adj. 1. *That acts with consideration, wary, circumspect, cautious*; homo, Cic.: considerator, Auct. B. Afric. 2. *Considerate, i. e. done or chosen with consideration*; considerata judicia, Cic.: verbum consideratissimum, id.

CONSIDERO, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and sidus?) I. *To observe with the eyes, to inspect, examine*; Cic. II. *To observe with the mind, to consider, weigh, reflect*; aliquid, Cic.: de aliqua re cum aliquo, Cic.: secum in animo aliquid, Ter.: cum animis vestris considerate, Cic.—See also CONSIDERATUS, a, um.

CON-SIDO, ädi, essum, äre. I. *To set one's self down, settle down*; I. *To sit down, seat one's self, take a seat, whether of one or of several*; Cic.: Nep.: Virg.: Ov.: hence, of those in office who sit down in order to deliberate, &c., *to hold a session, to assemble or meet together*; Cies.: especially of judges, Cic.: also of those who assemble for disputation or other learned conversation, Cic. Inven. 4, 35; cf. Breni ad Cic. de Fat. pag. 14: then gen., *to settle, pitch*; quum apes in labellis cönsidessent, Cic. 2. *In order to settle or to dwell any where for a long time, To stop, stay, or tarry; to take up one's abode, to*

settle; loco aliquo, Cic.: especially of an army, to *encamp, pitch a camp*; id.: also, of those who after a voyage remain any where for a long time; Virg.: Propert.: of a fleet, i. e. to *put in at*; Virg.: hence, to *abide, dwell any where*; Cic.: fig., in otio, id.: vitium consedit in mente, id.: in alia parte, i. e. sententiam mutare, Sen. II. To *sink down, fall in, give way, sink*; terra consedit, Liv.: Ilium, Virg., donec consideret pulvis, Curt., should settle, picem considere, Colum., i. e. to sink to the bottom: Alpes consistant licet, id., i. e. may fall in: hence fig. 1. To *sink*; luctu, Virg.: consedit nomen in questura, id., sank, i. e. was forgotten. 2. To *abate, cease*; consedit furor, Cic.: cura, id.: terror, Liv.: ignis considerat, Ov. 3. To *end, conclude*; varie considat (junctio verborum), Cic.

CONSIGNANTER, adv. *Clearly, significantly*; consignatissime, Gell.

CONSIGNATE, adv. *In a clear or plain manner*; consignatissime, Gell.

CONSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. *A written proof, a document, instrument*; Quint.—From

CON-SIGNO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To *seal*; Cic.: dotem, Suet., to seal a marriage deed, i. e. to complete; cf. Breui ad Suet. Claud. 26: fig., i. e. to *prove, demonstrate, make evident*; attest, confirm, warrant; antiquitas monumentis testata consignataque, Cic., i. e. placed beyond doubt.

II. To *write down, register, record, mark in writing*; literis, Cic.: and without literis, id.: hence, 1. To *remark, observe*; Cic. 2. To *signify, hint, show by a sign*; Gell.

CON-SILEO, ui, ēre. i. q. Sileo, Enn. ap. Fest.

CON-SILESCO, lui. 3. (consileo) *To become silent, grow still*; Plaut.; Gell.

CONSILIARIUS, a, um. (consillor) *Suited for counsel, that counsels or advises*; fulmen, Sen.: homo, Gell.: senatus, Plaut.: hence subst., Consiliarius, A *counsellor, adviser*; Cic.: an assessor in a court of justice; Suet.

CONSILIATOR, ōris, m. (consillor) *A counsellor*; Plin. Ep.

CONSILIATRIX, icis, f. (consillor) *She that counsels or advises*; Apul.

CONSILIATOR, ātus sum, āri, (consilium) 1. *To counsel advise*; Cic.: Cæs. II. *To consider, deliberate, consult*; Hor.: aliquid, Cæs.

CONSILIŌSUS, a, um. (consilium) *Full of prudence or wisdom*; Cato: compar. and superl., Sidon.

CONSILIUM, i, n. (consulo) 1. *Deliberation, counsel*; Cæs.: consilia principum habere, Liv., to deliberate with the chief men: quæ consilii fuerunt, id., what was considered: est tui consilii, Cic., you must consider: quasi consilii sit res, Cæs., as if the matter admitted of deliberation: est consilium meum, and vestrum, Cic., I must consider, &c.: mittere in consilium, id., to cause to deliberate, leave or send to deliberate before giving a verdict; hence, of an orator, to finish his argument or oration: ire in consilium, id., to consult together: adhibere in consilium, id., to consult. II. *Counsel, advice*. 1. Which one gives to another; consilium dare, Cic. 2. Which one gives to one's self, *A determination, resolution, judgment, measure, plan, an intention, design*; unde consilium abfuerit, Liv., premeditation: consilium capere sibi, Cæs., to take measures for himself, look out for himself: aliquid novi consilii capere, Nep., adopt some new plan: consilium capere, Cic.; or sequi, id.; or inire, Cæs., to form a resolution: also with an infinitive, for the gerund, Nep.: also with ut; Cic.: hence, consilium est, id., I have determined, I am resolved, I intend, purpose, mean, will: suo consilio uti, Cæs., to act upon one's own resolution, determine for one's self, take his own course: privato consilio, Nep., of his own head. 3. *Counsel*, i. e. one who gives counsel or advice; Egeria Numæ consilium fuit, Ov. III. *A resolution, determination, procedure undertaken with deliberation*; Cic. IV. *Aptness to deliberate or to give advice, prudence*; insight, penetration, deliberation, discretion, presence of mind, &c.; Cic.: vir magni consilii, Cæs.: Nep.: sum nulli consilii, Ter., i. e. without penetration; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 2: barbaris consilium non defuit, Cæs., i. e. deliberation, coolness, presence of mind: also, a *prudent or crafty means or device, an artifice, trick, stratagem*; Cic.

V. *Design, view, aim, purpose*; eo consilio, Cic. Consilio is sometimes used adverbially, in the sense of, *with the view, intentionally, on purpose*; Virg. Æn. 7, 216: Liv. 35, 14.

VI. Consilium is also frequently used for, *Those who bring any matter under consideration*; reipublice consilium, Cic., i. e. persons who consult the good of the state; cf. Gørenz. ad Cic. de Legg. 2, 12, 30: hence, a *commission, committee*; instituit consilia sortiri, Suet.: hence, in a more confined sense, 1. *The senate*; Cic.: publicum, id.: sanctius, Liv., i. e. a committee of the senate. *The judges*; Cic. 3. *A council of war*; Cæs.: also, *militare, or castrene*, Liv. For consilium, in this sense, many ed. have concilium; but this signifies, *Any assembly*; cf. CONCILIUM.

CON-SIMILIS, e. *Similar, like*, with a genitive or dative; Ter.: Cic.: Cæs.: with atque, ac, et, or quasi; Plaut.; Lucr., i. e. just as.

CONSIMILITER, adv. *In a similar manner*; Gell.

CONSIPIO, 3. i. q. Sapio; but with a stronger signification. *To be of sound mind, or in one's senses*; Liv.

CON-SISTO, stiti, stitum, 3. I. Trans. *To cause to stand*; Metellus agmen constitit, Sall. Jug. 49, Curt., i. e. caused to halt: fig., vitam tutam, Lucr., to make secure: causam, Gell., i. e. to bring, commence, institute.

II. Intrans. 1. *To place one's self together, to stand together*; cum aliquo, Plaut.: Cic.: copie ordinate consistunt, Nep., are drawn up, set themselves in array; hence, 1. *To agree*; cum aliquo verbis, Cic. 2. *To appear with any one before a judge, to go to law with one*; Sen. 3. *To consist of any thing*; ex fugitivis, Auct. B. Hisp. 2. *To place one's self at, step or advance towards*; ad mensam, Cic.: sub muro, Cæs.: thus also, Perf., constiti, *I have placed myself, I stand, am*; in iugo constiterant, Cæs.: adducto constitit arcu, Virg.: consistere in pedes, Senec., to stand upright: consistit in digito, Virg., raised himself on tiptoe: ut consistere non possit, Cic., cannot stand upon the ground: hence, 1. *To take a stand, take a certain ground*; of an orator who defends a cause; Cic. Partit. 29. 2. *To come to a stand, of dice*, i. e. to *fall*; centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, Cic. 3. *To step forth*, e. g. in order to speak, and so, *to make one's appearance*; vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic. 3. *To make a stand, take a sure footing*; e. g. of persons fighting; Cæs.: si acies a fuga constitisset, Liv.: should rally: or of persons sailing, when they come to the main land, to *set foot on, to land*; Cic.: Virg.: hence, 1. *To settle at any place, in order to dwell there*; negotiandi causa, Cæs. 2. *To be pending, of a judicial cause*; causa constitit apud magistratum, Cic. 3. *Consilium constitit, Cic., a firm resolution is made*: in eo constitit, Cæs., persevered, persisted in. 4. *To stand still, remain standing, stop, stand*; viatores consistere cogunt, Cæs.: non consistens in loco, Cic.: especially of persons fighting, who do not move from their place, to *keep their stand, keep their position*; not to give way, to hold his ground: or of persons fleeing, who rally again; to *make a stand*, Liv.: also, to *lie at anchor*; Cæs.: hence fig. 1. *To remain standing*; of an orator, when he is not interrupted, or compelled to leave off, Cic.: hence, to *abide a lawsuit, maintain one's cause*; id. 2. In speaking, to *dwell upon*; in singulis, Cic. 3. *To stand still, be at rest, be firm or unchangeable*; mente consistere, Cic.: ut neque mens, neque vox, neque lingua consisteret, id., was not master of itself, or failed him. 4. *To stand still, i. e. to be checked in its course, to stop, cease*; frigore constitit Ister, Ov.: bellum ad Trebiam constitit, Liv.: Caius in equestri ordine constitit, Suet., stood still, i. e. remained in, sought or obtained no higher rank: hence gen., to *stop, cease*; alvus consistit, Cato R. R.: consistere usura debuit, Cic.: administratio belli consistit, Cæs. 5. *To stand still, remain stationary, i. e. to remain in the same state or condition*; of diseases; morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels. 6. *Gen. To stand, consist, exist, depend or rest upon*; studia officii inter nos constituerunt, Lepid. in Cic. Ep.: in quo ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, Cic.: quum in eo libertas populi Romani consistet, id.: omne bonum in una honestate consistit, id.: spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique natura, Nep. 7. *Cum aliquo, to agree*; Cic. Fin. 4, 26.

CON-SISTORĪUM, i, n. (consisto) 1. *A place of assembly*; hence, the earth; Tert. Also, a room where servants wait their master's orders; Sidon. II. *A place where the emperor's council met, the cabinet of the emperor*; Ammian.: Cod. Just.

CON-SISTO, ōnis, f. (consero) *A setting, sowing, planting*; Cic.

CON-SISTOR, ōris, m. (consero) *One who sets, sows, or plants*; uvæ, Ov.

CON-SISTŪRA, æ, f. (consero) *A sowing, planting*; agri, Cic.

CON-SISTUS, a, um. See CON-SISTO, ēvi, &c.

CON-SOBRIUS, a, um. *Born of two sisters*; Pand.: hence, Consobrius, Cic.: and Consobrina, Nep.; Cic., *A cousin-german, child of a mother's brother or sister*; consobrinus is used also gen., for, a *cousin, relation*; Suet.

CON-SOCER, i, m. *One of two fathers-in-law*; Suet.: consoceræ are those whose children have married each other: thus also, Consocrus, us, f. *One of two mothers-in-law*; Auson.

CON-SOCIĀTIUM, adv. *Together*; Ammian.

CON-SOCIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (consocio) *A connecting, uniting, an association*; Cic.

CON-SOCIĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of consocio; see CON-SOCIO. II. Adj. *Connected, united*; Cic.: consociatissima voluntas, Cic.

CON-SOCIŌ, avi, ātum, āre. *To make common, share, communicate, associate, unite, connect*; consilia cum aliquo, Cic.: injuriam cum amicis, id.: rem inter se, id.: imperlum, Liv.: se in omnia belli consilia, id.—See also CONSOCIATUS, a, um.

CON-SOCIUS, a, um. *United, Fulg.*: subst., Consocius, *A companion*; Jul. Firm.

CONSOCRUS

CONSOCRUS. See CONSOCER.
 CONSOLĀBĪLIS, e. (consolor) I. *Consolable, that may be consoled*; dolor, Cic. II. *Consolatory, that serves to console*; Gell.
 CONSOLĀMEN, inis, n. (consolor) *Consolation*; Hieron.
 CONSOLĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (consolor) I. *A consoling, consolation, comfort*; Cic.: malorum, id., i. e. in misfortune, id.: also, *a consolatory writing*; id. II. *An alleviating by consolation or other means*; timoris, Cic.: also, *encouragement*; Hirt.
 CONSOLĀTOR, ōris. m. (consolor) *One who consoles*; Cic.
 CONSOLĀTORĪE, adv. *In a consolatory manner*; Sldon.
 CONSOLĀTORĪUS, a, um. (consolor) *Consolatory*; literæ, a letter of consolation, Cic.
 CONSŪLDO, ātum, āre. (consolidus) I. *To make thick or firm*; Vitr. II. *To unite, make one*; usufructum, to join the usufruct to the right of property, when the usufructuarius possesses also the right of property, or the owner has also the usufruct. Pand. III. *Rationes*, Cic., i. e., to settle, adjust.
 CON-SŪLIDUS, a, um. i. q. Solidus; Arnob.
 CON-SŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To console*; aliquem, Cic. II. *To mitigate any thing unpleasant by consolation or other means, to alleviate, compensate, make amends for*; dolorem alicujus, Cic. III. *To encourage, animate*; Cæs.: Cic.
 CON-SOMNIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To devise by dreaming, to dream*; Plaut.
 CONSŌNĀTER, adv. *Consonantly, harmoniously*; consonantissime, Vitr.
 CONSŌNĀNTIA, æ. f. (consono) *Agreement, harmony, consonance*; Vitr.
 CONSŌNE, adv. *With one voice, accordingly*; Apul.
 CONSŌNO, ui, āre. (consonus) I. *To sound at the same time or together with*; Virg.: consonus clamor, Liv.: hence, *consonus* sc. litera, *A consonant*; Quint.: or simply, *to sound, resound*; consonus apes, Varr.: nemus strepitu, Virg.: consonantes loci, Vitr., increasing the body of the sound. II. *To agree, accord, harmonize*; inter se, Quint.: sibi, Sen.: ad vocem, id.
 CON-SŌNUS, a, um. I. *Sounding together*; Ov.: Consona, sc. litera, *A consonant*; Ter. Maur. II. *Agreeing, harmonious, concordant*; Cic.
 CONSŌPIO, itum, ire. *To hush asleep*; Cic.: also with somno, id.: also, *to stupify*; Suet.: Lucret.: fig., *to cast into oblivion*; Gell.
 CON-SORS, tis. I. *Participating, partaking; living in undivided communion of goods, sharing the property, sharing*; consorts fratres, Cic., who will partake in common of the father's property, the inheritance not having been divided: hence frequently for, *Brother, or, sister*; Tibull.: Ov.: thalami, Ov., a wife: mendicatis, Cic.: imperi, Claud.; and without imperi, sueta, a colleague. Also for *related, a relation*; Lucr. II. *Of the same condition, similar*; casus, Propert.: hence, *common*; tecta, Virg. Georg. 4, 153. III. *One who has joined his capital with that of another, a partner in trade*; socius, Hor.
 CONSORTIO, ōnis. f. (consors) I. *A partaking of any thing in common*; Liv. II. *Society, community, fellowship*; Cic.
 CONSORTIUM, i. n. i. q. Consortio; Tac.
 CONSPECTOR, ōris. m. (conspicio) *One who sees or looks at any thing, a beholder*; Tert.
 CONSPICIUS, a, um. I. Part. of conspicio; see CONSPICIO. II. Adj. I. *Visible*; tumulus hosti conspectus, Liv. 2. *That is remarked or observed, striking, remarkable, worthy of notice, admired, distinguished*; Virg.: Liv.: conspекtor, Liv.
 CONSPICIUS, us. m. (conspicio) I. *A seeing, looking at, view*; the *light, or eyes*, when used synonymously with *view*; dare se alicui in conspectum, Cic., to go into the sight of: aliquem e conspectu, Ter., out of sight: dare aliquem in conspectum, Liv., to make visible: amittere aliquem e conspectu, Ter., to lose sight of: in conspectu alicujus esse, Cic., before the eyes, in view of; fugere alicujus conspectum, Liv.: e conspectu fugere, Cic.: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, id., as far as the eye could carry: in conspectum alicujus venire, id., to fall under the view of, to come before one, into one's presence: also, to be seen; Cæs.: in conspectu, before the eyes, Liv.: in oppidi conspectu, Varr., within sight of the town: in conspectu posita est descriptio, Cic., displayed before the eye: ut ea in conspectu quidem relinquuntur, id., that they are hardly perceptible: also for, *presence*; conspectu suo restituit proelium, id.: hence, uno in conspectu videre, Cic., to survey at once: hence, *an abstract, draught, sketch*; Gell.: pecuniarum conspectus, id., estimate, or sum total. II. *A power or opportunity of seeing or looking at a thing, sight, view, prospect*; conspectus est in Capitolium, Liv., the Capitol is in view: alicujus conspectum habere, Colum., to be able to see any one.
 CONSPERGO, si, sum. 3. (con and spargo) I. *To sprinkle, scatter, strew*; Plaut.: Phadr.: vinum, Colum. II. *To besprinkle, bespatter, bestrew*; fores vino,

CONSPERSIO

Plaut.: aliquem lacrimis, Cic.: terram floribus, Lucr.: fig., caput Tauri stellis conspersum est, Cic., set, studded: quæ hilaritate quadam conspersimus, id., interspersed.
 CONSPERSIO, ōnis. f. (conspergo) I. *A scattering, strewing*; Pallad. II. *Paste, dough*; Tert.
 CONSPERSUS, a, um. See CONSPERGO.
 CONSPICĀBĪLIS, e. (conspicio) I. *Visible*; Prudent. II. *Remarkable, notable*; Sldon.
 CONSPICIENDUS, a, um. I. Part. of conspicio; see CONSPICIO. II. Adj. *Remarkable, conspicuous, striking, worthy of notice, distinguished, admirable*; Liv.
 CONSPICIO, exi, ectum, ēre. (con and specio) I. *To see, behold with attention*; hence, I. *To see, look to, consider*; Cic. 2. *To care for, take care of*; sibi, Plaut. 3. *To see into, discern*; id. II. *To look at, look upon*; Plaut.: Nep. III. *Conspicid means also, To be seen or looked at, to attract notice, to be gazed upon, to be an object of attention, admiration, wonder, &c.*; Liv.: in neutram partem, Nep.: unde sit in neutrum conspiciendus esse, Ov., i. e. where a knight nowhere appears.—See also CONSPICIUS, a, um. and CONSPICIENDUS, a, um.
 CONSPICOR, ātus sum, āri. *To descry, discover, perceive*; Ter.: Cæs.: Liv.
 CONSPICIUS, a, um. (conspicio) *That makes itself seen. I. Visible*; Ov.: Tac.: habere in conspicio, Sen., to see, have before the eyes. II. *Of persons and things, which attract the eyes of people to themselves, Remarkable, striking, worthy of notice, distinguished*; Liv.: Tac.: Plin. Ep.: conspicium facere aliquem, Suet., i. e. to turn the eyes of the people towards.
 CONSPIRĀTE, adv. *With one accord*; conspiratus, Justin.
 CONSPIRĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (conspiro) *An agreement, union, combination, concord, harmony. I. In a good sense, Cic. II. In a bad sense, A conspiracy*; Cic.
 CONSPIRĀTUS, a, um. (conspiro) I. *United, collected*; milites subito conspirati, Cæs.: exempla in unum conspirata, Sen. II. *Having united or sworn together*; conspirata partes, Phadr.; Conspirati, Conspirators; Suet.
 CONSPIRĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Conspiratio; Gell.
 CONSPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from conspiro) *To blow or sound together*; cornua conspirant, Virg.: hence, *to unite, accord, combine, agree. I. In a good sense*; Cic. II. *In a bad sense, To conspire*; Cic.—See also CONSPIRĀTUS, a, um.
 CONSPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and spirā) *To make a circle or ring, to coil up*; se, of a serpent; Aur. Vict.
 CON-SPINNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To make thick, thicken*; Colum.
 CON-SPONDEO, di, sum. 2. *To unite or combine by mutual pledges, to engage or promise mutually*; conspondisse, vel. S. C. de Bacchanalibus: consponsa factio, Apul.
 CON-SPONSOR, ōris. m. *A joint surety*; Cic.
 CON-SPŪO, ātum, āre. I. *To spit at or upon*; Plaut.; Juv. Hence, fig., *to besprinkle, cover*; Jupiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes, said by the poet Furius: this is repeated by Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 11, who places Furius for Jupiter. II. *To spit*; Petron.
 CON-SPURCO, ātum, āre. *To defile, pollute, make dirty*; Lucr.: Colum.
 CON-SPŪTO, ātum, āre. *To spit upon*; Cic.
 CON-STABILIO, ivi. 4. *To establish, make firm*; rem suam, Ter.
 CONSTANS, tis. I. Part. of consto; see CONSTO. II. Adj. I. *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable, consistent*; Cic.: fidei, i. e. in fide, Tac.: constans fama erat, Suet., i. e. it was commonly supposed: constanter, Hor.: constantissimus, Cic. 2. *That acts steadily or reasonably*; amicus, Cic.: fuit omnium constantissimus, id., i. e. a most reasonable person.
 CONSTANTER, adv. I. *Uniformly, consistently*; Cic.: sibi, id.: constanter nunciare, Cæs., to report unannouncedly, give the same account: constanter gaudere, Hor., to rejoice moderately. II. *Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily*; Cic.: constantius, Suet.: constantissime, Cic.
 CONSTANTIA, æ. f. (constans) *Agreement. I. With one's self, especially in thought, word, and action; Firmness, uniformity, constancy, consistency, steadiness*; Cic. II. *Of single parts among themselves: hence, The agreement of all parts of the body to form one perfect whole, harmony, symmetry*; Quint. 1, proem. 27.
 CONSTELLATIO, ōnis. f. (con and stella) *A collection of stars, with respect to their influence or aspect upon the world, a constellation*; Firmic.
 CONSTERNĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (consterno) I. *Fright*; as, of a horse that has been startled; Cic.: hence, *mullebrie*, Liv., i. e. foolish behaviour. II. *Tumult, bustle, disturbance, mutiny*; militum, Tac. III. *Consternation, dismay, alarm*; Tac.: Suet.
 CONSTERNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of consterno; see CONSTERNĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. II. Adj. *Dismayed, confounded, thrown into confusion*; Cæs.: Ilirt.: mulieres, Liv., raging, raving, frantic.
 CON-STERNŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To frighten*; e. g. horses, Liv.: hence, *to alarm, disturb greatly, dismay, so to*

terrify one as to throw him out of his senses; hostes, id.: animos, id.: also, to excite to any thing in a terrifying or violent manner; ad arma, id.: in fugam, id.

CON-STERNO, strāvī, strātum, ēre. I. To bestrew, cover; Cæs.: Cic.: Virg.: lapide, to pave, Plin.: hence, navis constrata, Cic., decked vessels: pontibus, Hirt., to bridge over. II. i. q. Prostrernere, To throw down; Liv. 40, 45. III. Iram, Stat., to calm, moderate.

CON-STĒPĪŪ, ōnis. f. (constipō) A making thick, a crowding thickly together; Vopisc.

CON-STĪPŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. To make thick, join or place thickly together; millites, Cæs.

CON-STĪTŪ, ōnis. f. (constitō) A standing still, abiding; Gell.

CON-STĪTŪ, ūi, ūtum, ēre. (con and statuo) Prop. To cause to stand: hence. 1. To put, set, or lay in a place; agmen, Liv.; or, signa, id., to cause to halt: plebem in agris, Cic., to settle: constituere classem, Nep., i. e. to come to an anchor with the fleet: signa ante tribunal, Liv., to plant: arma in templo, Cic.: sibi aliquid ante oculos, id.: pedites in colle, Liv.: hominem ante pedes alijcus, Cic., to bring him before. II. To erect, make, found, build, establish, constitute; Nep.: vineam, Cæs.: urbem, Cic.: exercitum, id.: imperatorem, Cic.: aliquem regem, id.: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic., to form, enter into. Constituere means also, To give a political position, to assign, fix, settle; Helveticus, Cæs.: regnum alicui, Nep.: cf. Herzog, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: hence fig., constituere sibi magnam auctoritatem, Nep., to acquire a great and lasting reputation: senectutem fundamentis adolescentiæ constituere, Cic., i. e. to lay the foundation for it by a youth well spent: fidem, id., to secure, gain. III.

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CONSTRĀTOR, ōris. m. (consterno) One who levels or makes plain; Auson.

CONSTRĀTŪM, i. n. (constratus, a, um) A floor or any thing made of boards laid together; constratum navis, Petron., the deck: constrata pontium, Liv., the planks.

CONSTRĀTUS, a, um. See CONSTERNO.

CON-STĒPŪ, ūi, ūtum. 3. i. q. Strepo, but of stronger signification; Gell.

CONSTRĪCTE, adv. Closely; constrictus, Augustin.

CONSTRĪCTIO, ōnis. f. (constringo) I. A binding together; Pallad. II. A drawing together; Macrobi.

CONSTRĪCTŪ, āre. freq. of constringo, and of the same signification; Tert.

CONSTRĪCTUS, a, um. See CONSTRINGO.

CON-STRINGO, inxi, ictum. 3. I. To bind together; Plaut.: hence, 1. To draw together; frontem, Petron.: to contract: nives rigore constrictæ, Curt., frozen: also, of medicines and food; Plin. 2. To draw into a narrow compass, to abridge; Quint. II. To bind, tie fast, fetter; Ter.: Cic.: also fig., conjunctionem constrictam tenere, Cic., i. e. to keep inactive: belluam, Cic., i. e. to keep in check: fraudem supplicio, id., to check, restrain.

CONSTRŪCTIO, ōnis. f. (construo) A joining or putting together, a building, erecting, construction; Cic.: also, proper connection or arrangement; verborum, Cic.: also, in grammar, construction; Prisc.

CONSTRŪCTUS, a, um. See CONSTRŪO.

CON-STRŪŪ, xi, ctum. 3. I. To join, heap, put, stir or gather together, put, lay or pile up, carry or bring together; pecuniam, Cic.: rebus constructis, id.: fœnum, Plin., to make in ricks, to stack: menses dape constructæ, Catull., covered. II. To build, frame, construct; nidos, Cic.: mundum, id.: ædificium, id. III. In grammar, to construe; Prisc.

CON-STŪPĒŪ, ūi, ēre. To be astonished; Juvenc.

CON-STUPRĀTOR, ōris. m. (constupro) One who debauches, a ravisher; Liv.

CON-STUPRO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Stupro, with a stronger signification. To violate, ravish, debauch; matronam, Liv.: fig., iudicium, to bring over the judges to one's interest by indulging them in illicit amours; Cic. Att. 1, 18, ed. Ern.

CON-SUĀDEŪ, 2. i. q. Suadeo, with a stronger signification. To advise strongly, counsel; alicui, Plaut.

CON-SŪĀLIS, e; Plur. Consualia, The festival of Consus, i. e. Neptunus equester, Liv.

CON-SUĀSOR, ōris. m. (consuadeo) A counsellor, adviser; Cic.

CON-SUĀVIŪ (-or). See CONSAVIO.

CON-SUBSTĀNTĪĀLIS, e, and CON-SUBSTĀNTĪVUS, a, um. Of like essence or nature; Tert.

CON-SŪDĀSCO, 3. To sweat; Colum.—From CON-SĒDO, āvi, āre. To sweat; Cato R. R.

CON-SŪDĒŪCIO, ēci, actum. 3. (consumo and facio) To accustom; with quem, e. g. seq. infin., Ter.: Sall.: with ne; Ter.: with ut; Varr.

CON-SŪO, ēre. 2. To be accustomed; Propert.

CON-SŪSĒCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. (consumo) I. Trans. To accustom; juvenum aratro, Colum.: semina facem pati consuescere, Plin. II. Intrans. 1. To accustom one's self, to become accustomed; dolori, Plin. Ep.: uti, Cic., i. e. to accustom one's self to: pronuntiare, id.: also with an ablative; pulvere, Colum. Perf. Consumuisse, or contr. consumesse, to have accustomed one's self, i. e. to be accustomed, wont; qui mentiri solet, pejare consumsevit, Cic. 2. Consumescere cum aliquo, s. aliqua, to have carnal intercourse with any one; Cic.: Ter.—See also CON-SŪETUS, a, um.

CON-SŪETĒ, adv. Customarily; Ammian.

CON-SŪETŪDĪNĀRIUS, a, um. (consuetudo) Customary, ordinary; Sidor.

CON-SŪETŪDO, inis. f. (consumo) 1. Custom, habit; non est meæ consuetudinis, Cic.: consuetudo oculorum, id., a repeated looking at: victus, id., way of living, or living together: pro consuetudine, id., or, ex consuet., Cæs.; or, consuetudine, Nep., according to custom, by or from habit: se adducere in eam consuetudinem, Cæs., so to accustom one's self: in consuetudine alicujus esse, Cic., to be customary or usual with one: venire in consuetudinem, 1. To pass into or become a habit or custom; Cic.: in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id., has passed into a proverb. 2. To adopt a habit or custom; Cæs.: Cic.: of states and people it means, National manners, customs or usage, fashion, practice; Cic.: est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, Cæs.: also, the peculiarity or idiom of a language; in consuetudinem nostram non cadit, Cic.: or, a language, tongue; Latina consuetudo, Colum. II. Readiness, dexterity; qui a scribendi consuetudine ad dicendum venit, Cic. III. Intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, conversation; epistolaram, Cic., epistolary intercourse, Cic.: also, love-affair, love, amour, intrigue; Ter.: illicit intercourse; Suet.

CON-SŪETUS, a, um. (consumo) I. Used, accustomed to a thing; campo, Colum.: capella una consuetæ, Varr., who have long been together: hence, having intercourse, especially carnal intercourse; Plaut. II. Usual,

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CONSUL

customary, ordinary; Ter.: Sall.: verba consuetissima, Ov.

CONSUL, ūlis. m. *A consul.* The consuls were the supreme magistrates at Rome, and were always two in number; they presided over the senate: they were preceded by twelve lictors with fasces: their office lasted a year, after which they were called consules: from them the year was named: hence, consul is also used for annus; e.g. vna tot consulum, Sen.: ordinarius, Sen., who entered on his office on the 1st of January. Also, for proconsul; Liv. 26, 33; 31, 49; Nep. Cato 1, 3; also, the highest magistrate in other towns; Plin.

CONSULĀRIS, e. *Consular, relating or belonging to a consul; etas, Cic., at which one could be made consul: officium, id.: provincia, id., i. e. in which one who had been consul was praetor, and in which an army was kept: consulare imperium, Sall., i. e. the rank or dignity of a consul: vir consularis, or simply, consularis, a man of consular dignity, whether he had been consul or not; Cic.: Tac.: consularis legatus, in the time of the emperors, a governor sent by them into their provinces, and invested with consular power: vinum, Martial., called after the consul during whose consulship it was made: femina, Suet., wife of a consul: res, Liv., worthy of a consul: domus, Plin., which has produced a consul: comitia, Cic., for the election of a consul; cf. Breui Suet. Oct. 14.*

CONSULĀRITER, adv. *Like a consul; Liv.*
CONSULĀTUS, us. m. *Consulate, i. e. I. The office of consul; Cic. II. The time of his office; Cic.*

CONSULO, ūi, tum, ěre. (dimin. of obs. conso, from which censeo is derived) I. Intrans. 1. *To think upon, consider, whether with one's self; post consulum, Ter.: or with others, to deliberate, consult; bis repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt, Cæs.: also, seq. de; e. g. de salute suorum, Cic.: in medium, Virg.; or, in commune, Liv., to consult for the common good, in longitudinem, Ter., to provide for the future: neque quo eam, neque quo quæram, consulunt est, Plaut., do I know. 2. Alicui, To deliberate for the good of any one, to take care of, look to, provide for; parti civium, Cic.: dignitati, id.: fame, id.: mihi consulunt optime esse vult, Ter., he desires all good things in my behalf: timori magis, quam religioni, Cæs., paid more regard to fear than to the oath by which they were bound: suæ vitæ, id., to spare: Romanæ ultionis, Tac., to provide for, secure. 3. To advise, give advice; ab re, Plaut. 4. To adopt measures, take a resolution, treat, handle, act; in aliquem crudeliter, Liv.: nihil in quemquam superbe, id.: de perugis gravior consulunt, id., severer measures were taken with. II. Trans. 1. To consider, weigh, ponder; rem, Plaut.: re consulta, Cic.: mihi nescio quid mali consulunt, Plaut., are scheming. 2. To judge; hence, boni consulere, 1. To take in good part, consider good, judge to be right; Quint. 2. To be content, satisfied, or pleased with; Ov. 3. To deliberate with any one, to ask the opinion or advice, consult; aliquem, Cic.: especially of persons skilled in the law; consulti te a Cæsare scribis, id.: hence, qui consuluntur, id., lawyers; hence, 1. Consulere rem, To consult respecting a matter, bring a matter forward for deliberation; Virg. Æn. 11, 344. 2. Consulere aliquem, aliquid, To consult any one on a subject; nec te id consulit, Cic. 4. Gen. To ask, inquire; de hoc quoque consulit, Suet.: also fig., to consult, advise with; speculum, Ov.: diem de geminis, id., wait for daylight in order to examine them.*

CONSULTATIO, ōnis. f. (consulto) I. *A deliberation, consultation; Ter.: Cic.: hence, with lawyers, a case proposed for decision; Cic.: Pand.: also gen., the object of a consultation, Suet. Tib. 14, that respecting which the oracle was consulted. II. An asking of advice; Cic. III. With orators, i. q. Quæstio infinita, Cic.*

CONSULTĀTOR, ōris. m. (consulto) *One who asks advice; Pand.*

CONSULTĀTORIUS, a, um. *Relating to consultation; hostia, Macrob., the entrails of which are consulted in order to ascertain the will of the gods.*

CONSULTE, adv. I. *Prudently, considerately; Pand. II. On purpose, purposely; Spartan.*

CONSULTO, adv. *Deliberately, designedly, on purpose; Cic.*

CONSULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (consulo) I. *To consult, deliberate; Cic.: de re. Cæs.: multa, Gell.: ad rem consulendam, Liv. II. Alicui, To take care of; Sall.*

III. *Aliquem, To consult, ask the advice of any one; Plaut.: Plin. Paneg.*

CONSULTOR, ōris. m. (consulo) I. *One who consults or asks advice, a client; Cic. II. One who gives advice, an adviser; Varr.: Sall.*

CONSULTRIX, icis. f. (consulor) *She that provides or takes care; Cic.*

CONSULTUM, i. n. (consultus, a, um) I. *Deliberation; Sall.: ex consulto, Auct. ad Her., with deliberation, purposely. II. A resolution, determination, conclusion; consulta fortium, Cic.: especially, Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate when not protested against by the tribunes (see ACTORITAS); Cic. III.*

CONSULTUS

A measure, procedure; mollia consulta, Tac. IV. A question, subject of deliberation; Virg. V. Advice; Virg.

CONSULTUS, a, um. I. Part. of consulo; see CONSULO. II. Adj. *Skilled or practised in any thing, especially in the law; juris, Cic.: consultissimus juris, Liv.: hence, juris consultus, subst., A lawyer; Cic.: also, jure consultus, id.: also simply, consultus, Cic.: Hor.: hence, I. Gen. Experienced in or having a knowledge of any thing; eloquentia, Liv.: disciplina, Colum. 2. Fig. Consultissima via, Petron., i. e. optima: consultus est, Pand., i. e. melius.*

CONSULTUS, us. m. (consulo) I. i. q. Consilium, Liv., Prudence. II. i. q. Consultum, e. g. senatus, Sall.

CON-SUM, fui, fore. *To be at the same time, to be present together with; Plaut. Also, to be, to happen; Plaut.: Ter.*

CONSUMMABILIS, e. (consummo) *That may be finished or made perfect; Sen.*

CONSUMMATIO, ōnis. f. (consummo) I. *A reckoning together, summing up; Colum.: hence, a summing up of several arguments; Quint.: also, a sum, sum total; Cels. II. A finishing, completing; Quint.: liberalitatis prioris, Plin. Ep.*

CONSUMMATOR, ōris. m. (consummo) *A finisher; Ter.*

CONSUMMATUS, a, um. I. Part. of consummo; see CONSUMMO. II. Adj. *Finished, complete, perfect; Quint.: consummatissimus juvenis, Plin. Ep.*

CONSUMMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and summo) I. *To bring or collect into one sum, to reckon together, sum up; Vitruv.: hence, To make together, to amount to; Colum.*

II. *To finish, perfect, complete; rem, Liv.: consummare (scil. stipendia), Suet. Calig. 44, to serve out.*

III. *To perfect, make complete, consummate; Sen.: se, Plin., i. e. to become perfect, receive all its parts.— See also CONSUMMATUS, a, um.*

CON-SUMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ěre. Prop. *To take together, to take to or for any thing; hence, I. To apply, use, spend, employ, consume; talenta in re, Nep.: studium in re, id.: studium in rem, Cic.: operam in re, id.: tempus in lustris, id.: supplicia, Auct. ad Her., to make use of: multam orationem, Sall., to make many words; also, to receive, acquire; Pand. II.*

To consume, devour; frumentum, Cæs.: consumi flamma, id.: quid consumat vetustas, Cic.: hence, of digestion; cibis confectus et consumptus, id., digested; hence, 1. To devour, waste away, squander, consume, destroy, patrimonium, Cic. 2. To destroy, bring to nought, weaken, kill; consumi morbo, Nep.: inedia, purgationibus, Cic.: mærore, Liv.: ibes consumunt angues, Cic.: Hispaniæ Scipionem consumperunt, Vell., proved fatal to. 3. To consume, wear out; Ter.: Cic.: hence, 1. To lose; misericordiam, Curt., to forfeit his claim to pity: ignominiam, Tac., i. e. to regard it no longer. 2. To have done with, to have finished; mare et terras, Ov., to travel through: qui consumpsit Ulysses, Stat., has described all his adventures. III. To divide, distribute; in sex partes, Auct. ad Her.

CONSUMPTIO, or CONSUMPTIO, ōnis. f. (consumo) I. *Application, use; Auct. ad Her. II. Consumption, wasting; Cic.*

CONSUMPTOR, or CONSUMTOR, ōris. m. (consumo) *A consumer; Cic. Also, a spendthrift, prodigal; Sen.*

CONSUMPTUS, or CONSUMTUS, a, um. See CONSUMMO.

CON-SŪO, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To sew or stitch together; Plaut.: as, Sen., to forbid to speak; hence, I. Fig. Dolos, Plaut., to devise plots. II. To fill, fill up; Plin.*

CON-SURGO, rexi, rectum. 3. I. *To rise together, stand up together, or simply, to rise, raise himself. 1. Of several; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv. 2. Of one; Liv.: hence, II. Fig. To rise, i. e. 1. To be high; 2. To prepare, be about to do a thing, undertake; quercus consurgunt, Virg.: in arma, id., to take up arms: ad bellum, Liv., i. e. to prepare one's self: ad gloriam, Liv., i. e. to aim at, strive to approach. 2. To arise, take rise; consurgit bellum, Ov.: ventus, Plin. III. To step forth; e. g. to speak, Liv.*

CON-SURRECTIO, ōnis. f. (consurgo) *A standing up-rising; Cic.*

CON-SŪRRŌ, āre. *To whisper together, murmur together; Ter.*

CONSUTILIS, e. (consuo) *Sewn together; Cassiod.*

CONSUTUS, a, um. See CONSUMMO.

CON-TĀBĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum. 3. *To waste or consume away by degrees; Plaut.*

CON-TĀBĒSCO, bui. 3. *To consume or fall away gradually; Plaut.: fig. e. g. through grief; Cic.: Fregollæ contabuit, Auct. ad Her., i. e. perished.*

CON-TĀBŪLATIO, ōnis. f. (contabulo) *A joining of boards together, a planking, flooring; a floor, story; Cæs. Also, a fold; palla multiplici contabulatione dependula, Apul.*

CON-TĀBŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To cover with boards; turrem, Cæs., i. e. to furnish with floors of boards: turrem*

contabulatae, Liv., with several floors or stories: murum turribus, Cas., i. e. murum turribus contabulatis cingere: Hellespontum, Suet., to throw a bridge across: so also, mare molibus, Curt.

CONTABUNDUS, a, um. for cunctabundus; Apul.
CONTACTUS, a, um. See CONTINGO.
CONTACTUS, us, m. (contingo) I. *A touching, touch;* Virg.: Plin. II. *A contagion (of a disease);* Liv.: and fig., *contagion, infection,* Tac.: valentiorum contactu, id., by the example of.

CONTAGES, is, f. (contingo) *A contact, connection with any thing;* Lucr.

CONTAGIO, ðnis, f. (contingo) I. *A touching;* Cic. II. *A connection with any thing, contact, partaking of, participation in any thing;* cum corporibus, Cic.: corporis, id.: sceleris, id.: Romanorum, Liv., i. e. intimacy, intercourse, connection with: belli, Cic.: hence, 1. *Relationship;* patris, Plaut. 2. *Example;* belli Fidenasis, Liv. 3. *Physical influence and operation;* Cic.: natura, id., the connection of natural causes and effects.

III. *Contagion;* e. g. of a disease, Colum.: thus also, vini, Plin.: also, *a pestilence;* Plin.: Sall. Cat. 10, ed. Curt.: hence fig., fugere contagionem aspectus aliojus rei, Cic. Cluent. 68, 193, to avoid being polluted by the sight of.—Thence,

CONTAGIOSUS, a, um. *Contagious;* Veget.
CONTAGIUM, i, n. i. q. Contagio. I. *Connection, society, intercourse, touch, contact;* Lucr.: Mart.: Plin.

II. *Contagion;* Virg.: Curt.: fig., luci, Hor.: hence, belli, Flor., i. e. example: deditiois, id., i. e. the consequences.

CONTAMEN, inis, n. i. q. Contagio; Tert.
CONTAMINABILIS, e. (contamino) *That may be polluted or defiled;* Tert.

CONTAMINATIO, ðnis, f. (contamino) I. *A polluting;* Pand. II. *A corruption, disease;* Jul. Obs.

CONTAMINATOR, ðris, m. (contamino) *One who defiles or pollutes;* Tert.

CONTAMINO, avi, atum, are. (con and tamino, which some derive from the obsolete tango, for tango) Prop. *To touch together;* hence, I. *To mix, to mingle together and by this means corrupt, to mar, disfigure, spoil;* fabulas, Ter. II. *To pollute, defile, stain, contaminate;* Cic.: spiritus contaminatus, id., offensive, stinking.

CONTATIO, ðnis, f. (contor for cunctatio); Plin.
CONTATUS, i, m. (from contus) *A soldier armed with a pike;* Veget. de Re Mil.

CONTATUS, a, um. for cunctatus; Apul.
CONTECHNOR, ari, (con and techna) *To circumvent by artifice, to devise plots;* Plaut.

CONTECTUS, a, um. See CONTEGO.
CON-TËGO, xi, ctum, 3. I. *To cover;* Cic. II. *To bring under;* milites in tecta, Hirt., i. e. to bring under the roofs: also, *to conceal, cover, cloak;* Cic.: also, *to protect;* Tac.

CON-TËMËRO, avi, atum, are. *To pollute, violate, dishonour;* Ov.

CON-TËMNO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, 3. I. *To make no account of;* *to consider any thing as not worth the trouble;* aliquem, aliquam, id. i. e. *To despise, not to be afraid of;* iudicia penamque, Cic.: morbum, Nep. 2. *To despise, set small value on, esteem lightly;* Cic.: apes contemnunt fagos, Virg., neglect, forsake; hence, non contemnendus, a, um, not to be despised, not mean or vile, Cic. 3. *To reject the prayer of any one;* irritata venit, quando contemnitur illa, Propert. II. *To bring into contempt;* omnes nuncios, Plaut. N. B. Se contemnere, *To have a humble opinion of one's self,* i. e. 1. *To be modest;* Plaut. 2. *To think lightly of one's powers, not to presume on one's strength;* Cic. 3. *To think meanly, be dejected or dispirited;* Liv.—Tributus contemti, Tac., to be oppressed with.—See also CON-TEMPTUS, a, um.

CON-TËMPËRO, avi, atum, are. I. *To mingle;* Apic. II. *To temper, moderate;* Vitr.

CONTEMPLABILIS, e. (contemplor) *Aiming, taking aim;* Ammian.

CONTEMPLABILITER, adv. *Taking aim;* Ammian.
CONTEMPLABUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Contemplans; Tert.

CONTEMPLATIO, ðnis, f. (contemplor) *A considering.* I. *With the eyes, i. e. A viewing, surveying;* Cic.: hence, *a taking aim;* Plin. II. *With the mind, study, meditation;* Cic.: hence, *Consideration, i. e. respect, regard;* Justin.: contemplatione, with regard to; in consideration or respect of; justitiae, id.

CONTEMPLATIVUS, a, um. (contemplor) *Contemplative, theoretical, speculative;* Sen.

CONTEMPULATOR, ðris, m. (contemplor) *A contemplator, observer;* Cic.—Thence.

CONTEMPLATRIX, icis, f. *She who contemplates or observes;* Cels.

CONTEMPLATUS, us, m. (contemplor) *Contemplation;* Ov.
CONTEMPLO, are, for contemplor; Plaut.
CONTEMPLO, atus sum, ari, (con and templo, s.-or) Prop. *To fix upon a spot for observation (templum);* hence, *to observe, consider.* 1. *With the eyes, To behold,*

gaze upon, survey; Cic. 2. *With the mind, to contemplate;* Cic.

CON-TËMPËRÅLIS, e. *Cotemporary;* Tert.
CON-TËMPËRÅNEUS, a, um. (con and tempus) i. q. Contemporalis; Gell.

CON-TËMPËRO, are. (con and tempus) *To be cotemporary;* Tert.

CON-TËMPTIBILIS, or CON-TËMPTIBILIS, e. (contemno) *Contemptible;* Arnob.: contemptibilior, Lamp.

CON-TËMPTIBILITAS, or CON-TËMPTIBILITAS, atis, f. *Contemptibleness, contempt;* Cael. Aur.

CON-TËMPTIM, or CON-TËMPTIM, adv. *Contemptuously, with contempt;* Liv.

CON-TËMPTIO, or CON-TËMPTIO, ðnis, f. (contemno) *Contempt, disdain;* Cic.

CON-TËMPTOR, or CON-TËMPTOR, ðris, m. (contemno) *A contemnor, despiser;* famam, Liv.: contemtor animus (adject.), Sall., i. e. a proud, disdainful spirit.

CON-TËMPTRIX, or CON-TËMPTRIX, icis, f. (contemptor) *She who contems or despises;* Ov.

CON-TËMPTUS, or CON-TËMPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contemno; see CON-TËMNO. II. Adj. *Contemptible, despicable;* Cic.: contemptior, id.: contemptissimus, id.

CON-TËMPTUS, or CON-TËMPTUS, us, m. (contemno) *Contempt, scorn;* Liv.

CON-TËNDO, di, tum, ère. of stronger signification than tendo. I. Trans. 1. *To stretch, stretch out, strain;* arcum, Virg.: thus also, contentus, a, um; e. g. arcus, Ov.: funis, Hor.: fides, Cic.: tormenta, id. 2. *To shoot, dart;* telum in auras, Virg.: sagittas nervo, Sil.: or, *to throw, hurl;* hastam, Virg.: Hellespontum pontem, Enn. ap. Varr., *to throw across.* 3. *To direct to or towards;* currum, Virg. 4. *To strain, exert, put forth;* vires, Lucr.: nervos, Cic.: thus also, contentus, a, um; e. g. corpus, id.: vox, id., loud: studium, id.: hence, contentis oculis aliquem prosequi, Suet., to look after one with strained eyes. 5. *To exert one's self, strive, endeavour;* where it gradually passes over into an intransitive signification; qui stadium currit, contendere debet, ut vincat, Cic.: also, with the pronouns, hoc, id., &c.; id.: also, seq. ne; Cas.: or, seq. infin. id. Especially, *To endeavour to get or obtain a thing from any one;* rogando, Lucreti. in Cic. Ep.: hence, *to solicit, beg, intreat;* a te contendo, ut id mihi des, Cic.: ab amico quippiam contendere, id.: hic magistratus a populo contenditur, id. 2. *Energetically to maintain, assert, solemnly to declare or assure;* aliquid contra aliquem, Cic., to maintain, defend: sacramento contentas, mea non esse, id.: cf. Bremi ad Nep. Themist. 7. 3. *To do, perform, execute, or accomplish with exertion;* causam, Lucr., i. e. to conduct: tantum itineris, Cic., i. e. to undertake. 6. *To compare;* aliquid cum re, Cic.: also, seq. dat.; e. g. ostro, Hor. 7. *To draw together, bind together;* vincla, Virg. II. Intrans. 1. *To hasten one's self, hasten, make haste;* cum v. legionibus ire contendit, Cas.: hence, *to break up or set out in haste for a place, to march in haste, journey, go;* ad Amanum, Cic.: in Italian, Cas.: per loca sola, Tert. fig. 1. Ad gloriam, Cic.: to strive after. 2. *To stretch, extend;* Plin. N. B. Ire contendit, for ivit, Cas. 2. *To fight, contend, with arms or words;* armis, Cic.: bello, Cas.: verbis, Cic.: also, dolis atque fallaciis, Sall., i. e. to contend with artifice and deceit: iure, Cic., to go to law: hence, *to outbid;* cum aliquo, Cic.: also alicui, e. g. amori, Propert.—See also CON-TËNUS, a, um.

CON-TËNËBRASCO, avi, ère. *To get quite dark;* Varr.—See also CON-TËNËBRO.

CON-TËNËBRO, are. I. Trans. *To render dark;* Tert. II. Impers. Contenebravit, Varr., it is become dark.

CON-TËNTE, adv. I. *From contendo, Earnestly, with great exertion of body or mind, vehemently, forcibly;* dicere, Cic.: contentius, id.: contentissime, Apul.: hence, *attentively, with observation;* Gell. II. *From contineo, Closely, strictly, tenaciously;* Plaut.

CON-TËNTIO, ðnis, f. (contendo) I. *A straining; voeis,* Cic.: especially, *a straining of strength, exertion, effort, vehemence;* id.: sermonis, id., vehemence in speaking: also simply, contentio, a strong, violent exertion of voice; Cic.: hence, 1. *A struggling or striving after a thing;* honorem, Cic. 2. *A fight, contest, contention;* with arms, or words; Cic.: in contentione venit, id., it became a subject of dispute; in contentione esse, to be contested, to be a subject of dispute: Cic.: contentionem sedare, Liv.: it means especially, *a contest between two persons both in word and action for pre-eminence;* Cas.: Nep. II. *A placing or joining together.* 1. For the sake of comparing, *A comparison;* Cic. 2. Gregum, i. e. admittura, Censorin. 3. *A figure of rhetoric in which two sentences opposed to each other are compared;* Auct. ad Her.

CON-TËNTIËSE, adv. *Vehemently, with vehemence;* Hieron.: Compar., Quint. Decl.: Superl., Augustin.

CON-TËNTIUS, a, um. (contentio) I. *Full of vehemence;* Plin. Ep. II. *Quarrelsome, litigious;* Augustin.: also, *stubborn, inflexible;* Quint. Decl.

CON-TËNTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contendo; see CON-TËNDO. K 3

TENDO. II. Adj. *Stretched, strained*; contentior, Ammian. *ind.*; contentissimus, Apul.

CONTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *conteo*; see CONTINEO. II. Adj. *Content, satisfied*; parvo, with a little: contentum vivere, to live contentedly; also with an infin.: contentus scripsisse, Hor.; cf. Ruhnk. ad Vellei. 2, 103, 5.

CON-TEREBRO, Ære. *To perforate, make hollow, cut away*; ossa, Cæsar. Aur.

CON-TERMINO, Ære. *To border upon*; alicui, Ammian. CON-TERMINUS, a, um. *Bordering upon, neighbouring*; alicui, Ov. 2. Plin.: alicujus, Apul. *Conterminum, A boundary, confine, neighbouring country*; Plin.

CONTERNO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and terni). *To place three things together, to make threifold*; Hygin.

CON-TERO, trivi, tritum. 3. I. *To grind, bruise, crush, pound*; Varr.: Ov.; aliquid in cinerem, Plin., to reduce to ashes; lanam imponit contritum, id., those who have broken a bone: manus inter se, Petron., to press hard together; hence, II. *To weaken, debilitate, impair, tame, subdue*; nationes, Cic.: boves, Lucr.: aliquid, Plaut., to treat contemptuously. III. *To bring to naught*; injurias oblivio, Cic., i. e. to forget, erase from the memory; reliqua contere et contere, id., i. e. to reject, degrade, vilify, despise. IV. *To weary*; Plaut. V. *To wear out, use, quail*; sunt horum temporum, Cic., to exhaust by frequent writing; librum legendo, id., i. e. to read frequently; se in geometria, id., i. e. to spend one's time in, to be versed in; thus also, conteri in causis, id. VI. *To consume, spend, pass*; tempus in studiis, Cic.: operam frustra, Ter. N. D. Conteruisse, Tibull., but ed. Heyn. has contribuisse.—See also CONTRITUS, a, um.

CONTRARIUS, i. m. (conter and terra) *Of the same country, a countryman*; Plin.

CON-TERREO, ut, itum. 2. *To terrify, frighten*; Cic.

CONTRERIUS, a, um. See CONTRARIO.

CONTESSERATIO, Ænis. f. (contessero) *Friendship*; Tertull.

CONTESSERO, Ære. (con and tessera) *To contract friendship with strangers by means of tesserae*; Ter.

CONTESTATIO, Ænis. f. (contestor) I. *An attestation, i. e. proving by witness*; litis, Pand., i. e. a formal entering of an action by the calling of witnesses; hence, *attestation*; i. e. I. *Testimony*; Gell. 2. *A showing, narrating*; Gell. II. *Largest, entreaty*; Cic. Fragu.

CONTESTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of *contestor*; see CONTESTOR. II. Adj. *Well known, attested, proved, tried*; Cic.

CON-TESTIFICOR, Æri. *To attest at the same time, or simply, to attest, prove, show*; Tert.

CON-TESTOR, Ætus, um, Æri. I. *To call to witness, invoke*; deos hominesque, Cic.: oculum noctemque, id. II. *To call upon, entreat*; deos, Cæs. III. *Item, Cic.*, to commence a suit by calling witnesses; also simply, *contestari, to state, attest*; Pand.; also, passively, *contestata lite, Cic.*—See also CONTESTATUS, a, um.

CON-TEXO, ut, tum. 3. *To weave together, join together by weaving, or, to entwine, to put together in any way whatever*; e. g. by the needle, &c.; villos orvum, Cic.: equum trabibus, Virg.; lilia amarantibus, Tibull.; puppes, Val. Fl., to construct; contextus argento, et auro, Tibull., i. e. indutus veste contexta argento et auro; hence, I. Gen. *To join or set together, to unite, combine, connect, compose, devise, contrive, forge*; rem cum re, Cic.: crimen, id.: librum, Sen.; also, *to continue*; carmen hoc, Cic.; hence, *Contextus, a, um, Not interrupted, unbroken, connected, cohering*; Cic. II. *To add, subjoin*; Plin.: de silii, id., to treat of.

CONTEXTE, adv. *Connecta together, in close connection*; Cic.

CONTEXTIM, adv. i. q. Contexte; Plin.

CONTEXTIO, Ænis. f. (contexto) *A joining together, composing, preparing, building*; Macrobius; Augustin.

CONTEXTUS, a, um. See CONTEXO.

CONTEXTUS, us, m. (contexto) *A joining together*; corporum, Lucr., texture, union of the parts; hence, *connection, order, series, construction, arrangement*; Cic.: in contextu operis, Tac., in the course of the history, as the history proceeds.

CONTICEO, ut, 2. I. i. q. taceo, with a stronger signification; *To be silent*; Calp. 4, 98. II. *To keep secret*; tantum nefas, Val. Fl.

CONTICESCO, or CONTICISCO, ut, 3. (conticeo) *To become or be silent, keep silence, be hushed*; Cic.: fig., to be or become still, to be at rest, to abate, cease; id.

CONTICIUM, i. n. (conticeo) *The early part of the night, when men get their first sleep*; Plaut.

CONTICISCO. See CONTICESCO.

CONFINATIO, Ænis. f. (confingo) I. *A floor composed of beams or joists and boards laid on them, joist-work*; Cæs.: Vitruvius. II. *A story, floor*; Liv.

CONFINGO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and tinguo) *To join together or lay with beams or rafters*; Cæs.

CONFINGUS, a, um. (confingo) I. *That may be touched, within reach, contiguous*; haste, Virg. II.

That may be touched, that borders upon or is near; Ov.: Tac.: alicui, Ov.

CONTINENS, tis. I. Part. of *contineo*; see CONTINEO. II. Adj. I. *Connected, continued, uninterrupted, unbroken*; either in itself; verba, Cic.: silva ac paludes, Cæs.: agmen, Liv.: febris, Cels., i. e. an unceasing fever; somnus, id.: continenti spiritu dicere, Cic., with one breath: scriptura, Suet., not divided into books and chapters: biduo continendi, id., for two successive days: terra continens, Nep.; or simply, *continens, id.*, the continent, main land, opposed to islands: or, with any thing else, *bordering upon, connected with, adjacent, contiguous*; acr est continens mari, Cic.: mare dissimile proximo et continendi, id., to the sea immediately adjoining: prædica continentia huic fundo, id.: continentia cum negotio, id., inseparable from: causa continens, id.; hence, ex continenti (sc. tempore), Justin., immediately; it may also be rendered, *following, successive*; continentibus diebus, Cæs. 2. *Continent, temperate, moderate in his desires*; Nep.: continentior, Cæs.: contentissimus, Cic. III. Subst.; e. g. continens canis, Cic., the chief point.

CONTINENTER, adv. I. *Continuously, uninterruptedly, without intermission or interruption*; Cic.: Liv. II. *Continently, temperately*; Cic.: contentissime, Augustin.

CONTINENTIA, æ. f. (contineo) I. *A holding back, keeping in*; especially, of one's self, *a restraining of one's desires, temperance, moderation, continence*. I. *Moderation, continence*, when one does not always make use even of what is allowable; so that it differs from abstinence, which signifies a refraining from the property of others; Cic. 2. *Moderation in expense, frugality*; Cic.: Nep. 3. *A repressing one's ardour, moderation*; Cic. 4. *Any holding in or keeping back*; Suet. I. *Proximity*; Macrobius. III. *The contents of a thing*; Macrobius.

CONTINEO, tinui, tentum, Ære. (con and teneo) I. Trans. I. *To hold or keep together*; or simply, *to keep, hold*; manipulos ad signa, Cæs.: copias in castris, id.; se in lectulo, Cels.; vitem, Plin., to bind, tie up; or, *to retain*; aliquid in officio, Cæs., to keep; odorem, Plin.; hence, contineri, *to be held together, to hang together*; partes inter se continetur, Cic.: artes, cogitationes inter se continetur, id.; hence, II. *To enclose, surround, encompass, environ*; vicus altissimis montibus continetur, Cæs.: bestias, Cic., i. e. to shut up in a cage or pen. 2. *To keep in order, preserve, maintain*; temp., Cic.: civitas animadversionibus censoris contenta fuit, id. 3. *To restrain, repress, limit, keep in*; vocem, cupiditates, risum, Cic.: dicta, id., i. e. to keep to one's self; manus ac tela ab alquo, id.; gradum, Virg., i. e. to stand still; se ab aliquo, re, Cic., to refrain from; vix me continere, quin, &c. Plaut., I can hardly forbear from, &c.; Ter.: non continere, quin, Vell.: animam, Cic., to hold one's breath; corpus, Cels., to check, stop, librum, Cic., to withhold from the public, suppress, ventrem, Phadr., to bind; se intra verba, Petron., to confine himself to.

4. *To hinder, detain, keep*; se ruri, Ter., to remain, stay. 5. *To hold or keep in or at any thing, to occupy, employ*; sit in studiis, Cic., also, *to amuse, delight, entertain*; qui se in continetur ea commendatione natura, Cic.; also, *to keep, watch, preserve*; merces, Cic.: que contineo optime, Terent., keep secret. 2. *To hold or keep together, to comprehend, contain, comprise*; mundus omnia continet, Cic.: vim caloris in se, id.; mundum, id.: odium, dolorem, id., i. e. to have; aliquid animo ac memoria, id.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Cæs., takes up, occupies; hence, 1. *Continere rem, To be the ground and foundation of a thing, to give it its duration and existence*; quod rem causamque continet, Cic.: philosophiam, id.: res causam continet, i. e. causa nititur in re, id.: continent causas, i. e. causa nititur in iis, id. 2. *Contineri re, To rest upon, to consist of*; vitæ corpore et spiritu continetur, Cic.: tu salutem contineri suam, id.; but, contineri in re, i. q. intra rem coerceri; e. g. forum, in quo omnis equitas continetur, id., i. e. in which justice and equity are administered. 3. *Intrans. To hang together, be connected*; commacatus continet, Plaut., the passage joins; sutura non continet, Cels., i. e. does not hold together, rends asunder.—See also CONTINENS, and CONTENTUS, a, um.

CONTINGO, Ære. *To wet, cover with any fluid*; Lucr.: Virg.: fig., omnia lepore, Lucr.

CONTINGO, tûgi, tactum, Ære. (con and tango) I. Trans. I. *To touch*; cibum, Cic.: inter se, Cæs., to touch each other; hence, 2. *To touch, i. e. to border upon*; Carium, Liv.: and fig., i. e. to be related to or connected with; *to touch, concern, affect*; aliquid propinquitate, Liv.: nullo gradu contingere Cæsarem domum, Suet., i. e. not to be connected with, to stand in no relation with: deos propius, Hor., to be connected more closely with the gods, i. e. great men: Romanos consultatio nihil contingit, Liv., i. e. does not at all concern the Romans: aliquid usu, Tacit., to have intercourse with: causa nihil factu contingitur, Liv., has nothing to do with. 3. *To touch, i. e. to arrive at, reach, get, or attain to*; Italiam, Virg.;

metam, Hor.: naturam, Cic., to find, meet with: hostem ferro, Liv. 4. *To touch*, fig., i. e. *to make partaker of*: hence, contigiti, *to partake or share in, to be connected with*; prada, Liv.: eo sceleris, id.: belli societate, id.: dies contactus religione, id., i. e. ill-omened, unlucky: numine, to be inspired, Ov.: rabie, Liv., seized or infected with: also, to be polluted or defiled; Sen. 5. *To hit, strike, reach*; avem ferro, Virg.: hence fig.; contactus simili sorte, Ov. 6. *For contingo, nxi, &c.*; os neactore, Ov.: aliquid sale, Virg.; Cels., to salt: ferrum sanguine, Plin. II. Intrans. 1. *To happen, to chance, to come to pass*; usually of fortunate events: sometimes without a case, sometimes with a dative; contigit mihi, ut, &c., I have had the good fortune, &c., Cic.: Nep.: but also, though rarely, of any thing unfortunate; Cic.: cf. Bremi ad Nep. Mil. 1.; and Herzog ad Cæs. B. G., 5. 41: si mihi vita contigerit, Planc. ad Cic., if my life shall be spared: sors Tyrrenum contigit, Vellej., fell upon: palma frugum Italiam contigit, Plin., is Italy's. 2. *To be at hand, or, to come forth, grow*; pabulo contingente, Plin., being plentiful: cauliculi contingunt æ brassica, id.

CONTINGATIO, ðnis. f. (continuo) *A joining together in succession, a following of one thing after another, an uninterrupted series*; natura, Cic., sympathy; gentium, Sen., nations bordering on or following each other: verborum, Cic., i. e. syntax: also, a period; Cic.: hence, I. *A connection*; Cic. II. *A continuation*; Cæs.

CONTINUE. adv. *Continually, without interruption, hanging together, in one body, one stream*; Varr.: Non. Cf. Dæderl. Synon. &c. I, p. 26.

CONTINUITAS, atis, f. (continuus) *Connection, continuation*; Plin.

CONTINUO. adv. *Forthwith, immediately*. I. Of time; Cic. II. Of uninterrupted succession; Cic.

CONTINUO, avi, atum, are. (continuus) I. Trans. 1. *To join to one another, connect, unite*; aliquid alicui rei, Cic.: Liv.: verba, Cic., to join together to one period: domos, Sall., to build in rows: agros, Liv., i. e. to acquire estates bordering upon each other: latus lateri, Ov., to sit side by side: continuata funera, Liv., in close succession: hence, continuari. 1. *To last, continue*; si continuatur febris, Cels. 2. *To be connected or associated with, to follow immediately after, border upon*; hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov.: Suionibus Sitionum gentes continuantur, Tac., border on, are contiguous to. 2. *To continue a thing without intermission, to do one thing after the other, do without interruption, to lengthen, protract*; alicui consulum, Liv.: præturam ei, Vell., to make him prætor immediately after his edileship: diem noctemque addidibus, Tac., to continue sitting: theatro dies totos, id., to remain whole days together: tres siseser edendo, Plin., to eat one after the other: aliquos ferro, Stat., to kill one immediately after the other: continuat dapes, Hor., i. e. he brings forward one dainty immediately after another. II. Intrans. *To continue, last*; alia febris ita, ut cæpere, continuant, Cels.: prænominam usurpant continuantes, Suet., i. e. they bore the prænominam one after another.

CONTINUUS, a, um. (continuo) I. *Hanging together or on one another, uninterrupted, without intermission, one after another*; tot dies continui, Cic., so many successive days: triduum, Plaut., three days running: labor, Ov., incessant: continua nocte, id., all night long: tres continui principes, Plin., one after another: continuis his voluminibus, id., in all these treatises: continuo spiritu, id., in one continued breath. Continuus, i. m. *A companion*; principis, Tac. II. *Connected with, contiguous to any thing*; aer continuus terræ, Sen.: continui agri, Suet., lands bordering upon each other: continua oratio, actio, id., a connected speech: continui montes, Hor., a continued chain: fluit continuo alveo Euphrates, Plin., with its waters united in one channel: continua (ædificia) Liv.: also, seq. genit., Tac.: hence, Continuo (sc. tempore), *Immediately, instantly*. 1. Of time, Cic. 2. Of immediate consequence; Cic. Also, *in uninterrupted succession, one after the other, continually*; Quint. Just. 2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11. N. B. Continuus denotes continuity of space; perpetuus, duration of time.

CON-TOLLO, ère. 3. e. g. gradum, to go to any one; Plaut.

CON-TÖNO, are. i. q. tonitru, but with a stronger signification. *To thunder*; Plaut.

CONTOR, ari. i. q. Cunctor.

CON-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum. 2. I. *To turn, turn round*; Cic.: contorqueri, *to turn one's self round*, Cic.: hence, I. *To roll down or along, to set in violent motion*; proluit silvas contorquens, Virg. 2. *To brandish, wave, hurl, throw*; hastam, Virg.: brachium, Auct. ad Her.: fig., verba, Cic., i. e. as it were, to swing or sling, i. e. to give force to them: contorquet et ita concludunt, id.: fulminia (verborum), id.: ad lætiam, id., to hurry away. 3. *To guide, direct*; or, to direct towards, to steer, turn; Lucr.: hominem ad severitatem, Cic. II. *To wind up, fold together*; togam, Auct. ad Her.—See also CONTORTUS, a, um.

CONTORTE. adv. I. *Wound together, wound round*;

hence, intricately, perplexedly, obscurely; Cic. II. *Violently, forcedly*; contortius, Cic.

CONTORTIO, ðnis. f. (contorqueo) I. *A whirling round*; dextra, Auct. ad Her., i. e. vis et nisus jaculandi. II. *A winding together*; and hence, complication, intricacy, obscurity; orationis, Cic.

CONTORTIPLICATUS, a, um. (contorte and plico) *Joined together in a complicated manner*; Plaut.

CONTORTOR, ðris. m. (contorqueo) *One who complicates, or, one who wrests to his own purpose, a distorter*; Ter.

CONTORTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of contortus) *Somewhat complicated, obscure*; Cic.

CONTORTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contorqueo; see CONTORQUEO. II. Adj. 1. *Powerful, forcible, strong*; oratio, Cic.: vis orationis, Quint. 2. *Intricate, involved, perplexed, obscure*; Cic.

CONTRA. I. Præp. I. *Against*; contra legem, Cic.: contra aliquid (also simply, contra) venire, id., to be against, in opposition to, e. g. in an action at law, to oppose as an accuser, &c.; contra se misericos, Phædr., i. e. to his own hurt: contra ea, Nep., on the contrary, on the other hand: it is also sometimes put after its case; quos contra, Cic.: also with a dative; contra nobis, Plaut. In medicine it is used of remedies, and may generally be rendered by *for*; Plin.: Pallad. 2. *Over against, opposite to, towards*; contra Brundisium, Cæs. 3. *Towards, in respect of* (for erga); Plin. 4. *In comparison of, or, for, instead of, in return for*; contra Alcidem, Val. Fl.: contra auro, Plaut.: dono contra, Ter.: non cura est auro contra, Plaut., he is worth more than his weight in gold. 5. *Up*; contra scalas, Plin.: contra ardua, Sil., up the steep. II. Adv. 1. *Against, i. e.* 1. *On the contrary, on the other hand*; Cic. 2. *In turn*; Cic. 3. *Over against, on the opposite side, vis à vis*; Ov.: Virg.: contra intueri aliquid, Liv., to look in the face. 3. *In opposition*, Cic.: dicere, id., i. e. accusare: disputabant contra discreti homines, id., on the other side of the question. 4. *Otherwise, in another manner*; Cic.: contra, seq. quam, ac, atque, Cic., i. e. otherwise than, differently from, contrary to. 5. *The very reverse, just the contrary*; id contra puto, Cic., I think just the opposite, Cic.: also for an adjective; aliquid contra profectum, Cic., i. e. aliquid contrarii.

N. B. E contra, for contra, Aur. Viet.

CONTRACTE. adv. *Closely, narrowly*; contractus, Sen.

CONTRACTIO, ðnis. f. (contraho) I. *A drawing together*; frontis, Cic., a wrinkling, knitting: hence, in diseases, a contraction; Plin.: also, of syllables, a contraction in pronunciation; Cic.: fig., animi, id., dejection. II. *An abridgement*; shortness, brevity; Cic.

CONTRACTIÖNCULUS, æ. f. (dimin. of contractio) i. q. Contractio; e. g. mors et contractiöncule quedam animi, Cic., i. e. slight attacks and fits of dejection.

CONTRACTO. i. q. Contracto.

CONTRACTUM, i. n. (contractus, a, um) *A crime, fault, demerit*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.

CONTRACTURA, æ. f. i. q. Contractio. *A drawing together*; hence, a lessening, diminishing; e. g. of columns, Vitruv.

CONTRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contraho; see CONTRAHO. II. Adj. *Contracted, narrow, short, abridged, curtailed, small, confined*; Cic.: contractiores noctes, id.: ignis contractior, Lucr.: also, wrinkled; frons, Hor.: contractus leget, id., retired, shut up in a small room.

CONTRACTUS, us. m. (contraho) I. *A drawing together, a shrinking*; Varr.: of columns, i. e. a lessening, diminishing; Vitruv.: also, a being drawn together or contracted, unevenness, roughness; Ccls. præf.; but here others read contractum. II. *The beginning or commencement of a thing*; Quint. III. *A contract, compact, bargain*; Pand.

CONTRADICTIONIS, e. (contradico) *That may be contradicted*; Tertull.

CONTRADICTIONE, xi, ctum, ère. *To contradict, speak against*; alicui, Tac.: edicto, Suet., to reply with an edict; Pand. In the time of Cicero they wrote, contra dicere, and frequently contra aliquid dicere.—Thence,

CONTRADICTIO, ðnis. f. I. *A contradiction*; Quint.

II. *An objection*; Tac.

CONTRADICTOR, ðris. m. (contradico) *One who contradicts or objects to any thing*; an opponent: e. g. in legal affairs, Pand.: Amilian.

CONTRADICTUS, a, um. See CONTRADICO.

CONTRÆ-EO, ire. *To oppose*; Tac.

CON-TRÄHO, xi, ctum, ère. I. *To draw or bring together, to assemble or collect to one point*; exercitum in unum locum, Cæs.: contrahimus viros, Virg.: classem, Nep.: aurum, Plin., to heap up; also, to draw to, to attract; muscas, Plin.: hence, to get, take, contract, catch; crudelitatem, Quint. II. *To draw on, occasion, make*; bellum, Liv.: amicitiam, Cic.: æs alienum, id., to contract: negotium aliquid, id., to occasion him trouble: magnum piaculum sibi, Liv., to incur: nefas, Liv., to commit: plurimum invidia, Suet. to incur: cladem, Liv., to sustain: certamen cum aliquo, id., to join, engage in: rem, i. e. to make, perform, do, contract, accomplish, execute; quemadmodum res gesta et contracta sit, id.;

aliquid, or rem, negotium, to make a contract, strike a bargain, negotiate, conclude: res contractæ, id., a contract: res contractanda, id., a contract to be made or concluded: negotia contrahere, id., to make or conclude a contract: thus also, emptioem, venditionem, Pand.: matrimonium, Suet: also simply, contrahere, Cic., *to make a bargain or contract, to contract*: hence, *to associate himself with*: qui nihil cum populo contrahunt, id., have nothing to do with: so also, cum altero, id., to have intercourse with: hence, *to become liable to a penalty*; porcam, id., i. e. to commit a crime which must be expiated by the sacrifice of a sow. III. *To draw together or contract from a larger to a smaller space, bring into a smaller compass, draw in*; crura, Ov., to draw in: frontem, Cic., to frown: lac, Plin., to curdle: castra, Cæs.: cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 40: membra, Cic.: se, id.: vela, Hor., to draw in: arcum, Juv., to bend: vulnera, Plin., to close: columnam, Vitruv., to lessen, diminish: hence, I. *To abridge, curtail*; orationem, Cic. 2. Lac, Plin., to cause to run together. 3. Animum, Cic., to lose or lessen one's courage. 4. *To stop, check, restrain*; appetitus, Cic.—See also CONTRACTUS, a, um.

CONTRĀ-PŌNO, sĭtum, ěre. *To oppose*; Quint.: *Contraposition, An antithesis*; id.

CONTRĀRIĒ, adv. *In a different or opposite manner, contradictorily, not consistently*; Cic.: verba relata contrarie, id., i. e. antitheta.

CONTRĀRIĒTAS, ātis. f. (contrarius) *Opposition, contrariety*; Macrobi.

CONTRĀRIO. See CONTRARIUS.

CONTRĀRIUS, a, um. (contra) I. *Against, contrary, opposed, contradictory, hurtful, injurious, pernicious*; otium, Cæs.: Cic.: in contrariis partes disputare, or disserere, Cic., i. e. to argue pro and contra: contrarius tibi, Phædr., inimical, hostile: contrarius diis, Varr., angry, hostile, unfavourable: exta, Suet., unfavourable: contrario amne, Plin., against the stream: contrario iotu, id., one against the other: hence, Contrarium, *A contrary, an opposite*; contraria virtutum, id.: also with ac, atque; e. g. contrarium ac, id., i. e. somewhat differently from: contrario motu atque, &c. id., hence, ex contrario, id.; or, e contrario, Nep.; or, contrario, Nep.: Vitruv., on the contrary, on the other hand: ex contraria parte, Cic., on the other hand, on the opposite side: in contrarium partem, or in contrarium, Cic.: Plin., on the opposite side, on the contrary: vocant animum in contraria, Virg., call it in opposite directions, distract it. Contrarius, i. m. *An opponent, adversary*; Vitruv. II. *That is or lies over against, opposite*; collis, Cæs. III. *Mutual*; iectus, Liv.: vulnera, Tac. IV. *That meet each other*; contraria quinquimes, Suet, i. e. that met each other on the voyage.

CONTRĀ-VERŌ, ěre. *To turn the opposite way or contrary to*; hence, Contraversus, a, um, *Lying over against*; Solin.: Contraversum, adv., *On the contrary, on the other hand*; id.

CONTRACTĀBĪLIS, e. (contracto) *That may be handled or felt*; Lact.

CONTRACTĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *So as to be felt or perceived*; Lucr.

CONTRACTĀŪ, ōnis. f. (contracto) *A touching, handling*; Cic.: also, *a stealing, taking*; Pand.

CONTRACTĀTOR, ōris. m. (contracto) *A robber, thief*; Pand.

CONTRACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and tracto) I. *To lay hold of with the hand, to handle, touch, feel*; Livum manibus, Hor.: cibos, Colum.: contractandæ pecunie cupidus, Suet., i. e. of possessing much money: vulneris genus, Ov., to meddle with: also in a lascivious manner; contractatis multorum uxoris, Suet. II. *To lay hold of a thing*; voluptates mente, Cic., i. e. to embrace: oculis, Tac., to survey: studia, Gell., to apply himself to, to pursue: also *to spoil, violate*; pudicitiam, Tac.

CON-TREMĪSCO, mui, ěre. I. *To tremble*; Cic.: omne contremuit nemus, Virg. II. *To tremble at a thing, to be afraid of*; aliquid, Sen.

CON-TREMŌ, ui, ěre. *To tremble, quake*, of men, animals, and things; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: fig., fides virtusque contremuit, Cic., i. e. has been made to shake through fear: also, aliquid, aliquid, at any person or thing, Hor.: Justini.

CON-TREMŪLUS, a, um. i. q. Tremulus; Varr.

CONTRĪBŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (contribulo) *Anxiety*; Tert.

CONTRĪBŪLIS, is. *Of the same tribulus*; Sidon.

CONTRĪBŪLO, āre. *To afflict, torment*; Tert.

CONTRĪBUO, ui, ātum. 3. I. *To divide, distribute*; cives in tribus, Vell.: milites in cohortem, Justin. II. *To carry together*; Pand. III. *To add to, join, allot, assign, contribute*; Colum.: Ov.: especially, *to unite, annex*; e. g. a town or nation to a territory, *to incorporate*; se Ætoliis, Liv.: contributi cum Oscensibus, Cæs.: also of other things; apibus novum examen, Colum.: it is also used for attribuo, *to make over, assign, bestow upon*; Liv.: Suet.; cf. Drakenb. ad Liv. 38, 3, 10; e. g. oppidum sibi eos contribuisse, Liv.: regna alienigenis contribuit, Suet.

CONTRĪBŪTO, ōnis. f. (contribuo) I. *A contribu-*

tion of money; Pand. II. *A dividing, distributing*; Pand.

CONTRĪBŪTO, a, um. See CONTRIBUO.

CONTRĪSTĀŪ, ōnis. f. (constristo) *An afflicting, grieving*; Tert.

CONTRĪSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and tristis) I. *To make sorrowful, to afflict*; Cœl. in Cic. Ep.: contristari, *to be sorrowful or cast down*; Sen.: also of animals; Colum.

II. *Fig. To render unpleasant or gloomy*; Colum.: cœlum frigore pluvio, Virg.: also, *to injure, hurt, damage*; Colum.

CONTRĪSTŪ, ōnis. f. (contero) *Sorrow, grief*; Lact.

CONTRĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contero; see CONTERO. II. Adj. *Worn out, common, well known, trite*; proverbium, Cic.

CONTRŌVERSĪA, æ. f. (controversus) I. *A quarrel, dispute, controversy*, whether at law or otherwise; in controversia versari, or esse, Cic., to be a matter of controversy: controversiam habere, id.: movere, Pand.: or, inferre, Cæs.; or, facere, Cic., to make a subject of debate; thus also, in controversiam adducere, id.; or, vocare, id.; or, deducere, Cæs., to call into question, make a subject of discussion: non est controversia, quin, &c., Cic., there is no doubt: sine controversia, beyond doubt, id.: fig., aque, Pand., i. e. violence, force. Respecting controversia and its synonyms, see Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 9, 2. II. *A disputed point*; Plin. Ep. III. *A debate or exercise in speaking on a disputed point*; Quint.

CONTRŌVERSĪOSUS, a, um. (controversia) *Disputed, controverted*; Liv.

CONTRŌVERSOR, āri. (controversus) *To be at variance, to dispute*; Cic.

CONTRŌVERSUS, a, um. (contra and verito) I. *That is the subject of dispute, disputed, controverted*; Cic. II. *Quarrelsome, litigious*; Cic. III. *Opposed*, Macrobi.: also, *opposite, lying over against*; Ammian.

CONTRŌCĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To sabre, cut down*; Cic.: also fig.; republicam, Cic., i. e. to destroy.

CONTRŌDO, sĭ, sum. 3. I. *To thrust together*; Lucr. II. *To thrust or crowd into a place*; e. g. into prison, Cic.: corpora, Lucr.

CONTRŌNCO, āre. *To cut down*; Lamprid.: cibum, Plaut., to consume.

CONTRŌSUS, a, um. See CONTRUDO.

CONTŪBERNĪLIS, is. c. (contubernium) I. *A comrade*. I. One of several soldiers in a tent; Cic. 2. It denotes a young noble Roman serving in the colors prætoris; Cic. Contubernalis Prætoris, Suet., one that serves in the cohort of the prætor: cf. CONTUBERNIUM. II. *Any one who dwells with or is constantly in the company of another, a comrade, companion*; Cic.: hence, *a mate, spouse, husband or wife*, of poor people and slaves, Colum.: also of deities who were worshipped in one temple, or in two which were near to or adjoined each other; thus Cæsar is called contubernalis Quirini, Cic., because both statues stood in one temple.

CONTŪBERNIUM, i. n. (con and taberna) *A dwelling together*. I. In one tent; Cic.: hence, *a tent common to several soldiers*; Cæs.: also, *any dwelling common to several persons*; Suet. Calig. 10; 22; Ner. 34: also, *the dwelling of a couple of slaves*; Tac. Hist. 1, 43; 3, 74; fig., of bees, Plin.: it also denotes, gen., the close connection with the general employed by the young Roman nobility: hence, stipendia prima fecit Prætoris contubernio, Suet., he made his first campaign in the cohort of the prætor; cf. Breml ad Suet. Cæs. 2. II. *Gen. A dwelling or living together, a keeping company with*; whether in an honourable way; Suet.: Plin. Ep.: or in an illicit manner; Suet.: Petron.: fig., felicitatis et moderationis dividiuum contubernium est, Val. Max., they are not found together: hence, *marriage*, especially between poor persons, as slaves; Pand.: N. B. I. Also of animals; Phædr. 2. Of things without life; Val. Max.

CON-TŪĒOR, itus, sum, ěri. I. *To look on, gaze at, behold, survey with attention or admiration*; Cic.: Nep.: Suet.; who adds, acrius; cf. Breml ad Nep. Chæbr. 1: also, *to see, get sight of*; longinqua, Plin., to see things at a distance. II. *To look to, take care of*; pecus, Varr.

CON-TŪĒUS, us. m. (contueor) *A looking on, viewing, seeing*; esse in contuitu, Ammian., in sight: fugere a contuitu aliojuss, Plaut., sight, presence.

CON-TŪMĀCIA, æ. f. (contumax) *A perseverance in one's purpose and opinion*. I. In a good sense, *constancy, firmness*; Cic. II. In a bad sense, *obstinacy, stubbornness*; Cic.: also, *contumacy*, i. e. a refusing to appear in court in compliance with a lawful summons; Pand.: also of animals; Plin.: fig., of trees that do not thrive every where; id.

CON-TŪMĀCIER, adv. *Obstinately, insolently, stubbornly, reluctantly*; Cic.: contumacius, Nep.: also of things without life; Plin.

CON-TŪMĀX, ācis. *That perseveres in a thing, in one's opinion or purpose*. I. In a bad sense; Cic., i. e. *Obstinate, stubborn*: contumaciator, Cic.: hominem cognovi in me contumacem, id., disrespectful, insolent: respondere precibus contumacibus, Tac., entreaties indeed, but without any signs of submission: contumax regibus, Sen.,

disobedient: also, *contumacious*, i. e. *that refuses to appear in a court of justice after a lawful summons*; Pand.: also of animals; Colum.: and of things without life, i. e. *not yielding, unbending*; Plin. II. In a good sense, *Stedfast, firm, constant*; Tac.

CONTUMELIA, æ. f. I. *Any misuse or abuse*; fluctuans, Cæs. II. Especially, *Misusage in the way of insolence, insult, affront*. I. In word; contumeliæ verborum, Cic., insults, reproaches: cum contumelia verborum, Cæs.: contumeliam dicere, Ter., to reproach, insult: amicosur graves contumelie, Hor., reproaches, reproofs. 2. In deed; contumeliam facere, Plaut., to offer: pati, Cic. Also, *violation*; Liv. 8, 28.

CONTUMÉLIÖSE. adv. *Reproachfully, insolently, injuriously*; Cic.: contumeliosus, Ter.: Liv.: contumeliosissime, Cic.

CONTUMÉLIÖSUS, a, um. (contumelia) *Full of reproach or abuse*, i. e. I. *Reproachful, insolent, abusive*; Cic. II. *Containing reproaches*; literæ, Cic.: contumeliosior, id.: contumeliosissimus, Suet.

CON-TËMESCO, Ære. *To swell*; CæL. Aur.
CON-TËMËLO, Ære. I. *To heap up like a mound*; Plin. II. *To bury*; Ov.

CON-TUNDO, tûdi, tûsum, Ære. I. *To beat, bruise, break, crush to pieces*; manus, Cic.: also, as it were to *bruise or crush to pieces, to shatter, render useless*; articulos, Hor.: hence fig. 1. *To lower, weaken, lessen, tame, bring under*; calumniam, Cic.: audaciam, id.: animum suum, id.: classem, Liv.: populos feroces, Virg., to subdue; facta Talithybi, Ov., to surpass by my own. 2. *To spend, pass, bring to a close*; tempora, Lucr. II. *To beat*; aliquem pugnis, Plaut.

CONTURÖ, i. for contuere; Plaut.: Lucr.
CONTURBATIO, Ænis. f. (conturbo) I. *Confusion, perturbation*; Cic. II. *Disorder*; Scrib. Larg.

CONTURBATOR, Æris. m. (conturbo) *Ruinous, expensive*; Mart.

CONTURBATUS, a, um. I. Part. of conturbo; see CONTURBO. II. Adj. *Disturbed, confounded, perplexed, uneasy*; Cic.: conturbator, id.

CON-TURBO, avi, atum, Ære. I. Trans. *To throw into disorder or confusion, disturb, embarrass, perplex*; remp., Sall.: oculus conturbatus, Cic., diseased; hence, *to disturb, disquiet, confound*; id.: conturbant pedes, Plaut., i. e. implicabunt. II. Intrans., *To occasion disorder or confusion, especially, in one's affairs*; hence, it is often equivalent to, *to run bankrupt, to fail, break*; Cic.

CON-TURMÄLIS, Ære. *Of the same turma or squadron*; Ammian.

CONTURMO, Ære. *To form into turmae or squadrons*; Ammian.

CONTUS, i. m. (κωντός) *A pole*; Suet.: also, *a spear or pike*; Virg.: Tac.

CONTUSIO, Ænis. f. (contundo) *A breaking, bruising, crushing*; olivarum, Colum.: also of the body, a contusio; Scrib. Larg.

CONTUSUM, i. n. (contusus, a, um) *A bruise, contusion*; Plin.

CONTUSUS, a, um. See CONTUNDO.
CON-TËTOR, Æris. m. *A fellow guardian*; Pand.

CONTUTUS, us. m. i. q. Contutius; Plaut.
CÖNUS, i. m. (κωνός) I. *A cone*; Cic. II. *A conical figure*. 1. *On a helmet, whereon the crest is set*; Virg. 2. *A fruit in a conical shape*; cypressinus, Colum., fruit of the cypress-tree.

CON-VADOR, Æri. i. q. Vador, with a strengthened signification; Plaut.

CONVÄLESCENTIA, æ. f. (convalesco) *A regaining of health, recovering, convalescence*; Symm.

CON-VÄLESCO, lui, Ære. *To recover one's self*, i. e. 1. *To regain health, recover*; Cic. 2. Of plants, when they thrive, Varr.: Colum.: where it may also be rendered, *to grow*: hence, *annona convalescit*, Suet., has fallen in price. 3. Gen. *To recover one's strength, gain strength, become strong*, of persons and things; Cic.: Liv.: Öv.: Colum.: dum infans convalescit, Justin., is growing up: thus also, *to become valid*; testamentum, donatio, convalescit, Pand.

CONVÄLLATIO, Ænis. f. (convallo) *An entrenching*; Tert.
CON-VÄLLIS, is. f. *A valley*; Cic. Also plur. Convallia, Prudent.

CON-VÄLLO, avi, atum, Ære. *To encompass with a rampart or entrenchment, to surround*; Gell.: Tert.

CON-VÄRIO, Ære. I. Trans. *To variegate*; Apul. II. Intrans. *To vary*; CæL. Aur.

CONVÄSO, avi, atum, Ære. (con and vasa) *To pack up, pack together*; Ter.

CONVECTIO, Ænis. f. (conveho) *A carrying together*; Ammian.

CONVECTO, Ære. (freq. of conveho) *To carry or bring together*; Virg.

CONVECTOR, Æris. m. (conveho) *A fellow passenger*; Cic.

CONVECTUS, a, um. See CONVEHO.

CON-VËHO, xi, ctum, Ære. *To bring or carry together, or simply to bring, carry*; frumentum ex finitimis regi-

onibus, Cæs.: materiam, calcem in insulam, Cic.: hence, *to carry or bring in*; e. g. corn from the field to a barn, Varr.

CON-VËLLO, elli (seldom ulsi), ulsum, Ære. I. *To break away, pluck up, pull out*; navem convellunt unde, Virg., to shatter: loca vi convulsã, id., torn asunder: convulsos in amnem projicit, Tac., mangled: affixos unci morsus, Lucan., to weigh anchor: dapes, Virg., to tear: fetus, id., to cause abortion: signa, prop., to pluck up the standards (from the ground), and so, to decamp, move off (of an army), Liv.: fig., aliquem de pristino statu, Cic.: hence, 1. *To separate*; Lucr. 3, 344. 2. *To snatch or tear away*; Cic. Att. 5, 20. 3. *To wrench sprain, dislocate*; armos, Colum. 4. *To destroy, overthrow, annihilate, bring to nought, weaken, impair, shatter, convulse*; judicã, Cic., to disannul: opinionem, id., to remove, root out: nepotes, Tac., to harass, trouble: fata, Ov., to change: vires, Cels.: latus convellit, Suet., is seized with convulsions: hence, Convulsus, a, um, Convulsed, Plin.: Suet.: convulsã, sc. membra, convulsed limbs; Plin.: convulsus, subst., a person labouring under convulsions; id. 5. *To refute, confute*; Cic. II. *To endeavour to pluck out or away, to shake, make to totter or tremble*; saxa turris, Cæs.: gradus (steps), Cic.: puppes, Lucan.: turrim, Virg.: fig., remp., Cic.: fidem legionum, Tac.: cf. Herzog ad Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.

CON-VËLO, Ære. *To cover, veil*; caput, Gell., *to defend, support*; Gell. 7, 3, 44.

CONVENË, Ærum. m. (convenio) *Persons who come together*; Plaut.: especially from different parts, in order e. g. to found a city, settlers; Cic. Also, adjectively; multitudo convena, Ammian.: serpentes, Solin.: also, *uniting themselves*; amantes facere convenas, Plaut.: aquæ, Solin.

CONVENËNS, tis. I. Part. of convenio; see CONVENIO. II. Adj. *Agreeable, suitable, fit*; agreeing, consistent, harmonious; living in harmony; Cic.: bene convenientes amici, id., that agree well, harmonize well together: convenientis toga, Ov., that sits or fits well: convenientis est, Plin., it is fit, proper, becoming: cum aliqua re, Ov.: alicui rei, Cic.: ad aliquid, id.: inter se, id.: convenientior et convenientissimus, Vell.

CONVENËNTER, adv. *Agreeably, suitably, conveniently, fitly, consistently*; alicui rei, Cic.: cum re, id.: ad rem, Liv.: convenientissime, Augustin.

CONVENËNTIA, æ. f. (convenio) *Agreement, accord, conformity, proportion, harmony*; Cic.

CON-VËNIO, emi, entum, 4. I. Intrans. 1. *To come together, to assemble*; Cic.: hence, 1. Civitates, que in id forum convenirent, Cic., i. e. who belong to, are under the jurisdiction of that city. 2. Fig. *To come together, meet together*; multæ causæ conveniunt, Cic. 3. In manum, Cic.; or, in matrimonium cum viro, Gell., to come into the power and family of the husband, of the wife at her marriage. 4. *To couple, copulate*; Plin. 5. *To unite*; Lucret.: also conventus, united; id. 2. *To agree, harmonize in sentiment, be unanimous*; sibi, Cic.: inter se, id.: cum aliquo, id.: also, *to agree, accord with another respecting a thing, to concert, together, make an agreement*; de re, Plaut.: Quint.: inter se de re, Plaut.: we find also, res convenit, for de re, it is agreed upon: also simply, convenit without res; ut convenat, Hirt., as had been agreed upon: also, res convenit mihi cum aliquo, I am agreed with any one respecting a thing: also, res convenit mihi tecum, we are agreed upon a thing, I make an agreement with any one; cf. Bremi Nep. Agesil. 2, ad Hannib. 6: rem conveniturum, Cic.: in eas conditiones pax convenit, Liv.: hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, Ter.: iudex convenit inter adversarios (for de justice), Cic.: convenit (ut), darent, Liv.: conveniat id quoque necesse est, Cic., allowed: factum convenit, Auct. ad Her., there is no question about the deed: convenit inter omnes, Plin., it is the general opinion: hence, 1. *To agree, be adapted to, suit, fit*; nomen convenit, Ter. 2. *To agree with, fit, be suitable to, be in conformity with*; ad rem, Cic.: alicui rei, or homini, id.: in rem, Cato; or, in aliquem, Cic.: suspicio convenit in aliquem, id., suspicion attaches to: contumelia ad aliquem convenit, id., falls upon: also, cum re, id. 3. *To be serviceable or useful*; alicui, Cic. 4. *To be becoming, seemly, fitting, to belong to*; Cic.: convenit, with an accus. and infin., *it suits, becomes, is seemly, befitting, &c.*; Muretus considered convenit in this sense not good Latin, but later editors very properly defend it: cf. Bencke ad Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4. II. Trans. 1. *To come together with any one, meet with*, especially in order to speak to him; or, to come to any one, visit, speak to any one; to accost, address; aliquem, Cic.: conventus, one to whom another has spoken; Liv.: Nep.: Vell.: cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 44.: hence, convenior, they come to me, speak to me, I am addressed, visited; ut se conveniri nolit, Cic.: hence, conventus, called upon, spoken with, visited; opus est sibi domino ejus convento, Liv., he must speak with him: hence, *to accuse, bring an action against, sue, prosecute*; Pand. 2. *To agree respecting any thing (only in the passive)*: hence, Con-

CONVENNO

ventus, a, um, *Respecting which several are agreed, agreed upon, allowed*; pax, Sall.: pactum conventum, Cic.: hence, Conventum, subst., *A compact, agreement, any thing wherein parties are agreed*; Cic.

CONVENNO, ōnis. m. (convenio) *A fellow traveller*; Apul.

CONVENTICIUS, or CONVENTITIUS, a, um. (convenio) I. *Relating to a meeting or intercourse*; Plaut. II. Conventicium, i. n. The money which a Grecian citizen of the lower order received for appearing at assemblies of the people; Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

CONVENTICŪLUM, i. n. (convenio) I. *An assembly, a meeting, an association*; Cic. II. *A place of assembly or meeting*; Tac.

CONVENTIO, ōnis. f. (convenio) I. *A meeting, assembly*; Varr.: Sall. II. *An agreement in a thing*; Sen.: hence, an agreement, covenant, compact; Plin. Ep. III. *A bringing of an action, charge*; Cod. Just.

CONVENTIONALIS, e. (convenio) *Of or belonging to a covenant or compact, agreed upon*; Pand.

CONVENTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of conventio) *A small assembly*; Augustin.

CONVENTO, āre. i. q. Convenio; Solin.

CONVENTUS, a, um. See CONVENIO.

CONVENTUS, us. m. (convenio) I. *Any meeting or assembly*; of persons, Cic.: of things, Lucr.: Sen.: especially of men, who meet in order to hear an address, as judges, the people, &c., Cic.: or for the purpose of consultation, Sall.: Liv.: and so, of the senate, Cic.: especially, 1. Of men on a day fixed for the administration of justice, when it may be rendered, *A court, sitting, meeting, term, assizes*; conventum agere, Cic., to hold the assizes: hence, conventus, the chief town of a civitate, in which judicial courts are held; Plin.: conventus Firmi (in Africa), Cic. 2. Of persons on religious days, *A religious assembly*; Nep. Dion. 9, Bremi in loc. 3. Of Roman citizens dwelling in colonies and provincial towns, for the purpose of trade; when it may be rendered, *Body, community, total number*; civium Rom., Cic.: conventus Campanus, Cæs., i. e. the Roman citizens settled at Capua.

II. *An agreement, covenant, compact*; Cic.

CON-VENSTO, āre. To ornament, adorn; Sidon.

CON-VERBERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To strike; Plin.

II. To chastise, lash, scourge; Sen.

CONVERRITOR, ōris. m. (converro) *A sweeper, cleanser*; Apul.

CON-VERRO, erri, ersum, 3. To sweep together, sweep out, brush, sweep; Plaut.: Colum.: fig., hereditates omnes convertere, Cic. Off., i. e. to get to one's self, ed. Heus.; but edd. Græv. and Ern. have convertere: the former seems better.

CONVERSATIO, ōnis. f. (converso) I. *Frequent use of a thing*; extra conversationem, out of use, Sen. II. *A frequent stay at a place, a frequenting, an abode, residence*; Plin. III. *Intercourse, conversation*; Vell.: Quint.

CONVERSIO, ōnis. f. (converso) I. *A turning round*; Cic. II. *A return*; mensium, Cic.: hence, a repeating of a word at the end; Auct. ad Her. III. *A change, alteration*; rerum, Cic.: hence, a tumour, swelling; Colum.

IV. *A turning round, inverting*; vesica, Plin.: fig., of words, Cic. V. *A period*; Cic. VI. *A repetition of the same word at the end of a sentence*, Gr. ἀντιστροφή; Auct. ad Her. 4, 13.

CONVERSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of converso) *To turn round*; Cic.: hence, Conversari, I. *To live with any one, or at a place*; cum aliquo, Colum.: and alieui, Plin.: in montibus, id.: or, *to live*; Pand.: also, *to be together, remain together*; Colum. II. *To have intercourse with, keep company with*; alieui, and cum aliquo, Sen.

CONVERSUS, a, um. part. I. Of converso. II. Of converso.

CONVERSUS, us. m. (converso) *A turning round*; Macrobr.

CONVERTIBILIS, e. (converso) *Changeable*; Prudent.

CON-VERTO (CONVERTO), ti, sum, ěre. I. *To turn, whirl, or wind round*; se circum axem, Cic.: terga, Cæs.; or se, id., to take to flight: converse ruunt acies, Virg., i. e. put to flight, routed: converse cohortes sunt, Vell.; cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: viam, Virg., to turn back: fugam, id., i. e. convertere se ex fuga, to turn about from flight, to rally: converti, to turn one's self round; Cic.: hence, I. *To change, transform*; Ter.: ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitia; Cic.: induit ignotas hominum conversa (sc. tellus) figuras, Ov. 2. *To alter*; Cic.: converti, Nep.: consilio atque itinere converso, Cæs.: respecting convertere in general, see Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 23 and 41: conversus Drusi animus, Vell.: also, convertere, sc. se, to be changed, to change one's self: to turn; in bonum, Cic.: in superbiam, Sall. Cat. 6. 3. *To translate*; Cic. II. *To cause one to turn round*; Liv.: hence, hostes in fugam, Cæs. III. *To turn, guide, or direct towards any thing, to cause to obscure*: copias ad patria periculum, Cic.: turned, converted their use: risus in iudicem conversus, id., turned upon, directed against: se ad philosophos, id., to betake

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himself, apply to: aliquid in rem suam, Cic., to turn, apply, convert to his own use or advantage: pecuniam domum, id.: aliquid in se, Liv., to attract his notice or admiration: also without se; convertit homines, Suet., i. e. caused the people to observe him, attracted the eyes of the people to himself: oculos omnium ad se, Nep.: se in, or ad, aliquem, Cic.; Nep., i. e. to place confidence in any one, place his hope or trust in him, have recourse to him: se, to betake one's self to a place; Ter.: Cic.: iter in provinciam, Cæs.: castra castris convertunt, they change camp for camp, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81: se ad voluntatem, &c., Cic., i. e. to bend, direct: hence, converti, to turn, direct; ad me, Cic.

CON-VESSOR, i. To eat with any one; Augustin.

CON-VESTIO, ivi, tum, ěre. To clothe; corpora, Enn.: fig., for, to cover; Cic.

CON-VETERĀNUS, i. m. i. e. simul veteranus, Cod. Just.

CONVEXIO, ōnis. f. *A convexity, convex roundness*; cœli, Gell.

CONVEXITAS, ātis. f. (convexus) *Convexity, convex roundness*; cœli, Plin.: also, *convexity, concaveness*, Plin.

CON-VEVO, āre. i. q. Vexo, but with stronger signification, Capito ap. Gell.

CONVEXUS, a, um. (from convehor) *Convex, hanging down round about, sloping, or tending downwards, arched or vaulted*; mundus, Plin.: vallis, id., i. e. steep: pondus (mundi), Virg.: vertex montis, Ov.: iter, id., i. e. mountainous: foramina terræ, id., i. e. hollow: sidera, id., as it were hanging down; or, elevated, high; thus also, dum (in) montibus umbræ lustrabant (i. e. ibunt), convexa polus dum sidera pascet, Virg., i. e. lofty stars; but here some place a comma after convexa, and then convexa montibus is for convexa montium: orbis luna, Cic., i. e. high or heavenly: convexa cœli, Virg., the arch of heaven: thus also, supera convexa, id., i. e. heaven: convexa vallium, Justin., i. e. hollows, cavities. N.B. Deserit Hesperiam, et cœli convexa per auras Junonem vitricis affatur, &c., Virg. Ēn. 7, 543, is an incorrect reading, for which we should read comixa, from comitti.

CON-VIBRO, āre. To move quickly; Ammian.

CONVICIATOR, ōris. m. (convicior) *A rater, reviler*; Cic.

CONVICIOR, ātus sum, āri. (convicium) *To reproach, revile, taunt*; Varr.: alieui, Quint.

CONVICIUM, i. n. (con and vox) I. *A cry of several persons or animals, a loud noise*; e. g. of frogs, Phadr.: of persons; clamore atque convicio, Cic.: aures convicio deflesse, id.: hence, an urgent speaking about any thing, an urging, dunning; Cic.: Quint. II. *A vehement speaking or crying out against a person, an outcry against any one*; convicium facere alieui, Cic., to cry out against one; hence, 1. *Censure, blame*; aurium, Cic.: cogitationis, id., i. e. in thought. 2. *A reviling, reproaching*; reproach, insult; Cic.: alieui convicium facere, to reproach, revile; Plaut.: Ov.

CONVICIUM, ōnis. f. (convivio) *Intercourse, intimacy*; Cic. fil.: domesticæ conviviones, Cic., domestics.

CONVICIUM, ōnis. f. (convincio) *A proof, demonstration*; Augustin.

CONVICIOR, ōris. m. (convivio) *One who lives and has constant intercourse with another, a familiar friend, companion*; Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.: Hor.: conviviores Græculi, Suet.

CONVICIUS, a, um. See CONVINCIO.

CONVICIUS, us. m. (convivio) I. *Constant intercourse*; Cic. II. *A feast, banquet, entertainment*; Vell.: Tac.

CON-VINCIO, ici, ictum, 3. I. *To prove incontrovertibly, show clearly, demonstrate a thing*; to prove to be false; ratio convict, eum ne liberum quidem esse, Cic.: hence, furor convictus, Ov., shown to be pretended: avaritia, Cæs., i. e. made evident, detected: convincere falsa, Cic., show to be false. II. *To prove that a thing does not belong to a person*; bona convicta, Cic., i. e. proved not to belong to him: portenta, id.: convincam, si negas, id., i. e. I will prove it, will convict you; hence, I. *To prove a thing against a person, i. e. to convict, show to be guilty of any thing*; aliquem malefici, Cic.: Convincere is also construed with in; e. g. in scelere, Cic. Sull. 30; and in Suet.: also without in; e. g. scelere, Suet.: also with de; falsis de pugnis, Plaut., i. e. quod falsas pugnas jactaverint: also with an infinitive; Liv. 45, 10: hence, convictus devotiois, Cic., bound to perform a vow; and so, partaker of his wish: thus also, devotio convicta, id., that has become binding. 2. *To confute, refute*; errores, Cic.: orationem, id.

CONVINCITO, ōnis. f. (con-vincio) *A conjunction, a connecting particle*; Quint.

CON-VIOLIO, āre. i. q. Violo, with a stronger signification; Prudent.

CON-VISCERO, āre. To mix, unite; Tertull.

CON-VISO, ěre. 3. i. q. Viso, with a stronger signification. I. *To view, survey, examine attentively*; Lucr. II. *To visit*; Cic.

CONVIVIAM, CONVIVIOR, &c. See CONVIVIO.

CONVIVA, æ. c. (convivio) I. *A guest at table*; Cic. II. *A constant guest*; Cic.

CONVIVALIS, e. (for convivalis, from convivium) *Of or belonging to a banquet*; Liv.: lectus, Tac.

CONVIVATOR, ōris. m. (convivor) *One who gives an entertainment*; Liv.

CONVIVUM, i. n. (convivio) *I. A feast, banquet, entertainment*; Cic. *II. The guests themselves*; Hor.: Plin.

CON-VIVO, xl. 3. *I. To live with any one, have intercourse with*; Quint. *II. To eat or feast with one another*; Quint.

CON-VIVO, āre. i. q. Convivor; Petron.

CONVIVOR, ātus sum. āri. (conviva) *To give an entertainment, to eat in the company of several, feast, banquet*; Cic.

CONVOCATIO, ōnis. f. (convoco) *A calling together*; Cic.

CON-VOCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To call together, assemble, collect*; senatum, Cic.: in concionem convocare (sc. populum or milites), Liv., to call to an assembly, hold an assembly: plebem auxilio, Suet., to call upon for help. *II. To call*; Cic.

CON-VOLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To fly together, come together quickly, run together*; Cic. *II. To fly to, proceed to or enter upon a thing*; ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just.: ad legatum, Pand. i. e. to make.

CON-VOLVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of convolvō) *To roll round*; Sen.

CON-VOLVĒTUS, a, um. See CONVOLVO.

CON-VOLVO, vi, ātum. 3. *To roll or fold together*; Cic.: also, convolvere, for convolvere se, Plin.: fig., verba, Sen., to multiply; aliquid ruina, Flor., to involve.

CONVOLVULUS, i. m. *I. A vine-fretter*; Cato. *II. Bind-wood*; Plin.

CON-VOMO, ui, itum. 3. *To bespew, cover over with vomiting*; Cic.

CON-VOVO, āre. *To eat up, devour*; Tert.

CON-VOVO, vi, tum, āre. 2. i. e. simul voveo, S. C. de Bacch.

CON-VULNERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To wound*; Auct. B. Afric.: and fig., mores et vitam, i. e. to injure, damage, hurt, Sen.: also for *to perforate*; Frontin.

CONVULSIO, ōnis. f. (convello) *A contraction of the muscles, convulsion*; Cael. Aur.

CONVULSUS, a, um. See CONVELLO.

COEDIBILIS, e. *Detestable*; Tertull.

COELESCO, lui. 3. (con and olesco) for coalesco; Lucr.

COOPERATIO, ōnis. f. (con and operatio) *Cooperation*; Quint. Deel.

COOPERATOR, ōris. m. (con and operator) *One who cooperates*; Hieron.

COOPERŪLUM, i. n. (cooperio) i. q. Operculum; Plin.

COOPERIMENTUM, i. n. (cooperio) *A covering*; Bass. ap. Gell.

COOPERIO, ui, tum. 4. (con and operio) *To cover*; Cic.: fig., *to overwhelm, bury, &c.*: cooperus sceleribus, id.: flagitios atque factoribus, Sall., i. e. drowned in vice and wicked actions; cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 23: versibus, Hor., to lash, &c.

COOPERŌRIUM, i. n. (cooperio) *A cover*; Pand.

COOPERŪTUS, a, um. See COOPERIO.

COOPTATIO, ōnis. f. (coopto) *I. An election*; Cic.: collegiorum, id., a filling up. *II. A reception into a family by election, an adoption*; Flor.

COOPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and opto) *To elect, choose by election, elect into a body or to an office, receive, admit*; especially when done by the members of a college; Cic.

COORIOR, ortus sum. 4. (con and orior) *I. To arise, rise, break out*; cooritur tempestas, Cic.: risus, Nep.: bellum, Cæs.: pugna, Liv.: animalia, Lucr. *II. To rise up, to appear, rise, come forth*; cooriantur milites, Liv., when they make an attack: thus also, in pugnam, id., to rise: in rogationes, id., i. e. resistere: ad bellum, id., to prepare, equip.

COORTUS, a, um. See COORIOR.

COORTUS, us. m. (coorior) *Arising, birth, production*; Lucr.

COPA, æ. f. (copo) *A female dancer and player upon the cithara, such as used, for the sake of enticement, to frequent the taverns*; Suet.

COPADIA, ōrum. n. *Dainties*; Apic.

COPHINUS, i. m. (κόφινος) *A basket*; Colum.

COPIA, æ. f. (for copio, from con and ops) *I. Store, number, plenty, supply, in respect only of the use to be made of it*; hence, of persons only when they are considered as means and instruments; copia virorum fortium, Cic.: Cæs.: omnis copia narium, Hor., every fragrant flower: thus also, copiae, supplies or stores of all kinds, provisions, necessities, means of life; hence, also, property, effects, wealth; e. g. copiae Gallorum, Cæs.: omnium rerum, Cic.: copis omnibus circumfluere, id.: cum omnibus copiis exire, Cæs., with all their goods and chattels: bonam copiam ejurare, Cic., to declare himself insolvent: also, means of influence, ability, prosperity; quorum copiis essem omnia consecutus, Cic.: Gallorum, Cæs.: omnibus copiis florere, Cic.: also, materials (for building), Vitruv.: Plin. Ep.: also, matter or materials for speaking; magna mihi copia est memorandi, Sall., i. e. copious materials pre-

sent themselves to me: copia dicendi, or in dicendo, Cic., richness, copiousness of expression. *II. A number or complement of troops*; Cic.: augebatur illis copia, Cæs.: ex omni copia singulos delegerat, id.: ex copia tubicunum, Sall., from the whole number: cf. Held ad Cæs. B. C. 1, 45; and Suet. Oct. 21: hence, especially in the plural, copiae, troops, forces, an army; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: also with the addition of pedum, equitum. Observe the practice of Cæsar, who uses copia only of the hordes of the enemy, but exercitus of his own well-trained army. *III. Power*; Cic.: copia gentilis, Suet., the power of the family: provincialis, Suet., the power of the province: hence, power for any thing, i. e. ability, opportunity, means of doing any thing, permission; copiam alicuius rei dare, Ter.; or facere, Ter.: Cic.: populo Romano nunquam ea copia fuit, Sall.: copia est (mihi), I have the opportunity, I can; tangendi, Ter.: ni copia pugnae fiat, Liv., unless an opportunity should be given them of fighting; non est cunctandi copia, Plaut., there is no time to be lost: Jugurtha copiam haberet, Sall., i. e. had Jugurtha in his power: modo copia detur, Ov., if I could but get him in my power: also with an infin.: Sall.: also with ut, e. g. copia est, ut sit, &c., Ter., there is an opportunity: dare alicui copiam rei, e. g. consilii, Cic., to give, impart: data copia fandi, Virg., permission: cum, quod volumus, copia est, Plaut., since you grant what we wish: ex copia rerum statuit, Sall., in this state of things.

COPIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of copia) *A small store*; copiolæ, a small army; Brut. in Cic. Ep.

COPIOR, ari. (copia) *To provide one's self abundantly*; Gell.

COPIOSE, adv. *I. With or in great numbers, copiously, abundantly*; Cic.: proficisci, id., i. e. copiously provided, furnished with great stores: copiose absolvere, id., with many votes. *II. Diffusely, with prolixity*; loqui, Cic.: thus also, copiosius, copiosissime, id.

COPIOSUS, a, um. (copia) *I. Abundantly provided, rich, copious, plentiful*; oppidum copiosissimum, Cæs.: provincia copiosior, Hirt.: copiosus adificiis, argento, Cic.: via copiosa, Nep., a spacious way; also with a genitive; abounding in: hence, rich, wealthy; patriumonium, Cic.: homo, id.: hence, copious in expression, rich in words, fluent; Cic. *II. Abounding, abundant*; Phædr.

COPIS, idis. f. (κόπης) *A crooked sword or scymitar, a hanger*; Curt.

COPIS, e. See COPS.

COPŌ, ōnis. m. i. q. Caupo; Cic.

COPŪREA, æ. m. (κοπιῆρας) *A buffoon, jester; a filthy buffoon, &c.*; Suet.

COPS, or COPIS, e. (con and ops) *Rich, provided with every thing*; Plaut.

COPŪA, æ. f. (κόπυρα) *A kind of cake*; Mart.

COPŪLA, æ. f. (con and apio) *I. A band, rope, cord, thong*; Plaut.: tortæ copulæ, Acc. ap. Non., cables: especially for dogs, leash, Ov.: also, grappling-irons; Cæs. B. 3, 13. *II. Fig. A bond, a union*; tallum virorum, Nep., an instrument or bond of union: also, of words, connection; Quint.

COPŪLATE, adv. *Connectedly*; Gell.

COPŪLATŪ, ōnis. f. (copulo) *A connecting, joining together*; Cic.

COPŪLATIVE, adv. *Connectedly*; Macrobr.

COPŪLATIVUS, a, um. (copulo) *Connective*; Marc. Cap.

COPŪLATŪX, icis. f. (copulo) *She that connects or unites*; Augustin.

COPŪLATŪS, a, um. *I. Part. of copulo*; see COPŪLO. *II. Adj. Connected, united*; nihil copulatus. Cic.

COPŪLATŪS, us. m. (copula) for copulatio; Arnob.

COPŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (copula) *To tie or join together, bind, connect, join, unite*; rem cum re, Cic.: se cum inimico, id.: verba, id., to compound: concordiam, Liv., to establish: also, aliquid, for cum aliquo, Plin.: copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic., together: naturæ copulatum, id., agreeable to nature, natural: sermonem cum aliquo, Plaut., i. e. colloqui: Armeniæ Sophene copulatur, Plin., borders upon: copulari tædis, Senec., to be married.— See also COPULATUS, a, um.

CŌQA, æ. f. (coquus) *A female cook*; Plaut.

COQUIBILIS, e. (coquo) *That may be easily cooked or digested*; Plin.

COQUINARIUS, a, um. and Coquinaris, e. (coquina) *Belonging to cooking or to the kitchen*; olla, Plin.: Varr. COQUINATŪRUS (Cocinat.), a, um. i. q. Coquinaris; Pand.

COQUINO, āre. *To cook*; Plaut.

COQUINUS, a, um. (coquo) *Of or belonging to cooking*; forum, Plaut.: hence, Coquina, *I. The art of cookery*; Apul. *II. A kitchen*; Arnob.

COQUITATIO, ōnis. f. *An uninterrupted cooking*; Apul. Cōquo, coxi, coctum, ēre. (πίπτω, πίπτω, πίπτω)

I. To prepare by fire: hence, *1. To cook*; Cic.: Nep.: coquere aliquid ex oleo, lacte, &c., i. e. in oleo, &c., Cels.: aliquid ad crassitudinem mellis, Plin., to boil down: medicamentum, Liv., or venenum, Suet., to prepare, concoct: also without a case; Plaut. *2. To bake,*

panem, Plin.: laterculus, Cato. 3. Of other things; æra, Lucan., i. e. to melt: thus also aurum, Plin.: rastra, Juv., to forge: calcem, Vitruv., to burn lime: later coctus, Martial., a brick: agger coctus, Propert., built of bricks: also, to *harden by fire*; robur, Virg.: ligna cocta, Pand., l. q. Coctilia and Acapana, wood dried by fire, which gives out no smoke: rosaria cocta, Propert., dried; cocta sacra aqua, Mart. II. Fig. *To cook, dress*: 1. Of the sun; *To ripen*; Varr.: Virg.: poma matura et cocta, Cic.: of the winds; *to spoil, putrefy, corrupt, rot*; Austri (the drying Sirocco) coquite horum obsouia, Hor. Sat.: fig., serm.; bene coctus, Cic., i. e. well digested or prepared: also, to *beat, scorch, parch, dry up*; locus, quom non coquit sol, Varr.: flumina, Virg. 2. *To disturb, vex, torment*; Virg. 3. *To digest, concoct*; Cels. 4. *To design, prepare one's self for any thing, think upon, meditate*; bellum, consilia, Liv. N. B. Præs. subj. coquunt, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 30.

COQUULA. See COCTILA.

CŒCŪS (Cocus), i. m. *A cook*; Varr.

COR, dis. n. (ζῆρ) I. *The heart*; Cic.: hence, as a term of endearment, cor meum, my sweetheart! Plaut.

II. For animus, i. e. 1. *Mind, soul, spirit, heart*; Cic.: cor plumbum, Suet., i. e. want of feeling: hence, corde, from the heart, cordially; Plaut.: forti corde ferre mala, Ov.: sedato corde, Virg.: hence, cor hominis, for homo; e. g. cor Ennii, Pers.: corda aspera, i. e. viros asperos, Virg.: fortissima corda, Virg., i. e. men: corda canum, for canes, Lucr.: hence, cordi est mihi (tibi, homini, &c.), it lies at my heart, i. e. is agreeable to me, pleases me, is dear to me, Cic.: cordi habere, to take to heart, to keep in mind, lay great stress on, Gell. 2. *The understanding; prudence, wisdom, judgment*; Plaut.: Ter.: Lucr.: Hor. Sat.: also, in Suet. Cæs. 77, Cæsar uses the word cor in the sense of 'understanding': cor habere, Plaut. III. *The stomach*; Lucr.

CŒRĀCINUS, a, um. (χορᾶκινος) *Black as a raven, raven-black*; color, Vitruv.: also, a *kind of fish*; Mart.

CŒRALIUM, CŒRALIUM, CŒRĀLLUM, CŒRĀLIUM, i. n. (χορᾶλλιον, χορᾶλλον) *Coral*; Ov.

CŒRĀLLUM. See CŒRALIUM.

CŒRAM. I. Præp. *In the presence of, before any one, before the eyes of*; coram genero, Cic.: it is sometimes put after its case; Diomedote coram, Nep. Suetonius, in particular, is fond of this position after the noun; cf. Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 69, and Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 91, 2.

II. Adv. 1. *In the presence of any one, in person, by word of mouth, together, to one's face, openly*; coram loquerer, Cic.: quom coram sumus, id., together personally: coram adesse, Cæs., to be present in person: coram producere, to bring before one's eyes, Cic.: perspicere, id., to see with one's own eyes, or in person: venire, Hor. By Cicero and Cæsar it is also opposed to any thing transacted by means of others, or by proxy; cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 11. 2. *Publicly, openly*; Cic.: Ov.: Suet.: usually with verbs: coram potius me præsentē dixisset, Cic.: also, once with a substantive, Suet. Oct. 39; traditio coram pugillarum; cf. Bremi ad Cic. de Fin. bon. et mal. 2, 4.

CŒRAX, æcis. m. (χορᾶξ) I. *A raven*; Solin. II. *A warlike machine, used for battering walls*; Vitruv.

CORBĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of corbis) *A little basket*; Pallad.

CORBIS, is. c. *A basket*; Cic.

CORBITA, æ. f. *A kind of transport ship, or ship of burthen*, corresponding probably to our modern corvette; Cic.: it was a slow-sailing vessel; Plaut.

CORBĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of corbis) *A small basket*; Varr. CORCĪDĪLUS, for Corcodillus.

CORCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of cor) *A little heart*; Plaut.: hence, as a term of endearment, a *sweetheart*; id.

CORCŪLUS, a, um. (cor) *Wise*; Plin.

CORDĀTE. adv. *Wisely, with prudence*; Plaut.

CORDĀTUS, a, um. (cor) *Wise, prudent*; Enn. ap. Cic.: cordator, Lact.

CORDAX, æcis. m. (χορᾶξ) I. *A kind of rapid and light dance*; Petron.: hence, II. *The trochee*, on account of its lightness and rapidity, was called Cordax by Aristotle; Cic. Orat. 57.

CORCĪCŪS, adv. *In the heart*; Sidon.

CORCŪLUM, i. n. (cor and doleo) *Sorrow at heart*; Plaut.

CORDUS, a, um. See CHORDUS.

CORDYLA, or CORDILLA, æ. f. (χορδύλη) *The fry of the tunny*; Mart.

CORĪARIUS, a, um. (corium) *Relating to or concerned with leather*; frutex, Plin., i. e. sumach: hence, Coriarius, *A tanner, carrier*; id.

CORINTHĪARIUS, i. m. *One that deals in Corinthian brass*; Suet.

CŒRIUM, i. m. (χορῆιον) I. *The hide or skin of an animal, leather*; Cic.: piscium, Plin.: canis a corio nunquam abstergebitur uncto, Hor., a habit once acquired is not easily got rid of. II. Of other things. 1. *Of The skin of a nian*, in low language; considere alicui corium, Plaut., to tan his hide: corio tuo, Mart., at your own expense or risk: so also, de alieno corio, Apul.: also, a *whip, thong*; Plaut.: Cic. 2. *A rind, bark, skin, sur-*

face; e. g. of trees, Plin.: of fruit, as figs, chestnuts, id.: also of other things; nubium, id.: terræ, id., i. e. layer, stratum: parietum, Vitruv.: arenae, id., i. e. a covering with sand, a plastering, coating.

CŒRIUS, i. m. i. q. Corium; Plaut.

CORNĒOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of cornus) *Of horn, horny*; Cic.: fig., *hard, firm*; Petron.

CORNESCO, ère. (cornu) *To grow horny, become horn, turn to horn*; Plin.

CORNĒTUM, i. n. (cornus) *A place full of cornel trees*; Varr.

CORNĒUS, a, um. (from cornu) I. *Of horn, horny*; Cic. II. *Hard or dry as horn*; Plin.: cornea fibra, Pers., a hard heart, want of feeling. III. *Of the colour of horn*; Plin.

CORNĒUS, a, um. (from cornus) *Of the cornel tree*; Virg. CORNICEN, inis. m. (cornu and cano) *A blower of a horn or cornet*; Liv.

CORNICOR, ari. (cornix) *To chatter as a crow*; Pers. CORNICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cornix) *A little crow*; also gen., a *crow*; Hor.

CORNICŪLANS, tis. *Horned*; Solin.

CORNICŪLĀRIUS, i. m. Prop., A soldier who was presented with a *corniculum*, and by means of it promoted to a higher rank: hence, an *assistant of an officer*; Suet. Dom. 17: then also in the civil service, an *assistant of a magistrate, a clerk, registrar, secretary*; Cod. Just.

CORNICŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Horned*; Apul.

CORNICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of cornu) I. *A little horn*; Plin.: also, a *small funnel of horn*; Colum. II. *An ornament in the shape of a horn worn on the helmet, with which officers presented meritorious soldiers*; Liv. 10, 44.

CORNICŪLUS, i. m. *The office of a Cornicularius*; Suet. Gramm. 9.

CORNIFRONS, tis. (cornu and frons) *Having a horn or horns on the forehead*; Liv. Andr.

CORNIGER, a, um. (cornu and gero) *Horned, bearing horns*; Cic.: hence, cornigera, sc. animalia, Plin., horned cattle.

CORNĪPES, ædis. (cornu and pes) *Having horny feet, hoofed*; Ov.: hence subst., *A horse*; Sil.

CORNIX, icis. f. *A crow*; Ov.: cornicum oculos confingere, Cic., a proverb, to cheat the wise or sagacious.

CORNU, u. n. also Cornus, us. m. and CORNUM, i. n. (κέρως) I. *A horn*; e. g. of animals, Cic.: Virg.: also, a *crab's claw, elephant's tooth*; Plin.: fig., cornua obvertere alicui, Plaut., i. e. to attack, assault: thus also, tollere cornua in aliquem, Hor.: also, a *hoof*; Varr.: Virg.: hence, 1. *Any thing made of horn*; e. g. a lantern, Plaut.: an oil-cruet, Hor.: a funnel of horn, Virg.: curvavit flexile cornu, Ov., i. e. bow; also, Suet. Nero, 39, the author alludes to a bow, and in this lies the ambiguity. 2. Fig. for, *Courage*; cornua sumere, Ov.: addere, Hor., to make, give, impart. II. From some resemblance, 1. *A horn, trumpet, cornet*; Cic.: Hor. 2. *Ivory*; Mart. 3. *Cornua lunæ, the horns of the moon, Virg.* 4. *Cornua fluminis, the arms*; Virg. 5. *A projecting part of an army*; Sall.: dextrum, Cæs.: laevum, Liv.: fig., commovere cornua disputationis, Cic., for, to refute. 6. *The conical rising of a helmet on which the plume was placed*; Virg.: Liv. 7. *A narrow piece of land running out into the sea*; Cæs.: Cic.: Ov. III. *Any projecting extremity* (especially when there are two of them). 1. *The end of a sailyard*; Virg. 2. *The end or boss of the stick round which a book was rolled*; Ov.: for the books of the ancients were rolled together; and when this stick (umbilicus) was added to it, the book was perfect. 3. *The end of a bench*; Liv. 4. *Cornua terræ, Ov., points, promontories*; thus also, portus, Cæs. in Cic. Ep. 5. *A projecting part of the lyre (testudo)*; Cic. 6. *An excrescence on the forehead*; Hor. 7. *The top, summit, or peak of a mountain*; Stat.: Curt. N. B. 1. Cornus, us. Cic.: and Cornum, i. Varr. 2. Cornu copie, *The horn of plenty*, by which fruitfulness is denoted, Plaut.: Hor.: it was said to be the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter; see AMALTHEA: according to others, the horn which Hercules broke off from the head of Achelous, who was changed into a bull.

CORNUCŒPIE, more correctly CORNUCŒPIE. See CORNU. CORNUM, i. n. 1. *A cornel*; Virg. In Hor. and Colum. it is spoken of as a kind of food used by poor people. II. *A horn*; See CORNU.

CORNUS, i. f. 1. *The cornel tree* (Cornus mascula, L.); so called from the hard horny nature of its wood, Virg.: hence, *any thing made from the wood of this tree*; e. g. a lance, Virg.: we find also cornum, i. Ov. II. *A horn*; see CORNU.

CORNŪTUS, a, um. (cornu) *Horned*; Varr.

CORŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of corona) *A little crown, a chaplet*; Plaut.: Propert.: Plin.

CORŪLLĀRIUS, a, um. (corolla) *Of or belonging to garlands*: hence, Corollarium, sc. donum, and sometimes argentum (money). 1. *A present consisting of a garland*; and so, *a garland for a present*; thus perhaps it is, Plin. 21, 3; such garlands were given to various persons, as actors, &c., in token of approbation; afterwards, money was given instead: hence, II. *A present in*

money instead of a garland. III. Gen. Any present received over and above the customary remuneration; a *douceur*, *gratuity*, *bonus*; Cic.: fig., an additional inference, a *corollary*; Arnob.

CORONA, æ. f. (*κορώνη*) I. A wreath, garland; Cic.: Such used to be worn, 1. by persons at a banquet; Cic.: and by others, on occasions of public rejoicing; id.: at sacrifices; Virg. 2. A garland was proposed as a prize to combatants, Suet.: cf. Weber ad Juvenal. 6, 320. 3. A garland was given as a reward; in which sense it may sometimes be rendered, *crown*; e. g. triumphalis, for a general at a triumph, which was a wreath of laurel; civica, for having saved the life of a citizen in battle, a garland of oak leaves; vallis, for the first that penetrated the rampart of an enemy; muralis, for the first who scaled a wall; castrensis, for the first who entered an enemy's camp; navalis, for the first who boarded an enemy's ship; obdionalis, for the general who delivered Rome from a blockade; also, aurea, either, for a general celebrating a triumph, or, for any person who had shown extraordinary valour in battle; Liv.: such were sometimes presented to deities; e. g. to Jupiter, id.: hence for, *Reward*; Virg.: crowns were also placed on corpses or borne before them; Cic. 4. Probably garlands were placed also on prisoners of war who were to be sold as slaves: as Herzog (ad Cæs. B. G. 3, 16) very reasonably supposes, because they were frequently equal in value and shared a similar fate; cf. Gell. N. A. 7, 4; hence, sub corona vendere, Cæs., to sell as a slave; and, venire, Liv., to be sold as a slave. II. The name of two constellations; 1. One in the northern hemisphere, called also Cressa, or Gnossia corona, because placed in the heavens by Bacchus in honour of Ariadne; Virg.: Ov.: Manil. 2. In the southern hemisphere: est et sine honore corona, German. III. Any thing round like a wreath, or that encircles a thing as a wreath does the head; hence, 1. Corona circuli, Liv., i. e. a round hole. 2. Valli, Hirt., i. e. a projection at the top: thus also, montium, Plin., a circular chain of mountains; muri, Curt.: also, any round eminence or enclosure; Cato. 3. A halo round the moon; Sen. 4. In architecture, A cornice; Vitruvius. 5. A circle of people round any thing, as, round a speaker, &c.; bystanders, crowd; Cic.: or, round an assembly, Liv.: or, round a town, to blockade or besiege it, Cæs.; Liv., i. e. a line of circumvallation formed by the troops; or, to defend it, Liv., when it is sometimes rendered a blockade, sometimes a line of troops, &c. 6. The upper part of a hoof; Colum.

CORONĀLIS, e. (corona) Of or belonging to a crown; flavina, Apul.

CORONĀMEN, inis. f. n. (corono) That with which one crowns any thing, a crown, wreath; Apul.

CORONĀMENTUM, i. n. (corona) I. That which serves for a crown, e. g. flowers, herbs, &c.; Plin. II. A crown; Tert.

CORONĀRIUS, a, um. (corona) I. That serves to compose a crown or garland, of or belonging to a crown or garland; anemone, Plin.: æs Cyprium, id.: coronarium, opus; 1. A making of a golden crown; Vitruvius. Præf. 10. 2. Stucco work; Vitruvius. 7, 4, 4; hence, aurum coronarium, Cic., i. e. gold or money sent as a present from the inhabitants of a province to a general, with which a golden crown may be made for him to be worn at his triumph. It was a voluntary present, but had become so customary that it was regarded as a due, and in many cases the gold or money was perhaps otherwise applied. II. Concerned with crowns or garlands; Coronarius, sc. artifex, a maker of crowns or garlands, or, sc. negotiator, a dealer in crowns or garlands; Plin.: Coronaria, She that deals in garlands; id.

CORONĀTOR, ōris. m. (corono) One who crowns; Augustin.

CORONĒOLA, æ. f. A kind of autumnal rose; Plin. CORONIS, idis. f. (*κορώνης*) A mark consisting of two lines which writers used to put at the end of a book or section; hence, an end, conclusion; Mart.

CORŌNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (corona) I. To crown, put a garland or crown on a person; victores olea, Plin.: coronari Olympia, i. e. in Olympis, Hor.: coronare comediam, Suet., i. e. to crown the author of a comedy: de oratoribus coronatus, Suet., i. e. that has obtained a victory over the orators; hence, cratera coronant, Virg.: and, vina coronant, id., i. e. adorn it with a garland, crown, or, as some explain it, fill it to the brim. II. To surround, encompass; aditum custode, Virg.: solem, uti centrum, itineribus, Vitruvius., revolving round. III. To adorn; Plin.

CORŌNŪLA, æ. f. The crown on the hoofs of horses; Veget.

CORPŌRĀLIS, e. (corpus) Of or belonging to the body, corporeal; Sen.

CORPŌRĀLITAS, ātis. f. (corporalis) Corporality; Tert. CORPŌRĀLITER, adv. In a corporeal manner, bodily; Petron.

CORPŌRASCO, āre. (corpus) To become a body; Claud. Mam.

CORPŌRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (corporo) Corporality, an assuming of a body; Tert.

CORPŌRĀTURĀ, æ. f. (corporo) Constitution or make of the body; Vitruvius.

CORPŌRĒUS, a, um. (corpus) I. Having a body, corporeal; Cic. II. Of or belonging to the body; pestis, Virg. III. Fleehy; Ov.: insigne gallinaceis, Plin., the crest.

CORPŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (corpus) I. To furnish with a body; mundus est corporatus, corporeal, Cic.: is igitur corporatus est, Lact., assumed a body: mundus diversitatis corporatus, Tert., made up, composed.

II. To make into a body; hence, corporari, to become body; Plin. III. To kill; Enn. ap. Non.

CORPŌRŌSTUS, a, um. (corpus) i. q. Corpulentus; Cæsar. Aur.

CORPŪLENTIA, æ. f. Corpulence, grossness or fleshiness of body; Plin. — From

CORPŪLENTUS, a, um. (corpus) Fleehy, corpulent, fat; corpulentior, Plaut.: pecus, Colum.

CORPUS, ōris. n. (from *κορῆς*, Æol. *κορῆς*) I. Body, i. e. 1. Any thing that is not spiritual; individua corpora, i. e. atomi, Cic.: also, of the elements, Ov. 2. Especially, The body of men and animals; Cic.: ad corpus pellem caninum habere, Scrib. Larg., next to the skin: also of things without life, a substance, mass; piece, Plin.: ferri, Lucr.: Neptuni (i. e. maris), id., i. e. sea-water: aquæ, id. N. B. It is used also, 1. For, The whole person; and indeed corpus means person, so far as civic freedom, life and death, are concerned: corpora nostra, Sall., i. e. our persons: fidissima corpora, Ov.: delecta virum corpora, Virg. 2. For, A shade or departed spirit; Virg.: also for, a corpse; Liv.: also, the trunk; as opposed to the head; Ov. Met. II. 794. 3. In an obscene sense; corpus vulgare, Liv., a common prostitute: also for, Testicles; Phædr. II. The flesh of the body; Cic.: corpus amisi, I am grown thin, have lost flesh, id.: corpus facere, to gain flesh, to grow fat or corpulent, Phædr.; or, to produce flesh, to support, nourish, Cels.: hence fig. 1. Corpus eloquentiæ, Quint.: in corpus ire, id., as it were to gain flesh, i. e. richness of expression. 2. Arboris, Plin., i. e. the part next to the bark. III. A union of several things so as to make one whole; hence, 1. A work or book; Cic.: corpus architecturæ, Vitruvius: corpus juris Romani, Liv. 2. A society or company of persons belonging together, any whole, a body; cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 72; e. g. a legion, people, community, rank, family, division, class, corps; civitates, Liv.: ejusdem corporis, Liv., i. e. of the same rank; sui corporis regem, id., i. e. from amongst themselves: militum, Justin.: fabricorum, Pand.: also of things without life, any whole, a mass, sum, quantity; patrimoniū, Pand.

CORPUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of corpus) A little body, particle of matter; Cic.: forum, Justin., collection.

CORRĀDO, si, sum, ēre. (con and rado) To scrape or rake together; Pand.: fig.; e. g. money, Ter.: also, to procure; fidem dictis, Lucr.

CORRĀSUS, a, um. See CORRĀDO.

CORRECTIO, ōnis. f. (corrigo) 1. A correction, amendment, improvement; Cic. II. A figure of rhetoric, Gr. *μετάθεσις*, *ἐπιτροπὴ*, a substituting of a stronger word for a weaker; Cic.: cf. Auct. ad Her. 4, 26; Quint. 9, 3, 88.

CORRECTOR, ōris. m. (corrigo) 1. A corrector, amender, improver; Cic.: legum, Liv.: also absolute, a teacher of morality; Hor. II. Under the emperors, a kind of governor, whose office was called correctura; Pand.

CORRECTŪRA, æ. f. See CORRECTOR.

CORRECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of corrigo; see CORRIGO. II. Adj. Improved, corrected; Cic.: correctior, Gell.

CORRĒCUMBO, ēre. 3. (con and recumbō) To lie down together with; Tert.

CORREGNO, āre. (con and regno) To reign together with; Tert.

CORRĒPO, psi, ptum. 3. (con and repo) To creep together, or gen., to creep or sink into a place; in dumeta, Cic., to get inextricably involved; in onerariū (navem), id.: fig., correpunt membra pavore, Lucr., i. e. shrink together.

CORREPTĒ, adv. Shortly, briefly; Gell.: correptius, Ov.

CORREPTIO, ōnis. f. (corripio) I. A scizing; Gell. II. With the grammarians, A shortening of the vowel in a syllable; Quint.: opp. productio. III. A shortening, decreasing; diem, Vitruvius. IV. Reproof, reproach; Tert.

CORREPTOR, ōris. m. (corripio) I. One who seizes. II. A reprover; Sen.

CORREPTUS, a, um. See CORRIPIO.

CORRĒSPĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and resupino) To bend backwards at the same time; Tert.

CORRĒSŪCĪTO, āre. (con and resuscito) To raise from the dead at the same time; Tert.

CORRĒUS, or CON-RĒUS, i. m. A partaker in guilt; Pand.

CORRĒIDEO, ēre. 2. (con and rideo) i. q. Rideo, with a strengthened signification; Lucr.

CORRIGĪA, æ. f. A thong; e. g. on a shoe, a shoe-tic, shoe-latchet; Cic.

CORRIGO, exi, eum. 3. (con and rogo) I. To make straight that which was crooked or bent; Plin.: cursum, Liv., to put into a straight way: malas labentes, Suet., to shut the mouth of a person dying. II. To reduce to order, improve, correct, amend; aliquid and aliquem, Cic.: acceptam ignominiam, Liv., to make amends for: ipsa re corrigi, Sall., i. e. to be taught better by experience. III. To heal, cure; Plin.— See also CORRECTUS, a, um.

CORRIPIO, ipui, eptum. 3. (con and rapio) I. To take hold of, seize quickly or with force; hence, to put in rapid motion; corripere se, to hasten; Plaut.: Virg.: se intro, Ter., to hasten or run in: se ad filiam, id., to betake himself, go; se inde, id., to go away; corripere corpus e stratis, Virg., I start from my bed: cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Hecyr. 3, 3, 5: corripita sinus, Stat., girt up. II. To seize (quickly); hominem, Cic.: hastam, Virg.: flamma corripuit tabulas, Virg.: fig., to seize upon, take possession of; prefecturas, Tac. thus also, viam, Virg., to start quickly; spatia, id., start in the race; campum, id.: gradum, Hor., to hasten one's pace; medium spatium, Virg., to traverse hastily; corripit, to be seized; especially by a sudden attack of misfortune or disease: cf. Bremi ad Suet. Cas. 45: subita morte corripit, Curt., carried off: pedum dolore, Plin. Ep.: morbis, Cels., misericordia, Suet., touched with pity; cupidine, Ov.: militia, i. e. amore militiae, Virg. III. To snatch to one's self, rob, plunder, carry off; pecuniam, Cic.: sacram effugium, Virg. IV. To reprove, chide, blame; aliquem, Cas.; hence, to accuse; Tac. Suet. V. To abridge, diminish, contract; Suet.: verba, Quint., to abbreviate; praepositionem, Gell., to pronounce short; syllaba corripit, Quint., i. e. short in pronunciation.

CORRIVALIS (Conr.), e, i, q. Rivalis; Quint. Decl. CORRIVATIO, onis, f. (corrivo) A causing of water to run together, a drawing into one stream; aque, Plin.

CORRIVO, avi, atum, are. (con and rivo) I. To draw water together into one stream; aquam, Pand.: Tiberim, Plin.: hence, corrivari, to flow or run together, be collected; Plin.: Sen. II. Perhaps, To divide or draw off into several streams; Plin. 6, 18.

CORROBORAMENTUM, i, n. (corroboro) A means of strengthening; Lact.

CORROBORO, avi, atum, are. (con and roboro) To make strong, strengthen; Cic.: hence, Corroboratus, a, um, Strengthened, become strong; aetas, Cic., i. e. the age of manhood; audacia, id.

CORRODO, si, sum. 3. (con and rodo) To gnaw to pieces; aliquid, Cic.

CORROGO, avi, atum, are. (con and rogo) I. To bring together by entreaty, or simply, to bring together; e. g. money, Cic.: persons, id. II. To take together; Liv.

CORROGUS, a, um. See CORRODO.

CORROTUNDO, avi, atum, are. (con and rotundo) I. To make round; Sen. II. To bring or collect together; Petron.

CORRUGIS, e. (con and rugo) Having wrinkles or folds; Nemes.

CORRUGO, avi, atum, are. (con and rugo) To wrinkle, make wrinkled; ne sordida mappa corruget nares, Hor., be disgusting to you: oliva corrugata, Colum., becomes wrinkled.

CORRUMPO, ipi, uoptum. 3. (con and rumpo) Prop. To break or rmd asunder or from one another, to break to pieces; hence, I. To destroy, bring to naught; also, to corrupt, spoil, mar; mores, Cic.: frumentum, Cas.: praedam, Sall.: oculos lacrimis, Plaut.: equos, Liv.: spem, Ov.: hence, corrumpti, to go to ruin, be spoiled; prandium corrumptit, Ter., is spoiled: thus also, aqua, Cic.: humor ex horto, id. aut frumento corrumptus, Tac., i. e. fermented: hence, literas publicas, Cic., to falsify virginem, Ov., i. e. to violate. II. To draw away to any evil, to entice, seduce, bribe, corrupt, buy or gain over by presents; aliquem, pecunia, Cic.: Nep.: or, pretio, Cic.: also simply, aliquem, id.: virginem, Ov.; see above.— See also CORREPTUS, a, um.

CORRUO, ui, ere. (con and ruo) I. Trans. To heap or rake together; divitias, Plaut.: also, to throw down, overthrow; Lucr. II. Intrans. 1. To rush together; accipitres rostris inter corruunt, Curt. 3, 3, 2. 2. To sink down, fall to the ground, go to ruin; corruerunt aedes, Cic.: tabernaculo, id.: oppida, id.: corruuit obrutus telis, Liv.: risu, Cic.: thus also, corrure, of persons who become bankrupt, Cic.

CORRUPTA, adv. I. Corruptly. II. Inconcretely, improperly; Cic.: corruptius, Sen.: corruptissime, Ascon.

CORRUPTELA, ae, f. (corrumpo) That which corrupts, a corruption; Plaut.: also a person is called, corruptela liberum, Ter., a spoiler or corrupter of children; hence, I. An enticing to evil, a seducing; Cic. II. Corruption, bribery; Cic.

CORRUPTIBILIS, e. (corrumpo) Corruptible; Lact.: corruptibilior, Augustin.— Thence,

CORRUPTIBILITAS, atis, f. Corruptibility; Tert.

CORRUPTIO, onis, f. (corrumpo) A corrupting, misleading, bribing; Cic.

CORRUPTIVUS, a, um. (corrumpo) Corruptible, liable to corruption; Tert.

CORRUPTOR, oris, m. (corrumpo) I. A destroyer, misleader, seducer, debaucher; Cic. II. A corruptor, briber; Cic.

CORRUPTORIVUS, a, um. i. q. Corruptibilis; Tert.

CORRUPTRIX, icis, f. (corrupitor) She that destroys, corrupts, or misleads; Cic.

CORRUPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of corrumpo; see CORRUMPO. II. Adj. Corrupt, bad; tumidi et corrupti, Quint.: sapore corruptor, Tac.: corruptissimum seculum, id.

CORS. See CHIORS.

CORTEX, icis, m. with the poets sometimes, f. I. The rind or outer crust or shell. 1. Of a tree, The bark; Cic.: also of other plants, of animals and things; glandis, Plin.: nucum, nutshells, id.: of a tortoise, id.: phalangiorum, id., i. e. skin of ovi, Vitr.: rose, Plin., 2. Especially of the cork tree, Cork; Virg.: Colum.: levior cortice, Hor., of a giddy fellow. Cork was used in swimming, or account of its lightness; Liv.: hence, nare sine cortice, Hor., i. e. to need no assistance; also, stoppers for wine-vessels were made of cork; Hor. II. A rind or shell, fig., i. e. an outside, hull, covering; Varr.

CORTICATUS, a, um. (cortex) Covered or furnished with a bark; Pallad.: pix, Colum., resin taken from a tree together with a portion of the bark.

CORTICEUS, a, um. (cortex) Of bark or cork; Varr.

CORTICOSUS, a, um. (cortex) Full of bark; Plin.

CORTICULA, ae, f. (dimin. of cortex) A small rind, bark, or shell; or gen., a rind, bark, shell; Colum.

CORTINA, ae, f. I. A round vessel, a kettle, caldron; e. g. for colours, Plin.: for oil to run into, Cato: it probably had three feet; if not, it stood on a tripod or other stand. Hence, II. A seat on which the priestess of Apollo at Delphi pronounced the oracles, a tripod, or rather, a cover thereon, probably in the form of a caldron; Virg.: aureas cortinas Apollini Palatino dedicavit, Suet., golden vessels with three feet, or tripods. III. Any circle; theatri, Sever. in Aetna: also, a circle of hearers, auditory; Auct. Dial. de Orat.

CORTINALIS, e. (cortina) e. g. Cortinale, A place where kettles and other cooking vessels were kept; Colum.

CORTINULA, ae, f. (dimin. of cortina) A small cortina; Amnian.

CORULUS, i, q. Corylus.

CORUS, i, q. Caurus; Cas.

CORUSCÄMEN, onis, n. (corusco) A gleaming, flash; Apul.

CORUSCÄTIO, onis, f. (corusco) A flash, glittering; Solin.

CORUSCO, avi, atum, are. (coruscus) I. Intrans. 1. To move quickly, to tremble, vibrate, coruscant abies, Juv.: pennis, Virg. 2. To flash, gleam, glitter; Virg. 3. To butt; Lucr. 2, 320; Juvenal. 12, 60. Quint. Just. 8, 3, 21. II. Trans. To move quickly, to swing, hurl; gressu, Virg.

CORUSCUS, a, um. I. Trembling, vibrating, moving quickly; ilices, Virg. II. Glittering, flashing, gleaming; Virg.; Hor.

CORVINUS, a, um. (corvus) Of, belonging, or proper to a raven; ovum, Plin.: nigredo, a raven blackness; e. g. of the eyes of a girl, Apul.

CORVUS, i, m. I. A raven; Liv. II. From resemblance, 1. A hook in the form of a raven's beak, used in war, a grappling-iron; Curt. 2. A surgical instrument; Cels. 3. A battering-ram; Vitr. III. A constellation; Vitr. IV. A kind of sea-fish; Plin.

CORVETUM, i, n. (corvus) A cove of hazels; Ov.

CORVLUS, i, f. A hazel tree; Virg.

CORYMBIFER, a, um. (corymbus and fero) Bearing ivy berries; Ov.

CORYMBIUM (-on), i, n. (κόρυμβιον) Hair curled in the form of a cluster of ivy berries; Petron.: cf. Böttiger, Sabina, 1, p. 147.

CORYMBUS, i, m. (κόρυμβος) I. A cluster of ivy berries; Virg.; Plin.: and of similar herbs or plants; ferulae, Plin.: of the artichoke, Colum. II. Plur. Corymbi, The extremities of the head and stern of a ship, which were adorned with various kinds of ornaments; Val. Fl.

CORYPHEUS, i, m. (κορυφαίος) i. q. Princeps. A head, principal person, leader; Cic.

CORVUS (-os), i, m. (κόρυβος) I. A quiver; Virg.

II. An arrow; Stat.

COS, cotis, f. I. Any hard stone, a fint-stone; novacula cotem discindere, Liv.: invia cotis, Curt.: duris cotibus, Virg. II. A cliff, crag; Cic. III. A hone, whetstone; Cic.: Hor.: Plin.

COSMËTA, ae, f. (κοσμητής) An adorner; a female slave of a Roman lady, whose business it was to adorn her mistress; Juv.: cf. Böttiger, Sabina, 1, p. 22, 248.

COSMICUS (-os), a, um. (κοσμικός) Of the world, worldly; a citizen of the world; Mart.

COSMOGRAPHUS, i, m. (κοσμογράφος) One who describes the world; Messala Corv.

COSSIM, or COXIM. adv. On the hip; Apul.

COSTA, æ. f. *A rib*; Virg.: Cels.: fig., aheni, Virg., i. e. a side: navium, Plin.

COSTATUS, a, um. (costa) *Having ribs, ribbed*; Varr. COSTUM, i. n. also COSTOS, or COSTUS, i. f. (κόστος) *A shrub growing in India, from the roots of which a costly unguent was prepared*; Hor.: Ov.: Plin.: cf. Böttiger, Sabina, I, p. 124, 145.

COTANA. See COTTANA.

COTARIUS, or COTŌRIUS, a, um. (cos) e. g. Cotaria (Cotaria), *A quarry from which whetstones were dug*; Pand. CŌTHURNATIO, ōnis. f. (cothurnus) *Tragic representation*; Tert.

CŌTHURNATUS, a, um. (cothurnus) *Wearing buskins*. Hence, I. *Raised above others*; e. g. in rank, Ov.: in genius, by writing, Mart. II. *Tragic, tragical*; scelerata, Lact.: Lycophron, Ov.

CŌTHURNUS, i. m. (κόθουρος) *A buskin*. I. *A hunting boot reaching to the middle of the leg and fastened by means of straps, and well adapted for running in mountainous districts*; Virg. II. *Worn in the theatre, a kind of shoes with soles of cork of the height of four inches or more, which were made use of in tragedy*; Hor.: cf. Heindorf, ad Hor. Sat. I, 3, 64. Hence, III. *A lofty or sublime style*; Virg.: Hor.: it may also be rendered, *tragedy*; Juv.: hence, in the imitative arts, as painting, a *sublime style*; Plin.

CŌTHŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cos) *Any small hard stone*; especially, I. *A touchstone*; Plin. II. *A mortar*; id. COTIDIANUS, COTIDIE, &c. See QUOTIDIANUS, &c.

CŌTŌNEUS, and CŌTŌNIUS, a, um. for Cydonius; hence, Cōtoneum, *A quince*; Varr.: also, a *quince tree*; Colum.

CŌTŌRIUS, a, um. See COTARIUS.

COTTĀBUS, i. m. (κότταβος) Prop. *A social sport at table, in which they used to throw from a distance the wine that remained in their goblets into a copper vessel or upon the floor, by which a kind of sound was occasioned; hence, the sound of the liquid thus thrown, or gen., any similar sound, or, any clashing noise*; ne bubuli in te cottabi crepent, Plaut.

COTTĀNA, or CŌCTŌNA, CŌCTĀNA, CŌTĀNA, CŌTŌNA, orum. n. (κόττανα) *A kind of small dry figs*; Mart.

CŌTŪLA, or CŌTYLA, æ. f. (κοτύλα) *A small vessel or measure containing half a sextarius*; Mart.

COTURNIX, icis. f. *A quail*; Ov.

CŌTYLA. See COTULA.

CŌTYTTIA, orum. n. (sc. sacra) *The festival of Cotylto*; Hor.

CŌVINĀRIUS, i. m. sc. miles. *One who fights from a chariot*; Tac.—From

CŌVINUS, i. m. (a Celtic word) *A kind of war-chariot used by the Belgæ and Britons*; Mela. Also, *A travelling-chariot*; Mart.

COXA, æ. f. I. *The hip*; Cels. II. *The hip-bone*; Plin. Ep.

COXENDIX, icis. f. (coxa) I. *The hip*; Plaut.: Cels. II. *The hip-bone*; Plin.

COXIM. See COSSIM.

CRĀBRO, ōnis. m. *A hornet* (Vespa crabro, L.); Plin.: irritate crabrones, Plaut., proverbially, to tread in a hornet's nest, to get one's self into trouble.

CRĀCENS, tis. i. e. gracilis; Enn. ap. Fest.

CRĀMBE, es. f. (κεράμβη) *Cabbage*; Plin.: crambe repetita, Juv., cabbage warmed a second time; proverbially, of a thing frequently repeated.

CRĀPULA, æ. f. (κεραιβάλα) I. *Excess of strong drink, intoxication*; edormi crapulam, Cic. II. *That which causes drunkenness*; e. g. resin, with which wines are prepared, is called crapula, Plin., because by means of it the head is intoxicated.

CRĀPULĀRIUS, a, um. (crapula) e. g. unctio, Plaut., i. e. against intoxication, or, used at the drinking of wine.

CRAS. adv. I. *To-morrow*; Cic. II. *For the morrow*; Mart. Also subst., cras istud, id.: cras hesternum, Pers., yesterday.

CRASSĀMEN, inis. n. i. q. Crassamentum; Colum.

CRASSĀMENTUM, i. n. (crasso) I. *Settlement at the bottom of a thing, dregs, grounds*; Colum. II. *Thickness*; Gell. III. *A thickening, making thick*; Plin.

CRASSE. adv. I. *Thickly, grossly*; Colum. II. *Coarsely, rudely*; Hor. III. *Not clearly, dimly*; Sen.: crassius, Plin.

CRASSESCO, ĩre. (crassus) I. *To grow thick, thicken*; Plin. II. *To grow hard*; Plin. III. *To grow fat, fatten*; Plin.: Colum.

CRASSIFICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (crassus and facio) I. *To make thick, thicken*; Cæsar. Aur. II. *To make fat, fatten*; Cæsar. Aur.

CRASSITAS, ātis. f. i. q. Crassitudo; Apul.

CRASSITĪTES, ĩ. f. i. q. Crassitudo; Apul.

CRASSITUDO, inis. f. (crassus) I. *Thickness of a thing*; acris, Cic.: mellis, Plin.: parietum, Cæs. II. *A thick sediment, grounds, dregs*; Plin.

CRASSIVĒNIUS, a, um. (crassus and vena) *Having thick veins*; Plin.

CRASSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (crassus) *To make thick, thicken*; Apul.

CRASSUS, a, um. *Thick, close, dense*; cælum, Cic.: aër crassissimus, id.: arbor crassior, Plin.: arena, id.: toga, Hor.: tenebræ, Cic.: aqua, Ov., i. e. a swollen stream; cf. Döderlein Synon. &c. I, p. 20. Hence,

I. *Fat*; Mart.: ager, Cic., rich. II. *Gross, coarse, not fine, rude*; munusculum crasso filo, Cic., i. e. poor: Minerva, Hor., unpolished, not polite.

CRĀSTĪNUS, a, um. (cras) I. *To-morrow's*; dies, Cic.: in crastinum (sc. tempus) differre, Cic. II. *For sequens, futurus*; e. g. hora, Virg.

CRĀTER, ĩris. m. (κεράτρη) I. *A bowl, i. e. a large deep vessel, in which the ancients used to mix wine with water, and poured it thence into smaller vessels, as we do into glasses*; Virg.: hence, II. *From a similarity, I. A vessel for holding oil*; Virg. 2. *A trough, cistern, for the reception of spring water*; Plin. Ep. 3. *The crater or mouth of a volcanic mountain*; Plin. 4. *The opening of the earth which Pluto made*; Ov. III. *The name of a constellation*; Ov.

CRĀTERA, æ. f. i. q. Crater; Cic.

CRĀTES, inis. f. I. *Any texture of wood or other materials*; a *hurdle*; stercoraria, Varr.: cratibus paludem explere, Cæs., according to our manner, with fascines or faggots; hence, a *harrow*; Virg.: a *kind of punishment, in which malefactors were covered with a kind of wicker work, on which stones were thrown*; Liv.

II. *Of other things, from their resemblance*; favorum, Virg., the texture of the honey-comb; pectoris, id.: spinæ (the chine), Ov.

CRĀTĪCIUS (-tius), a, um. (crates) *Twisted, watted*; parietes, Vitruv., i. e. lattice-work.

CRĀTĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of crates) *A small gridiron*; Mart.: Cato.

CRĀTIO, ĩre. 4. (crates) *To harrow*; Plin.

CRĀTĪTIUS, a, um. See CRĀTICIUS.

CRĒĀBĪLIS, e. (creo) *That may be made or created*; Apul.

CRĒĀGRA, æ. f. (κεράγρα) *A flesh-hook*; Marc. Cap. CRĒĀMEN, inis. n. (creo) *Any thing created*; Prudent.

CRĒĀTIO, ōnis. f. (creo) I. *An electing to an office*; Cic. II. *A begetting*; Varr.

CRĒĀTOR, ōris. m. (creo) I. *An author, founder*; Cic. II. *A father*; Ov. III. *One who creates, chooses, or appoints to an office*; Cod. Just.

CRĒĀTRIX, icis. f. (creator) I. *A female maker, founder*; Lucr. II. *A mother*; Virg.

CRĒĀTŪRA, æ. f. (creo) *A creature, thing created*; Tert.

CRĒBER, bra, brum. I. *Frequent, numerous, thick, close*; Cic.: litcræ crebriores, id.: adificia creberrima, id.: lucus creber arundinibus, Ov., set thick; hence, abl. crebro, frequently, often, repeatedly; Cic. II. *That does a thing frequently, conversant or familiar with, abounding in a thing*; in eo crebro fuisti, Cic.: creber est rerum frequentia, id., i. e. crebro usurpat, is well versed in. N.B. Crebra (neutr.), for crebro, Virg.: thus also, creber pulsat, Virg., for crebro. Respecting creber and its synonyms, see Döderlein, I, p. 16, &c.

CRĒBESCO, ūi, ĩre. (from creber; as rubesco) *To become frequent, grow strong, increase*; Virg.: Tac.: hence, crebescit, a rumour spreads abroad, gains ground, Tac.

CRĒBRE. adv. *Thickly, closely*; alnus crebre fixa, Vitruv.

CRĒBRESCO. See CREESCO.

CRĒBRITAS, ātis. f. (creber) I. *Frequency*; Cic.

II. *Thickness, density*; cœli, Vitruv., i. e. æris.

CRĒBRITER. adv. for crebro; Vitruv.

CRĒBRO. adv. (creber) *Frequently, often*; Cic.: crebrius, id.: creberime, id.

CRĒBRO, āre. (creber) *To make frequent or thick*; tela crebra, Plin.

CRĒDĪBĪLIS, e. (credo) *Worthy of belief, credible*; Cic.: majora credibili. Ov., too great to be believed; credibillior, Quint.

CRĒDĪBĪLITER. adv. *Credibly, in a credible manner*; Cic.: credibillius, Quint.

CRĒDĪTO, ĩre. (freq. of credo) *To believe*; Fulgent.

CRĒDĪTOR, ōris. m. (credo) *One who lends or has lent money to another, a creditor*; Cic.: fig.; Plin. Ep.

CRĒDĪTRIX, icis. f. (creditor) *A female creditor*; Pand.

CRĒDĪTUS, a, um. See CREDO.

CRĒDO, ĩdi, ĩtum, ĩre. (compos., for certum do) I. *Intrans. To trust, place confidence in*; alicui, Cic.: virtuti alicuius, Sall.: also without a dative; Cic.: we find also crede mihi, and mihi crede, independent of the rest of the sentence, and used adverbially, equivalent to pro-fecto, *believe me, indeed*: it has been said that mihi crede occurs thus only in prose, but this has long since been refuted. II. *Trans. I. To entrust a thing to a person*; alicui suam vitam, Ter.: se victori, Cic.: se in soles novos, for novis solum, Virg.: hence, to lend; alicui pecuniam, Cic.: also absolutē, Cic.: hence, Creditum, *A loan, a debt*; Sen.: Suet.: alicui in creditum ire, Pand., or dare, i. e. credere: in creditum accipere, to receive a thing on trust or credit, id.: in credito esse,

to be lent, id. 2. *To believe, give credit to, hold or admit as true*; omnia, Cic.: also with a genitive; cui omnium rerum credit, Plaut., i. e. in omnibus rebus, or omnes res: hence gen., *to believe, think, suppose*; Cic. N.B. 1. Credo is frequently inserted adverbially, without regimen, to express a subjective opinion of the speaker, similar to our, *I should think, probably, perhaps*; male, credo (I should think), mererer, Cic.: an illius vicem, credo (perhaps, methinks), doles, Cic.: cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13; Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5. 2. Credor is also used for creditur mihi; e. g. credemur, i. e. credetur nobis, Ov. 3. Credor is frequently used for creditur de me; e. g. credebam sanguinis auditor, Ov. I was considered to be, they held me to be, &c.: a creditus interissee, Tac. 4. Credier, for credi, Plaut. 5. Credin', for crediane? Ter.

CREDUAM, CREDUIM, for credam; Plaut.
 CRĒDULITAS, ātis. f. (credulus) *Credulity*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.

CRĒDULUS, a, um. (credo) I *Easy of belief, credulous*; Cic.: also fig., piscis, Ov.: also, aliquid, that easily believes or trusts to one; Virg.: Hor.: in rem, Ov.: convivia credula, Justin., free from mistrust. II. *That is easily believed*; fama, Tac.

CRĒMATIO, ōnis. f. (cremo) *A consuming by fire, a burning*; Plin.

CRĒMATOR, ōris. m. (cremo) *He that consumes by fire*; Tert.

CRĒMENTUM, i. n. (creresco) *Increase, growth*; Varr.: Plin.

CRĒMUM, i. n. (cremo) *Small wood for burning, brush-wood*; Colum.

CRĒMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To burn, consume by fire*; corpus, Cic.

CRĒMOR, ōris. m. *The thick juice or milky substance proceeding from corn when soaked or pressed, thick broth*; e. g. barley broth, Ov.: cremor crassus, Cato, i. e. thick pap.

CRĒO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make, create, bring forth, produce*; herbas, Plin.: oratore, Cic.: hence, *to beget, bear, bring forth*; Liv.: Pallad. II. *To make, cause, occasion*; aliquid periculum, Cic.: errorem, id.: voluptatem, Plaut. III. *To create, i. e. elect to an office*; consulat pretores, Cic.: tribunos plebis, id.: regem, Nep.: dictatorem, Liv.

CRĒPAX, ācis. (crepo) *Sounding, making a noise, re-sounding*; Mæcen. ap. Sen.

CRĒPER, a, um. (δριπέρας, allied to κριπέρας) Properly, *Dark, dusky*; hence, *uncertain, obscure, doubtful, critical*; bellum, Lucr.: Creperum, i. n. *darkness*; noctis, Synon.

CRĒPIDA, æ. f. (κρηπίς) *A kind of slipper consisting only of a sole without any upper leather, a sandal*: the Romans adopted from the Greeks the custom of wearing these sandals; Cic.: ne sutor supra crepidam, Plin., sc. iudicet, i. e. above his knowledge.

CRĒPIDARIUS, a, um. (crepida) e. g. sutor. *That makes sandals*; Gell.

CRĒPIDATUS, a, um. (crepida) *Wearing sandals*; Cic.: Suet.

CRĒPIDO, inis. f. (κρηπίς) I. *Any raised base, secured with a wall or otherwise, on which a thing was built or placed, a ground, foundation, pedestal, base*; urbis, Cic.: obelisci, Plin. II. *Any eminence or raised border, pier, bank, as, of a piece of water, a street, &c.*; semitæ, Petron.: saxi, Virg.: molis, Curt.: marginum, Plin.: ripæ, Stat.: altera crepido, Liv., perhaps, sc. fluvii: thus also, in architecture, the projecting ornaments of a building are called crepidines; Vitr.

CRĒPIDŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of crepida) *A small sandal*; Plaut.

CRĒPIDŪLUM, i. n. *A kind of head-dress*; Tert.

CRĒPITACĪLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of crepitaculum) *A little rattle*; Tert.

CRĒPITACŪLUM, i. n. (crepito) *A rattle for children*; Lucr.

CRĒPITO, āre. (freq. of crepo) i. q. Crepo; Plaut.: Virg.: Ov.: Propert.

CRĒPTŪLUM, i. q. Crepidulum.

CRĒPTUS, us. m. (crepo) *A noise, rattling, crackling, tinkling, jingling, creaking*; armorum, Liv.: dentium, Cic., chattering; plagarum, id.: alarum, Liv., i. e. a rustling; digitorum, Mart., i. e. a snapping the fingers; cf. Böttiger, Sabina, l. p. 40: ventris, Suet.; and simply, creptus, Cic., a breaking wind: hence, crepitum reddere, Plin.; or, emittere, Suet., to break wind.

CRĒPO, ui, Itum, āre. I. intrans. *To make a noise, crackle, rattle, crack, jingle, clatter*; Plaut.: Ov.: Plin.: digiti crepantis signa, Mart., i. e. a sign given by snapping with the fingers; cf. CREPTUS: fores crepuerunt, Ter.: a sign that some one is coming out; for, as the doors of the Greeks opened out towards the street, when persons went out, they used to knock the door with the finger, in order that they might not open upon the passengers unexpectedly; hence, I. For, *To break in pieces, to burst asunder*; remi crepuere, Virg. 2. For, *To break wind*; Mart. II. Trans. *To make a noise with any thing to cause*

any thing to resound; æra, Stat.: hence, *to speak of any thing, make a noise about any thing*; leges, Plaut.: pauperum, Hor.

CRĒPULUS, a, um. (crepo) *Resounding, crashing, crackling, rattling*; Sidon.

CRĒPUNDIA, ōrum. n. (crepo) I. *A child's rattle*; Cic.: by this plaything, children that were exposed and found were known; Ter. II. *Rattling musical instruments*; Justin.

CRĒPUSCŪLASCŪ, ēre. 3. (crepusculum) *To grow dusk or dark*; Sidon.

CRĒPUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of crepus, and this from κριπέρας) *Twilight, dusk*; Ov.: especially, *the dusk of the evening*; Ov.: Colum.: Plin.: opp. diluculum.

CRESCENTIA, æ. f. (creresco) *Increase, growth*; Vitr.

CRESCŪ, crēvi, crētum. 3. (dimin. of creo, which was originally of the third conjugation, as creta shows) I. *To grow, come forth, be born*; Varr.: loca crescent, Ov., come forth, become visible. II. *To grow, increase, become bigger or larger*; lacus Albanus crevisset, Cic.: crescentes morbos, id.: also, *to grow up, to be brought up*; in domo alicujus, Suet.: crescentibus annis, Ov.: also fig., crescit odium, Cic.: opes animeque hostium, id.: thus also, crescere dignitate, id.: laude, id. III. *To rise, become great, acquire honour*; ex invidia alicujus, Cic.: ex hominibus, id.: de aliquo, id.: ex rep. (i. e. per rep.), Liv.: ex nostro merore crescit Charaxus, Ov., gains courage by. N.B. Cresse, for crevisse, Lucr.

CRĒTA, æ. f. *Cretan earth*, under which name the ancients included chalk and various kinds of clay; Plin. They used it for whitening garments, Plaut.: Plin.: for painting, Hor.: for sealing, Cic.: for earthen vessels (creta figuraris, potter's clay), Plin.; for marking the goal in the circus, id.: in medicine, id.: also for marking lucky events, Hor.: creta fossicia, Varr. 1, 7, 8., marl.

CRĒTARIUS, a, um. e. g. taberna, Varr., in which creta is sold.

CRĒTARIUS, a, um. (creta) *Made white with creta*; e. g. fascia, Cic.: ambitio, Pers.; because candidates wore such toge. Fabulla, Mart., painted.

CRĒTĒUS, a, um. i. e. e. creta, Lucr.

CRĒTICUS, a, um. e. g. pes, a poetical foot, i. q. Amphimacrus; Cic.: hence, versus, i. e. consisting entirely or principally of such feet.

CRĒTIFODINA, æ. f. (creta and fodina) *A place in which creta is dug*; Pand.

CRĒTIO, ōnis. f. (cerno) I. *The right of declaring by word of mouth, within a certain time, whether one will enter upon an inheritance or not*; Ulpian. II. *An entering on an inheritance with the usual formalities after the prescribed space of time*; Cic. III. *An inheritance*; but fig.; Plin. 2, 24.

CRĒTUS, a, um. *Full of the earth creta*; Varr.

CRĒTŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of creta, and of the same signification; e. g. for sealing with; Cic.

CRĒTŪNA, æ. f. (cerno) *Siftings of corn, chaff*; Pallad.

CRĒUS, a, um. (from crev, ere; cf. CRESCO) *Arise, born, brought forth*; Varr.: especially with the poets; Lucr.: Ov.

CRĒTUS, a, um. See CERNO.

CRĒBELL, āre. i. q. Cribrare; Pallad.

CRĒBELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of cribrum) *A small sieve or strainer*; Pallad.

CRĒBRARIUS, a, um. (cribrum) *Concerned with or belonging to a sieve*; also, *that is sifted*; Plin.

CRĒBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cribrum) *To sift, pass through a sieve, scarce, bolt*; Colum.

CRĒBRUM, i. n. (cerno) *An instrument made of skin, linen, &c., through which corn and other things were sifted, a sieve, strainer, colander, &c.*; Cic.: also masc.; e. g. cribrum, qui, &c., Colum.: and so from the nomin. cribrus, or criber.

CRĒMEN, inis. n. I. *A fault, crime, so far as any one is accused of it*; then gen., a charge, accusation, imputation; hence, especially in the plur., crimina, slanders, calumny, defamation; Propert.: Suet.: in crimen vocari, Nep.: ut venire, Ter., to be accused: in crimen vocare, Cic.; or, adducere, Plin., to accuse, impeach: crimen merere, Tac., to bring a reproach upon one's self: crimen conjurationis propulsare, Cic.: facere sibi crimen, id.; or afferre, id.; to incur: fingere aliquid alicuius rei crimen, Propert., i. e. to accuse or charge one falsely: dare alicui aliquid crimini, Cic., to accuse, reproach, charge with: esse crimini, Cic., to serve as matter for impeachment: ut to be a reproach: esse in crimine, Cic., to stand charged with a thing. N.B. Crimine, with words of accusing, condemning, &c., may sometimes be rendered, *Of, on account of*; crimine eo damnetur, Cic.: invidia crimine accusari, Nep.: aliquem accersere crimine ambitus, to accuse of. II. *A crime, fault, offence*; Ov.; Suet.: especially, fornication; Ov.: fig., brassica crimina, Plin., i. e. faults: fig. 1. *That which contains a fault or offence*; e. g. a letter, Ov.: an obscene picture, Propert.: also, *that which leads to a fault or offence, the cause of a fault or offence*; Baia crimen amoris

aquæ, id. 2. *A criminal*; Virg.: Tac. 3. *Infamy, disgrace*; Propert.: fig., crimen posteritatis eris, Ov., i. e. posterity will reproach you. III. *A pretext, pretence, excuse*; belli, Virg.

CRIMĪNĀLIS, e. (crimen) *Relating or belonging to crime, criminal*; Cod. Just.

CRIMĪNĀLITER, adv. *Criminally*; Pand.

CRIMĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (crimino) *An accusation, impeachment*; Cic.

CRIMĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. (crimino) *An accuser, a slanderer*; Plaut.: Tac.

CRIMĪNO, āre. i. q. Crimino; Plaut.: hence, crimino, pass., Cic.

CRIMĪNOR, ātus sum, āri. (crimen) I. *To accuse, impeach, charge with a crime; to calumniate*; aliquem apud aliquem, Cic.: or, aliquem alicui, Ter.: rem, Cic.

II. *To bring forward or adduce by way of accusation*; aliquid, Cic.: also seq. accus. et infin., id.

CRIMĪNŌSE, adv. *Reproachfully, by way of accusation*; dicere, Cic.: criminosisus, id.: criminosisissime, Suet.

CRIMĪNŌSUS, a, um. (crimen) I. *Full of accusation or reproach, containing accusation, reproachful, calumnious, slanderous, accusatory*; oratio, Liv.: criminiosior, Auct. ad Her.: criminosisissimus, Suet. II. *Being a reproach*; nomen, Cic. III. *Inclined or disposed to accusation or reproaches*; or homo, Cic.

CRIMĪNLIS, e. (crinis) I. *Of or belonging to the hair*; vitta, Ov.: aurum, Virg.: acus, Apul., a pin for the hair, for which we find simply, crinale, Ov. II. *Like hair*; Ov.

CRIMĪNER, a, um. (crinis et gero) *That wears hair, especially long hair*; Lucan.

CRIMNO, ivi, itum, ire. (crinis) *To furnish or provide with hair, especially with long hair*; Stat.—See also CRINUS, a, um.

CRINIS, is. m. (from *crinis*) *Hair, which is combed*; Cic.: Crēs.; hence, I. *A lock of hair, tress*; Hor. 2. Fig. Crinem sidera ducunt, Virg., i. e. a train: cometes argenteo crine, Plin. 3. *An arm of the polypus*; Plin.

CRINUS, a, um. (crinis) *Having long hair or locks*; Apollo, Virg.: puella, Ov.: stella, Cic.: or sidus, August. ap. Plin., a comet.

CRISIS, is. f. (*crisis*) *A crisis*; e. g. of a disease: hence fig., eadem crisin habere, Sen., to be in the same state.

CRISPŌ, āre. (crispo) *To curl, crisp*; Gell.

CRISPULCANS, tis. (crispus and sulco) *Darting across the sky in curls and waves*; fulmen, Cic. e. poëta.

CRISPITĀDO, inis. f. (crispus) *A tremulous motion*; Arnob.

CRISPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (crispus) I. Trans. 1. *To curl, crisp*; capillum, Plin.: fig., tellurem apio, Colum., i. e. to plant with. 2. *To set in a tremulous motion*; clunes, Arnob.: hence, to swing, hurl, brandish; hastilia, Virg. II. Intrans.; so far as regards the participle Crispans; 1. *Curled, wreathed, wrinkled*; buxus, Plin. 2. *Trembling, having a tremulous motion*; ædificiorum crepitus, Plin.

CRISPULUS, a, um. Dimin. of crispus, and of the same signification; Sen.

CRISPUS, a, um. I. *Crisped, curled*; Plaut.: Plin.: crispior, Plin.: folium crispissimum, Colum.: pecten, indented, Juv.: also fig., agmen orationis, Gell., i. e. elegantly joined together. II. *Curled, i. e. having curled hair*; homo, Ter. III. *Moving backwards and forwards quickly, quivering*; Pacuv.: pecten, see above.

CRISTA, æ. f. I. *The comb or tuft on the head of a bird*; e. g. of a cock, Plin.: also of serpents; id.: fig., cristæ foliorum, id.: cristæ alicui surgunt, Juv., he carries himself high, he is a haughty or a conceited fellow. II. *The plume or crest on the helmet of the ancients*; Virg.: Liv.

CRISTĀTUS, a, um. (crista) *That has a tuft or crest*; Liv.: Virg.

CRISTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of crista) *A small crest or tuft*; Colum.

CRITĒ, ārum. m. (*κριται*) i. e. judges, Tert.

CRITICUS, a, um. (*κριτικός, κρί, ὄν*) I. *Capable of forming a judgment respecting a thing*; hence, subst., Criticus, *One who forms a judgment respecting the old poets and other writers, a critic*; Cic. II. *From which a judgment may be formed*; dies, the critical day of a distemper; hence, critica morbi accessio, Augustin.

CRŌCĀTUS, a, um. (crocus) *Of saffron colour, yellowish*; Plin.

CRŌCŌUS, a, um. (crocus) I. *Of saffron*; odores, Virg., i. e. saffron: tinctus, Plin., a saffron sauce. II. *Like saffron*; color, Plin. III. *Of the colour of saffron, yellowish, orange coloured*; Virg.: Ov.

CRŌCĪNUS, a, um. (*κρόκινος, κρί, ὄν*) i. q. Croceus; e. g. unguentum crocinum, Cels.: and simply, crocinum, Propert.

CRŌCIO, ire. 4. (*κρόκω*) *To croak as a raven*; Plaut.

CRŌCĪTO, āre. i. q. Crocio; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

CRŌCĪTUS, us. m. (crocio) *The croaking of a raven*; Non.

CRŌCŌDĪLEA, æ. f. *The excrement of the crocodile*; Plin. 28, 28.

CRŌCŌDĪLINUS, a, um. (*κροκοδῖλινος*) *Of or resembling a crocodile*; ambiguitates, Quint., i. e. captious, to which any answer that may be given must be wrong.

CRŌCŌDILUS, i. m. (*κροκοδείλος*) *A crocodile*; Cic.

CRŌCŌMAGMA, ātis. n. (*κροκόμαγμα*) *The sediment of oil of saffron*; Cels.

CRŌCŌTĀRIUS, a, um. e. g. infector, one who dyes women's garments of a gold or orange colour; Plaut.—See CROCOTUS.

CRŌCŌTĀLA, æ. f. i. q. Crocota (vestis); Plaut.

CRŌCŌTUS, a, um. (*κροκότιος*) *Of a saffron colour, or yellowish*; hence, Crocota, *A woman's garment of a saffron colour worn on festive occasions*; Cic.

CRŌCUM (-on), i. n. and CRŌCŌS (-os), i. m. (*κρόκος*, and *κρόκων*) I. *Saffron* (Crocus, L.); Plin. II. *Saffron colour*, by which the Romans usually understood, *a yellowish or reddish colour, as gold, and orange colour*; Ov. III. *The yellow chives in the midst of some flowers*; Plin. N. B. Crocus, gen. fem., Apul.

CRŌTĀLISTRIA, æ. f. (crotaalum) I. *A female player on the crotaalum*; Propert. II. *A stork*; Petron.

CRŌTĀLIUM, i. n. (*κροτάλιον*) Prop. *A little rattle*; this name was given in the time of Pliny to the pendants worn by ladies, each consisting of two or three pearls; Plin. 9, 56: also Petron.

CRŌTĀLUM, i. n. (*κροτάλον*) *A rattle*; crotale were two pieces of wood, or wooden, and perhaps metal plates, joined together by a handle common to the two: these plates, when pressed by the finger, produced a rattling noise: a castanet, cymbal; cf. Böttiger, Sabina, 2, p. 252: dissolute persons used to dance to the sound of this instrument; Cic.

CRŪCIĀBĪLIS, e. (crucio) *Torturing, tormenting, rack-ing, miserable*; Gell.

CRŪCIĀBĪLITAS, ātis. f. (cruciabilis) *Torture, torment*; Plaut.

CRŪCIĀBĪLITER, adv. *Painfully, with torture*; Plaut.

CRŪCIĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Crucians; Cyprian.

CRŪCIĀMEN, inis. n. (crucio) *Torture, torment, pain*; Prudent.

CRŪCIĀMENTUM, i. n. (crucio) *Torture, torment, pain*; Cic.

CRŪCIĀRIUS, a, um. (crux) I. Adj. *Torturing, painful*; Tert. II. Subst. 1. *One who is suspended on a cross or gallows*; Petron. 2. *A rascal, one fit for the gallows, a hempen knave, gallows-bird*; Apul.

CRŪCIĀTOR, ōris. m. (crucio) *A tormentor*; Arnob.

CRŪCIĀTUS, us. m. (crucio) I. *Torment, pain, anguish*; Cic. II. *Torture, violent and painful punishment*; any tormenting execution; Cæs.: cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 51, 15.

CRŪCIFĒR, i. m. (crux and fero) *One who bears or carries a cross*; Prudent.

CRŪCIFĒGO, xi, xum, ēre. *To suspend upon a cross, to crucify*; Suet.

CRŪCIFĒGŌR, ōris. m. (crucifigo) *A crucifier*; Paulin. Nol.

CRŪCIFĒXUS, a, um. See CRŪCIFĒGO.

CRŪCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (crux) *To torture, rack, torment*, whether the body or the mind; Cic.: hence, cruciari, *to vex or torment one's self*; Plaut.

CRŪDELIS, e. (crudus) *Bloodthirsty, cruel, hard-hearted, unmerciful, barbarous*; mulier, Cic.: bellum, id.: pœna, Ov.: crudelissimum nomen tyranni, Nep.: crudelior janua, Propert.: funus, Virg., i. e. horrible to behold: hence crudele, for crudeliter, Claud.

CRŪDELITAS, ātis. f. (crudelis) *Cruelty, inhumanity, barbarity*; Cic.

CRŪDELITER, adv. *Cruelly, in a cruel manner*; Cic.: crudelissime, Cic.: equis crudelius amavit? Ov.

CRŪDESCO, dūi, ēre. (crudus) *To grow raw, of wounds when they break open*: hence fig., *to grow worse, to become more violent*; crudescit morbus, Virg.: pugna, id.: seditio, Tac.

CRŪDITAS, ātis. f. (crudus) I. *An incapacity of the stomach to digest food, indigestion*: hence, an overloading of the stomach, gluttony; Cic. II. *Cruditates, undigested food, crudities*; Plin. III. *Crudities morbi*, Cels., i. e. when the crisis does not duly follow.

CRŪDITĀTIO, ōnis. f. (crudito) *An incapacity for digestion*; Cæl. Aur.

CRŪDRO, āre. (crudus) *To labour under indigestion*; Tert.

CRŪDUS, a, um. (for crudus) I. Prop. *Full of blood, bloody*: hence, *raw, not dressed, of food*; Plaut.: Liv.: also, *raw, not healed, of a wound*; Ov.: Plin. Ep. II. *Undigested*; Juv.: crudus homo, *one who cannot digest his food, or has not yet digested it*; also, *one that suffers from disorders of the stomach*; Cic.: Hor.: thus also, crudior, Cic.: alvus cruda, Cato. III. *Unripe, of fruits*; Cic.: hence fig. 1. *Unripe, premature*; puella cruda marito, Hor.; or, viro, Mart., i. e. not ripe for marriage, that cannot marry yet: funus, Stat., *premature*. 2. *Too young, too new, inexperienced, very young*; servitium, Tac.: amor, Stat. IV. *Unprepared, raw*; solum, Colum., i. e. not ploughed: thus also, of verses, Pers.: again, spartum, Colum., i. e. non malleatum: corium,

Varr., not dressed. V. *Still fresh or green, not yet withered*; cortex, Virg.: fig., senectus, Virg., i. e. fresh, vigorous, lively. VI. *Hard, stiff, rigid*; ensis, Virg.: hence fig. 1. *Raw, savage, cruel, unpolished, rough, wild*; pater, Ov.: bellum, id. 2. *Unconquered by misfortune, undaunted*; mens, Sil. N. B. Qui crudum ructat, Cels., i. e. when undigested food rises in the stomach.

CRUENTATIO, ðnis. f. (cruento) *A making bloody, sprinkling with blood*; Tert.

CRUENTE, adv. I. *Bloodily, in a bloody manner, or, cruelly*, when attended with the shedding of blood; Justin.: cruentius, Sen.: cruentissime, Oros. II. *Cruelly*; Justin.: cruentius, Flor.

CRUENTER, for cruento; Apul.

CRUENTO, avi, atum, are. (cruentus) *To sprinkle with blood, make bloody*; gladium, Cic.: also fig.; 1. *Hæc te cruentat oratio*, Cic.: republicam, id., i. e. to injure. 2. *To pollute*; Lucr.: sicut scelerē, Cic.: manus sanguine, Nep. 3. *To dye red*; Sen.

CRUENTUS, a, um. (cruur) *Bloody*; Cic.: cruentior, Cels.: dies cruentissimus, Vell.: Cruenta, orum, *Bloodshed*; Hor.: hence, 1. *Bloodthirsty, cruel*; ira, Hor.: sententia, Ascon.: Achilles cruentior bello, Ov. 2. *Red*; Virg. 3. *Polluted*; cælum, Lucr., i. e. pestilential, corrupt.

CRUMENA (Crumina), æ. f. I. *A small purse*; Plaut. II. *Money*; Hor.

CRUMENISÆCA, æ. m. (crumena and seco) *A cutpurse*; Justin.

CRUOR, ðris. m. I. *Blood which flows or runs out of a wound*; cruorem eie jectare, Virg.: si oculi suffunduntur cruore, Plin., are bloodshot. II. *Bloodshed, murder*; Hor.: Ov. III. *For vires*, Lucan. 7, 579.

CRUPELLARIUS (Cruppellarius), i. m. (a Celtic word) *A person harassed for fighting*; Tac.

CRURĀLIS, e. (crus) *Of or belonging to the shin or leg*; fascia, Propert.

CRURIFRĀGIUS, a, um. (crus and frango) *Whose legs are or have been broken*; Plaut.

CRUS, CRURIS, n. *The leg from the knee to the foot, the shin, shank*; Cic.: fig., the lower part of the trunk of a tree; Colum.

CRUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of crus) *A little leg*; Mart. CRUSMA, atis. n. (κρούσμα) *A striking on musical instruments*; Mart.

CRUSTA, æ. f. *A hard rind or crust*; e. g. 1. *Of ice*; Virg. 2. *Of bread*; crusta panis, Plin. 3. *A scab*; Cels. 4. *Plastering*; Plin. 5. *Embossed figures on plate*; Cic.: hence, crustæ Heliadum, Juv., i. e. drinking-vessels of amber. 6. *Also of other things, animals or plants*; secure marmor in crustas, Plin.: locustæ crusta fragili munitur, id.: crusta teguntur glandes, id. 6. Fig., Crusta est, Sen., i. e. is outside, mere appearance.

CRUSTARIUS, a, um. (crusta) *That lays embossed figures on plate*; Plin.

CRUSTO, avi, atum, are. (crusta) *To cover any thing with a crust, rind, or the like, to encrust*; aliquid cera, Plin., to overlay with wax: crustata, sc. animalia, testaceous animals, id.

CRUSTOSUS, a, um. (crusta) *Covered with a crust or shell, having a crust or rind*; bdellium crustosius, Plin.

CRUSTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of crusta) *A little crust, shell, or scab*; Plin.

CRUSTŪLARIUS, a, um. (crustulum) *Concerned with or belonging to small cakes*; crustularius, sc. artifex, or negotior, one that makes or deals in such; Sen.

CRUSTŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of crustum) *Any kind of small pastry, as, a wafer, thin cake, &c.*; Hor.

CRUSTUM, i. n. (allied to crusta, from crui, to curdle, coagulate, as frustum, from frui) *A piece of baked pastry, as, bread, cake, &c.*; Hor.

CRUX, crucis. f. I. *A cross on which malefactors were suspended*; it varied in form, and was frequently merely a single post: allicere in cruce[m] tollere, Cic.; or, agere, id.; or, cruce afficere, id.; or, cruce suffigere, id.; or, in cruce[m] suffigere, Justin.; or, cruce affigere, Tac.; or, figure crucibus, Plin., to crucify; hence, 1. *A term of reproach, A gallow, knave, rascal*; Plaut. 2. *Any thing resembling a cross*; e. g. the beam of a chariot, Stat. II. Especially, *Torment, torture, pain, whatever it may consist in*; Cic.: Colum.: also fig., that which causes pain; thus prostitutes are called cruces, Ter., i. e. tormentors; hence, III. *Of any evil or misfortune*; quæ te mala crux agit? Plaut., what evil genius excites thee? It often expresses the same as gallow, hangman, &c., in scornful and opprobrious language; as, in malam cruce[m], Ter., to the crows: i. in cruce[m], Plaut., go and be hanged: abstraxit in malam maximam cruce[m], Plaut.

CRΥPTA, æ. f. (κρυπτή) *A subterraneous or concealed place or passage, a grot, vault, &c.*; Vir.: Suet.

CRΥPTICUS, a, um. (κρυπτικός) *Subterraneous, hidden, secret*; Sidon.

CRΥPTOPORTICUS, us. f. (κρυπτός, i. e. occultus, and porticus) *A hall enclosed on both sides*; Plin. Ep.

CRΥSTALLINUS, a, um. (κρυστάλλινος) *Crystalline, of*

crystal; Plin.: hence plur., Crystallina, *A crystal vessel*; id.

CRYSTALLUM, i. n. and CRYSTALLUS, i. c. (κρυστάλλος) *Crystal*; Plin.: *A ball of crystal*; Propert. 4, 3, 52; also, *a crystal vessel*; Mart.

CŪBĀTIO, ðnis. f. (cubo) *A lying down*; Varr.

CŪBĀTOR, ðris. m. (cubo) *One who lies in a place*; Paulin. Nol.

CŪBĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (cubiculum). *Of or belonging to a bed-chamber*; lectus, Cic.: cubiculares (imagines, scil.), Suet., images and busts of beloved persons, which are hung up or placed in a sleeping room.

CŪBĪCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (cubiculum) *Concerned with or belonging to a bed-chamber*; lucerna, Mart.: cubicularius, a servant that waits in the bedchamber, a valet de chambre; Cic.: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet., i. e. a gentleman of the bedchamber.

CŪBĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (cubiculum) *Furnished with bed-chambers*; Sen.

CŪBĪCŪLUM, i. n. (cubo) *Any room, chamber, or apartment, especially one that is furnished with a couch (lectus), whether for sleeping or for reading and studying on*; Cic.: also, 1. *An elevated seat for the emperor at the spectacles*; Suet. 2. *Cubicula*, Vitr., i. e. loca in quibus lapides sedent.

CUBICUS, a, um. (κυβικός) *Cubic*; Vitr.

CŪBILE, is. n. (cubo) I. *Any place in which one lies*. 1. *Of persons, A couch, bed*; Cic.: especially, the marriage bed; Virg.: also, *a chamber, little chamber*; saluatorium, i. e. an audience chamber, Plin. Ep. 2. *Of animals, a den, hole*; Varr.: Cæs.: also, of hens and other birds, a nest, Cic.: also, of the sun, where he sets; Hor. II. Fig. *Avaritiæ cubilia*, Cic., i. e. most evident traces. In architecture, that whereon any thing rests, groundwork, bed, layer, Vitr.

CŪBITAL, is. n. (for cubitale) *A cushion for the elbow or arm*; Hor.

CŪBITĀLIS, e. (cubitus, i.) I. *Belonging to the elbow*; hence, cubital, q. v. II. *An ell long*; Liv.

CŪBITIO, ðnis. f. (cubo) *A lying down*; Augustin.

CŪBITISSIMUS, adv. *Lying down*; Plaut.

CŪBITO, are. (freq. of cubo) *To lie down often*; or simply, *to lie down*; Cic.

CŪBITOR, ðris. m. (cubo) *That lies in a place*; bos, Colum., apt to lie down.

CŪBITŌRIUS, a, um. (cubitore) e. g. vestimenta, Petron., i. e. table-linen.

CŪBITŪRA, æ. f. (cubo) *A lying down*; Plaut.

CŪBITUS, i. m. and CŪBITUM, i. n. (cubo) I. *The elbow*; Nep.: Virg.: Cels.: hence, *a bend, bending*; Plin. II. *A cubit, ell*; Cic.: Liv.

CŪBITUS, us. m. (cubo) I. *A lying down*; Plin.

II. *A bed, couch*; Plin.: cubitu surgere, from bed, Cato. CŪBO, ui (seldom avi), itum, are. I. *To lie, e. g. in bed, at table, &c.*; Cic.: puerperio cubare, in child-bed, Plaut.: hence, cubiticum ire, Cic.; or, discedere, id., to go to bed. II. *To lie sick, to be ill*; Ov.: Hor.: cubans ex duritie alvi, Suet. III. Fig. *Tecta cubantia*, Lucr., i. e. sloping, slanting: Ustica cubans, Hor., of a gentle slope: pisces cubantes, flat fish, as, soles, &c., Colum.: unda cubat, Mart., i. e. is calm. N. B. Cubasse, Quint.

CŪBUS, i. m. (κύβος) I. *A figure square on all sides, as, a die*; Vitr. II. *A cubic number*; Gell.

CŪCULLIO (Cucullo), ðnis. m. i. q. Cucullus; Cato.

CŪCULLUS, i. m. *That in which any thing is wrapped up*. I. *A covering for the head, a capuchon or hood fastened to a garment*; Mart. II. *A paper case in the form of a cone*; Mart.

CŪCŪLO, are. (cuculus) *To cry like a cuckoo*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

CŪCULUS, i. m. *A cuckoo*; Plin.: also, as a term of reproach, *lubber, blockhead, simpleton, ninny*; Plaut.: the penult is long, Hor.: but short, Auct. Carm. de Philom.

CŪCUMA, æ. f. *A kind of vessel for cooking, a kettle*; Petron.: hence, Cucumella, æ. f. *A small kettle*; Pand.

CŪCUMIS, is. ðnis. m. *A cucumber*; Virg.

CŪCURBITA, æ. f. I. *A gourd*; Plin. II. *A cupping-glass*; Juv.

CŪCURBITATIO, ðnis. f. (cucurbita) *The act of applying a cupping-glass*; Cæl. Aur.

CŪCURBITINUS, a, um. (cucurbita) *Like a gourd*; primum, Cato.

CŪCURBITŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cucurbita) *A cupping-glass*; Cels.

CŪCŪRIO (Cucurrio), ire. 4. *To make a noise like a cock*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

CŪCUS, i. m. i. q. Cuculus; Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6, ed. Gron.

CŪDO, di, sum. 3. I. *To strike, beat, hammer*; Lucr.: Plin.: fabas, Colum., i. e. to beat out, thresh: istac in me cudetur faba, Ter., i. e. I must smart for it.

II. *To stamp, coin*; nummos, Plaut.: argentum, Ter.: hence gen., to make; annulum, Quint.: tenebras, Plaut.

CŪDO, or CŪDON, ðnis. m. *A helmet made of raw skin*; Sil.

CUICUIMODI, for cujuscujusmodi; e. g. sunt, Cic., *Of what sort, manner, or kind soever.*

CŪMŌDI, for cujusmodi. *Of what kind or nature soever*; Gell. 14, 1, where other edd. have cujusmodi.

CŪJAS, ātis, or CŪJĀTIS, e. (from quis, genit. cujus) *Of what country, nation, or town?* Nomin. cujas, Liv.; and nomin. cujatis, Plaut.: cujatem, Cic.

CŪJAS, a, um. is used for the genitive, 1. Of quis; e. g. cujum puerum? Ter., whose child? cujum pecus? Virg., to whom does the cattle belong? virgo cuja est? Ter.: et, cuja sit, dicerem, id. 2. Of qui, quæ, quod, i. e. *Of whom, of whom, whose*; is, cuja res sit, for cujus res, &c., Cic.: ei, cuja interfuit, id. Hence, cujanam vox, Plaut., for cujanam: cujavis oratio, Apul., for cujusvis.

CŪJUSCŪMŌDI, or CŪJUSQUE MODI, for cujuscunque modi, e. g. sit, Cic., *Of what kind soever.*

CŪJUSCUNQUEMŌDI, or CŪJUSCUNQUE MODI. See QUICUNQUE, and MODUS.

CŪJUSDAMMŌDI, or CŪJUSDAM MODI. See QUIDAM, and MODUS.

CŪJUSMŌDI, or CŪJUS MODI. 1. *Of what kind?* also such, of which kind; Cic. II. For cujuscunque modi; e. g. es, Cic., what kind of person soever you may be.

CŪJUSMŌDICUNQUE, for cujuscunque modi; Cic.

CŪJUSNAM, CŪJANAM, CŪJUMNAM, i. e. *Whose?* of whom; vox, Plaut.

CŪJUSQUĒMŌDI, or CŪJUSQUE MODI, i. e. cujuscunque modi; e. g. sunt, Cic.: voluptates, id., of any kind.

CŪJUSVIS, CŪJAVIS, CŪJUMVIS, e. g. oratio. See CŪJUS, a, um.

CŪLCĪTA, æ. f. *Any thing stuffed with feathers, wool, &c.*; as, a feather bed, cushion, mattress, pillow; Cic.; fig., in culcitas et columellas, &c., Varr., i. e. projections, seats. Some write culcitra.

CŪLCĪTELLA, æ. f. Dimin. of culcita, and of the same signification, Plaut.

CŪLCITRA, æ. See CŪLCĪTA, ad fin.

CŪLĒĀRIS (Culleraris), e. *Containing the measure of a culeus*; Cato.

CŪLĒUS (Cullūs), i. m. (κωλύσις), also CŪLĒUM (Culleum), i. n. (κωλύσις). *A leathern sack or bag for various purposes*; as, for sewing paricides, in, Cic.: or for wine, oil, &c., Cato: Plaut.: Nep.: hence, a wine measure, said to contain twenty amphore; Varr.

CŪLEX, icis, m. *A gnat, midge*; Hor.: also gen. fem., cana culex, Plaut., as a term of reproach for an amorous old man.

CŪLIGNA, æ. f. (κυλίχνη) *A small drinking-vessel*; Cato.

CŪLINA, æ. f. I. *A kitchen*; Cic. II. *A kitchen, fig. i. e. victuals*; Juv.—Thence,

CŪLINĀRIUS, i. m. (sc. servus) *A kitchen servant*; Scrib. Larg.

CŪLLEUS. See CŪLĒUS.

CŪLUMEN, inis, n. (from columen) I. *The uppermost part of a thing; the highest point*; Alpium, Cæs.: ædis, Liv.: tecti, Ov.: hominis, Liv., i. e. vertex: hence, a roof; Virg.: Val. Fl. II. *Fig. Summum culmen, sc. dignitatis, or fortune*, Lucan. 8, 8: culmen omnium rerum pretii, Plin.

CŪLMUS, i. m. *A stalk*; e. g. of corn, Cic.

CŪLPA, æ. f. I. *A fault, the blame which attaches to a fault*; delicti, Cic.: liberatio culpæ, for, a culpa, id.: culpa mea, id., through my fault: culpam rei sustinere, to take upon himself, id.: sum in culpa, id., I am in fault; thus also, culpa est in me, id.: culpa penes te est, Ter.: culpa carere, Cic.: culpam in aliquem conferre, id.; or, transferre, Liv., to lay the blame upon: ab aliquo demovere, Cic.: or, amovere, Liv.: esse extra culpam, Cic. II. *A miscarriage, fault, failure, or, a crime*; culpam in se admittere, Ter.; or, committere, Cic.; or, contrahere, id.; or, commerre, Ter., i. e. to commit: ponere in culpa, Cic., to accuse of a crime: aliquid culpæ dare, id.: especially of female frailty, a faux-pas; Virg.: Ov.: any error, mistake, fault, oversight, defect; Vitr.: hence, 1. *A mischievous or dangerous thing*; e. g. a disease, Virg. 2. *A blameworthy person*; Propert.

CŪLPĀBĪLIS, e. (culpo) *Blameworthy, culpable*; Apul.

CŪLPĀŌNI, ōnis, f. (culpo) *Reproach, blame*; Gell.

CŪLPĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of culpo; see CŪLPO.

II. Adj. 1. *Blameworthy, faulty*; Virg.: culpator, Gell. 2. *Bad, spoiled*; vinum, Macrob.

CŪLPITO, ære. (culpo) *To blame, reproach*; Plaut.

CŪLPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (culpa) I. *To accuse, reproach*; Hor.: Colum. II. *To find fault with, disapprove of, be dissatisfied with*; Plaut.: Ter.: Varr.: Hor.—See also CŪLPĀTUS, a, um.

CULTE, adv. *Elegantly, finely, neatly, with ornament*; Quint: cultius, Justin.

CULTĒLLĀTUS, a, um. (cultellus) *Of the shape of a knife, sharp or pointed as a knife*; Plin.

CULTĒLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of culter) *A small knife, or, a knife*; Varr.: tonsoris, Pand., a razor: ligneus, Vitr., a wooden peg or pin.

CULTER, tri, m. (from colo, as raster from rado) I. *The coultter of a plough*; Plin. 18, 48. II. *A vine knife,*

especially, the iron part near the handle; Colum. III. *A table knife, butcher's knife*; Plaut.: Liv.: Colum.: venatorius, Suet.: in cultro, Vitr.; or, in cultrum collocare, id., on the small side, on the edge (opp. planum collocare): me sub cultro linquit, Hor., i. e. in extreme difficulty or anxiety: boves ad cultrum emere, Varr., i. e. for slaughter. IV. *A razor*; Cic.

CULTIO, ōnis, f. (colo) I. *A cultivating or preparing of a thing*; agri, agriculture, Cic. II. *A worshipping, venerating*; Arnob.

CULTOR, ōris, m. (colo) *One who properly tends, takes care of, or looks after a thing.* I. Agri, Liv.; or, terra, Cic.; or, simply, cultor, Calp. 4, 122, an agriculturist, husbandman: vitis, Cic., hence, *An inhabitant, inmate*; Plaut.: Liv. II. *Juvenum, Pers., an instructor, teacher.* III. *A worshipper*; deorum, Hor.: cultores Deūm matris, Suet., i. e. Galli: also, an observer, respecter; veritatis, Cic.

CULTRĀRIUS, i. m. (culter) *One who slew the victim at a sacrifice*; Suet.

CULTRĀTUS, a, um. (culter) *Like a knife*; Plin.

CULTRIX, icis, f. (cultor) I. *She who tends or takes care of a thing*; Cic. II. *A female inmate or inhabitant*; Virg. III. *A female worshipper*; Lact.

CŪLŪRA, æ. f. (colo) i. q. Cultus. I. *A cultivating, tilling, tending, taking care of*; agri, Cic.: hence, *Cultivation of the mind, instruction*; Hor. II. *Respect, esteem*; Hor.

CULTUS, a, um. I. Part. of colo; see COLO, ere. II. Adj. *Cultivated, adorned, elegant, fine*; cultiora loca, ingenia, Curt.: hortus cultissimus herbis, Ov.: cultissimus sermone, Aur. Vict. We find also plur. Culta, subst., *Cultivated land, fields*; Virg.: Plin.

CULTUS, us, m. (colo) I. *A tending, taking care of, cultivation of a thing.* I. Of agriculture and grazing; cultus agri, Liv.; or, agricolæ, id., i. e. agriculture, husbandry: cultus gregis, Calp., i. e. care: purum ab humano cultu solum, Liv. 2. *Fig. Cultivation*, when it may frequently be rendered, *attention paid to any thing, instruction, improvement, education, &c.*; animi, Cic.: corporis, id.: literarum, Gell.: ingenii, id.: malo cultu corruptus, Cic.: humili cultu educare, Liv.: cultus provincie, Cæs., for homines culti, persons of cultivated or polished manners. II. *Cultus* is said of every thing belonging to the support of life, and hence denotes. *Dwelling, victuals, clothing, and every thing necessary to a domestic establishment*, of which it is to be observed, that it is rarely placed alone, but usually with a synonym, when cultus denotes every thing not comprehended in that synonym; victus atque cultus, Nep., i. e. victuals and drink, and every other necessary of life: victus et cultus, Cæs.: habitus et cultus, Suet.: cultus vestitusque, Nep.: disciplina cultusque, Suet., i. e. military discipline and equipment: especially, *splendour in clothing and expensive furniture*; regius, Nep.: muliebris, Plin.: domesticus, Nep., elegance in the household establishment, such as neatness and affluence demand: cultus mercatus, Propert., purchased elegancies: cultus triumphi, Vell., i. e. magnificent preparations: cultus amœnior, Liv., i. e. elegance in clothing. III. *A manner or style of living*; quotidianus, Nep.: humanus, Cic. IV. *Esteem, regard, worship, reverence, adoration*; alicui cultum tribuere, Cic.

CŪLULUS, i. m. *A kind of drinking-vessel*; Hor.

CŪLUS, i. m. *The fundament*; Catull.

CUM, or QUUM. See QUUM.

CŪM, præp. (from σύν, σύν, σύν, but at the same time also in the signification of ἀμα and μετὰ τινος, or simply, τινί) expresses in general a being together, an accompanying, and is used of persons, of things and ideas: its radical signification is *With*, opposed to sine, 'without'; and hence it may be exchanged with non sine, as in Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20, non sine Dis animosus infans. Hence,

1. *In connection with, in common with*; σύν, or simply, τινί. I. Of actions common to the two parties concerned, *With, together with*; ire cum amica, Ter.: egredi cum copiis, Liv.: but, especially of a going forth with soldiers, when an adjective (or pronoun) is joined to the ablative, cum is frequently omitted; obvius fit nulla rhœda, nullis comitibus, Cic.: egredi omnibus copiis, Liv. 2. In a friendly acceptance; cum Patrono mihi omnia sunt, Cic., I am on the most friendly terms with: est mihi cum aliquo aliquid, or nihil, I am, or, am not, connected with any one, id.: quid mihi cum re? what is the thing to me? what have I to do with it? id.: congruere cum natura, id., i. q. nature: hence also, *On the side or party of any one*; consentire cum aliquo, to be of the same opinion with one, id.: facere cum aliquo, id., to hold with any one, be on his side, σύν τινί εἶναι. 3. In a hostile acceptance, *With, i. q. Against*; pugnare cum hoste, Cic., μάχασθαι τινί: habere controversiam cum aliquo, id.: nihil cum potiore juris humani relinquere inopi, Liv., i. e. against the more powerful: to this belongs also, queri, querelæ cum aliquo, Cic., i. e. complaints of or against any one: orationem habere cum multitudinē, id., i. e. to address to: dissidere, distractum esse cum aliquo, id.: in these con-

nections cum is synonymous with de, ad, and a (ab), but with this difference, that cum denotes a mutual interchange, while de, ad, and a, represent the one object as passive, the other as active. II. *In company with, together with, along with, ἀμα.* I. Of persons, *With, among*; ad mille hominum, cum his Sempronio Blæso quaestore, amissum, Liv., i. e. with or among these: in this case, with prose writers, rarely with poets, cum is often used directly for et, as *in* for *et*; e. g. negaretis hoc mihi cum Diis, i. e. mihi et Diis, Liv.: Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux, Hor.: in connections such as, dux cum principibus captiurum, Liv.; Demosthenes cum ceteris sunt expulsi, Nep.; Boecus cum pedibus invadunt, Sall., the radical signification 'with' may however be retained. 2. Of things, *Furnished, provided, equipped, clothed, endowed with any thing*; or simply, *with*, also, *in*; homo cum sica inventus, Cic., Gr. *ἐν δαυεῖ*; sedere cum tunica, Cic., i. e. in: porcus cum humano capite, Liv.: ager effer cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic., produces eightfold, tenfold: esse cum imperio, id., to have unlimited power (used especially of those who were sent out from the Roman state with an army into a province, when it signifies, to have the chief command); whereas esse in imperio, id., is, to fill one of the higher offices of state (by virtue of which one enjoys a degree of power): 'cum' expresses that a person is furnished with unlimited power by the state, 'in' that the power is connected with the office; a consul was by virtue of office in imperio, but not cum imperio; this must first be committed to him by the state. 3. Of contemporaneity, *With, at, after, upon*; cum prima luce, Cic., with the dawn: cum primo sole, id., with or at sunrise, *ἐν ἡλίῳ ἀνιόντι*; cum his (scilicet dictis) redit, id., after, upon these words: venire cum febril, id.: cum ubertate soli laborare contendunt, Tac., i. e. with the fruitfulness of the soil: therefore also of contemporary operations and effects, *with, to, ἄνευ*, i. e. *not without*; cum voluptate audire, Cic.: cum cruciati necare, Cæs., with torture: magno cum genui civitatis, Cic., to the great sorrow, so that great sorrow is the consequence: magno cum periculo, Cæs., not without great danger: to this belongs also the circumlocution of the adverb by cum and a substantive; cum bona gratia, Cic., i. e. benigne: cum cura, Liv., i. e. diligent: cum silentio in forum ducti, id., i. e. tacite, clandestine; but, cum silentio auditi sunt, id., i. e. benigne: lastly, to this belongs the phrase, cum eo, *with, on, or under the condition that, provided that, yet so*; with ut; id.: or, ne, Colum.; Cels.: or, quod, Cic.: cum eo, quod, means also, *besides that*; Scrib. Larg. III. Of concomitant operation and participation, *ἡσρά.* I. *In league or alliance with, together with, with*; societatem habere cum aliquo, Cic.: adversus regem bellum gereret, cum Ægyptiis, Nep., i. e. in alliance with. 2. *Under the superintendance or command of, with, under*; legiones, quas cum Titurio miserat, Cæs., under (so that Titurius is the chief person) and together with Titurius: reliquos cum custodibus in ædem Concordiæ venire jubet, Sall., under guard of. In Cic., Ov., Liv., and Nep., cum is usually placed before the relative pronoun, more rarely after it; e. g. quibuscum, quicum (or quocum), Cic.; but it is always subjoined to the personal pronouns; therefore, necum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum. CUMATILIS (Cym.), e. (from κύμα, a wave) *Sea-green, water coloured*; Plaut. CUMBA. See CYMBA. CUMCUNQUE, i. e. *quandocunque*; Lucr. CUMÆRA, æ. f. *A tub or chest*; e. g. for keeping corn in, Hor. CUMINÆTUS (Cymīn.), a, um. (cuminum) *Seasoned with cummin*; Pallad. CUMINUM, i. n. (κύνινον) *Cumin* (Carum Carvi, L.); Hor. CUMMAXIME, or QUUMMAXIME. See QUUM. CUMPRIME, adv. *Especially*; Gell. CUMPRIMIS, *Especially*; see CUM. CUMQUE. See CUNQUE. CUMULATE, adv. *Abundantly, copiously*; officium reddere, Cic.: cumulatius, id.: cumulatissime, id. CUMULATIM, i. q. *Cumulate*; Prudent. CUMULATIO, ðnis. f. (cumulo) *A heaping up*; Arnob. CUMULATUS, a, um. I. Part. of cumulo; see CUMULO. II. Adj. 1. *Increased, augmented*; gloria cumulator, Liv. 2. *Loaded or crowded with, full of any thing*; oratio rerum omni genere, Cic.: cochlear, Colum., a spoonful: mensura cumulatore reddere, Cic.: also with a genitive, Plaut.: hence, III. *That has attained the highest degree of perfection*; virtus, Cic. CUMULO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (cumulus) I. *To heap up, heap together*; arenas, nivem, Curt.: fig.: to heap, i. e. increase, augment; gaudium, Cic.: bellicam laudem eloquentia, id.: æs alienum, Liv. II. *To heap with any thing, to fill*; cor ira, Cic.: aliquem gaudio, id.: cumulatæ corporibus fosse, Tac., filled: hence, *to bring to the highest degree of perfection*; Cic. Fin. 5, 14.—See also CUMULATUS, a, um. CUMULUS, i. m. I. *A heap*; e. g. of slain enemies, Liv.: terræ, id.: hence fig., rerum, Quint.: æris alieni,

Pand.: dierum, Cic., i. e. a great number. II. *A heap over and above the usual quantity*: hence fig., i. e. *that which is added to a thing, superfluous, overplus, addition*; mercedis, Cic.: beneficium cumulo augere, id.: accesserint in cumulum, id., i. e. as an addition. III. i. q. Peroratio, Quint. 6, 1, 1. CUNABULA, ðrum, n. (cunæ) I. *A cradle*; Cic.: also, of animals, Virg. II. Fig. *A cradle, i. e. 1. A birthplace*; Jovis, Propert. 2. *An origin, beginning*; urbis, Apul.: gentis, Virg. CUNÆ, ðrum, f. *A cradle*; Cic.: hence, 1. Of animals; as, of swallows, Ov., i. e. a nest. 2. *Primæ cunæ, the beginning of life*; Ov. CUNCTABUNDUS, a, um. (cunctor) *Lingering, loitering, hesitating*; Liv. CUNCTAMEN, ðnis, n. (cunctor) *Delay*; Paul. Nol. CUNCTANS, tis. I. Part. of cunctor; see CUNCTOR. II. Adj. *Lingering, slow*; glebe, Virg., i. e. hard, tough: ramus, id.: cunctantior actus, Lucr.: ad dimicandum cunctantior factus est, Suet., more hesitating. CUNCTANTER, adv. *Dilatorily, slowly, with delay*; Liv.: cunctantius, Tac. CUNCTATIO, ðnis. f. (cunctor) *A lingering, tarrying, delaying, hesitation, doubt*; Cic.: ingrediendi, Liv., for in ingrediendo. CUNCTATOR, ðris, m. (cunctor) *A lingerer, delayer, one who acts with hesitation or tardiness*; Liv. CUNCTATUS (Contatus), a, um. I. Part. of cunctor; see CUNCTOR. II. Adj. *Slow, considerate*; cunctator, Plin. Ep.: Apul. CUNCTIVM, adv. *All together, in a body*; Apul. CUNCTIPARENS, tis. e. *An universal parent, parent of all*; Prudent. CUNCTIPOTENS, tis. (cunctor and potens) *All-powerful*; Prudent. CUNCTOR, ðre. for cunctor; Plaut. CUNCTOR, and in later times, CONCTOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (from cunctor) *To stretch out every thing in order to gain occasion for delay*: them, I. *To loiter, linger, delay*; Cic.: also with an accusative; multa, Virg., i. e. valde; ingressus, Val. Fl.; hence, I. *To tarry, abide, stay, remain, in a place*; in vita, Cic. 2. Non cunctor, ac non dubito, *Not to hesitate*; Suet.: also with an infinitive; Cic.: Suet. II. For percutator. *To ask, enquire*; ex eo de me cunctorer, Cic. Att. 11, 10, ed. Ern., where, ed. Græv. has contaretur.—See also CUNCTANS, and CUNCTATUS, a, um. CUNCTUS, a, um. (from cunque) *All, all together, entire, in a body*; populus, Cic.: Ægyptus, Cic.: fac istam gratiam cunquam, Plaut., i. e. full, entire, complete: thus also, cuncti, æ, a, all, especially, *all together, in a body, or, as many as there are*; cives, Cic.: oppida, Cæs.: cuncti, sc. homines, Nep.: also with a genitive; cunctos hominum, Ov.: cuncta scelorum suorum, Tac.: later writers, as Tacitus, use cuncti also for omnes: respecting cunctor and its synonyms, see Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 1. CUNÆTIO, ðnis. f. *In the form of a wedge*; Cæs. CUNÆTIO, ðnis. f. (cuneo) *A forming into the shape of a wedge*; Scrib. Larg. CUNÆTUS, a, um. I. Part. of cuneo; see CUNEO. II. Adj. *Wedge-shaped*; Liv. CUNELA, *Savory, wild marjoram*; Plin. CUNEO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (cuneus) I. *To insert wedge-wise*; si quid cuneandum sit in ligno, Plin.: fig., to force in; as, in speaking, Quint.: hence, *to fasten with wedges*; Sen. II. *To make in the form of a wedge*; cuneator Hispania, Plin., is in the form of a wedge.—See also CUNÆTUS, a, um. CUNEOULUS, i. m. (dimin. of cuneus) *A little wedge*; Cic. CUNEOUS, i. m. *A wedge*; Cic.: Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, Tac., runs in the form of a wedge, is wedge-shaped: labant cunei (navis), Ov., i. e. wedges, or other fastenings, or strong boards fastened to the ship to defend it from the rocks: also fig., veritatis, Tert.: hence, *any thing like a wedge*; 1. *A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a wedge*; cuneum facere, Cæs.; or, dare, Virg., i. e. to make, form. 2. *A triangular figure used to fill up intervals of space*; Vitr. 3. *A bench or seat of spectators in the theatre*; for these benches were divided wedge-wise by the steps which ran up at the sides; Vitr.: Suet. CUNICULARIS, e. (cuniculus), e. g. herba, Marc. Em. CUNICULARIUS, i. m. (cuniculus) *A miner*; Veget. CUNICULARIM, adv. *In the form of a mine*; Plin. CUNICULUS, i. m. I. *A rabbit, coney*; Varr. II. *A mine*; cuniculos agere, Cic.: fig., res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id., by cunning, intrigue; also, *any subterraneous passage or cavity*; Plin.: also, of the murex, id., i. e. *the cavity interna rostri*. CUNNUS, i. m. *Pudendum femine*; Mart.: also, contemptuously, for mulier; Hor. CUNQUE (Cumque) I. A particle affixed to other words, and denoting universality, as in English, *Soever, ever*; e. g. quincunque, whosoever, any: quandocunque, whenever: ubicunque, wheresoever. II. It is sometimes put by itself; mihi cunque vocanti, Hor., i. e. call whosoever I may. Cf. Döderlein, Synon. 1, p. 15.

CUNULÆ, Ærum. f. (dimin. of cunæ) *A child's cradle* ; Prudent.

CUPA, Æ. f. *A vat, butt, large cask* ; Cæs. : vinum de cupa, Cic.

CUPEDIA, Æ. f. *Daintiness* ; Cic.

CUPEDIA, Ærum. n. and CUPEDIA, Ærum. f. *Dainty dishes* ; e. g. pastry, Plaut. : Gell.

CUPEDINARIUS (Cupediarius), a, um. *Concerned with or belonging to dainties, such as pastry, &c.* ; forum, Symm. : hence, Cupedinarius, Ter. ; or, cupediarius, Lamprid., *a dealer in them.*

CUPEDO (Cupēdo), inis. f. I. For cupido ; Lucr. II. i. q. Cupedia ; Apul.

CUPELLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of cupa) *A small vat or cask* ; Pallad.

CUPES (Cuppes), Ædis. m. *One fond of dainties* ; Plaut. CUPIDE. adv. I. *With desire, eagerly* ; Cic. : cupidus, Liv. : cupidissime, Cæs. II. *Too desirously, very eagerly* ; Cic. : *with passion, passionately* ; Suet. : cupide condemnare, id.

CUPIDITAS, Ætis. f. (cupido) is the progressive direction of the mind by way of reflection (ratio) or passion (libido) towards an object, desiring to see something fulfilled in respect of the same ; therefore, I. *Desire after any thing, passion* ; imitandi, Cic. : cibi, an appetite for food, Cels. : cupiditate flagrare, Cic. : or, ardere, id.

II. *Irregular and bad desire* ; Cic. : cupiditates, desires, i. e. lusts ; cupiditates explere, to satisfy, gratify, id. ; especially, *a desire after other persons' property, greediness of money, covetousness, &c.* ; id. : also, *sexual concupiscence, lust* ; Plin. III. *Too eager desire, vehemence* ; as, in bearing witness, &c., when it may frequently be rendered, *partially, favour* ; Cic.

CUPIDO, inis. (cupio) f. and sometimes m. *Desire, passion* ; Romulus cepit cupido urbis condendæ, Liv. : flagrans cupidine regni, Liv. : pecunia, Sall. N.B. Gen. masc., Hor. : Sil. Ital. : cf. Heindorf ad Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 61. thus also, feminine, Ov., i. e. towards a woman.

CUPIDUS, a, um. (cupio) I. *Desirous* ; vite, Cic. : cupidores contentionis, id. : cupidus livor, Propert., i. e. envy which wishes evil to any one : cupidissimus literarum, Nep. : also, *inclined to, fond of* ; homo tui cupidus, Cic. : nostri cupidissimus, id. : with a dative ; Plaut. : and with an infinitive ; Propert. II. *Too desirous, eager, impassioned, self-willed, violent, vehement, passionate* ; testis, Cic. : thus also of a judge ; id., where in the end it means partial, influenced by passion : respecting cupidus, as applied to judges, see Bremi ad Suet. Cæs. 12. Hence, *avaricious, covetous* ; Quint. : Suet.

CUPIENS, tis. I. Part. of cupio ; see CUPIO. II. Adj. *Desirous* ; cupiens tui, Ter. : cupientior dominandi, Aur. Vict. : cupientissimus legis, Sall. : fuit cupiens orandi, Gell.

CUPIENTER. adv. *With desire, desirously, earnestly, eagerly* ; Plaut.

CUPIO, Ivi and ii, itum. 3. (from capio) I. *To desire, be desirous of a thing, to wish, be willing, long for* ; with an accusative ; Cic. : with an infinitive ; id. : tu cave ne cupias pugnare, Propert., i. e. do not suffer yourself to have any desire : also with an accusative and infinitive ; Cic. : with ut ; Plaut. : also with a genitive ; Plaut. ed. Gronov. : thus also, cupiens tui, Ter. : cupientissimus legis, Sall. Fragm. : cupientior dominandi, Aur. Vict.

II. Alicui, Cic., *To be favourably inclined towards one, to wish one well* : cupio omnia qua vis, Hor. Sat. (a polite manner of speaking), your wishes are mine : thus also, cupere alicuius causa omnia, id., to be one's friend, to wish him well. III. It may also be rendered, *To love, be in love with* ; aliquam, Ov. N.B. I. Cupio te conventum, for convenire, Plaut. 2. Cupiret, for cuperes, Lucr. — See also CUIPIENS.

CUPITOR, Æris. m. (cupio) *One who desires or wishes* ; Tac.

CUPITUM, i. n. (from cupitus, a, um) *A wish, desire* ; Plaut. : Tac. : suum cupitum, Apul.

CUPITUS, a, um. See CUPIO.

CUPPA, CUPPEDO, CUPPES. See CUPA, CUPEDO, CUPES. CUPRESSETUM, i. n. (cupressus) *A grove or garden of cypresses* ; Cic.

CUPRESSUS, a, um. (cupressus) *Of cypress* ; signa, Liv.

CUPRESSIFER, a, um. (cupressus and fero) *Bearing cypress* ; Ov.

CUPRESSINUS, a, um. (cupressus) *Of cypress* ; Vitr.

CUPRESSUS, i. and us. f. (κυσσάριος) I. *A cypress, cypress-tree* (Cupressus sempervirens, L.) ; Virg. : Ov. : it was sacred to Pluto and used at funerals, for they used to affix cypress to the houses of the deceased and to the funeral piles ; hence, atra, Virg. : feralis, id. II. *Cypress wood, and any thing made of it* ; e. g. a box, Hor. Art. 332. N.B. m. accus. plur. rectosque cupressos ; Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 13.

CUPREUS, a, um. (cuprum) *Of copper* ; Plin. : Pallad. CUPRINUS, a, um. (cuprum) *Of copper* ; Pallad.

CUPRUM, i. n. (from Cyprium, sc. æs) *Copper* ; Spartian.

CUPULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of cupa) *A small cask* ; Cato.

CUP. adv. (from quare) *Wherefore? why?* interroga-

tively ; cur non assum ? Cic. : and not interrogatively ; ne mirere, cur petamus, id. N.B. 1. It is frequently used for propter quam, quæ, &c. ; e. g. afferunt rationem, cur, &c., Cic. : argumenta cur, &c., id. 2. For quod, *That* ; miror, cur me accusas, Cic. : irascas amicos, cur, &c., Hor. 3. For ut, *That* ; negare se commissurum, cur, &c., Liv.

CURÆ, Æ. f. (from quæro, as cur from quare) I. *Care, carefulness, attention, regard, concern, trouble, pains* ; curam ponere in re, Cic. ; or, adhibere de re, Cic. ; or, in re, Nep. ; or, impendere rei, Quint. : hence, res est mihi curæ, Cic., i. e. I take care of it, attend to it : also, mihi cura est, for mihi cura est ; e. g. alicuius, I take care of him, Ov. : cura est (sc. mihi), Plaut., i. e. I care for, have a care : cura est pro re, for rei, Ov. : curam agere alicuius, Ov., to take care of or have the care of : cum cura, with care, carefully, Liv. : habere rem curæ, to pay regard to, attend to, take care of, Cæl. in Cic. Ep. : connected with administrare, and similar verbs, cura denotes not only care, but rather the office which one has to administer ; duplicem curam administravit, Suet. : curam operum publicorum administravit, id. : curam rei publicæ attingere, id. : hence, 1. *Management, care, administration of a thing* ; Cic. : especially, *a treating of a disease, cure* ; Cels. : thus also, cura doloris, Cic. : ultima cura lacrimis, Propert. 2. *One who takes care of a thing, an administrator, manager* ; Ov. 3. *A thing done with care, a work* ; hence, a writing ; Ov. : Tac. II. *Care* ; i. e. sorrow, trouble, affliction, grief, concern, anxiety ; aliquem cura afficere, Cic., to occasion sorrow, grief, trouble, or solicitude to any one : cura gravissima, id. : cura est, I am anxious, fear, apprehend, Plaut. : hence, 1. *Love towards the other sex* ; Virg. : Ov. : cura mea, Propert., i. e. towards me : tua cura, id., my love of you : cura is also frequently used by the poets for, the pains and sorrows of love ; et possum alterius curas sanare recentis, id. 2. *A person beloved* ; a sweetheart, mistress ; Propert. : Virg.

CURABILIS, e. (curo) *That is to be apprehended or feared* ; vindicta, Juv.

CURALIUM. See CORALIUM.

CURATE. adv. *Carefully, with attention* ; curatius, Tac. : curatissime, Sall.

CURATIO, Ætis. f. (curo) I. *A taking care of a thing, administration, management, charge* ; rerum, Cic. : also with an accusative ; quid tibi me (for mei) curatio est ? Plaut., why do you concern yourself about me ? Also, *The office of a curator, guardianship* ; Pand. : hence, healing, cure, of diseases ; Cels. : curationem adhibere morbis, Cic. ; or, admovere, id. : ng., perturbationum, id. : or, a method of healing ; id. II. *Care of any thing, pains, attention* ; curationem corporis adhibere, Cic. : sine curatio, id.

CURATOR, Æris. m. (curo) I. *One who takes care of or has the management of a thing* ; a manager, overseer, superintendent ; urbis, Cic. : also with dative ; muris ferendiis, id. II. Especially, *A curator, i. e. one who had the management of the property of infants, insane persons, spendthrifts, &c.* ; a guardian ; Hor. : Pand.

CURATORIA, Æ. f. *The office of a curator, guardianship* ; Pand.

CURATRIX, icis. f. (curator) *A female manager or guardian* ; Pand.

CURATURA, Æ. f. (curo) *Management, care, attendance, treatment* ; Ter.

CURATUS, us. m. (curo) *Management, treatment* ; Lucil.

CURAX, Æcis. m. (curo) *Careful, attentive* ; Pand.

CURCULIO, Ænis. m. *A worm that eats corn, a mite, weevil* ; Varr.

CURCULUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of curculio) *A little weevil* ; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, where it denotes a worthless thing.

CURIA, Æ. f. (from κῦρία) I. *A certain division of the Roman people, a ward*. Romulus divided the Romans into thirty curiæ ; Cic. : Liv. : when the Romans assembled and voted by curiæ, this assembly was called comitia curiata. II. *A building wherein the curiæ or other societies met, in order to deliberate upon any thing, or to perform religious duties* ; Ov. : Saliorum, Cic.

III. *A senate-house* ; Cic. : the public building in which the senate used to meet for the purpose of deliberation. There were several of these, curia Pompeia, Julia, Hostilia ; it was in this latter, however, that the senate usually held their consultations ; see Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2 ; hence, 1. *A senate, assembly of the senate* ; Cic. : Suet. 2. *The rank of a senator* ; Ov.

CURIALIS, e. I. *Of or belonging to a curia* ; vernula, Ter., a public slave in the service of a curia : hence, curiales, of the same curia, Plaut. ; or, of the same district or canton (δῆμος) of Attica ; Cic. II. *Of or belonging to the court of a prince* ; hence, Curiales, Courtiers ; Ammian.

CURIATIM. adv. *By curiæ* ; Gell. 15, 27. Others read curiatum.

CURIATUS, a, um. (curia) I. *Divided into curiæ* ; hence, comitia curiata, Cic., a regular assembly of the

people by curiæ, for passing a decree: at first all decrees of the people were made in this assembly; but, after the adoption of the centuriata and tributa, the only business transacted in them was, 1. The appointing of a general to a command. 2. Arrogation, i. e. the approval of an adoption. 3. The nomination of certain priests. In Cicero's time, thirty lictors used to despatch the business of this assembly, as representatives of the thirty curiæ.

II. *Belonging or relating to the said comitia*; e. g. lex, Cic., i. e. a bill, concerning which the comitia curiata had to vote.

CŪRIO, ōnis, m. (curia) I. *A priest of the curia, or, a president of the same, or both*; the chief of them was called curio maximus, Liv. II. *A crier, herald* (præco); Mart. III. *Lean*; Plaut.

CŪRIŌSE, adv. *With care, carefully*; Cic.: Cels.: Suet.: curiosus, Cic.: curiosissime, Colum.

CŪRIŌSITAS, atis, f. (curiosus) *Carefulness in any thing, especially in discovering a thing, curiosity, inquisitiveness*; Cic.

CŪRIŌSŪS, a, um. (dimin. of curiosus) *Somewhat curious or inquisitive*; Apul.

CŪRĪŌSŪS, a, um. (cura) I. Prop. *Full of care*; hence, I. *Careful, bestowing pains upon a thing*; in re, Cic.: curiosior ad investigandum, id.: curiosissimi, id.: or this may mean, the most curious. 2. *Careful in searching out or discovering a thing, curious, in good or bad sense*; Cic.: sunt homines natura curiosi, Plin. Ep.: also with a genitive; medicinæ, Plin.: curiosus also signifies, in a bad sense, *prying, over-curious*; curiosus ac speculator, Suet. II. *Lean*; bellua, Plaut.

CŪRĪS, is, f. The Sabine word for *A spear*; Ov. Fast. 2, 477.

CŪRĪS, a, um. e. g. curium infortunium, that maketh lean through grief, grievous; Plaut.

CŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (cura) I. *To care for, take care of, see to, look to, order*; cura, ut valeas, Cic.: curabo, sentiat, Phædr.; where ut is omitted: cures, ne quid, &c., Cic.: aliquid, id.: de emendo, id.: also with pro; Plaut.: also with a dative; rebus, Plaut.: also with an infinitive; Hor.: Suet.: especially after non curo, when it is equivalent to 'I will not'; see below: also with a future participle passive; signum avellendum curavit, Cic.: where it may be rendered, to order, permit, cause: exercitum transportandum curaverat, Cæs.: we also find the participle perfect; e. g. inventum tibi curabo et adductum, Ter., I will take care that he shall be found, I will find him and bring him to you: respecting the difference between curare with an infinitive and the same word with a participle, see Duker on Bremi ad Suet. Domit. 20: again, curare alicui pecuniam (sc. solventam), Cic., to cause money to be paid: me, cui jusisses, curaturum, id., to make over, cause to be paid. II. *To furnish, supply, or take care of a thing for a person*; alicui signa, Cic. III. *To have the oversight of, preside over, command*; in dextra parte, Sall.: also with an accusative; bellum maritimum, Liv.: Asiam, legiones, Tac.: hence, curare pastorem, to represent a shepherd, to care for a shepherd, Propert. IV. *To attend to, take care of*; corpus cibo somnoque, Liv., to refresh: thus also curam, Hor.: orse, Plaut., to take care of one's self: curare genium, Hor., to take good care of one's self, not to deny himself any thing: hence, curati pransique, Liv., i. e. refreshed: vinum, Colum., i. e. to prepare a vitem, i. e. to prune, Plin.: also simply, curare, Cato, i. e. to tend, namely, to prune, prop up, &c.: hence, to set right, make ready, do whatever is necessary to a thing; vineam, Colum., to cultivate.

V. *To heal, cure*; vulnera, morbos, Curt.: adollescentes, Cic.: and fig., provinciam, id. VI. *Prodigia, Liv.*, to seek to avert by sacrifice, to expiate. VII. *To trouble one's self, concern one's self about a thing*; nihil, Cic.: aliud, Ter.: non curant, quid, &c., Liv.: aliquid, Plaut.: a deo se curari, Cic.: hence, non curo rem, not to care about, not to be solicitous about a thing; litora, Ov.: hence, non curo, I will not, I care not to do a thing; legere, Cic. VIII. *To console, comfort*; Apul. Met. 5.

CŪRRAX, ācis. (curro) *Running fast, quick, swift*; Grat.

CŪRRĪCŪLUM, i. n. (curro) I. *A running, course*; solis et lunæ, Cic.: hence, curriculo currere, Plaut., i. e. swiftly, hastily; especially, *a running in the circus, a race*; equorum, Cic.: hence, *a course, race-ground*; Cic.: fig., *a course, career*; vitæ, Cic., i. e. an appointed time: industrie, petitionis, id. II. *A light car*; Cic.

CŪRRO, cŪrri, cursum, 3. *To run, move rapidly to a place*. I. Of persons and animals, whether on foot, on horseback, by ship or otherwise; Cic.: stadium, i. e. in stadio, Cic.: æquor, Virg., to sail over, navigate: per omne mare, Hor.; and currere is frequently used by the poets for navigate, without the idea of rapidity; in sententiam, Cic., for ire celeriter: campus curritur, Quint.

II. Of things without life: rotæ currit, Hor., turns round: annis, Virg., flows: cassis, id., sails. III. *Fig.* Rubor per ora curcirit, Virg., spread, ran: limes per agrum currit, Plin., extends: ætas, Hor., i. e. passes away: oratio currit proclivius, Cic., i. e. will soon come

to an end: eosdem cursus currere, Cic., to take the same measures.

CURRŪCA, æ, f. *A hedge-sparrow*; fig., *a cuckold*; Juv.

CURRŪLIS, or CURŪLIS, e. (currus) *Running*; Apul. CURRUS, us, m. (curro) I. *A chariot, car*; vehi curru, Cic.; or, in curru, Ov.: especially, II. *A triumphal car*; and, *a triumph itself*; Cic.: thus also, currus eburinus, Ov.: also, currus, the two-wheeled carriage under a plough; Virg. Georg. 1, 174: fig. 1. For, *The horses in a chariot*; Virg. 2, For, *A ship*; Catull.

CURSĪM, adv. (curro) I. *By running, in running*; Plaut.: Auct. ad Her. II. *Quickly, rapidly*; Cic.

CURSIO, ōnis, f. (curro) *A running*; Varr.

CURSĪTATIO, ōnis, f. *A frequent running, or simply, a running*; Solin.—From

CURSĪTO, āre. (freq. of curro) *To run, especially, to run frequently to and fro*; Ter.: Hor.

CURSŌ, āre. (freq. of curro) *To run*; Cic.

CURSŌR, ōris, m. (curro) I. *A runner, especially, a courier*; Nep.: Plin. Ep.: Suet.: also, *a runner or lackey in the service of a private person, who when his master was carried out, used to go before*; Mart. The Roman ladies in particular had such. II. *A runner in a race*; Cic. III. *One who drives a chariot in a race*; Ov.

CURSŌRIA, æ, f. (sc. navis) *A yacht, packet*; Sidon.

CURSŪLIS, e. (currus) e. g. equi, post horses, couriers' horses; Cōd. Just.

CURSŪRA, æ, f. (curro) *A running*; Varr.

CURSUS, us, m. (curro) *Any motion* (especially, *rapid motion*) *from one place to another*, of persons, animals, and things. I. *A running, run*. 1. Of persons; omnium cursus est ad vos, Cic. 2. Of things, *A course, motion*; stellarum, Cic.: lunæ, id.: of the water of a lake into the sea, id.: menstrui cursus, i. e. fluxus mensium, Plin.: venarum, in trees, id.: torquet medius nox humida cursus, Virg., it is midnight. N.B. *Cursu, in haste*; tendere ad, &c., Liv.: fig., esse in cursu, to be on the course or career, to have already commenced, Cic. Orat., 1, 32: dolor est in cursu, Ov., i. e. lasts, continues: fortuna domusque, id., i. e. flourishes, continues: in quo cursus simus, Cic., i. e. condition. II. *A journey, course*, especially by sea, *a voyage*; mhi cursus in Græciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic., i. e. way: quis tantos cursus conficere potuit? id.: cursum tenere, id., to keep a direct course, sail straight on: cursum dirigere, Nep.: cursum transmittere, Virg., to go over, to cross: cursus excuti, Virg., to be thrown out, depart from: longo cursu distans, for longe, Virg.: distat dici cursu, a day's journey or sail, Plin.: alium cursum petere, to take, Cic.: also, *An opportunity for proceeding on a journey, &c.*; cursum expectabamus, id., a fair wind. III. *A riding on horseback*; deformis, Liv.: cursus equestres ducere, Virg., of a horse-race. IV. *A flying, flight*; cursum dirigere, Virg., of wood pigeons. V. *Fig. Course, career, succession, uninterrupted succession, flow, connection, &c.*, usually with reference to the course of a ship; vocis cursus per omnes sonos, Cic.: rerum, id.: tantus cursus verborum erat, id., i. e. so fast flowed the words from his mouth: temporum, id.: vitæ, id.: orationis, id., connection: animi et industriæ mese, id., activity: gloria, id.: ad honorem eo cursus (i. e. modo) pervenisse, id.

CURRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (curro) *To mutilate, cut off or away, shorten*; Cels.: hence, *to diminish, lessen, shorten*; Hor.

CURTUS, a, um. (zwerōs) I. *Shortened, damaged, broken, mutilated*; Lucr.: Judæus, Curt., i. e. a circumcised Jew. II. *Small, short, defective*; Cic.

CŪRŪLIS, e. (from currus, as mamilla from mamma)

I. *Relating to a chariot or to driving*; equi, Liv., race-horses: triumphus, Suet., because the triumphant general rode in a car: ludi, Minuc. Fel., i. e. circenses.

II. *Sella curulis, Cic., a kind of chair, anciently used by the kings, and afterwards, in the time of the republic, by the consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles*: these chairs were used on any occasion, e. g. in the senate-house, in visiting other persons, &c.: they could be folded up and opened again, in the manner of a camp-stool; and they were ornamented with ivory; Gell.: hence, additas curulis, Cic.: honor curulis, Liv.: ebur curule, Hor., i. e. sella curulis: and curulis, i. e. ædilis curulis, Plin.

CURVĀBĪLIS, e. (curvo) *That may be bent*; Pallad.

CURVĀMEN, inis, n. (curvo) *A bending, bend*; Ov.: Plin. Ep.

CURVĀTIO, ōnis, f. (curvo) *The act of bending*; Colum.

CURVĀTŪRA, æ, f. (curvo) *A bending, bend*; theatri, Vitruv.: cameræ, id., an arched ceiling.

CURVITAS, atis, f. (curvus) *Crookedness*; Macrobi.

CURVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (curvus) *To curve, bend, bow*; Virg.: Plin.: hence fig., *to bend, move, i. e. to prevail upon any one by entreaty*; Hor.

CURVOR, ōris, m. (curvus) *Crookedness*; Varr.

CURVUS, a, um. (from zөгōs) *Curved, crooked, bent, not straight*; falx, Virg.: arator, id., i. e. who stoops in ploughing: senecta, Ov.: unguis, Hor.: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor., to distinguish the straight from the crooked,

1. e. good from evil: æquor curvum, Ov., i. e. tempestuous, billowy: curvus Olympus, Val. Fl., the arched heaven. N.B. Cur ve, two words, i. e. vel cur, do not belong to this word.

CUSIO, ðnis. f. (cudo) *A stamping or coining; monetals, Cod. Theod.*

CÛSOR, ðris. m. (cudo) *One that stamps or coins; Cod. Just.*

CUSPIDÄTİM, adv. *Like a point, pointedly; Plin.*

CUSPIDO, ävi, ätum, äre. (cuspis) *To make pointed, point; Plin.*

CUSPIS, idis. f. I. *A point; Cass.: Virg.* II. *Any thing that has a point.* 1. *A javelin; Virg.: or, a lance; Val. Fl.: or, the lance on which the eagle was fixed (the Roman standard); Suet.* 2. *The sting of a bee; Plin.* 3. *The trident of Neptune; Ov.* 4. *A spit; Mart.* 5. *A kind of tube, probably, pointed; Varr.*

CUSTODËLA, æ. f. (custos) for custodia; Apul.

CUSTODIA, æ. f. (custos) I. *A keeping of guard, guarding; canum, Cic.: custodiam agitare, to keep guard, give attention, Plaut.: hence, 1. A preserving, a taking care that a thing be not damaged or spoiled; ignis, Cic.: rei, id.: credere alicui custodiam pontis, Nep., to trust with the protection of; materni corporis custodia, for uterus, Cic.* 2. *Care, attention, pains; sui conservandi, Cic.* 3. *Custody; i. e. a prison; or, state of a prisoner; in custodiam tradere, Cic.; or, dare, id.: includere, id.: in custodia esse, id.: hence, libera custodia, Sall., private custody, i. e. when one is not confined to a prison: we find also custodia alone, for libera custodia; Cic.: cf. Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19: thus also liberalis, but fig., Cic.: also custodia, for a prisoner; custodiarum seriem, Suet.* II. *A guard, i. e. soldiers who keep guard; custodias disponere, Cass., to set watches: circumdare alicui, Cic.* III. *A guard-house, station or place where guard is kept; in hac custodia collocati sumus, Cic.: familias habere in custodiis, id., places where slaves were stationed, to see that no one brought any thing in without paying duty.*

CUSTODIO, ivi, itum. 4. (custos) I. *To guard; aliquem, Cic.: corpus et domum, id.: templum ab aliquo, Nep., i. e. against any one.* II. *To protect, defend; aliquem ab injuria, Quint.* III. *To take care of, be on one's guard; se, Cic.: i. e. to beware: thus also, without se, Colum.: also followed by ne; Suet., to guard carefully against, or diligently to beware lest.* IV. *To observe, watch a person or thing; te oculi et aures custodient, Cic.: qui custodiret, sc. legatos, Liv.* V. *To keep, keep to one's self; orationem, Cic.: aliquid memoria, id., i. e. to retain: also, to take or keep in custody or prison, confine in prison; Plaut.: Cass.: also, to keep; poma, Ov.* VI. *To preserve; ignem, Plin. Ep.: poma in melle, Colum., to make a conserve of; pudorem, Quint.: Ladanum custodit nigritiam capillorum, Plin.: Veneris latus, Hor.: hence, custodire literis, Cic. to preserve in writing.* VII. *To observe, follow, keep, preserve, maintain, retain; regulam, Quint.: ordinem, Colum.: morem, Plin.*

CUSTODIRE, adv. *Carefully, warily, cautiously; Plin. Ep.: custoditius, id.*

CUSTOS, ðdis. c. I. *One who takes care of, guards or preserves any thing, a guard, watch, keeper, preserver, superintendant, overseer, protector, defender; fani, Cic.: libertatis, id.: corporis, Nep.: pecoris, Virg., a shepherd: cupiditatum, Cic.: thus a dog is called custos, Virg.: hence, 1. The gods are called custodes, e. g. urbis, Cic.: also the constellation Arctophylax is called custos, Vitr.* 2. *A receptacle, case, sheath, &c.; telorum, Ov., i. e. a quiver.* 3. *A new tendril of a wine, which is hereby preserved; Colum.* II. *One who gives attention to any thing, an observer; Cic.: hence, 1. The man who stood at the vessel into which the tablets were thrown at the comitia; Cic.* 2. *A tutor of a young person; Hor.: also, a companion, guard or protector of women; id.: also, one who has the care of a young woman of quality; Prop.*

CÛTICÛLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cutis) *The skin; Juv.*

CÛTIS, is. f. (from cÛros) *The skin.* I. Of men and animals; Plin.: cutem curare, Hor., to take care of one's self, keep himself in good condition or good plight of body: also for, *Hide, leather; Mart.* II. Of other things, the rind, peel, outmost coat, surface, &c.; uvæ, Plin.: fig., for outward show, external appearance, &c., elocutionis, Quint.: virtutis, id.

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CÛBĪÄRIUS, i. m. (cybium) *A dealer in salt-fish; Arnob.*

CÛBĪDÖSACTES, æ. m. (κυβισάκτης) *A dealer in salt-fish, a name given in rally to the Emp. Vespasian, Suet.*

CÛBIUM, i. n. (κύβιον) I. *The tunny fish; Varr.*

II. *A dish made of salted tunny; Plin.*

CÛCLÄDÄTUS, a, um. *Having on the robe cyclas; Suet.*

CÛCLAS, ädis. f. (κυκλάς) *Circular, of a round form; hence, sc. vestis, a robe worn by women, which was adorned with a border of gold or purple, or of both together; Propert.*

CÛCLICÛS, a, um. (κυκλικός) *Circular, turning round; scriptores cyclici, Hor., poets who comprehended the whole of the ante-Homeric and the Homeric mythology in their poems.*

CÛCNEÛS, a, um. (κύκνηος) *Relating or belonging to a swan; vox, Cic.*

CÛCENUS, or CÛGNUM, i. m. (κύκνος) I. *A swan; Cic.: swans drew the car of Venus; they were also said to sing beautifully; Virg.: hence, cyclus is used also for a poet, e. g. Dirceus, Hor., i. e. Pindar.* II. *The name of a constellation; German.*

CÛDÄRUM, i. n. (κύδορος) *A kind of vessel or ship; Gell.*

CÛDÖNIA, ðrum. n. (sc. ðala) *Quince-apples; Ov.: Propert.: Colum. Cydonia, æ. f. A quince-tree; Pallad.*

CÛGNETS, &c. See CÛGNETS.

CÛLINDRÄCÛS, a, um. (cylindrus) *In the form of a cylinder, cylindrical; Plin. 18, 33: but ed. Hard. has cylindratæ; in the same sense.*

CÛLINDRÄTUS, a, um. See CÛLINDRÄCÛS.

CÛLINDRUS, i. m. (κύλινδρος) *A cylinder; Cic.: also a name of a precious stone of this shape; Plin.: Juv.*

CÛMATILIS. See CÛMATILIS.

CÛMBA, or Cumba, æ. f. (κύμβα) *A boat, wherry, skiff; Cic.: especially, Charon's boat; Virg.: fig., ingenii, Propert.*

CÛMBÄLISTA, æ. m. (κυμβάλιστος) *A player on cymbals; Apul.*

CÛMBÄLISTRIA, æ. f. (κυμβάλιστρια) *A female player on cymbals; Petron.*

CÛMBÄLUM, i. n. i. q. Cymbalum; Vitr. ed. Schneid.

CÛMBÄLUM, or -ON, i. n. (κύμβαλον) I. *A cymbal: cymbala were two hollow instruments of brass, which were struck together; a kind of music used by the modern Turks. They were used, e. g. in banquets and dances: and especially at the festivals of Cybele; Cic.: also, at the Bacchanalian feasts; Liv.: also, to prevent the flight of bees; Virg.* II. Fig.; Cymbalum mundi, is Apion, Plin., i. e. one who makes a noise every where about lewd disputes.

CÛMBIUM, i. n. (κύμβιον) I. *A small boat or wherry; hence, II. A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat; Virg.: also, a kind of lamp of the same shape; Apul.*

CÛMBÛLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cymba) *A small boat; Plin. Ep.*

CÛNYICE, adv. *After the manner of the Cynics; Plaut.*

CÛNYICUS, a, um. (κυνικός) I. *Currish, like a dog.*

II. *Of or belonging to the sect of the Cynics, Cynic; this sect of philosophers was founded by Antisthenes: they were careless of observing the common decencies of life, and lived on pulse and other common food, &c.*

CÛNÖSÛPÄLUS, i. m. (κυνοcephalos) *Dog's head, i. e. one who has a dog's head; thus Anubis is called, Ter.: also, a kind of ape with a dog's head; Plin. 8, 80 (Simia Inuus, L.): to this probably belongs Cic. Att. 6, 1. These apes were sacred animals with the ancients, and were to be found chiefly in the temple of Isis, alive or in images; see Böttiger, Sabina 1, p. 251.*

CÛNÖSÛRA, æ. f. (κυνοσουρά, i. e. dog's tail) *The constellation of the Lesser Bear; Cic.*

CÛPÄRISSUS, i. f. (κυπάρισσος) *A cypress; Virg.: Cupressus, sempervirens, L.*

CÛPERUS, and CÛPIRUS, i. c. also CÛPERUM, i. n. (κύπερος, κύπιρος) *A kind of rush; Varr.: Colum.: Plin.: but Pliny makes a distinction between cyperus and cypirus.*

CÛPRÛS, a, um. See CÛPERUS.

CÛTISUS, i. c. and CÛTISUM, i. n. (κύτιος) *A kind of low plant or shrub which grows in a wild state in the southern parts of Europe; it is good for cattle, and bees are fond of it; Colum.: Plin.: Plin.: our snail-trefoil, snail-clover; Medicago arborea, L.*

D.

D. I. As a prænomens, denotes Declinus. II. As a numerical sign, 500. III. The ancients also sometimes used it for L; e. g. daclrima, for lacrima.

DÄCTÛLÛCUS, a, um. (δακτυλίος) *Consisting of dactyls; numerus, a dactyle metre; Cic.—See DÄCTÛLÛS.*

DÄCTÛLÛTHÛCA, æ. f. (δακτυλοθήκη) *A box or case for rings; Mart.: cf. Böttiger, Sabina, 2, p. 133. Also, a collection of seal-rings and gems; Plin.*

DACTYLUS, and -os, i. m. (δακτύλος) *A metrical foot, consisting of one long and two short syllables*; Cic.

DEMON, ōnis, m. (δαίμων) i. q. Genius. *A demon, genius, spirit*; Apul.: especially, *an evil spirit*; Lact.

DEMONIACUS, a, um. (δαίμονιακός) *Derived from evil spirits*; Lact.: or, *possessed with an evil spirit*; Jul. Firm.

DEMONIOLA, æ. c. (dæmon and colo) *A worshipper of evil spirits or the devil, a pagan*; Augustin.

DEMONIACUS, a, um. i. q. Dæmoniacus; Tert.

DEMONION, or -um, i. n. (δαίμονιον) I. *A little demon*; Tert. II. *A demon, spirit, genius*; Cic. III. *An evil spirit*; Tert.

DAMA, æ. f. and m. *A fallow-deer*; Hor.: Virg.

DAMALIO, ōnis, m. (δαμάλιον) *A young heifer, calf*; Lamprid.

DAMIURGUS, i. m. i. q. Demiurgus.

DAMNABILIS, e. (damno) *Damnable, meriting condemnation*; Sidon.: damnabilis, Salvan.

DAMNABILITER, adv. *In a damnable manner*; Augustin.

DAMNAS, indecl. *Condemned to any thing, bound to do or to give any thing*; heres damnas esto dare, &c. Quint.: dare damnas sunto, Pand

DAMNATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A sentencing, condemnation*; Cic.: ad furcam, Pand.: also with a genitive of the crime; ambitus, i. e. de ambitu, Cic. II. *Obligation to any thing*; Paul. Sentent.

DAMNATOR, ōris, m. (damno) *One who sentences or condemns*; Tert.—Thence,

DAMNATORIUS, a, um. *Damnatory, condemning, involving condemnation*; Cic.

DAMNATUS, a, um. I. Part. of damno; see DAMNO. II. Adj. *Criminal, reprobat*; damnator, Cic.: terga dedisse dammati, Sil., convicted of having fled.

DAMNIFICUS, a, um. (damnum and facio) *That occasions damage, pernicious*; Plaut

DAMNIGERULUS, a, um. (damnum and gerulus) *That occasions damage or loss*; Plaut.

DAMNO, avi, atum, ære. (damnum) I. *To bring loss or damage upon, occasion loss or damage to*; divites, Plaut. II. *To condemn, sentence*; aliquem. I. For what? here we find the ablative nomine, or crime, or a simple genitive of the crime; also, de and other prepositions; nomine sceleris, Cic.: crimine aliquo, id.: cædis, furti, peculatus, pecunia publica, ambitus, sceleris, rei capitalis, majestatis, id.: proditiōnis, Nep.: de repetundis, de majestate, de vi, Cic.: inter scarios, id., i. e. on account of assassination: pro socio, Cic., i. e. for perjury towards his partner in trade. 2. To what? capite, Cic.: or, capitis, Nep., to death: octupli, Cic., i. e. to restore fourfold: aliquem pecunia, Gell., to fine in a certain sum of money: decem millibus æris, Liv.: pecunia, Justin.: pœnæ, Liv.: ad pœnam, Trajan. in Plin. Ep.: ad opus, Suet., to hard labour: in opus publicum, ad bestias, Pand.: lumina nocte, to make blind, Ov. 3. For whose pleasure? in whose favour? alicui, Sen.: Tac.: hence, 1. *To oblige to any thing*; with an infinitive, with ut and ne; Pand.: hence, aliquem voti, Nep.; thus also, votorum, Liv.; and votis, Virg., i. e. to grant his prayers, and so, to oblige him or lay him under obligation to fulfil his vows: Damnatu, Held or bound to do any thing; dare, Hor.: voti, Nep., bound to fulfil his vow; and since a person is bound to fulfil his vows only when that is accomplished for which it was made; hence, it means, *one that has obtained his aim, one that sees his wish fulfilled*. 2. *To destine, doom, devote*; caput Orco, Virg. 3. Fig. *To condemn, i. e. to disapprove, reject*; libros, Quint.: arbores ad occasus seri, Plin., not to allow: ad laborem, id., to consider unfit for: vesci, Stat., to refuse to take nourishment: aliquem, Quint., to find fault with. III. *To cause to be condemned or sentenced*; Varr.: quam fraudis sub jūdice damnasset, Tac.—See also DAMNATUS, a, um

DAMNOSE, adv. *With hurt or loss*; Hor.: damnose bibere, Hor. Sat. 3. 8, 34, i. e. to drink like topers.

DAMNOSUS, a, um. (damnum) Prop. *Full of hurt or loss*; hence, 1. *That occasions hurt or loss, injurious, hurtful, detrimental*; libido, Hor.: res damnosissima, Liv.: damnosior reip., id.: hence, *wasteful, a spendthrift, prodigal*; Ter.: Suet. II. *That suffers loss*; Plaut.

DAMNUM, i. n. (demo) I. *A lessening the value of a thing; loss, hurt, damage, injury, harm*; damno cum magno meo, Plaut., to my cost: militem damno liberare, Curt., from harm: in a wider sense, i. q. Jactura, total loss, frequent in Suet.: damnum diurnum cohortium, Cæs.: damnum apportare, or dare, Ter., to occasion: contrahere, Cic.: or, accipere, Hor.; or, capere, Pand., to sustain, suffer: facere, 1. To suffer loss; Cic. 2. To cause or occasion hurt or loss; Pand.: damnum factum, Cic., i. e. happened, occasioned, or sustained: damnum pati, 1. To bear with patience; Liv. 2. To suffer, sustain loss or damage; Sen.: damnum rescire, Cic.; or, restituere, Liv., to restore, repair. II. Especially, 1. *Loss of property*; hence, a dñt; damna aleatoria, Cic., gambling debts; damna, que res patris ejus tulit, id.,

debts, or, gambling debts. 2. *A fine, penalty*; Cic.; or, any other loss by way of punishment, or punishment that consists in loss; Cic. 3. *Loss of health, disease, sickness, illness*; Ov. 4. *A decrease*; luna, Gell.

DAMŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of dama; Apul.

DANE, i. e. dasne; Plaut.

DANISTA, æ. m. (δανιστῆς) i. q. Fenerator; Plaut.: hence, Danisticus, a, um, id.

DANO, Ære. 3. To give; Plaut.

DAPĀLIS, e. I. *Sumptuous*; cœna, Auson. II. *One who enjoys or is to enjoy sumptuous fare*; Jupiter, Cato, in whose honour the feast is made.

DAPHNE, es, f. (δάφνη) *A laurel*; Petron.

DAPHNON, ōnis, m. (δάφνον) *A laurel grove*; Petron.

DĀFNO, ære. (daps) *To serve up*; Plaut.

DAPS, dāpis, f. (δαΐς) I. Sing. *Food*; Hor.: Plin.: especially, *food set before the gods*; Cato: Liv. II. Plur. *Dapes, Food, meat, especially, that which is set out at a single meal, and so, a repast, feast*; Virg.: Ov.: also, *food set before the gods*; Virg.: hence, *a sacrifice*; Sen.: dapes humane, Plin., human excrement.

DAPSILE, and DAPSILITER, adv. *Abundantly, or sumptuously* (of food); dapsile, Suet.: dapsiliter, Næv.: dapsilium, Lucil.

DAPSĪLUS, e. (δαψιλής) *Abundant, sumptuous, costly, liberal, bountiful, &c.*; Plaut.: Colum.

DAPSILITER, adv. See DAPSILE.

DAPSĪLUS, a, um. i. q. Dapsilis; Plaut.

DĀTĀRIUS, a, um. i. e. qui dari potest, or dandus; Plaut.

DĀTĀTIM, adv. i. e. dando; e. g. pila ludere, Plaut.

DĀTIO, ōnis, f. (do) I. *A giving*; Varr. II. *The right of giving, or of giving away*; Liv.

DĀTIVUS, a, um. *That is given*; tutor, Pand.: casus, or, absol., dativus, Quint., the dative case.

DĀTO, avi, ære. (freq. of do) *To give*; Plaut.

DĀTOR, ōris, m. (do) *A giver*; Plaut.: pilæ, id., i. e. the slave who hands the ball to the player: lætitiae, Virg., the causer.

DĀTUS, a, um. See Do.

DĀTUS, us, m. (do) *A giving*; Plaut.

DE, præp. I. Of; i. e. 1. *In respect of, about, concerning*; dicere de re, Cic. 2. *Of or from, for an or ex*; e. g. emere de aliquo, Cic.: effugere de manibus, id.: de manu reddere, Suet., from his own hand, i. e. himself, in his own person: quæsit de Pompeio, Cic.: de principio, from the beginning, id.: duas parietes de eadæm fidelia dealbare, id.: nihil de publico attingere, id.: especially, de is used in the sense of, *of, out of, from among*, with a whole in relation to a part; homo de plebe, Liv.: homo de schola, Cic.: major de duobus, Suet.; de duro ferro, Ov., of or made of. II. Of time, it denotes a certain considerable portion, namely, the last; de nocte evehi, Suet., to set out late at night: de nocte vigilabat, id., he watched late at night: cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: de tertia vigilia contendit, Cæs., after: de media nocte mittit, id., at midnight: multa de nocte profectum, Cic., in the middle of the night, late at night: de nocte, whilst it is yet night, and so, very early, Cic.: Hor.: de die, late in the day, just before the end of day, Cic.: and fig., before old age comes, Hor.: appare de die convivium, Ter., before evening: lavare de die, Suet., early in the day: de medio die, id., from or after noon: de praudio, Plaut., immediately after a meal: naviges de mense Decembri, Cic., in December. III. *Concerning, in respect of, touching, as to*; de me autem, suscipe meas partes, Cic.: de pace venerunt, Cæs.: de fratre confido, Cic.: de cetero, as to the rest, id.: cf. Held. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 27. To this belongs also de, used in expressing the object by a circumlocution; and frequently, for de with an ablative, we might have an accusative; this construction with de is particularly frequent in Cæsar and Sallust; cognoscere de aliqua re, Cæs.: de stipendio recusare, id.: de magna virtute memorare, Sall. Sometimes it denotes *on account of*; febat de filii morte, Cic. IV. *According to, after, by virtue of, agreeably or in conformity to*; de meo consilio, Cic.: de tua sententia, according to your opinion, in your opinion, id.: de voluntate, Hirt. V. *In or with, at*; de clunibus pinnas habeat, Colum.: de capitibus ungarum calcant, Veget. de Re Vet., i. e. with the points, &c.: de genu pugnare, Sen., on his knees. VI. De expresses the manner and means how and by which any thing is done; de industria, purposely, Cic.: de improviso, id., unexpectedly: de integro, id., anew. In construction with res and causa; as, qua de re, qua de causa, from which reason, from which cause. N.B. 1. De is also placed after its case; fundus, quo de, Cic., for de quo, &c. 2. In composition it strengthens the signification; as deparcus, dequor, &c.; implies motion downwards, as, descendo; or has a privative power, as, demens.

DEA, æ. f. *A goddess*; Cic.: deæ novæ, i. e. Musæ, Ov.: triplices, i. e. Parcæ, id. N.B. Datim, dies, Varr., and deabus, e. g. diis deabusque, Cic.

DEACĪNO, ære. (de and acinus) *To cleanse of grape-stones*; Cato R. I.

DEALBATOR, ōris, m. i. e. qui dealbat; Cod. Just.

DE-ALBO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To whitewash, cover with gypsum or chalk, to parget; Cic.*

DEAMBŪLĀCRUM, i. n. (deambulo) *A place for walking in; Mamertin.*

DEAMBŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (deambulo) *A walking, taking a walk, a walk; Ter.*

DEAMBŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (deambulo) *Fit for walking on; Capitol.*

DE-AMBŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To walk abroad, take a walk; Ter.*

DE-AMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To love greatly or dearly, be very fond of, or violently in love with; aliquem, Plaut.*

II. *To delight in, take pleasure in; munera, Plaut.*

III. *To be much obliged or greatly indebted to; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.*

DE-ARGENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and argentum) I. *To spoil of money; Lucil. II. To plate with silver; Augustin.*

DE-ARMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To disarm; exercitum, Liv. II. To take away (a weapon); sagittas, Apul.*

DE-ARTŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To dismember, rend limb by limb; hence, to ruin; opus, Plaut.*

DE-ASCIŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To hew with an axe; Prudent. II. In low language, To deceive, cheat, chouse; Plaut.*

DEAURŌRO, ōris. m. (deaurō) *A gilder; Cod. Just. DE-ACRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To gild; Sen.*

DEBACCHĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (debacchor) *A revelling, raving; Saly.*

DE-BACCHOR, ātus sum, āri. *To rage, rave, revel; Ter.: fig., qua parte debacchantur ignes; Hor.*

DEBELLĀTO, ōris. m. (debello) *A conqueror; Virg. DEBELLĀTRIX, icis. f. (debellator) She that conquers; Lact.*

DE-BELLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. I. *To finish a war; debellatum est, Liv.: debellato, i. e. bello finito, id. 2. To conquer, and so, to finish the fight; Liv. II. Trans. 1. To vanquish, subdue; aliquem, Virg.: Plin.: Ilyricum, Suet.: fig., fungus, Plin., subduces them, i. e. renders them digestible. 2. To fight; rixa debellata, Hor.*

DEBEO, ut, itum, ēre. (for debeho, from de and habeo, to have any thing from one): hence, I. *To owe (have to pay); alicui pecuniam, Cic.: alicui, id.: hence, pecunia, frumentum debetur, id., is to be paid, returned: nihil esse debitum Nævio, id.: hence, I. To owe, i. e. to be bound to give or bestow a thing, to owe an obligation to any one; aliquid patriæ, Cic.: tibi debemus, id., i. e. we are bound; hence, Debens, A debtor; Sen.: exanimum et nil jam celestibus ullis debentem, Virg., who is no longer bound to the gods, i. e. to whom the gods have rendered poor assistance, and who therefore is under no obligation to them: res mihi debetur, is due to me; misericordia tibi nulla debetur, Cic.: homo debitus destinatusque morti, Liv.: especially, is appointed for me by fate; or simply, is appointed for me, is intended for me; animæ, quibus altera fata corpora debentur, Virg.: cœlo deberi, id.: again, animam debere, Ter., to owe one's life, i. e. to be greatly indebted: ludibrium ventis, Hor., to be the sport of the winds: also with an infn., when debeo is to be rendered sometimes by, I ought, it is right that, it is likely that I, &c.; sometimes by, I must; habere vim debent, Cic., ought: iudicium pulchritudinis habere debuisse, id., ought, as a painter, to have been a judge of beauty: splendor, qui esse debet, id. 2. To remain indebted; aliquid alicui, Cic. 3. Debere urbem, sc. ædificare, Ov., to be destined to build. II. To be obliged or indebted for, to have to thank for; alicui beneficium, Cic. Part. Debitus, a, um. I. Owing, due, deserved, merited; pecunia, Cic.: honores id.: pœnæ, id.: hence, Debitum, A debt, a sum of money, &c. owing; debitum solvere, Cic.: naturæ debitum reddere, Nep.: hence, duty; est debitum, Cic. 2. Appointed by fate, destined; conjux, Ov.*

DE-BIBO, ēre. 3. *To drink of; Solin.*

DEBILIS, e. (for debilis, from de and habilis) Prop. *That cannot move nimbly or properly; hence, I. That has lost, or has not the use of, some of its parts; maimed, disabled, impotent, crippled; of persons, Cic.: also of limbs; crus, Suet.: lingua, Martial., stammering, faulty: coxa, Juven., hip-shot: and of things without life; navis, Virg.: hence, I. Fig. Corpus rep., Cic.: prætura, id. 2. Iter debile, Stat., i. e. made by a wounded man: debitor, Claud. II. Weak, feeble, without strength; membra metu debilla, Ter.: ingenio debillor, Tac.*

DEBILITAS, ātis. f. (debilis) I. *Lameness, mutilation, debility, infirmity; lingua, Cic.: and without a genitive; id. II. Weakness; animi, Cic.*

DEBILITĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (debilito) I. *Lameness, mutilation; Apul. II. Weakness, feebleness; animi, Cic., pusillanimity, faintheartedness, dejection.*

DEBILITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (debilis) I. *To maim, lame, mutilate, cripple, disable; Cic. Hence, debilitari, gen., of one who in any respect from a sound state is become unsound; lapsu debilitatus, Suet., that has broken his leg. II. Fig. To cripple, impair, enfeeble, weaken, debilitate, enervate; fortitudinem, spem, animum alicujus, Cic.: opes, Nep.: timor æstivorum te debilitat, Cic.:*

hiems mare debilitat, Hor., i. e. breaks the waves; hence, to cast down, deject, dishearten; debilitatus abque abjectus, Cic.: debilitatus a jure cognoscendo, id., rendered inactive in respect of learning, become weary (of proceeding farther), dispirited.

DEBITO, ōnis. f. (debeo) *An owing; Cic.*

DEBITOR, ōris. m. (debeo) *A debtor, i. e. I. One who owes any thing; Cic.: voti, Mart., one who is bound to fulfil his vows, and so, whose prayer is fulfilled. II. One that is indebted for any thing; vitæ, Ov.*

DEBITRIX, icis. f. (debitor) *A female debtor; Pand. DEBITUS, a, um. See DEBEO.*

DE-BLĀTĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To prattle forth, prate of a thing; Plaut.*

DE-BUCCINO, āre. *To trumpet forth; Tert. DE-CĀCHINNO, āre, i. q. Deridico; Tert.*

DE-CĀCHORDUS, a, um. (δεκάχορδος) *Ten-stringed; Paulin. Nol.*

DE-CĀCŪMĪNĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (decaumino) *A cutting off the top of any thing; Plin.*

DE-CĀCŪMINO, āre. *To cut off the top of any thing, to top and lop; Colum.*

DE-CĀLŌGUS, i. m. (δεκάλογος) *The ten commandments, the decalogue; Tert.*

DE-CALVO, āre. *To make bald; Veget. de Re Vet. DE-CANTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To sing, chant; Hor.: hence, I. To repeat often, say over again and again; præcepta, Cic.: decantatæ fabulæ, Sen., often repeated, i. e. common, well known. 2. To enchant; Apul. 3. To praise, celebrate; Plin. 4. To publish, proclaim; Lucan.*

II. *To cease to sing, make an end of singing; Cic.*

DE-CĀNUS, i. m. (decem) *One set over ten persons. I. Over ten soldiers; Veget. de Re Mil. II. Over ten monks; Augustin.*

DE-CĀPRŌTI, ōrum. (δεκάπρωτοι) i. e. decem primi, Pand.

DE-CARŌ, āre. (de and caro) *To take off the flesh; Apic.*

DE-CĀS, ādis. f. (δεκάς) *The number ten, a decade; Tert.*

DE-CĀSTŪLOS, -ON. (δεκάστυλος) *Having ten pillars; Vitr.*

DE-CAULESCO, ēre. (de and caulis) *To grow o a stalk; Plin.*

DE-CEDO, essi, essum, ēre. *To go away, depart, retire, of persons, animals, and things; ex Italia, Cic.: de agri parte tertia, Cæs.: prasidium, Liv., to quit the garrison: Italia decedet, Ter.: cura decessit patribus, Liv.: dies veniens et decedens, Virg., the morning and the evening: quartanam (febrem) decessisse, Cic., abated, subsided: decedet ita hæc, Ter., will go off: ea cura decessit patribus, Liv., got rid of that anxiety: calori, Virg., to withdraw from the heat: again, de via alicui, Ter., also simply, alicui, Cæs., to go out of the way, to make way; whether as a mark of respect; Cic.: or, to avoid meeting a person; Cæs.: hence, de foro decesserat, Nep., he had withdrawn, went there no longer with others: fig., decedere de via, i. e. a virtue, Cic., to deviate from the path of virtue: decedere via means also, to go out of the way by mistake, Suet.: decedere de provincia, or, ex provincia, or, provincia, Cic.; also simply, decedere, id., to go or retire from a province, especially of magistrates, to resign the command or his office; but it is also frequently used of other persons; id.: hence, de vita, id.; and simply, decedere; id., i. e. to depart, for, to die: decessit paralysis, Suet., died of; hence, I. To go away, fig. to leave, forego; de suis bonis, Cic., i. e. to give up one's property: de hypothecis, id., i. e. to yield, surrender to another: officio, Liv.: or, ab officio, id.; or, de officio, Cic., to neglect his duty: de sententia, id.: de jure suo, id.; or, jure suo, Liv., to give up something of one's right: de superioribus decretis, Cic., swerved from: de sententia, id., to change his opinion: fide, Liv., to swerve from his allegiance, rebel. II. To be wanting, to fail; de summa nihil decedet, Ter.: id suis decessurum opibus, Liv. III. To yield, submit; Hor.: nocti, Virg., i. e. to go away on account of the night. IV. Of time, To go away, depart, elapse, pass; tempora decedentia, Hor.: dies decedens, Virg., when it is evening. V. To set, go down; sol decedens, Hor. VI. To turn out, result; prospere, Suet. VII. To come down, descend; in campos, Lucret. N.B. Decesse, for decessisse, Ter.*

DECEM, (δέκα) *Ten; decemprimi, or decem primi, the ten chief men of the senate in small towns, or, the ten chief citizens; Cic.*

DECEMBER, bris. e. I. *Mensis December, Vell., The month December; also for, Winter; Hor. II. Relating to December, falling in December; idus, Liv.: libertas, Hor., i. e. on the festival of Saturn, which fell in December, when the slaves enjoyed perfect liberty.*

DECEMŪGIS, e. (decem and jugum) *Drawn by ten horses abreast; Suet.*

DECEMESTRIS, e. (decem and mensis) *Of ten months; Censorin.*

DECEM-MŌDIUS, a, um. *Containing ten modii; Colum.*

DECEMPĒDA, æ. f. (decem and pes) *A measuring rod ten feet in length; Cic.—Thence*

DECEMPĒDĀTOR, ōris. m. *A land-measurer, land-surveyor*; Cic.

DECEMPLEX, icis. (decem et plica, a fold) *Tenfold*; Nep.

DECEMPLICĀTUS, a, um. (decemplex) *Tenfold*; Varr.

DECEMPRIMI. See DECEM.

DECEMREMI, e. (decem and remus) *Having ten banks of oars*; Plin.

DECEM-VIR, i. m. *One of the Decemviri. The Decemviri were, ten persons joined together in commission: such were,*

I. The Decemviri legibus scribendis, elected soon after the expulsion of the kings, in room of the consuls, in order to prepare a code of laws. II. Decemviri sacrorum, who had charge of the Sibylline books; from the time of Sulla there were fifteen, and under the emperors even sixty. III. Decemviri litibus iudicandis, a kind of judges in private matters; Cic. They consisted of five senators and five knights. IV. Decemviri agris dividendis, for the distribution of land among the people; Cic.

DECEMVIRĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the Decemviri; collegium, Cic.; leges, Liv., the laws of the twelve tables; potestas, Tac.; pecunia, Cic. Agr. 1, 5.*

DECEMVIRĀTUS, us. m. *The rank or office of a Decemvir*; Cic.; Liv.

DECENNĀLIS, e. (decem and annus) *Of ten years*; Ammian.

DECENNIS, e. (decem and annus) *Of ten years*; Quint.

DECENNIUM, i. n. *The space of ten years*; Apul.

DECENS, tis. I. Part. of deceo; see DECEO. II. Adj. 1. *Becoming, seemly, fit*; amictus, Ov.; motus corporis, Quint.; decenter, quam sublimior fuit, Tac., of a figure well proportioned rather than tall: decentissimus sinus, Quint. 2. *Beautiful, fine, handsome*; Venus, Hor.; Gratia, Hor.; decenter equus, Quint.

DECENTER. adv. *Becomingly, decently, fitly*; Ov.; decenterius, Hor.; decentissime, Cic.

DECENTIA, ō. f. (deceo) *Decency, comeliness, grace*; Cic.

DECEO, ui, ēre. *To become, be suitable, seemly, comely; to have a good grace*; with an accusative of the person; oratorei Irasini minime deceo, Cic.: se aliena decent, id.: id quemque deceo, id.: forma viros neglecta deceo, Ov.: the ancients also construe it with a dative; deceo nobis, Ter.; patri, Plaut.: also without a case; quid deceat in oratione, Cic.: caput esse artis, deceo, id.—See also DESENS.

DECEPTIO, ōnis. f. (decipio) *A deceiving, deception*; Augustin.

DECEPTOR, ōris. m. (decipio) *A deceiver*; Sen.—Thence,

DECEPTORĪUS, a, um. *Deceitful*; Augustin.

DECEPTRIX, icis. f. (deceptor) *She that deceives*; Lact.

DECEPTUS, a, um. See DECEPIO.

DECEPTUS, us. m. i. q. *Deceiving*; Tert.

DECEUS, e. (δεξυς) *Having ten banks of oars*; de-

ceris, sc. navis, a ship with ten banks of oars; Suet.

DECEMEREN, inis. n. (decerpo) *That which is plucked or broken off*; hence, I. *Decermina, Fest., leaves and boughs plucked off.* II. *Refuse, i. e. the basest sort*; Apul.

DE-CERNO, crēvi, crētum. 3. Prop. *To separate one thing from another*; hence, I. *To judge, esteem, consider*; decrevi, I think, am of opinion, am convinced; illum decreverunt dignum, Ter.: in quo omnia postea esse decrevi, Cic.: in me satis esse consilii decreas, id. II.

To decide; rem dubiam, Liv.: pugnam, id.: also intrans., *to decide a matter, put an end to*; 1. In a friendly way, *to adjust, compose*; expetenda magis est decernendi ratio quam decertandi, Cic. 2. With arms; hence, *to fight, contend, combat*; acie, Nep.; armis, ferro, Cic.: cum aliquo, Nep.: contra vim hostium, Auct. B. Afric.: also of bulls; cornibus, Virg. Decernere is also, though rarely, used without arms, for, *to fight, contend*; decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Cæs.: classe erant deceretri, Nep. Hann. 10 (which reading Bremi unjustly doubts); also, Cic. ad Div. 10, 10, says deceretur, for debellatur; cf. Burmann ad Suet. Ner. 26, fin. 3. In a court of law, *To contend*; pro sua fama fortunisque, Cic.

III. *To pronounce a decisive sentence, of magistrates and private persons*; hence, 1. *To arrange, settle, determine, order, decree that any thing be done*; senatus decrevit, consules decreverunt, Cic.: decernere delectum, Liv. 2. *To vote that any thing be done*; Cic. 3. *Decernere alicui aliquid, to grant, allow*; status, honores, Nep.: triumphum, Cic.: hence gen., *to resolve, make up one's mind*; mihi decretum est pati, Ter.: vivere, Cic.

IV. *To see, discern*; nequeo satis decernere, Ter. N. B. Decresset, for decrevisset, Liv.: deceras, for decreveras, Cic.

DECEPO, psi, ptum. 3. (de and carpo) I. *To break off, pluck off*; pomum arbore, Ov.: florem, id.: folia, Colum. II. *Fig. To take away, diminish, take from*; humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic.: nihil sibi ex ista laude, id.: fructus ex re, Hor., to derive advantage; spes, Quint., to diminish, destroy; ne quid de gravitate decerperet, Cic., i. e. minuere: virginitatem,

Senec., to violate. III. *To acquire, obtain*; select, cull out; decus, Sil.: Quint.

DECERTUS, a, um. See DECERPO.

DECERTATIO, ōnis. f. (decerto) *A contest, decision by fighting*; rerum, i. e. de rebus, Cic.

DECERTO, avi, ātum, āre. i. q. Certo with a stronger signification. I. Intrans. 1. *To end a contest*; duo genera decertandi, Cic. 2. *To continue a contest to the end*; prolio, Cæs., i. e. to continue the battle, till it be decisive; then gen., *To fight, contend, strive, with arms or words*; armis, Cic.; prolio, Cæs.; legibus, Cic.: inter se, id.: cum aliquo contentione dicendi, id.: also, alicui, Hor.

II. Trans. *To contend or strive for a thing*; regna decertata, Stat.: also, *to do or achieve by fighting or contending*; decertatos labores canam, Claud.

DECERTICO, āre. (de and cervix) *To head*; Sidon.

DECESSIO, ōnis. f. (decedo) I. *A going away, departure.* 1. Of a person; e. g. of a governor from a province, *retirement from office*; Cic.: and of other persons; id.: post Dionysii decessum, Nep.: i. e. after the departure of Dionysius. 2. Febris, Cels., an intermission.

II. *A deduction, abatement*; Cic.: decessionem de summa facere, id.: also, *a decrease, diminution*; Cic. Univ. 6.

III. *A want, an absence*; Cic. IV. Verborum,

Gell., a change of signification.

DECESSOR, ōris. m. (decedo) *One who has preceded another in office, a predecessor*; Tac.

DECESSUS, us. m. (decedo) I. *A going away, departing*; e. g. from a province, *a retirement from office*, Cic.: febris, Cels., intermission, abatement: astus, id., ebb;

Nili, Plin., the falling of the Nile. II. *Death*; Cic.

DECEO. See DECEO.

DECIDO, di, sum. 3. (de and cædo) I. *To cut off, lop or hew off*; Plaut.: Hor.: Colum.; in quadratum, Sen., to cut square; hence, 1. *To settle a dispute in the shortest manner, to decide, determine, come to terms*; cum aliquo, Cic.: de re, id.: rem, id.; post decisa negotia, Hor.: pro libertate, Sen., to compound, bargain. 2. *To express clearly*; Quint. II. *To avert, turn off*; tragulam, Plaut. III. *To beat, cudgel*; verberibus, Pand.

DECIDO, idi, ēre. (de and cado) I. *To fall down, fall from*; poma decidunt ex arboribus, Cic.: equo, Cæs.: ex equo, Nep.: ab equo, Ov.: fig. ab archetypo, Plin., to deviate from the original; hence, 1. *To die*; Plaut. 2. *Fig.*; Spe, or, de spe, Ter.; or, a spe, Liv., to be deceived in one's expectations. 3. *To fall, i. e. to be overcome, be unfortunate*; perfidia, Nep., to be vanquished. 4. *To fall off or away, i. e. to become less*; Colum. 5. *To fall out, drop out*; decidunt dentes, Plin.: coma, Hor. II. *To fall or come into*; in casses, Ov.: in somnum, Petron., to fall asleep; in terram, Nep.: in fraudem, Cic., i. e. to hit upon, undertake; flumina in mare decidunt, Curt., disemboque themselves; prædonum in turbam, Hor., to fall among, fall in with; huc decidisse cuncta, Tac., have come to that pass.

DECIDŪS, a, um. (decido) *That falls down or off, deciduous*; cornua, Plin.: folia, id.: sidera, Plin., star-shoots, falling stars.

DECIES. adv. *Ten times*; decies centena millia, Cic.; or, decies centum millia, Liv.: for which we find also simply, decies, id.; or, decies centena, Hor.: bis decies, i. e. vicies, Mart.: decies decemviri, i. e. centumviri, Ov.: decies dixi, ten times, i. e. often, Plaut.

DECIMA. See DECIMUS.

DECIMĀNUS, or DECŪMĀNUS, a, um. (decimus) I. *Of or relating to the tenth part*; e. g. of corn; ager, Cic., of which a tithe or tenth part of the produce is given; frumentum, Cic., the tithe of corn; hence, Decumanus, subst., *A farmer of tithes*; Cic.: thus also, mulier decumana, id., the wife of such a farmer. II. *Of the tenth cohort*; milites, Tac.: so also, simply, decumani, id.: Suet.; Auct. B. Afr. III. Decumana porta, the principal gate of a Roman camp, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions lay there; it was usually the farthest from the enemy; Tac.: limes, or simply, decumana (sc. limes), *A line (path) through a vineyard or field from east to west*; Colum.: Plin. (opp. cardo). IV. *Large of its kind*; ova, fluctus, Lucil.: thus also, decimus is used for magnus.

DECIMĀTIO (Decum), ōnis. f. *A selecting or taking by lot the tenth man for punishment*; Capitol.—From

DECIMO (Decumo), avi, ātum, āre. (decimus) *To take by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate*; legionos, cohortes, Suet.

DECIMODRUS, i. q. Decemmodus.

DECĪMUS (Decūmus), a, um. I. *The tenth*; hora, Cic.: pars, id.: hence, decima, or decuma, sc. pars, or plur., decimæ (decumæ), the tenth part, e. g. of corn, which was given by those who farmed the Roman lands in the provinces, *a tithe*; decumas exigere, Cic.: frumentum omne in decumas auferre, id., under the head of contributions; hordel, of barley, Cic.; decuma means also, *a tenth part of money, ten per cent.*; Cic.: decima is also used figuratively; Orestri nuper prandia in semitis, decimæ nomine, magno honori fuerunt, Cic., under the name of a tenth, i. e. every one was at liberty to take of the food as much as he chose: decimas muturius dabat,

Suet.; see this passage explained by Bremi ad Suet. Calig. 26: decimum, for the tenth time; Liv. II. Large; unda, Ov., like decumanus fluctus (περυσία).

DECINERATUS, a, um. (de and cinis) Turned into ashes; Tert.

DE-CINERESCO, ēre. To turn to ashes, become ashes; Tert.

DECIPIO, ēpi, eptum, ēre. (de and capio) Prop. To take away, catch away; hence, I. To deceive, cheat, beguile; aliquid, Cic.: deceptis puellis, Propert., by faithlessness towards the girls: fig., diem, Ov., i. e. to pass unobservedly, to beguile: error decipit iudicium, id., blinds: decipitur laborum sono, Hor., is made to forget: via decipi, Liv., to miss the way, mistake the way: acer decipitur, is imitated, Plin.: deceptam morte fessellit, Virg., i. e. deceptit: amatorem amica turpia decipiunt vitia, Hor., i. e. escape him, remain hidden to him. II. To absorb, swallow up; montem vorago decipit, Apul.

DECIPULA, æ. f. and DECIPULUM, i. n. (decipio) A snare, gin, trap; artifice, trick; Apul.: Sidon.

DE-CIRCINO, āre. To make of a circular form, to describe a circle; Manil.

DECISIO, ōnis. f. (decido) Prop. A cutting off; hence, I. An agreement respecting a thing, a settling of a question, a decision; Cic. II. A diminishing; Apul.

DECISUS, a, um. See DECISIO.

DECLAMATIO, ōnis. f. (declamo) I. A declaiming; Auct. ad Her. II. Exercise in speaking, or, a speaking by way of exercise; Cic.: hence, matter or theme for the same; Juv.

DECLAMATORIALUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of declamatio) A short speech for exercise; Gell.

DECLAMATOR, ōris. m. (declamo) One who practises orations; Cic.

DECLAMATORIUS, a, um. (declamator) Relating to the exercise of declaiming; Cic.

DECLAMATIO, āre. (freq. of declamo) To make one or more orations by way of exercise, to practise declamation; Cic.: de aliquo, id., to recite a speech beforehand which one intends to make respecting any one: causas, id., i. e. to speak on cases for practice. Also, to speak with violence, bluster; Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19.

DE-CLAMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cry aloud; alicui, Ov., to cry out to any one: fig.; hic laus omnis declamat, Quint., on this rests all the praise. II. To exercise one's self in speaking, to practise one's self in declamation, in order to improve the voice; Demosthenes ad fluctum declamare solebat, Cic. III. Gen. To make a speech, to speak; suasorias (orationes), Quint.: qua visus est ex alia oratione declamare, Cic.: contra me, id.: in quemvis id., to inveigh: also, to speak with violence, bluster; Cic.

DECLARATIO, ōnis. f. (declaro) A declaring, discovering, making known; liber iste, quantum laeet declarationem amoris tui, Cic., i. e. how very much your love declares itself therein.

DECLARATOR, ōris. m. (declaro) One who declares or makes known; Plin. Ep.

DE-CLARO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To make evident, clear, or visible, to point out; Cic.: Nep. II. To make manifest, prove, show, demonstrate; benevolentiam, Cic.: hence, I. To explain; Cic. 2. To express, describe; Cic.: Nep. 3. To pronounce; Gell. 4. To signify; Cic.: Gell. 5. To declare publicly; e. g. to declare a consul, Cic.: Virg.: also, to declare publicly, give public notice of; Cic. 6. To say; Plaut.

DECLINATIO, ōnis. f. (declino) I. A turning or bending of a thing; corporis, Curt. II. A deviation or turning aside from a straight direction; Cic.: parva quadam declinatione, id., i. e. by turning aside the thrusts a little: hence, a digression in a speech; Cic. III. An aversion, an avoiding; laboris, Cic.: a malis, id. IV. A variation, an inflexion; vocis, Quint.: verborum, id., i. e. grammatical variation of words, as declensio, conjugation, &c. V. A climate, region; mundi, Colum.: cœli, Vitr.

DECLINATUS, us. m. i. q. Declinatio. A variation, inflexion; verborum, Quint.: also, aversion, avoiding; primum declinatum, Cic.

DECLINUS, e. Turning aside; iuga, Stat.

DECLINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. I. To bend or turn aside, turn away; agmen, Liv.: ictum, id., i. e. to parry: causa que declinet atomum, Cic., i. e. which turns it from its course: se extra viam, Plaut.: lumina, Catull., to turn: also, to bend downwards; lumina, Virg., to shut: ocellus, Prop.: culmos, Stat., to hang: hence, Declinatus, a, um, Deviating from any thing; Tert.: ætas declinata, extreme old age: hence, to turn away from, endeavour to avoid, shun; urbem, Cic.: impetum, id. 2. To vary, inflect; Quint.: in grammar, 1. To decline and conjugate; Quint. 2. To derive words from one another; Varr. II. Intrans. I. To turn aside, take a different direction; de via, Cic.: ab aliquo, Liv., to go out of his way: it also means simply, to turn or bend towards a place; huc, Cic.: ad dicendum jus, Quint., to turn or have recourse to: Cyrus in asperam declinat Phlooen, Hor., is fond of: hence, fig., to deviate; a proposito, id.,

to swerve: or, to retire from, avoid, or, to seek to avoid, shun; a delictis, id.: also, to differ, vary from; ab aliis, Ter. 2. To abate, slacken, come near to an end; moribus declinat, Plin.

DECLIVIS, e. (de and clivus) Inclining downwards, sloping; Cæs.: Declive, a steep or sloping place, a declivity; per declive, Cæs.: thus also, per decliva, Ov. (for declivia, or from Declivus, a, um): fig., declivis æstas, Calpurn., towards harvest: mulier ætate declivis, Plin. Ep.

DECLIVITAS, ātis. f. (declivis) A declivity; Cæs.

DECLIVUS, a, um. See DECLIVIS.

DECOCTIO, ōnis. f. (decoquo) I. A boiling or seething; Cæl. Aur. II. That which is boiled or seethed from any thing, a decoction; Apul.: fig., unius decoctionis, &c., Cod. Just.

DECOCTOR, ōris. m. (decoquo) A spendthrift; Cic.

DECOCTUS, a, um. See DECOCTIO.

DECOCTUS, us. m. (decoquo) A boiling or seething from any thing, a decocting; Plin.

DECOLLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and collum) I. To take off from the neck; Cæcil. II. To behead, decapitate; Suet. III. To deprive, rob; see DECOLO.

DECOLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and colum) To strain through; hence fig. 1. To vanish, disappear; si spes decolabit, Plaut. 2. To fail, be wanting; si alterutrum decolat, Varr. N.B. Most edd. incorrectly read decollare.

DE-COLOR, ōris. I. That has lost its colour; Plin.: hence, unscemly, disagreeable in appearance or colour; cutis, Plin.: also, made black by the sun, sun-burnt, swarthy; Indus, Ov.: also, stained, discoloured; Rheusus, Ov. II. Fig. Depraved, deformed; Virg.: Ov.

DECOLORATIO, ōnis. f. (decoloro) A discolouring, i. e. a losing of one colour and taking of another; Cic.

DECOLORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (decolor) I. To deprive a thing of its colour, or, to give it a different colour; olivæ decolorantur, Colum., change colour: mare, Hor. II. To disfigure, deform; Auct. ad Her.: also, to soil, defile; manus collybo decolorata, Suet., soiled with the sums received in money changing: also fig., i. e. to disgrace; famam, Capitol.

DECOLORUS, um. for decolor; Prudent.

DE-CONDO, ēre. 3. To hide, secrete; Sen.

DE-CONDOR, āri. To hesitate, be unresolved; Apul.

DE-COQUO, xī, ctum. 3. I. To boil, seethe; olus, Hor.: lentem in aqua marina, Plin. II. To boil down, diminish by boiling; Colum.: hence, decocta suavitas, Cic., i. e. artificial, void of spirit: also, to reduce by melting, to melt down; Liv.: hence, 1. To diminish, lessen; Plin.: also, to decrease, waste away; Flor.: Colum.: especially, 2. To run through a fortune, become bankrupt; Cic.: also, to make bankrupt; hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 3. To purify, refine; multum inde decoquitur anni, Quint. 4. To dry, ripen; Plin.: Pallad. Hence fig., to prepare with care; si aliquod decoctus audis, Pers., finished. Thus also part., Decoctus, a, um, e. g. decocta, sc. aqua, Suet., A decoction, water boiled down with spices, and cooled by snow. Decoctum, i. n.

A potion, decoction; Plin.

DECOR, ōris. m. (deceo) Any thing that is seemly or becoming; hence, I. Decency of behaviour, decorum, good manners, grace, elegance, comeliness; Cic.: Liv.: honestatis, Cic. II. Beauty, handsomeness; especially of males; Ov.

DECOR, ōris. adj. i. q. Decōris, e.

DECORAMEN, inis. n. (decoro) Ornament, decoration; Sil.

DECORE. adv. Gracefully, beautifully, becomingly; Cic.

DECORIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and corium) To deprive of the skin; Tert. Also, to peel; Pallad.

DECORIS, e. i. q. Decorus, e. g. armis decoribus; Sall. Fragm.

DECORIFER, adv. i. q. Decore; Apul.

DECORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (decus) I. To adorn, decorate, grace; aliquid, or aliquid, aliqua re, Cic.: Hor. II. To praise, honour; Cic.

DECOROSUS, a, um. (decus) Full of ornament, decorated; Ambros.

DECORIFICATIO, ōnis. f. (decorifico) A barking, peeling; Plin.

DECORTICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and cortex) To strip off the bark, to bark, peel; Plin.

DECORSUS, a, um. (decor) I. Becoming, seemly, proper, suitable; alicui, Cic.: also with an ablat., tuis virtutibus, Plaut., worthy: also with ad; Cic.: also without a case; Cic.: hence, Decorum, subst., Seemliness, grace, that which is becoming or proper in any thing; Cic. II. Ornamented, adorned, fine; Virg.: Hor.

DECREMENTUM, i. n. (decreasco) A decreasing, decrease; Apul.

DE-CREMO, āre. To burn, consume by fire; Tert.

DECREPITUS, a, um. (from decrepo) That no longer makes any noise; hence, very old, decrepit, sinking to the grave; senex, Plaut.: anus, Ter.: ætas, Cic.

DECRESCENTIA, æ. f. (decreresco) *A decreasing, waning; Vitr.*

DE-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. *To decrease, become shorter or less; Cic.: Hor.: febris decrevit, Cels., has abated, subsided.*

DECRETALIS, e. (decretum) *I. Containing a decree; Sidon. II. Granted by a decree; Pand.*

DECRETORUS, a, um. (decreo) *Decisive, definitive; Plin.: arma decretoria, Sen., arms with which gladiators fought.*

DECRETUM, i, n. (from decretus, a, um) *I. An opinion; especially, a 'met of a philosopher, a dogma, doctrine, principle; Cic. II. A decree, sentence, statute, ordinance; e. g. of a prætor, consul, senate; Cic.: decreta facere, id. : decreto stare, Cæs.: Liv., i. e. to act according to the sentence. III. The vote of a senator, considered as causing a decree of the senate; Cic. IV. The opinion or decision of a lawyer; Cic.*

DECRETUS, a, um. See DECREO.

DE-CURIO, ære. *To lie out of a bed; Pict. ap. Gell.*

DECURIO, ære. (de and calco) *I. To tread or trample upon; Plin. II. To kick down; Stat.*

DE-CULPATUS, a, um. (culpa) *Faulty, censurable; Gell.*

DE-CUMANUS, a, um. See DECIMANUS.

DE-CUMATES agri, i. q. Decumani; Tac.

DE-CUMBO, cūmbi, ēre. (de and cumbo) *To lay one's self down; I. In a bed or elsewhere in order to sleep; as, a patient, &c., Suet. II. To recline at table; Plaut.: Cic. III. Of combatants when wounded, To fall; Cic.*

DE-CUMO, DE-CUMO. See DECIMO, DECIMUS.

DE-CUNIS, is, m. i. e. decem uncia, Rhem. Fann.

DE-CURPATUS, a, um. *Tenfold; Juven.*

DE-CURIA, æ. f. (decem) *I. A number of ten things or persons; Varr.: hence, A company of ten in cavalry;*

II. Any company, division, or class, of whatever number it may consist; judicium, Cic.: Suet.: senatoria, Cic., i. e. the class of knights of senatorial rank; scribarum, id.: equitum, i. e. judicum, Tac.: Suet.: hence, III. Facet; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 62, for, a company at a feast, party.

DE-CURIAŦIO, ōnis. f. (decuriare) *A dividing into decuria, or, a meeting by decuriæ; Cic.*

DE-CURIAŦUS, us. m. (decuriare) *A dividing into decuria; Liv.*

DE-CURIO, avi, ātum, āre. (decuria) *To divide into decuria or certain classes; e. g. the cavalry, Liv.: also others; Cic.*

DE-CURIO, ōnis. m. *I. The commander of a decuria; Varr.: or, of a turma; Veget. II. A senator in any town out of Rome, especially in municipal towns and colonies; hence, Decuriones, the senators, senate; Cic.*

III. Cubiculariorum, Suet., the head-chamberlain.

DE-CURIONATUS, us. m. *The office of a decurio; e. g. of a senator, Plin. Ep.*

DE-CURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, ēre. *I. Intrans. 1. To run down; of men, animals, and things without life, in which case it frequently expresses any downward motion; de tribunali, ab arce, Liv.: ex montibus in vallem, Cæs.: cito decurrit tramite virgo (Iris), Virg., descended, flew down: in portum, Liv. (in opposition to the open sea): amnis monte decurrens, Hor.: naves decurrunt, Tac., sail down: terra decurrit, Colum., is steep, precipitous: India decurrit in planitiem, Plin., extends. 2. It also expresses any motion, not always a downward motion, as, To run, journey, sail; hence, To run; siccis pedibus super æquora, Ov.: ad calcem, Cic.: in spatio, Nep., on the race-course: fig.; decurrere per materiam stilo velocissimo, Quint: membratim historia decurrit, i. e. tradetur, Plin.: decurrere ad rem, to run, to betake one's self to, have recourse to; ad hæc iura, Cic.: ad præces, Hor.: eo decursum est, ut, &c., Tac., it was determined: decurrebatur tamen eo, ut, &c., Liv., they came to the determination, that, &c. 2. To journey, travel; rus, Cic. 3. To sail; Cic.: Ov. 3. Decurrere, or decurrere in armis, is used especially of soldiers, when they go through all kinds of military manoeuvres for exercise, or in honour of a departed hero; Liv.: Tac.*

II. Trans. 1. To run through; i. q. Percurrere; e. g. spatium, Cic., the race-course: septingenta millia passuum decursa, id. fig., 1. To run through; inceptum una decurre laborem, Virg., i. e. accompany me in the work: honores, Plin. Ep., i. e. to fill. 2. To finish, bring to a close; vitam, Propert.: ætatem, Cic. 3. To go through, narrate, explain; Cic. 2. To run off or from; hence fig., vitia, Cœl. in Cic. Ep., i. e. laid aside, abandon.

DE-CURSIONE, ōnis. f. (decurro) *I. A running or flowing down; Arnob.: especially, of soldiers with a view to plunder, a hostile incursion, invasion; Hirt. II. The military exercise mentioned in DECURRO, I. 3; Suet.*

III. Decursio Tiberina, Cic., a sailing on the Tiber.

DE-CURSUS, a, um. See DECURRO.

DE-CURSUM, us. m. (decurro) *I. A running down, a descent; Virg.: Liv.: in portum, Plin. Ep., a running into: also, an inclination; planities, Auct. B. Hisp. 29. II. A running in the race course or circus; or, the*

accomplishing of the course; Suet.: ante decursum, id., before he reached the goal: hence fig., mei temporis, Cic.: honorum, id., completed administration. III. The military exercise mentioned in DECURRO, I. 3; Liv. IV. The rhythmus of a verse; Junt.

DE-CURTO, ātum, āre. *To curtail, maim, cut off; Cic.: Plin.*

DE-CUS, ōris. n. (deceo) *I. Ornament, grace; decus afferre, Cic.: also, a hat is called decus, i. e. the ornament of the head, Liv.: with the poets it means, 1. Beauty, elegance; Virg.: Propert.; also, Suet. Domit. 18: decus natura, Propert., i. e. natural beauty: muliebre, Liv. 1, 58, chastity, 2. Fame, honour; Hor. 3. A present given as a mark of honour; Virg. II. An honourable action; belli decora, Liv. III. Talents, or character, when spoken of with commendation; materiem ingentis decoris, Liv. IV. i. q. Honestum, Moral good; Cic.: also, moral dignity, virtue; Cic.: Sall.*

DE-CUSSATIM, adv. *In the form of an X, crosswise; Vitr.*

DE-CUSSATIO, ōnis. f. (decusso) *A cutting crosswise; Vitr.*

DE-CUSSIO, ōnis. f. (decutio) *A striking down; fig., Tert., i. e. a discontinuing, leaving off.*

DE-CUSSIS, is, m. (decem and as) *I. A coin of the value of ten asses, marked with an X; Varr.: hence, II. The number ten; Vitr. III. The figure of an X; Plin. IV. An intersection of two lines in the form of a cross; Vitr.*

DE-CUSSISSEXIS, n. indecl. (decussis and sex) *The number sixteen; Vitr.*

DE-CUSSO, avi, ātum, āre. (decussis) *To cross, put into the form of an X; Cic.*

DE-CUSSUS, a, um. See DE-CUSSIO.

DE-CUTIO, ussi, ussum. 3. (de and quatio) *To shake or strike off; capita papaverum, Liv. fig.; aliquem, Auct. B. Afric., i. e. to drive away.*

DE-DANNO, ōre. *To absolve, declare innocent; Tert.*

DE-DECO, ui. 2. *I. To misceme, not to suit, be unseemly; si quid dedecet, Cic.: nec dominam motæ dedecere comæ, Ov.: oratorem simulare non dedecet, Cic. II. To dishonour, neglect; iussa, Stat.*

DE-DECO, ōris. (dedecore) *Unseemly, unbecoming, vile, worthless; Stat.: Sall. Fragn.*

DE-DECORATIO, ōnis. f. (dedecoro) *A disgracing, dishonouring; Tert.*

DE-DECORATOR, ōris. m. (dedecoro) *One who disgraces or dishonours; Tert.*

DE-DECORO, avi, ātum, āre. (dedecus) *To make infamous, disgrace, dishonour; aliquem, Tert.: se, Sall.: auctoritatem, Cic.*

DE-DECOROSUS, a, um. (dedecus) *Disgraceful, dishonourable; Aur. Vict.*

DE-DECORUS, a, um. *Disgraceful, shameful; Plaut.*

DE-DECUS, ōris. n. *Any thing that miscemmes or is unseemly; disgrace, dishonour, infamy, vice; a base or infamous action; Cic.: dedecori esse, Cic.: or fieri, id., to disgrace, shame.*

DE-DICATIO, ōnis. f. (dedico) *A dedication, consecration; ædis, templi, Liv.: also for, a beginning to use any thing; patinæ, Suet.*

DE-DICATIVUS, a, um. *Affirmative; Apul.*

DE-DICATOR, ōris. m. (dedico) *A dedicator: hence, an author, cause; Tert.*

DE-DICO, avi, ātum, āre. *I. To say, declare, affirm: mandata, Cæcil., to deliver: res naturam ejus dedicat, Lucr., shows: hence, in censu dedicare prædia, Cic., i. e. to give in an estimate. II. To dedicate to a deity in a set form of words, to consecrate; templum alicui, Cic.: also, to open, enter upon, &c., i. e. to begin to make use of a thing with a formal solemnity; status, Suet., i. e. to erect with due solemnities: domum, Suet., i. e. to go into a house to live there (which entrance was connected with certain festivities); cf. Breimi ad Suet. Oct. 31: hence, 1. Fig. To dedicate, inscribe; librum alicui, Plin.: aliquid libris, Quint., to write of any thing, record. 2. To defy, reckon among the gods; concordiam, Cic.*

DE-DIGNATIO, ōnis. f. (dedignor) *A refusing, disdain; Quint.*

DE-DIGNOR, ātus sum, āri. *To refuse, disdain, scorn; aliquem comitem, Ov.: maritum, Virg.: patrem, Curt.: venire, Tac.*

DE-DISCO, didici. 3. *To unlearn, forget; aliquid, Cæs. DE-DICTUS and DE-DICTUS, a, um. That has surrendered himself to the power of another; Cic.: Cæs.: hence, Dediticii, The subjects of the Romans in Italy, in opposition to the allies (socii); Liv.*

DE-DITIO, ōnis. f. (dedo) *A giving up or surrendering; facere deditiorem (oppidi), Sall.: facere deditiorem (alicujus) hosti, or ad hostem, Liv., to surrender to the enemy; Quint: homines in deditiorem accipere, Cæs., to accept upon surrender, receive upon capitulation: and, in deditiorem venire, Cæs.: Liv., to surrender.*

DE-DITIVUS, a, um. See DE-DICTUS.

DE-DITUS, a, um. *I. Part of dedo; see DE-DEDO. II. Adj. Given up, devoted to; deditor, Eutrop.: animo tibi deditissimo, Dølab. in Cic. Ep. ad Div.*

DE-DO, Idl, Itum, ěre. I. To give up, or simply, to give; aliquem in pistrinum, Ter.: in supplicium, Liv.: neci, to kill, Virg.: alicui habitationem, Plaut.: manus, Lucr., to give one's self up as conquered, to yield. II. To give up, surrender, give into the power of any one; aliquem hostibus, Cic.: se alicui, id.: se in ditionem alicujus, Plaut.: Liv.: and fig., i. e. to give up, devote, dedicate; se patri, Ter.: se amicus, id.: se patriæ, Cic.: se agritudini, id.: se totum republicæ, Nep., to dedicate one's self entirely to affairs of state; se totum libidinibus, Cic., to suffer one's self to be carried away by his lusts, or, to yield, give way to them; aliquem crudelitati inimici, id.: se literis, id.: also with ad; e. g. se ad audiendum, id.: se ad literas, Gell.: also, deditus in re, Lucr.: dedita opera, purposely; Ter.: Cic.— See also DEDITUS, a, um.

DE-DŪCO, ūi, etum, ěre. To cause one to unlearn a thing, or to teach it otherwise; aliquem geometriam, Cic.: est dedocendus, id.: populum falsis uti vocibus, Hor.

DE-DŪCO, ūi, Itum, ěre. To cease from pain or grief; Ov.

DE-DŪCO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. To hew (with an axe); arborem, Plin. II. To make smooth; Apul. III. In low language, for, To beat, cudgel; Plaut.

DE-DŪCO, xi, etum, ěre. I. To lead, bring or draw down; aliquem de rostris, Cæs.: lunam celo, Virg.: ornos montibus, id.: equitatum ad pedes, Liv., to dismount; rivus, Virg., to drain off; deducere means also, to take off, from the head; tiara deducta, Suet.: hence, 1. To let down, lower, cast down; supercilia, Quint.: frontem, Ov.: thus also, vela, id., i. e. to lower the sails, and so, to unfurl, spread. 2. Navem, or naves, To let down into the sea, to launch; Cæs.: opp. subducere; (navem) ex navalibus unam deducere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 3, means, however, to take away a ship from the docks. 3. Deducere filum (de colo), Ov., to spin: hence the figurative expressions in the poets, deducere carmen, versum, id., i. e. to make, compose: poemata tenui filo deducta, Hor., written in a simple style: thus also, Quint., deducta oratio, a carefully composed oration. Hence also (from the idea of spinning) the signification, To attenuate, make thin, or shrill; vocem, Pompon. ap. Macrobr.: nasus deductor, Suet., i. e. more pointed or sharp: vox deducta, Afran. ap. Macrobr., a weak, low voice: carmen deductum, Virg., humble, lowly. 4. To bring down, continue; in tua deduxi tempora opus, Ov.: carmen ad mea tempora, id.

II. To lead, bring, or draw away, prop. and fig.; præsidia de oppidis, Cic.: or, ab oppidis, Liv., i. e. to withdraw the troops: suos ex agris, Cæs.: aliquem secum, Nep., to take one any where with one's self: hence, 1. To keep back, deter, turn away; aliquem a re, Cic.: de sententia, id. 2. To deduct (in reckoning); de capite (capital), Liv.: alicui nummum, Cic.: hence, deducta, sc. pecunia, deduction, id. 3. To withdraw, take away; alicui cibum, Ter. 4. To put out of possession, deprive of; aliquem ex possessione, Liv.: de fundo, Cic. 5. To draw off; drain; rivus, Virg.; and fig., to derive; nomen, Ov.: morem, Hor. III. To lead, bring, or draw to a place; milites ad Labienum, Cæs.: homines ad iudicium, Cic.: especially, coloniam in locum, id., to conduct a colony to a place: also with a dative; agris publicis, for in agros, &c., Cic.: cf. Bremai ad Nep. Timol. 3. also virginem mulierem, ad aliquem, to bring to any one, as a procurer, Cic.: hence the ambiguous expression, Tertia deducta, Suet., i. e. the third part (of the money) is deducted, or, Tertia has been brought to him. Hence, 1. Deducere nuptam, to lead the bride home (to her husband); Plaut.: Ter.: also, deducere nuptias, for sponsas, Liv. 42, 12; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 60, also gen., To bring a girl to any one; Ter. 2. To lead or accompany by way of respect; e. g. to one's home; aliquem, Cic.: Liv.: deduci is especially said of the tiro, whom his relatives and acquaintance accompanied into the forum, when he there laid aside his tirocinium; Suet. 3. To bring a person to any situation without his own accompanying exertions; to bring into a good or bad situation or condition, to bring to, lead to, throw into; in amplitudinem, Cæs., i. e. to bring to power and reputation: odium ad benevolentiam, Cic., i. e. to change; aliquem ad fletum et misericordiam, Cic., i. e. to move; in fraudem, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: in causam, Liv., i. e. to draw into: of things or circumstances it means, to bring a thing to a certain pitch or so far; rem in periculum, Cæs.: rem huc deduxi, ut &c., Cic.: quem in locum res deducta sit, vides, id., i. e. how matters stand: carmen in actus, Hor., to make the subject of a tragedy; aucti, quo rem deducam, id., i. e. to what I shall come at last: to embroil, implicate; in societatem belli, Liv.: hence, to mislead, seduce, entice; præmio deductus, Cæs. 4. To form, pourtray; formam virorum, Sen. 5. To draw out, protract; rem in noctem, Cæs. IV. For ducere. 1. To lead; aliquem triumpho, Hor.: and thus it is frequently used in Suet.; see Bremai ad Suet. Oct. 43. 2. To spend, pass; diem, Cic. 3. To draw, make; literam mero, Ov. 4. To distribute, divide; Padum in flumina et fossas, Plin.

DEDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (deduco) I. A leading down, lead-

ing away; hence, 1. A thrusting or putting off of possession, an ejection, expulsion; Cic. 2. A drawing off, draining; aquæ, Cic. 3. A deduction, i. e. diminution, lessening; pecunia, Cic. II. A leading or conducting to a place; e. g. of a colony, Cic.: militum in oppida, id., an introduction, a quartering; hence, 1. An accompanying to one's house as a mark of respect; Pand. 2. Rationis, An adducing of evidence; Cic.

DEDUCTOR, ōris, m. (deduco) I. One who accompanies another to a place; Cic. II. One who brings any thing; Tert.—Hence,

DEDUCTORICUS, a, um. Drawing off; Cæl. Aur.: Deductorium, A canal, water-course; Pallad.

DEDUCTUS, a, um. See DEDUCO.

DEDUCTUS, us, m. (deduco) I. A drawing or weighing down; Apul. II. A drawing off; aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, ed. Græv.

DEDUX, ūcis, (deduco) Derived, descended; Symm.

DE-ERRO, āvi, ātum, ěre. To wander, stray. I. Prop. itinere, Quint.: in itinere, Cic.: ab aliquo, Plaut.: in alienum tramitem, Plin.: caper deerraverat, Virg.

II. Fig.; are, Auct. ad Her., to digress: recto, Vell.: also, seq. ad; sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac., fell upon improper persons.

DEFŒCABILIS, e. (defæco) That may easily be cleansed; Sidon.

DEFŒCATIO, ōnis, f. (defæco) A cleansing, purifying; Tert.

DEFŒCO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (de and fæx) I. To cleanse from dregs, refine, purify; Colum. II. Fig. 1. To purify, clean, wash; se, Plaut.: ærem, Veget. 2. To make clear or plain; Plaut. 3. To render serene or happy; Plaut.: defæcato animo, id., free from anxiety.

DEFŒMATUS, a, um. (de and fama) Infamous, scandalous; vocabula, Gell.: vita defæmatissima, Gell.

DEFŒMO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (de and fama) To destroy one's good name, to defame; hence, Defamatus, a, um, Defamed, scandalised; vocabula, Gell.: vita defæmatissima, id.

DE-FŒNO, āvi, ātum, ěre. To profane; Arnob.

DEFŒRINO, ěre. (de and farina) To pulverise, reduce to meal; Tert.

DEFŒTIGATIO, ōnis, f. (defatigo) A wearying, weariness, fatigue; Cic.

DE-FŒTIGO, āvi, ātum, ěre. To make weary, fatigue; aliquem, Cic.: defætigati, to be wearied; in re, id.: hence, Defætigatus, a, um, Fatigued, weary; Cic.: Cæs. DE-FŒTISCOR, for defætiscor. 3; Plin.

DEFŒCABILIS, DEFŒCO, &c. i. q. Defæcabilis, &c.

DEFECTIO, ōnis, f. (deficio) I. A want, defect; virium, Cic.: animi, of courage, id.: animæ, Cels., want of breath: solis, and luna, id., i. e. eclipse: hence, 1. Defectio, sc. virium, a fainting, swoon, Suet. 2. i. q. Ellipsis, in grammar, Gell. II. A desertion, defection, revolt, apostasy; Cic.

DEFECTIVUS, a, um. (deficio) Imperfect, defective; Tert.: febris, Cæl. Aur., an intermittent fever.

DEFECTOR, ōris, m. (deficio) One who has deserted or revolted, a rebel; Tac.: patris, i. e. patre, id.

DEFECTRIX, icis, f. (defector) Defective, imperfect; Tert.

DEFECTUM, i, n. (defectus, a, um) A want, defect; aliquid defecti, Cic.

DEFECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deficio; see DEFICIO.

II. Adj. 1. That is in want of any thing; aqua ciboque, Quint.: nomen defectum, Pand., a debtor that cannot pay any thing: defectus genibus, Stat., whose knees totter under him: sol defectus lumine, id., eclipsed. 2. Weak, enfeebled, debilitated; Phædr.: defectissimus annis, Colum.

DEFECTUS, us, m. (deficio) I. A defect, want; lactis, Plin.: animi, id., a swoon: defectu mittentis, id., from some fault of the thrower: as velocis defectus, id., that soon falls: hence, 1. Want of light; luna, Cic.: solis, Virg., i. e. a waning of the moon (or an eclipse of the moon), eclipse of the sun: siderum, Plin. 2. Want of strength, weakness; stomachi, Plin. II. A revolt, rebellion; Capitol.

DEFENDO, di, sum, 3. (de and fendo) I. To keep off, avert; to repel, ward off; hostem, Cæs.: also, to hinder; quo difficilis defenderetur (sc. incendum), Suet.: arduos solis, Cic.: vim, id.: pericula, id.: injuriam, id.: bellum, Cæs., to keep off war from the boundaries, to act on the defensive: ignem a tectis, Ov.: also, alicui, for ab aliquo; domine infames noctes, Prop., i. e. to keep off: solstitium pecori, Virg.: æstatem capellis, Hor.: sitim, Sil., to quench his thirst. II. To defend, protect; ab aliquo, against any one; ejus existimationem dignitatemque ab inimicis, Cæs.: vitam a telis, i. e. contra tela, Cic.: gladio se a multitudine, Sall.: aliquem contra injuriam, Cic.: dignitatem ab inimicis, Cæs.: innocentiam, Cic.: aliquem de ambitu, id.: hence, 1.

To preserve, maintain; locum suum, Cic.: vicem rhetoris, Hor., i. e. to go through the part of an orator. 2. To maintain, assert, affirm; rem, Cic.: me id defendisse, ut vincerent, id.: id se fecisse defendit, id. 3. To bring forward in defence; Cic. Verr. 5, 58. 4. To avenge;

mortem patris, Pand.; injurias alicujus, Cæs. 5. *To cover*; genas veste, Stat.

DE-FENĒRO, āre. *To involve in debt*; provinciam, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, ed. Græv., where ed. Ern. has fen.: defenerratus creditoribus, Apul., i. e. indebted.

DEFENSA, æ. f. i. q. Defensio; Tert.

DEFENSIO, ōnis. f. (defendo) I. *A defending, defence*; dignitatis, Cic.: criminum, Liv., i. e. against accusations: defensionem parare, Sall., to prepare a defence. II. *A defence*, i. e. a speech or writing in defence; Cic.: Suet. III. *Revenge*; Pand.

DEFENSITO, āre. (freq. of defendo) *To defend*, especially, *to defend often*; Cic.

DEFENSO, āre. (freq. of defendo) I. *To keep off*; Stat. II. *To defend*; Sall.

DEFENSOR, ōris. m. (defendo) I. *He who keeps off or seeks to keep off any thing, an avorter*; necis, Cic.

II. *A defender*; Cic. N. B. I. Also of a woman; mulier defensor alicujus existitit, Pand. 2. Of things without life; e. g. buttresses, pæles, &c., Cæs.

DEFENSORIUS, a, um. (defensor) *Relating or belonging to defence*; Tert.

DEFENSTRIX, icis. f. *She, that defends*; Cic. ap. Priscian.

DEFENSUS, a, um. See DEFENDO.

DE-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. I. *To draw or bring down, carry down or along*; ramalia tectum, Ov.: Tibris defert purgamina in mare, id.: amnes plurimum limi deferentes, Plin., i. e. bringing down with them: hence,

1. *To remove downwards*; Liv. 2. *To throw down, throw to the ground*; hasta defert virum, Stat., terræ motus defert montes, Sen.: deferri, *to tumble or fall down*; in præcepis, Liv.: in terram, Quint.: Euphrates defertur in mare, Plin.

II. *To carry or bring to a place*. 1. Prop.: Liv.: aurum in ærarium, id.: alicquem in regionem, Petron.: also, *To bring to its place*; signa, Cic.: delatis capsis et imagine, Hor.: deferre et deferri are used especially of ships and other things (also of persons) which are brought to any place undesignedly or contrary to will or intention; æstus defert naves in terram, Liv., i. e. drives the vessels to land: longius delatus æstu, Cæs., i. e. driven down farther: onerarie duæ paulo infra delatæ sunt, Cæs.: Germani ad castra Romanorum delati, Cæs., i. e. having undesignedly, unexpectedly, approached. 2. Fig. *To bring*; dolorem in pedes, Petron., to transfer to the feet: nomina judicium ad ærarium, Cic.: thus also, rationes (sc. ad ærarium), id.: senatus consulta (sc. in ærarium), id.: præfectos, Cic. Att. 5, 7, to give in at the Ærarium (as deservng men), and so, to recommend: hence, malum delatum, Cic., over and above: hence, 1^o Deferre aliquid ad alicquem, *To bring a thing before any one*, whether to make it known to him or to gain his advice, or for decision; rem ad amicos, Cic.: causas (lawsuits) ad alicquem, id.: rem ad consilium, Cæs.: ad senatum, Liv., i. e. to inform the senate of. 2^o *To offer, profer, tender, propose*; studium alicui, Cic.: summam imperii ad alicquem, Nep.: jusjurandum alicui, Quint., to tender an oath: neptem conditionem ei detulit, Suet., i. e. he offered him his grand-daughter in marriage. 3^o *To bring, i. e. deliver*; concionem ad alicquem, Cic.: munera alicui, Nep.: also, *To give, present*; res ad Pompelium, Cic.: palmam alicui, id. 4^o *To bring, i. e. bear, produce*; fructum, Plin. 5^o *To bring or give account of, to report, inform one of any thing*; alicui suam voluntatem per literas, Cic.: rem foras, Plaut.: præfectum fabrum detulit, Cic., recommended: especially, *to give in* (in a forensic acceptation), i. e. to report; se, Pand.: omnia, Cic.: hence, nomen alicujus, id., to give in his name, i. e. to inform against, impeach, accuse: nomen alicui, id.: or, alicquem, for alicuius nomen: Gell.: so also, simply, deferre, Tac., also, *to give in or report in* the Census, Gell. 6^o Deferre rem, *To bring to market for sale, to sell*; manipulos, Colum.: quanti deferatur, Sen.: statuum eodem pretio, Plin.

DE-FĒRVĒŪCIO, ōci, actum, ēre. *To seethe or boil thoroughly*; Cato R. ō.

DE-FĒRVO, ēre. *To ferment*; Plin.

DE-FĒRVESCO, būi and vi, ēre. I. *To boil thoroughly*; Cato R. ō. II. *To cease boiling, to grow cool*; Plin.: hence fig., *to grow cool, i. e. to abate, lose its heat or violence, be allayed, assuaged, become calm*; defervescit ira, Cic.: gratulatio, id.: cupiditates defervissent, id.: studia defervuisse, id.

DEFESSUS, a, um. See DEFETISCOR.

DEFĒTIGO, i. q. Defatigo.

DEFĒTISCENTIA, æ. f. (defetiscor) *Weariness*; Tert.

DEFĒTISCOR, defessus sum. i. (de and fatiscor) *To lose strength, grow weary or faint*; neque defetiscar, Ter.: defessus labore, Cic.: defessa accusatio, weakened, id.

DEFĒCIO, ōci, ætium, ēre. (de and facio) I. Trans. 1. *To loosen, unbind, remove from*; e. g. from the loom; vestimentum defectum, Pand.: hence, *to finish, complete, perfect*; libri defecti, Cic. Att. 13, 23, ed. Græv., where ed. Ern. has effecti. 2. *To remove, put away, drive away*; defectis defensoribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40: animum, Varr., to be disheartened. 3. *To forsake, desert, leave, fail*;

alicquem, Cic.: me vox, latera deficiant, id.: tempus me deficit, id.: vires defecibant nostros, Cæs.: but we find also, vires nostris defecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5, cf. Held ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 41: hence, defici, *to be forsaken or deserted, or, to have need of any thing*; consilio, Cic.: viribus, Cæs.: non defici temporali facultate, Suet., not to be incapable of speaking when occasion demands: defici animo, Scrib. Larg., to fall into a swoon: tempore deficiat, Ov., I should want weary: ratione defici, Cic., to be wanting in. 4. *To tire, weary, fatigue, impers*; non deficiet me nautas rogitate, Pers., I shall not cease: hence, *to weaken*; ne patres auxilio deminuti deficerentur, Cic., i. e. lose courage, become disheartened. II. Intrans. *To withdraw, retire*; vita, Plaut.; and without vita, Suet., our 'to depart', for, to die: quod multi Gallorum tunc bellis defecerant, Cæs., had quiescent: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, Cic., i. e. is wanting: legibus, Liv., i. e. not to observe them: hence, 1. *To separate from, revolt, rebel*; a rep., Cic.: a virtute, id., to lose sight of: ab amicitia alicujus, Nep.: a me ipse defecerim, Cic., become unlike myself, depart from my principles: ad Pœnos, Liv., i. e. to go over. 2. *To fail, be wanting*; tela nostris defecerunt, Cic.: sol, or luna, deficit, id., i. e. is darkened, eclipsed: dubiis ne defice rebus, Virg., do not fail us. 3. *To end, cease*; Plin.: progenies Cæsarium in Nerone defecit, Suet.: mucrone defecit, Plin., ends in a point. 4. *To lose strength, become weak, faint*; animo, Cæs.: Cic.: also simply, defecire, *to lose courage, to grow disheartened, give way*; Cæs.: Cic.: hence, 1^o *To decrease, grow less*; mare deficit, Liv.: fons defecit, Plin.: deficient vires, Suet., i. e. sink, fall away. 2^o *To fall into a swoon, faint away*; Val. Fl. 3^o *Not to be able to pay, to be insolvent*; Pand.—See also DEFECTUS, a, um.

DE-FIGO, xi, xum, ēre. I. *To fix or strike in or into*; gladium jugulo, Liv.: cruceum in campo, Cic.: sicam in corpore, id.: hastas tellure, Virg.: arborem terræ, id., i. e. to plant: alicquem cruci, Varr., to nail: defixas in ora, Propert.: hence, 1. *To fix, make firm or fast*; sententiam in mente, Cic., i. e. to impress: indicium doloris, id. 2. *To fix or fasten upon any thing*; oculos in alicquem, Ov.: curas in re, Cic.: animum in aliquid, id., to fix one's mind or attention: defixus in cogitatione, id., in deep thought. 3. *To bewitch, enchant*; Varr. 4. *As it were to enchant, to strike motionless, to stupefy, astonish*; alicquem, Liv.: animum alicujus, id.: Denixus, Astonished, stupefied, motionless, as it were, enchanted; Liv.: oculi defixi, fixed eyes, Hor.: thus also, defixus lumina, i. e. defixis oculis, Virg.: defixus stabam, Calpurn. 7, 37, i. e. with a fixed countenance. II. *To attach*; culpam, Pers., i. e. to reprove, censure. III. For refugere, Cur. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 7, 29, i. e. to pack up: but ed. Ern. has refugere.

DE-FINDO, for findo; Enn.

DE-FINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. I. *To fashion, form*; Cato R. R. II. *To form amiss*; Hor.

DE-FINIO, ivi, itum, 4. I. *To limit, fix a boundary, bound, terminate*; adspæctum nostrum, Cic. II. *To fix, settle*; alicui potestatem, Cic.: tempus, Cæs.: i. e. hence, 1. *To appoint, prescribe*; Cic. 2. *To determine*; Plaut. 3. *To explain, define, express*; sic definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, Cic.: aliquid verbis, id. III. *To end, close*; orationem, Cic.: hence, *to kill*; Apul. N. B. Pirata non est perduellium (Al. ex perduelli), numero definitus, Cic., i. e. (perhaps) a quo. Includis, is not reckoned among the perduelliones.

DEFINITE adv. *Expressly, clearly, definitively*; Cic.

DEFINITIO, ōnis. f. (definio) *A limiting, prescribing*; Cic.: hence, a *prescribed form*; id.: and, an *explanation, definition*; Cic.

DEFINITIVUS, adv. *Clearly, distinctly, definitively*; Tert.

DEFINITIVUS, a, um. (definio) I. *Definitive, explanatory*; Cic. II. *Conclusive*; Cod. Just. III. *Clear, distinct, definite*; Tert.

DEFINITOR, ōris. m. (definio) *One who appoints or arranges*; Tert.

DEFINITUS, a, um. I. Part. of definio; see DEFINIO. II. Adj. *Definite*; questio, Gell.

DE-FĪO, ōri, for deficio. *To fail*. We find defit, Plin.; Ter.; Virg.: defiat, Plaut.: defunt, Gell.: and defieri, Ter.

DEFŪCŪLUS, i. (defio and oculus) *Having but one eye, one-eyed*; Mart.

DEFIXUS, a, um. See DEFIGO.

DEFLAGRATIO, ōnis. f. (deflagro) *A burning, consuming by fire, conflagration*; Cic.

DE-FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To burn, be consumed by fire*; Cic.: fig. 1. *To go to ruin*; ruere omnia et deflagrare, Liv. 2. *To abate, subside, be allayed, give over raging*; deflagrat ira, Liv.: seditio, Tac. II. Trans. *To burn up*; Vitruv.: Deflagratus, a, um, Cic.

DE-FLAMMO, āre. *To extinguish*; tædam, Apul.

DE-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3. I. Trans. 1. *To bend or turn downwards or aside*; se de curriculo, Cic.: iter aliquid, Lucan., to steer; hence, 1^o *To alter, vary*; mendendi rationem, Cels.: rem ad verba, Cic., to adapt the subject to the expression: virtutes in vitia, Suet.,

to turn, change: duram mentem, Lucan., to appease, pacify: aliquem ab ira in se, Stat., to make him return to himself again. ² To make a thing by bending; viam novam, Liv. 2. To bend or turn towards; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. 3. To bend down; ramum, Colum.

II. Intrans. 1. To turn aside; de via, Cic.: via, Tac.: also simply, deflectere, Plin. Ep., to go out of the way: a veritate, Cic. 2. To turn towards; ratio ad amicitias deflexit, Cic.

DEFLEO, ēvi, ētum. 2. I. To weep over any thing, lament, bewail; aliquem, Lucr.: casus, Cic.: Deflectus, a, um, Bewailed; id.: also simply, to weep; Propert. II. To moisten with tears; oculos, Apul.

DEFLETIO, ōnis. f. (defleo) A bewailing; Juvenc.

DEFLETUS, a, um. See DEFLEO.

DEFLEXIO, ōnis. f. (deflecto) A turning aside; Macrobr.

DEFLEXUS, a, um. See DEFLECTO.

DEFLEXUS, us. m. (deflecto) 1. A bending downwards; Colum. II. A change; Val. Max.

DE-FLO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To blow off or away; Varr. II. To blow, i. e. to cleanse by blowing; Plin.

DEFLOCŪTUS, a, um. (de and floccus) Bald; Plaut.

DEF-FLŌRE, 2. and DE-FLŌRESCO, ui. 3. I. To lose its bloom; Colum. II. Fig. To decay, lose its vigour or liveliness; Cic.

DE-FLUO, xil, xum. 3. I. To flow down; sudor a fronte defluens, Cic.: hence, To move downwards rapidly or imperceptibly; e. g. to swim or float down, Virg.: to sail down, Curt.: to leap down or alight, Virg.: to fall down, Cic.: to glide or fall down, Curt.: defluit color, Tibull., fades: comæ defluxere, Ov., fell out. II. To flow away, cease flowing; amnis defluit, Hor.: hence, 1. To go away, retire; unus defluit, Cic.: magna pars defluxere, Sall., departed different ways, disbanded themselves: somnus defluxit pectore, Tibull., has gone; ex animo, Prop., to escape, vanish: ab illo defluebant, Quint., went from: equibus familia defluxit, Suet., is derived. 2. To pass away, come to an end; defluxit tempus, Sall.: salutatio, Cic., is over, gone by. 3. To flow to a place, i. e. to come to or towards; tibi defluit merces, Hor., result: ad elegantiora, Cic., to pass.

DEFLŪS, a, um. (defluo) Flowing or falling down; Apul.: cæsaries, Prud., long and flowing.

DEFLEVĪUM, i. n. (defluo) 1. A flowing down: hence, capillorum, Plin.; or, capitis, id., i. e. a falling off of the hair. II. The influence of the constellations; Plin.

DEFLEXIO, ōnis. f. (defluo) A flowing down; Jul. Firm.

DEFLEXUS, us. m. i. q. Defluxio; e. g. nubium, i. e. a falling; Apul.

DE-FŌDIO, ōdi, ōsum. 3. I. To dig in, bury in the earth; cotem in comitio, Cic.: signum in terram, Liv.: Vestalem vivam, Plin. Ep.: animalia, quæ defossa vivunt, Plin., under ground; propagines, id., to plant: octavia se defodit, Sen., i. e. in retirement. II. To dig; scrobem, Colum.: specus, Virg. III. To dig out, scratch or tear out; oculos, manus, crura, Flor.

DE-FŌNERO, i. q. Defenero.

DE-FŌRE, To fail, be wanting; Cic.

DEFORMATIO, ōnis. f. (deformo) I. A forming, fashioning; description, delineation; Vitruv. II. A disfiguring, defacing; Liv.

DEFORMIS, e. (de and forma) I. Deformed, misshapen, ugly; prop. and fig.; homo, Cic.: patria deformior, id.; ortus, Stat., mean birth: vitium, Mart., base, ignominious: oratio, Liv., disgraceful: campi, Ov., uncultivated: nomen, Quint., harsh sounding: deformis turba senatorum, Suet., i. e. an untractable multitude: deformia lucra, id., dishonourable gain: femina deformissima, Gell., also seq. genit.; leti, Sil., dishonoured by an infamous death. II. Shapeless; animæ, Ov.

DEFORMITAS, ātis. f. (deformis) 1. Ugliness of form or appearance, deformity, unseemliness; Cic.: deformitate agendi, id., from uncouthness of action. II. Fig. Disgrace, dishonour; Cic.: animi, id., depravity: fugæ, Gell., disgrace.

DEFORMITER, adv. Deformedly, infamously, inelegantly; Quint.

DE-FORMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To design, form, fashion, describe; aliquem, Cic.: frequent in Vitruv., in the sense of, to make a sketch of any thing; hence, to adorn; id. II. To describe as ugly; Cic.: quæ accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, id., i. e. in order to place him in an odious light; hence, to disfigure, deform; Italiam, Auct. ad Her., i. e. to subdue: multa bona uno vitio, Liv., to dishonour.

DE-FORMŌSUS, a, um. Deformed, disgraceful; Sidon.

DEFŌSSUS, a, um. See DEFODIO.

DEFŌSSUS, us. m. (defodio) A digging deeply; Plin.

DEFRACTUS, a, um. See DEFRINGO.

DEFRAUDATIO, ōnis. f. (defraudo) A defrauding, taking away; Tert.

DEFRAUDATRIX, icis. f. (defraudo) She who defrauds; Tert.

DE-FRAUDO, āvi, ātum, āre. To deprive one of any

thing by deceit, to impose upon, cheat, defraud; aliquem, Ter.: aliquem aliqua re, Liv.: also, aliquem aliquid, for aliqua re, Plaut.: Cic.: again; aures, id.: genium suum, Ter.; or se, Plaut., to cheat one's own belly, deny himself an enjoyment: cf. Ruhnck. ad Ter. Phorm. I. 1, 10.

DE-FRĒMO, ui, ēre. To cease making a noise; Sidon.

DEFRENĀTUS, a, um. (de and freno) Unbridled, free; cursus, Ov.

DE-FRĪCO, cui, cātum and ctum, āre. To rub or rub off; dentes, Ov.: papulam saliva, Cels.: defricari, to rub one's self, as, in a bath: Auct. ad Her.: fig.; urbem sale multo, Hor., i. e. to censure satirically.

DEFRICTUS, a, um. See DEFRICO.

DE-FRIGESCO, ixi, ēre. To grow cold, to cool; Colum.

DEFRINGO, āgi, actum, ēre. (de and frango) I. To break off; ramum, Cic.: surculum (for particulam) ex jure, id. II. To break, break to pieces; crura, Plaut.

III. To break a thing down so as to cause it to fall together; defractis compluribus subelliis, Suet.

DEFRĪDO, i. q. Defraudo.

DEFRĪGO, āre. (de and fruges) To rob of corn; segetem, Plin., i. e. (perhaps) to sow too sparingly; si lectio certa.

DE-FRŪRO, i. To enjoy; Symm.

DE-FRUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cut or divide into pieces; Ammian. II. To extract, make extracts; Sidon.

DEFRŪTĀRIUS, a, um. i. e. ad defrutum pertinens; e. g. cella, Colum.

DEFRŪTO, āre. (defrutum) To boil down into defrutum; vinum, Colum.

DEFRŪTUM, i. n. (for defervitum, sc. mustum) New wine boiled down one half or two thirds; Colum.: Plin.

DEFŪAT, for desit; Plaut.

DEFŪCA, æ. m. (defugio) A deserter; Prudent.

DE-FŪGIO, ūgi, ūgitum, ēre. I. To flee; Cic.: aditum et sermonem alicujus, Cæs. II. Fig. To flee before or from a thing, to seek to escape, shun, avoid, decline; proelium, Cæs., auctoritatem, Cic., i. e. to deny that one has commanded or done a thing: sin defugiant, Cæs., i. e. dubitant, nolint, &c.

DE-FULGŪRO, āre. To cast down lightning; Auson.

DEFUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (defungor) 1. Execution, performance; Salvan. II. Death; Vulgat.

DEFUNCTŌRIE, adv. Carelessly, cursorily; Petron.

DEFUNCTŌRIUS, a, um. (defungor) That is carelessly made or done, slight, indifferent; Petron.

DEFUNCTUS, a, um. See DEFUNGOR.

DEFUNCTUS, us. m. (defungor) Death; Tert.

DE-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, ēre. I. To pour down, pour, cause to flow; ovi album in vas, Cels.: vinum pateris, Hor.; also simply, defundere vinum, id., to pour out wine as a libation: defundere libamenta, Val. Max. II. To pour into, pour from one vessel to another; Colum.: defusum vinum e pleno, Lucil. ap. Cic.

DE-FUNGOR, ctus sum, i. I. To perform a thing fully, to finish, have done with; certamine, Liv., to make a decisive engagement; periculo, Cic.: honoribus, id., to enjoy all the honours: cura, Liv., to go through the toil: parco victu, Curt., to live frugally; defunctus sum (with-out an ablative), Ter., I have done: utinam sit defunctum! (passive), I wish it were done! id.: hence, defunctus vita, Virg.; or, temporibus suis, Hor.; or simply, defunctus, Ov.; Stat.; Plin. Ep., i. e. mortuus; also, defunctus, morte, Curt.: defuncta morbis: plurimorum civitas, Liv., released from the pestilence, after many had been sick: sua morte defunctus est, Suet., died a natural death: defuncti prælio, Flor., slain in battle: conscius ævi defuncti, Claudian., past life: nudis nominibus defuncti, Plin., content with giving the mere names: prospero eventu, Curt., having succeeded in his enterprise: multis casibus, id., having experienced many vicissitudes: responso, Plin., having complied with; hence, 1. To cease, give over; in re, Ter. 2. To get through or rid of a thing easily; tribus decimis, Cic.: levi pœna, Liv., ut unius pœna defungendum esset patribus, id., that the rest should be quit with the punishment of one: defuncti consulis fato, id., released from danger by the death of the consul. II. To execute, do, undertake; munere, Planc. in Cic. Ep.

DEFŪSUS, a, um. See DEFUNDO.

DEGENĒR, ēris. (de and genus) 1. Degenerate; in the best age of the language only a poetic word; Ncoptolemus, Virg.: sanguis, Sen.: also with a genitive; artis, Ov., i. e. in respect of, &c.: hence, II. Base, ignoble, of a bad kind; adamas, aquila, canis, Plin.: arundo, Colum.: gen., vile, mean, low; Virg.: Tac.

DEGENĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (degener) I. Intrans. To be unlike his ancestors, to degenerate, of men, animals, and plants; degenerat homo, Cic.: poma, Virg.: also with a; e. g. a parentibus, Liv.: a virtute majorum, Cic.: with a dative; Marti, Stat.: with in; e. g. in mores Persarum, Liv. II. Trans. 1. To degenerate from, or to be unlike one's kindred; propinquos, Propert.: palmas, Ov., i. e. to show himself unlike them; personam, id.: hence,

DEGERO

pater degeneratus, Val. Max., i. e. a quo filius degeneravit. 2. To cause to degenerate; animos, Colum.

DE-GERO. 3. To carry away, carry to a place; Plaut.: degeritur in pastillos, i. e. formatur, Plin.

DE-GLABRO, ātum, āre. To make smooth; corpus, Laet.

DE-GLŪBO, ptum. 3. I. To peel; granum folliculo, Varr. II. To take off the skin, flay; aliquidem, Varr.: Suet.: deglupta mānas, Plaut.

DE-GLŪTRIO, āre. To separate from each other; palpebras, Plin.

DEGO, degi. 3. (for deigo, from de and ago) I. Trans. To spend, pass; etatem, Cic., to live: avum, Lucret.: diem, Cic.: vitam miseram, id. II. Intrans. 1. To live; Hor.: Tac. 2. To subsist, endure; vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin.

DEGRĀDO, āre. (de and gradus) To degrade, deprive of a dignity; Cod. Just.

DE-GRANDĪNO, āre. To hail, or, to continue hailing unto the end; Ov.

DE-GRASSOR, ātus sum, āri. 1. To rush down; Apul. II. To behave cruelly towards any one; aliquidem, Stat.

DE-GRĀVO, ātum, āre. To press or weigh down, be burthensome, incommode; aliquidem, or aliquid, Liv.: Ov.

DEGRĒDIOR, essus sum. 3. (de and gradior) I. To go down, descend; tumulis, Liv.: ad pedes, id., of cavalry, to dismount: also with an accusative for an ablativ; Alpes, Sall. Fragm. II. To depart from any thing; de via in semitam, Plaut.: fig.: officio, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 10, as Bentley would read, but here other edd. have digressos.

DEGRESSIO, ōnis. f. (degradior) A digression; Cic.

DEGRESSUS, a, um. See DEGRĒDIOR.

DEGRESSUS, us. m. (degradior) A going away; Cic.

DEGRŪMOR, āri. (de and grumo) To level, make straight; Enn.

DE-GRUNNIO, ire. 4. i. q. Grunnio, with a stronger signification; Phædr.

DEGLŪTOR, ōnis. m. A glutton; Apul. — From

DEGLŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and gula) To consume, devour; Charis. e. poetā.

DEGUSTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (degesto) A tasting; Pand.

DE-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To taste; e. g. wine, Cato R. R.: carnem, Plin.: florem, id., to graze upon.

II. Fig. To taste; paucæ ex oratione, Cic., i. e. to hear: aliquid speculæ (i. e. spei), ex sermone, id., i. e. to get: hence, 1. To taste, i. e. to try; vitam, Cic. 2. To sound; convivium, Cic. 3. To touch slightly, graze; lanæa degustat vulnere corpus, Virg.: fig., to touch upon slightly, speak of briefly; degustanda hæc, Quint.

DE-HABEO, ēre. 2. To have need, lack; Hieron.

DE-HAUDIO or DEHŪRIO, si, stum. 4. 1. To scoop off, take off; Cato. II. To swallow; Tert.

DE-HINC. I. Hence, from this place; Tac. II. Henceforth, from this time, for the future; Ter. III. Afterwards, after this, hereupon; Virg.: Cels.: Colum.: primum-dehinc (for deinde), then, in enumerations; Sall.

DE-HISCO, ēre. 3. To open in chinks, gape, yawn; Liv.: Virg.: thynni dehiscunt, Plin., i. e. burst: ora domus dehiscunt, Virg., the portals will fly open: rosa dehiscit, Plin., bursts: rietu ad aures dehiscunt, id., with mouths extending from ear to ear.

DEHŪNĒSTĀTUM, i. n. (dehonesto) I. That which disfigures or deforms a thing, a blemish, deformity; Sall. ap. Gell. II. A disgrace, dishonour; Tac.

DEHŪNĒSTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (dehonesto) A disgrace, dishonour; Tert.

DE-HŪMESTO, āre. To dishonour, disgrace; famam aliquidem, Liv.

DE-HŪMESTUS, a, um. Improper, unbecoming; Gell.

DE-HŪNŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To dishonour; Oros.

DE-HŪRIO, ire. 4. i. q. Dehaurio.

DEHŪRTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (dehortor) A dissuading; Tert.

DEHŪRTĀTĪVUS, a, um. (dehortor) Dissuasive; Tert.

DE-HŪRTOR, ātus sum, āre. To dissuade, advise to the contrary; aliquidem, Cic.: a re, Auct. ad Her.: ne darem, Ter.

DEHŪCUS, a, um. i. e. faciens deos, Tert.

DEIN. adv. Afterwards, after that, next; Sall.: Liv.: Tac.

DEINCEPS. adv. (dein and capio) I. One after another, successively; duo deinceps reges, Liv.: Cæs.: quas deinceps habent in villis, Varr., constantly: ut deinceps legi possint, Cic., straight on, from one end to the other: perge deinceps, Varr., go on. II. In the next place, hereupon; Cic.: prima, secunda, tertia, deinceps, Cic., and so on, and so forth. III. Adj. Following; Apul.

DE-INDE. adv. Afterwards, after that, hereupon; Cic.: it is frequently used for, secondly, thirdly, &c.

DE-INSŪPER, i. e. desuper, Sall. Fragm.

DE-INTUS, adv. From within; Veget.

DEĪTAS, ātis. f. (deus) The divine nature, deity; Aug.

DEJECTE, adv. Lowly, manly; dejectus, Tert.

DEJECTIO

DEJECTIO, ōnis. f. (dejiċio) I. A throwing or casting down: fig., animi, Sen., dejection: gradus, Pand., a degrading. II. A throwing out, turning out; e. g. from an estate; Cic.: hence, dejectio, sc. alvi, a going to stool; Cels.

DEJECTIŪŪCŪLA, æ. f. i. e. levis dejectio; Scrib. Larg.

DEJECTOR, āre. i. q. Dejeice; Matt. ap. Gell.

DEJECTOR, ōris. m. (dejiċio) One who throws down; Pand.

DEJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of dejiċio; see DEJECTIO.

II. Adj. 1. Low; locus, Cæs.: dejector, Tert. 2. Spiritless, dispirited, disheartened, dejected; Virg. 3. Bent downwards; caput, Quint.

DEJECTUS, us. m. (dejeicio) I. A throwing down; arborum, Liv.: aquæ, Sen., a falling. II. The steepness of a place; dejectus collis, Cæs., steep places.

III. A throwing round or over one's self; Stat.

DEJĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (dejero) An oath; Tert.

DEJĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and juro) To swear, take an oath, protest solemnly; Ter.: per nomen Drusillæ, Suet.

DEJĒCIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (de and jacio) I. To throw or cast down, cast to the ground; aliquidem de ponte, Cic.: jugum a cervibusc, id.: aliquid in mare, id.: se de muro, Cæs.: caput icu ensis, Virg., to strike off: fulmen, id., to hurl down: venti se dejiciunt, Liv., blow violently: muros, Liv.: turrim, Cæs.: thus also, dejeici, for dejeice se; e. g. capræ dejectæ vertice saxi, Virg.: flumina dejecta saxis, Val., falling down the rocks: hence, 1. To take down; Plaut. 2. To pull or drag down; aliquidem in forum, Cic. 3. To shoot down or hit by shooting, to shoot, slay, kill; avem, Virg.: hominem, Cæs.: Nep.: also, to sacrifice; Thetidi juvenæam, Val. Fl. 4. To let down; equum in viam, Liv., to lead down: oculos in terram, Quint., to cast down: also, dejectus oculos, for dejectis oculus, Virg., thus also, dejecta est oculus in se, Ov., for deject oculos in se: crinibus dejectis, Tac., with dishevelled hair. 5. To shed, let fall; lacrimas, Prop.: Ov.: alvum, to go to stool, Cato: also without alvum, Cels.: easos, Varr., to digest: alvum superiorem, Cato, to vomit. 6. To throw to a place, cast into; sortes, sc. in urnam, Cæs. 7. To discompose, derange, disorder; crines dejecti, Tac.: hæc sunt dejecta, Cic. 8. Of the mutilation of columns or monuments; dejeice monumentum, Cic.: Hermas, Nep.: ef. Goerenz ad Cic. de Legg. 2, 26. 9. To rub off or away; ramenta pellis cervinæ dejecta pumice, Plin., scraped off. II. To throw or drive out or away; e. g. from an estate, Cic.: præsidium, id., to dislodge: thus also, præsidium Claterna, id.: aratores dejecti, id.: propugnaculum ex defensione ejus, id., i. e. to destroy: dejeicere is often used by the historians for expellere, fugare; e. g. tenentes locum Romani quum dejeissent, Liv. 22, 24 (where a former reading was ejeissent); ef. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. p. 148: thus also, of a single person, to throw one from his height; hoc dejecto, Nep.: hence, 1. To remove, avert; vitia, Cic.: malum de humana conditione, id.: mitem aliquid, id.: verbera a se, id.: eruelatum a corpore, id., to keep off. 2. To turn away; oculos a re, Cic.: oculos de aliquo, id. 3. To bring from any thing; aliquidem de statu, or gradu, Cic., a figurative expression, taken from gladiators; ef. GRADUS, and STATUS: thus also, aliquidem de sententia, Cic., to reason out of his opinion. 4. To rob, spoil, or deprive of a thing; aliquidem honore, Cic.: and without honore, Liv.: aliquidem principatu, Cæs.: ædilitate, Cic., to prevent his election; spe, Cæs.: opinione dejectus, id., i. e. disappointed in expectation. III. To drive to a place; dejeici, to be driven or cast any where by the waves; Cæs.: Liv.

DEJĒCUS, e. (de and jugum) Sloping; dorsum, Auson.

DEJĒGO, āre. To separate, disjoin; Pæuv.

DE-JUNGO, xi, ctum, ēre. To separate, part; Plaut.

DEJŪRIO, i. n. An oath; Gell. — From

DEJŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Dejero. To swear, take an oath; Plaut.

DE-JŪVO, āre. To withhold help; Plaut.

DE-LĀBO, āre. To sink, fall down; Auct. ad Her.

DE-LĀBOR, psus sum. 3. I. To fall, flow, slip, or fly down; Cic.: Cæs.: Virg.: Hor. — II. Fig. 1. To arrive or come at, to fall into; in morbum, Cic.: in vitium, id.: a majoribus ad minorā, id.: in istum sermonem, id.: ad æquitatem, id., i. e. to incline: in suspitionem, Gell., to become an object of suspicion: in insidias, Aur. Viet., to fall into an ambush; ad Clodium, Cic., to be attached to. 2. To arise; genera ab his plura delapsa, Cic., are derived from. 3. Nulla voce delabens, Auct. ad Her., i. e. sank, fell, or, lost courage, or, went away.

DE-LĀCĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To tear to pieces, destroy; Plaut.

DELAECRIMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (delacrīmo) A running of the eyes; Plin.

DELAECRIMĀTORĪUS, a, um. (delacrīmo) Relating or belonging to tears; Mare. Emp.

DE-LACRIMO (also DELACRYMO, DELACRUMO), āre. To weep, shed tears: of the vine, Colum.

DE-LAMBO, ēre. 3. To lick; Stat.

DE-LAMENTOR, āri. To bewail, weep over; Or.

DELAPIDO

DE-LÁPIDO, Ære. *To clear from stones; Cato.*
 DELAPSUS, a, um. See DELABOR.
 DELAPSUS, us. m. (delabor) *A falling down; aquæ, Varr., a fall.*
 DELESSÁBĪLIS, e. (delasso) *That may be fatigued; Manil.*
 DE-LASSO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To fatigue, weary, tire; Plaut.: Hor.*
 DELÁTIO, Ænis. f. (defero) *A bringing to, giving in; nominis, Cic.; and without nominis, id., i. e. an accusation.*
 DELÁTOR, Æris. m. (defero) *An informer, accuser; Suet.: delatores Papæ legis, persons who informed against those who transgressed this law, id.*
 DELÁTRĪUS, a, um. (delator) *Of or relating to an informer; Pand.*
 DELÁTURA, æ. f. (defero) *An information, accusation, impeachment; Tert.*
 DELÁTUS, a, um. See DEFERO.
 DE-LÁVO, Ære. i. q. LAVO; Apic.
 DELEBĪLIS, e. (deleo) *That may be blotted out or destroyed; Mart.*
 DELECTÁBĪLIS, e. (delecto) *Delightful, agreeable, pleasant; Tac.: delectabilior, Apul.*
 DELECTÁBĪLĪTER. adv. *Delightfully, pleasantly; Gell.*
 DELECTÁMENTUM, i. n. (delecto) *That which serves for delight or amusement, pastime; Cic.: me pro ridiculo et delectamento habet, Ter., makes a jest of me.*
 DELECTÁRIO, Ænis. f. (delecto) *A delighting, pleasure, amusement; Cic.: delectationem habere, i. e. afferre, id.*
 DELECTIO, Ænis. f. (deligere) *A choosing; Vopisc.*
 DELECTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (de and lacto, from lacio) Prop. *To allure; hence, I. To delight, please, amuse, divert; se libris, Cic.: delectari, to be delighted, take delight in a thing; re, id., and in, re, id., also with an infinitive; Hor.: also impersonaliter; me delectat de Dionysio, Cic., I delight in; To keep back; ibi oves, Cato.*
 DELECTOR, Æris. m. (deligere) *One who chooses or selects; Frontin.*
 DELECTUS, us. m. (deligere) *A choosing, choice; rerum, Cic.: habere delectum verborum, id., i. e. to observe accuracy in the choice of expressions; habere delectum civis et peregrini, id., to distinguish between: sine delectu, Gell., without distinction: de delectu alcius est, id., i. e. a chosen person: especially, a choosing or levying of soldiers; delectum habere, id.: delectum servorum habere, id.; or, facere, Plin.; or, agere, id.; or, institueri, Hirt., to hold, appoint a levy: also, the troops levied; Tac. For this some write dilectus.*
 DELECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deligo; see DELIGO.
 II. Adj. *Chosen, select, choice, excellent; manus, Nep.: cohortes, Liv.: hence, delecti, a picked body of men, Nep.*
 DELEGÁTIO, Ænis. f. (delego) *An assignment of a debt; Cic.: delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen., cannot be done by another person.*
 DE-LEGO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To send to a place; e. g. to prison, Liv.: II. To refer to; rem ad senatum, Cic.: studioso ad volumen, Nep.: III. To refer one to a person who is to do any thing; e. g. to pay a debt, to assign over a debt to be paid; Cic.: hence, I. To cause to be done by another that which one ought to do one's self, to make over to any one; laborem alteri, Cic.: thus gen., to entrust, commit to the care of any one; amico occulatori frumenti copiam, Cic.: Longinum occidentum delegaverat, Suet., had given orders. 2. To ascribe, attribute, impute; crimen alium, Cic. 3. To assign or appoint any one to a thing; aliquem negotio, Colum.: debitorum creditorum, Pand.*
 DE-LENIO, &c. See DELINIO, &c.
 DELEO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (from δηλώω) I. *To wipe away, blot out, efface, erase, expunge; e. g. writing, Cic. II. Fig. To destroy, bring to nought, overthrow, annihilate, exterminate; memoriam, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: ædificia, Cic.: leges, id., to abolish; iudicia, id., to blot out; molestiam alium, id.: suspencionem ex animo, id.: maculam, id.: hostes pæne delere, Cæs.: bellum, Cic.; Nep., i. e. to end; cf. Breui ad Nep. Alcib. 8.*
 DELETĪLIS, e. (deleo) *That wipes out; Varr.*
 DELETIO, Ænis. f. (deleo) *A wiping or blotting out; hence, a destroying, overthrowing, overthrow, defeat; exercitus, Lucil.*
 DELETRIX, icis. f. (deleo) *She that destroys; sica delectrix imperii, Cic.*
 DELETUS, a, um. See DELEO.
 DELETUS, us. m. i. q. Deletio; Tert.
 DE-LEVO (Delevo), Ære. *To make smooth; Colum.*
 DELIBÁMENTUM, i. n. (delibo) *Wine poured out in honour of the gods; Val. Max.*
 DELIBATIO, Ænis. f. (delibo) *A diminishing; Pand.*
 DELIBÉRBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. DELIBERANS. *Deliberating, reflecting; Liv.*
 DELIBÉRATIO, Ænis. f. (delibero) *A deliberating, considering; consilii capiundi, i. e. de capiendo, &c., Cic.: res habet deliberationem, id., deserves consideration*

DELIBERATIVUS

thus also, cadit in deliberationem, id.: habere deliberationes de re, id.
 DELIBÉRÁTIUS, a, um. (delibero) *Deliberative, i. e. relating to deliberation; Cic.*
 DELIBÉRÁTOR, Æris. m. (delibero) *One who deliberates; Cic.*
 DELIBÉRÁTUS, a, um. I. Part. of delibero; see DELIBERO. II. Adj. *Certain; deliberator, Gell.: deliberatus fuit illi, Cic., deliberately intended.*
 DELIBÉRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To consult, consider, deliberate; Cic.: hence, to consult, ask advice; Nep. II. To resolve, determine; adesce, Cic.: mortem, Hor.: mihi deliberatum est, Cic., I am resolved, have determined: thus also, sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, id.—See also DELIBERATUS, a, um.*
 DE-LIBO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To take away or break off a little from a thing, to taste; Lucr.: Suet.: truncum, Colum., to break off, injure; undique fusculos, Cic., to cull or pick out: pudicitiam, Suet., to violate; hence, I. To try, make trial of; honorem, Liv., i. e. to enjoy for the first time: artes suas, Ov. II. To diminish, lessen; Lucr. III. To touch slightly, or simply, to touch; osculum digitis, Suet., i. e. to stroke: oscula, the mouth in kissing, i. e. to kiss, Virg.: delibant aquora plantæ, Claud.*
 DELIBRO, Ætum, Ære. (de and liber) *To strip off the bark, to peel; Colum.*
 DELIBŪO, ui, Ætum, Ære. (διαλέω) *To besmear, anoint; Solin.: we more frequently find the participle, delibutus, a, um; e. g. cæno, Plaut.: capillus, Cic., perfumed; fig., delibutus gaudio, Ter., intoxicated with joy.*
 DELICÁTE. adv. *Safely, pleasantly, delicately, luxuriously; Cic.: delicatus, Sen.: also, ambiguously; Nep.—See DELICATUS, I. 2.*
 DELICÁTUS, a, um. I. *That serves only for pleasure or luxury; comitatus ancillarum, Cic., i. e. servants only for show and pleasure: delicata, Suet., a favourite chamber-maid: nimum ego te habui delicatam, Plaut., spoiled by too much tenderness or indulgence; hence, I. Luxurious, delicate, effeminate; Quint.: also, a term of endearment; ubi tu es delicata? Plaut., my darling. 2. Facetious, playful; Plaut.: sermo delicatus, a witty but ambiguous speech, Cic. 3. Tender, soft, gentle; Plin. Ep. 4. Agreeable, charming, delightful; deliciores flexiones, Cic. II. Addicted to a luxurious mode of life, dainty, luxurious; Cic.: also, fine, splendid; tam delicati esse non possumus, id.; hence, I. Over nice; fastidium, Cic. 2. Genteel, elegant; Plaut.*
 DELICIA, æ. f. and more frequently the plural, DELICIE, Ærum. I. *Delight, pleasure, enjoyment; Cic.: æstivæ deliciae, a summer enjoyment, Flor.: also, extravagancies, luxuries; works of art, gen., elegant and ornamental productions of any art; exclusis deliciis, Cic.: cathedræ supine in deliciis, Plin., in which one may sit at ease, or lounge. II. That wherein one takes delight. 1. A favourite, darling; a pleasure; habere aliquid in deliciis, Cic. 2. Sport, trifling, frolics; Cic.: me deliciis facis, Plaut., a laughingstock: delicias facere, Ov., to sport; especially in love matters, Plaut.: Catull. 3. State, show, ostentation; Cic.*
 DELICIO, Ære. (de and lacio) *To amuse, allure; Titinn.*
 DELICIOSE, Ærum. f. *Favourite, darling, delight; Cic.*
 DELICIOŪM, i. n. for deliciae; Sen.
 DELICŪM, i. n. i. q. Deliciae; Mart.
 DELICO, Ære. i. q. Delingo. *To say, declare; Titinn.*
 DELICTOR, Æris. m. (delinquo) *A delinquent; Cypr.*
 DELINĒTIQUO (delinquo) *An offence; Cic.: delictum committere, Cæs.*
 DELIQUO. See DELIQUESCO.
 DELIQUUS, a, um. e. g. oves, Cato, i. e. (perhaps), *Weak, old, defective; si lectio certa.*
 DELIUS, a, um. *Weaned; Varr.*
 DE-LIGO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To bind, tie, bind to; Cic.: also gen., toasten; Liv. II. To bind up; Quint.*
 DELIGO, Ægi, Æctum. 3. (de and legere) I. *To select; choose; Cic. II. To detach; vexillarios e legionibus, Tac. Hist. 3. 48. III. To drive or thrust out; ex aribus, Plaut.: ingressum delegeris, Cic. Cæcin. 27, ed. Græv., where ed. Ern. has dejecteris. IV. To draw down; Propert. V. To pluck off; Ov. VI. To overturn; Cic.*
 DELIMIS, e. (de and limus) *Oblique, slanting; Varr.*
 DE-LIMITO, Ære. *To limit by boundaries; Frontin.*
 DE-LIMO, Ære. *To file off; Plin.*
 DELINEÁTIO, Ænis. f. (delineo) *A delineation, description, representation; Tert.*
 DELINEO, Ævi, Ære. *To sketch, delineate; imaginem; Plin.*
 DE-LINGO, Ævi, Æctum. 3. *To lick, lick off or up; Plaut.*
 DELINIFICUS, a, um. (delineo and facio) *Soothing, charming, captivating; Plaut.*
 DELINIMENT, imis. n. i. q. Delinimentum; Symm.
 DELINIMENTUM, i. n. (delinio) I. *Any thing calculated to soothe or alleviate; Liv.: curarum, Tac.: vitæ, id. II. A charm, blandishment, incentive; Liv.*

DELINIO

DEMEMINI

DE-LĪNO, ivi, Itum, ire. I. To soothe or mitigate any one; Plaut.: Hor.: to win over by flattery, please, charm, captivate; animum aliquid, Cic.
 DELINĪTOR, ōris. m. (delinio) One who gains over, soothes or mitigates another; judicis, Cic.
 DE-LĪNO, Itum. 3. I. To wipe off, rub, cleanse; Cic. II. To besmear; hominem gypso vel terra, Cels.: litera delitæ, Cic., blotted or effaced.
 DELINQUENTIA, æ. f. (delinquo) A fault, crime; Tert. DE-LINQUO, iqui, ictum. 3. Prop. To omit doing what one ought to do; hence, gen., to commit a fault, do wrong, trespass, offend; in bello, Cic.: aliquid, id.: hence, Delictum, An offence, fault, trespass; Cic.: delictum committere, Cæs.
 DE-LIQUESCO, cui. 3. To melt, be dissolved, grow soft or moist; Plaut.: Ov.: Colum.: fig., to melt away, pine away; e. g. with desire, Cic.
 DELIQUO, ōnis. f. See DELIQUUM.
 DELIQUO, i. n. (delinquo) I. A want, defect; mihi deliquo parentis sui, Plaut.; unless this be the nominative, which seems more suitable: solis, Plin., i. e. an eclipse. II. (Deliquo) A melting, flowing down; Prudent.
 DE-LIQUO, ære. I. To decant, pour out; Colum. 12, 39. II. To clarify, strain; Cels. 5, 20. III. To point out, explain; Lucr.
 DELIQUOS or DELICUOS, a, um. (delinquo) Wanting; Plaut.
 DELIRAMENTUM, i. n. (deliro) Nonsense, an absurdity; Plaut.
 DELIRATIO, ōnis. f. (deliro) II. Absurdity, folly, madness, dotage; Cic.
 DELIRIUM, i. n. (delirus) Madness, loss of reason; Cels.
 DELIRO, ære. (delirus) I. To go out of the furrow; II. To be crazy, foolish, out of one's senses; Cic.: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, Hor. III. To deviate from a straight line; Auson.
 DELIRUS, a, um. (de and lira) Prop. One that goes out of the furrow; hence, out of his senses, foolish, doting, crazed; senex, Cic.: nihil dici delirius potest, Lact.
 DELITEO, 2. (de and lateo) To lie hid; Plin.
 DELITESCO, ui. 3. (de and lateo) To lie hid, be concealed, or conceal himself; Cic.: Cæs.: fig., in frigida calumnia, Cic., to rest his defence upon a calumny: in aliquid auctoritate, id., to take refuge in.
 DE-LITIGO, ære. To quarrel, scold; Hor.
 DELITOR, ōris. m. (deleo) An oblietter; Acc.
 DELITUS, a, um. See DELINO.
 DELPHIN, inis, and DELPHINUS, i. m. (δελφίν) I. A dolphin (Delphinus Delphis, L.); Cic. II. A certain constellation; Ov. N. B. Delphis, for delphin, Avien.
 DELTA, æ. f. or indecl. n. (δέλτα) A Greek character in the shape of a triangle; Auson.
 DELTATION, i. n. (δέλτων) The name of a constellation; Cic.
 DELUBRUM, i. n. Prop. That part of the temple in which the image of the god was erected: the inmost part, shrine; then, any temple with an altar and image of the god; Cic. We frequently find templa et delubra, Cic., i. e. temples and shrines; cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. II, 6.
 DE-LUCTATIO, ōnis. f. (deluctor) A struggle; Marc. Cap.
 DE-LUCTO, avi, ære. and DE-LUCTOR, ari. To struggle, fight, contend; Plaut.
 DELUDIFICO, ære. (deludo and facio) i. q. Deludo; Plaut.
 DE-LUDO, si, sum, ære. I. To make jest of any one, to mock, banter; to deceive, cheat, impose upon; terra deludet arantes, Tibull.: also absolute, to seek for evasions or subtrefuges; Cic. II. To cease fighting as a gladiator; Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 69.
 DELUMBS, e. (de and lumbus) I. Lame in the hip, hip-shot; Plin. II. Fig. Lame, i. e. weak; Pers.
 DELUMBO, ætum, ære. (delumbis) I. To hip, to lame in the hip or loins; Plin., hence, to bend; Plin.: Vitr. II. Fig. To weaken, enervate; sententias, Cic.
 DE-LUO, ære. To wash, wash away, cleanse; Cels.
 DELUSIO, ōnis. f. (deludo) Mockery, derision, delusion; Amob.
 DELUSUS, a, um. See DELUDO.
 DE-LUTO, ære. To plaster or bedaub with clay; Cato.
 DEM. An enclitic, as in idem for isdem, &c.
 DE-MADESICO, ui, ære. To become humid or moist.
 DE-MANDO, avi, ætum, ære. To give in charge, commit, entrust; curam alicui, Liv.: pueros curæ aliquid, id.: conjuges insulis, Justin.: aliquid in proximam civitatem, Suet.
 DE-MANO, ære. To flow down; Gell.
 DEMARCHUS, i. m. (δημαρχος) With the Greeks, the same as a tribune of the people with the Romans; Plaut.
 DEMEÆCULUM, i. n. (demeo) A place where one descends, a descent; Apul.

DE-MĒNĪNI, isse. To forget; Mart. 2, 59, 4; but here some read, te meminisce.
 DE-MENS, tis. Without understanding, mad, silly, foolish; homo, Cic.: Orestes, Hor.: otium, Plin.: dementior, Cic.: temeritas dementissima, id.
 DEMENSIO, ōnis. f. (demetior) A measuring; Quadrati, Cic.
 DEMENSUS, a, um. See DEMETIOR.
 DEMETIOR, adv. Foolishly, madly, senselessly; Cic.: dementissime, Sen.
 DEMENTIA, æ. f. (demens) Madness, folly, stupidity, foolishness; Cic.
 DEMENTIO, ire. (demens) To be out of one's senses; Lucr.: Lact.
 DEMENTIO, ære. i. q. Dementio; Lact.
 DEMEO, ære. To go down, descend; Apul.
 DE-MĒRO, ui, Itum, ære. I. Aliquid, To deserve; Plaut.; Gell. II. Aliquom, To oblige, lay under an obligation; Ov.: Suet. According to Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 8, only demereri as a deponent is in use, and this has the active form only in the perfect.
 DE-MĒROB, eri. To oblige, lay under an obligation; aliquem, Liv.
 DE-MĒRO, si, sum, ære. I. To sink, plunge into water, let down; nares, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov.: hence, demergi, to sink, go down; Cic. II. Fig. To sink; fortuna eum demergere est adorta, Nep.: plebs ære alieno demersa, Liv., overwhelmed with debts: patriam demersam extulit, Cic.
 DEMERSIO, ōnis. f. (demergo) A sinking; Solin.
 DEMERSUS, a, um. See DEMERGO.
 DEMERSUS, us. m. i. q. Demergo; Apul.
 DEMESSUS, a, um. See DEMĒTO, ære.
 DE-MĒTOR, mensus sum, ire. To measure, measure out, weigh; cœlum, syllabas, Cic.: also passivè, especially the part. Demensus, a, um, id.: hence, Demensus, A measured allowance; e. g. for slaves, Ter.
 DE-MĒTO, avi, ætum, ære. To enclose any thing by fixed boundaries, to limit, or, to appoint, fix upon; locum castris, Liv.: fig., signa sunt demetata, Cic., i. e. have their appointed limits and order: cursus demetati, id.
 DE-MĒTO, essui, essum, ære. To move, reap, cut away; fructus, Cic.: frumenta, Liv.; fig., to take off or away, cut off; caput, Ov.: favos, Colum., i. e. to take out the honey: florem pollice, Virg., to pluck.
 DEMIGRATIO, ōnis. f. An emigration; Nep.—From
 DE-MIGRO, avi, ætum, ære. I. To depart, remove, or retire from or to a place, to migrate; de oppidis, Cæs.: ex insula, Nep.: in alia loca, Cic.: also, to go away, depart; loco, Plaut. II. Fig. To depart, remove; hinc, Cic., i. e. to die.
 DE-MĒRO, ære. i. q. Deminuo; Tert.
 DE-MĒTO, ui, ætum. 3. To make smaller or less, to lessen, diminish, take from a thing; vires, Cæs.: partem juris, Cic.: aliquid de tempore, id.: hence, I. To alienate; aliquid de bonis, Cic.: prædia, id. II. To break; caput, Plaut.: cerebrum, Ter., to dash out. III. Capite se deminuere, or deminui, Cic., i. e. to lose one's former rights and privileges.—See CAPUT. N. B. Deminuere means to lessen by taking from a thing; diminuire, by dividing a thing into small parts.
 DEMINUTIO, ōnis. f. (deminuo) I. A lessening, diminishing; vectigalium, Cic.: capitis, id., i. e. of one's former privileges; see CAPUT: luminis, a decrease of light, id.: mentis, Suet., i. e. madness. II. An alienating, selling; Liv. III. A taking away, withdrawing; Cic.
 DEMINUTIVUS, a, um. (deminuo) Diminutive; Tert.
 DE-MĒROR, ætus sum, ari. To wonder at a thing; quod demior, Cic.: hæc vos sperasse demior, id.: it may also be rendered, I wonder, I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine; Ter.
 DEMISSE, adv. I. Low, not aloft; demissus, Ov. II. Low, i. e. 1. Humbly, submissively, meantly; Cic.: demississime, Cæs. 2. Abjectly; Cic.
 DEMISSICUS (-tius), a, um. (demitto) Hanging down, long, flowing; Plaut.
 DEMISSIO, ōnis. f. (demitto) I. A letting down, sinking, lowering; Cæs.: hence, animi, Cic., dejection. II. i. q. Remissio; Cæl. Part.
 DEMISSUS, a, um. I. Part. of demitto; see DEMITTO. II. Adj. 1. Condescending, modest, unassuming; Cic.: Hor.: or, sparing of rhetorical ornament; orator demissior, Cic.: also, low-spirited, downcast, timid, disheartened; animus, id.: demisso vultu, Sall., with a downcast countenance; vox, Virg., timid, low. III. Derived, descending; nomen, Virg.: Tac. IV. Hanging down; aures, Virg.: humeri, Ter. V. Low; Cæs. VI. Deep; Sen.
 DE-MITGO, ære. To make more gentle; Cic.
 DE-MITTO, isi, issum. 3. I. To cause to hang or fall down; hence, 1. To send down; aliquid ad manes, Virg.: morti, or neci, id., to kill; imbrem cœlo, id. 2. To let down, lower; aliquid per tegulas, Cic.: lacrimas, Virg., to let fall, shed: oculos, Val. Fl., to cast down; barbam, Lucr., to let grow: arbores, Plin., to plant: se ad aures aliquid, Cic.: se ob assen, Hor., to stoop;

vultum, Liv., to cast down: se animo, Cæs.; or, animum, Cic.; or, mentem, Virg., to lose courage: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, Sall., impress deeply on your mind: also, demitti for sc demittere, Tac. 3. *To cast or throw down, cast to the ground*; avem, Sil.: robora ferro, Val. Fl., to fell or cut down. 4. *To thrust down, or, to thrust in*; ferrum jugulo, Ov.; or, in illa, Ov.: Tac.: cuneum, Colum., to drive down, impel. II. *To cause to go, or to send to a place*; se in Ciliciam, Cic., i. e. to betake one's self to: aliquem in carcerem, Liv.: se in causam, Cic., to devote one's self wholly to. III. *To set free*; aliquem periculo, Propert.

DEMIURGUS, i. m. (δημιουργός) *The supreme magistrate in some free states of Greece*; Liv.

DEMO, msi, mtum, 3. (for dcimo, from de and emo) *To take away, take off; withdraw*; barbam, Cic., to shave: caput, Q. Cic., i. e. to cut off: partem de die solido, Hor., i. e. to spend, pass: fetus ab arbore, Ov., to pluck, gather: fig., alicui molestiam, Ter.: sollicitudinem, Cic., to remove, appease: silentia furto, Ov., to reveal or discover: demto fine, without end, Ov.: demta aternitate, Cic., putting out of the question, demto auctore, Liv., without, &c., or, i. q. Sublato auctore.

DEMOLIO, ire, 4. for demolior; Lact.

DEMOLIOR, itus sum, 4. I. *To remove*; culpam de se, Plaut. II. *To pull down, demolish*; statum, domum, Cic.: hence, *to level with the ground, destroy*; Ov.: jus, Liv.

DEMOLITIO, ñnis, f. (demolitor) *A pulling down, demolishing*; Cic.: fig., veritates, Tert.

DEMOLITOR, ñris, m. (demolitor) *One who pulls down or demolishes*; corvus demolitor, Vitr., an engine for battering down walls.

DEMONSTRABILIS, e. (demonstro) *Demonstrable*; Apul.

DEMONSTRATIO, ñnis, f. (demonstro) *A showing, pointing out, with the hand or in some other sensible manner*; Cic.: *mathematical proof, demonstration*; Vitr.: also gen., *description, representation*; Pand.

DEMONSTRATIVUS, a, um. (demonstro) I. *Demonstrative, that shows or points out*; Cæl. Aur. II. Genus, A branch of rhetoric, employed in praise or blame; Cic.

DEMONSTRATOR, ñris, m. (demonstro) *One who shows any thing, one who demonstrates*; Cic.

DE-MONSTRO, avi, átum, áre. I. *To show, point out*; aliquid digito, Cic.: iter, id. II. *To show, relate, represent, point out*; rem alicui, Cic.: demonstravit, me plurimi fieri, id.: hence, I. *To nominate, name*; Cæs. 2. *To denote, signify*; Gell.: ita demonstraverat, Suet., i. e. he had made such a display of action. 3. *To show, prove*; causam, Cic.

DE-MORDEO, ordi, orsum, ére. *To bite off*; Plin.

DE-MORIOR, mortuus sum, i. I. *To die*; Cic.

II. *To dieing with love for*; aliquem, Plaut.

DE-MOROR, átus sum, ári. I. *To keep back, retard, detain, delay*; aliquem, Cic.: annos, Virg., to detain life, still to live. II. *To loiter, linger*; Plaut.: Tac.

DE-MORSICO, áre. *To bite off*; Apul.

DEMORSUS, a, um. See DEMORDEO.

DEMORTUUS, a, um. See DEMORIOR.

DEMÓTUS, a, um. See DEMOVEO.

DE-MÓVEO, ñvi, ótum, ére. I. *To move away, turn away, remove*; de loco, Cic.: aliquid de sententia, id.: culpam ab aliquo, id.: aliquid cura, Tac., to relieve, release: also absoluté, *to drive away*; Cic.: gradu demoti, Liv., compelled to give way: centuriones, Tac., to dismiss, discharge. II. *To move or send to a place*; in insulam, Tac.

DEMPATIO, or DEMPATIO, ñnis, f. (demo) *A taking away*; Varr.

DEMPATUS, or DEMPUS, a, um. See DEMO.

DE-MÚGIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To bellow or low down*; paludes demigatæ, Ov., i. e. filled with lowing.

DE-MULCO, ulsum and ultum, ére. *To stroke with the hand, caress*; alicui caput, Ter.

DEMUM, adv. (from dem) I. *Emphatic*. 1. When it is used of later time and is equivalent to, *At last, at length*; nunc demum venit? Ter.: mortuo demum Lepido, Suet. 2. *With Quintilian and other writers of his age for tantum, only*; nomen hoc bonis demum tribui volunt, Quint. II. i. q. Tandem, e. g. quantum demum differt, Cic., i. e. pray! in the name of wonder! III. *Indeed, certainly*; ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall., that indeed.

DE-MURMÚRO, árc. *To mutter over*; carmen, Ov.

DE-MUSSO, avi, átum, áre. *To brook with patience, endure in silence*; contumeliam, Apul.

DEMÚTABILIS, e. (demuto) *Changeable*; Prudent.

DEMÚTATIO, ñnis, f. (demuto) *A changing*; Tert.

DEMÚTATOR, ñris, m. (demuto) *One who changes*; Tert.

DE-MÚTULO, ére. *To break or lop off*; cacumina virgarum, Colum.

DE-MÚTO, avi, átum, áre. I. *Trans. To alter, change*; make worse; Plaut.: Gell. II. *Intrans. To be otherwise or different*; Plaut.

DENÁRIUS, a, um. (deni) *Containing ten*; numerus, Vitr.: fistula, Plin., ten inches in circumference: hence, nummus denarius, Liv.; and simply, denarius, Cic., *A Roman silver coin, which at first contained ten, afterwards sixteen, Asses, or four Sestertii*. N. B. 1. There were also golden denarii of the value of 25 silver deniers; Plin. 2. Denarium, neut. gen., Plaut.

DE-NARRO, avi, átum, áre. *To narrate*; aliquid, Ter.

DE-NASCOR, i. *To die*; Varr.

DENÁSO, áre. (de and nasus) *To deprive of a nose, take off the nose*; Plaut.

DE-NÁTO, áre. *To swim down*; Hor.

DE-NÉGO, avi, átum, áre. i. q. Nego. *To say 'no' to any thing*; hence, I. *To say that a thing is not, has not happened, will not be, to deny*; denegarat se commissurum, Ter.: objecta denegare, Tac. II. *To deny, refuse*; alicui aliquid, Cæs.: Cic. III. *Not to suffer, to decline*; Propert.: dare, Ter.

DENI, æ, a. (decem) *Every ten, each ten, ten by ten, ten (distributive)*; uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Cæs. Also sing., Denus, a, um; e. g. dena Luna movebat equos, Ov. N. B. Genit. denum, Cic.

DENICÁLIS, e. (de and nex) *Relating to death*; feriae denicales, Colum.; and simply, denicales, Cic., sc. feriae, a certain funeral solemnity among the Romans.

DENIGRATIO, ñnis, f. (denigro) *A blackening*; Theod. Prisc.

DE-NIGRO, áre. *To blacken, make black*; Varr.

DENIQUE, adv. (for demque, from dem) I. *Lastly, as last*; Cic. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, *In a word, in short, briefly*; Cic. Pis. 20: Varr. 2. 23. Cf. Bremi ad Nep. Pelop. 4. II. *First, for the first time*; Cic. III. *At most, at best*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 37. IV. *At least*; Cæs. B. G. 2. 33. V. *Yes, even, yea rather*; Cic. Quint. 16: Suet. Tib. 58.

DENOMINATIO, ñnis, f. (denomino) *A naming*; e. g. of a person or thing from any thing; Auct. ad Her. 4. 32.

DE-NOMINO, avi, átum, áre. *To name, denominate*; Auct. ad Her.: res denominata, Quint., a thing which has already obtained its own definite name; opposed to communis appellatio.

DE-NORMO, átum, áre. *To take away or destroy the rectangular or square form of a thing*; to render uneven or irregular; agellum, Hor.

DENOTATIO, ñnis, f. (denoto) *A pointing out, remarking*; Quint. Decl.

DENOTATUS, us, m. i. q. Denotatio; Tert.

DE-NÓTO, avi, átum, árc. I. *To mark, note, point out*. 1. With letters, chalk, &c. *To mark out*; cives necandos, Cic., i. e. to order (in writing); aliquid creta, Plin.: hence, probro, Suet., i. e. to brand with disgrace. 2. *To observe with the mind or the eye, to take notice of*; Cic. II. *To mark out with words, to remark upon, allude to*; aliquem, Liv.: hence, *to dishonour, affront*; Pand.

DENS, tis, m. (for edens, from edo, as, ἔδος, from ἔδω, for ἔδω) I. *A tooth*; Cic.: maxillares, Cels., or genuini, Cic., the cheek-teeth or grinders: primores, Plin., or adversi acuti, Cic., the front-teeth: canini, Varr., the eye-teeth: Indus, Ov., of the elephant; hence also, for ivory; so also Libyicus, Prop.: Erythraeus, Mart.: crepitus dentium, id., a chattering of the teeth: infrendens dentibus, Virg., gnashing his teeth: equi mandant sub dentibus aurum, id., champ with their teeth: excutere dentes, Juv., to draw: proçumbere in dentes, Vitr., to lay one's self with his face upon the ground. II. *Any thing resembling a tooth, in which sense it is frequently rendered, tooth*. 1. Ancora, Virg., fluke: uncus dens, i. e. a ploughshare, Virg.: of a comb, Tibull. 2. *A sickle*; Virg.: a key; Tibull. III. Also fig. of other things, as envy or anger; invidus, Hor.: carpere aliquem dente maledico, Cic.: albis dentibus deridere aliquem, Plaut., to laugh at.

DENSÁBILIS, e. (denso) *Binding, astringent*; Cæl. Aur.

DENSATIO, ñnis, f. (denso) *A thickening, making thick*; Plin.

DENSE, adv. I. *Thickly, closely, close together*; densius, Plin.: densissime, Vitr. II. *Frequently, often*; all at once; one after the other; vinum detrahere, Cæl. Aur.: replicatis questionibus, Ammian.: densius, Cic. DENSEO, étum, 2. (densus) i. q. Denso. *To make thick, thicken*; Ov.: Virg.

DENSITAS, átis, f. (densus) *Thickness, density*; Plin.

DENSO, átum, áre. (densus) *To make thick, join closely together, thicken*; Virg.: Quint.: ictus, Tac., to re-double: densata scuta, Liv., pressed together: agmina, Curt., in close order

DENSUS, a, um. I. *Dense, thick, close*; (opp. rarus); densior silva, Cæs.: densissimus imber, Virg.: nox densissima, Plin., very dark: litus, Ov., i. e. spissum arenis: hostes, Virg.: cibus, Cels., coarse: fig., vox, Quint., rough: sententis densus, id., pithy: densus et brevis, id., concise: dextra, i. e. promises, Cic.: hence, III. *Full of any thing*; caput densum cesariæ, Ov. III. *Frequent, numerous*; amores, Virg.: agmen, Cels., a

numerous train; pericula, Ov.: silentia, Val. Flac., deep, profound; also for adv.; e. g. increpuit densis alis, i. e. crebro, Virg.

DENTĀLE, is, cr. more usually, Dentalia, ium, n. (dens) *The beam to which the ploughshare is fastened*; Virg.: hence, a plough, or, ploughshare; Pers.: also, a harrow; Varr.

DENTARPĀGA, æ, f. (dens and ἀεράζω) *An instrument for extracting teeth*; Varr.

DENTĀTUS, a, um, -(dens) I. *Having teeth, toothed*; Cic.: Ov.; vir, Plaut., i. e. mordax. II. *Smoothed with a tooth*; charta, Cic.

DENTĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um, (denticiulus) *Having teeth or small teeth*; Colum.

DENTĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of dens) *A small tooth, or, a tooth*; Pallad.

DENTĪDŪCUS, a, um, (dens and duco) *Extracting teeth*; denticudum, sc. instrumentum, Cael. Aur.

DENTĪFRANGĪBŪLUS, a, um, (dens and frango) *Breaking teeth*; dentifrangibula, sc. instrumenta, Plaut.

DENTĪFRĪCIŪM, i. n. (dens and frico) *Tooth-powder*; Plin.

DENTĪLEGUS, i. m. (dens and lego) *One who collects teeth*; dentilegos omnes faciam, Plaut., I will knock out their teeth.

DENTĪO, ire, 4. (dens) I. *To breed teeth, cut teeth, teeth*; Cels.: dentium gingivarum exulcerationes, id. II. *Dentes dentunt, Plaut., chatter through hunger.*

DENTĪO, ōnis, f. *A cutting of teeth*; Plin. Val.

DENTISCALPIŪM, i. n. (dens and scalpo) *A toothpick*; Mart.

DENTĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (dentio) *The teething of children, i. e. a cutting of teeth*; Plin.

DENTĪGOSUS, a, um, (dens) *Having teeth*; Ov. Fast. 6, 229, ed. Heins.; but other edd. have detonsos.

DE-NĪBO, psi, ptm. 3. *To marry*; (of a woman) in thalamo, Ov.: in domum alicuius, Tac.: alicui, Apul.

DE-NĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bare, make naked*; aliquid a pectore, Cic. II. *To strip, pillage*; Cic.

DE-NĪSCĪRE, āre, i. q. Dinumero.

DENŪCĪATIŌ (Denunt.), ōnis, f. (denuncio) *A denunciation, intimation of a thing, whether good or bad*; belli, Cic., declaration: testimonii, id.: accusatorum, Suet., an informing: hence, I. *A command*; Cic. 2. *A threatening*; Cæs.: Liv. 3. *A disclosing, making known*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.

DE-NŪNCĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To declare, announce, make known*; bellum, Cic., i. e. to declare: alicui mortem, id., to foretell, predict: also seq. accus. cum infin., Cæs.: also ne, Suet., i. e. to forbid, that: hence, I. *Domum, Cic., to give notice that one intends to accuse a person, to send an officer to his house.* 2. *To announce, implying request or desire*; alicui testimonium, Cic., to summon or subpoena a witness: so also testibus, Quint.: also seq. ut, id. II. *To denounce, i. e. threaten*; bellum, periculum, Cic. III. *To order, command, issue an order*; Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Ep. IV. *To demand, desire*; Cic.

DĒNUO, adv. (for de novo) *Anew, again*; Cic.

DĒNUS, a, um. See DENI, æ, a.

DĒ-ŌCCO, āre. *To harrow*; Plin.

DĒ-ŌNĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To ease of a load or burthen, to unload, disburthen*; naves, Ammian.: aliquid ex ividia, Cic., for demere.

DĒ-ŌPĒRIO, ire, i. q. Aperio; Cels.

DĒ-ŌPTO, āre. *To choose, select*; Hygin.

DĒORSUM, adv. *Downwards*; Cic.: for this we find also deorsum versus, Ter.: hence, sursum deorsum, Ter.: Cic.; or, sursum ac deorsum, Sen., upwards and downwards, up and down.

DĒORSUS, adv. i. q. Deorsum; Apul.

DĒ-ŌSCŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To kiss*; aliquid, Plaut. II. *To praise*; ingenium pueri, Gell.

DĒ-PĀCISCOR (DĒpĕc.), pactus (pactus) sum, i. i. q. Paciscor. *To make an agreement, covenant, or bargain*; cum aliquo, Cic.: the thing is put in the accus. or abl.; e. g. partem, id.: periculo honesto, id.: morte, Ter., to desire to die.

DĒPACTUS, a, um, part. I. Of Depaciscor. II. Of Depango.

DĒPALĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (depalo) *A palling*; Inscript.

DĒPALĀTOR, ōris, m. (depalo) *One who confirms or establishes*; Tert.

DĒPALMO, āre. (de and palma) *To strike with the open hand, to give a box on the ear*; aliquid, Labeo ap. Gell.

DĒ-PĀLO, āre. *To fasten with stakes, to pale up, and gen., to fasten, fix, establish*; Tert.

DĒ-PANGO, pactum, ēre. *To fix in, drive in*; e. g. in the ground, Colum.: quercus in scrobie depacta, Plin.: hence, vitæ depactus terminus alite, Lucr.

DĒ-PARCO, ēre. *To spare*; Solin.

DĒ-PARCUS, a, um. *Too sparing, niggardly*; Suet.

DĒ-PASCO, āvi, āstum, āre. I. *To cause to be consumed or eaten up*; Colum. II. *To feed upon, eat up, consume*; agros, Cic.: herbas, Colum.: fig., to waste,

consume, dinnish; altaria, Virg., i. e. what was on the altar: sepes apibus depasta; id., i. e. sepes, cuius flores pasti sunt ab apibus, id.: luxurium orationis stilo, Cic.: Latium, Sil., to lay waste.

DĒ-PASCOR, astus sum, i. i. q. Depasco. *To feed upon, eat up, consume*; Plin.: fig., to consume; febris depascitur artus, Virg.: aurea dicta e chartis, Lucr., i. e. to pick or cull out, select.

DĒPASTO, ōnis, f. (depasco) *A feeding*; Plin.

DĒPASTUS, a, um. See DEPASCOR, and DEPASCOR.

DĒ-PĀVĪO, ire, i. q. Pavio; Solin.

DĒPĒCISCOR. See DEPASCISCOR.—Thence, DEPECTO, ōnis, f. i. q. Pactus; Cod. Theod.

DEPECTO, xi, xum, ēre. *To comb down or away*; Virg.: Plin.: hence for, to beat, thrash; Ter.

DEPECTOR, ōris, m. (depecciscor) *A negotiator*; Apul.

DEPECTUS, a, um. See DEPASCISCOR.

DĒPĒCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (depeccor) *A robber, embezzler*; Cic.

DĒPĒCŪLO, āre, i. q. Depeccor; Plaut.

DĒ-PĒCŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. *To rob, plunder, embezzle*; fana, Cic.

DĒ-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, ēre. I. *To thrust, cast, or throw down*; Cic. II. *To drive from one place to another*: teneros fetus, Virg. III. *To drive away, remove, expel*; aliquid de provincia, Nep.: aliquem urbe, Cic.; and ex urbe, id.: aliquem a cruce, id.: famem sitimque, id.: morbum, Cæs.: Cic.: agnos a matribus, Varr.; or, ab ubere matris, Virg.; or, a lacte, Virg.; or simply, depellere, id., to wean: ovium fetus, id., to drive along: alicui multam, Cic.: alicui metum, id.: aliquid de spe, id.: suspensionem a se, id.: aliquid de causa suspecta, id.: ictus alicui, Val. Fl., to ward off: recta via aliquid, Quint., to drive straight before him: molestias, Cic., to dissipate: naturarum vestigia, Lucr., to deny: Vibidam repellere nequivit, quin, &c., Tac., prevent: nec tuis depellor dictis quin, &c., Plaut., deterred.

DĒ-PENDEO, ēre. I. *To hang from or on, hang down*; Virg.: mea fistula dependet Fauno, Calp. 8, 14, hangs dedicated to the Faun: laqueo dependentem invenero, Liv. II. *Fig. 1. To depend upon a thing*; fides dependet a die, Ov. 2. *To be derived from a thing*; Ov.

DĒ-PENDO, di, dum, ēre. I. *To weigh*; hence, I. *To pay*; pecuniam, Sen.: fig., pœnas, Cic., i. e. to suffer: tibi dependendum est, id. 2. *To bestow, spend, lay out*; operam, Colum. II. *To weigh less, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.*

DĒPENDŪLUS, a, um, (dependeo) *Hanging down*; Apul.

DĒ-PENNĀTUS, a, um, (pendeo) *Winged*; Varr.

DĒPENSUS, a, um. See DEPENDO.

DĒPERDĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deperdo; see DEPERDO. II. Adj. I. *Abandoned, wicked, profligate*; Gell. 2. *Inflamed (with love), enamoured*; deperditia amore alicuius, Suet.

DĒ-PĒRDO, didi, dĭtum, ēre, i. q. Perdo, with a stronger signification. I. *To lose*; colorem, Plin.: bona, Cic.: aliquid de existimatione, Cic. II. *To destroy, ruin*; deperditus inopia, Phœdr.—See also DEPERDITUS, a, um.

DĒ-PĒRRO, ii, 4. i. q. Pereo, with a stronger signification. *To go to ruin, perish, be lost*; Cic.: Cæs.: fig., amore alicuius, Liv.; and, aliquid, Ter., to be desperately in love with, to be dying with love for.

DĒ-PĒTĪO, inis, f. *Leprosy, scab*; Lucr.

DĒ-PĒTUS, ēre, 3. *To entreat, pray*; Tert.

DĒPEXUS, a, um. See DEPECTO.

DEPICTUS, a, um. See DEPINGO.

DĒPĪLIS, e. (de and pilus) *Without hair*; Apul.

DĒ-PILO, ātum, āre. *To pull off the hair, pluck out the feathers*; aliquid; Sen.: so also, Depilatus, a, um; amygdala, Apic., peeled: also, robbed, cheated; Lucil.

DĒ-PINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. I. *To paint, depict*; Nep.: also, to embroider; Suet.: hence, to adorn; Cic. II. *To describe, sketch*; Plaut.: Cic. III. *To imagine, conceive*; Cic.

DĒ-PLANGO, nxi, nctum, 3. *To bewail, lament*; aliquid, Ov.

DĒ-PLANO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To make even, level*; Lact.

DĒ-PLANTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To break off by the root, or from the stock or trunk*; ramum, Colum.: virgulas de cytiso, Varr. II. *To set, plant*; Plin.

DĒ-PLEO, ēvi, 2. *To empty, pour off*; oleum, Cato: sanguinem, to let blood, Plin.

DĒPLEXUS, a, um. Perhaps, *Embracing*; Lucr.

DĒPLŌRĀBUNDUS, a, um, (deploro) *Weeping*; Plaut.

DĒPLŌRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (deploro) *A bewailing*; Sen.

DĒ-PLŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans. To weep over any thing, lament, deplore*; de re, Cic. II. *Trans. 1. To bewail, lament, deplore*; aliquid, Cic.: or, to bring forward any thing with tears; ærumas suas, Liv. 2. *To regard as lost, give up*; agros, Liv.: spem, id.: diem, Quint.: aliquid, Plin.

DĒ-PLŪMIS, e. (de and pluma) *Without feathers*; Plin.

DĒ-PLUO, 3. *To rain down*; Tibull.: also with an accusative; lacrimas, Prop., to pour forth, shed.

DE-PŌLIO, itum. 4. *To polish, smooth*; Plin.: fig., dorsum virgii, Plaut., to strike.

DEPOMPĀTIO, ōnis. f. (depompo) *A dishonouring*; Hieron.

DE-POMPŌ, āre. *To dishonour*; Hieron.

DE-PONDĒRO, āre. *To press down by its weight*; Petron.

DE-PŌNO, sui, itum. 3. I. *To lay or place aside, to set, lay, or put down*; onus, Cic.: de manibus, id.: so-leas, Mart., to take off: comas, id., i. e. to cut off: vela, Sil., i. e. to draw in: cacabum ab igne, Scib. Larg., to take from off: it may frequently be rendered simply, *to lay, place, set*; mentum in gremio alicujus, Cic.: caput terrae, Ov.: thus also, malleolum in terram, Colum., i. e. to set, plant: semina sulci, id.: argentū pondus terra, Hor., to bury in the ground: fessum latus, id., to rest, recline: hence, I. Fig. *To lay down, give up, forego, lose*; personam accusatoris, id.: amicitias, simulatas, id.: gloriam, id.: spem, Hor.: odium, Nep.: memoriam rei, Cic.; or, aliquid ex memoria, id., to forget: edificatorem, id., to leave off building: actionem, Liv., to surrender his claim: sitim, Ov., to quench: tutelam, Liv.: thus also, magistratum, Cæs.; and, imperium, Cic., i. e. to lay down: opinionem, id.: animam, Nep., i. e. to die: morbum, Plin., to get rid of: hence, *to give up, resign, decline*; provinciam, Cic.: triumphum, Liv. 2. *To bring forth*; Catull. 3. Deponi is also said of the dead, because the corpse used to be taken off the bed and placed on the ground, Ov. Trist. 3, 3, 40: hence, De-positus, *Given over, regarded as lost, hopeless*; resp. prope deposita, Cic.: deponere alicquem, Plaut., to make drunk, put under the table. 4. *To pull down, take down, demolish*; aedes, Pand. II. A forensic term, *To deposit, entrust or commit to the care of any one, give in charge of*; said of testaments and money, also of persons and things; testamentum depositum apud Virgines Vestales, Suet.: pecuniam apud alicquem, Cic.: amphoras deponit in templo Dianae, Nep.: Corinthum, ut ibi ob-sides deponeretur, convenitur, Liv.; cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 63: hence, quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, Hor., i. e. are confided to, entrusted to: also, *to lay as a wager, pledge, stake*; vitulum, Virg.: hence, Depositum, *A deposit*; Cic.: hence fig., jus populi Rom. in vestra fide depono, Cic. III. *To land, disembark*; exercitum in terram, Justin.: legiones, Auct. B. Afric. N. B. Perf. Deposui, for deponui, Plaut.

DEPONTĀS, a, um. (de and pons) *That is or may be thrown from a bridge, because he is too old to vote at the comitia*; Fest.

DEPŌNTŌ, āre. (de and pons) *To throw from a bridge*; Varr.

DEPŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (depopulo) *A laying waste, pil-laging*; Cic.

DEPŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (depopulo) *One who lays waste, or pillages*; Cic.

DEPŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (depopulatrix) *She that lays waste, or pillages*; Cassiod.

DEPŪLO, āre. i. q. Depopulo; Emn.: hence, De-populatus, a, um, passivē, *Pillaged, laid waste*; Cæs.: Liv.

DE-PŪLŌR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To pillage, lay waste*; agros, Cic. II. *To destroy*; Tac.

DEPORTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (deporto) I. *A carrying or conducting away*; Cato. II. *A sending away or ban-ishing to a certain island*; this island no one dared to leave except by permission, which was rarely granted; Pand.

DE-PORTŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To carry or convey down*; Cic. II. *To carry or transfer from one place to another, to carry, fetch, bring, convey, conduct, send to or away*; deportare is especially the proper verb, verbum proprium, of 'commateus,' whether the conveyance of it be by land or by water; Liv.: Suet.: ligna de fundo, Cato: decumas ad aquam, Cic.: exercitum ex Græcia, Liv.: ossa in Cappadociam, Nep.: hence, deportari in insulam, Tac., to be banished to: Deportatus, *A person thus banished*; Pand.: especially, III. *To bring a thing with one from a province or a foreign country to Rome*; cognomen, Cic.: exercitum, id. IV. Fig. *To carry off, i. e. to acquire, get*; gloriam ex re, Curt.: triumphum, Cic.

DE-POSŌ, pōposi, ēre. A word which originally be-longed to the schools of gladiators. I. *To require or demand a person to fight with, to take one as an opponent*; deprecant (scil. gentes) hæc Volscos sibi, illa Æquos, Liv., i. e. would take as opponents: hence, I. *To require or demand for one's self the execution of any business, ex-pressly to require that a business be entrusted to one's self and to no one else*; sibi urbanas insidias cædis, Cic.: sibi partes, id.: asperissima quæque ad laborem, Liv.: 2. Gen. *To urge any thing with vehemence, to demand as a right*; in a good sense, *to demand urgently*; consulatium sibi, Suet.: cædem alicujus, id.: disceptatorem non modo non recuso, sed depono, Cic., i. e. earnestly ask for: hence, votis deprecare pœnam, Lucan., i. e. to desire earnestly. 3. *To require, or demand a person, in order to bring him to punishment*; auctorem culpæ, Liv.: ad Cloeliam obsidem

deprecandam, id.: Hannibalem, id.: also with the addition, in pœnam, id.: ad supplicium, Hirt.: hence, deprecare alicquem, even without ad supplicium, means also, *to urge the death of a person, desire his destruction*; altera me deprecare putabatur, Auct. Orat. Redit. in Sen. 13; and frequently in Ovid and Lucan. II. *To challenge, excite, encourage*; omnibus pollicitationibus, Cæs.: audacia in periculis deprecandis, Tac., in braving danger.

DEPŌSĪTĀRIUS, i. m. (depono) I. *One who receives a deposit, a trustee, depositary*; Pand. II. *One who makes a deposit, a depositor*; Pand.

DEPŌSĪTIO, ōnis. f. (depono) I. *A depositing, giving in charge*; Pand.: hence, *a deposition*; testium, Cod. Just. II. *A conclusion, e. g. of a period in a speech*; Quint. III. *A pulling down*; ædificii, Pand. IV. *A laying down, loss*; honoris, Pand.

DEPŌSTRŌR, ōris. m. (depono) I. *One who deposits a thing, or gives in charge*; Pand. II. *One who disowns or disclaims*; Prudent. III. *One who lays down or surrenders a thing*; tyrannidis, Quint. Decl.

DEPŌSĪTUS, a, um. See DEPONO.

DEPŌSŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (depostulo) *One who demands or requires*; Tert.

DE-POSTŪLO, āre. *To demand, require earnestly*; sibi auxilia, Auct. B. Hisp.

DEPRĒDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (deprador) *A plundering*; Lact.

DEPRĒDĀTOR, ōris. m. (deprador) *A plunderer*; Augustin.

DE-PRĒDOR, ātus sum, āri. *To plunder, pillage, ra-vage*; agros, Justin.

DE-PRĒLŌR, i. q. Deprælor.

DEPRĒSĪTĀRIUM, adv. *Now, at present*; Petron.

DEPRĒVĀTŌ, adv. *Perversely, wrongly*; Cic.

DEPRĒVĀTIO, ōnis. f. (depravo) I. *A perverting or distorting of a thing*; oris, Cic., i. e. grimaces. II. *A distorting, fig., a misrepresentation, a misinterpretation*; verbi, Cic., a wresting it to take a false meaning: animi, id.

DEPRĒVŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and pravus) I. *To make crooked what was straight, to distort, disfigure*; oculos, Plin. II. Fig. *To destroy, pervert, corrupt, spoil, impair, make worse*; aliquid, Cic.: puerum indulgentia, id.

DEPRĒCĀBUNDUS, a, um. (deprecor) *Entreating*; Tac.

DEPRĒCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (deprecor) I. *A prayer, en-treaty*; Cic.: deorum, id., a praying to the gods to punish a man if he swears falsely; Plin.: also, *an im-precation*; Plin. II. *An intercessory prayer, inter-cession*; Cic.: aequitatis, id., i. e. an entreaty which obtains equity: periculi, Cic., on account of the danger.

III. *A praying for pardon, deprecation*; Cic.: hence, *a refusal, denial*; Quint. IV. *A turning away of a charge from one's self, a defence against it, repelling of an accusation*; Quint.

DEPRĒCĀTOR, ōris. m. (deprecor) *One who entreats or intercedes for another, an intercessor*; pro re, Cic.: also with a genitive; rei, id.: sui, id.

DEPRĒCĀTRIX, icis. f. (deprecor) *A female inter-cessor*; Tert.

DE-PRĒCOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To seek to avert any thing by entreaty or in any other manner, pray against, beg to be freed from, deprecate*; mortem, Cic.: calan-itiæ a se, id.: magnitudinem onerum, Tac.: odium, Cic.: impetus, id. It is sometimes i. q. Precari, with stronger signification, *To pray or entreat earnestly*, when followed by a negation; deprecari patres institit, ne festinare, Liv.: non deprecor, quo minus, or quin, id.: or when the thing prayed for is supposed to be in danger; sibi vitam, Auct. B. Afric.: pacem, Cic.: de se, id.: multorum vitam Sulla deprecatus est, id., obtained as a favour. II. *To intercede*; pro aliquo, Cic.: Liv.: or, alicui, for pro aliquo, Plaut.: also, alicquem ab aliquo, Cic., i. e. to intercede for one with another person. Cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 31. III. *To excuse, plead in excuse*; Sall. Jug. 104. IV. *To pray for forgive-ness*; Cic.: deprecandi causa, Tac., i. e. in order to pray for forgiveness. V. *To wish one ill, to curse, execrate*; alicui, Catull. VI. Gen. *To wish to any one*; alicui sapientiam, Val. Max. VII. *To recite*; Apul. VIII. *To dissuade*; non deprecor, non hortor, Sen.: lecto te deprecor uno, Prop., to abstain from. N. B. Depraca-tus, a, um, pass., bellum, Justin., averted by prayer.

DE-PRĒNDŌ, or DE-PRĒNDŌ, di, sum, ēre. I. *To seize, catch*; alicquem, Cæs.: naves, id., to take away, seize. II. *To find out, detect, discover in the act*; alicquem in adulterio, Cic.: thus also, venenum, id.: gladios, Liv.: orator depreensus, Quint., taken unawares: deprehendere alicquem occisum, Suet., to find that a person is dead (whom one supposed to be still alive): hence, *to press one so closely that he cannot deny a thing*; to drive into a strait; Cic. Verr. 4, 12: hence, depre-hendi, to be at a loss, to hesitate; in nominibus scribendis, Quint. III. *To perceive, discover, recognise, find, discern, observe*; res magnas in minimis rebus, Cic. IV. Poeticē, for assequi, *To emulate, imitate*; puer deprendo

parentem, Stat. V. *To draw or press down*; vitem, Pand.

DEPREHENSIO, ōnis. f. (deprehendo) *A seizing, catching, surprising, discovering*; veneni, Cic.

DEPREHENSUS (Deprensus), a, um. See DEPREHENDO.

DEPRESE. adv. *Deeply*; depressius, Colum.

DEPRESSIO, ōnis. f. (deprimo) *A pressing down, deepening*; fundamentorum, Vitruv., i. e. a laying; Socratica nasi, Macrobius, flat nose.

DEPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of deprimo; see DEPRIMO. II. Adj. *Deep, depressed, lying low*; locus humi, Sall.; depressor, Plin. Ep.: fig., *deep or low*; vox depressissima, Auct. ad Her.

DEPRETIATOR, ōris. m. (depretio) *One who depreciates*; Tert.

DEPRETIŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and pretium) *To value at a low rate, to depreciate, to despise*; Tert.

DEPRIMO, essi, essum. 3. (de and premo) I. *To press down, weigh down*; lanx in libra ponderibus impositis deprimitur, Cic.: hence, II. *To sink*; classem, Cic.

III. *To depress, fig.*; fortunam meam, Cic.: preces alicuius taciturna obstinatione, Nep., i. e. to refuse by an obstinate silence; animos, Plin. Paneg.: hostem, Liv., to alarm or discourage; hence, 1. *To oppress, suppress*; veritatem, Cic. 2. *To discourage, dispirit*; hostem, Liv.

IV. *To put or thrust into*; aliquid in ludum gladiatorum, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.: in tenebras, Cic. Fragm. V. *To plant, set in the earth*; plantam, Colum.

VI. *To let down*; supercilium ad mentem, Cic.: hence, *to bring down*, i. e. *to weaken, impair*; opes, id. gen., *to moderate*; impetum vocis, Gell. VII. *To dig, sink, hollow out*; fossam, Hirt., to make a trench; ædificium, Pand.: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic., i. e. very deep.

DEPRELIOR, āri. *To fight, contend*; venti depreliantes, Hor.

DEPRŌMO, msi, mtrum. 3. I. *To draw out, draw forth*; pecuniam ex arario, Cic.: sagittam pharetra, Virg. II. Fig. *To take from or out of*; orationem ex iure civili, Cic.: verba domo patroni, Cic. 2. *To bring forward, say*; Cic.

DEPRŌPTUS, or DEPRŌPTUS, a, um. See DEPRŌMO.

DE-PRŌPĒRO, āre. I. Intrans. *To hasten*; Plaut.

II. Trans. *To make hastily*; coronas, Hor.

DEPSO, psui, pstum. 3. (δύω) *To knead*; farinam, Cato: lutum, id.: coria, id., i. e. to work, to tan or curry.

DEPSTICUS (-tius), a, um. (depsio) *Kneaded, worked*; panis, Cato.

DEPSTUS, a, um. See DEPSO.

DE-PŪDO, ūi. 2. I. *To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame, not to be ashamed, to become shameless*; Sen.: Imperson., depuduit, Ov., *all shame is gone*: qua depuduit (sc. me) ferre, Ov. II. *To be greatly ashamed*; impers., quum non depuderet, Vell.

DE-PŪDESCO, ēre. 3. *To become shameless*; Apul.

DEPUGNATIO, ōnis. f. *A fighting, contending*; Cato: Veget.—From

DE-PUGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Pugno, with a stronger signification. *To fight, contend.* I. Prop.; cum Hector, Cic.: also of gladiators; Cic.: armis pro salute agrī, Suet., i. e. to fight even to death. II. Fig. Cum fame, Plaut.: voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

DE-PULSIO, ōnis. f. (depello) *A driving away, removal, keeping or warding off*; servitutis, Cic.: doloris, id.: hence, in rhetoric, depulsio, Cic., a defence; (opp. intentio).

DE-PULSO, āre. *To thrust away, push aside*; Plaut.

DEPULSOR, ōris. m. (depello) *One who drives away, removes, repels*; Cic.

DEPULSORIUS, a, um. (depello) *Serving to drive away or remove*; sacra, Ammian.

DEPULSUS, a, um. See DEPELLO.

DE-PUNGO, ēre. 3. *To prick, prick down*; hence, *to make a point, point out*; Pers.

DEPURGATIVUS, a, um. (depurgo) *Purifying, relating or serving to purgation*; Cael. Aur.

DE-PURGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To purify, purge, cleanse*; Cato: Colum.

DE-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To cut off, prune*; vineam, Cato: malleolum, Colum.: umbras, for Ramos, Ov. II. *To make up accounts, calculate*; rationes secum, Ter.: hence, 1. *To esteem, consider*; operam alicuius parvi pretii, Ter. 2. *To impugn*; aliquid delicto, Tert., to esteem as a fault. III. *To doom, destine*; aliquid leonibus, Sulpic. Sev.

DEPŪSIS, e. (de and pyga) i. e. macris clunibus, Hor. It is the contrary of καλλίπυγος.

DEQUE. See SUSQUE.

DE-QUĒROR, estus sum. 3. *To complain of*; aliquid, Stat.

DERĀDO, si, sum, ēre. *To rub, scrape, pare, or shave off*; de virga, Cato: caput, Plin.: capillum ex capite, Gell.: hence, *to make smooth*; margo derasus, Plin. Ep.

DERĀSUS, a, um. See DERADO.

DERECTUS, a, um. See DERIGO.

DERELICTIO, ōnis. f. (derelinquo) *A forsaking, abandoning*; fig., i. e. a neglecting; Cic.

DERELICTUS, a, um. See DERELINQUO.

DERELICTUS, psi, sum, ēre. I. q. Derelictio; Gell.

DE-RĒLINQUO, ūi, ictum, ēre. I. *To forsake, abandon, desert*; Cic.: Cass. II. Fig. *To forsake, neglect, slight*; Cic. III. *To leave, leave behind, leave by will*; Curt.: Arnob.: Hieron.

DE-RĒPENTE. adv. *Suddenly*; Cic.

DE-REPO, psi, ptum, ēre. *To creep down, to steal or sink away*; Phædr.: Plin.: also, *to descend*; non vides deos derepere, Varr.

DEREPTUS, a, um. See DERIPIO.

DE-RĪDO, si, sum, ēre. *To laugh at, deride, scoff at*; aliquid, or aliquid, Cic.: also without a case, *to jest, sport, joke*; Cic.: derides? Ter., i. e. do you make sport of me?

DERĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um. (derideo) *Ridiculous*; Plaut.: Varr.: Gell.: Deridiculum, *Any thing ridiculous, a laughing-stock*; Plaut.: esse deridiculo, Tac., to be a laughing-stock.

DERIGEŌ, and DERIGESCO. See DIRIGEO, and DIRIGESCO.

DERIGO, exi, ectum, ēre. (de and rego) *To make straight*; derectus ad perpendicular, perpendicular, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, ed. Oudend.; but here other edd. have directa.

DERĪPIO, ipui, eptum, ēre. (de and rapio) I. *To pull down, take down with violence or haste, snatch off or away*; aliquid de ara, Plaut., to tear away; lunam cælo, Hor., to draw down; velamina de humeris, Ov.

II. *To tear out or away, to take away*; aliquid de manu, Cic.: alteri, id.: amphoram horreo, Hor.: aliquid de provincia, Cic.: ensem vagina, Virg.: fig., *to take away, diminish*; quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, Cic.

DERĪSIO, ōnis. f. (derideo) *Mockery, derision, scorn*; Lact.

DERĪSOR, ōris. m. (derideo) I. *A scoffer, mocker*; Plin.: also, *one who speaks differently from what he thinks*; Hor. II. *A buffoon, jester*; Sen. III. *A mimic actor*; Mart.

DERĪSORIUS, a, um. (derisor) *Serving for laughter*; Pand.

DERĪSUS, a, um. See DERIDEO.

DERISUS, us. m. (derideo) *Derision, mockery, scorn*; derisus esse, Tac., to be ridiculous; usque ad derisum, Suet., so as to make himself laughed at.

DERĪVATIO, ōnis. f. (derivo) *A turning off or draining of water*; fluminum, Cic.: hence fig. I. *Derivation, of words*; Pand. II. *An exchange of words with their opposites*; Quint.

DE-RĪVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To draw off, drain, turn off (water) from its regular course or into a different channel*; Cæs.: Colum. II. Fig. *To draw off, turn away, turn or bring upon*; crimen, Cic., to lay the blame elsewhere; culpam in aliquid, id., turn upon, impute to; animum, Lucr., to divert, distract: partem curæ in Asiam, id.: iram alicuius in se, Ter., i. e. to draw down upon: responsonem alio, Cic., to direct his reply to another subject.

DE-RŪDO, si, sum, ēre. *To gnaw, nibble*; clipeos, Cic.

DERŪGATIO, ōnis. f. (derogo) *An alteration made in a law, by the omission of a clause*; Auct. ad Her.

DERŪGATOR, ōris. m. (derogo) *One who blames or depreciates*; Sidon.

DERŪGATORIUS, a, um. (derogator) *Derogatory*; Pand.

DE-RŪGITO, āre. *To ask after any thing repeatedly*; Plaut.

DE-RŪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To take away from or alter a law, repeal some clause of a law, to qualify or modify it*; aliquid de lege, Cic.: legi derogatum sit, Auct. ad Her. II. Gen. *To take away, detract from, diminish*; de fide alicuius, Cic.: fidem (credibility), Liv.: fidem alicui, Cic.: aliquid ex æquitate, id.: sibi tantum, id.: nihil universorum iuri, Tac. But sometimes derogare with an accusative is used in such a manner that it differs little from abrogare (to annul or take away entirely); Ochsner on Olivet's Eclog. Cic. p. 70.

DERŪSUS, a, um. See DERODO.

DE-RŪNCĪNO, ātum, āre. I. *To plane, smooth with a plane.* II. *To deceive, cheat*; Plaut.

DE-RŪO, ūi, ēre. I. Trans. *To pour down, pull or tear down*; Sen.: Sen.: fig.; cumulum de laudibus Dolabellæ, Cic. II. Intrans. *To fall down*; Apul.

DE-RUPTUS, a, um. *Precipitous, steep*; ripa, Liv.: deruptior, id.: derupta (sc. loca), id.

DE-SACRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To consecrate, dedicate*; Stat. II. *To deify*; Capitol.: we find also desecro; per singula membra desecratas, Plin., prescribed, as a remedy to be used or applied.

DE-SĒVĪO, ii (only contr. desævisset, Suet. Ner. 29) ire. I. *To rave, rage*; nec, dum desævait ira, expectat, Lucan. II. *To cease raving or raging*; dum desævait hiems, Virg.

DE-SALTO, átum, áre. *To dance, dance to the end, perform dancing*; Suet.

DESCENDO, di, sum, ére. (de and scando) *I. To descend, come or go down, pass from a higher place to a lower.* 1. Of persons, prop.; de rostris, Cic.: ex equo, id., or, simply, descendere, Plaut., to alight, dismount; de caelo, Liv.: or, caelo, Hor.: or, ab alto caelo, Virg.: mare in campos descendit, Curt., inundates: vestis descendit ad genua, id., reaches down: in naves, Cas.: in forum, Cic.; and simply, descendere, id., to come or go to the forum, because the forum at Rome was in a low situation: Ostium descendere, Suet., i. e. to sail: especially of those who go from the interior of a country towards the coast: Xerxes in Graciam descendit, Nep.: also with a dative; Erebo, Sil., for, ad Erebum. Especially of an army, *to march, from an eminence into a plain*; in plantium, Cas.; qua (sc. de monte), Sall.: inde (sc. de arce), Liv.: in æquum, id.: valle prærupta, Hirt., to descend through a valley: in aciem, Liv., to march, to battle, engage. 2. Fig. *To let one's self down, accommodate one's self, yield, acquiesce*: ad conditionem, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: in precibus, Virg., to have recourse to: ad intellectum audientis, Quint., to adapt himself to the capacity: in certamen, Cic.: in causam, Liv., to engage in an affair: ad sententiam alioquus, Cas., to coincide with his way of thinking, agree with his opinion: ad omnia se descendere paratum, id., ready to encounter any danger: ad extremum auxilium, Follio ad Cic., to have recourse to: ad inimicitias, Cic.: quo descendam, id., how ready I am to accommodate: descendendo, aqua enim condito pronipitur, id., I acquiesce: descendere in se, Pers., i. e. to look into himself, examine himself, know one's self: ad supplicia innocentium, Cic.: ad patria, id., i. e. to undertake, do. Cf. Held ad Cas. B. C. 5, 29. 3. *To descend, be derived from*; a patriciis, Pand.: descendentes, descendants, id. 4. Of things; fig., *To go or come downwards, to sink down, penetrate, fall down, sink into*; ferrum in corpus descendit, Liv., penetrated: verbum in pectus, Sall.: fulmen in terram, Plin.: theatrum ruinis descendit, i. e. falls, Plin. Ep.: uve descendit, Varr., i. e. fall off: toto descendit corpore pestis, Virg., the fire spreads itself through every part of the fleet: rapæ in altum descendunt, Colum., strike root. II. Gen. *To go away, or to go or come to a place.* 1. *To go away, depart*; regno, Stat.: especially of the excrements; quod descendit, Cels., i. e. excrements: olera descendunt, id., are digested, pass through: hence, *to depart, i. e. to be unlike, differ from*; quantum ab antiquis descendat, Quint. 2. *To go or come to a place*; domum, Cic.: in rostra, Cic. Off. 3, 20, ed. Græv., but here ed. Ern. has descendenter: hence, *to come near, be like, resemble*; ad hyacinthos, Plin.

DESCENSIO, ónis, f. (descendo) *I. A descending*; Plin. II. *A descent, place for going down*; tres descensiones (aquæ), Plin. Ep., i. e. hollows for bathing in, to which persons descended by steps.

DESCENSUS, us, m. (descendo) *A descent*; qua illi descensus erat, Sall.: Hirt.: spelunca, Plin., mouth.

DE-SCISCO, ivi and ii, itum, 3. *To withdraw, revolt*; a populo Romano, Liv.: ad aliquem, id., i. e. to go over: quum Fidenæ aperte descissent, Liv., i. e. after the open revolt of Fidenæ: thus also, ad fortunam inclinatam, Cic.: fig., *to fall off, deviate, decline*; a veritate, Cic.: a vita, to die, id.: ad sevitiam, Suet., i. e. to decline: hence, *to degenerate*; vitis desciscit, Colum.

DESCOBINO, ávi, átum, áre. (de and scobina) *To file or scrape off*; Varr.

DE-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. *I. To copy, transcribe*; librum, Cic. II. *To sketch, delineate.* 1. With colours, i. e. *To paint*; Plaut. 2. With lines, i. e. *To draw, mark out, describe*; solarium, Cic.: formas in pulvere, Liv. 3. With words, i. e. *To describe, explain, define*; oratoris facultatem, Cic.: versibus facta, Nep.: hence, *A. To describe any one, mark out, designate*; me latronem descriebant, Cic.: aliquem male carmine, Hor.: si quis erit dignus describi, Hor., i. e. to be represented characteristically. 5. *To compose, draw up in writing*; jus civile, Cic. 6. *To write down, note down, or to derive, deduce*; præcepta, Hor. III. *To divide by writing, arrange, class, divide, distribute*; civitates in provincias, Cic.: jugera in homines, id.: bona comitibus suis, id.: annum in duodecim menses, Liv.: urbis partes ad incendia, Cic., to mark out: hence, *1. To arrange, order*; jura, Cic.; rationem belli, id. 2. *To lay on or impose according to a certain distribution, to impose, tax*; civitatibus pecuniarum summas, Cic.: sociis xv. millia pedum, Liv.: vecturas frumenti civitatibus, Cas.: cf. Held ad Cas. B. C. 3, 42. 3. *To appoint to, destine, assign*; stellas in deos, Plin.: descriptas servare vices, Hor., i. e. destined, allotted.

DESCRIPTÆ, adv. *Distinctly, in good order*; Cic. Invent. 1, 30; but ed. Ern. has discrete.

DESCRIPTIO, ónis, f. (describo) *I. A representation or delineation of a thing.* 1. *A description, explanation, delineation, portraiture*; Cic. 2. *A delineation, drawing*; Cic. II. *A distribution, division*; Cic.: hence, 1. *A*

disposition, arrangement; Cic. 2. *An ordering, regulating*; Cic.: legionum, Suet., a regulating or appointing the number of the legions. 3. *Quality, form*; juris, Cic.

III. *A transcribing, or, a transcript*; Cic.

DESCRIPTIUNCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of descriptio) *A small description or delineation*; Sen.

DESCRIPTOR, óris, m. (describo) *A describer*; Lact.

DESCRIPTOR, a, um, I. Part. of describo: see DESCRIBO. II. Adj. *Regular, orderly, well arranged*; ordo, Cic.: natura nihil est descriptius, Cic.

DESCRĪBO, áre. (de and scrobo) *Gemmam auro, Tert., i. e. to set, enhance.*

DE-SĒCO, cui, ctum, cāre. *To cut off*; aures, Cas.

DESCERO. See DESACRO.

DESECTO, ónis, f. (deseco) *A cutting off*; Colum.

DESECTUS, a, um. See DESECO.

DE-SĒNESCO, ui, 3. *To abate*; ira belli desenuit, Sall.

Fragm.

DE-SĒRO, óvi, ítum, 3. *To sow, set, plant*; Varr.

DE-SĒRO, ui, tum, ére. I. Trans. 1. *To leave, forsake, abandon*; aliquem, Cic.: agros, id.: fig., vitam, id.: also, *to fail*; deserit me lucerna, id., the oil falls me: deseret ante dies, quam cæ, Ov., time would fail me before: socios, Cas., i. e. faithfully to abandon: se deserere, id., to be inconsistent in one's conduct. 2. Fig. *To abandon, i. e. to neglect, slight*; proces fratris, Cic.: agriculturam, id.: sacra, Liv. 3. *To leave behind*; sacra in profano, Liv. II. Intrans. *To leave one's standard, desert*; Tac. Ann. 13, 35: Pand.—See also DESERTUS, a, um.

DE-SĒRO, psi, ptum, ére. *To creep down*; Stat.

DESĒRO, ónis, f. (desero, ui) I. *A forsaking, e. g. of the standard, desertion*; Pand. II. *A neglecting, slighting*; Liv.

DESĒRO, óris, m. (desero, ui) I. *One who neglects or forsakes*; Cic. II. *A deserter*; Liv.

DESĒRTRIX, icis, f. (desertor) *She that forsakes or neglects*; Tert.

DESĒRTUS, a, um, I. Part. of desero, ui; see DESERO.

DESĒRO, II. Adj. *Deserted, solitary, waste*; via, Cic.: desertus stipes in agris, Tibull.: deserta loca, Nep.; and simply, deserta, Virg., lonesome, solitary places: locus desertior, Cic.: regio desertissima, id.

DE-SĒRVIO, ire, I. *To serve, be devoted to*; alicui, Cic. II. *To attend to, take care of*; corpori, Cic.

DESES, idis. *Inactive, idle, indolent*; Liv.

DE-SICCO, áre. *To dry*; Plaut.

DESĪDEO, édi, ére. (de and sedeo) *To sit idle any where, to remain long and inactive in any place*; frustra ubi totum desedi diem, Ter.: ne desidere in discrimine sociorum videretur, Suet.: hence, *to go to stool*; Cels.: cf. Bremi ad Suet. Cas. 2.

DESĪDERÁBĪLIS, æ, (desidero) *Desirable, regretted*; Cic.: Liv.: desiderabilior, Suet.

DESĪDERÁBĪLITER, adv. *With ardent desire*; Augustin.

DESĪDERÁNTER, adv. *With ardent desire*; Cassiod.

DESĪDERÁTIO, ónis, f. (desidero) I. *Longing, ardent desire*; Cic. II. *A desire of knowing*: hence, *a question proposed*; Vitr.

DESĪDERÁTIVUS, a, um. (desidero) *Denoting a desire*; Augustin.

DESĪDERÁTUS, a, um, I. Part. of desidero; see DESIDERO. II. Adj. *Agreeable, wished for*; promissa desideratissima, Plin. Also, *missing, lost*; navis, Cas.

DESĪDERĪUM, i, n. (desidero) I. *A longing, ardent desire*; desiderio rei magno teneri, Cic., to be very desirous of: esse in desiderio, for desiderare, id.; and for desiderari, id.: facere alicui desiderium rei, Liv.: alicui esse desiderio, Ter., i. e. desiderari: me tanto desiderio afficis, Cic., you excite in me such an ardent desire. N.B. 1. Desiderium tuum, for tui, erga te, Ter. 2. Desiderium meum, for, a beloved person, Catull.: mea desideria, Cic., my dears. II. *A desire, wish*; donec desideria militum ordinarentur, Suet., i. e. until he satisfied the wishes. III. *Need, want, necessity*; Plin. IV. *Loss*; desiderium ferre, Liv. V. *Grief or regret on account of a loss*; Cic.: Sen.

DESĪDERO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To desire, long for*; aliquid, Cic.: hence, 1. *To desire, i. e. to demand*; mercedem, Cic. 2. *To desire, i. e. to need, require*; res non modo tempus, sed etiam animum vacuum, desiderat, Cic. II. *To observe something to be wanting, to miss*; neque quicquam ex fano, præter unum signum, desideratum est, Cic.: fortiter desiderare suos, Sen., to endure the loss of relatives with fortitude.—See also DESĪDERÁTUS, a, um.

DESĪDĪA, æ, f. (deses) I. *A (long) sitting in a place*; e. g. at a dressing-table, Propert.: hence, *idleness, inactivity, slothfulness*; Cic.: also in the plur., Virg.: also, *inaction in love*; Propert.: Ov. II. *A drawing back, retiring*; maris, Apul.

DESĪDĪÁBLUM, i, n. (desideo) *A place where one sits long or in idleness, a lounging-place*; Plaut.

DESĪDĪÆ, ã, f. for desidia; Lucr.

DESĪDĪOSE, adv. *In sitting, or, idly*; Lucr.

DESĪDĪÓSUS, a, um. (desidia) *Full of idleness, slothful*,

lazy; Ov.: desidiosior, Varr.: desidiosissimum otium, Cic. Also, *causing idleness, making lazy*; Auct. ad Her.: Cic.: Ov.

DE-SIDO, *ēdi, ēre. To sink, fall, or settle down*; terrae desiderint, Cic.: ex urina quod desidit, Cels.: urbs desedit, Sen.: fig., more desidentes, Liv., i. e. degenerating, becoming worse.

DESIGNATE, *adv. Pointedly*; Gell.

DESIGNATIO, *ōnis. f. (designo) I. A denoting or specifying with words*; Cic. II. *A draught, design*; Cic. III. *A regulation, disposition, arrangement*; Cic. IV. *A nomination to an office*; e. g. to the consulate, Tac.

DESIGNATOR, *ōris. m. (designo) One who orders, regulates, or arranges*; e. g. for the people at shows; Plaut.: or, at a funeral, an undertaker; Hor.: also, one who presides at public spectacles and awards the prize; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2.

DE-SIGNO, *āvī, ātūm, āre. I. To mark*; aliquem nota ignavia, Liv., to brand; also, to allude to with words; Cæs. B. G. 1, 18. II. *To denote, signify*; Cic.

III. *To sketch out, plan*; Cic.: hence, 1. *To commit a (bad) action*; quid designavit? Ter., what prank has he played? quid non ebrietas designat? Hor., to what lengths will drunkenness not go? 2. *To regulate, arrange*; Cic. 3. *To describe*; Cic. IV. *To appoint to any thing, choose, fix upon*; Cic.: civis designatus, id., a future citizen; hence it was used of the priests who selected the victims for sacrifice; see Serv. ad Virg. *Æn.* 6, 57; and fig., oculis designare ad cadem, to fix upon any one as a victim, Cic.; it then means, to nominate, elect; Cic.: hence, consul designatus, id., consul elect.

V. *To signify, mean*; Varr.

DESIDIO, *ilī and ilīi, ūtūm. 4. (de and salio) To leap down*; de rheda, Cic.: ex navi, Cæs.: e scapha in terram, Plaut.: ab equo, Virg.: equites ad pedes desiliunt, Cæs., dismounted.

DE-SINO, *ivī and itū, ūm. 3. I. Intrans. 1. To leave off from a thing or person, to cease from*; a re, Prudent.: and without a; e. g. locis communibus, Cic.: also with a genit.; querelarum, Hor. 2. *To end, close*; similiter, Cic.: in piscem, Hor.: Pyrenaeus desinens, i. e. the end of the same, Hor.: also, to come to an end, perish; Plin. Ep. II. Trans. 1. *To omit, give up, give over*; artem, Cic.: versus, Virg. With the poets, desinere is frequently used directly for relinquere, to abandon, desert; e. g. dominam, Ov. 2. *To cease, leave off*; with an infinitive; namely, before an infinitive active, the active; and before an infinitive passive, the passive: desit defendere, Cic.: vocari est desitū, id.: orationes legi sunt desitae, id.: also imperson.; desitum est disputari, id., they have ceased. N.B. Desisti, for desisti, Cic.

DESIPĒNTIA, *æ. f. (desipio) Want of understanding, foolishness*; Lucr.

DESIPIO, 3. (de and sapio) I. Intrans. *To be silly or without understanding, or, to act foolishly*; Cic.: mentis, i. e. in mente, Plaut.: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor., i. e. to revel; hence, Desipiens, *Insane, crazy*; Cic. II. Trans. *To render insipid*; Tert.

DESISTO, *stīti, stitūm. 3. Prop. To put away*; hence, I. Intrans. *To go away, depart*; ab aliquo, Plaut.: hence, 1. *To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over*; with an infin.; hortari, Cic.: an ablat.; sententia, id.: petitione, Liv.: also, with a, and de, Cic.: also with a genit.; pugnae, Virg., i. e. a pugna. 2. *To fail, be wanting*; haud unquam iusto mea cura labori destitit, Stat. 3. *To remain, stand still*; sonus destitit in ore, Ov., stuck in my throat. II. Trans. *To place, set*; puellam in scopulo, Apul.

DESISTUS, a, um, part., I. Of Desino. II. Of Desēro, evi.

DE-SOLĀ, *āvī, ātūm, āre. To leave alone, forsake, desert*; templa, Plin. Ep.: desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac.: desolata sanctis parentibus, Apul.: manipuli desolati, Virg., i. e. deserted by their leaders; hence, 1. *To desolate, lay waste*; agros, Virg.: Colum. 2. *To weaken*; desolata senectus, Petron.

DE-SOLVO, *vī, ūtūm, ēre. 3. To pay*; Pand.

DE-SOMNIS, e. (de and somnus) *Sleepless*; Petron.

DE-SORBEO, *ēre. 2. To swallow up*; Tert.

DESPĒCTATIO, *ōnis. f. (despecto) A looking down, a prospect*; Vitr.—Doubtful.

DESPĒCTATOR, *ōris. m. (despecto) A despiser*; Tert.

DESPĒCTIO, *ōnis. f. (despicio) A looking down*; contempt, disdain; Cic.

DE-SPECTO, *āre. I. To look down upon*; terras, Virg.: fig., regionem despectat oppidum, Liv., overlooks, commands a view. II. *To despise*; Tac.

DESPĒCTOR, *ōris. m. (despicio) A despiser*; Tert.

DESPĒCTRIX, *icis. f. She that despises*; Tert.

DESPĒCTUS, a, um, I. Part. of despicio; see DESPICTIO. II. Adj. *Contemptible, despicable*; despectissimus, Cic.

DESPĒCTUS, *us. m. (despicio) A looking down*; hence, 1. *An elevated place which commands a view*; a view from an elevated place; Cæs. II. *A despising*; Auct. ad Her.

DESPĒRANTER, *adv. Despairingly, hopelessly*; Cic.

DESPĒRĀTE, *adv. i. q. Desperanter*; Augustin.

DESPĒRATIO, *ōnis. f. (despero) I. Hopelessness, despair*; vitæ, Cic.: rerum omnium, id.: aliquem ad desperationem adducere, Nep. N.B. Plur., desperationes, Cic. II. *Desperate boldness*; Apul.

DESPĒRĀTUS, a, um, I. Part. of despero; see DESPERO. II. Adj. *Given over, past hope, despairing of, irremediable, desperate*; res, Nep.: morbi, Cic.: senes, id., i. e. past cure: desperatoria, Cic.: desperatissimo perfugio, id., id.

DE-SPERNO, *ēre. i. q. Sperno*; Colum.

DE-SPERO, *āvī, ātūm, āre. To have no hope, to lose all hope, to despair, despond. I. Intrans. De republica, Cic.: sibi, id.: oppido, i. e. de oppido, id.: salutis suae, id.: 2. Trans. Pacem, Cic.: honores, id.: ista esse vera, id.: hence, desperor, res desperatur, &c., There is no hope of, it is despairing of; Cic.: desperatus ab omnibus, id.—See also DESPERATUS, a, um.*

DESPĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (despicio) *Contemptible, despicable*, Ammian.: despiciabilior, Sidon.

DESPĒCĀTIO, *ōnis. f. (despico) Contempt*; Cic.

DESPĒCĀTUS, a, um, I. Part. of despicio; see DESPICTOR. II. Adj. *Despised, contemptible*; Plaut.: despiciatissimus, Cic.

DESPĒCĀTUS, *us. m. (despico) Contempt*; despiciatū ducere, Cic.: or, habere, Plaut., to despise, look upon with contempt.

DESPĒCĪENTIA, *æ. f. (despicio) Contempt*; Cic.

DE-SPICO, *exī, ectum, ēre. (de and specio) I. To look down*; in terram, Colum.: in valles, Ov.: aliquem, Cic.: area a domino despici potest, Colum. II. *To look away, not to look at*; Cic. III. *To despise, contemn, value at a low rate or below its worth*; Cic.: hence, 1. *To disregard*; fructum, Nep. 2. *To decline, shun, avoid*; laborem, Cæs. IV. *To see, or, to look at*; catuli, qui jam despecturi sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 23; but ed. Ern. has disp.—See also DESPECTUS, a, um.

DESPĒCĪO, *ātus sum, ēri. (despicio) To despise*; Pompon.—See also DESPICĪTUS, a, um.

DESPĒLIATIO, *ōnis. f. (despolio) Robbery, the act of robbing*; Tert.

DESPĒLIATOR, *ōris. m. (despolio) A robber*; Plaut.

DE-SPOLIO, *āvī, ātūm, āre. To rob, plunder*; aliquem re, Cæs.: templum, Cic.

DE-SPONDEO, *di, sum, ēre. I. To promise, engage*; alicui aliquid, Cic.: especially, to promise in marriage, to betroth; filiam alicui, id.: fig., spes despondetur anno, Cic., i. e. is likely to be realized: perjuria pennis despondet, Val. Fl., i. e. pennis destinat perjuro. II. *To give up, lose*; animum, Liv., i. e. to lose courage, to despair: also simply, despondere, Colum.: sapientiam, id., i. e. to despair of acquiring. N.B. Despoondisse, Plaut.

DESPONSIO, *ōnis. f. (despondeo) Despair, despondency*; with or without animi, Cæl. Aur.

DE-SPONSO, *ātum, āre. To betroth*; Suet.

DESPONSOR, *ōris. m. (despondeo) One who betroths*; Varr.

DESPONSUS, a, um. See DESPONDEO.

DESPŪMATIO, *ōnis. f. (despumo) A taking off the scum*; Tert.

DE-SPŪMO, *āvī, ātūm, āre. I. To take off the scum, to skim*; Virg.: also, to rub, smooth, polish; pavimentum cote, Plin. 1. *To pour or bring down*; Claud.: also, to come (pouring) down, or, to deposit a frothy matter; Lucan. 6, 506. 2. *To abate, slacken*; fervor, setas despumant, Sen. II. *To foam, boil*; Val. Fl.: hence, to digest; Pers.

DE-SPUO, *ēre. I. Intrans. To spit down or upon, or, to spit out*; Liv. II. Trans. *To abominate, disapprove, disdain*; Plaut.: Cat.: Sen.

DESPŪTIO, *i. n. (despuo) Spittle*; Cæl. Aur.

DE-SQUĀMO, *ātum, āre. I. To scale, take off the scales*; piscem, Plaut. II. *To peel, rub or pull off, to clean, scour*; corticem, Plin.: vestem Cimolia, id.: Desquamata, *orum, excoriated parts of the body*; Plin.

DE-STĒRTO, *ūi, ēre. To cease snoring*; Pers. 6, 10, for, to give over dreaming.

DESTRICO, *āre. expresses the noise made by the shrew-mouse*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

DESTĪLLATIO, *ōnis. f. (destillo) A trickling down, as of humours from the head, a catarrh, rheum*; Cels.: narium, ventris, Plin.

DE-STILLO, *āvī, ātūm, āre. To drop or trickle down*; Virg.: humor de capite in nares destillat, Cels.

DE-STIMŪLO, *āre. I. To goad through*; bona, Plaut., i. e. to run through, consume. II. *To incite, stimulate*; Symm.

DESTĪNA, *æ. f. A support, stay, prop*; Vitr.: Arnob.

DESTĪNĀTE, *adv. Obstinately*; Ammian.: destinatus, id.

DESTĪNATIO, *ōnis. f. (destino) An appointing, a resolution, determination, design, destination*; Liv.: fecit opus æternitatis destinatione, Plin., with the intention that it should endure for ever.

DESTĪNĀTO. See DESTINO.

DESTINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (destina) I. *To fasten, make firm, bind*; antennas ad malos, Cæs.: Vitr. II. *To appoint, assign, fix, doom, destine*; animo aliquid, Liv.: ad mortem, id.: aliquid diem necis, Cic.: horam mortis, id.: also, i. q. Designare; e. g. magistratus, Suet.; hence, I. *To resolve, determine*; agere, Cæs.: destinatio, Suet.; or, ex destinatio, id.; voluntarily, of one's own free will, purposely; also, *to design, purpose, prepare*; Suet. 2. *To esteem, consider*; aliquem patrem, equal to a father, Liv.: aliquem auctorem cædis, id. 3. *To send, depute, despatch*; Suet. 4. *To aim at a thing*; locum, Liv.: hence, Destinatum, *A goal, aim*; id.: destinata feriebatur, Curt., hit the mark. III. *To intend to buy*; Plaut.

DESTITUR, ūi, ūtum, ēre. (de ad statuo) I. *To place or set alone*; cohortes extra vallum, Liv.: aliquem ante tribunal, id. II. *To forsake, abandon*; Cic.: Liv.: hence, I. *To yield, give up, commit*; fortunæ sorti, Cic. 2. *To leave off, break off, neglect, omit*; rem, Liv.: partem verhorum, Quint., to leave out, not to pronounce. 3. *To revolt from, desert*; Nerone, Tac. 4. *To leave*; aliquem nudum, Cic.; or, solum, id. 5. *To frustrate*; conata aliquid, Vell. III. *To deceive, beguile, to deceive in one's expectations, cheat*; deos mercede, Hor.: spem, Liv.

DESTITŪIO, ōnis, f. (destituo) I. *A forsaking*; Suet. II. *A deceiving, disappointing*; Cic.

DESTITŪTOR, ōris, m. (destituo) *One who forsakes or deceives*; Tert.

DESTITŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of destituo; see DESTITUTO. II. Adj. 1. *Left alone, i. e. left an orphan*; morte parentum, Suet. 2. *Helpless*; Suet.

DESTRICTE, adv. *Accurately, strictly, closely*; minatus, Pin. Ep., sharply; destrictus, Hieron.

DESTRICŪTUS, a, um. (destringo) *That dissolves*; Cæl. Aur.

DESTRICŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of destringo; see DESTRINGO. II. Adj. *Severe*; censura, Val. Max.

DESTRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre. I. *To strip off*; oleam, baccam, Colum. II. *To take away*; aliquod bonis, Plin. Paneg. III. *Gladium, Cic.*: or, ensim, Hor., to draw or unsheathe: thus also, securim, Liv.: hence fig., severitatem, Sen., for adhibere, to exercise. IV. *To rub off, or, to rub*; Plin. Ep.: hence, I. *To cleanse, wipe off*; Plin. 2. *To criticize, censure*; e. g. in writing, Ov. 3. *To graze, touch gently*; aquora alis, Ov., to skim over: pectus sagitta, id.: vulnus, Grat., i. e. to cause by grazing the skin. VI. *To bind on*; patibulo pendere destrictum, Sen. VII. *To draw together*; tunica destricta, Phædr., gathered up, tied up.— See also DESTRICŪTUS.

DESTRUCTIBILIS, e. (destruo) *That may be destroyed, destructible*; Lact.

DESTRUCTILIS, e. (destruo) *That may be destroyed, destructible*; Prudent.

DESTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. (destruo) I. *A pulling down*; Suet. II. *A refuting*; Quint.

DESTRUCTIVUS, a, um. (destruo) *Destructive*; Cæl. Aur.

DESTRUCTOR, ōris. (destruo) *A destroyer*; Tert.

DESTRUCTUS, a, um. See DESTRUO.

DESTRUO, xi, ctum, 3. I. *To pull down any thing built, to destroy*; navem, ædificium, Cic.: crinem et manum, Stat., to strip of crown and sceptre. II. Fig. *To destroy, subvert, ruin*; tyrannidem, Quint.: jus, Liv.: aliquem, Tac., i. e. to contradict, refute: orationem, Quint., to weaken.

DE-SUB, i. e. sub, Flor.

DE-SUBITO, adv. *Suddenly*; Ter.

DESUCTUS, a, um. See DESUGO.

DESUDASCO, ēre, 3. (inchoat. of desudo) *To sweat much*; Plaut.

DESUDATIO, ōnis, f. (desudo) *A sweating*; Jul. Firm.

DE-SUDO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To sweat much*; Cel.: fig., *to sweat, i. e. to take great pains*; Cic.

II. Trans. 1. *To exude*; balsama, Prudent. 2. *To perform with labour*; judicia, Claud.

DESEFACIO, eci, actum, 3. (desueo and facio) I. *To disuse*; and, pass., Desuefio, factus sum, fieri, *To become disused, or, to be out of use*; desuefacta a concionibus, Cic. II. *To bring out of use*; Tert.

DESESCO, evi, etum, 3. (desueo) I. Intrans. *To become unaccustomed, to lose a custom or habit*; honori, Sil. II Trans. 1. *To cause to become unaccustomed*; aliquem, Titinn. ap. Non. 2. *To disuse, leave off*; vocem, Apul.: desuescenda, things that must be discontinued or broken off, Quint.: hence, Desuetus, a, um. 1. *That is unaccustomed to any thing*; desueta corda, Virg.: desuetus triumphis, id.: feræ desueta silvis, Lucan.: rabiem, Stat.: pati clamorem, Liv. 2. *Not customary, out of use, disused*; res, Liv.

DESUETUS, inis, f. (desuesco) *Disuse of a thing*; armorum, Liv.

DESUETUS, a, um. See DESUESCO.

DE-SUGO, ctum, 3. *To suck up, suck in*; Pallad.

DE-SULCO, āre. *To plough, furrow*; Avien.

DESULTO, āre. (desilio) *To leap down*; Tert.

DESULTOR, ōris, m. (desilio) *One who leaps down*;

hence, I. In the games of the circus, *One who vaults from one horse to another without stopping*; Liv.: these horses were called desultori. II. *An inconstant or fickle person*; e. g. in love, amoris, Ov.

DESULTŪRIUS, a, um. (desultor) e. g. equus, Suet., the horse of a desultor; see DESULTOR: hence fig.; Cic. Mur. 27.

DESULTRIX, icis, f. (desultor) *Inconstant*; virtus, Tert.

DESULTŪRA, æ, f. (desilio) *A leaping down*; Plaut.

DE-SUM, fui, esse. I. *To fail, be wanting*; tibi nullum officium a me defuit, Cic., nothing was wanting on my part: argentum deerat, Ter., money was wanting; hence, nec cernere deerat lumina, Sil., i. e. licetab, one could see: nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet., i. e. there was no reproach which he did not experience: non desunt, Plin., there are some who, there are who. II. *To fail in one's part, to be wanting in one's part*; aliquid, to leave one to himself, leave in the lurch, Nep. in causis, Cic.: nos consules desumus, id.: it is also followed by quo minus, Tac.; or by an infinitive, Propert. III. *To be absent*. 1. In person, *Not to be present*; convivio, bello, Cic. 2. In mind or exertion; hence, aliquid, Cic., i. e. *Not to serve*: and so, non desse, *to serve*; amicis, Cic.: nullo loco desse aliquid, never to neglect to serve, Cic.: thus also, sibi, *to injure one's self, be wanting to one's self, stand in one's own light, neglect one's own advantage*; Cic.: rei, Cæs.: Liv.: *to neglect, not to take pains about*; so also, officio, Cic., or simply desse, id., *to be wanting in his duty, fail to perform his duty*; temporis, Liv.: causæ communi salutæ, Cic.: non rationi, defuerit sed homini, Quint. l. 1, ll, fails, to the injury, not of the principles of instruction, but of the person, i. e. does not prove by this means that these principles of education and instruction are false, but injures his pupil. N. B. Non desse aliquid, ironic, for, *To accuse*; Cic. q. Fr. 2, 4.

DE-SUMO, mpsi or msi, ēre. *To choose, select, pick out*; hostem, Liv.: cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep.

DE-SŪO, ēre. *To sew, stitch*; hence, perhaps, *to fasten*; Cato, R. R. 21.

DE-SUPER, adv. I. *From above, down from above*; Cæs.: or, *above*; Virg. II. *Over*; Lucan.

DE-SUPERNE, adv. *Down from above*; Vitr.

DE-SURGO, rexi, rectum, ēre. I. *To rise from any thing*; cæna, Hor. II. *To go to stool*; Scrib. Larg.

DESURRECTIO, ōnis, f. (desurgo) *A going to stool*; Marc. Emp.

DETECTIO, ōnis, f. (detego) *A discovering, revealing*; Tert.

DETECTOR, ōris, m. (detego) *A discoverer, revealer*; Tert.

DETECTUS, a, um. See DETEGO.

DE-TEGO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To uncover, lay open*; ædem, Liv., i. e. to take off the roof, to unroof: ædificia, Hirt.: corium de tergo, Plaut., i. e. to pull off: ossa aliquid, Suet., to disinter: or, *to expose, uncover, make bare*; artus et ossa, Ov.: ensem vagina, Sil.: capite detecto, Suet.: puer detectus caput, Virg., i. e. with head uncovered: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv., i. e. had rendered visible. II. Fig. *To discover, disclose, bring to light*; fraudem, insidias, Liv.: consilia conjuratorum, Suet.: intimos affectus suos aliquid, Sen., to reveal.

DE-TENDO, sum, ēre. *To unstretch, relax a thing strained*; tabernacula, Cæs.; Liv., to strike the tents.

DE-TENSUS, a, um. See DETENDO.

DETENTATIO (detento), or DETENTIO, ōnis, f. (detineo) *A detaining, keeping back*; Pand.

DETENTATOR, ōris, m. (detineo) i. q. Detentor; Cod. Just.

DETENTIO, ōnis. See DETENTATIO.

DETENTIO, ātum, āre. (freq. of detineo) *To hold or keep back*; Ven. Fort.

DETENTOR, ōris, m. (detineo) *One who holds or keeps back, a detainer*; Cod. Just.

DETENTUS, a, um. See DETINEO.

DE-TĒPESCO, ūi, ēre. *To grow cool*; Sidon.

DE-TERGO, and DE-TERGO, si, sum, ēre and ēre. I. *To wipe off, to dry up*; mensam, Plaut.: lacrimas, Ov.: fig., Notus deterget nubila cælo, Hor., i. e. removes, drives away: hence, I. *To cleanse*; Liv. 2. *To purge*; Gell. 3. *To take away, remove*; fastidia, Colum.: or, *to get, sweep off*, in familiar discourse; e. g. money, Cic.: hence, *to render invisible, to darken, obscure*; detrcsit sidera nubes, Cic. Arat. II. *To break off or break to pieces*; pinnas, Liv.: remos, Liv.: Cæs.

DETERIOR, ōris. (superlat. deterrimus) I. *Worse, poorer, meaner, of things or persons, which once were better* (cf. PEJOR); deteriori statu esse, Cic.: deterioris omnes sumus licentia, Ter.: via deterrima, Cic.: homo deterrimus, id. II. *Weaker*; peditatu deterior, Nep.— Hence,

DETERIORO, āre. *To make poorer, to deteriorate*; Symm.

DETERIUS, adv. I. *Worse, in a worse manner*; Cic. II. *Less, in a less degree*; placere, Hor.

DETERMINABILIS, e. (determino) *That has an end*; Tert.

DETERMINATIO, ōnis, f. (determino) *An end, boundary*; Cic.

DETERMINATOR, ōris. m. (determino) *He who prescribes*; Tert.

DETERMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To enclose within boundaries, to prescribe limits, appoint*; regiones, Liv. II. *To end, finish*; Cic. III. *To fulfil*; Cicid., in poetry.

DE-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, ěre. I. *To rub off*; vestem usu, Plin., to wear out: calces deteris (mili), Plaut., you tread on my heels, i. e. follow me too closely: hence fig. *To lessen, diminish*; laudes allicujus, Hor. 2. *To use a thing often, or make it too common*; ista jam detrita, i. e. vulgaria, Quint.: homo detritus ab alio vitæ genere, Gell., having much experience therein. II. *To rub out*; frumentum, Colum., i. e. to thrash.

DE-TERREO, ui, tum, ěre. I. *To deter, frighten from any thing*; aliquid a re, Cic.: de re, id.; or, re, Hor.: also with quo minus, Cic.; or quin, Plaut.; or ne, Suet.: also with an infinitive; Cic. II. *To keep back, hinder, withhold, refrain*; vim a censoribus, Liv. III. *To drive away*; Hannibalem Latis oris, Claud.

DETEREUS, a, um. See DETERGEO.

DETESTABILIS, e. (detestor) *Abominable, detestable*; also, *abominated, detested*; Cic.: detestabilior, id.: respecting adjectives in his with the sense of reality, see Bremi ad Suet. Tib. 63.

DETESTABILITER, adv. *Abominably, detestably*; Lact.

DETESTATIO, ōnis, f. (detestor) I. *A calling any one to witness, an attesting*; Pand. II. *A calling of God to witness, with an imprecation of calamities in case of unfair dealing; a solemn abjuration*; Liv. 10, 38: hence, *An imprecation*; or, gen., *detestation*; Gell. III. *An atonement, expiation*; scelus, Cic. IV. *A prayer, wish*; Sen. V. (From testes) *Castration*; Apul.

DETESTATOR, ōris, m. (detestor) *One who execrates*; Tert.

DE-TESTOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To call to witness, to attest by, &c.*; deos, Plaut. II. *To imprecate evil on any one with a calling of the gods to witness*; pericula in caput, Liv.: hence, I. *To execrate*; aliquid, Cæs. 2. *To abominate*; aliquid, Cic. 3. *To wish away, pray to be averted or removed, deprecate*; facta, mores, nomen a rep., Cic. III. *To keep off, avert, remove*; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: omen, id. N. B. Detestatus, a, um, pass., *Abominated, detested*; Hor.

DE-TEKO, ui, tum, 3. I. *To weave off, i. e. to finish or make by weaving*; Pand.: fig., illic homo hoc denuo vult pallium detexere, Plaut., for, to rob. II. *To weave carefully*; inter decem annos unam togam, Tit. ap. Non.: also fig., telam, Plaut.: detexa retexere, Cic., completed, finished: hence, *to sing of, celebrate*; Bacchi ortus et semina vitis, Calpurn. III. *To make by joining together, to plait*; fiscellam junco, Tibull.

DE-TĒNO, inui, entum, 2. (de and teneo) I. *To hold or keep back, detain*; aliquid, Ter.: naves, Cæs. II. *To occupy, engage*; animum studiis, Ov.: detineri in negotiis, id. III. *To pass away, spend*; diem, tempus, Ov. IV. *To retain*; locum, Plin.

DE-TONDEO, tōndendi and tondi, tonsum, 2. (de and tondeo) *To shear off, shear, shave*; crines, Ov.: oves, Colum.: fig. vacce detondens gramina, Calpurn., i. e. eat: virgulta, Colum., to lop off: frondes detonsæ frigore, Ov., stripped.

DE-TŌNO, ūi, āre. I. *To thunder down*; fig., detonare in aliquid, Flor. II. *To cease thundering*; Jupiter detonuit, Ov.: fig.; dum detonet, Virg., i. e. until the storm of war abate: quum jactatio—detonuit, Quint., i. e. desist.

DETONSO, āre. (freq. of detondeo) *To shear off*; Pict. ap. Gell.

DETONSUS, a, um. See DETONDEO.

DE-TORNO, ātum, āre. *To turn by a lathe*; annulos, Plin.: fig., sententiam, Gell.

DE-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2. *To turn or bend downwards or in any other direction, to turn away*; Cic.: proram ad undas, Virg.: se alio, Hor.: hence, I. *To distort*; partes corporis detortæ, Cic.: omnia calumniando, Liv.: recte facta, Plin. Paneg., to put a false interpretation upon: also, *to change, alter*; voluntatem, Cic. II. *To turn away, avert*; animum a virtute, Cic.: a latere in dextram partem, id.

DE-TORREO, ui, ěre, 2. *To burn*; Sidon.

DE-TORTUS, a, um. See DETORQUEO.

DETRACTATIO, ōnis, f. for detractatio; Tert.

DETRACTATOR, ōris, m. See DETRACTOR.

DETRACTIO, ōnis, f. (detraho) I. *A drawing off, a taking away, removal*; alieni, Cic.: sanguinis, Cels., i. e. a letting of blood. II. *A purging*; Cic.: Plin.: Cels. N. B. Loci, Cic., a keeping back any thing from a place.

DE-TRACTO. I. i. q. Tracto; Tert. II. i. q. Detrecto.

DETRACTOR, ōris, m. (detraho) *One who detracts or disparages*; sui, Tac.

DETRACTUS, a, um. See DETRAHO.

DETRACTUS, us, m. i. q. Detraho; Sen.

DE-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3. I. *To draw or pull down*;

sacerdotem ab aris, Cic., to drag: muros coloniæ, Tac., i. e. to demolish. II. *To take off, to take away, remove*; soccos, Ter.: honorem alicui, Cic.: aliquid ex Gallia, id.: especially of clothing (it is stronger than exuere); *to take off hastily, to pull or tear off*; soccos, vestem, Ter.: cf. Ruhnck ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40: also, *to take away hastily*, in any other manner: militi scutum, Cæs.: hence, I. *To draw off, carry off, discharge, remove*; as, superfluitas from the body, by means of medicine, Cels.: bilem, Plin., to purge or clear away: sanguinem, Colum., to let blood. 2. De re, *To diminish, lessen*; detract or derogate from, disparage, speak ill of; corpori detrahunt, Colum., they fall away, grow lean: de gloria alicujus, Cic., to disparage: de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep.: de jure, Cic.: de homine, to disparage, detract from the frame of, Cic.: multum ei detraxit, Nep., raised many prejudices against him. III. *To draw or bring to a place*; naves ad terram, Auct. B. Afric.: aliquid in iudicium, Cic. N. B. Detrahe, for detraxi, Plaut.

DETRACTIO, ōnis, f. (detracto) *A declining, refusal*; militia, Liv.: heredis, Plin., a disinheriting.

DETRACTOR, ōris, m. (detracto) I. *One who detracts or diminishes*; laudum, Liv. 34, 15, where ed. Drak. has detractor. II. *One who refuses, a refuser*; ministerii, Petron.

DE-TRACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and tracto) I. *To refuse, decline, be unwilling to attempt, do, or undertake any thing*; pugnam, Liv., i. e. to refuse to fight, decline battle: militiam, Cæs. II. *To disparage, diminish, detract from*; virtutes, Liv.: bonos, Sall.

DETRIMENTŌSUS, a, um. (detrimens) *Hurtful*; Cæs.

DETRIMENTUM, i, n. (detero) I. *A rubbing off, making smooth*; Apul. II. *Loss, harm, damage*; detrimentum facere, or accipere, Cic., i. e. to suffer: importare, id.; or, inferre, Cæs., or, afferre, Nep., i. e. to occasion, cause: scire, or reconcinare, Cæs., to repair: ex detrimentis retractus est, Suet., recovered himself from losses sustained at play: especially in war, a defeat, overthrow. N. B. In dangerous circumstances of the state, the senate gave supreme power to the consuls by the following form; Videant consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat; Sall.: Cic.: Cæs.

DETRITUS, a, um. See DETERO.

DE-TRIUMPHO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To triumph over, conquer*; Tert.

DE-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3. I. *To thrust down*; stomachus cibum detrusum accipit, Cic. II. *To thrust, drive, or force away*; naves scopulo, Virg., to push off: finibus hostem, id., to drive away: aliquid de agro, ex prædio, Cic.: fig., aliquid de sententia, id., i. e. to cause to change his opinion. III. *To thrust, drive, or bring to a place*; insulam detrusus, Tac., driven to: hostem in præceptis, Hirt.: in pistrinum, Cic.: thus also, in luctum, id.: aliquid ad id, quod facere potest, id., i. e. to force, compel: also absolutè; detrudere aliquid, Suet., to hinder any one from obtaining an office: aliquid in penam, Cic., to punish illegally: se ad mendicantem, Plaut., to be reduced or compelled. IV. *To adjourn, put off*; comitia in adventum Cæsaris, Cic.

DETRUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (detruncō) *A cutting off*; ramorum, Plin.

DE-TRUNCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To cut off*; caput, Ov. II. *To mutilate, maim, mangle*; corpora, Liv.: arbores, id., to cut off the boughs from them: hence, cibum, Apul., to cut away at the victuals, i. e. to devour it eagerly.

DETRŪSUS, a, um. See DETRUDO.

DE-TŪMESCO, ui, ěre. *To cease swelling, to settle down, subside*; odia detumescent, Petron.

DE-TUNDO, tsum and unsum, ěre. I. *To beat down*; Lucil. II. *To injure by beating, to bruise*; Apul.

DE-TURBO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To urge or press down or away, thrust or drive away*; to throw, cast, or beat down; statum, Cic.: milites ex præsidis, Liv., to dislodge: aliquid possessione, Cic.: aliquid de fortunis omnibus, id.: caput terræ, Virg., i. e. to cut off; fig., *to throw down from, deprive, dispossess of a thing*; aliquid de mente, Cic.: deturbari spe, id.

DE-TURBO, āre. *To deform, disfigure*; Suet.

DEUNX, cis, m. (de and unxia) *Eleven uncia, or eleven twelfths of any thing*; jugeri, Colum.: heres ex duodecim, Cic., heir to eleven twelfths of his fortune: avidos sudare duodecimas, Pers., to bring in eleven per cent.: potare duodecimem, Mart., i. e. eleven cyath.

DE-ŪRO, libi, ustum, ěre. *To burn, consume by fire*; vicos, Liv.: ustos, Gell. N. B. 1. Also of cold, *To pinch, nip, as it were to scorch*; hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 2. Also of the serpent by its venom; Sen.

DĒUS, i, m. (from *Deus*) *A god, deity*; per deos, Cic. by heaven! thus also, dii boni! id.; and, proh (pro) deum immortalium fidem, Ter.: Cic., good gods! good heavens! dii meliusidunt (dent)! Ter., or, dii meliora ferant! Tibull.: or simply, dii meliora! Cic.; or, dii melius! Ov., i. e. God forbid! also, dii melius! sc. fecerunt, or consulerunt, is a form used of past events which have fallen

out according to our wish; Lucan.: si diis placet, Plaut., if God will, God willing; also ironici, i. e. if one chose to believe it; Liv.: ita me dii amant, or amantur, Ter., so help me, gods! dii te ament, Plaut., i. e. God bless you! a form of salutation; with poets sometimes a goddess; so of Venus, Virg. Æn. 2, 632; Macrobi. Sat. 3, 8: of Aurora, Catul. ap. Cic. N. D. I, 28; of Alecto, Virg. Æn. 7, 498. N. B. Deus is also used of inen. 1. *One who is great and extraordinary in any thing; and in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic.* 2. *One who is very benevolent, or a deliverer of another, a benefactor; Cic. red. Quir. 5.* 3. *One who is very fortunate; deus sum; si hoc ita est, Ter., as happy as a god. 4. It was also a usual appellation of the chief person in a state, especially, in late times, of the Roman emperor, in the poets.*

DEUSTUS, a, um. See DEURO.
DE-ŪTOR, i. *To maltreat, abuse; victio, Nep.*
DE-VĀGO, āre, i. q. Devagor; Acc.
DE-VĀGOR, āri. *To go, depart, or wander from; Justin.*
DE-VASTO, ātum, āre. *To lay waste, devastate; fines, Liv.: agmina, Ov., to cut to pieces.*

DE-VASTUS, a, um. *Frighfully large; and devastior, Apul.*
DE-VECTO, āre, i. q. Deveho; Sedul.
DE-VĒHO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To carry downwards or away; Liv.: also, to bring with one's self; Cæs. II. To carry, convey, or bring to a place; Liv.: hence, devehi, to go or travel to a place; Cic.: ad astra, Propert.*

DE-VELLO, elli, ulsum, ēre. *To break, pluck, pull, or tear off; Plaut.*

DE-VĒLO, āre. *To unveil, uncover, discover; Ov.*
DE-VĒNĒTOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To worship, reverence; deos, Ov. II. To avert by prayer to a god; somnia, Tibull.*

DE-VĒNO, ōni, entum, ire. *To come down, come to a place; quo Numa devenit, Hor.: in urbem, Nep.: speluncam, for in speluncam, Virg.: fig., to come to, arrive at, betake one's self to; ad juris studium, Cic.: in alienas manus, id.: in aliquid potestate, Suet.: ad hanc rationem, Cic.: in insidias, Plaut., to fall into.*

DE-VĒNUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To disfigure, deform; Gell.*

DE-VERBĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To beat, thrash; Ter.*
DEVERGENTIA, æ, f. (devergo) *An inclining downwards, sloping; Gell.*

DE-VERGO, ēre. *To incline downwards; Apul.*
DE-VERRO (incorrectly diverro), ēre. *To sweep or clean away; Colum.*

DEVERSĪTO (incorrectly diversito), āre. (freq. of deverto) *To put up (at an inn), to stop (at an inn); fig. Gell.*

DEVERSĪTOR, ōris, m. (deversari) *A guest, as, at an inn; Petron.*

DE-VERSOR (incorrectly diversor), āri. I. *To lodge any where as a guest, to lodge, dwell; apud aliqueum, Cic.*

II. *To live, dwell, take up one's abode; in domo, Cic.: in negotiis sordidis, Gell., i. e. to occupy one's self with.*

DEVERSOR (incorrectly diversor), ōris, m. (deverto) *One that lodges any where as a guest, an inmate, lodger; Cic.*

DEVERSŌRIŌLUM (incorrectly divers.), i. n. (dimin. of deversorium) *A small lodging; Cic. (who facetiously gives this name to his estate). In Suet. Cæs. 72, we must likewise read deversoriolo, omitting eo; it there means a small hut.*

DEVERSŌRIUM. See DEVERSORIUM.
DEVERSŌRIUM (incorrectly divers.), a, um. (deverto) *Fit to lodge in; taberna, Plaut., i. e. a house of refreshment; hence, Deversorium, subst., i. q. Taberna devers., A place to lodge in, an inn, lodging; Cic.: also with a genit.; commorandi, i. e. ad commorandum, id.: hence fig., deversorium flagitorium, id., a haunt of vice.*

DEVERTĪCULUM (incorrectly divert.), i. n. (deverto) *A by-road, by-path, side-way; Ter.: Cic.: fluminis, Pand., i. e. an arm of a river; hence fig. 1. A departure from the main subject, a digression; Juv.: also in oratory, a circuitous mode of expression; loquendi, Quint.: aquarum calidarum, Plin., deviations from a simple method of cure: significationis, Gell., the derivation of one meaning from another, 2. A subterfuge, shift, evasion; Plaut.: Cic. 3. A refuge; Cic. II. An inn, lodging; Liv.*

DE-VERTO (De-vorto), ti, sum, 3. (incorrectly divertio) I. *Trans. To turn away from a place, or, to turn or bend in another direction; aliqueum, Lucan.: aciem, i. e. the eyes, Apul.: hence, deverti, 1. To turn aside; si qui Cobiomacho devterterent, Cic. 2. To turn or go towards a place; domum devortar, Ter.: devortor ad artes meas, Ov., have recourse to; especially, to take up lodging; apud quos ipsis deverti mos esset, Liv. II. Intrans. 1. To turn aside; Perseus cum perpaucis via devertit, Liv.: ut devterterem, sc. via, Cic.: also fig., to depart, or digress from the subject; redcamus ad illud, unde devertimus, id.: also in other cases, to depart, deviate; recto itinere lapsi devtrunt, Quint.: a schola, Suet. 2. To turn or go towards a place; ad domum*

devterere, Gell.: especially, to take up lodging; devertit ad cauponem, Cic.: in villam suam devterisist, id.

DE-VECOR, 3. i. q. Vecsor; Stat.
DE-VESTIO, ire, 4. *To undress; Apul.*
DE-VĒRO, āre, i. q. Veto; Quint. Decl.
DEVEXĪTAS, ātis, f. (devexus) *Steeptness, declivity; Plin. Ep.*

DE-VĒXO, āre, i. q. Divexo; Cic.
DEVEXUS, a, um. (de and veho) *Hanging, bending, or inclining downwards; sloping, steep; fig., sinking, declining; lucus in viam, Cic.: Orion, Hor., i. e. inclining to his setting, setting; fig., devexa ad otium atas, Cic.; atas devexa, Sen., just beginning to decline. Devexum, Steeptness, declivity, a steep place; aqua in devexo fluit, Sen.*

DEVICTIO, ōnis, f. (devinco) *A conquering; Tert.*
DEVICTUS, a, um. See DEVINCO.

DE-VIGESCO, ēre, 3. *To lose its vigour; Tert.*
DEVINCIŌ, inxi, ictum, 4. I. *To bind, tie, fetter, shackle; servum, Plaut.: devinctus fascis, Cic.: opracula plumbo devincta, Liv.: fig., mentem necessitate fati, Cic. II. To bind, i. e. to join together, unite closely; verba, Cic.: homines benevolentia et caritate, id. III. To bind, i. e. to oblige to any thing; aliquem religione, Cic.: or, to oblige by means of any thing, gain over; homines sibi beneficio, id.: hence, se cum aliquo affinitate, id., to become allied to by affinity: me tibi devinxit, Plaut., you have laid me under an obligation to you.*

IV. *To strengthen; urbem præsidis, Cic. V. To entangle, involve; se cupiditate mala, Ter.: se scelere, Cic.: i. e. to commit. — See also DEVINCTUS.*

DE-VINCO, ici, ictum, 3. i. q. Vinco, with a stronger signification. *To conquer entirely, subdue, overcome; Cic. N. B. Bella devicta, Virg., wars victoriously concluded.*

DEVINCIŌ, ōnis, f. (devincio) *A binding, entangling; Tert.*

DEVINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of devincio; see DEVINCO. II. Adj. *Devoted to, very much attached to; studis, Cic.: devinctior alieui, Hor.*

DEVĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To depart from the way, deviate; Macrobi.*

DEVĪTATIO, ōnis, f. (devito) *An avoiding; Cic.*
DE-VĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To avoid, go out of the way of; procellam, Cic. II. To seek to avoid, shun, flee from; dolorem, Cic.*

DEVĪUS, a, um. (de and via) I. *That leads from the way; trames, Suet.: then, remote from or out of the way, situate or dwelling out of the high road; iter, Cic.: homines, id.: gens, Liv.: rus, Propert.: scortum, Hor., that dwells in some retired place. II. Fig. Deviating from the right way, departing from reason, erroneous; silly, unreasonable; homo, Cic.: vita, id. III. Difficult of access, inaccessible; limina, Propert. IV. Unsuitable, not to the purpose; nihil devium loqui, Plin. Ep.*

DE-VŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To call down; philosophiam e celo, Cic.: Jovem ad auxilium, Liv. II. To call, draw, or bring away; aliqueum de provincia, Cic.: a cursu ad prædam, id.: also, to call forth, bring or entice forth; lac (e mammis), Plin. III. To call, invite; Nep.: aliqueum in iudicium, Val. Max., to summon. IV. Hence fig. 1. To entice, draw on to a thing; ad voluptatem, Cic., to allure. 2. To bring or place into; fortunam in dubium, Cæs., i. e. to render doubtful: aliqueum in suspitionem, Auct. ad Her., to render an object of suspicion; ad perniciem, Phædr.: artem in hoc, Plin., i. e. to bring to so far: rem ad populum, Val. Max., to refer the matter to.*

DE-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To fly down; Plaut.: Liv.: fig., i. e. to hasten down; de tribunal, Liv.: in forum, Liv. II. To fly away, hasten from a place; Auct. ad Her. III. To fly or hasten to a place; ad amicitiam florentem, Cic., i. e. celeriter transire.*

DEVŌLŪTUS, a, um. See DEVOLVO.

DE-VOLVO, vi, ātum, ēre. *To roll down, or, to roll; saxa, Cæs.: fig., verba per dithyrambos, Hor., pour forth; hence, to throw down; se, Val. Flacc.: devolvi, to fall or tumble down, of men and animals; Liv.: Curt.: also of rivers, of water, Colum.: hence fig. 1. To throw down, i. e. to cause to go down quickly; agmen mœnibus, Lucan. 2. To cast down or bring to; devolvi ad spem inanem paucis, Cic. 3. Pensa fuis, Virg., i. e. to spin. 4. Retro ad stirpem, Liv., to turn back; ad inertiam devolvi, Colum., to fall into: eo devolvi rem, Liv., the matter was reduced to this.*

DE-VŌMO, ēre. *To spit or vomit forth; Cæcil. ap. Gell.*
DEVŌRATIO, ōnis, f. (devero) *A devouring, consuming; Tert.*

DEVŌRATOR, ōris, m. (devero) *A devourer; Tert.*
DE-VŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To swallow down, to gulp down, swallow, devour; cibos, Cic.: fig. 1. To swallow up, absorb; me Charybdis devoret, Ov. 2. To devour with the eyes or the mind; libros, Cic., i. e. to read with eagerness: aliquid oculis, Justin., to look at earnestly or with desire. 3. To endure, brook, support; molestiam, Cic.: lacrimas, Ov., to check. 4. To swallow up, engulf,*

i. e. to draw to one's self; pecuniam, Cic. 5. To consume, waste; rem recentem, Cic.; pudorem, Apul., i. e. to lay aside. 6. To eat up; verba, Quiut., i. e. not to pronounce distinctly, to mumble: vox devoratur, Plin., is lost. 7. To swallow down undigested; orationem, Cic., i. e. to hear without understanding it. 8. Nomen, Plaut., to forget.

DEVORTIUM, i. n. (devorto, seu deverto) *A by-place, by-road; Tac.*

DEVOTĀMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Devotio; Tert.

DEVŌTE, adv. Devotedly, devoutly; devotius, Lact.

DEVŌTIŌ, ōnis. f. (devoevo) I. *A devoting to a god, especially, to an infernal deity; a vow to offer one's self or any thing, a devoting; vita, or capitis, Cic.* Deciorum, id.: hence, 1. *Execration; Nep.* 2. *A kind of incantation by which a person or thing was devoted to the infernal gods; magic spells or arts, sorcery, charms; Tac.: Suet.* II. *Great respect for a person, devotedness; Veget.:* hence, 1. *Religion or piety; Lact.* 2. *A religion or mode of worshipping the Deity; Lamprid.* III. *A vow or wish; Apul.*

DEVŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Devoevo; Cic.

DEVŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of devoevo; see DEVOEVO.

II. Adj. 1. *Devoted or given up to a person; Cels.* very dependent upon; Suet. 2. *Very much devoted or addicted to a thing; scena, Suet.:* vino, Phædr.: hence, ready to incur danger; Lucan, 33, 11. 3. *Devout, pious; Auson.* 4. *Execrated, accursed; bewitched, enchanted, unlucky, unfortunate; arbor, Hor.:* sanguis, id.: torus, Ov.: corpus, id.

DE-VŌVEDŌ, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. *To devote any thing to a deity, as a sacrifice, Cic.:* especially, to the infernal deities, i. e. to death; se, i. e. to devote one's self as a sacrifice; se diis, id.: also, without diis, Liv. 8, 9: hence, facete, se pro ere alieno, Cic.: hence, to consecrate or devote to bloodshed; sicam, id.: devoti, Cæs., i. e. the holy band; hence, 1. *To curse, execrate; aliquem, Nep.* II. *To bewitch, especially with love; Tibull.:* Ov. III. Gen. *To dedicate, appoint with the idea of a sacrifice included; ostia Anno devota, Cic.:* devota morti pectora, Hor. IV. Especially, *To appoint to death; capita, Curt.* V. *To devote, give up one's self, be addicted to; se amicitia alijcus, Cæs. — See also DEVOTUS.*

DEVULSUS, a, um. See DEVELLO.

DEXTANS, tis. m. (de and sextans) *Ten unciæ or twelfth parts; iuger, Colum.:* gradus non crassiores dextante, Vitruv., i. e. ten inches: pro semisse dextans, Suet., i. e. ten twelfths of an as, instead of a half.

DEXTELLA, æ. f. Dimin. of dextera, and of the same signification; Cic.

DEXTER, tēra, tērum, and tra, trum. (δεξιτερός) I. *Right, as opposed to left; oculus, Nep.:* pars, Cæs.: manus dextra, Cic.; and simply, dextra, or dextera, Cic.; Ov., the right hand: ad dextram, or a dextera, Cic.; and dextra, or dextera, Cæs.; Sall., i. e. to the right: dextra atque sinistra, Suet.: dextram dare alij, Virg., as a token of friendship: since in making solemn promises it was usual to stretch out the hands as an assurance of the intention to keep them; hence dextra is used gen., for, a solemn promise or assurance; dextram mittere, Nep.: Tac., the most solemn assurances: dextram ferre, Justin.: dextram renovare, Tac., i. e. to renew former promises: dextram alij tendere, or porrigere, Cic., i. e. to afford, offer assistance; cf. Bremi ad Nep. Datam. 10: we also find dextra, 1. For, *Valour, might, prowess; Hor.:* Virg. 2. For, *Troops; Sil.* 3. For, *The hand, gen.;* Hor. Compar. dexterior, Galb. in Cic. Ep.: superl., dextimus, or dextimus, Sall. II. *That is on the right hand; Janus, Liv.:* dexter abis, Virg., goest to the right: equus dexterior, Suet. III. *Propitious, bringing good luck, especially of gods or divine things, fortunæ;* dexter abis, Virg.: dexter stetit, Hor., i. e., as a favouring spirit. IV. *Dexterous.* 1. Of persons; Liv. 2. Of things, i. e. *Suitable, convenient; tempus, Hor.*

DEXTĒRE, or DEXTRE, adv. I. *On the right.* II. *Dexterously, with address; Liv.:* dexterior, Hor.

DEXTĒRITAS, ātis, f. (dexter) I. *The art of making one's self beloved by other persons, dexterity, address; Liv.:* especially, *prompt attention, aptness to render good services; Liv.* II. *Good fortune, prosperity; Arnob.*

DEXTĪMUS, a, um. See DEXTER.

DEXTRĀLE, is. n. (dexter) *A bracelet; Cyprian.*

DEXTRĀLE, ōnis. f. (dexter) *A turning round from right to left; Solin.*

DEXTRŌCHĒRIUM, i. n. (dexter, and χεῖρ) *A bracelet; Capitol.*

DEXTRORSUM, and DEXTRORSUS, adv. *To the right hand; Liv.:* Hor.

DEXTRŌVERSUM, or DEXTRŌVORSUM, adv. *To the right hand; Plaut.*

DEXTŪMUS, a, um. See DEXTER.

DI, or DIS, in compound words. See DIS.

DIABĀTHRUM, i. n. (διάβαθρον) *A kind of easy shoe or slipper; diabathrarius, one that makes such; Plaut.*

DIABŌLICUS, a, um. (διαβολικός) *Diabolical; Paulin.* Nol.

DIĀBŌLUS, i. m. (διάβολος) *The Devil; Lact.*

DIĀCŌNĀTUS, us. m. (diaconus) *Deaconship, the order of deacon; Hieron.*

DIĀCŌNISSA, æ. f. See DIACONUS.

DIĀCŌNUS, i. m. (διάκονος) *A minister of the church whose office was chiefly to attend the sick; Hieron.:* a female deacon was called Diaconissa.

DIĀDEMA, ātis. n. (διάδημα) Prop. *A band; especially, a white bandage which kings used to wear on their heads, as a mark of royalty, before crowns were invented; Cic.*

DIĀDENĀTUS, a, um. (diadema) *Adorned with a diadem; Plin.*

DIĀERĒSIS, is. f. (διαίρεσις) *A dividing of one syllable into two; as, aquai, for aquæ.*

DIĒTA, æ. f. (διαίτα) I. *Diæt, mode of living, i. e. a just order in the use of food, air, &c.;* Cels.: hence fig.; Cic. II. *A room or apartment, in a house, garden, &c.;* Suet.: Stat. in a ship, i. e. a cabin; Propert.: also, a suite of apartments; Plin. Ep.: a small summer-house in a garden; Suet.

DIĀGŌNĀLIS, e. (διά and γωνία) *Diagonal, i. e. extending from one angle of a quadrilateral figure to another; Vitruv.*

DIĀGŌNICUS, a, um. (διαγωνικός) i. q. Diagonalis; Vitruv.

DIĀGŌNIŌS, ōn. (διαγωνίος) i. q. Diagonalis; e. g. line; and without line; Vitruv.

DIĀGRAMMA, ātis. n. (διάγραμμα) *A scale, gamut; Vitruv.*

DIĀLECTĪCA. See DIALECTICUS.

DIĀLECTICE, adv. *Dialectically, after the manner of logicians; Cic.*

DIĀLECTICE, es. f. i. q. Dialecta; Quint.

DIĀLECTICUS, a, um. (διαλεκτικός) *Adapted or belonging to debate, logical, dialectical; Dialectica, sc. ars, Cic., The art of debating, dialectics, as a branch of logic; dialecticus, one that understands or teaches dialectics, a dialectician, logician; Cic.:* dialectica, orum, things belonging to dialectics, logic, dialectics; Cic.

DIĀLECTOS (-us), i. f. (διάλεκτος) *A dialect, manner of speaking; Suet.*

DIĀLOGUS, l. m. (διάλογος) *A dialogue; Cic.*

DIĀMETROS (us), i. f. (διαμετρος) *A diameter; Colum.*

DIĀPĀSMA, ātis. n. (διάπασμα) *A powder which is strewn upon any thing; Plin.*

DIĀPĀSON, f. (prop. διά πασών, sc. χορδών, through all (the eight) chords) *An octave in music; Vitruv.:* thus also, diapente, a concord of five notes; diatessarion, a concord of four notes; Vitruv.: disdiapason, id., two octaves.

DIĀPHŌRETICUS, a, um. (διαφρητικός) *Promoting perspiration, sudorific; Cæsar.*

DIĀPHRAGMA, ātis. n. (διάφραγμα) *The diaphragm, midriff; Cels.*

DIĀRIUS, i. n. (dies) I. *A daily allowance or pay for soldiers; Cic.:* also, a daily allowance for slaves; Hor.: for guests; Petron. II. *A diary, journal, Asell. ap. Gell.*

DIĀTHĒCA, ōrum. n. (διαθήκη) *A bequest; Mart.:* others read diatreta.

DIĀTHYRUM, i. n. (διάθυρον) *With the Greeks, i. q. Prothyrum with the Romans; A long gallery or corridor; Vitruv.*

DIĀTŌNUS, a, um. (διάτονος) *Extended; lateres, Vitruv.* 2, 8, i. e. band-stones, which extend through the whole breadth of a wall.

DIĀTRĒTUS, a, um. (διατρητός) *Turned or polished on a lathe or enchased, embossed; Pand.:* Diatreta, ōrum, cups embossed; Mart.

DIĀTRĪBA, æ. f. *A place for learned disputations, a school; Gell.*

DIĀTRITĒUS, a, um. (διατριταῖος) *Of the space of three days; tempus; Cæsar.*

DIĀTRĪTUS, i. f. (διάτριτος) *The return of a fever on the third day; Cæsar.*

DIBĀPHUS, um, and in later times, DIBĀRPHUS, a, um. (διβάφος) *Twice dyed; purpura dibapha, Plin.:* hence, Dibaphus, sc. vestis, or purpura, Cic., *A purple garment, and prop., a Tyrian; for that was dyed twice, first with scarlet, and afterwards with purple; or the two colours may have been each a different purple. The priests wore purple garments, and the higher magistrates wore stripes of purple on the waist: Curtius noster dibaphum cogit, Cic., aspires to the augurship.*

DIBRĀCHYS (pes). *A metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables.*

DĪCA, æ. f. (δίκη) *A lawsuit, judicial process; alij dicam scribere, Cic., to bring an action against any one in due form (in writing): impingere, Ter., in the same sense: dicam sorti, Cic., i. e. to select the jury by lot.*

DĪCĀTAS, ātis. f. (dicax) *Sarcastic wit, railery, banter; Cic.*

DĪCĀCLE, adv. *Satirically, sarcastically; Apul.*

DĪCĀCLUS, a, um. (dimin. of dicax) I. *Talkative, loquacious; Plaut.* II. *Facetious, witty; Apul.*

DĪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (dico, are) *The taking of the freedom of a city; Cic.*

DĪCAX, ācis (dico, ere) *Satirical, sarcastic, facetious*

DICHOREUS

DICTITO

Cic.: liberius dicax, Suet., joking too freely: dicaciior, Cic.: diceacissimus, Petron.

DICHOREUS (pes), i. m. *A double trochee; Cic. ΔΙΧΟΡΕΥΣ. (διχόρευος) Divided in half; Macrob. ΔΙΧΕΪΛΑ, or DICABULA, ōrum. n. (dico, ere) Fables, childish stories; Tert.*

DICIS, (genit.; perhaps as the radical form for *dicere*) e. g. dicis causa, Cic.: or, dicis gratia, Pand., i. e. for sake of appearance, for form, custom, or fashion's sake.

Dico, āvi, ātum, āre. *To say, tell; hence, I. To publish, proclaim; Catull. hence, to post up for public inspection; legem, Liv. II. To devote, dedicate, appropriate; operam alicui, Ter.: se alicui, Cic.: studium suum laudici alicui, id.: hence, se civitati, or in civitate, id., to become a denizen of a state: opus alicui, Quint., i. e. to dedicate: se alicui in servitute, Cæs., to surrender or submit.*

Dico, xi, etum, 3. *(from dicere) I. To speak, say, tell; mendacium, Nep.: hoc lex non dicit, Cic., does not say so, does not express this: unum hoc dico, for dicere volo id.: volui dicere, Plaut., I should have said: ego illum ejicim: dixi, Ter., mind, I have said it: also, to speak, i. e. deliver an oration; ad populum, Cic., to harangue the people: senatui, id., i. e. in senatu: especially in a court of justice; id.: ars dicendi, oratory, rhetoric, id.: dicere causas, Cic.; Cæs., to defend one's self in a court of justice; but, causas dicere in foro, Cic., to make a speech in a court of justice, to plead: causas, id., to conduct lawsuits: jus, id., to pronounce judgment: sententiam, or, simply dicere, id., of senators, to declare one's opinion, give one's vote: also, to bring forward any thing in a speech; verba in oratione, id.: ditor, dicitur, dicitur, &c., It is said that I, thou, he, &c.: Esculapius dicitur obligavisse, id.: but we sometimes find dicitur used impersonally, which, however, is not to be imitated; dicitur matrem vixisse, Nep.: ut dicitur, Cic., as report goes, as it is said: quod dici solet, Ter., as the saying is. Ditor, to be considered, esteemed; dicitur inventor olivæ, Cic. II. To pronounce; literam, Cic.*

III. *To name or appoint one to any thing by one's word, to nominate, choose; dictatorem, Cic.: Liv.: tribunos militum, consules, magistrum equitum, Liv.: deum, Ov. IV. To give notice, give orders; Nep.*

V. *To describe, relate, sing of, celebrate in verse; alicuius facta, amores, Virg.: naturas silvestrium, Plin. VI. To say, mean, i. e. to understand or wish to signify; Hilarem dico, Cic.: hoc dicit, Ter.: mortem dico et leoes, Cic., that is to say, namely, to wit. VII. To recite, rehearse; orationem de scripto, Cic. VIII. To appoint, fix upon; diem nuptialis, Ter.: locum, multetam, Liv.: iudicium, id., to name, appoint, ask for; legem, Cic.: dicitur inter nos fuit, ne, &c., agreed on, Ter.*

IX. *To foretell, predict; Ov.: Tibull.: Propert. X. To mention, speak of; vir dicendus, Vell. XI. To name, call; patrem patriæ Ciceronem, Juv. XII. To assert, affirm; Cic. XIII. To promise; Cic. XIV. To say, i. e. to object, except; Cic. XV. To fix, set; pretium muneri: nomen alicui, Liv., to give. XVI. To assign, promise; data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potius dicta, Nep. N.B. Dice, for dici, Plaut.: dixti, for dixisti, Ter.: dixis, for dixeris, Plaut.*

DICRODUS, a, um. (*dicere*) *Having two banks of oars; hence, Dicrotum, sc. navigium, A galley with two banks of oars; Cic.: thus also, dicrota, sc. navis, Hirt.*

DICTATOR, ōnis. f. (dicto) *A dictating; Symm.*

DICTATOR, ōnis. m. (dicto) *1. A commander; the title of the chief magistrate in many towns, as, at Lanuvium, Cic.: at Alba, Liv. II. Especially, The dictator at Rome; i. e. an extraordinary magistrate elected only on occasions of great emergency, and, in times of the greatest need, nominated by a consul or one of similar authority. This magistrate possessed absolute authority in the camp and over the whole state, and represented the two consuls, whence he was preceded by twenty-fourlictors. He chose a colleague, called Magister equitum, and after the purpose of his election was accomplished, he resigned his office, until Sulla and Cæsar assumed it as a perpetual dignity; dictatorem creare, Liv.: dicere, Cic.: Liv.: legere, Liv., i. e. to choose, elect: also, facere, id.*

DICTATORIUS, a, um. *Dictatorial, of or belonging to a dictator; gladius, Cic.: juvenis, Liv., i. e. filius dicatoris.*

DICTATRIX, icis. f. (dictator) *She that gives orders; Plaut.*

DICTATORIA, æ. f. (dictator) *The office of a dictator, dictatorship; gerere, Cic. It may also mean, The business of giving lectures (dictata) to pupils; and hence the ambiguity in Suet. Cæs. 77.*

DICTERUM, i. n. (*δῖκτερον*) *A sharp witty saying, a satirical bon mot; Mart.*

DICTIO, ōnis. f. (dico, ere) *I. A saying; sententiæ, Cic.: also, the right of saying; testimonii, Ter., i. e. of deposing; hence, dictio causa, Cic., a defending, pleading. II. A speech, i. e. that which an orator delivers; Cic. III. A speaking, the delivery of a speech; Cic. IV. A word, expression; Cic.: Quint. V. A*

manner of speaking, style; Cic. VI. The response of an oracle; Liv.

DICTIRO, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of dicere) *I. To say, especially, to say frequently, declare or assert repeatedly; Cic.: male dicitur tibi, Plaut., you are ill spoken of: also, to allege, give out, pretend; Cic. II. Causas, Cic., To plead, as an advocate.*

DICTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of dicere) *I. To say frequently, declare or assert repeatedly, repeat; Gell.: Plaut.: Hor.: orationem, Cic., to deliver. II. To dictate. 1. For any one to repeat afterwards: sacramentum, Sil. 2. To dictate for writing, to cause to be written; epistolam, Cic.: versus, Suet. Ner. 52: Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 10; dictans means also, A creditor; because he dictated to the debtor how much he should write down as caution; Hor.: hence, Dictata, What the master dictates to his scholars, lessons, lectures, school-exercises; Cic.: rules, precepts for gladiators; Suet. III. To advise, prescribe, suggest; Quint. IV. To make, compose; testamentum, Suet.: actionem alicui, Suet. Rhet., i. e. to institute, bring; thus also, actionem, Pand.*

DICTOR, ōris. m. (dicere) *One who says any thing, a speaker; Augustin.*

DICTUM, i. n. (dictus, a, um) *I. A word; dicta dare, Liv., i. e. to say, speak: dicto citius, Liv., almost sooner than the words could be uttered: mutua dicta reddere, Ov., to converse: dicta facere, id., to act up to, be as good as his word. II. A witty or remarkable saying or thought, a smart saying, repartee, bon mot; dictum dicere, Cic.: aressitum dictum, id., wit. III. A promise; Nep.: Fur. ap. Macrob. IV. An order, command; dicto parere, Liv.: dicto audientem esse alicui, Cic.; Nep., to be obedient to one's order or command.*

V. *A reproach; Plaut. VI. Oratory, eloquence; Enn. ap. Cic. VII. A proverb, maxim, saying; Plaut. VIII. Dicta, for libri, Propert. IX. A prediction, prophecy, the response of an oracle; Virg.: Val. Fl.: Lucret.*

DICTURIO, ire. (dicere) *To desire to speak; Macrob. DICTUS, a, um. See DICO. Dictum factum, Ter., no sooner said than done.*

DIDICUS, a, um. See DICO, ēre. DIDO, idi, tum, ēre. (dis and do) *I. To distribute, divide; Hor.: hence, to squander, to spend; Cæcil. ap. Cic. II. To spread out, give out; rumor diditur, Virg.*

DIDUCO, xi, etum, ēre. (dis and duco) *I. To pull or draw apart, or from or out of one another; oculum, Cels.: terram, Virg.: risu diducere rictum auditoris, Hor., to cause to laugh with one's mouth open, or to laugh outright: stare diductum, Quint., to stand with the legs apart: scopulos, Juv., to cleave, split: nodos manu, Ov., to undo, untie. II. To separate, divide; milites, Cæs., to form detachments: diduci ab alquo, Cic.: complexus, Propert., to tear away, separate (by force): matrimonium, Suet., i. e. to annul, dissolve: hence, to separate, distinguish; vocabulum ab appellatione, Quint. III. To draw off (water); oratio rivis diducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; fig. IV. To divide, distribute; assem in centum partes, Hor.: cibum, Cels., to digest: rationem, Cels., to change: argumenta in digitos, Quint., to mark or arrange on his fingers. V. To disperse, scatter; animus varietate rerum diductus, Cic.: hostem, Tac., to distract the attention of the enemy's force. VI. To open; fores, Tac.: circinum, Vitruv.: labra, Plin. Ep.: vestem summam, Juv., to open the breast. VII. Also for deducere: e. e. aquam in vias, Cato: locos communes in contrarias partes, Cic., to draw: but in these passages some add. have deducere. VIII. Litem, Colum., to compose, settle.*

DIDUCIO, ōnis. f. (diduco) *An expanding, separating; Sen.*

DIDUCUS, a, um. See DICO.

DIECULA, æ. f. (dimin. of dies) *A short day; Ter.: Cic. DIERECTUS, a, um. (as if from dierigo) i. e. erectus et expansus, of slaves who were put to torture. It expresses the English, Go and be hanged! Mischief upon thee! abi dierectus, Plaut., i. e. go and be hanged: also, dierecte, e. g. abin' hinc dierecte, Plaut.*

DIES, ēi. c. in the plural only m. (allied to the German word tag, and English day) *I. A day; Cic.: diem de die, Liv.: or, diem ex die, Cic., one day after another, day by day: in dies, day by day, daily, Cic.: Liv.: but, in diem, 1. For one day; Ov.: in diem vivere, Cic., to live only for the present, to be careless about the future: natura flores in diem gignit, Plin., but for a day, for a short time: also, for a determinate space of time; fundum emere in diem, Nep., to be paid for at some stated time. 2. In diem, sc. futurum, For a future day, for the future; in diem istuc est fortasse, quod minare, Ter.: in diem pœnas reservant, Cic. 3. From day to day; Plin. 5, 15: in diem ex die dilata, Cic., from one day to another: in diem et horam, Hor., every day: malum in diem abijt, Ter., is deferred to another day: in dies singulas escas edunt, Plaut., make but one meal a day: vitium in dies crescit, Cic., more and more every day: hesternum die, id., yesterday: die et nocte, id., in one day and one night: so also die ac nocte,*

Plin.: nocte et die, Liv.: die, Hor.: Quint.: diem noctemque, Cæs., day and night, constantly, continually; so also, diem et noctem, Auct. B. Hisp.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: dies noctesque, Plaut.: noctesque et dies, Ter.: noctes atque dies, Cic.: noctes et dies, id.: noctes ac dies, id.: cum die, Ov., with break of day: die die, Cic., in the open day, openly; die cæca emere, oculata vendere, Plaut., to buy on credit, sell for ready money: ad diem, on the (appointed) day, Cæs.: multo die, id., i. e. when a great part of the day was past: dies is also used, 1. For, *The events, acts, or adventures of a day*; diel pœnas dare, Cic.: also for, *the business of the day*; in dispendio diei, Suet., as we say, in the distribution of the day; cf. Bremi ad Nep. Att. 4; ad Suet. Tib. 2.: also, a day's journey; Liv. 38, 50; also for, *the light of day, daylight*; Plin. Ep.: die admisso, id., having opened the windows: again, *the light of day, or, life*; videre diem, Ov., i. e. to live: diem projicere, Stat.: also, *the weather*; Plin.: Val. Fl. 2. For, *The sun*; Virg. 3. For, *The heaven*; Stat.: also, *region, climate*; Lucan.: Stat. II. *An appointed time, set day*; diem præstituræ, or dicere, Cic., to appoint a day: alicui, id., to assign one's day of trial: so also, dare diem, id.: diem statuere ante quam, Sall., to appoint a term up to which time: prodicere diem, Liv., to put off, defer the day: obire diem, to appear at the appointed time, Cic.: antiquior dies, id., an earlier date: also, *the time of payment*; Cic.: also, *the proper time, due season*; Cato: hence, *the day of death*; obire diem supremum, Nep.; or, diem suum, Sulp. in Cic. Ep.; or, diem, Nep.; or, diem fungi, Justin., i. e. to die: dies suus admonet omnes, Val. Fl.: or, *the day of destruction*; diem proferet Ilio, Hor.: also, *birth-day*, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 2: also, i. q. dies febris; Cic. Att. 9, 2: also, *one's humour on a certain day*; Tac. Ann. 6, 20: Ruperti. III. *Time, length of time, respite, reprieve, delay*; dies levat luctum, Cic.: diem perexiguam postulavi, id. N. B. Cicero uses dies as feminine only of set days and intervals of time, and in the dates of his letters; the poets and later prose writers also gen. of a day. Cf. Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 1, 36: Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 3.

DIFFAMATIO, ðnis. f. (diffamo) *A publishing, divulging*; Augustin.

DIFFAMO, avi, atum, are. (dis and fama) *To make public, spread abroad, divulge*, especially in a bad sense, to spread an ill report of, defame, slander; adulterium, Ov.: aliquem procacibus scriptis, Tac.

DIFFERCO, si, tum. 4. (dis and farcio) *To stuff full*; hence, Differtus, a, um, *Stuffed, crowded, very full of any thing*; Cæs.

DIFFERENTER, adv. *With a difference, in a different manner*; Solin.

DIFFERENTIA, æ. f. (differo) *A difference, diversity*; Cic.: hence, *a species*; id.

DIFFERËNTI, atus. f. (differo) for differentia. *A difference*; Lucr.

DIFFËRO, distulî, dilatum, differre. (dis and fero) I. Trans. 1. *To carry from each other, to carry different ways, to carry hither and thither*; ego te faciam, ut formice frustillatim differant, Plaut.: differre arbores, Plin., i. e. to take from the nursery, in which they stood close together, and to plant them at greater distances, to transplant: ulmos in versum, Virg., to set, plant. 2. *To disperse, scatter, tear to pieces*; classem vis venti distulit, Vell.: insepulta membra different lupi, Hor.: Aquilo differt nubila, Virg.: hence, 1. *To distract*; differri lætitia, amore, Plaut., to be distracted, overcome by joy, &c.: clamore differor, Plaut., I am quite weary with shouting: differor cupidine, id., I burn with desire: lætitia, id., I am quite overjoyed: invidia, Propert., I am ready to burst with envy. 2. *To plague, torment*; aliquem oratione, Ter., to disturb, embarrass: dictis, Plaut. 3. *To spread abroad, scatter about*; ignem, Cæs.: rumores, Ter.: Nep.: eos pavor terrorque distulerant, Liv.: hence, 1. *To spread abroad, publish, divulge*; Liv.: also, in the pass., *a report is spreading*; Tac. 2. *To make a subject of common conversation, to cry down, defame*; aliquem varis rumoribus, Ter.: Tac.: aliquem circum puellas, Propert., to bring one into bad fame among the girls: differre aliquid, id., to cry down any thing, make matter of conversation: fama distulit, Suet., a report spread; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Heautontim. Prolog. 16. 4. *To defer, delay, protract, put off*; rem in aliud tempus, Cæs.: tempus, Cic., i. e. to grant a respite: triumphum, Suet.: aliquem in aliud tempus, Cic., to put off any one, make him wait until another time: differre se, Ov., to tarry: differre stitum, Ov., to tolerate, endure: tropæa in pueros, Propert., to reserve. 5. *To remove, get rid of*; dilato Mithridate, Flor.: Dacia summo atque dilata est, id. II. Intrans. *To differ, be different*; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, id.: comœdia differt sermoni, Hor., i. e. a sermon: also, cum re, for a re, Cic.: aliquid differt, id., there is some difference: nihil differt, id., there is no difference: hence, Differens, *Distinct, different, unlike*; ab aliquo, id.: alicui, Plin.: also subst., *A difference*; also, Quint. 5, 10.

DIFFERTUS, a, um. See DIFFERCO.

DIFFIBULO, are. (dis and fibulo) *To unclasp, unbuckle*; Stat.

DIFFICILE, adv. *With difficulty*; Cic.: difficillus, and difficillime, Plin.

DIFFICILIS, e. (dis and facilis) I. *Difficulty, hard, not easy*; difficile dictu, Cic.: also seq. infin., id.: also with ad, e. g. difficile ad fidem, Liv.: difficilium ad eloquendum, Cic.: in difficili esse, to be difficult, Liv.: venter, Plin., i. e. costiveness; hence, 1. *Troublesome*; iter, Cæs. 2. *Critical, dangerous*; Cic. II. *That usually or easily creates difficulties, that is hard to treat with, &c.*; obstinate, morose, churlish, surly; Hor.: Cic., who in this sense usually joins it with morosus: natura (disposition), Nep.: also, inexorable; Hor.

DIFFICILITER, adv. *With difficulty*; Cic.

DIFFICULUS, tor difficile; Varr.

DIFFICULTAS, atus. f. (difficilis) I. *Difficulty*; Cic.: difficultas rerum, Sall., difficulty of situation: also with ne, Cæs.: hence, 1. *Difficulty of obtaining any thing, or of helping one's self in any thing, poverty, distress*; especially, *want of money*; Cic.: also, *want of debts*; id.: opprobriaria, Cic., want of ready money: domestica, id., oppressive circumstances: annonæ, id., scarcity. 2. *Trouble, complaint, disease*; Cæs.: corporis, Cels.

II. *Unmannerliness, rudeness, moroseness*; Cic.

DIFFICULTER, adv. *With difficulty, not easily*; Cæs.: Cic.

DIFFIDENTER, adv. *With distrust, diffidently*; Cic.: diffidentius, Just.

DIFFIDENTIA, æ. f. (diffido) *Mistrust, distrust, diffidence, despair*; Cic.: copiarum, i. e. in, &c. Suet.

DIFFIDO, sus sum, ère. (dis and fido) I. *To be diffident or distrustful, to doubt, have no hope, despair*; Cic.: also with an accusative and infinitive; Cic.: Cæs. II. *To distrust, mistrust*; alicui, or alicui rei, Cic.: also, aliqua re, Suet.

DIFFINDO, Idi, issum or Isum, ère. (dis and findo)

I. *To cleave asunder*; saxum, Cic.: portas, Hor., to open: hence, *to divide*; Cic.: diem somno, Varr., to take a mid-day nap. II. In a forensic sense; diem, Liv., to put off the business of one day to another. III. *To decide*; nihil hic diffindere possum, Hor.: but some read diffingere, i. e. to alter, improve.

DIFFINGO, nxi, ctum, ère. (dis and fingo) *To remodel, make anew, form differently*; ferrum incude, Hor., i. e. to forge anew: hence fig., *to change, alter*; Hor.

DIFFISSIO, ðnis. f. (diffindo) *The putting off of a business to the following day*; Gell.

DIFFISSUS, a, um. See DIFFINDO.

DIFFISSUS, a, um. See DIFFINDO.

DIFFITËOR, èri. (dis and fateor) *To deny*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.: Ov.

DIFFLEO, èvi, ctum, ère. (dis and fleo) *To waste away with weeping*; oculi diffleti, Apul.

DIFFLO, avi, atum, are. (dis and flo) *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*; Plaut.

DIFFLUO, ère (dis and fluo) *To flow in different directions, to flow asunder, to flow away or towards*; Rhenus in plures diffluit partes, Cæs.: fluvius extra ripas diffluens, Cic.: hence, I. *To drop, drip*; ambrosia, Lucr.: sudore, Phædr. II. *To perish or be ready to perish or die*; risu, with laughter, Apul.: luxuria, Cic., to riot to excess: otio, id. III. *To come to nought, perish, disappear, vanish*; ut diffluat alius acervus, Lucr.: hence, Diffluens, in rhetoric, *Not periodic or harmonious*; Cic.

DIFFLUUS, a, um. (difflo) *Flowing asunder, overflowing*; Matt. ap. Macrob.

DIFFRACTUS, a, um. See DIFFRINGO.

DIFFRINGO or DIFFRINGO, actum, ère. (dis and frango) *To break to pieces*; Plaut.: Vitr.: Suet.

DIFFUGIO, figi, ère. (dis and fugio) *To fly different ways, fly hither and thither*; Cic.: fig., diffugere, nives, Hor., have disappeared.

DIFFUGIO, i. n. (diffugio) *A flight of several in different directions, a dispersion*; Tac.

DIFFULGËRO, are. (dis and fulguro) *To scatter lightning around*; Sidon.

DIFFULMINO, are. (dis and fulmino) *To scatter as it were by lightning*; fig., Sil.

DIFFUNDITO, are. (dis and fundito) *To pour out, scatter, spread*; Ammian.: hence, *to consume, spend, waste*; Plaut.

DIFFUNDO, ùdi, ùsum, ère. (dis and fundo) I. *To pour out hither and thither, to pour into different places or vessels*; to draw off, bottle (wine); to pour out, spread, diffuse; prop. of liquids; vina, Hor.: Ov.; see Heindorf ad Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 58: aqua se diffundit, Cic.: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id.: fig.; animam in arma cruore, Virg.: oblivionem sensibus, Hor.: dolorem, iram, fletum, Ov., i. e. to diminish by weeping, to weep it away to give vent to: dederatque comas diffundere ventis, Virg., allowed her hair to flow loose: via diffunditur, Plin., widens: crimen in omnes, Ov., to throw upon. II. Gen. *To spread abroad, ramify*; latî diffunduntur, Cæs.: inertia diffudit oblivionem sensibus, Hor.: hæc passim diffundit, Virg., spreads abroad, makes public: gens diffunditur, id., is descended and

spreads: since in joy the blood flows more copiously from the heart than at other times; hence, 111. *To fill with joy, gladden, delight, cheer up, exhilarate*; animus, Ov.: vultum, id.: hence, diffundi, *to rejoice*; Cic.

DIFFUSE, adv. 1. *In a scattered manner, diffusely*; Cic. 11. *Copiously, extensively*; diffusus, Cic.

DIFFUSILIS, e. (diffundo) *That spreads abroad, expansive*; aether, Lucr.

DIFFUSIO, ōnis. f. (diffundo) *Cheerfulness*; animi, Sen. DIFFUSUS, a, um. 1. Part. of diffundo; see DIFFUNDO. 11. Adj. 1. *Spread abroad, diffused, dispersed*; lux, Cic.: platanus diffusa ramis, id.: capilli, Ov., dishevelled; laus, Cic.: corona diffusor, Plin. Ep. 2. *Scattered about, not joined together*; jus, Cic.

DIGAMMA, æ. f. (δῆγμα) *A marrying twice*; Tert. DIGAMMA, ātis. n. (δῆγμα) *The double gamma of the Æolians, in the form of F; which they set principally before vowels. The Emperor Claudius tried to introduce it instead of a V, but in an inverted form; as, seraus, for servus, Quint. Hence, Interest-book*; Cic. Att. 9, 9.

DIGERES, ēi. f. (digerō) *Arrangement, disposition*; Macrobr.

DIGERO, essi, estum. 3. (dis and gero) 1. *To carry in different directions, separate, disperse*; insulæ innatantes ventis digeruntur, Plin. Ep.: nubes, Sen.: hence, 11. *To divide, distribute, arrange, dispose*; capillos, Ov.: bibliothecam, Suet.: jus civile in genera, Cic.: mandata, Cic.: argumenta causa in digitos, Quint., to arrange or count on the fingers: linum, Plin., i. e. to separate the coarser from the finer: pœnam in omnes, Ov., to cause all to suffer: hence, 1. *To do any thing in order*; vitis digerit uvam, Plin., forms: asparagus, id., to set in rows. 2. *To relate or mention in order*; Liv.: Plin. 3. *To enter (in an account-book)*; nomina in codicem accepti et expensi, Cic. 4. *To explain, interpret*; omnia, Virg. 111. *To distribute*; cibus et potio in ornes membrorum partes digeruntur, Cels.: also, *to digest, concoct*; cibum, Quint.: homo digestissimus, that has a good digestion, Marc. Emp.: also, *to chew*; cibum, Plin.

IV. *To dissipate, discuss, dissolve*; lenitiam pituitam, Plin.: hence, digeri, *to divide itself*; Nilus in septem cornua digestus, Ov.: hence, 1. *Corpus adstrictum*, Cels., i. e. to relax. 2. *To weaken, enervate*; calor sudore digerit, Cels. 3. *To dissolve, destroy*; artus, Lucan. 4. *To drive away*; e. g. weariness, Apul. V. *To carry about, or from place to place*; Cels.

DIGESTA, ōrum. n. (digerus, a, um) *The Pandects, a part of the jus civile, so called because in them every thing is arranged under books, titles, and paragraphs*; Cod. Just.

DIGESTIBILIS, e. (digerō) *Digestible, easy of digestion*; Cæsar, Aur.

DIGESTIO, adv. *In order*; Prudent.

DIGESTIO, ōnis. f. (digerō) 1. *A disposing, arranging, division*; Cic.: Italia, Plin., description. 11. *A distribution*; e. g. of food throughout the body, Cels.: hence, *digestion*; Quint.

DIGESTORIUS, a, um. (digerō) *Promoting digestion*, &c.; Marc. Emp.

DIGESTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of digero: see DIGERO. 11. Adj. *That has a good digestion*; homo digestissimus, Marc. Emp.

DIGESTUS, us. m. (digerō) *A distributing*; sanctarum opum, Stat., management of the imperial treasury.

DIGITABULUM, i. n. (digitus) *A glove used in gathering olives*; Varr. R. R. 1, 55; adopted by Scaliger from MSS. for digitale.

DIGITALIS, e. (digitus) *Of or belonging to a finger*; digitale, Varr., a glove: but for this Scaliger correctly reads, digitabulum; then, with reference to a measure, containing the thickness of a finger; crassitudo, Plin.: foramen, Vitr.

DIGITATUS, a, um. (digitus) *Having fingers or toes*; Plin.

DIGITULUS, i. m. (dimin. of digitus) *A little finger*; Ter.

DIGITUS, i. m. (from δῆγμα) 1. *A finger*; extremis digitis attingere, Cic., with the tips of the fingers, i. e. lightly: digitis concrepare, to snap, Cic.: for this we find, digitorum percussio, id.: digitorum crepitus, Mart., a snapping with the fingers: digiti crepantis signa, id.: digitum intendere ad, &c., Cic., to point with the finger: digito cœlum attingere, id., i. e. to be very happy: digitum proferre, Cic., to move a finger, i. e. to do any thing: porrigere digitum, id., to stretch out a finger, to take the least trouble: percoquere aliquid in digitis, Plaut., for any thing impossible: nescit quod digitus habeat in manu, id., of one who does not know any thing: monstrari digito, Hor., to be praised or distinguished: so also demonstrari, Tac.: digitum tollere, id., the mode of bidding at an auction: thus also, digito liceri, id.: pugnare ad digitum, Quint., i. e. until one of the combatants holds up his finger, and so yields the victory: digitus transversus, a finger's breadth, Cic.: quatuor patentes digitos, Cæs., four fingers' breadth: patens digitus, Cæs., the breadth of a finger: a sententia digitum nusquam, sc. decidere, Cic., not to swerve a finger's breadth. N.B.

The ancients sometimes reckoned by the fingers, as we do; hence, venire ad digitos, Plin., i. e. to be calculated: novi tuos digitos, Cic., i. e. your quickness at accounts: digito orbem temperare, Suet. Oct. 68, to produce harmonious tones on the instrument with the finger, or (as the people there take it), to rule the world with the finger, i. e. easily, without trouble: hence, 1. *An inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot*; Frontin. 2. *A toe*; constitit in digitos arrectus, Virg., stood on tiptoe: erigi in digitos, Quint., to go on tiptoe: so also, ambulare summis digitis, Sen.: also, of birds; Varr.: Plin. 3. Also, *Small boughs or twigs* are called digiti; Plin. 4. *A claw*; picarum, Plin. N.B. The middle finger is called digitus infamis, Pers.; and impudicus, Mart. 11. Digiti Idæi, Cic., the priests of Cybele, otherwise called Dactyli.

DIGLADIABILIS, e. (digladio) *Fighting, struggling, contending*; Prudent.

DIGLADIOR, āri. (dis and gladius) *To fight, contend, with arms or with words*: inter se, Cic.: cum aliquo, id.

DIGNANter, adv. *Courteously, with complaisance*; Symm.

DIGNATIO, ōnis. f. (dignor) 1. *A considering worthy, or, a being considered worthy*; Liv. 11. *Dignity, honour, authority, reputation*; Cic.: Apelles dignationem Rhodi constituit, Plin., established his reputation. 111. *Respect, esteem*; Liv.

DIGNE, adv. 1. *Worthily, according to desert*; Cic.: dignus cruce, Hor.: also, seq. ac, as; Cass. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 11. *Becomingly*; Plaut.

DIGNITAS, ātis. f. (dignus) 1. *Worthiness, desert*; Cic. 11. *That by which one merits or deserves a thing, i. e. services, merits*; Cic.: hence, 1. *Character, reputation, esteem, credit*; by which is often understood, an office or honourable employment; esse cum dignitate, Cic., to be in office. 2. *Value*; Plin. 111. *That which becomes or befits a person or thing, or does credit to him or it*: hence, 1. *Decorum, becomingness, propriety or dignity of deportment*; agere cum dignitate, Cic.: docere non habet dignitatem, id., is not accompanied with dignity: vivere pro dignitate, Nep., as befits his dignity. 2. *Manly beauty as a sign of internal worth*; Cic.: imposing appearance, of building, splendour, magnificence; Nep. 3. *Virtue*; Cic. IV. Dignitates, *Mens of respectability and worth*; Quint. 11, 1, 67.

DIGNITROSUS, a, um. (dignitas) *Respectable*; Petron.

DIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To deem worthy*; Cic. in Arat.: hence, dignari, pass.; res laude dignetur, Cic.: tali honore dignati sunt, id.

DIGNOR, ātus sum, āri. (dignus) 1. *To deem worthy*; aliquem honore, Virg.: Suet.: also, with an accusative and infinitive; Lucr. 11. *To deign, vouchsafe to do a thing*; with an infinitive; Virg.: Suet.

DIGNOSCO, ēre. (dis and gnosco, s. nosco) *To distinguish*; aliquem, Ov.: aliquid, Plin.: a re, id.; and simply, re, Hor.

DIGNUS, a, um. (from δῆγμα) *Worthy of being shown*: hence, 1. *Worth, worthy, deserving*. 1. With an ablative; laude, Cic.: also sometimes with a genitive and accusative; virtutis, Balb. in Cic. Ep.: quid sum dignus, Plaut. 2. With an infinitive; Virg.: Plin. Paueg.: dignum habet decedere, Plaut., deigns, 3. With qui, quæ, quod, or ubi, for ut; e. g. dignus, qui imperet, Cic.: digna res, ubi nervos intendas, Ter.: but we also find it already preceded by qui, Liv.: also, when qui does not precede; digna res visa, ut juberet, id. N.B. Dignos esse, eorum urbem esse, Liv., for, ut eorum urbs sit, or for, dignum esse, eorum urbem esse. 11. *Becoming, suitable, meet, proper, fit*; te est dignus filius, Cic., is a credit to you: quid amico dignum fuerit, id.: mæror, id.: dignum dono, Sall., i. e. which can be considered as a gift: hence, dignum est, *it is fit, or proper*; Ter.: also, with a dative; Veneri, Plaut. N.B. 1. Also, dignus homo, without an ablative, means, *A worthy person, a deserving man*, in good or bad sense: Plaut.: Cic. Fragm. 2. *Contumelia, quam facit dignus*, Cic., i. e. one who has an aptitude or a right of making it (as Gronovius explains it). 3. *Compar. Dignius*, Ter.; and superl., dignissimus, Cic.

DIGREDIOR, essus sum, i. (dis and gradior) 1. *To go apart or asunder, to separate, part*; Virg.: Liv. 11. *To depart, go away*; ab aliquo, Cic.: ex loco, Cæs.: via Liv.: a marito, Suet., i. e. to separate or, to go, go to a place; per aëra, Ov.: sol digreditur ad austrum, Plin.: also, to go or step aside; Sall. Jug. 94: hence fig. *To digress*; de causa, Cic.: a causa, id.: officio, Ter., to neglect.

DIGRESSIO, ōnis. f. (digredior) *A parting, separating, going away, departing*; Cic. fig., *a departing from a thing*; id.: especially, *a digression in a speech*; Cic.: Quint.

DIGRESSUS, a, um. See DIGREDIOR. DIGRESSUS, us. m. 1. q. Digressio. 1. *A parting, separating, going away, departing*; Cic. 11. Fig. *A digression in a speech*; Quint.

DIGRUNNIO, ire, for degrunnio, Phædr., according to some edd.

DIAMBUS, i. m. (δίαμῆς) *A double iambus*.

DIJUDICATIO, ōnis. f. (djudico) *A judging, deciding, determining*; Cic.

DIJUDICATRIX, icis. f. (djudico) *She that decides or determines*; Apul.

DIJUDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and judico) I. *To judge between, decide, determine*; inter duas sententias, Cic.: fortunam belli, Cas. II. *To distinguish*; vera a falsis, Cic.: vera et falsa, id.

DIJUGATIO, &c. See **DISJUGATIO**, &c.

DILABENS, a, um. (dilabor) *That easily goes to pieces or falls away*; Plin.

DILABOR, psus sum, i. (dis and labor) I. *To glide different ways, fall or go to pieces, fall away, melt away, dissolve, disperse, dwindle away, &c.*; dilabatur annis, glaciēs, Cic.: aēdes, Liv.: hence, I. Fig. *To fall from its state or condition*; quae dilapsa fluxerunt, Cic. 2. *To decay, go to ruin*; resp. dilaberetur, Cic.: res familiaris, id.: vectigalia, Liv.: fortuna, Auct. ad Her.; male parata male dilabuntur, Cic., lightly got, lightly spent. 3. *To separate, disperse*; Sall.: I. v. II. *To come or fall down or to, to fall into, sink*; in turpitudinem, ad vulgares amicitias, Cic.; but here the better ed. have delabi. III. *To slide or slip out, escape*; memoria mea dilabuntur, Cic.: dilabuntur curae, Ov.: peccata, Auct. ad Her., i. e. slip through.

DILACERATIO, ōnis. f. (dilacero) *A dilaceration*; Arnob.

DILACERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and lacero) *To dilacerate, tear to pieces*; Ov.: fig., remp., Cic.: deum, id.: opes, Ov., to waste, squander.

DILAMINO, āre. (dis and lamina) *To cleave in two*; nuces, Ov.

DILANCIO, āre. i. q. Dilacero; Prudcnt.

DILANIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and lanio) *To tear to pieces, dilacerate*; Cic.: anima dilaniata, Lucret., torn to pieces; fig., opes, Ov., i. e. to consume, squander.

DILAPIDATIO, ōnis. f. (dilapido) *A squandering, spending*; Cod. Theod.

DILAPIDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and lapido) I. *To bring to nought, destroy*; Colum. II. *To consume, squander, spend*; Tert.

DILAPSO, ōnis. f. (dilabor) *A consuming, destroying*; Augustin.

DILAPUS, a, um. See **DILABOR**.

DILARGIOR, itus sum. 4. (dis and largior) *To bestow as a present, usually, to several persons, and that liberally*; Cic.

DILATATIO, ōnis. f. (dilato) *An extending, enlarging*; Tert.

DILATIO, ōnis. f. (differo) *A delaying, putting off*; Cic.: variis dilationibus frustrati, Justin., i. e. put off for a long time.

DILATO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and lato) *To make broad or broader, to enlarge*; inanum, Cic.: castra, Liv.: hence, I. Fig. *To extend, enlarge, amplify*; gloriam, Cic. 2. Literas, Cic., i. e. to pronounce broadly.

DILATOR, ōris. m. (differo) *A delayer, dilatory person*; Hor.

DILATORIUS, a, um. (dilator) *Dilatory, delaying*; Pand.

DILATUS, a, um. See **DIFFERO**.

DILAUDO, āre. (dis and laudo) *To praise, or, to praise greatly*; Cic.

DILAXO, āre. (dis and laxo) *To separate*; Lucil.

DILECTIO, ōnis. f. (diligio) *Love*; Tert.

DILECTOR, ōris. m. (diligio) *A lover*; Tert.

DILECTUS, a, um. See **DILIGO**.

DILECTUS, us. m. i. q. Dilectus; Cic.: Cæs.; see **DILECTUS**, us.

DILEMMA, ātis. n. (δὴλονμα) *A disjunctive syllogism, or an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions*; Scrv.

DILIGENS, i. Part. of diligo; see **DILIGO**. II. Adj. 1. *Careful, diligent, industrious, mindful, accurate, attentive*; in re, Cic.: also, rei, for, in re; e. diligentissimus officii, id.: also, of things, scriptura, id.: diligentior subtilitas, Plin. 2. *Frugal, economical*; Cic. 3. *Fond of, loving*; veritatis, Nep.

DILIGENTER, adv. I. *Diligently, industriously, carefully, punctually, attentively*; Cic.: parum diligenter, Suet., with too little accuracy; diligentius, Cic.: diligentissime de aliquo ad aliquem scribere, Cic., i. e. to recommend. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, *On purpose*; also, with nice distinction; judicare, Cic. II. *Very, very much*; diligenter erras, Mart.

DILIGENTIA, æ. f. (diligens) I. *Carefulness, diligence, attention, and sometimes, industry*; Cic.: mandatorum, id., eagerness to execute; hence, I. *Prudence, caution*; Cic. 2. *Economy, frugality*; Cic. II. *Care or pains about any thing*; rei, or in rem, Cic. III. *Love*; Symm. IV. *Discretion, the art of choosing between several things*; non est in vulgo—diligentia, Cic.

DILIGO, exi, ectum. 3. (dis and lego) I. *To choose among several things, to select; rationem ætatis, Cic. II. To value or esteem highly*; Tert.: Cic. III. *To have an inclination for any thing, to love*; se, Cic.

DILŌGIA, æ. f. (δὴλονία) *Ambiguity*; Ascon. ap. Cic.

DILŌRICO, ātum, āre. (dis and lorico) *Of garments, To tear or pull open*; tunicam, Cic.

DILŌRIS, e. (δὴς, i. e. bis, and lorum) *Having two things*; vestis, fig., i. e. (perhaps) having two stripes.

DILŪCEO, xi. 2. (dis and luceo) *To shine, be clear*; omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.: die, qui post eam noctem diluxerit, Gell.: hence fig., to be evident, appear clearly; dilucere res cœpit, Liv.

DILŪCESCO, luxi. 3. (inchoat. of diluceo) *To begin to dawn, to grow light or clear*; hence impers., dilucescit, it grows light, it is break of day; Cic.

DILŪCIDE, adv. 1. *Clearly, brightly*; Plin. II. *Clearly, plainly, distinctly, manifestly, evidently*; explicare, Cic.: dilucidius, Cels.: dilucidissime, Augustin.

DILŪCĪDO, āre. (dilucidus) *To illustrate, explain*; rem, Auct. ad Her.

DILŪCĪPUS, a, um. (dis and lucidus) I. *Clear, bright*; Plin. II. *Clear, evident, manifest*; verba, Cic.: dilucidior, id.

DILŪCŪLO, āre. (diluculum) *To grow light*; diluculat, it grows light or day, the day breaks; Gell.

DILŪCULUM, i. n. (diluceo) *Break of day, the dawn*; primo diluculo, Cic.; or, cum diluculo, Plaut.; or, diluculo, Cic., i. e. at break of day: opp. crepusculum.

DILŪDĪUM, i. n. (dis and ludus) *Space of intermission between plays; time of respite allowed to gladiators*; Hor.

DILUO, ui, ūtum. 3. (dis and luo) I. *To wash, wash away or off, separate or dissolve by moisture, make fluid or thin*; lateres, Cas.: alvum helleboro, Gell.: mel Falerno, Hor.: fimum aqua pluvia, Plin.: colorem, i. e. to wash off, weaken, alter, id.: color diluitor, Ov., i. e. becomes weak, loses its colour: thus also, amnes diluunt, Plin. (sc. by the streams which flow into them), i. e. lose their colour and flavour: bacam aceto, Hor.: hence, I. *Medicamentum diluere*, Curt., to prepare a potion, a medicine: venenum diluere, Liv., to prepare a poison. 2. Vinum, *To mix water with wine, to thin, temper, dilute*; Mart. 3. *Horam mero*, Ov., to spend, pass. II. *To moisten, wet*; labella guttis, Catull.

III. *To weaken, lessen, diminish, impair*; molestias, Cic.: hence, *To refute*; crimen, id. IV. *To explain, say*; Plaut.

DILŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of diluo; see **DILUO**. II. Adj. 1. *Fluid, thin, watery*; Cels.: odor, Plin., slight, faint: color diluitor, Gell., weaker, paler; potio dilutissima, Cels.: dilutum, a drink in which something is diluted, Plin. 2. *Drunk, intoxicated*; diluitor, Auson.

DILŪVĪALIS, e. (diluviun) e. g. irruptio, Solin., i. e. diluvium.

DILŪVĪES, ēi. f. (diluo) *A deluge, inundation of water*; Hor.: Plin.

DILŪVĪO, ōnis. f. i. q. Diluvium; Censor.

DILŪVĪO, āre. (diluviun) *To inundate, deluge*; Lucret.

DILŪVIUM, i. n. (diluo) *A deluge, inundation of water*; Virg.: Plin. Ep.: fig., for calamitas, Virg.

DIMĀCHEO, ārum. m. (δὴμαχοι) *Soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback*; Curt.

DIMĀDESCO, ui, ēre. (dis and madesco) *To melt away*; Lucret.

DIMĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and mano) *To flow hither and thither, to spread abroad*; Cic.

DIMENSIO, DIMENSUS, a, um. See **DEMENSIO**, &c.

DIMERGO, si, sum, ēre. i. q. Demergo; Tert.

DIMĒTER, tra, trum. (δύμετρος) *Of two measures or metres*; versus, i. e. of two feet: or, in Greek (when two feet are reckoned as one metre), of four feet.

DIMĒTIOR, DIMĒTO. See **DEMĒTIOR**, &c.

DIMĒCĪATIO, ōnis. f. (dimico) I. *A fight, combat*; Cas.: proeli, Cic., i. e. contest in the battle: also fig., a struggle; i. e. also, a quarrel, dispute, debate; Cic.: Liv. II. *Danger*; vitæ, Cic.: capitis, i. e. vitæ, id.

Dimico, āvi (and ui), ātum, āre. (dis and mico) *To fight, struggle, contend*; proelio, Cas.: cum hoste, Liv.: adversus aliquem, Nep.: hence, fig., I. *To struggle, fight*, i. e. to take great pains, endeavour; Cic. II. *To be in danger, to risk or hazard*; de vitæ, Cic.: de summa rerum dimicatur, id., it is come to an extremity; de fama dimicans, Nep., whose character is at stake.

N. B. The perf. dimicavi occurs in Nep., Cas., &c. & dimicui, Ov.

DIMĒDĪATIO, ōnis. f. (dimidio) *A halving, dividing into halves*; Tert.

DIMĒDĪO, ātum, āre. (dimidius) *To halve, divide into halves*; Tert.: hence, Dimidiatus, a, um. I. *Half or halved*; mensis, Cic. II. *Reclining on half the body (at table)*; Plaut.

DIMĒDIUS, a, um. (dis and medius) *Half*; pars, Cic.: ad dimidias, sc. partes, Plin., to a half: also with a genit.; dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, Liv., half belonging to the senate, half to the people: hence, Dimidium, subst., *The half*; pecuniæ, Cic.: militum, Liv.: hence, dimidio, with a comparative, *by a half*; carius, plus, stultior, Cic.

DIMĒNĒRO, DIMĒNŪO, DIMĒNŪTIO. See **DEMĒNRO**, DEMĒNŪO, &c.

DIMISSIO, ōnis. f. (dimitto) I. *A sending out or forth*; Cic. II. *A discharging*; Cic. III. *Sanguinis*, Gell., a letting of blood.

DIMISSOR, ōris. m. (dimitto) *A forgiver*; Tert.

facies, Ov.: venena, Hor.: odor, Plin.: exsecratio, Virg.: funus, id., i. e. tending to disgrace. N. B. Dirax, arum, as a substantive, I. Sc. res, *Things that prognosticate calamity, unlucky signs*; also gen. *misfortune, calamity*: inter diras haberi, Plin.: obnunciatio dirarum, Cic.: diras alicui imprecari, Tac. 2. Sc. preces, *Imprecations*; Hor. 3. Diræ sorores, Virg.: and simply, Diræ id., the Furies.

DIRĀTUS, a, um. See DIRUO.
Dis. An inseparable preposition, from the Greek δῖς; in composition it usually denotes *separation, or distribution, or the opposite to the simple word*. It is never found before a vowel except in disertus and disunio; but, when this would be required, changes its s into r, as, dirimo, for disimo. It is either changed into di, with a long vowel, yet never before an s, or changes its s into the same letter as the one that follows, as differo.

Dis, itis, adj. *Rich*; prop. and fig: Ter.: Liv.: ditior amicitia, Cic.: also with a genitive, ditissimus agri, Virg. N. B. We find also the neuter dicit, whence it is probable that also ditis, e. was in use.

DIS-CALCĒTUS, or DIS-CALCIATUS, a, um. *Having on no shoes, barefoot*; Suet.

DIS-CĀVEO, ēre, 2. *To be on one's guard*; Plaut.

DIS-CĒDO, essi, essum, 3. I. *To part asunder, divide, separate*; discedit terra, Cic.: celum, id., i. e. opens; also, Virg. Æn. 9, 20, where it means, to clear up: in duas partes, Sall.: Liv.: inter se, i. e. a se, Nep. II. *To go away, depart, leave*; particularly of an army, to *decamp, march away*; de foro, Cic.: e Gallia, id.: e patria, Ov.: discedere e medio, Suet., to hide or conceal one's self: ab aliquo, Cic.: ab armis, Cæs.: Sall.: Liv.: to lay down: also with a simple ablative; finibus, templo, Ov.: Capua, Cic.: also fig., ex vita tanquam ex hospitio, id.; or, a vita, i. e. to die: ab officio, id.: a gloria sperata, id., i. e. to give up: a voluptate, id.: a consuetudine, id.: a re (in speaking), id., i. e. to make a digression: nunquam ex animo meo discedit viri memoria, id.: hostibus discessit spes, id., lost; hence, to *come or get off or away* (in good or bad sense); Ter.: Cic.: hence, 1. Ab aliquo, or, a re, *To except, make an exception*; quum a vobis discesserim, Cic., yourselves excepted. 2. It often stands for esse, when a result is denoted; superior discedit, Cic., conquers, comes off victorious, is triumphant.

III. *To go to a place*; vitubum, Cic., to bed: domos suas, Nep.: ad urbem, Virg.: hence fig., quo nunquam discessum est, Cæs., to which they had never had recourse: in alicujus sententiam, Liv., i. e. to approve of, go over to one's opinion, be of the same opinion: in alia omnia, Cic., to approve of or maintain the contrary, be of the contrary opinion.

DISSENTIA, æ, f. (disco) *The act of learning*; Tert. DISSEPTATIO, ðnis, f. (discepto) *A quarrel, dispute with words*; also, a *debate, disputation*; Cic.: Liv.: also, *decision, judgment*; Quint.

DISSEPTATIUNCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of disceptatio) *A slight dispute*; Gell.

DISSEPTATOR, ðris, m. (discepto) *One who decides a matter, a judge, arbitrator*; Cic.

DISSEPTATRIX, icis, f. (disceptator) *She who decides or judges*; Cic.

DISSEPTO, avi, atum, are. I. *To contend, dispute, debate*; verbis de jure, Liv.: jure, legibus, Cic.: also, armis, id. II. *To decide, judge*; aliquid, Cic.: inter amicos, Plin. Ep. N. B. In uno prelio omnis fortuna disceptat, Cic., i. e. depends upon, is at stake

DISCERNENTER, adv. *With a distinction*; Cæsar. Aur. DISCERNIBILIS, e. (discerno) *That may be distinguished*; Augustin.

DISCERNĪCULUM, i, n. (discerno) I. *A bodkin for the hair*; Lucil. II. *A difference*; Gell.

DIS-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, ēre. I. *To separate, part, divide*; Varr.: Liv. II. *To distinguish, discern, make a difference*; Cic. III. *To decide*; Virg.: Liv.: Suet.

DIS-CERPO, asi, ptum, ēre, (dis and carpo) I. *To tear to pieces*; aliquid, Cic.: Liv.: hence, fig., aliquid dictis, Catull. II. *To distribute*; Lucr.: Cic. III. *To scatter, disperse, destroy*; Virg.

DIS-CESSIO, ðnis, f. (discedo) I. *A separation*; e. g. of married persons, Ter. II. *Going away, departure*; Tac. III. *A going to a place*; hence, a *going over to a side in voting, giving a vote*, when this is done by means of a separation into two parties; senatus consultum facere per discessionem, Cic.: hence, *discessionem facere*, I. To put to the vote; Cic. 2. To vote: fit discessio, Cic.: cf. Herzog ad Hirt. B. G. 8, 52.

DIS-CESSUS, us, m. (discedo) I. *A going asunder, separation, opening*; cœli, Cic., lightning, heat-lightning; partium, id. II. *A going away, departure, removal*; Cic.: e vita, id., death: also, *banishment, exile*; Cic. Leg. 2, 17: particularly of an army, a *marching away, decamping*; Cæs.: Tac.

DIS-CIDĪUM, i, n. (discindo) I. *A tearing asunder*; Lucr. II. *A separation*; Lucr.: Cic.: Liv.: conjugis, Cic., i. e. from her.

DIS-CINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of discingo; see DIS-CINGO. II. Adj. *Ungirded*; Hor.: hence, *disinctus*

homo. I. *One who has not his garments drawn up tight around him, but lets them hang carelessly down*; Hor.: Liv. 2. *A careless, slovenly fellow*; Hor.: Liv.

DIS-CINDO, idi, issum, ēre, (dis and scindo) I. *To tear or rend asunder*; vestem, Cic.: fig., amicitias, id., to separate forcibly. II. *To cleave asunder, cut, divide*; Cic.: Liv.: nives disscissa, Cæs., removed. III. *To rend, tear open*; tunicam, Cic.: vestem, Suet., i. e. to make bare the breast.

DIS-CINGO, nxi, actum, ēre. I. *To ungird, deprive of the girdle*; aliquid, Mart.: Afros, Juv., to disarm, conquer; discingi, *to ungird one's self*; in sinu est: neque ego discingor, Cic., I do not neglect him, endeavour to preserve his friendship. II. *To unloose, dissolve*; dolos, i. e. to *frustrate or to lay open, discover, reveal*; Sil.: ingenium, Sen., i. e. to enervate, effeminate.

DISCIPLĪNA, æ, f. (disco) I. *Instruction*; 1. *Which one gives, teaching*; dare filium alicui in disciplinam, Cic.: it may also sometimes be rendered, *discipline, education*. 2. *Which one receives, i. e. learning, studying*; Cæs.: quorum rerum est disciplina, Cic., which are learnt. II. *Any thing which is or has been learnt*; hence, 1. *Knowledge, learning, erudition*; Cic.: juris, id. 2. *A philosophical sect or school*; a *system of philosophy*; Cic. 3. *Science, learning*; Druidum, Cæs.: magorum, Cic. 4. *A mode of life, turn of thought*; Liv. 5. *Management of a thing, science, art, system, constitution, regulation, discipline*; bellica, navalis, Cic.: militaris, Liv., art of war; but in Nep. Iphicr. I, the theoretical knowledge of warfare: also, military discipline, Liv.: Tac.: Suet.: domestica, Suet., domestic economy or discipline: disciplina civitatis, Cic., constitution of the state. 6. *Custom, use, manner, method, way*; Cic.

DISCIPLĪNABILIS, e. (disciplina) *That may be learnt, or taught*; Auct. ad Her.

DISCIPLĪNATUS, a, um. (disciplina) *Well disciplined or accustomed*; disciplinator, Tert.

DISCIPLĪNOSUS, a, um. (disciplina) *Docile, tractable*; Cato.

DISCĪPŪLA, æ, f. (discipulus) *A female scholar*; Hor.: Quint.

DISCĪPŪLĀTUS, us, m. (discipulus) *The condition of a scholar*; Tert.

DISCĪPŪLUS, i, m. (disco) I. *A scholar, learner, pupil, disciple*; Cic. II. *An apprentice*; Plaut.

DISCĪSSUS, a, um. See DISCINDO.

DIS-CĪDO, si, sum, ēre, (dis and claudio) I. *To separate by shutting up apart, or to shut up separately*; Varr.: also, gen., *to separate, part, divide*; Nerea ponto, Virg.: mons, qui Arvernus ab Helviis discludit, Cæs.

II. *To rend, or pierce*; turres, Lucr.: morsus roboris, Virg., i. e. to open. III. *To shut up, keep in*; Apul. DIS-CĪSIO, ðnis, f. (discludo) *A separation*; Apul.

DIS-CĪDUS, a, um. See DISCĪDO.

DISCO, didici, ēre. I. *To learn*; literas apud aliquem, Cic.: dialecticam ab aliquo, id.: also, aliquid de aliquo, Ter.: virtutem ex aliquo, Virg.: Latine loqui, Sall.: fidibus, sc. canere, Cic.: also, to study; didicit, Cic. Brut. 71. II. *To perceive, learn, hear, see, understand*; Cic.: Virg. III. *To make one's self acquainted with a thing, to examine, inquire into*; causam, Cic., of an advocate.

DIS-CŌLOR, ðris. I. *Variegated in colour, of various colours, party-coloured*; of a different colour; Cic. II. *Different in character and manner of life, unlike*; alicui, Hor. III. *Various, sundry*; usus rerum, Pers.

DIS-CŌLŪRIS, a, um. i. q. Discolor; Petron. DIS-CŌLŪRS, a, um. i. q. Discolor; Marc. Cap.

DIS-CONCĪNNUS, a, um. *Not suitable*; not beautiful; Fronto.

DIS-CONDŪCO, ēre, 3. *Not to be serviceable or conducive, to hurt, injure, prejudice*; alicui, Plaut.

DIS-CONVĒNTĪA, æ, f. (disconvēnio) *Want of agreement, inconsistency, dissimilarity*; Tert.

DIS-CONVĒNIO, ire, 4. *To disagree, not to harmonize, to be inconsistent*; vita, Hor.

DIS-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *To boil to pieces, to boil soft or thoroughly*, also perhaps, simply, to boil; radicem in aqua, Plin.

DISCORDĀBĪLIS, e. (discordo) *Disagreeing*; Plaut.

DISCORDĪA, æ, f. (discors) *Disunion, discord, dissension, disagreement, variance*; Cic.: also of persons as the objects of disagreement; Propert.

DISCORDĪALIS, e. (discordia) *Occasioning disagreement or strife*; Plin.

DISCORDĪOSUS, a, um. (discordia) *Disunited, full of discord, prone to discord*; Sall.

DISCORDĪATIS, atis, f. for discordia; Pacuv.

DISCORDĪUM, i, n. i. q. Discordia; Calp. 1, 57, si lectio certa.

DISCORDO, are, (discors) I. *To be at variance*; Cic. II. *To be unlike, dissimilar, different*; a re, Quint.: alicui, for ab aliquo, Hor.

DISCORS, dis, (dis and cor) I. *Discordant, at variance*; discordant, harsh, unharmonious; Cic.: secum, Liv.: sibi, Ov.: venti, Ov. II. *Disagreeing, different, unlike*; Hor.: Plin.

DISCREPANTIA, æ. f. (discrepo) *Discordance, difference; Cic.*

DISCREPATIO, ðnis. f. (discrepo) f. q. *Discrepantia; Liv.*

DISCREPITO, ðre. Freq. of discrepo, and of the same signification; Lucr.

DIS-CRĒPO, ðvi and ui, ðre. *To differ in sound, sound unharmoniously; e. g. of musical instruments; Cic.: hence fig. I. To disagree, be different, vary, differ; cum aliquo, or cum re, Cic.: a re, id. i. sibi, i. e. a se, id. i. inter se, id. also imperson., Discrepat, There exists a difference in opinion, all are not agreed, it is a matter of dispute, it is undecided; discrepat inter scriptores, Liv.: de aliquo, id. 2. To be unsuitable or inconsistent; Cic.*

DIS-CRĒSCO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. 3. *To grow; Lact.*

DISCRĒTE, adv. *Distinctly, separately; Cic.*

DISCRĒTIM, adv. i. q. *Discrete; Apul.*

DISCRĒTI, ðnis. f. (discerno) I. *A separation; Lact.* II. *A difference; Pallad.* III. *An election, choice; Quint.*

DISCRĒTUS, a, um. See DISCRĒNO.

DISCRĒBO, psi, ptum, ðre. 3. (dis and scribo) *To write one thing in one place and another in another; hence, argentum discrispsi illis, quibus debui, i. e. I have given notes of hand to my creditors, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 30, edd. Parel and Bip., where other edd. have perscripsi.*

DISCRĒMEN, inis. n. (discerno) *That which divides or separates two things from each other; hence, I. Space, interval, distance, separation; Cic.: hence, I. A parting; e. g. of hair in curling, Ov. 2. Vocum, Virg., i. e. the intervals. II. A difference, distinction; Cic.: haud in magno ponere discrimine, Liv., to make no great difference, not to be particular about. III. Power of distinguishing, discernment; in vulgo non est discrimen, Cic. IV. An examination; in discrimen agere, Lucr.*

V. *A result, decision; Cic.: discrimen facere, Liv.: or, dare, id. also, that which occasions a result or decision; discrimine aperto, Ov., i. e. proof. VI. Danger, by which a thing is decided, or which is likely to determine a result; a critical point, hazard, risk; Cic.: Liv.: in discrimen dare, to risk, Liv. VII. A fighting; Liv.: fig.; Cic. VIII. Weight, importance; consilia magni discriminis, Liv. IX. Evidence, clearness; periculi, Liv. X. Ground or cause of difference; Virg.*

DISCRĒMINALIS, e. (discrimen) *Suited or belonging to division; acus, Hieron., a pin or bodkin by which the whole head-stem was kept together.*

DISCRĒMINATIM, adv. *With a difference; Varr.*

DISCRĒMINATOR, ðris. m. (discrimino) *One who decides; Tert. — Thence,*

DISCRĒMINATRIX, icis. f. *She who decides or discriminates; Augustin.*

DISCRĒMNO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (discrimen) I. *To divide, part, separate, decide; Cic.: temporá, Liv. II. To distinguish; Sen.*

DISCRĒCIÁTUS, us. m. (discrucio) *Torment, torture; Prudent.*

DIS-CRŪCIO, ðtum, ðre. *To torment, torture; Cic.: discrucior, I torment, or vex myself, am in anxiety or alarm, am troubled or chagrined; Cic.: also, with animi, i. e. in mind, in spirit; Ter.*

DISCRŪBUS, us. m. (discumbo) *A reclining; e. g. at table, for the purpose of eating, Val. Max.*

DIS-CUMBO, ðbui, ðbitum, ðre. *To lay one's self down, recline; e. g. I. At table, Cic. 2. For sleep; Cic.: discubitum ire, to go to sleep, Plaut.*

DIS-CŪNEO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To cleave with a wedge; to separate, open; conchae discuneatae, Plin.*

DIS-CŪPIO, ivi, itum, ðre. *To desire greatly, long earnestly; Plaut.: Catull.: Cael. in Cic. Ep.*

DIS-CURRO, dcurri and curri, cursum, ðre. I. *To run to and fro, run about, to run, ride, or go about in different ways; in muris, Cæs.: equis, Val. Fl.: and without equis, Virg., i. e. to ride on horseback; fig., fama tota urbe discurrit, Curt., is spreading; discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin. II. To run. 1. When several are running to a place; ad arma, Liv. 2. When one person is running to several places; mens discurrit utroque, Ov. III. To speak of anything; Ammian.*

DISCURSATIO, ðnis. f. (discurso) *A running hither and thither, a running about, or simply, a running; Sen.: hence, a flying, flying to and fro, flying hither and thither; Lact. Opif. 3; where other edd. have discursione.*

DISCURSATOR, ðris. m. (discurso) *One that runs hither and thither, or that runs about; Ammian.*

DISCURSIM, adv. *By running or going about; Macrob.*

DISCURSIO, ðnis. f. (discurro) i. q. *Discursatio; Lact. See DISCURSATIO.*

DISCURSO, ðre. (freq. of discurro) *To run to and fro, run about; Quint.*

DISCURSUS, us. m. (discurro) I. *A running to and fro, running about; Hirt.: also of things without life; lapis gracili venarum discursus, Plin.: also, a sailing to and fro, sailing about; Liv.: also, a twisting or turning about; e. g. of a fish, Plin.: a flying to and fro; Val.*

Max.: a journeying or travelling to and fro; Claud. Mamert. II. *Conversation, discourse; Cod. Theod.*

DISCUS, i. m. (discus) I. *A round flat piece of lead, stone, &c., the throwing of which was an exercise among the ancients; a quoa; Cic.: Hor. II. A plate or platter for food; Apul.*

DISCUSSE, adv. *Minutely, closely; discussus, Marc. Cap.*

DISCUSSTIO, ðnis. f. (discutio) I. *A shaking; Sen. II. An examination, discussion; Symm.*

DISCUSSOR, ðris. m. (discutio) *An examiner, inquirer reviser; Macrob.*

DISCUSSTORIUS, a, um. (discussor) *Discutient, dissolving; vis, Plin.*

DISCUSSTUS, a, um. See DISCUSSTIO.

DISCŪTO, ussi, ussum, ðre. (dis and quatio) I. *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, destroy; murum, Liv.: tabulationem telis, Cæs.: aquam, Plin. II. To disperse, dissipate; cœtus, Liv.: concilium, id.: hence, 1. To dispel; umbras, Virg.: crapulam, Plin.: thus also, in medicine and surgery, to discuss, remove, humours, &c.; Plin. 2. Gen., To drive away, remove, stop, prevent, destroy, banish, bring to naught; rem, periculum, cladem, Cic.: somnum, Propert.: dolorem, Cels.: quia discussa res est, Suet., because the affair was frustrated, came to naught. III. To remove, put away; nivem, Cæs.*

DISERTĒ, adv. I. *Expressly, clearly, with distinct words; Liv.: disertissime, id. II. Eloquently; Cic.: disertius, Mart.*

DISERTIM, adv. I. *Clearly; Liv. Andr. II. Openly, expressly; Plaut.*

DISERTITUDO, inis. f. (disertus) *Eloquence; Hieron.*

DISERTUS, a, um. (from dis and the obsolete aro, ἄρω; whence also artus, articulus, arma, &c.) An oratorical word. I. *Of persons, that can deliver their sentiments methodically and clearly, well spoken, eloquent; orator disertissimus, Cic.: opp. eloquens, that speaks every thing with rhetorical ornament, Cic. Orat. 1, 21: disertum credidi hominem, Ter., skilful in negotiating. II. Of speeches, in which the ideas are well arranged; oratio, Cic.*

DIS-GLŪRĪNO, ðre. *To separate, disjoin; Hieron.*

DIS-GRĒGO, ðre. *To part, separate; Marc. Cap.*

DISGRĒGUS, a, um. (dis and grego) *Different, unlike; Marc. Cap.*

DIS-HĪASCO, ðre. i. q. *Hisco. To gape, chink, open; Cato.*

DISJECTO, ðre. (freq. of disjicio) *To throw different ways, cast hither and thither, scatter, disperse; Lucr.*

DISJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of disjicio; see DISJICIO. II. Adj. Scattered, large; urbs vasta et disjecta spatia, Liv., a spacious town, of great extent.*

DISJECTUS, us. m. (disjicio) *A separation, dissolution; Lucr.*

DISJICĪO, ðci, ectum, ðre. (dis and jacio) *Prop. To throw asunder; hence, I. To demolish, destroy; arceem, Nep.: urbes, Virg. II. To disperse, scatter; copias barbarorum, Nep.: nubila, Ov.: disjecta comas, i. e. habens comas disjectas, Ov., dishevelled hair.*

III. *To break to pieces; Varr.: Ov. IV. Fig. To break, disturb, bring to naught, destroy, prevent, thwart; rem, Liv.: pacem, Virg.: consilia, Liv.: globum consensionis, Nep.: also, to squander; Val. Max.: thus also, didæ ad disicce (for disjicce, cf. DISSICCO) Cæcil. ap. Cic. — See also DISJECTUS, a, um.*

DISJUGATIO, ðnis. f. (disjugo) *A separation; Arnob.*

DIS-JŪGO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To separate; Arnob.*

DISJUNCTIM, adv. *Distinctly, separately; Pand.*

DISJUNCTIO, ðnis. f. (disjungo) I. *A separation; Cic.: hence, diversity, difference; id. II. An opposition of two things; e. g. of two propositions, Cic.: also, a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning and end of single members of a period are expressed by different words, but of the same import; Cic.*

DISJUNCTIVUS, a, um. (disjungo) *Placed in opposition to each other; or, containing an opposition, disjunctive; syllogismus, Gell.*

DISJUNCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of disjungo; see DISJUNGO. II. Adj. 1. Different, separate, distinct, remote, distant; Cic.: disjunctior, id.: loca disjunctissima, id. 2. Opposed; Cic.*

DIS-JUNGO, nxi, nctum, ðre. I. *To part, separate, remove; Cic.: hence, 1. To unyoke; e. g. cattle, Cic. 2. To distinguish; insaniam a furore, Cic. II. To place in opposition to each other; Gell.*

DIS-MŌVEO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. 2. i. q. *Dimovere; S. C. de Bach.*

DISPĀLESCO, ðre. 3. *To become generally known; Plaut.*

DIS-PĀLOR, ðtus sum, ðri. *To wander about; Nep.: fig.; in artes, Sall.*

DIS-PANDO, sum. 3. *To spread, extend, expand, stretch out; dispensa dextra manus palma, Suet.*

DISPANSUS, a, um. See DISPANDO.

DIS-PAR, ðris. *Unlike, dissimilar, different; allicui, Cic.: inter se, id.: also, with a genit.; quidquam dispar*

sui, id. : dispar prœlium, Cæs., i. e. of infantry with cavalry.

DISPĀRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (disparo) *A separation*; Vitr. DISPARGO, si. &c. 3. i. q. Dispergo. DIS-PĀRĪLĪS, e. i. q. Dispar; Cic. DISPĀRĪLĪTĀS, ātis. f. (disparillus) *Dissimilitude, difference*; Varr. DISPĀRĪLĪTER, adv. *In a different manner, differently*; Varr.

DIS-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To part, separate*; Cæs. 1. *To distinguish*; Gell. 2. *To oppose to each other*: Dispartum, *Negatively opposed*; as, sapere and desipere, Cic. II. *To send different ways, to send hither and thither*; Plaut.

DISPARTĪBĪLĪS, e. (dispartio) *Divisible*; Tert. DISPARTIO, DISPARTĪOR. See DISPERTIO, &c. DISPECTIO, ōnis. f. (dispicio) *A viewing, examination*; Tert.

DISPECTO, āre. (freq. of dispicio) *To view, consider, examine*; Arnob.

DISPECTOR, ōris. m. (dispicio) *One who examines or considers*; Tert.

DISPECTUS, us. m. (dispicio) *A viewing, considering, examining*; Sen.

DIS-PELLO, ūll, ulsum. 3. I. *To drive different ways, drive up and down, scatter, disperse*; equitem (for equites), Liv.: nebulam, id. : hence, Dispulsus, a, um, *Scattered, dispersed*; pecudes, Cic. II. *To drive away*; prasidia, Flor.: fig., *to dispel, remove*; caliginem ab animo, Cic.: curas, Sil.

DISPENDĪŌSUS, a, um. (dispendium) *Hurtful, prejudicial*; cunctatio, Colum.

DISPENDĪUM, i. n. (dispendo) I. *Cost, expense*; Plaut.: fig., viarium, Mart., i. e. long journeys: silva, Lucan, i. e. a circuitous way through a wood. II. *Loss, damage*; Ter.: Colum.: moræ, loss of time, Virg., or, expense of time: hence, *decrease, diminution*; Apul.

DISPENDO, pendī, pensum and pessum. 3. (dis and pando) i. q. Dispando; Lucr.

DIS-PENDO, pendī, pensum. 3. *To distribute*; Prudent.

DISPENŌ, ēre. 3. for dispendo; Plaut.

DISPENSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (dispenso) *Propt. A weighing out to several*; hence, I. *Management, direction, of money or the like*; ararii, Cic.: pecunia, annonæ, Liv.: also, *the office itself, the charge or oversight of money or other property*; office of an overseer, steward, or treasurer; Cic. II. *Regulation, economy*; Liv.: Plin.

DISPENSĀTOR, ōris. m. (dispenso) *One who keeps accounts, a cashier, steward, director*; Suet.: Cic. Fragm. DISPENSĀTRIX, icis. f. (dispensator) *A female steward, &c.*; Hieron.

DISPENŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of dispendo) Prop. *To weigh out to several persons*: hence, I. *To pay*; nummos, Plaut. II. *To keep account of any one's receipts and expenses, or, to have the oversight or management of an income*; res domesticas, Cic.: pecuniam, Nep.: also, gen., *to manage, regulate, direct*; fila mortalia, Ov., of the Parææ: victoriam, Liv., *to settle the destiny of each of the conquered*. III. *To regulate economically*; Juv.: fig., lætitiām inter aliquos, Liv., i. e. to impart with moderation. IV. Gen. *To regulate, order*; inventa, Cic.: recte, Hor. V. *To distribute, dispense*; succum proli, Colum.: fontem inter incolas, Plin.: oscula per natos, Ov.

DISPENSUS, a, um. See DISPENŌ. DIS-PERCŪTĪO, ussi, ussum, ēre. *To dash out*; Plaut. DISPERDĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (disperdo) *A demolishing, destroying*; Cic.

DIS-PERDO, didi, dĭtum, ēre. *To destroy, spoil, ruin*; aliquid, Plaut.: possessiones, Cic.: libellum, Plin. Ep.: hence, *to waste, squander, spend*; rem, Plaut.

DIS-PĒRO, ūi, ire. I. *To go to ruin, perish, be lost or undone*; fundus disperit, Cic. II. *To perish, die*; Lucr.: disperit, Ter., I am undone, it is all over with me: dispeream, Hor., may I perish! may I die!

DISPERGO, si, sum, ēre. (dis and spargo) I. *To scatter different ways, scatter about, disperse*; membra per agros, Cic. e. poeta: Ænum, Plin.: cerebrum, Ter., *to dash to pieces*: hence fig., *to spread abroad, disseminate, disperse*; rumorum, Tac.: partes rei in causam, Cic.: multa perniciosa, id.: vitam in auras, Virg., *to die*; lumina, Calp., *to look around one*; vulgus disperserat, had disseminated (see a report), Tac.: thus also, Dispersus, a, um; e. g. bellum, Cic. II. *To besprinkle*; viam cerebrum, Ter.

DISPERNO, ēre. (dis and sperno) *To despise*; Juvenc. DISPERSĒ, adv. *Scatteredly, here and there*; Cic.

DISPERSĪM, adv. *Scatteredly, here and there*; Varr. DISPERSUS, a, um. See DISPERGO.

DISPERSUS, us. m. (dispergo) *A dispersing*; Cic. DISPERTIO, Ivi and ii, itum, ire. (dis and partio) *To distribute, divide*; Cic.: dispertiri, *to embrace, or, to kiss*; Plaut.

DISPERTIOR, itus sum, iri. (dis and partior) *To divide, distribute*; Cic.

DISPERTĪTĪO, ōnis. f. *A division*; Tert.

DISPESCO, itum, ēre. (dis and pasco) *To part, separate*; Plin. Part. Dispestus, a, um, Apul. ed. Oudend.

DISPESSUS, a, um. See DISPENŌ. DISPICĪO, exi, ectum, ēre. (dis and specio) I. *To lift up one's eyes, to open them to see*; ut primum dispeixit, Cic.: catuli dispeperunt, id.: also, *from a state of darkness to begin to be able to distinguish any thing*; Suet. II. *To look around one*; Plaut.: in omnes partes, Lucr.

III. *To see, perceive*; rem, Lucr.: Thulen, Tac.: also, *to see, perceive, with the understanding*; acie mentis, Cic.: hence, I. *To consider, think or reflect upon*; Cic. 2. *To find out, discover*; Ter.: Cic.

DIS-PLĀNO, āre. i. q. Complano; Varr. DISPLENCĪTĪA, æ. f. (displenco) *Dissatisfaction, displeasure, dislike*; Sen.

DISPLICEO, ūi, itum, ēre. (dis and placeo) *To displease*; alicui, Cic. N. B. I. Sibi, *To be discontented with one's self, to be out of humour*; Cic. Phil. 1, 5: Att. 2, 18: corpus displicens, sick, Scrib. Larg. 2. Displicitus, a, um, *Disagreeable, displeasing*; displicita esset, i. e. displicuisset, Gell.

DIS-PLĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To scatter, disperse*; apes displicate, Varr.

DIS-PLĪDO, sum, ēre. I. *To spread, extend, make broad*; Varr.: nares displosæ, Arnob., a broad nose. II. *To burst asunder*; Hor.

DISPLŪSUS, a, um. See DISPLĪDO.

DISPŌLĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (dispolio) *A spoiling, plundering*; Cod. Theod.

DISPŌLĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and spolio) *To spoil, plunder*; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21: Cic. Verr. 4, 20, &c.: but in these passages some read dispoliare.

DISPONĒDŪS, i. m. (disparādous) *A double spondee*.

DIS-PŌNO, ōsul, ōstum, ēre. I. *To place here and there, set in various places, distribute*; portis stationes, Liv., sentinæ at the gates: prasidia ad ripas, Cæs.: signa ad columnas, Cic.: or, *to place or lay any where in a certain order*; tormenta in muris, Cæs.: arbores, Plin. II. *To set in order, dispose, arrange*; Nep., *to draw up in battle-array*; comas, Ov. III. *To divide, arrange*; libros Homerî, Cic.: diem, Plin. Ep.: Suet.; hence, Dispositus, a, um, *Properly distributed, divided, arranged*; insignia, Cic.: vir, Plin. Ep., i. e. methodical, that observes order. IV. *To regulate, appoint, dispose*; Pand.

DISPŌSĪTE, adv. *Orderly, in order*; Cic.: dispositiv-simc, Sidon.

DISPŌSĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (dispono) I. *A setting in order, arrangement, disposition*; Cic.: columnarum, Vitr.

II. *Administration, regulation*; Colum. III. *Management, order, direction*; Capitol. IV. *Wisdom, policy*; Veget. V. *A grouping*; Plin.

DISPŌSĪTOR, ōris. m. (dispono) *One who disposes or arranges*; Sen.

DISPŌSĪTŪRA, æ. f. (dispono) i. q. Dispositio; Lucr.

DISPŌSĪTUS, us. m. for dispositio; Tac.

DIS-PŪDET, uit. 2. i. q. Pudet; Ter.

DISPULSUS, a, um. See DISPELLO.

DIS-PULVĒRO, āre. *To reduce to dust*; Næv.

DISPŪMO, āre. i. q. Desumpo; Colum.

DISPUNCTĪO, ōnis. f. (dispono) I. *A looking over an account*; Pand. II. *An examination*; Tert. III. *An end*; Tert.

DISPUNCTOR, ōris. m. (dispono) *An examiner*; Tert. DISPUNCTUS, a, um. See DISPUNGO.

DIS-PUNGO, nxi, nctum. 3. Prop. *To distinguish with points, to prick or mark here and there*: hence, I. *In going over or casting up accounts*; dispungere rationes, Pand., *to go through them, to compare expenditure and income with each other*: hence fig., dies vite, Sen., i. e. to examine, consider. II. *To divide, distribute, parcel out*, of things between which one introduces any thing of a different kind, in order by this means to produce a variety; intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell., i. e. *to give up to leisure (the sciences) that time in which one is free from (public) business*. III. *To end, ordinem ceptum, Tert.* IV. *To separate*; anima dispuncta, Tert.

DISPŪTABĪLĪS, e. (disputo) *That may be disputed*; Sen.

DISPŪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (disputo) I. *A computing, calculating, considering*; Colum. II. *A conversation on a subject of controversy, a disputation, debate*; Cic.

DISPŪTĀTĪUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of disputatio) *A short treatise*; Sen.

DISPŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. (disputo) *A disputant*; Cic.: hence, a defender of an opinion; Val. Max.

DISPŪTĀTŌRIE, adv. *In the manner of disputants*; Sidon.

DISPŪTĀTRIX, icis. f. (disputator) *A female disputant*; hence, the art of disputing; Quint.

DIS-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To cast up, calculate*; rationem cum aliquo, Plaut. II. *To discourse, especially, on a controverted subject, to dispute, debate, discuss, argue*; aliquid, Cic.: also, intrans., de re, id.; ad rem, id. III. *To relate, tell*; Plaut.

DISQUIRO, sivi, situm. 3. (dis and quero) *To examine, inquire*; Hor.

DISQUISITIO, ōnis. f. (disquiro) *An examination, inquiry*; Cic.

DIRUMPO. See DIRUMPO.

DISSĒPIO, DISSĒPTIO. See DISSEPIO, DISSEPTIO.

DISSĒVIOR. See DISSUAVIOR.

DISSĒCO, cui, ctum, āre. *To cut or hew asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, off, or open*; Suet.

DISSĒCTUS, a, um. See DISSECO.

DISSĒMINATIO, ōnis. f. (dissemino) *A scattering of seed; hence, a disseminating, spreading abroad*; Apul.

DISSĒMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To scatter seed*; hence, *to disseminate, spread abroad, spread*; sermonem, Cic.: malum, id.

DISSĒNSIO, ōnis. f. (dissentio) I. *Disunion, want of agreement, difference of opinion, discord, strife, quarrelling*; Cic. II. *Dissimilitude, unlikeness, difference*; Sen.

DISSĒNSUS, us. m. i. q. Dissensus; Virg.

DISSĒNTĀNEUS, a, um. (dissentio) *Disagreeing, not harmonizing*; Cic.

DISSĒNTIO, si, sum. 4. I. *To be of a different opinion, to disagree, dissent*; ab aliquo, Cic.: cum aliquo, id.: inter se, id. II. *To be unlike, to differ*; a more, Cic.: cum scripto, Auct. ad Her.: a se, to be unlike one's self, *to be inconsistent*; Cic.: thus also, sibi, Auct. ad Her.

DISSĒPARATIO, ōnis. f. (disseparo) i. q. Separatio; Auct. Decl. in Catil.

DISSĒPARO, āre. i. q. Separo; Nazar.

DISSĒPIO, psi, ptum. 4. I. *To separate by boundaries, to enclose within boundaries, to enclose, surround*; Lucr.: Ov.: hence, Disseptum, 1. *A boundary or partition wall*; Lucr. 2. *The diaphragm*; Macrob. II. *To demolish*; aggerem, Stat.

DISSĒPTIO, ōnis. f. (dissepio) i. q. Disseptum; Vitr.

DISSĒPTUS, a, um. See DISSEPIO.

DISSĒRENASCO, navi. 3. (inchoat. of dissereno) *To clear up, grow clear*; Liv.

DISSĒRENO, āre. *To be clear*; Plin.

DISSĒRO, itum 3. I. *To scatter seed, to sow here and there*; or, *to sow, plant, when used of several things*; Colum.: also, *to fix or put into the ground*; tales, Cæs. II. *To part asunder, divide, separate*; Apul. Part. Dissitus, a, um. *Scattered, spread abroad*; Lucr. N. B. Dissitus, a, um. *Remote*; see DISSITUS, a, um.

DISSĒRO, rui, rtum, ēre. Prop. *To set or place asunder*; hence, *to speak, utter, say*. I. Gen. Bona pacis, Tac., to enumerate the advantages: verbum, Apul., i. e. to pronounce: especially, II. *To speak with care and reflection, to speak out or show one's mind upon a subject*. I. Among themselves; *To discuss, argue*; de omnibus rebus in contrariis partes, Cic.: de animorum immortalitate, id.: hence, *to investigate, show, determine*; disseramus, quid proprie petat orator, Quint. 2. Publicly, before the people or the senate; pro legibus suis, Liv.: de teste, Cic.

III. *To relate, narrate, bring forward*; negotii initium, Tac.: vitam alicujus, Lamprid.

DISSĒRPO, ēre. *To spread imperceptibly*; late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

DISSĒRTATIO, ōnis. f. (disserto) *An argumentative conversation, a debate, dispute, discussion*; Plin.: Gell.

DISSĒRTATOR, ōris. m. (disserto) *A disputant*; Prudent.

DISSĒRTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dissero, rui) I. *To dispute, debate, discuss a matter*; Plaut.: Gell. II. *To narrate, relate, explain*; Tac.

DISSĒCO, ēre. (dis and seco) I. *To cut to pieces*; Plaut. II. *To make away with, consume, spend*; dide ac dissic, Cæcil. ap. Cic.: or this may be for disjic.

DISSĒDENTIA, æ. f. (dissideo) i. q. Dissidium; Plin.

DISSĒDEO, ēdi, essum, ēre. (dis and sedeo) Prop. *To sit apart*; hence, I. *To be remote, be distant, or at a distance from any thing, be divided or separated*; castri, Cic.: ab aliquo animo, id.: hostem dissidere in Arminium ac Segesten, i. e. to be divided into the two factions of, &c., Tac.: quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Propert. II. *To be at variance, to be of different inclinations or opinions, to think differently*; inter se, Cic.: ab aliquo, Cic.: Nep.: a se ipso, Cic.: cum aliquo, id.: alicui, Hor.: of married persons, to live in variance or discord, Suet.: also of animals and things without life, between which an antipathy exists; dissident olores et aquilæ, Plin.: quercus et olea, id. III. *To disagree, not to fit, to be different or dissimilar*; scriptum a sententia dissidet, Cic.: toga, dissidet, Hor., i. e. does not fit, does not sit well.

DISSĒDIUM, i. n. (dissideo) *Difference of inclination or opinion, dissension, disagreement, variance*; Cic. In MSS. and edd. it is frequently confounded with disidium (separation of space); cf. Lachmann ad Propert. 1, 12, 28.

DISSĒGNATOR, ōris. m. (dissigno) i. q. Designator; Plaut.

DISSĒGNO, āre. for designo; Symm.

DISSĒLIO, ilui, ire. (dis and sallo) *To leap or burst asunder, separate quickly, be suddenly divided*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: fig.; gratia dissiliit, Hor., was dissolved.

DISSĒMILIS, e. *Unlike, dissimilar*; inter se, Cic.: alicujus, id.: alicui, id.: also followed by atque or ac; Cic.: Liv.: comp., dissimilior, Cic.: superl., dissimillimus, id.

DISSĒMILITER, adv. *Differently, in a different manner*; Sall.: also with a dative; Liv.

DISSĒMILITUDO, inis. f. (dissimilis) *Unlikeness, difference*; Cic.

DISSĒMILAMENTUM, i. n. (dissimulo) *Dissimilitude, false appearance*; Apul.

DISSĒMILANTER, adv. *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly*; Cic.

DISSĒMILANTIA, æ. f. (dissimulo) *A concealing of one's sentiments, dissimulation*; Cic.

DISSĒMILATIO (Dissimil.), ōnis. f. (dissimulo) I. *Dissimulation, i. e. a concealing of one's sentiments, a saying of the contrary to what one thinks*; Cic.: hence, irony; Cic. Acad. 2, 5. II. *A hiding, concealing*; Tac. III. *Negligence, carelessness*; Veget.

DISSĒMILATOR, ōris. m. (dissimulo) *A dissembler, i. e. one who acts or speaks as though a thing were otherwise than it is, one who conceals*; Sall.: Hor.

DISSĒMULO (Dissimilo), āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make unlike, to render unobservable*; Cic. II. *To act or speak as though a thing were otherwise than it is, purposely to hide or conceal, to keep secret, dissemble, not suffer one's self to observe any thing*; aliquid, Cic.: Liv.: aliquid silentio, Cic.: dissimulata deam, i. e. celans divinitatem, Ov.: de re, Sall.: also, seq. accus. et infin.: Cic.: also, seq. quasi; Plaut. III. *To cover*; Ov.

IV. *To omit*; consonantes, i. e. not to pronounce, Quint.: hence, *to pass over in silence*; mater dissimulata, Tac.: dissimulare consulum alicujus, Tac.

DISSĒMILABILIS, e. (dissipo) *That may be scattered*; Cic.

DISSĒPIATIO, ōnis. f. (dissipo) I. *A scattering*; Cic. II. *A distributing*; Cic.: also, *destruction, annihilation*; Cic. N. D. 1, 25: also as a figure of rhetoric; id.

DISSĒPATOR, ōris. m. (dissipo) *One who scatters or brings to nought*; Prudent.

DISSĒPATUS, a, um. I. Part. of dissipo; see DISSIPO.

II. Adj. *Scattered about, not together, not connected or not well arranged*; oratio, Cic.: fuga, Liv.: orator, Cic., that speaks unconnectedly.

DISSĒPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and obsol. sipo) I. *To part asunder, scatter, disperse*; hostes, Cæs., to rout, put to flight: in fugam, Liv., membra, Cic.: hence, I. *To spread abroad, publish, disseminate*; sermonem, famam, Cic. 2. *To waste, squander, spend*; patrimonium, Cic. 3. *To discuss*; Cels. II. *To part or spread asunder, spread*; aquam, Liv. 5, 16, in the words of an oracle: aquam late, Varr.: ignis se dissipavit, Liv.: spreads itself: bellum dissipatum, id., i. e. when war is carried on in many places. III. *To demolish, overthrow, destroy*; tecta, Liv.: statuum, Cic.

DISSĒPUS, a, um. part. See DISSERO, evi.

DISSĒSUS, a, um. *Distant, remote*; Apul.

DISSĒOCIABILIS, e. (dissocio) I. *That does not easily unite, or cannot easily be united*; Tac. II. *Separating, dividing*; Oceanus, Hor.

DISSĒOCIABILIS, e. i. q. Dissociabilis; Rutil.

DISSĒOCIATIO, ōnis. f. (dissocio) *A separation*; Tac.

DISSĒOCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To part, divide, separate, dissolve*; amicitias, Cic.: causam suam, Tac., to withdraw from a party.

DISSĒOLUBILIS, e. (dissolvo) *That may be separated, dissolvable*; Cic.

DISSĒOLUTE, adv. I. *Negligently, carelessly*; Cic. II. *Without connective particles*; dicere, Cic.

DISSĒOLUTIO, ōnis. f. (dissolvo) I. *A loosing, dissolving, destroying*; naturæ, Cic., i. e. death: navigii, Tac. II. *Stomach, Plin., looseness*. III. *An answer or refutation*; Cic. IV. *An abolishing, destroying, abrogating*; legum, Cic. V. *Indifference, carelessness*; animi, Cic. VI. *Weakness, effeminacy*; Sen.: also, *dissoluteness*; Treb. Poll. VII. *An omission of connective particles*, Gr. ὑπόλοιπος; Cic.

DISSĒOLUTOR, ōris. m. (dissolvo) *A destroyer*; Cod. Just.

DISSĒOLUTRIX, icis. f. (dissolutor) *She that destroys*; Tert.

DISSĒOLUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of dissolvo; see DISSOLVO.

II. Adj. 1. *Loosed, not bound*; Plaut.: navigium, Cic., i. e. leaky; fig.; nimis dissolutus, Cic. Or. 57, i. e. not well connected, loose. 2. *Relaxed*; stomachus, Plin. 3. *Negligent, careless, remiss, thoughtless*; Cic.: dissolutior, Sen. 4. *Dissolute, licentious*; filius, Cic.: consilia, id.: liberalitas dissolutior, id.: dissolutissimus hominum, id.

DISSĒOLVO, olvi, olutum, ēre. I. *To loosen what is bound or joined together*; scopas, clipeum, Cic.: fig.; orationem, id., to write in a loose style. II. *To melt, liquify*; æs, Lucr.: resinam oleo, Plin.: fel aqua dissolutum, id. III. *To discuss, scatter, remove* (in medicine); inflationes, dolorem capitis, Plin. IV. *To separate, loosen, dissolve, cut or rend to pieces, overthrow, destroy, annul, abrogate, abolish*; societatem, leges, amicitiam, severitatem, interdictum, Cic.: pinus lamma, to saw to pieces, Val. Fl.: ilia risu, Petron., to be ready

to burst with laughing; hence, dissolvi, *to be separated, to separate one's self*; dissolvi nullo modo possunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, i. e. cannot separate themselves from them, cannot forego. V. *To solve, i. e. to answer or refute*; interrogations, Cic.: eriminationem, id.: objecta, Tac.

VI. *To pay any thing*; æs alienum, Cic.: pecuniam alicui, id. VII. *To rid, deliver, from business or any thing unpleasant*; dissolvi me, Ter., I am ready, am at liberty: dissolve me, Plaut., liberate me, and so, tell me: hence, dissolvere pro sua parte, Cic., sc. se, to make an agreement. N. B. Dissolvo is sometimes found as a quadrisyllable (dissoluo); thus also, dissolui, Lucr.: dissoluantur, five syllables, Ov.—See also DISSOLUTUS, a, um.

DISSONANTIA, æ. f. (dissono) *Dissonance, discordance*; Hiéron.

DIS-SŌNO, ui, Itum, ære. *Not to agree, to be different*; Colum.: loci dissonantes, Vitr., places that sound badly or produce unharmonious sounds.

DIS-SŌNUS, a, um. I. *Of different sounds or tones, dissonant, discordant, confused*; clamor, Liv.: flamina, Calpurn. II. Fig. *Not agreeing, differing*; a Romanis, Liv.

DIS-SORS, tis. *Of a different lot*; hence, I. *Unlike, different*; fetus, Ov. Met. 8, 133, according to the emendation of Heins., but there Glerig has restored the old reading, discordem. II. *Not in common, not sharing with any one*: gloria militi, Ov., in which the soldiers have no share.

DIS-SŪADEO, si, sum, 2. *To advise to the contrary, to dissuade*; legem, Cic.: de captivis, id.

DISSUASIO, ōnis, f. (dissuadeo) *An advising to the contrary, a dissuading*; Cic.

DISSUASOR, ōris, m. (dissuadeo) *One who advises to the contrary, a dissuader*; legis, Cic.

DIS-SŪVIOR, āri. *To kiss very much*; oculos, Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep.

DIS-SUESCO, for desuesco; Alc. Avit.

DISSULTO, āre. (freq. of dissillo) *To leap, fly or burst asunder*; Virg.: Plin.

DIS-SUO, ūtum, 3. *To unstitch that which had been sewn*; hence, I. Sinum, Ov., i. e. to open. 2. Amicitias, Cic., i. e. to dissolve by degrees.

DISSŪPO, i, q. Dissipo.

DISSYLLABUS, a, um, more correctly, DISYLLABUS, q. v.

DISSŪTESCO, ēre. i. q. Tabesco; Cato, R. R.

DISSŪTET, ēre. e. g. me alicuius, I am weary of, disgusted with; Ter.

DISTANTIA, æ. f. (disto) I. *Distance, interval, intervening space*; Plin. II. *Distance, fig., i. e. difference, diversity*; Cic. Amicit. 20, 74 (but here Ernesti would read dissensio); it does not occur any where else in Cicero: Quint.: Gell.

DIS-TECTUS, a, um, i. q. Detectus; Alc. Avit.

DIS-TENDO, di, tum and sum, ēre. I. *To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend*; hominem, Liv.: brachia, Ov.: aciem, Cæs. II. *To separate, divide*; copias hostium, Liv. III. Fig. *To divide*; animos, Liv., i. e. to render perplexed or uncertain, cause to hesitate: also, to hold back, keep off; hostes ab apertiore loco, Liv.

IV. *To fill*; ventrem, Plaut.: nectare cellas, Virg.

V. *To occupy or engage with several things*; curam unius pastoris, Colum.—See also DISTENTUS, a, um.

DISTENTIO, ōnis, f. (distendo) *A stretching out*; Cels.

DISTENTO, āre. Freq. of distendo, and of the same signification; distentent ubera vacca, Virg. Ecl. 9, 31: but later edd. have distendent.

DISTENTUS, a, um, full. I. Part. of distendo; see DISTENDO. II. Adj. *Full, filled up*; Lucr.: Virg.: uber distentius, Hor.: especially, filled with food: Suet.

DISTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distineo; see DISTINEO. II. Adj. *Busy, engaged*; negotiis, Cic.: distentissimus, id.

DISTENTUS, us, m. (distendo) *A stretching out, extending*; cutis sufflata, Plin.

DISTERMINATOR, ōris, ni. (distermino) *A divider*; Apul.

DIS-TERMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To divide, part, separate*; Judæam ab Ægypto, Plin.

DIS-TERMINUS, a, um. *Separated*; Sil. 5, 399.

DISTERNO, ēre. (dis and sterno) *To bed asunder, to make a separate bed*; Apul.

DIS-TĒRO, trivi, ēre. *To rub or bruise to pieces*; Cato: fig.; aliquem basis, Petron.

DISTICHUS, a, um. (διτχιχος) I. *Having two lines or rows*; hordeum, Colum. II. *Consisting of two versos*; carmen: also, simply, distichon, sc. carmen, Mart.

DISTILLATIO, DISTILLO, DISTIMULO. See DESTILLATIO, &c.

DISTINCTE, adv. *Distinctly, methodically, clearly*; Cic.: distinctus, id.: distincte dicere may mean. 1. *To speak clearly*; Cic. Tusc. 2, 3. 2. But more frequently, to speak with order and a clear succession of ideas; Cic. 3. Articulatim distincteque dicere aliqui, Cic. Legg. 1, 13, by portions and with due distinction, opposed to fuscæ ac libere disputare.

DISTINCTIO, ōnis, f. (distinguo) I. *A distinguishing, distinction*; Cic.: hence, a kind of antithesis. 1. *Of words*; as, the man is not niggardly but liberal, Quint. 2. *Of sentences*; odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Quint. II. *Division, arrangement*; Cic. III. *Interpunction, punctuation*; Quint. IV. *A garnishing with any thing*; hence, an ornament; Cic.

DISTINCTOR, ōris, m. (distinguo) *One who distinguishes*; Ammian.

DISTINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distinguo; see DISTINGUO. II. Adj. *Distinct, methodically arranged, clear*; res, Cic.: sermo, Quint.: vitæ genus, Plin. Ep., a regular course of life: Cicero distinctor, Auct. Dial. de Orat., more clear: stella distincta, Cic., bright, visible.

DISTINCTUS, us, m. (distinguo) *A distinction, difference*; Tac.

DISTINEO, inui, entum, ēre. (dis and teneo) I. *To hold or keep asunder*; tigna fibulis, Cæs. II. Fig. *To part, separate*; Cæs.: Liv.: duo freta, Ov.: distineor dolore, Cic., I am distracted: due sententiæ distinebant senatum, Liv., divided it. III. *To occupy with more than one affair*, or simply, *to occupy, engage*; maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic. IV. *To keep back, hold off, hinder, prevent, detain, stop*; pacem, Cic.: aliquem a re, Cæs.: Liv.—See also DISTENTUS, a, um.

DISTINGUO, nxi, actum, ēre. (from dis and stigo, stingo, from στῖγω) Prop. *To make points with a pointed instrument*; hence, I. *To separate, divide, distinguish, discriminate*; vera a falsis, Cic.: falsum vcrō, for a vero, Hor.: alteros cantus, Calp., to determine who shall begin the alternate singing. II. *To variegate, set or stud with any thing by way of ornament, to adorn*; of things which are conspicuous by their glittering, colour, and other qualities; poculum gemmis, Cic.: litora urbibus, id.: Cynosura stellis distincta, id.: orationem, id., to adorn: occupationes carmine, Plin. Ep., to interrupt, give a change to; thus also, graviora opera lusibus, id. III. *To make an interpunction, with the pen or in reading, to pause, keep stops, punctuate*; Quint.; hence, 1. *To end*; cationem, Apul. 2. *To settle, decide, determine*; Lamprid.

DISTO, āre. (dis and sto) 1. *To stand apart, and so, to be separate or distant*. I. In respect of place; summa labra distabant, Cæs.: inter se, id.: ab aliquo, Hirt.: foro (dat.), for a foro, Hor. 2. In respect of time; non multum ætate distantes, Quint. II. Fig. *To be distant, i. e. to be different*; inter se, Cic.: also with a; id.: and with a dative; scurræ, i. e. a scurræ, Hor.: also impers.; distat, there is a difference; id.

DIS-TORQUEO, si, tum, ēre. I. *To turn different ways, to twist, distort*; os, Ter.: oculos, Hor.: labra, Quint. II. *To torment, torture*; Suet.—See also DISTORTUS, a, um.

DISTORTIO, ōnis, f. (distorqueo) *A distorting, twisting*; membrum, Cic.

DISTORTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distorqueo; see DISTORQUEO. II. Adj. 1. *Distorted, mis-shapen, crooked, dwarfish, deformed*; homo, Cic.: vultus, Quint.: distortissimus, Cic. 2. Fig. *Perverse, unseemly*; Cic.

DISTRACTIO, ōnis, f. (distraho) I. *A pulling asunder, dividing, separating*; Cic.: Gell.: hence, discord, dissension, aversion; Cic.: Varr. II. *A selling, sale*; mercium, Pand.

DISTRACTOR, ōris, m. (distraho) *A seller, dealer in a thing*; argenti, a money-changer, Cod. Just.

DISTRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distraho; see DISTRACHO. II. Adj. *Divided*; fig., whose attention is distracted, occupied with several things; distractior, Lucr.: distractissimus, Vell.

DIS-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3. *To pull different ways, to pull or tear asunder, divide*; Cic.: Liv.: hence, 1. *To part, separate* (usually with the idea of violence); collegia, Suet.: aliquem a complexu suorum, Cic.: animam a corpore, Sen.: voces, Cic., i. e. to pronounce too broadly. II. *To end, cut off*; controversiam, Cic.

III. *To perplex, distract*; distractor, Cic., I am perplexed. IV. *To hinder, prevent*; rem, Cæs. V. *To sell to several persons, or gen., to sell*; Gell.: Justin.

VI. *To estrange, alienate*; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 2, 10. VII. *To occupy with several things*; animam, to distract, Sen.: in omnes curas distrahi, Tac.

VIII. *Fama distrahi, to be ill spoken of*, Tac.—See also DISTRACTUS, a, um.

DISTRATUS, a, um. See DISTERNO.

DISTRIBUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *To divide, distribute*; sanguinem in corpus, Cic.: frumentum civitatibus, id., sc. to give, and so, to enjoin, order the states to give.

N. B. Partitionem, Cic., i. e. to make: distributa propositio, id., i. e. quæ fit per distributionem.

DISTRIBŪTE, adv. *Distinctly, methodically, with proper divisions*; Cic.: distributus, id.

DISTRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. (distribuo) *A dividing, distributing*; Cic.: hence, as a figure of rhetoric, id., i. e. the distribution of one idea into several similar ones.

DISTRIBŪTOR, ōris, m. (distribuo) *A distributor*,

divider; Apul.: also, Cic. Pis. 15, according to some edd.

DISTRIBŪTUS, a, um. See DISTRIBŪTO.

DISTRICTE, adv. See DISTRICTE.

DISTRICŌIO, ōnis, f. (distingo) *Difficulty, hinderance*; Pand.

DISTRICŌUS, a, um. I. Part. of *distingo*; see DISTRINGO. II. Adj. 1. *Occupied, busy, engaged*; confectione anepici, Cic.: bellis, Nep.: districtum officium, Traj. in Plin. Ep.: districtior a causis, Cic. 2. *Uncertain, undecided*; Cic. ad Div. 2, 15. 3. *Severe*; Val. Max.: districtior, Cod. Just.: districtissimus, id.

DISTRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3. (dis and stringo) I. *To pull or stretch asunder*, also, *to bind here and there, to bind up in several parcels*; radis rotarum districti pendent, Virg.: hence, 1. *To occupy or engage with several things, to distract the attention*; hostes, Liv., i. e. to make a diversion: distringi negotiis, Plin. Ep. 2. *To rub to pieces*; thymum, Colum.: hence, frontem, Quint., to look grave or severe. 3. *To overthrow, destroy*; libertatem, Sen.

II. *To pull or draw out, to draw*; gladium; but in this sense critics prefer *destringo*. Cf. Heindorf ad Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 41. III. *To strip*; but in this sense also critics prefer *destringere*. — See also DISTRICŌUS, a, um.

DIS-TRUNCO, āre. *To cut asunder*; Plaut.

DISTRUO, &c. for *destruo*, &c.; Prudent.

DISTURBATIO, ōnis, f. (disturbo) *A destruction, demolition*; Cic.

DIS-TURBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To drive asunder, break up, separate*; concionem, Cic.: auster disturbat freta, Sen., i. e. agitates. II. *To demolish, destroy*; tecta, porticum, Cic.: also, *to disturb, throw into disorder*; Colum. III. Fig. *To destroy, overthrow, do away with, prevent, thwart*; societatem, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.: legem, Cic.

DIS-ŪNO, īre, 4. *To disjoin*; Arnob.

DISYLLĀBUS, a, um. (δισύλλαβος) *Of two syllables*; Quint.

DITĀTOR, ōris, m. (dito) *One who enriches*; Augustin.

DITĒ, I. Adj. *Rich*; see DIS. II. Adv. *Richly*; hence, ditius, Stat.: ditissime, Apul.

DITĒSCO, ēre, 3. (dis, itis) *To become rich*, prop. and fig.; Lucr.

DITHYRĀMBĪCUS, a, um. (διδυραμβικός) *Dithyrambic*; poema, Cic.

DITHYRĀMBUS, I, m. (διδυραμβός) I. *A verse in honour of Bacchus, which was full of enthusiasm and bombastical words*. II. *Any verse composed in a similar style*.

DITIO, ōnis, f. *Power over others, rule, dominion, authority*; esse in ditione aliojus, Cic.: redigere in ditionem nostram, Cic. N.B. The nominative ditio does not occur.

DITIOR, DITISSIMUS See DIS.

DITIS, e. See DIS.

DITIUS, DITISSIME See DITĒ.

DITŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis, itis) *To enrich*, prop. and fig.; Hor.: Liv.

DITŪCHŪEUS, I, m. (διδυχαίος) *A double trochee*.

DIU (prop. ablat. of *dius*, i. e. dies) I. *By day*; Plaut. II. *Long*, i. e. a long while, long, for a long time; Cic.: diutius, id.: diutissime, id.: also subst.; e. g. hoc ipsum diu, id. III. *Long since*; Cic.: haud diu, Ter., a short time ago, lately. IV. *Before*; nec diu hic fui, Plaut.; or this may mean, and I was never here. V. *Far off, at a great distance*; Mela.

DIUM, I. See DIUS, a, um.

DIURĒTICUS, a, um. (διουρητικός) *That promotes the urine*; Cel. Aur.

DIURNO, āre. *To endure or live long*; Quadrig. ap. Gell. — From

DIURNUS, a, um. (dies) I. *By day, of the day*; labores, Cic.: actus, Suet., i. e. the business which any one proposes to do in a day, one's daily work: metus, Cic.: lumen, Ov., daylight: currus, Ov., of the sun: stella, Plaut., the morning star. II. *That lasts a day*; Ov.

III. *Daily, that happens every day*; cibus, Liv.: diurna acta, Suet., a writing, containing an account of the daily occurrences in the senate and assembly of the people: also, diurna, alone, Tac.: Suet.: hence, diurnum, Juv., gen., a journal.

DIUS, a, um. (from *διος*, which, contracted from *διος*, loses the digamma between the two i's) Prop. *Sprung from Zeus*, i. e. *Jupiter*: hence, I. *Noble, godlike*, of distinguished persons; Cassimulus, dius administer diis magnis, Varr. 6, p. 83: dia Camilla, Virg. II. *Large, vast, unlimited as a god, beautiful as a god, sublime, divine*; dias in luminis oras exoritur, Lucr.: sententia dia Catonis, Hor.: dium profundum, Ov. III. *Heavenly*; omnia dia ct marina et terrena, Prudent.: hence, Diuum, *Heaven, sky, open air*; sub diu (as sub Jove), in the open air, Varr.: Virg. See DIUVS, a, um.

DIUS, us. An old form for *dies* as a feminine: hence diu, &c.

DIUSCŪLE, adv. I. q. Diutule; Augustin.

DIUTINE, adv. *Long, a long time*; Plaut.

DIUTINUS, a, um. (diu) *Lasting, durable*; Cic.

DIŪTIUS, DIŪTISSIME. See DIU.

DIŪTŪLE, adv. *A short time, a little while*; Gell.

DIŪTURNĒ, adv. I. q. Diu; Cic. ad Divers. 6, 10; but here ed. Ern. has diuturnam: diuturnus, Sidon.

DIŪTURNITAS, ātis, f. *Length of time, long duration, lastingness*; Cic. — From

DIŪTURNUS, a, um. (diu) I. *Of long continuance, long, lasting*; Cic.: diuturnior, Cic.: diuturnissimus, Oros. II. *Long-lived*; Cic. Phil. 2, 44: diuturnior, Varr.: Ov.

DIVĀ, See DIUVS, a, um.

DIVĀGOR, āri. (dis and vago) *To wander about, wander to and fro*; Laet.

DIVĀLIS, e. (divus) I. q. Divinus; Spartan.

DIVĀRICO, ātum, āre. (dis and varico) I. Trans. *To spread or stretch asunder*; Cic. II. Intrans. *To be or stand asunder*; Varr. R. R.

DIVELLO, elli (more frequent than ulsi), ulsum, ěre. (dis and vello) I. *To tear asunder, tear to pieces, tear up*; Virg.: Gell.: vulnus, Auct. B. Afric., to tear open: fig., divellor dolore, Cic., I am distracted with. II. *To separate, part*; res copulatas, Cic.: comoda civium, id.: hence, divelli, to be separated, or, to separate one's self; ab otio, id., to give up. III. *To break off, do away with, dissolve*; amicitiam, Sen.: affinitatem, Cic.: somnum, Hor., to disturb. IV. *To tear away, separate with violence*; liberos a complexu parentum, Cic.: membra ab aliquo, id.: also, adultero, i. e. ab adultero, Hor.

DIVENDO, Itum, ěre. (dis and vendo) *To sell to several persons, sell separately or in parcels*; bona, id.

DIVERBĒRO, ātum, āre. (dis and verbero) I. *To strike asunder, cut, cleave, divide, separate, part*; Virg. II. *To beat soundly, cudgel*; Apul.

DIVERBIUM, I, n. (dis and verbum) *A conversation of two or more actors on the stage*; Liv.

DIVERGIUM, I, n. (dis and vergo) I. q. Divortium; Cic. Fl.

DIVERRO. See DEVERRO.

DIVERSE, adv. I. *To different parts or directions, hither and thither*; trahere, Ter.: also, in different parts, here and there; Auct. B. Afric. II. *In a different manner, differently*; dicere, Cic.: also with a; Gell. N.B. Compar., diversius, Sall.: superl., diversissime, Suet.

DIVERSĪCOLOR, ōris. (diversus and color) *Of various colours*; Marc. Cap.

DIVERSĪTAS, ātis, f. (diversus) *Difference, diversity*; Plin. Ep.: also, contradiction, disagreement; Plin.

DIVERSĪTO, DIVERSĪTOR, DIVERSOR, DIVERSORĪUM, DIVERSORĪOLUM. See DEVERSIŌ, &c.

DIVERSUS, a, um. I. Part. of *diverto*; see DIVERTO.

II. Adj. I. *Turned different ways, separated, one hither another thither*; turned towards two different sides; diversi pugnabant, Cas., i. e. turned towards two different vessels: diversam aciem constituit, Cas.; cf. Held ad Cæs. B. C. 1, 40: semitas, Liv.: diversi discessissent, Nep.: quo diversus abis? Virg.: diversi circumspiciunt, id., in different directions: diversi abiere, Liv. Hence fig., diversi amantes, Propert., i. e. disagreeing, at variance. 2. *In different places, some in one place, some in another*; diversi audivisti, Sall.: portus, qui diversos inter se aditus habent, Cic., access on different sides. 3. *Opposite to one another, contrary*; iter, Liv.: diversa duo vitia avaritia et luxuria, id.: pars, Suet., the opposite party: cinguli duo inter se diversis, Cic., the polar circles: duo maria navigationi diversa conjungit, id.: hence, in diversum, Plin.: and e diverso, Suet., on the contrary, on the other hand: e diverso means also, over against, Justin.: also, otherwise, followed by quam, Plin. 4. *Remote, distant*; loca, Cic.: diversissima loca, Liv.: Diversum, *Distance, remoteness*; Tac. Ann. 3, 59.

5. *Different, i. e. Dissimilar, unlike, different, another*; ratio, pars, Cic.: Diversum, *Difference, diversity*; in diversum auctores trahunt, Liv., are not agreed. Also, *Differing in opinion, discordant*; diversum vulgus, Tibull.: seq. genit.; animi, Tac.: in respect of the object it is used with a; e. g. diversus a proposita ratione, Cic.: with a dative; verba verbis diversa, Quint.: also with ac, or quam, i. e. than; Quint.: Plin.: Tacitus uses diversus by itself for varius, Annal. 6, 20; Hist. 1, 95.

6. *Many, several, some, various*; diversa homines, Cic.

N.B. Compar., diversior, Lucr.: Plin.: superl., diversissimus, Liv.

DIVERTICĪLUM. See DEVERTICĪLUM.

DIVERTO, O DIVORTO, ti, sum, ěre. (dis and vorto, or vorto) I. *To turn different ways, turn asunder, part, separate*; usually only in an intransitive signification, to separate; e. g. of divorce, uxor divertit, Pand.: thus also, matrimonialia divertentia, divorces, Gell. II. *To turn away, turn off from any thing*; hence, diverti, or divertere, to depart, go away; via, Liv.: but here many prefer dev.: hence, divertere, to remove, fig., i. e. to be different; divertunt mores virginii longe ac lupia, Plaut.

III. *To put up at an inn, take lodging*; but in this sense critics prefer *deverto*; see DEVERTO. — See also DIVERsus, a, um.

DIVERsus, a, um.

DIVES, itis. *Rich*; Cic. agris, Hor.: ab armento, Val. Fl.: pecoris, Virg.: compar., divitor, Cic.: superl., divitissimus, Cic.: Nep.: also, Dives, subst., *A rich person*; Ov.: hence fig., *rich*, i. e. I. *Having abundance of any thing*; ager, Val. Fl., i. e. fruitful, fertile; spes, Hor., i. e. that promises much: dithyrambus, Cic.: copia fiendi, Ov., abundant cause for: lingua, Hor., eloquent.

II. *Precious, valuable, of great worth, splendid, sumptuous*; ramus, Virg.: cultus, Ov. i. e. sumptuous clothing; opus, Plin.

DIVEXO, avi, atum, are. (dis and vexo) I. *To drag about*; Enn. ap. Cic. II. *To bring to nought, destroy*; Plaut.: Cic. III. *To treat ill, trouble, vex*; matrem, Suet.

DIVEXUS, a, um. (dis and vexo) *Laid crosswise, or stretched out*; Augustin.

DIVIDIA, æ, f. (divido) *Grief, care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, vexation*; Plaut.

DIVIDO, isi, isum, ère. (dis and vido, ère, whence vidua, &c.) I. *To part, divide, separate*; castra ab opere, Hist.: Britanni toto orbe divisi, Virg., for, a toto orbe.

II. *To part asunder, divide, separate*; escas, Cic.: genus in species, id.: bona inter se, Nep.: gemma, quæ dividit aurum, Virg., that is set in gold: also, *to cleave, split*; aliquem securi, Hor.: aërem, Cic.: muros, Virg.: also, *to dissolve, destroy*; Hor. Ep. i, 14, 31. N. B. Partiones dividere, for, facere, Cic.: hence, sententiam dividere, id., to divide the vote of a senator which contains two things, i. e. to cause him to vote on each separately.

III. *To distribute*; bona viritum, Cic.: bona militibus, Nep.: fig., aimum nunc huc nunc illic, Virg., i. e. to turn: cocta in corpus, Cic., to distribute. IV. *To distinguish*; legem bonam a mala, Cic.: also fig., *to distinguish, adorn*; Plin.: Virg. V. *To spread*; bellum, Cic. VI. *To sell separately, or by parcels, to sell*; Suet. Cas. 54: Ner. 26. See also DIVISUS, a, um.

DIVIDUITAS, atis, f. (dividuus), i. q. Divisio; Pand.

DIVIDUS, a, um. i. q. Divisus; Acc.

DIVIDUUS, a, um. I. *Parted, divided*; Hor.: Ov.: Plin.: hence, Dividuum, *A half*; fac dividuum, Ter.

II. *That may be divided, divisible*; Cic.

DIVINATIO, onis, f. (divino) I. *The power of seeing beforehand future events which cannot be expected from the usual course of things, and of which the Deity only, properly speaking, can have foreknowledge, divination*; Cic.: hence also, *the capability of adopting measures by which one can successfully escape from any impending calamity*; Nep. Att. 9, 16. II. In a judicial sense, *An examining and determining who shall be principal accuser in a law-suit*; Cic.

DIVINATOR, oris, m. (divino) *A diviner*; Jul. Firm.—

Thence,

DIVINATRIX, icis, f. *She that divines*; prophetic; Tert.

DIVINE, adv. *Divinely, in a divine manner*, i. e. I. *By divine inspiration, prophetically*; Cic. II. *Excellently*; Cic. III. *Honorably, honestly*; Cic.

DIVINIPOTENS, tis. (i. e. divini potens) *Mighty or skilled in divination*; Apul.

DIVINISCIENS, tis. (i. e. divini sciens) *Skilled in divine matters*; Apul.

DIVINITAS, atis, f. (divinus) I. *Divinity, godhead*, i. e. 1. *Divine nature*; Cic. 2. *The Deity, God*; Cic. 3. *Godlike or extraordinary excellence*; Cic. II. *Divine inspiration, power of divination*; Cic.

DIVINITUS, adv. I. *From God, by divine Providence*; Cic. II. *By divine inspiration, prophetically*; Cic.: from an obscure foreboding, Suet. III. *Divinely, i. e. extraordinarily, excellently*; Cic.

DIVINO, avi, atum, are. (divinus) *To be divinely inspired, to foresee and predict human events without human means of knowing them*; to prophesy, foretell, predict; Cic.

DIVINUS, a, um. (divus) I. *Divine, relating, pertaining, or derived from the Deity*; Cic.: hence, 1. *Res divina*, Cic., the worship of God. 2. *Scelera divina*, Liv., i. e. against the gods. 3. *Jura divina*, Cic., divine, i. e. natural laws: thus, res divinæ often denotes natural things, i. e. God, the world, and the things pertaining to it, what we call *physics*, opposed to res humanæ, *morality*, id.: divinus, a, um, is also equivalent to *imperial*; Pand. II. *Godlike, i. e. excellent, extraordinary*; Cic.: nihil divinius, id.: dona divinissima, id. III. *Divinely inspired, prophetic*; Cic.: sententia divina futuri, Hor., full of insight into futurity: quum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep., i. e. since he was inspired with more than human wisdom: hence, Divinus, subst., *A divinely inspired person, a prophet*; Cic.: Liv.: and, Divina, *A propheticness*; Petron.

DIVISE, adv. *Distinctly*; Gell.

DIVISIBILIS, e. (divido) *Divisible*; Tert.

DIVISIM, adv. i. q. Divise; Apul.; si lectio certa.

DIVISIO, onis, f. (divido) I. *Division, partition, separation*; Cic. II. *A distribution among several*; Pand.

DIVISOR, oris, m. (divido) *A divider, distributor*; as, of land, Cic.: there were also divisoires at the comitia,

Cic. Planc. 19, through whom candidates caused money to be distributed among the tribes. This was a name given by way of reproach, and not that of an office; cf. Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 3.

DIVISSE, for, divisisse, Hor., from divido.

DIVISTRA, æ, f. (divido) *A division, cleft*; Plin.

DIVISUS, a, um. I. *Part of, divided*; see DIVIDO.

II. *Adj. 1. Separate*; divisor, Lucr. 2. *Different, distinct*; divisa arboribus patriæ suæ, Virg.

DIVISUS, us, m. (divido) *A dividing*; divisui esse, to be divided, Liv. i, 54, ed. Drak.

DIVITATIO, onis, f. (divito) *An enriching*; Petron. 117.

DIVITIA, arum, f. (divis) *Riches, wealth*; Cic.: templum inclutum divitiis, Liv., i. e. costly presents: demitte divitias, Ov., i. e. jewels, ornaments, earrings; fig., ingenii, Cic., i. e. fertility.

DIVIRO, are, (divis) i. q. Divitare; Acc.

DIVOLVUS, a, um. i. q. Divulus.

DIVORTIUM, i, n. (diverto, s. divorto) *A separation*; e. g. I. *Of one way into several, a parting of the road, a place where roads meet*; divortia nota, Virg.: divortium itinerum, Liv. II. *Of a river into branches*; fluminum, Cic.: aquarium, id., that place on high mountains, whence the waters flow down in different directions: hence, in allusion to this, doctrinarum, id. III. *Veris et hiemis, Colum., the days which separate. IV. Of persons*; especially of husband and wife; when it may be rendered, *Divorce*; divortium facere cum, &c., Cic., i. e. to separate from: also, of a lover and his mistress; Plaut.: Cic.

DIVORTO, SE DIVORTO.

DIVULGATIO, onis, f. (divulgo) *A publishing*; Tert.

DIVULGATUS, a, um. I. *Part of, divulgo*; see DIVULGO. II. *Adj. Common*; magistratus divulgatissimus, Cic.

DIVULGO, or, DIVOLGO, avi, atum, are. (dis and vulgo, s. vulgo) I. *To make common, i. e. to communicate or impart a thing to several without distinction*; primum tempus etatis, Cic. II. *To publish, divulge*; librum, Cic.: rem sermonibus, id.—See also DIVULGATUS, a, um.

DIVULSIO, onis, f. (divello) *A tearing, separating*; Ov.: Hieron.

DIVULSUS, a, um. See DIVELLO.

DIVUS, a, um. (from Δείος, whence the Digamma, as olivum from ἔλαιον) ought to be distinguished from dius, although they are used indiscriminately by some writers. It signifies, I. *Godlike, divine, i. e. of a godlike or divine nature*; diva parens, Virg.; hence subst. Divus, in the time of the republic, i. q. Deus, *A God*; Liv.: Divi, *The gods*; Cic.: Diva, *A goddess*; Virg.: afterwards, divus was used only of emperors who were deified after their death; Jul. Cæsar, Divus, Suet. II. *Divum, The open air, the sky*; sub divo, sub divum; but in all passages, sub dio, &c. would be more correct.—See DIUS, a, um.

Do, (δῶ, i. e. δῶμα) for domum; Enn.

Do, dedî, dâtum, dare. (δῶν, whence δίδωμι) I. *To give*; alicui literas ad alquem, Cic.: dare bibere, to give to drink, Ter.: quem dederat esse monumentum, Virg., i. e. ut esset, &c.: librum dare foras, Cic., to publish: hence, 1. *Terga dare, Liv.*, to turn their back, to flee. 2. *Dare calculum, Cic.*; Ov., in chess, i. e. to move. 3. *Poenas rei, Cic.*, to suffer punishment, to be punished. 4. *To give, bestow, apply, spend, devote*; operam valetudinî, Cic.: noctem operi, Liv.: dare negotium, ut, Nep., to charge, commission. 5. *To desire or be willing to give, to offer, proffer*; filiam suam in matrimonium mihi dabat, Liv. 37, 58. 6. *To cause a thing to be given, to procure, provide, furnish, effect, supply*; datur alicui senatus, Nep., an audience, or hearing, is obtained for any one: alicui consulatium, Liv.: hence gen., *to occasion, cause, effect, make, excite*; damnum Ter.: alicui dolorem, Cic.: alicui gloriosum reditum, id.: disidium Propert.: saltum, Ov., to take a leap, to leap: finem loquendi, Virg., to cease: cantum, i. e. canere, Ov.: vulnera, id.: cuneum, Virg., i. e. to form: pugnam, Ter., to occasion: also, with an accusative and infinitive: dat posse moveri, i. e. facit, ut, &c., Ov.: also with qui (for quo), i. e. ut, Ter.: also *to make friends, gain the favour or friendship of*; Oppius Terentius, Cic.: hence, literas ad alquem, id.: or, aliquid ad alquem, id.: also, literas alicui, Cic., to write to any one: also, of the bearer, to deliver a letter to any one: hence, *to show, exhibit, perform, represent*; ludos, Liv.: fabulam, Ter. 7. *Se dare, To give one's self, i. e. to yield, submit, give one's self up*; Cic.: thus also, manus dare, Cæs., to yield, submit: also, Nep., to surrender: also of things, multa melius se nocte dedere, Virg., i. e. succeeded. 8. *To ascribe, attribute*; tantum ingenio, Cic.: aliquid famæ, Hor. 9. *To let go, let fly*: hence, dari in altum, to soar or fly upwards, Plin. 10. *To grant, cede*; da hunc populo, Cic., i. e. pardon him for the sake of the people: triumphos dando agro creat, Liv., for the distribution: thus dare is frequently used to denote liberality, munificence, making a present, and the granting or ceding of any thing: dare munus, and munerî aliquid, to present with, make a present of, Nep.: dare officium, i. q. Dare munus, Suet. 11. *Nomen dare, Cic.*, to be enrolled, enlist. 12. *Verba*

(alici), to deceive: Plaut.: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. II. To show; res se dat, Cic., presents itself, happens: se turpiter, Ter., to behave disgracefully: se facilem, Ov., to be kind: ut se initia dederint, i. e. fuerint, Cic.: se populo, id., to appear in public. III. To direct to, turn to; vela in altum, Liv., to set sail. IV. To give up, yield, submit, placed under the direction of; se alicui, Cic.: da te homini, id., give thyself up to him, comply with his wishes: se doctrinæ, id.: se ad lenitatem, id.: se in sermonem; or, sermonibus, id.: V. To give or put into any place, to thrust, drive, throw; in custodiam, Liv., to imprison: se in viam, Cic., to set out on a journey: se in fugam, id., or, fugæ, id., to betake one's self to flight: aliquem in fugam, Cæs., to put to flight; se dare convivio, Suet., to go to an entertainment: ad languorem, Ter., to harass, weary; in conspectum, to bring into sight, make visible, show, exhibit, Cic.: in pistrinum, Ter., to throw, thrust: ad terram, Suet., to throw: se in pedes, Plaut. VI. To allow, grant, concede; Cic.: hence, 1. Datur, for licet, Ov.: Quint. 2. To do anything on account, or for the sake of another, to do it to please or humour him, to sacrifice any thing to any one; da hoc mortuæ, Sulp. in Cic. Ep.: dare famæ, Hor.; Tac.; Sen.; to do any thing out of regard to fame, to do any thing for fame: hence, se alicui, to devote himself to any one or any thing, serve him; dedit se regibus, Cic.: se studiis, id. 3. Dare lora, Ov., to slacken. VII. To give forth, emit; colorem, Virg., i. e. to cast forth: voces, Ov.: hence, 1. To say, tell, give an account; Ter.: Cic.: diem alicui, Cic., i. e. to appoint, name: datur, i. e. dicitur, Ov. 2. To pronounce a sentence, decide, to pass sentence or judgment; secundum reos, Suet., i. e. in favour of: litem unicum tabulas, Cic., to decide. 3. To mention, name; unum da mihi ex oratoribus, Cic. VIII. To impute, interpret, construe; aliquid alicui vitio, or laudi, Cic., as a fault, &c. N.B. 1. Dare with the part. perf. is a common circumlocution; inventum dabo, i. e. inveniam, Ter. 2. Dare, with the part. fut. pass., i. e. To cause; statuum faciendam dare, Plaut.: corpus distrahendum dabis, Liv. 3. Duim, duit, duint, for dem, det, dent, &c., Plaut.: Ter.: Cic. 4. Dor and der do not occur. 5. Datum, i. A gift, present; Cic.: Liv.

DŌCEO, cui, ctum, 2. (from *δῶκα*, or *δῶκα*, as *monero* from *μῶνα*) I. To teach, instruct; aliquem aliquid, Cic.: aliquem tacere, id.: aliquem fidebus, id., how to play on the lyre: thus also, aliquem equo, Liv., riding on horseback: doctus sum aliquid, Propert., I know it.

II. To inform one of any thing, to discover, show, tell, relate, point out; Siliū causam te docui, Cic.: aliquem de re, id. III. Fabulam, To represent, exhibit upon the stage; because formerly the poet was obliged to repeat the parts to the actors for their study; Cic. N.B. Part., doctus, a, um. — See also DOCTUS, a, um.

DŌCHIMUS, or DOCHMUS, i. m. (*δοχίμος*) A metrical foot consisting of five syllables, viz. one short, two long, one short, and one long; Cic.

DŌCILIS, e. (doceo) That can learn easily; Tert. DŌCILIS, e. (doceo) Apt to learn or to be taught, docile; Cic.: also with a genitive; modorum, Hor.: pravi, id.: fig., capilli dociles, Ov.: compar. docilior, Quint.

DŌCILITAS, ātis, f. (docilis) I. Docility, aptness to learn or to be taught; Cic. II. Gentleness; Eutrop. DOCTE, adv. I. Learnedly, skilfully; doctius, Mart.: doctissime eruditus, Sall. II. Cleverly, cunningly; Plaut.: doctius, Hor.

DOCTIFICUS, a, um, i. e. doctos faciens; Marc. Cap. DOCTILOQUUS, a, um, (docte and loquor) That speaks in a learned manner; Enn.

DOCTISSONUS, a, um, i. e. doctæ sonans; Sidon. DOCTUSCŪLE, adv. Somewhat too learnedly; Gell. DOCTOR, ōris, m. (doceo) A teacher, instructor; Cic. DOCTRĪNA, æ, f. (doceo) I. Instruction, teaching; Cic.

II. Any thing which one learns or has learnt; hence, 1. Literature, erudition; Cic. 2. Any knowledge, science, art; Cic.: doctrinæ, Nep., philosophy, philosophical knowledge. 3. A principle; Nep.

DOCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of doceo; see DOCEO. II. Adj. 1. Learned, skilled, experienced in any thing; fandi, Virg.: juris, Gell.: docta puella, Ov.; Propert.; Tibull., a girl who sings and is acquainted with the art of poetry; psallere, Hor.: cetera, id.: ad malitiam, Ter. Doctus means also, A literary man, man of taste; Hor. 2. Subtle, shrewd, cunning; doctus dolus, Plaut.: manus, Ov.: carmina, Tibull.: falx, Propert.

DŌCŪMENTUM, inis, n. (doceo) i. q. Documentum; Lucr. DŌCŪMENTUM, i. n. (doceo) Any thing by which one can learn, see, conclude, or be put on one's guard against a thing, a proof, example, warning, lesson; Cic.: fuerunt documenta, Liv., served as a lesson, were a warning: documentum sui dare, Liv., i. e. to give a proof: periculi, Liv., warning, example as a warning of danger. DŌDĒCĀTEMŌRIUM, i. n. (*δωδεκαήμεριον*) The twelfth part; Manil.

DODRA, æ, f. A drink composed of nine ingredients; Auson. Epigr. 85.

DODRANS, tis, m. (de and quadrans) Nine twelfths (unciæ), or, three quarters of a Roman as, or of any

whole; Cic.: Nep.: heres ex dodrante, Suet., an heir of three fourths: especially, three quarters of a foot, nine inches, a span; Suet. — Thence.

DODRANTĀLIS, e. Of nine twelfths or three quarters, or a span; Colum.

DOGMA, ātis, n. (*δῶγμα*) An opinion or tenet of a philosopher; Cic.

DOGMATĪCUS, a, um, (δογματικός) Of or relating to the tenets of a philosopher, dogmatical; Auson.

DOGMATĪZO, āre, (δογματίζω) To teach a doctrine; Augustin.

DŌLABĒLLA, æ, f. (dimin. of dolabra) A small dolabra; Colum.

DŌLABRA, æ, f. (dolo) An instrument for breaking with; Liv.: also, for digging with; Pallad.

DŌLABRĀTUS, a, um, (dolabra) Shaped like a mattock; Pallad.

DŌLĀMEN, inis, n. (dolo) A hewing; Apul.

DŌLĀTĪLIS, e. (dolo) That may easily be hewn; Auct. de Limit. ap. Goes.

DŌLĀTŌRIUS, a, um, (dolo) That serves for hewing with; hence, dolatorium, sc. instrumentum, Hieron.

DŌLĀTUS, us, m. (dolo) A hewing; Prudent.

DŌLENTER, adv. In pain, sorrowfully; Cic.: dolentius, id.

DŌLENTIA, æ, f. i. q. Dolor; Læv.

DŌLEO, uli, Itum, ēre. I. To be in pain, of body or mind, to grieve, sorrow; pes dolet, Cic.: also imperson., dolet, I feel pain; Plaut. II. To feel pain or sorrow, to grieve; laude aliena, Cic.: aliquem, or aliquid, Cic.; Propert., to feel pain, grieve on account of, to pity, have pity on: casum alicuius, Cic.: de aliquo, id.: also seq. infin.; e. g. vinci, Hor.

DŌLĪARIS, e. (dolum) I. Of a cask; vinum, Pand., i. e. in casks. II. Like a cask; Plaut.

DŌLĪARIUM, i. n. (dolum) A wine cellar; Pand.

DŌLĪŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of dolum) I. A small cask; Liv. II. Floris, Plin., i. e. the calyx.

DŌLŪTO, āre, (freq. of doleo) To ache, give pain; Cato.

DŌLŪM, i. n. A vessel, cask, barrel, tun, hogthead, pipe; Pand.: de dolio bibere, Cic., to drink wine from the wood, i. e. before it is bottled, and so, while it is new: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolum, Plaut., proverbial expression for to speak in vain.

DŌLO, āvi, ātum, ēre. I. To hew or chip with an axe; lignum, Juv.: robur, Cic.: fig., historiam, id., i. e. to hew roughly, i. e. not to work or finish thoroughly.

II. To beat, cudgel, strike; Hor. III. Dolum, Plaut., to play a cunning trick.

DŌLŌN, or DŌLO, ōnis, m. (*δῶλον*) I. A long staff with a short iron point at one end; Virg.: especially, a dagger concealed in a stick, a sword-stick; Isid.: hence a fly uses this word of her sting in Phædrus. II. The smallest sail in a ship, towards the poop; Liv.

DŌLŌR, ōris, m. (doleo) I. Pain, whether of body or mind; Cic.: also, the pains of childbirth; e. dolore laborare, Ter., to suffer those pains: especially of the mind, grief, sorrow, anguish, when animi may be either used or omitted; dolorem accipere ex re, Cic.: suscipere, id.: capere in re, and ex re, id.: haurire, id.: in dolore esse, id., to grieve, be in grief, to vex: dolorem alicui facere, or efficere, or dare, or afferre, id.: commovere, id.: abjicere, id.: deponere, id.: hoc est mihi dolore, id.: quo dolore incensus, Nep.: quasi oblitterata jam doloris injuria, Suet.: also, rage, indignation, chagrin, vexation, mortification, offence; quo dolore exarsit, Cic.: also, in a speech, emotion, feeling; dolores habeat, Cic., i. e. may touch, penetrate into, the heart; detrahit dolorem actionis, id. II. That which occasions pain or sorrow; Ov.: esse dolor potest, Propert., can cause pain.

DŌLŌRŌSUS, a, um, (dolor) Full of pain, painful; Cæl. Aur.

DŌLŌSĒ, adv. Craftily, deceitfully; Cic.: dolosius, id. DŌLŌSUS, a, um, (dolus) Full of craft, artful, deceitful, consilium, Cic.: mulier, Hor.: cinis, when fire is concealed beneath, id.

DŌLUS, i. m. (*δῶλος*) An artful contrivance, cunning device, trick, wile; whether for good or bad purpose; dolus malus, Cic.: but usually in a bad sense, fraud, guile, deceit; id.: per dolum, Cæs., in a crafty, deceitful manner.

DŌMA, ātis, n. (*δῶμα*) A roof; Hieron.

DŌMĀBĪLIS, e. (domo) That may be tamed or subdued, tameable; Hor.

DŌMĀTOR, ōris, m. (domo) For domitor; Tibull.

DŌMĒFACTUS, a, um, (part. of domefacio) Tamed, subdued; Petron.

DŌMĒSTĪTĪM, adv. Through one's family or acquaintance, or, at home; Suet.

DŌMĒSTICE, adv. At home; Symm.

DŌMĒSTICUS, a, um, (domus) I. That relates or belongs to one's home or family, domestic, familiar, private, of the house; parietes, Cic.: difficultas, id.: luctus, id.: res, id.: domesticus otior, i. e. domi, Hor.: hence, domesticus, 1. That is always or frequently with us, an acquaintance, intimate friend; Cic. 2. A relative, relation; Liv. 3. Domesticus, A kind of household guards

of the later emperors; Cod. Theod.: also, slaves, domestics; Suet. II. *Civil, intestine; bellum*, Cic.: copiae rei frumentariae, Cas., provisions afforded by our own country: insidiæ, Cic. III. *One's own; opposed to alienis; iudicium*, Cas. B. C. 3, 60.

DOMICILIUM, i. n. (domus) *A habitation, place of residence; domicilium collocare*, Cic.; or, constituere in urbe, Nep., to take up; fig., domicilium imperii means Rome, Cic.: superbia, id.

DOMICENIUM, i. n. (domus and cœna) *A meal or entertainment at home; Mart.*

DOMIDUCUS, a, um. (domus and duco) *That leads or brings home; thus a deity is called domiducus*, Augustin.: and Juno is called domiduca, id., because they brought the bride to the house of the bridegroom.

DOMINA, æ. f. (dominus) *Mistress; a title of the Roman ladies from their fourteenth year; Ter.: Ov.: of Böttiger, Sabina 1, p. 37: also, of goddesses; e. g. of Venus, Ov.; of Cybele, Virg.: also, for, A mistress, sweetheart; Ov.: domina Roma, Hor.: fig., iustitia domina virtutum, Cic.: also, an appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family; Suet. Domit. 13: also, a term of endearment, for wife; Virg.: Ov. N. B. Dominiis, for dominibus, Curt. 3, 12.*

DOMINATIO, ðnis. f. (dominor) I. *Rule, dominion, authority; Cic. II. Sovereignty, sovereign power, lordship, despotism, tyranny; Cinnæ, Tac.: crudelis, id.*

N. B. *Dominations, for dominantes, Tac. Ann. 13, 1: also fig., in iudicis, or iudiciorum, Cic., of an advocate, when he gains all his causes.*

DOMINATOR, ðris. m. (dominor) *A lord, ruler; Cic.—Thence,*

DOMINATRIX, icis. f. *A female ruler, mistress; Cic.*

DOMINATUS, us. m. (dominor) I. *Lordship, rule; Cic. II. Sovereignty, despotism, tyranny; dominatum occupare, Cic.*

DOMINICUS, a, um. (dominus) I. *Of or belonging to a lord or master; Varr. II. Imperial, princely.*

III. *In ecclesiastical writers, Of or belonging to our Lord Jesus Christ; passio, præcepta, &c.: dies, Tert., Sunday.*

DOMINIUM, i. n. (dominus) I. *Lordship, power over any thing; Suet.: hence, for dominus, a ruler, lord; Sen. II. Property in any thing, right of property; Pand.: Plin.: Val. Max. III. A feast, entertainment, banquet; Lucil.: thus also, dominia vestra, Cic. Ver. 3, 4, ed. Ernest.; but ed. Græv. has domos vestras.*

DOMINOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (dominus) I. *To be lord, bear rule, domineer, tyrannise, in homines, Cic.: Alexandria, id.: dominandî studium, Sall., an aiming at dominion, or absolute power: in urbe, Virg.; and without in; e. g. arce, Virg.: also, seq. dativo; toti mundo, Claud.: also fig., dominatur libido, Cic.: lolium, Virg.: hence, Dominans, subst., A lord, ruler, master; Tac. II. To be ruled; Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39.*

DOMINULUS, i. m. (dimin. of dominus) i. e. parvus dominus, Pand.

DOMINUS, i. m. (from domus) I. *A master, i. e. owner, possessor, proprietor; edificij, navis, Cic.: also, an architect; Vitr. II. A master, lord, ruler, chief, commander, director; in aliquem, Cic.: gentium, id.: figure, comitiourum, id., i. e. one who rules them at his pleasure: thus also, concionum, id.: rei, i. e. iudex, id.: ludorum, and without ludorum, id., i. e. an exhibitor: thus also, auctionis, id.: also, the master of a feast; id.: also, a master, lord, i. e. a lover; Virg.: hence, the master of a house, also, the son of the master, a young master; Plaut. III. Master, lord, as a title of honour; e. g. of the later emperors; for Augustus and Tiberius forbade the use of this title, but Domitian allowed it; Suet. Domit. 13. IV. Also adj. Of or belonging to a master; torus dominus, Ov.: manus dominas, id.: hasta domina, Juv.*

DOMIPORTA, æ. f. (domus and porto) *She that carries her house, i. e. a snail; Cic. e. poetâ.*

DOMIRO, ðre. (freq. of domo) *To tame, break; Virg.: also, to conquer, subdue; Sill.*

DOMITOR, ðris. m. (domo) *A tamer, subduer, breaker, conqueror; Cic.—Thence,*

DOMITRIX, icis. f. *She that tames, subdues, or breaks; Virg.: Plin.*

DOMITURÂ, æ. f. (domo) *A taming, subduing, breaking; Plin.*

DOMITUS, a, um. See Domo.

DOMITUS, us. m. (domo) *A taming, subduing, breaking; Cic.*

DOMO, ui, itum, ðre. (δαμάω) *To tame, subdue, break, conquer; belluus, Cic.: gentes, id.: fig., to tame, i. e. to weaken, soften, temper; spirituum, Hor.: oleum, Plin.: terram aratro, Virg.: libidines, Cic.: cura illum domat, Virg., tames, softens: aliquid undis ferventibus, to boil, make soft, Ov.*

DOMITIO, ðnis. f. (for domum itio) *A returning home; Auct. ad Her.: Apul.: also, Cic. Div. 1, 32; but here ed. Ern. and others read domum itionem.*

DOMUSCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of domus) *A small house; Vitr.*

DOMUS, us and i. f. (δῶμα) I. *A house, as a dwelling and home; ædes denotes a house considered as a building; Cic. Opposed to insula, domus signifies, with the noble Romans, a palace comprehending several buildings connected together, and consisting of fore, middle, and side buildings, and usually with a pleasure garden (viridarium) behind it. N. B. 1. To the question, where? we usually find domi, i. e. At home; tenere se domi, Nep.: also, mea, tua, sue, vestra, aliena, Cic.: if any other adjective, or a genitive of the owner, is added, we then find, in domo; e. g. Cæsaris, Cic.: but we find also, in domo sua, Nep.; also, without in; e. g. paterna domo (eos), vidi, Ov.: also, domo, for domi; e. g. se tenere domo, Cic.: but we find also domi together with a genitive; e. g. Cæsaris, id.: but in answer to the question, of what? or to any other question than where? we find domus; e. g. emptor domus, Hor.: but we sometimes find domi for this; domique focique memineris, Ter. To the question, whether? we find domum without in, i. e. To home, homewards; Cic.: thus also, domos, of several; Liv.: but if it is to mean into the house, in is usually prefixed; in domum Leccæ, Cic.: but we find also, Pompeium domum suam compulsis, id.: thus, domo, From the house, i. e. out of one's own house; id.: yet we find, exire aliquem ex domo, Liv. N. B. Exsulo domo, Ter., I dare not go home. 2. Domi habere, domi est mihi, means also, I have or am in possession of a thing, I have not to wait for it, or to get or learn it; Ter.: Cic.: thus also, cuius domi nascuntur, i. e. thou knowest or understandest it of thyself; domo doctus, Plaut., skillful enough in himself: experior domo, Plaut., i. e. out of one's own purse. III. Any residence or dwelling place; e. g. of birds, Virg.: the labyrinth, id.: the resort of the shades in the infernal regions, id.: hence, 1. A temple; Virg. 2. A grave, sepulchre; Tibull. 3. A house, i. e. a family, household; Cic.: Virg.: hence fig., for a sect; e. g. of philosophers; remigrare in domum veterem, Cic. IV. A home, i. e. country town or place in which one dwells; but perhaps only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative; without prepositions; domi splendidus, Cic., i. e. at home, in his own country; Vitellius domo Nuceria, Suet.: haec, domi militæque, Ter.; Cic.; or, domi bellique, Sall.; Liv., in peace and in war; thus also, domi vel belli, Cic.: cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 18.*

DOMUSCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of domus) *A small house; Apul.*

DONABILIS, e. (dono) I. *That deserves to be presented with any thing; Plaut. II. Fit or worthy to be presented; Ambros.*

DONARIUM, i. n. (donum) I. *The place in a temple where presents made to the god were kept, a treasure chamber; hence, for, A temple, altar; Virg.: Ov. II. An offering to the gods, a present in a temple, a votive offering; Liv.: Gell.: also, Any other gift, present, or offering; donaria militaria, Tac.*

DONATIO, ðnis. f. (dono) *A giving a present, a presenting, a donation; Cic.*

DONATIVUM, i. n. (dono) *A present, donative from the emperor to the soldiers; Suet.*

DONATOR, ðris. m. (dono) *A donor, giver; Pand.—Hence,*

DONATRIX, icis. f. *She that gives, a female donor, giver; Prud.*

DONĒC, conj. (from dumque) I. *Until, before, with an indicative or conjunctive; Ter.: Virg.: Hor.: Liv.*

II. *As long as; with an indicative, unless it refers to a conjunctive, or an accusative and infinitive going before; Liv.: Hor.: Ov.*

DONĒCUM, an old form for donec, *Until; Nep.*

DONĒRICO, ðre. (donum and facio) *To make presents; Hygin.*

DONO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (donum) I. *To bestow, i. e. 1. To give any thing without a remuneration, to present to any one; aliquid aliquid, Cic.: it also means, to give, yield, dedicate, give up; aliquid ventri, Hor.: aliquid deo, Suet., i. e. to pronounce free for heaven's sake: sometimes a redundant infinitive is joined with it; paricom donat habere viro, Virg. 2. To remit, forgive, pardon for the sake of another, sacrifice; aliquid æs alienum, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: inimicitias reliq., Cic.: also, entirely to resign or give up; negotium, Suet.: aliquid causam, Justin.; synon. remittere. 3. To spare; Sil. III. To present one with any thing; aliquid re, Cic. III. To suffer, permit, grant (as do); Hor. Od. 1, 31, 18.*

DONUM, i. n. *A present, gift; Cic.: dona dare, Ter.: Nep.: hence, dono, as a present; dare, Ter.: emere, id.: accipere, Tac.: we find also, dono atque munere, together, Cic.: dona means also offerings; Virg.: Ov.: dona suprema, the last honours paid to the dead, Ov.*

DORCAS, ðdis. f. (δορκάς) *A gazelle, Antelope Dorcas, L.; Mart.: we find also, Dorca, æ, Grat.*

DORMIO, ivi or ii, itum. 1. *To sleep; Cic.: also pass.; tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart.: nox est perpetua una dormiente, Cat. II. Fig. To sleep, i. e. 1. To be at rest, be inactive or dormant; beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic., in sleep: dormiet Venus, Propert.,*

ferula dormiant, Mart. 2. *To be careless or unconcerned*; Ter.: Coel. in Cic. Ep. N.B. Dormibo for dormiam, Plaut.

DORMĪTOR, ōris, m. (dormito) I. *A sleeper, slug-gard, dreamer*. II. *A thief*; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20.

DORMĪŦIO, ōnis, f. (dormio) I. *A sleeping*; Varr. II. *Death*; Tert.

DORMĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dormio) I. *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep*; Plaut. Cic. II. *To sleep*; Cic. III. *To sleep or be sleepy, fig.*, i. e. I. *To be inactive or dormant, to be sluggish, careless*; Plaut.: Cic.: Hor. 2. *To be stupid, be dreaming*; dormitas, Plaut., you are dreaming, you are a fool.

DORMĪTOR, ōris. (dormio) *A sleeper*; Mart.

DORMĪTORĪUS, a, um. (dormitor) *Of or belonging to sleeping*; cubiculum, Plin. Ep.; and, simply, dormitorium, sc. cubiculum, Plin., a dormitory, bedchamber.

DORSŪLIS, e. (dorsum) *That is on the back*; Apul. DORSŪRIUS. See DOSSURIUS.

DORSUM, i. n. I. *The back of a person or animal*; Hor.: Plin. II. *A back, fig.*, i. e. *any surface, especially an elevated surface, eminence*; montis, Cæs.: maris, Avien.: saxum, Plin. Ep. N.B. Dorsus for dorsum, Plaut.

DORSŪSUS, a, um. (dorsum) *Full of eminences or ridges*; Solin.

DŌRYPHŌROS, i. m. (δορυφόρος) *A spear-bearer, halberdeer, life-guardsmen*; the name of a celebrated statue by Polyctus; Cic. Brut. 86.

DOS, dōtis, f. (δῶς) *That which is given, a gift*; hence, I. *A marriage-portion, dowry*; hence, with allusion to a dowry, *A portion*; dos verborum, Cic. II. *A gift, endowment, talent, quality, property*; dotes ingenii, Ōv.: natura fortunæque, Plin. Epist.; margaritarum, Plin., i. e. worth, value.

DOSSŪRIUS, a, um. (for DORSURIUS) *That carries loads on his back*; Varr.

DŌTĀLIS, e. (dos) *Of or belonging to a dowry or marriage-portion*; prædium, Cic.

DŌTĀRIUS, a, um. I. Part. of doto; see Doro.

II. *Adj. Endued or furnished with any thing*; vite dotata ulmus, Plin.: Chione dotataissima forma, Ōv.

DŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (dos) *To endow, give a dowry, portion*; filiam, Suet.—See also DOTATUS, a, um.

DRACHMA, æ, f. (δραχμή) I. *A Greek coin equal to the Roman Denarius*; Cic. II. *A weight, the eighth part of an ounce*; Plin. N.B. Drachma for drachma, Plaut.

DRĀCO, ōnis, m. (δράκων) i. q. Anguis, I. *A serpent or dragon*; Virg.: Ōv.: cf. Casaub. ad Suet. Tib. 72, and Böttiger, Sabina, 2, 183: hence, II. *The name of a northern constellation*; Cic.: called also, sometimes, anguis and serpens. III. *A vessel in the form of a serpent*; Sen. IV. *A kind of standard having the form of a serpent*; Veget. V. *An old vine-branch*; Plin. N.B. Gen. draconis, Acc.

DRĀCŌNĀRIUS, i. m. (draco) *The bearer of an ensign adorned with the figure of a serpent*; Veget.

DRĀCŌNĪGENA, æ. (draco and gigno) *Dragon-born*; urbs, Ōv., i. e. Thebe; because Cadmus was said to have built it with the assistance of men sprung from the dragon's teeth soon by him.

DRĀCŌNĪFERIUS, i. n. (draco) *A sort of garland or wreath*; Tert.

DRĀCŪNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of draco) *A small dragon or serpent*; Lamprid.: also, a kind of fish; Plin.: also, a plant (Artemisia dracunculus, L.); Plin.

DRĀMA, ātis, n. (δράμα) *A play, whether tragedy or comedy*; Aulon.: hence, Dramāticus, a, um. *Dramatic*; Diomed.

DRĀPĒTA, æ, m. (δραπέτης) *A runaway slave*; Plaut. DRENDO, āre. A verb expressing the voice of swans; Act. Philom.

DRINDŪO, ĩre. A word expressing the voice of a weasel; Auct. Philom.

DRŪSŪS, ādis, m. (δροῦσός) *Running*; camelus dromas, Liv., a dromedary.

DRŪSĪDĀRIUS, i. m. i. q. Dromas; Hieron.

DRŪPAX, ācis, m. (δρῦπᾶξ) *An ointment for the skull*; Mart.

DRŪSĪS, ādis, f. *A woman among the Druids*; Vopisc. DRŪIDES, ārum, and DRŪIDES, um, m. *The Druids, the learned men or priests among the Celtæ*; Cæs.

DRŪNGUS, i. m. *A body of soldiers*; Veget.

DRŪPA, æ, f. *An over-ripe wrinkled olive*; Plin. DIA. See DUO.

DŪLĪS, c. (duo) *That contains two, dual*; numerus, Quint.

DŪBLE, adv. *Doubtfully*; Cic.: hence, non dubie, id., or haud dubie, Liv., without doubt, certainly; haud dubie may frequently be rendered by a circumlocution, as, every one knows that, &c.

DŪBIĒTAS, ātis, f. (dubius) *Doubt, uncertainty*; Ammian.

DŪBIŌSUS, a, um. (dubius) *Doubtful, uncertain*; Gell. DŪBITĀLĪS, e. (dubito) *Doubtful, i. e.* I. *That is or may be doubted of*; Ōv. II. *That doubts*; Prudent.

DŪBITANTER, adv. *Doubtfully, with uncertainty or hesitation*; Cic.

DŪBITĀTĪM, adv. i. q. Dubie; Sisen.

DŪBITĀTIO, ōnis, f. (dubito) I. *Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation*; res habet dubitationem, Cic.: sine ulla dubitatione, id. II. *A figure of rhetoric, δεικνύσθαι, when a person acts as if a matter were so great that he cannot find words to describe it, and does not know where to begin*; Auct. ad Her. 4, 29. Examples may be found, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11; Orat. 3, 56.

DŪBITĀTĪVE, adv. *Doubtfully*; Tert.

DŪBITĀTĪVUS, a, um. (dubito) I. *Doubtful*; Tert. II. *Denoting doubt*; Prisc.

DŪBITĀTOR, ōris, m. (dubito) *One who doubts, Tert. DŪBITŌ, āvi, ātum, āre.* (Probably from obsol. dubo, ĩre, and that from duo) I. *To be uncertain, to doubt, be in doubt*; de re, Cic., of any thing: also, aliquid, to doubt respecting any thing; id.: hence, dubitor, Ōv., it is doubted respecting me: thus also, parens dubitor, id.: hæc haud dubitanda, Virg.: si quod illorum dubitabitur, Cic.: it is often followed by an; Nep.; and by other particles: also by an accusative and infinitive; non dubito, fore pleuroque, Nep.: also by quin, after 'not to doubt,' or, 'to doubt,' placed interrogatively; non dubitabat, quin, &c., Cic.: also by quin non, when a negation follows, that not, id.; non dubito may also be rendered, I know for a certainty, I feel confident; non dubito, quid, &c., Cic. II. *To hesitate, seq. infin.*; e. g. non dubitavit extruere, Cic.: but also with quin; e. g. non dubitasse, quin cederet, id.

III. *To consider, reflect, ponder*; Tert.: Cic. IV. *To linger, delay*; Plaut.: Curt. V. *To be afraid*; Stat.

N. B. Dubitantia lumina, Sil., i. e. flickering, dying.

DŪBITUS, a, um. (duo) Properly, *Moving in two directions, fluctuating*; Lucr.: Liv.: hence, I. *Uncertain, doubtful, in doubt*; Cic.: also with a genitive; animi, Hirt.: sententiæ, Liv. II. *Uncertain, doubtful, i. e. that is doubted of, dubious, undecided*; victoria, Cæs.: fortuna, Tert.: fluctus, Liv., uncertain, and so, dangerous: cæna, Tert., i. e. abundantly provided, so that one does not know what to take first: dubia res, Liv., danger, perplexed or critical circumstances: non est dubium, quin, Cic., i. e. that, &c., or, quin non, that not, Tert.: Cic.: haud dubio, Liv., since it was not doubtful: also, dangerous, difficult, critical; res, Plaut.: tempora, Hor.: mons ascensu dubius, Prop.: quæ (loca) dubia nisi videbantur, Sall.: also, i. q. Varius; Pæuv. ap. Non.: Hor. Sat. 2, 77: hence, Dubium, subst., *Doubt, uncertainty*; in dubium vocare or revocare, Cic., to call in question: thus also, devocare, Cæsar., to place in a difficult situation: in dubio est animus, Tert., in a state of uncertainty: fides tua venit mihi in dubium, Cic.: sine dubio, id., or procul dubio, Liv., without doubt.

N. B. Dubium, adv. *Uncertainly, i. e. without its being known*; Ōv. III. *In a doubtful or critical situation*; pinus, i. e. navis, Ōv.: caput, Val. Fl.: dubius vitæ, Ōv.

DŪCĀLIS, e. i. e. ad duces pertinens; Vopisc.

DŪCĀLĪTER, adv. i. e. more ducis; Sidon.: ducalis, id.

DŪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. i. q. Ductio; Tert.

DŪCĀTOR, ōris, m. i. e. dux; Tert.

DŪCĀTRĪX, ĩcis, f. (ducatōr) *A female leader*; Apul.

DŪCĀTUS, us, m. i. q. Ductus, *Generalship, command*; Suet.: ducatus ludere, id., to play the general.

DŪCĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (ducenti) I. *Containing two hundred*; Plin. II. *That has the command of two hundred men, or two centuries*; Veget. III. *Judex, Suet., i. e. having a property of two hundred thousand sestertii.*

IV. *Procurator, Suet., i. e. having a revenue of two hundred thousand sestertii.*

DŪCĒNI, æ, a. (distrib. of ducenti) *Two hundred*; distrib., Liv.: also simply, *two hundred*; Plin.

DŪCĒNTĒSIMUS, a, um. (ducenti) *The two hundredth*; ducentesima, sc. pars, a half per cent., as a tribute; Suet.

DŪCĒNTI, æ, a. (duo and centum) *Two hundred*; Cic.

DŪCĒNTĒS, adv. *Two hundred times, a great many times*; Cic.

DŪCO, xl, etum, 3. I. *To lead*; aliquem ad aliquem, Tert.: aliquem in carcerem, Cic., or, in vincula, Liv., to prison: ad mortem, Nep.: we find also ducere absolutè for ducere in vincula, Cic. Verr. 2, 12, or for ducere ad mortem; e. g. a calvo ad calvum duci imperavit, Suet.: also of things without life; quo via ducit, Virg.: fig. aliquem per omnia ducere, Virg., to lead about everywhere, i. e. to explain every thing to one, to give one information respecting every thing: hence, I. *To lead, command*; exercitum, Cic.: also absolute; e. g. Liv. 22, 18, i. e. to march: thus, also, ordinem, Cic., i. e. to be a captain: primum pilum, Cæs.: hence, familiam, Cic., to be the chief or head: classem, Quint., to be the head of a class: funus alium, Cic.: or exsequias, Plin., to take charge of a funeral: choros, Hor., to lead or begin a dance, or, to dance. 2. *Se ducere, To go*; Poil. in Cic. Ep., i. e. aufugere. 3. *Uxorem ducere, To marry, of a man*; alieuius filiam, Cic.: also, in matrimonium, Cæs.: also simply, ducere, Tert.: Cic.: also, uxorem ducere

domum, as the phrase is when complete, to conduct a wife to one's home, Plaut.: Ter. 4. *To lead by the nose, wheedle, cajole*; Ter.: Propert. 5. *To lead off or away, carry off*; duxit-sua præmia victor, Ov.: with physicians, ducere alvum, Cels., to clyster. 6. *To lead to a place*; duc nigras pecudes, Virg.: fig., ducere soporem, Tibull., i. e. to make, cause, occasion. 7. *To lead or draw after one*; sidera crimem ducunt, Virg. 8. *To take a person or thing with one*; uxorem in convivium, Nep.: aliquem secum ex Ionia, id. 11. *To draw*; 1. *To draw to himself*; magnus ducit ferrum, Propert., i. e. attracts; remos, Ov., i. e. to row; hence. 1. *To receive, admit, take*; colorem, Virg., to take a colour: formam, Ov.: cicatricem, Colum.: rimam, Ov. 2. *To charm, delight*; fabellarum auditiore ducuntur, Cic.: quos ipsa pericula ducent, Lucan.: also, *to draw, attract, allure*, i. q. Rapere; ducit uterque color, Propert. 3. *To draw by force*; to lead astray; errore duci, Cic. 4. *To lead, bring or move to any thing, to impel, induce, incite*; me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic.: caritate patriæ ductus, Nep. 2. *To draw in*; spiritum naribus, Varr.: ærem spiritu, Cic.: frigus ab umbra, Ov.: hence, *to drink in full draughts, to quaff, drink off*; pocula Lesbii, Hor.: nectaris succos, id.: cf. Heindorf ad Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 62. 3. *To draw out*; ferrum vagina, Ov.: sortes, Cic.: also, aliquod or aliquem sorte, id. 4. *To draw out lengthwise, to make or construct any thing long*; parietem, Cic.: fossam, Cæs.: muros, Virg., i. e. to build: lineam, Plin.: hence, 1. *To spin*; lanas, Ov.: fig., carniua, versus, id., i. e. to make, compose: epos, Hor. 2. *To make, form, frame, fashion*; e.g. from metal which is extended under the hammer and so is drawn out in length; ocreas argento, Virg.: aliquem ex ære, Plin., to take his likeness in brass: from clay, lateres ducere, Vitr.: also fig., from marble; vivos ducit de marmor evultus, Virg. 3. Fig., *To draw out, protract, lengthen*; bellum, Cic.: tempus, id.: Nep.: also, aliquem, to delay any one, keep one waiting, Cæs.: hence, *To spend, pass; ætatem in literis*, Cic.: noctem, Propert.: ætatem, Ov.: somnos, Virg., to sleep: vitam, id., to live. 4. In a wider sense, of several kinds of actions; alapam aliquid, Phædr., to give a box on the ear: orbein, Sen., to make or describe a circle: ferrum per alicujus viscera, Sil.: fletum, Propert., to draw or send forth sorrowful complaints from the breast: verba longa mora, id., to pronounce or utter slowly. 5. *To distort*; os, Cic.: Quint. 6. Fig., *To derive, draw or take from*; nomen ex re, Cic.: principium ab aliquo, id.: originem ab aliquo, Hor.: hence, *to commence, begin*; ab eodem verbo ducitur sæpius oratio, Cic. 111. *To reckon, bring into account, compute, reckon together*; peraque ducere, Varr., to reckon one with another: nonaginta medimum millia duximus, Cic.: fenus quaternis centesimis ducere, id.: hence fig., 1. *To reckon, number or enumerate among*; aliquem in hostium numero, Cæs.: aliquid in malis, Cic. 2. *To reckon*, i. e. hold, account, esteem; aliquid parvi, Cic., to value at little: pluris, id., at more: pro nihilo, id.: laudi, Nep.: aliquem despiciat, Cic., to consider as contemptible, to despise, contemn: in gloria, Plin., to count as glorious: aliquem victorem, Nep.: also with esse; e.g. qui se regem esse ducebat, Cic.: illa facta esse ducimus, id.; duci is frequently used to express a general judgment, to be considered, reckoned, esteemed, as any thing, Nep., and is not used directly for esse, as Bremi ad Nep. Ages. 3. supposes. 3. Rationem ducere, to have respect to, to think of, pay attention to; salutis suæ, Cic.: officii, id.: suam rationem ducere, id., to attend to his own advantage. N.B. Duce for duc, Plaut.: duxti for duxisti, Propert.

DUCTARIUS, a, um. (ducto) *That is drawn*; funis, Vitr., a draw-line.
 DUCTILIS, e. (duco) *I. That may be drawn, ductile*; æs, Plin., i. e. that may be beaten by the hammer into plates, Plin. II. *That may be drawn or led*; flumen, Mart.

DUCTIM, adv. *By drawing, draughtwise*; Plaut.: Colu-
 lum.

DUCTIO, ðnis. f. (duco) *I. A leading, drawing*; aquæ, Vitr.: alvi, Cels., i. e. purging. II. *A leading off or away*; as, of one under arrest, Pand.

DUCTIRO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of duco) *I. To lead off or away*; Plaut. II. *To marry*; Plaut. III. *To deceive, cheat*; Plaut.

DUCTO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of duco) *I. To lead, lead with one*; Plaut.: restim, Ter., to lead the cord in dancing, i. e. to lead the dance: amicum, id., to lead or take with one, or to marry. II. *To mock, jest at*; Plaut. III. *Pro nihilo, to value as nothing*, Plaut. IV. *To lead, command*; Sall.

DUCTOR, ðris, m. (duco) *A leader, chief, commander, general*; Cic.

DUCTUS, a, um. See Duco.
 DUCTUS, us, m. (duco) *I. A leading, conducting*; aquæ, Cic. II. *Form, figure*; oris, Cic.: literarum, Quint.: hence fig. a line, row; Lucr.: Plin. III. *Lead, generalship, command*; Cic. IV. i. q. Circumductio, a period; Quint.: also, connection; id.
 DUDUM, adv. (for dudum, where dum denotes presence)

I. *Long ago, long since*; in idea, or as an expression of impatience, and so distinguished from diu, which denotes a real distance of past time; Plaut.: Ter.: especially with a present tense, dudum circummodo, Cic.: jam dudum mens agitat mihi, Virg.: jam dudum ausculto, Hor.: haud dudum, Plaut., not long ago, a short time since: quam dudum, Plaut., how long. II. *Before, formerly*; Ter.: Cic. III. *Immediately, presently, or now*; Virg.: Cic. IV. *A short time ago, a little while ago*; Plaut.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg.

DULLIATOR, ðris, m. for bellator; Plaut.
 DULLICUS, a, um. for bellicus; Plaut.
 DULLIS, is, m. i. e. hostis; Arnob.
 DULLUM, for bellum; Plaut.: Hor.
 DULLUS, a, um. for bellus; Tit.
 DUM, is, it. See Do.
 DUMTA, atis, f. (duo) *A number of two things*; Pand.
 DUMTOR, Imper. pass. of do, for dator, Plin. 21, 5, ed. Hard.

DULCIFICIUS, a, um. (dulcis and acidus) *Of a sourish sweet flavour*; Seren. Samm.
 DULCITOR, ðris, m. (dulco) *A sweetener*; Paul. Nol.
 DULCE, adv. *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly*; loquens, Hor.: dulcius, dulcissime; see in DULCITER.

DULCEDO, inis. f. (dulcis) *I. Sweetness, sweet flavour*; Liv.: Plin. II. *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness*; Cic.
 DULCESCO, ère. 3. (dulcis) *To become sweet*; Cic.
 DULCIA, ðrum, n. *Sweetmeats*; Lamprid.—Hence,
 DULCIARIUS, a, um. *That is concerned with sweetmeats*; pistor dulciarius, Apul.: and simply, dulciarius, Lamprid., a confectioner, pastry-cook.
 DULCICULUS, a, um. (dimin. of dulcis) *Sweet, somewhat sweet*; Cic.
 DULCIFERO, a, um. (dulcis and fero) *Containing sweetness, sweet*; Plaut.
 DULCILŒQUUS, a, um. (dulcis and loquor) *That speaks sweetly or agreeably*; Auson.
 DULCIMODUS, a, um. (dulcis and modus) *That sounds sweetly*; Prud.

DULCIO, ire. 4. (dulcis) *To be sweet*; Lucr.
 DULCIOLA, ðrum, n. i. q. Dulcia; Apul.
 DULCIORÆLŒQUUS, i. m. i. e. dulci ore loquens; thus Nestor is called, Læv. ap. Gell.

DULCIS, e. *I. Sweet*; Cic.: aqua, Hirt.; Ov., opposed to sea-water: olivum, Hor., i. e. fresh, new oil, not yet turned rancid: Dulce, subst. *Any thing sweet, a sweet drink*; e. g. mead, Plaut.: Ov. II. *Sweet*; i. e. agreeable, delightful, pleasant; friendly, kind, obliging, dear; nomen, orator, Cic.: nihil dulcius, id.: dulcissime frater, id.

DULCISONUS, a, um. (dulcis and sonus) *Sweetly sounding*; Sïdon.
 DULCITAS, atis, f. for dulcedo; Acc.
 DULCITER, adv. *Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully*; Cic.: dulcius, Propert.: dulcissime, Cic.
 DULCITUDO, inis, f. for dulcedo; Cic.
 DULCO, avi, atum, are. (dulcis) *To sweeten, make sweet*; Sïdon.
 DULCOR, ðris, m. for dulcedo; Tert.
 DULCORO, are. (dulcor) *To make sweet*; Hieron.
 DULCERE, adv. (δολκῶς) *Scarcely*; Plaut.

DUM, I. *Whilst, during the time that*; with an indicative; Ter.: Cic. II. *As long as*; with an indicative; Ter.: Cic. III. *Until*; with a conjunctive, Cic.: Liv.: also with an indicative, Ter.: Liv. N.B. Tam diu sometimes precedes and is redundant, since dum signifies so long or until; Cic. 2. thus also, it is preceded by tantisper; Ter. IV. *If, i. e. provided that*: dum modo, or dummodo, *provided only*, with a conjunctive; dum modo sit, &c., Cic.: thus also, dum modo ne seq. conjunct.: we find also simply dum, for dum modo (dummodo), *provided only*, with a conjunctive; Ter.: Sall.: also Cic. ad Div. 7, 9, 3. Cort. in loc.: thus also, dumne, *provided, not only*; Ter.: Cic. V. It is joined to various words; 1. To non, nullus, haud, vix, &c., and signifies yet; as, nondum, not yet: thus also, necdum, Liv., or, nequedum, Cic., i. e. et nondum neque dum satis, Cic. Fragn., not yet enough: nullusdum, nulladum, &c., not one, Liv.: vixdum, scarcely, or, scarcely yet, Cic.: nihil-dum, nothing at all, Cic.: Liv. 2. To imperatives, when it has usually the force of come, pray; age dum, Cic.: agite dum, Liv.: ades dum, Ter.: itera dum, Cic.: dic dum, Ter.: facito dum, id.: thus also, ehodum, id., pray hear! 3. To qui, how? qui dum? Ter., i. e. how so? 4. To primum, Plaut., where it cannot be rendered at all, unless we translate it then.

DUMETUM, i. n. (dumus) *A place se. with bushes, a thicket, brake*; Cic.: fig., dumeta Stoicorum, id., i. e. subtleties.
 DUMICOLA, æ. c. (dumus and colo) *That dwells in thickets*; Avien.
 DUMIODO, or DUM MODO. See DUM.
 DUMGOSUS, a, um. (dumus) *Set with bushes*; Virg.
 DUMTAXAT, or DUNTAXAT, adv. *I. Only, simply, merely*; Cic. II. *At least, but at least*; Cic. III. *So far, to a certain extent*; Cic. IV. *Provided only*; Cic.

DUMUS, i. m. *A bush, briar, bramble*; Cic.
DUMTAXAT. See **DUMTAXAT**.
DŪO, æ, o. (*δύο*, s. *δύο*), two; also definitely, *si duo*, the two; Cic. Sext. 15. and Nep. cf. Bremi ad Nep. Timoth. 3. N. B. I. Duum for duorum, Acc. ap. Cic. and Lental. in Cic. Ep. II. Also dua said by the ancients for duo; e. g. Acc. ap. Cic.: hence duapondo, Vitr.
DŪODECENNIS, e. (duodecim and annus) *Twelve years old*; Sulp. Sev.
DŪODECIES, adv. *Twelve times*; Cic.: Liv.
DŪODECIM (duo and decem) *Twelve*; Cic.: also, duodecim for duodecim tabulæ legum, id.
DŪODECIMUM, a, um. (duodecim) *The twelfth*; Cæs.
DŪODENARIUS, a, um. (duodeni) *That contains twelve*; numerus, Varr.
DŪODENI, æ, a. (duodecim) *Twelve*, distributivè; Cæs. II. Gen. *Twelve*; Cæs.
DŪODENNIS, contracted from Duodecennis, Sulp. Sev.
DŪO-DE-NŌNĀGINTA. *Eighty-eight*; Plin.
DŪO-DE-OCTŌGINTA. *Seventy-eight*; Plin.
DŪO-DE-QUADRĀGENĀ, æ, a. (duodequadraginta) Distrib., *thirty-eight*; Plin.
DŪO-DE-QUADRĀGESĪMUS, a, um. (duodequadraginta) *The thirty-eight*; Liv.
DŪO-DE-QUADRĀGINTA. *Thirty-eight*; Cic.
DŪO-DE-QUINQUĀGENĀ, æ, a. (duodequinquaginta) Distrib., *forty-eight*; Plin.
DŪO-DE-QUINQUĀGESĪMUS, a, um. *The forty-eight*; Cic. — From
DŪO-DE-QUINQUĀGINTA. *Forty-eight*; Plin.
DŪODESEXĀGESĪMUS, a, um. *The fifty-eight*; Vell. — From
DŪO-DE-SEXĀGINTA. *Fifty-eight*; Plin.
DŪODETRICESĪMUS, a, um. (duodetriginta) *The twenty-eight*; Varr.
DŪODETRICES. *Twenty-eight times*; Cic.
DŪO-DE-TRIGINTA. *Twenty-eight*; Liv.
DŪO-DEVĪGINTI, æ, a. (duodeviginti) Distrib., *eighteen*; Liv.
DŪO-DEVĪGESĪMUS (Duodevigessimus), a, um. *The eighteenth*; Plin. — From
DŪO-DE-VĪGINTI. *Eighteen*; Cic.
DŪO-DEVĪGESĪMĀNI, ōrum, m. *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion*; Tac.
DŪO-DEVĪGESĪMUS, a, um. *The twenty-second*; Tac. N. B. Gellius observes that this form was obsolete in his time.
DŪOMILLESĪMUS, a, um. *The two thousand*; Pand.
DŪOPLĀNIS, e. (duplus) *Doubled, containing double, or twofold*; numerus, Macrobo.: hence, miles, Veget., i. e. that receives a double portion of corn.
DŪOPLĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Duplaris; e. g. miles, Inscript.
DŪOPLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (duplo) i. q. Duplicatio; Pand. ed. Torr.
DŪPLEX, icis. (duo and plica) *Double, twofold*; cursus, Cic.: frumentum, Liv., a double portion: also followed by quam, i. e. as much again as; duplicia ferramenta, quam numerus exigit, Colum.: hence, Duplex, subst., *Twice as much*; duplex centurioni (dedit), Liv.: again, *doubled*, i. e. laid or placed together; animis nihil est duplex, Cic.: or, *consisting of two parts*; tabellæ, Ov.: Suet.: amiculum, Nep.: leges, Quint., containing two parts: also, *both, the two*; palma, Virg.: iudicium, i. e. consisting of two colleges, Quint.: pannus, Hor., i. e. laid one over another, or, thick: thus also, amictus, Virg.: hence, I. *That speaks otherwise than he means, double-tongued, false, deceitful*; Hor. II. *Thick, large*; clavus, Cato; ficus, Hor., but some explain this bifida; amiculum, Nep., i. e. coarse.
DŪOPLĀRICUS, a, um. (duplex) e. g. miles, that receives double rations; Liv.
DŪOPLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (duplico) *A doubling*; radiatorum, Sen.
DŪOPLĀTĪO, adv. *Twice as much*; Plin.
DŪOPLĀTĪOR, ōris, m. (duplico) *One who doubles*; Sidon.
DŪOPLĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. (duplex) *A double number or quantity*; aurium, Lactant.
DŪOPLĀCĪTER, adv. *Doubly, in a twofold manner*; Cic.
DŪOPLŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (duplex) I. *To double*; numerum, Cic.: verba, i. e. 1. To repeat; Cic. 2. To make a double or compound word; Liv.: iter, Cæs., to make a double march. II. *To double*, i. e. to increase, enlarge; flumen, Ov.: gloriam, Cic. III. *To bend, bend double, bow*; Virg.: Ov.
DŪOPLŪO, ōnis, m. (duplus) Originally, perhaps, the two on dice, as tino, tertio, &c.: then, a doubling, or, the double of any thing; Plin.
DŪOPLŪO, āre. (duplus) *To double*; Pand.
DŪOPLŪS, a, um. (δύπλος, διπλός) *Double, twice as much, or twice as large*; pars, intervalla, Cic.: hence, I. Duplum, subst., *The double of any thing, twice as much*; penam dupli subire, Cic.: or, in duplum ire, id., to suffer twice as much punishment: duplo (abl.), *doubly, twice as much*; major, Plin., twice as large. II. Dupla, sc. pecunia, *A double price*; Varr.

DŪPONDIĀRIUS (dipond.), a, um. *Worth a dupondius or two asses*; dominus, Petron., i. e. worthless: dupondius, sc. nummus, Plin., i. e. two asses. — From
DŪPONDIUS (Dip.), a, um. (duo and pondo) I. *Worth two asses*: hence dupondius, sc. nummus, a coin of two asses, Cic. II. *Amounting to a double whole*: hence, dupondius, Colum., i. e. two feet.
DŪRĀBĪLIS, e. (duro) *Durable, lasting*; Ov.
DŪRĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. (durabilis) *Durability*; Pallad.
DŪRĀCĪNUS, a, um. (durus) *Hardish, having a hard skin*; uva, Suet.: persica, Plin.
DŪRĀMEN, inis, n. (duro) I. *Hardness*; aquæ, i. e. ice, Luor. II. *A hardened vine branch*; Colum.
DŪRĀMENTUM, i, n. (duro) I. *Firmness*; Sen. II. *A hardened vine branch*; Colum.
DŪRĀTĒUS, a, um. (δουράτιος) *Wooden*; Lucr.
DŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. (duro) *One who hardens*; Pacat. — Hence,
DŪRĀTRIX, icis, f. *She that renders durable*; Plin.
DŪRE, adv. I. *Hardly, stiffly*; durius incedere, Ov., to have a stiff gait. II. Fig., i. e. *Unusually, unpleasantly, disagreeably*; dicere, Hor.: durius fusum, id. 2. *Unkindly, harshly*; durius, Cic.: durius res cadunt, Suet., i. e. affairs turn out badly: durissime, Pand.: cf. DURITER, for durius may also be from that word.
DŪRESCO, ui, 3. (durus) *To grow hard*; frigidus durescit humor, Cic., i. e. freezes: situ durescit campus, Virg., i. e. acquires a certain strength.
DŪRĒTA, æ, f. (a Spanish word) *A wooden bath*; Suet.
DŪRĪCORDIA, æ, f. (durus and cor) *Hard-heartedness*; Tert.
DŪRĪCŪRIUS, a, um. (durus and corium) *Having a hard skin*; Macrobo.
DŪRĪTAS, ātis, f. (durus) *Harshness, unfriendliness, churlishness*; Cic.
DŪRĪTER, adv. I. *Hardly*, i. e. *not softly or gently*; Vitr.: brachia durius ducuntur, id. II. *Harshly*, in speaking, i. e. *in an unusual or disagreeable manner*; Auct. ad Her.: durius fusum, Hor. III. *Roughly, rigorously*; Ter.: durius, durissime, see in DURE; for these may be formed from that word.
DŪRĪTIA, æ, f. (durus) I. *Hardness, hard quality*; e. g. of stone, Plin. II. *Harshness of flavour*; of wine, Plin. III. *Hardness*, i. e. *an induration of the body or parts of the body*; ventris, Plin., obstruction, costiveness: duritias discutere, id. IV. *Numbness, want of feeling, callousness*; Cic. V. *Rigorous behaviour*; I. Towards one's self, i. e. *An austere mode of life*; Nep. 2. Towards others, i. e. *Severity, cruelty*; Ter.: legum, Suet.: imperii, Tac.: hence, *hardness*, with respect to fatigue; corporis, Plin. Paneg. 82, but here most edd. have duritiam. VI. In sermone, Cic., discourse in which an austere mode of life is commended. VII. Oris, Sen., i. e. impudence.
DŪRĪTIES, ēi, f. i. q. Duritia. I. *Hardness*; saxi, Lucr.: alvi, Suet. II. *Hardness, want of feeling, insensibility*; animi, Cic. III. *Austerity of living, severe mode of life*; Cæs.: corporis, Plin. Paneg., hardness, strength.
DŪRĪTUDO, inis, f. i. q. Duritia; Cato.
DŪRIUS, a, um. (δούριος) *Wooden*; Aur. Vict.
DŪRIUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of durus) *Somewhat hard or harsh*; versus, Plin. Ep.
DŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (durus) I. Trans. I. *To make hard, harden*; ferrum, Plin.: uvam fumo, Hor.: corpus, Cels., to render costive. 2. *To make hardy, durable, to harden, make callous or insensible, to injure*; se labore, Cæs.: ad plagas durari, Quint., to be hardened against blows: lingua vitia durantur, id., become incurable: ad omne facinus, Tac. 3. *To endure or sustain any thing*; laborem, Virg. II. Intrans. I. *To become hard, acquire hardness*; Virg.: fig.; to harden one's self, become or be harsh, severe, insensible, callous, or unfeeling; usque ad cædem alicujus, Tac. 2. *To be patient, wait, persevere*; to endure, hold out; non hic quisquam durare potest, Ter.: durate, Virg. 3. *To last, continue*; Liv.: also, *still to continue or exist*; bullæ durant et ostenduntur, Suet.
DŪRUS, a, um. I. *Hard*, i. e. *not soft*; Virg.: Cels.: alvus, Cels.: hence, I. Durum, *The hard woody part of a vine*; Colum. 2. *Stiff, unpliant, unyielding*; supercilium, Ov.: vox, Cic. II. *Harsh in flavour*; vinum, Cato. III. *Hard*, i. e. *difficult, troublesome*; provincia, Ter.: subiectio, Cæs.: durior condicio, Cic.: hence, *Bad, evil, unpleasant, adverse, severe, unfortunate*; tempora, Liv.: annona durior, dearness, Cic.: vita, Ter.: fortuna, Cic. IV. *Hardy*, i. e. *inured to labour or a severe mode of life*; Cic. V. *Cruel, hard-hearted*; Cic.: hence, Dura, subst., *Hard usage, harsh conduct or behaviour*; Propert. VI. *Harsh in expression*, of words, paintings, statues, &c.; *too stiff, unpolished, uncouth*. I. Of persons; poeta durissimus, Cic.: pictor, Plin.: also seq. inf.; e. g. componere versus, Hor. 2. Of things, statues, &c.; i. e. also gen., *unmanly, unpolished, rude, uncouth*; ne quid durum aut rusticum sit, Cic.: ingenium, Sen., i. e. dull, stupid. VII. *Harsh in be-*

haviour; indifferent, not susceptible of impressions; durior ad hæc studia, Cic.: ingenium durum, Hor., unfeeling, too stern: dura mentes, Propert., inflexible: hence, 1. Harsh, severe; Ov. 2. Shameless, impudent, bold; os, Ter., i. e. impudence; homo; e. g. durior inventus est, Cæs. N. B. Durum, adv., Mart.

DUSMOSUS, a, um. i. q. Dumosus; Liv. Andr.
DUMVIR, i. m. (duo and vir) *One of the duumviri. The duumviri were two persons who held an office as colleagues; e. g. for trying such as were accused of having killed a Roman citizen; Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: navales, for equipping a fleet, Liv.: sacris faciendis, who had the charge of the sibylline books: cf. Decemvir. Particularly in municipal towns, the two chief magistrates were called Duumviri; Cic.: Cæs.*

DUMVIRALIS, e. i. e. that has been a duumvir; Pand.—Thence,
DUMVIRALITĀS, ātis, f. i. q. Duumviratus; Cod. Just.

DUMVIRATUS, ns, m. *The office or dignity of a duumvir, the duumvirate; Plin. Ep.*

DUX, dūcis, c. 1. *A leader, conductor; diis ducibus, under the conduct of the gods. Cic.: dux lanigeri pecoris, i. e. aries, Ov.: dux gregis, l. i. q. Taurus, Ov. 2. l. i. q. Aries, Ov.: armenti, l. i. q. Taurus, id. II. Especially, A leader in war. 1. A commander-in-chief, general; Cic.: but when opposed to imperator (commander-in-chief), it means, a general of a division of the army. 2. Any officer; Liv. III. An emperor; Ov.*

DŪAS, ādis, f. (δύας) *The number two, a two; Macro-*

DŪAMIS, is, f. (δύαμις) I. i. q. Vis. A store, plenty; Plaut. II. A square number; Arnob.

DŪYNASTA and DŪYNASTĀ, æ, m. (δύναστας) *The sovereign of a small territory, a prince, governor; Cic.*
DŪYDĒCAS, ādis, f. (δύδωκας) *The number twelve, a twelve; Tert.*

DŪYSENTĒRIA, æ, f. (δυσεντερία) *A dysentery, i. e. a flux, attended with pain in the intestines; Plin.*

DŪYSENTĒRICUS, a, um. (δυσεντερικός) I. Afflicted with a dysentery; Plin. II. Relating to a dysentery; Pallad.

DŪYSPĒPSIA, æ, f. (δυσπepsία) *A difficulty of digestion; Cato.*

DŪYSPNEA, æ, f. (δυσπνοία) *A difficulty of breathing; Plin.: hence, Dyspnoicus, a, um. Labouring under that disease; id.*

DŪYSŪRIA, æ, f. (δυσουρία) *A difficulty of making water, suppression of urine; Cæll. Aur.: hence, Dysuriacus, a, um. Labouring under a dysury; Jul. Firm.*

E.

E or EX, præp. (ἐξ, ἔξ) I. *Out of or from. 1. A place: e Græcia, Cic.: elephantæ ex India, Liv.: e conspectu fugere, out of sight, Ter. 2. A material; pocula ex auro, Cic.: vas ex una gemma, Cic. 3. With a cause or reason, on account of, out of, from; ex quo vereror, Cic., for which reason, wherefore: vir ex doctrina nobilitas, id.: ex lassitudine dormire, id.: ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 4. Out of, i. e. from among; unus ex meis intimis, Cic. II. From. l. i. q. After or since; ex hoc tempore, Cic.; for which we find simply ex eo, Suet.; or, ex illo, Virg.: thus also, ex quo tempore, Cic.; or, ex quo, Liv., since that: ex prætura, Cic. 2. For a; e. g. ex me nemo scribit, Ter.: ex aliquo audire, Cic.: stramenta e mulis detrahare, Cæs.: ex animo, from the heart, heartily, sincerely, Cic.: fugiunt e corpore setæ, Ov.: thus also, with verbs of asking or demanding; ex aliquo percontari, Cic. 3. For de; e. g. aliquid ex negotio remittere, Vell. III. For sub; e. g. ex persona poetæ, id. IV. After. I. Of time, for post; namely, when not mere succession of time is meant, but a certain connection, a passing over from one state into another; si hoc ex æternis tenebris contingeret, Cic.: see Ochsner on Olivet's Ecl. Cic. p. 7: e. g. aliud ex alio incidit, Ter.: aliam rem ex alia cogitare, id. 2. According to, after; ex mea sententia, Cic., after my wish: ex æquo, according to equity, Liv.: hence, ex re or e re, for the good or advantage of; e republica, Cic., for the benefit of the state: e re mea, Cic., to my advantage: ex pacto, Nep.: ex conventu, Cic.: ex composito, Liv.: ex compacto, Suet., by virtue of the agreement, conformably to the agreement: ex re et ex tempore, Cic., according to time and circumstances. V. For in; In, on, at; ex itinere, on the road, on the march, by the way, Cic.: Cæs.: used only when the action has a direction upwards from the way: ex equo pugnare, Liv.; or, colloqui, Cæs.: on horseback: ex meis literis to animum meum desiderare, Cic.: me ex his miseris nihil aliud querere, id., in these: again, in or with; coquere ex aqua, Plin.: radix e vino cocta, Cæs.: gargarizare ex lenticula, Cels.: again, to denote the part to which the action refers it-*

self; laborare ex renibus, ex pedibus, Cic., to be ill in: thus also, e dolore, Ter., to be in labour: ex vulneribus perire, Liv. VI. On account of; ex perfidia irasci alicui, Cic.: omnia fiunt ex varietate cæli, Cic.: amicitiam ex se et propter se expetendam, Cic. (pleonastically)

VII. E and ex with nouns serve as a circumlocution for an adverb; ex industria, Liv., purposely, designedly: ex inopinato, Cic., unexpectedly: ex insperato, unhoped for, Ov.: ex parte, partly, Cæs.: ex facili, easily, Ov.: ex integro, anew, Quint.: e vestigio, immediately, Cæs.: e regione, Cic., over against: ex rubro subniger, Cels., of a dark red.

ĒĀ. (abl. from is) I. Sc. via, parte. *That way, there; Nep. II. Sc. causa, re, Therefore; Plaut.*

ĒĀDEM. (abl.) Sc. via. See IDEM.

ĒĀPROPTER, i. e. propterea; Colum.

ĒĀPSE, i. e. ea ipsa; Plaut.: thus also, eampse for eam ipsam; Plaut.

ĒĀRINUS, a, um. (ἑαρινός) i. q. Vernus, viridis; e. g. oves, Tert.

ĒĀTENUS, i. e. ea tenus (parte) *So far, so much; Cic.: also, hitherto, to that time; Capitol.*

ĒĒBINUS, a, um. (ἑβίνος) *Of ebony; Hieron.*

ĒĒBŪS, i. f. and ĒĒBŪM, i. n. (ἑβύς) *The ebony tree, (Diospyros Ebenum, L.); or ebony; Virg. It is also written Heb.*

ĒĒBĪBO, bi, bĪtum, ōre. *To drink or suck up, exhaust, drain; Ter.: Plin.: also, to spend, squander; Hor.*

ĒĒBITO, ere, to go out; Plaut. Stich. 2, 4, 28.

ĒĒBLANDIOR, itus sum. 4. I. *To obtain by flattery or coaxing; aliquid, Liv.: also seq. ut, Cic.: eblandita suffragia (pass.), id.: hence, to entice forth; fecunditate, Plin. II. To flatter, coax, soothe, charm, please; sensus, Vitr.: hence, to moderate, mitigate; id.*

ĒĒBŪRĀRIUS (ebur), sc. artifex. *A worker in ivory; Cod. Just.*

ĒĒBŪRĀS, i. q. EBURATUS.

ĒĒBŪRĒUS, a, um. (ebur) *Of ivory; Quint.*

ĒĒBRĪĀMEN, inis, n. (ebrius) *Intoxicating liquor; Tert.*

ĒĒBRĪĀTAS, ātis, f. (ebrius) *Drunkenness, ebriety; Hor.: fig., pomi, Plin., superabundance of juice.*

ĒĒBRIO, āre. (ebrius) *To make drunk, intoxicate; Macro- b. fig., animas, id.*

ĒĒBRĪŪLĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Ebrius; Plaut.

ĒĒBRĪŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of ebrius) *Somewhat intoxicated, fuddled; Plaut.*

ĒĒBRĪOSITAS, ātis, f. *Habitual drunkenness, sottishness; Cic.*

ĒĒBRĪOSUS, a, um. (ebrius) *Sottish, addicted to drunkenness; a sot, drunkard; Cic.: ebriosior, Catull.*

ĒĒBRUS, a, um. I. *Drunken, intoxicated; Cic.: also, that has drunk enough; Ter. II. Fig., Drunken, intoxicated; drenched, soaked, gorged; sanguine civium, Plin.: dulci fortuna, Hor.: ocellus ebrius, i. e. amoris plenus, Catull.: ebrius curis, i. e. plenus, Lucr.: especially, filled with moisture, imbrued, dyed; Mart.*

ĒĒBULLIO, ivi and ii. 4. I. *To bubble up; Cato, R. R. 105, according to some edd. II. To thrust out; animam, Petron., i. e. to die: fig., virtutes, Cic., i. e. to boast of. III. To come or go forth; Pers.*

ĒĒBŪLM, i. n. and ĒĒBŪLIS, i. m. *Danevoort, dwarf-elder (Sambucus Ebulus, L.); Virg.*

ĒĒBUR, ōris, n. I. *Ivory; Cic. II. Any thing made of ivory; illacrimat ebur, i. e. images made of ivory, Virg.: inflavit ebur, i. e. tibiam, id.: ebur ense vacuum, Ov., i. e. a scabbard set with ivory: prebere ebur, id., i. e. sedere in sella curuli. III. For Elephant; Juv. 12, 112.*

ĒĒBRĪĀTUS, a, um. (ebur) *Adorned or inlaid with ivory; Plaut.*

ĒĒBURNŌLUS, a, um. (dimin. of eburneus) *Of ivory; Cic.*

ĒĒRURNĒUS, a, um. (ebur) I. *Of ivory; Cic.: also, of an elephant; dens, Liv., an elephant's tooth. II. Fig., i. e. white as ivory; Ov.*

ĒĒBURNUS, a, um. for EBURNUS, Hor.: scipio, Tac. ensis, Virg., i. e. having an ivory hilt.

ĒĒCASTOR, and MĒCASTOR, an oath or form of asseveration. *By Castor! i. e. truly; Ter.*

ĒĒCŪPLAS, ādis, f. (ἑκχούλας) e. g. uva, Plin., i. e. abortus facca.

ECCA, ECCAM, &c. See ECCE.

ECCE, adv. (for ecce, from en and ce) *Behold! see! lo! especially, of things unexpected; ecce me, Ter., i. e. behold! here I am: ecce subitum divortium, Cic.: ecce tuæ literæ, id.: it is also used with tibi. N. B. We find also in familiar discourse, eccā, eccum, eccam, eccos, eccillum, eccitum, for ecce ea, eum, &c., also, ellum for ecce illum, &c., i. e. I. Behold! see him! &c. 2. There he is! there he comes! or, simply, there! virum bonum ecce incidere video, Ter.: sed video eccos, id.: eccum Parmenonem, id., there is Parmeno: eccum adest; id.: eccillum video, Plaut.: eccistam video, id.: ellam intus, Ter., i. e. she is, &c.: ellum confidens, &c., id., i. e. he is, and so for ille est, &c.*

ECCENTROS, i. (ἐκκεντρος) *Out of the centre, eccentric; Marc. Cap.*

ECCĒRE (Ecōre), adv. *By Ceres! See now! or, that is singular! strange!* Plaut.: Ter.
 ECCHEUMA, ātis, n. (ἐκχυμα) i. e. effusio; Plaut.
 ECCILLUM, ECCISTUM, &c. See ECCE.
 ECCLESIA, æ, f. (ἐκκλησία) 1. *An assembly of the people*; Plin.: Ep. 11. *Any assembly or meeting*; Auson.: especially, 111. *An assembly of Christians*; i. e. the Church; Tert.: also, *the place where such assemblies are held, a church*; Ammian.: also, *any place for meeting*; Auson.
 ECCUM, ECCOS, &c. See ECCE.
 ECDICUS, i. m. (ἐκδικος) Was in some Greek states, what the tribunes plebis was at Rome; Cic.
 ECĒRE. See ECCE.
 ECFARI, for EFFARI; Cic.
 ECFĒRO, for EFFĒRO; Ter.
 ECFĒDIO, for EFFĒDIO; Plaut.
 ECHEA, grum, n. (ἔχαια) *Brass vessels in the theatre to increase the sound of the actors' voices, repeating vessels*; Vitr.
 ECHĒNIS, Idis, f. (ἐχηνίς) Prop., *Ship-detecting*; hence, the name of a *small fish which was supposed to stop the sailing of a ship, the remora* (Echeneis Remora, L.); Plin.
 ECHINDA, æ, f. (ἐχίνδα) *A viper, snake*; Ov.
 ECHINATUS, a, um, (echinus) *Prickly*; Plin.
 ECHINUS, i. m. (ἔχινος) 1. *A hedge-hog*; Claud. See ERINACEUS. 11. *A sea-urchin* (Echinus esculentus, L.), of which one species was eatable; Hor.: Plin. 111. *A vessel for washing goblets in*; Hor. 1V. *The prickly rind of a chestnut*; Calpurn. V. *An ornament of the capital of an Ionic pillar*; Vitr.
 ECHO, us, f. (ἔχῳ) *An echo, repercussion of sound*; Plin.
 ECHŌICUS, a, um, (ἔχῳικός) *Resounding, producing an echo*; Sidor.
 ECLIPSIS, is, f. (ἐκλείψις) *Defect, want*; hence, solis, Auct. ad Her., a solar eclipse; and without solis, Plin.
 ECLIPSIUS, a, um, i. e. ad eclipsin pertinet; e. g. signa, Manil., i. e. quæ patiuntur eclipsiu.
 ECLŌGA, æ, f. (ἐκλογή) 1. *A selection*. 11. *A small poem selected from others*; Plin. Ep.: an epistle; Suet. 111. *A pastoral*; thus, the pastorals of Virgil and Calpurnius are called eclogæ.
 ECLŌGARIUS, a, um, (ecloga) *Concerned with selection*; hence, eclogarii, *the most beautiful passages in a writing marked out in order to be particularly attended to in reading*; notentur eclogarii, Cic. Att. 16, 2, ed. Schütz.
 ECONSTRA, for CONTRA, Aur. Vict.
 ECQLANDO, adv. for num aliquando, Cic.: we find also ecquadando, Vell.
 ECQRI, adv. (from ecquis) i. q. Num; e. g. equi ergo intelligis? Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, where others read equid.
 ECQRIUS (Equi), ECQRE (Equa), ECQTON or ECQTON, for num aliquis, &c.; e. g. equi pudor est? Cic., is there any? queris, equa spes sit, id. N. B. Equid is also used for num, and has the force of, num forte; e. g. equid attendis? Cic.: fac sciam, equid venturi sitis, id.
 ECQISSAN, ECQENAM, ECQUDAN and ECQUDNAM, i. q. Equis and nam is intensive; audire cupio equissan &c., Cic., i. e. whether any person whatever.
 ECQTO, adv. for num aliquo, Cic.
 ECHLIPSIS, is, f. (ἐκλίψις) i. e. *An elision of an m with the preceding vowel*; thus, for tandem ad, we should read tandad.
 ECTYPUS, a, um, (ἐκτύπος) *Embossed, engraved with raised figures*; Plin.: Sen.
 ECULEUS, i. m. i. q. Equuleus; Cic.
 EDĀCITAS, ātis, f. (edax) *Voracity, gluttony*; Cic.
 EDAX, ācis, (edo) *Voracious, gluttonous*; Cic.: boves multū cibi edaces. Colum.: fig., *consuming, destroying*; curæ, Hor.: tempus edax rerum, Ov.
 EDECIAMTUS, a, um, 1. Part. of Edecimo; see EDECIMO. 11. Adj. *Select, excellent*; Symm.
 E-DECIŌ (E-decimo), āvi, ātum, āre. *To pick out, select*; Macrobr. See also EDECIAMTUS, a, um.
 EDEŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre, (e and dens) *To deprive of teeth, render toothless, strike or knock out the teeth*; Plaut.
 EDEŌTULUS, a, um, (e and dens) *Toothless*; Plaut.: hence, facetè, vinum, id., i. e. very old.
 EDEPOL, for POLLUX! a form of adjuration, used both by men and women; Plaut.: Ter.: it is also written Ædepol.
 EDERA, EDERACEUS, &c. See HEDERA, &c.
 E-ŌICO, xi, ctum, 3. 1. *To speak out, tell abroad, publish, declare*; Ter.: Sal. 11. Gen., *to make known, relate, whether by writing, or by word of mouth*; Cic.: Liv.: hence, 1. *To order, charge, command*; said of either public officers or private persons; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: also, seq. infn., Sil. 2. *To appoint, name, assign*; diem comitis, Liv.: comitia, Cic.: senatum in posterum diem, Liv.: to announce.
 EDICTĀLIS, e. (edictum) *According to an edict, by edict*; possessio, Pand.
 EDICTŌ, ōnis, f. i. q. Edictum; Plaut.
 EDICTŌ, āre, (freq. of edico) *To speak out, proclaim, publish*; Plaut.

EDICTUM, i. n. (edico) 1. *A proclamation, manifesto, edict*; Liv.: especially, *an edict of a praetor or governor of a province, declaring his intended regulation of the government*; edictum constituere, Cic., i. e. to make; proponere, Liv. 11. *An order, command*; Ter. 111. *A proposition, enunciation*; Sen.
 E-DISCO, edidici, 3. 1. *To learn by heart, commit to memory*; Cic. 11. *To learn, study*; Cic. 111. Gen., *To acquire a knowledge of any thing, to understand, find out, hear*; Ov.: hence, edidici, i. e. scio, Ov.
 E-DISSĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. See E-DISSĒRATOR.
 E-DISSĒRO, ui, tum, 3. *To set forth in words, relate, explain*; Cic.: Liv.
 E-DISSĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. (edissero) *An explainer*; Auson.: where others read edisserator.
 E-DISSĒRTO, ōnis, f. i. q. Dissertatio; Hieron.
 E-DISSĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre, i. q. Edissero; Plaut.
 EDITRICIUS (-tius), a, um, (edo, edidi) *Set forth, announced, published*; Iudices, Cic., i. e. which were not appointed by the praetor, as was otherwise usual, but selected by the accuser from among the people at his pleasure.
 EDITRIO, ōnis, f. (edo, edidi) 1. *A publishing*; libri, Quint.: also, an edition; Quint. 5, 11, 40. 11. *A statement, representation*; Liv.: hence, *a statement of the kind, or form of the prosecution or action*; iudicium et tribunal, Cic., a naming of the judges from this and that tribe, according to the pleasure of the plaintiff; see EDITRICIUS. 111. *An exhibition, e. g. of a play, or, a play itself*; Tacit.: operarum, Pand., a rendering.
 IV. *Birth, delivery*; Ter.
 EDITRITUS, a, um, See EDITRICIUS.
 EDITOR, ōris, m. (edo, edidi) 1. *One who sends forth or from himself*; Lucan. 11. *One who publishes or exhibits*; e. g. plays, Vopisc.
 EDITUS, a, um, 1. Part. of edo; see EDO. 11. Adj., *High, elevated, lofty*; Cic.: editor, Cæs.: locus editissimus, Hirt.: editum, *a height, elevation*; Suet.: edita montium, Tac.
 EDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēdere and esse, (ēdō) 1. *To eat*; Cic.: fig., pugnos edere, to taste the fists, i. e. to be beaten, Plaut.: sermonem, id., to devour. 11. *To consume, waste, corrode*; Virg.: animum, Hor., to prey upon, harass. N. B. 1. It has also from sum the personal terminations which begin with es; e. g. es, esse, &c., Plaut.: Ter.: Cic.: hence, estur for editur, Ov.: Cels. 2. Edim, is, it, for edam, &c., Plaut.
 E-DO, idi, itum, ēre, 1. *To give out, give from one's self*; spiritum extremum vitæ, or animum, or vitam, Cic., i. e. to die; fructum, Cic., i. e. to bring, yield; in lucem, Cic. (ex Eurip.), or, luci, Cic. (in poetry), or simply, edere, Ov.; Tacit., to bear, bring forth; edere means also, to beget; Virg. Æn. 8, 137: Mæcenas atavis edite regibus, Hor., i. e. descended from; hence, 1. *To set forth in words, say, relate, tell, declare, name, nominate*; nomen, Cic.: Liv.: carmen, id., per libellos, Suet., to publish by a rescript; fillum ediderim, i. e. dixerim, Liv.: bella, Ov., i. e. to describe, celebrate; iudices, Cic., to name, nominate; tribus, id., sc. from which the judges should be chosen; see EDITRICIUS. 2. *To publish, give out, edit*; librum, Cic.: hence, *to give or exhibit publicly*; spectaculum, Suet.: ludos, Tac.: munus gladiatorum, Liv.: thus also, elephantos, Suet.: hence, exemplum in aliquem, Ter.; Cæs., to furnish an example; exemplum severitatis, Cic.: hence, Editus, a, um, known: editum, an order, command; Ov. 11. *To make, do, effect, accomplish, perpetrate, occasion*; ruinam, pugnas, clamorem, scelus, Cic.: operam fortium virorum, Liv.: opera immortalia, id. 111. *To lift up, elevate*; corpus super equum, Tibull. 1V. *To throw, cast, or drive out*; se ex ædibus, Plaut.: aliquem ex insula, Hygin. V. *To end, finish*; Gell.—See also EDITUS, a, um.
 EDO, ōnis, m. (edo, edi) *A glutton*; Varr.
 E-DCENTĒR, adv. *In an instructive manner*; Gell.
 E-DCŌECO, cui, ctum, ēre. 1. *To instruct, teach*; aliquem aliquid, Sall.: edoctus artes belli, Liv. 11. *To tell or inform one of any thing, relate, give an account, report*; aliquem, Cæs.: aliquid, Sall.: Cic.: per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall.: also, aliquem de aliqua re, id. Edoecere differs from docere, in that it signifies to give information respecting a single definite object: edoce unde, &c., tell me, &c., Ter.
 E-DŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To heve, plane, or cut smooth with an axe*; paxillos, Colum.: fig., *to finish any thing*; as, a writing, Cic.
 E-DŌMĪTUS, a, um, See EDOMO.
 E-DŌMO, ui, itum, āre. *To tame, conquer, subdue*; naturam, Cic.
 E-DORMIO, ivi, itum, ēre. 1. *To sleep out*; Cic.: crapulam, id. 11. *To sleep away, pass in sleeping*; Hor.: Sen.
 E-DORMISCO, ēre, i. q. Edormio; Ter.
 EDUCA, See EDULICA.
 EDUCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (educare) *A bringing up, education*, Cic.: also, of animals, id.: of trees and fruits, a rearing; Plin.
 EDUCĀTOR, ōris, m. (educare) 1. *He who brings up*, Cic. 11. *A tutor, pedagogue*; Tac.

EDUCATRIX, icis. f. (educator) *She who brings up, a nurse*; Cic.: Colum.

EDUCĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Educatio; Tert.
EDŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (e and ducare) *To bring up, nurture, foster*; Cic.: fig., of things without life; non ager hic pomum, non dulces educat uvas, Ov.: eloquentiam, Cic.

E-DŪCO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To lead or bring out, lead away*; hominem de senatu, Cic.: naves ex portu, Cæs.: se foras, to go out, Ter. II. *To lead to a place, lead forth*; copias in aciem, Liv.: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic.: aliquem in jus, id., to accuse, impeach, prosecute: also without in jus, id.: aliquem ad consules, id.: also *to lead or draw off or away*; lacum, id.: also, *to take with one to a place*; secun. rus, id.: medicum, id. III. *To draw out, draw*; gladium e vagina, Cic.: sortem, id.: oculos, Sen., to tear out: hence, I. *To withdraw, free, deliver*; aliquem loco, Val. Flac. 2. *To drink out, exhaust*; Plaut. IV. *To set up, raise, erect*; turrim, Virg.: also, *to raise, draw up*; e. g. a curtain, Ov.: fig., in astra, Hor., to extol to the skies. V. *To bring up, educate*; Ter.: Cic.: aliquem oratore, Quint., to form one into an orator, make an orator of one: si liberos educarent, Liv., if they brought up children, i. e. had any; also, *to beget, bring forth*; Sen.: hence, aura educit colores, Catull. VI. *To pass, spend (time)*; annos, Propert.: somnos, Sil., to sleep. N.B. educere for educ, Plaut.

EDUCTIO, ōnis. f. (educor) *A leading out*; Cato.
EDUCTOR, ōris. m. i. q. Educator; Fronto.
EDUCTUS, a, um. See EDŪCO.
E-DULCO, āre. *To make sweet, sweeten*; vitam, Matt. ap. Gell.

EDŪLIS, e. (edo, edi) *Eatable*; Hor.: edulia, *edibles*; Gell.
EDŪLUM, i. n. (edo, edi) *That which is good for food*; edulia, *edibles*; Gell.: Suet.

E-DŪRESCO, ēre. 3. *To grow hard*; Cæl. Aur.
E-DŪRO, āre. i. q. Duro. I. *Trans. To harden, make hard*; Colum. II. *Intrans. To harden, grow hard*; Cæl. Aur.: also, *to last, endure*; Tac.

E-DŪRUS, a, um. *Very hard, exceedingly hard*; Virg. E-DŪLLIUM, i. n. i. q. Idyllium.

EFFĀBILIS, e. (effor) *That can be uttered*; Apul.
EFFĀCĪTUS, a, um. (ex and fāces) *Purified from dregs, pure*; Apul.

EFFĀMEN, inis. n. (effor) *An enunciation*; Marc. Cap.
EFFĀRCIO, (Efferc.), si, tum. 4. (ex and fārcio) *To stuff, cram, fill out*; Cæs.: effertus fame, Plaut., i. e. hungry: hereditas effertissima, factērt, for ditissima, id.

EFFĀRIS, EFFĀRIS. See EFFOR.
EFFASCĪNATIO, ōnis. f. *A charming, enchanting, bewitching*; Plin.—From

EFFASCĪNO, āre. (ex and fascino) *To charm, enchant, bewitch*; Plin.

EFFĀTIO, ōnis. f. (effor) *The act of speaking*; Serv.
EFFĀTUM. See EFFOR.
EFFĀTUS, a, um. See EFFOR.

EFFĀTUS, us. m. (effor) *A speaking*; Tert.
EFFECATUS. See EFFĒCATUS.

EFFECTE, adv. *Really, in fact, perfectly*; Ammian.; effectus, Apul.

EFFECTIO, ōnis. f. (efficio) I. *A doing, effecting, performing*; Cic. II. *An efficient cause*; Cic.

EFFECTIVE, adv. *By practice*; Quint. 2, 18, 5; for which the later edd. have, more elegantly, effectivā, sc. artis.

EFFECTIVUS, a, um. (efficio) *Operative*; ars, Quint.
EFFECTOR, ōris. m. (efficio) *One that makes or causes, a maker, author*; Cic.—Thence,

EFFĒTRIX, icis. f. *She that makes or causes, a female maker or author*; Cic.

EFFECTUS, a, um. See EFFICIO.
EFFECTUS, us. m. (efficio) I. *An effect*; eloquentiæ, Cic. II. *Execution, accomplishment, performance*; que sunt in effectu, Cic. i. e. which are actually practised: opera erant in effectu, Liv., appeared, were finished: ad effectum adducere, id., to put into execution: effectus propositi, Vitr.

EFFĒCUNDO, āre. (ex and fecundo) *To make fruitful*; Vopisc.

EFFĒMINĀTE, adv. *Effeminately, delicately*; Cic.
EFFĒMINĀTIO, ōnis. f. (effeminio) *Effeminacy*; Tert.
EFFĒMINĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of effeminio; see EFFĒMINIO. II. Adj. *Womanish, effeminate, delicate*; opinio, Cic.: effeminatio, Val. Max.: effeminatissimus languor, Cic.

EFFĒMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and femina) I. *To render feminine, make a woman of*; Cic. II. *To make effeminate or soft, to effeminate*; animum, Cæs.: fig., eloquentia res effeminat, Quint.: vocem, Cic.: also, *to disgrace, dishonour*; titulum anni, Claudian.—See also EFFĒMINATUS, a, um.

EFFĒRĀTE, adv. *Fiercely*; Lactant.
EFFĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of effero. See EFFĒRO, avi. II. Adj. *Wild, fierce, savage*; gentes, Cic.: mores efferratores, Liv.: efferratissimus, Sen.

EFFERCIO. See EFFĀRCIO.
EFFĒRESCO, ēre. 3. (effertus) *To become fierce or wild*; Ammian. 18, 7, where some read efferrascere.

EFFĒRĪTAS, ātis. f. (effertus) i. q. Feritas; Lactant.
EFFĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (effertus) I. *To make fierce or wild, i. e. to give a fierce appearance or nature*; speciem oris, Liv.: animum, id., to render unfeeling; ulcera se efferrantia, Plin., i. e. turning to proud flesh. II. *To irritate, aggravate, exasperate*; Liv.: Curt. III. *To lay waste, devastate*; terram immanitate beluorum efferrari, Cic. IV. *To convert into the form of a wild beast*; argentum, Apul.—See also EFFĒRĀTUS, a, um.

EFFĒRO, extŭlŭm, elātum, efferre. 3. (ex and fero) I. *To bring or carry out, bring forth*; pedem domo, Cic.: signa extra urbem, Liv.: vexilla e castris, Liv.: hence, I. *To carry out for burial, to bury*; Cic.: Nep.: fig., Ingens periculum manet, ne libera resp. efferratur, Liv., i. e. interest. 2. *To bring forth, produce*; ager effert fruges, Cic.: cum decumo, id., i. e. bears tenfold. 3. *To bring forth out of the mouth, i. e. to utter, pronounce, say, set forth*; verba, Cic. 4. *To make known (what ought to be kept secret)*; to declare, publish, proclaim; ne has meas ineptias efferratis, Cic.: aliquid in vulgus, Plin.: foras, Cic. 5. *To bring or carry to a place*; aliquid ad aliquem, Plaut.: efferebat in album, Cic.: Furium longius extulit crucis, Liv., i. e. he rode too far: Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra, Liv.: hence, effertur, to come; elati ad novissimam aciem, Liv. 6. *To transport, hurry away*, of the passions; et si me effertet ad gloriam animi dolor, Cic.: hence, effertur laetitia, dolore, id., to be transported with. 7. *To translate, verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. 8. To show; volo enim se effertat in adolescentē fecunditas, Cic.*

II. *To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt*; brachia, Liv.: scuta super capita, Tac.: hence, effertur, to rise; pulvis elatum, Liv.: fig., to raise; clamorem, Plaut.: aliquem laudibus, Cic.; and simply, efferre, Cic., i. e. to celebrate; efferre aliquid verbis, Liv.: also, to raise, exalt, i. e. to place in a higher rank or condition, to promote to honour; se, to pride one's self, value one's self, carry one's self high; Cic.: thus also, effertur, Nep.: also, to enlarge, augment, increase; Varr. III. *To endure, support*; malum patiendo, Cic., e poeta: laborem, id., e poeta—See also ELĀTUS, a, um.

EFFĒRUS, a, um. I. Part. of effarcio; see EFFĀRCIO.
II. Adj. *Full*; effertus fame, Plaut., i. e. hungry: hereditas effertissima, id., i. e. ditissima.

EFFĒRUS, a, um. (ex and ferus) *Wild, fierce*; Virg.

EFFĒRVENS, tis. I. Part. of efferveo; see EFFĒRVEO.

II. Adj. *Fermenting, vehement*; efferventior, Gell.

EFFĒRVEO, and EFFĒRVO, bui and vi, ēre and ēre. (from ex and ferveo s. fervo) i. q. Effervesco; Virg.

EFFĒRVESCO, vi and bui, ēre. (ex and ferveo) I. *To ferment, foam up*; Cic.: fig., to ferment, grow violent, rage; e. g. in speaking, Cic. II. *To cease fermenting, subside, abate*; hence fig., dum effervescat gratulatio, Cic. ad Divers. 9, 2; but edd. Græv. and Ernest. have deferv.

EFFĒTUS, a, um. (ex and fetus) I. *That has brought forth young*; Colum.: also, brought forth, hatched; grex, id.

II. *Weakened or worn out by bringing forth young*; Plin.: hence gen., weakened, worn out, exhausted, weak; corpus, Cic.: also, seq. gen.; effeta veri senectus, i. e. that does not perceive the truth, Virg.: effetior oratio, Apul.

EFFĒCĪCIA, æ. f. (efficax) *Efficacy, virtue*; Plin.
EFFĒCĪTAS, ātis. f. (efficax) *Efficacy, virtue*; Cic.

EFFĒCĪTER, adv. *Effectually, with effect*; Sen.: efficacios, Plin. Ep.: efficacissime, Plin.

EFFĒCĪUS, ācis. (efficio) *That has power to do any thing, efficacious, effectual, operative*; Liv.: efficacius, Plin. Pan.: efficacissimus, Liv.

EFFĒCIENS, tis. I. Part. of efficio; see EFFICIO.
II. Adj. *Effective*, seq. gen.; e. g. virtus efficiens est voluptatis, Cic.

EFFĒCIENTER, adv. *Effectively, with effect*; Cic.
EFFĒCIENTIA, æ. f. (efficio) *Efficacy, influence*; Cic.

EFFĒCIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (ex and facio) Prop. *To make out*; hence, I. *To bring to pass, make, effect, execute, complete, accomplish, finish*; mandata, Cic.: iter, Ov.: also for facere; e. g. tantos processus, Cic.: exercitum confirmatiorem, Cæs.: tertius dies disputationis tertium vulnum efficit, Cic.: causa efficiens aliquid, Cic., the originating cause of a thing. Efficiere is also used with ut, ne, quin, and an accusative and infinitive; id.: hence, effici, non potest, quin, &c. it is impossible that not, it cannot be but that, i. e. it must, id. II. *To make up, bring together, form*; argentum, Ter.: especially of making up the full number of soldiers in the troops; quibus coactis XIII. (sc. cohortes) efficit, Cæs.: classem, Nep.: exercitum, Liv. III. *To excite, occasion, cause*; admirationes, clamores, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.

IV. *To prove, infer*; ex quo effici vult, ut, &c. Cic.: aliquid, id.: vult efficiere, animos esse mortales, id.: hence, efficitur, it follows, with ut or an accusative and infinitive; id. V. *To yield, bear*; ager efficit plurimum, Cic.: cum octavo, bears eightfold, id.: thus also after other

EFFICTIO

things: ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiunt, id. : quantum ille bonis suis efficere posset, id.

VI. For parère. *To bring forth young*; ternos hædos, Colum. N.B. Effexis for effeceris, Plaut.—See also EFFICIENS.

EFFICTIO, ònis f. (effingo) *A representing, portraying*; Apul.

EFFICTUS, a, um. See EFFINGO.

EFFIGIA, æ, f. for effigies; Plaut.

EFFIGIATUS, us, m. (effigio) *A representing, portraying*; Apul.

EFFIGIES, òi, f. (effingo) I. *An effigy, portrait, image, likeness*; Cic.: *figura*, *A resemblance, likeness*; virtutum, id.: *vera patrum oris effigies*, Tac., the true image of the father. II. *Similarity, likeness, form*; Plin.: hence, effigie, Plin.; or, in effigiem, Sil., in the form of or like, with a genitive. III. *A shade, ghost, (in the infernal regions)*; Sil.—Thence,

EFFIGIO, àvi, àtum, àre. *To form, fashion*; Sidon.

EFFINDO, ère. i. q. Findo; Lucr.

EFFINGO, nxi, ctum, ère. (ex and fingo) I. *To form, express, fashion, portray, represent*; aliquem cera, are, argento, &c., Plin. Ep.: *casus in auro*, Virg.: hence, I. By words; mores, Cic. 2. By imitation, i. e. *To imitate, copy after, emulate, aspire to*; vim Demosthenis, Quint. 3. *To represent in the mind, imagine, think*; Cic. 4. *Gen. To form, shape, frame, make*; figuras, Lucan.: aliquid, Plin. Ep., i. e. to compose, write: gressus effingit euntis, Virg., made his gait natural, or gave him a natural gait. II. *To wipe off*; sanguinem, Cic. III. Manus, to compose, adjust, Ov.

EFFIO, èri, for effici; Plaut.

EFFIRMO, àre. (ex and firmo) *To make strong, strengthen, encourage*; Acc.

EFFLAGITATIO, ònis, f. (efflagito) *A demanding, earnest entreaty*; Cic.

EFFLAGITATUS, us, m. i. q. Efflagitatio; Cic.

EFFLAGITO, àvi, àtum, àre. (ex and flagito) *To demand or ask earnestly*; epistolam, Cic.: ab aliquo, seq. ut., Cic.: also, aliquem for ab aliquo, Auct. B. Hisp.

EFFLAMMO, àre. (ex and flamma) *To emit flames, to blaze*; Marc. Cap.

EFFLEO, èvi, ètum, ère. 2. (ex and fleo) *To waste by weeping, to weep out*; oculos, Quint. Decl.

EFFLICITE, adv. *Vehemently*; cupere, Apul.

EFFLICTIM, adv. *Vehemently, excessively, desperately*; amare, Plaut.

EFFLICTO, àre. (freq. of effligo) *To strike dead*; Plaut.

EFFLIGO, xi, ctum, 3. (ex and figo) *To strike dead, kill*; to ruin, destroy; Cic.: Plaut.

EFFLO, àvi, àtum, àre. (ex and flo) I. *To blow or breathe out*; Lucr.: Plin.: hence, animam, Cic., to die; thus, also, vitam, Sil.; or, extremum halitum, Cic. e pòcta: also simply, efflare, Cic. Divin. I, 47, in poetry.

II. *To evaporate*; colorem, Lucr., i. e. to lose.

EFFLÒREO, ère. 2. (ex and fòreo) *To blow, or blossom forth*; or simply, to blow; Tert.

EFFLÒSCO, rui, 3. (ex and floresco) I. *To blow, or blossom forth*. II. *Fig. To flourish, spring up*; laudibus ingenii, Cic.: *utilitas efflorescit æ amicitia*, id.

EFFLUO, xi, xum, 3. (ex and fluo) I. *To flow or run out, flow forth*; Cic.: *amnis in oceanum*, Plin., flows: ne qua levis effluit aura, Ov., escape: hence, I. *To come forth, be made known*; Tert.: Cic. 2. *To overflow*; hence, genus dicendi effluens; capilli effluerunt, Plin.: urnæ manibus effluxere, Ov., fell from their hands: litera effluxit, Suet., was erased or obliterated: effluit ætas, tempus, ætas, Cic.: mœns, id.: ex animo alicujus effluere, id., to be forgotten: also simply, effluere, id.: desiderii, Ov., to cease to be an object of regret: effluus amens, Pers., you lose your time: effluet, Ter., it will become known. II. *To flow*; huc et illuc, Cic.

EFFLUUS, a, um, (effluo) *Flowing out*; Avien.

EFFLUVIUM, i, n. (effluo) *A flowing out, an outlet*; Tac.

EFFŒCO, àre. (ex and faux) *To smother, choke, suffocate*; Flor.

EFFŒDIO, òdi, ossum, 3. (ex and fodio) I. *To dig out, dig up*; Cic. e pòcta. II. *To tear out, pull out*; oculos alicui, Ter.: Cic.: viscera, i. e. infantem, Ov.

III. *To dig through*: domos, Cæs.: pectus, Cic. Marc. 4; but other edd. have effudit. IV. *To dig, make by digging*: lateras, Virg.: portus, id.: lacum, Suet.

N.B. Effodiri for effodi, Plaut.

EFFŒCUNDO, EFFŒMINO, EFFŒTUS. See EFFECUNDO, &c.

EFFŒR, àtis sum, àri. (ex and for) I. *To speak or say out, utter*; or simply, *To say*; verbum, Cic.: hence, *To consecrate any thing by a set form of words*; templum, id. II. *To express a thing by words, to state*; quod ita effabimur, Cic. N.B. Effatus, a, um, passivè, Cic.: hence Effatum, subst. I. *That which has been pronounced, an (n)unciation, an oracle, prophecy*; vatum, Cic.: augurium, id., i. e. form of dedication, Varr. 2. *A proposition, maxim*; Cic. N.B. Effor and Effor seem not to occur.

EFFORO

EFFŒRO, àre. (ex and foro) *To perforate, make hollow*; Colum.

EFFŒSSIO, ònis, f. (effodio) *A digging out*; Cod. Justin. EFFRACTARIUS (sc. homo) *A burglar, housebreaker*; Sen.

EFFRACTOR, òris, m. i. q. Effractorius; Pand.

EFFRACTURA, æ, f. (effringo) *A breaking open (of doors), burglary*; Pand.

EFFRACTUS, a, um. See EFFRINGO.

EFFRENATE, adv. *Unrestrainedly, fiercely, violently*; Cic.: effrenatus, id.

EFFRENATIO, ònis, f. (effreno) *Licentiousness, unrestrained impetuosity*; Cic.

EFFRENATUS, a, um. I. Part. of effreno; see EFFRENO. II. Adj. *Unbridled, unrestrained*; furor, cupiditas, homo, Cic.: effrenator vox, id.: effrenatissimi affectus, Sen.

EFFRENUS, e, i. q. Effrenus; Plin.

EFFRENO, àvi, àtum, àre. (ex and freno) I. *To unbridle, set loose from a bridle or reins*; equus effrenatus, Liv. II. *Fig. ventus, Sil., i. e. to let loose*: hence, Effrenatus, a, um. *Unbridled, unrestrained*; furor, cupiditas, homo, Cic.: effrenator vox, id.: effrenatissimi affectus, Sen.

EFFRENUS, a, um. (ex and frenum) I. *That is loosened from a bridle, unbridled*; equus, Liv. II. *Fig. Unbridled, unrestrained*; amor, Ov.: gens, Virg.

EFFRICO, ui, àtum, àre. (ex and frico) *To rub off, to rub*; Senec.

EFFRINGO, ègi, actum, 3. (ex and frango) I. *To break out one thing from another*; cardines foribus, Plaut., to break off. II. *To break open*; fores, januam, Cic. III. *To break to pieces*; crust, Suet., to break, fracture: cerebrum, Virg.: urbem, Stat., to storm: hence, montes effracti, Mart., i. e. (perhaps) steep, precipitous. IV. *To break forth into*; in urbes, Sil.

EFFRONDEO, ui, ère. (ex and frondeo) *To be covered with leaves*; circus effrondit, Vopisc.

EFFRONS, tis, (ex and frons) *Shameless*; Vopisc.

EFFRUCTIO, àre. (ex and fructio) I. Intrans. *To grow forth*; Tert. II. Trans. *To put forth, bear, produce*; Tert.

EFFUGIO, ugi, ùgitum, ère. (ex and fugio) I. *To flee away*; a ludis, Cic.: e manibus, id.: foras, Ter.: de proelio, Cic.: e carcere, Liv.: stabulis, Ov.: ad regem, Curt.: effugit ante alios, Virg., flies from before: hence, *To flee from, escape, avoid, shun*; invidiam, Nep.: periculum, Cæs.: vituperationes, Cic.: visum, i. e. not to be seen, Ov.: Plin.: cura me effugit, I care not, Liv.: nihil te effugiet, Cic., nothing will escape you, i. e. you will forget nothing. II. *To reject, despise*; Grat.

EFFUGIUM, i, n. (effugio) I. *A fleeing away, flight*; Hirt.: Virg.: *fig., An escape*; mortis, Cic. II. *A way to escape by*; Liv.: Tac. III. *A means or opportunity of escape*; Cic.

EFFUGO, àvi, àtum, àre. *To put to flight*; Hieron.

EFFULCIO, si, tum, ère. (ex and fulcio) *To prop up, support by props*; hence, Effultus, a, um; e. g. velleribus stratis, Virg.: in cubitum, Apul.

EFFULGEO and EFFULGO, si, ère and ère. (ex and fulgeo) *To shine or gleam forth*; Liv.

EFFULUS, a, um. See EFFULCIO.

EFFUMIGO, àre. (ex and fumo) *To drive away by smoke*; Tert.

EFFUMO, àre. (ex and fumo) *To smoke, emit smoke*; Sever. Æt.

EFFUNDO, ùdi, ùsum, ère. (ex and fundo) I. *To pour out, pour forth, shed*; Plaut.: Juv.: se, Plin., or, effundi, Cic., to discharge itself, disembody: hence, 1. *To flow*; fig.; Pompeius suavissime in me effusus, Cic., was exceedingly fond of me: ita effusi in Romanos, Liv., i. e. so inclined or attached to: se in libidine, Cic., to give one's self up to: so also effundi ad luxuriam, Liv.: in amorem alicujus, Tac.: in lacrimas, id., to melt into tears: terra effunditur in herbas, Plin., produces bountifully: vox in coronam effunditur, id., is directed towards. 2. *To shed (tears)*; lacrimas, Cic. 3. *To pour forth*, i. e. *to bring forth abundantly*; or, simply, *to bring forth*; segetes effundunt herbas, Cic.: voces, questus, Virg., to utter, pour forth: vires, Ov., to use, employ: terrorem, Liv., to excite, spread: omnia, Cic., i. e. to say, utter. 4. *To cast, throw, thrust or send out*; annulos, Liv.: furorem, Cic.: iram in aliquem, id., to vent: auxilium castris, Virg., to send: Effundi, *To rush out*; castris, Liv.: alicui effundam, Pand., to strike out: portis effusi, Liv., rushing or flocking out. 5. *To cast or throw down, throw off*; equus effundit equitem, Liv.: equi effundunt ducem, Virg. 6. *To throw or cast towards, to cause to run, go, or come to a place*; tela, Virg.: Liv.: equitatum, Liv.: alicui in æquor, Virg., to drive; or, solo, i. e. in solum, id., to strike to the ground; or, arena for in arenam, id.: caput in gremium, i. e. to lay, Cels.: hence, se, to rush forth; in fugam, Liv.: thus also, effundi in fugam, id., to take to flight, flee with precipitation: in suos, id.: comæ effusæ, loose, Ov.: nymphæ effusæ cæsariem, i. e. habentes cæsariem effusam, Virg. 7. *To impart copiously*; honores, Cic.; or,

to waste, consume, spend; pecuniam, Cic.: and fig., auxilium supremum, Liv. II. To give up, let go, let drop; habenas, Virg.: hence, impetum, Liv., to charge with impetuosity. III. To spill, shed: hence, 1. To lose; gratiam, Cic. 2. To apply uselessly, spend to no purpose; laborem, Virg. 3. To exhaust, spend, give up; odium, Cic.: curam sui, Sen. 4. Spiritum extremum, Cic.: or, vitam, Ov.; or, animam, Virg., i. e. to die. IV. To spread; se in agris, Cæs.: terrorem, Liv. V. To remove; effundat junctura ungues, Pers., i. e. cause that the nail does not trace a joint or cleft, and so cause it to slip by.—See also EFFUSUS, a, um.

EFFUSĒ adv. Without restraint, immoderately, vehemently, copiously, diffusely; sequi, Liv., impetuously; fugere, id., in disorder or precipitately: amare, Plin. Ep., impetuously, ardently, passionately: exultare, Cic.: effusius prædari, Liv.: effusius dicere, Plin. Ep., i. e. too diffusely: exceptusque effusius, Suet., i. c. with great applause: donare, Cic., profusely: effusissime flere, Sen., most bitterly.

EFFUSIO, ñis. f. (effundo) I. A pouring out, pouring forth; aque, Cic.: ad effusionem, Colum., for drinking, and so, for the press. II. A pouring or rushing out; hominum, Cic. III. Fig. A doing any thing very frequently or immoderately. 1. In alios, Cic., great affection or love. 2. Animi, Cic., impetuosity, vehemence. 3. Prodigality; Cic.

EFFUSOR, ñis. n. i. e. qui effundit; August.

EFFUSORĪE adv. i. q. Effuse; Amnian.

EFFUSUS, a, um. I. Part. of effundo; see EFFUNDO.

II. Adj. 1. Loosened, slack; effusissimis habebis hostes invadere, Liv. 2. Immoderate, abundant, profuse, unrestrained, extravagant, prodigal; sumptus, Cic.: honores, Nep.: cursus, Liv.: lætitia, id.: homo in largitione effusior, Cic.: Cæsar magnificentissime effusissimus, Vell.: studium effusissimum, Suet. 3. Fleeing, in flight; hostes effusi, Liv. 4. Spread abroad, scattered; Liv. 2, 11: agrain, fuga, Liv., precipitate, disorderly: fuga effusior, id. 5. Large, wide, great, broad, stretching far, extensive; ifusa loca, Tac.: sinus effusissimus, Vell.

EFFUSIO, itum. 4. (ex and futio) I. To blab out, tattle; Ter. II. To chatter forth, prattle, prate of a thing; Cic.: aliquid, id.

EGĒLDO, ñre. To thaw; Sidon.—From

EGĒLIDUS, a, um. Coolish, somewhat cold; flumen, Virg.: aqua, Cels.: also, very cold, exceedingly cold; Anson.

EGĒLO, ñre. To make lukewarm; Cæl. Aur.

EGĒNS, tis. I. Part. of egeo; see EGO. II. Adj. Needy, poor; nihil rege egentius, Cic.: egentissimus, id.: egentis ac perditis, Cæs., poor and dissolute persons.

EGĒNULUS, a, um. Dimin. of egenus, and of the same signification; Paul. Nol.

EGĒNUS, a, um. (egeo) I. In want of, destitute or void of any thing; omnium, Liv., i. e. of all things, Lucr.: castellum commeatu egenum, Tac. II. Poor, indigent, needy, necessitous; res, Plaut., necessitous circumstances.

EGĒO, ui. 2. I. To be needy or poor; Cic. II. To be in need of any thing; with an ablativ.; Cic.: with a gen.; Cic.: Hor.: Herzog., ad Sall. Cat. 51, 37, makes the following distinction between egere with an ablativ and with a genitive; that with the former it signifies, to feel a need or want of any thing, to have need of; hence, egere aliquid auxilio, Cic., not to be able to do without the assistance of any one: with the latter, not to have any thing, to be without any thing: but perhaps this distinction does not always hold good: also with an acc.; e. g. quidquam, Plaut. III. To desire, long for; armis, Cic.: plausoris, Hor. IV. To want, be without, not to have a thing; with an ablativ.; Cic.: Liv.: with a gen.; Sall.: Liv.: rationis egens, Virg.—See also EGĒNS.

EGĒRES, ñi. f. (egero) Excrement, dung; Solin. EGERMINO, ñvi, ñtum, ñre. To sprout forth, bud; Colum.

EGERO, essi, estum. 3. To carry, bear, or drag out; prædam ex tectis, Liv.: hence, 1. To discharge, void, vomit, throw off; dapes, Ov.: urinam, Plin.: fig., dolorem, Ov.: also, to send forth, send out; querelas, Lucan., to pour forth, utter: populos, Sen., to drive away, compel to emigrate: fig., sermones, Sen., to publish. II. To make empty, clear; Dorica castra rogis, Propert.: tota (Ætna) cavernas egerit, Lucan.: stabulam, Lactant., to cleanse. III. To carry off, appropriate forcibly; pecuniam ex ærario, Liv.: bona in tributum, Tac., to take away or carry off as tribute. IV. To spend, expend, apply; census in exsequiis, Quint. V. To spend, pass; dicam, Val. Fl.

EGĒSTAS, ñtis. f. (egeo) I. Indigence, extreme poverty; Cic.: fig., animi, id., i. e. poverty of spirit; lingua, Lucr., i. e. poverty. II. Want; frumentis, Sall.: rationis, Lucr., ignorance of the reason or cause. N. B. Plur. egestates, Cic.

EGĒSTIO, ñis. f. (egero) A carrying out or off, an emptying, voiding; urine, Cæl. Aur.: opum, Plin. Ep., i. e. waste.

EGĒSTOSUS, a, um. (egestas) Very poor; Aur. Vict. EGĒSTOSUS, a, um. (egestas) Poor, indigent; Salv. EGĒSTUS, a, um. See EGERO.

EGĒSTUS, us. m. i. q. Egestio; Stat.

EGĒGNO, ñre. 3. i. q. Gigno; Lucr.

EGO, (ÿva) Pron., I. N. B. I. Met is frequently annexed to it; egomet, nosmet, Cic.: it is said to mean self; but we also find ipse together with it; mihimet ipsi, Cic. 2. Mi for mihi, Varr.: also, mihipe for mihi, Cato: also, me for mihi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: mihi for mihi, Pers. 3. Meme for me, Sil.: also mehe occurs, according to Quint. 4. Mepte for me, Plaut. 5. Ad me is also found for domum meam; e. g. ad me literas mittam, Cic.: eam ad me, Ter. 6. A me means also, from my own property, out of my own purse; a me argentum dedi, Plaut.: se a me solvere, Cic.: also, out of my house; Plaut.: thus also, a nobis, Plaut. 7. Mecum also means, with me; testis est mecum annulus, Ter.: also, with myself, in my own mind; mecum reputavi, Cic. 8. Mei, for meus, a, um; e. g. labori mei for meo, Plaut. 9. Mihi sometimes signifies to my own advantage or injury; si quid peccat, mihi peccat; Terent.: also, in my judgment, as I think; is mihi profecto est servus spectatus satis, id.

EGOMET. See EGO.

EGREDIOR, essus sum. 3. (e and gradior) I. Intrans. 1. To go out; ex urbe, Cic.: ab urbe, or urbe, Suet.: e navi, Cic.; or, navi, Cæs., to disembark: extra fines, Cic.: ad portam, Liv., to go out to the gate: hinc, ' To go out from a ship to the land, to disembark, land; in terram, Cic.: and without in terram, Cæs.: Ncp.: Liv. 2. To go out of harbour, to set sail; Ov. 2. To digress, depart; a proposito, Cic. 3. To go up, climb, ascend; ad summum montis, Sall.: in altitudinem, Liv.: in valium, Tac. 4. To march out, march forward, advance (with an army); Liv.: Cæs. II. Trans. 1. To go out of, depart from; urbem, Liv. 2. To go beyond, pass, overstep, overpass, surpass; munitiones, Cæs.: flumen, Sall.: quintum annum, Quint.: præturam, Tac. fortunam, Vel.: modum, Tac.

EGREGIE adv. In a manner before all others, pre-eminently; egregie ad miseria natus, Ter., born to misery before all men: hence, gen., extraordinarily well, uncommonly well, excellently, surpassingly; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: locus egregie munitus, Cæs.: Manlius egregie litasse, Liv.: res egregie gestæ, Pers., noble exploits: se tucri, Curt., to make a gallant defence: absolvi, Liv., most honourably: declamare, Sen., to select audience: egregie, Cæsar, quod, &c., Plin. Paneg. 38, 3, it was well done, &c. Terence frequently uses egregie directly for valde, vehementer: so also diligere aliquem, Gell., dearly. N. B. Comp. egregius, Juv.

EGREGIUS, a, um. (e and grex) Prop. Chosen or selected from the herd; hence, excellent, surpassing, eminent; indoles, Cic.: juvenis, Virg.: rare, uncommon, extraordinary; fides, Cæs.: liberalitas, Sall., i. e. an uncommon liberality: egregius in laudē bellica, Cic., eminently distinguished: virgo egregia fide, Ter., of singular beauty. N. B. I. With a genitive; animi, Virg., i. e. homo egregio animo. 2. Egregium publicum, Tac., the public honour: sibi egregium, id., i. e. glorious. 3. Compar. egregius, Lucr.: superl. egregissima forma, Pacuv. 4. Egregius was a title under the emperors; Cod. Theod.

EGRESSIO, ñis. f. (egredior) I. A going out; Apul.

II. A digression, in speaking; Quint.

EGRESSUS, a, um. See EGREDIOR.

EGRESSUS, us. m. (egredior) I. A going out; Cic.: hence, 1. A disembarking, landing; Cæs. 2. An egress, i. e. place by which one goes out; Tac.: of rivers, a mouth; Ov. 3. The style of an historian; libero egressu memorabant, Tac. II. A digression, in speaking; Quint.

EGURGITO, ñre. (e and gurgis) To cast out; Plaut.

EH! i. q. Eū or heu; Plaut.

EHĒM. i. q. Hem, Ha! what! ehem opportune! Ter.

EHĒU. Ah! alas! Ter.

EHŌ. Ho! holla! Ter.: dum is sometimes joined to it, id.

EHODUM. See EHO.

EI. i. q. Hei, in some edd. of Ter.

EJA, or HEJA. Ho! hey-dey! or, come! come on! on!

Ter.: Virg.: Plin. Ep.

EJACTIO, ñre. i. q. Ejecto; Lucan.

EJĀCULO, ñre. i. q. Ejaculor; Gell.

EJĀCULOR, ñtus sum, ñri. I. To cast out; aquas, Ov., to throw, spurt. II. To cast into; umbram in forni, Plin.

EJECTAMENTUM, i. n. (ejecto) That which is cast out, refuse; Tac.

EJECTIVUS, -tius, a, um. (ejicio) e. g. vulva, Plin., i. e. that has miscarried.

EJECTIO, ñis. f. (ejicio) I. A casting or throwing out; sanguinis, Vitr., a spitting of blood. II.

Banishment, exile; Cic. III. A distocation; Cæl. Aur.

EJECTIVUS, a, um. See EJECTIVUS.

EJECTO, āre. (freq. of ejicio) *To cast out or forth, throw up, vomit*; Virg.: arenas, favillam, Ov

EJECTUS, a, um. See EJICIO.

EJECTUS, us. m. (ejicio) *A casting out, letting out*; e. p. of breath; Lucr.

EJĒATIO, ōnis. f. i. q. Ejuratio; Tert.

EJĒRO, āre. i. q. Ejuro; Scip. ap. Cic.

EJICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre, (e and jacio) I. *To thrust, throw, cast or drive out, eject, expel, banish*; aliquem e senatu, Cic.: urbe, Nep.: de collegio, Cic.: e civitate, Nep.: domo, Cass.: ejectionem incumbit cernuus (equus) armo, Virg., where ejecto is the dative and armo the ablative, bears the weight of his shoulders upon his thrown rider; fig., amorem ex animo, Cic., to banish; radices superstitionis, id., to root up, eradicate; ejicere se, to rush out, break off *sally forth, spring out, go quickly out*; se ex oppido, Cass.: se porta, Liv.: se foras, id.: se ex navibus in molem, Hirt.: hence, I. *To throw out, cast up, discharge, void, vomit*; e. g. galli; Cic.: sanguinem, Plin. 2. Ejicere, sc. fetum, to miscarry; Pand.

II. *To throw or cast to*; aliquem in viam, Cic.: in exsilium, id., and without in exsilium, id., to banish, drive into exile; se in agros, Liv., to rush into the field; also, as a nautical term; naves injicere in terram, Cass., to bring near to land, to land; naves ad Chium ejicere, Liv., to run aground; especially, of wrecks that are cast ashore, to strand, wreck; classis ad Baleares ejicitur, Liv.: ejici in littore, Cass.: Ov.: Ejectus, *One that has been cast ashore, a shipwrecked person*; Cic.: also, littus ejectus, id.: littore ejectus, Virg., driven ashore, shipwrecked.

III. *To throw, cast, or stretch forth*; linguam, Cic.: hence, se, i. e. to appear, come forth; voluptates se ejicitur, id.: vocem, id., i. e. to utter, speak. IV. *To dislocate, wrench, sprain*; coxas, Hygin. V. *To cast out, i. e. to cast away*; Cic.: hence, Ejectus, egens, *An outcast, miserable wretch*; Cic. Quint. 19: cadaver ejectum, cast away, not regarded, Cic. VI. Ejici, of actors, orators, and musicians, *To be hissed at, hissed off the stage, &c., to be cast out by hissing*; Cic.: also, to be rejected; Cic. Off. 1. 41, 148. Cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 28, 3. N. B. Ejicit, a dissyllable, for ejicit, Lucr.

EJULATIO, ōnis. f. (ejulo) *A wailing, weeping aloud*; Cic.

EJULATUS, us. m. for ejulatio; Cic.

EJULIRO, āre. i. q. Ejulo; Lucil.

EJULO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To wail, weep aloud, cry mournfully*; Cic. II. Trans. *To bewail, lament over*; Apul.

EJUNCESCO, ēre. (e and juncus) *To grow thin (like rushes)*; Plin.

EJUNCIDUS, a, um. (e and juncus) *Thin like a rush, slender*; Varr.

EJURATIO, ōnis. f. (ejuro) I. *An abjuring*. II. Gen., *A renouncing, laying down, resignation*; consilium, Vall. Max.: spei bonæ, Sen.

EJURO or EJĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To reject, refuse or protest against a thing with an oath*: hence perhaps, forum iniquum sibi, Cic., to reject its jurisdiction as unjust: provinciam, id. II. *To deny with an oath*; bonam copiam, to swear himself into the privileges of poverty, swear that one is insolvent; Cic. III. *To lay down an office with the usual oath that he has done his duty, to renounce, lay down, resign, give up*; consulatum, Tac.: hence, gen., to renounce, disown; patriam, id.: liberos, patrem, Sen.

EJUSCEMŌDI, or EJUSCE MODI. *Of such a sort, such*; Apul.

EJUSDEMŌDI, or prop., EJUSDEM MODI. *Of the same kind or sort*; Cic.

EJUSMŌDI or EJUS MODI. I. *Of that kind, such like, such*; genus belli est ejusmodi, Cic. II. *For ita, So, in such a manner*; quam vivam tensorsum atque pompæ ejusmodi exegisti, ut, &c., Cic.

E-LABOR, psus sum. 3. I. *To slip away, escape unobserved, fall out*; de manibus, or e manibus, Cic.: urbe, Vell.: also, aliquid, Ov.: also, seq. accus.; e. g. pugnani, vim, Tac.: also, without a case; inter tale, Liv.: animus elapsus, Cic.: fig., causa mihi elapsa est, id., has slipped from me, is lost: assensio elabatur, id., passes, escapes: res e memoria elabuntur, Auct. ad Her., slip: omni suspicione, Cic., to escape: ex isto ore verbum excidere aut elabi potuit, id., drop, fall: libros adolescentem elapsos esse, Quint., i. e. have been composed or published by him with too much haste: thus also, in a judicial sense, to get off, slip out of, escape, get clear; ex crimine, Cic.: ex judicio, id.: si esset elapsus, id.: thus also, in the census, fratre censore elapsus est, id., slipped away, i. e. came away without disgrace. II. *To climb or mount quickly, ascend rapidly*; Virg. Georg. 2, 305.

III. *To fall to, come to, or fall away unobserved*, in servitutum, Liv.: ad perniciem, Gell.: in pravum, Tac., to be wrenched or dislocated.

ELĀBORATIO, ōnis. f. (elaboro) *A bestowing of pains, labour*; Auct. ad Her.

ELĀBORATUS, us. m. i. q. Elaboratio; Apul.

E-LĀBORO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Laboro. I. Intrans. *To labour, take pains, endeavour, exert himself*; in re,

Cic.: also, with ut, id. Elaborare includes the idea of not taking any rest until the object be accomplished; nihil aque elaboravit, quam ut, &c., Suet. II. Trans. *To bestow pains on a thing, to labour any thing, make or compose with labour, elaborate, work out*; saporem, Hor., to afford, furnish; versus, Cic.: causas, id., imperium elaboratum a parentibus, Just., acquired by the labours of

E-LĀMENTABILIS, e. i. q. Lamentabilis; Cic. Tusc. 2, 24; but ed. Ern. has lamentabilis.

E-LANGUESCO, gui. 3. i. q. Languesco. *To become faint or feeble, to grow languid, to remit, slacken*; Liv.

E-LANGUIDUS, a, um. *Faint, languid*; Fortun.

E-LĀPIDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To clear from stones*; Plin.

ELAPSUS, a, um. See ELABOR.

E-LĀQUEO, ātum, āre. *To free from snares or nooses, to extricate, set free*; Ammian.

E-LARGIOR, itus sum. 4. *To distribute, present, bestow*; Pers.

E-LASSESCO, ēre. 3. *To grow feeble or faint, become exhausted*; Plin.

ELĀTE, adv. *loftily, sublimely, in a sublime style*; also, *haughtily, proudly*; dicere, Cic.: elatus, Nep., more proudly.

ELĀTIO, ōnis. f. (effero) I. *A lifting or raising up*; oneris, Vitruv.: fig., animi, Cic., transport; vocis, Quint., raising; orationis, Cic., loftiness; virium, Plin., extolling, boasting. II. *Arrogance, haughtiness*; Arnob.

III. *A burial*; Pand.

E-LĀTRO, āre. *To bark out, cry aloud*; Hor.

ELĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of effero; see EFFERO.

II. Adj. *Elated, exalted, noble*; high, raised, lofty; verba, Cic.: elatio, Colum.

ELAUTUS, a, um. See ELAVO.

E-LĀVO, lāvī, lautum and lōtum, āre. I. *To wash out, or, to wash away, wash clean*; Plaut.: Colum.: elota genera frumenti, Cels., (perhaps) blanched, peeled: elavari and elavare, sc. se, Plaut., of persons who suffer shipwreck; hence, elavi bonis, Plaut., to lose one's property as it were by shipwreck. II. *To bathe away, i. e. to spend in bathing*; Plaut.

ELĒCEBRA or ELXCEBRA, æ. f. (elicio) *A female alurer, coaxer, or sponger*; Plaut.

ELECTE, adv. *With choice, with selection*; Cic.: electus, Gell.

ELECTIBILIS, e. (eligo) *Choice, select, excellent*; Apul.

ELECTIBILIS, e. (eligo) *Choice, select, excellent*; Plaut.

ELECTIO, ōnis. f. (eligo) *A choice, selection*; Cic.

ELECTO, ære. freq. I. Of elicio, *To get artfully a secret out of one, to worm out*; Plaut. II. Of eligo, *To select*; Plaut.

ELECTOR, ōris. m. (eligo) *A chooser or selector*; Auct. ad Her.

ELECTRUS, a, um. i. e. ex electro; Lamprid.

ELECTRIFER, a, um. (electrum and fero) *Abounding in electrum*; Claud.

ELECTRUM, i. n. (ἤλεκτρον) I. *Amber*; Ov.: Plin.: O. Met. 2, 262; electra nurbus gestanda Latinis, balls of amber held by Roman ladies in their hands in order to cool them; cf. Böttiger, Sabina, 2, p. 210. II. *An artificial metal resembling amber in colour, consisting of gold with a fifth part of silver*; Plin. 33, 23: Virg. Æn. 8, 402, 624: also, any thing made of it; Mart. 8, 51: Juv. 14, 307.

ELECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of eligo; see ELIGO. II. Adj. *Chosen, picked, select*; verba electissima, Cic.: verbum electius, Auct. ad Her.

ELECTUS, us. m. (eligo) *A choice, selection*; Ov.

ELĒMŌSŪNA, æ. f. (ἐλεημοσύνη) *Alms*; Tert.

ELEGANS, tis. I. Of persons, *Of correct taste, tasteful, neat, elegant*; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: elegantior, Cic.: quis verbis elegantior? Nep. ap. Suet., who speaks with words better selected? elegantissimus, Cic. II. Of things, *Well selected, choice, fine, neat, handsome, elegant*; artes, Cic.: epistola elegantissima, id.: elegantiora desidero, id.: also, gen., beautiful, fine, or, good, fit, proper; elegantius solum, Plin., better: utrum sit elegantius Anton. ap. Cic., i. e. better, more fit or proper: elegans gens loquendi, Suet., an elegant manner of speaking, especially in respect of the choice of words: scripta elegantissima Terentii, Quint.

ELEGANTER, adv. *With taste, elegantly, finely, beautifully, well, nicely*; scribere, dicere, Cic.: elegantius facere, Cic.: Liv.: elegantius, Sall.: vita elegantior acta, Cic.: elegantior loca capere, Liv., with judgment, wisely.

ELEGANTIA, æ. f. (elegans) *Taste, elegance, propriety, neatness, correct behaviour, politeness*; I. Vitæ, Nep., genteal behaviour: morum, Tac., elegant manners: homines, qua elegantia! Cic., i. e. of what elegant manners! what men of taste! Politer, Cic.: cum summa elegantia vivere, id. II. Dissertendi in divisione, Cic., i. e. correctness. III. *Beauty, in accordance with taste*; orationis, Cic.: Latini sermonis and lingue, id.

IV. *Elegance, superiority to the common*; doctrina, Cic., elegant (not common) learning: thus also, of Spanish wine; Plin. N. B. Plur., elegantias, elegantiarum, Gell.

ELĒGIA or ELĒGEIA, æ. f. (ἐλεγία) *A soft and impass-*

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sioned kind of poem, confined to the expression of love, joy, or sorrow; an elegy; Ov.: Quint.: also, Elegeia (Ἐλεγεία), plur., Auson.

ÉLEGIÁCUS, a. um. (ἠλεγιάκος) *Elegiac*; carmen, Diomed.

ÉLEGIDÁRIUM, i. n. i. q. *Elegidion*; Petron.

ÉLEGIDION, i. n. (ἠλεγίδιον) *A short elegy*; Pers.

ÉLEGIÓ, i. n. for *elegia*; Auson.

É-LEGO, ávi, átum, áre. *To bequeath*; Petron.

ÉLEGUS, i. m. (ἠλεγος) *A verse of an elegy*; *elegi, elegiac verses, an elegy*; Hor.: Ov.

ÉLEMENTÁRIUS, a. um. (elementum) *Concerned with, or belonging to, elements or rudiments*; senex, i. e. one who teaches them; Sen.

ÉLEMENTICUS (-itius), a. um. i. q. *Elementarius*; Tert.

ÉLEMENTUM, i. n. I. *An element, first principle*; Cic.: hence, *a beginning of any thing, as, a science, &c., an element, rudiment*; loquendi, Cic.: pueros elementa docere, Hor.: elementa prima (Romæ), Ov., i. e. beginning; hence, the *letters, alphabet*; Quint.: also, for *elementarii*, Quint. II. *Elementa decem Aristotelis*, Quint., categories.

ÉLENCHUS, i. m. (ἠλεγχος) I. *A pendant for the ears, consisting of three pear-shaped pearls hanging beside one another, and worn only by rich ladies of distinction*; Plin.: Juv. II. *An index to a book*; Plin.: Juv.

É-LENTESCO, ére. *To become soft or clammy*; Cæl. Aur.

ÉLÉPHANTINUS, a. um. (ἠλεφάντινος) *Of ivory*; fig.

ÉLÉPHANTUS, i. c. I. *An elephant*; Cic. II. *Ivory*; Virg.

ÉLÉPHAS, antis. m. (ἠλίφας) I. *An elephant*; Liv.

II. i. q., *Elephantiasis*; Lucr.

ÉLEUTHÉRIA, æ. f. (ἠλευθερία) *Liberty*; Plaut.

ÉLEUTHÉRIUS, a. um. e. g. *Eleutheria*, sc. solennia, Plaut., i. e. in honorem Jovis Eleutherii, the festival of Liberty.

ÉLEVÁTIO, ónis. f. (elevo) *A lessening, diminishing*; e. g. in speaking, Quint.

É-LEVO, átum, áre. I. *To lift up, raise*; Cic.: fig., *to raise and carry forth*; aura elevat preces, Propert., i. e. my wishes come to nothing, are in vain; hence, *to take away*; fructum, Colum., *to gather*. II. *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken, dispare, detract from*; auctoritatem aliojuss, Liv.: res gestas, id., *to think lightly of*; hence, *aliquem, to disparage, lower, impair the credit of, lessen the influence or consideration of*; Cic.: Liv.: Prop.: also, *to lighten, ease, alleviate*; Cic.

ÉLICIO, licui and licti, lictum. 3. (e and lacio) I. *To entice forth, draw or bring out in a gentle manner, or by stratagem*; hostem ex paludibus, Cæs.: literas aliojuss, Cic., *to entice away*; lacrimas, Plaut.: hence, I. *To investigate, trace out, find out*; causas, Cic.: verbum ex aliquo, id. 2. *To bring forth, draw forth*; ferrum e cavernis, Cic.: sonos nervorum, id.: vocem, i. e. to speak, id. 3. *To draw forth, occasion, excite*; sanguinem hostis, id.: misericordiam, Liv.: terra elicit viriditatem, Cic.: ignem, id.: onyx elicit cadum, Hor., *will induce me to bring it out*: novos palmites, Plin., *to cause to sprout*.

II. *To entice, bring or draw to any thing*; ad disputandum, Cic.: ad prælium, Liv.: aliquem ad querelas, Suet., i. e. to stir up: hostes in insidiis, Hirt. III. *To call upon a god by religious rites, or conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts*; Ov.: Plin.: Cic.: Hor.: fulmina, Liv., *to conjure down*. N. B. The participle elictus, Vell. 2, 104.

ÉLIDO, si, sum. 3. (e and lædo) I. *To strike, dash, or tear out, press or squeeze out*; oculos, Plaut.: Virg.: ignem, Plin.: partum, Cels., i. e. to cause an abortion; hence, I. *To give forth, emit*; sonum, flammam, Plin.: colorem, id., *to reflect*; sibilum, Cels. 2. *To cut off, suppress*; literas, Gell. II. *To break or dash to pieces, to shatter, bruise, crush, squeeze*; naves, Cæs.: caput, Plaut.: herbas, Ov.: nubes, Stat., *to rend, burst*; draconem, Plin., *to crush*; hence, *to weaken, enervate*; nervos virtutis, Cic.: morbum, Hor., *to remove*. III. *To press or squeeze out*; vocem, Quint., *to force out, emit with an effort*; also, *to compress, strangle, throttle*; angues, Virg.: fauces, Ov. IV. *To reflect (imago)*; recta retrorsum sic eliditur, ut, &c., Lucr. V. *To remove, take away*; tussim, Cels.: morbum, Hor.

ÉLIGO, égi, ectum. 3. (e and lego) I. *To pick out, choose, select*; Cic.: also, of the election of an emperor, Suet. II. *To clear (from vermin)*; Varr. III. *To pluck out, pull out*; herbas, Colum., *to weed, root up*: stirpes eligende, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34: where some read elidende.

ÉLIMATIO, ónis. f. (elimo) I. *A lessening*; Cæl. Aur. II. *An explaining*; Justinian.

ÉLIMATOR, óris. m. (elimo) *A purifier*; Tert.

ÉLIMINO, átum, áre. (e and limen) I. *Trans. To remove from or turn out of the house*; Pompon.: fig., dicta, Hor., *to blab*. II. *Intrans. To go out*; extra ædes, Enn. ap. Non.

É-LIMO, átum, áre. I. *To file, polish*; Ov.: fig., *to polish any thing, i. e. to bring to perfection, complete, finish*; Cic.: elimati, Gell., i. q. Eruditi. II. *To file*

away; hence, I. *To lessen*; vires, Cæl. Aur. 2. *To cleanse, clean*; dentes, Tert.

É-LINGO, ére. 3. *To lick, lick out*; oculum, Plin.

ÉLINGUIS, e. (e and lingua) *Speechless, dumb*; Cic.: also, *without eloquence*; id.

ÉLINGUO, áre. (elinguis) *To deprive of the tongue*; Plaut.

É-LINO, évi. 3. *To besmear, defile*; vestimenta elevit luto, Lucil.

ÉLIQUÁMEN, inis. n. (eliquo) *The liquid proceeding from any thing*; e. g. the brine from fish, Colum.

ÉLIQUATIO, ónis. f. (eliquo) *A liquifying, melting, dissolving*; Cæl. Aur.

É-LIQUESCO, ére. 3. *To become liquid*; Varr.

É-LIQUO, ávi, átum, áre. *To make fluid, liquify*; hence, I. *To clarify, strain (liquor)*; aquam cœlestem, Colum.: also gen., *To purify, drain*; vinum a facibus, Colum.: fig., *to speak without energy*; Pers. II. *To melt*; metalla, Prudent. III. *To cause to flow forth*; aquam, Apul.

ÉLISIO, ónis. f. (elido) *A pressing or squeezing out of a vowel*; Sen.: hence, in grammar, *elision, the striking out of a vowel*.

ÉLISUS, a. um. See ELIDO.

ÉLIX, icis. m. (elicio) *A trench for drawing off water, a drain*; Colum.

ÉLIXÁTURA, æ. f. (elixo) *A seething*; any thing boiled; Apic.

ÉLIXO, áre. *To seethe*; Apic. — From

ÉLIXUS, a. um. (e and lix) I. *Sodden*; Hor. II. Fig., *As it were sodden*; calcei, Varr., i. e. very wet.

ÉLLÉBORUM, &c. See HELLEBORUM, &c.

ÉLLIPSIS, is. f. (ἠλλειψις) *Want, defect*; hence, as a figure of speech, *the omission of a word*; Quint.

ÉLLOPS. See HELOPS.

ÉLLUM, ÉLLAM. See ECCE.

ÉLLYCHNIUM, i. n. (ἠλλύχνιον) *The wick of a candle*; Vitr.

É-LŪCO, ávi, átum, áre. *To let out on hire, let to farm*; fundum, Cic.: boves, Colum.: gentem Iudæorum, Cic., i. e. ejus vectigalia.

ÉLŪCTIO (Éloquut), ónis. f. (eloquor) I. *A speaking out, uttering*; Pand. II. *Elocution, oratorical delivery*; Cic. III. Perhaps, *A short speech by way of exercise*; Suet. Gramm. 4.

ÉLŪCTŌRIUS, a. um. (eloquor) *Of or belonging to elocution*; Quint.

ÉLŪCTRIX, icis. f. i. e. quæ eloquitur; Quint.

ÉLŪCTUS. See ELOQUOR.

ÉLŪCIUM, i. n. (either from ἠλλόγιον, or from elocutor) I. *A word*; Suet. in vita Hor.: Cic. Cluent. 48.

II. *A petition, prayer*; Quint. Decl. III. *Any short writing or inscription*; Cic.: Suet.: hence, I. *Élogium noxii*, Suet., notes containing the name of the culprit and his offence. 2. *A list of the posts of honour and triumphs of a distinguished person*; Suet. 3. *A testament, will*; ultima elogia condere, Cod. Just.: also, *a clause or words in a will*; Cic. Cluent. 48, 135. 4. *A poem*; Suet. in vita Hor. 5. *A lampoon*; Plaut.

ÉLOPS. See HELOPS.

ÉLOQUENS, tis. I. Part. of eloquor; see ELOQUOR.

II. Adj. *Eloquent, that speaks with rhetorical ornament, emphasis, and dignity*; Cic.: eloquentior, Apul.: eloquentissimus, Cic.: also, subst., *An eloquent person*; Quint.

ÉLOQUENTER, adv. *Eloquently*; eloquentius and eloquentissime, Plin. Ep.

ÉLOQUENTIA, æ. f. (eloquens) *Eloquence*; Cic.: the art of speaking with energy and dignity; id.: gen., the power of speaking; Nep.

ÉLOQUUM, i. n. (eloquor) I. *A mode of expression peculiar to any orator*; Hor. II. *Eloquence*; Hor.: Ov. III. *Conversation*; Mamertin.

É-LŌQUOR, ctus (quatus) sum. i. *To speak out any thing, say, tell, pronounce, declare, state, express*; Plaut.: Cic.: Cæs.: Sen.: especially of an orator, *to speak, deliver (a speech), to express*; cogitata præclare, Cic.: eloquendi varietas, Plin. Ep., variety of expression; also, *to hold a conversation, converse, discourse*; Mamert. N. B. Elocutus, a. um, pass., Pand. — See also ELOQUENS.

ÉLŪTUS, a. um. See ELAVO.

ÉLŪACRUS, a. um. (eluo) *That serves to wash or cleanse*; Cato.

É-LICEO, xi, ére. *To shine forth*; Cic.: fig., i. e. *to be visible, manifest, apparent or conspicuous, show itself, appear*; virtutibus, Nep.: ex quo elucebit constantia, Cic.

ÉLICESSO, ére. (Inchoat. of eluceo) *To shine forth*; Lactant.

ÉLUCTÁBILIS, e. (eluctor) *From which one may extract himself, that admits of a passage*; Sen.

ÉLUCTATIO, ónis. f. (eluctor) *A struggling, struggle*; Lactant.

É-LUCTOR, ctus sum, ári. *To struggle, work or fight through, surmount with difficulty*; per angusta, Sen.: nives, Tac.: difficultates, id.: quum tot manus eluctandæ essent, Liv.: in undas, Lucan., *to make his way*; fig., verba eluctantia, Tac., uttered with difficulty.

E-LŪCŪBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. and **ELŪCŪBOR**, ātus sum, āri. *To compose or prepare by the light of a lamp, at night, or with great labour; orationem.* Cic.
ELŪCUS, i. m. *A drowsy or dreaming person;* Gell.
E-LŪDO, si, sum, ēre. I. Intrans. 1. *To play;* rudibus, Cic. 2. *To wash against, of water;* mare littoribus eludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39; add Quint. 5, 14, 34. II. Trans. 1. *To win any thing from another at play;* aliquem aliquid, Plaut.: palmas, Prop., to wrest, snatch or carry away. 2. *To parry in fighting;* aliquem, Cæs., to evade the attacks of any one: hastas, Mart.: fig., to seek to elude, try to evade, shun; manus scrutantium, Petron.: vim legis, Suet.: aliquem, Virg. 3. *To do any thing in play;* pugnam, Liv., to keep the battle up, as it were, in sport. 4. *To mock, jeer, make sport of any one;* aliquem, Cic.: Hor.: artem, Liv.: hence, to deceive, amuse with false hopes, frustrate; aliquem, Tac.
E-LŪGEO, xi, 2. I. *To cease from mourning;* Liv.: patriam, Cic. II. *To mourn over, grieve for, the full time;* virum, Pand.
ELUMBIS, e. (e and lumbus) *Weak in the loins, hipshot;* Fest.: hence, weakened, enervated; Prudent.
ELŪMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (e and lumen) *To deprive of light, deprive of the eyes;* Sidon.
E-LŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3. I. *To wash out, wash off, rinse, wash;* patinas, Plaut.: os, Cels.: maculas vestium, Plin.: atramentum, id.: also, to wash, bathe, se lacte, Cels.: hence fig., to wash out or away, wipe off, efface, cleanse, make clean; maculas furtorum, Cic.: anara curarum, Hor.: also, amicitiam, Cic. Amic. 21, i. e. to dissolve, si lectio certa: elutum aurum, Capitol., pure. II. *To consume, spend;* Plaut.: also, to clear, make bare; stagus, sc. avibus, Colum.—See also **ELUTUS**, a, um.
ELUSCO, āre. (e and luscus) *To deprive of one eye;* Pand.
ELŪSUS, a, um. See **ELUDO**.
ELŪTIO, ōnis, f. (eluo) *A washing;* Cæl. Aur.
ELŪTRIO, ātum, āre. (eluo) I. *To wash out, wash;* Plin. II. *To pour from one vessel into another, to decant, clarify;* id.
ELŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of eluo; see **ELŪO**. II. Adj. *Watery, weak, insipid;* nihil est elutus, Hor.: elutus vis, Plin.
ELŪVIES, ōi, f. (eluo) I. *A washing, removal of filth;* Plin. II. *An overflowing of water, inundation;* Ov.: Tac.: fig., civitatis, Cic., i. e. destruction, ruin, or pest.
 III. *A chasm, abyss formed by an inundation, or the violent flowing of water;* Curt. 5, 4: also, a torrent, freshet, flood; Ov.
ELŪVIO, ōnis, f. (eluo) *An inundation;* Cic.
E-LUXŪRIOR, āri. *To luxuriate, grow too much;* Colum.
EM, i. For eum, Gell. e XII. Tab. II. For hom, Ter.
E-MĀCĒRO, āre. *To make lean, wear out;* Sen.
E-MĀCESCO, cui, 3. *To grow lean, wear away;* Cels.
E-MĀCIO, ātum, āre. *To make lean, wear out;* Colum.
EMĀCTAS, ātis, f. (emac) *A desire of buying, too great a propensity to buy;* Plin. Ep.
E-MĀCRESCO, cui, 3. *To grow lean, wear away;* Cels.
EMĀCRO, āri. (e and macer) *To grow lean;* Plin.
E-MĀCŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To clear from spots, purify;* aliquid, Plin.
E-MĀDESCO, dui, 3. *To grow moist;* emaduisse, Ov. Trist. 5, 4, 40; but ed. Burm. has immad.
EMĀNATIO, ōnis, f. (eman) *A flowing out; a mouth, passage;* Vulgat.
EMANCIPATIO, ōnis, f. (emancipo) *A formal renunciation of one's power over a thing;* e. g. over a son, Quint.: over an estate, Plin. Ep.: familiae, Gell., the fictitious surrender of one's property or right of possession in making a will per aes et libram.
EMANCIPATOR, ōris, m. i. e. qui emancipat; Prudent.
E-MANCIPOR, or **E-MANCŪPOR**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To renounce one's right of property in a person or thing, to emancipate, set free;* filium, Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Ep.: hereditatem, Quint. Decl.: herce, II. *To make over a thing or person to another, to transfer;* filium aliquid, Cic.: agrum, Suet.: fig., to give up, surrender, sell; se aliquid, Plaut.: emancipatum esse aliquid, Cic.: emancipatus tribunatus, id.
EMANCO, āvi, āre. (e and mancus) *To main;* Labien. ap. Sen.
E-MĀNEO, ansi, 2. I. *To stay without;* Stat. II. *To stay beyond the time;* Pand.
E-MĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To flow out;* Cic.: Colum. II. *Fig. To flow from, take rise from, originate, arise, proceed from;* mala nostra istinc emanant, Cic. III. *To come to light, become known, spread abroad;* Sullae dictum, Suet.: fama emanavit, Cic.: also impers., emanat, it is clear, it is evident; Liv. IV. *To spread;* malum latius emanabat, Flor.
EMANSIO, ōnis, f. (emaneo) *A remaining absent beyond the time of one's furlough;* Pand.
EMANSOR, ōris, m. (emanco) *One who remains absent beyond the time of his furlough;* Pand.
E-MARCESCO, ui, 3. *To wither away;* hence, fig., aucto-ritas emarcuit, Plin.
E-MARGINO, āre. *To take away the edge;* Plin.

EMASCULO, āre. (e and masculus) *To castrate;* Apul.
E-MĀTŪRESCO, ruī, ēre. I. *To grow ripe, become ripe, ripen;* Gell. II. *To grow softer or milder, be mitigated;* Ov.
E-MĀTŪRO, āre. *To render ripe, ripen;* Eumen.
EMAX, ācis. (emo) *Eager or desirous to buy;* Cic.: non tu prece posui emaci, Pers. 2, 3, wishing to buy a favourable answer by promises.
EMBENĒTICA, æ, f. (from ἐμβέναι, to go into, sc. into a ship) *The profession or trade of a ship-master;* embeneticam facere, Cic. ad Div. 8, 1, Ern., a false reading, for which we now read emeticam.
EMBAMMA, ātis, n. (ἐμβάμμα) *A sauce;* Plin.
EMBASICETAS, æ, m. (ἐμβασικετής) *A kind of drinking-vessel.*
EMBĀTER, ēris, m. (ἐμβάτης) i. e. foramen ballistæ; Vitr. 1, 2.
EMBLĒMA, ātis, n. (ἐμβλήμα) *That which is inlaid or set in any thing;* hence, Mosaic or tessellated work; Cic.: also, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, the golden ornaments and figures which could be put on and taken off the outside of silver plate at pleasure, are called emblemata. N. B. Abl. plur. emblematis, Vitr.
EMBŌLĀRIA, æ, f. (embolium) *An actress who performed in the interlude;* Plin.
EMBŌLIMÆUS, a, um. (ἐμβολιμαῖος) *Intercalary;* dies, Aulon.
EMBŌLIMUS, a, um. (ἐμβολιμος) i. q. Embolimæus; Solin.
EMBŌLIUM, i, n. (ἐμβόλιον) *That which is inscribed, inlaid, or interpolated.* I. In a writing, An episode; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. II. An interlude in a play; hence, III. Embolia sororis, Cic., i. e. her several amours with different men, as it were, interludes of love.
EMBŌLUS, i, n. (ἐμβόλος) *The metal beak of a vessel;* Petron.
ENĒTUS, us, m. (emeo) *A going out;* Ammian.
ENĒDITOR, ātus sum, āri. *To study;* Emeditatus, a, um. passivè; Apul.
E-MĒDULLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To take out the marrow, deprive of the marrow;* Plin.
EMENDĀBILIS, e. (emendo) *That may be improved or amended;* Liv.
EMENDĀTE, adv. "Without fault, correctly, rightly, accurately;" Cic.
EMENDATIO, ōnis, f. (emendo) *A correction, emendation;* Cic.
EMENDĀTOR, ōris, m. (emendo) *A corrector, amender;* Cic.—Thence,
EMENDĀTORIUS, a, um. *Corrective, purifying;* Augustin.
EMENDĀTRIX, icis, f. (emendator) *She that corrects or amends;* Cic.
EMENDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of emendo; see **EMENDO**. II. Adj. *Free from faults or errors, right, correct, faultless;* locutio, Cic.: mores, id.: vir, Hor.: carmina, id.: vita emendator, Pand.: libri emendatissimi, Quint.
E-MENDICO, ātum, āre. *To get by begging;* Suet.
EMENDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (e and mendum) I. *To free from fault, correct, improve, amend, reform;* civitatem, Cic. II. *To cure, heal, remove;* tussim, Plin. III. *To punish, chastise;* Lamprid.: Lact. N. B. Emendare is less common than corrigere: the former may mean, to take away only one fault from many; the latter means, to make straight what is crooked, and, therefore, to make good what is bad; soles emendari cupere, quæ iam corrigere difficile est, Plin. Ep.—See also **EMENDATUS**, a, um.
EMENSUS, a, um. See **EMETIOR**.
E-MENTIOR, itus sum, ūri. I. Intrans. *To lie, utter a falsehood;* Cic. II. Trans. *To state or pretend falsely, feign, counterfeit, forge, falsify;* aliquid, Cic. N. B. Emenditus is also used passivè, Cic.
E-MEO, ātum, āre. *To pass through, traverse;* emeato mari, Ammian.
E-MERCOR, ātus sum, āri. i. q. Mercor. *To buy, procure for money, bribe;* adulterium, Tac.: also with a passive signification; Ammian.
E-MĒRO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. and **E-MĒRO**, Itus sum, ēri. I. *To merit, i. e. 1. To be worthy of, deserve;* Plaut.: Ov. 2. *To earn, gain;* pecuniam, Gell. II. *To serve out (one's time);* stipendia, Liv.: hence, emeritus, i. q. veteranus, Suet.: Lucan.: fig., apes, Plin.: aratum, Ov.: puppis, Mart., i. e. old, worn out: rogas, Prop., done burning: currus, Senec., having run their course: also gen., old; Propert.: emerita stipendia, pass., Liv., and fig., Cic.: thus also, militia, Suet.: annua operæ ementur, Cic., i. e. come to an end: tempus emeritum, ended, Cic.: hence, emeritum, a reward given to soldiers who had served their time; Pand. III. *To gain the favour of any one, to deserve well, put under obligation;* aliquem, Ov.: emeritus, A well-deserving man; id.
E-MERGO, si, sum, ēre. I. Trans. *To bring forth, bring up;* orbem, Ov.: hence, emergere se or emergi; 1. *To come forth, come out, ascend, emerge, rise up;* sperens se emergit, Cic.: emergus e flumine, id.: profunda emersus palude, Liv. 2. Fig. *To come or rise from, to free or extricate one's self from any thing;*

emergere se ex malis, Ter.: Nep. II. Intrans. *To come forth, come up, rise*; equus ex flumine emerisit, Cic.: stella emergunt, Plin., i. e. come in sight, become visible. Fig. 1. *To free or extricate one's self*; ex iudicio pecculatus emergere, Cic.: civitates emerisunt, id., have recovered themselves. 2. *To appear, show itself*; ex quo emergit, Cic.

EMÉRITUS, a, um. See EMEREO.

EMERSUS, a, um. See EMERGO.

EMERSUS, us, m. (emergo) *A coming forth*; Plin.: of a constellation, a rising; Colum.

EMÉTICA, æ, f. (ἔμεται) *An emetic, incitement to vomit*; emeticam facere, Cic., to take an emetic; of gluttonous persons, who recovered their appetite by means of frequent vomiting.

E-MÉTIOR, ensus, sum, 4. I. *To measure out, or to measure*; spatium oculis, Virg.: hence, *to pass over, run, or go through*; spatium, Liv.: iter, Virg. II. *To impart, communicate*; voluntatem, Cic.: aliquid patriæ, Hor. N. B. Part. Emensus, a, um, pass. 1. *Passed over, passed through*; Liv. 2. *Given or measured out*; Sen.

E-MÉTO, 3. *To mow down, mow away from*; frumentum, Hor.

EMICATIO, ōnis, f. (emico) *A springing forth, projecting*; Apul.

E-MICO, ū, ātum, āre. I. *To spring out*; Virg. II. *To spring forth*; Virg.: Ov.: *to spring or break forth, show itself, or appear quickly*; quum flamma ex eo monte emicuisset, Plin.: scaturigines emicant, Liv.: sanguis emicat in illam partem, Lucr., gushes, spurts: fulgura emicare, Curt., flash: sanguis per foramen emicuit, Ov.: telum emicuit nervo, id., flew from: pavor emicuit, Tac., showed itself: cor emicait, Vell., i. e. beats: ignes emicant, Suet., shine forth. III. *To spring up, mount*; saltu in curram, Virg.: gloria emicuit, Nep., was conspicuous: hence, *to rise, stand out, project*; scopulus emicait, Ov.

EMIGRATIO, ōnis, f. (emigro) *A removing from a place, departing*; Pand.

E-MIGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To remove from a place, depart*; domo, and e domo, Cic.: e vita, id., to die. II. Trans. *To transgress*; scripturas, Tert.

EMINATIO, ōnis, f. (eminor) *A threatening, warning*; Plaut.

EMINENS, entis. I. Part. of emineo; see EMINEO.

II. Adj., *Eminent, distinguished, prominent*; nihil eminentis, Cic.: emines ingenium, Quint.: nasus a summo eminentior, Suet.: forma eminentissima, Vell., of singular beauty: simplicitas, id., remarkable: statura, Suet., high, tall.

EMINENTER, adv. *Eminently, highly*; eminentius natus, Sidon., of higher birth.

EMINENTIA, æ, f. (emineo) *A projecting, prominence, protuberance*; Cic.: hence, *excellence, perfection*; cujusque operis, Vell.: in painting, *light as opposed to shade*; Cic.

E-MINEO, ūi, 2. I. *To project*; ex terra, Cic.: per costas, Liv.: also, with an accusative; aquam, Curt.: hence, 1. *To stand forth, be conspicuous, show itself, be in sight*; animus, qui maxime eminet contemnendis doctores, Cic. 2. *To be prominent, i. e. to show itself above others, distinguish himself, excel*; Demosthenes eminet inter omnes, Cic. II. *To emerge, extricate or free one's self from any thing*; Plaut.: animus eminebit foras, Cic. See also EMINENS.

EMINISCOR, mentus, sum, 3. (e and meniscor) *To imagine, conceive*; Isidor. It is also proposed by Heusinger, Nep. Alcib. 2, and approved of by Bremi.

E-MINOR, ātus sum, āri. *To threaten*; Plaut.

EMINŪSUS, a, um. (emineo) *Projecting a little*; Varr.

EMINUS, adv. (e and manus) Prop., *From the hand*; hence, *at a distance, from a distance*; pugnare, Cæs., i. e. with missile weapons.

EMIOR, ātus sum, āri, i. q. Mior; Hor. E-MISCO, ēre, 2. *To mix, mingle*; Manil.

EMISSARIUM, i, n. (emitto) *A sluice, weir, outlet for water*; Cic.

EMISSARIUS, i, m. (emitto) I. *A spy, scout, emissary*; Cic.: Vell. II. *A young branch*; Plin.

E-MISSICUS (-tius), a, um. (emitto) e. g. oculi, Plaut., i. e. prying or looking all around.

EMISSIO, ōnis, f. (emitto) I. *A sending out*; Cic. II. *A stinging or hurling forth*; tel; Cic.

EMISSUS, a, m. See EMITTO.

EMISSUS, us, m. (emitto) i. q. Emissio; Lucr.

E-MITTO, īsi, īssum, 3. I. *To send out, send forth*; equitatum, Cæs. II. *To let go, let out, let slip or fall, let off, put forth, produce*; e carcere, or de carcere, Cic.: de manibus, and e manibus, id., or manibus, Liv.: sanguinem venis, Plin.: lacrimas, Ov.: scutum manu, Cæs.: to throw away, let fall, drop; sanguinem venis, Plin., or de aure, Colum., to let: lacrimas, Ov., to shed: folia, Plin., to put forth: emitti in ramos, id., to spread: ova, id., to lay: animam, Nep., to die: aquam e lacu, Liv.: lacum, Suet., to let out, drain off the waters: e lacu, Cic., to

rush forth, break forth: manu, Ter., and without manu, id., to liberate, make free, set at liberty: vocem, Liv., to utter: maledictum, Cic.: librum, Suet., i. e. to publish: thus also, aliquid dignum, Cic. III. *To shoot forth, sling, cast, hurl*; tela, Cic.: fulmina, id. IV. *To send forth, let loose*; equitem in hostem, Liv., to despatch in pursuit of: fig., ratio—emissa, Cic.

E-MO, emi, emunt or emptum, 3. Prop. *To take, e. g. for a price: hence, to buy, purchase*; aliquid de aliquo, Cic.: or, ab aliquo, Plaut.: magno, at a high rate: parvo, at a low rate, Cic.: tanti, quanti, &c., id., at so much, as: minoris, at less, id.: bene, at a cheap rate, id.: male, at a high rate, id.: emti dentes, Mart., bought, i. e. artificial or false teeth: hence, emta, *she that is bought*, Prop., i. e. a female slave; again, emtuna, a purchase, contract of purchase, bargain; ex emto, Cic.: hence, 1. *To purchase at an auction*; Cic. 2. *To buy, purchase*; fig. e. g. the votes of the judges, Cic. 3. *To purchase*; i. e. to gain, acquire; voluptatem dolore, Hor. 4. *To put one under obligation, gain his favour or friendship*; gnatum sibi beneficiis, Plaut. N. B. Perf. subjunct. emissim, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 39.

E-MODÉROR, āri. *To moderate*; Ov.

E-MODŪLOR, āri. *To sing to tune*; musam, Ov.

EMŌLUMENTUM, i, n. (emolior) I. *A bestowing of great pains, labour, toil*; Cæs. B. G. 1, 34. II. *Success, happy issue*; Vell.: Just.: but in all these passages we now find emolumentum. III. *A building*; Cod. Theod.

E-MŌLIOR, itus sum, īri. I. *To bring to a close, accomplish*; Plaut. II. *To bring out*; tussis, quæ nihil emolitur, Cels., expectorates: nauseam, Colum., to force out. III. *To trouble, agitate*; iretum, Sen. IV. *To perform*; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2.

E-MOLLESCO, ēre, i. q. Mollesco, Cels. 5, 28; but ed. Almelov. has mollescit.

E-MOLLIO, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, īre. I. *To make soft, soften*; Cels.: Plin.: alvum, Cels., to loosen. II. *To make loose, slacken*; Liv. III. *To moderate, assuage, mollify, soften, make mild*; Ov.: Tac.: maria, Plin., to still, calm: colores, id., to soften, render more lovely.

IV. *To enervate, effeminate*; exercitum, Liv.: auctoritatem, Aur. Vict., to weaken.

E-MŌLO, ūtum, ēre. *To grind*; granaria, Pers., to grind up, consume by grinding.

EMŌLUMENTUM, i, n. (emolo) I. *Profit, advantage, utility*; Cic. II. *Operation, efficacy, good success, happy issue of a thing*; Vell. III. *Effort, labour, difficulty*; Varr.: Cæs.—See EMOLUMENTUM.

EMŌNEO, ūi, ūtum, ēre, i. q. Moneo; Cic. ad Div. 1, 7, edd. Mart., Lag., Sch.

E-MŌRIOR, ortus sum, it. I. *To die, of persons*; to die, decay, of trees and plants; Cic.: Plin.: emori per virtutem, Sall., to die bravely: also, of a cinder; carbo emoriens, Plin.: hence, fig. II. *To die, i. e. to lose the sense of feeling*; membrum emoritur, Cels. 2, 2, die, i. e. to perish, pass away, vanish, cease; laus emori non potest, Cic.: spes, Quint.: amor, Ov.: liquor emoritur, Vitr., is absorbed, dries up. N. B. Emoriri for emori, Ter.: only the infinitive occurs in Cicero.

EMORTŪALIS, e. (emortuus) e. g. dies, the day of one's death, Plaut.

EMORTUUS, a, um. See EMORIOR.

EMŌTUS, a, um. See EMOVEO.

E-MŌVEO, ūvi, ūtum, ēre. I. *To move out from*; hence, *to send away, set aside, move out of the way, remove*; plebem de medio, Liv.: e foro, id.: aliquem senatu, id., to expel: morbum, Hor., to drive out, displace; arma tectis, Virg.: hence, 1. *To dislocate, wrench, sprain*; Veget. de Re Vet. 2, Mens emota, Sen., distracted, crazy.

II. *To set in motion, to move, stir up, agitate*; labia, Labeo, ap. Gell.: solum, i. e. to dig up, Colum.: fundamenta, Virg., to shake: pontum, Sil. N. B. Emotus for Emovistis, Liv.: xinoxvo for emoveo, Plaut.

EMPHĀSIS, is, f. (ἐμφασις) *Emphasis, a figure of rhetoric*; Quint.

EMPRICE, eus, or EMPIRICA, æ, f. (ἐμπειρία, sc. τέχνη) *An art of healing, founded on mere practice*; Plin.

EMPRICUS, i. (ἐμπειρίας) sc. medicus. *A physician instructed only by practice, an empiric, quack*; Cic.: Empirica, orum, n. The writings of empirics; Plin.

EMPLĀSTRATIO, ōnis, f. *An inserting of a small piece of bark together with the graft into the tree*; Colum.: Plin.: Pallad.

EMPLĀSTRUM, ātum, āre. *To inoculate in the manner called emplastratio*; Colum.: Pallad.

EMPLĀSTRUM, i, n. (ἐμπλαστρον) *A plaster for a wound*; Cels.: also, *the small piece of bark which surrounds the ingrafted eye and is inserted together with it*; Plin.: Colum.

EMPRŌRETIUS, a, um. (ἐμπροσθεν) *Of or belonging to trade*; charta, Plin., packing paper.

EMPRŌRIUM, i, n. (ἐμπόριον) I. *A place of merchandise, market-place, market, mart, staple*; Plaut.: Cic.: Liv. II. *A mercantile city, market-town*; Liv.

EMPRŌR, or, EMPRŌRUS, i, m. (ἐμπόρος) *A merchant, dealer*; Plaut.

EMPTICIUS, or EMPTICIUS (-tius), a, um. *Purchased, bought*; Varr.

EMPTIO, or EMPTIO, ōnis. f. (emo) I. *A purchase, purchasing*; Alexandrinarum mercum, Suet.: *A bidding at an auction*; Cic.: equina, a buying of a horse, Varr. II. *A thing purchased, a purchase*; Cic. III. *A purchase-deed*; Pand.

EMPTITO, or EMPTITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of emo) *To buy, purchase*; Tac.

EMPTOR or EMPTOR, ōris. m. (emo) I. *A buyer, purchaser*; Cic.: emptor familie pecuniarique, Suet., one that is apparently the purchaser of an inheritance; namely, when a person, after having made his will, called another to himself, and made a fictitious sale of all his property to him, but this person after the death of the testator gave to each heir what was left to him in the will. II. *A bidder or purchaser at an auction*; Cic.

EMPTRIX, icis. f. (emptor) *She that purchases*; Pand. ENPTORIO, ire. 4. (desider. of emo) *To desire to purchase*; Varr.

EMTUS, a, um. See EMO.

EMUNGO, ire. 4. *To bellow forth*; Quint.

EMUNGO, ctum and sum. 2. I. *To milk out*; Colum.: hence, II. *To exhaust, drain, suck out*; Catull.

EMULSUS, a, um. See EMULGO.

EMUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (emungo) *A blowing of the nose*; Quint.

EMUNCTORIUM, i. n. (emungo) *A pair of snufflers*; Vulg.

EMUNCTUS, a, um. See EMUNGO.

EMUNDATIO, ōnis. f. (emundo) *A cleansing*; Tert.

EMUNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To cleanse*; ovilla, segetes, vinum, Colum.

EMUNGO, nxi, nctum. 3. (e and mungo) I. *To blow the nose*; se, Auct. ad Her.: also without se, Suet.: also, emungi for emungere se, Varr.: Juv.: also, of snuffing a candle, Vulg.: oculos, Plaut.: to strike out: homo emunctae naris, Hor.; Phædr., i. e. of a fine taste, or good judgment; thus also, Attici emuncti, Quint. II. *To cheat, bilk, chouse*; Hor.: aliquem argento, Ter.

EMUNIO, ivi and ii, itum. 4. I. *To fortify, secure*; locum, Liv.: animum adversus metum, Sen.: hence, to *protect, defend, fence*; vites ab injuria pecoris, Colum.: emunita sola, id., covered with plaster. II. *To render passable*; silvas, Tac. III. *To prepare, make ready*; toros, Stat.

EMUSCO, āre. (e and muscus) *To clear from moss*; Colum.

EMUTATIO, ōnis. f. (emuto) *A change*; Quint.

EMUTO, ātum, āre. *To alter, change*; Quint.

EN. interj. (en) I. *Behold! lo! see!* I. With a nomin. or accus.; e. g. en causa, Cic.: en aras, Virg. 2. Without a case; en, cui tu liberos committas, Cic.: en, cur, &c., id. 3. With eae, adspice; e. g. en ecce, Sen.: en adspice, Ov. II. For num, an, in the form en unquam; e. g. en unquam futurum, Liv.: also, connected with a wish, and sometimes with indignation; en unquam aliquot, mea regna, videns mirabor aristas? Virg.

ENALLAGE, es. f. (ἐναλλαγῆ) *A change in the common modes of speech, enallage*; e. g. vos, o Calliope, precor, Virg.

ENARRABILIS, e. (enarro) *That may be represented, related, or explained*; Virg.: Quint.

ENARRATE, adv. *With explanation, and so, explicitly, at large*; enarratus, Gell.

ENARRATIO, ōnis. f. (enarro) I. *A relation, narration*. II. *An explanation, exposition*; Quint.

ENARRATOR, ōris. m. (enarro) I. *One who narrates*. II. *One who explains*; Gell.

ENARRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To relate, narrate, say*; Cic. II. *To explain, expound*; poemata, Quint.: positionem operis singulasque partes, Plin., i. e. to describe.

ENASCOR, ātus sum. 3. I. *To grow out or forth*; Varr. II. *To spring from, arise*; Plin.

ENAVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To swim out or away, to escape by swimming*; Hor.: ad oppidum, Hirt. II. *To get out of a difficulty, to extricate or disentangle one's self*; reliqui habere se videntur angustius; enatant tamen, Cic.

ENAVUS, a, um. See ENASCOR.

ENAVATUS, a, um. (navo) *Performed*; Tac.

ENAVIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. I. *To sail out of, or away from, to escape by sailing*; Plin.: fig., oratio enavigavit, &c., Cic., i. e. has got out of. 2. *To sail to a place*; Rhodum, Suet. II. Trans. *To sail over*; aquam: hence, unda enaviganda, Hor.

ENCAUSTICUS, a, um. (ἐγκαυστικός) I. Act. *Relating to burning in*: encaustica, sc. ars, the art of enamelling; Plin. II. Passiv., *Burnt in*; pictura, Plin., a painting in which the colours are burnt in with liquid wax, enamel.

ENCAUSTES, a, um (ἐγκαυστές) *Burnt in*: it is used of a kind of painting practised by the ancients, in which they dipped the pencil in melted wax, which they applied as other colours; encaustus Phaëthon, Mart: hence

encaustum, subst.; e. g. encausto pingere, Plin., and, encausta pingere, id., to practise this art, to enamel: encaustum, i. n. a kind of red ink; Augustin.

ENCHIRIDION, i. n. (ἐγκυρίδιον) *A manual or small book*; Pand.

ENDO, i. e. in. Cic. e. XII. Tab., and Lucr.: thus also, endogredi for ingredi, id.: endopediri for impediti, id.: endopator for imperator, Enn. ap. Cic.: we find also, indu for endo, Lucr.

ENDOGREDI, ENDOPEDIRI, ENDOPATOR. See ENDO.

ENDROMIS, idis. f. (ἐνδρόμις) *A warm garment put on by runners in the games after they had finished the course*; Juv.: Mart.

ENECATRIX, icis. f. *She that kills*; Tert.—From ENECO or ENICO, cui, ctum, and āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To kill, deprive of life*; Ter.: also, of plants, &c., to kill, spoil; Plin.: messes, Lucan. II. *To torture almost to death, to vex, torment greatly*; as, when one asks any thing too often, or does not reply, Ter.: hence, enecus, id., i. e. you kill me with vexation: Enectus, a, um, I. *Killed, deprived of life*; Suet.: thus also, enecatus, a, um, Plin., 2. *Almost killed, half dead, worn out, exhausted, almost perishing, all but starved*; Cic.: Liv.

ENERVATIO, ōnis. f. (enervo) *Enervation, state of weakness*; Arnob.

ENERVIS, e. (e and nervus) *Weak, without strength, enervated, feeble*; Sen.: Quint.

ENERVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (enervis) I. *To deprive of or take out nerves or sinews*; cerebella, Apic.: velut enervata civitas, Liv. II. *To weaken, enervate, enfeeble, render delicate or effeminate*; Cic.: Liv. III. *To make effeminate, debilitate*; Ov. IV. *To castrate*; Claud. Part. Enervatus, a, um, *Enervated, weakened, enfeebled, or, effeminate, unmanly*; Cic.

ENERVUS, a, um. I. q. ENERVIS; Apul.

ENICO, āre. i. q. ENECO; Plaut.: Ter.

ENIM, conj. (from vi with an e prefixed, as equidem for quidem) I. For. I. To denote a cause; Cic. 2. Also to strengthen an assertion by examples, *For example, namely*; Nep. praefat. 4. Bremi in loc. 3. In an interrogation; quid enim censet? Plaut.: quid enim? Hor., how so? II. Enim is frequently to be referred to an idea that is omitted, of which it gives the reason; quid nunc futurum est? M. id enim, quod res ipsa fert, Ter., why that, where we must supply, miror te quæere, id enim, &c. III. But; Cic. Mil. 3; Cas. B. C. 5, 7; as a particle denoting transition; I. q. Autem, enim vero, jam vero, frequent in Cic.; e. g. Offic. I, 28, 11; Legg. I, 16, 45; thus also in Cas. B. G. 5, 7; B. C. I. 81; cf. Fiebecke ad Cic. Cat. I, 1, 3. p. 19. IV. It is also sometimes appears to be redundant, but really has the force of asseveration or assurance; sed enim, Cic.: Virg.: at enim, Ter.: Cic. N. B. Enim is always put after one or two words.

ENIMVERO, or ENIMVERO. I. *Surely, certainly, of a truth, indeed*; Ter.: Cic. II. But, stronger than at, ast; Cic.: Liv.

ENISE. i. q. ENIXE.

ENISUS, a, um. See ENITOR.

ENISTUS, us. m. i. q. ENIXUS, us.

ENITREO, ui, ēre. *To shine or glitter forth*; Virg.: fig. *To shine forth, to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished*; to be famous; Cic.: Liv.

ENITESCO, ui, ēre. 3. i. q. ENITEO; Auct. ad Her.: Sall.: Colum.

ENITOR, isus, and ixus sum. 3. I. Intrans. I. *To struggle or endeavour to get out of a place, to work one's way out of a place*; Tac. 2. *To mount, climb, ascend*; in verticem montis, Curt. 3. Gen., *To make an effort, struggle, strive*; seq. ut; Cic.: seq. accus.; e. g. quod entar, Cic.: seq. infin.; Ter.: also, pass.: ab his enim entit, Sall.: eniso studio, Liv.: opera enixior, greater, more laborious, Plin. II. Trans. I. *To make an effort to bring any thing out*; hence, to bring forth, bear young; partus plures, Liv.: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. 2. *To mount up, climb*; aggerem, Tac.

ENIXE, adv. *With pains or exertion, strenuously, zealously, earnestly, vigorously*; Cic.: enixius, Liv.: enixissime, Suet.

ENIXIM, for enixe; Sisen.

ENIXUS, a, um. See ENITOR.

ENIXUS, us. m. (enitor) *The act of bringing forth young*; Plin.

EN-O, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To swim out, swim away, escape by swimming*; e concha, Cic.: in terram, Liv., to save one's life by swimming: also with an accus., to pass through, sail through or across, wander or travel through; Sil.: Val. Fl. II. *To fly out, fly to a place*; Lucr.: Virg.

ENODATE, adv. *Clearly, plainly*; Cic.: enodatus, id.: enodatissime; Augustin.

ENODATIO, ōnis. f. (enodo) *A development, explanation*; Cic.

ENODATOR, ōris. m. (enodo) *One who explains*; Tert.

ENŌDIS, e. (e and nodus) I. *Without knots, free from knots*; Virg.: Colum. II. Fig. *Without obscurity*,

clear, plain; Plin. Ep.: also, smooth, pliable, flexible; Claud.

È NŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre. To free from knots; Colum.: hence, to explain, unfold, make clear or plain; Cic.: arcum, Apul., i. e. to take away the string, to render it useless.

ENORMIS, e. (e and norma) I. Not according to rule, irregular; vici, Quint., not straight, winding.

11. Of immoderate size, monstrous, huge, vast, unyielding, excessive; Suet.: Tac.: enormior, Spartian.—Thence,

ENORMITAS, ātis. f. I. Irregularity; Sen. 11. Enormity, hugeness, vastness, excess, extraordinary and disproportionate greatness; Quint.

ENORMITER, adv. Irregularly, immoderately; Plin.

È NŌTESCO, tui. 3. To become known; Suet.: Tac.

È NŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To mark out, note down, take notes from a book, write down, or simply, to write; meditari aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep.: figuras, Plin. Ep., to draw, sketch. 11. To remark, observe; Apul.

111. To mark out, render remarkable; Petron. ENS, tis. n. A thing that has being. This word is mentioned by Quintilian as having been sometimes used; but it is not found in good writers: Cicero always expresses its meaning by a circumlocution.

ENSICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ensis) A small sword; Plaut.

ENSIFER, a, um. (ensis and fero) Bearing a sword; Ov.

ENSIGER, a, um. (ensis and gero) Bearing a sword; Ov.

ENSILE, is. n. See INSILE.

ENSIPŌTENS, tis. (ensis and potens) Powerful with the sword; Coripp.

ENSIS, is. m. (seems to be formed from ἔγχος) A sword (properly, a straight, two-edged sword); Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: hence, 1. For regal or imperial dignity; Lucan, 5, 61. 11. For war; Sil. 7, 167; or for murder; Lucan. 111. The constellation Orion; Valer. Fl. 2, 68.

ENTĒRŪCELE, es. f. (ἐντερὸκύλη) A kind of rupture or hernia; Mart.: Plin.: hence, Enterocœlicus, a, um, afflicted with a rupture; id.

ENTHĒUS, a, um. (enthous) Inspired; Mart.

ENTHĒUS, a, um. (ἐνθῆος) I. Inspired, struck with divine fury; Mart. 11. Inspiring; mater, id., i. e. Cybele.

ENTHĒMĒMA, ātis. n. (ἐνθῆμματα) I. A thought, conception; a meditation; Quint. 11. A sentiment or proposition with the reason of it annexed; Quint. 111. An imperfect syllogism, or a conclusion drawn from contraries, in which one of the three terms may be wanting; Cic.

È NŪBĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. To free from clouds, make clear; Tert.

È NŪBO, psi, āre. I. To marry from one family or rank into another; e. patribus, Liv. 11. i. q. Nūbo, To marry; Liv. 26, 34.

ENUCLEĀTE, adv. Clearly, or accurately; Cic.: enucleatissime, Augustin.: especially, plainly, without rhetorical ornament; Cic.

ENUCLEĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of enucleo; see ENUCLEO. 11. Adj. Accurate or clear in respect of exposition and delivery, but without rhetorical ornament; genus dicendi, Cic., i. e. without ornament: reprehensio, Gell., mere.

È NUCLEO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To take out the kernels or stones; Apic.: hence, 11. To free from obscurity, to explain, lay open, unfold; Cic. 111. To arrange or dispose accurately; enucleata suffragia, Cic., given with consideration and correct judgment.—See also ENUCLEATUS, a, um.

È NŪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To make bare. 11. To expound, explain; Cic.

ENŪMERĀTIO, ōnis. f. (enumeratio) I. A recounting of several things in succession, an enumerating; malorum, Cic. 11. In the conclusion of a speech, A recapitulation, summing up, repetition of preceding arguments; Cic.

È NŪMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To reckon, count; Ter.: Cæs.: or, to calculate, judge; peculium, Plaut.: pretium, Cic., to pay. 11. To enumerate, specify, recite, reckon up in succession; multitudinem beneficiorum, Cic.: singulorum nomina, Suet.: hence, I. To describe in succession; familiam stirpe ad hanc ætatem, Nep. 2. To narrate, recite; plura, Nep.

ENUNCIĀTIO, ōnis. f. (enunciatio) I. A declaration, announcement, exposition; Quint. 11. A proposition; Cic.

ENUNCIĀTIVUS, a, um. (enunciatio) Declarative; Sen.

ENUNCIĀTRIX, icis. f. (enunciatio) She that declares or expresses; ars, Quint., the art of expressing one's self.

ENUNCIĀTUM, i. n. (enunciatio) A proposition, sentence; Cic.

È NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To say out, tell (a secret), spread abroad, disclose, divulge; mysteria, Cic. 11. To declare, state, express; aliquid verbis, Cic.: literas, Quint., i. e. to pronounce.

È NUNDINO, āre. To buy; Tert.

ENUNTIATIO, ENUNTIŌ, &c. See ENUNCIATIO, &c.

ENŪPTIO, ōnis. f. (enubio) A marrying from one family or rank into another; gentis, i. e. e gente, Liv.

È NŪTRIO, ivi or ii, itum, ire. 1. To nourish, feed, bring up; Ov.: Colum. 11. Fig. To nourish, i. e. to extend, enlarge, raise; origines ædificiorum, Vitr.

ÈO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (ἔω, whence εἶμα) I. To go. 1. Of men and animals; ad aliquem, Liv.: in consilium, Cic., of judges who go to deliberate concerning their votes: ire novas vias, Propert., i. e. to make a journey in unknown countries: ire viam, Virg.: itque reditque viam, id., goes forwards and backwards: i præ, Ter., go first: pedibus, on foot, Plaut.; also, by land, Liv. 28, 17: expedita via, Liv., to travel an open road: tenebris, Ov., by night: of troops it means, To march, proceed on a march; Cæs.: Liv.: quum maximis itineribus isset, Liv., i. e. since he had gone by forced marches: in malam rem, or simply, malam rem, Ter., to the gauls: in somnum, Plin., to go to bed: exsequias, Ter., to a funeral: thus also, pompum, Ov.: in colloquium ad Celtiberos, Liv., to go and hold a conference with. Ire also expresses any kind of motion, and thus we find ire equis, Liv., and simply, ire, Virg., to ride on horseback: puppibus, Ov.; and simply, ire, Virg., to sail: remige, Ov., by oars: in rheda, Mart., to ride, drive: so also curru, Sen.: altum ire iter, Virg., to fly. Ire is sometimes followed by an infinitive; e. g. it visere, Ter.: but more frequently by a supine, which expresses will, wish, intention or inclination; e. g. cubitum, Cic., to go to bed or to lie down: optulatum, Plaut., to go to help: accersitum, Ter., to go to call: cur te is perditum? Ter., why do you go to destroy yourself? cives, qui se remque publicam perditum irent, Sall., were bent on destroying: dominationem raptum ire, Tac., to use every effort to seize: neu gentem perditum iret, Liv., do what he could to bring ruin upon: also by a dative, for ad; e. g. viro, i. e. ad virum, Propert.: also, ire sacris, i. e. e sacris, Ov.: subsidio alicui, Cic. Ep., to go to one's assistance: so also with a dat., sorori, Sil., from his sister: also fig., To think of any thing, fall upon a subject, hit upon, come to; istuc ibam, Ter., I was going to speak of that: ad illud, Ter.; ibatur in cædes, Tac.: observe also, 1. Ire ad arma, Cœl. in Cic. Ep., to arm, take up arms: ad saga, Cic., i. e. to put them on. 2. In sententiam, with and without pedibus, Cic., to go over or accede to one's opinion (in the senate): in alla omnia, Cic., to vote on the opposite side, vote against a bill. 3. In aliquem or aliquid; Virg.; Liv., to attack, fall upon, &c. 4. Ire in sæcula, Plin. Paneg., to go down to posterity. 5. In aliquid, to be transformed into any thing, to turn or become any thing; in corpus, to become fleshy, Quint.: sanguis in succos, Ov., turns to: in semen, Cato, to go to seed: especially, ire in sudorem, to sweat. Flor.: in lacrymas, to weep, Virg.: in poenas, to punish, Ov.: in scelus, id., to commit, perpetrate: per leges, to comply with, submit to, id.: in duplum, Cic., to suffer double punishment, incur double penalty: per disciplina, Quint., to occupy one's self with: in eodem pedes, id., to use the same metrical feet; ierat in causam præces, Liv., was devoted to the cause; inficias, to deny, Ter.: exemplis, Ov., to use, allege: per laudes, to praise, id. 2. Of things without life; clamor it ad æthera, Virg., rises: rumor, Ov., spreads: circulus per orbem, Virg.: trabes, Lucr., fall, sink: in arena, Virg., To flow; Virg.: pugna it ad pedes, Liv., they fight on foot. 11. To come; unde is? Ter.: eodem, unde ierat, se receipt, Nep. 111. To go away, pass by; homo it, Lucr.: dies it, Plaut.: eunt anni, Ov. 11. To go on, proceed, succeed, go; incipit res melius ire, Cic.: sic eat, quæcunque, &c., Liv., such may be the fate of every woman who, &c.; sic eat, Lucan., let it be so. 11. To be sold, or, as we say, to go for a certain price; Plin. 11. To go on, continue, go, be of continued duration; and so, a stronger expression than esse; e. g. si non tanta quies iret, Virg. N. B. I. Itur, they go; sic itur ad astra, Virg., thus men rise to heaven: longius itur, Ov., she goes: itum est, Cic.: eatur, Cæs., es. Suet. 2. Isse for ivisse; Cic.: thus also, issem, ap. Suet. 3. Irier, infin. pass.; Plaut. Prud. 4, 7, 16.

ÈO, adv. I. The old dative of is, ea, id. 1. *Thither, to that place or state*; eo pervenire, Cic.: accessit co, ut, &c., id., it was added to this or thereto. 2. *So far, to such an extent*; eo rem adducam, Cic.: also see gen.; e. g. eo consuetudinibus adducta res est, Liv., became so customary: eo insolentia processit, Plin. Paneg., to such a height of: also, eo usque, so far, to such a degree, or so long; Cic. 11. Abl. neut. 1. *For that reason, on that account, therefore*; non eo dico, quo, Cic.: hoc eo valebat, ut cogenter, Nep., tended to that end. 2. *By so much, so much*; with a comparative; Cic.: thus also, eo magis, id.: eoque minus, quod, id., and the less, because. 3. *There, in that place*; Cic.: eo loci, for eo loco, id.

ÈDEM, adv. I. The old dative of idem, to the same place; Cæs.: addendum eodem est, Cic., to the same purpose: eodem honores penasque congeri, Liv., on the same person: eodem pertinere, Cæs., tend to the same end. 11. Abl. in the same place; eodem loci, for eodem loco, Cic.: Suet.

EORSZ, for eo ipso, Plaut.
 EOS, ōis, f. (ἠώς) *I. The morning twilight or dawn; Ov. II. The east, eastern countries; Lucan.*
 EŪS, a, um. (ἠώς) *Eastern, oriental; Hor.: sidus, Prudent., the morning star; hence, EŪS, subst. I. The morning star; Virg. II. The east; Ov. N.B. The antepenult is also short (from ἠώς).*
 EOUSQUE. See Eo.
 EΡΑΚΤΕ, ārum f. (ἑρακταὶ ἡμέραι) *The epacts, intercalary days; Isid.*
 ΕΡΑΔΟΓΕ, es. f. (ἑραδογγί) *In rhetoric, Proof drawn from the introduction of like examples, otherwise called inductio; Rufin.*
 ΕΡΑΝΔΙΠΛŌSIS, is. f. (ἑραναδίπλωσις) *Use of the same word at the beginning and end of a verse; Rufin.*
 ΕΡΑΝΑΛΕΨIS, is. f. (ἑραναλέψις) *The repetition of an idea after some interval; Rufin.*
 ΕΡΑΝΑΡΘŌRA, æ. f. (ἑραναρθοῖα) *A figure of rhetoric, when several members of a sentence begin with the same word.*
 ΕΡΑΝΑΣΤΡŌPHE, es. f. (ἑραναστροφή) *The repeating a word with which one clause of a sentence ends at the beginning of the next; e. g. doletis tres exercitus interfectos, interfecti Antonius, Cic.*
 ΕΡΑΝŌDOS, i. f. (ἑρανŏδος) *The repetition of a noun instead of a pronoun; e. g. Iphitus et Pelias: quorum Iphitus ævo jam grandior, Pelias et vulnere, &c., Virg.*
 ΕΡΑΝŌRTHŌSIS, is. f. (ἑρανŏρθωσις) *In rhetoric, A correction or more accurate definition of what one has previously said; Rufin.*
 ΕΡΑΨΗΡΕΨIS, is. f. (ἑραψηρέσεις) *A repeated taking away; Mart.*
 ΕΡΑΡ. i. q. Hepar.
 Ε-ΡΑSCOR, aqsum. 3. *To eat; epastus, a, um, eaten; Ov.*
 ΕΡΑΤICUS, i. q. Hepaticus.
 ΕΡΕΝΔŪTES, æ. m. (ἑρενδύτης) *An outer garment; Hieron.*
 ΕΡΕΝΘĒSIS, is. f. (ἑρένθεις) *The insertion of a letter or syllable in a word.*
 ΕΡΕΧΕGESIS, is. f. (ἑρέχηγσις) i. q. Appositio, in grammar.
 ΕΡΗΒΕŪM, i. n. (ἑρηβῶν) *A place for the exercises of youth in the palaestra; Vitr.*
 ΕΡΗΒICUS, a, um. (ἑρηβικός) *Relating to youths; Apul.*
 ΕΡΗΒUS, i. m. (ἑρηβος) *A youth from sixteen to twenty years of age; it is usually applied only to Greeks, Cic.: excedere ex ephebis, Ter., to attain the age of manhood.*
 ΕΡΗΜĒRIS, Idis. f. (ἑρημερίς) *A book wherein were written daily performances, occurrences, or expenditure; with us, A journal, day-book, diary, &c.; Cic.: Nep.*
 ΕΡΗΠΠΙΑΤUS, a, um. *That rides with an ephippium; Cæs.*
 ΕΡΗΠΠIUM, i. n. (ἑρηππιον) *That which is placed on a horse used for riding; a cloth, horse-cloth, caparison (not a saddle, for the ancients had no saddles), Cæs.: Cic: hence, optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus, Hor., proverbially, of persons who were not content with their lot.*
 ΕΡΗŪS, i. m. (ἑρηος) *An overseer; the Ephori were a college of five magistrates at Lacedæmon, who held the balance of power between the two kings and the senate; Nep.*
 ΕΡIΒΑΤA, æ. m. (ἑριβάτης) *A marine; Hirt.*
 ΕΡΙCΕIŌN, i. n. (ἑρικέδιον) *An elegy, funeral song, dirge; Stat.*
 ΕΡΙCENUS, a, um. (ἑρικένους) *Common; nomina epicœna, with the Latins, names of animals which could be used of either gender; Quint.*
 ΕΡΙCŌPUS, a, um. (ἑρικῶπος) *Having oars, furnished with oars; Cic.*
 ΕΡΙCŪCUS, a, um. (ἑρικυκος) *I. Of thin, fine threads; from ἑρῶν, subtemen; hence, epicrocum, Varr., a woman's garment; or this may be derived from ἑρῶς, because it was saffron-coloured. II. Gen. Thin; e. g. of a soup, Plaut.*
 ΕΡΙCUS, a, um. (ἑρικός) *Epic, heroic; poëta, Cic., an epic poet: carmen, an epic poem, heroic poem. Quint.*
 ΕΡΙCICŪS, a, um. (ἑρικικεύς) i. e. demonstrativus; Cic.
 ΕΡΙDINIS, Idis. f. (ἑριδινίε) *A dessert; Mart.*
 ΕΡΙGLOSSIS, Idis. f. (ἑριγλωσσίς) *The cover of the vessel and or windpipe; Plin.*
 ΕΡΙGRAMMA, ātis, n. (ἑριγραμμα) *I. An inscription, title; Nep. II. An epigram; Cic.—Thence,*
 ΕΡΙGRAMMĀTĀRIS, i. m. *A writer of epigrams; Vopisc.*
 ΕΡΙGRAMMĀTICUS, a, um. (ἑριγραμματικός) *Epigrammatic; Spart.*
 ΕΡΙGRAMMĀTION, i. n. (ἑριγραμμάτιον) *A short epigram; Vart.*
 ΕΡΙGURUS, i. m. *A wooden pin; Pallad.: Augustin.*
 ΕΡΙLEPSIA, æ. f. (ἑριληψία) *The falling sickness, epilepsy; Lamprid.*
 ΕΡΙŌGUS, i. m. (ἑριλογος) *The conclusion of a speech; Cic.*

ΕΡΙMŌNE, es. f. (ἑπιμῶνῆ) *A figure of rhetoric, when a word is immediately repeated, as sic sic, &c.*
 ΕΡΙNĪCUM, i. n. (ἑρινίκιον) *A song of victory; Suet.*
 ΕΡΙPHŌNEMA, ātis, n. (ἑριφώνημα) *An exclamation at the end of a sentence; Quint.*
 ΕΡΙΡHŌRA, æ. f. (ἑριροῖα) *I. A figure of rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated several times. II. A stoppage of humours in the body; e. g. in the eye, Cic.*
 ΕΡΙΡHĒDIUM, i. n. (ἑρι and rheda) *A thong by which the horse was fastened to the carriage; Juv.*
 ΕΡΙSCŌPĀLIS, e. (episcopus) *Episcopal; Prudent.*
 ΕΡΙSCŌPĀLITER, adv. *Episcopally; Augustin.*
 ΕΡΙSCŌPĀLIS, us. m. (episcopus) *The office of a bishop; Tert.*
 ΕΡΙSCŌPUS, i. m. (ἑπισκοπος) *I. An overseer; Pand. II. A bishop; Tert.*
 ΕΡΙSTŌLA, æ. f. (ἑπιστολή) *I. A written communication, letter, epistle; epistolam reddere, to deliver, Cic.: dare, to write, id.; inscribere alicui, to direct to one, id.: complicare, id., to fold: solvere, id., to open: also distinguished from literæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, ad tuas literas, quas tribus epistolis accipi, i. e. in three different despatches: hence, ab epistolis, Suet., a secretary or scribe: epistolæ, a (single) letter; Justin. II. Especially, A rescript or letter from the emperor; Plin. Ep.*
 ΕΡΙSTŌLĀRIS, e. (epistola) *Belonging to a letter; charta, Mart., i. e. letter paper: colloquium, Augustin, by letter.*
 ΕΡΙSTŌLICUS, a, um. (ἑπιστολικός) *Epistolary, in letters; Gell.*
 ΕΡΙSTŌLIUM, i. n. (ἑπιστόλιον) *A short letter; Tacull.*
 ΕΡΙSTŌMIUM, i. n. (ἑπιστόμιον) *That which is placed at the mouth or opening of a pipe or vessel, a bung, cock, stopple; Sen.*
 ΕΡΙSTŪLIUM, i. n. (ἑπιστόλιον) *The beam on the capitals of columns, an epistyle, architrave; Vitr.*
 ΕΡΙSYNĀLŌPHE, es. f. (ἑπισυναλωπή) *A contraction of two vowels.*
 ΕΡΙΤĀPHIUM, i. n. (ἑπιτάφιον) *An epitaph, inscription on a tomb; Cic.*
 ΕΡΙΤHĀLĀMIUM, i. n. (ἑπιθαλάμιον) *A song sung before the bridal chamber, a nuptial song; Quint.*
 ΕΡΙΤHĒCA, æ. f. (ἑπιθήκη) *An addition; Plaut.*
 ΕΡΙΤHĒON, i. n. (ἑπιθήτων) *An epithet, adjective; Quint.*
 ΕΡΙΤŌME, es. or ΕΡΙΤŌMA, æ. f. (ἑπιτομή) *A short summary; Cic.—Thence,*
 ΕΡΙΤŌMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To compress into a short summary, bring into a narrower compass, abridge, epitomise; Veget.*
 ΕΡΙΤΡΑΨĒZIUS, a, um. (ἑπιτραπίσιζιος) *That is at table; Stat.*
 ΕΡΙΤRĒTUS, a, um. (ἑπιτρίτης) *I. Numerus, expresses the relation of four to three, when the greater number is one and a third of the smaller: thus, twelve to nine, forty to thirty, &c.; Gell. II. Pes, a metrical foot, consisting of one short and three long syllables: if the first is short, the foot is called epitritus primus; if the second, secundus; the third, tertius, &c.*
 ΕΡŌDES, um. n. *A kind of sea-fish; Ov.*
 ΕΡŌDOS, i. m. (ἑρῶδος) *A kind of lyric poem, in which an iambic trimeter is followed by a dimeter, or otherwise, a longer verse by a shorter.*
 ΕΡŌPS, ōpis, m. (ἑρῶψ) i. q. Upupa, *A hoopoe or hoopoo; Ov.*
 ΕΡŌS, n. (ἑρως) *An heroic poem; Hor.*
 ΕΡŌTO, āvi, ātum (potum), āre. *I. To drink out, off, or up. II. To suck in, imbibe; Treron (Tyrian purple) epotaveræ lacernæ, Mart. III. To consume in drinking, drink away. We more frequently find Epotus (for epotatus), 1. Drunk out, off, or up, emptied; Cic. 2. Swallowed up or down, sucked in; Ov. 3. Consumed in drinking, drunk away; Plaut.*
 ΕΡŌTUS, a, um. See EPOTO.
 ΕΡŪLE, ārum, f. *I. Food, especially, sumptuous fare; mense conquisitissimis epulis extruebantur, Cic.: vestis blattarum epulæ, Hor. II. A feast, entertainment, banquet; Cic.: inter epulas, Sall., at table. III. Fig.; discendi, Cic.*
 ΕΡŪLĀRIS, e. (epulæ) *Of or belonging to food or to a feast; acubitio, Cic., a reclining at table: sacrificium, id., i. e. accompanied with a feast or banquet.*
 ΕΡŪLĀTŌ, ōnis, f. (epulor) *The act of feasting or eating; Cic.*
 ΕΡŪLO, ōnis, m. *I. One who provides an entertainment; Triumviri, afterwards Septemviri, epulones were three, afterwards seven, respectable citizens of Rome who prepared a sacrifice, together with a sumptuous banquet, for Jupiter and the other celestial gods, of which themselves afterwards partook; Cic.: Liv. II. A guest at a feast or banquet; Apul.*
 ΕΡŪLOR, ātus sum, āri, (epulor) *To eat, feast, banquet; cum matre, Cic.: luxuriosus, Nep.: epulandi publice jus, Suet., the right of being present at the sacred feasts: this public meal of the Senate was called Dialis, Gell. N. A. 12, 8, and was celebrated with extraordinary festivities. Also, actively; epulandum ponere*

mensis, Virg.: pullos, Plin.: epulanda fuerunt, Ov., to be eaten.

EPŪLUM, i. n. *A feast, banquet, entertainment*; Cic.: also, *sumptuous food or dishes*; mensæ epulis extrubeantur, Cic.: vino et epulis onerati, Sall.: epulæ congestæ a clientibus, Plaut.

EQŪA, æ. f. (equus) *A mare*; Varr.

EQŪARIUS, a, um. (equus) *Of or concerned with horses*; medicus, a veterinary surgeon, farrier, Val. Max.: hence, equarius, Solin., *a stable-boy*; equaria, sc. res, *A stud of horses*; Varr.

EQŪES, itis, c. (equus) I. *Any one that sits upon a horse, a rider*; Liv. II. Especially, *A soldier on horseback, a horse-soldier, a cavalry-man, trooper*; Cæs.: we also frequently find eques for equites, the cavalry; Liv. III. *A knight*; Cic.: also, the order of knights, Suet., which was the second of the three orders of Roman citizens, and, besides other privileges, had separate seats in the theatre; Suet.: hence, spectare in equite, id., i. e. among the knights, and so, on their benches. It is moreover to be observed, that eques, especially in opposition to populus, senatus, plebs, is used collectively for ordo equitum; also, usually, where only one knight is mentioned, quidam is joined with it. Cf. Wolf. ad Suet. Oct. 34. Eques also denotes gen., the higher class of people; Hor. IV. It is not used for equus, Virg. Georg. 3, 116, for the rider is there included in the idea: so also, quadrupes, Enn.

EQŪESTER, stris, stre. (equus) I. *On horseback, that is or is done on horseback, equestrian, of or belonging to cavalry*; copie, Cic., cavalry; prælium, Cæs., of the cavalry: statua, Cic., equestrian: tumulus, Liv., i. e. equitum: thus also, auxilium, Liv. N. B. 1. Neptune is termed equester, Liv., because he is said to have produced the horse. 2. Fortuna equestris, Liv. 40, 40. II. *Of a horse or horses*; pes, Sen. III. *Of or belonging to the knights*; ordo, Cic.: locus, id., the rank of knight-hood: census, id., the amount of property requisite for knight-hood: dignitas, i. q. ordo, locus, Nep.: annulus, Hor., i. e. aureus, a privilege of the order of knights: militia, Suet., the military service of a knight i. e. his post in the cavalry: equestria, sc. loca, Sen., the seats of the knights at public shows. IV. *Subst. for equus, A knight, first in Tac.*

EQŪIDĒM. (from quidem, with an e prefixed) *A strengthened quidem, usually found with the first person singular and plural*; e. g. equidem non video, Cic., I indeed, I at least, I certainly; at all events, as far as I am concerned; for myself: equidem audiebamus, Cic.: but in a more antiquated style it is also used with other personal terminations; equidem videntur, Varr.: scitis equidem, Sall.: also with ego, Plaut.: Sall.: nos, Pers.; cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 51, 15.

EQŪIFĒRUS, i. m. (equus and ferus) *A wild horse*; Plin.

EQŪILE, is, n. (sc. stabulum) *A stable*; Varr.

EQŪIMULGA, æ. and EQŪIMULGUS, i. m. (equa and mulgo) *A milker of mares*; Sidon.

EQŪINUS, a, um. (equus) *Of or belonging to horses*; seta, horsehair, Cic.: pecus, horses, Varr.: lac, id.: emtio, the purchase of a horse, id.: homines equinis pedibus, horses' feet, Plin.

EQŪIRIA, um or òrum, n. (equus) *The horse-races which were held every year in the Campus Martius on the 27th of February and the 14th of March in honour of Mars*; Ov.

EQŪISĒTUM, i. n. or EQŪISĒTIS, is. (equus and seta) *The plant horse-tail*; Plin.

EQŪISO, ònis, m. (equus) *A groom, stable-boy*; Val. Max.: also, *An ass-driver*; id.: equisones nautici, Varr. ap. Non., who draw vessels along a river by ropes.

EQŪITABILIS, e. (equus) *That may be ridden over*; Curt.

EQŪITATIO, ònis, f. (equito) *A riding*; Plin.

EQŪITATUS, us, m. (equito) I. *A riding*; Plin.

II. *Cavalry, horse-soldiers*; Cic.: also in the plural, Cic.: Cæs.: Sall., where it may be rendered detachments or bodies of cavalry. III. *The horses of the cavalry*; Cæs. IV. *The knights, order of knights*; Cic.

EQŪITRARIUS, i. m. *He that is placed over a stud of horses*; Jul. Firm.—From

EQŪITUM, i. n. *A stud of horses*; Pand.

EQŪIRO, avi, àtum, ære. (equus) *To ride*. I. Of persons; Cic.: in equo, Pand.: in equuleis, Cic.: also, to go about ravaging; neu sinus Medios equitare inultos, Hor., to ravage. II. Of horses, for to go; Lucil.

III. *Of the winds*; Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Hor., i. e. figs. raves over, rushes over; thus, ἰαυῖν, Eur. Phœn. 219. IV. Also actively, to ride through or over, pass through on horseback; flumen equitatur, Flor.: aquitata culmina Taygeti, Claud.

EQŪILLA, æ. f. (dimin. of equa) *A little mare*; Plaut.

EQŪILEUS or ECULEUS, i. m. (dimin. of equus) I. *A young horse, colt, foal*; Cic. II. *A wooden machine, in shape resembling a horse, on which slaves were put to the torture*; a rack; in equulum conijci, imponi, or ire, Cic., to be put to the rack.

EQŪULUS, i. m. (dimin. of equus) *A foal, colt*; Varr. EQUUS, i. m. (the Greek ἵππος) I. *A horse, stallion*; sedere in equo, Cic.: ex equo pugnare, Liv., on horseback: ire in equo, Ov.; or, equis, Liv.; or, vehi in equo, Cic.; or, equo, Nep., i. e. to ride: merere equo, Cic., to serve on horseback, to be a knight, or horse-soldier: ad equum rescribere, Cæs., to make one a horse-soldier, enrol among the cavalry. N. B. I. Equi bipedes, Virg., sea-horses: equus fluviatilis, i. q. hippopotamus, Plin.: curtus, Prop., without a tail. 2. Equi, the cavalry; hence, equis viris, or, equis virisque, Cic., i. e. with all one's might, prop. with cavalry and infantry. 3. Equus ligneus, i. e. navis, Plaut. 4. Equus Trojanus, the wooden horse, by means of which the Greeks captured Troy: hence fig., of a secret plot or conspiracy, Cic. Mur. 37. 5. Equus, a constellation, by Germanicus and in modern times called Pegasus; Cic. II. *An engine of war, afterwards called aries*; Plin. 7, 57. N. B. Curtus equus, Prop., cropped, without a tail; such a horse was annually offered to Mars.

ERĀ, æ. f. i. q. Hera; Ter. ed. Bentl.

ERĀDICATIO, ònis. (eradicō) *A rooting out*; Tert. ERĀDICĪTUS, adv. *From the very root, entirely*; Plaut.

ERĀDICO or EXRADICO, avi, àtum, ære. (e and radix) *To pluck up with the roots*; Varr.: hence fig. I. *To root out, destroy utterly, ruin*; Ter. II. *Aures, Plaut., to torment, &c. by stories*. N. B. Infin. eradicari, Plaut.

ERĀDO, si, sum, 3. I. *To scrape or scratch out, scrape off*; Varr.: genas, Propert., i. e. to make smooth, shave. II. *Fig. To erase, strike out, obliterate*; Ov.: Hor.: Tac.: Sen.

ERĀNUS, i. m. (ἐρανος) *Money collected together, a collection*; Plin. Ep.

ERĀSUS, a, um. See ERADO.

ERISCO, ERCTUM. See HERCISCO, &c.

ERĒBEUS, a, um. (ἐρεβους) *Subterranean, infernal*; Ov.

ERĒBUS, i. m. (ἐρεβος) *Darkness, gloominess*: hence, the lower world, the infernal regions; Virg.

ERECTE, adv. *With spirit or courage*; erectus, Gell.

ERECTIO, ònis, f. (erigo) *A setting up, erecting*; Vitruv.

ERECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of erigo; see ERIGO.

II. Adj. 1. *Upright, erect, straight*; status, Cic.: erecto capillo, Auct. ad Her., with hair on end: coxæ erectiores, Cels. 2. *Encouraged, animated*; animus, Cic.: erector, id. 3. *Elevated, lofty, dign, proude*; Cæs.; fig., high-minded; Cic.: vox, Quint., loud. 4. *Observant, attentive, intent, on the stretch*; Cic.

E-REMIGO, avi, àtum, ære. *To row through, navigate*; Plin.: Sil.

ERĒMITA, æ. m. (ἐρημίτης) *An eremite, hermit*; Sulp. Sev.

E-REPTO, psi, ptum, ère. I. Intrans. 1. *To creep or crawl out or forth*; Plaut.: Varr. 2. *To creep or crawl up to*; per aspera et devia ad aliquid, Suet., i. e. to work one's way with trouble to him: in puppin, Lucan.

II. Trans. 1. *To creep or crawl through or over*; agrum, Juv. 2. *To creep up, to climb or clamber up*; montes, quos erepsemus (for crepissimus), Hor.

ERĒPTIO, ònis, f. (eripio) *Robbery*; Cic.

ERĒPTO, ære. freq. of erepo, to creep out; fig., pecunia ex paupertate, Sen., to be spent.

ERĒPTOR, òris, m. (eripio) *A robber, plunderer*; Cic.

ERĒPTUS, a, um. See ERIPIO.

ERES, is, m. *A hedgehog*; Plaut.

ERGA, præp. I. *Opposite, over against*; erga vides habet, Plaut., dwells opposite: also, towards, near, by; Apul. II. *Towards*, of actions and inclinations; studium erga dignitatem, Cic.: bonitas erga homines, id.: mors erga necessarios declarare, id.: sometimes, though rarely, of hostile dispositions, towards, against; odium erga regem, Nep.: it is also put after its case; me erga, Ter.

ERGASTŪLĀRIS, e. i. q. Ergastularius; Sidon.

ERGASTŪLĀRIUS, a, um. *That is in an ergastulum*; servus, Ammian.: Ergastularius, Colum., i. e. *A slave who superintends others in the ergastulum*.

ERGASTŪM, i. n. (from ἐργάζεσθαι, to work) I. *A prison (in the country) in which slaves and sometimes debtors were confined and kept to hard labour, a house of correction*; Cic. II. *These slaves themselves*; Juv.

ERGASTŪLUS (Ergastulus), i. m. *A slave confined in an ergastulum*; Lucil.: Plin.

ERGO, (ἐργω) *With the last syllable long, On account of, propter, preceded by a genitive*; victoria ergo, Nep.

ERGO, (ἐργω) *With the last syllable short, without a case*. I. *Accordingly, hence, therefore, consequently*, so, Gr. ὅν; Cic.: we find ergo igitur together pleonastically, Plaut.: thus also, itaque ergo, Liv. II. *After a parenthesis or parenthetical insertion, then, or, I say*; quum accidit, quod —; quum ergo id accidit, Cic.

III. *Yea, actually, truly, really*; Plaut. IV. *But*; Plaut.

ERICIUS, i. m. (eres) I. *A hedgehog*; Varr. II. *Chevaux de frise*; Cæs.

ERIGO, exi, ectum, ěre. (e and rego) I. *To lift up, raise, set up, erect*; se, Cas.: scalas ad mœnia, Liv.: natura hominem erexit, Cic., i. e. formed erect: arborem, id.: oculos, id., to raise, also, to arrange, set in order; aciem, Liv.: erigi, *to raise one's self*; in digitos, Quint., to stand or raise himself on tiptoe: pisces erecti, Colum., i. e. that do not lie flat: fumus erigitur, Virg., rises: hence, 1. *To lead up*; agmen, Liv. 2. *To build, construct, erect*; turrem, Cas. 3. Fig.; *To encourage, incite*; se, Cic., to take courage: animum, id., to cheer up; aliquem, Nep., to rouse, lead one to collect himself: also, 4. *To excite, encourage to any thing*; se in spem, Cic.; or, ad spem, id.: also, in a bad sense, *To excite to rebellion, raise, put in commotion*; Macedonia se erexit, Flor., has risen, is in open rebellion: also, se erigere, *to rise, i. e. set one's self against*; Cic.: also, se erigere, id.; or, erigi, id., of persons listening, *to give attention*. II. *To direct towards*; aculeos severitatis in, &c., Cic.: mentes et aures, id., i. e. to give attention. — See also **ERECTUS**, a, um.

ERINACEUS, i. m. (eres) *A hedgehog* (Erinaceus Europæus, L.); Plin.

ERIPIO, ipui, eptum, 3. (e and rapio) I. *To snatch, tear, or pull out*; oculos alicui, Ter.: ensein vagina, Virg.: aliquem domo, Ter., to drag out: ex faucibus, Cic.: hence, *To deliver, set free, extricate*; aliquem e manibus, id.: de manibus, id.: flamma, for e flamma, id.: ex periculo, id., and periculo, Cas. II. *To snatch away, take away, carry off*; alicui virtutem, Cic.: virginem ab aliquo, Ter.: æquor, Sil., to get the start of one in the race: hence, *To take away, remove, shut out, intercept, withdraw*; prospectum oculis, Virg.: timorem, alicui, Cic.: spem alicui, id.: responsiones omnes, Plaut., to cut off, preclude: terram alicui, Cic., to deliver one from fear; also, *to snatch away, save, rescue*; aliquem a morte, Cic.: ab undis, Virg.: hence, 1. *Se, To snatch or tear one's self away, remove one's self, take one's self off, flee*: Cas.: se a turba, Cic. 2. *Eripi, To be snatched away, i. e. to die prematurely*; Curt. III. *To pull down, pull off*; ereptus ex equo, Liv. IV. *To seize or lay hold of hastily*; telum, Nep.: fugam, Virg., to take to flight, speed his flight. V. *To obtain by force, force from, extort*; potestatem patribus, Liv.: hence, *To persuade, induce, extort by entreaties*; Cic.: vix eripiam quin vellis, Hor., I shall hardly be able to dissuade you from wishing: verbis alicui, sidera cœlo lucere, Tibull., persuade that not.

ERIVO, are. *To draw off (water) by trenches*; et aquas pluvias, Plin.

ERODŌ, sum, 3. *To gnaw off, gnaw or bite away, eat into, eat away, corrode, consume*; frondes, Colum.: ferrum, Plin.

ERŌGATIO, ōnis, f. (erogo) I. *Expense, expenditure*; pecunia, Cic. II. *A distribution*; aquarium, Frontin. III. *An abrogation*; Tert.

ERŌGATOR, ōris, m. (erogo) *One who pays out or gives away*; virginis, Tert., one who gives away in marriage.

ERŌGATORICUS, a, um. (erogo) *Of or belonging to distributing*; modulus, Frontin.: opp. acceptorius.

ERŌGŌ, are. *To ask, enquire, demand*; ex aliquo, Plaut.: aliquid, Sil.

ERŌGŌ, avi, atum, are. I. *To take out of, to take from, take*; unde in eos sumtus pecunia erogaretur, Liv. II. *To pay out, lay out, expend, spend*; pecuniam ex ærario, Cic.: pecuniam in classem, id.: in sumptum alicui, id., to let him have money to defray: pecuniam in aliquem, Tac., to bequeath: numum millia diurna in aliquem, Suet., to lavish on one: pecuniam sumptibus, Plin. Ep., to lay out in: fig., i. e. to expose to death, to destroy, kill; hominem, Tert. III. *To move by prayers, prevail on by entreaties, entreat*; Apul.

ERŌSIO, ōnis, f. (erodo) *A gnawing or eating off or away*; Plin.

ERŌSUS, a, um. See **ERODO**.

ERŌTUNDO, avi, atum, are. *To round, make round, polish*; Sidon.

ERŌTUNDUS, a, um. *Wandering to and fro, wandering about*; Liv.: respecting adjectives in bundus implying duration, see Bremi ad Suet. Tib. 65.

ERRANTIA, æ, f. (erro) *A wandering*; Acc.

ERRĀTICUS, a, um. (erro) I. *Wandering, moving about*; Ov.: stellæ, Auct. ap. Gell., planets: sanguis, Plin., i. e. impetigo. II. Also of plants, *That grows spontaneous or wild, and so springs up in various places*; salix, Vitr.

ERRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (erro) *A wandering, roving about*; Cic.

ERRĀTUM, *An error, mistake*. See **ERRO**.

ERRĀTUS, us, m. (erro) I. *A wandering, roving about*; Ov. II. *Error, mistake*; Plin.

ERRO, avi, atum, are. I. *To miss the right way, wander out of the way, go astray, wander about*; Cic.: huc illuc, Ov.: via, Virg., to miss the way: also, passive, terræ errate, Ov., wandered through: thus also, errata littora, Virg.: hence, 1. *To err, mistake*; Cic.: tota via, Ter.; or, toto cœlo, Macrob., i. e. entirely: a vero, Lucr.: errant tempora, Ov., went wrong: also with

an accusative; quid, Ter., in any thing: hence, Erratus, a, um, *That one mistakes in*; erratum, *An error, mistake*; Cic. 2. *To be uncertain, not to know*; Plaut. II. *To go in no direct path, to go hither and thither, wander or stray about, stroll about, go about leisurely*; e. g. cattle in a pasture, Cic.: boves errant, Virg., stray about: Mincius errat, id., winds, meanders; pulmonibus errat ignis edax, Ov., spreads, runs about: lintres errant, id., sail about: colores in vultu, Virg., flit, play: capilli, Prop., fly about: stellæ errantes, Cic., the planets: natura errans in alienos fetus, Liv., i. e. straying, degenerating: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic., i. e. to prattle at random: varios errant colores, Virg.: rumoribus errant, Ov., i. e. one says this, another that.

ERRO, ōnis, m. *A wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*; Hor.: dux erro, of the queen-bee, Colum.

ERRŌNEUS, a, um. (erro, ōnis) *Straying, wandering about*; Colum.

ERŌR, ōris, m. I. *A departing from the way, 1. By mistake, i. e. a straying, wandering*; Ov.: Curt.: pelagi, i. e. in pelago, Virg.: vlturum, a missing of the way, Liv. 2. On purpose, i. e. *a wandering about, a going hither and thither, a strolling*; Liv.: of rivers, Ov. II. *Mistake, error*; errore ducti, Cic., to err, mistake: in errore induci, id., to be led into error: errore teneri, Virg., to labour under a mistake: per errorem, by mistake, id.: hence, 1. *A miscarriage or frustration of one's object, a missing of a person or thing*; Liv. 2. *Ignorance*; Ov.: Nep. 3. *Artifice, trick*; Virg. 4. *A fault, trespass, error*; Cic.: Ov.: hence, of love; malus error, Virg. 5. *Uncertainty, anxiety, perturbation of mind*; Cic.: Ov. 6. *Wandering of the mind, distraction, insanity*; Hor.: mentis, Cic.

ERŌBESCENTIA, æ, f. (erubescō) *A blushing for shame, shamefacedness, shame*; Tert.

ERŌBESCIBILIS, e. (erubescō) *Of which one ought to be ashamed*; Cassiod.

ERŌBESCO, bui, ěre. *To grow red, redden*; Ov.: especially, *to blush*; Ter.: Cic.: it may also be rendered, *to blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame, be ashamed, be bashful*; seq. infin., Cic.: Curt.: also with an accusative, *to blush at, be ashamed of*; jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, Virg. Æn. 2, 542, respected, religiously kept: fratres, Prop.: hence, Erubescendus, a, um, *Of which one has cause to be ashamed*; Hor.

ERŌCA, æ, f. I. *A caterpillar, canker-worm*; Colum. II. *The herb rocket* (Brassica eruca, L.); Hor.

ERŪCTATIO, ōnis, f. (eructo) *An exhalation*; Apul.

ERŪCTO, are. I. *To belch or vomit forth, throw up*; sanie, Virg. II. *To cast up, cast out, emit, exhale*; arenam, Virg.: odorem, Varr.: cœdem, Cic., i. e. to speak of slaughter whilst they are tipping.

ERŪCTUS, See **ERUGO**, ěre.

ERŪDĒRO, atum, are. I. *To clear from rubbish*; solum, Varr. II. *To purge, purify*; Sidon.

ERŪDIO, ivi and ii, itum, ěre. (e and rudis) *To free from rudeness and ignorance*: hence, I. *To instruct, teach, form the mind*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem in re, id.: triones in ludo, Suet., to cause to be instructed: laboribus erudiunt juventutem, Cic., they inure to fatigue: erudiri literis et sermone Persarum, Nep., to be well versed in: toreuticen erudire, Plin., to perfect: aliquem aliquid, Stat.: thus also, artes, Ov.: eruditus res Græcas, Gell.: erudiendi causa, Justin. (pass.), for the sake of instruction.

II. *To inform, give information*; aliquem de re, Cic. — See also **ERUDITUS**, a, um.

ERŪDITE, adv. *Learnedly, in a learned manner*; Gell.: eruditus, Cic.: eruditissime, id.

ERŪDITIO, ōnis, f. (erudio) I. *Instruction, teaching*; Cic. II. *Erudition, learning, knowledge*; Cic.

N. B. *Eruditione atque doctrina, Cic.*

ERŪDITOR, ōris, m. (erudio) *An instructor*; Tert.

ERŪDITRIX, icis, f. (eruditor) *She that instructs or teaches*; Flor.

ERŪDITUS, a, um. (dimin. of eruditus) *Acquainted with, experienced in*; Catull.

ERŪDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of erudio; see **ERUDIO**.

II. Adj. *Learned, skilled, experienced, well-informed*; of persons and things; homo, Cic.: disputationibus, id., well versed, practised: oculi, id., discriminating: oratio, id.: lusus, Tac., elegant, refined: eruditior literis, Cic.: eruditissimus disciplina juris, id.: eruditi, learned men, Plin.

ERŪDITUS, us, m. (erudio) *Instruction*; Tert.

ERŪGATIO, ōnis, f. (erugo) *A clearing from wrinkles*; Plin.

ERŪGŌ, are. *To clear from wrinkles, make smooth*; cutem, Plin.: chartam, id.

ERŪGŌ, xi, ctum, ěre. 3. (ἐρύω) i. q. Eructare, Fest.: hence, Eructus, a, um, e. g. vinum, Gell., impure, bad wine.

ERŪMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3. I. Trans. 1. *To let or allow any thing to break or burst forth, to bring forth with haste or vehemence, to let loose, give a loose to, pour out, discharge with violence*; gaudium, Ter.: stomachum in aliquem, Cic., to vent his passion: iram, Liv., to let loose: hence, Se erumpere, *To break, burst, or sally*

forth; Cæs.: Virg.: thus also, erumpi; e. g. vis foras erumpitur, Lucr. 2. To cause any thing to burst; Cato, R. R. 3. To break or burst forth from or out of; nubem, Virg.: vincula, Pand. II. Intrans. To break or burst forth, to rush out with great noise or vehemence; of persons, rivers, winds, &c.; ex castris, Cæs.: portis, Sall.: per hostes, Liv., to cut his way through: ab oris, Ov.: ad Catilinam, Sall., betake themselves in haste from the city to Catiline: sanguis erumpit, Lucan., gushes: folium, Plin., sprouts: erumpentia in capite, id., ulcers breaking out: ignes ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt. Cic.: sermones iniquorum in suum nomen erumpere, id., were breaking forth against him, were directed against him: iracundia erupit (iracundia in the ablative), Cæs. B. C. 3, 8, i. e. he burst out with his anger; but here some would read iracundiam: hence, 1. To turn away or digress suddenly from any thing; Quint. 4, 3, 17. 2. To break out in any thing; seq. in or ad; e. g. vox in illum sonum erumpit, Quint.; especially of violent emotions of the mind: ad minas, Tac.: in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet., i. e. to break out into, fall into: in iurgia, Justin.; also of words, in verba, Symm.; also absolutè, To say, speak; Min. Fel. 3. To break forth, come to light, become public; conjurato ex tenebris erupit, Cic. 4. To issue, end in; hæc quo sint eruptura, timco, Cic.

E-RUNCO, ÆRE. To weed out, to clear from weeds; Colum.

E-RŪO, ūI, ūM, 3. I. To dig up, root out, turn up; mortuum, Cic.: humanorum corporum reliquias, Tac.: aurum terra, Ov.: sepulchra, Plin.: aqua remis eruta, Ov.; ploughed up, agitated. II. To tear or pull out; alicui oculo, Plin.: eruitur oculos, for, ci oculi crunturn, Ov.: segetem, Virg.: dentes, Plin.: fig., aliquem difficultate nummaria, Cic., i. e. to extricate, free, deliver: hence, to destroy, overthrow; urbem, Virg.: memoriam, Cic., i. e. to weaken. III. To draw or bring out, bring forth; aliquem e Dalmatia, Vatin. in Epp.: Cic. ad Div.: dolor arcana eruet, Sen.: ista erucunt, Plin., have discovered: eruiumus, que, &c., Stat., investigate. IV. To tear or force from one; hoc mihi erui non potest, Cic. Att. 12, 36, I cannot be dissuaded from it.

ERUPTIO, ōNIS, F. (erumpo) A breaking out or forth, a gushing out, an eruption; sanguinis, Plin.: seminis, a springing up, id.: especially, a salty from a place; eruptionem facere, Cæs.: eruptionem facere in provinciam, id.

ERUPTOR, ōRIS, M. (crumpo) One who makes a salty, or breaks forth; Amman.

ERUPTUS, A, UM. See ERUMPO.

ERUS, I, M. I, Q. Herus; Ter. ed. Bentl.

ERŪTUS, A, UM. See ERUTO.

ERVUM, I, N. (ἔρβον) A kind of pulse like vetches, the bitter vetch (Ervum Ervilia, L.); Plaut.: Virg.: Colum.

ERYSIPELAS, ņTIS, N. (ἔρυσίπτελος) A kind of eruption on the skin, commonly called St. Anthony's fire; Cels.

ERYTHINUS, I, M. (ἔρυθινός) A kind of fish, perhaps the rochet; Ov.

ESCA, Æ, F. I. Food; Cic.: Hor. II. A bait; Plaut.: fig. malorum, Cic.—Thence, **ESCALIS, E.** Belonging to food; argentum, Pand., a silver plate.

ESCARIUS, A, UM. (esca) Concerned with or belonging to food; vasa, Plin.: also simply, escaria, sc. vasa, Juv.: argentum, Pand., silver plate: vasa, Plin., fit for eating: also, belonging to a bait; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18.

ESCATĪS, E. (esco) Eatable; Tert.

ESCENDO, ŐI, SUM, ĒRE. (e and scando) I. To disembark, land; Liv. II. To mount up, mount, climb up, ascend; in rotam, Cic.: in rostra, id.; or, rostra, Tac.; or, in concionem, Liv., on the rostra; in malum, id.: hence, to travel or journey up to; Pergamum, id. In MSS. and edd. it is frequently confounded with ascendere; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. pag. 48.

ESCENSUS, US, M. (escendo) An ascending; Liv.

ESCIFER, A, UM. (esca and fero) Bringing food; Paulin. Nol.

ESCIIT, I, E. ERIT, Lucr.: thus also, escunt, i. e. erunt, Cic. e XII. Tab.

ESCO, ÆRE. (esca) To eat; Solin.

ESCOLENTIS, A, UM. (esca) I. Eatable; Cic. II. That is or has been eaten; frusta, Cic. III. Full of victuals; os, Plin.

ESCŪLUS, ESCŪLEUS, ESCŪLETUM, &C. See ÆSCULUS, &c.

ESCUNT, I, E. ERUNT. See ESCIT.

ESIRO, ņVI, ņTUM, ĆRE. (freq. of edo) To use to eat; Plaut.

ESOR, ŐRIS, M. (edo) An eater, one that eats; Fronto.

ESPICIO, ĒRE. I, Q. Aspicio, Plaut.

ESSE, INFIN. I. Of sum. II. Of edo: thus also, Essem.

ESSĒDA, Æ, F. I, Q. Esseudum; Sen.

ESSĒDARIUS, A, UM. One that flights from a war-chariot, (essedum) I. In war; Cæs. B. G. 4, 33. II. In the ludii Circensium, A gladiator; Suet.

ESSŪDUM, I, N. (A Celtic word) A Gallic or British chariot or car on two wheels, from which these people

fought, a war-chariot; Cæs. B. G. 4, 33: Belgica esseda, Virg. Georg. III. 204; cf. Herzog. ad Cæs. I. c.; they were afterwards introduced at Romc, and there used for various purposes, e. g. for travelling; Cic.

ESSENTIA, Æ, F. (esse) The essence of a thing; Quint. **ESSENTIALITER, ADV.** Essentially; Augustin.

ESTRIX, ICIS, F. (edo) She that eats, a female eater, gormandizer; Plaut.

ESTUR, FOR EDITUR. See EDO, EDI, &C.

ESTURIĀLIS, E. (esuries) Of or belonging to hunger; feræ, fast days, Plaut.

ESTURIENS, ADV. Hungrily; Apul.

ESURIENS, ĒI, F. (esurio) Hunger; Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

ESURIGO, INFIS, F. I, Q. Esuries; Varr.

ESTURIO, ITUM, ĪRE. (edo, to eat) I. To hunger, be hungry, i. e. to desire to eat; Cic.: aliquid, to hunger after any thing; hence, nihil, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, Ov., which I should have an appetite for: fig., to hunger or thirst after any thing, long for; aurum, Plin.: velleræ esuriunt, id., i. e. take the colours. II. To be hungry, i. e. to suffer or endure hunger; Ter.: Cæl. in Cic. Ep. III. To eat; Plin. II, 118.—Thence,

ESTURIO, ŐNIS, M. (A hungry person); Plaut.

ESTURIO, ŐNIS, F. (esurio) A being hungry, hunger; Catull.

ESTURIOR, ŐRIS, M. (esurio) A hungry person; Mart.

ESUS, A, UM. See EDO.

ESUS, US, M. (edo) An eating; esui esse, Gell., to be fit for eating, to be eatable.

ET, CONJ. (from ētī, moreover) I. And; a well-known conjunction, which serves to connect separate ideas; mater tua et soror a me diligitur, Cic. N. B. 1. In Latin it is often repeated, where in English it would be used only once; in which case the first et may be omitted in translation; or et—et may be rendered, both—and, as well—as, or, not only—but also; et mari et terra, Nep. 2. For et—et we frequently find et—que, or que—et; e. g. officia et servata prætermissaque, Cic.: laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 3. We often find nec (neque), —et, or et—nec (neque), where nec is for et non; e. g. nec miror et gaudio, Cic.: et rem agnoscit, neque hominem ignorat, id.: nec (neque)—et is used for non solum non—sed; in the same manner as et—nec (neque) for non solum—sed etiam non; cf. Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 45, and Gœrenz. ad Cic. Legg. 1, 4, 13. We less frequently find nec (neque)—et for non quidem sed; e. g. Suet. Oct. 66. Et sometimes begins a sentence; et finita quidem sunt partes due, Quint. 5. It sometimes expresses indignation or astonishment; et quisquam dubitabit quin, &c.? Cic. 6. Et is not rarely omitted, between single words and whole clauses; homini gratissimo, jucundissimo, Cic. 7. Et is frequently put after its word; as, Thestylis et, for et Thestylis, Virg. 8. Et quidem, And indeed, intensive and explanatory; duo mille jugerum, et quidem immunia, Cic.: we also find a simple et, for et quidem; e. g. magna vis est conscientie, et magna in utramque partem, Cic.: cf. Bencke ad Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 17. 9. Et etiam, And also, and even; auctoritate, et consilio, et etiam gratia, Cic. 10. Et vero, And truly, and in truth; Cic. Or. 39, extr.: Mur. 22; also, et alone has the signification, and indeed, really even; Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: Suet. Tib. 12. Et is also connected with other particles; et certe, Ter., i. e. yes, yes! et ecce, Virg.: et jam, id. 12. Et non is used in Latin for our *and not*, when any thing which precedes it is to be noticed and corrected; dicam eos miseros, qui nati sunt, et non eos, qui mortui sunt, Cic. II. Also; verum igitur et extremum, Cic.: addam et illud etiam, id., i. e. I will add yet this too; hence, 1. Also, i. e. even; Cic. Delot. 10. 2. Et quidem, *But yet*; cruciatus est Trebonius; et quidem a Carthaginiensibus Regulus, Cic. 3. Et autem, *But yet*; et hæc autem in Italianum primus intulit, Plin. 4. Et quoque is used pleonastically, Liv. 41, 24, extr.: Colum. 12, præf. 10, in the passage of Livy, et quoque may perhaps signify also, moreover, also too. In Suet. we find even sed et etiam, and sed et quoque; cf. Bremi ad Suet. Cæs. 76. III. For, since; et natura tenacissimi sunt eos coram, &c., Quint. 1, 1, 5. IV. Although; Quint. 2, 5, 19. V. *But*; nullæ habes vitia? imo alia, et fortasse minora, Hor.: thus also in Cicero et is frequently used after a negative proposition for sed, cf. Bencke ad C. C. Cat. 2, 6, 14, and Bremi ad Nep. Paus. 3. VI. Et sometimes begins the apodosis of a sentence (for quum); e. g. nondum quartus a victoria mensis, et libertus—æquabat, Tac. VII. After words of comparison it is used for quum; e. g. lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic.: thus also, after æque; see ÆQUE.

ETIAMS, Æ, M. (commonly plur. Etesiae, arum, m.) (ἔτηςια, sc. ἄνεμοι) Certain annual winds, which in the dog-days used to blow for the space of forty days, without changing, from the same quarter; Cic.

ETIENSUS, A, UM. (ἔτησιος) Yearly, annual; fabra, Lucr., i. e. Etesiae.

ETHICE, ES, OR ETHICA, Æ, F. (ἠθικῆ) Moral philosophy; Quint.

ETHICUS, a, um. (ἠθικός) *Belonging to manners or morals, moral*; Gell.

ETHNICĀLIS, e. *Heathen*; Tert.

ETHNICĒ, adv. *Heathenishly*; Tert.

ETHNICUS, a, um. (ἠθικός) *In ecclesiastical writers, Heathen*; subst., *A heathen*; Tert.

ETHILOĠĠIA, æ. f. (ἠθολογία) *The art of expressing men's manners, passions, and character*; Suet.

ETHILOĠĠUS, i. m. (ἠθολόγος) *One who by gestures and voice expresses the manners of another in order to raise laughter, a mimic*; Cic.

ETHOS, n. (ἦθος) *Manners, character, habit*; Quint.: *morality, moral philosophy*; Sidon.: Varr.: also, *a drawing of characters*; Varr. ap. Non.

ETIAM, conj. (from *ē* and the adverbial termination *am*, as in *jam*, *ambifariam*, &c.) 1. *Also, likewise, besides*, expressing increase or addition; *voce, motu, forma etiam magna*, Cic.; it is frequently found in connection with other particles; 1. *Tum*—*tum etiam*, or *quum*—*tum etiam*, as—*so also*; Cic. Arch. 12; ad Div. 7, 14. 2. *Non solum, or non modo*—*sed etiam*, or *verum etiam, not only—but also*; Cic. 3. *Etiam si* or *etiāmsi*, *although*; id. 4. *Etiam* quoque is said to be used pleonastically, Ter. Hec. 4, 8; Cic. Verr. 3, 88; but in both passages we find quoque *etiam*, i. e. also moreover, also too. Hence, II. *Yet, too*, likewise denoting increase or addition; *addam et illud etiam*, Cic., yet this also: especially before comparatives; *yet, still*; *multo etiam gravius*, Cæs.: *quingueremes aut etiam majores*, Cic.

III. *Yet, as yet* (*adhuc*), denoting the continuance of an action or circumstance; *non satis me pernosti etiam*, Ter.: *quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est*, Cic.; cf. Heindorf ad Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 62. Also in connection with other particles; 1. *Nondum etiam, vixdum etiam*, where it serves to strengthen; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31; Cic. Catil. 1, 4, extr. 2. *Etiam dum, yet, as yet*; Ter. 3. *Etiam num* and *etiam nunc*.—See ETIAMNUM and ETIAMNUM. 4. *Etiam nunc, as yet, not to that time*; Ter.: Cic. IV. *Once more, again*; *circumspice etiam*, Plaut.; *dic etiam clarius*, Cic. Hence, V. *Etiam atque etiam, Once and again, i. e. one time after another, several times, over and over, repeatedly*; *puto etiam atque etiam mihi dicendum esse*, Cic.: *te etiam atque etiam rogo*, id., i. e. most earnestly: *etiam atque etiam considerabat*, id., i. e. maturely. VI. *Even*; *tabulas nihil profuturas: etiam plus suspitionis futurum*, Cic. VII. *Yes, yea*. 1. In answers; *numquid vis? etiam*, Plaut. 2. When it is opposed to 'no'; *aut etiam aut non responderet*, Cic. 3. In concessions, *yes, granted, I grant it, true, &c.*, etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic., i. e. yes, happy, but not, &c.

VIII. In questions it gives greater force to a demand; *etiam aperis?* Plaut., will you open? *etiam taces?* Ter. IX. In scolding; *etiam rides*, Ter., do you laugh. ETIAMNUM, or ETIAM NUM (etiam nunc) *Still, i. e. I. Now, till now, even till now, still*; Plaut.: respecting the difference between *etiamnum* and *etiamnunc* critics are not even now quite agreed; according to Gernhard (ad Cic. Am. 3, 11), *etiamnum* means, 'still, even then,' *etiam nunc*, 'even now,' the former referring to *past time*, the latter to *time present*; cf. Zumpt's Gr. chap. 63, 285. II. *Till 'that time, up to that time, even then*; Plin. III. *Again, besides, also, in addition*; id. IV. With a comparative, *Yet, even*; Cels.

ETIAMNUM, or ETIAM NUM. I. *Still, till this time, till now, even now*; Cic.: also of past time, *still, till that time, till then*; id.; Nep.: *etiamnunc* denotes the present time in which I live, or in which I place myself: hence it is often apparently put for past time, and to be rendered *then, at that time*; but in these instances we must always conceive of the events as present to us. II. *Still, i. e. also*; Cic.

ETIAMSĪ, or ETIAM SĪ. *Even if, although*; Cic.: it is stronger than *etsi*, id.

ETIAMTUM, or ETIAM TUM (etiam tunc) i. e. *Still, i. e. even to that time, even then*; Cic.

ETSI, conj. (from *et* and *si*) I. *Although*; Cic. II. Without a reddition, *although, yet, but*; *do pœnas temeritatis mœæ; etsi quæ fuit ista temeritas?* Cic.

ETYMŌLOGĠA, æ. f. (ἐτυμολογία) *Etymology, enquiry into the derivation of words*; Quint.

ETYMŌLOGĠCE, es. f. (ἐτυμολογικῆ, sc. τέχνη) *The science of etymology*; Varr.

ETYMŌLOGĠCUS, a, um. (ἐτυμολογικός) *Etymological*; Gell.

ETYMON, i. n. (ἐτυμὸν) *The derivation of a word*; Varr. EU! (εὐ) *Well! well done! bravo!* Ter.: for this we find also *euge* (εὐγε), Ter.

EUCHĀRISTIA, æ. f. (εὐχαριστία) I. *Thanksgiving*; Tert. II. *The Lord's Supper*; Cypr.

EUCHĀRISTĪCON, i. n. (εὐχαριστικόν) *A hymn of thanks*; Stat.

EUGE (εὐγε) An interjection denoting surprise, joy, or admiration, whether real or pretended; Ter.

EUGĒ! i. q. *Euge*; Plaut.

EUNŪCHISMUS, i. m. (εὐνοχισμὸς) *Castration*; Cæl. Aur.

EUNŪCHĪZO, āre. (εὐνοχίζω) *To castrate*; Hieron.

EUNŪCHŌ, āre. i. q. *Eunuchizo*; Varr.

EUNŪCHUS, i. m. Vox Græca (εὐνοχός) *An eunuch*; Cic.

EUPHĒMISMUS, i. m. (εὐφροσύνη) *A giving a mild name to a bad or disagreeable thing*.

EUPHŌNĪA, æ. f. (εὐφωνία) *Euphony, agreeable sound of single words*; Donat. Cf. RHYTHMUS, NUMERUS.

EURIPIUS (-OS), i. m. (Εὐριπύτος) I. *A strait, channel, or sound*; Cic.: especially, the strait between Eubœa and Bœotia was called by this name; hodie, Negropont: hence, II. *Any artificial canal or conveyance of water*; Cic.: especially, the trench which surrounded the Circus was called *euripus*; Suet.

EURŌS, a, um. (εὐρώς) *Eastern*; Virg.

EVĀSUS, i. m. (εὐαγός) *The south-east wind*; Colum.: with the poets gen. for east wind, or for the east: east for wind in general; Virg. Georg. 3, 382.

EUSCHĒME, adv. (εὐσχήμως) *Beautifully, neatly*; Plaut.

EVĀCŪARIO, ōnis. f. *A weakening*; Tert.—From EVĀCŪO, ātum, āre. *To empty, to purge*; alvum, Plin.: fig., *to make void, cancel*; obligatio evacuata, Cod. Just.

EVĀDO, sĪ, sum, ēre. I. *Intrans. 1. To go out*; ex corpore, Cic.: *balneis, id. q. angustia, per quas spiritus evadit*, Cels.: also simply, *to go or come to a place*; in terram, Liv., to land, disembark: ante oculos, Virg., to come before: inter virgulta, Sall., to make his way: ex sedibus in hæc loca, Cic.: hence, 1. *To get away, escape*; e manibus hostium, Liv.: ab (improbis) iudicibus, Cic.: periculo, Liv.: or, e periculo, i. e. morbo, id.: ex insidiis, id.: pugnâ, Virg.: inter stationes, Liv. 2. *To come to pass, be fulfilled*; e. g. of a dream, Cic. 3. *To have an issue, to turn out, end*; quo evasura sint, Cic.: in morbos, Liv. 4. *To come to, or light upon, a subject*; timeo, quorsum evadas, Ter.: huc evasit, id.—See Ruhnck. ad Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 100. 2. *To climb or mount up, ascend*; in muros, Liv.: ad fastigia, Virg. 3. *To become*; evaserat Epicureus, Cic.: orator, id. II. *Trans. To go out from*; haram, Colum.: vitam, Apul., i. e. to die; hence, 1. *To come, go, or pass over*; ripam, Virg.: amnem, Tac.: evaserant media castra, Liv., they had passed the middle. 2. *To escape, get away from*; flammam, Virg.: insidias, Suet.: hence, *Evasus*, a, um, *Escaped from*; Juv. N. B. *Evasti*, for *evasisti*, Hor.

EVĀGĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (εβαγο) *A wandering*; Plin.

EVĀGĪNO, ātum, āre. (æ and vagina) *To draw from a scabbard, to unsheath*; gladium, Justin.

EVĀGOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *Intrans. To wander out of the way, to digress*; e. g. of cavalry, to attack in flank; Liv.: hence, fig., 1. *To wander, overstep its limits*; appetitus evagatur, Cic.: especially in speaking, *to digress, deviate from a subject*; Quint. 2. *To wander, extend itself, become general or common*; late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. II. *Trans. To overstep*; ordinem, Hor.

EVĀLESCO, lui, ēre. I. *To become strong, get or increase in strength, to increase, grow, of things with or without life*; Quint.: Plin. II. *To be able*; seq. inf.; Virg.: Hor. III. *To be equivalent to, to have a certain value*; Macrobr. IV. *To prevail, get into vogue, become fashionable*; Quint.

EVĀLLO, āvi, āre. *To throw or cast out*; Varr.

EVĀLLO, āre. *To winnow out, to take off the husk or shell, to peel, shell*; Plin.

EVĀNESCO, nui, itum, ēre. *To vanish, pass away*; Varr.: Virg.: hence fig., 1. *To vanish, pass away, be lost, perish*; evanuit spes, memoria, Cic. 2. *To lose its strength, become vapid*; vinum evanescit, Cic. N. B. *Evaniturus*, Lactant.

EVĀNGĒLĪCUS, a, um. (εὐαγγελικός) *Relating to the Gospel, evangelical*; Tert.: Ov.

EVĀNGĒLISTA, æ. m. (εὐαγγελιστής) *An evangelist*; Prud.

EVĀNGĒLLUM, i. n. (εὐαγγέλιον) I. *Good tidings. II. The Gospel*; Tert.

EVĀNGĒLĪZĀTOR, ōris. m. (obsolet. evangelizo, εὐαγγελίζω) *A preacher of the Gospel*; Tert.

EVĀNGĒLUS, i. m. (εὐαγγέλιος) *A bringer of good tidings*; Vitr.

EVĀNĪDUS, a, um. (evanesco) *Vanishing, passing away*; Ov.: calx, Vitr., i. e. without strength.

EVĀNNO, ēre. *To winnow*; Varr.

EVĀNTES, See EVO.

EVĀPŌRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (εβαπορο) *Evaporation*; Sen.

EVĀPŌRĀTĪVUS, a, um. (εβαπορο) *Evaporating*; apti evaporate; Cæl. Aur.

EVĀPŌRO, āre. *To evaporate*; Gell.

EVĀSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To waste, lay waste, devastate*; agrum, Liv.

EVĀSUS, a, um. See EVADO.

EVĀX. *Well done! bravo!* Plaut.

EVĒCTĪO, ōnis. f. (eveho) I. *A going or flying upwards, an ascent*; Apul. II. *A travelling with the post, or, permission so to do, a post-urrrant*; Symm.

EVĒCTUS, a, um. See EVĒHO.

EVĒCTUS, u. m. (eveho) *A carrying out, exportation*; Plin.

E-VĒHO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. *To carry or convey out or forth, on horseback, in waggons, ships, &c.*: aliquid plaustris cx fanis, Cic.: aquas, Liv.: merces, to export, Plin.: hence, *evehit, to ride or drive out, or forth*; of ships, *to sail from*, Liv.: also with an acc.: os amnis, Curt.: fig., e Piræo vecta est eloquentia, Cic. N. B. I. *Evehere* may frequently be rendered, *to conduct to a place*, and therefore, *evehit, to journey, go to a place*, when the place from which one sets out is not mentioned; tranquillitas maris classis exivit in altum, Liv., i. e. brought: ad regem evehti sunt, Justin.: insulam evehti, for ad insulam, Curt. 2. *Evehit, to pass over or by*; insulas, Tac. 3. *Evehit, fig., to go too far, in speaking, i. e. to say more than one would wish*; Liv. 35, 31. II. *To carry or convey upwards, or up to*; in collem, Liv.: hence, *to raise, exalt, extol*; aliquem ad deos, Hor.: ad aethera, Virg.: ad consulatum, Auct. Dial. de Orat.: *evehit, to be raised or exalted, or, to raise one's self*; Tac.: evehit spe vana, Liv., vain, elated: vir in id evectus, Vell., who had proceeded so far.

E-VELLO, elli (and ulsi), ulsum. 3. I. *To tear or pull out*; linguam alicui, Cic.: arborem, id.: campos, Quint., to root up. II. *Fig., To tear out, i. e. 1. To take away, remove*; alicui scrupulum, Cic. 2. *To bring to nothing, make of none effect*; actiones, Cic. 3. *To free*; castra obsessa, Sil. 4. *To tear away, separate*; Lucr.: Varr. N. B. Perf. *evelli*, Cic.: *evulsi*, Flor.

E-VĒTO, ěni, entum. 4. I. *To come out or forth*; pulchrior eventi (mari), Hor.: also, *to come to a place*; Capuam, Plaut. II. *To turn out, issue, result*; bene, Cic.: ex sententia, Ter.: quorsum eventurum hoc sit, id.: in caput nostrum, Ov.: hence, 1. *Of dreams, to be fulfilled, prove true*; Cic. 2. *To fall to one's lot*; provincia eventi Manlio, Liv.: auspicia, qua sibi secunda evenirent, Cic. 3. *To happen, fall out, occur, come to pass*, both of fortunate and unfortunate circumstances, and also of things which are neither fortunate nor unfortunate; quidquid præter spem eveniat, Ter.: si quid sibi eveniret, Suet., if any thing should happen to him, i. e. if he should die: ut plerumque evenit, Cic.: forte evenit, ut, &c., id., it chanced that, &c.: also, *used* is found with it, but indelicately; Cic.: cf. Breui ad Nep. Mil. 1: bene eveniat, Cic., good luck to thee: ubi pax eveniat, Sall., had been concluded. 4. *To befall*; bonis male evenit, Cic.

III. *To come forth, grow, appear*; arundo serius eventit, Colum.: hence, *to proceed, to happen*; Plin.

E-VENTILO, átum, ěre. I. *To purify by winnowing or fanning*; frumentum, Colum. II. *To scatter, disperse, dissipate*; opes, Sidon.

EVENIUM, i. n. (evenio) 1. *An event, consequence, effect*; Cic. II. *An occurrence, accident*; Cic. III. *Eventa et conjuncta*, Lucr. See CONJUNCTUS, a, um.

EVENIUS, us, m. (evenio) 1. *A result of any thing, consequence, effect*; Cic.: hence, *an end, issue*; Hor. Art. 148. II. *An accident, occurrence*; Cic. Of persons and things, i. q. Fortuna, sors, our fate; auditor Decii eventus, Liv.: ex eventu navium suarum, Cæs.

E-VERBERO, avi, átum, ěre. I. *To strike out, strike down*; escam, Ov. II. *To strike at or on any thing*; aliquid, Virg.: Quint.: hence, *to incite*; Gell.

E-VERGO, ěre. 3. *To cause to flow down, send forth*; rivus, Liv.

E-VERRICULUM, i. n. (everro) *That by which things are swept or drawn out*: hence, *sc. rete, a fishing-net, a drag-net*; Varr.: fig., *that with which any thing is taken away together, or once for all*; thus the iudicium de dolo malo is called by Cic. N. D. 3, 30, everriculum omnium malitiarum, which removes entirely, sweeps away.

E-VERRO, erri, ersum. 3. *To sweep, sweep out with a besom*; stercus ex aede Varr.: stabulum, Colum.: hence, I. *Fig. To plunder entirely*; provinciam, Cic. II. *Aquor retibus, To fish*; Manil. III. *To draw out*; e.g. with a net, Apul. IV. *To sift, examine nicely*; sermones, Sen.

E-VERSIO, ónis, f. (everto) I. *An overthrowing, destroying*; columna; Cic.: urbis, Flor. II. *Fig. A destroying, i. e. an annihilating, ruining*; vitæ, Cic.: reipubl., id.: rei familiaris, Tac.

E-VERSOR, óris, m. (everto) *A destroyer*; Cic.: Quint.: hence, I. *A spendthrift*; Cai. Epit. Instit. II. *One who embezzles and spends another person's money*; Cod. Just.

E-VERSUM, a, um. I. From Everto. II. From Everro.

E-VERTO (E-vorto), ti, sum. 3. I. *To cast or drive out*; aliquem ædibus, Plaut.: hence, 1. *To deprive of any thing*; aliquem fortunis, Cic. 2. *To cast to or towards*; in apertum æquor, Ov. II. *To throw down, upset*; navem, statuum, Cic.: pinum, Virg.: eversa pharetra, Ov., inverted: hence, 1. *To bend, to twist*; cerices, Ter. 2. *To throw into commotion, agitate, render tempestuous*; æquor, Virg. 3. *To plough*; campum, Valer. Fl. 4. *To overthrow, destroy*; urbes, Cic.: arcus, Sil. 5. *To overthrow, fig., to destroy, ruin, render unfortunate, invalidate, annul*; leges, testamenta, Cic.: virtutem, id.: aliquem, id.: spem, id., testem, Quint., to throw discredit upon him. N. B. Eversi is also used

of persons thrown from a horse or carriage, or injured in any similar manner; Plin.

E-VESTIGO, avi, átum, ěre. *To trace or search out*; Ov.: Sen. In each author only once.

E-VEVEXUS, a, um. *Of a round form, bending outwards, convex*; mundus, Marc. Cap.

EVIAS, ádis, f. (wiaz) *A Bacchanal*; Hor.

E-VĪBRO, ěre. *To set in motion, move*; animos, Gell.

E-VICTIO, ónis, f. (evinco) *A recovering of one's property by a judicial decision*; Pand.

E-VICTUS, a, um. See EVINCO.

EVIDENS, tis. 1. *Clear, visible, apparent, evident, manifest*; Cic.: quid est evidentiús? id.: evidentiúsimum id fuit, Liv. II. *Respectable*; Hirt.: Plin.

EVIDENTER, adv. *Evidently, visibly, manifestly, clearly*; Liv.: evidentiús, Pand.: evidentiússime, Plin.

EVIDENTIA, e, f. (evidens) *Evidence, clearness*; Cic.

E-VĪGESCO, ěre. *To lose vigour or liveliness*; Tert.

E-VIGILATIO, ónis, f. (evigilo) *An awaking*; Augustin.

E-VĪGĪLO, avi, átum, ěre. I. Intrans. I. *To awake*; Plin. Ep. 2. *To wake, be wakeful, be diligent, attentive or vigilant*; Cic. II. Trans. 1. *To spend or pass (time) without sleep*; noctem: hence, *nox evigilanda*, Tibull. 2. *To labour at or compose any thing by night, prepare or compose with care*; libros, Ov. Hence, *consilia evigilata cogitationibus*, Cic., plans carefully weighed or considered.

E-VĪGŪRO, ěre. *To deprive of vigour or liveliness*; Tert.

E-VĪLESCO, lui, ěre. *To become worthless, mean, or despicable*; Suet.

E-VINCIO, nxi, nctum, ěre. *To bind or wind round with any thing*; suras cothurno, Virg.: caput diademate, Tac.: catenis evinctus, Sil.

E-VINCO, lei, ictum, ěre. i. q. Vinco. I. *To conquer, overcome*; Herculem, Sen.: fig., evicta dolore, Virg.: evictus precibus, Tac., prevailed upon to dolere donis, id., to bribe: somnos, Ov., to keep awake: morbos, Colum.: ad miserationem evictus, Tac., moved or softened to pity: also, *to conquer, i. e. to exceed, surpass or to take the place of*; platanus evincit ulmos, Hor. II. *To master, to destroy at last*; lupinum evincit herbas, Plin. III. *To conquer, overcome, i. e. to come or pass over or by*; æquora, littora, Ov.: os Ponti, Plin.: annis evincit moles, Virg.: arbor evincit nemus, Senec., overtops. IV. *To extinguish*; rogi evicti, Propert. V. *To convict*; criminibus, testibus, evictus, Cic.: also, *to prove, show, demonstrate*; ratio evincit, Hor. VI. *To carry a point, to succeed in accomplishing an object*; evicere tandem, ut crearentur, Liv. VII. *To recover a thing by judicial sentence*; servum, Pand.

E-VINCTUS, a, um. See EVINCO.

E-VĪOLASCO, ěre. *To violate*; eviolasse deos, Propert. 1, 7, 16; but some edd. have evoluisse for evoluisse, i. e. have determined.

E-VĪRATIO, ónis, f. (eviro) *A castrating*: hence, pilorum, Plin., i. e. a taking away.

E-VĪRĪTAS, a, um. I. Part. of eviro; see EVIRO.

II. Adj. *Ejufeminate*: evirator, Mart.

E-VĪVESCO, ěre. *To become pale*; Varr.

E-VĪVO, avi, átum, ěre. (e and vir) I. *To castrate*; Catull. II. *To effeminate*; Varr.—See also EVIRATUS.

E-VĪSCĪRO, átum, ěre. (e and viscus) I. *To take out the entrails, to embowel*; Enn. ap. Cic. Hence, *To tear to pieces*; Virg. II. *To take out of the intestines or the flesh*; Solin.

E-VĪTABĪLIS, e. (evito) *That may be avoided*; Ov.

E-VĪTATIO, ónis, f. (evito) *An avoiding*; Quint.

E-VĪVO, avi, átum, ěre. I. *To avoid*; suspicionem, Cic. II. *To take away, deprive of*; Enn. ap. Cic.: also, *to kill*; Apul.

E-VŪO, avi, átum, ěre. The Gr. wáz. Prop. *To shout Evoe at the feast of Bacchus*; Thyades evantes, Catull.: hence trans., orgia evantes Phrygiæ, Virg., celebrating the feast of Bacchus: also gen., *to revel, carouse*; Apul.: or, *to be inspired*; Sil.

E-VŪCATIO, ónis, f. (evoco) I. *A calling out, calling forth*; Plin. II. *A calling to one's self, a citing, summoning*; Hirt.: especially of soldiers to war, Auct. ad Her.

E-VŪCATOR, óris, m. (evoco) *One that calls to arms or urges to enlist*; Cic.—Hence,

E-VŪCATORĪUS, a, um. *Citing, summoning*; Sidon.

E-VŪCO, avi, átum, ěre. I. *To call out or forth*; aliquem e curia, Liv.: aliquem foras, Ter.: animas Orco, Virg.: deos, Liv. 5, 21, the gods from a besieged town: this was done by the besieging general, who promised them a temple in his own country. II. *To call to one's self*; Cic.: ad prædam, Cæs.: hence, 1. *To send for, to cause to come, cite, summon* (the proper verb when a person of high rank summons an inferior to himself, especially from a province to Rome); Cic.: cf. Ernesti, Cl. Cic. 2. *To call upon*; milites, Cæs.: soldiers who, having served their time, were for the future exempt from military duty, were often prevailed upon by the entreaties and presents of their generals to continue in

the army; these soldiers were called *evocati*, i. e. volunteers, Cic.: *Cæs.*; cf. *Held ad Cæs. B. C. 1. 3.* III. *Fig. To allure to one's self, entice forth, to bring out, instigate, excite, occasion*; *præmiis evocari*, Quint.: *herbas, Sen.*, to cause to spring up: *vis evocatur in palmites*, Plin., is drawn into: *palmitem, id.*, to make it grow longer: *materiam ad aliquid, Cels.*, to draw: *indicium, Plin.*, to induce one to make disclosures: *sudorem, labore, Cels.*: *vomitiones, Plin.*: *abortus, id.*: *memoriam, Cic.*: *probatem mercedibus, id.*: *lacrymas, iram, Sen.*: *miserordiam alicujus, Cic.*

EVOE (*disyll.*) (*ῥῶι*) *An exclamation used by the Bacchanals at the festivals of their deity*; Hor.: *Some write Evoie.*

EVOLŪTO, āre. (freq. of *evolo*) *To fly out, especially frequently*; Colum.

E-VŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To fly out or forth*; Cic.: *fig., to fly out, i. e. to come forth or out quickly, rush or burst forth*; *Cæs.*: *Cic.*: *evolavit oratio, sc. ore, Cic.*

II. *To fly or flee away*; *e conspectu, Cic.*: *to come or haste from, to get away, escape*; *e pœna, id.*: *cistella mihi evolavit, Plaut., i. e. is quite lost.* III. *To fly upwards or on high*; *levia evolvant, Plin.*: hence, *to rise*; *altius, Cic.*

EVOLVUS, a, um. See *EVULSUS*.

EVOLŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (evolvō) *An opening, unrolling*; *poëtarum, Cic.*, i. e. a turning over, reading, perusing.

EVOLŪTUS, a, um. See *EVOLVO*.

E-VOLVO, olvi, ōlūtum, ō. I. *To roll out or forth, to roll*; *per humum evolvuntur, Tac.*: hence, I. *To roll away*; *montes, Ov.* 2. *To tear out*; *arbuta, Lucr.* 3.

Of rivers, To roll, pour, roll down; *se in mare, Virg.*, to flow down, pour its waters: *Danubius in Pontum evolvitur, Plin.*, empties itself or flows. 4. *To get by force, exert*; *Plaut.* 5. *To cast out or away from, expel, strip, deprive of*; *e præda, Liv.*: *evolutus sede patria rebusque summis, Tac.*: *tegumentis dissimulationis, Cic.*, unmasked: hence, *panicum furtive evolutum, cleansed, Colum.*

II. *To unroll, unfold*; *vestem, Ov.*: *volumen epistolarium, Cic.*: hence, I. *To open, in order to read, to read*; *versus, Ov.*: *librum, Cic.* 2. *To unravel, set in order*; *Ov. Met. 1. 24*: hence, *to unravel, propose in order, explain, or narrate*; *exitum criminis, Cic.*: *notionem animi complicatam, id.*, also, *to think, reflect, or meditate upon*; *promissa somni, Sil.* 3. *To wind out, extricate, free*; *se ex turba, or turba, Ter.* III. *To roll or cast down*; *saxa, Lucan.*: *cadavera turribus, id.*: hence, *to roll off*; *fusus, i. e. fila, of the Parcae, Ov.*, i. e. to end the thread of life: *rotas, Sen.*, cause to roll round, revolve: hence, *aliquid, to determine, fix, appoint*; applied to the Deity or Fate: *quod nolim nostris evoluisse (or evoluisse) deos, Propert.*, ed. Broukh.

IV. *To roll up, wheel up*; *ex æquore Titan rotantes evolvit equos, Ov.*

N. B. *Evolvam*, as a quadrissyll., for *evolvam*, *Catull.*: thus also, *evoluisse, Ov.*

E-VŪMO, ui, ūtum, ū. I. *To vomit forth, discharge by vomiting*; *Cic.* II. *Fig. To vent, pour forth*; *iram in aliquid, Ter.*: *virus acerbissimum apud aliquid, Cic.*: *Nilus se in mare evomit, Plin.*, discharges itself.

E-VULGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To publish, divulge*; *Liv.*: *pudorem, Tac.*

E-VULSIO, ōnis, f. (evello) *A pulling out*; *dentis, Cic.* *EVULSUS (Evulsus), a, um.* See *EVELLO*.

EX, or E. See *E*.

EXACERBATIO, ōnis, f. (exacerbo) *An aggravating, provoking*; *Salvian.*

EXACERBATRIX, icis, f. (exacerbo) *She that irritates or provokes*; *Salvian.*

EXACERBESCO, ēre, 3. (exacerbo) *To be irritated or become angry*; *Apul.*

EX-ACERBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To irritate, provoke, make angry*; *aliquid, Liv.*: also, *to grieve, afflict, trouble*; *Plin. Ep.* II. *To aggravate, render more violent, increase, imbitter*; *odium, Liv.*

EX-ACESCO, adv. 3. *To become sour*; *Colum.*

EXACTE, adv. *Accurately, exactly*; *Sidon.*: *exactus, Gell.*: *exactissime, Sidon.*

EXACTIO, ōnis, f. (exigo) I. *A driving out, an expelling*; *Cic.* II. *A demanding of payment, collecting of debts, &c.*; *pecuniarum, Liv.*: *capitum, of a capitation tax, Cic.*: *nominum, of debts, id.*: *publicæ exactiones, Poll. in Cic. Ep.*, public revenues. III. *A demanding*; *operis, Colum.*, i. e. a taking care that the proper quantity of work is done every day. IV. *Completion, accomplishment*; *Vitr.*

EXACTOR, ōris, m. (exigo) I. *One who drives out or expels*; *Liv.* II. *One who demands payment or collects (debts)*; *Cæs.*: hence, *one who sees that a sufficient quantity of work is done, an overseer, superintendent*; *quum ipse imperator et exactor circumiret, Liv.*, i. e. visited the watches: *operis, Colum.*: *studiorum, Quint.*: *promissorum, Liv.*, i. e. one who puts a person in mind of the fulfilment of his promises. III. *One who fulfils or puts into execution*; *supplicii, Liv.*, an executioner.

IV. *One who demands or requires*; *recte loquendi, Quint.*: *disciplina, Suet.*: *exactor* is one who insists upon any thing being observed or done with accuracy.

EXACTRIX, icis, f. (exactor) *She that demands*; *Augustin.*

EXACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of exigo*; see *EXIGO*.

II. *Adj. Exact, accurate, perfect, punctual*; *numerus, Liv.*: *cura exactior, Suet.*: *vir exactissimus, Plin. Ep.*: also *seq. gen.*; *e. g. exactior artis, Ov.*

EXACTUS, us, m. (exigo) I. *A disposal (of merchandise)*; *mercis, Quint. Decl., i. e. a selling.* II. *A collecting (of money)*; *Cic.*

EX-ACUO, ui, ūtum, ūre, i. q. Acuo. I. *To make sharp or pointed as much as possible, to sharpen, point*; *dentes, Virg.*: *ridicam, Colum.*: *fig., mucronem tribuncium in aliquid, Cic.*: also, *to sharpen, i. e. to render active or quick*; *animum, animæ oculorum, Plin.* II.

To rouse, incite; *animos in bella, Hor.*: *ira exacui, to be provoked, Nep.*: hence, *to instigate, animate, encourage*; *Cic.* — See also *EXACUTUS*.

EXACŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (exacuo) *A sharpening, pointing*; *Plin.*

EXACŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of exacuo*; see *EX-ACUO*. II. *Adj. Sharp, pointed*; *cuspid, Plin.*

EX-ADVERSUM and EX-ADVERSUS, adv. I. *Once against, opposite.* I. *Without a case*; *Ter.* 2. *With a dative*; *Ter.* 3. *With an accusative*; *Cic.*: *Nep.*

II. *Against, i. q. Contra*; *Nep.*

EX-ADVOCATUS, i, m. *One that has been an advocate*; *Augustin.*

EX-EDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. (aedifico) *A building, erecting*; *fig., of the structure of style in writing*; *Cic.* — From

EX-EDIFICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To build, erect, construct*; *oppidum, Cæs.*: *Capitolium, Cic.*: *mundum, id.*

II. *To finish a building*; *domum, Cic.*: hence *fig., To finish, end*; *opus, Cic.* III. *To turn out of doors*; *Plaut.*

EX-ÆQUATIO, ōnis, f. (exæquo) I. *A putting on a level, equality*; *Liv.* II. *A level, plain*; *Vitr.*

EX-ÆQVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make level, plane, smooth, even or equal, to equalise*; *Vitr. 5. 12*: *jura, Cic.*: *facta dictis sunt exæquanda, Sall.*, i. e. must be made to correspond with: *exæquato periculo, id.*, i. e. by equalising the danger, by equal danger: *se cum aliquo, Cic.*: *æquari alicui, id.*: *or, cum aliquo, Sall.*, to be compared with. II. *To be equal to*; *aliquid, Ov.*: *Auct. ad Her.*

EX-ÆSTUATIO, ōnis, f. (exæstuo) *A boiling, fermentation*; *Solin.*

EX-ÆSTUO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To be in a ferment, to swell as the sea*; *mare exæstuat, Liv.*: *materia, i. e. bitumen, e terra exæstuat, Justin.*: *fig., mens exæstuat ira, Virg.*: *dolor, Ov.*: also *seq. accus.*: *e. g. hos exæstuat æstus, i. e. æstuoando emittit, Lucr.* II. *To have or feel heat, to be warm*; *Ægyptus torrente calore solis exæstuat, Justin.*; *ut exæstuarat, Suet., i. e. had heated himself.*

EXAGGERANTER, adv. *With many words, frequently*; *Ter.*

EXAGGERATIO, ōnis, f. (exaggero) *A throwing up of mounds, a mound, dyke*; *Justin.*: hence *fig., i. Elevation, loftiness*; *animi, Cic.* II. *Exaggeration, amplification*; *in rhetoric*; *Gell.*

EXAGGERATOR, ōris, m. (exaggero) *One who increases*; *Hieron.*

EX-AGGERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To throw up earth, to heap or heap up, to dawn up*; *terram, Plin.*: *locum operibus, Vitr.*, to fortify with ramparts: *plantium, Curt.*, to raise: *aviarium stramentis, Colum.*, to provide with: hence *fig., i. To heap*; *mortem morti*; *Auct. B. Hisp.*: also, *to exalt, amplify, heighten*; *exaggeratur virtutibus, Cic.*: *oratio exaggerata, id.* II. *To increase, magnify, exaggerate*; *rcm familiarem, Cic.*: *opes, Phædr.*, to accumulate: *aliquid verbis, Cic.*: also *simply, exaggerare, id.*: *virtutem, to extol*; *injuriam, Quint.*

EXAGITATOR, ōris, m. (exagito) *One that censures or blames*; *Cic.*

EX-AGITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To hunt or drive out, hunt or drive from one place to another, to expel*; *leporum, Ov.*, to start: *exagitatus a Græcia, Nep.*: *exagitati reliquerunt sedes, Cic.* II. *To persecute, disturb, torment*; *aliquid, Sall.*: *Hor.*: *judices, Cic.*: *citivatem, Sall.*, to disturb by force the tranquillity of a state: hence, *to persecute with words, i. e. to censure, rebuke with acrimony or sarcasm*; *Demosthenem, Cic.*: *fraudes, id.*

III. *To set in motion.* I. *To rouse, excite, incite*; *vim hominum, Sall.*: *merorem, Cic.*, to renew. 2. *To treat of, busy one's self about, occupy one's self with*; *dissensionem, Cic.*; *exagitare rcm, means, not to let a matter rest, to be always speaking or treating of it*; *Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 29. 1*: *fureros corde, to be mad, Catull.*: *res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, Sall.*, i. e. that is in every body's mouth. 3. *To bring into exercise, to exercise*; *oratoreum disputationibus philosophorum, Cic.*

EX-AGIUM, i, n. (exigo) *A weighing, weight*; *Inscript. ap. Grut.*

EX-ALBŪGA, æ, or EX-ALBŪGE, es, f. (ἐξάλγαι) *An exportation (of goods)*; *Plaut.*

EX-ALBESCO, bui, ēre. I. *To become white*; *Gell.*

II. *To turn pale*; *Cic.*

EX-ALBIDUS, a, um. *Whitish*; Plin.
 EX-ALBO, are. *To make white, whiten*; Tert.
 EX-ALBURNO, avi, atum, are, i. e. *privare alburno*; Plin.
 EXALTATIO, onis, f. (exalto) *A raising*; Tert.
 EX-ALTO, avi, atum, are. *I. To raise*; Sen. II. *To deepen*; sulcos in tres pedes, Colum.
 EXALMÉNĀTUS, a, um. (ex and alumen) *Of the colour of alum*; Plin.
 EX-AMBIO, ivi, itum, ire. *I. To go round in order to ask for any thing*; ad martyres, Cypr. II. *To ask for any thing*; aliquid, Symm.
 EXAMEN, inis, n. I. (Compounded of ex and agmen) *A swear*; apum, Cic.; vespartum, Liv.: locustarum, id.; also gen., *A crowd, shoal, multitude*; piscium, muscarum, Plin.: juvenum, Hor.: servorum, Cic. II. (Deriv. ex compos. exigo) *1. A means of examining any thing*; hence, *the tongue in a balance*; Virg.: Pers. l. 7. 2. *Examination, consideration*; legum, Ov.
 EXAMINĀTE, adv. *With examination, considerately*; credere, Tert.: hence, *accurately*; examinatus, Ammian.
 EXAMINATIO, onis, f. (examino) *A weighing*; hence, *I. Examination*; Pand. II. *Equilibrium*; Vitr.
 EXAMINATOR, oris, m. (examino) *1. One that weighs*; Cassiod. II. *An examiner*; Tert.—Thence, EXAMINATORIUS, a, um. *Belonging to examination*; Tert.
 EXAMINO, avi, atum, are. (examen) *I. Intrans. To swarm, of bees*; Colum. II. *Trans. To weigh*; ad certum pondus, Cæs.: hence, *I. To weigh, fig., i. e. to consider, examine, try*; Cic. 2. *To set in a state of equilibrium, to balance*; hence, *examinari, to be in a state of equilibrium, be balanced*; Vitr.
 EX-AMPLEXOR, ari. *To clasp, embrace*; Auct. ad Her.
 EXAMURCO, are. (ex and amurca) *I. To purify from the dregs*. II. *To dry*; Apul.
 EXAMUSSIM (ex and amussis) *By the ruler*; hence, *accurately, exactly, perfectly*; Plaut.: Gell.
 EX-ANCILLOR, ari. *To serve*; Tert.
 EXANGLO. See EXANGLO.
 EXANGUIS. See EXANGUIS.
 EXANIMABILITER, adv. *Half dead through terror*; Næv.
 EX-ANIMĀLIS, e. I. *Deprived of life, dead*; Plaut. II. *Deadly*; Plaut.
 EXANIMATIO, onis, f. (exanimio) *A depriving of breath*; hence, *I. Terror*; Cic. II. *Vulva*, Plin., *hysterics*.
 EXANIMIS, e. (ex and anima) Prop. *Without breath*; hence, *I. Dead, without life*; Virg.: Liv.: fig., *favilla*, Stat., i. e. *extinguished*; hyems, id., i. e. *a storm which has ceased raging*. II. *Full of anxiety, anguish, alarm, horror or terror, greatly terrified or alarmed*; pale, half dead; Virg.: Hor.
 EXANIMIO, avi, atum, are. (exanimis) *I. To deprive of air or wind*; folles, Sever. in Ætina, i. e. *to press together so as to expel the air*. II. *To deprive of breath, exhaust*; Cæs. B. C. 3, 92: hence, *Exanimatus, a, um, Breathless, quite exhausted*; exanimatus currit, Plaut.: militis cursu exanimati, Cæs.: fig., *to alarm greatly, terrified*; agrors, Hor.: te metus exanimat, Cic.: hence, *Exanimatus, a, um. Panic-struck, terrified, greatly alarmed, half dead*; uxor, Cic. III. *To deprive of mind or thought*; exanimatus, a, um, absent in mind; Plaut. Cas. 3, 10. IV. *To deprive of life, kill*; Cic.: Cæs.: hence fig., *1. Almost to deprive of life, cause any one almost to die, make half dead, weaken exceedingly, &c.*; aliqueum querculis, Hor.: corpus verberibus, Hirt. 2. *To deprive of spirits or strength*; fæx nive celerime exanimatur, Plin., i. e. *loses its strength or spirits, evaporates*; verba exilliter exanimata, Cic., i. e. *pronounced with a weak breath, of slender pronunciation*.
 EXANIMUS, a, um, i. q. Exanimis; Virg.: Tac.: Colum.
 EXANTE, or EX ANTE. See ANTE.
 EXANTLO, avi, atum, are. (ἐξαντλώ, ᾶ) *I. To draw, draw out*; hence, *1. To drink*; vinum, Plaut. 2. *To exhaust, weaken*; corpore exantlato, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, e. Sophocle; but ed. Ernest. has exantlavi, i. e. *perpessus sum*. II. *To go through, endure, suffer*; labores, Cic.: annos belli, id. For exantlo we find also exanco, but Quintilian reckons this among the obsolete words.
 EX-APĒRIO, ire. 4. *To open*; Augustin.
 EX-APTO, are. *To fit, adjust*; Apul.
 EX-APTUS, a, um. *Joined, fastened or appended to*; Lucr.
 EXAQUESCO, ere. 3. (ex and aqua) *To turn to water*; Censorin.
 EXĀRATIO, onis, f. (exaro) *1. A ploughing up*; Marc. Cap. II. *A writing*; Sidon.
 EXARDESCO, arsi. 3. *I. To take fire, kindle, become warm*; e. g. wood, Cic.: dies exarsit, is warm, Mart.: cotibus exarsit mucro, Lucan.: solus pro patria exarsi, Cic., the storm burst on me alone: also, of flaming or shining colours, Plin. II. *To take fire, fig., i. e. to be kindled or inflamed, to break out*; of war, civil commotion, &c.: exarsit bellum, Cic.: seditio, Tac.: tempus, Cic. III. *To be inflamed, burn*; of the passions; desiderio, Cic.: dolore, Cæs.: also without an ablative; ad

spem, Cic. IV. *To rise (in value), to increase*; pretia vasorum exarsurunt, Suet., i. e. *rose to an immense price*.
 EX-ĀREFIO, eri. *To become dry*; Plin.
 EXĀRENO, are. (ex and arena) *To cleanse from sand*; Plin.
 EX-ĀRESCO, rui. 3. *I. To become dry, dry up*; Plaut.: Cic. II. *Fig. To pass away, decrease, decay, lose vigour or liveliness*; exaruit facultas orationis, flos, opus, Cic.
 EX-ĀRIDUS, a, um. *Dry*; Tert.
 EX-ARMO, avi, atum, are. *I. To deprive of arms, to disarm*; aliqueum, Tac.: fig., *tigres, i. e. to tame*, Manil. 4, 235, according to Bentley's emendation, where the usual reading is exorare: serpentem veneno, Sil.: accusationem, Plin. Ep., i. e. *to weaken*. II. *Navem, to unrig*, Sen.: also, *to lose the rigging*; Pand.
 EX-ĀRO, avi, atum, are. *I. To plough or dig up*; puerum, Cic.: radices, Plin.: hence, *to raise or obtain by tillage*; frumentum, Cic. II. *To plough*; terram, Varr.: fig., *1. Frontem rugis, Hor., to furrow, i. e. make wrinkles*. 2. *To writ, especially on wax tablets, or hastily without previous consideration*: exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic.
 EX-ASCIO, avi, atum, are. *To cut with a carpenter's axe*; hence, *to arrange properly*; opus, Plaut.
 EXASPERATIO, onis, f. (exaspero) *I. A roughness*; Scrib. Larg. II. *Exasperation*; Veget.
 EX-ASPĒRO, avi, atum, are. *I. To roughen, make rough*; fauces, Cels. II. *To adorn with embossed work*; ensem, Claud. III. *To make rough or uneven*; moles saxis exasperata, Sen.: mare, Liv., i. e. *to render boisterous*. IV. *To irritate, exasperate, provoke*; animos, Liv.: canes, Apul. V. *To make worse*; morbum, Cels. VI. *To sharpen, make sharper*; ensem, Sil.
 EX-AUCTORO, avi, atum, are. *To release from an obligation or oath, especially from the military oath*; *to discharge from military duty, to dismiss from office, discharge, dismiss*; aliqueum, Liv.: se, *to free one's self from an oath, retire from service, resign*, Liv.: particularly in a bad sense, *to dismiss with disgrace, cashier*; Suet.: Tac.: Plin. Ep.: fig., *verba*, Macrobr.
 EXAUDIBILIS, e. (exaudio) *Worthy of being heard favourably*; Augustin.
 EX-AUDIO, ivi, itum, ire. *I. To hear, perceive by hearing*; hinnitum, Cic. It means *to hear a sound from a distance*; clamorem, Cæs.: and expresses more particularly the catching of a sound: see Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 6, 39: hence, *nulli exaudita Deorum vota precesque, Virg., which reach the ears of no god*. II. *To pay attention or give heed to, listen to, obey*; Hor. III. *To hear favourably, grant*; preces, Virg.: Ov. i. IV. *To perceive*; herbas, Lucan. V. *To understand*; verba, Pand.
 EXAUDITIO, onis, f. (exaudio) *A hearing favourably, a granting*; Augustin.
 EX-AUGĒO, ere, i. q. Augeo; Ter.
 EXAUGURATIO, onis, f. (exauguro) *A profanation, depriving of sanctity*; Liv.
 EX-AUGĒRO, are. *To deprive of sanctity, to profane*; sacella, Liv.: Vestale, Gell.
 EX-AUSPICIO, avi, are. *To come out under good auspices*; ex vinculis, Plaut.
 EXBALLISTO, are. (ex and ballista) *To deceive*; Plaut
 EX-BIBO, ere, i. q. Ebibo; Plaut.
 EXCŒCATOR, oris, m. (excæco) *One that blinds*; Augustin.
 EX-CŒCO, avi, atum, are. *I. To blind, make blind*; Cic.: hence, of trees and plants, *to deprive them of their eyes or buds*; Colum. II. *To stop up*; fumina, Ov.: itinera, Cels. III. *To render insignificant or uncomely, to darken*; formam, Petron.: fulgur excæcatus, Plin., faint, not clear or bright.
 EX-CALCEO (EX-calcio), avi, atum, are. *To deprive of shoes, unshoe, take off shoes*; pedes, Suet., or exalceari, Sen., *to take off the shoes, or to have them pulled off*: exalceatus, *without shoes, barefoot*; Suet.: hence, *EX-calceati, Comic or mimic actors*, are opposed by Sen. Ep. 8. *to the cothurnati (tragic actors)*, because they wore socks or only low shoes, which, compared with the cothurni, did not deserve to be called calcei.
 EXCALDATIO, onis, f. (excaldio) *A washing or bathing in warm water*; Capitol.
 EXCALDO, are. (ex and calda) *To wash or bathe in warm water*; Vule. Gall.
 EX-CALFĀCIO, actum, ere. *To heat, warm*; Plin.: thus also, *EX-calfio (xcalefleo), actus sum, ieri, to be heated or warmed*; id.
 EX-CALFACTIO, onis, f. (excalcfacio) *A warming, heating*; Plin.
 EXCALFACTORIUS, a, um. (excalcfacio) *That heats or warms*; Plin.
 EX-CANDĒFĀCIO, eci, actum, ere. *To kindle, make hot*; hence, *I. To inflame*; aliqueum cupiditate, Varr. II. *To increase*; annonam, Varr., *to raise the price of corn*.

EXCANDESCENTIA, æ. f. (excandescō) *Choler, irascibility, irritability; Cic.*

EX-CANDESCO, dui, Ære. I. *To grow hot, take fire; Plin.* II. *To be irritated or inflamed; e.g. by anger, Cic.*

EX-CANTO, Ævi, Åtum, Åre. I. *To enchant away, to bewitch or enchant out, remove from one place to another by enchantment; Varr.: Propert.* II. *To bewitch, enchant; Hor.*

EX-CARNIFICO, Åtum, Åre. *To tear to pieces; Cic: fig., to rack, torment, torture, trouble; Ter.: Cic.*

EX-CASTRO, Åvi, Åtum, Åre. I. *To castrate; Gell.*

II. *To shell, husk; sinapi, Scrib. Larg.*

EXCAUDICO, Åre. i. q. Excodico; *Ter.*

EXCÅVATIO, Ånis. f. (excavō) *A hollowing out; Sen.*

EX-CÅVO, Åtum, Åre. *To hollow out; ripas, Plin.*

EX-CÆDO, Åssi, Åsum, Åre. I. *Intrans. 1. To go out, go away, depart, retire, withdraw; urbe, Cic.: finibus, Liv.: ex via, Cæs.: via, Liv.: e medio, Ter.: ex acie, Nep.: equitatus integer pugna excessit, Liv., i. e. left the field of battle without any loss; ex pugna excedere, Sall., means also, to give up the contest: e pueris, Cic., to leave childhood, grow up to manhood: e memoria, to be forgotten, Liv.: e vita, or vita, Cic.: also without vita, Tac., i. e. to die: palma, Virg., to yield the palm, poetically for excedere pugna et concedere palmam: extra vallum, Liv.: hence, 1. To stand out, project; excedit pars, Cic.: os, Cels. 2. To depart; e.g. from the principal subject, to digress; Liv. 2. To go or come to a place; ad deos, Curt.: in exsilium, Pand.: ex tenebris in lucem, Cic.: fig., in annum, Liv., i. e. to fall, happen: res in magnum certamen excessit, id., i. e. came to or became, turned out. II. Trans. To go out of, depart from, leave; curiam, Liv.: urbem, id.: hence, 1. To exceed; aliquem, Justin. 2. To overstep, exceed; tempus finitum, Liv.: modum, id.: Tiberis alveum excessit, Plin. Ep., overflowed: hence, Excessus, a, um; Tert.*

EXCELLENS, tis. I. Part. of excellere; see EXCELLO.

II. Adj. 1. High; Auct. B. Hiccup.; Vell. 2. Distinguished, excellent, superior, surpassing, glorious; Cic.: excellentissim, Nep.: excellentissimus, Cic.

EXCELLENTER, adv. *Excellently; excellentius, Cic.*

EXCELLENTIA, æ. f. (excellens) I. *Excellence, superiority; Cic. N.B. Plur.; Cic.*

II. *Excellency, i. e. an excellent or celebrated thing; Cic.*

EXCELLO, ul, sum. 3. (ex and εἰλλω) I. *To be raised high; animus excellit, Cato, i. e. is proud. II. Fig. To be eminent, to distinguish one's self, excel, surpass; in re and re, Cic.: also without an abative of the thing; inter omnes, id.; also aliis, id., i. e. to be above or before others: also, seq. accus.; habitum plantæ, Plin., i. e. to exceed: also in a bad sense; vitium excellent, Cic. N.B. We find also excelleo; e. g. excelleas, Cic. Fragm.—See also EXCELLENS.*

EXCELSA, adv. *On high, loftily; excelsus, Colum.: fig., on high, highly, loftily; Plin. Epist.: excelsus dicere, Cic.: excelsissime, Vell.*

EXCELSITAS, Åtis. f. (excelsus) *Height; montium, Plin.: fig., height, loftiness; animi, Cic.*

EXCELSUS, a, um. *High, elevated, lofty; mons, Cæs.: porticus, Cic.: aves, id.: cornu excelsius, Cæs.: excelsissima rupes, Plin.: fig., high, elevated, lofty; Cic.: homo, id.: orator excelsior, id.: victoria excelsissima, Vell., i. e. great, signal: locus, Cic., i. e. a high post: hence, Excelsum, Height, prop.; in excelso, Cic.: excelsa urbis, Plin.: and fig.; in excelso etatam agunt, Sall., live in a high station.*

EXCEPTACULUM, i. n. (excepto) *A receptacle; Tert.*

EXCEPTICIUS (-tius), a, um. (excipio) *That is kept back; Plin.*

EXCEPTIO, Ånis. f. (excipio) I. *An exception, and sometimes a limitation; Cic. II. A condition, stipulation; Sen. III. In law, An exception, i. e. a form containing an objection or exception on behalf of the defendant; Cic.*

EXCEPTIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of exceptio) *A small limitation or restriction; Sen.*

EXCEPTO, Åre. (freq. of excipio) I. *To take out; Cic.*

II. *To take up, take on one's shoulders; Cæs. III. To catch, take or draw in; auras, Virg., to snuff up; fig., mortes, Sil.*

EXCEPTOR, Åris. m. (excipio) *One that catches up any thing; hence, One who takes down notes, an amanuensis who transcribes what one dictates; Pand.—Thence,*

EXCEPTORIUS, a, um. *That serves for taking or receiving; Pand.*

EXCEPTUS, a, um. See EXCIPIO.

EXCEREBRO, Åre. (ex and cerebrum) *To deprive of brains, to render senseless, stupidity; Tert.*

EX-CERNO, crvri, crvrum. 3. I. *To cleanse or separate by sifting, to sift; camenta cribris, Vitruv.: frumenta, Colum.: fufures a farina, Colum.: excrement, the bran; id. II. To evacuate, purge, discharge, carry off; as, impurities of the bowels and body, in any way whatsoever, Cels. III. Gen. To separate; ex captorum numero, Liv.: hædi excreti, Virg.*

EX-CERPO, psi, ptum. 3. (ex and carpo) *To take or pick*

out; semina pomis, Hor.: hence fig., 1. *To pick out, select, choose; ex malis, si quid inneset boni, Cic.: hence, to excerpt, make excerpts or extracts; nihil legit, quod non excerpter, Plin. Ep. 2. To take out in order to omit, and so, to omit, strike or leave out, except, exempt, separate; de numero, Cic.: me numero illorum excerptam, Hor.: se consuetudini hominum, Sen., i. e. to withdraw from: thus also, vulgo, id., to separate one's self from the people: also simply, se excerpte, id.*

EXCERPTIO, Ånis. f. (excerpo) *An excerpt or extract from a writing; Gell.*

EXCERPTUS, a, um. See EXCERPO.

EXCERVICATIO, Ånis. f. (ex and cervix) *Obstinacy, stubbornness; Hieron.*

EXCESSUS, us. m. (excedo) I. *A going out, going forth; e vita, or vita, Cic., or simply excessus, id., death; hence, a standing out, projecting; e.g. of a bone in the body; Cels. II. A departing or deviating from any thing; a pudore, Val. Max.: hence, a deviating from the subject, a digression; Plin.*

EXCÆTRA, æ. f. *A snake, serpent; Plaut.: hence, as a term of reproach; id.*

EXCIDIO, Ånis. f. i. q. Excidium. *Destruction; Plaut.*

EXCIDIUM, i. n. (from excido) *Destruction, overthrow, ruin; Virg.: Liv.: Trojæ excidia, Virg., ruins.—Or perhaps this may be more properly referred to the following word.*

EXCIDIUM, i. n. (from excido) I. *A falling out, falling down; vulvae, Plin. 36, 39. e lect. Haruld., i. e. prolapsus uteri. II. A going down, setting; e.g. of the sun, Prudent.*

EXCIDIO, Ådi, Åre. (ex and cado) I. *To fall out or down, fall from; sol excidisse e mundo videtur, Cic.: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id.: equo, Sen.: num tibi nummi exciderunt? Plaut.: fig., 1. To lose any thing, to suffer loss of any thing; regno, Curt.: uxore, Ter.: formula, Suet., i. q. cadere, to lose a lawsuit: hence, 1. To be unfortunate in any thing, to fail; magnis ausis, Ov.: sine, Quint., to miss one's aim. 2. Sc. animo. To be beside one's self, to lose presence of mind, be embarrassed; Ov. 2. To escape from, be lost, slip away, slip out; vultus, oratio, mens excidit, Cic.: hence, 1. Of any thing suddenly done or said, without our knowing or wishing it; nefas excidit ore, Virg., escaped from me libellus me invito excidit, Cic., is published or circulated: quomodo exciderit (oratio) nescio, id. 2. Of forgetfulness, To slip or escape the memory, to be forgotten; memoria arcis excidit, Liv.: pacis mentio exciderat ex omnium animis, id.: cogitatio mihi non excidit, Cic.: nomen tum mihi excidit, Ov.: thus also, excidere de memoria, Liv., to be forgotten, to escape from: also impers.; e.g. non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, Quint., I have not forgotten: also seq. conj.; excidit optarem, Ov., i. e. I forgot to ask.*

N.B. Excidens, *One who has forgotten any thing; Quint. II. To perish, die, be lost; primo ævo, Propert.: spes excidit, Ov.: literæ exciderunt in via, Cic. III. To come out, from or down; vox excidit ex ore, Cic., or ore, Virg.: vox per auras, id. IV. To slip away from, escape; vinculis, Virg.: victoria excidit e manibus, Cic.*

V. *To depart from the opinion of any one, to differ from him in opinion; ab aliquo, Lucil. VI. To fall or come to; sagitta excidit in pedem, Plin.: libertas in vitium excidit, Hor., i. e. turns to, degenerates into.*

EXCIDIO, Ådi, sum, Åre. (ex and cædo) I. *To hew or cut out from, hew or cut off or down; lapides e terra, Cic.: arbores, Cæs.: columnas rupibus, Virg.: alicui linguam, Cic.: caput, Plin.: partum mulieri, Pand.: excaisa pelta, Ov., i. e. small or round: hence, to castrate, geld; Ov.*

II. *To cut to pieces, burst or break open; portas, Cæs. III. To cut out, i. e. to make or prepare by cutting out; stagnum in petra, Colum.: obeliscum, Plin.: vias inter montes, id.: saxum, Cic., to make hollow, excavate. IV. To destroy, lay waste, demolish, rase; urbes, Cic.: domos, id.: murum, Hor. V. To destroy, banish, extirpate; tempus ex animo, Cic.: malum, id.: vitium ire, Hor.: aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep.*

EX-CIEO, ivi, itum, Åre. or EX-CIO, ivi, itum, Åre. I. *To call or entice out or forth, to bring out or forth; also, to call or cause to go to a place; juvenentum ex Italia, Cic.: consulem ab urbe, Liv.: aliquem somno or esomno, id., to waken: hostes ad dimicandum, id.: aliquem foras, Plaut.: homines, Liv. 5, 34, to take with one's self: exitus concursu, id., called forth. II. To entice forth, excite, set in motion, occasion, &c.; terrorem, Liv.: lacrymas, Plaut.: suem latebris, Ov., to start.*

EXCIPIO, Åpi, Åptum, Åre. (ex and capio) I. *To take or draw out; mel de favis, Colum.: telum e vulnere, Cels.: hence, 1. To free, dismiss; aliquem servitute, Liv. 2. To except, make an exception; aliquid, Cic.: aliquem, id.: also with quod minus, or ne, id.: hence, excepto, quod, &c., except, with this exception, &c., Hor. 3. To reserve to one's self by certain stipulations, to stipulate, provide; lex exciperet, ut, &c., Cic.: in federibus excerptum est, ne, &c., id.: rogum ac tumulum excipere, Plin., to stipulate for: excipisse medicos, id., i. e. that they expressly mentioned the physicians. 4. To make a legal exception; adversus aliquem, Pand.: societatem*

periculi, id., to bring forward as an objection. II. *To catch, intercept*; 1. In a friendly manner; aliquum, Cæs.: Liv.: hence, *to support by any thing*; corpus clipeo, Curt.: corpus poplitibus exceptum, id., i. e. resting upon. 2. In a hostile manner; i. e. *To capture, take, catch, take prisoner*; servos in pabulatione, Cæs.: bestias, id.: caprum, Virg.: hence fig., *to acquire, get, obtain, gain*; voluntates hominum, Cic. 3. With the hands; moribundum, Liv. 4. With the ears, i. e. *To catch at, hear, listen to, overhear*; Cic.: Liv. 5. With the body, i. e. *To receive*; vulnera, Cic.: plagam in se, Lucr.: tela, Cic.: hence gen., *to receive, undergo, undertake, sustain, incur*; dolores, pericula, impetum, id.: invidiam, Nep.: laudem ex re, Cic., to obtain; partes, Nep.: remp., Liv., to undertake the defence of. 6. With the feet; se in pedes, to spring upon the feet, Liv.: thus also, pedibus, Curt. 7. With the pen, i. e. *To copy, write down*; Suet. 8. *To receive (with swords or other weapons), to attack*; Orestes excipit incautum, Virg.: also, *to hit, strike*; aves, Curt.: feram irruentem venabulo, Sen.: aliquem in latus, Virg., to wound. 9. In a vessel; sanguinem patera, Cic.: and gen., *To receive*; spiritum alijcus ore (suo), id. III. *To receive*; 1. Into one's house, i. e. *To lodge*; Plaut.: Cic. 2. With hospitality, *To entertain*; aliquem epulis, Tac. 3. With applause and clapping of hands, *To receive well*; Cic. 4. *Locus me excipit, The place receives me, i. e. I come to the place*; silva exceptit ferum, Phædr.: hence, bellum me excipit, Liv.: casus me excipit, Virg., i. e. happens to me, falls to my lot. 5. *To take (words) in a certain sense, to receive, understand, take, hear with satisfaction or displeasure*; aliquid comiter, Tac.: assensu populi excepta vox, Liv. IV. *To follow a person or thing*; Hercules vitam immortalitas exceptit, Cic.: æstas hiemem exceptit, Liv.: also, but rarely, without an accusative; Cæs.: turbulenter inde annus exceptit, Liv.: also in speaking, hunc excipit Labienus, Cæs., i. e. after him Labienus spoke; hence, *to continue, prolong, keep up*; prelium dubium, Liv.: memoriam viri, Cic.: also, seq. infin.; Sil. V. *To be turned toward or directed to*; porticus excipit Arcton, Hor., lies toward the north. VI. *To hold out against, not to yield or give way to*; impetum hostium, Cæs. VII. *Excipere rem re, To mix one thing with another, of medicaments*; crocum albo ovi, Cels.: excipi, *to be mixed, to be put or added to any thing*; aqua pluvialii, vino, id.

EXCIPULA, æ. f., or EXCIPULUM, i. n. (excipio) *That in which any thing is received, a vessel, receptacle*; Plin.: excipulis fluminis, id., holes or cavities for receiving fish.

EXCISIO, ðnis. f. (excido) I. *A destroying*; Cic.

II. *A part cut out*; Vitr.

EXCISORIUS, a, um. (excido) *That serves for cutting off or*; Cels.

EXCISUS, a, um. See EXCIDO.

EXCITABILIS, e. (excito) *Encouraging*; Cæs. Aur.

EXCITATIVE, adv. *Briskly, lively*; excitatus, Quint.

EXCITATIO, ðnis. f. (excito) *An encouraging*; Arnob.

EXCITATOR, ðris. m. (excito) *An encourager*; Prudent.

EXCITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excito; see EXCITO.

II. Adj. *Lively, animated, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud*; sonus, Cic.: clamor excitator, Liv.: odor excitatissimus, Plin.

EXCITO, avi, ætum, ære. (freq. of excideo) I. *To cause any one to move from his place, to send away, command to go away*; aliquem a portu, Plaut.: aliquem de spectaculis, Quint., i. e. to turn out; excitare aliquem foras, Plaut., i. e. to call out; excitat Simonidem, Phædr.: thus also, aliquem a mortuis, or ab inferis, Cic., to raise or summon from the dead: e somno, id.: excitare feras, id., i. e. to rouse, start: sarmata nova, id., i. e. to put forth.

II. *To raise, erect*; caput altius, Cels.: fig., afflicto, Cic.: animum amici jacentem, id.: hence, 1. *To build, erect, construct*; turrem, Cæs.: sepulcrum, Cic. 2. *To cause or bid to stand up, to call up*; recitatores, lectores, Cic.: thus also, of the triarii, when kneeling, Liv.: excitavi mæstum ac sordidatum senem, Cic.: also in a bad sense, *to hunt or drive away*; Suet.: hence, excitare testes, Cic., i. e. to call, summon. III. Fig., *To awaken, rouse, enliven, excite, inspire, spur on, stimulate, kindle, cause*; aliquem ad laborem et laudem, Cic.: incendium, id.: ignem, Cæs.: thus also, fœculum bucca, Juv., i. e. to rouse the fire on the hearth: aras sopitas ignibus, for ignes sopitos in aris, Virg.; motum in animis hominum, Cic.: suspitionem, amorem, risum, id.: memoriam, id., i. e. to revive, renew: stomachum, Plin., i. e. to stimulate the stomach, cause an appetite: colorem, Plin., to raise, render more lively; opp. astringere.— See also EXCITATUS.

EXCITUS and EXCITUS, a, um. See EXCITIO.

EXCLAMATIO, ðnis. f. (exclamo) I. *A crying out, cry*; Auct. ad Her. II. *Exclamation, as a figure of rhetoric*; Cic.

EX-CLAMO, avi, ætum, ære. I. Intrans. *To cry, call*; Cic.: fig., *for to sound, give a sound*; Juv.: hence, *to cry out, to exclaim*; Cic.: also with ut, when it signifies de-

sire or command; Liv. II. Trans. *To say or call with a loud voice, &c.*; Plaut.: Quint.: Anton. ap. Cic.

EX-CLARO, ære. *To illuminate*; Vitr.

EXCLUĒDO, si, sum. 3. (ex and claudo) I. *To shut out*; aliquem a portu, Cic.: aliquem mœnibus, id.: exclusi eos, id., I allowed them not to come into my presence: iterum istinc excludere, Ter.: hence, 1. Fig., *To shut out, i. e. from obtaining or acquiring any thing*; ab hereditate, Cic.: also, *to shut out, remove, refuse, refuse, annihilate, destroy, frustrate*; aliquam a republica, id.: cupiditatem, id.: petitem, id.: actiones, id. 2. *To shut out, exclude, except*; aliquem, Cic. 3. *To prevent, hinder, hold or keep back, cut off from any thing, deprive*; aliquem a reditu, Nep.: Romanos ab re frumentaria, Cæs., to cut off from the opportunity of foraging: temporibus excludi, Cic. 4. *To separate*; locum, Liv. II. *To cause one thing to go or come out of another*; 1. *To strike out*; oculum, Ter. 2. *To pour out*; liquorem, Scrib. Larg. 3. *To hatch*; pullos ex ovis, Cic.: also simply, excludere, Colum.: hence, excludi, of the young, Colum.: Suet., to come out, burst the shell.

III. *To finish, end*; volumen, Stat. N. B. Excludi for excludisti, Ter.

EXCLUSIO, ðnis. f. (excludo) *A shutting out, exclusion*; Ter.

EXCLUSOR, ðris. m. (excludo) *One that shuts or drives out*; Augustin.

EXCLUSORIUS, a, um. (exclusor) *Shutting out, excluding, exclusory*; Pand.

EXCLUSUS, a, um. See EXCLUĒDO.

EXCOCTIO, ðnis. f. (excoquo) *A baking*; panis, Cod. Just., a baking of bread: calcis, id., a burning of lime.

EXCOCTUS, a, um. See EXCOCTO.

EXCŒDICO, ære. (ex and codex) I. *To root out*; Frontin. II. *To dig round or about*; e. g. about vines, Pallad.

EXCŒGITATIO, ðnis. f. (excogito) *A contriving, inventing*; Cic.

EXCŒGITATOR, ðris. m. (excogito) *One that contrives or invents*; Quint. Decl.

EXCŒGITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excogito; see EXCOGITO. II. Adj. *Select*; excogitatissimæ hostia, Suet.

EXCŒGITATUS, us. m. i. q. Excogitatio, Gell. 5, 10; but here some add. have excogitator.

EX-CŒGITO, avi, ætum, ære. I. *To contrive, invent*; aliquid, Cic.: also, for the simple cogitare, id. II. *To find by reflection, understand, comprehend*; Cic.— See also EXCOGITATUS, a, um, ære.

EX-CŒLO, ðni, ultum, ære. I. *To cultivate, work*; agrum, Pallad.; vincas, Plin.: lanam, Ov.: hence, 1. *To improve, polish, refine, instruct*; se philosophia, Cic.: animos doctrina, id.: vitam, Virg. 2. *To adorn, beautify, decorate*; Plin.: Suet. 3. *To complete, accomplish, perfect*; Plin. 4. *Glorium, Curt., i. c. to strive after, or, to increase*. 5. *To furnish or adorn with any thing*; aliquem opibus, Quint. Decl. II. *To honour*; Ov.

EX-CŒLO, ære. *To strain, filter*; Pallad.

EXCOMMUNICATIO, ðnis. f. (excommunico) *An excommunicating*; Augustin.

EX-COMMUNICO, ære. *To excommunicate*; Hieron.

EX-CONDO, ære. *To make, or to discover*; Tert.

EXCONSUL, m., Inscript., or ex consule, Cod. Just., *One who has been consul*.

EX-CŒQO, xi, ætum, ære. I. *To bring any thing out by means of fire, to boil or melt out*; Virg.: Ov. II. *To prepare, purify, or heat by fire*; to bœ, bacc, melt; Ter.: Plin.: Tac.: sol excoquit terram, Lucr.: argentum, Gell., to purify; herbas, Calp. 2, 76, i. e. to dry up, parch: hence, 1. *To digest*; Colum. 2. *To torment, vex, harass*; Sen.: also, *to consume or diminish by boiling*; Cato. 3. Fig. *To invent, prepare, devise*; malum aliquid, Plaut.

EXCORNIS, e. (ex and cornu) *Without horns*; Tert.

EXCORDS, dis. (ex and cor) *Without understanding, senseless, foolish, silly, dull, stupid*; Cic.

EXCREMENTUM, i. n. (excreo) I. *The refuse of a sieve*; Colum. II. *That which passes from the body, excrement, secretion*; Plin.: Tac.

EXCREMO, ære. *To burn*; Tert.

EXCREO. See EXCREO.

EX-CRESCO, ðvi, ære. I. *To grow out or forth*; caro excreverat in latere ejus, Suet., he had an excrescence: hence, excrescens, *that which grows forth out of the body, an excrescence, protuberance*; Plin. II. *To grow up, or, to grow*; Plin.: Tac.: fig., *to grow, increase, prevail*; excrecisti luxus, Plin.: series litium, Suet.

EXCRETUS, a, um. See EXCREO.

EX-CRETUS, a, um. *Grown up*; Lactant.

EXCRUCIABILIS, e. (excrucio) I. *Deserving of torment or torture*; Plaut. II. *Tormenting, torturing*; Prudent.

EXCRUCIATIO, ðnis. f. (excrucio) *Torment, torture*; Augustin.

EXCRUCIATUS, us. m. (excrucio) *A tormenting, torturing*; Prudent.

EX-CRUCIO, avi, ætum, ære. I. *To rack, torture, or*

torment (the body); Plaut.: Cic.: Cæs. II. Of the mind, *To rack, torment, vex, harass, excruciate*; Plaut.: Cic.: excrucior, I am in anguish; Plaut.: I excrucior, I am e. propter id, id. also, aliquem animi (in mind) Plaut.: diem excruciare, id., i. e. to spend, pass, e. g. in feasting, &c. III. *To force out by torture, extort*; rem, Tert.

EXCUBATIO, ðnis. f. (excubo) *A watching, keeping watch*; Val. Max.

EXCUBIÆ, ðrum. f. (excubo) I. *A lying out of the house*: hence, *a person that lies out of the house*; Plaut.

II. *A watching, keeping watch*; e. g. with soldiers, both by day and by night; vigiliæ, only by night, Cic.: excubias agere alicui, Ov.: Tac., to keep watch for any one, to watch or guard him: hence, 1. Of other things, e. g. of perpetual fire; Virg.: canum, Hor. 2. *A watch, i. e. persons keeping watch*; Tac.

EXCUBICULARIUS, I. m. i. e. qui fuit cubicularius, Cod. Just.

EXCUBITOR, ðris. m. (excubo) *One that watches, a watchman, guard*; Colum.: especially, *a soldier that mounts guard or keeps watch, a sentinel*; Cæs.

EXCUBITORIUM, I. n. (excubitor) *A post where guards were stationed*; P. Victor.

EXCUBITUS, us. m. (excubo) *A watching*; Auct. B. Hisp.

EX-CUBO, ni, Itum, ðre. I. *To lie from or out of a house or camp, whether asleep or awake*; Cic.: Plin.

II. *To keep or hold watch, to watch, be on guard*; of soldiers; Cæs.: also of others; Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tibull.: also fig., laurus excubat ante limina, Plin., i. e. stands: Cupido excubat in genis, keeps watch, lurks, Hor.: hence fig., *to keep watch, watch, be watchful or careful, to care*; pro aliquo, Cic.: curam reip. apud vos excubare, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: alicui rei, Plin. III. *To hatch*; ova, Colum.

EX-CUBO, di, sum. 3. I. *To bring forth, strike out*; scintillam, Virg. II. *To hatch*; ova, Varr.: pullos, Colum.

III. *To prepare, compose, make*; e. g. a writing, Cic.: æra, ceras, Virg.: gladios, Juv. IV. *To obtain by force or entreaty*; Colum. II, 1, ed. Gesner.

EXCULCATUS, a, um. I. Part. of exculco; see EXCULCO. II. Adj. Common, obsolete; verba, Gell.

EXCULCO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (ex and calco) I. *To tread out, to close out by treading*; Plaut. II. *To tread in, tread close, to fill by treading*; Cæs.—See EXCULCATUS.

EXCULTOR, ðris. m. (excolo) *A cultivator, dresser, adormer*; Tert.

EXCULTUS, a, um. See EXCOLO.

EXCUNEATUS, a, um. (ex and cuneus) *One who has no seat in the theatre, and so must stand*; Apul.

EXCURIO, ðre. i. e. e. curia ejection; Varr.

EX-CURRO, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To provide, prepare*; Plaut.: or, *to attend to, take care of*; Plaut.

EX-CURRO, cucurri and curri, cursum. 3. I. Intrans.

1. *To run out*; foras, Cic.: excurrat aliquis, sc. domo, id.: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt.

2. *To run or break forth*; portis, Liv.: fig., ne oratio excurrat longius, Cic., run out to too great a length. 3. *To make an irruption or invasion*; in fines Rom., Liv.

4. *To run, walk, or travel for a short time to a place*; also simply, *to run or go quickly*; in cruceum, Plaut.: in Pompeianum, Cic.: ut ante ad me excurrerent, id.: also, *to make a digression*, Quint.: also, *to extend itself*; in tempus hoc, Pand. 5. *To run forth, i. e. to project, run out*; pæninsula ab intimo sinu excurrit, Liv.: Sicilia excurrit in aquor, Ov.: hence, *To be visible, show itself, appear*; campus, in quo excurrere virtus possit, Cic. 6. *To be over and above*; et quod excurrit, Pand., and something over. II. Trans. I. *To pass over, omit*; Sen. 2. *To run through*; spatio excurso, Ter.

EXCURSATIO, ðnis. f. (excursio) *An attack, onset*; Val. Max.

EXCURSATOR, ðris. m. (excursio) i. q. Excursor; Ammian.

EXCURSIO, ðnis. f. (excursio) I. *A running out or forth, a stepping forward*; e. g. of an orator in violent action, Cic. II. *A sally*; Cæs.: hence, *a digression in a speech or narration*; Quint. III. *An inroad, incursion*; Cic. IV. *An onset, attack*; Cic.: Liv.: especially of light troops, Cic.: hence, orationis, id., i. e. the exordium. V. *A travelling, a journey, an excursion*; Plin. Ep.

EXCURSOR, ðris. m. (excursio) I. *A skirmisher, or a partisan*; Val. Max. II. *A spy, fig.*; Cic. III. *A runner*; Apul.

EXCURSUS, us. m. (excursio) I. *A running out*; navigiorum, Hirt., a setting sail; fontis, Plin. Ep.: hence, apum, Virg., a flying out. II. *An attack, charge, onset*; Cæs.: also, *an inroad, irruption*; Tac. III. *A deviating or digressing in speaking or writing*; Plin. Ep. IV. *A projection, prominence*; Plin.

EXCUSABILIS, c. (excuso) *That may be excused, deserving or capable of excuse*; Ov.: excusabilior, Val. Max.

EXCUSABUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Excusans; Apul.

EXCUSAMENTUM, I. n. i. q. Excusatio; Marc. Cap.

EXCUSATE, adv. *With excuse, with reason, without blame*; Quint.: excusatus, Justin.

EXCUSATIO, ðnis. f. (excuso) I. *An apologising or excusing, excuse*; with a genitive, 1. Of the person who excuses himself; Sulpicii, Cic. 2. Of the thing on account of which one excuses himself; peccati, Cic.: occulorum, id., on account of one's sight; atatis, Cæs. II. *A releasing from any thing*; tutela, Pand.

EXCUSATOR, ðris. m. (excuso) *One who excuses*; Augustin.

EXCUSATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excuso; see EXCUSO.

II. Adj. *Excused, excusable*; excusator, Plin. Ep.: excusatissimus essem, Sen.

EXCUSO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (ex and causa) I. *To excuse*; se apud aliquem, Cic.; or, alicui, id.: se de aliqua re, Cæs.: tardiatem literarum, Cic.: volo me excusatum alicui, for excuso, &c., id.: habere excusatum, for excusare, Ov.: also excusare (scil. se), *to excuse one's self, beg pardon*; Suet.: respecting the ellipsis of se, see Bremi ad Suet. Cæs. 26: we find also iudex excusatur, seq. infin.; Cic. II. *To bring forward or allege as an excuse or reason*; morbum, Cic. III. *To absolve or acquit of any thing, to excuse, remit, not to exact*; ab aliqua re, Pand.: alicui rei, for a re, Tac. IV. *To shelter, cover, protect, defend*; Pallad. V. *To make amends, compensate, atone for*; nefas, Claud.—See also EXCUSATUS.

EXCUSOR, ðris. m. (excuso) *A coppersmith, worker in copper*; Quint.

EXCUSSE, adv. *With violence or force (in throwing)*; Sen.

EXCUSO, ðre. (freq. of excutio) I. *To shake off, drive away, to remove*; Tert. II. *To examine, enquire into*; Pand.

EXCUSORIOUS, a, um. (excutio) *That serves for shaking out*; Plin.

EXCUSUS, a, um. I. Part. of excutio; see EXCUTIO.

II. Adj. *Stretched out, extended*; palma excussissima, Petron.

EXCUSUS, us. m. (excutio) *A beating*; Prud.

EXCUSUS, a, um. See EXCUSO.

EXCUTIO, ussi, ussum, ðre. (ex and quatio) I. *To shake out from, shake out, shake off*; ancoram e nave, Liv.: pulverem, Ov.: jugum, Plin. Paneg.: vestem, Petr., i. e. the dust from it: hence, 1. *To strike out or down*; e. g. the teeth, Plaut.: oculum, Suet.: postem sera, Ov.: fig., *to take, take away, tear from*; studia de manibus, Cic.: agnam ore lupi, Ov.: delicias, opinionem, Cic.: somnum, Ov. 2. *To throw out from, to throw off or down*; equus excussit equitem, Liv.: Virg.: aliquem curru, id.: Curt.: also, *to throw down or to a place*; literas in terram, Cic.: hence, *to drive, throw, cast out or forth, banish*; aliquem patria, Virg.: feras cubilibus, Plin. Paneg.: metus de corde, Ov.: ferebam, Plin.: sitim, Sen.: onus, Ov., *to suffer abortion, miscarry*; hence, se, *to go off, pack off, or away*; Ter.: also, *to rob or deprive of*; aliquem sceptris, Ov.: navis excussa magistro, Virg. 3. *To throw or toss out of its course (at sea)*; curru, Virg. 4. *To bring forth, press out, excite*; sudorem, Nep.: lacrimas, Ter.: risum, Hor. 5. *To overthrow, destroy*; mœnia, Stat.: fœdus, Virg. 6. *To cast, hurl*; tela, Tac.: glandem, Liv. 7. *Somno excutio, Virg.*, to be roused from sleep. 8. *To cast, pour, throw out or down*; procellæ excusserunt imbrem, Curt.: spiritum, Quint.: excussi manibus radii, Virg., dropped, fell from. 9. *To extend, stretch out*; e. g. the arm in order to reach any thing; Ov.: rudentes, Virg., to uncoil. II. *To shake, move with a vibratory motion, move to and fro*; e. g. the hair, Ov.: pennis, id.: sese, Plin., *to shake themselves*: brachia, Ov.: hence, *to search the person, inspect* (because the Romans searched persons by shaking the toga); aliquem; e. g. non excutio te, Cic.: pallium, Plaut.: hence gen., *to inspect, examine, try*; Cic.: verbum, id.: puellas, Ov. N. B. Excussit, for excusserit, Plaut.—See also EXCUSUS, a, um.

EXDORSUO, ðre. (ex and dorsum) Of fishes, perhaps, *To draw, or, to take out the backbone*; Ter.

EXECO, &c., EXECOR, &c., EXECUTIO, &c. See EXSECO, EXSECOR, EXSECTIO, &c.

EXEDENTULUS, a, um. *Toothless, without teeth*; Tert.

EX-EDO, ðdi, ðsum, ðre. I. *To eat up*; tute hoc intrivisti, tibi omne est exedendum, Ter.: also gen., *to eat, consume, devour*; Varr. II. *To cat up*; aliquem, Ter., i. e. his property. III. *To consume, waste, destroy*; agritudo ex est animum, Cic.: expectando exedor, Plaut.: urbem, Virg.: silvas, Lucr.: vasa, Plin.

IV. *To cat out, hollow out*; Cic.: Virg. Cels N. B. Exedit, for excedit, Plaut.

EXEDRA, æ. f. (ἐξέδρα) *An open or covered place, usually furnished with seats, where philosophers and orators used to converse together*; Cic.

EXEDRIUM, ðnis. n. (ἐξέδριον) Dimin. of exedra; Cic.

EXEMPLAR, ðris. n. (from exemplaris, e.) I. *A pattern, model, original*; Cic. II. *A copy, transcript*; Cic. N. B. We find also exemplare, Lucr. 2, 128.

EXEMPLARE, is. See EXEMPLAR.

EXEMPLARIS, e. (exemplum) *That serves for or belongs to example or pattern, exemplary; virtues.* I. e. the cardinal virtues, Macrobr.

EXEMPLARIUS, a, um. I. q. Exemplaris: hence, Exemplarium, subst., I. *An original, model, pattern*; Arnob. II. *A copy, transcript*; Hier.

EXEMPLUM, Ære. (exemplum) *To copy*; Sidon.

EXEMPLUM, Ære. (exemplo) I. *An example.* I. *Cited or adduced*; Cic.: *exempli causa, id.;* or, *gratia, Nep.;* or, in *exemplum, Suet.,* for example, as an example: hence, *a narration, fable*; Phædr. 2. *Which one gives to or receives from others*; exemplum capere de aliquo, or, ab aliis sumere, Ter.: *exemplo facere, Cic.,* i. e. to follow a precedent, not to be the first who does something: *exemplum alicuius sequi, Nep.;* *exemplum veritatis, Ov.,* precedent, example, or, imitation: *exemplum statuere, to give, Ter.;* *exemplum severitatis edere, Cic. 3. Which one does as an example or warning to others, punishment*; Plin. Ep.: *Tac.;* hence, especially in the plural, *exempla, punishments which ought to serve for examples to other persons, exemplary punishments*; *exempla in te edent, Ter.,* will make an example of you, will punish you as an example to others: thus also, *exempla in te faciam, Plaut.;* in quem *exempla fient, Ter.:* mala *exempla, Sall.,* instances of unjust punishment. 4. *A copy, transcript*; Cic. 5. *An action which is returned to him who performs it*; *quisque sua exempla debet pati, Phædr. II. A pattern, model, original*; Cic.: *vir exempli recti, Liv.,* a pattern of rectitude. III. *A mode or manner*; *uno exemplo vivere, Plaut.,* in the same manner: *ad quod exemplum?* Plaut., after what mode? *eadem exemplo, Liv.;* hence, of letters, *a manner, kind, tenor, purport, contents*; *sæpius literas uno exemplo dedisses, Cic.;* componere *exemplum literarum, id.,* i. e. *formulary*: *literæ sunt altæque exemplum, id.,* i. e. *with these contents.* Also, of testaments, *altæque (sc. tabulæ testamenti) eodem exemplo relictae, Cæs.,* i. e. of the same purport.

EXEMPLIS, e. (eximo) *That may be taken out*; Colum.

EXEMPTIO, Ænis. f. (eximo) I. *A taking out*; Varr. II. *The detention of a person summoned before a judge*; Pand.

EXEMTOR, Æris. m. (eximo) *One who takes out*; Plin. 36, 24, 12, i. e. a quarryman.

EXEMTUS, a, um. See EXIMO.

EXEMTUS, us. m. (eximo) *A taking out, taking away*; Vitr.

EXENTERO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (ἐξεντεροῦ) *To eviscerate, draw out the entrails*; leporum. Just.: hence, *facete, I. To empty*; Plaut. II. *To torture*; Plaut.

EX-EO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (ἐξέρω) *To empty, to exhaust*; Plaut. II. *To exhaust*; Plaut. I. *Intrans. To go out, go away, go forth*; de trichino, Cic.: *de finibus suis, Cæs.;* de navi, Cic.: *ex navi, Nep.;* domo, Cic.: *a patria, id.;* foras, Ter.: *statione, Virg.;* also, with *ad* and *in*, to the question, *whither?* in provinciam, Cæs.: *ad aliquem, Ter.;* in terram, Cic.: *ad pugnam, Liv.;* also without a case, *to start, go forth, set sail, depart*; Cic.: *Cæs.;* Liv.: hence, I. *Fig., de vita, or e vita, Cic.,* to die: *nihil insolens ex ore exit, Nep.;* e patriciis, Cic., to leave the patrician rank: *ex (or, de) potestate (sc. mentis), Cic.;* or, a se, Petron., to lose one's reason, be beside one's self: *a memoria, Sen.,* to be forgotten. 2. *To get out of, be liberated or freed from*; *ere alieno, Cic. 3. To get away, escape*; *vi vives exit, Vell. 4. To come out, be published, get abroad*; *fama exit, Nep.;* oratio, Cic.: *libri, id.,* also without a nominative; *exit in vulgus, followed by an accusative and infinitive, it has become publicly known, Nep. 5. To expire or end*; *dies induciarum exit, Liv.;* *exeunte anno, Cic.,* at the end of the year. 6. *To come forth, bud, germinate, grow or grow forth*; *folia a radice exeunt, Plin. 7. To extend*; *vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen.;* hence, *to fall or happen (on a day, month, year, &c.)*; Ov.: Plin. 8. *To digress, in speaking*; in laudes Castoris, Quint.: *in iram, to become angry, Lucan.;* in aliquem, to rage, Stat. 9. *To flow out, disengage itself, fall into (the sea)*; in aquas maris, Ov. 10. *To come out of, lots*; *exitus scis, Cic.;* nomen, id. 11. *To mount, exert upwards, rise*; *exit ad celum auras, Virg.;* in altitudinem, Plin. N.B. Pass.; e. g. *nollem huc exitum, Ter.,* I would I had not come out. 11. *Trans. 1. To avoid, escape, ward, or parry off*; *tela oculis, Virg.;* *vim viribus, id. 2. To come, pass or go over or beyond*; *limen, Ter.;* modum, Ov., to exceed.

EXEQUERE, EXEQUOR. See EXEQ. EXERCEO, Æi, Ætum. (ex and arceo) I. *To exercise*; aliquem in re, *se ad aliquod, se re, Cic.;* also without *se, id.;* exerceri, id., *to exercise one's self, to be well versed or practised in*; hence, I. *To employ, occupy*; *mentem in re, Cic.;* tauros, Virg.: *diem, Virg.;* to employ one's self throughout the day: *exercita cursu flumina, Virg. 2. To disturb, torment*; Ter.: Cic.: Virg. II. *To practise, exercise, follow (as an occupation), employ one's self about, make use of any thing*; *medicinarum questionem, crudelitatem, ius civile, inimicitias, iudicium, vectigalia, Cic.;* *vectigalia per centuriones exercuit, Suet.,* caused

them to superintend: *penas, Virg.,* to put into effect: *navem, Pand.,* to exercise the profession of a sailor: *vitam separatam, Just.;* *nomen patris, Plin.,* to use the name of: *vicioriam, Virg.,* to pursue a victory, make use of a victory: *foede in captis vicioriam, Liv.,* to make the captives feel the victory in a shameful manner: *crudeliter vicioriam, Sall.;* *sistim, Sil.,* to endure thirst. III. *To work at or employ one's self about any thing*; *ferrum, Virg.;* *colles vomere, id.;* *paterna rar, Hor. IV. Sunptum, Ter.,* to get the cost back again. V. *Verba, for se ad verba, Sen.*

EXERCITAMENTUM, Æi. n. (exercito) *An exercise*; Apul. EXERCITATE, adv. *With practice*; *exercitatus, Sen.;* *exercitissime, Arnob.*

EXERCITATIO, Ænis. f. (exercito) I. *An exercising*; Cic. II. *A practising*; Cic. III. *A moving*; *æris, Vitr.*

EXERCITATOR, Æris. m. (exercito) *One who exercises others*; Plin.—Thence, EXERCITATRIX, Æcis. f. *She that exercises others*; then, *gymnastics*; Quint.

EXERCITATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of exercito*; see EXERCITO. II. *Adj. 1. Exercised, well versed, practised*; Cic.: in connection with *laboriosus, it signifies, well exercised or tried in adversity*; Plin. Epp.: *Suet. exercitator*; Cic.: *exercitatusissimus, id.;* *Nep.;* also, *seq. gen., Tert. 2. Busy, occupied, engaged*; Cic.: *Cels. 3. Disturbed, agitated*; Hor.

EXERCITE, adv. *With exercise, and so, frequently*; *exercitus cogitare, Apul.*

EXERCITIO, Ænis. f. (exercito) I. *An exercising, exercise*; Cato. II. *A practising, managing, administering*; *iudicii, Pand.;* *navis, id.,* i. e. a trading with it.

EXERCITUM, Æi. n. (exercito) *Exercise*; Sall.

EXERCITO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (freq. of exercere) *To exercise, especially, to exercise frequently*; *corpus atque ingenium, Sall.—* See also EXERCITATUS.

EXERCITOR, Æris. m. (exercito) I. *One who exercises others in any thing, a training-master*; Plaut. II. *One who practises any thing*: hence, *one who carries on a trade in any thing*; *caupona, Pand.;* *navis, id.—* Thence,

EXERCITÖRUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to exercise*; Tert. II. *Belonging to any one who carries on a trade*; Pand.

EXERCITUALIS, e. (exercitus) *Belonging to an army*; Ammian.

EXERCITUS, a, um. See EXERCEO.

EXERCITUS, us. m. (exercito) I. *An exercising*; Plaut.: also, perhaps, *pain, affliction*; Plaut. Cist. I, 1, 60.

II. *An army*; *pedester, Nep.;* Sometimes it signifies *merely the infantry*; *exercitus equitatusque, Cæs.;* *exercitus* means the infantry only when distinguished from *equitatus* and *equites*, which are then also mentioned in it: also, *an assembly of the citizens or of the people*; Varr. L. L. 5, 9; also, with the poets, *a host, any large company, great number, swarm*; *corvorum, Virg. N. B. Gen. exerciti, Varr.*

EXERO, See EXERSERO.

EXERRO, Ære. *To deviate, err, go out of the way*; Stat.

EXERTUS. See EXERTUS.

EXESOR, Æris. m. (exedo) *One that eats out or away, a consumer*; Lucr.

EXESTO, Æi. e. extra esto; Fest.

EXESUS, a, um. See EXEDO.

EX-FIBULO, Ære. *To unclasp, untie*; *ilia, Prudent.*

EXFOLIO, Ære. (ex and folium) *To deprive of leaves*; *rosas, Apul.*

EXFRICO, Ære. Æi. q. Effrico; Apul. EXHEREDO, &c. See EXHEREDO, &c.

EXHALATIO, Ænis. f. (exhalo) *An exhalation, evaporation*; Cic.

EX-HALO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. *Trans. To breathe out, exhale, evaporate*; *odores, Lucr.;* *nebulam, Virg.;* *caliginem, Plin.;* *vitam, Virg.;* or, *animam, Ov.,* i. e. to die: *crapulam, or vinum, Cic.,* i. e. to become sober. II. *Intrans. To emit steam, to fume, to vapour*; Lucr.

EX-HAURIÖ, Æi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To draw out*; *sentinam, Cic.,* to pump out: hence, I. *To take out, remove, carry away*; *pecuniam ex ærario, Cic.;* *plebem, id.;* *prædam ex agris, id.;* *terram, Cæs. 2. To take away, remove, withdraw, deprive of, take, doleam, Cic.;* *amorem, id.;* *sibi vitam, id.,* to lay violent hands on himself: *partem ex laudibus, id.,* to withhold, detract: *penas, Virg.,* to avenge one's self. II. *To empty, drain*; *as, a well*; hence, I. *To exhaust, empty, make empty*; *ærarium, Cic.;* *potulum, vinum, id.,* i. e. to drink out. 2. *To exhaust, make poor*; *homines, Cic.;* *facultates patriæ, id. 3. To exhaust, fatigue, impair, weaken, destroy*; *vires, Plin. Ep.;* *corpora, Curt.;* *puorem, Auct. ad Her.;* *actionem, Cic. 4. To bring to an end, fulfil, accomplish, go through*; *mandata, Cic.;* *bella, labores, Virg.;* *noctem, Tac.;* *vim æris alieni, Liv.,* to pay: *sermo exhaustus est, i. e. finitus, Cic.;* *cui (labori) nunquam exhausti satis est, Virg.,* i. e. qui nunquam satis exhaustus est. III. *To dig, dig out*;

fossam, Liv.: hunum, Hor. IV. *To suffer, endure*; dura et aspera belli, Liv.

EXHAUSTUS, a, um. See EXHAURIO.

EXHERĒNUS, i. q. EXHEREDUS.

EXHEDRA. See EXEDRA.

EXHERBO, āre, (ex and herba) *To free from grass, stub up herbs or weeds*; Colum.

EXHERĒDĀTIO, ōnis, f. (exheredo) *A disinheriting*; Quint.

EXHERĒDĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who disinherits*; Cassiod. EXHERĒDĀTOR, āvi, ātum, āre, (freq. of exheredo) *To disinherit*; Salv.

EXHERĒDO, āvi, ātum, āre, (exheres) I. *To disinherit*; aliquid, Cic. II. *To deprive an heir of any thing*; mensam, Plin.

EX-HERES, ēdis. *Disinherited*; Cic.

EXHIBEO, ui, itum, ēre, (ex and habeo) I. *To give or deliver up, give forth, present, show, represent, exhibit*; alicui omnia integra, Cic.: senatoribus ad ferrum, Suet.: rationes, Plin. Ep., to give in or render accounts; hence, I. *To exhibit, show, represent*; se auctorem salutis, Cic.: i. without se; quem auriganti Calo ministratorem exhiberet, Suet., acted the part of a teacher. 2. *To exhibit, show, perform, render, supply*; benevolentium domino, Colum.: liberalitatem et justitiam, Plin. Paneg.: vicem spodii, Plin. 3. *To show, or, to imitate*; linguam paternam, Ov.: faciem parentis, Plin. 4. *To utter*; sonos, Ov. II. *To stand for, be answerable or responsible for, take upon one's self*; culpam, Pand.: vias tuas, Ov., that they are safe. III. *To exercise*; imperium, Plaut., to rule, command. IV. *To make, cause, occasion*; molestiam alicui, Cic.: curam alicui, Tibull. V. *To maintain, support, nourish*; Scythas, Just.: liberos, Pand. VI. *To spend, employ*; horam, Cic. VII. *To give, impart*; exhibitis toris, Ov.

EXHIBĪTO, ōnis, f. (exhibeo) I. *A delivering up, handing over*; Gell. Pand. II. *A maintaining, supporting, nourishing*; Pand.

EXHIBĪTOR, ōris, m. (exhibeo) *One who gives or exhibits any thing*; ludorum, Arnob.

EXHIBĪTORĪUS, a, um. (exhibitor) *Belonging to giving up*; Pand.

EXHĪBĪTUS, a, um. See EXHIBEO.

EXHĪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (exhilaro) *A rejoicing*; Augustin.

EX-HĪLĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To make merry or joyous, to encourage, cheer, gladden, amuse*; Colum.: servitutem, Cic.; fig., colorem, Plin., to freshen.

EX-HINC, *Hereupon, afterwards*; Suet.

EX-HŪNŪRO, āre. *To dishonor*; Augustin.

EX-HORREO, ui, 2. *To be terrified or frightened*; aliquid, at any thing, Colum.

EX-HORRESCO, ōis, 3. I. *Intrans. To feel a shudder, tremble, shake*; Ov.: fig., to shudder, to be frightened or terrified; Cic. II. *Trans. To shudder or be terrified at any thing*; vultus, Virg.

EXHŪRTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (exhorto) *An exhorting, encouraging*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.

EXHŪRTĀTĪVUS, a, um. (exhortor) *Of or belonging to exhorting or encouraging*; Quint.

EXHŪRTĀTOR, ōris, m. (exhortor) *He that exhorts or encourages*; Tert.

EXHŪRTĀTORĪUS, a, um. i. q. Exhortativus; Hieron.

EX-HŪRTOR, ātus sum, āri. *To exhort, encourage*; Virg.: Quint.

EX-IBILO, EXICCO, EXIGO. See EXSIBILO, & CENSORIN.

EX-IGNESCO, āre, 3. *To become ignited*; Conserin.

EXIGO, ēgi, actum, 3. (ex and ago) I. *To drive out or away*; reges ex civitate, Cic., to expel: hostem e campo, Liv.: aquas, Ov., i. e. to pour out into the sea: capellas a grege in campos, Varr., to pasture-ground: vita, i. e. to drive out, Virg., Varr.; pastum exigere sues, id., i. e. to drive out, Virg.; ensium, Ov., 4. *To put or bring forth*; Sen.: exigere is also the proper word to denote the putting away of a wife; Plaut.: Ter.: Suet.; also exigere matrimonium, Plaut.: hence, I. *To utter, pronounce*; verba, Quint.: hence, *To draw*; ensium, Ov., 5. *To get out, take out*; maculam (rare), Plaut.: Suet., 6. *To sell*; fructus, Liv.: merces, Colum. II. *To discharge, throw*; tela in aliquem, Sen.: hence, *To pierce, plunge, or thrust into*; ensium per juvenem, Virg.: ferrum per viscera, Lucan.: also, *To pierce or thrust through, transfer*; illum exigit hasta, Val. Fl.: manum, Quint., i. e. fetch a blow.

III. *To go or pass over or beyond any thing, to leave behind*; Athion, Val. Fl.: mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov.: Phœbe, qui æstivos spatiosus exigit ignes, Propert., i. e. makeest long summer days: mare, Plin.: hence, I. *To lead, spend, pass (time)*; vitam, i. e. to live: tempus, Plin. Ep.: ætatem, Cic.: spatium exegit quatuor annum, Ov., i. e. exigi voluit. 2. *To end, bring to a conclusion, close, conclude*; opus, Ov.: tribus æstibus exactis, Virg., 3. *To suffer, go through*; ærumnam, Plaut.

IV. *To demand, exact, require, call or get in, demand payment, collect (money that is due)*; veritatem a teste,

Cic.: ex aliquo, id.: pecunias, id.: thus also in the passive; exigor portorium, for portorium de me exigitur, Cæcil. ap. Gell.: mille drachmæ, quas tu nuper exactus es, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26, i. e. which were lately demanded of you: prout res exigit, demands, requires, Plin.: hence, I. *Viam, Cic., i. e. to take care or to see that a way be made*: thus also, sarta tecta exigere, Cic.; Liv., to examine whether every thing about the building be done properly: monumentum, Hor., to erect. 2. *Pœnas de aliquo, or alicui, Ov., i. e. to punish, because punishments originally consisted of a fine in cattle or money*: thus also, supplicium de aliquo, Flor.: piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 3. *To ask*; ab aliquo, Tac. V. *To weigh, examine, measure*; columnas ad perpendicularium, Cic.: opus ad vires suas, Ov.: pondus da margaritarum manu, Plin.: veram originem juris, Liv., to inquire into: hence, I. *To consider, ponder*; modum, Virg.: non satis exactum est, Ov., it is not certain: also, *To try, examine*; principes, Suet. 2. *To treat or negotiate with any one*; cum aliquo, Planc. in Cic. Ep. 3. *To form, conform*; se ad aliquid, Sen. 4. *To imitate, or, to attain*; gratulitatem, Quint.: also, *To obtain, acquire*; promissum ab aliquo, Cic.

VI. *To compel, drive*; exigi in pœnas, Stat. See also EXACTUS, a, um.

EXIGUE, adv. I. *Briefly, shortly*; dicere, Cic.: epistola exigue scripta, id.: hence, *not rightly*; Gell. II. *Niggardly, sparingly*; Ter.: Cic.: hence, *hardly, scarcely*; Cæs.

EXIGŪTAS, ātis, f. (exiguus) I. *Paucity, small number*; copiarum, Cæs.: hence, *scarcity, want, poverty*; fisci, Suet. II. *Smallness, littleness*; Cæs.: hence, *Shortness*; Cæs.: Liv.

EXIGŪTUS, a, um. I. *Small, little (in size)*; cor, Cic.: castra, Cæs.: mus, Virg.: homo, Nep.: comp. exiguior, Pand.: super. exiguissimus, a, um, Ov.: Plin. Ep.: hence, I. *Small (in number or quantity)*; numerus, laus, Cic. 2. *Mean, poor*; vestes, Sulp. Sev. 3. *Short*; vita, Cic. II. *Few, little*; capilli, Mart.: copiae, Nep.: tempus, Cic.: hence, Exiguum, subst., *A paucity, scarcity, a little, trifle*; aquæ, Ov.: temporis, Plin. Ep.: exiguo post, a little after, shortly after, Plin.: we find also exiguum, adv.; e. g. exiguum sapio, Plin. Ep.

EXILIO. See EXSILIO.

EXILIS, e. I. *Thin, lean*; jecur, Cic.: femur, Hor.: solum exilæ et macrum, Cic., poor: folia, Plin.: fig., dry, jecum; genus sermōnis, Cic.: exiliores orationes, id., i. e. without ornament. II. *Mean, weak, bad, small*; res, Nep.: domus, Hor., i. e. poor. III. *Short*; via, Ov. IV. *Free from any thing*; exilis et inanis ageritudo, Plaut. V. *Weak, feeble*; vox exilior, Plin. VI. *Empty*; domus Plutonia, i. e. in which are only shades, Hor.

EXILITAS, ātis, f. (exillis) I. *Thinness*; aculei apum, Plin.: hence, *weakness*; vocis, Quint.: literarum, id., i. e. when the letters are pronounced too low or indistinctly. II. *Poorness, poverty*; soli, Colum.: fig., barrenness, dryness, jejunescentia (in speaking), want of rhetorical ornament; Cic.

EXILITER, adv. I. *Thinly*; hence, *feebly, faintly*; verba exiliter examinata, Cic. II. *Leanly, meagrely*; hence, fig., *jejunely, dryly, without ornament*; dicere, scribere, Cic. III. *Briefly*; exillius dicere, Varr.

EXILUM. See EXSILUM.

EXIMIE, adv. I. *Exceedingly, extremely*; diligere, Cic. II. *Excellently*; opinari, Gell.: templum eximie ornatum, Liv., splendidly.

EXIMĪETAS, ātis, f. (eximius) *Excellence*; Symm.

EXIMĪUS, a, um. (eximo) I. *That deserves to be excepted or distinguished, choice, select, excellent*; Ter.: Cic.: Liv. II. *Extreme, exceeding, extraordinary, uncommon*; virtus, facies, ingenium, spes, Cic.: hence, id. III. *Excellent, pre-eminent*; virtutes, Cic.: also seq. infin., Lucan.: also, seq. gen.; e. g. eximii regum, Stat.

EXIMO, ēmi, emptum, or entum, ēre. (ex and emo) I. *To take out, except, exclude*; acina de dolio, Cato: medullam e caule, Plin.: aliquid numero beatorum, Hor.: de numero proscripitorum, Nep.: aliquid ex reis, or de reis, Cic., i. e. to discharge, acquit; diem ex mense, id. II. *To take away, take, snatch away, rescue*; religionem, Liv.: aliquid ex rerum natura, Cic.: alicui opus, Hor.: aliquid morti, Tac.: diem dicendo, Cic., to waste the time in speaking. III. *To free, release, deliver from any thing*; aliquid ex cruciatu, Plaut.: ex obsidione, Cic.: or, obsidione, Liv., i. e. to relieve, or to cause a siege to be raised: agrum de vectigalibus, Cic.: rem miraculo, Liv., to deprive of the marvellous: aliquid ex culpa, Cic.: ex metu, Plaut. IV. *To detain, keep back*; e. g. one who has been summoned before a judge; Pand.

EXIMĪ, i. q. EXIMDE. I. *Accordingly, according to the condition of a thing*; Plaut. II. *Hereupon, afterwards*; Cic.

EX-INĀRO, īvi, itum, ire. *To empty, make void, exhaust*; navem, Cic.: regionem frumento, Auct. B. Agric.: vehicula, to unload, Plin.: alvum, bilem et pituitam, id., to void, discharge; lienem, id., to consume: patrimonium,

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um, Pand., to exhaust, waste: agros, Cic., to plunder, lay waste: gentes, Cic.

EXINANTIO, ōnis. f. (exinatio) I. *An emptying; alvi, Plin., i. e. an evacuation.* II. *An exhausting, enfeebing; Plin.*

EX-INDE. I. *Hence, accordingly; Plaut.* II. *Hereupon, afterwards; Cic.*

EXISTIMABILIS, e. (existimo) *Probable; Cael. Aur.*
EXISTIMATIO, ōnis. f. I. *An opinion, judgment; Cic.: communis existimatio est, Liv., every one may think as he pleases: vestra existimatio est, Liv., you may have your own opinion thereon: also, an opinion given, a remark made with moderation or forbearance; Suet.*

II. *Estimation, reputation, credit; Cic.: especially in respect of moral character; frequently with bona, integra, magna, but also alone, when it is usually to be taken in a good sense, id.: also, credit, in money matters; Cæs.*

EXISTIMATOR, ōris. m. (existimo) *One who gives his opinion or judgment; Cic.*

EXISTIMO, or EXISTUMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and æstimo) I. *To be of opinion, judge, esteem; ego sic existimo, oratores fuisse, Cic.: aliquem avaram, id., to regard as an avaricious man: bene mereri existimabantur, Nep., they were judged, &c.: existimari in hostium numero, Cic., to be considered enemies.* II. *To judge, pronounce judgment; de re, Cic.: bene de aliquo, id., rem, Ter.* III. *To decide; Cic.: Liv.* IV. *To think upon, consider; Ter.: Sall.*

EXISTO. See EXISTO.

EXITIBILIS, e. (exitium) *Destructive, pernicious, hurtful, ruinous; bellum, Cic.: tyrannus, Liv.*

EXITIABILIS, e. i. q. EXITIBILIS; Cic.

EXITIALTER, adv. *Perniciously, in a destructive manner; Augustin.*

EXITIO, ōnis. f. (exeo) *A going out; Plaut.*

EXITIŌSE, adv. *Destructively, hurtfully; Augustin.*

EXITIŌSUS, a, um. (exitium) *Causing destruction or ruin, destructive, ruinous, hurtful; Cic.: exitiosior, Tac.: exitiosissimus, Tert.*

EXITIUM, i. n. (exeo) I. *An egress, going out; conclusion, end; vitæ, Sall.* II. *Destruction, ruin; urbis, Cic.: alicui esse exitio, id.: also, a grievous calamity, tending to destruction or ruin; Hor.: Plin.: also, that which brings ruin, a destroyer; Ov.: Plin.* N. B. Exitium for exitiorum, Pacuv. ap. Cic.

EXITUS, us, m. (exeo) I. *A going out, departure; Cic.: of a river into the sea, a flowing out, discharge, disengagement; Lucr.: also, an egress, i. e. place through which any thing passes or can pass, an outlet, outlet, passage out; ædificii, Nep.: cibi, Plin.: Istri, Val. Fl., mouth; naturæ, Colum., the intestinal passages.*

II. *The result of a thing, issue, fulfilment, event; spei, Liv.: belli, Cic.: promissorum, id., i. e. fulfilment: exitum habere, id.: lex habet exitum, id., is fulfilled or complied with: fuga exitum non habebat, id., they could not flee: hence, Exitum, In fact; remp. exitu libera, id.: hence, exitus, the catastrophe or development of a play; id.* III. *A conclusion, end; anni, Liv.: orationis, Cic.: questionem adducere ad exitum, id., to end: ut nullus exitus imponeretur sermonibus, Liv., so that they could not come to any result or conclusion: exitus fuit orationis, Cæs., the sum was: civitates hos selexit exitu habere, Cic.: tristis, id.: verborum, Varr., i. e. the end, termination; vitæ, Nep.: and simply, exitus, Nep., the end of life, death.* IV. *Exitus ad depressionem, Cic., opportunity for digressing in speaking.*

EX-JOCOR, āri. *To joke; Catull. 21, 5; but Vossius reads, es, jocariss.*

EXLĒCĒBRA, æ. f. i. q. ELĒCĒBRA; Plaut.

EX-LEX, ěgis. *Under no laws, lawless; Cic.*

EX-MŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ěre. 2. for emoveo; Plaut.

EX-OBVURO, ūi, ūtum. 3. *To bring out, clear away; Apul.*

EX-OBSCURO, āre. *To pray; Plaut.*

EXŌCŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and oculus) *To deprive of eyes; Plaut.: Exoculatus, Without eyes, blind; Apul.*

EXŌDIUM, i. n. (ědiov) I. *A conclusion, end; Varr.*

II. *An afterpiece in the theatre, usually played after tragedies; Liv.: it was a kind of interlude or farce, introduced chiefly in the Atellan plays; hence, Atellanum exodium, Suet.: also, a remarkable or wise saying; Hieron.*

EXŌDŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and odor) *To free of a (bad) smell; Tert.*

EXŌDUS, i. f. (ědovs) *A departure; hence, the title of the second book of Moses; Tert.*

EX-ŌLESCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. I. *To grow out, i. e. to attain its full size, grow up; Apul.* II. *To stop growing, grow no more; Colum.: fig., to fall into disuse, get out of fashion, be forgotten, be lost, perish; exolescentis literæ, Suet.: favor exolevit, Liv.: dolor exoleverat, Tac.— See also EXOLETUS.*

EXŌLETUS, a, um. (exolesco) I. *Grown up, full grown; virgo, Plaut.: Cic.: Suet.: Cæs.* II. *Grown into disuse, left off, out of fashion, forgotten, obsolete; odium vetustæ exoletum, Liv.: exoleti auctores, Quint.: mos exoletus, Suet., obsolete.*

EXOLVO. See EXSOLVO.

EXŌNERATIO, ōnis. f. (exonero) *An unloading, lightening, discharge; mercedis, Pand.*

EX-ŌNERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To free from a burden, unladen, disburden; navem, Plaut.: alvum, Plin.: colos, Ov., to spin off (the distaffs).* II. *To free, release, discharge, lighten, ease; civitatem metu, Liv.: conscientiam, Curt.; or, fidem suam, Liv., i. e. his conscience: partem laborum, Tac.: se, Curt., to disburden one's mind by revealing a secret: fastos fodatos, Tac., to purify.* III. *To rid one's self of a thing, discharge, send away or to a place, remove, vent; aliquem ex agro, Plaut.: aliquid in aures, i. e. to intrust to, Sen.: multitudinem in proximas terras, Tac.: curas, Sen.* IV. *Se, To discharge itself, fall into; of rivers and lakes when they fall into another river or into the sea; Ov.: Plin.*

EXŌPTABILIS, e. (exopto) *Desirable, desired; Plaut.*
EXŌPTATUS, a, um. I. *Part of exopto; see EXOPTO.* II. *Adj. Wished for, desirable; Cic.: nihil exoptatus, id.: exoptatissima gratulatio, id.*

EX-ŌPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To choose, select; illum exoptavit potius, Plaut.* II. *To wish or long for, to be desirous that any thing might happen; aliquid, Plaut.: Cic.: pestem alicui, Cic.: also seq. infin., id.: also seq. ut; exopto, ut fiam miserriimus, id., I am content to become.— See also EXŌPTATUS.*

EXŌRABILIS, e. (exoro) I. *To be moved by entreaty, exorable, placable; Cic.: Hor.: nulli exorabilis, Sil.: exorabilior, Sen.: in aliquid, Suet., yielding.* II. *Having power to persuade by entreaty; Val. Fl.*

EXŌRABŪLUM, i. n. (exoro) *Means, motives, or arguments to move or persuade one; Plaut.*

EXŌRATIO, ōnis. f. (exoro) *An entreating, praying, supplicating; Quint. Deel.*

EXŌRATOR, ōris. m. (exoro) *One who obtains by entreaty; Ter.*

EXŌRATRIX, icis. f. (exorator) i. e. quæ exorat; Salv.

EXŌRBEŌ, SE. See EXSORBEŌ.

EXŌRBITATIO, ōnis. f. (exorbito) *An overstepping, a deviation; Tert.*

EXŌRBITATOR, ōris. m. (exorbito) *A transgressor, violator; Tert.*

EXŌRBITO, āre. (ex and orbita) I. *Intrans. To go out of the track; Augustin.: hence, to deviate; Tert.* II. *Trans. To cause to depart from, to alienate, turn aside; Sidon.*

EXŌRISMUS, i. m. (ἔξορισμός) *A driving away of evil spirits by adjuration; Tert.: the person by whom this was done was called Exorcista (ἔξοριστῆς), Jul. Firm.: and, Exorcizor, are. (ἔξορίζω) To drive away evil spirits, to exorcise; Pand.*

EX-ORSUM, orsus, sum, iri. *To begin.* I. Prop. of weavers, to fix the web; Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 6; Cic. Orat. 2, 33: but in these passages it is used fig., to begin. II. Gen. *To begin, commence; bellum, Liv.: dicere, Cic.: ab ipsa re, id.; part. Exorsus, a, um, is also used pass., Begun, commenced; Plaut.: hence, Exorsa (plur.) A beginning, undertaking; Virg.*

EXŌRDĪUM, i. n. I. *The warp of a web; non possum togam pretextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, Quint.* II. Gen. *A beginning, commencement; vitæ, Cic.: especially of a speech, the introduction, exordium; Cic.: also, III. A whole treatise, book, writing; Colum.*

EX-ŌRIOR, ortus sum, iri. I. *To come forth, come in sight, become visible, show itself, appear, rise; canalicula exoritur, Cic.: sol, Virg.: hence, exoriens, sc. sol. 1. The rising sun, or the morning; Propert. 2. The quarter of the heaven in which the sun rises, the orient, east; Varr.: Colum.: again, exoriens, annus, Tib., the beginning of the year: repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, Cic.: promulgatio, id.: omnes exorti, Liv., broke forth; hence, to recover one's self; Cic. Attic. 7, 26.* II. *To arise, derive its origin, appear; a Myrrha hęc sunt exorta, Ter., has come from or is owing to: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic.: ratio Antipatri, id.: timor, id.: fama, Liv.* III. *To become; exortus est rex, Cic.*

IV. *To be, when the occasion of a thing is at the same time implied; Ter.*

EXORNATIO, ōnis. f. (exorno) *An adorning, decorating, embellishing; Cic.: exornationes, Auct. ad Her., figures; also, illustrations, id.*

EXORNATOR, ōris. m. (exorno) *One who adorns or sets off; rerum, Cic., i. e. one who represents things with various applications, and a rich copiousness of expression.*

EX-ORNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To adorn, embellish, decorate; philosophiam falsa gloria, Cic.: exornatissima cithara, Auct. ad Her.: aliquid prætura, Plin. Ep., to advance to; especially, to set off with clothing, to dress up, apparel, dress; veste regia, Curt.: veste varia, Ter.: eum (Clodium) mulieres exornatum ita deprehendissent, Cic.: hence, facete; exornatum dabo atque depexum, Ter., i. e. will beat, cudgel.* II. *To furnish, equip, fit out, supply with necessaries; vicinitatem armis, Sall.: classem, Justin.*

III. *As διορθείν, διοκορθείν, To arrange, order, adjust,*

prepare; nuptias, Plaut.: aciem, Sall., to draw up.
IV. To appoint, or, to suborn; Auct. ad Her. V. To labour at a thing, apply one's self to; philosophiam, Cic. VI. To deprive of ornament; Tert.

EX-ORO, avi, atum, are. I. To pray, entreat, supplicate; Plaut.: Cic.: Virg. II. To obtain by entreaty; also, to move, prevail upon, persuade or overcome by entreaty; aliquid, Ter.: aliquid ab aliquo, Plaut.: aliquid Cic.: exorari ab aliquo, ut, &c., Cic., to be entreated, be prevailed upon: aliquid aliquid, Plaut.: fig., facies exorari amorem, Ov., wins. III. To soften, appease, mitigate; carmina exorant deos, Ov. IV. Causas, to conduct law-suits, be an advocate; Pand. V. Exorari, to be heard favourably; Stat. N.B. It is also said to signify, To keep back or prevent by entreaty, dissuade; but in Justin, 9, 7, instead of a fili cæde amicorum precibus exoratus, we ought to read, from MSS., revocatus.

EXORS, See EXORS.

EXORSUS, a, um. See EXORDIOR.

EXORSUS, us, m. (exordior) A beginning, commencement; Cic.

EXORTIVUS, a, um. (exorior) I. Of or belonging to the rising (of a star or constellation); Plin. II. Eastern; Plin.: also, absol., exortiva, orum, the east; Plin.

EXORTUS, a, um. See EXORIOR.

EXORTUS, us, m. (exorior) A coming forth, rising; solis, Plin.: aquæ, id., its source.

EX-OS, ossis. Without bone; Lucr.

EXOSCULATIO, onis, f. (exosculor) A kissing; Plin.

EX-OSCULO, atus sum, âri. To kiss; aliquem, Suet.: fig., scientiam rerum, i. e. to value, admire, love, Gell.: also, Tac. Annal. 1, 34, we ought to read exosculandi for osculandi; see Wolf, ad Suet. Tib. 10.

EXOSSIS, e. (ex and os) I. Without bones; Apul.

II. Flexible; Apul.

EXOSSO, avi, atum, are. (exossis) I. To deprive of bones; Ter.: hence, to make flexible, to bend; Lucr.

II. Agrum, Pers., to clear of stones, or, to prepare well.

EXOSSUS, a, um. i. q. EXOSSIS; Apul.

EXOSTRA, æ, f. (ἔξωστρα) I. A moveable wooden bridge, thrown from wooden towers to the walls of a besieged town by the besiegers, in order to afford them an entrance into the town; Veget. de Re Mil. II. A wooden machine in the theatres, which being turned round by means of wheels, showed every thing that was behind the scenes; Cic.

EX-OSTUS, a, um. I. That hates, hating; aliquid, or aliquem, Virg.: exosus es mores, thou hatest, Curt.

II. That is hated; Gell.

EXOTICUS, a, um. (ἔξωτικός) Foreign, exotic; Plaut.: Græcia, id., i. e. Magna Græcia; exoticum, sc. vestimentum, id.

EX-PALLESCO, lui, ère. To turn pale, become pale; Auct. ad Her.: aliquid, at any thing, i. e. to be terrified or frightened at; Hor.

EX-PALLIDUS, a, um. Pale; Suet.

EX-PALLIO, avi, atum, are. (ex and pallium) To divest of a mantle or upper garment; Tac.

EX-PALPO, are. I. To caress, coax; Plaut. II. To obtain by coaxing or flattery; Pomp.

EX-PALPONES nummorum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22, a fictitious name, i. e. qui nummos expalpavit.

EX-PALPOR, atus sum, âri. i. q. Expalpo; Plaut. Fragm.

EX-PANDO, andi, ansum and assum. 3. I. To spread out, spread, stretch or lay open; alas, Plin.: ficus in sole, Colum. II. To open; fores, Tac. III. To explain; rerum naturam dictis, Lucr.

EXPANSIO, onis, f. (expando) An extending, expanding; Cælar. Aur.

EXPANSUS, a, um. See EXPANDO.

EXPAPILLO, avi, atum, are. (ex and papilla) i. e. nudare usque ad papillam; Plaut.

EXPARTUS, a, um. (ex and pario) That has ceased bearing young; pecudes, Varr.

EXPASSUS, a, um. See EXPANDO.

EXPATIOR. See EXPATIOR.

EXPATRICIUS, i. m. i. e. qui patriciam dignitatem deposuit; Cod. Just.

EX-PATRO, are. To do, accomplish; Catull. 29, 17: Scaliger gives another explanation.

EXPAUSATUS, a, um. (ex and pausatus) Recovered from fatigue; Veget.

EX-PAVĒFACIO, èci, actum. 3. To terrify, make afraid; Hygin.

EX-PĀVESCO and EX-PĀVESCO, pâvi. 2 & 3. To be or become terrified or afraid; ad aliquid, Liv.: aliquid, at any thing, Hor.: Plin.: Suet.

EX-PĀVIDUS, a, um. Terrified, astonished; Gell.

EXPECTO, EXPECTATIO. See EXPECTO, &c.

EXPECTORO, are. (ex and pectus) To cast or drive from the breast or heart; sapientiam, Enn. ap. Cic.

EXPECCILIO, avi, atum, are. (ex and peculium) i. e. privare peculio; Plaut.

EXPEDIO, ivi and ïi, itum. 4. (ex and pes) I. Trans. prop., To set free or deliver one that is caught by the feet,

as, a bird, &c.; hence, to extricate, free, disengage, loose, prop. and fig.; se ex laqueo, Cic.: laqueis mortis, Hor.: nodum, Cic.: se ab omni occupatione, id.: se ex turba, Ter.: se criminare, id.: iter fugæ, Liv.: i. e. to be able to find: agrotum, Cels.: i. e. to restore to health: gravem tardumque spiritum, id.: cure: agrum, Colum., to clear: errantem memori, Ov., to put into the way: menstruas purgationes, Plin., to facilitate: flammam inter et hostes, Virg., to make his way in safety: hence, I. To deliver or free from obstacles or difficulties, to despatch, settle, accomplish, procure; adiutum, Cæs., to open a passage: salutem, Cic., i. e. to save his life: negotia, id. 2. To pay, discharge; nomina, Cic. 3. To develop, accomplish; exitum orationis, Cic.: res, id.: consilia, Tac., i. e. to execute, perform. 4. Jaculum discum, Hor., to hurl, throw. 5. To say out, or simply, to say, tell, relate; aliquid, Ter.: Virg. 6. To fetch out, take out or forth, bring forth, bring; virgas, Cic.: Cererem canistis, Virg.: arma, Cæs., merces, Ov., to set out, display: ferrum, Liv., to draw. 7. To prepare, make ready; se ad pugnam, Liv.: naves, Cæs.: remigem militumque, Liv.: manus, Virg., to keep in readiness for fighting. 8. To provide, furnish; vicarium, Liv.: cibaria pastoribus, Varr. 9. To make use of any thing, use, employ; jus auxili sui, Liv. II. Intrans. 1. To narrate, relate; de cæde, Tac. 2. To be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful; non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini, Nep.: expediat ad diuturnitatem dominationis, Cic. 3. To go on an expedition, take the field; Tac. N.B. Expedio for expeditum, Plaut.— See also EXPEDITUS.

EXPEDITRE, adv. Easily, without difficulty, promptly, quickly; Cic.: expeditus, id.: expeditissimè, id.

EXPEDITIO, onis, f. (expedio) I. A developing, i. e. 1. An explaining, defining, determining; Auct. ad Her. 2. A narrating, relating; rerum, Auct. ad Her. II. An accomplishing, promoting; expeditionum rusticarum ædificia, Vitruv., i. e. buildings for the purposes of husbandry. III. A campaign, military expedition, excursion; Cæs.: fig. of bees, Plin.

EXPEDITIONALIS, e. (expeditio) Of or belonging to a military expedition; Ammian.

EXPEDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of expedio; see EXPEDIO.

II. Adj. 1. Free, disengaged; Cic. 2. Free from obstacles or difficulties, easy, ready; oratio, Cic.: via expeditior, id.: locus, Cæs., through which one can pass easily, without hindrance: cuique expeditissimum, Cic.: pecunia expeditissima, id.: in money matters it signifies, safe, sure, good; expeditum nomen, Cic.: fidem expeditam relinquere, id., i. e. good credit. 3. Ready, at hand, quick, prompt; homo, Cic.: cena, Plin. Ep.: hence, in expedito, in readiness, at hand; esse, Sen.: habere, Liv. 4. Not loaded with baggage, not loaded in such a manner as to hinder free motion, at least, not heavily laden, without baggage or heavy armour, as soldiers on a quick march, and so without hindrance or incumbrance, quick, nimble, light, always ready for battle; legiones, Cæs.: Cic.: Clodius, id.

EX-PELLO, ùli, ulsum, ère. To drive or cast out or away, to thrust out or away, expel; i. Prop.; pecus, Liv.: aliquem domo, civitate, Cæs.: possessionibus, Cæs.: ex republica, ex urbe, Cic.: naves ab littore, Liv., to push off from shore: aliquem vite, Cic., to kill: se periculo, to deliver, snatch one's self from, Plaut.: sagittam arcu, Ov., to discharge: also to drive to a place; se in auras, Ov., to come forth into the light of day: fuos in opera, Plin.: navigia expulsa in ripam, Curt. II. Fig., i. e. To remove, drive away, expel; dubitationem, Cæs.: lætitiæ ex pectore, Catull.: spem, Ov.: animam, id.: vitam, Tac., to put an end to: sententiam, Plin. Ep., i. e. rejicere. N.B. Expulsus, An exile; Cic.

EX-PENDO, di, sum, ère. I. To weigh; aurum auro, Plaut.: baccam, Cels.: hence, II. To pay, lay out, because the ancients used to weigh their gold and silver in making payments; nummos, Hor.: auri pond centum, Cic.: usuras, Pand.: hence, ferre alicui expensum, to enter any thing in an account-book as having been paid to any one; ne tu expensum muneribus ferres, Cic., i. e. that you expend no money on presents; then, to pay, give, spend, lend; si mihi expensa ista, Sest.: centum tulisses, Cic.: quibus sine fenore expensas pecunias tulisset, Liv., i. e. to lend without interest: also, gen., to give; alicui legionem expensam ferre, Cælar. in Cic. Ep.: hence, expensum ferre alicui aliquid, to ascribe; facilitati, Pand.: also, expensum ferre, e.g. vestem suppellectilis nomine, id., to reckon among the household furniture; hence, expendere, fig., to pay; pœnas alicui, Cic., to suffer punishment, be punished: thus also, scelus, i. e. pœnas scleris, Virg.: hence, expensa (sc. pecunia), money spent or laid out; Pand.: thus also, expensum; e.g. tabulæ (or codex) accepti et expensi, Cic., or, codex acceptum (for acceptorum), et expensum (for expensorum), Cic., i. e. a book of receipts and expenses; see ACCIPIO. III. To tax, rate, assess; Plaut.: hence fig., to weigh, i. e. to ponder, estimate; Cic.

EXPENSA, æ, f. See EXPENDO.

EXPENSE, adv. Very much; Theod. Prisc.

EXPENSILATIO, or EXPENSILATIO, onis, f. (expensum

and fero) *An entry into an account-book of money paid*; Gell.

EXPENSIO, ōnis. f. (expendo) *An expenditure, expense*; Symm.

EXPENSO, āre. (Freq. of expendo) I. *To pay out, count out*; Plaut. II. *To distribute*; Macrobr.

EXPENSUS, a, um. See EXPENDO.

EXPERGEFACIO, ēci, actum, ēre. (expergo and facio) *To awaken, rouse, from sleep*; expergefactus e somno, Suet., and without e somno, id.: fig., I. *Se, To awake, i. e. to arouse or bestir one's self*; Cic. 2. *To rouse, excite*; Italiam, Auct. ad Her.: *mele per chordas, Lucr.*, to play on stringed instruments: *flagitium, to commit, Plaut.*

EXPERGEFACTIO, ōnis. f. (expergefacio) *An awakening, rousing*; Augustin.

EXPERGEO, factus sum, fieri, pass. of EXPERGEFACIO.

EXPERGIFICO, āre. *To awaken, arouse, excite*; ingenium, Gell.—From

EXPERGIFICUS, a, um. (expergo and facio) *That awakens or excites*; Apul.

EXPERGISCOR, experrectus sum, i. (expergo) *To awaken, arouse*; I. *From sleep*; Cic. II. *Fig.*; Cic.—See also EXPERRECTUS.

EXPERGITE, adv. *Actively, watchfully*; munus obire, Apul.

EXPERGITUS, a, um. See EXPERGO.

EX-PERGO, gl, gitum, ēre. *To awaken, arouse*; I. *From sleep*; Cic. II. *Gen.*; Gell.: *Expertitus, a, um, awakened, aroused*; Lucr.

EXPERIENS, tis. I. Part. of experior; see EXPERIOR.

II. Adj. 1. *Active, industrious*; Cic.: *experientissimus arator, Cic.* 2. *Experienced, that knows by experience*; Ulysses, Ov.: also, seq. gen.; *laborum, Ov.*, inured to or capable of undergoing.

EXPERIENTIA, æ. f. (experior) I. *Proof, trial, experiment, attempt*; Cic.: *veri, Ov.*, way of ascertaining: *belli, Vell.*, exercise, practice: *laudandum experientia consilium, id.*, on account of its issue. II. *Knowledge obtained by experiment, experience*; Cels.: *Plin.*

EXPERIMENTUM, i. n. (experior) I. *Proof, trial, experiment*; Cic.: *hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.*, the strongest proof. II. *Experience*; Cels.

EXPERIOR, ertus sum, iri. (ex and perior, whence also peritus) I. *To prove, try, put to the proof*; omnia, Ter.: Cic.: *extrema, Sall.*: *Romanos, Nep.*, i. e. to fight or engage with them: *in me ipso experior, ut, &c.*, Cic., I find that I, &c.: *deos iniquos, Ov.*, to find: *valetudinis anniversarios, Suet.*, to experience: *experium est, Gell.*, it is found by experience to be the case: *experiri aliquem* means also *to know a person as one that answers to the proof*; Suet.: also, seq. infin., Ter.: *experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv.*, to exercise, make use of; *libertatem, Sall.*: *imperium, Liv.* II. *To engage, quarrel, contend with any one*; cum aliquo, Plaut.: especially *to contend at law*; *legibus, Nep.*, or *judicio*, or *jure*, or *ius, Cic.*: also simply, *experiri, id.*, or *cum aliquo, id.*, to go to law, try by law, sue, accuse, impeach.—See also EXPERIENS and EXPERIENS.

EXPERIENS, a, um. I. Part. of experior; see EXPERIOR.

EXPERIOR, Colum. II. Adj. *Awake, roused, vigilant*; experrectior, Colum.

EXPERTS, tis. (ex and pars) I. *That takes or has no part in a thing, not partaker in, not sharing or concerned in*; *periculum, Cic.*: *consilii, id.*: *partis, Ter.*: also with an ablat.; more, domo, Plaut. II. *That has not a thing, deprived or destitute of, devoid or free from a thing, without a thing*; *expers eruditionis, Cic.*: *humanitatis, id.*: *vis expers consilii, Hor.*: *pueri et puellæ jam virum expertes, id.*, i. e. that have lost your fathers and husbands: *literarum, Nep.*, i. e. ignorant: *sui, Sen.*, i. e. beside himself: *Chium (vinum) maris expers, Hor.*, i. e. not mixed with sea-water: *maris, Pers.*, effeminate: *expertia frugis, id.*, good for nothing: also with an ablat.; *metu, Plaut.*: *somno, Lucr.*: *fama atque fortunis, Sall.*, without character or fortune.

EXPERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of experior; see EXPERIOR.

II. Adj. 1. *Active, Experienced, that knows by experience*; *belli, Virg.* 2. *Pass. Known by experience, proved, tried*; *virtus, Cic.*: *experitissimus, Suet.*

EXPERTUSO, or EXPETISSO, ēre. 3. (expeto) *To desire*; *consilium ab aliquo, Plaut.*

EXPERTIBILIS, e. (expeto) *Agreeable, desirable*; Tac. Ann. 16, 21; but ed. Ernest. has *expectab.*

EXPETITOR, ōnis. m. (expeto) *One who desires or longs after any thing*; Symm.

EX-PETO, ivi, itum. 3. I. *Trans. To endeavour to attain any thing*; hence, 1. *To desire, request, demand, leg, to exact*; *auxilium ab aliquo, Cic.*: *aliquid summa cupiditate, id.*: *pœnas ab aliquo, id.*, i. e. to punish: thus also, *supplicium, Liv.* 2. *To desire, long for, wish*: *mortem, Cic.*: *scire aliquid, Ter.*: *divitias, Cic.* 3. *To choose out, select*; *hanc mihi expetivi, Ter.* 4. *To aim at, or endeavour after any thing*; *vitam aliquid, Cic.* 5. *To ask, demand, enquire after, to wish to know*; *aliquid, Val. Fl.* 6. *To take, adopt*; *consilia, Plaut.* 7. *To seek,*

go to, visit; *emporium, Plin.* II. *Intrans. 1. To happen*; in *servitute: expetunt multa iniqua, Plaut.* 2. *To meet with, befall, fall in one's way*; *mihi illius maledicta expedit, Plaut.*: *suam culpam in mortalem expetere, id.*: *ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce cladis belli, Liv.* 3. *To last, endure*; *ætatem expetit, Plaut.*, lasts for ever.

EXPIATIO, ōnis. f. (expio) *Expiation, satisfaction, atonement*; Cic.

EXPIATOR, ōris. m. (expio) *One that expiates, atones, or purifies*; Tert.

EXPIATORIUS, a, um. (expiator) *Expiatory*; Augustin.

EXPIATUS, us. m. i. q. *Expiated*; Tert.

EXPICTUS, a, um. See EXPINGO.

EXPILATIO, ōnis. f. (expilo) *A plundering*; Cic.

EXPILATOR, ōris. m. (expilo) *A plunderer*; Cic.

EX-PILO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To plunder, pillage, rob*; *ævaram, Cic.*: *regem, socios, fana, Cic.*: *hereditatem, Pand.*

EXPINGO, inxi, itum. 3. I. *To paint*; 1. *With colours, i. e. to represent by painting, depict, adorn by painting or with colours*; *to paint, rouge*; *pericula, Plin.*: *gnas, Mart.* 2. *With words, i. e. to describe accurately, to delineate or paint faithfully*; Cic.

EX-PINSO, ēre. 3. *To bruise to pieces, grind*; *far, Cato, R. R.*

EX-PIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To purge any thing that is defiled with vice or crime, to purify*; se, Plaut.: *forum a sceleris vestigiis, Cic.* II. *To deliver from punishment by making satisfaction*; *filium pecunia publica, Liv.*: hence, 1. *To make satisfaction, make amends or compensation for, to atone for*; *scelus supplicio, Cic.*: *errata, id.* 2. *To punish*; *scelus, Liv.* III. *Rem, To offer sacrifice on account of a thing which may appear to portend evil*; and so, *to avert an ill omen*; *to avert the ill effects of any thing*; *prodigium, Liv.*: *sacra commissa, Cic.*: *scelus, Hor.* IV. *To repair*; *incommodum virtute, Cæs.* V. *To satisfy, assuage, mitigate*; *cupiditates, egestates, Cic.*: *dolorem, Hirt.* VI. *To pacify, appease*; *manes mortuorum, Cic.*

EX-PIRO, āre. See EXPIRO.

EX-PISCOR, ātus sum, āri. Prop. *To fish out*; hence, *to search out, examine into*; Ter.: Cic.

EXPLANABILIS, e. (explano) *Clear, plain*; vox, Sen.

EXPLANATE, adv. *Clearly, plainly*; Gell.: *explanatus, Cic.*

EXPLANATIO, ōnis. f. (explano) I. *An explanation, exposition, interpretation*; as, of an oracle or dream; Cic. II. *Distinct expression or pronunciation*; *verborum, Quint.*

EXPLANATOR, ōris. m. (explano) *An explainer, interpreter*; Cic.—Thence.

EXPLANATORIUS, a, um. *Explanatory*; *liber, Cæsar, Aur.*

EXPLANATUS, a, um. I. Part. of explano; see EXPLANO.

II. Adj. *Clear, plain, distinct, articulate*; Cic.

EX-PLANO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To make even or flat*; hence, 1. *To spread, extend*; *cortex in denas pedes explanatus, Plin.* II. *To make clear, plain, intelligible*; Cic.: hence, 1. *To explain*; Cic. 2. *To relate, tell*; Ter.: *Sall.* 3. *To pronounce distinctly*; *Plin. Paneg.*

EX-PLANTO, āre. *To pull up a plant*; Colum.

EX-PLAUDO, si, sum. 3. i. q. *Explo, Lucr.*

EXPLEMENTUM, i. n. (expleo) *That whereby any thing is filled up, a complement*; Plaut.: Sen.

EXPLEDESCO. See EXPLEDESCO.

EXPLEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. 2. (ex and pleo) I. *To fill up, to fill*; *fossam aggere, Cæs.*: *rimas, Cic.*: *animum gaudio, Ter.*: hence, 1. *To come up to, amount to*; *aurum, quod summam talenti explet, Liv.* 2. *To fulfil, discharge, execute*; *officium, Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.*: *munus, Cic.*: *conditionem, Pand.* 3. *To satiate, satisfy, appease, sitim, Cic.*, to quench: *odium, Liv.*, to gratify: *cupidines, Tac.*: se, Cels., to satiate one's self: *se cæde, Liv.*, to glut: me, Ter., i. e. to gratify my wishes: *animum, to humour one's self, Cic.*: *aliquem divitiis, Sall.*: also, gen. for *satisfacere alicui*; e. g. *scribendo te, Cic.*: also, with a gen. instead of an ablat.; *ultricus flammæ, Virg.*

II. *To fill up a number, complete*; *numerus, Liv.*: thus also, *explebo numerum, Virg. Æn. 6, 545.* I will fill up the number of the shades which have been left by me: *centurias and tribus, Liv.*, i. e. to obtain the proper number of votes. III. *To repair, fill up, make complete, make good, supply*; Cic.: *Cæs.*: *Liv.*: *senatorum censusum, Vell.*, to supply what was wanting to complete the amount of property requisite for a senator.

IV. *To bring a thing to perfection, to perfect, complete, bring about, accomplish*; *damnationem, Cic.*: *vitam beatam cumulate, id.*, to make perfectly happy. V. *To complete, finish, end, bring to a close*; *annos, Tibull.*: *Plin.*: *quinque orbis cursu, to run through, Virg.*: *ducentos annos Plin.*, to live to the age of 200 years. VI. It is said also to signify, *to diminish*; *apes favos explent, Plin. 11, 20, ed. Hard.*: but here other edd. have *non explent*.

—See also EXPLETUS.

EXPLETIO, ōnis. f. (expleo) *A filling, fulfilling, satisfying*; Cic.

EXPLETUS, a, um. I. Part. of expleo; see EXPLO. II. Adj. *Perfect, complete, entire*; Cic.

EXPLĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (explico) *That may be explained*; Plin.

EXPLĪCĀTE, adv. *Plainly, clearly*; Cic.

EXPLĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (explico) I. *An unfolding, unfolding*; rudentis, Cic. II. Fig. i. e. *An explication, exposition, clearness, perspicuity*; Cic. III. *A paying, payment*; debitorum, Cic.

EXPLĪCĀTOR, ōris, m. (explico) *An expounder, explainer*; Cic.—Thence,

EXPLĪCĀTRIX, icis, f. *She who explains*; Cic.

EXPLĪCĀTUS, or EXPLOCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of explico; see EXPLO. II. Adj. I. *That is in good order or condition*; provincia quam maxime apta explicataque, Cic. 2. *Without difficulty or obscurity, clear*; ratio salutis explicata, Cic.: nihil explicatus, Cic.: consilium explicatus, Cæs., i. e. connected with less difficulty in performance.

EXPLĪCĀTUS, us, m. (explico) I. *An unfolding, pulling apart or asunder*; alternus crurum, Plin., a throwing out of the legs of horses II. *An explication, exposition*; Cic.

EXPLĪCĪTUS, a, um. See EXPLICATUS.

EX-PLICŌ, āvi, ātum, and ui, itum, āre. I. *To unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, open, undo*; vestem, Cic.: volumen, a roll of paper, id.: plagas, nets, Mart.: fusos, id., to take off the web: capillum pectine, Varr., to comb out; fig., frontem, Hor., i. e. to unrinkle: se ex laqueis, Cic., to extricate, free: captiones, id., i. e. to solve. II. *To spread out, extend, stretch, expand (any thing which was enclosed in a narrow compass)*; ordines, Liv., i. e. the ranks of an army: aciem, Liv., to draw up in battle-array: multitudinem navium, Nep.: also gen., to spread out, extend; montes se explicant, Plin.: Capua planissima in loco explicata, Cic.: mare, Sen., i. e. to calm: explicari per omnem terrarum ambitum, Suet., to spread out; rem suam lucro, Plaut., i. e. to amplify, enlarge. N.B. Explica intelligentiam tuam, Cic., use your senses, call your reason into exercise. III. *To stretch out, extend, i. e. to slay, kill*; Pythona sagittis explicuit, Luc. IV. *To free from obstacles, difficulties, or embarrassments, to disentangle, adjust, settle, regulate*; negotia, Cic.: rem frumentariam, Hirt., i. e. to lighten or take away the difficulties attending it, i. q. Expedire rem frum.: sumptus, Hirt., to bear, defray: also gen., to free, deliver, restore; explicatus gravi vallitudine, Sen.

V. *To develop, i. e. to explain (especially any thing obscure or difficult), to show, treat of, relate, narrate, tell*; de re, Cic.: philosophiam, vitam aeternam, id.: se dicendo, id.: res, Nep., to give an exact detail of; the opposite is res summas attingere. VI. *To give information on a difficult point, tell one what to do*; explicata hoc, Cic. VII. *To find out, discover*; ut non explicarem, quid esset optimum factu, Cic. VIII. *To pay*; nomen, a debt; Cic.: prop., to loose from one's self; onera, Suet., i. e. to release one's self from a burden of debts. IX. *To perform, execute, do, accomplish*; consilium, Cic.: fugam, Liv., to flee: elegos, to make, Plin. Ep.: cenas duas, Mart., to serve for: de hortis explicata, Cic., bring the business to an end: hence, 1. *To put into practice*; praecepta, Cic. 2. *To bring to an end, achieve, fulfil, perform*; mandata, Cic. X. *To translate*; orationes Graecorum, Cic.—See also EXPLICATUS, a, um.

EXPLODO, si, sum, ēre. *To drive out by a clapping of the hands, to hiss off*; aliquem, Cic.: hence, I. Gen. *To drive out*; Cic. II. *To reject, disapprove*; sententiam, Cic.

EXPLŌRĀNTER, adv. *Exactly, accurately*; Ammian.

EXPLŌRĀTE, adv. *With certainty, for a certainty, surely, securely*; Cic.: exploratus, id.

EXPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (exploro) *An examination, investigation*; Tac.

EXPLŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. (exploro) *An examiner, investigator, one who searches out or explores*; Plaut.: Suet.: explorator vice, Suet., one who went before the sedan of the emperor, to clear the road: especially in war, *A spy, scout*; Cæs.: also, adj., exploratores foci, Mart., the searching fire.—Thence,

EXPLŌRĀTORIUS, a, um. *That serves for investigation or intelligence*; scaphæ, Veget., spy-boats: coronæ, Suet., i. e. for tried valour.

EXPLŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exploro; see EXPLO. II. Adj. *Certain, sure*; deus habet exploratum, fore, &c., Cic., knows for certain: mihi exploratum est, I am quite certain, id.: mihi est exploratissimum, id.: pro explorato habebat, Cæs., considered it as certain, believed for certain: literæ exploratæ a timore, Cic., calculated to dispel every fear.

EX-PLŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To examine, investigate, search or spy out, explore, reconnoitre*; rem, Cic.: fugam domini, id.: de re, Nep.: explorato, after due intelligence had been obtained, Liv. II. *To select, choose*; locum castris idoneum, Cæs. III. *To prove, try, put to the proof*; animos, Liv.

EXPLOSIŌ, ōnis, f. (explodo) *A driving off by clapping or manifestations of disapprobation*; Cael. in Cic. Ep.

EXPLOSIUS, a, um. See EXPLODO.

EXPŌLŌ, āre. See EXPOLLO.

EX-PŌLŌ, īvi, itum, ā. *To polish*; hence, I. *To smooth, make smooth*; Catull.: Plin. II. *To cleanse, purify*; frumentum, Colum. III. *To adorn, embellish, decorate*; vestem, Plin.: consilium, Plaut., to mature, perfect: liberos, id.: aliquem doctrinis, Cic.: hence, to paint; Ter.: also, to overlay; parietem, Vitr.

EX-PŌLĪTIO, ōnis, f. (expolio) *A polishing, adorning, embellishing*; Cic.: Vitr.

EXPŌLĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of expolio; see EXPOLLO. II. Adj. I. *Smooth*; dens expolitior, Catull. 2. *Refined, polished, adorned*; vir omni vita excultus atque expolitus, Cic.: villsa expolitissima, Scip. ap. Gell. III. *Purified, cleansed*; frumenta, Col.

EX-PŌNO, sui, situm, 3. I. *To set or put out, expose*; e. g. a child which a person will not bring up, Plaut.: particularly, *To land, disembark, put or set on shore*; Cic.: Nep.: in terram, or (according to MSS.) in terra, Cæs.: or, any thing in public for the purpose of exhibiting it; vasa, Cic.: hence, 1. *To push or thrust away*; aliquem cubito, Plaut.: fig., nomen dei, Lactant., to dishonour. 2. *To cast out, cast ashore*; os Orphei, Ov. II. *To expose, to leave open or unprotected*; ne inermes provincie barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. III. *To exhibit, display, propose, expose to view, set before one's eye*; premia alicui, Cic.: vitam suam ad imitandum, id.: factum, id., to propose for imitation. IV. *To set forth by words, to show, declare, publish, say expressly, describe, speak or treat of a thing, like the Gr. ἐκθέσθαι*; narrationem, vitam alicujus, Cic.: mores Graiorum, Nep.: copias, Cæs., to tell their number: mandata in senatu, Cic.: de re, id.: also seq. accus. et inf.: expone igitur, animos remanere post mortem, Cic.: also, to promise; quod ei dccc exposuisti, Cic.—See also EXPOSITUS.

EXPŌPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (expopulo) *A robbing, pillaging, plundering*; Colum.

EXPORGO, for exporrigo. See EXPORRIGO.

EXPORRECTUS, a, um. See EXPORRIGO.

EX-PORRIGO, exi, ectum, 3. *To stretch out*; Plaut.: Plin.: hence, I. *To spread out, extend*; Plin. II. *To unrinkle*; exporge (for exporrige) frontem, Ter., be friendly.

EXPORTATIO, ōnis, f. (exporto) I. *A carrying out, exportation*; Cic. II. *Exile, banishment*; Sen. EX-PORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bear or carry out*; Cic. II. *To convey or bring to any place, to remove merchandise to foreign lands, to export*; aurum ex provinciis Hierosolyma, Cic.: res, quæ exportantur, are exported, id. III. *To banish*; Cic.

EX-POSco, pōposci, 3. I. *To desire a thing of any one, to ask, request, beg, pray, entreat, implore*; misericordiam, Cic.: victoriam a diis, Cæs.: pacem precibus, Liv., i. e. to sue for: aliquem precibus, to entreat, id.: aliquem aliquid, id.: also, seq. infin., Virg.: also, to demand any thing with clamour or impatience; signum prælii, Cæs. II. *To demand to be delivered up to one's self*; aliquem, Nep.: Liv.

EXPŌSITE, adv. *Clearly, plainly*; Gell.

EXPŌSITICUS (-tius), a, um. (expono) *Exposed, cast out*; puella, Plaut.

EXPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. (expono) I. *An exposing, casting out*; infans, Justin. II. *An explication, exposition*; an exhibiting, clearing up, showing, declaring; Cic.: hence, a narrative; Quint.: also, the first proposition of a syllogism; Auct. ad Her.

EXPŌSITŪNCŪLA, æ, f. Dimin. of expositio; Hieron. EXPŌSITOR, ōris, m. (expono) *An interpreter*; Jul. Firm.

EXPŌSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of expono; see EXPONO. II. Adj. I. *Exposed, open to, subject to*; locus expositus solibus, Plin.: numen expositum cunctis, Lucan., that grants access to all: ad omnium convicia expositus, Suet. 2. *Projecting, prominent*; Sunium, Ov.: fig., mores, Cic., i. e. impending. 3. *Open*; limen, Stat.: fig., open, candid, free in manner; homo, Plin. Ep.: also, courteous, affable; mores, Stat. 4. *Intelligible*; Quint. 5. *Common*; Juv.

EXPŌSTŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (expostulo) I. *A demanding*; Liv. 35, 17, ed. Drak. II. *A complaint concerning any one*; Cic.

EXPŌSTŪLĀTUS, us, m. i. q. Expostulatio, *A complaint*; Symm.

EX-POSTŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To demand*; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: also, seq. ut, Tac.: seq. ut, Plin. Paneg.: seq. accus. et infin., Tac.: hence, to demand that one be delivered up; Tac. II. *To complain respecting any one, to make complaints*; sometimes it may be rendered, to quarrel, dispute; cum aliquo de re, Cic.: cum aliquo injuriam, for de injuria, Ter.: also, aliquem (for de aliquo) cum aliquo, Cic.

EXPRESSE, adv. I. *With pressure*; expressus, Scrib. Larg. II. *With correct expression, aptly, suitably*; Plin. Ep.: hence, III. *Clearly, plainly, explicitly*; Auct. ad Her.: expressus, Colum.

EXPRESSEM, i. q. Expresse; Pand.

EXPRESSIO, ōnis, f. (exprimo) I. *A pressing out*;

Vitr. II. *A pressing or forcing upwards*; e. g. of water, Vitr. III. *A projection, projecting part, part raised in relief*; e. g. eminentes expressiones, Vitr.

EXPRESSOR, ōris, m. (expri-mo) *One who presses out or brings forth*; veritatis, Tert.

EXPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of expri-mo; see EXPRI-MO. II. Adj. 1. *Apparent, clear, evident, manifest*; vestigia, Cic. e. figliis, id.: expressior, id. 2. *Clearly expressed or pronounced, clear, distinct*; verba, sermo, Quint.: licet expressis, Cic. Off. 1, 37, letters pronounced too clearly or affectively. 3. *Standing out, prominent*; Cic.: Quint.

EXPRESSUS, us, m. (expri-mo) *A forcing upwards, raising by pressure*; aque, Vitr.

EXPRETUS, a, um. i. q. Spretus: Plaut.: and so for expretus, from expserno.

EXPRI-MO, essi, essum, ēre. (ex and premo) I. *To squeeze or press out*; oleum amygdalis, Plin.: succum e semine, id.: lacrimulam, Ter.: spiritum, Tac.: to force out the breath as if with violence from the body: also, to press, squeeze, or uring, deprive of moisture by means of pressure; spongiam, Cels.: oleam, Plin.: nasum, Mart., i. e. to blow the nose: also, to squeeze out, remove by squeezing; tuberculum, Plin. II. Fig. *To extort, constrain, get or obtain by force, compel, exact, elicit, occasion*; nummos ab aliquo blanditiis, Cic.: pecuniam alicui, Suet.: vocem, Cæs.: to elicit: latitiam, Hirt.: risum, Plin. Ep., to occasion or elicit: confessionem alicui, Liv.: coronam, Nep.: also absolutē, to prevail, succeed; expressi, ut negaret, Cic.: also, to assert, demand; cur tu in iudicio exprimis, quod non fit in campo? Cic.

III. *To express, i. e. to cause a thing to appear by impressing*; especially, 1. In wax or metal, by colours, &c., to emboss, express, pour-tray, form; expressa imago in cera, Plaut.: simulacra ex auro, Curt.: figuras, Ov.: arma expressa casus, i. e. in quibus casus expressi sunt, Val. Fl., which Tacitus imitates when he says, ara casus expressa: again, vestis exprimens singulos artus, Tac.: infans omnibus membris expressus, Quint., i. e. perfectly formed in all its limbs. 2. *To express by words, to describe, pour-tray, delineate, represent*; mores alicuius oratione, Cic.: corporis famam verbis, Auct. ad Her. 3. *To express by imitation, to imitate, copy, follow*; vitam et consuetudinem alicuius, Cic. 4. *To express with the voice, i. e. to pronounce, deliver*; verba, Cic.: orationem, id., i. e. to make. 5. *To express, i. e. to cause a thing to be clearly understood, to signify, declare, show clearly*; hæc verba non satis expriment fidei-commissum, Pand. 6. *To translate*; verbum e verbo, Cic. IV. *To press or force upwards*; aquam, Vitr.: also, to raise, elevate; agger exprimit turres, Cæs.—See also EXPRESSUS, a, um.

EXPROBRATIO, ōnis, f. (exprob-ro) *A reproaching, upbraiding*; Ter.: also, alicui alicuius rei, Liv.

EXPROBRATOR, ōris, m. (exprob-ro) *One who reproaches or upbraids*; Sen.

EXPROBRATRIX, icis, f. (exprob-rator) *She that reproaches or upbraids*; reproaching, upbraiding; Sen.

EXPROBRO, avi, ātum, āre. (ex and probum) *To reproach, upbraid*; alicui aliquid, Cic.; or, de aliqua re, Nep.: also seq. accus. et infin., Liv.

EX-PROMISSOR, ōris, m. (expromitto) *One who promises any thing on behalf of himself or another*; Pand.

EX-PROMITTO, isi, issum, ēre. *To promise any thing on behalf of one's self or another*; Varr.

EX-PRŌMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ēre. I. *To take forth, bring forth*; convivam, Plaut.: cibos, Plin.: voces, Virg., to utter: vinum in urceum, to pour into, Plaut. II. *To bring to light, show, display*; odium, Cic.: crudelitatem, id. Mil. 13: vim eloquentiæ, Cic. III. *To disclose, discover, reveal*; occultata, Ter.: expromere, quid dici possit, Cic.: thus also, crudelitatem, id.: causas et ordinem belli, Liv., i. e. to relate narrate.—See also EXPROMPTUS.

EXPROMPTUS or EXPROMPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of expromo; see EXPROMO. II. Adj. *Ready, at hand*; memoria, Ter.

EXPUDORATUS, a, um. (ex and pudor) *Shameless, bare-faced*; frons, Petron.

EXPUGNABILIS, e. (expugno) *That may be overcome or subdued*; urbs, Liv.

EXPUGNATIO, ōnis, f. (expugno) *A conquest, reduction*; especially, a carrying by assault, a taking by storm; Cæs.: Cic.

EXPUGNATOR, ōris, m. (expugno) *One who overcomes, conquers, carries by assault, or takes by force*; urbs, Cic.: fig., pudicitiam, a violator, id.

EXPUGNATORIVS, a, um. (expugnator) *Conquering, overcoming*; Tert.

EXPUGNAX, acis. (expugno) *Conquering, overcoming*; expugnatrix herba, Ov., more powerful over the heart.

EX-PUGNO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To conquer, overcome, take, capture*; either, to carry by assault, take by storm; hence also, Cæs.: B. C. 3, 55, the addition per vim: or, to reduce by sieg; or blockade; urbes, Cæs.: naves, id.: loca, Nep.: hostes, Liv.: urbem obsidione, Cæs., i. e. by blockade; fig., animum, Cic.: fames obsessos expugnavit, Liv. II. *To conquer, overcome, i. e. to take by*

force or after some trouble and pains; decus muliebri, Liv.: regnum, id.: questiones, to prevent, hinder, id.

III. *To obtain by force or with much trouble*; legationem, Cic.: also seq. ut, to carry the point, that, &c.; expugnatum est, ut, &c., Liv.: hence, to bring to an end; cepta, Ov. IV. *To attack, assault*; furentem, Stat.: also with words; intentionem aut assumptionem, aut conclusionem, Quint.: expugnare aliquid precibus, and without precibus, Suet., to attack with prayers. N. B. Expugnassere for expugnatum esse, Plaut.

EXPULSIV, adv. (expello) *By driving or striking back*; pila ludere, Varr.

EXPULSIO, ōnis, f. (expello) *A thrusting out, driving away*; Cic.

EXPULSUS, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of expello) I. *To strike back*; Mart. II. *To vanquish, overcome, take by force, carry*; Ammian.

EXPULSOR, ōris, m. (expello) *One who drives out or away, an expeller*; Cic.

EXPULSUS, a, um. See EXPELLO.

EXPULTRIX, icis, f. (expello) *She that drives out or away*; Cic.

EXPUMICO, āre. *To rub with pumice stone*; fig., for purgo; Tert.

EXPUNGO. See EXPUNGO.

EXPUNGIATIO, ōnis, f. (expungo) *A doing, accomplishing*; opere, Tert.

EXPUNCTOR, ōris, m. (expungo) *One who blots out or expunges*; Tert.

EXPUNGO, unxi, unctum. 3. *To erase, e. g. letters from a waxen tablet*; hence, I. *To strike out, expunge*; nomen, Plaut.: hence, I. *To discharge, disband*; manipulum, Plaut. 2. *To drive or send away*; pupillum, Pers. II. *To reckon, enumerate*; sidera ad nomen, Plin. 2, 24, ed. Hard.: hence, to remunerate, repay; munus munere, Sen.: also, to examine, review; decurias, Suet., i. e. to examine in order to fill up the places of the deceased, &c. III. *To note down, write down*; milites, Tibull. IV. *To fulfil, accomplish*; to adjust; Tert.: rationes expunctæ, Pand. V. *To celebrate, solemnize*; Tert.

EXPUO. See EXPSUO.

EXPURGATIO, ōnis, f. (expurgo) I. *A cleansing*.

II. *A vindication, apology, excuse*; expurgationem habere, i. e. to have in readiness, Plaut.; also, to bring forward, plead, id.

EX-PURGO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To cleanse, purify*; ulcera, Plin.: sermone, Cic. II. *To vindicate, justify, excuse*; se alicui, Plaut.: aliquid, Gell.

EX-PŪTESCO, ēre. 3. *To rot, putrefy*; Plaut.

EX-PŪTO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To prune, lop*; Colum.: also, to cut smooth, shave; palos, Colum. II. *To consider, weigh, examine*; Plaut. III. *To investigate, examine, consider*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.

EX-QUERO, sivi, situm. 3. i. q. Exquiro; Plaut.

EXQUIRO, sivi, situm. 3. (ex and quero) I. *To search, search diligently for any thing*; hence, I. *To enquire, ask, get information of, find out by enquiry*; aliquid ab, or ex, aliquid, Cic.: also, aliquid for ab aliquid, Plaut.: also, to examine or torture; Ter.: de (for ab) aliquid, Suet. 2. *To search into, examine, investigate*; veritatem, causas, Cic.: in exquirendo vero versari, Cic., to be engaged in a search after truth: also, to try, examine, test, prove; facta alicuius ad antiquæ religionis rationem, Cic.: hence, exquisitum, an enquiry, examination; id. II. *To demand, require*; hæc non nimis exquiro a Græcis, Cic. III. *To seek out*; honores singulares alicui, Cic.: also, to choose, select; verba ad sonum, Cic.—See also EXQUISITUS.

EXQUISITE, adv. *Exactly, carefully, nicely, with investigation or research*; Cic.: exquisitius, id.: exquisitus sermo, Suet., in a manner difficult to be understood: exquisitissime, Gell.

EXQUISITIVS, i. q. Exquisite; Varr.

EXQUISITIO, ōnis, f. (exquiro) *Enquiry, examination*; Cod. Just.

EXQUISITUS, a, um. I. Part. of exquiro; see EX-QUIRO. II. Adj. 1. *Select, extraordinary, excellent, choice, exquisite*; Cic.: exquisitius diendi genus, id.: exquisitissimis verbis laudare, id. 2. *Far-fetched, affected, over-nice*; munditia exquisita nimis, Cic.: verba, Quint.

EXRADICIVS, for eradicitus; Plaut.: Frontin.

EXRADICO, āre, for eradicō; Varr.

EX-SACRIFICIO, āre. *To sacrifice, offer*; Cic. e. poëta.

EX-SÆVIO, ire. *To cease raging*; Liv.

EXSANGUINATUS, a, um. (exsanguis) *Bloodless*; Vitr.

EX-SANGUIS, e. *Bloodless, without blood*; animantes, Lucr.: umbra, Virg.: hence, fig., I. *Pale, wan, dead*; Cic. II. *Pale through fear, rage, &c.*; Cic.: also, gen. pale; herba, Ov.: cuminum, Hor., i. e. that renders pale; color, Ov., white. III. *Weak, feeble, powerless*; oratio, Auct. ad Her.: homines, Cic.

EXSANO, are. (ex and sanies) *To draw out matter or corruption, cause to suppurate*; Cels.: also, to draw out moisture or juice, to press out; bacam, Colum.: hence, gen., to draw out, take away; amaritudinem, id.

EX-SARCIO, sī, tum, ire. *To patch up, mend*: hence, *to amend, repair, restore*; aliquid aliis rebus, Q. Cic.

EX-SĀTĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To satisfy, satiate, sate*; Liv. EX-SĀTŪRĀBĪLIS, e. (exsaturō) *That may be satiated*; pectus, Virg.

EX-SĀTŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To satisfy, satiate, sate*; terram, Varr.

EXSCENDO, ēre, for escendo, Liv. 29, 11, in some old edd.

EXSCENSIO, ōnis. f. (exscendo) *A debarkation, landing*; Liv.

EX-SCINDO, idi, issum, ēre. *To tear out*: hence, I. *To destroy, extirpate*; gentem, Virg.: hostem, Tac. II. *For excidere, to cut out*; rupes, Stat.

EXSCREĀBĪLIS, e. (exscreo) *That may be spit out by coughing or hawking*; Plin.

EXSCREĀTIO, ōnis. f. (exscreo) *A spitting out with coughing or hawking*; Plin.

EXSCREĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Exscreatio; Cael. Aur.

EX-SCREO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To spit out with coughing or hawking, to spit up*; Cels.: Ov.

EX-SCRIBO, p̄si, ptum, ēre. I. *To write out, write off, copy*; Cic.: Varr. II. *To copy by painting*; imagines, Plin. Ep.: fig., aliquem similitudine, id., i. e. to be very like. III. *To write or note down*; Plaut.: Colum.

EXSCRIPTUS, a, um. See EXSCRIBO.

EX-SCULPO, p̄si, ptum, ēre. I. *To scratch out, erase*; versus, Nep. II. *To draw out with much trouble, to press out, extort*; verum ex aliquo, Ter. III. *To carve*; Cic. N. B. Synon. exsculpere and insculpere; the former is used of carved work that projects from the surface, or has relief; the latter, of work sunk into the surface.

EX-SĒCO, cui and cavi, ctum, āre. I. *To cut out, to cut out from or away*; linguam, Cic.: fundum armari, id.: fig., nervos reip., id.: capit mercedes, Hor., as it were to cut or press out the interest from the capital, to deduct the interest before lending the money; exsectus et exemptus honoribus, Plin. Ep., i. e. deprived of. II. *To castrate, geld*; mares, Mart.: exsectus, a, um, castratē; Hirt.: exsectum Caelum a Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 34.

EX-SĒCĀBĪLIS, e. (exsecror) *Execrable, detestable*; odium, Liv.: nihil execrabilis, Plin.: also, *joined with imprecations or curses*; carmen, Liv., a solemn form of execration.

EX-SĒCĀBĪLITAS, ātis. f. (exsecrabilis) *Abominableness*; Apul.

EX-SĒCĀBĪLITER, adv. *With execration or detestation*; execrabilis, Augustin.

EX-SĒCRĀMENTUM, i. n. (exsecror) i. q. Exsecratio; Tert.

EX-SĒCRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (exsecror) I. *An asseveration or oath joined with execrations or imprecations*; Cic. II. *An imprecation, execration, malediction, curse*; Cic.

EX-SĒCRĀTOR, ōris. m. (exsecror) *One who imprecates or execrates*; Tert.

EX-SĒCRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exsecror; see EX-SECRO. II. Adj. *Cursed, detestable, execrable, abominable*; Cic.: execratissima auguria, Plin.

EX-SĒCROR, ātus sum, āri. (ex and sacro) I. *To wish any thing bad, wish evil to any one*; exsecratur, ut pereat, Cic. II. *To execrate, curse*; aliquem, Cic.: bellum, Virg.: also without an accusative, Cic.: in aliquem, Liv.

III. *To take an oath, with imprecations upon him who would forswear himself*; civitas execrata, Hor. N. B. Exsecratus, a, um, pass., *Execrated, cursed*; Cato.

EX-SECTOR, ōnis. f. (exseco) *A cutting out or off*; Cic. EX-SECTOR, ōris. m. (exseco) *One that cuts out or off*; Apul.

EX-SECTUS, a, um. See EXSECO.

EX-SECTŪTIO, ōnis. f. (exseco) I. *An accomplishing*; i. o. of a business, i. o. performance, execution; Tac. 2. Of a proposition or subject, i. e. a discussion; Sen.: sententia, Plin. Ep., i. e. an explanation, exposition. II. *A prosecution at law*; Pand.

EX-SECTŪTOR, ōris. m. (exseco) I. *One who fulfils or accomplishes*; Vell. II. *A punisher, avenger*; Stat.: offensarum, Suet.

EX-SENSUS, a, um. See EXSEQUIOR.

EX-SENSUS, a, um. *Void of feeling, senseless*; Næv. ap. Gell.

EX-SEQUIENS, tis. I. Part. of exsequor; see EXSEQUIOR. II. Adj. *Eager, searching after*; exsequenti-simus memoriarum, Gell.

EX-SEQUI, ārum. f. (exsequor) *A funeral, funeral solemnities, a solemn interment*; Cic.: exsequias ire, to go to a funeral, Ter.: iusta exsequiarum, Cic., funeral ceremonies: ferre aliquem in exsequias, Ov., to carry out to be buried: innumeræ, Plin., i. e. innumero comitatu.—Thence,

EX-SEQUIĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to a funeral, funeral*; carmen, Ov., a dirge.

EXSEQUIOR, āri. (exsequi) *To perform funeral ceremonies*; Varr.

EX-SEQUOR, cūtus (quutus) sum, i. I. *To follow*; fugam alicuius, Cic.: sectam alicuius, Catull.: aternitatem, Cic., to follow after: hence, I. *To follow, attend, accompany*; funus, Varr.: aliquem laude et lætitia, Cic. ex Eurip. 2. *To pursue*; aliquem ferro et igni, Liv.: fig., to assert, seek to maintain or defend; armis jus suum, Cæs. 3. *To avenge, punish*; jura violata, dolorem, Liv.: delicta, Suet. The word is not used in this sense by any of the best writers, except Livy. II. *To continue or proceed in any thing*; aliquid usque ad extremum, Cic.: incepta, Liv.: also, seq. inf.; Plaut.: also, seq. abl. gerund.; e. g. quarendo, Liv., to continue to enquire: hence, *to fulfil, perform, execute, accomplish*; imperium, Ter.: mandata, Cic.: scelus, Curt.: sermonem, Plaut., i. e. to hold a conversation, to converse: mortem, Plaut., to kill himself. III. *To go through with words, to relate, say, describe, tell*; aliquid, Cic.: Liv.: numerum, Liv., to tell the number. IV. *To bear, endure, suffer*; egestatem, Plaut. N. B. Part., Exsecutus, a, um, pass., Justin. 7, 3.—See also EXSEQUENS.

EX-SĒRO, rui, rtum, ēre. I. *To stretch out, thrust out or forth, to put forth*; linguam, Liv.: caput ponto, Ov., to lift up: radicem, Colum., to pull out: vincula, id., to throw off: hence, 1. *To uncover, bare*; humerum, Ov. 2. *To speak out, disclose, reveal*; secreta mentis ore, Sen. 3. *To show*; narratio exserit, Phadr.: principem, Suet., i. e. to show one's self as, 4. *To put in force, make use of*; jus, Plin. Ep., to make use of one's right. II. *To raise, lift up, elevate*; caput altius, Ov.—See also EXERTUS.

EX-SĒRTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exsero; see EXSERO. II. Adj. 1. *Projecting*; dentes, Plin., tusks of wild boars. 2. *Uncovered, bare, not covered with clothes*; humeri, Cæs.: Amazon unum exserta latus, Virg.: mamma, id.: also, *naked, drawn*; ensis, Ov. 3. *Open, evident, conspicuous*; exsertor, Pacat.: bellum, Stat.

EX-SIBĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To drive away by hissing, to hiss out or away*; Cic.; especially in the theatre, to show the audience's disapprobation of an actor, Gr. ἐξαιέω. II. *To hiss forth, bring forth with hissing*; dirum quiddam, Sen.

EX-SICCĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exsicco; see EXSICCICO. II. Adj. *Dry, jejune*; genus orationis, Cic., i. e. without rhetorical ornament.

EX-SICCESCO, ēre. *To dry up, become dry*; Vitruv.

EX-SICCŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To dry up, make dry*; sulcos, Plin.: arbores, Cic.: hence, I. *To drink out, drain, empty*; lagenas, Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep.: vina, Hor.; Cic. ad Div. 16, 26. II. *Ebriatatem, to diminish, abate*; Sen.—See also EXSICCATUS, a, um.

EX-SICCO, āre, for exseco; Plaut.

EX-SIGNŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To mark out, note or write down*; Liv.: Plaut.

EX-SILĪO, ilui (ilili), ultum. 4. (ex and salio) I. *To spring out or forth*; e cunis, Plaut.: ad aliquem, Ter.: principes exsilauerunt, i. e. celeriter abierunt, Cic.: oculi exsiluere, Ov., i. e. started out: foras, Plaut.: in sicum, Virg. II. *To spring or leap up*; de sella, Cic.: stratis, Ov.: fig., gaudio, Cic., to leap for joy; arundo, i. e. sagitta, in cælum exsilit, Sen., flies: equi exsiluistis, Ov., i. e. are placed in heaven: crines exsilunt, Stat. stand on end.

EX-SILĪUM, i. n. (ex and solum) I. *A residing out of one's native land, whether voluntarily or by way of punishment*; hence, *banishment, exile*; aliquem exsilio afficere, or mulctare, Cic.: in exsilium ire, or, peregre, id., to go into exile: in exsilium eicere, or, pellere, id., or, expellere, Nep., or, agere, Liv. II. *A place of exile*; Tac. III. Exsilia, for exsules, Tac. Hist. 1, 2, per metonymiam.

EX-SINCĒRĀTUS, a, um. (ex and sincerus) *Deprived of its genuineness or purity*; tergum, Plaut., i. e. lacerated.

EX-SINUŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To unfold, spread apart or out, extend*; amictus, Auson.

EX-SISTŌ, stiti (titi). 3. Prop. *To cause to step out or forth, to set out or forth*; hence, I. *To come out or forth, to come into sight, appear suddenly, start up, emerge*; splenclia, from a cave, Cic.: ab inferis, id., to arise: e latebris, Liv.: in auras, Lucr.: hence, I. *To arise, come, proceed*; ex luxuria existit avaritia, Cic.: existit hoc loco quæstio, id. 2. *To follow*; ex quo existit, ut de nihilo quiddam fiat, Cic. II. *To appear, show itself, become visible or manifest*; talem existere eloquentiam, Cic.: existit terror, id.: timeo, ne existam crudelior, id.: cuius adiutor existitissim, id.: victor existit, id., victorious: also of that which arises or breaks forth unexpectedly; impetus, id.: bellum, Liv. III. *To become*; huic cause patronus existit, Cic. IV. It may also sometimes be rendered to be, yet commonly with the notion of becoming, becoming evident, or of activity.

EX-SŌLESCO, ēre. 3. *To become disused*; Tert.

EXSOLŪTIO, ōnis. f. (exsolvo) *A paying*; Pand.

EX-SOLŪTUS, a, um. See *EXSOLVO*.

EX-SOLVO, olvi, olutum. 3. I. *To loose, loosen*; res-tim, Plaut.: Ignis exsolvit glaciem, l. e. thaws, Lucr.: venas, Tac., to open one's own veins: exsoluta alvus, Tac.: fig., absidium, id., l. e. to raise. II. *To release, deliver, free*; aliquem vinculis, Plaut.: se corpore, Virg.: se e nervis, Lucr.: fig., se occupationibus, Cic.: se suspicionem, Ter.: aliquem poena, Tac.: also, exsolvere rem, *to rid one's self of a thing, throw off, lay aside*; metus, Lucan.: famem, Ov., to appease his hunger, to eat: fidem, Liv., l. e. to fulfil one's promise: jus jurandum, Liv., l. e. to keep. III. *To pay, discharge one's debts*; æs alienum, Plin. Ep., or nomina, Cic., l. e. debts: pecuniam alicui, id.: hence, fig., pretia pœnasque, Liv., l. e. to dispense, award: vota, id.: gratiam, id., to render, give: pœnas morte, Tac., to suffer the punishment of death: pœnas male consultorum, Vell., l. e. to suffer: beneficia, Tac., l. e. to require, repay.

EX-SOMNIS, e. (ex and somnus) *Sleepless, awake, wakeful*; Virg.: Vell.

EX-SŌNO, ūi, Itum, āre. *To resound*; risu, cantibus, Petron.

EX-SORBEO, ūi, ēre. *To sip out, suck up, suck up by degrees, suck in*; ova, Plin.: sanguinem, Cic.: hence,

I. Fig., *To endure*; difficultatem, Cic. II. Fig., *To appropriate to one's self, carry off, take away*; prœdas, Cic.: also, *to exhaust, weaken*; Juv.

EX-SORDISCO, dui, ēre. *To become foul or dirty*; Gell.

EX-SORSUS, tis. I. *That for which no lot is cast, without lot*; ducunt exsortem (equum), Virg. II. *That does not or has not cast lots, that obtains any thing out of the usual order*; exsortem ducere honores, Virg.: hence, III. *That has no share in, not partaking in, free from*; culpe, amicitia, Liv.: secandi, Hor., incapable of cutting: also, seq. dat.; Sidon.

EX-SPATIŌR, ātus sum, āri. *To wander from the course, or out of the way*; equi exspatiantur, Ov.: hence fig.,

I. *To digress, in a speech*; Quint. II. *To overflow, of rivers, Ov.* III. *To spread out, extend*; rami exspatiantur, Plin.

EX-SPECTABILIS, e. (exspecto) *That is, or was, to be expected*; Tac.

EX-SPECTATIO, ōnis. f. (exspecto) I. *An expectation, waiting for*; prœter expectationem, Cic.: sum plenus expectatione, id.: expectationem facere, id.: afferre alicui, id.: movere, id.: decipere, id.: cœca expectatione pendere, id., to be in uncertainty. N. B. With a genitive, I. Of the person who expects; hominum, Liv. 2. Of the person or thing expected; Cic. II. Especially, *An anxious or eager expectation, curiosity, desire*; Nep.: Cic. III. *Fear*; Liv. N. B. 1. In expectatione esse, to be expected, Cic., and, to expect, Planc. In Cic. Ep. 2. Habere expectationem, to raise expectation, Cic., and, to be in expectation, to expect, id.

EX-SPECTATOR, ōris. m. (exspecto) *for spectator*; Paul. Nol.—Hence,

EX-SPECTATRIX, icis. f. *She that expects*; Tert.

EX-SPECTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of exspecto; see EX-SPECTO. II. Adj. *Expected, wished for, desired*; Cic.: expectator, Plaut.: literæ expectatissime, Cic.: also, one concerning whom hopes or expectations are entertained; expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, id., l. e. who gave just grounds for the expectation that they would attain to the highest posts of honour: hence, Expectatum, expectation; ante expectatum, Virg., unexpectedly, sooner than was expected: for this we find, expectato maturus, Vell.

EX-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To look out*; hence, I. *To be anxious or desirous to know a thing*; Ter.: Cic.: Cæs. II. *To wait, tarry, stay*; Cic.: Cæs.: Hor. III. *To wait, i. e. to tarry long in a place, to stay*; Virg. IV. Trans. I. *To expect, wait for a person or thing*; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: also, *to wait for the end of any thing*; transitum tempestatis, id.: cœnantes comites, Hor., l. e. to stay during the meal: especially, 1. *To wait for or expect with anxiety, hope, &c.*, Ter.: Cic. 2. *To await or expect with fear, to fear*; dedecus, Cic.: also, to anticipate, have a presentiment of; malum, Ter. 2. *To await, impend*; me senectus expectat, Hor. 3. *To wait for any thing, i. e. to have need of*; falcem, Virg. 4. *For spectare, to see*; expectatur equus, Stat.—See also EX-SPECTATUS, a, um.

EX-SPERGO, si, sum, ēre. (ex and spargo) I. *To sprinkle, scatter, disperse*; Lucr. II. *To besprinkle*; Virg.

EX-SPERNO. See EXSPRETUS.

EXSPERTUS, a, um. See EXSPERGO.

EX-SPES, adj. *Without hope, hopeless*; Hor.: also, seq. gen.; vitæ, Tac.

EX-SPRATIO, ōnis. f. (exspiro) *A breathing out, exhalation*; Cic.

EX-SPRĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. 1. *To breathe out*; flammam pectore, Virg.: auram animam, Ov., l. e. to die a odorem de corpore, Lucr. 2. *To emit with the breath*; or gen., *to emit, send forth*; flumen sanguinis de

pectore, Lucr.: sonos, Sil. II. Intrans. 1. *To die*; Liv.: fig., *to come to an end, to cease*; libertate expirante, Plin. Paneg.: unguenta expirant, Plin., l. e. evaporate: especially, with lawyers, *to cease, terminate, expire*; obligatio expirat, Pand. 2. *To rush forth by blowing*; or, gen., *to rush forth, come forth*; vis ventorum expirare cupiens, Ov.: expirant vermes, Lucr.: ignes, id.

EX-SPLENDESCO, dui, ēre. I. *To shine forth, glitter*; Sen. II. Fig., *To shine forth, l. e. to be excellent or distinguished*; Nep. Att. 1: dotes animi exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 3

EX-SPOLIATIO, ōnis. f. (exspolio) *A robbing, plundering*; Augustin.

EX-SPOLIŌR, āvi, ātum, āre. *To rob, plunder, spoil*; aliquem re, Cic.: Cæs.: fana atque domos, Sall.: se, Cic., to impoverish one's self: fig., omnem honorem et dignitatem Cæsaris, Hirt., l. e. to deprive him of it.

EX-SPŪTIO, ōnis. f. (exspuo) *A spitting out*; sanguinis, Plin.

EX-SPŪMŌ, āre. *To froth or foam out*; donec humor expumet, Cels.

EX-SPŪO, ūi (ultum), ūtum, ēre. I. Intrans. *To spit out*; Varr.: Plin. II. Trans. I. *To spit out*; linguam, sanguinem, Plin. 2. *To emit, cast forth, let go, throw off, banish*; sordes, Plin.: miseriam ex animo, Ter.: spiritum, Sen.: lacrymam, Plaut.

EX-STANTIA, æ. f. (exsto) *A projection*; Colum.: ventris, Cœl., Hor., a swelling.

EX-TERNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To terrify, frighten exceedingly*; aliquem, Catull.: equi externati, Ov. N. B. Externo, are; e. g. extername, Apul. Apol. ed. Vulc., l. e. not to consider as his child; where ed. Elmenh. has extraneasse; this does not belong to Externo, but to Externo from Externus.

EX-STILLO, āre. I. *To drop or trickle out*; Colum. II. *To drop, trickle*; oculi exstillent, Plaut.: lacrymis, Ter., l. e. to weep very much.

EX-STIMŪLATOR, ōris. m. (exstimulo) *An exciter, instigator*; Cic.

EX-STIMŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To pierce with a sting*; Plin. II. *To excite, goad on*; Ov.: Tac.: fata cessantia, Ov., to hasten death.

EX-STINGTIO, ōnis. f. (exstinguo) *An extinction, annihilation*; Cic.

EX-STINGTOR, ōris. m. (exstinguo) I. *An extinguisher*; Cic. II. *An annihilator, destroyer, suppresser*; Cic.

EX-STINCTUS, a, um. See EXSTINGUO.

EX-STINCTUS, us. m. (exstinguo) *An extinguishing or being extinguished*; Plin.

EX-STINGŪIBILIS, e. (exstinguo) *Destructible, that may be destroyed*; Lactant.

EX-STINGUO, nxi, nctum. 3. I. *To extinguish or put out what is burning*; incendiam, Cic.: calcem, Vitruv., to slake; cinerem, Ov.: calorem, Cic.: hence, exstingui, *to be extinguished or to go out*; ignis exstinguitur, Cic. II. *To efface, blot out a writing*; Cic. III. *To kill*; Ter.: Nep.; Liv.: hence, exstingui, *to die, lose one's life*; Cic.: Hor. IV. Gen. *To blot out, extinguish, extirpate, destroy, annihilate, bring to naught*; *to deprive a thing of its existence, its power or virtue*: sometimes, *to quench, still, assuage, remove, suppress, put a stop to*; crimina sua, Cic.: memoriam publicam, id.: formam, Ter., to mar: rorem, gratiam, Cic.: furorem alicujus, id.: senatum, id.: spem, Liv.: animam alicui, Ter., l. e. to kill: aquam rivis, to draw off, Liv.: succum, Curt.: mamas, Plin., l. e. to exsiccare: odorem, id.; jus pignoris exstinctum est, Pand., is lost. N. B. Exstinxit for exstinxerit, Plaut.

EX-STIRPATIO, ōnis. f. (exstirpo) *A plucking up, rooting out*; Colum.

EX-STIRPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and stirps) I. *To pluck up by the roots, to root out*; arbores, Colum.: also, agrum, id., l. e. to clear from stubble. II. Fig. *To eradicate, i. e. to root out, blot out, extirminate, destroy entirely*; vitia, Cic.: humanitatem ex animo, id.

EX-STĪTO, stiti, stitum, āre. I. *To stand out or forth, to project, stand or be above*; milites capite solo, ex aqua extant, Cæs.: navis extat aquis, Ov.: also, seq. accus.; Nereidas exto, l. e. procerius sum, Stat. II. *To be visible, show itself, appear, be conspicuous*; extant vestigia, Cic.: studium, officium, meritum, id.: hence, aparet et extat, id., it is clear, evident. III. *To be ex-lant, to exist, to be*; extant epistolæ Philippi, Cic.: non extat alius, Liv.: domina extat, l. e. vivit, Hor. N. B. 1. Perf. Exstīti may be either from Exsisto or from Exsto. 2. Exstaturus, a, um; e. g. vitis, Plin.: hares, Pand.

EX-STRUO, ōnis. f. (exstruo) I. *A building up, erecting, a structure*; Cic. II. *An adorning*; Tert.

EX-STRŪCTORIUS, a, um. (exstruo) *That builds up*; Tert. EX-STRŪCTUM, i. n. (exstruo) *An artificial eminence, a heap, pile*; exstructoque resedit, Virg.

EX-STRŪCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exstruo; see EX-STRUO. II. Adj. *Built high*; exstructissima species ædificiorum, Apul.

EX-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. I. To build up, rear, erect, pile or heap up; sepulchrum, rogum, Cic.: muri altitudinem, Nep.: mare, Sall., i. e. to construct buildings (palaces) in the sea; or, to lay out a sea (for Sallust is here censuring the extravagance of raising artificial mountains, and making artificial lakes): thus also, forum, Suet., i. e. to lay out, appoint a place for a forum: also, to cover or fill by heaping up; focum lignis, Hor. II. Fig. 1. To build up as it were, rear, erect, win, establish; altitudinem virtutum animo, Cic.: To heap up, furnish copiously; mensas epulis, Cic.: hence, to exaggerate, magnify; crimen sevis vocibus, Gell. 3. To hoard up; divitiis in altum, Hor. 4. To put together, construct, compose; verba, Auct. ad. Her.: poema, Petron. N. B. Exstrucis portis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 54, an incorrect reading for obstructis. — See also EXSTRUCTUS, a, um.

EX-SUCIDUS, or EXSUCCIDUS, a, um. Without juice, sapless; Tert.

EX-SUCO, or EXSUCCO, are. (ex and sucus) To deprive of juice; Cæsar, Aur.

EX-SUCUS, or EXSUCCUS, a, um. Without juice, sapless; excusor, Tert.: fig., orator, Quint.

EXSUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of exsugo; see EXSUGO. II. Adj. Sucked out, dried up; segetes sunt exsuctiores, Varr.

EX-SUDO, avi, âtum, are. I. Intrans. To exude, come forth by sweating; exsudat humor, Virg. II. Trans. 1. To sweat out, exude; succum, Plin. 2. To perform, endure, or go through with sweat or toil; laborem, Liv.: causas, Hor., to speak with warmth or great exertion in a court of justice.

EX-SUFFLO, are. To blow at or upon: I. Infantes, Augustin., sc. in order to protect them from evil spirits. 2. To blow at or upon in token of abomination; dæmonem, Sulp. Sev.: aras, Tert.

EX-SUGO, ère, 2. i. q. Exsugo; Plaut.

EX-SUGO, xi, ctum, ère. To suck out, dry up; li-quorem, Vitr.: vulnus, Cels.: segetem, Cato: thus also, vitem, Colum.: hence, Exsuctus, a, um, Sucked out; animalia, Vitr.: sudor, Colum. — See also EXSUCTUS.

EXSUL, ùlis, c. (ex and solum) One driven from his native land or place of abode, an exile, banished person; Cic.: also seq. genit.; patriæ, Hor.: orbis errarum, Curt.: fig., exsul mentis domusque, Ov., without reason, without home; exsul hiemis, the stork, Petron., i. e. that does not stay during winter.

EXSULÂRIS, e. (exsul) Of or belonging to exile, or to a banished person; mæror, Ammian.

EXSULTATIO, ònis, i. q. Exsultum; Flor.

EXSULTATUS, us, m. i. q. Exsultium; Messala Corv.

EXSULTO, avi, âtum, are. (exsul) I. Intrans. To be in exile or banishment, to live in exile; Romæ, Cic.: in regno, Curt., i. e. as it were to be an exile; in Volsco exsulatum abiit, Liv.: domo exsulo, Ter., I dare not go home; fig., remp. exsulare, Cic.: perfidia ex urbe exsulat, Plaut.; animalibus exsulantes, Tert., abstaining from animal food: also gen., to wander about; Virg. II. Trans. To cast into exile; Hygin.

EXSULTABUNDUS, a, um, i. q. Exsultans; Justin

EXSULTANS, tis. I. Part. of exsulto; see EXSULTO.

II. Adj. Jumping; of words which consist wholly of short syllables: verbum exsultantissimum, Quint.

EXSULTANTER, adv. By jumping or leaping; quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. Ep., i. e. more boldly, freely, fully.

EXSULTANTIA, æ, f. (exsulato) A springing up, exultation, insolence; Paulin.: morbi, i. e. an attack, Gell.

EXSULTATIO, ònis, f. (exsulato) I. A springing up, bounding; Quint. II. Fig. Petulance, insolence; or, exultation; Auct. B. Afric.: Sen.: Tac.: Gell.

EXSULTIVO, adv. With a bound, frolicsomenly; Hor.

EXSULTO, avi, âtum, are. (freq. of exsilio) To spring, leap, or jump up; Cic.: Nep.: in numerum, Lucr., i. e. to dance: also of things without life; vada exsultant, Virg.: medicamen exsultat, Ov., bubbles, boils: pavor in corde, Lucr., beats, throbs; giebæ, Plin., come forth, project; pampini, id., spring forth, come forth, grow; syllabæ, Quint., i. e. when too many short syllables are together: also, to ride about, &c., to frisk about; Virg.: Tac.: hence, fig. I. To exult, rejoice exceedingly; lætitia, or gaudia, Cic., as it were, to leap for joy; hence, to be petulant or frolicsome; also, to rage, rant; to brag, boast; vana spe, Quint.: victoria, Cic.: in ruin alterius, id.: Græci exsultant, quod, &c., id.; animus, id.: furor exsultans, id.: appetitus quasi exsultantes sive cupiendo sive fugiendo, id. II. To exultate in speaking; campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.: oratio exsultat in laude, id.: verborum audacia, id.; audacius, id.: orator exsultans, Quint., too diffuse. — See also EXSULTANS.

EX-SUM, esse, i. e. extra esse; e. g. exesto, Fest.

EXSPERÂBILIS, e. (exsupero) I. That may be overcome; Stat. II. That overcomes; Quadrig. ap. Gell.

EXSPERANS, tis. I. Part. of exsupero; see EXSUPERO. II. Adj. Excellent, surpassing; uxor exsuperanti forma, Gell.: exsuperantior, lib.: exsuperantissimus, Apul.; also, superfluous; Gell.

EXSPERANTIA, æ, f. (exsupero) Pre-eminence, excellence; Cic.

EXSPERÂTORIUS, a, um. (exsupero) Victorious, in honour of conquest; mensis, Lamprid.

EX-SUPERO, avi, âtum, are. Prop. To be or come out over any thing; hence, I. Intrans. 1. To project or be prominent, fig., i. e. to exceed, surpass, excel; virtute, Virg.: violentia Turni exsuperat magis, id.: exsuperant flammæ, id., i. e. gain the mastery, prevail. 2. To conquer; si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. II. Trans. 1. To project above or over any thing; angues exsuperant undas, Virg.: vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin.: fig., to exceed, surpass; aliquem impudentia, Cic. 2. To climb or pass over any thing, to surmount; clivum, Sen.: jugum, Virg.: amnem, Plin.: hence fig., to outlive; consilium, Val. Max. 3. To conquer, overpower, check; consilium cæcum, Virg.: quod fore paratum est, id sumum exsuperat Jovem, Cic., i. e. Jupiter himself cannot change. — See also EXSUPERANS.

EXSURDO, are. (ex and surdus) To deafen; aures, Plin.: fig., to stun; aures, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3: palatum, Hor., i. e. to make blunt or dull: classica exsurdant calamos, Calp., sound louder than.

EXSURGO, rexi, rectum, ère. To rise up, rise; e. g. from a seat, Cic.: ex insidiis, Liv.: hence fig., I. To rise, i. e. to be high or lofty; Roma exsurget ædificiis, Liv.: Taurus (mons) exsurgit, Plin. II. To appear, grow, arise; inde ramuli exsurgunt, Plin.: semina, Sen.: dolor gravior, id. III. To recover itself, revive; respública exsurgit, Cic.: causa, id.

EXSUSCITATIO, ònis, f. An awakening, arousing; Auct. ad Her. — From

EXSUSCITO, avi, âtum, are. I. To rouse from sleep, awaken; Cic. II. Fig. To stir up, excite, rouse; animos, Cic.: se, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: incendium, Liv.

EXTA, òrum, n. The entrails, especially the heart, lungs, liver, &c.; Plaut.: the ancients consulted the entrails of victims in divination; Cic. N. B. Extum, for extorum, Pacuv. ap. Cic.

EXTABESCO, bui, 3. I. To consume away by degrees, pine or waste away; corpus macie extabuit, Cic. e. poeta. II. Fig. To disappear, vanish; opiniones extabuisse, Cic.

EXTÂLIS, is, m. (exta) Probably, The straight gut, the rectum; Veget.

EXTANTIA, æ, f. See EXSTANTIA.

EXTÂRIS, e. (exta) That serves for cooking (entrails); olla, Plaut.

EXTEMPO, adv. Immediately, forthwith; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: hence, quum extemplo, as soon as, Plaut.: also, at first sight; Stat.

EXTEMPORÂLIS, e. (ex and tempus) I. Extemporary, i. e. that is done at the moment, or without previous meditation; oratio, Quint. II. That speaks extempore; rhetor, Mart.: facultas, Suet., the power to deliver a speech extempore. — Thence,

EXTEMPORÂLITAS, âtis, f. The faculty of extemporaneous speaking; Sidon.

EXTEMPORÂLITER, adv. Rapidly, quickly; Suet.

EXTEMPULO, i. q. Extemplo; Plaut.

EXTENDO, di, sum and tum, 3. I. To stretch out, spread out, extend; cornua aciei, Curt.: pennas, Hor.: digitis extensis, brachio extento, Cic.: lineam, Vitr., to draw a line; extendi, to stretch one's self out, spread or extend one's self; Virg.: Colum.: hence, I. To extend; fig., spem suam in Africam, Liv. 2. To exert; se supra vires, Liv. 3. To extend, prolong, continue; pugnam ad noctem, Liv.: consulatum, Plin. Pang.: epistolam, Plin. Ep.: thus also, se epistola, to write a long letter, id.: verba, Quint.: curas in annum venientem, Virg.: hence, ætatem, Plaut., to spend, pass: thus also, vesperam, Plin. Ep.: cursum, Virg., i. e. to run. 4. To extend, amplify, increase, enlarge; cupiditatem gloria, Liv.: famam factis, Virg.: agros, Hor.: pretium, Justin.

II. To stretch out on the earth, lay prostrate; aliquem arena, Virg.: fastidium, Curt., to level; extendi, to stretch one's self at length; Virg.: Curt. — See also EXTENSUS and EXTENTUS, a, um.

EXTENSE, adv. Broadly, widely; extentius, Tert.

EXTENSIO, See EXTENTIO.

EXTENSIVUS, a, um. (extendo) Extending, prolonging; Pand.

EXTENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of extendo; see EXTENDO. II. Adj. Stretched out, extended, extensive, spacious, roomy; manus extensores, Quint.: extensissima castra, Liv.

EXTENTE, adv. At length; extentius, Ammian. 23, 4. (7). Others read extensus.

EXTENTIO, ònis, f. (extendo) A stretching out, extension; Vitr. 9, 1, 13. Others read extensio.

EXTENTO, avi, âtum, are. (freq. of extendo) To stretch out, extend; nervos, Lucr.: humeros, Ammian.: hence, to vex, torment; quid tu venisti huc extentatum? Plaut.: but some refer this to the following verb.

EX-TENTO, avi, âtum, are. (ex and tento) To prove, try, essay; vires, Plaut.: quid tu venisti huc extentatum? Plaut.

EXTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of extendo; see EXTENDO. II. Adj. *Stretched out, extensive, spacious, long*; stigma latus extenta Lucrino, Hor.

EXTENTUS (Extensus), us, m. i. q. Extentio; Sil.

EXTENUATIO, ōnis, f. (extenuo) I. *A thinning*; Sen. II. *Diminution, extenuation, a figure of speech*; Cic.

EXTENUATUS, a, um. I. Part. of extenuo; see EXTENUO. II. Adj. *Small, little, weak*; copiosa extenuatissima, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: ratio, Auct. ad Her., i. e. a trifling cause.

EXTENUO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To thin, make thin*; aërem, Cic.: aciem, Liv., *to diminish the depth of the army by extending the line*; extenuari in aquas, Ov., i. e. to melt, thaw; cutem, Plin., *to soften*. II. *To make small or smaller, diminish in size, reduce*; cibum, by mastication, Cic.: sortes, Liv.: crassitudines columnarum, Vitr. III. *To make narrow*; angustiae extenuabant agmen, Liv. IV. *To diminish, weaken, extenuate, reduce, remove*; sumptus, pennis, crimen, Cic.: vitia, Plin., i. e. to weaken, expel: thus also scabium, id.: vires, Liv.

EXTER, or EXTERUS, a, um. (ex) *That is without, of another country, family, &c., foreign, outward, external, exterior*; exter heres, Pand.: nationes exteræ, Cic.: apud exteros, Plin.: Extera Europæ, id., countries not European: externa corporum, id., external diseases: extra (for extera, as dextra for dextera) sacra, Cic. I. Compar. exterior; e. g. orbis, Cic.: hostis, Cæs.: exteriorem ire alieui, Hor., i. e. latus tegere, to take the left hand of any one, give one the wall. II. The superlative is both extremus and extimus; 1. Extremus, a, um. *The outermost, utmost, extreme*; extremum, *the extremity*; cœlum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic.: hence, 1. *The last, extreme*; pars, Cic.: mensis, id.: manus, id., the last touch, i. e. the finishing; hence, *the remotest, that is in the farthest part*; Indi, Ilor.: orbis, Ov.: hence, extremum, *the last, end, extremity*; extremum habet, Cic., has an end: æstatis, the end or close of the summer, Sall.: hiemis, annl, Liv.: in extremum, unto the end, Ov.: ad extremum, at the end; e. g. of a missile weapon, Liv.: aiso, until the end, until the last; vitæ, Cic.: ad extremum reservatus, id.: also, finally, lastly, at length, at last; id.: also, extremely, utterly; perditus, Liv.: Extrema, orum, *The extremities, boundaries*; agri, id.: hence, *death*, Virg.: in extremo, at the end, Cic.: hence, *extremum, adv. (sc. ad). At the end, at last*; Ov. Met. 14, 431: also, *for the last time*; alloqui, Ov.; or, *the last time*; extremum quod te alloquo, hoc est, Virg.: so also, extremo, Nep., at last. We also frequently find extremus, for pars extrema; e. g. in extremo libro, Cic., at the end of the book: in extrema oratione, id.: in hac insula extrema, id.: extremo anno, at the end or close of the year, Liv. 2. *Extreme, i. e. that is done only in case of great necessity*; senatus consultum, Cæs. 3. *Extreme, i. e. desperate, most dangerous, worst, greatest* (of a state or condition from which no deliverance can be hoped); tempora, Cic., very bad times, extreme exigency, most critical condition: fames, Cæs.: extremum malorum, Cic., the greatest evil: ad extrema ventum est, Curt., to the last extremity: extremum bonorum, the greatest good, Cic. 4. *The lowest, meanest*; haud Ligurum extremus, Virg.: ingenium, Liv.: sors, Justin. N. B. From extremus are formed a new comparative and superlative; e. g. extremius, Apul.: extremissimi, Tert. 2. Extimus, a, um. *The outermost, farthest, most remote*; orbis, Cic.

EX-TÉRĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bore out*; aurum, Cic. II. *To force, constrain, bring about by force, with ut*; Plaut.

EX-TERGO, si, sum, ēre. I. *To wipe out, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe*; manus, Plaut.: coronas, Vitr. II. Fig. or facit; fanum eversum atque extersum, Cic., i. e. stripped clean.

EX-TERGO, si, sum, ēre. i. q. Extergeo; Pand.

EXTERIOR, See EXTER.

EXTERIUS, compar. I. Of exter. II. Of extra.— See EXTER, and EXTRA.

EXTERMINATOR, ōris, m. (extermino) *One that ejects or expels*; Hieron.

EXTERMINIUM, i. n. (ex and terminus) *A driving away*; destruction; Tert.

EXTERMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and terminus) *Prop. To drive beyond the boundaries, to drive away, banish*; ox urbe, and urbe, Cic.: de civitate, id.: fig., *to drive out, send away, put out or away, remove*; auctoritatem senatus e civitate, id.: questiones physicas, id.: hence, exterminari, for exterminare se, to *go off, go away, depart*; Apul.

EX-TERMINUS, a, um. *Going away*; hinc exterminus ito, get thee hence, begone, Tert. (or Cypr.) de Sodom. 3.

EXTERNO, āre. See EXTERNO.

EXTERNUS, a, um. (exter) I. *External, outward*; tepor, Cic.: res externæ, id., things without us; externa, public, done in sight of the world, Cic. Acad. 4, 2.

II. *Foreign, strange*; hostis, Cic., opposed to inter-

nus, that is within the state: amor, Ov., i. e. of a stranger: timor, Liv., i. e. of a foreign enemy; so also, terror, Liv.: Externus (sc. homo), *A stranger, foreigner*; Cic.: Virg.: externa, orum, *foreign things*; Tac.

EX-TERO, trivi, tritum, ēre. I. *To rub out, bring or force out by rubbing*; ignem, Lucr.: grana, Varr., i. e. to tread out (instead of thrashing); hence, 1. *To omit in speaking or writing*; literam, Varr. 2. *To rub off or away*; *to take away by rubbing*; inutilia, Plin. II.

To rub to pieces, to digest; cibum, Cic.: hence, *to crush or tread to pieces*; Ov.: Sen.: Phædr. III. *To use frequently, to wear away by use*; fraus seplaxie exteritur, Plin.

EX-TERREO, ui, itum, ēre. I. *To arouse any one by fright*; e. g. from sleep; exterrita somno, Enn. ap. Cic.: hence, Exterritus, a, um, *Maddened*; Virg. Geor. 3, 434. II. *To frighten, terrify*; Cic.

EXTERUS, a, um. See EXTERGO.

EXTERUS, a, um. See EXTER.

EX-TEXO, ēre. *To unweave*; fig., aliquem, Plaut., *to cheat out of his money*.

EX-TREMEO, mul, ēre. I. Intrans. *To fear*; de re, and re, Cic.: seq. ne, id. II. Trans. *To fear a thing or person, to be afraid of*; aliquid, Cic.

EXTIMULO. See EXTIMULO.

EXTIMUS, a, um. See EXTER.

EXTINGTUS, EXTINGUO. See EXTINGUO.

EXSTIRO, See EXSTIRO.

EXTISPES, icis, m. (exta and specio) *One that divines from the entrails of animals, a soothsayer*; Cic.—Thence,

EXTISPICIUM, i. n. *An inspection of entrails in order to foretell future events*; Suet.

EXTO. See EXSTO.

EX-TOLLO, tūli, ēre. 3. I. *To lift out*; pedem domo, Plaut., i. e. to go out. II. *To lift up, raise up, elevate*; Varr.: Cic.: fig., *to exalt, extol*; aliquem in cœlum laudibus, id.; or, ad cœlum, id.; in which sense it may sometimes be rendered, *to celebrate*; animos, id.: aliquid verbis, Liv., i. e. to amplify: piscinas, hortos, Tac., i. e. to beautify, adorn. III. *To defer, put off*; Plaut. N. B. The perfect extuli is usually referred to Effero.

EX-TORRESCO, pui. 3. *To grow torpid or numb*; Ven. Fort.

EX-TORQUEO, si, tum. 2. I. *To force away, wrest*; arma e manibus, Cic.: alicui sciam de manibus, id.: hence, 1. Fig. *To take away by force, extort, obtain by violent means*; alicui veritatem, errorem, Cic.: alicui regnum, Liv.: cognitionem ex animis, Cic.: extorsisti, ut faterer, id. 2. *To wrench, put out of joint, dislocate*; articulum, Sen. II. *To put to the rack, torture*; Ter.; Liv.

EX-TORREO, ēre. 2. *To burn, parch*; Cels.

EXTORRES, e. *Driven away from a place, especially from one's native land or place of abode, banished, exiled*; hinc extorres profugerunt, Cic.: extorris agro Romano, Liv.: agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio in hostium urbem, id.: extorres egit oppido, Suet.

EXTORTOR, ōris, m. (extorqueo) *An extortioneer*; Ter.

EXTORTUS, a, um. See EXTORQUEO.

EXTRA. (for extera, sc. parte) I. Adv. 1. *Without, on the outside*; quæ extra sunt, Cic.: Comp. exterius, Ov. 2. *Except, when followed by quam*; e. g. extra quam si, &c., Cic., except that. II. Prap. 1. *Beyond or without*; extra provinciam, Cæs.: extra ordinem, Cic.: extra limes Apulie, Hor.: extra modum, Cic., beyond measure, exceedingly. Extra is sometimes put after its case; urbem extra, Tac. 2. *Except, besides*; extra ducent, Cic. 3. *Without, extra jocum, Cic., without joke, joking aside*: esse extra culpam, id.

EXTRACTŪSUS, a, um. (extra and clusus, i. e. clausus) i. q. Exclusus; Front.

EXTRACTŪSUS, a, um. (extraho) *That draws out, drawing*; Plin.

EXTRACTUS, a, um. See EXTRAHO.

EX-TRAHŌ, xi, tum. 3. I. *To draw out*; aquam, Plaut.: Hirt.: aliquem domo, Cic.: copias ex hibernaculis, Nep.: telum e corpore, Cic.: telum de vulnere, Ov.: aliquem turba, Hor.: spinas corpori, Plin.: hence fig. 1. *To free, extricate, liberate*; urbem ex periculis, Cic.: se ex aliquo malo. Ter.: aliquem pœne, Sen.: se ab hac vita, id. 2. *To take out or away*; religionem ex animis, Cic. II. *To pull off*; alicui annulum, Suet.

III. *To draw forth, bring out, bring to light*; hostes, in aciem, Liv.: aliquem in publicum, id.: scelera in lucem, id.: secreta mentis, Sen.: hence fig., *to raise*; aliquem ad honorem, Liv.: candidatos, Sen., i. e. to assist them to honours. IV. *To protract, prolong*; obsidionem, Liv.: in noctem rem dicendo, id.: bellum in tertium annum, id.: certamen usque ad noctem, id.: somnum in diem, Tac., to sleep until day; hence, of time, *to pass, spend*; dies dicendi mora, Cæs.: astatem sine ullo effectu, Liv. V. *To delay, defer, put off*; rem in consulum adventum, Liv.: also, aliquem, to defer, put off from time to time, Liv.: Suet.

EXTRAMUNDANUS, a, um. (extra and mundus) *Extramundane, beyond the world*; Marc. Cap.

EXTRAMURANUS, a, um. (extra and murus) *Without he walls*; Lamprid.

EXTRA-NATURALIS, e. *Unnatural, not natural*; Tert. EXTRANEUS, avi, atum, are. (extraneus) *Not to treat as one's child*; aliquem, Apul. Apol. ed. Elmenh.—See EXTERNO.

EXTRANEUS, a, um. (extra) I. *That is without, external, extraneous*; res, Cic.: exercitatio, Colum., i. e. out of doors: ornamenta, Cic., from without. II. *Foreign, strange*; cognomen, Auct. ad Her. Extraneus, *A foreigner, stranger*; Plin.

EXTRA-ORDINARIUS, a, um. *Not agreeable to order, custom, or the common course of things, extraordinary*; imperium, Cic.: equites, cohortes, Liv., i. e. the flower of the auxiliary troops, of the infantry the fifth part, of the cavalry the third: porta, Liv., i. e. praetoria; for these milites extraordinarii had tents by themselves: pecunia, Cic., i. e. money obtained by improper means, and therefore not put down into the account-book: cupiditates, id., i. e. extraordinary, excessive: crimina, Pand., tried in an extraordinary manner, as not being expressly treated of in any law: munus, honores, id., established and conferred to meet some exigency, not perpetual.

EXTRARIUS, a, um. (extra) I. *That is without, external*; that comes from without; Cic. II. *Foreign, strange*; Ter.

EX-TREMIS, mti. 3. *To tremble, quake*; Sedul. EXTREMITAS, atis. f. (extrimus) *The extremity, end of any thing*; Cic.: also, *surface, superficies, circumference, edge, border*; Cic.: Plin.

EXTRIMUS, a, um. See EXTER. EXTRICUS, avi, atum, are. (ex and trico) I. *To disentangle, extricate, clear, free*; cerva plagis extricata, Hor.: agrum silvestrem, Colum., i. e. to clear. II. *To unravel, find out with pains, fathom*; bring to pass, effect, accomplish; nummos, Hor.: de aliquo nihil, Vatin. in Cic. Ep., to be able to find out nothing, to get no account.

EXTRINSECUS, adv. (extra and secus) I. *From without, extrinsically*; Cic.: Liv. Also, *On the outside*; columna extrinsecus inaurata, Cic. II. *Not to the purpose*; Colum. N.B. Also, adj.; habitus, Tert.

EXTRITUS, a, um. See EXTERO.

EXTRO, are. (extra) *To go out*; Afran.

EXTRUCTIO, See EXTRUCTO.

EXTRUCTO, si, sum, ere. I. *To thrust or drive out or forth, to drive away*; aliquem domo, Cic.: aliquem ex adibus, or adibus, Plaut.: foras, Ter.: mare aggere, Cas., i. e. to keep off; fig., Eubaea promontorium extrudit, Mela, thrusts forth, i. e. has a promontory; especially, *to drive away or to a place, i. e. to send away (with violence)*; aliquem in viam, Cic.: extrusit, i. e. misit, Ter. II. *To put off, i. e. to sell, vend*; merces, Hor.

EXTRUDO, See EXTRUO.

EXTRUSUS, a, um. See EXTRUO.

EXTUBERATIO, onis. f. (extuberio) *A tumour, swelling*; Plin.

EXTUBERO, avi, atum, are. I. Intrans. *To swell, rise as a swelling*; gemma extuberat, Plin. II. Trans. *To cause to swell, to raise*; valles, Sen.: hence, Extuberatus, a, um, swollen; e. g. venter, Ammian.

EXTUMBO, ui, ere. *To swell up, swell*; Plaut.

EXTUMESCO, ui, ere. *To swell up, swell*; Plin.

EXTUMESCO, a, um. *Swollen, raised*; Varr.

EXTUNDO, tūdi, tūsum, ere. I. *To beat out, form by beating with the hammer*; hence, i. q. Celare, *to raise a figure out from the surface, to work in relief*; lapsa ancilla caelo extuderat, Virg.: hence, i. Fig. *To form*; alios continuatio extundit, Quint., a metaphor taken from statues who form statues from the rough marble by repeated blows. 2. *To force out*; frequens tussis sanguinem extundit, Cels. 3. *To drive away, expel, banish*; labor extudit fastidia, sc. cibi (a stronger expression than expulsi), Hor. II. *To procure, acquire, effect, bring to pass, make, compose*; artem alicui, Virg.: eloquentiam, Gell.: dulce melos pollice, Auct. Paneg. ad Pison.: librum, to make, compose, Auct. Dial. de Orat. III. *To effect, gain with much pains*; aliquid, Plaut.: aliquid convido, precibus, Suet.: also seq. ut; Val. Max.

EXTURBO, avi, atum, are. *To thrust or drive out, pull out, drive away*; alicui dentes, Plaut.: aliquem ex adibus, and adibus, id.: foras, id.: uxorem, Tac., to divorce, repudiate: aliquem provincia, Cic.: e civitate, id.: fortunis omnibus, id.: to spoil of one's property; hence, I. *To overthrow*; tabernas, Ascon. II. *To annihilate, destroy*; spem, Liv. III. *To disturb, disquiet*; mentem, Cic.

EXTUSSIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To cough up*; aliquid, Cels.

EXUBERANS, tis. I. Part. of exuberare; see EXUBERO.

II. Adj. 1. *Overflowing, exuberant, having a superabundance*; fons, Lact.: vigor et color exuberantissimus, Gell. 2. *Superabundant*; Pacuv.

EXUBERANTER, adv. *Superfluously, superabundantly*; Cassiod.

EXUBERANTIA, re. f. (exuberare) *Superfluity, superabundance*; Gell.

EXUBERATIO, onis. f. (exuberare) *Superfluity, superabundance*; Vitr.

EX-UBERO, avi, atum, are. I. Intrans. *To come forth, appear or grow abundantly, to be abundant, to abound*; lucrum exuberabat, Suet.: ex multa eruditione exuberat eloquentia, Auct. Dial. de Orat.: corpus exuberasset, i. e. crevisset, Gell.: also, *to have a superabundance*; pomis exuberat annus, Virg.: spumis exuberat amnis, id., i. e. overflows, is not able to contain the water. II. Trans. *To cause to abound, render abundant or overflowing*; ceras, Colum.—See also EXUBERANS.

EXUCUS, EXUIDO, See EXSUCUS, EXSUDO.

EXUGO, See EXSUGO.

EXUL, See EXSUL.

EXULCERATIO, onis. f. (exulcero) I. *Exulceration, festering*; Cels. II. *A fretting (of a wound)*; hence, *an increasing (of pain)*; Sen.

EXULCERATORIUS, a, um. (exulcero) *That makes sore or ulcerates*; Plin.

EX-ULCERO, avi, atum, are. *To make sore*; also, *to bring to a wound*; Cels.: Plin.: also, *to wound, hurt, scratch*; Varr.: Colum.: hence, I. Fig. *To make worse, irritate, displease, offend*; Cic.: dolorem, Plin. Ep., i. e. to increase. II. *To corrupt, spoil, deteriorate*; res, Cic. III. *To exasperate, provoke*; animus, Cic.

EXULO, &c. See EXSULO.

EXULTO, &c. See EXSULTO.

EX-ULULO, avi, atum, are. *To howl*; Ov.: hence, Exululatus, a, um. I. *Howling*; Ov. II. *Invoked with howlings*; mater Cybeleia, Ov.

EXUNDATIO, onis. f. (exundo) *An overflowing*; e. g. of a river, Plin.

EX-UNDO, avi, atum, are. I. *To overflow, break out*; fons exundat, Plin.: solum exundans sanguine, Sen.: fig., *to overflow with any thing, to have a superabundance of any thing*; exundans ingenii fons, Juv.: also seq. accus., *to pour forth*; fumum, Sil. II. *To overflow, come forth abundantly*; also gen., *to come forth, rush forth*; exundant flammæ, Stat.: eo detracto, quod exundet, Sen., what is superabundant.

EX-UNGO, nxi, nctum, ere. 3. I. *To anoint*; Plaut. II. *To spend in purchasing ointments*; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

EX-UNGUIS, e. *Without claws, talons, or nails*; Tert.

EX-UNGULO, avi, atum, are. (ex and ungula) *To lose the hoof*; Veg.

EXUO, ui, atum. 3. (for exduo, from ἐξύω) I. *To draw out, draw off, pull off, put off*; ensem vagina, Stat.: telum e vulnere, id.: pallam, Plaut.: aliquem veste, Suet.: membra pellibus, Hor.: alas, Virg., to put off; artus membrorum, Virg., sc. amictu, i. e. to strip; digitos, sc. annulis, to draw rings from the fingers, Mart.: pharetram humero, Ov.: alicui cilepium, id., to take away; jugum, Liv.: or, se jugo, id.: cornua et annos, Ov.: se ex laqueis, Cic.: to extricate one's self; vulnere telum, Stat.: to draw out; vagina ensem, id., to unsheathe the sword; hence, I. *To shell, clear from the husks*; hordea de palea, Ov. 2. *To uncover, orbes*, Mart. II. Fig. *To lay aside, cast off or away, remove, divest one's self of any thing*; humanitatem, Cic.: mores antiquos, Liv.: animam, to die, Ov.: magistrum, Tac.: cupidinem gloriae, id.: servitutum, Liv.: se monstris, Ov., to resume one's natural form; hominem ex homine, Cic.: pacem, Tac., to break; fidem, id., to change parties; pacta, id., not to abide by; promissa, id., to break his word; magistrum, id., to forsake, not to mind; patriam, id., to forget; iussa, id., to disobey. III. *To spoil or deprive of any thing*; hostem castris, Liv.: armis, id.: consulem exercitu, Vell.: se vitulis, Sen.: se agro, Liv.: montes, Stat., to strip of trees; Exutus Lepidus, Tac., i. e. spoliatum auctoritate et dignitate. N.B. 1. Exutum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5, i. e. spent in dress; but the modern reading is exunctum. 2. We find also, exsus, exsustus, &c.

EXUPERO. See EXSUPERO.

EX-URGO, ere. 2. *To squeeze out*; Plaut.

EXURGO, See EXSURGO.

EX-URO, ussi, ustum. 3. I. *To burn out*; alius scelus exurituri, Virg. Æn. 6, 742: hence, *to take away*; mihi ex animo exuri non potest, Cic., I cannot divest myself of the idea. II. *To burn, consume by burning*; aliquem vivum, Cic.: classem, Virg.: hence fig., *to consume*; exustus flos siti veteris ubertatis, Cic. III. *To parch, heat, plague, torment*; sitis exurit miseris, Lucr.: si quis exustus in sole est, Cels. IV. *To inflame with love*; deos, Tibull. V. *To deprive of moisture, dry up*; exustus ager, Virg.: palus, id. VI. *To corrode, consume*; ferrum, Curt.

EXUSCITO. See EXUSCITO.

EXUSTIO, onis. f. (exuro) I. *A burning up, a consuming by fire*; terrarum, Cic. II. *A burning, heat*; solis, Plin.

EXUSTUS, a, um. See EXURO.

EXUTUS, a, um. See EXUO.

EXUVIE, arum. f. (exuo) I. *That which is put off or laid aside, or which is stripped o or taken away from*

another; ns, clothes, Virg.: Suet.: capitis, Sen.; or, verticis, Catull., i. e. hair. II. *The skin of an animal which has been put or stripped off; slough, hide*; Virg.: leonis, tigridis, id.: hence, bubula, Plaut., thongs of ox-hide. III. *Spoils taken from an enemy, whether arms or any thing else, booty*; nautica, Cic., beaks of ships taken from the enemy: Achilles, Virg.

EXVAPŌRO, āre. i. q. Evaporō.
EX-VĒHO, ēre. 3. for eveho; Pand.

F.

FĀBA, æ. f. I. *A kind of pulse, a bean* (Vicia Faba, L.); Varr.: Colum.: istac in me cudetur faba, Ter., i. e. that evil will fall upon me. II. Fig. Of other things; e. g. an ear of corn, Plin.: fabæ caprini fimi, i. e. goats' dung, Plin.

FĀBĀCEUS, or FĀBĀCIUS, a, um. (faba) *Of or belonging to beans*; puls, Macrob.; and simply, fabacia, Plin., a pap or frumenty made of beans: messis, Pallad.

FĀBĀGINUS, a, um. (faba) *Of beans*; Cato.

FĀBĀLIS, e. (faba) *Of beans*; fabalia, bean-stalks, Varr.

FĀBĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Fabaceus; e. g. pilum, Cato: Calendæ, Macrob., i. e. Junie.

FĀBĀTĀRIUM, i. n. *A vessel in which perhaps beans or the frumenty made of them was served up*; Lamprid.

FĀBELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fabula) I. *A brief narrative or story*; Cic. II. *A short fable*; Hor. III. *A play*; Cic.

FĀBER, bri. m. (perhaps contracted from facier, from facio) *Any artist or mechanic that works in metal, wood, stone, or other hard material*; some word joined with it, or the context, must determine what particular artificer is meant; faber æris, marmoris, eboris, Hor.: faber lignarius, Cic., a carpenter: ferrarius, Plaut., a blacksmith: ærarius, Plin., a worker in bronze, a copper-smith; brazier: especially, a carpenter; Cæs. B. G. 5, 11: præfectus fabrum (for fabricorum), Cæs.: fig., suæ quisque fortunæ faber est, Sall., every one is the maker of his own fortune.

FĀBER, bra, brum. *Artificial, ingenious, workmanlike*; ars, Ov.: signaculo faberrimo, Apul.

FĀBERE, adv. *In a workmanlike or masterly manner, ingeniously, skilfully*; Plaut.: faberrime, Apul.

FĀBREFĀCIO, or FABRE FĀCIO, ōci, actum, ēre. *To make according to art, or to make, build, &c.*, of artists and mechanics; classum, Aur. Vict.: ex ēre multa fabricata, Liv.: fig., fallacia fabre facta est, Plaut.

FĀBRICA, æ. f. (faber) I. *The workshop of an artist who works in hard materials*; as, of a carpenter or cabinet-maker, Ter. II. *The art, trade, or profession of an artificer*; pictura et fabrica, Cic., i. e. architecture: æraria, ferraria (ferrea, Hard.), Plin. 7, 57, i. e. the art of working in bronze or iron. N. B. Ars fabrica (adj.), the carpenter's art or trade, Pand. III. *The practice or exercise of an art or profession, the carrying on a trade, &c.*; Vitruvius. IV. *A working, making, framing*; æris, Cic.: membrorum, id.: hence fig., a stratagem, crafty device, trick; Ter. V. *The work of an artist, a fabric*; hence, a building; Pallad. VI. *Art, skill*; fanum solerti fabrica constructum, Apul.

FĀBRICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (fabrico) *A making or framing by rules of art*; hominis, Cic.: fig., in verbo, id., artifice.

FĀBRICĀTOR, ōris. m. (fabrico) *An artificer, framer maker, contriver*; Cic.

FĀBRICĀTRIX, icis, f. (fabricator) *A female artist or maker, she that contrives or devises*; Laet.

FĀBRICĀTUS, us. m. (fabrico) i. q. Fabricatio; Sidon.

FĀBRICENSIS, is. (fabrica) i. e. qui in officina armorum laborat; Cod. Just.

FĀBRICO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Fabricor; e. g. cratera, Orat.: Platonem, Manil., to instruct: dum verba fabricentur, Quint.: mundus globosus est fabricatus, Cic.

FĀBRICOR, ātus sum, āri. (faber) *To make any thing out of wood, metal, stones, &c., to forge, build, &c.*; gladium, fulmen, signa (statues), Cic.: also gen., to prepare, construct, fashion, frame; fastigium, Cic.: fig., i. e. to devise, frame; verba, Cic.: hence, to frame a crafty device, to forge, hatch; fallaciam, Plaut.

FĀBRIFICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (fabricico) *A making, composing*; Tert.

FĀBRILIS, e. (faber) *Of or belonging to an artificer in wood, stone, metal, or other hard materials*; erratum, Cic., i. e. of the architect: scalprum, Liv.: opera, Vitruvius, carpenters' work: thus also of Vulcan, Virg. Fabricilla, ium, the tools of mechanics, Hor.

FĀBRILITER, i. e. more fabri; Prudent.

FĀBLA, æ. f. (more dari) I. *A narrative, any thing told or narrated, a tale, story*; Liv.: ficta, Cic., a fable: fieri fabula, to become the subject of common talk, Ter.: Hor.: thus also, esse in fabulis, Suet.: also, conversation, discourse; Auct. Dial. de Orat. 2: hence, lupus in fabula,

Ter.; Cic., talk of the wolf and he will appear; a proverb, when a person of whom we may be talking comes suddenly in sight. II. *A fictitious story, a fable*; Ter.: Cic.: Hor.: hence, fabula, nonsense, stuff; Ter.

III. *A play, whether comedy or tragedy*; fabulum dare or docere, Cic., to represent, perform, or to compose plays: fabulam agere, Varr., to act, play, perform: also, an epic poem; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6: quæ hæc est fabula? Ter., what strange thing is this?

FĀBŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of faba) *A small bean*; Plaut.: FĀBŪLARIS, e. (fabula) *Fabulous*; historia, Suet., i. e. mythology.

FĀBŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (fabulor) I. *One who narrates any thing, whether true or false, a teller of tales*; Suet.

II. *A composer or narrator of fables, a fabulist*; Gell.

FĀBŪLUS, e. (faba) for fabalis; e. g. fabuli segete, Varr., unless it be from fabulus.

FĀBŪLO, ōnis. m. i. q. Actor fabulæ; Macrob. Sat. 2, 1, where others read sabulonis.

FĀBŪLO, āre. i. q. Fabulor; Plaut.

FĀBŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. (fabula) *To converse, speak, talk*; cum aliquo, Plaut.: Suet.: inter se, Plaut.: aliquid, id.: alicui, Ter.: ars mendandi, fabulata, Plin. 29, 1: especially, to talk idly, chat; Liv.

FĀBŪLŌSE, adv. *Fabulously, by way of fable*; Plin.: fabulosius, id.: fabulosissime, id.

FĀBŪLŌSITAS, ātis. f. (fabulosus) *A fabulous narration*; Plin.

FĀBŪLŌSUS, a, um. (fabula) *Fabulous*; Hor.: Suet.: fabulosior, fabulosissimus, Plin.

FĀBŪLUS, i. m. Dimin. of faba, and of the same signification; Cato, R. R.

FĀCESSO, ivi, itum, 3. (facio) I. Trans. 1. *To do, accomplish, perform*; jussa, Virg.: jocos, Ov. 2. *To make, occasion*; alicui negotium, to give one trouble, Cic.: alicui periculum, Cic. 3. *To remove, dismiss*; dictum, i. e. to omit, cease from, Plaut. II. Intrans. *To depart, go away*; or simply, to go; hinc, Ter.: ex urbe, Liv.: facesse hinc Corinthum, go to, id.: ab omni societate reip., Cic.: operæ facessant, id.: tempestas facessit, Lucr.: amicitiam facessere jubet, Justin.

FĀCETE, adv. I. *Cleverly, finely, neatly*; Cic.: facetius, id.: facetissime, id. II. *Agreeably, pleasantly, wittily, facetiously*; Plaut.: Ter.: ridicule et facete, Cic., i. e. wittily.

FĀCĒTIA, æ. f. (facetus) I. *Cleverness, i. e. singularity, a clever or singular thing*; Plaut. II. *Pleasantries, humour*; sermonis, Gell.: hence, facetiæ, arum, pleasant or witty sayings, wit, drollery; Cic.: facetias facere, to do a clever thing: it signifies also, keen or satirical wit; Tac.: frequently with the addition of asperæ, acerbæ, id.: cf. Cic. Orat. 2, 54, 218.

FĀCĒTION, āri. (faciē) *To speak or act with wit or pleasantry*; Sidon.

FĀCĒTUS, a, um. I. *Clever, fine, above the common*; mulier, Ter.: orator, Cic.: sermo, id., i. e. a refined or polished expression: hence, Facetum, substantivè, Grace, elegance of expression; Hor. II. *Humorous, witty, facetious*; sermo, Cic.: facetissimus poeta, id.: facetior, Lucil. III. *Speaking pleasantly, flattering, coaxing*; quemque facetus adopta, Hor.: also, endeavouring to excite laughter by base or unseemly acts; Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 25.

FĀCĒS, ōis. f. (facio) I. *The face, countenance*; de facie nosse aliquem, Cic., by sight: hence, 1. *Beauty*; Ov.: especially, *beauty of countenance*; cura dabit faciem, Ov., i. e. care will render your features more interesting: faciem querere, to practise captivating expressions of countenance. 2. *Præterite faciem, Plin., to lose shame*. II. *The whole external form or appearance*. 1. Of persons; Cic.: senatus, id., i. e. form, appearance. 2. Of things without life; montis, Virg.: urbius, Plin. Ep.: qua facie sunt crepundia? Plaut., what do they look like? hence, 3. *Form, condition*; civitatis, Cic. 4. *External appearance, aspect, look, sight*; Pand.: publici consilii facie, Tac., under pretext of: facies adurbat honoris, Calp., mere external appearance. 5. *Form, manner, kind, species*; Virg.: Ov.: in faciem unam, Virg., in the same manner.—Synon.

Facies and Imago: the former is the true figure, the latter an imitation; the former shows us any thing in its real shape, the latter only in a similar one.

FĀCILE, adv. I. *Easy, without difficulty or pains*; Cic.: facilius, Nep.: facillime, Cic. II. *Gladly, willingly*; laborare, Cic.: pati, id.: facillime sum in maritimis, id., i. e. most gladly: ubi facillius esse possim, id., rather more gladly: also, certainly, beyond dispute, unquestionably; facile princeps, id., i. e. certainly, by far: thus also, facile doctissimus, id. III. *Well*; vivo facilius, Plaut.: non facile, Cæs.: facillime agere, Ter., to be well off, to do well.

FĀCILIS, e. (facio) *That may be done*; hence, 1. *Easy, that occasions no difficulty or requires no especial pains; easy to do, to have, to ascend, to work at, &c.*; res, Cic.: res facilis factu, Ter.: facile est intellectu, Nep.: facile est ad credendum, it is easy to believe, Cic.: materia facilis

dicere, for ad dicendum, id.: iter facilius. Cels.: animus, Virg., i. e. easy to fashion, pliable; also, *easy to be borne, light*; iactura, Virg.: omnia essent facilia. Cic., i. o. might be borne; hence, in facili esse, to be easy. Cic.: ex facili, *easily, with ease, without difficulty*; Ov.: Plin.: or, e facili, Ov.; hence, 1. *In good condition*; res faciliores, Cic. 2. *Easy or gentle in operation*; remedium, Nep. 3. *That moves easily, quick*; oculi, Virg. 4. *That easily brings forth, productive*; frugum, Claud. II. *That may be easily moved to do any thing, easy, good-humoured, ready, compliant, complaisant, courteous, mild, gentle, kind, easy of access, affable, &c.*; homo, Cic.: mores facillimi, id.: facilis amor, Propert.: facilis ad concedendum, Cic.: also seq. ut, Cic.: also seq. genit. et dat.; e. g. facilis impretanda voce, Liv.: morti facilis animus, Lucan., ready to meet death; also seq. ablat.; e. g. facilis amicitia, i. e. in amicitia, Sall.: exiguo facili pecori, Virg., i. e. that affords nourishment. III. *Fit, proper, suitable, adapted to a thing*; with a dat.; e. g. soli faciles, Sil., i. e. that can endure the heat of the sun. IV. *Exposed, open to any thing*; juvenis facilis inanius, Tac.; injuriæ, Quint.

FACILITAS, ætis. f. (facilis) I. *Easiness or facility in performing any thing*; parienti, Plin.: soli, when it easily yields to the plough, id.: corporis, sc. to blush, Sen.: puerilis ætatis, Quint., sc. for learning; hence, *an inclination for any thing*; Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. II. *Courteousness, good humour, kindness*; Cic.

FACILITER, adv. *Easily*; only in Vitruv. This word is censured by Quint. I, 6, 17.

FACINOROSUS, a, um. (facinus) *Vicious, wicked, nefarious*; vita, civis, Cic.: facinorosior, Justin.: facinorosissimus, Cic.

FACINUS, ðris. n. (facio) I. *Any action or deed, whether good or bad*; indignum, Cic.: pulcherrimum, id.: especially, *a bad action, misdeed, villainy, crime*; facinus est, vinciri civem Romanum; scelus, verberari, id.: facinus facere, obire, committere, id.; or, in se admittere, Cæs.; or, patrare, Sall., i. e. to perpetrate, commit; also, that with which a bad action has been or is commonly perpetrated; facinus excussit ab ore, Ov., the poisonous cup. II. *A thing*; Plaut.: Ter.

FACIO, fecti, factum, ðre. (formed by insertion, from fuo or fio, I am, or become; therefore, fuacio, factum, I cause any thing to be; in the same manner as jacio, ia-cio, from jao, ia, I cause to go) I. Trans. 1. *To make or do, in the widest sense*; ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum, Cic.: hoc bene fecit, id.: facere, like the Greek *ποιέω*, is nearly equivalent to our 'to do' as a substitutive verb, even when the verb for which it is used denotes no action; quorum alterum mihi, ut te plurimum diligam, facere necesse est, id.; cf. Breml ad Nep. Chabr. 3: facere 1. It frequently has the accusative of a noun, when it serves for a circumlocution; finem facere, Cic., to end: impetum facere, id., to attack: moram, id., to delay: facere exitum, Suet., to perish. 2. It is frequently followed by ut; e. g. quos consulens futuros putes, facio ut sciam, Cic.: it is sometimes omitted, especially after fac; e. g. fac sciam, id.: It is also followed by ne, for ut non; e. g. mors faciet, ne sim exsul, Ov.: or by an accus. and infin.; mel ter infervere facio, Colum.: hence, non possum facere ut non, or quin, I cannot but, I must, Cic.: again, surculos facio sint longi pedes binos, Cato, R. R., for facito (ut) surculi sint, &c.: also, facere followed by ut serves for a circumlocution; invidus fecit, ut ejicerem, for invidus ejeçi, Cic. 3. *To do (a) With an ablativè*; e. g. quid hoc homine facias? Cic., what will you do with this man? (b) *With a dative*; e. g. quid huic tu homini facias? Cic. (c) *With de*; e. g. quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. 4. *Facere* may also frequently be rendered, *To let*; aliquem missum facere, Cic., to let him go, dismiss him: facito ut sciam, Cic., let me know; see above: mel ter infervere facio, Colum.; see above. 2. *To make, compose*; rem unam ex duabus, Cic.: especially of any work of the mind; versus, id.: poema, id.: orationem, id.: also for, *to cause to be made, or to have made*; quum vellet sibi annulum facere, id.: hence, 1. *To bring forth, beget, bear, generate, breed, hatch*; volucres ova ac pullos facunt, Varr.: apes subolem faciunt, Plin.: also of plants, *to put forth, sprout, shoot*; cynam, Colum.: siliquam, id.: then in a wider sense; sterces facere, id., to dung: fructum, Varr., to bring gain: frumentum, id., to raise, obtain, get. 2. *To make one any thing, to choose, elect, create*, with two accusatives; aliquem heredem, Cic., to make any one an heir: aliquem consulè, id.: regem, Justin.: thus also with adjectives, *to render*; animum dubium facere, Cic.: facere aliquem suum, Ter., to make a friend of; terram facere suam, Cæs., to subject to his power. 3. *To assemble, collect, raise, levy*; tributum, Cic.: manum, id., i. e. a force: exercitum, Vell.: auxilia mercede, Tac. 4. *To make, raise, occasion, cause, excite*; clamores, Cic.: controverasiam, id.: silentium, Liv.: risum, Quint.: spem alioquid rei, Suet. 5. *To make, procure*; audientiam orationi, Cic.: fidem alicui, id.: 6. *To do*; insigne aliquid alicui, Ter.: alicui injuriam, Cic. 7. *To make, give, institute, prepare, exhibit*; conas, Cic.: ludos, id.;

exempla in aliquem, Plaut., to make an example of. 8. *Facere sacra*, Cic.: also simply, *facere*, id., like *facere*, *To offer sacrifice*, *to sacrifice*; also with an ablativè of that which is offered; vitula, Virg.: catulo, Colum. 9. *To make*, i. e. *to infect the last syllable, to make by inflection*; aper facit apri, Quint. 3. *To do, perform, accomplish*; facinus, Cic.: a deed; hence, *to perpetrate, commit*; scelus, id.: fraudem scnatu consulto, id.: furtum, Hor. 4. *To do as if, to feign by word or deed, pretend, say, assert*; facio, me alius res agere, Cic.: Plato construi a Deo atque edificari mundum, facti, id.: me unum ex his feci, id., i. e. finxi, simulavi; hence, *to suppose, assume*; fac animos non remanere post mortem, id. 5. *To exercise, practise, follow, profess, carry on (a trade or profession)*; argentarium, Cic., to be a money-changer or banker; praconium, id., to be a herald or crier; piraticum, id. 6. *To give*; potestatem, Cic., to give or grant permission: vel a facere, sc. ventis, to unfurl or spread the sails, Virg. Æn. 5, 281: and fig., Cic. Tusc. 4, 4. 7. *To pass, spend (time), or, to live*; annum in fuga, Pand. 8. *To suffer, sustain*, in the following expressions; facere detrimentum, damnum, jacturam, naufragium, Cic. 9. *To value, esteem, regard*; si aliter non faciant quam æquum est, Plaut.: especially with genitives of value; parvi, id.: minimi, id.: maximi, Ter.: pluris, Cic.: nec pluris nunc facere Camilli, num hoc bellum, id., did care as little about, &c.: nihili, id. II. Intrans. 1. *To do, act*; humaniter, bene, amice, imperite, Cic.: recte aut perperam, id.: hence, bene facere alicui, Ter., to serve one, benefit one, confer a favour on one: male facere alicui, Plaut., to injure one: ægre facere alicui, Ter., to hurt, afflict or vex one. 2. *To be servicable, to serve, be useful, be good for*, of medicines; hic succus facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin.: radix coeliaci præclare facit, id.: also in a more extended sense; nec colunt nec aquæ faciunt, Ov., i. e. prorsum: plurimum facit totas nosse causas, Quint. 3. *To suit, be fit*; non faciet capiti dura corona meo, Propert.: ad talcm formam non facit iste locus, Ov. 4. *Facere cum aliquo, To be on one's side, belong to one's party*; Cic.: also, *facere ab aliquo, id.*: and, on the other hand, *facere ad versus aliquem, to be of an opposite party, take part against a person*; Nep. N.B. I. Of the earlier forms of this verb, we still find face, for fac, Ter.: Ov.: faxit, for fecerit, Cic. e. Legg. XII. Tab.: faxint, for fecerint, id.: faxo, for fecero or faciam, Ter.: Liv.: thus also, faxitis, Liv.: faxem, for fecissem or facerem, Plaut. 2. Of the passive factor, we find only factur and facturi in the earliest writers; in its stead was used Fio, factus sum, fieri, which is treated of by itself.

FACTEON, i. e. faciendum; e. g. quare, ut opinor *φιλοσοφῆσαι*, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, Cic. Att. I, 16; facetiously formed after the preceding Greek word.

FACTICUS, a, um. (factus) *Artificial, produced by art, not natural*; color, Plin.

FACTIO, ðnis. f. (facio) I. *A making, doing*; quæ hæc est factio? Plaut.: also, *the right or power of making*; factionem testamenti habere, Cic. II. *A power of doing great things, weight, consideration*; Plaut. III. *Adherents by which a man becomes powerful to do either good or harm, partisans, party, order, sect*; sometimes, *faction, conspiracy*; Cic.: Nep.: Cæs. IV. *Any division, party, troop or company*; e. g. of players, Suet.

FACTIOSE, i. e. per factionem; and Sidou.

FACTIOSUS, a, um. (factio) *That has many adherents or partisans, that is at the head of a faction, powerful*; Nep.: factiosior, Aur. Vict.: factiosus lingua, Plaut., i. e. that promises much, but in fact does nothing.

FACTITAMENTUM, i. n. (factio) *A thing made, a work*; Tert.

FACTITATIO, ðnis. f. (factito) *A making, producing, creating*; Tert.

FACTITATOR, ðris. m. (factito) *A maker*; Tert.

FACTITUS, a, um. See FACTICUS.

FACTIO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of facio) I. *To make, do, perform, especially, to make, &c. frequently, use to make*; aliquid, Cic.: aliquem heredem, id.: versus, Hor. II. *To exercise, practise, carry on (a trade or profession)*; medicinam, Quint.: accusationem, Cic.

FACTO, ðre. Freq. of facio, and of the same signification; Plaut.

FACTOR, ðris. m. (facio) *One who makes or produces, a maker, doer, creator, author*; dolorum, Pallad.: rerum, Lact., i. e. creator: sceleris, Pand., the perpetrator; hence, I. Sc. olei, one that presses olives and makes oil; Cato. 2. Sc. pile, Plaut., he who strikes the ball.

FACTORIUM, i. n. (factus, us) sc. vas, an oil-press; Pallad.

FACTUM, i. n. (from factus, a, um) *Any thing that has been done, a deed, action*; egregium, Cic.: fig., facta boum, Ov., the works of oxen, i. e. ploughed land; hence,

I. *Factum olei*, Varr., the quantity of oil made at one pressing. II. *Factum*, for res, Plaut. III. *Bonum factum*! a form used at beginning any thing, as we say, *In the name of God*; Plaut.: Suet. N.B. Factum, for factorium; Pacuv. ap. Cic.

FACTŪRA, æ. f. (facio) I. *A making*; Plin.: hence, *a formation*; corporis, Gell. II. *A thing made, a creature*; Prudent.

FACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *fiō*; see *FIO*. II. Adj.; e. g. *factius nihilo facti*, Plaut., i. e. it is of no use to him.

FACTUS, us. m. (facio) *A making*; villæ, Varr., i. e. a building; especially of oil, *a pressing*; Cato: for which we find also *factum*, i. Varr.: *Colum*.

FACŪL, for *facile*; Varr. ap. Non.

FACŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *fax*) *A torch, or, a piece of wood used as a torch*; Cato: Propert.: fig., *faculam allucere vult fortuna*; Plaut.

FACULTAS, ātis. f. (prop. i. q. *Facilitas*, from *facilis*)

I. *The power of doing any thing, ability*; *pariendi*, Ter.: hence, I. *Opportunity of doing any thing, power, means, possibility, practicability*; *Miloni manendi nulla facultas*, Cic., *Milo could not remain: dare alicui facultatem ad dicendum*, Cic., *opportunity to (for dare) alicui facultatem iudicandi*, id.: *si res facultatem habitura sit*, id., *practicability, possibility, if the thing should be practicable*: also, seq. ut; id. 2. *An opportunity of having or seeing any thing, &c.*; *hominis presentis*, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: *sumptuum*, Cic.: *nummorum*, id., i. e. of getting money: in this sense it may frequently be rendered, *store, stock, supply, provision, great number, abundance, plenty*; *omnium rerum in oppido summa facultas*, Cæs.: *virorum*, Cic.: *habere facultatem navium*, Cæs. II. *Goods, riches, property*, in which sense the plural is commonly used; Cic. N. B. Genit., *facultatium*, Pand.

FACULTĀTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *facultas*) *Small power or ability*; Hieron.: Augustin.

FACUNDE, adv. *Eloquently, with eloquence*; Liv.: *facundissime*, Gell.

FACUNDIA, æ. f. (*facundus*, *Eloquence*; Sall. N. B. Plur., Gell.

FACUNDIOSUS, a, um. (*facundia*) *Full of eloquence*; *Asullio* ap. Gell.

FACUNDITAS, ātis. f. i. q. *Facundia*; Plaut.

FACUNDUS, a, um. (*fari*) *Eloquent*; homo, Sall.: Ov.: *facundior*, Quint.: *facundissimus*, id.: also, of things: *vox, os, dicta*, Ov.: *lingua*, Hor.: *oratio*, Sall.

FÆCARIUS, a, um. (*fæx*) *Of or belonging to the dregs or lees of wine*; Cato.

FÆCATUS, a, um. (*fæx*) *Made or pressed from the dregs or lees of wine*; *vinum*, Cato.

FÆCINIUS, a, um. (*fæx*) *That makes or leaves such sediment or dregs*; *Colum*

FÆCINUS, a, um. i. q. *Fæcinus*; *Colum*.

FÆCIOSUS, a, um. (*fæx*) *Full of dregs or lees of wine*; *Mart.* 13, 102, 2; but here some edd. have *fastosum*.

FÆCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *fæx*) I. *Dregs or lees of wine*; *Scrib. Larg.* II. *A thick sauce of a piquant flavour, probably composed of lees of wine and other ingredients*; Hor.

FÆCULENTIA, æ. f. (*fæculentus*) *Lees, dregs; filth*; *Sid.*

FÆCULENTUS, a, um. (*fæx*) *Abounding in dregs or sediment, feculent, impure, thick, clouded*; *vinum*, Col.: *pus*, Cels.: *fæculentior*, *Sid.*: *fæculentissimus*, *Augustin.*

FÆX, cis. f. I. *Sediment, dregs, lees of wine or oil*; Hor.: also, of metals and other things; *æris*, *Plin.*: *nihil terrene fæcis*, Ov.: *hence also, the lowest of the people, dregs of the people*; *fæx populi*, or *plebis*, Cic.: thus also, *Romuli*, id.: *hauris de fæce*, id., i. e. you cite also bad orators. II. *A thick sauce, liquor, or brine of pickles*; Hor.: Ov.: probably lees of wine entered into the composition of it. III. *A kind of paint*; *Ov.*

N. B. *Dies sine fæce*, *Mart.*, a clear day.

FÆGUS, a, um. (*fagus*) *Beechen, of beech*; *Plin.*

FÆGĪNEUS, a, um. (*fagus*) *Beechen, of beech*; *Cato.*

FÆGINUS, a, um. (*fagus*) i. q. *Fægineus*; *Virg.*

FÆGUS, i. f. also, *fagus*, us. *Virg.* (*φῦξ*) *A beech tree* (*Fagus silvatica*, L.); Cæs.: also for *beech nuts*; *Calp.* 4, 35.

FÆLA (Phála), æ. f. I. *A wooden tower used in sieges, from which they used to throw down missiles*; *Enn.*: hence, *sub falas subire*, *Plaut.*, to attack or besiege. II. *A scaffolding in the circus, on which the spectators could stand or sit*; according to others, a pillar or pyramid of wood, of which there were seven in the spina of the circus; *Juv.* III. i. q. *Fallacia*; *Næv. ap.* Non.; but here others read *fallam*.

FÆLĀRICA (Phal.), æ. f. *A kind of missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which was discharged against besiegers from the catapulta*; *Liv.* 21, 8: *Lucan.* 6, 198: *Sil.* 1, 351. Such were also thrown from the hand; *Liv.* 34, 14. In *Virg. Æn.* 9, 705, it denotes, *A spear with a broad head of iron*.

FÆLCĀRIUS, a, um. (*falx*) *Concerned with or belonging to sickles or scythes*; hence, *Falcarius*, subst., sc. *artifex, A maker of sickles or scythes*; or, sc. negotiator, *a dealer in them*; *inter falcarios*, Cic., in the street where scythe-makers or dealers in scythes dwelt.

FÆLCĀTUS, a, um. (*falx*) I. *Provided with scythes*; *quadrigæ*, *Liv.* II. *Like a scythe*; *Ov.*

FÆLCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *falx*) *A small sickle or scythe*; *Pallad.*

FALCĪFER, a, um. (*falx* and *fero*) *Bearing a scythe*; *manus*, *Ov.*: hence, *senex*, id.; or, *Tonans*, *Mart.*, i. e. *Saturnus*.

FALCĪGER, a, um. (*falx* and *gero*) *Carrying a scythe*; *Auson.*

FALCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of *falx*) I. *A small sickle or knife, a pruning-knife*; *Cato*: *Colum*: hence, II. *A talon or claw*; *Plin.*

FALLA, æ. f. (*fallō*) *An artifice, trick, deceit*; *Næv. ap. Non.* Cf. *FALA*, III.

FALLĀCIA, æ. f. (*fallax*) *An artifice, a trick intended to deceive*; *Cic.*: *jugglery, a trick of jugglers*; *deductæ lunæ*, Propert.: *fallaciam facere*, Ter.: *intendere in aliquem*, id.: *aliciui portare*, id.; or, *ferre*, *Plaut.*, to play off, practise, make use of.

FALLĀCĪES, ēl. f. i. q. *Fallacia*; *Apul.*

FALLĀCĪLOQUENTIA, æ. f. (*fallax* and *loquens*) *Deceitful speech*; *Acc. ap. Cic.*

FALLĀCĪOSUS, a, um. (*fallacia*) *Full of deceit, deceitful, fallacious*; *Gell.*

FALLĀCITAS, ātis. f. i. q. *Fallacia*; *Cassiod.*

FALLĀCĪTER, adv. *With deceit, deceitfully*; *Cic.*: *fallacissime*, id.

FALLAX, ācis. (*fallō*) *Deceitful, fallacious, false*; homo, Cic.: *erjes*, id.: *herbæ non fallaces*, id.: *fallacissimus*, id.: *quid non fallacius illis*? *Ov.* Also with a genitive; *amicitiæ*, Tac.

FALLO, fēllē, falsum, 3. (*σφάλω*) Prop. *To cause to fall, trip up*; hence, I. Trans. 1. *To deceive, coax, trick, dupe*; *aliquem*, Cic.: *res illum fefellerit*, *Næv.*, he was mistaken in it: *ager fefellerit dominum*, *Ov.*, i. e. has borne no fruit: *animus me fallit*, *Cic.*, I am mistaken: *alicius opinione*, id., to disappoint one in his expectations: *fallit me tempus*, *dies*, *res*, id., I am mistaken as to the time, &c.: *id me fefellerit*, id., I have been mistaken therein: thus also, non te sententia fallit, *Virg.*: *nisi me omnia fallunt*, id.: also, absolutē; e. g. *ne falleret bis relata eadem res*, *Liv.*, i. e. lead me into error: also impers., me fallit, *I am mistaken, I do not know*; num me fefellerit? *Cic.*: *nisi me fallit*, id.: *ne cum eum fefellerit*, id.: also with a gen.; *ne me animi fallit*, *Lucr.*, nor am I ignorant: *ne sermonis fallere tamen*, *Plaut.*, nor yet did it escape me what they were talking about: also, seq. acc. et infinit.; Ter.: also, seq. quin; e. g. *neque Cæsarem fefellerit*, *quin*, &c., Cæs.: thus also, passive; *fallor*, *I am mistaken*; *Hor.*: *falleris*, *Næv.*: *falsus es*, Ter., thou art mistaken: *ut falsus animi* (i. e. in animo) est? id.: *falsum habere*, to deceive, *Sall.*: hence, 2. *To defraud of any thing, obtain by fraudulent means*; *depositum*, *Ov.*: *aliquem fructu*, *Acc. ap. Cic.* 3. *To deceive, trick*, i. e. to lie concealed from others, escape the notice, elude the observation of others; *custodes*, *Ov.*: *indeos*, id.: *mors meae matrem fallere posset*, id.: *dominum*, *Hor.*: *visum*, *Plin.* 4. Fig. *To beguile, pass away, cheat, spend or pass imperceptibly*; *noctem*, *Ov.*: *labores*, *sermones*, id.: *curam vino et somno*, *Hor.* 5. *To violate by means of deception or in an unexpected manner*; to break; *fidem*, *Cic.*, not to keep his word: *iura tui*, *Ov.*: *mandata*, id., not to fulfil: *promissum*, *Curt.*: thus also, *imperium*, *Plin.*: *nomina* (for *nomen*, sc. *Bruti*) *animo*, *Ov.*, i. e. to act not according to his name, i. e. not with the simplicity which his name imports. 6. *To escape from any thing unnoticed*; *socerum et sceleratas sorores*, *Hor.*: *celia*, *Ov.* 7. *To make imperceptible, conceal, cover, hide*; *furta*, *Ov.*: *amaritudinem*, *Plin.* 8. *To feign, counterfeit*; *faciem alicuius*, *Virg.* II. Intrans. 1. *To swear falsely*; *si sciens fallo*, *Cic.* 2. *To be unobserved, pass unnoticed*; to act or do any thing unobservedly or unexpectedly; *speculator biennium fefellerat*, *Liv.*, remained undiscovered: *fallere se ita posse*, id.: hence, *facio fallens*, or, *fallo faciens*, *I do any thing unobservedly or secretly*; *fallens ascenderat*, id.: *fallit incens*, id.: *fallunt gravidæ*, *Plin.*, i. e. it is not observed that they (the mares) are with foal: hence, *morienus fefellerit*, *Hor.*, died unknown: *longe fallens sagitta*, *Virg.*, that comes unobserved: *fallere pro aliquo*, *Gell.*, to pass for any one. 3. *To pass away imperceptibly, to vanish away*; *ætas fallit*, *Ov.* N. B. *Fallier*, for *falli*, *Pers.*—See also *FALSUS*.

FALSĀRIUS, i. m. (*falsus*) *A forger, one who forges*; *Suet.*

FALSĀTĪO, ātis. f. (*falso*, are) *A falsifying*; *Hieron.*

FALSE, adv. *Falsely*; *Plaut.*: *falsissime*, *Augustin.*

FALSĪDICUS, a, um. (*falsus* and *dico*) *Speaking falsely, lying*; *Plaut.*: *fallacia*, id.

FALSĪFICUS, āvi, ātum, āre. *To falsify*; *Prudent.*—From *FALSIFICUS*, a, um. (*falsus* and *facio*) *That acts falsely, working deceit*; *Plaut.*

FALSĪFURIUS, a, um. (*falso* and *juro*) *That swears falsely*; *Plaut.*

FALSĪLOQUĪUM, i. n. (*falsiloquus*) *A lie, falsehood*; *Augustin.*

FALSĪLOQUUS, a, um. (*falso* and *loquor*) *That uses to speak falsely, lying*; *Plaut.*

FALSĪMŌNĪA, æ. f. or, *FALSĪMŌNIUM*, i. n. *A trick, deceit*; *falsimonium*, *Plaut.*

FALSĪPĀRENS, tis. (*falsus* and *parens*) *That has a pretended father*; *Catull.*

FALSĪTAS, ātis. f. (falsus) *Falschood, untruth; Arnob.*
 FALSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (falsus) *To falsify; Pand.*
 FALSUS, ablat. See FALSUS, ad fin.

FALSUS, a, um. I. Part. of fallo; see FALLO. II. Adj. 1. *Deceived; Ter. 2. Pretended, feigned, counterfeit, not true, false, not genuine, forged; lacrimula, Ter. 3. gaudium, id. : visum, spes, suspicio, testis, literæ, Cic. : hence perhaps in singing; voculae falsæ, id., i. e. counterfeit. 3. False, deceitful, dissembling, hypocritical; homo, Sall. : falsus sodalibus, Catull., i. e. faithless, treacherous towards, &c. : Falsus, A cheat; Suet. 4. Ignorant, doubtful; haud sum falsus, Plaut. N.B. 1. Compar. falsior occurs in Petron. : superl. falsissimum, Colum. 2. Falsum is also used substantivè. 1. A falschood, untruth, lie; falsum scripseram, Cic. : in falsum, in vain, Tac. : falsa, orum, Hor. : hence, falso, (a) *Untruly, falsely, without reason, unjustly; Cic. (b) It is sometimes found as a distinct clause, Falscly, i. e. that is or was false or wrong, therein he is or was mistaken; Nep. Alcib. 9. Cic. Offic. 3, 18. 2. A fraud, forgery; Quint. : reus falsi, Pand.**

FALX, cis. f. I. A sickle, reaping-hook, scythe; Varr. : Cic. II. Any instrument in the shape of a sickle or scythe. 1. For lopping or pruning trees or vines, a pruning-knife, hedging-bill; Hor. : Plin. : arborea, Varr. : vineatica, Cato. 2. In war; falces murales, Cæs., used at sieges both for breaking down the wall and for pulling down the besieged.

FĀMA, æ. f. (φῆμη, or φάμη) I. Any thing which people say or tell concerning a thing or person, a rumour, report; fama fuit, Nep., there was a rumour, it was said: fama venerat, Cic., had spread abroad: perferunt, Cæs., comes to, reaches: percipit, Cic., obtained currency, gained ground: manat, id., is spreading: elierat, Nep., had gone forth or abroad, was spreading: fama accipere, to learn from report or hearsay, Cæs. : famam temeritatibus subire, Cic. : contra opinionem famamque omnium, id. : fama nunciabat, te isse, &c., id. : ut fama loquitur, Vell. II. Public opinion, good or bad, fair fame, character, reputation, renown, fame; hominis, Cic. Quint. 15. i. e. reputation, character: bonam famam bonorum expetunt, Cic. : magnam sui famam relinquere, Nep. : famam collectam servare, Cic. : abijcere, id. : famæ servire, i. e. consulere, Nep. : of women it denotes, honour, unblemished character; also with the addition of cognita, pudica, Propert. : Sall. : it signifies also, pride; Argivæ fama pudicitia, Propert., she (namely, Evadne), the pride of Argive chastity: also, a bad report, bad fame, infamy, scandal; inconstantia, Cic.

FĀMĪLICUS, a, um. (fames) *Hungry, famished, a hungry or famished person; Ter. : ales, Plin. : convivium, Apul.*

FĀMES, is. f. I. *Hunger, appetite; Cic. : famem depellere, id., to satiate, satisfy; so also, explore, id. II. Famine; Cic. III. Extreme poverty or wretchedness; Ter. IV. Fasting, abstinence from food; Cels. V. Hunger, fig., i. e. vehement desire; auri, Virg. : also fig., of speaking, poverty of expression; N. B. Famis, for fames, Varr. : fami, genit., for famis, Cato.*

FĀMESCO, Ære. (fames) i. q. Esurio; Alcim. Av.

FĀMEX, icis. An abscess; Colum.

FĀMĪGER, i. e. qui fert famam; Varr.

FĀMĪGERĀBLIS, e. (famigero) *Celebrated, renowned, famous, known, notorious; Apul.*

FĀMĪGERĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (famigero) *A tale-bearing, spreading abroad, a report, rumour; Plaut.*

FĀMĪGERĀTOR, ōris. m. (famigero) *A tale-bearer; Plaut.*

FĀMĪGERĀTUS, a, um. (fama and gero) *Celebrated, renowned, famed, notorious, known; Mela.*

FĀMĪLIA, æ (also -as, after the words pater, mater, filius, filia). f. (from famulus) I. The whole number of slaves under one master; a household establishment, servants, domestics; if used of the familia in one house, distinguished from servi in such a manner that this refers to their condition as persons deprived of liberty; familiam exercere, Cato, R. R. : liberare, Cic. : omnem suam familiam undique coegit, Cæs. : Æsopus domino quum solus esset familia, Phædr., i. e. formed the whole number of his servants: hence, I. A troop, band, company, gladiators; gladiatoria familia, Sall. : familia gladiatorum, Suet. : familia maxima, Cic. : comparare familiam, id. : hence, familiam ducere, prop. to be at the head of such a company; then, to be a chief person or principal, to be at the head, id. 2. A company of players; Plaut. 3. The vassals, serfs, dependants or subjects of a powerful man; Cæs. B. G. 1, 4. 4. Familia Martis, Cic., servants of Mars, whose duty was to perform certain services at his temple and on his festival. II. Gen. Property, both moveable and immovable; as, a house, land, money, cattle, slaves, &c.; familia heriscunda, Cic. : pater familias, id.; or, familia, Liv., the master of a house or family; plur.; patres familias, Cic.; or, familie, Cæs.; or, familiarium, Suet. : thus also, mater familias, Cic.; or, familie, Liv., the mistress of a house; plur.; matres familias, Cic.; or, familiarum, Pand. : thus also, filius familias, Cic., a son yet under the power of his father, a minor; plur.; filii familiarum, Sall. : filia

familias, Sen., a daughter still under the power of her father; plur.; filia familiarum, Pand. Hence, Means of support, provisions; decem dierum, Ter.

III. A family, as part of a gens; illustris, Cic. : anti-quissima, Cæs. : fig., a philosophical sect or school; Cic. : also of writers; libros substitucios summovere familia Quint.

FĀMĪLIĀRESCO, Ære. 3. (familiaris) *To become familiar; Sidon.*

FĀMĪLIĀRĪCUS, a, um. (familiaris) I. *Of or belonging to slaves; cellæ, Vitruv., dwelling for slaves or servants.*

II. *Of or belonging to a house or family; sella, Varr., a close stool, privy.*

FĀMĪLIĀRIS, e. (familia) I. *Belonging to slaves; hence, Familiaris, A slave, servant; Plaut. II. Of or belonging to a house; filius, a son yet under the power of his father; negocia, Auct. ad Her. : focus, Colum., i. e. in the house; lares, Cic. : copia, property, Liv. : pecunia, Tac., i. e. private fortune; res domesticae et familiares tueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1; or here it may mean, house-keeping; dignitas, Cic. : res familiares; 1. House-keeping, household, domestic economy; Plaut. : cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 1. 2. Private fortune; Cic. : rei familiaris principis in Asia impositi, Tac., i. e. imperial domains. III. *Of or belonging to a family; funus, Cic., i. e. a funeral of a member of a family; consilium, Liv., i. e. usual in the family; hence, 1. That as it were belongs to the family, i. e. familiar, intimate, friendly; Cic. : familiarior nobis, id. : also, Familiaris, subst., A familiar friend, an intimate acquaintance; Cic. : thus also, familiarissimus meus, id. : also of things; well-known, familiar, friendly, usual; sermo, id. : aditus familiarior, Liv. : jura, privileges of friendship, id. : ars familiaris Italiae, Plin., known, common : mihi familiare est, — communicate, Plin. Ep. : familiaris vultu, Suet., with a friendly countenance, in a friendly manner. 2. Of or relating to ourselves, our friends, or the state; e. g. in divination by the entrails of victims, which were divided into two parts, whereof one related to the party that sacrificed, the other to the enemy; the former was called pars familiaris, Liv. ; or, fissum familiare, Cic. ; the other, pars hostilis, Lucan.**

FĀMĪLIĀRITAS, ātis. f. (familiaris) *Intimacy, familiar intercourse, familiarity, close acquaintance; in alcuius familiaritatem venire, Cic. : intrare, id. : se dare, id. : mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est; or, intercedit, id. : familiaritatem conficere, to form, contract, Ter. N.B. Familiaritates, for familiares, Suet. Tib. 51.*

FĀMĪLIĀRITER, adv. I. *Familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms; Cic. : familiarius, id. : familiarissime, id. : familiariter arridere, Liv., in a friendly manner; familiariter ferre mortem alcuius, Ter., i. e. tenderly, acutely; odio e nimis familiariter, Plaut., i. e. I loathe your familiarity, friendship, &c. : causam familiariter nosse, Quint., accurately, intimately. II. *By families; Frontin.**

FĀMĪLIŌLA, æ. f. (dimin. of familia) *A small family; Hieron.*

FĀMŌSE, adv. *Famously, with renown; Tert.*

FĀMŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (famosus) *Fame, especially, ill fame, infamy; Tert.*

FĀMŌSUS, a, um. (fama) I. *That is much talked of, whether well or ill, well known; hence, 1. That hath a good name, renowned, famous; urbs famosa, Tac., i. e. Jerusalem; mors, Hor. : victoria famosissima, Flor. 2. Infamous, notoriously bad; me ad famosas mater vetuit accedere, Cic., prostitutes: famosus is used in a good sense only by the later writers; also, that destroys a person's good name, scandalous, abusive, slanderous, defamatory; libelli, Tac., or carmina, Suet., libels, lampoons; pudor, Ov.*

FĀMUL, for famulus; Lucr. 3, 1045.

FĀMŪLA, æ. f. (famulus) *A female servant or attendant, handmaid; Virg. : Ov. : fig., virtus famula fortunæ est, Cic.*

FĀMŪLĀBUNDUS, a, um. (famulus) i. q. Famulans; Tert.

FĀMŪLANTER, adv. *Servilely; Acc.*

FĀMŪLĀRIS, e. (famulus) *Of or belonging to servants or slaves; vestis, Cic. : jura familiaria dare, Ov., to treat as slaves, to deprive persons of their freedom.*

FĀMŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (famulus) I. *A serving. II. A household, body of domestics; Apul.*

FĀMŪLĀTORĪE, adv. *Servilely; Cassiod.*

FĀMŪLĀTORĪUS, a, um. (famulus) *Servile, slavish; Tert.*

FĀMŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (famulus) *A female servant, a handmaid; serving; Sidon.*

FĀMŪLĀTUS, us. in. (famulus) *The condition or service of a slave or servant, servitude, slavery, &c.; Cic.*

FĀMŪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (famulus) *A serving, slavery; Acc.*

FĀMŪLĪTIUM, i. n. (famulus) I. *A serving, slavery; Fest. II. A household or body of slaves; Apul. : aucium, a servant at court, Spartan.*

FĀMŪLO Ære. (famulus) *To use as a servant; Tert.*

FĀMŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. (famulus) *To serve, wait,*

attend upon; Cic.: alicui, Plin.: captæ (genit.) indigno famulatur amore, Val. Fl.

FAMŪLUS, i. m. *A slave, attendant, servant*; whether of a man, Cic.: or of a god, id.: thus also, sacrorum, Ov.

FAMŪLUS, a, um. *Serving, attending, subject, servile*; vertex, Ov.: aqua, id.: Venus, i. e. amica, Ov., i. e. a female slave, as a mistress.

FANĀTICE. adv. *Enthusiastically, frantically, madly*; Apul.

FANĀTICUS, a, um. (fanum) *Enthusiastic, inspired*; philosophus, Cic.: carmen, cursus, Liv.: also, *frantic, furious, mad*; homo, Cic.: jactatio, Liv.: error, Hor.

FANO, āre. *To consecrate, dedicate*; Varr.

FANUM, i. n. *A place consecrated or dedicated to a deity* (opp. profanum); Cic. Div. 1, 41: Liv. 10, 37: fana et delubra, Cic.: hence it signifies *a temple, and the country around belonging to it*; Cic.: Cæs.: Nep.

FAR, farris. n. I. A common name for *corn or grain*; adorem, Varr.: triticeum, Colum. II. Especially, *a particular kind of corn* (Gr. *ῥίζα*), our *spelt* (Triticum Spelta, L.); Cato: Hor.: Plin. III. *Coarse meal or grits*; farinam bonam et far subtilē sciat facere, Cato.

FARCIĀMEN, inis. n. (farcio) *A sausage*; Varr.

FARCĪNO, āre. for farcio; Marc. Cap.

FARCIO, farsī, fartum or fartum, ire. *To stuff, i. e. I. To stuff, fill up, cram*; Vitr.: pulvinus rosa fartus, Cic.: rex vectigalibus fartus, i. e. abundans, Vitr.: hence, *to fatten*; gallinas, Varr. II. *To stuff or cram into*; pannos in os, Sen.: hence, *to heap*; farta Ceres, Mart., i. e. abundant. N. B. Centones farcire, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19, for, to invent falsehoods or tricks; but Gronovius would read sarcias, which is better. N. B.

1. Part. Fartus or fartus, a, um: we find also farsus, a, um, Hygin. 2. Fartum (fartum), fartus, us. See FARTUS, us.

FARTUS (fartus), a, um. See FARCIO.

FARL *To speak*. See FOR.

FARINA, æ. f. (far) I. *Meal*. I. Of corn, *flour*; Varr.: facis farinam, Mart., i. e. spendet or consumit al. 2. Of other things, *dust, powder*; folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin.: marmoris, cornu cervini, id. II. Fig. *Fueris nostræ farinæ*, Pers., i. e. like us, our equals.

FARINĀRIUS, a, um. (farina) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with meal or flour*; cribrum, Cato: Plin.

FARINŌSUS, a, um. (farina) *Full of meal, mealy*; Veget. de Re Vet.

FARINŪLENTUS, a, um. (farina) *Full of meal, mealy*; Apul.

FARIOR, āri. i. e. fari; Gell. e. XII. Tab.

FARI, āri. See FOR.

FARNEUS, a, um. (farnus) *Of the ash-tree*; fungi, Apic.

FARNUS, i. f. (probably formed from fraxinus, from which franus was first formed and then farnus) *An ash, ash-tree*; Vitr. 7, 1.

FARRĀCIUS, or FARRĀCIUS, a, um. (far) *Of corn or spelt*; Varr.

FARRĀGINARIUS, grum. n. i. q. Farrago; Colum.

FARRĀGO, inis. f. (far) I. *A mixture of several kinds of corn given to cattle*: it seems that they used to sow a mixture of all kinds of grain, especially barley, which they cut while green and gave as fodder to cattle; Varr.: Virg.: hordeacea, Colum. II. *A medley, confused jumble of things*; farrago libelli, Juv.: also for, *bagatelles, trifles*; Pers.

FARRĀRIUS, a, um. (far) *Of or belonging to corn*; fistula, Cato, i. q. Plin. 18, 10, 23, fistula serrata, a kind of hand-mill for grinding corn; hence, *farrarium*, Vitr., *a place where fodder is kept*.

FARRĀTUS, a, um. (far) I. *Filled with corn or food made from corn*; olla, Pers., filled with pap (puls) II. *Made of corn*; omnia farrata, Juv., i. e. food prepared of flour, pap, &c.

FARRĒRIUS, a, um. (far) i. q. Farrarius; Cato.

FARREUS, a, um. (far) *Made of spelt, corn, or meal*; panis, Colum.: hence, *farreum* (sc. libum), *a cake made of spelt*; Plin.

FARRICŪLUM, i. n. i. q. Farreum; Pallad.

FARSĪLUS, e. i. q. Fartillis; Apic.

FARSŪRA, æ. f. i. q. Fartura; Tert

FARSUS, a, um. See FARCIO.

FARTICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of fartum) i. e. *parvum fartum*; Titinn.

FARTĪLUS, e. (farcio) *Stuffed, crammed, fattened*; Plin.: fig., Tert.

FARTIM. adv. *By stuffing or cramming*; Apul.

FARTOR, ōris. m. (farcio) I. *One that crams or fattens*, e. g. fowls; this was a slave in the familia rustica, Colum. II. *A sausage-maker*; Plaut.: Ter.: Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 229.

FARTUM, i. See FARTUS, us.

FARTŪRA, æ. f. (farcio) I. *A fattening*; Colum.

II. *That wherewith any thing is stuffed or filled up*; Vitr.

FARTUS (Fartus), a, um. See FARCIO.

FARTUS, us. m. also FARTUM, i. n. (farcio) *That with which any thing is stuffed or crammed, that which is within any thing*; vestis, Plaut., i. e. the body; ieli, Colum., i. q. pulpa, Pallad.

FAS, n. indecl. (from for, as jus, from jubeo) I. *That which is agreeable to the laws of God, and so to the laws of nature, divine law, that which is right in the sight of God*; it is used in opposition to jus; fas has reference to the laws of nature, reason, and religion, while leges pertain to the state; omne jus fasque delere, Cic.: Clodium nihil delectat, quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat, id. II. Gen. *That which is right, whether by law, equity, custom, or permission*; right, justice, equity; si hoc nomine appellari fas est, Cic.: contra fas, id.: contra quam fas erat, amove capta, id.: mihi dicere fas fuisset, i. e. licuisset, id.: si hoc est fas dictu, id.: hence, *right, law*; gentium, Tac.: fas omne abruptum, Virg.: armorum, Tac. III. *That which is possible, a possibility*; negabas fas esse, Cic.: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor.

IV. i. q. Fatum, *Fate, destiny, or, any thing appointed by fate*; si cadere fas est, Ov.: also, *the gods*; audiat fas, Liv. V. For fastus; e. g. dies vocatus fas, Varr.

FASCIA, æ. f. I. *Any long narrow strip of cloth for swathing or binding*. 1. *A bandage for a wound or weak part of the body*; Cic.: Suet.; Gell. 2. *A band worn round the legs, which served instead of stockings*; Cic. 3. *A stomacher*; Ov. 4. *A band or girth of a bed*; Cic. 5. *A head-band, diadem*: it was a narrow band for binding the hair together; thus fascia purpuræ ac conchylii, a fillet for the head of purple and pearls, Suet. Cf. Böttiger, Sabina, 1, pag. 156. 6. *A swaddling-cloth*; Plaut. II. Fig. *Any thing like a band or bandage, a border, edge*. 1. In architecture, *A wreath round a pillar*; Vitr. 2. *The celestial zones are called fasciæ*; Marc. Cap. 3. *A long narrow cloud or streak in the sky*; Juv.

FASCIĀTĪM, or FASCEĀTĪM. adv. (fascis) *In bundles*; Quint.

FASCICŪLĀRIA, ōrum. n. *Any thing which is carried in bundles*; Veget.—From

FASCICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fascis) *A small bundle, packet*; e. g. of flowers, Cic., a nosegay; epistolarum, id.

FASCIGER, a, um. i. e. fascis gerens; e. g. honor, i. e. consulatus, Paul. Nol.

FASCINĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (fascino) *A bewitching; enchantment, incantation*; Plin.

FASCINO, āre. (βασκανίω) *To enchant or bewitch by the eyes, tongue, or other means*; Virg.: Plin.

FASCINUM, i. n. (βασκανίον) I. *A bewitching, enchantment, especially by means of the eyes or the tongue*; Plin. II. Membrum virile; Hor.

FASCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fascia) *To envelop with bands, to swathe*; Capitol.; fasciato trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12.

FASCIŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fascio) *A small bandage*; Varr.: Hor.: purpureæ fasciolæ, Cic., purple bands for the legs and feet; with us, stockings: such were worn by women, and therefore Clodius put them on when he assumed female attire.

FASCIS, is. m. *A bundle, packet, parcel, load which one carries*; samentorum, Liv., fagots; stramentorum, Hirt.: ite fave lababo, sc. hædorum, Virg. Ecl. 9, 65; especially, *fascis, a bundle of staves, which used to be borne by the lictors before the chief magistrates of Rome, particularly the consuls*: with these staves or rods (called virgæ) malefactors were beaten before their execution; Cic.: fascis habere, to have these fascis borne before one, id.: cibus tum fascis erant, Liv., i. e. who at that time held the government: fascis præferre, of the lictors, Liv.: also the quaestors in the provinces had fascis carried before them, Cic.: the prætors at Capua, id.: these fascis were usually carried on the shoulders; hence, *summittere fascis*, Liv., to lower (as a mark of respect); and fig.; alicui, Cic., i. e. to give the preference to: hence, *fascis, for, a high office, especially, the consulate*; Virg.: Hor.: Ov. To express grief or mourning they were carried in a reversed position; hence, *fascis versi*, Tac.

FÆSELUS, i. c. (φάσελος) *A kind of bean fit for eating, a kidney bean* (Phaseolus vulgaris, L.); Colum.: Plin. Faseolus, phaselus, and phaseolus, are the same. II. *A kind of light-sailing galley or pinnace in the shape of a kidney bean, usually made of wicker-work or papyrus, and sometimes of clay baked and painted* (fictilis); Cic.: Juv.

FÆSĒLUS. See FÆSELUS.

FASSUS, a, um. See FATEOR.

FASTI, ōrum. See FASTUS, a, um.

FASTĪDIBILIS, e. (fastidio) *Nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable*; Tert.

FASTĪDIENTER. adv. *Scornfully, with disgust*; Apul.

FASTĪDLITER. adv. *With disgust*; Varr.

FASTĪDIO, ivi, itum, ire. (fastus, us) I. *To bear one's self proudly or haughtily*; ut fastidit! Plaut. II. *To find fault with, take offence at, show displeasure, be morose or peevish*; in re, Cic.: plebs cœperat fastidire munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios, Liv., i. e. began to show their displeasure at. III. *To despise, scorn, disdain, loathe, be disgusted with, be ashamed of*; preces alicujus, Liv.: olus, Hor.: also with a genitive; Plaut.:

also with an infinitive; ne fastidieris nos in numerum accipere, Liv.

FASTIDIOSE, adv. I. *Loathingly, with disgust*; Cic. II. *With great or with too great pains or nicety, fastidiously*; Cic.

FASTIDIOSUS, a, um. (fastidium) *Loathing, squeamish*; hence, I. *Fastidious, nice, scornful*; Auct. ad Her.: fastidiosior. Cic.: fastidiosissimus, Auct. ad Her.: also see genit., i. e. *that scorns or disdains any thing*; Cic.: Hor. II. *That creates disgust, loathsome, disagreeable*; Hor.: Plin. Ep.

FASTIDIUM, i. n. (from fatis and tædium) I. *Nausea, or distaste for food, loathing of food*; cibr, Cic.: fig., *loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness, aversion, distlike, disgust*; andiendi, id.: fastidium habere, id.: also, *complaint*; Virg. II. *Haughtiness, disdain, disgust, scornful contempt*; *haughty behaviour, reserve*; Cic.

FASTIGATIO, ðnis. f. (fastigo) *Bringing to a point, a sharpening*; Plin.: it is also written fastigatio, but the former is considered better: yet we find fastigatio, Apul. ed. Elmenh. and Vule.

FASTIGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of fastigo; see FASTIGO. II. Adj. 1. *Pointed, peaked*; collis, Cæs.: collis in modum tæti in acutum cacumen fastigatus, Liv.: testudo, id. 2. *High, elevated*; fig.; duo fastigatissimi consularis, Sidon. 3. *Sloping, steep, descending, having an inclination*; collis, Cæs.: tigna, id.: solum rivi habeat libribenta fastigata, Vitr. N.B. Some write Fastigatus.

FASTIGIUM, i. n. (from fastus, us) I. *A projecting point, top or gable end of a temple* (fronton); e. g. Capitoliæ, Cic.: templorum, Liv.: also of the imperial palaces: Cic.: Flor.: Suet.: also of other private houses, Cic.: hence gen., a roof; Virg.: fastigium imponere rei, Cic., i. e. to finish. II. *Any eminence or height, the uppermost, extreme or highest part of any thing, whether pointed or not*; e. g. of a hill, Cæs.: scrobis, id.: surarum, Lucr.: especially, *an elevated spot on which any one has placed himself in order to view the country*: hence, I. *Dignity, rank, situation, station, post*; in summo esse fastigio, Nep.: altior suo fastigio, Liv., i. e. above his rank: ampliora humano fastigio, Suet., above the lot of humanity, more than can be expected by a person who has attained to the very summit of fortune: also fig., top, height, summit; eloquentiæ, Quint.: also gen., kind, species; Varr.: also, condition, quality; fundi, Varr.: pari fastigio, Cæs. 2. *A leading or chief point*; summa fastigia rerum, Virg.: also, an accent; Marc. Cap. III. *Steepness, slope, declivity, descent*; Cæs.: Varr.: Liv.: hence, the fall of the water of rivers, &c.; Vitr. IV. *Depth*; Virg.

FASTIGIO, avi, ætum, ære. *To make high and pointed, to raise to a point, to point upwards*; or simply, *to point, or to elevate, raise*; Sil.: fig., statum celsitudinis, Sidon., i. e. to elevate, exalt: hence, fastigari, *to be high or pointed, or, to end in a point, to rise*; frumenta fastigantur in stipulam, Plin., grow up into a straw with a sharp point. N.B. Some write also fastigiare, fastigiatus, &c.: but this is not approved by critics.— See also FASTIGATUS.

FASTOSUS, a, um. I. *Haughty, proud*; Mart.: Petron. II. *Sumptuous*; garum, Mart. 13, 102, where other edd. have fæcosum.— From

FASTUS, us, m. I. *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance*; Ov.: Plin.: erga rem, Tac., disdain: fastum facere alicui, Petron., to treat with disdain: also, *coldness witha degree of haughtiness, disdain, disregard, neglect*; Propert.: constantis lumina fastus, id., a fixed, proud look. II. Plur. Fastus, for fasti, Annals; see the next word.

FASTUS, a, um. (seems to be from *φάσ, φάσκα*, i. e. *φημι*; hence, dies fastus) *A day on which the prætor could pronounce the three words, do, dico, addico, and so could pronounce judgment*; Ov.: opp. dies nefastus, on which no courts of justice could be held. These dies fasti (also simply, fasti, Cic. Mur. 11: Liv. 9, 46) were registered in a book, as in a calendar, and published; Liv. 1, 1: hence, I. *Fasti, sc. dies, Days marked in the calendar*; enumeratio fastorum, Cic. 2. *Fasti, sc. dies, The calendar, or little book wherein were registered the dies fasti et nefasti, also festivals, and the names and acts of the magistrates*; Cic.: hence, Ovid calls one of his works, Fasti, i. e. the calendar, or explanation of the calendar. 3. *Fasti means also, The chronicles, annals*; Cic.: Liv.: Hor. N.B. We find also, fastus, uum, for fasti, Colum.

FATALIS, e. (fatum) I. *Fatal, agreeable to fate, ordained or given by fate or destiny*; consulatus, bellum, casus, Cic.: pignora, Ov., i. e. Palladium, because the fate of Rome was said to depend upon it: virga, Virg.: mors, Vell., natural death: hence, *unfortunate, fatal, i. e. causing misfortune*; annus, Cic.: aurum, Ov. Met. 9, 411, the golden necklace of Eriphyle: telum, Virg., i. e. deadly.

II. *Containing an account of fate or destiny*; libri, i. e. the Sibylline books, Liv.: verba, Ov. III. *That has the direction of fate or destiny*; dea, i. e. Parca, Ov.

FATALITAS, ætis. f. (fatalis) *Fatality, necessity of fate*; Cod. Justin.

FATALITER, adv. *According to fate or destiny, fatally*; Cic.: mori, to die a natural death, Eutrop.

FATEOR, fassus sum. 2. I. *To confess, acknowledge, own*; verum, Cic.: fateor atque etiam profiteri, id. II. *To discover, show, manifest*; iram vultu, Ov.: animum, id.: se stansque flammis, id.: arenas, Plin.: motum vitalem, id.: hence, *modus fatendi, i. e. indicativus*, Varr.: Quint.: hence, *to praise*; fidem alicui, Planc. in Cic. Ep. N.B. Also passivè, fassus pudor, Ov.: fateatur, Cic.: fatebatur, Pand.

FATICANUS, a, um. (fatum and cano) (*That foretells future events, prophetic*); Ov.

FATICANUS, a, um. i. q. Faticanus, Ov. **FATICIDUS**, a, um. (fatum and dico) i. q. Faticanus; e. g. vates, Virg.: æeus, Cic.: deus, i. e. Apollo, Ov.: augurium, Plin.: hence, Faticidus, *A prophet, diviner*; Cic.

FATIFER, a, um. (fatum and fero) *That brings death, deadly, mortal*; Virg.

FATIGABILIS, e. (fatigo) *That may be fatigued*; Tert. **FATIGATIO**, ðnis. f. (fatigo) I. *Fatigue, weariness*; Liv. II. *Jeer, banter*; Sidon.

FATIGATORIUS, a, um. (fatigo) *Jeering, bantering*; verba, Sidon.

FATIGO, avi, ætum, ære. (for fatim, i. e. ad fatim, ago) *To drive much, to drive often and from drive about, chase*; Virg.: hence, I. *To weary, fatigue, tire, plague, torment*; se pugna atroci, Liv.: vinculis et carcere, Cic.: lectores, Nep.: dentem in dente (in chewing), Ov.: fatigatus æstu, Cæs.: fatigatus verberibus, tormentis, igni, Cic.: aliquem precibus, Liv., i. e. to importune: also, without precibus, Sall.: hence, I. Fig.; os, Virg.: dextram oculis, Tac.: fluvius vicina fatigat, Ov. 2. *To rouse or incite continually*; socios, Virg. 3. *To spend or pass time continually*; noctem diemque, Virg. 4. *Locum, To keep driving or riding about in a place, and so, as it were, to weary it*; silvas, Virg.: Hebrum, Sil. 5. *To overcome or subdue after much pains, exhaust*; animos, Sall.: somno fatigatus, Hor., oppressed with sleepiness. II. *To vex, harass, disturb*; terras celumque, Virg.: hence, *to render difficult, obstruct, hinder*; triticeas messes, Ov., i. e. to hinder the growth of the wheat.

III. *To occupy one's self with any thing, to do, make, perform*; arma, Val. Fl.: curas, Sil. IV. *To jeer, banter, make sport of*; Sidon.

FATILEGUS, a, um. (fatum and lego) *Gathering or collecting death*; Lucan.

FATILŒQUUS, a, um. i. q. Faticidus, Liv.

FATIM. See FATIS.

FATIS, is. f. *Enough, sufficiency*; seems not to occur, except in the accusative, fatim: hence, ad fatim (usually written adfatim or affatim); see ADFATIM.

FATISCO, ère. (from *φατίω, φατίσσω*) I. *To open in chinks, chaps, or clefts, to fall apart*; fatiscit area, Virg.: tellus, id., falls to pieces, crumbles: janua, Tibull., i. e. opens. II. *To grow weary, become tired, weak, or exhausted, to flag, droop, faint, decrease*; oris fatiscit, Colum.: solum, id.: seditio, Tac. We find also, fatiscor, as a deponent, I. *To fall to pieces*; Lucr. 2. *To grow weary, tired, or exhausted*; Pacuv.

FATEAD, adv. *Foolishly, absurdly*; Quint.

FATUITAS, ætis. f. (fatuus) *Foolishness, stupidity, silliness*; Cic.

FATUM, i. n. (for) *That which has been spoken or pronounced, especially, a declaration respecting a future event*; e. g. of Jupiter, Virg.: of an oracle, id.: fata Sibyllina, Cic.; or simply, fata, Liv. 29, 10, the prophecies or predictions of the Sibyls: also, *the will of the gods*; fata implere, Liv.; hence, I. *Fate, inevitable appointment, destiny*, Gr. *εἰμαρμένη*; cf. Cic. de Div. 1, 55; si fatum tibi est convalescere, Cic.: omnia fato fieri, id.: sic erat in fatis, Ov., thus it was appointed, thus it stood in the book of fate. II. *Any fate, accident, or hap, good or bad*; Cic.: Hor. III. *Death, particularly, natural death, the appointed end of life, time and hour of death*; fato obire, Tac.: præter fatum, Cic.: maturus exstingui quam fato suo, id.: nec fato nec merita morte peribat, Virg.: also, *any death*; also, *a violent death*; Virg.: Ov.: hence, fata proferre, Virg., to lengthen life: hence, the ashes of a burnt corpse; Propert. IV. *That wherein the fate or destiny of a state depends*; Plaut.: Justin.: hence, *that which causes misfortune to others*; thus Cicero terms Gabinus and Piso, duo reip. pæne fata.—Synon. Fata are the irrevocable decrees of Providence: Sortes are the events of life which depend on the conduct of persons: Fors acts according to choice and inclination. Also, Fatum and Fortuna differ, so that fatum denotes destiny or fate as a directing power; fortuna, destiny or fate in its manifestation.

FATURO, ðri. (fatuus) I. *To be divinely inspired*; Justin. II. *To talk or act foolishly, play the fool*; Sen.

FATUS, a, um. See FOR.

FATUS, us, m. (for) I. *A saying, word*; promite secretos fatus, Prudent, i. e. predictions. II. i. q. Fatum; Petron.

FATUUS, a, um. I. *Inspired, tasteless*; beta, Mart.: thus also, puls, Varr., i. e. not salted. II. *Foolish, silly, simple*; Cic.: hence, Fatua, *A female jester*; Sen. III.

(from for) *Prophetical, inspired*; Marc. Cap. *Fatui, spectres or spirits supposed to plague women*; Plin.

FAUCES. See FAUX.

FAUSTE. adv. *Luckily, fortunately, favourably, successfully*; Cic.

FAUSTITAS, átis. f. *Happy condition, happiness, favourable circumstances*; Hor.

FAUSTUS, a, um. *Fortunate, lucky, auspicious, favourable*; Lucr.: Cic.

FAUTOR, óris. m. (faveo) *A patron, favourer*; Cic.: especially, *one who evinces his favour by actions, a maintainer, promoter*; as, in the theatre, one who applauds an actor, Plaut.: also in other places; laudis, Cic.: also seq. dat.; honori, id.

FAUTRIX, ícis. f. (fautor) *She that favours, favourable, propitious*; Cic.: suorum, id.: also seq. dat., Ter.

FAUX, cis. f. (but perhaps the nominative does not occur) *I. The gullet, pharynx, throat, entrance to the stomach*; Hor.: Ov.: Fig.: fauce improba, Phædr., i. e. voracity, greediness of food: we more frequently find the plural fauces, lum, the throat; Hor.: Cels.: exsoreare ex faucibus, Plaut., from the throat. II. *The weasand, throat*; Plaut.: laqueo fauces innectere, Ov., to strangle; fig.: I. Quam faucibus premeret, Cic., when the axe was at his throat, i. e. when he was in great embarrassment or perplexity: premit fauces defensionis tue, id., chokes thy defence, i. e. makes it impossible. 2. Eripite nos ex eorum faucibus, Cass. ap. Cic., from their jaws, i. e. from them: u bem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. III. *A narrow way, narrow inlet or outlet, narrow pass, defile*; or simply, *a pass, way, passage, entrance*; Græcia, Cic.: Bosphori, Plin., the straits of Constantinople: macelli, id.: portus, Cæs., the mouth: faucibus obsessis, Liv., ways of approach, outlets: ex faucibus currus emittere, Enn. ap. Cic. i. e. carceribus: hence, *the entrance-hall of a house*; Vitr.

FAVENTIA, æ. f. (faveo) i. q. Favor; e. g. faventiam adhibere, i. e. silentium, Acc.

FÁVEO, fávi, fautum, ére. I. *To be favourable, well disposed or inclined towards*; alicui, Ter.: Cic.: alicujus dignitati, Cic.: faveo orationi tue, Liv., I do not take at all ill what you say. II. Especially, *To show good will by actions, to befriend, favour, serve, forward*; alicui, Cic.: alicujus laudi, id.: accusationi, id.: faventes venti, Ov.: especially, 1. Of spectators in a theatre, *To show approbation by a clapping of hands or exclamations, to applaud*; Ov.: Plin. Ep.: hence fig., *to applaud*; honoribus alicujus, Cic. 2. Favere ore, lingua, *equiviv*, at sacrifices and religious ceremonies, *To say nothing profane, nothing that may be of ill omen*; Virg.: Ov.

III. *To be inclined or disposed, to wish, will, long for*; Ov.

FÁVILLA, æ. f. I. *Hot ashes, embers*; Ov.: Suet.: opp. cinis: fig.; favilla mali, Propert., i. e. the beginning, origin. II. Gen. *Ashes*; Ter.: Vitr.: Virg.

FÁVILLACEUS, a, um. (favilla) *Of or like ashes*; Solin.

FÁVILLÁTICUS, a, um. i. q. Favillaceus; Solin.

FÁVILLESCO, ére. 3. (favilla) *To be reduced to ashes*; Fulg.

FÁVITOR, óris. m. for fautor; Plaut.

FÁVÓNUS, i. m. *The west wind, otherwise called Zephyrus*; Hor.: Vitr.: it began to blow towards the middle of February, and from this time the beginning of spring was dated; Cic.

FÁVOR, óris. m. (faveo) I. *Favour, good will*; populi, Cic.: amplexi aliquem favore, Liv.: in favorem alicujus venire, Sall.: favorem alicui conciliare, Liv., to make beloved or popular, gain favour: in favorem ultionis, Justin., i. e. for the sake of, to gratify. II. *Applause, acclamation*; e. g. of spectators in a theatre, by clapping the hands, &c.; Cic.: and otherwise, *approbation, thanks*; Virg.: Suet.

FÁVORÁBILIS, e. (favor) I. *That is favoured, beloved, popular, in favour, pleasing, agreeable*; Quint.: favorabilior, Plin. II. *That procures favour*; id favorabilis, Plin. Ep.

FÁVORÁBILITER. adv. *With approbation or applause, favourably*; Quint.: favorabilis, Pand.

FÁVUS, i. m. I. *A honey-comb, which bees fill with honey*; Cic. II. *A honey-comb together with the honey*; Ov.: favos eximere, Varr.; cr, demetere, Colum., to take out the honey. III. *A kind of pavement made of six-cornered flags*; Vitr.

FAX, genit. fácis. f. I. *A torch*; which the ancients usually made of pine wood, or some other resinous wood, or of wood smeared with unctuous matter; Virg.: Plin.: also of broom, Plin. Torches were used for various purposes. 1. To see by, instead of candles, or for giving light in a street or field; Varr.: Ov.: hence, *fax prima noctis*, Gell.; and simply, *fax prima*, Gell., i. e. the evening, when men begin to light torches, early torch-light; fig., *facem alicui preferre*, Cic., as it were to hold a torch before any one, i. e. to be a leader or guide. 2. At weddings, in order to light the bride home; Plaut.: Virg. 3. At funerals; partly to set fire to the pile, Virg.;

and partly to serve as lights to the funeral procession, id. 4. As firebrands; ardent faces in tecta jacere Cic.: hence fax is used fig. of, *any thing that causes mischief or destruction, or any thing bad*; or gen., *any thing that incites or inflames*; subjicere faces invidiæ alicuius, id.: Antonius omnium incendiorum fax, id.: Sertorius belli fax, Vell.: accusationis, Plin. Ep.: iræ, Lucr.: dolorum faces, Cic.: Cains et Nero faces generis humani, Plin., i. e. the destroyers: also with later writers, in a good sense, for stimulus; e. g. alicui ad studia dicendi faces subdere, Quint., i. e. to incite. 5. Also a torch is assigned to Cupid; Nep.: and to the furies; Virg. II. Fig. 1. *Light*, e. g. of the moon; crescentum face Noctilucam, Hor. 2. *Fine sparkling eyes* are called faces, Propert. 3. *A fiery meteor, as, a comet*; faces cælestes, or cæli, Cic.: or simply, faces, Virg.: Plin.

FAXIM, is. &c. for fecerim, &c.; and FAXO, is. &c. for fecero, &c.—See FACIO, ad fin.

FEBRESCO, ére. 3. (febris) *To catch a fever*; Solin.

FEBRICŪ, ære. (febris) *To be sick of a fever*; Cels.

FEBRICŪSTUS, a, um. (febris) *Sick of a fever*; Veget. de Re Vet.

FEBRICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of febris) *A fever*; febriculum habere, Cic.

FEBRICŪLENTUS, a, um. i. q. Febricosus; Marc. Emp.

FEBRICŪLŪSUS, a, um. (febricula) I. *Sick of a fever*; Catull. II. *Having the nature of a fever*; morbus, Gell.

FEBRIO, ire. 4. (febris) *To be sick of a fever, to have a fever*; Cels.

FEBRIS, is. f. (for ferbis from ferreo) *A fever, an ague*; febrim habere, Cic.: febrī carere, id.: te Romam venisse cum febrī, id.: febris accedit, decedit, intermittit, Cels.: lenta, id.

FEBRUA. See FEBRUUS.

FEBRŪMENTUM, i. n. (februo) *An expiation, a purification*; Censorin.

FEBRŪARIUS, a, um. (februus) *Belonging to purification*; mensis, Cic., *February*; so called, because in it the purification of the living and the appeasing of the dead took place; until the time of the decemvirs (A. U. 304) it was the last month of the year, from that time the second.

FEBRŪATIO, ónis. f. (februo) *A purification*; Varr.

FEBRŪO, ávi, átum, áre. (Gr. *φειβάω*) *To purify*; e. g. from sins, &c., Varr.

FEBRŪUS, a, um. *Purifying*, especially in a religious sense; hence, februum, and plur. februa, I. *That, wherewith an expiation or a purification is performed, or that has the power of purifying*; Ov., where it is in the plural: the singular occurs in Varro. II. *An annual lustration or purification held at the end of the year, in February (which was originally the last month)*; thus it is, perhaps, Ov. Fast. 5, 423, where we find the plural februa.

FECIÁLIS. See FETIÁLIS.

FECUNDĒ. adv. *Fruitfully*; fecundius, Varr.: fecundissime, Plin.

FECUNDÍTAS, átis. f. (fecundus) I. *Fertility, fruitfulness, fecundity*; e. g. of the earth, Cic.: of women, id.

II. *Fruitfulness, i. e. abundance, plenty*; lactis, Plin.: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, i. e. ubertas stilli, Cic.

FECUNDO, ære. (fecundus) *To make fruitful, fertilise*; Ægyptum, Virg.

FECUNDUS, a, um. (from the obsol. feo, which is allied to *φω*, and signifies both 'to fertilise or render fruitful' and 'to bear fruit,' like the intensive feto) I. *Fruitful, bearing or producing fruit*. 1. Of the earth and living creatures; seges, Cic.: terra fecundior, id.: lepus, Hor., i. e. with young: also seq. genit.; metallorum, Plin. 2. Of other things; ingenium, Plin.: ars fecundissima, id.: secula fecunda culpæ, Hor.: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut., abounds in: hence, *Frequent, copious, rich, abundant, plentiful*; gustus, Cic.: calices, Hor.: herba fecundior, Ov. II. *Fertilising*; Nilus, Plin.: dextra, Ov.

FEDUS, i. m. an old form for hedus, or hædus, Varr.

FEL, fellis. n. I. *The gall, especially, the yellow bile*; Cic.: Cels.: fig. 1. *Of any thing bitter or disagreeable*; spicula (amoris) felle madent, Ov.: thus also, of speech, *bitterness*; Plin. Ep. 2. Of poison, as its property; sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. II. *For, Anger, wrath*; Virg.

FELES (Felles), or FELIS, is. f. I. *A cat*; Cic. II. *A marten, ferret, pole-cat*; Varr.: Colum. III. *Fig. of a robber, thief*; virginnaria, Plaut.

FELICĪTAS, a, um. i. q. Felicitatus.

FELICITĪS, átis. f. (felix) I. *Fertility, fruitfulness*; terræ, Plin. Ep. II. *Happiness, felicity*; Cic.: also, *luck, good fortune, success*; Cic.: rerum gestarum, Cæs. N. B. Plur. felicitates, Cic.: bonæ felicitates, Ter.

FELICITĒR. adv. I. *Fruitfully, abundantly*; illis re-niunt felicius vivæ, Virg. II. *Happy, fortunately, prosperously*; vivere, navigare, Cic.: felicius, Ov.: fa-

licissime, Cic.: also in exclamations and wishes, *Good luck!* id.: also seq. dat.; e.g. patruo, Suet.: victoria, Flor.

FELINUS, a, um. (felus) *Of cats or martens; stercus, Cels.*

FELIS. See FELES.

FELIX, icis. (from the old feo; see FECUNDUS) I. *Fruitful, fertile; arbor, Liv., regio, Ov.: Arabia, Plin.*

II. *Rich, prosperous; tam felix esses, Ov.* III. *Happy, fortunate; vir, Cic.: secula, Ov.: felicior, Cic.: felicissimus, id.:* also with a genitive; cerebri, Hor.: or infinite; felicior ungere tela manu, Virg., more fortunate, or, more skillful. IV. *Auspicious, favourable; propitius; hostia, Virg.: sis felix tuis! id.:* hence the form, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatusque sit, Cic., i.e. in the name of God, Amen: thus also, quod tibi mihi-que sit felix! Liv.

FELLĀTOR, ōris, m. i. e. qui fellat; Mart.

FELLĒBRIS, e. (fello) *Sucking; Solin.*

FELES. See FELES.

FELLEUS, a, um. (fel) *Of gall, full of gall; sudor, Plin.*

FELLICO, āre. (fello) *To suck; Solin*

FELLINŪCUS, a, um. (fel and duco) *That carries off gall; Cael. Aur.*

FELLIFLŪS, a, um. (fel and fluo) *Flowing with gall; Cael. Aur.*

FELLITO (Fellito), āre. i. q. Fellico.

FELLĪTUS, a, um. (fel) *Imbued or steeped with gall; sapor, Avien.*

FELLO, āre. *To suck; Varr.*

FELLOSUS, a, um. (fel) *Full of gall; Cael. Aur.*

FEMELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of femina) *A little woman, a girl; Catull.*

FĒMEN, inis. f. (from feo; see FECUNDUS) i. q. Femur. *The thigh; Cic. N.B. The nominative femen does not occur.*

FĒMINA, æ. f. (from the old feo; see FECUNDUS) *Any female animal; hence, I. A woman; Cic. N.B. Femina turba, for feminea, Propert.: hence fig., as a term of reproach applied to an effeminate man, Justin.*

II. *Of animals, The female, she, &c.; Cic.: porcus femina, id.: also of plants and precious stones; Plin.*

FĒMINAL, is, n. for feminale, sc. membrum, or pudendum, Apul.

FĒMINĀLIS, e. (from femen) *Of or belonging to the thigh; hence, feminalia, sc. tegumenta, Suet., bandages for the thighs which many Romans wore instead of stockings.*

FĒMINĀLIS, e. (from femina) *Of or belonging to a woman; hence, feminal; see FĒMINAL.*

FĒMINĀTUS, a, um. (femina) *Rendered effeminate; Cic. e Sophocl.*

FĒMINUS, a, um. (femina) I. *Of, belonging, or proper to women, woman-like, feminine; plangor, Virg.: sexus, Plin.: Marte femineo cadere, i.e. manu femineæ, Ov.: cupido, id., i.e. toward a woman: vox, Quint.: Calende; Juvenal., i.e. Cal. Mart., the festival of the matrons (matronalia). II. Effeminate, unmanly, womanish; plangor, Auct. ad Her.: pectus, Ov.*

FĒMINUS, a, um. (femina) *Feminine, of a female; nomen, Varr.: also in grammar; nomen fcmninum, Quint.*

FĒMŌRĀLIS, e. i. q. Feminalis; e.g. femoralia, said to occur, Suet. Aug. 82; but most ead. have feminalia.

FĒMUR, ōris, n. (from feo; see FECUNDUS) i. q. Femen. *The thigh; Cic.*

FĒNEBRIS, e. (fenus) I. *Of or belonging to interest or usury; lex, Liv. II. Pecunia fenebris, Suet., money lent on interest.*

FĒNĒRĀRIUS, i. m. (fenus) i. q. Fenerator; Jul. Firm. FĒNĒRĀTICIUS, a, um. i. e. ad fenus pertinens; e.g. cautio, Cod. Just.

FĒNĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (fenero) *A lending on interest, usury; Cic.*

FĒNĒRĀTO (fenerator, a, um, from fenero) *With interest; e.g. fig.; illam fenurato abstulisti, Plaut., to your great injury.*

FĒNĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. (fenero) *One who lends money on interest, a capitalist; Cic. II. In a bad sense, An usurer; Cic.*

FĒNĒRĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (fenerator) *Usurious; Val. Max.*

FĒNĒRĀTRIX, icis. f. (fenerator) *She that lends money on interest; Val. Max.*

FĒNĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fenus) I. *To lend on interest; pecuniam, Pand.; and without pecuniam, Liv.: pecuniam sub usuris solitis, Pand.: pecunia gravioribus usuris fenerala, id. II. As it were to repay with interest, i.e. to restore or make good with advantage, to repay with interest, compensate; mctuiisti, ne tibi istuc fenarcaret, Ter.: feneratium istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, Ter. III. To exchange one thing for another; mortes feneraverunt, Sen., they killed each other.*

IV. *To lend, fig.; sol sum lumen ceteris sideribus fenarat, Plin.*

FĒNĒROR, ātus sum, āri. (fenus) I. *To lend on in-*

terest; pecunias, Cic.: binis centesimis, at 24 per cent., id.: also, to take usury; id.: hence fig., to practise usury with any thing, i.e. to do any thing with the hope of deriving profit; beneficium, id. N.B. Provincian, to lend out money on interest, or to take usury, in a province; e.g. ad provincias fenerandas, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, ed. Ern.; where other edd. have defencer. II. *To borrow money on interest; Pand.*

FĒNĒSTĒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fenestra) *A small hole or opening in a wall, a little window; Colum.*

FĒNĒSTRĀ, æ. f. (from fenestra) I. *Any opening or hole, e.g. to admit light, as, in a room, or in stables, &c.; it may sometimes be rendered, a window; Cic.: lucem admittite fenestris, Ov., i.e. windows: fenestræ ad tormenta mittenda, Cæs., port-holes, loop-holes: junctas fenestras quater, Hor., probably, window shutters: lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg., i.e. opening, gap. N.B. The ancients used a kind of transparent stone (lapis specularis) instead of our glass. II. Fig., An opportunity or occasion for any thing, an opening; fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, Ter.*

FĒNĒSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fenestra) *To furnish with openings or windows, open or make a window; Plin.: Fenestratus, a, um, Having windows; Vitruv.*

FĒNĒSTRŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fenestra) i. q. Fenestella; Apul.

FĒNĒUS, or FĒNĒUS, a, um. (fenum) *Of hay; Cic. Fragm.*

FĒNICŪLĀRIUS, or FĒNICULĀRIUS, a, um. (feniculum) *Belonging to fennel; campus, Cic.*

FĒNICŪLUM, or FĒNICULUM, i. n. *Fennel; Plin.*

FĒNILE, or FĒNILE, is, n. (sc. stabulum) *A hay loft; Virg.: Colum.*

FĒNISĒCA, or FĒNISĒCA, æ. m. (fenum and seco) *A mower of grass; Pers. II. A peasant; Pers.*

FĒNISĒCTOR, or FĒNISĒCTOR, or FĒNISĒCTOR, ōris, m. *A mower of grass; Colum.*

FĒNISĒX, or FĒNISĒX, ēcis, m. (fenum and seco) *A mower of grass; Varr.*

FĒNISĒCIA, or FĒNISĒCIA, æ. f. (fenum and seco) *Hay harvest, grass cut; Varr.*

FĒNISĒCIUM, or FĒNISĒCIUM, or FĒNISĒCIUM, i. n. (fenum and seco) *A cutting of hay, hay harvest; Varr.*

FĒNUM, or FĒNUM, i. n. I. *Hay; Cic.: fenum cadere, demetere, Colum.; or, scare, Plin., to cut or make hay: fenum habet in cornu, Hor., he has hay on his horns, i.e. he is a dangerous fellow, from the practice of fastening hay on the horns of wild oxen: fenum alius esse oportere, must be blockheads, Cic. Orat. 2, 57. Plur. fena, Apul.*

II. *Fenum Græcum, or Fenumgræcum, Fenugreek; Colum.: Plin.*

FĒNUS, ōris, n. (from feo; see FECUNDUS) *That which is produced or brought forth: hence, I. The interest of money; pecuniam alicui dare fenori, Cic.; or, fenore, Plaut., to lend money on interest: sumere pecuniam fenore, id., to borrow money on interest: also, accipere fenore, Liv.: pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, Cic., i.e. to lend at a high rate of interest: thus also, nummos ponere in fenore, Hor.: pecuniam graviore fenore collocare, Suet.: dare pecuniam in fenus, Pand.: fenus exercere, Pand., to lend out money on interest: hence fig., interest, i. e. gain, advantage; semina magno fenore reddat ager, Tibull.: cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli, Plin.: sæpe venit magno fenore amor, Propert. II. Debt contracted by an accumulation of interest, a burden of debts; fenore obrui, mersum esse, laborare, Liv. III. Money lent out on interest, capital; fenus argenti creditum, Plaut.: duas fenoris partes in agris collocare, Tac.: fig., terra creditum fenus reddit, Plin.*

FĒNUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of fenus) *Interest on money; Plaut.*

FĒRA, æ. See FERUS, a, um.

FĒRĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (ferax) *Fruitfulness; Colum.*

FĒRĀCĪTER, adv. *Fruitfully; feracius, Liv.*

FĒRALIS, e. I. *Of or belonging to the dead, or to corpses; cupressus, Virg.: carmen, id., a dirge; reliquie, Tac.: hence, feralia, sc. solleinnia, Cic.; Ov., the annual festival celebrated at Rome in the month of February in honour of the dead: hence, tempus ferale, Ov.; or, dies ferale, id., i.e. feralia mensis, Colum., i.e. Februarius.*

II. *Deadly, fatal, dangerous: Idus Mart. ferale Cæsari, Plin.: annus, bellum, Tac.*

FĒRĀX, ācis. (fero) *Fruitful; I. Prop.; rus, Ov.: plantæ, Virg.: ager feracissimus, Cæs.: also seq. genit.; terra ferax arborum, Plin. Ep.: venenorum, Hor.: seq. ablat.; oleo, Virg. II. Fig.; nullus feracior locus est quam de officis, Cic.: also seq. genit.; prolis novæ, Hor.: seq. ablat.; artibus, Plin. Ep.*

FĒRŪTUM. See FĒRTUM.

FĒRĒCŪLUM, i. n. (for fericulum, from fero) I. *That on which any thing is borne or carried, a bier; Liv.: pomparum, i.e. on which the images of the gods were carried in public shows. II. Especially, That on which food is served up at table: hence, a course of dishes, i.e. a number of dishes served up at once; Petron.: Suet.: also, a single dish; Hor.: Plin.*

FĒRE, adv. (from fero) I. *Almost, nearly*; omnes fere, Cic. We must also frequently supply omnes, as *parviti* with *σχεδόν*; e. g. *paria esse fere* (scil. omnia) peccata, Hor. II. *About, in substance, in amount*; hæc fere dicere habui, Cic. III. *For the most part, commonly, usually*; hoc jam fere sic fieri solet, Cic.: ut fere fit, id. IV. *Very, greatly*; nihil, aut non fere multum, Cic. V. *Just*; non fere omnes locos, Cæs.

FĒRENTĀRIUS, a, um. (fero) I. *Ferentarii, A kind of light troops*; Sall. II. *Amicus*, Plaut., facete, i. e. qui opem fert.

FĒRĒTRUM, i. n. (fero) *That on which any thing is carried, a barrow, handbarrow, &c.*; Sil.: especially, *a bier*; Liv.: Virg.

FĒRĒLĀ, ārum, f. *Days on which no business is done, on which persons rest from business or labour, holidays, vacations*; they were either private, which were observed by families and individuals on account of birthdays, &c.; or publicæ, which were observed by the whole community, and were usually connected with some religious service, i. ferias habere triduum, Cic.: forenses, id.: agere, Liv.: belli, i. e. indutiæ, Varr.: esuriales, Plaut.: fast days: per ferias, Cato, i. e. during the vacation, on holidays: hence, *rest, peace, joy*; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 37.

FĒRIATĪCUS, a, um. i. q. *Feriatius*; Pand.

FĒRIATŪS, a, um. I. Part. of ferio; see FERIOR. II. Adj. *Keeping holiday, unoccupied, at leisure, resting from work*. I. Of persons; deus feriatius torpet, Cic.: feriatius a negotiis publicis, id.: male feriatius, Hor.: that keeps festivals at an improper time. 2. *Dies feriatius*, Plin. Ep., a festival: toga, id., morning-gown, undress. 3. *Calm*; freta, Prudent.

FĒRĪCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of ferus) *Somewhat wild*; Petron. 39, si lectio certa.

FĒRĪNUS, a, um. (fera) *Of or belonging to wild animals*; victus, Cic.: lac, Virg.: cædes, Ov., the slaying a wild animal; vestis, Lucr., of skins: vox, Ov., i. e. wild: caro ferina, Sall.: and simply, ferina, sc. caro, Virg.

FĒRIO, ire. I. *To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust, push*; frontem, Cic.: caper cornu ferit, Virg., butts: adversarium, Cic.: murum arctibus, Sall., to batter: parietem, Cic., to strike against: feriri a serpente, Plin.; or, ab angue, Ov., to be stung: mare, to row, Virg.: pede uvas, to tread, Tibull.: also, *to cut to pieces or asunder*; retinacula ferro, Virg.: also fig.; acre ferit frigus, Lucr., pinches: hence, 1. *As it were to strike against any thing, to touch, reach*; sidera vertice, Hor.: his spectris si oculi possent feriri, Cic.: res feriant aciem oculorum, Lucr.; or, oculos, id.: ferit athera clamor, Virg.: sol radiis ferit cacumina, Ov. 2. *To stamp, coin*; asses, Plin. 3. *To kill by striking or smiting, to slay*; agnam, Hor.: aliquem securi, Cic., to peck: hostem, Sall., to slay: porcum, Liv.: hence, fedus, to make a covenant or league, Cic.: Liv.; because a sow was killed on the occasion. 4. *To hit*; aliquem telo, Virg.: fig., *to hit, hit upon*; medium, Cic., the medium. 5. *To thrust out, bring forth*; verba palato, Hor. II. *To cozen, cheat out of any thing, to gull*; aliquem munere, Ter. III. *To punish, chastise*; Cod. Just.

FĒRIOR, ātus sum, āri. (feriæ) *To rest from work, to keep holiday*; Varr.: Maerob.; — See also FERIATUS.

FĒRĪTAS, ātis, f. (ferus) *Wildness, savageness, roughness*; of an animal, Cic.: of a person, id.: of a place; Scythici soli, Ov.: of must, Plin.: of a tree, id.: of balm-mint, id.: feritatem exuere, or, deponere, Ov.

FĒRĪTO, āre. Freq. of fero, and of the same signification; Solin.

FĒRĒMĒ, adv. (superl. of fere, for ferime) i. q. Fere. I. *Nearly, almost*; Cic.: non fere, Cic.: Liv.; or, haud ferme, Ter., i. e. hardly, scarcely, almost not. II. *Usually, commonly*; virgulta quibus inculta ferme vestiuntur, Liv. III. *About*; hæc ferme gesta, Liv.: sex ferme onerarie, id. IV. *Very, greatly, particularly*; non ferme impares, id. 36, 43: virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. V. *Just*; Liv. 36, 43.

FĒRMENTESCO, ēre. 3. (fermentum) Prop. *To ferment*; hence fig., of the earth, *to swell, rise, become loose*; Plin.

FĒRMENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fermentum) I. *To cause to ferment, swell, or rise*; Plin.: ficus fermentatur, Colum. II. *To make loose*; terram, Varr.: hence, Fermentatus, a, um. e. g. panis, leavened bread, Cels.: solum (sc. pedis), i. e. the sole of a dog's foot, Varr.: rising gently, soft: terra, Colum.: mores, Prudent., i. e. corrupt.

FĒRMENTUM, i. n. (for fervimentum, from ferveo) I. *That which causes any thing to ferment or rise*; leaven, ferment; Plin.: panis nullo fermento, Tac., unleavened bread: fig., quaternum pedum fermento, Plin. 17, 35, 4, ed. Hard., i. e. increase, rising: hence, *anger, passion*; in fermento jacere, Plaut.; or, esse, id.: also, *a cause for anger*; Juv. II. *Fermented liquor, beer*; Virg.

FĒRO, tūli, lātum, fĒrre. (from *φῆρω*). The perfect tuli is from the obsolete form tulo, i. e. tollo; the supine latum, for tlatum, from the obsol. tlaō, τλάω) I. *To*

carry, bear, bring; lectica ferri, Cic.: argentum ad aliquem, Plaut.: arina in aliquem, Liv.; or, contra aliquem Nep., i. e. to fight: sacra ferre, Virg., i. e. to sacrifice: preces Junoni, id., to offer up, to pray: nomen allicuius, Cic., to bear or have: in oculis ferre, id., i. e. to value or love very much: ferre gradum, Plaut.; or, pedem, Ter.; Virg.; or, se, Virg.; or simply, ferre (sc. se), Nep. Dat. 4, i. e. to rush upon: se aliquid obviandum, Cic., to go to meet: via fert ad undas, Virg., i. e. leads: nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant, Virg.: vestigia eo ferunt, Cæs.: quo sua quemque natura fert, Cic.: signa ferunt, Liv., i. e. to march, decamp: in hostem, Liv., i. e. to attack: thus also, ferre impetum, Justin. The passive ferri expresses any kind of motion, particularly a swift, rapid, impetuous motion; and hence is rendered, *To move or go swiftly or rapidly, to run, drive, ride, fly, sail, flow, &c.*; stella circa terram feruntur, Cic.: in Pallanta feror, i. e. eo, Virg.: in proelia, id.: classis intortita fertur, id.: equo ferri, id.: lumen fertur, Hirt.: saltu super venabula fertur, Virg., i. e. leaps, springs: vitas ad terram fertur, Cic., i. e. borne down: hence fig.; Demosthenes in eam partem ferebatur oratione, i. e. came, Cic.: also, *to be transported, carried away, overcome, incited, impelled*; crudelitate, avartia, id.: odio, Nep.: Observe further, 1. *Præ se ferre, To carry before one's self*, i. e. *to exhibit, show, manifest*; Cic.: also without præ se; e. g. aperte ferre dolorem, id.: latitiam apertissime, id.: late tuli, id.: on the other hand, ferre obscure, id.; or, clam, Liv., to conceal, hide. 2. *Ventrem ferre, To be with young or child*; Varr.: Liv.: thus also, partum ferre, Plin.: also simply, ferre; e. g. quem tulerat mater Laconi, Sil., had borne, brought forth. 3. *Personam alienam ferre, Liv., to wear another's mask, to represent or act the part of another.* II. *To bear, bring forth, produce, yield*; terra fert fruges, Cic.: arbor fert, Cato: also fig.; atas tuli oratorum, id.; or, poetam, Nep. III. *To bear, submit to*; *to endure, suffer*; contumaciam hominum, Cic.: miserias, Ter.: mala, Ov.: aliquem, Ter.: hence, aliquid æquo animo, Cic.: animo iniquo, id., to bear unwillingly or with reluctance, to take it ill: moleste, id.: facile, willingly, without complaint, id.: ægre, id.; or, graviter molesteque, id., unwillingly, with ephagrin, and so, to be vexed, to grieve: also followed by de, instead of an accusative; moleste fers de illo, id.: also with a simple ablative; intervorsu regali domo graviter vos tulisse, id.: again, ferre impetum, to sustain: vetustatem, Cic. Amic. 19, of wine, to be old; also, to grow old, last long; scripta nostra vetustatem ferent, Ov.: also seq. infin.; e. g. servo nubere tuli, id., have been pleased to marry a slave: hence intransitive, *to allow, suffer, permit, require, demand*, be (of a certain condition, disposition, nature, quality, &c.); tempus ita fert, Cic.: prout hominis facultates ferebant, id.: si vestra voluntas feret, id., if you please: natura fert, ut extrema—sonent, id., such is the nature of things: ut opinio et spes fert, as I suppose, hope, id.: si animus fert, Ov., if you have any desire or inclination: si maxime animus ferat, Sall., however much I might desire.

IV. *To bear, carry, bring or take away*; aliquem ex prælio, Liv.: omnia fert ætas, Virg.: hence, of plundering, ferre et agere, to carry and drive away, i. e. to take every thing, to plunder, Liv.; because some things are carried, others, as cattle, &c., are driven: hence, 1. *To get, receive, obtain, acquire*; fructus, Cic.: victoriam ex aliquo, Liv.: decretum, id.: palmam, primas repulsam, Cic.: responsum ab aliquo, id.: tribunal, id.; or, centuriam, id., to get the votes of the tribe (century); præmia, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: liberos tulisse ex aliqua, Suet., to have children by a woman. 2. *To carry off, fig.*; ealumniam, Cæli in Cic. Ep., i. e. to be convicted of ealunmy: aliquid tacitum ferre, is when another person is silent; as, non tacitum feres, Cic., I will not be silent: ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum, Liv., i. e. that Turnus had not been silent even at that; Turnus did not let this pass in silence: aliquid impune, Cæs.; or, inultum ferre, Ter., not to be punished: also simply, ferre; e. g. non feret, quin vapulet, Plaut., he will not come off without a beating. V. *To enter in an account book*; ferre aliquid aliquid expensum; see EXPENDO: thus also, acceptum; see ACCIPIO: thus also, rationes ferre, to enter an account, Cæli ad Div. 5, 20; but here Ernesti reads relatiss.

VI. *To proffer, offer, tender*; conditionem, Cic.: iudicem aliquid, id.: aliquam, id., to offer in marriage: complexum matri, Liv., i. e. to desire to embrace. VII. *To give*; aliquid præmia, Virg. Æn. 1, 605: aliquid fidem, Virg., to give credit to: oculum aliquid, to kiss, Ov. VIII. *To carry about*; cæsus scripta feruntur, Cic., i. e. are in people's hands: especially, *to carry about by words, to say, give out*; fama ferebant, Liv. 23, 31, carried about a report, spread abroad: we find ferri especially of that which is spread abroad among the people, as any thing particularly witty or excellent; e. g. et fertur in primis (sc. dictum), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 89; cf. Ruhnk. in loc.: thus also, famam ferre, Plaut., to spread abroad: hence, 1. *To say, tell, relate, report*; mihi fama tulit, Virg.: si vera feram, id.: haud dubie ferebant, Liv.: ferunt, fertur, Cic., they say, it is

said. 2. *To give one's self out publicly as, to pretend to be, call, assert, feign*; se orundum ab Alexandro ferens, Liv.: si te perdiditorem ferro, Cic.: se libertum, Liv.: se ferre may also signify, *to behave one's self as*; suasorem se haud dubie ferebat, Liv. IX. *To report, bring forward, propose*, especially to the people, *to move*; ad populum, ut, &c., Cic.: rogationem (i. e. legem) ad plebem, Liv.: also without ad populum; e. g. legem ferre, Cic.: rem, Liv.: also, ferre, seq. ut; e. g. ferebamus, ut—haberetur, Cic. N.B. Legem ferre signifi- cates also, to make a law, Liv.: and without legem, Liv.

X. Sententiam ferre, to vote, of judges and of the people, Cic., to carry his vote to the urn; because, in the time of Cicero, both judges and people voted with tablets: thus also, suffragium ferre, of the people, id.: yet we find sententiam ferre also of senators, for sententiam dicere, id.: hence it becomes probable that sententiam ferre is used every where for sententiam dicere; especially since ferre is otherwise used for dicere, and voting by word of mouth was earlier than the use of tablets. XI. i. q. Effero, *To lift up*: hence, *to raise, elevate*; animum caelo, Virg.: aliquem laudibus, Cic.: also without laudibus, *to extol, praise*; id.: supra ferre, quam fieri possit, id., to exaggerate. XII. *To make, bring, do, occasion, procure*; opem, Cic.; or, auxilium, Tr., i. e. to help, assist; finem, Virg., to put an end to fraudem, Cic.: aliquid lactum et lacrimas, Liv.: perniciem, id.: gradus ingentes, to take long steps, Ov.: vota, Sil., to make vows. N.B. I. Veniam peto fero- que, Liv. 8, 9, I pray for a favour, and feel sure of obtaining it. 2. Tetuli, for tuli, Plaut.: thus also, tetulit, tultissimem, Ter.

FEROCIA, æ. f. (ferox) I. Spirit, courage; wild boldness, unconquerable desire of war; Cic.: Liv. II. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity; Cic.: Tac. III. Fig.; vini, Plin., i. e. harshness, roughness. FEROCIO, ire. 4. (ferox) I. To be spirited or mettlesome; or, to be fierce or unruly; equus ferociens, Quint.: fig.; oratio ferociens, Gell. II. To rage, storm; Apul.: Tert.

FEROCITAS, ætis. f. (ferox) I. Courage, spirit; Cic. II. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity; Cic. FEROCITER, adv. I. With courage or spirit, spiritedly; Liv.: ferociously, Cic.: ferocissime, Liv. II. Fiercely, savagely, ferociously, impudently, insolently; Cic.: ferocius, Sall.

FEROCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of ferox) Somewhat spirited or fierce; Auct. B. Afric. FEROX, œcis. (from ferre, as velox from volare, celox from the old celere, &c.) Prop. Impetuous: hence, I. Rapid, swift; currit enim ferox ætas, Hor. II. Courageous, spirited, bold, very warlike; equus, Plaut.: animus, Sall.: ferocior civitas, Nep.: juvenis ferocissimus, Liv.: elephantus ferocissimus, Nep. III. Fierce; wild, unruly, headstrong, untamable, insolent, impudent; victoria ferociore reddit, Cic.: ferox viribus, Liv.: also seq. infin.; Plaut.: Sil.: also seq. genit.; mentis, Ov.: lingue, Tac. IV. Cruel, savage, wild; scopolis undaque ferocior, Ov.: infremunt feroc, Virg. V. Prone or inclined to; ad rebellandum, Liv.: scelerum, Tac. N.B. Genit. ferocum, for ferocium, Auct. Consol. ad Liv.

FERRAMENTARIUS (sc. artifex), i. e. qui ferramenta conficit; Firmic.

FERRAMENTUM, i. n. (ferrum) Any implement or tool wholly or partly made of iron, as a spade, gimlet, axe, sword, &c.; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: Hor.: Colum.

FERRARIUS, a, um. (ferrum) Belonging or relating to iron; faber, Plaut., a blacksmith; metalla, Plin., iron mines; aqua, with which smiths cool iron, id.: officina, a smith's shop, id.; also, an iron foundry, iron works; id.: hence, ferraria, sc. fodina, an iron mine; Cæs.: Liv.

FERRATILIS, e. (ferrum) Furnished with iron; genus, Plaut., i. e. slaves in iron fetters. FERRATUS, a, um. (ferrum) I. Furnished, covered or shod with iron; orbes, i. e. c. rote, Virg.: hasta, Liv.: servus, Plaut., i. c. in fetters; aque, Sen., containing particles of iron: ferrati, sc. milites, Tac., i. e., harnessed in armour, cuirassiers: thus also, agmina ferrata, Hor. II. Made of iron, iron; obices portarum, Tac.: forma, Val. Fl.: postes belli, Enn. ap. Hor.

FERRUS, a, um. (ferrum) I. Made of iron, iron; clavus, Cæs.: litteræ, Suct., letters graven in and filled up with iron. II. Fig. I. Without feeling, unfeeling, cruel, hard-hearted; ferreus essem, Cic.: os, id., impudent; scriptor, id., making use of a harsh style: bellum, Ov. 2. Of the iron age; proles, Cic. e. poëta. 3. Strong; vox, Virg.: corpus et animus Catonis, Liv. 4. Hard, heavy, grievous; sors, Ov.: somnus, iron sleep, i. e. death, Virg. III. Like or resembling iron; color, Plin. IV. For ferrarius; e. g. fabrica ferrea, Plin. 7, 57, ed. Hard., the art of working iron, where ed. Elz. has ferraria.

FERRICREPINCUS, a, um. (ferrum and crepo) Resonating with the clinking of iron; insulæ, Plaut., for ergastula. FERRIFODINA, or FERRI FODINA, æ. f. An iron mine; Varr.

FERRITERIUM, i. n. (ferriterus) i. e. ergastulum; Plaut. FERRITERUS, i. m. (ferrum and tero) One who rubs iron, i. e. a person in fetters; Plaut.

FERRITRIBAX, æcis. (ferrum and τριβω) i. q. Ferriterus; Plaut.

FERRUGINUS, tis. (ferrug) Like iron; guttæ, Tert., i. e. having the taste of iron.

FERRUGINEUS, a, um. (ferrug) Prop. Of the colour of iron; hence, I. Of a deep blue; pallium, Plaut.: hyacinthus, Virg. II. Gen. Of a dark colour; cymba, Virg. III. Like iron; sapor, Plin. N.B. We find also Ferruginus, a, um, Lucr.

FERRUGO, inis. f. (ferrum) Prop. The colour of iron; hence, I. A deep blue colour; e. g. of Iberian purple, Virg.: of sea detites, Ov.: of violets, Claud. II. Gen. A dark colour, duskiness, darkness; e. g. of the infernal regions, Virg.: of the sun obscured by clouds, id. III. Rust of iron, rust; Plin. IV. Fig. Envy; Auct. Paneg. ad Pis.

FERRUM, i. n. I. Iron; Cic.: fig., hardheartedness; Ov. II. Any iron instrument; e. g. an axe, hatchet, Hor.: chains, Sen.: scissors, shears, Ov.: curling irons, Virg.: Ov.: a javelin, Ov.: an arrow, Virg.: a style for writing with, Ov.: æquor fero scindere, Virg., i. e. a plough, ploughshare: especially, a sword; Cic.: Nep.: hence, fero et igni, with fire and sword; e. g. to lay waste; Cic.: Liv.: hence, ferro, i. e. by war, by hostile means, sword in hand, Cic.: Virg.: also, cum ferro, Cic.: also gen., by force, Virg.

FERRUMEN, inis. n. (ferrum) I. Solder, cement, glue; Plin. II. Rust of iron; Plin. 37, 10, ed. Hard.

FERRUMINATIO, õnis. f. A cementing, soldering; Pand. — Fom

FERRUMINO, avi, ætum, ære. (ferrum) To solder, cement, glue, or join in any similar manner; muros bitumino, Plin.: scyphum plumbo, Pand.: fig.; labra labris, Plaut.

FERTILIS, e. (fero) I. Fruitful, fertile;اجر, Cic.: annus, Propert.: oliveta, Hor.: herba, Ov.: serpens, id.: milium fertillissimum, Plin.: fertilior semis, Ov.: also with a genitive and ablative; Gallia fertilis hominum frugumque, Liv.: ager fertilis arboribus, Plin.: also fig.; pectus fertile, Ov.: cura, Plin.: aer fertilis in mortes, Lucan. II. Fertilising, that makes fruitful or fertile; dea, Ov., i. e. Ceres: Nilus, Tibull.: fertillissimum in agro oculum domini esse, Plin.

FERTILITAS, ætis. f. (fertilis) Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance. I. Of the earth and plants; agrorum, Cic.: frugum, Plin.: barbara, Cic., the products of foreign countries. II. Of persons and animals; Ov.: Plin. III. Fig. Artis, Plin.

FERTILITER, adv. Fertilely, fruitfully; fertillius, Plin. FERTIGRIUS, a, um. (fero) That serves for bearing or carrying; lectus, sella, Cæl. Aur.

FERTUS, a, um. (fero) i. q. Fertillius; Cic. Orat. 49, e. poëta.

FERULA, æ. f. (Gr. ῥαβδος) An umbelliferous herb or shrub, having a stalk filled with a soft pith, in which fire was easily harboured, Fennel giant (Ferula, L., especially, communis); Plin. Rods made from this were used for chastising schoolboys and slaves, and as splints for setting broken bones. Ferula is used to denote also, the thin branches of other trees; Plin.: hence also, the branches of stags' horns; id.

FERULACEUS, a, um. I. E ferula; Plin. 34, 50. II. Ferula similis; e. g. caulis, Plin.: genus, id.

FERULAGO, inis. f. A low species of the shrub ferula; Plin.

FERULEUS, a, um. I. E ferula; Cæl. Aur. II. Similis ferula; Plin. 16, 83.

FERUS, a, um. (from φῆρ, for the Greek φ frequently passes over into the Latin f, as in fero, formus, furo, &c. The Æolians, too, said φῆρ for φῆρ, and the Russians still use Feodor, Feodosia, &c., for Theodor, Theodosia, &c.) I. Wild, untamed, uncultivated, that grows or lives in a wild state, or in the wilderness; bestia, Cic.: belua, id.: mons, Virg.: fructus, id.: victus, Cic. Invent. 1, 2, ed. Ern.: arbor, Plin.: hence, I. Fera, sc. bestia, A wild animal, wild beast; Cic.: but Germanicus calls the wolf (a constellation) fera, and Ovid comprehends the constellations of the Greater and Lesser Bear under the term of magna minorque fera, Trist. 4, 3, 1: also of a sea monster; Ov. Met. 4, 7, 18. 2. Ferus, subst. A wild animal or beast; and gen., any animal; e. g. a wild boar, Ov.: an ox, id.: a horse, Virg.: also the wooden Trojan horse, id.: a tame stag, id.: a serpent, Sil. II. Wild, rude, uncivilised; vita, Cic. III. Fierce, barbarous, cruel; hostis, Cic.: Jupiter, Virg.: ensis, Ov.: nemo tam ferus fuerit, Nep., i. e. unfeeling; bellum, caedes, dolores, Ov.: sacra, id., of a human sacrifice: hiems, id.

FERVACIO, õci, actum, õre. (ferveo and facio) To cause to boil: hence, to make hot or warm, to boil; oleum, Cato: patinæ se fervaciunt, Plin.: pix fervefacta, Cæs.: jacula fervefacta, id. N.B. Ferve bene facto, for fervefacito bene, Cato.

FERVENS, tis. I. Part. of ferveo; see FERVEO. II.

Adj. *Hot, glowing, burning, boiling*; rota, Ov.: aqua, Cic.: aqua ferventissima, Colum.: cinis, Plin.: vulnus, Ov., i. e. still warm, fresh; and fig.; fortis animus ferventior est, Cic., too eager or impetuous: ingenium, Hor.: ferventes latrones, Planc. in Cic. Ep., i. e. violent, furious.

FERVENTER, adv. *Holly, warmly*: fig.; loqui, Cael. in Cic. Ep., i. e. vehemently, earnestly: ferventissime, Cael.: ferventius, Augustin.

FERVO and FERVO, vi and vii, Ære and Ære. (from *ferre*; see FERUS) I. *To be hot or heated, to burn, glow with heat, boil, ferment*; fervet mustum, Plin.: loca, id.: brassica, Cato: sol, Gell.: also of other things; omnia vento nimbusque videtur fervere, Virg., i. e. misceri, to be in a ferment or disorder. II. Fig. I. *Of the passions, To burn, rage, be inflamed, transported, heated, agitated*; usque eo fervet, Cic.: animus fervebat ab ira, Ov.: also seq. infin.; Claud., i. e. to burn with desire, have an ardent desire. 2. *To be carried on busily, be done with eagerness or vehemence*; fervet opus, Virg. 3. *To be filled with great numbers, to be crowded, to swarm*; Marte fervere Leucantem, Virg.: semita fervet opere, id. 4. *To come forth in great numbers*; examina fervent de bove, Ov. — See also FERVENS.

FERVESCO, or FERVISCO, Ære. 3. (ferveo) I. *To begin to boil, to boil*; Plaut. II. *To grow hot, begin to be hot*; Lucr.: Plin.

FERVIDUS, a, um. (fervor) *Heated, hot, burning, fermenting, stormy, boisterous*; æquor, Hor., undulating, waving: mustum, Ov.: axis, Virg.: æstus, Hor., sultry: sapor herbe, Plin.: pars mundi, Cic.: diei fervidissimum tempus, Curt.: fig.; ingenium, Liv., hot-head, hot-spur: puer, i. e. Cupido, Hor.: genus dicendi, Cic.: oratio fervidior, id.: also seq. genit.; ingeniū, Sil.

FERVO, Ære. 3. See FERVEO.

FERVOR, Æris. m. (ferveo) I. *Heat, fervour, fermentation, waving*; musti, Plin.: Oceani, Cic.: febris, Plin.: capitis, id. II. Fig. *Heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*; atatis, Cic.: mentis, animi, id.: amoris, Calpurn. III. Maris, Cic., tempestuous raging.

FESSULUS, a, um. (dimin. of fessus) *Somewhat fatigued*; Apul.

FESSUS, a, um. I. *Weary, fatigued, tired*; de via, Cic.: plorando, id.: bello, id.: homo fessus vita, viria of life, Plin.: also of things without life; caput, Ov.: naves, Virg.: ætas, Tac.: also seq. infin.; fessus sum querere, Plaut.: also seq. genit.; fessi rerum, Virg.

II. *Weakened, worn out, weak, feeble*; annis, Ov.: ætate, Virg.: vulnere, Liv.: morbis, id.: inedia fluctibusque, Cic.: also, *sick, ill, diseased*; artus, Hor.: hence, *poor, miserable, unfortunate, in a bad condition*; res fessæ, Virg., i. e. distress, misery, misfortune: cardines, Plin., i. e. worn out, old.

FESTINABUNDUS, a, um. (festino) *Hasty, making haste*; Val. Max.

FESTINANTER, adv. *Hastily, quickly*; Cic.: also, *too hastily, rashly*; Cic.: festinantius, Plin.: festinantissime, Augustin.

FESTINATE, adv. *Hastily, quickly*; festinatus, Gell.

FESTINATIM, i. q. Festinanter; Sisen.

FESTINATIO, Ænis. f. (festino) *Haste, speed*; Cic.: Nep.: omni festinatione prope in patriam, Cic.: hence, festinatio, ut ca explicum, Nep., the strong desire, eagerness of representing, &c.

FESTINATO, adv. *With haste, hastily, quickly*; Quint.: Suet.

FESTINUS, e. *Hasty, quick*; Titinn.

FESTINO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (festinus) I. Intrans. *To hasten, make haste, be quick*; to be unable to wait, to be in haste; plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic.: esseda, naves festinant, Hor.: oratio festinat ad, &c., Cic., hastens to arrive at: also seq. infin.; migrare, id.: hence, festina lente, Suet., a proverb, Angl., more haste worse speed. Also, *To have a bustling air*; quid festinas? Ter., why so busy? II. Trans. *To make haste with any thing, to hasten, accelerate, hurry*; fugam, Virg.: vestes, Ov.: mortem in se, Tac.: sc, to make speed, Gell.: nec virgines festinantur, Tac., are not married too early; hence, Festinatus, a, um, *Hastened, accelerated*; iter, Ov.: nuptiæ, Suet.: annis festinatis raptus, Mart., by a premature death.

FESTINUS, a, um. (perhaps from fendo, to push, thrust) *Speedy, hasty*; Virg.: Ov.: also seq. genit.; laudum, Stat.

FESTIVE, adv. I. *Agreeably, pleasantly*; Plaut. II. *Neatly, in a neat or elegant manner*; Cic.: festivissime, Gell.

FESTIVITAS, Ætis. f. (festivus) I. *Pleasantness, pleasure*; Plaut.: hence, in caresses; mea festivitas, id., my sweet! my angel! hence, I. *Politeness, complaisance, kindness*; patris, Ter. 2. *Elegance in speaking, i. e. a fine or agreeable delivery*; Cic.: also Cicero calls rhetorical antitheses festivitates: especially, wit; Cic.

II. *A festivity, i. e. festival, feast*; Lamprid.: Cod. Theod.

FESTIVITER, adv. I. *Agreeably, pleasantly*; Nav. II. *Humorously, wittily, jocosely*; Gell.

FESTIVUS, a, um. I. *Agreeable, pleasing, dear*; pater festivissime, Ter. II. *Fine, excellent, handsome, beautiful*; operam festivam præbuit, Plaut.: femina, id., fine, beautiful; ludi, id., i. e. excellent: caput (for homo), Ter.: nonne sunt illa festiva? Cic.: area parva, sed festiva, Plin. Ep.: pœma, Cic.: copia librarium, id., a good, handsome, fine stock of books: acroama, id.: alea, Gell., especially, *fine, neat*. I. In behaviour, polite, well-behaving; pueri, quibus nihil potest esse festivus, Cic. 2. In humorous sayings, witty, pleasant, humorous; sermo, Cic. III. *Festive*: hence, Festivum, *A feast, festival*; Lamprid.

FESTRA, Æ f. i. q. Fenestra; Petron.

FESTUCA, Æ f. I. *A stalk, stem*; e. g. of grass, Plin.

II. *A kind of weed*; Plin. III. *A staff* (called also vindicta) with which the prætor or the licitor touched those who were to be made free; i. festuca facta a serva libera est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15; i. festuca, licitor quam jactat incertus, Pers. 5, 175. — Thence,

FESTUCARIUS, a, um. *That is done only for the sake of ceremony*; vis, Gell.

FESTUCULA, Æ f. (dimin. of festuca) *A little stalk*; Pallad.

FESTUS, a, um. *Festive, solemn*; dies, Cic.; Sall.; Ov., i. e. a festival, solemn day: tempus, Hor.: frondo festa, Virg.: chorus, Ov.: dolor, Stat., public mourning: natalem (diem) festum habere, to celebrate one's birthday, Nep.: festus vocibus excipi, Tac., i. e. lætis: aures festus, i. e. lætæ, Claud.: thus also, pax festa, Plin.: annus festivior, Claud.: festissimi dies, Vopisc. N. B. I. Festum, subst., *A festival, feast*; Ov.: plur. festa, id.: also, *a feast, festive entertainment*; id.: fig.; festa longa, i. e. res lætæ, Stat. Silv. 2, 7, 95. 2. Dies festus, as a term of endearment; mi animum, meus dies festus, Plaut.

FETIALIS, is. I. Subst. m. *A certain officer or priest employed in declaring war, making peace, treaties, &c.* The fetiales were a college of priests, who, at the beginning of a war, demanded satisfaction from the enemy, proclaimed war, and concluded treaties: the one who properly concluded treaties was called Pater patratus; cf. Liv. 1, 24. II. Adj. Fetialis, e.; e. g. Jus, Cic., the laws which concerned the justice of wars, and the customary forms of proclaiming war and concluding leagues after a peace had been made: thus also, ceremoniæ, Liv.: hence, legatus Fetialis, id., i. e. the Fetialis. N. B. We find also Fecialis, but Fetialis is more correct, as appears from the Greek *φαιάλις*.

FETIFER, a, um. (fetus and fero) *Fruitful, fertilising*; Nilus, Plin.

FETIFICUS, Ære. (fetus and facio) *To bring forth young, breed, hatch*; Plin.: also of fishes, to spawn; id.

FETIFICUS, a, um. i. q. Fetifer; Plin.

FËTO, Ære. (fetus, us) I. Intrans. *To bring forth young, breed, hatch*; Colum. II. Trans. *To make fruitful or pregnant*; armenta, feminas, Augustin.

FËTOSUS, a, um. (fetus, us) *Prolific*; Vulg.

FËTUOSUS, a, um. (fetus, us) *Prolific*; Hieron.

FËTURA, Æ f. (fetus, us) I. *A bringing forth of young*; a breeding, procreation, engendering, generation, propagation; Varr.: also of animals; id.: ætas feturæ habilis, Virg.: fig., of a writing; Plin. II. *The young or offspring*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: also of vines; Plin.

FËTRATUS, a, um. (fetura) *Made fruitful*; Tert.

FËTUS, us. m. (from feo; see FËCUNDUS) I. *A bringing forth of fruit*; of the body, the earth, trees, &c.; a bearing, producing; terræ, Cic.: labor bestiarum, in fetu, id. II. *Fruit or produce*, whether of the earth, trees, or animals; offspring, young; fetus procreare, to bring forth young, Cic.: thus also, fetum fundere, i. e. procreare, id.: thus also, edere, of land, id.: of the nut tree, Ov.: of persons, Apul.: thus also, dare, Virg.; or, facere, Plin., of birds, to hatch: fetus arborei, Virg., fruit of trees; ritidici, Or.: fetus nucis, Virg., a young nut tree; fig.; fetus oratorum, Cic.: animi, id.

FËTUS, a, um. (part. of feo) I. *That has brought forth young or borne fruit*; of a woman, Varr.: ieta oris, Virg.: Colum.: equa, Colum.: ursæ, lupa, Ov. II. *That still brings forth fruit, fruitful, productive*; terra feta frugibus, Cic.: palmitis, Colum. III. *That will yet bring forth fruit, pregnant, with young*; capra, Colum.: ager, Ov.: fig., pregnant, i. e. full of or filled with any thing; machina feta armis, Virg., of the Trojan horse; loca feta austris, id.: feta furore Megæra, Ov.: also seq. genit.; Martis, Claud.

FËX, See FËX.

FI, I. Imper. of fio. II. *Part* fi! fi! fetet, &c., Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7; but the better ead. have ei, ci.

FIBER, bri. m. *A beaver, castor*; Plin.

FIBLA, for fibula; Apul.

FIBRA, Æ f. *A fibre, filament*; of roots, plants, &c.; stirpium, radicum, Cic.: cincinnorum, Cic. Jragm.: especially of the entrails, Cic.: altera fibra, sc. jecoris, Plin.: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur, Cels.: hence, fibre, the entrails; bidentis, Ov.: fig.; terræ fibres persequimur, i. e. viscera, Plin.: hence, neque mihi cornea fibra (i. e. cor) est, Pers., I am not so insensible or stupid.

FIBRĀTUS, a, um. (fibra) *Fibrous*; Priap.

FIBRĀNUS, a, um. (fiber) *Of beavers or castors*; pelles, Plin.

FIBRUM, i. q. Fibra; Varr.

FIBŪLA, æ. f. *Any thing by which two things are joined or fastened together, a clasp, buckle, button, brace, band*; aurea fibula subnectit vestem, Virg.: fibula auro (i. e. ex auro) crinem internectit, Virg., i. e. a pin for the hair: trabes fibulis distinebantur, Cæs., cramps, braces: ilignæ fibulæ, for making baskets, Cato, i. e. (probably) hoops for holding the baskets together: also in surgery, fibula is an instrument for contracting the lips of a wound, when it does not admit of being sewn up (sutura); Cels.

FIBŪLĀRIO, ðnis. f. (fibulo) *A joining together by clasps, braces, &c.*; Vitr.

FIBŪLĀTORIUS, a, um. (fibulo) *That may be clasped or joined together*; Tert.

FIBŪLO, avi, ātum, āre. (fibula) I. *To join or fasten with a clasp, buckle, &c.*; also gen., *to join together*; Colum. II. *To furnish with a clasp, &c.*; pallia fibulata, Vopisc.

FICĀRIA, æ. f. i. q. Ficetum; Pallad.

FICĀRIUS, a, um. (ficus) *Of or belonging to figs*; Cato; Plin.

FICEDŪLA, æ. f. (ficus) *The fig-pecker, beccafigo* (Motacilla Ficedula, L.); Mart.: Varr.

FICEDŪLENSES, m. plur. A fictitious name, with reference to ficedula; Plaut.

FICETUM, i. n. (ficus) *A place planted with fig-trees*; Varr.: hence, with allusion to fici, the piles; Mart.

FICITAS, ātis. f. (ficus) *A gathering of figs*; Næv.

FICTOR, ðris. m. (ficus) *A cultivator of figs*; Næv.

FICŌSTUS, a, um. (ficus) *Fall of piles*; Mart.: ficosissimus, Priap.

FICTE, adv. *Feignedly, with pretence*; Cic.

FICTICIUS (-itius), a, um. (fictus) *Feigned, fictitious, not genuine, counterfeit*; gemma, Plin.: vinum, id.

FICTILIS, e. (fingo) *Made of clay, earthen*; vasa, Cic.; Nep., earthen vessels: figuræ, Cic.: antefixa fictilia deorum, Liv.: dolla, Vitr.: hence, Fictile (sc. vas), *An earthen vessel*; Plin.: and plur. fictilia (sc. vasa), id.

FICTIO, ðnis. f. (fingo) I. *A making, forming, framing, fashioning*; nominum, Quint.: vocum, Gell.: hominis, Lact. II. *A transforming, a changing, altering*; nominis, i. e. when, by the addition, omission, or changing of a letter, a word receives another sense; as Tullius (from tollere, i. e. furari) for Tullius; Quint.: or when a feminine is formed from a masculine, as, porca from porcus, Quint. III. *A feigning, fiction*; voluntatis, Quint.: personæ, id., i. e. prosopœia: also, in rhetoric, *a fictitious or assumed case, a supposition*: fictio legis, Pand., i. e. when a thing is supposed by law to be different from what it really is.

FICTITIUS, a, um. See FICTICIUS.

FICTOR, ðris. m. (fingo) *One who makes, forms, or fashions any thing*; e. g. a baker of offering-cakes; Varr.: Cic.: especially, *one who makes images of wax, clay, wood, stone, &c.*; a statuary, carver, sculptor, image-maker; Cic.: hence, i. Fig. *One who forms or makes any thing*; fortunæ, Plaut.: vitæ agendæ, id. 2. *One who feigns or counterfeits*; fandi, i. e. qui ficta fatatur, Virg.

FICTRIX, icis. f. (fictor) *She that forms or fashions any thing*; Cic.

FICTŪRA, æ. f. (fingo) *A forming, fashioning, making*; Plaut.

FICTUS, a, um. See FINGO.

FICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ficus) *A little fig*; Plaut.

FICŪLNEUS, a, um. (ficula) *Of a fig-tree*; lignum, Varr.

FICŪLNEUS, a, um. i. q. Ficulneus; Hor.

FICUS, i. and us. f. I. *A fig-tree*; Plin.: arbor fici, for ficus, Cic. II. *A fig*; Varr.: gen. mas. Macrobi.

2. Ficus prina, i. e. initium autumni, Hor. III. Mascul. *The piles*; Mart.; also, *a person afflicted with the piles*; Hor.: Mart.

FIDĀMEN, inis. n. (fido, ðre) i. q. Fiducia; Tert.

FIDE, i. q. Fideliter; e. g. fidsissime, Gell.: also Cic. ad Div. 2, 16; but here Ernesti has fidselissime.

FIDEICTOR, ðris. m. (from fideicco, i. q. Fide jubeo) *A surety, bail*; Bonif. ap. Augustin.

FIDEICOMMISSARIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a feoffment in trust*; hereditas, Pand., i. e. that comes by a feoffment in trust: hence, fideicommissarius, sc. heres, Pand.

FIDEICOMMISSUM. See FIDEICOMMITTO.

FIDEICOMMITTO, si, ssum, ðre. i. e. fidel (alicuius) committo. *To entrust a person with any thing in the expectation that he will in due time deliver it to the lawful owner*; especially in a last will, *to feoff*; avia fideicommisserat, ut, &c., Pand.; fideicommittere a patre, a patrono, id.: hence, Fideicommissus, a, um; e. g. libertas, id.: hence, Fideicommissum, *A feoffment in trust*, i. e. a making over of an estate to any one, on condition that in due time he will deliver it to the owner; Suet.: also, gen., *any bequest, legacy*; Quint.: Pand.

FIDEJUBEO, ssi, sum, ðre. *To be surety or bail for any one*; pro aliquo, Pand. — Thence,

FIDEJUSSIO, ðnis. f. *Bail*; Pand.

FIDEJUSSOR, ðris. m. *A surety*; Pand.

FIDEJUSSORIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to sureties or suretyship*; causa, Pand.

FIDELIS, for fideliter; Prudent.

FIDELIA, æ. f. *A vessel, jar, pot*; Plaut.: Pers.: especially, *a vessel containing white-wash*; duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, Cur. in Cic. Ep., a proverb, Anglicè, *to kill two birds with one stone*, i. e. to attain a double object by one action.

FIDELIS, e. (fides, ei) I. *Trusty, faithful, sincere, that may be trusted or relied on*; amicus, amicitia, animus, Cic.: alicui, or in aliquem, id.: also, in amicis, for in amicis, Sall. Cat. 9, ed. Cort.: socii fideliores, Cic.: fidelissimos conjux, id.: also of other things; consilium fidele, id.: opera, id.: silentium, canis, oculus, Hor.: lacrimæ fideles, i. e. veræ, Ov.: portus, id.: it might also be used with doctrina, domus, ars, ager, according to Cic. ad Div. 6, 17: hence, Fidelis, subst., *A trusty person, a confidant, one who may be relied upon or trusted*; Cic. II. *Strong, durable, firm*; lorica, Virg.: structura, Frontin.: glutinum, Plin.: fidelior pice, id.

FIDELITAS, ātis. f. (fidelis) *Faithfulness, fidelity, trustiness, probity*; Cic.

FIDELITER, adv. I. *Faithfully, trustily, honourably, honestly*; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: per quorum loca fideliter mihi poterit iter, Cic., i. e. with safety: fidelius, id.

II. *Properly, fitly, aptly, rightly, duly*; extincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor., not entirely: fidelius, Plin. Ep.: fidselissime, Plin.: fideliter inservire valetudini, Tiro ap. Cic.

FIDENS, tis. I. Part. of fido: see FIDO. II. Adj. *Bold, fearless, confident*; homo, animus, Cic.: also seq. genit.; animi, i. e. in animo, Virg.: Tac.: armorum, Lucan.: fidentior, Ammian.: fidsentissimus, id.

FIDENTER, adv. *Boldly, fearlessly, confidently*; Cic.: fidentius, id.: fidsentissime, Ammian.

FIDENTIA, æ. f. (fido) I. *Trust, confidence, assurance*; Cic. II. *Boldness, self-confidence*; Cic.

FIDES, ði. f. (from fido) I. *Trust in any one's honesty or honour, credit, faith*; mihi fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, Ter., I have credit with him, he places confidence in me: propter fidem decepta, Ter., through confidence: thus also, per fidem decipere, Liv.; or, fallere, Cic.: per fidem violare, Liv.: especially, in a mercantile sense, *credit, i. e. trust or confidence that one will pay*; fides concidit, Cic., credit is fallen, is sunk: angustior, Cæs., low. II. *Honesty, honour, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness*; fidem experiri, Cic.: prestare, id.: fides Eduorum erga populum Rom., Cæs.: homo antiqua fide, Ter.: hence, fides bona, and mala, good and bad faith; judicia de fide mala, Cic.: hence, bona fide, with good faith, i. e. conscientiously, honestly; dic bona fide, Plaut., say candidly, or honestly: bonane fide? Ter., i. e. in good earnest, truly: ex fide bona, Cic., i. e. honestly, conscientiously: bona fide polliceor, id., on my honour; optima fide, id.: bona fide means also, confidently, with certainty, safely, securely; Quint. 10, 3.

III. *A promise, engagement, word*; fidem alicui dare, Cic.: fallere, id., to break one's word: thus also, violare, id.: fallere fidem datam hosti, Liv., to violate; mutare, Ter.: Liv.: frustrari, Ter.: fidem suam obligare, to pledge one's faith, give one's word, Cic.: servare, id.; or, solvere, Planc. in Cic. Ep.; or, liberare, Cic.; or, in fide manere, id., i. e. to keep one's word: fide mea, on my responsibility, I answer for it, id. N. B. Fides a consule, for consuls, Liv. 27, 3, ed. Drak.: hence, especially, 1. Fides publica, or, simply, fides, (Gr. *ἔδνα*) *A promise of security and protection on the part of the state*; fidem publicam ei dedi, Cic.: contra fidem interpositam, id.: fides Saturnino data est, id.: fide accepta venerat, Liv. 2. *An assurance, solemn promise, word*; fidem habere, Ter., to know for a certainty; dare, Ter.: Cæs.: accipere, Liv.: also, a protestation or solemn assurance of love; Ov.: Propert. 3. *An assurance of keeping silence, a promise of secrecy, secrecy*; fidem tenere, Propert., to observe silence, keep secret. IV. *Protection*; in fidem alicuius se committere, Ter.: fidem alicuius sequi, Cæs., to place one's self under the protection of any one: in fidem recipere nationes, Cic.: se conferre in fidem et clientelam alicuius, id.: quæ in fide mea sunt, id.: also, venire in fidem alicuius, to surrender at discretion, or simply, to surrender: in fidem consulis venire, Liv. V. *Help, aid, assistance*; deum atque hominum fidem implorare, Cic.: fidem vestram oro, id.: hence, dii vestram fidem (sc. obsecro), Ter., i. e. for heaven's sake: thus also, pro (proh) deum (or deorum) atque hominum fidem, Ter.; Cic., i. e. for the sake of all the gods and men, or, for heaven's sake; prop. I call the gods and men to witness and to aid: also, pro (proh) deum fidem, Liv.: or, pro deum (or deorum), Cic.: also per fidem, Auct. Dial. de Orat. 35, i. e. for heaven's sake, or, by my faith.

VI. *Belief, faith, credit*; fidem alicui habere, Cic.; or, ferre, Virg.; or, adjuvare, id.; or, adhibere, Pand., i. e. to give credit. VII. *Credibility, authority, probability*; tabularum, Cic.: literæ fidem habent, id.:

orationi fidem afferre, id.: dare fidem verbo, Ov., to make credible: fides est, it is credible, probable or likely, Suet.: res fidem habuit, Ov., was credible: res nullam fidem habent, Cic.: fidem facere, to render credible, id.: thus also, fides fieri non poterat, Cæs.: also seq. genit.: facit fidem iudiculi sui, Cic.: hence, 1. *Proof*; ad, or in fidem, rei, for proof, Liv.: also, a *proof*, instance, i. e. *that which is cited or appealed to for proof*; sum fides vocis, Ov. 2. *Certainty, truth*; manifesta fides, Virg.: Liv.: plena fide, Ov.: fides gaudii, Plin. Paneg. 23, i. e. unfeigned joy, opposed to necessitas gaudendi. 3. *Fulfillment, performance*; verba fides sequitur, Ov.: fidem nancisci, id.: promissa exhibere fidem, id., i. e. were fulfilled: pollicitam dictis adde fidem, id., i. e. fulfil thy promise.

VIII. *A certain event or issue of a thing*; especially with the poets, of fulfilment of oracles; en hæc promissa fides est? Virg. IX. *A thing, matter*; mira fides, Stat.; or, miranda fides! id., i. e. *what a wonderful thing!* strange! incredible! N. B. 1. *Fide*, for fidei, Ov. 2. *Fidei*, with long penult, Lucr.: Enn. ap. Cic.

FIDES, or FIDIS, is, f. I. *A string of a musical instrument*: usually only in the plural, but with the poets also in the singular, for, a *stringed instrument, lute, lyre, cithern, guitar*; fidibus canere, Cic.: fidibus scire (sc. canere), Ter., i. e. to be able to play thereon: discere fidibus (sc. canere), Cic.: thus also, docere fidibus, id.: summe fidem, Ov.: fidibus Latinis, i. e. carmine lyrico, Hor. II. *A constellation, otherwise called Lyra*; Cic.: Varr.: Colum.; in all which passages we find the singular. N. B. Nomin. fids, Colum.

FIDICEN, inis. m. (fides, ium, and cano) *He who plays upon a stringed instrument, as a lyre, &c., a harper, minstrel, &c.*: hence for, a *lyric poet*; fidicen lyrae Rom., Hor.

FIDICINA, æ. f. (fidicen) *She that plays upon a stringed instrument of music, a female harper*; Ter.

FIDICINO, ære. (fidicen) *To play upon a stringed instrument of music*; Marc. Cap.

FIDICINUS, a, um. (fidicen) *Relating to the playing upon a stringed instrument of music*; ludus, i. e. a school in which this art was learnt, Plaut.

FIDICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of fides, is) I. *A string of a musical instrument*; fiducula sonantes, Cic., i. e. a stringed instrument of music, a cithern, lute, guitar; hence, *Fiducula, a constellation, otherwise called Lyra*; Colum. II. *A cord or line, as an instrument of torture for slaves, commonly in the plur., fiduculae*; it was a cord by which they were kept in a swinging position, and so tortured; Sen.: Suet.

FIDUCIARIUS, a, um. (fiducula) *That is wound or twisted like a cord*; fig.; verba, Frontin.

FIDUS, i. m. The name of a certain god, whom some suppose to be Hercules; per deum Fidum, Plaut.: hence, me dius fidius, or medius fidius, Cic., upon my honour, truly, God knows it! another explanation is given by Curt. ad Sall. Cat. 35, 2, according to which it is equivalent to, So help me God!

FIDO, sus sum. 3. I. *To trust, confide, place confidence in*; with a dative or ablative; e. g. prudentia, Cic.: hæc duce, id.: sibi, id.: ope, Ov.: nocti, Virg.: fuga and fugæ, id.: also seq. accus. et infin.; Hor. II. *To believe, attach credit to, trust*; Plaut.

FIDUCIA, æ. f. (fido, ère) I. *Trust, confidence*; hominis, in any one, Cic.: thus also, mea, for mei, Hor.: arca nostra, Cic.: hence, 1. *Qui tua mandatus est fidei et fiducia*, Plaut., i. e. oversight, care. 2. *Self-confidence, and so, boldness, courage*; Ter.: Hirt.: Liv.: also with sui, self-confidence, i. e. boldness, Liv. II. *That which one gives or sells to another in expectation of having it returned*. 1. *A deposit, pledge, mortgage*; Cic. Flacc. 21. 2. *Any sale or alienation of property on condition that the same shall be restored, a contract for such sale, &c.*; per fiducia rationem, Cic.: formula fiducia, id., the form used in such contracts. 3. *Judicium fiducia*, Cic., a judicial trial about the violation of such a contract: we find also, fiducia, for iudicium fiducia, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 17. 4. *Accipere fiduciam*, Cic. Top. 19, i. e. to receive any thing on condition of delivering it to somebody.

FIDUCIALITER, adv. *With confidence*; sperare, Augustin.

FIDUCIARIUS, a, um. (fiducia) I. *That is given to any one not as his own property, but on condition of its being restored or assigned to another person at a proper time*; urbs, Liv.: operam fiduciarium præstare, Cæs., a fiduciary office. II. *That receives any thing in trust for another person*; heres, Pand.

FIDUCIO, avi, atum, ære. (fiducia) *To pledge, mortgage*; Fiduciatius, *That has pledged himself*; Tert.

FIDUS, a, um. (fido, ère) *That may be relied on, trusty, faithful, honest, sure, certain, safe*; pax, Liv.: amicus, Cic.: custodia canum, id.: fidissima conjux, id.: nox fidissima arcanis, Ov.: fuga, Cic., safe; ensis, Virg.: statio male fida carnis, id., unsafe: ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, Liv., i. e. that no persons should keep their word with him: also seq. genit.; regina tui fidissima, Virg., so faithful to you: hence, animus, Liv., steadfast, courageous.

FIGLINUS, a, um. (for figulinus, from figulus) *Of or belonging to a potter, made by a potter or of clay*; creta, Varr., potter's clay; opera, plur., Plin., potter's ware, earthenware; hence, 1. *Figlina, sc. ars*, The art or trade of a potter; Varr.: also, a potter's workshop, or pottery; Plin. II. *Figulinum, sc. vas*, An earthen vessel; Plin. We find also Figulinus, a, um, Plin.

FIGMEN, inis. n. (figo) l. q. *Figmentum*; Prudent. FIGMENTUM, i. n. (figo) I. *Any thing formed, an image*; animalis, Gell. II. *A fiction*; somniorum, Apul.

FIGO, xi, xum, ère. I. *To fix, fasten, make firm, thrust in, affix*; mucrones in cive, Cic.: cruceum, id.: clavum, Liv.: palum in parietem, Plaut.: aliquem cruci, Suet., to nail: in cruce, Justin.: aliquem sub aquis, to plunge, Plin.: cuspidem in terra, Liv.: figere in terram, in scuta, Cic.: leges, id., to post up publicly; senatus consultum ære publico, Tac., i. e. to engrave; caligas auro, Justin., i. e. to drive in golden nails; virus in venas, to inject, Cic.: fixa sagitta, Virg., i. e. fixed in the mark; assem in trivivis fixum, Hor., i. e. trodden firmly into: hence fig. 1. *To fix, fasten, direct earnestly*; mentem in re, Cic.: oculos in terram, Sen.: or, solo, Virg.: also, terram oculis, for oculos in terram, Pers.: oscula, to kiss, Virg. 2. *To strengthen, make firm or durable*; vestigia, Virg., to stand still: modum nequitia, Hor., to set bounds to, put an end to: sedem, Juv., to fix or take up a residence: malum se fixit, has taken root, Sen.: dicta animis, to impress, Virg.: querelas intra te fige, keep to yourself, Juv.: hence, Fixus, a, um, *Fixed, firm, fast, unalterable, immovable*; decretum, Cic.: maneat et fixum sit, id.: fixum et statutum est, id.: vestigia fixa, i. e. lasting, id.: bonum fixum, i. e. perpetuum, id.: thus also, mala fixa, id.: hence, astra, Manil., fixed stars. II. *To hit, pierce, transfix*; or, to shoot, kill, slay; aliquem telis, Hirt.: cervos, Virg.: columbam, id.: also, vulnus, Mart., to make by shooting, to occasion: hence fig.; aliquem maledictis, Cic., to rally, taunt: thus also, adversarios, id.

FIGULÆRIS, e. (figulus) *Of or belonging to a potter*; rota, Plaut.: creta, Colum.: hence, Figularia, *Potter's ware, earthenware*; id.

FIGULATIO, onis. f. (figulo) *A fashioning, joining together*; Tert.

FIGULINUS, a, um. See FIGLINUS.

FIGULO, avi, atum, ære. (figulus) *To form, fashion*; Tert.

FIGULUS, i. m. (figo) *A potter*; Varr.

FIGURA, æ. f. (figo) I. *A form, figure, shape, fashion*, of any thing material, in respect of the matter of which it is composed, distinguished from forma, which denotes only the outward figure; hominum, Cic.: or, humana, id.: navium, Cæs.: lapidis figuram trahere, to take, Ov.: hence fig. 1. *Kind, species*; figura, species of animals, Ov. Met. 1, 436: figura capienti, Pand., kinds, cases. 2. *Nature, kind*; negotii, Cic. II. In grammar, *A mode of declining and conjugating*; Græcam figuram sequi, Quint.: variare figuras, id.: also, *termination, form*; Quint.: Varr.: also, the manner of joining words together; Græca figuræ, Quint. III. In rhetoric, *An unusual and artificial mode of expression, σχῆμα*; e. g. figura dicendi, Cic.: figura sententiarum et verborum, Quint.: also, a *figurative manner of speaking*; Quint.: Suet.

FIGURALITER, l. q. *Figurate*; Tert.

FIGURATE, adv. *Figuratively*; Ascon.: figuratius, Sidon.

FIGURATIO, onis. f. (figuro) I. *Fashion, form, figure*; Vitruv.: Plin.: fig., Gell., i. e. manner. II. *Imagination*; Quint. Decl. III. *Figurative speech, use of figures in speech*; Lact.

FIGURATO, l. q. *Figurate*; Tert.

FIGURATOR, oris. m. (figuro) *One who forms or fashions any thing*; Arnob.

FIGURO, avi, atum, ære. (figura) I. *To form, fashion, give shape to any thing*; mundum, Cic.: casus, Plin., to make: hence, Figuratus, a, um, *Formed, fashioned*; terga boum, Cic.: vepser reddit figurata, Cels., well-formed stools: hence, 1. In grammar, *To give a certain form to a word, as, by declension or conjugation*; Quint. 2. In rhetoric, *figurare orationem*, Quint., to adorn with figures; controversiam, id., to give a fine colouring to.

II. *To represent to one's self, imagine, conceive*; iram, Sen.: species animo, Curt.

FILATIM, adv. *Thread by thread*; Lucr.

FLEX, icis, for filix; Vitr.

FILIA, æ. f. (filius) I. *A daughter*; Cic.: filia familiaris, Sen., a daughter who is still under the power of her father: plur., filie familiaris, Pand. N. B. Dat. and ablat.; filias, Plaut.: Liv.: Hirt.: filibus, Liv.: Sen. II. *A daughter, fig.*; Massilia Graium filia, Catull., i. e. a colony of the Greeks.

FILICATUS, a, um. (filix) *Adorned with fern*, i. e. with figures of the leaves of fern; pateræ, Cic.

FILICUM, i. n. (for filicetum, from filix) *A place full of fern*; Colum.

FILIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of filia) *A little daughter*; Cic.

FILIOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of filius) *A little son*; Cic.
 FILIUS, i. m. 1. *A son*; adoptare sibi aliquem filium, Cic. N. B. 1. Filius familias, Cic., a son who is yet under his father's power: plur., filii familiarium, Sall. 2. Filius fortunæ, Hor.; or, alba gallina, Juv., i. e. fortune's child. 3. Terræ filius, Cic., an obscure, mean person. II. With the poets, for, *An inhabitant of a country*; Celtiberiæ, Catull. III. Filii, *Children, sons and daughters*; Quint.

FILIX, icis, f. (Gr. *ῥαϊς*) *Fern*; Virg.; Colum.
 FILUM, i. n. 1. *A thread*. I. *A linen or woollen thread*; conjicere filum in acum, to thread a needle, Cels.; velamina filo pleno, Ov., of thick stuff; also, a *woollen band*; Liv. 1, 32. And as in English we say 'a thing hangs on a slender thread,' to denote that it is in great danger, so also did the Romans; e. g. omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1; Enn. ap. Macrob. 1, 4. 2. Of other things; aranei, Lucr.: of flowers and plants, *A fibre*; Mart.: mel fila mittit, becomes fibrous or stringy, Plin.: tenui filo stantibus in medio crocis, id., stamina: lyræ, Ov., strings, cords. 3. *The thread of life*, which the *Parca spin*; Ov.: hence, *death*; id. II. *Form, fashion, shape*; mulieris, Plaut.: corporis, Gell.; hence fig. 1. *Form*; orationis, Cic. Orat. 3, 26; filum tenue vocis, Calp., a clear voice. 2. *A kind, species*; orationis tuæ, Cic. Amic. 7. 3. *Kind, quality, nature*; argumentandi, Cic.: munusculum crasso filo, id.: uberiore filo, id., style of writing.

FIMBRIA, æ, f. 1. *A fibre; a fringe on the border of a garment, &c.*; Cels.: Plin. II. *The extremity of a lock of hair*; Cic.

FIMBRIATUS, a, um, (fimbria) I. *Fibrous*; folia, Plin. II. *Fringed, bordered*; Suet.

FIMETUM, i. n. (fimum) *A dunghill*; Plin.
 FINUS, i. m. also FINUM, i. n. *Excrement of animals, dung, ordure*; Virg.: Liv.

FINALIS, e, (finis) I. *Relating to boundaries*; Pand. II. *Relating to the end, at the end, final*; Macrob.

FINALITAS, ætis, f. (finalis) *A being last*; Serv.
 FINALITER, adv. *Until the end*; Cassiod.

FINDO, fidi, fissum. 3. I. *To cleave, split, cut*; lignum, Virg.: equus unguis fissis, Suet.; also, *to make by cleaving or cutting*; viam, Virg.: vulnus, Val. Fl. II. *To part, divide, separate*; fluvius finditur, divides itself, Cic.: via se findit in partes ambas, Virg.: agros sarculo, Hor.: terras findere vomere, Ov., to plough: dies (iduum) findit Aprilem, Hor., divides; æra, to cut through the air in flying, Ov.: fretum, æquor, Ov.; Propert., in sailing. III. *To tear to pieces*; hence, findi, *to burst*, as, with rage, &c.: findor, I am ready to burst, Plaut.: angues finduntur, Ov. Part. Fissus, a, um, *Cleft, split, divided*: hence, Fissum, subst., *A cleft, chink, slit, fissure*; hence, fissum jecoris, Cic.: and jecorum (or in extis), id., was with the Haruspices a division into two parts, familiare and hostile; see FAMILIARIS.

FINGIBILIS, e, (fingo) *That may be imagined, conceivable, seeming*; Cæsar.

FINGO, finxi, fectum, Ære. I. *To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, to make by forming or fashioning*; said of artists, &c. that work in wax, stone, &c.; pocula de humo, Ov.: aliquid ex argilla, Plin.: e cera, Cic.: principally of statues; a Lysippo fingi volebat, id., have his statue made: hence, ars fingendi, the art of statuary, id.: fingendi conditores, Plin.: imago ficta, a statue: also of animals; apes fingunt favos, Cic.: nidos, id., to build: hence, 1. Fig. *To form by instruction, to train, teach, instruct, improve*; equum, Hor.: vocem, oratorem, Cic.: mentes orando, Sil., i. e. to guide according to one's purposes, to gain over. 2. *To adorn, decorate, to arrange in a proper and ornamental manner, to dress, trim*; se, Ov.: crinem fronde, Virg.: comas, Ov., i. e. to braid, dress: vitem putando, Virg. 3. *To form, mould, to adjust, adopt, accommodate*; se ad arbitrium, aliquid, Cic.: se ex forma reip., id., i. e. to take measures according to. 4. *To change, alter*; vitam, Cic. Sall. 28; animos, Cic. 5. Manus, Ov., to feel, or to press gently. 6. Also gen. *To make, compose*; orationem, Cic.: aliquem miserum, Virg. II. *To imagine, conceive, think, represent to one's self*; ceteros ex sua natura, Cic.: finge, aliquem fieri sapientem, id., i. e. suppose, imagine: hence, 1. *To devise, contrive, invent, feign*; causas, Ter.: hence, Fictus, a, um, *Feigned, false, fictitious*; dii, Cic.: fabula, id.: carmen, Virg., containing fictions: hence, Fictum, subst., *Any thing feigned, a fiction*; Virg.: Ov.: also, Fictus, *One that feigns, a dissembler, hypocrite*; Hor. 2. *To disguise*; vultum, Cæs. 3. *To think upon, design, meditate*; fugam, Plaut.

FINENS, tis. I. Part. of finio; see FINIO. II. Subst. masc. (sc. orbis) *The horizon*; Cic.

FINIO, ivi, itum, ire, (finis) I. *To enclose within bounds, to bound, to fix or determine by boundaries*; Rhenus finit imperium populi Rom., Cæs.: signum animo, Liv.: lingua finita dentibus, Cic. II. Fig. *To set bounds to, to restrain, check*; cupiditates, Cic.: censuram, Liv. III. *To fix, appoint, assign*; tempus, Cic.: diem, Liv.: decem vades, id.: locum, id.: modum, Cic.: latitudinem silvæ, Cæs.: hence Finitus, a, um, *Fixed,*

appointed; mors est omnibus finita, Cic.: modus finiendi, i. e. indicativus, Quint.: hence imperson., finitur, ne, &c., Liv., it is settled or appointed that, &c.: hence, *to settle by means of explanation, to explain*; causam, Quint. IV. *To put an end to, to terminate*; bellum, Cæs.: sitim, Hor., to quench: sententias verbis, Cic., to conclude with verbs: vitam, Plin.: or, animam, Ov.: also simply, finire, Tac., to die: also, aliquid vitam, Ov.: hence, Finiri, *To come to an end, to cease, end*; Cic.: Plin. Ep.: hence, 1. *To leave off speaking, make an end, come to a conclusion*; Ov.: Quint. 2. *To conclude rhythmically*; finita, Cic., i. e. rhythmical. — See also FINIENS.

FINIS, is, m. and sometimes f. 1. *A boundary, limit*; loci, Cic.: plur., fines, *boundaries*; agrorum, Cic.: also, *a land or territory itself*; in finibus Eburonum, Cæs.: also, *a station*; e. g. of ships, Virg. Æn. 5, 139: hence fig., *a boundary, limit*; mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum, Cic.: nature, Hor.

II. *Measure or duration, term, length*; qui finis istius concilii? Cic.: temporis, Liv.: ad eum finem, or, usque ad eum finem, Cic., i. e. so long as, or so far: quem ad finem? id., how long? hence, Fine (fini) *Up to, as far as*; amphoras implere ansarum fini, Cato: pectoris fine Cæs. B. G. 7, 47; cf. Herzog on this passage, who cites several examples: quem ad finem significat also, how far, Cæs.: also finis, *measure, amount, nature, kind, manner*; pretii, Pand.: hac fini, Gell., in this manner; also, so far, in such a manner, id.: qua fini, how far, in what respect, id. III. *An end, conclusion*; finem constituere, Cic.: or, statuere, Ter.: ponere, Tac.: facere; e. g. scribendi, Cic.: or, aliquid rei, Ter.: Cæs.: dare, for facere, Virg.; or, ferre, imponere, id.: afferre, Cic.: habere, id.: capere, Liv., i. e. to come to an end: finis vitæ, Cic.: and simply finis (sc. vitæ), Tac.: nullo fine, or, nullo cum fine, Ov.; or, fine dempto, or exempto, id., without end: ad finem, to the end, id.: ad finem venire, to be accomplished, Liv. IV. *An explanation, definition*; Quint. V. *An extremely, extreme, highest point, greatest degree*; bonorum, malorum, Cic., the greatest or chief good or evil: honorum, the highest office of honour, id.: duodecim tabulæ, finis æqui juris, Tac. VI. *An end, purpose, design*; domus finis est usus, Cic.: ad eum finem, Tac., i. e. to the end that.

FINIRE, adv. I. *To a certain extent, with limitation or restriction*; Cic. II. *Especially, particularly, definitely*; Gell.

FINITIVUS, a, um, (finis) I. *Neighbouring, bordering upon*; aliquid, Cic.: also subst., Finitivus, *A neighbour*; finitivus suis, Cic. II. *Bordering upon any thing*, fig., i. e. 1. *Connected with*; nomen finitivum periculo, Cic. 2. *Like, similar, nearly related, closely allied*; aliquid rei, Cic.

FINITIVO, gnis, f. (finio) I. *An enclosing within limits, a limit, boundary*; Vitruv. II. *A condition*; Vitruv.: hence, *a rule*; Colum. III. *An explanation, definition*; Quint.

FINITIVUS, a, um, (finitus) *That defines*; Quint.

FINITOR, Æris, m. (finio) 1. *One who fixes and measures boundaries, a surveyor*; Cic.: hence, the horizon; Sen. II. *One who appoints, or, one who ends*; Sæd.

FINITUS, a, um, See FINIO.

FIO, factus sum, fieri, (from *ῥέω*) I. *To become*; nihil fit, Plaut.: Pompeio melius est factum, Cic.: especially with an ablative to the question, with or of whom or what? quid illo fit? Cic., what will become of him? quid fiet artibus? id.: hence, si quid eo factum esset, id., if any misfortune should happen to him: also seq. de: e. g. quid de Tulliola mea fiet? id. II. *To happen, fall out*; interea fiet aliquid, Ter.: also without a nominative prefixed; ut fit, or, ita ut fit, or, ut fieri solet, Cic., as it usually happens, as is commonly the case: especially, seq. ut; e. g. fit saepe, ut non respondeat ad tempus, id.: hence, fieri potest, fieri non potest, it is possible, it is impossible, id. III. *To arise*; cit clamor maximus, Cic.: hence, *to follow*; ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, Cic. IV. i. q. Esse, *To be*; mihi non fit verisimile, Ter.: nec potest fieri me quidquam superbius, Cic. V. As the passive of facere, fieri signifies more over, 1. *To be done*; Cic.: or, *to be committed*; cui furtum fiebat, Plaut. 2. *To be begotten or born*; leupores in Gallia fiunt permagni, Varr.: also, *to grow*; ubi absinthium fit, Plaut. 3. *To be elected or appointed (to an office)*; consules facti sunt, Cic.: prætor fit, Nep. 4. *To be sacrificed*; quum pro populo fieret, Cic. 5. *To be given*; id ei loco nomen factum, Liv. 6. *To be valued or esteemed*; mihi demonstravit, me a te plurimi fieri, Cic. Part. FACTUS, a, um, has all the above significations: also, I. *Wrought, made*; argentum factum, i. e. silver plate: phaleræ pulcherrime factæ, Cic. II. *Formed, fashioned, trained, instructed*; qui illic factus institutusque venisset, Cic.: ad unguem factus homo, Hor., i. e. perfectus. III. *As it were, made for any thing*, i. e. adapted to, having a natural aptitude or fitness for; homo ad ista expedienda factus, Cic. IV. *Factum volo, for faciam, or, facere volo*; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 91. V. *Aliquid factum velle, Ter., or, aliquid factum esse velle, Gell., to bear good will towards, to wish well*

to. VI. Facto opus est, Ter., it must be done; also with the accusative quid; e. g. quid opus facto sit, vide, Ter.: we also find usus est, for opus est, Plaut.: Ter. VII. Dictum factum, quickly, in a moment, Ter. VIII. Bene factum, Plaut., i. e. well done! bravo! male factum, Plaut., poorly done! that is bad! IX. Factum, for factum est, in affirmative answers, it has been done, or, yes, Ter. N.B. The ancients said also, fieri; e. g. fitur, fiebantur, Cato ap. Prisc.: fitum est, Liv. ap. Non.

FIRMĀMEN, Inis. n. (firmo) i. q. Firmamentum; Ov. FIRMAMENTUM, i. n. (firmo) I. Any thing used for fortifying, a prop, stay; Cæs.: fig., a prop, support, strength; reip., Cic.: hence, a proof, a reason for recommendation, a main point; id. II. The firmament, the heaven; Augustin.

FIRMĀTOR, ōris. m. (firmo) A confirmer, establisher; Tac.

FIRME, adv. Firmly, with firmness. I. Prop. Insistere, Suet.: firmus, Plin.: firmissime, Vitr. II. Fig. With firmness, steadily, lastingly; aliquid comprehendere, Cic.: firmissime asseverare, id., steadfastly.

FIRMITAS, ātis. f. (firmus) I. Firmness, strength, durability, solidity, e. g. of posts, Plaut.: of buildings, Vitr.: materiae, Cæs. II. Strength, power; corporis, Cic.: vocis, Gell.: hence, strength, constancy; animi, Cic.: exercitus, Planc. in Cic. Ep., valour

FIRMITER, i. e. firme; Cæs.

FIRMĪTUDO, Inis. f. (firmus) i. q. Firmitas. Firmness, durability, strength; vocis, Auct. ad Her.: animi, Cic.

FIRMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (firmus) I. To make firm or fast, strengthen, support; vestigia, Virg.: gradum, Curt., i. e. to stand fast: mobiles dentes, Plin.: hence fig. I. To fortify, strengthen, secure; locum munitionibus, Cæs.: urbem praesidio, Liv.: aciem, id.: muros, id.: aditum urbis, Virg., to guard. 2. To secure, make durable, stable or firm; imperium, Cic.: animum, id.: pacem, Cæs. 3. To stop, stay, bind; alvum, Cels. 4. To encourage, animate; nostros, Cæs. II. To make strong or stronger, to strengthen, recruit, refresh; corpus labore, Cic., to harden: corpus cibo, Liv., to refresh: thus also, vexatos milites, Curt.: vires, Virg.: vocem, Cic.: vallitudinem, Tac.: memoriam, Quint.: aliquid praesidis, to reinforce with troops, Liv.: praesidium, to increase a garrison, id.: hence, 1. To confirm, make sure, secure; fidem, a promise, Ter.: fidem alicum, Ter.: aliquid iure jurando, Cic.: civitatis obsidibus, Hirt., i. e. to make sure of them. 2. To confirm by argument or proof, to show, prove; naturam fati ex divinationis ratione, Cic. 3. To assure, affirm, declare; Hirt.

FIRMUS, a, um. (for fidmus, from fido) I. Firm, fast, not easily shaken, immovable; janua, arbor, sera, Ov.: solum, Curt.: robora, Virg.: hence, 1. Fig. Steadfast, constant, immovable, firm, inflexible; firmior in sententia, Cic.: senatum firmiorem reddidisti, id.: firmissimus in causa, id.: also, true, faithful; amicus, id.: socios firmissimos redderem, id.: spes, id.: candidatus, id., i. e. that may hope for success: accusator, id., i. e. not timid, bold: hence, Firmum, Ground, reason, cause; nihil satis firmi video, Ter., no proper ground. 2. Durable, lasting; vina, Virg.: praesidia, Cic. II. Strong, provided with strength; corpus, Cic.: si firmior esses, id.: vires, Nep.: vixidum firmus a gravi valetudine, Suet.: hence, 1. Well furnished or provided with every thing necessary to perform great things, strong; firmus ab equitatu, Planc. in Cic. Ep. 2. Considerable, strong, powerful, able to resist; civitas, Cæs.: manus evocatorum, Cic. 3. Proper, suitable, fit for any thing; cohortes, Cæs.: exercitus firmus ad bellum, Liv.: firmus ad defensionem, Cic.: also seq. infin.; pascere firmus, Hor.: hence, certain, sure, to be depended or relied upon; hoc, quod dico, firmum fore, Cic.: literas firmas, id., i. e. containing information which may be relied on: benevolentia, id. 4. Strong, strengthening, nourishing; cibus, Varr. 5. Sound, in health; male firma, poorly, sickly, Ov. FISCĀLIS, e. (fiscus) Fiscal; calumnia, Suet., i. e. respecting a defraudation of the fiscus or treasury.

FISCĀRIUS, i. m. (fiscus) A debtor to the treasury; Firmic.

FISCELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fiscina) A little basket or wicker vessel; Virg.: Colum.: hence, a muzzle; Cato.

FISCELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fiscus) i. q. Fiscella; Colum.

FISCELLA, æ. f. (fiscus) A wicker vessel, a frail, basket; Cic.: Virg.: Colum.

FISCUS, i. m. I. A wicker vessel, frail, basket; Colum.: especially, II. A money basket, or, as we say, a money bag, purse; Cic.: hence, money; Juv. 14, 260.

III. In the times of the emperors, The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, privy purse of the emperor, as distinguished from the aerarium; Sen.: fiscus Judaeus, Suet., the tribute paid by the Jews, which went into the emperor's privy purse: but it is also used for aerarium, Eutrop. 2, 16. Also, in Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 197: id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4, and Suet. Oct. 40, it seems that it must be understood of the aerarium.

FISSILO, āre. e. g. exta, Apul. To make a division (fissum) in the entrails for the purpose of divination; Apul.

FISSILIS, e. (findo) I. That may be cloven or split, fissile; Liv. II. Cloven, split; Colum.: hence, caput, Plaut., broken.

FISSIO, ōnis. f. (findo) A splitting, dividing; Cic.

FISSIPES, ēdis. (fissus and pes) Cloven-footed; Auson.: fig.; calamus, a pen, id.

FISSŪRA, æ. f. (findo) A cleft, fissure, chink; Plin.

FISSUS, a, um. See FINDO.

FISTŪCA, æ. f. An instrument with which a thing is beaten into the earth, a rammer, beetle; Cæs.: also, a mallet with which a floor is levelled; Cato.

FISTŪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (fistuco) I. A ramming down or driving into the earth; Vitr.: fistucationibus solidare, to ram close or fast, id. II. A levelling of the ground with a mallet or beetle; Vitr.

FISTŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fistuca) To ram, drive down or make level with a hammer or beetle; Vitr.: hence, Fistucatum, i. q. Fistucatio; Plin.

FISTŪLA, æ. f. I. A pipe; e. g. a water pipe, Cic.: the œsophagus; Plin.: hence, 1. A reed, cane; Plin. 2. A flute, pipe; Cic.; especially, a shepherd's pipe, composed of several reeds placed together, Gr. σφύριξ; Virg. 3. A pen made of reed; Pers. 4. A kind of ulcer, a fistula; Nep. 5. The blow-hole of a whale; Plin. II.

An instrument for cutting; e. g. a shoemaker's knife; Plin. III. Fistula farraria, Cato; or, fistula serrata, Plin., a machine for grinding corn.

FISTŪLĀRIS, e. (fistula) Relating to or good against a fistulous ulcer; Veget.

FISTŪLĀTIM, adv. In the shape or form of pipes; Apul.

FISTŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (fistulo) One who plays upon a flute or pipe, a piper; Cic.—Thence,

FISTŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. Of a player on the flute or pipe; Arnob.

FISTŪLĀTUS, a, um. (fistula) Furnished with pipes, hollow; tabulæ, Suet.

FISTŪLESCO, ēre. 3. (fistula) To become full of holes; ligna fistulescunt, Fulgent.

FISTŪLOSUS, a, um. (fistula) I. Furnished with pipes; Plin. II. Full of holes; Plin.: hence, fistulous; cancer, Cato.

FISUS, a, um. See FIDO.

FIXE, adv. Fixedly; fixigus, Augustin.

FIXŪRA, æ. f. (figo) A fastening in, fixing; Tert.

FIXUS, a, um. See FIGO.

FLĀBELLIFER, a, um. (flabellum and fero) Carrying a fan; Plaut.

FLĀBELLO, āre. (flabellum) To fan; Tert.

FLĀBELLŪM, i. n. (dimin. of flabellum) i. q. Flabellum; Ter. (once) Eun. 3, 5, 50.

FLĀBELLUM, i. n. (flabrum) A fan; Ter.: fig.; seditious, Cic., an exciter.

FLĀBILIS, e. (flo) I. Airy, of the nature of air; Cic. II. Spiritual; Prudent.

FLĀBRĀLIS, e. (flabrum) i. q. Flabilis; e. g. frigus, a cooling breeze, Prudent.

FLĀBRUM, i. n. (flo) A blast of wind; commonly found in the plural; Virg.

FLACCĒO, ul. 2. (flaccus) I. To be withered or faded; Lucil. II. Fig. To be faint, weak or languid, to flag, droop, cease; Messala flaccet (sc. in petitione), Cic., loses all his courage despairs.

FLACCĒCO, or FLACCISCO, ul. 3. (flaccĒo) I. To become withered or dry, to wither, dry up; Vitr.: stercus flaccut, Varr. II. Fig. To lose vigour and vivacity, become faint or feeble, droop, languish, abate; flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

FLACCĪDUS, a, um. (flaccus) I. Withered, hanging down, flaccid, flabby; auris, Colum.: follum, Plin. II. Languid, feeble, weak, without force; flaccidor turbo, Lucr.: argumentatio, Arnob.

FLACCUS, a, um. I. Withered, flaccid, flabby, hanging down; auriculae, Varr. II. With ears hanging down; Cic.

FLĀGELLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (flagello) A whipping, scourging; Tert.

FLĀGELLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (flagellum) I. To scourge, lash; aliquid, Suet.: also gen., to beat, strike; robora parte cauda, Ov.: messem perticis, Plin., to thresh, beat out: comæ ora flagellent, Mart., strike upon; pondera, Quint., to strike on the back (with the hand); pondera, Stat., to shake; hunc, Vitr. II. Fig. To torment, vex, treat harshly; hence, putescibiles, Pers., (perhaps) to vex debtors: arca flagellat opes, Mart., locks up, encloses; annonam, Plin., to hold back corn so as to raise the price.

FLĀGELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of flagrum) I. A scourge, whip; Cic.: Hor.: as an instrument for inflicting punishment it was more severe than the scutica, Ilor. Sat. 1, 3, 119; hence fig., the sting of a bad conscience; Lucr. II. A young branch or shoot of a tree, especially of a vine; Varr.: Virg.: hence, the many feet of a polypus are called flagella, Ov. III. A thong fastened to a javelin by which it may be held back or hurled; Virg. Æn. 7, 731.

FLĀGITĀTIO, ōnis. f. (flagito) A demanding, requesting earnestly, a dunning; Cic.

FLAGITATOR, ōris. m. (flagito) I. *One who demands payment of a debt, a dun; Plaut.*: fig., *one who reminds another of his promise*; Cic. II. *A demander*; pugnae, Cic.

FLAGITATRIX, icis. f. (flagitor) *She who duns, demands or requests earnestly*; Augustin.

FLAGITIOSE, adv. *Basely, flagitiously, infamously*; Cic.: flagitiosus, Arnob.: flagitiosissime, Cic.

FLAGITIOSUS, a, um. (flagitium) *Shameful, infamous, base*; Cic.: flagitiosior, Sall.: flagitiosissimus, Cic.

FLAGITIUM, i. n. I. *Any shameful action or thing, a shame, disgrace*; praesae agro tolendo flagitium putas, Cic., esteemeth it a disgrace: flagitium committere, id.: flagitia facere et dicere, id., disgraceful things: especially of the gross sensual lusts, *criminal connection with free-born ladies*; prostigacy, dissoluteness; id.: hence, we find together, scelera et flagitia, id.: flagitia atque dedecora, Suet.: fugitium hominis, Plaut., a rascal, scoundrel: flagitia atque facinora, Sall., i. e. homines flagitiosi atque facinorosi, as many codd. read. II. *An etryust desire, importunate demand*; Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 77: Tac. Ann. 1, 27, 1; 3, 17, 1, Rup.: and, noise, outcry; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 82.

FLAGITO, avi, atum, are. I. *To importune any one, demand earnestly of him any thing owing or due*: aliquem, Cic.: aliquid ab aliquo, id.: filium ab aliquo, id.: cistophorum, id., to call in, demand: also with two accusatives; aliquem frumentum, id.: hence we find both, res flagitatur ab aliquo, id.; and, homo flagitatur rem, is importuned about the thing is demanded of him: quem stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. II. *Gen. To require, demand, call for earnestly, or when one thinks he has a right to demand*; quæ tempus flagitat, Cic.: causa postulat, non flagitat, id.: quid studia a te flagitent, id.: flagitavi, ut, &c., id.: a philosopho non flagitem, id.: alieuius auxilium, id.: aliequem (for, ab aliquo), id.: hence, 1. *To demand to know*; crimen, Cic. 2. *To send for*; siser e Germania, Plin. 3. *To summon before a judge, to accuse*; Tac.

FLAGRANS, tis. I. *Part. of flagro*; see FLAGRO. II. *Adj. 1. Burning, flaming, glowing, vehement, ardent, glittering*; flagrantior lampas, i. e. sol, Sil.: cupido flagrantior, Tac.: homo flagrantissimus, Cic., very ardent: flagrantissimus æstus, Liv. 2. *Flagranti crimine comprehendi*, in the very act, Pand.

FLAGRANTER, adv. *Ardently, vehemently, eagerly, earnestly*; flagrantius, Ammian.: flagrantissime, Tac.

FLAGRANTIA, æ. f. (flagro) I. *A burning*; montis, Gell.: solis, Apul., heat of the sun. II. *Fig. A burning, an ardent desire, a heat, rage, vehemence*; oculorum, Cic.: pectoris, Prudent., desire: materna, Gell., love: flagitii flagrantia, Plaut., i. e. the worst of scoundrels.

FLAGRIFER, a, um. (flagrum and fero) *Carrying a whip*; Auson.

FLAGRITRIBA, æ. m. (flagrum and τριβῶν) *That is constantly whipped*; Plaut.

FLAGRO, avi, atum, are. (flo, are) I. *Intrans. To burn*: onerarie flagrantes, Cic.: telum flagrans, lightning, Virg.: also, with the poets, of things upon which fire burns, *to burn, blaze, flame*; aræ flagrantes, Ov.: hence fig. 1. *As it were to burn, to be on fire, be inflamed*: Italia flagrans bello, Cic.: flagrare infamia, id.: to be in very ill repute: thus also, invidia, id.: rumor malo, Hor.: inopia, Sall., for laborare: ut cuiusque studium flagrabat, id.: flagrante etiam tum libertate, Tac., where the spirit of liberty still lived: especially, *to burn with passion*; cupiditate, desiderio, amore, odio, studio dicendi, Cic.: also simply, *to be very desirous*: comitari, Stat. 2. *As it were to burn, i. e. to be vehement or strong, to be carried on with eagerness or vehemence*; flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, Cic.: flagrantia comitia, Plin., i. e. in which the candidates strive eagerly for office. 3. *As it were to burn, to be on fire, i. e. to be very busy or much occupied*: convivia supris flagrant, Cic.: also, *to be restless or turbulent, to be in commotion or in a passion*; multitudo Judæorum flagrans, id.: tumultus, Virg. 4. *As it were to burn, to seem to be on fire, to glow, glitter, sparkle*; flagrantes genæ, Virg.: oculi, Ov.: lacus sanguine flagrantes, Sil., i. e. reddened. II. *Trans. 1. To burn or be inflamed towards any one, to love ardently*; Propert.: thus also in Virgil, ardebat Alexin. 2. *To inflame with love*; Elisam, Stat.—See also FLAGRANS.

FLAGRUM, i. n. *A whip, scourge*; Plaut.: Liv.: it was used in punishing slaves; hence, gymnasium flagri, Plaut., i. e. that is continually being whipped.

FLAMEN, inis. m. *A priest of some particular deity*; e. g. Dialis, of Jupiter; Martialis, of Mars; Quirinalis, of Quirinus, i. e. Romulus: and in later times there were several other Flamines; e. g. of Cæsar, Cic.: flaminem proferre, id., to create, appoint: capere, Liv.

FLAMEN, inis. n. (flo) *A blowing*; tibiæ, Hor.: of the wind, a blast of wind; Ov.: also, *the wind itself*; Virg.

FLAMINA, æ. f. See FLAMINIUS.

FLAMINICA, æ. f. (sc. uxor) *The wife of a Flamen*; Tac.

FLAMINIUM. See FLAMINIUS.

FLAMINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Flamen.*

I. *Flaminia* (sc. domus), *The house of a Flamen*; Pict. ap. Gell. II. *Flaminium* (sc. sacerdotium, or munus), Cic., *The office of a Flamen.*

FLAMMA (pronounced flama), æ. f. (from flo or fluo)

I. *A flame, blaze, blazing fire*; flaminam concipere, to take fire, Caes.: hence, with the poets, for, a star, lighting, a torch; Virg.: Ov.: e flamma petere cibum, Ter., proverbially, of the most hungry and needy persons: prius undis flamma (sc. miscetur), ὄξασον τὴν ὕδατι μὲθ' ἄστρον; sooner will fire mingle with water, proverbially, of an impossibility, Cic. Philipp. 12, 21, e. poetâ.

II. *Fig. 1. A flame, i. e. any thing noxious or injurious*; belli, invidia, Cic. 2. *A flame, i. e. danger of condemnation*; se eripuit flamma, Cic. 3. *Flame, i. e. vehemence, strength, earnestness, ardour*; amoris, Cic.: thus also, flamma, love, Hor.: Ov.: vis et quasi flamma oratoris, oratorical fire, Cic.: gula, id., hunger: ea flamma crescit, Sall. Jug. 4, fire, i. e. strong desire, desire of honour: ultrix flamma, Virg., burning revenge. 4. *Of glistening, sparkling eyes*; Virg. 5. *A bright, fiery colour*; purpuræ, Plin. N.B. Flammai, for flammæ, Lucr.

FLAMMABUNDUS, a, um. *Flaming*; Marc. Cap.

FLAMMATRIX, icis. f. (flammo) i. e. quæ inflammat; Marc. Cap.

FLAMMATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of flammo*; see FLAMMO. II. *Adj. Flame-coloured*; toga, Mart.

FLAMMEARIUS, i. m. *One that makes or deals in flammæ, i. e. veils*; Plaut.

FLAMMEOLUS, i. n. *Dimin. of flammæum*; Juv.

FLAMMËOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of flammæus) *Of a flame colour*; Colum.

FLAMMESCO, ère. (flamma) *To become inflamed*; Lucr.

FLAMMEUM, i. n. (sc. velum) *A veil worn by the bride at her wedding*; it was yellowish or of a flame colour, Plin.: flammæa conerit, Juv., i. e. sæpe nubit.

FLAMMEUS, a, um. (flamma) I. *Of flame, fiery, flaming*; stella, Cic. II. *Fig. 1. Fiery, heated, ardent*; vestigia, Catull. vir, Sidon. 2. *Of the colour of fire, flame-coloured*; viola, Plin.

FLAMMICOMANS, tis. (flamma and comans) *Having fiery hair, blazing, flaming*; tæda, Juvenc.

FLAMMICOMUS, a, um. (flamma and coma) i. q. Flammicomans; e. g. ignis, Prudent.

FLAMMICREMUS, a, um. (flamma and cremo) *Burnt with fire*; Fortun.

FLAMMIDUS, a, um. (flamma) *Fiery, burning, flaming*; Apul.: fig.; rubor, id.

FLAMMIFER, a, um. (flamma and fero) *Bearing flames or fire, flaming, fiery*; crinis, Ov.: nox, Lucan.: tauri, Val. Fl.

FLAMMIGËNA, æ. m. (flamma and gigno) *Fire-born, child of Vulcan*; Sidon.

FLAMMIGER, a, um. (flamma and gero) I. *Bearing flames*; ales, i. e. aquila, Stat. II. *Flaming, fiery*; sol, Val. Fl.

FLAMMIGO, are. (flamma and ago) *To emit flames*; Gell.

FLAMMIPOTENS, tis. (flamma and potens) *Powerful by fire, an epithet of Vulcan*; Arnob.

FLAMMIVOLUS, a, um. (flamma and volare) *Flying with flames*; sol, Arator.

FLAMMIVOMUS, a, um. (flamma and vomo) *Vomiting flames*; Juvenc.

FLAMMO, avi, atum, are. (flamma) I. *Intrans. To burn, blaze, flame*; flammantia lumina, Virg. II. *Trans. To inflame, set on fire, burn*; fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl.: ignes flammantur, burn, Apul.: hence fig., *to inflame*; omnes flammaverat arrogantia, Tac.: also, *to make flame-coloured*; purpura flammatur e roseo vultu, Val. Fl., a red colour glowed on her countenance. The part. Flammatus, a, um. 1. *Set on fire, prop.*; igni, Lucr.: also, *armed with fire*; Jupiter, Cic. (in poetry): and fig.; cor, Virg.: flammatus amor, Val. Fl. 2. *Consumed by fire*; Phæthon, Catull.—See also FLAMMATUS.

FLAMMOSUS, a, um. (flamma) *Fiery, burning*; febris, carbo, Cæsar.

FLAMMULA, æ. f. (dimin. of flamma) I. *A little flame*; Cic. II. *A kind of banner used in later times*; e. g. by the cavalry; Veget. de Re Mil.

FLATILIS, e. (flo) *Produced by blowing*; Prudent.: lamina, Arnob., founded, cast.

FLATO, are. (flo) *To blow*; Arnob.

FLATOR, ōris. m. (flo) *A melter, caster*; æris, argenti, &c., Pand.

FLATURA, æ. f. (flo) I. *A blowing*; coeli, Arnob., a storm. II. *A melting or casting of metal*; æris, Vitr.

FLATURALIS, e. (flatura) *Containing air*; Tert.

FLATURARIUS, i. m. (flatura) *That is concerned with the melting of metal, and coining of money*; Cod. Theod.

FLATUS, a, um. See FLO.

FLATUS, us. m. (flo) I. *A blowing*. J. Of the wind;

Virg.; secundus, Ov., a favourable wind; fig.; fortunæ, Cic. 2. On the flute; Hor. 3. Equorum, Virg., i. e. snorting. 4. *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride*; Virg. II. *Breath*; Virg.; Ov.: flatu figuratur aurum, Plin., by blowing. III. *Flatulence*; Suet. IV. *The spirit, soul*; Prudent.

FLAVEO, Ære. 2. (flavus) *To be yellow, yellowish or of a light gold colour*; messis flavet, Colum.; hence, Flavens, *Yellow, yellowish, of a light colour*; cera, Ov.: arena, Virg.: coma, id.: especially of ripe corn, Virg.: Ov.

FLAVESCO, Ære. 3. (flaveo) *To become yellow, yellowish or of a light gold colour*; Ov.: ne ebur flavescere possit, id.: especially of ripe seed; Virg.: of withered leaves and plants; Plin.

FLAVICOMANS, tis. (flavus and comans) i. q. Flavicomus; Prudent.

FLAVICOMUS, a, um. (flavus and coma) *Having flaxen hair*; Petron. 110; but here others read differently.

FLAVIDUS, a, um. (flavus) *Yellow, yellowish*; Cæl. Aur.: rapacia flavida, i. e. withered, faded, Plin. 18, 34, ed. Hard.

FLAVUS, a, um. I. *Of the colour of gold, honey, &c., yellow, yellowish, flaxen*; Ceres, Virg.: arva, id.: Tiberis, Hor.: coma, id.: crines, Virg.: decem flavos, i. e. nummos aureos, Mart.: Ganymedes flavus, Hor., having flaxen hair: mare, Cic. Acad. 4, 33, ed. Ernest.: where Davis has ravum. II. *Red or reddish*; pudor, Sen.

FLEBILIS, e. (fleo) I. *Lamentable*; Cic.: also with a dative; nulli flebilior quam tibi, Hor. II. *That causes tears*; cape, Lucil.: ulsor, Ov. III. *Weeping, tearful, mournful, doleful*; elegia, Ov.: vox, Cic.: gemitus, Cic. N. B. Flebile, adv., Ov.

FLEBILITER, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully*; Cic.: flebilis, Paulin. Nol.

FLECTO, xi, xum, Ære. *To bend, bow, curve, turn, direct*; membra, Cic.: equos, Cæs., to guide: navem, Hirt., to steer: curram de foro in Capitolium, Cic., to drive: acies (i. e. oculos) huc, Virg.: ramum, Ov.: vocem, in singing, id., to modulate: cantus, Lucr.; and sonos, Plin.: comas pectine, Petron., to curl: hence,

I. *Flectere iter*, Liv.: Nep., to change one's road or line of march: also, se, Cæs.: and simply, flectere, se, se, or iter, Liv., to go or march towards a place: also, flecti, i. q. Flectere se, Ov. N. B. Flectere promontorium, Cic., to double. II. *To ward off, turn away from, avert*; quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna, Lucr.

III. Syllabam, Quint., to give the circumflex accent to, and so, to lengthen: syllaba flexa, lengthened, id.

IV. Verbum de Græco, to derive, Gell.: also, to decline, conjugate, Varr. V. *To turn, direct, guide, alter, change*; vitam, Cic.: fata deum, Virg.: animum, Ter.: amicos, Cic.: also, to turn from one thing to another; a studio ad imperium, Cic. VI. *To prevail upon, persuade, move, touch, affect*; aliquem oratione, Cic.: superos, Virg. VII. *To sweeten*; labores, Stat.

VIII. Flexus sonus, Cic., plaintive, melancholy. IX. Flexi fractaque motus, Cic., too supple motions.

FLEGMA. See PHEGMA.

FLEO, flēvi, flētum, Ære. (from φλῆω, to overflow) I. *To weep*; de re, Cic.: also seq. accus., to weep over, to bewail any thing; aliquem, Plaut.: Virg.: aliquid, Ov.: Tac.: amorem, Hor.: for, to sing, celebrate: flere, of horses, to neigh loudly, Suet. Cæs. 81: feralia carmina, Colum., to chant a dirge: hence, flenda fortuna, Ov.: nata fletur, id.: ad superos flet, Virg.: also, flere, seq. accus. et infin., Propert. N. B. Aliqui, to shed tears before one, in his presence, Propert. II. Fig. *As it were to weep*, i. e. to drop, trickle; flent omnia guttis, Lucr. N. B. Flesti, for flevisi, Ov.: thus also, flerit, Virg.: fesses, Liv.—See also FLETUS, a, um.

FLETIFER, a, um. (fletus and fero) *Weeping, dropping, trickling*; truncus, Auson.

FLETUS, a, um. I. Part. of fleo; see FLEO. II. Adj. *Weeping*; mater fleta et lacrimosa, Apul.

FLETUS, us, m. (fleo) *A weeping*; also, tears, Cic.: Virg.: præ fletu, for tears, Cic.: fletum populo movere, id.: fletus ducere, Propert., to sob. N. B. Lacrimas et fletum, Cic.: fletus et lacrimas dare, Ov.

FLEXANIMUS, a, um. (flecto and animus) I. *Touching, affecting*; Catull.: Pacuv. ap. Cic. II. *Touched, moved*; Pacuv. ap. Cic.

FLEXIBILIS, e. (flecto) I. *Flexible, pliant*; arcus, Ov.: ulmus, Plin. II. *Flexible, fig., i. e. easily wrought, pliant, tractable*; materia, oratio, ætas, Cic.: hence, I. *Inconstant, wavering*; quid potest esse tam flexibile, Cic. 2. *Vox, or genus vocis, Cic., probably, a melancholy or plaintive tone of voice: flexibiles modi, Cic., plaintive, melancholy tones.*

FLEXIBILITAS, atis, f. (flexibilis) *Flexibility*; Solin.

FLEXILIS, e. (flecto) I. *Flexible*; Ov.: Plin. II. *Bent, curved*; Ov.: coma, Val. Fl., crisped, curled.

FLEXILOQUUS, a, um. (flexus and loquor) *Ambiguous, equivocal*; Cic.

FLEXIO, ðnis, f. (flecto) *A bending*; laterum, Cic.: hence, I. *A turning from the right way, deviation*; a turning or winding of the way; deverticula flexionesque,

Cic. Pis. 22, 53, subterfuges and crooked ways. II. In singing and declamation, a modulation, inflexion; vocis, or modorum, Cic.: in cantu flexiones, id., embellishments, ornaments of grace and expression.

FLEXIPES, edis. (flexus and pes) *Curve-footed*; Ov.

FLEXIVICE, i. q. Flexuose; Pacuv.

FLEXO, Ære. *To bend, curve*; Cato.

FLEXUOSE, adv. *With windings, crookedly*; Plin.

FLEXUSUS, a, um. (flexus, us) I. *Full of windings, tortuous*; Cic.: flexuosissimus, Plin. II. Fig.; fraudes, Prudent.

FLEXŪRA, æ, f. (flecto) I. *A bending, turning, winding*; Lucr.: Suet. II. Fig.; nominum, i. e. inflexion, declension, &c., Varr.

FLEXUS, a, um. See FLECTO.

FLEXUS, us, m. (flecto) *A bending*; hence, I. *A winding, turning*; Cic.: Ov. II. *A winding or circuitous way*; Cic.: hence fig., a roundabout way in speaking; a subterfuge, shift; Quint.: especially in the circus, the turn round the goal (meta), which was made seven times; flexus meta; fig. Pers. 3, 68, i. e. a manner of life: hence, with allusion to the circus, I. *A transition from one age to another*, as, from youth to manhood; in hoc flexu quasi ætatis, Cic. Cœl. 31: hence, flexus ætatis, Cic. Orat. 1, i. e. senectus. 2. *A transition from one season to another*, or, the conclusion of a season; autumni, Tac. 3. *A variation, change, modulation, inflexion*; vocis, Quint., a certain mode of lengthening the sound of the voice by semitones; see FLEXIO: verborum, nominum, in declension and conjugation; in diversos flexus exeunt, id., terminations.

FLECTUS, us, m. (flecto) *A striking, dashing against, collision*; Virg.

FLIGO, xi, ctum, 3. I. *To strike*; se in terram, Liv. Andr.: hence, to strike to the ground; Acc. II. *To dash or strike against*; Lucr.

FLIO, avi, ctum, Ære. I. Intrans. *To blow*. 1. Of the wind; qui ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cæs.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, Ov. 2. With the mouth; simul flare sorsorogue haud facile est, Plaut. 3. Of instruments, i. e. *To sound*; tibia (nomin.) flat, Ov.; cf. CANO. II. Trans. I. *To blow*, i. e. 1. *To blow up, raise by blowing*; pulverem, Auct. B. Afric. 2. *To blow or breathe out*; of the breath; anima, quæ flatur, Varr., the breath which proceeds from the mouth: also fig., to spurn; rosas, Prudent. 3. *To blow on a musical instrument*; tibia flatur, Ov. 4. *To speak conceitedly or boastingly*; magna, Quint. 2. *To make by blowing, to found or cast metal*; lapidem Phrygium, Plin.: nummos, Pand., to coin: hence, as flatum, Varr.: pecunia flata, Gell.

FLOCCIDUS, a, um. (floccus) i. q. Floccosus; Apul. Met. 7, ed. Elmenh.

FLOCCIPACIO, Ære. 3. See FLOCCUS.

FLOCCOSUS, a, um. (floccus) i. e. plenus floccis; Apul.

FLOCCUS, i, m. *A flock or lock of wool or the like*; Varr.: also in fruit, Plin.: also, thread, the nap of cloth; floccos legere in veste, Cels.: hence, Flocci lacere, Cic.: or, pendere, Ter., to make no account of. 2. *To make no account of, to care not a straw for*; Ter.: astimare, Plaut.

FLOREALIA, see FLOREALIS.

FLOREALIS, e. (from floris) *Of or belonging to flowers*; floralia, a flower-garden, Varr.

FLORENS, tis. I. Part. of floreo; see FLOREO.

II. Adj. I. *Blooming, fig., i. e. flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute or esteem, fine, excellent*; liberi florentes, Cic., blooming children: homo florentissimus, id.: res florentissima, id.: que florentia visa, id.: ætas, Lucr.: aves florentibus alis, Nemes., i. e. beautiful; castra, Cic. 2. *Cheerful, jovial*; animus, Gell.

FLORENTER, adv. *Finely*; florentissime docent, Hieron.

FLOREO, ui, 2. (flos) I. *To blossom, flower*; florent segetes, vinea, Ov.: arbor, Cic.: vinum floret (in the cask), Colum., froths, annus, Ov., blooms, abounds in blossoms. II. Fig. I. *To flourish, make a figure, to be prosperous or in repute, to be conspicuous or eminent, to be distinguished or excel* (Gr. ἀμύλασθαι); sometimes without an ablative; floret Epicurus, Cic.: verba, Hor., i. e. sometimes in most common use in re militari, Nep.: sometimes with an ablative of the thing whereby or in which one flourishes or is prosperous; gratia et auctoritate, Cic.: studiis et artibus, id.: laudibus, id.: acumine ingenii, id.: honoribus, id.: omnibus copiis, id.: fama justitie, Nep.: tibi pampineo gravidus autumnus floret agr, Virg.: also, to be full of, to abound with any thing; mare florabat navibus, Lucr. 2. *To get the first beard*; genæ florent, Mart. 3, 6, 4. also, to be beardless; genæ florent, Stat. Theb. 1, 705. 3. *To shine, glitter, glisten*; florentes are catarvas, Virg.: florentia lumina flammis, Lucr.: variis floret via discolor armis, Val. Fl.

FLORESCO, Ære. (inchoat. of floreo) I. *To begin to blossom, Cic.* II. Fig. *To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute, increase*; homo ad summam gloriæ iam florescens, Cic.: hæc tua justitia florescet, id.

FLOREUS, a, um. (flos) I. *Made of flowers*; Plaut.: Tibull. II. *Full of flowers, flowery*; rura, Virg.

FLOREOUS, a, um. (flos and coma) *Having the hair decorated with flowers*; Ætina, Auson.

FLORENDI, adv. *Beautifully*; Apul.: floridus, id.

FLORENDULUS, a, um. Dimin. of floridus; Catull.

FLORIDUS, a, um. (flos) I. *Full of or abounding in flowers*; Lucr.: Ov.: also, *consisting of flowers*; sarta, Ov. II. Fig. *Blooming, flourishing, lively*. 1. Of age; atas, the bloom of youth, Catull.: puella, id.: Galatea floridior pratis, Ov., i. e. pulchrior, or suavior. 2. Of rhetorical expression. *Flored, ornamented, figurative*; floridus dicendi genus, Quint.: Demetrius est floridior, Cic. 3. Of colours, *lively, gay, bright*; Plin.

FLORIFER, a, um. (flos and fero) *Bearing flowers*; Lucr.

FLORIFER, a, um. (flos and gero) i. q. Florifer; Sedul.

FLORELEGUS, a, um. (flos and lego) *Culling or collecting flowers*; Ov.

FLOREPARUS, a, um. (flos and pario) *Producing flowers*; Auson.

FLOREPIO, ñnis. f. (floreo) *A blossoming*; Hieron.

FLOREUS, a, um. i. e. ad flos pertinens; Gell.

FLOREULENTUS, a, um. (flos) i. q. Floridus, or florens; o. g. Hymettus, Solin.

FLOREUS, a, um. i. q. Floreus; Gell.

FLOS, floris. m. (from *φλός*) I. *A flower, blossom*; Cic.: forem mittere, Plin., to put forth, to blossom. II. Fig. *The prime or best of any thing*. 1. *Flourishing condition*; Græcia, Cic.: virium, Liv. 2. Vini, the spirit or strength, Lucr.: also, the froth; Plin. 14, 27. 3. Flos ætatis, Cic.; also simply, flos, Ter., the prime of life, youth: in primo flore extingui, Plin. Ep. 4. Flos juventutis, or in juventute, Liv., the flower of the youth: thus also, nobilitatis et juventutis, Cic., the flower of the nobility: Gallia est fluitante, id., the best part, the ornament: forem et colorem defuisse, id., grace, beauty of language: olei, the first, best, Plin.: thus also, salis, ceræ, id.: of meal or flour, id., the finest, best: visci, id., the uppermost, and so, the lightest: marmoris et gypsi, i. e. farina tenuior et purior, Colum. 5. *Virginity*; Catul.: Apul.: also of men, *freedom from contamination*; Suet. 6. Flos juvenilis, Claud.; the first beard, down: thus also, flos genæ, Lucan.: and simply, flos, Virg. 7. Cœnæ, Favor. ap. Gell., the chief, best dish. 8. Flammæ, i. e. brightness, Lucr. 1, 898; where ed. Creech. has fulgore. 9. Also in architecture, flos, *An ornament on the cupola or dome*; Vitr.: also, flos, *ornamental figures of flowers on the capitals of columns*; id. 10. Also, *The stars* are called flos; Manil. II. Also, flos, *Selections or collections of beauties*; Plin.

FLOSCELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of flos) i. q. Flosculus; Apul.

FLOSCULE, adv. *Floridly*; Cæl. Aur.

FLOSCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of flos) I. *A little flower, floweret, blossom*; Cic.: also, *the part of the fruit where the blossom was*; Colum. II. Fig. *Omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpm*, Cic.: juvenulorum, Catull., ornament.

FLOSCILLA, æ. c. (fluctus and colo) *Living in waves*; Sidon.

FLOSCILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fluctus) *A little wave, or simply a wave*; Apul.

FLOSTRAGUS, a, um. (fluctus and frango) *Breaking the waves*; Lucr.

FLOSTRIGENA, æ. c. (fluctus and gigno) *Born in the waves or sea*; Marc. Cap.

FLOSTRIGENUS, a, um. (fluctus and gigno) *Born in the waves or sea*; Avien.

FLOSTRIGER, a, um. (fluctus and gero) *Bearing waves*; Cic. Fragm.

FLOSTRIO, ñnis. f. i. q. Fluxio; Plin. 31, 47, ed. Hard.

FLOSTRISONUS, a, um. (fluctus and sono) *Roaring with waves*; Sil.

FLOSTRIVAGUS, a, um. (fluctus and vagor) *Wandering on waves, driven by waves*; Stat.

FLOSTRUATIM, adv. *In the form of waves, by waves*; Afran.

FLOSTRUATIO, ñnis. f. (fluctuo) *The motion of a tempestuous sea*: hence, I. *A restless motion*; corporis, Sen. II. *Hesitation, suspense, wavering, irresolution*; animi, Liv.

FLOSTRUO, avi, atum, are. (fluctus) I. *To rise in waves, to move to and fro in waves, or in a tempestuous manner, wave, undulate*; mare fluctuat, Plaut.: also, to be tossed by waves, to float on the sea; of persons, Cic.: of ships, id.: quædam insulæ semper fluctuant, Plin.: hence, 1. *To wave, undulate, move backwards and forwards, to be agitated like the sea*; aër fluctuat, Lucr.: comæ fluctuantes, Gell.: fluctuat tellus ære residenti, Virg., i. e. flashes. 2. *To hesitate, be in suspense, uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, waver*; animus, Plaut.: animo nunc huc nunc illic fluctuat, Virg.: sententia fluctans, Cic.: acies fluctans, Liv., wavering, doubtful whether to advance or to retire; in suo decreto, Cic.: oratio quasi fluctans, id., not rhythmical, not even or regular with

respect to its members. 3. *To be in commotion or disturbance, to rage, swell*; ira fluctuat, Virg., rages, boils: fluctuat irarum æstu, id.: populus, Gell. II. *To float; lapidum fluctuare tradunt*, Plin.

FLUCTUOR, atus sum, ari. i. q. Fluctuo. I. *To be driven about by waves*; Sen.: Plin.: also gen., to be driven or tossed about; e. g. by misfortune; per adversa, Sen.: nomen Ambrosia circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin., i. e. which is given to several herbs. II. *To hesitate, be in suspense, uncertain, or in doubt, waver*; animo, Liv.

FLUCTUOSUS, a, um. (fluctus) I. *Full of waves, stormy*; mare, Plaut. II. *Full of the forms of waves, streaked as it were with waves*; smaragdus, Plin.

FLUCTUS, us. m. (fluo, from the old supine fluctum) I. *A flowing*; aquæ, Lucr.: fig., odorum, id. II. *A wave*; plur., waves, billows; jactari fluctibus, Cic.: also with poets, for, the sea; Hor.: Virg.: hence fig., *commotion, disturbance*, may often be rendered, waves, billows, storms; concionum, Cic.: fluctus civiles, Nep., i. e. commotions, disturbances: irarum, Virg.: in fluctum, in the form of a wave, waving; tortosque in fluctum ponere crines, Manil. 5, 147, ed. Stœber.

FLUENTER, adv. *Flowingly*; fluenter ferri, to flow, Lucr.

FLUENTIA, æ. f. (fluo) *A flowing, fluency*; loquendi, Ammian.

FLUENTISONUS, a, um. (fluentum and sono) *Resounding with waves*; Catull.

FLUENTUM, i. n. (fluo) I. *Running water, a stream, river*; Xanthi fluente, Virg.: the singular occurs in Auson. II. *A flowing, fig.*; flammaram, Apul.

FLUESCO, ère. 3. (fluo) *To become fluid*; Augustin.

FLUIBUNDUS, a, um. (fluo) *Dissolving, melting*; luxu, Marc. Cap.

FLUIDO, are. (fluidus) *To render fluid*; Cæl. Aur.

FLUIDUS, a, um. (fluo) I. *Flowing, fluid*; Virg.; Colum. II. Fig. 1. *Fallen*; frondes, Lucr. 2. *Not solid or firm, soft, slack, languid*; caro, Plin.: lacerti, Ov.: thus also, corpora, Liv. 3. *Enfeebling*; calor, id. 4. Vestis, Justin., i. e. loose, flowing.

FLUIDO, are. (fluo) I. *To swim, float*; Cic.: also, to sail; Plin. Ep. II. Fig. 1. *To wave, undulate, move in the form of waves*; fluitantia lora, Ov.: vestis, Tac., i. e. flowing, loose, or large. 2. *To be doubtful or uncertain, to waver*; Hor.: Tac.

FLUMEN, inis. n. (fluo) I. *A flowing of water, flowing water*; fontis, Ov.: vivum, Virg.; Liv., running water; flumine secundo, Cæs., with the stream: adverso, against the stream, id. II. *A river, stream*; Cic.: fig. 1. *A copious discharge*; e. g. of blood, Lucr.: of tears, a flood, Virg.: aëris, Apul., a current of air: also of persons, effusa ruunt inopino flumine turbæ, Sil. 2. *Copiousness of words, fluency of speech*; orationis, Cic.

FLUMINALIS, e. (flumen) i. q. Fluminis; Cæl. Aur.

FLUMINEUS, a, um. (flumen) *That is in, at, or on a river*; aqua, Ov.: cygnus, id.: avis, i. e. cygnus, id.; volucres, i. e. cygni, id.

FLUO, xi, xis. 3. (from *φλῶ, φλῶ, Atticé φλῶ, as fish, from piscis, &c.*) I. *To flow*; gen., of rivers, blood, &c.; Cic.: Ov.: also of the atmosphere; aura fluens de litore, Lucan., flowing gently; of fire, to spread, make its way, Sil.: of hair that hangs loose, Virg.: Propert.: of garments that are loose or flowing, Virg.: also of persons that wear such clothes; fluere in veste, Virg.: also of speech; ex ejus lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic.: carmen vena pauperiore fluat, Ov. II. *To be fluid*; fluit corpus, Cels.: alvus, id.: morbus fluens, id., where there is any discharge. III. *To overflow, be wet, drop, drip*; cruore, sudore, Ov.: tabo, Virg.: vitæ minus fluunt, Colum., produce little must: buccæ fluentes, Cic., painted. IV. *To dissolve, melt, relax, languish*; membra fluunt sudore et lassitudine, Liv.: luxu, Curt.: mollitie, Cic. V. *To rush forth, move on rapidly*; venti fluunt, Lucr.: turba fluit castri, Virg. VI. *To go on without obstruction, to go forward, proceed*; res ad voluntatem fluentes, Cic.: hence, to reach, attain to, come to, end; res fluit ad interregnum, Cic.: videamus rationes illius quorsum fluant, Cic. VII. *To spread*; doctrina Pythagoræ longe lateque fluere, Cic.: rami fluentes, Virg. VIII. *To pass away, fly away, vanish, perish*; fluit voluptas, Cic.: tempora, Hor. IX. *To arise, spring, come forth, proceed*; multa a luna fluunt, Cic.: ex eodem fonte, id. X. *To fall off or down*; fluunt poma, Ov.: capilli, Cels.

FLUOR, oris. m. (fluo) I. *A flowing*; Apul.: eger fluore, sc. ventris, Cels. II. *A flowing moisture, a liquid*; lactis, Nemes.

FLUTO, are. (for fluo) *To flow*; Lucr.

FLUVIA, æ. f. i. q. Fluvius; Sisen.

FLUVIALIS, e. (fluvius) i. q. Fluviatilis; Virg.; Colum.

FLUVIATICUS, a, um. (fluvius) i. q. Fluviatilis; Vitr.

FLUVIATILIS, e. (fluvius) *That is in or at a river*; testudo, Cic.: naves, Liv.

FLUVIATUS, a, um. (fluvius) *Steeped in a river, or in river water*; Plin.

FLUIDUS, a, um. (fluo) i. q. Fluidus; Lucr.

FLUVIUS, i. m. I. *A river, stream*; Cic. II. *Flowing or running water*; Virg.: Plin.
 FLUXE, adv. I. *Flowingly*; Varr. II. *Remissly, negligently*; fluxus, Ammian.
 FLUXILIS, e. (fluxus, a, um) *Fluid*; Tert.
 FLUXIO, ōnis. f. (fluo) *A flowing*; Cic.
 FLUXIPĒDUS, a, um. (fluxus, a, um, and pes) *Flowing down to the feet*.—See FLUXIPILUS.
 FLUXIPILUS, a, um. (fluxus and pilus) e. g. vestis, Avien. in Arat. 287; but others read fluxipedæ, which seems better.
 FLUXŪRA, æ. f. (fluo) *A flowing*; Colum.
 FLUXUS, a, um. (fluo) I. *Flowing*; vas, Lucr., leaking. II. *Loose, slack*; habena, Liv. III. *Fleeting, perishable, transient*; gloria, Sall. IV. *Of a bad quality, in a bad condition, unstable, not durable, not to be depended on, weak*; fides, Liv.: res fluxæ, Cic.: auctoritas, Tac., tottering; mens senio fluxa, id., childishness. V. *Large, i. e. not tight, wide, loose, flowing*; amictus, Lucan.: carbasia, i. e. vestes, id.: cinctura, Suet. VI. *Negligent, careless, remiss, dissolute*; animus, Sall.: Drusus anni fluxioris erat, Suet.
 FLUXUS, us. m. (fluo) I. *A flowing*; Quint. II. Fig.; e. g. of a garment, Tert., i. e. trailing, dragging.
 FŒCALE, is. n. (for faucale, from faux) sc. linteum or vinculum, *A neck-cloth, cravat*; worn only by sick persons, or by the most luxurious and effeminate; Hor.
 FŒCANEUS, a, um. (faux) *Like a throat*; palmes, Colum., a by-branch growing between two other sprouts.
 FŒCARIUS, a, um. (focus) I. *Concerned with a hearth*; Fœcarius, *A servant employed in preparing food, a cook*; Pand.: thus also, Fœcaria, *A cook, housekeeper*; id. II. *Baked on the hearth, perhaps our home-baked*; panis, Isid.
 FŒCILLO, ære. and FŒCILLOR, ari. (focus) *To revive or refresh a numbened person by means of fire or heat*; Sen.: fig., *To revive*; societatem, Suet.: amicitia focillata, Suet., i. e. renewed.
 FŒCULA, ōrum. n. e. g. ventris, Plaut.; perhaps, a small vessel for warming, a chafing-dish.
 FŒCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of focus) I. *A little hearth*; Cic. II. *A chafing-dish*; Plaut.
 FŒCUS, i. m. (for focus, from foveo) I. *Fire*; Propert. II. *Any place for holding fire*; hence, I. *A hearth*; Cic.: also, *a chafing-dish*; Sen.: hence, *a house*; ara; et foci, God and one's country; see ARA: domo et foci patrii ejicere, Cic., i. e. paternal home. 2. *An altar*; Ov. 3. *A funeral pile*; Virg. III. *Fire*; Propert. IV. *A kind of vessel for cooking*; Cato.
 FŒDICO, ære. (fodio) *To pierce*; latus, to punch, Hor.: fig., i. e. to hurt, grieve, sting, vex; Cic.
 FŒDINA, æ. f. (fodio) *A place from which any thing is dug, a pit, mine*; argenti fodina, Vitruv.: Plin.: auri fodina, Plin.: usually written as one word, argentifodina, &c.
 FŒDIO, fodi, fossus. 3. I. *Intrans. To dig*; Ter.: Cic. II. *Trans. 1. To dig, i. e. 1. To work or prepare by digging*; hortum, Plaut.: to dig, Plin.: fig.; æquora remis, to row, Sil. 2. *To dig, dig up or out*; argentum, Liv. 3. *To make by digging*; puteum, Cæs.: fossam, Liv.: scrobes, Cæs.: cubilla, Virg. 2. *To prick, pierce, stab*; aliquem stimulis, Plaut.: militem hasta, Tac.: equum calcaribus, Virg.: pectora telis, Ov.: also, *to scratch or pull out*; oculos, Plaut.: or, lumina, i. e. oculos, Ov.: hence, I. *Fig. To sting, trouble, fill with anguish*; dolor fodit, Cic. 2. *To excite, incite*; pectus in iras, Sil.: mentes invidiæ stimulo, id. 3. *Fodere latius*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51; where other edd. have fodicet: and simply, fodere, Ter., to jog by way of remembrance. N. B. Fodiri, infin., for fodi, Plaut.
 FŒDUNDUS, together with its derivatives. See FŒDUNDUS.
 FŒDŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (fœdo) *A defiling, polluting*; Symm.
 FŒDE, adv. I. *Foully, disgracefully*; Sall.: Liv.: fœdus, Liv.: fœdissime agere causam, Cic. II. *Crucelly, horribly*; Virg.: Liv.
 FŒDĒRĀTIŪS, a, um. i. e. ad federa vel federatos pertinens, Justin. Novell.
 FŒDĒRO, avi, ātum, ære. (fœdus, eris) I. *To establish by treaty or league*; pacem, Ammian. II. *To league, confederate*; hence, Federatus, a, um, *Confederate, allied*; Cic.
 FŒDIFRĀGUS, a, um. (fœdus and frango) *That breaks a league*; Cic.: the ancients seem also to have said federifragus; see Gell. 19, 7.
 FŒDITĀS, ātis. f. (fœdus, a, um) I. *Foulness, baseness*; Cic.: Liv. II. *Horridness, hideousness*; Liv.
 FŒDO, avi, ātum, ære. (fœdus, a, um) *To disfigure, mar, deform*. 1. By blows, &c.; Virg., 2. By pollution; hence, *To pollute, defile, foul*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: and fig.; Romam, Cic.: annum cladē, Liv.: gloriam, Plaut.: 3. By slaughter; hence, *To kill, slay*; copias, Plaut.: volucres, Virg. 4. By devastation; hence, *To lay waste*; agros, Liv.: or by spoiling; hence, *To hurt, injure*; mo vivum fœdat miseria, Cic. e poëta. 5. By disgrace; hence, *To disgrace, dishonour*; extinctorem belli, Cic.

FŒDUS, a, um. I. *Foul, ugly, deformed, detestable, abominable*; homo, Ter.: homo fœdissimus, Quint.: sapor, Lucr.: odor, Plin.: locus, Sall.: monstrum fœdissimum, Cic.: fig., *disgraceful, base, dishonourable*; quid fœdus? Cic.: luxuria senectuti fœdissima, i. e. fœdissimus quisque, Tac., i. e. most vile. II. *Foul, horrid, cruel*; bellum, Cic.: facinus, Ter.: tergum, Liv.: tempestas, Virg.: Liv.: pestilentia fœda homini, Liv., destructive.
 FŒDUS, ēris. n. I. *A league, treaty*. 1. Between princes and free states; fœdus facere cum aliquo, or icere, ferre, Cic.; or, componere, pangere, Virg., i. e. to make: also, dare, for facere, to make a covenant or promise, Tibull.: mittere se in federa, Virg., to enter into, make: fœdus frangere, rumpere, violare, Cic.; or, solvere, Virg. 2. Also between individuals; *A covenant, agreement, compact*; civile (between citizens) et humanum (among men), union, Liv.: amicitia, Ov.: hospitii, Justin.: amorum, Cic., agreements: fœdus, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, a league of friendship: Veneris fœdus, inire, Ov.: scelerum, Cic.: thalami, Ov., marriage: also simply, fœdus; e. g. cœlestia federa, the marriages of the gods, id. II. *A regulation, law, decree, order, rule, command*; Virg.: Ov.: Colum. III. *Disgrace, punishment*. Pand. 23, 2, 47, ed. Torrent.
 FŒMINA, &c. See FŒMINA, &c.
 FŒNUM, &c. See FŒNUM, &c.
 FŒNUS, &c. See FŒNUS, &c.
 FŒTĒO, ēre. *To have an offensive smell, to stink*; anima fœtet uxori, Plaut., she has stinking breath: fig.; fœtet tuus mihi sermo, id.
 FŒTIDUS, a, um. (fœteo) I. *That has an offensive smell, stinking, fetid*; Cic.: fœtidior, Cels. II. Fig.; *Foul, disgraceful*; libido, Prudent.
 FŒTOR, ōris. m. (fœteo) *An offensive smell, stink*; Colum.: especially, *stinking breath*; Plin.
 FŒTULENTIA, adv. *With an offensive smell, fetidly*; Veget. de Re Vet. 3, 4; but ed. Gesn. has fœculentum.
 FŒTULENTUS, a, um. *That has an offensive smell, fetulent*; Apul.
 FŒTUS. See FŒTUS.
 FŒTŪTINE, ārum. f. (fœteo) *Stinking places*; Apul.: hence, grammaticæ, Prob. Val. ap. Gell., figuratively and with contempt, i. e. wretched explanations of grammarians, grammatical puddles.
 FŒLIACEUS, a, um. (folium) *Leafy, of or like leaves*; Plin.
 FŒLIĀLĪS, e. (folium) *Of leaves*; Fortun.
 FŒLIĀTŪRA, æ. f. (folium) *The shape of leaves, ornamental work in the shape of leaves*; Vitr.
 FŒLIĀTUS, a, um. (folium) I. *Having leaves, leafy*; Plin.: Apul. II. *Consisting or made of leaves*; foliatum, sc. unguentum, Plin., i. e. an unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard.
 FŒLIŌSUS, a, um. (folium) *Leafy, full of leaves*; Plin.
 FŒLUM, i. n. (from φύλλω; a alius, from ἄλλος) I. *A leaf of a tree, herb, flower, &c.*; Cic.: Plin.: Sibyllæ, i. e. oraculum, Juv., because the Sybil wrote her predictions on leaves: the most famed is the folium nardi, from which the unguentum foliatum was made. II. *A leaf of paper*; Plin.
 FŒLLEO, ære. (follis) *To move backwards and forwards*; Hieron.
 FŒLLICO, ære. (follis) *To contract and expand as a pair of bellows*; as, in eating, breathing, &c., Apul.: hence, calligæ follicantes, Hieron., i. e. large, in which the foot moves about.
 FŒLLICŌSUS, a, um. i. e. folliculis plenus; Apul.
 FŒLLICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of follis) I. *A small leathern bag or pouch*; Cic.: Liv.: folliculus lupinus, Auct. ad Her. 1, 13, a bag made of a wolf's skin: hence, *a wind-ball, as distinguished from pila*; Suet. II. *A husk, pod, shell, follicle, skin*; Varr.: hence the body is called the folliculus of the soul; Lucr.
 FOLLIS, is. m. *A leathern bag or pouch*; hence, I. *A pair of bellows*; Cic.: follis fabrilis, Liv.: hence, of the lungs; folles spirant mendacia, Juv., utter falsehoods; others explain it by buccæ; in the end both come to nearly the same: also of the stomach, Macrob. III. *A leathern money-bag or purse*; Juv. IV. *A kind of cushion filled with air*; Heliogabalus used to place such under his guests, Lamprid.
 FOLLĪM, adv. *By money-bags*; Plaut.
 FŒMENTĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (fomentum) *A fomentation*; Pand.
 FŒMENTO, ære. (fomentum) *To foment*; Cels. Aur.
 FŒMENTUM, i. n. (for fovimentum, from foveo) I. *Any thing used for the purpose of warming*; hence, I. *An application to a diseased part of the body*, whether warm or cold (whence also Suet., Oct. 81, adds calidum and frigidum) *a fomentation*; Cels.: also, *a bandage for wounds*; Tac. II. Fig. *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation, remedy*; dolorum, Cic.: also, *nourishment*; Hor.: hence, fœci, Clod. ap. Serv.
 FŒMES, ūtis. m. (foveo) *Fuel*; Virg.: Plin.: fig.; ingenii, Gell.
 FONS, tis. m. (prob. for fans, id quoa cœvisi, brings to

light) I. *A fountain*; Cic.: also, *spring water*; Virg.: also, *a river*; Lucan. II. Fig., i. e. *A source*, *spring*, *origin*; philosophia; Cic.: mali, Liv.

FONTANEUS, a, um. (fons); i. q. Fontanus; Solin.

FONTANUS, a, um. (fons) *From a fountain*; aqua, spring water, Colum.: ora, Ov., i. e. fontium.

FONTICOLA, æ. c. (fons and colo) *Living in or at a fountain*; Augustin.

FONTICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of fons) *A little fountain*; Hor.: Plin.

FONTIGENA, æ. c. (fons and gigno) i. q. Fontigenus; e. g. fontigena doctæ, i. e. Musæ, Marc. Cap.

FONTIGENUS, a, um. (fons and gigno) *Born in or at a fountain*; fontigenæ virgines, Marc. Cap., i. e. Musæ; or this may be from fontigena.

FONTINALIS, e. (fons) *Relating to a fountain or fountains*; aqua, Vitr. 8, 3, i. ed. Schneid.; where another reading was fontanalis: porta, Liv., i. q. Porta Capena: deus, Plaut.: hence, Fontinalia, a festival, in which garlands were placed round wells; Varr.

FOR, fatus sum, fari, (φαῶ, or φῶ) I. *To speak, say*; ad aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, Virg.: talia fando, id.: hence, *to sing, celebrate*; Tarpeium nemus, Propert. II. *To utter, declare*; e. g. future events; fata fari, Pacuv., to foretell: fari, Enn., to prophesy. The first persons, for and far, perhaps do not occur; fatur, passive, Suet. ap. Prisc. N. B. I. Fans, Plaut.: fanti, Virg. 2. Fandus, a, um, i. q. Dicendus: fandum means also, 1. *That which is spoken or talked of, a saying, rumour, report*; fando audire, Cic.: also, *words*; fictor fandi, Varr. 2. i. q. Fas, Right; memor fandi atque nefandi, Virg.

FORABILIS, e. (foro) *That may be bored through or penetrated*; Ov.

FORAMEN, Inis. n. (foro) *Any opening, aperture, or hole*; Cic.: Hor.: Colum.

FORAMINATUS, a, um. (foramen) *Bored, pierced through, having holes*; Sidon.

FORAMINOSUS, a, um. (foramen) *Full of holes*; Tert.

FORAS, adv. *Forth, out of doors*; ire, Plaut.; or, se ecdere, id.; or, se promere, Ter., to go out of doors: efferre, Cic., to publish, noise abroad: dare, id., to publish, e. g. scripta: proferre, id.: also, *to strange people, to strangers*; locitare agellum, Ter. N. B. I. Seq. accus.; foras portas, Hieron., without. 2. With a substantive; foras gerones, Plaut., carriers out. 3. For foris; e. g. cœnare, Cic.

FORATUS, us. in. (foro) *A boring*; Lact.

FORCEPS, Ipis. c. (formus and capio) I. *A pair of tongs, used by workers in metal*; Ov. Met. 12, 277: then gen., *a pair of tongs*; Cels.: also for forfex; Mart. 7, 94, 12, according to some edd. II. *Any thing like a pair of tongs*; as, the claw of a crab, Plin.: of beetles, id.: also, a kind of battle array, called also forfex; Cato.

FORDA, See FORDUS, a, um.

FORDICIDIUM, i. n. (forda and cædo) *A sacrifice of a cow with calf*; Varr.

FORDUS, a, um. (fero) *With young, pregnant*; forda (sc. vacca, bos), Ov.: Colum.

FÖRES, es, et, &c. (formed from fuerem, from the old fö, föem, 1 am) i. e. I. *Essem, esses, &c.*; e. g. vellem, hæc vana forent, Sall. II. *Fuisse, es, &c.*, Ov. Infinitive, fore, 1. i. q. Futurum (am, os, &c.) esse, where, according to grammarians, it represents, sometimes the present, sometimes the imperfect tense; Cæs.: Cic.: Nep. 2. *To have happened*; Cic.: Sall. 3. For esse, with the future participle; e. g. facturos fore, Liv.: fore venturum, Cic.: thus also, forem; e. g. laudaturi forent, Nep.: visuri forent, Liv.: also after possum; e. g. si quid possit remedium fore, Gell. Cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 14, 7, and 38, 3.

FÖRENSIS, e. (forum) I. *Of or belonging to the forum*; factio and turba, Liv., poor, mean persons, who were always in the forum, and were easily hired by turbulent tribunes to vote according to their desire, and by other means favour their designs. II. *Without the house, used out of doors*; vestitus, worn out of doors or in public, Liv.: thus also, forensia (vestimenta), Suet., clothes of state: exercitatio, Colum., i. e. out of doors. III. *Of or belonging to the forum as a place where justice was administered, judicial, forensic*; causa, Cic.: opera, Nep.: genus dicendi, Quint.: Mars, i. e. eloquentia, Ov.

FÖRES, Ium. See FORIS, subst.

FORFEX, Icis. f. (foris and facio) I. *A pair of shears or scissors*; Cic. II. *An instrument for extracting teeth, a forceps*; Cels. III. *A kind of battle array*; Veget.

FORFICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of forfex) I. *A small pair of shears or scissors*; Plin. II. *The claw of a crab, &c.*; Plin.

FÖRI, Örum. See FORUS.

FÖRIA, æ. f. *A disease of hogs, the flux*; Varr.

FÖRIA, Örum. n. *Excrement*; Non.

FÖRICA, æ. f. *A house of office, a privy, close stool*; Juv.: hence, Foricarius, *One who hires or rents the same*; Pand.

FÖRICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of foris) *A window-shutter*; Varr.

FÖRINSECUS, adv. (foris and secus) I. *From without*; Colum. II. *Out of doors, out*; Apul.

FÖRIÖLUS, i. m. (foria) *Troubled with a looseness or flux in the bowels*; Laber.

FÖRIS, is. f. (Förax) I. *A door*; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: we more frequently find the plural forms, Ium, when they consist of two leaves; Plaut.: Cic.: Liv.: hence, foris crepuit, Ter., i. e. some one is coming out. II. Fig. Artis fores aperire, Plin.: thus also, quasi amicitia fores aperire, Cic. III. *Any entrance or opening*; equi aeni, Cic.: nassarum, Plin. N. B. Forum, for forum, Plaut. — Synon. Fores and porta are thus distinguished: porta signifies the opening of the door, or the doorway, but fores the leaves of the door.

FÖRIS, adv. I. *To the question, where? Without, on the outside (of any place)*; intra vallum et foris, Nep.: especially, 1. *Out of doors, not at home*; cœnare, Plaut.; or, cœnare, Cic., i. e. to be a guest with any one: foris sunt, i. e. apud alios, Ter.: sapere, id. 2. *Without, i. e. not in the senate-house*; Cic. ad Div. 1, 9. 3. *Without the city, out of Rome, abroad*; Cic.: Liv.: hence, perhaps, foris esse, Cic. Pis. 6, to have lost his house and property. N. B. A foris, Plin., from without. II. *To the question, whence? From without, from other persons*; petere, Cic.: venire, Lucr. III. *To the question, whether? Out*; ferre, Plin.

FORMA, æ. f. (from μορφή, by a transposition of letters; or from fero) I. *External appearance, form, fashion, shape*; corporis, Cic.: hence, *a beautiful form, beauty*; Ter.: Cic. Hence also, i. q. Formosa puella, as we say, *A beauty*; Ter. II. *A figure*; formas virorum, Cic., images, pictures: formas, quas in pulvere descriperat, Liv., mathematical figures: also, *that after which any thing is formed, a model, mould, pattern, &c.*; e. g. a shoemaker's last, Hor.: fornix buxei casæ exprimere, Colum., cheese-vats: we find also, forma luporum, for lupi, Virg.: thus also, ferarum, Ov.: deorum, id.: but here we may render it, the forms: also, *a draught, sketch, design*; Vitr.: hence fig., *an outline, description*; reip., Cic.: officii, id.: vitæ beatæ, id. III. *A kind, i. e. I. Logical species*; Cic. 2. *Difference of gender, declension, conjugation, &c.*; Varr. 3. *Manner, nature, condition*; Cic.: Liv. IV. *An impression (on coin)*; Quint.: hence, *coin, stamped money*; Lamprid. V. *A conduit for water, or of an aqueduct*; Pand.: Frontin.: also, *an aqueduct*; Frontin. VI. *A form, formula, of a letter*; Suet.: hence, *a letter, imperial rescript*, because such was drawn up after a usual form, as with us; Capitol.

FORMABILIS, e. (formo) *That may be fashioned*; Prudent.

FORMACEUS, a, um. (forma) i. q. Latericulus; Plin.

FORMALIS, e. (forma) I. *External, relating to outward appearance*; pretium, Pand. II. *Temperatura aeris formalis*, Plin., i. e. in order to make forms or models for it. III. *After the usual form, usual, customary*; verba, Cod. Just.: hence, epistola, Suet., a circular letter.

FORMAMENTUM, i. n. (forma) *A form, shape*; Lucr.

FORMATIO, önis. f. (forma) *A fashioning; a design, draught*; Vitr.: fig.; morum, Sen.

FORMATOR, öris. m. (formo) *A former, one who forms*; universi, Sen., the creator; fig.; animi, Colum.: morum, Plin. Ep.

FORMATRIX, Icis. f. (formator) *She that forms or fashions*; Tert.

FORMATURA, æ. f. (formo) *A forming, fashioning*; Lucr.

FORMELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of forma) *A kitchen utensil*; Apic.

FORMICA, æ. f. (from μύρμηξ, Æol. βύρμηξ) *An ant, emmet, pismire*; Cic.

FORMICABILIS, and FORMICILIS, e. *Resembling the motion of ants*; pulsus, Cæl. Aur.

FORMICATIO, önis. f. (formico) *A violent itching or pricking on the skin, like the stinging of ants, usually accompanied with the rising of small pimples*; Plin.

FORMICINUS, a, um. (formica) *Of ants*; gradus, Plaut.

FORMICO, Ære. (formica) I. *To itch or tingle as with the stinging of ants*; cutis formicata, Plin. II. *To have a quick but faint motion*; formicans percussus venarum, Plin.

FORMICÖSUS, a, um. (formico) *Full of ants*; Plin.

FORMICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of formica) *A little ant*; Apul.

FORMIDABILIS, e. (formido, Ære) *Formidable, terrible*; Ov.

FORMIDÄMEN, Inis. n. (formido, Ære) *A terror, spectre*; Apul.

FORMIDO, ävi, ätum, Ære. I. *Intrans. To fear, dread, be in fear*; Plaut.: also seq., ne, id. II. *Trans. 1. To fear, i. e. to be afraid of*; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid, Plaut.: aquæ formidatæ, Ov., hydrophobia. 2. *To be afraid, i. e. to hesitate*; credere, Plaut.

FORMIDO, Inis. f. I. *Fear, dread*; formidinem aliqui injicere, Cic.: or, incutere, Curt., to cause fear; also, *reverence, awe, veneration*; templum patria formidine cultum, Sil. II. *Timidity*; Cic. III. *That which occasions fear; a terror, fright, bugbear*; Cic.: especially, *a thing set or hung up to frighten wild ani-*

sign or omen; nullane placatæ veniet fortuna procellæ. Propert. 2. *Good luck, good fortune*; Cic.: fortunam sibi ipsam facere, Liv. 3. *Property, possessions, riches*; Ov.: Nep. 4. *Circumstances, condition, fate, lot*; infima servorum, Cic.: misera, florēs, afflicta, id.: bona fortuna belli, id.: intra fortunam debet quicquid manere suam, Ov. 5. *A lot, share*; cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, Ov., i.e. Pluto. II. Plur. 1. *Fortune, whether good or bad*; fortunatus suas accusare, Cic.: misfortune: laudare fortunam meas, Ter., good fortune: fortuna secundæ, Cic., good fortune, prosperous circumstances: hence, per fortunam provide, id., for Heaven's sake! 2. *Temporal possessions, property, effects*; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. 3. *Good circumstances, prosperity*; Cic.: fortunatus maximis ornatus, id., goods of fortune, honour, riches, &c.

FORTUNATE. adv. *Fortunately, luckily, prosperously*; Cic.: fortunatus, Colum.

FORTUNATIM. i. q. Fortunate; Enn.

FORTUNATUS, a, um. I. Part. of fortunatus; see FORTUNO. II. Adj. 1. *Happy, prosperous, fortunate*; resp., Cic.: homo, id.: nihil nobis fortunatus, id.: fortunatissimus, Ter.: insulæ fortunatæ, Plin.; or, fortunatorum, Plaut., said to be the Canary Islands. 2. *In good circumstances, rich, wealthy*; homo, Cic.: fortunatissimus, Cæs. N.B. Seq. genit.; fortunatus laborum, Virg.

FORTUNO, avi, âtum, âre. (fortuna) *To make happy or fortunate, to bless, prosper*; patrimonium tibi dii fortunent, Cic.: quancunque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor., has blessed with, bestowed upon.—See also FORTUNATUS.

FÖRULUS, i. m. (forus) *A shelf for books*; foruli, Suet., a range of shelves.

FÖRUM, i. n. I. *A place on the outside of a dwelling-house or other building*: hence, 1. It seems to have been used as equivalent to our phrase, *The street*; de foro decedere, Nep., not to appear in public, not to be seen in the streets: verba de foro accipere, Cic., to use common or low words. 2. *The outermost enclosure of a tomb*; Cic. e XII. Tab. II. *A market place*. 1. *A place for buying and selling in*; boarium, Liv.: piscatorium, id.: suarium, Pand.: hence many towns received the name of Forum, because markets were held in them, some of which at length rose to importance; as in English we say, a market town; e.g. Forum Julii, Forum Lepidi, &c. 2. *A place where business was transacted relating to the exchanging of money, an exchange*; hence fidem (credit) de foro sustulisti, Cic.: in foro versari, i.e. to be a money changer, id.: Postumum non habebimus in foro, id., i.e. he would be bankrupt: foro cadere, to become bankrupt, Pand.: hence, uti foro, Ter., to accommodate one's self to time and circumstances. 3. *A place where magistrates performed certain solemn acts*; hence, in forum venire, Cic.; or, forum attingere, id., to receive the toga virilis at the hands of the prætor, and together with it, permission to attend the courts of justice and common pleading. 4. *A place where justice was administered*; hence, in foro esse, Nep., to be an advocate: forum et jurisdictionem, Cic.: hence, forum, 1. *A provincial town wherein assizes were held for a certain district*; civitates, quæ in id forum convenient, i.e. belonged to that district, Cic.: extra forum suum vadimonium promittere, id. 2. *The holding of an assize*; forum agere, Cic., to hold an assize: indicare, Virg. III. *A kind of vessel used in pressing wine*; vinarium, Virg.

FÖRUS, i. m. I. *A flat surface with divisions or partitions*: hence, 1. *A gangway in a ship*; Gell.: plur., fori, Cic.: Virg.: also, fora, Cic.: Gell. ap. Charis. 2. Fori, plur. *A row of seats or galleries in a theatre*; Liv. II. *A bed in a garden*; Colum. III. *A cell in a beehive, or rows of these cells, the honey-comb without the honey*; Virg. IV. *A gaming board or table*; forum aleatorum calcæm, Aug. ap. Suet. V. *A market*; for forum; Liv.

FÖSSA, æ. f. (fodio) *A ditch, trench*; fossa Rheni, Cic., the bed of the Rhine: fossam ducere, Plin.; or, facere, fodere, Liv.: or, percutere, Plin. Ep.; or, deprimere, Hirt., i.e. to make: præducere, to draw before a place, Cæs.: fig., for fines, Tert.

FÖSSICUS, or FÖSSURIUS, a, um. (fossus, a, um.) i. q. Fossilis; e.g. arena, Vitr.

FÖSSILIS, e. (fodio) *That is dug out of the earth, fossil*; sal, Varr.: arena, Plin.

FÖSSIO, ðnis. f. (fodio) I. *A digging*; Cic.: putei, Vitr. II. *A pit*; Vitr. 8, l. 5.

FÖSSO, avi, âtum, âre. (fodio) I. i. q. Fodio: hence, Fossatum, *A ditch*, Pallad. II. *To pierce*; Enn.

FÖSSOR, ðris. m. (fodio) I. *A digger, labourer*; e.g. on land, Virg.: hence, a common, ignorant person; Pers. II. *A pioneer, a pioneer*; Vitr.: Stat.

FÖSSLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fossa) *A little ditch*; Cato.

FÖSSRA, æ. f. (fodio) *A digging*; Colum.: fossura summa, i.e. summa pars fosse, Vitr.

FÖSSUS, a, um. See FÖDIO.

FÖTUS, a, um. See FÖVEO.

FÖTUS, us. m. (foveo) *A warming, fomenting*; Plin. 245

FÖVEA, æ. f. *A pit*; e.g. for wild beasts, Cic.: fig., a pitfall, i.e. snare laid to catch any one; Plaut.

FÖVEO, fovi, fovi, ðre. (from the old foo, fove, whence also fomes, fomentum, cœas, &c.) Prop. *To nourish, cherish, refresh*: hence, I. *To warm, keep warm*; e.g. food, Plaut.: especially, to cherish (young), as hens cover the chicken with their wings, Cic.: ova, to hatch, Plin.: pulli a matribus exclusi foveque, hatched, Cic.: sinu, or gremio, Virg., to hold or take in one's lap: amplexu, Virg., to embrace: also, to foment; genua calido aceto, Colum.: nares vapore calido, Cels.: also, to bathe or cleanse with cold water; vultus lymphâ, Virg.: prius ora fove, id.: hence, II. Fig. 1. *To cherish, keep within one's self*; aliquid in pectore, Plaut. 2. *To favour, caress, treat kindly*; aliquid, Cic.: sensus hominum, id.: colla, Virg., by leaning against a tree. 3. *To support, maintain, espouse, assist, encourage*; voluntatem patrum, Liv.: bella, Virg.: vitam, Tibull.: aliquid certa spe, Liv.: ingenia et artes, Suet. Thus, fovere, to favour, is used, especially in a civil or political sense, usually with tollere, or sustinere; e.g. Tac. Ann. 4, 8, suum sanguinem foveret ac tolleret. 4. *To inhabit, dwell within, occupy*; humum, Virg. 5. *To pass or spend (time)*; hiemem inter se luxu, Virg.

FÖVÆS, um. f. *The dregs of oil*; Cato: Colum.

FÖVÆSO, cui, ðre. I. *To grow mellow*; olea frascit, Varr.: hence, terra, id., becomes soft. II. *To grow too mellow*; hence, to rot; Colum.

FÖVÆCIDUS, a, um. (fraces) *Over-ripe, rotting*; Cato.

FÖVÆCTIO, ðnis. f. (frango) *A breaking, breaking in pieces*; Hieron.

FÖVÆCTOR, ðris. m. (frango) *A breaker*; Sidon.

FÖVÆCTRA, æ. f. (frango) I. *A breach, i.e. a broken part, fracture, fissure, cleft*; Cels. II. *A broken bit, fragment*; Plin.

FÖVÆCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of frango; see FRANGO. II. Adj. 1. *Weak, feeble, faint, powerless*; animus, Cic.: pronuntiatio, Plin. Ep.: also seq. genit.: fractus opum, Sil., weakened in respect of his power: especially, in speaking; Cic.: Quint. 2. *Weak, womanish, effeminate, unmanly*; vox, Juv.: gressus, Petron.: istuc fractum et humile, Cic.: fractiore animo, id. 3. Fractus sonitus, Virg., a crash.

FÖVÆNO, FRÆNUM, together with their derivatives. See FREN.

FÖVÆSCO, ðre. 3. i. q. Frangi; Acc.

FÖVÆGILIS, e. (frango) I. *Easily broken, brittle, fragile*; Virg.: Hor.: Plin.: fragillior, Plin.: aqua, i.e. glaciæ, Ov.: fig. 1. *Frail, weak, perishable*; Cic.: Sall.: vita fragillior, Plin. 2. *Weak*; anni, Ov.: Peditia, Hor., delicate, weak. II. *Piant, supple*; cera, Ov. III. *Cracking*; laurus, Virg. N.B. Superl., fragillissimus, Acc.: Hieron.

FÖVÆGILITAS, âtis. f. (fragilis) I. *Brittleness, fragility*; Plin. II. Fig. *Frailty, weakness, inconstancy*; Cic.

FÖVÆGIUM, i. n. i. q. Fractura; e.g. crurum, Apul.

FÖVÆGMENT, ðnis. n. (frango) *A piece broken off, a fragment*; Virg.: Ov.: Suet.

FÖVÆGMENTUM, i. n. (frango) *A piece broken off, a fragment*; lapidis, Cic.: panis, Plin.

FÖVÆGOR, ðris. m. (frango) I. *A breaking to pieces*; Lucr. II. *A crackling, rattling sound, crashing*; e.g. of falling hours, Liv.: of thunder, Ov.: of the sea, Virg.: celestis, i.e. thunder, Quint.: hence, 1. *A loud acclamation or approbation*; e.g. by clapping the hands, Quint. 2. *A rumour, report*; Val. Fl.

FÖVÆGÖSE, adv. *With a noise*; fragosus, Plin.

FÖVÆGÖSUS, a, um. (frango) I. *Full of pieces or broken stones, and so, rough, uneven*; silva, Ov.: mons, Grat.: fig.; oratio, Quint., i.e. abrupt, not well connected. II. *That may be broken, fragile*; Lucr. III. *Full of noise, i.e. crackling, rattling, roaring, sounding*; lux, Val. Fl., lightning with thunder: torrens, Virg.

FÖVÆGRANTER, adv. *With a scent*; fragrantius, Solin.

FÖVÆGRANTIA, æ. f. (fragro) *The scent of any thing*; Val. Max.

FÖVÆGRO, ðre. *To emit a scent or smell, to smell of any thing*; Virg.: Suet.

FÖVÆGRUM, i. n. I. *A strawberry* (Fragaria vesca, L.); plur. fraga, Virg.: Plin. II. *The strawberry bush*; Apul.

FÖVÆMEA, æ. f. (a German word) *A spear used by the Germans*; Tac.

FÖVÆNGO, frëgi, fractum. 3. (from foveo with the Æolic digamma) I. *To break, break in pieces, smash, shiver*; aliquid, Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: laqueo gulam, Sall., to strangle: also, i. q. Infringere; caules, Hor., to bruise: and Cicero says of an unskillful diviner, hoc non est dividere sed frangere: hence, Fractus, a, um; e.g. crus, annulus, Cic.: gavis, Cæs., shattered: lagena, Hor.: cerebrum, Virg.: and, as the English say, 'I have broken something belonging to me,' for, 'something belonging to me is broken,' so also the Romans: frangere brachium, Cic.: coxam, Plin. Ep.: capra fregit cornu, Ov.: navem, Ter., to suffer shipwreck, also, *As it were to break in pieces*; fores, Plaut., to beat against the door. II. *To*

make small, grind, bruse; eglebas rastris, Virg.: fruges saxo, id.: hordeum molis, Plin.: hence, to spend or pass (time), or, to shorten; diem mero, Hor. III. To lessen, weaken, enfeeble; calor se frangit, Cic., decreases: nervos mentis, Quint.: vim, opes, Cic.: furorem alicujus, id.: bellum preliis, id.: audaciam, id.: se laboribus, id.: sententiam alicujus, id., i. e. to refute, set aside: thus also, soriten, id., to refute: consonantem, Quint., 12, 10, 29, to make less audible. IV. To check, tame, subdue; se, Cic.: nationes, cupiditates, impetum, id.: concitatos animos, Liv., i. e. to reduce by force to a state of tranquillity. V. To subdue, discourage, put an end to, annihilate, destroy, suppress; consilium alicujus, Cic.: inventades, id. VI. To hinder, thwart, deject, dispirit, depress, humble; contumelia eum non fregit, Nep.; frequently opposed to erigere: Clodium, Cic.: hence, frangi, to become dispirited or discouraged; Ov.: Nep. VII. To make soft, soften; exuvias buco acetio, Val. Fl.: hence, 1. To make milder, to mellow; vina, Mart. 2. To move, touch, affect, make one change his mind; te ut ulla res frangat? Cic. 3. To effeminate, castrate; sexum, Stat.: pectora carmine, Sil. VIII. To overpower, subdue, conquer; classis fregit Corcyraos, Nep.: frangi dolore, metu, cupiditate, Cic.: hence, fuvium, Sil. to swim across: frangimur fatis, Virg. IX. To break, violate; fidem, dignitatem suam, sedes, Cic.: mandata, Hor. X. To bend or form, shape; comam in gradus, Quint. XI. To press; toros, Mart., i. e. to sit on them. — See also FRACTUS.

FRATER, tris, m. I. A brother; Cic.: fratres gemini, id.; or, gemelli, Ov., twin brothers; frater germanus, own brother, i. e. by the same parents, at least by the same father, Cic.: fratres uterini, by the same mother, Pand.: dii fratres, Suet.; or, fratres gemini, Ov., i. e. Castor and Pollux. N.B. Fratres, brother and sister, as ἀδελφοί; Tac.: Pand. II. A cousin. 1. Frater patruelis, Cic.: and simply, frater, Cic. Att. 1, 5; Ov. Her. 8, 27; Met. 13, 31; Liv. 35, 10, i. e. a father's brother's son, a cousin-german. 2. A mother's sister's son; Cic. p. red. Senat. 10; also, a brother-in-law, i. e. sister's husband; Liv. 28, 35. III. Brother, as a term of endearment for friend; Hor.: hence the Romans sometimes termed their allies, fratres; Cic. IV. Fratres, Brothers, of things that are alike; e. g. books, Ov.: mountains, Plin.

FRATERCŪLO, āre. (fraterculus) To grow up together like brothers; Plaut. Fragma.

FRATERCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of frater) A little brother; Juv.: hence as a term of endearment; Timarch. ap. Cic.

FRATERNE, adv. In a brotherly manner; Cic.

FRATERNITAS, ātis, f. (fraternus) Brotherhood, fraternity; Quint. Decl.: Tac.

FRATERNUS, a, um. (for fraterinus, from frater) I. Brotherly, fraternal; Cic.: Iyra, i. e. a frater Mercurio accepta, Hor.: nex, id., i. e. when Remus was killed by Romulus: fratris Jupiter subdidit undis, i. e. the sea, Ov. II. Also simply, Related, akin, consanguineous; fraternata peto, Ov. III. Also of beasts; Virg.

FRATRIA, āe, f. (fraterius) I. A brother's wife; Fest. II. i. q. Tribus; Varr.

FRATRICIDA, āe, m. (frater and caedo) A fratricide; Cic.

FRATRICIDIUM, i. n. (fratricida) Fratricide; Salvan.

FRATRUELLIS, e, (frater) Descended from two brothers; Fratruelles, Fathers' brothers' sons; Hieron.

FRAUDATIO, ōnis, f. (fraudo) A cheating, deceiving, defrauding; Cic.

FRAUDATOR, ōris, m. (fraudo) A cheat, deceiver, defrauder; Cic.

FRAUDATORIUS, a, um. (fraudator) Of or belonging to cheats or defrauders; Pand.

FRAUDATRIX, icis, f. (fraudator) She that cheats or defrauds; Tert.

FRAUDIGER, a, um. (fraus and gero) Deceitful, fraudulent; Tert.

FRAUDO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cheat out of any thing, defraud, deceive, deprive of by fraud or deceit; aliquem re, Cic.: Liv.: fig., to rob or deprive of any thing, to spoil; aliquid nomine suo, Cic.: aliquem somno, Ov.: se victu suo, Liv. II. To withdraw; to lessen or diminish fraudulently; stipendium equitum, Cæs.: fraudata restituere, id.: saturitate fraudata, i. e. imminuta, Plin.

III. To evade artfully; legem, Pand. N.B. Fraudassis, for fraudaveris, Plaut.

FRAUDULENTUS, a, um. (fraus) Full of fraud, deceitful, artful, fraudulent; homo, Cic.: calliditas, Gell.: fraudulentior, Tert.: fraudulentissimus, Plaut.: Plin.

FRAUDULENTIA, āe, f. (fraudulentus) A disposition to deceive, fraudulence; Plaut.

FRAUDULENTUS, a, um. (fraus) Full of fraud, deceitful, artful, fraudulent; homo, Cic.: calliditas, Gell.: fraudulentior, Tert.: fraudulentissimus, Plaut.: Plin.

FRAUDULOSUS, a, um. (fraus) Fraudulent; Pand.

FRAUS, dis, f. I. Any action which injures the right of another person, a deceit, artifice, deception; guile, fraud; dishonesty, treachery; Cic.: fraude cœli sereni deceptus, Virg.: in fraudem creditorum, Pand., i. e. in

order to cheat them, or, to their injury: sine fraude, Cic.; Liv., without deceit, honourably: fraude mala, Hor., deceitfully, fraudulently, thievishly: fraudem facere legi, Liv.; or, senatus consulto, Cic., to play a trick upon, i. e. to transgress in a cunning and artful manner, elude: in fraudem legis, Pand.: hence, fraus, a cheat, as a term of reproach, Ter. II. Deceit practised upon one's self, self-deception, delusion, mistake, error; in fraudem incidere, or delabi, Cic.: se induere, Lucr., to deceive one's self, to err: esse fraudi, id., to deceive, delude: dare alicui fraudem, to deceive, delude, id.: fraus loci et noctis, Virg., when one does not know where he is. III. Injury, loss, detriment, damage; alicui fraudem ferre, or fraudi esse, Cic., to injure, be an injury to: sine fraude, id., without injury or damage: hence, misfortune, calamity, difficulty, trouble; in eandem fraudem incidere, Ter.: in fraudem agere, Virg. IV. A trespass, fault, crime; fraudem concipere, or suscipere, Cic.; or, committere, Hor., to commit: fraudem capitalemittere, Cic., to commit: in fraudem incidere, id., to commit: in fraudem impellere, id. N.B. Genit. fraudium, Cic.: fraudum, Gell.

FRAUSUS, a, um. That has done any thing wrong; metuo, ne quam fraudem fraus sit, Plaut.

FRAXINEUS, a, um. (fraxinus) Of the wood of the ash tree, ash; Virg.

FRAXINUS, a, um. For fraxineus; Ov.

FRAXINUS, i, f. I. The ash tree (Fraxinus excelsior, L.); Virg. II. Any thing made from the wood of this tree; e. g. a javelin, Ov.

FREBUNDUS, a, um. (fremo) I. q. Fremens. I. Resounding, roaring; Acc. ap. Cic. II. Murmuring, muttering, grumbling; Ov.

FREMITUS, us, m. (fremo) I. A grumbling, murmuring or muttering; egentium, Cic.: hominum, Liv.: gentis, id., i. e. loud expressions of dissatisfaction, indignation. II. Any kind of noise, a din, humming, murmuring, roaring, shouting, rattling, clashing, crackling, &c.; armorum, Cic.: terrae, id.: equorum, Cæs., a neighing: canis, Colum., a barking: castrorum, in the camp, Liv.: apum, Virg.

FREMITUS, ui, itum, 3. (βέβημι) I. To murmur, mutter to one's self, to sound, to be heard; gaudio, Liv.: simul ore fremebant, Virg., murmured in approbation: especially with displeasure or indignation; fremunt omnibus locis, Liv.: hence, to grumble, mutter, express indignation or dissatisfaction; Cic.: Liv.: also of things without life; epistolae frementes, Plin.: also seq. accus.; eadem omnes fremebant, Virg., murmured or said the same thing: arma fremit, Virg., demands clamorously his arms. II. To make a great noise, roar, rage, &c.; equus fremit, Virg., neighs: leo, id.: venti, Ov., i. e. roar: ripae, Virg.: lupus, id., howls: also fig.; fama, Val. Fl.: terror, Mart.

FREMOR, ōris, m. i. q. Fremitus; e. g. of persons, Virg.: leonum, Apul., roaring.

FRENATOR, ōris, m. (freno) One who tames or restrains, a curb, restrainer, ruler; equorum, Stat.: potestatis, Plin. Paneg.

FRENDO (frendeo), endul, ēsum (essum). 3. (2) I. To bruise, grind, break or crush to pieces; fabam, Varr.: hence, faba fresca, Colum.; or, fresca, Cels. II. Dentibus, Plaut.; and without dentibus, Liv., to gnash the teeth, and so, to be displeased or angry; hence, dolor frendens, Sen.

FRENDOR, ōris, m. (frendo) A gnashing of the teeth; Tert.

FRENI, ōrum, m. See FRENUM.

FRENGER, a, um. (frenum and gero) Bridled; ala, cavalry, Stat.

FRENO, āvi, ātum, āre. (frenum) I. To bridle, furnish with a bridle; equos, Hirt. II. Fig. To bridle, curb, tame, check, restrain, govern; forem, Cic.: voluptates temperantia, Liv.: gentes justitia, Virg.

FRENUM, i, n. (plur. freni, and frena) I. A bridle, curb, bit; frena remittere, Ov., to slacken: frenos dare, Liv., i. q. Remittere: frenos adhibere, to use, Cic.: thus also, inhibere, Liv.: ducere, to draw or hold in, Ov.: hence fig., a bridle, curb, restraint; frenum mordere, Cic., proverbially, i. e. to take courage, show courage: but, frena mordere, Stat., to take or submit to: frenum accipere, Virg.: Liv. II. A band or ligament; cutis inciditur usque ad frenum, Cels. III. Poetic, for, A bridled horse; Stat.: thus also, frena, Sil., a team.

FREQUENS, tis. I. That is often at a place, or with something, or, that often does a thing; when it may be rendered, frequent, often; erat Romæ frequens, Cic.: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id.: filium frequentiore cum illis quam secum videbat, more frequently, Liv.: lactuce frequentiores in cibo, Plin. II. That happens often, frequent; frequentes honores delati sunt, Nep.: pocula, Cic.: frequentior familiaritas, Nep.: frequens est, is frequent, usual, Pand. III. That is done, received, or approved of by many; common; sententia, Plin. Ep., i. e. generally approved of. IV. Assembled in great numbers, much frequented, visited frequently or by many, numerous, many; senatus, Cic.: frequentes

fuitus, id. i. convivium, Suet.: senatus frequentissimus, Cic. V. Of places, *Where many persons are, dwell, or assemble; populous, well-inhabited, frequented, crowded, full; theatrum, municipium, Cic.: emporium, castellum, Liv.: utra pars vicis frequentior esset, id., better inhabited, more populous: loca frequentia aedificiis, id.: vivarium frequens piscibus, Colum.*

FRÉQUENTAMENTUM, i. n. (frequento) *Frequent repetition, as, in a speech; or, that which is frequently repeated; Cic.: Gell.*

FRÉQUENTATIO, ónis, f. (frequento) *Frequency, frequent use, a heaping or crowding together; argumentorum, Cic.: hence, with orators, close repetition; Auct. ad Her.*

FRÉQUENTATIVUS, a, um. (frequento) *Denoting frequency, frequentative; verba, Gell.*

FRÉQUENTATOR, óris, m. (frequento) *One that does any thing or goes to a place frequently, a frequenter; prandiorum, Tert.*

FRÉQUENTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of frequento; see FREQUENTO. II. Adj. 1. *Well inhabited; Sall. 2. Much in use, usual, common, frequent; Plin. 3. Full of, rich or abounding in any thing; sententiis frequentatum, Cic.*

FRÉQUENTER, adv. I. *Frequently, often; Auct. ad Her.: frequentius, Ov.: frequentissime, Cic. II. Numerously, in great numbers, by many; Cic.: Liv.: frequentius, id.*

FRÉQUENTIA, æ, f. (frequens) I. *Frequency, great number; epistolarum, Cic. II. A multitude, numerous assembly, throng, concourse, especially a numerous assembly of the senate; Cic.: vulgi, Nep.: vestrum, for vestra, Cic.: frequentia ac multitudine, id. III. Density, closeness; æris, Vitr.*

FRÉQUENTO, ávi, átum, ære. (frequens) I. *To go or come to, or to visit frequently; domum, Cic.: cœtu salutantium frequentari, Tac., to receive frequent visits. II. To visit or frequent, or to celebrate in great numbers; ludos, dies, ferias, Cic.: sacra, Ov.: dies sollemnes, Suet.*

III. *To make numerous or populous, fill, people; urbes, Cic.: oratione luminibus, id.: templa, Ov.: solitudinem Italia, Cic., to people; exsequias, Suet., to attend a funeral procession. IV. To use often, heap together, crowd; verbi translationem, Cic.: multa acerbatum, id. V. To bring together, assemble in great numbers; scribas, populum, Cic. VI. To do any thing often, to repeat; Hymenæe frequentant, Ov.: memoriam alicujus, Sen., to remember frequently; operam alicui, Plaut.: hence, to represent to one's self or imagine of/en; aliquid in animo, Auct. ad Her. VII. Also, perhaps, simply, To make; inductio frequentetur, Pallad.—See also FREQUENTATUS.*

FRÉUS, or FRESSUS, a, um. See FRENDO.

FRÉTALIS, e. (fretum) I. *Of or belonging to straits or sounds; Oceanus, Ammian., the English Channel. II. Fretale, A frying-pan; Apic.*

FRÉTENSIS, e. i. q. Fretalis; e. g. mare, the Straits of Sicily; Cic.

FRÉTRUM, i. n. (from βῆτρον, as βῆτρον) Prop. *The water that beats against the shore, especially in straits; hence, I. A strait, channel, sound; Cic.: Siciliense, between Sicily and Italy; id.: also, fretum alone frequently signifies these straits; see Wolf ad Suet. Tib. 2: fretum perferere, the i. e. fodiendo facere, Liv. II. With the poets, The sea; Euxinum, Libycom, Ov.: or, the waves of the sea; Val. Fl. III. A raging, swelling, furiousness; heat, violence, vehemence; adolescentiæ, Flor.: ætatis, Lucr.: invidia, Gell.*

FRÉTRUS, a, um. *Confiding in, having confidence in; but fretus is sometimes used in a bad sense, of too great confidence or presumption; opulentia fretus, Nep., presuming upon; thus also, Tac. Ann. 6, 31. Without esse, it is commonly rendered, Relying or depending upon, trusting in; I. With an ablative; e. g. fretus intelligentia vestra, Cic. 2. Rarely with an infinitive; naves fretæ irumpere pontum, Stát., i. e. that ventured. It is also used with esse, i. e. To rely or depend upon; qui voce freti sunt, Cic.*

FRÉTRUS, us, m. A relying, trusting upon; Symm.

FRÉTRUS, us, m. An old form for fretum; Cic.: fretus cœli, i. e. cœlum, Eun.: fretus anni, the summer, Lucr.

FRÉTRIBILIS, e. (frio) *That may be rubbed, broken, or crumbled to pieces, friable; Plin.*

FRÉTRIMENTUM, i. n. (frico) *That with which a person rubs; also, friction; Cæl. Aur.*

FRÉTRATIO, ónis, f. (frico) *That wherewith one rubs; a rubbing; Colum.: also, a plastering of walls; Vitr.*

FRÉTRATOR, óris, m. (frico) *One who rubs; Cæl. Aur.*

FRÉTRATURA, æ, f. (frico) *A rubbing, rubbing off; Vitr.*

FRÉTRATUS, us, m. (frico) *A rubbing; Plin.*

FRÉTRUS, cui, cátrum and ctum, ære. *To rub; Plaut.: Virg.: Gell.: pavimenta, Vitr., to polish, make smooth.*

FRÉTRIO, ónis, f. (frico) *A rubbing; Cels.*

FRÉTRUS, a, um, part. I. Of Fric; II. Of Frigo

FRÉTRUS, us, m. (frico) *A rubbing; Juv.*

FRÉTRIO, inis, f. i. q. Frigus; Varr.

FRÉTRIFACTO, ære. *To cool; Plaut.*

FRÍGEO, xi, ère. (from κέσσω) I. *To freeze, be cold; Ter.: Cic.: hence, 1. Of an old person; vires frigent, Virg., are chilled. 2. Of a corpse; Virg. II. Fig. 1. To be inactive, have nothing to do; jam frigeo, Cic. 2. To reap no advantage or profit; te frigeo, Cic.: or this may mean, hast not attained thy aim: sin autem ista frigeunt, id., i. e. will bring no advantage to thee. 3. To miss one's aim, not to accomplish any thing; Cic. 4. Not to succeed well, to be carried on slowly and without profit or advantage; judicium frigent, Cic.: ubi friget, sc. oratio, Ter., when the conversation is at a stand still, flags: sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus, id. III. To be heard coolly and without approbation; friget oratio, Cic.: tibiçen, id. Also, To be in no favour with others; Ter.*

FRÍGÈRO, ære. (frigus) *To make cool; Catull.*

FRÍGÈRO, ère. (frigeo) I. *To become or grow cool or cold, to lose heat; frigescit terra, Lucr.: sanguis, Quint. II. Fig. 1. To lose ardour or energy, become inactive, languid or faint; frigescit homo, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.: affectus, Quint. 2. To grow cool, withdraw one's favour; Pers.*

FRÍGIDARIUS, a, um. (frigidus) *Belonging to cooling; ahenum, Vitr., i. e. containing cold water: cella, Plin. Ep., i. e. a cold bath: maltha, Pallad., for a cold bath: hence, Frigidarium, I. i. q. cella frigidiaria; Vitr. II. A cool place, for keeping meat, &c. in; Lucil.*

FRÍGIDE, adv. *Coldly; i. e. I. Without force or point, without life or animation, flatly, insipidly; Gell.: dicta frigidius, Quint.: frigidissime, id. II. Sleepily, slowly, inactively; agere, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.*

FRÍGIDE-FACTO, ære. *To cool, make cold; Plaut.*

FRÍGIDIUSCŪLUS, a, um. (frigidus) *Somewhat cold; fig., i. e. without point or force, dull, flat; Gell.*

FRÍGIDO, ære. (frigidus) *To cool, make cold; Cæl. Aur.*

FRÍGIDŪS, a, um. (dimin. of frigidus) I. *Somewhat cold, cool; Virg. II. Faint, feeble; Catull.*

FRÍGIDUS, a, um. (frigus) I. *Cold, cool; sub Jove frigidus, Hor., the cold air: flumen frigidus, Cic.: frigidissima loca, Cels.: aquam frigidam, sulfundere, Plaut., to speak invidiously, censure maliciously: hence, frigida, for frigida aqua, Suet.: Cels. N.B. 1. Of corpses, Cold; Virg. 2. Of persons under anxiety or fear, Cold, chilled; Val. Fl.: horror, Virg. 3. Of slow or tedious speakers; pæne frigidus, Cic. II. Fig. Cold, i. e. 1. Flat, without force or point, dull, of witticisms or jokes; acumen, Cic.: also of persons, insipid, dull; frigidiores, id., i. e. more flat or insipid in their jokes, of less wit: hence, absurd, poor, mean; calumnia, id.: solatia, Ov. 2. Cold, i. e. without ardour or energy, inactive, indifferent, remiss; in accusatione, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.: frigida bello dextera, Virg.: equus frigidus in Venerem, id.: apum tecta, id., the empty beehives. 3. Cold, i. e. that speaks without approbation; accusator, Cic. 4. Cold, i. e. without feeling or affection; literæ, Cic., a cold letter. 5. That makes cold, chilling; febris, Plin., an ague: horror; see above: fig.; negotia, Plin. Ep., trifling occupations, that do not rouse the mind: frigida curarum fomenta, Hor., ineffectual, powerless.*

FRÍGILLA, æ. See FRINGILLA.

FRÍGO, xi, xum and ctum. 3. (φρίγω) *To roast or dry by the fire; or: Plin.: thus also, Frigus, a, um, Cels.: and Frictus, a, um, Varr.: Plaut.: Plin.*

FRÍGORIFICUS, a, um. *Cooling; Gell.*

FRÍGULO, ære. *To make a noise like a jackdaw; Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

FRÍGUS, óris, n. (φρίγος) I. *Cold; Cic.: esse in frigore, id.: frigus est, Cels., it is cold: especially, 1. The coldness of death, death; Virg. 2. The chill or cold of fright, cold shivers or trembling; Virg. II. Coolness, cool air; Virg.: Hor.: jacet frigus, Mart., a cool place: frigus non habitabile, Ov., a cold country. III. Coolness, fig.; hence, 1. Coolness in behaviour towards friends, diminution of affection, &c.; Hor.: Sen. 2. Want of attention or approbation in hearers, coldness or indifference in listening; Quint: also, Plin. Ep. 6, 15. 3. Coldness in business, inactivity; Cic. 4. Insipidity, worthlessness; Quint.*

FRÍGUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of frigus) *Slight cold; Tert.*

FRÍGUTTO (Friguto), or FRINGULTO, ire. 4. I. *To twitter or chirp as a bird; Varr. II. To stammer, stutter, not to speak out, to be unable to speak distinctly; Plaut.: Apul.: also, aliquid, Apul., i. e. to stammer forth.*

FRÍNGILLA, FRÍGILLA, or FRÍNGILLA, æ, f. *A kind of small bird; Mart.: probably, the chaffinch (Fringilla cœlebs, L.), or, the robin redbreast (Motacilla rubecula, L.).*

FRÍO, ávi, átum, ære. *To rub, crumble, or break to pieces; Varr.: Plin.*

FRÍTILLA or FRÍTILLA, æ, f. *A kind of pap used at sacrifices; Sen.: Plin.: Arul.*

FRÍTILLUS, i, m. *A dice-box; Mart.; cf. PYRGUS.*

FRÍTINNO, ire. 4. *To chirp or twitter; of small birds, Varr.: also, of the grasshopper, Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

FRÍVŪS, a, um. *Of little or no worth, trifling, poor;*

mean, pitiful, nugatory, frivolous; sermo, Auct. ad Her.: jocus, Plin.; convicia, Quint.; pisces, Apul.: homo, Suet., foolish, silly; hence, Frivola, *Worthless or trifling things, bagatelles*; Sen.

FRIXORIUM (Frictorium), sc. vas. *A frying-pan*; Plin. Val.

FRIXUS, a, um. See FRICO.

FRONDARIUS, a, um. (frons, dis) *Belonging to or concerned with leaves*; fascina, Plin.

FRONDATIO, ðnis. f. (frons, dis) *A lopping off leaves and useless boughs*; Colum.

FRONDATOR, ðris. m. (frons, dis) *A pruner, vine-dresser*; Virg.

FRONDEO, ui, ère. (frons, dis) *To have leaves, be in leaf*; Virg.: Frondens, *Leafy, in leaf*; Virg.: Colum.

FRONDESCO, ère. (inchoat. of frondeo) *To put forth leaves, shoot or sprout forth*; Cic.

FRONDEUS, a, um. (frons, dis) *Consisting of or covered with leaves, or branches*; nemus, Virg.: casa, Ov.: tecta, Virg., i. e. arbores frontentes: cuspis, Mart., i. e. a tooth-pick made of a twig.

FRONDICOMUS, a, um. (frons, dis, and coma) *Leafy*; Prudent.

FRONDIFER, a, um. (frons, dis, and fero) *Bearing leaves, leafy*; Næv.: Lucr.

FRONDIFLŪS, a, um. (frons, dis, and fluo) *In which the leaves fall off*; bruma, Boet.

FRONDOSUS, a, um. (frons, dis) *Full of leaves or green boughs, leafy*; Varr.: Virg.

FRONS, dis, f. I. *The foliage of a tree*; Virg.: Colum.: plur.; Cato: Colum. II. *Foliage together with the twigs, a leafy twig, green bough*; campi sine fronde, Ov.: hence, I. *A tree in leaf*; frondibus læti colles, Curt. 2. *A chaplet of leaves or green boughs*; Hor.: Ov.

FRONS, tis, f. I. *The forehead*; Cic.: Hor.: Ov.: verissima fronte aliquid dicere, Cic., i. e. openly, candidly: frontem contrahere, id., to wrinkle, contract: on the other hand, exporrigere, Ter.; or, explicare, Hor.; or, remittere, Plin. Ep., to smooth, cheer up: ferire, or percutere, Cic., to strike the forehead in token of displeasure: frons occipitio prior, Cato, the presence of the master is of more good than if he superintend by means of others; Angl., the master's eyes do more work than both his hands; or, when the cat is away, the mice are at play. II. *The forepart of anything, the front*; e. g. of a door, Ov.: of a camp, Cæs.: navium, Virg.: of an army, the van; Liv.: also, for a wing of an army; Tac. Hist. 2, 24: of a house, Vitruv.: hence, a fronte, in front, from the front side, Cic.; or, in front, Sall. III. *The outer part of a thing, exterior*; frontes aperit, Cic., the public or declared opinion: hence perhaps, frontes, the projecting corners of books; Tibull.: Ov. IV. *The beginning of a thing*; frons causæ, Quint. V. *Appearance*; decorum in frontem, Tac., in appearance: prima fronte, Quint., at first sight. VI. *For, Gravity, seriousness*; pristina, Cic. VII. *For, Shame*; frons perit, Pers. VIII. *Breadth, in measuring land*; mille pedes in fronte, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 12. N.B. Frons, mascul.; Cato ap. Gell.: Vitruv.

FRONTALE, is, n. (sc. ornamentum) *An ornament for the forehead, a forehead*; e. g. of horses, &c., Liv.

FRONTATUS, a, um. (frons, tis) *That makes or is appointed for the front*; lapis, a binding or coping stone, Vitruv.

FRONTO, ðnis. m. (frons, tis) *One who has a broad forehead*; Cic.

FRONTOSUS, a, um. (frons, tis) I. *That has several foreheads*; frontosior, Augustin. II. *Bold*; Augustin.

FRUCTIFER, a, um. (fructus and fero) *Bearing fruit, fruitful*; Colum.

FRUCTIFICATIO, ðnis. f. (fructifico) *A bringing forth of fruit*; Tert.

FRUCTIFICO, àre. (fructus and facio) *To bear fruit*; Calpurn.

FRUCTUARIUS, a, um. (fructus) I. *Bearing fruit, of animals, trees, and plants*. II. *That serves for laying up fruit in*; cella, Colum. III. *Ager fructuarius*, Cæl. in Cic. Ep., from which a portion of the produce must be annually paid. IV. *Servus*, Pand., i. e. who is used by one master although belonging to another.

V. *Fructuarius* means also, *One who makes use of a thing that belongs to another, an usufructuary*; Pand.: stipulatio, belonging thereto, id.

FRUCTUOSE, adv. *Profitably, advantageously*; fructuosius, Augustin.

FRUCTUOSUS, a, um. (fructus) I. *Fruitful, bearing fruit, productive*; ager, Cic.: locus, Cæs. II. *Profitable, advantageous*; alicui, Cic.: fructuosior, Varr.: fundus fructuosissimus, Cic., very productive.

FRUCTUS, a, um. See FRUOR.

FRUCTUS, us, m. (fruo) I. *Enjoyment of any thing, voluptatum*, Cic.: libidinum, id., enjoyment of voluptuous pleasures.

II. *Profit, advantage*; pecuniæ; Cic.: fructum edere ex se, id.: decerpere, Hor.: hence, *income, produce*; prædiorum, Cic.: metallorum, Liv.: pecuniæ, i. e. interest, Cæs.: pecuniæ fructibus alere

exercitum, Cic., i. e. with his rents, income: especially, *the produce of land and trees*, i. e. *fruit*; fructus percipere, demetere, id.: so also of the vine; Quint.: also, *the fruit of the body*; fructum ferre, Varr.: hence, in fructu esse, to be of use, Plin.: in fructu habere, to consider as advantageous or profitable, Cic.: fructus capere utilitatis, id., to reap the advantage: also simply, fructum capere, or percipere, id., to reap the advantage, derive pleasure or benefit: ferre, to bring advantage, id.: also, to derive advantage (pleasure), id. III. *Pleasure, enjoyment*; fructum capere, Cic.; or, ferre, to enjoy; see above: fructum capere oculis ex re, Nep., to feast one's eyes on any thing. N.B. Genit., fructi, Ter.: and fructus, Varr., for fructus.

FRUGALIS, e. (frux) I. *Of fruits*; maturitas, Apul. II. *Profitable, to be so regulated or managed as to yield profit*; villa, Varr. III. *Of persons, Thrifty, careful, frugal, provident, honest*; frugalior, Ter.: frugalissimus, Cic. N.B. The positive frugalus is found only in later writers, as Apuleius and Isidorus; earlier writers use frugi.

FRUGALITAS, atis. f. (frugalus) I. *Temperance; thriftiness, frugality*; Cic.: Plin. Ep. II. *Moderation, discreetness, correct conduct, honesty, probity*; Cic.

III. *The fruits of the earth*; Apul.

FRUGALITER, adv. I. *Reasonably, moderately, temperately, orderly*; Plaut.: Cic.: frugalius, Lact. II. *Thriftily, frugally*; Cic.

FRŪGES, um. See FRUX.

FRŪGESCO, ère. 3. (frux) *To bear fruit*; Tert.

FRŪGI, See FRUX.

FRŪGIFER, a, um. (frux and fero) *That bears or produces fruit, fruitful, fertile*; ager, Cic.: messis, Ov.: numen, i. e. Ceres, Ov.: fig., that brings advantage, advantageous, profitable, useful; philosophia, Cic. N.B. Terræ frugiferæ, for terræ frugiferæ, Enn.

FRŪGIFERUS, (frux and fero) *That bears fruit, fruitful, fertile*; Lucr.

FRŪGLĒGUS, a, um. (frux and lego) *That gathers corn*; Ov.

FRŪGĪPĀRENS, tis. (frux and pario) *That brings forth fruit*; Fortunat.

FRŪGĪPARUS, a, um. (frux and pario) *That brings forth fruit*; Avien.

FRŪGĪPERDA, æ. adj. gen. fem. (frux and perdo) *That loses fruit*; salix, Plin.: formed from *ῥωγίκατος*, Hom.

FRŪITUS, FRŪITURUS. See FRUOR.

FRŪMENTACEUS, a, um. (frumentum) *Of corn*; Veget.

FRŪMENTARIUS, a, um. (frumentum) *Of or belonging to corn*; lex, concerning corn, Cic.: spica, Apul., ears of corn: messor, Pand.: lucra, Cic.: res, Cic.; Cæs., supply or provision of corn: ager, corn land, Varr.: cicada, Plin., found among corn: provincia, Cic., corn provinces, i. e. in which it is raised: hence, Frumentarius, sc. homo, Hirt., *One who has to do with corn*, e. g. a commissioner or a dealer in corn; especially, sc. negotiator, a corn-chandler; Cic.: Liv.

FRŪMENTATIO, ðnis. f. (frumentor) I. *A providing of corn*; Cæs. II. *A distributing of corn*; Suet.

FRŪMENTATOR, ðris. m. (frumentor) *One that provides corn*.

I. By purchase, *A cornchandler*; Liv. II. By trading, *A forager*; Liv.

FRŪMENTOR, atus sum, ðri. (frumentum) *To fetch corn, to forage*; Cæs.: Liv.: frumentatum ire, Cic. Att. 8, 12.

FRŪMENTUM, i. n. *Corn grain*; Cic.: fig.; frumenta (in figs), the small stones or grains, Plin.

FRŪNDIFER, a, um. i. e. frondifer.

FRŪNSCOR, nitus sum. 3. *To enjoy*; gloria, Metell. ap. Gell.: malum, Plaut.

FRŪOR, frustus and fructus sum. 3. I. *To enjoy*; voluptate, vita, civitate, luce, Cic.: pace, Nep.: gaudio, Ter.: also of love; qui nunc te fruitor, Hor.: also sometimes with an accusative; ingenium, Ter.: pabulum, Cato: hence, Fruendus, a, um; e. g. fruenda sapientia, Cic. II. *To delight in any thing, find a pleasure in, be delighted with*; poena, Mart.: fruebamur, quum, &c., Plin. Paneg. 34: frui oculis, to feast one's eyes upon; ad rem fruendam oculis, Liv.: amicitia recordatione frui, Cic., to remember with pleasure. III. *To have the use of any thing, enjoy the usufruct of it*; agrum fruendum locare, Liv.: fundis certis, Cic.: demus (agellum), qui (for quo) fruatur, Ter. N.B. Perf., frui sumus, Sen.: fructus sum, Vell.: fruitorus, Priscian.

FRŪSTĀTĪM, adv. *Piecemeal, in pieces*; Plin.: Apul.

FRŪSTĪLĀTĪM, adv. *In small pieces*; Plaut.

FRŪSTĪLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of frustum) *A small piece, little bit*; Arnob.

FRŪSTO, àre. (frustum) *To cut into small pieces*; Flor.

FRŪSTRA, adv. (from fraus) I. *In a deceitful manner, deceitfully*; frustra esse, to deceive one's self, err, mistake; Plaut.: Sall.: also, genit. qui; longe huius animi frustra es, Apul.: frustra habere, to cheat, deceive, Tac.: Ammian.

II. *In vain, to no purpose, without any use or effect*; Ter.: Cic.: frustra esse, to be in vain, or to no purpose, Plaut.: Sall.: frustra habere, to neglect, Tac. III. *Gratis, without pay or recompence*; Plaut.

IV. In appearance, seemingly; Tac. V. With injustice, unjustly; Quint.

FRUSTRABILIS, e. (frustro) *Deceiving, disappointing, vain*; Arnob.

FRUSTRATIO, ōnis. f. (frustro) I. *A disappointing, deceiving*; Varr.: Liv. II. *A disappointment, frustration, failure*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.: Colum. III. *A missing one's aim*; Quint. IV. *Mistake, error*; Plaut. V. *A delaying, keeping back*; Pand.

FRUSTRATOR, ōris. m. (frustro) *A deceiver, delayer*; Pand.—Thence,

FRUSTRATORIUS, a, um. *Deceitful*; Tert.

FRUSTRATUS, us. m. (frustro) *A deceiving, deception*; frustratui habere, Plaut., to deceive, trick.

FRUSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (frustra) *To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate*; aliquid, Plaut.: frustratū spe, Sall.: Frustratus, Justin., *Disappointed, frustrated*; also seq. genit.: captiōnis, Gell.

FRUSTRO, ātus sum, āri. i. q. Frustro. I. *To disappoint, deceive, trick, frustrate*; aliquid, Plaut.: se, Cic.: spes me frustrata est, Ter.: aliquid spe auxiliū, Liv.: expectationem aliquid, Plin. Ep.: inceptus clamor frustratū hians, Virg., i. e. they could not cry.

II. Fig. *To make vain or useless*; impensas, laborem, Colum.: vincula, Solin., to escape from.

FRUSTULENTUS, a, um. (frustum) *Full of small pieces (of meat)*; aqua, Plaut.

FRUSTULUM, i. n. (dimin. of frustum) *A small piece or bit*; Apul.

FRUSTUM, i. n. (fruo) *A small piece, bit*; esculentum, Cic., i. e. food: in frusta secare, Virg. N.B. Frustum pueri, Plaut., i. e. you bit of a boy.

FRUTICOSUS (Frutetosus), a, um. (from frutex) I.

Full of bushes; Plin. II. *Bushy*; Plin.

FRUTECTUM, or FRUTETUM, i. n. (for fruticetum, from frutex) I. *A place full of bushes or shrubs, a thicket*; Plin. II. *A shrub, bush*; Solin.

FRUTEX, icis. m. I. *A shrub, bush*; Colum.: Plin.: also, perhaps, a tree; Ov. Art. 3, 250: also, a place full of shrubs or bushes; Varr. II. *A sprig or shoot of a plant*; Colum.: Plin. III. *The trunk of a tree*; Suet.

IV. A term of reproach, Plaut., *Blockhead, logger-head*.

FRUTICATIO, ōnis. f. (frutico) *A shooting forth of sprigs*; Plin.

FRUTICESCO, ēre. (frutex) *To become bushy, put forth many shoots*; Plin.

FRUTICETUM, i. n. (frutex) *A place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket*; Hor.

FRUTICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (frutex) *To put forth shoots, become bushy, shoot forth*; seges fruticat, Colum.: salix fruticat e trunco, id.: brassica, Plin.

FRUTICOR, āri. (frutex) i. q. Fruticare: e. g. arbor, Cic.

FRUTICOSUS, a, um. (frutex) I. *Full of shrubs or bushes*; Ov.: Plin. II. *Full of young twigs or sprouts, bushy*; Ov.: Plin.: fruticosior, fruticosissimus, Plin.

FRUX, frūgis. f. I. *Any fruit*. I. *Corn, grain, pulse*; any kind of field produce; Plin.: terrā fruges, Cic. Senect. 2: especially, corn; frugem in agro reperire, Cic.: also, any thing made from corn, as, flour, broth, bread, &c.; medicatis frugibus, Virg. 2. *Fruit of trees*; arbor curvetur frugibus, Colum.: multa fruge, Hor. II. Fig. *Fruit, fruits*; ingeniorum præcox genus non temere pervenit ad frugem, Quint., does not come to maturity, bears no fruit: fruges industriae, Cic.: bonam frugem libertatis ferre, Liv.: hence, I. *Usefulness, excellence, fitness*; expertia frugis, Hor., i. e. good for nothing. 2. *Good conduct, integrity*; ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic., to reform one's self: observe particularly the dative frugi, which is used adjectively for frugalis, which is a later word; 1. *Excellent, good, temperate, discreet, wise, honest, fit, right, proper*; homo frugi, Cic.: servus frugi, id.: also simply, frugi; e. g. frugi es, Ter.: Antonius frugi factus est, id.: sum bonus et frugi, Hor.: permolestus et bonæ frugi, Cic.: vita frugi, Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. Plautus and Terence frequently use it as a form of commendation of slaves, *Orderly, good, well conducted*; opposed to servus nequam. 2. *Frugal, thrifty, saving*; atrium, Plin. Ep.: coena, id.: victus, Quint. N.B. Nomin., frux, Enn.: Auson.

FRUCTRE, adv. *With paint or colour*; fucatus, Auson.

FRUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of fucō; see FUCO. II. Adj. *Painted, coloured, beautified, adorned*; color, Hor.: corpus, Quint.: and fig.: candor et rubor, Cic.: fucator, Gell.

FRUCINUS, a, um. (φύκινος) *Coloured with fucus*; Quint. ed. Spald.

FRUCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fucus) I. *To dye, paint, colour*; Virg.: Tac. II. *To adorn, beautify*; Ov.: fig.: genus dicendi, Gell.

FRUCOSUS, a, um. (fucus) *Painted, coloured, counterfeit, pretended, not genuine*; merox, Cic.: amicitia, id.

FRUCUS, i. m. (φύκος) I. *A kind of shrub used by the Romans for dyeing red* (Lichen roccella, L.); Plin.: hence, any colouring juice; e. g. I. *Purple*; Hor.: Quint.: Tyrius, Ov.: Tænarius, Val. Fl.: Virgil uses

it also of bee-glue (propolis), Geor. 4, 39. 2. *Paint*; Propert.: Quint.: hence fig., *seeming, showy, not genuine, artificial ornament*; Cic.: Quint.: miercem sine fucus, Hor.: or, a false or deceptive appearance, *deception, pretence, dissimulation*; fucum facere, to deceive, Q. Cic.: aliquid, Ter.: sine fucō, Cic., without deception or dissimulation. II. *A kind of large bee that makes no honey, a drone*; Virg.: Colum.

FUGĀ! An interjection denoting disgust or displeasure; Plaut.: written also plui! id.

FUGA, æ. f. (φύγη) I. *A fleeing, flight*; fuga salutem petere, to save one's self by flight, Nep.: ex fuga, in flight, Nep.: ex fuga se recipere, to recover one's self from flight, Cæs.: esse in fuga, Cic.: hostes in fugam convertere, or dare, or conjicere, Cæs.: or, vertere, Liv.; or, agere, Justin., to put to flight: fugam capere, or petere, Cæs.; or, in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conjicere, Cic.; or, fugā se mandare, Cæs.; or, dare, Cic., to take to flight, to flee: fugam dare, I. *To flee*; Virg. 2. *To give an opportunity for flight*, Virg.: fugam facere. I. *To flee*; Sall.: Liv. 2. *To put to flight*; Cic.: Liv. II. *Flight from one's native country, exile, banishment*; Cic.: Ov. III. *A fleeing*, i. e. swift course or motion, speed; Virg.: temporum, Hor.: also, a voyage, departure; Tacillus, Virg. IV. *An avoiding, desire of fleeing from or escaping, disinclination, aversion*; bellandū, Cic.: literæ, id.: culpæ, Hor.: laboris, Cic.: inmisit fugam, Virg. V. *A means of fleeing from or escaping*; fugam claudere, Liv.: explicare, id.: reperire, Virg. N.B. I. Plur., celeres fugas, Hor. 2. Fugarium, for fugitivum, Colum. 10, 125.

FUGACITER, adv. *By fleeing*; fugacius bellum gerere, Liv.

FUGATOR, ōris. m. (fugio) *He that puts to flight, a driver away*; mortis, Tert.

FUGATRIX, icis. f. (fugator) *She that puts to flight or drives away*; Tert.

FUGAX, acis. (fugio) I. Prop. 1. *Apt to flee*; caprea, Virg.: fugacissimus, Liv.: hence, fugax, for fugitivus, Plaut. 2. *Swift, fleet*; fugacior aura, Ov. 3. *Fleeing*; vir, Hor.: lymphā, id., i. e. flowing. II. Fig. 1. *Fleeing, transitory*; anni, Hor.: blanditiæ, Plin. Ep., i. e. short, momentary: fugacia, caduca, Cic. 2. *That avoids or declines any thing*; ambitiois, Ov.: gloria, Sen.

FUGELA, æ. f. (fugio) for fuga; Cato: Apul.

FUGIENS, tis. I. Part. of fugio; see FUGIO. II. Adj. *That flees, shuns or avoids*; fugiens laboris, Cæs.

III. Subst., i. q. Reus; Cod. Just.

FUGIO, fūgi, fūgitum. 3. (φύγω) I. *To flee*; a Troja, ex prelio, Cic.: e conspectu, Ter.: oppido, Cæs.: e corpore, for a corpore, Ov.: ad cœlum, Petron.: fig.; portus fugiens ad litora, i. e. recedes, Propert.: hence, I. *To flee*, i. e. to run, fly; currus fugiens, of the chariot of the sun, Hor.: of an arrow, Stat.: of a ship, Val. Fl.: fuge intro, Ter., run in. 2. *To flee or pass away*; fugit tempus, Cic.: dies, Ov.: dies fugiens, Sen., coming to an end, the evening: thus also, mensis, Ov., the end of the month: vinum fugiens, Cic., that loses its strength: nunquam fugiens rosa, Lucan., i. e. that never withers: oculi fugientes, i. e. morientes, Ov. II. *To flee from any thing, to seek to avoid, to shun*; aliquid, Ter.: Cic.: aliquid judicem, Liv.: hence, mors fugitur, Cic.: genus fugiendum, id.: also, fugiens, seq. genit.: laboris, Cæs.: hence, to hesitate, omit, forbear, with the poets, seq. infin.; e. g. fuge quærere, Hor., ask not. III. *To escape*; aciem, or visus, Ov., not to be seen with: scientiam aliquid, Cic., i. e. to remain unknown to him: satelatium, id.: memoriam aliquid, Gell.: also, aliquid, i. e. to escape any one's notice, remain unknown to him: hoc me fugit, I do not know this, or, I have forgotten it: te non fugit, Cic., you are well aware, know very well: me fugit scribere, id., I have forgotten to write: also, gen., to go or run from, run away; Hor.: Sen. IV. *To have recourse to*, ad verba, Petron.—See also FUGIENS.

FUGTANS, tis. I. Part. of fugio; see FUGIO. II. Adj. *Fleeing, avoiding*; litium, Ter.

FUGTIVARIUS, i. m. (fugitivus) *One that is employed to search for and bring back fugitive or runaway slaves*; Varr.: Flor.

FUGTIVUS, a, um. (fugio) *That has escaped, fugitive*; apes fugitive siunt, Varr., fly away: also, a soldier that has run away, a deserter; Pand.: especially, a runaway slave; Cic.: Liv.: also, a term of reproach, of the severest kind, applied to slaves; in Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 113, we find fugitivus et erro, where erro denotes one that strolls about in idleness, instead of minding his business. N.B. Seq. a; e. g. a dominis, a legibus, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. sacerdotis, Hor.: loci, Plin.: regni, Flor.

FUGITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of fugio) I. Intran. *To flee*; Ter. II. Trans. *To flee any thing, seek to avoid, shun*; aliquid, Cic.: also, seq. infin., for nolo; Lucr.—See also FUGITANS.

FUGITOR, ōris. m. (fugio) *One that flees*; Plaut.

FUGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from fugio, in flight, as profugus) I. *To cause to flee, put to flight, rout*; aliquid, Cic.: Cæs. II. Gen. *To drive away, remove*; aliquid,

FUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (fungor) *I. A performing, executing, discharging; muneri, Cic.: functionem recipere per solutionem, Pand., to serve for payment. II. Payment of taxes; Cod. Just. III. End, destruction, death; Arnob.*

FUNCTUS, a, um. See FUNGOR.
FUNDA, æ. f. *I. A sack, bag; hence, a small money-bag, purse; Macrobius. II. A drag-net, fishing-net loaded with leaden balls at its edges; Virg. III. A sling; Liv.: also, for glans, Sil. 10, 152. IV. The collet, or, rather, the bezel of a ring (also called palanuli, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38.); Plin.*

FUNDĀLIS, e. (funda) *Of or belonging to a sling; stridor, Prudent.*

FUNDĀMEN, inis. n. (fundo) *A foundation; fundamina rei ponere, Virg.; or, jacere, Ov., to lay.*

FUNDĀMENTUM, i. n. (fundo) *A foundation, basis, ground-work; fundamenta agere, Cic.; or, jacere, Liv., to lay; thus also, jacere pacis fundamenta, Cic.: a fundamentis, from the foundation, entirely, totally, Nep.: usque a fundamento, Plaut., from the very bottom: pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic.*

FUNDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (fundo) *A founding, laying the foundation; Vitruvius.*

FUNDĀTOR, ōris. m. (fundo) *A founder, builder; Virg. FUNDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of fundo; see FUNDO, are. II. Adj. Durable, firm, in a good condition; opes, Cic.: pecunia fundata villis nitidīs, Hor., i. e. laid out safely upon: fundator, Vitruvius. fundatissima familia, Cic.*

FUNDIBĀLĀTOR, or FUNDIBULĀTOR, ōris. m. (fundibalis) *i. e. qui fundibalis lapides jacit; Veget., si lectio certa.*

FUNDIBĀLUS, i. m. or FUNDIBĀLUM (-bulum), i. n. *A military machine by which weapons were hurled; Isidorus. FUNDITO, are. I. Aliquid, to pour forth; verba, Plaut., to chatter. II. Aliquid, to sting at; to cast down.*

FUNDITOR, ōris. m. (funda) *A slinger; Cæs.: the slingers belonged to the light troops.*

FUNDITUS, adv. *I. From the foundation; monumenta delere, Cic.: hence fig., utterly, entirely, completely, totally; evertere amicitiam, Cic.: vincere, perire, repudiare, id. II. At the bottom; Spartan.*

FUNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fundus) *I. To found, lay a foundation of any thing; urbem, Virg.: fig.; disciplinam, Cic. II. To fasten, secure, make firm; navem ancora, Virg.: fig.; imperium, Cic.: urbem legibus, Virg. III. To furnish with a bottom, to bottom; navem, Plaut.: puppim carina, Ov.—See also FUNDATUS, a, um.*

FUNDO, fudi, fūsum, ēre. (from *χύνω, χύω, χύω*) *I. To cast to flow: hence, to pour or pour out, spill, shed; sanguinem e patera, Cic.: sanguinem de regno, Curt.: lacrimas, Virg.: hence, fundi, to discharge itself; imber fusus, Liv.: æs fundere, to melt, Plin.: also, to cast or throw into a place; segetem in Tiberim, Liv.: hence, to found, cast, i. e. to make by founding or casting; e. g. leaden balls, Auct. B. Afric.: vitrum, Plin., to make glass: also gen., to make; circuitum, Varr.: also, to sprinkle, moisten, wet; tempora mero, Tibullus. II. To Gen. To bring forth, produce (easily or copiously); ova fundunt fetum, Cic.: terra fruges fundit, id.: fundit victum tellus, Virg.: quem Maia fudit, id., has borne: preces a pectore, id., to pour forth: sonos inanes, Cic.: oracula, id.: dicta, Virg.: versus ex tempore, Cic.: hence, se, to rush out; carcere, Val. Fl.; or, to come or penetrate to a place; luna per fenestram se fundebat, Virg., shone. III. To extend, spread, diffuse; se, Cic.: Plin.: hence, fundi, to extend or spread itself; vitis funditur, Cic.: virtutes et vitia, id.: hence, FUSUS, a, um, Extended, diffused, copious, large; crines, Virg.: sanguis in corpore, Cic.: campi fusi in omnem partem, Virg.: fusus barbam, i. e. habens barbam fusam, id.: fusa corpora Gallorum, Liv., i. e. broad, muscular: fusa toga, a toga that sits too loosely; Suet.: and fig.; genus facietarium, Cic. IV. To prostrate, throw or cast to the ground, in a hostile manner or otherwise; corpora (cervorum) humi, Virg.: fundi in alga, Val. Fl., to lie down or upon: thus also, fusus humi, Virg., En. 6, 423, lying at full length, lying; thus also, fusi sub remis nautæ, Virg.: fundere hostes, to rout, Cic.: thus also, fusus, id., also, fuge is used with it, Sall.: Cic. V. To throw, hurl; tela, Virg.: sagittam, Sil.: vestes de jugis, Liv. VI. To cause to flow, make fluid; æs; see I.: thus also, corpus, alvum, &c.; also, alvum, Cels., i. e. to relax: hence, alvus fusa, id.: alvus fusior, id.: fig., flowing, fluent, of speaking or writing; genus orationis fusum, Cic.: Herodotus, Quint.*

FUNDŪLA, æ. f. (funda) *A lane that has no thoroughfare; Varr.*

FUNDŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fundus) *I. The blind gut; Varr. II. A kind of moveable wooden plug, the sucker of a pump; Vitruvius.*

FUNDUS, i. m. *I. The bottom of any thing; e. g. of a cupboard, Cic.: of a pot, Plin.: of a river, id.: of the sea, Virg.: of Mount Etna, id.: hence, largitio non habet fundum, Cic., measure, limit, end: hence, a vessel; e. g. a drinking-vessel; Mart. II. A piece of ground, a field;*

Ter.: or, a farm, estate; Cic.: also, Cicero calls the lands about Capua, fundum populi Romi. III. One that approves of a thing, and so gives stability to it; populus fundus factus esset, Cic., would have approved of it. IV. Fundus cœnæ, Gell., the principal dish.

FUNĒBRIS, a. (funus) *I. Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal; epulum, Cic., a funeral banquet: vestimentum, mourning, id.: justa funebris, Liv.; and simply, funebris, Plin., funeral ceremonies. II. That occasions funerals, deadly, mortal, mournful, calamitous, cruel; bellum, Hor.: signa, of a letter addressed to Ovid, containing mournful intelligence, Ov.: sacra funebris, id., consisting of human sacrifices.*

FUNĒRA, æ. See FUNUS.
FUNĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (funus) *Belonging to or concerned with a funeral; actio, Pand.*

FUNĒRĀTIUS (-titius), a, um. (funus) *Relating to a funeral; actio, Pand.*

FUNĒRATIO, ōnis. f. (funero) *A funeral; Marc. Cap. FUNĒREPOS, i. m. (funis and repo) i. q. Funambulū; Apul.*

FUNĒREUS, a, um. (funus) *I. Of or belonging to a funeral; fax, Virg., a funeral torch. II. Causing funerals, deadly, calamitous; Ov.*

FUNĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (funus) *I. To bury, inter; Suet. II. To slay; Hor.*

FUNĒRO, ātus sum, āri. (funus) *To bury; Capitol. FUNĒSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (funestus) To pollute by means of a dead body, or by murder or the like; aras ac templa hostiis humanis, Cic.: curiam, id.: gentem, Juv.*

FUNĒSTUS, a, um. (funus) *I. Occasioning death, or any great destruction or misfortune; deadly, dangerous, dreadful, fatal, mournful, dismal, calamitous; tribunatus, Cic.: fax, id.: dies funestus, id.: funestissimus, Eutrop.: also, allicui, Cic. II. Polluted by means of a corpse, containing a corpse; familia, Liv.: annales, id., burial-registers. III. Inauspicious, ominous, unlucky; epistola, Vell.: omen, Propert.: volucris, id.*

FUNGIUS, a, um. (fungus) *Of a mushroom or fungus; genus, Plaut.*

FUNGOR, etus sum. 3. Sometimes intrans. with an ablative, sometimes trans. with an accusative. *I. To do, perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe. 1. To do, perform, execute, officis justitiæ, Cic.: muneriibus corporis, id.: voto, Justin.: cæde alticujus, Ov., to murder: virtute fungi, to show courage, Hor.: officium, Ter.: militia fungenda, Liv. 2. To execute, administer; munere addicere, Cic.: honoribus, Nep.: vice cotis, Hor., to supply the place of: munus militare, Nep.: munus fungendum, Cic. 3. To discharge, do; munere, a service, Cic.: suprema erga memoriam filii munera, Tac. 4. To observe, practise; more barbarorum, Nep.: hence, of the payment of tribute, to render, give, contribute, discharge, pay; numero militum, Vell.: quid muneriis fungi velitis, Cic.: focus fungitur accenso igne, Ov., to have, maintain. II. To enjoy; dapibus, Ov., to take: lacrimis pro somno, id., i. e. to weep: hence, functus sepulcro, buried, id.: monumentum functum, Pand., a tomb in which a body has been already laid. III. To endure, undergo; fato, Quint.; or, vita, Pand.; or, diem, Justin.; or, morte, Ov., to die: and simply, fungi, Stat.: Auct. Consol. ad Liv.: stipendio, Hirt., to have served out. IV. To suffer; without a case, Lucr. 1, 444; and with an accusative; e. g. mala multa, Lucr. V. To serve for any thing, be serviceable or useful; pro futura, Colum.*

FUNGŌSUS, a, um. (fungus) *Fungous, spongy, full of holes; Plin.: fungosior, id.*

FUNGŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fungus) *A small mushroom; Apic.*

FUNGUS, i. m. (from *σφόγγος* or *σπόγγος*) *I. A mushroom, fungus; Hor.: hence, 1. As a term of reproach, Blockhead! Plaut. 2. A fungus protuberance or excrescence on the skin; Tert. II. That which gathers about the snuff of a candle or the wick of a lamp; Virg.*

FUNICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of funis) *I. A small rope or cord; Plin. II. A rope, cable; e. g. of a ship, Cic.*

FUNIS, m. (perhaps from *σχοίνος*) *I. A cord, rope, cable; Cæs.: Virg.: hence the proverb, funem reducere, Pers., to change one's opinion: ducere, Hor., to command, order: facere ex arena, Colum., of an impossibility. N.B. Funis, gen. fem.; Lucr.—Synon. Funis, gen., a rope, cord; laqueus, a rope with a noose at one end.*

FUNUS, ōris. n. (from *χένος*) *I. A dead body, corpse; allicujus, Nep.: paternum, Cic.: nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, Virg., where some have incorrectly taken funera (æ) for a mourner, a woman to make lamentation.*

II. *A burying with proper ceremonies, funeral ceremonies; funus, obsequies; funus adiutare, Ter., to assist at a funeral: allicui facere, Cic., to make a funeral: ducere, id., to conduct: in funus venire, to come to a funeral, attend a funeral, id.: prodire, id., to attend a funeral: thus also, funus celebrare, Liv.: funere efferi, Cic., to be buried: funere ampliore efferi, Liv., to be buried more respectfully: regio funere efferre, to bury in a royal manner, Suet.: funus indicere, Cic. III. A fu-*

neral pile; dejecto funere, Suet. IV. *Death*; crudeli funere extinctum, Virg.: sub ipsum funus, Hor., at the point of death: hence, 1. *Murder*; fedasti funere vultus, Virg.: edere funera, to slay, Virg. 2. *Destruction*; relp., Cic.: funus imperio parabat, Hor. 3. *One who kills or occasions destruction*; thus Cicero says of Gabinus and Piso, pæne funera reipublica, i. e. murderers, destroyers. V. *A shade, ghost*; quum infernas intrarunt funera leges, Propert.

FUO, fūi or fūvi, (futum), ēre. (φύω) *To be*. This verb seems to have been obsolete in the time of Cicero: hence, fui was then referred to sum. In Plaut., Ter., Lucr., and Virg., we still find fuam, fuas, fuat, fuant, &c.: qui fumus ante Rudini, Enn. ap. Cic. ed. Peare.; but ed. Ernest. reads fumus. But fueram, like the Greek ἐραφύσσω, is sometimes used for eram; e. g. Nep. Attic. 7: Suet. Tit. 67. Cf. Heusinger ad Cic. Off. 3, 21, 4.

FŪR, genit. fūris. c. (φῶξ) I. *A thief*; Cic.: furis estis ambæ, Plaut.: fur verborum, Suet.: hence, the *drone bee*; Varr.: it is also used as a term of reproach, *thief! villain!* Plaut. II. *A servant, slave*, with implied contempt; Virg. Ecl. 3, 16. III. Of soldiers; manipulus furum, Ter.

FŪRĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (furax) *An inclination to stealing, thievish disposition*; Plin.

FŪRĀCĪTER, adv. *Thievishly, in the manner of a thief*; furacissime, Cic.

FŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. (furor, ari) *A thief*; Tert. FŪRĀTRINA, æ. f. I. *A stealing, theft*; Apul. II. *Any clandestine action*; Apul.

FŪRAX, ācis. (furor, ari) *Inclined to stealing, of a thievish disposition*; Cic.: furacissimæ manus, id.: nihil est furacius illo, Mart.

FURCA, æ. f. I. *A two-pronged fork*; e. g. a hay-fork, Hor.: called bicornis in Ovid. II. *Anything that is forked*; I. *A forked prop or support*; Virg.: Liv.: Plin.: also in houses, furcas subiere columnæ, Ov., columns were in the place of props. 2. *A forked prop used in mines*; Liv. 38, 7. 3. *A two-pronged instrument on which burdens were carried*; Plaut.: especially for slaves, who carried such about by way of punishment; id.: they were also flogged under it, Liv.: but other persons sometimes underwent this punishment, Liv. 1, 26: Suet.: such a slave was called furcifer; which word was afterwards applied as a term of reproach to slaves, *rascal, villain, scoundrel*; Ter.: also to others, Cic.: according to Heindorf (ad Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 66), furca is two pieces of wood in the shape of the letter V, which pressed upon the neck and back, whilst the hands were bound to the two ends: hence, Hor. l. c., ire sub furcam, fig., to fall into the meanest service: it was also a kind of gallow for hanging slaves, *highwayman, &c.* upon; Plin.: Pand. 4. Cancrorum furcæ, Apul., claws. 5. *A narrow pass in the form of a V*; e. g. furcæ Caudina, Val. Max.

FURCIFER, a, um. (furca and fero) See FURCA.

FURCILLA, æ. (dimin. of furca) *A little fork*; herbam versare furcillis, Varr., i. e. hay-forks: furcillæ vitium, id., i. e. props: furcilla extrudimur, Cic.

FURCILLĀTUS, a, um. (furcilla) *In the form of a fork*; Varr.

FURCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of furca) I. l. q. *Furcilla, A forked prop*; Liv. II. *A narrow pass in the form of the letter V*; e. g. furcullæ Caudina, Liv.

FURFUR, adv. *Madly, furiously*; irasci, Cic.

FURFOR, ūris. m. I. *Byran*: Plaut.: plur., Varr.: Colum. II. *Scurf or scales on the head or skin*; Plin.: plur., id.

FURFURĀCĪUS, a, um. (furfur) *Like bran*; Fulgent.

FURFURĀCŪLUM, i. n. (furfur) *A gimlet which makes dust like bran*; Amob. e lect. Salmas.

FURFURĒUS, a, um. (furfur) *Of bran*; Gell.

FURFURĪCŪLE, i. e. minuti furfures; Marc. Emp.

FURFURĪŌSUS, a, um. (furfur) *Like bran*; color, Plin.

FURIA, æ. f. (furo) I. *Madness*; e. g. of dogs, Gell.: also of persons, *madness, fury*; malis furias actus, Hor.:

furiis accensus, Virg.: furias concepit, id., became furious; furia honesta, Stat., a praiseworthy enthusiasm; hence, l. *Vehement or ardent love, passion*; in furias ruunt, Virg. 2. *Raging or furious anger*; furias tauri, Mart.:

furie iusta, Virg. 3. *Vehement desire*; furias auri, Sil.: bell furias, Lucan. II. *That which makes furious or greatly torments*. 1. *An inciting, instigation*; muliebribus instinctus furis, Liv. 2. Especially, *A Fury*, i. e. goddess of punishment, revenge, and torment, who revenged murder and other wicked actions, tormented and infuriated the perpetrators, and otherwise occasioned war and all the evils by which mankind are tormented; there were three Furies, viz. Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphone; e. g. eos (parricidas) agitent Furia, Cic.: scelerum furias agitatus Orestes, Virg.: hence, furia hominis, i. e. the furies which take revenge upon or torment a person; agitantibus furis sororis ac viri (interfectorum), Liv., invocantibus furias parentum (i. e. patris occisi), Liv., furies sent by the murdered parents: furias fraternas concita, Liv., rouse the furies, to punish the crime of a brother: hence fig., of a raging or furious man; thus Clodius called Furia, Cic.: and Furia religionum, id.

FŪRIĀLĪS, e. (furia) I. *Furious, raging, outrageous*; incessus, Liv.: arma, i. e. arma bacchantum, Ov.: vox, Cic.: hence, *horrible, dreadful*; exitium, Val. Fl. II. *Infuriating, making mad*; vestis, Cic. e Sophocle.

III. *Inspired*; Erictho, Ov. N. B. Furiale, for furialiter, Stat.

FŪRIĀLĪTER, adv. *Furiously, ragingly, outrageously*; Ov.

FŪRIĀLĪTĀS, e. (furia) *Raging, belonging to a mad person or beast*; Fortunat.

FŪRĪBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Furens. *Furious, raging, outrageous, mad*; homo, Cic.: taurus, Ov.: impetus, Cic.: hence, *enthusiastic, inspired*; prædictio, id.

FŪRĪNUS, a, um. (fur) *Of or belonging to a thief*; forum, Plaut., where thieves are sold.

FŪRĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (furia) *To enrage, infuriate, madden, inspire*; Hor.: Furiatus, a, um, *Raging, furious, frantic*; Virg.

FŪRĪO, ire. 4. (furia) *To be mad or furious, to rage*; ut furiat, Sidor.

FŪRĪŌSE, adv. *Furiously, ravingly, madly*; Cic.: furiosus, Spartian.

FŪRĪŌSUS, a, um. (furia) *Full of madness or rage*; and so, *mad, raging, furious*, whether actually deprived of reason or otherwise; homo, Cic.: cupiditas, id.: inceptum, Liv.: genus dieendi, Cic.: vota, Ov.: tibia, id., i. e. inspiring; peccatum furiosus, Hor.: homo furiosissimus, Cic.: also of those who fight or rebel against their country; pars exercitus, Planc. in Cic. Ep., i. e. disaffected.

FURNĀCEUS, a, um. (furnus) *Relating to, or baked in an oven*; panis, Plin.

FURNĀRIUS, a, um. (furnus) *Of or belonging to an oven*; Furnarius, a baker, Pand.: furnaria, sc. ars, the business or trade of a baker; furnarium exercere, to be a baker, Suet.

FURNUS, i. m. (perhaps for fovernus, from foveo) *An oven*; e. g. for baking bread, Plaut.: Ov.: Plin.: also, a furnace, Vitruv.: also for a room for baking; Hor.

FŪRO, ui, ēre. (from φύω; cf. FERUS) I. *To rage, to be mad or out of one's mind*; Cic.: hence, to be inspired; e. g. of soothsayers, Virg.: Ov. II. *To act like a madman, to be transported with any passion*; to rave, rage, be furious; of animals, things, &c.; Clodius furebat, Cic.: belluæ in suos acrius furunt, Curt.: tempestas, ignis, Virg.: thus also, furens, Cic.: also seq. genit.; animi, i. e. in animo, Virg.: hence of love; furere in aliqua, Quint. Decl. or, aliqua, Hor., to be deeply in love with; also seq. accus.; hunc furorem, Virg.: id, i. e. proper it, Liv.: hence of one that disregards all duties, and only follows the impulses of his will; cf. Cic. in Pison. 20, 47: especially of those who seek to overthrow the constitution; Cic. III. *To be a little wild or licentious, not to act very prudently, play the fool, act foolishly, revel*; dulce mihi est furere, Hor., i. e. to act foolishly, revel, &c. N. B. The perfect furuit occurs, Plin. 33, 54, ed. Hard.: Sedul. Carm. i, 196, ed. Cellar.: Serv. ad Virg.

FŪROR, ātus sum, āri. (fur) I. *To steal, take away by stealth*; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid alieui, or, ab alieui, id.: also of literary theft or plagiarism, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

II. *To obtain by stealth*; civitatem, Liv.: speciem alieuius, Propert., i. e. to assume the person of another, to pass for another. III. *To remove secretly, or by stealth*; se, to steal away, sneak off; Sil.: oculos labori, Virg. IV. *To cover*; vultus veste, Sen.

FŪROR, ōris. m. (furo) I. *Madness, fury, rage*; Cic. II. *Inspiration*; Cic. III. *Furious or passionate conduct, madness, passion, extravagance*; Cic.: Cæs.: cæci furore in vulnera ruent, Liv., rage, impetuosity; impendiorum, extravagance in, Suet.: thus also of vehement love; Virg.: especially of those who fight, rebel, &c. against their native country; Planc. in Cic. Ep.: Liv.; (see FURO, II.): also of things without life, *fury, rage*; cæli, Catull. Also, *That which enrages or drives to madness*; ut tibi sim semper furor, Propert., i. e. the cause of thine anger, wrath. IV. *Vehement desire*, in good or bad sense; laudum, Sil.: lucri, Sen.

FURTFICĪUS, a, um. (furtum and facio) *That commits theft, thievish*; Plaut.

FURTFIM, adv. *By stealth, secretly, privily*; Cic.

FURTFIVE, adv. i. q. Furtim; Plaut.: Ov.

FURTFIVUS, a, um. (furtum) I. *Stolen, pilfered*; Plaut.: Hor.: lux, Sil., a stolen life, i. e. that is saved in a covert manner, by the substitution of another person.

II. *That is done by stealth, secret, clandestine*; iter, Cic.: amor, Virg.: quem furtivum partu edidit, i. e. furtim peperit, id.: victoria, Justin.: vir, Ov. Art. 3, 640, concealed: hence, l. *Hidden, secret*; mens, Ov.: scriptum, Gell., i. e. intelligible only to certain persons.

2. *Secret, i. e. favourable to secrecy*; nox, Ov. 3. *That does anything by stealth or secretly*; vir, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 56, gallant lover.

FURTFUM, i. n. (for furtatum, from furari) I. *A stolen thing*; furtum reddere, Cic.: also, *stealing, theft, robbery*; furtum facere, Cic.; Hor., to steal, commit a theft: thus also of plagiarism; Ter.: furtum facere ali-

cujus rei, Cic., to steal any thing : alicui furum facere, Pand., to steal from any one : duo furta facere, id. : furti damnarum, Cic. : *fœdera secret action, any thing done by stealth or secretly* ; furto letatus inani, Virg. : furum facere, to do any thing secretly, Mart. 5, 51, 5, i. e. to eat in secret : hence, furto, *by stealth, secretly* ; Virg. : Plin. : especially, I. *Stolen a love, or a stolen meeting of lovers, an intrigue* ; Virg. : Tibull. : Ov. 2. *Crafty deceit, artifice, trick, stratagem* ; Virg. : Liv. : furta belli, ambuscade, Virg. 3. *A pretext, pretence* ; cessationis, Q. Cic. in Ep. Cic.

FURUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fur) *A palsy or petty thief, a pififerer* ; Cic. : also, *a sort of tubercle, a furuncle* ; Cels. : also, *a tendril coming forth close by another* ; Colum. : Plin.

FURVESCO, ẽre. (furus) *To grow black or dusky* ; Cap.

FURVUS, a, um. (from ẽp̄os, whence ẽp̄ovios, ẽp̄ovios, ẽp̄ovni, &c.) *Dark, dusky, black, gloomy* ; Proserpina, Hor. : hostia, for the infernal deities, Val. Max. : fig. ; culpa, Prudent. : also, *clothed in black* ; Propert.

FUSCATOR, ẽris, m. (fusco) *One that darkens or obscures, a darkener* ; Lucan.

FUSCINA, ẽ. f. *A three-pronged instrument* ; as, the trident of Neptune, Cic. : or, of a retiarius, Juv. : Suet.

FUSCINŪLA, ẽ. f. Dimin. of fuscina ; Vulg.

FUSCITAS, ẽtis, f. (fuscus) *Blackness, darkness, obscurity* ; Apul.

FUSCO, ẽvi, ẽtum, ẽre. (fuscus) I. *To make dark or dusky, to blacken* ; Ov. : Lucan. : Val. Flacc. : fig. ; to blacken, i. e. to disgrace ; Sidon. II. *To become black or dusky* ; Stat.

FUSCUS, a, um. (formed from furvus) I. *Of a dark brown colour, blackish, dark, dusky* ; purpura, Cic. : cornix, id. : Andromede, Ov. : fuscior laterna, Mart., i. e. dark, not transparent : fuscior fraxinus, Plin. : especially, of the night ; nox fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis, Virg. : hence, fuscis avibus, in an inauspicious hour, Apul. II. *Of voice or sound, Hoarse, rough* ; fuscum vocis, Cic., i. e. not clear, hoarse : vox fusca, Suet.

FŪS, adv. *Copiously, at length, diffusely* ; dicere, Cic. : fuscus, id.

FŪSILIS, e. (fundo, ere) I. *Molten, fluid, liquid* ; aurum, Ov. II. *Formed of molten metal, founded, cast* ; numen, Prudent. : ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, Cæs., i. e. (probably) red-hot clay-balls, or balls made in moulds of clay.

FŪSIO, ẽnis, f. (fundo, ere) I. *A pouring, pouring out* ; fig., i. e. extension ; animi, Cic. II. *A melting, casting, founding* ; Cod. Theod.

FŪSOR, ẽris, m. (fundo, ere) *He that melts any thing or that forms any thing from metal or any similar material* ; Cod. Just.

FŪSORIUM, i. n. (fundo, ere) *A sink, drain* ; Pallad.

FŪSTERNA, ẽ. f. (for fusterina, sc. pars, from fustis) *The upper part of a fir-tree* ; Vitr. : Plin.

FUSTICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fustis) I. *A small piece of wood* ; Apul. II. *The stalk or stem of a plant* ; as, of garlic, Pallad.

FUSTIS, is, m. *A long piece of wood, a cudgel, stick, staff, club* ; Plaut. : Hor. : especially for striking with ; Cic. : decimum quemque fusti necare, Tac.

FUSTITUDINUS, a, um. *A fictitious comic word* ; from fustis and tundo ; e. g. insulæ, Plaut., i. e. ergastula.

FUSTUARIUM, i. n. (sc. supplicium) *A cudgelling to death* ; this was used especially as a punishment for soldiers who had deserted their standards, or had in some other manner behaved disgracefully, and it was inflicted by their comrades ; Cic. : Liv.

FŪSŪRA, ẽ. f. (fundo, ere) *A melting, casting (of metal)* ; plumbi, Plin.

FŪSUS, a, um. See FUNDO, ẽre.

FŪSUS, us, m. (fundo, ere) *A pouring* ; Varr.

FŪSUS, i. m. I. *A spindle* ; Ov. : Plin. : it is attributed to the Parce ; Virg. : hence, tunc, sorores (i. e. Parcæ) debuerant fusos evolvisse meos, Ov., then ought I to have died, the Parcæ ought to have ended my life : hence, II. *From its resemblance, Part of a machine for rolling heavy bodies, a rundle* ; Vitr.

FŪTATIM, adv. *Frequently* ; Plaut.

FŪTILE, adv. *Poorly, not rightly, badly, meanly* ; Plaut.

FŪTILIS, e. I. *Not good of its kind, bad, poor, good for nothing, worthless* ; haruspex, Cic. : servus, Ter. : canes, Phædr., because they dunged in the presence of Jupiter : lingua, id. : causa, Plin. : letitia, sententia, Cic. : glacies, Liv., brittle, that does not bear. II. *Without effect, useless, vain, futile* ; ictus, votum, Sil.

III. *Transient, not lasting* ; tempus, Plin. Ep.

FŪTILITAS, ẽtis, f. (futilis) *Worthlessness, vanity* ; Cic.

FŪTILITER, adv. *Uselessly, vainly* ; Apul.

FŪTIS, is, f. (fundo, ere) *A water vessel* ; Varr.

FŪTIO, ẽi, ẽtum, ẽre. (φύω, φουίω) *To cohabit with* ; Mart. : Catull.

FŪTIBUS, a, um. part of sum.

G.

G. This letter was first taken into the Roman alphabet, A. U. C. 520 ; hence it is not found on the Duillian inscription, which still has macestratus for magistratus, lectiones for legiones, &c.

GABĀTA, ẽ. f. *A kind of dish or platter* ; Mart.

GESĀTUS, a, um. *Armed with a gesum* ; Oros.

GESUM, i. n. *A kind of heavy javelin, probably armed with bars, used by the Gauls and other nations* ; Cæs. B. G. 3, 4.

GĀLAXIAS, ẽ. m. (γαλαξίας) *White as milk* ; hence, the milky way ; Macrobr.

GALBA, ẽ. I. *f. A kind of worm* ; Suet. : according to Billerbeck, the Bombyx æsculi, L. II. *m. A paunch belly*, in the language of Gaul ; Suet.

GALBĀNĀTUS, a, um. (galbanum) *Clothed in yellow, having on yellow clothes* ; Mart.

GALBĀNEUS, a, um. (galbanum) *Of galbanum* ; Virg.

GALBĀNUM, i. n. (γαλαβάνη) *Galbanum, the gum of a plant that grows in Syria* (Bubon galbanum, L.) ; Plin.

GALBĀNUS, a, um. (galbus) Prob. *Yellow, or yellowish* ; Petron. : hence, Galbanum, *A yellowish garment* ; Juv. : such a garment was regarded as gay or effeminate ; fig. ; mores galbani, i. e. molles, Mart.

GALBEUS, a, um. (galbus) *Soft, softish* ; galbeum vin-culum, Suet.

GALBINĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Galbanatus.

GALBINUS, a, um. *Yellowish* ; Veget.

GALBINUS, a, um. i. q. Galbanus.

GALBŪLA, ẽ. f. *A kind of small bird, a witwul, yellow thrush* ; Mart.

GALBŪLUS, i. m. *The nut of the cypress tree* ; Varr.

GALBUS, a, um. I. *Yellowish* ; Gloss. II. *For calvus* ; e. g. avellanas (nucēs) et galbas, Plin. 15, 24, i. e. calvas.

GĀLEA, ẽ. f. (from γαλέη) *A helmet* ; properly one made of leather, as opposed to cassis, Cic. : fig., the crest of the Guinea hen ; Colum.

GĀLEĀRIS, e. (galea) *Of or belonging to a helmet* ; reticula, Quadrig. : or this may be from galearius.

GĀLEĀRIUS, a, um. (galea) *Concerned with or belonging to a helmet* ; reticula : see GALEĀRIS : Galearii, in the army, i. q. Calones ; Veget.

GĀLENA, ẽ. f. *Potter's ore* ; Plin. Also, *dross that remains after melting lead* ; id.

GĀLEO, ẽvi, ẽtum, ẽre. (galea) *To furnish or cover with a helmet* ; Auct. B. Afric. : hence, Galleatus, a, um. *Furnished or covered with a helmet, helmed* ; Cic. : prologus, in which a person defends himself against opponents ; Hieron.

GĀLEŪLA, ẽ. f. (dimin. of galea) *A kind of hollow vessel in the shape of a helmet* ; Varr.

GĀLERICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of galerum) *A kind of small cap* ; Mart. : hence, a peruke, periwig ; Suet.

GĀLERITUS, a, um. (galerus) *Wearing a cap, hood, &c.* ; Propert. : hence, galerita avis, Plin., a tufted lark (Alauda cristata, L.) ; called also galeritus (sc. ales), Varr.

GĀLERUS, i. m. and GĀLERUM, i. n. I. *A hat, cap, hood, &c.* ; it was worn by priests ; e. g. by the Flamen Dialis, Varr. : by soldiers and by country people, id. : by Mercury, Stat. : hence, a peruke, periwig ; Suet. : Juven. II. *A rose-bud* ; Auson.

GALLA, ẽ. f. *An oak-apple, gall-nut* ; Plin. : also, *an inferior sort of wine* ; Lucil. ap. Non.

GALLIAMBUS. See GALLIAMBUS.

GALLICINIUM, i. n. (gallas and cano) *Cock-crowling, i. e. that part of the night when cocks crow, towards morning* ; Ammian.

GALLIAMBUS, i. m. *A hymn sung by the Galli, i. e. priests of Cybele* ; Mart.

GALLINA, ẽ. f. (gallus) *A hen* ; Varr. : also as a term of endearment, Plaut. N. B. Gallina cecinit, Ter., has crowed, as of omnious import : albæ gallinæ filius, Juv., a child or favourite of fortune.

GALLINÆCEUS, a, um. (gallina) I. *Of or relating to poultry* ; pullus, Varr., a chick : ova, id., hen's eggs : gallus, Cic., a poultry cock : also simply, gallinaceus, sc. gallus, Plin. : mares gallinacæ, Colum., cocks. N. B. Lac gallinaceum, proverbially of unusual things ; ut vel lactis gallinacæ sperare possis haustum, i. e. copiam omnium rerum, Plin. II. *Pertaining or proper to a poultry cock* ; salacitas, Colum.

GALLINĀRIUS, a, um. (gallina) *Of or belonging to poultry* ; curator, Varr. : and simply, gallinarius, Cic., one who attends to poultry : hence, gallinarium, sc. stabulum, *A coop for poultry* ; Colum.

GALLINŪLA, ẽ. f. (dimin. of gallina) *A young hen, chick* ; Arnob.

GALLO, ẽre. *To revel like the Galli, i. e. priests of Cybele* ; Varr.

GALLUS, i. m. I. *A poultry cock* ; Varr. : Cic. II. *A priest of Cybele* ; Ov.

GAMELION, ðnis. m. (Γαμηλιών) *The name of a month with the Athenians, our October, or, according to Corsini, our January; Cic.*

GANEĀ, æ. f. (like gameum, from γάνυμαι, γάνος, γάνισος) *I. An eating house; such places were disreputable, being used as a resort of lewd persons; Suet. II. Gluttony, revelling, debauchery; Cic.*

GANEĀRIUS, a, um. (gamea) e. g. triclinium; Varr.

GĀNEO, ðnis. m. (gamea s. gameum) *A glutton, debauchee; Cic.*

GĀNĪUM, i. n. i. q. Ganea. *A cook's shop, especially as a resort of lewd persons; Plaut.; Ter.*

GĀNGĀBA, æ. m. *A carrier of burdens, in Persian; Curt. 3. 13.*

GANNIO, Ire. *I. To yell, yell, or, to bark; of dogs, Varr.: and of foxes, Hieron. II. To yell, bark; fig., of a man, as a term of contempt, Ter.: also simply, to prate, chatter; Apul.*

GANNĪTO, ðnis. f. (gannio) *A yelping; Fest.*

GANNĪTUS, us. m. (gannio) *A yelping, barking; e. g. of dogs, Lucr.: hence, I. of a quarrelsome person; Mart. II. Of other things, as, The chirping of sparrows; Apul.: also of men, a prating, chattering, prattling, talking, &c.; Apul.: also, the mournful weeping of a sea-symph; Plin.*

GARRĪO, ivi, itum. 4. (from γηρία, Dor. γαρία) *I. To prattle, discourse as friends; garrimus, quidquid in buccam venit, Cic.: plura, id., i. e. to write; fabellas, Hor.: libros, id., to write; aliquid aliquid in aurem, Mart.: also of philosophers; in gymnasiis, Cic., to discourse, debate, III. To babble, talk idly, prate; Ter.: nugas, Plaut. III. Also of animals; e. g. frogs, to croak, Mart.: of the nightingale, Apul.*

GARRĪTUS, us. m. (garrio) *A prattling, babbling; Sison.*

GARRŪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (garrulus) *Loquacity, talkativeness. I. Of persons (especially of children), whether in a pleasing manner or otherwise; Sen.: Quint. II. Of birds, A chattering; cornicis, Plin.*

GARRŪLUS, a, um. (garrio) *I. Talkative, prattling, garrulous. 1. Of persons, in a good sense; Tibull. 2. Of persons, in a bad sense; disciplina garrula, Auct. ad Her.: forum, Ov., noisy; lingua, id.: hora, i. e. passed in prattling, Propert.: especially, telling what ought to be kept secret, blabbing, tattling, babbling; Ter.: Hor. 3. Of birds; hirundo, Virg.: noctua, Plin.: cantus luscinia; id. II. Of things without life, Murmuring, warbling, purling, noisy; rivus, Ov.: lyra, Tibull.*

GĀRUM, or GĀRON, i. n. (γάρου) *An expensive kind of sauce, prepared from several kinds of sea-fish, particularly the scomber, but formerly from the garus; Hor.: Plin.*

GĀRUS, i. m. (γάρου) *A kind of fish, unknown to us; Plin.—See GARUM.*

GASTER, ēris and stri. f. (γαστήρ) *I. The belly; Cæsar. Aur. II. A belted vessel; Petron.*

GEU, for gaudium; Enn. ap. Auson.

GAUDEBUNDUS (Gaudib.), a, um. *Rejoicing; Apul. Met. 8; where edd. Oudend., Elm., and Vulc. have gaudib.*

GAUDEO, gāvisus sum. 2. *I. To rejoice, be glad or joyful; aliqua re. Cic.: also seq. accus.; e. g. id., se. ob. Ter.: gaudium alieuius, i. e. ob gaud., Ter.: Cæsar. in Cic. Ep.: also seq. in respect of de Bursa, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. voc. fidi, Apul.: also with in; e. g. in funere, Lucr.: i. e. at, or on account of; also sibi, i. e. secund. id.: thus also, mihi gaudeo, Cic.: also often with quod; id.: or seq. accus. et infini.; id.: also, gaudere (γασίω), as a salutation, for greeting, prosperity, joy; Hor. Also of things without life; myrrha gaudet rastrois, Plin.: humore omnia hortensia gaudent, id. N.B. In sinu gaudere, Cic., to rejoice in secret. II. To take pleasure or delight in; aliqua re, Cic.: Hor.: Liv.: also seq. infini.; Hor.: hence, gaudet equo, Virg., takes pleasure in riding.*

III. To enjoy any thing; ingenio suo, Liv. N.B. I. Gaudendus, a, um, Symm. 2. Gavisus, for gavisus sum, Liv. Andr.

GAUDIĀLIS, e. (gaudium) *Glad, joyful; Apul.*

GAUDIĀBUNDUS, a, um. See GAUDEBUNDUS.

GAUDIMŌNIUM, i. n. (gaudeo) *Joy; Petron.*

GAUDIUM, i. n. (gaudeo) *I. Joy, gladness; Cic.: præ gaudio, for joy, Ter.: lacrumare gaudio, to weep for joy, id.: gaudio alieum afficere, Cic., to rejoice any one, to make glad: gaudium percipere, Ov., to enjoy, to rejoice at or over any thing: gaudium saltus superati, i. e. ob saltum, &c., Liv.: gaudio triumphare, Cic.: gaudio exsilire, Q. Cic.; or, gaudiis exultare, Cic., to leap for joy: gaudio efferri, id., to rejoice beyond measure, be transported with joy. N.B. Gaudium atque læticia, Sall., i. e. joy and gladness; namely, gaudium denotes joy at any particular circumstance, whether real or imaginary; læticia, joyful temper or state of mind, gladness; hence, congratulation; gaudio fungi, Tac. Also of things without life; flos est gaudium arborum, Plin. II. Pleasure, enjoyment; gaudia corporis, Sall., sensual pleasures.*

III. Pleasure, i. e. that which causes joy or pleasure; Virg.: hence, a lover; id.

GAULUS, i. m. I. (γαῦλος) *A galley nearly round; Gell. II. (γαυλός) A pail, bucket; Plaut.*

GAUSĀPE, is. n. GAUSĀPA, æ. f. GAUSĀPUM, i. n. and GAUSĀPES, is. n. (γαυσάπης, ἰ) *A kind of thick woollen cloth, used both for clothing and for various other coverings; e. g. for table-cloths, Hor.: Ov.: Plin.: it was woolly on only one side; amphimallum on both; fig.; gausape balanatum, i. e. barba, or coma, Pers.: hence, I. Gausapātus, a, um, Wearing such cloth; Sen.*

II. Gausāpīnus, a, um, Made of such cloth; gausapina, sc. tunula, or vestis, Mart., a garment made of such cloth.

GĀVĪSUS, a, um. See GAUDEO.

GĀZA, æ. f. (a Persian word) *I. A treasury, the treasure of a prince; regia, Nep. II. Gen. Treasure, riches; Virg.: Suet.: also plur., Lucr.: Hor.*

GĒLASCIO, āvi, ēre. (gelo) *To turn to ice, freeze; Plin. GĒLĀSĪCIUM, i. m. (γέλαω, to laugh) A buffoon, droll; Sison.*

GĒLĀSĪNUS, i. m. (γελᾶσίνος) *A dimple in the cheek occasioned by smiling; Mart.*

GĒLĀTĪO, ðnis. f. (gelo) *A freezing, frost; Plin. GĒLICĪDIUM, i. n. (gelu and cado) Frost; Varr. GĒLĪDE, adv. Coldly, i. e. negligently; Hor. GĒLĪDUS, a, um. (gelu) I. Cold as ice, icy; nox, Virg.: aqua, Cic.: also simply, gelida, sc. aqua, Hor.: aqua gelidissima, Ov.: gelidior, Cic.: humor, Virg., i. e. ice; December, Ov.: loca, Liv. II. Fig. That renders cold as ice, chilling; tremor, Virg.: horror, metus, pallor, Ov.: sanguis, in an old man, Virg.: mors, Hor. N.B. Gelidus, for gelidæ, Lucr.*

GĒLO, āvi, itum, āre. (gelu) *I. Trans. To cause to freeze, to congeal; aliquid, Plin.: hence, gelari, to freeze, congeal; Colum.: Gelatus, a, um, Frozen, congealed; amnis, Plin.: fig.; gelat or pavor, Stat.: gelantur pavidopectore, turn cold with fear, Juv.: hence, Gelatus, a, um, Benumbed, chilled, e. g. with fear, terror, &c., Lucan.; orbes gelatos, i. e. mortuos, id. II. Intrans. To freeze; gelando liquorem minui non dubium est, Plin.: marinae aquae tardius gelant, Plin.*

GĒLU, us and u. n. GĒLUM, i. n. GĒLUS, us. m. I. Frost, intense cold; rura gelu clauditi hiems, Virg. II. Ice; vulpes aure ad glaciem apposita coniectat crassitudinem gelus, Plin. With the poets also for, Hail; gel fragor, Lucr. III. Fig. Coldness, ice, i. e. want of warmth; e. g. in old people, Virg.: at death, Lucan.: through terror, &c., Sen. N.B. Of gelu we find only the ablative (gelu), which may be from gelus.

GĒMELLĪPĀRUS, a, um. (gemelli and pario) *That bears twins; dea, Ov., i. e. Latona.*

GĒMELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of geminus) *Twin, born at the same time; gemelli fratres, Ov.: fetus, id.: hence, gemelli, twins, Ov.: Gemellus, A twin-brother; Catull.: cetera pæne gemelli, Hor.: also of animals, Virg.: hence, I. Resembling or like; par fratrum amore gemellum, Hor. II. Pomæ gemella, Plin., i. e. two on one pedicle: thus also, vitæ gemella, id., i. e. that have two clusters on one stem. III. Legio gemella, Cæs., as it were a twin legion, i. e. formed by the union of two legions.*

GĒMINĀTĪO, ðnis. f. (geminio) *A doubling; Cic. GĒMINĪTĪDO, ðnis. f. (geminus) The difference between twins; Pacuv.*

GĒMINO, āvi, itum, āre. (geminus) *I. To double; favos, Varr.: honorem, Ov.: æra, Hor., i. e. to strike together; thus also, Geminatus, a, um; sol, Cic.: victoria, Liv.: verba, Cic., repeated: nec aliud pomum ingeniosius geminatum est, sc. by engraving or inoculation, Plin. II. To join or unite two things; agnos tigris, Hor.: castra legionum, Suet.*

GĒMINUS, a, um. I. Twin, born at the same time; gemini pueri, Virg.: proles, id.: also, fratres gemini, and simply, gemini, Cic.: geminus frater, Plaut.: frater germanus geminus, id., a twin-brother; hence, Gemini, The twins, a constellation, Plin.: geminus Castor, Ov.; or, Pollux, Hor., i. e. Castor and Pollux: also one says of his twin brother, geminissimus, Plaut.: gemini, i. q. testiculi, Solin.: hence, Similar, like; audacia gemina, Cic.: geminus et similium nequitia, id.: also seq. genit. et dat.; id. II. Double, in nature or limbs; Chiron geminus, Ov., i. e. Centaur, half man and half horse; Cecrops, i. e. half Greek and half Egyptian, i. e. both. III. Gen. Double, twofold, two; nuptiae, Ter.: lumen, Cic.: portæ, Virg. IV. Both; pes, Ov.: pedes, id.: acies, Virg. V. Double in appearance, i. e. large, big; Lucr.

GĒMISCO, ēre. 3. (gemo) *To sigh, or, to begin to sigh; Claud.*

GĒMĪTŌRIUS, a, um. (gemo) *Mournful, sorrowful.—See GEMONIUS.*

GĒMĪTUS, us. m. (gemo) *I. A sighing, sigh; a groaning, groan; gemitus fit, Cic.: gemitus dare a pectore, Virg.; or, tollere ad sidera, id.; or, clere, id.; or, de pectore ducere, id.; or, edere, Ov., to heave a sigh, to sigh; petere de alto corde, Virg., to fetch deeply; also for, pain, sadness, sorrow; Virg. Æn. 2, 413. II. Of things without life, A groan, hollow sound or noise;*

tellus dat gemitum, Virg.: pelagi, id. N.B. Genit. gemitu, for gemitus, Plaut.

GEMMA, æ. f. I. A precious stone, gem, jewel; Cic.: also, a vessel made thereof; Virg.: Sen.: especially, a stone fixed in a ring; a seal ring, signet; Plin.: imprimere gemmam, Ov., to seal. Also, A pearl; Propert. Under gemmæ must be understood gems or engraved stones, especially the green smaragdus and the beryl, used as rings in the head-dress; Propert. 2, 22, 10; for necklaces, Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 14, 19. Cf. Böttiger Sabina 2, pag. 133, &c.: hence, for, An ornament; Mart. II. A bud or gem on a vine, tree, &c.; Virg.

GEMMASCO, Ære. 3. (gemma) To bud; Colum.
GEMMATUS, a, um. (gemma) I. Set or adorned with precious stones; Ov.: Liv. II. Having buds; Pallad.
GEMMESCO, Ære. 3. (gemma) To become a precious stone; Plin.

GEMMUS, a, um. (gemma) I. Of precious stones or jewels; Cic. II. Adorned with gems or precious stones; Ov.: fig.; pavo, Mart.: prata, Plin. Ep., pearly. III. Like a jewel or precious stone; Plin.: hence, IV. Glittering, shining; Euripus, Plin. Ep.

GEMMIFER, a, um. (gemma and fero) Bearing jewels; Ganges, Plin.

GEMMO, avi, atum, are. (gemma) I. To be set with precious stones; sceptra gemmantia, Ov. II. To be like precious stones, to sparkle or glitter like precious stones; herba gemmantis rore recenti, Lucr.: ala gemmantis pavonis, Mart. III. To put forth buds or gems; vitis gemmat, Cic.

GEMMUSUS, a, um. (gemma) Full of or set with precious stones; Apul.

GEMO, ul, itum. 3. I. To sigh, groan; desiderio, Cic.: multa, much, Virg.: also, to bemoan, bewail; aliquid, Cic.: status gemitur, id. II. Fig. 1. Of animals, To cry or make a mournful noise; turtur gemit, Virg., cooes. 2. Of things without life, To groan, to creak, to sound; gemitu fenestra, Ov.: cymba, Virg. III. To speak; Avien.

GEMONUS, a, um. (gemo) Prob. Mournful, sorrowful; hence, scala gemoniae, Val. Max.; also simply, gemonia, Suet., sc. scala, a precipitous place at Rome, from which the bodies of malefactors who had been executed were thrown down: for this we find also, gradus gemonii, Plin. 8, 61, ed. Elzev.; but here ed. Harduin. has gemitorius.
GEMULUS, a, um. (gemo) Sighing, groaning; Apul.

GENA, æ. f. and more frequently the plural, GENÆ, arum. I. An eyelid, the eyelids; Plin.: hence, an eye, the eyes; Ov.: every where in the plural. II. A cheek. 1. In the singular; Suet. 2. More frequently in the plural; Cic.: Hor.: Plin.

GENEALOGIA, æ. f. (γενεαλογία) A genealogy; Messala Corv.

GENEALOGUS, i. m. (γενεαλογος) A genealogist; Cic. GENEALIS, i. m. I. A daughter's husband, son-in-law; Cic.: also, the husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter is so called; Pand. II. A sister's husband, a brother-in-law; Justin. 18, 4; Nep. Paus. 1.

GENERABILIS, e. (genero) I. That can be generated or produced; opus, Manil. II. That has the power of generating or producing, creative, generative; Plin.

GENERALIS, e. (genus) I. General, relating to all; Cic. II. Of or belonging to a kind or species, generic; Cic.

GENERALITAS, atis. f. (generalis) Universality, generality; Symm.

GENERALITER, adv. Generally, universally; define, Cic.

GENERASCO, Ære. (genero) i. q. Generari; Lucr. 3, 745; but ed. Creech. has ingenerascunt.

GENERATIM, adv. I. Generally, universally, in general; loquū, Cic. II. By kinds, species, or divisions; componere, Cic.: omnibus generatim gratias agit, Cæs., to every class of hearers. III. By nations; copias educere, Cæs.

GENERATIO, ōnis. f. (genero) Generation; Plin.

GENERATOR, ōris. m. (genero) A generator, engenderer, father, ancestor; equorum, Virg.: generatores suos nosse, Cic.: progenitors, ancestors.

GENERATORIUS, a, um. (generator) Relating or belonging to generation; Tert.

GENERATRIX, icis. f. (generator) She that generates or brings forth; Mela.

GENĒRO, avi, atum, are. (genus) I. To produce, engender, beget, bring forth; deus hominem generavit, Cic.: terra animalia generat, Justin.: asina generare cœperit, Plin.: thus also, Generatus, a, um. Generated, produced, brought forth, sprung from; Cic.: Nep.: Virg.: Ov.: exemplum generatum, Cic.: is, opposed to the æternum, and so, created, not from eternity. II. Gen. To bring forth, produce, make, invent; ignem, Justin.: nihil ex se, Quint.: item, id. Also, of the inventive talents of a poet or orator, Quint.: Suet.

GENĒROSE, adv. Nobly, in a noble manner; generosus, Hor.

GENĒROSITAS, atis. f. (generosus) I. Excellence, goodness; vini, Plin.: in ipsa ove satis generositatis os-

tenditur, id.: hence, noble appearance; tauri, Plin.

II. Magnanimity, noble disposition; Leonis, Plin.

GENĒROSUS, a, um. (genus) I. Noble, i. e. of noble birth; Cic.: generosior, Hor.: generosissimus, Sall.: fig.; ortus amicitiae, Cic. II. Noble, i. e. noble-minded, generous, magnanimous; loving honour, ambitious; condiscipuli, Nep.: virtus, Cic.: leo, Plin. III. Excellent, good, surpassing, superior, abounding; forma dicendi, Cic.: vinum, Hor.: sues, Plin.: vitis, Colum.

GENĒSIS, is. f. (γένεσις) I. Generation, creation, birth; hence, the name of the first book of Moses; Tert.

II. The nativity, the constellation or star that was rising at a person's birth; Suet.

GENĒSTA, i. q. Genista.

GENETHLIACUS, a, um. (γενεθλιακος) Relating to one's birthday or natal hour; hence, Genethliacus, Gell., One who casts nativities; Genethliace, es. f. The art of casting nativities; Marc. Cap.: called also, Genethliologia, Vitr.: Genethliacon, um. A birthday poem; Stat.

GENĒTRIX, e. i. q. Genitrix.

GENĒALIS, e. I. (From genus) That proceeds from Genus, the god of joy and festivity; genial, cheerful, delightful, joyous, and sometimes, festive; rus, præda, Ov.: uva, id., pleasant, sweet; sarta, used at wine-drinking, id.: festum, id.: hiems, Virg., in which men feast: vultus, Apul., friendly: divi geniales, i. e. Ceres et Bacchus, Stat. II. (From genus) Nuptia; torus, Liv.; or, lectus, Cic., a nuptial bed: hence, fortunata, prosperous; genialis copia pecudum, Plin.: sors, id.

GENĒALITAS, atis. f. (genialis) Festivity; Ammian.

GENĒALITER, adv. Festively, jovially, cheerfully; Ov.

GENĒIANUS, a, um. i. q. Genialis; Helv. Cinna ap. Gell.

GENĒIATUS, a, um. i. q. Genialis; Cassiod.

GENĒICĀTIM, adv. By knots; Plin.

GENĒICŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (geniculo) A bending of the knee, a kneeling; Tert.

GENĒICŪLĀTUS, a, um. (geniculum) I. Having knots, knotted, jointed; culmus, Cic.: arundo, Plin. II. With bent knee; sc. Hercules, a constellation, i. q. Engonasi, Vitr.

GENĒICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of genu) I. A knee; Varr.: Tert. II. A knot or joint on a stalk; as, of corn, Plin.

GENĒICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of genu) A small knee; hence, an angle, corner in the shape of a knee; as, in water-pipes; Vitr.

GENĒMEN, inis. n. (geno s. gigno) That which grows forth, a progeny; Vulg.

GENĒSTA, æ. f. Broom; Virg.

GENĒTĀBĪLIS, e. (geno s. gigno) i. q. Genitalis; e. g. tempus, Lucr. ap. Varr.: partes, Arnob.

GENĒTĀLIS, e. (geno s. gigno) I. Serving to beget, generate, or produce, fertilising, fruitful; semina, Virg.: corpora, i. e. elementa, Lucr.: also, Diana is called genitalls, Hor. Carm. Sæc. 16, where ed. Bentl. in the same sense has Genetylilis, i. e. presiding over birth: foedus, Stat., matrimonial alliance: partes genitales, Colum.; or, umbra genitalia, Ov.: or, loca genitalia, Colum.; or, simply, genitalia, Plin.: and sing., genitale, sc. membrum, id. II. Bringing forth, generative, begetting, bearing, or thereto belonging; anni hora, Plin.: i. e. verna tempestas: dies, a birthday, Tac.: terra, Ammian.; or, sedes, Prudent., a native country.

GENĒTĀLITER, adv. Aptly for bringing forth, fruitfully; Lucr.

GENĒTIVUS, a, um. (geno s. gigno) I. Inbred, innate, natural; imago, Ov.: nota, Suet.: hence, proper to a family or gens; nomen, Ov. II. Bringing forth, generating, begetting; Apollo, Macrobr. III. Casus genitivus, in grammar.

GENĒTOR, ōris. m. (geno s. gigno) I. A begetter, father, creator; Cic.: Ov.: deum, i. e. Jupiter, id.: universi, i. e. God, Colum.: also for deus; thus Neptune is called, genitor profundus, Ov.: and simply, genitor, Virg. Æn. 1, 716. II. Anyone that produces, an author; vortum, Plin.: quis genitor proserpit usus, Hor.

GENĒTRIX, icis. f. (genitor) I. She that produces or brings forth, a mother; Hor.: Virg.: Plin.: hence Cybele is so called, as being mother of the gods: Venus, Suet., as the female founder of the family of Jul. Cesar, who built a temple to her under this name. II. Fig. She that produces or causes, a mother; frugum, Ov., i. e. Ceres: vitatum, Justin.

GENĒTŪRA, æ. f. (geno s. gigno) I. A begetting, bearing; Plin. II. Birth, or natal hour; considered astrologically, nativity; Suet.

GENĒTUS, us. m. See GIGNO.

GENĒTUS, us. m. i. q. Generatio; Apul.

GENĒTUS, i. m. (geno s. gigno) I. A supposed tutelary demon attending on a person, which was born and died with him, and directed his actions, &c.: the ancients made offerings to it at certain times, and swore by the genius of a person: they also ascribed a genius to every place; Hor.: Virg.: &c. II. Inclination to feasting and luxury or good living; defraudare genium suum, Ter., to pinch one's belly; on the contrary, indulgere genio, Pers., to indulge one's appetite; thus also, genium

curare, Hor. III. *One that indulges or entertains another*; hence, parasites call their patrons genii; Plaut.

IV. *A good taste in eating and drinking*; Plaut.: Mart.: fig., taste, wit, humour; Mart. N.B. Vocat. geni, Tibull.

GENO, ui, Ium. 3. (*γεννώ, ὄν, whence γέννα*) The old form of gigno; e. g. genitur is cited, Cic. Orat. 2, 32; genat, genunt, genit, Varr.: geni, genatur, Lucr. N.B. Perf. and supin., and also Genitus, a, um, are usually referred to gigno, q. v.

GENS, tis, f. (constr. from genus) I. *A clan, i. e. a number of persons bearing the same family name, consisting of different families descended from the same stock.* It has commonly a more extended meaning than familia and stirps: for familia (stirps) is a part of a clan (gens), comprehending relations that have the same cognomen; thus, gens Cornelia comprehended the families (familias, stirpes) of the Scipios, the Lentuli, &c.; Cic.: Liv.: the term was used especially of the nobility; hence, homo sine gente, i. e. ignobilis, Hor.: Patricii majorum et minorum gentium, i. e. of the first and second rank: the former were so called as being descendants of the senators created by Romulus, and the latter as descendants of those created by Tarquinius Priscus; Cic.: Liv.: this term was applied also to the gods, the superior of whom are called dii majorum gentium; and the inferior, dii minorum gentium; Cic.: also to others; qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, id., i. e. of a superior kind. N.B. I. Gens, *A race, herd, swarm, shoal, tribe, &c. of animals*; e. g. of bees, Colum.: of horses, Virg.: of foxes and dogs, Ov. 2. *One of a race, a descendant*; thus Aeneas is called gens deum, Virg. II. *A nation, race, including several clans or tribes (populi) or towns*; thus the Germans are the gens of the Saxons, Austrians, &c., and these are populi of the German nation (gens); Cic.: Liv.: but gens is frequently used for populus; e. g. Cilicum, Cic.: also of a single town, i. e. the people, inhabitants; oppidum: quæ gens, &c., Cæs.: also for a region, district, country; Cataoniam, quæ gens jacet, &c., Nep.

N.B. Gentium is used with some emphasis; I. With several adverbs of place; ubinam gentium sumus? Cic., where in the world? thus also, abesse longe gentium, id., to be far away (in the world): ubi gentium, Sall.: ubicunque gentium, Cic.: quoquo abducta est gentium, Plaut.: usquam gentium, any where, in any place, id.: nusquam gentium, Ter., nowhere. 2. With minime; e. g. minime gentium, Ter., by no means, far from it.

III. Gentes, i. q. Barbari; Tac. Germ. 33. IV. Gentes, The heathen, gentiles; Tert.

GENTIUS, a, um, (gens) *Peculiar to a nation, national*; Tac.

GENTILIUS, a, um, (gentilis) I. *Of, belonging, or proper to a clan (gens); sacrificia, Cic.: or, sacra, Liv., family sacrifices*; nomen, Suet. II. *National*; Gell.

GENTILIS, e, (gens) I. *Of the same stock, clan, or family (gens), proper or belonging to a family or stock*; manus, Ov., of the three hundred Fabii: eloquentia, gentile domus nostræ bonum, Tac.: stemma, Suet.: hence, Gentiles, subst., *Relatives who bear the same family name*; Cic.: tuus gentilis, id., your relative: deorum, id.: fig.; non gentilia populi, not the proper fruit of the tree, Calp. 2, 11. II. *(Of or from the same nation or people*; metallum, Sil.: hence, Gentilis, subst., *A fellow countryman*; Gell. 17, 17; where ed. Longol. has gentis. III. The Romans called *Persons from foreign nations* gentiles; Auson.: hence, Christian writers call the heathen gentiles, Hieron.: and gentiles, e. heathenish; Hieron.: Prudent.

GENTLITAS, âtis, f. (gentilis) I. *The relationship of those who bore the same name*; Cic.: fig., of plants that have the same name, Plin. II. *Kindred, i. e. relatives who bear the same name*; Liv. III. *Heathenism, i. e. 1. The heathen*; Hieron. 2. *Heathen religion*; Lact.

GENTLITER, adv. I. *According to the custom of a country, in the language of a country*; Solin. II. *Heathenishly*; Fulgent.

GENTLITUS, a, um. See GENTILIUS. GENTLITUS, adv. *According to the custom of a country*; Tert.

GENU, indecl. n. (*γῆνυ*) *The knee*; Cic.: genuum orbis, the knee-pan, Ov.: genua flectere, Plin.: or, inclinare, Ov., to bend the knee: thus also, ponere aliquid, Curt., before any one: accidere genibus alicujus, Liv., to fall at any one's knees, throw one's self at the knees of any one: thus also, provolvi genibus alicujus, Tac.: or, genua alicujus advolvi, id.: ad genua admittere, Suet., to allow to kneel. N.B. I. Genubus, for genibus, Sen. 2. For genu we find also genus, n.; e. g. lævum genus, Cic. in Arat. 3. Genuorum, for genuum, Vitr. 4. Genua, dissyll., Virg.

GENUÂLE (sc. vinculum). *A garter*; Ov. GENUINE, adv. *Candidly, honestly*; Cic.

GENIVUS, a, um, I. (gena) *Dens, a jaw-tooth, grinder*; Cic.: also simply, genivinus, sc. dens, Juv.: hence, genuinum in aliquo frangere, Pers., to backbite.

II. (geno, gigno) *Inmate, native, natural*; Pand.: Gell.: hence, *genuine*; fabula Plauti, Gell.

GENUS, âris, n. (*γένος*) I. *A race, i. e. all who are connected by birth or resemblance*; humanum, Romanum, Cic.: leonum, Lucr.: piscium, Hor.: genus propagare, Lucr.; or, facere, Justin. II. *A clan, i. e. all who bear the same name*; a tribe, family, clan; noble, Cic.: genere primus, id.: auctores generis mei, id., ancestors: ducere genus ab aliquo, to be descended from, Virg.

III. *A sex*; virorum, Liv.: muliebre, Cic. IV. *A general term, a logical genus, which includes several species*; e. g. animal is the genus of homo and bestia, &c.; Cic.: hence, in genus, generally, Gell. V. *A kind, sort, species*; est genus hominum, Ter.: ovium, Plin.: amidi. cuius generis penuria est, Cic. N.B.

The accusative genus is frequently found with id, quod, omne, &c., for generis; e. g. aves omne genus, Varr., of all kinds: verba id genus, id.: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic.: quod genus, of which kind, such; quod genus virtus est, id.: also, quod genus, for example, Cic. Invent. 2, 54. VI. With the poets, *One of a family, a child, son, grandchild, descendant*; also, *posterity, descendants*; georum, Virg.: genus Adrasti, i. e. Diomedes, Ov., grandson. VII. *A nation, people*; Liv.: Sall. Fragm.

VIII. *A thing of a certain kind*; in simplici genere, Cic. IX. *Manner, nature, kind*; belli, Cic.: in omni genere vite, Nep., in every condition of life: hoc genere, in this manner, Colum.: quod genus, as, for example, Cic.: see V: hence, *a style of poetry or other writing*; Æsopi, Phædr. N.B. Genus, for genu; see GENU.

GEOGRÂPHIA, æ, f. (*γεωγραφία*) *Geography*; Cic. GEOGRÂPHICUS, a, um, (*γεωγραφικός*) *Geographical*; Ammian.

GEOMËTER, tri, m. i. q. Geometres; Sen. GEOMËTRES, or GEOMËTRA, æ, m. (*γεωμέτρης*) *A measurer of land, geometer*; Cic.

GEOMËTRIA, æ, f. (*γεωμετρία*) *Geometry*; Cic. GEOMËTRICE, es, f. (*γεωμετρική*, sc. τέχνη) i. q. Geometria; Plin.

GEOMËTRICE, adv. *Geometrically*; geometricrice novisse, Vitr., to understand geometry.

GEOMËTRICUS, a, um, (*γεωμετρικός*) *Relating to geometry, geometrical*; rationes, Cic.: Geometrica, orum, n. *Geometrical truths*; id.: also, *geometry itself*; geometrica discere, id.

GEORGICUS, a, um, (*γεωργικός*) *Of or belonging to husbandry or agriculture*; carmen, Colum., a poem on agriculture: hence, Georgica, plur., the name of a poem of Virgil.

GERMÂNITAS, âtis, f. (germanus) I. *The relation between children of the same parent or parents*; brotherhood, sisterhood; Cic.: Liv.: hence, of towns sprung from the same other city; Liv. II. *Fig. A close resemblance, similarity, or union*; e. g. between two apples which grow on the same stem, Plin.: vini, id., i. e. between wines.

GERMÂNITUS, adv. *In a brotherly manner, uprightly, sincerely*; Pompon.

GERMANUS, a, um, *Full, or, true, of brothers and sisters that have the same father or mother, or at least the same father*; frater, Cic.: soror, Cic.: Nep.: also simply germanus, sc. frater, Ter.: and germana, sc. soror, Ov.: hence, *brotherly, or, sisterly*; germanum in modum, Plaut.: cades, Ov., murder of brothers or sisters: also of animals; Acc. ap. Cic.: fig., *real, true, pure, right, genuine*; iustitia, Cic.: ironia, id., pure irony: patria, id., true, real: germanissimus Stoicus, id., a real, thorough Stoic.

GERMEN, inis, n. (gero) I. *A bud*; Virg. II. *A spring, twig, shoot, sprout*; Plin.: Virg.: hence, I. *Fruit*; e. g. of a tree, Claudian. 2. *A child, descendant, offspring*; servile germen, i. e. stirps, Justin. III. *Seed*; Ov.: hence, *an origin*; Prudent.

GERMINATIO, onis, f. (germino) I. *A spring or sprouting forth, a budding*; Plin. II. *That which springs or sprouts forth, a bud, shoot*; Plin.

GERMINATUS, us, m. (germino) i. q. Germinatio; Plin.

GERMINO, âvi, âtum, âre. (germen) I. *Intrans. To sprout forth, bud, germinate*; Plin. II. *Trans. To put forth*; pennas, capillum, Plin.

GERO, gessi, gestum, âre. (from γίω, i. e. γίωω, by the insertion of an r) I. *To bring forth, bear, produce, of the earth, trees, &c.*; terra gerit herbas, Tibull.: lucos geret India, Virg. II. *To bear, carry*; terram, Liv.: saxa in muros, id.: partum, Plin.; or, uterum, Plin.: Ccls., i. e. to be with young: especially, to wear, clothes, armour, &c.; when it may sometimes be rendered, to have; vestem, Nep.: galeam in capite, id.: hastam, Virg.: oculos, Ov.: capella gerit uber, Hor.: os virginis, Virg.: barbam, id.: hence, I. *To bear, fig. i. e. to have, entertain*; fortem animum, Sall.: odium, Virg. 2. *Præ se gerere, To show, exhibit, manifest*; utilitatem, Cic. 3. *Personam, prop., to wear a mask, i. e. to represent a character*; personam gerere civitatis, Cic. II. *Se gerere, To behave, act*; honeste, Cic.: contumaciuss, Nep.: pro cive, as a citizen, Cic.: se regem, as a king, Justin.: also without se; e. g. captivum, Sen.: civem patremque, Claud.: also, to treat; se et exercitum meo majorum, Sall.

IV. *To carry on, wage (war)*; bellum cum

aliquo, i. e. contra aliquem, Cic.: also, cum aliquo (i. e. in alliance with any one): adversus aliquem, Nep. V.

To do, make, occasion; to execute, accomplish, perform; to aliquid, Cic.: moreni alicui, id.: to humour, comply with: res magnas, Nep.: comitia, Cic., to hold: rem bene, or male, to do a thing well, or badly, i. e. to succeed well in, or to be unfortunate in: especially of military exploits, i. e. to carry on successfully or otherwise, Cic.: Nep.: gerere bellum, rem, is used generally of the management or conduct of a war; cf. Breui ad Nep. Haunib. 8: hence, res gestæ, military exploits, Cic.: also, gesta, orum, Nep.: also, res gesta, simply, Acts, transactions; Cic.: thus also, gesta, Cod. Just. Especially, To manage, transact, conduct, administer, rule, govern; remp., Cic.: negotium, id.: magistratum, id.: or, honores, Nep.; or, potestatem, the office of a magistrate, Cic.: imperium, Nep.: census, Suet., to hold a census as censor: on the other hand, agere census, id., to hold the census, said of one who is not censor. VI. To have, i. e. 1. To maintain, harbour, entertain, bear; amicitiam, Cic.: inimicitias, Cæs. 2. Curam, Virg.: tutelam corporis, Sen. VII. To spend, pass (time), i. q. Agere; ætatem cum aliquo, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. i. e. to live, spend one's life: annus gerens ætatis sexagesimum, Suet., i. e. agens. GERO, ðnis. m. (gero, ere) A porter; foras gerones, Plaut.

GERRE, ærum. f. Useless things, bagatelles, trumpery; Plaut.: gerre are said to be prop. i. q. Crates vimineæ, Fest.

GERRO, ðnis. m. (gerre) An idle fellow, trifler; Ter. See GERULUS.

GERULUS, i. m. (gerulus and figulus) One who occasions or causes any thing, an instigator, abettor; flagitii, Plaut.

GERULUS, ðnis. m. (gero) i. q. Gerulus; Apul. GERULUS, a, um. (gero) Carrying, bearing; hence, Gerulus, A carrier, porter; Plaut.: Hor.: Gerula, She that carries any thing; Apul.: also neut.; e. g. cornua potum gerula, Solin.

GERUNDIUM, i. n. (gero) In grammar, A part of a verb which declares that any thing is to be done; Priscian.

GERONETA, æ. f. A kind of boat; Gell.

GESTABILIS, e. (gesto) Portable; Cassiod.

GESTAMEN, inis. n. (gesto) I. That which is borne or worn; e. g. arms, chapes, a sceptre, &c., a burden, load; clipeum gestamen Abantis, Virg., i. e. which Abas bore: gestamina decent humeros, Ov., i. e. arms: thus, the burthen of an ass is called gestamen, Apul.: a necklace, Val. Fl. i. pearls, Plin. II. That with or in which one carries any thing; in eodem gestamine, Tac., i. e. lectica. III. A carrying, bearing; sella, lectica, Tac.

GESTATIO, ðnis. f. (gesto) I. A carrying, bearing; e. g. of children, Lact. II. A being carried about in an easy carriage, or in a litter, for the sake of health; Sen.: gestatio in uti, Cels. III. A place in which a person is carried in an easy vehicle or in a litter for the sake of health; Plin. Ep.

GESTATOR, ðris. m. (gesto) I. A carrier, porter; Plin. Ep. II. One who is carried; Mart.—Thence, GESTATORIUS, a, um. That serves for carrying; sella, Suet., a sedan.

GESTATRIX, icis. f. (gestator) She that bears or carries; Val. Fl.

GESTATUS, us. m. (gesto) A bearing, carrying; Plin. GESTULATUS, i. m. A pantomime; Ammian.: Gestularia, æ. f. A female pantomime or dancer; Gell.

GESTULATIO, ðnis. f. (gestulor) A making of gestures, gesticulation; Suet.

GESTULATOR, ðris. m. (gestulor) A pantomime, one who makes gestures; corporis, Colum.

GESTULOR, ætus sum, æri. (gestulor) I. Intrans. To make gestures as a pantomime, to gesticulate; Suet.

II. Trans. To express or represent a thing in the manner of a pantomime; carmina, Suet., motus, to make gestures or gesticulations; i. q. gestulati motus, Solin. 27, where it is used passivè, m. i. e. Gestulatio; Tert.

GESTIO, ðnis. f. (gero) I. A managing, doing, performing; negotii, Cic. II. Behaviour; pro herede, Pand. II, 7, 14; but here ed. Torrent. has geritio.

GESTIO, ivi and ii, itum. 4. (gestus, us) I. To bear, carry; in oculis, i. e. to love, be fond of, esteem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 12; but Bentley, more correctly, reads gestare.

II. To make gestures with the hands, head, legs, &c.; to express joy or other passions by motions of the body; to exult, be transported, &c.; voluptate nimia, Cic.: lætitia, id.: also simply, gestire; e. g. quid gestat? Ter., i. e. why do I rejoice or exult so much? why am I so outrageous? lætitia (nomin.) efferatur ac gestiat, Cic.: lætitia gestiens, id., that manifests itself by gesticulations, wild, extravagant joy: thus also, animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.: homo, Cic., full of joy, leaping for joy: also of animals, &c.; as vests gesticul, Colum., are cheerful; hence, 1. Fig., Libertate dialogorum, Quint., to enlarge freely. 2. To rejoice at, be glad of any thing, wish, desire, like; gestio mihi dari, &c., Ter.: agere gratias, Cic.: also seq.

ablat.; studio (i. e. cupiditate) lavandi, Virg.: hence, gestitunt mihi pugni, Plaut., i. e. I should like to beat: mihi scapula, Plaut., ruy shoulders itch for the whip.

GESTITO, ære. (freq. of gero) To carry, especially, to carry often, use to carry or wear; Plaut.

GESTO, avi, ætum, ære. (freq. of gero) I. To bear, carry, have; puerum in manibus, Ter.: caput in pilo, Cic.: gemmam digito, Plin.: in utero, sc. partum, id., to be pregnant or with young; hence, 1. Fig., In sinu, Ter., i. e. to be very fond of: thus also, in oculis, Ter.: gestas meum animum, Plaut., i. e. you know my mind. 2. To carry about, report; Plaut.: Sen. 3. To carry, on horseback, by sea, or in carriages, &c.; equo gestari, Plin. Ep., i. e. to ride: nunc gestemur, Sen., let us now ride. II. To be carried, ride, sail, &c.; Suet. Galb. 8; Domit. 11.

GESTOR, oris. m. (gero) I. A carrier or bearer; e. g. a talebearer, Plaut. II. A performer; negotiorum, Pand.

GESTUOSUS, a, um. (gestus, us) Full of gestures, gesticulating; manus, Gell.

GESTUS, us. m. (gero) A carrying; hence, I. Carriage, i. e. posture or gesture of the body; especially, gesticulation, motions made with the hands; e. g. of an orator or actor; opposed to motus, motion of the whole body; motu gestuque, Suet.: corporis, Cic.: edendi, at eating, Ov.: in gestu peccare, Cic.: gestum componere, Quint., Ov., agere, Cic., to make: histrionum nonnulli gestus, id.: gestus avium, Suet., i. e. the swinging motion of birds in their flight. II. A performing, management; Pand.

GESUM, i. q. Gestum.

GIBBA, æ. f. (gibbus, a, um) A hunch or hump on the back; Suet.

GIBBER, a, um. (gibbus, a, um) Hunch-backed, hump-backed; gallina, Varr.: fig., protuberant; caput, Varr.

GIBBER, eris. m. (gibbus, a, um) i. q. Gibba; Plin.

GIBBEROSUS, a, um. (gibber, eris) Hump-backed, hunch-backed; Orbil. ap. Suet.

GIBBEROSUS, a, um. (gibbus, i) i. q. Gibberosus; Pand.

GIBBUS, a, um. Having protuberances or hunches; calvaria, Cels.

GIBBUS, i. m. i. q. Gibba; Juvenal.

GIGANTEUS, a, um. (γίγαντες) I. Of or relating to the giants; bellum, Ov. ora litoris, Propert., i. e. near Cumæ and Puteoli, where the Giants were struck with lightning. II. Gigantic; corpus, Sil.

GIGAS, antis. m. (γίγας, from γῆ and γίωμαι) i. e. A son of the earth; Gigantes, The Giants who fought with the gods; Ov.

GIGERIA, ðrum. n. The intestines of poultry; Lucil.: Petron.

GIGNO, gènuì, gènitum, ère. (γίγω) To beget; to bear, bring forth, produce; Herculeum Jupiter genuit, Cic.: Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, id.: pisces ova genuerunt, id.: deum animum ex divinitate genit, id.: quæ terra gignit, brings forth, produces, id.: natura nos genuit ad majora quædam, id.: ubi crocum gignitur, Plin., grows: India gignit beryllus, id.: aurum, id.: gigni, To be born; id.: thus also, Genitus, a, um; e. g. genitus diis, Virg.: de sanguine nostro, Ov.: vaccam e terra genitam, id.: fig.; to produce, occasion, cause; permotiorem animorum, Cic.: iram, Hor.: sitim, Plin. N. B. Gignentia, passivè, Productions; loca nuda gignentium, Sall., i. e. plants, trees, shrubs, &c.

GILVUS, a, um. Of a pale yellow colour; equus, Virg.: we find also gilbus, Pallad.

GINGIVA, æ. f. A gum; Cels.

GINGIVULA, æ. f. (dimin. of gingiva) A little gum; Apul.

GINGRIO, ire. To cackle, make a noise as a goose; Fest.

GINGRITUS, us. m. (gingrio) The cackling of geese; Arnob.

GINNUS, i. m. (γίγνς) i. q. Hinnus; Mart. 6, 77, 7: also, ginnet, bred by a mare and a mule; Plin. 8, 44, 69.

GLABERUS, a, um. Dimin. of glaber, and of the same signification; Apul.

GLABER, bar, hum. Smooth, bald, without hair, wool or feathers; venter ovis, Varr.: glabrior maritus, Apul.

GLABRARIA, æ. f. (glaber) She that deprives herself of her own property; Mart.

GLABREO, ère. (glaber) To be smooth or bare; loca, Colum.

GLABRESCO, ère. (glaber) To grow smooth or bare; Colum.

GLABRETUM, i. n. (glaber) A smooth or bare place where nothing will grow; Colum.

GLABRITAS, atis. f. (glaber) Bareness of the skin, baldness; Arnob.

GLABRO, ère. (glaber) To make bald, deprive of hair; Colum.

GLACIALIS, e. (glacies) Icy, full of ice, bound with ice; Oceanus, Juv., the Frozen Ocean: hiems, Virg.: frigus, coldness of ice, Ov.: regio, Colum.

GLACIES, èi. f. I. Ice; Liv.: plur., Virg. II. Fig. Hardness; aris, Lucr.

GLACIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To make or turn into ice, to freeze, congeal*; nives, Hor.: fig.; *to render hard, thick, or solid*; caseum, Colum. II. Intrans. *To become ice, freeze, congeal*; fig.; *to grow hard, thick or solid, to curdle, coagulate*; Plin.

GLADIATOR, ōris, m. (from gladius, ari, whence digladiator); I. *A fighter in the Roman public games, a gladiator*; Cic.: the Gladiatores were commonly slaves compelled to fight to death in public spectacles (Iudis gladiatoris), for the amusement of the spectators; these spectacles were frequently exhibited at other places, as, at funerals, &c.; sometimes also freemen fought: the training-master of the gladiators was called lanista. N.B. I. Gladiatores, for Iudis gladiatori, Cic. 2. Gladiator, *A bandit, thief, robber*; Cic.: also as a term of reproach applied to abandoned or disorderly persons, bandit, robber, thief. II. *A sword-cutter*; Pand.

GLADIATORIE, adv. *In the manner of gladiators*; Lampriid.

GLADIATORIUS, a, um, (gladiator) *Of or belonging to gladiators*; Iudus, Cic., a training-school: certamen, id., a combat of gladiators: familia, id., a company of gladiators: consensus, id., spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows: locus, id., a place for witnessing these shows: animus, Ter., gladiatorial: gladiatorium, sc. præmium, Liv., hire or pay for fighting.

GLADIATRĀ, æ, f. (gladius, ari) *A fighting of gladiators*; Tac.

GLADIOLUS, i, n. (dimin. of gladius) i. q. Gladius; Messala ap. Quint.

GLADIOLUS, i, m. (dimin. of gladius) *A little sword*; and gen., *a sword*; Apul.

GLADIUM, i, n. See GLADIUS.

GLADIUS, i, m. I. *A sword*; gladium destringere, or, stringere, Cic., to draw: *vagina educere, or simply, educere, id., to unsheath*; nudare, Ov.: condere, Tac., i. e. to sheath: hence, I. Gladii potestas, Capitol.; or, Jus, Pand., i. e. power of life and death. 2. Damnarum ad gladium, i. e. ad ludum gladiatorium, Sen.: Pand. 3. Fig. Sui sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter., with his own arms, i. e. I refute him by his own arguments: plumbeo gladio jugulari, Cic., to be refuted with weak proofs: tuo gladio conficiatur defensio, id.: licentia gladiatorum, i. e. murders, id.: thus also, sublatus modus gladii, Lucan.: scrutari ignem gladio, Hor., to stir the fire with a sword, a proverb, of a foolish person. II. Gladius yomeris, Plin., a ploughshare. III. *The sword-fish*; Plin. N.B. Gladium, neut., Lucil.

GLANDARIUS, a, um, (glans) e. g. silva, a forest of oaks; Varr.

GLANDIFER, a, um, (glans and fero) *Bearing acorns*; quercus, Cic.

GLANDIONDA, æ, f. i. q. Glandium; e. g. suilla, Plaut. GLANDIUM, i, n. (glans) *A delicate glandulous piece of flesh in swine*; Plaut.: Plin.

GLANDO, mis, f. i. q. Glans; Avien.

GLANDŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of glans) *A small acorn*; hence, I. *A gland of the throat, a tonsil*; Cels.: also, *a glandulous swelling in the neck*; id. II. Perhaps i. q. Glandium; Mart. 7, 19, 4.

GLANDŪLŌSUS, a, um, (glandula) *Full of kernels, glandulous*; Colum.

GLANS, dis, f. (βάλανος) *Any kernel fruit, as a date, chestnut, walnut, &c., particularly an acorn*; Cic.: glans fæga or fagi, Plin.: hence, *a ball of lead or clay*; Cæs.

GLĀREA, æ, f. Gravel; Cic.

GLĀREŌSUS, a, um, (glarea) *Full of gravel, gravelly*; terra, Varr.

GLASTUM, i, n. See VITRUM.

GLAUCICŌMANS, (glauca and como, are) i. e. glaucam comam habens; Juvenc.

GLAUCINUS, a, um, (glaucus) i. e. glaucum colorem habens; Mart.

GLAUCITO, āre. *To yell as a puppy*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

GLAUCŌMA, ātis, n. and æ, f. (γλαυκωμα, τὸ) I. *A grey spot in the pupil of the eye, or, a disease of the eye, when every thing appears grey to the sight*; Plin. II. *An optical illusion*; glaucoman alicui ob oculos objicere, Plaut., to throw dust in one's eyes.

GLAUCUS, a, um, (γλαυκός) Like cæsius, is the name of an undefined colour, *A kind of grey or blue*: hence, I. *Grey, or greyish*; equus, Virg. II. *Blue, bluish*; lumen, Virg.: oculi, Plin. III. *Green, or, greenish, or, sea-green*, of things in or on the water; amictus, Virg.: utra, id.: salix, id.: sorores, i. e. Nereides, Stat.

GLEBA, æ, f. I. *A small piece of earth, clod, lump*; Cic.: Virg.: also for, *soil, land*; terra potens ubere glebe, Virg. II. Fig. *Any part of a whole, piece, bit*; turis, Lucr.: picis, Cæs.: sevi, id.: marmoris, Plin. GLĒBALIS, æ, (gleba) I. *Consisting of clods of earth*; agger, Ammian. II. *Relating to land*; collatio, a tax paid from lands, Cod. Theod.

GLEBARIUS, a, um, (gleba) *Relating to clods of earth*; bos, Varr., i. e. strong, that turns the clods of earth well in ploughing.

GLEBĀTIM, adv. *By clods*; Lact.

GLEBĀTIO, ōnis, f. (gleba) i. q. Glebalis collatio. *A tax upon land, land-tax*; Cod. Theod.

GLEBŌSUS, a, um, (gleba) *Full of clods, cloddy*; sulphur, Plin.: terra glebosior, id.

GLEŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of gleba) I. *A small clod or lump of earth*; Colum. II. *Of other things, a small piece*; myrrha, Vitruv.: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. III. *A little field*; Juv.

GLEŪLĒNTUS, a, um, (gleba) *Cloddy, consisting of earth*; animalia, Apul.

GLESSUM, GLESUM, GLÆSUM, i, n. (from the German gleissen, i. e. to shine) *Amber*; Tac.: hence, Glessarius, a, um, e. g. insula, *an island in the Baltic*; Plin.

GLĒRĀRIUM, i, n. (glis) *A place in which dormice are kept*; Varr.

GLIS, gliris, m. *A dormouse* (Sciurus glis, L.; Glis esculentus, Blumenb.); Varr.

GLISCO, ēre. I. *To take fire, begin to burn*; ignis gliscens, Lucr.: fig., *to take fire, i. e. to arise, begin*; gliscit prolium, Plaut.: violentia, Turno, Virg.: bellum per aliquot annos gliscens, Liv. II. *To grow, increase, spread*; gliscit seditio, Liv.: multitudo, Tac.: negotia, id.: in occulto, Liv.: hence, I. *To swell, rise up*; cutis gliscit, Stat.: fig.; gliscere singulos, Tac., i. e. were more sumptuous in their clothing. 2. *To become fat or fertile, to fatten*; gliscit asellus, turtur, Colum.: terra, id. III. Fig. *To rejoice greatly, exult*; gaudio, Turpil. ap. Non.: and without gaudio, Stat. IV. *To burn with desire, to be very desirous*; Stat.

GLŌBĀTIM, adv. *By bands or troops*; Ammian.

GLŌBO, āvi, ātum, āre, (globus) I. *To make round or spherical*; globari, *to be made round*; also, *to become round*; Plin. II. *To form into a body or crowd*; globari, *to crowd together*; Plin.: hence, Globatus, a, um, 1. *Made round, round*; Plin. 2. *Formed into a crowd*; Solin.

GLŌBŌSITAS, ātis, f. (globosus) *Rotundity, spherical figure*; Macrobr.

GLŌBUSUS, a, um, (globus) *Round as a ball, spherical*; Cic.: Liv.

GLŌNĒLUS, i, m. (dimin. of globus) I. *A small round ball, globe*; Plin. II. *A pudding, dumpling*; Cato fig. verborum globuli, Petron., i. e. beautifully rounded periods; also, a pill; Scrib. Larg.

GLŌBUS, i, m. I. *Any thick round body, a globe, sphere, ball*; Cic.: a meteor, id.: a ball of lead, Plaut.: farina, Varr.: flammæ, Virg., ball of fire: erinium globi, Apul., locks of hair: telorium, Val. Fl., a cloud of weapons: globi diurni et nocturni, Prudent., the sun and the moon. II. *A crowd of men collected round a person*; Liv.: especially, *a circular crowd*; Cato: then, *any crowd or body of men, a club, band*; Nep.: Liv.

GLŌMĒRĀBILIS, æ, (glomerus) *Round*; Manil.

GLŌMĒRĀTEN, mis, n. (glomerus) *Round shape*; Lucr.

GLŌMĒRĀTE, adv. *Thickly, closely*; Auson.

GLŌMĒRĀTIM, adv. *In heaps or crowds*; Macrobr.

GLŌMĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (glomerus) *An ambling, or, a trotting*; Plin.

GLŌMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (glomus) I. *To wind or form into a ball, collect together into a round heap, to glomerate*; lanam in orbis, Ov.: also gen., *to wind up or together*; viscera glomerata, id.: hence, venæ glomerantur, Cels., are winding about as it were. II. *To form into a round body, to round*; offas, Varr.: hence, I. Annus glomerans, sc. se, Cic., in poetry, revolving. 2. Gressus, of horses, Virg., to amble. III. *To collect or bring together, to assemble*; tempestatem, agmina, Virg.: se, id.: fig.; fas et nefas, Prudent.: cladem, Cic. ex Æschilo: hence, glomerari, *to crowd together, throng*; glomerantur apes in orbem, Virg.: legiones, Tac.: hostes, Virg.; frusta, Ov.

GLŌMĒRŌSUS, a, um, (glomus) *Round*; Colum.

GLŌMUS, ēris, n. I. *A clue*; lana, Lucr.: lili, Plin.: we find also, Glomus, i. m.; e. g. glomus, Hor. II. *A thick bush, thicket*; in glomis (from glomus, i), Auct. Carm. de Philom.

GLŌRIA, æ, f. I. *Glory, fame, renown*; belli, Cæs.: in summam gloriam venire, Cic.: gloriam habere, id.: consequi, id.: capere, id.: acquirere, id.: sequi, to pursue, id. N.B. Plur., Cic.: also with the poets. *Ornament, honour*; taurus armenti gloria, Ov. II. *A vaunting, boasting*; Cic.: Virg.: also, *pride, haughtiness*; Hor. III. *Thirst or passion for glory*; Cic.: also, *simply, desire*; generandi mellis, Virg.

GLŌRIĀBUNDUS, a, um, i. q. Glorians. *Vaunting, boasting*; Gell.

GLŌRIĀTIO, ōnis, f. (glorior) *A boasting, vaunting*; Cic.

GLŌRIĀTOR, ōris, m. (glorior) *A boaster, braggart*; Apul.

GLŌRIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (glorifico) *Glorification*; Augustin.

GLŌRIFICŌ, āre, (glorifico) *To glorify*; Tert.

GLŌRIFICUS, a, um, (gloria and facio) *That brings glory*; Cod. Just.

GLŌRIŌLA, æ, f. (dimin. of gloria) *Slight or little fame*, Cic.

GLORIOR, ātus sum, āri. (gloria) I. *To praise*; beata vita est glorianda, Cic. II. Especially, *To glory, boast, brag of, pride one's self on*; aliquid, Cic.: also, de re, and re, id.: also, in re, id.: also seq. acc. et infin.; id.

GLORIOSE, adv. I. *With glory, gloriously*; Cic.: gloriosus, Sall.: gloriosissime, Cic. II. *Boastfully, vauntingly (whether falsely or not)*; mentiri, Cic.: exordiri, id.: gloriosus de se predicare, id.: also, *pompously, haughtily, or, magnificently*; amicibor gloriose, Plaut.

GLORIOSUS, a, um. (gloria) I. *Full of glory, glorious*; mors, Cic.: honores, Nep.: gloriosus alicui, Cic.: gloriosissimum factum, id. II. *Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious, concealed, ostentatious*; miles, Cic.: homo, Liv.: gloriosus fuisti, Cic.: epistola, Plin. Ep. III. *Proud, haughty*; pavo, gloriosum animal, Plin. IV. *Desirous of glory, ambitious*; animus, Suet.

GLOS, glōris. f. (γλῶρις) *A husband's sister*; Pand. GLOSSARIUM, i. n. (γλωσσάριον) *A book in which obscure or antiquated words are explained, a lexicon, dictionary, glossary*; Gell.

GLOSSĒMA, ātis. n. (γλῶσσημα) *An obsolete or obscure word, requiring explanation*; Quint.

GLUBEO, ēre. 2. i. q. Glubo: Cato.

GLUBO, psi, ptum. 3. I. *To peel or strip off the bark of a tree, to bark*; ramos, Varr.: also, *to cast off its peel or bark*; Cato. II. *Fig.*; nepotes, Catull., i. e. spoliare.

GLŪMA, æ. f. *A hull or husk of corn*; Varr.

GLUS for GLUTEN; Auson.

GLŪTEN, īnis. n. and GLŪTĪNUM, i. n. *Glue*; Virg.:

Virtr.: Plin. GLŪTĪNAMENTUM, i. n. (glutino) *A part glued together*; e. g. of paper, Plin.

GLŪTĪNATIO, ōnis. f. (glutino) *A gluing together*; fig., *a drawing together, a closing, joining*; vulneris, Cels.

GLŪTĪNATIVUS, a, um. (glutino) *That glues or draws together*; Apul.

GLŪTĪNATOR, ōris. m. (glutino) *One that glues together*; as, the leaves of a book, a bookbinder; Cic.

GLŪTĪNATORĪUS, a, um. i. q. Glutinativus; Theod. Prisc.

GLŪTĪNEUS, a, um. (gluten) *Glutinous*; Rutil.

GLŪTĪNIUM, i. n. (gluten) i. q. Gluten; Apul.

GLŪTĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (gluten) I. *To glue, glue together*; chartas, Plin. II. *Fig. To close up, join*; cicatrices, Plin.: ora vulneris se glutinatur, Cels.

GLŪTĪNOSUS, a, um. (gluten) *Full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous*; terra, Colum.: terra glutinosissima, id.: pus glutinosus, Cels.

GLŪTĪNUM, i. n. See GLUTEN.

GLŪTĪO, or GLUTTĪO, īvi or īi, itum, ire. 4. (glutus) *To swallow*; as, food, Plaut.: also, vocem, Plin.

GLŪTUS, i. m. *The throat*; Pers.

GLŪTUS, a, um. *Loose*; Cato.

GNĀRĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Narro; Liv. Andr.

GNĀRĪTAS, ātis. f. (gnarus) *Knowledge*; locorum, Sall.

GNĀRĪS, e. i. q. Gnarus; Plaut.

GNĀRUS, a, um. I. *Skilful, practised, learned, knowing in any thing*; alicuius rei, Cic.: also without a genitive; id. II. *Known*; Tac.

GNĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Natus. *Born*; Plaut.: or, *constituted*, id.: hence, Gnatus, *A son*, Ter.: Gnata, *A daughter*; id.

GNĀVITAS, ātis. f. (gnavus) *Activity, industry* (for which Cicero has navitas); Arnob.

GNĀVITER, adv. *Industriously, actively*; Hor.

GNĀVUS, a, um. i. q. Navus. *Industrious, active*; homines, Cic.

GNŌBĪLIS, e. for nobilis; Acc. ap. Fest.

GNŌMON, ōnis. m. (γνώμων) *The pin of a sun-dial*; Virtr.: also, *an instrument for measuring angles*; id.

GNŌMONĪCUS, a, um. (γνωμονικός) *Of or belonging to a dial*. Hence, Gnomonica, sc. ars, or, gnomonicē (γνωμονική, sc. τέχνη) *The art of dialling or making dials*;

Virtr.: Gnomonici, *Persons experienced in this art*; Solin.

GNOSCO, ēre. (γνώω, γινώσκω, γινώσκω) *The old form of nosco*. Cæc.: gnoscier, for gnosci, S. C. de Bacch.

GŌBIUS, i. and GŌBĪO, ōnis. m. (γόβιος) *A fish of small value, perhaps, the gudgeon*; Ov.: Plin.: called also Cobio, Plin.

GŌMPHUS, i. m. (γόμενος) *A wooden pin, or the like*; Tert.

GŌNGŪLIS, īdis. f. *A rape, turnip*; Colum.

GŌSSYMPĪNUS (Gossamp.), i. f. *The cotton tree* (Gossypium arboreum, L.); Plin.

GŌSSYPIUS, i. n. or GŌSSYPIUS, i. m. (Gossip.) i. q. Gossypion; Plin.

GRĀBĀTŪLUS, i. m. *Djmin. of grabatus*; Apul.

GRĀBĀTUS, i. m. (αράβατος) *A low couch or bed to rest on*; Cic.

GRĀCĪLENS, i. q. Gracilis; Næv.

GRĀCĪLENTUS, a, um. i. q. Gracilis; Enn.: Gell.

GRĀCĪLPĒS, ēdis. (gracilis and thin) *Slender-footed*;

Syr. ap. Petrou.

GRĀCĪLIS, e. I. *Slender*; virgo, Ter.: crura gracillima, Suet. II. *Thin, little, small*; glans gracillior, Plin.: arbor, id.: coma, Ov., fine; via, Mart., narrow.

III. *Lean, poor*; eques, Liv.: ager, Plin., light soil; fig.; materia, Ov.: vindemia, Plin. Ep.: orator, Quint.

GRĀCĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (gracilis) I. *Slenderness*; corporis, Cic. II. *Too great slenderness, leanness, thinness*; crurum, Suet.: fig.; Cic.: narrationis, Quint., want of ornament.

GRĀCĪLĪTER, adv. *Slenderly, thinly*; Apul.: fig.; gracilius dicere, Quint., with less ornament.

GRĀCĪLĪTUDO, īnis. f. i. q. Gracilitas; Acc.

GRĀCĪLĪO, āre. *To cluck like a hen*; Auct. Carm. de Phil.

GRĀCĪLUS, a, um. i. q. Gracilis; Ter.

GRĀCŪLUS (Gracellus), i. m. *A jackdaw*; Plin.

GRĀDĀLIS, e. (gradus) *Step by step*; Diom.

GRĀDĀRIUS, a, um. (gradus) *Going or proceeding step by step*; equus, Lucell., ambling; fig.; Cicero, Sen., sc. in dicendo.

GRĀDĀTIM, adv. I. *Step by step, by degrees, little and little*; Cic. II. *By regular gradation*; Cic.

GRĀDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (gradus) I. *The making of a staircase, a flight or series of steps, a staircase*; scalarum, Vitr. II. In rhetoric, Gr. κλίμαξ, *A progressive gradation, a climax*; Cic.: cf. Auct. ad Her. 4, 25.

GRĀDĀTUS, a, um. (gradus) *Furnished with steps*; Plin.

GRĀDĪLIS, e. (gradus) I. *Having steps*; Ammian.

II. *Distributed on steps*; Cod. Theod.

GRĀDĪOR, gressus sum. 3. I. *To take steps, to step*; Cic.: longe, Virg., to take long steps. II. *To walk, to go*; ad mortem, Cic.: fig.: clamor foras gradiens, Lucr.

GRĀDĪVĪCŪLA, æ. m. (Gradius and colo) *A worshipper of Mars*; Sil.

GRĀDUS, us. m. I. *A step, pace*; gradum facere, Cic., to take a step: inferre in hostes, Liv., to advance: conferre, to come together, to meet; e. g. in order to fight, Liv.: or to converse, Plaut.: Virg.: Ingentes gradus ferre, to take long steps, Ov.: gradum celare, Virg.; or, corripere, Hor.; or, addere, Liv., to hasten: referre, id., to go back: sistere, Virg.; or, sustinere, Ov., to halt, stand still: citato gradu se proripere, quickly, hastily, Liv.: pleno gradu, in quick march, or, in regular march, or, at full pace, id. and fig., ingressum pleno gradu, Trebon. in Cic. Ep.: hence fig.; a step; primus gradus imperii factus est, Cic., the first step was taken, our empire began to spread: gradum fecit ad censuram, Liv., has immediately been made a censor: spondeus habet stabilem gradum (pace), Cic.: gradus reditus mei, Cic.: mortis, i. e. ad mortem, Hor.: thus also, a step, proceeding, i. e. an action which occasions or is followed by another; eo gradu via facta est ad consulatum, Liv.: also, gradum jacere, for facere, Cic. Especially of soldiers in battle, *Station, ground, posture, place*; stare in gradu, Ov., to stand firm: de gradu, Liv., of a stationary fight: gradu movere, or demovere, id., to drive away: hence, fig., *advantageous situation, favourable circumstances or condition*; de gradu dicerere, Cic.; or, depellere, Nep., to deprive one of his advantage. II. *A step, stair*; Cic.: Hor.: Virtr.: hence, i. *Fig. A degree, step, rank*; as, of kindred, honour, &c.; honoris vel ætatis, Cic.: bonorum, id.: temporum, id., the order of time: peccatorum, id.: officiorum, id.: altiore dignitatis gradum consequi, id.: oratorum ætates et gradus, id., i. e. rank, or difference in point of excellence: gradibus ire, id., to advance gradually: hence, gradus, rank, post, office, quality, character; Cic.: Nep. 2. *A degree of a circle*; Manil. 3. *A braid or tress of hair*; coma in gradu formata, Suet. 4. *The depth in digging*; Colum. 5. *Pl. The wrinkles on the palate of horses*; Veget. 6. *A degree of comparison*; Ov.

GRĀCĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of græcor; see GRÆCOR. II. Adj. *Made or composed after the Grecian manner*; græcor epistola, Apul.

GRÆCĪSSO, āre. (γραικίζω) *To imitate the Greeks*; Plaut.

GRÆCOR, ātus sum, āri. (Græcus) *To imitate the Greeks, live after the Grecian manner*; Hor.— See also GRÆCATUS.

GRĀJŪGĒNA, æ. m. (Grajus and gigno s. geno) *A Greek by birth*; Virg.: also adjective, *Grecian*; Catull.

GRĀMINIS, īnis. n. I. *Grass*; Plin.: herba graminis, Liv., blade of grass, or, grass together with the roots.

II. *A plant, herb*; Virg.: Ov.: Indum, Stat., i. e. costum.

GRĀMĪNEUS, a, um. (gramen) I. *Of grass or herbs*; caespes, Ov.: hence, corona, otherwise called obdionalis, given by those delivered from a blockade to their deliverer, Liv.: hastæ gramineæ, Cic. Verr. 4, 56, bamboos. II. *Full of grass, grassy*; campus, Virg.

GRĀMĪNŌSUS, a, um. (gramen) *Full of grass, grassy*; ager, Colum.

GRAMMĀTĪCA, æ. and GRAMMĀTICE, es. f. (γραμματική, sc. τέχνη) *Grammar, philology*; Cic.: Quint.

GRAMMĀTĪCĀLIS, e. (Grammatica) *Grammatical, belonging to grammar*; Sidon.

GRAMMĀTĪCĀLĪTER, adv. *Grammatically*; Treb. Poll. GRAMMĀTICE, adv. *Grammatically*; Quint.

GRAMMĀTĪCUS, a, um. (γραμματικός) *Grammatical*; ars, Auct. ad Her.: also simply, Grammatica, Cic., sc. ars; or, with a Greek termination, Grammatice, Quint., i. e. *Grammar, philology*; tribus grammaticas adire, i. e. Grammaticos, Hor.: hence, I. Grammaticus, *A grammarian, philologist, critic*; Cic.: Suet. II. Grammatica, orum, *Matters of grammar or philology, grammar, philology*; Cic.

GRAMMĀTĪSTA, æ. m. (γραμματιστής) *A teacher of the elements of language*; Suet.

GRAMMĀTŌPHYLĀCIUM, i. n. (γραμματοφυλάκιον) *Archives, i. e. place where acts and other registers are kept*; Pand.

GRAMMĪCUS, a, um. (γραμμαῖδος) *Consisting of lines, linear*; deformatio, Vitruv., a sketch, design, draught.

GRĀNĀRIUM, i. n. (sc. stabulum) *A storehouse for corn, granary*; Varr.

GRĀNĀTIM, adv. *Grain by grain, by single grains*; Apul.

GRĀNĀTUS, a, um. (granum) *Having grains*; malum granatum, Colum.; and simply, granatum, sc. malum, Plin., *A pomegranate*.

GRĀNĀTUS, us. m. (granum) *A collecting of grains*; Cato.

GRĀNDEVĪTAS, ātis. f. (grandævus) *Longevity, great age*; Acc.

GRĀNDEVUS, a, um. (grandis and ævum) *In years, aged, old*; Virg.

GRĀNDĪCO, ēre. 3. (grandis) *To become great, to grow*; Lucr.; Plin.

GRĀNDĪCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of grandis) *Somewhat large*; Plaut.

GRĀNDĪFER, a, um. (grandis and fero) *Bringing forth large things, great*; Nazar.

GRĀNDĪFICUS, a, um. (grandis and facio) *Behaving in a lofty manner, great*; mens, Ammian.

GRĀNDĪLOQUUS, a, um. (grandis and loquor) I. *Speaking greatly of a thing*; Cic. II. *Speaking loftily*; Cic.

GRĀNDINEUS, a, um. (grando) *Full of hail*; Alcim.

GRĀNDINO, āre. (grando) *To hail*; grandinat, it hails, Sen.

GRĀNDĪNŌSUS, a, um. (grando) i. q. Grandineus; Colum.

GRĀNDĪO, ire. 4. (grandis) I. *Trans. To make great increase*; Plaut.; Varr. II. *Intrans. To increase, grow, become great*; Cato.

GRĀNDIS, e. I. *Large, great*; epistola, Cic., long; graudiores fetus agri, id.: grandissima seges, Varr.; vitium, Cic.: pecunia, id., much money; grandes cœnæ, Quint., sumptuous feasts: especially, I. *Large in stature, grown up*; puer, Cic.: ætas grandior, id. 2. *Advanced in years, aged*; grandis natu, Cic.: grandi natu, Suet.: or, ævo, Ov.: grandior natu, Cic.: also simply, grandis, id. II. *Great, noble, brave*; alumnus, Hor. III. *Great in expression, i. e. sublime, lofty*; oratio, Cic.: oratores grandes verbis, id. N.B. Grande, and grandia, adv.; e. g. grande fremens, Stat., i. e. violently, very much, greatly: grandia incedere, Ammian.; or, ingredi, Gell., to take long steps.

GRĀNDISCĀPIUS, a, um. (grandis and scapus) *Having a large trunk or stem*; arbor, Sen.

GRĀNDĪSŌNUS, a, um. (grandis and sono) *High-sounding*; Sedul.

GRĀNDĪTAS, ātis. f. (grandis) I. *Greatness*; ætatis, Sisenn., advanced age. II. *Loftiness, sublimity*; verborum, Cic.

GRĀNDĪTER, adv. *Sublimely, greatly, largely*; Ov. GRĀNDĪTUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of grandior, us) *Somewhat old or grown up*; virgo, Ter.

GRĀNDO, inis. f. I. *Hail, a hailstorm*; Cic.: also plur.; id.: saxorum grandio, Sil., a shower of stones: also gen. mascul.; Varr. II. *Fig. of powerful oratory*; Auson.

GRĀNEUS, a, um. (granum) *Of grain*; granea (sc. puls), a pop or frumenty of grain; Cato.

GRĀNĪFER, a, um. (granum and fero) *Carrying corn or grains*; agmen, Ov., i. e. ants.

GRĀNŌSUS, a, um. (granum) *Full of grains*; Plin.

GRĀNŪM, i. n. *A grain of corn*; Cic.: hence, any thing similar to a grain of corn. I. *Turis, Plaut.*: sals, Plin.: thus we also use the word, grain. II. *A small kernel in fruits, a grain*; as, in grapes, Ov.: in figs, Plin.: in poppies, Ov.: in a pomegranate, id.

GRĀPHĪĀRICUS, a, um. *Belonging to writing*; theca, Suet., i. e. for the style: thus also, graphiarium, sc. instrumentum, Mart.

GRĀPHĪCE, f. *Exactly, finely, beautifully*; Plaut.

GRĀPHĪCUS, a, um. (γραφικός) I. *Belonging to painting or drawing*; hence, Graphice, sc. ars, *The art of drawing*; Plin. 35, 36, 8, ed. Harcler.; also, exact, fine, beautiful, elegant; delectatio graphocera (Comp. gæc.), Vitruv. II. *That can paint or draw*: hence, cunicus, orful; servus, Plaut.

GRĀPHĪS, idis. f. (γραφίς) I. *An instrument for drawing, a drawing pencil*; Seren. ap. Diomed. II.

The drawing or designing of a picture, a drawing, draught; Plin. III. *The art of drawing*; Vitruv.

GRĀPHĪUM, i. n. (γραφίον) *An instrument for writing on wax tablets, a style*; Ov.

GRĀSSĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (grassatio) *A rioting in the streets*; Plin.

GRĀSSĀTOR, ōris. m. (grassor) *A rioter in the streets, especially by night, one who attacks and robs others*; Cic.

GRĀSSĀTŪRA, æ. f. i. q. Grassatio; Suet.

GRASSOR, ætus sum, āri. (gradior) I. *To go*; Plaut.; Ov.: fig.; per nervos humore grassante, Justin.; hence, in aliquem, Plaut., to assault, fall upon, attack: in possessionem agri publici, Liv.: hence, I. *To go*; fig.; ad gloriam virtutis via, Sall., to proceed: ad clara periculis, Sil., to aspire to. 2. *To proceed against any one, to act*; jure, non vi, Liv.: in te hac via grassaremur, id., i. e. proceed against thee: veneno, Tac., to administer poison: dolo, id.: obsequio, Hor.: especially, to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage; in senatum, Justin.; adversus deos, id.: vis grassabatur, Tac.: also seq. accus.; Stat. II. *To go about*. 1. Without rioting; Ov. 2. With riot; in Subura, Liv.

GRĀTĀNTER, adv. *With congratulations, with joy*; Ammian.

GRĀTĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (grator) *Congratulatory*; Sidon.

GRĀTE, adv. I. *Willingly, with pleasure, agreeably*; Cic.: gratius, Justin.: gratissime, Macrob. II. *Gratefully, thankfully*; facere, Cic.: gratissime, Plin.

GRĀTES, plur. f. *Thanks*; alicui gratias agere, Cic.: Liv.: or, dicere, Virg., to thank: referre, Ov.: persolvere, Virg., to requite: superis decernere gratias, a public thanksgiving, Ov.: besides gratias and gratibus, no case seems to occur. N.B. I. Deberi tibi multas gratias gratias, Plaut., pleonastically. 2. *Grates* is used principally of thanks offered to the gods, gratiæ of those offered to men.

GRĀTĪA, æ. f. (gratus) I. *Agreeableness, pleasantness, grace*; in vultu, Quint.: verborum, id.: gratia non deest verbis, Propert., i. e. charm: in the imitative arts, as, in painting, *grace, charm*; Quint.: vinis gratiam affert fumus, Plin., flavour: hence, as a goddess, a *Grace*. II. *Favour in which a person stands with others*; gratiam alicuius sibi conciliare, Cic.: gratiam inire ab aliquo, id.; or, apud aliquem, or, ad aliquem, Liv., to make one's self beloved, gain one's favour or friendship: also without ab, apud, ad; Cic.: also alicuius, Curt.: in gratia esse, to be in favour, to be beloved, Cic.: also, bona gratia, id.; and, bonas gratias attulit, id.: hence, good terms, friendly relations, friendship; in gratiam recipere, id.: in gratiam redire cum aliquo, id., to become a friend again, be reconciled, renew friendship: ponere in gratia, or, in gratiam, id., to bring into favour or friendship: esse in gratia cum aliquo, id.: in gratiam reducere, or, restituere, or, redigere, Ter., to conciliate, reconcile: componere gratiam, to make: cum bona gratia, Ter., i. e. with friendship, in peace: cum mala gratia, id., with displeasure or enmity. III.

Power, credit, influence, respectability, arising from acquaintance or friends; Cic. IV. *A favour bestowed upon another, a kindness, obligation, service*; nullam esse gratiam, quam non capere animus meus posset, Cic.: petivit in beneficii loco et gratia, id., as a favour: alicui gratiam dare, Ter.; or, facere, Plaut., to bestow as a favour, to grant or permit a thing: hence, I. In gratiam alicuius, Liv., in favour of any one, to oblige any one, or for the sake of any one: in gratiam iudicii, Liv., i. e. because the people had acquitted him. 2. *Gratia, ablat., On account of, for the sake of* (prop. out of favour to); hominum gratia, Cic.: ea gratia, Ter., therefore, on that account: hujus accusandi gratia, Nep.: exempli gratia, for example, Plin. 3. *A remitting, dispensing with, or releasing from a thing*; jurisjurandi, Pand.: omnium tibi gratiam facio, Liv., forgive: criminum gratiam facere, Suet., i. e. to pardon: also seq. de; e. g. de cœna facio gratiam, Plaut., I thank you, but cannot come.

V. *Thanks*; gratiam persolvere, Cic.: gratias agere, to give or return thanks, id.: gratiarum actio, a returning of thanks, id.: gratiam habere alicui, id., to be grateful or thankful: gratiam referre, to recompense, requite: parem, id.: also ironically; i. e. to make one pay for a thing (in revenge), to revenge one's self; Ter.: Cic.: also, gratiam rependere, Ov.: and reddere, Sall.: also, referre gratiam, fig., of land that bears fruit; Colum.: thus also, reddere, id., of a vine: hence, I. *Gratia est*, I thank you, Ter.: gratia est, sc. tibi, Plaut., I am much obliged to you, but must decline. 2. Abl. plur. Gratiis, Ter. *Without recompense, pay, or reward, gratuitously*: from this was formed, by contraction, grati; e. g. habere, Cic.: grati costat, id., costs nothing; grati; e. g. habere, Cic.: grati in causa, because it is properly an ablative.

GRĀTRĪFICŪS, ōnis. f. (gratificor) *An obliging, gratifying*; Cic.

GRĀTRĪFICOR, ātus sum, āri. (gratus and facio) *To do a favour, oblige, gratify*; alicui, Cic.: alicui aliquid, to gratify in any thing, show a kindness to, id.: hence, to

make a present of, give up, make over, sacrifice; libertatem alicui, Sall.

GRĀTĪS. *For naught*; see GRATIA, ad fin.

GRĀTILLA, æ. f. *A sort of cake*; Arnob.

GRĀTIŌSE. adv. *Out of mere favour, graciously*; Pand.: gratiosius, Auson.

GRĀTIŌSITAS, ātis. f. (gratiosus) *Agreeableness*; Tert.

GRĀTIŌSUS, a, um. (gratia) I. *Full of pleasure, agreeable, pleasant*; umbra, Plin.: causæ gratiosiores, Cic. Lig. 13, ed. Grav. II. *In favour or esteem, beloved*; homo, Cic.: alicui, or apud aliquem, id.: gratiosior, id.: gratiosissimus, id. III. *That is done out of mere favour*; missio, Liv. IV. *Enjoying favour, favoured*; Pand. V. *That shows favour, obliging, complaisant*; scriba, Cic.

GRĀTIS. adv. *For naught*; see GRATIA, ad fin.

GRĀTOR, ātus sum, āri. (gratus) *To congratulate*; alicui, Virg.: also without a dative, *to rejoice, manifest one's joy*; Virg.: Liv.: also, sibi, *to be glad within one's self*; Ov.

GRĀTŪTO, adv. (gratuitus) I. *For naught, without pay or profit, gratuitously*; Cic.: gratuito aut levifore, Suet., at no interest or at a very low rate of interest: gratuito aliquid obstringere, id., by lending money without interest. II. *Without cause*; Sen.

GRĀTŪTUS, a, um. (with long penult) *That is done or given for nothing, without pay, reward, or profit*; suffragia, Cic., free, spontaneous: comitia, id., in which the votes were not bought: amicitia, id., i. e. disinterested: liberalitas, id., voluntary: gratuitam pecuniam dare alicui, Plin. Ep., without demanding interest: thus also, propositio millicies H-S gratuito, Suet., i. e. without interest: gratuita et sine frumento stipendioque opera, id.; where sine frumento stipendioque explains the gratuita opera: gratuita in Circo loca, id., the free places for the people.

GRĀTŪLĀBUNDUS, a, um. *Congratulating*; Liv.

GRĀTŪLĀTOR, ōnis. f. (gratulor) I. *An expressing of joy to any one*; Cic.: especially by words, i. e. a congratulation; id.: also, alicuius rei, i. e. propter rem, id. II. *Joy, especially, public joy*; Cic.: hence, a holiday, festival; especially, a public thanksgiving; id.: reip. bene gesta, i. e. propter rem, &c., id.

GRĀTŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (gratulor) *One who congratulates*; Cic.

GRĀTŪLĀTORĪE, adv. *In a congratulatory manner*; Augustin.

GRĀTŪLĀTORĪUS, a, um. (gratulor) *Congratulatory*; epistola, Capitol.

GRĀTŪTOR, ātus sum, āri. (gratus) I. *To express joy, wish joy, congratulate*; alicui, Cic.: de filia, id.: de redivo, id.: adventum, Ter., i. e. on account of: libertatem recuperatam, Cic.: also, in re, at or on account of any thing, id.: also, re, de re, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: also seq. quod, Cic.: also, seq. accus. et infin.; Ov.: also, apud aliquem, Suet. N.B. Sibi gratulari, to congratulate one's self, to rejoice, Cic.: also without sibi; Ov. A. A. 3, 122: Suet. Tib. 60. II. *To manifest one's gratitude, especially, to God or the Gods*; Ter.: Quint.

GRĀTUS, a, um. (from χάρις, by a transposition of letters) I. *Pleasing, agreeable, Gr. χαριστικός*; Cic.: also, lovely; Propert.: gratius, Cic.: gratissimum, id.: aliquid habere gratum, Ter., to accept or receive kindly: thus also, gratum acceptumque habere, Cic.: hence, Gratum, subst., *A favour*; gratum facere alicui, id., to do one a favour: thus also, gratius, id., a greater favour: gratissimum, a very great favour, id.: hence, I. *That procures favour, that renders agreeable or beloved*; gratum mihi esse potuit, Ter.: quam sit beneficio gratum, &c., Cic. 2. *Deserving thanks, thankworthy, received with thankfulness, gratefully acknowledged*; quum ita sit (iucundum), gratum esse necesse est, Cic.: quod adest, gratum juvat, Hor.: also, worthy of approbation, joyous, acceptable; diis immortalibus gratum potius, quam grave, Cic. II. *Grateful, thankful*; erga aliquem, Cic.: gratior, id.: gratissimus, id.: animus gratus, a grateful heart, gratitude, id.: animus gratissimus, id. N.B. Grati in te bene merito, for meritum, Cic.

GRĀVĀBĪLIS, e. (gravo) *Troublesome, oppressive*; Cael. Aur.

GRĀVĀMEN, inis. n. (gravo) *Trouble*; Cassiod.

GRĀVASTELLUS, i. m. *Greyish, darkish, or old*; Plaut.

GRĀVĀTE. adv. *With difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly*; Cic.

GRĀVĀTIM, adv. i. q. Gravate; Liv.

GRĀVĀTOR, ōnis. f. (gravo) *Heaviness*; post cibum, Cael. Aur.

GRĀVEDĪNGŪSUS, a, um. (gravedo) I. *Often afflicted with or subjected to a catarrh or cold*; Cic. II. *Causing a catarrh*; Plin.

GRĀVEDŌ, inis. f. (gravis) I. *Heaviness*; e. g. of the head, Cels.: or of the limbs, when one feels a weariness in them, Apul. II. *A catarrh, cold*; Cic. III. *Troublesomeness*; crapula, Plin. IV. *Pregnancy*; Nemes.

GRĀVE-ŌLENS, tis. I. *Smelling strongly*; Virg. II. *Having a disagreeable smell, stinking, rank*; Virg.

GRĀVEŌLENTIA, æ. f. (graveolens) *An unpleasant smell, stink*; ælitus, i. e. stinking breath, Plin.

GRĀVESŌ, ōre. (gravis) *To become heavy or heavier*; hence, I. *To become worse or more violent, to increase*; gravescit ærumna, Lucr.: malum, Tac. II. *To become pregnant*; Plin.: fig.; nemus fetu gravescit, i. e. impletur, Virg.

GRĀVIDĪTAS, ātis. f. (gravidus) *Pregnancy*; Cic.

GRĀVIDŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (gravidus) I. *To load*; Cæcil. II. *To impregnate*; gravidari ex alio, Aur. Vict.: fig.; terra gravidata seminibus, Cic., impregnated, fructified.

GRĀVIDŪS, a, um. (gravis) I. *Loaded, heavy or filled with, full of*; manus, Plaut., i. e. laden: arista, Virg., heavy: pharetra gravidata sagittis, Hor.: moles, Val. Fl.

II. *Pregnant, with young*; uxor, Cic.: gravis ex alio, Ter.: aliquam facere gravidam, id.: or, reddere, Lucr.: gravis puero, with, &c., Plaut.: also simply, Gravidā, *A pregnant woman*; Plin.: thus also, of animals; muræna, Hor.: pecus, Virg.: fig., pregnant, i. e. *fruit full, full, filled*; nubes, Ov.; gravidæ semine terræ, id.: ager gravidus autumnus, Virg.: urbs bellis gravidā, id.: also seq. genit.; e. g. metalli, Ov.

GRĀVIS, e. I. *Heavy, weighty, not light*; sarcina, Hor.: amiculum, Cic.: onus gravissimum, Quint.: æs grave, Liv., coins which have the full weight: stat gravis Entellus, Virg., heavy on account of the weight of his body, firm, immovable: gravis fenus, Suet., i. e. higher interest: hence, I. *Weighty, important*; causa, Cic.: id: apud iudicem grave et sanctum esse dicitur, id.: quod est gravissimum, Ter.: hence, I. *Important, credible*; testis, Cic.: auctor, Plin. 2. *Of weight or authority, respectable, eminent, great*; quis Catone gravior in dicendo? Cic.: homo gravissimus, id.: civitas, id.: supellex, Plin., costly, expensive: gravis denotes gen. a man of weight, importance, or respectability, of whom others take great account: gravis Stoicus, Cic., of very great repute: gravissimī historicī, Nep., i. e. of great weight and authority.

2. *Violent, vehement, great, strong*; amor, Hor., passionate: icus, id.: supplicium, Cic.: morbus, Nep., virulent, acute: vulnus, Liv., severe: odor, Plin., strong or offensive: pretium, Sall., high: grex pavonum, Varr., i. e. large: also, violent or vehement against any one; adversarius, Cic.: hostes, Liv.: or, difficult to conquer; graves Persæ, Hor. 3. *Grave, serious in behaviour*; considerate, cautious, circumspect, sober, orderly, acting from principles; animus, Ter.: Æsopus, Quint.: ætas, id.: aliquid gravis scribere, of a more serious nature, Cic. Thus, grave carmen, Propert., an epic poem; the contrary is mollis versus, i. e. an elegiac poem. 4. *Troublesome, inconvenient, oppressive, burthensome, hard, unpleasant, disagreeable, sad, melancholy, harsh, severe*; si tibi grave non erit, Cic.: nuncius gravior, Virg., mournful, sad, unpleasant: ætas ad militandum gravior, Liv.: also seq. in; e. g. grave est in populum, hard, Cic.: hasta, Hor.: gravem esse alicui, to be troublesome: auribus, Propert.: hence, I. *Unhealthy, unwholesome*; anni tempus, Cic.: autumnus, Cæs.: locus, Liv.: umbra, Virg. 2. *Hard of digestion*; cibus, Cic.: Cels.: also, nutritious; gravissima bubula est, Cels. 3. *Having an unpleasant smell or flavour*; hircus, Hor.: absinthium, Varr. 5. *Deep, grave*; sonus gravissimus, Cic., the bass voice, bass: thus also, gravis sonus, Hor.: vox, Quint.: genus vocis grave, Cic.: hence, syllaba gravis, an unaccented syllable, Quint.; opp. syllaba acuta. II. *Laden, loaded*, when it may sometimes be rendered, *full of, richly furnished or supplied with, &c.*; naves spoliis graves, Liv.: gravis oneribus, Cic.: vulnere, Liv.: morbo, Virg.: hostis gravis præda, Liv.: gravis somno, Ov.: oculi vino et somno graves, Liv., heavy: gravis ætate, id.; or simply, gravis, Val. Fl., aged: colus lana gravis, Ov.: liber gravis verbis, Nep., containing much information: hence, I. *Languid, heavy, faint, feeble, moving with difficulty*; oculi, Cic.: corpus, Hor., weak, feeble; gravior de vulnere, Val. Fl. 2. *Pregnant, with child, with young*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: fig.; nubes graves imbre, Liv.; unless this ought to be taken in the proper sense: thus also, equus, of the Trojan horse, Virg.: rami, Ov. N.B. Grave, for graviter, Stat.

GRĀVĪTAS, ātis. f. (gravis) I. *Weight, heaviness*; armor, Cæs.: tendebat gravitas uterum, Ov., burden: fig.; capitis, Cels., heaviness in the head: membrorum, Cic., heaviness, indisposition, weakness: thus also, corporis, id.: lingua, id., in pronunciation: in sensibus, id.: auditus, or aurium, or audiendi, difficulty of hearing, Plin.: hence, I. *Weight, impressiveness, energy, force*; verborum et sententiarum, Cic.: gravitas verb. et sentent., denotes the power of the expression and ideas to make an impression on the imagination and feelings, Cic. Orat. 9. 2. *Importance, power*; civitatis, Cæs. II. *Inconvenience or troublesomeness of a thing*. 1. *Unwholesomeness*; cæli, Cic.: loci, Liv. 2. *Disagreeableness, unpleasantness, disagreeable or unpleasant smell*; anime, or oris, Plin. 3. *Powerfulness, strength*; odoris, Plin. 4. *Violence, vehemence, virulence, rage, fury*; morbi, Cic.: belli, Liv.; also, cruelty, severity, greatness; injuria gravitate tutor est, Sall. 5. *Dearness*; annonæ,

Tac. III. *A firm mind, firmness*; cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.: hence, 1. *Gravity, seriousness of deportment*; comitatu condita gravitas, Cic.: iudiciorum, id., severity. 2. *Gravity, thoughtfulness, sedateness, circumspection, prudence*; Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. 3. *Firmness, constancy*; Cic. ad Div. 5, 16: gravitatem in dolore adhibere, Cic. 4. *Respectability, reputation; dignity, seriousness*; sententia, Cic.: oris, Liv.: imperii, Cic.: gravitatem habere, Cic. Brut. 95: facere aliud cum gravitate, Cic.: thus also, of speaking with rhetorical ornament; Cic. Orat. 1, 13.

GRAVITER, adv. 1. *Weightily, heavily*; Virg.: Ov.: hasta graviter pressa, Virg., i. e. deeply, with weight; hence, 1. *Violently, strongly*; pellere, Ter., with great force: naves gravissime afflictæ, Cæs., very much shattered. 2. *Exceedingly, greatly, very much*; ægrotare, Cic.: amare, Plaut.: iratus, Ter.: suspectus, Cic.: gravissimæ ægrotare, id.: gravissime dissentientes, id.: gravissime dolere, Cæs.: graviter advertunt, Ter., mark attentively, are very attentive. 3. *Impressively, or, with propriety*; iudicare, Cæs.: tractare aliud, Cic., in a proper manner: also, *vehemently*; vindicare, Cæs. 4. *Deeply*, of sound; sonare, Cic., to sound bass. 5. *Seriously*; scribere, Cic.: also, *seriously or severely*; agere, id.

II. *Unwillingly, with reluctance, indignation, chagrin, trouble, impatience or sorrow*; audire, Ter.: ferre, Cic.: take amiss: accipere, id., with compassion: accipere, Tac., with indignation: se habere, Cic., to be dangerously ill.

GRAVITUDOSUS, inis, f. (gravis) *A catarrh*; Vitruvius. GRAVIVUS, a, um. (dimin. of gravior, us) *Somewhat heavy*; somewhat deep; sonus, Gell.

GRAVO, avi, atum, are. (gravis) *To weigh down, make heavy, load, oppress, burden*; prop. and fig.; membra gravat onus, Ov.: caput, Plin.: fortunam, Ov., to render more grievous: officium me gravat, Hor.: hence, Gravatus, a, um, *Weighed down, burdened, incommoded, troubled, &c.*; vulneribus, Liv.: vino somnoque, id.: also, *heavy*; caput, Colum.: oculi morbo gravati, Ov. Also, Gravor, atus sum, avi, as a deponent; I. Intrans. 1. *To be reluctant, or, to hesitate, be unwilling, make difficulties*; primo gravari cœpit, Cic.: quum haud gravati venissent, Liv., without hesitation: also seq. infin.; e. g. qui gravere literas ad me dare, Cic. 2. *To be or become angry, vexed, irritated*; gravatus Vitellius, Tac.: ob nimiam contumaciam gravatus, Suet. II. Trans. *To think one's self troubled with or incommoded by anything, to feel any thing as a burden*; aquam, Plaut., i. e. to give with reluctance or unwillingly: Bellerophontem, Hor., to carry with reluctance, to throw off; luem, Sil., to consider life as a burden: matrem, Suet., not to be able to endure, dislike exceedingly: qua si quis gravabitur, Quint., who thinks himself incommoded by it, does not like to have any thing to do with it.

GRÉGALIS, e. (grex) I. *Of or belonging to the same flock or herd*; e. g. horses, Plin.: hence, Gregales, subst., *Those of the same herd*; e. g. of horses, Varr.: hence of persons, comrades, companions, acquaintance; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. gregales Catiline, Cic. II. *Of a common kind, common, ordinary, indifferent*; poma, Sen.: siligo, Plin.: also, *common, i. e. peculiar or belonging to the common people or common soldiers*; amiculum, Liv.; and habitus, Tac., of a common soldier.

GRÉGARIUS, a, um. (grex) I. *Of or relating to a flock or herd*; pastor, Colum. II. *Common, of soldiers*; milites, Cic., i. e. that are not officers: eques, Tac.: gregarius miles is used rather by way of contempt, for miles in itself already denotes a common soldier as distinguished from an officer. III. *Common, i. e. bad, mean, poor*; Sidon.

GRÉGATIM, adv. I. *In flocks, herds, swarms, &c.*; e. g. of animals, Plin.: also of men, in troops or crowds; Cic. II. *Among the common people*; accidit, ut nova genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, Plin.

GRÉGO, avi, atum, are. (grex) *To collect in flocks, or simply, to collect*; aves gregatæ, Stat.

GRÉMIUM, i. n. *A lap*; e. g. of a mother, in which a child sits, Cic.: Virg.: fig.; e. g. of the earth; Cic.: abstrahi e gremio patriæ, id.: in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, id.: medio Græciæ gremio, in the centre of Greece, id.: soror in fratris gremio consenscit, id.: in vestris pono gremiis, Virg., I give it into your hand, i. e. into your power: ad gremium præceptoris, Quint., in presence and under the guidance of the teacher.

GRESSIO, onis, f. (gradior) *A stepping, a step, pace*; Pacuv.

GRESSUS, a, um. See GRADIOR. GRESSUS, us, m. (gradior) I. *A going, pace, gait*; Cic. II. *A step*; gressum tendere ad moenia, Virg.: recipere, id., to go back: inferre, id., to go into: ferre, to go, Ov.: ante ferre, to go before, Virg.: comprimere, id., to halt, stand still, stop.

GREX, grégis, m. I. *A flock, herd, swarm, drove, &c. of animals*; e. g. of horses, Cic.: of cattle, id.: of asses, Varr.: of sheep and goats, Virg.: of peacocks, ducks, geese, Varr.: of birds, Hor. II. *A company or society of men, society, club, crowd, troop, band, &c.*;

hominum honestissimorum, Cic.: philosophorum, id.: me in vestrum gremio recipiatis, Ter.: especially of actors, a company; Plaut.: Ter.: gremem (sc. aurigarum Circensium) ducere, Suet.: hence, gregate facti, Sall.; Liv., after they had formed a crowd, or, in a crowd, i. e. together: thus also, uno grege, Curt., all at once. III. *The crowd, the common people*; in grege annuener, Cic., i. e. among the common crowd of advocates: hominum desperatorum, id.: Epicuri, Hor.: indocilis grex, i. e. vulgus, id. IV. Also, of things without life; virgarum, Plaut., i. e. bundles: of stars, Apul. N.B. Grex, gen. fem., Lucr.

GRIPHUS, i. m. (γρίφος) *A net; hence, a puzzling proposition or question, a riddle*; Gell.

GROSSULUS, i. m. (dimin. of grossus) *A small unripe fig*; Colum.

GROSSUS, i. c. *An unripe fig*; Plin.

GRUIS, i. q. *Grus*; Phædr.

GRŪMŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of grumus) *A small heap*; Plin.

GRŪMUS, i. m. *A little heap, hillock*; grumos e terra, Vitruvius: tumuli grumorum, id.

GRUNTO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. *To grunt as swine*; Varr.: Plin.

GRUNNITUS, us, m. (grunnio) *A grunting of swine*; Cic.

GRŪO, ère. (from γράω, to strike) *To make a noise like a crane, to crank*; Fest.

GRUS, gruis, c. (from γρέσος, unless it be from gruo) *A crane*; Cic.

GRYLLO, ère. (gryllus) *To cry or chirp like a cricket*; Auct. Carm. de Phil.

GRYLLUS, i. m. (γρύλλος) *A cricket*; Plin.

GRYPUS, γρηψ, (γρηψ) and GRYPHUS, i. m. *A griffin, a fabulous bird with four feet*; Plin.

GŪBERNACLUM, i. n. contr. for gubernaculum; Virg. GŪBERNACŪLUM, i. n. (gubernō) *A helm, rudder*; Cic.: fig., *a helm, rudder, a steering, ruling, leading, guiding*; reipublicæ, id.: civitatum, id.: Cicero always uses the plural in this sense; thus also, vitæ, Plin.: the singular occurs in Vell.

GŪBERNATIO, onis, f. (gubernō) I. *The steering or guiding of a ship, or, the art of steering*; Cic. II. Fig. Gen. *A ruling, guiding, managing, directing*; tantarum rerum, Cic.: consilii, id., i. e. the government of reason.

GŪBERNATOR, oris, m. (gubernō) I. *One that steers a ship, a steersman, pilot*; Cic. II. Gen. *A governor, ruler*; reip., Cic.

GŪBERNATRIX, icis, f. (gubernator) *She who rules or governs*; civitatum, Cic.

GŪBERNUS, i. m. i. q. *Gubernator*; Laber. ap. Gell.

GŪBERNO, avi, atum, are. (γυβερνώ) I. *To pilot or steer a ship*; Cic.: ars gubernandi, Quint., the art of pilotage or steering. II. *To direct, govern, conduct, manage*; vitam, Cic.: aliquid, id.: equum, Mart.: motum fortunæ, Cic.

GŪBERNUM, i. n. i. q. *Gubernaculum*; Lucr.

GŪLA, æ, f. *The gullet, weasand*; Plin.: hence, I. *The neck*; obtorta gula, Cic.: gulam laqueo frangere, Sall., to strangle. II. Fig. i. e. *Gluttony, daintiness, appetite*; Sall.: Hor.: irritamenta gula, Tac.: gula ingenua, Mart., a good taste, delicate palate: insulsa, Cic.: profunda, Suet., ravenous appetite.

GŪLO, onis, m. (gula) *A glutton, gormandiser*; Apul.

GŪLŌSE, adv. *Gluttonously*; gulosius, Colum.: gulosissime, Lucr.

GŪLŌSUS, a, um. (gula) I. *Gluttonous, dainty*; Sen. II. Fig. Lector, Mart., i. e. a great reader.

GŪMEN, inis, n. i. q. *Gummi*; Pallad.

GŪMMA, æ, f. *A glutton*; Lucili, ap. Cic.

GŪMMA, atis, n. for gummi; Pallad.

GŪMMĀTUS, a, um. (gummi) *Gummy*; Pallad.

GŪMMEUS, a, um. (gummi) *Gummy*; Auson.

GŪMMI, n. indecl. and GŪMMIS, is, f. (γύμμι) *Gum*; Colum.: Plin.

GŪMMINO, are. *To yield gum*; Pallad.

GŪMMITIO, onis, f. (gummi) *A besmearing with gum*; Colum.

GŪMMŌSUS, a, um. (gummi) *Full of gum, gummy*; Plin.

GURDŌNICUS, a, um. (gurdus) *Stupid, doltish*; Sulpic. Sev.

GURDUS, a, um. *Stupid, doltish*; Laber. ap. Gell. GURGES, itis, m. I. *A whirlpool*; sinuatus gurges in curvos arcus, Ov.: also gen., *any deep place in water, a depth, hollow*; Rhēni fossa gurgitibus redundans, Cic.: fig.; gurgis turpitudinis, Val. Max.: libidinum, Cic.: vitiatorum, id., of an extremely vicious person; hence, a *spendthrift, prodigal*; patroniis, id.: and without a genit.; e. g. tu gurgis atque heluo, id.: pecuniam prandiorum gurgitibus proluere, Gell., i. e. to spend in eating. II. With the poets, gen. *deep water, the deep sea, a deep lake or river*; gurges Carpathius, Virg.: Atlanteus, Stat.

GURGLIO, onis, m. I. *The windpipe, weasand*; Varr. II. i. q. Curculio, *A weevil*; Pallad.

III. i. q. Penis; Pers. 4, 38.

GURGUSTIOLUM, i. n. Dimin. of gurgustum; Apul. GURGUSTIUM, i. n. *A mean dwelling, a hotel, hut; Cic. GURSTATIO, ðnis. f. (gusto) The first dish; Petron. GURSTATORIUM, i. n. (sc. vas) A dish; Plin. Ep. GURSTATUS, us. m. (gusto) I. A tasting. II. The flavour of any thing; pomorum, Cic. III. The sense of tasting, the taste; Plin.*

GUSTO, avi, atum, are. *To taste, take a little of any food: hence it may often be rendered gen., to eat, drink; aquam, Cic.: leporem et gallinam, Cæs.: lavabatur, deinde gustabat, Plin. Ep.: nemo gustavit unquam cubans, Cic.; fig., to taste, i. e. to partake of, enjoy, understand, hear, learn, see; sanguinem civilem, id.: partem relip., id.: partem voluptatis, id.: physiologiam primis labris, id.: amorem vite, Lucr., to enjoy, relish: lucellum, Hor.: Metrodorum, Cic., to attend his lectures for a while: studia literarum sensu, id., to like.*

GUSTULUS, or GUSTULUM, i. (dimin. of gustus and gustum) *A small dish of food; Apul.: fig. for, a kiss; id. GUSTUM, i. n. i. q. Gustulum; Apic.*

GUSTUS, us. m. (confr. for gustatus) *I. A tasting; Colum.: Tac.: hence, 1. A partaking slightly, or eating a little, of any thing; salis, Plin. 2. An antepast; Mart. 3. Gustus ex amphora, a draught, Petron. 4. A proof, specimen, relish; gustum dare, Plin. Ep. II. Flavour; gustus vini austerior, Plin.: fig., sermo præ se ferens in verbis—proprium quandam gustum urbis, Quint.*

III. *The sense of tasting; Colum.: Plin.: fig., a taste for any thing; laudum, Cic.*

GUTTA, æ. f. *I. A drop; Cic.: Virg.: gutta Phæthontis, Mart.; or, gutta succina, id., i. e. yellow amber: gutta Arabica, Apul., (prob.) myrrh. II. Any thing in the shape of a drop. 1. Guttae, Spots or specks on any animal or thing; e. g. on bees, Virg.: on lizards, serpents, Ov.: on stones, Plin. 2. Guttae, Small ornaments under the triglyphs in Doric columns; Vitruv. III. Fig. A bit, a little; consilii, Plaut.: dulcedinis, Lucr.*

GUTTATIM, adv. *By drops; Plaut.*

GUTTATUS, a, um. (gutta) *Spotted, speckled; Mart. GUTTULA, æ. f. (dimin. of gutta) A small drop; Plaut.*

GUTTUR, ðris. n. *I. The throat; the craw or crop of fowls; Hor.: Colum.: Plin. II. Fig. Gluttony; Juv. N.B. Accus. gutturem, Plaut.*

GUTTURNIUM, i. n. *A watering-pot; Fest.*

GUTTURUS, a, um. (guttur) *That has a tumor in the throat; Pand.*

GUTTUS, i. m. *A vessel with a narrow neck, from which liquids are poured in small quantities. I. A vessel used in washing or bathing; Juv. II. A vessel used at sacrifices; Plin. III. A crucet for oil; Gell.*

GYMNAS, adis. f. (γυμνάσιον) *I. Exercise; e. g. in wrestling, &c., Stat. II. Wrestling, boxing; Stat.*

GYMNASIARCHUS, i. m. (γυμνασιάρχης) *The master of a Gymnasium; Cic.*

GYMNASIUM, i. n. (γυμνάσιον) *I. A public place or building in Greece, where the youth practised wrestling, throwing, &c.; Plaut.: hence, gymnasium flagri, that is constantly being flogged. II. A public place in which youth were instructed in philosophy, &c.; a college, school; of these there were three at Athens, namely, the Academia, Lyceum, and Cynosarges, Cic.*

GYMNASIUS, or GYMNESIUS, a, um. (γυμνάσιος, and γυμνῆσιος) *Of or named from gymnastic exercises; insule, Plin., i. e. Baleares.*

GYMNASTIUS, a, um. (γυμναστικός) *Relating to the exercises of boxing, wrestling, &c.; gymnastic; Plaut.*

GYMNESIUS. See GYMNASIUS.

GYMNICUS, a, um. (γυμνικός) i. q. Gymnasticus; e. g. ludi, Cic., games in which the youth wrestled, &c.: thus also, certamina, Suet.

GYNECEUM, or GYNECÆUM, i. n. (γυναικείον) *With the Greeks, I. The interior of a house, where the women lived; Ter.: Cic.: for with the Greeks the women lived apart from the men. II. The place where women were employed in spinning and weaving for the emperor; Cod. Just.: hence, Gynæciarius, and Gynæcius, an overseer of the same, id. III. An emperor's seraglio; Lact.*

GYNECÓNITIS, idis. f. (γυναικόνιτις) i. q. GYNECÆUM, I., Nep.

GYPSATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of gypso; see GYPSO.*

II. *Adj.; Gypsatisimis manibus, Cic. ad Div. 7, 6, with hands covered with gypsum, according to the practice of actors who had to play the characters of women.*

GYPSUS, a, um. (gypsum) *Of gypsum; Spartan.*

GYPSO, avi, atum, are. (gypsum) *To cover with gypsum, to plaster; lagenam, Colum.: hence, Gypsatus, a, um; e. g. pes, Ov., i. e. servilis, because prisoners of war who were to be sold as slaves, are said to have been marked with gypsum.*

GYPSUM, i. n. *Parcel, white lime plaster; Plin. Col.: also, a figure in parcel; Juv.*

GYRO, avi, atum, are. *To turn round in a circle, wheel round; Plin.: Veget.*

GYRUS, i. m. (γυρῶς) *I. A circle described by flying, running, or otherwise; Virg.: Ov.: Plin. II. A ring round which a horse is driven in training or for exercise;*

Cic.: Ov.: Tac.: also, the place where a horse is thus exercised; Prop.: hence, fig., A career, course; Cic.: Hor.: Ov. III. A course, circuit; Hor.: Sen.

H.

HA! interj. *Ha! ah! Plaut. Ha! ha! he! in laughter, Ter.*

HABĒNA, æ. f. (habeo) *Prop. That with which one holds any thing; hence, 1. A thong with which one holds, binds, draws, &c., any thing; e. g. of a javelin, Lucan.: of a sling, Virg.: also, a sling itself; Lucan.: a string of a helmet, Val. Fl.: a shoe-strap, Gell. II. Especially, A rein; habenas effundere, Virg.; or, immittere, Val. Fl.; or, dare, Virg., to give the reins: adducere, or, premere, Virg., to draw in: hence fig., 1. Amicitia habenas adducere, remittere, Cic.: legum, id.: fluminibus immittere totas habenas, Ov.: irarum omnes effundit habenas, Virg.: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, Virg. 2. A rein, fig., i. e. government, management, direction; populi, Ov.: rerum, Virg., of the state. 3. Of ships; immittit habenas classi, Virg., crowds the sails.*

III. *Any thong; e. g. of a whip, Virg.: Hor.: fig., a narrow strip; e. g. of flesh cut out, Cels.*

HABĒNTIA, æ. f. (habeo) *Property, possessions; Plaut. HABĒNTĪA, æ. f. (dimin. of habena) A small strip of flesh; Cels.*

HABĒO, ui, itum. 2. *To have, hold, keep, possess, enjoy, &c.; spem, amorem, appetitum, Cic.: misericordias, to have or feel compassion, Plaut.; misericordiam, to deserve or excite compassion, Cic.: thus also, invidiam, to excite envy, id.: febre, to have or be sick of a fever, id.: Ter.: pœnam, to suffer punishment, Liv.: habere in animo, to have in one's thoughts, Sall.; also, to believe, represent to one's self, imagine, conceive, Cic.: also, seq. infinit., to intend, Sall.: timorem, to be afraid, Nep.; also, to occasion fear, Cic.: habere odium, to be hated, id.: odium in aliquem, id., to hate: spem in aliquo, Nep., to put his trust in any one, rely upon him: avaritia pecuniæ studium habet, Sall., covetousness comprehends an inordinate desire of money: suspitionem, Nep., to be suspected: talem habuit exitum vite id., so ended his life: habere, sc. facultates, to possess property, id.: res suas sibi habere habuit, id., a formula used in divorces: res tuas tibi habe, Plaut., begone: habeat or habeat sibi, Ter., let him do as he pleases. This verb is frequently used with a part. perf. pass. as a circumlocution; habeo dictum, Cic., i. e. dixi: qua habes instituta, id., for instituiti: also with a part. fut. pass.; si nunc prius statuendum haberemus, Tac., i. e. statuendum nobis esset: enitendum haberemus, Plin. Ep., should endeavour: with an infinite; when it may usually be rendered, to be able; habeo dicere, I am able to say, I can say, Cic.: hæc fere dicere habui, id., I have had to say: nihil habeo ad te scribere, I have nothing to write, id.: rogas, ut habeam curare, Varr., for cures; filius Dei mori habuit, Ter., i. e. debuit: again, non habeo, quod agam, dicam, Cic., I have nothing to do, &c., I do not know what to do, &c.: so also, nihil habeo, quod scribam, id.: so also, quid agam non habeo, Ter.: with a dative; habere ludibrio, to make sport of, ridicule, Ter.: despiciatui, to despise, Plaut.: odio haberi ab aliquo, Nep., to be hated by any one: religioni, Cic., to scruple: observe the phrases, satis habere, to have sufficient, be content: parum habere, Sall., to have not enough, be not content, Cic.: habere rationem, with or without a genitive, to take into consideration, consider; hominum, rei, temporis, Cic.: habere alicui gratiam, to be thankful to, feel himself obliged or indebted, Tac.: habeo, I have found, caught, &c. him or her; habesne hominem? Ter.: habet, Plaut., now he has found it: especially of a wounded gladiator; hoc habet, Virg., there he has got it (sc. a wound); fig.; captus est (sc. mulieris amore or a muliere), habet, Ter.: hence, 1. To get, receive, acquire, gain possession of; Cic.: Ov.: Plaut. 2. To have, keep; hereditatem, Cic. 3. To have, contain; nihil habuit epistola, Cic.: me habuit thalamus, Virg., I lay in bed: profectio voluntatem turpem non habuit, Cic. 4. To have, occupy, have in possession, be in possession of, captive, &c.; muros, Virg.: habeo (Laidem), inquit, non habeo a Laide, Cic.: virtutes, id. 5. To have for to know, have heard; habes nostra concilia, Cic.: also, in general, to know; sic habeto, id., know, be persuaded. 6. To have a habit, be accustomed; Cæsar hoc habebat, Cic. 7. To make use of, use; vim, Cic.: studium, id., western, Ov., to wear. 8. To cause, occasion, make, render; dolorem, misericordiam, interitum, Cic.: mare infestum, id.: Pompeium gratia impunitum habuit, Vell. 9. To hold, utter, pronounce, deliver, make; orationem, verba, querelam, Cic.: dialogum, id., to write: sermone, de re, Nep., to speak or hold a discourse about a thing. 10. To hold, perform, make, do; comitia, senatum, iter aliquo, Cic.: auspica, Liv.: nihil sine auspiciis, Cic. 11. To hold, have, keep, suffer to be anywhere; in*

vinculis, Sall. : agros in tenebris, Cels. : hence, haberi, to live, be; prope a pueritia in castris habitus. 12. To treat, use; aliquem liberalissime, Cic. : male, Cæs., to trouble: pro hoste, Liv. : sicuti pleraque mortalium habentes, Sall., as in most cases is the fate of mortals. 13. To keep; tecum, Cic. 14. To consider, think, believe, esteem, account; aliquem parentem, Cic. : deum, id. : pro certo, id. : nauci, Enn. ap. Cic., not a farthing worth: habere aliquid post aliquid, Liv., to think inferior, think less of: haberi, Cic., to be considered, to pass for (not at all synonymous with esse and existimare, which denote an opinion based on experience); hence, to reckon, count or number amongst; aliquem numero hostium, Cic. : in numero oratorum, id. : in summis duobus, Nep. 15. To suffer, bear; ægre, Liv., with reluctance, with chagrin: agris, Sall. 16. To spend, pass; atatem, Plaut. 17. To show, do, pay; alicui honorem, Cic. 18. To inhabit; Corinthum, Enn. ap. Cic. : Capuam, Liv. 19. Se habere, to be of a certain quality, in a certain condition, to be, of men and things; se præclare, melius, male, Cic. 20. Aliquid in metu, Cic., to be afraid of. 21. Intrans., to be; bene habet, Cic., it is good; bene habemus, id. : sic habet, Hor. : also, to live; in his dictus est locis habere mihi Periphanes, Plaut. : qua Numidia habent, Liv. N.B. Habesit for habuerit, Cic. e leg. xii, tab. N.B. Part. Habitus, a, um, is used also adjective; 1. Stout, plump, corpulent; Plaut. : Ter. : habitior, id. : habitissimus, Mass. ap. Gell. : male habitus, id., lean. 2. Disposed, inclined; ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, Ter.

HABILIS, e, (habeo) That may be easily handled or managed; Virg. : Ov. : non habiles Colchi, Val. Fl., rude, uncivilised; hence, 1. *Fitting well, fit, suitable, proper*; calcæ, Cic. : figura corporis, Cic. : bos ferre habilis, Virg. : ingenium habilis ad rem, Liv. : terra, Colum. : with an infinitive, Stat. Theb. 4, 225. II. *Fixed or fitted to*; habilis lateri clipeus, Virg. III. *Movaeble, swift, quick, nimble*; currus, Ov. : puella, id. : corpus habilissimum est quadratum, Cels. : vigor habilis membris venit, Virg. Geor. 4, 418, that makes swift or active.

HABILITAS, âtis, f. (habilis) *Aptitude, ability*; corporis habilitates; Cic. Leg.

HABITABILIS, e, (habito) I. *Habitable*; Cic. : Ov. II. *Inhabited*; Sil.

HABITACULUM, i, n. (habito) *A dwelling-place, habitation*; Gell. : Pallad. : Prudent.

HABITATIO, ðnis, f. (habito) I. *A habitation, dwelling, place of abode*; Cic. : Plaut. : Colum. : mercedes habitationum, Cæs., house-rent. II. *House-rent*; annuum habitationem, Suet. Cæs. 38, yearly rent.

HABITATOR, ðris, m. (habito) *An inhabitant*; Cic. HABITATRIX, icis, f. (habito) *She that inhabits*; Auson. in Mosell. 82.

HABITUS, ðnis, f. (habeo) *A having or possessing*; Gell. HĀBITO, âvi, âtum, âre. (freq. of habeo) *To have, especially, to have frequently, to use to have*; comas, Varr. ap. Non. Also, to be (in a place); and hence, to live, dwell, reside, lodge; apud aliquem, or, cum aliquo, Cic. : in Sicilia, in âediulis, in urbe, id. : sub terra, id. : in arboribus, Plin. H. N. : ad litora, Virg. : vallibus, lucis, id. : casa straminea, Propert. : bene, Nep., to have comfortable lodgings: habito triginta millibus (æris, i. e. assium), Cic., my rent amounts to 30,000, &c. : also with an accusative, to inhabit; urbes, casas, silvas, Virg. : terras, Ov. : hence, urbs habitatur, Cic. : nec patria est habitata tibi, Ov. : habitatus, a, um; Virg. : Ov. : Tac. : fig., metus habitat in vita beata, Cic. : animus cum curis habitans, id. Hence, 1. *To live somewhere, as it were, to be or remain always at a place, be at home at a place, as it were*; in foro, Cic. : in oculis, id., to be always before one's eyes, to appear constantly in public; in rostris, id. : Theophrastus habitabat in eo genere, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, was familiar with it, made it his only occupation. 2. *To dwell upon any thing in speaking*; Cic.

HĀBITŪO, inis, f. (habeo) *The external condition or form of a thing*; Ter. : Apul.

HĀBITŪO, ire, (habeo) *To desire to have*; Plaut.

HĀBITUS, us, m. (habeo) *The condition or state of a thing, whether external or internal*. I. *Of the body*; diversus est habitus ascendentium et descendentium, Sen., i. e. carriage: oris, Cic. : virginalis, id. : hence, *State of health*; optime, Cic. II. *Dress, habit, attire*; permutato cum uxore habitu, Quint. : habitus vestitusque, Suet. III. *Of the mind and other things*; animi, Cic., disposition; divinus nature, id., natural disposition or ability; pecuniarum, Liv. : Italiae, id., shape. IV. *Rank, character, station, condition*; Phædr.

HĀC, ablat. of hic, hæc, hoc (sc. parte s. via) I. *Here*; Cic. : Nep. : Virg. : hac illac, Ter., for, hac atque illac. II. *Hither*; Plaut. : Ter.

HACTENUS, (prop. hac tenus, sc. parte) I. *So far, as far as, so far as, in as much*; Cic. : frequently followed by ut, si, &c. II. *Thus far, so far, so much for this*; sed hæc hactenus, Cic., so much for this; also simply, hactenus, Cic. : Ov. : especially in transitions; hactenus de aquis: nunc de aquatilibus, Plin. III.

With regard to this point, in this matter, on this point, as relates to this subject, heretn, here; Cic. IV. *Until now, up to this time, hitherto*; Virg. : Ov. : Tac. V. *Here*; Ov. VI. *In the mean time, meanwhile*; Ov. Her. 15, 156. VII. *Only, merely, nothing but*; Tac. Also absolute, utnam hactenus! Domit. ap. Suet. Domit. 16, i. e. let this suffice!

HÆDILE, is, n. (sc. stabulum, from hædus) *A kid-fold*; hædilia, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9; but other edd. have hædællus.

HÆDILLUS, i, m. (dimin. of hædus) *A little kid*; Plaut. HÆDINUS, a, um. (hædus) *Of a kid or kids*; pellicula, Cic.

HÆDULEA, æ, f. (hædus) *A little kid*; Hor. — See HÆDILE.

HÆDULUS, i, m. (dimin. of hædus) *A little kid*; Juv.

HÆDUS, i, m. I. *A kid*; Cic. II. *Hædi, Two stars in the constellation Auriga*; Virg. : also sing., impetus orientis Hædi, Hor.

HÆREDITAS, See HEREDITAS.

HÆREO, hæsi, hæsum, 2. I. *To hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed or fastened to a thing*; pugnis in mala hæreat, Ter. : classis in vado hærebat, Curt. : in equo, Cic. ; or, equo, Hor., to sit firm, keep his seat, be a good horseman: os devoratum fauce quum hæreret lupi, Phædr. : terra — radicibus suis hæreat, Cic. : hæret pædes, Virg. : in complexu alijcus, Quint. : or, amplexibus, Ov., to cling to one's embrace: hence fig., dolor animo infixus hæret, Cic. : in oculis, id. : memoria rei in populo hærebit, i. e. manebit, id. : in memoria, id. : hæret ager Mario, Mart., he must keep it: comes hæret, id., goes along with a person: in parte apud feminam, Ter., to have in some measure a share in her, to remain with her: in terga hostium, Liv., to press close upon their rear: thus also, visceribus cervi, Virg. : hic hæreo, i. e. maneo, Cic. : crimen hæret, id., of a charge that is not refuted: thus also, peccatum potest hæreere homini, id., to stick by him, i. e. to be justly charged upon him: in eadem sententia, id., to stick to, entertain it a long time: in pœnis, id. : circa libidines hæsit, Suet., clung to them, gave himself entirely up to them. II. *To be the last*; ne in turba quidem hæreere plebeium, Liv. III. *To stick fast, to be suspended or retarded, hesitate, to be perplexed or embarrassed, be at a loss*; victoria hæsit, Virg., was retarded: aqua hæret, Cic., a proverbial expression used of one who is embarrassed and does not know what to do: hærebat nebulo, id. : lingua hæret metu, Ter. : hæreo quid faciam, id. : amor hæsit, Ov., ceased: hæreere homo, versari, rubere, Cic., he was embarrassed: in nominibus, id., to be in doubt, not to know what to call them: aspectu territus hæsit, Virg., was startled.

HÆRES, êdis, See HERES. HÆRESCO, hæsi, êre. 3. (hæreo) *To adhere, cleave*; Lucr. : Liv.

HÆRESIS, is and eos. f. (ἁίρεσις) *A sect*; e. g. of philosophers, Cic. : also, heresy; Tert.

HÆRETICUS, a, um. (ἁίρετικός) *Attached to a sect, heretical*; Arator; hence, Hæreticus, *A heretic*; Tert.

HÆSTĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Hæsitans; Plin. Ep.

HÆSTĀNTIA, æ, f. (hæsitio) *Stammering*; lingua, Cic.

HÆSTĀTIO, ðnis, f. (hæsitio) I. *Hesitation in speech*, Cic. II. *Irresolution, doubtfulness, uncertainty, doubt*; Plin. : Plin. Ep.

HÆSTĀTOR, ðris, m. (hæsitio) *One who hesitates*; Plin. Ep.

HÆSITO, âvi, âtum, âre. (freq. of hæreo) I. *To stick, stick fast, or remain fixed in a place*; in vadis, Liv. : in eodem luto, Ter., i. e. be exposed to the same danger. II. *To hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed*; Cic. : in majorum institutis, id., to be unacquainted with.

HĀLATUS, us, m. i. q. Halitus; Marc. Cap.

HĀLCEDP, HĀLCYONE, &c. See ALCEDO, &c.

HĀLEC, HĀLEX. See ALEC, &c.

HĀLĪÆTUS, or -os, i, m. (ἁλιᾶτος, s. ἁλσαῖτος) *A sea-eagle, osprey* (Falco Haliæetus, L.); Plin.

HĀLICA, See ALICA.

HĀLIEUTICUS, a, um. (ἁλιευτικός) *Of or belonging to a fisherman or to fishing*; hence, Halieuticon (ἁλιευτικόν), sc. liber, a poem of Ovid.

HĀLITO, ære, i. q. Halare; Plin.

HĀLITUS, us, in. (halo, are) I. *Breath*; efflavit extremum halitum, Cic. : also, *stinking breath*; Plin.

II. *Exhalation, damp, vapour*; terræ, Quint. : Avernii, Val. Fl. : solis, Colum., i. e. heat: caloris, id. III. *Wind*; Rutii. IV. *The soul, spirit*; Prudent.

HĀLLEX, icis, See ALLEX.

HĀLUCINATIONO, HĀLUCINOR, &c. See ALUC.

HĀLO, âvi, âtum, âre. I. Intrans. *To breathe, emit a vapour or smell, exhale*; ara særte halant, Virg. II. Trans. *To breathe forth*; nectar, Lucr.

HĀLO, ðnis, m. (ἅλω) *A circle round the sun or moon, a halo*; Sen.

HĀLOPHANTA, æ, m. (ἁλοφάντης) Prop. *One that informed those who exported salt contrary to law*; (cf. SYCOPIANTA); hence, *a scoundrel*; Plaut.

HĀLŌSIS, is, f. (ἁλωσις) *A taking by storm, capture* Petron.

HALTER, ἥλις, m. (ἄλιος) Plur., Halteres, *Lead weights held in both hands to assist in leaping*; Mart.

HALUCINATIO, HALUCINOR, &c. See ALUC.
HAMA, ἄ. f. (ἄμα) *A kind of bucket*; Plaut.: Plin. Ep. HAMADRYAS, ἄδης, f. (ἄμαδρύας) sc. nymph, *A wood-nymph, one that lives in a tree, and dies with it*; Virg. N. B. Hamadryasin, for Hamadryadibus, Propert.

HAMATILIS, e. (hamo) *With a hook, formed like a hook*; Plaut.: Tert.

HAMATUS, a, um. (hamus) *Hooked, like a hook*; Cic.: fig., muner, Plin. Ep., i. e. enticing.

HAMAXAGOGA, ἄ. m. (from ἄμαξα and ἄγω) *One who carries out any thing on a wagon*; Plaut.

HAMAXO, ἄ. f. (from ἄμαξα, a car, wagon) *To yoke to a wagon*; Plaut.

HAMIOTA, ἄ. m. (hamus) *One who fishes with a hook, an angler*; Plaut.

HAMO, ἄνι, ἄtum, ἄ. f. (hamus) *To fish for any thing, i. e. to strive after*; Petron.

HAMŪLA, ἄ. f. (dimin. of hama) *A small bucket*; Colum.

HAMŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of hamus) I. *A little hook or hooked instrument*; Cels. II. *A fishing-hook*; Plaut.

HAMUS, i. m. I. *A hook*; Cæs.: Cæs.: hami ferre, Plin., i. e. hitches: hamis auroque trilem, Virg., rings: abdidit ferrum curvo tenus hamo, i. e. up to the hilt, Ov. II. *A fishing-hook*; Cic.: fig., of craft or deception; Ov. III. *Any thing like a hook*; e. g. a hawk's talon, Ov.

HĀPHE, es, f. (ἄφή) Prop. *A touching or feeling*; hence, *a covering of the body with sand*, which was done by the athlete, previously to their beginning a contest; Mart.: hence, *of dust raised in walking*; Sen.

HĀRA, ἄ. f. *A small pen or coop for animals*; e. g. for geese, Varr.: especially for swine, a hog-sty; Cic.: hara suis, as a term of reproach, hoc! Plaut.

HARENA, &c. See ARENA, &c.

HARIOLA, ἄ. f. (hariolus) *A prophetess*; Plaut.

HARIOLATIO, ὄνις, f. (hariolor) *A soothsaying, prophesying*; Acc.

HARIOLOR, ἄtus sum, ἄri. (hariolus) I. *To prophesy, divine*; Cic. II. *To speak foolishly, talk idly*; Ter.

HARIOLUS, or ARIOLUS, i. m. *A soothsayer, diviner, prophet*; Cic.

HARMŌGE (Arm.), es, f. (ἄρμωγή) *A proper mingling of colours*; Plin.

HARMŌNIA, ἄ. f. or HARMŌNIE, es, f. (ἄρμονία) *Harmony, i. e. a mutual agreement of different things*; e. g. of various tones, Cic.: of soul and body, Lucr. N. B. Harmonial, for harmonia, Lucr.

HARMŌNICE, es, f. (ἄρμονική, sc. τέχνη) *The art of harmony (in music)*; Vitr.

HARMŌNICUS, a, um. (ἄρμονικός) *Harmonious, harmonic*; Varr.

HARPA, ἄ. f. *A harp*; Ven. Fort.

HARPAGA, ἄ. f. (ἄρπάγη) i. q. Harpago; Sisenn.

HARPAGINETŪLUS, i. m. (harpago) *A small hook*; Vitr. 7, 5: si lectio certa.

HARPAGO, ἄνι, ἄtum, ἄ. f. (from ἄρπάγω) *To rob, plunder*; Plaut.

HARPAGO, ὄνις, m. (from ἄρπάγω) I. *A hook formed for drawing towards one's self, or for pulling down*; it differed in shape from the manus ferrea, for the two are mentioned together, Cæs. B. C. 1, 57. Perhaps the manus ferreae were joined only by chains; whereas the harpagoes might have been long poles with iron hooks.

II. *A robber, rapacious person*; Plaut.

HARPASTUM, i. n. (ἄρπαστῖν) *A kind of ball*; Mart., from ἄρπάγω, because, in playing, several persons endeavoured to catch it.

HARPAK, ἄγίς, e. (ἄρπάξ) *Rapacious, robbing, seizing*; Plin.

HARPE, es, f. (ἄρπη) *A crooked sword, scimitar*; Ov.: also, *a species of falcon* (Falco gentilis, L.); Plin.

HARUNDO, &c. See ARUNDO.

HARUSPEX, or ARUSPEX, Icis, m. (formed from ἱεροσκόπος; for the Italian Greeks said ἱερός for ἱερός) Plur. Aruspices, *A kind of Etrurian soothsayers introduced into Rome, who foretold future events from the entrails of beasts, from lightning and other singular appearances*; Cic.: with the poets, gen., any diviner, prophet; Plaut. Cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 47, 2, who there treats of the derivation and signification of this word.

HARUSPICA, or ARUSPICA, ἄ. f. (haruspex) *A female soothsayer*; Plaut.

HARUSPICINUS, a, um. (haruspex) *Relating to the art of soothsaying*; liber, Cic.: Haruspica, sc. ars, *The art of soothsaying*; haruspiciam facere, Cic., to exercise this art, to be an haruspex.

HARUSPICINUS, i. n. (haruspex) *The art of soothsaying*; Catull.: Plin.

HASTA, ἄ. f. *A spear*; 1. For throwing; e. g. in war, *A javelin*; hastas torquere, or, vibrare, Cic., to hurl; iactare, id.; or, jacere, Virg.; or, mittere, Ov., to throw: hasta pura, i. e. without an iron head, Suet.: hastæ de vitibus, Calp., i. e. thyrsi: hence fig. 1. Hasta amantata, of rhetorical ornaments, Cic. 2. Hastam abjicere,

Cic., to lose courage, give up hope. II. For other purposes, e. g. 1. At auctions and public sales, to point out the place and the public magisterial authority; sub hasta vendere, Liv.; or, hasta subjicere, Suet., to sell by public auction: hasta venditionis, Cic.: hence, hasta publica, or simply, hasta, for, *An auction or public sale*; ad hastam publicam accessit, Nep.: emptio ab hasta, Cic.: jus hastæ, Tac., the right of selling a thing at public auctions: hasta Pompeii, i. e. of his property, Cic.: hasta (or, hasta censoria), of the censors, Liv., a letting of the public revenues by auction. 2. A spear was also erected at the tribunal of the Centumviri: hence, hastam centumviralem cogere, Suet., i. e. Centumvirorum iudicium convocare. 3. For adorning the hair of a bride; Ov. Fast. 2, 560: with this spear they parted the hair of the bride. 4. For, *A sceptre*; because kings anciently carried a spear instead of a sceptre; Justin. 5. *A kind of comet*; Plin.

HASTARIUM, i. n. (hastarius, a, um, from hasta) *The place where a public auction is held, or, a catalogue of sale*; Tert.

HASTARIUS, i. m. i. q. Hastatus; Veget.

HASTA, a, um. (hasta) *Armed with a spear or javelin*; Curt.: especially, Hastati, sc. milites, *A division of the Roman infantry, who in battle formed the first line*; the second consisted of the Principes, and the third of the Triarii; Liv.: they were divided into ten ordines or companies: hence, 1. Primus hastatus, sc.ordo, Liv., the first company of the hastati; thus also, secundus, id.; also, ordo is used with it; decimum ordinem hastatum, Liv. 2. Primus (secundus) hastatus, sc. centurio, the captain of the first (second) company of the hastati, Veget.

HASTILIS, e. (hasta) *Belonging to or fit for a spear*; hence, Hastile, sc. lignum. I. *The shaft of a spear or javelin*; Nep.: missile telum hastili abiegit, Liv. 21, 8.

II. *The whole spear or javelin*; Cic.: Ov. III. *A piece of wood in the form of a shaft, or from which a shaft may be made*; a projecting branch; myrti, *for a prop for supporting a vine*; Plin.

HASTŪLA, ἄ. f. (dimin. of hasta) *A small spear*; hence, *a little branch*; Sen.

HĀU! interject. *Ha! Ter.*

HAUD, adv. *Not*; stronger negation is expressed by non; haud negatives with some implication of doubt, and hence is commonly used when an opinion is given; non negatives with positive certainty; haud difficilis, Cic.: haud-dum, or, haud dum, not yet, Liv.: haud-ququam, or, haud ququam, sc. ratione, by no means, not at all; Ter.: Cic. N. B. 1. Haud seq. quam, for haud tam—quam, Tac., and tam is frequently omitted before quam; see QUAM. 2. Haud vidi magis, Plaut., i. e. far from it. 3. Haud scio an (for anoni) expresses a modest affirmation or assertion, I know not, whether—not, &c., i. e. in my opinion, I should think, perhaps, &c.: sometimes followed by a subjunctive, sometimes not; est id magnum, et haud scio an maximum, Cic.: ut tibi tanti honores haberentur, quanti haud scio an nemini, id.; haud scio, an satis sit, eum penitere, Cic. Off. 1, 11: quem haud scio an recte dixerim principem philosophorum, Cic. If, on the other hand, haud scio is followed by ne, this expresses doubt or uncertainty; haud scio mirandumne sit, Cæs.: also seq. ne quidem; e. g. haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, Cic., i. e. I do not even consider it serviceable. 4. Haud i. redundo; haud non velles dividi? Plaut.

HAUDCUM, HAUDQUAM. See HAUD.

HAURIO, hauri, haustum, ire. (from ἄρῶ) I. *To draw up (a liquid), to draw*; aquam ex puteo, Cic.: fig. 1. *To take from any thing*; ut ea fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consecenter, Cic.: in a wider sense: sumptum ex ærario, id. 2. *To bring up, bring forth*; suspiratio, Ov., i. e. to sigh. 3. *To tear up, tear out*; arbuta ab imis radicibus, Lucr. 4. *To spill, shed*; sanguinem, Cic.: cruorem, Ov. II. *To draw in*; alveus haurit aquas, Ov., i. e. lets in: lucem, Virg., to breathe in light, i. e. air: hence, 1. *To drink*; non respirare in hauriendo, Plin. 2. *To eat, swallow, devour*; cibos integros, Colum.: solidos cervos, Plin.: fig. aliquid cogitatione, Cic. 3. *To swallow up, i. e. to destroy, consume*; multos hausit flamma, Liv.: patrias opes, Mart., i. e. to squander, waste. 4. *To see or hear*; hauriat hunc oculis ignem, Virg.: vocem his auribus hauri, id.: also without hauribus, for, to hear, Virg. 5. Also, *To swallow up in any other manner*; multos hausere gurgites, Liv.: arbores in profundum hauste (sunt), id., i. e. fell: hauriri urbes terræ hauribus, Plin. 6. *To get, obtain, receive, derive, enjoy any thing whether good or bad*; voluptates, Cic.: luctum dolorem, id.: spem animo, Virg., to conceive: hoc animo hauri, id., take it to heart: expugnationes urbium, Tac., to intend. 7. *To endure, suffer, calamitates*, Cic.: supplicia, Virg. III. *To draw out*: hence, 1. *To empty, drink off, drain*; pateram, Virg.: pocula, Ov. 2. *To dig out, dig up*; terram, Ov. IV. *To penetrate deeply*; haurit corda pavor pulsans, Virg.: hence, 1. *To stab, transfir, pierce*; latus gladio, Virg.: pectora ferro, Ov. 2. *To take possession of*; pariter pal-

lorque ruborque purpureas hausere genas, Stat. 3. *To end, close, finish, complete*; orbem, Virg.: iter, Stat.
N.B. Hausturum, for hausturum, Virg.: per, haauri;
e.g. hauserint, Varr.: facilius haaurit, Apul.: hausus
sum, as a depon.; e.g. foramen est lucum hausum,
Solin.

HAUSTOR, ōris, m. (haurio) I. *A drawer*; Firmic.
II. *A drinker*; Lucan.
HAUSTRUM, i.n. (haurio) *A machine for drawing
water*; Lucret.

HAUSTUS, a, um. See HAURIO.
HAUSTUS, us, m. (haurio) I. *A drawing*; Colum.:
hence, *a drinking, a draught*; Ov.: Curt.: ignis, Florus,
a swallowing; fig.; haustus iustitie bibere, Quint.:
Pindarici, Hor., i. q. Imitatio: coli, Curt., a breathing
of air: ætherius haustus, Virg., i. e. divine or celestial
souls. II. *The right of drawing*; Cic.

HAUT, i. q. Haud.
HAVE, HAVEO. See AVEO.
HEBDŌMĀDA, æ. f. (hebdomas) *Seven of any thing*;
annorum, Gell.: hence, *a week*; id.

HEBDŌMĀDALIS, e. (hebdomas) *Weekly*; Sidon.
HEBDŌMĀS, ādis, f. (ἑβδομάς) *The number seven, seven
of any thing*; e.g. of days, *a week*; Varr.: hence, quarta,
Cic., the fourth week, or the fourth critical day (in dis-
eases). The Romans did not reckon by weeks, but by
days; therefore hebdomas was used only to denote a
period of diseases, because physicians looked upon every
seventh day as critical.

HEBDŌMĀTICUS, a, um. (hebdomas) *Relating to the
number seven*: hence, *relating to the seventh year or
critical periods of human life, critical*; Firmic.

HEBENUS, HEBENUM. See EBENUS.

HEBEO, ēre, 2. I. *To be blunt*; ferrum hebet, Liv.
II. Fig. *To be dull, heavy, slow, or sluggish*; hebet
sanguis (in an aged person), Virg.: sensus temporis ad-
versi, Ov.: ardor, Val. Fl., is extinguished: corpus, id., is
languid: stella, id., becomes dim or obscure: homo, Tac.
HEBES, ētis, I. *Blunt*; gladius, Ov.: tela hebet-
iora, Cic.: cornua luna, id.: ictus, Ov., without effect.

II. Fig. Of the sight, i. e. *Weak*; oculus, Plin.: also
of the understanding, i. e. *dull, stupid, slow*; ingenium,
Cic.: homo, id.: exercitus, Sall., i. e. raw, undisciplined.

III. *Without sensation*; os, Ov., i. e. without appet-
ite: animalia hebetissima, Plin.: caro, Cels., i. e. dead.

IV. *Not lively, dull, dead*; color, Ov.: dolor, Cic.:
carbunculus, Plin. V. *Dull or hard of hearing*;
aures, Cic. VI. *Without smell or flavour*; crocum,
Plin.: uva, Colum.

HEBESCO, ēre, 3. (hebeo) *To grow blunt, dim, or dull,
to become languid*; hebescent sensus, Plin.: acies, Cic.:
sidera, Tac., to become obscure or faint.

HEBĒTATIO, ōnis, f. (hebetio) *Dullness, bluntness*; oculo-
rum, i. e. weakness, dimness; Plin.

HEBĒTATRIX, icis, f. (hebetio) *That makes dark*;
umbra, Plin.

HEBĒTESCO, ēre, 3. (hebes) i. q. Hebesco; Plin.

HEBĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre, (hebes) *To make blunt*;
hastas, Liv.: fig., *to make dull or dim, to render faint,
weaken*; aciem oculorum, Plin.: sensus, id.: visus,
Virg.: aures, Cels.: flammæ, Ov., to extinguish: gem-
mas, Plin.: odorem, id.: amaritudines, id., to lessen:
sidera, Ov., i. e. to make dim or pale: lunam, Liv., to
eclipse: vires reip., Justin.: dentem, Sil., to charm, en-
chant: verba, Plin., to make the voice faint: pectora,
Ov., to take away the memory.

HEBĒTUDO, inis, f. (hebes) *Bluntness, dullness, stu-
pidity*; sensuum, Macrobi.: istorum, Augustin.

HEBĒRA (Edēra), æ. f. *Ivy* (Hedera Helix, L., um.);
Virg.—Hence.

HEBĒRĀCEUS (Eder.), or HEBĒRĀCIUS (Ed.), a, um.
I. *Of ivy*; Cato. II. *Like ivy*; Vopisc.

HEBĒRĀTUS, a, um. (hedera) *Adorned with ivy*; Calp.

HEBĒRĀGER, a, um. (hedera and gero) *Bearing ivy*;
Catull.

HEBĒRŌSUS, a, um. (hedera) *Full of ivy*; Propert.

HEBŪCHRUM, i. n. (ἑβύχρεον) *Perfume, balsam, &c.*;
Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

HEI! interj. *Ah! alas!* denoting sorrow, fear, &c.,
Ter.; hei mihi! woe is me! id.: also, hei mihi misero!
id.—See HEUS.

HEIA. See EIA.

HELICIARIUS, i. m. (helcium) *One who draws any
thing*; as, a ship against the stream, Mart.

HELLEBŌRINE (Eleb.), es. f. (ἡλεβορίνη) *An herb like
hellebore*; Plin.

HELLEBŌRITĒS (Ell.) æ. m. (ἡλεβορίτης) *Hellebore
wine*; Plin.

HELLEBŌRŌSUS (Ell.), a, um. (helleborus) *That has
need of hellebore, not in his senses, mad, insane*; Plaut.

HELLEBŌRUS (Ell.), i. m. or HELLEBORUM (Ell.), i. n.
(ἡλεβορος, or ἡλεβ.) *Hellebore*. This name was given
by the ancients to two kinds, one white and the other
black. The former, which grew chiefly on Mount Ceta,
is the Veratrum album, L. The black Hellebore, called
also Melampodium, is the Hellebore orientalis, Willd.,
and grew chiefly in the islands Anticyra and Eubœa, in

Bœotia, on Mount Helicon, &c. It was formerly much
used for the cure of madness, the falling sickness, and
other complaints; Plin.

HELLUO, HELLUOR, HELLUATIO. See HELUO, &c.

HELŌPS (Elops, Elops), ōpis, m. (ἡλλοψ) *A kind of
fish of very fine flavour*; Ov.

HELŌTES, um, or HELŌTES, ārum, m. *Public slaves of
the Lacedæmonians*; Nep.: called also Iloæ, Liv.:
they were formerly inhabitants of the town Helos.

HELŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (helotur) *A gormandizing, gluttony*;
Cic.

HELŪO, ōnis, m. *One who squanders his property in
luxury and excess, a gormandizer*; Cic.: patrimonii, id.

HELŪOR, ātus sum, āri, (heluco) I. Intrans. *To
gormandize, guzzle, squander*; Cic.: fig.; libris, id., to
be an insatiable reader. II. Trans. *To squander, la-
vish*; sanguinem reip., Cic.

HELVELLA (Helvēla), æ. f. *Any small pot-herb*; Cic.

HELVENĀCUS, or HELVENĀCIUS, a, um. (helvus) *Of a
pale red colour*; Colum.: Plin.

HELVĒLUS, a, um, i. q. Helvolus; Cato.

HELVINUS, a, um, i. q. Helvolus, Plin.

HELVŌLUS, a, um. (helvus) *Of a pale red, yellowish*;
Colum.

HELVUS, a, um. *Reddish, yellow*; Varr.

HEM! interj. I. *Ah! oh! alas!* in astonishment,
joy, sorrow, &c.; Ter. II. *Well!* in returning an
answer; hem, quid est? Tert. III. *Lo! behold! see!*
hem Davum tibi, Ter., ah! there is Davus.—See HEUS.

HĒMĒRŌDŌRŌSUS, or -os, i. m. (ἡμῆροδρόμος) *A courier,
post*; Nep. Liv.

HĒMICILLUS, i. m. (ἡμισος, half, and κίλλος, an ass)
Half ass, a term of reproach; Cic.

HĒMICYCLUS, a, um. (ἡμικύκλιος) *Semicircular*; hence,
Hemicyclium, *Any thing of a semicircular form*; as,
a semicircular seat; Cic. The hemicyclium was a kind
of sofa, on which, according as it was larger or smaller,
one or more persons could have a place.

HĒMINA, æ. f. (ἡμίνα) I. *A measure containing half
a sextarius*; e.g. for wine, Plaut.; Cels. II. *A vessel
made to contain the said measure*; Sen.

HĒMINĀRIUS, a, um. (hemina) *Of the measure of a
hemina*; Quint.

HĒMIŌLUS, a, um. (ἡμιόλιος) *One and a half*, used in
denoting arithmetical proportion, as three to two; Gell.

HĒMISPHERĪUS, i. n. (ἡμισφαιρίον) I. *A hemisphere*;
Varr. II. *A cupola*; Vitruv.

HĒMITŌNIUS, i. n. (ἡμιτόνιον) *A half tone*; Vitruv.

HĒMITRĪTEUS (-os), a, um. (ἡμιτρίταιος) *One and
a half*: hence, Hemitritæus (-os) I. *A semitertian
ague*; Mart. II. Sc. homo. *One afflicted with this
ague*; Mart.

HĒNDĒCĀSYLLĀUS, a, um. (ἑνδεκάσυλλαβός) *Of eleven
syllables*; versus hendecasyllabi, also simply, hendeca-
syllabi, sc. versus, Plin. Ep.: such are the Phalæcian
and Sapphic verses.

HĒNDĪADYS (ἐν δία δύοῖν), is, when two substantives
are used, one of which ought to be an adjective; and
patere et aurum, for patere aureæ.

HĒPAR, ātis, n. (ἡπαρ) i. q. Jecur. *The liver*; Marc.
Emp.: also, *a kind of fish*; Plin.

HĒPĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (hepar) *Of the liver*; morbus,
Plaut.

HĒPĀTĪCUS, a, um. (ἡπατικός) *Diseased in the liver*;
Cels.

HĒPĀTIUM, i. n. (ἡπάτιον) *A little liver, or, a liver*;
Petron.

HĒPĀTIZŌ, ontis. (ἡπατίων, part. of ἡπατίζω) *Of the
form or colour of a liver*; Plin.

HEPTASTADIUM, i. n. (ἑπταστάδιον) *A pier of seven
stadia in length*; Ammian.

HEPTERIS, is. f. (ἑπτάρις) sc. navis. *A galley with seven
banks of oars on each side*; Liv.

HĒRA, æ. f. (herus) I. *The mistress of a house, in
respect of the servants*; Ter. II. *A mistress, a female
commander*; Val. Fl.: also seq. dat.; Plaut.: hence,
mistress, i. e. *suaveheart*; Ov.: hera errans, Enn. ap.
Cic. Cœl. 8, i. e. Medea.

HĒRBA, æ. f. (from ἡρᾶ) *Any thing that springs from
the earth of tender substance and green colour*. I.
Grass, herbage; Cic.: herbam porrigere, Plin., to yield
the victory, own one's self conquered. II. *An herb*;
Cic.: herba veneni, Virg., a poisonous herb. III. *Any
green or grassy stalk*; herba graminis, Virg.: hence, *a
young blade of corn, green corn lately sprung up*; fru-
menti, Virg.: herbis non fallacibus, Cic.: primis segetes
moriuntur in herbis, Ov.: fig.; tua messis in herba est,
id., i. e. exists but in hope or expectation.

HERBĀCEUS, a, um. (herba) *Grassy, green as grass*;
color, Plin.

HERBĀRIUS, a, um. (herba) *Concerned with or re-
lating to herbs*; ars, Plin., botany; Herbarius, id., *A
botanist*.

HERBĀTĪCUS, a, um. (herba) *Feeding or living on
grass or herbs*; oves, Vopisc.

HERBEO, ēre, 2. (herba) *To be full of green grass*;
prata herbentia, Apul.

HERBESCO, Ære. 3. (herbeo) *To form into grass or blades; viriditas herbescens, Cic., green corn springing up.*

HERBESUS, a, um. (herba) *Grassy, green as grass; oculi, Plaut.*

HERBIDUS, a, um. (herba) I. *Full of grass, grassy; Varr.: Liv. II. Grassy, green as grass; Plin. III. Produced by grass; lac, Plin.*

HERBIFER, a, um. (herba and fero) *Bringing forth grass, abounding in grass or herbs; Ov.*

HERBIGRĀDUS, a, um. (herba and gradior) *Going on the grass; Pacuv. ap. Cic.*

HERBILIS, e. (herba) *Fed with grass; Lucil.*

HERBIPOTENS, tis. (herba and potens) *Potent in the use of herbs; Boeth.*

HERBO, Ære. (herba) *To be full of green grass; prata herbantia, Apul. ed. Oudend.; where others read herbentibus.*

HERBOSUS, a, um. (herba) I. *Full of grass, grassy, abounding in grass; Hor.: Plin.: stramenta herbosissima, Cato. II. Full of green herbs; Ov. III. Grassy, green as grass; Marc. Cap.*

HERBULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of herba) *A small herb; Cic. Herbulum, for ervum; Pallad.*

HERCEUS, i. m. (Ἑρκεύς, s. Ἑρκεύς) *A surname of Jupiter, as guardian of the house, Ov.: hence, aræ Herceæ, Lucan.*

HERCISCO, Ære. 3. (herctum and cieo) *To divide; familliam, Cic., i. e. to divide an inheritance: hence, viam, Apul., to choose, take.*

HERCTUM (Erect.), i. n. *An undivided inheritance; herctum clere, Cic., to divide this inheritance.*

HERE, i. q. Heri; Cic.

HEREDIOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of heredium) *A small patrimony; Colum.*

HEREDIPĒTA, Æ. m. (heredium and peto) *A legacy-hunter; Petron.*

HEREDITĀRIUS, a, um. (hereditas) I. *Of or relating to an inheritance; auctio, Cic.: lites, Quint. II. Obtained by inheritance, inherited, hereditary; agri, Plin. Ep.: cognomen, Cic.: fig.; bellum, Flor.*

HEREDITĀS, Ætis. f. (heres) *An inheriting, an inheritance; Cic.: also, an inheritance, a patrimony, inherited property; hereditas mihi venit, Cic.; or, obvenit, Plin. Ep., I receive, obtain: hereditatem adire, or, cernere, Cic., to enter upon: hereditas jacens, id., an estate in the interval of time between the demise of the last proprietor and the entry of his successor: fig.; gloria, id.*

HEREDIUM, i. n. (sc. prædium) *An hereditary estate; Nep.*

HERES, Ædis. c. (from ἡρῆς) I. *An heir, heiress; heres sum alicui, for alicuius, Cic.: thus also, bonis, for bonorum, id.: heredem scribere, facere, instituire, id., to appoint one his heir: heres secundus, id., one appointed to succeed in case of the death of the original heir: hence fig., i. e. an heir, follower; academiæ, id.: criminis, Ov. II. Facetè for, A possessor, owner; Plaut.: also for stolo; Plin. 16. 67.*

HERI, adv. (from ἡρῆς, originally ἡρῆς, whence hesi, then heri) I. *Yesterday; Cic. II. A few days since, a short time ago; Pandect.*

HERIFUGA, Æ. m. (herus and fugio) *One who runs away from his master; Catull.*

HERILIS, e. (herus) *Of the master or mistress of a family; filius, Ter., the son of a master, a young master: mensa, Virg.: also, herilis metus, for metus de hera, Plaut.: peccatum, Hor., i. e. of the mistress.*

HERMENEUMA, Ætis. n. (ἑρμηνευμα) *Explanation, interpretation; Sen. Excerpt. Controv.*

HERNIA, Æ. f. *A rupture, hernia; Cels.: hence, Herniosus, a, um, Ruptured, afflicted with hernia; id.*

HEROÏCE, adv. *Heroically; Macrob.*

HEROÏCUS, a, um. (ἡρωικός) *Of or relating to a hero, heroic; tempora, Cic.: personæ, id.: hence, carmen, Serv.; and versus, Quint., i. e. an epic poem. Heroica, orum, n. Epic poems; Quint.*

HEROÏNA, Æ. f. (ἡρωίνη) *A heroine; Propert.*

HEROÏS, Idis. f. (ἡρωίς) i. q. Heroïna; Ov. N.B. Heroïsin, for heroidibus; Ov.

HEROS, Æis. m. (ἥρως) I. *One descended from a deity by father's or mother's side, and after his death reckoned among the gods; a demigod, hero; such were Hercules, Castor, Pollux, Achilles, Æneas, &c.: also gen., any man celebrated for great exploits, especially if of noble birth; a hero, illustrious person; Troius, i. e. Æneas, Virg.: Laertius, i. e. Ulysses, Ov. II. Fig. A man of extraordinary virtue, a godlike man; Cato, Cic.: heroiibus nostris, i. e. Cassius and Brutus, id.: also, Cicero gives this term to Clodius in irony.*

HEROSUS, a, um. (ἡρῶσος) i. q. Heroicus; Stat.: hence, pes, Cic., a foot of an heroic verse (an hexameter); versus, Cic.; or simply, herousus, sc. versus, Ov., i. e. consisting of such feet, or in which heroes were celebrated: Heroum, sc. monumentum, A monument to the memory of a hero; also gen., a monument; Plin.

HERUS, i. m. A master, i. e. I. *The master of a house or family, especially in respect of the slaves; Ter.:*

Cic.: major and minor, Plaut., the old and young master, i. e. the master and his son. II. *Any master, lord, owner; Hor.: cœlestes heros, i. e. deos, Catull.*

HESPĒRUS, a, um. (ἠσπερίος) *Occidental, western; fretum, Ov., the Western Ocean: axis, id., i. e. the western: rex, id., i. e. Hesperus or Atlas: terra, Virg., the western country, i. e. Italy: also simply, Hesperia, sc. terra, the western country; it is sometimes Italy, Virg.: sometimes Spain, Hor.*

HESPĒRGO, Idis. f. (Hesperus) *The evening star; Sen. HESPĒRUS, or -os, i. m. (ἠσπερος) I. The evening star, or Venus; Cic.: Virg.: Ov. II. The west; ad Hesperium jacentes terræ, Plin.*

HĒSTERNUS, a, um. (heri) *Of yesterday; dies, Cic.: nox, Ov.: panis, Cels., Hesternus bread, i. e. bread one day old: thus also, merum, Justin., i. e. that was drunk yesterday: corolla, Propert., worn yesterday: Quirites, Pers., freedmen of yesterday: hence, Hesterno, sc. die, Yesterday; Sisen.*

HĒTERICE, Æ. f. (ἠταιρίκη) sc. ala. The name of a wing of the Macedonian cavalry, because it was composed only of soldiers who were faithfully devoted to the king; Nep.

HĒTEROCLĪTUS, a, um. (ἠτερόκλητος) *That varies in declension; Prisc.*

HEU! interj. Oh! ah! alas! denoting, I. *Astonishment; Plaut. II. Lamentation; heu me miserum! Cic., ah, me! heu stirpem invisam! Virg., ah! (or, alas!) the accused people!—See HEUS.*

HEUS! interj. (the radical form of hic, which, like the neuter heu, came to be used as an interjection, and is i. q. Gr. ἦ ὄστος). The dative of heus is the interjection hei, for which also hoi and lui were in use; the accusative, hem, for which they said also, ehem, as eheu for heu, similar to equidem for quidem) *Ho! soho there! hark! holla! heus puer! Ter.: heus! heus! id.: heus tu quid agis? Cic.*

HEXACLINON, i. n. (ἑξάκλινον) *A sofa or couch calculated to hold six persons; Mart.*

HEXĀGŌNUS, a, um. (ἑξάγωνος) *Having six sides; Colum.*

HEXĀMĒTER, or HEXĀMĒTRUS, a, um. (ἑξάμετρος) *Having six feet; versus, Cic.*

HEXĀPHŌROS, on. (ἑξάφορος) I. *That which is borne by six persons; hexaphoros, sc. lectica, Mart. II. Hexaphori, sc. homines, Six persons who carried any thing between them; Vir.*

HEXĀPTŌTA (ἑξάπτωτα) sc. nomina, i. e. that have all six cases.

HEXĒRIS, is. f. (ἑξήρης) sc. navis. *A vessel having six banks of oars on each side; Liv.*

HIANTIA, Æ. f. (hio) *An opening; Tert.*

HIASCO, Ære. (hio) *To open; Cato.*

HIĀTUS, us. m. (hio) I. *An opening, aperture, cleft; terræ, Cic.: cœli, Plin.: spelunca, Virg., mouth: oris, Cic.: also without oris, the opening of the mouth, or, an open mouth; Virg.: corticis, Calp., a cleft. II. Hiatus in speaking, the concurrence of two vowels in two different words; Cic. III. Eager desire after any thing; præmiorum, Tac. IV. A speaking, talking, particularly of one who speaks of things either really great or at least so in his opinion; quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatus, Hor.*

HIBERNĀCULUM, i. n. (hiberno) I. *A habitation or apartment used as a winter residence; Vitr. II. Hibernacula, Tents for winter quarters; Nep.: Liv.*

HIBERNO, āvi, ātum, Ære. (hiberno) *To pass the winter, to winter; Varr.: especially, of soldiers, to winter, have winter quarters; Cic.: Liv.*

HIBERNUS, a, um. (hiems) I. *That belongs or relates to the winter, wintery, wintry; tempus, mensis, Cic.: hibernum tempus anni, Auct. B. Alex., the winter season, a winter month: cubiculum, Cic., a winter apartment: Lycia, Virg., i. e. where Apollo resides during winter: Alpes, Hor., wintry, cold: occidens, Plin.; see OCCIDO: pirus, a winter pear, Plin.: legio, Suet., i. e. in winter quarters: hence, hiberna, things relating to winter; Cic.: Cæs.: especially, castra hiberna, Liv.; and simply, hiberna, sc. castra, Cæs.; Liv., winter quarters. II. Stormy, boisterous, tempestuous; mare, Hor.: ventus, Virg. N.B. Hibernum, for hiberno modo; Plaut.*

HIBISCUM, i. n. (ἵβίσκος) *Marsh-mallow (Althæa officinalis, L.); Plin.: compellere hibisco, i. e. ad hibiscum, Virg.*

HĪBRĪDA, Æ. c. *Of ambiguous origin. I. Of animals; especially of the offspring of a tame sow and wild boar; Plin. II. Of persons; e. g. whose father was a Roman or a free-born person, but the mother a foreigner or a slave; Hor.: Plin.: Suet.*

HIC, hæc, hoc. (from is, by prefixing the aspirate and adding a c) I. *This; Ter.: Cic. In forensic language, as in all other, hic refers to any person present, even to the opposite party. But, commonly, hic denotes the party of the speaker; iste, the opposite party; ille, one absent, in so far as it is known to the persons present. In letters, hic refers to the first person or to any thing*

that is closely connected with the writer. II. *Present, of this time, now customary, modern*; hi mores, Cic.: hæc magnificentia, Liv.: also, *still alive, of our time*; hujus Catonis, Cic. III. *That, it, this, the same, for is, ea, id*; Cic. IV. *Such, of such a kind, so constituted or disposed*; hoc animo esse, Cic.: tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, Ter.: if you were in my place. V. *That, demonstrative*; de his, qui, &c., Nep.: hæ sedes, e quibus, &c., Cic. N.B. I. For hic, hæc, hoc, we frequently find, hiccæ, hæcæ, hocce, Ter.: Cic.: and when the interrogative ne is added, from this is formed hiccine, hæccine, hocceine, Ter.: Cic. 2. It is put for hujus rei, de hac re; e. g. hac ira, Liv., in anger on account of this. 3. The neuter hoc is frequently used substantivè with a genitive; e. g. hoc commodi, Cic., for commodum: hoc copiarum, Liv.: hoc noctis, id., at this time of night. 4. Ablat. neut. hoc frequently signifies, 1. *On this account, hence, therefore, for this reason, by this means*; Plaut.: Cic.: also, in hoc, on this account, Vell.: Phædr. 2. It is frequently put in the same sense as eo, with comparatives *the, the more*; hoc curiosior, Cic. 5. Hoc, for huc, Virg. Æn. 8, 423. 6. Hæc (plur. neut.). 1. For hæc tempora, Cic. 2. For hæc resp., or hæc urbs, Cic. Cat. 1, 8. 3. For the whole of the visible universe; Cic.: Conf. Hottinger on Olivet's Eclog. Cic. p. 1. 7. Hæc, for hæ (prop. for hæc); Ter. 8. Hicse, for hicc; Plaut. 9. Hujus, for hujus rei; e. g. hujus non facio, Ter. I make no account of it, do not care about it in the least. 10. Hæc rei, for alic rei; Cato.

HIC, or HIC. adv. I. *Here, i. e. in this place*; Cic.: also seq. genit.; hic vicinia, Ter., here in this neighbourhood, hereabouts: hence, hic—illic, here—there, i. e. at one place—at another; Virg. II. *Here, i. e. in this particular, for in hac re*; Cic. III. *Then, upon this, hereupon*; Ter.: Cic.: Virg. IV. *Hereupon, i. e. on this occasion, or under these circumstances*; Cic. HICCÆ, hæcæ, hocce. See HIC, hæc, hoc. HICCINE, hæccine, hocceine. See HIC, hæc, hoc. HIEMALIS, e. (hiems) I. *Of or relating to the winter, wintry, wintry*; tempus, Nep., winter: dies, a winter day, Colum.: vis, id.: provincia, Plin., i. e. cold: loca, in which one resides in winter, Pallad.: faba, sown in winter, Plin. II. *Stormy, exposed to storms*; navigatio, Cic.: nimbus, Ov.: aque, Sall., i. e. rain-water.

HIEMATIO, ðnis. f. (hiems) *A wintering, passing the winter*; Varr.

HIEMO, avi, ætum, ære. (hiems) I. Intrans. 1. *To pass the winter, to winter*; Hor.: Suet.: especially of soldiers in winter quarters; Ces.: Nep. 2. *To be winter*; hiemat, Colum., it is winter: hence, *to be stormy, as in winter*; dies hiemat, Plin.: mare, Hor. II. *Trans. To congeal, freeze*; aquas, Plin.

HIEMS, ænis. f. (from χειμων, as hir from χιρῆ) I. *Rainy, stormy weather, storm, tempest*; Nep.: Virg.: fig., i. e. *vchemeny, violence*; Vesuvij, Stat. II. *The rainy season, winter*; Cic.: Anni is frequently put with hiems, in order that we might not (as Servius ad Virg. Æn. 2, 311, says) understand by it, a storm: hence, with the poets, I. For, *Cold, chillness*; letalis hiems (i. e. mors) in pectora venit, Ov.: fig.; amoris mutati, id., i. e. coolness of abated love. 2. *The wintry constellations*; sol hiemem contingit, Virg. 3. For, *A year*; post certas hiemes, Hor.

HIEROGLYPHICUS, a, um. (ιερογλυφικός) *Hieroglyphic*; Ammian.

HIEROPHANTA, or -ES, æ. m. (ιεροφάντης) *A priest and teacher of religion with the Greeks and Egyptians*; Nep.

HIËTO, ære. (hio) I. Intrans. *To open the mouth, yawn, gape*; Plaut. II. *Trans. To open*; Laber.

HILARE, adv. *Joyfully, cheerfully, gaily, merrily*; vivere, Cic.: hilarius loqui, id.

HILARESCO, ære. (hilaris) *To grow merry or cheerful*; Varr.

HILARIS, e. and HILARUS, a, um. (ἰλαρός) *Joyful, gay, jocund, cheerful, merry, blithe*; animus hilaris, Cic.: esse vultu hilari atque læto, id.: hilara vita, id.: convivis hilaris, id.: vox, Quint.: hilariores, Cic.: color hilarior, Plin.: hilarissimus, Plaut.: hence, Hilaria, sc. sollempnia, *A festival in honour of Cybele*; Yopisc.

HILARITAS, ætis. f. (hilaris) *Joyfulness, gaiety, cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity*; Cic.: fig.; diei, Colum., a fine pleasant day: arboris, Plin.

HILARITER, i. q. Hilaræ; Auct. ad Her.

HILARITUDO, inis. f. (hilaris) i. q. Hilaritas; Plaut.

HILĀHO, avi, ætum, ære. (hilaris) *To make cheerful, cheer, gladden, exhilarate*; aliquem, Cic.: sensum, id.: vultum, Plin.

HILĀRULUS, a, um. (dimin. of hilarus) i. q. Hilaris; Cic.

HILĀRUS, a, um. See HILARIS.

HILLA, æ. f. I. *One of the smaller intestines of any animal except sheep*; Plin.: also gen., an intestine; Laber. II. *A kind of sausage*; Hor.

HILUM, i. n. *The least, or a whit, anything*; always with a negative; nec, or, neque hilum, i. e. nothing at all, not in the least; Lucr.: Cic. e poëta.

HINC, adv. I. *Hence, from this place*; Cic.: also

with a, or an ablative of a thing; a nobis hinc profecti, Cic.: hinc Roma qui veneramus, id.: also, *thence, from that place*; Ces. II. *From (on) this side*; when illinc (on that, or the other side) is frequently put with it, Cic.: hence, hinc illincque, id.: or, hinc atque illinc, Liv., on this and that side, i. e. on both sides; also, instead of the illinc, we sometimes find another hinc or inde; e. g. hinc—hinc, Liv.: hinc atque hinc, Virg.: hinc inde, hinc et inde, from both sides, Suet. III. *From this, out of this*; Cic.: or, hence; Ter.: Cic. IV. *For, ex hoc homine*; Ter. V. *On this, hereupon, afterwards, then, from this time*; Tac. VI. *For ab-hinc, Since*; Plaut.: Plin.

HINNIBILIS, e. (hinnio) *Neighing*; Apul. HINNIBUNDE, adv. *With neighing*; Quadrig. HINNILTO, ære. (hinnio) *To neigh*; Lucil. HINNIO, ire. *To neigh*; Lucr.: Quint. HINNITUS, us. m. (hinnio) *A neighing*; Cic. HINNŪLA, æ. f. (hinnulus) *A fawn*; Arnob. HINNŪLEUS, i. n. *A fawn*; Hor. HINNŪLUS, i. m. i. q. Hinnuleus; Suet. HINNUS, i. m. (ἴννος s. ἴννος) *A mule, the offspring of a horse and a she-ass*; Varr.: Colum.

HIO, avi, ætum, ære. (from χῆω, χείνω) I. Intrans. 1. *To open*; Propert.: Colum. 2. *To open the mouth*; Virg.: Hor.: Plin.: hence, 1. *To gape, yawn*; Sil. 2. *To desire greatly, long for*; Cic.: Hor. 3. *To make an hiatus in speaking or writing*; Cic. 3. *To be open*; concha hians, Cic.: oculi hiantes, Plin.: fig., *to gape, i. e. to be ill or not well connected*; hiantia loqui, Cic.: especially when words that end or begin with vowels are joined together, which is called hiatus; oratio hiat, Quint.: oratio hians, Auct. ad Her. II. *Trans. To speak or utter with the mouth wide open*; fabula masto hianta tragædo, Pers.: also, *to spit, vomit*; cruores ex ore, Val. Fl.

HIPPĀGŌGI (ἵππαγωγῆ) naves, Liv. i. e. *Horse-transports*.

HIPPĀGUS, i. (ἵππαγός) navis. *A horse-transport*; Plin. HIPPŌCENTAURUS, i. m. (ἵπποκένταυρος) *A fabulous monster, half horse and half man*; a hippocentaur; Cic.

HIPPŌDĀMUS, i. m. (ἵπποδάμος) *A breaker or rider of horses*; Mart.

HIPPŌDŌROMOS, i. m. (ἵπποδρόμος) *A place in which horse-races are held, a race course*; Mart.

HIPPŌDŌMĀNES, n. (ἵπποδῶν) I. *Virus (a slimy humour) destillans ab inguine equarum*, Virg. II. *A viscous substance on the forehead of a colt when foaled*; Plin. The ancients thought it to be a tender piece of flesh which the dam bit off immediately after foaling. It was used in love potions and for other superstitious purposes.

HIPPŌPĒRA, æ. f. (ἵπποπέρα) *A travelling-bag of a person on horseback*; Sen.

HIPPŌTOXŌTA, æ. m. (ἵπποτοξότης) *An equestrian archer*; Ces.

HIPPŪRUS, or -OS, i. m. (ἵππουρος) *A kind of fish (perhaps Coryphæna Hippurus, L.)*; Ov.: Plin.

HIPPUS, i. m. (ἵππος) *A sort of crab-fish*; Plin.

HĪRA, æ. f. *A gut*; Plaut.

HIRCINUS, a, um. (hircus) I. *Of a goat or goats*; barba, Plaut.: sanguis, Plin.: sidus, Prudent., the constellation Capricorn. II. *Having the smell of a goat*; æle, Plaut.

HIRCIPĒS, ædis. (hircus and pes) *Having goat's feet*; Marc. Cap.

HIRCŌSUS, a, um. (hircus) *That smells like a goat, goatish*; Plaut.

HIRCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of hircus) *A little goat*; Catull. HIRCUS, i. m. I. *A he-goat*; Virg.: olere hircum, Hor., to smell like a goat: hence as a term of reproach for a voluptuous person; Plaut. II. *A goatish smell, i. e. the rank smell of the armpits*; Hor.

HIRNEA, æ. f. *A kind of vessel*; Cato: Plaut.

HIRQUITALLIO, ire. *To acquire a strong manly voice, of grown up boys*; Censorin.: such a person is called hiritallius, id.

HIRQUITALLUS, i. See HIRQUITALLIO.

HIRQUUS, i. i. q. Hircus.

HIRSŪTIA, æ. f. (hirsutus) *Shagginess*; Solin.

HIRSŪTUS, a, um. I. *Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*; bestia spinis hirsute, Cic.: castaneæ, Virg.: comæ, Ov.: folia hirsutiora, Plin.: imagines, Mart., i. e. old, from ancient times, when the hair and beard were suffered to grow. II. *Fig. Rough, unadorned, unpolished*; nihil est hirsutus illis (annalibus), Ov.

HIRSTŪSUS, a, um. i. q. Hirtus; Apul. Met. 5, ed. Vulc. et Oudend.

HIRTUS, a, um. i. q. Hirsutus. I. *Rough, hairy, shaggy*; oves, Varr.: capillus, Apul.: scæx, Ov.: toga, Lucan.: hirtiora folia, Apul.: sepes, Colum., thorny. II. *Fig. Rough, rude, unpolished*; ingenium, Hor.: Marus, Vell.

HIRŪDO, inis. f. *A leech, blood-sucker*; Hor.: in the time of Pliny it was called sanguisuga; fig.; ærarii, Cic. HIRUNDINEUS, a, um. i. q. Hirundinus; e. g. adventus, Sidon.

HIRUNDINUS, a, um. (hirundo) *Of or belonging to swallows; nidus, a swallow's nest*; Plaut.: sanguis, Plin.

HIRUNDO, Inis. f. (from *χελιδών*) *A swallow*; Hor.: Plin.: nigra, Virg.: hence as a term of endearment; Plaut.: also, a *flying sea-fish*; Plin.

HISCO, ěre. (contr. for hiasco) I. Intrans. 1. *To open, gape, be open*; Plaut.: Ov.: I. Trans. 2. *To open the mouth, to mutter*; Cic.: Liv. II. Trans. *To speak*; Ov.: reges et facta, Propert., to celebrate.

HISPIDO, ěre. (hispidus) *To make rough or prickly*; Solin.

HISPIDUS, a, um. (hispidus) *Rough, shaggy, hairy*; Catull. 16, 10; where other edd. have, his pilosis.

HISPIDUS, a, um. *Rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly; facies*, Hor.: frons, Virg.: corpus squamis hispidum, Plin.: ager, Hor., i. e. uncultivated: fig.; auris, Gell., i. e. without a taste for the beautiful, unpolished.

HISTER, tri. m. i. q. Histrío, in the Etrurian language; Liv.

HISTORIA, æ. f. (ἱστορία) I. *History*; i. e. a *relation of actions and events*; Cic.: conditor historiae, Ov., an historian. II. *Any particular history*; Plaut.: Hor. III. *A narrative, tale*; Propert.: historia dignum, worthy of record, memorable, Cic. Historia significat also, *A subject of conversation* uti fieris nobilis historia, Propert.

HISTORIÁLIS, e. (historia) *Historical*; Sidon.

HISTÓRICE, adv. *Historically*; Plin. Ep.

HISTÓRICE, es. f. (ἱστορικῆ, sc. τίχην) sc. ars. *The explanation of ancient authors*; Quint.

HISTÓRICUS, a, um. (ἱστορικός) *Relating to history, historical*; Cic.: Historicus, sc. scriptor, id., *An historian*. It much more frequently signifies *one who makes historical researches*; Cic.: Nep. Cf. Bremi ad Nep. Pelop. 1.

HISTÓRIOGRÁPHUS, i. m. (ἱστοριογράφος) *An historian*; Capitol.

HISTRICUS, a, um. (hister) *Relating to stage-players*; imperator, Plaut., manager of a company of stage-players.

HISTRIO, ónis. m. I. *An actor that expresses any thing by gesticulation, a pantomime*; Liv. II. *Any player or actor, whether in tragedy or comedy*; Cic.: fig. of, a *vain-glorious person, a boaster*; Cels.

HISTRIÓNÁLIS, e. (histrío) I. *Like a stage-player*; Tac. II. *Of or belonging to a player*; Auct. Dial. de Orat.

HISTRIONÍCUS, a, um. i. q. Histrícus; Pand.

HISTRIONIUS, a, um. i. q. Histrícus: hence, Histrionia, sc. ars, *The art of a comedian, dramatic art*; Plaut.

HICULCE, adv. *In a gaping manner*; with an hiatus; fig.; loqui, Cic., to speak in such a manner that the mouth is constantly open: this happens when too many vowels or words which begin and end with vowels meet together.

HICULO, ěre. (hiulus) *To cause to gape or chink, to cleave, chap, break into chinks*; Catull.

HICULUS, a, um. (for hiulus, from hio) I. *Chapped, gaping, open in chinks*; Virg.: vulnus, Sidon. II. *That keeps the mouth open*: hence, I. *That desires eagerly or longs for*; Plaut. 2. *Of words, so connected as to occasion a concurrence of many vowels, in pronouncing which the mouth remains open, otherwise called hiatus*; e. g. concursus verborum, Cic.: voces (i. e. verba), id., with an hiatus. 3. *That openeth*: fulmen, i. e. that dasheth to pieces, Stat.

HOC. I. Neut. of hic, hæc, hoc; see Hic. II. Adv. for huc, Virg.

HÓDIE. (contracted from hoc die) I. *To-day*; Cic.: also, *now, or, to-night*; Ov. Fast. 2, 76. II. *Until now, to this time, to this day*; Plaut.: Cic.: Nep.: hodieque, for hodie quoque, *even to this time, to this very day*; Cic.: Plin.

HÓDIERNUS, a, um. (hodie) *Of this day*; edictum, Cic.: dies, id.: hodierno die, id.: ad hodiernum diem, id.; or, in hodiernum, sc. diem, Plin., until this day.

HÓDUS, HÓDINUS, &c. i. q. Hædus, &c.

OH! Interj. I. *Oh!* in astonishment; Ter. II. *Oh! alas!* in lamentation; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 48.

HÓMÍCIDÁ, æ. c. (homo and cædo) *A manslayer, homicide, murderer*; Cic.: Hector is so called after the Homeric ἁνδρὸκτόνος.

HÓMÍCIDÁRIUS (Homicidarius), a, um. *Of or relating to murder*; sanguis, Auct. Paneg. ad Constant. 4.

HÓMÍCIDIUM, i. n. (homicida) *Manlaughter, homicide, murder*; Suet.: homicidium facere, to commit, Quint.

HÓMO, Inis. m. (for humo, from humus, i. e. earth-born, formed from the earth) I. *A human being, person, man or woman*; homines, men, people; Cic.: homo senex, Ter.: homines Romani, Cic.: homo servus, Ter.: homo nemo, Cic.; in all which expressions, homo, homines is redundant: also as a fem.; e. g., homo nata fuerat, Sulpic. In Cic. Ep.: inter homines esse, i. e. 1. To live, be alive; Cic.: hence, inter homines esse desinere, to die, Pand. 2. To live in the society of men, to have intercourse with the world; Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: monstrum hominis, a monster in human shape, Ter.:

thus also, odium hominis, Cic., odious fellow: eum nihil hominis esse, id., i. e. a wretch who scarcely deserves the name of man. N. B. Also, 1. *A person of good breeding, a gentleman*; homines visi sumus, Cic. 2. *A man of feeling or taste*; si homo esset, Cic. 3. *A man of sense or reflection, or, a man of humane character or of good sense, a good man*; si homo esses, Ter. 4. *For a being liable to error*; summi enim sunt, homines tamen; Quint. 10, 1, 25. It is also to be observed that homo is frequently used for the pronoun is, when it may be rendered sometimes 'man,' sometimes 'person,' &c.; valde hominem diligo, Cic., i. e. eum, him, the man: nosti os hominis, id., of the person, i. e. his face: in Terence, homo is also used for, somebody, a man; reliquit me homo, Ter.

II. *A man*; illustres homines, Cic.: clarissimus homo, id. Homo is therefore nearly synonymous with vir, but with this distinction, that homo is used of a man considered as an intellectual and moral being, namely, where personal qualities are to be denoted; whereas vir signifies a man in his relations to the state.

III. *The master of a family, with his children, &c.*; Liv. IV. For servus; Cic.: also, homines tui, your people, your folks, your relations, id. V. *Honines, for pedites*; e. g. hominum et equitum, Liv. VI. For bona hominis; e. g. hominis manepsit Chrysgogonus, Cic.

VII. *A freeman*; Petron. VIII. *A learned or polite man*; Petron.

HÓMŒOMÉRIA, æ. f. (ὁμοιομέτρεια) *Similarity of parts*; Lucr.

HÓMŒOPRÓPHÉRON (ὁμοιοπρόφρον) *Alliteration, i. e. a faulty diction, in which several words beginning with the same letter are placed in succession*; as, Tite, tute, Tati, tibi, &c., Marc. Cap.

HÓMŒONYMUS, a, um. (ὁμόνυμος) *Having the same name*; Quint.

HÓMŒULLUS, or HÓMŒULUS, i. m. (dimin. of homo) *A little man*; a mannikin, mean fellow, a poor, weak, wretched man; Lucr.: Cic.

HÓMŒUNCIO, ónis. m. (dimin. of homo) i. q. Homullus; Cic.

HÓMŒUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of homo) i. q. Homullus; Cic.

HÓNESTĀMENTUM, i. n. (honesto) *An ornament, grace*; Sen.

HÓNESTAS, átis. f. (honestus) I. *Honour, reputation, character, credit*; honestatem amittere, Cic.: appetens honestatis, id., i. e. laudis, gloriæ: honestatis gratia, for the sake of their reputation, Cic. II. *Honour, i. e. an honourable thing*; ante partis honestatibus privare, Cic.

III. *Propriety, decency*; vitæ, Cic.: ab honestate remota, Nep.: also, *honourable feeling, honesty, goodness*; Suet.: hence, Cicero, Fin. 2, 15, calls virtue honestas, i. e. real honour. IV. *Dignity, good grace, beauty*; in rebus, with an orator, Cic.: testudinibus, id. V. *Honestates, for homines honesti*; Cic.

HÓNESTE, adv. I. *Honourably, nobly*; se genere, Cic.: honestissime, id.: honestus, Suet. II. *Becomingly, decently, with decorum*; fastidium non honeste vergit, &c., Cic. III. *Virtuously*; vivere, Cic.

HÓNESTĪTĒDO, Inis. f. (honestus) i. q. Honestas; Acc.

HÓNESTO, ávi, átum, ěre. (honestus) I. *To honour, make respectable, dignity, adorn, embellish*; aliquem, Cic.: rem, Auct. ad Her.: aliquem honore, Sall.: aliquem laude, Cic.: domum, id.: currum, id., i. e. to adorn, grace. II. *To honour with a present, to present with, bestow upon*; aliquem beneficiis, Apul.

HÓNESTUS, a, um. (honor) I. *Honourable, i. e. that gains, procures, or confers honour, respectable, creditable, decent, proper, fit*; res, Auct. ad Her.: convivium, Cic.: honestus est, id., brings more honour: dies honestissimus, id.: honestarum rerum egens, Sall., i. e. not able to live suitably to his rank: Honestum, *What is honourable, decent, or proper, moral dignity of a person*; morality, honesty, virtue; Cic.: hence, I. *Graceful, beautiful, handsome, well-proportioned, good-looking*; facies, Ter.: Eunuchus, id.: os, Virg.: dignitate erat honesta, Nep., i. e. for a man, he was handsome: equus, Virg.: asinus, Varr. Of the shape, features of the face, honestus expresses that which is noble, dignified, superior, or imposing: hence, Honestum, *Beauty, a beautiful object*; Hor. 2. *Showy, specious*; nomen, Cic.: oratio, Ter.

II. *Noble, distinguished, respectable, respected*; familia, Cic.: homo, id.: honesto loco natus, id.: homo honestissimus, id.: honesto genere, Nep., i. e. of good family, of noble birth: hence, Honesti, *Persons of distinction, rank or quality*; Quint.: or, *respectable by office*; Hor. N. B. Cicero usually gives Roman knights the title of vir honestus and honestissimus, i. e. honourable and right honourable.

HÓNOR or HONOS, óris. m. I. *Honour, respect*; honorem alicui habere, or tribuere, Cic.; or, prestare, Ov.; or, honore aliquem officere, Cic., i. e. to honour: thus also, honore aliquem augere, Cas.: In honore habere, Cic.: in honore esse, id.: fuit Miloni summo honori, id.: in honorem adducere, id., to promote or advance to honour: in honorem sexus, Quint., to the honour of: in Junonis honorem, Hor., in honour of Juno:

In honorem Clœlæ, Plin., out of compliment to: honori ducitur, Sall., is considered an honour: adjuventia honoribus queram, Cic., e. g. the consulate, public thanksgivings, triumphs, &c.: honos medius, i. e. oratio, Liv.: honoris causa, out of respect, Cic.: malus honor, Metell. ap. Gell., insult, affront: honos exsili, Tac., an honourable banishment: hence, 1. *Value, worth, esteem*; vingo honos durat, Plin. 2. *REGARD* *or a person*; Virg. Æn. 12, 57. 3. *A post of honour, high office, dignity, preference*; honore acto, Liv.: honores petit, Nep.: honoribus amplissimis perfunctus, Cic.: ad honores ascendere, id.: or, pervenire, Liv.: honoris gradus, Cic.: honores capere, Suet.: curuli honore uti, Liv. 4. *A title of honour*; militaris, Liv. 5. *A reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee*; medico honorem habere, Cic.: honoris sui causa laborare, id.: hence of an inheritance or legacy; id. 6. *A sacrifice or other offering in honour of the gods*; Virg.: Ov.: Liv. 7. Also of other things; thus it is said of a triumph by Cicero, see above: of a funeral; Virg.: Ov. 8. *Praise, song of praise*; Baccho suum dicemus honorem, Virg. 9. *A festival in honour of any one*; Virg. Æn. 3, 601.

II. *An ornament, grace, embellishment, any thing that sets off or adorns*; rursus, i. e. fruges, Hor.: cinctus honore caput, i. e. corona, Ov.: oculis lætos affarant honores, Virg.; beauty, charm: silvarum, id., leaves, foliage: also, colour; croceus, Sil. N.B. Honorem præfari, Cic.; or, dicere, Plin., i. e. to use the form 'with your permission,' 'with respect be it spoken,' before an expression which might otherwise be unbecoming or improper: hence, honos sit auribus, Curt., pardon the expression. N.B. Honor, as a deity; Cic.

HONORABILIS, e. (honoro) *Honourable, worthy of honour*; Cic.

HONORABILITÆR. adv. *With honour, honourably*; Amilian.

HONORARIUM. See HONORARIUS.

HONORARIUS, a, um. (honori) I. *That is done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary*; tumulus, Suet., i. e. cenotaphium: frumentum, Cic., i. e. presented by a province to the governor: arbiter, id., chosen by both parties as a mark of honour and respect: arbitria, id.: opera, id.: thus also, tutor, Pand.: ludi, Suet.: honorarium est, Cic., it is done out of respect (to the audience), or, it causes respect: Honorarium, subst., An acknowledgment, recompense, fee; Pand. II. *That is done on account of a post of honour or station of dignity*: ludi, Suet., Oct. 32, exhibited to gain the favour of the people: hence, Honorarium, subst.; e. g. decurionatus, Plin. Ep., a present made by persons upon their entering on a post of honour. III. *Relating to a post of honour*; jus, Pand., that comes from the prætor: thus also, actio, id.: munus, Gell., a post of honour which the inhabitants of a municipium could obtain.

HONORATE. adv. *With honour, in an honourable manner*; Vell.: honoratus, Justin.: honoratissime, Val. Max.

HONORATIO, onis. f. (honoro) *Honour, a mark of respect*; Arnob.

HONORATUS, a, um. I. Part. of honoro; see HONORO. II. Adj. I. *Honoured, respected*; homo honorator apud aliquem, Cic.: honoratissimus locus, Vell. 2. *That fills or has filled a post of honour*; Cic.: honoratissimus, Liv.: comæ, i. e. viri honorati, Ov. 3. *Respectable, honourable*; decretum honoratissimum, Liv.: rus, Ov.: militia, Liv.

HONORIFICÆ. adv. *With honour or respect, in an honourable manner, honourably*; Cic.: honorificentius, id.: honorificentissime, id.

HONORIFICENTIA, æ. f. (honorificus) *Honour, mark of respect*; Vopisc.

HONORIFICIO, are. (honorificus) *To honour, show a mark of respect to*; aliquem, Lact.

HONORIFICUS, a, um. (honor and facio) *That brings honour and respect, respectable, honourable*; Cic.: honorificentissimus, Nep.: honorificentissimus, Cic.

HONORIFERÆ, a, um. (honor and gero) *Honourable, bringing honour*; Tert.

HONORIFERTA, æ. m. (honor and peto) *One who strives for (external) honour or distinction*; Apul.

HONORIO, avi, atum, are. (honor) I. *To honour, respect*; aliquem, Cic.: virtutem, Liv. II. *To present with any thing*; also, *to reward*; aliquem sella curuli, Liv.: populum congiariis, Vell.: certantium quemque, Suet.: hence, legato honorari, Pand., to receive a legacy.

III. *To adorn, embellish, set off*; diem, Liv.: lyram flore, Petron.— See also HONORATUS.

HONORUS, a, um. (honor) I. *That brings honour, honourable, respectable*; Ov.: Tac. II. *Worthy of honour, respectable, honourable*; Stat.

HONOS, onis. m. An old form for honor; Cic.: Ov.

HONOLAMCHUS, i. n. (ἡνωλάμχος) *That fights in heavy armour*; sc. gladiator, Suet., a kind of gladiator.

HORA, æ. f. (ἡρα) I. Gen. *Time*; mihi forsan, tibi quod negari, porriget hora, Hor.: verni temporis hora, id. II. *A definite space of time*; hence, I. *A season of the year*; arbor omnibus horis pomifera, Plin. 2. *A definite portion of the day, an hour*; prima hora, Mart.,

i. e. from 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning; in horam vivere, Cic., not to distress one's self respecting the future: hora ante venit, an hour before, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: hora amplius nolebantur, Cic., above an hour: ad horam, at the hour, Sen.: in horas, hourly, every hour, Hor.: amicus omnium horarum, Suet., at all times fit for intercourse: una hora, Liv.; or, in una hora, Plaut.; or, in hora, Cic., in an hour: hora quata est? what is it o'clock? Hor.: horæ legitima, Cic., the prescribed hours, beyond which an orator was not allowed to speak: hence, Horæ, arum, *A dial, clock*; mittere ad horas, id.: moveri horas, id. N.B. Hora must sometimes be supplied; prima vesper!, Cas.

HORÆUS, a, um. (ἡραῖος) *That may be had in the spring*; horæum, sc. salsamentum, a pickle made from young turnips, Plaut.

HORÆUS, e. (hora) *Of an hour*; Ven. Fort.

HORÆRIUS, a, um. (hora) I. *Relating to hours*; hence, Horarium, sc. instrumentum, *An instrument to point out the time, a dial, clock, horologe*. II. *Of an hour's duration*; spatium, Suet. Ner. 37, ed. Græv. but add. Burn. and Ern. have horarium.

HORDA, æ. f. See HORDUS.

HORDEACEUS, a, um. (hordeum) *Of, from, or relating to barley*; farina panis, Plin.: pira, Colum., pears that are ripe &c. barley harvest.

HORDEARIUS, a, um. (hordeum) I. *That lives on barley*; Plin. II. *That is named from barley*; pruna and pira, Plin., i. e. that become ripe at barley harvest.

III. *Like barley, puffed up, conceited*; rhetor, Suet.

HORDEUS, a, um. i. q. Hordeaceus; Plaut.

HORDEÛS, i. m. (dimin. of hordeum) *A sty in the eye*; Marc. Emp.

HORDEUM, i. n. *Barley*; Liv.: Plin.: plur., hordea, Virg.: Plin.

HORDICALIA, (sc. sacra, or sollempnia) *A festival, in which cows with calf were sacrificed*; Varr.—From

HORDUS, a, um. i. q. Fordus. *Pregnant, with young*; e. g. vacca, or simply, horda, Varr.

HORIA, æ. f. *A small skiff, fishing boat*; Plaut.: Gell.

HORIOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of horia, and of the same signification; Plaut.: Gell.

HORIZON, ontis. m. (ἡρίζων, i. e. bounding) sc. circulus.

I. *A circle which divides the heavens into two parts and bounds our view, the horizon*; Hygin. II. *The line which divides a sun-dial into two parts*; Vitr.

HORNO. See HORNUS.

HORNŪTINUS, a, um. (hornus) *Of this year*; frumentum, Cic.

HORNUS, a, um. (constr. from ἡρνος, from ἡρος, i. e. ἡρα) *Of this year*; vina, Hor.: also, Hornus, subst., *This year's produce of wool, milk, cheese, &c.*; Calp. 2, 71: hence, horno, sc. tempore, this year; Plaut.

HOROLŪGICUS, a, um. (ἡρολογικός) *Horological*; vasa, Marc. Cap.

HOROLŪGIUM, i. n. (ἡρολόγιον) *An instrument to point out the hours, as a sun-dial, hour-glass, &c.*; Cic.: horologium æs aqua, Vitr.

HOROSCOPIUM, i. n. (ἡροσκοπίον) *An instrument used at the casting of nativities*; Sidon.

HOROSCOPŪ, are. (ἡροσκοπίον, ὦ) *To indicate the hour of birth*; Manil.

HOROSCOPUS, a, um. (ἡροσκοπός) *Pointing out the hours*; vasa, Plin., i. e. sun-dials; hence, subst., Horoscopus (-os), *The ascendant of one's nativity, the astrological sign of one's natal hour, or the natal hour itself*; Manil.

HORREĀRIUS, i. m. (horreum) *The superintendent of a storehouse or magazine*; Pand.

HORREĀRICUS, a, um. (horreum) *Of or belonging to a magazine or storehouse*; species, i. e. the corn in it, Cod. Theod.

HORRENTIA, æ. f. (horreo) i. q. Horror; Tert.

HORREO, ui. 2. I. Intrans. I. *To tremble, shake, shudder, whether through cold, fear, terror, &c.*; corpus horret, Plaut.: with the poets, gen., *to quiver, move with a tremulous motion*; mare horret fluctibus, Acc.: draco horruit, Val. Fl.: hence, 1. *To be terrified or affrighted*; animo, Cic. 2. *To shake with cold*, i. e. to be very cold, *to shiver with cold*; Ov. 3. *To shudder, quake with fear, be afraid, tremble*; horreo, quemadmodum accepturi sitis, Cic. 4. *To be astonished*; horrene soleo, Cic. 5. *To present a horrid appearance, to be terrible*; horret terra, Cic.: tempestas, Ov.: horrens umbra, Virg. 2. *Of things without life, To bristle with any thing, to be horrent, to be or stand erect, of any thing which presents a great number of points*; ager horret hastis, Virg.: phalax horrens hastis, Liv.: terga horrentia setis, Ov.: horreat regia culmo, Virg., was rough: draco horrens squamis, Ov. 3. *To stand on end, stand erect*; Cic.: horrens squamis, Virg. II. Trans. 1. *To shudder or be affrighted at any thing*; crudelitatem alicujus, Cæs.: crimen, Cic. 2. *To shudder at, quake with fear at, be afraid of, tremble at*; non horruit progredi, Cic.: also, acc. cum infin.; Liv. Part. Horrendus, a, um. I. *Full of horror, that causes horror, terrible, dreadful, horrible*; mon-

strum, Virg.: nox, Ov.: carmen, Liv.: especially, *that strikes with awe, venerable*; Sibylla, Virg.: also, *horrendum*, adverb.; e. g. sonare, id., i. e. terribly. 2. *Astonishing, wonderful*; virgo, Virg.

HORREOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of horreum) *A small barn or granary*; Val. Max.

HORRESCO, Ære. 3. (horreo) I. Intrans. 1. *To tremble, shudder*; feræ horrescent, Cic.: horresco semper, ubi, &c., Ter.; also gen., *to shake*; segetes horrescent, Virg., are shaken or agitated. 2. *To stand on end, present points, bristle, be rough or uneven*; horrescit telis exercitus, Enn.; brachia horrescent villis, Ov.: setis, id.: seges (i. e. acies) horrescit ensibus strictis, Virg.: hence, *to present a horrible appearance, to become frightful, terrible, or alarming*; tempestas horrescit nimbis, Sil.: mare coepit horrescere, Cic. 3. *To stand erect, of a number of things together*; coma horrescit, Sen. II. Trans. *To shudder or tremble at, be afraid of anything, dread*; Virg.

HORREUM, i. n. *Any place for laying up stores*. I. For corn, *A barn, granary, magazine*; Cic.: horrea ponere, Liv., *to build granaries: constituere, Cæs., to build, erect*. II. For wine, which used to be kept above ground; Hor.: Pand. III. For merchandise, *A warehouse, storehouse*; Pand.: also for other things; e. g. for books, a library, Sen.: of statues, Plin.: for olives, Colum. IV. Also of bees, a beehive, Virg.: and of ants, Ov.

HORRIBILIS, e. (horreo) I. *Horrible, terrible, dreadful*; Cic.: horribillior, Cæs. II. *Very great, astonishing*; celeritas, Cic. III. *Venerable, sacred, awful*; secretum, Petron.

HORRÍCŪMS, e. (horreo and coma) *With hair standing erect, bristly, shaggy*; canis, hircus, Petron.

HORRIDE, adv. I. *Roughly, i. e. without ornament or grace*; vivere, dicere, Cic.: horridus utetur ornamentis, id., with less refinement. II. *Roughly, i. e. severely, sternly*; Tac.

HORRIDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of horridus) I. *Shaking*; e. g. with great cold, *shivering*; Pers. II. *Prominent, projecting, protuberant, swelling*; Plaut. III. *Rough, unadorned, without ornament*; puer, Mart.: oratio, Cic.

HORRIDUS, a, um. (horreo) I. *Dreadful, terrible, horrid, shocking*; grando, prælia, fata, Virg.: fluctus, Hor.: tempestas, Plin.: horridior locus, Ov.: hence, *powerful, strong*; ruta horrida ad effectum est, Plin.

II. *That shakes or trembles*; i. e. with cold, *shivering*; Ov.: December, Mart., i. e. chilling, cold. III. *That presents projecting points, standing on end, rough, shaggy, hairy, prickly, bristly*; hastilibus horrida myrtus, Virg.: sus, id.: barba, Cic.: cæsaries, Ov.: hence, 1. *Rough, i. e. unadorned, unpolished, uncouth*; modus dicendi, Liv.: oratio, Cic.: Tubero vita et oratione horridus, id.: miles, Liv.: virgo, Ter.: verba horridiora, Cic. 2. *Rough in manners, rude, blunt, uncouth*; vita, Cic.: gens, Virg.: Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 3. *Rough, harsh, sharp, of flavour*; sapor, Plin. 4. *Rough in appearance, rugged*; jecur, Cic., i. e. not fine: campus, id.

HORRIFER, a, um. (horror and fero) *That causes a tremor or horror, terrible, horrible*; Lucr.: Ov.

HORRIFICĀLIS, e. i. q. Horrificus; Acc.

HORRIFICE, adv. *With trembling or horror, terribly*; Lucr.

HORRIFICŪS, āvi, ātum, āre. (horrificus) I. *To cause dread or horror, terrify*; Virg. II. *To make terrible*; rem, Sil.: Flor. III. *To make rough*; mare, Catull., i. e. to make boisterous.

HORRIFICUS, a, um. (horror and facio) I. *That causes dread or horror, terrible, terrific*; bellum, Cic. II. *Cæsaries, Lucan., rough, uncombed, and so, unpleasant to behold*.

HORRĪLO, āre. (horreo and pilus) *To have rough or shaggy hair*; Apul.

HORRISONUS, a, um. (horreo and sono) *Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound*; fremitus, cardo, Virg.

HORROR, Æris. m. (horreo) I. *A trembling, shaking, quaking, shuddering, shivering*; Virg.: ciet horrorem in membris, Lucr., *shivering, or cold*: also of fevers, *a paroxysm of an ague, cold fit, ague fit*; Cic.: Cels.: also gen., *cold*; Val. Fl. II. *Dread, terror, horror*; horror me perfudit, Cic.: horrore perfusus, id.: horror est, it is dreadful, shocking, Plin.: hence, *dreadfulness, horridness*; Val. Fl.: or, *a horrid, disagreeable sound*; Lucr.: or, *dreadful news or intelligence*; Virg. III. *Astonishment, amazement, admiration*; Lucr. IV. *A terror, i. e. a cause of dread, terror, or alarm*; Scipiadæ horror Carthaginis, Lucr. V. *A tremulous motion, a shaking*; soli, Flor.: tremulus, Ov.: pontus horrore tremit, Lucan., i. e. is ruffled. VI. *A standing erect, a stiffening*; comarum, Lucan.: hence, *stiffness, hardness*; ferri, Lucr. VII. *Want of ornament, uncouthness*; dicendi, Quint. VIII. *Religious awe, veneration, dread*; numinis, Val. Fl.

HORSUM, adv. (contr. for huc vorsum) *Hitherward, toward this place, this way*; Ter.

HORTĀMEN, inis. n. (hortor) *An incitement, exhortation, encouragement*; Ov.: Liv.

HORTĀMENTUM, i. n. (hortor) *Any encouragement, incitement*; Sall.: Liv.

HORTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (hortor) *Exhortation, encouragement*; Cic.

HORTĀTĪVUS, a, um. (hortor) *That serves for exhortation or encouragement, hortative*; genus, i. e. suaviorum, Quint.

HORTĀTOR, ōris. m. (hortor) *One who incites, encourages or instigates to anything, an exhorter, encourager, instigator*; studii, i. e. ad studium, Cic.: ad aliquid, id.: anlorum, Ov.: of rovers, Plaut.

HORTĀTRĪX, icis. f. (hortator) *She that incites or encourages*; leli, Stat.

HORTĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Hortatio; Cic.

HORTENSIS, e. (hortus) *Of or belonging to a garden, that grows in a garden*; Colum.

HORTENSIVS, a, um. i. q. Hortensis. *That grows in a garden*; Plin.

HORTOR, ātus sum, āri. (from ὀρέω) *To exhort, urge on, encourage, incite, cheer, instigate to anything, usually with the idea of participation and of good wishes*; ai-quem, Cic.: also with ut, id.: or with a simple conjunctive, Cæs.: also with ne, id.: or ad, Cic.; or in, Liv.: also de, Cæs.: also quare, for ut, id.: also with an accusative of the thing; pacem, Cic., i. e. ad pacem. N. B. Pauca (i. e. paucis) hortatus milites, Sall.: also seq. infin.; Nep.: Cic.; also seq. supino; Sall.: milites, Cæs.: Nep.: Sall., *to encourage*: also of things without life; multæ res hortabatur, Cæs.: also pass., Varr.: Auct. B. Hisp.

HORTŪLIS, e. (hortus) i. q. Hortensis; Apul.

HORTŪLĀNUS, a, um. (hortus) *Of or belonging to gardens*; secessus, Tert.; hence, Hortulanus, *A gardener*; Macrobr.: Apul.

HORTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of hortus) I. *A little garden*; Catull.: also, *a small country-house, a small farm*; Cic.: fig.; Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. II. *A division in a vineyard*; Colum.

HORTUS, i. m. (from ὄρεος) I. *Any inclosed place*: hence, 1. *A garden*; Cic.: also plur., horti, *a garden, i. e. a pleasure garden*; Cic.; probably because it consisted of several parts. II. *A division*. 1. Of a vineyard, Colum. 2. Of a garden, e. g. a bed: hence, probably, horti is used of a pleasure garden; see I. N. B. Hortus, for villa, Plin. 19, 19, e Legg. XII. Tab. III. *Garden-stuff, garden-plants, vegetables, greens*; Cato: Hor. HOSPE, itis. c. I. *A stranger who has arrived any where, or puts up any where for any space of time*; Ter.: Cic.: fig., *a stranger, i. e. one who is unknown in a place or inexperienced in a matter*; urbis, Cic.: in re, id. II. *A stranger who at any time visits or is visited by another, a visitor, a guest, a host*; Cic.: Ov. III. *One who has established a league of hospitality with another, so that the parties visit each other*; Cic. IV. Adj.; e. g. gemma; Pallad.: tecta, Stat.

HOSPĪTA. See HOSPITUS.

HOSPĪTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (hospitor) *An inn, lodging-house*; Pandect.

HOSPĪTĀLIS, e. (hospes) I. *Relating or belonging to guests*; cubiculum, a chamber for guests, Liv.: hence, hospitalia, c. cubicula, Vittr.: deversorium, Liv.: beneficia, id.: aves, served up before a guest, Varr.: sedes, Cic., i. e. where one is a guest: caedes, Liv., *murder of a guest*: tessera, Plaut., i. e. the mark which a guest was obliged to bring with him that he might be received as such: Jupiter, Cic., i. e. the guardian of hospitality: aquæ, Plin., i. e. water, which is as it were a guest to the lake through which it flows: hence, Hospitalia, *A guest*; id. II. *Hospitable, that willingly receives guests*; Cic.: hospitalissimus, id.: fig.; tellus, Plin.: nihil est hospitalius mari, Flor., i. e. on account of its having many convenient havens.

HOSPĪTĀLITAS, ātis. f. (hospitalis) I. *Hospitality*; Cic. II. *A residence in a foreign country, and so, as a guest*; Macrobr.

HOSPĪTĀLĪTER, adv. *Hospitably*; Liv.

HOSPĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. (hospitor) *A host*; Apul. Met. 4: but edd. Vulc. and Oudend. have hospitatores, i. e. protectors, supporters.

HOSPĪTĀTŪRA, ā. f. (hospitor) *The keeping of an inn*; Pand. edd. Haloand.; but other edd. have ospitrua, which would be i. q. Cura leguminum.

HOSPĪTĪŪM, i. n. (dimin. of hospitium) *A small place of entertainment*; Pand.

HOSPĪTIUM, i. n. (hospes) I. *A place where strangers are entertained, an inn, hotel, a room for guests or visitors*; *a lodging*; Cic.: hospitium renunciare, id., *to give notice of one's intention to quit a lodging*: hence of animals, i. e. lair, den, hole, harbour, place of rest, shelter; Virg.: of bees, id.: of things without life; aquæ, Pallad.: also, confidentially, Plaut. II. *A putting up at an inn*; hospitio prohibemur arenæ, Virg., i. e. to land: hospitia divertentium, Colum.: invitabit me hospitio, Cic. III. *Hospitality*; mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, or, intercedit, Cic.: hospitium cum aliquo facere, or, conjungere, id.;

or, jungere, Liv., i. e. to make or form a league of hospitality; renuciare, Liv., to break off, renounce, Hospitium is also used for hospes; Hor.

HOSPITIVUS, a, um. i. q. Hospitius, hospitalis; Spartian. Hospitior, ari. (hospes) *To put up, stay or reside anywhere as a guest; fig.; Sen.*

HOSPITUS, a, um. i. q. Hospes. I. *Foreign, strange, at a foreign or strange place; naves, Ov.: aquora, Virg.: Hospita, sc. femina, A female stranger, visitor or guest; Terr.: Cic.* II. *That entertains strangers, hospitable; Hospita, sc. femina, A woman who is visited or receives a guest; a landlady, or hostess; Liv.: Cic.: Ov.: also seq. dat.; Virg.: thus also, terra, id.: unda (Cic. gelu concreta) hospita plaustris, Virg., i. e. over which wagons pass: inter via hospita, i. e. hospitalia, Val. Fl.*

HOSTIA, æ, f. (from hostis, a guest or stranger) *A sacrifice, victim; usually one offered to appease the gods (see VICTIMA); hostias immolare, Cic.: or, mactare, Virg.: or, cadere, Suet., to slay animals in sacrifice; we find also, hostias immolare, Cic.: or, sacrificare, Liv.: or, rem divinan facere, id.: hostias majores, i. e. older, larger, opposed to lactentes; Cic.: Liv.: thus also, hostia maxima, Cic.; said to be a sheep, Fest.: humana, Flor., a human sacrifice.*

HOSTIATUS, a, um. (hostia) *Provided with victims; Plaut.*

HOSTICUS, a, um. (hostis) *The old form for hostilis, Of or belonging to an enemy, hostile; manus, Plaut.: tellus, Ov.: mœnia, Hor.: ager, Liv.: hence, Hosticum, An enemy's country; in hostico, id.*

HOSTIFER, a, um. (hostis and fero) *Hostile; Manil. HOSTIFERE, adv. Hostiliter, in a hostile manner; Acc.*

HOSTIFICUS, a, um. (hostis and facio) *Hostile; Acc.*

HOSTILIS, e. (hostis) I. *Hostile; of, belonging to, or proceeding from an enemy; terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.: expugnatio, Cic.: metus, Sall., on account of the enemy; hence, pars hostilis, Flor., the part of the liver and other intestines which have a reference to the enemy; see FAMILIARIS.* II. *Hostile, usual with enemies; odium, Cic.: hostilem in modum, id.: hostile quid, Sall., something hostile, hostility: Hostilia, Hostilitics; facere, Sall.: audere, Liv.*

HOSTILITAS, ætis. f. (hostilis) *Hostility; Sen.*

HOSTILITER, adv. *In a hostile manner, like an enemy; Cic.*

HOSTIMENTUM, i. n. (hostio) *Compensation, requital; Plaut.*

HOSTIO, ire. (hostia) *To requite, return like for like; Plaut.: also, to strike; Enn. ap. Fest.*

HOSTIS, is. c. I. *A stranger, i. q. Peregrinus, according to Cic. Off. 1, 12.* II. *An enemy, i. e. 1. One who is hostilely disposed and acts in a hostile manner; alieci, Ter.: Cic.: omnium hominum, Cic.: non inimicos, sed hostes, id.: hostibus veniat res, Ov., a form of deprecation, my enemies are welcome to it: hostem aliquid judicare, Cic., to declare any one an enemy (of the country); hence, in love, a rival; Ov.: Propert.: also of animals and things without life; Quint.: Plin. 2. Especially, One that takes up arms and carries on war against us, or is of the nation that does so; hostis populo Rom., Cic.: hostes, the enemy, id.: also of a woman; captam hostem, Liv.: also, hostes, enemies, i. e. those that have the right of carrying on war against us, are distinguished from latrones, Liv.: hence fig., of chessmen; Ov.*

HUC, adv. I. *Hither.* 1. *Of a place where the speaker is, or which he points out to; Ter.: also seq. genit.; e. g. huc vicinias, Ter., in this neighbourhood.* 2. *Of a place spoken of, Hither, or thither; Cæs.: tum huc tum illic, Cic.: nunc huc nunc illic, Virg., sometimes to this place, sometimes to that; sometimes hither, sometimes thither: huc et illic, or huc atque illic, or huc illic, Cic.: or, huc illucque, Cels.; or, huc illicque, Plin.; or, huc et huc, Hor., i. e. hither and thither, to this side, to that; hence, huc usque, or hucusque; see HUCUSQUE.* II. *For, ad, hanc rem, ad has res, ad hoc, &c., i. e. 1. To this; huc te pares, Cic.: huc addunt, Cæs.: huc evasit, Ter., it came to this. 2. Hither; huc pertinet, Plin.* III. *Thus far, so far; rem huc deduxi, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. huc confidenter venisse, Tac., so far in, &c.* N. B. If the interrogative ne is joined to it, it becomes hucine. 1. *Hither? To this place? 2. So far? Cic.*

HUCINE, See HUC, ad fin.

HUCUSQUE, or HUC USQUE. *Hitherto, so far, so far as this; Plin.*

HUI! An interjection denoting admiration and astonishment, *Ah! oh! Ter.: Cic.—See HEUS.*

HUJUSMODI, or HUIJUSE MODI. i. q. Hujusmodi; Cic. HUIJUSMODI, or HUIJUS MODI. i. q. Talis. *Of this kind, such; ex hujusmodi principio, Cic.: hujusmodi aliquid, Ter.: me hujusmodi esse, id.: also seq. ut; Cæs.*

HUMANÆ, adv. I. *In a manner becoming humanity, agreeably to human nature; pati, Ter., i. e. rationally; loqui, Cœl. in Cic. Ep., i. e. rationally, gently, moderately; aliquid fecit humanius, Cic., i. e. something merely, friendly, courteously or pleasantly; intervalla humane commoda, Hor., quite convenient for a man, ironically.*

II. *Humanely, kindly; Cic.: humanissime, Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.*

HUMANITAS, ætis. f. (humanus) I. *Humanity, human nature; omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.* II. *Humanity, i. e. human feeling, sentiments and feelings of mankind together with the inclinations and aversions proceeding therefrom; vis humanitatis, Cic.: natura tibi dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberes, id.* III. *The duties of a human being; e. g. the care of one's health, Cic. ad Div. 16, 11: and occasional recreations, Cic. Or. 1, 8.* IV. *Duties of a human being towards others, philanthropy, humane behaviour, kindness, civility, politeness, gentleness in behaviour, hospitality; Cic.: edictorum, id., i. e. in edicts.* V. *A polished or elegant manner of speaking (ad of acting), that shows a liberal education; impus humanitatis, Cic. Or. 2, 10: hence, the sciences which enoble human nature; politor, Cic.: studia humanitatis, id.* VI. *The human race; Sen.*

HUMANITER, adv. i. q. Humane. I. *Humanly, in a manner conformable to human nature; vivere, Cic.* II. *Politely, civilly, pleasantly, courteously, kindly; Cic.* N. B. Humanius, humanissime; see in HUMANÆ.

HUMANITUS, adv. I. *Humanly, in a human manner, as is customary with mankind; Plin.: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic., if any thing had happened to me, if I had died.* II. *Humanly, i. e. suitably to mankind; Ter.*

HUMANUS, a, um. (homo) I. *Human, of mankind, of men; facies, Cic.: genus, id., the human race: casus, Ov.: ignes, Plin., i. e. fire used every day by mankind; vita, Cic.: voluptas humanissima, id.: humanum est, id., it is quite natural: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter., i. e. nothing that relates to mankind, no fate of men: res humane, Cic., or neut., humana, id., human affairs, transactions, adventures, &c.: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, i. e. si moriar, Pand.: humana hostia, Plin., a human sacrifice: cibi humani, man's flesh, Flor.: thus also, humana dape, Ov.: but, dapes humane, Plin., i. e. excrementa hominum.* II. *Humane, courteous, civil, polite, amiable, gentle in behaviour; erga aliquid, Cic.: homo humanissimus, id.: ingenium, id.: sensus humanissimus, Planc. in Cic. Ep.* III. *Of polished manners, of good education, and so, well informed, refined, learned, well educated, polite; gens, Cic.: Scipio homo humanissimus, id.: Syracusani homines periti et humani, id.* IV. *Rational; humano modo, Quint.*

V. *Humanus, One of the human race (as mundanus, Romanus), i. e. a man; possum falli, ut humanaus, Cic.: Romulus humano major, Ov.* VI. *Scelus humanum, i. e. contra homines, Liv.*

HUMATIO, ðnis. f. (humo) *A burying; Cic.*

HUMATOR, õris. m. (humo) *He that buries or interrs; Lucan.*

HUMATUS, a, um. See HUMO.

HUMECTO, åvi, åtum, åre. (humectus) I. *Trans, To moisten, wet, water, irrigate; Virg.: Colum.: also, to moisten or bedew with tears; Lucr.: Virg.* II. *Intrans. 1. To shed tears, to have tearing eyes; Plin. 2. To be moist; oculi humectant, Plin.*

HUMECTUS, a, um. (humeo) *Moist, damp, wet; Varr.: Lucr.: humectior, Macrobr.: humectissimus, id.*

HUMEFACTUS, a, um. (part. of humefacio) *Moistened; Plin.*

HUMEO, ère. 2. *To be moist, damp, or wet; Ov.: humens, moist, damp, wet; Ov.: Plin. Ep.: Suet.: fluvius humens, Sil., pleonastically; also of night, on account of the dew; nox, id.: or, umbra (noctis), Virg.: astra, Stat.: of tears; oculi, Ov.*

HUMERALS, e. (humerus) *Belonging to the shoulder; humerale, sc. Integumentum, Pand.*

HUMEROSUS, a, um. (humerus) *That is on the shoulder; locus, Colum., (in the language of countrymen) on the shoulder of a vine, i. e. near the middle of it.*

HUMERUS, i. m. Prop. *The upper bone of the arm; Cels.: hence, the upper part of the arm, or, a part of the same, the shoulder; Propert.: in general, the shoulder.* I. *Prop., of persons, Cic.: Hor.: Plin.; fig.; comitia humeris suis sustinere, Cic.* II. *Of animals; e. g. of oxen, Cic.: of an ass, Colum.* III. *It is also used fig., of trees and vines; Colum.; Plin., i. e. the middle part; also, of mountains, countries, &c.; Stat.: Plin.*

HUMESCO, ère. 3. (humeo) *To become moist, damp, or wet; Virg.: Plin.*

HUMIDE, adv. *Moistly, wetly; humide putent, Plaut., on account of the wet.*

HUMIDO, åre. (humidus) *To moisten; Cels. 1, 3; si lectio cetera.*

HUMIDUS, a, um. (dimin. of humidus) *Somewhat moist, damp, or wet; Ov.*

HUMIDUS, a, um. (humeo) I. *Damp, moist, wet; ligna, Cic.: lectus, sc. with tears, id.: naves, Cæs.: nox, Virg.: regna, id., i. e. the river Peneus: lumina, i. e. oculi, Ov.: solstitia, Virg., rainy; humidus solum, Colum.: humidissimus ager, Varr.: humidissimi venti, Vitr.: hence, Humidum, Dampness, or, a damp or wet place; paludum, Tac.: in humido, Curt.: in humidis,*

Plin.: hēncē, humida, i. e. maria, Avien.: maria humida, Virg., pleonasticē. II. *Liquid, fluid*; mella, Virg.: vna, id. i. e. that were previously liquid before they were from a fig.; verba, i. e. flowing out rapidly, Gell.

HUMIFER, a, um. (humor and fero) *Moist*; sucus, Cic. HUMIFICUS, āre. *To moisten, wet*; Auson.—From HUMIFICUS, a, um. (humor and facio) *That renders moist, moistening*; spiritus, Plin.

HUMICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (humeo and ago) *To moisten, wet*; Apul.

HUMILITATIO, ōnis. f. (humilio) *An humbling, humiliation*; Tert.

HUMILIFICUS, āre. (humilis and facio) *To humble*; Tert.

HUMILIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (humilis) *To humbl*; Tert.

HUMILIS, e. (ὕψαιλος, or χαμηλός) I. *Low, i. e. not high*; e. g. of plants, Cic.: ara, Val. Fl.: Italia, Virg.: avis volat humilis, id.: solum humilimum, Justin.: munitio humilior, Cæs.: humilis statura, Nep., short in person: thus also, homo, Curt., of short stature: also, low, not deep; fossa, Virg.: Tac: radix, Plin. Ep.

II. *Low*, in respect of expression; sermo, oratio, verbum, Cic.

III. *Low or humble as to condition, birth, power, or the like, mean, humble, obscure, poor, without power* (opposed to potens); homo, Cic.: humiliores, Cæs.: humilibus parentibus natus, Cic.: humillimus de plebe, Liv.: satis superque humilis est, id., is humble, humbled enough.

IV. *Little (in mind), abject, base, humble, mean*; apparitor, Cic.: animus, or mens, id., a little mind.

V. *Low in respect of quality, inferior, indifferent, mean, poor, bad, humble, simple*; ars, Cic.: vestitus, Nep.: humilior est homo bestis, Cic.

VI. *Low, mean, base*; pavor, metus, Virg.: cura, Plin. Ep.

VII. *Degrading himself, cringing, submissive, humble*; oratio, Cic.: obsecratio, id.: homo, Ov.

HUMILITAS, ātis, f. (humilis) I. *Lowness, in respect of height, nearness to the earth*; arborum, Sall.: navium, Cæs.: animalium, Cic., i. e. low stature; siderum, id.

II. *Lowness of station, birth, power, &c., weakness, want of influence or power*; aliquid humilitatem despicere, Cic.: generis, Sall.: natalium, Plin.

III. *Littleness of mind, abjectness, baseness, meanness*; habet humilitatem metus, Cic.

IV. *Lowness of expression*; Quint.

V. *Meanness, littleness, insignificance*; rerum, Plin.

VI. *A degrading one's self, submissiveness, lowliness, humbleness in demeanour, &c.*; sæpe magnificentia plus proficit quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic.: causam dicentium, Liv.: asinorum, Plin.: especially as a virtue, humilitas; Lact.

HUMILITER, adv. I. *Lovely, i. e. not high from the ground*; humiliter, Pand.: hence, deeply; humillime, deprime, Plin. Ep.

II. *Abjectly, basely, meanly, humbly*; sentire, Cic.: servire, Liv.

HUMILITRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (humilis) *To humble*; Ammian.

HUMUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (humus) *To cover with earth, to inter, bury*; Cic.: Propert.; Plin.: also, like the Greek *ἕμπεριον*, for *to burn*, Nep. Eum. 13; unless, with Bremi, we suppose that humane in this passage signifies generally to perform the usual solemnities of funerals.

HUMOR, ōris, m. (humeo) *Any moisture or liquid*, whether water, milk, wine, &c.; uares humorem semper habent, Cic.: humoribus marinis, id.: Bacchi, i. e. wine, Virg.: lacteus, Ov., milk; roscidus, Catull., dew: humor in genas labitur, tears, Hor.: caret os humore, spittle, Ov.: circumfusis, id., the sea: hence, *wine*; Plin.: also, *chyle*; Virg.

HUMUS, i. f. (from χαμῖος, whence χαμαί, and allied to humilis) I. *Earth, soil, the ground*; humus injecta, Cic.: pabulum humi, Sall., i. e. herbs, grass, &c.: humum mordere, Virg.; Gr. *δαῖξ ἐλὶν γαίην* in Homer: repere per humum, upon the ground, Hor.: fundit humo (i. e. ex humo) victum tellus (as a person), Virg.: propter humum volare, Ov., near the ground. N.B. 1. To the question, whether? we find, in humum, Ov.: also humi; see 3. 2. To the question, where? we find humi; see 3: and, in humo, Ov. 3. Humi is used to the question, where? and, whether? and so it means, *On the ground, and, to the ground*; humi jacere, Cic.: stratus humi, id.: prosternere aliquem humi, Virg.: Ov. N.B. Humi arenoso, Sall. ed. Cort., for, in humo arenoso. II. *A country or region, land*; Punica, Pontica, Ov. N.B. 1. As a masculine, humum humidum Græc. ap. Prisc. 2. Humu, for humo, Varr. ap. Non.

HYACINTHEUS, a, um. i. q. Hyacinthus; Ven. Fort.

HYACINTHUS, a, um. (ὕακινθός) I. *Of or belonging to the hyacinth*; flos, Catull., a hyacinth. II. *Hyacinth-coloured*; Pers.

HYACINTHIZON, tis. (ὕακινθίζων, part. of ὑακινθίζω) *That has the colour of a hyacinth*; berylli, Plin.

HYACINTHUS, -os, i. m. (ὕακινθος) I. *A kind of flower with the word ai on its leaves*; Virg. It is not the hyacinth; but either the common fleur-de-luce (Iris germanica, L.), or the common vervain mallow (Gladiolus communis, L.), or garden larkspur (Delphinium Ajacis, L.) The Romans called it also, vacciniū.

II. *A kind of gem, probably, a sapphire, or, a sort of amethyst*; Plin.

HYENA, æ. f. (ὕαινα) I. *The hyena, a wild beast*; Ov. II. *A sea-fish, a species of sole*; Plin.

HYENICUS, i. m. *Of or named from the hyena*; gemma, Plin., a kind of precious stone unknown to us, said to have been found in the eyes of that animal.

HYALINUS, a, um. (ὕαλινα) I. *Of or consisting of glass*; Fulgent. II. *Green, bottle-green*; Marc. Cap.

HYALUS, i. m. (ὕαλος) I. *Glass*; color hyali, a glass-green colour, bottle-green, Virg. II. *A glass-green colour, bottle-green*; Prudent.

HYBERNUS, HYBERNO, &c. i. q. Hibernus, &c.

HYBRIDA, i. q. Hibrida.

HYDRA, tis, idis. f. (ὕδρα) *A kind of water-coloured precious stone*; Marc. Cap.

HYDRA, æ. f. (ὕδρα) I. *A water-serpent*; Hydra Lernæa, Lucr.; and simply, Hydra, Hor., i. e. of the lake Lernæ, which was killed by Hercules: hence, videto, ne hydra sit tibi et pellis (i. e. the lighter, more easy), Hercules autem (the more difficult, more important) relinquatur, Cic. II. *The name of a constellation, otherwise called Anguis*; Cic.

HYDRACQUIS, æ. f. (ὕδρακωγία) *An aqueduct, canal*; Varr.

HYDRACQUIS, on. (ὕδρακωγός) *That carries off water*; Cælar. Aur.

HYDRALETES, æ. m. (ὕδραλέτης) *A water-mill*; Vitruv. 10. 5 (10), 2, ed. Schneid.; but here other edd. have hydraulæ.

HYDRARGYRUS, i. m. (ὕδραργυρος) *Quicksilver artificially prepared*; Plin.

HYDRAULA, æ. or HYDRAULES, æ. m. (ὕδραυλός) *One that plays on the water-organ*; Suet. N.B. Hydraula, æ. f. *A water-mill*; Vitruv. 10. 5 (10), 2; but here modern editions have hydraulæta.

HYDRAULICUS, a, um. (ὕδραυλικός) *Of or belonging to the scientific motion of water, hydraulic*; machinæ, Vitruv., water-organs; organa, Suet., musical instruments, from which, by means of the impulse of water, tones of all kinds were produced.

HYDRAULUS, i. m. (ὕδραυλος) *A water-organ*.

HYDREUM, i. n. (ὕδρευμα) *A place where water is drawn, a watering place, especially, for caravans, where water can be drawn for the camels*; Plin.

HYDREUMA, ātis, n. (ὕδρευμα) i. q. Hydreum; Plin.

HYDRIA, æ. f. (ὕδρια) *A water-pot, water-jug, ewer*; afterwards, any vessel, urn; argentea, Cic.: for lots, id.: for keeping meal in, Vulg.

HYDRINUS, a, um. (hydrus) *Of a water-serpent*; vulnus, Prudent.

HYDRIS, a, um. (from ὕδωρ, water) *Relating to water*; puer, Prudent., Aquarius, a sign of the zodiac.

HYDROCELE, es. f. (ὕδροκύλη) *A watery rupture (in surgery), a hydrocele*; Mart.; hence, Hydrocelicus, a, um.—*Affected with a hydrocele*; Plin.

HYDROCOTUS, i. m. (ὕδροκωτος) *Water-pouwer, i. e. the sign Aquarius in the zodiac*; Catull.

HYDROGÆRUM, i. n. (ὕδρογαῖρον) i. e. garum mixed with water; Lamprid.; cf. GÆRUM: hence, Hydrogæratius, a, um.—*seasoned with Hydrogarum*; Apic.

HYDROGÆRON, tis, m. (ὕδρογαῖρον) *A plant*, i. q. Senecio; Apul.

HYDROLAPATHUM, i. n. (ὕδρολάπαθον) *A water-dock (Rumex aquaticus, L.)*; Plin.

HYDROMANTIA, æ. f. (ὕδρομαντεία) *Divination by means of water*; Plin.

HYDROMELL, itis, n. (ὕδρομελι) *Hydromel, i. e. a kind of mead composed of water and honey*; Plin.

HYDROPHOBIA, æ. f. (ὕδροφοβία) *Hydrophobia, dread of water, a disease*; Cælar. Aur.

HYDROPHOBICUS, a, um. (ὕδροφοβικός) *Relating to hydrophobia*; passio, Cælar. Aur., i. e. hydrophobia.

HYDROPHOBUS, a, um. (ὕδροφοβός) *Affected with hydrophobia*; Plin.

HYDROPHYLAX, ācis, m. (ὕδροφυλάξ) i. e. custos aque; Cod. Just.

HYDROPSICUS, a, um. (ὕδροψικός) *Dropsical*; Hor.

HYDROPSIS, is. f. (ὕδροψις) *The dropsy*; Plin.

HYDROPS, ōpis, m. (ὕδροψ) *The dropsy*; Hor.

HYDRUS, or -os, i. m. (ὕδρος) I. *The water-serpent*; Plaut.: marinus, id.: hence, 1. *Any serpent or snake*; e. g. such as the furies are represented as having in their hair, Virg.: also, Medusa, Ov.: calcarent a crinibus hydrī, Juv., he would not have painted the Furies with serpent-hair, i. e. his poetic fire would have passed away. 2. *The poison of a serpent*; Sil. II. *The constellation otherwise called Hydra or Anguis*; Hygin.

HYEMS, HYEMALIS, &c. i. q. Hiems, &c.

HYGRA, æ. f. (from ὕγρος, liquidus) *A kind of eye-salve*; Scrib. Larg.; perhaps, i. q. Hygremplastrum.

HYGREMPLASTRUM, i. n. (ὕγρημπλαστρὸν) i. e. emplastrum liquidum, non secum; Plin.

HYGROPHOBIA, æ. f. (ὕγροφοβία) *A dread of all kinds of liquids, as water, wine, &c.*; Cælar. Aur.

HYLE, es. f. (ὕλη) *Materials, matter, stuff*; Attef. ap. Suet.

HYMEN, ōnis, m. (Ἵμῶν) I. *The god of marriage*. Hence, II. *A nuptial song*; cantatus Hymen, Ov.

HYMENEUS, or -os, i. m. (Ὑμέναιος) I. *The god of marriage*; Ov. Hence, II. *A nuptial song sung at conducting the bride home*; hymeneum canere, Ter.: Ov. III. *A marriage*; Virg.: also of animals, id., i. e. copulation.

HYMENEUS, a, um. (Ὑμέναιος) *Belonging to a marriage*; Marc. Cap.

HYMNIFER, a, um. (hymnus and fero) *Singing praises*; Ov. Met. 11, 54; but this verse is omitted in good editions.

HYMNIO, ire. *To sing hymns*; Prudent.

HYMNISONDUS, a, um. (hymnus and sono) *Singing hymns*; Paul. Nol.

HYMNODIUCUS, a, um. (Ὑμνοδιούκος) *Singing hymns*; Firmic.

HYMNUS, i. m. (Ὑμνος) *A song of praise to God*; Prudent.

HYSCYAMINUS, a, um. (Ὑσκαμίνος) *Of henbane*; Plin.

HYSCYAMUM, i. n. i. q. Hyoscyamus; Cels.

HYSCYAMUS, i. m. (Ὑσκαμίνος) *Henbane*; Cels.

HYSTRIS, is, f., a false reading for hyoseris (Ὑστρίσις) *An herb resembling endive*; Plin. 27, 64; according to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, L.

HYSTRIBROS (us), on. (Ὑστρίβρος) *That is in the open air, uncovered*; Vitr. Hence, Hypæthrum, subst., *A kind of temple of which the cell is without a roof*; Vitr.

HYPALLAGE, es, f. (Ὑπαλλάγη) In grammar, *Change of construction of words*; as, cælum stellis aptum, for, cælum cui stellæ aptæ sunt.

HYPATE, es, f. sc. chorda. (Ὑπάτη, sc. χορδή) *The lowest or last string of a musical instrument, which gives the deepest tone*; Vitr.

HYPERBŒON, i. n. (Ὑπερβόων) *A kind of plant*; Plin. 27, 63; *Hypocum procumbens*, L.

HYPERLATE, es, f. (Ὑπεράλλη) i. q. Hypoglotton; Plin. 15, 39.

HYPERNEMIUS, a, um. (Ὑπέρνεμιος) *Windy*; ovum, a wind-egg; Plin.

HYPERBĀTON, i. n. (Ὑπερβάτων) *Transposition of words, a rhetorical figure*; as, in duas divisan esse partes, for, in duas partes, &c., Quint.

HYPERBŒLE, es, or -a, æ, f. (Ὑπερβόλη) *An exaggeration of any thing in discourse, hyperbole*; Cic.

HYPERBŒLEUS, a, um. (Ὑπερβόλαιος) *Excessive, hyperbolic*; Vitr.

HYPERBŒLICUS, a, um. (Ὑπερβόλικός) *Excessive, hyperbolic*; Sidor.

HYPERBŒREUS, a, um. (Ὑπερβόρειος and -βόρειος) *That is or lives beyond the north wind, hyperborean, ultra-north*; said of extreme northern parts, because in the infancy of the science of geography, the ancients placed the north wind in Thrace, as being the most northerly country with which they were acquainted; hence, when in later ages they came to know of countries beyond Thrace, they called these hyperborean; glacies, Virg.: Hyperboræi, *Hyperboreans*; Cic.

HYPERCĀTALLECTICUS (Ὑπερκαταλεκτικός), and **HYPERCĀTALLECTUS**, a, um. (Ὑπερκαταλεκτικός) e. g. versus, i. e. *That has a syllable or foot too much at the end*.

HYPERICON, i. n. (Ὑπέρινον) i. q. Chamæpitys; Plin. 26, 53.

HYPERION, ōnis, m. (Ἵπέρειον, i. e. that goes over us) *The sun*; Ov.

HYPERIONUS, a, um. *Belonging to the sun*; currus, Val. Fl.

HYPERMETER, or -TRUS, a, um. (Ὑπέμετρος) i. q. Hypercatalecticus.

HYPERTHYRUM, i. n. (Ὑπέρθυρον) *The ornaments above a door, namely, the frieze and corona*; Vitr.

HYPHĒAR, ātos, n. (Ὑφᾶαρ) *The Arcadian name of the mistletoe*; Plin.

HYPHEN. (Ὑφῆ, i. e. ὕφ' ἑν, into one) Is when two words are contracted into one; as, ante-mala.

HYPHĒLE, es, f. (Ὑφᾶλλη) *A kind of adder*; Solin.

HYPOBŒLEMIUS, i. m. (Ὑποβόλειμος) *Supposititious, the name of a comedy of Menander*; Quint.

HYPOBŒCHUM, i. n. (Ὑποβόειον) *A drowning, absorbing*; Tert.

HYPOCAUSIS, is, f. (Ὑπόκαυσις) *An oven or stove of a long shape*; Vitr.

HYPOCAUSTUM, or -ON, i. n. (Ὑπόκαυστρον) *A place or chamber heated from below*; hence, a sweating-chamber in a bath; Vitr.: Plin. Ep. it is properly an adjective; e. g. diatē hypocaustæ, i. e. rooms.

HYPOCHONDRIA, ōrum, n. (Ὑποχονδρία, τὰ) *The hypochondres*; Theod. Prisc.

HYPOCHYMA, ātis, n. (Ὑπόχυμα) i. q. Hypochysis; Cæl. Aur.

HYPOCHYSIS, is, f. (Ὑπόχυσις) *A cataract in the eye*; Plin.

HYPOCISTHUS, Idis, f. (Ὑποκίσθησις, and Ὑπόκισθις) *A plant growing on the cisthus*; Plin.: Asarum hypocistis, L.

HYPOCORIASIS, is, f. (Ὑποκορίασις) *A disease under the pupil of the eye in cattle*; Veget.

HYPOCORISMA, ātis, n. (Ὑποκορίσμα) *A diminutive, in grammar*; Charis.

HYPOCRISIS, is, f. (Ὑπόκρισις) *An imitation of a person in his speech, gestures, &c.*; Donat.

HYPOCRITA, æ, or -TES, æ, m. (Ὑποκριτής) *An actor who endeavours to represent by dancing that which another expresses in words by singing*; Suet.

HYPODIACONUS, i. m. (Ὑποδιάκωνος) *A subdeacon*; Hieron.

HYPODIDASCALUS, i. m. (Ὑποδιδασκαλος) *An under-teacher, an usher at a school*; Cic.

HYPODROMUS, i. m. Plin. Ep.: a false reading for hippodromus.

HYPOGEUM, i. n. (Ὑπόγειον) i. q. Hypogeum.

HYPOGŒON, i. n. (Ὑπόγειον) *Great house-leek*; Plin. 25, 102.

HYPOGEUM, i. n. (Ὑπόγειον) *A place or vault under ground*; Vitr.: hence, of a vault, in which a corpse is placed; Petron.

HYPOGLOSSA, æ, f. (Ὑπόγλωσσαν) *A kind of herb, white stonecrop* (Ruscus hypoglossum, L.); Plin.

HYPOGLOTTON, i. n. (Ὑπογλωττόν) *A kind of herb, white stonecrop* (Ruscus hypophyllum, L.); Plin.

HYPOLYSIS, is, f. i. q. Artemisia; Apul.

HYPOMELIS, Idis, f. *A kind of sour autumnal fruit*; Pallad.; si lectio certa.

HYPOMŒLA, ātis, n. (Ὑπομῆμα) *That by which any thing is brought to remembrance, a memoir*; Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.

HYPOMŒMĀTŪGRĀPHUS, i. m. (Ὑπομῆματογράφος) *One who writes hypomnemata*; Cod. Just.

HYPOMOCHLON, i. n. (Ὑπομώχλον) *A roller laid under a lever*; Vitr.

HYPOSTASIS, is, f. (Ὑπόστασις) *Person, or, personality*; Hieroa.

HYPOSTĒSA, æ, f. (Ὑποθήσα) *That which is given as a pledge or security, whether moveable or not*; a pledge, security, deposit; Cic.: Pand.: sometimes distinguished from pignus; then pignus is used of moveable things, hypotheca of immovable; Pand.: hence, Hypothecarius, a, um, *Belonging to pledges*; id.

HYPOTHETICUS, a, um. (Ὑποθετικός) *Conditional*; Apul.

HYPOTHYRUM, i. n. (Ὑπόθυρον) *The threshold of a door*; Vir. 4, 6, 1; but here ed. Schneid. has hypethri.

HYPTERACHELIUM, i. n. (Ὑπτεράχηλον) *The lower part of the neck*; in architecture, a narrow ornament on the upper part of a column; Vitr.

HYPTERIMMA, ātis, n. (Ὑπτερίμμα) *A kind of soup composed of all kinds of highly seasoned ingredients*; Apic.

HYPOZEUXIS, is, f. (Ὑποζεύξις) is when each member of a sentence has its own verb.

HYPSŌMA, ātis, n. (Ὑψώμα) *Height*; Tert.

HYSGINUS, a, um. (Ὑσγινος) *Named from a shrub called Hysge, used for dyeing, which was of a dark red colour*; hence, Hysginum, the dark red colour itself, which was a mean between scarlet and purple; Vitr.

HYSSŌPTĒS, æ, m. (Ὑσσωπότησις) e. g. vinum, Colum., *mixed or flavoured with hyssop*.

HYSSŌPUS, i. n. (Ὑσσωπος, ἡ) Colum.: also, HYSOPUM, i. n. Cels., Hyssof; Hyssoopus officinalis, L.

HYSTERICUS, a, um. (Ὑστερικός) *Hysterical, troubled with hysterics*; Mart.

HYSTERŌLOGĪA, æ, f. (Ὑστερολογία) and **HYSTERON PROTERON**. (Ὑστερον πρότερον) is when the order of a sentence is reversed.

HYSTRICŌSUS, a, um. (hystrix) *Prickly*; fig.; Hieron.

HYSTRICŪS, a, um. *Prickly, hairy*; Tert.

HYSTRIC (Histrix), ūcis, f. (Ὑστρίξ) *A porcupine*; Plin.

I.

IAMBŒUS, a, um. (Ἰαμβέσιος) *Iambic*; Hor.

IAMBICINUS, a, um. (iambus) *Iambic*; Marc. Cap.

IAMBICUS, a, um. (Ἰαμβικός) *Iambic*; Diomed.

IAMBUS, i. m. (Ἰαμβός) I. *An iambic foot, consisting of one short and one long syllable*; Hor. II. *An iambic verse, poens in iambic*; Cic.

IANTHINUS, a, um. (Ἰανθίνος) *Violet-coloured*; Plin.: plur. Ianthina, *Violet-coloured garments*; Mart.

IANTHIS, Idis, f. (Ἰανθίς) *A purple or violet-coloured garment*; Marc. Emp.

IASIDŒNE, es, f. (Ἰασιδώνη) *A plant bearing a white flower*; Plin.: probably, Convolutus sepium, L.

IASPIDEUS, a, um. (iaspis) *Like jasper*; gemma, Plin.

IASPIS, Idis, f. (Ἰασπίς) *The jasper, a kind of precious stone of a green colour*; Plin.: iaspis fulva, Virg.: probably our topaz.

IASPŌNYX, ūcis, f. (Ἰασπώνυξ) *A kind of jasper with cloudy or snow-white spots*; Plin. 37, 37.

IATRĀLIPTA, or -TES, æ, m. (Ἰατρᾶλίπτης) *A physician who cured by anointing and rubbing*; Cels.: hence, Iatraliptice, or Iatraliptice, es, f. (Ἰατρᾶλιπτικῆ, sc. τέχνη) *The said art or science*; Plin.

IATRŌNICES, æ, um. (Ἰατρῶνικός) *Conqueror of physicians*; Plin.

IBERIS, idis. f. (Ἰβερὶς) *An herb, a kind of cress*; Plin. I. **IBEX**, icis. m. According to some, *The wild goat*; according to others, *the chamois goat*; Plin. 8, 79.

IBI, adv. (from is) **I**. *There, in that place*; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e.g. ibi loci, i. e. in eo loco, Plin. **II**. *There, in that matter, therein*; ibi nos reperiet, i. e. in ea re, Cic.: ibi exercuit, i. e. in his rebus, Sall.: sum ibi, Ter., i. e. I am thinking about it. **III**. *Then, thereupon*; ibi infuit, Liv.: ibi fra est suppressa, id., i. e. from this time; ibi demum, then first, Ter.: it is also used redundantly with tum; e.g. ibi tum, Cic. **IV**. *For istuc, thither*; Pand.

IBIDEM, adv. **I**. *In the same place*; Cic.: Nep.: hic ibidem, in this very place; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e.g. ibidem loci, i. e. in eodem loco, Plaut. **II**. *For, in eadem re*; Cic. Cæcin. 9. **III**. *To the same place*; Plaut.

IBIS, is and idis. f. (Ἰβίς) **I**. *A bird of Egypt, which was held sacred by the inhabitants of that country*; Cic. It was usually taken for the Tantalus Ibis, I.; but the real Egyptian Ibis was first discovered by Bruce (see Travels, &c. vol. 5, p. 172), and identified beyond all doubt by the researches of Cuvier, who calls it Numenius Ibis; see his Mémoires sur l'Égypte des anciens Égyptiens, in the Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Cahier 20. **II**. *A satyr of Ovid*.

IBISUM, Iarida. i. q. Hibiscum, Hibrida.

IBIS, for IBS. See IS, ad fin.

ICAS, adis. f. (Ἰκάς) **I**. *The number twenty, the twentieth day of the month*; hence, *Iceades*, a festival in memory of Epicurus kept on the twentieth day of every month, Plin.

ICIRCO, See IDCIRCO.

ICHNEUMON, onis. m. (Ἰχθυόμων) **I**. *An Egyptian animal, that searches for the eggs of the crocodile*; Plin. **II**. *A kind of insect*, Spheg sabulosus, L.; Plin.

ICHNOCRAPHIA, æ. f. (Ἰχνογραφία) **I**. *A ground plot, plan, or design*; Vitr.

ICHTHYOCOLLA, æ. f. (Ἰχθυόκολλη) **I**. *Glue made from a certain fish, isinglass*; Cels. **II**. *The fish from which isinglass was made* (Aspenser Huso, L.); Plin.

ICIO, Ære. i. q. Ico; e. g. fœdus icium, Tac. **ICIO**, Ære. i. q. Ico; e. g. fœdus icium, Tac.

ICO, icti, ictum, Ære. **I**. *To strike, beat, smite, hit, stab, sting*; especially, *to kill, slay*; femur, Plaut.: corruiet icta, Liv., killed, slain: lapide ictus, Cæs., struck, hit: hence. **I**. *To strike*; vidulum fuscina, Plaut.: ictus vulnere, Liv.: fulmine ictus, id.; or, e celo ictus, Cic., struck with lightning; and fig.; me ictum funamentumque, id.: domus icta, Ov., i. e. unfortunate, sunk in misfortune; hence fig. *to reach, attain*; magnitudinem, Sen. **II**. *Iceere fœdus*, Cic., Liv., to make a covenant or league; because, as some suppose, swine were killed on such an occasion. **II**. *To strike, touch, move, disquiet, disturb, alarm, affect vehemently*; metu icta, Liv., disquieted, disturbed: ictus nova re, Liv.: conscientia ictus, id.: desideria icta, Hor.: caput ictum, Plaut., drunk, heated with wine.

ICON, onis. f. (Ἰκὼν) **I**. *An image*; fictæ cera icones, Plin., wax figures used as chessmen.

ICONICTUS, a, um. (Ἰκονίκτης) **I**. *Drawn or represented to the life*; statua iconica, Plin.; or, simulacrum iconicum, Suet., a statue of the natural size, in which each feature is accurately represented.

ICOSPAPOTI, Ærum. m. (Ἰκωσπαρωτοί) **I**. *The twenty first or chief men*; Pand.: their dignity was called Icosaprotia (Ἰκωσπαρωτία), id.

ICTERIAS, adis. f. sc. gemma. (Ἰκτερίας, sc. λίθος) **I**. *A precious stone of a yellow colour*; Plin.

ICTERICUS, a, um. (Ἰκτερίκιος) **I**. *Jaundiced, affected with jaundice*; Juv.

ICTERUS, i. m. (Ἰκτερος) **I**. *A small yellow bird*, which Pliny, 10, 28, takes for the Gargulus, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice, which also was called icterus.

ICTIS, idis. f. (Ἰκτίς) **I**. *A kind of weasel or marten*; Plin. 29, 16.

ICTUS, a, um. See Ico. **I**. *A blow, stroke, thrust, throw, stab, hit, &c.*; Cic.: serpentum, Plin.: vesparum, id., sting: ictus a bestiis, Cic., i. e. a blow or kick: solis, Ov.: Hor.: also, *a beating the breasts* (in lamentation); Auct. ad Her.: ictus securis, a blow, Liv.: pilorum, Cæs., and cuspidis (i. e. hastæ), Virg., a thrust, cast: ictu prino, with the first blow, at vice, Plin.: uno ictu contendere, with a continued attack, without intermission, Auct. B. Afric.: singulis ictibus, Tac., by separate attacks, not at once, not with one continued attack: uno ictu temporis, at the same time, in the same moment, Gell.: sub ictum dari, Tac., to come within sight of the enemy, come to a close engagement: sub ictu habere, to be near, to have before one's eyes, Sen.: extra ictum esse, to be beyond shot, i. e. to be out of danger, id.: sub ictu nostro positum, in our power, id.; sub ictu esse, to be in danger, id.; or, to be before one's eyes, Sil.: fulminis ictus, a stroke, Cic.: agnæ, arictis, Liv., at sieges; and murorum, Plin., a battering of the walls: calcis, Suet., a kicking; hence, *a beating time with the feet or fingers*;

e. g. in verse, Hor., i. q. Percussio: thus also, pedum digitorumque ictu, Quint.; also in music; ad ictus modulantium pedum moveri, Plin.; pollicis, Hor., i. e. a striking; thus also, citharæ, Plin. **II**. *Fig. ictus calamitatis, stroke, blow*; Cic.: voluptas non habet ictum, i. e. incitement. **III**. *Ictus fœderis*, Lucan., the making a league. **IV**. *Emphasis in pronouncing an accented syllable*; Quint.

ICUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of icen) **I**. *A small image*; Suet. **IDCIRCO**, or **ICIRCO**, (adv. (id and circa) **I**. *On that account, therefore*; Cic. **II**. *Therein*; Cic.

IDEA, æ. f. (Ἰδέα) **Prep.** **I**. *An image, form*; hence, **I**. *A notion, idea*; Cic. **II**. *An exemplar, pattern, original*; Sen. **III**. *The faculty of thinking*; Macrobr.

IDEALIS, e. (idea) **I**. *Consisting of or framing ideas*; Marc. Cap.

IDEM, eadem, Idem. (from is and the affix dem) **I**. *The same, the very same*; Cic. **N. B.** **I**. It is followed by qui, quæ, quod, ac, or atque, also by ut, quam, quasi (i. e. quam si), where in English we have 'as'; eadem virtus, que in proavo, Cic.: idem valere, ac, &c., id.: eisdem verbis, ut actum est, id.: eandem potestatem, quam si lata esset lex, id.: eodem loco est, quasi non esset, id.: also by a dative; idem facit occidenti, Hor., i. e. eos, the very same as, acts just like; thus also, Lucr.: Cic.: also by cum, ut, and the same with another; in eadem mecum Africa geniti, Liv.: eodem mecum patre genitus, Tac.: and by et; Cic.: or et may here be rendered 'and'; we also find idem (neut.) substantivè with a genit.; e.g. idem juris, i. e. idem jus, id.: again, eadem, sc. via, by the same way; Cic.: Liv.; also, *to the same place*; for eodem, Liv. 4, 33, ed. Drak.; also, *at the same time, at once*; Plaut. Also, eodem, is used substantivè. *On the same spot, at the same place*; eodem loco, Suet., for eodem loco. **2**. *Idem, for isdem*, Sall. 3. With et or que it expresses the English 'and indeed'; referam et eandem delicatam, Cic.: certissimi idemque accerrimi, id. **II**. *At the same time, likewise*; idem ego contendo, Cic.: suavissimus et idem facillimus, id.: it is also repeated, *at the same time and, as well as*; tuus idem et idem noster, id.: idem mentium reprehendit, idem jocum, id.: idem velle atque idem nolle, Sall., i. e. to desire and yet not to desire the same thing. **III**. *One, y notum eundem pluribus rebus excellere*, Cic.: de eodem et alio, id. **N. B.** **Unus et idem, one and the same; where unus is redundant; esse uno et eodem statu, Cic.: uno eodemque tempore, id.**

IDEMEM, adv. *Repeatedly, several times, often*; Cic.: Liv.: Catull.

IDEO, adv. *On that account, hence, therefore*; Cic.

IDIOGRAPHUS, a, um. (Ἰδιογράφος) **I**. *Written with a person's own hand, autograph*; Gell.

IDIOTA, æ. m. (Ἰδιώτης) **I**. *An illiterate, ignorant, inexperienced, or simple person*, as opposed to one who understands an art or science; Cic.

IDIOTISMUS, i. m. (Ἰδιωτισμὸς) **I**. *A common mode of expression, or an imitation of the common mode of expression*; Sen.

IDOLEUM, or **-IUM**, i. n. (Ἰδωλεῖον) **I**. *A place or temple where the statue of a god is worshipped*; Hieron.

IDOLICUS, a, um. (Ἰδωλικός) **I**. *Of or belonging to idols*; Tert.

IDOLOLÂTRES, or **-TRA**, æ. m. (Ἰδωλολάτρης) **I**. *An idolater*; Tert.

IDOLÂTRIÂ, æ. f. (Ἰδωλολατρεία) **I**. *Idolatry*; Tert. **IDOLÛTHÛM**, i. n. (Ἰδωλοθῦτον) **I**. *A sacrifice to idols*; Tert.: also adj.; e.g. idolothytæ voluptates, id.

IDOLUM, i. n. (Ἰδωλον) **I**. *An image or form of a thing or person that is present to our eyes or our mind*; Cic.: also, a spectre, apparition, ghost; Plin. Ep. **II**. *An image or representation of a god, an idol*; Tert.

IDONEE, adv. **I**. *Fully, suitably*; Cic. **II**. *Sufficiently, properly, with due care*; Pand.: idoneus, Tert.

IDONEITAS, atis. f. (idoneus) **I**. *Fitness, suitability, aptness, ability, skill*; servi, Augustin.

IDONEUS, a, um. **I**. *Fit, suitable, convenient, proper*; tempus, Cic.: verba, id.: locus, Cæs.: satis superque idonea clades, Flor., i. e. every thing and more than could be expected from a defeat: also seq. dat.; Cic.: seq. ad; id.; seq. in (rem); Quint.: seq. infin.; Hor.: idonea, sc. loca, Tac. **II**. *Worthy, deserving*; idoneus est, qui impetret, Cic.: and thus it is frequently followed by qui, quæ, quod, for ut, is, ea, id.: also followed by ut, id.: also by an ablative, Auct. ad Her. **III**. *Sufficient, safe, adequate*; paries, navis, cauto, tutor, Pand.: hence, *trustworthy, sure, safe*; auctor, Cic.: debitor, Plin. Ep. **N. B.** Compar. idoneior, Pand.: Tert.: or, idoneior, id.

IDOS, i. n. (Ἰδός) **I**. *A form or shape; a representation*; Sen.

IDOLIS, e. e. g. ovis, Fest.; Macrobr., i. e. that is sacrificed to Jupiter on the idus.

IDUO, Ære. *To divide*; an Etrurian word, and the root of idus, viduus, and dividio, according to Macrobr. Sat. 1, 15.

IDUS, uum. f. (not from iduo, but from the Greek plural ἰδῶς from ἰδῶ, which signifies, in general, the phases

of the moon; in particular, the time of the full moon) *The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; the thirteenth of other months; Cic.*

IDYLLIUM, i. n. (ἰδύλλιον) *A small painting or representation, especially of country scenes; hence, a pastoral poem, idyll.*

IGITUR, i. Therefore, accordingly, Gr. ὅθεν; it denotes a supposed necessary consequence. N.B. I. It is sometimes the first word in a sentence, sometimes follows one or more words; igitur primum, Nep.: Habes igitur, Cic.: Pro his igitur, &c., id. 2. When the connection of a sentence has been broken, as by a parenthesis, it is often recovered by igitur, as in English by *I say, then*; Cic. II. *Then, at that time*; Plaut.: it is also redundant; igitur tum, id.: igitur deinde, post igitur, demum igitur, id. III. *For*; Plaut. IV. *On that account, for that reason*; Plaut. V. *At last*; Sall. N.B. Ergo igitur; see ERGO.

IGNĀRIUS, a, um. (ignis) for igniarius; e. g. lapis, Marc. Emp.

IGNĀRŪS, e. (in and gnaruris) *Ignorant*; Plaut.

IGNĀRUS, a, um. (in and gnarus) I. *That knows not, that is unacquainted with a thing, unskilled in, inexperienced in, ignorant of*; non sumus ignari, multos esse, &c., Cic.: also, alicujus rei, id.: ignara mariti, Hor., i. e. innupta.—Synon. Ignarus is one who through his own indifference, carelessness, or difficulty of comprehension, remains ignorant of a thing; inscius, one that knows nothing of a thing, because it has been kept secret from him. Hence, I. *Unmindful*; malorum, Virg. 2. Fig. Curarum ignara voluptas, Stat., i. e. ex pers. II. *Unknown*; Sall.: Ov.

IGNĀVE, adv. *Sluggishly, slowly, without spirit or activity*; Cic.: ignavus, Virg.

IGNĀVESCO, ēre. (ignavus) *To grow slothful or inactive*; Tert.

IGNĀVIA, æ. f. (ignavus) *Inactivity, laziness, idleness*; Cic.: Sall.: Virg.: hence, I. *Want of bodily exercise*; Cels. 2. *Odor, weakness*; Plin.

IGNĀVIO, ire. (ignavus) *To render inactive, slothful, or dispirited*; Acc.

IGNĀVIO, ōnis. m. i. q. Ignavus; e. g. ignaviones, read by Lipsius, Gell. 16, 14, for ignaviores.

IGNĀVITAS, ātis. f. (ignavus) i. q. Ignavia; e. g. terræ, Justin. 43, 3, where other edd. have exiguitate.

IGNĀVITER, adv. i. q. Ignave; Hirt.

IGNĀVUS, a, um. (in and gnavus) I. *Lazy or inactive in body or mind, remiss, idle*; senectus, Cic.: apes, Virg.: pecus, id., i. e. fuci; annl, Ov.: homo Ignavus, Cic.: Ignavissimus, Plaut.: hence, I. *Cowardly, dastardly*; miles, Cic.: canis, Hor.: hostis ignavissimus, Liv. 2. *Of things without life; mora, Ov.*: nemus, Virg., i. e. unfruitful; gravitas, id., immovable: thus also, globus, Plin.: partes, i. e. without strength, or, without smell, id.: cornicula, id., without use; succus, id., inefficacious; lux, Juv., i. e. a day in which persons are inactive; Gallie Ignavum confert stipendium, Vell., i. e. in indolence and cowardice. II. *That renders slothful or inactive*; frigus, æstus, Ov.: dolor, Plin.: hence, ratio, Cic. (Gr. ἀργός λόγος), a logical conclusion which tends to make men inactive: thus also, genus interrogatiois, id.

IGNĀFACTUS, a, um. (part. of ignefacio) *That has become ignited or glowing with heat*; Theod. Prisc.

IGNĒOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of igneus) *Fiery*; Prudent.

IGNESCO, ēre. 3. (ignis) I. *To become fiery, turn to fire, become inflamed, burn, kindle*; Cic. II. *Fig. To glow, become violent or inflamed, burn*; ignescit ira, Virg.: amor, Cyprian.: also, of colour, to burn, glow; Plin.

IGNEUS, a, um. (ignis) I. *Fiery, on fire, burning*; sol, sidera, Cic.: ardor, Auct. ad Her.: Ætne, Ov. Also, by ignea vis, Cicero (N. D. 3, 14) understands fire as one of the original elements, in the system of Heraclites. II. *Fiery, burning*; fig., i. e. vehement, furious, ardent, fervent, eager; furor, Ov.: vigor, Virg.: Tarchon, id.

III. *Glowing, burning, i. e. shining brightly, resplendent, sparkling, of a fiery hue, like fire*; astra, Virg.: purpura, Val. Fl.: color, the colour of fire, Plin.

IGNĀRIUM, i. n. (ignis) *A tinder-box, instrument for producing fire*; Plin.

IGNĀCOLOR, ōris. and IGNĀCŪLORUS, a, um. (ignis and color) *Fire-coloured, flame-coloured*; Juvenc.

IGNĀCŪMANS, i. q. Ignicomus; Avien.

IGNĀCŪMUS, a, um. (ignis and coma) *Having fiery hair*; leo, Nemes.: sol, Apul., fiery.

IGNĀCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ignis) I. *A small fire*; Plin.: fig. I. *Vehemence*; desiderii, Cic. 2. *A spark, i. e. the first beginning*; virtutum, Cic.: jacet igniculos viriles, id., i. e. sends forth (shows) sparks of manliness and decision. II. *A glittering*; e. g. of a precious stone, Plin.

IGNĀFER, a, um. (ignis and fero) *Carrying fire in itself, fiery*; axis, Ov.: fig.; hortatus, Sil.

IGNĀFLUUS, a, um. (ignis and fluo) *Flowing with fire, emitting fire*; Claud.

IGNĀGENA, æ. m. (ignis and gigno) *Born in fire, a son*

of fire; an epithet of Bacchus, Ov., because his mother was killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

IGNĒNUS, a, um. (ignis and gigno) *Producing fire*; Apul.

IGNIO, ūti, itum, ire. 4. (ignis) *To set on fire, ignite, make red-hot*; Prudent.

IGNIPES, ēdis. (ignis and pes) *Having fiery feet, fire-footed*; Ov.

IGNĪPŌTES, tis. (ignis and potens) *Mighty through fire, ruler of fire*; deus, Virg.; and without deus, id., i. e. Vulcanus.

IGNIS, is. m. (in the Sanscrit, agnis) I. *Fire*, prop.: ignem concipere, Cic.: or, comprehendere, Cæs., to catch fire; ignem subdere, or, subjicere, Cic., to lay under; admoveere, id., to apply; facere, Cæs.: accendere, Virg.: suscitare, id., to stir, blow up; injicere, Cic., to cast or apply fire; versare in igne, i. e. ad ignem, Hor.: ignem restinguere, Cic.: ignem ab igne capere, id., to kindle one fire by another, light one candle by another; elicere, id., to strike or produce fire. Hence, I. *A watch-fire*; Cæs.: Liv. 2. *A torch or burning piece of wood*; Liv. 3. *The fire of a funeral pile, or, a funeral pile, when kindled*; Ter. 4. *The fire of lightning, lightning*; Hor. 5. *Amicitia igne perspecta, Cic., i. e. tried or proved*. II. *Fire*, i. Fire; huic ordini novum ignem subjici, Cic., i. e. cause of hatred. 2. *A constellation, star*; Hor.: also, *the flame of the sun*; sideri ignes, i. e. the sun, Ov. 3. *Fire*, i. e. *brightness, splendour, glittering, sparkling*; e. g. of a constellation, Hor.: of a precious stone, Mart.: of metal, Claud.: of the eyes, Cic. 4. *Fire*, i. e. *heat*; Sil. 5. *Readness of the cheeks*; Cic.: hence, sacer ignis, St. Antony's fire, Virg.: also Cæus, who distinguishes it from erysipelas. 6. *The raving of an inspired person, inspiration*; Ov.: Stat. 7. *The flame of love, or, love itself, whether honourable or dishonourable*; Hor.: Ov.: castissimi ignes Porcia, Val. Max.: secundus, Prudent., i. e. love, marriage; also, a beloved object, a flame; meus ignis, Virg.: miseram tuis dicens ignibus uri, Hor. 8. *Fire*, i. e. an incentive, stimulant; Ov. 9. *Fire*, i. e. *impetuosity, heat, violence, vehemence, desire*; Virg.: irarum, Val. Fl. N.B. The ablative igne is common; igni also is frequently found, e. g. in Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.

IGNISFICIUM, i. n. (ignis and specio) *A diving from fire*; Plin.

IGNĪFĀBŪLUM, i. n. (ignio) *A fire-box, tinder-box, &c.*; Solin.: *fig., a means of kindling or exciting*; Macrobr.

IGNĪRŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of ignitus) *Fiery*; Tert.

IGNĪRUS, a, um. I. Part. of ignio; see IGNO. II. *Adj. Fiery, heated, glowing*; ferramentum, Cels.: fig.; ingenium, Prudent.: vinum ignitius, Gell.

IGNĪVĀGUS, a, um. (ignis and vago) *That spreads about or wanders after the manner of fire*; Marc. Cap.

IGNĪVŌMUS, a, um. (ignis and vomo) *Vomiting fire, fire-spitting*; Lact. de Pasch.

IGNŌBĪLIS, e. (in and nobilis) I. *Unknown, unknown to fame, not renowned, not noted*; homo, Cic.: non ignobilis dicendi magister, id.: ignobilis vinum, Plin.: ignobilissimus, id. II. *Of low birth*; especially, among the Romans, that was not of a family that had borne the office of consul, prætor, or ædile; of mean parentage, low-born; virgo, Ter.: familia, Cic. III. *Mean, low, base*; æmen, Liv.: vulgus, Virg.; hence, as a term of reproach, ignobilis, Plautus, Virg. mean fellow.

IGNŌBĪLITAS, ātis. f. (ignobilis) I. *Obscurity, want of fame*; Ov.: Plin.: ignobilitas aut humilitas, Cic. II. *Lowness of birth*; generis, Cic. III. *Inferior quality of a thing*; vini, Colum.

IGNŌBĪLITER, adv. *Meanly, poorly*; Eutrop.

IGNŌMINIA, æ. f. (in and nomen) Prop. *A depriving of a good name*; hence, ignominia, disgrace, infamy; also as a kind of punishment by which the sufferer is given over to others to be reproached or jested upon, a branding with infamy or disgrace; ignominiam accipere, Cæs.: alicui injungere, Liv.; or, inferre, id., to attach: or, inungere, Cic., when the disgrace is lasting; ignominia aliter afficere, id., to inflict a disgrace, to disgrace; also, notare, id., to brand with disgrace; ignominiam habere, Cic., to be branded with disgrace; est ignominia, it is shameful or disgraceful, Plin.: per ignominiam, Cic., in a shameful manner, with disgrace. The genitive is used sometimes activè; e. g. senatus, Cic., i. e. disgrace inflicted by the senate; mortis, id.: sometimes passivè; e. g. familie, Nep., suffered by a family. N.B. This word is frequently used of the sentence of the censors, Cic.

IGNŌMINIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ignominia) *To disgrace*; Gell. 8, 15, in the title.

IGNŌMINIOSE, adv. *Ignominiously, disgracefully*; Eutrop.: ignominiosus, Arnob.: ignominiosissime, Oros.

IGNŌMINIOSUS, a, um. (ignominia) *Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious*; dominato, Cic.: fuga, Liv.: also of persons, disgraced, especially by the censor, branded with ignominia or disgrace; Quint.: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert.

IGNŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (ignoro) *Unknown*; Cic.: ignorabilis, Gell.

IGNŌRĀBĪLITER, adv. *In an unknown manner*; Apul.

IGNORANTER, adv. *Unwittingly, unknowingly*; Cyprian. IGNORANTIA, æ. f. (ignoro) *Ignorance, want of knowledge or information*; seq. genit.; Cic.: Nep.: also without a genitive; Tac.

IGNORANTIO, ðnis. f. (ignoro) *Ignorance, want of knowledge or acquaintance*; Cic.: also, seq. genit.; e. g. sui, Cic.: juris ignorantem inducere, Plin. Ep.

IGNORO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (ignarus) *I. Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of a thing*; also, though rarely, *not to know a person*; aliquem, Cic.: de aliquo, id.; ignorante rege, uter esset, &c., id.; parens ignoratur, Ter.: id vos ignorare nolui, Nep.; I would not conceal it from you: non ignoro, I know it, am aware of it, or, I know it well, am well aware, Cic. N.B. Ignoro is followed by quin, for an accus. and infin.; Cic. Flacc. 27. Hence, ignoratus, a, um. *I. That is not known, unknown*; ars, Hor.: ignoratum a Syracusanis sepulcrum, Cic. 2. *Unobserved, unnoticed, undiscovered*; Sall.; Tac. II. *Not to know, i. e. not to desire to know, to misunderstand, not to pretend not to know, to mistake*; aliquem, Plaut.; causam, Cic. III. *Not to know how, i. e. not to be able*; dicere, Claud. IGNOSCENTS, tis. I. Part. of ignosco; see IGnosco. II. Adj., *ready to pardon, placable*; ignoscentior,

Ter. IGNOSCENŦIA, æ. f. (ignosco) *A pardoning, pardon, forgiveness*; Gell.

IGNOSCIBILIS, e. (ignosco) *Pardonable*; Gell. IGnosco, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (in and gnosco, from which nosco was afterwards formed) *Not to know*; Quint.; hence, *to pardon, forgive, to overlook, excuse, remit*; alicui, Cic.: or, alicui rei, id.; also, aliquid, Plaut.: Ter.: alicui aliquid, Cic.: also without a case; id.; hence, Ignoscendus, a, um, Ter.: Virg.: ignotus, a, um, and ignosciturus, Piso ap. Prisc. Part. Ignotus, a, um, *Pardoned, forgiven*; Ter.: Cic.

IGNOTUS, a, um. I. Part. of ignosco; see IGnosco. II. Adj. (in and gnatus) *I. Unknown*; Cic.: ignotior, Liv.: ignotissimus, Cic.: hence, *of low birth or condition*; Hor. 2. *Unacquainted with a person or thing, ignorant, inexperienced in anything, that does not know any one*; ignoti contemnentur, Nep.; simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic.: also seq. genit.; Næv.: Pand. Ibus, for iis. See Iis, ad fin.

ILE, is. n. *A gut, small gut*; we usually find the plural, ILE, is. n. *The guts, small guts, entrails*; Hor. II. *The part of the body which contains the same, the flank, loins, abdomen*; illa ducere, Hor., to become broken-winded: rumpantur ut illa Codro, Virg., i. e. burst with envy: vitia illum, Plin. N.B. Iliis, for ilibus, Cels.

ILEOS, or -us, i. m. (εἰλας) *The iliac passion, a kind of nervous colic*; Plin.

ILEX, icis, f. (Gr. εἰλας) *A kind of oak with prickly foliage, and a small acorn, the scarlet oak* (Quercus ilex, L.): Virg.: also, for, the acorns; Mart.

ILIA, um. See ILE.

ILICET, or ILICET, for, ire licet. *I. You or we may go; go! let us be gone!* ilicet arti in malam crucem, the profession may go and be hanged! Plaut.: actum est, licet, Ter.: ilicet, te ne admisce, id.; thus also, Tibull. 2, 5, 114. Amor, fractas utinam sagittas ilicet extinctas adspiciantque faces! i. e. become! if a comma follow ilicet: or it may mean, immediately. II. *Undone! alas, all is over with me!* Plaut.: Virg. III. *It is too late, all is over; it is all in vain*; Ter. IV. *Immediately, forthwith, instantly*; ilicet in muros tua discursur urbe, Virg.: ilicet arrectæ mentes, Val. Fl.

ILICETUM, i. n. (ilex) *A forest of oaks*; Mart.

ILICEUS, a, um. (ilex) *Of oak*; Stat.

ILIGNEUS, a, um. i. q. Illiceus; Colum.

ILIGNUS, a, um. (ilex) *Of the scarlet oak*; glans, Hor.: or, of oak, oaken; Ter.

ILIDUS, a, um. (ile) *Disordered in the bowels*; Plin.

ILLA, (abl. of ille, a, ud) sc. parte. *I. There, that way, in that direction*; Plaut. II. *Thither*; Tac.

ILLABFACTUS, a, um. (in and labefactus) *Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired*; Ov.

ILLABOR, psus sum. 3. (in and labor) *I. To fall, slip, slide, flow, or glide into*; in stomachum, Cic.: mari, Plin.: animos civium, Cic. II. *To fall upon*; si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor.

ILLABORATUS, a, um. (in and laboratus) *Not wrought or laboured, uncultivated, acquired without labour*; Sen.: Quint.

ILLABORO, ðre. (in and laboro) *To labour at*; domibus, Tac.

ILLAC, (abl. of illic, æc, oc) sc. parte. *I. There, that way*; hac atque illac, Ter.; or, hac illac, id., in this place, and that, here and there. II. *Thither*; Ov.

ILLACERABILIS, e. (in and lacerabilis) *That cannot be torn*; Sil.

ILLACESSITUS, a, um. (in and lacessitus) *Unattacked, unprovoked*; Tac.

ILLACRIMABILIS, e. (in and lacrimabilis) *I. Unwept, not bewailed, unlamented*; Hor. II. *That cannot be moved by tears, inexorable*; Hor.

ILLACRIMO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (in and lacrimo) *I. To*

weep at or over any thing, to bewail; malis, Ov.: errori, Liv.: cædibus parantum, Tac.: also simply, *to weep*; gaudio, Liv.: talibus illacrimant noctemque diemque querelis, Sil. II. Fig. *To drop, distil, emit moisture*; fons illacrimat, Colum.: ebur moestum illacrimat templis, Virg., i. e. distils.

ILLACRIMOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (in and lacrimor) *To weep at or over any thing, to bewail*; morti, Cic.: mortem, Justin.; also without a case; illacrimare, Hor., weep at it, or simply, weep.

ILLACTENUS, (illac tenus) *So far*; Gell. 16, 19; but others read illatenus.

ILLESIBILIS, e. (in and læsibilis, from lædo) *That cannot be hurt, invulnerable, inviolable*; Lact.

ILLESUS, a, um. (in and læsus) *Inviolable, unhurt, uninjured*; Ov.; Plin.

ILLETABILIS, e. (in and letabilis) *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy, cheerless*; Virg.

ILLEVIGATUS, See ILLEVIGATUS.

ILLANC, See ILLIC, pron.

ILLAPUS, a, um. See ILLABOR.

ILLAPSUS, us. m. (illabor) *A falling, gliding, or flowing in*; Colum.

ILLAQUEATUS, a, um. I. Adj. (in and laqueatus) *Disentangled, not ensnared*; Fest. II. Part. of illaqueo.

ILLAQUEO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (in and laqueo) *To ensnare, entangle*; Prudent.; fig.; aliquem periculis, Cic.

ILLARGIO, ire. (in and largio) i. q. Largior; Cato.

ILLARIDO, or ILLARDO, ðre. (lardum) *To lard*; Apic.

ILLATABILIS, e. (in and latabilis, from lato, and this from latus, a, um) *That has no breadth*; Gell.

ILLATEBRA, æ. f. (in and latebra) *A place in which one cannot hide one's self*; Plaut.

ILLATERRRO, ðre. (in and latebra) *To hide in a corner, or a lurking-place*; Quadrig.

ILLATENUUS, or ILLA TENUS. *So far*; Apul.

ILLATIO, ðnis. f. (infero) *I. A carrying or bringing in*; mortui, a burying, Pand. II. *An impost, duty*; Cassiod. III. *A conclusion, inference*; Apul. IV.

A doing, causing, committing; stupri, Paul. Sentent.

ILLATIVUS, a, um. (infero) *Inferring, concluding, illative*; Apul.

ILLATRO, ðre. (in and latro) *I. To bark at any thing*; Manibus, Lucan. II. *To bark*; Sil.

ILLATUS, a, um. See INFERO.

ILLAUDABILIS, e. (in and laudabilis) *Not praiseworthy*; Stat.

ILLAUDANDUS, a, um. (in and laudandus) *Not praiseworthy*; Tert.

ILLAUDATUS, a, um. (in and laudatus) *I. Not commended or praised, without praise*; Plin. Ep.: also, without fame, obscure; Sil. II. *Not worthy of praise*; Virg.

ILLAUTUS, a, um. (in and lautus) *Unwashed*; Plaut.

ILLE, a, ud. (from is, ea, id) *I. That*; Cic.: ex illo, sc. tempore, since that time, from that time, Virg.: Ov.: ex illo quo, &c., Ov., from the time that: postilla, or, post illa, Ter., afterwards; illa, sc. parte, there; see ILLA. It is frequently redundant with quidem; e. g. non mali illi quidem, sed non — acuti, Cic.: amor tuus, non ille quidem mihi ignotus, id.; also in other connections; quem neque fides neque illum misericordia repressit, Ter.: quicquid illud tribuisset, Tac.: velut ille — lupus, Virg.

II. *That*, when referring to a remote word in the sentence; Cic.: especially with hic as a distributive; e. g. ille — hic, that — this, or, the former — the latter; or, hic — ille, this — that, or, the latter — the former; Cic.: but this order is frequently neglected by the ancients. We find also ille, for hic, after alter, when ille means, *The other*; Liv.: also the plurals hi — illi, these — those, i. e. some — others; Plin.: we also sometimes find ille repeated; e. g. ille vel ille, Ov., this or that, i. e. the one or the other: in illis — in illis, Ter., for in his — in illis; cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 3, 11. III. *That* (emphatic), i. e. *the ancient, the well-known, the celebrated*; ille Cato, Cic.: Medea illa, id.; also with the first or second person; ille ego, Virg.: Ov.: ille reservas? Sen. Hippol. 923. Hence, in forensic language, ille usually refers to the absent parties so far as they are known to the hearers. In epistolary style it denotes a third person at a third place. IV. *That*, i. e. *the great*; ille Jupiter, Plaut. V. *This*, when dependent upon what follows; unum illud dico, this one thing will I say, Cic.: in this case it is also preceded by hic, hæc, hoc, which refers to what goes before; hæc dicta sunt: illa (i. e. what is now to follow, &c.), Colum.: also with an accusative and infinitive, when it is redundant; illud perlibenter audivi, te esse, &c., Cic. Hence ille, like hic, when used of time, namely, with annus, mensis, dies, denotes the portion of time now current, that has already been entered upon and still lasts; illum esse vigesimum annum, Sall., that this was now the twentieth year.

VI. *The same*; illorum, qui, &c., Cic. N.B. Illece, for ille, Plaut.: Cato: illemet, for ille, Cic.: illa, for illius, Lucr.: illi, for illius, Cato: illi, for illic; see ILLI. Ille is frequently used in Latin with emphasis either alone or with some other pronoun, where to it it appears re-

dundant; as in Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 204: Nep. de Regg. 3, ab eodem illo.

ILLECE, ILLACE, &c. See **ILLE**.
ILLECEBRA, se. f. (illicio) *I. Any thing that entices or serves for enticement; Plaut.: Liv. II. An enticement, allurements, inducement, bait, decoy; maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, Cic.: illecebris excitari voluptatis, id.: dedere se vitiorum illecebris, id. III. Of magical arts; frugum, a conveying corn from one field into another by enchantment, Apul.: exercere illecebras Magie, id., i. e. enchantments. IV. An herb, i. q. Andrachne agraria; Plin. 25, 103.*

ILLECEBRĀRE, āre. (illecebra) *To entice, allure;* Augustin.
ILLECEBRŌSE, adv. *Enticingly, attractively;* Ammian.
ILLECEBRŌS, a, um. (illecebra) *Full of allurements, attracting, enticing;* Plaut.
ILLECTĀMENTUM, i. n. (illecto) *An allurements;* Apul.
ILLECTĀRĪO, ōnis. f. (illecto) *An allurements;* Gell.
ILLECTO, āre. (freq. of illicio) *To allure;* Tert.
ILLECTRIX, icis. f. (illicio) *Alluring;* Cassiod.
ILLECTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of illicio; see ILLECICIO. II. Adj. for non lectus. 1. Not read; Ov. 2. Not collected or gathered together; stipula, Pand.*
ILLECTUS, us. m. (illicio) *A charm, allurements, attraction;* Plaut.

ILLEGĪTĪMUS, a, um. (in and legitimus) *Unlawful, irregular;* intemperantia, Val. Max. 2, 1, 3; but ed. Torrent. has legitime.

ILLEMET, āmet, udmēt. for ille, illa, &c.; Cic.
ILLENTESCO, 3. (in and lentescō) i. q. Lentescō; Colum.
ILLEPIDE, adv. *Unpolitely, inelegantly, rudely;* Plaut.: Hor.: Gell.

ILLEPIDUS, a, um. (in and lepidus) *Unpolite, rude, inelegant, disagreeable;* Plaut.: Catull.: Gell.

ILLEX, gen. icis. (from illicio) *Alluring, attractive;* oculi, Apul., wanton eyes: see, subst. *I. An allurer, attractor, inciter; illex animi Venus, Apul.: mala rei fuimus illices, Plaut. II. Sc. avis, A decoy bird; Plaut. Asin. I, 3, 68; where others read illix.*

ILLEX, gen. ēgis. (from in and lex) *Living without law, not conducting himself according to the law;* Cæcil. ap. Non.

ILLI, for illic; Plaut.: Ter.
ILLIBĀBĪLIS, e. (in and obsol. libabilis, from libo) *That cannot be diminished;* Lact.

ILLIBĀTUS, a, um. (in and libatus) *Undiminished, uninjured, unhurt, unimpaired, whole, entire; undified, uncontaminated;* Cic.: Liv.: Val. Max.

ILLIBĒRĀLIS, e. (in and liberalis) *I. That thinks or acts dishonorably or ungenerously; in aliquem, Cic. II. Not proper for a freeborn or noble man, ignoble, ungenerous, mean;* Ter.: Cic.: hence, too niggardly, parsimonious; adjectio, Liv.

ILLIBĒRĀLITAS, ātis. f. (illiberalis) *Ignoble or mean behaviour; hence, stinginess, niggardliness;* Cic.

ILLIBĒRĀLĪTER, adv. *Ignobly, in a mean or ungenerous manner;* Ter.: Cic.: hence, niggardly, stingily; Cic.

ILLIBĒRIS, e. (in and liberi) *Childless;* Ter.

ILLIC, adv. *I. There, in that place;* Ter.: Cæs. Illic, like other adverbs of place, frequently refers also to persons; illic si Stratoclem comparas, Juv., i. e. cum illis: bellum a Vitellio cepit et initium illic fuit, Tac.

II. There, in that matter; Ter. **III. Then, i. e. hercupon; illic vero, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; but ed. Oudend. omits these words.**

ILLIC, āe, oc and uc. pron. for ille, or ille hic, &c. Ter. **N.B.** Ubi illic est scelus? for sceleratus, Ter.: illic, sc. parte; see **ILLAC**: hence, illicine (illicine), in an interrogation, Plaut.: illancine (illancine), Ter.: illoc, thither; see **ILLOC**.

ILLICĪNE, ILLICĪNE, &c. See **ILLIC, II.**
ILLICĪTĪŌSUS, a, um. (in and licentiosus) *Improper, immoderate, excessive;* Apul.

ILLICET. See **ILICET**.
ILLICĪBĪLIS, e. (illicio) *Alluring, attractive;* Lact.

ILLICĪO, lēxi, lectum. 3. (in and lacio) *I. To allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce, lead, induce to any thing, usually with the idea of unlawfulness, or deception; conjugem in stuprum, Cic.: aliquem ad bellum, Sall.: ad se, Plin.: also seq. ut: Lucr.: also, to call to a place; Varr. II. To spread with nets; saltus, Næv. N.B. Illex, for illexisse, Cic.*

ILLICĪTĀRĪO, ōris. m. *A nominal purchaser, one who bids at an auction, only to make another bid higher;* Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

ILLICĪTE, adv. *I. In an unlawful manner;* Pand. **II. Enticingly, alluringly; Varr.**

ILLICĪTUS, a, um. (in and licitus) *Not allowed, illegal, unlawful;* Cic.: illicitissima res, Augustin.

ILLICĪUM, i. n. (illicio) *I. An attracting, enticing; allurements, inducement;* Varr. **II. A calling together of the people; Varr.**

ILLICO (for in loco) *I. On the spot, i. e. in that place; Acc. II. Instantly, immediately;* Cic.: also with ubi, as soon as; Plaut. **III. Thither; Turpil.**

ILLIDO, si, sum. 3. (in and lido) *I. To strike or dash against or upon, to dash or thrust to a place; manus ad*

vulnus, Cic. ex Æschylo: dentes labellis, Lucr.: cæstus in ossa, Virg.: caput foribus, Suet.: gemma illisa, Plin., i. e. when it is struck upon: linum illisum in silice, id.: teia arbutus illisa, Tac.: ductus se illidit in litus, Quint.: aliquem pelago, to the sea, i. e. to compel to navigate, Val. Fl.: cursus in aliquem, Stat., i. e. dirigere. **II. To strike or dash to pieces; serpens illisa morietur, Cic. Harusp. 25; where ed. Ern. has elisa.**

ILLIGĀRĪO, ōnis. f. (illigo) *A binding, joining, fastening, fixing;* Arnob.

ILLIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and ligo) *I. To bind or tie to any thing;* Metium in currus, Liv.: literas in jaculo, Cæs.: aratra juvenis, Hor.: manus post tergum, Liv.

II. To join or fasten to any thing; emblemata in poculis, Cic.: cymbia crustis, Pand., reversed for crustas cymbiis: pæonem in orationem, Cic. **III. To connect, combine; sententiam verbis, Cic., to express: omnes lepores in oratione, id., to introduce: also, to oblige, bind, fetter, engage; aliquem pignoris, id.; aliquem conscientia, Tac.: pacem conditionibus, Liv. **IV. To entangle, fetter; se locis impeditis, Tac.: illigatus præda, id., i. e. loaded: illigari bello, Liv.: sermonibus, Cic.: inque ligatus (for illigatusque), Virg.: also, to fetter, render inactive; aliquem veneno, Tac., i. e. to kill: illigatus peste interiorum textili, Cic. e Sophocle.****

ILLIM, for illic; Cic. Att. 7, 13, ed. Græv.

ILLIMIS, e. (in and limus) *Without mud; fons, Ov., i. e. clear, pure.*

ILLIMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and limus) *To affix or attach any thing with mud or slime;* Colum. 9, 7, 4, ed. Schneid.

ILLINC, adv. *I. Thence, from that place;* Cic. **II. From that person or thing; Cic. Phil. 2, 31. **III. From that part or side; Cic.****

ILLINĪMENTUM, i. n. (illinio) *That which serves for besmearing, an anointing, besmearing;* Cæc. Aur.

ILLINO, ivi, itum, ire. (in and linio) i. q. illino. **I. To besmear, bedaub, anoint; Plin. **II. To anoint with any thing, smear upon; Plin.****

ILLINO, levi, litum, ēre. (in and lino) *I. To besmear, anoint; aliqui allici rei; Hor.: Plin.: hence, to lay over or upon any thing; aurum marmoris, Plin.: also, of gold threads inwoven into a cloth or garment, or of embroidery of gold leaves: aurum vestibus illitum, Hor. II. To anoint with any thing; aliquid rei, Curt.: Plin.: color venustatis non lucco illitus, Cic.: fig. donum inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv.: also gen. ut: overlay; pocula ceris, Ov.: porticus illita auro, Calp. 7, 47; hence, bractæis illita Medie porticus, Pers., i. e. painted with, full of Persian paintings and portraits.*

ILLIQŪEFĀCTUS, a, um. (part. of illicefacio) *Melted, liquefied, liquid;* Cic.

ILLIQŪOR, i. depon. (in and liquor) *To flow into;* Symm.

ILLISIO, ōnis. f. (illido) *A striking or dashing against;* Hieron.

ILLISUS, a, um. See **ILLIDO**.

ILLISUS, us. m. i. q. illisio; Plin.

ILLITERĀTUS, a, um. (in and literatus) *I. Unlearned. 1. Of men, Unlearned, illiterate;* Cic.: also, that cannot read or write, and so, that has learnt nothing at school; Colum. 2. Of things, Unlearned, unpolished, inelegant; literæ, Plin. Ep.: multa — nec illiterata videantur, Cic. **II. Not composed in writing; Gell.**

ILLITUS, a, um. See **ILLINO**.

ILLITUS, us. m. (illino) *A bedaubing, besmearing, anointing;* Plin.

ILLIUSŌDĪO, or **ILLIUS MODĪ**. *Such, of such kind;* Cic. **II. See ILLEX.**

ILLO, adv. *I. Thither, of place;* Cic.: Nep. **II. Thither, i. e. to that matter; hoc illo pertinet, Cæs.**

ILLOC. *I. Ablat. of illic, illic, &c., Ter.: also, accus. neutr., Plaut. II. Adv. Thither; illoc advenio, Ter. III. Locabilis, e. (in and locabilis, from loco) e. g. virgo, Plaut., that cannot be disposed of in marriage, that nobody will marry.*

ILLORSUM. *Thither, thitherwards;* Cato.

ILLŪSUS, a, um. (in and lotus) *Unwashed, uncleaned, unpurified, impure, unclean, dirty;* Hor.: Plin.: for this we find also illutus, a, um, Cato: echinos illutos, or illotos, Hor., i. e. in their pickle, and so, not washed: hence, sermo, Pseudo-Cic. in Sall., i. e. obscene: facere aliquid illotis manibus, Gell.; or pedibus, Macroh., to do any thing with unwashed hands, or feet; proverbially, for, without the usual care and preparation. **II. That has not been washed off; sudor, Virg.**

ILLUBRICO, āre. (in and lubrico) *To move nimbly, or as a thing that is slippery;* membra, Apul.

ILLUC. *I. Adv. 1. Thither, to that place;* Ter.: Nep.: huc et illic, Sall., hither and thither. **2. Thither, i. e. to that matter; Nep.: Hor. **3. Thither, i. e. to that person or party; illic facere, Cic., to side with that party. **II. Neut. of illic, āre, ac, ne; see **ILLIC**.******

ILLUCĪO, xi, ēre. (in and luco) *To shine on any thing, give light to;* atra pinx capitū illicutare, Plaut.: sol, luna sclestiorum nullum illicuxere, id., have shone upon, have afforded light to.

ILLUCESCO, or **ILLUCISCO**, luxi, ēre. (in and lucesco s.

lucisco) *To become light or clear, to show its light, to begin to shine, dawn; dies illucescit, Cic., will break, will come, will appear: dies illuxit, id.: quum sol illuxisset, id.: also seq. dat.; e. g. nocte, cui illuxit dies cædis, Suet., on which the day arose; hence, illucescit, impers., the day breaks, it is growing light; Cæs.: Liv.: also for illuceo, to shine upon, give light to, with an accusative; mortales, Plaut.: also fig., to shine, i. e. to show itself, appear, become visible; in tenebris vos consulis illuxerit, Cic.: si illuxerit, Cod. Just., if it shall have been made clear or proved.*

ILLUCTOR, āri. (in and luctor) *To struggle in, with, or at; medians verba illuctantia labris, Stat., of a whispering child who finds a difficulty in speaking.*

ILLUCUBRATUS, a, um. (in and lucubratus) *Not composed by night; Sulp. Sev.*

ILLUDIO, āre. i. q. Illudo; Gell.

ILLUDIUM, i. n. *An illusion; Ter.*

ILLUDO, si, sum. 3. (in and ludo) I. Intrans. 1. *To joke at or with any thing to sport or play with, amuse one's self with (Gr. ἄσπασθαι); rebus humanis, Hor.: rebus Romanis, Tac.: pecunia, id., to spend lavishly; in aliquem, Cic.: also, of illicit intercourse; to violate, dishonour (Gr. ἄσπασθαι); matri ejus illudit, Tac. 2. *To mock or jest at, banter, jeer, ridicule; alicui, Virg.: alicui rei, Cic.: also, in aliquem, and in aliquo, Ter.: also absolute; illuseras, quod dixeram, Cic. II. Trans. 1. *To do any thing for pleasure or by way of amusement; aliquid chartis, Hor., to put to paper, write down in order to pass away the time: hence, to adorn, paint, &c. with any thing; illuse auro vestes, Virg., i. e. adorned. 2. *To mock, have as an object of ridicule, make a laughing-stock of; aliquem, Ter.: Cic.: aliquid, Cic.: Virg.: ut ne plane illudamur ab accusatoribus, Cic.: thus also, Illusus, a, um, Cic.: Nep. 3. *To maltreat, abuse; corpus alicujus, Tac. 4. *To joke or jest away, i. e. to destroy by jesting; vitam filiar, Ter.******

ILLUMINATE, adv. *Clearly, luminously; e. g. to speak, Cic., i. e. with the use of tropes and figures.*

ILLUMINATIO, ōnis. f. (illumino) *An enlightening, illuminating; Macrobius: fig. a setting off, making more conspicuous, heightening by contrast; Ter.*

ILLUMINATOR, ōris. m. (illumino) *He that enlightens; Ter.*

ILLUMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and lumino) I. *To enlighten, make clear or light, illuminate; luna illuminata a sole, Cic.: vias igni, Stat.: noctem facibus, Apul.*

II. *Fig. To make clear, i. e. to set off, set in a clear light, make conspicuous; concinnitas — verborum collocatōnem illuminat, Cic.: fidem alicujus, Vell., to heighten by contrast, make prominent. III. *To bring to light, discover, explain, clear up; tuæ mortis illumina arcana, Apul. IV. *To adorn; coronam gemmis, Auct. ad Her.: orationem sententiis, Cic. V. *To make celebrated; nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, Vell.****

ILLUMINUS, a, um. (in and lumen) *Without light, dark; Apul.*

ILLUNC, i. e. illum, from illic, æc, &c. See ILLIC.

ILLUNIS, e. (in and luna) *Without moon or moonlight; nox, Plin. Ep.*

ILLUNUS, a, um. i. q. Illunis; Apul.

ILLUO, ēre. 3. (in and luo) *To wash against; mare Hispanias illuit, Plin.: also, to add to by washing against; id., quod annis fundo illuit, Pand.*

ILLUSIO, ōnis. f. (illudo) *A mocking, jeering; particularly irony; Cic.*

ILLUSOR, ōris. m. (illudo) *A mocker, jeerer; Ter.*

ILLUSTRAMENTUM, i. n. (illustro) *That by which any thing is made clear or embellished; Quint.*

ILLUSTRATIO, ōnis. f. (illustro) *A description, vivid representation; Quint. 6, 2, 32.*

ILLUSTRATOR, ōris. m. (illustro) *One who enlightens; Lact.*

ILLUSTRIUS, e. (in and lustrō) *That is in the light; hence, I. *Clear, light, bright, luminous; stella, lumen, locus, Cic.: domicilia, id., i. e. externally beautiful and magnificent; illustrior, id.: fig., clear, visible, evident, manifest; factum, oratio, res, id. II. *Important, considerable, distinguished, respectable, illustrious, honourable, noble; causa, Cic.: agricola, Colum.: illustriori loco natus, Cæs.: ad laudem illustrius, Cic.: illustrissimi quisque, Varr. III. *Remarkable, striking, renowned, celebrated, famous; nomen illustrius, Cic.: illustrissimum prælum, Nep.: res illustrior, Cæs., more remarkable or striking; equites illustres, Tac., in the time of the emperors, those knights, who, though not senators, possessed the amount of property which a senator was required to have, and were permitted to wear the latus clavus.****

ILLUSTRITER, or ILLUSTRE, adv. *Perhaps does not occur: hence, illustrius, more clearly, perspicuously, distinctly; Cic.: illustrissime, Gell.*

ILLUSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (illustris) I. *To set any thing in the light, to make light or bright, enlighten, illuminate; sol cuncta sua luce illustrat, Cic.: qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras, Hor. II. *To bring to light, make known; consilia, Cic. III. *To make clear, ex-***

plain; jus obscurum, Cic.: especially by means of tropes and figures, when it may be rendered, to embellish, adorn; orationem, id. IV. *To render famous or renowned, to celebrate, make known to the world; aliquem laudibus, id.: aliquid Musa, Hor., i. e. to celebrate, ennoble: amplitudinem alicujus, Cic.: vina illustrata Messalæ potu, Plin.: tecta hospitio suo, Stat.*

ILLŪSUS, a, um. See ILLUDO.

ILLŪTIBARBUS, a, um. (illutus and barba) *Having a filthy beard; Apul.*

ILLŪTIBILIS, e. (in and lubilis, from luo) *That cannot be washed out; Plaut.*

ILLŪTUS, a, um. (in and lutus) *Unwashed; Arnob.: also, unwashed, unclean. — See ILLŪTUS.*

ILLŪVIES, ēi. f. (illuo) I. *Dirty, filthy, of a thing that has not been washed for a long time; Virg.: illuvie obitus, Tac.: hence, as a term of reproach, filthy rascal! Plaut. II. *An overflowing, inundation of water; Justin.: also, the water that has overflowed; Tac.**

IM, for eum; Lucr.: Cic. e XII. Tab.

IMAGINĀBUNDUS, a, um. *That represents or figures to itself; Apul.*

IMAGINĀLITER, adv. *By an image, figuratively; Augustin.*

IMAGINĀRIE, adv. *According to imagination, as imagination prompts; Sidon.*

IMAGINĀRIUS, a, um. (imago) *That consists only in imagination or appearance, imaginary, seeming, nominal, fancied; fascies, Liv.: imaginariæ militiæ genus, Suet., a kind of titular soldiers: venditio, Pand.*

IMAGINATIO, ōnis. f. (imagino) *A representation in the mind, imagination; Tac.*

IMAGINEUS, a, um. (imago) I. *That represents or serves as a likeness; figura, Ven. Fort. II. Pœna, Sedul., punishment for refusing to worship an image.*

IMAGINO, āre. (imago) *To give an image of, represent; Gell.: imaginata terra, Lact., shaped into an image or idol.*

IMAGINOR, ātus sum, āri. (imago) *To picture to one's self, fancy, imagine. I. *Awake; Plin.: balinea imaginatur et fontes, Plin. Ep., i. e. he dreams only of, his imagination is occupied only with, baths and fountains.**

II. *Asleep, and so, To dream; pro somnia, Plin. Ep.: also simply, imaginari, Plin. Ep.: Suet.*

IMAGINOSUS, a, um. (imago) *Full of images, full of fancies, fanciful; solæ hæc imaginosa, Catull., imagination uses to play such tricks.*

IMAGO, ōnis. f. (from the obsolete verb imor, whence imitor) I. *An image, likeness; ære ære, Cic.: picta, id., a picture, painting; ficta, id., a statue; also, the form or likeness of a person or thing, as it appears to us; an appearance; id. N. B. Those Romans who had passed through one of the three high offices of Ædile, Prætor, or Consul, were allowed to have their likenesses handed down to posterity. These likenesses (imagines) were, according to Casaubon, busts; but, according to Schweighæuser, masks: they were kept in the hall of the house (in atrio), in niches appropriated for their reception, and were brought forth on occasions of funerals, together with their robes of office, to personate the dead. Whoever had such imagines in his possession, was nobilis: hence, Imagines, Images of ancestors, i. e. ancestors; Cic.: quod in veteri gentili stemmate C. Cassii percussoris Cæsaris imagines retinisset, Suet. Ner. 37, because in his family register he had retained the ancestors of C. Cassius. Cf. Suet. Galb. 3, init. Also gen., An office; titulum imaginis (tribunatus), Liv. II. *A figure on a seal or signet; Plaut. III. *A form, resemblance, representation; vitæ, Cic.: temporum, id.: hence, form, shape, i. e. external appearance, or, form as opposed to reality, shadow as opposed to substance; equitis, id.***

IV. *An image in the mind, thought, idea, imagination; Liv.: Ov.: hence, imagines somniorum, Suet., dreams: thus also, imago noctis, or somni, Ov., a dream. V. *A representation by words, a description, comparison, resemblance; Cic.: Hor.: Sen. VI. *Imago vocis, Virg.; also simply, imago, Cic.; Hor., an echo: also with clamoris, Sil. VII. *Look, appearance, mien; Turni, Virg.: hence, imagines, the shades in the infernal regions; Virg. — Cf. FACIES.****

IMAGUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of imago) *A little image; Suet.*

IMBALNĀTIES, ēi. f. (in and balneum) *Filth not washed off by bathing; Lucil.*

IMBECILLIS, e. and IMBECILLUS, a, um. *Weak. I. In respect of body; imbecillus filius, Cic.: imbecillior valetudine, id.: imbecillissimus sanguis, Sen. II. In respect of mind; animus imbecillus, Cic.: imbecillimus, Sen.: accusator imbecillus, Cic.: res imbecilles, id., weakness, want of spirits. III. Of other things; regnum, Sall.: suspicio, Tac.: imbecillissima materia, Cels.: imbecillior medicina, Cic. — According to Görenz ad Cic. de Fin. 5, 24, Cicero rarely used the form in is. — Hence,*

IMBECILLITAS, ātis. f. *Weakness, imbecility; materiæ, Cæs., i. e. slight structure: generis humani, Cic.: virium, id.: corporis, id.: valetudinis, id.: also simply, imbecillitas, poor health, Suet.: consilia, Cic.: magistratum, id., sc. in mind: ætatis, id.: animi, Cæs.*

IMBECILLITER, adv. *Weakly, with weakness; imbecillus horribus, Cic.*: imbecillus assentiri, id., i. e. feebly, with hesitation.

IMBELLIA, ae. f. (imbellis) *Unfitness for war; Gell.*: hence, *want of defence; Sen.*

IMBELLIS, e. (in and bellum) *I. Not fit for or adapted to war or fighting, unwarlike, defenceless; multitudi, Liv.*, i. e. mulieres: *lyra, Hor.*: telum, Virg., i. e. weak, powerless, ineffectual: telum, Val. Fl., not used in war for a long time: tres sumus imbelles, Ov., i. e. we are three defenceless unwarlike persons: *dii, i. e. Venus et Cupido, Ov.*: fulgor auri, Quint.; hence, *not bold, cowardly; res imbelles, Cic.*, cowardly conduct, cowardice; *Liv.*: imbellior, Tac. *II. Without war, peaceable, quiet; annus, Liv.*: columba, Hor.: Tarentum, id.: hence, *calm, still, tranquil; fretum, Stat.*: somnus, id.

IMBER, bris, m. (duſſes) *I. Rain, especially, a heavy shower or storm; mægnus, Cic.*: densissimus, Virg.: hence fig., *a shower, of any thing that falls like rain; lactis, Cic.*: thus also, lapidum, sanguinis, id.: ferreus, i. e. telorum, Virg.: also, of tears, Ov. *II. Rain-water; Tac.* *II. A rainy cloud; Virg.* *IV. With the poets, Any water; i. e. of the sea, Ov.*: also, gen., water; Virg. Geor. 4, 115: gelidus, Lucr., cold water: calidus, Ov., warm: also, any moisture or liquid; sanguineus, Stat.: nectaris, Claud.: also perhaps, snow; Seren. Samm. 3, 45.

IMBERBIS, e. (in and barba) *Without a beard, beardless; Cic.*

IMBERBUS, a, um, i. q. Imberbis; Hor.

IMBIBO, i, tum, 3. (in and bibo) *I. To drink in, suck in, imbibe; nidore, Plin.*: hence fig., *to imbibe, conceive; animo opinionem, Cic.*: certamen animis, Liv.

II. To determine, resolve on; aliquid, Liv.: also, seq. infin.; Cic.

IMBITRO, ère, 3. (in and bito) *To go into; domum, Plaut.*

IMBŌNITAS, âtis, f. (in and bonitas) *Uneasiness of situation, inconvenience; Tert.*

IMBRACŒTEO, âvi, âtum, âre. (in and bracteo) *To overlay with leaf metal; auro, Ammian.*, to gold.

IMBREX, icis, c. (imber) *I. A hollow tile, gutter-tile, so called because rain (imber) runs down it; tempestas confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut.*: inter duos imbrices, Plin. *II. A gutter; imbricibus infusum, Colum.*

III. Any thing similar to a gutter-tile or a gutter. I. A hand prepared for clapping; Suet. *2. The partition in the nose; narium, Arnob.* *3. A certain part of a hog; porci, Mart.*: some explain it by, an ear, rib, or the vulva.

4. Imbrices, key-stones; Vitr.

IMBRICÂTIM, adv. *In the form of a gutter-tile; Plin.*

IMBRICO, âvi, âtum, âre. (imbrex) *I. To cover with gutter-tiles; Sïdon.* *II. To make in the form of a gutter-tile; Plin.*

IMBRICUS, a, um, (imber) *Rainy, that brings rain; auster, Plaut.*

IMBRIDUS, a, um, (imber) *Rainy; Solin.*

IMBRIFER, a, um, (imber and fero) *That bears or brings rain, rainy; Virg.*

IMBRIFICO, âre. (imber and facio) *To rain upon, wet; Marc. Cap.*

IMBUO, ui, âtum, 3. (from ἐμβύω) *Prop. To fill up, especially with a liquid; hence, I. To moisten, wet, steep, or soak any thing, in order to give it a colour, smell, &c.; lanam liquoribus, Colum.*: oscula, nectare, Hor.: phialam nectare, Mart., to wet or fill with wine; vestem sanguine, Ov.: sagittas, id., i. e. to be wounded thereby: odore imbuta testa, Hor.: imbuti sanguine gladii, Cic.: hence, *II. Fig., To steep, soak, stain, imbue, imbue, saturate; gladium scelere, Cic.*: aures promissis, Curt., i. e. implere; pectora pietate, Liv.: thus also, imbutus, a, um; e. g. cæde, Ov.: macula scleris, Cic.: bellum odio imbutum, id.: crudelitate, id.: superstitione, id., filled or impressed with admiration, Liv. *III. To inspire or impress early, to inure or accustom to any thing, to give or seek to give a taste for any thing, to instruct; se studiis, Cic.*: aliquem opinionibus, id.: vitis, Liv.: socios ad officia, Tac.: militem licentia, id.: nec quidquam (i. e. nec ulla res) imbuantur, id.: pectora religione, Cic.: thus also, Imbutus, a, um; e. g. cognitionibus verborum, id.: nos ita imbuti sumus, id.: ad quam legem non instituti sed imbuti sumus, id.: especially of such as attain only a superficial knowledge or smattering of any thing; imbutus literis, Suet.: dialecticis, Cic. *IV. To initiate, consecrate or dedicate, as it were, make a first trial of any thing, to use for the first time, to prove; imbue opus tuum, Ov.*, make the first trial of it, i. e. enter the brazen bull: terra vomere, to plough for the first time, Val. Fl.: cursu prima imbuti Amphitruen, Catull., was the first to navigate: exemplum palme prima, Propert., to do any thing for the first time: cados amurca, Plin.; and simply, imbuer, e. ac, amurca, Cato, to fit, prepare: imbutus crudelitate hac, Cic., i. e. having made a beginning with this.

IMBŪTAMENTUM, i, n. (imbuo) *Instruction; Fulgent.*

IMBŪTUS, a, um. See IMBUO.

IMITABILIS, e. (imitor) *I. That may be imitated,*

imitable; Cic.: imitabilior, Plin. *II. That imitates; Vitr.*

IMITAMEN, inis, n. (imitor) *I. A resemblance, image, likeness, representation; Ov.* *II. Imitation; Ov.*

IMITAMENTUM, i, n. (imitor) *Imitation; Tac.*

IMITATIO, ōnis, f. (imitor) *I. Imitation; Cic.*

II. A picture of a person, portrait; Plin. Ep. *III. An imitation, expression of a sound or voice by a word made for the purpose, as, vagire, rudere, mugire; Auct. ad Her.*

IMITATOR, ōris, m. (imitor) *I. An imitator; Cic.*

II. A mere imitator, an ape; Virg.

IMITATRIX, icis, f. (imitator) *She that imitates; Cic.*

IMIRO, âvi, âtum, âre. *To imitate; Varr.*: hence, Imitatus, a, um, *Imitated; Cic.*: Quint.

IMITOR âtus sum, âri. (freq. of imor, whence also imago) *I. To imitate, to seek to equal or resemble; aliquem, aliquid, Cic.* *II. To be like, to resemble; aliquid, Cic.*: cornua lunam imitata, Ov., like the moon.

III. To imitate, represent, express, draw, pourtray, to endeavour to equal an original; aliquid penicillo, Cic.: capillos ære, Hor.: gaudia, Tibull.: mastiatium, Tac.: solum putre arando, Virg., to make the soil loose by, &c. *IV. To use one thing for another; pocula vitea sorbis, i. e. uti sorbis pro vino, Virg.*: ferrum sudibus, i. e. uti sudibus pro ferro, id. *Imitatus, a, um; see IMIRO.*

IMIROUS, adv. *At or from the bottom; Gell.*: Apul.

IMMŌCŪLABILIS, e. (in and maculabilis, from maculo) *That cannot be stained; Auson.*

IMMŌCŪLATUS, a, um. *I. Adj. (from in and maculatus) Unstained, immaculate; Lucan.* *II. Part. of immaculo.*

IMMŌCŪLO, âvi, âtum, âre. (in and maculo) *To stain; Jul. Firm.*

IMMŌDESCO, dui, ère. (in and madesco) *To become wet or moist; Ov.*: Plin.

IMMĀNE, adv. *Dreadfully, terribly; Virg.*: immane quantum, vastly, Hor.: Tac.

IMMĀNEO, ère. (in and maneo) *To remain near any thing; Augustin.*

IMMĀNIS, e. (from in and manis, i. e. bonus) *I. Monstrous in respect of wildness, wild, savage, fierce, cruel; inhuman, shocking, heinous, enormous; facinus, Cic.*: immanior, Virg.: immaniores bestia, Cic. *II. Monstrous in respect of size, enormous, immense, huge, vast, exceeding great; magnitudo, Cic.*: poculum, id.: pecunia, id., immense sums of money: antrum, vulnus, Virg.: immanis in antro bachatur vates, id., i. e. raves horribly, for the adverb immane: also gen., great or very great; acta Herculis, Ov.: templa, Virg. In Vell. immanis is frequently used for, Extraordinary; just as we use 'monstrous,' 'enormous,' in the same sense; immanis amonstrum frequentia, Vell. 2, 59, 6: according to Dœderl. Synon. 1, p. 45, monstrously great, enormously great, is the original signification.

IMMĀNTAS, âtis, f. (immanis) *I. Savageness, fierceness, wildness; monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, inhumanity; Cic.*: immanitas verborum, id., an unheard of innovation in language, unnatural use of words. *II. Immensity, monstrous size; Cic.*

IMMĀNER, adv. *Monstrously, i. e. I. Very wildly, fiercely; Ammian.* *II. Immoderately, excessively; clamare, Gell.*

IMMĀNSUËTUS, a, um. (in and mansuetus) *Untamed, not tamed, wild; bos, Sen.*: ingenium, Ov.: gens, Cic., uncivilized: quid immansuetus? Sen.: ventus immansuetissimus, Ov.

IMMARCESCIBILIS, e. (in and marcescibilis, from marcesco) *Unfading; Tert.*

IMMĀTURE, adv. *Untimely, unseasonably, too early, immaturely; Colum.*: immaturus, Apul.

IMMĀTURITAS, âtis, f. (immaturus) *I. Unripeness, being not of marriageable age; sponsarum, Suet.* *II. Untimely haste; Cic.*

IMMĀTURUS, a, um. (in and maturus) *Untimely, unripe, before the time or season, unseasonable; pirum, Cels.*: puella, Suet., i. e. unmarriageable: mors, Cic.: consilium, Liv.: filius immaturus obit, Hor.

IMMĒDICĀBILIS, e. (in and medicabilis) *Incurable; vulnus, Ov.*: telum, Virg., i. e. the wound of which is incurable: fig.; ira, Sil., implacable.

IMMĒDICĀTUS, a, um. (part. of immedico) *Painted; Apul.*

IMMĒDĪTĀTE, adv. *Without previous reflection, without thought or study; Gell.*

IMMĒDĪTĀTUS, a, um. (in and meditatus) *Unpremeditated, unstudied, inartificial, natural; Apul.*

IMMĒIO, ère. (in and melo) *To make water into; Pers.*

IMMĒMOR, ōris. (in and memor) *I. Unmindful, forgetful; re aliquid, Cic.*: also without a genitive; Cic.: also seq. infin.; Plaut.: also seq. accus. et infin.; Suet.: unless we may render it, not thinking that, not imagining that: also, ignorant, not acquainted with (i. q. ignarus); rerum Romanarum, Cic.: hence, unmindful, i. e. regardless, heedless, careless, neglectful; aliquid rei, Cic.: Liv.: Hor.: pectore immemori, Catull., with an unfeel-

ling breast: equus immemor herbe, Virg., i. e. that does not care for eating, that has no desire to eat. II. That causes forgetfulness; amnis, Stat., i. e. Lethæ. III. That is forgotten; beneficium, Ter.

IMMEMORABILIS, e. (in and memorabilis) I. Not deserving of mention; Plaut. II. That cannot be narrated, unpeaking; Lucr. III. That will not tell or relate any thing; Plaut.

IMMEMORATUS, a, um. (in and memoratus) Not mentioned, not narrated; Hor.

IMMEMORIA, æ. f. (immemor) Unmindfulness, forgetfulness; Pand.

IMMEMORIS, e. Unmindful, forgetful; Cæcil.

IMMENSITAS, âtis. f. (immensus) Unbounded extent, immensity; Cic.

IMMENSUS, a, um. (in and mensus) Immeasurable, immense, immensely great, vast, boundless; mare, Cic.: magnitudo, id.: campus, id.: tempus, id.: via, Ov.: nox, id.: cupiditates, Auct. ad Her.: immensissima voluptates, Spartian.: hence, immensus, subst., *Immoderate size, immensity, vastness*; altitudo, Liv., *immense depth*; loci, id.: per immensum, *over an immense extent, through the boundless air*. Ov.: ad immensum; e. g. augere, Liv., *without end, very much, exceedingly*; thus also, in immensum, Sall.: in immensum pertinens, id., i. e. very far: thus also, immensus, adv. *Without end, very much, exceedingly*. Ov.: Tac.: immenso plus, *more than too much, i. e. immoderately*; Plin.: immenso mercari, id., i. e. at a very high rate; immensus est, it is without end, it has no end; dicere, Ov., i. e. there is no end of saying; immensum quantum, Plin., i. e. exceedingly, immoderately, immensely.

IMMO, âvi, âtum, âre. (in and meo) To go into; Nilo, Plin.

IMMERENS, tis. (in and merens, from mereo) Undeserving (of harm), innocent. I. Of persons; Nep.; Hor. II. Of things; immerentia, innocent things, that have not the power of injuring, Val. Max.

IMMERENTER, adv. Undeservedly, innocently; Val. Max.

IMMERGO, si, sum. 3. (in and mergo) To dip or plunge into, to immerse; manus in aquam, Plin.: aliquem unda, Virg.: partem arboris terræ, for in terram, Colum.: immerus in flumen, Cic.: hence, se immergere, to plunge or throw one's self into, to let one's self down into; se in aquas, Plin.: thus also, immergi; e. g. annis immergitur, id., i. e. falls into the sea; stella in pectore Leonis immergitur, id., hides itself: hence gen., to devote one's self to any thing, to plunge or bury one's self in any thing, to take one's self to any place; se in ganeum, Plaut.: se in concionem, id.: se in consuetudinem alieujus, Cic., to insinuate one's self into: se inter mucrones hostium, Justin., to rush: se studiis, Sen. N.B. Immergeri, after the second conjugation, Colum.

IMMERITO. See IMMERTUS.

IMMERITUS, a, um. (in and meritus) I. Undeserving (of harm), guiltless, innocent; gens, Virg.: vestis, Hor.: immeritus mori, id., that does not deserve to die.

II. Passively, Undeserved, unwanted; laudes, Liv.: opes, Mart.: hence, Immeritum, *Want of (ill) desert, innocence*; immerito meo, Plaut., *contrary to my desert, for no fault*; hence, immerito, ablat., i. e. undeservedly, innocently, in an innocent manner, unjustly, without cause; Ter.: Cic.: thus also, immeritissimo, Ter., *most innocently*.

IMMERSABILIS, e. (in and mersabilis, from merso) That cannot sink; Hor.

IMMERSIO, ðnis. f. (immergo) A plunging into, an immersion; Arnob.

IMMERSUS, a, um. See IMMERGO.

IMMETATUS, a, um. (in and metatus, part. of meto) Unmeasured; Hor.

IMMIGRO, âvi, âtum, âre. (in and migro) To remove or go into; in domum, Cic.: fig.; in ingenium suum, Plaut., to become his own master: verba in suum locum immigrarunt, Cic., i. e. suited well, it was as if they belonged to this place.

IMMINENTIA, æ. f. (immineo) Imminence, nearness; Nigid. ap. Gell.

IMMINEO, ère. 2. (in and mineo). I. To project or hang over or near any thing; nemus imminet, Virg., rises above: luna imminente, Hor., by moonlight; especially, to project towards a thing, to bend towards or hang down over a thing, to overhang; populus anto imminet, Virg.: cælum immiuet orbi, Ov., hangs down over: pinus villa imminens, Hor.: in ore hominis imminens, for in os, Cic., i. e. turning towards his face: gestus imminens, id., i. e. a gesture, as of one about to attack another. II. To border upon, be near or close at hand; tunulus menibus imminens, Liv.: hostes, Hirt.: imber, Hor.: also, to be near or at hand, impend; mors imminet, Cic.: hence, to threaten; castra Romana Carthaginiis portis imminæant, Liv. III. To strive or endeavour after any thing with desire or hope, to have a view to, be intent upon, be eager for, be on the watch for, lie in wait for, hope for, place one's hopes upon; toti Asiæ, Cic.: in victoriam, Liv.: ad cadem, Cic.: Alexander Dario imminens, Curt., i. e. closely pursuing him.

IMMINUO, ui, utum. 3. (in and minuo) I. To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; copias, Cic., to reduce in number; tempus, Sall., to shorten; laudem alieujus, id., to take from; pretium, Plin.: aliquid de voluptate, Cic.: ex consuetudine luxus, Suet., to abate; verbum imminutum, id., lessened, i. e. when part of it is omitted, or when it is contracted; as, nosse, for novisse, &c. II. To weaken, enfeeble; corpus otio, animum libidinibus, Tac. III. To derogate from, encroach upon, violate, injure, wrong, to degrade, destroy, ruin; majestatem, Liv.: libertatem, Cic.: pacem, Sall., to thwart: id imminutum, i. e. mutatum, id.: virginem, Apul.: Rufum, Tac.

IMMINUTIO, ðnis. f. (imminuo) A lessening, impairing, weakening, diminution, violation; dignitatis, Cic.: corporis, id., i. e. weakness, or, mutilation: criminis, Quint., a refutation.

IMMINUTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and minutus) Undiminished, unlesened, unweakened, unviolated, not encroached on; Pand. II. Part. of imminuo.

IMMISCO, scui, xtum or istum, ère. (in and misceo) To mingle with, intermingle, mix up; se mediis armis, Virg.: togati immisti turbæ militum, Liv.: manus manibus, to fight, Virg.: se nubi, id., to disappear in: vestis immiscet cutem, Sen., adheres to the skin: immiscerier, for immisceri, Virg., to mingle in: fig.; se colloquiss, Liv., to take part in, join in: se bello, id.: sortem regni cum rebus Rom., Liv., i. e. to have in common.

IMMISERABILIS, e. (in and miserabilis) Unpitied; Hor. IMMISERICORDIA, æ. f. (immisericors) Unmercifulness; Tert.

IMMISERICORDITER, adv. Unmercifully; Ter.

IMMISERICORS, dis. (in and misericors) Unmerciful; Cic.

IMMISSARIUM, i. n. (immitto) A cistern, receptacle for water, reservoir; Vitruv.

IMMISSIO, ðnis. f. (immitto) I. A letting in or into; Pand. II. Sarcmentorium, Cic., i. e. a letting them grow.

IMMISSUS, a, um. See IMMITTO.

IMMISSUS, us, m. i. q. IMMISSIO, Macrobr.

IMMISTUS, a, um. See IMMIXTUS.

IMMITIGABILIS, e. (in and mitigabilis, from mitigo) That cannot be assuaged or pacified; Cæcil. Aur.

IMMITIS, e. (in and mitis) Not mild or gentle, unmerciful, rough, harsh, savage, fierce, cruel, wild, inflexible, inexorable, severe, rigid. I. Of persons; Liv.: thus also, oculi, Ov.: mandata, Tac.: tyrannus, i. e. Pluto, Virg. II. Of animals and things without life; ventus, Tibull.: cælum, Plin. Ep., stormy, tempestuous; ara, Ov., through human sacrifices; locus, id., wild, sterile: serpens immittissimum animalium genus, id.: immitior hydro, Ov.: mors, Tibull., i. e. acerba, immatura. III. Of plants; fructus, Plin., i. e. harsh, not eatable: raphani, id., i. e. silvestres: uva, Hor.

IMMITTO, isi, issum, ère. (in and mitto) I. To send or let in or to a place, cause to go into or to a place, discharge at or into; servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.: corpus in undam, Ov.: aliquem flammis id.: naves pice completas in classem Pompeianam, Cæs.: tela in aliquem, Cic., to shoot, hurl: corpus in valetudinum, Pand., to throw into a disorder: aliquid in aures, Plaut., to listen to: se in hostes, Cic., to rush into: thus also, immitteri; e. g. undis, Ov., to throw one's self or leap into: pluribus immittis cohortibus, Cæs., i. e. sent against the enemy: hence, 1. To insert, let in, mortise; tigna trabibus, Cæs.: tignum in parietem, Pand. 2. In bona, Cic., to put in possession. 3. To send against any one, abet, set on, incite, employ, suborn, instigate; immisus a Cicerone, Sall.: immisus in rempublicam, Cic., stirred up; canes, Virg., to set upon: injuriam in aliquem, Cic., to wish to inflict. 4. To put on, put round; mappam circa cervices, Petron. 5. To cause, excite, occasion; alieui fugam, Virg.: amorem, Sen. 6. To set, engraft (plants); plantas, Virg. 7. To insert, weave in; aurum filis, Ov. II. To suffer any thing to have its free course; hence, 1. Juvencos, Nep. Hann. 5, i. e. to let run: thus also, juga, a team of horses, Virg.: equum ad legionem, to drive towards, Galba in Cic. Ep. 2. To let go, let drop, let out, relax, slacken; juga, Virg., i. e. equos jugales: fig.: habenas classi, Virg., to proceed with full sail: rudentes velis, Virg., to unfurl the sails. 3. To let grow, suffer a thing to grow, i. e. not to hinder its growth; vitem, Varr.: palmes laxis immisus habenis, Virg., i. e. that may grow without hindrance: thus also, barbam, Lucil.: hence, Immissus, a, um, of hair, Long, hanging down; barba, Virg.: capilli, Ov.

IMMIXTUS, or IMMISTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and mixtus, or mistus) Unmixed; Auson. II. Part. of immisceo.

IMMO. See IMO.

IMMOBILIS, e. (in and mobilis) Immoveable; terra, Cic.: immobilior scopulis, Ov.: res immobiles, Pand., immoveable things, immoveable property: fig.; principes, Tac., inexorable: stupor mentis, Lact., i. e. without feeling: Ausonia, Virg., i. e. litherto undisturbed: hence, unchangeable; pietas, Suet.

IMMOBILITAS, âtis. f. (immobilis) Immoveableness; aque, Justin.: fig.; animi, Lact.

IMMODERANTIA, æ. f. i. q. Immoderatio; Tert.

IMMODERATE. adv. I. *Without measure; without method or rule; Cic.* II. *Immoderately, intemperately, excessively, extravagantly; vivere, id.: immoderatus ferre casum, id.: immoderatissime, Spartian.*

IMMODERATIO, ðnis. f. (immoderatus) *Want of moderation, excess; Cic.: immoderatione verborum efferri, id., i. e. to suffer one's self to be carried too far by want of moderation in expression.*

IMMODERATUS, a, um. (in and moderatus) I. *Immoderate, that exceeds proper measure, excessive, uncurbed, unrestrained; Alexander, Cic.: potus, id.: incendium, Sall.: tempestates, Cic.: oratio, id., i. e. without rhythm: immoderatio, Gell.: immoderatus liceri, Suet.: immoderatissima luxuria, id.* II. *Licentious, boundless, immeasurable, immense; cursus, Cic.: æther, Cic. ex Eurip.*

IMMODESTE. adv. I. *Without measure, immoderately, excessively, extravagantly; Plaut.* II. *Improperly, unbecomingly, immodestly, impudently; Liv.: immodestius, Sen.*

IMMODESTIA, æ. f. (immodestus) I. *Violence in behaviour, intemperate conduct, excess, intemperance; Tac.: militum, Nep., want of discipline: publicanorum, Tac., avarice, extortion.* II. *Want of modesty; Tac.*

IMMODESTUS, a, um. (in and modestus) *Immoderate in temper or passions, intemperate, immodest, rude, unmanly; homo, Ter.: genus jocandi, Cic.*

IMMODEICE. adv. *Excessively, immoderately; Liv.*

IMMODICUS, a, um. (in and modicus) *That exceeds proper measure or bounds, immoderate, excessive; in augendo numero, Liv., given to extravagant statements: frigus, Ov.: lingua immodica, Liv., intemperate: thus also, immodicus lingua, Tac.: also seq. genit.; e. g. glorie, Vell., immoderately covetous of glory: lætitiæ, Tac.*

IMMODULATUS, a, um. (in and modulatus) *Not according to harmony, inharmonious; Hor.*

IMMOLÆTIUS (-tius), a, um. (immolo) *Offered up in sacrifice; Augustin.*

IMMOLATIO, ðnis. f. (immolo) *An offering up in sacrifice; Cic.*

IMMOLATOR, ðris. f. (immolo) *One that sacrifices; Cic.: IMMOLATOR, itus sum. 4. (in and molior) To construct or build in a place: hence, immolata, Liv., passivè.*

IMMOLÒ, avi, atum, are. (in and mola) Prop. *To strew the sacred flour (mola salsa) on a victim; Cato ap. Serv.: hence, to offer, sacrifice, immolate; bovem, Cic.: homines, id.: also without an accusative; immolata dies, id.: also with an ablative of the victim; hostiis, id.: also fig., for, to kill; Virg.: especially, to kill in favour of any one, or in order to appease any one, or for the sake of revenge; juvenes umbris, id.*

IMMORDEO, di, sum. 2. (in and mordeo) *To bite into; aliquid, Stat.*

IMMORIOR, tuus sum. 3. (in and morior) I. *To die near, at, or in any thing; aquis, Ov.: sorori, id.: legati- onis, Quint.: apes immoriantur in melle, Plin.: fig.; manus immortua, Lucan.: studii, Hor., to pursue until death.* II. *Simply, To die; immortue reliquæ conjurationis, Cic. Att. 1, 14; where ed. Sch. has intermortue.*

IMMORTOR, atus sum, are. (in and moror) *To tarry or remain at or near; nidis, Colum.: cogitationibus, Plin. Ep.: in re, Quint., to dwell upon: cum meridiano mororans, staying there, Plin.*

IMMORTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and mortuus); e. g. stomachus, Hor., i. e. fasting; Heindorf (ad Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 61) explains it, hunger-bitten. II. Part of immordeo.

IMMORTALIS, e. (in and mortalis) I. *Immortal, prop. and fig.; and so, imperishable, eternal, endless; dii, Cic.: memoria, Cic.: Nep.: fructus amoris, Cic.: odium, Justin.: tributa, Tac.: immortales gratias ago, Planc. in Cic. Ep., i. e. endless, or extraordinary, unbounded: Falernum (vinum), Mart., i. e. the fame of which lasts for ever: opera edere immortalia, Liv.: immortalates, i. e. dii, Varr.* II. *Divine, like the gods, i. e. extremely fortunate or happy; Propert.*

IMMORTALITAS, atis. f. (immortalis) I. *Immortality, especially, immortal life or eternal duration upon earth, imperishableness, prop. and fig.; animorum, Cic.: immortalitati commendare, or tradere, id., to immortalize, eternalize.* II. *Deity, godhead; non immortalitatus hominum isti honores habeantur, Cic., i. e. not because they have an immortal nature: hence, divinity, fig., the life of a deity, i. e. extreme prosperity or happiness; Ter.*

IMMORTALITER. adv. *Immortally; hence, infinitely; gaudeo, Cic.*

IMMORTALITUS. adv. *From God, by the gift of the gods; Turpil.*

IMMORTUUS, a, um. See IMMORIOR.

IMMOTUS, a, um. (in and motus) I. *Unmoved, immovable, motionless; Virg.: Ov.: arena, Lucan., i. e. not cultivated, not ploughed.* II. *Fig. Unmoved, unchanged, firm, steadfast, unshaken, undisturbed; mens, Virg.: fata, id.: pax, Tac.: dies, a calm day, id.: est mihi immotum, Tac.: or, sedet immotum animo, Virg., it remains my firm resolution, I persist in.*

IMMUGIO, lvi or ii, itum, 4, ire. (in and muglo) *To bellow in a place or near any thing; Virg.: also, to roar, resound; Virg.: Sic.*

IMMULGEO, ère. 2. (in and mulgeo) *To milk into; ubera labris, into the lips, Virg.; also, absol., Plin.*

IMMUNDABILIS, e. (in and mundabilis, from mundo) *That cannot be cleansed; Tert.*

IMMUDE. adv. *Uncleanly, impurely; Jul. Obs.*

IMMUNDITIA, æ. f. (immundus) *Uncleanness, filth; Tert. IMMUNDITIES, èi. f. (immundus) Uncleanness, filth; Tert.*

IMMUNDUS, a, um. (in and mandus) *Unclean, filthy, foul; Cic.: Virg.: immundissimus, Sen.: immundior, Plin.*

IMMUNIFICUS, a, um. (in and munificus) *Not liberal, stingy; Plaut.*

IMMUNIO, ivi, itum, ire. (in and munio) *To fortify, strengthen; Tac.*

IMMUNIS, e. (in and munus) I. *Free from services to the state; 1. From taxes, Free or exempt from taxes or tribute; acer, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. portorium, Liv., exempt from the payment of 2. From the repairing of the roads; Cic. Font. 4. 3. Exempt from military service; immunis militia, Liv. 11. Unwilling to serve or oblige, disobliging; Cic. Amic. 14, ed. Græv. Also Schütz and Geruhard have the same reading. III. That contributes nothing to the common good or to the good of a society; fucus, Virg.: so also, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23. IV. That makes no presents; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33. To this might perhaps be referred Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17, immunis manus (i. e. an empty hand, that makes no presents or sacrifices), and Od. 4, 12, 23. V. Free or exempt from, not partaker of, not sharing or engaged in, without, devoid of; boni, mali, cædis, Ov.: delictorum, Vell.: calamitate, vitidis, id.: immunis—dabat omnia tellus, Ov., free, without compulsion: immunis manus, Hor., sc. a sceleris, i. e. free from vice, pious; see above, III. VI. Not to be taken as a favour, disagreeable, thankless; Plaut.: immune facinus, id., i. e. a thankless office.*

IMMUNITAS, atis. f. (immunis) *Freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, immunity; Cic.: also seq. genit.; omnium rerum, Cæs.: also plur.; e. g. veteres immunitates adimere, Suet.; hence, freedom from other services and appointments; hujus muneris, Cic.*

IMMUNITUS, a, um. (in and munitus) I. *Not fortified or strengthened; Liv. II. Not paved; via, Cic.*

IMMURMORO, are. (in and murmuro) *To murmur in, at, or against; silvis immurmurat auster, Virg.: immurmurat agmen (sc. mihi), Ov.*

IMMUSCULUS (immussulus, Immustulus), i. *A kind of bird, a species of vulture or hawk; Plin. 10, 8: Pest.*

IMMUSICUS, a, um. (in and musicus) *Not musical; Tert.*

IMMUTABILIS, e. I. Adj. (from in and mutabilis) *Unchangeable; Cic. II. From immuto, Changed; Plaut.*

IMMUTABILITAS, atis. f. (immutabilis) *Unchangeableness; Cic.*

IMMUTATIO, ðnis. f. (immuto) I. *A changing; Cic. II. A putting one thing for another, an exchange, interchange; verborum, Cic.: and without verborum, id., tropes; also, a solcism; Quint.*

IMMUTATOR, ðris. m. (immuto) *One who changes; Oros.*

IMMUTATUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and mutatus) *Unchanged; Ter.: Cic. II. Part of immuto.*

IMMUTESCO, tui, ère. (in and mutesco) *To become speechless; Quint.*

IMMUTILATUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and mutilatus) *Unmutilated, unangled; Cod. Theod. II. Part of immutui, Mutilated, maimed, mangled; Sall. Fragm.*

IMMUTILO, are. See IMMUTILATUS.

IMMUTO, avi, atum, are. (in and mutuo) I. *To change, alter; ordinem verborum, Cic.: aliquid de institutis, priorum, id.: aliquem alicui, i. e. erga aliquem, id.: animus immutatus, id. In Sallust frequently in a bad sense, to deteriorate, make worse. II. To exchange, put one thing for another; Ennius immutat African pro Afris, puts Africa for, &c. Cic.*

IMO, or IMMO. This word denotes in general the opposite to that which is in the mind of an inquirer, and is to be rendered sometimes, *yes*, sometimes, *no*. Besides this, it affirms with emphasis, as maxime. Hence, I. *Yes, yea, ay, in replies; imo etiam, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25, yes, yes, ay, imo callide, Ter., yes, very well: imo vero, Cic. II. Yes, yes indeed, as a sign of ascent whether voluntary or involuntary; imo habeat, Ter., yes, he may have her! an census, non necesse esse? imo prorsus ita censeo, Cic.: imo etiam, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 49, yes, yes (ironically), i. e. no, no. III. Yes, when the speaker interrupts another, and thus seems to express his approbation; Plaut.: also when one says something different or contrary in reply; non mea culpa; imo vero maxime, Ter., i. e. oh yes! quite so: or when in reply he affirms any thing more strongly, Ter. IV. *Yea, i. e. yea even; vivit! imo in senatum venit! Cic. V. Yea,**

ironically, i. e. *on the contrary, on the other hand*; for which it may be rendered, *no, or, no but*; familiarem? imo alienissimum, Cic.: silebitis? imo vero obscabit, &c., id.: imo melius, Ter., i. e. no better.

IMPACATUS, a, um. (in and pacatus) *Not peaceable, unquiet*; Virg.: Sen.

IMPACTIO, ōnis. f. (impingo) *A striking against, collision, concussion*; Sen.

IMPACTUS, a, um. See IMPINGO.

IMPAGES, is, m. (impingo) *That which is driven unto or in, an edge or border about the panel of a door*; Vitr.

IMPALLESO, lui, ěre. (in and pallesco) *To turn pale at any thing*; eventu, Stat.: studiis, Pers., to study too much.

IMPAR, ěris. (in and par) I. *Uneven, not equal*; toga, Hor.: numerus, Cic.: ludere par impar, vel odd and even, Hor. II. *Unequal, i. e. different*; benevolentia, Cic.: modi impares, i. e. hexametri et pentametri, Ov.: clamor, Liv. III. *Unequal in power, not a match for any thing greater or more powerful, inferior*; tibi miles impar, Hor.: pugna, Virg.: Threx impar munitario, Suet. Hence, IV. *Unequal, unable to sustain or bear, not sufficient for, unfit*; honoribus, Suet.: dolori, Tac., unable to bear the pain: velut impar dolori, Suet., as if overpowered with grief: fuer impar congressus Achilli, Virg. N.B. Nec paces impar nobilitate, Ov., for nobilitati.

IMPĀRĀTUS, a, um. (in and paratus) *Not prepared or ready, not well prepared, unfit*; Ter.: Cic.: it may also be rendered, *not furnished with necessities, unprepared*; a militibus, Cic.: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Cæs.

IMPĀRĪLIS, e. (in and parilis) *Unequal*; Aur. Vict.

IMPĀRĪLITAS, ětis. f. (imparilis) *Inequality, difference*; Gell.

IMPĀRĪTER, adv. *Unequally*; versus impariter juncti, Hor., consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter.

IMPARTIO, ire, and IMPARTIOR, iri. 4. 1. q. Impertior; Cic.: Liv.

IMPASCO, ěre. 3. (in and pasco) *To pasture or feed cattle in a place*; to be pastured in a place; Colum.

IMPASSIBILIS, e. (in and passibilis) *Incapable of suffering, impassible*; Lact.: hence, Impassibilitas, ětis. f. *Incapacity of suffering, impassibility*; Hieron.

IMPASTUS, a, um. (in and pastus) *Unfed, hungry*; pisces, Virg.

IMPĀTIBILIS, e. (in and patibilis) I. *Intolerable, insupportable*; Cic. II. *Impassible*; Lact.: it is also written, impetibilis.

IMPĀTIENS, tis. (in and patiens) I. *That cannot bear or endure any thing, impatient*; laborum, Ov.: vulneris, Virg.: solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac.: impatientissimus famis, Colum.: also of things without life; cera impatientis caloris, Ov.: navis impatientis gubernaculi, Curt., not obedient to the helm: pisum impatientissimum frigorum, Plin.: also seq. infin., Sil. II. *That cannot moderate or govern himself in any thing*; iræ, Ov. III. *That does not feel, insensible*; Sen.: also, *that does not feel or suffer*; Lact.

IMPĀTIENTER, adv. I. *With impatience, impatiently*; Plin. Ep.: impatientius, id.: impatientissime, id. II. *Intolerably*; impatienter indoluit, Tac.

IMPĀTIENTIA, ě. f. (impatiens) I. *Inability to endure or suffer, impatience*; frigorum, Plin.: ad impatientiam dilabi, Tac. II. *Impassibility*; Sen.

IMPĀVIDE, adv. *Undauntedly, without fear*; Liv.

IMPĀVIDUS, a, um. (in and pavidus) *Undaunted, fearless, intrepid*; vir, Hor.: pectora, Liv.: somnus, Sen.

IMPECCABILIS, e. (in and peccabilis, from pecco) *Impeccable, without faults or sins*; Gell.

IMPECCANTIA, ě. f. (in and peccantia) *Freedom from faults, faultlessness, sinlessness*; Hieron.

IMPEDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (impedo) *A propping*; as, of a vine, Colum.

IMPEDĪCO, ěre. (in and pedica) *To catch, entangle*; Ammian.

IMPEDĪMENTUM, i. n. (impedio) I. *That by which one is entangled or impeded*: hence, *the baggage of an army or company*; Cæs.: Cic. II. Gen. *That which hinders, a hinderance*; Cic.: impedimentum alicui facere, Pand.; or, inferre, Cic.: or afferre, Tac.; or, esse impedimentum loco, Cæs.; or, esse impedimento, Cæs.; Cic., to throw or lay an impediment in the way, to be a hinderance.

IMPEDĪO, ivi and ii, itum. 4. (in and pes) Prop. *To entangle by the feet*; as, a bird caught in a snare: hence gen. I. *To entangle, implicate, hamper*; se in plagas, Plaut.: crura visceribus, Ov.: pisces reti, Plaut. II. Fig. *To entangle, i. e. to embarrass, trouble, disturb, perplex*; se nuptiis, Ter.: to impede, Cic.: mentem dolore, id.: hence, *to render impassible, to block up against an enemy*; saltum munitionibus, Liv.: ea, quæ plana sunt, novo munimentum genere, Curt. III. *To embrace, encircle*; aliquid amplexu, Ov.: caput myrto, Hor.: crux pellibus, id.: equos frenis, Ov., to bridle: vitta impedit comas, id. IV. *To involve in one another, roll round and round*; orbis orbibus, Virg. V. *To hinder, detain, obstruct, impede*; aliquid, Cic.: rem, id.: also, aliquid ab aliqua re, id.: also without a; e. g.

aliquem fuga, Tac.: also seq. quo minus; Cic.: also seq. ne; id.: also seq. quin; Auct. ad Her.: also seq. infin., Cic.: also seq. ad; Cic. Sull. 17. See also IMPEDITUS. N.B. Inque pediri, for impediturque, Lucr.— See also IMPEDITUS.

IMPĒDĪTIO, ōnis. (impedio) *An entangling, hampering, impeding*; Cic.

IMPĒDĪTO, ěre. (impedio) *To hinder*; Stat.

IMPĒDĪTOR, ōris. m. (impedio) *One who hinders*; Augustin.

IMPĒDĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of impedio; see IMPEDIO. II. Adj. *That is connected with or full of difficulties, encumbered, embarrassed, perplexed*; miles, so loaded with baggage as not to be able to fight; Cæs.: Liv., also, that has not his hands free, Cæs.: agmen, Liv., i. e. that carries its baggage with it; the contrary of expeditus: silva, impassabile, Cæs.: itinera impeditissima, id., difficult of passage, blocked up: saltus impeditior, Liv.: locus impeditissimus ad iter faciendum, Brut. in Cic. Ep., presenting obstacles: tempora reip., Cic.

IMPĒDO, ěre. (in and pedo) *To pale, furnish or prop with pales*; vineam, Colum.

IMPELLO, pūll, pulsum, ěre. (in and pello) I. *To push, drive, force or strike against, into, at or upon, set in motion, drive forward, impel*; navem remis, Virg., i. e. to propel by oars, to row: thus also, marmor, i. e. mare, id.: remos, id., to ply: arma, Virg., to strike: sues, Plin. 18, 47, i. e. to drive in or drive to a place: semen impellit urinam, id., promotes urine: sagittam nervo, Ov., to shoot or discharge: impulsæ segetes Aquilonibus, i. e. mote, id.: aures impulsit sonus, struck upon the ears, Virg.: aliquid sermone, i. e. movere, Hor.: florem, to put forth flowers, Plin.: chordas, Ov., to strike the chords, i. e. to play: sensus, Lucr., to strike: montem in latius, Virg., to strike: aliquid in fugam, Cic., to drive: impellunt animæ lintea, Hor., the winds swell the sails: hence, *to bring into*; in hunc casum (misfortune), id. II. *To overthrow*; illicem, Lucan.: præcipientem, Cic., to give a push to one that is falling, for, to increase the misfortunes of an unfortunate person: hostes, Liv., i. e. to cause to yield or give way: animum labantem, Virg.: bellum, Lucan., to bring near to a close: mores, Plin., to destroy, corrupt. III. *To move to a thing, impel, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, stimulate, influence, constrain, induce*; ad scelus, ad bellum, ad artem, Cic.: in fraudem, in sermonem, in spem, id.: thus also, Impulsus, a, um, *Moved, incited*; which may also frequently be rendered *out of, on account of*; impulsus ira, Cæs., out of anger: occasione, id., &c.

IMPENDEO, ěre. (in and pendeo) I. *To hang over or above, to overhang*; cervicibus, Cic., over the necks: super tegulas, Plaut.: saxum impendere Tantalō, Cic.: montes impendentes, id.: arbor in ædes impendet, Pand.

II. Fig. *To impend, be near, hover or hang over, be imminent*; in me terrores impendit, Cic.: omnibus terro impendet, id.: also without a case; impendet scelus, id.: ventus, Virg.: also seq. accus.; e. g. te impendit mala, Ter., await or threaten.

IMPENDIO. See IMPENDIUM.

IMPENDĪOSUS, a, um. (impendium) *Spending or consuming too much*; Plaut.

IMPENDIUM, i. n. (impendo) I. *Outlay, cost, expense bestowed on any thing*; facere impendia maxima, Plin. Ep.: impendium reddere, id.: also gen., *expense*; operæ, Plin. II. *Interest*; Cic. III. *Loss, detriment, injury*; Curt.: ovium, Plin. N.B. Impendio, for multo; e. g. impendio magis, i. e. multo magis, Ter.: Cic.: also, *very*; Apul.

IMPENDO, di, sum, ěre. (in and pendo) I. *To expend, lay out upon*; pecuniam in res, Cic.: pecuniam in re, Pand.: hence fig., *to expend, lay out, employ, apply, devote, use*; operam, laborem, curam, Cic.: vitam usul alicujus: vitam vero, Juv.: oculum pro aliquo, Val. Fl., to sacrifice, lose: studia erudiendis juvenibus, Quint. II. 1. q. Pendere; Suet. Claud. 9.— See also IMPENSUS, a, um.

IMPĒTRABILIS, e. (in and penetrabilis) I. *Impenetrable*; Liv. II. *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable*; Sen.: Tac.

IMPENSA, ě. f. (impensus, a, um) I. *A laying out of money, cost, expense*; impensam facere in rem, Cic.: or, imponere rei, Liv., to bestow expense upon, lay out money upon: impensam præstare alicui, id.: nulla impensa, Cic., with no expense: impensis meis, Nep.: fig., *expense, i. e. use, application to any thing*; officiorum, Liv.: operum, of pains or trouble, Virg.: cruoris sui, Ov. II. *Expense, i. e. that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of a thing*; in which sense it may sometimes be rendered, *ingredients, materials*; Patron.: Apic.

IMPENSE, adv. I. *With expense, at great charge or cost*; impensius vine canles, Pers.: bibliothecas impensissime reparare, Suet. II. *Greatly, very much, earnestly, eagerly, zealously, &c.*; cupere, Ter.: impensius orare Liv.

IMPENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of impendo; see IMPENDO. II. Adj. I. *Great, vehement, violent, strong*; Liv.:

cura impensior, Ov.: Tac.: impensissimæ preces, Suet. hence, impensio pretio, Cic.: and simply, impensio, Hor., at a high rate, dearly. **2. Costly, detrimental; nihil impensius homine ingrato, Plaut.**

IMPENSUS, us. m. (impendo) *Expense; Symm.*

IMPÉRATIVE. adv. *Imperatively; Pand.*

IMPÉRĀTIVUS, a, um. (impero) *Commanded; feræ, Macrob.*

IMPÉRĀTOR, ðis. m. (impero) **I. Any chief, commander, leader; Imperator histicus, Plaut., a manager or director of a company of players; populus est imperator omnium gentium, Cic.: vite, Sall.: especially, the commander-in-chief of an army; it was properly a title of honour bestowed on a general by the army and senate after an important victory; but it was afterwards commonly given to generals, and may usually be rendered, general; Cic.** **II.** In the times of the monarchy it became a title of the emperors, and was prefixed to their names, e. g. Imp. Augustus; whereas, when employed in the sense of 'general' it was put after the name; Suet.

IMPÉRĀTORIE. adv. *Like a general; Treb. Poll.*

IMPÉRĀTORIUS, a, um. (imperator) **I. Of, belonging to, or becoming a general; Jus, laus, labor, Cic.: navis, Plin., an admiral's ship. II. Imperial; Suet.**

IMPÉRĀTRIX, icis. f. (imperator) *She that rules or commands, a mistress; Cic.*

IMPÉRĀTUS, us. m. (impero) *A command, order; Amian.*

IMPERCEPTUS, a, um. (in and perceptus) **I. That cannot be discovered, unknown; Ov. II. Incomprehensible; Gell.**

IMPERCO, ère. 3. (in and parco) *To spare; alicui, Plaut.*

IMPERCUSSUS, a, um. (in and percussus) *Not struck; pos, Ov.*

IMPERDITUS, a, um. (in and perditus) *Not killed or destroyed; Virg.*

IMPERFECTE. adv. *Imperfectly, incompletely; Gell.*

IMPERFECTIO, ðnis. f. (imperfectus) *Imperfectness, incompleteness; Augustin.*

IMPERFECTUS, a, um. (in and perfectus) *Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished; verba, Ov.: sermo, Quint.; pars, Virg.: imperctia loqui, to speak brokenly, Plin.: imperfectus, Gell.*

IMPERFOSSUS, a, um. (in and perfossus) *Not squared or stabbed; Ov.*

IMPERFUNDUS, èi. f. (in and perfundo) *Filth, squador; Lucil.*

IMPERIĀLĪTER. adv. *i. q. Imperiose; Cato.*

IMPERIĀLIS, e. (imperium) *Of or belonging to a government of empire, imperial; Pand.*

IMPERIĀLĪTER. adv. *Imperially; Cod. Just.*

IMPERIŌSE. adv. *Imperiously, tyrannically; Gell.: imperiosus, Varr.*

IMPERIŌSUS, a, um. (imperium) **I. Ruling over others, possessor of command, mighty, powerful; populus, Cic.: dictatura, Liv.: sui, Plin.; and sibi, Hor., over one's self: virga, i. e. fuses, Ov. II. Imperious, domineering, tyrannical; cupiditas, Cic.: philosophus, id.: familia imperiosissima, Liv.: imperiosus æquor, Hor.: carmina imperiosa, Lucan., a form of enchantment.**

IMPERITE. adv. *Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly; Cic.: imperitius, id.: imperitissime, id.*

IMPERTIA, æ. f. (imperitus) *Ignorance, inexperience, awkwardness; Sall.: also with a genitive of the object; verborum, Gell.*

IMPERITO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of impero) **I. Trans. To command; aliquid, Plaut. II. Intrans. To have the command of, to command, rule, govern; oppido, Liv.: legionibus, Hor.**

IMPERITUS, a, um. (in and peritus) *Ignorant of, unskilled in any thing; alicujus rei, Cæs.: Cic.: homo imperitus morum, Cic., unacquainted with the world: also without a genitive, ignorant, experienced, unskilled, or, stupid, silly; id.: imperitor, id.: imperitissimus, id.*

IMPERIUM, i. n. (impero) **I. An order, command; Jovis, Virg.: in imperium accipere, Liv., to receive orders: exsequi, Ter., to fulfil: imperis patris obedientem esse, Plaut.: also, the prescription of a physician; Plin. Paneg. 22. II. A right or power of commanding others, authority, command, control; custodia, Nep., government of a gaol: thus also, of parents, domestic authority; domesticum, Cic.; esse sub imperio matris, Ter.: jussa domi imperis egere suis, Virg.: Imperium habere in aliquem, Ter., over: esse mihi imperium in te, Plaut.: fig.; terra nunquam recusat imperium (agricolæ), Cic.: hence, pro imperio, i. e. by virtue of one's power of commanding, by virtue of authority, imperiously, commandingly, Ter.: Liv.: especially, 1. The highest power in a city or state, supreme civil authority, the chief command or government of a state, rule, sway, government, supreme power, sovereignty, empire, dominion; acerbitas imperii, Nep.: provincie, Cæs.: regere urbem imperio, i. e. as a king, Liv.: imperio ejus, id., in his reign: cadere sub populi Rom. imperium, Cic.: sub populi Rom. imperium redigere, Cæs.: hence, de imperio decertare, or dimicare, Cic., for supremacy: especially of a single office of government which has supreme authority; e. g. of the consulate, id.:**

of a prætorship, id.: hence imperia, offices in a province, (opp. to magistratus, offices in the city); Suet.: respecting the difference between cum imperio esse and in imperio esse, see CUM, II. 2. **Command or authority over an army; summum imperium, supreme command, Cic.: imperia magistratusque, Nep., posts of authority both military and civil, military commands and civil offices: there are also other passages in which imperia is used of single posts of military command, or, offices in the army; as, Liv. 9, 30: hence, summa imperii, the highest power, supreme authority; 1. In the army, The chief command; Cæs.: Nep.: also, Imperium, of the military tribunes; Liv. N. B. (a) Imperium, i. e. The title of an Imperator; Liv.: thus also, nomen imperii, Cic. (b) Imperia, for imperatores, Cic. e. xii. Taben. i. also gen., Commanding officers, commanders; Cæs. (c) Imperia, The rights of the general; Cæs. B. G. 5, 27. (d) In Suetonius, imperia is frequently i. q. Magistratus provinciales; e. g. Cæs. 54: Oct. 61: hence, Oth. 1, imperia extraordinaria. 2. And elsewhere; summa imperii custodia, Nep., governorship of a gaol. III. An empire, namely, an extensive one: e. g. the Roman, Cic.: also, the subjects of an empire; Plin. N. B. Facetè; e. g. imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic., i. e. as it were, to have command in, of an orator who expects to gain all his causes.**

IMPERJURATUS, a, um. (in and perjurus) *That is never sworn falsely by, or, which men hesitate to swear falsely by; Ov.*

IMPERMISSUS, a, um. (in and permissus) *Not permitted, unallowed; Hor.*

IMPERMIXTUS, or IMPERMISTUS, a, um. (in and permixtus s. permistus) *Unmixed; Lucil.*

IMPERMUTABILIS, e. *Unchangeable; Cassiod.*

IMPERŌ, avi, ðtum, ðre. (in and paro) **I. Intrans. 1. To command, give commands or orders, order; alicui, Cic.: also without a dative; non domi imperaram, sc. de cœna, id.: imperabat, quid opus esset, Ter.: also seq. ut; Cic.: also without ut; e. g. imperat alant, Ov.: also seq. ne, for ut non; Ter.: also with an infinitive, or an accusative and infinitive; Ter.: Cic.: imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, Ter., I have imposed this rule upon myself. It may sometimes, when followed by an infin. pass., be rendered, To cause; imperavit serpentes colligi, Nep., i. e. he caused. &c. 2. To rule, govern, have command over; liberis suis, Ter., to govern, manage: gentibus, Nep.: illo imperante, Nep., under his command, whilst he had the command: recusabas imperare, Plin. Paneg., to rule, to be emperor: hence, imperans, Aurel. Vict., a ruler, prince, emperor: fig.; sibi, Cic.: cupiditatis, id., to control, restrain: iræ, Ov., to restrain: menti non satis, Nep., to be beside one's self, be mad: imperare animo nequii, quin scirem, Liv., I could not repress my desire of knowing. 3. To exert, exert too much; voci sue, Plin. Ep.: patrimonio, Sen., to require of, draw from. 4. Of husbandry, To cultivate; agris, Sen.: arvis, Virg.: vitibus, Colum.: hence, nescias, qui imperem, Sen., whom I serve, whose pupil I am. II. Trans. 1. To order or command any thing, to enjoin, give orders respecting any thing, to prescribe, appoint, fix (the number of any thing to be furnished): accipite, quid imperaverit, Cic., what his orders were: cœnam servo, id., to order him to get a supper: pecunias privatis, Nep., to order them to furnish: naves civitatibus, id., i. e. to demand a supply, order to be furnished: thus also, obsides, Cic.: arma, Cæs.: milites, id.: exercitum, Varr., to cause the people to be summoned to the comitia: hence, Imperatum, That which is enjoined, a command, order; venire ad imperatum, Cæs., at command or order: imperatum facere, id., to do what had been ordered, obey the order. 2. Of physicians, To order, prescribe; aliquid, Sen.: also of midwives; Ter.**

N. B. 1. Ad imperandum, Cic.; Sall., i. e. to obey, receive orders or instructions. 2. Imperor, i. e. imperatur mihi, Hor.

IMPERPÉTUSUS, a, um. (in and perpetuus) *Not constant or perpetual; Sen.*

IMPERSONĀLIS, e. (in and personalis) *Impersonal; verba, Diomed.*

IMPERSONĀLĪTER. adv. *Impersonally; Pand.*

IMPERSPICUUS, a, um. (in and perspicuus) *Obscure, dark, not clear; Plin. Ep.*

IMPERTERRITUS, a, um. (in and perterritus) *Not terrified; Virg.*

IMPERTILIS, e. (in and partilis) *Indivisible; Augustin.*

IMPERTIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (in and partio) for impartio. **To make partaker of, to give part, and so, to communicate, bestow; alicui aliquid, Cic.: tempus cogitationi, id., i. e. to show: laudem alicui, id.: se talem alicui, id., i. e. to show: aliquid alicui, id.: also, aliquid re; e. g. aliquid osculo, Suet.: aliquid nuncio, Plaut.: aliquid salute, Cic., to greet, wish one health: hence pass.; doctrinis quibus ætas puerilis impartiri debet, Nep., to be instructed: nullo honore impartitus, Suet., i. e. donatus. N. B. It is written also impartio.**

IMPERTIOR, itus sum, iri. (in and partior) *i. q. Impertio. To impart; alicui civitatem, Cic.: hœram malo, Ter. It is written also impartior*

IMPERTITIO, ōnis, f. (impertio) *An imparting*; Arnob. IMPERTITUS, a, um. See IMPERTIO, and IMPERTIOR. IMPERTURBABILIS, e. (in and perturbabilis, from perturbo) *Undisturbed*; Augustin. IMPERTURBATIO, ōnis, f. (in and perturbatio) *Freedom from suffering, ease*; Hieron. IMPERTURBATUS, a, um. (in and perturbatus) *Undisturbed*; Ov.: Plin. IMPERVUS, a, um. (in and pervius) *That cannot be passed, impervious*; amnis, Ov.: iter, Tac.: lapis ignibus, id. IMPES, ētis, m. (in and peto) i. q. Impetus. I. *Violence, violent effort to move forwards*; impeto vasto ferri, Ov.: capere impetus auctum, Lucr. II. *Vastness, greatness*; Lucr. IMPĒTE, (abl.) See IMPES. IMPĒTIBILIS, e. I. For impatibilis, *Intolerable, that cannot be endured, insufferable*; cruciatus, Plin.: impetibilis est chameleon coraci, Solin. II. From impeto, *That is attacked by others*; impetibilis est coraci; see above. IMPĒTIGINOSUS, a, um. (impetigo) *Troubled with an eruption on the skin*; Pand. IMPĒTIGO, inis, f. (impeto) *The itch, a cutaneous disease of men, animals, and trees*; Plin. IMPĒTO, ēre. (in and peto) I. *To attack, fall upon, assail*; aliquem, Stat. II. *To accuse*; aliquem edacitatis; Solin. IMPĒTRABILIS, e. (impetro) I. *Easy to be obtained*; venia, Liv. II. *That easily obtains*; Plaut. III. *That renders attainable or possible*; Ammian: impe-trabilior, Plaut.: dies, id., on which a wish is obtained, wished for, fortunate. IMPĒTRASSERE. See IMPETRO. IMPĒTRATIO, ōnis, f. (impetro) *An obtaining*; Cic. IMPĒTRATOR, ōris, m. (impetro) *One that obtains a thing*; Cod. Theod. IMPĒTRO, ivi, itum, 4. *To bring to a favourable conclusion, obtain one's wish*; to obtain or seek for a favourable omen, especially by augury or sacrifice; Cic.: impetritum est, Plaut., it is as good as obtained, the auspices give a favourable omen: impetritum, Val. Max., divination by sacrifices or birds. IMPĒTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and patro) I. *To accomplish, finish, bring to pass, effect*; incipere multo facilius est, quam impetrare, Plaut.: hence, to get or obtain any thing, bring to pass, whether by entreaty or exertion: honos dignitate impetratus, Cic.: optatum, id., to obtain one's wish: ab aliquo impetrare, ut, &c., id.: ab animo (suo), Liv., to prevail upon one's self, bring one's mind to; especially by entreaty, to obtain what one demands or asks for, to obtain by request or entreaty; alicui civitatem, id.: veniam, Tac.: aures (a hearing) alicui, Quint., ab aliquo, seq. ut, Cic.: impe-trato, ut maneret, i. e. postquam impetratum erat, Liv.: hence fig.; a solo impetrare, ut alienas arbores alat, Plin., to make the ground support, &c. N.B. Also with ne; Val. Max. II. For impetirre, *To seek for or obtain a favourable omen* (by auguries, sacrifices, &c.); Plin. N.B. Impetrassere, for impetratum esse, Plaut. IMPĒTULANS, i. q. Petulans; Marc. Cap. IMPĒTUOSE, adv. *Violently, with impetuosity*; Augustin. IMPĒTUOSUS, a, um. (impetus) *Violent, violent, impetuous*; animus, Plin. 35, 36, 23, ed. Elzev.; but Har-duin considers this word spurious. IMPĒTUS, us, m. (impeto) I. *An attack, assault, onset*; impetum facere in aliquem, Cic.; or, dare, Liv.; or, capere, id., to make an attack, attack, rush upon; primo impetu pulsos. Cæs.: uno impetu epotare, Plin., i. e. at one breath, at a draught, at once. II. Fig. *An attack, fit, paroxysm, violence*, e. g. of a disease; when it may be rendered, sometimes, *rain*, sometimes, *inflammation, heat*; impetus febris, Cels., i. e. paroxysm: circa caput aliquis pituitae impetus, Plin., crowding, pressing: oculorum, id.: vitulorum, id.: Impetusque discutit, id.: inflammation. III. *The pressure of a weight downwards*; Vir. 6, 3. IV. *Violent motion, or circular motion of a thing which would naturally go forward, revolution*; cœli impetus movetur, Cic., the revolution of the heavenly bodies: thus also, nocturno impetu, i. e. noctu, Acc. ap. Cic. V. *Of the mind, impetuosity, vehemence, ardour, exertion, heat, strong inclination, passion, desire, propensity, zeal, impulse*; animi, Cic.: dicendi, id.: divinus, id., divine inspiration: sacer, Ov., enthusiasm: est impetus, I have a strong inclination or desire, I will, id.: belli, Cic.: hence, a *rash decision, hasty determination*; Suet.: impetum capere, to determine, come to a determination, frequently with the idea of inconsideration and too great rashness, Tac. VI. *Great or extraordinary size, large extent*; maris, Cæs.: Centauri, Acc. ap. Cic.: cœli impetus ingens, Lucr. IMPĒXUS, a, um. (in and pexus) *Uncombed*; Virg.: fg., for incultus; e. g. antiquitas, Auct. Dial. de Orat. IMPĒMENTUM, i. n. (impio) *Contamination, defilement*; altaris, Cyprian.

IMPICO, āre. (in and pico) *To pitch over, cover*; pitch; Colum. IMPIE, adv. *Impiously, with forgetfulness of one's duty*; Cic.: impiissime, Salvan. IMPĪETAS, ātis, f. (impius) *Impiety, ungodliness, irreligiousness, untruthfulness*; Cic.: Ov. IMPIGER, gra, grum. (in and piger) *Ready to work, strenuous, diligent, active, quick*; in scribendo, Cic.: ad labores belli, id.: in itineribus, id.: manu, Tac.: equus, Hor.: ingenium, Sall.: ob militiam impigram, Liv.: also seq. genit.; e. g. militiæ, Tac.; and seq. infin.; Hor.—Synon. Impiger, one that sets about any thing with zeal and inclination; laboriosus, one that endeavours to go through it with perseverance. IMPIGRE, adv. *Actively, quickly, readily*; Sall.: Liv.: Curt. IMPIGRITAS, ātis, f. (impiger) *Activity, diligence, readiness, quickness*; Cic. Fragn. IMPILIA, um, n. (in and pilus) *Felt slippers or socks*; Plin.: Pand. IMPINGO, ēgi, actum, 3. (in and pango) I. *To push, strike, thrust, throw or dash against any thing*; pugnum in os, Plaut.: caput parieti, Plin. Ep.: lapidem alicui, Phædr., to hit one with a stone: fustem alicui, Cœl. in Cic. Ep.: litori impactus, Tac.: also, impingere aliquid, to strike one thing against another; navem, Quint., to drive against any thing: clitellas, Hor., to throw down; se, Sen.; and without se, to dash or strike against any thing; Lact. II. Fig. *To bestow a thing on any one against his will, to hang or thrust upon, inflict*; alicui dicam, Ter., to tack a lawsuit upon, commence an action against: epistolam, Cic., to send: alicui compedes, Plaut., to put on: calicem musti, i. e. to give, Cic.: suavium alicui, id., to snatch. III. *To drive to a place*; agmina muris, Virg.: hostes in vallum, Tac.: aliquem in litem, Sen.: in arma, Lucan. IV. Impingi hostibus, Tac., to fall upon. V. Egestas Catiianam patriæ impigit, Flor., incited him to war against his country. VI. Impingere calcem græculis, Petron., to give a kick to, i. e. to send packing, bid good bye. IMPINGO, āre. (in and pinguis) *To fatten, render fat*; Tert. IMPIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (Impius) I. *To pollute with sin, render impious*; se, Plaut., i. e. to commit sin. II. *To pollute*; oculos, Plaut. IMPIUS, a, um. (in and pius) I. *Impious, wicked, ungodly*; civis, Cic.: erga parentes, Suet.: pœna in impiis, Cic.: bellum, id.; or, arma, Virg., against one's country: secula, id.: ensis, Ov.: facta, id.: verba in deos, Tibull.: impiissimus, Auson.: Pand. N.B. Dii impii, Tac., invoked in magic, witchcraft, &c.: thus also, tura, employed in wicked actions, Ov.: Tartara, Virg., inhabited by the wicked. II. As a term of reproach, *Impious, cruel, wicked, cursed*; venenum, Ov.: fama, Virg.: habitatio, Plaut.: pœta, or carmen, cursed, i. e. bad, worthless, Catull. 14, 6. III. *Impia herba, A kind of herb*; Plin. 24, 113; probably, Gnaphalium Gallicum, Sm. IMPLACABILIS, e. (in and placabilis) *Implacable, ir-reconcilable*; in aliquem, Cic.: or, alicui, Liv.: odium, Nep. IMPLACABILITAS, ātis, f. (implacabilis) *Implacability*; Ammian. IMPLACABILITER, adv. *Implacably, inexorably*; implacabilus, Tac. IMPLACATUS, a, um. (in and placatus) I. *Not satisfied or satiated*; gula, Ov., i. e. gluttony, voracity. II. *That cannot be satisfied, implacable, inexorable*; Charybdis, Virg. IMPLACIDUS, a, um. (in and placidus) *Not gentle, fierce, wild*; ignis, Stat.: genus, Hor.: Mars divum implacidissime, Stat. IMPLAĜO, āre. (in and plaga) *To bring into a net or toil, to entangle, ensnare*; Sidon. IMPLĀNUS, a, um. (in and planus) *Uneven*; Aur. Vict. IMPLECTO, xi, xum, ēre. (in and plecto) *To plait into, wind or twist into or among, fold together, twist or wrap round or together, join together*; hirudines implectuntur dentibus, Apul.: aurum crinibus implexum, Plin.: manibus implexis, i. e. conertis, Sen.: implexæ crinibus angues (accus.) Eumenides, Virg., for, Eumenides, quarum crinibus implexi sunt angues: vidua implexa luctu, Tac., wrapped. IMPLEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. (in and pleo) I. *To make full, to fill*; gremium frustis, Cic.: also seq. genit., in Cicero, and more frequently in Livy (a construction formed after the Greek); ollam denarium, Cic.: also without an ablative or genitive; e. g. amphoram ad summum, Plaut.: volumina de istis rebus, Cic.: hence fig., to fill up, make quite full, i. e. to bring, impart, or give to one as much as he can hold; aliquem spei, Liv.; or, spe, Justin.: urbem lamentis, Liv.: caput oleo, Cels., to moisten: aliquem fustibus, Plaut., to cudgel well, give a sound beating to. Turnum implet nuncius, Virg., goes through your him, i. e. he hears all: vites se implet, sc. uvis, Colum., are full of; so also, uvæ se implet, id., swell, fill. II. *To fill, give one his fill, satisfy with victuals and drink*; im-

plentur Bacchi carnisque, Virg., satisfy themselves with: si quis interdu se implet, Cels.: fig.; dolorem suum lacrimis, Tac., to indulge, give full scope to. III. *To impregnate, render pregnant.* 1. Of persons; aliquam, Ov.: also with an ablative of the person afterwards born; ingenti illam implet Achille, id. 2. Of animals: Colum. N. B. Uterus tanquam implens, sc. se, Colum., as it were pregnant, i. e. strong, large, fleshy. IV. *To make fleshy, fat, or well conditioned, to bring into good condition;* corpus, Cic. V. *To fill up, i. e. complete, finish;* undenos Decembres, Hor.: cursum vitæ, Plin.: annum octavum, Plin. Ep.: finem vitæ, Tac., to end one's life. VI. *To complete or make up a number;* sex millia, Liv.: also, in speaking, i. e. to exhaust; Quint.

VII. *To reach, attain, imitate perfectly;* vestigia alicujus, Plin. Ep., to follow in his footsteps, imitate or equal him: modus grani sexdecim libras implet, i. e. weighs: vicem alicujus, Plin. Ep., to stand in or fill the place of: locum principem, Tac., to fill it well: censorem, i. c. to be qualified for the office of censor, Vell. VIII. *To fulfil, discharge, satisfy, content;* Demosthenes non semper implet aures meæ, Cic.: promissum, Plin. Ep., to fulfil one's promise: thus also, non polliceri, quod non possim implere, Cic., perform: fata, Liv.: partes, Ov., or, officii partes, Plin. Ep., to perform or fulfil one's duty: spem, id.: leges, Ov.: consilium, Tac., to put in execution: prodigium, Plin., to verify: inimici amaritudinem, Plin. Ep., to act with all the bitterness of an enemy.

IMPLETUS, a, um. See IMPLEO.
 IMPLEX. See PLEXUS, us.
 IMPLEXIO, ðnis. f. (implecto) *An entwining, entangling, twisting about;* Marc. Cap.
 IMPLEXUS, a, um. See IMPLECTO.
 IMPLEXUS, us. m. (implecto) *An entwining, entangling, twisting about, joining together;* Plin.
 IMPLICAMENTUM, i. n. (implicio) *An entwining, entangling;* Augustin.
 IMPLICATIO, ðnis. f. (implicio) I. *An entwining, entangling, twisting about;* nervorum, Cic.: fig.; locorum communium, id., an intermixing. II. *An entwining, involving;* Cic.

IMPLICATURA, æ. f. (implicio) *An entangling;* Sidon.
 IMPLICATUS, a, um. I. Part. of implicio; see IMPLICIO.
 II. Adj. *Entangled, confused, perplexed, intricate, difficult, obscure;* implicatio, Ammian.: implicatissimus, Gell.

IMPLICISCOR, dep. 3. (implicio) *To fall or come into disorder;* Plaut.
 IMPLICITE, adv. *Intricately;* Cic.
 IMPLICITO, ðre. (freq. of implicio) *To entwine;* orbes, to form circle within circle, Plin. Ep.
 IMPLICITUS, a, um. See IMPLICIO.

IMPLICO, ðvi, ðtum, and ui, ðtum, ðre. (in and plico) Prop. *To fold into:* hence, 1. *To involve, entangle, entwine, enfold, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp;* effusum equitem, Virg., to encumber: tempora ramo, id., to encircle: orbes, id., to make one circle within another: crinem auro, id., to collect the hair within a golden band: pedes, to swing or throw about, id.: brachia collo, Ov., to fold round: manum, Val. Fl., to take by the hand: implicitus laqueis, id., entangled: comam læva, Virg., to catch by the hair: implicari, to be entangled: remis, Liv., to have caught, have become entangled with: hence fig., to entangle, implicate, involve, engage, envelop; implicari defensione sua, Cic.: erroribus, id.: familiaritate, id.: negotiis, id., to be occupied or engaged: morbo, Cæs.: Liv.; or, in morbum, Nep.; Liv., to fall into a disease: implicare se muliebribus religionibus, Cic., to meddle with: implicatum legibus teneri, id., to be fettered or to be amenable to: implicari, Pomp. in Cic. Ep., to get into difficulty: ut te implicet, id., shut you in. II. *To throw into disorder or confusion, to confound, embarrass, perplex;* aciem, Sall.: tanti errores implicant, sc. nos, Liv.: nihil implicat, Cic. III. *To fix or implant deeply or firmly, infuse, inspire, instil, mingle;* vim suam naturis hominum, Cic.: ignem ossibus, Virg. IV. *To attack or unite closely, connect intimately or inseparably, join;* se dextræ, Virg.: acies inter se, id.: se societate civium, Cic.: hence, implicari aliqua re, to partake or participate in, be engaged or concerned in, have connection with any one; tyrannide, Nep., to be related or connected by marriage, or, to be concerned in; implicari familiaritatibus, Cic., to be united or connected: implicari oratoribus, to be intimate with them, id.: implicatos consuetudine, i. e. conjunctos, id.— See also IMPLICATUS.

IMPLORABILIS, e. (imploro) *That is called upon for help;* Val. Fl.
 IMPLORATIO, ðnis. f. (imploro) *A calling or crying for help or succour;* Cic.

IMPLORO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (in and ploro) I. *To weep at or over any thing, to deplore, lament;* nomen filii, Cic. II. *To weep to any one:* hence, to call upon. 1. For help, *To entreat, implore, pray, supplicate;* deos, Cic.: aliquem ad (in) auxilium, Justin.: alicujus auxilium, fidem, Cic.: auxilium ab aliquo, Cæs. 2. As

witness, *To call to witness, appeal to;* memoriam Heracliti, Cic. III. *To implore, invoke, entreat, supplicate;* quum me—resp. implorari, Cic.: aquas cœlestes, Hor.

IMPLUMBO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (in and plumbo) *To solder or fasten with lead;* Vitr.

IMPLUMIS, e. (in and pluma) I. *Without feathers, unfledged, callow;* Hor.: Plin. II. *Without hair, bald;* Plin.

IMPLUO, ui. 3. (in and pluo) I. *Intrans. To rain upon or into;* in aram, Plin.: also simply, to rain; Sen.: fig.; malum impluit ceteros, Plaut., i. e. rains down upon others. II. *Trans. To cause to rain upon;* Peneus adpergine silvas impluit, Ov.

IMPLUVIATUM, a, um. (impluvium) *That is rained upon, or, of the shape of an impluvium, i. e. square;* vestis, Plaut., a kind of garment worn by females.

IMPLUVIUM, i. n. (impluo) *A court or uncovered place in the middle of a Roman house in which the rain fell;* Cic.: Liv.: Ter.: according to some, impluvium is a square cistern or reservoir in the middle of the court, into which the rain water from the compluvium (the open space in the roof of a house) was conveyed.

IMPENITENDUS, a, um. (in and pœnitendus) *Not to be repented of;* Apul.

IMPENITENS, tis. (in and pœnitens) *Impenitent;* Quint. Decl.

IMPENITUS, a, um. for impunitus; Gell.

IMPŒLITE, adv. *Without ornament;* Cic.

IMPŒLITIA, æ. f. (impolitus) *Want of ornament;* especially, of Roman knights when their horses were in bad condition, which was noted as a fault by the censors; Gell.

IMPŒLITUS, a, um. (in and politus) *Unpolished, rough, unwrought;* lapis impolitor, Quint.: hence fig. 1. *Unpolished, rough, rude;* forma ingenii, Cic.: genus eruditorum, id.: compositio verborum, id. II. *Unfinished;* res, id.

IMPOLLŒTUS, a, um. (in and pollutus) *Unstained;* virginitas, Tac.

IMPŒNO, sui, ðtum. 3. (in and pono) I. *To lay, set, put, or place in or into;* custodem in hortis, Nep.: pedem in navem, Plaut.: aliquem sepulcro, to bury, Ov.: coloniam in agro Samnitum, Liv.: exercitum, or homines, in navem, Cæs.: Liv.; or, carinæ, i. e. navi, Ov.; or, nave, Suet. Cæs. 66; also simply, imponere, Cic., to embark, put on board: præsidium, to place a garrison in, to garrison; arci, Curt.: Medione (a town), Liv.: also without a case; id.: aliquem in hanc causam, Cic., to bring or lead into. Observe that the usual construction is imponere alicui rei, or, in aliquam rem; we more rarely find in aliqua re; of persons, the dative is always used. II. *To lay, set, put or place upon;* alicui coronam, Cic.: bovi citellas, id.: dextram in caput, Liv.: frenos animo, id., to apply: aliquem rogo, Virg.; or, in rogam, Cic.: in equum, in plastrum, Liv.: jumentum, Gell.: axi, i. e. curru, Stat.: ingenti mole sepulcrum imponit, Virg., for molem sepulcro: pontes paludibus, Tac., to throw over: also of offerings or sacrifices; dona aris, id.: also simply, imponere, e. g. libum Jano, to offer, Ov.: pedem super cervicem, Curt.: hence, imponi, of the male of animals in copulation; equæ, Colum., to cover: also, to apply to, put or lay upon wounds or other sores; in vulnera, Plin.: vulneribus, id.: leges, id.: hence, to lay upon as a burden, to obtrude, inflict, throw, press or force upon, impute; consul est impositus is nobis, quem, &c., id., is thrust upon us: invidiam belli consuli, Sall.: vim alicui, Cic., to do violence. 2. *To set or place over as an overseer, commander, &c.;* villicum, Cic.: regem Macedonia, Liv.: custodem in hortis, Nep.: ad portas et custodias imposti, Auct. B. Afric. 3. Fig. *To impose upon, cheat, trick, deceive;* alicui, Cic.: Nep.: also, alicui alicui, Cic., to put off or upon, impose upon.

III. *To set or put on, at or to, apply, attach;* clavæ portus, Liv.: manum calathis, Ov.: hence, extremam manum imponere rei, Virg.; or, summam manum, Plin.: or, manum supremam, Ov., to put the last hand to, to bring to an end, conclude: impensam pretii, to lay out money or bestow expense upon, Liv.: pretium alicui rei, Quint., to affix, set; hence, 1. Finem imponere rei, Liv.; or, clausulam, Colum., to put an end to: modum rei, Liv. 2. *To give, impart;* alicui nomen, Cic.: majestatem verendam, Ov. 3. *To cause, occasion, inflict;* alicui vulnus, plagam, Cic.: vim, id., to do violence: labem, Liv. IV. *To expose;* aliquem periculo, Petron. N. B. 1. Impositus, imposuisse, for impositus, imposuisse, Plaut. 2. Impositus, for impositus, Virg.

IMPORCO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (in and porca) *To put into furrows;* semen, Colum.

IMPORTABILIS, e. (in and portabilis) *That cannot be borne or carried;* Tert.

IMPORATICIUS, (-tius), a, um. (importo) *Imported (from foreign parts);* Auct. B. Afric.

IMPORTO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (in and porto) I. *To bring, carry, or convey in or into;* to import; vinum, Cæs.: 266

commeatus in urbem, id. : Inquam Græcam, Plin. II. To cause or occasion; alicui detrimentum, Cic. : calamitatem, id. : odium libellis, Hor. : fecunditatem, Plin. : grandines importat Corus, id.

IMPURTUNE, adv. *Unsuitably, untimely, unseasonably, importunately*; Cic. : importunius, Lact. : importunissime, Gell.

IMPURTENITAS, âtis, f. (importunus) *Unfitness, inconvenience*; loci, Gell., i. e. a bad or inconvenient situation; especially, *impropriety of behaviour, insolence, rudeness*; Cic. : animi, id. : scelerrum, id.

IMPURTENUS, a, um. (from in and porto, porto, whence portus, porta, &c.) Prop. *Unnavigable, where one cannot sail well*, in the same manner as opportunus means, fit for or favourable to navigation; hence, I. *Unfit, unsuitable*; locus machinationibus, Sall. : tempus, Cic. Orat. 2, 5, ed. Ern. II. *Troublesome, inconvenient*; pauperies, Hor. : morbus importunior, Cels. : especially, *rough or troublesome in manners or behaviour, unmannerly, rude, morose, churlish*; mulier, Cic. : senex, Ter. : mors, Ov. : hostis importunissimus, Cic. : tyrannus, id. : importunissimæ libidines, id., i. e. never at rest; vultus, id., a gloomy, morose countenance; importunus transvolat, Hor., for importune; thus also, importunus amat laudari, id., beyond all decorum, for importune.

IMPURTUSUS, a, um. (in and portuosus) *Without harbour*; mare, Sall. : importuosissima insula, Plin.

IMPOS, ôtis, (in and pos, or potis) I. *Not master of, without power over any thing*; animi sui, Plaut., not master of his reason, not of sound mind, out of one's wits. thus also, sui, Sen. : verborum suorum, Fronto Ep. : damni, Auson., i. e. unable to bear. II. *Not partaker of, without*; veritatis, Apul.

IMPOSITIVUS, -tius, a, um. (impono) *Attributed, imposed*; nomina, Varr., not derived from others; canthari, Pand., not fastened to the house.

IMPOSITIO, ônis, f. (impono) I. *A laying upon*; Plin. II. *An application*; verborum, Varr., (of words which are not derived from any other).

IMPOSITIVUS, a, um. i. q. Impositivus; Varr.

IMPOSITOR, ôris, m. (impono) *One that imposes*; Varr.

IMPOSITUS, a, um. See IMONO.

IMPOSITUS, us, m. (impono) *A laying upon*; Plin.

IMPOSSIBILIS, e, (in and possibilis) *Impossible*; Quint.

IMPOSSIBILITAS, âtis, f. (impossibilis) *Impossibility*; Apul.

IMPOSTOR, ôris, m. (for impositor, from impono) *A deceiver*; Pand.

IMPOSTURA, æ, f. (for impositura, from impono) *Deceit, imposture*; Pand.

IMPOTENS, tis, (in and potens) I. *Powerless, weak*; Cic. : cessaret impotens tellure, Hor. II. *Not master of*; ira, Liv., that cannot govern his anger; lætitiæ, id. : equi regendi, id. : also seq. infin. : e. g. sperare, i. e. spei, Hor. III. *That cannot govern his passions, particularly his desire of honour and power; passionate, furious; ambitious, despotic, haughty*; homo, Cic. : animus, id. : impotentiores, id. : impotentissimus, id. IV. *In which one does not restrain his passions, immoderate, excessive, violent, exorbitant, insolent*; injuria, crudelitas, rabies, Liv. : lætitiæ, postulatum, Cic. : dominatio, Nep. N.B. Impotens alicui, for erga aliquem, Justin.

IMPOTENTER, adv. I. *Weakly*; impotentius, Liv. II. *Passionately, furiously, violently*; Hirt. : Quint. : impotentius, Liv. : impotentissime, Sen.

IMPOTENTIA, æ, f. (impotens) I. *Impotence, poverty, meanness of condition*; Ter. II. *Passionate or outrageous behaviour, violence, fury*; Cic. : Suet. Impotentia means especially, *Want of moderation, in the desire of honour and power*; Suet.

IMPREDERE, adv. *Without hindrance*; Ammian.

IMPREDITUS, a, um. (in and præditus) *Unhindered*; Ammian. : hence, Impræditio, *Without hindrance*; id.

IMPRÆPUTIATUS, a, um. (in and præputiatus) *Uncircumcised*; Tert.

IMPRÆSCIENTIA, æ, f. (in and præscientia) *Want of prescience, a not knowing beforehand*; Tert.

IMPRÆSENTIARUM, *At present, for the present*; Nep. : Tac. : Apul.

IMPRANSUS, a, um. (in and pransus) *That has not breakfasted, or gen., that has not taken any food, fasting*; Plaut. : Hor.

IMPRÆCATIO, ônis, f. (imprecor) *An imprecating; imprecation, curse*; Sen.

IMPRECOR, âtus sum, âri, (in and precor) I. *To pray for a thing on behalf of any person*. I. A good thing; alicui bene, Petron. : alicui salutem (at sneezing), Apul. 2. A bad thing, *to imprecate*; litora litoribus contraria, Virg. : alicui diras penas, Plin. II. *To pray to or invoke*; incrementa solis, Apul.

IMPRENSIBILIS, e, (in and prensibilis, from prehendo) *Incomprehensible*; Gell.

IMPRESSE, adv. *Impressively*; hence, *forcibly, strongly*; Tert. : impressus, id.

IMPRESSIO, ônis, f. (imprimo) I. *An impression*;

visorum, Cic. : vocum, id., i. e. a clear expression of sound; nummorum, Augustin., a coining. II. *An attack, onset, assault, irruption or inroad*; with the idea of weakness and yielding on the part of the enemy; impressionem facere in fines hostium, Hirt. : in castra, Varr. : dant impressionem, Liv., make an attack; fig., an attack, i. e. force, violence; vi et impressione evertere, Cic. III. *Emphasis in speaking*; Cic. IV. *An impression, form impressed*; Apul.

IMPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of Imprimo; see IMPRIMO.

II. Adj. (from in and pressus) *Not pressed*; ubera, Propert., i. e. not milked, as some explain it.

IMPRESSUS, us, m. i. q. Impressio; Prudent.

IMPRINIS, adv. (in and primus) *Principally, chiefly, especially*; Cic. : it is also frequently written separately, in primis; see PRIMUS, in PRIOR.

IMPRIMO, essi, ussum, 3. (in and premo) I. *To press into or upon, to stick or dig into, impress, imprint*; literam humi, Cic. : vestigium, Cic. : notam labris dente, Hor., to leave the mark of the teeth upon; vulnus, to make, Colum. : signum pecori, Virg. : basium, Mart., to kiss; sigillum in cera, Cic. : also, ceram, for in cera; hence, imprimi quasi ceram animum, id., receives impressions; we also find locum re, for rem loco; e. g. Italiam impressit vestigiis, id. : thus also, tabellæ signo suo impressæ, Liv., impressed, stamped, marked, i. e. sealed; crater impressus signis, Virg., for, cui signa impressa sunt; hence fig., *to impress*; visa in animos, Cic. : notionem deorum in animis, id. : dedecus reip., to attach, but with an idea of permanence, id. : hence, Impressus, a, um, *Impressed, i. e. evident, visible, clear*; memoria tabulis impressa, id. II. *To press*; cippus imprimit ossa, Pers. III. *To press to or against, press to one's self*; lanam, Propert. : corpus, Plin. : tabulas parieti, id.

IV. *To engrave*; e. g. in metal, nefas impressum, Virg. : also simply, *to dig*; puteum, Pallad.

IMPRŒBABILIS, e, (in and probabilis) *Exceptionable, objectionable*; Sen. : argumentum, Plin. : rationes, Cels.

IMPRŒBABILITER, adv. *Exceptionably, objectionably*; Sidon.

IMPRŒBATIO, ônis, f. (improbo) *Disapprobation, blame*; Cic.

IMPRŒBATOR, ôris, m. (improbo) *One who rejects or disapproves*; Apul.

IMPRŒBE, adv. I. *Wrongly, improperly*; dicere, Gell. II. *Impiously, wickedly*; facere multa, Cic., to do many wicked things; de aliquo dicere, id. : improbius, id. : improbissime respondere, id. III. *Beyond measure, exceedingly*; improbius natus, Suet. : intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Emp. IV. *Impudently*; rimani diducere, Petron.

IMPRŒBITAS, âtis, f. (improbus) I. *Bad quality or nature*; e. g. of a wild ape, Plin. II. *Impiety, ungodliness, wickedness, iniquity*; hominis, Cic. III. *Boldness, impudence, audacity*; altum, Plin. : simiæ, Cic.

IMPRŒBITER, adv. i. q. Improbe; Petron.

IMPRŒBITO, âre, i. q. Improbare; Gell.

IMPRŒBO, âvi, âtum, âre, (in and probro) *To prove a thing to be bad or useless, to reject, blame, disprove*; aliquid, Cic. : iudiciam, id., to reject, i. e. to annul, make void.

IMPRŒBULUS, a, um. (dimin. of improbus) *Somewhat wicked, impious, impudent, or bold*; Juv.

IMPROBUS, a, um. (in and probus) I. *Bad, not of good quality*; merces, Plaut. : panis, Mart. : postes improbiore, Plaut. : defensio, Cic. : especially in a moral sense, *bad, wicked, impious, unjust, dishonest*; homo, id. : lex improbissima, id. : testamentum, id. : factum, Plaut. Frequently used in Horace in the sense of *Wicked, wasteful, roguish, wanton*; anus improba, Hor. II. *Exceeding due measure*; hence, I. *Large, violent, monstrous, exceeding, excessive*; labor, Virg., incessant toil; rabies ventris, id., greediness, insatiable hunger; thus also, anser, anguiss, id., i. e. insatiable; puer, Virg., i. e. arch, cruel; amor, id., i. e. unfortunate; ill-fated; somnus, Mart. : spes, Quint. : patibulum, Sall., i. e. very high; arva, Val. Fl., large, wide, extensive. 2. *Bold, courageous*; Encas, Virg. : ales, id. : ausum, Plin. : also as a gentle expression for impius, scelestus, i. e. bold, shameless, impudent; Siren, Hor. : facies, Quint. : also, wanton, lascivious; verba, Ov. : Saturcia, Mart., that renders wanton.

IMPROCERUS, a, um. (in and procerus) *Not high or tall*; Tac. : Gell.

IMPROCREANTILIS, e, (in and procreabilis, from procreo) *That cannot be procreated*; Apul.

IMPROFESSUS, a, um. (in and professus) I. *That has not openly professed or declared himself*; Pand. II. *Passive*, Quint. Decl. 341, in the title.

IMPROMISCUUS, or IMPROMISCUUS, a, um. (in and promiscuus s. promiscus) *Unmixed, unmingled*; Gell.

IMPROMPTUS, or IMPROMPTUS, a, um. (in and promptus) *Not ready, not quick*; Tac. : also, not skilled in; Auson. : Liv.

IMPROMPE, adv. (in and prope) i. q. Prope; Tert.

IMPROMPERANTER, adv. (in and properanter) *Gradually, by degrees, not hastily*; Auson.

IMPRŌPĒRĀTUS, a, um (in and properatus) *Not hasty or quick; vestigia, Virg.*

IMPRŌPĒLIUM, i. n. *Reproach; Lact. 4, 13, 32, from an old translation of the Scriptures.*

IMPRŌPĒRE, āre. (in and propero) I. *To hasten into, enter with haste; Varr. II. To taunt, upbraid; Petron.*

IMPRŌPĒRUS, a, um. (in and properus) *Not hastening, slow; Sil.*

IMPRŌPĒRE, adv. *Improperly; Plin.*

IMPRŌPĒRIETĀS, ātis. f. (improprius) *Impropriety, improper usage; Gell.*

IMPRŌPRIUS, a, um. (in and proprius) *Improper; Quint.: hence, faultily; id.*

IMPRŌPUGNĀTUS, a, um. (in and propugnatus) *Not defended by arms; Ammian.*

IMPROSPĒCTE, adv. *Improvvidently; Tert.*

IMPROSPĒCTUS, a, um. (in and prospectus) *Unseen; Sever. in Ætna.*

IMPROSPĒR, a, um. (in and prosper) I. *Unfortunate; Tac. II. Unfavourable; fama, Tac.*

IMPROSPĒRE, adv. *Unfortunatly; Tac.*

IMPROTECTUS, a, um. (in and protectus) *Uncovered, unprotected; Gell.*

IMPROVIDE, adv. *Improvvidently; Liv.*

IMPROVIDENTIA, æ. f. (in and providentia) *Improvvidence, inconsiderateness; Tert.*

IMPROVIDUS, a, um. (in and providus) I. *That does not foresee; rei. Liv.: hence, improvvident, inconsiderate; dux, Cic.: mens, id.: also seq. genit.; e. g. consilii, Tac.: futuri, id., i. e. careless, unconcerned: also with an infn.; Sil. II. That happens unexpectedly; tela, Plin. Ep.*

IMPROVISE, adv. *Unexpectedly; Tert.*

IMPROVISUS, See IMPROVISUS.

IMPROVISUS, a, um. (in and provivus) *Unforeseen, unexpected; Cic.: Improvisum, Something unforeseen or unexpected; Tac.: hence, de improvviso, or, ex improvviso, or simply, improvviso, Cic., unexpectedly.*

IMPRŪDENS, tis. (in and prudens) I. *Not foreseeing, not expecting, improvvident; aliquem imprudentem agredi, Cæs.: imprudens præteritisse videris, Cic.: imprudente Sulla, id., unexpectedly to, or, without the knowledge of, Sulla. II. Not knowing, ignorant; legis, Cic.: maris, Liv.: also seq. accus. et infn.; e. g. non imprudens, usurum eum rabe, Curt.: also fig.; imprudens laborum, Virg., of a vine, i. e. that has not yet felt or experienced: hence, imprudent; Sen. III. Short-sighted; consilium, Petron.*

IMPRŪDENTĀS, adv. I. *Without foresight, imprudently, inconsiderately; Nep.: imprudentius, Ter. • II. Ignorantly, out of ignorance, unknowingly; Vell.: illud imprudenter, Cic., it arises from ignorance.*

IMPRŪDENTIA, æ. f. (imprudens) I. *Inconsiderateness, imprudence; Nep.: per imprudentiam, through imprudence, Cic. Verr. 2, 23. II. Ignorance; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. ab imprudentia eventus, Liv.: also, accidental ignorance, when one does any thing without foresight, a mistake, error; tell emissi, Cic., i. e. when a weapon escapes from the hand accidentally and unintentionally: oculorum, id.: per imprudentiam, Cic. Orat. 56, out of ignorance, unexpectedly.*

IMPRŪBES, ēris, and IMPRŪBIS, e. (in and pubes) I. *Not having attained the years of manhood, below the age of puberty, not yet of marriageable age; puer, Ov.: corpus, Hor.: impubes (accus.) elegisse dicitur, Liv.: anni, Ov.: gens, Virg., beardless. II. That lives in a state of celibacy, continent; Cæs. B. G. 6, 21.*

IMPRŪBESCO, ēre. 3. (in and pubesco) *To grow up; cortex caprifici impubescens, Plin.*

IMPRŪDENS, tis. (in and pudens) *Without shame, shameless, impudent; os, Ter.: homo, Cic.: mendacium, id.: pecunia, id., i. e. very much money: impudentior, id.: impudentissimæ literæ, id.*

IMPRŪDENTER, adv. *Shamelessly, impudently; Cic.: impudentius, id.: impudentissime, id.*

IMPRŪDENTIA, æ. f. (impudens) *Shamelessness, impudence; Tert.*

IMPRŪDICE, adv. *Unchastely, immodestly; Tert.: impudicissime, Eutrop.*

IMPRŪDICIETĀS, æ. f. (impudicus) *Want of chastity, immodesty; Plaut.: Quint.*

IMPRŪDICUS, a, um. (in and pudicus) I. *Shameless, impudent; facinus, Plaut. II. Unchaste, immodest; homo, Cic.: impudentia, id.: impudicissimus, id.: impudicior osculando, Plaut.: digitus, i. e. the middle finger, Mart. III. Odious, detestable; odor, Mart.*

IMPRŪGNĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (impugno) *A storming, attacking; Cic.*

IMPRŪGNĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and pugnatus) *Unattacked, uncontested; Gell. II. Part. of impugno.*

IMPRŪGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and pugno) I. *To fight against a person or thing, to attack hostily; terga hostium, Liv.: patriam, Cic.: Syracusas, Justin., i. e. to besiege: also without an accusative; Cæs. B. G. 3, 26: fig.; veneficis impugnari, Suet. II. Fig. To attack, oppose; aliquem, Cic.: dignitatem alicujus, Hirt.: sententiam, Tac.: morbum, Plin.*

IMPULSIO, ōnis. f. (impello) *A pushing; hence, 1. Outward influence, impression; a pressing from without; Cic. II. An inciting, instigation to any thing; ad rem, Cic. III. An impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection; Cic.*

IMPULSOR, ōris. m. (impello) *One that incites or instigates to any thing; profectiois, i. e. ad profectioem, Cic.: me impulsore, Ter., at my instigation.*

IMPULSUS, a, um. See IMPELLO.

IMPULSUS, us. m. (impello) I. *A putting in motion, moving; corpus, Plin., i. e. a moving, propelling; turba, Suet., a press. II. A pushing or striking against any thing; scutorum, Cic. III. An incitement, instigation; Cæs.: Cic.: velorum, Plin., a swelling. IV. An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection; Cic.*

IMPULVĒRUS, a, um. (in and pulvexus) *Without dust; victoria, Gell., i. e. without pains or trouble.*

IMPUNCTUS, a, um. (in and punctus) *Not pierced, and so, without points or spots; crystallum, Apul., i. e. pure.*

IMPŪNSE, adv. I. *Without punishment, freely, without fear of punishment or harm; facere, Cic.: habere, Ter.; or, ferre, Cic., to have done any thing without punishment, to receive no punishment for it: impune relinquit, Sil., to remain unpunished: dicta impune erant, Tac.: impunius, Cic.: impuniissime, Plaut. II. Without danger or loss, securely; in otio esse, Cic.: revivere sequor, Hor.*

IMPŪNIS. (in and pena) *Unpunished, free; mulier, Solin.: impunem me fore, Apul.: impune scelus esse sinit, Ov.: impune est viro, Plaut.*

IMPŪNITAS, ātis. f. (impunis) I. *Omission of punishment, security, safety or freedom from punishment; peccatorum, Cic.: also, fearless security, or freedom; a judicio, id. II. Licentiousness, want of restraint, impunity; gladiatorum, Cic.: flagitiorum, id.: also, an extravagant use of rhetorical ornament; id.*

IMPŪNITE, adv. i. q. Impune; Mat. in Cic. Ep.

IMPŪNITUS, a, um. (in and punitus) I. *Unpunished, without punishment; injuria, Cic.: libido impunitior, Liv.: hence, unrestrained, exceeding; mendacium, Cic. II. Free from danger, safe, secure; libertas, Cic.*

IMPŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of impuro; see IMPURUS.

IMPŪRĀS, āvi, ātum, āre. (impurus) *Impure, filthy, &c., as a term of reproach; impuratus ille, Ter., that vile rascal: impuratus, Plaut.*

IMPŪRE, adv. *Impurely, filthily; hence fig., basely, vily; multa facere, Cic., to commit many base actions: impurissime, id.*

IMPURGĀBILIS, e. (in and purgabilis) *Inexcusable, unjustifiable; Ammian.*

IMPŪRITAS, ātis. f. (impurus) *Impurity, baseness, vileness; Cic.*

IMPŪRITĀS, æ. f. i. q. Impuritas; Plaut.

IMPŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (impurus) *To defile, render impure or unclean; pecuniam, Sen.—See also IMPURATUS.*

IMPŪRUS, a, um. (in and purus) I. *Impure, filthy, foul; Ov.: fig., impure, defiled; libidine, Petron.: os impurissimum, Cic. II. As a term of reproach, vile, dirty, base, impious, flagitious, infamous, wicked, cursed, &c.; homo, Cic.: impurius, id.: impurissimus, id.: animus, Sall.: adulterium, Catull.: historia, Ov.: homo non impurus, Ter., of tolerable character: thus also, anus haud impura, id.*

IMPŪRĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (imputo) *A computing, reckoning; Pand.*

IMPŪRĀTĪVUS, a, um. (imputo) *Imputative, accusing; Tert.*

IMPŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. (imputo) *One who reckons up; beneficii, Sen., i. e. one who reckons up or boasts of many benefits conferred by him.*

IMPŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and putatus) *Not lopped or pruned; buxus, Plin.: vinea (vines), Hor., not trimmed or cultivated. II. Part. of imputo.*

IMPŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and puto) I. *To bring into the reckoning, enter in the account, reckon, charge; plus imputari semini jacti, quam quod severint, Colum.: sumptus a. i. cui, Pand. II. Fig., but not in writers of the Augustan age, To set down in the account, to charge, reckon as a favour or merit, to make a merit or boast of any thing; officia alicui, Sen.: imputant, quod transeat, Plin. Ep.: perfidiam, Tac. III. To give, present, bestow, devote; Mart.: Tac. IV. To impute, ascribe, lay to the charge of any one; alicui natum, Ov., to charge one with his son's fate: culpam, Plin.: eadem, Quint.: tibi imputabis, si, &c., Plin. Ep.*

IMPŪTRESCO, trui, ēre. (in and putresco) *To putrefy or rot in any thing; Colm.*

IMPŪTRIBILIS, e. (in and putribilis, from putresco) *Incorruptible; Hieron.*

IMPŪTRIBILITER, adv. *Incorruptibly; Augustin.*

IMŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of imus) i. q. Imus. *At the bottom, the lowest; Catull.*

IMUS, a, um. superl. of inferus, a, um, and contr. from infimus. I. *What is lowest or at the bottom, the lowest; sedes, Cic.: ab inis unguibus, id., from the extremity of,*

&c.: usque ad imos pedes, Suet., to the toes: in fundo imo, Virg., in the very bottom: imis deorum, for diis, Ov.: conviva imus, Hor., that reclines at the bottom: hence, Imum, *The lowest part, bottom, foundation*; ima maris, Plin.: ima summis mutare, Hor.; or, miscere, Vell., to turn topsy-turvy or upside down, i. e. to confound every thing: imo, at the bottom, Ov. Met. 5, 588: ab imo, from the bottom, Auct. ad Her.: respirare ab imo, Ov., to fetch a deep sigh: we find also imus, a, um, for imum, or ima pars; e. g. ab imo pectore, for ab imo (or ima parte) pectoris, Virg.: in ima aure, Plin. II. *The last*; mensis, Ov.: hence, Imum, *The last, the end*; ad imum, at last, in the end, Hor.: fundus imus, i. e. finis fundi, Ov.: imus mensis, id., the month of February: faber imus, Hor., the lowest, worst; but some read unus.

IN. præp. separabilis (from the Gr. *in*). I. With an accusative, to denote a direction or motion towards a place. 1. *In, to, towards*, to the question, whether? mittere in Asiam, Nep.: aliquem in humeros suos efferre, Cic.: in populum perducere aliquem, Sisen., but, ¹ The ablative is sometimes used to the question, whether? introrumpam in adibus, Plaut.: infundere in naribus, Colum. ² With the names of towns the rule is that the preposition be omitted; as, eo Romam: but we sometimes find in; e. g. mulierem in Ephesum advehit, Plaut.: advenis in Epidaurum, id. 2. *In*, with a measure; sex pedes in altitudinem, Cæs., in height: pedes CC in longitudine, id., in length. 3. *Towards, wards, or wise* in English, at the end of a word; in cœlum conspicis, Plaut. 4. *Towards, to*; amor in patriam, Cic.: merita in remp., id.: crimen in hunc, id.: dicere in aliquem, id.: in this sense we sometimes find it with the ablative; in hoc odium fuit, Nep.: grati in te bene merito, Cic. 5. *To*, denoting the object, aim, or design to which an action is directed; vocare ad se in nuptias, Plaut.: in luctum familie, Cic., to the grief of, &c. 6. *In, after, according to*; iudicium accipere in ea ipsa verba, Cic.: in plumam, Virg., after the manner of feathers: hostilem in modum, Liv.: in barbarum, Tac. 7. *For*, in numbers or partitions, to the questions, for how long? for how many? in pedites singulos dati octingenti æris, Liv., were given for each foot-soldier: centum assibus in modis, id.: in singulos annos, Cic., for every year: in unum diem, Liv., for one day: in postero diem, Cic.: in dies (or indies), id., daily, every day: in horas, id., hourly. 8. *Until*; boves pariunt in decem annos, Varr.: differ in annum, Hor. 9. *On account of*; pecuniam in stipendium pendere, Liv.: in hæc obsides dati, id. 10. *In respect of*; partem damnatur in unam, Ov. 11. *In ante diem*; see ANTE. II. With an ablative, to denote presence, rest, state, or action at a place. 1. *In, at*, to the question, where? esse in Sicilia, Cic.: sedere in solio, id.: dicere in senatu, id.: but, ¹ We find such expressions as, esse in amicitiam, Cic.: habere in potestate, Cæs. This construction is formed after the manner of the Greeks, who frequently use *eis* thus brachylogically. In oppida abesse, Suet., is a remarkable expression. ² With the names of towns, the preposition is usually omitted; sum Carthagine, Athenis: but it is sometimes expressed; in Epidaurum, Plaut.: in Alexandria, Liv. In, like the Greek *en*, is used with the names of towns to denote the country immediately about them; in Philippis, i. e. at Philippis, near Philippis. But, on the other hand, with the names of countries the preposition is sometimes omitted, and then the simple ablative denotes the whole extent of the country; tota Africa, Nep., i. e. per totam Africam; cf. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 55: thus also, toto celo, Cic. ³ With words of time the preposition is usually omitted, but it is sometimes used; in hoc tempore, Cic.: but in tempore means, at a proper time, Liv. 2. *In or at*; in vino, Plaut., at drinking of wine: thus also, in legendo, in or at reading. 3. *On, at, by, near, with*; coronam habebat in collo, Cic., on his neck: in tanta perfidia, Sall., with so great: also with an accusative; e. g. in vulgus probari, Cic., by the public. 4. *Among* (inter); esse in civibus clarissimis, Cic.: in magnis viris non est habendus, id.: hence, in his, Liv.; or, in eis, Nep.; or, in quibus, Liv.; among these, and, among other things. This in his is used especially, after a general expression in the plural, in order to introduce an example; our, among others, for example. 5. *From, out of*; bibere in ossibus, Flor. 6. *With*; potare in rosa, Cic., crowned with roses: occurrit horridus in jaculis, Virg.: Neptunus in hasta, Val. Fl.: in crepidis, Suet., with slippers on, in slippers. 7. *For super, Upon, or, over*; pontem facere in flumine, Nep. 8. *Of, concerning*; quod in servo bono dici solet, Cic. N. B. 1. Esse in integro, i. e. esse integrum, Liv.: thus also, in facili esse, to be easy, id. 2. In is sometimes redundant: in hoc tempore, Cic.: on the other hand, it is frequently omitted by poets, and even by prose writers; literis, quibus erat scriptum, id.: but between literis and in literis Cicero observes the following distinction; that the former includes the whole contents of the letter, whilst in literis refers only to part of the letter. Cf. Billerbeck ad Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53. 3. In eo est, ut, &c., it is on the point of, Nep.

IN. præp. inseparabilis (from the Greek *συν*, without or the privative syllable *α*). It is usually placed before nouns, to which it gives a signification the contrary of that of the simple word; e. g. infans, inductus, &c. When it is placed before a participle, this becomes an adjective, and is construed as such; e. g. impatiens laborum.

IN-ABRUPTUS, a, um. *Not torn or broken off*; catena, Stat.

IN-ABSOLÛTUS, a, um. *Not finished, incomplete*; Apul.

IN-ACCENSUS, a, um. *Not kindled or inflamed*; ignes, Sil.

IN-ACCESSIBILIS, e. *Unapproachable, inaccessible*;

Tert.

IN-ACCESSUS, a, um. *Unapproachable, inaccessible*;

Virg.: Plin.

IN-ACCRESSO, Ære. 3. i. e. accresco; Tert.

IN-ACCÛSĀTUS, a, um. *Not accused*; Tert.

IN-ACCESO, ui. 3. *To become sour in any thing, or*

simply, *to become sour*; Plin.: fig.; hæc tibi inascant, Ov., torment thee!

IN-ACTÛSUS, a, um. *Inactive*; Augustin.

INACTUS, a, um. See INIGO.

INADCO. For words which begin thus, see INACC.

INADFACTATUS, a, um. See INAFFECTATUS.

INADIBILIS, e. (in and adibilis, from adeo) *Unapproachable, inaccessible*; Sidon.

INADPARATIO, INADPREHENSIBILIS. See INAPPARATIO,

INAPPREHENSIBILIS.

IN-ADSCENSUS, a, um. See INASCENSUS.

IN-ADSPËCTUS, IN-ADSPËCIUS. See INASPECTUS, INAS-

PËCIUS.

INADUSTUS, a, um. *Unburnt, unsinged*; Ov.

INADIFICĀTIO, ðnis. f. (inadifico) *A building*; Plaut.

IN-ADIFICO, avi, âtum, âre. I. *To build on, in, at,*

or upon; parietes clivulo, Colum.: sacellum in domo,

Cic.: aliquid in locum, Liv.: supra pilas, Pand.: fig.;

nubila nubilis inadificata, Lucr., towered up: also, *to*

fix, fasten, or set in; lapidem nido, Plin.: also simply, *to*

build, erect, construct; erant inadificata, Hirt. II.

To cover with buildings, build upon; locum, Pand.

III. *To block up with buildings*; sacella, Cic.: portas,

Liv.: plateas, Cæs.

IN-EQUABILIS, e. *Uneven*; Cic.

IN-EQUABILITAS, âtis. f. (inæquabilis) *Unevenness*;

Arnob.

IN-EQUABILITER, adv. *Unevenly*; Varr.

IN-EQUALIS, e. *Uneven, unequal, unlike*; autumni,

Ov.: mensa, Mart.: res inæqualissimæ, Suet.: loca,

Tac., uneven: procellæ, Hor., i. e. that make the sea un-

even: calices siccare inæquales, Hor., to drink at one's

pleasure, to fill one's glass or not, as may be most agree-

able: nihil inæqualius, Plin. Ep.: tonsor, Hor., i. e. that

cuts hair unevenly: hence, *unlike one's self, i. e. inconsis-*

istent; vixit inæqualis, id.

IN-EQUALITAS, âtis. f. (inæqualis) I. *Unevenness,*

disparity, unlikeness, inequality; Varr.: Quint. II.

Want of uniformity, anomaly; Gell.

IN-EQUALITER, adv. *Unevenly, in an uneven manner*;

Liv.

IN-EQUĀTUS, a, um. *Unequal*; Tibull.

IN-EQUO, âre. *To make equal or even*; Cæs.

IN-ESTIMĀBILIS, e. I. *That cannot be valued or*

judged; nihil tam incertum nec tam inestimabile, quam

animi multitudinis, Liv.: perjurium, id., not to be duly

estimated in respect of its baseness, i. e. the worst,

basest; especially, *invaluable, extraordinary*; gaudium,

Liv. II. *That does not deserve to be held in high esti-*

mation; Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

IN-ESTIMĀBILITER, adv. *Inestimably, extraordinary*;

Cassiod.

IN-ESTIMĀTUS, a, um. *Not taxed or rated*; prædia,

Pandect.

IN-ESTUO, âre. *To foam or boil in any thing*; Hor.

IN-EFFECTATUS, a, um. *Unaffected, unforced, natural*;

oratio, Quint.

IN-AGGERO, avi, âtum, âre. *To heap up any where, to*

heap up; Sidon.

IN-AGITĀBILIS, e. *Immovable*; Sen.

IN-AGITĀTUS, a, um. *Not set in motion, unmoved*; Sen.

IN-ALBEO, Ære. *To be white or clear*; inalbebat, Apul.

IN-ALBESCO, Ære. (inalbeo) *To grow or become white*;

Cels.

IN-ALBO, âre. *To make white or bright, to whiten*; Apul.

IN-ALGESCO, Ære. *To become cold, to freeze*; Cels.

IN-ALLENĀTUS, a, um. *Not destroyed, uncorrupted*;

Scrib. Larg.

IN-ALTËRO, âre. *To comprehend the one in the other*;

Tert.

IN-ALTO, avi, âtum, âre. *To raise, exalt*; Apul.

IN-AMĀBILIS, e. *Not amiable or lovely, hateful, odious,*

disagreeable; homo, Plaut.: regnum, sc. inferorum, Ov.:

palus, i. e. Styx, Virg.: nihil est inamabilis, Sen.

IN-AMARESCO, ēre. *To become bitter*; Hor.
 IN-AMATUS, a, um. *Not loved, disliked*; Sil.
 IN-AMBĪTĪŌSUS, a, um. *Not ambitious*; rura, Ov.
 INAMBŪLĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (inambulo) I. *A walking or pacing up and down a place*; Cic. II. *A place for walking up and down in, i. e. a walk*; Vitr.
 IN-AMBŪLO, āre. *To walk or pace up and down*; Cic.
 IN-AMISSIBILIS, e. *That cannot be lost*; Augustia.
 IN-AMĪGENUS, a, um. *Disagreeable, unpleasant in appearance, disgusting, offensive*; Ov.
 INANESCO, ēre. (inanis) *To become empty*; Ammian.
 INĀNIA, æ. f. (inanis) *Emptiness*; Plaut.
 INĀNĪLŌGŪS, a, um. (inanis, and λῆλα, to speak) *That talks to no purpose*; Plaut.
 IN-ĀNĪMĀLIS, e. *Inanimate, lifeless*; Apul.
 IN-ĀNĪMANS, tīs. *Inanimate, lifeless*; Sen.
 IN-ĀNĪMĀTUS, a, um. *Inanimate, lifeless*; Cic.
 INĀNĪMENTUM, i. n. (inanio) *Emptiness*; Plaut.
 INĀNĪMIS, e. i. q. Inanimus. *Without breath, breathless, inanimate, lifeless*; ventus, Apul., i. e. that does not or cannot blow: fig., *without life, inanimate, i. e. without feeling, almost dead*; id.
 INĀNĪMUS, a, um. (in and anima) *Inanimate, lifeless, without life or soul*; Cic.
 INĀNĪŌ, ivi, itum, ire. (inanis) *To empty, make void or empty*; alvum, Plin.
 INANIS, e. I. *Void, empty*; vas, domus, Cic.: granum, Plin.: also seq. ablat.; e. g. inador aratoribus, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. verborum, id.: hence, inane, subst., I. *A void, empty space*; infinitum, Cic. 2. *The air, atmosphere*; Virg.: Plin.: thus also, inania, the atmosphere, Ov. II. Especially, *Void of a certain thing (which must be understood from the context)*; empty, void, *without something*; homo, i. e. without a burden, Plaut.: also, *without money, poor*; Plaut.: Cic.: inanes redierunt, i. e. without corn, Cic.: also, *with an empty stomach, hungry*; Plaut.: Hor.: equus, Cic.: without a rider: umbra, Ov. (of a dead person), bodiless: thus also, imago, Ov. and vulgus, id.; bodiless: thus also, tumulus, Virg.: hence, the infernal regions are called inania regna, id.; or, inania Tartara, Ov.: again, corpus, Cic.: without soul, dead: plenum, inane, id.; not rhythmical: vultus, Sen., without eyes: lumina, Ov., blind: galea, i. e. sine capite, Virg.: leo, a lion's skin, Stat.: verba, Virg., without meaning: cogitatio, Cic., a mere imagination, the mere thought: hence, I. *Empty, i. e. useless, vain, frivolous, unprofitable*; cogitationes, Cic.: contentiones, id.: mine, Hor.: spes, Virg.: cupiditates, Cic., vain, unprofitable, unnecessary: hence, inania, vain or unfounded things; fama, Tac. 2. *Vain, i. e. that makes much of a little, proud, arrogant, boastful, puffed up*; homo, Lucr.: superbia, Sall.: nihil in me inane, Cic.: inaniora ingenia, Liv.: or, *weak, silly, narrow minded*; animus, Cic. 3. *Hollow*; vultus, Ov.
 INĀNITAS, ātis. f. (inanis) I. *Emptiness, empty space, Cic.* II. *Hollowness*; Quint. III. *Unprofitableness, vanity*; Cic.
 INĀNITER, adv. *Emptyly*; hence, I. *Vainly, in a vain manner, without ground or reason*; Cic. II. *Uselessly, fruitlessly*; Ov.
 IN-ANTE. See ANTE.
 IN-ĀPERTUS, a, um. *Not open or exposed*; fraudi, Sil.
 IN-APPĀRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. *Want of preparation*; Auct. ad Her.
 IN-APPREHENSIBILIS, e. *Incomprehensible, inconceivable*; Tert.
 IN-ĀQUO, āre. *To make into water, change into water*; Cael. Aur.
 IN-ĀQUŌSUS, a, um. *Not watery, waterless*; Tert.
 IN-ĀRĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Unploughed*; Virg. II. Part. of inaro.
 IN-ARDEO, arsi. 2. *To burn in any place, or simply, to burn*; Hor.
 IN-ARDESCO, arsi. 3. *To kindle, take fire*; nubes inardescit solis radiis, Virg., i. e. becomes red, reddens: also fig.; cupidine vindictæ inardescere, Tac.: inardescunt genæ, Sen., i. e. blush: affectus, Quint.
 IN-ĀREFACTUS, a, um. *Dried*; Plin.
 IN-ĀRESCO, rui. 3. *To become dry in any place, or simply, to become dry*; cœnum inarescat sole, Plin.: in sole, id.: capiti, id.: quum tectorium inaruit, Colum.: opus inarescere, Vitr.: nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint.: fig.; liberalitas inarescat, Plin. Ep.
 IN-ARGENTĀTUS, a, um. *Covered or plated with silver*; Plin.
 INARGŪTE, adv. *Not acutely*; Gell.
 IN-ARGŪTUS, a, um. *Not acute or subtle*; Pand.
 IN-ĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To plough into the earth*; Cato: Colum. II. *To plough, till, cultivate*; solum, Plin.
 IN-ARTICŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Inarticulate, not distinctly pronounced*; Arnob.
 IN-ARTIFICĪALIS, e. *Artificial, not technical*; Quint.
 IN-ARTIFICĪALITER, adv. *Artificially, not technically*; Quint.
 INASCENSUS, or INADSCENSUS, a, um. *That has not been climbed*; locus, Plin. Paneg.

INASPPECTUS, or INADSPPECTUS, a, um. *Unseen*; Stat.
 INASPICUUS, or INADSPICUUS, a, um. (in and aspicius, from aspicio) *Invisible*; Auson.
 IN-ASSO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To roast*; Plin.
 IN-ASSŪETUS, and IN-ADSETUS, a, um. *Unaccustomed*; Ov.
 INATTĀMINĀTUS, or IN-ADTAMINATUS, a, um. *Uninjured, unhurt*; Tert.
 INATTENTE (Inadt.) adv. *Inattentively*; Ammian.
 INATTĒNŪTUS, or IN-ADTENUATUS, a, um. *Undiminished, unweakened*; fames, Ov.
 INATTRĪTUS, or IN-ADTRITUS, a, um. *Not worn by, rubbing*; aurum, Paul. Nol.
 IN-AUDAX, ācis. *Not bold, cowardly*; raptor, Hor.
 IN-AUDIBILIS, e. (in and audibilis, from audio) *That cannot be heard, inaudible*; Censorin.
 IN-AUDIENTIA, æ. f. *Disobedience*; Cyprian.
 IN-AUDIO, ivi or ii, itum. 4. *To hear*; aliquid de aliquo, Cic.: de aliquo re ex aliquo, id.: also seq. accus. et infin.; Plaut.: hence, re inauditur, fore, ut, &c., Cic.
 IN-AUDIŪNCŪLA, æ. f. *A little lecture or lesson*; Gell.
 IN-AUDĪTUS, a, um. I. Adj. 1. *Unheard, unheard of, strange, new*; aliquid, Cic. 2. *Without a hearing, untried, in a forensic sense*; res, Tac.: aliquid inauditum punire, Suet. II. Part. of inaudio.
 INAUGŪRĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (inauguro) *A beginning*; Tert.
 IN-AUGŪRĀTO, ūre. See INAUGURO.
 IN-AUGŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To take omens by the observation of birds, divine from augury*; Liv.: hence, inauguro (abl.), i. e. after having taken an omen from birds, id. II. Trans. *To give a certain sanctity to persons or places by consulting the flight of birds*; to consecrate them; locum, Liv.: templum, Cic.: and it may often be rendered, *to inaugurate, instal, invest solemnly*; flaminem, id.: regem sacrificium, Liv.: augurum, id.
 IN-ĀURĀTOR, ōris. m. (inauro) *A glider*; Firmic.
 IN-ĀURĀTŪRA, æ. f. (inauro) *A gliding*; Frontin.
 IN-ĀURĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not gilded, without gold, not ornamented with gold*; Titinn. II. Part. of inauro.
 IN-AURIO, ire. 4. (in and auris) *To impart the power of hearing to any one*; surdos, Lact.
 IN-AURIS, is. f. *An ear-ring, pendant*; Plaut.: Plin.
 IN-AURĪTUS, a, um. *Without ears*; Gell.
 IN-AURO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To overlay or adorn with gold, to gild*; statuum, Cic.: inaurata vestis, Ov., wrought or woven with gold: thus also, palla, Auct. ad Her.: vasa, Plin.: pellis inaurata arietis, the golden fleece, Cic. e. poëta. II. Fig., i. e. *To enrich, make rich*; Cic.
 IN-AUSPICĪŌ, adv. *Without having consulted the auspices*; Cic.
 IN-AUSPICĪTUS, a, um. I. *At which no auspices were held*; lex, Liv.: hence, II. *Inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or signification*; nomen, Plin.: inauspicatissimum iudicator, id.
 IN-AUSUS, a, um. *Not assayed, untried, unattempted*; Virg.: also, aliquid, Tac.
 IN-ĀVERSIBILIS, e. (in and aversibilis, from averto) *Unchangeable*; Apul. ad Asclep. p. 100. ed. Elm.; where ed. Vulc. has inversibilis in the same sense.
 INB. For words which begin thus, see INB.
 IN-CĒDĒTUS, a, um. *That has not been cut or lopped*; silva, Ov.
 IN-CĀLCĀTUS, a, um. *Untrodden*; humus, Paul. Nol.
 IN-CĀLCĒDO, lui, ēre. *To grow warm or hot, to glow*; tempus anni incalescens, Colum.: vino, Liv.: fig., i. e. *to feel any kind of flame in one's self*; e. g. of love; ipsa quoque incalui, Ov.: again, animi equorum incalere, id.: deo, id.
 IN-CĀLFĀCĪŌ, ēre. *To warm, make warm, heat*; Ov.
 INCALLĒDE, adv. *Awkwardly*; *not cunningly*; Cic.
 IN-CALLIDUS, a, um. I. *Unskilful, awkward, stupid*; in iure, Cic. II. *Not cunning*; Cic.
 INCALLO, āre. (in and callus s. callum) *To render callous*; Veget.
 IN-CANDESCO, dui, ēre. *To become warm, to glow*; Virg.: fig., *to grow angry*; Cœl. in Cic. Ep.
 IN-CANDĪDO, āre. *To whiten, make white*; maculas, Firmic.
 IN-CĀNESCO, nui, ēre. I. *To grow white*; Virg.
 II. *To become grey*; Sil.
 INCANTĀMENTŪM, i. n. (incanto) *A charm, spell, enchantment*; Plin.
 INCANTĀTĪŌ, ōnis. f. (incanto) *An enchanting, witchcraft*; Tert.
 INCANTĀTOR, ōris. m. (incanto) *One that charms or enchants, a magician*; Tert.
 IN-CANTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To sing in any place*; sepulcra, Apul., i. e. in sepulcra. II. Trans. 1. *To repeat or chant a magical form of words*; carmen, malum, Plin. 2. *To bewitch, enchant*; quod nihil emolumentum fuerit incantandi? sc. illam Apul. hence, Incantatus, a, um, *Bewitched, enchanted*; Hor.
 IN-CĀNUS, a, um. i. q. Canus. Virg. Colum.

INCĀPĀBĪLIS, e. (in and capabilis, from capio) *That cannot contain*; Augustin.

IN-CĀPAX, ācis. *Not capable of*; sacramenti, Prudent.: destri, *not able to, &c., id.*

IN-CĀPISTOR, āvi, ātum, āre. *To put on a halter or muzzle*: fig.; erroribus, Apul., *to catch, entangle.*

INCASSUM, or IN CASSUM. See CASSUS.

INCASTE. adv. i. q. Inceste; Sen.

IN-CASTIGĀTUS, a, um. *Unpunished, unchastised*; Hor.

INCAUTE. adv. i. *Inconsiderately, without foresight, incautiously*; Cic.: incautus, Liv.: incautissimus, Augustin. II. *Unreservedly*; incautus, Plin. Ep.

IN-CAUTĒLA, æ. f. *Inconsiderateness, improvidence*; Salvan.

IN-CAUTUS, a, um. I. *Incautious, improvident, inconsiderate*; ab secundis rebus, i. e. propter, &c., Liv.: a fraude, i. e. in respect of, id.: also seq. genit.; sui, Stat.: futuri, Hor.: incautor, Liv.: incautissimus, Sidon.

II. *In which one cannot take heed, dangerous*; tenebrae, Lucan.: hence, I. *Unexpected, unforeseen*; Propert. 2. *Not guarded against*; Liv.

IN-CĀVO, āre. *To hollow out*; Colum.

IN-CĒDO, essi, essum, ēre. I. *To go, go along or on*; si pedes incedat, on foot, Liv.: molliter, Ov., *to have an easy gait*: durus, id., *to have a heavy, stiff or awkward gait*: incedere pedibus, or equis, on foot, or on horseback, Justin.: pueri incedunt, Virg., sc. equis, ride; especially, *to go slowly* (implying, however, staidness of gait and carriage); non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen., *walk with an air of dignity or consequence*: hence, for, *to be*, but in respect of a person's gait, *to appear in public, show one's self*; ego qua Divum regina incedo, Virg., I who am, &c.: incedis superbus meo malo, Hor. II. Gen. *To go*; quacuque incederet, Cic.: domum, Plaut.: sessum, id., *to sit down, seat one's self*: ad portas, Liv.: contra, *to go to meet*: malitia, Plaut., i. e. to endeavour to baffle or thwart: incessit itineri, sc. paratus, Tac.: hence, 1. *To advance to the attack, rush upon*; in hostem, Liv. 2. *To proceed, advance, apply one's self to any thing*; ad inventionem, Cic. 3. *To come on, happen, to befall, approach, arrive, seize, appear, rise, of things without life*; rumor incedebat, Tac., *had spread*: ubi crepusculum incesserit, Colum.: admiratio incessit homines, Liv.: cupido incessit eum, id.: also with a dative; cura patribus incescit, id.: licentia cuique incedebat, Tac.: sterilitas annonæ incescit hominibus, Colum.: also seq. in; e. g. religio in te incescit, Ter.: vis morbi in castra incescit, Liv. III. *To go into, enter*; locos mæstos, Tac.: scenam, id. IV. *To come*; huc, Plaut.

IN-CĒLEBER, bris, bre. *Not known, not celebrated*; Gell.

IN-CĒLEBRĀTUS, a, um. *Not made known*; Tac.

INCENDĒFĀCIO, ēre. 3. (incedo and facio) *To kindle*; Treb. Poll. Claud. 8. e lect. Salm.

INCENDIĀRĪUS, a, um. (incendium) *That causes conflagration, inflammatory*; avis, Plin.: incendiarius, subst., *An incendiary*; Tac.

INCENDIŌSUS, a, um. (incendium) *Burning, hot*; Apul.: incendiosior, Fulgent.

INCENDIUM, i. n. (incendo) I. *A burning fire, conflagration*; excitare, Cic.: conflare, Liv.; or, facere, Cic., *to cause, occasion*. II. *Heat*; e. g. in the stomach, Lucr. III. *Fire or heat, fig.*; cupiditatum, Cic.: excitare incendium, i. e. amorem, Ov. IV. *Fuel, combustibles*; incendia poscit, Virg. V. *Annoxa*, i. e. a raising the price, making dearer, Manil. VI. *Fire, fig.*, i. e. *danger, destruction*; bell civilis, Cic.: Invidia, id.: civitatis, id.: incendium meum, Sall., i. e. the fire which consumes me. Thus incendium is frequently used in Cicero for any danger that threatens the public welfare.

INCENDO, di, sum. 3. (in and candeo) I. *To kindle, set fire to*; cupas pice referatas, Cas.: tus et odores, Cic.: Iychnos, Virg.: altaria, id., i. e. to make a fire thereon: aras votis, id., for vota (i. e. victimas) in aris: also fig., *to inflame*; fiberculam, Cels., i. e. to make worse, increase: incensus, a, um, *Kindled, inflamed, burning*; astus, burning heat, e. g. of a fever, Virg. II. *To set on fire, consume by fire, burn*; classem, Cic.: oppida, Cas. III. *Fig. To kindle, inflame, incite*; cupiditatem, Cic.: odia, id.: aliquid, Ter.: hence, incendi, *to be kindled, inflamed, excited*; amore, desiderio, Cic.: dolore, Nep.: dictis, Virg.: equus incensus calcaribus, Hirt.: also without an ablative; adeo erat incensus, ut, &c., Nep., i. e. incensed, enraged: hence, incendere, absolutē. 1. *To inflame with love*; Virg.: Ov. 2. *To incense, irritate, make angry*; animos iudicum in aliquid, Cic. IV. *To make bright or shining*; luna incensa radiis solis, Cic.: squammam incendeat fulgor, Virg.: hence, genus suum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49, i. e. to render celebrated or respectable, as Gronovius explains it. V. *To render warm or hot, to heat*; fornacem, Colum. VI. *To increase*; annonam, the price of corn, i. e. to make dearer, Varr.: reges, Livg. VII. *To fill*; cœlum clamore, Virg.: virium luctu, Justin.

VIII. *To destroy, lay waste*; campos, Stat.

INCENSE. adv. *With fire, vehemently*; Gell.

INCENSIO, ōnis. f. (incendo) *A setting on fire*; Cic.

INCENSOR, ōris. m. (incendo) I. *An incendiary*; Pand. II. *An inciter, instigator*; Ammian.

IN-CENSUS, a, um. I. Adj. *That has not delivered an account of his name and property to the censor*; Cic. II. Part. of incendo.

INCENTIO, ōnis. f. (incino) I. *A blowing on a musical instrument*; tibiarum, Gell. II. *A charm, enchantment*; Gell.

INCENTIVUS, a, um. (incino) I. *Sounding or singing to, accompanying*; tibia, Varr. II. *Inciting*; Iues, Prudent.: Incentivum, *An incentive*, id.

INCENTOR, ōris. m. (incino) I. *A singer*; Paul. Nol. II. *One that incites or stimulates*; Ammian.

INCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (incipio) I. *A beginning*; Cic. II. *An undertaking, attempt*; Ter.

INCEPTO, āre. (freq. of incipio) I. *To begin*; Plaut. II. *To undertake, attempt*; Plaut.: quid inceptas? Ter.

INCEPTOR, ōris. m. (incipio) *One that begins any thing*; Ter.

INCEPTUS, i. n. See INCIPIO.

INCEPTUS, a, um. See INCIPIO.

INCEPTUS, us. m. (incipio) I. *A beginning*; Liv.

II. *An undertaking*; Val. Fl.

INCENICŪLUM, i. n. (incerno) I. *A chest or tray for corn, &c.*; Plin. II. *An instrument for sifting, a sieve*; Cato.

IN-CERNO, crēvi, crētum. 3. I. *To sift to a place, or simply, to sift*; Cato: Vitr.: piper cum sale incretum, Hor. II. *To cover or bestrew by sifting*; Varr.

IN-CERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To spread or overlay with wax*; canaliculum, Cels.: genua deorum, Juv., i. e. to make vows to the gods, or, to pray very earnestly to them, prop. to fasten vows inscribed upon waxen tablets to the knees of the gods.

INCERTE. adv. *Uncertainly, dubiously*; Enn.

INCERTO. adv. See INCERTUS.

INCERTO, āre. (incertus) *To render doubtful*; animum, Plaut.

INCERTUS, a, um. I. *Uncertain, doubting, doubtful*; quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic.: also seq. genit., to the questions, in what? of what? animi, Ter.: rerum suarum, Liv.: veri, id.: tunc, *having no certain information*; cave incertus tuum pedem ad me retuleris, Plaut. II. *Uncertain, not sure, not positive, not to be relied upon*; iter, Cas.: casus, Cic.: responsum, Liv.: ætas (puerit̄is) lubrica et incerta, Cic.: nihil incertius vulgo, id., more fickle: spes incertissima, id.: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic., i. e. in need: sol, Ov., the sun in spring, when it does not yet shine very brightly: thus also, luna, Virg.: tres soles incerti, id., i. e. dark days: hence, 1. *That does not strike with a sure blow*; securis, Virg. 2. *That has not its settled place or order*; crines, Ov., dishevelled: acus, Mart., not fast: vultus, Sall., anxious, fearful, uneasy: we find also incertus, a, um, for, de quo incertus est; e. g. incertus infans, masculus an femina esset, Liv.: os, Ov., stammering: incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. Jug. 49, one could not be certain what they were: hence, Incertum, *An uncertainty*; ne cuius incerti auctor esset, Liv.: in incerto esse, Sall.: Liv.: or, habere, Sall., to be in uncertainty: ad or in incertum revocare, Cic., to render uncertain, bring in uncertainty: thus also, plur. incerta; e. g. belli, Liv.: fortuna, Plin. Ep.: hence, ablat. incerto, for quum incertum sit (esset): e. g. incerto, quid peteret, Liv.: also, Incertum, adv., *Without its being known, without knowing*; Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, Liv.

INCENSĀBĪLIS, e. (in and cessabilis, from cesso) *Incessant, perpetual*; Cæl. Aur.

INCENSĀBLĪTER. adv. *Incessantly, perpetually*; Hieron.

INCENSANTER. adv. *Incessantly, perpetually*; Cod. Just.

INCESSO, ivi and i, ēre. (incedo) I. Trans. *To fall upon, assault, attack, assail*; aliquid, Liv.: muros, Virg.: aliquid eorum, Suet., to throw at; fig., *to attack, assail with words, reproach, reprove*; Ov.: Suet.: senex juvenes objuracione justa incescivit, Gell.: admiratio viri incescit omnes, Liv., seized: hence, *to accuse, charge*; Tac. II. Intrans. *To fall upon, attack, assail, break in, enter by force*; in erumpentes, Liv.: pills incescere, id.: also simply, *to come, appear, show itself*; magnus incescit timor, Cas.

INCESSUS, us. m. (incedo) I. *A going, gait*; incessum fingere, Cic.: incessum fractus, an unmanly gait, Quint.: also, the course of the heavenly bodies; Plin. II. *A going or pressing forward, an approach, advance*; primo incesu solvit obsidium, Tac.: hence, *an irruption into or invasion of a country*; id. III. *An entrance, way of access, approach*; incescus claudere, Tac.

INCESTE. adv. *Impurely, unchastely, sinfully*; Cic.: incestius, Arnob.

INCESTRĪCUS, a, um. (incestus and facio) *That defiles himself, that commits a bad action*; Sen.

INCESTO, āre. (incestus, a, um) *To render impure, contaminate, defile*; classem funere, Virg.: especially, *by unlawful embraces*; thalamos noverca, Virg.: puellam, Plaut.: se, Suet.

INCESTUM

INCESTUM, i. See INCESTUS, a, um.
 INCESTUOSUS, a, um. (incestus, us) *Defiled, especially, by unlawful embraces; incestuose fuerant, Val. Max. 6, 3, 7; but the better edd. have incestu use fuerant.*
 INCESTUS, a, um. (in and castus) *Impure; aves, Stat., i. e. that feed upon dead bodies; concessa apud Judæos, quæ nobis incesta, Tac. i. e. unlawful; especially, unchaste; os, flagitium, Cic. i. sermo, Liv.; amor, Tac.; hence, Incestum, i. Impurity, whether consisting in implety or in fornication; Cic. II. Especially, Impurity contracted by unlawful embraces, as, with a Vestal, near relations, &c.; Cic.; Liv.*
 INCESTUS, us, m. *A defiling, especially, a defiling of one's self by unlawful embraces; Cic.*
 INCHARAXO, Ære. (ἰνχαράσσω) *To scratch into, open by scratching; Apic.*
 INCHOATIVUS, a, um. (inchoo) *Beginning, denoting a beginning; Prisc.*
 INCHOATOR, Æris, m. (inchoo) *A beginner of any thing; mortis, Prudent.*
 INCHOATUS, a, um. I. Part. of inchoo; see INCHOO.
 II. Adj. *Imperfect, incomplete; cognitio, Cic.*
 INCHOO, avi, Ætum, Ære. I. Intrans. *To begin, commence, take a beginning; inchoante mense, Pallad.*
 II. Trans. 1. *To lay the foundation of any thing, begin, commence; delubrum, Cic.; initium, Liv.; oratorum, Cic.; prelium, Liv.; also seq. infin.; Pallad.; ab inchoato extruxere, Colum., from the foundation. 2. To erect, begin, make; aram, Virg.; mentionem affinitatis, Liv. i. e. to mention by the way; regem, i. e. to make, Plin., of bees; hence, Inchoatus, a, um, *Made, built, &c.; templum, Liv.; Dindymi domina, or, magna mater, i. e. Cybele, Catull., i. e. a poem which treats of her.—See also INCHOATUS.*
 IN-CIRCUR, Æris or Æris. *Not tame, wild; Pacuv.*
 INCIDO, idi, Æsum, Ære. (in and cado) I. *To fall into or upon; in, fovæm, Cic.; incidit saxum in crura, Cic.; turris super agmina, Virg.; also seq. dat.; portis, to rush in at the gates, Liv.; capitibus, id., to fall upon; fig., to fall upon or into, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with; in insidiis, Cic.; in morbum, id.; inter catervas armatorum, Liv.; in alicujus amicitiam, Sall., i. e. to be so unfortunate as to make friendship with a person; in illum sermonem, Cic.; incidimus in ea reip. tempora, id.; incidere alicui, or, in aliquem, id., to fall in with one, meet one; also seq. accus.; periculum, Nep.; hence, I. *To fall on or upon, of time; in hunc diem incidunt mysteria, Cic. 2. To occur to one's thoughts; incidit mihi in mentem, Ter.; incidit mihi suspicio, id. 3. To strike or stumble against any thing, offend against; in alterum genus justitiae, Cic. 4. Incidere in Diodorum, for, in Diodori sententiam, Cic., to assent to him. II. *To fall upon, attack, assault, assail; in hostem, Liv.; ultimis, id.; pestilentia incidit in urbem, id.; terror exercitui, Cæs., seizes; bellator deus animos, Virg., seizes. III. *To occur, happen; incidit de uxoris sermo, Liv., they came to discourse of; bellum, Nep.; incidit, seq. ut, or ne, Liv.; also, to meet with, happen to, befall; multas tales casus incidenter, Cic. N.B. Incasurus, a, um, Plin. 2, 27.*
 INCIDO, idi, Æsum, 3. (in and cædo) I. *To cut into, make an incision in any thing; arborem, into a tree, Cæs.; arbor inciditur, Plin., cut into; alicui venas, Cic., to open; folia incisa, Plin., notched, indented; hence, Incisum, Cic., A small member of a sentence, otherwise called comma (κόμμα), consisting of from three or four to seven syllables. Also, *To write, cut, engrave, or imprint any thing into; leges in æs, Cic.; nomina in tabula, id.; verba ceris, Ov.; literas cortici, Plin. II. *To cut, cut into, make any thing by cutting; dentes, to cut teeth into a saw, Ov.; leges, sc. in æs, Cic. Mil. 32: faces, Virg. III. *To cut, cut away, clip; pinnas, Cic.; vites, Virg., to prune. IV. *To interrupt, break off, hinder; sermonem, Liv.; ludum, Hor. V. *To cut to pieces; funem, Virg.; hence, to divide; pulmo incisus, Cic. VI. *To take away, deprive of; spem, Liv.; media, Cic., i. e. to omit; also, to annul, invalidate, make of no effect; testamentum, Pand.; horum, Sen. VII. *To anatomize, dissect; corpora mortuorum, Cels. N.B. Genus vocis incidens, Cic., i. e. broken, interrupted.*
 INCIDUUS, a, um. i. q. INCEDUUS; Stat.
 INCENSUS, tis. *Pregnant, with young; Varr.; Plin.*
 IN-CERO, ivi, Ætum, Ære. 2. and IN-CIO, Ære. 4. *To incite, set in motion; inciebat corpora, Lucr., 5, 960; but ed. Creech. has jangebatur; hence INCITUS, a, um; q. v.*
 INCILIO, or INCILLO, Ære. *To rebuke, blame; Lucr.*
 INCILUS, e. e. g. fossa incilis, Cato, a ditch or trench for conveying water; hence, incile, i. q. Fossa incilis, Cato: Colum.; fig.; in incili adhaerunt, Cic.
 INCINCTUS, a, um. See INCINGO.
 IN-CINGO, nxi, Ætum, 3. i. q. CINGO. *To gird, gird about, surround; urbes menibus, Ov.; incingi zona, id.; incinctus cincta Gabino, Liv.*
 INCINO, Ære. 3. (in and cano) I. *To sing; Propert. II. *To blow upon a musical instrument; Gell.: signa incinuerunt, Varr.*
 INCIPESSE. See INCIPISSE.
 INCIPIO, Æpi, Æptum, 3. (in and capio) Prop. *To take in*************

INCIPISSE

hand; hence, I. Trans. 1. *To begin, undertake, do; quid incipiam? Ter.; facinus, Sall.; hence, Incceptum, An attempt, undertaking; Liv. 2. To begin, make a commencement; aliquid, Ter.; Cæs.; Liv.; also seq. infin.; Cic.; Cæs.; also, to begin, sc. to speak or sing; Sall.; Virg. II. Intrans. *To begin, commence; Plaut.; Cic.; Virg.*
 INCIPISSE, or INCIPESSE, Ære. 3. (incipio) i. q. Incipio; Plaut.
 IN-CIRCUMCISUS, a, um. *Uncircumcised; Tert.*
 IN-CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, a, um. *Unlimited, uncircumscribed; Prudent.*
 INCISE, and INCISIM. adv. *In short clauses or members of a sentence, of from three to seven syllables; Cic.*
 INCISIO, Ænis, f. (incido) I. *A cutting into, an incision; hence, a very small unperitodal member of a sentence, consisting of only from three or four to seven syllables; Cic.; otherwise called incisum. II. Agriping; Veget.*
 INCISUM. See INCIDO.
 INCISERA, Æe, f. (incido) I. *A cutting into, an incision; Plin. II. A notch or hollow in any thing that appears to have been formed by an incision; e. g. in the hand, in insects, leaves, &c., Plin. III. In painting, The division between light and shade; Plin.*
 INCISUS, a, um. See INCIDO.
 INCISUS, us, m. (incido) *A cutting into, an incision; Plin.*
 INCITABULUM, i. n. (incito) *An incentive, excitement; Gell.*
 INCITAMENTUM, i. n. (incito) *An incentive, incitement, inducement, motive; periculum, i. e. ad pericula, Cic.; also, of persons; uxor, quæ incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, Tac., i. e. who instigated.*
 INCITATE, adv. I. *Violently; incitatus, Cic. Orat. 20. II. Quickly, rapidly; incitatus, Cic. Orat. 63.*
 INCITATIO, Ænis, f. (incito) I. *A setting in motion, rousing, inciting, instigating; populi, Cic.; mentis, id.; i. e. enthusiasm. II. Passivè, Vehemence, force, violent motion of a thing; also, rapidity, swiftness, quickness; Cic.; animi, Cæs., i. e. impulse.*
 INCITATOR, Æris, m. (incito) *An inciter, instigator; Prudent.*
 INCITATRIX, icis, f. (incitator) *She that incites or instigates; Lact.*
 INCITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of incito; see INCITO.
 II. Adj. *Running, walking, flowing, sailing, flying, &c., quickly; luitres, equi, Cæs.; equo incitato, at full gallop, Cic.; incitator, id.; incitativissima conversio, id.*
 INCITATUS, us, m. i. q. Incitatio; Plin.
 INCITRO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (freq. of incio) I. *To set or put in rapid motion; equos, Cæs., to spur on; hastas, Val. Fl.; hence, se incitare, or incitari, to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, to go, run, fly, flow, sail, &c. quickly; alii ex castris sese incitant, Cæs.; stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. II. *To excite, rouse, stimulate; studium, Cic.; sitim, Ov.; aliquid cupiditate imitandi, Cic. III. *To excite, encourage, spur on; incense, irritate, exasperate; aliquid ad studium, Cic.; in aliquem, id.; contra aliquem, Hirt. IV. *To inspire; mente incitatus, Cic. V. *To promote the growth of a thing; vitem, Pallad. VI. *To augment, increase, enlarge; penas, Tac.; celeritatem, Cic.; amnis incitatus pluviiis, Liv.—See also INCITATUS, a, um.*
 IN-CITUS, a, um. I. Part. of incio; see INCIO.
 II. Adj. *Unmoved, immovable; calx incita, a piece (on a chess-board) that cannot be moved, a chessman blocked up; hence, incita calces, a place on the chess-board whence a move cannot be made; ad incitas redigere, to bring a chessman to a point whence it cannot be moved; and fig., to bring to a stand-still, reduce to an extremity, Plaut.; we find also, ad incita, Lucil.*
 IN-CIVILIS, e. *Unmannerly, unpolite, rough, uncivil; Gell.*
 INCIVILITAS, ætis, f. (incivilis) *Incivility, uncourteousness; Amman.*
 INCIVILITER. adv. *Without civility, uncourteously, roughly; Pand.; incivillus, Suet.*
 INCLAMATIO, Ænis, f. (inclamo) *An exclaiming or calling out against any one; Tert.*
 INCLAMATIO, Ære. (freq. of inclamo) *To call out against any one; hence, to abuse, scold; aliquid, Plaut.*
 IN-CLAMO, avi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To cry out, to call upon any one. 1. In a good sense; comitem suum, Cic.; Curiatius, Liv.; hence, To call to one's assistance, call upon for help; nemo inclamavit, Cic. 2. In a bad sense, To abuse, chide, rebuke; in aliquem, Gell.; aliquid, Plaut.; Liv.; alicui, Ov. II. *To call; aliquid nomine, Liv.; nomen alicujus, Cæsar. ap. Quint.: ut si inclamaro, advoles, Cic.; delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin. III. *To call upon, invoke; deum atque hominum fidem, Gell.*
 IN-CLARESCO, rui, Ære. *To become famous or renowned; Plin. Paneg.*
 IN-CLARUS, a, um. *Unknown; Symm.*
 IN-CLEMENS, tis. *Unmerciful, rigorous, hard, rough,*********

harsh, severe; dictator, Liv.: inclementiori verbo appellare, id.: inclementissimus, Macrobr.

INCLEMENTER, adv. *Rigorously, severely, roughly; Plaut.: inclementius, Ter.*

INCLEMENTIA, æ. f. (inclemens) *Rigour, severity, roughness; divum, Virg.: mortis, id.: celi, Justin., a severe climate.*

INCLINABILIS, e. (inclino) *That easily inclines to any thing; Sen.*

INCLINAMENTUM, i. n. (inclino) *Inclination; verbi, Nigid. ap. Gell., the termination of a word.*

INCLINATIO, ðnis. f. (inclino) I. *An inclining, bending; lateris unius, Plin.: cœli, Vitruv., i. e. the inclination of the poles; vertebraarum, quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes, Cels.* II. *A changing of any thing; vocis, Cic.: minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt, id.: utendum inclinatione æe ratas, Tac.* III. *Fig. An inclination, tendency; ad meliorem spem, Cic.: hence, an inclination, propensity; id.* IV. *The derivation and termination of words; Varr.*

INCLINATUS, a, um. I. Part. of inclino; see INCLINO. II. Adj. *Inclined, disposed; inclinatum esse deterioribus, for, ad deteriora, Liv.: inclinatio ad aliquid, id.*

INCLINATUS, us. m. i. q. *Inclinatio. A termination; Gell.*

INCLINUS, e. (in and clino) I. *Inclining, bending; Val. Fl.* II. *Unbending, unalterable; Manil.*

IN-CLINO, avi, atum, are. I. *To bend or incline any thing towards, or simply, to bend, incline; genua arenis, Ov.: also, to crook, bend, curve; cursus, id.: hence, inclinari, to be inclined to, incline; terra inclinatur, Lucr.: acies inclinatur, or inclinatur, sc. se, Liv., loses ground, falls back: thus also, inclinare in fugam, id.: acies inclinatur in neutram partem, id., gives way: res inclinatur in fugam, id.: fig.: inclinari timore, Cic.: sol inclinavit, Liv., was near his setting: meridies inclinatur, Hor.: inclinatio die, Plin. Ep.: opes inclinari in Sabinos videbantur, Liv.: hence, to vary, change; fortuna se inclinatur, Cæs.: hence, inclinari, to go to ruin, sink, perish; inclinata domus, Virg.: res inclinatæ, Liv., weakened, sunk: fortuna inclinata, Cic.: morbus inclinat, when on the decline, Cels.: febris se inclinatur, id., decreases: vox inclinata, a deep tone, bass, Cic.: inclinata senectus, Calp. 5, 13, advanced age.* II. *To give a turn to; rem, to a thing, Liv.: res inclinata est, Cic., is near a crisis.* III. *To bend, turn, direct; aquas ad litora, Ov.: fig., culpam in aliquid, Liv., to transfer, lay the blame upon: inclinavit animos (suos) in hanc sententiam, id., he was inclined: hence, inclinari, to be inclined or turned towards, be or come near; dies in tempus pomeridianum inclinatur, Cic.: colore ad aurum inclinatio, gold-coloured, Plin.: especially, to render disposed, dispose; hæc animum inclinatur, ut credam, &c., Liv.: hence, inclinare se, to be inclined or favourably disposed towards; ad Stoicos, Cic.: also without se; Liv.: sententia inclinatur, inclination leans, ad aliquid, Cic.; or, eo, Liv.: also with a dative; pluribus hisce, Hor.: also seq. infin.; Liv.* IV. *To lessen, weaken, impair; rem, Liv.: eloquentiam, Quint.: hence, in grammar, to vary a word in any manner; e. g. by derivation, as vinum, vinosus, Gell.—See also INCLINATUS, a, um.*

INCLUTUS, a, um. See INCLUTUS.

INCLUDO, si, sum. 3. (in and claudio) I. *To shut up, confine, keep in; aliquid in cella, Cic.: in custodia, id.: lateri, Virg.: carcere, Liv.: se Heracleæ, and Heracleam, id.: hence, 1. Fig. To put in, insert; orationem in epistolam, Cic.: verba versus, id.: aliquid orationi, id.: emblemata in scyphis, i. e. to enclose, id.: smaragdum auro, to set in gold, Lucr.: sententiam versus, to compose in verse, Hor.: tempora fastis, id.; germen, to engraft, Virg.* 2. *To confine, restrain; temporis inclusos angustis, Liv.* 3. *To surround, encase; suras auro, Virg.* II. *To block up, obstruct, hinder; viam, Liv.: vocem, Cic.* III. *To close, finish; fata, Propert.: potiones aqua frigida, Cels.* IV. *To close or stop up; alieui os spongia, Sen.* V. *To bound, limit; unam partem inclusit ab Oriente, Plin.* VI. *To contain, hold; locum, Pallad.*

INCLUSIO, ðnis. f. (includo) *A shutting in; Cic.*

INCLUSUS, a, um. See INCLUDO.

INCLUTUS (Inclutus, or Inclutus), a, um. (in and clutus, *κλυτός*) *Celebrated, famous, renowned; Plaut.: Cic.: Liv.: gloria incluta fama, Virg.: inclutissimus, Colum.,*

INCLUTUS, a, um. See INCLUTUS.

INCOACTUS, a, um. *Not compelled; Sen.*

INCOCTILIS, e. (incoquo) *Overlaid or washed with a metal; incoctilia, sc. vasa, tinned, Plin.*

INCOCTIO, ðnis. f. (incoquo) *A boiling, an incocction; Cæl. Aur.*

IN-COCTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not cooked or dressed; Plaut.* II. Part. of incoquo.

IN-COENATUS, a, um. *That has not supped or taken any meal; senex, Plaut.*

INCENUS, e. (in and cenæ) i. q. *Incenatus; Plaut.*

IN-CENO, are. *To take food in any place; Suet.*

IN-ŒPTUS, a, um. i. q. *Inceptus; hence, Inceptum, A design, undertaking; Tac.*

IN-ŒGITABILIS, e. I. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless; Plaut.* II. *Incomprehensible; Ammian.*

IN-ŒGITANS, tis. I. Adj. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless; Ter.* II. Part. of incogito.

IN-ŒGITANTIA, æ. f. (incogitans) *Thoughtlessness, heedlessness; Plaut.*

IN-ŒGITATUS, a, um. I. Adj. I. *Unpremeditated, unstudied; opus, Sen.* 2. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate; Plaut.* II. Part. of incogito.

IN-ŒGITO, are. *To think of any thing, design, contrive; fraudem alieui, Hor.*

IN-COGNITUS, a, um. I. *Not examined, untried; causa, Cic.* II. *Unknown; vocabula, Cic.: incognitus fame, Liv., of whom mankind have never heard: habere aliquid incognitum, not to know, Suet.: hence, incognito, ablat., without knowledge, unknowingly; Cic.* III. *Unclaimed, which no one has claimed as his own; Liv. 5, 16.*

IN-COGNOSCO, ère. 3. i. q. *Cognosco; Apul. Florid. 4, ed. Elm.*

IN-COËHIBILIS, e. I. *That cannot be kept or held together; onus, Gell. 5, 3; other edd. have incoibili, i. e. quod non conjungi potest.* II. *That cannot be restrained; Ammian.*

INCOËHIBILIS, e. See INCOHIBILIS.

IN-CŒLA, æ. c. I. *An inhabitant.* 1. Of persons; Cic.: also seq. genit.; mundi, Cic.: insulæ, Nep. 2. Of animals; aquarum, Cic. 3. Of vegetables, rivers, winds; arbor, Plin.: incolæ Padi, id., of rivers which flow into the Po; Aquilo, Hor. II. *A native, countryman; Pythagoreos, incolas pæne nostros, Cic.: incolæ means also, one who resides any where without being admitted to the rights of citizenship; Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125. N. B. Adj. Turba incolæ, Ov., for incolæ.*

IN-CŒLATUS, us. m. (incolo) *A residing in any foreign place; Pand.*

IN-CŒLO, colui, cultum, ère. I. *Intrans. To dwell or abide in a place; trans Rhenum, Cæs.: inter mare Albesque, Liv.* II. *Trans. To inhabit; Delum, Cic.: urbem, id.*

IN-CŒLATE, adv. *Without alleging a cause; Pand.*

IN-CŒLUM, e. *Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole; Cic.: incolomior, Quadrig.: also, without loss, unconquered; Cæs.: Cic.*

IN-CŒLUMITAS, atis. f. (incolumis) *A being in good condition, good condition, perfect soundness, safety; pro incolomitate principis vota suscipere, Tac.: also seq. a; e. g. ab aliquo, Cic. Plur., incolumitates, Arnob.*

IN-CŒMIS, e. *Unpleasant; Macrobr.*

IN-CŒMITATUS, a, um. *Unattended, having no attendants; Varr.: Cic.*

IN-CŒMITIO, are. *Probably, To affront, or, to rebuke in public; Plaut.*

IN-CŒMUM, i. n. *One of the ingredients of an ointment; Veget. de Re Vet. 4, 28, 18.*

IN-COMMŒABILIS, e. *Impassable; via, Ammian.*

IN-COMMENDATUS, a, um. *Not commended; hence, disregarded; tellus (sc. ventis), Ov.*

IN-COMMINOR, atus sum, ari. *To threaten; incomminata nece, Apul. (passivè).*

IN-COMMISIBILIS, e. *That cannot be mingled; Tert.*

IN-COMMŒIBILITAS, atis. f. *Immoveableness, inflexibleness; Apul.*

IN-COMMŒDE, adv. I. *Inconveniently, incommodiously, not well, badly; Varr.: Cic.: also, unfortunately, unluckily; Cæs.: incommodius, Cic.: incommodissime navigare, id.* II. *Unseasonably, at an unseasonable time; Ter.*

IN-COMMŒDISTICUS, a, um. *A word formed on the occasion, for incommodus; Plaut.*

IN-COMMŒDITAS, atis. f. (incommodus) I. *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness; rei, Ter.: temporis, Liv.* II. *Prejudice, injury; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35.*

IN-COMMŒDO, avi, atum, are. (incommodus) I. *Intrans. To occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, to incommode, annoy, inconvenience; alieui, Ter.: alieui nihil, Cic.* II. *Trans. To hurt, injure, hinder; navigationem, Pand.*

IN-COMMŒDUM. See INCOMMŒDUS.

IN-COMMŒDUS, a, um. *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit; colloquium, Cic.: especially, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable; valetudo, Cic., indisposition: in rebus ejus incommodis, id., need, misfortune: esse alieui incommodum, to be troublesome, Plaut.: incommodior, Pand.: hence, incommodum, subst. I. *Inconvenience, incommodo tuo, and without tuo, Cic., with inconvenience to you.* II. *Any thing that is unseasonable, troublesome, inconvenient, or unpleasant, an inconvenience; also, damage, misfortune; valetudinis, Cic., injury: incommodo affici, id.: alieui incommodum ferre, id.; or, afferre, Cæs.; or, dare, importare, Cic., to occasion; capere, or accipere, id., to receive or suffer: corporis, indisposition, disease, Plin.**

IN-COMMŒTE, adv. *Immoveably, unchangeably, Army; Justin.*

IN-COMMUNIS, e. *Not common*; Tert.
 IN-COMMUTABILIS, e. *Unchangeable*; Varr.—Thence, INCOMMUTABILITAS, ātis. f. *Unchangeableness*; Augustin.
 INCOMMUTABILITER, adv. *Unchangeably*; Augustin.
 IN-COMPARABILIS, e. *That cannot be compared, incomparable*; Quint
 IN-COMPARABILITER, adv. *Without comparison*; plura, incomparably more, Augustin.
 IN-COMPASSIBILIS, e. *That cannot suffer together with another*; Tert.
 IN-COMPERTUS, a, um. *Of which we have no information, unknown*; Plin.: incompertum habeo, id., I do not know, have no information respecting it.
 IN-COMPERTENTER, adv. *Incompetently*; Cod. Just.
 IN-COMPLETUS, a, um. *Incomplete, imperfect*; Jul. Firm.
 IN-COMPOSITE, adv. *Without order, disorderly*; Liv.
 IN-COMPOSITUS, a, um. *Not well put together, out of order, disordered*; Hor.: Liv.
 IN-COMPREHENSIBILIS, e. I. *That cannot be held or kept*; e. g. in the hand; parvitas arena, Colum. II. *That cannot be caught hold of or refuted, not tangible*; Plin. III. *Incomprehensible by the understanding, that cannot be comprehended or understood*; Cels. IV. *That cannot be attained or reached*; fuga, Solin., i. e. that cannot be equalled in running. V. *Untameable, that cannot be tamed*; Sen. VI. *Endless*; Sen.
 IN-COMPREHENSUS, a, um. *Not comprehended, incomprehensible*; not in Cic.: incomprensus, Prudent.
 IN-COMPTUS, or INCOMTE, adv. *Without ornament*; Stat.
 IN-COMPTUS, or INCOMPTUS, a, um. *Unadorned, undressed*; caput, Hor.: oratio, Cic.: incompitor capillus, Suet.: incompiti verbus, Virg.
 IN-CONCESSIBILIS, e. (in and concessibilis, from concedo) *Inadmissible*; Tert.
 IN-CONCESSUS, a, um. *Unallowed, forbidden*; Virg.: also, *impossible*; Quint.
 IN-CONCILIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To treat badly*; aliquem, Plaut. II. Intrans. *To act badly, make difficulties*; Plaut.
 IN-CONCINNE, adv. *Awkwardly, absurdly*; Apul.
 IN-CONCINNITAS, ātis. f. (inconcinnus) *Awkwardness, inelegance*; Apul.
 IN-CONCINNIER, adv. *Awkwardly, absurdly*; Gell.
 IN-CONCINNUS, a, um. *Awkward, unpolished, absurd*; homo, Cic.
 IN-CONCITUS, a, um. *Not quick*; gradus, Ammian.
 IN-CONCRETUS, a, um. *Bodiless, incorporeal*; substantia, Nazar.
 IN-CONCUPISCO, ēre. 3. *To wish for*; amicitiam, Apul. Flor. 3, ed. Elm.
 IN-CONCUSSE, adv. *Undisturbedly, firmly*; Augustin.
 IN-CONCUSsus, a, um. I. *Unshaken, undisturbed*; Plin. Paneg. II. Fig. *Unshaken, i. e. firm, constant, unchanged*; homo, Sen.: pax, Tac.
 IN-CONDITE, adv. *Confusedly, awkwardly*; Cic.
 IN-CONDITUS, a, um. I. *Disordered, confused, out of order*; acies, Liv. II. *Unformed, undigested, wild, uncouth, rude*; i. e. lites, Liv.: jus civile, Cic.: senatorum turba, Suet., i. e. a rude, unmannerly crowd: (carmina) incondita, Virg.: hence, *badly formed, inelegant*; verba, Cic. III. *Not laid up in a storehouse*; fructus, Colum. IV. *Not buried*; Lucan. V. *Not made or created*; Tert.
 IN-CONFECTUS, a, um. *Not wrought, undigested*; Cels.
 IN-CONFUSUS, a, um. I. *Unconfused*; Sen. II. *Unembarrassed, not disconcerted*; Sen.
 IN-CONGELABILIS, e. (in and congelabilis, from congelo) *That cannot be frozen*; Gell.
 IN-CONGRESSIBILIS, e. (in and congressibilis, from congreo) *Unapproachable, inaccessible*; Tert.
 IN-CONGRUE, adv. *Unsuitably, inconsistently*; Macrobi.
 IN-CONGRUENS, tis. *Inconsistent, unsuitable*; Plin. Ep.: seq. dat.; Gell.
 IN-CONGRUENTER, adv. *Unsuitably*; Tert.
 IN-CONGRUENTIA, æ. f. (incongruens) *Unsuitableness*; Tert.
 IN-CONGRUUS, a, um. *Inconsistent, unsuitable, incongruous*; Apul.
 IN-CONNEXUS, a, um. *Not united, unconnected*; Auson.
 IN-CONNIVENS, tis. I. *That does not close itself*; oculus, Ammian. II. *That does not close the eyes*; Gell.
 IN-CONNIUS, a, um. i. q. Inconveniens; Apul.
 IN-CONSENTANÆUS, a, um. *Unsuitable, unfit*; Marc. Cap.
 IN-CONSEQUENS, tis. *Without due consequence or connection*; locutio, Auson.: hence, per insequens, Gell.
 IN-CONSEQUENTIA, æ. f. (insequens) *Want of consequence or connection, inconclusiveness*; Quint.
 IN-CONSIDERANS, tis. *That acts inconsiderately*; inconsiderantissimus, Tert.
 IN-CONSIDERANTER, adv. *Inconsiderately*; Hieron.
 IN-CONSIDERANTIA, æ. f. (inconsiderans) *Improvvidence, inconsiderateness, indiscretion*; Cic.: Suet.
 IN-CONSIDERATE, adv. *Imprudently, inconsiderately, indiscreetly*; Cic.: inconsideratus, Val. Max.
 IN-CONSIDERATUS, a, um. I. *Unadvised, not well*

considered; cupiditas, Cic.: inconsideratissima temeritas, Cic. II. *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*; Cic.: inconsideration, Nep.
 IN-CONSITUS, a, um. *Not sown*; Varr.
 IN-CONSOLABILIS, e. *Inconsolable*; that cannot be mitigated; vulnus, Ov.
 IN-CONSPECTUS, a, um. *Unthought of, not well considered*; Gell.
 IN-CONSPICUUS, a, um. *Not conspicuous or remarkable*; mors, Flor.
 IN-CONSTANS, tis. *Inconsistent, inconstant, capricious, changeable, fickle*; Cic.: quid inconstantius deo? Cic.: inconstantissimus, Sen.
 IN-CONSTANTER, adv. *Inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly, capriciously*; loqui, Cic.: hæc inconstantissime dicitur, Cic., there is not the least consequence in this position.
 INCONSTANTIA, æ. f. (inconstans) *Inconsistency, inconstancy, capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness*; mentis, Cic.
 IN-CONSUETUS, a, um. I. *Unusual*; sermo, Vitr. II. *Unaccustomed*; alicui rei, Sil.
 INCONSULTE, adv. *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly*; inconsulte dicta, Liv.: inconsultus, Cæs.
 IN-CONSULTUS, a, um. I. *Not consulted*; inconsulto senatu, Liv. 36, 36. II. *That has not taken advice*; Virg. III. *Unadvised, inconsiderate*, of persons and things; homo, Cic.: ratio, id., inconsideration; largitio, Liv.: dolor inconsultior, Nazar.: inconsultissimum est, Salv.: hence, Inconsultum, *Inconsideration, imprudence*; Sil.: Inconsulto (ablat.), *Inconsiderately, imprudently*; Auct. ad Her.
 IN-CONSULTUS, us. m. *The not advising with another person*; inconsultu meo, Plaut., without advising with me, without taking my advice.
 IN-CONSUMMATO, ōnis. f. *Imperfection, incompleteness*; Tert.
 IN-CONSUMMATUS, a, um. *Not completed, imperfect, incomplete*; Ammian.
 IN-CONSUMPTUS, or IN-CONSUMTUS, a, um. *Unconsumed, undiminished*; Ov.
 IN-CONTAMINABILIS, e. *That cannot be defiled, uncontaminable*; Tert.
 IN-CONTAMINATUS, a, um. *Uncontaminated, unpoluted, undefiled*; Liv.
 INCONTANTER, i. q. Incontanter.
 IN-CONTEMPABILIS, e. *That cannot be looked upon or contemplated*; Tert.
 IN-CONTEMPIBILIS, or IN-CONTENTIBILIS, e. *Not contemptible*; Tert.
 IN-CONTENTUS, a, um. *Unstretched*; Cic.
 IN-CONTIGUUS, a, um. *That cannot be touched*; deus, Arnob.
 IN-CONTINENS, tis. I. *Not holding together, or retaining*; Plin. II. *Intemperate, immoderate, incontinent*; honio, Plaut.: manus, Hor.; also seq. genit.; sui, Sen.
 INCONTINENTER, adv. *Intemperately, immoderately, incontinently*; Cic.
 INCONTINENTIA, æ. f. (incontinens) I. *Inability of keeping together or retaining*; urina, Plin. II. *Inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence*; Cic.
 INCONTINGIBILIS, e. (in and contingibilis, from contingo) *That cannot be touched*; Apul. de Mund.; but other edd. have inmobilem.
 IN-CONTRADICIBILIS, e. *That cannot be contradicted*; quid in contradicibilis? Tert.
 IN-CONTROVERSUS, a, um. *Uncontroverted*; Cic. Orat. 1, 57: si lectio certa.
 IN-CONVENIENS, tis. I. *Inconsistent, unsuitable*; Cass. in Cic. Ep.: hence, *dissimilar, unlike*; corpus, Phædr. II. *Improper, unbecoming*; Apul.
 INCONVENIENTIA, æ. f. (inconveniens) *Inconsistency, unsuitableness*; Tert.
 IN-CONVERSUS, a, um. i. e. non conversus; oculi, Apul. Met. 2; but edd. Elm., Oudend. &c. have inconvivis.
 IN-CONVERTIBILIS, e. *Unchangeable*; Tert.
 IN-CONVOLVO, ēre. i. q. Convolvo, involvo; e. g. Inconvolutos casus; Ammian.
 IN-COPIGSUS, a, um. *Not furnished with provisions*; Tert.
 IN-COQVO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To boil in or with any thing*; aliquid alicui rei, and re; e. g. radices Baccho in wine, Virg.; cotonea melle, Plin.: alium fabæ, id.: also without a case; si crusta panis incoquatur, id. II. *To insipiate by boiling*; sucum incoqui sole, Plin., i. e. to boil into anything by means of the sun. III. *To boil, scethe*; sucum cum melle, Cels.: hence incocti corpora Mauri, Sil., sunburnt, black. IV. *To dye, colour, dip in, overlay*; vellera incocta roboris, Virg., dyed, coloured: stannum areis operibus, Plin. to tin: argentum, to cover or plate with silver, id.: fig.; incoctum generoso pectus honesto, Pers., filled with.
 IN-CORAM, adv. i. q. Coram. I. *In the presence of*; omnium, Apul. II. *Without a genitive, openly*; Apul.
 IN-CORONATUS, a, um. *Uncrowned*; simulacra, Apul.

INCORPORABILIS, e. (in and corporabilis, from *corpora*) *Bodiless, incorporeal*; Tert.

INCORPORALIS, e. *Bodiless, incorporeal*; Quint.

INCORPORALITER, ātis. f. (incorporalis) *Incorporeally*; Tert.

INCORPORALITER, adv. *Incorporeally, without a body*; Claud. Mam.

INCORPORATIO, ōnis. f. (incorporo) *Bodily constitution*; Colum. 6, 2, 13; but ed. Gesn. has in *corporatione*, and ed. Schneid. in *comparatione*.

INCORPŌREUS, a, um. *Bodiless, incorporeal*; Gell.

INCORPŌRE, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To unite with the body; to incorporate*; alicui effigies animalium, Solin. 11. *To furnish with a body*; Prudent.

INCORRECTUS, a, um. *Unimproved*; Ov.

INCORRIGIBILIS, e. (in and corrigo) *That cannot be improved or corrected*; Cassiod.

INCORRUPTĒ, adv. *Uncorruptedly, purely, justly*; iudicare, Cic.: *incorruptus*, id.

INCORRUPTĒLA, æ. f. i. q. *Incorruptio*; Tert.

INCORRUPTIBILIS, e. *Incorruptible, imperishable*; Lact. — Thence,

INCORRUPTIBILITAS, ātis. f. *Incorruptibility, imperishableness*; Tert.

INCORRUPTIO, ōnis. f. *Incorruptibility, imperishableness*; Tert.

INCORRUPTIVUS, a, um. *Imperishable*; Hieron.

INCORRUPTORIVS, a, um. *Imperishable*; Tert.

INCORRUPTUS, a, um. I. *Uncorrupted*; succus et sanguis, Cic.: *templum*, Liv., uninjured, not overthrown: lignum *incorruptus*, Plin. II. Fig. *Uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbrided, pure, genuine*; sensus, animus, testis, Cic.: *iudicium*, Liv., i. e. true, upright; virgo, Cic.: *origo*, Plin., true, genuine: *incorrupta vita*, Tac., irreprouchable: *custos incorruptissimus*, Hor., unbrided: *incorruptus adversus blandientes*, Tac., that will not be led astray: *præda*, id., i. e. genuine, or, undiminished, or, honourable: *quonam modo incorruptum foret*, id., i. e. how this may be done securely.

INCOXO, āre. (in and coxa) *To sit down*; Pompon.

INCRASSO, āre. *To make thick, thicken*; Tert.

INCRĒBESCO, brui, or INCRĒBESCO, bui. 3. *To become* *requet or strong, to increase, grow, spread, prevail, gain ground*; *increbrescit ventus*, Cic.: *fama*, Liv.: *numerus*, Cic.: *consuetudo*, id.: *sermo nonnullorum*, id.: *proverbio increbruit*, Liv., has become a proverb.

INCRĒBRO, āvi, āre. *To do any thing frequently*; sin increbravit, Plaut.

INCRĒDENDUS, or INCRĒDUNDUS, a, um. *Incredible*; Apul.

INCRĒDIBILIS, e. I. *Incredible*; vis ingenii, Cic.: *auditu*, to hear, id.: *dictu*, Nep.: or, *memoratu*, Sall., to relate. Comp. *incredibilis*, Sen. N.B. *Incredibile* quantum, uncommonly, extraordinarily. II. *Incredulous*; Apul. III. *That deserves no credit, or, that is not believed*; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3.

INCRĒDIBILITAS, ātis. f. (incredibilis) I. *Incredibility*; Pand. II. *Incredulity*; Apul.

INCRĒDIBILITER, adv. *In an incredible manner, incredibly, extraordinarily*; Cic.

INCRĒDITUS, a, um. *Disbeliever*; vaticinia, Apul.

INCRĒDULITAS, ātis. f. (incredulus) *Disbelief, incredulity*; Apul.

INCRĒDŪLUS, a, um. I. *Unbelieving, incredulous*; Hor.: Quint. II. *Incredible*; res, Gell.

INCRĒDUNDUS, a, um. See INCRĒDENDUS.

INCRĒMENTŪM, i. n. (dimin. of *incrementum*) *A little increase*; Apul.

INCRĒMENTUM, i. n. (increso) I. *That by means of which any thing grows*; dentes *incrementa* populi, Ov., i. e. seed: thus recruits are called *incrementum*, i. e. augmentation, increase, Curt. II. *Growth, increase*, and sometimes, *size*; e. g. of vines, Cic.: of rivers, Pand.: *animalia parvi incrementi*, Colum., i. e. size, growth: *urbis*, Liv.: *lucis*, Plin.: *incrementum afferre rei*, Cic.: *capere*, to grow, increase; e. g. of the moon, Colum.: *legata cum incremento restituere*, Suet., to restore with the interest (produced by a proper use of the capital) the legacies which had been kept back. 1. *Offspring or child*; Jovis, Virg. 2. *A figure of rhetoric, an advance from weaker to stronger words or expressions*, Gr. *αὐξήσις*; Quint.

INCRĒMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To burn, consume by burning*; Flor.

INCRĒPATIO, ōnis. f. (increpo) *A chiding*; Tert.

INCRĒPATIVE, adv. *Chidingly*; Sidon.

INCRĒPATORIVS, a, um. (increpo) *Chiding*; Sidon.

INCRĒPITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *increpo*) 1. Intrans. *To call to or upon, to cry out*; tum Bitia dedit increpantis, Virg., calling out to him, exhorting; hence, *to blame*; tibi increpantem, Propert. II. Trans. 1. *To chide, blame, rebuke*; vocibus, Cæs.: *verbis*, Liv.: *increpantem atque incusare reliquos Belgæ*, Cæs.: *æstatem seram*, Virg.: *aliquem moræ*, Sil. 2. *To reproach*; alicui *rugas*, Propert. 3. *To beat, strike*; *pectora dextra*, Stat.

INCRĒPITUS, a, um. See INCREPO.

INCRĒPITUS, us. m. (increpo) 1. q. *Increpatio*; Tert.

INCRĒPO, āvi, ātum, āre, and, more frequently, ui, ātum, āre. 1. Intrans. 1. *To make a noise or sound, to sound, resound*; discus *increpuit*, Cic.: *quidquid increpuit*, id., i. e. at the least noise: *increpare clipeo*, Virg., to make a noise with the shield, i. e. to strike upon: *Umber (canis) increpuit malis*, Virg., chattered with the teeth: *increpare arma*, Liv.: also fig., *to sound, make a noise, be noised abroad*; *increpuit suspicio tumultus*, Cic.: *si quid increpuit terroris*, Liv. 2. *To call or cry out to one, to call upon*; *increpat ultro*, Virg.

II. Trans. 1. *To make a noise against a person or thing*; totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter, Plaut., i. e. thundered at me: *increpuit unda latus*, Ov., dashes against: *Tullium nomine increpans*, Liv., calling him by name: hence, 2. *To blame, upbraid, reprove, rebuke, chide*; aliquid, Plaut.: Liv.: *Phæbus volentem prælia me loqui increpuit lyra*, Hor., touched the lute, and advised me, warned me (Gr. *ἰατὴν ἐπέειπε*, Anacr.): *vallum increpat saltu*, Flor., leaps over the wall with scornful words: *maledictis increpat bonos*, Suet., abuses honest people: *adolestentulum voce gravissima increpuit*, Suet., rebuked him severely; hence fig. 1. *To excite, urge on*; boves *stimulo*, Tibull.: *morantes æris rauci canor increpat*, Virg. 2. *To shake, disturb, frighten*; *pectus*, Hor. 3. *To cause to sound or resound, to utter*; *minas*, Propert.: *sonitum*, Virg.: *lyram*, Ov., to play upon; hæc in regem increpans, Liv.: also seq. accus. cum infn.; e. g. *victor timeri increpans hostes*, Liv.: hence, *to upbraid or reproach one with a fault*; *perfidiam*, Cic.: *mollitem ignaviamque*, Liv. 4. *To resound with any thing*; *Ity, Propert.*

INCRĒSCO, ēvi, ēre. 1. *To grow to or upon any thing*; *squmæ cuti increscunt*, Ov. II. *To grow, increase*; *increscit arbor*, Colum.: *audacia*, Liv.: *morbus*, Cels.: hence, of an orator, *to make use of stronger expressions, advance from weaker to stronger words*; Quint.

INCRĒTO, āre. (in and creta) *To besmear or whiten with chalk*; Petron.

INCRĒTUS, a, um. I. *Not sifted*; *furfures*, Apul., i. e. coarse. II. *Not separated, undivided*; Plin.

INCRĒMINATIO, ōnis. f. *Innocence, blamelessness*; Tert.

INCRĒSPATIO, ōnis. f. (increspo) *A crisping of the hair*; Augustin.

INCRĒNTATUS, a, um. *Unbloody, not rendered bloody*; Ov.

INCRĒNTE, adv. *Without blood, without bloodshed*; Prudent.

INCRĒNTEUS, a, um. I. *Bloodless, i. e. in which no blood or very little blood has been shed, that has not cost blood*; *prolium*, Liv.: *victoria*, Sall.: *Liv*. Usually preceded by a negation, as *neque, haud*, Gr. *οὐκ ἀναιμαρτος*.

II. *Bloodless, unblooded, i. e. that has not shed his blood, without blood, without bloodshed*; miles, Liv.

INCRĒSTATIO, ōnis. f. (incrusto) *An encrusting with plaster, chalk, marble, &c.*; *parietum*, Pand., an over-laying.

INCRUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To cover as it were with a coat or rind, to incrust*; *ollam sapa*, Varr.: *fig.*; *vas sincerum*, Hor., as it were to daub over virtues with the names of vices.

INCRŪBATIO, ōnis. f. (incubo, āre) I. *A sitting upon eggs, a brooding*; Plin. II. Fig. *An unlawful possession*; Cod. Just.

INCRŪBATOR, ōris. m. (incubo, āre) I. *One that lies* *any thing*; *fani*, Tert. II. *One that keeps possession of any thing by oppression or injustice*; Macrobr.

INCRŪBITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *incubo, āre*) *To lie in or upon any thing*; Colum.

INCRŪBITUS, a, um. See INCRŪBO.

INCRŪBITUS, us. m. (incubo, āre) *A lying upon any thing*; *lateris*, on the side, Plin.: hence, *a sitting upon eggs, a brooding*; id.

INCRŪBO, āvi, ātum, āre, and ui, ātum, āre. 1. *To lie in or upon any thing*; in *fano*, Plaut.: *pellibus*, Virg.: *Jovi*, Plaut., i. e. in the temple of Jupiter: all these passages are to be understood of a superstitious practice of persons, particularly sick persons, who laid themselves down to sleep in a temple in order to receive communications from the deity respecting futurity in general or respecting their disease; see A. Fr. Wolf in the Berlin 'Monatschrift', 10, p. 229: *agani, cortici*, Liv.: *purpura atque oro*, Sen.: *tabernulam*, Apul., i. e. in a hut: especially, 1. *To lie any where or upon any thing for some time*; *ovis*, Colum.; or, *ova*, Varr., to sit upon the eggs, i. e. to brood, to hatch: hence, *ova incubita*, Plin.: also without *ovis* and *ova*, *to brood, hatch*; id.: *fig.*; *pecunie*, Cic., to lie on it in order to watch or enjoy it: *divitiis*, Virg.: especially of persons who possess any thing unjustly, Ascon.: also of things without life; *nox incubat ponto*, Virg.: *caelum, quod incubat urbi*, Val. Fl. 2. *To reside, dwell, abide at*; *Erymantho*, Ov. 3. *To be near or contiguous to, to border upon*; *jugum incubans mari*, Plin. II. *To lean or fall upon*; *gladio*, Sen.

INCRŪBO, ōnis. m. (incubo, āre) 1. *One who lies upon any thing*; *Petron*. II. *The night-mare*; Augustin.

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INCUDO, di, sum, ěre. *To forge, form by the hammer, fabricate*; incusa auro dona, Pers.: lapis incusus, Virg., a stone for a handmill.

INCULCATIO, ōnis. f. (inculco) *An inculcating*; Tert. INCULCATOR, ōris. m. (inculco) *One that tramples upon*; diaboli, Tert.

INCULO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and calco) I. *To tread down, tread in*; aream, Colum.: also, *to stuff, press, or put in*; lanam morsibus canis, Plin., i. e. into a wound occasioned by the bite of a dog: also, *to make thick with any thing, to cover thickly with any thing*; Gell. II. *To stuff or cram in, insert*; verba Graeca, Cic., also, *to improve with additions*; Cic. Att. 16, 3. III. *To inculcate, impress forcibly*; Cic. IV. *To urge or force upon, to obtrude*; imagines oculis, id.: se alijcus auri- bus, id.

INCULPABILIS, e. *Unblameable*; Prudent.

INCULPATUS, adv. *Unblameably*; Cod. Theod.

INCULPATUS, a, um. *Blameless, inculpable*; inculpatissimus, Gell.

INCULTE, adv. *Inelegantly, uncouthly, roughly, clownishly*; vivere, Cic.: incultus, Sall.: dicere, Cic. But inculte dicere does not imply any censure; it means to express one's self with a forcible or significant brevity; Cic. Orat. 9, 28.

INCULTUS, a, um. *Uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, rude*; ager, Cic.: via, id., unpared; regio, id.: trames, Propert., uncultivated, solitary: quid incultus oppidis? Cic.: incultus ut vita, sic oratione, id.: ingenium, Hor.: oomae, Ov., uncured, uncombed, disorderly: thus also, canities, Virg.: genae, filthy, squalid, Ov.: equus, without bridle and saddle-cloth, Lucan.: homo, Cic., uncouth: versus, Hor., bad, unpolished, rough.

INCULTUS, us, m. I. *Want of cultivation*; ingenii, Sall.: honorum, Liv. II. *Squalor, filth*; Sall.

INCUMBO, cūbi, cubitum. 3. I. *To lay one's self upon any thing, to lean or recline upon*; toto, Virg.: remis, id.: ad aliquem, Ov., to turn towards: in aliquem, to support one's self by, to lean upon, Curt.: in gladium, Cic.: or, gladio, Auct. ad Her.: or, gladium, Plaut., to stab himself: Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, Oct. ap. Suet., that his Ajax threw himself upon a sponge, i. e. a sponge would have utterly destroyed him; facētē, since Ajax threw himself upon his sword: hence, I. *To fall upon*; armo, Virg.: Pergamum incubuit sibi, Sen., fell in ruins: tempestas incubuit silvis, Virg. 2. *To break or rush in*; incubere maria, Plin.: cohors febrinum, Hor. 3. *To lean against*, i. e. to stand near, be adjacent or contiguous to; laurus incubens arae, Virg.: mare, Plin.: in parietem, Pand. 4. Fig. *To exert one's self, apply one's self to, pay attention to, take pains with or at*; in rem, Cic.: ad rem, id.: aliquid rei, Plin. Ep.: huc incubat orator, Quint.: inclinatio incubuit ad bonum virum, Cic., has leaned towards: ad lenitatem, &c., id., to be inclined to: also seq. accus.; haustus Palladios, Stat.: also with ut; Liv. 5. *To put a finishing stroke to any thing*; rei, Liv.: iudici inclinatio, Cic.: fato, Virg., i. e. to further, hasten. 6. *To press upon, fall upon, attack, rush*; in hostem, Liv.: in Macedoniam, id. II. *To lie, or, to lie on or upon any thing*; super praedam, Petron.: hence, *to be incumbent upon as a duty*; iudici incumbit officium, Pand.: e. I. *Incumbit probatio, id.*

INCUNABULA, ōrum. n. I. *That which is in a cradle, the cradle-bed*; Plaut. Truc. 5, 13; unless this means, the cradle-band: and thus it is, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 32. II. *A cradle*; Liv.: ab incunabilis, id., from childhood: fig., i. e. a birth-place; Cic.: also of a new hive for young bees; Virg.: also, an origin, beginning; doctrinae, Cic., rudiments.

INCUNCTABILIS, e. (in and cunctabilis, from cunctor) *That admits not of doubt or delay*; Pand.

INCUNCTANS, tis. *Unhesitating, not delaying*; Paul. Petroc.

INCUNCTANTER, adv. *Without delay, hesitation, or doubt*; Lact.

INCUNCTATUS, a, um. *That acts without delay*; Apul.

INCUPIDUS, a, um. *Not desirous, or, very desirous*; incupidiore, Afran.

INCURATUS, a, um. I. *Not cared for*; Vopisc. II. *Unhealed*; Hor.

INCURIA, æ. f. (in and cura) *Want of care, carelessness, negligence*; rei, Cic.: also without a genitive; id.

INCURIOSE, adv. *Carelessly, negligently*; Liv.: incuriosus, Tac.

INCURIOSUS, a, um. I. *Careless, negligent, unconcerned*; in re, Suet.: also seq. ablat.; serendis frugibus, Tac.: also seq. genit.; rei, for in re, Plin. Ep.: ætas incuriosa suorum, Tac. II. *Careless, negligent, i. e. not made or done with care*; finis, Tac.: historia, Suet.

INCURRO, curri, also cūcurri, cursum. 3. I. *To run to or towards any person or thing*; in aliquem, Cic.

II. *To assail, assault, attack*; armentis, Ov.: in Romanos, Liv.: also transitivē; novissimos, Tac.: also absolutē; suos iam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep.: also, in aliquem, fig., i. e. to inveigh against, censure, Trebon. in Cic. Ep. III. *To make an irruption or inroad*; in

Macedoniam, Liv. IV. *To dash against, hit upon, commit a fault, offend, injure*; nusquam, Cic.: in genus injustitias, id.: in aliquem bene meritum, id., i. e. to injure. V. *To come to, fall upon, meet with*; as, in writing, speaking, reading, &c.; in aliquem, in aliquo, Cic.

VI. *To happen, occur, befall*; incurunt tempora, Cic.: incurrebat hesitatio, Pand., a doubt arose: disputatio, in quam non locus incurrat, Cic., suits: casus in sapientem potest incurrere, id. VII. *To fall, take place (at a certain time)*; in Etesias, in diem, Cic.: circumcisibus, Suet. VIII. *To border upon, be contiguous or near to*; agri in publicum incurrebat, Cic. IX. *To occur to, strike, fall into*; in oculos, Cic.; or, oculis, Sen., to occur to the sight, to be visible: in crimen, in fraudem, in reprehensionem, in morbos, in odia, Cic.: hence, trans., *to commit or do wrong*; aliquid, Lamprid.

INCURSATIO, ōnis. f. (incurso) I. q. Incurso; Non. INCURSAX, æcis. (incurso) *That makes frequent inroads*; Sidon.

INCURSIM, adv. *With a run, quickly*; Cæcil.

INCURSIO, ōnis. f. (incurro) I. *A running to or against*; atomorum, Cic. II. *An hostile attack, assault*; Cic.: fig.; seditiosis, id. III. *An irruption or inroad into a country*; Cæs.: incursionem facere in fines, Liv.

INCURSIO, ære. (freq. of incurso) I. *To attack, assault, rush upon*; in aliquem, Sen. II. *To dash against, clash with*; Sen.

INCURSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of incurro) I. *To run to or upon, to run against, to dash or strike against*; ramis, Ov.: rupibus, against the rocks, id. II. *To assault or attack in an hostile manner, to charge, make an incursion or inroad*; in amicos atque inimicos, Auct. ad Her.: in hostem, Liv.: also transitivē; aciem, Tac.: agros, Liv., to fall into, make an irruption into: aliquem pugnis, Plaut.: also absolutē; si ferbis incurrat, Cæs., comes on, attacks: also passivē; agmen incursum ab equitibus, Liv.: fig.; incursum in te dolor, Cic., will come upon thee. III. *To come or fall into, to occur to, strike, meet*; oculis, Quint., to strike the eyes: cui nullus alius color incursum, Plin., mixed with no other colour.

INCURSUS, us, m. (incurro). I. *A running or flowing into or upon*; Plin. Ep. II. *An assault, attack, charge*; equitum, Cæs.: fig.; morborum, Quint. Decl. INCURVATIO, ōnis. f. (incurvo) *A bending, curving*; Plin.

INCURVESCO, or INCURVESCO, ěre. (incurvus) *To bend or curve*; Cic. e. poeta.

INCURVICERVICUS, a, um. (incurvus and cervix) *Having a crooked or very neck*; Pacuv.

INCURVICO, See INCURVESCO.

INCURVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (incurvus) *To curve, bend*; arcum, Virg.: fig. I. *To bend, cast down, discompose, disturb*; inagnum animum non incurvat injuria, Sen.

II. *To bend, turn, guide*; Pers.

INCURVUS, a, um. *Bent, crooked, curved*; bacillum, Cic. INCUS, idis. f. (incudo) *An anvil*; Cic.: eandem incudem tundere, id., fig., i. e. to be always labouring at the same thing: male nato incudi reddere versus, Hor., to revise, retouch.

INCUSABILIS, e. (incuso) *Blameworthy*; incusabilior, Tert.

INCUSATIO, ōnis. f. (incuso) *Accusation, blame*; Cic.

INCUSATOR, ōris. m. (incuso) *An accuser*; Cod. Just.

INCŪSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and causa) *To accuse, complain of a person or thing, blame, aliquem, Cæs.: aliquem probi, Plaut.: aliquid, Ov.: Colum.*

INCUSSOR, ōris. m. (incutio) *One who strikes*; Paul Petroc.

INCUSSUS, a, um. See INCUTIO.

INCUSSUS, us, m. (incutio) *A striking or dashing upon a thing*; Sen.

INCUSTODITUS, a, um. I. *Not watched or guarded*; ovile, Ov.: urbs, Tac. II. *Unobserved, not continued, omitted, neglected*; observatio, Tac. III. *Not concealed or kept secret*; amor, Sil. IV. *Heedless, inconsiderate, imprudent*; Plin. Ep.

INCŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of incudo. II. *Unwrought, rough, uneven*; Auson.

INCŪTIO, cussī, cussum, ěre. (in and quatio) I. *To strike upon*; pedem terræ, Quint.: Scipionem in caput, Liv.: arietem muro, id.: aliquid colaphum, Juv., to give a box on the ear: incussi articuli, Plin., injured by the blow. II. *To throw, cast, or hurl to a place*; faces et hastas, Tac. III. *To shake, cause to tremble*; mentem, Val. Fl., to alarm. IV. *To cause, produce, inflict, excite, strike into, inspire with*; aliquid timorem, Cic., to frighten: errorem, id.: amorem, morbum, Lucr.: desiderium urbis, Hor.; bellum, id. (a stronger expression than inferre): aliquid negotii aliquid, id.: minas, to threaten, Ov.: vim ventis, Virg., to occasion, give, impart: fœdum nuncium, Livg., to bring bad news.

INDAGATIO, ōnis. f. (indago, āre) *A searching or tracing out, an investigating, exploring*; veri, Cic.

INDAGATOR, ōris. m. (indago, āre) *One who searches or traces out, an investigator, explorer*; Plaut.: Colum.

INDAGATRIX, icis. f. (indagator) *She that explores or traces out, &c.*; virtutis, Cic.

INDĀGĀTUS, us. m. i. q. *Indagatio*. An exploring, tracing out, or, an encompassing, surrounding; Apul.

INDĀGES, is. f. i. q. *Indagatio*; Prudent.

INDĀGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To trace out; said of dogs in hunting, Cic. II. Fig. To trace out, explore, investigate; aliquis, Cic.

INDĀGO, inis. f. I. The surrounding of a wood with toils or nets for the purpose of hunting; saltus indagine cingere, Virg.: colles indagine claudere, Tibull.: velut indagine, Hirt.: Liv.: hence, II. Any kind of enclosure, as, by fortifications or a line of circumvallation; Lucan. 6, 42; hence, penarum indagine inclusos, Plin. Paneg. III. An exploring, investigating; cupediarum, Gell.: or, an inquiring, examining; Plin.

INDE. (from is, with the adverbial termination) I. Thence, from that place; Cic. II. Thence, from that thing, from that matter, circumstance, &c., herefrom; Cic.: also, for ab illa parte, on (from) that side; Liv. III. From or of those persons; filii duo: inde (i. e. ex his) hunc adoptavi, Ter. IV. Hereupon, next in order, afterwards; Nep.: Liv.: thus also, deinceps inde, Cic. Brut. 90, which is a pleonasm, or deinceps means, in succession: inde loci, Lucr., i. e. hereupon; also, thenceforward, from that time forth; inde usque repetens, Cic.: also, inde a; e. g. inde a principio, id., from the beginning: inde a canubulis, Liv., from childhood: also, of place; inde a Stygia unda prospiciens, Virg.

INDEBĪTE, adv. Unduly; Pand.

INDEBĪTUS, a, um. That is not owed, undue; præmia, Ov.: it may also be rendered, ungranted (by God); Virg. Æn. 6, 66; hence, Indebitum, That which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due; Pand.: Indebito, Unduly, without being owed; id.

INDECENTĪS, tis. Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful; morbus, nasus, homo, Mart.; risus, Suet.: nihil indecentius, Sen.: indecentissimum, Sidor.

INDECENTER, adv. Unbecomingly, disgracefully; Quint.: Mart.: indecentius, Sen.: indecentissime, Quint.

INDECENTĪA, æ. f. (Indecens) Indecency, unbecomingness, disgracefulness; Vitr.

INDECEO, ēre. 2. To misbecome; aliquem, Plin. Ep.

INDECLĪNĀBĪLIS, Inflexible, unchangeable; Sen.

INDECLĪNĀBĪLĪTER, adv. Unchangeably; Cassiod.

INDECLĪNĀTUS, a, um. Unchanged; Ov.

INDECŌRE, adv. Indecently, unbecomingly, unsuitably; Cic.: Tac.

INDECŌRĪS, e. Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful; Virg.

INDECŌRO, āre. To disgrace, unhonour; aliquem, Hor.

INDECŌRUS, a, um. I. Unbecoming, indecorous, unsuitable; Cic. II. Unseemly; Plin.

INDEFĀTĪGĀBĪLIS, e. (in and defatigabilis, from defatigo) Unwearied; Sen.

INDEFĀTĪGĀTUS, a, um. Unwearied; Sen.

INDEFECTUS, a, um. Unfailing, unceasing, unwearied, not enfeebled; Apul.

INDEFENSE, adv. Without defence; Cod. Just.

INDEFENSUS, a, um. Undefended; Liv.

INDEFESSE, adv. Unweariedly; Spartan.

INDEFESSIM, adv. Unweariedly; Sidor.

INDEFESSUS, a, um. Unwearied; Virg.: Plin. Paneg.

INDEFICIENTĪS, tis. Unfailing, incessant; Lact.

INDEFICIENTER, adv. Continually, incessantly; Augustin.

INDEFĪNĪTE, adv. Indefinitely; Gell.

INDEFĪNĪTUS, a, um. Indefinite; Gell.

INDEPLETUS, a, um. Unempt; Ov.

INDEPLEXUS, a, um. Unchanged; Plin. Paneg.

INDEPECTUS, a, um. Not thrown down; domus, Ov.

INDEPLĀSĪTUS, a, um. Unwearied; labor, Manil.

INDEPLEBĪLIS, e. Indelible, imperishable; nomen, Ov.

INDELECTĀTUS, a, um. Not delighted; Petron.

INDELIBĀTUS, a, um. Uninjured; opes, Ov.

INDELICTUS, a, um. Not committed (as a crime); indelictum, no crime, Acc.

INDEMNĀTUS, a, um. (in and damnatus) Uncondemned, unsentenced; i. q. Indicta causa; Cic.

INDEMNĪS, e. (in and damnus) Unhurt, free from injury; Sen.

INDEMNĪTAS, ātis. f. (indemnĪs) Indemnity, i. e. security from loss; Pand.

INDEMONSTRĀBĪLIS, e. That cannot be proved or demonstrated; Apul.

INDEMŪTĀBĪLIS, e. Unchangeable; Tert.

INDEMNŪCIĀTUS, a, um. Not declared or announced; sors, Sen.

INDEPISCOR, i. 3. i. q. Adipiscor; Fest.

INDEPLŪRĀTUS, a, um. Unempt; Ov.

INDEPRĀVĀTUS, a, um. Unincorrupt; Sen.

INDEPRECĀBĪLIS, e. (in and deprecabilis, from deprecor) That cannot be averted by prayer; Gell.

INDEPREHĒNSĪBĪLIS, e. (in and deprehensibilis, from deprehendo) Not to be discovered; Quint. Decl.

INDEPREHENSUS, and INDEPRENSUS, a, um. Unobserved, undiscovered; error, Virg.

INDEPTUS, a, um. See INDEPISCOR.

INDESCRIPTUS, a, um. Not divided; vites, Colum.

IN-DESERTUS, a, um. Not forsaken; regna, Ov.

IN-DESES, idis. Not sluggish; Gell.

INDESINENTER, adv. Incessantly; Cypr.

INDESPECTUS, a, um. Where one cannot look down; Tartara, Lucan.

INDESTRĪCTUS, a, um. Uninjured, unhurt; Ov.

INDETERMINĀBĪLIS, e. That cannot be defined; quæstio, Tert.

INDETERMINĀTUS, a, um. Unlimited, undefined; Tert.

INDETONSUS, a, um. Unshorn; Ov.

INDETRĪTUS, a, um. That cannot be rubbed or worn out; Tert.

INDEVĪTĀTUS, a, um. Unavoided; telum, Ov.

INDEVŪRĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Devoratus; Mart. 7, 19, 15. Others read, et devorato.

INDEVŪTE, adv. Irreligiously, impiously; Justin.

INDEVŪTĪO, ōnis. f. Irreligion, impiety; Cod. Just.

INDEVŪTUS, a, um. Without reverence and respect towards God and the laws, irreligious, impious, unconscientious; Cod. Just.

INDEX, icis. c. I. Of persons, An informer, discloser, discoverer; Cic.: and in Cicero's time it appears to have been a term of reproach, a spy, and used in the same manner as under the emperors the term delator, Cic. Mur. 24. II. Of things, An index, sign, mark; vocem, indicem stultitiæ, Cic., that betrays your folly: auctoris annulus index, Ov.: hence, 1. Digitus index, The forefinger; Hor. 2. A register, catalogue, list; Quint.: also with liber, Varr.: or, a title page, table of contents; Cic.: also, an inscription on a painting or statue; Tibull.: Liv. 3. A kind of stone; prob., a touchstone; Ov. Met. 2, 706.

INDICĀBĪLIS, e. (indico) That denotes or marks out; Cæl. Aur.

INDICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (indico) An indicating or marking out: hence, a fixing of a price, estimating the value; Plaut.: Plin.

INDICĀTOR, ōris. m. (indico) One that points out; Solin.

INDICĀTŪRA, æ. f. (indico) A taxing, fixing of a price; Plin.: dolum, id., for a cure.

INDĪCENS, tis. I. Adj. That does not say; me indicente, Ter.; Liv., without my saying it. II. Part. of indico.

INDĪCĪNA, æ. f. (index) A notice, information; Apul.

INDĪCIUM, i. n. (index) I. A discovery or disclosure of a thing; conjunctionis, Cic.: indicium edere, Lucr.; or, facere, Ter., to disclose, give information of: esse indicium, to show, be a proof, indicate, Ter.: Cic.: hence, a charge, accusation; Tac. II. Evidence, deposition in a court of justice; Cic.: profiteri, Sall., to give evidence, to depose: also, permission to give evidence, or, permission to turn king's evidence or to discover accomplices; indicium postulare, Cic. Att. 2, 24. III. A remuneration for the giving of evidence or informing; partem indicii accipere, Cic.: indicium alicui dare, Pand. IV. A mark, sign, proof, token; scelus, Cic.

INDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (index) I. To discover, betray, disclose, make known, inform, show; fem patri, Ter.: dolorem lacrimis, Nep.: alicui de epistolis, Cic.: vultus indicat moros, id.: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter.: se indicare, Cic., to show one's self in one's true character. II. To give evidence in a court of justice against the accused, to depose, inform, betray; conscios, Cic.: filium patri, Ter.: de conjuratione, Sall.: de homine (conjurato), id. III. To put a price upon a thing to be sold, to value; fundum alicui, Cic.: ut sciam, quanti indicet, Plaut.

INDICO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. To declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, appoint; diem concilii, comitia, Liv.: diem comitiis, Liv.: funus, Cic., to invite to a funeral; ferias, Suet.: inimicitias, Cic.: exercitum in locum, Liv., to cause to assemble, appoint a place for meeting; thus also, exercitum ad portam, Liv.: bellum populo, Cic., to declare: choros, Virg., to summon: also with ut, without an accusat., to enjoin, order by proclamation; Liv. II. To say or declare that any thing shall be given, to appoint or impose as a tribute; tributum, Liv.: multam, Plin.: indicet ab familiaribus cœnas, Suet., he invited himself as a guest to many of his acquaintance.

N.B. I. Indice, for indie, Plaut. 2. Indicens, i. e. non dicens; see INDICENS. 3. Indictus, i. e. non dictus; see INDICTUS.

INDICTĪOUS (-tius), a, um. i. q. Indictus. Declared, proclaimed; onera, Cassiod.

INDICTĪO, ōnis. f. (indico) I. A declaring, proclaiming; hence, the imposition of a tax, a tax, impost; Plin. Paneg. II. In the computation of time, A space of fifteen years; Cod. Theod.

INDICTĪŌNALIS, e. (indictio) Of or relating to an impost or tax; Ammian.

INDICTŪS, a, um. (indico) Proclaimed, declared; Varr.

INDICTUS, a, um. I. Adj. 1. Not said, unsaid; Ter.: Liv.: also, not mentioned, uncelebrated, unsung; carminibus nostris, Virg. 2. Indicta causa, Without the matter being heard, unheard; e. g. to judge, Cic. 3. Unspeckable, ineffable; deus, Apul. II. Part. of indico.

INDICULUS, m. (dimin. of index) *A short list or catalogue*; Synon.

INDIDEM, adv. (inde and idem) I. *From the same place*; Liv.: frequently with the name of the place; Iudidem Thebis, Nep.: indidem America, Cic. II. *From the same matter or thing*; Cic.: Liv. III. *Hereupon*; Apul.

INDIES, or IN DIES. *From day to day, daily, &c.*; see IN, and DIES.

IN-DIFFERENS, tis. I. *In which there is no difference, that has no difference*: hence, I. Indifferens, *That is neither good nor bad, indifferent* (Gr. ἀδιάφορον); Cic. 2. Syllaba, that is both short and long, Quint. II. Homo, *Indifferent to any thing*; circa victim, Suet.

INDIFFERENTER, adv. I. *Without distinction*; Quint.: vivere, Cael. Aur., i. e. to eat every thing alike. II. *With indifference*; Suet.

INDIFFERENTIA, æ. f. (indifferens) *Want of distinction or difference, likeness*; Gell.

INDIGENA, æ. c. (indu, i. e. in, and geno) I. *A native of a country*; Liv.: also, adj. (or, by apposition); e. g. colonas Indigenas, Colum.: indigenas Latinos, Virg.

II. Also of other things, *Indigenous, native*; made, grown, or born in a country; bos, Ov.: potio, Flor.: vinum, Plin. INDIGENTIA, æ. f. (indigeo) *Need, want, indigence*; Cic.: hence, *unsuitable, desir. id.*

INDIGENTUS, a, um. (indu, i. e. in, and geno) *Native*; sermo, Apul.

INDIGEO, ut 2. (indu, i. e. in, and egeo) I. *To need, stand in need of, want, require*; seq. genit.; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: indigens somni, Suet., sleepy; drowsy; seq. ablat.; Cic.: Cæs.: Nep.: also seq. accus.; e. g. nihil, Varr.: also seq. infin.; Gell. II. *To long for, desire*; auri, Cic. III. *To be in a necessitous condition, be poor or needy*; hence, indigens, *a poor person*; Cic.

INDIGES, étis, m. (from indu, i. e. in, and γίνομαι, i. e. γίνωμαι) *Indigenous, native*; Indigetes (Ἰνδιγέται), Virg.; or, dii indigetes, Liv.; this name was given by the Romans to some of their ancestors who were deified after death, and regarded as tutelar deities of the country; e. g. to Picus, Faunus, Æneas, &c.

INDIGES, is. (indigeo) *Indigent, needy*; Pacuv. INDIGESTE, adv. *Confusedly, without arrangement*; Gell.

IN-DIGESTIBILIS, e. *Indigestible*; Th. Prisc. IN-DIGESTIO, ónis, f. *Want of digestion*; Hieron.

IN-DIGESTUS, a, um. I. *Confused, without order or method*; Ov.: Plin. II. *Indigested*; Macrob.

INDIGÉTO, are, I. *To declare, make known*; deam, Varr.: precem, Tert., to publish; hence, to name; Arnob. II. *To invoke, call upon a god*; Vestales ita indigetant, Macrob.

INDIGITAMENTUM, i. n. (indigito) *A register or list of names*; Arnob.

INDIGITO, i. q. Indigito.

INDIGNABUNDUS, a, um. *Indignant, or rather, full of indignation*; Liv.

INDIGNANS, tiv. I. Part. of indignor; see INDIGNOR.

II. Adj. *That cannot endure or suffer any thing, impatient*; genus indignantissimum servitutis, Colum., utterly unable to brook.

INDIGNANTER, adv. *Indignantly, with indignation*; Ammian.

INDIGNATIO, ónis, f. (indignor) I. *Indignation, disdain*; Hor.: indignationem movere, Liv., to excite. II. *An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art*; Cic.

III. *Unbecomingness, unseemliness*; Quint. Decl. IV. *An injury of a limb, a hurt*; Veget.

INDIGNATUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of indignatio) *Slight indignation*; Plin. Ep.

INDIGNATIVUS, a, um. (indignor) *Of or relating to indignation*; Tert.

INDIGNE, adv. I. *Undeservedly, unworthily, contrary to desert*; indignissime perire, Cæs. II. *Unbecomingly, in an unseemly manner*; Ter. III. *Indignantly, unwillingly*; pati, Cic.; or, ferre, Nep., to take ill, suffer with impatience, not to like.

INDIGNITAS, átis, f. (indignus) I. *Unworthiness*; Cic. II. *Unbecomingness*. 1. Of a person, *Uncomely behaviour, meanness, baseness*; Cic.: also, *unsuitable-ness, unfitness*; Cic. Deiot. 1; also, *unworthy treatment of any one, indignity which one is obliged to endure*; Cæs.: Liv. 2. Of a thing, *Heinousness, enormity, atrocity*; injuria, Cic. III. *Indignation that springs from unworthy treatment*; Cic.: Liv.

INDIGNOR, átus sum, ári. (indignus) I. *To esteem as incongruous, disreputable, or unseemly, to be indignant at, to disdain*; aliquid, Cic.: Nep.: Liv.: also, de re, Auct. B. Hisp.: also seq. quod, Cæs.: also seq. quandoque; Hor.: also with si; Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: and with an accusative and infinitive; Cæs.: also with a simple infinitive; Ov.: Quint.: and with a dative; Pand. 43, 5, 2, ed. Torrent.: hence, Indignandus, a, um, *That deserves indignation*; Cic. II. Fig. Pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg., i. e. not willing to bear: thus also, venti, æquor, id.: verba, Ov.: ne tumentia indignentur, Cael. Aur., grow worse.—See also INDIGNANS.

IN-DIGNUS, a, um. I. *Unworthy, undeserving*; homo, Cic.: indigni, ut redimeremur, Liv.: indigni, qui impetratent, Cic.: also seq. genit.; Virg.: also seq. infin.; Ov.: also absolutè; e. g. quamvis indignus, Cic.: digna atque indigna relatu, Virg., good and bad, and so, something of all sorts. N. B. Also, as in Greek ἀξίος ἄξιος, in a good sense, *Undeserving* (e. g. of an act of injustice); homo, Cic.: indignus injuria, Ter. II. *Undeserved*; mors, Virg.: digna indigna pati, id., i. e. good and bad; hence, 1. *Cruel, harsh, intolerable, severe*; hiems, Virg.: amor, id. 2. *Indecent, not honourable, shameful, unworthy, disreputable, unbecoming, unfit*; facinus, Ter.: also seq. ablat.; majestate populi, Cæs.: legatione tua indignissimus, Cic.: quicquam non vidit indignus, id.: hence, indignum est, it is not proper, id.: Indignum! as an exclamation, *How improper! Oh! shame!* Ov. III. *Whom any thing does not become, who ought not to do any thing*; tu indignus, qui faceres, Ter., it did not become you to commit, &c.: se esse indignam deputat matrem, cui concedat, Ter., for indignum deputat, matrem meam cedere.

INDIGUS, a, um. (indigeo) I. *Needing, in want*; with a genitive; Lucr.: Virg.: Plin.: and with an ablative; Lucr.: also without a case; *needy, poor*; Stat. II. *Desirous*; servitili, Lucan.

INDIGUS, a, um. i. q. Indigus; Apul. INDILIGENS, tis. I. *Careless, heedless, negligent*; Ter.: indiligenter, Cæs.: also seq. genit.; memoria, i. e. in memoria, Gell. II. *Neglected, not taken proper care of*; hortus, Plin.

INDILIGENTER, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly*; Cic.: indiligentius, Cæs.

INDILIGENTIA, æ. f. (indiligens) *Carelessness, negligence, heedlessness*; Cæs.: literarum, i. e. in literis, Cic.: veri, i. e. in vero, Tac., in the examination of truth.

IN-DIMISSUS, a, um. *Not divorced or put away*; uxor, Tert.

INDIPISCO, ère, i. q. Indipiscor; Plaut. INDIPISCOR, eptus sum, i. (indu, i. e. in, and apiscor)

I. *To obtain, attain, reach*; naven, Cæs.: amenitates verborum Latina facultia, Gell., i. e. to attain to, express; hence, I. *To get, acquire, receive*; divitiis, Plant. 2. Animo, Gell., to think upon. II. *To pass, commence*; pugnam, Gell. N. B. Indeptus, a, um, passivè, Cod. Just.

IN-DIRECTUS, a, um. *Not direct*; actio, Quint. IN-DIREPTUS, a, um. *Unplundered*; Capitolium, Tac.

IN-DISCIPLINATUS, ónis, f. *Want of discipline*; Cassiod. IN-DISCIPLINATIO, a, um. *Without discipline, undisciplined*; Cypr.

IN-DISCISSUS, a, um. *Not cut to pieces, undivided*; tunica, Hieron.

INDISCRETE, adv. *Without distinction*; Plin. INDISCRETUM, adv. i. q. Indiscrete; Solin.

IN-DISCRETUS, a, um. I. *Undivided, unseparated, connected*; caput, Plin.: agricultura, Varr.: suum cuique sanguinem (i. e. children) indiscretum, Tac., most closely connected with each person. II. *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable, without distinction*; indiscretus his nominibus utuntur, Cels., indiscriminately: imagines indiscretæ similitudinibus, Plin., i. e. so much alike that no difference can be discovered in them: proles indiscretas suis, Virg.: voces, Tac., confused: hence, equal; digitas, Cod. Theod.

INDISCRIMINABILIS, e. (in and discrimabilis, from discrimino) *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*; Claud. Mam.

IN-DISCRIMINATUM, adv. *Without distinction*; Varr. IN-DISCUSSUS, a, um. *Not discussed*; Claud. Mam. INDISERTE, adv. *Ineloquently*; Cic.

IN-DISERTUS, a, um. *Ineloquent*; homo, Cic.: prudentia, id.: also, not clear or plain, at a loss for words; interper, Cic.

IN-DISPENSATUS, a, um. *Not properly distributed, immoderate*; nisus, Sil.

INDISPÓSITE, adv. *Without order, confusedly*; Sen. IN-DISPOSITUS, a, um. *Without order*; Tac.

IN-DISSIMILIS, e. *Not unlike*; Varr. IN-DISSIMILABILIS, e. (in and dissimulabilis, from dissimulo) *That cannot be concealed or dissembled*; Gell.

IN-DISSOCIABILIS, e. *Inseparable*; Laet. IN-DISSÖLUBILIS, e. *Indissoluble, that cannot be loosed*; Cic.

INDISSÖLUBILITER, adv. *Indissolubly*; Claud. Mam. INDISTINCTE, adv. *Without difference, without making or having made a distinction*; Gell.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a, um. *Without distinction or arrangement, indistinct*; Catull.: Quint.: hence, I. *Not clear or plain in signification*; vocabulum, Gell. II. *Indistinct or obscure in delivery*; Quint.

IN-DISTRICUS, a, um. *Not wounded or galled*; Ov. Met. 12, 92; but better ed. have indistrictus.

INDITUS, a, um. See INDO. INDIVIDUITAS, átis, f. (individuus) *Indivisibility*; animæ, Tert.

IN-DIVIDUUS, a, um. I. *Indivisible, inseparable*; corpora, Cic.: and simply, individua, id., i. e. atomi. II. *Not divided or separated*; Tac.

INDIVISE. adv. *Undividedly*; *Ascon.*
 IN-DIVISIBILIS, e. *Indivisible, inseparable, insoluble*;
 Tert.

INDIVISIBILITER. adv. *Indivisibly, inseparably, insolubly*; Tert.

IN-DIVISUS, a, um. I. *Undivided, unseparated, not cloven*; *ungula equorum*, Varr.: hence, *Indivisum, The community*, pro indiviso, in *common*; *possidere*, Plin. II. *Not distinct, not distinguished*; hence, pro indiviso, *Without distinction, equally*; Plin.

IN-DIVULSUS, a, um. *Not separated*; comes, Macrobr. IN-DO, idi, itum, ère. I. *To put, set, or place into*; *guttam vini in os*, Plaut.: *cataplasma in dentem*, Cels.: *aliquem lecticæ*, Tac.: *fenestras*, Plaut.: *deus toti operi suo inditus*, Sen., pervading the whole: hence, 1. *To introduce*; *novos ritus*, Tac. 2. *To occasion*; *aliquid pavorem*, Tac. II. *To put, set, or lay at a place, put, set, lay on or upon*; *ignem in aram*, Plaut.: *aliquid compedes, id.*, to put on: *custodes inditi, i. e. additi*, Tac.: *ferrum visceribus*, Sen., to bury: hence, 1. *To give*; *puero ab egestate Egerio nomen inditum*, Liv., they named the boy Egerius: thus also, cognomen, Liv. 2. *To build in any place*; *castella rupibus*, Tac.: *urbem monti*, Flor.

INDOCIBILITAS, àtis. f. (*indocibilis*) *Unaptness to learn, indocility*; Apul.

IN-DOCILIS, e. I. *That learns with difficulty, indocile*; *with a genitive*; Sil.: *dative*; Juv.: and an infinitive; Hor.: or, *that has not learned any thing*; *indocilibus pauperum pati*, Hor.: hence, 1. *Unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant, unlearned*; *genus*, Virg.: *agricola indocilis cœli*, Plin.: *fig.*; *guttur (avis)*, Ov. 2. *Unapt, unfit for any thing*; *terra indocilis Cereri*, Sil.: *arbores indociles nasci alibi*, Plin. II. *That cannot be taught*; *disciplina*, Cic. III. *Unlearned*; *via*, Propert.

INDOCTE. adv. *Unlearnedly, without having been taught, improperly, awkwardly*; Cic.: *indoctus*, Gell.

INDOCTOR, òris. m. (*indoceo, i. e. doceo*) *An overseer of slaves*; Plaut. *Doubtful*.

IN-DOCTUS, a, um. *Uninstructed, unlearned, awkward*, (*Gr. ἀδοκτός*) 1. *Of persons*; *homo*, Cic.: *indoctor, id. indoctusque*, id.: also with a genitive; Hor.: an infinitive; id.: or an accusative; Gell. 2. *Of things*; *manus*, Quint.: *canet indoctum*, Hor., for *indocte*.

IN-DOLĀTILIS, e. *That cannot be cut with an axe*; and so, *that cannot be fashioned or prepared*; *fig.*; *homo*, Sidon.

IN-DOLĀTUS, a, um. *Not cut, unhewn*; *lignum*, Arnob. IN-DOLĒNTIA, æ. f. *Freedom from pain*; Cic.

INDOLĒS, is. f. (*indu, i. e. in, and oleo s. olesco*) *Native or inbred nature of a thing, natural quality, nature*; *frugum*, Liv.: *arborum*, Gell.: *quæ indoles in savio est!* Plaut., i. e. in *labris et ore*: especially of persons, *natural talents or disposition, talents, genius, inclination, natural abilities*; *bona indoles*, Cic.: *indoles ad virtutem, or virtutis*, id.: *præclara indoles ad dicendum*, id. *Indoles mende*, for *menda*, Gell.

INDOLĒSCO, lui. 3. (*indoleo, from doleo*) I. *To feel pain or trouble, to be grieved*; Cic.: Ov.: also *seq. accus.*; *id indoluit Juno*, Ov.: *tactum*, Justin. II. *To pain, feel pain*; *locus tactu indolescit*, Cels.: *oculi indolescent*, Plin.

INDOLĒNTIA, æ. f. for *indolentia*. Said by Sidonius to have been used by Cicero.

INDOLĒRITUS, a, um. e. g. *medicamenta*, i. q. *Anodyn.*; *Cel. Aur.*

IN-DOMĀBILIS, e. *That cannot be broken in or tamed, untameable*; Plaut.

IN-DOMĀTUS, a, um. I. *Untamed, not broken in, wild*; *unchecked, unrestrained*; *prop.* and *fig.*; *bos*, Varr.: *pastor*, Cæs.: *ingenia Gallorum*, Liv.: *cupiditates*, Cic.: *furor*, id.: *libido*, id.: *amor*, Ov.: *mulier*, Plaut.: *Mars*, Virg., i. e. a warm engagement: *argentum*, Arnob., i. e. *infectum*. II. *That cannot be checked or restrained, untameable*; *ira*, Virg.: *taridas*, Plin.: *vis*, id.: *aurum igni indomitum*, id.: *prela*, id., i. e. *immensa*: *Hercules*, Plin. *Paneg.*, i. e. *unconquerable*: thus also, *dextra*, Ov.: *mons*, Hor.

IN-DONĀTUS, a, um. *Without a present*; *Lamprid.*

IN-DORMIO, ivi, itum. 4. I. *To sleep or fall asleep at, upon, or over any thing*; *congestis saccis*, Hor. II. *Fig. To sleep over any thing, i. e. to do a thing negligently*; *causa*, Cic., not to attend to: *tempori*, id.: *sibi*, Sen., i. e. to be very lazy: *in homine colendo*, Cic., i. e. to be careless: also, *to feel secure or careless respecting a thing*; *malis suis*, Curt.: also, *to sleep*, of a member of the body, i. e. *to be numb or torpid*; *Veget.*

IN-DONĀTUS, a, um. *That has no dowry or portion*; Ter.: Hor.: *fig.*; *ars*, Cic., poor, not adorned: *corpora*, Ov., that have not received the usual honours at the burning of corpses: *præmia*, id., prob. that need no marriage portion.

INDU, for *in*; e. g. *indu mari*, Enn.

IN-DUBĪTĀBILIS, e. *That cannot be doubted, indubitable*; *genus causæ*, Quint.

INDUBĪTĀBILITER, adv. *Doubtless, without doubt, quite certainly*; Arnob.

IN-DUBĪTANDUS, a, um. *That cannot be doubted, indubitable*; Augustin.

IN-DUBĪTANTER, adv. *Without doubt, quite certainly*; Augustin.

INDUBĪTĀTE, adv. *Without doubt, quite certainly* (a word rejected by the critics); Liv. 33, 40: *indubitatisime*, Oros.

IN-DUBĪTĀTUS, a, um. *Beyond all doubt, undoubted, quite certain*; Quint.: hence, *Indubitato, adv.*; Tert.

IN-DUBĪTO, ære. *To doubt of*; *viribus*, Virg.

IN-DUBĪTUS, a, um. *Not doubtful, certain*; *innocentia*, Tac. INDŪCLE, more correctly INDŪTĪÆ. q. v.

IN-DŪCO, xi, ctum, ère. I. *To lead or bring in, into, or to a place*; *milites in pugnam*, Liv.: *exercitum in Macedoniam*, Liv.: also *without in*; e. g. *Ægyptum*, id.: *oves in rura*, Varr.: *aquam in domos*, Hirt.: *mare urbi*, Suet.: *messorum arvis*, Virg.: *filia novercam*, Plin. Ep., to bring home a stepmother to, by marrying a second time: also *fig.*; *aliquem in errorem*, Cic.: in *hanc consuetudinem scribendi*, id.: *novum verbum in linguam*, id., to introduce: *discordiam in civitatem*, id.: hence, 1. *To occasion, cause, do*; *injuriam adversus liberos testamenti*, Pand. 2. *Animum, or, in animum inducere*; see ANIMUS. 3. *To fill or inspire with*; *spem cogitationemque meliorem*, sc. in *animum amicit*, Cic. *Amic. 16*.

4. *To bring to any thing*; *to move, excite, rouse*; *to persuade, prevail upon, entice, induce to any thing*; *aliquem ad bellum*, Nep.: *ad misericordiam*, Cic.: *vide, quæ me inducas*, Ter., whether you lead me: also *seq. ut*; Liv.: also *absolūtē*; *pretio, spe inducere aliquem*, Cic.: hence, *Inductus, a, um, Moved, induced, incited*, with an ablativus; e. g. *spe, cupiditate, id.*; when it may often be rendered, *through, out of, under the influence of, &c.*

II. *To put on*; *soles in pedes*, Cic.: or, *pedibus*, Auct. ad Her.: *calceum sibi*, Suet.: *cæstus manibus*, Virg.: *tunica (ablat.) inductor artus*, id.: also of any thing which one puts on as a covering; *pelliculam collo*, Plin.: *laurum capillis*, Ov. III. *To bring in, introduce*. 1. As a speaker; *aliquem*, Cic.: *sermone hominum*, id., to write a conversation in which certain persons are introduced as speaking. 2. A custom; *morem novum iudiciorum in remp.*, Cic. IV. *To represent, exhibit, bring forward*; e. g. a play, Suet.: *gladiatores*, Cic. *Att. 4, 11*, to make an exhibition of gladiators: *personam*, Cic. V. *To lead, i. e.* 1. *To command*; *turnas*, Virg. 2. *To mislead (by deceitful advice)*, *to deceive, cajole*; *aliquem*, Cic. 3. *To bring forward, mention, relate*; *causam*, Cic.: also, *to bring forth, yield, produce or bear (fruit)*; *fructum*, Colum. VI. *To lay, put or draw one thing over another in order to cover it*; *colorem picturæ*, Plin., to vanish: *aurum ligno*, id., to overlay: *tectorium*, Cic.: *coria super lateres*, Cæs.: *varias plumas membris*, Hor.: hence, *umbras terris*, id.: *nubilum*, Plin. Ep.: *nubem*, Liv.: *pontem fluminis*, Curt., i. e. to throw across. VII. *To overlay with any thing as a covering*; *scuta pellibus*, Cæs.: *brachia penna*, Ov.: *inducta cornibus aurum victima*, id., that has gilded horns: hence, 1. *To make level by overlaying*; *solum*, Plin. 2. *To strike out, erase*, because the ancients did this by drawing the round end of the style over the writing to be erased on the tablets; *nomina*, Cic.: hence, *to annul, abrogate, cancel, reverse*; *senatus-consultum, locationem*, id.: *decretum*, Suet. VIII. *To bring into, state or mark down in an account*; *in rationibus*, Cic.: *pecuniam in rationem*, id.: hence, *to charge in an account*; *aliquid agros pecunia ingenti*, id. IX. *To derive*; hence, *inducti*, to be derived, to arise, spring; *sermo inductus a tali exordio*, Cic., i. e. occasioned, that has arisen. N. B. I. *Inducti*, for *induxisti*, Ter. 2. *Induce*, for *induc*, Varr. 3. Part. *Inductus, a, um*, means also, *Introduced from foreign countries or from other places, strange, foreign*; *sermo insiticius et inductus*, Plin. Ep.: also, *strange, not belonging to a place or subject*; id.

INDUCTIBILIS, e. (*induco*) *That may be overlaid or drawn over any thing*; *Cel. Aur.*

INDUCTIO, ònis. f. (*induco*) I. *A bringing into, introducing*; *juvencum*, Liv.: *facta personarum inductio*, Cic. II. *A drawing or letting into, a conducting*; *aque*, Cic. III. *A drawing over or overspreading*; as, of a theatre, forum, &c. with canvass, Vitr.: an overlaying of a wall with lime, a plastering; Pallad. IV. *A cancelling, erasing, striking out of a writing*; Pand. V. *Animi. 1. Inclination*; Cic. ad Div. 1, 8. 2. *A purpose, resolution*; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. VI. *A bringing forward*; *errores*, Cic. VII. In rhetoric, *Inductio*, a mode of reasoning in which a general conclusion is drawn from the enumeration of several particulars; Cic.

INDUCTIVE, adv. *By submission, or, by inducement*; *Cel. Aur.*

INDUCTRIX, icis. f. (*induco*) *She that misleads or entices*; Apul.

INDUCTUS, a, um. See INDUCO.

INDUCTUS, us. m. (*induco*) *An inducement, persuasion*; Cic.

INDŪCŪLA, æ. f. (*induco*) *A kind of garment for a female*; Plaut.

INDUGREDIOR, i. for ingredior; Lucr.

IN-DULCITAS, ātis, f. *Want of sweetness; Cæcil.*

IN-DULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To sweeten; Tert.*

INDULGENS, tis. I. Part. of indulgeo; see INDULGEO.

II. Adj. 1. *Tender, fond, kind, indulgent; pater, Nep., in aliquem, Liv.: indulgentius nomen maternum, Cic.: indulgentissimus, Sen.: indulgentissime Imperator, Plin. Ep., most gracious, &c.* II. *Dear, tenderly beloved; Quint. Decl.*

INDULGENTER, adv. *Tenderly, kindly, indulgently; Cic.: indulgentius, Sen.: indulgentissime, id.*

INDULGENTIA, æ, f. (indulgens) 1. *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favour, courtesy; in aliquem, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: homines naturali indulgentia et benevolentia contineri, Cic.: corporis, id.: hence, cæli, Virg., i. e. mild weather.* II. *Tender love, affection, fondness towards one's children, elders, relations, and other persons; Cic.: Nep. III. A remission. 1. Of punishment; Capitol. 2. Of taxes; Ammian.*

INDULGEO, si, tum, 2. I. Intrans. 1. *To be courteous or complaisant to, to be kind or indulgent to, to humour, indulge, gratify, overlook; sibi, Cic.: sic sibi induluit, Nep., so indulged himself, took such liberties: ardori allicus, Liv.: amori, Plin. Ep.: precibus, id.: debitori, Nep.: peccatis, Cic.: also with an accusative, in some earlier writers, as Afran. ap. Non. Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16. 2. To give one's self up to, to be given to, indulge in, not to resist, yield to a thing; dolori, Nep.: Hannibalem non plus quam sextario vini induldisse, Justin., drank no more than, allowed himself no more than: indulge ordinibus, i. e. laxa ordines, Virg.: animo, Ov., to humour the inclination: amicitias, Cic.: somno, Tac.: vino, Virg. 3. To take care of, attend to; valetudini, Cic.: labori, Virg.: hospiti, id., i. e. to pay attention to. II. Trans. 1. To concede, grant, allow, permit, give; alicui aliquid, Suet.: Quint.: essedario rudem, Suet., i. e. to present one with a foil, and so with freedom: patientiam flagello, Mart., to submit to patiently: also passivè, abolitio, quæ indulgetur, Pand. 2. To give up; se tribuno, Juv.— See also INDULGENS.*

INDULGENTIA, ātis, f. (indulgeo) i. q. Indulgentia; Sisenn.

INDULTOR, ōris, m. (indulgeo) A favourer; Tert.

INDULTUS, a, um. See INDULGEO.

INDULTUS, us, m. (indulgeo) Leave, permission; Sidon.

INDUMENTUM, i, n. (induo) A covering, a garment; Gell.

INDUO, ūi, ātum, 3. (ἵδνω) Prop. *To put on or into; hence, I. To put on, of clothes, arms, &c. within which the body or a limb is placed, as distinguished from amicire, which properly is used only of clothes that are thrown over or wrapped round one: inducere aliquid tunicam, Cic.: vestes humeris, Ov.: galeam, Cæs.: arma alicui, Liv.: annulum articulari, Ov.: also simply, anululum, Cic., to put on: indui veste, Ter.: sociis indutus, Cic.: indutus vestem, Liv.: indutus galea, Virg.: induere se veste, or sibi vestem, to put on: amicire se veste, to throw or wrap round one: hence fig. II. To clothe, i. e. to surround, cover, or furnish with anything; indutus duabus quasi personis, Cic., with two masks, i. e. with two parts or characters: dii induit specie humana, id.: Ægyptus segetibus induebatur, Plin. Paneg.: induere aurem, to take the form of a bird, Apul.: alicui speciem latronis, Liv., to represent as: induere scalam, Ov., to put one's head between the steps of a ladder, to take a ladder on one's head: homines in vultus ferarum, Virg., to change, metamorphose: arbor induit se in forem, id., veils itself in flowers, i. e. flowers, blossoms: in flore novo pomis se induit arbor, id., shows the fruit in the blossom: cratera corona, to crown, id.: vites se induunt visis, Colum., i. e. plena sunt. III. Se induere, To fall into or upon, be entangled in, prop. and fig.: in laqueum, Cic.: mucrone, Virg., to stab himself: acutissimis vallibus, Cæs.: hastis, Liv.: in captiones, Cic.: in fraudem, Lucr.: indui confessione sua, Cic.: indui in pœnas legum, Quint. IV. To assume, take upon one's self, make use of; sibi novum ingenium, Liv.: munia ducis, Tac.: mores Persarum, Curt.: imaginem mortis (i. e. somnum), Cic. V. To impart, give, procure, occasion; sibi cognomen, Cic.: alicui amorem sui, Gell.: vino vetustatem, Plin.: orationem fictam personis, Quint., i. e. to introduce them as speaking. VI. To engage, embark, or join in anything; seditioem, Tac. VII. To change into anything; quos scopulis induit, Val. Fl.*

INDUPÉDIO, ire, 4. i. q. Impedio; Lucr.

INDUPÉRATOR, for imperator; Lucr.

IN-DRESCO, rui, 3. To become hard; Virg.: Colum.: fig.; corpus induruit usu, Ov.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, Tac.

IN-DURO, āvi, ātum, āre. To make hard, harden; Ov.: Plin.: fig.: animum, Sen.: frontem, id., to render shameless: timor induratus, Liv., obdurate: quid Germanis induratus? Sen.

INDUSTRIARUS, i, m. One that makes industria; Plaut.

INDUSIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (indusium) To clothe; Marc. Cap.: Indusiatu, a, um, Clothed; Apul. N.B. Indusiata, Plaut., a kind of woman's garment, perhaps, a chemise.

INDŪSIUM, i, n. (induo) A kind of under-garment (intubula) of women, with sleeves; it corresponded to the subucula, which was worn by men; Varr. L. L. 30, who incorrectly writes it intusium, and derives it from intus.

INDUSTRIA, æ, f. (industrius) Diligence, activity, industry, assiduity, constant exertion or activity; industrium in re ponere, Cic.: itineris, i. e. in itinere, Suet. Cf. Ruhnck. ad Rutil. Lup. p. 78. N.B. Plural.; Cic.: hence, de industria, id.; or, ex industria, Liv.; or, industria, Plin.; or, ob industriam, Plaut., on purpose, purposely, with design.

INDUSTRIE, adv. Diligently, industriously; Cæs.: industrius, Cic.

INDUSTRIŌSE, adv. i. q. Industrie, Suet.; industriosisime; Cato.

INDUSTRIŌSUS, a, um. (industrius) Diligent, industriously; Sen.

INDUSTRIUS, a, um. (industo, i. e. inesto, urgeo) Diligent, industrious, assiduous; Cic.: industrius, Plaut.: and industriator, Cato.

INDŪTĪLE, ārum, f. (is derived, as also is indutillis, from induo; and hence signifies, tempus indutum s. insertum)

I. An intermediate space of time which for a while interrupts the course of war, a truce, armistice; indutias facere, Cic.: per indutias, during the truce, Sall.: fig.; indutias in amore, Ter. II. Stillness; noctis, Apul.

INDŪTĪLIS, e. (induo) That can be inserted or joined in; Cato.

INDŪTUS, a, um. See INDUO.

INDŪTUS, us, m. (induo) I. A putting on; as, of a garment, Tac. II. A vesture, garment; Ammian.

INDŪVĪLE, ārum, f. (induo) Clothes, garments; Plaut. INEBRIATOR, ōris, m. (inebrio) One that makes drunk; Tert. ●

IN-EBRIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To make drunk; Plin.: fig., to fill or saturate with liquor; uvæ vino suo inebriantur, id.: radices inebriatæ, i. e. nimis rigatæ, id.: especially, of colours; id.: also gen., to fill up; Sidon.: hence, aurem, Juv., to weary with talking.

INĒDIA, æ, f. (in and edo) An abstaining from eating, a fasting; Cic. N.B. Plur.; Plin.

IN-EDĪTUS, a, um. Not made known, still unknown; Ov.

IN-EFFĀBĪLIS, e. Unspeakable; Plin.

INEFFĀBĪLITER, adv. In an unspeakable manner, unspeakably; Augustin.

INEFFĀCĪTER, adv. Without effect, ineffectually, in vain; Pand.

INEFFĪCAX, ācis. Ineffectual, of no force or strength, ratio, Sen.: also seq. genit.; vox inefficax verborum, id., that does not bring forth; inefficacior, Plin.

INEFFĪGĪBĪLIS, e. (in and effigio, āre) That cannot be portrayed or delineated; Tert.

IN-EFFĪGĪTUS, a, um. Unformed, without shape; fetus, Gell.

INEFFŪGĪBĪLIS, e. (in and effugio) Inevitable, unavoidable; Apul.

IN-EFFŪSUS, a, um. Not spread; crisis, Apul., not loose.

IN-ELĀBŌRĀTUS, a, um. Unlaboured; Sen.

IN-ELEGANS, tis. I. Inelegant, void of taste or neatness; copia orationis, Cic. II. Not good, i. e. bad, poor; odor non inelegans, Catull.: sermo non inelegans, Suet.: ratio non inelegans, Cic., i. e. a theory not without some foundation.

INELEGANTER, adv. Without elegance or taste, inelegantly, badly; Cic.: divisit ineleganter, id., i. e. made a wrong or awkward division.

IN-ELŌQUENS, tis. Ineloquent; Lact.

IN-ELŌQUĪBĪLIS, e. (in and eloquio) Unspeakable; Lact.

IN-ELŪCTĀBĪLIS, e. From which one cannot extricate himself; cœnum, Stat.: fig.; tempus, Virg., i. e. unavoidable: thus also, fatum, id.: and vis fati, Vell.

IN-ELŪBĪLIS, e. (in and eluo) Indelible, that cannot be washed out; macula, Lact.

IN-EMENDĀBĪLIS, e. That cannot be amended or improved; Quint.

IN-EMERĪBĪLIS, e. (in and emereo) That cannot be merited or deserved; Tert.

IN-EMŌRIOR, i. To die in or at anything; spectaculo, Hor.

IN-EMPTUS, or IN-EMTUS, a, um. Unpurchased, unbought; Virg.

IN-ENARRĀBĪLIS, e. That cannot be related or described, indescribable; labor, Liv.

INENARRĀBĪLITER, adv. In an indescribable manner, indescribably; Liv.

IN-ENARRĀTUS, a, um. Unexplained; Gell.

INENĀTĀBĪLIS, e. (in and enato) From which one can not swim out; Tert.

INENŌDĀBĪLIS, e. (in and enodo) I. That cannot be unravelled or loose, intricate; capillus, Apul. II. That cannot be explained, perplexed, inexplicable; Cic.

IN-ENORMIS, e. Not immoderate; proceritas, Apul.

INENŪNCĪBĪLIS, e. (in and enuncio) Unspeakable; Censorin.

IN-EO, ivi, and more frequently ii, itum, ire. I.

Intrans. 1. *To go into, enter (a place)*; in urbem, Liv.: also imperson.; e. g. inibitur tecum, Plaut., I will go in with you; also simply, *to go*; neque inicit hac, id.: ad alterum, Gell. 2. *To begin, i. e. to take a beginning*; ineunte ætate, Cic., in early life; ineunte anno, Suet.: te consule hoc decus ævi inibit, Virg., will enter into the world, or be born.

II. Trans. 1. *To go into or to any thing, to enter*; urbem, id.; to feasts: pericula proeliorum, id.; to encounter: also passivè; nemus initur nullis equis, Ov.: also absolutè, *to enter*; ut ovans iniret, sc. urbem, Tac.: also *to attack, seize*; inicit te nunquam febris? Plaut.; hence, *To begin, i. e. to make a beginning*; proelium, to commence an engagement, Cic.: bellum, Liv.: hence, *to enter upon (an office)*; magistratum, Cic.: consulum, Liv. 2. *To cohabit with*; of men; aliquam, Suet.: and of animals, *to copulate, cover*; matrem, Varr.: and passivè, ineuntur, Plin.: vaccam initam, Liv. 3. *To enter upon, begin, proceed on*; viam, Cic.: iter, Curt.: hence, viam inire, fig., *to devise a way or means*, Liv. 2. *To undertake or attempt, to take any thing in hand, to make, do*; numerum interfectorum, Liv. i. e. to tell the number of: rationem, to reckon, count, cast up, make an estimate of; e. g. quæstus, Cic.: hence fig., *to invent a means, to devise, consider, take measures for any thing*; Cic.: Nep.: hence, inicit et subducta ratione, Cic., after due consideration; also, inire rationem, to imagine, conceive, conjecture; Liv. 20, 17: also, to determine, ascertain; Liv. 28, 8: æstimationem, to value, estimate, Sen.: mensuram agorum, Colum., i. to measure: societatem, Cic., to make, form: indutias, Plin. Paneg., i. e. to make: consilium, to make a resolution, Cic.: de re, Cæs.: also seq. genit.; facinoris, Cic.: also seq. infin., to form a design, conceive a plan; Nep.: also, to reflect, consider, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33: gratiam ab aliquo, Cic.; or, apud aliquem, Liv., to conciliate the friendship, gain the favour of any one: hence, plures ineuntur gratiæ, Cic.: formam vitæ, Tac., to enter upon a certain course of life: somnum, Virg., to sleep: suffragia, Liv., to vote: munus alicujus, Virg., to perform, discharge. 3. *To submit to, comply with*; nexum, Liv.: imperia, Stat., to obey, execute. N. B. Part. Initus, a, um; e. g. inita æstate, at the beginning of summer, Cæs.: nondum initis tribunis, l. e. factis, ortis, Cic.

INEPTE. adv. 1. *Improperly, absurdly, foolishly*; Cic.: ineptus, Lact.: ineptissime, Quint. II. *At an improper time*; Cæcili in Cic. Ep.

INEPTIA, æ. f. (ineptus) *Silly behaviour, absurdity, folly*; Ter.: we more frequently find the plural ineptiæ, trifles, fooleries, absurdities; Ter.: Cic. Also of style in writing, *Excess of ornament or insignificant niceties*; Suet.

INEPTIO, ire. 4. (ineptus) *To say or do what is absurd, to play the fool, trifle*; Ter.

INEPTIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ineptia) *An absurdity, folly*; Auson.

INEPTITUDO, inis. f. l. q. Neptia; Cæcil.

INEPTUS, a, um. (in and aptus) 1. Of things, *That is done at an improper time, at an improper place, or without taste or consistency; absurd, foolish, silly, impertinent*; Cic.: ineptior, Catull.: ineptissimum, Quint. II. Of persons, *Awkward, foolish, silly*; Cic. Especially, *Inepti, Persons who go too far in any thing, persons of corrupt taste, pedants*; Cic. Orat. 2, 14, 17.

INEQUITABILIS, e. *That cannot be ridden upon*; Cic.: campus, Curt.

INEQUITO, Ære. *To ride in or upon any place*; Aurora cœlum inequitabat, Apul.: fig.; philosophiæ, Macrobi., l. e. insultare.

INERMIS, e. (in and arma) *Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless*; Cic.: especially, *without shield*; Liv. 35, 11: also of things without life; æger, Liv.: Nilus famantantum, inermi quæsitu, cognitus, Plin., i. e. without war: hence fig., *unarmed*; in philosophia, Cic., i. e. not practised: carmen, Ov., unwarlike, that hurts or traduces no one: carmen lyre, Propert., unwarlike, not adapted for war: gingiva, Juv., toothless.

INERMUS, a, um. i. q. Inermis; Virg.: Tac. Also Cæsar was partial to this full sounding form, and it was not quite strange to Cicero. Cf. Mæbius et Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.

INERRABILIS, e. (in and erro) *Unerring*; Apul. INERRANS, tis. 1. Adj. (from in and errans) *Not wandering or erring*; stella, a fixed star, Cic. II. Part. of inerro.

IN-ERRO, Ære. *To wander about in a place*; montibus, Plin. Ep.: memoria rei inerrat oculis, id., l. e. swims before the eyes: hence, of persons dancing, *to dance*; Apul.

INERS, tis. (in and ars) 1. *Unskilled in any art or trade*; Cic.: also, *unskilful, not clever or cunning*; Propert. II. *Inactive, idle, sluggish*; senectus, Cic.: gallina ad parientum, Colum.: in venere, id.: homo inertior, Cic.: otium inertissimum, id.: also of things without life; aqua, Ov.; Sen., with little or no motion: æquora, Lucan., calm: stomachus, without digestion, Ov.: terra, Hor., sluggish, heavy: hence, *idle, i. e. in*

which nothing is done, that is spent without business, &c., leisure; horæ, id.: tempus, Ov.: hence, 1. *Weak, without energy or spirit, feeble*; versus, Hor.: especially of food that has little or no flavour, *insipid*; caro, Plin.: again, nota censoria, Liv., i. e. ineffectual, powerless; ignis, Sil. 2. *Spiritless*; pecora, Virg. 3. Letum, Ov., l. e. by sickness. III. *Inactive, at rest*; vita, Tibull.

IV. *Useless, unprofitable*; Ter.: avena, Calp., i. e. unfruitful. V. *That renders idle or inactive*; genus interrogationis, Cic.: frigus, Ov.

INERTIA, æ. f. (iners) 1. *Awkwardness, unskilfulness of a person*; Cic. II. *Idleness, inactivity*; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. laboris, id.

INERTICULUS, a, um. (dimin. of iners) *Idle, inactive*; vitis, Colum., i. e. that does not produce strong wine.

INERUDITE. adv. *Uncarnedly, ignorantly, awkwardly*; Quint.

IN-ERUDITUS, a, um. *Unlearned, ignorant, awkward*; Cic.: ineruditissimus, Quint.

IN-ESCO, avi, ætum, Ære. 1. *To alure with a bait*; fig.; Ter. II. *To fill or satiate with food, to feed*; Apul.: also gen., *to satiate, fill*; inescatus odore sulfuris, id.

IN-EVECTUS, a, um. for evectus; Virg.

IN-EVITABILIS, e. *Inevitable, unavoidable*; malum, Sen.: crimen, Tac., an accusation from which one cannot clear himself.

IN-EVITABILITER. adv. *Unavoidably*; August.

IN-EVOLUTUS, a, um. *Not rolled out or unfolded*; liber, Mart., i. e. not opened.

IN-EVULSIBILIS, e. (in and evello) *Undivided, inseparable*; Augustin.

IN-EXAMINATUS, a, um. *Not inquired into, unexamined*; Firmic.

IN-EXCITABILIS, e. *From which one cannot be aroused*; somnus, Sen., i. e. deep.

IN-EXCITUS, a, um. *Not in motion, quiet, calm*; Virg. IN-EXCOCATUS, a, um. *Not exhausted or drained*; gleba, Sidor.

IN-EXCOGITABILIS, e. (in and excogito) *Inconceivable, incomprehensible*; Lact.

IN-EXCOGITATUS, a, um. *Not thought of or invented*; Plin.

IN-EXCULTUS, a, um. *Unadorned*; villa, Gell.

IN-EXCUSABILIS, e. *That cannot be excused, inexcusable*; homo, Hor.: tempus, Ov.: onera, Pand., i. e. that cannot be refused.

IN-EXCUSSUS, a, um. I. *Unshaken*; Virg. II. *Not examined, unexamined*; Pand.

IN-EXERCITATUS, a, um. I. *Unexercised, unpractised, unskilful, undisciplined*; Cic. II. *Not occupied, not busy*; Cels.

IN-EXERCITUS, a, um. *Unexercised, unoccupied*; Macrobi.

IN-EXESUS, a, um. *Unconsumed*; Minuc. Fl.

IN-EXHAUSTUS, a, um. *Unexhausted, inexhaustible*; metalla, Virg.: aviditas, Cic., insatiable: urbes, Sil., not plundered.

IN-EXORABILIS, e. 1. *Incorable, that cannot be moved by entreaty, implacable*; Cic.: fig.; odium, Ov.: disciplina, Tac., rigorous. II. *Not to be obtained by entreaty*; Val. Fl.

IN-EXORATUS, a, um. *Unasked, not entreated*; beneficia, Arnob.

INEXPECTATUS. See INEXPECTATUS.

INEXPEDEBILIS, e. (in and expedio) *Inexplicable, that occasions insuperable difficulty, unavoidable*; mora, Ammian.

IN-EXPEDITUS, a, um. 1. *Not ready or quick at any thing*; Arnob. II. *Difficult*; Arnob.

IN-EXPERIENTIA, æ. f. *Inexperience*; Tert.

IN-EXPERRECTUS, a, um. *Not awaked*; Ov.

IN-EXPERTUS, a, um. 1. *That has not made trial of a thing*; Hor.: also seq. genit.; lascivie, Tac., unacquainted with: hence, unused, unaccustomed to, *inexperienced in a thing*; ad contumeliam, Liv.: belli, Tac.

II. *Untried, not proved*; fides, Liv.: carmen, Stat., new.

IN-EXPIABILIS, e. 1. *That cannot be expiated or atoned for, inexpiable*; religio, Cic., i. e. inviolable: scelus, Cic., i. e. unpardonable: thus also, fraus, Cic.

II. *Implacable, irremediable, obstinate*; homo, Cic.: bellum, id.: odium, Liv.

INEXPIABILITER. adv. *Inexpiablely, irremediably*; Augustin.

IN-EXPIATUS, a, um. *Unexpiated, not atoned for*; dedecus, Augustin.

IN-EXPLANABILIS, e. *Inexplicable*; Marc. Cap.

IN-EXPLANATUS, a, um. *Unintelligible, not distinct or articulate*; lingua, Plin.

IN-EXPLEBILIS, e. (in and expleo) 1. *That cannot be filled*: hence, *insatiable*; stomachus, Sen.: vir inexplabilis virtutis, Liv., of insatiable courage: also seq. genit.; colloquiorum, Sen. II. *Unsatisfying*; Apul.

IN-EXPLETUS, a, um. *Not filled, not satisfied, insatiable*; amor, Stat.: hence, inexpectum (adv.) lacrimans, Virg., insatiably.

IN-EXPLICABILIS, e. 1. *Inexplicable, from which one cannot disengage himself*; laqueus, Quint.: morbus, Plin. Ep., i. e. incurable: bellum, Tac., i. e. incessant. II.

Intricate, perplexed, fig., i. e. connected with insuperable difficulties; res, Cic.: legatio, id., that cannot be accomplished: via, Liv., impassable: hence, 1. *Inexplicable*; Cic.: 2. *Innumerable, that cannot be counted*; multitudo, Plin.: hence, *impossible*; de singulis disserere inexplicabile est, id. III. *That leads to no result, by which nothing is accomplished*; facilitas, Liv., courteousness, by which the business was not forwarded, one party making no demand, and the other making no offer.

INEXPLICABILITER. adv. *In an intricate or inexplicable manner*; Apul.

IN-EXPLICATUS, a, um. *Unexplained*; Arnob.

IN-EXPLICITUS, a, um. 1. *Unexplained*. II. *Inexplicable, obscure*; dicta, Stat.

INEXPLORATE. adv. *Without examining or exploring*; Gell.

INEXPLORATO. See INEXPLORATUS.

IN-EXPLORATUS, a, um. *Unexamined, untried*; and so, *not known*; vada, Liv.: inexplorato, ablat., *without previous examination, without obtaining previous information*; Liv.

IN-EXPUGNABILIS, e. I. *That cannot be taken by assault or conquered, impregnable*; locus, Liv. II. *Fig. Unconquerable, firm, i. e. that resists all attacks*; homo, Cic.: gramen, Ov., i. e. that cannot be rooted out: pectus amori, id.: terra, Plin., i. e. so hard that it cannot be broken in pieces: finitio verborum, Quint.: via, Liv., impassable.

IN-EXPUGNATUS, a, um. *Unconquered*; voluntas, Paul. Nol.

INEXPŪTABILIS, e. (in and exputo) *That cannot be computed*; numerus, Colum.

IN-EXSATURABILIS, e. *Insatiable*; Arnob.

IN-EXSPECTATUS, a, um. *Unexpected*; Cic.

IN-EXTINCTUS, a, um. *Unextinguished, unextinguishable*; ignis, Ov.; fig.: nomen, Ov., i. e. imperishable: fames, id., insatiable: libido, id.

IN-EXTINGUIBILIS, e. *Unextinguishable*; Lact.: fig.; conestudo, Varr.

INEXSTIRPABILIS, e. (in and extirpo) *That cannot be rooted out*; Plin.

IN-EXSTERNABILIS, e. I. *That cannot be crossed or passed*; Alpes, Liv., i. e. insurmountable: munimentum, id., insurmountable, unconquerable: altitudo, id. II. *Unconquerable, invincible*; vis fati, Liv. III. *Not to be surpassed*; Liv.

INEXTERMINABILIS, e. (in and extermino) *That cannot be exterminated, everlasting*; Claud. Mam.

INEXTRICABILIS, e. (in and extrico) I. *Inextricable, from which one cannot disentangle himself*; Virg.: incomperta et inextricabilia, Plin., that cannot be made out. II. *That cannot be loosened or severed*; Plin.

III. *Incurable*; vitia, Plin.

INEXTRICABILITER. adv. *Inextricably*; Apul.

IN-FABRE. adv. *Unskilfully, not in a workmanlike manner, without art, rudely, of works of art; vasa non infabre facta, Liv.*

IN-FABRICATUS, a, um. *Unwrought*; robora, Virg.

IN-FACETE. adv. *Unwittily, rudely, coarsely*; Suet.: we find also inficete; e. g. inficetissime, Plin.

INFACETILE, or, INFICETILE, ārum. f. (infacetus) *Low wit, rude jests or puns*; Catull.

IN-FACETUS, a, um. *Not witty, unmannerly, rude*; homo non infacetus, Cic., polished, polite: dictum, Suet.: we find also inficetus; e. g. mendacium, Cic., rude: inficetor, Catull.

INFACUNDIA, æ. f. (infacundus) *Want of eloquence, rudeness of speech*; Gell.

INFACUNDUS, a, um. *Ineloquent*; Liv.: infacundior, id.

INFÆCO, āre. (in and feco, from fæx) *To pollute*; Tert.

IN-FALSO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To falsify*: Infalsatus, a, um, *Falsified*; Augustin.

INFAMIA, æ. f. (infamis) I. *Ill fame, ill report of a thing or person*; res est mihi infamia, Ter., brings me into disgrace, gives me a bad name: in infamia esse, id.: infamia adspergi, Nep., to come into bad repute: flagrare, Cic., to be in very bad repute: infamiam capere, to come into bad repute, Hirt.: habere, Cæs.: inferre, Cic.; or, movere, Liv., to occasion, bring into: sarcire, Cæs., to repair. N.B. It may frequently be rendered, *Disgrace, discredit, blame, loss of character*. N.B. Plur. Infamias subire, Tac. II. *Disgrace, dishonour, i. e. one who brings any thing in ill repute*; thus Cacus is called infamia sylva, Ov.—Synon. Ignominia and infamia: both signify disgrace and censure among the people; the former undeserved, the latter deserved by some disgraceful action.

INFAMIS, e. (in and fama) I. *That is ill spoken of, infamous, notorious*; homo, Cic.: vita, id.: amius, Liv.: tabella, Cic.: Alpes frigidioris infames, Liv.: carmen, Ov., incantation, spell: infamissima utilitas, Cod. Just.

II. *Disreputable, that causes an ill report*; materia, Gell.: hence, digitus, Pers., i. e. the middle finger, probably because by it others are insulted.

INFAMITER. adv. *Infamously*; infamissime, Capitol.

INFAMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (infamis) I. *To bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy*; aliquem, Nep.: aliquid,

Cic.: Liv.: hence, *to blame, accuse, charge*; aliquem apud aliquem temeritatis, Sen. II. *To give an ill report of, to spread a report about*; Acheloon, Stat.

IN-FANDUS, a, um. Prop. *That cannot be uttered or expressed, unspeakable, inexpressible*; hence, *calamitous, unfortunate, mournful, sad*; shocking, abominable, detestable, unheard of, &c.; labores, dolor, amor, dies, casus, Virg.: res, Cic.: epulæ, Liv.: mors, caput, Virg.: infanda, detestable things, Liv.: infandissima, Varius ap. Quint.: hence, *infandum, or infanda, Virg., adv., shockingly*.

IN-FANS, tis. I. *That cannot speak, speechless*; Cic. Div. 1, 53: hence, 1. *Of children that cannot yet speak, Young, little, infant*; filius, Cic.: puer, id.: also subst., Infans, tis, c., *A child that cannot yet speak, a little child, infant*; id.: infansem suam reportavit, Quint. 6, 1, 39: quatum intra mensam defuncta infante, Tac.: infantes parentibus orbate, Plin. Ep.: also, *a child unborn, a fetus*; Liv.: ab infante, Sen.; and, of several persons, ab infantiibus, Cels., from childhood: again, pectora infantia, i. e. infantium, Ov.: infanti vagiat ore puer, id., lisping, childish; also, *Childlike, childish, infantine*; omnia fuere infantia, Cic.: infans is used also of the young of animals, and of any thing that is young or new; infantes catuli, Plin.: infans boletus, id.: infans status, that has not long been erected, that is still new, Hor.; some explain it, dumb, mute. 2. *Ineloquent*; homo, Cic.: pudor, Hor.: infantius, Cic.: infantissimus, id.

II. *For infandus*; e. g. facinus, Acc.

INFANTARIUS, a, um. (infans) *That has intercourse or business with children*. I. In a friendly manner, *Fond of children*; Mart. II. *Hating children*; the early Christians were called infantarii, because they were charged with killing children and eating them, Tert.

INFANTIA, æ. f. (infans) I. *Inability to speak*; lingue, Lucr. II. *Infancy, the age of childhood, before children can speak, or can speak connectedly*; this age is extended by some to the seventh year, Quint.: hence fig. 1. *The youth of animals, plants, &c.*; asini, Plin.: vinum quum in infantia est, Macrob. 2. *Childhood*; Plin. III. *Want of eloquence, unskilfulness in speaking*; Cic.

INFANTICIDA, æ. m. (infans and cædo) *An infanticide*; Tert.

INFANTICIDIUM, i. n. (infanticida) *A murdering of children, infanticide*; Tert.

INFANTILIS, e. (infans) I. *Belonging to children*; vestis, Pand. II. *Young*; uterus, Apul., i. e. young, or, small.

INFANTO, āre. (infans) *To nourish or feed as a child*; Tert.

INFANTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of infans) *A little girl*; Apul.

INFANTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of infans) *A little child*; Apul.

IN-FARCIO (infarcio), si, sum tum, or ctum, ire. I. *To stuff into*; salem infarcito, Colum.: infarciens verba, Cic.: parietes, Plin. II. *To fill up*; bracteas levior materia, id.

INFARSUS (infersus), a, um. See INFARCIO.

IN-FASTIDITUS, a, um. *Not loathsome or disagreeable*, Sidor.

IN-FATIGABILIS, e. *Indefatigable*; Plin.

INFATIGABILITER. adv. *Unweariedly*; Augustin.

IN-FATIGATUS, a, um. *Unwearied*; Marc. Cap.

INFATŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and fatuus) *To render foolish, infatuate*; aliquem, Cic.

IN-FAUSTUS, a, um. *Unfortunate*; homo, Tac.: castra, id.: amicitia, id.: puppes, Virg.: nomen, id.: hence, *Infauftum, Misfortune*; Plin. 16, 66, ed. Hard.

IN-FAVORABILIS, e. *Unfavorable*; sententia, Pand.: thus also, infavorabiliter, id.

IN-FECO, āre. i. q. Infæco.

INFECTIO, ōnis. f. (inficio) *The not performing any thing, a doing nothing*; Eumen. Paneg. ad Constant. 18; si lectio certa.

INFECTIVUS, a, um. (inficio) *That has taken its colour from any thing, that is coloured with any thing*; Vitruv.

INFECTOR, ōris. m. (inficio) *A dyer*; Cic.: infector sucus, Plin., i. e. a dye.

INFECTORIUS, a, um. (infector) *That serves for colouring*; Marc. Emp.

INFECTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and factus) 1. *Not made, done, or performed; unfinished*; pro infecto habere, Cic., to esteem as undone or not having happened: infectum fieri nequit, Ter.: damnum infectum, Pand.: infecta re, without having accomplished the matter, Cæs.: Liv.: thus also, infectis rebus, Nep.: infecta victoria, Liv., without having conquered: infecto bello, id.: without having prosecuted the war: argentum infectum, id., unwrought silver: thus also, aurum, Virg.: reddere infectum, to make as though it had not been, to undo, render undone: Plaut.: Hor.: facta atque infecta, Cæs., things done and not done, true and false. 2. *Unpracticable, impossible*; Sall. II. Part. of inficio.

INFECTUS, us. m. (inficio) *A dyeing, colouring*; Plin.

INFECUNDE. adv. *Unfruitfully*; laudare, Gell., i. e. coldly.

INFECUNDITAS, ātis. f. (infecundus) *Unfruitfulness*; Colum.

IN-FECUNDUS, a, um. *Unfruitful*; Virg.: *infecundior*, Colum.

INFELICITAS, ātis. f. (infelix) *Unhappiness, calamity*; Cic.

INFELICITER. adv. *Unhappily, unfortunately*; Ter.: Liv.: *infelicitus*, Quint.

INFELICITO, āre. (infelix) *To render unhappy or unfortunate*; Plaut.

INFELICITO, āre. (infelix) *To render unhappy or unfortunate*; Plaut.

IN-FELIX, icis. I. *Unfruitful*; tellus frugibus infelix, Virg.; oleaster, id.: lolium, id.: arbor infelix, l. An unfruitful tree, Plin. 2. The tree on which malefactors are hung, the gallows; Cic. II. *Unfortunate, hapless, unhappy, miserable*; homo, Cic.: *infelicio*, Liv.: *infelicitissimus*, Cic.: also of things without life; fama, Virg.: patria, id.: ingenium, Plin.: victus, Virg.: also seq. genit.; e. g. animi, i. e. in animo, id.: fidei, Sil. III. *Unfortunate for any one, calamitous, unlucky*; terra infelix Prometheo, Propert.: thalamus, exsilium, Virg.

INFENSUS. adv. *Hostilely*; Tac.: *infensus*, Liv.

INFENSO, āre. (infensus) I. Intrans. *To act in a hostile manner, or to be hostilely disposed*; quasi infensantibus diis, Tac. II. Trans. *To treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, infest*; Armeniam, Tac.

INFENSUS, a, um. *Hostile, inimical, enraged*; animus, Cic.: *hostis*, Liv.: *infensus* alicui, Virg.: *infensa* hasta, id.: *infensor*, Tac.: hence, valetudo, id., i. e. illness, sickness: *servitium* infensus, id., hard, oppressive: *opes* principibus infensae, id., i. e. dangerous.

INFER, or INFĒRUS, a, um; compar. INFERIOR; superl. INFIMUS (from *isē*, with the Æolic digamma *isēgē*) I.

Posit. Infer, or inferus, a, um. 1. *That is in or under the earth, infernal*; dii, Liv.: hence, Inferi, *The dead, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the infernal regions*; elicere animas inferorum, Cic., to call up the spirits of the dead: Cerberus apud inferos, id., in the infernal regions: ab inferis excitare, or revocare, id., to raise or call up from the dead: ab inferis existere, Liv., to rise from the dead, come from the infernal regions. 2. *That is below, beneath or underneath, the lower*; limen superum inferumque, Plaut.: fulmina, i. e. which are said to proceed from the earth, Plin.: loca, the lower parts: infera in loca obire, to set, of the heavenly bodies, Cic.: mare, id., the Lower Sea (i. e. the Tuscan, as also the Adriatic is called Superum); infer vicinus, Cato: hence, Infra (for infera, sc. parte), 1. Adv. (a) *In the infernal regions*; Tibull. (b) *Below, underneath*; Cic.: *infra* scripsi, id., have placed below: also seq. qua; Cels.; or, quam; Varr.; Plin., i. e. where: comp. inferius, *lower, deeper*; currcere, Ov.: also, *beneath*; id.: and fig., *infra, below*; Tac. 2. Prep. *Below, under*. (a) In respect of place and situation; *infra* oppidum, Cic. (b) In respect of size, *Inferior in size to*; magnitudine *infra* elephantos, Cæs., i. e. smaller. (a) In value, worth, esteem, or dignity; quem infera omnes puto, Ter., below, more despicable than: omnia *infra* se esse, Cic. II. Compar. Inferior, *Lower*. 1. In respect of place; pars, Cæs.: locus, id.: in inferius ferri, Ov., to sink down: ex inferiori loco, on the ground, from below, in respect of a higher place; dicere, Cic.: hence, *That dwells below or in the lower parts*; Hirt. 2. In respect of order, *The lower, the latter*; versus, i. e. which is placed below, as a pentameter below a hexameter, Ov. 3. In respect of time, *Later, younger, subsequent to*; erant inferiores, quam illorum ætas, Cic., lived later, were younger: thus also, ætate inferiores, younger, id. 4. In respect of number, *Inferior*; inferior numero navium, Cæs. 5. In family, descent, rank, dignity, or power, *Inferior*; non inferior quam magister, Cic.: dignitate non inferior, id.: supplices inferioresque, id.: thus also, inferiorum esse fortuna, id.: animo, Cæs.: velocitate, Justin.: copis, Nep.: hence, *conquered, overcome, defeated*, whether in battle or in a court of justice; Alexandrum inferiorem fore, Curt.: causa, Cic., a lawsuit lost. III. Superl. Infimus, a, um. 1. *The lowest, last*; terram esse infimam, Cic.: quum scripsissem hæc infima, id.: ab infimo, from below, Plaut.: we find also infimus, a, um, for infima pars; e. g. ab infima ara, i. e. ab infima parte aræ. 2. *The lowest, i. e. the meanest, poorest, basest*; fæx populi, Cic.: conditio servorum, id.: infimos (homines), id.: precibus infimis, Liv., most humble. N. B. We find also imus, a, um, as superlative, for infimus; see IMUS.

IN-FĒRAX, ācis. *Unfruitful*; Hieron.

INFĒRCIO. See INFARCIO.

INFĒRI, ōrum. m. See INFĒR.

INFĒRIE, ōrum. f. See INFĒRIUS, a, um.

INFĒRIĀLIS, e. (inferiæ) *Belonging to funerals*; Apul.

INFĒRIOR. See INFĒR.

INFĒRIUS, a, um. (infero) *That is offered or sacrificed*;

hence, I. Vinum, Cato, a portion of the wine, which they offered to the gods before they tasted any themselves. II. Inferiæ (sc. victimæ, dapes, or res), *Sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead*, Gr. *χοαί*; Cic.: Virg.

INFĒRIUS. I. Adv.; see INFĒRA. II. Adj. neut., see under Inferior, in INFĒR.

IN-FĒRMĒTĀTUS, a, um. *Unleavened*; panes, Paul. Nol.

INFĒRNĀLIS, e. (infernus) *Infernal, of or belonging to the infernal or lower regions*; Prudent.

INFĒRNĀS, ātis. (infernus) *Of or from the lower country, lowland*; abies, Vitr.; Plin., i. e. from the country on the Tuscan Sea.

INFĒRNE. adv. *Below, beneath*; Lucr.

INFĒRNUS, a, um. (infer) I. *Infernal, of or belonging to the infernal or lower regions*; dii, Liv.: rex, i. e. Pluto, Virg.: Juno, i. e. Proserpina, id.: Diana, i. e. Hecate, Val. Fl.: tenebræ, Hor.: rota, Propert., i. e. Ixionis; palus, i. e. Styx, Ov.: ratis, the ferry-boat of Charon, Propert.; hence, I. Inferni, *The shades below*; Propert. 2. Inferna, sc. loca, *The infernal or lower regions*; Tac. II. *Lower, situate beneath*; mare, Lucan., i. q. Inferum; partes, Cic.: stagna, Liv., which are in the lower parts of the country: infera, Plin., the lower parts of the body.

IN-FĒRO, intŭllī, illātum, inferre. I. *To carry, bear, bring, throw, &c. into or to a place*, and so, to throw, bring, place, put, &c. upon any thing; aliquid in ignem, Cæs.: ignes tectis, Cic., to set fire to: ignem gentibus, i. e. ad gentes, Hor.: scalas ad mœnia, Liv., to apply, fix: spolia templo, id.: vallum equo ad stationem, id.: semina arvis, Tac.: in usque, Cæs., to bring or set upon a horse: in scopulum, Liv., to drive: in parteriem, Plaut., to bring, reduce. II. *To bring to a place for interment, to bury, enter*; alienum, Cic.: corpus eodem, Nep. III. *To bring or set upon a table, serve up*; mensam secundam, Plin. IV. *To give in, enter (an account)*; rationes, Cic.: pecuniam arario, Plin. Ep.: in rationes, Pand.; or, rationibus, Colum., to bring into account: rationibus inferri, Suet., to be brought or to come into account: hence, to charge, put to one's charge or account; sumptum civibus, Cic. V. *To contribute, to pay a tax*; vigesimam, Plin. Paneg.: tributum alicui, Colum. VI. Signa, *To carry the standards against the enemy, i. e. to advance to an attack, to attack*; Liv.: also, in hostem, Cæs.: or, hostibus, Auct. B. Afric. VII. Bellum Italia, Cic.: or, in Italianum, Nep., to make war upon, invade with war: but inferre bellum in Italianum means, perhaps, to carry the war into Italy; Italia, to wage war against: also, alicui, Cic., to make war upon: thus also, contra patriam, id.: inferre arma, Liv., to commence a war, make war upon.

VIII. Pedem. To set foot into, to go into, to, or towards; to enter; Cic.; in ædes, Plaut.: thus also, gressum, Virg.: nostro limine intulit pedes, Propert., set foot within our threshold, crossed our threshold: pedem inferre means also, to advance, assault, assail, attack; alicui, Liv.: thus also, gradum, id.: and pugnam, id.

IX. Se inferre, to go; Plaut.: also, To go into, or to a place, to go or betake one's self to a place, especially with the idea of haste or rapidity, to rush or throw one's self into; lucus, quo se infererat, Liv.: se per medios, Virg.: se foribus, in at the door, id.: se flamme, Vell.: se in periculum, Cic., to expose himself to: also, to rush upon, or into, attack, Liv.: also, to come or appear, present one's self, to appear unbidden, obtrude one's self, meddle; Cic. Cæc. 5, 13: thus also, inferri, for inferre se, to go, ride, flow, rush, &c. into or to a place, to enter, intrude into; Liv. X. To deliver, utter, make; sermonem, Cic.: mentionem, Liv., to mention, make mention. But, mentionem inferre, Liv., 4, 1, to give rise to the proposing of a measure; cf. MENTIO: causam, Cæs.: also, alicui, against any one, Auct. B. Afric.: alicui causam belli, Cic., to seek a pretext for making war upon any one: crimina, id. XI. To sacrifice, offer; spumantia cymbia lacte, Virg.: honores Anchisæ, id. XII. To bring upon, lay upon, use against any one; manus alicui, Cic.: or, in aliquem, Ov.: vim alicui, Cic., to offer violence; fig.; misericordiam, invidiam, id., i. e. to endeavour to excite. XIII. To do, occasion, cause, raise, excite, make; alicui terrorem, Cæs.: injuriam, id.: alicui mortem, Cic.: injurias in aliquem, id.: periculum alicui, id.: certamen alicui, Liv., to begin a quarrel; spem alicui, Cæs.: moram, id., to delay, occasion delay.

XIV. To conclude, infer, draw an inference; Cic.

INFĒRUS, and INFĒRTUS. See INFARCIO.

INFĒRUS, a, um. See INFĒR.

IN-FĒRVĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. To cause to boil in any thing, or simply, to cause to boil; Cato: thus also, pass. Infeverio, factus sum; Colum.

IN-FĒRVĒO, bū, ēre. To boil in any thing, or simply, to boil, i. e. to grow hot; mel, Colum.: inferbuit herbis, Hor. N. B. The perfect may also belong to infeveresco.

IN-FĒRVESCO, ēre. (inferveo) *To grow hot, to boil in any thing, or simply, to boil*; fabæ tertia pars infervescat, Cato, boil, or boil in: ne infervescat aqua sole, Plin., become warm in the sun.

INFĒSTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (infesto) *A disturbing, troubling*; Tert.

INFĒSTĀTOR, ōris. m. (infesto) *A troubler, disturber*; Plin.

INFESTE, adv. *Hostily*; Liv.: infestius, id.: infestissime, Cic.

INFESTIVITER, adv. *Without humour or wit*; Gell.

IN-FESTIVUS, a, um. *Not humorous or witty*; Gell.

INFESTO, avi, atum, are. (infestus) I. *To act in a hostile manner towards, to harass, annoy, molest, infest*; aliquem, Ov. II. *To attack, assault, to destroy, spoil*; munitiones, Hirt.: aloē non infestat stomachum, Plin.: animos, Colum., to injure, spoil: rem familiarem, to impair. Also absolutē; duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, Suet.

INFESTUS, a, um. (for infensus, from in and fendo, to strike, hit) I. *Insecure, unsafe, obnoxious to the hatred and hostility of others, treated in a hostile manner, disturbed, molested, annoyed, unquiet*; vita, iter, via, Cic.: civitas, Liv.: agrum infestum reddere, or facere, id., to render unsafe: si hujus salus esset infestior, Cic., i. e. more exposed to danger: Infestum habere aliquid, to disturb, render insecure; mare, id.: Macedoniam, Liv.: infestior salus, Cic.: infestissima pars Cilicia, id.: infesta statio, Calp., i. e. unfavourable. II. *That renders insecure or unsafe, hostile, inimical, vexatious, troublesome, dangerous*; provincia, Cic.: homo, id.: gens infestissima nomini Rom., Sall.: pestis infesta reip., Cic.: regionibus sibi infestis, Hirt.: infestis oculis conspici, Cic.: exercitui infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv.: animo infestissimo, Cic.: scelus, id.: bellum, Nep.: infestis speculatoribus dimicare, Suet., i. e. when the spectators require the gladiators to fight till one of them is killed: also of things employed in making an attack, *hostile*; infestis signis impetum facere, Cæs.: infestis pilis procurrere, id.: tela infesta tulere, Virg.

INFIBULA, æ, f. *The tongue of a buckle*; Tert.

IN-FIBŪLO, avi, atum, are. *To buckle together, to join by a buckle*; Cels.

INFICETUS, INFICETE, &c. See INFAC.

INFICILE, INFICIALIS, INFICIATIO, INFICIATOR. See INFITILE, &c.

INFICIENS, tis. I. Adj. (from in and faciens) *Inactive, that does nothing*; Varr. II. Part. of inficio.

INFICIO, ÆCI, ectum. 3. (in and facio) *To put into*; hence, I. *To mix*; hoc (abl.) annem inficere, Virg., mixes the water with it: infecta pocula (sc. veneno), Val. Fl., poisoned. II. *To dip into a liquid, to steep, soak, drench*; to stain, colour, dye, tinge; arma infecta sanguine fractoque cerebro, Virg.: æquor sanguine Punico, Hor.: lanas, Plin.: se vitro, Cæs., to paint themselves with woad: fig.; ora pallor inficit, Hor.: non inquinati sumus, sed infecti, i. c. pleni, or corrupti, Sen.: non animum coloravit, sed infecti, i. e. leviter tinxit, Sen.: inficere diem, Ov., to darken, obscure: hence, I. *To instruct in any thing*; aliquem artibus, Cic. 2. *To temper, season*; sapore alieno infici, to acquire a strange flavour, Plin. 3. *To spoil, corrupt, infect, taint, poison*; papula tabo, Virg.: aer infectus, Manil.: mel infectum fronde, Plin., having a taste of leaves: vitis infici, Cic.: scelus infectum, i. e. quo animæ infectæ sunt, Virg.: ne hoc, quod infectum est, latius serpat, Cic. N.B. 1. Inficiens, *Inactive*; see INFICIENS. 2. Infectus, a, um, *Not done, &c.*; see INFECTUS.

INFICIOR, ari. See INFITIOR.

INFICTUS, a, um, for infixus; Pand.

IN-FIDELIS, e. *That cannot be confided in, not trustworthy, faithless, perfidious, false*; Cic.: infidelissimi socii, id.: infidelior, Plaut.: also of things without life; silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin.

INFIDELITAS, atis, f. (infidelis) *Faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, infidelity*; Cic.

INFIDELITER, adv. *Faithlessly, perfidiously*; Cic.: infidelissime, Salv.

INFIDIBŪLUM, for infundibulum; Cato.

IN-FIDUS, a, um. *Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false*; amicus, Cic.: pax, Liv.: mare, Lucr.: fuga, Liv.: sedes, Plin.

IN-FIXO, xi, xum. 3. I. *To fix or thrust in*; gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.: signum (a standard), id.: hence, oscula natis, Sil., to kiss: vulnus, to make by a thrust, Virg.: hence infigi, to be thrust or fastened in; also, to remain fixed in; hasta infigitur portæ, Virg.: infigitur arbore, id., sticks, remains fixed: pila infixa, Liv.: infixa corpori extrahere, Plin., stuck, fixed in the body. II. Fig. *To infix, impress, imprint*; sidera certis infixa sedibus, Cic.: aliquid animo, Quint.; or, auditori, id.; to impress: cura erit infixa animo, Cic.: animus infixus est in patriæ caritate, id., closely bent upon: res memoræ infixa, Liv.: in hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est, Cic.: infixum est mihi, I have firmly resolved, I am determined; seq. infin.; Sil.: seq. gerund; e. g. vitandi, Tac.

IN-FIXURABILIS, e. (in and fixus) *Deformed, unshapely*; Amnian.

INFIMAS, atis, or INFIMATIS, e. (infimus) *One of the lowest*; ego infimatis (nomin.) infimus, Plaut.

INFIMITAS, atis, f. (infimus) *Lowness*; sortis, Amnian.

INFIMO, avi, atum, are. (infimus) *To make low, lower, bring down*; Apul.

INFIMUS, a, um. See INFER.

IN-FINDO, Idi, issum. 3. *To cleave, cut asunder*; sa-

lum, Val. Fl., i. e. to cut or sail through: and, to make any thing by cleaving; sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos (mari), id., to row, sail.

INFINIBILIS, e. (in and finio) *Endless*; Apul.

INFINITAS, atis, f. (in and finis) *Endlessness, infinite nature, number or space*; locorum, Cic.: also without a genitive; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic., to wander through the whole world.

INFINITE, adv. I. *Without bounds or limits, without end*; Cic. II. *Indefinitely, universally*; Gell.

INFINITIO, ÆNIS, f. (infinitus) *Endlessness*; Cic.

IN-FINĪTUS, a, um. I. *Without bounds or limits, boundless, unlimited, infinite, immense*; mensus finitus, et infinito similis, Plin.: potestas, Cic.: spūs, odium, id.

II. *Endless*; multitudo, altitudo, tempus, labor, Cic.: bellum, Nep., a war without end, i. e. a war of extermination: hence, Infinitum, *Endless number or quantity, infinitude*; auri, Eutrop.: ad infinitum, without end, Plin.: or, in infinitum, id.: in infinito, Pand., without limits, every where: infinitum quantum, endlessly, i. e. beyond all measure, very much, extraordinarily, exceedingly, Plin.: infinito (abl.), exceedingly, id.: infinito plus, or magis, Quint., far more. III. *Large, great*; nimis infinitum videtur, Cic.: pretium, Pand., i. e. immoderate. IV. *Indefinite*; infinitior distributio, Cic.: especially, *indefinite*, i. e. where no person or time is mentioned or implied, without respect of persons and time, general, universal; res or questio, Cic., i. e. subject for speaking upon: thus also, res infinitior, id.: hence, modus infinitas, i. e. infinitivus, Quint.: pronomen, Varr.: conjunctiones, and connexa, Cic., i. e. indefinite premises or conclusions.

INFIRMATIO, ÆNIS, f. (infirmus) I. *An invalidating*; Cic. II. *A refuting, disproving*; Cic.

INFIRME, adv. I. *Weakly, slightly, faintly*; animatus, Cic.: also, feebly, without rhetorical ornament; Plin. Ep. II. *Faint-heartedly, fearfully*; infirmus, Suet.

INFIRMUS, e. i. q. Infirmitas; Amnian.

INFIRMITAS, atis, f. (infirmus) *Weakness, infirmity*.

I. Ofbody: puerorum, Cic.: oculorum, Plin. Ep.: virium, Cæs.: ædificii, Pand.: valetudinis, Cic.: hence, *Disease, indisposition, malady*; Suet.: also plur.; infirmitates meorum, Plin. Ep. II. Of the mind; animi, Cic., i. e. of spirit, courage: memoria, Pand.: mentis, Sen., also simply, infirmitas, Cæcin. in Cic. Ep., *Weakness of understanding*: hence, I. *The weaker sex*, i. e. women; Liv. 34, 7: also, the weaker age, i. e. children; Quint. 2, 2, 14.

2. *Fickleness, inconstancy*; Gallorum, Cæs. III. Of wine, which does not bear age; Colum.

INFIRMITER, adv. *Weakly, infirmly*; Arnob.

INFIRMO, avi, atum, are. (infirmus) I. *To weaken, enfeeble*; hominem, Cels.: legiones, Tac., to weaken, diminish; fig.; fidem testis, Cic. II. *To weaken*, i. e. to invalidate, disprove, refute; aliquid, Cic. III. *To annul, make void*; legem, Liv.: testamentum, Pand.

IV. *To dispirit*; infirmatus conscientia, Cic.

IN-FIRMUS, a, um. *Weak, not strong*. I. Of the body and other sensible things; vires, Cic.: caput, Hor.: classis, Cic.: infirmi (homines) ad resistendum, Cæs.: valetudo infirmissima, Cic.: panis infirmior, Cels., less nourishing: sapor, Colum.: pecus, i. e. oves, Ov.: arbor, Plin.: nuptiæ, Ter., i. e. not durable: also, *wearry, tired, faint, languid*; Cic.: or, *indisposed, sick, unwell, ill*; Plin. Ep.: hence, Infirmum, *Weakness*; infirma læge, Plin., the weak part. II. Of the spirits and mind; animus, Cæs.: infirmiores, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3, faint-hearted, timid: animo infirmo esse, Cic., to be dejected, low-spirited: hence, I. *Inconstant, light-minded, or dishonest*; Colum. 3, 10, 6. 2. *Superstitious*; Hor.: sum paulo infirmior, Hor., my mind is not so strong. III. Of other things, *Of no weight or consequence, trivial, weak, inconclusive, ineffective*; res infirma ad probandum, Cic.: cautiones, id.

INFIRI, defect. I. q. Incipit. I. *He (she) begins*; seq. infin.; Plaut.: Lucr.: Virg. II. *He (she) begins to speak*; sc. dicere, Virg.: Ov.: Liv. III. *He (she) speaks*; Prudent: N.B. Infirma, Marc. Cap.

INFITILE, arum, f. (in and fateri) *A denial*; but the accusative only is in use with the verb eo; e. g. infitias ire, to deny; aliquid, Ter.: Nep.: also seq. infin.; Liv.: also seq. accus. et infin.; id.

INFITIALIS, e. (infitiæ) *Negative, consisting in denial*; questio, Cic.

INFITIATIO, ÆNIS, f. (infitior) I. *A denying*; Cic.

II. *A denying or disowning of a debt*; Sen.

INFITIOR, ÆNIS, m. (infitior) *One who denies*; especially, *one who refuses to restore a deposit, or pay a debt*; Cic. — Thence,

INFITIORUS, icis, f. *She that denies or disowns*; Prudent.

INFITIOR, atus, sum, are. (in and fateri) I. *To deny, disown*; verum, Cic.: di, re, Varr.: also seq. accus. et infin.; id.: non est infitiantium, Nep., it cannot be denied, that, — with an accus. and infin.: especially, *to disown a debt*; Cic.: not, to deny having received a deposit; Juv.

II. *Not to stand to any thing, to refuse to fulfil (a promise or engagement)*; prædam, Flor.: vitia, Cic.

INFIXUS, a, um. See INFIGO.

IN-FLABELLO, āre. *To blow or breathe into*; ignem elementis, Tert.

INFLĀBĪLIS, e. (inflat) *That may be inflated*; e. g. the lungs, Lact.

INFLACCĒO, ēre. *To be flaccid or weak*; fig., Enn., i. e. to be useless, weak.

IN-FLAGRO, āre. *To kindle*; Solin.

INFLAMMANTER. adv. *In an inflammatory manner*; Gell.

INFLAMMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (inflammo) I. *A kindling, inflaming*; Flor.: inferre inflammationem tectis, Cic.: hence, II. Fig. Animorum, Cic., poetic fire. III. *An inflammation* (as a disease); aurium, Plin.: inflammationem excitare, Cels.

INFLAMMĀTRIX, icis. f. (inflammo) *She that kindles or inflames*; Ammian.

IN-FLAMMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To set on fire, kindle*; tadas, Cic.: hence, I. Fig. *To inflame, kindle, rouse, incite*; populum in atiquem, Cic.: cupiditates, id.: odium, id.: inflammari ad cupiditates, id.: in aliquem, id.: also, aliqua re, by any means; cupiditate honorum, id. 2. In diseases, *To inflame*; vulnera ac morbos, Plin.: bovem, id.: hence, inflammata, id., inflamed parts. II. *To set on fire, burn, consume by burning*; classem, urbem, Cic.

INFLĀTE. adv. *Pompously, exaggeratedly, proudly*; inflatus, Cæs.

INFLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (inflat) *A blowing up, inflation*; hence, *a swelling, flatulence*; stomachi, Colum.: inflationem habere, Cic.; or, facere, Colum.; or, parere, Plin., to cause a flatulence; percordiorum, Suet., an inflammation of the lungs: also of water that bubbles up; Vitr.

INFLĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of inflat; see INFLŌ.

II. Adj. 1. *Swollen, inflated, puffed up*; colium, Cic.: capilli, Ov., loose, dishevelled: vestis inflator, Tert.: fig.; animus inflatus, Cic., angry, enraged. 2. *Puffed up, elated, proud*; with an ablative; lætitia, spe, Cic.: jactatione, Liv. 3. *Turgid, bombastic, inflated*; oratio, Auct. ad Her.: orator, Quint.

INFLĀTUS, us. m. (inflat) I. *A blowing*; e. g. upon the flute, Cic. II. *A breathing into*; divinus, Cic., i. e. divine inspiration.

IN-FLECTO, xi, xum. 3. I. *To bend, curve*; bacillum, Cic.: quum ferrum se inflexisset, Cæs.: capillum, Suet.: radices in nodum, Colum., to bring into a knot: hence, inflecti, to bend, be crooked; sinus inflectitur ad urbem, Cic. II. Fig. *To bend, mitigate, move, appease*; vocem, id., to render more plaintive or melancholy: thus also, voces cantu, Tibull.: hence, sonus inflexus, Cic., soft, plaintive, melancholy: the soni inflexi of the ancients were what we call the middle tones, Cic. Orat. 17, 57: thus also, orationem, Cic.: aliquid lacrimis, to touch, move, affect, Stat.: thus also, sensus, Virg.: precibus inflectere (imperat.) nostris, Virg., be persuaded by, listen to.

III. *To alter, change, diminish, lessen*; magnitudinem animi, Cic.: vestigium sui cursus, id., to alter: jus gratia, to pervert, id.: vestros oculos, Cic. ad Quir. post Red. 3, 8, to attract your attention. IV. *To stretch, extend*; hence, to mark with a circumflex accent; Arnob.

IN-FLETUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented*; Virg.

IN-FLEXIBILIS, e. I. *Inflexible, not to be bent*; dolor, i. e. opisthotonus, Plin. 23, 52. II. *Unchangeable*; Sen.

IN-FLEXIO, ōnis. f. (infecto) *A bending*; Cic.

IN-FLEXUS, a, um. See INFLECTO.

IN-FLEXUS, us. m. (infecto) *A bending, curving*; Juv.: fig.; modulationis, Sen., a change, variation.

IN-FLECTIO, ōnis. f. (infigo) I. *A striking on*. II. *An inflicting, imposing*; mulctæ, Cod. Theod.

IN-FLECTUS, a, um. See INFLIGO.

IN-FLECTUS, us. m. (infigo) *A striking on or against*; dentium et laborum, Arnob.

IN-FLIGO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To strike one thing on or against another*; alicui securim, Cic.: navem vadis, Virg.: fig.; infligere aliquid in adversarium, Cic., to attack the opponent with anything. II. *To inflict or make by striking, to strike (a blow)*; alicui plagam, vulnus, Cic. III. Gen. *To cause, inflict, attach*; alicui turpitudinem, Cic.: damnum, Pand.: detrimenta, Justin.

IV. *To impose, lay upon*; alicui usuras, Pand.

IN-FLŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To blow or breathe into or upon any thing*; tibiam, Cic.: also simply, inflare, Cic. Acad. 4, 27, to blow, to play upon the flute: inflare sonum aliquid, to give a tone, Cic.: also of other things, to blow or blow to a place; aquam in os, Cato: hence, verba inflata, Cic., uttered with blowing, with too great exertion: hence, inflavit vehementius, Cic., blew stronger, i. e. caused himself to be better heard. II. *To blow up, inflate, cause to swell*; utrem, Hor.: ambas buccas, id.: carbasu inflatur austro, Virg.: hence, I. *To elate, raise, increase, augment*; animos, Cic.: spem, Liv.: vectigalia, Pand., to raise. 2. *To inflate, make fatulent*; corpus, Cels.—See also INFLATUS, a, um.

IN-FLŪSCĒO, rui. 3. *To begin to blossom*; Claud.

IN-FLUO, xi, xum. 3. *To flow or run into or to a place*; Rheus in Oceanum influit, Cæs.: also without in; e. g. lacum, id.: also seq. qu.; id.: seq. huc; Ov.: hence fig.,

I. *To come unhesitatingly into, to insinuate one's self*

into, steal into; in aures, Cic.: in animos, id.: sermone Græco in civitates Asiæ influente, Quint., introducing itself into: dolor influit menti, Auct. Consol. ad Liv.

II. *To flow into, i. e. to come into, rush into or invade in great numbers*; copie in Italian influentes, Cic.: also seq. dat.; e. g. Italiæ, Quint. Decl.: also seq. eo; Plin.: hence fig., to come in thickly, to crowd in; negotia influenza, Plin. Paneg.: tantum bonum nobis influere, Sen., to happen: hence, to impart itself; fortuna influens, Sen., favourable.

INFLUUS, a, um. (influo) *Flowing in*; Paul. Nol.

INFLŪVIUM, i. n. (influo) *A flowing, flowing forth*; cerebri, Vell.

INFLUXIO, ōnis. f. (influo) *A flowing in*; Macrobr.

INFLUXUS, us. m. (influo) *A flowing in*; stellarum, Firmic.

IN-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, ēre. I. *To dig in, bury in the earth*; fruges, Virg.: libros, Plin.: hominem (mortuum), Nep.: taleas in terram, Cæs.: corpora terræ, i. e. in terram, Virg.: infossus puer, Hor.: fig., to cause to penetrate into; saxum perforata cassidis æra ossibus infodiens, Sil.: vulnera infossa cerebro, Stat., inflicted deeply.

II. *To dig into, or to dig*; locum alte, to dig deep, Colum.: sulcum, id.: lacum, id., to dig a lake, make by digging.

INFECUNDE, INFŒCUNDUS, &c. See INFECUNDE, &c.

IN-FŒDERĀTUS, a, um. *Not bound or allied*; Tert.

IN-FORMĀBĪLIS, e. *Insusceptible of form*; deus, Tert.

INFORMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (informo) I. *An outline, sketch, first draught*; e. g. of a building, Vitr. II. *A representation, idea, conception*; del, of God, Cic.: sententiæ, id.: verbi, id., a declaration of the sense of a word: antcepta animo rei quædam informatio, id., i. e. an idea à priori, Gr. ὑπόθεσις (of the Epicureans).

INFORMĀTOR, ōris. m. (informo) *One that fashions a person or thing*; populi, Tert.

IN-FORMIDĀBĪLIS, e. *Not formidable*; Coripp.

IN-FORMIDĀTUS, a, um. *Not feared*; Sil.

INFORMIS, e. (in and forma) I. *That has no form, or, that has not a proper form*; unpruned, mishapen, deformed; res, Auct. ad Her.: caro, Plin. II. *Hideous, horrid, ugly*; cadaver, Virg.: color, Tibull.: hiems, Hor.: exitus, Tac.: sors, id.: letum, Virg., i. e. death by hanging.

INFORMITAS, ātis. f. (informis) *Deformity, ugliness*; Solin.

INFORMITER. adv. *Hideously, horridly, disagreeably*; Augustin.

IN-FORMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To give form to any thing, to form, mould, fashion, shape*; clipeum, Virg.: Martem cera, Plin. Ep.: aream, Colum., to prepare: effigiem, Sil.: thus also, causam, iudicium, Cic.: animus bene a natura informatus, Cic., rightly formed, well tempered: hence fig., I. With words, *To describe, sketch, show how a thing is or ought to be*; orationem, Cic. II. By instruction, *To inform, instruct, guide, lead*; ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem, Cic. III. In the mind, *To frame, form*; cogitationem, Cic., to form a plan: informatum mentibus, id., sketched, delineated in the mind; or, to imagine, conceive, form a notion of; deum conjectura, id.

IN-FŌRO, āre. (in and forum) *To accuse in a court of justice*; a word formed in jest by Plautus

IN-FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um. *Unfortunate*; homo, Ter.: nihil me infortunatus, Cic.: infortunatissimus, Apul.

IN-FORTŪNTAS, ātis. f. (in and fortuna) *Misfortune*; Gell.

IN-FORTŪNIUM, i. n. (in and fortuna) *Misfortune*; ferres infortunium, Ter., wouldst carry off a misfortune, wouldst come badly off: habiturum infortunium, i. e. penam, Liv.: invenies infortunium, Plaut., wilt be unfortunate: infortunio aliquid mactare, or multare, id., to render unfortunate, bring on misfortune.

INFOSSIO, ōnis. f. (infodio) *A digging in*; Pallad.

INFOSSUS, a, um. See INFODIO.

INFRA. (for infera, i. e. infera parte, from infer, a, um)

I. Adv. 1. *Under the earth, in the infernal regions*; Tibull. 2. *Below, underneath*; Cic.: infra scripsi, id., I have added below: also seq. qua; Cels.: or, quam; Varr.; Plin., i. e. where: compar., Inferius, Lover, more low, deeper; currere, Ov.: also, beneath, Jar beneath; id.: and fig.; i. e. worse, inferior; Tac. II. Prep. *Below, under*. 1. In situation or place; infra oppidum, Cic. 2. In size; magnitudine infra elephantos, Cæs., i. c. smaller than. 3. In value, esteem, or worth; quem infra omnes puto, Ter., beneath, meaner than: omnia infra se esse, Cic.

INFRACTIO, ōnis. f. (infringo) Prop. *A breaking to pieces*; hence, *a weakening*; animi, of spirit, Cic., i. e. dejection.

INFRACTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and fractus) *Unbroken, unweakened*; animus, Symm. II. Part. of infringo.

IN-FRŒNO, IN-FRŒNATUS, &c. See INFRENO, &c.

IN-FRĀGĪLIS, e. I. *That cannot be broken to pieces*; Plin. II. Fig. *Strong, not weakened*; vox, Ov.: animus, Sen.

IN-FRĒMO, ui, ĩre. *To make a noise*. I. Of living

creatures, *To growl, bellow*; aper infrenuit, Virg. II. Of things without life, *To resound, roar, &c.*; bellum infrenuit, Sil.

INFRENATIO, ōnis. f. (infreno) *A taming*; libidinis, Tert.

IN-FRENĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not having or using a bridle*; eques, Liv. II. Part. of infreno.

IN-FRENDO, ōre. 3. or IN-FRENDO, ōre. 2. *To gnash the teeth*; dentibus, Virg.: alicui, Stat., to gnash the teeth at any one, i. e. to attack him angrily.

INFRENIS, e. or INFRENUS, a, um. (in and frenum) I. *Without bridle*; equus infrenis, Virg.: Numida infreni, id. II. *Unchecked*; lingua infrenus, Gell.

IN-FRENO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To furnish with a bridle*. 1. A rider; hence, infrenati manipuli, Sil. 2. A horse, *To bridle*; equum, Liv.: equus infrenatus, id.: infrenate curtus, Virg., to yoke. II. Fig. *To curb, restrain, check, keep firm*; navigia ancoris, Plin.: impetus, id. N.B. Infrenatus, i. e. non frenatus; see INFRENUS.

INFREŪS. See INFRENIS.

IN-FREQUĒNS, tis. I. *In small number, not numerous*; senatus, Cic., i. e. when there is not a sufficient number of senators present to make a decree; hostes, Liv., few; agmen, Liv.: copiae infrequēiores, Cms. II. *That is seldom at a place, or that seldom does a thing, seldom, rare*; sum Romae infrequēns, Cic., not often; cultor deorum, Hor., rare, sparing; miles, Plaut.; or with a genitive; rei militaris, Auct. ad Her., i. e. that is not regularly there, that does not always appear at his standard. III. *That is seldom visited or but thinly inhabited, lonesome, solitary*; pars urbis infrequēns adificia erat, Liv.: alvi paucitate plebis infrequēns, Colum.: signa infrequēntia armatis, and simply, signa infrequēntia, Liv., standards to which but few soldiers belong; infrequētissima urbis, Liv., the least inhabited parts of the town: hence, causa, Cic., a cause, the pleading of which is attended but by few hearers. IV. *That seldom happens or is used, rare, unusual*; vocabulum, Gell. V. *Unacquainted with, unaccustomed to a thing*; vocum Latinarum, Gell.

IN-FREQUĒNTĀTUS, a, um. *Seldom used*; metrum, Sidon.

INFREQUĒNTIA, æ. f. (infrequēns) I. *Smallness of number, fewness*; senatus, Cic.; see INFREQUĒNS.

II. *Solitariness, solitude, lonesomeness of a place*; locorum, Tac.

IN-FRICO, cui, etum and cātum, āre *To rub in*; fuliginem ulceri, Colum.

INFRICTIO, ōnis. f. (infriico) *A rubbing*; Cels.

INFRICTUS, a, um. See INFRICTO.

IN-FRIGESCO, xi. 3. *To become cold*; Cels.

INFRIĠIDATIO, ōnis. f. (infriĠido) *A cooling*; sudoris, Veget.

INFRIĠIDO, āre. *To render cold or cool*; Cæl. Aur.

INFRINGO, ōgi, actum. 3. (in and frango) I. *To break, break to pieces*; remum, Cic.: infringitur unda genibus, Val. Fl.: infracta arundine telum, Virg.: hence, I. Fig. *To break, interrupt, check, restrain, weaken, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, assuage, annihilate*; vim militum, Cæs.: spem, Cic.: conatus adversariorum, id.: potentiam, Tac.: jus consulis, id.: vires, Propert.: aliquid, Cic.; or, ambitum verborum, id., to interrupt; vocem, Sen., to make plaintive; articulos, Quint.; or, manus, Petron., to snap with the fingers: thus also, Infractus, a, um; e. g. animus, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: Latini, Virg.: Juno, id., weakened, tired; vox, effeminate, weak, hisping, Gell.: thus also, loquela, Lucr., broken, hisping; infracta loqui, Cic., broken words, unconnected, not rhythmic. 2. *To break off, crop (flowers)*; lilia, Ov. 3. *To bruise, make sore*; lumbos postibus et liminibus, Hor. 4. *To appease*; deos, Stat. 5. *To tear to pieces*; vestes, Ov. II. *To strike or dash against any thing*; cratera alicui, Ov.: aulam in caput, Plaut.: digitos citharæ, Stat., to play upon, to strike: hence, alicui colaphum, Ter., to give a box on the ear.

IN-FRĠIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To rub into, crumble into, strew upon*; farinam in aquam, Cato: salem vulneribus, Colum.

IN-FRONS, dis. *Without foliage*; ager, Ov., without trees or shrubs.

INFRACTOSE, adv. *Fruitlessly, without use*; Hieron.

IN-FRUCTŪSUS, a, um. I. *Without fruit, not bearing fruit, unfruitful*; vitis, Colum. II. *Without use or profit, unprofitable, useless*; preces, Plin. Ep.

IN-FRUNITUS, a, um. *Without taste, silly, foolish*; mulier, Sen.

IN-FŪCATUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not painted or coloured*; Artob. II. Part. of infuco.

IN-FŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To paint*: infucatus, a, um, *Painted, coloured*; oratio, Cic., i. e. with too much rhetorical ornament.

INFŪLA, æ. f. I. *A sacred fillet made of wool, and worn on the head by priests, victims, and persons who fled to any place for mercy or protection*; it had a broad band (vitta) which fastened the chaplet over the fore-

head and hung down on both sides, Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: hence, infularum loco esse, to be sacred, in great respect or esteem, Sen.; or, habere, id., to consider sacred, hold in great esteem. II. Fig. *Any ornament*. 1. The lands of the Roman state are called infula imperii Rom., Liv. 2. Of a house; Lucan., i. e. carved work, &c. 3. *The insignia of an office*; honorum, Cod. Just. III. Perhaps, *Any bandage or band*; in infulis depingere, Cic.

INFŪLATUS, a, um. *Adorned with an infula*; Suet.

IN-FULCIO, si, tum, ire. I. *To cram into*; alicui cibum, Suet. II. Fig. *To foist in*; aliquid epistolæ, Sen.: verbum ubique, id.

IN-FULGENS, tis. i. q. Fulgens; Catull. 64, 388: for which a better reading is, in fulgente.

IN-FŪMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To smoke*; cerebrum infumatum, Plin.

INFUNDIBŪLUM, i. n. (infundo) I. *A funnel*; Colum. II. *A tunnel in a mill through which the corn is poured, a hopper*; Vitr.

IN-FUNDO, fudi, fūsum, ēre. I. *To pour in, into, or to a place*; vinum faucibus, Colum.: aurum alicui in os, Plin.: aliquid in naribus, Colum.: and, per nares, id.; venenum alicui, Cic., to administer; poculum alicui, Hor., to fill; jumentis hordea, Juv., to give to eat; hence, infundi, *to pour itself into*; maria infusa terra, Plin., spread over; Oceanus infusus in multos sinus, id.; and fig., *for, to come to a place, to enter, break into*; homines humiliores infunderunt in genus alienum, Cic.: hinc agmina infusa in Græciam, Curt.: hence, I. Fig. *To pour or throw into, to spread over, communicate, impart*; orationem in aures, Cic.: lumen rebus, Sen.: tepor solis infusi, Plin. Ep.: sole infuso, sc. terris, Virg., i. e. at day-break; in infusis gremio, id., for, resting on the lap. 2. *To cast, throw, or pour to or upon*; nimbum alicui, Virg.: ceram tabellis, Ov.: pulverem, Catull., to throw dust upon; collo infusus amantis, Ov., fallen upon the neck of; merum super altaria, Suet.: humeris infusa capillos, Ov., i. e. habens capillos humeris infusus. II. *To wet, moisten*; olivas aceto, Colum.: fig., vino infusus, Macrobius, intoxicated, drunk.

INFUNDIBŪLUM, i. n. i. q. Infundibulum; Plin.

IN-FUSCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make dark, darken*; of colour; aqua atramento, Plin.: colorem rubrum nigro, Gell.; velleria maculis pullis, Virg.: and fig., of the voice; vox infuscata, obscure, not clear, Sen.: sonus infuscatus, Plin. II. *To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish*; gloriam, Justin.: eos barbaries infuscaverat, Cic.: saporem vini, Colum.: hence, I. Merum, Plaut., to weaken with water. 2. Aliquid, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 46, to disguise, cloak, counterfeit.

IN-FUSCUS, a, um. *Dark, dusky, blackish*; Colum.

INFŪSIO, ōnis. f. (infundo) I. *A pouring in or into*; infusio in oleo, Plin., i. e. a clyster. II. *A watering, wetting*; Pallad.

INFŪSOR, ōris. m. (infundo) *One who pours in*; fidei, Prudent.

INFŪSUS, a, um. See INFUNDO.

INFŪSUS, ūs. m. i. q. Infusio; Plin.

IN-ĠEMĠNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To double, repeat, reiterate*; voces, ictus, Virg.: ingeminat me miserum! Ov., i. e. he repeats the words, ah, hapless me! vulnera lateri, i. e. ad latus, Virg. II. Intrans. *To be redoubled, to increase*; ingeminant cura, Virg. N.B. Ingeminant plausu, for plausum, Virg.

IN-ĠEMISCO, ūi, ēre. *To sigh or groan on account of any thing*; ulli malo, Cic. e Sophocli: ad aliquid, Suet.: ingemiscamus illis, qua, &c., Plin. Paneg.: pueri ingemiscunt, Cic.: fig.; ignis ingemiscit, Sen.

IN-ĠEMO, ūi, ēre. I. Intrans. *To sigh or groan on account of any thing*; in re, Cic.: conditioni suæ, Liv.: exsiliis, Ov.: fig.; lumen ingemuit, id. II. Trans. *To sigh or groan over any thing, to mourn over, lament, bewail*; interitum, Virg.: also seq. accus. et infin.; Mart.

IN-ĠENERASCO, ēre. (ingenero) *To be implanted*; Lucr.

IN-ĠENERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To implant*; non ingenerantur hominibus mores, Cic.: hence, Ingeneratus, a, um, *Implanted, invbred*; ingenerata familia frugalitas, Cic.: also without a dative; natura ingenerat amorem, id. II. *To generate, produce, bring forth*; animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic.: societas, quam ingeneravit natura, Liv.

IN-ĠENĠIĠATUS, a, um. (ingenium) *Disposed or apt by nature*; lepide, Plaut.

IN-ĠENĠICŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To cause one to bend the knees*; hence, seq. Hygin.; or simply, ingeniculare, Lamprid., to bend the knees, to kneel: Ingeniculatus, a, um, *Kneeling*; hence, Ingeniculatus, sc. Hercules, a constellation, i. q. Engonasi, Vitr.

IN-ĠENĠICŪLUS, or IN-ĠENĠICŪLUS, a, um. (in and geniculum) *Kneeling*; imago, Manil.: or Ingeniculus, sc. Hercules, Firmit., a constellation, otherwise called Engonasi.

IN-ĠENĠIŪLUM, i. n. Dimin. of ingenium; Artob.

IN-ĠENĠIŪSE, adv. *Acutely, ingeniously, wittily*; Cic.: ingeniosus, Plin.: ingeniosissime, Vell.

IN-ĠENĠIŪSUS, a, um. (ingenium) I. *Of acute genius, of good natural talents, clever*; Cic.: ingeniosior, id.:

ingeniosissimus, id.: res est ingeniosa dare, Ov., giving requires a good deal of sense. II. *Ingenious, acute, subtle, shrewd, witty, inventive*; in aliquid, Ov.: in re. Mart.: simulatio, Plin. Paneg. III. *Acute, cleverly invented, ingenious*; argumentum, Plin. IV. *Apt, adapted to any thing*; ager ad segetes, Ov.: terra colentis, id., i. e. fruitful; vox sonis mutandis, id.

IN-GÉNITUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Unbegotten, unborn*; deus, Arnob. II. Part. of ingigno.

INGENIUM, i. n. (in and geno s. gigno) *The innate, natural quality, nature*. I. Of a thing; arvorum, Virg.: campi, Tac.: lactis, Gell.: ingenia soli, Plin.: loci, Sall.: arbusta ingenio nata sunt, i. e. sponte sua, Næv. II. Of a person. I. *Natural disposition, temper, manners; mode of thinking, character*; novi ingenium mulierum, Ter.: ingenium liberale, durum, inhumanum, bonum, id.: mobile, Plin. Ep.: antiquum ingenium obtines, id., i. e. the old way: ingenio suo vivere, Liv., according to his own humour: redire ad ingenium, Ter., to return to the old manners, i. e. manners agreeable to the natural disposition. 2. *Talents, understanding, parts, abilities, genius*; tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum, Cic.: pulcherrimum, Plin. Ep.: acies ingenii, Cic.: cum ingenio, with discernment or sense; versari in re, id. 3. *Genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, wit*; ad fingendum, Cic.: motus celeres ingenii, id., flashes of genius: ingenio abundare, id., to abound in genius, acuteness, clever thoughts: accusatoris, id., acuteness, flashes of wit. 4. *A genius, i. e. a person of genius*; Sen. 5. *An invention, good idea*; cœnarum, Plin. Paneg.; cf. Tac. Hist. 3, 28.

IN-GENO, ui, itum. 3. The old form of ingigno; e. g. inque genuntur, for ingenuntur, Lucr. The perfect and supines are usually referred to ingigno.

INGENS, tis. (perhaps for incens, and this for intens, i. e. quod intenditur s. intensum est) Means more than magnus, and so, *Vast, very vast, immensely, great, huge, big*; flagitium, gratie, Ter.: aqua, Liv.: clamor, id.: pecunia, Cic.: numerus, campus, id.: ingentia polliceri, Virg., to promise great things: ingentissimus, Veget.: hence, I. *Great, i. e. respectable, honourable, remarkable, famous*; genius, Virg.: vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, id.: exitus, id.: bellum, Ov. II. *Great, strong, powerful*; ingens viribus, Liv.: vir ingens animi, Tac.: ingens rerum, id.: also seq. infin.; Sil.

INGENUE, adv. I. *In a gentlemanly manner, as becomes persons of good (free) birth*; educatus, Cic. II. *Candidly, ingenuously*; confiteri, Cic. III. *Freely, boldly*; Quint.

INGENUITAS, âtis. f. (ingenuus) I. *The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth*; ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. II. *Honourable sentiment*; Cic.: Plin.

INGENUUS, a, um. (ingeno) I. *Native, of one's own country or place of residence, not foreign or exotic*; fons, Lucr.: topus, Juv., that grew on the spot, natural. II. *Inborn, innate, natural*; indoles, Plaut.: color, Propert. III. *Free-born, born of free parents, i. e. that have never been slaves*; with us, of good birth; Cic.: Liv.: hence, I. *Suitable to a free-born man, noble, respectable, genteel, becoming a gentleman*; animus, vita, artes, studia, timiditas, Cic.: gula, Mart., delicate, dainty. 2. *Frank, candid, ingenuous*; homo, Cic.: fastidium, id. 3. *Weak, delicate, tender, that cannot bear much*, since free-born persons could not endure so much labour as slaves; vires, Ov. Trist. I, 5, 72.

IN-GERO, essi, estum. 3. I. *To carry, pour, throw or put into, upon, or to a place*; aquam, sc. in urnam, Plaut., to pour; aquam in salinas, Plin.: sterces vitibus, Colum.: ligna foco, Tibull.: nunc telia, nunc saxa, Liv.: saxa in subeunte, Liv.: se, to betake one's self, Justin.; verba; pugnos in ventrem, Ter., to beat; thus also, verbera, Curt.: supplicia, to inflict, Sen. II. *To utter, say, throw out*; probra, Liv.: contumelias, Tac.: convicia alicui, Hor.: multa mala, Ter.: omne probrum genus, Suet. III. *To give, present, bring to*; ocimum equis, Plin.: alicui osculum, Suet.: hence, ingeri, to show itself, appear; sopori, Claud. IV. *To obtrude or force upon*; Cic.: se, Plin. Paneg.: nomen alicui, Tac.

IN-GESTABILIS, e. *That cannot be borne or carried*; onus, Plin.

INGESTIO, ðnis. f. (ingero) *An uttering*; vocis prima, Marc. Cap.

IN-GESTO, âre. *To bear, carry*; Apul.

INGESTUS, a, um. See INGERO.

INGESTUS, us. m. (ingero) *A presenting with, bestowment*; immortalitatis, Tert.

IN-GIGNO, gēni, gēnitum, âre. *To instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender*; natura ingenuit homini cupiditate, Cic.: hence, Ingenitus, a, um, *Inborn, innate, implanted*; nobilitas, Tac.: vitia, Suet.

IN-GLÔMERO, âre. i. q. Glomero; Stat.

INGLÔRIUS, a, um. (in and gloria) *Without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious*; homo, vita, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. militiæ, Cric.: hence, of no reputation, mean; cassis, Stat., i. e. sine crista: rex anum, Virg.

INGLÔVIUS, ei. f. I. *The gullet, swallow*; e. g. of

fowls, the crop, gorge; Colum.: of a snake, the swallow; Virg.: of persons, Apul. II. *Gluttony, voraciousness*; Hor.: fig.; fenoris, Petron.

INGRANDESCO, ui, âre. *To become great*; Colum.

INGRÂTE, adv. I. *Disagreeably*; Ov.: Plin.: hence, *unwillingly*; nominare, Plin. II. *Ungratefully, with ingratitude*; Cic.: ferre aliquid, Tac., to receive with unthankfulness. III. *In vain, to no purpose*; Pallad.

INGRÂTIA, æ. f. (ingratus) *Ingratitude, unthankfulness*; Tert.: hence, ingratis, abl.; e. g. alicuius, against the will of (prop. with the ingratitude of), any one, Plaut.: also without a genitive, *unwillingly*; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: for ingratis, we find also (contracted) ingratis, i. e. *unwillingly, contrary to my (thy, &c.) will*; Lucr.: Cic.

INGRÂTIFICUS, a, um. (ingratus and facio) *Ungrateful, unthankful*; Acc. ap. Cic.

INGRÂTIS, and INGRATIS. See INGRATA.

INGRÂTITUDO, inis. f. (ingratus) I. *Ingratitude, unthankfulness*; Jul. Firm. II. *Displeasure*; Cassiod.

INGRÂTUS, a, um. I. *Disagreeable, unpleasant*; Cic. Hence, *Loathsome, disgusting*; ingrata ingluvie (a milder expression for tetra), Hor. II. *Unthankful, ungrateful*; homo, Ter.: in aliquid, Cic.: vir adversus merita ingratusissimus, Vell.: ingratum amas, Plaut., i. e. that makes no return of love: nihil ingratus, Cic.: also, seq. genit.; e. g. salutis, i. e. ob salutem, Virg.: also of things without life; forum, Ov.: ager non ingratus, Mart., i. e. fertile, fruitful: cinis ingratus, Virg., that cannot repay a service: hence, I. *That receives no thanks*; Stat. 2. *For which no thanks are given, thankless, not acknowledged*; et id erit ingratum, Ter. Ingratus, of persons, means also, *That is never satisfied*; nihil ingrata posse negare tuæ, Propert.: of things, *not agreeable or satisfactory, not to one's liking*; sin ingrata esse sciam, Cic.: omnia sunt ingrata, Catull.: hence, *unfriendly*; ingrata fronte, Propert.

INGRÂVATE, adv. *Not grudgingly, willingly*; Ammian.

INGRÂVATIO, ðnis. f. (ingravo) *Trouble, burden*; Cod. Theod.

INGRÂVESCO, âre. I. *To grow heavy, or more heavy*; vix credibili pondere ingravescit, Plin.: hence, I. *To become pregnant*; Lucr. 2. *To increase, grow larger*; ingravescit studium, ætas, Cic. 3. *To become more oppressive, grow worse*; Cæsar ingravescit, Cic.: morbus, id.: fenus ingravescens, Liv. II. *To be troubled or inconvenienced*; corpora defatigatiove ingravescunt, Cic.: or, to be oppressed; falsis, Tac.

INGRÂVIDO, âre. I. *To trouble, clog*; Augustin.

II. *To make pregnant, impregnate*; Paul. Nol.

INGRÂVO, âvi, âtum, âre. I. *To weigh down*; puppem, Stat.: also absolutè; to oppress, cause its weight to be felt; sævitia hiemis ingravat, Plin., i. e. molests, troubles: ingravantibus annis, Phædr. II. *To render worse*; aliquid, Virg.

INGREDIOR, essus sum, i. (in and gradior) I. *Intrans. I. To go into, enter*; intra munitiones, Cæs.: ad deos penates, i. e. domum, Justin.: castris, i. e. in castra, Virg.: fig.; in vitam, Cic.: hence, to engage in, to give one's self up to any thing; in causam, Cic.: in bellum, id.: in rempublicam, Auct. B. Afric., to begin to serve the state. 2. *To go, walk, proceed, advance*; tardius, Cic.: in arvis, Virg.: per funes, Quint.: elephanti, gregatim ingrediuntur, Plin.: fig.; vestigiis patris, Cic., to tread in the steps of, imitate. 3. *To begin, commence*; vere ingresso, Lucan. II. *Trans. I. To go into, enter*; domum, Cic.: fig.; pericula, id., to undergo; hence, 1. *To tread upon, set foot upon*; viam, Cic.: pontem, id.: mare, id., to go to sea: vestigia patris, Liv., to tread in. 2. *To enter upon, set out on*; iter, Cic.: consulatum, Quint.: annum ætatis decimum, id. 3. *To begin, commence, enter upon*; orationem, Cic.: rationem studiorum, id.: priusquam ingrediar hanc partem, Quint.: also seq. infin.; e. g. dicere, Cic.: also, to begin to speak; Virg. Æn. 4, 107. 2. For aggredi, *To attack*; Cic.: Tac.

INGRESSIO, ðnis. f. (ingredior) I. *A going into, entering*; fori, Cic.: hence, an entrance, i. e. beginning; Cic. II. *A going, pace*; Cic.

INGRESSUS, a, um. See INGRÉDIOR.

INGRESSUS, us. m. (ingredior) I. *A going into, entering*; Plin. Ep.: hence, I. *A beginning, commencement*; Vitruv.: Quint.: ingressus capere, Virg., to take a beginning, to begin. 2. *An entrance, i. e. a door*; Prudent. II. *A walk, gait*; Cic.

INGRUO, ui. 3. (like congruo, from γένω) *To break or rush into, to come upon violently*. I. Of persons and animals, Plaut.: Plin.: ingruit Italis, Virg. 2. *Fig. of things without life, To burst or break in, to fall upon violently, to assail*; periculum ingruit, Liv.: morbi ingruunt in remiges, Liv.; or, gentibus, Plin.: bellum ingruit, Virg.

INGUEN, inis. n. I. *The groin*; inguen, Virg.: Cels.: more frequently in the plural, inguina, Virg.: Ov.: hence, I. *For, The abdomen*; Stat. 2. *Honesty, for The privy members*; Hor.: Ov.: nihil ab inguine tutum, Juv., i. e. a libidine. 3. *A swelling in the groin*; Cicels.

II. *Fig. of vegetables, The place where the branches are joined to the trunk*, e. g. of the vine, of a reed; Plin.

INGURGITATIO, ōnis. f. (ingurgito) *Immoderate eating and drinking*; Jul. Firm.

INGURGITŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and gurgēs) I. *To dip, roll, or throw into*; sus se ingurgitat cœno, Lact., wallows: hence, intrans., *to enter*; Plin. 17, 2, of snow.

II. *Fig. To soak or steep in*; ingenium poculis, Gell., *to steep in drink*, i. e. *to drink*: i. e. *to addict or devote one's self to a thing*. 1. *Se, to glut one's self, to gormandise, guzzle*; Cic. 2. *Se in philosophiam*, Gell.: *se in flagitia*, Cic. 3. *To pour or throw into*; merum in se, Plaut., *to swallow greedily*: also, *aliquem poculis crebris*, Apul., *to fuddle*: *se in copias alicujus*, Cic., *for, to take possession of, seize*.

INGUSTĀBĪLIS, e. (in and gusto) *Not to be tasted, that cannot be eaten or drunk*; Plin.

INGUSTĀTUS, a, um. *Not tasted*; Hor.

IN-GUSTŌ, āre. *To give to taste*; Jovi sanguinem, Tert.

IN-HĀBĪLIS, e. I. *That cannot be easily managed or turned about, unwieldy*; navis, Liv. II. *Improper, unfit, unapt*; ad consensum, Liv.: *aliciu rei*, Sen.: Colum.: also seq. infn.; Pand.

INHĀBITĀBĪLIS. I. (from in and habitabilis) *Uninhabitable*; Cic. II. (from inhabito) *Inhabitable*; Arnob.

INHĀBITĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (inhabito) *An inhabiting, dwelling*; Tert.

INHĀBITĀTOR, ōris. m. (inhabito) *An inhabitant*; Pand.

IN-HĀBITŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To dwell in or at a place, to inhabit*; solum, Petron.: regio inhabitatur, Plin.: also intrans.; e. g. in corio asini, Apul.: inhabitantes, inhabitatus; Plin. Ep. II. *To wear (a garment)*; Tert.

IN-HĀERĒO, hæsī, hæsum. 2. *To stick, hang, cleave or cling on or to, or to be so fastened in any other manner as to be removed with difficulty, to be closely connected with, adhere to, inhere, be fixed*; prop. and fig.; ad saxa, Cic.: sidera sedibus suis inhaerent, id.: in visceribus, and visceribus, id.: mente, id.: alicui semper, Ov., i. e. *to be attached or devoted to, remain with, be always in the company of*: lineamentis statuae, Petron., *to be much taken with, to gaze on earnestly*: opinatio inhaerens, Cic.: prioribus vestigiis, Colum., *to go in the old tracks*: in rei natura, Cic.: studiis, Ov., i. e. *incumbere*: oculis, id., *to be before one's eyes*: lingua inhaeret, Cic.: virtutes virtutibus inhaerent, id., *are closely connected with*.

INHÆRESCO, hæsī, hæsum. 3. (Inchoat. of inhaereo) *To remain fixed, stick fast in*; in sordibus, Cic.: in mentibus, id.: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg.: canis inhaesuro similis, Ov., i. e. *as if he had already caught the hare*.

INHĀLĀTUS, us. m. (inhalo) *A breathing at, the breath*; oris, Apul.

IN-HĀLŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans. To breathe at or upon*; cere, Lact. II. *Trans. 1. To blow or breathe upon any thing*; aliquid, Apul. 2. *To blow or breathe a thing to*: alicui populum, Cic., *for nidorem popinæ, the smell of food that has been eaten*.

INHĀLTER, adv. *With open mouth*: hence, *eagerly*; Augustin.

INHĀTĪO, ōnis. (inhlo) *An opening of the mouth*; e. g. in astonishment, Treb. Poll.

INHĪBĒO, ui, tum. 2. (in and habeo) I. *To use, or exercise any thing towards a person or thing, to set in operation, to use*; imperium in deditus, Liv.: damnum, to inflict a fine; Liv.: supplicia alicui, Cic.: modum, to set a measure, Liv. II. *To keep back, hold in, hinder, stop, check, restrain, curb*; (of persons) *to make one change his mind*; tela, Liv.: frenos, id., *to draw in*: equos, Ov.: impetum victoris, Liv.: aliquem, Cic.: crurem, Ov.: to stanch: alvum, Plin., *to stop a flux*: also seq. infn.; Plin.: and seq. quo minus; id.: hunc, Plin.

III. *Inhibere* puppem remis, Lucan.; *or simply, inhibit*: remis, Curt.; *or simply, inhibit*: (se navem remis), Cic.: *or, navem retro inhibit*, Liv., *a nautical term, to row towards the quarter-deck or poop, to row backwards without turning, in order to avoid the appearance of flight*.

INHĪBĪTŌ, ōnis. f. i. e. actus inhibitendi; e. g. remigum, Cic., *a rowing backwards*.

INHĪBĪTUS, a, um. See INHĪBĒO.

IN-HĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To stand open*; ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. II. *To open the mouth in order to take hold of any thing, stand with open mouth, to gape at any thing*; uberibus, Cic.: pistris adest, miseræque inhiat jam proxima prædæ, Val. Fl.: hence, 1. *To desire eagerly, to long for*; aurum, Plaut.: gazis, Sen.: postes, Virg. 2. *To seek earnestly for any thing*; pectoribus reclusis, Virg. 3. *To listen eagerly*; dictis, Val. Fl. 4. *To look eagerly upon, look with open mouth upon, gaze at*; in aliquem, Lucr. III. *To open the mouth, to gape (with amazement or desire)*; Virg.

INHONĒSTĀMENTUM, i. n. (inhonesto) *That which causes a disgrace, a disgrace, dishonour*; Græcch. ap. Isid.

INHONĒSTUS, ātis. f. *Disgrace, dishonour*; Tert.

INHONĒSTE, adv. *Shamefully, disgracefully, ignominiously*; Tert.: Cic.: inhonestus, Capitol.

INHONĒSTO, āre. (inhonestus) *To disgrace, dishonour, palmas adeptas, Ov.*

INHONĒSTUS, a, um. I. *Dishonourable, disgraceful*; homo inhonestissimus, Cic.: cupiditas, id.: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor.: inhonestus, Val. Max. II. *Ugly, filthy, nasty, dirty*; Tert.

INHONĒRĀBĪLIS, e. *Not honoured*; Tert.

INHONĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Without external honour*; unhonoured, not respected by the world; vita, Cic., without places of honour: honoratus atque inhonoratus, Liv., that has filled and has not filled posts of honour; inhonorator triumphus, id. II. *Unrewarded*; Liv.: inhonoratissimus, id.

INHONĒRĪFĪCUS, a, um. *Not honourable, dishonourable*; Sen.

INHONĒRO, āre. (inhonorus) *To dishonour*; Tert.

INHONĒRUS, a, um. I. *Unhonoured, not honoured or respected, inconsiderable*; Plin. II. *Ugly, unsightly*; facies, Sil., *bad appearance or nature*: signa, Tac., i. e. sine ornamentis.

IN-HORREO, ui, ěre. I. *To shudder, shake, tremble as in a fever*; quum primum aliquis inhorruit, Cels.: inhorruī frigore, Petron.; also, *to shudder, tremble, or shake with fear or horror*; dicitur inhorrisse civitas, Cic., *to have been struck with horror*. II. *To stand on end, stand erect, bristle, be horrent*; acies vallo septa inhorreret, Liv.: messis inhorruit, Virg., *bristled or waved*: also, *to stand erect, stand forth, of a great number of things*; aper pills inhorrentibus, Apul.: also gen., *to be stiff*; inhorruit rictum, Lucr. III. *To tremble, shake, have a tremulous motion, quiver*; inhorruit ather, Ov.

IV. *To shake one's self*; aper inhorruit armos, Virg.

INHORRESCO, rui, ěre. (inchoat. of inhorreo) I. *To tremble, shudder, shake*; gallinæ inhorrescent, Plin.: especially, 1. *In a fever, Cels.*; also gen., with cold, id. 2. *In fear, Apul.*: also seq. accus.; e. g. vim, Aur. Vict.

II. *To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, raise its points, bristle, be horrent*; messis inhorruit, Virg.: also, *to stand erect, stand on end*; mihi pills inhorruerunt, Petron.

III. *To tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion*; inhorruit unde tenebris, Virg.: mare inhorrescens, Curt.: trifolium inhorrescere, Plin. IV. *To be stiff*; aër inhorrescit nivibus, Apul.

INHORTŌ, ātus sum, āri. *To incite, instigate to any thing*; canes alicui, Apul., *to set on*: inhortatus, passivē, id.

INHOSPĪTĀLIS, e. I. *That does not receive strangers, inhospitable*; i. e. *where strangers do not meet with a hospitable reception*; Caucasus, Hor.: litus, Plin. Paneg.: feritas, Plin.: fig.; duritia, id., *of a tree that does not admit of grafting*. II. *That is contrary to the rights of hospitality*; injuriæ potestatum, Plin.

INHOSPĪTĀLITAS, ātis. f. (inhospitalis) *Inhospitality*; Cic.

INHOSPĪTĀLITER, adv. *Inhospitality*; Tert.

INHOSPĪTUS, a, um. I. *Inhospitable*; tecta, Ov.: hence, terra Baccho, Sil., *where no vines grow*. II. *Uninhabited, uninhabitable*; Virg.: Hor.

INHŪMĀNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (inhumano) *Incarnation*; Cod. Just.

INHŪMĀNĀTUS, a, um. (part. of inhumano) *Incarinate*; Cod. Just.

INHŪMĀNE, adv. *Inhumanly, contrary to the affections or duty of mankind*; Cic.: inhumanis, id.

INHŪMĀNITAS, ātis. f. (inhumanus) I. *Inhumanity, inhuman conduct, unkindness of conduct or behaviour*; Cic. II. *Unpoliteness, uncourteousness*; Cic. III. *Niggardiness*; Cic.

INHŪMĀNITER, adv. *Inhumanly, unpolitely, uncourteously*; Cic.

INHŪMĀNUS, a, um. I. *Inhuman, not human*; homo, vox, Cic. II. *Unpolite, unwomanly, uncourteous*; Cic.: inhumanior, id.: inhumanissimus, Tert. III. *Superhuman, godlike, extraordinary*; Apul.: via, Tac.

INHŪMĀTUS, a, um. *Unburied, not interred*; Cic.

INHŪMECTUS, a, um. *Not damp, dry*; corpus, Cæll. Aur.

INHŪMĪCO, āre. *To moisten, wet*; Liv.: Andr.

INHŪMO, āre. *To bury in the earth, cover with earth*, tales, Plin.

IN-IBĪ, i. *Therein, there, i. e. in that place, in that matter*; Plaut.: Cic. II. *Nearly, soon, almost, at the point (of time)*; Gell.: hence, inibi esse (sc. res), it is near at hand, at the very door, will soon happen, Pacuv.: thus also, inibi esse, Cic. Phil. 14, 2.

INĪGO, ěgi, actum. 3. (in and ago) I. *To drive into or to a place*; capram in arcem, Varr.: hence, *to drive on, urge*; Sen. II. *To throw or cast to a place*; anus eum præcepis inegit, threw him down, Apul.

INĪMICĪLIS, e. (inimicus) *Hostile*; stimuli, Sidon.

INĪMICE, adv. *Hostilely, inimically*; Cic.: inimicissime, id.

INĪMĪCĪTER, adv. i. q. Inimice; Acc.

INĪMĪCĪA, āe. f. (inimicus) *Enmity, hostility*; cum aliquo mihi inimicitia sunt, or intercedunt, Cic., i. e. t. aa. on terms of, &c.: inimicitias gerere, id.: exercere, Sall.: suscipere, Cic.: deponere, Anton. in Cic. Ep.: or, ponere, Cæll. in Cic. Ep.: in all these passages we find

the plural, which is the more usual; but the singular also occurs, Plaut.: Cic.: Pand.

INIMICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (inimicus) *To set at variance, render hostile, make enemies;* Hor.: inimicari alicui, to be at variance with, be an enemy to, act in a hostile manner, Cic.

INIMICUS, a, um. (in and amicus) I. *Hostile, unfriendly, unfavourable, contrary, adverse, at enmity, inimical, hurtful, destructive, injurious;* animus, Cic.: inimicus alicui, id.: quum ei omnia inimica fuerint, id.: Dīs inimice senex, Hor., forsaken by all the gods, *ἑσθὲς ἐχθρῆς*: consilia tua patriae tibi sibi inimica, Nep.: nec quidquam inimicus, Cic.: animorum motus inimicissimi, id.: also of things without life, *prejudicial or injurious* to; raphani dentibus inimici, Plin.: odor nervis inimicus, Hor.: inimicum est, Hor.: Varr., i. e. is useless. It may also be rendered as a substantive, *An enemy;* e. g. est mihi inimicus, he is my enemy; inimicitor mihi, my greater enemy; inimicissimus, my greatest enemy: inimica, *A female enemy;* alicuius, Cic. II. *Of or relating to an enemy, hostile;* terra inimica, Virg.: tela, id.

INIMITABILIS, e. *Inimitable, that cannot be imitated;* opera, Quint.

IN-INITIĀTUS, a, um. *Not begun;* Claud. Mam. de Stat. Ann. l. 23.

IN-INTELLIGIBILIS, e. *Unintelligible;* Ambros.

IN-INTERPRĒTABILIS, e. *Inexplicable;* Tert.

IN-INTERPRĒTĀTUS, a, um. *Uninterpreted, unexplained;* Hieron.

IN-INVENTIBILIS, e. (in and invenio) *Inscrutable, not to be found;* Tert.

IN-INVESTIGABILIS, e. *Untraceable, unsearchable;* Tert.

INIQUE, adv. I. *Unequally;* Aur. Vict.: iniquus, Ter.: iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. II. *Unjustly;* Cic. III. *Not contentedly;* ferre, Suet.

INIQUE, ātis, f. (iniquus) I. *Unequalness;* ponderis, Apul.: also, *unevenness;* loci, Cæs.: Liv.: also, *steepness, height;* loci, Liv. 2, 65. II. *Difficulty, hardness;* rerum, Cæs.: operis, Colum.: temporis, Cic.: temporum, id. III. *Unfairness, injustice, oppression;* hominis, Cic.: exitii, Tac.

INIQUE, āre. i. q. Iniquum facio; Laber.

INIQUEUS, a, um. (in and aequus) I. *Unequal;* pugna, Virg.: pensiones, Pand.: also, *high;* locus, Liv. 2, 65, i. e. a height. II. *Inconvenient, difficult, hurtful, disadvantageous;* locus, Cæs.: Liv.: dorsum, Virg., a dangerous sand: palus iniqua nescitis, Tac.: locus iniquior, Cæs.: defensio iniquior, Cic.: vina iniqua capiti, Plin. III. *Not of the right measure;* and so, I. *Too large, immoderate;* pondus, Virg.: sol, too great heat of the sun, id.: passus, Val. Fl.: pretium, Pand. 2. *Too small;* pondus, Pand. IV. *Unjust, unfair;* iudex, Ter.: lex, Hor.: causa, Ter.: conditio, Cic.: iniquus, Ter. V. *Unkind, hard, contrary, adverse, hostile;* alicui, Cic.: in aliquem, Ter.: animo iniquissimo, Cic.: also, Iniquus, subst., *An enemy;* iniquos meos, my enemies, id. VI. *Discontented, unwilling;* animo iniquo ferre, Cic.: unwillingly, against one's inclination: iniquissimo animo mori, Cic. VII. *Unfortunate, calamitous, hapless;* tempus, Liv.: casus, sors, Virg.

INIQUIUS, e. (initium) *Original, incipient;* Apul.

INIQUĀMENTUM, i. n. (initio) *An initiation or instruction;* Sen.

INIQUĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (initio) I. *An initiation or admission to sacred rites.* II. *A participation in sacred rites, or the sacred rites themselves;* Suet.

INIQUĀTOR, ōris, m. (initio) *He that initiates;* Tert.

INIQUĀTRIX, icis, f. (initiator) *She that initiates;* Tert.

INITIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (initium) I. *To begin;* Tert.: iurgium initiatum, Cod. Just. II. *To initiate, admit;* e. g. to sacred rites, particularly those of Ceres; aliquem Cereri eo ritu, Cic.: also of other deities; aliquam Bacchi, Liv., i. e. to admit as a member of the society of Bacchals; aliquem magis cœnis, Plin.: puerum, Ter., i. e. to enrol among the citizens: hence, *to baptize;* Tert.: fig.; studiis initiari, Quint.: aliis literis, Plin. Ep. to learn or attend to other studies.

INIITIUM, i. n. (ineo, ire) *A going in, entrance;* hence, I. *A beginning, commencement;* initium dicendi sumere, Cic., to make: thus also, *facere, or ponere, Cic.*, to make: also, *ducere ex re, Quint.*, to make (cf. Cœpi): initio (ablat.), at the beginning or commencement, at first, Cic.: Nep.: hence, I. *The principles or elements of a science;* initia Mathematicorum, Cic., the principles, axioms whence truths are derived. 2. In natural philosophy, *The elements;* Cic. 3. *Natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell.*, in a very low station. 4. *The beginning of a reign;* initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac.: novis initiis opus est, Curt., for, a new king. 5. *Initium cognoscendi, a principle of cognition,* Cic. Acad. 2, 9. II. *Initia, Sacred rights in which no strangers could partake;* e. g. of Ceres, otherwise called the Eleusinian mysteries, Cic.: Varr.: Justin.: also of Bacchus or the Bacchanals, the Bacchanalia, Liv.: also, *things used in such assemblies* are called Initia, Catull.

INITO, āre. (freq. of inco, ire) *To go into, to enter;* Pacuv.

INITUS, a, um. See INEO.

INITUS, us. m. (ineo, ire) *An arrival, coming, approach;* Lucr.: also, *copulation;* Plin.

INJECTIO, ōnis, f. (injicio) I. *A laying on;* manus, Quint. II. *An instigation, suggestion;* Tert. III. *An objection;* Tert.

INJECTO, āre. (freq. of injicio) *To lay or put on, to apply;* dextram, Stat.

INJECTUS, a, um. See INICIO.

INJECTUS, us. m. (injicio) I. *A throwing to a place;* pulveris, Plin. II. *A putting in or into;* animi in corpus, Lucr. III. *A throwing over;* e. g. of a garment, Plin. IV. *A laying on;* unguium, id., i. e. a striking in. V. *A throwing on;* Stat.

INJEXIT, i. e. injecerit; Plaut.

INJICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (in and jacio) I. *To throw, cast, or put in or into;* semen, Plin.: ignes, sc. in domum, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter.: viscera flammæ, Quint.: manum foculo, Liv.: se in hostes, Cic.: se per ignem injicere saltu, Virg., to leap through the fire: thus also, injici, for se injicere; e. g. libido ad id injecta, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, ed. Ern.: animus se injicit in rem, Cic., applies itself to, thinks upon: hence fig., *to inspire, occasion, cause;* alicui formidinem, Cic.: spem, id.: suspensionem, Nep.: admirationem, id.: scrupulum, Cic.: alicui mentem, id.: certamen, tumultum, Liv., to cause, occasion: verba, Ter., to add. II. *To throw to, on, upon, or at any thing;* securim alicui, Cic.: tædas ad fastigia, Val. Fl.: pontem flumini, Liv., to throw across: terram alicui, upon any one, Virg.: brachia collo, Ov., i. e. to embrace with the arms: hence, *to put or lay on;* sibi vestem, Ov., to put on: pallium alicui, Cic.: or, in aliquem, Plaut.: frenos alicui, Cic., to bridle: vincula, Virg.: thus also, vincula animo, Cic.: manum alicui, to lay one's hand on, or take hold of any one. 1. In veritas to make him stand still, Petron.: hence fig.; mihi veritas manum inject, Cic. 2. *Or thereby to signify one's right of property in him;* Liv. 3, 44: also seq. in; e. g. in iura, Ov.: and fig.; injicere manum Parca, Virg.: quieti ejus manus inject, Plin. Ep., have torn him away from his quiet. 3. In summoning one before a judge; Plaut.: laqueum, Liv., to throw over. 4. But, injectis manibus, Propert. 1, 13, 16, i. q. Injectis brachiis. III. *To say, give or throw out a hint of any thing;* alicui, Cic.: alicui nomen, id. N.B. Injexit for injecerit, Plaut.

INJUCUNDE, adv. *Unpleasantly;* injucundus, Cic.

INJUCUNDITAS, ātis, f. (injucundus) *Unpleasantness;* Cic.

IN-JUCUNDUS, a, um. I. *Unpleasant;* Cic. II. *Severe, bitter;* Tac.

IN-JUDICĀTUS, a, um. I. *Not formally tried by the judge;* Cic. II. *Undecided;* Quint.

IN-JUGĀTUS, a, um. *Not yoked;* Sidor.

INJUGĀTUS, e. (in and jugum) *Not yoked, that has borne no yoke;* hostia, Macrobr.

INJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (injungo) *A command, injunction;* Sidor.

IN-JUNCTUS, a, um. I. *Adj. Not joined, unconnected;* Tert. II. *Part. of injungo.*

IN-JUNGO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To join into;* tignos in asseres, Liv., to let in: arborem scrovi, Pallad., to set or plant into. II. *To join with, join to, unite or attach to;* vineas et aggerem muro, Liv.: marem femine, for admittere, Colum.: sarmenta, Pallad., to bind or fasten to, and so, not to cut off: pondus, Colum.: area injuncta domui, Pand.: hence fig., *to inflict, occasion, bring upon;* alicui injuriam, ignominiam, Liv.: detrimentum reip., Brut. in Cic. Ep.: alicui poenam, Pand. III. *To impose upon, lay upon as a burden;* civitatibus servitum, Cæs.: alicui laborem, onus, leges, Liv.: nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatēque injungebat, quin, &c., Hirt., he delayed not, suffered not himself to be detained: also seq. ut; Plin. Ep.: also, *to lay upon, enjoin, commit, commission, order;* alicui munus, Liv.: also with ut; Plin. Ep. N.B. Injunctus, for non junctus; see INJUNCTUS.

IN-JURĀTUS, a, um. *That has not sworn, unsworn;* Cic.

INJŪRIA, ōe, f. (from injurius, a, um) I. *Any thing that is done unjustly or contrary to equity, whether in word or deed;* wrong, *injustice, injury;* alicui injuriam inferre, or imponere, or facere, Cic.; or, offerre, Ter.; or, in aliquem immittere, or jacere, Cic.; or, injuria alicui afficere, Ter., to wrong; injuriam accipere, Cic.; propulsare, id.; or, repellere, Liv.; or, defendere, Cæs., to avert: defendere aliquem ab injuria, Cæs.: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: judicii, of a sentence, Liv., i. e. injustice, rigour; injuria tua, i. e. which thou hast committed, Cic. Parad. 4: injuria sua, i. e. in se, Sall. Cat. 51: sociorum, i. e. in socios, Sall. Cat. 52: prator decernit injuriam, Cic., something unjust: hence, per injuriam, id., with injustice, in an unlawful manner; injuria, with injustice, undeservedly, without reason or cause, id.

II. *Unjust conduct, injustice;* pratoris, Cic.: tuæ tibi occurrunt injuriæ, id.: hence, I. *A dishonouring, disgracing, deflowering (of a woman of good birth);* injuriam fecisse filię, Plaut.: also of unchastity of any

kind, *debauching, seduction*; teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiatur, Quint.: spreta forma; Virg., disgrace on account of. 2. *Any unjust hurt, injury, insult, affront, harm, damage, detriment, whether in word or deed*; actio injuriarum, Cic., an action for personal injuries or affronts; injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter., to institute an action: agere injuriarum, Pand., to bring an action for personal affronts: also simply, injuria, *an action for a personal injury or affront*; una injuria est tecum, Ter. Injuries are especially acts of injustice done to a free man, by which his character as such suffers; injuries done to one's honour. It is to be observed that injuria with a pronoun possessive is always to be taken in this sense.—Synon. Injuria, that which is done contrary to justice, injustice; Contumelia, that which injures one's reputation or dignity, disgrace, ignominy. The two words are frequently put together. 3. *Unjust severity, harshness, rigour*; paternus, Ter. 4. *Any damage, harm, injury, hurt*; trigorum, Plin.: injurie (serpentine), id., stings, bites; ab injuria oblivionis aliquid asserere, Plin. Ep., to rescue from oblivion; sine injuria, without injury, Colum. III. *Any thing unjustly acquired*; injuriam obtinere, Liv., to recover. IV. *Revenge or punishment for an injury inflicted*; cædis, Virg.: consulis, Liv. INJURIE, adv. *Unjustly, unlawfully*; Næv. INJURIOR, atus sum, ari. (injuria) *To do an injury*; Sen.: also impers., injuriatum est, Tert. INJURIOSE, adv. *Unlawfully, unjustly*; Cic.: injuriosus, id.: injuriosissime, Augustin. INJURIOSUS, a, um. (injuria) I. *Acting unjustly, unjust, injurious, insolent, peevish*; in aliquem, Cic.: vita, id.: injuriosior, Sen.: injuriosissimus, Hadrian. ap. Vopisc.: fig.; ventus, Hor., violent. II. *Harmful, noxious*; ictus, Plin. INJURIOUS, a, um. (in and jus) *That acts unlawfully, unjust, wrongful, unfair*; homo, Ter.: injurium est, Cic., it is wrong. INJURUS, a, um. i. q. Injurius, Plaut. INJUSSUS, a, um. *Without command, uncommanded*; *voluntary, of one's own accord*; injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capella, Hor.: injussa virescunt gramina, Virg. INJUSSUS, us, m. Occurs only in the ablative, injussu, *Without command*; imperatoris, Cic.: injusso suo, id. INJUSTE, adv. *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongly*; facere, Cic.: injustissime, Sall.: multa injuste fieri possunt, Cic., many acts of injustice may be committed: injuste facta, acts of injustice, unjust actions, Cic.: morbus non injuste terret, Cels., not unjustly, not without cause. INJUSTITIA, æ, f. (injustus) I. *Injustice, unjust proceeding*; Cic.: totius injustitiæ nulla categorior est, Cic., of all injustice, none is. II. *Severity, rigorous proceeding*; Ter. INJUSTUS, a, um. I. *Unjust, wrongful*; homo, Cic.: noverca, Virg., i. e. harsh, severe, rigorous; iracundia, Cic.: multa injusta fiunt, Ter.: injustus homine, id.: incommoda injustissima, Cic.: regna, Ov., i. e. obtained by unjust means: (of envy), Ov.: hence, Injustum, i. q. Injustitia; Hor. II. *Oppressive, burdensome*; onus, Cic.: fascis, Virg. III. *Not becoming, unequal*; vires, Stat. INL. Words beginning thus, see in ILL. INN. Words beginning thus, see in IMM. INNABĪLIS, e. (in and no) *That cannot be sworn in*; Ov. IN-NARRĀBĪLIS, e. *Unspeakable, that cannot be narrated, indescribable*; Lact. IN-NASCĪBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be born*; virtus, Tert. IN-NASCOR, natus sum, i. I. *To grow, be born, spring up in a place, or, to grow, be born, spring up*; flix inascitur agris neglectis, Hor.: aquis herbæ virentes inascuntur, Plin.: eodem solo innati, Justin. II. *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in or with*; in hac elatione animi cupiditas inascitur, Cic.: cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, Cæs.: hence, Innatus, a, um, *Inborn, innate, native, natural*; cupiditas, Cic.: animis insitum atque innatum, id.: carbunculi innato fulgore radiantis, Plin. IN-NĀTO, avi, atum, are. I. *To swim or float into or to a place*; in concham, Cic. II. *To swim or float in or upon*; homines flumini innatant, Plin.: also seq. accus.; e. g. undam innatat alnus, Virg.: hence, I. Fig. i. e. *To flow*; Nilus innatat terrâ, Plin., spreads over: innatat unda dulcis freto (i. e. Ponto Euxino), Ov., river water flows into the sea. 2. Fig. *Innatans verborum facilitas*, Quint., as it were, floating on the surface, obvious, superficial. 3. Fig. *To float*; innatat unda crinis, Val. Fl., floats about. IN-NĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not born, unborn*; Tert. II. Part. of inuascor. IN-NĀVIGĀBĪLIS, e. *Not navigable*; Liv. IN-NĀVIGO, are. *To navigate or sail any where*; Mela. IN-NECTO, xui, xum, ère. *To tie, join or fasten to, together or about*; comas, Virg.: fauces laqueo, Ov.: vincula gutturi, Hor.: palmas armis, Virg.: cornibus aventes ramos, Sil.: innecti cervicibus, i. e. amplecti, Tac.: hence fig. I. *Causas morandi*, Virg., to bring forward one

after another; fraudem clienti, id. II. *To entangle, implicate*; innoxus conscientia alicujus, Tac. III. *To join, connect*; Hyrcanis innoxus per affinitatem, Tac. INNXUS, a, um. See INNECTO. INNISUS, a, um. See INNITRO. IN-NITRO, nixus and nisus sum, i. *To rest or lean upon any thing, to support one's self by any thing*; scutis, Cæs.: in cubitum, Nep.: in fraterum, Plin.: baculo, Ov.: templa innoxia columnis, id.: patri, Tac.: hasta, Liv.: or, hasta, Stat.: alis, Ov., i. e. to fly; fig.; vix hæc in omnium nostris humeris innoxia, &c., Cic.: salutem suam incoluntate Pisonis inniti, Tac., depends upon: omnia curæ uniuius innoxia, Quint., relying upon: syllabæ innuntur in b. end in b. id. N. B. Innoxium sidus, i. e. Egonasus, Avien. INNXIUS, a, um. See INNITRO. IN-NO, avi, atum, are. I. *To swim or float in or upon*; aque, Liv.: or, aqua, Suet.; also, in the poets, with an accusative; e. g. fluvium, Virg. II. *To navigate or sail upon*; quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac.: also, in the poets, with an accusative; e. g. Stygius lacus, Virg. III. *To flow upon or wash*; innantem Maricæ litibus Lirim, Hor. IN-NŌBĪLĪTĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Ignobilis; Lamprid. IN-NŌCENS, tis. I. *That does no harm, that is noxious to or injures no one, harmless*; *guiltless, faultless, innocent*; also, *disinterested, not selfish*; homo, Cic.: vita, Plin.: innocensissimus, Cic.: vita innocensissimus, Vell., that leads a most irreproachable life; sanguis innocens, Tac., innocent blood: also seq. genit.; e. g. factorum, Tac., in respect of, &c. II. Of other things, *Harmless, innocent*; epistola, Cic.: vinum innocens, Plin.: cibus innocens, id. IN-NŌCENTER, adv. *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*; vivere, Quint.: innocens, Tac.: innocensissime, Auct. Decl. in Sall. IN-NŌCĒNTĪA, æ, f. (innocens) I. *Harmlessness*; ferorium, animalium, Plin.: fumi, Pallad.; especially, of persons, a *refraining from robbery, deceit, &c., probity, honesty, uprightness, integrity, honour, disinterestedness, &c.*; Cic.: Nep.: cf. Mæbium et Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. I. 40. II. *Innocence, good moral character*; Cic. IN-NŌCERE, adv. *Without harm, not injuriously*; Suet.: vivere, Ov.: i. e. without injuring others. IN-NŌCIUS, a, um. I. *Not injurious, harmless, innoxious*; herba, Ov.: alicui, Plin.: litus, Virg., where men live in safety: especially of persons, *inoffensive, harmless, innocent*; homo, Ov.: agere causas innocuas, id., i. e. of the innocent. II. *Unhurt, uninjured*; carina, Virg.: iter, Ov., safe, not dangerous. IN-NŌDO, avi, atum, are. *To fasten with a knot*; guttur, Ammian.: fig.; causa ambagibus innodata, Cod. Just. INNŌMĪNĀBĪLIS, e. (in and nomino) *That cannot be named, nameless*; Apul. IN-NŌTESCO, tui, ère. *To become known, come into notice*; aliqua re, Ov.: Suet.: Justin. N. B. Innottesceret prætor, for prætoris, Pand.: and, innoutit tutor, id., for tutori. IN-NŌTĪA, æ, f. *Ignorance*; Gell. 16, 13, e lect. Gron. IN-NŌTO, avi, atum, are. i. q. Noto. *To mark, observe, take notice of*; Hygin. Astron. 4, 1; si lectio certa. INNŌVĀTIO, ōnis, f. (innovo) *A renewing, altering*; Apul. IN-NŌVO, avi, atum, are. *To renew, alter*; animas corporibus innovatis suscitare, Lact.: se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic., to betake himself again to his former habits of intemperance. IN-NOXIE, adv. I. *Harmlessly, without harm*; Plin. II. *Innocently, blamelessly*; Minuc. Fel. IN-NOXIUS, a, um. I. *Harmless, innoxious*; animalia, indigenis innoxia, Plin.: vitis viribus innoxia, id.: vulnera, id., i. e. curable; saltus, id., safe, without danger, secure from noxious animals: iter, Tac., secure; magistratus, Sall., not responsible: *that does no harm, not guilty, innocent*; Nep.: Liv.: animus innoxior, Cato: also seq. genit.; e. g. consilii, Curt. II. *Not injured, free from harm, unhurt*; homo, Sall.: faba a curculionibus innoxia, Colum. III. *Not deserved*; paupertas, Tac. IN-NŪBĪLO, are. *To cover with clouds, overcast, make gloomy*; fig.; lapillos, Solin. IN-NŪBĪLUS, a, um. *Without clouds, not overcast, not gloomy*; Lucr. INNŪBES, e. (in and nubes) *Cloudless*; dies, Sall. IN-NŪBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To marry into*; ea, quæ inuupisset, Liv., i. e. in que, in quam familiam; thalamis, Ov. N. B. Innuptus, a, um. *Unmarried*; see IN-NUPTUS. INNŪBUS, a, um. (in and nubo) *Unmarried*; Sibylla, Ov.: laurus, id.; probably because Daphne, who never married, was changed into this tree. IN-NŪMĒRĀBĪLIS, e. *Innumerable, numberless*; multitudinē, pecunia, homines, Cic.: numerus annorum, Gell.—Thence, INNŪMĒRĀBĪLĪTĀS, atis, f. *An infinite number, an infinitude*; Cic.

INNUMERABILITER, adv. *Innumerably*; Cic.
 IN-NUMERABILIS, e. *Innumerable*; Lucr.
 IN-NUMERUS, a, um. I. *Innumerable*; multitudo, Plin.; cura, id.; gentes, Virg.; milites, Ov.: monumenta, Cic. II. *Prosaic, without metre*; numeri innumeri, Augustin.
 INNUO, ui, ūtum, 3. (in and nuo) *To give a nod, nod to, make a sign to any one; to intimate, hint; alicui, Ter.:* stabat innuebatque digito, Plin. Ep., beckoned with the finger: si innumer, Ter.
 IN-NUPTUS, a, um. I. *Unmarried, only of females*; puella, Virg.; fig.; bos, Sen.; also, Innupta, subst., *An unmarried female, a virgin*; Catull. II. Nuptiæ innuptæ, a marriage which does not deserve the name of a marriage, not celebrated in the proper form, Cic. e. pœta. It is the Gr. ἀγάμος γάμος (of Euripides); and may perhaps be rendered, a marriage poor in matrimonial joys, an unfortunate marriage.
 IN-NUTRIBILIS, e. *Not nourishing*; Cælar. Aur.
 IN-NUTRIO, Ivi, itum, 4. *To nourish or bring up in or at any thing*; castris innutriti, Sil., to be brought up in a camp: homo innutritus mari, Plin. Ep.; pessimis innutriti, Tac.: certis ingenuis immorari et innutriti oportet, Sen.
 IN-NUTRITUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not nourished, without nourishment*; Cælar. Aur. II. Part. of innutritio.
 IN-OBEDIENTIA, æ. f. *Disobedience, want of obedience*; Tert. — From
 IN-OBÆDIO, ire, 4. *Not to obey, to disobey*; Tert.
 INOBEDIENTER, adv. *Not obediently*; Augustin.
 IN-OBEDIENTIA, æ. f. *Want of obedience, disobedience*; Hieron.
 INOBEDUS, a, um. (in and obedio) *Disobedient*; Arnob.
 IN-OBLECTOR, ari. *To take delight in any thing*; Tert.
 IN-OBLITERATUS, a, um. *Not obliterated, not forgotten*; clementia, Tert.
 IN-OBLITUS, a, um. *Mindful, not forgetful*; Ov.
 IN-OBRTUS, a, um. *Not covered, not overwhelmed*; Ov.
 INOBSCURABILIS, e. (in and obscuro) *That cannot be obscured*; Tert.
 IN-OBSCURO, are. *To darken*; Cic.
 IN-OBSEPTUS, a, um. *Not enclosed, open*; foramina, Lact.
 IN-OBSEQUENS, tis. *Not yielding, stubborn*; Sen.
 IN-OBSERVABILIS, e. *Not to be observed, inobservable*; Catull.
 IN-OBSERVANS, tis. *That does not observe, heedless*; Pallad. — Thence,
 INOBSERVANTIA, æ. f. *Negligence, indifference*; Suet. Aug. 76.
 IN-OBSERVATUS, a, um. *Unobserved, unperceived*; Ov.
 IN-OBSOLETUS, a, um. *Not obsolete*; vestimenta, Tert.
 IN-OCCIDUUS, a, um. *Newer setting*; Lucan.: ignis, Claud., inextinguishable: visus, Stat., always awake.
 IN-OCCHO, avi, ūtum, are. *To harrow in*; semen, Colum.
 IN-OCULTUS, a, um. *Not hidden or secret*; Quint. ed. Spald.
 INOCULATIO, ōnis. f. (inoculo) *An inoculating*; Colum.
 INOCULATOR, ōris. m. (inoculo) *One who inoculates*; Plin.
 IR-ŌCULO, avi, ūtum, are. I. *To inoculate*; arborem, Colum.: fig.; justitiæ affectum pectoribus, Macrob., to implant. II. *To adorn, variegated*; Apul.
 IR-ŌDORO, are. *To give a smell to*; halitum mandentium, Colum.
 IR-ŌDORUS, a, um. *Without smell or odour*; Apul.
 INFENSE, adv. *Without stumbling, and so, without hindrance*; inoffensus, Gell.
 IN-OFFENSUS, a, um. I. *At which one does not stumble, without stumbling*; pedem inoffensum referre, Tibull., without stumbling, without hindrance. II. *That goes on or proceeds without hindrance, uninterrupted, unbroken*; via, Mart.: cursus honorum, Tac.: lumen oculorum, Pallad., a good sight: mare inoffensum, Virg., without hindrance. III. *That does not stumble at any thing, i. e. not seduced or misled*; regionis abundantiam inoffensa transmittere, Plin. Ep. IV. *Without misfortune, fortunate*; vita, Ov.
 IN-OFFICIOSUS, a, um. I. *Not observant of his duty*; del. i. e. erga deum, Tert.: patrono, i. e. erga patronum, Pand.: hence, *not obliging, disobliging*; in alieum, Cic. II. *Not according to duty*; testamentum, Cic., when the testator neglects his nearest relatives.
 IN-ŌLENS, tis. *Without smell*; Lucr.
 IN-ŌLESCO, levi, ere. I. Intrans. *To grow in, at, or upon any thing*; libro, Virg., to unite with the bark: fig.; inoleverat lingue vox, Gell., the word remained in his memory: in plures libros mende inolevis inolevit, Gell., has found its way into. II. Trans. *To implant*; amorem alicui, Gell.
 IN-ŌMINALIS, e. *Unlucky, inauspicious*; dies, Gell.
 IN-ŌMINATUS, a, um. *Unfortunate, inauspicious*; cubilia, Hor.
 IN-ŌPACO, are. *To overshadow*; Colum.
 IN-ŌPERATUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Unoccupied, inactive*; Tert. II. Part. of inoperor.
 IN-ŌPEROR, ūtus sum, ari. *To operate, work*; Tert.

IN-ŌPERTUS, a, um. *Uncovered, bare*: caput, Sen.: veritas, id.
 INŌPIA, æ. f. (inops) I. *A want of necessities, poverty, need, indigence*; especially, 1. In respect of wealth; Cic. Amic. 8, Catil. I, 11: inopiam tolerare mercede manuum, Sall. 2. *Want of provisions*; Liv. 23, 19. 3. In respect of friends; Cic. Quint. 1, and 27: Cluent. 20.
 II. Gen. *Want, lack, scarcity*; argenti, Plaut.: consilii, Cic.: frumentaria, Cas.: loci, Liv., of room: with speakers, *poverty of expression or of ideas*; Cic. Brut. 55. III. *A poor supply*; revolutus ad dispensationem inopia, Liv.
 IN-ŌPINABILIS, e. I. *That no one would have supposed, inconceivable*; latebra, Gell. II. *Not spoken of*; materia, Gell.
 IN-ŌPINANS, tis. *Not expecting*; *contrary to expectation*, when it may frequently be rendered, *unexpected*; alieum inopinantem aggredi, Cas.: inopinante Curione, id., *contrary to the expectation of, &c.*
 INŌPINANTER, adv. *Unexpectedly*; Suet.
 INŌPINATE, adv. *Unexpectedly*; Sen.
 INŌPINATO. See INŌPINATUS.
 IN-ŌPINATUS, a, um. *That happens contrary to expectation, that was not expected, unexpected*; res, Cic.: quum hoc illi inopinatum accidisset, id.: inopinatissimus sensus, Augustin.: hence, *Inopinatum, Any thing unexpected*; nihil inopinati, Cic.: hæc sunt inopinata, id.: ex inopinato, id.; or, inopinato (abl.), Liv., *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*.
 IN-ŌPINUS, a, um. *Unexpected*; visus, Ov.: quies, Virg.
 INŌPIOUS, a, um. (inopia) *In want of*; consilii, Plaut.
 INŌPIDATUS, a, um. (in and oppidum) *That has no town, that does not dwell in a town*; Sidon.
 IN-OPPORTUNUS, a, um. *Inconvenient for any thing, unseasonable*; sermoni, Cic.
 IN-OPS, ōpis. I. *Helpless*; inopes relicti a duce, Cic.: solari inopem, Virg., destitute, forlorn. II. *Poor, needy, indigent*; ararium, Cic.: homo, Suet.: hence, 1. Fig. *Poor in any thing, in want of*; ab amicis, Cic.: verbis, id.; and without verbis; e. g. causa, id., barren, on which little can be said: animus, Hor.: oratio, poor, jejune, void of ideas, as opposed to abundans, Cic.: disciplina, lingua, id.: also seq. genit.; e. g. amicum, id.: friendless; auxilii, Liv.: humanitatis, Cic.: pacis, i. e. sine pace, Ov.: somni cubique, that neither sleeps nor eats, id.: mentis, without understanding, out of his mind, id.: thus also, animi, Virg. 2. *Without money*; inopem iter ingressum, Liv. 3. *Poor, mean, pitiful, bad, miserable, empty*; sturnus, Mart.: senecta, Ov. III. *Powerless, weak, unable*; Liv. 9, 1; hence seq. infin.; Propert.
 IN-OPTABILIS, e. *Not desirable, unpleasant*; officina, Apul.
 IN-OPTATUS, a, um. *Not wished for, unpleasant*; Sen.
 INŌRABILIS, e. (in and oro) *Inexorable*; Acc.
 IN-ORATUS, a, um. *Not formally proposed or pleaded*; re inorata, Cic., without obtaining a hearing.
 INORDINALITER, adv. *Disorderly*; Cælar. Aur.
 INORDINATE, adv. *Without order, disorderly*; agere, Cels.
 INORDINATIM, adv. *Disorderly*; incedere, Ammian.
 IN-ORDINATIO, ōnis. f. *Disorder*; Apul.
 IN-ORDINATUS, a, um. *Disorderly, confused, without order*; milites, Liv.; hence, *Inordinatum, Disorder*; ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, Cic.
 IN-ORDINO, are. *To arrange, bring into order*; solum, Colum.
 IN-ORIOR, iri. 4. *To show itself, appear*; Tac.
 INORMITAS, ūtis. f. i. q. Enormitas; Cod. Theod.
 INORNATE, adv. *Without ornament*; dicere, Auct. ad Her.
 IN-ORNATUS, a, um. I. *Unadorned, without ornament*; mulier, Cic.: comæ, Ov.: orator, Cic.: verba, Hor. II. *Unrenowned, not praised*; Hor.
 IN-ORNO, are. *To adorn*; Tert.
 INORO, are. (in and ora) *To crown the margin of a drinking vessel*; calicem, Tert.
 INŌRUS, a, um. (in and os) *Without a mouth, speechless*; animalia, Gell.
 IN-ŌTIOSUS, a, um. *Not idle*; actio, Quint.
 INP. For words which begin thus, see in IMP.
 INPRIMIS, Especially. — See PRIMUS.
 IN-QUÆSITUS, a, um. i. q. Inquisitus; Tert.
 INQUAM. See INQUO.
 IN-QUIES, etis. I. Adj. *Unquiet*; Sall. Fragm.; Tac. II. Subst. fem. *Unquietness*; Plin.
 INQUIESCO, ere. 3. i. q. Quiesco; Apul. ed. Vulc.; but ed. Elm. has increscente.
 INQUIETATIO, ōnis. f. (inquieta) *Disturbance, agitation*; Sen.
 INQUIETATOR, ōris. m. (inquieta) *One who disturbs*; Tert.
 INQUIETE, adv. *Without rest, restlessly, without ceasing*; Solin.: inquietus, Ammian.
 INQUIETO, avi, ūtum, are. (inquietus) *To disturb*; Sen.
 INQUIETUDO, inis. f. (inquietus) *Disquietude*; Sen.

IN-QUIETUS, a, um. *Without rest, restless; animus, Liv.: inquietior, Ammian.; inquietissimus, Sen.*

INQUILINA, æ. f. (inquilinus) *A female inhabitant of a hired house; Tert.*

INQUILINATUS, us. m. (inquilinus) *An inhabiting of a place which is not one's own property; Tert.*

INQUILINUS, i. m. (for incolinus, from incolo) *I. An inhabitant of a place which is not his own property, a dweller in a strange place, a tenant, lodger; prædiorum alicujus, Suet.: hence Cicero is called by Catiline, inquilinus civis Romæ, Sall., because he was not born in Rome: hence of pupils who do not learn much, non discipulos philosophorum sed inquilinos voco, Sen., i. e. who are present with them only in body. II. Gen. An inhabitant; Padi, Plin.: carceris, Ammian.*

INQUINAMENTUM, i. n. (inquino) *Filth; Vitr.*

INQUINATE, adv. *Filthily, dirtily, impurely; loqui, Cic.*

INQUINATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of inquino; see INQUINO. II. Adj. Contaminated, defiled, impure, filthy, foul, sordid, base; hominem vita omni inquinatum, Cic.: nihil illo homine inquinatius, id.: ratio inquinatissima, id.: also of words that are too common, low, or antiquated; id.*

INQUINO, avi, atum, are. *I. To pollute, contaminate, defile; vestem, Plaut.: aquam venenis, Ov., to infect: segetem (injiciendo lolio), Pand.: aqua cadaveribus inquinata, Cic.: fig.; agros turpissimis possessoribus, id.: se vitis, id.: amicitiam nomine criminosa, id.: parietem luto, Vitr. II. To dye, colour; vellus murice, Mart.: hence, *I. To instruct; literis, Petron. 2. To deprave, corrupt, vitiate; ære tempus aureum, Hor.**

INQUIO, and commonly INQUAM, is, it. verb. def. (from *ἐπιμα*, as sequor from *ἐπιμα*) *I say: it is placed after one or more words of a speaker, and is used, I. In quoting the words of another; Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victorie repugnans, &c., Nep., Alcibiades said, since thou, &c.: est vero, inquam, signum, Cic.: eorum me, inque, Ter., say, here I am: thus also, inquit, Plaut.: inquiet, inquebat, inquisti, inquist, Cic.: inquamus, Hor.: inquitus, Ariob.: inquit, Catull.: also seq. dat., e. g. inquit mihi, Cic. It is sometimes used also pleonastically, when preceded by a word which forms a direct sentence; exclamat; Adspice, imperator, inquit, Liv. Cf. Ruhnk. ad Rut. Lüp. p. 20. II. In repetitions; hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem, &c., this one day, this one day, I say: thus also after a parenthesis; nostra est enim (si—sumus), nostra est, inquam, omnis, &c., Cic. III. Inquit, sc. aliquis, is often used in bringing forward or anticipating objections, and may be rendered, *I say, you say, they say; e. g. for inquis, Cic. Fin. 1, 2: for inquisti, Cic. Client. 34: for inquist, Cic. Fin. 4, 24.**

INQUIRO, sivi, situm, ère. (in and quero) *I. To seek, demand, search for, endeavor to obtain; corpus, Liv.: honestatem, Cic. II. To examine, institute an inquiry respecting any thing, ask, demand, inquire; in annos, Ov.: aliquid, Hor.: Liv.: de re, Curt.: Quint.: also without a case or preposition; e. g. quum inquiritur, quid, &c., Cic.: especially of an accuser, to search for proofs or other grounds of accusation; in aliquem, Cic.*

INQUISIRE, adv. *Carefully; Gell.*

INQUISITIO, ònis. f. (inquirò) *I. A seeking or searching for; novorum militum, Curt., a levy: cave, ne inquisitioni mihi sis, Plaut., take care that I may not have to look for you, take care to be at hand. II. An examination, investigation; veri, Cic. III. Especially of an accuser, A seeking for documents or proofs in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition; candidati, i. e. contra candidatum, Cic.: accusatoris, id., of the plaintiff against the defendant: inquisitionem annum impetrare, Tac., a year to be employed for this purpose.*

INQUISITOR, òris. m. (inquirò) *I. One who searches for any thing; Suet.: especially of an accuser, one who searches for documents or proofs in support of an accusation; Cic. II. An investigator, examiner; rerum Cic.: also of a wild beast; Plin. Ep.: inquisitores algæ, Juv., who make a search even among the sea-weeds. Under the emperors, inquisitores were persons appointed to keep a watch upon suspected persons, a kind of police; Suet.: also, one who leads to a judicial examination; Tac. Ann. 15, 66, 1.*

INQUISITUS, a, um. *I. Adj. Not inquired into; Plaut. II. Part. of inquirò.*

INR. Words begin thus, see in IRR.

IN-SALUBER, bris, bre, or IN-SALUBERIS, e. *I. Unwholesome, not conducive to health; ager insalubris, Plin.: vinum insaluberrimum, id.: insalubris, Gell. II. Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless; Plin. 17, 2. N.B. The nominative insaluber seems not to occur.*

IN-SALUBRITAS, atis. f. (insaluber) *Unwholesomeness; aquarum, Plin. 31, 3, ed. Elzev., in the title (if indeed this is Pliny's).*

IN-SALUBRITER, adv. *I. Unwholesomely; Macrobi. II. Unserviceably, unprofitably; Salvia.*

IN-SALUTARIS, e. *Not salutary; Apul. Met. 2: but eed. Elm. and Oudend. have salutatus.*

IN-SALUTATUS, a, um. *I. Not saluted or greeted;*

Sidon. II. *Without taking leave, without having taken leave; Virg. Æn. 9, 288.*

IN-SANABILIS, e. *That cannot be cured or healed, incurable; morbus, Cic.: caput tribus Anticyris insanabile, Hor.: fig., incurable, capable of no improvement; contumelia, Cic.: ingenium, Liv.: insanabilis, id.*

INSANE, adv. *I. Madly, insanely, without reason; amare, Plaut.: insanus, Hor.: insanissime Augustin. II. Ravingly, i. e. violently; Plaut.*

INSANUS, æ. f. (insanus) *I. Madness, phrenzy, folly, senselessness; Cic.: belli, Virg., i. e. mad desire after: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, Cic., even to distraction, i. e. vehemently: also plur.; e. g. noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias, id.: also, deliciousness; Cels. III. Poetic enthusiasm, inspiration or rapture; Hor. III. Fig. Madness, i. e. excess, extravagance; libidinum, villarum, id.: res ad hanc insaniam venerit, Liv.*

INSANIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (insanus) *I. To be mad, lunatic, or insane, to be without reason, as a malady, Cels. 3, 18: also of animals, Plin. 27, 76: hence, as it were to be mad or foolish, to act as a madman, of violent affections of the mind; ex amore, Plaut.; or, amore, Plin., with love: ex injuria, Ter.: Liv., on account of a wrong received: nisi ego insanio, Cic.: insanire juvat, Hor., of unrestrained joy: also of things without life; insanians Bosporus, Hor.: hence, insanire cum ratione, Ter., of impossibilities. II. Fig. To be mad or foolish, to act as a madman, of any thing in which one exceeds the due limits; homo insanit, Ter., i. e. asked too much: insanire tibi videris? Cic., of an imitation made to no purpose: in Tusculano cœpi insanire, Auct. ad Her., of too great a fondness for building: insanit statuas emendo, Hor.: insanit in libertinas, id., foolishly squanders his money upon: also with an accusative; similem (errorem) Hor., i. e. to be mad in a similar manner: solemnia, id., in the usual manner; seros amores, Propert.: to fall in love late, hilarem insaniam, Sen.*

INSANITAS, atis. f. (insanus) *Unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease; Cic.*

INSANITER, i. q. *Insane; Pompon.*

INSANUS, a, um. *Not sound or well, ill in body; usually, I. Diseased in mind, i. e. mad, insane, lunatic, without reason; Cic. II. Insane, mad, i. e. that acts insanely, that acts or speaks like a madman, without reason, silly, frantic; homo flagitiosus insanus, Cic.: insanisimus, id.: concio, id.: forum, Propert., where there is a great bustle: amor Martis, Virg.: hence, raging, furious; fluctus, id.: ventus, Tibull. III. Mad, i. e. excessive, violent, vehement, very great; moles, Cic.: cupiditas insanior, id.: trepidatio, Liv.: amores, Hor.: hence, insanum, adv. Excessively, very; magnus, Plaut.; bona, id. IV. Enthusiastic, enraptured; vates, Virg. V. That causes madness; aqua, Ov.*

INSATIABILIS, e. (in and satio) *I. Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied; avaritia, Sall.: cupiditas, Cic.: animus, Liv.: seq. genit.; e. g. sanguinis, Justin. II. Unsatisfying; pulchritudo, varietas, Cic.: insatiabilior species, id.*

INSATIABILITAS, atis. f. (insatiabilis) *Insatiableness; Ammian.*

INSATIABILITER, adv. *Insatiably, without satisfying; Lucr.: Plin. Ep.*

IN-SATIATUS, a, um. *Insatiably, not satisfied; ardor eundi, Stat.*

IN-SATIETAS, atis. f. *Insatiableness; Plaut.*

IN-SATURABILIS, e. (in and saturo) *Insatiably; Cic.*

IN-SATURABILITER, adv. *Insatiably; Cic.*

IN-SATURATUS, a, um. *Unsatisfied; neverca insaturata odili, Avien.*

IN-SCALPO, psi, ptum. 3. *To engrave, etch in; Plin.*

INSCENDO, id. sum. 3. (in and scando) *I. To go or step into, to go up or mount to or upon; in currum, Plaut.: in lectum, id.: in arborem, id.: also trans.; e. g. quadrigas, Plaut.: scenam, Tac.: equum, Suet.: hence passivè, inscensio equo, id. II. Inscendere, sc. naves, To go on board ship, to embark; Plaut. III. To tread upon; pisces, Apul.*

INSCENSIO, ònis. f. (inscendo) *An ascending, mounting; in naves, Plaut., an embarking.*

INSCENSUS, a, um. *See INSCENDO.*

INSCIE, adv. *Unknowingly, through ignorance or simplicity; Apul.*

IN-SCIENS, tis. *I. Unknowing, without knowledge; feci insciens, Ter., without thinking, through imprudence: me insciens, Cic., without my knowing it: insciensibus cunctis, Liv., without the knowledge of any person. Cf. IGNARUS. II. Ignorant, simple, silly, stupid; Ter.*

INSCIENTER, adv. *Unknowingly, ignorantly; hence, stupidly, unskillfully; facere, Cic.: inscientissime, Hygin.*

INSCIENTIA, æ. f. (insciens) *I. Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience; Cic.: also seq. genit. I. Activè, vulgi, Cæs. 2. Objectivè; belli, in war, Nep.: locorum, Cæs. II. Philosophic ignorance, i. e. when one is not thoroughly acquainted with a thing, or when, in examining a subject, such want of acquaintance is supposed for the sake of argument; Cic. Acad. 1, 11: Nat. D. 1, 1.*

INSCĪTE, adv. *Clumsily, awkwardly*; Cic.: quid autem est inscītus? Cic., what can be less conclusive? inscītissime, Gell.

INSCĪTIA, æ. f. (inscītus) I. *Ignorance, inexperience, awkwardness*; seq. genit. 1. *Activè*; ceterorum, Tac. 2. *Objectivè*; negotiū gerendi, Cic.: rerum, id.: also seq. erga; Tac. II. *Stupidity, simplicity, inconsiderateness*; Ter. Also, *Want of reflection*; Cic. — According to Gerhard. Exc. ad Cic. Cat. maj. p. 293, inscītia denotes the inability of one who, whether from natural incapacity or from want of instruction and experience, is not able to discover what is fitting, or cannot act where occasion requires it with penetration and caution. Hence it is frequently connected with meritas and stultitia. It answers to the Greek ἀγνοια. Cf. Mæbium ad Cæs. B. G. 3, 9; and ad Cic. Milon. 21, 56.

INSCĪTŪS, a, um. (dimin. of inscītus) *Somewhat unskilful or rude*; ancillula, Afran.

INSCĪTUS, a, um. I. *Ignorant, unskilful*; inscītiores, Gell. II. *Unknown*; Gell. III. *Stupid, awkward, absurd, foolish*; mulier, Plaut.: iocus, Suet.: quid inscītus? Cic.: inscītissimus, Plaut.

INSCĪUS, a, um. I. *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing*; homo, Cic.: inscīi, quid gereretur, Cæs.: quem inscīi misistis, Cic., without knowing it: tu, me inscīo, notes, &c., Cic., without my knowledge: also, 1. *Seq. genit.*; omnium rerum, Cic.: and fig.; culpæ, Virg., free from, without: equus inscīus avi, id., that knows not the strength of his youth, and so, is not spirited. 2. *With de*; e. g. de malitia, Pand. 3. *With an infinitive*; Varr. 4. *With an accusative*; Turpil. N.B. Non inscīus, *Knowing, or, well knowing*; Cic. II. *Unknown*; trames, Apul.

INSCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 3. I. *To write in, on, or upon any thing*; *to inscribe*; sit inscriptum in fronte, Cic., on the forehead: libris nomen sum, id.: aliquid in basi, id.: fig.; in animo, id.: alicui stigmata, Sen., to brand.

II. *Aliquid, to write upon a thing, to write something upon a thing, place an inscription upon any thing*; statuas, Cic.: aras, Suet.: hence, 1. *Epistolam patri*, Cic., to direct a letter to his father. 2. *Librum*, *To entitle, inscribe, give a name to*; libros inscīpsi Rhetoricis, Cic.: liber, qui Œconomicus inscībitur, Cic., i. e. is entitled or called: hence, *Inscriptum, An inscription, title*; Gell. 3. *Ædes venales*, Plaut., to offer publicly for sale; prop., to write upon a house that it is for sale: thus also, ædes mercede, Ter., to advertise or give notice of a house to be let. 4. *To attribute, assign, appropriate*; sibi nomen philosophi, Cic., to give to one's self, to assume: hence, deos sceleris, Ov., to profess that wickedness is committed in honour of the gods. 5. *To indicate*; Ov. Met. 6, 74. 6. *To mark*; Virg. Æn. 1, 478. 7. *To brand*; Plin.

INSCRĪPTIO, ōnis. f. (inscībo) I. *Activè*. 1. *A writing upon*; nominis, Cic. 2. *A branding upon the forehead*; Petron. 3. *An accusation*; Pand. II. *Passivè*, *A being written upon*: hence, 1. *An inscription on a statue, building, tomb, &c.*; Cic. 2. *The title of a book*; Cic.

INSCRĪPTŪRA, æ. f. (inscībo) i. q. Inscīptio; Tert. INSCRĪPTUS, a, um. I. *Adj.* (from in and scriptus) 1. *Unwritten*; Quint. 2. *Not marked or entered at the custom-house, contraband*; pecus, Varr. 3. *Concerning which nothing is appointed by the laws*; malefīcium, Quint. II. *Part. of inscībo*.

INSCRŪTĀBĪS, e. (in and scrutor) *Not investigable*; Augustin.

INSCRŪTOR, āri. *To search after, inquire into*; aliquid, Macrobr.

INSCULPO, psi, ptum, ěre. *To engrave, imprint, cut into*; summam patrimonii saxo, in stone, Hor.: fodus columna æneā, Liv.: elogium tumulo, Suet.: fig.; res insculptas in animo, Cic.

INSCULPTUS, a, um. See INSCULPO.

INSCĪBĪBĪS, e. *That cannot be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible*; corpora, i. e. atomi, Quint.

INSECE, i. e. dic. See INSECO.

INSECO, cui, ctum, ěre. *To cut into, cut up, cut away*; aliquid dentibus, Auct. ad Her.: corpora mortuorum, Plin.: folia insecta pectinum modo, id.

INSECO, for insequo, or insequor; e. g. insece, i. e. dic, Enn.

INSECTANTER, adv. *Acrimoniously, bitterly*; vituperari, Gell.

INSECTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (insector) I. *A pursuing*; hostis, Liv. II. *A pursuing with words, a censuring*; alicujus, Liv.: fortunæ, Quint.: insectationibus petitus, Tac. Annal. 2, 54. III. *Derision, raillery*; Curt.

INSECTĀTOR, ōris. m. (insector) *One who pursues or censures*; plebis, Liv.: vitiatorum, Quint.

INSECTIO, ōnis. f. (inseco) *A narration*; used by the ancients, according to Gell. 18, 9.

INSECTO, ěre. *To pursue*; Plaut.: Insectatus, passivè, Auct. B. Afric.

INSECTOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To pursue, attack, assault*; impios insectantur Furie, Cic. II. *To pursue with words, censure, blame, rebuke, inveigh against, rail at*; aliquem maledictis, Cic.: aliquem vehementius, id.: aliquem inimice, id.: vitia, Plin. Ep.: dolores alicujus,

Brut. in Cic. Ep. III. Terram rastris, Virg., to plough i. e. to work industriously.

INSECTUM, i. n. (insectus, a, um) *An insect, so called from the incisions on its body*; Plin.

INSECTŪRA, æ. f. (inseco) *An incision*; Sen.

INSECTUS, a, um. i. e. non sectus; Fest.

INSECTUS, a, um. part. of inseco.

INSECTŪTOR, ōnis. f. (insequor) *A pursuing*; Apul.

INSECTŪTOR, ōris. m. (insequor) *One who pursues, a persecutor*; Apul.

INSECTŪTUS, a, um. See INSEQUOR.

INSEDEĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Unquenchedly, unceasingly*; Lucr.

IN-SEMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To sow or plant in or into, to implant*; morbum visceribus, Gell. II. *To fructify, fertilize, impregnate*; terram, Vitr. III. *To generate, beget, produce*; Arnob.

IN-SENECO, nui, ěre. *To grow old in or at any thing, spend one's life in or, with*; libris, Hor.: negotiis, Tac.

IN-SENSĪTUS, a, um. *Irrational*; Tert.

IN-SENSĪBĪS, e. I. *Inseparable, imperceptible*; morbus, Seren. Samm.: hence, *incomprehensible*; Gell. II. *Incapable of feeling, insensible, senseless*; simulacrum, Lact.

INSENSĪBĪLĪTER, adv. *Inseparably, unobservedly*; Cassiod.

IN-SENSĪS, e. *Imperceptible*; Lucr.

IN-SENSŪĀLĪS, e. *Imperceptible*; res, Cassiod.

IN-SEPARĀBĪLĪS, e. *Inseparable*; Sen.: inseparabilior, Augustin.

INSEPARĀBĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (inseparabilis) *Inseparability*; Augustin.

INSEPARĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Inseparably*; Lact.

IN-SEPARĀTUS, a, um. *Not separated*; Tert.

IN-SEPIO, psi, ptum, ire. *To hedge round, surround*; insepium muro, Sen.

INSEPTUS, a, um. I. *Adj.* (from in and septus) *Not hedged*; Fest. II. *Part. of insepio*.

INSEPTUS, a, um. I. *Adj.* (from in and sepultus) *Unburied, not interred*; Cic.: mors insepulta, i. e. sine sepultura, Sen.: sepultura insepulta, Cic., i. e. not performed with the proper ceremonies, and so, undeserving the name of a burial. II. *Part. of insepulo, Buried*; fig.; virtus nec oblivione insepulta esse poterit, Cic.

INSEQUE, i. e. dic; Enn. ap. Fest.

INSEQUENTER, adv. *Without proper consequence, i. e. unconnectedly, inconsequently*; Gell.

IN-SEQUOR, quutus (cutus) sum. 3. I. *To follow, follow upon or after any person or thing*; aliquem, Cic.: mors insecuta Gracchum est, id., i. e. Gracchus died thereupon: pinum (i. e. navem) lumine (i. e. oculis), Ov., to look after, follow with the eyes: also intrans; e. g. annus insequens, Liv., the year following: postrema literam detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequatur, Cic.: clamor insequitur, Virg. II. *To pursue, follow in a hostile manner*; especially, *to follow close upon an enemy, to follow upon the heels of, press upon, harass*; hostem, Liv.: agmen, Cæs.: aliquem stricto gladio, Cic.: aliquem clamore ac minis, id. III. *To pursue with words, i. e. 1. To censure, reproach*; turpitudinem vitæ, Cic. 2. *To proceed in a subject or business, continue it*; pergam atque insequor longius, Cic., will go on. IV. *To ply any one with questions*; Cic. Nat. D. 3, 17: hence, *to give one's self trouble, to take pains*; non te insequor, ut erudiam, Cic.: convellere vimen insequor, Virg.: hence, arva jacto semine, id., i. e. to work at without intermission.

INSEQUŪTUS, a, um. See INSEQUOR.

IN-SERENUS, a, um. *Not clear or serene, overcast, cloudy*; Hyas, Stat.

IN-SERO, sēvi, sētum. 3. I. *To sow or plant into*; frumentum, Colum. II. *To graft, engraft*; pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, Varr.: omne genus surculi omni generi arboris, Colum.: sarmentum, id.: vitem, id.: arbutum fetu nucis, for nucis fetum arbutu, Virg.: thus also, Insitus, a, um, *Grafted, or, engrafted*; mala, Virg.: arbor, Colum.: hence, Insitum, *A graft, scion*; Varr.: Colum. II. *Fig. To implant*; vitia, Hor.: in Calatinos insitus, i. e. adscriptus, Cic.: hence, Insitus, a, um, *Implanted, i. e. 1. Implanted by nature, acquired by practice, inbred, innate, natural*; virtus, Cic.: opinio, id., deeply rooted: insitus menti cognitionis amor, id.: hoc natura insitum est, ut, &c., id. 2. *Proper, peculiar, lying at heart*; ut esset insitum militibus vincere, Cic.: huic populo ita fuerat liberis insita, id. IV. *To insert, put in*; stirpis alieni generis insita (utero malar), Colum.

V. *To unite, join*; corpora amnis, Cic.

IN-SERO, sēri, sertum. 3. I. *To put, bring or introduce into, to insert*; collum in laqueum, Cic.: oculus in pectora, Ov., to look into: cibum alicui in os, Cic.: gemmas soles, Curt., to set: seram postl, Ov.: senuum sermone medio, Quint. II. *To bring into, introduce, mix up or mingle with*; deos minimis rebus, Liv.: jocos historiae, Ov.: rationes orationibus, Tac.: hence, *se, to mingle with, join one's self with, go into*; turbæ, bellis, Ov. III. *Aliquem vitæ, Stat.*, to preserve alive: nomen famæ, to render celebrated, Auct. Dial. de Orat.

IV. *To engraft*; surculum, Colum.: hence, Insertus; e. g. familie, numero civium, Suet., incorporated, ad-

mitted, adopted: hence, *Inserta*, æ, *An ornament*; ru-
moris, P. Syr. ap. Gell.

IN-SERPO, psl, ptum. 3. *To creep in or to a place*;
somonis inserpt curis, Stat., creeps upon, i. e. falls upon.

INSERTA, æ. See INSERPO, serui, &c.

INSERTATIO, ðnis. f. (inserto) *An inserting*; Cæl. Aur.
INSERTUM. adv. *By putting into*; fundere, Lucr., i. e.
to pour into.

INSERTIO, ðnis. f. (insero) *A joining into, grafting, en-
grafting*; Macrobr.

INSERTIVUS, a, um. (insero) *Joined into, engrafted*;
stûps, fig., Calp. Decl.

INSETO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of inserto, serui) *To put
into, insert*; sinistram clipeo, Virg.: manum leonibus,
Sen., in the jaws of lions.

INSETOUS, a, um. See INSETO, serui, &c.

IN-SERVIO, ivi, itum, ire. 4. I. *To serve*, i. e. to be a
slav: hence, to be a vassal; rex inserviens, Tac. II. *To
serve*, i. e. to be devoted or attached to, to attend upon, to
gratify, endeavour to please or assist; alicui, Cic.: Liv.:
auribus, Gell.: legibus definitionis, id., to conform to;
also, aliquem, Plaut.: nihil est inservitum a me temporis
causa, Cic., i. e. factum gratificandi causa. III. *To be
devoted to any thing, to attend to, take care of*; commodis,
artibus, honoribus, Cic.: inservi et fac omnia, id.

IN-SERVO, are. *To observe, give attention to*; volucres,
Stat.

INSESSOR, ðris. m. (insideo) *One who sits any where,
or keeps any place in a state of blockade*; viarum, Symm.

INSESSUS, a, um. See INSESSO.

IN-SIBILO, are. I. Intrans. *To hiss, whistle in or to-
wards any place*; ubi insillit Euris murruura pinetis
fluit, Ov. II. Trans. *To breathe in with a whistle*; Sil.

IN-SICCABILIS, e. *That cannot be dried*; Sidon.

IN-SICCATUS, a, um. *Undried*; vulnera, Stat.

INSCIA, æ. f. or INSCIUM, i. n. (from inscio, are, for
inseco) *A kind of sausage, or some other kind of dish of
minced meat*; Varr.: it is also written Inscitia: hence, I.
Insciaricus, *A maker of insciae*; Hieron. 2. Insciatius, a,
um, *Furnished with or made like insciae*; Apic. 3. Inscia-
ciolum, i. e. parva inscicia, id.

INSEDO, sædi, sessum, ère. (in and sedeo) I. In-
trans. *To sit in or upon*; toro, Ov.: equo, Liv.: fig.:
i. e. to be in, to be fixed in, adhere to, rule or govern in;
fictum crimen insidet in animo, Cic.: i. e. makes an im-
pression on the mind: insidet mihi desiderium, Lucr.:
vapor insedit Apulias, Hor.: dolor pedibus insidebat,
Plin. Ep. II. Trans. I. *To sit upon*; currum, Varr.:
equus insidetur, Gell. 2. *To keep possession of, occupy*;
locum, Liv.: fauces, id.: also, to dwell in, inhabit; ea
loca, Tac.: fig.; Joppe insedit collem, Plin., is situate
on a hill.

INSIDIA, ærum, f. (insideo) I. *Troops or men who
secretly lie in wait any where for those whom they may
attack*; an ambush, ambuscade; insidias locare, Liv.:
collocare, Cæs. II. *An ambush*, i. e. place where such
persons are lying in wait; milites in insidiis collocare,
Cæs.: signa in insidiis ponere, Cic.: invadere ex in-
sidiis, Sall. III. *Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare*;
insidias vitæ facere, or ponere, Cic.: ponere contra ali-
quem, id.: alicui parare, id.: opponere, tendere, collo-
care, insruere, adhibere, comparare, id.: struere, Ov.:
componere, Tac.: afferre, Calpurn.: disponere, Quint.:
dare, for facere, Plaut.: per insidias, by artifice or strat-
agem, Cic.: so also, insidiis, or, ex insidiis, id.: also
fig.; maris, Val. Fl.: also with a genitive of the object;
insidias cædis deponere, Cic., the part of effecting assas-
inations.

INSIDIANTER. adv. *Cunningly*; Justin. 6, 6; but others
read insidiantes.

INSIDIATOR, ðris m. (insidor) I. *A soldier lying in
ambush*; Hirt. II. *One that lies in wait for any
thing*; imperii, Nep.: viæ, Cic.

INSIDIATRIX, icis. f. (insidiator) *She that lies in wait*;
Ammian.

INSIDIO, are. i. q. Insidor; Pand.

INSIDIOS, ætus sum, ari. (insidiæ) Prop. *To lie in
ambush*: hence gen., I. *To lie in wait*; alicui, Cic.:
apris, Mart.: also perhaps, aliquem: hence, insidiandis
legatis, Cic. II. *To wait for or expect a thing*; somno
maritorum, Cic.: temporis, Liv.

INSIDIOSÆ. adv. *Cunningly, artfully*; Cic.: insidiosis-
sime, id.

INSIDIOSUS, a, um. (insidiæ) *Cunning, artful, mischie-
vous, dangerous, treacherous*; verba, Ov.: facies oculis
insidiosa meis, id.: quis insidiosior? Cic.: clementia,
id.: itnera, Suet.: insidiosissimus, Plin. Paneg.

IN-SIDO, sædi, sessum, ère. intrans. and trans. I. *To
sit down in or on, settle down upon*; apes foribus insidit
audet, Virg.: inscila Dildo, insadat quantus miseræ deus,
id.: also seq. accus.; e. g. locum, Stat.: apex insiditur
astris, id., i. e. the stars rest upon it: inessum diris avi-
bus Capitolium, Tac., birds have settled on it: hence, to
press into; digitos insidere membris, Ov., i. e. to sink
into, make an impression upon. II. *To settle in a
place in order to dwell there*; jugis, Virg.: also seq.
accus.; e. g. cineres patriæ, id. III. *To occupy, take*

possession of a place, establish one's self any where; si-
vis, Virg.: also seq. accus.; e. g. tumulos, Liv.: viam,
id.: ad itnera insidenda, id.: saltus ab hoste inessus,
id.: arcem insedit milite, Tac., garrisoned; fig.; semen
in locis insedit, Cic.: hence, to be fixed, remain, be rooted
in, adhere to; in memoria, Cic.: insedit in animo oratio,
id.: tibi insedisset suspicio, id.: jugum cervicibus insadat,
Colum.: macula insedit in nomine, Cic. IV. *Litera
sibi insidit*, Quint., i. e. is doubled and yet pronounced in
the same syllable.

INSIGNE, is, n. See INSIGNIS.

INSIGNIO, ivi, itum, ire. I. (from insignis) 1. *To
mark, put a mark upon*; pueri insigniti, Plaut., marked
with some bodily defect: hence, Insignita, orum, *Con-
tusions, bruises, black and blue spots*; Plin. 2. *To mark,
distinguish*; aliquem tristi nota, Liv.: annum morbis,
Tac., to mark, render remarkable: thus also, finem belli,
id.: hence, insigniri frequently means, to distinguish
itself, be remarkable; aliqua re, Plin. 3. *To adorn*;
clipeum auro, Virg. 4. *To describe, make known*; ali-
quem, Plin. Ep. II. (from signum) *To furnish with
a standard*; milites insigniti, Enn. N.B. Insignibat,
for insigniebat, Virg.

INSIGNIS, is. (in and signum) I. *Furnished with
a mark, that is distinguished or may be recognised by a
mark*; maculis insignis et albo, Virg. II. *Eminent,
remarkable, noted, distinguished*, in good or bad sense;
Phebus insignis crinibus, Ov.: insignes debilitate aliqua
corporis, Suet., i. e. remarkable by some bodily defect or
weakness; improbitas, Cic.: vis, id.: virtus, id.: vestis,
Liv.: gaudia, id.: annus, id.: aliquid insignie facere,
Ter.: insignior contumelia, Liv.: insignissima religio,
Tert.: insignis ad laudem, Cic.: insignis ad deformita-
tem, id.: hence, Insigne, subst. I. *A mark, sign*; Cic.:
Liv.: insigne nocturnum, Liv., a signal by night. 2.
Especially, Insigne, plur. insignia, *The badges of an
office, insignia*; imperatoris, Cæs.: sacerdotum, Liv.:
regia, Cic.: triumphii, Tac.: insigne vestis, Suet., i. e.
latus clavus: hence, quasi verborum—insignibus, Cic.,
i. e. figures: hence gen., public ornaments, ensigns;
virtutis, gloria, Cic.: militaria, i. e. of officers, Cæs.,
perhaps on the helmet: insigne inimicum humeris gere-
bat, Virg., where it is used of the girdle of Pallas, which
Turnus wore as a badge.

INSIGNITE. adv. *Remarkably, in an extraordinary
manner, notably*; Cic.: insignitius, Liv.

INSIGNITER. adv. *Remarkably, in an extraordinary
manner, notably*; Cic.: insignius ornare, Nep.

INSIGNITUS, a, um. I. Part. of insignio; see IN-
SIGNIO. II. Adj. I. *Clear, plain*; imago, Cic. 2.
Striking, remarkable; ignominia insignitor, Liv.

INSILE, is. n. Said to signify, *The treadle of a loom*;
Lucr. 5, 1352. Voss. ad Catull. p. 249, reads ensilia.
Others would read, insubula.

INSILIO, silui (silivi, silli), sultum. 4. (in and salio)
intrans. and trans. *To leap into or upon any thing, to leap
to a place*; in scapham, Plaut.: in phalngas, Cæs.: in
equum, Liv.: tergo, Ov.: proræ puppique, id.: supra
tignum, Phædr.: also seq. accus.; e. g. Ætnam, Hor.:
undas, Ov.: tauros, Suet.: also absolute; leie insillit saltu,
Plin., i. e. attacks; fig.; palnes in jugum insillit, id.: in
malum cruciatum, Plaut., i. e. to come.

IN-SIMULO, are. i. q. Insimulo.

IN-SIMUL. adv. *At the same time*; Flor.

INSIMULATIO, ðnis. f. (insimulo) *An allegation against
any one, charge, accusation*; criminis, Cic.

INSIMULATOR, ðris. m. (insimulo) *One who alleges any
thing against another, an accuser*; Apul.

INSIMULO, avi, atum, are. I. *To allege or maintain
any thing against a person*; quod ego insimulo, Cic.: eos
insimulemus dicere, id.: insimulant hominem discessisse,
id. II. *To blame, accuse*; aliquem flagiti, Cic.: peccati,
Ovi.: id.: aliquem falso, id.: aliquem criminibus falsis,
Cæ.: also with an accusative of the object; aliquem ma-
lum facinus, Plaut.

IN-SINCERUS, a, um. I. *Not genuine, not in its
natural state, adulterated, spoiled*; cruor, Virg. II.
Not honest, not candid, unfair; Gell.

INSINUATIO, ðnis. f. (insinuo) I. *An entrance through
a narrow or crooked way*; ponti, Avien. II. *A stealing
into the good graces of men*; as, of an orator at the com-
mencement of his speech, Cic. III. *A making known,
publishing*; Cæ. Just.

IN-SINUO, avi, atum, are. I. *To put into the sinus or
bosom*; manum, Tert. II. *To cause a person or thing
to arrive at or get to a place by windings or turnings*;
also gen., to cause to arrive at or get to a place; terris
ratem, to land, Avien.: æstum per septa domorum, Lucr.,
i. e. immittere ordines, quacunque intervalla data essent,
insinuare, Liv., to cause the ranks to make their way in
at the breaches: aliquem animo Cæsaris, Plin. Paneg.,
to bring into favour: thus also, insinuari, to arrive at,
come to, reach, be imparted; tibi insinuantur opes, i. e.
tribuuntur, contingant, Propert.: insinuat est Augusto,
i. e. amicus factus, Suet.: anima insinuata nobis, i. e.
data, Lucr.: vox in aures insinuata, id., i. e. ingressa;
hence, I. Se insinuare, and simply, insinuare, intrans.,

To arrive at a place by means of stratagem and pains, to steal into a man's way or get into, to reach, arrive at, qua te insinuaveris, via repetenda, Liv.: Tigris mari se insinuat, Curt., flows into the sea: flumen inter valles se insinuat, Liv.: insinuare in forum, Cic.: se inter corpus et arma, Liv.: se in equum turmas, Cæs.: se alicui, Justin.; and simply, insinuare alicui, Cic.; or, se in familiaritatem, id.; or, insinuare (without se) in familiaritatem, id.; and simply, se insinuare, id., to insinuate one's self into the good graces of, to ingratiate one's self with, to get into favour with: se in sermonem hominum, id., se in causam, id.; or, ad causam, Auct. ad Her. 2. To bring to a place, to introduce a thing or person to a place, when this is done with difficulty and pains; mores feris mentibus, Aur. Vict.: sacris insinuari, i. e. initiari, Apul. 3. To make known, publish; and.

INSIPIDUS, a, um. (in and sapidus) I. Tasteless, insipid; sapor, Jul. Firm. II. Fig. Tasteless; insipidius, Gell. 6, 1, where others read insubidius.

INSIPIENS, tis. (in and sapiens) Unwise, foolish; Cic.: insipientior, id.: insipientissimus, Sen.

INSIPIENTER, adv. Unwisely, foolishly; with Cic.

INSIPIENTIA, æ. f. (insipiens) Want of wisdom, folly, stupidity; Cic.

IN-SIPO, ui. 3. To throw into; Cato.

IN-SISTO, stiti, stitum. 3. intrans. and trans. I. To step towards; ad spolia legenda insistunt, Liv.: fig., to arrive, appear, come; tempora insisterant, Ov. II.

To tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, step; firmiter, Cæs., to stand firm: proximi jacentibus insistebant, id.: hence, insistisse, to have set foot upon, i. e. to stand upon; insisterant ramis, Ov.: also seq. accus.; e. g. plantam, Plaut., on the foot: fig.; naturam, qua animus insistent, Cic.: jugo imperii, Cic. e. poetâ, to govern, conduct the government: hence, I. To set foot upon, tread upon, enter upon, enter; vestigiis, Cic.: campis, Tac.: viam, Ter.: vestigia, Lucr.: Virg.: limen, Virg.: iter, Liv.: fig.; alicuius honoribus, Plin. Ep., to fill the same offices: rationem pugnae, Cæs., to begin: viam, Virg., to act, pursue a course, use means: also without viam; e. g. prave insistere, Ter., to act unjustly. 2. To undertake, attempt, apply one's self to, perform, do; in dolos, Plaut.: rei, Liv.: studiis, Quint.: munus, Cic.: also seq. infin., to begin, commence; institit flagitare, id.: institit deprecari, Liv. III. To stand upon; ille cingulus terræ, in quo qui insistent, &c., Cic.: villæ margini fluminis insistent, Plin. Ep.: cineres insistet victor, Hor. IV. To stand still, halt, stop; stellæ insistent, Cic.: fig., oratio insistet interius, id., i. e. may be too short: hence, fig. 1. To stop, pause at any thing; singulis peccatorum gradibus, Cic., to consider. 2. To persevere or persist in any thing; impertune insistere, Cic.: crudelitati, Tac.: animis insiste tuis, Val. Fl. 3. To doubt, hesitate; Cic. Acad. 4, 33; 2, 33, 107. V. To press upon, pursue closely; effusus (hostibus) insisterunt, Liv.: hostes institit, Nep.: nec Antonius ultra institit, Tac.: also, to inveigh against; Tac. Ann. 4, 60: hence, to crave, solicit earnestly, entreat, impertune; seq. infin.; Macrobr.: seq. ut; Augustin. VI. To attend to, bestow pains upon, apply one's self to; totus in bellum, Cæs., i. e. to direct his whole attention to the war: funcri, Plin.

INSITICIVUS, a, um. (insero, evi) I. That is inserted; somnus, Varr., a midday nap. II. Engrafted; mulus, Varr., i. e. produced from two species of animals: sermo, Plin. Ep., foreign language, not native.

INSITIO, ònis. f. (insero, evi) I. A grafting or engrafting; Cic. II. That which is engrafted; Pallad. III. The time of engrafting; Ov.

INSITITIUS, a, um. See INSITICIVUS.

INSITIVUS, a, um. (insero, evi) i. q. Insiticius. Engrafted; pira, Hor.: hence, spurious, not of the family, adopted; Gracchus, Cic.: liberi, Phœdr.: alimentum lactis, Gell., of another person than the mother.

INSITOR, òris. m. (insero, evi) One who engrafs; Plin.

INSITUS, a, um. See INSERO, evi, &c.

INSITUS, us. m. (insero, evi) An engrafting, grafting; Plin.

IN-SOCIABILIS, e. That cannot be visited; nurui, Tac.: homines generi humano insociabiles, Liv., unsociable.

INSOLABILITER, adv. Insolubly; dolere, Hor.

INSOLATIO, ònis. f. (insolo) A setting or placing in the sun; cæra, Plin., i. e. bleaching.

INSOLENS, tis. I. Contrary to custom; quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. II. That is not accustomed to any thing; infamiae, Cic.: belli, Cæs. III. Unusual, not in use; verbum, Cic. IV. Too great, excessive, immoderate; lætitia, Hor.: ostentatio, Cic. V. That behaves towards others in a strange or unusual manner, insolent, haughty, arrogant; homo, Cic.: insolentiores rebus secundis, Hirt.: homines insolentissimi, Cæsar. in Cic. Ep. VI. Regio insolens, Pallad., solitary, uninhabited.

INSOLENTER, adv. I. Unusually, contrary to custom, in an unusual manner; Cic. II. Too greatly, immoderately, too violently; insolentius abutitur, Cic., i. e. excessively. III. Foolishly, proudly, insolently, arrogantly; hostem insequi, Cæs.

INSOLENTIA, æ. f. (insolens) I. A want of being accustomed to a thing, want of use; fori, loci, rerum secundarum, Cic. II. Strangeness, novelty; verborum, Cic. III. Pride, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance; Cic.: mea terra cedet insolentiae, Hor. N. B. Plur., Gell.

IN-SOLEO, Ære. i. q. Soleo; Cæcil.

INSOLESCO, Ære. (in and soleo) To grow insolent or arrogant; to be elated; Sall.

IN-SOLIDUS, a, um. Not solid, not close together, weak; herba, Ov.

INSOLITE, adv. Contrary to custom, unusually; Augustin.

IN-SOLITUS, a, um. I. Unaccustomed to a thing; Cic.: insolitæ fugiunt in flumina phocæ, Virg., contrary to their nature: ad laborem, Cæs.: rerum bellicarum, Sall. II. Unusual, uncommon; insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic.: labor, Quint.: hence, Insolitum, An unusual thing; Tac.: insolitum est, it is unusual; seq. infin.; Pand.: seq. ut; Plin. Paneg.

INSOLO, avi, atum, Ære. (in and sol) To expose any thing to the sun, in order to warm, dry, or bleach it, &c.; uvas, Colum.: humus insolatur, id., is warmed: dies insolatus, id., a clear day when the sun shines.

IN-SOLUBILIS, e. I. That cannot be loosened, indissoluble; vinculum, Macrobr. II. That cannot be refused, incontestable; Quint. III. That cannot be related; Sen.

INSOLUBILITAS, atis. f. (insolubilis) Indissolubleness; Sidon.

INSOLUBILITER, adv. Indissolubly; Macrobr.

INSOMNIA, æ. f. (insomnis) Sleeplessness, want of sleep; Suet.: plerumque, insomniis carere, Cic. Senect. 13, i. e. to have no sleepless nights. But some refer this plural to insomnia, and render the passage, to have no bad dreams; see Gernhard in loc.

INSOMNIOSUS, a, um. (insomnia) Sleepless, without sleep; Cato.

INSOMNIS, e. (in and somnus) Without sleep, sleepless; nox, Virg.: draco, Ov.

INSOMNIUM, i. n. (in and somnus) I. A dream; Tac.: more frequently in the plural; Tibull.: Virg. II. Sleeplessness; Val. Fl.

IN-SONO, ui, itum, Ære. To make a noise in, to sound in; to sound, sound loudly, resound, be heard; calamis, Ov.: Boeæ spiritus alto insonat Ægeæ, Virg.: unda insonuit, Ov.: nervus insonuit ab arcu, id.: insonuit flagello, snapped with, Virg.: insonuere tubæ, Lucan.: insonare, Quint. 11, 3, to clear one's throat, to hawk, hem: also seq. accus.; verbera, Virg., to crack or snap with a whip.

IN-SONS, tis. I. Innocent, that has done no harm, guiltless; Hor.: crimine regni, Liv.: probrî, Plaut.: culpæ, Liv. II. Harmless, innocent; Cerberus, Hor.: casæ, Ov.

IN-SONSUS, a, um. That produces no sound, unsounding, still; vestigium, Apul.: litera, id., i. e. muta.

INSOPIBILIS, e. (in and sopio) That cannot be lulled to sleep; ignis, Marc. Cap., i. e. inextinguishable.

IN-SOPTUS, a, um. That is not or cannot be lulled to sleep, sleepless; draco, Ov.: ignis, Claud., i. e. inextinguishable.

IN-SORDESCO, dul. 3. To become dirty or nasty; Sidon.

IN-SPARGO, si, sum. 3. i. q. Inspergo; Plin.

IN-SPARSUS, a, um. See INSPARGO.

IN-SPATIO, ari. To walk in or towards a place; Prudent.

IN-SPECIATUS, a, um. Unformed, unshapen; substantia, Tert.

IN-SPECIÖSUS, a, um. Ugly; Petron.

IN-SPECTATIO, ònis. f. (inspecto) A looking at, considering; Sen.

IN-SPECTOR, òris. m. (inspecto) i. q. Inspector; Symm.

IN-SPECTIO, ònis. f. (inspicio) I. A looking in or into, a viewing; rei, Colum.: Quint. II. A considering, examining, contemplating; Quint.

IN-SPECTO, avi, atum, Ære. (freq. of inspicio) To look at, view, behold; aliquid, Plaut.: Brut. in Cic. Ep.: also absolutè; ego inspectavi, Plaut.: me inspectante, Cic., before my eyes.

IN-SPECTOR, òris. m. (inspicio) I. A beholder, inspector; Plin. II. An overseer, examiner; Cod. Theod.

IN-SPECTUS, a, um. See INSPICIOR.

IN-SPECTUS, us. m. i. q. Inspectio; Sen.

IN-SPERABILIS, e. That cannot be hoped for; pax, Gell.

IN-SPERANS, tis. Not hoping for, not presuming or expecting; insperanti mihi accidit, Cic.: fierent nuptiæ, insperante hoc, Ter.

IN-SPERATE, adv. Unexpectedly; insperatui, Val. Max.

IN-SPERATO, abl. See INSPERATUS.

IN-SPERATUS, a, um. Unhoped for, unexpected; gaudium, Ter.: pecunia, Cic.: Hanno insperatissime mihi, salve, Plaut.: also of disagreeable things; malum, Cic.: hence, ex insperato, Liv.; or, insperato, Lucil., i. e. unexpectedly.

IN-SPERGO, si, sum. 3. (in and spargo) I. To scatter or sprinkle into or upon; molam et vinum, Cic.: farinam

potioni, Plin.: fig.; nævos corpore inspersion, Hor. II. *To besprinkle*; oleam sale, Cato: *inspersa vino*, Plin.

INSPERSIO, ònis f. (inspergo). *A scattering upon*; cineris, Pallad.

INSPERSUS, a, um. See INSPERGO.

INSPERSUS, us, m. i. q. *Inspersion*; Apul.

INSPICIO, exi, ectum, 3. (in and specio) I. *To see or look into*; inspiciere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: libros, Plaut.: quum Romam insperxerit Eos, Ov.: hence, *to look into, or, to look at, i. e. to read*; leges, Cic.: verba, Ov.: literas, Tac. II. *To look at, see, behold, view, contemplate with the eyes*; agrum, Colum.: equos, Hor.: singulos milites, Liv., i. e. to inspect, review: inspicere, quid, &c., Ov. III. *Fig. To consider, contemplate, muse upon, ponder, weigh, get acquainted with, understand, comprehend*; aliquem a puero, Cic.: morbum alicujus, Plaut.: inspiciere, quid deceat, Quint.: mores alicujus, id.: sentiantiam alicujus, Plaut.

IN-SPICIO, are. *To make pointed, to sharpen*; Virg.

INSPIRAMENTUM, i. n. (inspiro) i. q. *Inspiration*; Cæsar. Aur.

INSPIRATIO, ònis f. (inspiro) *A blowing or breathing into, inspiration*; Solin.

INSPIRATOR, òris, m. (inspiro) *An inspirer*; furoris, Cæsar. Aur.

IN-SPÍRÍTÁLIS, e. *Not spiritual*; Paulin. Ep.

IN-SPÍRO, avi, átum, are. I. *Intrans. 1. To blow or breathe in or upon*; inspirantes ramis arborum aræ, Quint.: concha, Ov. 2. *Literæ, to aspirate a letter*, Gell. II. *Trans. 1. To blow or breathe into*; foramen, Plin.: granaria aquilonibus insipientur, Colum., be ventilated. 2. *To blow into, i. e. to bring into by blowing*; aliquid gravitati aurium per fistulas, Plin.: then in a more extensive sense, *to blow or breathe into, to infuse*; venenum morsibus, Virg.: animam homini, Colum.: fig., of the passions, *to excite or produce in any one in an imperceptible manner*; alicui occulum ignem, Virg.: magnam mentem, id.: misericordiam, Quint. III. *To bring forth or produce by blowing*; sonum fistula, Gell. IV. *To inspire*; aliquem, Justin.; fig., of a speaker, i. e. *to animate, inflame, set on fire, &c.*; quibus viribus inspirat (orator), Quint.

IN-SPISSO, avi, átum, are. *To render thick, thicken*; Virg.: Quint.

IN-SPÓLIÁTUS, a, um. *Not plundered*; Virg.: Quint.

IN-SPÚMO, are. *To foam*; Tert.

IN-SPUO, ul, útum, ère. *To spit into, spit upon*; alicui in frontem, Sen.: in faciem alicujus, id.: oculis, Plin.

IN-SPŪTO, ul, útum, ère. *To spit upon*; aliquem, Plaut.

IN-STÁBILIS, e. I. *That does not stand fast, moveable, not firm*; pedes, Liv.: cymbæ, Virg.: fig.; membrum orationis, Quint. II. *On which one cannot stand*; tellus, Ov. III. *Unsteady, that does not keep its ground, being sometimes here and sometimes there*; hostis, Liv.: fig.; manus, Curt., for rapaces. IV. *Inconstant, fickle, unstable*; motus, Cæs.: animus, Virg.: fortuna, Tac.: ingressus, Liv., unsafe: instabilior, Aur. Vict.

IN-STÁBILITAS, átis f. (instabilis) *Want of firmness or steadiness, moveableness, inconstancy*; mentis, Plin.

IN-STÁBILITER, adv. *Unsteadily*; Augustin.

INSTANS, tis. I. *Part of insto*; see INSTO. II. *Adj. 1. Present*; tempus, Quint.: instantia, things present, Cic. 2. *Urgent, vehement*; gestus instantior, Quint.

INSTANTER, adv. *Vehemently, earnestly*; dicere, Quint.: instantius, id.: instantissime, Apul.

INSTANTIA, æ, f. (insto) I. *Presence*; Cic. II. *A pressing into, intrusion*; hence, 1. *Activity, persevering diligence*; Plin. Ep. 2. *Vehemence in speaking*; Plin. Ep. 3. *Earnestness in supplication, importunity, urgency*; Pand. I. *A sketch, resemblance, image*; primum operis instar, Plin.: equal instar, Suet., a picture of a horse: est tanquam animi instar in corpore, Cic., i. e. is the same as the soul to the body; parvum instar eorum, Liv., merely a shadow of, a faint sketch of; hence, 1. *Ad instar, in the image of, i. e. as, like, after the manner of*; ad instar speculi, Apul.: and simply, instar; e. g. fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, Cic., was not like a village, but, &c.: instar muri, Cæs.: instar montis, Virg.: instar veris, Hor. 2. *Instar, sc. ad, About*; trium cohortium instar exposuit, Hirt.: habet instar septuaginta (epistolarum), Cic. III. *A form, figure, appearance*; quantum instar in ipso est? Virg.: navis urbis instar habere videtur, Cic.: terra quasi puncti instar obtinet, Cic., looks, appears like a point. III. *Value, amount*; vix minimi momenti instar habet, Cic.: habet instar militis innumeri, Ov., is equivalent to: hence, instar, sc. ad, as, like, for, as good as; erat mortis instar, Cic., was as good as dead: plato est mihi instar omnium, Cic., is equal to them all, is worth them all.

INSTAURATIVUS, a, um. (instauro) *Renewed*; dies, Macrob., on which the games are renewed.

INSTAURATIO, ònis f. (instauro) I. *A renewing, renewal, i. e. repetition*; ludorum, Cic. II. *A renewing, restoring*; templorum, Eumen.

INSTAURATIVUS, i. q. *Instauraticius*.

INSTAURATIVUS, a, um. (instauro) *Renewed or repaired*; ludii, Cic.

INSTAURATOR, òris, m. (instauro) *One who renews or restores*; Ammian.

INSTAURO, avi, átum, are. I. *A religious term. To renew, repeat, celebrate anew*, of sacrifices, games, &c., which are repeated at certain times; sacrificium, Cic.: epulas, Virg.: ludos, Liv.: hence, 1. *Gen. To celebrate*; ludos diem unum, Liv. 2. *Gen. To renew, repeat*; scelus, cædem, Cic.: bellum, Liv.: prælium, Virg. II. *To renew, i. e. to set again in good condition, restore, repair*; templa, Eumen. III. *To erect or make*; monumenta sibi, Plin. IV. *To repay, requite*; Virg.

IN-STERNO, strávi, strátum, ère. I. *To cover, as, a horse with a saddle-cloth, &c.*; Virg.: Liv. II. *To lay upon as a covering*; pulpita modicis tignis (dative), Hor., to erect a stage on: torus modice intrastus, a couch with a very poor covering: hence, Instratum, *A covering*; e. g. for cattle, Cato. III. *To cast or throw into*; se ignibus, Stat.

INSTIGATIO, ònis f. (instigo) *An instigating*; Auct. ad Her.

INSTIGATOR, òris, m. (instigo) *One who instigates*; Tac.

INSTIGATRIX, icis, f. (instigo) *She that instigates*; Tac.

INSTIGATUS, us, m. (instigo) *An inciting, instigating*; Pand.

INSTIGO, avi, átum, are. *To stimulate, rouse up, incite, instigate*; aliquem, Ter.: aliquem in aliquem, Liv.: in arma, Vell.: instigante te, Cic., at your instigation: canem in aliquem, Petron.: also seq. infin.; Lucr.

INSTILLATIO, ònis f. (instillo) *A dropping in*; Plin.

IN-STILLO, avi, átum, are. I. *To pour in by drops, to drop into*; oleum luminis, Cic.: merum in ignes, Ov.: fig., to instill; præceptum auribus, Hor. II. *To fall on or into by drops, to drop into*; saxa, on the rocks, Cic. ex Æschylô.

INSTIMULATIO, òris, m. (instimulo) *One who incites or stimulates*; seditiois, Cic.

IN-STIMULO, are. *To incite, to stimulate*; Ov.

INSTINCTOR, òris, m. (instinguo) *One who incites or stimulates*; belli, Tac.

INSTINCTUS, a, um. See INSTINGUO.

INSTINCTUS, us, m. (instinguo) *Incitement, impulse*; divinus, Cic. Cf. Dæderlein. Synon. 1, p. 160.

IN-STINGUO, xfi, nctum, 3. *To instigate, incite*; Gell.: Instinctus, a, um, *Instigated, excited, impelled*; furor, Cic.: vocibus furis, Liv.: divino spiritu, Quint.

IN-STIPIO, are. *To stuff into*; Marc. Emp.: hence, vinum in culleum, Cato, i. e. to make quite full.

IN-STIPŪLOR, átus sum, ári. i. q. *Stipulor*; Plaut.

INSTIPA, æ, f. I. *A fringe or border on the tunica of a Roman lady*; Hor.: hence, with Ovid, *for a lady*; Art. 1, 32. Cf. Böttiger, Sabina 1, p. 116 & 253. II. *Any bandage*; e. g. for the hands or feet, Petron.

INSTITIO, ònis f. (instisto) *A standing still*; stellarum, Cic.

INSTITO, are. i. q. *Insto*; Cæs. B. G. I, 25; but most odd here instare.

INSTITOR, òris, m. (insto) *Any one that sells goods on account or in the name of another; a factor, broker, agent*; also, *one who carries about and sells goods, a retailer, huckster, hawk, vender*; mercis, Liv.: cauponum, Pand., i. e. an assistant, partner: since such persons praise their goods; hence, eloquentiæ, Quint., i. e. one who displays.

INSTITŪRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to institores*; actio, Pand.: institorum, Suet., the trade of a huckster, &c.

INSTITUO, ul, útum, 3. (in and statuo) I. *To put, set or place into*; argumenta in pectus, Plaut., i. e. to introduce: aliquid in animo, Ter., to set one's heart upon any thing: hence, *to determine or resolve upon*; tempus querere, Nep.: Institutum, subst., *A determination, design*; Cic. II. *To begin, commence, undertake*; historiam, viam, Cic.: perege, ut instituisi, Cic.: also seq. infin.; e. g. scribere, id.: hence, 1. *To make, give, hold*; delectum, Cæs., to make a levy: sermone, id., to hold a discourse: convivia, Suet.: dapes, Virg. 2. *To institute, introduce, establish, appoint*; sacros ludos, Ov.: dies festos, Liv.: censum, id. III. *To erect, build, make, fabricate, construct*; turres, naves, pontem, Cæs.: exedria, Cic.: amphoram, Hor.: toros, Val. Fl.: fig.; sibi questum, Cic., i. e. to procure: conditionem, id., i. e. to make. IV. *To give a certain form or quality, set in order, make certain regulations respecting a thing, to regulate, arrange, institute*; actionem, Cic.: rationem operis, Cæs.: ita ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, Sall., i. e. gave such a direction to his life: familia bene instituta, Quint., well regulated: also absolutè, *to make a regulation*; seq. in; in re militari multa instituit, introduced many new regulations into, Suet.: seq. ut; Cic.: and seq. infin.; quotannis facere instituerat, Cæs., i. e. made it a rule to, was wont to; hence, Institutum, subst., 1. *A regulation, custom, institution*; majorum, Cic.: meretricium, id.: institutum vitæ capere, a course, tenor, id. 2. *A rule*; præcepta institutaque philosophiæ, Cic. 3. *An agreement, bargain*; Liv. 6, 10; hence, 1. *To make,*

bound, build, plant, lay out, &c.; metalla, mines, Liv.: vineas, Cic.: portorium, id.: segetes, corn land, Varr.: plantaria, Plin.: officina, Cic.: bibliothecam, Plin. 2. *To appoint, ordain, decree, make*; legem, poemam, Cic.: hoc sibi Proserpina ferri instituit, Virg.: instituit, (ut) subsortio a pratore fieret, Suet.: hence, aliquem heredem tutorem, Cic., i. e. to appoint. 3. *To take, provide, procure, hire*; remiges ex aliquo loco, Cæs. V. *To instruct, form, train up, educate*; mores, Quint.: oratorem, id.: aliquem ad dicendum, Cic.: aliquem artibus, Quint.: aliquem Latine loqui, Colum.

INSTITUTIO, ðnis. f. (instituto) I. *Disposition, arrangement*; rerum, Cic.: hence, *custom*; id. II. *Instruction, education*; Cic.: Cynica institutio, Tac.

INSTRUTOR, ðris. m. (instituto) I. *One who arranges any thing, one who founds or makes any thing*; urbium, Ammian. II. *An instructor, teacher*; Lamp.

INSTRUTUM, i. n. See INSTITUTO.

INSTRUTUS, a, um. See INSTRUITO.

IN-STO, it, ðre. I. *To stand in or upon*; in triclino, Suet.: rectam instas viam, you are in the right way, Plaut. II. *To be very near or at hand, to be at the door, impend, threaten*; usually with the idea of some critical or dangerous circumstance, or of urgency of occasion; instat nox, Sall.: hiems, Liv.: iter, poena, Cic.: bellum, Liv.: partus prope instat, Ter.: nihil mihi instat, Liv.: also, aliquem, Plaut.: hence, *instans, Present*; Instantia, *Things present*; Cic. III. *To press upon, urge, harass, attack*; also, *to pursue, advance*. I. In war; alieui, Liv.: and without a dative; Cæs.: Liv.: also seq. accus.; e. g. hostes, Nep.: also not in war, *to urge in a troublesome manner, to harass*; Cic.: hence fig.: clades instantes, Liv. 2. *To urge or press upon a person to say or do something*; with ut, or ne, and without either; Cic.: Ter.: Liv.: hence, sibi, Auct. ad Her., to exert one's self zealously or eagerly. IV. *To apply one's self to any thing*; currum, Virg., to the making of a chariot. V. *To take pains concerning any thing*; de Milone, Cic.: operi, Virg. VI. *To insist upon, persist in, maintain an assertion*; Ter.: instat poscere, continens, persists in. — See also INSTANS.

INSTRAGULUM, i. n. (insterno) *A covering, upper covering (of a bed)*; Cato.

INSTRATUS, a, um. I. Adj. (in and stratus) *Not strewn or covered*; Virg. II. Part. of insterno.

INSTRĒNUE, adv. *Not vigorously, without spirit*; Justin.

IN-STRENUUS, a, um. *Inactive, sluggish, slow, remiss*; Ter.

IN-STREPTO, ðre. i. q. Instrepto; Ven. Fort.

IN-STREPTO, ui, itum, ðre. *To make a noise any where, or simply, to make a noise, rattle, creak, &c., resound*; sub pondere axis instrepat, Virg.: seq. accus.; e. g. lamentabiles questus, Apul.

INSTRICUS, u. m. See INSTRINGO.

INSTRICUS, u. m. (instringo) *A straining*; Catull. 75. 11; si lectio certa.

IN-STRIDO, ðre. *To hiss in any place*; pelago, Sil.

IN-STRINGO, nxi, lectum, ðre. I. *To bind*; Quint. Decl. II. *To stimulate*; Apul. III. *To bring into order, to strain*; Catull. 75. 11; si lectio certa.

INSTRUCĒ, adv. *After previous preparation*; instructus, Liv.

INSTRUCĒTILIS, e. (in and struo) *That is not joined together*; Tert.

INSTRUCTIO, ðnis. f. (instruo) I. *A constructing, building*; balinei, Traj. in Plin. Ep.: tubulorum in cloacas, l. e. immissio, Vitr. II. *An arranging, placing in order*; signorum, Cic.: militum, Auct. ad Her.

INSTRUCTOR, ðris. m. (instruo) *One who prepares*; convivii, Cic.

INSTRUCTURA, æ. f. i. q. Instructio; Frontin., i. e. order of battle, battle-array.

INSTRUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of instruo; see INSTRUO. II. Adj. I. *Furnished with any thing, provided or prepared with, equipped*; Græcia instructa copiis, Cic.: decem vitii instructor, Hor.: rebus instructissimus, Cic. 2. *Instructed, taught*; in juræ civili, Cic.: artibus, id.: instructor a jure civili, id.: ad dicendum instructissimum a natura, id.

INSTRUCTUS, u. m. (instruo) *Preparation*; Cic.

INSTRUMENTUM, i. n. (instruo) I. *Any thing by which one prepares, fits out, works at, or exercises a thing*; hence, *tools, implements, instruments*; instrumentum villæ, Cic.; or, rusticum, Phædr.; or simply, instrumentum, sc. rusticum, Cic., implements of husbandry: regium, Suet.: venatorium, Plin. Ep., the apparatus for hunting; hibernorum, Cæs.: militare, id.; or, belli, Cic., every thing necessary for war, as, arms, provisions, &c.: imperii, Suet., instruments, documents; e. g. decreta of the senate and people, &c., which were kept in the capitol: also, a single implement or instrument: hence, plur. instrumenta, Ov.: Colum. II. Fig. *Stock, supply, provisions, matter*; oratoris, Cic.: causerum, id. III. *Means, aid, furtherance, assistance, promotion, advancement*; Cic.: regni, id.: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, id.: instrumenta luxurie, Sall., means or instruments for maintaining luxury; in-

strumenta oratoris, Quint. 12. 5. i. e. accomplishments requisite for an orator. IV. *An ornament, embellishment*; Ov. Trist. 1. 1. 9. V. *Dress, apparel*; Ov. Met. 14. 767: instrumentum triumphorum, Suet. Cæs. 84, a suit of apparel worn in the theatre on occasion of a triumph.

IN-STRUO, xi, ctum, ðre. I. *To put together in order, to set in order, arrange, compose*; in instruendo (sc. orationem), Cic.: hence, II. *To build, erect*; muros, Nep. But here modern interpreters explain it, to make preparations for building. III. *To draw up in battle array*; aciem, Cic.: copias, id.: elephantos, Liv.: exercitus instructus, id.: also, instrui in ordinem, or ordinibus, id., in ranks, by ranks. IV. *To prepare, make ready*; apparatus belli, Liv.: tempus ad instruendum, sc. se, id., to put themselves in order: fraudem, id.: insidias in loco, id., i. e. to set, prepare. V. *To prepare, equip, fit out, furnish with necessities*; agrum, Liv.: domum, convivium, accusationem, Cic.: classem, Justin.: se, Cic., to prepare one's self, get ready: instructus dimicationi, Liv.: ad cædem, id.: fundus instructus, Pand.: naves, domus, Cic.: also seq. ablat.; e. g. aliquem armis, Virg.: rerum, quæ vitam instrunt, diligens, Sen., i. e. which give a polish to life: hence, *to instruct, teach*; aliquem artibus, Cic.: ignorantiam alicujus, Plin. Ep. VI. *To procure, give*; alicui aurum, Plaut. VII. *To let in, put into, insert*; contabulationem in parietes, Cæs. — See also INSTRUCTUS, a, um.

IN-STUDIŌSUS, a, um. *Not earnest in any thing, that does not take pains*; medicina, Apul.

IN-STUPEŌ, ðre. i. q. Stupeo; Plin.

IN-SUASUM, i. n. *A kind of dark colour*; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

IN-SUAVIS, e. *Unpleasant, disagreeable*; Cic.: insuavius, id.: insuavissima, id.

IN-SUAVITAS, ætis. f. (insuavis) *Unpleasantness, disagreeableness*; Gell.

IN-SUBIDE, adv. *Foolishly*; Gell.

IN-SUBIDUS, a, um. *Foolish, silly*; Gell.: insubidius, id.

IN-SUBTILIS, e. *Not subtle, not clever*; Pand.

IN-SUBTILITER, adv. *Without subtlety, not cleverly, not accurately*; Pand.

IN-SUBULUM, i. See INSILE.

IN-SUCCO, avi, ætum, ðre. (in and succus) *To dip in, moisten*; Colum.

IN-SUDO, ðre. I. *To sweat in, at, or on*; libellis insudat manus, Hor.: labori, Calp. II. *To sweat*; Cels.

IN-SUEFACIO, ðre. 3. (in-sueo and facio) *To accustom or habituate to*; pass. Insuefio: hence, Insuefactus, a, um, *Accustomed or inured to any thing*; Cæs.

IN-SUESCO, evi, ætum. 3. (in-sueo) I. *Intrans. To accustom or habituate one's self to any thing, to be used or accustomed to*; mentiri, Ter.: corpori, Tac. II. *Trans. To accustom or habituate a person to any thing*; insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.: pecus aqua, Colum.: hence, insuesci debent, id.: Insuetus, *Accustomed, habituated*; Liv. N. B. Insuetus, *Unaccustomed*; see INSÆTUS.

IN-SUETE, adv. *Contrary to custom*; Cæl. Aur.: insuetus, Augustin.

IN-SUETŌ, inis. f. (insuetus) *A being unaccustomed to a thing*; cibi, Spartan.

IN-SUETUS, a, um. I. Adj. (in and suetus) 1. *Unaccustomed, i. e. that is not accustomed to a thing*; laboris, Cæs.: navigandi, id.: moribus, Liv.: audire vera, id.: ad rem, Cæs.: Liv.: hence, *unaccustomed, unused to or inexperienced in a thing*; rerum majorum, Auct. ad Her. 2. *Unaccustomed, i. e. to which one is not accustomed, unusual*; solitudo, Liv.: iter, Virg.: hence, Insueta (acc. plur.) adv. *Unusually, in an unusual manner*; rudere, Virg. II. Part. of Insuesco.

IN-SUFFICIENS, tis. *Insufficient, inadequate*; Tert.

IN-SUFFICIENTIA, æ. f. (insufficiens) *Insufficiency*; Tert.

IN-SUFFLATIO, ðnis. f. (insufflo) *A blowing into*; Cæl. Aur.

IN-SUFFLO, avi, ætum, ðre. *To breathe or blow into or upon*; Tert.

IN-SULA, æ. f. I. *An island*; Cic. II. *A house without a court in front and detached buildings*, such as are most of the houses in our cities and towns, whether built alone or connected with others by a partition wall. The insulæ at Rome were situate, for the most part, in rows behind the large mansion (domus) of a common proprietor, and the houses forming them were let either whole, or in apartments, to tenants of more limited means, Cic.; cf. DOMUS. It remains to be observed, that also several houses standing close to each other, in so far as they belonged to one proprietor (insulæ dominus), were called insulæ. That such an insulæ could have been connected with another by a common partition wall, may perhaps be doubted. There was always between each insulæ a small space, which, however, was frequently so narrow that no one could pass along it. Varro L. L. 5, 5; Ter. Adep. 4, 2, 39.

IN-SULANUS, a, um. (insulæ) *In or of an island*; insulani, Cic.

INSULĀRIS, e. (insula) *Of or belonging to an island; pœna, Ammian.*, banishment to an island. Insulares, tum, m. *Keepers of a temple; Justin.* 32, 2.

INSULĀRIUS, l. m. I. *A tenant of an insula* (see *INSULA*, II.); Pand. II. *A slave, an overseer of an insula, a housekeeper; Pand.*

INSULĀTUS, a, um. (insula) *Insulated, made an island; Apul.*

INSULĒNSIS, e. i. q. Insularis; Solin. 54, e lect. Salmas.

INSULĒSUS, a, um. (insula) *Full of islands; Ammian.*

INSULĒSUS, adv. *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, stupidly; Cic.* : insulsius, Gell. : insulsiissime, id.

INSULSITAS, ōtis, f. (insulsus) *A want of sense or taste, absurdity, folly, stupidity; Cic.* : villata insulsiatas, id., want of taste displayed in building it.

INSULSUS, a, um. (in and salus) I. *Without salt, unsalted*: Colum. : hence, *insipid, tasteless; cibus insulsor*, Hieron. II. *Without taste, stupid, foolish, insipid, absurd*; adolescens, Cic. : acutus nec insulsus homo, id., i. e. not void of wit: genus ridiculi id. : insulsiissimus, Catull.

INSULTĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Insultans; Augustin.

INSULTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (insulto) I. *A springing or leaping upon any thing, or simply, a springing, leaping; Solin.* II. *Insolent behaviour towards any one; or, a scolding, reviling; Flor.* : Quint.

INSULTĀTŌRIE, adv. *Scornfully, insultingly; Sidon.*

INSULTĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (insulto) *Scornful, ironical; Tert.*

INSULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (insilio) I. *To leap, jump, or spring at, on, or upon any thing, or simply, to spring, jump, leap, or, to jump or leap about; fores, at the door, Ter.* : foribus, about on the flowers, Virg. : busto, Hor. : fluctibus, in the waves, Ov. : aquis, in the water, Tac. : memora insultant matres, i. e. per memora, Virg. : also without a case; cernis, ut insultant Rutuli? id., leap about (in a confident or insolent manner). II. *To behave insolently towards any one, to insult, scoff at, revile; aliquem, Lucil.* : aliquid, Cic. : in remp., id. : morte aliquid, at the death of any one, Propert. : insultare omnium capitibus, Suet.

INSULTŪRA, ōe, f. (insilio) *A leaping, jumping, or springing at, on, or upon any thing; Plaut.*

IN-SUM, fui, esse. *To be in or upon; in superstitione inest timor, Cic.* : auctoritas superoni inestet, id. : annus digitis inest, Ov. : comae insunt capiti, id. We also find inesse used absolutē; multus lepos inerat, Sall. And inesse signifies also gen., *To be found, to take place; admonitio frequens inerat, Suet.*

IN-SUMO, msi, mtum. 3. I. *To take for any thing; hence, to apply to or expend upon any thing; teruncium in aliquem, Cic.* : sumtum in rem, id. : operam frustra, Liv. : operam in re, Auct. Dial. de Orat. : operam libellis, Tac. II. *To take to one's self, take; medium latus, Stat.* : animum interficiendi, Tac., to form the design, resolve.

INSUMPTIO, or INSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. (insumo) *Expense; Cod. Theod.*

IN-STO, ui, ūtum, ēre. I. *To sew into, sew up; aliquem in culcum, Cic.* : or, culco, Sen., as the punishment of patricides at Rome: insutus pelle, Ov. : hence, *to embroider; aurum vestibus, id.* II. *To sew or stitch to, join to or into, put into, join on or to; pilos vulneri, Plin.* : terga bona insuto (i. e. adjecto) plumbo, Virg. i. e. caestus.

IN-SUPER. I. *Above, on the upper part; humum injicere, Liv.* : also seq. accus. ; *over, above; insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato* : insuper coronas, Vitr. : also, *from above; Lucan.* 3, 610. II. *Besides this, moreover; Virg.* : Liv. : insuper quam, besides that, Liv. III. *Insuper habere, To make light of, slight; aliquid, Gell.* : Apul. : seq. infin. ; Gell.

IN-SUPERĀBILIS, e. I. *That cannot be passed or surmounted; transitus, Liv.* : via, id. II. *Unconquerable; Virg.* : hence, *incurable; Plin. Ep.* III. *Unavoidable, inevitable; fatum, Ov.*

IN-SUPERĀBILITER, adv. *Unconquerably; Augustin.*

IN-SUPERĀTUS, a, um. *Unconquered, unconquerable; Corn. Gall.*

IN-SURGO, rexi, rectum, ēre. I. *To rise upon, rise up or to mount; remis, Virg.*, to rise upon, labour at, row hard : also seq. accus. ; e. g. jugum, Apul., to climb : fig. ; silex spelunca dorso insurgens, Virg., rising on : hence, *to rise against any thing; regnis, Ov.* II. *To raise one's self, to rise.* I. In fetching a blow; Virg. Æn. 12, 902 : also seq. dat. ; e. g. haste, with the lance, Sil. 2. *To rise; as, dust, Virg.* : also, of persons, *to rise from the ground; Tac.* : hence fig., *to rise, increase, grow; e. g.* in power, id. : opes insurgunt, id. 3. In speaking, *To become sublime; insurgit Horatius, Quint.* : becomes sublime : oratio, id. 4. *To arise; insurgat aquilo, Hor.* 5. *To appear on high; insurgit anguis, Virg.* : silva, Tac., rises, appears, shows itself.

IN-SUSCEPTUS, a, um. *Not taken upon one's self; Auct. Consol. ad Liv.*

INSTENTĀBILIS, e. (in and sustento) *Unbearable, intolerable; Lact.*

INSUSURRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (insusurro) *A whispering or suggesting to; Capitol.*

IN-SUSURRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To whisper in or into; aliquid, Cic.* : in aures, id. : ad aures, into one's ear, id. : aliquid cantilenam, id. : fig. : Favonius insusurrat, id., reminds us.

INSUSURRICIUS (-tius), a, ūm. (insuro) *Into which any thing is sewed; asinus, Apul.*

INSUTUS, a, um. See INSUSO.

IN TABESCO, bui, ēre. *To waste away by degrees, to pine away; Hor.* : Ov. : also seq. dativ., with or through any thing; dolori, Sen. : hence, *to melt, flow apart; as, wax, Ov.*

IN-TACTILIS, e. *That cannot be touched; Lucr.*

IN-TACTUS, a, um. I. *Untouched, uninjured, unhurt; regio intacta, sc. bello, Curt.* : cervix juvenæ, i. e. jugum non passa, Virg. : homo, i. e. illatus, Liv. : Britannus, Hor., unconquered : bellum, i. e. non finitum, Sall. : intactus infamia, cupiditate, religione, Liv. : intactus superstitione, Tac. : Pallas, virgin, Virg. : Hor. : intactor, l. e. castor, Juv. II. *Untouched, not treated of, untired; by a writer or poet, artist, &c.; carmen, Hor.* : nova intactaque ratione, Plin. : saltus, Virg., i. e. unseung.

IN-TACTUS, us, m. *The property of not being subject to the touch; Lucr.*

IN-TĀMINĀTUS, a, um. (in and taminatus, from taminus, whence contaminatio, &c.) *Uncontaminated, undefiled; Hor.*

IN-TARDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To abide; Cael. Aur.*

INTECTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (in and tectus) *Uncovered; Tac.* : hence, *frank, open-hearted; id.* II. Part. of intego.

INTĒGELLUS, a, um. i. q. Integer, in a diminutive sense or facetiously; Cic.

INTEGER, gra, grum. (in and tango, i. e. tango) *That is still in its former or original good condition; hence, I. That has not been injured by any accident or misfortune, unhurt, uninjured, not violated, unchanged, that remains in its former condition; ut integrum se velit, Cic.* : malum (an apple), Suet. : jus, Cic. : parum integrum veritate, Suet., with too slight a regard for truth : hence, *not wounded, unwounded; integer fuit, Liv.* 1, 25. II. *Uncorrupt, uncontaminated, undefiled, not spoiled; aper, Hor.* : fons, id., pure : anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. III. *Undiminished; pericula integerrima, Planc. in Cic. Ep.* IV. *Fresh, vigorous, active, lively, not tired or exhausted; vires, Cæs.* : milites, id. : integrior exercitus, Nep. : also, *that has recovered strength, active, lively, not weary; Liv.* 2, 65 : hence, 1. *That has not yet fought; miles, Liv.* 5, 38. 2. *Still young; ætas, Ter.* : integra ætate, Suet., in the bloom of her youth : integer avi, Virg. 3. *Not crammed or stuffed with food, and so, still fresh, lively; Cic. Div.* 1, 29. 4. *Sententiæ, Cic. Orat.* 2, 45, i. e. lively. V. *Whole, entire; annus, Cic.* : dies, Hor., fames, Cic., as yet unbroken : hence, *ad integrum, Macrobr.*, entirely : hence, *integer in voce, that has full power over his voice, Auct. ad Her.* VI. *Unbiased, impartial, free from prejudice; discipulus, Cic.* : integer laudo, Hor. : also, *not fond of; urbis, of the city, Val. Fl.* VII. *Upright, honest, virtuous, irrepachable, spotless; homo, testis, Cic.* : nemo integrior, id. : vita integerrima, id. : also seq. genit. ; e. g. integer vitæ, i. e. in vita, Hor.

VIII. *Unconquered; Cæs. B. C.* 2, 5. IX. *In good condition, free from damage and danger; vectigalia, Cic.* : valetudo, id. : also seq. genit. ; e. g. mentis, Hor., i. e. sound in mind. X. *New, not yet used; causa (pretex), Ter.* : hence, *de integro, or ab integro, Cic.* : or, *ex integro, Suet.*, anew, afresh. XI. *In its original state, undecided, undetermined; causam integram aliquid reservare, Cic.* : certamen, Liv. : re integra, Cic., the matter being still in its old condition : hence, XII. *That is in our power or at our disposal; loca, Cæs.* : hence, *Integrum, Free power, control; dare, to grant full power; sibi reservare, Cic.* : est integrum mihi, tibi, it is in my (your) power, I am (you are) at liberty, I have it in my power, Cic. : also with an infinitive or with ut ; id. : thus also, res est in integro ; e. g. nobis, id. XIII. *That is in or is restored to its former condition; hence, Integrum, A former state or condition; in integrum restituere; e. g. aliquem, to restore any one to his former condition, Ter.* : Cic. : Cæs. XIV. *Sound, not sick; Cels.* XV. *Of troops, Not fleeing; Cæs. B. G.* 2, 42.

IN-TĒGO, xi, etum. 3. *To cover; Cæs.*

INTEGRASCŌ, ēre. 3. (integro) *To renew itself; malum integrascit, Ter.*, begins anew.

INTEGRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (integro) *A renewing, restoring; Ter.*

INTEGRĀTOR, ōris, m. (integro) *A renewer, restorer; Tert.*

INTEGRE, adv. I. *Impartially; iudicare, Cic.* II. *Honestly, justly, disinterestedly; Cic. Manil.* l. III. *Entirely; mutare, Tac.* IV. *Correctly, purely; dicere, Cic.*

INTEGRITAS, ōtis, f. (integro) I. *The unimpaired condition of a thing; valetudinis, Cic.* : mentis, Pand. II. *Completeness, where no part is wanting; corporis, Cic.*

III. *Vigour, freshness*; Cic. Acad. 4, 17. IV. *Correctness, uncorruptness, purity*; sermonis Latini, Cic.: hence, *honesty, probity, innocence*; Cic.: Nep.: *integritas vitæ*, unblameableness, irreproachableness of life, Sall. V. *The whole*; Macrobius. VI. *Health*; Cels.

INTEGRITUDO, mis. f. (integer) I. q. *Integritas*; Pand. INTEGRO, avi, atum, are. (integer) I. *To renew, begin again*; lacrimas, seditonem, pugnam, Liv.: carmen, Virg. II. *To recreate, refresh*; animum, Cic. III. *To restore, heal*; artus in pravum elapsos, Tac. IV. *To supply*; mare, Lucr.

INTEGUMENTUM, i. n. (intero) *That by which a thing is covered, a covering*; Liv.: fig.; dissimulationis, Cic.

INTELECTIO, ðnis. f. (intelligo) *An understanding (of a whole by a part)*; for synecdoche, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33.

INTELECTOR, ðris. m. (intelligo) *One who understands any thing*; Augustin.

INTELECTUALIS, e. (intellectus) *Of or belonging to the understanding*; philosophia, Apul.

INTELECTUALITAS, atis. f. I. q. *Intellectus*; Tert. INTELECTUS, a, um. See INTELLIGO.

INTELECTUS, us. m. (intelligo) I. *An understanding, perceiving, seeing into a thing, insight into any thing*; elephantis est intellectus patrii sermonis, Plin.: intellectum habere, Tac., to be understood; carere intellectu, Quint., to be unintelligible. II. *A discerning by the senses, perception, sense*; saporis, Plin.: Corinthiorum, Vell., knowledge. III. *Meaning, sense, signification of a word*; Quint. IV. *Reason, i. e. the faculty of understanding*; Sen.

INTELLIGENS, tis. I. Part. of intelligo; see INTELLIGO. II. Adj. *Intelligent, sensible, acute, penetrating*; vir, Cic.: also with a genitive; generis, id.: homo ingeniosus atque intelligens, id., a man of good taste, a good connoisseur. III. Subst. *One that has a superior acquaintance with the fine arts and with matters of luxury, a connoisseur*; Cic.

INTELLIGENTER, adv. I. *So as to be understood*; audiri, Cic. II. *With reason or understanding, reasonably*; lectitare, Plin. Ep.

INTELLIGENTIA, æ. f. (intelligo) I. *Discernment, penetration, understanding, apprehension*; ruris, Cic.: in gustu, id.: hence, *insight, reason*; id.: communis, id., common sense. *Intelligentia* means especially, *An accurate acquaintance with the arts, together with the exercise of the mind on such subjects, taste*. II. *Knowledge, science, skill respecting any thing*; animi, respecting the mind, Cic.

INTELLIGIBILIS, e. (intelligo) I. *That can be understood by reason, conceivable*; Sen. II. *That is subject to the senses, sensible, perceptible*; Macrobius.

INTELLIGIBILITER, adv. *So as to be perceived or understood, intelligibly*; Augustin.

INTELLIGO, exi, ectum. 3. (inter and lego) I. *To understand, comprehend, have an insight into, have a notion or knowledge of any thing*; aliquid, Cic.: de gestu intelligo, quid respondeas, id.: acriter intelligens, id., of an acute understanding. II. *To see, perceive, observe, of the understanding*; Cic.: propositio ex se intelligitur, id., i. e. is self-evident: it is used also of philosophers, *to reason, inquire into the causes of effects*; non intelligendi solum, sed etiam dicendi auctor, id., i. e. a great master both in reasoning and in delivery: also, to perceive with the senses, to feel; Ov.: Colum.: ex quo intelligitur, Cic., hence, we see, from this it is evident: hence, I. *Intellexisse, To know*; intellexit? Ter. 2. *Volo intelligi, to give to understand, to hint at, point out*, Cic.: Nep. III. *To distinguish*; Lact.—See also INTELLIGENS.

INTEMERABILIS, e. (in and temero) *Inviolable*; Claud. Mam.

INTEMERANDUS, a, um. *That may not be profaned or violated*; Val. Fl.

INTEMERATE, adv. *Incorruptly*; Cod. Theod.

INTEMERATUS, a, um. *Undeified, inviolate, pure*; Virg.: intemerator, Marc. Cap.

INTEMERABILIS, e. (in and temero) *Not to be moderated*; Cæsar. Aur.

INTEMPERANS, tis. *That cannot moderate himself, that keeps no measure, without moderation, unrestrained, intemperate*; homo, Cic.: intemperantior, id.: animus, Liv.: fera, Sen.: especially, *lewd, debauched*; Cic.: intemperantissima pecudis cœnum, Piso so called, id.

INTEMPERANTER, adv. *Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately*; Cic.: intemperantius, id.: intemperantissime, Apul.

INTEMPERANTIA, æ. f. (intemperans) *Want of moderation, intemperance, immoderation*; e. g. in passions and desires, Cic.: Nep.: hence, of the behaviour of superiors towards their inferiors, *undue or assuming manners, haughtiness, pride, insolence, &c.* (the contrary of æquitas); Nep.: of the behaviour of inferiors towards their superiors, *insubordination, unruliness* (the contrary of obtemperantia); Nep.: in speaking, Tac.: also with a genitive of the thing in which one does not moderate himself; libidinum, Cic.: lingue, Tac.: hence, cœli, Colum., of the weather, i. e. if it be too warm, too cold, &c.

INTEMERATE, adv. *Without measure or moderation, immoderately, intemperately, unrestrainedly*; vivere, Cic. IN-TEMERATUS, a, um. I. *Unmixed*; vinum, Cæsar. Aur. II. *Immoderate*; benevolentia, Cic.: intemperatius, Sen.

INTEMPERIA, æ. f. I. *Intemperateness*; but we usually find the plural, *Intemperia, Storminess or inclemency of the weather, unfavourable weather*; Cels.

II. Fig. *Weather*; que te intemperia tenent? Plaut., i. e. are you crazy? III. *Disquietude*; Gell.

INTEMPERIES, ei. f. *Intemperateness*. I. Of the weather; solis aut anni, Colum., excessive heat, or, unseasonable weather: cœli, Liv., unhealthy weather: aquarum, Liv., immoderate rain: hence gen., *Foul weather, a tempest, storm*; Plaut. II. *Intemperate behaviour, wild or outrageous conduct*; amici, Cic. III. *Intemperance*; ebrietas, Justin.

INTEMPESTIVE, adv. *Out of season, unseasonably*; Cic.

INTEMPESTIVITAS, atis. f. (intemperatus) *Unseasonableness*; Gell.

INTEMPESTIVITER, adv. *Unseasonably*; Gell. 4, 20, in the title.

IN-TEMPESTIVUS, a, um. I. *Unseasonable, coming or happening out of time, untimely, inconvenient*; epistola, Cic.: timor, Ov.: convivium, an entertainment: but in all these passages critics read *tempestivus*; see TEMPESTIVUS: *intempestivus*, Val. Max. II. *That does any thing unseasonably or at a wrong time*; asners clangore intempestivi, Plin. III. *Improper*; honor, Tac.: convivium, Curt.: Suet.

IN-TEMPESTUS, a, um. I. *Unseasonable*; nox, Cic., midnight, because it is not divided into periods by the labours of men. Nox intempesta (the dismal Night) signifies also the mother of the Furies; Virg. II. *Unwholesome, unhealthy*; Gravisca, Virg. III. *Stormy, tempestuous*; Stat.

IN-TEMPORALIS, e. I. *Without time, i. e. eternal*; Apul. II. *Untimely, unseasonable*; cibus, somnus, Cæsar. Aur.—Thence,

INTEMPORALITAS, atis. f. *Unseasonableness*; somni, Cæsar. Aur.

INTEMPORALITER, adv. *Unseasonably*; Cæsar. Aur. INTENDITUS, a, um. See INTENDO, ad fin.

INTENDO, di, tum and sum, ère. I. *To stretch out, extend*; cutem, Plin.: dextram ad statuum, Cic.: brachia remis, Virg.: hence, I. *To stretch, strain, spread out, pitch (a tent), bend (a bow)*; chordas, Cic.: arcum, Virg.: tabernacula velis, Cic.: also, *to furnish with any thing by stretching or straining*; sellam loris, Quint.: citharam nervis, id.: brachia tergo, i. e. induere caestus, Virg. 2. *To exert, strain*; corpus, latera, fauces, Cic.: si intenderit ingenium, valet, Sall., if a person exerts his understanding, he is strong: se ad firmitatem, to strengthen one's self, Cic.: hence, *Intentus, a, um, Strained, exerted*; vires, Val. Fl. 3. *To increase, raise, extend*; alimentorum pretia, Tac.: formidinem, id.: se intenditibus tenebris, Liv.: nox interdiu visa intendi, Liv.: tormentum intendentur, Cels.: animum per naturam rerum intentum, id., i. e. spread over: nemus intedit silvas, Propert., i. e. causes to grow strongly: hence, leges, Plin. Ep., i. e. to render more severe: syllabam, Gell., to lengthen, pronounce long. 4. *To lay, place, or put upon*; folia scarificationis, Colum.: vincula collo, Virg. II. *To direct, turn, or bend towards*; iter in locum, Liv.: aciem in omnes partes, Cic., cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv.: considerationem in aliquid, Cic.: animum ad aliquid, id., to turn one's mind or direct one's attention to any thing: animum studiis, Hor.: aliquid ad curam rei, Liv., i. e. to direct his attention to: se intendere, or intendi, *to turn, go, or march towards*; Cic.: Liv.: intendi animo in rem, i. e. attendere, Liv.: hence, I. *Intendere se, to turn one's attention to any thing, have any thing in view, intend, purpose, endeavour or exert himself*; in rem, Quint.: also simply, *intendere*, sc. se, or animum; e. g. ad nuptias, Justin.: libro, Plin. Ep.: also seq. infin.; e. g. fugere, Liv.: in potestatem redigere animo intedit, Tac.: also seq. ut; e. g. intendentibus, ut oratores fiant, Quint.: also seq. accus.; e. g. neque, quod intenderat efficere poterat, Sall.: consilium, Ter., to resolve: fugam, Liv., to take to flight. 2. *To maintain, assert*; Ter.: Cic. 3. *To threaten one with any thing, or to endeavour to afflict with, to bring upon or into*; periculum alicui, or in aliquem, Cic.: bellum alicui, Liv.: crimen in aliquem, id.: alicui licem, Cic.: alicui necem, Val. Fl. N.B. Intenditus, for intentus, Fronto.

INTENSIO, ðnis. f. (intendo) *An extension, expansion*; æris, Sen.

INTENSUS, a, um. See INTENDO.

INTENTATIO, ðnis. f. (intendo) *An endeavouring to bring or fix any thing upon one*; digitorum, Sen., i. e. an attempting to thrust the fingers into one's eyes: criminum, Tert.

INTENTATUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Untried, unattempted, untouched*; Hor.: Liv. II. Part. of intento.

INTENTE, adv. *With earnestness, attentively, carefully*,

mently, violently; audire, Quint.: intentius, Liv.: intensissime, Lamprid.

INTENTIO, ōnis. f. (intendo) I. *A stretching out, straining*, corporis, Cic.: hence, 1. *Exertion, intension*; animi, Cic.: hæc intentio tua, ut liberatum revoces, Plin. Paneg.: also, *carefulness, care*; rei familiaris obediendæ, id. 2. *Increase, intenseness*; Gell.: or, *vehemence, violence*; febris, Cels. II. *A directing towards any thing*, i. e. of the mind; hence, 1. *Attention, application*; lusus, to a game, Liv.: auditorium, of hearers, Plin. Ep. 2. *A purpose, design, intention*; Pand. 3. *The first or major premiss in a syllogism*; Quint. 4. *A charge or accusation*; Cic.

INTENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of intendo) I. *To endeavour to bring any thing against or upon any one, or to inflict any thing upon him or to employ it against him, to threaten with any thing, hold out in a threatening manner*; manus in aliquem, Liv.; or, alicui, Auct. B. Hisp., to seek to lay hands upon: ardentem faces, Cic.: mortem alicui, Virg.: arma Latinis, Liv.: crimen, Quint.: verbera, Justin.: terrorem alicui, Tac.: ictus, id.: sicam alicui, Cic. II. *To stretch out, turn or direct towards*; manus ad sidera, Petron.: oculos in aliquem, id. III. *To attack*; Cic. Invent. 2, 43.

INTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of intendo; see INTENDO. II. Adj. 1. *Attentive, intent upon, waiting for*, in occasionem, Liv.: rei, id.: intuentior ad parendum, id.: intentus in eventu, id.: also with an ablative; aliquo negotio intentus, Sall.: also with quam; e. g. intenti, quam mox signum daretur, Liv.: also with sive—sive, Liv. 6, 6. 2. *Strict, careful, accurate, exact*; custodia intentior, Liv.: intensissima cura, id. 3. *Violent, vehement*; febris, Cels.: impetus intentior, Sen.

INTENTUS, us. m. (intendo) *A stretching out*; palmarum, Cic.

IN-TĒPEO, ui. 2. *To be lukewarm*; Propert.

INTĒPESCO, ui. 3. (inchoat. of intepéo) *To become lukewarm*; Ov.

INTER. PRÆP. I. *Between or among*; mons est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Cæs.: inter quos est contentio, Nep.: nihil interest inter te et quadrupedem, Cic. II. *Among, amongst*; inter homines esse, Cic.: inter cetera, among other things, Liv.: especially when it is equivalent to de, ex; e. g. inter omnes unus excellat, Cic. III. *During*, for which we sometimes say, *by*; inter cenam, Cic., during supper, at supper; inter prælium, Liv.: inter diem, by day, Gell.: inter tot annos, Cic.: inter bibendum, Justin.: inter principia, at the beginning, Cels.: inter viam, Cic.; or, inter vias, Ter., by the way; inter jocum, Sen.; Suet., during the joke; but per jocum, in joke (with a reference to the intention of the agent): inter moras, Suet., during the delay; inter hæc, Liv.; or, inter quæ, Cels., in the mean while, meanwhile. IV. *Reciprocally*, for invicem; e. g. quasi non norimus nos inter nos, Ter., as if we did not know one another: se colent inter se, Cic. Amic. 22, ed. Ern.; but ed. Græv. omits the first se: and thus we frequently find inter se, for se (sibi) invicem; e. g. amare inter se, Cic.: inter se complecti, Liv.: obtractare inter se, i. e. sibi invicem, Nep. V. *With*, when equivalent to 'among'; inter omnes constat, Cic. VI. *Through, or, to*; te inter præmia (heroic actions) ducet; Virg. VII. *For in*, when we may sometimes render it, *At, by, in, upon, under*; inter manus auferri, Cic., in the arms. N. B.: Sometimes it is put after its case; si quos inter, &c., &c.: or between two accusatives; Fœsus inter Arretiumque, Liv.: or in a reversed order; inter errem nuda leones, Hor. 2. Inter sicarios, e. g. defendere, Cic., a phrase, i. e. on the charge of assassination: provincia inter peregrinos, i. e. prætura peregrina, Liv.: inter falcarios, Cic., i. e. in the street inhabited by those who made or dealt in scythes.

INTER-ÆSTIMATIO, ōnis. f. i. q. Æstimatio; Pand. INTER-ÆSTUO, āre. *To bubble to and fro*; stomachus interæstuanus, Plin. Ep., i. e. probably, having the hiccups, or, breathing with difficulty.

INTERAMENTUM, i. n. e. g. interamenta navium, Liv. 28, 45, explained by some as the timber for the lower parts and hold of a ship of war. Gronovius reads inceramenta.

INTERAMNĀNUS, a, um. i. q. Interamnus; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 56; but others read interamnus.

INTERAMNUS, a, um. (inter and amnis) *That is between two rivers*; spatium, Solin.

INTERĀNEUS, a, um. (interus) *Interior, inward, internal*; vomica, Scrib. Lag.: hence, Interaneum, *An intestine, gut*; Plin.: plur.; id.

INTER-ARESCO, ēre. *To dry up, become dry*; Cic.

INTER-BIBO, ēre. *To drink up, drink away*; Plaut.

INTER-HITO, ēre. i. q. Intereo; Plaut.

INTERCĀLĀRIS, e. (intercalo) I. *Inserted, intercalated*; Plin.: mensis, Liv., an intercalary month, i. e. one which was inserted or intercalated: such months were intercalated by Numa: the first day of such a month was called calendæ intercalares, Cic.: also, Julius Cæsar, to bring the year into proper course inserted two months: hence, intercalares calendæ priores, Cic., the first day of the first intercalary month. II. *Annus,*

Plin., intercalary or leap year, i. e. in which the intercalary day was inserted.

INTERCĀLĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Intercalaris; e. g. mensis, Liv.

INTERCĀLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (intercalo) *An insertion or intercalation*; as, of a month, day, &c., Plin.

INTERCĀLĀTOR, ōris. m. See INTERCALO.

INTER-CĀLO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To proclaim or make known that any thing has been or is to be inserted or intercalated*; hence, 1. *To insert, intercalate*; diem, Suet.: intercalatur, there is an intercalation (of one or more days), Cic. Before Cæsar rectified the Roman Calendar by the intercalation of two months, it was very common at Rome for the pontifices, with regard to the season of the year, or for private purposes, sometimes to insert, sometimes to leave out, several days. N. B. Dies intercalantes, i. e. intercalares, &c.; but here others read intercalatores. II. *To defer, delay, put off*; poemam, Liv.

INTERCĀPEDINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (intercapedo) *To interrupt*; Fulgent.

INTER-CĀPEDO, Inis. f. *An intermission, interval, pause, respite*; molestia, Cic.: intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.: post longam intercapedinem, Suet.: post intercapedinem temporis, Plin. Ep.

INTER-CARDĪNĀTUS, a, um. *Let in, mortised*; Vitruv. 10, 14, 2; but here ed. Schneid. hæc intercardinatis.

INTER-CEDO, essi, esse, ēre. I. *To go or come between, intervene*; intercedente luna, Plin.: thus also of time, *to intervene, pass between*; intercessere pauci dies, Liv.: nonnulla intercessit, Cic.: vix annus intercesserat, quum, &c., id.: hence, 1. *To contradict a person or thing, to hinder or prevent, to be against, to protest against*; legi, Cic.: alicui, id.: also seq. quo minus; Liv.: also seq. ne; Auct. ad Her. N. B. This was done especially by the tribunes of the people with the word Veto, by which they invalidated the decrees of the senate, &c. 2. *To become surety for any one*; pro aliquo, Cic.: also seq. accus. e. g. pecuniam pro aliquo, id. II. *To come up to*; si tertius intercedat, Plautus: si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter., disturb, interrupt: hence fig. I. *To be added*; vestra auctoritas intercessit, Cic. 2. *To occur, happen, come to pass*; nullum dictum intercessit, Cic.: magni casus, Cæs.: res, Liv.: also, *to be formed, to arise*; senatus auctoritas intercessit, Cic. III. *To be between*; plus intercedebat, Cæs.: hence, to be, when a word signifying 'between' is at the same time expressed or understood, or when the relation between two persons or things is expressed; inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic.: intercedunt mihi inimicitia cum eo, id.: obtractatio tanta intercedebat, i. e. erat, Nep.

INTERCEPIO, ōnis. f. (intercipio) *A taking away*; Cic.

INTERCEPTOR, ōris. m. (intercipio) *One that takes any thing away from another person*; Liv.

INTERCEPTUS, a, um. See INTERCEPIO.

INTERCEPTUS, us. m. i. q. Interceptio; Fulgent.

INTERCESSIO, ōnis. f. (intercedo) I. *An intervention*; Gell. II. *A protesting against, protestation*; Cic.: intercessionem facere, Gell.: remittere, Liv. III. *An interposition, mediation, assistance*; Cic.: especially, in money matters, a becoming surety for any one; id.

IV. *Fulfillment, performance*; Cod. Just.

INTERCESSOR, ōris. m. (intercedo) I. *One who protests against*; Cic.: legis, Liv.: and gen., one who hinders; dictatura, Cic. II. *One who interposes, a mediator, intercessor*; Cic. ad Div. 7, 27: hence, a surety, in money matters, Sen.: to this may also be referred Cic. ad Div. 7, 27. III. i. q. Executor; Cod. Just.

INTERCESSUS, us. m. (intercedo) *An intervention*; Val. Max.

INTERCĪDO, idi, sum. 3. (inter and cado) I. *To cut apart, cut up, cut to pieces*; venas fœdas, Hir., especially, *to cut in the middle, or, to cut off or away here and there, to clip, thin*; e. g. a thickly grown bed of rushes, Colum.: a book, Plin. Ep. II. *To cut asunder, separate, interrupt*; colles intercisus vallibus, Hir., separated: insula ab Italia freto intercisâ, Sen.: montem, Cic., to cut through; pontem, Liv., to break off; aedes, Pand., to pull down; sententias, Gell.: hence, dies intercisus, Macrob., a half-holiday.

INTERCĪDO, idi. 3. (inter and cado) I. *To fall between*; Liv. II. *To fall out, happen, come to pass*; Cic.

III. *To fall to ruin, perish*; intercidunt ova, Plin.: inimici, Cic. e. poetâ: verba, Quint., fall into disuse, become obsolete: intercidere alicui, Hor.; or, memoria alicuius, Liv., to be forgotten.

INTERCĪNO, ēre. 3. (inter and cano) *To sing between*; Hor.

INTERCĪPIO, ēpi, eptum. 3. (inter and capio) I. *To intercept, catch*; as, with the hands; pila, Cæs.: hence, Cic.: II. *To intercept, take away, seize*; e. g. letters, Cic.: also, *to capture, take prisoner, catch, take*; e. g. men, animals, Cæs.: Hir.: Nep.: hence, *to snatch away, take what belongs to another*; also gen., *to take away, deprive of*; honorem, Cic.: agrum ab aliquo, Liv.: alicui aliquid, Ov.: pecunias e publico, Tac., to embezzle: hence, intercepta colla, Ov., i. e. taken away; also, *to carry off*;

cut off, destroy, overthrow, especially in an unexpected manner; Cererem, Ov.: aliquem veneno, Tac.: rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. Ep.: urbs intercepta, Apul., swallowed up, destroyed; si me fata interceptissent, Quint.: hence, interceptus for mortuus, etc. III. *To intercept contrary to the will or intention of any one*, and so, *to receive that which was intended for another*; hastam, Virg., i. e. to be struck or killed by it: venenum, Cic. IV. *To interrupt, hinder*; iter, Liv.: sermonem, Quint.

INTERCISE, adv. *Piecemeal in a broken or confused manner, interruptedly; out of proper order*; Cic.

INTERCISIO, ōnis. f. (intercideo) *A cutting, or cutting up*, Varr.

INTERCISIVUS, a, um. See INTERCISIVUS.

INTERCISUS, a, um. See INTERCISO.

INTER-CLAMO, āre. *To cry between*; Ammian.

INTERCLŪDO, si, sum. 3. (inter and claudo) I. *To block up, stop a passage, cut off, hinder, deprive of, take away*; alicui fugam, Cic.: aditum alicui ad aliquem, id.: vias seditioſum, id.: animam, or spiritum, to stop the breath, stifle, suffocate, Liv. II. *To cut off or separate a person from any thing*, i. e. *not to let him come to it*; aliquem ab exercitu, Cæs.: re frumentaria, id.: itinere, id.: hence gen., *to hinder*; intercludor dolore, quo minus, &c., Cic.: via interclusa frondibus, id. III. *To shut in, blockade*; aliquem locorum angustiis, Cæs.: hence, *to cover, protect*; latus pelta, Stat.

INTERCLŪSIO, ōnis. f. (intercludo) I. *A stopping up*; animum, Cic., i. e. *want of breath*. II. *A parenthesis*; Quint.

INTERCLŪSUS, a, um. See INTERCLUDO.

INTERCŪLŪMINIUM, i. n. (inter and columna) sc. spatium. *The vacant space between columns*; Cic.

INTER-CONCILIO, āre. i. q. Concilio. *To gain the favour of any one*; Quint.

INTERCULO, āre. (inter and calco) *To tread between*; viuaea, Colum.

INTER-CURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum. 3. I. Intrans. 1. *To run between*; Plin.: hence, 1. *To run between*, i. e. *to be between*; intercurrit distantia formis, i. e. intercedit, Lucr.: folium intercurrentibus spinis, Plin. 2. *To stop between, to intercede*; Cic. 2. *To run to a place in the mean while*; Liv. 5, 19. 3. *To be intermingled with, to be among*; exercitacionibus dolor intercurrit, Cic. II. Trans. *To run through*; intercurso spatio maris, Ammian.

INTERCURSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of intercurro) *To run between*; Liv.: also fig., *to be between*; Plin.

INTERCURSUS, a, um. See INTERCURRO.

INTERCURSUS, us. m. (intercurro) *A running between*; Liv.

INTERCUS, ūtis. (inter and cutis) I. *Under the skin*; aqua, Cic., the dropsy. II. *Inward, internal*; vitia, Gell.

INTERCUSUS, us. m. (intercutio, from inter and quatio) *A striking between*; hence, luminis, Sen., a flashing between.

INTERDĀTUS, a, um. See INTERDO.

INTERDĀNUS, a, um. (interdiu) *Throughout the day*, daily; Cibus, Cæl. Aur.

INTER-DICO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. *To interdict, forbid*; followed sometimes by ne; Ter.: Cæs.: or, ut ne; Cic.: or, alicui, seq. ne; id.: sometimes by the cases alicui aliquid; Liv.: Suet.: and passivē; interdicti non poterat socero gener, Nep.: nulli interdicti misericordiam, Sen.: premio interdicto, Cic.: also, alicui aliqua re: Cæs.: Liv.: amoribus interdictum juventuti, Cic.: hence, interdicere alicui aqua et igni, Cic.; Cæs.; to forbid one the use of fire and water, a form of expression for, to send into exile, to banish from Italy: we find also, interdicamur aqua et igni, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: sacrificiis interdicere, Cæs., absolute, to exclude from the services of the gods, similar to our word, to excommunicate; respecting the different constructions, cf. Zumpt Gr. c. 72, §418: hence, Interdictus, a, um, *Forbidden, interdicted*; Cic. II. Of the praetor, *To forbid, interdict*, especially, *to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed goods until the right of property should be decided*; Cic.: also gen., *to mention or say when opportunity offers, mention by the way*; Auct. ad Her.: hence, III. *To make use of the interdict of a praetor, to bring an accusation according to such edict*; Pand.

INTERDICTIO, ōnis. f. (interdicto) *A prohibiting, interdicting*; aquae et ignis, Cic., i. e. a banishing from the whole of Italy: finium, Liv.

INTERDICTOR, ōris. m. (interdicto) *One who interdicts or forbids*; Tert.

INTERDICTUM, i. n. (interdicto) I. *A prohibition*; Cic. II. *A decree of the praetor respecting the possession of disputed goods until the right of property be decided*; Cic.

INTERDICTUS, a, um. See INTERDICO.

INTERDIGITĀ, ōrum. n. (inter and digitus) Probably, *Warts or similar substances between the fingers and toes*; Marc. Emp.

INTER-DIU, adv. *By day*; Liv.

INTERDIUS, i. q. Interdiu; Plaut.

INTER-DO, dēdi, dātum, dāre. *To distribute* (through the body); Lucr.: we find also interduo, i. e. *to give for any thing, or simply, to give*; nihil interduo, Plaut., I would give nothing for it, i. e. I do not value it at all: thus also, conj. interduim, for interduo, Plaut.

INTERDUCTUS, us. m. (inter-duco) *Interpunction*; Cic.

INTERDUM. See INTERDO.

INTERDUM, adv. I. *Sometimes, now and then*; Cic. II. *In the mean time* (but not in writers of the Augustan age); Sil.: Pand.: Apul.

INTERDUDO. See INTERDO.

INTERĒA, adv. (from inter and the abl. ea) *In the mean time, meanwhile*; Cic.: also, *meanwhile, notwithstanding, however*; Virg.: also with loci; Ter., i. e. *meanwhile*.

INTEREMPTĪBĪLIS, or INTEREMTĪBĪLIS, e. (interimo) *That can be destroyed or killed, destructible*; Tert.

INTEREMPTIO, or INTEREMTIO, ōnis. f. (interimo) *A destroying, killing*; Quint. Decl.

INTEREMPTOR, or INTEREMTOR, ōris. m. (interimo) *He that destroys or kills*; Sen.

INTEREMPTRIX, or INTEREMTRIX, icis. f. (interemtor) *She that destroys or kills*; Lact.

INTEREMPTUS, or INTEREMTUS, a, um. See INTERIMO.

INTER-EO, il, itum, ire. Prop. *To go among several things so as to be no longer distinguished*; hence, *to be lost, to perish, to fall to ruin or decay, to die*; murae stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic.: saxa intereunt venis, Sever. in Ætna, i. e. *miscitur venis: intereunt sacra, id.: pecunia, Nep.: ignis, Cic.: litera; id.: astas, Hor.: naves naufragio intereunt, Cæs.: usus, id., is in vain: possessio, Pand., is lost, or ceases: interit, Ter., I am ruined, am undone: inteream, may I perish if, Hor.: fame aut ferro interire, Cæs. N. B. Part. Interitus, a, um. Quadrig.*

INTER-EQUITO, āre. *To ride between*; Liv.: also seq. accus.; ordines, id.

INTER-ERRO, āre. *To wander between or among, to come or be between*; Prudent.

INTERFĀRIS, (verb.) See INTERFOR.

INTERFĀTIO, ōnis. f. (interfor) *A speaking between*; Cic.: also, *an interrupting in speaking*; id.

INTERFĀTIBILIS, e. (interficio) *Deadly*; Apul.

INTERFECTIO, ōnis. f. (interficio) *A killing, murdering*; Brut. in Cic. Ep.

INTERFECTIVUS, a, um. (interficio) *Deadly*; Cæl. Aur.

INTERFECTOR, ōris. m. (interficio) I. *A murderer*; Cic. II. *A destroyer*; Tert.

INTERFECTRIX, icis. f. (interfector) *She that kills or murders*; Tac.

INTERFECTUS, a, um. See INTERFICIO.

INTERFICIO, ēci, ectum, ěre. (inter and facio) I. *To destroy, bring to naught*; usum, fructum, Plaut.: messes, Virg.: herbas, Cic. Fragni. II. *To kill, murder, slay*; aliquem, Cic.: feras, Lucr.: exercitum, Nep., to cut to pieces. III. *To consume, eat*; panem, Lucil. IV. *To interrupt*; sermonem, Apul.: negotium, Cod. Theod.

V. *To bring to a conclusion, complete*; negotium; see above.

INTERFIO, ěri. (pass. of interficio, for interficior) *To be destroyed, to perish, pass away*; Plaut.

INTER-FLUO, xi, xum. 3. *To flow between*; Plin.: also seq. accus.; Liv.: fig., *to pass or elapse between*; anni decem interfluxissent, Cic. Sen. 6, ed. Ern.

INTERFLUUS, a, um. (interfluo) *Flowing between*; Plin.: Pallad.

INTER-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum. 3. *To dig or pierce to pieces*; Lucr.

INTER-FOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To speak between*; Liv. II. *To interrupt one in speaking*; aliquem, Liv.

INTERFOSSUS, a, um. See INTERFODIO.

INTERFRINGO, ēgi, actum. 3. (inter and frango) *To break to pieces*; Cato R. R.

INTERFUGIO, ěre. 3. *To flee between or into*; Lucr.

INTER-FULGEO, ěre. 2. *To shine or glimmer between*; Liv.

INTER-FUNDO, ōdi, ūsum. 3. *To pour between*; hence, interfundi, *to flow between*; Styx interfusa, Virg.: also seq. accus.; pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien.: hence, maculis (sanguineis) interfusa genas, Virg., i. e. *habens genas interfusis maculis*; hence, *to be between*; nox interfusa, Stat.

INTER-FŪRO, ěre. 3. *To rage between or through*; orbem alternum, Stat.

INTERFŪSIO, ōnis. f. (interfundo) *A flowing between*; Lact.

INTERFŪSUS, a, um. See INTERFUNDO.

INTER-GARKIO, ivi, itum. 4. *To prate or prattle between*; Apul.

INTERGĒRĪNUS, a, um. (intergero) *That is placed between*; paries, a partition-wall; Fest.: also simply, intergerinus, sc. paries, Plin.

INTERGĒRIUM, i. n. (intergero) *That which is placed between*; Plin.

INTERGĒRIVUS, a, um. i. q. Intergerinus; Fest.

INTER-GERO, ěre. 3. *To place between, insert*; Fest.

INTERGRESSUS

INTERGRESSUS, us. m. (intergredior) *A coming between, intervening*; Minuc. Fel.
 INTER-HIO, Ære. *To open itself or be open between*; Tert.
 INTER-IBI, adv. *In the mean time*; Plaut., Gell.
 INTERIBILIS, e. (intereo) *Transitory, perishable, mortal*; Tert.
 INTERIM, adv. *I. In the mean time, meanwhile*; Ter.: Cic. also, *notwithstanding, however, but*; Cic.: Quint.: also, *hercupon, then*; Ter. *II. With later writers, also, Sometimes*; Colum.: Sen.: Quint.: hence, *interim*—*interim*, Quint., sometimes—sometimes, at one time—another.
 INTERIMO, Æmi, eumtum. 3. (inter and emo) *I. To take away, deprive of, destroy, bring to nought, annihilate*; vitam, Plaut.: sensum, Lucr.: sacra, Cic.: dilationem, Pand. *II. To kill*; Cic.: Liv.: Æg.; me interimunt voces, Cic., greatly distress me.
 INTERIOR, INTERIUS, compar. of the obsolete Intërûs, a, um. superl. Intimûs. *I. Interior. 1. Inner, interior*; pars adium, Cic.: hence in geography, *more distant from the sea, more inland*; nationes, id.: interiora regni, Liv.: hence, *interiore epistola*, Cic., about the middle of the letter: *interior periculo*, Liv., secure from danger: *ictibus*, id., out of the reach of. *2. Nearer*; timor, Cic.: societas, id.: hence, *1. In walking, Nearer to the wall, having the upper hand, on the right hand*; Ov.: hence, *more choice or excellent, superior*; nota Falerni, Hor. *2. Torus*, Ov.; or, sponda, Suet., i. e. nearer to the wall of the chamber. *3. In a race course, Nearer to the goal, on the left*; rota, Ov.: for they drove from right to left: cf. Virg. Æn. 5. 170. *3. More secret, recondite, more abstruse*; literæ, Cic.: consilia, Nep. *4. More close or intimate*; amicitia, Liv. *5. Shorter*; cursus, Cic. *II. Superl. Intimus, a, um. 1. The inmost*; frequently used for intima pars; e. g. intima Macedonia, Cic., the inmost parts of the interior of Macedonia: in eo sacratio intimo, id.: hence, *the most rare, most difficult, greatest*; artificium, id.: disputatio, id.: vis, id. *2. Most intimate, most secret, closest*; familiaritas, Nep.: hence, Intimus, subst., *A very intimate friend*; ex meis intimis, Cic.: also, aliquid, Nep.: also, aliquid consilii, Ter. N.B. *1. Homo interior*, Plaut., perhaps, friend. *2. Interior nota Falerni*, superior, excellent, Hor. *3. Interiora, The intestines*; Pallad.
 INTERITIO, Ænis. f. (intereo) *Destruction, ruin*; Cic.
 INTERITUS, a, um. See INTEREO.
 INTERITUS, us. m. (intereo) *Annihilation, destruction, ruin*; Cic.
 INTERIUS. *I. Compar. adj.*; see INTERIOR. *II. Compar. of intra*; see INTRA.
 INTER-JACEO, Ære. 2. *To lie between*; Liv.: Plin.: also seq. dat.; Liv.: also seq. accus.; Plin.
 INTER-JACIO. See INTERJICIO.
 INTERJECTIO, Ænis. f. (interjicio) *I. A throwing or placing between*; verborum, Auct. ad Her. *II. In grammar, An interjection*; Quint. *III. A parenthesis*; Quint.
 INTERJECTIVUS, a, um. (interjicio) *That is put or placed between*; SImplic.
 INTERJECTUS, a, um. See INTERJICIO.
 INTERJECTUS, us. m. (interjicio) *I. A throwing or placing between*; Apul. *II. An intervention, coming between*; terræ (between the sun and moon), Cic.: temporis, Tac.: interjectu noctis, after one night, id.: hence, *interjunctibus capere*, at various times, Colum.
 INTERJICIO, Æci, ectum, Ære. (inter and jacio) Prop. *To throw or cast between*: hence, *I. To set, place, or put between*; legionarias cohortes, Cæs.: hence, *Interjectus, a, um, Placed between, lying or situate between*; solitudines, Cic.: flumen, Tac.: ær interjectus inter mare et cœlum, Cic.: nasus oculis interjectus, id.: regio interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, Liv.: anno interjecto, after a year, Cic.: thus also, *interjunctis aliquot diebus*, Cæs.: interjecto spatio, id., after a time: *interjuncto longo spatio*, Cic., at a great distance. *II. To join to, throw among, intermix*; preces et minas, Tac. *III. To scatter*; erat interjecta comas, Claud. N.B. Librum interjicere, Cic., to write or compose between. We find also, *interjacio*, Tac.
 INTER-JUNGO, Æxi, nctum, Ære. *I. Trans. 1. To join together, join, unite*; dextras, Liv.: equum equis, Stat. *2. To unyoke*; equos, Mart. *II. Intrans. To unyoke horses*: hence Æg., *to rest*; Sen.
 INTER-LABOR, psus sum, i. *To fall, slip, slide, glide, or flow between*; stellæ interlabentes, Stat.: inter enim iabentur aque (separated), Virg.
 INTER-LATEO, Ære. *To be concealed between*; Sen.
 INTER-LATRO, Ære. *To bark between*; Paul. Nol.
 INTERLECTIO, Ænis. f. (interlego) *A reading between*; Tert.
 INTER-LEGO, Ægi, ectum, Ære. *To cull, or to pluck off here and there*; poma, Pallad., to thin; thus also, *carpende frondes interque legandas* (separated), Virg.
 INTERLIDO, si, sum, Ære. (inter and lido) *I. To*

INTERLIGO

thrust out of the midst; literam, Macrob. *II. To dash against, strike against*; dentem, Paul. Nol.
 INTER-LIGO, Ære. *To bind between*; Stat.
 INTER-LINO, lèvi, litum, Ære. Prop. *To smear between, to intersperse*; hence, *I. To write between*; hence, *to correct, insert, erase, &c.*; testamentum, Cic.: tabulas, id. *II. To besmear*; casuum oleo, Plin.: cœmentia interlita luto, Liv.
 INTERLÏTUS, a, um. See INTERLIDO.
 INTERLÏTUS, a, um. See INTERLIDO.
 INTERLÏCUTIO, Ænis. f. (interloquor) *I. A speaking between, interlocution*; Quint. *II. An interlocutory sentence*; Pand.
 INTER-LÏQUOR, cutûs (quutus) sum, i. *I. To speak between, interrupt in speaking*; aliquid, Ter.: also without a dative; Gell. *II. To pronounce an interlocutory sentence whilst a cause is pending*; Pand.
 INTERLÏCUTIO, Ænis. f. (interluco) *A cutting off or clearing away of useless branches*; Plin.
 INTER-LÏCEO, xi, Ære. *I. To shine or glitter forth*; duos soles visos, et nocte interlucisse, Liv. *II. Fig. To shine forth, i. e. to appear, show itself*; loci interlucet, Auct. ad Her.: also fig., *to be capable of being seen through from thinness of substance or number*; interlucet corona (militum), Virg.: acies, Frontin.
 INTERLÏCO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (inter and lux) *To clear or lighten, to clear a tree of its useless boughs and branches in order to make it lighter*; arbores, Plin.
 INTER-LÏDO, Ære. *To play between*; Auson.
 INTERLÏNUS, e. (inter and luna) *At new moon*; nox, Ammian.
 INTERLÏNUM, i. n. (sc. tempus) *The new moon, time of new moon*; Hor.: Plin.
 INTERLÏO, ui, Ære. *I. To wash while doing any thing*; manus, Cato. *II. To flow between*; Liv.: also seq. accus.; fretum, quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.
 INTERLÏVIUS, Æi. f. (interluo) *Water that flows between two places, a strait*; Solin.
 INTER-MÆNEO, Ære. *To remain between*; Lucan.
 INTER-MÏDIUS, a, um. *That is between two, the middle*; Varr.
 INTER-MENSTRUIS, a, um. *Between two months*; hence, luna, Plin.; or, intermenstruum, sc. tempus, Varr., the new moon, time of new moon.
 INTER-MEO, Ære. *To run or flow through*; seq. accus.; Plin.
 INTERMESTRIS, e. (inter and mensis) i. q. Intermenstruus; e. g. luna, Cato
 INTER-MÏCO, ui, Ære. *To glitter among or forth*; Stat.: also seq. accus.; Val. Fl.
 INTERMINABILIS, e. (in and termino) *Endless, interminable*; Tert.
 INTERMINATIO, Ænis. f. (intermino) *A threatening, menacing*; Cod. Theod.
 INTERMINATUS, a, um. *I. Adj. (from in and terminatus) Unbounded, endless*; magnitudo, Cic. *II. Part. of intermino. 1. Forbidden*; Hor. *2. Threatened*; Cod. Theod.
 INTER-MÏNO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *I. To call out in a threatening manner*; Plaut. *II. To threaten*; hence, Interminatus, a, um; e. g. pœna, Cod. Theod. *III. To forbid with threats*; cibus interminatus, Hor.
 INTER-MÏNOR, Ætus sum, Æri. *I. To threaten, menace*; aliquid vitam (sc. to take it away), Plaut. *II. To forbid with threats*; Ter.
 IN-TERMINUS, a, um. *Without bounds, without end boundless, endless*; Auson.
 INTER-MÏSCEO, scui, stum and xtum. 2. *To intermix*; Liv.: also seq. dat., to the question, among what? id.
 INTERMISSIO, Ænis. f. (intermitto) *I. An intermixing, leaving off*; officii, Cic.: epistolarum, id. *II. A ceasing, discontinuance*; e. g. of labour, Liv.: febris, Cels.: si furiosus habet intermissionem, Pand., i. e. an interval of reason: verborum, Cic., i. e. when words are not formed into periods, but are in short clauses.
 INTERMISSUS, a, um. See INTERMITTO.
 INTERMISSUS, us. m. (intermitto) i. q. Intermissio; Plin.
 INTERMISSUS, a, um. See INTERMISSIO.
 INTER-MÏTTO, is, issum. 3. *I. Trans. 1. To leave off or give over for a time, intermit, break off, discontinue, interrupt, omit, neglect*; studia, Cic.: prœlium, iter, Cæs.: otium, Plin. Paneg.: also seq. infin.; Cic.: hence, *2. To let pass, suffer to elapse*; quinque intermissis diebus, Cæs. Also, *To omit, leave out, pass by, exclude from participation in any thing*; intermissis magistratibus, Cæs. B. G. 5. 33; si lectio cœta: hence, Intermissus, a, um. *1. Interrupted, not continued, broken*; ventus, Cæs., abating; flamma, id.: libertas, Cic.: cursus, Ov.: planities intermissa collibus, Cels., interrupted: qua erat opus intermissum, id., i. e. open: non certis spatiis intermissis, id., no interval being left: intermissis passibus 400, id., at a distance of 400 paces: pars a flumine intermissa, Cæs., where the river is not: mœnia, Liv., a part in which there was no wall. *2. Not together, unconnected*; trabes, Cæs. *3. To neglect*; locum custodiis, Liv., not to station guards in a place. *II. Intrans.*

To leave an interval, leave off, cease, stop; qua flumen intermitit, Cæs., where the river does not flow, whither it does not come: sic canere cœpisse, ut nihil (i. e. non) intermitteret, Cic., without intermission: aves intermittentes bibunt, Plin., not with one continued draught: febris intermitit, Cels., comes and goes at intervals, is an intermitting fever.

INTERMIXTUS, a, um. See INTERMISCEO.

INTER-MŌRIOR, tuus sum. 3. I. To die; Suet.: fig., to perish, fall to decay; Cato: intermoriuntur radices, Plin.: ignis, Curt.: civitas, Liv.: reliquæ Catilinæ, Cic.: memoria intermorta, ul., almost extinct: conciones, id., dead, lifeless, i. e. without force or power. II. To fall sick of a mortal disease, or, to faint, swoon; Cels.: Liv.: Plin.

INTERMORTUUS, a, um. See INTERMORIOR.

INTERMUNDIUM, i. n. (sc. spatium) Space between the worlds; where Epicurus supposed the gods to reside; Cic.

INTER-MŪRĀLIS, e. That is between two walls; amnis, Liv.

INTER-MŪTOR, āre. To interchange; Tert.

INTER-NASCOR, ātus sum. 3. To grow among; Liv.

INTERNĀTUS, a, um. See INTERNASCOR.

INTERNE. adv. Inwardly, internally; Auson.

INTERNĒCIUS, a, um. See INTERNĒCISCO.

INTERNĒCIO, ōnis f. (interneco) A massacre; a general slaughter or carnage, overthrow, defeat, utter destruction, extermination; ovium, Cic.: facere interneciones hostium, Colum.: ad internecionem adducere gentem, Liv.: ad internecionem deleri, id.: Lucerni ad internecionem casi, id., were to a man put to the sword: prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum deducto, Cæs.: inter se ad internecionem concurrunt, Suet., to fight until they had destroyed each other: persequi aliquem ad internecionem, Curt.: hence, fig.; vineta ad internecionem perducere, Colum.: memoriæ, an extinction of memory, Plin. N.B. It is also written internicio; e. g. Colum.

INTERNĒCIVE. adv. With utter destruction; Ammian.

INTERNĒVICIUS. (Internecinus), a, um. (internecio) Deadly, that causes destruction, fatal, destructive; bellum, Cic.: genus morbi, Gell.

INTER-NĒCO, āvi, ātum, āre. To kill; Plaut.: fig., to destroy; culmum, Prudent.

INTERNECTO, ēre. 3. To connect, bind together; Virg.

INTERNECIO. See INTERNECICO.

INTER-NĒFĪCO, āre. To nestle between; Plin.

INTER-NĒGRO, āre. To be black between or interspersedly; Stat.

INTER-NĒRO, ul. 2. To shine forth or among; quidquid lucis internitebat, Curt.

INTERNŌDIUM, i. n. sc. spatium. The space between two joints or knots; in plants, Colum.: in men and animals; e. g. of the thighs, Ov.: Varr.: hence for, the leg; Calp.

INTER-NOSCO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. To distinguish from each other; geminos, Cic.: fures, id.: qua internosci a falsis non possunt, id.: ut internoscat, visa vera sint, anne falsa, id.

INTERNUNCIO, or INTERNUNTIIO, āre. To send messengers, or, to bring intelligence from each side to the other; Liv.

INTERNUNCIUS, or INTERNUNTIUS, a, um. I. Internuncius, subst., One who brings intelligence from one person to another, a messenger, negotiator; Ter.: Cæs.: Liv.: hence, the augurs are called, Jovis interpretes internunciique, Cic.: thus also, II. Internuncia, e. g. aves internuncia Jovis, Cic.: columbæ internuncia fuere, Plin. III. Internuncium, e. g. internuncia sentiendi, Apul., the organs of sense.

INTERNŪDINIUM, i. n. (from inter and nundinæ) The space of time between two nundinæ; Mar. Vict.

INTERNUNTIUM, INTERNUNTIUS. See INTERNUNCIO, &c.

INTERNUS, a, um. Internal, inward; ignis, Sen.: bellum, Tac.: maria, Plin.: hence, Interna, The interior, inward parts; mundi, id.: or, internal or domestic affairs; Tac.: or, the entrails, intestines; Veget.

IN-TRĒO, trivi, tritum, ēre. To rub into, rub or crumble in pieces; Cato: Ter.: aliquid potioni, Plin.: hence, Intritum, a, um, Broken or crumbled into; panis in aquam, Varr.: hordeum in aqua, id., watered; hence, I. Intritum, æ. f. I. A cold liquid with bread in it; intrita panis e vino, Cels. 2. Paste, mash; Plin.: laterum, a mass of loam or clay used in making bricks, id. II. Intritum, i. q. Intria; Apul.

INTER-ORDINĀTUS, a, um. Arranged between; trabes, beams mortised into each other, Vitruv. ed. Schneid.; but here other ed. read intercardinatis.

INTERORDINIUM, i. n. (inter and ordo) The space between two rows; Colum.

INTER-PĀTEO, ēre. To be open between or among; Macrobius.

INTERPĒDIO, ire. i. q. Impedio. To hinder, impede; Macrobius.

INTERPELLĀTIO, ōnis f. (interpello) I. A speaking between, an interruption in speaking; Cic. II. An interruption; Cic. III. A judicial accusation; Pand.

INTERPELLĀTOR, ōris m. (interpello) I. One who interrupts another in speaking; Auct. ad Her. II. An interrupter; Cic.: matrimoniorum, Pand., i. e. a seducer.

INTERPELLĀTRIX, icis f. (interpellator) She that disturbs; Hieron.

INTERPELLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (inter and pello, i. e. loquor) I. To interrupt by speaking, to disturb. 1. A person speaking; Cic.: alicujus orationem, Cæs. 2. A person engaged in any business; Curt. II. To disturb, hinder, abstract, molest; aliquem in jure suo, Cæs.: also seq. quo minus; Mat. in Cic. Ep.: or quin; id.: or ne; Liv.: aliquid, Cic.: Liv.: also seq. infin.; Hor. III. To address, accost; aliquem, Curt.: qui adiri interpellare posset, Suet., i. e. could be applied to for help; especially, 1. To tempt to illicit amours; mulierem, Pand. 2. To dun for payment; Pand. IV. To speak between; quod interpellavit Hortensius, Cic.

INTERPENSIVUS, a, um. (interpendo) That is hanging or suspended between; interspersiva, Vitruv., corbels.

INTER-PLICO, āre. I. To fold between; Stat. II. To interweave, or, to surround; id.

INTERPŌLĀTIO, ōnis f. (interpolo) An alteration made here and there; Plin.

INTERPŌLĀTOR, ōris m. (interpolo) One who alters any thing in appearance, one who furbishes, polishes, or who spoils; Tert.

INTERPŌLĀTRIX, icis f. (interpolator) She that alters the appearance of any thing; Tert.

INTERPŌLIS, e. (inter and polio) I. That is altered in appearance, that is dressed up or adorned; Plaut.

II. That is altered here and there; ars, Plin.: vestis, Fronto.

INTERPŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (interpolus) I. To give a new form or shape to any thing, to give a new appearance to any thing, to dress up, polish, furbish; me interpolabit, Plaut., sc. by beating; togam prætextam, Cic., to patch, repair; tura, Plin.: thus also, veteratores (servos), Pand., to set off as new. II. To spoil, corrupt, falsify; opus nova pictura, Plaut.: tabulas, Cic. III. To vary, interrupt; silentium gemitu, Curt., perhaps an incorrect reading for interpellare.

INTERPŌLUS, a, um. (inter and polio) That has received a new appearance, newly adorned; Pand.

INTER-PŌNO, sul, situm, ēre. I. To put, place, lay, or set between; equitatu prasidia levis armaturæ, Hirt.: decretum, Liv., i. e. to make, between two parties: libet interponere, Nep., to mention on this occasion. II.

To intermix, intermingle; querelas, Cic.: gladiatores, id., i. e. to bring forward together with the accusation, to mix up with; se in rem, id., to intermeddle; se bello, Liv., to engage in: also absolutè, se interponere, to interfere; Nep.: nihil me interpono, Cic.: also, seq. quo minus, id. III. To cause to enter or come between, to interpose; intercessionem suam, Val. Max.: jusjurandum, Liv.: moram, Cic., i. e. to delay: spatium, Cæs., to give time: frigidam cibis, i. e. bibere inter cibos, Plin.: thus also, Interpositus, a, um, That is or has been placed or put between; spatio interposito, Cic., after some time: interposita senatus auctoritate, Hirt., i. e. by means of a decree of the senate: suspicione interposita, Cæs., i. e. orta: nox, night intervening, Cic.: hence, I. To oppose; exceptionem actioni, Pand.: se audacia alicujus, Cic. 2. To apply, use; laborem pro aliquo, Cic. 3. To add, bring over and above; accusatorem, Cic.: fidem, Cæs., to pledge one's word: aliquem epulis, or convivio, Suet., to invite to one's table. 4. To bring forward, utter, say at the same time; nullum verbum, Cic.: judicium suum, id.: causam, Nep., to allege, pretend: interponens precibus, quid respondeo patri meo? Quint. 5. To make, ordain, decree at the same time; decreta, penas, edicta, Cic. IV. To falsify, interpolate; rationibus popolorum non interpositis, Cic.

INTERPOSITIO, ōnis f. (interpono) I. A putting between; Cic. II. An inserting any thing in a book already composed; Cic. III. A parenthesis; Quint.

INTERPOSITUS, a, um. See INTERPONO.

INTERPŌSITUS, us m. (interpono) A putting between, coming between; terræ (between the sun and the moon), Cic.

INTERPRES, ōtis c. (from Inter and pres, which, as another form of præ, may have signified originally a dealer, chapman, and have been derived from πρῆμα or πρῆμα) Prop. A broker, factor, or agent in buying and selling; then, I. Any intermediate person through whom one speaks, transacts business, &c. with another; an agent, arbitrator, mediator, &c.; iudicii corruptum, Cic.: pacis, Liv.: thus Mercury is called interpres divum, Virg., messenger: and Juno, interpres harum curarum (i. e. amoris), id., a go-between, match-maker. II. An expounder, explainer, interpreter; juris, Cic.: poetarum, id.: thus augurs are called, interpretes internuncique Jovis, id.: divum, a prophet, Virg.; and, a prophetess, Liv.: the haruspices are called, interpretes comitorum, Cic., i. e. who can explain whether or not the comitia have been properly held: aliquo uti interprete de aliqua re, Suet., to acquire a closer acquaintance with any thing

by means of any one: hence, I. Simply, *An interpreter*; Cic. 2. *A translator*; Cic.

INTERPRĒTABILIS, e. (Interpretor) *That can be explained or translated*; Tert.

INTERPRĒTAMENTUM, i. n. (interpretor) *An explanation, interpretation, translation*; Gell.

INTERPRĒTATIO, ōnis. f. (interpretor) I. *An interpreting, explaining*; juris, Cic.: hence, *signification, meaning, import*; Cic.: Plin. II. *A figure of rhetoric, when one expression is explained by another that follows*; Auct. ad Her.

INTERPRĒTATIONŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of interpretatio; Hieron.

INTERPRĒTATOR, ōris. m. (interpretor) *An interpreter, explainer*; Tert.

INTERPRĒTIUM, i. n. *Profit arising from the sale of a thing purchased, when it is sold for more than it cost*; Ammian.

INTERPRĒTOR, ātussum. āri. (Interpres) I. *To explain, expound, interpret*; jus alicui, Cic.: fulgura, somnia, id.: religiones, id.: to give information concerning; victoriam ut sum, Vell., i. e. to claim to themselves; also seq. infin.; e. g. pomērūm posturmerūm interpretantur esse, Liv. II. *To translate, epistolam, Cic.: also, id. interpretatus, passivē. Cic.* III. *To interpret, i. e. to view in a good or bad light, to take in good or evil part, to acknowledge*; male, Cic.: in partem mitorum, id.: ita de re, id.; alicuius felicitatem gratam animo, id. to perceive, be pleased with; beneficia grate, Plin. Ep.: also gen.; to understand, explain, interpret; sententiam alicuius, Cic.: also seq. accus. et infin.; e. g. se liberatum esse, id.: also, to conclude, infer; consilium ex necessitate, id., from necessity to the intention. IV. *Interpretari memoria alicuius, Plaut., to assist the memory of any one: diabolus, Tert., to ascribe to.* V. *To decide*; noque, recte an secus, interpretor, Liv.

INTERPRĒMO, essi, essum. 3. (inter and premo) I. *To squeeze, to crush*; Plaut. II. *To suppress, conceal*; Minc. Fel.

INTERPUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (interpungo) *A distinguishing of words by points, interpunctuation*; Cic.

INTERPUNCTUS, a, um. See INTERPUNGO.

INTERPUNGO, dixi, nctum. 3. *To place a point between words, to distinguish words by points, to inter punctuate, point*; Sen.: inter puncta narratio, Cic., well divided; hence, Interpunctum, i. n. *A distinguishing or dividing by points*; inter puncta verborum, Cic.

INTERPURGO, āre. *To cleanse here and there*; ficus, Plin.

INTERPŪTO, āre. *To prune here and there*; oleam, Varr.

INTERQUĒROR, estus sum. 3. *To complain while one is speaking or doing any thing*; Liv.

INTERQUĒSCO, ēvi, tūm. 3. *To rest between whiles, or during a certain space of time, to pause*; quum hæc dixissem et paulum interquiesvissem, Cic., during a short pause: dolor interquiescit, Sen.

INTERRADO, si, sum. 3. *I. To scrape or polish here and there*; latera vasorum, Plin., (perhaps) to adorn with figures; marmor intrassum, id., ornamented with figures. II. *To prune here and there*; arbores, Colum.

INTRRĀSILIS, e. (intrerrado) *Scraped or cut here and there*; hence, aurum, Plin., of hollow work, adorned with figures.

INTRRĀSUS, a, um. See INTRERRADO.

INTRREGNUM, i. n. I. *The space of time between the death of one king and the election of another*; an interregnum; interregno inito, Liv.: the person who held the royal office during this time was called interrex. After the Romans had abolished regal power, and had instituted the consular office, &c. in its stead, the terms interregnum and interrex were still retained: interregnum then denoted, II. Sometimes, the office of the interrex; sometimes, the space of time when the chief magistrates were either dead, or absent, or not yet appointed; Cic.: Liv.: then the person who directed the election of the new consuls, &c. was called interrex.

INTRREX, ōgis. m. *A viceroy, regent, interrex, &c., i. e. One who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another*; Liv. II. During the times of the republic, One who in the absence or in the want of the chief magistrates, as consuls, &c., was appointed to direct the election of new ones: his office lasted five days: the first interrex, however, could not conduct the election, but used to appoint a second, who performed this office; but on one occasion, on account of disputes, eleven successive interreges were appointed before this could be done, Liv.: interregem prodece, Cic.: Liv.; or, creare, Liv., to make, create, nominate, appoint.

INTRRĒTUS, a, um. *Undauntedly*; Marc. Cap.

INTRRĒTUS, a, um. *Undaunted, unalarmed, untrifled*; Virg.: Quint.: classis intrerrita fertur, Virg., i. e. unobstructed, without hindrance: also seq. genit.; e. g. leti, Ov.

INTRRĒVATIO, ōnis. f. (inter-rivo) *A drawing off (water) between two places*; Marc. Cap.

INTRRĒVĀTUS, a, um. (part. of intrerro) *Of water, Drawn off between two places*; Marc. Cap.

INTRRĒGATIO, ōnis. f. (intrerro) I. *A question, interrogation*; Cic.: also in rhetoric, an interrogation; Quint. II. *A speech, &c., when consisting for the most part of interrogations*; Cic. ad Div. l. 9. III. *An argument, syllogism*; Cic.

INTRRĒGATIONŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of interrogatio) *A short syllogism or argument*; Cic.

INTRRĒGATIVE, adv. *Interrogatively*; Acon.

INTRRĒGĀTIVUS, a, um. (interrogo) *Interrogative, of or belonging to a question*; Diomed.

INTRRĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. (interrogo) *One who asks*; Pand.

INTRRĒGĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (interrogator) *Interrogative, consisting of questions*; Tert.: Pand.

INTRRĒGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To ask, question, inquire, interrogate*; aliquem de re, Cic.: interrogabat suos, quis esset, id.: also, aliquid, after or about any thing, Liv.: also, aliquem aliquid, Cic.: sententiæ interrogatæ ceptæ, Liv., the opinions were asked for: also, interrogatus sententiam, id., being asked for his opinion; hence, Interrogatum, *A question, enquiry*; Pand.: ad interrogata respondere, Cic.: also, to ask, fig.; aurem suam, Gell., to consult: hence, I. *To interrogate, examine (a witness)*; testem, Cic.: bene interrogare testem, id., is used when an advocate on the opposite side, by means of well-put questions, so perplexes a witness in his replies, as to make him contradict himself: testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 2. *To go to law with one, bring an action against, sue*; with lege; Cic.: or, legibus; Sall.: also without lege or legibus; Tac. II. *To argue, reason syllogistically*; Sen. N.B. Casus interrogandi, i. e. Genitivus, Nigid. ap. Gell.

INTRRĒMPO, ōpi, utum, ēre. I. *To tear or break apart or asunder, to tear or break up, break off*; pontem, Cæs.: Liv.: venæ interruptæ, Tac., cut open.

II. *To interrupt, break off*; iter, Cic.: orationem, Cæs.: ordinem, Colum.: also, to interrupt, disturb; Varr.: hence, Interruptus, a, um, *Interrupted*; ignes, Virg., at intervals, here and there: hos interruptos esse, i. e. separatos, Cic.: also fig.; voces, id.: officium, id.: consuetudo, id.: opera, Virg.

INTRRĒPTĒ, adv. *Interruptedly*; Cic.

INTRRĒPTIO, ōnis. f. (intrerrumpo) *An interrupting*; Pand.: hence, in speaking, a breaking off in the middle of a speech; Quint.

INTRRĒPTUS, a, um. See INTRRĒMPO.

INTRRĒSCALMIUM, i. n. (inter and scalmus) *The space between two oars*; Vitruv.

INTRRĒSCĀPIULUM, i. n. (inter and scapula) *The space between the shoulders*; Apul.

INTRRĒSCINDO, idi, issum, ēre. I. *To cut asunder, hev asunder*; pontem, Cic.: aggerem, Cæs.: venas, Tac., to open; hence, II. *To separate, cut off, interrupt*; Liv.: vinculum amoris, Dicitur: letitiam, Sen.

INTRRĒSCRĪBO, psi, ptum, ēre. *To write between*; Plin. Ep.: also, to mark between; hence fig.; interscribentes eum (the agate) venæ, &c., Solin., i. e. intercurrentes: interscribitur nitro, i. e. intercurrit, id.

INTRRĒSCĪVUS, or INTERSCĪVUS, a, um (interseco, intercido) *Separated, cut off*; Frontin.

INTRRĒSCO, cui, ctum, āre. I. *To cut asunder*; lateres, Vitruv.: res in amicis auditorum, Auct. ad Her., i. e. (perhaps) to render very impressive, or, to impress piece by piece. II. *To separate, divide*; Ammian.

INTRRĒSECTIO, ōnis. f. (interseco) *An intersection*; hence, in architecture, the part between two teeth in indented work; Vitruv.

INTRRĒSĒMIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To sow between or at intervals*; Apul.

INTRRĒSĒPIO, psi, ptum. 4. *To fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure*; foramina, Cic.: quædam operibus, Liv.: hence, to hinder, cut off, prevent, deprive of, take away; iter, Cic.: urbem vallo ab arce, Liv.: alicui conspectum exercitus, id., to prevent from seeing.

INTRRĒSEPTUS, a, um. See INTERSEPIO.

INTRRĒSĒRO, ēvi, itum. 3. *To sow, plant, or put between*; malleolum vitibus, Colum.: pomis intersita, Lucr.

INTRRĒSĒRO, ērui, ertum. 3. *To put or place between, to interpose, add*; causam, Nep., to pretend, allege as a reason: oscula medium verbis, Ov.

INTRRĒSĒRO, ēre. 3. *To stop in the middle or between, to make a pause (in speaking)*; Quint.

INTRRĒSĒTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *That is between*; nullis ossibus intersitis, Plin. II. Part. of intersero, ēvi, &c.

INTRRĒSŌNO, āre. *To sound amongst*; remigibus, Stat.

INTRRĒSPERGO, si, sum, ēre. 3. (inter and spergo) *To strew upon or besprinkle here and there*; interspersus rara canitie, Apul.: also, to strew or sprinkle between or here and there; sunt multa natura munere interspersa, id.

INTRRĒSPIATIO, ōnis. f. (interspiro) *A fetching of breath between*; Cic.

INTRRĒSPIRO, āre. *To fetch breath between*; hence, to admit air, of vessels that are not entirely closed; Cato.

INTER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum. 3. *To strew or lay between or amongst*; bitumine interstrato, Justin.

INTERSTES, Itis. (inter and sto) *That is or stands between or amongst*; Tert.

INTERSTINCTIO, ōnis. f. (interstinguo) *Distinction*; Arnob.

INTERSTINCTUS, a, um. See INTERSTINGUO.

INTER-STINGUO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To extinguish*; ignem, Lucr.: *hence, to kill*; Apul. II. *To variegate or chequer with any thing*; lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin.: *facies interstincta medicaminibus*, Tac.

INTERSTĪO, ōnis. f. (intersisto) I. *A pause, respite*; Gell. II. *Dissimilitude, difference*; Arnob.

INTERSTĪTUM, i. n. (intersisto) *A space between, interval*; Macrobr.

INTER-STO, ēti, āre. *To stand or be between*; tempus interstat, Ammian.: *also seq. accus.*; Avien.

INTERSTRĀTUS, a, um. See INTERSTERNO.

INTER-STRĒPO, ūi, Itum. 3. *To make a noise amongst, to sound in the midst of*; olores, Virg.: *undis*, Claud.

INTER-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre. 3. *To squeeze, strain*; aliquid gulam, Plaut.: *to strangle, throttle*.

INTER-STRUO, ēre. I. *To join together*; Sil. II. *To join to, add*; Tert.

INTER-SUM, fūi, esse. I. *To be between*; Tiberis inter eos interest, Cic.: *via interest*, Liv.: *also of time*; inter primum et sextum consulatum 46 anni interfuert, Cic.: *anni triginta interfuere*, Liv., *elapsed in the mean time*. II. *To be distant*; clatros interesse oportet pede, Cato: *hence, I. Fig. To be different, differ*; hoc pater ac dominus interest, Ter., *in this a re, from any thing: nihil, in no respect, not at all, Cic. also with a dative, to the question, from what? Ter.: also with a genitive*; Cic. 2. *Interest, There is a difference*; e. g. nihil, Cic., *there is no difference: aliquid, there is some difference, id.: hoc, there is this difference, id.* III.

To be present, take part in, attend, witness, &c.; ac si ipse interfuert, Cic.: *especially with a dative or with in*; e. g. negotiis, consiliis, id.: *in convivio, id.: in rebus, id.: also with a dative of the person; sacrificanti, Suet.: also of things; ratiocinatio dicitur interfuere, i. e. affuisse*, Cic. IV. *To import, concern, be of importance*. I. *To the question, whom does it concern? we find a genitive*; e. g. reip., Cic.: *cujus, id.: except the ablatives, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, i. e. me, thee, &c., id.: and sometimes eja, for cujus, Cic. Fragm.: also absolutē; non tam interest, quo animo, &c., Cic.: multum interest, id.: also ad; e. g. ad laudem, id.: ad honorem nostrum, id.: ad id nihil interest, has nothing to do with it. 2. To the question, how much? we find the neuters, multum, tantum, nihil, &c.; Cic.: *quid illius interest? what matters it to him? what does he care? id.: the adverbs, maxime, quantopere; id.: also the genitives; magni, much, id.: magni interest, Cæs., it is of great importance, followed by an accusative and infinitive: minoris vel pluris, Pand., more or less. 3. To the question, in what respect? wherein does it concern? we find the infinitive; Cic.: the accusative and infinitive, or, ut; id.: also, ne; Tac.: and qualis; Cic.: also the nominative; non quo mea intersit loci natura, id.: thus also, hoc; id.**

INTER-TEXO, xui, xtum, ēre. I. *To interweave*; flores hederis, Ov., *to interweave*. II. *To weave*; telas, Stat.: *hence, to join together*; Macrobr. III. *To interweave with any thing, adorn by weaving*; chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.: *vestis intertexta notis*, Quint.

INTERTEXTUS, a, um. See INTERTEXO.

INTERTIGNUM, i. n. (inter and tignum) *The space between two beams (tigna), or, as others explain it, an alternate beam*; Vitru.

INTER-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To take away, take from, deprive of*; aliquid aliquid, Plaut.

INTERTRIGO, inis. f. (intertergo) *A fretting or galling of the skin*; Cato: Colum.

INTERTRIMENTUM, i. n. (interterro) I. *Loss or decrease occasioned by rubbing*; e. g. of gold, silver, Liv. II. *Loss, damage*; Ter.: Cic. According to Asconius (ad Cic. Verr. 2. Act. 1, 50, 132), intertrimentum is the loss sustained on both sides; but detrimendum, the loss sustained by one party. But intertrimentum is also used directly for jactura.

INTERTRITURA, æ. f. i. q. Intertrimentum; Pand.

INTERTRUBATIO, ōnis. f. (intertrubo) *Disquietude, confusion*; Liv.

INTER-TURBO, āre. *To cause or occasion disquietude or confusion*; Ter.

INTERŪSUS, a, um. (dimin. of interus) *Inward, internal*; nexur, Marc. Cap.: tunica, Apul.: and simply, intertula, sc. tunica, id., the tunic, an under garment made of linen or cotton, and worn both by men and women; the man's garment was called subucula: the woman's, indusium. See Böttiger's Sabina, 2. p. 113.

INTER-UNDĀTUS, a, um. *Striped in the form of waves*; Solin.

INTERŪSŪRIUM, i. n. (inter and usura) *Profit from usury in the mean time*; Pand.

INTER-VĀCO, āre. *To be empty between*; Colum.

INTERVĀLLĀTUS, a, um. (intervallum) *Separated, that has intervals*; febris, Gell., an intermitting fever.

INTERVĀLLUM, i. n. (inter and vallus) Prop. *The space between two palisades*; hence gen. I. *A space between, interval*; signi, Cic.: *pari intervallo*, Cæs., *at an equal distance: locorum et temporum*, Cic.: *sonorum, id.: per intervalla digitorum*, Suet., *openings: ex intervallo, from afar*, Liv. II. *An interval of time*; intervalla, Cic.: *annuum regni, i. e. interregnum*, Liv.: *sine intervallo loquacitas*, Cic., *without intermission: hoc intervalli datum*, Liv., *time, respite: sine intervallo cibum dare*, Varr., *without loss of time: of rhetorical cadence and metrical feet, intervallum denotes, pause*; Cic.: *intervallo dicere, id., with pauses: longo intervallo, id., after a long time: ex intervallo, soon after*, Gell.: *ex tanto intervallo*, Liv.; *or, tanto intervallo*, Cic., *after so long a time*. III. *Dissimilitude, difference*; Cic. Agr. 2, 33.

INTERVELLO, eili (and ulsi), ulsum, ēre. *To pluck, pull or pick out or off, between, pluck out here and there, to lop, prune*; arbores, Colum., *to lop*; semina, id., *to thin*; barbam, Sen. Ep., *to thin by pulling out hairs here and there*.

INTER-VĒNO, ēni, entum, ire. I. *To come between, to come upon*, *to come in while any thing is doing*; querelis aliquid, Cic.: *orationi*, Liv.: *nox prelio intervenit, id.: casus quidam intervenit*, Cic.: *also seq. accus.*; Tac. II. *To come in one's way, come upon, fall in or meet with unexpectedly*; aliquid, Ter. III. *To happen, meet with, occur*; nulla res mihi potest intervenire tanta, Ter.: *quamquam et offensis interventibus*, Suet., *even when suffering under disease*. IV. *To stand in the way of, to hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, prevent, disturb*; alienæ gloriæ, Tac.: *quis vestro deus intervenit amori*, Calp.: *interveniebant, ne quid perperam fieret*, Suet. V. *To interpose, interfere*. I. *To become surety*; Pand. 2. *To exercise authority as a magistrate, interfere*; Pand.: Suet. VI. *To take care of, manage*; rebus aliquid, Pand.

INTERVĒNIUM, i. n. (inter and vena) *The space between two veins*; e. g. in the earth, in stones, Vitru.

INTERVENTIO, ōnis. f. (intervenio) *An intercession, giving security*; Pand.

INTERVENTOR, ōris. m. (intervenio) I. *A visiter*; Cic. II. *A bondsman, surety*; Pand.: also, *An intercessor, mediator*; Lamprid.

INTERVENTUS, us. m. (intervenio) I. *An intervention, a coming in*; hominis, Cic.: *amnis*, Plin.: *noctis*, Cæs.: *malorum*, Cic., *mixture of evil: luna*, Plin., *at an eclipse of the sun*. II. *An interference, mediation, interposition, assistance*; Plin. Ep.: Suet.: Pand.

INTERVERTO, ōnis. f. (invertro) I. *An overthrowing, annulling, nullifying, a frustrating, thwarting*; Tert. II. *A purloining, pilfering, embezzling*; Cod. Just.

INTERVERSO, āre. (freq. of invertro) *To turn hither and thither*; intersersandum, sc. se, Plin. 9, 74.

INTERVERSOR, ōris. m. (invertro) *An embezzler, pilferer, purloiner*; Cod. Just.

INTERVERSURA, æ. f. (invertro) *A bending, turning*; Hygin.

INTERVERSUS, a, um. See INTERVERTO.

INTER-VERTO, or INTER-VORTO, ti, sum, ēre. I. *To turn aside, turn or draw in another direction*; aqueductum, Pand.: *semicanaliculos*, Vitru.: *hence, to alter, change*; ingenia, Sen.: *also, to hinder, prevent*; querulam, Pand.: *adilitatem*, Cic. II. *To pilfer, purloin, embezzle, take away, deprive of*; donum, Cic.: *promissum, id.: aliquid rem*, Pand. III. *To cheat one out of any thing, defraud*; aliquid, Plaut.: *aliquid rem*, Plaut.: Gell. IV. *To spend, squander, waste*; Tac.

INTER-VĪRO, āre. *To glitter among*; Marc. Cap.

INTER-VĪGĪLO, āre. *To watch at or between*; Lamprid.

INTER-VĪRO, ēre. 2. *To be green here and there*; Stat.

INTER-VĪSO, si, sum. 3. I. *To look after*; crebro intervenio, Cic., *I frequently look after that: interserviam domum, si, &c., Plaut., will go home*. II. *To visit after some space of time; to visit sometimes*; aliquid, Cic.

INTER-VŪCALITER, adv. *Loudly*; Apul.

INTERVŪLTO, āre. (freq. of intervallo) *To fly among*; Liv.

INTER-VŪLO, āre. *To fly between or among*; Colum.: *fig.; medias intervalat urbes*, Val. Fl., *sails: intervalat adures hasta*, Stat.: *also seq. dat.; oculis intervalat lmoen*, Val. Fl., *flits before*.

INTER-VŪMO, ēre. 3. *To pour out amongst*; undas, Lucr.

INTERVŪLUSUS, a, um. See INTERVELLO.

IN-TESTĀBLIS, e. I. *That is incapable, by reason of misconduct, of being a witness or of making a will*; Pand. II. *Infamous, dishonourable*; Plaut.: Hor.

III. *As a term of reproach, Cursed, detestable, abominable*; homo, Sall.: *sævitia*, Tac.: *ars magica*, Plin.

IN-TESTĀTUS, a, um. I. *That has made no testament or will before his death*; Cic.: *hence, intestato (abl.)*, and *ab intestato, without a will*; intestato mori, id.: *ab intestato heres*, Pand. II. *Not convicted by witnesses*;

Plaut. III. For *intesticulatus*, i. e. *testiculis carens vel privatus*; Plaut.

INTESTINA, ōrum. n. See *INTESTINUS*.

INTESTINARIUS, i. m. (*intestinus*) sc. *artifex*. A *mechanic employed on the in-door work of a house*, especially, a *joiner*; Cod. Theod. Unless, perhaps, *intestinarium* means an artist that makes *intestinarium opera* (inlaid work).

INTESTINUS, a, um. (*intus*) *Internal, inward*; *domestic, intestine*; *bellum, malum, pernicius*, Cic.: hence,

I. *Intestinum opus, Joinery, joiner's work in the interior of a building*; Var.: Vitruv.: thus also, *intestina*, sc. *opera*, Plaut.: *intestinum opus* is what we call *inlaid work, chequered work, marquetry*. II. *Intestinum*, i. n. subst., *A gut*; and plur., *intestina, the guts, intestines*; Cic.: *intestinum medium*, id., i. q. *mesenterium*, the mesentery; *intestinum tenuis, crassius, jejunum, rectum*, Cels.: *ex intestinis laborare*, Cic., to be disordered in the bowels: we find also *intestinus, sc. canalis*, Varr.: Plin.

IN-TEXO, xui, xtum, xēre. 3. I. *To weave into, weave*; *purpureas notas filis*, Ov.: hence, *to join to, add to*; *aliquid in causa*, Cic.: *parva magnis*, id.: *facta chartis, Tibull.*, to describe: also, *to interweave*; *lilia violis, Claud.*: *venae toto corpore intextae*, Cic. II. *To weave, embroider*; *chlamys intexta coloribus*, Auct. ad Her.: also, *to plait, join together, interlace, intermingle, twist over, surround, cover*; *hastas foliis*, Virg.: *sidera intexta circum, Plin.*, surrounding: *cameræ intextæ, sc. arundine*, Vitruv., covered with reed: *hederæ solent intextere truncos*, Ov., to embrace, surround: also simply, *to put together*; *nidum*, Plin.: *calamos, Calp.*

INTEXTUS, a, um. See *INTEXO*.

INTEXTUS, us. m. (*intexo*) *A weaving into, joining into, inserting, adding, joining together*; Plin.: Quint.

INTIMATIO, ōnis. f. (*intimo*) *An announcing, declaring*; Cod. Just.

INTIMATOR, ōris. m. (*intimo*) *One who announces or publishes*; Capitol.

INTIME, adv. I. *Internally, in the inmost part*; Apul. II. *Most intimately*; *utebatur intime Hortensio, Nep.* III. *Heartily, vehemently*; Cic.

IN-TIMIDE, adv. *Fearlessly*; *intimidus, Ammian.*

INTIMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*intimus*) I. *To put or bring into*; *partem gurgitii, Solin.*: *Nilus mari intimatur*, id., flows into. II. *To announce, make known, intimate*; Cod. Just.

INTIMUS, a, um. superl. See *INTERIOR*.

INTINCIO, ōnis. f. (*intingo*) *A dipping in, baptizing*; Tert.

INTINCTUS, a, um. See *INTINGO*.

INTINCTUS, us. m. (*intingo*) *A dipping in*: hence, *pickles, brine, &c.*, in which meat is dipped; Plin.

INTINGO, or IN-TINGUO, nxi, nctum. 3. I. *To dip in*; *faces sanguine*, Ov.: *aliquid in aqua*, Vitruv.: *calamum*, Quint.: hence, *of meat, &c.*, which is dipped in a pickle or sauce before it is eaten; *brassicam in acetum*, Cato, to pickle. II. *To baptize*; Tert.

IN-TOLERABILIS, e. I. *Unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*; Cic.: *intolerabilior*, id. II. *Impatient*; Afran.

IN-TOLERABILITER, adv. *Intolerably, in an insupportable manner*; Colum.

IN-TOLERANDUS, a, um. *Intolerable, insupportable*; Cic. N.B. *Intolerandum, adv.*, *Intolerably, insupportably*; Gell.

IN-TOLERANS, tis. I. *That cannot bear or endure any thing*; *vir æqualium intolerans*, Tac.: *intolerantior rerum*, Liv.: *corpora intolerantissima laboris*, id. II. *Intolerable*, Tac.: Gell.

IN-TOLERANTER, adv. *Intolerably, intolerantly*; *beyond measure, immoderately*; *dolere*, Cic.: *intolerantius insequi*, Cels.: *intolerantissime gloriari*, Cic.

IN-TOLERANTIA, æ. f. (*intolerans*) I. *Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, want of moderation*; regis, Cic.: *morum*, Suet. II. *Impatience*; Gell.

IN-TOLĒRĀTUS, a, um. *Not nourished or refreshed by food*; æger, Cæsar. Aur.

IN-TOLLO, ēre. *To raise*; *clamorem*, Apul.

INTONATUS, a, um. See *INTONO*.

IN-TONDEO, ondi, onsum, ēre. *To clip, lop off*; Colum. N.B. *Intonsus, Uncropped, unshorn*; see *INTONSUS*.

IN-TONO, ūi (āvi, ātum), āre. I. *Intrins*. I. *To thunder*; *pater ab alto intonuit*, Virg.: *intonuere poli*, id. 2. *To thunder, for, to cry out loudly, to make a loud or horrible noise*; *vox tribuni intonuit*, Cic.: also *gen.*, *to make a noise, resound*; *canis intonuit latratu*, Plin.: *Eurus intonat Ægeæ*, Val. Fl.: *armis intonat urbi*, Sil., causes his arms to resound against the city. II. *Trans*. I. *To thunder forth*; *quam hæc intonuitis plenus ira*, Liv. 3. 48: *mitas*, Ov.: *Phlegæos tumultus*, Propert., thunders out, for, sings. 2. *To thunder at, against, or upon, to hurl down with a loud noise*; *clavam superne intonat*, Val. Fl.: *intonata fluctibus hiems*, Hor.

IN-TONSUS, a, um. I. Adj. I. *Unshorn*; *capilli, Hor.*: *deus*, Ov., i. e. *Apollo*: *myrtus*, Stat., not pruned:

mentum, Curt., unshaven: hence, 1. *Of the ancient Romans who let their beards grow, Bearded*; *intonsi avi*, Ov.: *Numa*, Ov.: *Cato*: *Hor.*: 2. *Of persons of unpolished manners, Rude, uncouth*; Liv. 2. *Covered with leaves, leafy*; *intonsa capita quercum*, Virg.: *montes*, id., i. e. *leafy, or, bushy, grassy*. II. *Part of intondeo*.

IN-TORQUEO, orsi, ortum, ēre. I. *To twist, turn round, turn to*; *mentum in dicendo*, Cic.: *oculos*, Virg.: *paludamentum circum brachium*, Liv., to throw round, wrap round. II. *To brandish, hurl or throw towards*; *hastam equo*, Virg.: *telum in hostem*, id.: *fig.*, *to cast any thing upon one, to throw out against one*; *contumeliam*, Cic.: *vocem*, Sil., to utter. III. *To wrench, sprain*; *talum*, Auct. B. Hisp. IV. *To crisp, curl*; *capillos*, Mart. V. *Fig. To perplex, involve*; *orationem*, Plaut. VI. *To distort, corrupt*; *mores*, Pers. VII. *Of the voice, To trail, drawl*; *sonus (Iusciniæ) intortus*, Plin.

INTORTE, adv. *Windingly, crookedly*; *intortius*, Plin. INTORTIO, ōnis. f. (*intorqueo*) *A curling or cringing*; *capillorum*, Arnob.

INTORTUS, a, um. See *INTORQUEO*.

INTRA, (for *intera*, sc. *parte*, from *interus*, a, um) I. Adv. *Within, on the inside*; *Colum.*: Quint.: *compar. interius*, Ov.: Plin.: *fig.*; *interius atterere*, Juv., to pay close attention to: *spatium vitæ interius flectere*, Sen., to take the shortest way: *ne insistat interius*, Cic., be too brief: *superl. intime*; see *INTIME*. II. Præp. seq. accus. I. *Of place, Within, on the inside of, to the question, where?* *intra montem*, Cic.: *intra Oceanum*, id.: *intra parietes*, id.: hence, *intra se consumunt*, Plin., among themselves, in their own country, they do not export it: *intra nosmet componimus*, Quint., among ourselves: *intra vos futura*, to remain among you, secret, Plin. Ep.: also, *intra se, within itself*, Plin.: *se intra silentium tenere*, to keep silence, Plin. Ep.: *intra verba desipiunt*, Cels., in their words only: *intra aquam manere*, to keep to water, drink only water, id.: also to the question, *whither?* i. e. *within, or, into*; *ingredi intra finem loci*, Cic.: *se recipere intra fines*, Cæs. 2. *Of time, Within*; *intra annos 14*, Cæs.: *intra Calendas*, i. e. before the expiration of that day, Plin.: also *seq. quam*, i. e. than, that; *intra decimum diem, quam venerat*, Liv. 3. *Under, below*, i. e. less than, fewer than; *intra centum*, Liv.: hence, *intra famam esse*, to be below one's reputation, Quint.: *intra legem epulari*, Cic., i. e. less expensively than is allowed by law. N.B. *Intra*, is sometimes, though rarely, found after its case; *lucem intra*, Tac.

INTRĀBĪLIS, e. (*intro*) *That may be entered, accessible*; Liv.

IN-TRACTĀBĪLIS, e. *Not to be meddled with, intractable, fierce, rough, wild*; Virg.: *bruma*, id.: *loca*, Justin.: *intractabilior*, Gell.

IN-TRACTĀTUS, a, um. *Not handled*: hence, *undone, untried*; *scelus*, Virg.: *equus*, Cic., not broken in.

IN-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To draw, drag along*; *grasso*, Apul., to go slowly. II. *To draw in*; *vesperam*, Apul.

INTRĀMŪRĀNUS, a, um. (*intra and murus*) *That is within the walls*; Ascon.

INTRĒMISCO, ui, ēre. (*inchoat. of intremo*) *To begin to tremble or quake*; Cels.

IN-TREMĒO, ui, ēre. *To tremble, shake, quake*; Virg.: Cels.: also *seq. accus.*, *to tremble at any thing*; *regum eventus*, Sil.: also *seq. dat.*; e. g. *Hannibali*, id.

IN-TREMĒULUS, a, um. *Trembling*; *manus*, Ascon.

INTRĒPIDĒ, adv. *Without trembling, undauntedly*; Liv.

IN-TREPĪDUS, a, um. *That does not tremble, undaunted, fearless*; *intrepidus minantibus*, Tac.: *vultus*, Ov.: *hiems*, Tac., i. e. *hiberna quieta*.

IN-TRIBUO, ēre. 3. *To pay tribute, pay scot and lot*; Trajan in Plin. Ep.

INTRĪBŪTIO, ōnis. f. (*intribuo*) *Contribution*; Pand. INTRIBŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*in and tricor*) *To entangle, perplex*; *hominem*, Plaut.: *rem*, Pand.

INTRIGO, i. q. *Interrigo*; Varr.

INTRĪMENTUM, i. n. (*intero*) *That which is rubbed in, seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in*; Apul.

INTRINSECUS, adv. (*intra and secus*) *Within, internally, on the inside*; Varr.: *Colum.*: *inwards, towards the inside*; Suet.

IN-TRITUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not worn away, whole, sound, entire, perfect*; *oliva*, Colum.: *cohortes intritæ ab labore*, Cæs. II. *Part of intero*.

INTRO, adv. (*prop. for intero*, sc. *loco*, from *interus*, a, um) I. *Inwardly, internally*; Cato. II. *Into*; Ter.: Cic.

INTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To go or walk into, to enter*; *regnum, pomerium, limen*, Cic.: *maria*, Virg.: *intrata silvæ*, Liv.: also, *eo*, Plin.: *quo*, Cæs.: *in hortos*, Ov.: *ad se*, Auct. ad Her.: *ad monumenta*, Liv.: *intra præsidia*, Cæs.: also *seq. dat.*; e. g. *terribus*, Stat. II. *Fig. To enter*; *in rerum naturam*, Cic.: *in aliquibus familiaritatem*, id., to become an intimate friend: *Phœbo*

intrata sacerdos, Sil., i. e. inspired. III. *To attack*; hostem, Stat. IV. *To transfuse, pierce*; aprum, Mart. V. *To appear before a magistrate*; intraverunt, Plin.

Ep. INTRŌ-CĒDO, essi, essum. 3. *To go or come into*; Apul.

INTRŌ-CURRO, ěre. 3. *To run into*; per fretum, Nov.

INTRŌ-DĒCO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To bring or lead into*; copias in fines Bellovacorum, Cæs.; exercitum in Ligures, Liv.; naves eo, Cæs.; philosophiam in domos, Cic. II. *To bring into practice or vogue, introduce*, as, a custom, &c.; Cic. fil.: exemplum, Liv.: senatus consulta, Pand. III. *To bring forward, maintain, assert*; Cic.

INTRODUCTIO, ōnis. f. (introduco) *A leading in, introduction*; Cic.

INTRODUCTOR, ōris. m. (introduco) *One who introduces*; Rufin.

INTRŌ-ĒO, ivi and ii, Itum, ĩre. *To go into, enter*; Cic.: in urbem, id.: ad aliquid, Ter.: also seq. accus.; e. g. domum, Cic.: urbem, Tac.: domum introitam esse, Pand.: also, in naso, for in nasum, Cato. N.B. It is also found in a reversed order; e. g. intus intro, Ter.

INTRŌ-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. *To bear or carry into, bring in*; Cic.

INTRŌGRĒDĪOR, essus sum. 3. (intro and gradior) *To go into, enter*; Virg. See INTROEO.

INTROITUS, u. m. (introeo) I. *A going in, entering, entrance*; in urbem, Cic.: Smyrna, id.: also, an entrance upon an office, or into a society; Plin. Ep. II. *A going in, i. e. place of entrance, passage, mouth*; Cic. III. *A beginning, introduction, prelude*; Cic.

INTROMISSUS, a, um. See INTROMITTO.

INTRŌ-MITTO, ĩsi, ĩssum. 3. I. *To let into or in, suffer to come into or in, permit to enter*; Ter.: Cic. II. *To send into, in, or to*; Cæs. III. *To introduce*; verba in usum lingue, Gell.

INTRŌ-REPO, ěre. 3. *To creep into or in*; Apul.

INTRORSUM, or INTRORSUS. adv. (for introversum, &c.) I. *Inwards, into, towards the inside*; Cæs.: Liv. II. *Inwardly, internally*; Hor.: Liv.

INTRŌ-RUMPO, ūpi, ūptum. 3. *To break or burst into, break in, rush in, enter by force*; Ter.: Cæs.

INTRŌ-SPECTO, ěre. *To look into*; Plaut.

INTROSPICIO, exi, ctum. 3. (intro and specio) I. *To look into; domum, Cic.: fig., to inspect, examine closely*; in mentem, or, mentem, Cic.: in partes reip., Cic. II. *To observe, view, behold*; aliorum felicitatum agris oculis, Tac.: verba, Gell.

INTRŌ-TRĪDO, ěre. 3. *To thrust in or into*; Cato.

INTRŌ-VERSUS. adv. i. q. Introitus; Lucil.

INTRŌ-VŌCO, ěre. *To call in*; Cic.

INTRŌ-VĒO, si, sum. 3. *To thrust in or to a place*; se, Cic., to obtrude himself.

INTŪBĀCĒUS, a, um. (intubus) *Of endive*; folia, endive leaves; Plin.

INTŪBUS, i. c. and INTŪBUM, i. n. *Succory*; both that which grows wild with blue flowers (Cichorium Intybus, L.); Virg. Geor. 1, 120; and also that which grows in gardens, endive (Cichorium Endivia, L.); Virg. Geor. 4, 120.

INTŪEO, Itus sum. 2. I. *To look at, upon, or towards*; solem, Cic.: aliquid, or in aliquid, id.: huc atque illuc, id. II. *Fig. To look at, look to, i. e. to have respect to, to regard, pay attention to, observe, keep before the eyes*; aliquid, Cic.: Nep. III. *To look towards, i. e. to be situate towards*; cubiculum montes intueor, Plin. Ep.

INTŪTUS, a, um. See INTŪEO.

INTŪTUS, u. m. (intueor) I. *A looking upon, a seeing, beholding, view*; Plin. II. *Respect, consideration*; Pand.

INTŪ-TŪSCO, mūli, ěre. I. *To swell*; intumult venter, Ov.: ductus intumescens, Plin. II. *To rise*; loco paululum intumescente, Colum.: fig. to be elated or puffed up; e. g. with pride, Tac. III. *To become angry*; Ov.: aliquid, id. IV. *To grow, increase*; intumescente motu, Tac.

INTŪ-TŪSĪLĀTUS, a, um. *Unburied, not interred*; Ov.

INTŪ-ŪDO, ěre. *To bruise, pound*; Scrib. Larg.

INTŪOR, i. depon. i. q. Intueor. I. *To look upon*; aliquid, Ter.: Nep. II. *To see, behold*; cornicem, Plaut.

INTŪ-RŪBĀTUS, a, um. *Undisturbed, at ease*; Plin. Paneg.

INTŪ-RŪBĪDUS, a, um. I. *Undisturbed, calm*; annus, Tac. II. *Indisposed to tumult*; homo, Tac.

INTŪ-RURGESCO, ěre. *To swell up*; Veget.

INTUS. adv. (*versus*) I. *Within, inwards*; intus in corpore esse, Cic.: intus relictus, id.: canere, id., to play inwards (on the lute), i. e. towards themselves, so that the players could hear the music better than their audience; hence, to care only for one's own interests; id.: also, seq. accus.; e. g. intus domum, Plaut., at home, within the house. II. *Into, within*; ĩre, Cæs.: also seq. accus.; Scrib. Larg.: hence, equos intus agere,

Ov., fig., to drive inwards, towards the goal. III. *From within*; exire, egredi, Plaut.

INTUSIUM. See INDUSIUM.

INTŪRŪS, a, um. I. *Unguarded*; castra, Liv.: urbs, id.: intuitus, Nazar. II. *Unsafe*; latebræ, Tac.: amicitia, id.

INTŪRŪS, INTŪRŪBUM, i. q. Intubus.

INTŪBER, ěris. *Not full, ill-fed*; Gell.

INTŪLA, e. f. (*ἐλεῖον*) *Elecampane*, a kind of plant (Inula Helenium, L.); Lucr.: Hor.: Plin.

INTŪ-ŪCĒRO, ěre. *To ulcerate*; pellem jumentum, Veget.

INTŪLĒ. adv. *Without revenge*; Curt.

INTŪ-ŪTUS, a, um. I. *Unrevenged*; Cic.: preces, Hor., i. e. inaudite, sc. ultionis causa: hence, safe, sure, secure, unhurt, without injury, disadvantage, or danger; Hor.: Curt. II. *Unpunished*; Cic.: id multum nunquam feret, Ter.: intultum habuit, i. e. non ulla est, Val. Max.

INTŪMBRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (inumbro) *An overshadowing, darkness*; Marc. Cap.

INTŪ-MĪDO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To cast a shadow upon, to shade, darken*; Lucr.: Virg.: Plin.: hence, I. *To cover*; ora coram, Lucr.: 2. *To obscure*; sidera, Plin. Paneg. 3. *To occasion shades of darkness*; vespera inumbrante, Tac., when the evening came on. II. *To furnish with shadows*; solarium, Varr.: hence, Inumbratus, a, um. *Apparent*; quies, Pand.

INTŪ-UNGO, āvi, ātum, ěre. *To catch with hooks, to hook, agnum unguibus, Apul.: hence, inuncari, to be caught, as it were, with a hook, to adhere to*; lana rubis velut hamis uncatu, Colum.: fig., to seize, lay hold of; nummos, Lucil.

INTUNGTIO, ōnis. f. (inungo) I. *An anointing or besmearing with unguents*; Plin. II. *An applying*; medicamentorum, Cels.

INTUNGTOR, a, um. See INUNGO.

INTUNDTATIO, ōnis. f. (inundo) *An inundating, overflowing*; Suet.: terrarum, Plin.

INTŪ-UNDO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To inundate, overflow*; Tiberis campum inundavit, Liv.: campis inundantes imbres, id.: hence hyperbolically; Cilicia inundata sanguine Persarum, Curt.: vestro sanguine Enna inundabit, Liv.: also, to overflow, of water, without a case; Liv.: hence fig., for, to cover, fill, &c.; Cimbrois inundasse Italiam, Justin.: inundatus invidia, i. e. obrutus, Petron. II. *Proes inundant, id., rush forth in great numbers, or, overflow, sc. campum*. II. *To be deluged or inundated*; Val. Max.: fig., to be full; inundant sanguine fossæ, Virg.

INTUNGTIO, ěre. Freq. of inungo, and of the same signification; Cato.

INTŪ-UNGO, or, INTŪ-UNGUO, nxi, nctum, ěre. I. *To anoint*; Hor.: Cels. II. *To besmear*; Plin.

INTŪ-UNIO, ivi, itum, ĩre. *To unite*; Tert.

INTŪRBĀNE. adv. *Rudely, inelegantly*; Cic.

INTŪRBĀNUS, a, um. I. *Rude, inelegant*; Cic.

II. *Not becoming, awkward, unpleasing*; erat habitus non inurbanus, Cic., was not ungraceful. III. *Unmanly, unpolite*; non essem tam inurbanus ac pæne inhumanus, Cic.

INTŪ-URGEO, si, ěre. I. *Intrans. To thrust, push*; Lucr. II. *Trans. Lingue susurros, Apul., i. e. to be always whispering something that others may not hear.*

INTŪ-URGO, ěre. *To drive or plunge into the water*; piscinis, Colum.

INTŪ-URO, ussi, ustum, ěre. I. *To burn in or into*; picturas, Plin., of encaustic painting; notam, Virg., to burn in a mark: foramen (of a gimlet or auger), Colum., to make an uneven hole, such as may be made by burning; hence fig., to brand, to attach or imprint indelibly; aliquid leges, Cic.: notam turpitudinis vitæ aliquid, id.: aliquid dolorem, id.: mala reip., id.: maculam genti, Liv.: odium inustum animis hominum, Cic., deeply rooted: motus in ipso oratore impressi atque inusti videbuntur, id.: also, aliquid notam, to mark, for aliquid notam, id.: signa inusta notis, id. II. *To burn, consume by burning*; sanguinem vulnere, Ov.: quidquid vitiosus est, inurere, Colum., to destroy by fire: hence, Inusta, Burns (in the body); Plin.: ros inustus sole, dried up, id. III. *To burn, scorch, make hot*; sol inurens, Cels.: urinam testis candidibus, Colum. N.B. Inustus, a, um, i. e. non ustus; see INUSTUS.

INTŪ-ŪSĪTĀTE. adv. *In an unaccustomed manner, unusually*; Cic.: inusitatus, id.: inusitatissime, Macrobr.

INTŪ-ŪSĪTĀTIO, a, um. See INUSITATUS.

INTŪ-FĪSĪRĀTUS, a, um. *Not frequent or customary, unusual*; Cic.: inusitator, Cæs.: hence, inusitato (abl.), *contrary to custom, in an unusual manner*; Plin. Paneg. 5; but here ed. Gesn. has inusitato indiclo.

INTŪSQUE, or IN USQUE, for usque in; Stat.

INTŪ-ŪSTRUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Unconsumed by fire*; Lucan. II. Part. of inuro.

INTŪ-TĪLIS, e. I. *Useless, unprofitable, unserviceable*; ad aliquid, Cic.: homo inutilis bello, Cæs. inutilissimus, Colum. II. *Hurtful, injurious*; civis, Cic.: res, Liv.: aurum, Hor.: exemplum, Vell.: aliquid, Liv.: inutilior sibi, Ov.

INTŪ-TĪLITAS, ātis. f. (inutilis) I. *Uselessness, unpro-*

fitableness, harm; Lucr. II. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness*; Cic.

INUTILITER adv. I. *Uselessly*; Liv. II. *Injuriously, hurtfully*; Hirt.: inutilius, Varr.

IN-UXORUS, a, um. (in and uxor) *Unmarried*; Tert.

IN-VĀDO, si, sum. 3. intrans. and trans. I. *To go, come, or get into, whether with or without force*; in urbes, Cic.: also seq. accus.; urbem, Virg.: portum, id.: cubiculum, Apul. II. *To enter upon, set foot upon*; viam, Virg. III. *To rush upon, assault, assail, attack, invade*; in Asiam, Cic.: in hostem, id.: adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, &c., Liv.: in collum alicujus, Cic., to fall upon the neck of any one, embrace; also seq. accus.; Europam, Nep.: hostis invaditur, Sall.: canes aliquid invadunt, Colum.: alicui barbam, Suet., to take hold of his beard: hence fig. 1. *To fall upon, attack*; in arcem causæ, Cic. 2. *To fall upon, i. e. to take possession of, make one's self master of, seize, usurp*; in prædia alicujus, Cic.: also seq. accus.; dictatorem, Suet.: fasces et jus prætoris, Tac. 3. *To seize, lay hold of, attack, befall*; pestis in vitam invasit, Cic.; furor invaserat improbis, id.: also seq. accus.; ne reliquos metus invaderet, Sall.: pestilentia populum invasit, Liv.: also absolutè; e. g. tantus terror invasit, sc. urbem, Cæs. 4. *To attempt, with or without force*; aliquid magnum, Virg., to attempt, undertake: Martem, id., i. e. pugnam; continuo invadit, Virg., addressed, accosted. II. *To go, to accomplish (a distance), make*; tria millia stadium, Tac.

N. B. Part. Invasus, a, um; e. g. ramus, Pallad., engrafted.

IN-VĀLENTIA, æ. f. *Weakness, inability, indisposition*; Gell.

IN-VĀLEO, ui. 2. *To be strong*; inque valebunt, for invalebuntque, Lucr.

IN-VĀLESCO, lui. 3. (inchoat. of invaleo) *To become strong, increase*; tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.: hence, 1. *To increase, prevail, predominate*; invaluit libido, Suet.: consuetudo, Quint. 2. *To come into use*; verba invalescunt, Quint.

IN-VĀLETŪDO, Inis. f. i. q. Invalitudo.

IN-VĀLIDE adv. *Weakly*; Arnob.

IN-VĀLIDUS, a, um. I. *Weak, not having strength, impotent, and sometimes, indisposed, ill*; invalidus senecta, Liv.: milites, id., invalidi: vires, Ov.: invalidiores Parthi, Justin.: invalidissimum usque caput, Plin.

II. Fig. *Weak*; statio, Liv., a weak post, not well defended: venenum, Claud.: argumentum, Pand.

IN-VĀLITŪDO, Inis. f. *Indisposition, illness*; Cic.

IN-VĀSIO, ònis. f. (invado) *An onset, attack*; Sym.

IN-VĀSOR, òris. m. (invado) *One who penetrates into or attacks*; Cod. Just.

IN-VĀSUS, a, um. See INVADO.

IN-VĀSUS, us. m. (invado) *An attack*; Cæl. Aur.

IN-VĀSIVUS, a, um. (invaho) *Imported from another country, not native*; columba, Plin.: gaudium, Sen., i. e. false, not hearty or sincere.

IN-VECTIO, ònis. f. (invecto) I. *A bringing in or importing*; e. g. of goods, Cic. II. *An attacking or assaulting with words*; Cic.: Ascen.

IN-VECTIVUS, a, um. i. q. Invectivus.

IN-VECTIVĀTER adv. *With invectives*; Sidon.

IN-VECTIVUS, a, um. (Invehor) *Consumetious, reproachful*; full of invectives; oratio, Ammian.

IN-VECTOR, òris. m. (invaho) *One who carries or brings any thing in*; Sym.

IN-VECTUS, a, um. See INVEHO.

IN-VECTUS, us. m. (invaho) *A carrying or bringing in*; terræ, Plin.

IN-VĒHO, exi, ectum, ère. I. *To bring, bear or carry into or to a place, on the shoulders, on horseback, by water, or in any manner whatever*; vinum in Galliam, Liv.: pecuniam in ærarium, Cic.: frumenta (in horrea), Plin.: terræ motus mare fluminibus invexit, Liv.: hence, se, to advance, rush on; e. g. of combatants, Liv.: thus also the passive (which is used as a deponent, and hence is construed sometimes intransitively, sometimes transitively), to press on, charge, penetrate into; Liv. 2, 20: also, to ride, sail, fly, &c., into or to a place; carpento in forum, Liv.: corpori patris vehiculo, id.: curru Capitolium, Cic.: curru per urbes, Virg.: also without curru, &c.; e. g. triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv., enters: thus also, equo, to ride to a place, or into; quancunque equo invectus est, ibi pæbant, Liv.: delphinus in arenam invectus, Plin., swum to: angues invectas, Cic., flown: invehi litori, Liv., to put in to shore: flumine, Cic., to sail upon: in portum, Cic.; or, portum, Plin.: æve ad ostium portus, Liv.: we find also invehens for invectus; e. g. belluis, riding upon, Cic.: hence, invecta et illata (also brought et), Pand., i. e. moveables which the tenant brought into the house: hence, fig.; invehi in allicum, to inveigh against, attack with words; Cic.: also without in allicum, Ov.: petulantur in allicum invehi, Cic., to mock at, bite: thus also, invehens; e. g. in te, id.: also with an accus. neut.; e. g. multa in allicum, Nep., i. e. very much: nonnulla, in some measure.

II. Fig. *To produce, occasion*; avaritiam, Liv.: quæ (mala) tibi casus invexerat, Cic.

IN-VĒLĀTUS, a, um. *Unveiled, uncovered*; Marc. Cap.

IN-VĒNDIBILIS, e. *Unsaleable*; mærx, Plaut.

IN-VĒNDĪTUS, a, um. *Unsold*; prædia, Pand.

IN-VĒNO, òni, entum, ire. Prop. *To come upon or light on any thing*; hence, I. *To find, meet with*; allicum, Cic.: naves, Cæs.: thesaurum invenendum credunt, Cic., for inventum iri: hence, 1. *Se, To appear, show itself, be visible or evident*; dolor se invenit, Ov.: minus se invenitum, quo in majorem materiam incidunt, Sen., i. e. are worse in. 2. *To find, see, discover*; non inveniebatur, quomodo confirmaret, Cic. 3. *To find out, discover*; allicum in culpa, Ter.: Pamphilum inventam esse civem, id., i. e. was discovered to be a citizen's daughter. II. *To find out, i. e. 1. To devise, contrive, invent, hit or fall upon*; fallaciam, Ter.: inveniet succumbere, Tibull., for, facultatem succumbendi. 2. *To procure, raise*; argentum, money, Plaut.: piacula, Liv.

III. *To hear, learn, ascertain, detect, discover*; conjurationem, Cic. IV. *To effect, bring to pass, accomplish*; incredibilem cursum, Cic.: auspicia, id.: hence, to acquire, earn, gain, get; cognomen, Cic.: laudem, Ter. N. B. Inventas dabit, for inveniet, Ter.

INVENTĀRIUM, i. n. (invenio) *A list, register, catalogue, inventory*; Pand.

INVENTIO, ònis. f. (invenio) *An invention*; Cic.: also, the faculty of inventing; Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

INVENTIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of inventio) *A trifling invention*; Quint.

INVENTOR, òris. m. (invenio) I. *One that finds out or invents*; Cic. II. *An author, beginner*; Cic.

INVENTRIX, icis. f. (inventor) *She that invents*; Cic.

INVENTUM, i. n. (invenio) *An invention*; Cic.

INVENTUS, a, um. See INVENIO.

INVENTUS, us. m. (invenio) *Invention*; Plin.

IN-VĒNŪSTE adv. *Not elegantly, ungracefully*; Gell.

IN-VĒNŪSTUS, a, um. I. *Not elegant or graceful*; actor, Cic. II. *Unfortunate in love*; Ter.

IN-VĒRĒCŪDE adv. *Shamelessly, without shame*; Quint.: inverecundius, Hieron.

IN-VĒRĒCŪDIA, æ. f. (inverecundus) *Impudence, shamelessness*; Tert.

IN-VĒRĒCUNDUS, a, um. *Shameless, without shame, immodest*; Cic.: inverecundum est, Pand.: inverecundus, Val. Max.: inverecundissimus, Plaut.: inverecundus deus, Hor., i. e. frank, open-hearted, of Bacchus.

IN-VĒRĒGO, ère. Prop. *To incline or turn to*; a word used at sacrifices and expiatory rites for, to pour upon; vina fronti, Virg.: liquores in me, Plaut.: super invergens carchesia, Ov.

IN-VĒRSĪBĪLIS, e. (in and verto) *Unchangeable*; Apul.

IN-VĒRSIO, ònis. f. (inverto) *A turning about, inverting*; verborum, l. e. a trope: this term is given to 1. Irony; Cic. Orat. 2, 65. 2. Allegory; Quint. 8, 6, 44. 3. Transposition; quoque ago, for ego quoque, Quint. 1, 5, 40.

IN-VĒRSOR, òris. m. (inverto) *To be amongst, to be occupied about*; Læli.

IN-VĒRSURA, æ. f. (inverto) *A turn, curve*; Vitr.

IN-VĒRSUS, a, um. See INVERTO.

IN-VĒRTO, or INVERTO, ti, sum, ère. I. *To turn upside down, turn about, turn up*; terram, Virg., to plough: celum, id.: vinaria, id., to upset or empty them: si polyplus invertatur, Plin., be placed on its back: hence fig.; se, Cic., to alter one's conduct, change: virtutes, Hor., to pervert: talum, Apul., to dislocate: orditem, Cic., to invert, or to pervert: hence, Inversus, a, um. 1. *Turned about, turned upside down, inverted*; alveus navis, Sall.: mare, Hor., tempestuosus: charta, i. e. aversa, Mart.: annus, Hor., i. e. winter. 2. Fig. *Perverted, inverted*; mores, Hor.: verba, Ter.; Lucr., i. e. obscure or unintelligible words, the meaning of which is to be guessed at. II. *To change, alter*; quæ invertere superpedeo, Tac., to deliver in a different form: hence, to give a different form or colour to; lanas, Sil. III. *To exchange, barter*; res, Ascen.

IN-VĒSPĒRASCIT, ère. 3. *It becomes evening, evening is approaching*; Liv.

IN-VĒSTIGĀBĪLIS, e. (investigo) *Investigable*; Tert.

IN-VĒSTIGĀTIO, ònis. f. (investigo) *An enquiring or searching into, an investigating*; Cic.

IN-VĒSTIGĀTOR, òris. m. (investigo) *He that enquires or searches into, an investigator*; Cic.

IN-VĒSTIGĀTRIX, icis. f. (investigator) *She that investigates, enquires, or searches into*; Marc. Cap.

IN-VĒSTIGO, òris, òris, ère. I. *To track out, as a dog*; Cic. II. Fig. *To trace out, i. e. to examine, search into, investigate*; Cic. III. *To find out, discover*; Cic.: literas per notas scriptas investigare, Suet., i. e. to decipher.

IN-VĒSTIO, òris, òris, ère. I. *To clothe, cover*; porticum pictura, Plin.: fucum, Mæcen. ap. Sen., to surround.

IN-VĒSTIS, e. I. *Unclothed*; Tert. II. *Without a beard, beardless*; Apul.: hence, unmarried; Tert.

III. *Deprived of*; dotalibus, id.

IN-VĒTĒRASCŌ, òris. f. (invetero) I. *To become old or veteran, to grow aged*; in Gallia, Cæs.: as allicum inveterascere non patiebatur, Nep., to continue too long: macula inveteravit, Cic. II. *To gain a firm footing*,

take root, predominate; inveterascit consuetudo, Cæs.: res, Cic.: opinio, id.: hence, Inveteravit, impers., *It has grown into use, it is an old custom;* followed by ut, Cic.

INVETERATIO, ōnis, f. (invetero) *Inveterateness;* hence, *an inveterate disease;* Cic.

INVETĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To render old, give age or duration to a thing;* capam, aquam, Plin. In Cic. Nat. D. 2, 2, the infinitive inveterare is used in a neuter sense, i. q. inveterascere: hence, Inveterari, *To become old, to acquire age or durability;* id.: hence, Inveteratus, a, um. *That has lasted a long time, old, rooted, inveterate;* ira, Cic.: amicitia, id.: licentia, Nep.: vinum, Plin. II. *To abolish, cause to cease;* Lact.

INVĒTĪTUS, a, um. *Unforbidden, unprohibited;* Sil.

INVĪCĒM, or IN VICĒM. (in vicis) I. *Alternately, by turns;* Cæs.: Cic. II. *Reciprocally, mutually;* diligere, Plin. Ep., to love one another. III. *On the contrary;* Plin. Ep. IV. *For, instead of;* with a genit.; Liv.:—See VICIS.

INVICTĒ, adv. *Invincibly, irrefutably;* invictissime, Augustin.

INVICTUS, a, um. *Not overcome, unconquered;* hence, I. *Unconquerable, that cannot be overpowered;* homo, animus, Cic.: also, seq. a, in respect of, id.: or, ad, Ov.: or, contra, Plin.: Spartam, id., incurrabile: adamas, Ov.: necessitas, Sen., unavoidable, inevitable, unalterable: invicta quædam, Liv.: invictissimus, Cic.: also seq. genit., Sil.; and seq. infin., id. II. *Against which one labours in vain, irrefutable;* defensio, Cic.: ratio victor, Augustin.

INVIDĪTIA, æ, f. (invidio) *An envying, envy,* when one person is envious of another; Cic.

IN-VIDĒO, vidi, visum, 2. I. *To envy, grudge, be jealous of;* alicui, Cic.: honor, id.: also, alicui aliquid, id.: also, alicuius rei, Hor.; and, aliqua re; e. g. alicui errore, Plin. Ep.: also seq. infin.; or seq. accus. et infin.; Plaut.: also, seq. ut, Virg.: also, alicui in re, Cic.: we find also, invidio, for invidetur mihi, Hor.: hence, Invidendus, a, um, id.: also without a case; qui invidet, Cic. II. Fig. 1. *For, To be reluctant, not to be willing, with an infin.;* Hor. 2. *To hinder, prevent, refuse, deny;* quæ invident rem apparere, Hor.: vinum Africæ natura invidit, Plin. N. B. Part. Invidus, a, um. I. *Odious;* Cic.: invidior, id.: invississimus, Plin. Ep. 2. *Hostile;* Virg. 3. *Unseen.*—See INVISTUS.

INVIDIA, æ, f. (invidus) I. *Envy, grudge, jealousy;* Cic.: Nep.: invidiæ fuimus, Propert., we were an object of envy, i. e. too fortunate: hence, I. *Sine invidia, Mart., willingly, readily.* 2. *Abst. verbo invidia, Liv., without boasting.* II. *Hatred, especially of statesmen, unpopularity, (bad) state of public feeling, &c.; dislike, odium, ill-will;* or rather, *evil report, bad character,* whether deserved or not; alicui invidiam facere, Brut. in Cic. Ep.; or, confare, Cic., to stir up public odium against any one, or, to bring one into ill repute: alicui esse invidiã, Liv.: habere invidiam, Cic., to be to blame: esse minori invidiam, Nep. N. B. Plur., Cic.

INVIDIOSĒ, adv. *In an envious or ill-humoured manner;* Cic.: invidiose quæri aliquid, Suet., to complain bitterly of any thing: see INVIDIOSUS ad fin.: invidiosus, Vell.

INVIDIOSUS, a, um. (invidia) I. *Full of envy, envious;* vetustas, Ov.: also seq. dativ., Prop. II. *That raises envy, envious, spite, &c.; pecunia non invidiosa, Cic., i. e. small: herba non invidiosa, Ov., small, little.* III. *That causes hatred, censure, or evil report; that injures one's character, odious;* possessiones, Cic.: homo, id.: damnatio invidiosior, id.: crimen invidiosissimum, id.: invidiosum vobis est, Liv., brings odium upon you: Ceres stetit invidiosa, Ov., i. e. to the discredit of Jupiter for not having taken more care of the world, and to Pluto for having committed the theft: invidiosus jocus, Suet., a jest that raises the indignation of others against any one, a bitter joke.

INVĪDUS, a, um. (invidio) *Envious;* homo, Cic.: also seq. dat.; e. g. potentia, Nep. N. B. I. *Sulst. That envies, an envious person;* Cic.: hence seq. genit.; laudis, Cic. II. Fig. *Of things, That deprives us of any thing, or hinders any thing;* ætas, Hor.: cura, id.: nox ceptis invidia nostris, Ov.

IN-VĪGĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of any thing;* malis, Ov., in sickness. II. Fig. *To be watchful in, over, or on account of any thing;* mens invigilat curis, Sil. III. *To be intent on, pay attention to, bestow pains upon;* venatu, victu, Virg., for venatui, victui: also without a case; Colum.: also seq. pro, Ov.: also seq. infin., Val. Fl.

INVINCIBILIS, e. I. *Unconquerable;* malum, Tert. II. *Irrefutable;* Tert.

INVINCIBILĒTER, adv. *Invincibly, irrefutably;* Apul.

INVINCIO, inxi, inctum, ire. *To fetter;* Pand.

INVINCTUS, a, um. See INVINCIO.

INVĪNUS, a, um. (in and vinum) *That abstains from wine;* Apul.

IN-VĪO, āre. *To tread upon, set foot upon (a path);* Solin.

IN-VĪOLABILIS, e. *Inviolable;* Lucr.: Virg.

INVĪOLĀTE, adv. *Inviolably;* Cic.

INVĪOLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Inviolate, unhurt;* homo, Cic.: amicitia, id.: terra, Varr., not ploughed: vita, Sil., uninjured by misfortune, prosperous, pleasant. II. *Inviolable;* templum, Liv.

IN-VISCĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To put deep into the entrails;* aliquid canibus, Nemes.

IN-VĪSIBILIS, e. *Invisible;* Cels.

IN-VĪSIBILITAS, ātis, f. (invisibilis) *Invisibility;* Tert.

IN-VĪSIBILĒTER, adv. *Invisibly;* Tert.

IN-VĪSĪTĀTUS, a, um. I. *As yet unseen, that has not yet been seen, unseen;* Cic.: Liv.: in manuscripts it is frequently confounded with inusitatus; see Drakenborch. ad Liv. v. 35. II. *Not visited, unfrequented;* civitas, Quint. Decl.

IN-VĪSO, si, sum, ěre. I. *To look any whither;* i. e. *to go to see how things are there;* ad me invisam domum, Plaut.: hence it may be rendered, I. *To go to a place in order to see or to visit a person, to go to see, go to visit;* ad meam filiam invisam domum, Plaut. 2. *To visit;* alicum, Cic. 3. *To look after any thing, take a view of, look at;* res rusticas, Cic.: sacrificium, id.: Delum, Plaut.: captivos inviso, id.: domum nostram invisas, Cic. II. *To see, perceive;* Catull.: or, *to look into;* speculum, Apul.

INVĪSOR, ōris, m. (invideo) *One that envies, an envier;* Apul.

IN-VĪSTUS, a, um. I. *Unseen;* Cic.: Cæs.: sacra maribus invisã, Cic.: morbus, i. e. unknown, Cato: also, *invisible;* cantavit invisus, Apul. II. *Hated;* Cic.: invidior, id.: invississimus, Plin. Ep. III. *Hostilily disposed, hostile;* Virg.

INVĪTABĪLIS, e. (invito) *Attractive, alluring;* Gell.

INVĪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (invito) *That by means of which any one is incited or allured, an incitement, alluremt;* Cic.: plur., id.

INVĪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (invito) I. *An invitation;* Cic.: ad invitationes hospitium, id., for treating his guests.

II. *An incitement;* Cic. III. *An indulging one's self in eating or drinking, a feast, banquet;* Liv.: vini largior, Gell., an immoderate wine-banquet.

INVĪTĀTĪONĒLĀ, æ, f. (dimin. of invitatio) i. q. Invitatio, in a diminutive sense; vini, Gell. 25, 2, in the title.

INVĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (invito) *One who invites;* e. g. to a feast, Mart.—Hence,

INVĪTĀTORĪUS, a, um. *Inviting, invitatory, belonging to invitation;* Tert.

INVĪTĀTRIX, icis, f. (invitator) *She that invites, inviting;* Symm.

INVĪTĀTUS, us, m. (invito) *An inviting;* Cic.

INVĪTE, adv. *Unwillingly, contrary to one's will;* Cic.: invidius, id.

INVĪTABĪLĒS, e. *Inviolable, imperishable;* Prudent.

INVĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To invite;* in rem, Cic.: ad rem, Hirt.: also seq. infin., Virg.: especially, to an entertainment, to one's house; ad cenam, Cic.: alicum hospitium, id.; or, in hospitium, Liv.: alicum domum suam, Cic.: invito eum, ut apud me deversetur, id.: invitati hospitaliter per domos, i. e. in domos, Liv.: tecto, domo, i. e. in tectum, &c., Cic.: also simply, *to invite to an entertainment;* alicum, id.: hence, 1. *Alicum, To treat, entertain any one, to entertain with a feast;* Cæs.: fig.; alicum gladio, Plaut., to kill, or, to intend to kill: thus also, clava, id., to cudgel. 2. *Alicum poculis, to challenge, pledge a person frequently in order to make him drunk, Plaut.: hence, se, to indulge one's self in eating and drinking, to eat and drink freely;* Plaut.: Sall.: also with the addition of cibo vinoque, Sall. Fragm. p. 991, ed. Cort. II. Fig. *To invite, i. e. to incite, allure, induce, attract;* alicum præmiis ad rem, Cic.: ingenia, quæ gloria invitatur, id.: appetitum animi, id.: hiems invitatur, Virg.: hence, alicuid, *to invite, incite or allure to any thing;* assentationem, to flattery, Cic.: thus also, somnos, Hor. N. B. Mare invitavit, i. e. derivavit, Solin.

IN-VĪTĪPERABILIS, e. *Unblameable;* Tert.

INVĪTUS, a, um. I. *That does any thing against his will, reluctant, unwilling, against one's will;* ut nihil faciat invitus, Cic.: eum invitissimum dimisi, id.: Fannium invitum dicere cogo, id.: verba non invita sequentur, Hor.: hence, me, te, se, &c., invito, against my, thy, &c., will; si, se invito, conarentur, Cæs.: diis hominibusque invitis, Cic.: me invitissimo, id.: thus also, non invitus, not unwilling, i. e. willing, id.: also seq. genit.; e. g. non invitum fore solutionis, Pand., would not be very sorry to see this payment. II. *With the poets, Involutary;* invita opæ, Ov.

INVĪUS, a, um. (in and via) I. *Without a road impassable;* saltus, Liv.: maria invia Teucris, Virg.: invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov.: hence, invia, sc. loca, impassable places, Liv.: invio, i. e. in invio, s. per invia, P. fronto.

II. Fig. *Loricã invia sagittis, Mart., impenetrable.*

INVĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (invoco) *An invoking;* Quint.

IN-VĪCĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. I. *Uncalled;* Cic.

2. *Uninvited;* Tert.: Nep. II. Part. of invoco.

IN-VĪCĀO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To call;* P. Mn. II.

To name, call by name; hoc sublime, quem invocant Jovem, Enn. ap. Cic.: dominum, Curt. III. To call upon, appeal to; deos testes, Liv.: deos iratos, id.: especially, to call upon for assistance, to call to one's assistance, implore the aid of; Junonem in pariendo, Cic.: deos in auxilium, Quint.: sibi deos, Plaut.: deos precibus, Tac.: opem deorum, Liv.: leges, Tac.

INVOLĀTUS, us. m. (involo) *A flying, flight*; Cic. INVOLGO, āre. See INVULGO.
INVOLĪTO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (freq. of involo) *To fly in or to a place*; Prudent.: fig.; comae involant humeris, Hor., i. e. wave.

IN-VŌLŪ, āvi, ātūm, āre. I. Intrans. 1. *To fly into or towards a place*; in villam, Vall.: nidis, Colum. 2. *As it were to fly towards, i. e. to fall or rush upon, to fly at*; in capillum, Ter.: alicui in oculos, id.: ad aliquem, Hirt., to spring upon, attack: thus also, in aliquem, Apul.; in possessionem, Cic., to take possession of. II. Trans. *To attack*; aliquem, Plin.: castra, Tac.: hence, 1. *To take possession of, seize*; animos involat cupido eundi, Tac., seizes, attacks. 2. *To take away, carry off*; Catull.: Petron.: Pand.

IN-VŌLŪGER, cris, cre. *Unable to fly, unftedged*; pulli, Colum.
INVŌLŪCRE, is. n. (involo) sc. linteum. *A cloth or napkin wrapped round the body in order to keep the clothes clean*; Plaut.

INVŌLŪCRUM, i. n. (involo) *That in which one wraps any thing, a wrapper, covering, case*; clipei, candelabri, Cic.; chartarum, Plin.: fig.; simulationum, Cic., cloaks.

INVŌLŪMENTUM, i. n. (involo) i. q. Involverum; Augustin.
INVŌLŪNTĀRIE, adv. *Involuntarily, undesignedly*; Pand.

INVŌLŪNTĀRIUS, a, um. *Involuntary, undesigned*; Cael. Aur.

IN-VŌLŪNTAS, ātis. f. *Unwillingness*; Tert.

IN-VŌLŪTE, adv. *Perplexedly, obscurely*; Spart.

IN-VŌLŪTIO, ōnis. f. (involo) *An enveloping, or, that which is enveloped or enfolded*; Vitr.

INVŌLŪTO, āre. (freq. of involo) *To envelop, enfold*; Apic.
INVŌLŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of involo; see INVOLVO. II. Adj. *Dark, obscure, difficult to be understood*; res involutus explicare, Cic.: res involutissima, Sen.

IN-VOLVO, vi, ātūm. 3. I. *To roll to or upon*; cupae involutas labuntur, Cæs.: Olympum Ossæ, Virg.: mons silvas secum involvunt, id.: involvat aris in caput, id.

II. *To wrap up, envelop, envelop, cover*; sinistras sagittas; manus ad digitos usque, Liv.: poma argilla, Pallad.: sc farina, Phædr.: aliquid corpori, Plin.: nemus flammis, Virg.: nox involvit umbra diem, id.: thus also, Involutus, a, um; e. g. candelabrum, Cic.: sal in linteolo, Plin.: hence fig.: to wrap up, envelop; se lriteris, Cic., to give himself to study; se virtute, Hor., to cover, protect; bellum pacis nomine involvit, i. e. latens in pace, Cic.: homo involutus fraudibus, i. e. plenus, Tac.—See also INVOLUTUS.

INVOLVĪTUS, i. m. i. q. Involutulus.
INVOLVĪTUS, i. m. (involo) *A worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in the leaves of trees*; Plin.

INVULGO, or IN-VOLGO, āvi, ātūm, āre. I. Trans. *To make public, bring before the public, make known, publish*; Gell.: hence, Invulgatus, a, um, *Known, common*; verba, id. II. Intrans. *To bear witness, give evidence, make a deposition*; Cic.

IN-VULNERĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be wounded, invulnerable, inviolable*; Sen.
IN-VULNERĀTUS, a, um. *Unwounded*; Cic.

IO! (iō, iō) An expression of joy, *huzza! oh! ah!* Tib.: Ov.: io triumphe! Hor.: also of pain, *oh! ah!* Tib.: Ov.

IOHIA. An exclamation of denial; Plaut.
ION, i. n. (iō) I. *The purple violet*; Plin. II. *A precious stone unknown to us, of the same colour*; id.

ΙŌTA, n. The name of a letter of the Greek alphabet; Cic.: also, Jota, æ. f. Auson.

ΙŌTACISMUS, i. m. (ἰωτακισμὸς) *A too frequent repetition of the letter j or i*; e. g. Jumo Jovi jure iascitur.

IPSE, a, um. (from is and the affix pse, the Greek σπs, he for himself; hence originally they said, more correctly, eapse, eampse, for ipsa, ipsam) I. *Self*; ego ipse, ille ipse, &c., Cic.: we also find ipse and ipsi for ego ipse, tu ipse, ille ipse, nos ipsi, &c.; e. g. ipse interviso, id.: it is frequently used with me, mihi, tibi, te, sibi, se; e. g. agam per me ipse, id.; mihi ipse assentor, id.: in me ipso probavi, id.: ne me ipsum irrideam, id.: also with per se, which is redundant: per se ipsa maxima est, id.: especially, 1. *Self*; i. e. in one's own person, personally; Cic.: Ov.: 2. *Myself, thou thyself, he himself*; when used of the chief person; as, Cæsar decimam legionem in dextro cornu—locaverat—cohortes duas—reliquerat: sinistru cornu Antonium, dextro P. Sullam—præposuerat: ipse (Cæsar) contra Pompeium constitit, Cæs.: this ipse may frequently be rendered into English, *but I, but*

thou, but he, &c. 3. *For myself, for yourself, &c., for our own persons, &c.*; te ipsum pluris feci, Cic.: also with things, *in and for itself*; res ipsa, Ter.: id ipsum, Cic. 4. Et ipse, *Also himself, also, likewise, too*; this form is used when in the predicate reference is made to two or more subjects; qui et ipse crux frugerat, Suet., who likewise (as also those who had been mentioned before) had broken his leg. II. *He, she, it*, of a principal person or thing; thus, for example, the master or mistress of a house is called ipse or ipsa; e. g. quo me ipsa misit, Plaut.: thus also, ipse, he, i. e. the master or teacher; as, of Pythagoras, ipse dixit, Cic.: thus also, ipsi, the passengers and crew, as opposed to the ship, Liv. III. *The very, the self-same, the identical*; ea ipsa hora, Cic.: eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, Liv., and that was the very cause of the war. IV. *Just, exactly*, with exact definitions of time or number; triginta erant dies ipsi, Cic., just thirty days, exactly thirty days: ipso vicesimo anno, id.: Cæsar, in particular, frequently uses the word in this connection; sub ipsa profectioe, Cæs., at the very moment of departure; hence, nunc ipsum, id., just now.

V. *Even*, when equivalent to *himself, &c.*; neque eum ipse Cæsar, Cic.: in his ipsis rebus, id.: ipsa virtus contemnitur, id. VI. *Of himself, &c., of his (her, &c.) own accord, for his (her, &c.) own part*; valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt, Cic.: animus ipse ægrotus, Ter.: also with sponte, which is redundant, Liv. VII. *Alone*; his actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, Virg., as in the Greek, ἀβρός for μόνος; cf. Juv. 1, 32, 136. VIII. *He, she, it, or the same*; ex ipsius virtute voluptatem cepi, i. e. illius, Cic.: tanquam ab ipsis corruptum, Nep., i. e. a se. N. B. I. We find also ipsus for ipse, Ter. 2. In Plautus we still find the old forms eapse for ipsa, eopse for ipso, and eampse for ipsam. 3. Superl., Ipsissimus (sum), Plaut., I am the very person. 4. The penult of ipsius is sometimes short, Virg.

IPUSUS, a, um. See IPSE.

IRĀ, æ. f. I. *Anger, wrath, rage*; Cic.: iram evomere in aliquem, Ter.: irā indulgere, Liv.: alicui esse irā, Virg., to be hated: irā colestes, Liv., the wrath of the gods: irā means any violent or impassioned emotion of the mind, and hence is to be rendered sometimes *anger*, sometimes *bitterness, revenge, resentment*, and sometimes *sensibility, irritability, pique*. N. B. I. *Objective*, i. e. anger on account of any thing; fugæ, Liv.: prædæ amissæ, id.: dictatoris creati, i. e. ob creatum, &c., id.: hence, irā suæ et paternæ, Liv., against his own person and against his father. II. *Fury, rage*; belli, Sall.: ventorum, Sil.: dant mucronibus iras, id., whet, sharpen. III. *A cause for anger*; Ov. N. B. Irāi for iræ, Lucr.

IRACUNDUS, adv. *Angrily, in anger, wrathfully*; Cic.: iracundus, id.

IRACUNDIA, æ. f. (iracundus) I. *A proneness to anger, natural inclination to be angry, irascibility*; Cic. II. *Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, cholera*; when it is immoderate and proceeds to revenge; præ iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.: iracundiam cohibere, Cic.: or, reprimerè, Ter.: dimittere reip., Cæs., to sacrifice to the good of the state, to dismiss through affliction to the state.

IRACUNDITER, adv. i. q. Iracunde; Enn.

IRACUNDUS, a, um. *Irascible, irritable, passionate, angry*; senex, Cic.: in se, id.: leo, Ov.: iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina, Hor.: iracundior, Justin.: iracundissimus, Sen.

IRASCENTIA, æ. f. i. q. Iracundia; Apul.

IRASCIBILIS, e. i. q. Iracundus; Firmic.

IRASOR, 3. depon. I. *To be angry, to be in a rage*; Cic.: in cornua irasci, Virg., to butt with his horns: also with a dative; amicis, Cic.: admonitioni alicujus, Quint.: also sec. accus.; e. g. id., that that account, Cato: nostram vicem, with us, Liv. II. Fig. *Irascitur ventus*, Petron.: mare, Plin. N. B. Iratus, a, um, adj.; see IRATUS.

IRĀTE, adv. *Angrily*; Phædr.: iratus, Cic.

IRĀTUS, a, um. (ira) I. *Angry*; Cic.: alicui, with any one, id.: sum tibi iratus, Ter.: irator alicui, id.: iratissimus alicui, Cic. II. Fig. *Mare, Hor., tempestuous, boisterous*: venter, id., hungry: sitis, ventus, Propert.: manus, id.

IRENARCHES, or -cha, æ. m. (ἱρενάρχης) *A magistrate whose duty it was to keep peace and tranquillity in the provinces*; Pauid.

IRICŌLOR, ōris. (iris and color) *Of the colour of the rainbow*; Auson.

IRĪNUS, a, um. (ἱρινός) *Of the plant iris*; e. g. unguentum, and simply, Irinum, sc. unguentum, Cels.: Plin.

IRĪO, ōnis. m. *Winter cresses*; Plin. 22, 75.

IRIS, is, and Idis. f. (ἱεὺς) I. *The rainbow*; but considered as a deity, Apul.: other writers call it curus.

II. *A kind of plant*; probably, *fleur de lis*; Plin.

III. *A kind of precious stone*, according to Pliny—supposed to be a regular six-sided prismatic crystal.

IRŊŊĀ, æ. f. See IRŊŊEA.

IRŊŊŊĀ, æ. f. (ἱρωνία) *Irony, a figure of speech, when one means the contrary of what he says*; Cic.

IRONICE, adv. *Ironically, satirically*; Ascon.
 IRPEX, icis, m. An agricultural implement made of iron, and having teeth, drawn by oxen over the ground in order to root up weeds, a rake, harrow; Varr.: we find also urpex, Cato.
 IRRADIO, avi, átum, áre. (in and radio) I. Trans. *To illumine, irradiate*; Stat. II. Intrans. *To shine forth, beam forth, cast forth rays*; dies irradiat, Sedul., breaks.
 IRRADO, si, sum, 3. (in and rado) I. *To scrape into*; Cato. II. *To scrape, shave, make smooth*; caput irradum, Plaut., shaved, bald.
 IRRASUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and rasus) *Not shaved or polished, not smooth*; clava, Sil. II. Part. of irrado.
 IRRATIÓNABILIS, e. i. q. Irrationals; this word, as also ratiónalis, together with their derivatives, do not occur in good Latin writers, and wherever they are found ought to be changed into irratiónalis, &c., as Spalding on Quint. 2, 16, 16, has shown.
 IRRATIÓNABILITAS, átis, f. (irratiónalis) *Unreasonableness, immoderateness*; Apul.: cf. IRRATIÓNABILIS.
 IRRATIÓNABILITER, adv. *Unreasonably, immoderately*; Tert.: cf. IRRATIÓNABILIS.
 IRRATIÓNALIS, e. (in and ratiónalis) I. *Irrational*; Sen.: Quint. II. *Without application of reason*; usus irratiónalis, Quint., mechanical exercise.
 IRRATIÓNALITER, adv. *Irrationally, unreasonably*; Cic.
 IRRAUDESCO, ausi, ére. (irraucus) *To become hoarse*; Cic.
 IRRAUCUS, a, um. (in and raucus) *Hoarse*; Plin. Val.
 IRRÉCITABILITER, adv. *Inexpressibly, unspcakably*; Ven. Fort.
 IRRÉCÓGITATIO, ónis, f. (in and recogitatio) *Thoughtlessness, forgetfulness*; Tert.
 IRRÉCORDABILIS, e. (in and recordabilis) *Not to be recalled to mind*; Arnob.
 IRRÉCUPÉRABILIS, e. (in and recuperio) *Irreparable, unalterable*; Tert.
 IRRÉCUSABILIS, e. (in and recusabilis) *Not to be refused*; Cod. Just.
 IRRÉDIVIVUS, a, um. (in and redivivus) *Irreparable, that cannot be restored*; Catull.
 IRRÉDUX, ócis, (in and redux) *That does not bring back*; Lucan.
 IRRÉFORMABILIS, e. (in and réformo) *Unalterable*; Tert.
 IRRÉFUTABILIS, e. (in and refuto) *Irrefutable*; Arnob.
 IRRÉFUTATUS, a, um. (in and refutatus) *Unrefuted*; Lact.
 IRRÉGIBILIS, e. (in and regibilis) I. *Ungovernable, unmanageable*; Veget. II. *Immoderately large*; Cael. Aut.
 IRRÉGRESSIBILIS, e. (in and regredior) *From which there is no return*; Augustin.
 IRRÉLIGATUS, a, um. (in and religatus) *Unbound*; Ov.: ratis, Albinov., not bound or tied (to the bank).
 IRRÉLIGIO, ónis, f. (in and religio) *Irreligion, impiety*; Auct. ad Hor.
 IRRÉLIGÓSE, adv. *Impiously*; Tac.
 IRRÉLIGÓSTAS, átis, f. (irreligiosus) *Impiety*; Tert.
 IRRÉLIGÓSUS, a, um. (in and religiosus) *Irreligious, impious*; Liv.: irreligiosus, Arnob.: irreligiosissimum est, Tert.
 IRRÉMEABILIS, e. (in and remeabilis) *From which one cannot return*; unda, i. e. Styx, Virg.: error, id.: via, Sen.
 IRRÉMEDIABILIS, e. (in and remediabilis) *Incurable, for which there is no remedy, irremediable*; Plin.
 IRRÉMISSIBILIS, e. (in and remissibilis) *Irremissible, unpardonable*; Tert.
 IRRÉMOTUS, a, um. (in and remotus) *Unremoved*; Prudent.
 IRRÉMUNÉRABILIS, e. (in and remuneror) *That cannot be compensated*; Apul.
 IRRÉMUNÉRATUS, a, um. (in and remuneratus) *Unremunerated, not rewarded*; Cassiod.
 IRRÉPARABILIS, e. (in and reparabilis) *Irreparable, that cannot be restored*; Virg.
 IRRÉPERCUSSUS, a, um. (in and repercutus) *Not reported, not refuted*; Tert.
 IRRÉPERTUS, a, um. (in and repertus) *Not found*; Hor.
 IRRÉPLETUS, a, um. (in and repletus) *Not filled*; Paul. Nol.
 IRRÉPO, psi, ptum, ére. (in and repo) I. *To creep or steal into, upon, or to a place, to creep in*, of persons, animals, and things; arbori, Plin.: draconem irrepisse ad eam, Suet.: irrepitibus aquis, Colum.: also, seq. accus., Apul. II. *Fig. To creep into, come into imperceptibly, steal into, insinuate itself*; in mentes hominum, Cic.: in testamenta locupletium, Cic.: irrepit hac lues in Italiam, Plin.: dolor irrepit animo, Sen.: also seq. accus.; e. g. militares animos, Tac.: also absolute, *to insinuate one's self*; e. g. as a friend, Tac.
 IRRÉPOSCIBILIS, e. (in and reposito) *That cannot be demanded again*; Apul.

IRREPREENSIBILIS, e. (in and reprehendo) *Unblameable*; Tert.
 IRREPREENSUS, a, um. (in and reprehensus) *Without blame, unblameable*; Ov.
 IRREPTO, áre. (freq. of irrepo) *To steal or creep into or to a place*; humeris, Stat.: also seq. accus., id.
 IRREPTOR, óris, m. (irrepo) *One who creeps into or upon*; agrorum, Cod. Theod.
 IRRÉQUEBILIS, e. (in and requiesco) *That cannot be stilled*; sitis, Scrib. Larg.
 IRRÉQUIES, étis, f. (in and requies) *Restless*; Auson.
 IRRÉQUIETUS, a, um. (in and requietus) *Unquiet, restless*; Ov.: Plin.
 IRRESECTUS, a, um. (in and resectus) *Not cut to pieces, uncut*; pollex, Hor.
 IRRESÓLUBILIS, e. (in and resolutus) *Insoluble*; Apul.
 IRRESÓLUTUS, a, um. (in and resolutus) *Not loosed, unloosed*; Ov.
 IRRESPIRABILIS, e. (in and respiro) *In which one cannot breathe*; Tert.
 IRRESTINCTUS, a, um. (in and restinctus) *Unextinguished*; Sil.
 IRRETIO, ivi, itum, ire. (in and rete) I. *To catch or entangle in a net*; aliquem, Cic. II. *Fig.*; se erratis, Cic.: aliquem illicebis corruptelarum, id.: frons irretita capistro, Calp., i. e. bound, covered.
 IRRETITUS, a, um. See IRRETIO.
 IRRETORTUS, a, um. (in and retortus) *Not turned back, not turned or drawn back or aside*; oculo irretorto, Hor., without even once looking back.
 IRRETRACTABILIS, e. (in and retracto) *Unchangeable, irrevocable*; Augustin.
 IRREVÉRENS, tis. (in and reverens) *That does not show due respect or veneration, irreverent, disrespectful*; seq. gen.; operis, Plin. Ep.: also seq. dat.: Spart.: in aliquem, Tert.
 IRREVÉRENTER, adv. *Without due reverence, irreverently, disrespectful*; Plin. Ep.
 IRREVÉRENTIA, æ, f. (irreverens) *Want of due respect towards a superior, irreverence*; Tac.
 IRREVOCABILIS, e. (in and revocabilis) I. *That cannot be recalled, irrevocable*; ætas, Lucr.: verbum, Hor.: also, that cannot be drawn back; pondus, Plin. II. *Irrevocable, i. e. that cannot be retrieved, irrevocable*; casus, Liv.: constantia, Plin. Ep.: donatio, Pand. III. *That cannot be kept back or restrained*; irrevocabilior, Tac.
 IRREVOCABILITER, adv. *Irrevocably, irretrievably*; Augustin.
 IRREVOCANDUS, a, um. i. q. Irrevocabilis; Claud.
 IRREVOCATUS, a, um. (in and revocatus) *Not called back*; hence, I. *Not asked to repeat a thing*; Hor. II. *That cannot be called or kept back*; Ov.
 IRREVOLUTUS, a, um. (in and revolutus) *Not unrolled*; liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4, i. e. not opened, not read; other edd. have involutus, which is better.
 IRRIDENTER, adv. *Jeeringly, scoffingly*; Laber.
 IRRIDEO, si, sum, 2. (in and rideo) I. Intrans. *To laugh at anything, to jest, to joke*; Cic.: Nep.: Tac. II. Trans. *To laugh at, scoff at, ridicule, laugh to scorn*; aliquem, id.: Romam, id.: hence, Irrisus, a, um, Virg.: irrisum habere aliquem, Plaut., to scoff at, make sport of.
 IRRIDÍCULE, adv. *Without wit*; Cæs.
 IRRIDÍCULUS, a, um. (in and ridiculus) *Laughable, ridiculous*; hence, Irridiculum, *A laughing-stock*; irridiculum sumus, Plaut., we are a laughing-stock; habere aliquem irridiculum, id., to make a laughing-stock of.
 IRRIGATIO, ónis, f. (irrigo) *A watering, irrigating*; seq. gen. I. Activè, fluminis, Plin. 2. Passivè, agrorum, Cic.
 IRRIGATOR, óris, m. (irrigo) *One that irrigates, or waters*; Augustin.
 IRRIGO, avi, átum, áre. (in and rigo) I. *To draw or conduct water or any thing liquid to a place*; aquam in areas, Cato: amurcam ad arbores, id.: imbres (i. e. aquam), sc. plantis, Virg.: fig.: quietem per membra, Virg. II. *To water, irrigate*; hortulos fontibus, Cic.: Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.: fig.; sol irrigat cœlum candore, Lucr., for implet: fessos corpora irrigat artus, Virg., drops refreshment into our limbs: and faciet, aliquem plagiis, Plaut., to cudgel. III. *To wet, moisten*; genas fletu, Sen.: circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv., inundated.
 IRRIGUUS, a, um. (in and riguus) I. *Watered*; hortus, Hor.: regio, Plin.: fig.; corpus irriguum mero, Hor. II. *That is drawn to any place for the purpose of watering, irrigating*; fons, Virg.: hence, fig. 1. *Somnus*, Pers. 2. *Ignis*, fire that flows from the earth, lava, Sever. in Ætna. 3. *Carmen*, Sever. in Ætna, music produced by hydraulic machines: hence, Irriguum, *A watering, the water which irrigates*; aquarum irrigua, Plin.
 IRRIMOR, ári. (in and rimor) *To seek or search for*; Pacuv.
 IRRISIBILIS, e. (irrideo) *Deserving to be laughed at*; Augustin.

IRRISIO, ōnis. f. (irrideo) *A deriding, mocking*; Cic. IRRISIVE. adv. *Deridingly, mockingly*; Ammian.
IRRISOR, ōris. m. (irrideo) *A scaffer, derider, jester*; id.
IRRISORIVS, a, um. (irrisor) *Scornful*; Marc. Cap.
IRRISUS, a, um. See IRRIDEO.

IRRISUS, us. m. (in and risus) *A scoffing, mockery, derision*; irrissui esse, to be a laughing-stock, Cæs.: ab irrissu, out of mockery, Liv.: irrissui habere, to make a laughing-stock of, Apul.

IRRITABILIS, e. (irrito) *I. Easily excited or enraged, irritable, passionate*; Cic. *II. Easily exciting*; Lact.

IRRITABILITAS, ātis. f. (irritabilis) *Excitability*; e. g. to anger, *irritability, irascibility*; Apul.

IRRITAMEN, inis. n. (irrito) *A means of exciting, an incitement, provocation*; Ov.

IRRITAMENTUM, i. n. (irrito) *A means of exciting, an incitement, incentive, provocation*; certaminum, Liv.: gule, Sallust.: pacis, i. e. ad pacem, Tac.: malorum, Ov.: also, of things without life; fluvius incitatus irritamentis, Plin.

IRRITATIO, ōnis. f. (irrito) *An inciting, exciting, instigating*; Liv.

IRRITATOR, ōris. m. (irrito) *An inciter, inducer, instigator*; Sen.

IRRITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of irrito; see IRRITO. II. Adj. *angry, excited, enraged*; Ter.: irritator, Gell. IRRITO, ōri, ātum, āre. I. *To incite, irritate, instigate, stimulate, excite*; ad certamen, Liv.: also, aliquid, *to incite, excite, stir, inflame, occasion*, Gr. *ἐπιρρῶν*; voluptatem, amores, vitia, Or.: virtutem animi, Lucr.: sibi simulate, Liv.: iram, id. II. Especially, *To excite to anger, to irritate, enrage, anger, provoke*; aliquem, Cic.: canem, Plaut.: fig.; quietos amnes, Hor.—See also IRRITATUS.

IRRITO, ōris. (irritus) *To invalidate*; Cod. Th.

IRRITUS, a, um. (in and rritus) I. *Invalid, void, of no effect*; testamentum facere irritum, Cic.: quod erat ratum, irritum est, Ter.: aves, Gell. II. *Vain, useless, without effect*. I. Of things; inceptum, Liv.: preces, Plin. Paneg.: labor, Ov.: Quint.: lingua, Propert.: dona, Virg.: tela, id.: promissa, Catull.: ova, Plin.: wind eggs = hence, Irritum, *Fruitlessness, nought*; spes ad irritum cadet, Liv., falls to nought; thus also, spes ad irritum redacta, id., disappointed: labores cadere in irritum, i. e. facti sunt irriti, Tac.: hence, Irrito (abl.), *In vain, to no purpose*; Eumen. 2. Of persons, *That does any thing in vain or to no purpose, that does not attain his object*; irritus urget, Virg.: domum irritus rediit, Sen.: irritus discessit, Tac.: venit irrita turba domum, Tibull.: also seq. gen.; e. g. legationis, i. e. in legatione, Tac.: consilii, Vell.: spei, Curt.: hence, homo irritus, i. e. nequam, inutilis, Cato.

IRRIBŪRSO, āvi, ēre. (in and roborasco) *To acquire strength, take root, strengthen itself*; verbi significatio irrobavit, Gell.

IRROGATIO, ōnis. f. (irrogo) *An adjudicating, an imposing (a penalty)*; multa, Cic.

IRROGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and rogo) I. *To propose any thing to the people against any one*; alicui legem, privilegium, Cic. II. *To impose, inflict, appoint*; penas peccatis, Hor.: multam alicui, Cic.: tributum, Plin. Paneg.: supplicium, exsilium, penam, Tac.: imperium in aliquem, to exercise, Plin.: mortem sibi, to destroy himself, Tac.: plus labori, Quint., to bestow upon. III. *To ask for any thing, entreat for*; Eumen.

N. B. Irrogassit, for irrogaverit, Cic. e. Legg. xii. Tab. IRRŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and roro) I. Trans. I. *To wet or moisten with dew, to bedew*; Colum.: hence gen., *to moisten, besprinkle, wet*; crinem aquis, Ov.: fig.; zephyrus irrorat flatibus anem, Claud. 2. *To drop or trickle upon*; liquores capiti, Ov. II. Intrans. *To drop upon or trickle*; lacrimæ irrorant foliis, Ov.: Africus irrorat, i. e. mittit rorem, Colum.

IRRŌTO, āre. (in and roro) *To roll along*; Minuc. Fel. IRRŪDESCO, bui, ēre. (in and rubesco) *To grow red*; Stat.

IRRUCTO, āre. (in and ructo) *To belch into*; in os alicui, Plaut.

IRRUFO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and rufo) *To reddens, make red*; Tert.

IRRUGATIO, ōnis. f. (irruo) *A wrinkling*; Serv.

IRRUGO, āre. (in and rugo) *To wrinkle, wrinkle together*; Gell.

IRRUMPO, ūpi, uptum, ēre. (in and rumpo) I. *To break, burst, or rush in or into, to force one's way into*; intro, Ter.: in castra, Cic.: in partem hostium, Cæs.: mare in terras irrupit, Plin.: libertos orabat, ut ad se irrumperet, Sall.: also seq. dat.; thalamo, Virg.: also seq. acus; portam, Sall.: domum alicujus, Cæs.: Italiam, Tac.: also absolutē; ne bestiola conaretur irrumperere (into the ear), Cic. N. B. I. Tellus irrumperens in sidera, Sil., rising up to the stars. 2. Irrumperere se, for irrumperere, Varr. II. Fig. *To break into, force one's way into, enter by force*; imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, Cic.: in patrimonium, id.: irrumperunt curam, Ov.: in fetus alicujus, Cic., to endeavour to prevent his shedding

tears. N. B. Irruptus, a, um, *Untorn, unbroken*; see IRRUPTUS.

IRRUO, ūi, ere. (in and ruo) I. Trans. *To throw into or to a place*; vide, ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter., rush in. II. Intrans. *To rush in or into, force one's way, enter by force*; in aciem, Cic.: in aedes, Ter.: also seq. dat.; flammis, Claud.: also absolutē; quam mox irrumus? Ter.: fig.; in alienas possessiones, Cic.: in odium alicujus, id.

IRRUPTIO, ōnis. f. (irrumpto) *A rushing or bursting in, an irroad, invasion, irruption*; irruptionem facere, Cic.: belli, Flor.: ferarum, Plin. Paneg.

IRRUPTUS, a, um. (in and ruptus) *Untorn, unbroken, undivided*; Hor.

Is, eā, id. (from the old Gr. pronoun ἰ or ἴς) I. *The same person or thing, or, he, she, it*; mihi veniat obvium puer tuus: is mihi literas reddidit, Cic.: is est, an non est? Ter., is it he or not? also of the first and second person; credidi homini docto mandare: is lapidi mando, Plaut., i. e. and I, &c.: qui magister equitum viderere, is per municipia cucurrisset, Cic. N. B. I. It frequently agrees with its predicate; ea causa belli fuit, that was the, Liv., for id.: is denique honos mihi videri solet, Cic. 2. It is used with a substantive in the same number, gender, and case, although it refers to another word; quæ vectigalia locassent, ea rata locato, for eorum, Liv.: ea libera conjectura est, for de ea, id. It also frequently agrees with a substantive connected with and put immediately after qui, quæ, quod; e. g. ea, quæ gemma dicitur, Cic., that, which is called. 3. It is also redundant before qui, quæ, quod; particularly, we often find id quod, for quod; e. g. si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Cic.: this id, however, is by no means altogether redundant; but, connected with quod, it denotes a parenthesis; id quod debet, and that ought to be the case. Id quod means also, wherefore, or, since; Ter. is is redundant in other instances; also; quod ne id facere posses, Cic.: quorum eorum unus, Plaut.: thus also, quid est quo non eodem progrediat, Cic.: especially when it comes after any thing, late in the sentence; urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, iure eam condere parat, Liv.: nescire, quid acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic. On the contrary, it is omitted; nunc redeo ad quæ mihi mandas, for ad ea, quæ, &c., id. 4. Id is frequently used as a substantive, and so with a genitive: ad id locorum, Liv.; or, ad id, id. i. e. up to that time, as yet, to the present time: ad id diei, Gell., at that time of day; especially when it may be rendered, 'such'; id temporis, Cic., at that time, at such a time: homo id ætatis, id., of that (such an) age; et id ætatis jam sumus, id., We also find id, for propter id, *Therefore, on that account*; id prode, Ter.: id gaudeo, Cic.: also for in eo, therein, in that; Plaut.: also for ad id, or ejus rei; e. g. idne estis auctores mihi? Ter., i. e. do you advise me to that? it is also redundant; id adjuta me, quo, &c., id.: especially before an accusative and infinitive; Cæsari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam iter facere, Cæs.: again, in id, for that purpose; Liv.: ex eo, from that, hence; Cic.: id est, that is, that is to say, in explanations; hodie, id est, Cal. Oct. Cic.: idque, for id quoque, Tac. Suetonius uses this id est frequently, when he would define more closely any thing previously said in a more general manner, and then it may sometimes be rendered, *Namely*. 5. Et, atque, id, or idque, *And that, and indeed, and besides, and what is more*, in explanations; thus also, et is (ea), isque, &c.; and, nec is (ea id), and that not, and indeed not, nor that indeed; in quæ legione, eaque vacillante, Cic.: literæ, nec eæ vulgares, id.: expectabam tuas literas, idque cum multis, id.: causas, et eas tenues, id. 6. It is redundant before quidem, when followed by sed; e. g. humanus is quidem, sed, &c., Cic.: thus also, ille quidem. 7. *Et* (abl. neut.), with comparatives; for this in English we use, *The*; eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic.: thus also, eo magis, the more, id.: again, wherefore, on which account; Cic.: Liv.: also adverbially, thither, or, so far, prop. and fig.; eo se recipere, Cæs.: eo reverti, Cic.: eo accessit, ut, &c., id.: eo consuetudinis res adducta est, Liv., so far into vogue: eo usque, so long; seq. dum; Cic.: or, seq. donec; Liv.: also, so far; seq. dum; Colum.: also, eo (sc. loco), for ibi, Cic.: again, in eo, on the point; quum jam in eo esset, ut, &c., Nep.: non est in eo, Cic., it is not so in eo est means also, it consists in, depends upon; Cic.: cum eo, with that limitation or condition; Liv. 8. Sometimes it is used for the reciprocal pronoun; se meruisse, ut ei, &c., for, sibi, Cic.: quum viderent, de eorum virtute non dubitari, for sua, Nep. 9. Eum postulare, ut sibi datur, for, postulare, ut is sibi, &c., Liv. 10. It sometimes refers to a substantive which has not been expressed, but is contained in the preceding verb; quid sentiam,—ne ad eam (sc. sententiam) meditare, Cic., where sententiam must be supplied from quid sentiam. 11. Ea, sc. via, or parte, *There*; Nep.: Liv.: also, for ideo, Cic. 11. *The same, that, the man (woman, &c.), the one, that one, &c.*, as a correlative of qui, quæ, quod; e. g. is, qui phœnicus appellatur, Cic.: also, with verbs of the first and second person; is feci, qui sodalis eram,

Lentul. in Cic. Ep. III. *Such*; neque is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.: is in illum sum, qui, &c., id.: ea ætate, Ter. It may also, suitably to the context, be rendered, *Of that kind, of such a kind, of such a nature, so disposed, &c.*; qui potest temperantiam laudare is (so disposed), qui, &c., Cic. This is always followed by qui or ut, with a conjunctive. N.B. 1. *licet*, for *is*, Plaut.; *ei*, for *ei* (dat.), Plaut.; *Lucr.*: thus also, *ea*, for *ei*, Cato. 2. *ibus* and *ibus*, for *is*, Plaut.; also, *ebus*, for *is*, Cato.

ISĀGŌGE, *es. f.* (ἰσαγωγή) *An introduction*; Gell.: hence, *isāgōgicus*, a, um, *Thereto belonging*; id. 14, 7, in the title.

ISĀTIS, is and *idis. f.* (ἰσάτις) *A dye-plant, woad*; Plin. 20, 25.

ISCHĒMON, *ōnis. f.* (ἰσχυμῶν) *A kind of styptic herb*; Plin.

ISCHIĀCUS, a, um. (ἰσχυμῶν) *That has the gout in the hip*; Cato.

ISCHIĀDICUS, a, um. (ἰσχυμῶν) i. q. *Ischiacus*; Plin.: *dolores ischiadici*, the hip-gout.

ISCHIAS, *adis. f.* (ἰσχυῖος) I. *The hip-gout*; Plin.

II. *An herb said to be good against the hip-gout*, and otherwise called *Leucacantha*; Plin.

ISCHŪRIA, *æ. f.* (ἰσχυρία) *A stoppage of urine*; Veget.

ISĒLASTICUS, a, um. (ἰσχυλαστικός) e. g. *certainem*, or, *agou*, Plin. Ep., a public contest, as at the Olympic games, the victors in which were conducted home with a kind of triumphal procession: hence, *iselasticum*, the reward or present given to such victors by the Emperors; Trajan.: Plin. Ep.

ISICIUM, i. q. *Inscia*; Apic.

ISITIA, *See* INSCIA.

ISĪCINNĀMŌN, i. n. (ἰσχυννάμων) *A kind of odoriferous shrub, otherwise called Cassia daphnoides*; Plin.

ISĪCŌLON, i. n. (ἰσχυάλων) In rhetoric, *Equality of the members of a period*; Quint: In Greek, called *παισιωσις*; in Latin also compar.

ISĪDŌMOS, on. (ἰσίδωμος) *Equally built*; genus *isodomon*, Plin., a kind of building in which the layers of stones are of regular size.

ISĪĒTES, n. (ἰσῆτις) *Small house-leek or aye-green*; Plin. 25, 102.

ISĪPĒTEROS, on. (ἰσῆπτερος) *Equilateral*; Auson.

ISĪPĒRON, i. n. (ἰσῆπρον) *A kind of plant, perhaps Isorym aquilegoides*, L.; Plin. 27, 70.

ISOSĒLES, is. (ἰσοκέλης) *Having equal legs, having two sides equal*; Auson.

ISTAC, adv. *There, or, thither*; Ter.

ISTACTĒNUS, or ISTAC TENUS. *So far*; Plaut.

ISTÆC, *See* ISTIC.

ISTE, a, ud. (from is and the affix te) I. *The same*; Cic. II. *This*; Cic.: also, *that*; id. III. *Such*; quum sis ista auctoritate, Cic. IV. In letters it refers to the place where the person addressed is residing, when it may sometimes be rendered, *There*; *perfer istam militiam*, Cic., there, i. e. in Gaul; *ista inaniora*, Cic., affairs there. In forensic speaking, *iste* refers to the party opposed to the speaker, or denotes the opposing plaintiff or defendant. Thus, in the speeches of Cicero against Verres, the orator frequently uses *iste* of Verres simply as the accused person, without intending to imply any contempt. V. It is also used by way of contempt, as in English, *That fellow*, &c.; *istius decreta*, Cic.: it is sometimes used with another pronoun, in which case it cannot always be very well translated; *iste tuus vates*, Ov.: *quis iste arcuit*? Stat., who is he that, &c. N.B. Iste, a, ud, like is, &c., agrees with its subject; non erit ista amicitia, scd mercatura, Cic., that will not be friendship, &c., for, *istud* non erit, &c. N.B. 1. *Istius*, neut., for *istius rei*; e. g. *nihil istius*, Ter. 2. *Ce* is sometimes appended; *istiusce*, Plaut. 3. Gen. *isti*, for *istius*; Cato; hence, *istimodi*, Plaut. 4. Dat. *ista*, for *isti*, Plaut. 5. Iste, ablat., i. e. *ista rei*, *Therefore*; Plaut.: also, *thither*; see *ISTO*.

ISTHMIĀCUS, a, um. (ἰσθμιακός) i. q. *Isthmius*; Stat.

ISTHMIĀCUS, a, um. (ἰσθμιακός) i. q. *Isthmius*; Val. Max.

ISTHMIĀCUS, a, um. (ἰσθμιακός) *At or belonging to an isthmus*; *Isthmia* (sc. solennia, or certamina), Liv., public games, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth; hence, labor *Isthmius*, Hor.

ISTHMUS, or -OS, i. m. (ἰσθμός) I. *A small strip of land between two seas, an isthmus*; this word is used especially of the Isthmus of Corinth, Ov. II. *A strait*; Propert. 3, 21, 2.

ISTIC, or ISTHC, æc, oc or uc. (formed out of *iste* and hic) i. q. *Iste*, *The same, this, &c.*; *istic labor*, Plaut.: *quid istic narrat*? Ter.: *homo istic atatis*, id., of that (such an) age: *istic considerabo*, Cic.: *posse istac sic abire*, id.: hence, I. *Istoc*, for *istoc iste*, Ter. 2. *Istac*, *There, thither*; Ter.: *istac tenus*; see *ISTACTĒNUS*. N.B. The syllable *ce*, and in a question *cine*, is annexed to it; *istacce ridicularia*, Plaut.: *istucine interminata sum*? Ter.: we find also *istac* (plur. fem.), for *istacce*, Plaut.: Ter., where the *e* is omitted.

ISTIC, or ISTHC, adv. I. *There, in that place*; Cic.: Liv.: it is particularly used to express the place or coun-

try at which a person resides to whom one writes a letter; Cic. II. *There or here*; *istic mane*, wait here, Ter.: also fig., *There, or, here, i. e. in this affair*; *quid istic*? (*faciendum*), id., what is to be done in this business? *istic sum*, I pay attention to what you say, Ter.: Cic. N.B. In questions, *cine* is appended; as, *isticine habitabis*? Plaut.

ISTIC, adv. *To that place*; Cic.

ISTIMŌDI, for *istiusmodi*; Plaut.

ISTINC, or ISTHC, adv. (from *iste* and hinc) I. *Thence, from that place*; Ter.: especially of a place where a person to whom one speaks or writes is resident; Cic. II. *Thereof, i. e. of that thing*; *dimidium istinc dare*, Plaut., the half of it.

ISTĪUSMŌDI, or ISTĪUS MODI. *Of that kind, such, and so* i. q. *talis*; e. g. *ratio istiusmodi*, Cic.

ISTO, adv. I. *Thither, to that place*; especially of the place where a person to whom one speaks or writes is resident; Cic. II. *Thereto*; *admiscere aliquem*, Cic. N.B. *Isto*, ablat. of *iste*; see *ISTE*.

ISTOC, adv. I. *Thither*; Plaut. II. *From that place*; Ter. N.B. *Istoc*, or *istic*; see *ISTIC*, æc, &c.

ISTORUM, adv. (for *istoverum*) *Thitherwards, towards that place*; Ter.

ISTUC, or ISTHC. I. Adv. I. *Thither, thitherwards, to that place*; Ter.: especially of the place where a person resides whom one addresses by letter or by word of mouth; Cic. 2. *Thither, i. e. to that matter*; *post istuc veniam*, Ter.: *istuc ibam*, id., I was about to speak on that subject. II. Neuter sing. of *Istic*; see *ISTIC*, æc, &c.

ISTUCINE. See *ISTIC*, æc, &c.

ITĀ, adv. (from *is*) I. *So, i. e. such, and so* for *talis*; e. g. *ita est homo*, Ter.: *ita sunt res nostræ*, Cic. It is frequently followed by *ut* (that), *ut* (as), *quasi*, *quemadmodum*, *quomodo*, &c.: Ter.: Cic. II. *Thus, so, in this manner*; *ita fit*, *ut*, &c., Cic.: *est ita*, Ter.; Cic., *it is so*, even so, i. e. it is true: *quæ quom ita sint*, Cic., things being so, since things are so: *quid ita*? Cic., how so? why so? how comes that? *itane*? so? it is really so? id.: also expressive of indignation or astonishment at what is said by another; *casu inquis: itane vero?* id.: hence, in replies, *ita, yes*, Ter.: Cic.: *ita prorsus*, *yes indeed*, Cic. III. *So, so very, so much*, when it denotes a cause of something asserted in another part of the sentence: *ita accurate*, *ut nihil possit supra*, Cic.: *si veteres ita miretur*, *ut nihil anteferat*, *errat*, Hor.: hence, I. *Very, or, so very, i. e. exceedingly, particularly*, with *non*, or *neque*; *ita*, g. *non ita disertus*, Cic.: *neq; ita multo post*, id.: *haud ita multum*, Liv. 2. *So, i. e. with such consequence, issue, result, or effect*; Cic.: Liv. IV. *On this condition, on condition that*; *ita tamen, si vacas animo*, Cic.: *atque ita, si idem fiet a nobis*, id.: hence, *in such a manner, so far, with this restriction*; *ita tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse*, Cic.: *Ita* — *ut* may frequently be rendered, *indeed — but*; *ita liber accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam*, Cic.: V. In oaths or severations, *As truly as I wish that*, with a conjunctive; followed by *ut*, with an indicative, denoting the object of which assurance is given, but with a conjunctive, when a new wish is expressed; *ita deos mihi velim propitios*, *ut — perhorresco*, Cic.: *as truly as I wish for the favour of heaven, so true is it that I tremble: ita vivam, ut facio*, id., as truly as I wish to live, or, as surely as I live: also without *ut*; e. g. *præ gaudio, ita me di ament, ubi sim nescio*, Ter.: *sape, ita me di juvent, te desideravi*, Cic.: also with an indicative; e. g. *ita me amabit*, Plaut. VI. *Ut — ita, As well — as, not only — but also*; *ut Titanis, ita Gigantibus*, Cic. VII. *Therefore, hence*; *ita interessit, quod*, &c., Cic.: *ita per se ipsum impetum facit*, Liv. In this sense *ita* is rare in Cicero, but frequent particularly in Ovid: thus also, *atque ita*, Suet., and hence.

ITĒOMELIS, *A kind of made wine*; Plin.

ITĀ-QUE, conj. I. *And so, and thus*; Cic.: also, *so truly also do I wish that*; Cic. II. *Therefore, hence, accordingly, &c.*; of constant occurrence. N.B. I. It is found sometimes at the beginning of a clause, sometimes not; *Itaque enim*, Cic.: *est itaque*, id. 2. After a parenthesis, as in English, *Then, or, I say*, by which the connection is restored; Cic.: Liv. 3. *Itaque ergo* are often found together, *Hence, therefore, and so for that reason*; Ter.: Liv.

ITEM, adv. I. *Just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise*; Ter.: Sall.: also for *ejusdem generis*, or *similis*, *talis*; e. g. *lapides, aut quid item*, Varr., or something of that kind: thus also, *acus aut quid item aliud*, id.: also followed (or preceded) by *ut*, *quasi*, *quemadmodum*, *atque* (as), *tanquam*, &c.; e. g. *item ut* in *versu*, Cic.: *fecisti item, ut pradones, &c.*, id., *hast acted just as*: *ut — item*, id.: *item — quasi*, Liv.: *item — quemadmodum*, Cic.: *tanquam — item*, id.: *item — atque*, Varr. II. *Also, as well*; Cic.: hence, *non item*, not also, in clauses expressing opposition is usually rendered simply, *not, or, but not*; *Crasso iucundum, ceteris non item*, Cic. III. *The second time, afterwards*; *semel — item*, Suet. Tib. 6, where ed. Oudend. has *iterum*.

ITER, genit. itēris, and more frequently itinēris (from the old form iter), n. 1. *A going, a way, walk*; in clam itinere, Ter., by the way: iter in forum, Plin. Paneg.: iter peregrine, Ter.: iter hac habui, id., my way led me hither: in diversum iter equi concitasti, Liv. 1, 28: cf. Mæbium ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; especially, *a going to a distant place, a journey, march (of an army)*; committere se itineri, Cic.: iter facere, to travel, journey, march, Cic.: Nep.: Cels.: iter habere Capuam, Cic., to travel to, or intend to travel to, Capua: tantum itineris contendere, id., to make so long a journey, or, to hasten it: iter movere aliquo, Liv.; or, convertere, Cæs.; or, dirigere Planc. in Cic. Ep.; or, intendere, Liv., to direct towards any place: maturare, Cæs., to hasten: agere, to bend one's way towards, Ov.; or simply, to go, journey, travel, Pand.: petere, to make one's way, i. e. to go, Liv.; or, to make one's way towards a place, i. e. to go towards, Cic.: comparare, Nep., to prepare for: avertere, to turn from the original direction, to change one's route, Liv.: flectere, Virg.: continuare, Cæs.: peregrine, Sall.: extendere, Liv., to hasten, proceed by forced marches: ingredi, Cic.; or, inire, Curt., to enter upon: in itinere esse, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: ex itinere redire, venire, or reverti, Cic.: in itinere, Cæs.; or, itinere, Liv., on the way, on the march: thus also, ex itinere; e. g. to fight, Cæs.: Liv.: hence, 1. *A journey, i. e. space to be travelled over*; abesse iter unius diei, Cic., a day's journey. 2. *A march, considered as a measure of distance*; magnis itineribus contendere, Cæs., by forced marches. II. *The place in which one travels &c.*: hence, 1. *A way, path, passage*; e. g. from one room to another, Vitruv.: iter aque, Colum.: urina, Cels., i. e. urethra. 2. *A road to a distant place*; itinera devia, Cic.; iter facere, Liv., to make a road: and fig.; facere iter sceleris, Ov.: hence, itinera, streets, &c. in a city or town, Liv. 3. *The right of going in any place*; Cic. III. Fig. *A way, course, custom, method, of a thing or person*; amoris, Cic.: ire nostris itineribus, id., in our ways, i. e. after our customs: sermonis, id., i. e. design, plan. N.B. 1. Ablat. itere, Lucr. 2. Itiner also occurs; Plaut.: Lucr.

ITERĀBĪLIS, e. (itero) *That may be repeated*; Ter. ITERĀTIO, ōnis, f. (itero) *A repeating, reiterating*; verborum, Cic.: arationis, Colum., the second ploughing. ITERATO. See ITERO.

ITERŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To do any thing a second time, to repeat*; verba, Cic.: pugnam, Liv., to renew: agrum, Cic., to plough a second time: locum fossione, Colum.: segetes, i. e. iterum sarrire, Plin.: mella, Hor., to celebrate again: æquor, id., to embark again: lanam, id., to die twice: januam, Ov., to find the door again, to come out again to the door: vitam morte iterare, to be restored to life: tumulum, Tac., to erect again: also with a participle; iterant jactata, i. e. iterum jactant, Ov.: hence Iteratus, a, um; e. g. iterata muris saxa, Val. Fl., a double wall of rocks: Iterato (ablat.) *Once more*; Justin. II. *To narrate, relate by word of mouth*; Plaut.

ITERŪM, adv. I. *Again, once more, for a second time*; Cic.: Liv.: iterum atque iterum, Hor.; or, iterumque iterumque, Virg.; or, iterum iterumque, Mart., again and again, repeatedly. II. *On the contrary, on the other hand*; Cæs.

ITHYPHALICUS, a, um, e. g. carmen, A kind of verse consisting of three trochees.

ITRIDEM, adv. *In like manner, likewise, also*; Cic.: also with ut; Ter.: or, quasi; Plaut.

ITINER, ēris, n. See ITER, ad fin.

ITINĒRĪARĪUS, a, um, (iter) *Belonging to a march or journey*; Lamprid.: hence, Itinerarium. I. *A signal for marching*; Ammian. II. *An account of a journey, an itinerary*; Veget.

ITO, ōnis, f. (eo) *A going*; domum, Cic.: itiones crebræ, Ter.

ITŌ, āre, (freq. of ito) *To go*; Næv.

ITŌ, āre, (freq. of eo) *To go*; ad cenas, Cic.

ITUS, us, m. (eo) *A going*; Cic. Itus is used for the most part only as opposed to reditus, and in connection with that word. It is seldom used to signify merely a going, the act of going; nec repentis itinujusviscunque animantum sentimus, Lucr.

IXDA, æ, f. (ἴξια) *A plant*, i. q. Chamæleon; Plin.

J.

JĀCĒO, ui, itum, ēre. Prop. *To have been thrown*; from jacēre, to throw: hence, I. *To tie*; humi, on the ground, Cic.: sub arbore, Virg.; in lecto, Cic.: or simply, lecto, Ov.: pisces jacentes, Colum, i. e. flat fish: verba jactantia sustuli de medio, Cic., lying there, i. e. well known: especially, 1. *To tie, or recline at table, with us, to sit*; because the ancients used to recline on

couches at their meals, Sen.: Sil. 2. *Of a sick person, To lie ill, to be sick*; Cic.: graviter jacere, Plin. Ep., to lie (be) very ill. 3. *Of a corpse, To lie dead, to have fallen*; pro patria, Ov.: non inem jacentem veste spoliavit, Nep., i. e. fallen in battle. 4. *Of countries and places, To lie or be situate any where*; hac gens jacet supra Cliticam, Nep.: portus jacens inter, &c., Nep.: urbes in campis jacant, Justin.: terræ jacentes ad Hesperum, Plin. II. Fig. *To lie down, i. e. 1. To have been deprived of all power and influence, to be cast down, to be in a wretched or lost condition, to be overthrown*; si jacens vobiscum ageret, Cic.: homo afflictus ac jacens, id. 2. *To lie neglected, not to be exercised or practised at all, or but poorly*; justitia jacet omnesque virtutes, Cic.: ars tua jacet, Ov.: judicia jacebant, Cic.: ut jacere rem non poterimus, id., i. e. to suffer the matter to rest; hence, to be unaccomplished, to remain unfinished or imperfect; beneficium jacet, Cic. 3. *Jacere sub aliquo, Ov.; or, infra aliquem, Plin. Ep., to lie under, i. e. to be exceeded, overcome, or surpassed by*. III. *To lie down as if in despair, i. e. not to have gained one's object, not to have carried the point, to be hopeless, to despair*; multi viri fortes jacebant, Cic. IV. *To be idle or inactive*; in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit, Cic.: also, to be lazy or drowsy, to be languid or faint, not to be lively; segnis et jacens, Quint.: jacens auris, oratio, Gell. V. *To lie idle, i. e. not to be applied to a proper purpose, not to be made a proper use of, to lie unemployed*; nomen jacet in adversariis, Cic., i. e. is not brought forward. pecunia jacet, id., is not entered in the account-book, or is neglected: ne otiose (pecunie) jaceant, Plin. Ep., i. e. not be laid out; ne bona jaceant, Pand., i. e. be without an owner. VI. *To be cast down*; oculi jacentes, Ov.: vultus, id.; also, fig., to be despirited, dejected, or downcast; Cnæus noster ut totus jacet! Cic.: animus jacens, id. VII. *To be low*; loca jactantia, Tac.: domus jacens, Cic. Fragn.: jacens Notus, Calp. VIII. *To be despised, to be in no esteem*; pauper ubique jacet, Ov. IX. *To be low or cheap, to have fallen in value, be of little value*; jacent pretia prædiorum, Cic., the price of estates is low, estates do not fetch much: agri, Petron., bear but little, are unfruitful. X. *To extend in width, length, &c., to stretch*; tantum campi jacet, Virg.: planities jacet, id.: hence of the sea, when calm, Juv.: thus also, stagna, Sil. XI. Gen. *To be*; in aqua, Plaut.: Brundisii, Cic., i. e. to remain there for some considerable time: jacere in oblivione, id.: in mærore, id.: in silentio, i. e. sileri, id.

JĀCTŌ, jēci, jactum, ēre. (from *jac*, i-acio, to make to go, cause to go) I. *To put a body in motion by the application of any force, to throw, cast, hurt*; lapides, Cic.: tela manu, Virg.: fulmen in mare, Cic.: ancoram, Plin.: ciconiæ pedes ante se jactant, id., put out quickly: scutum jacere, Plaut., to throw away: se jacere, Cic.; Ov., to throw one's self down, to fall: merces jacere levandæ navis causa, Pand., to throw overboard: hence fig. 1. *To throw, cast, throw out*; oscula, Tac., to kiss his hands to any one: sol arborum umbras jacit, Plin. 2. *To emit, send forth, bring forth*; to spread; odorem, Lucr.: arbor poma jacit, Ov., bears: igniculos, Cic., to show, manifest. 3. *To scatter, strew*; flores, Virg.: semen, id., to sow: farræ, Ov.: fig.; odia in longum jacere, Tac., to sow the seeds of hatred. II. *As if we were to throw out any thing by means of words, i. e. to speak of a thing, utter, declare, especially when done in a secret or gradual manner, to hint, intimate, spread abroad, rumour, lay to one's charge*; adulteria, crimen, Cic.: ridiculum, a joke, bon mot, id.: illud quid sit scire cupio, quod jactis obscure, id., i. e. hint: verba, Ov., to utter: suspicione, Cic.: injuriam, to affront, make use of insulting language, id.: contumeliam, id., abusive words; minus, Liv.: jacere mentionem for facere, Vell.: also without an accusative; e. g. de habitu vulgare, Tac. III. *To lay*; fundamenta urbi, Liv.: and fig.; pacis, Cic.: also, to build, erect, construct, make; vallum jacere, Liv.: aggerem, Cæs.: muros, Virg.: gradum aditum ad rem, Cic., to prepare: salutem in arte, Virg., i. e. to place, rest.

JACTĀBUNDUS, a, um, (jacto) I. *Tossing about, agitated*; mare, Gell., i. e. tempestuous. II. *Boasting, bragging*; Gell.

JACTANS, tis. I. Part. of jacto; see JACTO. II. Adj. *Boasting, bragging, boastful, vaunting*; jactans, Cic.; or, jactans sui, Quint.: jactantior, Hor., that talks too much of his own importance: jactantissimus, Spartian.: also in a good sense, eminent, splendid, magnificent; jactantior Roma, Adv.

JACTANTER, adv. *Boastingly, braggingly*; Ammian.: jactantius, Tac.

JACTANTIA, æ, f. (jacto) *Ostentation*; hence, a boasting, bragging; Quint.: sui, Tac.

JACTANTICĪLUS, a, um, (dimin. of jactans) *Somewhat boasting*; Augustin.

JACTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (jacto) I. *A throwing or tossing to and fro, or any other frequent motion*; e. g. of a ship in a storm, Cic.: corporis, Cic. Orat. 25, the motion of the body, or gestures in speaking: thus also, manus, Quint.:

vulneris, Liv.: fig.; animorum, Cic., i. e. disquietude or tumult of the feelings. II. *The making a public display of one's self or of any thing belonging to one, ostentation, vain glory*; popularis, Cic. Harusp. 20, a vain display of one's oratorical talents before the people. III. *A bringing forward in public, a proclaiming or publishing*; verborum, i. e. when one causes any thing to be noised abroad respecting himself, Cic. Ep. ad Div. 11, 20, but here others render jactatio verborum, empty threats.

IV. *A bragging, boasting*; Cic.: eruditio, Quint. V. *Approbation* (shown by a frequent speaking of the excellence of any thing); eloquentia jactationem habuit in populo, Cic., could boast of the approbation of the people.

JACTĀTOR, ōris, m. (jacto) *One who brings any thing forward*; especially, *one who makes an ostentatious display of himself, a boaster, bragger*; rei, Quint.

JACTĀTUS, us, m. (jacto) *A throwing or tossing to and fro, a tossing*; Ov.: Plin.

JACTĪRĀBUNDUS, a, um. *Boasting, bragging*; Sidon. JACTĪRO, ōre, (freq. of jacto) *To bring forward in public, to utter*; ridicula, Liv.

JACTO, āvi, ātum, āre, (freq. of jacio) I. *To throw, cast, or hurl*, especially when frequency is implied; faces in tecta, Cic.: fulmina, Ov.: semina per undas, id.: lumina (eyes) in alijcus vultum, id.: semcn, Varr., i. e. to sow: hence, *to emit, send forth, spread*; lucem de corpore, Lucr.: odorem late, Virg. II. *To send forth by means of speech, to throw out words, to utter, speak, say, declare, publish*; verba, Ov.: querimonias, Liv.: preces, id.: probra in aliquem, id.: rem in concione, Cic., to agitate, make frequent mention of: terrorem, id., i. e. to speak of terror: minas, id.: versus, Liv., to sing, or sing; munus, id., to mention, speak of, promise: fabula jactaris in urbe, Ov., are become the common talk of the town: also absolute; jactatum est in conditionibus, Liv., mention was made: especially, *to speak in high terms of, extol*; *to boast of, brag of*; gratiam urbanam, Cæs.: genus et nomen, Hor. III. *To throw or move to and fro, to swing backwards and forwards*; cerviculam, Cic., to toss: brachium, Cæs., to toss about: oculos, to cast about, Lucr.: castus, Cic., to flourish, wave: pennas, virgus, Ov.: bidentis, Virg., to work freely with: jactari fluctibus, Cic., to be tossed about: tempestate, id.: se, of an orator, in respect of gestures, id., to throw himself about: jactabatur nummus, id., i. e. its value fluctuated, the money market was unsettled: hence, I. Fig. Curas pectore, Virg., i. e. to revolve, cast in one's mind: opiniones se jactantes, Cic., crossing each other. 2. *To push or drive hither and thither*; jactatur domi suae, Cic. 3. *To torment, disquiet, disturb*; jactari morbis, Lucr.: aestu febrigue, Cic.: clamore, id. 4. *Jactare se or jactari, to employ one's self in any thing frequently, to be often engaged in*; se in causis, Cic.: forensi labore jactari, id. 5. *To move, stir*; te jactare non audebis, Cic. 6. *To show or exhibit publicly*; especially, *to boast, make ostentatious display, vaunt, pride one's self*; quam se jactare solebat, Cic.: se in bonis Roscii, id.: non ita se jactare potuit, i. e. placere, id.: se intolerantius jactare, id.: tribuniciis se jactare actionibus, Liv., to endeavour to make a great man of himself, or to gain distinction by supporting the measures of the tribunes: lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Virg., prides himself upon: also without se; e. g. jactavit, victoriam sui operis esse, Curt. IV. *To throw away, cast off*; arma, Liv.: jugum, Juv.: pecunias suas, Pand., i. e. to throw away, i. e. to squander.—See also JACTANS.

JACTŪRA, æ, f. (jacio) I. *A throwing*; hence, *the casting of goods out of a ship into the sea*; in mari jacturam facere, Cic., to throw overboard. II. *Diminution or loss*; jacturam criminum facere, Cic., i. e. to omit (in the accusation): causæ, id., to impair, weaken: juris, id., to yield part of one's right. III. *Loss, damage, detriment*; rei jacturam facere, Cic.; or, accipere, Liv.; or, pati, Colum., to suffer, sustain: jactura facta in animula, for animula, Sulp. in Cic. Ep. IV. *Great expense, cost, presents, gifts*; Cic.

JACTUS, a, um. See JACIO. JACTUS, us, ū, (jacio) I. *A throwing, casting, hurling, a throw, cast*; fulminum, Cic.: tesserarum, Liv.: intra teli jactum, Virg., within the reach: extra teli jactum, Curt.: jactu se dedit in æquor, threw herself down, &c., Virg. II. *A casting, draught*; i. e. all the fish caught at one draught; retis, Pand.; and without retis, Val. Max. III. *A throwing down or out*; jactum mercium facere, Pand., to throw overboard. IV. Fig. *A throwing out*; vocis, Val. Max., i. e. a speaking.

JACŪLABĪLIS, e, (jaculor) *That might be thrown or hurled*; telum, Ov.

JACŪLĀTOR, ōnis, f. (jaculor) *A throwing, casting, hurling*; Sen.: fig.; verborum, Quint.

JACŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (jaculor) *One who throws, hurls, or shoots any thing*; evulsis truncis Encladus jaculatur auidax, Hor.: fulminis, Stat.: especially, 1. *A fisher, fisherman*; Plaut. 2. *A javelin-man*; the javelin-men were light troops.

JACŪLĀTORĪUS, a, um. (jaculor) *That serves for throwing or shooting*; campus, Pand.

JACŪLĀTRĪX, icis, f. (jaculor) *She that darts, hurls, or throws, &c.*; as, a huntress, Ov. Met. 5, 375, where Diana is meant.

JACŪLĀTUS, us, m. (jaculor) i. q. Jaculatio; Tert.

JACŪLOR, ātus sum, āri, (jaculum) I. *Intrans. To throw, hurl, or cast a javelin, to fight with a javelin*; Cic.: Liv.: Plin.: fig.; probris in aliquem, Liv., to assail one with abuse. II. *Trans. 1. To throw, hurl, cast*; ignes, Virg.: silicem in hostes, Ov.: fulmina, Plin.: hence, sc, *to throw one's self into or upon*; in tela, Flor.: or, *to leap, jump*; Plin.: or, *to run*; of comets, id.: also, *to throw, cast, or send down, to precipitate*; imbre, Colum.: also, *to emit, give, or send out, produce*; lucem, Plin., i. e. to shine: umbram, id.: verbum, Lucr.: sententias, Quint. II. *To throw, hurl, or shoot at any thing*; cervos, Hor.: pedes elephantorum, Plin. III. *To aim at, throw or shoot at a mark*; hence fig., *to endeavour or strive after any thing*; multa, Hor. N. B. Jaculatus, a, um, passivè, Lucan.

JACŪLUM. See JACULUS.

JACŪLUS, a, um. (jacio) *That is thrown*; rete jaculum, Plaut.: also simply, jaculum, sc. rete, Ov.: hence, I. Jaculum, sc. telum, *A javelin*; Cæs. II. Jaculus, sc. anguis (ἀσπίδιος), *A kind of serpent that darts down suddenly*; Lucan. III. Jaculus, sc. funis, laqueus, i. e. *A sling thrown over the horns of oxen*; Colum.

JAM, adv. (for i-am, going, from iā, eo) I. *Now, at present, at this time*; Ter.: Cic.: also, jam nunc, Ter.; or, nunc jam, Cic., now, or rather, already: hence, jam—jam, now—then, at one time—at another; Liv.; also, jamjam, for jam, instantly, just now, soon; Ter.: Cic.: Hor.: also, jam jamque, Cic., i. e. instantly, immediately, this moment. II. *Already*; jam advesperascit, Ter.: thus also, jam jam; see above: also, already, i. e. soon after, presently, immediately; jam intelliges, Cic.: also, already, i. e. soon; id.: hence, jam ut, as soon as, Plaut.: Ter.: jam dudum, jam diu, jam pridem, long since: non jam, not yet, Nep. III. *Again, moreover, besides, sometimes at the beginning of a sentence*; jam vero, &c., Cic.: sometimes after one word; aut jam, &c., id. IV. *Immediately, soon*; Ter.: Sall.: Liv.: Hor.: hence, jam jamque, instantly, quickly; see above, I. V. *More, with a negative*; non jam, no more, Cic.: Liv.: neque jam, and no more, Varr.: jam nemo, no one else, Cic.

VI. *Now, i. e. therefore, then, but*; jam primum, Liv.: jam vero, but now, Cic. Manil. 11.

JAMDIU, or JAM DIU. See JAM.

JAMDUDUM, or JAM DUDUM. See JAM.

JANJAM, or JAM JAM. See JAM.

JAMPRIDEM, or JAM PRIDEM. See JAM.

JANĪTOR, ōris, m. (janua) *A porter, doorkeeper*; Cic.: celestis aula, i. e. cœli, Ov., the doorkeeper of heaven; as Cerberus is called doorkeeper of the infernal regions, Virg.

JANĪTRĪX, icis, f. I. (from janitor) *A female porter, or doorkeeper*; Plaut.: laurus janitrix Cæsarum, Plin., i. e. that stands before the house. Respecting the Janitricæ, cf. Böttiger's Sabina I, p. 17 and 45. II. *Janitricæ (from janitricæ), The wives of two brothers*; Pand.

JANŪA, æ, f. I. *A door, house-door*; Cic.: januam aperire, to open, Ov.; also, to make a door, as, into the street, Pand. II. *A door, fig., entrance, approach, access*; Ditis, Virg.: sepulchri, or leti, Ov.: maris gemini, i. e. Bosphorus, Ov.

JANŪARIUS, a, um. *Relating to Janus, named from him*; mensis, Cic.; and simply, Januarius, Cæs., the month of January.

JĒCŌRŌSUS, a, um. (jecur) *Diseased in the liver*; Sidon.

JĒCUR, jecŏris, jecinŏris, or jocinŏris, n. *The liver*; Cic.: Liv.: also, considered as the seat of the passions and affections, the heart; Hor.

JĒCUSŪLUM, i, n. (dimin. of jecur) *A small liver*; Cic. JEJUNĀTOR, ōnis, f. (jejunio) *A fasting*; Tert.

JEJUNĀTOR, ōris, m. (jejunio) *One who fasts*; Augustin.

JEJŪNE, adv. Prop. *Hungry, with an empty stomach*; hence, jejune, dryly, of oratory; Cic.: jejunius, id.

JEJUNĪGUS, a, um. (jejunium) *Hungry*; Plaut.

JEJUNĪTAS, ātis, f. (jejunus) I. *Hungeriness, emptiness of stomach*; Plaut. II. *Dryness*; tegularum, Vitruv. III. *Jejuneness, poorness, barrenness (of style)*; Cic.: also, *poorness, weakness in delivery or expression*; Cic.

JEJUNĪUM, i, n. (jejunus) I. *Abstinence from food, fasting*; Hor.: Liv.: solvere, Ov., to break; ponere, id., to leave off, to end: instituire Cereri, Liv.: hence, I. *Hunger*; Ov. 2. *Thirst*; Lucan. II. *Leanness, poorness*; e. g. of an animal, Virg.; of land, Colum.

JEJUNŌ, āre, (jejunus) *To fast, abstain from food*; Tert.

JEJŪNUS, a, um. I. *Fasting, that has not eaten or drunk*; ita jejunus, ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.: os, Plin.: saliva, id., fasting spittle: hence, hungry; Cic.: or, thirsty; Propert.: jejuina cupidio, Lucr., i. e. thirst. II. *Empty, void*; corpora succo jejuina, Lucr.: also seq. genit.; e. g. jejunus hujus orationis aures, Cic.:

in want of: hence, intestinum, the empty gut. Cels.

III. *Poor, dry, unfruitful, barren*; *ager*, Cic.: *quid jejunius?* sc. hoc saxo, Sen.: fig. I. *Poor, barren, weak*; *cognitio*, Cic.: *calumnia*, id. 2. *Poor, dry, barren (of style)*; *oratio*, Cic.: *res*, id.: *Antonium jejuniorum*, id. IV. *Small, little, mean, low*; *si non jejunum, quod gessi*, Cic.: *ars*, Quint.: *animus*, Cic., a little mind: *nihil humile aut jejunum*, id., nothing of narrow-mindedness. V. *Scanty, scarce, trifling*; *sanies*, Virg.

JENTACULUM, i. n. (jento) *A breakfast*; *Plaut.* N. B. Vitellius, who took three or four meals every day, distinguished it from prandium, Suet. Vit. 13.

JENTATIO, ðnis. f. (jento) *A breakfasting*; *Jul. Firm.*

JENTO, avi, ætum, are. *To breakfast*; *Suet.*

JOCABUNDUS, a, um. (jocor) *Jocular*; *Val. Max.*

JOCALITER, for joculariter; *Amman.*

JOCATIO, ðnis. f. (jocor) *A joking, joke*; *Cic.*

JOCO, are. *To joke*; *Plaut.*

JOCOR, ætus sum, æri. (jocus) I. *Intrans. To jest, joke*; *Cic.* II. *Trans. To say any thing in a jocular manner, to bring forward in joke*; *haec jocatus sum, Cic.*

JOCOSE, adv. *Jestingly, jocularly*; *Cic.*: *jocosus*, id. JOCOSUS, a, um. (jocus) *Jocose, facetious, humorous*; *homo*, Varr.: *res*, Cic.: *verba*, Ov.; *or*, dicta, Liv., *jocular language*: *fig.*: *imago (vocis)*, Hor., *jesting echo*: *Nilus*, Ov., i. e. full of jests, since the Egyptians led a merry life.

JOCULANter, adv. *Jestingly, jokingly*; *Sidon.*

JOCULARIS, e. (joculus) *That is done in jest or to please others, facetious, jocular, laughable, droll*; *audacia*, Ter.: *licentia*, Cic.: *Jocularia, Jests, jokes*; *Liv.*

JOCULARITER, adv. *In a merry, facetious, jocose manner*; *Suet.*

JOCULARIUS, a, um. (joculus) *Ludicrous, droll*; *Ter.*

JOCULATOR, ðnis. f. (joculator) *A jest, joke*; *Firmic.*

JOCULATOR, ðris. m. (joculator) *A joker, jester*; *Cic.*

JOCULOR, æri. (joculus) *To joke, jest*; *aliquid, Liv.*

JOCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of jocus) *A slight jest or joke, a poor jest or joke*; *Plaut.*: *joculo*, in joke, id.: *joculi*, Virg.

JOCUNDUS, a, um. See JUCUNDUS.

JOCUS, i. m. I. *A jest, joke*; *plur.*, joci, *single jokes*; *and joca, conversation made up of jests or jokes*; *jocos agitare*, Ov.: *joca agere*, Sall.: *quibuscum joca, seria, sc.*, aguntur, Cic., i. e. intimate friends: *hospes multi joci*, id., that jokes much: *jocos dare alicui*, Hor., to give rise to a joke: *jocum esse alicui*, Propert.: *jocum movere*, to crack a joke, Sall.: *alicui*, Hor., to divert: hence, *joco*, Ter.; *or*, per jocum, Cic., by way of joke: *per ludum et jocum*, id., by way of joke: *extra jocum*, id.; *or*, remotio joco, id.; *or*, omisiss jocos, Plin. Ep., without jesting, i. e. earnestly, seriously. II. *A jest*, i. e. a trifle; *Ter.*: *Liv.* III. *Play, sport*; *mille facesset jocos*, Ov. IV. *Pastime*; *honestè for, leved behaviour*; *Justin.*: *or*, for, *carnal intercourse*; *Ov.*

JOGALIS, e. See JUGALIS.

JOVISTRANDUM, i. n. *An oath by Jupiter*; *Enn.*

JUBA, e. f. I. *The flowing hair of an animal, a mane*; *e. g.* of a horse, Cic.: *Virg.*: *of a lion*, Plin.: *hence gen.*, *hair*; *e. g.* of persons, the hair of the head, Sen.: *also*, of the comet called Pogonias, Plin.: *of a dog*, Val. Fl.: *also* of the boughs and foliage of trees, Plin. II. *A comb, tuft of feathers, and any thing that in a similar manner projects on the head*; *e. g.* of a cock, Colum.: *of a serpent*, Virg.: *also*, of the crest of a helmet; *id.*: *also* of the beard, Auson.

JUBAR, æris. n. (for jubare, sc. lumen, from juba) I. *The radiance of the heavenly bodies*, also, *any radiant light*, or simply, *light, splendour, sheen*; *e. g.* of the morning star, Ov.: *of fire*, id.: *of gold*, Val. Fl.: *of the dawn*, Ov.: *of comets*, Plin.: *hence*, *any luminous heavenly body*; *exorto jubare*, i. e. sole, Virg.: *fac jubar*, i. e. stellam, Ov.: *especially the morning star*; *Varr.* II. *Fig. Fuscens Cæsar ab ore jubar*, Mart. N. B. Jubar, masc., Enn.

JUBATUS, a, um. (juba) *Having a mane or a crest*; *leo*, Plin.: *anguis*, Liv.: *stella*, Varr.

JUREO, jussi, jussum, ère. I. *To order, decree, ratify, approve, &c.*; *said of the people*, legem, Cic.: *societatem*, Liv., i. c. to ratify or conclude an alliance: *quando id bellum populus Romanus jussisset*, Liv.: *again, regem*, Liv., to choose, eiecit: *thus also*, tribunos, Liv.: *also passive*; *de legibus jubendis*, Cic.: *also without an accusative*; *populus jussit de bello*, Liv.: *also of other things*; *volucres regna jubentes*, i. e. decernentes, portendentes, Ov.: *again with an accusative of the thing, and dative of the person*; *alicui provinciam*, Sall.: *alicui tributum*, Tac., to impose: *also without a dative, caedem*, Tac., i. e. to command. I. *To say that a thing may or shall be done, or that a person may or shall do any thing, whether by way of wishing, entreating, advising, or commanding, so that it may often according to the context be rendered, to wish, desire, entreat, advise, command, or simply, to let, permit, suffer*; *jubesne?* Ter., do you desire it? *an, quæ jubeam, faciat?* Ter.: *fecisse, quod jusseram*, id.: *Cæsar tunc cura esse jussit*, Cic., has said that you should, &c.:

Iphigenia duci se jubet, id., says that they may lead her away, suffers herself to be led away: *Dionysium jube salvere*, id., i. e. salute him for me, commend me to him: *thus also*, jubere Chremetem, sc. salvere, Ter., i. e. I greet, &c.: *jussi valere illum*, Cic., I took my leave, wished him farewell. N. B. It is followed, I. Usually by one accus. and infin.; see above: when the subject is a thing or person to which any thing is ordered to be done, the infinitive passive is commonly used; *jussit homines occidi*, he commanded to kill the men, &c.: *but we sometimes find the active, especially when no ambiguity is to be feared*; *urbem rescrare jubent*, for reserari, Virg.: *also*, by an accusative of the subject who is to do any thing, without an infinitive; *jube famulos, apparent*, &c. (sc. ut), Plaut.: *literæ, non que te aliquid jubent*, Cic., should give you any command: *jussisses Eurysthea*, Mart. 2. By ut, that; Cic.: *Liv.*: *also by ne*; *Hirt.*: *ut is also omitted*; *jube mihi respondeat*, Ter.: *the construction without ut, followed by a conjunctive, is more frequent than that with it*. 3. By the dative; *hae mihi literæ jubent reverti*, Cic.: *interroganti scribæ jussit*, &c., Liv.: *several critics, however, are of opinion, that jubere alicui does not occur in writers of the Augustan age, and that these passages ought either to be corrected or to be explained differently*; see Sillig. de Catulli carminibus epistola ad Sponhium, p. 23; also Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 55. I. respecting the various constructions of Jubere.

II. Pass. *jubeor*, *I am desired or commanded*; *quod jussi sunt, faciunt*, Cres.: *consules jubentur scribere*, Liv.: *opto, ut ea jubar, que*, &c., Plaut.: *on the other hand, jubetur, it is commanded*; *de legibus jubendis*, Cic.: *lautia jussa dari*, Liv.: *hence, præt.*, Jussus, a, um. I. *That has received a command or is desired to do any thing commanded, ordered*; *jussus arma abjicere*, Cæs. 2. *Appointed, ordained*; *pœna*, Hor.: *mors*, Tac.: *hence*, Jussum, *An order, decree*; *Cic.*: *jussa officere*, Sall.; *capessere*, Virg., to receive, follow; *especially, a decree of the people, a law*; *Cic.* N. B. *Justi for jussisti*, Ter.: *jusso for jussero*, Virg.

JUBILEUS (Jubel. or Jobel.), a, um. e. g. *annus*, the year of jubilee among the Israelites; *Arator.*

JUBILATIO, ðnis. f. (jubilo) *A shouting*; *Apul.*

JUBILO, ære. (jubulum) *To shout, huzza*; *Varr.*: *also*, *aliquem, to cry aloud to any one, to call upon*; *Acc.*

JUBILUM, i. n. *A wild cry, shout, or, a shepherd's song*; *Sil.*: *Calp.*

JUCUNDUS, adv. *Agreeably, pleasantly, with pleasure or delight*; *Cic.*: *jucundius bibere*, id., with a greater appetite: *jucundissime*, id.

JUCUNDITAS, ætis. f. (jucundus) *Agreeableness, pleasantness, enjoyment, delight*; *vita*, Cic.: *agri*, id.: *dare se jucunditati*, id., to give himself to enjoyment: *erat in homine jucunditas*, id., good humour: *plur.*, id.

JUCUNDO, are (jucundus) *To please, delight*; *Augustin.*: *jucundari*, Lact.

JUCUNDUS, or JUCUNDUS, a, um. *Pleasant, delightful, agreeable, pleasing*; *amor*, Cic.: *agri*, id.: *odor*, id.: *verba*, id.: *comes alicui jucundus*, id.: *officia jucundiora*, id.: *conspetus jucundissimus*, id.

JUDEX, icis, c. (judico) I. *A judge in forensic affairs*; *apud judicem causam agere*, Cic.: *esse judicem de re*, id.: *also*, inter aliquos, id.: *also*, sedere judicem, for esse judicem, id.: *judices nullos habemus*, id., i. e. bad, as good as none: *aliquem habere judicem*, id.: *sumere*, id.: *hence*, 1. *Dare judicem*, to give, Cic.: *this was done by the prætor*. 2. *Judicem ferre alicui*, Cic., to offer or propose a judge to any one: *this was done by the accuser*. 3. *Dicere judicem*, Liv., to name a judge, which was done by a defendant willing to submit his cause to trial.

4. *Judex questionis*, Cic., i. e. a judge that presided over the trial of causes in the room of the prætor: *so also*, *questioni judex præest*, Cic.: *the judges at Rome were chosen first from the senate: afterwards, upon the motion of Gracchus, from the knights: then again, upon the motion of Sylla, from the senate; and at last, by the Aurelian law, from all three orders, viz. the senate, the knights, and the people: they were divided into decuriae, and were chosen by lot (this was called sortitio): either party in a cause could reject an obnoxious judge (this was called rejectio); whereupon the number was again filled up by lot (and this was called sortitio); and here the matter rested. II. Gen. *A judge in any matter*, i. e. one who gives a decisive opinion on any subject; *studiorum*, Cic. III. Formerly the consul was called judge; *Liv.* 3, 55.*

JUDICABILIS, e. (judico) *That may be judged of*; *Marc. Cap.*

JUDICIATIO, ðnis. f. (judico) I. *A judicial enquiry or investigation, a judging*; *Cic.*: *in forensic language, the examination of an alleged excuse*; *Cic.* II. *A judgment, opinion*; *Cic. Tusc. 4, 11*: *judicatio arbitralis*, Marob., a decision of arbitration.

JUDICATRO, adv. (judicatus, a, um) *Deliberately, considerately*; *Gell.*

JUDICATRIX, a, um. (judico) *Judicial*; *Augustin.*

JUDICATRIX, icis. f. (judico) *She that judges or decides*; *cited by Quint. 2, 15, 21.*

JUDICATUM, i. n. (judico) I. *A matter judged or decided*; judicatum facere, Cic. II. *A decision, judgment*; verum, Cic.

JUDICIALIS, us. m. (judico) *The office of a judge*; Cic. JUDICIALIS, e. (judicium) *Of or belonging to judgment, judicial*; causa, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: annus, id., i. e. in which Pompey altered the form of trials: laudatio, Suet., testimony given in a court of justice in favour of the defendant.

JUDICIA, a, um. (judicium) i. q. Judicialis; e. g. controversia, Cic.: leges, l. Laws which determined from what classes of the people judges should be chosen; Cic. 2. The laws by virtue of which an accused person is allowed to appear in a court of justice; Suet.

JUDICIOLEM, i. n. Dimin. of judicium; Amnian.

JUDICIUM, i. n. (judex) I. *Judgment*, i. e. *a legal trial, examination of causes*; exercere, Cic., to institute; hence, qui judicium exercet, i. e. praetor, Cic.: accipere, id., to submit to the decision of a judge: dare, or reddere, id., to grant; hence, qui judicia dant, i. e. praetores, id.: committere, to institute, id.: pati, id., to submit to; in judicium deducere, or adducere, or vocare, id., to bring before a court of justice, to accuse, bring an action against, sue: aliquem judicio accersere, to accuse, id.: so also, revocare in judicium, id., to the question 'respecting or concerning what?' we find sometimes a proposition, sometimes a genitive; v. de fide mala, fiducia, injuriarum, id.: consulis designati, i. e. praetor, &c., id.: inter scarios, id., of assassination; publicum, on account of public matters, as, of crimes against the state, id.: on the contrary, privatum, relating to private business, id.: turpe, id. Rosc. Am. 38, relating to a dishonourable matter: judicium reddere and adipisci, Ter., permission to institute a judicial enquiry: cum poena et judicio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, i. e. that he might be accused and condemned: also, any examination, enquiry; e. g. of the censors, Cic.: respecting a wager, Plin.: judicium nullum habuit, Nep., i. e. nunquam accusatus est; hence, *A process, suit at law*; Cic.: judicia contraria, id., reciprocal; e. g. in which a ward accuses the guardian and again the guardian accuses the ward: judicium habere, id., to have a suit at law respecting any thing: vincere, id., to gain a cause. 2. *Any sentence or decision, especially of a judge, a judicial sentence*; Cic.: Liv.: populi, Liv.: hence, *the sentence or decision of a judge*; me hoc judicio laetatum, Cic. 3. *A court of justice*; in judicium venire, Nep. 4. *A body of judges, the judges*; judicium sorti, Cic. II. *Any judgment, decision, opinion*; judicium facere, Cic., to decide, judge, give an opinion; meo judicio, according to my judgment, id.: naturae judicia, id., the dictates of conscience or nature, self-evident principles or maxims: id tibi judicio est, Hor.: hence, *I. The power of judging, discernment*; est mei judicii, Cic., I can judge of it; subtile, Hor., a fine taste. 2. *Conduct, course of action, an acting, proceeding*; Chrysgoni, Cic.: ex vestro judicio, Cic. Manil. 1; hence, judicium, Justin., or judicium supremum, Suet., a will, testament. 3. *Consideration, discretion*; or, *a decision founded on consideration*; judicio aliquid facere, Cic.: non inertia, sed judicio fugisse, Nep., deliberately: necessitate magis quam judicio, Suet.

JUDICO, avi, atum, are. (jus and dico) *To investigate or examine judicially, to judge, or to be a judge*; hi non judicabunt, Cic., will not be judges; qui judicarent, i. e. judices, id.: also, to be praetor; qui judicarent, i. e. Verres, id. II. *To give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine*, of a judge; falsum, Cic., to pass an unjust sentence, decide unjustly: rem, id., to decide in a matter, pronounce sentence; contra aliquem, id.: in rebus judicandis, id.: also, seq. accus. and infin.; id.: also absolutè; non judicare, id.: also, alicui; e. g. alicui perduellionis, Liv.: alicui capitis vel pecuniae, to pass sentence of life or death, or, to fine, id.: also, aliquem; e. g. ut judicetur, qui, &c., Cic., may be condemned, or, that it may be decided who, &c., hence, Judicatus, a, um. I. *Of persons, sentenced, condemned*; Cic.: Liv. 2. *Of things, Decided*; causa, Cic.: res, id. III. *To judge, think, recte, Cic., or, to judge of, to judge*; with an accusative; ex aequo, Cic., according to equity; aliquid sensu oculorum, Cic.: also, seq. a; e. g. a veri sensu, Brut. in Cic. Ep. IV. *To judge, deem, believe, suppose*; Cic. V. *To conclude, resolve, determine, think fit*; Cæs. VI. *To declare, proclaim, pronounce publicly*; aliquem hostem, Nep., as an enemy: ipse judicavit, quam, &c., Cic. VII. *To decide, pronounce a decision*; Cic.: victoria belli judicavit, id.: hence, Judicatus, a, um, *Decided, determined, certain*; judicatum est, Cic., judicatum, an adjudged case, a thing adjudged; Cic.

JUGABILIS, e. (jugo) *That may be joined together*; Macrobr.

JUGALIS, or JOGALIS, e. (jugum) I. *Yoked together*; equi, Curt., and simply, jugales, Virg., which are or have been yoked together in a chariot, a pair; hence, *matrimonial, nuptial*; vinculum, Virg.: Cisseis ignes enixa jugales, for, filium facis instar incedentem Asiam, id. II. *Fastened to the loom*; tela, Cato. III. Os,

Cæs., a bone of the head above the ears and near the eyes.

JUGAMENTO, JUGAMENTUM. See JUGUMENTO, &c. JUGURIUS, i. m. (jugum) sc. servus. *One who tends or feeds oxen*; Colum.

JUGATIO, onis, f. (jugo) I. *A binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to rails*; Cic. II. *A kind of land measure*; Cod. Jus. JUGATOR, oris, m. (jugo) *One who yokes*; boum, Arnob.

JUGATUS, a, um. See JUGO, are. JUGE, adv. *In one way, continually*; Prudent. JUGERALIS, e. (jugerum) *Of or belonging to an acre*; Pallad.

JUGERATIUM, adv. *From acre to acre*; Colum. JUGERATIO, onis, f. (jugero, from jugerum) I. *A dividing of land into acres*; Frontin. II. *A kind of land measure*; Cod. Theod.

JUGERUM, i. n. (not perhaps from jugum, but rather from jūgis, from its being continued in space) I. *An acre of land, containing 26,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length, and 120 in breadth*; Varr.: Colum. II. Also, Pliny translates the Greek $\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{o}\nu$ by jugerum, where therefore it is a measure of length of 100 Greek feet, or 104 Roman; e. g. 36, 17, 3; cf. Herodot. 2, 125: and thus, 12, 54; cf. Theophrast. Hist. 9, 6.

JUGIFLUUS, a, um. (jugis and fluo) *Always flowing*; Paul. Nol.

JUGIS, e. (jungo) *Joined together, connected*; it is the simple adjective from which conjugis, injugis, and sejugis are formed; Tert.: hence, jugs auspicij, i. e. cum junctum jumentum sterus facit, Fest.; cf. Cic. de Divin. 2, 36; this was regarded as an unfavourable omen.

JUGIS, e. (from juvo, which is from ζῶω, therefore i. q. ζῶω) *Living, alive, but almost always used in an improper sense, everlasting, perpetual, continual, perennial*; thesaurus, Plaut.: puteus, Cic.: aqua, Sall.: in the best writers, jugis is always used as an epithet of water, viz., of spring-water as opposed to rain-water or cistern-water; therefore, jugis aqua, Cic. ad Div. 2, 13, i. e. fresh spring-water.

JUGITAS, atis, f. (jugis) *Perpetuity, long duration, continuance*; lacrimarum, Marc. Emp.: temporis, Cod. Just.

JUGITER, adv. I. *In one way, continually*; Apul.: also, Plaut. Mil. Glor. 3, 1, 62, we ought probably, with the edit. princ., to read jugiter, i. e. everlastingly, continually; cf. Döderlein's Synon. 1, p. 4. II. *Immediately, instantly*; Auson.

JUGLANS, dis, f. (for Jovis glans) *A walnut*; Cic.: also nux juglans, Plin.

JUGO, avi, atum, are. (jugum) I. *Of vines, To join to laths or rails*; Varr.: also, gen., *to fasten in a similar manner*; palos peticos, Colum. II. *To marry*; Virg. III. *To join together, to connect*; virtutes inter se jugatae sunt, Cic.: hence, verba jugata, Quint., derived from each other; as, justus, juste, &c.

JUGOSUS, a, um. (jugum) *Mountainous*; Ov. JUGULA, æ, f. See JUGULE.

JUGULA, ærum, f. (from jugulus, a, um, i. e. junctus, situate near each other) I. *Prop. The three stars which form Orion's belt*; then the whole constellation Orion; Plaut. For this, in later times, we find the singular, jugula, æ; e. g. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, and Fest. II. *Two stars in the constellation Cancer, otherwise called aselli*; Manil.

JUGULATIO, onis, f. (jugulo) *A cutting one's throat, murdering, slaying*; Auct. B. Hisp.

JUGULO, avi, atum, are. (jugulum) I. *To cut the throat, murder, slay*; suem, Cic.: hominem, id.: in flammam jugulante pecudes, Virg., slaughter and throw into the fire; also, gen., *to kill*; quartana (febris) neminem jugulat, Cels. II. *Fig. To put down, to confute, convict, silence*; aliquem factis decretivis, Cic.: hominem, sc. dictis; Ter.: reum, Plin. Ep.: so also, curas, Mart., to banish; Falernum, id., to spoil.

JUGULUM, i. n. and sometimes JUGULUS, i. m. (jungo) I. *The collar bone*; Cels.: plur. juguli, Plin. 11, 98, ed. Hard. II. *Usually, The hollow part of the neck above the collar bone, and, the neck itself, the throat*; jugula concava, Cic.: jugulum dare, id., or porrigere, Hor., to hold forth, present, sc. that it may be cut; also, præbere; e. g. præbendus est jugulum, Quint.: resolves, Ov., to cut; jugulum petere, Cic., to aim at, sc. in order to kill any one; and fig., Quint., i. e. to attack the chief points in a refutation, as it were, to put a knife to the throat; thus also, jugulum cause, Plin. Ep., the main point, chief argument.

JUGUM, i. n. (from ζυγόν) *That by which any one thing is joined to another*; hence, I. *A yoke, i. e. a curved instrument of wood laid upon the necks of two oxen so as to keep them together*; juga imponere bestijs (i. e. bubus), Cic.: also, a yoke or collar for single horses, asses, &c.; demere juga equis, Ov.: frena ferre jugo, of horses, Virg.: jugum asinarum, Cato: of mules, Phædr.: thus also, leones jugo subdere, Plin.: hence, I. *A yoke (of oxen)*; jugum boum; Plin.: also without boum; e. g. multa juga, Cic.: hence, fig., a pair, couple; aquilarum, Plin.: im-

piorum, Cic., of Antony and Dolabella. 2. *The quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, an acre; Varr. R. R. 1, 10.* 3. *A team of horses; Virg. Æn. 5, 146; 10, 594: hence also, a chariot; Sil. 7, 683.* 4. *The yoke; fig.; servile, Cic.: jugum exuere, Liv.: accipere, Justin.; so also, the yoke of marriage, i. e. marriage, wedlock; jugum ferre, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: also, of trouble and misfortune, id. 1, 35, 26.* N. B. *Pari jugo nudi, i. e. with equal pains and effort, Plin. Ep.*

II. *Any transverse piece of wood which joins or connects two things.* 1. *A beam or lath fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles or laths, on which vines were fastened, a frame, cross-beam; Varr.: Colum.: vineam, l. e. vites, sub jugum mittere, Colum., to fasten to: hence, a yoke, l. e. a frame consisting of two perpendicular posts joined at the top by one horizontal beam, under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace which was called mittere sub jugum, Cic.; Liv.: or, sub jugo, Liv.: hence fig., to subdue; terrores, Sen.* 2. *The beam of a balance or pair of scales; hence, a name of the constellation Libra; Cic.: also, a bar on the beam of a chariot; Liv.* 3. *The beam of a weaver's loom; Ov.* 4. *A rower's bench; Virg.* 5. *The summit or highest point or ridge of a mountain, a height, summit; montis, Virg.: collis, Liv.: Alpium, id.: also simply, jugum, Cas.*

JUGUMENTO, or JUGAMENTO, Ære. *To fasten with transverse beams, or simply, to join together; parietes, Vitr. — From*

JUGUMENTUM, or JUGAMENTUM, i. n. (jugo) *A transverse beam, &c., with which one joins any thing together; Cato.*

JUGUS, a. um. (jugo) *Belonging together; vasa, Cato.* JULIUS, a. um. Mensis Julius, or simply, Julius, Mart., the month July, so called in honour of Julius Cæsar; its former name was Quintilis.

JUMENTARIUS, a. um. (jumentum) *Relating to draught animals; mola, Pand., i. e. worked by draught animals.*

JUMENTUM, i. n. (for jumentum, from jungo, as examen for exagmen) I. *A beast used for drawing or carrying; draught cattle, a beast of burden; jumentis junctis vehi, to ride; Nep.: jumenta oneraria, Liv. N. B. It is sometimes so used as to comprehend only horses, mules, and asses, and not oxen and elephants; non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephantii, Liv.: jumenta bovesque, Colum.* II. *It formerly signified, A carriage, according to Gell. 20, 1.*

JUNCTUM, i. n. (juncus) *A place full of rushes; Varr.*

JUNCUS, a. um. (juncus) I. *Consisting of or made from rushes; Ov.* II. *Like a rush; caulis, Plin.: virgo, Ter.*

JUNCINUS, a. um. (juncus) *Consisting of or made from rushes; Plin.*

JUNCOSUS, a. um. (juncus) *Pull of rushes; Ov.: Plin.*

JUNCTIM adv. I. *Unitedly, i. e. together; Gell.*

II. *Unitedly, i. e. successively; Suet.*

JUNCTIO, Ænis. f. (jungo) *A joining, uniting; Cic.*

JUNCTURA, Ænis. f. (jungo) *A joining; verborum, Hor.: boum, Colum., a yoking together; generis, Ov., relationship, consanguinity; laterum junctura, Virg., the two ends of the girdle which meet: also, a joint, i. e. place where two things are joined together; Plin.*

JUNCTUS, a. um. I. Part. of jungo; see JUNGO.

II. Adj. *Connected, united, joined; junctior cum exitu, Cic.: junctor ponto, Ov., nearer: junctissimus, Ov.: Tac.: also, of a speech. well-connected, rhythmical; oratio, Cic.*

JUNCTUS, us. m. (jungo) I. q. Junctio; Varr.

JUNCUS, i. m. (from ἵκκος) I. *A rush; Virg.: Plin.* II. *Any flag-like branch; Plin.*

JUNGO, nxi, nectum. 3. (from ἵκκος, ἵκκος, i. e. ζεύωμαι, as jngum from ζυγός) I. *To bind, join, unite, tie together; res inter se, Cic.: aliquid cum re, id.: amicitiam cum aliquo, id.: cum aliquo pacem, affinitatem, Liv.: dextram dextra, Virg.: aliquam secum in matrimonio, Curt.; or, matrimonium, Liv.: noctem diei, Justin.: oscula, to kiss, exchange kisses, Petron.: juncta facere, Cic., to unite, join: juncta vehicula, Liv., to which horses are yoked: rheda equis juncta, Cic.: junctis (sc. equis) vehi, Plin. Ep., in a wagon or carriage: hence, 1. Pluvium ponte jungere, Liv., to throw a bridge over, 1. river: thus also, pontem, Tac.: fossas saltu, Stat., to leap over. 2. To make; fodus, Liv. 3. Vulnere, Stat., to cure, heal. 4. Verba, Quint., to join, connect, compound: hence, verba juncta, compound words or phrases; Cic.: verba jungere means also, to speak; tria, Mart., 5. Gradus, Sil., to go together: ostia, Juv., to shut, to close. II. To add, to join to or unite with any thing; rem aliqui rei, Cic.: se ad aliquem, id.: sociam amari, Liv.: libellum epistolæ, Plin. Ep.: equos curru (for curru), Virg., and, ad currum, Plin., to yoke or put to: also simply, equos, Virg.: thus also, jungentur gryphes equis, Virg.*

III. *To connect, leave no interval, continue, pursue without interruption; labore, Plin. Ep.: fundos, Petron., to buy them all together, to possess them all. — See also JUNCTUS, a. um.*

JUNICULUS, i. m. *An old hard branch of a vine; Plin.*

JUNIOR. See JUVENIS.

JUNIPÉREUS, a. um. *Of the juniper tree; Sicul. Flac. JUNIPÉRUS, i. f. The juniper tree; Virg.*

JONIUS, a. um; e. g. mensis Junius, the month June.

JONIX, icis. f. (from juvenis) *A young cow, heifer, calf; Plaut.*

JONŌNICŌLA, Æ. c. (Juno and colo) *A worshipper of Juno; Ov.*

JONŌNIGĒNA, Æ. m. (Juno and gigno) *A son of Juno; Ov., l. e. Vulcanus.*

JURĀMENTUM, i. n. (juro) *An oath; Ammian.: præstare, to take an oath; Cod. Just.*

JURĀNDUM, i. n. *An oath. See JURO.*

JURĀTIO, Ænis. f. (juro) *A swearing, an oath; Tert.*

JURĀTO, See JURO.

JURĀTOR, Æris. m. (juro) I. *One who swears, a swearer; Macrobi.: hence, a sworn witness; Sen.: but ed. Gron. has jurato res.* II. *One who causes to swear; hence, a censor, Plaut.: fig. a judge, critic; id.*

JURĀTORIUS, a. um. (jurator) *Of or belonging to swearing, bound by an oath; cautio, Pand.*

JURĀTUS, a. um. I. Part. of juro and juror; see JURO, and JUROR. II. Adj. (from jus) *That has sworn, bound by oath; Cic.: pleni a magistratibus juratis, Tac.: juratissimus auctor, Plin.: most credible.*

JURCONSULTUS. See JURISCONSULTUS.

JURĒJURO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (jus and juro) *To swear; Liv.*

JURENSIS. See JURA.

JUREPERITUS. See JURIS.

JUREUS, a. um. (jus) *Consisting of broth, or, full of broth; jurea, sc. placenta, Plaut.*

JURGĀTRIX, a. um. (jurgo) *Quarrelsome; Ammian.*

JURGĀTRIX, icis. f. (jurgo) *She who quarrels; Hieron.*

JURGIŌSUS, a. um. (jurgiun) *Quarrelsome; Gell.*

JURGIUM, i. n. (jurgo) *A quarrel, strife, misunderstanding, altercation, dispute; Cic.: jurgia necere, Ov.: hence, jactare, Virg., to quarrel: also, a lawsuit; Ascon. — Synon. jurgium, an altercation; convicium, when several brawl out together; rixa, a fray; see Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. 9, 2.*

JURGO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (for jure ago) I. Intrans. 1. *To quarrel, scold; cum aliquo, Ter.: ne jurgares, quod, &c., Hor. 2. To sue at law, litigate; Cod. Theod.*

II. Trans. *To blame, censure; jure Trausius istis jurgatur verbis, Hor.*

JURGOR, Æri. i. q. Jurgare. *To be engaged in a lawsuit; apud ædiles adversus aliquem, Justin.*

JURIDICĀLIS, e. (juridicus) *Relating to right or justice; constitutio, Cic.: hence, status, Quint., when the question is, whether a thing be done justly or not.*

JURIDICINA, Ænis. f. (juridicus) I. q. Jurisdictio. *Administration of justice, the office of prætor; Tert.*

JURIDICUS, a. um. (jus and dico) I. *That administers justice; hence, Juridicus, subst., A judge, an officer who administers justice; Sen.: those especially were so called who administered justice in Egypt or Alexandria; Pand.* II. *Relating to the administration of justice; judiciary; conventus, Plin., assize towns.*

JURISCONSULTUS, or JURĒCONSULTUS, a. um. i. e. consultus juris or jure, *One skilled in the law, a lawyer; Cic.*

JURISDICTIO, or JURIS DICTIO, Ænis. f. I. *The administration of justice. 1. At Rome, in the time of Cicero, this word related only to the rights of citizens, or the cognizance of private causes, such as concerned the two prætores, urbanus and peregrinus; hence, jurisdictio urbana et peregrina, i. e. prætura urb. &c., Liv.: it consisted of two parts; an edict or manifesto (Lat. edictum), by which the prætor fixed the manner of conducting the process; and decrees (decreta) or sentences pronounced by him. 2. In the provinces, jurisdictio seems to have extended to public as well as private causes; and likewise to have consisted of the edictum and decreta; e. g. Asiatica, Cic.* II. *A place where justice was administered, an assize town; Plin.* III. *Power, authority; Cic.*

JURISPERĪTUS, or JURĒPERĪTUS, a. um. i. e. juris or jure peritus. *Experienced or learned in the law; juris et literarum peritus, Cic.: jure peritor, id.*

JURISPRĒNTIA, or JURIS PRĒNTIA, Ænis. f. *Jurisprudence; Pand.*

JURO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. Intrans. 1. *To swear; qui si juraret crederet nemo, Cic.: jurare alicui, Plin. Pan., to swear allegiance to: per Jovem, Cic., to swear by Jupiter: in verba alicujus, Hor.: Liv., to swear after a prescribed form of words, take a prescribed form of oath: also, in certa verba, Cic.: especially, in verba principis, Tac.: or, in nomen principis, Suet., to swear obedience and fidelity to a prince, take an oath of allegiance: thus also, in litem, Cic., to make oath respecting a cause in dispute, as, that a certain sum of money is owing to us: in legem, Cic., to swear to observe: in fœdus, Liv.: jurantia verba, Ov., i. e. the form of words, words of an oath, form of an oath. 2. To conspire; in facinus, Ov.: in aliquem, id.* II. Trans. 1. *To swear, take oath, repeat the form of an oath; juravi verissimum jurisjurandum, Cic. 2. To swear, affirm upon oath, confirm by*

oath; morbum, Cic., i. e. that any one is unwell: falsum jurare, id., to swear falsely: aliquid in se, Liv., to call down imprecations upon himself: also, aliquid aliquid, to promise by oath; e. g. cineri juret patrio Laurentia bella, Sil.: also, seq. accus. et infin.; Cic.: Cæs.: also, seq. nom. et infin.; Propert.: hence, pass.; e. g. quod juratum est, Cic.: juratum bellum, Sil. 3. *To swear by any one, to call upon by oath as a witness of the truth of any matter*; deos, Ov.: Jovem lapidem, Cic., i. e. by the stone statue of Jupiter in the Capitol; some explain this differently: hence, juror, they swear by me, I am appealed to by oath; jurabere, Stat.: thus also, jurata numina, Ov., by which any one has sworn: diis juranda palus, id., i. e. Styx. 4. *To abjure, to deny with an oath, to renounce with an oath*; calumniam, Cæl. in Cic. Ep., to abstain from chicanery.

JUROR, âtus sum, âri. i. q. Juro. *To swear*; quid juratus sit, Cic.: in legem, id.: also, seq. accus. et infin.; Liv.: jurato mihi crede, Cic., believe me upon my oath.

N.B. The present and the tenses derived from it seem not to occur.

JURULENTIA, â. f. (jurulentus) *Broth*; Tert.

JURULENTUS, a, um. (jus) *Having broth or gravy*; cibus, Cæl.

JÛS, jûris. n. (from ζῶος, from ζω, ζω, as tus from suos). 1. *Broth, soup*; Ter.: Cic.: jus Verrinum, Cic., (ambiguous), swine broth, and, the justice of Verres: plur., Sere. Samm. II. Also, *Any juice or liquid*; Plin. 35, 26.

JÛS, jûris. n. (for jurs, from juro) I. *Right, law, justice*, i. e. that which is conformable to the laws; jus sum tenere, or obtinere, Cic.: amittere, id.: summum, id., the utmost rigour of the law; jus reddere, or dare, Liv.: or, dicere, Cæs., to administer justice, pronounce sentence: and particularly of the prætor urbanus and peregrinus, Cic.: Liv.: and of the governor of a province; Cic.: see JURISPRICTI. II. *Law*, i. e. a body of laws, regulations and customs; civile, gentium, Cic.: also for a law; Liv.: hence, jura dare, to give laws, Liv. III. *Right, law, justice*, i. e. any thing that is right, permitted, fair, reasonable, proper; jus est, iugare &c., Cic.: jus non est, depellere, &c., id.: jus dicere, Plaut., to say what is right: decedere suo jure, Liv.: or de suo jure, Cic.; or, de jure suo Sall., against, or contrary to, right: contra jus fasque, id., i. e. right and all right and duty: jus bonum, id., i. e. right and justice: Jure, with justice, justly; Cic.: also, justly, reasonably, naturally; id.: IV. *A place where justice is administered, a court of justice*; in jus ire, Nep., to go before a court of justice, go to law: ambula in jus, come before a magistrate, Ter.: in jus vocare, Cic., to summon to court: in jus rapere, Plaut., to drag to court: also, in jus adire, Cic. V. *The justice or justness of a thing; cause*, Liv. VI. *Right, i. e. power or authority founded upon the laws*; jus retinendi, Liv.: jus agendi cum plebe, Cic.: aliquid jus de aliquo dare, Liv.: hence, (homo) sui juris, Cic., his own master. VII. *A right, privilege, advantage; or rights, privileges; circumstances, condition*; jus optimo, Cic.: Liv., with the greatest privileges, advantages; ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic.: jura mulierum, Liv.: rights of women: jus metallorum, Suet., the right of working mines on one's estate: to this belongs also jus osculi, Suet., which was possessed principally by relatives; for if two relatives met in the public street, they used to kiss each other. VIII. *Obligations, duty, relationship; connection in which one person stands with another*; jura conjuualia, Ov.: jus necessitudinis, Suet.: jus conjuationalis, Pand. IX. *Right, i. e. valid, binding, lawful*, jus ratumque esto, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab. N.B. Genus, jurum for jurium, Cato.

JUSCELLUM, i. n. Dimin. of jusculum, and of the same signification; Theod. Prisc.

JUSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of jus) *Broth, soup*; Cato.

JUSJURANDUM (gen. jurisjurandi), n. or, JUS JURANDUM. *An oath, swearing*; jurandum dare aliquid, Ter.: Cic., to take an oath, swear: also, jurare; e. g. pulcherimum, Cic.: accipere, to take an oath, he swears, Cæs.: servare, Nep.: or, conservare, Cic.; Nep., to keep, observe; jurejurando interposito, Liv., by means of an oath: adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, Cæs.; or without ad, Liv.; or, jurejurando, id.; or, aliquem per jusjurandum in verba aliquid, Cæs., to swear any one, take an oath of, bind one by oath: adactio jurisjurandi, Liv. N.B. I. The word is sometimes separated: jurisque jurandi, Cic. 2. Plur., Jurajuranda, Pacuv.

JUSQUAMUS, for hyoscyamus; Pallad.

JUSSIO, onis, f. (jubeo) *An ordering, commanding, appointing*; Lact.

JUSSO, ere, 3. (jubeo) *To order, command*; jussitur, Cato; see JUBEo ad fin. N.B. Jusso for jussero, Virg.

JUSSULENTUS, a, um. for jurulentus; Apul.

JUSSUM and JUSSUS, a, um. See JUBEo.

JUSSUS, us, m. (jubeo) *An order, command, appointment*; jussu vestro, Cic.: jussu populi, Nep.

JUSTE, adv. *Rightly, justly, equitably, duty*; Cic.: justus, Cic.: Hor.: justissime, Brut. in Cic. Ep.

JUSTIFICATRIX, icis, f. (justifico) *She that justifies*; Tert.

JUSTIFICO, âvi, âtum, âre. (justificus) I. *To act justly towards*; aliquid, Tert. II. *To justify*; justificatus, a, um, Prudent.: justificator, Tert.

JUSTIFICUS, a, um. (justus and facio) *That acts justly*; Catull.

JUSTITIA, æ, f. (justus) I. *Justice*; Cic. II. *Clemency, moderation, mildness*; Ter. Cæs. III. *Equity*; hominis, Cic.: Nep. IV. *A code of law*; Flor.

JUSTITUM, i. n. (for jurisstitium, from jus and sisto) *A cessation from business in the courts of justice*; justitium edicere, or indicere, Cic., to ordain, appoint: such cessations took place on occasion of great public calamities, when the shops and houses were shut, and the exercise of all trades and professions was suspended. Also gen., *A suspension, cessation, pause*; omnium rerum, Liv.: hence, a general or public mourning; Tac.: Sidor.

JUSTUS, a, um. (jus) I. *Just*. 1. Of persons; vir, Cic.: justissimus, id. 2. Of things; supplicium, Cic.: bellum, Liv. II. *Lawful, true, rightful*; imperium, Cæs.: causa justissima, id.: uxor, Cic.: hostis, id., i. e. that has a right to carry on war with us. III. *Clement, moderate*; servitus, Ter.: ut justioribus iis utamur, Cic.: jus, Liv. IV. *Right, proper, formal, regular*; bellum, Cic.: proellum, Liv.: victoria, Cic.: iter, id., i. e. that can be accomplished in one day. V. *Due*; justa tua, Ter., your rights or privileges: justa præbere, Cic., to render what is due to one: hence, Justa, *Proper offices, due ceremonies*; militaria, Liv.: ludorum, Cic.: omnia justa perficere, Liv.: especially at funerals: justa funebria, id.; or, exsequiarum, Cic.: also simply, justa; e. g. justa facere aliquid, id.: solvere funeri paterno, id.: fere aliquid, Ov. VI. *Proper, due, right, suitable, sufficient*; numerus, Liv.: exercitus, id.: arma, id.: altitudo, Cæs.: reditus, Tac., i. e. sufficientes ad sumptus necessarios. VII. *Justum, That which is right or just, justice, equity*; colere, Cic. N.B. Plus justo, more than right, i. e. too much, Hor.: thus also, longior justo, Ov.: præter justum, too much, Lucr.

JÛTUS, a, um. See JUVO.

JÛVAMEN, inis, n. (juvo) *Help, aid, assistance*; Æm. Mac.

JÛVAMENTUM, i. n. (juvo) *Help, aid, assistance*; Veget.

JÛVÊNĀLIS, e. (juvenis) *Youthful, young*; suited to young persons, for young persons; corpus, Virg.: lusus, Liv.: Juvenalia, Tac.; or, ludi juvenales, Suet., a kind of games introduced by Nero, and originally theatrical, but which underwent changes in the course of time; see Lipsius ad Tac. Ann. 14, 15.

JÛVENCA, See JUVENCUS.

JÛVENECULUS, a, um. (dimin. of juvenecus) *Young*; Tert.

JÛVENECUS, a, um. (for juvenicus, from juvenis) *Young*; equus, Lucr.: gallina, Plin.: hence, Juvencus, sc. homo, *A young man*; Hor.: also, a young bullock, sc. bos, or, a bullock that is not old, whether he has been used at the plough or not; Varr.: Virg.: juvenecus æquoreus, Sil., a sea-calf; poetice, for, neat's leather; Lucan.: Juvenca, l. *A girl*; Ov. 2. *A young cow, heifer*; Virg.

JÛVENESCO, nûi, ère, (juvenescit) I. *To grow up (to the age of youth)*; vitulus juvenescit, Hor. II. *To grow young again*; juvenescit homo, Ov.: rosa, Plin.: fig.; corpus regni, to recover itself, Claud.: gladius, Stat.

JÛVÉNĪLIS, e. (juvenis) *Young, youthful*; licentia, Cic.: anni, Ov.: juvenilor annis, id.: fig., violent, strong; præcepta juvenile peridi, i. e. ingens periculum, Stat.

JÛVÉNĪLITAS, âtis, f. (juvenilis) *Youth*; Varr.

JÛVÉNĪLITER, adv. *Youthfully, after the manner of youth*; Cic.: jecti juveniliter, Ov., i. e. violently, or merrily.

JÛVÊNĪS, is, c. (juvo) *Young, youthful*; anni, Ov.: ovis, Colum.: comp.; juvenior, Plin. Ep.: and junior, Hor.: Liv.: hence, Juvenis, subst., *One who is in his best years, from twenty to forty, or a little under or over, a young man, youth, young person*; Cic.: juvenes means especially, those citizens who are young and fit for military service, Liv.: also, Juvenis, *A young woman*; Ov.

N.B. Juvenis afflatus, &c., Ov. Fast. 6, 735, i. e. Esculapius as the constellation Ophiuchus, because he was killed with lightning by Jupiter: Juvenes, gen., *young persons*; juvenes utriusque sexus, Suet.

JÛVÊNOR, âri. (juvenis) *To act like a young man*; Hor.

JÛVĒNTA, æ, f. (juvenis) I. *The age of youth, youth*. 1. Of persons; Liv. 2. Of animals; Plin. 3. Of trees; Plin. II. *Youth, i. e. young persons*; Plin.: Mart.

JÛVĒNTAS, âtis, f. (juvenis) i. q. Juventus, *The age of youth, youth*; Lucr.: Virg.

JÛVĒNTUS, âtis, f. (juvenis) I. *The age of youth, youth, from about twenty to forty years*; Cic. II. *Youth, i. e. young people from twenty years and upwards*.

the youth, or, of soldiers, young men, persons fit for military duty; Cic.: Liv.: hence, princeps juventutis, 1. In the time of the republic, the first among the knights, or the one who stood first upon the catalogue made by the censor, as some think; Cic. 2. In the time of the emperors, the emperor's son, the prince, Tac.

JŪVO, jŭvi, jŭtum, jŭvare. (from *ζῶω*, as, *lavo* from *λάω*)
 1. To help, aid, assist, be of use to, support; aliquid in re, Cic.: aliquid auxilio, Ov.: aliquid auxilio laboris, Cic.: hostes frumento, Cæs.: juvante deo, Cic.; or, diis bene juvantibus, Liv., with God's assistance; also, to further, promote, advance; disciplinam in beatâ vitæ, Cic.: passivè, juvor, Aid is afforded me, I am supported; Cic.: hence, Jutus, a, um, Tac. II. To delight, gratify, please; nec me vita juvaret, Liv.: juvit me tibi profuisse, Cic.: juvari, to be delighted; id.: hence, Juvat, it delights, pleases, I (thou, he, &c.), am delighted, take a pleasure in; sin me juvat fingere astutum, Cic., if you please. N.B. Juvaturus for juturus, Plin. Ep.: juverint with short antepenult, Catull.

JUXTA. (for junxta, from jundo) I. Adv. 1. Near to, by, hard by, close to, by the side of; juxta consistere, Cæs.: accedere, Ov., to be near; qui juxta erant, Suet., near, or related. 2. In like manner, equally, alike; ceteri juxta insontes, Liv.: mortem vitamque juxta astimo, Sall., consider both as equal: also seq. dat.; rem juxta magnis difficilem, Liv., quite as difficult as a great thing: also with the particles ac, atque, et, quam, cum; e. g. juxta ac si meus frater esset, Cic., just as if; juxta hieme atque astate, Liv.: juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall., in the same manner as: juxta bonos et malos interficere, Sall., indiscriminately. II. Præp. 1. Near to, hard by; juxta murum, Cæs. 2. Like, even as; juxta se vexari, Liv., even as themselves. 3. Immediately after, next to; neque convenientiam juxta satietatem esse, Cels.: juxta deos, Tac., next to the gods: also without a case; juxta dicit, Gell., immediately, thereupon. 4. At the same time with, along with, together with; Varr.: inimicitias juxta libertatem, Tac., with or among free men. 5. According to; juxta præceptum, Justin. N.B. Juxta is also put after its case; Rhenum juxta, Tac. Annal. 4, 5.

JUXTIM. adv. I. Next to, close by; Liv. Andr. II. In the neighbourhood, near, near to us; Lucr. III. Near, next to; juxtim flumen, Sisenn.

K.

K, or, KESO (Cæso), ðnis. A prænomen; Liv.
 KALENDE. See CALENDE.
 KOPPA. A letter of the Greek alphabet, which in later times was used only as a mark for the number 90; Quint.

L.

L. After the old manner of writing, I. I. A numeral note for fifty. II. With a point, i. e. Lucius, a prænomen, as, L. Sulla. III. The sign of the Roman As (libra); hence, LIS, from which was formed HS (duæ libræ semis), i. e. sestertius, sestertium, &c.

LĀBĀRUM, i. n. (from the Bretanic lab, to raise, or from labarva, which, in the Basque language, still signifies, a standard; see Adeling's Mithridates, part 2, p. 62) A magnificent Roman standard, which Constantine, who had been brought up in Gaul, adopted as the imperial standard; he also ornamented it with a crown, a cross, and a monogram of the name of Christ; The imperial standard, standard of the cross; Prudent.

LĀBASCO, ðre. 3. (labo) To totter, be ready to fall; Lucr.: fig.; labascit, victus uno verbo, Ter., he gives way, yields; leno labascit, Plaut.

LĀBASCOR. I. q. Labasco; Varr.

LĀBĀCISIMUS, or, LĀMBĀCISIMUS, i. m. (λαβδαισιμὸς or λαβδῶν). A fault in speaking, when the letter L is too often or improperly repeated; Marc. Cap.

LĀBEA, æ. f. i. q. Labium, Gell.: of an oil press; Cato.

LĀBĒCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of labes) A small stain or disgrace; aliquid adspargere labeculam, Cic.

LĀBĒFACTIO, ðci. actum. 3, pass. fio, factus sum. (labo and factio) I. To make ready to fall, to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, render tottering; dentes, Ter.: partem muri, Cæs.: arborem, Ov.: epistolam a suis vinculis id., to open: nix labefacta, Senec., loose, soft: hence fig., to cause to waver; aliquid, Cic., sc. in his mind or opinions: fidem, Suet.: hence, to excite to mutiny; classarios, Tac. II. To shake, move; ossa, Virg.:

jugera labefacta movens, for labefaciendo, id. III. To overthrow, or to seek to overthrow, destroy, ruin; vix hæc labefacta, Cic.: ceteros contagione labefaciât, i. e. perdat, Colum.: hence, 1. To ruin, bring into misfortune; aliquid, Tac. 2. To weaken; ignes, Lucr.

LĀBĒFACTĪO, ðnis. f. (labefactio) A shaking, weakening; Quint.: dentium, Plin., looseness.

LĀBĒFACTO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of labefacio) I. To cause to totter or waver, to loosen, shake; signum vectibus, Cic.: fig.; fidem, id.: cogitationem, id.: hence, labefactari, to totter, waver; id. II. Fig. To shake, throw down, annihilate, destroy, ruin, weaken; aliquid, Cic.: amicitiam aut justitiam, id.: orationem aliquid, id.: remp., id.: colla boum, Colum., to hurt: vitas hominum, Cic., to disquiet: onus, Ov., to injure, hurt: dignitatem, Cic., to lessen, disparage.

LĀBĒFACTUS, a, um. See LABEFACIO.

LĀBĒFŪS, actus sum, &c. See LABEFACIO.

LĀBĒLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of labrum) I. A lip; Cic. II. A small water-vessel, small vat; Cic.

LĀBĒO, ðnis. m. One that has large lips; Macrob.

LĀBĒS, is. f. (labor, to fall) I. A fall, falling down, or sinking in; terræ, Liv.: agri, Cic.: inbris e caelo, Arnob.: dare labem, Lucr., to fall: labes factæ sint, Cic., i. e. a falling in of the ground; fig., a fall; prima labes mali, Virg., i. e. the beginning of misfortune; hence, 1. A fall; fig., i. e. destruction, ruin; innocentie, Cic.: also, an injurious person is called labes; e. g. provincia, reip., id. 2. A disease, contagion; Tartarea, Sil. II. A spot or blot; as, of ink, Hor.: on cattle, Ov.: victima lahe carens, id.: fig., a stain, blot, disgrace, discredit; civitatis, conscientie, Cic.: labem aliquid dignitati adspargere, id., or, inferre, id.: or, imponere, Liv., to attach: labem eximere, Virg.: sine lahe peregrinus annos, Ov. N.B. Labi for labe, Lucr.: labes, plur., Cic.

LĀBĪA, æ. f. A lip; Apul.

LĀBĪDUS, a, um, (labor) In which persons easily fall; iter, Vitruv.

LĀBĪLIS, e. (labor) I. That easily falls, apt to fall or slip; Amnian. II. Perishable, transient; Arnob.

LĀBĪO, ðnis. m. i. q. Labiosus; Verr. Fl.

LĀBĪGŪS, a, um. (labium) That has large lips; Lucr.

LĀBĪUM, i. n. (labio) A lip; Ter.: labis ductare aliquid, to deceive by false words and caresses; Plaut.

LĀBO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. I. To totter, sink, or begin to sink, be ready to fall, be loose, shake; labat signum, Cic.: dentes, Cels., to be loose: litera, Ov., when written with a hand that shakes or trembles: vincula, id., of Icarus, i. e. begin to sink. II. Fig. To totter. 1. To be wavering or unstable in opinion, resolution, or fidelity, to waver; labat homo, Cic.: fides sociorum, Liv.: socii labant, id., sc. in fidelity: spes, Ov.: consilium, Cic.: labare sermone, Plin., to stammer in speaking, of a person in a state of intoxication. 2. To totter, be near a conclusion, begin to fall or be destroyed, sink; causa labante, Liv.: pars nulla est, quæ labet imperii, Ov.: ut labent omnia, Cic., fall to ruin. 3. Memoria labat, Liv., fails, i. e. becomes weak: thus also, spiritus, Apul.

LĀBOR, pus sum, i. Expresses any gradual imperceptible motion, especially in a downward direction; hence, 1. To glide down, slip down, fall, drop; lacrimæ labuntur per genas, Ov., i. e. trickle down, steal down: stellas præcipites celo labi, Virg., i. e. shoot through, dart through, fall: folia lapsa cadunt, i. e. sensim decidunt, fall gradually to the ground, id.: labi per funem demissum, id., to let one's self down by: flumina labuntur, Ov., flow: labi per æquora rate, id., to sail: abies labitur, Virg., the ship floats: serpens labitur, Ov., glides: ignis lapsus in porticum, Tac.: fig.; dolor lapsus ad ossa, Virg.: somnus labitur in artus, Ov.: illico res fors labitur, Plaut., falls to the ground: lumina labuntur leto, Virg., become dim or feeble: malæ labentes, Suet., hence, 1. To fall, i. e. to perish, come to an end, go to ruin, sink; homo labitur, Cic.: res lapsa est, Liv.: labuntur mores, id.: spiritus, Tac.: hence, labi spe, to be deceived in one's expectations, Cæs.: facultatibus, to grow poor, Pand.: hence, Lapsus, a, um, Unfortunate, ruined; Propert.: Ov. 2. To glide away, slip away, pass away; labitur ætas, Ov.: annus, Virg.: labente die, id. 3. To slip or escape from; e manibus, Curt.: custodia, Tac.: fig.; nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Virg.: vox forte lapsa, Tac. 4. To be lost (of the voice), i. e. not to be heard; voces adjacent laberantur, Cic.

II. To fall in; lapsuram domum subire, Ov. III. To fall into or upon, turn or come to; ad opinionem, Cic.: in vitium, Hor.: in somnum, Petron.: or, somno, Propert., to fall asleep: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic., am inclined to: labi longius, id., to go too far in speaking, i. e. to say too much. IV. To err, mistake; consilio, casu, opinione, Cic.: per errorem, id.: in officio id.: mente, Cels., i. e. to go out of one's senses: a vera ratione, Lucr.: memoria, Suet.

LĀBOR, ðris. m. I. Labour, toil; corporis, Cic.: laborem sibi sumere, id., to undertake: insumere in rem, id., or, impendere ad rem, id.; or, aliquid rei, Virg., to employ, bestow upon: also, consumere in re, Cic., to spend upon:

alicui imponere, id. ; or, injungere, Quint. : res est magni laboris, Cic. : lethargicos excitare labor est, Plin. i. e. it is difficult : laborem exantlare, Cic. ; or, sustinere, id. ; or, ferre, Nep. ; to bear, endure : adire, Virg. ; or, capere, Cic. ; or, suscipere, id. ; or, excipere, id. ; or, obire, Liv. ; to undergo : summi ut sint laboris, Cæs. ; that may be capable of, or able to bear, the greatest exertion : nullo labore, without any trouble or labour, easily, Plin. N.B. Si discendi labor est, for discere, Cic. : hence, 1. *Work, workmanship* ; e. g. of an artisan, Virg. 2. *A deed, action, exploit*, bell. Virg. 3. *Fatigue, drudgery* ; militia, Cic. : also without militia, Suet., labours of war, toils of war, fatigue or drudgery of war, military labour or toil : labor rei militaris, Nep. Phoc. l. i. e. the effect or consequence of the toils of war. 4. *Activity, virtuous industry* ; Cic. 5. *Need, distress, trouble, misfortune, difficulty* ; er. Cic. : Nep. : Virg. : labores solis, an eclipse of the sun, Virg. : luna, an eclipse of the moon, id. ; hence, 1. *Of disease* ; Plaut. : Colum. : nervorum, Vitr. 2. *Pain* ; Plaut. 3. *Weight, burden* ; Vitr. : Plaut. 4. *Labores uteri*, i. e. filli, Claud.

LABORATUS, a, um. 1. Part. of laboro ; see LABORO. 2. *Adj.* 1. *Labourious, troublesome* ; custodia laborator, Tert. 2. *Full of pains and hardships* ; vita, Stat., toll-worn.

LABORIFER, a, um. (labor and fero) *Bearing or enduring labour, fatigue, or toil* ; Ov.

LABORIOSUS, adv. *Labouriously, wearisomely, with difficulty* ; Catull. : Cels. : laboriosus, Cic. : laboriosissime, with very great care ; jus dixit, Suet. : eloquentiam exercuit, id.

LABORIOSUS, a, um. (labor) 1. *Labourious, toilsome, difficult* ; Ter. : nihil laboriosus, Cic. : laboriosissimum opus, Liv. 2. *Industrious, laborious* ; homo, Cic. : Nep. 3. *That has to contend with many difficulties, that endures or undergoes hardships, troubled* ; homo, Cic. : Ulixes, Hor. : laboriosus in this sense is usually joined with exercitius ; see EXERCITIUS. 4. *Oppressed by work* ; Cic.

LABORO, avi, atum, are. (labor) 1. *Intrans.* 1. *To labour, work, take pains, endeavour to obtain, exert one's self, strive* ; Cic. : sibi, for one's self, for one's own advantage, id. : laboro idem, quod un, on account of the same thing ; also, seq. ut, id. ; seq. ne, id. : que laboramus sola, crevimus, divitiis luxuriamque, Liv. ; for, in its, quae laboramus : nec laborare contendunt, ut pomaria conserant, Tac. ; they do not busy themselves in toiling for this, that, &c. 2. *To grieve, be in trouble, to be vexed, concerned, solicitous, or anxious* ; alienis malis, Cic. : non laboro, id. ; it concerns me not, I do not trouble myself : nihil laboro, nisi ut, &c., id. 3. *To labour under, to be afflicted with, to be in great distress or difficulty respecting any thing, to be troubled with, to be overburdened or oppressed with*, morbo, i. e. to be sick, Cic. : ex pedibus, id. ; to have the gout ; ex intestinis, id. ; to be afflicted with gripping pain in the stomach ; e dolore, Ter. : or, utero, Hor. ; to have the colic ; or, a frigore, Plin. ; to suffer from cold : fame, Colum. ; a re frumentaria, Cæs. ; to be in want of corn : a magnitudine sui, Liv. : annona, id. : vitidis, id. : ex inscientia, Cic. ; to be ignorant : ob avaritiam, Hor. : ex invidia, Cic. ; or, odio, id. ; to be hated : ex ere alieno, Cæs. ; to be overwhelmed with debt : ex absolutè, i. e. without an ablativè, to be distressed, to labour under difficulty, be in danger ; sciens laborare vidit, Liv. : non laboramus, Cic. ; we would not be in such a bad situation : laborator vehementer, id. ; men are very much concerned ; also, of things without life ; e. g. of ships, Cæs. ; i. e. to be in a bad condition : laborat veritas, Liv. ; digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, Cic. ; does not find difficulty in any motion. 2. *Trans.* 1. *To labour, i. e. to form, make, or prepare with pains* ; aliquid, Hor. : hæc me laborata, Cic. : laborare aliquid significat also, to endeavour to obtain, or affect ; frumenta patientius laborant, Tac. — See also LABORATUS, a, um.

LABOS, oris, m. An old form for labor ; Ter. : Sall. : Virg.

LABOSUS, a, um. i. q. Laboriosus ; Lucil.

LABROS, or -us, i. m. (λαβρός, i. e. greedy) 1. *The name of a dog* ; Ov. 2. *A kind of fish* ; Plin.

LABRUSUS, a, um. (labrum) *That has large lips* ; Gell.

LABRUM, i. n. (from labro) *A lip* ; Cic. : primoribus labris gustasse rem, id. ; to have had a slight taste of, i. e. to have acquired only a slight acquaintance with ; fig. an edge, margin ; e. g. of a vessel, Cæs. : of a trench, id. ; also, a trench ; Auson.

LABRUS, i. m. See LABROS.

LABRUCUSUS, a, um. e. g. vitis, Plin. : also simply, Labrusca, sc. vitis, Virg. ; *A kind of vine*, probably the Vitis labrusca, L. : thus also, uva, Colum. ; hence, Labruscum, *The fruit of this vine* ; Virg.

LABS, LABSUS. See LAPSO, &c.

LABUNDUS, a, um. (labor) *Falling* ; Acc.

LABURNUM, i. n. *A kind of tree growing on the Alps*, (Cytisus Laburnum, L.) ; Plin.

LABYRINTHUS, i. m. (λαβύρινθος) *A labyrinth, i. e. a place or building with many turnings or windings, so that one cannot easily find a way out* ; such a one was laid out in Crete by Dædalus ; Virg. : hence, Labyrinthus, a, um, Catull. ; and Labyrinthicus, a, um, Sidon., *Belonging to a labyrinth*.

LAC, lactis, n. 1. *Milk* ; Cæs. : lac dare, to give suck, suckle, Ov. : cum lacte nutricis errorem suscipere, Cic. ; together with his nurse's milk, with his mother's milk : lac gallicaneum, proverbially, of an unusual thing, Plin. 2. *Sap, or the soft milky juice in plants and vegetables* ; Ov. : Cels. 3. *The colour of milk* ; Ov.

LACTIVUS, i. v. Satiari velut disciplinae lacte, Quint.

LACTUS, i. v. find it also of the masculine gender ; Plaut. : Petron. 2. Also, nomin. lacte ; Plaut. : Plin.

3. Lactes, plur. ; see LACTIS.

LACCA, æ, f. 1. *A kind of swelling on the shin-bone* ; Veget. 2. *A kind of herb* ; Apul.

LACER, a, um. 1. *Mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces* ; cornus, Liv. : curtus, Ov. : homo, id. : vestis, Tac. : comæ, Val. Fl. fig. ; gentilitates, Plin. Paneg. : hence, mutilated ; homo lacera, Virg. 2. *That lacerates* ; morsus, Ov.

LACERABILIS, e. (lacro) *That can easily be lacerated, or torn to pieces* ; Auson.

LACERATIO, oris, f. (lacro) *A mangling, lacerating* ; Cic.

LACERATOR, oris, m. (lacro) *One that mangles or lacerates* ; Augustin.

LACERATA, æ, f. *A thick upper garment of the Romans, worn especially in cold and rainy weather, and in war* ; it was worn over the toga, and the lacerna worn in summer was made of light cloth, whilst that for winter was made of heavier and coarser materials ; Cic. : Ov. : Vell. : hence, Lacernatus, a, um, *Wearing a lacerna* ; Vell.

LACERNULA, æ, f. dimin. of lacerna ; Arnob.

LACERO, avi, atum, are. (lacro) 1. *To tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate* ; genas, comas, vestem, Ov. : tergum virgile, Liv. : viscera morsus, Cic. : Sophocle, also, to cut up, divide into pieces, carve ; as, food, Petron. : hence fig. ; reliquias vitæ, Cic. ; for, to put up to auction ; urbes, Lucan., to distribute. 2. *Fig. To pull to pieces (with words) to censure, asperse, rail at ; famam sepulchri, Liv. : aliquem litens, Suet. 3. To ruin, destroy, dissipate, waste, squander* ; patriam, Cic. : rem suam, to squander, spend, Plaut. ; thus also, bona, Sall. : nomincs fenore, Plaut., to ruin, impoverish ; hæc te lacerat oratio, Cic. : pecuniam, id., to squander ; diem, Plaut. ; for, to spend uselessly.

LACERTA, æ, f. 1. *A lizard* (Gr. σαύρα) ; Cic. : Hor. : Ov. : Plin. 2. *A kind of sea-fish* ; Cic. ; see LACERTUS.

LACERTUSUS, a, um. (lacertus) *Muscular, fleshy, and so, powerful, strong* ; equus, Varr. : centurio, Cic.

LACERTUS, i. m. 1. *The upper muscular part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow* ; or, i. v. : it is also used for the whole arm ; lacertis colla completi, id. : lacertum excutere, Ov. : Sall., to extend in order to fetch a blow : hence, lacertus, a blow ; Sill. : lacerti, fig., muscular arms, muscle, strength ; in Lysia sunt lacerti, Cic. : also of bees, aptant lacertos, Virg. 2. *A kind of sea-fish* ; Plin. 32, 53 ; Virg. : Plin. 3. *A kind of sea-fish* ; Plin. 32, 53 ; also, but other add. hæc lacertas captandas ;

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togæ, Suet.: obtinere lacinia, Cic., by a lappet, i. e. scarcely, with difficulty. II. *A cloth or wrapper in which any thing is packed*; allium ferunt in laciniis colligatum, Plin.: also, *a handkerchief*; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 16: hence fig., *any thing like a lappet*; as, the dewlap in cattle, Plin. III. *Frequent in Apuleius for a garment, even a magnificent one*. IV. *Any small division, a piece*; grex in laciniis distributor, Colum.: thus also, brevis lacinia, Plin., a small piece of land.

LACINIATIM, adv. *By pieces or divisions*; Apul. LACINIÖSE, adv. *Like lappets, with lappets*; Plin.

LACINIÖSUS, a, um. (lacinia) I. *Full of lappets or flaps, i. e. not even, jagged*; folia, Plin. II. *Redundant, full of redundancies*; sermo, Tert.: vita, id.; imbecillitas, Apul., that gives much trouble: laciniösissimus, Hieron. LÄCIO, Ære. 3. *To entice, allure*; Lucr.

LÄCRIMA, LÄCRÿMA, LÄCRÿMA, Æ. f. (from δάκρυ, or δάκρυμα) *I. *A tear*; lacryma cadunt alicui, Ter.: præ lacrimis loqui non possum, Cic.: lacrimam dare alicui, Ov., i. e. to weep over, drop a tear over: tradere se lacrimis, Cic.: lacrimas tenere, id.; to refrain from tears: effundere, or profundere, id.; or demittere, Virg.; or emittere, Ov.; or projicere, Hirt.; or dare, ciere, Virg., to shed: ire in lacrimas, to weep, id.: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitescent, id., with tears that wet her beautiful eyes. II. *A tear*; i. e. a drop exuded from trees, plants, &c.; Plin.

LÄCRIMÄHILIS, e. (lacrimo) I. *Lamentable*; Ov. II. *Mournful*; gemitus, bellum, Virg. III. *Like tears*; Arnob.

LÄCRIMÄBILITER, adv. *With tears, mournfully*; Hieron.

LÄCRIMÄBUNDUS, a, um. (lacrimo) *Weeping, tearful*; Liv.

LÄCRIMÄTIO, LÄCRYM, or LÄCRUM. ÖNIS. f. (lacrimo) *A weeping*; Plin.: lacrymationes oculorum, id., 23, 5, Bipont, i. q. Lippitudo.

LÄCRIMO, LÄCRÿMO, ÄVI, ÄTUM, ÄRE, and sometimes LÄCRIMOR, ÄTUM, ÄRI. (lacrima) *To shed tears, cause or suffer tears to flow*. I. *From the eyes, i. e. To weep*; lacrimasse, Cic.: lacrimo, Ter.: lacrimaretur, Cic.: lacrimans, Liv.: oculis lacrimantibus, Cic., with tearful (weeping) eyes: also, aliquid, *To weep at or bewail any thing*; casum alicujus lacrimare, Nep. II. *Of trees, plants, &c. To weep, i. e. to exude drops or moisture*; calamus lacrimans, Plin.: also, aliquid: hence, lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, Ov., running down.

LÄCRIMÖSUS, LÄCRÿM, adv. *With tears*; Gell. LÄCRIMÖSUS, a, um. (lacrima) I. *Full of tears, tearful, weeping*; oculi, Plin.: lumina, i. e. oculi, Ov.: voces, Virg., weeping, mournful: also of plants, weeping, i. e. dropping; Plin. II. *That causes tears*; fumus, Hor.: Ov.: carmen, Ov., mournful: thus also, funera, bellum, Hor.

LÄCRIMÖLA, LÄCRÿM, Æ. f. (dimin. of lacrima) *A little tear*; Cic.

LÄCTA, Æ. f. *A species of cassia*; Plin. 12, 43.

LÄCTÄRIUS, e. (lac) *Suckling*; Marc. Emp.

LÄCTÄRIUS, a, um. (lac) I. *That contains milk, milky*; herba, Plin.: hence, *giving suck, suckling*; boves, Varr. II. *Made of milk*; opus, Lamprid.: lactaria, Cels. III. *Of food prepared from milk*; id.

LÄCTÄTUS, us. m. (lacto) *A suckling or feeding with milk*; Plin. 32, 5, but ed. Hard. has jactatu.

LÄCTE, is. See LÄC.

LÄCTEO, Ære. (lac) I. *To suck milk, to be a suckling*; hence, *lactans, suckling*; Romulus, Cic.: hostia, id.: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv., to sacrifice young suckling animals, sc. hostiis or animalibus: viscera lactentia, Ov., i. e. infantium lactentium. II. *To contain milk, be milky*; dum lactent (legumina), Colum.: lactens lactuca, Plin.: sata, Ov.: frumenta, Virg.: metæ lactentes, i. e. metæ lactis, Mart. 1, 44, 7, but other edd. have lactantes: hence, Lactentia, Cels., *Food made from or composed of milk*.

LÄCTEÖLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lacteus) *White as milk*; puella, Catull.

LÄCTES, ium. See LÄCTIS.

LÄCTESCO, Ære. (lacteo) I. *To turn to milk*; Cic. II. *To receive milk for suckling, to become capable of giving milk*; Plin.

LÄCTEUS, a, um. (lac) I. *Consisting of milk*; humor, Lucr.: i. e. milk. II. *Full of milk*; ubera, Virg.

III. *Suckling*; porcus, Mart. IV. *White as milk, of a milky colour*; cervix, Virg.: via lactea, Ov.; or, orbis lacteus, Cic.; or, circulus lacteus, Plin., the milky way in the heavens (Gr. γαλαξίας). V. *Sweet or agreeable as milk*; fig.; Livii lactea ubertas, Quint.

LÄCTICÖLOR, ÖRIS. (lac and color) *Milk-coloured*; Apul.

LÄCTILÄGO, Inis. f. (lac) i. q. Chamædaphne; Apul.

LÄCTINEUS, a, um. (lac) *Milk-coloured, of a milky white*; Ven. Fort.

LÄCTIS, is. f. *A gut*; Titinn.: we usually find the plural lactes, the small guts, and of animals, the chitterings; Plin.: and perhaps gen., the guts, intestines; Plaut.: also the soft roe of fish; murenarum, Suet.

LÄCTITO, ÄRE. (freq. of lacto) *To give suck, suckle*; Mart.

LÄCTO, ÄVI, ÄTUM, ÄRE. (lac) I. *To contain milk, or to suckle*; ubera lactantia, Ov. II. *To suck milk*; Auson.: anni lactantes, id., the years during which a child sucks. III. *To consist of milk*; meta lactantes, Mart. 1, 44, 7; but other edd. have lactantes.

LÄCTO, ÄVI, ÄTUM, ÄRE. (lacio) *To allure, wheedle, dupe with fair words, cajole*; aliquid, Hor.: amantem, Ter.: pollicentium eorum animos, id., i. e. to put off with empty promises.

LÄCTÖRIS. (Lac) *A kind of milky plant*; Plin. 24, 104.

LÄCTÿCA, Æ. f. (lac) *Lettuce, a garden salad*; Plin.

LÄCTÿCÖLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of lactuca) *A small or young lettuce*; Suet.

LÄCUNA, Æ. f. I. *A ditch, pit, hole, abyss*; Lucr.: Cic.: especially a place where water stands, has stood, or usually stands, a pool; Lucr.: Virg.: hence, lacuna salsa, Lucr.; or, Neptunia, Auct. ad Her., i. e. the sea.

II. *Any cavity, opening, chasm, cleft*; e. g. in a building, Vitruv.: a dimple on the cheek, Ov. III. *Fig. Loss, defect, want*; lacunam rei familiaris explore, Cic.: vide, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, id.

LÄCUNAR, ÄRIS. n. (probably for lacunare, from lacunaris, e, i. e. similis lacunæ, or lacunarium plenus; sc. tectum or opus) *A flat ceiling of a room, ornamented with carved work, and usually gilded*; Cic.: Vitruv.: Hor.

N. B. Genit., lacunarium, Vitruv.: dat., lacunarius, ib.

LÄCUNÄRIUS, a, um. i. e. ad lacunas pertinens: hence, Lacunarius, Jul. Firm., *One that makes ditches or graves*.

LÄCUNO, ÄVI, ÄTUM, ÄRE. (lacuna) I. *To hollow out, pit*; Plin. II. *To ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling (lacunary)*; Ov.

LÄCUNÖSUS, a, um. (lacuna) I. *Full of ditches or pools*; Apul. II. *Full of cavities, pitted*; nitilum lacunosum, Cic.: intervalla, Vitruv.

LÄCUS, us. m. I. *A lake, which has diminution and increase, at least which does not dry up*; Cic.: Liv.: with the poets, gen., for water, a body of water; whether a river, fountain, &c.; Virg.: Ov. II. *A large reservoir for water, a tank, basin*; Plin.: hence, a smith's trough for cooling iron; Virg. III. *Any large vessel for holding liquids, a vat, &c.*; Colum.: also, a hole in which lime is slaked, a lime-hole; Vitruv.: especially, a vessel for receiving wine from the press; Ov.: hence, I. *The quantity of wine made at one pressing*; Plin. 2. *Oratio de musto ac lacte fervida, Cic.*, i. e. new, not yet fermented. IV. *Any receptacle or place to keep any thing in*; e. g. for pulse, Colum.: for lions, Prudent. N. B. For lacunar, Lacti.

LÄCUSCÖLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lacus) I. *A small lake*; Colum. II. *A chest, bin, or any kind of receptacle*; e. g. for olives, Colum.

LÄCTURRIS, is. m. *A kind of cabbage*; Plin.

LÄDA, or LEDA, Æ. f.; or, LEDON, i. n. (Λῆδος) *A shrub, both of which a resinous substance Lädänum, or Lädänum (Λῆδανον) was gathered, Plin.: it is the Cistus creticus, L.*

LÄDÄNUM, i. n. See LÄDA.

LÄDO, si, sum. 3. I. *To strike or dash violently or with force against any thing*; naves ad saxa, Lucr. II. *To injure, damage, hurt*; brachia, Plaut.: fidem, Cic., to break, violate: aliquid perjurio suo, id.; frondes, Ov.: læsus nubis diis, Lucan., cloudy: res læsa, Sil., misfortune, disappointment: hence, for elidere; e. g. collum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 60, ed. Mitsch., i. e. to hang one's self. III. *To offend, injure, abuse*; aliquid, Nep.: nulli os, Ter., to abuse no one to his face. IV. *To grieve, pain*; tua me infortunata lædent, Hor. V. *To attack, assail*; e. g. with words, Cic.

LÄNA, Æ. f. (χλαίνα) *A lined upper garment, worn especially in cold weather*; Cic.

LÄÖTÖMOS, i. f. (Λαίωτος) *The chord of a segment of a circle*; a segment of a circle; Vitruv. 9, 7 (8), 6, ed. Schneid.; former edd. have lactotomus.

LÄSIO, ÖNIS. f. (lædo) I. *A hurting, injuring*; Lact. II. *An attack made by an orator upon his opponent*; Cic.

LÄSURA, Æ. f. (lædo) *A hurting, injuring*; divitiarum, Tert., i. e. injury.

LÄSUS, a, um. See LÄDO.

LÄTA, orum. i. e. agri publici; Cod. Theod.: hence, Læticus, a, um, id.

LÄTÄBILIS, e. (lætor) *Pleasing, joyful*; Cic.: lætabilis, Mamertin.

LÄTÄBUNDUS, a, um. (lætor) i. q. Lætans; Gell.

LÄTÄMEN, Inis. n. (lætor) *Manner, dung*; Plin.: anserum, id.

LÄTANTER, adv. *Gladly, joyfully*; Lamprid.

LÄTASTER, tri. (lætus) *That seems to be somewhat joyful*; Titinn.

LÄTÄTIO, ÖNIS. f. (lætor) *Joy*; Cæs. B. G. 5, 52: it is a stronger expression than lætitia, and occurs only in this passage of Cæsar.

LÄTE, adv. I. *Joyfully, gladly, cheerfully*; Cic.: lætissime gaudere, Gell.: lætus, Vell. II. *Fruitfully, abundantly, excellently, well*; frondere, Colum.

LÆTICUS, a, um. See LÆTA.
LÆTIFICO, avi, lutum, Ære. (lætificus) I. *To cheer, delight, gladden*; Lucan.: sol lætificat terram, Cic.: lætificari, *to rejoice, be glad*; Plaut.: lætificans, id., joyful, cheerful. II. *To render fertile or fruitful, to manure*; Cic.

LÆTIFICUS, a, um. (lætus and facio) *That occasions joy, joyous*; Lucr.: Cic.

LÆTICO, Ære. (lætus) *To be glad, to rejoice*; Sisenn.
LÆTITIA, Æ f. (lætus) I. *Joy, joyfulness, gladness*; lætitiā percipere ex re, Cic.; or, capere, id.; or, lætitiā perfuri, id., to derive: lætitiā aliquem efferre, to rejoice any one, to gladden, id.: lætitiā efferri, to be very glad, to rejoice greatly, id.: lætitiā aliquem afficere, id.; or, lætitiā alicui dare, id.; or, offerre, Ter.; or, objicere, id.; or, facere, Cic.; or, afferre, id., to give, occasion, bring: in lætitiā conjicere aliquem, Ter., to throw into rapture: res mihi est lætitiā, Nep., delights me, gives me pleasure: thus also, lætitiā est mihi, Sall.: with the poets lætitiā frequently denotes *success in love*; Propert. 1, 11, 12; 2, 6, 32, &c. Lachn. N.B. I. Cicero, as a philosopher, distinguishes between lætitiā and gaudium, and understands by the former an immoderate kind of joy, but by the latter something more temperate; Tusc. 4, 31: cf. Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 48, 1. 2. The plural is sometimes found, Cic. *II. Pleasing appearance, beauty*; membrorum, Stat.: orationis, Auct. Dial. de Orat.: hence, *fruitfulness, fertility*; loci, Colum.: pabuli, Just., plenty, abundance.

LÆTITUDO, inis, f. for lætitiā; Acc.
LÆTO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (lætus) I. *To delight, gladden*; Liv. Andr.: hence, lætari, *To be delighted, rejoice, be glad*; see LÆTOR. II. *To render fruitful, to manure*; Pallad.

LÆTOR, atus sum, Æri. (properly, pass. of læto) I. *To rejoice, be joyful or glad*; de re, and re, Cic., i. e. on account of, at, &c.: also, in re, at any thing, id.: also, in hoc quod, &c., that, id.: also, aliquod, on account of any thing, Ov.: illud lætandum mihi esse video, Cic.: also seq. accus. et infm., id.: also seq. genit., but in connexion with memini; e. g. nec veterum memini lætorive malorum, Virg. N.B. Non lætari, as a litotes; e. g. non lætatus sum me accipisse, Virg., i. e. it gives me no pleasure (but the contrary): also, non lætor re, Propert., I take no pleasure in. II. *To take delight in*; seq. ablat., Suet.: fig.; vitis lætatur tepore, Colum., i. e. heat is more adapted to it than cold.

LÆTUS, a, um. I. *Joyful, cheerful, glad*; homo, Cic.: de re, Ter.: oratio, Liv.: vultus, Cic.: clamor, Virg.: pax, Liv.: also seq. genit.; e. g. animi, Veil., laborum, Virg.: neutra acies læta ex certamine abiit, Liv., had no reason to rejoice, or, each had reason to be cast down: hence, I. *That does any thing with joy, willing, ready, cheerful*; lætus decreverat, Sall.: læta dedi, Virg. 2. *Delighting or taking pleasure in any thing*; sanguine, Hor.: also seq. infm., Sil. 3. *Content, satisfied*; meo, Mart.: also seq. genit., Val. Fl. II. *That delights or rejoices, delightful, pleasing*; omnia erant lætiora, Cic.: hence, *propitious, favourable*; lætus (Mercurius), Plaut.: prodigium, Plin.: exta lætiora, Suet. III. *Joyous in appearance, looking cheerful, lively, or beautiful, agreeable*; color, Plin.: vite quid est lætius? Cic.: seges, Virg.: lætissima farra, id.: armenta, id.: lætos oculis affavit honores, id.: hence, I. *Fertile, rich*; ager, Varr.: pascua, Hor.: also seq. genit.; e. g. pabuli lætus ager, Sall.: lucus lætissimus umbræ, Virg.: fig.; ingenium lætissimum, Plin. Ep.: also of a speech and an orator, rich, full; beautiful, fine, agreeable; genus orationis, Cic.: Homerus, Quint. 2. *Copious*; flumina læta manant, id.

LÆVE, adv. *On the left hand*; hence, *incorrectly, wrongly*; Hor.

LÆVIGATIO, LÆVIGO, LÆVIS, &c. See LÆVIGATIO, &c.

LÆVORSUM, and LÆVORSUS, adv. (lævus and versum) *To the left, towards the left*; Apul.: Amlian.

LÆVUS, a, um. (from lævōs) I. *Left*; manus, Cic.: oculus, Lucr.: pes, humerus, auris, Ov.: Pontus, id., i. e. situate on the left hand: hence læva, sc. manus, *the left hand*; Virg.: lævam pete, go to the left, Ov.: ad lævam, to the left, Cic.: thus also, in lævam, on the left hand, Plin.; or, ad lævum, sc. latus, Ov.; or, læva, sc. manu, parte, Liv., on the left: hence, læva, sc. loca, *parts situate to the left*; Ov.: læva tenent, Virg., keep themselves on the left, are to the left. II. *Stupid, foolish*; Hor. III. *Inconvenient, unsuitable*; Hor.

IV. *Unfortunate, unpropitious, unlucky*; picus, Hor.: ignis, i. e. pestilentia, Stat. V. In the auspices, on the contrary, lævus signifies *propitious, lucky, fortunate, that gives a favourable omen*; because the Roman augur turned towards the south, and the east was the fortunate quarter. A flash of lightning that appeared on the left, or birds whose flight was on the left, and directed eastward, were favourable omens, while those on the other side were unfavourable. With the Greeks it was quite the reverse, since they stood with their faces turned towards the north; Plin. 2, 55: hence, læva nu-

mina, Virg., propitious, favouring. N.B. Lævum intonitū, Virg., for ad lævum latus.

LÆGANUM, i, n. (λαγάνον) *A kind of cake made of flour and oil*; Hor.: Cels.

LÆGENA, Æ f. (λαγάνος) *A vessel with a neck and handle, a flagon, bottle*; e. g. for wine, Hor.: Colum.: also, Cic. ad Div. 16, 26. We find also lagena, lagona, and laguna.

LÆGEOS, a, um. (λάγιος) *Of hares*; Lagea vitis, Plin., or simply, Lægeos (femin.), sc. vitis, Virg., a kind of vine growing in Greece, so named from the life colour of its grapes.

LAGO, inis, f. *A plant, otherwise called Echite*, also, Scammonia tenuis; Plin. 24, 89.

LÆGENA, LAGONA. See LÆGENA.

LÆGŌSIS, idis, f. (λαγώνης) *A kind of bird, perhaps the same as lagopus*; Hor.

LÆGŌNŌPŌSUS, i, m. (λαγόνων πόνος) *A pain in the bowels, the gripes, colic*; Plin.

LÆGŌPUS, ōdis, f. (λαγώπους) *Hare's-foot*; hence, from some resemblance, I. *A bird having hairy feet*; Plin. 10, 68, probably the Tetrao Lagopus, L. II. *A kind of herb, hare's-foot*; Plin.

LÆGUNŌCLA, Æ f. (dimin. of lagena) *A small bottle*; Colum.

LÆGUNŌCŪLUS, i, m. *A kind of pastry*; Stat.

LÆGUS, i, m. See LÆGEUS.

LÆIUS, i, m. *A layman*; Tert.

LÆLISIO, ōnis, m. *The foal of a wild ass, a wild ass's colt*; Plin.

LALLO, Ære. *To sing lalla or lullaby, of a child, or a nurse; to sing to sleep, to sing by the side of a cradle*; lallare recusas, Pers., that singing was called lallus, or lallum; e. g. lalli modos, Auson.

LALLUS, i, m. or LALLUM, i, n. See LALLO.

LĀMA, Æ f. *A boggy place, bog, slough*; Hor.: also, a kind of mastich; Plin.

LAMBĀCISMUS, i, m. See LAMBACISMUS.
LAMBĒRO, Ære. *To tear to pieces*; Fest.: lepide meo ludo lambers, Plaut., i. e. (probably) you return my jests in my own manner, or, you attack me in my own school.

LAMBĪTO, Ære. (freq. of lambo) *To lick*; Solin.

LAMBĪTUS, us, m. (lambo) *A licking*; Aur. Vict.

LAMBO, bi, bitum, 3. *To lick*; aliquid, Cic.: fig., as it were *to lick, to touch*; flamma properabat lambere tectum, Hor.: so also, comas, Virg.: Ætna sidera lambit, id.: hederæ lambunt imagines, i. e. circumdant, Plaut.: quæ loca lambit Hydaspes, Hor., washes, flows through.
LĀMELLA, Æ f. (dimin. of lamina) *A small leaf or plate of metal*; Vitr.

LĀMELLŪLA, Æ f. Dimin. of lamella, with the same signification; Petron.

LĀMENTA, Æ f. (lamentor) *A lamentation*; Pacuv.

LĀMENTĀBILIS, Æ (lamentor) I. *That is to be deplored or lamented, lamentable*; regnum, Virg. II. *Mournful, doleful, woful*; vox, Cic.

LĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (lamentum) *Mournful, causing tears*; Plaut.

LĀMENTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (lamentor) *A wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting*; Cic.

LĀMENTOR, atus sum, Æri. I. Intrans. *To wail, moan, weep, lament*; flere ac lamentari, Cic. II. Trans. *To weep at or over any thing, to bewail, lament*; vitam, Cic.: cæcitatem, id.: matrem mortuam, Ter. N.B. Lamentatus, a, um, passivè, I. *Bewailed*; Sil. 2. *Resounding with lamentations*; Stat.

LĀMENTUM, i, n. *A wailing, moaning, lamenting*; Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: fig.; gallinarum, Plin. N.B. In all these passages we find the plural.

LĀMIA, Æ f. (λαμία) *An enchantress, witch*; Hor.

LĀMINA and LĀMNA, Æ f. (from obsol. lama, and this from λάσσω, as remus from ἑσπερός) *Any thin piece of metal, wood, marble, horn, &c., a plate, leaf*; laminæ ardentis, Cic., red-hot plates, as instruments of torture: ferææ, Tac.: lamina argenti, Ov., perhaps, silver plate: fulva, id., a plate of gold: plumbi, Plin.: laminam ducere, i. e. facere, Quint.: doliolum laminæ, Plin., i. e. staves: ossa and æs in laminas secare, id.: anca, Liv.: hence, I. *A sword-blade*; Ov.: *the blade of a saw*; Virg. II. *A saw*; Sen. III. *The shell of a fruit whilst yet pliant and soft*; Ov. IV. *Auris, Arnob.*, the flap of the ear.

LĀMIUM, i, n. *Dead-nettle*; Plin.

LĀMNA, Æ f. See LĀMINA.

LĀMŌCLA, Æ f. i. q. Lamella; Tert.

LĀMPĀDĀRIUS, i, m. (lampas) *A torch-bearer*; Cod. Just.

LĀMPĀDIAS, Æ m. (λαμπηδίας) sc. cometes. *A kind of comet like a blazing torch*; Plin.

LĀMPĀDO, ōnis, m. i. q. Bulbus; Theod. Prisc.

LĀMPAS, idis, f. (λαμπάς) *Any shining or blazing body or substance, a light*; hence, I. *A light, torch*; Virg.: Ov.: torches were used at marriages; hence, prima lampade, i. e. primis nuptiis, Stat.: hence, I. *A candlestick*; Colum. 2. *Splendour, brightness*; lampade clara propositus, Stat.: Phœbea, Virg., the light of the sun, i. e.

sunshine; hence, a *day*; nona lampade, Lucr.: also, *the light of the moon, moonlight*; hence poetically, 3. *A night*; decima lampas Phœbes, Val. Fl. 4. *A month*; Nemes. II. *A kind of meteor, like a blazing torch*; Sen. III. In certain games at Athens the runners had to carry a burning torch in such a manner as that it should not go out, and this torch each person at the completion of his course gave to his successor: hence, *lampada cursu tibi trado*, Varr., proverbially, i. e. now is your turn; fig., vitæ lampada tradunt, Lucr., the course of life is ended, their course is up, i. e. they die.

LAMPANA, æ. f. i. q. Lapsana; Cels.

LAMPYRIS, Idis. f. (λαμπύρις) *A glow-worm*; Plin.

LAMYRUS, i. m. *A kind of sea-fish*; Ov.

LANA, æ. f. (λάνα, Dor. λάνος) *I. Wool*; lanam ducere, Ov.; or, trahere, Juv., to spin: cogitat de lana sua, Ov., of her spinning: hence, a *working in wool*, i. e. a *spinning, weaving, &c.*; lanam facere, Lucr.; Ov.; or, tractare, Justin., i. e. to spin: thus also, lanæ dedita, Liv.

II. Also, *the soft hair or down of animals*; also, *the feathers, especially, the inner and softer*; leporina, anserina, caprina, Pand.: rixari de lana caprina, Hor., i. e. about a trifle: cygni, Mart. III. *The wool or down on fruit, leaves, &c.*; Mart.: on trees, cotton; Virg. IV. *The fibrous part of plants*; Mart. V. *Vellera tenuia lanæ*, Virg., a thin cloud.

LANAMENTUM, i. n. (lana) *Lint*; Veget.

LANARIS, e. (lana) *Woolly, bearing wool*; pecus, Varr.

LANARIUS, a, um. (lana) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with wool*; herba, Plin.; or, radix, Colum., soap-wort: Lanarius, Plaut., a worker in wool.

LANATUS, a, um. (lana) I. *Having or bearing wool, woolly*; pellis, Colum.: ovis, id., i. e. intonsa. II. *Fig. Having down or anything woolly*; vitis, Colum.: folia lanatiore canitie, Plin.: lupus, id., i. e. soft as wool. N.B. Dii pedes lanatos habent, Petron., i. e. come unobservedly to inflict vengeance.

LANCEA, æ. f. *A lance, javelin, pike, having a thong in the middle*; Hirt.: Virg.

LANCEARIUS, i. m. sc. miles (from lancea) *A lancer*; Ammian.

LANCEO, ære. (lancea) *To wield or handle a lance*; Ter.

LANCEOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lancea) *A small lance*; Capitol.

LANCICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lanx) *A small dish or platter*; Arnob.

LANCINATOR, ōris, m. (lancino) *One that tears to pieces or mangles*; Prudent.

LANCINO, avi, ātum, ære. *To tear to pieces, lacerate, mangle*; Plin.: fig.; bona, Catull., to squander, consume: vitam, Senec.

LANCIOŪLA, æ. f. i. q. Lancelola.

LANCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lanx) *A small balance*; Vitr.

LANESTRIS, e. (lana) *Woolen, of wool*; Vopisc.

LANÆUS, a, um. (lana) I. *Woolen, of wool, pallium*, Cic. II. *Woolly, downy*; pira corio laneo, Plin.:

hence, *woolly*, i. e. *soft as wool*; latusculum, Catull.: lupus, Mart.

LANGA, æ. f., also LANGURIA. *An animal from the urine of which the stone langurium, otherwise called lycurium, is said to be produced*; Plin. 37, 11, 1.

LANGUEFACIO, ōci, actum, ære. (languo and facio) *To make languid, tranquillize*; excitatos, Cic.

LANGUO, gui. (from λῶγῆ) I. *To be faint, weary, or tired*; de via, from a journey, Cic. II. *To be faint, feeble, or languid from disease, or, to be ill*; morbo, Virg.:

also without morbo, to be ill, unwell, sick; Suet. III. *To be languid, dull, heavy, weak, inactive, unmanly*;

languet juvenes, Cic.: otio, id. in otio, id.: of things without life; languet solitudo, id.: amor, Ov.: languent vires, id.: flos, Prop., droops, fades: hence, Languens, *Faint, feeble, languid, weak, without strength, inactive*;

senatus, Cic.: stomachus, Cœl. in Cic. Ep.: vox, Cic.: hyacinthus, Virg.: ramus, Suet. IV. *To be calm, still, or motionless*; mare languet, Mart., i. e. is becalmed: celo languente fretoque, Lucan.

LANGUESCO, gui (trisyll.), ære. (languo) I. *To become feeble, languid, or weak*; senectute, Cic.: also, of things without life; languescit flos, Virg.: fluctus, Ov.: color, Plin.: luna, Tac.: studia, Plin. Paneg.: affectus, Quint.: voluptates, Plin. Ep. II. *To become ill or sick*; Ov. III. *To become mild or mellow*; Bacchus languescit, i. e. vinum, Hor.

LANGUIDE, adv. *Faintly, feebly, weakly, slowly, languidly*; Colum.: languidus, Cæs.: also, of things without life; palmæ languide dulces, Plin., of an insipid weakness; hence, *effeminately*; Cic.

LANGUIDUS, a, um. (dimin. of languidus) I. *Full of feebleness, weak, or, proceeding from faintness*; somnus, Tert. II. *Withered, faded*; corona, Cic.

LANGUIDUS, a, um. (languo) I. *Without vigour or activity, dull, sluggish, faint, languid*; pecus, Cic.: homo ianguidus vino, id.: ignis, Plin.: languidus studium, Cic. II. *Faded, dull, not fresh*; color, Plin. III. *Weak, feeble*; venarum ictus, Plin.: senectus, Cic.: ventus, Ov. IV. *Sick, ill*; Mart. V. *Mild*; of wine

that has lost its roughness, Hor. VI. *Flowing gently*; aqua, Liv. VII. *Effeminate, voluptuous, unmanly*; Cic. VIII. Otia languida, idle leisure, poeticæ, Tibull.: thus also, quies, i. e. somnus, Virg.

LANGUIFICUS, a, um. (languo) *That renders faint or feeble*; Auson.

LANGUICŪLA. See PLANGUICŪLA.

LANGUOR, ōris, m. (languo) I. *Faintness, feebleness, weariness*; deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter., has tired or fatigued me. II. *Languor, feebleness, weakness of the body, or, that accompanies a disease*; corporis, Cic.: aquosus languor, Hor., the languor, feebleness that accompanies the dropsy; hence, an illness, disease, malady, indisposition; Ov. III. *Faintness, weakness (of colours)*; Plin. IV. *Inactivity of mind, dullness, sluggishness*; Cic.: also, melancholy, sorrow; Hor. V. *Calmness of the sea*; Sen.

LANGURIBUS, i. n. See LINGUA.

LANIARIUS, a, um. (lanius) e. g. Lanarius, *A butcher*; Inscr. Lanarium, *A butcher's stall*; Varr.

LANIATIO, ōnis, f. (lanio) *A dilacerating, tearing to pieces*; Sen.

LANIATUS, us, m. (lanio) *A dilacerating, tearing to pieces*; Cic.: fig.; sc. animi, Tac., anguish of mind.

LANICIA, æ. f. (lana) i. q. Lanicium; Laber.

LANICIUM, i. n. (lana) *Wool*; Virg.

LANICTIS, e. (lana and cutis) *Woolly, having wool on the skin*; Laber.

LANIENA, æ. f. (lanius) I. *A butcher's stall*; Liv. II. *A dilacerating, a dissection*; Prudent.

LANIFER, a, um. (lana and fero) *Bearing wool*; Plin.

LANIFICIUM, i. n. (lanificus) *The working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, &c.*; Vitr.: Just.

LANIFICUS, a, um. (lana and facio) *That works in wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, &c.*; Tibull.: Pand.: sorores, Mart., the Parcae ars, Ov., the art of spinning and weaving; also, subst., Lanifica, æ. f. *She that spins wool*; Vitr.

LANIGER, a, um. (lana and gero) *Bearing wool, covered with wool*; bidens, Virg.: pecus lanigerum, Acc. ap. Cic., i. e. sheep; grex, Virg.: arbor, Plin.: hence, laniger, sc. agnus, Phœdr., a lamb; also, for Aries, the constellation Aries; Manil.

LANIO, avi, ātum, ære. I. *To mangle, lacerate*; hominem, Cic.: filia lanata genas, Virg. II. *To tear to pieces*; vestem, Tac.: crinem manibus, Ov.: venti mundum laniant, id.: lanata classis, id.: filia lanata crines, i. e. lanatiis crinibus, Virg.

LANIO, ōnis, m. *A butcher*; Pand.

LANIONIUS, a, um. (lanio) *Of or belonging to a butcher*; mensa, Suet., a butcher's table or board.

LANIPENDIUS, a, um. (lana and pendo) *That weighs out wool, i. e. portions it out for spinning*; lanipendia, sc. mulier, the mistress that weighed out to her servants their daily task (pensum); Pand.

LANISTA, æ. m. I. *A trainer of gladiators*; Cic. II. *One that excites to battle or war*; Cic. III. As a term of reproach, *A captain of banditti or murderers*; Cic.

LANISTICUS, (-tius), a, um. (lanista) *Of or belonging to a trainer of gladiators*; familia, Petron.

LANITIA, æ. f. i. q. Lanicia.

LANITIES, ēi, f. i. q. Lanicia; Tert.

LANITIUM, i. n. i. q. Lanicium.

LANIUS, i. m. I. *A butcher*; Ter.: Liv.: also, a slayer of sacrifices; Plaut. II. *A hangman, executioner*; Plaut.

LANOSUS, ātis f. (lanosus) *Woolliness*; Tert.

LANŪSTA, a, um. (lana) *Full of or abounding in wool, woolly*; uterus (ovis), Colum.

LANTERNA, LANTERNARIUS. See LATERNA, &c.

LANGŪGINEUS, a, um. i. q. Lanuginosus; Apul.

LANGŪGINOSUS, a, um. (lanugo) *Woolly*; folia, Plin.: herba lanuginosior, id.

LANGO, inis f. (lana) I. *Wool, or a soft woolly substance, down*; linea, Plin., i. e. from linen: of herbs, trees, fruit, &c.; e. g. of quinces, Virg.: arundinum, Plin.: hence, II. *The down on the cheek, &c., the first beard*; Virg.: Suet. III. *Sawdust*; Colum.

LANŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lana) *A little wool, small quantity of wool*; Cels.

LANX, cis, f. I. *A charger, platter, plate, dish*; Cic.: Virg.: Ov. N.B. Furtum per lancem iudicium concipere, Gell., i. e. to make a formal search over a house for stolen property; see Fest. II. From its resemblance, *a scale of a balance*; Cic.: fig.; vitam æqua lance pensitare, Plin.: æqua lance servari, Pand., i. e. pari modo.

LAPATHUM, i. n. (λαπάθη) *Sorrel, monk's rhubarb*; Varr.

LAPATHUM, i. n. (λαπάθη) *Sorrel, monk's rhubarb*; Plin.: we find also Lapathus, i. f.: Lucil. ap. Cic.: Colum.

LAPICIDA, æ. f. (lapis and cædo) *A stone-cutter*; Varr.: Liv.

LAPICIDINA, æ. f. (lapis and cædo) *A quarry, stone-pit*; Cic.: bituminis, Vitr., a pit from which bitumen was dug.

LAPIDARIUS, a, um. (lapis) I. *Concerned with stone*

latomia, quarries, stone-pits, Plaut.: navis, Petron., that carries stones: Lapidarius, sc. fāber, *A stone-cutter*; Pand. II. *Full of stones, stony*; campus, Solin.

LĀPĪDĀRIO, ōnis. f. (lapido) I. *A stoning, the act of throwing or hurling stones*; Cic. II. Grandinis, a falling of hail, hail storm; Pand.

LĀPĪDĀTOR, ōris. m. (lapido) *One that throws stones*; Cic.

LĀPĪDESCO, ěre. (lapis) *To become stone, turn to stone, petrify*; Plin.

LĀPĪDES, a, um. (lapis) I. *Of or consisting of stones, stony*; imber, Cic.: murus, Liv.: lapideus sum, Plaut., I am petrified (with horror). II. *Full of stones, stony*; campus, Meli.

LĀPĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lapis) *To throw stones*; hence, I. Impers., Lapidat, *It rains stones, a shower of stones falls*; Liv. II. Trans. *To throw stones at any persons, to stone*; aliquem, Auct. B. Hisp.: templa, Suet.

LĀPĪDŌSITAS, ātis. f. (lapidosus) *A stony hardness*; Tert.

LĀPĪDŌSTS, a, um. (lapis) I. *Full of stones, stony*; terra, Varr.: ager, Ov.: corna, Virg.: poma pruni, Colum.: fig.; chiragra, Pers. II. *Hard as a stone*; panis, Hor.: Sen.: est lapidosus, Plin.

LĀPĪLLŪS, i. m. (dimin. of lapillus) *A small stone*; Solin.

LĀPĪLLŪS, i. m. (dimin. of lapis) I. *A small stone*; Ov.: Plin.: also, *a stone in the kidney or bladder*; Plin.: The Thracians used to mark their fortunate days with white, their unfortunate with black, stones; hence, melior, Mart., i. e. albus, faustus: also (according to Ovid.), black and white stones were used in courts of justice; the white acquitted, the black condemned. II. *This word is also used of pearls and precious stones, especially of pearls*; Propert.: Hor.: Ov.: also of marble; lapilli Libyri, Hor., i. e. blocks of Numidian marble.

LĀPIO, ire. 4. (lapis) *To petrify, harden, render hard*; lapit cor cura, Pacuv.

LĀPIS, idis. m. (from λᾶσς) I. *A stone*; especially opposed to saxum, *any soft smaller kind of stone*; Plin.: lapis bibulus, sand-stone, pumice stone, Virg.: albus, Hor., i. e. a table made of white marble: lapide candidiore diem notare, Catull.; see LAPILLUS: verberare lapidem, Plaut., i. e. to labour in vain: lapides loqui, id., to speak vexatious words: hence, lapis, of a slow, heavy, dull person; Tert. II. Especially, I. *A landmark, boundary stone*;

Tibull.: Liv. 2. *A tombstone, grave-stone*; Propert.: Tibull.: also, Propert. 1, 18, 20, lapis vitium. 3. *A precious stone*; especially, *a pearl*; Catull.: Ov.: Tac.: Phrygius, Hor., i. e. marble. 4. *A milestone on the military roads, denoting an Italian mile or a thousand Roman paces, and marked with an inscription*: hence, lapis is frequently used for *an Italian mile*; ad quintum lapidem, Nep., at the fifth milestone, and so, five miles from Rome. 5. *A raised stone on which the præco stood, when slaves were sold*; Plaut.: hence, duos de lapide emtos tribunos, Cic., with a satirical allusion. 6. *A stone statue*; Jovem lapidem jurare, Cic., i. e. to swear by the stone statue of Jupiter. N.B. 1. It is also declined, lapis, is; e. g. lapī, Enn. 2. Fem.; Enn.

LAPPA, æ. f. *A bur*; Virg.

LAPPĀCEUS, a, um. (lappa) *Like a bur*; Plin.

LAPPĀGO, inis. f. (lappa) *A kind of herb like a lappa*; Plin.

LAPSĀNA, æ. f. (λαψάνη), Varr.: also, LAMPANA (λαμψάνη) Cels. *A kind of plant fit for food*; perhaps, Sinapis arvensis, L.

LAPSO, ōnis. f. (labor) *A falling, failing*; Cic.

LAPSO, ěre. (freq. of labor) I. *To totter*; Virg.

II. *To fall, sink*; Stat. III. Fig. Verba lapsantia, Gell., blabbed forth

LAPSES, a, um. See LABOR, 1

LAPSES, a, um. (labor) I. *Any rapid or unobserved motion, a running, flowing, swimming, sliding, gliding, &c.*; e. g. of the stars, course, motion; Virg.: of water; Cic.: volucrum, *a flight*; id.: of serpents, *a gliding*; Virg.: vitis, Cic., a spreading abroad of the tendrils; pedibus lapsus rotarum subjuncti, Virg., for, the rapidly rolling wheels. II. *A falling, fall*; sustinere se lapsu, Liv.: lapsus terræ, id.: lapsus scalarum, Plin., i. e. a fall from the staircase; fig., *a fall, i. e. an error, fault*; Cic.

LĀQUEAR, or LAQUEĀRE, in. s. n. q. Lacunar: the plural occurs; Virg.: Plin.: singular, laqueare, occurs; Virg.

LĀQUEĀRIUS, i. m. *One that makes ceilings*; Cod. Theod.

LĀQUEĀTOR, ōris. m. (laqueus) *One that entangles*; Isid.

LĀQUEĀTUS, a, um. (laqueus) *Entangled*; Colum.

LĀQUEĀTUS, a, um. (laqueus) *Adorned with a carved or fretted ceiling*; tecta, Cic.

LĀQUEUS, i. m. I. *A cord or rope with a noose, a noose, halter*; collum inserere in laqueum, Cic., i. e. to be ready to hang or strangle one's self: laqueus gulæ frangere, Sall., or, premere, Hor., to strangle: laqueum nectere, id., to prepare a halter for, or, to excite one to hang one's self: aliquem ad laqueum compellere, to drive

one to hang himself, Plin.: laqueum injicere, Liv.: laqueo captare feras, Virg. II. Fig. *A snare, gin, trap*; alique laqueos ponere, or disponere, Ov.: in laqueos cadere, id.; or, incidere, Quint.: laqueus verbi, Cic., equivocation: laquei interrogationum, id.: laquei legum, id.: laquei Stoicorum, id., i. e. fallacious conclusions.

LĀR, or LARS, tis. m. (probably allied to the English word lord, Scotch laird) With the Etruscans, a title, lord, prince, &c.; then, a name of persons; Lar Tolumnius, Cic.; or, Lars Tolumnius, Liv.: ad Lartern Tolumnium, id.

LĀR, lāris. m., plur. LARES. *A kind of tutelæ deities of towns, roads, &c.*; viales, Plaut.: compitales, Suet., because they were placed where two roads met, and were worshipped there: there were also rural Lares; Tibull.: especially, *tutelæ deities of houses, of which each house had its own lar*; e. g. ego sum lar familiaris ex hac familia, Plaut., peculiar to a certain family and house: the Lares had a temple at Rome, Ov.: besides which, each individual offered incense to them in his own house on a hearth in the hall, Hor.: the Lares stood on the hearth of a house in a niche (lararium): hence, lar and lares, for, *a dwelling, house, home*; nostro juncta fuere lari, Ov.: lare certo gaudere, Hor.: ad larem sumum (reverti) liceret, Cic., to his home: also, lar familiaris, i. e. domus, Sall.: Cic.: thus also, plur., lares, *a house, home*; Ov. N.B. 1. Also, of the nests of birds, Ov. 2. Also, with tectum, which is redundant; tecto, mensa, lare recipere, Liv. 3. The genitive is Larum, Cic.; and Larium, Liv.

LĀRĀLIS, e. *Relating or belonging to the Lares*: Laralia, sc. sacra, a festival in honour of them; Fest.

LĀRĀRIUM, i. n. *A chapel or shrine in which the tutelæ deities (Lares) of a house stood*; Lamprid.

LARDUM, i. n. (contr. of laridum) *Lard, bacon*; Ov.: Plin.

LĀRES, um. m. See LAR.

LARGE, adv. I. *Bountifully, abundantly, liberally*; Cic.: adorare deos, Plin., i. e. with much incense: frequentare locum, id., in great numbers: Senatus consultum large factum, Tac., amply: largius uti, Sall., too freely: largius æquo, Hor., beyond what is right: largius pronuntiare, with a stronger pronunciation; Gell.: quibus vita largissime contigit, Plin., whose lot it has been to be very long lived. II. *Abundantly, i. e. well, sufficiently, easily*; Plin. III. *Widely*; amplecti, Plin.

LARGIFICUS, a, um. (largus and facio) *Bountiful*; Lact.

LARGIFLUUS, a, um. (large and fluo) *Flowing copiously*; Lucr.

LARGILŌQUEUS, a, um. (large and loquor) *Talkative*; Plaut.

LARGIO, ire. i. q. Largior, Acc.: Largitus, a, um. passivè; Tibull.

LARGIOR, itus sum, iri. (largus) I. *To give bountifully, or gen., to give, grant, impart (of large or liberal grants)*; alique civitatem, Cic.: populo libertatem, id.: ex alieno, id.: or, de alieno, Liv.: alique lætiam, Plaut.: alique occasionem, Plin.: rationem homini, Cic. II. *To grant, concede, yield*; plusculum amori, Cic.: also with ut, id. N.B. Largibar, Propert. Largitus, passivè, Tibull. See LARGIO.

LARGITAS, ātis. f. (largus) *Abundance, plenty, liberality*; muneris, Cic.: terra cum maxima largitate fruges fundit, Cic.

LARGITER, adv. I. *Copiously, in abundance*; Plaut.

II. *Much, very much*; peccare, Plaut.: distare, Lucr. III. *Much, a great deal*; largiter posse, Cæs. to have great influence, be very powerful: consequi, Auct. B. Afr.: de iudicio largiter (esse remissum), Cic.: also, with a genitive; auri, much gold, Plaut.

LARGITIO, ōnis. f. (largior) I. *A giving liberally, liberality*; in milites, Hirt.: largitione benevolentiam aliqueus consecrari, Cic.: hence, 1. *Bribery, largess, corruption, a spending or laying out money to promote one's own advantage or to gain the favour of any one*; largitionis suspitionem recipere, Cic. 2. *Profusion, prodigality*; beneficium, Sen.: largitio non fundum habet, Cic. II. *A granting, imparting, conceding, presenting*; civitatis, a grant of citizenship, Cic.: acquiritis, id.

III. *Largitones*, in later times, *The imperial treasury*: either sacræ; for the common good, e. g. to pay the soldiers from; or, privatæ, for particular purposes: the managers were called largitionales, or comites largitionum, Cod. Just.

LARGITĪONĀLIS, e. *Belonging or relating to the imperial treasury*; Largitionales; see LARGITIO, III.

LARGITOR, āri. (freq. of largior) *To give liberally*; Plaut.

LARGITOR, ōris. m. (largior) I. *One who gives much or liberally*; prædæ, Liv. II. *One who gives bribes or largesses*; Cic.

LARGITĪDO, inis. f. i. q. Largitas; Nep.

LARGITUS, adv. i. q. Largiter; Afran.

LARGUSCŪS, a, um. (dimin. of largus) *Somewhat abundant or copious*; Solin.

LARGUS, a, um. I. *Copious, abundant, much*; quum sol terras larga luce compleverit, Cic.: imber, lac, Virg.:

ignis, Hor.: vino largiore uti, Liv.: munus largissimum edere, Suet., i. e. with all splendour and abundance; hence, *rich*; largus opum, Virg.: folia larga succo, Plin.

II. *Liberal, bountiful*; homo, Cic.: largus animo, promissis, Tac.: also seq. genit.; Stat.: also seq. infin.; e. g. donare; Hor.

LARIDUM, i. n. i. q. Lardum; Plaut.

LARIFUGA, æ. c. (lar and fugio) *A vagabond*; Petron.

LARIGNUS, a, um. (larix) *Of larch trees*; Vitr.

LARIX, icis. *A larch, larch-tree*; Vitr.: Plin.

LARS. See LAR, ris.

LARUS, or -os, i. m. (λάρος) *A kind of marine bird*, prob., a mew; Plin.

LARVA, æ. f. (lar) I. *A ghost, spectre*; Plaut.: Sen. II. *A visor, mask*; Hor.: also, as a term of reproach; loquere larva, Plaut. III. *A skeleton*; Petron.

LARVĀLIS, e. (larva) *Like a spectre, ghostly*; habitus, Sen.: we find also, larvalis, Priap.

LARVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (larva) *To bewitch, enchant*; Firmic.: Larvatus, a, um, *Bewitched, enchanted*; Plaut.

LĀSANUM, i. n. (λάσανον) *A closetool*; Hor.

LASCĪVE, adv. *Wantonly, sportively*; Mart.: lascivus, Avien.

LASCĪVIA, æ. f. (lascivus) I. *Playfulness, wantonness, sportiveness, mirth, frolicsomeness, jollity, extravagant gaiety*; piscium, Pacuv. ap. Cic.: nec lascivia nec risu, Cic.: fig.; natura, Plin.: lascivus virgarum, Plaut., on whose back the stripes exercise their petulance, i. e. fall often. II. *Licentiousness, impudence, insolence*; Quint. III. *Lasciviousness*; Suet.

LASCĪVIBUNDUS, a, um. *Wanton*; Plaut.

LASCĪVIO, ii, itum. 4. (lascivus) *To be petulant, wanton, or sportive*; agnus lascivit fuga, Ov., leaps away; plebs, Liv.: is wanton; fig., pedes in oratione simili licentia lascivunt, Quint.

LASCĪVĪUS, ātis, f. (lascivus) *Wantonness*; Cæl. Aur.

LASCĪVĪTER, adv. *Sportively, wantonly*; Læv. ap. Charis.

LASCĪVŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lascivus) *A little wanton*; Liv. Andr.

LASCĪVUS, a, um. I. *Petulant, wanton, sportive, playful, frolicsome*; homo, Varr.: puella, Virg., i. e. wanton; capella, Virg.: lascivior hædo, Ov.: thus also, verba, Hor.: atas, id.: also, insolent; Cic.: also of things without life; hedera, Hor., that entwines itself as if in sport; acus, Mart. II. *Lascivious, lustful*; puella, Ov.: femur, id.: libelli, Mart.: lascivissimæ pictura, Suet. III. *Insolent, arrogant, overbearing*; Cic.

IV. *Oratio*, Gell., i. e., too much ornamented.

LĀSER, Æris, n. *The resinous juice of the plant laser pitium, or silphium, asafoetida*; Plin.: also, the plant itself; id.

LĀSERĀTUS, a, um. *Flavoured with laser*; Plin. Val.

LĀSERPĪTĀTUS, a, um. *Prepared or flavoured with laserpitium*; Cato.

LĀSERPĪTER, a, um. *That bears laserpitium*; Catull.

LĀSERPĪTIUM (laserpitium), i. n. *A plant otherwise called silphium, producing the gum or resin laser, or asafoetida*; Ferula asafoetida, L.: but the gum also is called laserpitium; Plin.

LĀSSESCO, Ære, 3. (lassus) *To become weary*; Plin.

LĀSSĪRŪDO, mis, f. (lassus) *Faintness, weariness, feebleness, fatigue*; ex lassitudine dormire, Cic.: a lassitudine acquiescere, Nep.: lassitudinem sedare, id.: also with a genitive of the object; armorum equitandive, i. e. oriens ex armis, &c., Plin.: itinerum, id. N. B. Lassitudo signifies less than fatigatio, according to Celsus.

LĀSSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lassus) *To tire, make weary, fatigue*; aliquem, Tibull.: Cels.: corpus, Ov.: fig.; ventus lassatur, Lucan.: astra lassantur, Manil., i. e. deficient et absconduntur; hence, *to endure, suffer*; Mart.

LĀSSŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lassus) *Fatigued, faint*; Catull.

LASSUS, a, um. I. *Languid, wearied, fatigued*, in body or mind; gaudio, Plin.: lacrimis, Lucr.: ab equo domito, Hor.: de via, Plaut.: animus, Ter.: also, seq. genit.; e. g. animi, Plaut.: maris, Hor.: also, seq. infin.; Propert. II. Fig. *Humus lassa fructibus assiduis*, Ov.: natura, Plin. Ep. i. m. *lassa papavera collo*, Virg.

LĀSTĀURUS, i. m. (λάστραυρος) *A lewd person, debauchee*; Suet.

LĀTE, adv. I. *Widely, in breadth*; longe lateque, Cic.: or, late longaque, id., in length and breadth, far and wide, extensively. II. *Far and wide*; vallis late patens, Hirt.: thus also, ars, Cic.: nomen latissime manat, id., extends very widely; vagari, Cæs.: latus vagari, id.: murus latus, quam cæderetur, rubeat, Liv., fell in to a greater extent than the blow which had been given: populus late rex, i. e. late regnans, Virg. III. *Copiously, diffusely*; latus loqui, Cic.: verba late concipere, Pand., in a wide signification.

LĀTEBRA, æ. f. (lateo) I. *A place of concealment, a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert*; Cic.: latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit, Virg., i. e. the seat of life; also, a retreat, concealment; latebra imminens exitum differabat, Tac.: luna, an eclipse of the moon,

Lucr.: hence, I. Fig. In animis hominum multæ latebræ sunt, Cic.: obscuritatis, id., sc. in speaking. 2. Scribendi, Gell., a concealed manner of writing. II. *A subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse*; latebram habere, Cic.

LĀTEBRĪCŌLA, æ. c. (latebra and colo) *One who dwells in lurking-places*; Plaut.

LĀTEBRŌSE, adv. *In a hidden place*; se occultare, Plaut.

LĀTEBRŌSUS, a, um. (latebra) I. *Full of hiding-places*; via, Cic.: locus, Liv.: tempora, Lucan., dark; pumex, Virg., full of holes; fig.; latebrossissima questio, Augustin. II. *Loca latebrosa*, Plaut., lurking-places, i. e. brothels and such like.

LĀTENTER, adv. *In secret, privately*; Cic.

LĀTEO, ui, Ære. (λαθῆναι, i. e. λανθάνω) I. *To be hid or concealed, to lie hid*; in occulto, Cic.: abditæ, id.: clam, Ov.: virtutem late in tenebris, Cic.: lateat anguis in herba, Virg.: navis lateat portu, Hor.: hence, in latenti, in secret, Pand. II. *To be concealed, lie hid, keep out of sight, refuse to appear*; Cic. Quint. 23. III. *To be hidden, secret, or unknown*; aliquem, Virg.: Plin.: or, aliquid, Cic.: Lucan.: and simply, lateat, i. e. unknown, no one knows; Nep. IV. *To live in retirement, to live in a private capacity, as a private person*; bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. V. *To be safe from misfortune*; sub umbra amicitia Rom., Liv.

LĀTER, Æris, m. I. *A brick, tile*; especially, one baked in the sun (opp. tusta); Cic.: Cæs.: later testaceus, Vitr.: lateres ductæ, id., to make; coque, id., to burn, bake; laterem lavare, Ter., a proverb, the Gr. πλῆθος πλίνυς, of a useless thing, i. e. to trouble one's self to no purpose, to waste time. II. *Later aurea*, argenteus, Plin., a bar of gold or silver. N. B. Later, gen. neutr., Varr.

LĀTERĀLIS, e. (latus, eris) *Of or belonging to the side*; dolor, Lucil., a pleurisy; hence, Lateralia, Pand., Wallets.

LĀTERĀMEN, inis, n. (later) *Any thing made of tiles*; lateramina vasis, Lucr., perhaps, earthenware.

LĀTERĀRIUS, a, um. (from later) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with tiles or bricks*; terra, Plin., clayey, from which bricks or tiles are formed, brick-clay; Lateraria, sc. officina, *A brick-kiln*; id.

LĀTERĀRIUS, a, um. (from latus, eris) *Relating to the side*; Lateraria, sc. signa, Vitr., *Side beams*.

LĀTERŪLĒNSIS, is. (laterculus) i. e. generis curara laterculi; Cod. Just.

LĀTERŪLŪM, i. n. (dimin. of later) *A register of all the offices in a country*; Cod. Just.

LĀTERŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of later) *A small brick or tile*; Cæs.: hence, any thing like a small brick or tile; e. g. a kind of pastry, Plaut.

LĀTERĒNSIS, e. (latus, eris) *On the side*; hence, Laterensis, Tert., one of the guard.

LĀTERĀNIUS, a, um. See LATERANIUS.

LĀTERĪCIUS, a, um. (later) *Made from or consisting of brick*; murus, Cæs.: opus latericum, Colum., and simply, latericum, Cæs., *brickwork*.

LĀTERĪNA, æ. f. (later) *A tile-kiln, brick-kiln*; Tert.

LĀTERĪTĀNIUS, or LĀTERĪTĀNIUS, a, um. e. g. pira, Colum., a kind of pears; called also Lateriana, Plin.: and Laterisiana, Macrobi.

LĀTERĪTIUS, a, um. i. q. Latericus.

LĀTERNA, or LĀTERNĀ, æ. f. *A lantern, lamp*; Cic. — Thence,

LĀTERNĀRIUS (laterna), i. m. *A lantern-bearer*; Cic.

LĀTESCO, 3. (from latus) *To become broad or wide*; Cels.

LĀTESCO, ui, 3. (from lateo) *To conceal one's self*; Cic.

LĀTEX, icis, m. A poetic word signifying *Any liquid or fluid*; hence, I. *Water*; Virg.: Ov.: cupido laticum frugumque, Lucr., thirst and hunger; copia laticum, Ov., i. e. fluviorum. II. *Of wine*; latex meri, Ov.: Lyæus or Lenaus, Virg.: also simply, latex, id., wine. III. *Palladii latices*, oil, Ov. IV. *Latex absinthii*, Lucr., juice of wormwood. V. *Niveus*, Prudent., milk. (N. B. Also fem., Acc.

LĀTHŪRIS, idis, f. (λαθύρις) *A kind of herb*, Euphorbia Lathyris, L.; Plin.

LĀTIAR, āris, n. (for latiare, sac. sacrum) *A feast in honour of Jupiter Latiialis*; Cic.

LĀTĪBŪLO, Ære. (latibulum) i. q. Lateo; Non.

LĀTĪBŪLOR, āri. (latibulum) i. q. Lateo; Acc.

LĀTĪBŪLUM, i. n. (lateo) *A hiding or lurking place, place of retreat, covert*. I. *Of animals*; Cic.: serpens e latibulis, id., from his hole. II. *Of persons*; latibulus locorum occultorum, Cic.: fig.; latibulum doloris mei, id.

LĀTĪCLĀVIUS, a, um. *Having a broad purple stripe*, (latus clavus); tunica, Val. Max.: hence, Laticlavius, *That wears such a tunic*; Suet.: senators alone were duly entitled to wear such broad stripe, while the knights wore a narrower one; but in the time of the emperors the broad stripe was worn by both orders.

LĀTĪFŪLUS, a, um. (latus and folium) *Having broad leaves*; Plin.

LATIFUNDIUM, i. n. (latus and fundus) *A large estate; Plin.*

LATINE, adv. *After the manner of the Latins; Cic.*: Latine loqui means also, 1. To speak good or correct Latin; Cic. 2. To speak plainly; Cic.; as we sometimes say, 'to speak in plain English'; reddere, to render or translate into Latin, Cic.: scire, id., to know Latin.

LATINŪS, ātis, f. (Latinus) *I. The Latin tongue or language; Latinity; Cic.* II. *The Jus Latii; Cic.*: this was inferior to the Roman, but better than the Italian; for those who enjoyed it were entitled, after having served offices in their own towns, to the Roman citizenship, and consequently were privileged to hold offices at Rome.

LATINIZO, āre. (Latinus) *To translate into Latin; Cael. Aur.*

LATINO, āre. (Latinus) *To translate into Latin; Cael. Aur.*

LATIO, ōnis, f. (fero) *A bringing, &c.* I. *Legis, Cic.*, a proposing of a law. II. *Suffragii, Liv.*, a voting, or, a right of voting. III. *Auxilii, id.*, i. e. a rendering of assistance. IV. *Expensi*, an entry of money paid to any one; Gell.

LATIPES, ēdis, (latus and pes) *Broad-footed; Avien.*

LATIPONDUS, a, um. (latio) *That lies hid; Sidon.*

LATIPATIO, ōnis, f. (latio) *A hiding; Quint.*

LATITRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of latēo) *To be hid or concealed, to lie hid; Cic.*: alieui, from any one, Apul.: especially, in order that one may not appear in a court of justice; Cic.: also, aliquem, Pand., i. e. to lie hid on account of any one.

LATITUDO, inis, f. (latus) *I. Breadth; Cic.*: also including the notion of length, and so, size, extent; possessionum, id. II. *A broad pronunciation; verborum, Cic.* III. *Richness or copiousness of expressions; Platonica, Plin. Ep.*

LATOR, ōris, m. (fero) *A bearer, &c.*; legis, Cic., i. e. a mover, proposer.

LATRĀBĪLIS, e. (latro) *Barking; Cael. Aur.*

LATRĀTOR, ōris, m. (latro, are) *I. A barker, poetice, for a dog; Mart.*: hence, latrator Anubis, Virg., because this deity is represented with the head of a dog. II. *A bawler, brawler; Quint.*

LATRĀTUS, us, m. (latro, are) *A barking; Virg.*: Colum.: latratu edere, to bark, Ov.

LATRĪA, æ, f. (latrōtia) *Service; Cassiod.*

LATRINA, æ, f. (contr. for lavatrina, from lavo) *I. A bath; Lucil.* II. *A sink, jakes; Colum.*; Suet.

LATRINUM, i, n. (contr. for lavatrinum, from lavo) *A bath; Lucil.*

LĀTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Intrans. To bark; Cic.*: latrans, a barker, poetice for a dog; Ov.: hence, fig. 1. *To bark, of persons, for, to cry, shout; Cic.*: especially of bad orators, *to rant, to yell*; 2. *To make a noise, resound, roar; undæ latrans, Virg.*: animus cum pectore latrat, Enn.: curæ latrans, Petron. 3. *To demand; Lucr.*: hence, stomachus latrans, Hor., i. e. hungry. II. *Trans. To bark at any one; aliquem, Plaut.*: Hor.: latrari a canibus, Plin.

LĀTRO, ōnis, m. (latrōis) *I. A servant, one that serves for money, as, a life-guardsmen, Varr.* II. *A soldier hired for money and discharged at the end of the war, a mercenary; Plaut.*: these latrones are frequently placed in opposition to justi hostes, and were, a kind of freebooters, &c.; Liv. 40, 27. Since these on their return home frequently committed robbery; hence, III. *A robber, highwayman, bandit; Cic.*: hence, a wolf is called latro; Phaedr.: this term is also applied to all who carry on an unlawful war (e. g. citizens against the state), or who in any other manner act against the state and the laws; and also as a term of reproach, Cic. IV. *A chessman (which represents a soldier); Ov.* V. *A hunter, because he lies in wait for the wild beasts; Virg.*

LATRŌCĪNĀLIS, e. (latrocinium) *Of or belonging to robbers or highwaymen; manus, Apul.*, bands of robbers.

LATRŌCĪNĀLITER, adv. *After the manner of a robber or highwayman; Marc. Cap.*

LATRŌCĪNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (latrocinor) *A robbing, pillaging; Plin.*

LATRŌCĪNIUM, i, m. (latrocinor) *I. Military service; Plaut.*: hence, of the game of chess; Ov. II. *Robbery, highway robbery; Cic.*: under this name Cicero includes unlawful warfare; and the same author frequently uses latrocinium as a term of reproach against citizens neglectful of their duty, also, piracy; Liv.: Justin.: hence, 1. *Fig. Artifice, stratagem; per latrocinia, Sall.*, by way of robbery, by artifice. 2. *A band of robbers, or of citizens who act against the state; unus ex tanto latrocinio, Cic.*: latrocinium, non iudicium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22.

LATRŌCĪNOR, ātus sum, āri, (latro) *I. To do military service, to be a soldier; Plaut.* II. *To rob, rob on the highway; Cic.*: to which belongs also unlawful warfare; hence, 1. *Fig. of beasts of prey, to hunt; Plin.* 2. *Of dissection; Cels.*

LATRŌCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (latroculus) *Belonging to chess; tabula, Sen.*, a chessboard.

LĀTRŪNCŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (latroculus) *One who conducts a judicial process against robbers; Pand.*

LĀTRŪNCŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of latro) *I. A highwayman; Cic.*: to which belongs also, one who carries on unlawful warfare; Vopisc. II. *A chessman; Sen.*

LĀTŪMIA, æ, f. See LATUMIA.

LĀTUS, a, um. Part. of Fero.

LĀTUS, a, um. (from latēo) Adj. *Broad, wide; via, Cic.*: flumen latissimus, Cæs.; to the question 'how broad?' we find the accusative; pedes 15, Cæs.; or genit., pedum denum, Colum.; or ablat., e. g. pede, Plin.: thus also, non latior quam pedibus 50, Cæs., for quam is frequently omitted after comparatives when a numeral follows; in latum crescere, in breadth, Ov.: latus ab humeris, Suet.; or simply, latus, Colum., broad-shouldered; latus clavus; see CLAVUS; also, broad in pronunciation; verbum, Cic., that is pronounced too broadly; hence, latus ut in circo spatere, Hor., i. e. with arms a-kimbo, or, with a crowd of attendants, or, haughty. 2. *Copious in ideas and words; oratio, Cic.*: disputatio, id. 3. *Large, of great extent, spacious; mœnia, Virg.*: fundus, id.: fenestra, id.: fines, Cæs.: solitudines, id.: locus, Cic.: questio, Liv.: regnum, id.: humerus, Virg.: gloria, Plin. Ep.: hence, great; culpa, Pand., too great or manifest; fuga, id., i. e. a kind of banishment by which all places up to a certain spot were forbidden to the exile. 4. *Interpretatio, Pand.*, an interpretation according to equity, rather than the strict letter of the law.

LĀTUS, ōris, n. I. *A side, flank, of men or animals; Cic.*: dolor lateris, or laterum, Cic.: Hor.: Cels.: again, of a camp, hill, island, Cæs.: of an army, a flank; Cæs.: Liv.: of crystal, Plin.: a fronte, a lateribus, on the sides, Cic.: hence, latus præbere, of gladiators, to expose themselves to a blow, Val. Fl. 4, 304; hence fig., to lay one's self open; sæpe dabis nudum latus, Tibull.: adherere alieuius lateri, Liv., to be near any one: latus alieuius, or alieui, tegere, Hirt.: Hor.: or, claudere, Juv. or, dare alieui, Sen., to go by the side of any one, especially, on the left hand, to give any one the upper hand: latus tegere also means, to cover the side, and so the whole body; hence, tecto latere abscedere, Ter., to come off uninvited; artifex lateris, Ov., probably a dancing-master. II. *Frequently, The lungs, when used of great exertion in speaking; bonis lateribus, Cic.*: vocis sonus, latera, vires, id., i. e. the lungs; latera imo petere spiritum, Hor.: hence gen., *Bodily strength; non ex es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic.* III. *With the poets, The body; latus submittere in herba, Ov.* IV. *Relationship, kindred; Plin. Ep.*: hence, collateral relationship; Pand.: also, of intimate friendship; quum ab latere sollicitaret hostis, i. e. familiarissimus, Curt.: insontes ab latere tyranni, Liv., i. e. familiares regis.

LĀTUSCŪLUM, i, n. (dimin. of latus) *A little side, or, a side; Lucr.*

LĀUDĀBĪLIS, e. (laudo) *I. Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; Cic.*: also, ab aliquo, Auct. ad Her.: laudabilior, Cic. II. *Good of its kind, valuable, precious; mel, Plin.*: vinum, id.

LĀUDĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. (laudabilis) *As a title; Cod. Theod.*

LĀUDĀBĪLITER, adv. *Praiseworthy; Cic.*: laudabilis, Val. Max.

LĀUDĀTE, adv. *In a praiseworthy manner, commendably; laudatissime, Plin.*

LĀUDĀTIO, ōnis, f. (laudo) *I. A praising, commendation; Cic.* II. *A laudatory oration, e. g. in a court of justice, or testimony borne by the inhabitant of a province, &c., to the good character of a person accused at Rome; Cic.*: or, after a person's death, a funeral oration; Cic.: also with a genitive of the person praised; matronarum, Liv.: laudatio funebri, Liv.

LĀUDĀTIVUS, a, um. (laudo) *Relating to praise, commendatory; Quint.*

LĀUDĀTOR, ōris, m. (laudo) *One who praises, a panegyrist; rerum, Cic.*: especially, I. *In a court of justice, One who bears testimony to the good character of an accused person; Cic.* II. *One who pronounces a funeral oration; Liv.*

LĀUDĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (laudator) *Relating to praise, laudatory; Fulg.*

LĀUDĀTRIX, icis, f. (laudator) *She who praises; Cic.*

LĀUDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of laudo; see LAUDO.

II. Adj. *Praiseworthy, excellent; Cic.*: laudatius, Plin.: virgo laudatissima, Ov.

LĀUDICĒNIUS, i, m. (laudo and cœna) *An entertainment-praiser, i. e. one who praises or applauds in order to be invited to an entertainment; Plin. Ep.*

LĀUDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (laus) *I. To praise, extol, commend; aliquem, Cic.*: rationem, id.: also sequ. accus. et infin.; Hor.; also sequ. genit. objecti; e. g. aliquem leti, i. e. ob letum, Sil., to consider fortunate; agricolam laudare juris peritus, Hor., i. e. praises him as happy; laudare aliquem signifies also, 1. *To give testimony in favour of the accused; Cic.* 2. *To pronounce a funeral oration over; Cic.*: also, laudare defunctum, Suet. N.B. I.

Laudare aliquem aliquid, or to in presence of any one, Ter.: laudari aliquid, for ab aliquo, Cic. 2. Laudare laudibus, Cic. 3. *To praise, recommend*; e. g. a medicine, Plin. 11. *To quote, cite, name*; auctorem, Cic.— See also LAUDATUS.

LAUREA, æ. f. *A garland of laurel*; see LAUREUS.

LAURĒŪS, a, um. (laurea) *Crowned or adorned with laurel*; fasces, Cic.: lictores, id.: litera, Liv.; this was a token of victory: used also on other occasions of joy; imago, Cic., when Murcena was consul.

LAURĒŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of laurea) *A bough of laurel, a garland of laurel*; Cic.: a token of victory worn by a general at his triumph: hence it is used for a triumph; laureolam in mustaceo querere, id., a proverb, i. e. to seek fame in trifles.

LAURĒTUM, i. n. (laurus) *A grove or thicket of laurels*: hence, the name of a place on the Aventine mount, Varr.

LAUREUS, a, um. (laurus) *Of or belonging to laurel*; folia, Cato: nemus, a grove of laurel, Mart.: pira, i. e. habentia odorem lauri, Plin.: cerasa, id., i. e. grafted on laurel: hence, 1. Laureus, sc. arbor, the laurel-tree; Liv. II. Laurea corona, Cic.; or simply, laurea, id., a garland or bough of laurel worn on the head by generals in triumphal processions; they also carried a bough in their hands; also, letters announcing the victory of a general; and the fasces, &c., were adorned with laurel; see LAUREATUS: hence, for a triumph, or victory; quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic., garland of laurel, or, triumph: laurel was also worn by Apollo, by poets, &c.

LAUREX, or LAURIX, icis. m. *A whelp cut from the belly, or taken from the teats of a bitch*; Plin.

LAURICŌMUS, a, um. (laurus and coma) *Covered with laurels*; mons, Lucr.

LAURIFER, a, um. (laurus and fero) I. *Bearing laurel*; tellus, Plin. II. *Wearing a garland of laurel*; Lucan.

LAURIGER, a, um. (laurus and gero) *Bearing laurel, decorated with a bough or garland of laurel*; Ov.

LAURINUS, a, um. (laurus) *Of laurel*; Plin.

LAURIPŌTENS, tis. (laurus and potens) *Lord of laurels*, an epithet of Apollo, Marc. Cap.

LAURUS, i. and us. f. *A laurel or laurel-tree*; Hor.

N. B. 1. This tree was sacred to Apollo: hence, a bough of laurel is assigned to poets and to persons going to consult the oracle of Delphi. II. The Flamines, on certain festivals, wore garlands of laurel, Ov. III. And on festive occasions, the Romans crowned the images of their ancestors with laurel, Cic.; and adorned their houses with it, Tac. IV. Laurel was used especially after a victory, and in a triumphal procession; letters relating to the event were decorated with it; the general in his triumph wore a garland of laurel; and the fasces of the lictors were bound with laurel: hence, Laurus for laurea, *A bough or garland of laurel, a triumph, victory*; Cic.: Parthica, Plin. Paneg.

LAUS, dis. f. I. *Praise, commendation*; esteem which a person of merit enjoys; laus rei militaris, Nep., credit acquired in military service; in laude vivere, Cic.: laudem sibi parere, id.: alicuius laudes dicere, Virg., to celebrate the praises, to praise: dicuntur in laudem, i. e. laudis causa, Gell.: laus est, it is a praise; seq. infin. Hor.; or, est laudis, Sen., it is praiseworthy: laude celebrari, Cic.: hoc in tua laude pono, id., I esteem it as a praise to you: aliquem laudibus ad cœlum efferre, id.: ornare, id.: habere laudes de aliquo, id., to praise, make a laudatory oration: laudes et grates alicui agere, Liv., to praise and return thanks: laudem habere, to be praiseworthy, id.: non laudem habet de me, Ov., he cannot boast with regard to me, sc. as if he had conquered me: laude aliquem afficere, Cic.; or, laudem alicui tribuere, id., to give praise, to praise: laudes alicuius celebrare, id.: laudi ducitur adolescentulus, Nep., is esteemed praiseworthy: dare alicui aliquid laudi, to reckon or esteem as praiseworthy, to speak of a thing to a person's praise, Cic. II. *A praiseworthy thing or action*; abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic.: gloriam laudum adamare, id.

III. *Estimation, value, worth*; coccum in laude est, Plin.: laudem habere, id.

LAUTE, adv. *As if washed or cleansed, neatly*: hence, 1. *Splendidly, elegantly, nobly*; vivere, Nep.: lautus, Suet. II. *Fig. Excellently, well*; lautissime aliquem ludere, Cic., i. e. very much: facete! lepide! laute! Ter., well said!

LAUTIA, ōrum. n. *A customary present made at Rome to foreign ambassadors or other illustrious strangers*; it consisted of food and other necessaries; Liv.

LAUTIA, æ. f. (lautus) *Elegance in style of living, splendour, magnificence*; Cic.

LAUTUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of compar. lautior) *Somewhat splendid or magnificent*; Apul.

LAUTŪRIA, or LATŪRIA, æ. f. (λαυρία) I. *A stone-quarry*; to such a place slaves used to be conveyed by way of punishment; Plaut.: hence, II. *A prison constructed of stone*. I. At Syracuse, Cic. 2. At Rome, Liv.

LAUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of lavo; see LAVO. II. Adj. 1. *Neat, gay, splendid, elegant*; supplex Cic.: opera

lautiora, Plin.: cœna lautissima, Plin. Ep. 2. *Great, considerable*; patrimonium, Cic.: lautior liberalitas, id.: negotium, id.: homo, id.: civitas, id. 3. *That lives as great people do, delicate, dainty*; valde jam lautus es, Cic.: lautiores liberti, id.

LĀVĀCRUM, i. n. (lavo) *A bath*; Gell.

LĀVANDRIA, ōrum. n. (lavo) *Things to be washed*; Laber. ap. Gell.

LĀVATIO, ōnis. f. (lavo) I. *A washing, bathing, or, a bath*, when equivalent to a bathing; Plaut. 11. *Bathing apparatus*; Phœdr.: Pand.: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic. III. *A bagnio, bath, i. e. place for bathing*; Vitr.

LĀVĀTRĪNA, æ. f. (lavo) I. *A bath*; Varr. II. *A sink, sewer, jakes*; Varr.

LĀVER, ēris. f. *A kind of plant*, otherwise called Sium; Plin.

LĀVERNIO, ōnis. m. *A thief*; Fest.

LĀVĪTO, āre. (freq. of lavo) i. q. Lavo; Pompon.

LĀVO, lāvī (lavavi), lavātum, lautum (for lavitum) and lōtum, lavāre and lavēre. 3. (λούω) I. *To wash, bathe*; manus lavare, Cic.: lavari, Cic.: Cæs., to bathe: so also, lavare or lavere, intrans., Plaut.: Ter.: Liv. II. *Fig. 1. To wash or bathe, i. e. to wet, moisten, bedew*; vultum lacrimis, Ov.: ora, Virg.: Padus Matina lavavit cacumina, Hor. 2. *To wash away, remove*; peccatum precibus, Ter., to excuse, expiate: mala vino, Hor., to drive away, banish. N. B. Lavēre, infin., occurs, Lucr.: Hor. Part. perf. pass., Lavatus, lautus, lotus, *Washed, bathed*; 1. Lavatus, a, um, Plaut. 2. Lotus, a, um, Plin.: observe especially, 3. Lautus, a, um, Ter.: Cic.: Hor.— See also LAUTUS.

LĀXĀMENTUM, i. n. (laxo) I. *A widening, extending, wide space, room*; e. g. of a house, chamber, &c., Vitr.: hence, ventris, a purging, Macrobr. II. *A relaxation of severity, alleviation, mitigation, respite, ease*; laxamentum dare legi, Cic.: nihil laxamenti hostibus dedit, Liv., time for recovery: legem nihil laxamenti habere, id.: si quid laxamenti a bello esset, id.

LĀXĀTIO, ōnis. f. (laxo) *A widening of any thing, or, width, space*; Vitr.

LĀXĀTIVUS, a, um. (laxo) *Mitigating, assuaging*; Cæsar.

LĀXĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of laxo; see LAXO. II. Adj. *Spread out, extended, wide*; custodia, Liv., standing separately; membrana laxator, Plin.

LAXE, adv. 1. *Widely, spaciouly*; habitare, Cic.: hoc est time; e. g. of payment; volo laxius (pecuniam curari), id., at intervals, by degrees. II. *Far*; distare, to be distant from, Plin.: laxius proferro diem, Cic., to put off: laxissime vagatur Mercurii stella, Plin. III. *Unrestrainedly, freely*; laxius vivere, Liv.: Romanos laxius—futuros, Sall., where it is used adjectively. IV. *De numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constitutere solent*, Varr., i. e. some say more, some fewer.

LAXITAS, ātis. f. (laxus) I. *Wideness, space; largeness, roominess*; e. g. of a house, Cic.: maris, Plin.: aëris, Pallad., a free current of air. II. *Sluggishness, languor*; Arnob.

LAXO, āvi, ātum, āre. (laxus) I. *To make wide, widen, let out, expand, make roomy*; forum, Cic.: manipulos, Cæs.: foramina, Ov.: litera se laxat (in cortice), Calp.: hence, 1. *To stretch out, beat out (a metal)*; ferrum, Stat. 2. *To lessen, extenuate*; tenebras, Stat.: noctem, Sil., to lighten, clear up. 3. *To furnish an egress to any thing, to forward, further, advance, promote*; ructum, Plin.: vocem, Justin. 4. *To extend, loosen, disengage*; rudentes, Virg. II. *To slacken, relax*; arcum, Phædr.: intestina concreta, Plin., i. e. to loosen: corpora laxantur rugis, become wrinkled, Ov.: laxare aliquem, Cic.

III. *To unloose, open*; vincula epistolæ, Nep.: claustra, Virg.: hence, 1. *To destroy, bring to nought, nullify, remove, dispel*; fiducias, Val. Max.: jugum, Sil.: pugnam, Liv., to discontinue the fight, leave off fighting. 2. *To disclose, discover, reveal*; fata, Stat. IV. *To lighten, relieve, recreate*; animum, Cic., to recreate one's self: laborem, Liv. V. *To lighten, lessen, remit, abate*; iram, Stat., i. e. to moderate: laxari aliquid vellim, Cic.: vis morbi videbatur laxata, Curt.: annona laxaverat, Liv., the price of corn had fallen. VI. *To free, deliver*; se molestis, Lucr. in Cic. Ep.: laxatus curis, Cic. VII. *To lengthen, delay, protract, prolong*; tempus, Sen.: necessitatem dicendi, Quint. See also LAXATUS.

LAXUS, a, um. I. *Wide, roomy*; calcens, Hor. toga, Tibull.: finger laxus, Sall.: annulus, Ov., when it is not on the finger; also, wide, spacious, great; casses, Virg.: spatium, Sen.: also gen., great, large; opes, Mart.: also, copious, diffuse; verba laxioribus dicere, Gell. II. *Open, wide open*; janua, Ov.: compages, Virg.: hence, vox laxa, Gell., with open mouth. III. *Slack, loose, loosened*; arcus, Virg., unstrung; funis, Hor.: male laxus in pede calcens heret, Hor. Sat., that hangs too loosely on the foot, that does not fit: habena, Virg.: capistra, Calp.: fig.; laxissimas habenas habere amicitia, Cic.: laxior negligentia locus esset, i. e. major, Liv.: milites laxiore imperio habere, i. e. liberiore, to

suffer them to have more liberty, indulge them, keep them less strict, Sall.: annona laxior, Liv., a more plentiful supply, better supply, or, reduced price. N.B. Caput laxum, Pers., i. e. drowsy. IV. Of time, *Protracted, distant*; diem statuo satis laxum, Cic., I appoint a time sufficiently distant: tempus laxius, Plin. Ep.

LEA, æ. f. (leo) *A lioness*; Lucr.

LĒBA, æ. f. (λέβα) *A lioness*; Cic.: Virg.

LĒBAS, ētis, m. (λέβης) *A metal vessel*; e.g. for the purposes of boiling water in, of washing the hands in, or the like; a *caldron, kettle, basin*; Ov.: ex ære lebetas, Virg.

LECTE, adv. *Choicely, excellently*; Varr.: lectius, id.: lectissima, id.

LECTICA, æ. f. (lectus) I. *A sedan, litter*, in which the person carried was in a recumbent posture; Cic.: aliquem lectica gestare, Hor.: these lectica were borne by slaves called lecticarii; in the earliest times they were used only for travelling in; Sulpic. in Cic.: and for invasions; Liv.: also, for carrying out the dead; Nep.: in later times they were used in the city by way of luxury or convenience, and had curtains to protect them from the dust and sunshine and that the persons carried in them might not be seen by passers by. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 175 ss. These lectica were frequently constituted so as to hold more persons than one; see Tac. Hist. 3, 6: Suet. Ner. 9. N.B. Lectica scutorum, Cic., i. e. filled with shields. II. Fig.; arboris, Plin., the part of a tree from which the branches are spring forth.

LECTICĀRIŪS, æ. f. (dimin. of lecticarius) *The mistress of a litter-bearer*; Mart. 12, 58.

LECTICĀRIUS, i. m. (from lectica) *A litter-bearer, sedan-man*; Cic.: in early times these persons were slaves.

LECTICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lectica) I. *A small sedan or litter*; Cic. II. *A couch, sofa, settee, &c.*; e.g. one used by day for reading, &c., Suet. Oct. 78, lecticula lularatoria.

LECTIO, ōnis, f. (lego) I. *A gathering, collecting, picking up*; lapidum, Colum. II. *A reading*; e.g. of a book, Cic.: Nep.: hence, I. Lectio senatus, Liv., a calling over of the senate; this was anciently done by the censor, who placed the most worthy first, and by passing over the unworthy senators ejected them from the senate: we may render it choice, election, but also frequently, reformation of the senate, review. 2. *That which is read, the words, text, letter*; Ammian.

LECTISTERNĪŌR, ōris, m. *One who arranged and prepared the couches for reclining on at table*; Plaut.—From

LECTISTERNIŪS, i. n. (lectus and sterno) *An entertainment given to the gods, when their images were laid upon couches (lecti) and food of all kinds was set before them in the public streets*; Liv.: this feast was under the care of seven priests called Epulones, who also partook of it; Liv.

LECTĪŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of lego, ēre) I. *To gather, or, to gather often, i. e. to collect*; Val. Max.

II. *To read, or, to read frequently*; e.g. a book, Cic.: non legendos, sed lectiandos, Plin. Ep. III. *To read to another*; orationes, Plin. Ep.

LECTIŪNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lectio) *A reading*; Cic.

LECTŌR, ōris, m. (lego, ere) I. *A reader*; Cic.

II. *One who reads to another*; Plin. Ep.

LECTŪALIS, e. (lectus) e.g. morbus, Spart., i. e. by which the patient is long confined to his bed.

LECTŪS, i. m. (dimin. of lectus) I. *A bed for sleeping on*; Cic.: felix, Mart.: liber, Cic. II. *A sofa, settee, lounge-chair*; Ov.: Plin. Ep. III. *A couch to recline on at meals*; Cic.: lectulos jube sterni nobis, order the cloth to be laid, Ter. IV. *A Bier*; Tac.

LECTŪRĪŪS, ūre. 4. (desiderat. of lego, ere) *To desire to read*; Sidon.

LECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of lego; see LEGO, ere.

II. Adj. *Choice, picked, select*; pueri, Cic.: verba, id.: verba lectissima, id.: hence, 1. *Superior, choice, excellent, exquisite*; vir lectissimus, Cic.: femina lector, id.: vinum Massicum, Hor. 2. *Select, good, as it ought to be*; argentum, Ter., i. e. good money.

LECTUS, i. m. (lego, ere) I. *A bed for sleeping on*; cubicularis, Cic.: and simply, lectus, id.: lecto teneri, id., to keep one's bed, be confined to one's bed: lectus jugalis, Virg.; and simply, lectus, Ov., the marriage-bed: genialis, Cic., the nuptial bed, which after the marriage was called adversus, Propert., because it was then placed against the chamber door in the antechamber: celebs, Ov., a bachelor's bed: vacuus, Propert. II. *A couch for reclining on at meals*; this couch was provided with cushions, and usually held three persons; Cic.: lectus est stratus, Plaut. III. *A sofa, settee, used by day to rest or study upon*; said to be i. q. Lectulus II.; Scn. IV.

A Bier; Propert.: lectum in forum detulcrunt, Suet. N.B. I. Lectus, genit., Plaut. 2. Lectum, gen. neut., Pand.

LECTUS, us. See LECTUS, i. ad fin.

LEDA, æ. f. *A kind of plant*; see LADA.

LEDĀNŪM. See LADANUM.

LEGĀLIS, e. (lex) I. *Relating or belonging to law*; Quint. II. *According to law*; vita, Tert., i. e. pious, agreeable to the laws of God.

LEGĀLITER, adv. *Legally*; Cassiod.

LEGĀRĪŪS, i. n. Said by some for legumen, according to Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

LEGĀTĀNIŪS, a, um. (legatum) I. *Mentioned in a will or testament*; Legatarius, subst., *One to whom a legacy is left, a legatee*; Suet.: thus also, mulier, Pand. II. *Enjoined by a last will or testament*; Tert.

LEGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre) Prop. *The sending an ambassador*; hence, I. *An embassy, i. e. the office of ambassador*; legationem suscipere, Cæs., to undertake: obire, Cic., to perform, fulfil, discharge; administrare, Nep.: legatio libera, Cic., a free legation, i. e. to no appointed place, and on no particular business: this was a mere title or honorary office, with which senators were sometimes invested by the senate, when they travelled in a province on their own business or pleasure, in order to secure to them attention and respect: called also simply, legatio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: also, legatio votiva, Cic., when the journey had reference to a vow. II. *The object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, the answer which he is to bring back, the report or result of an embassy*; legationem renunciare, Cic.; Liv.: or, referre, Liv., to deliver a message or make a report of the object for which one is sent on an embassy, or to state the result of his embassy. III. *An embassy, i. e. persons employed as ambassadors*; legationem mittere, Cæs.: legatio Romam venit, Cic.: legationes reverti jubet, Cæs. IV. *The office of a lieutenant (legatus), whether of a general or a civil governor*; Cic.: legationem obire, Cic.

LEGĀTĪVUS, a, um. (lego, ēre) *Relating to an embassy*; viaticum, Pand.; and simply, legativum, id., expenses of an embassy.

LEGĀTŌR, ōris, m. (lego, ēre) *One who disposes of any thing by will*; Suet.

LEGĀTŌRIŪS, a, um. (legatus) e.g. provincia, Cic., that is assigned to any one as Legatus.

LEGĀTŪS, i. n. (lego, ēre) *A legacy*; Cic.

LEGĀTŪS, i. m. (lego, ēre) I. *An ambassador*; legatos mittere, Cic. II. *A lieutenant*; i. e. 1. *A deputy or assistant officer to a general, a lieutenant-general*, of these there were usually two, who commanded the two wings, Cæs.: Liv.: it was not until the time of the emperors that there were legati legionum, Suet. Tib. 19: Vesp. 4. 2. *A deputy or chief assistant to the governor of a province*, whom he accompanied in his province in order to assist him in the discharge of his various duties:

in a consular province, the governor of which was a proconsul, he assisted in the command of the army, as well as in the civil jurisdiction; legatus may then be rendered *legate or deputy governor*, and also, *lieutenant-general*; in a praetorian province, in which there was no army, and which, consequently, had only a propraetor for its governor, he assisted only in the civil jurisdiction; legatus may then be rendered *legate*, Nep.: legatum sibi, legate, Cic. N.B. Under the emperors, the governors sent by them into the provinces were called legati; Tac.

LEGĪBĪLIS, e. (lego, ere) *That may be read, legible*; Pand.

LEGĪFER, a, um. (lex and fero) *That gives laws, legislative*; Ov.: especially as a title of Ceres; Virg.

LEGĪŌ, ōnis, f. (lego, ere) I. *A legion, i. e. a certain number or corps of foot-soldiers*. 1. Of Romans; Cæs.: Liv.: it consisted of ten cohorts, each reckoned at 420 men, and so contained 4200 men, to which were added 300 Roman horsemen. But this was not always the number; it was sometimes greater, sometimes less: and each legion was augmented by more than an equal number of auxiliaries (socii), both infantry and cavalry; hence, when we read of a legion, we may understand a body of from nine to ten thousand men. N.B. 1. The legionary soldiers were, by law, all Roman citizens: but in times of extreme necessity slaves were sometimes enrolled amongst them; Liv. 2. The chief standard was an eagle; see AQUILA. 3. A consul commanded an army of two legions, a praetor of one; but in later times the command of each was increased. 2. Of other nations; e.g. of allies, of Samnites, Gauls, Carthaginians; Liv. II. Also gen. *An army*; Plaut.: Virg. III. Fig.; legiones parat, Plaut., i. e. aids.

LEGĪŌNĀRIŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a legion, legionary*; cohors, Cic.: milites, id.

LEGĪRŪPA, æ. m. (lex and rumpo) *A breaker of the laws*; Plaut.

LEGĪRŪPIO, ōnis, m. i. q. Legirupa; Plaut.

LEGĪRŪPS, a, um. (lex and rumpo) *That breaks the laws*; Prudent.

LEGĪSLĀTOR, or LEGIS LĀTOR. See LEX, and LĀTOR.

LEGĪTIME, adv. 1. *According to the laws, lawfully, legitimately*; Cic. II. *Duly, properly*; coeque, Plin.

LEGĪTĪMUS, a, um. (lex) I. *Appointed by the laws, according to law, legitimate, lawful*; dies, controversia, impedimentum, hora, potestas, Cic.: controversia, id., which come under the laws, and are settled by the laws:

etas, Liv., prescribed by law: pœna, Nep.: conjux, Ov.: liberi, Cic. and Quint., born in wedlock (opp. nati): crinien, Pand., laid down in the laws: imperium, of a king, Sall.: in the republic, Cic.: hence, Legitima, plur., *Certain customs according to law*; Nep. II. *Right, proper, fit, suitable*; numerus, Cic.: pœma, Hor.: verba, Ov.: finis (orationis), Quint.: vox, Ov.: legitimum est, it is right, it is proper, Plin. III. *Right, genuine, real, true*; sonus, Hor.: otus, Plin.

LEGITO, Ære, for lectio; Prisc.

LEGIUNŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of legio) *A small legion*;

LIV. LEGO, avi, atum, are, (from lex) I. *To send as an ambassador, send, despatch, deputy*; aliquem, Cic. II. *To appoint as legate, i. e. as a lieutenant-general or as an assistant to the governor of a province*; aliquem sibi, Cic., to make any one his legate. III. *To charge one with any thing, commit any thing to one's care*; alicui negotium, Plaut. IV. *To appoint by a last will, leave or bequeath as a legacy*; alicui pecuniam, Cic.: alicui aliquid ab aliquo, id., to leave a legacy so that the legatee should not receive it immediately from the legator, but through his next heir.

LEGO, legi, lectum, Ære. (λεγω) *To take away piece by piece, whether with the hands, the eyes, the mind, &c.*; hence, I. *To gather, collect, bring together*; nuces, Cic.: spolia cœsorum, Liv.: flores, Virg.: poma ab arboribus, Tibull.: ancoras, Sen., to draw up the anchors, to weigh anchor: hence, I. *To wind up, furl*; vela, Virg.: Parca extrema fila legit, id., wind up the last threads, are spinning the last threads of life: thus also, fila legere, of Theseus, Ov., to gather in: stamen legere, Propert., i. e. to wind on the skein. II. *To take away in a thievish manner, to steal*; sacrum, Auct. ad Hcr.: sacra Divum, Hor., to commit sacrilege: omnia viscatis manibus, Lucil. ap. Non. s. fig.; sermonem alicuius, to listen attentively to, Plaut. II. *To go, run, pass, or wander through a place*; saltus, Ov., i. e. to run through: luna cœlum freno propiore legit, Sen.: hence, vestigia alicuius, Virg., to tread in the footsteps of any one: tortos orbes, Virg., to wander through winding circles: especially in ships, to sail through or over, pass by, coast along; equor, Ov.: oram Italiae, Liv.: hence fig.; oram litoris primi, Virg., to keep close to shore (in writing), i. e. not to dilate or enter deeply into a matter. III. *To run through or over with the eyes*; i. e. I. *To see, describe, observe*; omnes adversos, Virg. II. *To read*; libros, Cic.: legi apud Clitodemum, id., i. e. in his writings: male legere, to read badly, i. e. with an improper tone, Plin. Ep.: elegens, i. q. Lector, Plin.: hence, I. *To read lectures, of a teacher, to explain, deliver a lecture on any thing*; Suet. II. *To read aloud, read off, read to*; orationes, Plin. Ep.: hence, senatum legere, Cic.; Liv., of the censor, to call over the senate, i. e. to read aloud the names of the senators in order, and thus to point out the Præncipes Senatus (i. e. the first in the list of senators), and to show what former members were retained or not, and also what new members were elected; all those whose names were read over became senators or remained in the senate: hence, princeps in senatu lectus est, Liv., was read over as the first of the senate. IV. *To choose, select, elect*; soceros, Virg.: viri virum legit, id., every one chooses his own man: this form is used also of the choice of the senate, Suet.; iudices, Cic., to choose, elect; milites, Liv., to levy, raise: capillos alicui, Phædr., to pluck out: aliquem in senatum, Cic.; or, in patres, Liv., to elect into the senate, to make a senator; aliquem in iudices, Gell.: also, dictatorum, magistrum equum legit, Liv. 2, 18, the passage is, consulares (accus.) legere, i. e. legerunt, they elected them from those who had been consuls: conditiones nubendi, Cic., to choose for herself the conditions on which she would be married. — See also LECTUS, a, um.

LEGULA, æ. f. e. g. auris, Sidon., perhaps, *the flap of the ear*.

LEGULETUS, i. m. (lex) *A poor advocate, one that understands nothing but the laws, and has all them ready at hand, but is no orator, a pettifogger*; Cic.

LEGULUS, i. m. (lego) *A gatherer*; e. g. of olives, Varr.

LEGUMEN, inis. n. (lego, ere) *Pulse*; Cic.

LEGUMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Legumen; Gell.

LEGUMULATOR, Æris. m. *A lawgiver*; Liv.

LEIOTREA, or LIOTREA, æ. f. (λεϊοτρεϊον, or λειοτρεϊον)

An oyster having a smooth shell; Lamprid.

LEMA, æ. f. (λεμα) *A humour in the corner of the eye*;

Plin.

LEMBULUS, i. m. Dimin. of lembus; Prudent.

LEMBUS, i. m. (λεμπος) *A small fast-sailing vessel*.

I. *A Frigate, cutter*; Liv. II. *A boat, wherry*; Plaut.; Virg.

LEMMA, atis. n. (λημμα) Prop. *That which one takes, in order to explain or prove it*; hence, I. *Matter, theme, subject*; Plin. Ep.: hence, I. *A title or argument of a chapter or poem*; Mart. 2. *A poem or epigram*; Mart. 3. *An amusing story, tale*; Auson. II. *One of the premises of a syllogism*; Gell. III. i. q. Axioma; Petron.

LEMNISCATUS, a, um. (lemniscus) *Adorned with a fillet or ribbon hanging down, as, from a garland or crown*; hence, palma, Cic., prop. a palm-branch (i. e. token of victory, prize) given to a gladiator or general when the victory was very remarkable: Cicero understands it of a murder which was connected with very great gains.

LEMNISCUS, i. m. (λεμνισκος) I. *A band hanging down from a crown*; a fillet, string, ribbon: it was originally made of the rind of trees, Plin. 16, 25: but in process of time it was made of more costly materials, and at last of gold and silver, Plin. 21, 4. A crown itself was a badge of victory; but the honour was greater when such a band was connected with it: these bands were also awarded separately as an honour; Liv.: Suet. II. *A tent or roll of lint put into wounds*; Veget.

LEMNIUM. See LIMONIUM.

LEMURES, um. m. A general name for the departed spirits of men, of whom the good were worshipped as tutelar deities of the houses (lares), and the bad were regarded as ghosts or hobgoblins (larvæ); Hor.: Ov.: Apul.: in order to appease them and to cause them to quit the houses, the festival Lemuria was celebrated, Ov.

LEMURIA, um. n. See LEMURES.

LENA, æ. f. (leno) I. *A bawd, procurer*; Ov.

II. Fig. i. e. *An allurements, attraction*; natura est quasi sui lena, Cic.: vox sua lena fuit, Ov. N.B. Also adj., or in apposition; lena ausus, Ov., an old bawd; pictura lena, Claud.

LENE, adv. for leniter; Ov.

LENIMEN, inis. n. (lenio) *A means of alleviating, a softening, an alleviation, mitigation*; Hor.: Ov.

LENIMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Lenimen; Tac.

LENO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (lenis) I. *To render mild or softer, to alleviate, soften, mitigate, calm, appease, pacify, soothe, still, charm, diminish*; te dies leniet, Cic.: se consolatione, id.: animum, id.: odium summi bonitate, id.: curas, Virg.: timorem, id.: fluvium tumens, id.: stomachum latrantem, Hor.: inopiam frumenti, Sall.: iras, Liv.: miseriam, Ter.: seditionem, Liv.: invidiam, Nep.: vulnera, Propert.: desiderium crebris epistolis, Cic.: clamorem, Hor. II. *To endeavour to mitigate, pacify, relieve, &c.*; Virg. Æn. 6, 486. N.B. Lenibant, for leniebant, Virg.: lenibunt, for lenient, Propert.

LENIS, is. *A kind of vessel*; Afran.

LENIS, e. *Soft, mild, gentle, kind, indulgent, merciful, easy, gradual*; lenes et asperum, Cic.: fricatio, Plin.: ignis, id.: cibus, Cels., easy of digestion: tormentum, Hor.: motus, Quint.: jocus, id.: vinum, Hor., mild, mellow, that has become so by age, i. e. old wine; vinum lenius, Ter.: venenum, Cic., a slow poison: ventus lenissimus, id.: clivus, Liv., gradual in its ascent: thus also, fastigium, Cæs., tapering gradually: vita, Cic.: gradus, Liv., a slow pace: stagnum, that flows gently, id.: ingenium, Ter., gentle, merciful: oratio, Cic., not violent, gentle: in hostes lenissimus, id.: color, Plin.: spiritum lenem agere, Tibull., to breathe gently or softly.

N.B. Lenæ, adv.

LENITAS, atis. f. (lenis) I. *Softness, smoothness; mildness, i. e. absence of roughness*; lini, vini, Plin. II. *Gentleness, calmness, ease, i. e. absence of vehemence or fury*; vocis, orationis, Cic.: oratoris, id.: prætoris, id., sc. in listening to causes: verborum, id.: animi, id.; and without animi, Ter., gentleness. III. *Mildness, i. e. when any thing does not strike upon the senses too strongly*; e. g. of colour, Plin. IV. *Gentleness of motion*; e. g. of a river, Cæs., slowness.

LENITER, adv. *Softly, gently, mildly, easily, gradually*; ardire, Cic.: ire, Ov., gently, slowly, without noise: lenius agere, Cæs., slowly: lenissime sentire, Cic.: collis leniter editus, Liv.; or, acclivis, Cæs., i. e. gradually, of a gentle ascent: dicere, Cic.: ferre, Ov., patiently, calmly.

LENITUDO, inis. f. i. q. Lenitas. I. *Softness, mildness, gentleness*; orationis, Cic. II. *Mild or gentle behaviour*; in aliquem, Cic.

LENO, Ænis. m. I. *A dealer in slaves, especially in female slaves*; Plaut.: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. II. *A pander*; Cic.: hence, I. Fig. *A pander*; puella, melonæ, placet, Ov., i. e. I have as it were offered my girl for sale or hire by my poems. 2. *A negotiator, mediator (in a d sense), a go-between*; Cic.: hence, an ambassador; Justin.

LENOCINAMENTUM, i. n. (lenocinor), for lenocinium; Sidon.

LENOCINATOR, Æris. m. (lenocinor) *One who seeks to conciliate by flattery*; Tert.

LENOCINIUM, i. n. (leno) I. *The trade of a pander or pimp*; Cic.: lenocinium facere, Plaut., to carry on this trade: lenocinium profiteri, Suet., to be a professed pander (of women). II. *An allurements, enticement*; cupiditatum, Cic. III. *Any artificial ornament or finery*; corporum, Cic.: in words, Quint. IV. *Enticement by words, cajoling, coaxing*; Suet.: Tac.

LENOCIOSUS, atus sum, Æri. (leno) *To pimp, pander*; hence, I. *To flatter, wheedle*; alicui, Cic.: hence, to forward, serve, promote; forma puerorum, Quint., i. e.

to seek to promote. II. *To procure favour*; libro novitas lenocinatur, Plin. Ep.

LENONICE, adv. *Like a lender or pimp*; Lamprid.
LENŌNUS, a, um. (leno) *Of or belonging to a lender or pimp*; ædes, Plaut.; genus, id.: hence, cœnum, id.
LENS, dis. f. *A louse's egg*; plur., lendes, these eggs or nits; Plin.

LENS, tis. f. *Lentil, a well known pulse*; Virg.
LENTE, adv. I. *Slowly*; Cæs.: lentius, id.: lentissime, Colum. II. *For a long time*; quæ res quom lentius spe ipsorum traheretur, Liv. III. *Without energy*; calmly, patiently, dispassionately, negligently, carelessly, indifferently; ferre, dicere, Cic.: respondere, id., calmly; lentius, id.; fig.; arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt, Plin. IV. *Attentively, with attention*; nisi eum lente ac fastidiose probavissim, Cic.

LENTEO, ère. 2. (lentus) *To be slow, or proceed slowly*; Lucil.

LENTESCO, ère. 3. (lentus) I. *To remit, relax, slacken*; curâ lentescunt, Ov. II. *To become clammy, pliant, or soft*; Colum.: Plin.: tellus lentescit, Virg., grows clammy.

LENTICŪLA, æ. f. I. *A lentil*; Cels. II. *The lentil-like form of a thing*; Plin.: hence, I. *A vessel in the shape of a lentil*; Cels. 2. *A freckle, pimple*; Cels.
LENTICŪLĀRIS, e. (lenticula) *Of or belonging to a lentil*; forma, Apul.

LENTIGĪNŌSUS, a, um. (lentigo) *Full of freckles*; Val. Max.

LENTIGO, inis. f. (lens) *A spot in the form of a lentil*; chartæ, Plin.: especially, *a freckle in the skin*; id.

LENTIPES, ædis. (lentus and pes) *Slow-footed, slow-paced*; Auson.

LENTISCIFER, a, um. (lentiscus and fero) *Bearing mastich trees*; Ov.

LENTISCINUS, a, um. (lentiscus) *Of or from mastich trees*; Plin.

LENTISCUS, i. f. and LENTISCUM, i. n. I. *The mastich tree (Pistacia lentiscus, L.)*; Cic. *στυγιος*. II. *A resin or oil extracted from this tree*; Cato. III. *A toothpick made from it*; Mart.

LENTĪTA, æ. f. (lentus) I. *Toughness, flexibility*; Plin. II. *Glutinousness, viscosusness*; Plin.

LENTĪTIES, æ. f. i. q. Lentitia; Sever. in Etna.

LENTĪTĪDO, inis. f. (lentus) I. *Slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*; Tac.: also in speaking or writing, *want of energy or spirit*; Auct. Dial. de Orat. II. *Dullness of feeling, apathy*; Cic.

LENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lentus) *To make flexible, to bend*; arcum, Stat., i. e. to bend; remos, Virg., i. e. to row, because the oars seem to bend in the water; fig. I. *To lengthen, protract*; bella, Sil. II. *To moderate*; Sidon.

LENTOR, ōris. m. (lentus) I. *Toughness, flexibility*; Plin. II. *Glutinousness, viscosusness*; picis, Plin.

LENTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of lentus) *Somewhat tough or flexible*; fig., *somewhat slow*; e. in payment, Cic.

LENTUS, a, um. I. *Tough*; radix, Virg.: in frangendo, Plin.; fig.; vivacitas, id.: a tough or tenacious life, i. e. which as it were cleaves to the body: tellus lenta gelu, Propert.: Teucris illa lentum negotium, Cic., i. e. from whom it is difficult to get any thing: hence, I. *Pliant, flexible*; vimen, Virg.: vitis, id.: lentior salicis ramis, Ov., more pliant, more flexible, more elastic, that immediately loses any impression which might have been made; of Galatea, who despised the love of Polyphemus: thus also, lentissima brachia, Hor.: also, *slender, limber*; Nais, Ov.: vitis, Virg. 2. *Glutinous, viscus, sticky*; gluten pice lentius, Virg. 3. *That lasts or endures a long time, lasting, long in respect of duration*; amor, Tibull.: tædium lentissimum, Sen.: lentus abesto, Ov., long be thou absent: somnus, Val. Fl. II. *Slow, lazy, backward, lingering, not quick*; amnis, Plin.: marmor, i. e. mare, Virg., calm, motionless: lento igne torrere bovem, Ov.: carbones lenti, slow burning coals, id.: lentus in dicendo, Cic.: color lentus, Plin., i. e. dull, not lively: spes lenta, Liv., that is slowly fulfilled: also with a genitive or an infinitive; lentus cœpti, Sil.: lenta incaluisse, id.: hence, I. *Slow in payment*; initiator, Cic. 2. *With the poets, That renders slow, heavy*; pondera, Propert. III. *Slow to anger, love, and other passions, phlegmatic, sedate, calm, indifferent, unconcerned at any thing or all things, used particularly by way of reproach of one who does not suffer himself to be excited by any thing, but bears every kind of annoyance with a cool indifference*; Ov.: Liv.: nihil illo lentius, Cic.: judex, id.: lentissima pectora, Ov.: hence, *fearless, calm, at ease*; lentus in umbra, Virg. IV. *Stiff, not pliant*; herba in coquendo lentior, Plin.: fastus, Ov.: hence, *lenta natura*, Suet., obstinate, stubborn. V. *Ready, willing*; solvere nulli lentus, Lucil., unless we put a comma after nulli, i. e. he pays no one, the slow man.

LENULLUS, i. n. (dimin. of leno) *A young or sorry pimp*; Plaut.

LENUSCULUS, i. m. I. i. q. Leno, *A young or sorry pimp*; Plaut. II. *A small sailing vessel, a barge, skiff*; Cæs.

LEO, ōnis. m. (λέων) I. *A lion*; Ov. N. B. I. For leena, Stat. 2. *A lion's skin*; Val. Fl. 3. *A bold or courageous person*; Tert. II. *The constellation Leo*; Hor.: Plin. III. *A kind of crab*; Plin. IV. *A kind of herb*; Colum.: for this we find ora leonis feri, id. V. *Leones, Priests of the Persian god Mithras*; Tert.

LEŌNINUS, a, um. (leo) *Of or belonging to lions*; species, Varr., the figure of a lion: pellis, a lion's skin, Plin.

LEŌNTICE, es. f. (λεοντική) *A plant*, i. q. Cacalia; Plin. 25, 85.

LEŌNTIOS, i. f. (λέωντιος) *Of lions*; sc. gemma, a kind of precious stone unknown to us; Plin.

LEŌNTIŌPĒTĀLON, i. n. (λεοντείταλον) *A plant*, Leontice Leontopetalum, L.; Plin. 27, 72.

LEŌNTIŌPHŌNOS, i. m. (λεοντόφονος) *A small animal, the urine of which is said to be destructive to lions*; Plin. LEŌNTIŌPŌDĪON, i. n. (λεοντοπόδιον) i. q. Leontopetalum; Plin.

LEŌPARDINUS, a, um. *Of a leopard*; Marc. Cap.

LEO-PARDUS, i. m. *A leopard*; Vopisc.

LĒPAS, ædis. f. (λίπας) sc. concha. *A kind of shell-fish that adheres closely to rocks*; Plaut.: called also Lepas, Non.

LĒPIDE, adv. I. *Neatly, prettily, pleasantly, well*; Plaut.: lepide mihi est, id., it is agreeable to me: lepidissime, id.: lepidic, licet, id., i. e. well, yes. II. *Wittily, neatly* (in speaking); Ter.: Cic.

LĒPIDĪUM, i. n. (λεπίδιον) *Dittander or peppervort*, Lepidium sativum, L.; Colum.

LĒPIDŌTIS, idis. f. sc. gemma, or LĒPIDŌTES, æ. m. sc. lapis (from λεπίδωτος, ὄν, squamosus) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*; Plin.

LĒPIDŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of lepidus; Marc. Cap.

LĒPIDUS, a, um. I. *Neat, pretty, fine, pleasant, agreeable*; pater, Ter.: pater lepidissime, id.: puella, id.: locus, Plaut.: pueri, Cic.: lepidior, Plaut.: capitulum lepidissimum, Ter., dearest man! II. Especially, *Fine, neat, witty* (in speech); dictum, Hor.

LĒPIS, idis. f. (λεπίς) i. e. squama; Plin.

LĒPISTA, æ. f. *A kind of flat vessel, a pan*; Varr.

LĒPOR, or LĒPOS, ōris. m. I. *Pleasantness, agreeableness*; dicendi, Cic.: Iiberi, i. e. wine, Plaut.: lepores sententiarum, Cic.: also, *pleasantness in behaviour, politeness, courtesy*; id.: especially, II. *Pleasantness, in address and conversation. pleasantry*; insit lepos, Cic.: lepos natus, Nep., a natural sweetness of speech; Crombie Gymn. 2. p. 55: hence, III. *Wit, humour, facetiousness*; scurrilis, Cic.

LĒPŌRĀRIUM, i. n. (lepūs) *A place where hares and other animals are kept, a warren, preserve, cover*; Varr.

LĒPŌRĪNUS, a, um. (lepūs) *Of hares*; pilus, Plin.

LĒPOS, ōris. m. See LĒPOR.

LĒPRA, æ. f. (λίπρα) *A kind of eruption on the skin, by which it is covered as with a crust, the leprosy*; Plin.

LĒPRŪSTUS, a, um. (lepra) *Leprosy*; Sedul.

LEPTON CENTAURIŌN. i. e. Centaurium minus; Plin. 25, 31.

LEPTŌPHYLLON, i. n. (λεπτόφυλλον) i. e. small-leaved) *A species of the herb thymyhalus*; Plin.

LEPTŌSPĒRHOS, (λεπτόσπερος) *A kind of porphyry with white spots*; Plin. 36, 11, e. lect. Hard., where ed. Elzev. has leucostictus.

LEPTŌRAX, ægis. f. (λεπτόραξ) *A kind of grape with small berries*; Plin.

LĒPUS, ōris. m. (probably only another form for λεγός) I. *A hare*; Ter.: Virg.: also gen. fem., Hor.

II. *The hare, a constellation*; Cic.

LĒPUSCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lepus) *A young hare, a leveret*; Cic.

LESSUS, i. or us. (found only in the accusative) m. *A mournful cry, a lamentation*; e. g. over the dead; Cic.: lessum facere aliquid, Plaut.; or, habere, Cic., to make lamentation for the dead.

LETĀBĪLIS, e. (leto) *Deadly, mortal*; lues, Ammian. LETĀLIS, e. (letum) *Deadly, mortal*; Virg.: Suet.

LETĀLĪTER, adv. *Mortally, in a deadly manner*; Plin.

LETĀLĪS, &c. See LETĀLIS.

LETHARGIA, æ. f. (λεθαργία) i. q. Lethargus; Plin.

LETHARGŪS, a, um. (λεθαργικός) I. *Affected with lethargy, lethargic*; Hor. II. *Of or belonging to lethargy*; morbus, Plin., lethargy.

LETHARGUS, i. m. (λεθαργος) *Lethargy*, i. e. a strong and continual sleepiness; Hor.: also plur., Plin.

LETHE, æ. f. (λήθη) *Forgetfulness*; hence, Lethæus, a, um. I. *Relating to or causing forgetfulness or sleep*; somnus, Virg.: succus, Ov.: vates, Sen., inspired: uox, Ov., deep sleep. 2. *Relating to Lcthe, or to the infernal regions*; amnis, Virg.; or, gurgis, Catull.; or, stagna, Propert., the river Lethe: rores, Virg.: ratis, Tibull., Charon's boat: tyrannus, Colum., i. e. Pluto: vincula Lethæa abruptempe aliquid, Hor., to rouse from the sleep of death, raise from the dead.

LETIFER, a, um. (letum and fero) *Bringing death, deadly*; arcus, Virg.: annus, id., pestilential: morbus, Colum.: locus (corporis), Ov., dangerous, where a wound is mortal.

LETO, āre. (letum) *To kill; Ov.*

LETUM (more correct than lethum), i. n. (from λέθη)

I. *Death*, as involving forgetfulness of all our earthly cares: letum sibi consciscere, Plaut.; Lucr., to kill one's self: sibi parere manu, Virg., to kill one's self: parum leto est affectus, Nep.: turpi leto perire, Cic.: letum ferre, to bring or occasion death, Virg.: aliquem leto dare, id., to give over to death, to kill: leto datus, killed, dead; Cic. e Legg. xii. Tab. N.B. Mortis letique potium, Lucr., pleonastically. II. *Destruction, ruin, overthrow*; Teucrum res eripe leto, Virg. Also, turpi leto perire, Cic. ad Attic. 10, 10, cited above, belongs perhaps to this signification, since the overthrow of the state is there spoken of.

LEUCA, æ. f. *A Gallic mile (lieue) of 1500 Roman paces; Ammian.*

LEUCACANTHA, æ. f. (λευκάκανθα) *Whitethorn*, the name of two plants. I. i. e. Phyllon, or Ischias, or Polygonatum, Plin. 22, 18. II. i. q. Phalangites or Leucanthemum, Plin. 27, 98.

LEUCACANTHOS, i. m. i. q. Leucacantha.

LEUCACHATES, æ. m. f. (λευκαχάτης) *A white agate; Plin.*

LEUCANTHĒMIS, Idis. f. (λευκάνθημις) i. q. Anthemis. *Chamomile; Plin.*

LEUCANTHĒMON or -UM, i. n. (λευκάνθημον) I. i. q. Leucanthemis; Plin. 22, 26. II. *A kind of plant otherwise called Phalangites or Leucacantha; Plin. 27, 98.* III. *Another, in smell resembling abrotonum; Plin. 21, 34.*

LEUCANTHĒS, is. n. (λευκάνθης) *Motherwort, feverfew; Plin.*

LEUCARGILLOS, i. f. (λευκάργιλλος) *White clay; Plin.*

LEUCASPIS, Idis. f. (λευκάσπις) *Having a white shield; Liv.*

LEUCE, es. f. (λευκή, i. e. alba) I. *A kind of nettle, Lamium maculatum, L.; Plin. 27, 77.* II. *A kind of wild radish; Plin. 19, 26, 3.* III. *A kind of white spots on the skin; Cels.*

LEUCOCHRŪSOS, i. f. (λευκόχρυσος) *A precious stone of the genus of Chrysolite (topaz); Plin.*

LEUCOCŌMUS, a, um. (λευκόκομος) *White-haired; hence, having white blossoms or leaves; Plin.*

LEUCOCŌMUM, i. n. (sc. vinum) *White Coan wine; Plin.*

LEUCŌGĒUS, a, um. (λευκόγειος) *Of white earth; hence, colles, Plin., in Campania, so called on account of their white earth: Leucogea (sc. gemma), A kind of precious stone; id.: called also Leucographia, id.*

LEUCOGRAPHIA, æ. f. See LEUCOGĒUS.

LEUCOGRAPHIS, Idis. f. (λευκογραφίς) *A kind of herb, Carduus leucographus, L.; Plin. 27, 78.*

LEUCŌION, i. n. (λευκόιον) *A stock gilliflower; Colum.*

LEUCŌN, i. n. (λευκόν, i. q. Album) *White; Plin.*

LEUCŌNŌTUS, i. m. (λευκόνωτος) *A south south-west wind; Auson. in Vitr. 1, 16, 10, we must not perhaps with Schneider read Leucototus, but retain the common reading Euronotus.*

LEUCŌPHĒATUS, a, um. *That is clothed in garments of a grey colour; Mart.*

LEUCŌPHĒUS, a, um. (λευκόφαιος) *Russet, dusky, grey; pecora, Vitr.*

LEUCŌPHŌRUM or -ON, i. n. (λευκοφόρον) *A kind of solder used with gold; Plin.*

LEUCOPHTHALMOS, i. m. (λευκοφθαλμος) *A kind of precious stone; Plin.*

LEUCŌPŌCĪLOS, i. f. (λευκοπόκιλος, i. e. spotted with white) *A kind of precious stone; Plin.*

LEUCOSTICTOS, i. f. (λευκοστίκτης) *Spotted with white; Plin.*

LEUCŌZŌNIUS, a, um. (λευκόζωνιος) *With a white sauce; pullus, Apic.*

LEUCRŌCŌTA (Leucrocota, Leocrocota), æ. f. *A fleet wild animal of India; Plin. 8, 30.*

LĒVĀBĪLIS, e. (levo) *That can be lightened; Cæll. Aur.*

LĒVĀMEN, Inis. n. (levo) i. q. Levamentum; Cic.

LĒVĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (levamentum) *That serves for lightning; Cod. Theod.*

LĒVĀMENTUM, i. n. (levo) *An alleviation, mitigation, consolation; Cic.*

LĒVĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (levo) I. *An alleviation, mitigation, relief, comfort; alicui esse levationis, Cic., to cause an alleviation: thus also, habere levationem ægritudinum, Cic.: invenire levationem molestiis, id.: hence, a lessening, diminishing; vitiatorum, id.* II. *A lifting up; Vitr.*

LĒVĀTOR, ōris. m. (levo) *One who takes away, a thief; Petron.*

LĒVĀTUS (Lævatus), a, um. I. Part. of levo; see LEVO. II. Adj. *Smoothed, smooth; Varr.: levator, Gell.*

LEVĒNA, or LEVENNA; homo, Laber. ap. Gell., for levis.

LEVĪCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of levis) *Light; hence, I. Vain; Cic. II. Mean, trifling, insignificant; Gell.*

LEVĪDENSIS, e. (levis) I. *Lightly wrought, thin; vestis, Isidor. II. Light, poor, mean; munusculum, Cic.*

LEVĪFIDUS, a, um. (lēvis and fidus) *Of slight credit, not trustworthy; Plaut.*

LEVĪFĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (leviso) *A making smooth; Vitr.*

LEVĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lēvis and ago) I. *To make smooth, smooth; Vitr. II. To make slippery; alvum, Gell., to relax. III. To bruise small, pulverize; semina, Colum.*

LEVĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lēvis and ago) *To make light, lighten; Cassiod.*

LEVĪPĒS, ēdis. (lēvis and pes) *Light-footed, i. e. swift of foot; lepūs, Cic.*

LEVĪR, i. m. (seems to have sprung from δαίτη) *A brother-in-law, i. e. a husband's brother; Pand.: also, a wife's brother; Fest.*

LEVĪS, or LEVĪS, e. (from λείος) I. *Smooth, not rough; locus, Cic.: corpuscula, id.: levissima corpora, Lucr. II. Smooth, polished; pocula, Virg. III. Without hair, beardless; juvenas, Hor.: crura, Juv.: senex, Ov., bald: hence, youthful, or, tender, beautiful; pectus, Virg., youthful; humeri, id. IV. Smooth, slippery; sanguis, Virg.: hence, that renders slippery; malvæ, Hor. V. Well bruised, or, softened; Scrib. Larg. VI. Effeminate; quum vir sit levior ipsa, Ov.*

VII. *Smooth, polished, flowing, well connected, of a speech or poem; concursus verborum, Cic.: oratio, id.*

LEVĪS, e. I. *Light, of little weight, not heavy; pondus, Ov.: piper levissimum, Plin.: levis armatura, I. Light armour; Cæs. 2. Light-armed soldiers; Cic.; i. q. Levis milites; Liv.: terra, a light, poor soil, Virg.: also, light in respect of motion, nimble, swift, fleet; cursus, Phædr.: cervus, Virg.: Parthi, id. II. Light, easy of digestion; cibus, Cels.: levior piscis, id. III. Trivial, trifling, small; dolor, Cic.: præsidium, Liv.: periculum levius, Cæs.: genus scripturæ, Nep.: labor, Ter.: prolium, Cæs., a skirmish; auditio, id., a flying report: hence, Leve, A trifle, bagatelle; in levi habere, Tac., to regard as a trifle: hence of the lighter kinds of poetry, as songs, epigrams, fables, &c.; musa, Ov.: carmina, Tac.: levi calamo ludere, Phædr. IV. Light, of no value or esteem, worthless; levia conquerere, Cic.: causa levior, Cæs.: auctor, Liv.: cui pecunia levissima fuit, Cic., thought very little of. V. Easy to be done or made; quod levissimum videbatur, Liv.: or, easy to be destroyed; levior Pergama, Hor. VI. Light, gentle, not oppressive or burdensome; terra sit super ossa levis, Tibull., lightly rest the earth upon thy bones: also, gen., soft, mild, gentle; aura, Sil.: reprehensio levior, Cic.: levius nomen, id., somnus, Hor.: vinum levissimum, Plin., i. e. not strong, that causes no inconvenience: exsilium, Stat., endurable: hence, Courtious, complaisant, obliging; alicui, Plaut. VII. Instant, capricious, fickle, not to be relied on; homo, Cic.: amicitia, id.: sententia, Ter.: hence, false, lying, that does not speak the truth; Tibull.: verba, Petron., empty, vain words.*

LEVĪSOMNIUS, a, um. (lēvis and somnus) *That sleeps lightly; Lucr.*

LEVĪTA, æ. m. See LEVITES.

LEVĪTAS, or LEVĪTAS, ātis. f. (levis s. lævis) I. *Smoothness; speculum, Cic.: fig. i. verborum, Quint., a good arrangement of words, a smooth flowing style. II. Slipperiness, lubricity; intestinorum, Cels., looseness.*

LEVĪTAS, ātis. f. (lēvis) I. *Lightness, as to weight; armorum, Cæs. II. Swiftiness, fleetness; Lucr.: hence, 1. Levity, giddiness, volubility; amatoria, Cic., i. e. in love: comica, Cic., wanton acts, acts of levity, such as the incidents in comedy. 2. Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy; in populari ratione, Cic.: animi, Cæs.: levitas means changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy, and is nearly equal in signification to temeritas (heedlessness, want of consideration): see Gell. 7, 11. 3. Jocoseness, wantonness, playfulness; poetica, Petron. 4. Moveableness from its place, or changeableness; Ov. Fast. 2, 673. III. Lightness, worthless, groundlessness, insignificance, airiness, nullity; opinionis, Cic., shallowness. N.B. Badness of nature or quality, judiciorum, Cic.*

LEVĪTER, adv. I. *Lightly, i. e. not heavily; armati, Curt. II. Lightly, i. e. not oppressively, without molestation, without hurt or loss; levius casura pila, Cæs., with less force, with less injury: omnia levius casura, Cic., more fortunately, better. III. Lightly, i. e. easily, without difficulty or trouble, with equanimity; ferre, Cic., to bear calmly: levissime ferre, id., with the least concern. IV. Slightly, not much, a little; saucius, Cic.: eminare, id.: agrotare, id.: significare, id.: ut levissime dicam, id., in the most gente manner, to say the least: hence, Levius, Less; miser, Hor.: hence, mildly, gently, in a low voice; dicere, Ov. V. Poorly, badly, not much, not particularly; laudare, Plaut., to praise poorly, i. e. to blame: porta levius custodiebatur, Curt.*

LEVĪTES, or -A, æ. m. *A Levite; also, a deacon; Sidon.*

LEVĪTŪDO (Læv.), Inis. f. (levis s. lævis) *Smoothness; Lact.*

LEVĪSŪLUS (Læv.), a, um. i. e. paulo levior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16: but ed. Gesn. and other ed. omit this word.

LEVO, or LEVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (levis s. laevis) *To make smooth, polish, plane*; Lucr.: Cels.: fig., in writings; aspera levabit, Hor.— See also LEVATUS, a, um.

LEVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lēvis) 1. *To render lighter, lighten, alleviate, ease*; aliquid aliquid, and aliquid re; e.g. aliquid metum, molestias, curam, Cic.: se infamia, id.: se arde alieno, id.: te fasce levabo, Virg., will relieve you of: hence, 1. *To cleanse*; dentes, Mart. 2. *To free, extricate*; agrum ex precipiti, Hor.: aliquid opinione, Cic.: aliquid metu, Liv.: also seq. genit.; e.g. me omnium laborum levabo, Plaut. 3. *To refresh, relieve, be of great use*; vulnus, Hor.: artus fessos, id.: membra gramine, Ov.: me levaturo tuus adventus, Cic.: animos exercitacione, id.: hence, levari, *to be delighted*; luctu aliquid, Ov. 4. *To lessen, impair, diminish*; auctoritatem, Cic.: suspencionem, id.: fidem, Hor.: situm, Ov., to slake; omen, Virg., to avert. 5. *To support, assist*; viribus auxilio, Virg.— 11. *To lift up, raise, elevate*; se, Ov., to rise; se alis, Liv.; and without alis, Colum., to fly up; levari, for levare se, Ov.: hence, 1. *To take away*; terga suis, Ov., to take down; vincula, Ov.; superpositum capiti decus, Liv., i. e. a hat. 2. *To raise, receive, take*; tributum, Pand.

LEVOR, or LEVOR, ōris, m. (levis s. laevis) *Smoothness*; chartae, Plin.: vocis, Lucr.

LEX, legis, f. (from lego, lere) 1. *A motion or proposal made for a law*; at Rome laws were proposed from the rostra by a magistrate to the people; *a motion, or a bill*; legem ferre, or rogare, Cic., to bring a bill before the people, move for a new law; legem perferre, id.; for which we find also, legem ferre, id., to carry through; promulgare, id., to publish or fix up, so that every one may read it before giving his vote; sciscere, id.; or, jubere, id., of the people, to approve, adopt, pass; accipere, id.; repudiare, id.: antiquare, id., to reject. 11. *A bill which by the approval of the people assembled in the comitia has become a law, a statute, also, a decree*; legem ferre, Liv., of the people, to make a law; abrogare, id., to annul; then gen., *a law, statute*; whether in a monarchical or a free state; leges regiae, Liv., made by the kings of Rome: leges duodecim tabularum, id.: leges imponere alicui, Cic., to impose; dare, id., to give; facere, or constituere, alicui, id.; or, ponere, Hor., to make; sancire, id., to make, when the punishment for breaking the law is defined in it: also, condere, Liv.: scribere alicui, Cic., to prescribe, dictate; figere, id., to post up; legibus aliquid solvere, id., to exempt from: lege, according to the law, Ter.: legibus, according to the laws, legality; Ter.: Nep.: hence, lege agere, to act according to a law, or rather, by virtue of a law; e.g. of a licitor when he fulfils the sentence of the judge, Liv.: also, to bring an action according to a law, Cic.: for which we find also, legibus experiri, Nep.: pluribus legibus agere, Suet., to bring repeated actions; per leges ire, Ov., to comply with, submit to; lege uti, Sall., to proceed according to law: also with ut after lex; e.g. lex est, ut, &c., Cic. 111. *A law, rule given by any one to himself*; legem sibi statuerat, Cic.: hence, *a custom, habit, manner of life, which one has adopted and lives by, as if it were a law*; mea lege utar, Ter. IV. *A precept, rule, law*; e.g. of an art or science; versibus est certa lex, Cic.: hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, id.: legem dicere alicui, Ov.: hence, 1. *A natural law, rule or prescribed manner*; qua sidera lege mearent, Ov. 2. *Manner, quality, nature, condition*; sub lege loci, Ov.: qua lege, Calp. 3. *Circumstances, situation of a thing*; optima lege, Cic., under the best circumstances, with the greatest advantages. 4. *Order, method, regularity, regulation*; sine lege, without order, in disorder, confusedly; capilli jacent sparsi sine lege, Ov.: equi sine lege ruunt, id.: legem dare capillis, Sen., to arrange. V. *Any contract*; mancipii, Cic., a contract of sale; censoria, id.; and simply, lex, id., i. e. a contract made by the censors (or others) with farmers and lessees; it frequently means only, *a point or condition in a contract, or gen., a condition, stipulation*; accipiunt legem, Ov., the condition; syngraphi leges, Plaut., the terms of a contract; leges foederis, Virg.: pax data in has leges, Liv., on these terms or conditions: ea lege atque omine, Ter.: hence fig., *a condition*; homines ea lege natos, Cic.: lex vitae, id., the lot or condition of human life.

LEXIDICUM, or -ON, i. n. (λεξιδιον) *A little word*; Gell. LEXIPYRETOS (us), a, um. (λεξιπυρετος) *That drives away fevers, febrifuge, anti-febrile*; Plin.

LEXIS, is. i. (λέξις) *A word*; Lucil. ap. Cic.

LIBACUNCULUS, i. m. *A small cake*; Tert.

LIBADION, i. n. (λεβδιον) *A name of the herb lesser centaury*; Plin.

LIBANEN, inis. n. (libo) i. q. libamentum. 1. *That which in sacrificing to the gods is poured forth, strewed upon any thing, or offered in sacrifice, a libation, offering*; libamina prima, Virg.: also, any thing thrown upon a funeral pile, Stat. 11. *The first impairing or diminution of a thing*; capies libamina fama, Ov., wilt first diminish my fame.

LIBAMENTUM, i. n. (libo) i. q. Libamen. 1. *That which in sacrificing to the gods is poured forth, strewed*

upon any thing, or offered in sacrifice; sacrificiorum, Cic., i. e. a presenting of the sacrifice; libamenta Veneri solvere, Justin.; dare, id. 11. *A first attempt, essay*; Gell.

LIBANIOS, i. f. (λιβανίος) *A kind of vine that smells like frankincense*; Plin.

LIBANOCHRUS, i. f. (λιβανόχρους), i. e. of the colour of frankincense. *A kind of precious stone*; Plin. 37, 62.

LIBANŌTIS, idis. f. (λιβανώτις) *Rosemary*; Plin.

LIBARIUS, i. m. *A maker of or dealer in cakes, a confectioner*; Sen.

LIBATIO, ōnis. f. (libo) *A pouring forth or sprinkling upon any thing in honour of a god*; Cic.

LIBATOR, ōris. m. (libo) *One that tastes or sacrifices*; Fronto.

LIBELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of libra) 1. i. q. As, *A small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius*; Varr.: hence proverbially for, *any small coin, as with us 'a farthing'*; Cic.: hence, ad libellam, id., to the farthing. 11. *The whole of a thing*; fecit te (heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic., has made you heir of the whole, on condition of your giving me a fourth. 111. *A line, level, plummet*; Vitruv.: hence, locus ad libellam æquus, Varr., i. e. perfectly.

LIBELLARIS, e. (libellus) *Of or belonging to a book or other writing*; Sison.

LIBELLENSIS, is. m. (libellus) *An officer who presented petitions to the emperor, and entered them in the acts*; Cod. Just.

LIBELLO, ōnis. m. (libellus) *A bookseller*; Stat. LIBELLŪLUS. (dimin. of libellus) *A very little book*; Marc. Cap.

LIBELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of liber) 1. *Any small writing consisting of a few leaves*. 1. *A memorandum-book, journal, list, paper*; mandatorum, Cic.: retulit in libellum, id.: libelli gladiatorum, id., registers, lists: ut ex libellis suis animadverti, Brut. in Cic. Ep., i. e. papers, journal, &c.: ex libello respondere, Plin. Ep., from written notes. 2. *A poem*; Cic. Arch. 10. 3. *A summons, citation*; Plaut.: also, *a written accusation, or complaint*; Plin. Ep.: Pand. 4. *A writing in which a house is announced for sale, an advertisement, notice*; Cic. Quint. 6. 5. *A petition, memorial*; libellum compositum, Cic.: libellos signare, Suet.; or, subnotare, Plin. Ep., to sign, subscribe, and so, to answer: a libellis (homo), Suet., an officer appointed to receive petitions. 6. *A dial of invitation*; e.g. to the hearing of a speech, Auct. Dial. de Orat. 11. *A little book, pamphlet*; scripsi in libello, Cic. Also, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 92, of a single satire. 111. *A bookseller's shop*; in libellis, Catull.

LIBENS, or LUBENS. See LIBET.

LIBENTER, or LUBENTER. adv. *Willingly, with pleasure*; Cic.: eo libentius, Nep., the more willingly; libentius cenasse, Cic., with a better appetite: libentissime, with the greatest pleasure, id.

LIBENTIA, or LUBENTIA, æ. f. (libens s. lubens) *Joyfulness, pleasure, delight*; Plaut.: plur., Gell.

LIBER, a, um. (from libere, infin. of libet) *Free*. 1. *Free, i. e. born of free parents, or, not a slave*; Cic.: hence, aliquid non liberum putare, Cic., to regard as no gentleman. 11. *Frank, open, candid, fearless, bold*; homo, Cic.: liberrimus, Hor.: animus, Cic.: vocem liberam mittere, Liv.: liberiores litera, Cic. 111. *Free from any thing, unrestrained, unimpeded, unhindered, unshackled*; iudicium senatus, Cic.: hoc liberiores sumus, id.: loca ab arbitris libera, id.: liberi a delictis, id.: also seq. ablat.; e.g. liber cura, id.: also seq. genit.; e.g. laborum, Hor.: fati, Virg. 11. *Free, i. e. not bound (with chains, &c.)*; Plaut.: also, free, in a moral sense, i. e. not servile, independent; Cic.: hence, free, bound to nothing, unrestrained, unlimited, uncontrolled, not circumscribed, unconfined; adolescentia, id.: consuetudo peccandi, id.: adolescens, Ter.: aqua liberior, Ov., i. e. the sea: otia liberrima, Hor., at my full control: libera fide incepta exsequi, Liv., without being bound by a promise: libero mendacio abuti, id., to lie at pleasure: libero conclavi servare, id., arbitrary, absolute: lectulus, Cic., of an unmarried person: questio, id., not limited to particular persons, general; hence, liber, that is his own master, not subject to control, free to do what he likes; id.: populus, Liv., that has not a king: tempus, Cic., an unlimited time: liberum habere aliquid, Liv., to have any thing in one's own power, to be perfectly master of; feus, id., when one can have as much interest as he pleases: liberum est mihi, seq. infin., it is in my power, at my choice, I am at liberty (to do any thing), Cic.: also seq. genit.; e.g. liber revertenti, Ov., that may return: rerum, Plaut.: cum liberis mandatis venire, Liv., with full powers, with discretionary power: toga libera, Ov.; or, liberior, id.; or, vestis libera, id., i. e. the manly dress, or toga virilis: custodia libera, Sall., free custody; cf. CUSTODIA. Hence, 1. *Free from taxes, tribute, service, &c., exempt*; agri, Cic.: civitas, Liv.: liberi ab omni sumptu, Cic.: thus also, 2. *Libera ædes, Liv. i. e. a house in which one dwells alone*. 3. *Libera ædes*; Plaut.; and liber locus, id., free, i. e. undisturbed. N. B. Legatio libera; see LEGATIO. 4. *Not incumbered with debt*; ut rei familiaris liberum, quicquam sit, Brut.

in Cic. Ep. 5. *Free from obligation, unpledged, not obliged by presents, &c., independent*; Cic. Verr. 2, 78.

V. *Free, unbridled, unchecked, taking all manner of liberties, licentious*; libera turba temulentorum, Cic.: convivium liberorum, id.: libera lustra, Plaut.

LIBER, bri, m. I. *The white or inner rind of a tree, the rind which is under the outer bark (cortex)*; Virg.: Colum.: the ancients used to write on this inner rind; hence, II. *Any writing consisting of several leaves*. 1. *A book*; Cic.: Nep.: also, a poem; Quint.: a speech; id.: a comedy; id.: also, a book, i. e. a division or portion of a book or other writing; tres libri de natura deorum, Cic.: the Sibylline books in particular are frequently called simply, libri, Cic.: Liv.: and thus of similar books; legeret libros, sc. augurales, Cic. Nat. Deor. 2, 4. 2. *A list, catalogue, register, roll*; Cic. 3. *A letter, epistle*; Nep. 4. *A rescript*; principis, Plin. Ep.

LIBER, eri, m. (from libo, *λίβω*, to pour, wet, moisten) *Wine*; Ter.: Hor.

LIBER, eri, m. *A son*; Cod. Just.: we usually find the plural, liberi, children, so called in respect of their parents, not of their age, i. e. sons and daughters; liberos suscipere, Cic., to beget, or, to bear: procreare, id.: liberis operam dare, id., to beget children: jus trium liberorum, the right or privilege of three children, i. e. a certain privilege enjoyed by the father of three children, which others who had no children or less than three did not possess; such were, a preference shown him as a candidate for an office, the right of holding office before his twenty-fifth year: but sometimes the emperors presented this jus trium liberorum to such as had not three children; Plin. Ep. N. B. 1. Liberi is frequently used of a single child, but usually in impassioned or rhetorical discourse; Ter. And. 5, 3, 20: Cic. Phil. 1, 1. 2. Liberi, for filii, Sons; procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hygin.: also for, grandchildren, great grandchildren, &c.; Pand. 3. Liberi, of animals, Plaut. 4. Liberum, for liberorum, Cic.: Liv. 5. Progenies liberum, for liberi, Liv.

LIBERALIS, e. I. *Of or relating to freedom, i. e. the state or condition of a freeman*; causa, an action concerning freedom, Cic.: liberali causa asserere aliquem manu, Ter., formally to assert that any one is freeborn: iudicium, Quint., i. e. in causa liberali: nuptiae, Plaut., between free-born persons: nomina, Varr., i. e. hominum liberorum. II. *Befitting a free-born person (or gentleman), noble, ingenuous, well-bred*; ingenium, Ter., a noble disposition: mens, Cic.: vir, Ter., i. e. of a noble mind: artes, or doctrine, Cic., liberal, befitting a freeman (or gentleman): liberalissima studia, id.: liberalibus studiis prediti, Tac., i. e. scholars: fortuna liberator, Liv., a more respectable condition: conjugium, Ter.: liberalior victus, Liv., a better or superior manner of living. Hence, 1. *Kind, gracious*; responsum, Cic.: voluntas, id. 2. *Liberall, bountiful, generous*; liberales (homines), Cic.: liberalissimus, id.: also seq. genit.; e. g. pecuniæ, Sall. 3. *Plethful, copious, large*; viaticum, Cic.: sumtus, id.: or in these two passages of Cicero, we may take liberalis in the same sense as above with victus, and render it as follows; liberale viaticum, a liberal or suitable provision; liberalis sumptus, expenses such as a respectable rank or station demands; notio, Cels.: enule, Tac. 4. *Beautiful*; forma virginis, Ter.

LIBERITAS, ætis, f. (liberalis) I. *A disposition or mode of thinking, befitting a free-born man (or gentleman), ingenuousness, gentleness, mildness*; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. II. *Kindness, courtesy, civility*; Ter.: Cic. III. *Liberality, bountifulness*; Cic.: hence, a liberal present; liberalitates revocare, Tac.

LIBERALTER, adv. I. *In a manner befitting a free-born man (or gentleman), gentlemanly, honourably*; educatus, Cic.: eruditus, id.: servire, Ter., honourably, i. e. willingly and without fear of punishment. Thus also, liberalter obire officia, Liv., willingly, freely. II. *Kindly, courteously*; Cic.: Nep.: liberalissime, Cic.

III. *Generously, liberally*; nec potui accipi liberalius, Cic. IV. *Bountifully, profusely*; instructus, Cæs.: indulgere sibi liberalius, Nep., to live sumptuously: vivo liberalius, Cic.

LIBERATIO, õnis, f. (libero) I. *A freeing, delivering from any thing; culpe, from blame, Cic.* II. *An acquitting in a court of justice, an acquittal*; Cic. III. *A liberating, setting at liberty*; e. g. of a state, Justin.

IV. *A releasing from a debt, whether by payment, or a remission of the debt*; Pand.

LIBERATOR, õris, m. (libero) *A deliverer, freer*; patriæ, Cic. N. B. 1. As a title of Jupiter, Tac. 2. Liberator ille populi Rom. animus, Liv.

LIBERE, adv. I. *In a manner befitting a freeman (or gentleman), honourably*; educare, to bring up, Ter. II. *Freely, without impediment or restriction*; vivere, Ter.: respirare, Cic. III. *Camidly, openly, fearlessly*; loqui, Cic.: liberius, id. IV. *Liberally, bountifully*; ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Virg.

LIBERI, grum, m. *Children*; see LIBER, eri.

LIBERO, õvi, õtum, õre, (liber, a, um) Gen. *To loosen, set free*; hence, I. *To liberate from slavery,*

to set at liberty; aliquem, Cic.: also, to release from confinement, let out; pullos cavea, id. II. Gen. *To free, disengage, release*; aliquem ab erratione, Cic.: a quartana, id.: ex incommodis, id.: also without a preposition; aliquem culpa, id.: suspitione, id.: periculo, Cæs.: se ere alieno, Cic.: thus also, liberali; e. g. ere alieno, id.: culpa, id.: also seq. genit.; e. g. culpa, Liv.: voti, id.: also, obsidionem urbis, to raise a siege, id., for, urbem obsidione; especially, 1. *To free or exempt from taxes*; Byzantios, Cic. 2. *Domum, Cic., sc. religione, from the sacredness attached to it*. 3. *From a prohibitory edict; eos liberarem, Cic., sc. from my prohibition*. 4. *Buthrotios liberavisset, sc. from the proscription and division of their lands*. 5. *To free from an obligation*; Volusium, Cic., sc. from suretyship and payment: fundum, Pand., from a mortgage; hence, fidem suam, Cic., to fulfil one's promises: promissa, id., to render not binding, to do away with the obligation of, make void, cancel; hence, debitor liberatur, Pand., when he pays; hence, to pay; fig.; impensam suo pretio liberet, Colum., repay, make good, cover. 6. *To free from difficulty, put in order, adjust*; nomina, dehts, Liv. 7. *To acquit, absolve, from a charge*; aliquem, Cic.: hence, Milo liberatur non profectus esse, id., is acquitted of the charge of having gone. 8. *Templa liberata, sc. from that which hinders the prospect, Cic. e. Legg. XII. Tab.* III. *To go over, pass*; flumen, Hygin. N. B. Liberasso, for liberavero, Plaut.

LIBERTA. See LIBERTUS.

LIBERTAS, ætis, f. (liber, a, um) I. *Freedom, liberty, i. e. the condition of a freeman, or one who is his own master*; Cic.: hence, freedom, liberty, i. e. the condition of a person, 1. *That is no slave*; se in libertatem vindicare, Cic., to set one's self at liberty. 2. Especially, *Liberty, freedom, i. e. the condition of a citizen of a free state, when it includes the notion of all advantages and rights of such a person, e. g. of voting at the comitia, of making laws and electing magistrates; ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, Cic., for, to call upon to vote: libertatem eripere, Liv., i. e. the right of voting: imminuere, Cic.: mulieris, id., i. e. the privileges or advantages of this free condition. 3. *Of a state that has no one single head, or king*; Liv.: libertatem retinere, Cic. II. *Freedom, liberty, i. e. the power of doing what one pleases*; vivendi, Cic.: dat populo libertatem, ut — faciant, id.: also seq. infin.; propert.: also with a genitive of a substantive; omnium rerum, Liv.: also, want of restraint, uncurbed licence; nimia in adolescentia, Cic. III. *Freedom of speech*; libertatem requirere, Cic. IV. *Freedom or exemption from taxes*; Pand.*

LIBERTINITAS, ætis, f. (libertinus) *The condition of a freedman*; Pand.

LIBERTINUM, i. n. (libertinus) *Property obtained by a freedman on the death of his master*; Calp. Decl.

LIBERTINUS, a, um. (libertus) *Belonging to the number of freedmen, of the condition of freedmen*; plebs, Plin.: conditio, Pand.: hence, homo libertinus, Cic.; and simply, Libertinus, id., *A freedman, in respect of his condition, for in respect of his master he was called libertus*; thus, also, libertina, Hor. But writers after the age of Augustus seem not always to have observed this distinction. N. B. In the time of Appius Claudius, a. u. c. 447, and for some considerable time afterwards, libertinus denoted the son of a freedman, and the grandson of a libertus was the first of his family that was considered ingenuus or free-born. But afterwards, the sons also of freedmen were ingenui, and the freedmen themselves had the libertinitas; see Suet. Claud. 24.

LIBERTUS, a, um. (or liberatus, a, um) *Made free; hence, Libertus, subst., A freedman, i. e. a slave made free*; Ter.: Cic.: yet he was called libertus only in respect of his master; see Libertinus; thus also, Liberta, *A freedwoman*; id.: hence, liberta Veneris, Cic., i. e. that has become free from certain services or charges in the worship of Venus. N. B. Dat. and ablat., libertabus; e. g. libertis libertabusque, Pand., where it is used for the sake of distinction; we find otherwise, libertis, Plin. Ep.

LIBET, or LÛBER, buit and bitum est, ãre. *It pleases, is agreeable*; mihi, tibi, &c., and without a dative; e. g. poterit id, quod libet, et ci libebit, quod non licet, Cic.: meo animo lubitum est, Ter., it was pleasing or agreeable: que cuique libuissent, Suet.: non libet plura scribere, sc. mihi, Cic., I am not disposed: ut libet, sc. tibi, Ter., as you please: also seq. accus. et infin.; e. g. libet scrire me hoc, Plaut.

LIBIDINITAS, ætis, f. i. q. Libido; Laber.

LIBIDINOR, õri, (libido) *To indulge lustful or sensual passions*; Suet.

LIBIDINOSE, adv. *According to one's pleasure, out of caprice, wantonly*; Cic.: libidinosus, Tert.

LIBIDINOSUS, a, um. (libido) I. *That acts according to mere pleasure or caprice, self-willed, wilful, capricious, wanton, arbitrary*; also, libidinously, lustful; homo, Nep., a profligate, rake; nihil isto homine libidinosius, Cic., more immoderate in his desires: homo libidinosissimus, id.: caper, Ilor.: fortuna, Sen.: also of things,

in respect of which one acts according to mere pleasure or caprice; libidinissima liberator, Cic.; sententia, id., partial or arbitrary: dapes, Colum., dainty, luxurious: amor, Cic. II. *Destruous, covetous, eager; gloriae, Tert.*

LIBIDO, Inis. f. (libet) I. *Humour, will, fancy, inclination, desire, longing appetite, passion for any thing, thirst, pleasure; ab libidinem vexare aliquid, Cic., just as he pleases, to his own content: ad libidinem aliorum, id., to please others: ad libidinem fingitur, id., without reason, arbitrarily: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum, Liv., as their humour directed them: per libidinem, id., whim, impulse: nisi ex libidine, Tac., save only when they are in the humour: ex libidine, Sall., or, libidine, Cic., arbitrarily, to suit himself: libido est scire, Plaut., I will, it pleases me, &c.: in armis libidinem habebat, Sall., delighted in arms: iracundia pars est libidinis, of desire, Cic.: ratio, quae in libidinem venit, id., for which one has a fancy: libido ulciscendi, id., desire for revenge: aliquid libido urinae lacescit, Gell., he has an desire or wants to make water. Especially, II. *An immoderate or unreasonable desire, caprice, wantonness; iudicium, Cic., when they acquit or condemn out of mere caprice: quaedam artis libido, Plin., a certain waywardness of art, depraved fondness for the marvellous: hence, libidines, deires, i. e. evil desires; Cic. III. Sexual desire or passion; desire, passion, love; Ter.: especially, lust, criminal appetite; Cic.: Liv.**

LIBITINA, ae. f. In the temple of Libitina, the goddess of funerals, all the apparatus for funerals could be bought or hired, and a register of deaths was kept: hence, funera in rationem Libitinae veniunt, Suet.: acerba, Hor.: hence, I. *Any kind of furniture for funerals; pestilentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, Liv., that all the funerals could hardly be supplied. II. A tier for the dead, or a funeral pile; Mart. Plin. III. The trade or profession of an undertaker; Val. Max. IV. Death; Hor.*

LIBITINARIUS, i. m. (Libitina) *An undertaker; Sen. LIBITUS, a, um, and LIBITUM, i. See LIBER.*

LIBO, avi, atum, are. (λίβω) I. *To take a little from any thing; libare gramina dentibus, Calp., i. e. to crop: libas ex omnibus, Cic.: a natura deorum libatos animos habemus, id., our souls are taken from the Divine essence: especially, II. To take a taste of any thing, to taste, sip; cibos, Ov.: ammum, Virg.: iecur, Liv., to eat a little of: hence, to kiss; cibos digitis, Ov.: oscula nate, Virg., to take a little of any thing in order to pour it out to the gods: hence, to pour out a libation; honorem laticum (i. e. wine) in mensam, Virg.: charchesia Baccho, id.: nunc pateras libate Jovi, id.: also gen., to pour out or forth: forem in tempora natl, Val. Fl. 3. To take any thing in order to offer or consecrate it to a god; diis dapes, Liv.: hence gen., to offer or consecrate any thing, especially the first of its kind, to a god; and gen., to offer, dedicate, consecrate; uvam, Tibull.: frugem Cereri, Ov.: tura diis, id.: also seq. ablat.; e. g. lacte, viuo, Plin.: fig., to offer, dedicate, consecrate; et gacae lacrimas, Ov.: carmina arcti, Propert. II. *To lessen, diminish, impair; nil de corpore, Lucr.: vices, Liv.: virginitatem, Ov., i. e. to destroy.**

LIBONOTUS, or -OS, i. m. (λιβόνωτος) i. q. *Austro-africanus, Sen.*

LIBRA, ae. f. (λίρα) I. *A pound, the Roman pound; Varr.: Plin.: also with pondo, i. e. in weight, Liv., which is redundant: some fluids also were weighed, Suet. Cas. 33; or here a measure of liquids may be understood. II. An instrument for weighing, a balance, pair of scales; Cic.: hence, libra et aere, Liv., by payment, or, a formal payment: per aes et libram, by a mock sale, in which the seller threw an As into the scale: hence, 1. The constellation Libra; Virg. 2. A line, level, plummet; aquaria, Vitr.: hence, ad libram, exactly, Cæs. III. A counterpoise; Plin.*

LIBRALIS, ae. (libra) *Of or containing a pound; Colum. LIBRAMEN, Inis. n. (libro) A balance, counterpoise; Liv.*

LIBRAMENTUM, i. n. (libro) I. *That by which any thing receives a downward impulse, weight, gravity; plumbi, Liv., the heaviness or weight of lead: hence, the power by which a thing moves rapidly in any direction; aqua, Plin., i. e. force, rapidity, power by which water finds its level: hence, that which gives any thing an impetus or swing; e. g. a rope, &c., fastened on; tormentum, Tac. II. Flatness, evenness, such as is obtained by a level; Cic.: also gen., equality; ventorum hiemalium et aestivalium, Colum.*

LIBRARIA, ae. See LIBRARIUS.

LIBRARIOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of libarius) I. *A copyist, scribe, secretary, amanuensis; Cic. II. A bookseller; Cic.*

LIBRARIUM, i. n. See LIBRARIUS.

LIBRARIUS, a, um. (from liber) *Concerned with books; scriba, Varr.; or, scriptor, Hor., a copyist: slaves were employed in copying books and other writings, sometimes for their master, sometimes for sale: they also*

wrote other things for their masters, as, letters, & hence, the word may be rendered, secretary, scribe, copyist, &c.: hence Librarius, subst. 1. *A secretary, scribe, copyist, book-keeper; Cic.: Liv. 2. A bookseller; Sen.: hence, Librarium, subst., A case for books and other writings; Cic.: Libraria, sc. taberna, Gell., a book-seller's shop.*

LIBRARIUS, a, um. (from libra) I. *That weighs out; hence, Libraria, subst., sc. ancilla, A maid who weighed out wool to the slaves; Juv. II. Containing a pound, of a pound weight; frustum, Colum.*

LIBRATIO, onis. f. (libro) I. *A weighing, weighing out; Vitr. II. Equilibration, a state of equilibrium; Vitr.*

LIBRATOR, oris. m. (libro) I. *One who weighs or levels, especially, one who ascertains the height from which water may be brought; Plin. Ep. II. One who throws or hurls weapons by means of machines; an engineer; Tac. Ann. 2, 20; 13, 39, ed. Ern.; where ed. Gron. has libratores in the same signification.*

LIBRATURA, ae. f. (libro) *A making even; cutis, Veget. LIBRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of librare; see LIBRO.*

II. *Adj. 1. Level, even, horizontal; aqua, Vitr.: plantities, id. 2. Balanced, poised, swung; librata glans, Liv.: librator iectus, id.*

LIBRIGER, a, um. (liber and gero) *That carries books; Paul. Nol.*

LIBRILIS, e. (libra) I. *Of a pound, containing a pound; libilla, sc. saxa, of a pound in weight, Cæs. B. G. 7, 81. II. Librile, sc. instrumentum, Gell., A balance, pair of scales.*

LIBRIPENS, dis. m. (libra and pendo) I. *One who weighed or reckoned out the pay to soldiers; Plin. II. One who in mock sales held the scale in which he apparently weighed the money given for the thing purchased; Plin.*

LIBRATOR, oris. m. See LIBRATOR.

LIBRO, avi, atum, are. (libra) I. *To weigh; fig.; crimina in antithese, Pers. II. To make even or level; pavimenta, Cato: fig.; orbem horis, Colum., i. e. to make day and night equal. III. Aquam, Vitr., to determine the difference of level between the water and the place to which it is to be conducted. IV. To keep in equilibrium; terra librata ponderibus, Cic., kept in equilibrium: aëris vi suspensus librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin.: also fig.; immensum imperii corpus, Tac. V. To swing backwards and forwards, to vibrate, brandish; also, to throw, cast, hurl; telum, Virg.: se, of birds, to balance themselves, i. e. to fly, Plin.: thus also, cursum in aëre, Ov., to fly: also se, of bees, Virg., to balance themselves, keep themselves in an equilibrium, fly.*

VI. *To cause any thing to hang or swing, to suspend, to keep any thing hanging or swinging; or simply, to keep any thing in its position; vela libratur ab aura, Ov.: pondus pediculo libratur, i. e. sustinetur, hangs, is suspended, Plin. VII. To weigh, fig., i. e. to ponder, examine; Stat.: Cod. Theod. — See also LIBRATUS.*

LIBS, libis. m. (λίβη, λίβος) sc. ventus, i. q. *Africanus. A wind blowing south-west by west; Plin.*

LIBUM, i. n. A cake; Cato: Ov.: especially, a kind of cake offered to the gods, and composed of flour, milk, eggs, and oil; Varr.: Virg.: Ov.: such were baked on persons' birth-days, a birth-day cake; Ov.

LIBURNICUS, a, um, and LIBURNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Liburnia: hence Liburna and Liburnica, æ. f. (sc. navis) A kind of light-sailing vessel, a pinnace; Cæs.: Hor.: Tac.: Plin.: Suet.*

LICENS, tis. I. Part. of liceor; see LICEOR. II. *Adj. (from licet) 1. Of persons, Free, i. e. taking liberties, bold, forward, presumptuous; also, wanton; Luperus, Propert. 2. Of things, Free, unrestrained; jocus, Stat.: licentior dithyrambus, Cic.*

LICENTER, adv. *Freely, i. e. 1. After one's own pleasure, without restraint; agere, Tac.: licenter errare, Cic. (in speaking), to digress without rule or method.*

II. *Fearlessly, boldly, courageously; Cic.: licentius, id.*

LICENTIA, ae. f. (licens) I. *Liberty to do as one pleases, licence, permission, leave; deterioris sumus licentia, Ter., by having our own way: pueris ludendi licentiam dare, Cic.: licentiam concessam habere, id.: licentiam permittere, ut, &c., id. II. Liberty which one assumes to himself, boldness, presumption, licence; licentiam sibi sumere, Liv.: poetarum, Cic.: dicendi, id.: especially, unrestrained liberty, licentiousness, unbridled, unbounded licence; hujus seculi, id.: militum, Nep.: habere licentiam sempiternam, Cic.*

LICENTIOSUS, a, um. (licentia) *Too free, unrestrained, licentious, wanton; Quint.: Apul.: licentiosior, Sen.: licentiosissimum, Augustin.*

LICEO, ui, tum, ere. I. *To be put up for sale, to have a price put upon it at an auction or other sale, be valued at a certain price; quiq; libebunt, Plaut., will be bid for: quanti licuisse scribis hortos, Cic., how much was bid for them? or rather, for how much were they sold? pluris, Hor., to be valued at more: parvo pretio quom liceret, Mart., since little was bid for her. II. For liceri, of sellers, To offer for sale, put a price upon*

any thing, to ask so much for; Plin. 35, 36, 13, e lect. Har.

LICEOR, itum sum, eri. (from liceo) *To bid money or offer a price for any thing at an auction*; liceti sunt usque eo, Cic. bid so long: contra liceri aucto nemo. Cæs., to outbid him: hortos, for a garden, Cic. de pretio, Apul., to say how much is asked for it: the price asked is put in the ablative; centus, Pers.

LICESIT, for licuerit; Plaut.

LICET, uit and itum est, ere. verb. impers. I. *It is permitted or allowed, it is lawful or right*; with a dative; Cic.: also frequently without a dative, i. e. *one may*; licet rogare? may I ask? id.: also with an accusative and infinitive, for the dative; non licet hominem esse, &c., Ter., that a man may be, or for a man to be: nos furi liceret, Cic. N. B. I. The thing permitted is frequently put in the infinitive, and then esse is usually followed by a dative of the predicate; Themistocli licuit esse otioso, Cic.: but also by an accusative of the predicate; civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id.: also with fieri we find an accusative; consulens, Cæs.: and with vivere a dative; si ei (Virginia) liberæ vivere licitum fuisset, Liv.: also, sometimes the neuter of an adjective or pronoun precedes as a subject; quid liceat, Cic.: omnia licent, Sen.: also, frequently the conjunctive, with the omission of ut; e. g. fremant omnes licet, Cic., let all murmur, all may murmur, or, although all murmur: amet licet, Ov., he may love: sequatur licebit, Cic., he may, &c. Respecting the difference between an infinitive and conjunctive after licet, see Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 35, 2. 2. Also with per, which points out the person or thing that gives permission; per me licet, Cic.: per leges liceret, id. 3. Also followed by posse, which is redundant; licuit posse domesticis copiis ornare convivium, Cic.: also preceded by permittitur est; e. g. neque permittitur est, ut vobis impune liceat, &c., id. 4. Licetur permittitur; Cic. II. Instead of, 'it is allowed or permitted me,' we may often say, *I can, I may*; licuit Themistocli esse otioso, Cic., he could, &c.: intelligi licet, id., one may, &c.: hæc præscripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, id.: also, *I must, one must*; licet mirari, id.: cornere, id.: thus also, licetibus si ignotus, Propert., you must remain unknown. III. Licet, or licebit, may frequently be rendered, '*Let*,' especially with a conjunctive; fremant omnes licet, Cic.: see above; also with quantumvis, or quamvis, i. e. *how much soever, id.*

LICET, conj. (formed from the verb licet) *Although, notwithstanding*; with a conjunctive; e. g. omnia licet concurrent, Cic.: licet tibi significarim, tamen, &c., id.: also with an indicative; e. g. licet imperator rescripsit, Pand.

LICHANOS, i. f. (λῆχνός) *The name of a note in music*; lichanos hypaton, the D, lichanos meson, the G, Vitr.

LICHEN, enis, m. (λίχην) I. *An eruption on the human skin, a tetter, a ringworm*; Plin. II. *A kind of herb good against letters*; id.

LICIATUS, a, um. (from licium) *Begun (as a web on the loom)*; Augustin.

LICINIO, are. *To cover, or to delineate, express*; Apul.—See LACINIO.

LICIUM, i. n. (licium) *Lint for a wound*; *linen threads or filaments to put into a wound*; Veget.

LICITATIO, onis, f. (licitor) *An offering, a price, a bidding for any thing*; Cic.: dividere ad licitationem, Suet., to the highest bidder: maxima, id., the highest bidding.

LICITATOR, oris, m. (licitor) *One who offers a price or bids for any thing at an auction or sale*; Cic. Off. 3, 15; ad Div. 7, 2. In both passages, however, others, perhaps more correctly, read, illicitator.

LICITE, adv. *With permission, in a lawful or permitted manner, with right*; Pand.

LICIRO, i. q. Licite. See LICITUS.

LICTOR, atus sum, ari. (freq. of licitor) I. *To offer a price, bid for any thing*; Plaut.: capita hostium, Curt., to offer a price for the heads, &c. II. *To contend, fight*; intr se, Enn.

LICTUS, a, um. (licet) *Permitted, allowed, free, lawful*; sermo, Virg.: licitum est, Plaut., it is permitted or allowed: Licita, *Lawful things, things that are allowed*; Tac.: hence, Licito, *In a lawful or allowable manner, by right*; Solin.

LICIUM, i. n. I. *A thrum, i. e. the threads of the old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened*; Virg.: also, *any thread of the web*; licia tæxæ, Auson., to weave. II. *Any thread*; Ov. III. *Per lanceum et licium*; see LANCX.

LICTOR, oris, m. A *lictor*, i. e. a public servant of certain magistrates; Cic.: among other things the business of these officers was, 1. To walk in a line before certain magistrates, bearing the fasces on their shoulders, requiring the people to make way (this action of the lictors is called submovere), or to pay their respects to the magistrate (which action of the lictors is called animadvertere). Twenty-four lictors walked before a dictator; twelve before a consul, decemvir, or tribune with military power; six before a prætor, &c.; and also one before a vestal virgin: the lictor who walked first was called

lictor primus; to whom the submovere and animadvertere especially belonged: the one who walked immediately before the magistrate was called lictor proximus. 2. To perform the commands of the magistrates; e. g. to bind offenders, to beat them with their fasces (ex fascibus), to behold criminals, &c.: but they did this only in the case of free persons, or Roman citizens. 3. In the comitia curiata, thirty lictors represented the thirty curiæ and voted for them; Cic.

LIEN, enis, and LIENIS, is, m. (the ancient Latin form for splen) *The spleen or spleen*; Plaut.: Cels.: plur., Plin.

LIENŌSUS, a, um. (lien) *Splenic*; Plaut.: Vitr. LIGAMENT, inis, n. (ligo) *A band, tie, a bandage*; Ov.: Colum.

LIGAMENTUM, i. m. (ligo) *A band, tie, bandage*; Tac. LIGATIO, onis, f. (ligo) *A binding*; Scrib. Larg.

LIGĀTERA, æ, f. (ligo) *A band, tie*; Pallad.: hence, *an anulet*; Ammian.

LIGNARIUS, a, um. (lignum) *Belonging to or concerned with wood*; negotiatio, Capitol., a dealing in wood: Lignarius, subst., *A carpenter*; Pallad.: also, a *timber-merchant*: hence, inter lignarios, Liv., a place at Rome, probably, in the timber-market.

LIGNATIO, onis, f. (lignor) I. *A fetching or selling of wood*; Cæs. II. *A place where wood is felled*; Colum.

LIGNATOR, oris, m. (lignor) *One who fetches or procures wood*; Cæs.

LIGNEOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of ligneus) *Wooden*, when spoken of small things; lynchuchus, Cic.

LIGNEUS, a, um. (lignum) I. *Of wood, wooden*; Cic.: Cæs.; fig.; conjux, Catull. II. *That is like wood*; putamen, semen, Plin. N. B. Ligna salus, i. e. *salus* (salutation) in tabella scripta, Plaut.

LIGNICIDA, æ, m. (lignum and cado) *A hewer of wood*; this word was not in use, according to Varr. L. 7, 33.

LIGNOR, atus sum, ari. (lignum) *To fetch wood*; Cæs.

LIGNOSUS, a, um. (lignum) *Like wood*; fructus, nucleus, Plin.: lignosiora sunt reliqua, id.

LIGNUM, i. n. I. *Wood*: hence, ligna, in speaking of more than one piece of wood; e. g. of fire-wood, Cic.: hence, lignum (fire-wood) is opposed to materia (timber for building), Pand. N. B. Ligna ferris in silvam, Hor.; a proverb, as, in English, to carry coals to Newcastle.

II. *Any thing made of wood*; e. g. a writing-table, Juv. III. With the poets, for arbor; Virg. IV. Pliny gives the name, lignum, to the hard parts of fruit, namely, the shell and the kernel; he calls also a certain defect in tables, lignum, when the wood is neither figured nor striped, but quite plain.

LIGO, avi, atum, are. I. *To bind, tie*; aliquem vinculo, Tac.: manus post terga, Ov.: also, *to bind or fasten to any thing*; funem litoribus, Lucan.: mulam, Hor.: cornu ad erus, Plin.: sudarium circum collum, Suet.: *to tie, i. e. to make by tying*; nodos, Sen. II. *To bind up, close up by binding*; vulnera veste, Ov.: collum laqueo, id. III. *To bind, fig., i. e. to join, fasten, wind round, surround*; balteus loriam ligat, surrounds, Val. Fl.: digitos ligat junctura, Ov.: cæmentia in tectis, Plin.: pisces in glacie ligatos, Ov.: nimbi ligati, Cic., Petron.: argumenta in catenam, Quint.: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov.

LIGO, onis, m. *A mattock, hoe*; Hor.: Ov.: hence, for agricultura, Juv. 7, 33.

LIGŪLA, or LINGŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of lingua: but lingua was used only by the vulgar; see Mart. 14, 128.) *A small tongue*: hence, I. *A tongue of land*; Cæs.

II. *The latchet of a shoe*; Mart.: hence, as a term of reproach; Plaut. III. *A spoon, ladle*; e. g. for skimming a pot, Colum.: also, an instrument for taking ointment out of boxes, a spatula; Plin.: hence, as a measure of quantity, a spoonful; id. IV. *A small sword*; Varr.

V. *The point of a stake which was fitted into a stove*; Colum. VI. *The short end of a lever*; Vitr. VII. *The pointed part of pipes, by which they are joined together*; id. VIII. *The mouth-piece of a flute*; Plin.

IX. *Tabulatio lingule*, Apul., in the shape of a tongue.

LIGURIO, or LIGURRIO, ivi and ii, tum. 4. (lingo) I. Intrans. *To eat delicately, pick out choice or dainty bits*; Ter. II. Trans. I. *To lick, lick up*; Varr.: jus, Hor.: homines, Plaut., i. e. eorum cibos. 2. Fig.; *To apply one's self to any thing in order to learn or to practise it, to take a taste of*; Cic. 3. *To long or lust after*; luca, Cic.: erulationem agrarium, id.

LIGURITIO, or LIGURITIO, onis, f. (ligurio) *Lickerishness, daintiness*; Cic.

LIGURITOR, or LIGURITOR, oris, m. (ligurio) *A lickerish fellow, a sweet tooth*; Auson.

LIGUSTUM, i. n. *A kind of shrub, privet, primprim* (Ligustum vulgare, L.), Virg.: also, Plin. 24, 45, ligustum is mentioned, with some doubt, as synonymous with Cypros; see CYPROS, II.

LILIACETUS, a, um. (lilium) *Of lilies*; oleum, Pallad.

LILIFLUM, i. n. (lilium) *A bed of lilies*; Pallad.

LILIUM, i. n. (from λίλιν) I. *A lily*; Plin.: the most known is the white lily, Liliium album, or candidum,

Virg., or argenteum, Propert.: also, lilies of other colours are mentioned; e. g. rubens, Plin. (Lilium Chalcedonicum, L.) II. From a resemblance, *Certain stakes set in the ground, as an impediment to the enemy, and reaching about four inches from the surface, are called lilia, Cas.*

LIMA, æ. f. I. *A file*; Plaut.: Plin. II. Fig.; *a file: the polishing of written compositions*; labor limæ, Hor.: lima ultima defuit meis scriptis, Ov.: extremam linam operipri, Plin. Ep.

LIMÆCEUS, a, um. (limus) *Of mire, slime, or dirt*; Tert.

LIMÆRIUS, a, um. (limus) *Belonging to or concerned with mud or slime, slimy*; piscina, Frontin., where the water as it flows out deposits a slime.

LIMÆTE, adv. *As if polished with a file, accurately, exactly*; Cic.: limatius, Ammian.

LIMÆTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of limatus) *Polished with a file, accurate, exact*; iudicium, Cic.

LIMÆTUS, a, um. I. Part. of limo; see LIMO. II. Adj. *Polished, finished, perfect, fine, accurate, exact*; limatus moribus, Cic.: limatus dicendi genus, id.

LIMAX, æcis. c. *A snail, slug, such as eats garden plants*; Colum.

LIMBATUS, a, um. (limbus) *Having a hem or fringe, fringed*; Gallien. ap. Treb. Poll.

LIMBOLÆRIUS, i. m. (limbus) *A maker of fringes for ladies' garments*; Plaut.

LIMBUS, i. m. I. *A border with which any thing is enclosed*; e. g. 1. Of a garment, *A hem, border, fringe*; Virg.: Ov. 2. Of any thing woven, and so, *a selvage*; Ov. II. *Any stripe, band or girdle*; 1. *A stripe*; signorum, Varr., the zodiac. 2. *A fillet, head-band*; Claud. 3. *A girdle*; Stat.

LIMEN, inis. n. I. *The threshold of a door*; also, *the lintel*; limen superum et inferum, Plaut.: limen Arabicum, Propert., a threshold of Arabian marble: non alio limine dignus eras, id., no other threshold, i. e. no other mistress. Observe also that the following significations are figurative, in the same manner as we can say 'threshold' for 'door,' 'house.' II. *The door or entrance of a building*; fores in liminibus aedium, Cic.: templi, Cæs.: intrare intra limen, Plaut.; or limen, Juv.; or, limina subire, id.; with us, to cross the threshold, to go into a house; fig., a limine leti reverti, Lucr., from death's door, i. e. to come to life again: a limine salutare, Sen., to salute in passing by, i. e. only to touch upon. III. *A house, dwelling, residence, habitation, abode*; limine contineri, Liv.: se limine pelli, Virg.: limina mutant, id., homes: tua limina adirem, id.: sceleratum, id., the abode of the wicked in the infernal regions: also, a room; intrare limen, Ov.

IV. *A beginning, or, an end*. 1. *A beginning, commencement*; belli, Tac.: vita, Sen.: hence, *The barrier or starting-place in a race-course*; Virg. 2. *An end*; lucis, finitæ, Apul.: or, a limit, boundary; Apulie, Hor.: interni maris, Plin., the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar

LIMENARCHA, æ. m. (λιμηνάρχης) *A harbour-master*; Pand.

LIMES, Itis. m. I. *A boundary*; e. g. between two fields, which is formed by a strip of unploughed land, a path, stone, &c.; Virg.: saxum, limes agro positus, id., i. e. a boundary stone, landmark: also, *a way or path through a field or vineyard*; limes decumanus, Plin., one of the main paths or strips of land from east to west: limes transversus, id., a cross-path narrower than the former, and intersecting it from north to south; fig., *a boundary, limit*; carminis, Stat.: tenui limite dividi, Quint.: hence, 1. *An artificial boundary, fortified boundary line, boundary wall*; limitem scindere, Tac. 2. *A difference, interval, distance*; brevi limite, Ov.

II. *A road or path between or across fields, and, any path or road not in the city*; Varr.: Ov.: Liv.: Colum.: also, *any way, passage*; e. g. in the circus, Tert.: hence, 1. *A way which one makes for himself*; e. g. with the sword, Virg. 2. Fig. *A line, track, path, channel, &c.*; aquarum, Ov.: solitus limes fluminis, id., bed: quasi limes ad cœli aditum, Cic.: especially, *the track of a comet or meteor*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: hence, *sectus limes, Ov.*, of the zodiac; fig.; eundem limitem agere, id., to make the same way, i. e. to use the same means. 3. *A line*; as, on a precious stone, Plin.

LIMEUM, i. n. *A kind of herb, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls used to anoint the arrows used in hunting*; Ranunculus thora, L., Plin.

LIMICOLA, æ. c. (limus and colo) *That dwells or lives in mud or slime*; Auson.

LIMIGENUS, a, um. (limus and gigno) *Born in mud or slime*; Auson.

LIMINÆRIS, e. (limen) *Belonging to a threshold or lintel*; Vitruv.: trabes, id., a rafter in the ceiling of a room.

LIMIS, e. for LIMUS, a, um, Ammian.

LIMITANÆUS, a, um. (limes) *That is on the borders*; civitas, Capitol.: milites, Spart., frontier troops; the lands assigned to them are called limitrophæ agri or fundi, Cod. Just.

LIMITĀRIS, e. i. q. Limitaneus; Varr.

LIMITĀRIO, ōnis. f. (limito) *A fixing, limiting*; Vitruv.

LIMITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (limes) I. *To enclose within boundaries, to mark off by limits, to bound*; vineas, Plin. II. *To fix, appoint*; quæstionem, Varr.

LIMITRŌPHUS, a, um. See LIMITANEUS.

LIMMA, ātis. n. (λίμμα) *A semi-tone*; Macrobi.

LIMO, adv. See LIMUS, a, um.

LIMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from limo) I. *To file*; gemmas, Plin. II. *To rub*; cornua ad saxa, id.: hence, caput cum aliquo, Plaut., to join, or, to kiss. III. *To file, fig.*, i. e. *to rid of superfluities, to polish, finish*; quæ a me limantur politius, Cic.: hence, se limare ad, &c.: id., to make one's self fit for any thing IV. *To file off or away*; plumbum limatum, Plin., lead filings: hence, fig., *to take away, diminish*; de altero limavit, Cic.: commodata alicuius oculo obliquo (i. e. invidio), Hor. V. *To examine attentively*; veritatem, Cic. — See also LIMATUS, a, um.

LIMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from limus) *To bespatter with mud*; Plaut.

LIMŌNIA, æ. f. (λιμωνία, i. e. prætensis) I. *A kind of anemone*; Plin. 21, 38. II. *A plant*, i. q. Scolymus; Plin. 22, 43.

LIMŌNIATIS, æ. m. (λιμωνιάτης), or LIMONITIS, idis. f. (λιμωνιάτης) *A kind of precious stone of a green colour, apparently the smaragdus*; Plin. 37, 62.

LIMŌNION, or LEMONIUM, i. n. (λιμώνιον) i. e. beta sylvestris; Plin.

LIMŌSUS, a, um. (limus) *Full of slime or mud, slimy, muddy*; Virg.: limosa, plur., *slimy or muddy places*; Plin.

LIMPĪDUS, a, um. (another form for liquidus) *Clear, limpid*; lacus, Catull.: vox, Plin.: aqua limpido, Vitruv.: vinum limpidiſſimum, Colum.

LIMPĪTŪDO, inis. f. *Clearness or transparency of a liquid*; aquæ, Plin.

LIMŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lima) *A file*; Terentian. Maur.

LIMŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of limus, a, um; e. g. limulus (sc. oculus), Plaut., aside, askance.

LIMUS, a, um. I. *Aside, awry, askew, askance*; oculi, Plin.: aspiciere oculis limis, Plaut.; or, limis (sc. oculis) spectare, Ter., to look askance: hence, limo, abl., *aside, askance*; videre, Solin. II. *Looking askance*; homo, Varr.

LIMUS, i. m. I. *Slime, mud*; Virg.: Hor.: fig.; malorum, Ov. II. *Dirt, mire, gen.*, Ov.: hence, *excrement*; Pallad.

LIMUS, i. m. *A kind of apron, girdle, or sash, worn by persons engaged in sacrifices*; Virg. Æn. 12, 120, but here same read lino.

LINĀMENTUM, i. n. (linum) *Linen threads*; Plin.: especially, *lint*; Cels.

LINCTUS, us. m. (lingo) *A licking*; Plin.

LĪNEA, æ. f. (from linum) I. *A thread of flax, a line, string*; margaritarum, Plin., a string of pearls: dives, Mart., a string of pearls for distribution among the people: cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 151, fig.; also, *the strings of a net which inclose the meshes*; lineæ, Plin.: also, *a net itself*; id.: hence, II. *A fishing-line*; Mart.: mittam lineam, Plaut., I'll cast the line, I'll try to catch him. III. *A mechanic's line, a plumb-line*; Cic.: Vitruv. N.B. Alba lineæ, proverbially, Gell., carelessly. IV. *Ay line, stroke or mark made with a pen, pencil, &c., a line*; e. g. in geometry, Varr.: circumcurrens, Quint., a circle: in painting, id.: hence, lineæ recta, Cic., a straight line: ad lineam, sc. rectam, id., in a straight line, perpendicularly: also, *an outline, design, sketch*; nulla dies sine lineæ, Plin.: hence, 1. *Ay line, row, narrow path*; as, of a boundary, Frontin.: a line of descent or kindred, a lineage, Stat.: Pand. 2. *A line or barrier in the circus to prevent persons from passing from one row to another*, Ov.: hence, *any bound, limit, goal, mark, end*; mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor.: advolvi lineas, Sen., to be about to die soon: lineas transilire, Cic., to pass the limits: extrema lineæ amare, to love at a distance, i. e. when one can only see the beloved object, Ter. 3. *Lineæ, lineaments, features*; Arnob.

V. *A bounding*; Terentian. Maur.

LĪNEĀLIS, e. (linea) *Consisting of lines, made of lines*; ambitus, Ammian.

LĪNEĀMENTUM, i. n. (lineo) I. *A line or stroke with the pen or chalk, &c.*; in geometria lineamenta, Cic., lines: extrema, of a picture, the outlines: hence, numerus quasi extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, Cic., i. e. perfection: hence Lineamenta means, II. *Features, lineaments*; Cic. III. Fig. *Features of the mind*; animi, Cic. IV. Also, of the work of an artist; operum, Cic., the design: also of writings, Catonis, id., sketches, outlines.

LĪNEĀRIS, e. (linea) *Consisting of lines*; pictura, Plin.: hence, *geometrical*; ratio, Quint., i. e. geometry. LĪNEĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. LINEARIS; e. g. limes, Hygin. de Lim.; it is narrower than limes actuariis.

LĪNEĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lineo) I. *A drawing of a line*; Vitruv. II. *Corporis, features, lineaments*; Jul. Firm.

LÍNEO, ávi, átum, áre. (linea) I. To mark out; sketch with lines; Plaut. II. To make in a straight line, to make perpendicular; radios, Vitr.

LÍNEOLA, æ. f. Dimin. Of linea; Gell.

LÍNEUS, a, um. (linum) *Of flax, lint, or linen*; Virg.: Tac.

LINGO, nxi, nctum. 3. (λίγω) To lick; Plaut.: digitos, Plin. Ep.

LINGUA, æ. f. (allied to lingo) I. The tongue; Cic.: hence, 1. Language, speech, words; commercia lingua; Ov.: lingua adstricta mercede, Cic.: linguam tenere, Ov., to be silent; mala, Virg., witchcraft, enchantment; vitium lingua hominum, Cic. 2. A language, tongue; Latina, Græca, Cic.: utraque, Hor., Latin and Greek; also, a dialect; Cic. 3. Eloquence; Latr. 4. The sound of a tongue, voice, note, song; lingua volucrum, Virg. 5. Lingua secretior, Quint., an obscure unintelligible expression. II. From some resemblance. 1. A kind of herb, i. q. Lingulaca, Plin. 2. Another herb, lingula bubula; Plin. 3. A tongue or narrow slip of land projecting into the sea; Liv.: also, a promontory; Ov. 4. A spoon, or a spoonful; Plin. 5. The tongue of a flute; Plin. 6. The short end of a lever, otherwise called ligula; Vitr. N.B. Lingual for lingua, Lucr.

LINGUARIUM, i. n. (lingua) Tongue-money, i. e. a penalty for a rash saying; Sen.

LINGUATUS, a, um. (lingua) Having a tongue, eloquent; Tert.

LINGULA. See LIGULA.

LINGULACA, æ. (lingula) I. Com. A talkative woman, gossip; Plaut. II. Fem. A kind of fish, a sole; Varr.: Plaut. III. A kind of herb; Plin.

LINGULATUS, a, um. (lingula) In the shape of a tongue; tubuli, Vitr.

LINGUOSUS, a, um. (lingua) Talkative, loquacious; Petron.

LINIFIARIUS, LINIFIO. See LINIFARIUS.

LINGER, a, um. (linum and gero) *Clothed with a linen garment*; usually said with reference to Isis; turba, Ov., i. e. priests of Isis: also of Isis; Isis lingers, i. e. vacca, id., i. e. Isis, because she had previously been a cow.

LINIMENTUM, i. n. (linio) *That with which a thing is besmeared, grease*; Pallad.

LINIO, ivi, itum, ire. i. q. LINO. I. To smear upon; Pallad. II. To besmear; Colum.

LINIFARIUS (Linif.), i. and LINIFIO (Linif.), ñis. m. A linen weaver; Vopisc.: Cod. Theod.

LINITUS, a, um. See LINO.

LINITUS, us. m. (linio) A smearing upon, anointing; Plin.

LINO, livi and leví, litum, ère. I. To dab, smear upon, lay on; Ov. II. To besmear, anoint; spiramenta cera, Virg.: opercula gypso, Colum.: vinum (sc. pice), Hor., to seal or bung up with pitch: labra alicui, Mart., i. e. to deceive, dupe: faciem, Juv., to besmear: lita mater, Martial., painted: plantas, Martial., to apply salves or plasters to: sagittas, Senec., to poison: hence, 1. To overlay, cover; tecta auro, Ov.: lita corpora guttis, Virg., marked, spotted, 2. To erase, strike out; e. g. any thing written, Ov. 3. To bedaub, b-mire, b-foul; ora luto, Ov.: splendida facta carmine fædo, Hor. N.B. Perf. liverunt, Colum.: leví, Hor.

LINOSTRAPHON, i. n. (λινόστροφον) i. q. Marrubium; Plin.

LINOZOSTIS, is and Ídis. f. (λινόζωστις) *The herb mercury, cow-basil*; Plin.

LINGUO, liqui, lictum, ère. (from λίσσω, as sequor from ἵτω, ἵτωμαι) I. To leave, forsake; terram, urbem, Cic.: linguí animo, Suet., and simply, linguí, Ov., to swoon, faint, (Gr. ἀποψύχειν). II. To leave, resign, abandon; Catull.: Sil. III. To leave, let alone, let be, say nothing or no more about, drop, pass over, omit; linguamus hæc, Cic.: severa, Hor. IV. To leave any one in a place; in obsidione, Plaut., to leave, let stick: lupum apud oves, id. V. To leave behind; monumentum, Val. Fl.: vacuus cultoribus agros, Lucan.

LINTEUM, ñis. m. (linteum) A linen cloth; Apul.

LINTEARIUS, a, um. (linteum) *Of, belonging to, or concerning linen or linen cloths*; negotiatio, Pand.: Lintrarius, *One that makes or sells linen*; id.

LINTEATUS, a, um. (linteum) *Clothed in linen*; senex, Sen.: legio, Liv.

LINTEO, ñis. m. (linteum) A linen manufacturer, or, linen draper; Plaut.

LINTEOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of linteum) A small linen cloth; Plaut.: also adj., Prudent.

LINTER, tris. f. I. A small boat, wherry, skulker; Cres.: fig.; in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, Tibull., you have now a good opportunity: navigat hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, Ov., i. e. incipiamus alium librum. II. A vessel in the form of a wherry or trough; Virg. N.B. Linter, gen. masc., Tibull.; and lintris, nomin., Sidon.

LINTEUM. See LINTEUS.

LINTEUS, a, um. (linum) *Of linen or flax, flaxen*; vestis, Cic.: libri, Liv., an old chronicle of the Roman people, written upon linen, which was kept in the temple of Juno Moneta: hence, linteum, subst. I. A linen

cloth; Catull.: Suet.: merces linteis delata; Cic.: hence, 1. A sail; Virg.: Ov. 2. A linen curtain; Mart. N.B. Lintea is used also of other kinds of cloth, e. g. of cotton, Plin. II. Linen; Liv.

LINTRARIUS, i. m. (linter) A wherry-man; Pand.

LINTRICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of linter) A little wherry; Cic.

LINTRIS, is. i. e. linter; see LINTER.

LINUM, i. n. (λίνον) I. Flax, lint; Cic.: Virg. II. Any thing made of flax; 1. A thread, string; e. g. for binding and sealing letters; Cic.: also testaments and other documents in writing, Suet.: for sewing with, Cels.: also, a string of pearls; Tert. 2. A fishing-line; Ov.

III. Linen cloth, linen; Ov.: vina lino vitata, i. e. colata, Hor.: lino velati, i. e. linea vitata, Virg. Æn. 12, 120, but here lino is a better reading: in Curtius, linum is used also for cotton and cotton cloth. 1. A sail; Sen. 2. A cord, rope; Ov. 3. A net, for hunting, Ov.: thus also, lina plagarium, id.: for fishing, Ov.: Virg.: hence, cymbæ linque magister, Juv., i. e. a fisherman.

LÍO, ñr (λεῖω, λῖω) To make smooth, to parget or plaster; Tert.

LIOSTREA. See LEIOSTREA.

LÍPÁRA, æ. and LÍPÁRE, es. f. I. The name of a soothing plaster; Plin. II. A kind of precious stone unknown to us; Plin.

LÍPÁRIS, is or Ídis. f. I. A kind of fish; Plin. II. A kind of precious stone unknown to us; de lipare, Plin., or this may be from a nom. lipare.

LIPPÍO, ivi, itum. 4. To have clear eyes, to be clear-eyed; Cic.: also of eyes that do not run, but are only inflamed; lippientes (homines), Cels.: fig., or facet; lippiant fauces fame, Plaut.

LIPPÍTUDO, aris. f. (lippus) *Clearness, a running of the eyes*; Cic.: inída, Cels., i. e. a dry lippitudo, when the eyes do not run, but are swollen and red: plur. lippitudines, Plin.

LIPPÍLUS, a, um. Dimin. of lippus; Arnob.

LIPPUS, a, um. I. *Blear-eyed, having running eyes*; Plaut.: Hor.: also gen., *purbblind, thick-sighted*; fuligine lippus, Juv.: lacuna lippa, Mart., of a one-eyed person; hence, omnibus lippis et tonsoribus notum est, Hor., proverbially, of any common or notorious event: hence fig., that does not see well, blind; e. g. with respect to one's faults, Hor. II. Dropping, trickling, running; oculis, Plaut.: ficus, Mart.

LÍQUÁBILIS, e. (liquo) *That may be melted or dissolved*; cera, Apul.

LÍQUÁMEN, inis. n. (liquo) A gravy, sauce; Colum.

LÍQUÁMENTUM, i. n. (liquo) A gravy, sauce; Veget.

LÍQUÁMINATUS, a, um. (liquamen) *Furnished with gravy*; Apic.

LÍQUÁMINOSUS, a, um. (liquamen) *Full of gravy*; Marc. Emp.

LÍQUÁMIS, ñis. f. (liquo) A melting; Vopisc.

LÍQUÁTÓRIUS, a, um. (liquo) *That serves for melting or liquefying*; liquidatorium, sc. vas, Cæsar.

LÍQUÉFACIO, ñci, actum. 3. pass. liquefaci, actum sum. (liqueo and facio) I. To melt, liquefy; ceram, Plin.: glacies liquefacta, Cic., thawed. II. Fig.; quos nullæ læticia liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic., i. e. enervate: viscera liquefacta, Virg., i. e. putrefied: pectora liquefiunt curis, Ov., waste away: carmina Pleria liquefacta lyra, Sil., sung with a melting voice.

LÍQUÉFIO, actum sum. See LIQUEFACIO.

LÍQUENS, tis. I. With short penult, from LIQUEO.

II. With long penult, from LIQUOR, depon.

LÍQUEO, liqui or licui. 2. (from λίσσω; as torquero from τέρω, τείρω) I. To be liquid or fluid; hence, liquens, Liquid, fluid; Varr.: campi, Virg., sea, or water: hence, to be clear or serene; polus liquid, Prudent. II. To be clear, manifest, apparent, evident; liquet mihi, Ter., I have no scruple, I do not hesitate, I am satisfied: dixit, sibi liquere, Cic., that he was satisfied: cui neutrum liquerit, id.: negat habere, quod liqueat, id.: non liqueo, it does not appear, said by judges when they could neither condemn nor acquit an accused person, Cic.: non liquere dixerant, id., they returned a verdict of Ignoramus.

N.B. Fides liquens, i. e. certa, Gell.

LÍQUESCO, licui, ère. 3. (liqueo) I. To become fluid or liquid, to melt; liquescit nit, Liv., thaws: cera, Virg.: hence fig., to melt, i. e. 1. To grow effeminate; voluptate, Cic. 2. To pass away, waste away; liquescit fortuna, Ov.: mens, id.: liquescunt corpora, id., liquescit, decay, putrefy. II. To grow clear; of water, Hirt.

LÍQUET. See LIQUEO.

LÍQUIDE, adv. I. Clearly, purely; Gell. II. With confidence, without hesitation, evidently, certainly; Gell.

LIQUIDIUS, negare, Cic.: liquidius audire, Plin., more clearly, better: liquidissime defendere, Augustin.

LÍQUIDUS, átis. f. (liquidus) Fluidity; Apul.

LÍQUIDUSCULUS, a, um. (from comp. liquidior) *Something more fluid or soft*; Plaut.

LÍQUIDO, ablat. See LIQUIDUS.

LÍQUINUS, a, um. (liqueo) I. Fluid, liquid, flowing; odores, i. e. unguenta, Hor.: Nympha, i. e. Nympha

fontium, Ov.: alvus, or venter, Cels., loose: iter, through the liquid air, Virg.; or, through the water (sea) *Proper.*: fig.; genus sermone, Cic., flowing, or proceeding in an easy and agreeable manner: somnus, Val. Fl., refreshing sleep, a metaphor derived from refreshing dew: hence, Liquidum, subst., *A fluid*; as, water, Lucr.: Ov.: consonantes, i. e. L, M, N, R, Prisc. II. *Clear, transparent, limpid*; vinum, Hor.: fons, Virg.: lux liquidior, Curt.: vox, Virg.: thus also, carmen citharæ, Lucr.: fig.; oratio ita pura, ut nihil liquidius, Cic.: fides, i. e. sincera, vera, Ov.: hence, 1. *Clear, calm, serene*; nox, Virg.: æther, Hor.: liquidissima tempestas, Lucr.: Balæ, Hor., i. e. that has a clear atmosphere. 2. *Pure, unmixed*; voluptas, Cic. 3. *Calm, untruffed, tranquil*; homo, Plaut.: animus, id.: mens, Catull. 4. *Fig. Clear, plain, manifest, evident, quite certain*; auspicius, Plaut.: hence, Liquidum, subst., *Certainty, sureness, clearness, absence of hesitation*; ad liquidum explorata, Liv., with certainty: ad liquidum perducere, Quint.: liquido, ablat., with full certainty, with confidence, without doubt or hesitation; and sometimes, with a good conscience; dicere, confirmare, Cic.: jurare, Ter.: discere ab aliquo, Liv., to get certain information: si liquido constiterit, Pand., i. e. clearly, positively: aliquid negare, Cic., flatly. N. B. Liquidus and liquidissima belong to Liqueo.

LIQUIRITIA, æ. f. i. q. Glycyrrhiza. *Liquorice*; Veget. LIQUIS, æ. f. for obliquus; Front.

LIQTO, avi, atum, are. I. *To liquify, melt, dissolve*; as, Plin.: vitrum, id.: alvum, Cels. II. *To strain, clarify*; vinum, Hor.: hence gen., *to purify, cleanse*; silicem rivo salente, Manil.: hence, Liqueatus, a, um. 1. *Liqued, melted, dissolved*; guttæ, Cic. ex Æschulo: Liqueo, Ov.: succus, Colum.: nives liqueatæ, Vitr. 2. *Strained, clarified*; vinum, Plin.: hence, *purified*; dicta, Quint., i. e. cleared of useless words: hence, *clear*; vox, Hostus ap. Macrobi.

LIQTOO, ôris, m. (liqneo) I. *Fluidity, or, fluidness*; e. g. of water, Cic. II. *A liquid, fluid*; as, honey, water, milk, oil, &c.; ammonium, Cic.: mellis, Lucr.: and simply, liquor, i. e. mel, Colum.: albus ovorum, Colum., Plin., the white of eggs; salis, i. e. maris, Cic.: fluidus, i. e. ebas, Virg.: Pactoli liquores, Propert., i. e. amnis: hence, *the sea*; in liquorem solvens, Plin.

LIQTOO, i. depon. I. *To be fluid or liquid, to flow*; Virg.: liquitur ut glacies, Ov.: amurca, Plin.: hence, Liqueus, *Flowing, fluid, clear*; mella, fumina, Virg. II. *Fig.*: liquitur ætas, Lucr.: res, Plaut., i. e. to wear away, &c.: thus also, liquor, Acc. ap. Cic., i. e. de-fluere.

LIRA, æ. f. m. I. *The earth thrown up between two furrows*; Colum. II. *A furrow, i. e. a hollow made by ploughing*; Colum.

LIRATIUM, adv. *By furrows*; Colum.

LIRIŒON (oleum), (Gr. λήριον) *Oil of lilies*; Plin.

LIRŒO, avi, atum, are. (lira) *To make furrows, or rather, to plough the seed into the land*; Varr.: hence, l. For delirare; Auson. 2. *To lacinate*; Pompon.

LIRŒE (ἀλεις) *Trifles, bagatelles*; Plaut.

LIS, genit. litis, f. (from the Gr. λεις, by rejecting the s, and changing e into a) I. *A strife, dispute, quarrel*; e. g. between two persons; Ter.: litem componere, to settle, Virg.: discernere, to decide, settle, id.: adhuc sub iudice lis est, Hor., the matter is still undecided, is still a subject of debate: in litem ire, to contend, dispute, quarrel, Ov.: hence, 1. *A lawsuit, process, at law*; privata, Cic.: litem intendere aliquid, id., to bring an action against any one: thus also, inferre in aliquem litem capitis, id.: obtinere aut amittere, id., to carry or lose: perdere, Hor.: orare, Cic., to plead: habere cum aliquo, id.; sequi, Ter.; or, sectari, id., to seek: litem suam facere, Cic., of an advocate, when he defends himself and neglects the cause of his client; also, of a judge, to pronounce an unjust sentence, out of favour or through bribery, &c., Pand.: dare secundum aliquid, Cic., to pronounce sentence, decide the suit: secundum aliquem, in favour of any one, Val. Max. 2. *Fig. Contention, strife*; lis est cum forma predictæ, Virg. III. *The subject of an action at law*; litem in rem suam vertere, Liv., to appropriate to one's self (as the person appointed to decide) the disputed lands: litem æstimare, to fix the amount of restitution, or a fine to be paid, or, more accurately, to estimate the amount of injury (and to fix the fine, &c. accordingly), Cic.: Cas.: Nep.: also, aliquid, Cic.: also, aliquid, id.: thus also, in inferendis litibus, in casting up the sum which is the subject of dispute, id.: hence, litem voluntatis æstimare, Liv., i. e. to fix the penalty which one is to pay for his inclinations. N. B. Litem lite resolve, Hor., to explain what is obscure by something that is equally so.

LITABILIS, e. (lito) *Useful or fit for sacrifice*; victima, Lact.

LITAMEN, Inis, n. (lito) *A sacrifice*; Stat.

LITANIA, æ. f. (Λιτανία) *A public form of prayer to God, a litany*; Sidon.

LITATIO, ônis, f. (lito) *The obtaining of favourable omens in a sacrifice, a fortunate or successful sacrifice*; Liv.

LITERA, æ. f. (from lino, to make strokes) I. *A letter (of the alphabet)*; literæ, letters; Cic.: ordo literarum, Plin., an alphabet: digerere in literam, Sen., to arrange in the order of the alphabet: ad me literam nunquam misit, Cic., not a single letter, as we say, not a line: litera tristis, i. e. C, and litera salutaris, i. e. A, Cic., because on the tablets of the judges, C stood for condemnatio, and A for absolvo: homo trium literarum, i. e. fur, Plaut.: literam ex se longam facere, id., to make a long l of one's self, i. e. to hang himself: ad literam, to the letter, letter for letter, letter by letter, Quint.: facere literam, Cic.: or, literas, Plaut., to write: scire literas, Vitr., to be able to write: nescire literas, Suet., not to be able to write; also, to be unlearned, Cic.: sine literis, Varr., without the art of writing: scientia literarum, i. e. scribendi, Pand.: litera is also used for, a manner of writing, a handwriting; accedebat ad similitudinem literæ tuæ, Cic., of your handwriting; verba ac literæ legis, id., letters, i. e. when one adheres closely to every word: hence, sine literis, id., un-written, not contained in written law: also, a word; ea litera solet dari iudici, id.: liber non parum continet literarum, id., is copious, contains many words. II. Literæ means also, 1. *Any thing written, a paper, document, writing*; publicæ, Cic.: artem literis percipi, for e literis, i. e. libris, id.: literis mactare, or, consignare, id., to commit to writing: historia abest literis nostris, id., has not been yet committed to writing; unless we prefer rendering literæ, written literature, and render the passage, history is still a desideratum in our literature: thus also, Græcæ de philosophia literæ, id.: hence, *A list, register*; id.: rerum decretarum, id., i. e. a register of, or, an order for it: in Suet. Vesp. 8, literæ is i. q. Codicilli, a diploma: hence, *a letter or epistle*; literas dare alicui, to give to one, Cic.: or, reddere, to hand over, deliver to any one, id.: dare ad aliquem, id., to write or send: also, dare alicui, ad aliquem, id.; per literas, by writing, by letter; queri, id. N. B. Venio ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis (i. e. covers, packets) accepi, Cic.; but for this we find also litera in the poets, Ov. 2. *Written memorials, literature*; abest historia literis nostris, Cic., is not yet to be found in our literature: qui literis delectantur, id. 3. *History*; Nep. 4. *Learning, the sciences, the liberal arts, belles-lettres*; literarum studium, Cic.: scientia, id.

LITERÆ, e. i. e. ad literas pertinentes; Symm. LITERÆRATUS, a, um, i. e. ad literas pertinentes; e. g. ludus, Quint., a school in which languages and other branches of literature were taught. LITERÆTE, adv. *Learnedly, in a learned manner*; dicta, Cic.: scriptorum veterum literate peritus, id., having a sound critical knowledge of; literatus, id. N. B. Literate reprehendisse, Cic. Harusp. 8, learnedly (in irony), i. e. simply: some, however, in this passage render it, letter by letter; thus it is used, Cic. Pis. 52, literate (with the letters distinct) et scite perscriptæ rationes.

LITERÆTOR, ônis, f. *Instruction or knowledge in reading, writing, &c.*; Varr.

LITERÆTOR, ôris, m. *One who teaches others a language, a teacher, whether in reading or writing*, Apul.: or, in explaining the poets, and so in the elements of the language, when it would mean a *grammarian, critic, philologist*; Catull.: Suet.

LITERÆTORIUS, a, um. *Grammatical*; Tert.: hence, Literatoria, Grammar; Quint. 2, 14, who however censures this word.

LITERÆTRIX, icis, f. *A female grammarian*; Quint., who censures this word.

LITERÆTRIA, æ. f. I. *A forming of letters in writing*; Cic. II. *A teaching of letters or literature*; Sen., or grammar, the art of language, philology; Quint.

III. *Learning, erudition*; Cic.

LITERÆTUS, a, um. (literæ) I. *Marked with letters*; Plaut.: hence, *branded, id.* II. *Skilled in the art of writing*; servus, Cic.: pueri literatissimi, Nep., very well educated. III. *Learned, erudite, especially in languages or philology*; homo, Cic.: literator, Sen.: literatissimus, Cic.: especially, grammarians and critics were called literati, Suet. IV. *Learned, literary, of or belonging to literature*; otium, Cic., literary ease and leisure.

LITÆRIO, ônis, m. (literæ) *A teacher of languages*; Ammian.

LITÆRIUS, a, um, i. q. Literatus. *Learned*; homo, Cass. Hem.

LITÆRULA, æ. f. (dimin. of litera) I. *A small letter*; literulæ minutæ, Cic. II. *Plur. Literulæ. 1. A short letter or epistle*; Cic. 2. *A studying, learning*, as a modest mode of expressing one's self; Cic.

LITHARGYRUM or ON, i. n. or, LITHARGYROS or US, i. m. (λίθαργυρος) *Litharge, i. e. the scum or froth of silver*; Plin.

LITHIZON, tis, m. (λίθων) i. e. stone-like. Lithizontes, a name given by Pliny to those Indian carbuncles which shine but feebly, and are of a brownish yellow colour.

LITHOSPERMION, i. n. (λίθοσπεριον) *The herb stoncrop or grummet*; Plin. 27, 74.

LITHOSTRŌTUS, a, um. (λιθόστρωτος) *Paved or overlaid with stones; pavement, a pavement of mosaic work inlaid with stones or pieces of marble of various colours, Varr. Lithostrotum, subst., mosaic work; id.*

LITŪCEN, inis, m. (lituus et cano) *One who blows a lituus or clarion; Varr.*

LITIGĀTOR, ōris, m. (litigo) *One who is engaged in a dispute, I. In a lawsuit, a litigant; Suet. II. Not in a lawsuit, as, a literary disputant; Laet.*

LITIGĀTUS, us, m. (litigo) *A suit at law; Quint. Decl.*

LITIGĪŌSTUS, a, um. (litigium) *I. Contentious; disputatio, Cic.: hence, full of quarrels or lawsuits; forum, Ov. II. That is the subject of dispute; prædolum, Cic. III. Quarrelsome, litigious.*

LITIGĪUM, i, n. (litigo) *A quarrel, dispute, whether in a suit at law or otherwise; Plaut.*

LITIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from litigo) *To quarrel, dispute, strive, I. Gen., cum aliquo, Cic. II. To sue at law, litigate; Cic.: Litigans, One who quarrels or disputes, I. In a suit at law; litigantes, parties litigant; Plin. 2. Or in any other manner; Gell.*

LITŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (Gr. λαλιέσθαι) *I. Intrans. 1. To offer a sacrifice which, according to the signs found in the animals, is pleasing and acceptable to the gods, and affords an assurance that one may commence an undertaking, therefore, to sacrifice with favourable omens, to receive omens favourable to an undertaking; ab collega litatum est, Liv.: alicui deo, Cic.: also with an ablative of the sacrifice; proxima hostia saepe litatur, id.: anima litandum Argolica, Virg.: hence, litato (ablat. absol.), i. e. postquam litatum est (erat), Liv. 2. To give a favourable omen, promise a successful event, of a sacrifice; victima nulla litat, Ov. Met. 15, 794: victima (nomin.) litat, Mart.: sacrificio non litante, Suet. 3. Fig. To offer a sacrifice to, i. e. to appease as it were by sacrifice; Itemus Lentulo, Cic.: dolori, Sen. II. Trans. I. To sacrifice fortunately; sacris litatis, Virg.: also with an accusative and ablative; e. g. sacra forda bove, Ov.: also, extra ovio, Propert. 2. Fig. To appease; sepulcrum mariti cruore alicujus, Apul.*

LITŌRĀLIS, e. (litus) *Relating to the sea-shore; dii, Catull., guardians of the sea-shore: pisces, Plin.*

LITŌREUS, a, um. (litus) *Of or relating to the sea-shore; arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.*

LITŌRŌSUS, a, um. (litus) *For litoreus; e. g. mare, Plin.*

LITŌRA, with its derivatives, see LITĒRA, &c.

LITŪS, ōris, with its derivatives, as litoreus, &c., see LITUS, &c.

LITŪRA, æ, f. (lino) *I. A bedaubing, smearing, anointing; Colum.: especially, a smearing of wax over a letter or word on a writing-tablet, by way of erasure, an erasing, blotting out, correction; Cic.: metuit lituram, Hor.: hence, II. Fig. An alteration of a thing; Sen. III. A passage of a writing which has thus been rubbed out or erased, an erasure; nomen esse in litura, Cic., written over an erasure. IV. A blot, blur made in writing on paper; as, through tears by which what has been written is as it were washed out, and becomes illegible, Ov.: also gen., a spot, blemish; corpus nulla litura notet, Mart., i. e. a wrinkle.*

LITŪRĀRIUS, a, um. (litura) e. g. liturarii, sc. libri, or codicilli, *Books kept for the first draught of writings; Acon.*

LITURGUS, i, m. (λιουργός) *One who fills a public office, a servant of the state; Cod. Theod.*

LITŪRO, āre. (litura) *To blot out, erase; Sidon.*

LITUS, a, um. See LINO.

LITUS, ōris, n. (from lino, to make a stroke or line) *The line of coast that borders on the sea; hence, I. The place where ships can draw near to land and disembark their crews, the sea-shore, coast, strand; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: that this word is properly used of the sea, as ripa of a river, is evident from Ov. Met. 1, 42, of rivers that flow into the sea, pro ripis litora pulsant: hence proverbially, litus arare, Ov., to labour in vain, take useless pains, and, arenas in litus fundere, id., as in English, to carry coals to Newcastle: also sometimes, a place or residence on the sea-shore; litus arandum dedi, Virg.: lectione litorum, Tac. II. The shore of a lake; Catull.: Ov. III. The bank of a river; Virg. Æn. 8, 83.*

LITUS, us, m. (lino) *A smearing, besmearing, bedaubing, anointing; Plin.*

LITUS, i, m. (from lito) *I. A staff with a crook at one end, used by augurs, the augural staff or wand; Cic.: Liv. II. From its resemblance, A martial wind-instrument curved in the same manner, a kind of trumpet, clarion; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: hence, III. One who excites to quarrel or contention; Cic. Att. 2, 12: also gen., one who occasions or excites; profectiois, Cic.*

LIVĒDO, inis, f. (liveo) *Blueness or blackness, from a blow, bruise, &c.; Apul.*

LIVĒTER, adv. *Lividly; Paul. Petroc.*

LIVĒO, ēre. *I. To be bluish or blue; Ov.: especially, to be black and blue from a blow, bruise, &c.; Propert.:*

Ov.: hence, II. To be envious, because envy renders black and blue, Mart.: also, to envy any one, to grudge; alicui, Mart.: Tac.: part. livens, 1. Black and blue, of a lead colour, bluish, purple; plumbum, Virg.: pruna, Ov. 2. Envious; Mart.

LIVĒSCO, ēre. (liveo) *I. To become black and blue; Lucr. II. To become envious; Claud.*

LIVĒDĒ, adv. *With a bluish colour; Plin.*

LIVĒDIANS, tis. *Envious; Petron.*

LIVĒDO, āre. (lividus) *To render livid; Paul. Nol.*

LIVĒDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lividus) *Somewhat envious; Juv.*

LIVĒDUS, a, um. (liveo) *I. Of a blue colour, bluish, blue; racemi, Hor., blue grapes: vada (of the Styx), infernal, Virg.: lividissima vorago, Catull.: dens, Hor., i. e. of a black yellow: especially, black and blue, as from a bruise; livid; brachia, Hor.: ora livida facta, Ov.: hence, on account of the dull blue colour which accompanies envy, II. Envious, invidious, that betrays an invidious temper; lividiorem sententiam dixit, Sen.: oblivio, Hor., when, out of ill-will, due praise is not given to any one, and so he is as it were forgotten: lingua, Ov., malignant, calumnious.*

LIVŌR, ōris, m. (liveo) *I. Blueness, a blue colour; Juv.: hence, blackness and blueness, a black and blue spot; or gen., any spot or mark which is the effect of a blow, &c.; niger livor in pectore, Ov.: oliva contusione livorem contrahit, Colum., spots: livor impresso ore, Ov., a red spot made by kissing; livores toto corpore erant, Suet., blue spots caused by poison: hence, on account of the bluish or pale colour of envy, II. Envy; especially, open envy, spite, malice; Brut. in Cic. Ep.: livor cupidus, Propert., that envy which wishes ill to others.*

LIX, ashes; Varr.; or, lye-ashes; Non.

LIXA, æ, f. *I. A victualler to the camp, one who sold bread, meat, &c., to the soldiers; Liv.: also Justin. 38, 10, where under the lixæ are enumerated the coqui, pistores, and scenici, so that the word would mean, a sutler, soldier's boy: lixæ (sutlers) permixti cum militibus, Sall. Jug. 44. II. A servant, or, a servant to a magistrate; Apul.*

LIXIVIVUS, a, um. (lix) *Made into lye; cinis livivus, Plin.; or, cinis lixivia, Colum.; or simply, lixivia, femin., id.; or, lixivium, Cæl. Aur., lye.*

LIXIVUS, a, um. (lix) *Made into lye; hence, Lixivium, Colum.: Pallad.; or, cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg., lye; mustum, Cato., i. e. that flows of itself before the grapes are pressed.*

LIXŪLĒ, ārum, f. *In the Sabine tongue, A composition of milk, cheese, and water; Varr.*

LOBA, æ, f. i. e. culmus milli Indici, Plin. 18, 10, 3.

LŌCĀLIS, e. (locus) *Local; Tert.*

LŌCĀLĪTAS, ātis, f. (localis) *Locality; Claud. Mam.*

LŌCĀLĪTER, adv. *In respect of place, locally; Tert.*

LŌCĀRIUS, a, um. (locus) *Relating to, or concerned with, the hire of a place or places; hence, I. Locarius subst., One who lets places for hire; e. g. in the theatre, Mart. II. Locarium, Money paid for hire or rent of a place; Varr.*

LŌCĀTĪCIUS, a, um. (loco) *Let, hired; Sidon.*

LŌCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (loco) *I. A letting or hiring out; Cic.: also, a contract of letting or hiring, a lease; Cic. II. A setting in order, arrangement, collocation; Quint.*

LŌCĀTĪUS, a, um. i. q. Locatius.

LŌCĀTOR, ōris, m. (loco) *One who sets in order or disposes; Plin.*

LŌCELLUS, i, m. (dimin. of loculus) *A small place; hence, I. A drawer (in a chest of drawers); Mart. II. A chest, or, chest of drawers; Mart.: Virg. Max.*

LŌCĪRO, āre. (freq. of loco) *To let or hire out; Tac.*

LŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (locus) *I. To place, lay, set, put, erect at a place; castra, Cic.: to pitch: urben, Virg., to found: fundamenta urbis, id.: milites super vallum, Sall.: membra suo quoque loco, Cic.: hominem in insidiis, id.: se mediam locavit, placed herself, Virg.: also fig.; homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.: prudentia locata est in delectu, id., consists in: hence, II. In matrimonium, Plaut.; or, in matrimonium, Cic., to enter in marriage: also simply, locare, To give in marriage; aliquam alicui, Plaut.: aliquam alicui nuptias, Auct. ad Her.: virginem alicui nuptum, Ter. III. To let or hire out (opposed to conducere, to rent, hire); portorium, fundum, vectigalia, Cic.: also with an ablative, to the question, 'for what?' agrum frumento, Liv., i. e. for a rent of corn: prædia non nummo, sed partibus, Plin. Ep., not for a sum of money, but for a share with the tenant in the profits: hence, Locatum, A letting or hiring out; a contract with regard to such a transaction; judicia, quæ sunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic.: thus also, se locare, to hire one's self out, i. e. one's services, id.: operam alicui, Gell. IV. To contract, bargain, e. g. to build or furnish any thing, &c.; aliquid millibus, &c., Cic.: funus, id.: statuum faciendam, id.: cibaria anseribus, sc. danda, id. V. To bestow, lay out, spend (money); pecuniam, Plaut.: hence, 1. To lend, put*

out at interest; Plaut.: hence, se locare, of a thing which brings interest; Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: Plaut. 2. Fig. To bestow, apply; beneficium in gratos, Liv.: operam in re, Cic. VI. Nomen, Phaedr., to become surety. N.B. Locasit, for locaverit, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.

LOCŪLĀMENTUM, i. n. (loculus) *A case, box, or receptacle for any thing; e.g. for books, a book-case; Sen.: for pigeons, a pigeon-house; Colum.; also for other things; Vitr.: dentium, in the gums, Veget.*

LOCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (loculus) *Having compartments or divisions; Varr.*

LOCŪLOSUS, a, um. (loculus) *Full of compartments; putamen, Plin.*

LOCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of locus) I. *A small place; Plaut.: especially, II. A place in which any thing is kept or deposited; e.g. a coffin; Plin.: Juv.: also, a box; Fulg. Plauc. III. A compartment or division; as, for each head of cattle, a stall; Veget.: hence, loculi, a chest with divisions, a small chest of drawers, a coffer, made of wood or ivory, in which money or costly articles were kept; Plin. 14, 13, 14: nummum in loculos demittere, Hor.: loculos, in quibus erant claves, Plin.: levo suspensio loculos tabulamaque lacerto, Hor., probably, a small box with counters: loculi peculiares, Suet., a private chest, privity purse.*

LOCŪPLETĒS, etis. (locus and plenus or pleo) I. *Opulent, wealthy, rich in estates; Cic.: modice locupletis, Liv.: i. e. in tolerably good circumstances. II. Gen. Rich; Cic.: mancipis, Hor., in slaves: pecunia, in money, Apul.: locupletior, Hirt.: urbes locupletissimae, Cæs.: hence, I. Copious, abundant, rich; munera, Nep.: annus locupletis frugibus, Hor. 2. Well supplied, well stored, provided or furnished; locupletior hominum natura ad bene vivendum, Cic.: Lysias oratione locuples, id., rich in expression: domus, Cic.: regio locupletissima, Nep. III. Worthy of credit, that is a good surety; reus, Liv., i. e. that can fulfil his engagement: also gen. trustworthy, of good authority; testis, Cic.: tabellarius, id.: auctor voucher, guarantee, id. N.B. Genit. Locupletium, Cic.: and locupletum, Cæs.*

LOCŪPLETĀTOR, ōris, m. (locupletio) *One who enriches; Entrop.*

LOCŪPLETĪTER, adv. Does not occur; but we find locupletissime, *Very richly; Aur. Vict.*

LOCŪPLETO, āvi, ātum, āre. (locupletio) *To make rich, enrich; homines fortunis, Cic.: milites praeda, Nep.: fig.; templum picturis, Cic.*

LOCUS, i, m. (plur., both loci, single places, and loca, places connected with each other, a country, region)

I. *A place; qui ea loca incolerent, Cæs., those parts: proximos locos occupavere, Sall.: ad id loci, i. e. ad eum locum, id.: locum facere, to give place, make room, Ov.: ex or de loco superiore dicere, agere, i. e. from an eminence, or elevated place: hence, of the tribunal of a proconsul or proprietor; Cic.: and of the Rostra; id.: locum dare alicui, to give place, i. e. cede, yield, Ter.: loco cedere, to leave one's place, abandon his post, Sall.: also, locum dare, to admit, give a place, Cic.: loco movere, Ter.; Cic. Q. F. 2, 3, to drive away from a place: thus also, dejicere, Hor., to dislodge; hence, I. Fig. Place; locum dare, to give place, furnish an opportunity; consilio, Cic.: locum habere, to allow to take place, id.: nullum misericordiam locum habuerunt, Liv., no pity found place with them: locus est nemini, Cic., no one can get admittance to: Homero est locus in caetis, id.: maledicti nihil loci est, id.: locum non relinquere; e.g. precari, Ter., to leave no place for entreaty, not to allow it to have any effect: morti honeste, Cic., not to leave room, or admit: precibus, id., to leave no room for, make them needless: hence, locum aperire hosti ad occasionem, Liv., to furnish an opportunity. N.B. Quo loci, for quo loco, Cic.: thus also, eo loci, i. e. loco, id.: eodem loci, Suet.: we also find loci or locorum redundantly; ubi loci res nostra est? Plaut.: ubicunq; locorum, Hor.: ibidem loci, Plaut.: adliuc locorum, id., hitherto: interea loci, Ter.: postea loci, Sall. 2. Fig. Place, station, consideration, esteem, favour; qucm locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti? Cic., what consideration: tenerent oratorum locum, id.: eodem apud me loco, quo apud patrium, Cic.: huic majorem locum restituerat, Cæs.: hence, loco, seq. genit., i. e. pro, for, instead of, as; filii loco esse, Cic.: hence, aliquem amare in fratris loco, Ter., as a brother; criminis loco putant esse, Cic., esteem it as a crime: hence, habere eo loco, id., to value, consider, or esteem as: nullo loco numerare, id., not to value or esteem: vocari in locum mortui, id.: si eo loco esset, id., if he were in his place, or, in the same situation. 3. A place, fig., i. c. a post of honour, office, rank; majorem locum ei restituit, i. e. regnum, Cæs.: loco movit signiferos, id., degraded them from their rank: loca consularia, Liv.: summus locus civitatis, Cic.: esse equestri loco, id., i. e. of equestrian rank. 4. Secundo loco, Cic., secondly, in the second place: priore loco dicere, to speak first, id.: posteriore loco dicere, to speak last, id.: aliquot locis significavit, id., several times, or, in several parts of his discourse. 5. A post,*

advantageous position which a combatant must maintain in order to conquer; especially in the contests of gladiators; loco movere, Cic. Catil. 2, 1, to force one from his post, drive from his advantageous situation: virtutis locum deseruit, Hor. 6. Loci, or loca, Gr. τόποι, The womb, of women and animals; in locis insedit, Cic. 7. A place (of a book), passage; matter, subject, point; in loco venias, Cic.: philosophiae, id. 8. A source of argument, ground of proof; Cic.: locos nosse, id.: loci communes, id., common places. 9. A part or portion of an estate; Pand.: also, a farm, estate; Cic. 10. A place of residence, a habitation, whether house, village, town, &c. 1. A lodging, house, dwelling; loca et lautia, Liv.: loca tacentia, in the infernal regions, Virg. 2. A place, i. e. a town; opportunus loci, Cic.: especially, the site of ancient towns, &c.; Plin.: hence, ubi nunc urbs est, tunc locus urbis erat, Ov. 3. A tomb; Inscript. 11. Time, space, room; ignoscendi dabitur locus, Ter.: hence, inde loci, hereupon, Luc.: post id locorum, afterwards, Plaut.: tunc locorum, for tunc, Ter.: ad id locorum, Liv., until this time; hence, I. A right time, the proper time, the nick of time; in loco, Ter.: Cic.; or, loco, Cic., at the right time: hence, in loco, fity, suit, abundantly, duly, ponere, id.; thus also, loco ponere, id. 2. An opportunity, occasion, cause, reason; gaudendi, Cic.: locum dare, to furnish an opportunity; existimandi, id.: nocendi, Nep.: suspicandi, Cic.: locum seditio- nis quaerere, Liv.: also seq. ad; Liv. III. Condition, circumstances, situation; in eum incidit locum, Ter.: pejore loco non potest res esse, Ter.: meliore loco erant res nostrae, Cic.: res erat eo loci (for loco), id.: si (homo) eo loco esset, id., in that situation; thus also, si in istoc sim loco, Plaut. IV. The condition of a person, rank, degree; isto loco femina, Cic.: summo loco nata, Liv.: homines inferiore loco, Cic. V. A point, article, matter, head, particular, part, thing; cui loco consulite, Cic.: cautionis, id.: loci, in quos honesti naturam divisimus, id.: ad locum venias; see above. VI. Ex hoc loco, Plaut.; or, ad locum, Liv., immediately.

LOCUSTA, æ, f. *A locust; Plin.: Juvenc., where the first syllable is short.*

LOCŪTIO, or LOQUŪTIO, ōnis, f. (loquor) I. *A speaking, the act of speaking; Cic. II. Speech, discourse; Cic. III. A manner of speaking, mode of pronunciation; Latina, Cic. IV. A phrase; copiam talium locutionum, Gell.: locutiones, for verba, Quint.*

LOCŪTOR, ōris, m. (loquor) *One who speaks; a speaker; sermonis exotici, Apul.: hence, a prater, talker; Gell.*

LOCŪTĪELIUS, i. m. (loquor) *A prater, talker; Gell.*

LOCŪTUS, a, um. See LOQUOR.

LOCŪTUS, or LOQUŪTUS, us, m. (loquor) *A speaking, discourse; Apul.*

LOCŪCŪLA, æ, f. *Dimin. of lincx; Suet.*

LŌDIX, icis, f. *A coverlet, blanket, sheet; Juv.: also masc., Pollio ap. Quint.; but this is not admitted by Quintilian.*

LŌDŌRIA, æ, f. (λαδωρία) *Rproach; Ammian.*

LŌGĒUM, or LOGĒUM, i. n. (λογιον and λογιον) I. *An archive; Cic. ad Div. 5, 20; si lectio certa. II. The part of the stage which was nearest to the spectators, and where the actors spoke, i. q. Pulpitum; Vitr.*

LŌGICE, es, or LOGICA, æ, f. (λογική, sc. τέχνη) *Logic, the art of reasoning; Cic.*

LŌGICUS, a, um. (λογικός) *Relating to logic, logical; Logica, orum, Logical matters or logic; Cic.*

LŌGISTA, æ, m. (λογιστής) *An accountant, a public officer who took account of the revenues, &c., of the state; Cod. Just.*

LŌGŌDĒDĀLIA, æ, f. (λογοδαιδάλια) *An excessive nicety in one's words; Auson.*

LŌGŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (λογογράφος) *An accountant; Pand.*

LŌGŌS or -us, i. m. (λόγος) I. *A word; hence, logi, Ter., words, i. e. mere words! fudge! hence, words, speech, discourse; non longos logos, Plaut., not many words, not a long speech. II. A witty saying, bon mot; Plaut.: Cic. III. A fable; Sen. IV. Reason; Auson.*

LŌLIĀRIUS, a, um. (lollium) *Of darnel; Varr.*

LŌLIUM, a, um. (lollium) *Of or belonging to darnel; crĭbrum, Colum.*

LŌLIGŪNCŪLA (Lollig.), or LOLLIGŪNCŪLA (Loll.), æ, f. (dimin. of loligo) *A small cuttle-fish; Plaut.*

LŌLĪGŌ (Loll.), Inis, f. *The cuttle-fish (Sepia loligo, L.); Cic.: Pliny, 9, 20, distinguishes this fish from the sepia (Sepia officinalis, L.).*

LŌLIUM, i. n. *A kind of weed, darnel, cockle, Lolium temulentum, L.; Virg.*

LŌMENTUM, i. n. (lavo) I. *That which is used for washing; hence, a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together and used by the Roman ladies for the purpose of freeing their skin from wrinkles, and making it smooth; Mart.; cf. Böttiger's Sabina, I, p. 39; fig.; censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Cael. in Cic. Ep. II. A kind of colour, viz. pale blue or azure; Plin.*

LONCHITIS, Idis. f. (*Λονχίτις*) *A kind of plant*; Serapias lingua, L.; Plin. 25, 88.

LONGHUS, i. m. (*Λόγγος*) *A spear, lance*; Tert.

LONGĀBO, ōnis, m. See LONGANO.

LONGĒVITAS, ātis, f. *Old age, longevity*; Macrobr. —

From

LONGĒVUS, a, um. (longus and ævum) *Of a great age, old, aged, in years*; parens, Virg.: capilli, Mart.: senectus, Propert.

LONGĀNO, LONGĀNON, LONGAO, and LONGĀBO, ōnis, m. 1. *The straight gut*; Veget. de Re Vet. II. *A kind of pudding or sausage*; Varr.

LONGĒ, adv. I. *Long, in length*; longe lateque, in length and breadth, far and wide, Cic.: longe gradi, to take long steps, Virg.: or, *far off, at a distance*; abesse, Cic.: videre, to see far or to a distance, id.: thus also, longius videre, id.: abire, Ter.: longius discedere, Cic.: ea re non longius, sc. discedam, id.: longe a Tiberi, id.: also seq. genit. gentium; e. g. abes longe gentium, id., art far off in the world: oppidum est non longe a Syracusis, id.: absit longissime a vero, id.: quod abest longissime, id., far from it, i. e. those are not at all my views: also, longe abesse, to be distant, fig., for, to be of no assistance, be of no avail; longe ab his fraterum nomen a futurum, Cæs.: thus also, longe illi mater erit, Virg.: quam is also omitted after longius; e. g. longius ab urbe mille passuum, Liv., farther than a thousand paces, &c.: we also find longē seq. genit. for a; e. g. longe parentum, Apul., far from their parents: hence, 1. *Far* i. e. *from afar, from a distance*; videre, Ov.: accurrere, Ter.: repetere, Cic., to fetch from a distance, go far back; longaque, Val. Fl., for longe quoque, even from afar. 2. *At a distance from, far from*; locum castris elegit ab Avarico longe millia passuum 16, Cæs., i. e. 16,000 paces from the town, or, at a distance of 16,000, &c. II. *At a great distance of time, at a long interval of time, a long while*; longe ante videre, Cic.: ætate longius protractus, id., more advanced in years: subsequi, Quint., long afterward: longius debere, Nep., to remain longer in debt. III. *Widely, i. e. very, very much, greatly*; longe errat, Ter.: especially, 1. With comparatives, *By far*; longe melior, Virg.: longe tumultuosior, Vell. 2. With superlatives and words that denote a preference and distinction, *Very much, very, exceedingly, by far*; longe maximus, Cic.: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv.: longe primus civitatis, Cic.: longe princeps, id.: longe antecellere, id.: longe dissimilis, id.: longe secus est, id.: longissime diversa ratio est, id.: it is also repeated; plurimum et longe longaque plurimum tribuere voluptati, id.: a vulgo longe longaque remotos, Hor.

IV. *Copiously, at length*; dixi longius, Cic.

LONGĀNUS, a, um. (longus and manus) *That has one hand longer than another*; Hieron.

LONGŪQUE, adv. *Far off, at a distance*; a domo, Acc.: longinquus diutiusque absit, Gell.

LONGŪQUUS, ātis, f. (longus and ūsus) I. *Length, distance*; vix, Flor. II. *Length of time, long duration*; temporum, Cic.: morbi, id.: ætatis, Ter.: longevity. Also, longinquitas alone frequently denotes, *Length or duration of time*; Cic. Cf. Manut. ad Cic. ad Div. 2, 9, p. 168.

III. *Remoteness*; Cic.

LONGŪQUO, āre. (longinquus) *To remove to a distance*; Claud. Mam.

LONGŪQUO, abl. See LONGŪQUUS.

LONGŪQUUS, a, um. (longus) I. *Long*; linea, Plin.: æquora, Sil. II. *Long, lasting, of great duration*; observatio, Cic.: tempus, id.: tempus longinquus, Nep.: dolor, Cic.: morbus, Liv.: spes, Tac., that is but late fulfilled: hence, longinquo, sc. tempore, i. e. diu, Pand.: Longinquum, adv.; e. g. loqui, to speak at great length, Plaut.: longinquum est amanti, id., i. e. is too tardy, slow. III. *Far removed, at a distance*; hostis, Cic.: locus, id.: vulnera, i. e. e longinquo accepta, Lucan.: hence, e longinquo, from afar, from a distance, Plin.: thus also, ex longinquo; e. g. suadere, Sen.: also in opposition to propinquus, that is not related to us, that is no friend or acquaintance; in longinquo, in propinquo, in alieno, in suis irruat, Cic.: hence, 1. *Living at a distance, foreign, strange*; homo, Liv.: piscis, Ov. 2. *Old, ancient*; monumenta, Plin.

LONGĪPES, ēdis. (longus and pes) *Long-footed, having long feet*; Plin.

LONGISCO, ēre. 3. (longus) *To grow long*; Enn.

LONGITER, adv. i. q. Longe; Lucr.

LONGITĀ, æ. f. (longus) *Length*; Veget.

LONGITŪDO, inis. f. (longus) *Length*; agminis, Cæs.: itineris, noctis, orationis, Cic.: in longitudinem diffinere, lengthwise, id.: hence, in longitudinem, in length, (in definitions of size, or extent), Cæs.: also, longitudine, Plin.; or, per longitudinem, id., in length; hence, consulere in longitudinem, Ter., to look forward, provide for the future.

LONGITURNITAS, ātis, f. for diuturnitas; e. g. vitæ, Cassiod.

LONGŪSCŪLE, adv. *Somewhat far*; Sidon.

LONGŪSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of comp. longior) *Somewhat long*; Cic.

LONGŪLE, adv. *Far, or, somewhat far*; Plaut.

LONGŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of longus) *Somewhat long*; Cic.

LONGĒRO, ōnis, m. (longus) *A tall fellow*; Varr.

LONGŪRIUS, i. m. (longus) *A long pole*; Cæs.

LONGUS, a, um. I. *Long*; spatium, Cæs.: mora, id.: hora, Cic.: via, Virg.: homo, Plaut.: epistola longissima, Cic.: agmen longissimum, Cæs.: mensis longius, Cic.: dies, Plin.: longo tempore, Ov., a long time since; navis, Liv., a long ship, i. e. a kind of ship of war. Also with an accusative to the question, 'how long?' mensis 45 dies longus, Cic.: or, with a genitive or ablative; longus pedum sex, Colum.: longum sesquipedem, Plin.: also with in; e. g. sulcum in quatuor pedes longum, Colum.

N.B. Quam longus (a, um) est, for totus (a, um); e. g. nocte, quam longa est, Virg., i. e. nocte tota: hence, I. *Longum, Length*; in longo, and in longum, in length, Plin.: per longum (sc. tempus), i. e. diu, Sil.; ex longo, sc. tempore, Virg., a long time since: also longum, adv. *For a long time, long*; Virg.: Hor.: thus also, longa, plur. Stat. 2. *Longus versus, i. e. hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic. 3. *Longus homo, A tall fellow*, as a term of contempt; Catull. 4. *Longa syllaba, Cic., a long syllable*. 5. Sometimes the notion of breadth is included, *Large, spacious*; Pontus, Hor.: fluctus, id.: freta, sea or seas, Ov. 6. *Longus spe, Hor., that goes far in his hopes*. II. *Long, of long continuance or standing*; morbus, Cels., a chronic disease (opposed to acutus): spes, Hor., which is late fulfilled: societas, oratio, Liv.: longos annos, Virg., a great age: facere longius, Cic.: in Cic. de Legg. 1, 7, non longius facere means, I will not defer it any longer, will put it off no longer; but, id. 2, 10, non longum fiat; and Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 137, non longum faciam, not to be too prolix, not to be tedious, i. e. to speak briefly: nihil mihi est longius, nothing is more tedious to me, I cannot wait for; nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam, &c., Cic., he had been full of impatience to, &c.: hence, too long, tedious; longum est dicere, Cic., it would take too much time, it would be a long story: longum est, si, &c., Ter.: ne longum faciam, Hor.: dicere longa mora est, Ov.: longum est dicere, exsequi, it would carry us too far. Observe that in such cases the Romans said longum est, not longum esset, according to the modern idiom; cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 42: also of persons; nolse esse longus, Cic., I will not be tedious or prolix. III. *Far removed, distant*; Cic.: militia tam longa domo, Justin.: spes longa auxiliorum, Sall. Fragm.

LŌPAS, ādis. See LEPAS.

LŌQUĀCITAS, ātis, f. (loquax) *Talkativeness, loquacity*; Cic.

LŌQUĀCITER, adv. *Loquaciously*; Cic.: loquacius, Paul. Nol.

LŌQUĀCŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of loquax; Lucr.

LŌQUAX, ācis. (loquor) I. *Talkative, loquacious, prating*; homo loquacissimus, Cic.: senectus loquacior, id.: epistola, id.: II. Fig. Rana, Virg., i. e. croaking; aves, Plin.: stagna, Virg.: thus also nidus, id., i. e. in which the young birds chatter: vultus, Ov., i. e. expressive, as if were, speaking; oculi, Tibull.: lymphæ, Hor., murmuring.

LŌQUELA, æ. f. (loquor) I. *Speech, words, discourse*; Lucr. II. *A word*; Varr.: fundit has ore loquelas, Virg. III. *A manner of speaking*; Graia, Ov.

LŌQUENTIA, æ. f. (loquor) I. In a reproachful sense, what eloquentia is in a good sense, *Talkativeness*; Sall.

LŌQUŌR, ātus sum, āri. (freq. of loquor) i. q. Loquor; Plaut.

LŌQUOR, cūtus (quutus) sum. 3. (from λέγω) I. *Intrans. To speak, talk, say*; male, Cic.: vere ac libere, id.: Latine, id.: de re, or, de homine, Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: cum aliquo, Ter.: Cic.: also, alicui, Plaut., to speak with any one: alicui male, Plaut.; Ter., to speak ill of any one: adversum alicquem, i. e. coram aliquo, Ter.: pro aliquo, i. e. 1. In defence of any one; Cic. 2. In the name of any one; Cic.: apud alicquem, id.: apud populum aut in senatu, id.: ad aliquem, Virg., to speak to one: non loquens, Gell., that cannot speak, dumb: fig.; ut consuetudo loquitor, Cic., as is usually said: res ipsa loquitor, id.: pinus loquentes, Virg., i. e. whispering, softly sounding, rustling. II. *Trans. 1. To speak of, say, talk of*; qua feramur inter nos locuti, Cic.: fig., as it were to speak, i. e. to show or convince clearly; oculi loquuntur, quemadmodum affecti simus, id. 2. *To speak or talk of any thing, always to have in one's mouth*; classes, Cic.: Catilinam, id.: prelia, Hor. 3. *To tell*; suum nomen alicui, Plaut.: rem, Ter.: pugnancia, Cic.: hence, loquuntur, they say, it is said, with an accusative and infinitive; Cic.: Virg. N.B. Passivē; loqui est ceptum, Cæli in Cic. Ep.—Synon. Longi denotes the free and familiar tone of conversation; dicere and orare the more formal tone of a public speaker; Quint. 9, 4, 110; 11, 3, 45.

LŌRA, æ. f. 1. *A liquor made of water poured on grapes after the wine is pressed out*; Varr. II. *Or Lura, A leather bottle for wine, &c.*; see LURA.

LŌRAMENTUM, i. n. (lorum) *A thong*; Justin.

LŌRĀRIUS, i. m. (lorum) *One who binds or beats (slaves) with thongs*; Gell. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 308; 2, p. 199.

LŌRĀTUS, a, um. (lorum) *Bound with thongs*; Virg. *LOREA*, æ. f. i. q. *LORA*; Gell.
 LORĒTUM, i. n. See LAURETUM.
 LŌRĒS, a, um. (lorum) *Of thongs, consisting or composed of thongs*; fumes, Cato: *vestra faciam latera lorea*, Plaut., i. e. will cut to pieces.
 LŌRĪCA, æ. f. (lorum) 1. *A breastplate composed of raw leather, a coat of mail, corslet, cuirass*; as opposed to thorax; Cic.: *loricæ thoracæque*, Liv. 42, 61: *lorica lineæ*, Suet.: *libros mutare lorices*, Hor., i. e. studia cum militia. 2. *Fig. Any similar defence*. 1. In fortifications, *Breastwork, intrenchments*; Cæs.: also, *any fence, hedge, wall*; testacea, Vitruvius. 2. In buildings, *A plastering, plaster*; Vitruvius.
 LŌRĪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lorico) *Fig.*; duplex, Vitruvius, i. e. a double pavement.
 LŌRĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lorica) 1. *To furnish with a breastplate or coat of mail, to harness*; Virg.: *loratus*, a, um, *Wearing a breastplate, harnessed*; Liv. 2. *Plastered, parquetted*; Varr.
 LŌRĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lorica) *A small breastplate, or, a small breastwork*; Hirt.
 LŌRĪOLA, æ. f. i. q. *LORA*; Varr.
 LŌRĪPES, ēdis. (lorum and pes) *Having crooked feet*; Plaut.
 LŌRUM, i. n. 1. *A thong*; Cic.: hence, 2. *The girle of Venus*; Mart. 3. *The reins of a bridle*; Liv.: *lora dare*, to slacken, Virg. 4. *The bulla of leather worn by the children of the poor*; Juv. 5. *A whip, lash*; Plaut.: Cic.: *loris opperiri*, Ter.; or, *uri*, Hor., to be soundly beaten, or severely cut with the lash. 6. *A small branch or tendril of a vine*; Plin.
 N. B. *LORUS*, i. masc., Apul.
 LŌTIO, ōnis. f. (lavo) 1. *A washing, bathing, swimming*; Vitruvius. 2. *A clyster*; Cels.
 LŌTĪLENTE, adv. *Fouly, impurely*; Titinn.
 LŌTIUM, i. n. *Urine*; Cels.
 LŌTŌMĒTRA, æ. f. (λωτομέτρα) *A species of lotus*; Plin. 22, 28.
 LŌTOS, or -US, i. f. (λωτός) 1. *The water-lily of the Nile*, a plant held sacred among the Egyptians, who regarded it as a symbol of fertility; it is frequently found represented on their monuments, and its fruit (*fabæ Egyptiæ*) was eaten by them; Plin. 13, 32. It is the *Nymphaea Nelumbo*, L.; or *Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd.; at present, however, it no longer grows in Egypt, but only in India. 2. *The name of three trees*. 1. One on the northern coast of Africa, bearing a sweet fruit of an agreeable smell, from which the people were called *Loto-phagi*; the companions of Ulysses ate some of this fruit; and it is at present commonly sold as food; *the lios, lote tree or nelluc tree*; Plin. 13, 32: *Rhamnus Lotus*, L.; or *Zizyphus Lotus*, Lamarck.: hence, 2. *The fruit of this tree*; Ov. 2. *With the poets also, A flute*; because the wood of this tree was used for making flutes; Ov. 2. Another tree indigenous to Italy, and otherwise called *Celtis*; this tree is confounded by Pliny l. c. with the former; it is the *Celtis australis*, L. 3. i. q. *Faba Græca* (*Diospyros Lotus*, L.); Plin. 16, 53. 3. *A kind of trefoil*; *Trifolium Melilotus officinalis*, L.; Virg. Geor. 3, 394.
 LŌTŪRA, æ. f. (lavo) *A washing, bathing*; Plin.
 LŌTUS, a, um. See LAVO.
 LŌTUS, i. f. *The Lotus tree, &c.* See LOTOS.
 LŌTUS, us. m. (lavo) *A washing, bathing*; Cels.
 LŪBET, LŪBIDO, &c. See LIBET, &c.
 LŪBRĪCĪTAS, ātis. f. i. e. *Lubricum*; Cassiod.
 LŪBRICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lubricus) 1. *Trans. To render slippery*; Juv.: hence, *to make smooth*; Arnob. 2. *Intrans. To be slippery*; Apul.
 LŪBRICUS, a, um. 1. *Slippery*; Plaut.: Mart.: *Lubricum, A slippery place*; Tac.: fig.; *ætas puerilis*, Cic., i. e. dangerous, uncertain: ratio, id.: *via vitæ*, id. 2. *Slippery, smooth*; *anguis*, Virg.: *piscis*, Plin.: *conchyliæ*, Hor., *slimy*; splendor, Apul. 3. *Easily moved, vobule*; Cic. 4. *Swift, fleeting, rapidly gliding away*; *amnis*, Hor.: Ov.: *membra, annus*, Ov. 5. *Deceitful*; Virg. Æn. 11, 716.
 LUCAR, āris. n. *Money expended on players*; Tac.
 LUCĀRIS, e. (lucius) *Relating to a wood or grove*; *pecunia*, Fest.: hence, *Lucar*; see LUCAR: *Lucaria*, *The name of a festival*; Masur. ap. Macrobius.
 LUCĒLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of lucrum) *Small profit or gain*; Cic.: Hor. 1. *To be light or clear, to shine*; *stella lucet*, Cic.: *lucet igne rogas*, Ov.: *lucet sagulis*, Virg.: *lucet in ore rubor*, Ov.: *lucet oculi*, id.: also seq. accus.; e. g. *facem alicui*, Plaut., *to give light to any one with a torch*: also impers., *lucet, it is light, it is day*; Plaut.: *nondum lucebat*, Cic.: also hoc is used with it; *hoc lucet*, Plaut., *this is day, for it is, &c.* 2. *To be visible, corpus lucet per bombycina*, Martial.: fig., *to be conspicuous, evident, clear*; *res lucet argumentis*, Cic., is plain: *mea officia luxerunt*, id.
 LŪCĒRNA, æ. f. (lucio) *A lamp, a burning light, candle*; Cic.: *lucernas fraudare olivo*, Hor.: *lucernam accendere*, Phædr.: *ante lucernas*, Juv., before night:

ut accessit numerus lucernis, Hor., i. e. in a state of intoxication, because intoxicated persons see all things double.
 LŪCERNĀTUS, a, um. (lucerna) *Furnished with a lamp, lighted with lamps or candles*; *janua*, Tert.
 LŪCERNŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of lucerna; Hieron.
 LŪCESCO, or LUCISCO, ēre. (lucio) 1. *To grow light, begin to shine*; *sol lucecit*, Virg.: *nonne lucecent*, Ov.: *quum luceceret*, Cic. 2. *To grow bright, to shine*; Jul. Firm.
 LŪCI, for luce. *By day*; Cic.
 LŪCĪDE, adv. *Brighly, clearly, plainly*; *definire verbum*, Cic.: *lucidius*, Sen.: *lucidissime*, Quint.
 LŪCĪDUS, a, um. (lux) *Light, bright, brilliant, shining, resplendent, clear*; *sidera*, Hor.: *gemma*, Ov.: *amnis*, Ov.: *Quint.*: *nox*, Plin.: *vestis*, id., transparent; *lucidior domus*, Ov.: *lucidissima stella*, Vitruvius. N. B. *Lucidum*, adv.; *lucidum fulgens*, Hor.: hence, 1. *White, fair*; *ovis*, Tibull.: *lilia*, Propert. 2. *Evident, manifest, perspicuous, clear*; *res lucidior*, Quint.: *ordo*, Hor.
 LŪCIFĒR, a, um. (lux and fero) *That brings light*; *equi*, Ov., the horses of the moon: *pars lune*, Lucr., i. e. that is illuminated: also, *that brings to light*; *manus* (Lucine), Ov., that brings (the child) to light: hence, *Diana Lucifera*, Cic.: hence, *Lucifer*, 1. *The planet Venus, or the morning-star*. 2. *Day*; Ov.: *tres Luciferos*, id.
 LŪCIFĒRUS, a, um. (lux and facio) *That makes or gives light*; *sol*, Cæsar. Aur.
 LŪCIFLŪS, a, um. (lux and fluo) *Flowing with light, lucid*; Prudent.
 LŪCIFŪGUS, æ. m. (lux and fugio) *That shuns the light*; Apul.: *hence, one who turns night into day*; Sen.
 LŪCIFŪGAX, ācis. (lux and fugax) i. q. *Lucifugus*; Minuc. Fel.
 LŪCIFŪGUS, a, um. (lux and fugio) *That shuns the light*. 1. Prop. blatta, Virg. 2. *Fig.*: *homo*, Cic. LŪCĪNUS, a, um. (lux) 1. *That brings light*; thus Juno is called *Lucina*, Tibull. 3, 4, 13, author of light, or, helper, assistant: others understand *Diana* or *Hecate*. 2. *That brings to the light* (sc. the fruit of the womb), or, that assists childbirth; *hora*, Prudent., the hour of one's birth: thus Juno is called, sometimes, *Juno Lucina*, Ter.; sometimes simply, *Lucina*, Virg.; Ov. i. e. goddess of childbirth: also, *Diana*, for the same reason, is called *Juno Lucina*, Catull., where Juno is i. q. *Dea*: hence, *Lucina*, *Childbirth*; *labores Lucinæ*, Virg. We also find metonymically, *Lucina*, for *partus*, Virg. Geor. 3, 61.
 LŪCIFĒRENS, tis. (lux and parens) *That produces or brings forth light*; *nox*, Avien.
 LŪCĪSĀTOR, ōris. m. i. e. *sator s. auctor lucis*; Prudent.
 LŪCISCIT, ēre. impers. (lux) *It grows light, it becomes day*; *quum luceceret*, Cic. N. B. It is incorrectly confounded with *lucisco*, whereas it is used only impersonally, and is derived from lux.
 LŪCRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lucror) *A winning, gain*; Tert.
 LŪCRĀTĪVUS, a, um. (lucror) 1. *Won, gained*; *opera*, Quint., i. e. *subseciva*. 2. *Connected with or belonging to gain, lucrative*; *causa*, *possessio*, Pand.
 LŪCRĪFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. or, properly, LUCRIFACIO *eci, &c.* thus also, *pass.*, *Lucrifio, actus sum, &c.*: or, properly, *Lucrifio, &c.* 1. *To win, gain, make profit*; *pecuniam*, Cic.: *lucrifieri modios, &c.*, id. 2. *Fig.* *To gain, get, acquire*; *nomen*, Varr., to appropriate to one's self, as it were: *maleficium*, Auct. B. Hisp., i. e. to commit with impunity: thus also, *injuria*, Plin.
 LŪCRIFACTUS, a, um. See LUCRIFACIO.
 LŪCRIFĒCĪBĪLIS, e. (lucrifico) *That brings in gain*; Plaut.
 LŪCRĪFĒCO, āre. (lucrifico) *To gain, win*; Tert.
 LŪCRĪFĒCUS, a, um. (lucrum and facio) *That brings in gain*; Plaut.
 LŪCRĪFĒCO, actus sum. See LUCRIFACIO.
 LŪCRĪFĒGA, æ. m. (lucrum and fugio) *That shuns gain*; Plaut.
 LŪCRĪFĒRA, æ. m. (lucrum and peto) *That seeks after gain*; Argum. Mostell. Plaut.
 LŪCRĪUS, a, um. (lucrum) *Relating or belonging to gain*; *dii*, Arnob., the gods who presided over gain.
 LŪCROR, ātus sum, āri. (lucrum) 1. *To win, gain, get any thing as advantage or profit*; e. g. *money*, Cic.: *stipendium*, id., i. e. not to pay, to put in one's own pocket: *nomen*, Hor., i. e. to acquire. 2. *Fig.* *To acquire, get*; *lucrerit indicia infamie*, Cic., i. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them.
 LŪCRŌSE, adv. *Profitably*; *lucrosius*, Hieron.
 LŪCRŌSUS, a, um. (lucrum) *Profitable, advantageous, gainful*; Ov.: Tac.: *lucrosior*, Plin.: *lucrosissimum*, id.
 LŪCRUM, i. n. (lucro) 1. *Gain, profit, advantage*; *lucrifacere*, Cic.: *ponere in lucro, or in lucris*, id.; or, *deputare esse in lucro*, Ter.; or, *lucro apponere*, Hor., to account as profit or advantage: *revocare ad lucrum prædamque*, Cic., to turn to one's profit or advantage: *lucrum facere*, to make money, Plaut.: thus also, *lucra facere ex vctigalibus*, Cic., to reap profit: *minus lucrifacere*, id.: *magnum lucrum facere*, id.: *lucro esse alicui*, Plaut., to be profitable or advantageous to any one; Anton. ap.

Cic.; or, in *lucro esse, Ov.*, to be profitable to; hence, I. *Lucri*, with *dare, facere, &c.*, *As profit, as gain*; jube *sest. 30 lucri dari*, Cic.: *lucri facere, id.*, to profit, to gain; see *LUCRIFICUS* and *fig.*; quæ ille naturali bono fecit *lucri, Nep.*, i. e. has gained. 2. *De lucro vivere, Cic.*, to owe one's life to the mercy of another. II. *Desire of gain, avarice*; *Ov.*: *Phædr.*: *Lucan.*

LUCTA, æ. f. *Wrestling, a kind of gymnastic exercise, in which the combatants endeavoured to throw one another down, by entwining their arms, &c.*; *Auson.*

LUCTAMEN, *inls. n. (luctor)*. I. *Wrestling*; *Lamprid.* II. *Exertion, pains, striving, earnest endeavour*; *Virg.*: *sine luctamine alterius generis, Pallad.*, i. e. without mixing.

LUCTATIO, ðnis. f. (*luctor*) I. *A wrestling*; *Cic.* II. *A wrestling, fig.*, i. e. a fighting, contending; e. g. with words, *Cic.* III. *A wrestling, fig.*, i. e. great pains, violent endeavour; *Liv.*

LUCTATOR, ðris. m. (*luctor*) *A wrestler, i. e. one who contends with an opponent only with his arms, and tries to throw him to the ground*; *Ov.*: the wrestlers among the Greeks used to anoint themselves with oil and wax, in order to make their bodies slippery: hence, *facetè, of wine, luctator dolosus est, Plaut.*

LUCTATUS, us. m. i. q. *Luctatio*; *Plin.*
LUCTIFER, a, um. (*luctus* and *fero*) *That brings or announces sorrow*; *Val. Fl.*

LUCTIFICABILIS, e. (*luctifico*) *Sorrowful, afflicted*; *Pers. e. Pacuv.*

LUCTIFICUS, a, um. (*luctus* and *facio*) *That causes sorrow, mournful*; *clades, Cic. ex Æschilo: Alecto, Virg.*

LUCTIOSUS, a, u, æ. (*luctus* and *sono*) *Of a mournful sound, mournful*; *augustinus, Ov.*

LUCTIO, ðre. *Freq. of lucto*; *Prisc.*

LUCTO, ðre. i. q. *Luctor*; *Ter.*

LUCTOR, ðtus sum, ðrl. (*lucta*) I. *To wrestle, i. e. to struggle with the arms in order to throw each other to the earth, which exercise was common in Greece*; *Cic.*: *Nep.* II. *To wrestle, fig.*, i. e. to fight, struggle, contend; cum aliquo, *Cic.*: *inter se, Virg.*: cum agro, *Plin.*, i. e. to be unable to master: also, *aliquo*, for cum aliquo; e. g. *fluctibus, Hor.*: *hiemi, Stat.*: also with an ablative; *robore, Lucan.* III. *To struggle, fig.*, i. e. to take great pains, exert one's self greatly, labour hard, toil; in arido solo, *Liv.*: in turba, *Hor.*: also seq. *infin.*: *Virg.*: *Ov.*

LUCTOSE, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully*; *canere, Varr.*: *luctuosus perire, Liv.*

LUCTOSUS, a, um. (*luctus*) I. *Causing sorrow, doleful, sorrowful, mournful*; *dies reip.* *luctuosus, Cic.*: *luctuosus, id.*: *luctuosissimum bellum, id.* II. *Sorrowful, i. e. sorrowing*; *Hor.*

LUCTUS, us. m. (*lugeo*) I. *Sorrow expressed by clothing and gestures, mourning, lamentation.* 1. For a deceased person; in *luctu vivere, Cic.*: in *luctibus maximis esse, sc.* for the death of a son, *id.*: *filius luctu perditus, id.*, i. e. for the death of a father; *luctum deponere, id.*; or, *finire, Liv.*, to lay aside sorrow: domestic, *Cic.*, domestic or family sorrow. 2. For a person gone into exile, *Cic.* II. *A high degree of sorrow for the loss of an important thing or person or for any misfortune, deep affliction, great trouble*; *nationum, Cic.*: *luctum ex te percipere, or haurire, id.*: *deponere, id.*: *abstergere, id.*: *tollere, id.*

LUCU, for *lucet*; *Ter.*

LUCUBRATIO, ðnis. f. (*lucubro*) I. *A working by candle-light, night-work, sitting up at night to study*; *Cic.*: *aliquid agere in lucubratione, Colum.*, by candle-light: or, per *lucubrationem, id.*: *vix digna lucubratione anicularum, Cic.*, i. e. hardly of importance enough for old women to relate by night over their spindles. II. *A nocturnal work, any thing composed by night, a lucubration*; *lucubrationem meam perire, Cic.*, i. e. *epistolam noctu scriptam.*

LUCUBRATIUNCULA, æ. f. (*dimin. of lucubratio*) I. *A working a little by candle-light*; *Apul.* II. *A short nocturnal work or lucubration*; *Gell.*

LUCUBRATORIUS, a, um. (*lucubro*) *That serves to sit in (e. g. for studying) by night*; *lecticula, Suet.*

LUCUBRO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (*lux*) I. *Intrans. To work by candle-light or by night*; *lucubrantem ancillæ*; *Liv. l. 57.* II. *Trans. To make or compose any thing by night or by candle-light*; *opusculum, Cic.*: *viam, Apul.*, to travel by night.

LUCULENTE, adv. *Excellently, well*; *scribere, Cic.*: *vendere, Plaut.*, i. e. well, i. e. profitably: also *ironicè*; *calefacere, Cic.*, i. e. very much.

LUCULENTIA, adv. *Excellently, well*; *Cic.*

LUCULENTIA, æ. f. (*luculentus*) *Excellence*; *Arnob.*

LUCULENTITAS, ðtis. f. (*luculentus*) *Excellence*; *Cæcil.*

LUCULENTUS, a, um. (*lux*) I. *Full of light, bright*; *caminus, Cic.*: *vestibulum, Plaut.*: hence. II. *Good of its kind, excellent, fine, handsome*; *forma, Ter.*: *mulier, Plaut.*: *scriptor, Cic.*: *factum, id.*: *verba luculentiora, id.*: *oratio, Sall.*: *erudita et luculenta materia, Plin.*: *legio, Planc. in Cic. Ep.*: *plaga, Cic.*, i. e. great: hence, I. *Good, credible*; *auctor, Cic.* 2. *Respectable*; *patri-*

monium, Cic.: *hereditas, Plaut.*: *homines luculentos reddit, Plaut.*, i. e. respectable.

LUCULUS, i. m. (*dimin. of lucus*) *A small grove*; *Suet.* **LUCULMO**, and *constr. LUCUMO*, ðnis. m. (*an Etrurian word*) *Said to signify,* I. Originally, *An inspired person*; according to *Festus*: hence probably, II. *The Lucumones, the caste of the Etrurian priesthood, from which the kings were descended. They formed the Magistrates or nobles of the Etrurians*: hence, *Lucumo, A governor, chief, prince, king of one of the twelve allied states of Etruria*; *Serv.* III. *An Etrurian*; *Serv.*: hence, *Lucumonium, a um, Etrurian*: and *subst.*, *Lucumonium, An Etrurian*; *Propert. 4, 2, 51*; but here others read *Lucomedius.*

LUCUNCULUS, i. m. (*dimin. of lucus*) *A kind of pastry*; *Apul.*

LUCUS, *tis. f. A kind of pastry*; *Varr.*

LUCUS, i. m. (probably from the old Greek *λῦξ* or *λύξη*, twilight. According to *Döderlein*. *Synon. 2, p. 90*, it is from *luo*, and signifies *port*, a place of expiation or atonement.) I. *A wood or grove sacred to a deity*; *Cic.*: *Liv.* II. *Gen. A wood, grove, forest*; *Virg.*: hence for, *wood, timber*; *Plaut. Fragn.*

LUCUS, us. m. for *lux*. *Light*; *cum primo lucu, Ter.*, at break of day.

LUDIA, æ. f. (*ludius*) I. *An actress, especially, a female dancer on the stage*; *Mart.* II. *In after times, The wife of a gladiator (ludius)*; *Juv.*

LUDIBRIOSUS, adv. *Scornfully*; *Amian.*

LUDIBRIOSUS, a, um. (*ludibrium*) *Full of mockery, very scornful*; *Gell.*

LUDIBRIUM, i. n. (*ludo*) I. *Mockery, sport, scorn*; *aliqui esse ludibrio, Cic.*, to serve as a laughing-stock: *habere aliquem ludibrio, Ter.*, to make sport of: *hoc quoque ludibrium casus edidit fortuna, this circumstance also fate suffers me to live to see, as it were in mockery of me, Liv.*: *debere ludibria ventis, Hor.*, to be the sport of the winds. II. *A laughing-stock, sport, scorn, i. e. that which is sported with*; is *ludibrium verius quam comes, Liv.*: *ludibria fortunæ, Cic.*: *ludibria ventis, Virg.*, sport of the winds.

LUDIBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. *Ludens*. I. *Sportive, playful, playsome*; *Liv.* Respecting adjectives in *bundus*, with the idea of duration or perpetuity, see *Bremi ad Suet. Tib. 65.* II. *Playing, i. e. without trouble or pains*; *Cic.*

LUDICER, or **LUDICROSUS** (neither occurs), *cra, crum. That serves for sport, ludicrous, sportive*; *certamen, Liv.*, for pleasure: *sermo, Cic.*: *ars ludicra armorum, id.*: *Ludicra (plur.) Diversions, sportive matters*; *Hor.*: *ars, Liv.*, the art of stage-playing, the histrionic art: and *Ludicrum, subst., A stage-play, or, a show, games, &c.*; such as were the *Circensian, &c.*; *Liv.*: *Tac.*: *Justin.*: hence, *Ludice, a, um, Belonging to stage-plays, theatrical*; in *modum ludicrum, Tac.*, in a theatrical manner, after the manner of a stage-player.

LUDICRE, adv. *In sport, playfully*; *Enn.*

LUDICRUS, a, um. See **LUDICER**.

LUDICRUS, ðci, actum, ðre. (*ludus* and *facio*) *To make sport of*; *Plaut.*

LUDIFICABILIS, e. (*ludifico*) *With which one makes sport of a person*; *ludi, Plaut.*

LUDIFICATIO, ðnis. f. (*ludifico*) *A making sport of a person, a mocking*; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

LUDIFICATOR, ðris. m. (*ludifico*) *One who makes sport of a person*; *Plaut.*

LUDIFICATUS, us. m. (*ludifico*) *A making sport, mocking*; *habere ludificatum, to make sport of, Plaut.*

LUDIFICO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (*ludus* and *facio*) i. q. *Ludifico*. *To make sport of, make a fool of, mock*; *aliquem Plaut.*: *Sall.*: *ludificari, passivè*; *Plaut.*: and without an accusative; *Cic.*: hence, *facetè: corium alicujus, Plaut.*, for *cædere, vorberare.*

LUDIFICOR, ðtus sum, ðri. I. *To make sport of, make game of, mock*; *aliquem, Ter.*: *aliena mala, Plin. Ep.*: and without an accusative; *Cic.*: hence, *to abuse, maltreat*; *virginem, Ter.* II. *Fig. To make sport of, i. e. by stratagem or fraud of any kind, or by any application of scientific principles, to render void or useless, or to deceive or frustrate*; *locationem, Liv.*: *ea, quæ hostes agerent, Liv.*

LUDIMAGISTER, or **LUDI MĀGISTER**, stri. m. *A school-master*; *Cic.*

LUDIO, ðnis. m. i. q. *Ludius*; *Liv.*

LUDIUS, i. m. I. *A stage-player, actor*; especially, *one who dances or uses gesticulations to express his meaning, a pantomime*; *Cic.* II. *At a later period, also, i. q. Gladiator*; *Juv.*

LUDO, si, sum, ðre. I. *Intrans. 1. To play, i. e. to play a game for pastime or amusement*; *tesseris, Ter.*: *alea, Cic.*: *pila, id.*: *trocho, Hor.*: *nucibus, Mart.*: also seq. *in*; e. g. in *alea, Pand.*: in *pecuniam, id.*, to play for money; *fig.*; *tali ludo ludere, Plaut.*: also of the public contests; *ludis Circensibus elephantos lussisse, Liv.*: also, *to dance*; in *numerum, Virg. 2. To play, i. e. to sport, frisk, frolic*; e. g. as fishes in the water, *Ter.*: birds, *Virg.*: *cymba ludit in lacu, Ov.*: *fig.*; *jubæ ludunt,*

Virg., i. e. fly or dance about; hence, to wanton, sport wantonly, dally; Hor.: Propert. 3. To exercise one's self in any thing by way of sport, amuse or occupy one's self with; arms, Cic.: Hor.: versibus, Virg.: palaestra, Ov.: II. Trans. 1. To play, play at; praëlia latronum, Ov.: to play at chess: opus, Hor., i. e. to play at some children's game: aleam, Suet.: hence, alea (nomin.) luditor, Ov.: fig.; ludere ludum, Ter., to play a game. 2. To pass or spend in sport; otium, Mart.: fig.; operam, Ter., to bestow to no purpose, to throw one's labour away. 3. To sport with, exercise one's self in any thing by way of sport, practise as a pastime, amuse one's self with; carmina, Virg.: causas, Calp., to exercise one's self in the public defence of causes, or in managing public business: pericula, Mart., i. e. pericula per ludum experiri: also, to bring forward or make any thing by way of diversion; convicia, Mart. 4. To represent any thing in sport or joke; bonum civem, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: magistratum, Apul. 5. To mock, make sport of, make game of; aliquem, Ter.: Cic.: verbum, Cic., to joke upon: hence, to cheat, cozen, chouse; aliquem, Hor.: Virg.: aliquem dolis, Ter.

LŪDUS, i. m. I. A game; Cic.: ludi, games, plays, shows; Cic.: Nep.: of these there were three kinds at Rome; Circenses, called also ludi Romani and Magni, which consisted in horse-racing and boxing (equi pugiles), and were instituted by Tarquinius Priscus; scenici, on the stage, e. g. comedies, tragedies, &c.; and gladiatorii, in which combatants fought to death, called also munera gladiatoria, or simply munera: thus also, ludi gymnici, Osci, etc.: ludos facere, Cic., to exhibit, hold, celebrate, commit, to begin, id.: ludis, for tempore ludorum, Cic.: Liv. II. Pastime, diversion, sport; dare ludum alicui, Cic.: tali ludo ludere, Plaut.: ludos sibi facere, Petron. III. Mere play, i. e. that which can be done without pains; illa perdiscere ludus esset, Cic.: oratio ludus est homini non hebeti, id.: also with jocus, Ter.: per ludum, Cic., playing without pains.

IV. Sport, jest; amoto ludo, Hor., joking apart; per ludum et jocum, Cic., in sport, out of joke, for the joke, in fun: ludos facere, to make sport, Ter. (Synon. Ludus, active recreation, consisting of bodily exercise; jocus, joke, jest, is rather an exhibition of wit; ludus, lastly, denotes amusement, as opposed to any serious engagement; especially, 1. Sport, jest, i. e. subject-matter for ridicule; ludos alicui reddere, or præbere, Ter., to afford sport to others, make a laughing-stock of one's self. 2. Jeer, banter, ridicule; facere aliquem ludos, Plaut., to make game of, to make a fool of: ludum fieri, id.: si ille tali ludus fuit, Cic. V. A school. 1. Fiducinus, Plaut., a music school. 2. Gladiatorius, Suet.: or simply, ludus, Cæs., a school of gladiators. 3. Ludus literarum, Liv.: or, literarius, Quint.; or discendi, Cic.: or simply, ludus, Cic.; Nep., a school in which reading, writing, arithmetic, with other branches of literature, were taught: ludum habere, Cic.; or, exercere, Tac., to keep school: aperire, Cic., to open a school, begin to keep school: magister ludi, or, ludi magister, a schoolmaster; see LUDIMAGISTER. 4. Militaris, Liv., a military school.

VI. A book which contains witty or ludicrous things; in Nevill ludo, Cic.

LŪELA, æ. f. (luo) An expiation, a punishment; Lucr. LUES, is. f. (from luo) I. A contagious disease, pestilence, plague; Virg.: Ov.: hence a term of reproach for a bad, worthless person, a pest; Cic.: also of other things, lues morum, Plin., i. e. corruption. II. Any spreading calamity or evil, as, war, conflagration, earthquake, &c.; Tac. III. Melted snow; Petron.

IV. Water; Licin. Max.

LŪEGO, xi. ctum. 2. I. Intrans. To mourn, be in mourning, i. e. to wear mourning apparel; Cic.: hence in general, to mourn; pro aliquo, Cic.: also of things without life: rami positos lugere videntur froudbibus, Ov.: campi lugentes, Virg., the fields of mourning in the lower regions. II. Trans. To mourn, bewail, lament; aliquem, Cic.: mortem alicujus, Liv. N.B. 1. Luxi, for luxisti, Catull. 2. Campi lugentes, Virg., in the internal regions, the abode of mourners.

LŪGĒRIS, e. (lugeo) I. Relating to mourning, mournful; lamentatio, Cic., i. e. for the dead: sordes, id., at the loss of a brother: cantus, Hor., a dirge: vestis, Ter., mourning apparel: lugubria, mourning apparel, Propert.: Ov. II. Sorrowful, distressed, mourning; domus, Liv., a house of mourning, i. e. in which there is a corpse: genitor, Ov. III. Sorrowful, grievous, lamentable, i. e. occasioning or boding mourning or sorrow; bellum, Hor.: ales, id. IV. Doleful, dismal, plaintive; vox, Lucr.: verba, Ov.: hence, Lugubre, adverb., Virg.

LŪGĒRITER, adv. Mournfully, dolefully, sorrowfully; Apul.

LŪINO, ðnis. f. (luo) A paying, payment; Pand.

LŪMA, æ. f. A kind of thorn; Fest.

LŪMARIUS, a. um. (luma) Relating to or concerned with thorns; falx, Varr., i. e. for cutting off thorns.

LUMBAGO, iuis. f. (lumbus) A weakness of the loins, the lumbago; Fest.

LUMBELLUS, i. m. Dimin. of lumbulus; Apic.

LUMBIFRAGIUM, i. n. (lumbus and frango), A breaking of the loins; Apul.

LUMBRIUS, i. m. A worm in the earth or in the entrails, a stomach-worm, earth-worm, grub; Cels.: Colum.

LUMBŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lumbus) A little loin, and simply, a loin; Plin.

LUMBUS, i. m. I. A loin; Cic.: also honestè, for, the privy parts; Juv. II. Fig. A part of a vine resembling the loins; Colum.

LUMECTUM, i. n. (luma) A place full of thorns; Varr.

LŪMEN, inis. n. (for lucimen, from luceo) I. Light; solis, Cic.: lucernæ, id.: diurnum, daylight, or, the light of the sun, or, rather, the sun himself as a luminous body, Ov.: solem lumenque diurnum, Lucr. 4. 457, i. e. the morning star: tabulas pictas collocare in bono lumine, Cic., in a good light, where they may be well seen: hence, 1. A light, i. e. a lamp, candle, lantern, torch, &c.; lumine apposito, Cic.: lumini oleum instillare, id.: luminibus accensis, Plin.: ad lumina, Suet., by torch-light or lanterns: sub lumina prima, Hor., as soon as candles are lit, at the first lighting of lamps; also fig.; animi, Colum. 2. Daylight, or, day; secundo lumine, Enn. ap. Cic.: lumine quarto, Virg. 3. The light of life, i. e. life; adimere, Ov.: relinquere, Virg. 4. A light of the eyes, Sight; lumina oculorum, Nep.: also simply, lumina, the eyes, the sight; Cic.: cæcitas luminis, id.: lumina fodere, Ov., to pluck out: lumen significat also, the apple of the eye, the pupil; Veget. 5. In buildings, Light, i. e. free air and daylight; luminibus alicujus obstruere, Cic.: or, officere, Pand.; to obstruct the light: fig.; Catonis luminibus obstruxit oratio, Cic., i. e. obscured his fame: nec mentis quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ, id. 6. Glare, gleam; ferri, Stat.: hence, of flowers, brightness, beauty; calthæ, Colum. 7. Fig. Light, i. e. protection, defence; gentium, Cic. 8. In painting, Light, opposed to shade; Plin. Ep. 9. Fig. A light, i. e. a person or thing distinguished in its kind; a chief person, main point, ornament, honour, glory, luminary; lumina civitatis, Cic., lights of the state, i. e. ornaments, chief persons: hoc vestrum lumen est, id., your chief man: lumen consularis, id., chief action of one's consulate: virtutis, id.: prædiorum, id.: thus also, in rhetoric, lumina dicendi, id.: verborum et sententiarum, id.: orationis, Quint., ornaments, beauties. 10. Fig. i. e. Clearness, perspicuity; ordo est, qui memorie lumen affert, Cic. II. Any opening for the admission of light; Vitruv.: hence, 1. A chink, crevice; Val. Fl. 2. A vent-hole, air-hole; Plin. 3. A window; Apul.: Pand.

LŪMINARIS, is. n. (lumen) I. A light, taper; Hieron. II. A window-shutter; Cato R. R. ed. Schneid.: Cic. Att. 15. 26, 4.

LŪMINO, avi, atum, are. (lumen) To enlighten, give light, illumine; Apul.: hence, male luminatus, having a bad eye-sight, id.

LŪMINOSUS, a. um. (lumen) I. Full of light; ædificia, Vitruv., well windowed or lighted: luminosus, Augustin. II. Fig. Conspicuous, prominent, bright, remarkable; pars orationis, Cic.: luminosissima caritas, Augustin.

LŪNA, æ. f. (for lucina, from luceo) I. The moon; plena, Cæs.: nova, Hor., the new moon: laborans, Juv.: or, deficiens, Plin.; or, defectus lunæ, Liv., an eclipse of the moon: novissima primave luna, Plin., at the new moon, or, the first day after the new moon: so also, quarta luna, id., the fourth day after the new moon: duas lunas visas, Liv.: hence, 1. A month; Plin. 2. A crescent, or, the figure of a half-moon, or the letter C, which senators wore on their shoes; Juv.

LŪNARIS, e. (luna) I. Of or relating to the moon, lunar; cursus, Cic.: equi, Ov.: mensis, Vitruv.: virus, Lucan. II. Like the moon; cornua, Ov.

LŪNĀRĪCUS, a. um. (luna) Lunatic; Pand.: oculus, Veget., that is blind at certain times.

LŪNATUS, a. um. See LUNO.

LUNCHUS, i. m. See LONCHUS.

LŪNO, avi, atum, are. (luna) To bend like a half moon; arcum, Ov.: hence, Lunatus, a. um, Of the shape of the half moon, lunated; pelta, Virg.: ferrum, Lucan., i. e. a sword shaped like a sickle (æger), also, adorned with the figure of a half moon; pellis, i. e. calceus, Mart.

LŪNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of luna) A little moon; hence, an ornament or trinket worn by women, in the shape of a half moon; Plaut.

LŪNUS, i. m. The moon; Spartian.

LŪO, lui, luitum or lotum, ere. (lavo) I. To wash; Græcia luitur Ionio profundo, Sil., is washed by the Ionian sea, i. e. is bounded by, borders on: hence, 1. To free, purge; insontes errore, Val. Fl. 2. To atone for, expiate; stuprum morte, Cic.: noxam pecunia, Liv.: sponsonem, id., to make good: delicta majorum, Hor., to suffer punishment for. 3. To avert by punishment or sacrifice; pericula, Liv. II. To pay; æs alienum, Curt.: fundum, Pand., to free from debts: hence fig., to pay, i. e. to suffer or atone for any thing; pœnas peccati, Cic.: pœnam pro cæde, Ov.

LŪPA, æ. f. (lupus) I. A she-wolf; Liv. II. A common prostitute, harlot; Cic.

LŪPĀNĀRĪS, æ. n. (for lupanare) I. A place where harlots dwell, a brot. I, stew; Juv. II. As a term of reproach; Catull.

LŪPĀNĀRĪS, e. (lupa) Of a harlot or brothel; Apul.

LŪPĀNĀRĪUM, i. n. i. q. Lupanar; Pand.

LŪPĀRUS, a, um. (lupus) Furnished with or having wolf's teeth, i. e. iron prickles in the shape of wolf's teeth; frena, Hor.: hence, Lupati, sc. freni, or Lupata, sc. frena, A bit armed with such prickles or jags; Mart.: Solin.

LŪPĪLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lupinus) A small lupine; Plaut.

LŪPĪNĀRIUS, a, um. (lupinus) Of or belonging to lupines to place; Cato.

LŪPĪNUS, a, um. (lupus) Of or belonging to wolves; ubera, Cic., i. e. lupae: folliculus, Auct. ad Her., a pair of bellows made of a wolf's skin: pelles, Plin., a wolf's skin.

LŪPĪNUS, i. m. and LŪPINUM, i. n. A lupine (Lupinus albus, L.); Ov.: Colum.: lupines were used by children in play, and by actors on the stage instead of money.

LŪPOR, āri. (lupa) To have intercourse with common prostitutes; Turpil.

LŪPŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lupa) A she-wolf; Apul., as a term of reproach.

LŪPUS, i. m. (from λύκος) I. A wolf; Virg. The ancients believed the look of a wolf to be hurtful, and that if a wolf first caught sight of a man, the latter lost his voice, Virg.: hence some proverbial expressions; I. Lupus in fabula, Ter.; Cic., i. e. comes when one is speaking of him; said when a person of whom one is speaking suddenly appears. 2. Lupum auribus tenere, Ter., to hold by the ears, i. e. to be undetermined whether to hold a thing or to let it go, whether to undertake a thing or to give it up. Also Suet. Tib. 25. It is a Greek proverb, λύκος τῶν ὠτίων ἔχειν, and is used of one who is in the midst of dangers, and, in endeavouring to get free from one difficulty, falls into another. 3. Ovem lupo committere, Ter., to set a fox to keep the geese. 4. Lupo agnum eripere, Plaut., of a difficult matter. 5. Lupus non curat numerum (ovium), Virg., asks not after the number, i. e. eats even sheep that are counted. 6. Lupus fugit oves, Virg., of an impossible event. II. From some resemblance. 1. A kind of voracious fish, perhaps, a pike; Plin.: Mart. 2. A kind of bit armed with jags, in the shape of wolf's teeth (frenum lupatum); Ov. 3. A little hand-saw; Pallad. III. A hook; Liv. IV. The hop (Humulus lupulus, L.); Plin.

LŪRA, æ. f. A bottle, pouch; Fest.

LURCĀBUNDUS, or LURCHABUNDUS, a, um. Voracious; Cato.

LURCO, āre, or LURCOR, āri. To eat voraciously; lardum, Pompon.—From

LURCO, ōnis, m. A great eater, gormandizer, glutton; Lucil.: usually as a term of reproach, a shark, rascal, villain; Plaut.: Suet.

LURIDĀTUS, a, um. (luridus) Besmeared, foul; Tert.

LURIDUS, a, um. Seems to mean, Pale, or yellowish. I. Pale; brassica, Colum.: pallor, Ov.: sol. Plin. Ep.: pelles, Hor.: hence, that renders pale; horror, Ov.: acanita, id.: mors, Sil. II. Yellowish or yellow; dens, Hor.: sulphur, Ov.: bilis, Sen.

LUROR, ōris, m. I. The yellow or yellowish colour of a thing; Lucr.: lurore deformes, Apul. II. Paleness; Claud.

LUSCĪNĀ, æ. f. (from lucus) A nightingale; Hor.

LUSCĪNŌLA, æ. f. Dimin. of luscĭnĀ; Plaut.

LUSCĪNIUS, i. m. I. A nightingale; Sen. II. Having one eye; Lamprid.

LUSCĪNUS, a, um. Dim-sighted, purblind; or, one-eyed, when the defect is not natural, but produced by accident; Plin.

LUSCĪŪLA, æ. f. A nightingale; Varr.

LUSCĪŪSUS, a, um. That cannot see well, dim-sighted, purblind, or, that cannot see well by candle-light; Varr.: Plin.: for this we find also, luscĭosus, Plaut.: Pand.

LUSCĪŪSUS, ōnis, f. Dimness of sight; Pand.

LUSCĪŪSUS, a, um. See LUSCĪŪSUS.

LUSCUS, a, um. (allied to λύκος, or λυξ, twilight, or dusk) Having but one eye, blind of an eye; Juv.: Cic.: Mart.

LŪSIO, ōnis, f. (ludo) A playing; pilæ, Cic.: and without a genitive; id.

LŪSIRO, āre. (freq. of ludo) To play, especially, to play often; Plaut.

LŪSOR, ōris, m. (ludo) I. A player; Ov. II. Fig. One who does any thing for amusement: *sor amorum, Ov., who composes love poems. III. One who jeers or banters; Plaut.

LŪSŌRIE, adv. Collusively; agere, Pand.

LŪSŌRIUS, a, um. (lutor) I. Belonging to play; pila, Plin.: hence, as it were playing, in play, i. e. moving to and fro; naves, Ammian.: and simply, lusorie, sc. naves, Vopisc. II. That serves for amusement or diversion, sportive; quæstio, Plin.: spectaculum, Sen.

III. That is done in sport; nomen, Sen.: hence, ineffectual; imperium, Pand.

LŪSTRĀLIS, e. (lustrum) I. Relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods, lustral; sacrificium, Liv., a purifying sacrifice; aqua, Ov., lustral water; exta, Virg.: lustrales bellis animæ, Lucan., i. e. that sacrificed themselves in war for the good of the army. II. Relating to a period of five years, that is done every fifth year; certamen, Tac.

LŪSTRĀMEN, inis, n. (lustrum) A means of purification; Val. Fl.

LŪSTRĀMENTUM, i. n. (lustrum) A means of purification; Pand.

LŪSTRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (lustrum) I. A purifying by sacrifice; Liv. II. A wandering about, a going from place to place; municipiorum, Cic.: solis, id.

LŪSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. (lustrum) A wanderer from place to place; Apul.

LŪSTRĪCUS, a, um. (lustrum) Purifying, relating to purification; dies, Suet., the eighth or ninth day after birth, when the infant was purified by sacrifice, and had a name given to it.

LŪSTRĪCŪS, a, um. (lustrum and facio) Purifying, relating to purification; Val. Fl.

LŪSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lustrum) I. To enlighten, illumine; Iustrantes luminæ suras, Cic.: sol lustrabat lampade terras, Virg.: hence, to render visible, show, display; alvum, humeros, Cic. II. To purify by means of certain religious ceremonies, especially by the carrying round of a sacrifice; e. g. land, Cato: oves, Ov.: Capitolium, Liv.: exercitum suovetaurilibus, i. e. populum, Cic.: Iustrare Jovi, Virg., i. e. to make a purifying sacrifice to: hence, to remove by way of purification, to kill; multa alia, Cic. e Sophocle. Hence, I. To review (an army); exercitum, Cic., because a review was attended with the offering of purifying sacrifices: fig., to view, notice, observe, survey; lumine, with the eyes, Virg.: and without lumine; e. g. animas, id.: also with the mind; omnia ratione animoque, Cic., to consider, reflect on. 2. To go round, wander over, traverse; Ægyptum, Cic.: terras, id.: ægros navibus, Virg.: pericula, id., to go through dangers: aliquum choreis, id., to dance round about one: stella Mercurii aliquo signiferum lustrat orbem, Cic., runs through: Iustratis signis, Suet. (of an eagle), after he had fled round the military standards; also without an accusative; signa Iustrantia, Cic.

LŪSTRO, ōnis, m. (lustrum) One who frequents brothels; Catull.

LŪSTROR, ātus sum, āri. (lustrum) To frequent brothels; Plaut.

LŪSTRUM, i. n. (with the first syllable short, from luo or lavo) A place in which persons bathe, a bath; hence, a place where swine wallow, a puddle, mire; Varr.: hence, I. Gen. A den or haunt of wild beasts in a forest; Iustra ferarum, Virg.: also for a wood, forest; id. II. Metaph. A brothel, bawdy-house, stew; in Iustris tempus ætatis consumere, Cic.: hence for, debauchery; vino Iustrisque connectis, id.

LŪSTRUM, i. n. (with the first syllable long, from lueo) A purifying or expiatory offering made by the censors every five years at the close of their office for the whole people; an ox and a sheep were sacrificed on this occasion, and a prayer was made by the censor; vota in proximum Iustrum suscipere, Suet. Oct. 97: Iustrum condere, Cic., to make this offering, and so, to close the censorship; sub Iustrum, id., at the close of the censorship. Hence, I. Any expiatory offering; Liv. 45. 41. II. A period of five years; Cic. III. A public exhibition or public games held every five years; Stat. IV. Gen. A period of several years; e. g. of four years, Ov. Fast. 3, 136: Plin. 2, 47: of a hundred years, Mart. 4, 1, 7.

LŪSUS, a, um. See LŪBO.

LŪSUS, us, m. (ludd) I. A playing, a game; calculatorum, Plin. Ep.: alææ, Suet.: Iusum ludere, Gell., to play a game. II. A playing, jesting, joking; any thing done by way of amusement; especially, amusement, as opposed to any serious occupation; sunt apti Iusibus anni, Ov., i. e. for sport and love: quibus omne fas nefasque Ius est, Sen., i. e. mere idle jest: dare Ius, Quint., to afford an occasion for jest, make themselves ridiculous: per Iusum atque lasciviam, Liv., for sport, in jest. Particularly, amorous trifling, toying; Prop. 1, 11, 9: Ov. A. A. 1, 62. III. Instruction in a school, school, i. e. a lecture, a keeping of school; Iusum dimittere, Varr., to close a lecture.

LŪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (lūto) That which is smeared with mud or clay; Cato.

LŪTĀRIUS, a, um. (lūtum) I. That lives in mud - testudo, Plin. II. That lives on mud; mullus, id.

LŪTĀ, æ. f. I. A name of chrysolocia; Plin. II. i. q. Lutum, An herb used in dyeing; Plin. 33, 26, cd. Elzev.; but ed. Hard. reads lutum.

LŪTĒNSIS, e. (lūtum) Living or found in mud; Plin.

LŪTĒŌLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lūtens) Yellowish; Virg.

LŪTĒSCŪ, ēre, 3. (lūtum) To come to mud, become muddy; Colum.

LŪTEUM, See LŪTĒUS.

LŪTEUS, a, um. (lūtum) I. Dyed with the herb Iutum; e. g. chrysolocia Iutea, Plin. II. Yellowish, gold-

coloured, saffron, orange-coloured; aurora, Virg.: pallor, Hor.: also, rose-coloured, rose-red; papaver, Catull.: hence, Luteum, subst. 1. *Anything yellowish, the yellow;* e. g. of an egg, Plin.: color in luteum languescens, id. 2. i. q. Lutum, *An herb used in dyeing;* Vitr. 7, 14, ed. Lat.

LŪTEUS, a, um. (lūtum) *I. Of mud or mire, muddy, miry;* Ov.: Plin.: also, of clay; Mart.: hence fig., bad, useless, worthless; negotium, Cic. *II. Full of mud, muddy;* pes, Plin.: hence, besmeared, with any thing whatever; ceromate, Mart.

LŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lūtum) *I. To bedaub with mud or clay;* Cato. *II. Gen. To besmear, bedaub, anoint;* capillos, Mart.

LŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lūo) *To pay often;* Varr.

LŪTŌSUS, a, um. (lūtum) *Full of mud or mire muddy, miry;* Plin.

LŪTRA, æ. f. *An otter;* Plin.

LŪTULENTUS, a, um. (lūtum) *I. Full of mud or mire, bedaubed with mud, muddy, miry;* Hor.: Ov.: also gen., bedaubed, besmeared, anointed; e. g. with ointment, Mart. *II. Fig. i. e. Impure, contaminated, heinous;* homo, Cic.: vitia, id.: lutulenti, Plaut.: hence of words; Lucilius fluit lutulenti, Hor., full of bad words.

LŪTŪO, āre. (lūtum) *To besmear with mud; fig., to contaminate, pollute;* Plaut.

LŪTUM, i. n. *An herb used for dyeing a yellow colour;* Virg.: Plin.: Vitr.: it is our yellow weed, weld, woad, Reseda luteola, L.: also, this colour itself; Tibull.

LŪTUM, i. n. *I. Moist or soft earth, mud, mire;* Cic.: Hor.: hence, 1. In luto esse, Plaut.; or, hærere, id.; or, hærere, Ter., to stick fast in the mire, to be unable to proceed. 2. A term of reproach, *Filthy wretch!* Plaut.

II. Clay; Tibull.: Punicum, Colum., a kind of rich African clay. *III. The powder with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves;* Sen.

LŪTUS, i. m. for lūtum; Quadrig.

LUX, cis. f. (from the old Greek λῦξ, or λύχη) Prop. *Twilight;* hence, 1. *Daylight, the light of the sun;* solis, Cic.: lux æstiva, Virg., the light of summer, i. e. summer: diurna, Lucr. 6, 848, daylight: brumalis, Ov., the time of winter: luce clarus, Cic.: also, the light of the moon and stars, moonlight, starlight; sub luce maligna (lunæ), Virg.: hence, 1. *Any luminous heavenly body;* lux publica mundi, Ov., i. e. sol: illæ quæ fulgent lucēs, Cic. Arat. 95, i. e. stars. 2. Gen. *Light, glittering, sheen, splendour, brightness;* lychnorum, Cic.: gemmæ, Plin.

II. The light of day, daylight, day; ante lucem, before day, Cic.: ad lucem, towards morning, about the dawn, Suet.: prima lux, daybreak, Liv.: multa luce, Tac., the day being considerably advanced: in lucem, Curt., until morning: luce, Auct. ad Her., in the day-time: luce, Cic., by day-light, in open day: also, a day; centesima, Cic.: natalis, a birthday, Ov.: his lucibus, id. *III. The light of life; lucem intueri, Cic.; or, videre, Ov., to live: in lucem suscipi, Cic., to be born: lucem aspicerē. id.: luce privare, id.: also, life itself; corpora luce carentia, Virg.: lucem propriam accipere, sc. by birth, Cic.: hence, lux mea, as a term of endearment, my life! my angel! id. *IV. The faculty of sight, or, the eyes;* damnus lucis ademtæ, Ov.: sicca luce, Rutil., with dry eyes, without tears. *V. Light, fig., i. e. 1. The view of all, public notice, the public sight of the world;* beneficia in luce collocari volunt, Cic., would have their seen: Isocrates luce forensi caruit, id., did not take part in the great world, did not show himself publicly in speaking to the people, &c.: lucem non aspicerē, carere publico, id., to live in a retired manner, not to appear in public: res occultas in lucem proferre, id.: familiae e tenebris in lucem vocavit, id., brought into notice. 2. *Light, i. e. elucidation, illustration, explanation;* sententiæ auctoribus lucem desiderant, Cic. 3. *Encouragement, any thing that animates or entices, life; liberalitas, Cic.: lux affulsit civitati, Liv. 4. Light, i. e. good circumstances, prosperity, help, deliverance;* lucem dispicere cœpistis, Cic.: lucem afferre reip., id.: lucem ingenii porrigere civibus, id. 5. *Light, i. e. ornament, luminary;* hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, Cic.: also, renown, respectability, distinction; genus sine luce, Sil. *N.B. 1. Lux, gen. masc., Plaut. 2. Luci, for luce, by day, in the light; Cic.: in luce, in light, by day, Lucr. 3. Luci, for luce, Ter.**

LUXĀTŪRA, æ. f. (luxo) *A dislocating, disjoining;* Marc. Cap.

LUXO, āvi, ātum, āre. (λαζώω) *To dislocate, put out of joint, disjoint, luxate;* Cato: Plin.: hence fig., i. e. to put out of its place; vitium radices, Plin., sc. in ploughing: calamum, id.

LUXOR, āri. i. q. Luxuriari; Fest.

LUXŪRIA, æ. and LUXŪRIÆ, ēi. f. (luxus) *I. Rankness or luxuriosity of trees, plants, and the soil, i. e. too great fruitfulness;* in oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuries, Cic.: segetum, Virg.: humoris, Plin., an overflow; hence, *II. Wantonness which arises from excess of spirits;* taurorum, Val. Fl. *III. Luxury, i. e. immoderate profusion or extravagance in eating, drinking, clothing, &c.;* Cic.: Nep.

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LUXŪRIO, āvi, ātum, āre, and LUXŪRIOR, ātus sum, āri. (luxuria) *I. To be rank, luxuriant, or exuberant, of the soil, plants, &c., i. e. to be too fruitful, to have a superfluity of nutritious juices;* luxuriat humus, seges, Ov.: virgæ arborum, Colum.: in comas, Ov.: hence, *To have or use any thing in plenty or excess;* faciem decet delicis luxuriare novis, id., i. e. valde ornatam esse; also, of too large a growth; of men, Gell.; and of animals, Virg. *II. Fig. To be luxuriant, i. e. to be too fruitful, diffuse, or florid;* ingenium luxurians, Plin.: luxuriantia comperere, Hor.: or, astringere, Quint. *III. Fig. To be wanton or sportive, to frisk, sport, &c.;* luxuriat serpens, pecus, Ov.: membra, id., display too great briskness or vivacity: equus, Virg.: hence fig., *to be wanton or licentious, to indulge too much in pleasure, to be extravagant or dissolute, to act without restraint or moderation;* animi otio luxuriare, Liv.: Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id.: vereor, ne hæc lætitia luxuriat, id.: læta principia nimis luxuriare, id.: luxuriat animi rebus secundis, Ov.: nimia gloria luxuriat ingenium, Liv.

LUXŪRIŌSE, adv. *I. Wantonly, licentiously;* lætitia nimis luxuriose event, turns to licentiousness, Cato. *II. Luxuriously;* vivere, Cic.: luxuriosius epulari, Nep.: luxuriosissime bibere, Augustin.

LUXŪRIŌSUS, a, um. (luxuria) *I. Rank, luxuriant, exuberant;* frumenta, Cic.: vitis, Colum.: hence, excessive, very copious, abundant; otium, Sall. *II. Fig. Luxuriant, exuberant, i. e. immoderate, excessive, extravagant, wanton;* lætitia nimis luxuriosa, Liv.: dictum luxuriosissimum, Colum.: amor, Ov. *III. Extravagant or expensive in living, voluptuous, luxurious;* homo, Cic.: nihil luxuriosius (hominē illo), id.: convivium, Justin.

LUXUS, a, um. (λαζός) *Dislocated, disjoined;* Sall.

LUXUS, us. m. *I. A dislocation, luxation;* Apul. *II. Too great fruitfulness of the soil or of plants, luxuriance;* hence, 1. *Wantonness;* Tac. 2. *Immoderate expense or magnificence in eating, drinking, clothing, &c.;* voluptuosus, excess, extravagance, luxury, &c.; Cic., only in Verr. 3, 25: Sall.: Virg. 3. *Splendour, pomp, magnificence;* regalibus, and regificus, Virg.

LYCHNICUS, a, um. (λυχνικός) *Glittering;* lapis, Hygin., i. q. Lychnites.

LYCHNIS, idis. f. (λυχνίς) *Shining, glittering;* Fulgent. *hence, 1. Sc. gemma, A flame-coloured precious stone;* Plin. 37, 29. *II. Sc. herba, A kind of rose with fire-red blossoms;* Plin. 21, 10.

LYCHNITES, æ. m. (λυχνίτης) *Shining, that gives light;* lapis lychnites, a kind of white marble from the island Paros, Plin.

LYCHNITIS, idis. f. (λυχνίτις) *That shines or gives light;* herba, Plin., a plant used for wicks.

LYCHNŌBIUS, i. m. (λυχνόβιος) *One that lives by candle-light, one that turns night into day;* Sen.

LYCHNŌCHUS, i. m. (λυχνόχως) *A candlestick, chandelier;* Cic.

LYCHNUS, i. m. (λύχνος) *A burning light, a taper, candle, torch, lamp, &c.;* Cic.

LYCOPHOS, (λυκόφως) *The twilight, dawn;* Fest.

LYCOPHTHALMOS, i. n. (λυκόφθαλμος) *A kind of precious stone;* Plin.

LYCOPSIS, is. f. (λύκωσις) *A kind of plant, resembling the plant Anchusa;* Plin. 27, 73; but here ed. Hard. has Lycasos.

LYGDINUS lapis. (λύγινης) *A kind of white stone or marble found in the island Paros;* Plin.: called also, lygdos, Mart.

LYGDOS, or -US, i. m. See LYGDINUS.

LYGOS, i. f. (λύγος) i. q. Vitex; Plaut.

LYMPHA, æ. f. (seems to be from limpa, whence limpidus) *Water;* fluvialis, Virg.: putealis, Lucr.: also, water mixed with any kind of liquor; Virg.: intercus, Seren. Sam., the dropsy.

LYMPHÆUS, a, um. (lympa) *Clear as water, clear as crystal;* Marc. Cap.

LYMPHÆTICUS, a, um. (lympa) *I. Confounded, amazed, beside one's self, frantic, phrenetic, mad, without understanding, through fright, &c.;* homo, Plin.: pavor, id., a panic; metus, Sen.: error, Seren. Sam., madness, or dropsy; nummus, Plaut., facetæ, mad, i. e. that cannot stay in the purse, that burns in the pocket. *II. Watery, abounding in water;* error, the dropsy; see above.

LYMPHĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lympa) *Madness, distraction;* Plin.

LYMPHĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Lymphatio; Plin.

LYMPHO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lympa) *To confound or amaze a person, drive out of his senses, to terrify a person or make him afraid so that he loses all power over his reason, to render mad or distracted, to distract;* urbem, Val. Fl.: lymphari, to go mad, become distracted, lose one's reason; Plin.: hence, Lymphatus, a, um, *Out of one's senses, mad, crazy, frantic, distracted* (Gr. συμφορητός); velut lymphati, Liv., seized with a panic; mens, Hor.: thus also, lymphans, for lymphatus, Apul.

LYMPHOR, ōris. m. for lymphia; Lucil.

LYNCEUS, a, um. (lynx) *Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted, like a lynx;* Cic.

LYNCURION or -UM, i. n. (λυγκούριον) *A hard transparent stone of a colour between red and yellow, supposed by the ancients to be formed from the crystallized urine of the lynx; Plin. 8, 57: according to Beckmann, probably, the hyacinth; according to others, the tourmalin, a kind of a transparent amber.*

LYNX, cis. c. (λύξ) *A lynx; Virg.*

LYRA, æ. f. (λύρα) I. *A lyre, lute, a stringed instrument differing only in form from the cithara; Ov.: it is said to have been invented by Mercury, and presented by him to Apollo. It is often attributed to lyric poets, because their poems were sung to the lyre; Pindarica, id. II. The name of a constellation; Ov.*

LYRICEN, inis. m. (lyra and cano) *One who plays upon the lyre; Stat.*

LYRICUS, a, um. (λυρικός) *Of or belonging to the lyre, lyric; soni, Ov.: vates, Hor., a lyric poet, writer of odes; senex, Ov., i. e. Anacreon; Lyrici, sc. poetæ, Quint., lyric poets; Lyrica, sc. carmina, Plin. Ep., lyric poetry, odes.*

LYRISTES, æ. m. (λυριστής) *One that plays upon the lyre; Plin. Ep.*

LYRON, i. n. (λύρον) *An herb, i. q. Alisma; Plin.*

LYSAS, antis. f. *An herb, i. q. Artemisia; Apul.*

LYSIMACHIA, æ. f. (λυσισμαχία) *A kind of herb; Plin. 25, 35; Lysimachia vulgaris, L.*

LYSIMACHUS, i. m. (λυσισμαχος) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us; Plin. 37, 62.*

LYSIS, is. (λύσις) f. *A solving, opening; Vitr. 6, 8, 2; but ed. Schneid. has sublisse, for sua lysi: also in architecture, i. q. Sima; Vitr.*

LYTRA, æ. f. i. q. Lutra; Vitr.

LYTRUM or -ON, i. m. (λύτρον) *A ransom; Enn.*

LYTTA, æ. f. (λύττα) *A worm under the tongue of a dog, supposed to drive him mad; Plin.*

M.

M. is the prænomen Marcus; e. g. M. Cicero: but M' is the prænomen Manlius. Also M' signifies a thousand.

MACCUS, i. m. (from μακρόσω) in the farces of Atellus denoted, *A fool, jester, harlequin; Diomed: hence, a silly person; Apul.*

MACELLARIUS, a, um. (macellum) *Relating to or concerned with meat and other victuals; taberna, Val. Max. Macellarius, subst., A seller of meat and other victuals, a victualler; Varr. Also, Suet. Cæs. 26; Vesp. 19; in which passages it seems to denote a tavern-keeper, or a person that kept a cook's shop or eating-house, since these passages represent the macellarius as selling victuals already dressed.*

MÆCELUM, i. n. I. *A place in which meat, poultry, fish, garden-stuff, &c. were sold; a market, Cic. II. That which is sold in the market, as, meat and other victuals; Manil.*

MÆCELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of macer) *Somewhat meagre or lean; homo, Lucil.*

MÆCO, Ære. 2. *To be meagre or lean; Plaut.*

MÆCER, cra, crum. I. *Lean, meagre, poor, barren; taurus, Virg.: solum, Cic.: macerimæ stripes, Colum.: ager macrior, Varr. II. Fig. Meagre, thin; libellus, Mart., i. e. small, thin: me macrum reducit, Hor., thin, i. e. downcast, sorrowful.*

MÆCERATIO, Ænis. f. (macer) I. *A steeping, soaking; e. g. of lime, Vitr. II. A making soft or tender; Arnob.*

MÆCRESCO, Ære. 3. (macer) *To become soft or tender; Cato.*

MÆCERIA, æ. f. (μάκρη s. μάκρη, τὰ) *A wall; as, an enclosure round a garden, &c., whether of stone, brick, &c.; Ter.: Varr.: Cæs.*

MÆCERIES, Æi. f. I. *Distress, affliction; Afran.*

MÆCERO, avi, ætum, ære. I. *To make soft or tender, to water, soak, steep; e. g. salt fish, Ter.: flax, Plin.: lime, Vitr.: fimum assiduo liquore, Colum.: aliquid fumo, Plin.: hence, II. To weaken, emaciate; Liv.*

III. *To render sorrowful, to afflict, vex, fret; Ter.: Liv.: macerari, to wear one's self; Ov.: quæ nunc ego maceror una, Calp.*

MÆCESCO, Ære. 3. (maceo) *To grow lean or poor; Varr.*

MÆCHERA, æ. f. (μάχρη) *A sword; Plaut.*

MÆCHERUM, i. n. (μάχηριον) *A small sword; Plaut.*

MÆCHEROPHORES, i. m. (μάχηροφόρος) *One who wears a sword, i. e. a soldier; Cic.*

MÆCHINA, æ. f. (μάχρη) I. *A machine, i. e. a fabric, or work artificially constructed; mundi, Lucr.: especially, a machine destined for any particular work, an engine; e. g. for casting stones, Cic.; for pulling down pillars, id.; for launching vessels, Hor.: hence, II.*

A board or stage on which slaves were exposed for sale; Q. Cic. III. A scaffold; as, of builders building a house, Pand.: of painters, an easel; Plin. IV. A military engine; such as the catapulta, balista, towers for besieging, &c.; Sall.: Virg.: Liv.: hence fig. I. Iisdem machinis sperant me posse labefactari, Cic. 2. A stratagem, trick, artifice; Plaut.: Cic.

MÆCHINÆLIS, e. (machina) *Of or relating to machines; scientia, Plin.*

MÆCHINÆMENTUM, i. n. (machinor) I. *A machine; Liv. II. Fig. An instrument, organ; Apul., of the organs of sense; also, a trick, stratagem; Cod. Theod.*

MÆCHINÆRIUS, a, um. (machina) *Relating or belonging to machines; mola, Apul., that is turned round by an ass or a horse with the help of a machine: asinus, an ass who turns round a machine, Pand.: mensor, one who measures land by instruments, id.: hence, Machinarius, one who works on a scaffold; Pand.*

MÆCHINATIO, Ænis. f. (machinor) I. *Mechanical skill, the skill of employing machines or other contrivances of art, mechanism; plastrorum, Vitr.: machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut spharam, &c., Cic.: data est bestiis machinatio quadam, id.: fig., artifice, trick; stratagem, in good or bad sense; Cic.: Pand. II. A machine, engine; for sieges, Cæs.: for conveying water, Hirt.: navalis, Cæs., with which ships were moved.*

MÆCHINATOR, Æris. m. (machinor) I. *A maker of machines, an engineer; tormentorum, Liv.: also without a gentive; Sen. II. Fig. A contriver of an artifice, cunning deviser, inventor; omnium architectus et machinator, Cic., i. e. promoter and contriver: scelerum, id.: belli, Liv.*

MÆCHINATRIX, icis. f. (machinator) *An inventress; Sen.*

MÆCHINATUS, us. m. (machinor) *A contrivance, artifice, device; Apul.*

MÆCHINUS, ætus sum, æri. (machina) I. *To contrive artificially, machineate, design; opera, Cic.: versum, id.*

II. *To devise cunningly, contrive with subtlety; Plaut.: Cic. III. To contrive maliciously, plot against one, Gr. μηχανώσθαι; pestem in aliquem, Cic.: alicui perniciem, Sall. N. B. Part., Machinatus, a, um, is used passivè, Sall. Cat. 43.*

MÆCHINOSUS, a, um. (machina) *Artificially contrived or put together; navigium, Suet.*

MÆCHINULA, æ. f. Dimin. of machina; Fest.

MÆCHLIS, is. f. See ACHLIS.

MÆCIES, Æi. f. (maceo) *Leanness, thinness. I. Of men and animals; Cic.: Cæs. II. Of land and plants, Poorness, barrenness, unfruitfulness; Ov.: Justin.: also of water; aquarum, want, deficiency, as at the æb, Solin.*

III. *Of language or expression, Poverty, jejuneity; Auct. Dial. de Orat.*

MÆCILENTUS, a, um. (macies) *Lean, meagre; Plaut. MÆCIO, Ære. (macies) To make lean; Solin.*

MÆCIR, (μάκρη) *A kind of red spicy bark brought from India; Plin.*

MÆCIS, idis. f. *A fictitious spice; or, as others suppose, mace; Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.*

MÆCOR, Æris. m. *Leanness; Pacuv. Others read macror.*

MÆCRESCO, Ære. (macer) *To grow lean; Varr.*

MÆCRITAS, ætis. f. (macer) *Leanness, poorness; Varr. MÆCRITUDO, inis. f. (macer) Leanness; Plaut.*

MÆCRÔCHERA, æ. f. (μακρόχρη) e. g. tunica, Lamprid., i. e. with long sleeves.

MÆCRÔCHIR, m. (μακρόχρη) *That has long hands, or one hand longer than the other; Nep.*

MÆCRÔCOLLUM, or MACRÔCOLLUM, i. n. *Paper of the largest size, voyal paper; Cic.: Plin.*

MÆCRO, Æris. m. See MACOR.

MÆCTABILIS, e. (macto) *Deadly; Lucr.*

MÆCTATOR, Æris. m. (macto) *A killer, slayer; Sen. MÆCTATUS, us. m. (macto) A sacrificing, killing; Lucr.*

MÆCTE, MACTI. See MACTUS.

MÆCTEA. See MATTEA.

MACTO, avi, ætum, ære. (freq. of mago, whence mactus and magnus) *To raise, augment; hence, I. To present, reward, enrich, honour; aliquem honoribus, Cic.: Latinas lacte, id.: hence, I. Ironically, To present with any thing bad, i. e. to punish; aliquem infortunio, Ter.: damno, Plaut.: nisi te mala re magna mactari cupis, id. 2. To appease; Manes exalt, Cic. II. At sacrifices, To dedicate or devote any thing to the gods by means of the salt cake (salsa mola) strewed upon it: then for, to sacrifice, slay, immolate, in order to avoid the word of ill omen; bidentes, Virg.: hostiam, Hor.: hence, I. Fig. To devote; aliquem Orco, Liv. 2. Fig. To slay in sacrifice, or simply, to slay, kill; aliquem summo supplicio, Cic.: aliquem crudelissima morte, id.: damas, Mart.: hence fig., to wear torment; Plaut. 3. Fig. To overthrow, destroy; ius civitatis, Cic.: aliquem testimonio, id. III. To throw, cast; castra in mare, Acc.*

MACTUS, a, um. (part. of mago, maxi, mactum, &c., i. e. to increase, elevate, ennoble) I. Of the gods, Satisfied, content, pleased; e. g. with sacrifices; in this sense we find both mactos and macte, for mactus; e. g.

mactus fercto sis, Cato: macte dape esto, id. II. Of men, when for the most part we find macte; and sometimes mactus, or, pluri, macti, *Pleased, happy on account of any thing, or called happy, congratulated*; macti virtute este, Liv.: jubere(m) (te) macte virtute esse, id.: macte fortissimam civitatem I. i. e. o quam felicem, &c., Flor. It is usually employed as a congratulatory exclamation, *Bravo! well done!* good luck to you! macte virtute, Cic.: or, macte virtute esto, id.: macte hac gloria, Plin. Ep.: also with a genitive for an ablative; macte animi, Mart.: also without a case; macte! Cic., i. e. bravo! well done!

N.B. Macte seems to be properly a vocative, and to be for the nominative; or, an adverb, as bene est is used for bonum est.

MACŪLA, æ. f. I. *Any spot. 1. A spot that does not deform or disfigure*; equus maculis albis, Virg.: in ipsis quasi maculis (terre), ubi habitatur, Cic., on those spots. 2. *A spot which deforms or disfigures, a stain, blemish*; Iurida, Plaut.: maculæ mærorum, Plaut., i. e. traces, signs of sorrow: depicci draconis, i. e. the mark: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov.: in veste facere, Plin.: corporis, id.: est corporis macula nævus, Cic.: hence fig., a *disgrace, blot, infamy*; avaritiæ, Ter.: familie, Cic.: vite splendorem adspargere maculis, id.: si qua macula concepta est, elui non potest, id. II. *A mesh or hole in a net*; Cic.: Colum.

MACŪLATIO, ðnis. f. (maculo) *A spotting, a spot*; Apul.: fig.; infamia, Jul. Firm.

MACŪLO, avi, åtum, are. (macula) I. *To speckle, make spotted*; Val. Fl. II. *To stain, blot*; Plaut.: Ov.: fig.: to pollute, defile, dishonour; sacra loca stupro, Cic.: belli gloriam morte turpi, Nep.: partus suos parcidio, Liv.

MACŪLOSUS, a, um. (macula) I. *Full of spots, speckled, spotted*; corium, Plaut.: lynx, Virg.: color, Colum.: luna, Plin. II. *Stained, blemished, blotted*; vestis, Cic.: fig., polluted, defiled; senatores, id., i. e. in bad fame: nefas, Hor.

MADÆFICIO, eci, actum. 3. Pass. Madefio, actus sum. (madeo and facio) I. *To make wet, wet, moisten*; sanguis mædificerat herbas, Virg.: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius mædificati, Cic.: vellera bis mædificata succis, Tibull., dyed; hence, II. *To make drunken, to intoxicate, drench*; se vino, Plaut.: mædificatus Iaccho (i. e. vino), Colum.: luxu mædificata, Sil., rendered effeminate. III. *To sleep, soak in water*; caules, Plin.

MADÆFICIO, are. *To make wet, moisten*; Ven. Fort.

MADÆFACTUS, a, um. See MADÆFICIO.

MADÆFIO, actus sum. See MADÆFICIO.

MADÆO, ui. 2. (μαδάω) I. *To be wet or moist, to be steeped or soaked*; parietes vino madabant, Cic.: terra madet sanguine, Virg.: Syene madet, Mart., i. e. is moistened with rain: capilli madent, sc. unguento, id.: hence, Madens, *Wet, moist*; Cic.: and fig.: flamma, Sever. in Ætna, i. e. flowing, liquid; auster, Sen., i. e. rainy: thus odor, Lucr., running down; deus, i. e. Neptus, Stat.: sudor, Ov. III. *To be drunken or intoxicated*; vino, Plaut.: mero, Tibull., also without vino and mero; Plaut.: Tibull.: madens, *Beleguivens*, drunken, intoxicated, Sen.

IV. *To boil, i. e. to be boiling*; Plaut.: Virg. V. *To be full of, to abound in any thing*; vites madent, Plin.: sermonibus madet Socraticis, Hor.: pocula madent Baccho, Tibull.: arte madent simulacra, Lucr.: hence, Madens, *Full*; vitis, Gell. VI. *To sweat, perspire*; metu, Plaut.

MADÆO, dul. 3. (madeo) I. *To become wet or moist*; Ov.: Cels. II. *To become soft*; Colum.

MADIDE, adv. *Moistly*; madere, Plaut., to be drunken.

MADIDO, avi, åtum, are. (madidus) *To moisten, wet*; Apul.: Arnob.

MADIDUS, us, um. (madeo) I. *Moist, wet*; Cic.: genæ moistens or bedewed with tears, Ov.: comæ, sc. unguento, Ov.: radix succo madida, Plin., i. e. full: hence, II. *Full of water*; Ioss. Ov.: fig.; memoria, Cæcil., a had memory. III. *Soft, tender*; madidiora semina, Plin.: hence, of food, *sufficiently boiled, well done, tender*; Plaut.: Mart.: hence, *puirid, corrupt*; jocus, tabe madidum, Lucan. IV. *Inebriated, drunk, intoxicated*; Plaut.: dies, Mart., i. e. in which one was thoroughly intoxicated; hence, a *thorough drunkard, a sot*; Plaut. V. *Dyed, tinged, dipped*; vestis cocco madida, Mart.: fig., *furnished with any thing, or, supplied, full*; artibus, id.: jocis, id.: also seq. genit.; e. g. foris, Apul.

MADON, i. n. i. q. Vitis alba; Plin.

MADOR, ðris. m. (madeo) *Moisture*; Sall.

MADULSA, æ. m. (madeo) *A drunkard*; Plaut.

MÆANDRATUS, a, um. (Mæandrus) *Full of curves or windings*; Varr.

MÆLES, See MELES.

MÆLIUM, i. n. *A dog's collar armed with prickles*; Varr.: for this we find Millus, Fest.

MÆNA, or MENA, æ. f. (μαῖνας) *A small sea-fish, which was salted like herrings, and eaten by the common people*; Plaut.: Cic.: it was also used as an offering to the infernal gods; Ov.

MÆNADES, um. m. See MÆNAS.

MÆNAS, ædis. f. (μαῖνας) *Any inspired or raving woman.*

I. *A Bacchanal*; Propert.: Ov. II. *A priestess or worshipper of Priapus*; Juv. III. *A prophetess*; thus Cassandra is called, Sen.

MENËMËNON (μαῖνέων) mel. Plin., *a kind of honey collected in Pontus, which, if eaten, drove persons mad.*

MÆRO (Mær.) ui. 2. I. *Intrans. To mourn, grieve, be mournful*; alienis bonis, Cic.: hence, Mærrens, *Mournful, sad*; homo, id.: vultus, Ov.: fletus, Cic.

II. *Trans. 1. To mourn over any thing, to bemoan, lament, bewail*; casum, mortem, Cic.: also seq. accus. et infin.; id. 2. *To utter mournfully or sadly*; talia mærenti, Ov.

N.B. I. Mæretur, impers., *There is mourning*; Apul. 2. Perf., etc., seems not to occur.

MÆREOR (Mær.), ðri. 2. i. q. Mæreo; Varr.

MÆROR (Mær.), ðris. m. (mæreo) *A mourning, sadness, great grief, sorrow*; in mærore esse, Ter.; or, jacere, Cic.: mærore confici, id.: mærorem atque luctum deponere, id.

MÆSTE (Mæste.) adv. *Sadly, in a sad manner*; Anct. ad Her.

MÆSTIFICO (Mæst.), avi, åtum, are. (mæstus and facio) *To make sad*; Augustin.

MÆSTITER (Mæst.) adv. *Sadly, in a sad manner*; Plaut.

MÆSTITIA (Mæst), æ. f. (mæstus) I. *Sadness*; esse in mæstia, Cic. II. *Sadness, i. e. mournful state or condition*; orationis, Cic.: hiemis, Colum.

MÆSTIFIDO (Mæst.), inis. f. (mæstus) *Sorrow*; Plaut.

MÆSTO (Mæsto), are. (mæstus) *To make sad, to grieve, afflict*; Laber.

MÆSTUS (Mæst.), a, um. (mæreo) I. *Sad, mournful, in trouble*; senex, Cic.: mæstior, id.: mæstissimus, Virg.: castra, Justin.: manus, Ov.: callum, id.: hence, *sad, gloomy*; neci mæstum demittit, Virg.: mæstissimus ira, Val. Fl.: incultus, horridus, mæstus, Cic. II. *Sad, i. e. showing sadness, joined with mourning*; vultus, Auct. ad Her.: tuba, Propert.: coma, Ov.: questus, Virg.: vestis, Propert., a mourning-dress. III. *Mournful, i. e. that forbodes sorrow*; avis, Ov. IV. *Mournful, i. e. that occasions sorrow*; funus, Ov.: timor, Virg.: tectum, Ov., i. e. unfortunate, dangerous.

MAGA, æ. f. *A witch, sorceress*; Ov.

MAGALIA, um. n. (a Carthaginian word) *Small cottages, huts*; Virg.: and hence the suburbs of Carthage are so called, Virg. Æn. 4, 259.

MAGARIA, ium. n. i. q. Magalia; Plaut. Pæn. Prolog. 86, ed. Gronov.

MAGDALIA, orum. n. i. q. Magdalides; Plin. Val.

MAGDALIDES, um. f. *Cylindrical figures*; Scrib. Larg.

MAGÆ, adv. i. q. Magis. *More*; Plaut.: Virg.

MAGIA, æ. f. (μαγία) I. *The science of magicians*; Apul. II. *Magic, sorcery*; Apul.

MAGICE, es. f. sc. ars. (μαγικη, sc. τέχνη) *Magic, sorcery*; Plin.

MAGICUS, a, um. (μαγικός) *Magical*; Virg.; Plin.: dii, Tibull., i. e. invoked by magicians. N.B. *Lingua magica*, Hieroglyphics, Lucan.

MAGIDA, æ. f. *A kind of dish or platter*; Varr.

MAGIRA, æ. f. (from μαγίρα, a cook) *The art of cooking*; Cato ap. Fronton.

MAGRISCIUM, i. (dimin. of μαγισκος) *A little cook*; Plin.

MAGIS, Idis. f. I. i. q. Magida. *An eating vessel, plate*; Plin. II. *A vessel in which any thing is kneaded or prepared in a similar manner*; Marc. Emp.: hence, a *kneading-trough*; Pand.

MAGIS, adv. (from the old magus, i. e. magnus) I. *More*; magis erit parricida, Cic. N.B. 1. It is used with the ablative eo or tanto, by so much the more, quo or quanto, by as much the more, multo, much more; eo magis, or hoc magis, Cic.: tanto magis, id.: multo magis, id.: nihilo magis, not at all the more, id.: thus also, neque eo magis, i. e. et ameri non, Nep.: quo magis, the more, by how much the more; Ter.: Nep. 2. With quam, than, Cic.: also with atque, for quam, Ter.; or, ac, Cic.: but it is frequently used, with the omission of quam, with an ablative, which is explained by than (quam) magis solito, more than, &c. Liv.: magis Alibiem die Alliam reformidaturos, i. e. quam Alliensium diem, Liv. 3. Before numerals it is used without quam, and without being followed by an ablative; annos natus magis quadraginta, Cic., above forty years old, more than forty years old. 4. It is used with adjectives which have no comparative in it; magis necessaria ratione, Cic.: also with such as have a comparative in it; magis impensè, Ter.: thus also with adverbs; magis impensè, Ter. 5. It is also found redundantly, with comparatives; magis dulcius, Plaut.: magis locupletior, Val. Max.: magis cautius, Ter.: magis clarior, Justin. Cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Hee. 5, 4, 1, 11. In this manner the Greeks likewise use their μάλλον; thus also, magis malle, Liv. 6. On the other hand, it is sometimes omitted where it ought to be used; tacita bona est mulier scemper quam locuens, Plaut., for magis tacita: ipsorum, quam Hannibal, interesse, Liv.: and thus very frequently in Tacitus:

legiones, prædæ quam periculum sociæ, Hist. 3, 60. 7. Magis et magis, or, magis magisque, Cic.; or, magisque magis, Catull.; or, magis atque magis, Virg., i. e. more and more. 8. Tam magis, and quam magis, for eo magis, quo magis, Virg.; and thus frequently, quam magis, for quo magis, Plaut.: Lucr. 9. Magis quam, for quo magis, Plaut. 10. Magis est quod, or, ut, i. e. there is greater reason, there is more cause; magis est, quod gratuler, Cic.: magis est, ut ipse moleste ferat, id.: also seq. ne; Pand.: also seq. accus. et infin.; id. 11. Non magis, Not more; Cic.: also, none the more, just as little; Nep.: Cic.: thus also, haud magis, Liv.: and, neque eo magis, Nep.: also, not only; Liv.: Nep., when it is followed by quam, i. e. but also. II. More, i. e. rather; potius, Cic.: Virg. The superlative of magis is MAXIME (MAXUME). I. In the highest degree, especially, very, exceeding; fidelis, Cic.: florere, Nep.: hence, ut quisque maxime—ita maxime (or potissimum), Cic., for quo magis—eo magis: for this we find also, quam maxime—tam maxime, Ter.: hence, tam sum amicus reip., quam qui maxime, Cic., i. e. as any one can possibly be: grata ea res, ut quæ maxime senatui unquam fuit, for, grata ea res maxime senatui fuit, Liv.: domus celebratur ita, ut quam maxime, Cic., sc. celebraretur, i. e. especially, chiefly; see QUUM. N. B. 1. It is used with adjectives that have no superlative in mus, the place of which it supplies; maxime naturalis, Cic.: also sometimes with adjectives that have a superlative; maxime utilis, Ter. 2. It is used with a superlative for the sake of emphasis or amplification; maxime liberalissima, Cic. 3. It is preceded by quam, or vel, or multo, which increases the intensity of its signification; quam maxime, very much, as much as possible, Cic.: also with possum; e. g. verbis, quam maxime possem, lectis, Cic.: thus also, vel maxime, id.: multo maxime, Sall.: also preceded by quam, for quam; e. g. nunc quam maxime, Cic., now especially, or, just now: for this we find also, ut quam maxime, Ter.; see QUUM. II. Especially, particularly, principally; poetæ, et maxime Homerum, Cic. III. In answers, Yes, very well (as in Greek *μάλιστα*); Ter.: also in concessions, yes; cognata est maxime, Ter. IV. At the most, at best; Gell. V. Exactly, just; quum hæc maxime cognosceremus, Cic.: hence, quum (for quam) maxime, Ter.; Cic., i. e. just now; for which we find also, nunc quam maxime, Cic.: and, ut quam maxime, Ter.: see QUUM.

MAGISTER, tri. m. I. One who is placed over any thing, a master, chief, superior, president, director, head, overseer, leader, commander; Cic.: equitum, Liv., an officer who assisted the dictator and commanded the cavalry, a general of horse: magister pedum, Ammian., a general of infantry: also simply, magister, the commander of a corps; Virg.: sacrorum, Liv.: morum, Cic., i. e. Censor: curiæ, Plaut.; or, vici, Suet., a master of police, superintendent of a ward (curia): chori cantantium, Colum., a leader of a band or choir: operum (operarum), Colum., an overseer of the labours and labourers on a farm: thus also, officiorum, id.: societatæ, Cic., president or director of the publicani, a company that farmed the revenues: thus also, in societate, id.: thus also, scripturæ, id.; or, in scriptura, id.; and portus, id., i. e. a comptroller of customs, taxes, &c.: in scriptura pro magistro dat operas, id., i. e. acts as a vice-director, vice-comptroller; pecoris, a chief herdsman, id.: asini, Apul., i. e. owner, master, driver: elephanti, Sil., governor, rider: auctionis, a president of a public auction: convivi, Varr., a master of a feast, who regulated the quantity of wine to be drunk: navis, Liv., the captain of a ship, or the pilot, steersman, Virg.: ludi magister, Cic., a school-master; see LUDIMAGISTER: also, disciplina, Colum.

II. Especially, A teacher, instructor; artium, Cic.: religionis, id.: virtutis, id.: uti magistro volo, id.: fig.; stilius optimus dicendi magister, id.: also, a teacher, fig., i. e. an author, instigator, leader to any thing; ad despoliandum templum, Cic. III. A tutor, guardian of youth; Ter.

MAGISTRIUM, i. n. (magister) I. The office of a magister, i. e. president, chief, director, master, &c., mastership; morum, Cic., i. e. the censorship; sacerdoti, Suet., i. e. the office of a chief priest, high-priesthood; equitum, id.: municipalia, Suet., the officers of a commissioner or inspector of the roads: me magisteria delectant, sc. convivorum, Cic., i. e. at entertainments; see MAGISTER. II. Especially, Tutorship, guardianship of youth; Plaut.: hence fig., advice, instruction; Plaut.: in love, Tibull., of a physician, Cels.

MAGISTERIUS, a, um. (magister) Magisterial; potestas, Cod. Just.

MAGISTRO, or MAGISTRO, Ære. (magister) To be a master, president, or commander, &c.; vitam militarem inter manipulares magistrans, Spartian.

MAGISTRA, Æ. f. (magister) I. A mistress, female president; ludo, Ter., a schoolmistress, instructress; officiorum, Cic. II. An instructress; Cic.: arte magistra, Virg., by the assistance of my art.

MAGISTRALIS, e. (magister) Pertaining to a master or teacher; Vopisc.

MAGISTRATIO, Ænis. f. (magistro) Instruction, schooling; Cod. Theod.

MAGISTRATUS, us, m. (magistro) I. The office of a magistrate, any civil office, magistracy, e. g. at Rome, the consulate, prætorship, &c.; magistratum petere, Cic.: dare, id.: mandare, id.: habere, id.: or, obtinere, Cæs.: gerere, Cic., to hold, administer, fill: inire, id.; or, ingredi, Sall.; or, accipere, Liv., to enter upon; operari, Cæs.; or, abire magistratu, Cic., to resign; also of magistratus out of Rome; e. g. in Sicily, Cic.: in Gaul, Cæs. N. B. At Rome these offices were, 1. Ordinarii or extraordinarii; ordinarii, which were held for a year or any fixed time, as, the consulship, prætorship, ædileship, plebis tribunatus, quæstorship, censorship, &c.; extraordinarii, which were filled only on certain occasions, as the dictatorship. 2. Curules, i. e. the higher offices which had a sella curulis, viz. the consulship, prætorship, and curule ædileship; or, plebii, which were anciently filled only by plebeians. 3. Majores, i. e. which were filled up in the comitia centuriata, as, the consulship, prætorship, censorship; and minores, i. e. which were filled up in the comitia tributa, as, the ædileship, office of the tribuni plebis, &c. 4. When magistratus and imperia are found together, the former word denotes an office at Rome, the latter the authority of the governor of a province; Suet. II. A person invested with public authority, a magistrate, a public functionary; Cic.

MAGISTRO, Ære. See MAGISTRO.

MAGMA, Ætis. n. (*μάγμα*) The dregs or settlement of an unguent; Plin.

MAGMENTUM, i. n. (for magimentum, from mago; see MACTUS) An addition made to a sacrifice; Varr.

MAGNALIS, e. (magnus) Great, magnificent; magnalia, -ium, n. Tert., great exploits.

MAGNANIMITAS, Ætis. f. Greatness of soul, magnanimity, spirit; Cic.—From

MAGNANIMUS, a, um. (magnus and animus) Great of soul, magnanimous, high-spirited; Cic.: Virg.

MAGNARIUS, a, um. (magnus); e. g. negotiator, Apul., a wholesale dealer.

MAGNIFICUS, a, um. (magnus and dico) That speaks great things, boastful; homo, Plaut.: mendacium, id.

MAGNIFICIO, Æci, actum. 3. Prop. MAGNI FÛCIO, &c. To esteem highly, make much of; Ter.

MAGNIFICATIO, Ænis. f. (magnifico) A magnifying; Macro.

MAGNIFICÈ, adv. I. Magnificently, splendidly, pompously; convivium ornare, Cic.: habitare, id.: donare aliquem, Nep. II. Gloriously, honourably; vincere Cic.: vivere, id. III. With fine language, in high strain, in an elevated or lofty style; loqui, Tibull.: collaudare aliquem, Liv.: also, proudly; iactare se, Auct. ad Her.: incedere, Liv., stately; so also, inferre se, Plaut., haughtily.

IV. Greatly, very much; se efferre, Ter.: prodesse, Plin.: laudare, Cic. N. B. Compar., magnificentis, Cato: superl., magnificentissime, Acc. N. B. Magnificentius and magnificentissime belong to Magnificenter.

MAGNIFICENTER, adv. i. q. Magnifice. I. Magnificently, splendidly, sumptuously; oppidum ædificatum. Vitr.: magnificentius dicere et sentire, Cic. II. Gloriously, honourably; magnificentissime gerere (consulatum), Cic., with great honour and much credit to one's self. III. Very much, greatly; magnificentius appetere virtutes, Cic.

MAGNIFICENTIA, Æ. f. (magnificus) An undertaking or performing of great things, or, an acting or speaking in such a manner as to evince greatness of mind; Cic. Inv. 2, 54. Hence, 1. Magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness; epularum, villarum, liberalitatis, Cic.: verborum, id. (Gr. *μεγαλοπρέπεια*), pompous diction, i. e. speaking grandly of any thing; also without verborum, id.: also in a bad sense, bombast, pompous language, boasting, bragging; Ter.: composita in magnificentiam oratio, Tac.: bombastic: cf. Quint. 4, 2, 61. II. The temper of one who is high-minded, greatness of soul, magnanimity; Cic. Off. 1, 21. III. Greatness of talent (of an artist); Plin. 36, 4.

MAGNIFICÈ, Ære. (magnificus) To make great; hence, 1. To value greatly, esteem highly; Plaut. II. To extol, speak highly of; Plin.

MAGNIFICUS, a, um. (magnus and facio) Compar., Magnificentius; us; superl., Magnificentissimus, a, um.

I. Of persons, Great, that does any thing by which he becomes or appears great; facio me magnificentum, Plaut.: hence, 1. Distinguished, respectable, great; civitas, Sall.: viri factus magnificentus, Liv. 2. Magnificent, showy, splendid; Sall.: Nep.: elegans, non magnificus, Nep., he possessed good taste without aiming at any thing great or showy. 3. Boastful, vaunting, bragging; Plaut. II. Of things, By which one becomes or appears great; hence, 1. Sumptuous, splendid, magnificent; apparatus, Cic.: fumus, Cæs.: villa, Cic.: res gestæ, Liv.: magnificentissima ædilitas, Cic.: thus also of words or language, high-flown, bombastic; genus dicendi, id.: verba, Ter., boastful language; it may also sometimes be rendered, lofty, splendid, great; magnificentius dicendi genus, Cic. 2. Respectable, noble, i. e. famed, famous, well-known;

magnificentissimum decretum, Cic.: factum, Nep., i. e. a noble, splendid undertaking. 3. *Valuable, good, useful*; Plin. N.B. According to Festus, the ancients used also the compar. magnificior, and superlat. magnificentissimus.

MAGNILOQUENTIA, æ. f. (magniloquus) I. *A sublime or lofty manner of speaking; a speaking on lofty or sublime subjects*; Homeri, Cic. II. *A boasting, vaunting, bragging*; Gell.

MAGNILOQUUS, a, um. (magnus and loquor) I. *That speaks in a sublime or lofty style*; Stat. II. *Vaunting, boastful*; Ov.: Tac.

MAGNIPENDO, or MAGNIPENDO, Ære. *To value greatly*; Ter. MAGNISONSANS, tis. (magnus and sons) *Sounding greatly*; saxon, Acc.; but here others read differently.

MAGNITAS, ætis. f. (magnus) *Greatness*; Acc.

MAGNITUDO, Inis. f. (magnus) I. *Greatness, magnitude*. I. Of things material; mundi, Cic.: fluminis, Cæs.: republicæ, Sall., greatness, extent of the state: regionum, Cic.: corporum, Cæs.: silvæ, id.: hence, ad magnitudinem, e. g. fabæ, Cels.; or, magnitudine, e. g. ciceris, Plin., i. e. of the size of, &c., or, as large as a, &c. 2. Of things not material; amoris, odii, periculi, frigroris, beneficii, Cic.: rerum gestarum, Nep. II. *Greatness, i. e. loftiness; animi, of spirit, or courage*, Cic.: Cæs.: but magnitudo animi is not always used in the same sense and signification; it is sometimes used for *great offence, sometimes for, greatness of soul*; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 20: hence, of persons; imperatoria, Tac.: infra tuam magnitudinem, id. III. *Great number or sum, quantity, multitude*; copiarum, Liv.: æris alieni, Cic.: Sall.: quæstus, Cic.: pecuniæ, of property, id. IV. *Greatness, i. e. length, duration*; dierum ac noctium, Plin. N.B. 1. Magnitudo, as a title of honour; tua, Cassiod. 2. Plur. magnitudines, Cic.

MAGNOPÈRE, or MAGNO OPERE. *Very, very much, exceedingly*; Cic.: hence also, magnoque opere, Cic.: compar. quo majore opere, Cato, i. e. by how much the more: superl. maximopere (maxum.), Ter.; or, maximo opere, Cic., i. e. very much.

MAGNUS, a, um. Compar. Major. Superl. Maximus, a, um. (from mago, Ære; see MACTUS) I. *Great, 1. In circumference, extent, length and breadth: mens, Catull.: domus, Cic.: oppidum maximum, Cæs.: pars, id.: magnæ aquæ fuerunt, Liv., high water, by the overflowing of the river and rain: divitiæ, Nep. 2. In quantity, number, or sum; numerus frumenti, Cic.: pondus auri, id.: copia pabuli, Cæs.: multitudo, id.: pecuniæ, a large property, also, much money, Cic. 3. In strength; vox, Cic., a strong voice: spes, Nep.; infamia, Cic.: animus, Nep.: majore eloquentia, studio, Cic. 4. In splendour or magnificence; ludi, Cic., otherwise called Romani; also, maximi, id.; see LECTUS. 5. In reputation, influence, learning, merit, talent, &c.; vir, Cic.: magnus bello, Nep.: potentior et major, in possession of greater authority and power, id.; hence, Jupiter optimus maximus, i. e. all-powerful, Cic.: magna sacerdos, Virg., i. e. great, venerable, &c.: and in ancient times the dictator was called, prætor maximus, Liv.: maxima virgo, Suet., the chief priestess among the Vestal virgins. 6. In importance, *Weighty, great, momentous, important, strange, singular*; res, Nep.: majores res, id.: majora, Vell.: Suet., attempt. to attain to greater power than is consistent with the laws and constitution of a country; cf. Ruhnck. ad Vell. 2, 6, 2: vinum, Pallad., i. e. good: causa, Cic.: morbus major, the falling sickness, Cels.: casus, extraordinary, singular incident, Cæs.; also, great risk, critical condition; Planc. in Cic. Ep.: magnus est, sequ. infin., Cic., it is a great thing: quod erit majus, id. 7. Gen. *Great of its kind; virtus, Cæs.: mina, Cic.: nebulo, Ter.: fur, Cic.: also, great, i. e. high-spirited. 8. Great in speech, whether in earnest, and according to truth, or in jest and boastfully; verba, Virg., vaunting, boastful, or exaggerating expressions, Liv.: magna locuti, to say great things, speak boastingly, e. g. of one's self, Ov.: dixerat ille aliquid magnum, Virg.: magni sumus atque humiles, Ter., proud. N.B. 1. Magnum, adv. *Very, very much*; magnum clamat, Plaut., with a loud voice: thus also, maximum, id., as loud as he can. 2. Magni, sc. prethi, and magno, sc. pretio, *Of great value, at a high price, high, dear*; magni esse, Cic., to be of great value, to be highly esteemed, estimare magni, or magno, Cic., to esteem highly: magni interest ad, &c., id., it matters or imports much: magno vendere, or conducere, or emere, id., at a high rate: magno illi stetit, Liv., cost him dear: magni facere, to value greatly, esteem highly: see MAGNIFICATIO: maximi facere, Plaut.: majoris teneant, Phædr., at a higher rate. 3. In majus, *Greater*, sc. than a thing really is; accipere, Liv., to take or make a thing greater than it is; extollere, Liv.: ferre, id., to increase, extend: credere, Tac., to believe more than is true. 4. Major, seq. genit., e. g. omnium triumphorum lauream adeptæ majorem, Plin., for maximam, or for triumphis. 5. Major, for magnus; e. g. opera majora ferunt, Cic. Senect. 7. II. *Long*; crines, Spartian.: sermones, Liv.: i. e. hence, long (of time); magno tempore, i. e. diu, Justin.: magno post tempore, id., after a long time: hence of age. 1.**

With the ablat. natu; e. g. magno natu, of a great age, advanced in years, old; Nep.: Liv.: filius maximo natu, Nep., the eldest son. 2. Of persons of a certain age, in which sense we usually find only major or maximus, sometimes with natu or annis, i. e. greater in birth or years, &c., sometimes without them; fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic., i. e. older: audivi ex majoribus natu, id.: natu major frater, Liv.: frater major, Ter., the elder brother (of two): also with natus; e. g. major annis sexaginta, Nep., more than sixty years old: neu majores quinum quadragenum (annorum), Liv., and not above forty-five years old: hence, majores, ancestors; Cic.: major herus, Plaut., the old master, i. e. master of the house; and minor, id., the younger, i. e. the son: thus also, hera major and minor, id.: thus also, Maximus, a, um, *The oldest*; stirps, Liv.: virgo, Suet., the oldest, and so most respectable, of the Vestals: also with natu, Virg.: hence, patruus magnus, i. e. frater avi, Pand.: avunculus magnus, i. e. frater avie, id.: amita magna, i. e. soror avi, id.: matertera magna, i. e. soror avie, id.: thus also, patruus major, i. e. frater proavi, id.: avunculus major, i. e. frater proavie, id.: amita major, i. e. soror proavi, id.: avunculus maximus, i. e. frater avavie, id.: amita maxima, i. e. soror avavi, id.: matertera maxima, i. e. soror avavie, id.: patruus maximus, i. e. frater avavi, id. N.B. Maximus stirpis, Liv., of two brothers, for major.

MAGÜDÄRIS, or MAGYDÄRIS, is. f. (μαγιδάρις) *The stalk of the herb laserpitium*; others say, *the juice of the same*; Plin.

MÄGUS, a, um. *Magical*; ars, Ov.

MÄGUS, i. m. (μάγος) I. *A wise man and philosopher among the Persians*; Cic. II. *A sorcerer, magician*; Hor.: Lucan.

MAGYDÄRIS, f. See MAGUDARIS.

MÄJA, æ. f. *The name of a large species of crab*; Plin. 9, 51.

MÄJÄLIS, is. m. *A gelded pig, a hog*; Varr.: as a term of reproach, Cic.

MÄJESTÄS, ætis. f. (majus, a, um) I. *Greatness, majesty, grandeur, excellence, dignity*; deorum, Cic.: judicium, id.: senatus; Liv.: maionarum, id.: boum, Varr., sc. on account of their service in husbandry: loci, Liv.: ætatis, id.; in oratione, Cic.: also, *divinity*; Suet. Ner. 1. II. Especially, *Supreme power, sovereignty, dignity, or majesty*; belonging either to a monarch, an aristocracy, or the people; regia, Cæs.: ducis (of the emperor), Phædr., his imperial majesty: tua (to Augustus), Hor.: and so in the time of the Roman republic it was attributed to the people; populi Rom., Cic.: majestatem minuere, id., to offend against the dignity or majesty of the Roman state: thus also, deminutio majestatis, id.: hence, III. *Sc. minuta, Injured majesty or dignity, a violation of or doing any thing against majesty or dignity, i. e. any crime against the welfare and honour of the state, treason*; crimen majestatis, Cic., i. e. high treason: lex majestatis, id., i. e. against treason: thus also, condemnari majestatis, id.: judicium majestatis, Suet., courts of justice, which took cognizance of crimes committed against the safety or honour of (the Roman people, and afterwards of) the emperor.

MÄJÖR, MÄJÖRES. See MAGNUS.

MÄJÖRINUS, a, um. (major) *Of the larger sort*; Plin. MÄJUS, a, um. (from mago, Ære; cf. MACTUS) I. i. q. Magnus; e. g. deus Majus, the great god, i. e. Jupiter, Macrobi. II. Of or belonging to the month of May, so called because at this season nature has a flourishing appearance: mensis Majus, Cic.; or simply, Majus, Ov., the month of May: Idus Majæ, Propert., the fifteenth of May: Calende Majæ, Ov., the first of May. Marriages in May were deemed unlucky, Ov.

MÄJUSCÜLUS, a, um. (dimin. of major) I. *Somewhat greater*; Plin.: also, *somewhat great*; Cic. II. *Somewhat older*; Ter.

MÄLA, æ. f. (from mando, as scala from scando) I. *The cheek-bone, jaw*; Cic.: virga; Hor. II. *The cheek*; Virg.: Plin. III. *Mala, The teeth*; thus it may be rendered, Virg. Æn. 3, 257, &c.

MALABATHRON, i. n. See MALOBATHRON.

MÄLÄCHE, and MÖLÖCHE, es. f. (μαλάχη and μόλόχη) *Mallows, or, a kind of mallows*; Colum.

MÄLÄCIA, æ. f. (μαλακία) I. *A stillness of the sea, a calm*; Cæs.: fig.; Sen. II. *A want of appetite; stomachi*, Plin.: also without stomach, id.

MÄLÄCISSO, Ære. (μαλακίω) *To render soft or supple*; Plaut.

MÄLÄCTICUS, a, um. (μαλακτικός) *Mollifying*; Th. Prisc.

MÄLÄCUS, a, um. (μαλακός) I. *Soft*; Plaut. II. *Effeminate, delicate*; Plaut. III. *Plant*; Plaut.

MÄLAGMA, ætis. n. (μάλαγμα) *A mollifying poultice or plaster*; Cels. N.B. Malagma, æ. f., Veget.

MALANDRIGUS, a, um. (malandrium) *Full of pustules on the neck*; Marc. Emp.

MALANDRIUM, i. n. and MALANDRIA, æ. f. *A pustule on the neck*; Veget.

MÄLÄXÄTIO, ðnis. f. *A salandria*; Theod. Prisc.—From

MALAXO, avi, atum, are. i. q. Malacisso; Laber.
MALDACCŌ, i. n. *The gum from the tree bdellium*; Plin.

MALĒ, adv. Compar. Pejus. Superl. Pessime. I. *Badly, ill, wrongly, amiss, wickedly*; olere, Cic.: facere, Attic. in Cic. Ep., to do ill, act unwisely; but male facere, or malefacere alicui, Cic. to treat one ill, injure or harm him; see MALEFACIO: velle alicui, Plaut., to wish ill: cogitare de alicui, Cic., to intend or plot harm against: loqui, id., to speak ill or badly, talk absurdly or foolishly; but, male loqui alicui, Ter., to speak ill of any one: thus also, male dicere, Cic., to speak absurdly; but, male dicere, or, maledicere alicui, id., to revile, slander, abuse, speak ill of; see MALEDICŌ: hoc male habet virum, Ter., vexes him: male habere agmen adversari-um, Cæs., to harass, annoy, incommode: male se habere, to be ill, e. g. in mind, and so, to be downcast or dispirited, Ter.: male mecum agitur, Cic., I am badly off: male agere, id., to act badly, e. g. deceitfully; also of an accuser, to accuse badly, id.: accipere alicquem, Cic.; Nep., to give a bad reception to, or handle roughly: male sit Antonio! Cic., evil betide him! res vertat tibi male! Ter., mischief befall you! animo male est, I. I am unwell; Plaut. 2. It grieves me, vexes me, molests me; Ter.: thus also, animo male fit, Plaut. II. *Badly, wrongly, poorly, not as it should be*; of a faulty redundancy or deficiency; male lipus, Hor., too blind: facere sponsonem, Cic., wrongly: percipere fructus, id., to have a bad harvest: consulere patriæ, Nep.: thus also, pejus consulere, id.: pessime in alicquem consulere, Ter.: male vestitus, Cic., badly clothed, poorly clothed: gratus; Ov., ungrateful, unthankful: sanus, Cic., not quite sound in mind: male praecinctus, Suet., i. e. too carelessly, too loosely (discinctus): digitus male pertinax, Hor., feign-dancy or deficiency; male lipus, Hor., too blind: facere sponsonem, Cic., wrongly: percipere fructus, id., to have a bad harvest: consulere patriæ, Nep.: thus also, pejus consulere, id.: pessime in alicquem consulere, Ter.: male vestitus, Cic., badly clothed, poorly clothed: gratus; Ov., ungrateful, unthankful: sanus, Cic., not quite sound in mind: male praecinctus, Suet., i. e. too carelessly, too loosely (discinctus): digitus male pertinax, Hor., feign-dancy or deficiency; male letus, Val. Fl., with feigned joy: conciliare, Ter.; or, emere, Cic., i. e. dearly, at a high rate; vendere, id., i. e. cheaply, at a low rate; hence, I. *Very much, exceedingly*; metuo, Ter.: odisse, Cæs. in Cic. Ep.: mulcare, Liv.: rauceus, Hor.: calcere male laxus, id.: pejus odisse, Cic., more, worse: vitare, Hor. 2. *Scarcely, hardly*; male vira, Ov.: se continere, id.: sustinere arma, Liv. 3. *At a wrong or improper time, unseasonably*; cui male si palpare, Hor. Sat. III. *Sadly, pitifully*; vagari, Auct. B. Afric. IV. *Unfortunately, wretchedly, ill*; cadere, Cæs., to turn out ill: vivere, Hor. Sat., to live in poor circumstances; the opposite to recte vivere: factum male de Alexione, Cic., oh! great misfortune! &c.

MALĒDICAX, or MALĒ DICAX, ācis. i. q. Maledicus; Plaut.

MALĒDICE, adv. *Scurrilously, abusively*; Cic.
MALĒDICENS, I. Part. of maledico; see MALEDICO.
II. Adj. *Reproachful, abusive, scurrilous, defamatory*; ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines, Plaut.: maledicentior, id.: maledicentissima civitas, id.

MALĒDICIENTIA, æ. f. *A speaking ill of any one, a reviling, detraction*; Gell. — From

MALĒ-DICO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To speak ill or badly*; Cic. In this sense it is usually written as two words; see MALE. II. *To speak ill of, abuse, revile, asperse*; alicui, Cic.; also, alicquem, Petron.: also without a case; Ter.: Cic. In this sense it is usually written as one word. N. B. Part. Maledictus, a, um, *Cursed*; Spartian. — See also MALEDICENS.

MALĒDICTIO, ōnis. f. (male dico) *A reviling, slander, detraction, obloquy*; Cic.

MALĒDICTIO (Male dictio), āre. Freq. of maledico; Plaut.

MALĒDICTOR, ōris. m. i. q. Maledicus; Cato.
MALĒDICTUM, i. n. (male dico) I. *A reproach, term of reproach*; Cic.: maledicta in alicquem dicere, or conferre, or conjicere, id. II. *A curse, imprecation*; Plin. III. *An evil speech, bad counsel*; Sall.

MALĒDICUS, a, um. *Reproachful, abusive, scurrilous*; Cic. N. B. Compar. maledicentior, and, superl. maledicentissimus; see in MALEDICO.

MALĒ-FĀBER, bra, brum. *Badly contrived or devised*; Prudent.

MALĒ-FĀCIO, ōel, actum. 3. I. *To make or do any thing badly*; usually written as two words; see MALE.

II. *To do harm, injure, hurt*; alicui, Plaut.: Cic.: in this sense usually written as one word.

MALĒFACTOR, ōris. m. (malefacio) *One who does harm or injures*; Plaut.

MALĒFACTUM, i. n. (malefacio) *An evil deed, bad action, crime*; Cic.

MALĒFERIĀTUS, MALĒFĪDUS, each two words, Male feriat, &c.

MALĒFICE, adv. *Injuriously, mischievously, wickedly*; Plaut.

MALĒFICIENTIA, æ. f. (maleficus) *A doing harm, mischievousness*; Plin.

MALĒFĪCIUM, i. n. (maleficus) I. *An evil deed, bad action, crime* (opp. beneficium); I. *Alicui* committere, or admittre, Cic., to commit, perpetrate: also of the adulteration of balsam, *fraud, deception*; Plin.: hence, II. *Mischief, hurt, harm, injury*; sine malificio,

Cæs., without committing any outrage: also, *any thing that is bad or noxious*: hence, maleficia, noxious animals, as vermin, &c.; Plin. III. *Sorcery, witchcraft*; Apul.

MALĒFĪCUS, a, um. (malefacio) I. *That does ill, evil, wicked*; mores, Plaut.: homo, Cic.: maleficentissimus, Suet. II. *Hurtful, noxious, mischievous*; succus, Vitr.: superstitio, Suet. Ner. 16; but here Barth and others suppose it to mean magical, enchanting: bestia piscibus malefica, Plin. III. *Unpropitious, unfavourable*; natura, Nep. IV. *An enchanter*; Ood. Just.

MALĒŌLENS, MALĒSĀNUS, each two words, Male olens, &c.

MALĒ-SUĀDUS, a, um. i. e. male suadens; Plaut.: Virg.

MALĒ-TRACTĀTIO, ōnis. f. *Evil treatment*; Arnob.

MALĒVŌLENS, or MALĒVŌLENS, tis. (male and vilo) *Ill disposed towards any one, malvolent, spiteful, envious*; Plaut.: malevolentissimæ obtractationes, Cic. — Thence,

MALĒVŌLENTIA, or MALĒVŌLENTIA, æ. f. *Ill-will towards any one, spite, envy, malice*; a taking pleasure in the misfortunes of others (in the Stoical sense of the word); Cic.

MALĒVŌLUS, or MALĒVŌLUS, a, um. (male and volo) *Ill disposed towards any one, malvolent, spiteful, envious*; alicui, Cic.: in alicquem, id.: malevoli sermones, id.: Malevolus, subst., *An ill-disposed person*; Cic. N. B. Malevolentissimus belongs to Malevolens.

MALĒGRĪUM, i. n. (malum and corium) *The rind of a pomegranate*; Plin.

MALĒGER, a, um. (malum and fero) *That bears or produces apples*; Virg.

MALĒGNE, adv. I. *Ill-naturedly, spitefully, malignantly, enviously*; loqui, Liv.: malignus, Curt.: hence,

II. *Niggardly, stingily, very sparingly*; dividere, Liv.: laudare, Hor.: non mihi fuit tam maligne, Catull., she was not so chary of her charms, as &c.: hence, *not much, a little*; fores maligne apertæ, Sen., half-shut: maligne vines, Plin., of a pale green.

MALĒGNITAS, ātis. f. (malignus) I. *Badness of quality*; e. g. of vines, Colum.: hence, II. *Ill-will towards any one, envy, malignity, malice, spite*; Liv.: Suet. III. *Springiness, stinginess, niggardiness, want of liberality*; Plaut.: Liv.

MALĒGNO, āre. (malignus) *To act maliciously*; venena, Ammian., i. e. to mix poison with malicious intentions.

MALĒGNUS, a, um. (for malignus, i. e. mali generis: opp. benignus) Prop. *Of a bad kind, quality, or disposition*; hence, I. *Ill disposed towards any one, wicked, mischievous, malignant, malicious, envious*; caupo, Hor.: vulgus, id.: sermo, Suet.: capita malignissima, Sen.: oculis malignis spectare, Virg., i. e. with mischievous or malignant eyes; or this may mean, dissatisfied, discontented: also, *bad, poor, sorry, evil*; leges, Ov.: tellus, Stat., a bad road. II. *Hurtful, detrimental, noxious, injurious*; studia, Ov.: lolium, Calp. III. *Stingy, niggardly, too sparing, not liberal*; Plaut.: in laudandis discipulorum dictionibus, Quint.: hence, I. Fig. *Niggardly, i. e. unfruitful, not fertile, barren*; terra, Plin. Ep.: collis, Virg. 2. Fig. *Sparing, i. e. little, small, scanty*; lux, Virg.: aditus, id.: ostium, Sen.: fama, Ov. IV. *Cold in behaviour*; Ter.: or, *prudish, coy*; Ov.

MALĒŌQUAX, ācis. (male and loquax) *Evil speaking, slanderous*; P. Syr.

MALĒŌQUUM, i. n. (male and loquor) *Evil speaking, defamation*; Tert.

MĀLĪNUS, a, um. (μάλινος, Dor. μάλινος) *Of an apple tree*; pruna, Plin., i. e. engrafted on an apple tree.

MĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. (malus, a, um) *Evil, harm*; Pand.

MĀLĪTIA, æ. f. (malus, a, um) *Badness of quality*; hence, I. *Vice, impiety, wickedness*; opposed to virtue, Sall.: especially, *malice, ill-will, spite, malevolence, artfulness, cunning, craft*; Cic.: also plur., id.: hence faceret; nisi tua malitia affuisset, id., thy roguery; indicabo malitiam mean, id., knavery: tamen a malitia non discedis, id., you do not desist from your roguery. II. *Bad quality of a thing*; arboris, Pallad., barrenness: terræ, id.

MĀLĪTIOSE, adv. *Wickedly, knavishly, villainously, maliciously, artfully, treacherously*; Cic.: Nep.: malitiosus, Cic.

MĀLĪTĪOSITAS, ātis. f. (malitiosus) *Malice, artfulness*; Tert.

MĀLĪTĪOSUS, a, um. (malitia) *Wicked, knavish, villainous, malicious, crafty*; Cic.

MĀLĪVŌLUS, &c. See MALĒVŌLUS, &c.

MALĒĀTOR, ōris. m. (malleo, are) *One who hammers or works with a hammer*; Mart.

MALĒĀTUS, a, um. (part. of malleo, are) *Wrought or beaten with a hammer or mallet*; Pand.

MALĒŌLĀRIS, e. (malleolus) *Of or pertaining to young vine shoots*; Colum.

MALĒŌLUS, i. m. (dimin. of malleus) I. *A small hammer or mallet*; Cels.: hence, from some resemblance, II. *A young shoot of a vine or other tree, cut off for the sake of planting, a mallet-shoot*; Cic. III. *A kind of fire-dart discharged upon the walls and houses*

of a besieged town; Cic.: Liv. . cf. Veget. de Re Milit. 4, 18: Anim. Marc. 23, 4.

MALLEUS, i. m. I. A hammer, mallet, mall; Plaut.: Plin.: stuparius, Plin., a beetle or mallet for beating hemp: also, a mallet, hatchet, or axe, used for killing the victim at a sacrifice; Ov II. A kind of disease; Veget. MALLO, ónis. m. (μαλλός) I. Caparum, prob., The stem of onions; Veget. II. A kind of swelling; Veget.

MALLŪVIE, árum. f. (manus and luo) A wash-hand-basin; Fest. MALLŪVIUM, i. n. (manus and luo) A wash-hand-basin; Fest.

MALO, malui, malle (for mavolo, or magis volo) To choose rather, to have rather, to prefer. I. With an accusative of the thing or person; ambigua, Tac.: bonos malet, Cael. in Cic. Ep., would rather have as friends: haud paulo hunc animum malim, Cic. II. Seq. infin.; Cic.: Cæs.: multo stare malo, Cic. III. Seq. accus. et infin.; Cic.: also with an accusative of the subject implied in the verb, which is redundant; mavult se esse, &c., id.: carere me mallem quam, &c., id. IV. Followed by a conjunctive, where it is omitted; mallem dedisses, Catull. N.B. I. Also with potius and magis, which are redundant; Utica potius quam Romæ esse malisset, Cic.: magis vincere quam imperare malit, Liv. 2. Malo alicui omnia, Cic., I am a well-wisher to him in every respect. 3. Quod malleo, Ov., as I would rather. 4. We find also, mavolo, mavolunt, mavellis, mavclit, &c., Plaut. MĀLŌBĀTHRĀTUS, a, um. Anointed with malobathrum; Sidor.

MĀLŌBĀTHRON or -UM, i. n. (μαλὸβαθρον) I. A tree of India (according to Pliny, of Syria), or prop., the spicy leaf of this tree; these leaves were bought in rolls and produced an oil much valued as a perfume; Plin.: some suppose the tree to be the Laurus Cassia, L.; others, the Piper Betle, L. II. The oil itself; Hor.: Plin. It is written also Malab.

MALŌGRĀNĀTUM, i. n. (malum and granatum) A pomegranate; Plin.

MĀLTHA, æ. f. (μάλθα) I. According to Plin. 2, 108, the name given in Samosata to a kind of native cement or burning mud: hence, II. A kind of cement made from staked lime and hog's fat, with which aqueducts, water pipes, &c., were put together in order to render them water-tight; Plin. III. Effeminate, an effeminate person; Lucil.

MALTHINUS, i. m. Hor., probably a man's name. Some explain it, An effeminate voluptuous man.

MALTHO, āre. (maltha) To plaster or cement with mortar; Plin.

MĀLUM. An evil, misfortune; see MALUS, a, um.

MĀLUM, i. n. (μάλον, Dor. μάλον) An apple; Colum. Under this name the Romans included also quinces, pomegranates, pears, and citrons: hence, aurea mala, Virg., i. e. quinces: fig.; malum discordiæ, an apple of discord, i. e. occasion of strife or contention, Justin.: ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor., from the beginning to the end of an entertainment, because fruit was brought on in the last course.

MALUDRUM, i. n. A kind of plant; Plin. 26, 24, ed. Hard.: but here others read Malandryum: supposed to be the Lychnis, L.

MĀLUS, a, um. Compar. Pejor. Superl. Pessimus, a, um. Bad, whether physically or morally: hence, I. Bad, useless, good for nothing; aper, Hor.: sutor, Phædr.: poeta, Cic.: vox, Quint.: vinum, Hor.: versus, Cic.: merx, Plaut.: ager, Virg., barren, unfruitful: in pejus effingere, Plin.; or, ruere, Virg., to grow worse.

II. Wrong, ill; arbitrium, Liv.: consuetudo, Hor.: opinio de aliquo, Cic.: fastidia, pudor, Hor.: rapere in partem pejorem, to take ill, Ter. III. Ugly, deformed; mulier, Plaut.: manipulum, Ter.: crux, Hor.: pes, Ov.: facies, Quint.: fig.; resp., Sall. IV. Light; pondus, Plaut. V. Wicked, evil, bad, whether in thought or action; civis, Nep.: philosphus, Cic.: mores, Sall.: malus aut fur, Hor., i. e. a rogue, knave: malum et scelestum esse me, Plaut.: hence, 1. Fig. Knaveish, unavagish, roguish, wanton; puella, Plaut.: pessima puella, Catull.: also, cunning, crafty, artful; Plaut. 2. Hurtful, injurious; falx, Virg.: manus, Tibull.: lingua, Virg., enchanting: gramina, id., poisonous. 3. Troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable; atas, i. e. senectus, Plaut.: mihi pejus erat, Ov. IV. Unfortunate, unfavourable, unsuccessful, adverse; pugna, Cic.: nuncius, id.: avis (i. e. augurium), Hor.: res pejore loco non potis est esse, Ter.

VII. Sick, poorly, ill, indisposed, unwell; quum æger pejor fat, Cels.: quum (ægroti) pessimi fuit, id.: hence, Malum, subst. I. Any thing bad, an evil; Cic.: pessimum malum, Plaut. 2. A misfortune, calamity; Cic.: externum, Nep., i. e. war: mala civilia, Cic.: pejus, a greater misfortune or calamity, Cæs.: Ov.: pessimum publicum, a great public calamity, Liv. 3. Punishment; Sall.: habere, to be punished, Cic.: malum militibus (erit), Liv. 4. Any evil done to others, particularly, punishment inflicted upon slaves, a torment, torture, blows, whipping, crucifixion, &c.; sine malo

fateri, Ter., without torture, without blows: vi, malo, plagis, Cic., by tormenting him, by many tricks which were played upon him. 5. A loss, harm, injury; malo esse, to be to the loss of, be prejudicial to or stand in the way of, Cic.: Nep. 6. An evil deed, bad action, crime; Virg.: Ov. 7. A sickness, malady; Ov.: hence, a fever; Cels. 8. Sometimes it is used as an interjection, The plague! a plague upon it! qua, malum, est ista—audacia? Cic. 9. For male; e. g. respondeo, Hor.

MĀLUS, i. I. f. An apple tree; Virg. II. m. The mast of a ship; Cic.: hence, 1. The pole or bar to which the curtain was fastened in the theatre; Liv. 2. The upright beam in a wine-press; Plin.

MALVA, æ. f. (from μαλὰχη) Mallovs, a plant; Cic. MALVÆCUS, a, um. (malva) Like mallows; Plin.

MĀMILLA (incorrectly Mamilla), æ. f. (dimin. of mamma) I. The breast or pap; Vell. II. A spout from which water runs; Varr. III. As a term of endearment; Plaut.

MĀMILLĀNUS, a, e. (mamma) Furnished with paps; fig.; ficus, Plin., i. e. having protuberances.

MĀMILLĀRIS, e. (mamilla) Of or belonging to breasts; mamillare, Mart., a breast-cloth or stomacher.

MAMMA, æ. f. (μαμμη, μάμμη) I. A breast or pap. 1. Especially of women giving suck; Cic.: mammam dare, to give suck, Plaut. 2. Of men; Cic. 3. Of animals, A teat, dug; Cic.: Varr.: Virg.: mammam præbere, to give suck, Plin.: fig., a protuberance on the bark of trees; id. II. A mother, in the language of children; Varr. III. As a term of endearment; Plaut.

MĀMMĪLĀNUS, e. (mamma) Belonging or pertaining to the breasts; herba, Apul., i. e. chamæpitys.

MĀMMĪATUS, a, um. (mamma) Furnished with breasts; fig., furnished with spouts; Plin.

MĀMMEĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Mammosus; Plaut.

MĀMILLA, æ. f. See MAMILLA.

MĀMMŌNAS, or MĀMMŌNA, æ. m. (μαμμωνᾶς) Riches, wealth; Tert.

MĀMMŌNEUS, a, m. (mammonas) Desirous of gain; fides, Prudent., professed from motives of avarice.

MĀMMŌSUS, a, um. (mamma) I. Having large breasts, paps, or teats; Mart. II. Fig. Protuberant; pira, Plin., swelled up; tus, id., in the form of clusters, because the drops hang on each other.

MĀMMŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of mamma; Varr.

MĀNĀBĪLA, æ. f. A kind of bread used in Syria; Fest.

MĀNĀBŪLUS, e. (mano) Flowing, penetrating; frigus, Lucr.

MĀNĀLIS, e. (from manare) Flowing; hence, Manale, A vessel for holding water; Varr.

MĀNĀLIS, e. (from Manes) e. g. lapis, i. e. ostium Orci, Fest.

MĀNĀMEN, inis. n. (mano) A flowing; bivium, i. c. ebb and flood, Auson.

MĀNĀTIO, ónis. f. (mano) A flowing; Frontin.

MANCEPS, Ipis. m. (manus and capio) I. One that acquires property in a thing by purchase, as, a purchaser at an auction; prædæ, Cic.: manceps fit Chrysgonus, Cic.: or, one who purchases in any other manner; manceps anonam flagellat, Plin., i. e. a monopolist, one who forestalls: also, those who bought the property of proscribed persons were called manceps, as also sectores, Cic. pro Dom. 18: hence fig., one that hires people; e. g. to applaud a speaker, Plin. Ep.: hence, from the similarity, 1. One who farms or hires any thing, a farmer, especially, a farmer of the public revenues; Cic.: sutrina, Suet., a shopkeeper: operarum, id., one that takes labourers out of pay, and gains money by letting them out to others: of land, Plin. Ep. 2. One who undertakes to build a public edifice or the like, an undertaker, contractor; Cic. II. A bail, surety; Plaut.: Cic. III. The proprietor, owner, or possessor of a thing; Tert.

MANCĪOLA, æ. f. i. q. Manus; Læv. ap. Gell.

MANCĪPĀTIO, or MANCPATIO, ónis. f. (mancipo) One of the modes of acquiring possession of property among the Romans, a formal making over of any thing to another as his property, in the presence of six witnesses: hence, a transfer, sale, or purchase: mancipationem probare, Plin. MANCPĀTUS, us. m. (mancipo) I. A sale, transfer; in mancipatum venire, Plin. II. The business or function of a public farmer; Cod. Theod.

MANCĪPI for mancipi, genit. of mancipium.

MANCĪPIUM, or MANCPĪUM, i. n. (manceps) I. The buying of a thing with all due formalities, namely, per aes et libram, i. e. by striking the balance with an As in the presence of six witnesses, when the seller was obliged to guaranty possession to the purchaser; to this may be referred the mock sale (emptio imaginaria), when a father sold his son three several times with certain ceremonies, in order to free him from paternal authority; Cic.: lex mancipi, id., a contract of sale: emptio mancipi (for mancipi), Plin., a purchasing in the manner described: jus mancipi, Cic.: the rights obtained by the purchase, or right of possession, property; mancipio dare, id., to transfer the property of a thing with the usual formalities, to sell: mancipio accipere, id., to obtain by purchase. II. A right of possession arising hence, a

property in a thing; vita mancipio nulli datur, Lucr., as his property: sui mancipii esse, Brut. in Cic. Ep., to be one's own master: est mancipium illius, Cur. in Cic. Ep.: esse in alio mancipio, to be the property of, Gell.: hence, res mancipii, or mancipi (for mancipii), Cic., things, the property of which may be transferred, which may be sold or alienated. III. Property, i. e. that which one possesses by right of purchase: hence, 1. A slave obtained by purchase; Cic.: Hor.: also of a female slave; Liv. 2. Property, fig.; se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, Ov.

MANCIPO, or MANCĪPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (manceps) I. To make over any thing to a person as his property, whether by sale or otherwise, to transfer, dispose of; alienos, Plaut., to sell: agrum acturi, Plin. Ep., to transfer by a mock sale: quædam mancipat usus, Hor., gives a title to: hence fig., to give up to, submit, subject; corpus mero et stupro, Apul.: saginæ mancipatus, Tac. II. To catch; e. g. a wild beast, Solin.

MANCIPATIO, MANCĪPIUM, MANCĪPO. See MANCIPATIO, &c.

MANCUS, a, um. I. Maimed, defective in a limb or limbs; Cic. II. Fig. Maimed, imperfect, feeble, infirm; virtus, prætura, Cic.

MANDĀTĀRIUS, i. m. (mandatum) One who has received a charge or commission, an attorney, proxy, delegate; Pand.

MANDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (mando, are) A commission; Pand.

MANDĀTOR, ōris. m. (mando, are) 1. One who gives a charge or commission; Pand.: hence, II. One who instigates or suborns accusers, informers or witnesses; Pand.: Suet. III. One by whose authority money is lent to any one; Pand.—Thence,

MANDĀTORIUS, a, um. Relating to attorneys, &c.; Cod. Just.

MANDĀTRIX, icis. f. (mandator) She who charges or commissions; Claud.

MANDĀTUM, i. n. (mando) A commission, order, charge, command; especially an oral commission, a message, an errand; dare alicui mandata ad aliquid, Cic.: dare alicui mandata, ut, &c., id.: mandata persequi, or conficere, or exsequi, id.; or, efficere, Sall.: or, facere, Curt.; or, perficere, Liv., to fulfil, execute, perform: habere ab aliquo, Cic.: edere, Nep.: referre, Cæs., to acquaint with, make known, bring, deliver: ferre ad aliquid, Ov., to bring, carry: negligere, or fallere, id., to neglect, be unmindful of, not to perform: mandato meo, Cic., by my commission, at my command or request: also seq. infin.; e. g. dabit mandata, reverti, i. e. ut revertatur, Ov.: especially, a kind of contract, for the violation of which an action could be brought against a person; e. g. actio mandati, Pand., an action for non-performance of such a commission: iudicium mandati, Cic., a judicial inquiry, an account of it: mandati condemnari, Pand.: also, mandatum means, a command of the emperor, imperial mandate; Plin. Ep.

MANDĀTUS, us. m. (mando, are) A command; Cic.: Suet.: Pand.

MANDIBŪLA, æ. f. or MANDIBŪLUM, i. n. (mando, ere) The jaws; Macrobr.

MANDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (prob. for manui, or in manum, do) I. To commit to one's charge, commission, command, enjoïn, order, whether orally or by writing; alicui, with or without an accusative; also with ut, ne; e. g. typos tibi mando, sc. comparandos, emendos, Cic.: excutionem, Suet.: Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, Cic., sc. emenda, &c., I have ordered: alicui de re, id.; res mandata, id.: tibi mandavi, ut, &c., id.: Trebonio mandaverat, ne, &c., Cæs.: huic mandat, Rhemos adeat, sc. ut, id. II. To commit, confide, consign, intrust, commend; alicui magistratum, Cic.: honores, Cic.: Hor.: Liv. (used properly of a people who elect to posts of honour): aliquam (filium) viro, Plaut., to give in marriage: epistolam, id.: bona fidei alicuius, Ter.: aliquem æternis tenebris, Cic., to confine in a dungeon for life: hence, semen terræ, Colum., for, to sow: thus also, hordea sulcis, Virg.: corpus humo, to bury, inter, id.: se fugæ, to flee, Cæs.: thus also, vitam fugæ, Cic.: aliquid mentibus, to imprint, impress, id.: memorie, to commit to memory, id.: literis, id., to write, compose in writing; scriptis, historia, versibus, id.: fruges vetustati, id., to keep for a long time, to suffer to grow old, store up: caput clavæ, Sen., to lean upon or against: hence, mandare ad aliquid, to send word to, Suet. III. To make known to, inform: senatui, Eutrop. IV. It is said to signify also, To send, send to a place; Cic. Sull. 20; Tusc. 2, 16. But in the former passage Garatonius reads amandare, and in the latter Wolf has datam.

MANDO, di, sum. 3. (from μάω, μέω) I. To chew, masticate; Cic.: Virg.: vulnera tristia, Ov., i. e. to eat slain animals: humum, Virg., to bite the ground, of a person who is thrown to the ground by a wound, and whose trembling lips seem to bite the ground: cibos mansos demittere, Quint.: hence, Mansum, plur. mansa, Chewed meat; Cic. II. To eat; lora, Liv. (through hunger): apros, Plin.: fig., to eat, i. e. consume; corpora mandier igni, Mat. ap. Varr.

MANDO, ōnis. m. (mando, ere) A great eater, glutton, gormandiser; Lucil.

MANDRA, æ. f. (μάνδρα) I. A stall, stable, pen, fold, &c.; Mart.: hence, a herd of cattle; Juv. II. A chess-board; Mart. III. In later times, A monastery.

MANDRĀGŪRAS, æ. m. (μάνδραγας) Mandrake, a kind of plant, Atropi Mandragora, L.; Plin.: mandragoræ mala, id.

MANDŪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (manduco, are) A chewing; Augustin.

MANDŪCĀTOR, ōris. m. (manduco, are) One that chews; Augustin.

MANDŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (mando, ere) I. To chew, masticate; Varr. II. To eat; Plaut.: manducavi duas buccas, Octav. ap. Suet. Oct. 76.—Thence,

MANDŪCO, ōnis. m. A glutton; Apul.

MANDŪCUS, i. m. (manduco, are) I. A glutton; Varr. II. A bugbear, hobgoblin; Plaut.

MANE. I. subst. indecl. neut. The morning; novum, Virg.: ad ipsum mane, Hor.: multo mane, very early in the morning, Cic.: a mane, Varr.: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet.: a mane diei, Auct. B. Afric.: mane totum dormire, Mart.: primo mane, Colum.: mane erat, Ov. N.B. The ablative is also mani, Plaut. II. adv. Early, in the morning; bene mane, very early in the morning, Cic.: hodie mane, id.: cras mane, id.

MĀNEO, mansi, mansum, ēre. (μάνω, Dor. μάνω) I. Intrans. 1. To remain, stay; in patria, Cic.: domi, Cæs.: manebitur, Cic., they will stay: mansum oportuit, Ter., he ought to have stayed: hence, 1. To remain, stay, abide, tarry, especially, to remain during the night, to pass the night; apud aliquid, Cic.: manet sub Jove frigidus venator, Hor.: inter vicos, Suet. 2. To remain, last, continue, endure; nihil suo statu mutat, Cic.: monumenta manserunt, Nep.: manere his bellum, Liv., war remained for them. 3. To remain, i. e. continue, be firm or steadfast, stand to, abide by; in amicitia, Cic.: in volutate, id.: in pactione, Nep.: in vita, Cic., to cling to life: promissis, Virg., to keep; hence, maneat, so let it remain; Cic. 4. i. q. Esse, with the idea of long duration, Sil. 12, 116. 2. To wait; Plaut.: Ter.: also, to await; cujus fatum tibi manet, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11, Orell: præntia manent, Virg. II. Trans. To wait or stay for any one; aliquid, Ter.: adventum, Liv.: fig., to await; indignia, quæ manent victos, Liv.: te triste manebit supplicium, Virg.

MĀNES, ium. m. (according to Festus, Prop. The Good) I. Dii manes, Cic. e. xii. Tab., the infernal deities: thus also, manes, Virg. Geor. 4, 489; also, sing., deum manem, Apul. II. Departed spirits, the spirits of the dead, especially, good and benevolent spirits (cf. LARVÆ, LEMURÆ); also, of a single person, and so, a spirit, ghost; Virg. III. The infernal regions, or abode of the Manes; Virg. IV. Punishment in the infernal regions; Stat.: to this is referred also Virg. Æn. 6, 743, quisque suos patimur Manes. V. For cadaver or reliquæ; e. g. inhumatos condere manes, Lucan.

MANGO, ōnis. m. One who deals in any thing, and hence sets off or dresses out the same; a dealer; e. g. in men, a slave-dealer, a slave-merchant; Mart.: Quint.: Plin.: in precious stones, a jeweller; Plin.: in unguents and perfumes, a perfumer; id.: in wine, a wine-merchant, vintner; id.: hence, I. Mangonicus, Plin.: Suet. II. Mangonium, A setting off or trimming up any thing to be sold; Plin. III. Mangonzio, are, To set off or trim up a thing to make it sell the better; pueros, villas, id.

MANGŌNICUS, MANGŌNIUM, MANGŌNIZO. See MANGO.

MANI, abl. See MANE.

MĀNIA, æ. f. (from manes) A bugbear to frighten children; Arnob.

MĀNIA, æ. f. (μάνια) Madness, insanity, rage; Cic.: hence, madness, a disease of cattle; Veget.

MANIBŪLA, æ. See MANICULA.

MĀNICA, æ. f. (manus) I. A long sleeve which covers the hand like a glove; e. g. to a tunic, Virg.: such tunics were regarded by the serious Romans as unbecoming.

II. A glove, or muff; Cic. III. A fetter or iron for the hands, a handcuff, manacle; Plaut.: Hor.: Virg.: fig.; manicus mens irretita est, Lucil. IV. A grappling-iron; Lucan.

MĀNICĀTUS, a, um. (from manica) Furnished with long sleeves (Gr. χειρῶν); tunica, Cic.

MĀNICŌN (μάνικόν) That makes mad; Plin.

MĀNICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of manica) I. A small or little hand, in tender language; Plaut. II. The handle of a plough, plough-tail; Varr. L. L. 4, 31; but here others read manibula.

MĀNIFĒSTĀRIUS, a, um. (manifestus) Manifest, evident; Plaut.: Gell.

MĀNIFĒSTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (manifesto) A manifesting, discovering, evincing; Augustin.

MĀNIFĒSTĀTOR, ōris. m. (manifesto) One that manifests or discovers; Non.

MĀNIFĒSTE, adv. Manifestly, apparently, visibly; Apul.: manifestus, Virg.: Tac.: manifestissime, Apul.: Pand.

war were changed into money, by which means alone they could be divided into shares: hence 1. *Plunder turned into money*; and in this sense *præda* is opposed to it, i. e. the things themselves which were taken, as, slaves, cattle, &c.; see Gell. 13, 24: and hence Cicero frequently puts *præda* and *manubiæ* together. The spoils or the money received for them were commonly divided into three parts: one for the ærarium, one for the general, and one for the army: hence, *manubiæ* frequently means in an especial sense. 2. *The general's share of the spoils*, which he usually expended on a public building, or on some other work of art: porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit, Cic.: de manubiis duos fornices fecit, Liv. II. In the art of divination, *manubiæ* means, *Lightning, stroke or descent of lightning*; Sen. N. Q. 2, 41.

MANUBRIATUS, a, um. (manubrium) *Furnished with a hilt or handle*; Pallad.

MANUBRIOLUM, i. n. Dimin. of manubrium; Cels.

MANUBRIUM, i. n. (manus) 1. *That by which we take hold of any thing, a hilt, handle, ear, helve, haft*; vasis, Cic.: cullelli, Juv.: epistomii, Vitruv., the spigot of a cock. II. Fig. *An occasion or opportunity for any thing*; Plaut.

MANUCIOLUM, i. n. (manus) *A small bundle*; Petron.

MANUCULA, MANUCULA. See MANULEA.

MANULEA, æ. f. (manus) 1. *A sleeve protecting the hand against the cold, or a muff*; Plaut. II. *Manulea, or manucula, manucula, The part of the catapulta which holds the strained cord*; Vitruv.

MANULEARIUS, i. m. (manulea) *A maker of sleeves, or of muffs*; Plaut.

MANULEATUS, a, um. (manulea) *Furnished with long sleeves which covered the hand*; Gr. χειρῶντας; tunica, Plaut.: homo, Suet., i. e. in a tunic with long sleeves. The more serious Romans regarded these as unbecoming. — See MANICA.

MANUMISSIO, ðnis. f. (manumitto) *A discharging or dismissing from under one's power, a manumitting (of a slave)*; Cic.: this manumissio was either, 1. *Justa*, which was effected in three ways. 1. By the census, when the name of the manumitted slave was given to the censor and enrolled. 2. In due form by the prætor in the forum, per vindictam, when the slave was struck by him with the staff vindicta, as is supposed. 3. By testament; Cic. Top. 2. II. *Non justa*, which was a less respectable manner, was performed in three modes. 1. *Inter amicos*, i. e. when the master, in the presence of at least five friends, either by writing or by word of mouth, pronounced the slave free. 2. *Per epistolam*, i. e. by a letter to the slave, in which he was declared free; this letter was signed by five witnesses. 3. By the slave's being conducted by the master to his own table, and being permitted to remain there as a guest; cf. Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 76.

MANUMISSOR, ðris. m. (manumitto) *One that sets free or presents another with liberty, a deliverer*; Pand.

MANUMITTO, or MANU MITTO, si, ssum, ère. *To release from bondage, to give liberty (to a slave), manumit, emancipate*; aliquem, Cic.

MANUOR, ætus sum, ãri. *To steal*; Laber.

MANUPRETIOSUS, a, um. (manupretium) *Precious, valuable, costly*; Cato ap. Gell.

MANUPRETIIUM, MANUPRETIIUM, or MÂNUS PRETIUM, i. n. 1. *That which is given to an artist for his labour, wages, salary, hire, pay*; manupretium, Plaut.: manupretium, Plin.: manus pretium, Cic.: Liv.: hence fig., a reward, pay; manupretium eversæ civitatis, Cic. II. *The value of the workmanship in any thing made by art*; manus pretium, Pand.: manupretium, Auson.

MÂNUS, us. f. (from μάω, to feel, handle, touch; as χεῖρ, from χεῖρ, to be open) I. *A hand*; vas in manus sumere, Cic.: tenere in manu, id.; or, manu, Ov., to hold in or with the hand: ad manum accedere, of tamed animals, Cic.; also, to approach for the purpose of fighting, or, to fight, Nep.: in manus venire, to come to hand, present itself, Cic.; also, in order to fight, Plin. Paneg.: de manibus deponere, or ponere, Cic., to put out of the hand: manum ad os opponere, to lay the hand upon the mouth, sc. as a token of secrecy and silence; Cæsar in Cic. Ep.: excidere e manibus, Cic.: emittere e manibus, or de manibus, or manibus, Liv.: also, amittere e manibus, id.: and, dimittere e manibus (aliquem), Cic.: or, fortunam, Cæs.: e manibus fugere, to flee or run away, Cic.: venire ad manum (aliqui), to come to hand, present itself, Liv.: manus tendere ad aliquem, Cic.: also, aliquid, for ad aliquem, id.: manu sternere aliquem, Virg., i. e. with a sword: manu mederi, Cels., of surgery: manus manum lavat, one hand washes the other, one good turn deserves another, a proverb, Sen.: manum de tabula, Cic., i. e. enough! so much for this! that is sufficient! prop., the hand from the picture. Observe further, 1. *Iactare manus*, Ov., to move the hands well in dancing: also, of orators, Quint.: thus also, manum, id. 2. *Manus, i. e. The fist, a fighting, the hand prepared for fighting*, and sometimes it may be rendered, *valour*; manu fortis, Nep.: manu vincere, Ov.: manu capere urbes, Sall., by force of arms: usu manaque, Cæs.: committere manum

Teucris, to fight, engage, Virg.: conserere manum, or manus, Liv.: or, conferre manum, id.; i. e. to fight, engage: manu reducebat, Flor., by force of arms, by force: manum ferre in proelia, to fight, Virg. 3. *Utraque manu, with both hands, i. e. willingly, readily, gladly*, Mart. 4. *Manu tenere*, Cic., to know for certain, be sure of: manibus tenere, id., to be evident or certain. 5. *In manu esse, to be in one's power, rest with one*, Cic., see 2.: but, in manibus esse, means, 1. *To be in the hands of*; oratio est in manibus, Cic., is in every one's hands, is public, may be read, is well known. 2. *To be in hand (as a piece of work)*; liber mihi est in manibus, is in course of writing, I am preparing it, Cic.; hence, habere in manibus, id., to be employed upon. 3. *To be near*; Cæs.: Virg. 4. *To be present, to be just now or at the time passing, transacting, discussed, attendere, quæ sunt in manibus*, Cic., what we have in hand, the business in question: in manibus Mars ipse, Virg.: vindemiæ in manibus, Plin. Ep. 6. *Habere in manibus*, Cic., to embrace, caress, fondle, make much of; also, to have in hand, to be employed upon; see above. 7. *Manus often denotes Nearness, or proximity, whether in war (meaning close quarters), or otherwise*; in manibus esse, to be near or at hand, Cic.; see above: victoriam in manibus videre, id.; prelium in manibus facere, i. e. cominus, Sall.: ad manum, at hand, in hand, near, close by, in the neighbourhood; esse, Liv.: habere, Cic.: intueri, Plin.: habere ad manum scribæ loco, Nep.: sub manu, or manum, at hand, near, close to, hard by, in the neighbourhood, Planc. in Cic. Ep.; hence, easily, without trouble or difficulty, or, immediately; Sen.: Suet. 8. *Manus frequently signifies, Fighting, close combat, blows*; ad manum venire, Liv.; see above: or, accedere, Nep.; see above: in manus venire, Sall.: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv.: res venit ad manum, Cic.: non manu neque vi, Sall. 9. *De manu, with one's own hand*; e. g. facere, Cic.: also simply, manu, Virg.: de manu signifies also, at one's own expense, Colum.: de manu in manum tradere, Cic., from one's own hand into that of another person. 10. *Plena manu*, Cic., with a full, plentiful hand, i. e. copiously, very much, abundantly, liberally: plena manu, Tibull., with hands filled with money, with full hands. 11. *Manibus pedibusque, with hands and feet, i. e. with all one's power, with night and main*, Ter. 12. *Per manus trahere*, Cæs., with the hands: per manus servulæ servatus, Cic., by her assistance: per manus signifies also, from hand to hand, Liv.: hence fig.; tradita per manus religiones, id., i. e. from father to son, and from him to his son, &c.: also, per manus, by force, forcibly, Sall. 13. *Præ manu, at hand, in readiness, in hand, in advance*; esse, Plaut.: si paulum dederis præ manu, Ter., beforehand, to begin with: habere præ manu, Pand.: si liber est præ manibus, Gell., at hand. 14. *Inter manus, with the hands*; auferri, Cic., in the arms; also, in the hands, in hand, Cæsar in Cic. Ep.: also, inter manus esse, to be evident, palpable, plain, manifest, Virg. 15. *Sub manu, or manum, at hand, near*, Planc. in Cic. Ep.; hence, easily, or, immediately, Suet.: Sen.; also, sub manu, under the hands, succedere, Plaut., according to one's wish. 16. *Manum alicui adire*, Plaut., to mock, sport at, make a fool of. 17. *Manus is frequently used of, Art, or, application of art, labour, work to be performed by the hand*; manu quærere, Cic., by the labour of the hands: manu sata, Cæs., corn sown by men: urbs manu multissima, Cic., by art or labour: hence, morbi, quos manu fecimus, Sen., i. e. by our own fault, as by intemperance: urnam manu emoliri, Cels.: manus is in general opposed to nature: also of speaking; oratio fucata et manu facta, artificial, Sen. 18. *Manibus æquis*, Tac., with equal advantage. 19. *Manus afferre, or inferre, to lay hands on, employ force*; see Afferre, and Inferre: manum injicere, to lay the hand on any one, in order to claim him as one's property, Liv. 20. *Manum dare, to give or lend a hand, help, aid, assist, aliquid, Quint.: manus dare, Cic.; or, dare manus victas, Ov.; or, manus dedere, Virg., prop., to give the hands, i. e. to acknowledge one's self conquered, surrender, yield, submit. 21. Tollere manum, to raise the hands, e. g. in admiration or astonishment, Cic.: also for dare manus, to acknowledge one's self conquered, give up or over, surrender, submit, yield, Cic. Fragm. 22. *Manum non vertere, not to turn the hand for the sake of any thing, i. e. not to take the least pains about a thing, not to trouble one's self about, not to care about or mind, Anglicè, 'not to move a little finger'*, Cic. 23. *Manu venerari, Tac., i. e. by kissing one's own hand to another person. 24. Servus a manu, Suet., a scribe, secretary. 25. Brevi manu, Pand., immediately, without delay: on the other hand, longa manu, with delay, slowly, id. 26. Artis totius manus, all arts or stratagems, Apul. I. *Power*; hæc non sunt in manu nostra, Cic.: hence, manu mittere; see MANUMITTO; or emittere, Plaut., to release from one's power, to liberate, emancipate; convenire in manu, Cic., i. e. to marry, prop., to come into the power of a husband. III. *Work, labour, of an artist and mechanic*; prima, Quint., rough-hewn: extrema, the last hand or finishing stroke of a**

piece of work; extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, Cic.: thus also, summa manus, Sen.: hence, aptius a summa conspiciare manu, Ov., when you have completed your dressing: thus also, ultima, Ov.: manus pretium, money paid for the making of any thing; see MANUPRETUM.

IV. *That which is written, painted, &c., by a person; librari, Cic.: also, his manner of writing, painting, &c., a handwriting, hand, style, workmanship, &c.;* Alexidis manum amabam, id.: redit ad meam manum, id., i. e. now I write myself, with my own hand: alia, id.: manum emittere, to give a bond in one's own handwriting, Pand.: manus Praxitelis, Mart., a work of Praxiteles: artificum manus miratur, Virg.: hence, a building; Cic. Top. 9. V. *A corps of soldiers, an armed force; Cic.: Nep.: it is also used, 1. Of others, A multitude, body, company, number, troop, band; bonorum, Cic.: Judaeorum, id.: conjuratorum, id.: manum facere, to assemble, gather together, raise, id.: hence, manus bicorpor, i. e. Centauri, Cic. e Sophocle. 2. Gen. Men. workmen, labourers; Virg. Æn. 11, 329.*

VI. *A throw at dice; quæs manus remisit, Suet., sums gained by throws at dice. VII. In fencing, A thrust, stroke, blow; prima, secunda, tertia, Quint., the first, second, &c.: manum exigere, id., to fetch, hit.*

VIII. *Any thing like a hand, in shape or use; hence, 1. The trunk of an elephant; Cic. 2. Plur. The fore-feet of bears; Plin. 3. Plur. The branches of trees; Stat. N. B. Manu, for manu, Propert.*

MÄNUTIGIUM, i. n. (manus and tango) *A feeling with the hands; Cæsar Aur.*

MÄPÄLE, is. n. (a Carthaginian word) *A hut or tent, such as the nomadic tribes of Africa used to carry about on carriages; Virg.: Liv.: hence, a poor house, hut, cottage; Val. Fl.; and mapalia, villages, as opposed to towns; Sall.*

MÄPPA, æ. f. (According to Quintilian, 1, 5, 57, a Punic word) *A napkin for the hands and mouth at meals; Hor. The guests at an entertainment used to bring their own mappæ with them; and persons used frequently to put into them what they could not eat at table. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 46. Also, a cloth used in chariot races as a signal to begin driving is called mappa, Suet.: this signal was given by the consul, Enn. ap. Cic.; or, by the prætor, Liv.*

MÄPPÜLA, æ. f. (dimin. of mappæ) *A small napkin; Hieron.*

MÄRÄTHRUS, i. m. or MÄRÄTHRUM, i. n. (μαρῶθρον) *Fennel, Anethum feniculum, L.: Ov.: Plin.: hence, Marathrites, æ. m.; e. g. vinum, wine seasoned with fennel; Colum.*

MÄRCEO, ui, ère. I. *To wither, shrink, shrivel; Mart. II. Fig. To be faint or feeble, to be languid, lazy, indolent, dull, drowsy; e. g. from old age, Ov.: from eating, drinking, &c.; poter marces, Hor.: marcent luxuria, Liv.: marcet animus, Cels.: pax marces, Tac., languid, inactive: senex marcentibus annis, Sil.*

MÄRSCOCO, ère. (marceo) I. *To wither, pine away, droop, decay, fade; Vitr.: Plin. II. Fig. To become languid, weak, feeble, dull; e. g. of colour, Plin.: of old age, id.; of eating and drinking, Ov.: of idleness, Liv.: of disease, Colum.*

MÄRCIDÜLUS, a, um. (dimin. of marcidus) *Somewhat faint, weak, or languid; Marc. Cap.*

MÄRCIDUS, a, um. (marceo) I. *Withered, faded, shrunk; Iliad, Ov.: aures, Plin.: hence, II. Rotten; asseres, Vitr. III. Feeble, languid, weak, enervated, dull, heavy, drowsy, e. g. through eating, drinking, sleeping; somno aut libidinis vigilis, Tac. IV. Amorous, coquettish, lascivious; oculi, Apul.*

MÄRCOR, oris, m. (marceo) I. *Rottenness, mustiness; panni, Plin. II. Languor, faintness, inactivity, drowsiness, laxiness, heaviness. 1. Of body, Cels.: fig.; segetum, Sen. 2. Of mind; Sen.*

MÄRCÜLENTUS, a, um. (marcor) *Withering, languid, faint; Fulg.*

MÄRCÜLUS, i. m. (dimin. of marcus) *A small hammer, also, a hammer; Mart.: also, martulus, Plin.*

MÄRCUS, i. m. *A hammer; Isidor.*

MÄRE, is. n. (from the Celtic mor, the sea) I. *The sea, as opposed to dry land; Cic.: mare transire, id.: mare sulcare, Virg.: per mare currere, to sail, navigate, Hor.: ire mari, Virg.: ingredi mare, Cic., to go to sea: also, mare, for places in the sea, or islands; mare plenum exsilis, Tac. N. B. 1. Mari, by sea, at sea, Nep.: terra marique, by sea and by land, Cic. 2. Nostrum, mare, Cæs., i. e. mediterranean; Eperurum, i. e. the Gulf of Venice, Cic.: inferum, id., the Stherian sea: conclusum, a confined sea, as, the Mediterranean, as distinguished from the ocean; Cæs.: clausum, i. e. not navigable, Cic.: mare Oceanum, Cæs.: Tac. 3. E mari natus, or mare te genuit, of a hard-hearted person, Catull.: Tibull.: Ov. 4. Mare celo miscere, Virg., to mix heaven with earth, i. e. to raise a dreadful storm; fig., i. e. to turn topsyturvy, Juv. 5. Polliceri maria et montes, Sall., to promise mountains of gold. 6. In mare fundere aquas, Ov., prov., Anglicè, to carry coals to Newcastle. 7. Maris pontus, a circumlocution for mare, the depths of the sea;*

II. *Ecce maris magna claudit nos obice pontus, Virg. III. Sea-water: vinum mari condire, Plin., to flavour, or, to improve: Chium (vinum) maris expers, Hor., i. e. not mixed with sea-water. III. The colour of the sea, sea-green; Plin. IV. Fig. A sea; mare ætris, Lucr., the ætherial expanse. N. B. Ablat. mare, for mari, Lucr.: Ov.: genit. marum, Nev.*

MÄRGA, æ. f. *Marl; Plin. MÄRGÄRIS, ydis, f. (from μαργαρον, a pearl) Pearl-like; a kind of date, so named from its shape; Plin. 13, 9.*

MÄRGÄRITA, æ. f. (μαργαρίτης) *A pearl; Cic. MÄRGÄRITÄRIUS, a, um. (margarita) Concerned with or dealing in pearls; porticus, P. Victor.*

MÄRGÄRITÄTUS, a, um. (margarita) *Furnished or adorned with pearls; Ven. Fort.*

MÄRGÄRITIFER, a, um. (margarita and fero) *That bears or has pearls; concha, Plin.*

MÄRGÄRTUM, i. n. i. q. Margarita; Tac.

MÄRGINO, ävi, ätum, äre. (margo) *To furnish with an edge or border; viam, Liv.*

MÄRGO, inis. c. I. *An edge, border, margin; Varr.: conchæ, Plin.: ulceris, id. II. A boundary; agri, Val. Max.: imperii, Plin.*

MÄRINUS, a, um. (mare) *Of, belonging to, or found in the sea, marine; humor, Cic., sea-water: Venus, i. e. e mari orta, Hor.: ros, id., rosemary: navis, ships used at sea, Pand.*

MÄRISCA, æ. f. I. *A kind of large inferior fig; Colum.: Mart. II. The pines; Juv.*

MÄRISCO, or -us, m. *A kind of rush; Plin. 21, 69.*

MÄRITA, æ. See MÄRITUS.

MÄRTÄLIS, æ. (maritus) *Of or belonging to a husband or wife, matrimonial; conjugium, Colum.: vestis, Ov.*

MÄRTITUS, or MÄRITUMUS, a, um. (mare) I. *Of or belonging to the sea, maritime; navis, Liv.: prædo, Cic.; Nep., a pirate: imperium, command by sea, Cic.: cursus, id., a voyage: fluctus, Nep.: bellum, Cic., a maritime war; but Sall., Cat. 39, 1, i. q. Piraticum, a war with pirates: sal, Varr., sea-salt, bay-salt: res maritima, maritime affairs, Cic. II. Situate or found at the sea, maritime; civitas, Cæs.: ora, Cic.: oppidum, Cæs., a maritime town; homines, Cic.: hence, maritima, sc. loca (Gr. τὰ ἐπιθαλάσσια), id.*

MÄRTO, ävi, ätum, äre. (maritus) I. *To marry; filiam, Suet.: lex de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Oct. 34, concerning marriage. II. To marry; fig. Of animals, Maritari, To copulate; Varr. 2. Of trees and vines, To join a vine to a tree; Hor.: ulmos vitibus, Colum. 3. To impregnate, of plants and animals, Plin.*

MÄRITUS, a, um. (mas) I. *Matrimonial, conjugal, of or belonging to marriage; domus, Liv., in which married persons live: fœdus, Ov.: Venus, id., connubial love: cædes, id., the murder of a husband or wife: lex, Hor.: torus, Ov., the marriage bed: hence, subst., Maritus, A husband; Cic.: and Marita, A wife; Hor.: Mariti, Married persons; Pand.: maritus means also, a person whom a woman is about to marry, an accepted lover, a future husband; Tibull.: a suitor, wooer; Prop. II. Of animals, the male; maritus olens (sc. caprum), Hor., i. e. a he-goat: thus also of a cock, Colum.*

III. *Of trees to which vines are bound, and as it were, married; arbores maritæ, Cato.*

MÄRMÄRTIS, ydis, f. (herba) *An herb so called because it is said to grow in marble quarries; Plin. 24, 102.*

MÄRMOR, oris, n. (μαρμαρῶς) I. *Marble; Cic.: hence, 1. Pulverised marble; Cato. 2. A milestone; Mart. 3. Marmoræ, Hor., marble monuments. II. The poets use this word of the surface of the sea, on account of its splendour; pelagi, Catull.: also simply, marmor; e. g. infidum, Virg., the surface of the sea, or, the sea.*

MÄRMÖRÄRIUS, a, um. (marmor) *Belonging to, or concerned with marble; faber, Sen.: also simply, Marmorarius, Sen.; Vitr., A marble-mason, worker in marble.*

MÄRMÖRÄTIO, önis, f. (marmor) *An overlaying with marble; Apul.*

MÄRMÖREUS, a, um. (marmor) I. *Of marble, consisting of marble; signum, Cic.: solum, id.: aliquem marmoreum facere, or ponere, Virg.; Hor., to make of marble, i. e. to make a marble statue of him. II. Concerned with or belonging to marble; ars, Vitr., i. e. statuary. III. Resembling marble in its smoothness or the whiteness of its colour, smooth or white as alabaster; cervix, Virg.: palma, Ov., white, or smooth, or both; pes, id.: candor, Lucr.: color, id.: Paros, Ov., i. e. white, on account of the great quantity of white marble found there: gelu, ice, id.: used also of the sea (see MARMOR); æquor, Virg., smooth and shining as alabaster.*

MÄRMÖRO, ävi, ätum, äre. (marmor) I. *To overlay or cover with marble; Lamprid. II. To make a plaster for walls and floors of marble; hence, marmoratum tecturium, Varr.: and without tecturium, id., the plaster underlain from marble.*

MÄRMÖRÖSUS, a, um. (marmor) *Like marble, as hard as marble; Plin.*

MÄRON, i. n. See MÄRUM.

MARRA, æ. f. I. *A hoe; e. g. for weeding; Colum. : Plin. II. A hook; Plin.*
 MARS, tis. m. (prob. contr. from *Mavors; or from mas, as "Aps from ἄψυ, signifying originally. The Manly, The Powerful*) I. *The name of the God of War; Cic. : Virg. : hence, 1. For War, a battle, conflict, engagement; Ov. : invadunt Martem, Virg., begin the contest, the fight : Martem accendere cantu, id., to kindle a battle : apertus, Ov., a fighting in an open plain : vis Martis, i. e. belli, Cic. : proelium pari Marte intur, Hirt. : hence fig. of a judicial contest; Ov. 2. A manner of fighting; suo Marte pugnare, Liv., in their own proper manner : alieno, id., in a strange manner, in a manner not their own. 3. Also, The fortune or event of a war or of a battle, success; equato Marte, Liv. : anceps, id. : æquo Marte, Cæs. : omnis Mars belli communis, Cic. 4. Fury of war; terribili Marte ululare, Plin. 5. Marte meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro, i. e. by one's own endeavors, without the assistance of others, Cic. 6. Boldness, valour; Virg. : Ov. II. The planet Mars; stella Martis, Cic.*

MARSUPIUM, i. n. (μαρσῦπιον) *A money-bag, a purse; Varr.*
 MARTES, is. f. *A martens; Mart. 10, 37, 18, where some edd. have mele.*
 MARTIOBARBUS, i. m. *A soldier armed with leaden balls; Veget., si lectio certa.*
 MARTIUS, a, um. (Mars) I. *Of belonging to, or proceeding from Mars, martial; certamen, Hor. : bella, id. : canor æris, Virg., warlike : proles, i. e. Romulus et Remus, Ov. : miles, id., i. e. Romanus. II. Sacred to or named from Mars; lupus, i. e. sacred to Mars, Virg. : hence, 1. Martius mensis, Plin., March, because it was consecrated to Mars and was named from him : Calendæ Martie, the first of March, Hor. : Idus, Cic. 2. Campus Martius, the Campus Martius, between Rome and the Tiber, in which the comitia were held, and the youth practised gymnastic exercises, Cic. : hence, gramine Martio, for, in campo Martio, Hor. 3. Martia legio, a legion so named, Cic. 4. Arena, Ov., a place in the circus, in which gladiators fought. III. Warlike, of or belonging to war; Penthesilea, Virg., warlike; vulnera, id. : Thebæ, Ov., i. e. in which many wars were carried on. IV. Of or belonging to the planet Mars; fulgor Martius, Cic., the planet Mars.*

MARTULUS, i. m. *A hammer; Plin.*
 MARTYR, ŷris. c. (μάρτυρ) *A witness; hence, a witness of the Christian religion, one who seals his testimony with his blood, a martyr; Prudent.*
 MARTYRIUM, i. n. (μάρτυριον) *A testimony; hence, 1. The testimony borne to the Christian religion, and sealed with one's blood, martyrdom; Tert. II. A place in which a martyr is buried; id. : churches were usually built on such spots; hence, III. A church; Hieron.*
 MARUM or -ON, i. n. (μαρῦν) *A strong-scented herb; Plin., prob., Teucrium Marum, L.*
 MAS, genit. mæris. m. I. *Male, of deities, men, animals, and plants; bestia aliæ mares, aliæ feminae, Cic. : et mares deos et feminas esse, id. : homines, Plaut. : incertus (infans nam a femina esset, Liv. : teneri mares, boys, Ov. : mares oleas, id. : in tilia mas et femina different, Plin. : marem vitellum, Hor., a male yolk. II. Manly, masculine; Hor. : animos mares, id. : male mas, unmanly, Catull.*
 MASCULESCO, ēre. 3. (masculus) *To become male; Plin.*
 MASCULETUM, i. n. (masculus) *A place where plants of the male kind are planted; Plin.*
 MASCULINE, adv. *Of the masculine gender; Arnob.*
 MASCULINUS, a, um. (masculus) I. *Male, masculine; Apul. : also of plants; sexus, Plin. : also in grammar, masculine; genus masculinum, Quint. II. Manly, masculine; Quint.*
 MASCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of mas) I. *Male, masculine; nomen, Mart. : genus, Phædr. : tura, Virg. : Ov. : also subst., A male; Plaut. : Liv. II. Male, imitating persons of the male sex; cardo, Vitr., the pivot which turns round in the socket. III. Manly, bold, vigorous, courageous, heroic; proles, Hor. : animus, Apul. : Sappho, Hor., because she threw herself into the sea.*
 MASPETUM, i. n. (μασπετον) *The leaf of laserpitium; Plin.*
 MASSA, æ. f. (μάζα, from μάω, μάσσω, to knead) *That which is united together like dough, a mass, lump; e. g. the chaos or confused mass of the world, Ov. : picis, Virg. : salis, Plin. : especially, 1. Of cheese; Mart. : massa lactis coacti, i. e. cheese, Ov. 2. Of metals; ferri, Colum. : auri, Petron. : also without auri, Ov. 3. Of marble; Plin. : i. e. a piece, block.*
 MASSALIS, e. (massa) *Of or belonging to a mass, that forms a mass; moles, Tert., i. e. chaos; hence, entire, all together; id.*
 MASSALTER, adv. *In a mass, together; Tert.*
 MASSARIUS, is. f. *The grape of a wild vine, plucked only for its scent and for medicine; Plin. 12, 61.*
 MASSO, ære. (μάσσω) *To knead into a mass; hence, 1. To chew; Th. Prisc. II. To thicken; Lucr. 1, 667; but edd. Creech. and Eichst. have mutare.*

MASSULA, æ. f. (dimin. of massa) *A small mass or lump; Colum.*
 MASTICATIO, ōnis. f. (masticco) *A chewing, masticating; Cæd. Aur.*
 MASTICHATUS, a, um. (mastiche) *Furnished or seasoned with mastic; Lamprid.*
 MASTICHE, or MASTICE, es. f. (μαστιχη) *Mastich, an odoriferous gum from the mastich tree, Pistacia lentiscus; Plin.*
 MASTICHINUS, or MASTICINUS, a, um. (μαστιχίνος) *Of mastic; Pallad.*
 MASTICO, ŷvi, atum, ære. *To chew, masticate; Apul.*
 MASTICUM, or MASTICUM, i. n. *Mastic; Pallad.*
 MASTIGIA, æ. (μαστιγίαι) I. m. *A term of reproach, scoundrel, rascal, villain; and, prop., one that is or deserves to be continually beaten; Ter. II. f. A whip, scourge; Sulp. Sev.*
 MASTIGOPHŒRUS, i. m. (μαστιγοφόρος) *The name of a beadle who carried a whip, and whose office it was to keep back the people at the public shows; Pand.*
 MASTOS, i. f. (from μάστρος, ð, the breast) *An herb used in curing sore breasts; Plin.*
 MASTRŪCA, or MASTRŪGA, æ. f. (according to Quint., a Sardinian word) *A sheepskin, or a kind of shaggy garment made of sheepskins; Cic. ap. Quint. : also as a term of reproach; Plaut.*
 MASTRŪCATUS, a, um. (mastruca) *Wearing a mastruca; Cic.*
 MATARA, MATARIS, See MATERIS.
 MATAXA, See METAXA.
 MATELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of matula) I. *A chamber-pot; Mart. II. Any vessel or water-vessel; aquæ, Plaut.*
 MATELLIO, ōnis. m. (dimin. of matula) *A chamber-pot; Cic. Parad. 5, 2.*
 MATEOLA, æ. f. *A kind of mallet or beetle; Cato : Plin.*
 MĀTER, tris. f. (μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ) I. *A mother; Cic. : matrem friv. de Jove, Ov., to become pregnant by, &c. : esse, id., to be pregnant : matrem facere, to render pregnant, id. : mater familias or familie, the mistress of a family, the lady of the house; see FAMILIA : especially, a wife; Cic. Top. 3; also, mater frequently signifies simply, a woman, lady, and matres, women, ladies; Virg. : Liv. : hence, goddesses were so called; e. g. Vesta, Virg. : Flora mater, Lucr. : mater Matuta, Liv. N.B. 1. Also a title of aged respectable women, Dame, mother; jubemus te salvere, mater, Plaut. : and nurses are so called; Plaut. : Virg. 2. Magna mater, Cic., and simply, Mater (sc. deorum), Virg., i. e. Cybele; also, the Earth is called mater, because it produces all things : forum, i. e. Flora, Ov. : Amorum, i. e. Venus, Ov. 3. Also, of animals; Varr. : Virg. : also, of trees or trunks out of which branches grow; Virg. : Colum. II. The mother, i. e. maternal love or affection; Ov. III. Child-bearing, maternity, motherhood; Sen. IV. A cause, origin, source; mater bonum artium est sapientia, Cic. : avaritia, Cic. : apes mellis matres, Varr. MATERCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of mater) *A little mother; Cic.*
 MATERFAMILIAS, MATERFAMILIE. See MATER, and FAMILIA; for it is two words.
 MĀTERIA, æ, and MĀTERIES, ēi. f. (mater) I. *That of which any thing consists or is composed, materials, stuff, matter; rerum, Cic., the elements of the things being : materiam (in the door) superabat opus (the workmanship), Ov. : especially, materials for building; Liv. : hence, 1. Timber or wood for building; Cic. : materiam cædere, Vitr. : especially, for shipbuilding, Cic. : Cæs. : Virg. 2. Gen. Wood; whether whole trees; e. g. culta, fruit trees, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60 : silvestris, wild trees, id., where firewood also is included : or, twigs, boughs, branches; Colum. : citata materia, id. : or, the trunk of a tree; Cic. Orat. 2, 21 : or gen. wood, that is used for any purpose; e. g. for bridges, Cæs. : for fortifying a camp, id. : for building a house, Cic. : for pales, Cato : materiam cædere, to hew wood, Liv. : also, the wood of a tree, inter librum et materiam, Colum. : genus surculorum aptum materiae, id., for building, burning. 3. Nourishment, food; imbecillissima, Cels. II. Fig. That from which any thing proceeds or can proceed : hence, 1. A race, breed, or kind of animals that propagates itself; Colum. 2. Matter, stuff, materials for any thing; e. g. for speaking, &c. ; ad jocandum, Cic. : sermonum, id. : artis, id., subject : æquitates, id., the topic or subject on equity. 3. A cause, occasion, source; seditiosis, Cic. : materies omnium malorum, Sall. : fuel : aurum, summi materiem mali, Hor. : materiam dare invidiae, Cic. : bonitati, id. : also, seq. infin. ; e. g. dicere, for dicendi, id. 4. Natural abilities or disposition of a person : and sometimes, talent, genius, nature; Catonis, id. : in animis humanis, id. : ingentis decoris, Liv. : ad audaciam, id. : non sum materia digna perire tua, Ov., a hard, unfeeling disposition. N.B. According to Lindemann. ad vit. Duumvir. p. 93, materia is used when speaking of matter or stuff in a proper sense; materies, in a figurative. The more approved form is materies. MĀTERIALIS, e. (materia) *Belonging to matter, mate-***

rial; Macrobius: hence, Materialiter, *According to the matter*; Sidon.

MATERIARIUS, a, um. (materia) *I. Of belonging to, or concerned with wood or timber*; fabrica, Plin., carpentry; Materiarius, subst., *A woodman, one who supplies with wood or timber*; Plaut.: faber, a carpenter, Inscr. II. Hæreticus, Tert., that considered matter eternal.

MATERIATIO, ðnis. f. (materio) *Timber-work in building, as beams, rafters, &c.*; Vitr.

MATERIATURA, æ. f. (materio) *A shaping or framing of timber*; fabrilis, Vitr., of a carpenter.

MATERIATUS, a, um. See MATERIO.

MATERIES, æi. f. See MATERIA.

MATERIO, avi, atum, ære. (materia) *To build with wood*; Vitr.: ædes male materia, Cic., of bad wood-work (materials), and so decaying.

MATERIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of materia) *Small matter*; Tert.

MATERIOR, ari. (materia) *To fell or procure timber*; Cæs.

MATERIS, or MATÄRIS, is. or MATÄRA, æ. f. (a Celtic word) *A kind of missile weapon, perhaps, a javelin, pike*; Auct. ad Her.: Cæs.: Liv.

MATERNUS, a, um. (mater) *Of or belonging to a mother, motherly, maternal*; nomen, Cic.: animus, Ter.: tempora, Ov., time of pregnancy; sanguis, Cic.: arma (Æneæ), Virg., which his mother Venus caused to be made for him: thus also, aves, id., i. e. doves, which were sacred to Venus: Cæsar cingens materna tempora myrto, id., i. e. of Venus, the mother of Æneas, from whom Cæsar was said to be descended: Venus monet materna per æquora ire, Ov., i. e. e quibus ipsa nata est: Delus (Apollinis), Virg., where Latona brought him forth: nobilitas, by the mother's side, Virg.: Numa, Ov., related by the mother's side: patria, Liv., by the mother's side: also of animals, Colum.

MATERTERA, æ. f. (mater) *A mother's sister, aunt by the mother's side*; Cic.: magna, i. e. soror aviæ, Pand.: major, i. e. soror proavia, id.

MATHÊMATICUS, a, um. (μαθηματικός) *I. Of or belonging to mathematics, mathematical*; Vitr.: hence, Mathematicus, Cic., *A mathematician*; Mathematica, sc. ars, Mathematics; Sen. II. *Of or belonging to astrology or the art of prediction from the stars, astrological*; Mathematici, Quint.; Tac., astrologers, principally Chaldæans who resided at Rome as professors of this science: mathematica, sc. ars, Suet., astrology.

MATHÊSIS, is. f. (μάθησις) *I. The mathematics. II. The art of predicting from the stars, astrology*; Jul. Firm.

MATRESCO, ære. (mater) *To become a mother, or like a mother*; Pacuv.

MATRICALIS, e. (matrix) *Belonging to the matrix*; herba, Apul.: vena, Veget.

MATRICIDA, æ. c. (mater and cædo) *A matricide, murderer of his mother*; Cic.

MATRICIDIUM, i. n. (matricida) *Matricide, murder of one's mother*; Cic.

MATRICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of matrix) *A public catalogue, list, or roll*; Veget.

MATRIMONIALIS, e. (matrimonium) *Of or belonging to marriage, matrimonial*; Jul. Firm.

MATRIMONIUM, i. n. (mater) *I. Marriage, matrimony*; tenere matrimonium alicujus (vir), i. e. ejus conjugem esse, Cic.: aliquam in matrimonium ducere, id., to marry: dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, in marriage, id.: habere aliquam in matrimonio, id.: or, in matrimonio, Justin., to be married: collocare aliquam in matrimonium, Cic.; and, locare in matrimonio (stabili), id., to give in marriage, Plaut.: in matrimonium ire, to marry, id.: petere, in marriage, Suet. II. *Matrimonia, for, Wives, married women*; Tac.: Suet.: Justin.

MATRIMUS, a, um. (mater) *That has a mother still alive*; Cic.

MATRIX, icis. f. (mater) *I. The female of any animal kept for breeding*; e. g. a cow, Varr.: an ewe, Colum.: thus also of birds, id.: hence, *The trunk of a tree*; Suet. 2. *A source, cause, fountain, origin*; Tert. II. *The womb, matrix*; Veget. III. *A public catalogue, register, list, or roll*; Tert.: Veget. de Re Mil.

MATRONA, æ. f. (mater) *A married free-born woman, especially, one of superior rank*; a matron, wife; Cic.: also, Juno is so called, Hor.: also, a wife, followed by a genitive; Hor.: Ov.: Plin.

MATRONALIS, e. (matrona) *Proper or suited to or becoming a matron or wife*; decus, Liv., the honour of a married woman: gena, Ov., the cheeks of a matron: gravitas, Plin. Ep.: hence, Matronalia, sc. festa, or feræ, Matronales, Tert., a festival celebrated by married women on the first of March in honour of Mars.

MATRÔNATUS, us. m. (matrona) *The dress of matrons or ladies of rank*; Apul.

MATRUCËLIS, is. m. (mater) sc. frater. *A mother's brother's son*; Pand.

MATTA, æ. f. *A mat or mattress*; Ov.: hence, Matarius, *One that sleeps on a mat*; Augustin.

MATTEA, MACTEA, or MATTYA, æ. f. (ματτία) *Delicate,*

dainty food; Mart.: Suet. N.B. Mart. 10, 59, some edd. read matyia (mactea, &c.) *juvant*; it would then be the neuter plural.

MATTEOLA, MATEOLA, or MACTEOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of mattea, &c.; Arnob.

MATTUS, or MATUS, a, um. Perhaps for madidus *Drunken, intoxicated*; Petron.

MATTYA. See MATTEA.

MÄTÄLA, æ. f. *A chamber-pot, night-stool*; Plaut.: unless perhaps it signify some small vessel for holding water: also, as a term of reproach, id., i. e. coward! silly fellow!

MÄTÄRATE, adv. *Quickly, speedily*; Liv.

MÄTÄRATIO, ðnis. f. (maturus) *A hastening, accelerating*; Auct. ad Her.

MÄTÄRE, adv. I. *Timely, i. e. in right or proper time*; Cic. II. *Soon, quickly, speedily*; Cic.: maturus, Cæs.: Cic.: maturifine, Cæs.: Cic.: maturissime, Nep. The three significations of mature are brought together by Plaut. Curcul. 3, 1, 10, sq., in one sentence, qui homo mature quæsit pecuniam, Nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit.

MÄTÄREFACTIO, ære. 3. (maturus and facio) *To render ripe, ripen, mature*; Th. Prisc.

MÄTÄRESCO, rui. 3. (maturus) I. *To ripen, become ripe*; as, fruit, Cæs. II. *Fig. To become ripe, i. e. to attain a proper age, nature, qualification, size, or strength*; maturescit puella, Ov., i. e. becomes marriageable: partus, Cic.: virtus, Liv.

MÄTÄRITAS, atis. f. (maturus) I. *Ripeness or maturity*; frumentorum, Cæs.: frugum, Cic.: hence, 1. *Fig. Ripeness, maturity, i. e. proper time for a thing*; gignendi, i. e. pariendi, Cic.: ætatis ad prudentium, id., years of maturity: ad maturitatem reducere, Plin.: venire, id.: or, pervenire, id.: maturitatem adipisci, id.: muriæ, Colum., i. e. when it is salt enough: also, ripeness, i. e. proper nature and perfection; maturitatem suam habere, Cic.: scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit, id. 2. *A proper time, occasion, opportunity*; rei, Cic. 3. *Ripeness of understanding, maturity of judgment, prudence*; maturitatem Galli criminando, Tac. 4. *Season, seasonableness, fullness of time, timeliness*; temporum, a proper time or season of the year, Cic. II. *Expedition, promptness*; penæ, Suet. III. *Ripe fruit*; Pallad.

MÄTÄRO, avi, atum, ære. (maturus) I. *Intrans. 1. To ripen, grow ripe, acquire ripeness or maturity*; castanea tardius maturat, Pallad. 2. *To make haste, hasten*; non potest ita maturare, Cic.: maturare esse jussus, Liv.: maturato opus est, id., there is need of haste. II. *Trans. 1. To ripen, make ripe, bring to ripeness or maturity*; uvas, Tibull.: maturari, to become ripe; Plin. 2. *To make ripe, mature, &c., of wounds, to soften*; Plin. 3. *To perfect, bring to perfection*; partus conceptos, Plin.: ova, id.: omnia maturata, Cic.: mustum maturatum, i. e. purgatum, Plin. 4. *To hasten, accelerate*; cepta, Liv.: iter, Cæs.: Liv.: necem alicui, Hor.: mortem, Cic.: fugam, Virg.: census, nuptias, Liv.: also seq. infin.; e. g. venire, Cic.: proficisci, Cæs.: to be too hasty, act too hastily, or precipitately; ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, Sall., i. e. had not Catiline been too hasty in giving the signal. 5. *To do any thing in good or proper time*; multa maturare datur, Virg.

MÄTÄRUS, a, um. I. *Ripe, mature, mellow*; as, fruit, Cic.: Virg.: ficus maturissima, Colum.: also seq. dat.; e. g. messi, Liv.: hence fig., ripe, i. e. having a proper age, skill, strength, or nature; maturi soles, Virg., i. e. strong: maturus militiæ, Liv.: imperio, for governing, id.: filia matura viri, marriageable, Virg.: maturior, Cic.: virgo, sc. viro, Hor.: ovis, i. e. apta ad pariendum, Colum.: venter, Ov., near the time of delivery: thus also, matura (mulier), id.: gloria, Liv., i. e. the highest degree of fame: maturus ævi, Virg.; or, ævo, Ov., old: centurionum maturi jam, Suet., whose time of service would soon have expired, who would soon have retired: animi, Virg.; and animo, Ov. II. *Seasonable, timely*; tempus, Cic.: maturum videbatur, seq. accus. et infin., Liv.: mors, when a person dies in old age, Cic. III. *Quick, speedy*; decessio, Cic.: mors, Tibull.: victoria, Liv.: hiems, Cæs., that soon comes on: atas maturissima, Auct. ad Her., the first years of youth: sum maturior illo, Ov., I am come sooner.

MÄTÄRINALIS, e. (matutinus); e. g. tempus, the morning, Auct. Carm. de Philom.

MÄTÄRINE, adv. i. q. Mane; Prisc.

MÄTÄRINO, Early in the morning. See MATUTINUS.

MÄTÄRINUS, a, um. *Early, that happens or does any thing early in the morning*; tempora, Cic., the morning; nebula, Liv.: frigus, Hor.: somnus, Mart.: cliens, id., that comes early: Jupiter, id., that is saluted early: equi, Ov., i. e. Auroræ ales, Propert., i. e. the cock: arena, Ov., i. e. venatio matutina in circo: radii, id., the morning sun: pater, i. e. Jaus, that is invoked early, Hor.: dies, Colum., morning: matutinus pectens capillos, early, Ov.: Æneas se matutinus agebat, Virg., was up early: hence, matutinum, sc. tempus, the morning;

Plin. : eodem matutino, Quint. : hence, ablat. matutino, *early in the morning*; Plin.

MAVULO, for malo; thus also, mavelim, &c. See MALO.

MĀVORS, tis. m. i. q. Mars. I. *The name of the god of war*; Cic. : urbs Mavortis i. e. Roma, Virg. II. *War*; Auson.

MĀVORTIUS, a, um. (Mavors) i. q. Martius. I. *Of or belonging to Mars*; hence, II. *Martial, warlike*; Val. Fl. : Sall.

MAXILLA, æ. f. (dimin. of mala) *The cheek-bone, jaw-bone*; Plin. : miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, Suet., i. e. that will come under teeth which will grind them down so slowly, that will be subject to such cruelty; also poetic, *the chin*; tu quum in maxillis balauatum gausape pectas, Pers., i. e. combest the perfumed hair on thy chin.

MAXILLĀRIS, e. (maxilla) *Of or belonging to the cheek-bone*; dentes, Cels., the cheek-teeth, grinders.

MAXĪME (Maxīme). See MAGIS.

MAXĪMITAS, ātis. f. (maximus) *Greatness, largeness, magnitude*; Lucr.

MAXĪNĪPERE. See MAGNOPERE.

MAXĪMUS (Maxīmus), a, um. See MAGNUS.

MĀZA, æ. f. (μάζα) *Fruimenty used for feeding dogs*; Varr.

MĀZŌNMĪUM, i. n. (μάζονίμιον, sc. ἀγγύλιον) *A dish, platter*; Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 86; Varr. R. R. 3, 4.

MEĀBĪLIS, e. (meo) I. *Passable, that can be passed*; transitus, Plin. II. *That can pass through any thing*; ær, Plin.

MEAMET, for mea, or, mea ipsius; e. g. culpa, Plaut.

MEAPTE, for mea, or, mea ipsius; e. g. causa, Ter.

MEĀTUS, us. m. (meo) I. *A going, i. e. motion, course*; solis linguaque, Lucr. : cœli, Virg. : of a bird, Tac., i. e. flight; of the sea, Plin. : spiritus, Quint.; or, aima, Plin. Ep., a drawing of breath; Danubii, Tac., i. e. ostium. II. *A way, road, passage*; spirandi, Plin. : meatum vomitionibus preparare, id.

MEĀSTOR, or ECĀSTOR *I by Castor* i. e. truly; Plaut. — See ECĀSTOR.

MEĀCHĀNĒMA, ātis. n. (μηχανήματα) *A piece of mechanism; a trick*; Sidon.

MEĀCHĀNICUS, a, um. (μηχανικός) *Relating to things that are composed or prepared in an artificial manner, belonging to mechanics, mechanical*; ars, Jul. Firm. : disciplina, Gell. : Mechanicus, Suet., *A mechanic*.

MEĀCON, ōnis. f. (μάκων) *A species of poppy*; Plin.

MEĀCŌNIS, idis. f. (μακωνίς) *Poppy-like*; hence, *a species of lettuce said to be soporiferous*; Plin.

MEĀCŌNITES, æ. m. (μακωνίτης, i. e. poppy-like) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*; Plin.

MEĀCŌNIUM, i. n. (μακωνίον) I. *Poppy syrup*; Plin.

II. *A kind of herb, i. q. Pepsil*; Plin. III. *The thick viscid excrement of new-born infants*; Plin.

MEĀCUM, i. e. cum me. See CUM, and EGO.

MED. i. e. me, Plaut.

MEDDIX (Medix) i. e. magistratus apud Oscos; Enn. ap. Fest.

MĒDEĀ, æ. f. *A kind of precious stone, of a black colour, unknown to us*; Plin.

MĒDEĪS, idis. f. (Medea) *Magical*; Ovid.

MĒDEĀ, æ. f. (medeor) *A healing, cure*; facere medelam, Gell. : fig., *a remedy, expedient against any thing*; legum, id.

MĒDEOR, æri. 2. *To heal, cure, be good for or against*; morbo, Cic. : capiti, id. : oculis, dolori dentium, vulneribus, Plin. : homini, id. : also without a case; id. : also, seq. contra; e. g. contra ictus serpentium, id. : hence, ars medendi Ov. : Sen., the art of physic or of surgery; hence fig., *to amend, relieve, assist, aid, succour*; malo, Cic. : stultis, id. : reip. afflicte, id. : incommodis omnium, id. : religioni, id. : inopiæ, Cæs. N. B. I. Seq. accus.; e. g. quas cupiditates) mederi posses, Ter. : vlnus, vitia, Vitruv. : hence, medendis corporibus, Vell. : also passivè, dolor medeatur, Hieron. II. Medendo, passivè, Virg.

III. Impers. passivè, vitio medeatur, Vitruv. IV.

Part. medens is also used substantivè, *A physician*; and medentes, *Physicians*; Ov. : Tac.

MĒDIĀLIS, e. i. q. Medius; Solin.

MĒDIĀNUS, a, um. i. q. Medius. *That is in the middle*; Vitruv. : hence, Medianum, *The middle*; Pand.

MĒDIĀSTĪNUS, i. m. *A servant employed in various kinds of menial occupations*; e. g. in agriculture, in a bath, &c.; Cic. : Hor.

MĒDIĀTOR, ōris. m. (medio) *A mediator, intercessor*; Apul.

MĒDIĀTRIX, icis. f. (mediator) *She that mediates or intercedes*; Alcim. Avit.

MĒDĪCĀ, æ. f. sc. herba. *A kind of herb used as fodder*, Medicago sativa, L.; Plin.

MĒDĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (medicor) I. *That can be healed or cured, curable*; Ov. : also seq. dat.; arti, i. e. ab arte, id.

II. *That can cure, healing*; Colum.

MĒDĪCĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Medicinally*; Pallad.

MĒDĪCĀBĪCLUM, i. n. (medicor) *A healthy place*; Apul.

MĒDĪCĀMEN, inis. n. (medicor) I. *Any remedy*

applied to diseases, wounds, or sores, whether to cure or to prevent them; a medicine, remedy, antidote; Cic. : thus, of a plaster, Tac. : a remedy against the great heat of the sun, Ov. : fig., *a remedy, antidote*; e. g. against anger, id.

II. *Any juice or other means by which the nature of a thing is changed, an artificial improvement*; vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. : thus manure is called medicamen seminum, id. : especially, I. *A poisonous liquid or juice, poison*; Tac. : also, *a means of causing abortion*; Juvenal. 2. *A charm, enchantment*; Ov. 3. *A liquid for colouring, a dye*; Plin. 4. *A means of improving beauty, a wash, paint*; Ov.

MĒDICĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (medicamentum) I. *Of or belonging to physic*; hence, Medicamentarius, sc. ars, Plin., *The science of physic*; Medicamentarius, id., *A maker of medicines*. II. *Of belonging to, or concerned with poison*; Medicamentarius, *A preparer of poison*; Cod. Theod. : Medicamentaria, id., *She that prepares poison*.

MĒDICĀMENTŌSUS, a, um. (medicamentum) *Medicinal*; aqua, Vitruv. : medicamentosior, Cato.

MĒDICĀMENTUM, i. n. (medicor) I. *A medicine, physic, medication*; Cic. : also, for external application, *an ointment, salve, &c.*; Cic. : fig., *a remedy*; laborum, i. e. contra labores, id. II. *Any artificial means whereby the quality or nature of a thing is improved or deteriorated*. 1. *Any injurious or poisonous medicine or potion, or gen., poison*; medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. : coquere medicamenta, Liv., *poisoned draughts*; atorium, a love potion, Suet. : medicamento sagittas tingere, Plin. 2. *An enchanted potion, a charm, enchantment*; medicamento Peliam fecit adolescentulum, Plaut. 3. *A liquid for dyeing, a colour, dye*; Plin. : Sen. 4. *An artificial improvement of food or wine, a seasoning, mixture*; vini, Colum. 5. *An artificial improvement of beauty, a paint, wash, cosmetic*; Sen. : fig. ; candoris, Cic., *embellishment with superficial lustre*. 6. *Paint, plaster for walls and houses*; Vopisc.

MĒDICĀNTĪO, ōnis. f. (medicor) *A healing, cure*; hence fig., *a besprinkling with vegetable juices, tincturing with medicinal ingredients, an artificial preparation, a medication*; Colum.

MĒDICĀTOR, ōris. m. (medicor) *A physician*; Tert.

MĒDICĀTRUS, a, um. I. Part. of medicor; see MEDICO.

II. Adj. *Healing, of a healing nature or quality, having medicinal virtues*; aqua, Sen. : fontes, Plin. : lac bubulum medicatus, Plin. : res medicatissima, id.

MĒDICĀTRUS, us. m. (medicor) *A charm*; Ov.

MĒDICĪNA. See MEDICINA.

MĒDICĪNALIS, e. (medicina) *Of or belonging to physic (or surgery)*; ars, Cels., the art of physic or surgery. cucurbitulæ, Plin. N. B. Digitus, Macrobr., i. e. the next to the little finger.

MĒDICĪNUS, a, um. (medicus) *Of or belonging to physic or surgery*; hence, I. Ars medicina, Varr.; and simply, medicina, sc. ars, Cic., the art of physic or surgery; medicinam exercere, Cic. : facitare, Quint; or, facere, Phædr., to practise. II. Medicina, sc. officina. *A surgeon's or apothecary's shop, a surgery*; Plaut. Cf. Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 3. III. Medicina, sc. res. *A medicine, remedy*; medicinam adhibere, Cic., to make use of, apply; dare, id., to administer; facere alicui, to cure a person, id. Also, Medicina, *A cosmetic, means of improving beauty*; Ov. : Propert. : fig., *a remedy*; medicinam querere, Cic., i. e. comfort; periculum, id. : laboris, id. : expectare medicinam temporis, id. : thus also, Pliny, H. N. 17, 22, calls the pruning of vines a medicine (medicina).

MĒDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (medicus) I. *To heal, cure*; apes odore galbani, Colum. : also, alicui rei, Seren. Samm.

II. *To medicate, i. e. to tincture or impregnate with the juice of herbs or any thing of a medicinal nature*; semina, Virg., i. e. to soften the seed beforehand in order that it may grow better: aquam thymo, Colum. : oves-unguine, id., to anoint; thus also, Medicatus, a, um; e. g. fruges, Virg. : sapor (aquæ), Plin. Ep., mineral; potio, Curt., a mixture; vina, Colum., seasoned, flavoured; somnus, Ov., produced by a juice or charm, and so, unnatural; sedes, Virg., sprinkled with the juices of herbs : mortui arte medicati, Mela, i. e. embalmed corpses, mummies; occulte medicans, Virg., giving healing powers, imparting the virtue of a remedy. III. *To colour, dye*; capillos, Ov. IV. *To poison, render poisonous*; Suet. — See also MEDICATUS, a, um.

MĒDĪCOR, ātus sum, āri. (medicus) I. *To heal, cure*; alicui, Virg. : alicuid, Virg. : Plin. : also, to impart the power of healing; occulte medicans; see MEDICO. II. Fig. *To heal, cure, remedy*; alicui, Ter. : alicuid; e. g. metum, Plaut.

MĒDĪCUS, a, um. (medeor) I. *Healing, wholesome, medicinal, serving for or relating to healing*; manus, Virg. : ars, Ov., the art of healing; vis, Plin. : hence, Medicus, subst., *A physician*; Cic. N. B. Digitus medicus, Plin., and simply, medicus, Auct. ad Her., the finger next to the least. II. *Enchanting, bewitching*; Sil.

MĒDĪE, adv. *Moderately, middlingly*; Tac.

MĒDĪĒTAS, ātis. f. (medius) I. *The middle, the*

place in the middle (Gr. μέστρος); Cicero, Univ. 7, scarcely ventured to use this word; in later writers it is very frequent. II. *A middle, or half*; Pallad. III. *A middle course, medium*; medietatem quandam sequi, Pand.

MEDILUNIA, æ. f. (medius and luna) *A half moon*; Marc. Cap.

MEDIMNUM, i. n. Cic.: and MĒDIMNUS, i. m. Nep. (μέδιμνος) *A Greek measure of corn, a Greek bushel*; it contained six Roman modii (Roman bushels).

MĒDIO, āre. (medius) I. Trans. *To divide into two equal parts, bisect*; Apic. II. Intrans. *To be half*; Pallad.

MĒDIOCRĪCŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of mediocris; Cato.

MĒDIOCRIS, e. (medius) I. *Middling, moderate, indifferent, ordinary*; orator, Cic.: familia, Nep. II. *Ordinary, tolerable, i. e. mean, low, not particular, common*; malum, Cic.: eloquentia, id.: animus, Cæs.: poëta, Hor.: non mediocre studium, Cic. III. Syllaba, Gell. i. q. Anceps, both short and long.

MĒDIOCRITAS, ātis. f. (mediocris) I. *Mediocrity, moderation*; mediocritatem tenere, Cic.: dicendi, or in dicendo, id.: vultus, Auct. ad Her., i. e. neither too sad nor too joyous: plur. mediocritates, moderate passions or affections; Cic. II. *Mediocrity, meanness, insignificance*; ingenii, Cic., humble talent: hominum, Vell.: mea, id., my little self.

MĒDIOCRITER, adv. I. *Moderately*; i. e. 1. *Middlingly, tolerably*; Cic. 2. *Ordinarily, not particularly*; eger, Cic. II. *Easily, lightly, calmly*; ferre, Cic.

MĒDIOXĪME (Medioxūme), adv. i. q. Mediocriter; Varr.

MĒDIOXĪMUS, or MĒDIOXŪMUS, a, um. i. q. Medius. I. *That is in the middle*; Plaut. II. i. q. Mediocris; Fest.

MĒDIPONTUS, i. m. Said to be, *A kind of thick rope*; Cato.

MĒDITĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Meditans; Justin.

MĒDITĀNEN, inis. n. (meditor) *A thinking upon any thing, a preparation*; belli, Sil.

MĒDITĀMENTUM, i. n. (meditor) I. *A thinking upon any thing, a preparing, making ready*; belli, Tac. II. *That in which one exercises himself; an exercise*; Gell.

MĒDITĀTE, adv. I. *With premeditation or design*; Sen. II. *Tenere, Plaut., to know accurately*.

MĒDITĀTIO, ōnis. f. (meditor) I. *A meditating upon any thing*; mali, Cic. II. *Especially, A meditating upon or studying a thing, in order to its accomplishment*; Cic.: oboundi sui numeris, id.: mortis, Sen. III. *Exercise, practice, in order to proficiency in any thing*; Cic.: Plin. Paneg.: hence, *custom, habit*; Plin.

MĒDITĀTOR, ōris. m. (meditor) *One who thinks upon any thing*; Prudent.

MĒDITĀTUS, us. m. (meditor), i. q. Meditatio; Apul.

MĒDITĒRĀNEUS, a, um. (medius and terra) *Inland, midland, and so, far from the sea*; in opposition to maritimus; e. g. urbs, Cic.: homo, Cic.: Liv.: loca, Liv.: regio, id.: iter, id.: hence, *Mediterranean, subst., An inland part*; Plin. plur., mediterranea, Liv.

MĒDITĒREUS, a, um. (medius and terra) Festus gives it as the opinion of Sisennius that mediterræus would be better than mediterraneus.

MĒDITOR, ātus sum, āri. (from μέστρω, ᾶ; as lacrima from δάκρυον) I. *To meditate, think upon, consider, reflect*; de re, Cic.: necum meditabar, quid dicerem, id.: also seq. accus.; e. g. curiam, id. II. *To think upon, i. e. to design, intend, purpose, meditate, to be about to do a thing*; regnare, Cic.: proficisci, Nep.: fugam, Cic.: alicui pestem, Virg.: Musam (i. e. carmen) agrestem, id.

III. *To think upon any thing in order to do it well, to meditate, study, practise, prepare one's self for, be prepared*; causam, Ter.: Cic.: accusationem, Cic.: versus, Hor.; verba, Cic.: also seq. dat.; e. g. nugis, Plaut.: also without a case, to study; Plaut.: Cic.: also of animals, Plin.: and of things without life; cauda scorpionis nullo momento meditari cessat, id.: also seq. ad; e. g. ad rem, Cic.: ad dicendum, id.: also of things without life; labores tui meditati sunt ad, &c., id.: or, in aliquid; e. g. in prolia, Virg.: we also find, se ad aliquid, Plaut.

IV. *To exercise one's self in any thing by meditation*; Demosthenes perfecti meditando, ut, &c., Cic. N.B. Meditatus, a, um, is always used passivè. Meditated or thought upon, studied; seclus, Cic.: verbum, id.: oratio, Suet., the plan of which is already fixed upon.

MĒDITŪLLUM, i. n. (medius) *The middle*; Apul.

MĒDIUM, *The middle, &c.* See MEDIUS, a, um.

MĒDIUS, a, um. (μέστρος, η, ον) I. *That is in the middle, middle*; but the exact middle must not always be understood; pars, Cic.: tempus, id.: medio tempore, Justin., in the interval, meanwhile; flumen, quod medio oppido fluxerat, Liv., that had flowed through the town (but we must not suppose that the precise middle is meant): mediis diebus, id., during the intervening days; in solio medio consedit, Ov.: medium in penetralibus hostem, Virg., within the house; aliquem medium arripere, Ter., i. e. by the middle: nego quidquam esse medium, sc. inter familiarem et socium, Cic., no other or third thing: also

with inter, with an ablative and genitive; quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, id., i. e. no alternative: Megaram mediam Corintho Athenisque condidere, Vell.: locum medium regionum, i. e. inter regiones, Cæs.: medius omnium rex erat, Liv.: also, media res, medius locus, &c., for medium (the middle) rei, loci, &c.; e. g. in media potione, whilst drinking, Cic.: in medio foro, id.: in mediam viam, Ter.: medius dies, mid-day, noon; Virg.: we sometimes find medius used with a substantive and esse, and followed by et, especially with the poets, for intercidere, to be between, fall or come between, intervene; nox media, et dominæ mihi venit epistola mæa, Propert.: una dies media est, et fiunt sacra Minervæ, Ov.: thus also, in medio est, Virg. Æn. II, 395: hence, Medium, subst. I. *The middle*; diei, Liv.: adium, id.: medium ferre, Cic., to strike the middle: in medio, Sall., or simply, medio, for, in medio, Virg.: medio adio, in the middle of the house, Liv.: medio temporis, Tac., in the mean time, mean while. 2. *The public, the community, or the whole assembly of several persons, the presence of all, the rest, or the presence of the rest, all, the whole state*; in medio, publicly, in the presence of all; also, *For the benefit of all*; palma in medio est posita, Ter., lies before every one, whoever will may contend for it: rem in medio ponere, or proponere, Cic., publicly, before all: in medio res posita, is said of any thing that is open to public use, or may easily be had; dicendi ratio in medio posita, Cic., i. e. is near at hand: cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Adolph. 3, 4, 33: mater in medio est, Ter., is present, any one may see her: tabulæ sunt in medio, Cic., are ready to be produced: cæsi sunt in medio, Liv., in sight of the whole army: crimen in medio erit, id., will be manifest, will be seen by every one: prada est in medio, id., the spoils belong to all in common: si in medio ponitur (regnum), id., if the royal dignity be open so that any of us may have it: nihil relictum esse in medio, id., for others: hence, in medio relinquere, Cic., to leave it to the public, leave undecided: Gell. 17, 2, 11, cites from the annals of Q. Claudius, in medium relinquimus, analogous to the Gr. ἑῖς μέσον; this, however, is a mode of expression peculiar to early writers, in which they are not to be imitated: thus also, in medium, before the public, for the public good; rem vocare, Cic., before a public court of judicature or the public assembly: afferre utilitatem, id., to others, to all: laudem conferre, Liv., i. e. so that all may have a share of it: proferre, Cic., to publish, make publicly known: consulere, Virg.: Liv., to take care of or attend to the public good, to the good of all: querere, Virg., for the public, for the use of all: thus also, ex medio, Pand., from the common stock, from the rest: ex medio res accessit comedia, Hor., from common life: de medio adject, Liv., from the rest: verba e medio, Ov., i. e. usual, common words: tollere verba de medio, Cic., to use well-known, common words: on the other hand, tollere de medio; e. g. literas, hominem, Cic., to remove out of the way, to take off, put away, destroy, cut off: thus also, e medio pellere, id.: de medio emovere, Liv.: excedere e medio, Ter.; or, recedere de medio, Cic., to go away, retire, withdraw: e medio excedere, or abire, Ter., to leave the world, to die: in medium venire, or procedere, Cic., to come forward publicly, appear in public, show one's self publicly. 3. *A mean or indifferent thing, i. e. that is neither good nor bad*; Cic. 4. *A means*; Pallad. II. *Half*; Varr.: hence, Medium, subst., A half; id. III. *Middling, indifferent, inferior, not particular, common, ordinary*; bella, Liv.: vulgus, Ov.; or plebs, id., the common people, commonalty, vulgar; officia, Cic., i. e. with the Stoics, not peculiar to the wise, but common to all: nihil medium volvere animo, Liv.

IV. *Middling*; ætas, Cic., middle age, between youth and old age: uxor, Plaut.: homo, Sen., i. e. middle-aged.

V. *Moderate, temperate, keeping a middle course*; oratio, Liv.: Media, plur. Moderate measures; id.: homo, id. VI. *Doubtful, indefinite, ambiguous*; responsum, Liv.: sermo, Plin. Ep.: vocabulum, Gell.: artes, Quint.

VII. *That takes part in two things, that inclines either way*; pacis bellique, Hor.: fratris et sororis, mediator, Ov. VIII. *That inclines to neither party, neutral, impartial*; Cic.: Liv.: mediis consiliis standum videbatur, Liv., they thought it best to remain neutral: dum media sequitur, Tac., i. e. does not resolve upon either, remains irresolute: placuit, medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. IX. *On the way*; ne medius occurrere possit, Virg.

MĒDIUS FIDIUS. See FIDIUS.

MĒDIX, See MĒDDIX.

MĒDIXTRICUS, i. m. *The chief magistrate at Capua*; Liv.

MĒDULLA, æ. f. (medius) I. *The marrow in bones*; Hor.: *the pith of plants or vegetables*; Colum.: thus also of corn; frumenta candidiorem medullam reddunt, i. e. farnam, Plin.: nucis sine medulla, Petron., kernel.

II. Fig. i. e. 1. *The inmost part of a thing*; mihi hæres in medullis, Cic., liest close at my heart: est (i. e. comedit) flamma medullas, Virg.: quæ mihi sunt inclusa medullis, Cic. 2. *That which is most excellent, the cream, marrow, &c.*; Suadæ, Enn. ap. Cic.: verborum, Gell.

MEDULLARIS, e. (medulla) *That is in the marrow or inmost part; dolor, Apul.*
 MEDULLITUS, adv. I. *In the marrow, to the marrow; Varr. II. Fig. Inwardly, in the inmost soul, heartily; amare, Plaut.*
 MEDULLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (medulla) *To fill with marrow; Apul.*
 MEDULLOSUS, a, um. (medulla) *Full of marrow; Cels.*
 MEDULLOLA, e. f. Dimin. of medulla; Catull.
 MEGALENSIS, e. I. *Megalensia sacra, Plin.; and simply, Megalensia, Cic., A festival in honour of the goddess Cybele, consisting chiefly in the exhibition of plays; hence, ludi Megalenses, Gell. II. Relating or belonging to this festival; purpura, Mart., which was worn by the praetor at this festival.*
 MEGISTANES, um, m. (Μεγιστάνης) *The grandees or nobles of a kingdom; Tac.*
 MEHERCULE, MEHERCLE, MEHERCULES. A form of oath, *By Hercules.*
 MEO, ēre, 3. *To make water; Mart.*
 MEL, mellis, n. (μέλι) I. *Honey; Cic.: ablat. melli, Plaut.; plur. mella, Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: mella Falerno diluta, Hor., i. e. mulsum, a mixture of honey and wine, μέλι. The ancients used to anoint corpses with honey, in order to keep them from putrefaction; Nep., II. Honey, fig., i. e. any thing that is sweet and pleasant; poetica mella, Hor.: melli est, id., it is sweet to me: and thus of agreeable speech and oratory; Nestorem, Auct. Carm. ad Pison.: senis Homerici, Plin. Ep.: hence, as a term of endearment; Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: meum mel, Plaut.*
 MELANAETOS, i. m. See MELANAETOS.
 MELAPHYLLOM or -UM, i. n. (μελαψύλλον) *A species of the herb bearsfoot, having black leaves; Plin. 22, 34.*
 MELAMPŌDION, i. n. (μελαμπίδιον) *Black hellebore (Hellebore orientalis, Willd.), so named from the physician Melampus, Plin. 25, 21.*
 MELAPSŪTHIUM, i. n. (μελαψύθιον) *A kind of raisin wine; Plin.*
 MELANAETOS, i. m. (μελαναίετος, black eagle) *A small species of eagle (Falco Aquila, L.); Plin.*
 MELANCHŌLIA, e. f. (μελαγχολία) *Black bile, melancholy; hence, Melancholicus, a, um, That has much black bile, melancholy; Cic.*
 MELANCŌRYPHOS, i. m. (μελαγχόρυφος, having a black head) *The name of a species of snipe; Plin.*
 MELANCRĀNIS, is, f. (μελαγκράνις) *A kind of rush, having a small black head, Plin., prob. Schœnus nigricans, L.*
 MELANDRYUM, i. n. (μελάνδρον) I. *A piece of salted tunny; Plin. II. A kind of plant; see MALINDRUM.*
 MELANIA, e. f. (μελανία) *Blackness, a black spot on the skin; Plin.*
 MELANSPERMON, i. n. (μελάνσπερμον) i. q. Gith; Plin.
 MELANTERIA, e. f. (μελαντηρία) *Shoemaker's wax; Scrib. Larg.*
 MELANTHĒMON, i. n. (μελάνθημον) i. q. Anthemis. *Chamomile; Plin.*
 MELANTHIUM, i. n. (μελάνθιον) i. q. Gith; Plin.
 MELANTHUM, i. q. Melanthium; Seren. Samm.
 MELANŪRUS, i. m. (μελάνουρος, black-tail) *A kind of sea-fish; Ov.*
 MELAPIUM, i. n. (from μέλιον, an apple, and ἄπιον, a pear) *A kind of apple somewhat resembling a pear, a pearmain; Plin.*
 MELAS, ānis, or ānos. (μέλας) *Black; hence, a black spot on the skin; Cels.*
 MELE. Plur. of melos. See MELOS.
 MELES (Mæles), or MELIS (Mælis), is, f. *A kind of animal; according to some, a badger; according to others, a marten; Varr.*
 MELICERA, e. f. (μελικέρα) *A kind of soft white matter, like honey, which runs from a sore; Cels.*
 MELICERIS, idis, f. (μελικήρις) *A kind of swelling resembling a honey-comb; Plin.*
 MELICHOROS, i. m. (μελίχλωρος, i. e. honey-yellow) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us; Plin.*
 MELICHOROS, ōtos, m. (μελίχλωρος, i. e. honey-coloured) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us; Plin.*
 MELICHRYSOS, i. m. (μελίχρυσος, i. e. honey gold-yellow) *A kind of precious stone, a honey-yellow chrysolite; Plin. 37, 45; probably, the honey-coloured hyacinth.*
 MELICRĀTIUM, i. n. (μελικράτιον) *Water-mead; Veget.*
 MELICUS, a, um. (μελικός) *Musical; Lucr.: especially, lyric, lyrical; poema melicum, Cic., i. q. Lyricum; hence, Melica, e. f. An ode; Petron.: Melicus, sc. poeta, A lyric poet, writer of odes; Plin.*
 MELILOTOS or -US, i. f. (μελίλωτος) and MELILOTON or -UM, i. n. (μελίλωτον) *Melilot; Plin.*
 MELIMĒLI, n. See MELOMELI.
 -MELIMELUM, i. n. (μελίμηλον, honey-apple) *A kind of sweet apple, formerly called musteum malum; Varr.: Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 31. Cf. Plin. 15, 15; mustea, quae nunc melimela dicuntur.*
 MELINUS, a, um. *Prob. Of or belonging to the animal mælis, i. e. a badger or marten; hence, Melina, e. f. A wallet or purse made from the skin of this animal; Plaut.*

MELINUS, a, um. (from μέλιον, i. e. an apple) *Especially, Of quinces or quince-apples; hence, I. Oleum, Plin., an oil made from their blossoms. II. Sc. unguentum, id., an unguent prepared from them. III. Sc. vestimentum, Plaut., i. e. of the colour of quinces.*
 MELINUS, a, um, from mel; e g. melina, Plaut., *A drink made from honey.*
 MELIOR. See BONUS.
 MELIORATIO, ōnis, f. (meliore) *An improving; Cod. Just.*
 MELIORO, āre. (meliore) *To improve; Pand.*
 MELISPHYLLUM, i. n. i. q. Melisphyllum.
 MELIS, is, f. See MELES.
 MELISPHYLLUM, i. n. (μελισσόφυλλον, μελίφυλλον, i. e. honey-leaf) *An herb of which bees are fond, i. q. Apiastrum a Virg. for this we find also melissophyllum, Plin.: our balm-gentle; Melissa officinalis, L.*
 MELISSOPHYLLON, i. n. See MELISPHYLLUM.
 MELITES, e. m. f. (μελίτις) See MELITIS.
 MELITIS, idis, f. (μελίτις) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, of the colour of quinces; Plin. 37, 73, ed. Hard.; where other edd. have Melites.*
 MELITTĒTES, e. m. (μελιτήτις) I. *A kind of drink prepared from honey and must; Plin. II. A kind of precious stone; Plin.*
 MELITTĒNA, e. f. (μελιτήτωνα) i. q. Melisphyllum; Plin. 21, 86, ed. Hard.; but here other edd. have melittide.
 MELITURGUS, i. m. (μελιτουργός) *A preparer of honey; Plin.*
 MELIUM, i. n. See MELIUM.
 MELIUS. See BONUS and BENE.
 MELIUSCŪLE, adv. I. *Something better, or pretty well; Cic. ad Div. 16, 5. II. Something more; bibere, Plaut.*
 MELIUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of comp. melior.) I. *Something better; spes, Varr. II. Rather better (after an illness); Ter.*
 MELIZŌMIUM, i. n. (μελιζωμιον) *A kind of decoction of honey; Apic.*
 MELLA, e. f. (perhaps for mellea, sc. aqua) *A kind of honey-water; Colum.*
 MELLARIUS, a, um. (mel) *Concerned with or belonging to honey; vas, Plin.: hence, Mellarius, One who attends to bees for the sake of their honey; Varr.: mellarium, id., a bee-hive.*
 MELLATIO, ōnis, f. (mello) *A taking of honey from the hives; Colum.*
 MELLEUS, a, um. (mel) I. *Of or composed of honey; Auson. II. Like or resembling honey; sapor, Plin.: color, id. III. Fig. Honey-sweet, i. e. lovely; Apul.*
 MELLICŪLUS, a, um. (mel) I. *Sweet as honey; fig.; Plaut. II. Melliculum, subst., Honey, or, any thing as sweet as honey; hence, as a term of endearment, My honey! Plaut.*
 MELLIFER, a, um. (mel and fero) *That bears or brings honey; apis, Ov.*
 MELLIFEX, icis, m. (mel and facio) *One that keeps or tends bees for the sake of their honey; Colum.*
 MELLIFICIUM, i. n. (mel and facio) *A making of honey; Varr.*
 MELLIFICUS, āre. (mellificus) *To make honey; Plin.*
 MELLIFICUS, a, um. (mel and facio) *That makes honey or serves for making honey; Colum.*
 MELLIFLUENS, tis. (mel and fluo) *Mellifluous, flowing with honey; fig., speaking sweetly; Nestor, Auson.*
 MELLIFLUUS, a, um. (mel and fluo) i. q. Mellifluens; Avien.
 MELLIGĒNUS, a, um. (mel and genus) *Like honey; Plin.*
 MELLIGO, inis, f. (mel) *A juice or sap like honey; hence, I. Juice sucked by the bees from trees and flowers and not yet made into honey, bees-rosin, bee-gluce, hive-dross; Plin. II. The juice of unripe fruit; as, of grapes, Plin.*
 MELLILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of mellitus) *Sweet as honey-sweet; mea mellilla, Apul., my sweetheart, Plaut.*
 MELLINIA, e. f. (mel) I. *Perhaps, A drink of honey; hence, II. Sweetness, loveliness, agreeableness, delightfulness; Plaut.*
 MELLITŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of mellitus) *Sweet as honey, lovely; mea mellitula, Apul., my sweetheart, love.*
 MELLITUS, a, um. (from mel) I. *Of or sweetened with honey; favus, Varr.: placenta, Hor.: also gen., sweet as honey; succus, Plin. II. Fig. Honey-sweet, i. e. lovely, pleasant, charming, delightful; oculi, Catull.: saviium, Apul.: mellitissimum saviium, id.*
 MELLŌPROXIMUS, (μέλλω and proximus) *That ranks next to the Proximus; Cod. Just.*
 MELLŌSUS, a, um. (mel) *Full of or resembling honey; dulcedo, Cael. Aur.*
 MĒLO, ōnis, m. *A melon, or, a smaller kind of melon; Pallad.*
 MĒLODES, is, m. (μελόδης) *One that sings sweetly; Sion.*
 MĒLODIA, e. f. (μελωδία) *Melody; Marc. Cap.*
 MĒLODUS, a, um. (μελωδός) *Singing sweetly, melodious; Prudent.*

MELOFOLIUM, i. n. *An apple having a leaf on its side*; Plin.

MELOMĒLI n. (μολόμελι) *Juice or syrup of quinces preserved in honey*; Colum.: *but some eodd. read mellimeli.*

MELOPĒPO, ōnis, m. (μολοπίπον) *A kind of cucumber or melon*; Plin.

MĒLOS, n. (μέλος) *A song, hymn*; Hor. N.B. I. Plur., mele (μέλη), Lucr. II. Masc., e. g. quosdam melos, Cato: so also, accus. melum, Pacuv.

MĒLŌTHĒRON, i. n. (μῆλωθρον) i. q. Vitis alba; Plin. 21, 29.

MEMBRĀNA, æ. f. (membrum) I. *The skin or membrane that covers the separate members of the body*; natura oculos membranarum tenuissimis vestivit, Cic.: cerebri, the skin or film that envelops the brain, Cels.: also, the tender skin of fruit, a peal, rind; as, of chestnuts, walnuts, &c., Plin.: of flax, id.: of egg-shells, id. II. Gen. *A skin*. 1. Of a snake, *The slough*; Ov. 2. *A skin prepared for writing on, parchment, vellum*; Hor.: Catull.: so also, plur. membranæ, parchments, writing-tablets; membranarum usus, Quint. III. Fig. *Skin*, i. e. the outer part, the surface; coloris, Lucr.

MEMBRĀNĀCEUS, a, um. (membrana) I. *Membranaceous, made of skin*; Plin. II. *Resembling a skin*; Plin.

MEMBRĀNEUS, a, um. (membrana) *Of parchment*; Pand.

MEMBRĀNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of membrana) I. *A small or thin skin or membrane*; oculi, Cels. II. *Parchment*; Cic.: plur. membranulæ, Pand., writings, parchments.

MEMBRĀTIM, adv. I. *By members, limb by limb, from member to member*; deperdere sensum, Lucr.: cadere, Plin., i. e. in pieces. II. Fig. *By members, i. e. by pieces, and so, singly, by degrees*; enumerare, Varr. III. *Membratim dicere, Cic., i. e. per membra, in small members (μέλα) from about nine to seventeen syllables.*

MEMBRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (membro) *The formation of the limbs, constitution of the body*; Vitruv.

MEMBRO, ære. (membrum) *To form or fashion limb by limb*; Censorin.

MEMBRUM, i. n. I. *A limb, member of the body*; Ter.: Cic.: also, Membra may frequently be rendered, *Body*; Ter.: Virg. II. Fig. *A part of a whole*; as, of a house, Cic.: of a ship, Ov.: philosophiæ, Cic.: hence, in rhetoric, *a member of a sentence consisting of from nine to seventeen syllables*; Cic.

MĒMECYLON, i. n. (μυμῆκυλον) *The fruit of the strawberry tree*; Plin.

MEMET. See EGO and MET.

MĒMINI, isse. (perf. of the obsolete verb, meminno, Gr. μῆμναι, μῆμναι, I represent to my mind, i. e. imagine to myself; hence, in the perfect.) I. *That has retained in the memory, to recollect, remember*. 1. Seq. genit.; Cic. 2. Seq. accus., both of the thing and person; Cic. 3. Seq. de; Cic. 4. With other words; meministi, quanta esset, &c., Cic.: seq. ut; Ter.: seq. quum; e. g. meministi, quum videbare, Cic., that you. 5. With an accus. and infin.; both of the present; meministi, to narrate, Cic.; and of the perfect; meministi, me distribuisti, id. Here observe: the present (not imperfect) infinitive is used in representing to our mind a past action, the circumstances of which are clearly impressed on the memory; and hence it is especially adapted to lively narrative: the infinitive preterite is used of circumstances or events which are not to be described as quite finished in past time, and accordingly, such as quickly transpired, such as we know by hearsay, and the like. N.B. Meminisse, for memoria, Lucr. 4, 769.—Synon. Meminisse (prop., i. q. Memoreme esse) signifies, to remember what has not escaped one's memory; reminisci, to recollect any thing that has already escaped the memory, to recall to mind; recordari, to bring any thing again before the mind, and spend some time in the contemplation of it, to represent to one's self. Cf. Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. c. 51, p. 285, &c. II. *To remember, think of any thing, bear in mind, be mindful, consider, reflect*; seq. ut; Colum.: seq. infin.; Hor.: seq. accus.; e. g. beneficium, Cic., to be mindful of them: also absolute; fac meministeris, Ter.: also seq. accus. et infin.; e. g. memementote, hos esse pertimescendos, Cic.: hence, meministeris mihi, Cic. ad Div. 15, 17, remember me, i. e. write to me: nec meministeris vie, Virg., not to know well: leti paterni, Val. Fl., not to forget to avenge: nec meministi, Propert., she does not think of it, it does not occur to her. III. *To know, know well*; Ter. IV. *To mention, make mention of*; de exsultibus, Cic.: hujus rei, Quint. V. Fig. of things without life; meministi levem præstare salutem, Lucr., i. e. can. N.B. Meminens, *Mindful*; Liv. Andr.

MEMOR, ōris. (memini) I. *Mindful*; beneficii, Cic.: and without a genitive; memor et gratus, id.: also of things; manus, Ov.: cadus Marsi memor duelli, Hor.: hence, I. (sc. beneficiorum) *Grateful, thankful*; Cic. 2. *Observant of, having respect to any thing, and it may sometimes be rendered, conformable, suitable*; exemplum pa-

rum memor legum humanarum, Liv., for, severe: gloria vitæ; id.: oratio memor majestatis, id. 3. *Revengeful*; ira, Virg.: umbra, Val. Fl. 4. *That has a good memory*; Cic. 5. *That easily retains any thing in the memory*; memor et quæ dicta contra, &c., Cic., he easily retains or remembers. II. *That reminds us of any thing*; impressit memorem dente notam, Hor.: Genium, memorem brevis ævi, id.: versus, Ov.

MĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e. (memoro) I. *That deserves to be spoken of*; nec bellum est nec memorabile, Plaut. II. *Imaginable, conceivable*; Ter. And. 4, 1, 2. III. *Memorable, remarkable*; Cic.: Ov.: memorabilior, Liv.

MĒMŌRĀCŪLUM, i. n. (memoro) *A monument*; Apul.

MĒMŌRĀLIS, e. i. q. Memorialis; Arnob.

MĒMŌRĀTŪ, ōnis, i. f. (memoro) *A mentioning*; Corn. Gall.

MĒMŌRĀTOR, ōris, m. (memoro) *One that mentions or relates*; Propert.

MĒMŌRĀTRIX, icis, f. (memorator) *She that mentions or relates*; Val. Fl.

MĒMŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of memoro; see MEMORO. II. Adj. *Renowned, well-known, famed, remarkable*; animal velocitatis memoratæ, Plin.: memoratissimus, Gell.

MĒMŌRĀTUS, us, m. (memoro) *A mentioning, relating*; Plaut.: Tac.

MĒMŌRE, adv. i. q. Memoriter; Pompon.

MĒMŌRIA, æ. f. (memor) I. *Memory*; memoria comprehendere, or complecti, Cic., to commit to memory; thus also, memoria tenere, id.: memoria mandare, id., to commit to memory: hoc est mihi in memoria, id.: in memoriam redigere, or reducere, id., to bring to one's recollection, remember, recollect: e memoria excedere, Liv.; or, memoria dilabi, Cic., to escape, be forgotten: deponere ex memoria, id., to forget: ex memoria exponere, id., to speak from memory. II. *Remembrance, recollection*; in memoriam alicujus redire, Cic., to remember, recollect: post hominum memoriam, id., within the remembrance of man: memoriam rei deponere, id., to forget: abjicere, id., to forget: habere memoriam rei, to think of, Auct. ad Her.: conservare, Cic.: tenere, id.: retinere, id.: repetere, Liv.: res affert mihi memoriam Platonis, Cic., reminds me, puts me in mind of: memoria rei abiit, or abolevit, Liv., the circumstance is forgotten: fig.; iterarum, Cic., i. e. intelligence, information: memoria proderet, Cic.; Nep.; or, tradere, Liv., to hand down to memory or to posterity, to leave in writing, describe, relate. N.B. Memoria alicujus, the recollection of any person, i. e. which any person has; Cic.: also, one's memory (in the minds of others), id. III. *Time, past or present, so far as it is or can be remembered, the memory of man*; philosophi hujus memoria, Cic.: usque ad nostram memoriam, id.: nostra memoria, id.: in omni memoria, id.: pueritiæ memoriam repetere, id.: a summa memoria, from the earliest period, Varr.: memoria multorum annorum, Cic. Memoria differs from ætas, by denoting time so far as one has had any part or share in circumstances that took place in it, whether actively or passively. IV. *That which has once happened; a history, or, an event so far as it is recollecting; repetenda est veteris cujusdam memoriæ recordatio, Cic.* V. *A history, account, narration, report*; omnium rerum, Cic.: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria est, Nep.: vitæ memoria, Suet., memorable events or history; hence, 1. *A written history or account, a treatise, journal, narrative*; in veteribus memoriis legitimus, Gell.: hence, memoria under the emperors, *a written account of remarkable events*; the composer of it was called a memoria, Lamprid.: also, Suet. Aug. 79, extr., for, etiam in memoriam ejus, we ought to read, et a memoria ejus, i. e. his historiographer. 2. *A monument, tomb*; Augustin.

VI. *A thinking of any thing future in order to avoid it, consideration, reflection*; periculi, Liv.

MĒMŌRIĀLIS, e. (memoria) I. *Of or belonging to memory or remembrance*; libellus, Suet.; and simply, memorialis, sc. liber, Pand., i. e. a journal, day-book, memorandum-book. II. Memorialis, i. q. A memoria, *An officer of state under the emperors, an historiographer*; Cqd. Justin.

MĒMŌRIOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of memoria; *a weak memory*; Cic.

MĒMŌRITER, adv. *By heart, from memory*; responderet, Cic.: orationem habere, id.: cognoscere, Ter., to know without the help or recollection of any one.

MĒMŌRO, avi, atum, ære. (memor) *To mention, narrate, relate, say, speak of*; rem, Cic.: de re, id.: memorare de aliquo, Suet., to make mention of any one with commendation, to make honourable mention of: memora mihi nomen, i. e. dic, Plaut. See also MEMORATUS, a, um.

MĒNA, æ. f. (μῆνη) *A kind of fish*. See MĒNA.

MĒNDA, æ. f. *A fault, defect, blemish*; e. g. in the body, Ov.: in writing or in books, Suet.

MĒNDACĪLOQUS, a, um. (mendacium and loquor) *That tells lies, lying, false*; Plaut.

MĒNDACĪŪLUM, i. n. Dimin. of mendacium; Cic.

MĒNDĀTĪS, atis, f. (mendax) *A lying, the habit of uttering falsehoods*; Tert.

MENDACITER, adv. *Falsely, untruly*; Solin.: mendacissime, Augustin.

MENDACIUM, i. n. (mendax) I. *A lie, untruth, falsehood*; Cic.: mendacium dicere, Nep. N.B. Nigidius, ap. Gell. II, 11, distinguishes mendacium dicere and mentiri. Qui mentitur, he says, ipse non fallitur, sed alterum fallere conatur; qui mendacium dicit, ipse fallitur. Item, qui mentitur, fallit quantum in se est. However, mendacium dicere, Nep. Attic. 15, seems to be i. q. Mentiri, to lie designedly, to tell a deliberate falsehood. II. Fig.; of things without life; fama, Ov.; especially of imitation; e. g. of colours, Plin.: Phœbi mendacia, Poet. ap. Suet., the imitated part of Phœbus.

MENDACIUNCULUM, i. n. Dimin. of mendacium; Cic.: MENDAX, æcis. (mentior) I. *Lying*; homo mendax, Cic., and simply mendax, id., a liar; mendaciore, Hor.; mendacissimus, Plaut.: also of things, i. e. false, groundless, unfounded, untrue; infamia, Hor. II. Fig. Lying, i. e. I. *Deceitful, deceiving*; visa, Cic.: speculum, Ov.: somnus, Tibull.: forma, Ov.: fundus, Hor., that yields no produce. 2. *False, fictitious*; damnus, Ov. 3. *Imitated, counterfeit, feigned, not natural*; os, Tibull.: pennis, Ov.

MENDICĀBULUM, i. n. (mendico) *A beggar, mendicant*; Plaut.

MENDICĀBUNDUS, a, um. (mendico) *Begging*; Augustin.

MENDICĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (mendico) *An obtaining by begging, a begging*; Sen.

MENDICE, adv. *In a beggarlike manner, by begging*; Sen.: mendiculus, Tert.

MENDICĪŌNIUM, i. n. i. q. Mendicitas; Laber.

MENDICĪTAS, ætis. f. (mendicus) *A living by begging, mendicity, beggary*; great poverty, need, want; Cic.

MENDICO, avi, ātum, āre, and MENDICOR, ātus sum, āri. (mendicus) I. *Intrans. To beg, go begging*; Plaut.: Juv. II. *Trans. To beg any thing, obtain by begging*; Plaut.: Ov.

MENDICŪLA, sc. vestis. *A beggar's garment*; Plaut.: MENDICUS, a, um. *Beggarly, needy, poor*; Apul.: mendicior, Tert.: fig.; instrumentum, Cic., needy, poor: hence subst., Mendicus, *A beggar, mendicant*; Cic.: also, the priests of Cybele, who went about collecting alms, are called mendici, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 2; mendicissimus, Cic., the greatest beggar, or, the most needy, poorest: Mendicus is also a term of reproach, *A beggar*; Ter.

MENDŌSE, adv. *With faults or mistakes, erroneously, incorrectly*; scribere, Cic.: mendosissime, id.

MENDŌSUS, a, um. (mendum) I. *Full of faults or mistakes, erroneous, incorrect*; Plin. Ep.: mendosum est, Cic.: historia mendosior, id. II. *That commits faults or mistakes, blundering*; servus, Cic.

MENDUM, i. n. *A fault, mistake*; e. g. in writing, Cic.: Idus mendum continent, Cic., i. e. error: also, *a defect, blemish, as in one's face*; Ov.

MENIS, idis. f. (from μένη, the moon) *The figure of a half moon placed by way of ornament at the beginning of books*; hence, mens libri, Auson., i. e. the beginning.

MENS, tis. f. (from μένος) I. *The mind, disposition*; mens animi, Plaut., the disposition of the heart: mala mens, malus animus, Ter., bad disposition, bad heart: vestræ mentes atque sententiæ, Cic., your sentiments and opinions. Hence, *mind, heart, soul*; mens cuiusque est esse quisque, Cic., the soul of a man is he himself: mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates, id.; animi, qui nostræ mentis sunt, Liv. 37, 45, feelings, inclinations, sentiments of our soul, our heart. II. *The intellectual faculties of the soul, understanding or intellect, reason* (in opposition to animus, i. e. vital power, the powers by which we feel and desire); mens, cui regnum totius animi (soul) a natura tributum est, Cic.: mens et ratio, id., reason and intellect: esse suæ mentis, id., to be in his senses: so also, suæ mentis competens esse, id.: mente captus, id., or, inops mentis, Ov., without understanding, out of his senses, bereft of reason, mad: mente comprehendere or complecti, id., to comprehend, understand. Hence, 1. *Consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment, mind*; sine ulla mente, Cic., without any reflection: dicenti effluit mens, id., his recollection fails him: qua tanta mente fiunt, id., consideration: animus et mens, id., both heart and mind: mentis acies, id., the eye of the mind. 2. *Courage*; fortuna urbis Volscis prædonum potius mentem, quam hostium dedit, Liv.: so also, adere mentem, Hor. 3. *Thought*; mentem injicere or dare, Cic., or, mittere, Virg., to put into one's mind, suggest, prompt a thought: venit mihi in mentem, it comes into my thoughts, occurs to me, I recollect, &c., is used of a person or thing which I recollect (when the person or thing remembered is put in the genit.); temporis, hominis, Cic.: tuarum virtutum: the same phrase is also used of a thought suddenly occurring to me (when the thought is put in the nominat., or infinit., or follows in sentence commencing with ut); nunquam ea res tibi tam velle in mentem venire potuisset, Cic.: quid venit in mentem Callistheni dicere, id., ei in Gallia primum venit in mentem venire potuisset, Cic.: quid venit in mentem Callistheni dicere, id., ei in Gallia primum venit in mentem, ut, &c., id. Hence, 1. *Opinion, view*; mentibus (in opposition to vocibus) reliquorum

respondere, Cic.: longe mihi mens est, Sall., my opinion differs entirely: eadem mente esse, Nep. 2. *Intention, purpose, design, plan*; muta jam istam mentem, Cic., your plan: classem æ mente comparavit, ut, &c., id.: hæc mente amicis summam potestatem dederant, Nep.: qua facere id possis, nostram accipe mentem, Virg., hear my plan. III. *Mens as a goddess*; Liv. 23, 31, cf. Ov. Fast. 6, 241. N.B. Mentis (nominat.), Enn. ap. Varr. L. 5, 10, § 59.

MENSÆ, æ. f. (from metior) I. *Prop. A surveying-board or table*; then gen., *a table*; especially, 1. *A table for meals*; apud mensam, Plaut., at table; thus also, super mensam, Curt.: or, super mensas, Flor.; ad mensam consistere, Cic.: manum ad mensam porrigere, id., to help one's self: mensam ponere, Ov.: tollere, Cic.; also facere; mensas consumimus, Virg., the layer of bread, on which the fruit was placed. 2. *Food at table*; mittere alicui de mensa, Cic. 3. *A dish*; Syracuse mensa, Cic.: mensa secunda, a dessert, Cic.: Nep. IV. *An altar*; Cic. III. Laniŏnia, Suet., shambles. II. *A banker's table or counter*; Cic.: mensa publica, id., a public bank.

V. In military engines, as the catapultæ, &c., *A long flat part*; Vitruv. VI. Probably, *A stage on which slaves stood for sale*; Apul.

MENSĀLIS, e. (mensa) *Of or belonging to a table*; Vopisc.

MENSĀRIUS, a, um. (mensa) *Relating to or concerned with the table of a money-changer*: hence, Mensarius, subst. I. *A money-changer, banker*; Suet. II. *One who regulated the payment of money, a public banker, &c.*; Cic.: mensarii triumviri, Liv.; or, quinqueviri, id., i. e. three or five persons appointed by the senate, who regulated the payment of public money.

MENSĀTIM, adv. *From table to table*; Juvenc.

MENSIO, ōnis. m. (metior) *A measuring*; vocum, Cic., prosody.

MENSIS, is. m. I. *A month*; Cic.: cœli menses et sidera, Virg., for menses et cœli sidera: mense primo, Virg., at the beginning of the month. N.B. Mensium, for mensium, Ov.

MENSOR, ōris. m. (metior) *One that measures any thing, a measurer*; Hor.: especially, I. *A measurer of land, a land surveyor*; Ov. II. *An architect*; Plin. Ep. III. In a camp, *One that measures and pitches the tents*; Veget.

MENSTRUĀLIS, e. (menstruus) I. *Monthly, i. e. that happens every month*; Plin. II. *Monthly, i. e. for a month*; epulæ, Plaut.

MENSTRUUS, a, um. (mensis) I. *Monthly, i. e. that happens every month*; usura, Cic.: luna, Virg., i. e. that returns every month. II. *Menstruum meum, Plin. Ep., i. e. month during which I exercise the powers of office*: especially, purgationes, Plin.: thus also, Menstruum, subst., Plin.; or plur., menstrua, Cels.: hence, femina menstrua; e. g. canis, Plin. III. *Monthly, i. e. of a month's duration*; vita, Cic.: spatium, id. IV. *Monthly, i. e. for a month*; cibaria, Cic.: thus also, menstruum, Liv. sc. frumentum.

MENSTRĀLA, æ. f. (dimin. of mensa) *A small dish*; Plaut.

MENSTRĀLIUS, i. m. (mensula) *A money-changer, banker*; Pand.

MENSURA, æ. f. (metior) I. *A measuring, measure*; mensuram rei facere, Ov.: or, inire, Colum.; or, agere, Plin. Ep., to measure any thing, appoint a measure: fig.; quicquid sub aurium mensuram cadit, Cic., what the ear does as it were measure off. II. *The measure by which any thing is measured, a standard of measuring*; majore mensura reddere, Cic.: qui modus mensuræ medimnus appellatur, Nep., kind of measure: mensura æ aqua, Cas., i. e. clepsidra. III. Fig. i. e. *A measure, size, quality, kind, length, &c.*; alicui mensuram bibendi dare, to prescribe, Ov.: legati, Tac., i. e. character: dissidents, Quint., i. e. the capacity: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 10, the time required in their pronunciation: mensura facti crescit, Ov., measure, size: mensuram nominis implere, id., i. e. satisfacere: thus also, ferre, id. IV. *In painting, The proportion in which objects advance or recede in a picture*; Plin. 35, 36, 10.

MENSURĀBILIS, e. (mensuro) *That can be measured, measurable*; Prudent.

MENSURĀLIS, e. (mensura) *That belongs to or serves for measuring*; Sicul. Fl.

MENSURĀLITER, adv. *By measure*; Hygin.

MENSURĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (mensuro) *A measuring*; Auct. de Limit.

MENSURUS, a, um. (mensis) i. q. Menstruus; Novat.

MENSURO, āre. (mensura) *To measure*; Veget.

MENSUS, a, um. See METIOR.

MENSUS, us. m. (metior) *A measuring*; Apul.

MENSA, æ. f. i. q. Mentha.

MENSTRĀGRA, æ. f. formed in the same manner as podagra, from mentum and ἀγρα) Prop. *Chin disease*: hence, i. q. Lichen, *A kind of eruption on the chin, face, &c.*; Plin.

MENSTRĀSTRUM, i. n. (menta) *Wild mint*; Plin.

MENSA, æ. f. (μένθα, s. μένθη) *Mint*; Plin.

MENTIGO, inis. f. (mentum) *A kind of eruption or scab; e. g. of lambs, Colum.*
 MENTIO, ōnis. f. (memini) *A mentioning or speaking of any thing; with a genitive, either of the person who mentions; plebis, Liv.: or of the thing mentioned; tui, Cic.: civitatis, id.: in eorum mentionem incidit, Caecil., happened to mention; mentionem facere rei, or de re aliqua, or de homine, Cic., to mention, make mention or speak of; thus also, mentionem habere, or inferre, or agitare, Liv.; or, jacere, Vell.; or, injicere, Hor.; or, inchoare, Liv., to make mention of, speak of, mention; hence of a consul; mentionem facere in senatu, Cic., to mention, i. e. bring before the senate, propose or report to the senate. Thus also, Liv. 4, 1, and 59, mentio, a previous mention or motion, which was followed by the rogatio; also, ut, that, follows mentionem facere, Plaut.; and mentionem inferre, Liv.: plur., mentiones, i. e. g. serere, id., to make mention.*

MENTIOR, itus sum, iri. I. Intrans. 1. *To lie, i. e. not to speak truly; aperte, Cic.: de re, id. i. e. hence, mentior, I will be a liar, I shall have lied, call me a liar (a form of assurance); followed by nisi, Sen.: fig., to impose upon, delude, deceive; frons, oculi, vultus saepe mentiuntur, Cic.: mentiens, sc. syllogismus, id., a kind of false syllogism (Gr. *ψευδισμός*). Also of poets, for, *To fabricate, ita mentiuntur Homerus, Hor.* N.B. The difference between mentiri and mendacium dicere, see in MENDACIUM. 2. *To lie, i. e. not to keep one's word; Cic.: quibus mentitur amica, Hor.* II. Trans. 1. *To lie, i. e. to say any thing that is not true, to say or allege any thing falsely; aliquid, Propert.: noctem, id., i. e. de nocte: also seq. accus. et infin.; Liv.* 2. *To feign, counterfeit, invent, pretend; dolores capitis, Ov.: rem, Sall.: auspicium, Liv.: regiae stirpis originem, Vell.: also of things without life; quod tussis tua mentiatur, Mart.* 3. *Fig. To impose upon, delude, deceive; spem, Hor.* 4. *To have or assume the form of another thing or person, to be or become similar, to imitate; mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, Mart.: color, qui chrysocolom mentitur, Plin.: nec varios disceat mentiri lana colores, Virg.: sexum mentiri, i. e. imitari, Colum. Hence, 5. *To change, alter; nihil vetustas mentita sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, where Walker reads mustaverit.* N.B. Mentitus, a, um, is frequently used passivè; Plaut.: Ov.: Virg.: Suet.: mentibitur, for mentietur, Plaut.**

MENTO, ōnis. m. (mentum) *One that has a long chin; Arnob.*

MENTĪLA, æ. f. *Membrum virile; Catull.*
 MENTĪLĀTUS, a, um, i. e. mentula præditus: mentulatio, Priap., i. e. majori mentula præditus.
 MENTUM, i. n. I. *The chin.* I. Of persons; Cic.: also, *The chin with the beard, and so, the beard; Petron.* 2. Of animals; Virg. II. In architecture, *The projecting part of a wall or gutter from which the rain runs off; Vitruv.*

MEO, avi, atum, are. *To go, pass; of persons, Hor.: Tac.: of things without life; meantsidera, Ov.: tirmenes, Tac.: vapor meat per, &c., Lucr.*
 MEOPHTE, i. e. meo, or, meo ipsium; Plaut.
 MĒPHITĪCUS, a, um. (mephitis) *Mephitic, fetid; odor, Sidon.*

MĒPHITĪS, is. f. *A noxious and pestilential vapour; Virg.*
 MĒPTE, for me, or, me ipsum; Plaut.
 MĒRĀCE, adv. *Without mixture, purely; meracius, Solin.*

MĒRĀCŪLUS, and MĒRACLUS, a, um. Dimin. of meracus; Plaut.: Cels.
 MĒRĀCUS, a, um. (merus) *Unmixed, mixed with nothing else, pure; vinum, Cels.: uva, i. e. vinum, Propert.: vinum meracius, Cic.: helleborum, Hor.: fons meracissimus, Sidon.*

MĒRĀCĪLIS, e. (mercor) *That can be purchased; Ov.*
 MĒRĀLĪS, e. (merx) i. q. Mercabilis; Cod. Just.
 MĒRCĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (mccror) *A dealing in goods of merchandise; Gell.*

MĒRCĀTOR, ōris. m. (mercor) I. *A tradesman, merchant; a wholesale dealer, as opposed to caupo (a retailer, huckster); Cic.* II. *A purchaser; provinciarum, Cic.* — Hence,
 MĒRCĀTORĪTUS, a, um. *Mercantile; navis, a merchant-ship, ship of trade, Plaut.*

MĒRCĀTŪRA, æ. f. (mercor) I. *Trade, traffic, a dealing in goods of merchandise; magna, Cic.: mercaturam (or, of several, mercaturas) facere, Cic., to trade: ad mercaturas, Cæs., in trade: tanquam ad mercatum bonarum artium, to the purchase of, Cic.* II. *Merchandise, goods of merchandise; mercaturam habere, Plaut.*

MĒRCĀTUS, us. m. (mercor) I. *A buying and selling, trade, traffic; Cic.* II. *A place for trade, a market; Liv.: ad mercatum proficisci, to go to market, Cic.* III. *A market, fair; habere mercatum, Cic., to hold a market or fair: nisi eo ad mercatum veniam, Ter.: prætoris, Cic.* IV. *A public assembly; Olympicus, Justin., because the public games (as originally our fairs) were held for business as well as for amusement.*

MĒRCĒDŌNICUS, a, um. (merces and do) *On which payment is made; dies, Fest.: subst. Mercedonius, i. m. One that pays to labourers their wages; Isidor.*

MĒRCĒDŌNIUS (Merked) mensis, *μην μερκεδώνιος. An intercalary month, consisting every second year of 22 days and every fourth year of 23, which was inserted in the calendar of Numa, between the 23d and 24th of February; Calend. Vet. ap. Gruter.*

MĒRCĒDŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of merces) I. *Slight or poor wages; Cic.* II. *Prædiorum, Cic., rent.*

MĒRCĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (merces) *That does any thing for reward or payment, hired for money, reward, or pay, hired, stipendiary; miles, Liv.: arma, id.: scriba, id.: testes, Cic.: prætor, id.: liberalitas, id.: vincula, Hor., his office of prætor, for which he received pay, and so was bound by it; hence, Mercenarius, subst., A hiring, day-labourer; Cic.: aliquid, id.*

MĒRCES, edis. f. (mereo) I. *Reward, hire, wages; opera, Cic.: mercede conducere aliquem, Nep.: non alia mercede bibam, Hor., condition: una mercede, Cic., i. e. exertion, endeavour: sine mercede, Phædr., gratis, without design.* II. *Reward, i. e. punishment; temeritatis, Liv.* III. *A reward, ironically, i. e. detriment, vexation, or injury received by a person through his own actions, cost, trouble, &c.; fidem hominum cognoscere non ita magna mercede, Cic., unpleasantness, vexation, cost: magna mercede, Sen., pains, cost, trouble.* IV. *Profit or gain from a thing, income from houses, lands, money, &c., rent, income, revenue; prædiorum, Cic.: insularum, id., i. e. rent: habitationum, Cæs., house-rent: thus also, farm-rent, Suet.: also, the interest on capital; Hor.*

MĒRCĒMŌNIUM, i. n. (merx) I. *Goods, merchandise; Plaut.: Tac.* II. *That which one has purchased, a purchase; Plaut.* III. *A buying; Plaut.*

MĒRCOR, atus sum, ari. (merx) I. Intrans. *To trade; Plaut.* II. Trans. *To buy, purchase; fundum de pupillo, Cic.: aliquid ab alioquo, id.: aliquid tanta pecunia, id.: also with a genitive of the value; quanti, Plin.: DC nummum, id.: fig.; officia, Cic.* N.B. I. Mercarier, for mercari, Hor. 2. Mercatus, a, um, pass.; Propert.: Plin.

MĒRCŪMĀLĪS, e. I. *Of or belonging to the god Mercury; cognomen, i. e. cognomen Mercurii, Hor.: raduceus, Apul.: hence, Mercuriales viri; also simply, Mercuriales.* 1. *Learned men and poets; especially, lyric poets, i. e. favourites of Mercury, Hor., because Mercury was the patron of learned men, and the inventor of the lyre.* 2. *Tradespeople, merchants, because Mercury was their patron; Mercuriales Furium de collegio ejecerunt, Cic.* II. *Of or named from Mercury; herba, Cato, and simply, Mercurialis, sc. herba, Plin., Mercury.*

MĒRDA, æ. f. *Dung, excrement, ordure; Hor.*
 MĒRE, adv. *Clearly, purely, without mixture; Plaut.: Plin.*

MĒRENDĀ, æ. f. *An afternoon meal taken between four and five o'clock; Calp.: hence, Merendarius, a, um, That receives such a meal; Sen.*

MĒRENS, tis. I. Part. of mereo or mereor; see MERO. II. Adj. 1. *That deserves any thing, worthy, deserving; laudare, increpare merentes, Sall.: cives odere merentem, Ov.* 2. *That has rendered himself deserving, deserving well of; ita de rep. merentem perisse, Cic.: præmia bene merenti tribuit, Auct. B. Afric.: also, aliquid, for de alioquo, Plaut.: superlat., merentissimus, and bene merentissimus, Inscript.*

MĒREO, ui, itum, erit, and MĒREOR, Itus sum, eri. I. Trans. 1. *To deserve, merit, be entitled to any thing, be worthy; merere præmia, Cæs.: mereri laudem, id.: also without an accusative; si mereor, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: also followed by ut, that; Cic.: or, ne; Plin.: also seq. infin.; Ov.: and seq. cur; Liv.: mereri in this signification is a vox media, as our words, to merit, deserve; quid meritus? — Cruceum, Ter.: quid tantum merui? Propert., what crime have I committed? 2. *To earn, get, gain, acquire; e non amplius 12 æris, Cic.: æra, Hor.: lucra merita, Liv.: hence, 1. The phrases, quid mereas, ut, &c.; or, quid merearis, ut, &c.; or, quid mereri velis, ut, &c., Cic., what would you ask for, what would you take for, &c.: immortalitatem mereri veluisse, ut, &c., id.: quid arbitrarium, Rheginos merere velle, ut, &c., id., what do you think that they would take. 2. *To purchase, buy, fig.; uxores, quæ vos docte meruerunt, Plaut., have induced you to marry them for their money: nardo vina merbere, Hor.* 3. *Merere, and mereri stipendia, or simply, merere, To serve as a soldier for pay, to be a soldier, to serve; Cic.: Liv.: thus also, merere pedibus, id., to serve on foot, be a foot soldier: merere equo, Cic.; Liv.; and equis, Liv., to serve on horseback: mereri æs militare, of soldiers, Varr. 3. *To obtain, acquire, receive; gloriam, Plin. Ep.: legatum a creditore, Pand.* 4. *To commit, do, perform.* 1. *To commit, perpetrate; noxam, Petron.: scelus, Virg.: culpam, Ter.: passivè; ob meritam noxam, Plaut.* 2. *To do, perform; saepe, quod vellem, meritam (esse), Ter.* 5. *To have reason, with an infinitive; e. g. quid Mnyæ****

meruere queri? Val. Fl. II. Intrans. 1. *To serve for pay, serve as a soldier*; see I. 2, 3. 2. *To prostitute one's self for money*; ad merendum coactus, Gell. 3. *To deserve of, behave one's self*; ut de me meres, Plaut.: ut ut erga me merita est, id.: meritus est de me, ut, &c., Ter.: de rep. bene mereri, Cic.: male mereri de civibus, id.: quocunque modo de me mereris, Propert., i. e. howsoever you may behave towards me: quique sui memores alios fecere merendo, i. e. bene merendo, Virg., by deserving well of them. — See also MERENS, and MERITUS.

MERETRICIUS, a, um. (meretrix.) *Of or relating to harlots or prostitutes, meretricious*; domus, Ter., a harlot-house, brothel: quaestus, Cic.: amores, Ter.: Cic.: hence, Meretricium, *The trade of a harlot*; e. g. facere, to carry on, Suet.

MERETRICIŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of meretrix; Cic.

MERETRIX, icis. f. (mereo) *That earns money, especially by prostitution*; mulier, Ter.: and simply, meretrix, Cic.; Hor., a prostitute, strumpet, harlot, courtesan. N.B. Genit. meretricium, Ter.: Ov.: or, meretricium, Plaut.

MERGA, æ. f. (merges) *A pitchfork with which corn when cut is made into heaps*; Virg.: Colum.

MERGES, itis. f. I. *A sheaf*; Virg. II. i. q. Merga; Plin.

MERGO, si, sum, Ære. I. *To dip, dip in, immerse, sink*; in aquam, Cic.: in mari, id.; or, aquare, Virg.: to dive: aqua languida mergi, Liv., to be drowned: partem classis mergit, Vell.: also absolutè, *to sink, let down into water*; cinerem, Sen.: ad caput aquæ Ferentinæ mergetur, Liv., was drowned: we find also, aqua mergit; e. g. mensuras aquas, Ov.: mergi means also, *to plunge or dive into*; id.: Mergere means also gen., *To sink, put or let into, sink or let down*; palmitem per Jugum, Plin., to bend: aliquem ad Styga, Sen.: manum in ora ursæ, Mart.: canes mergunt rostra in corpore Actæonis, Ov.: fluvius in Euphratē mergitur, i. e. infulit, Plin.: caput in terram effossam, Liv.: hence, mergi, of the heavenly bodies, *to set*; Ov. II. Fig. *To sink, overwhelm*; aliquem malis, Virg., to overwhelm with misfortune: funere acerbo, id., to bring to a painful or premature death: lumina somno, Val. Fl., to close in sleep: mergi in voluptates, Curt., i. e. to give one's self up to: mersus vino somnoque, Liv., i. e. very drunk and in a deep sleep: ut mergantur pupilli, Pand., i. e. lose their fortune: usuræ mergunt sortem, Liv., as it were, overwhelms the capital, i. e. exceeds it so much that it can never be paid: mersus foro, bankrupt, Plaut.: mersus rebus secundis, Liv., overwhelmed with prosperity: caligine mersa latent fida, Sil., veiled in darkness and obscurity: vita libidine mersa, id., luxurious. III. Fig. *To conceal, hide, render invisible*; vultus in cortice, Ov.: lumina, i. e. oculos, Quint., to close the eyes: hence, diem, or lucem, Sen., of the sun, when it sets: cœlum mergens sidera, i. e. regio occidentalis, Lucan.

IV. *To deprive of sensation, render insensible, stupefy*; potato, quæ mergit, Sen., intoxicates.

MERGUS, i. n. (mergo) I. *A kind of sea-sowl that dives under water, a diver* (Gr. αἰθήνα); Hor.: Virg. Cf. Ov. Met. II, 793. II. *A layer of a wine*; Colum.

MERIBIBŪLUS, a, um. (merum and bibulus) *That drinks wine, a wine-drinker*; Augustin.

MERICUS, a, um; e. g. vitis or uva, a kind of vine, Colum.: according to some, for merus.

MERIDIĀLIS, e. (meridies) *Of mid-day*; ventus, Gell.

MERIDIĀNUS, a, um. (meridies) I. *Of mid-day*; tempus, Cic., mid-day: sol, Liv., the mid-day sun, at 12 o'clock: cibus, Suet., i. e. prandium: somnus, Plin. Ep.: Meridiani, sc. gladiatores, Suet., who fight at mid-day: Meridianus, sc. tempore, Plin., at mid-day. II. *Meridional, southern*; plaga, Plin.: valis, Liv.: circulus, the equator, equinoctial line, Sen.: also simply, Meridianus, sc. circulus, Flor.: Meridianus, sc. loca, Plin.

MERIDIŪTUS, ōnis. f. (meridius) *A mid-day nap*; Cic.

MERIDIES, Ære. m. (medius and dies) I. *Mid-day, noon*; Cic.: diem diffundere insiticio somno meridie, Varr., to take a nap at noon. II. *Noon, i. e. the south*; Cic. III. *The middle of a given time*; noctis, Varr.

MERIDIO, Ære. and MERIDIŪ, Æri. (meridies) *To rest at mid-day, take a mid-day nap*; Cels.: Suet.

MERIDIŪS, Ære. (meridies) *Southern*; plaga, Lact.

MERITĒ, adv. i. q. Merito: meritissimo, Solin.

MERITISSIMO. See MERITO.

MERITO, Ære. (freq. of mereo) *To earn money*; Plin.: stipendia, Enn.; and simply, meritare, Sil., to do military service.

MERITO, adv. (meritus) *According to desert, deservedly, justly*; merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.: recte ac merito, id.: Super. meritissimo, Cic.: Apu.: and meritissime, Solin.

MERITŌNIUS, a, um. (mereo) *For which money is paid, with which one gets or can earn money, that can be had on hire*; artificium, Sen.: rheda, Suet., a hired coach: conaculum, Suet.: and simply, Meritorium, and plur., meritoria, Juv.: Pand., hired places or rooms: meritoria facere, Pand., to let a room: hence, of prostitution for money; scorta, Suet.

MERITUM, i. n. (mereo) I. *A reward*; nil suave meritum est, Ter.: also, punishment; meritum reportare, Apul. II. *Merit, desert, i. e. any action by which one deserves thanks or reward*; pro singulari eorum merito, Cic.: magnitudo tuorum erga me meritum, id.: merito tuo feci, id.: also Plautus forms a superlative of this word; meritissimo ejus, Asin. 3, 3, 147, on account of his very great desert. III. *A service, i. e. a kindness, benefit, favour*; magna ejus in me, non dico officia, sed merita sunt, Cic.: dare et recipere merita, id. IV. *A fault, blame, offence, error*; non meo merito, Cic.: nullo meo in se merito, Liv., i. e., though I have not been wanting in my duty towards him: also, a crime, offence; meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus, Justin. V. *Worth, value, weight, importance*; quo sit merito quæque notata dies, Ov.: negotiorum, Cod. Just.: adificiorum, Cod. Theod.: loci, Mart.: agri, mellis, Pallad.

MERITUS, a, um. I. Part. of mereo or mereor; see MERO.

II. *Passive, Deserved, that is deserved*; also, fair, reasonable, proper, just, right, due, legitimate; iracundiā, Cic.: dona, Liv.: fama meritissima, Plin. Ep.: meritis de causis, Pand. 2. *Active, Deserving well*; homines de me meriti, Cic.: filiae meritissima, Iuscript.: also, of cattle; meritos juvencos, Virg.

MERKEDŌNIUS mensis. See MERCEDONIUS.

MERO, ōnis. m. (merum) *A wine-drinker*; thus the emperor Tiberius was called, instead of Nero; Suet.: his whole name was Tiber. Claudius Nero.

MERŌBIUS, a, um. (merum and bibo) *That drinks wine unmixed, which, with the ancients, was the practice only of drunkards*; anus merobiba, Plaut.

MEROCITES. See MONOCITES.

MEROPS, ōpis. m. *A bird that eats bees, a bee-eater*; Merops apiaster, L.; Virg.

MERSIO, Ære. Freq. of mergo; Solin.

MERSO, Ære. (freq. of mergo) *To dip in, immerse*; Virg.: Tac.: fig.; leto, to kill, Lucr.: mersari civibus undis, Hor.

MERSUS, a, um. See MERGO.

MERTO, Ære. for merso; Acc.

MERŪLA, æ. f. I. *An ousel, blackbird*; Cic. II. *A kind of fish, perhaps, a merling, whiting*; Ov. III. *A kind of hydraulic machine, producing a sound like a blackbird*; Vitr.

MERULENTUS, a, um. (merum) *Drunken, intoxicated*; Fulgent.

MERŪLUS, i. m. *An ousel, blackbird*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

MERUM, i. n. See MERUS.

MĒRUS, a, um. I. *With which nothing is mixed, unmixed, pure, simple*; gustus, Colum.: undæ, Ov., pure water, not mixed with wine: vinum, Plaut.; Ov.; and simply, merum, sc. vinum, Hor.; Ov.; Plin., pure wine not mixed with water; such was drunk by none of the ancients, except by sots and drunkards; the Romans commonly mixed their wine with water, usually putting one third of wine to two thirds of water: hence, meram libertatem haurire, Liv., with copious draughts, like wine-bibbers: again, lac, Ov.: imperium aut merum aut mixtum est, Pand.: hence, II. *Merely, only, alone, nothing but*; monstra, Cic.: merum bellum loquitur, id.: mera scelerā, id.: agnæ, Varr.: spes, Ter., pure hope, i. e. nothing but hope: vineta crepat mæra, Hor. III. *Bare, naked, uncovered*; pes, Juv. 2. *Pure, clear, bright*; clamor, Plaut.: mero meridie, at clear mid-day, Petron.: hence fig., pure, real, genuine; libertas, Hor.: Græcia, Plin. Ep.

MĒRX, eis. f. I. *Goods, wares, merchandise*; Cic.: esculeptæ, Colum., eatable commodities, or, eatables, food: frumenta in merce sunt, Plin., are included in merchandise, are vendible. II. *For res, A thing*; mala merx, bad wares, i. e. a bad thing; ætas mala merx est, Plaut., i. e. a bad thing: also of persons; mala merx est, id.: merces fœdatis, Ov., women's things, i. e. things for women.

MĒSA, æ. f. (μάση) i. e. media; Plin.

MĒSANCŪLON, i. n. or MĒSANCŪLA, æ. (μασάγκυλον) *A javelin having a thong in the middle*; Gell.

MĒSAULOS, i. f. (μασάουλος) i. q. Andron. *A narrow passage between two rooms or halls*; mesaulæ, Vitr. 6, 7, 5; where ed. Lat. has mesaulæ.

MĒSE, es. f. (μάση) i. e. media. *The middle string of a musical instrument*; Vitr.

MĒSES, æ. m. (Μέση) *A north-north-east wind, between boreas and cæcias*; Plin.

MĒSŌRBĀCHYS, (μασῶβᾶχης) sc. pes. *A poetical foot of five syllables, having the middle one short, as pulcherrimum*; Diomed.

MĒSŌCHŌRUS, i. m. (μασῶχῶρος) *One that stands in the middle of a set of dancers (or of singers) in order to give the signal, perhaps with a flute*; or, one that blows for that purpose; Sidon.

MĒSŌLĀBUM, i. n. (μασῶλάβιον) *An instrument for finding the middle of a thing*; Vitr.

MĒSŌLEUCOS, i. (μασῶλευκος) *White in the middle*: hence, I. *A precious stone unknown to us*; Plin. II. *A kind of herb*; Plin.

MESOMÉLAS, ános. (μυσομέλας) *Black in the middle: hence, a precious stone unknown to us; Plin. 37, 63.*

MESONAUTA, æ. m. (μυσοναυτής) *Probably, A sailor who ranked between the pilot and the rowers; Pand.*

MESOPHÆRUM, i. n. (μυσοσφαιρον) *A kind of nard with leaves smaller than those of the hodosphærum, and larger than those of the microsphærum; Plin.*

MESPIUM, i. n. (μυσπιλον) *I. A medlar; Plin.*

II. *A medlar-tree; Pallad.*

MESPILUS, i. f. (μυσπιλον) *I. A medlar; Plin.*

II. *A medlar-tree; Pallad.*

MESSIO, ónis. f. (meto, ere) *A mowing, reaping; Varr.*

MESSIS, is. f. (meto, ere) *I. A harvest, i. e. a mowing, reaping, or gathering in of the fruits of the earth; Cic.: messim facere, Plin., to reap, gather in a harvest: amittere. Cic., to lose a harvest through not being able to get it in: the harvest of the Romans was in May. Hence,*

II. *A harvest, i. e. corn, grain. 1. That is reaped and gathered in; Varr.: Virg. 2. That is to be reaped; Tibull. Ov.: hence, adhuc tua messis in herba est, Ov., proverbially, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are hasty or premature in your expectations: urere suas messes, Tibull., to spoil one's own work. III. Harvest-time, time of harvest; Virg.: Colum.: messibus, i. e. tempore messium, Plin. IV. A harvest, i. e. a year; quarta trigesima, Mart. V. A gathering of honey; Virg. VI. Messis Cilicum et Arabum, Stat., saffron and frankincense. VII. Messis belluaria, Stat., i. e. the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. VIII. A harvest, fig.; mali messim metere, Plaut., to reap ingratitude: temporis Sullani, Cic., i. e. when so many were killed or deprived of their property.*

N.B. I. Accus. messim, Varr. 2. Messis, gen. masc., Lucil.

MESSOR, óris. m. (meto, ere) *I. A mower, reaper; Cic. II. Fig. Sator scelerum et messor, Plaut.*

MESSÓRIUS, a, um. (messor) *Of or belonging to mowing or reaping; corbis, Cic.*

MESSŪRA, æ. f. i. q. Messio; Diomed.

MESSUS, a, um. See METO, ere.

MET. An affix or syllable added, especially, to certain pronouns; as, egomet, Ter.: memet, Cic.: tutemet, Lucr.: it is said to signify, *Self*; but Cicero says, de memet ipso, which would in that case be a pleonasm.

META, æ. f. I. *Any thing in the form of a cone or pyramid; umbra terræ est meta noctis, Cic.: fenum extruere in metas, Colum., to make hayricks: metas (feni) accendi, hayricks, Plin.; lactis, i. e. caseus, Mart.: thus also, lactans meta, id.: thus also, the upper stone of a mill is called meta from its conical shape, as also the lower one is called catillus, Pand.: hence especially, a column or goal at the end of the circus at Rome, round which the charioteers drove seven times; they were obliged to take great care that they did not strike against it and dash their chariots to pieces: there were two of these mete, one at each end of the course: but in Suet. Cas. 39, sublata metæ must include the wall (spina) in the middle of the circus; Ernesti ad l. c.: hence fig.; intereom metam curru terere, Ov., i. e. not to digress, to go straight on: in flexu ætatis hæsit ad metas, Cic., he became unfortunate: since this column was the place for turning, and at the same time the limit, hence, II. The place where a person or thing turns round; metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg., for, to sail round: ad metam eandem solis, &c., Liv., i. e. initium cursus anni solaris et lunaris.*

III. *A goal, mark, aim: metamque tenebant, Virg.: mortis, id.: ultima, Ov.: preparare ad metam, id.: vitæ metam tangere, id., appointed term of life: hence, a boundary, limit, end; ævi, Virg.: terrarum invisere metas, Sil. N.B. Sol ex æquo meta distabat utraque, Ov., i. e. it was mid-day: nox mediâ cœli metam contingerat, i. e. medium cœlum, Virg.*

MÉTACISMUS, i. m. (μετακλισμός) *A frequent collision of the letter M; as, mamnam ipsam, Marc. Cap.: or when M is at the end of a word and the next begins with a vowel; as, tandem abutere: according to Diomed.*

MÉTALÉPSIS, is. f. (μετάληψις) *A figure of speech by which that which follows is put for that which precedes; especially, when this exchange of idea is twofold, as, when ariste is put for a harvest, and that for a year; Quint.*

MÉTALITER, adv. *Conically; Marc. Cap.*

MÉTALLĀRIUS, a, um. (metallum) *That works in mines; Cod. Just.*

MÉTALLĪCUS, a, um. (metallum) *I. Of or belonging to metal, metallic; natura, Plin. II. Concerned with or working in metal or mines: hence, Metallicus, subst. I. A miner, worker in mines, mine-digger, digger of metals; Plin. 2. A person condemned to the mines; Pand.*

MÉTALLĪFER, a, um. (metallum and fero) *Yielding or abounding in metal; terra, Sil.*

MÉTALLUM, i. n. (μέταλλος) *I. Metal; Virg.: Ovid.: libertas potior metallis, i. e. than gold and silver, Hor.: also of other things dug from the earth; as, marble, Stat.: precious stones, Pacat.: sulphur, Apul.: salt, Prudent.: hence fig., kind, disposition, nature; scula*

meliore metallo, Claud. II. *A mine; ararium, argentarium, ferrarium, Plin.: creta, id., a chalk pit: also, auri, id.: auriferum, Lucan.: silicum, id., a quarry: metalla instituit, Liv.: jus metallorum, Suet., the right of forming or working mines on one's own estate: damuare in metallum, Plin. Ep.; or, condemnare ad metalla, Suet., to condemn to work in the mines or quarries.*

MÉTAMORPHÓSIS, is. f. (μεταμορφωσις) *A transformation, change; hence, Metamorphoses, the name of a poem of Ovid.*

MÉTĀNĒA, æ. f. (μετάνοια) *Repentance; Auson.*

MÉTĀPHÓRA, æ. f. (μεταφορά) *A metaphor, the transferring of a word from its original import for the sake of beauty or force; Quint.*

MÉTĀPLĀSMUS, i. m. (μεταπλασμός) *A changing of the form of words; to this belong Syncope, Apharesis, &c., Quint.*

MÉTĀRIUS, a, um. (meta) *Relating to boundaries; circumscriptio, a limiting by boundaries, Arnob.*

MÉTĀTHĒSIS, is. f. (μετάθεσις) *Transposition of letters; Diomed.*

MÉTĀŪIO, ónis. f. (metor) *A marking off or meting out a place; vineæ, Colum.*

MÉTĀŪOR, óris. m. (metor) *One who marks off or metes out a place; castrorum, Cic.: urbis, id.: oliveti, Plin.*

MÉTĀŪRICUS, a, um. (metator) *Relating to the meting out of ground: fig.; pagina, Sidon., i. e. a letter relating to the providing of quarters.*

MÉTĀŪRA, æ. f. i. q. Metatio; Lact.

MÉTAXA, or MATAKA, æ. f. (μάταξα) *I. Raw silk; Pand. II. A thread, string; Virg.*

MÉTAXĀRIUS, i. m. (metaxa) *A dealer in silk; Cod. Just.*

MÉTĒPŪSŪCHÓSIS, is. f. (μετεψυχωσις) *The (supposed) transmigration of the soul from one body to another; Tert.*

MÉTĒNSŪMĀTÓSIS, is. f. (μετενωμάτωσις) *A changing of one body into another; Tert.*

MÉTĒŪDICE, es. f. (μεθούδικη) sc. pars Grammaticæ, Quint., that part of grammar which prescribes rules.

MÉTĒŪDĪCUS, a, um. (μεθούδικός) *Methodic: medici, i. e. physicians who in their mode of treating diseases differ from others; Cels. præf.*

MÉTĒŪDIUM, i. n. (μεθούδιον) *A jest or witty conceit; Petron. 36; but ed. Anton. has methodo, in the same sense.*

MÉTĒŪDUS, or -os, i. f. (μέθους) *A method, i. e. a manner or peculiar way of doing any thing; as, of healing, Auson.: also, a witty conceit, clever invention; see METHODIUM.*

MÉTĪCŪLÓSUS, a, um. (metus) *I. Fearful, timid; Plaut. II. Terrible, horrible; Plaut.*

MĒTIÓ, mensus sum. 4. I. *To measure, mete; agrum, Cic.: frumentum, id.: nummos, Hor., not to count money, on account of its quantity, but to measure it: pedes syllabis, Cic., to judge according to syllables: metior annum, says Phœbus as the Sun, Ov., I measure the year, i. e. divide it into months, &c.: also passivè: mensa spatia, Cic.: hence, 1. To measure by paces or walking, &c., and so, to pass or go through; sacram viam, Hor., of the affected gait of a vain man: metiens iter annum (luna) cursu, Catull.: aquas, Ov., to sail through: æquor curru, Virg.: thus also, to perform, accomplish, end (of time); duas partes lucis (i. e. diel) mense (sole), Ov.: also simply, metiri, for hire, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 4, 11.*

2. *Fig. To measure, estimate, or judge of one thing by another; omnia voluptate, by pleasure, Cic.: homines virtute, non fortuna, Nep.: odium aliorum odio suo, Liv.: also with ex; e. fidelitatem ex me conscientia, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: also through an ablativè, to measure, judge, estimate, consider; vires suas, Quint.: sua regna, Lucan.: also with an ablativè to the question 'where-with?' aliquid auribus, Cic.: oculo latus, Hor., to survey. II. To measure out, distribute, deal out by measure; militibus frumentum, Cæs.: vinum, Hor.*

N.B. Metitus, for mensus, Pand.

MĒTIŪOR, óris. m. (metior) *i. q. Mensor; Frontin.*

MĒTO, ávi, átum, áre. for metor. *To measure, mark the boundaries; loca, Virg.: metatis castris, Ilirt.*

MĒTO, messui, messum, ère. 3. I. *Intrans. To move, reap; quum est seges, metendum, Varr.: also of the gathering of grapes; postremus metito, Virg.: proverbially, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, Cic., as a man sows so shall he reap: sibi quisque ruri metit, Plaut., every one looks to his own gain: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, Plaut., I have no share in, I have nothing to do with. II. Trans. 1. To move, reap, cut down, gather; arva, Propert.: farra, Ov.: also of the vintage; vindemiam, Plin.: uva metitur, id., is gathered in: also of other things; tus, id.: hence fig., of bees; metunt flores, Virg. Part. Messus, a, um; Varr.: Virg. 2. With the poets for, To dwell in, inhabit; qui Batulam (a town) metunt, Sil., i. e. incolunt. 3. To move, reap, cut down, fig., i. e. 1. To cut off, pluck off, crop, strike, or tear off; lilia virga, Ov.: barbam forcipe, Mart.: and simply, barbam, Juv.: capillos, Mart.: rosam pollice, id.:*

farra metebat aper, Ov. ² *To cut down, slay, cut off*; proxima quaeque gladio, Virg.: primos et extremos metendo stravit humum, Hor.: thus also, of death; metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, id. N. B. Perf. messui, Cato ap. Prisc.

MÉTĒCUS, i. m. (μείζωνος) *A stranger, foreigner, new comer, colonist*; Eumen.

MÉTĒŌNŪMĀ, æ. f. (μετωνομία) *A figure of rhetoric by which words are exchanged for each other on account of a connection of idea*; as, Bacchus, for vinum, Fest.

MÉTĒŌRA, æ. f. (μετώρη) *The space between two hollows*: hence, in architecture, *the space between the dentels and triglyphs*; Vitruv.

MÉTĒŌRION -UM, i. n. (μετώριον) I. *The gum of a certain tree in Africa, otherwise called gummi Ammoniacum*; Plin. 12, 49. The tree itself is called metops, Solin. II. *Oil of bitter almonds*; Plin. III. *A kind of Egyptian unguent*; Plin.

MÉTĒŌSCŌPŪS or -OS, i. m. (μετασκόπος) *One who tells the fortune of a person by looking at the countenance*; Suet.

MĒTOS, opis, f. See METOPION.

MĒTOR, atus sum, ari. (meta) I. *To measure, measure out*; colu(m), Ov.: Indiam, Plin.: fig., for, to go or pass through; agros, Sil.: especially, II. *To fix the bounds or limits of a place*; regiones, Liv., for a temple: agros, Virg.: thus, also, urbe(m), in building it, i. e. to mark its boundaries, plan, dispose, arrange; Alexandriam, Plin.: especially, castra, Cael. ap. Non., to measure out the ground for pitching a camp: thus also, frontem castrorum, Liv.: castra metari signifies also gen., to pitch a camp, Sall.: Liv.: Tac.: hence, to erect, pitch, set up; tabernacula cilicis, Plin.

MĒTRĒTA, æ. f. (μετρητά) Prop. *One that measures*: hence, i. q. Cadus, *a measure of liquids containing ten congi*; and Colu(m): also, *a kind of large vessel for liquids*, a vat, tun, &c.; navis, metretas qua trecentas tolleret, Plaut.: olivaria, Colum.: plurimum Hispanas mittit mihi nauta metretas, Mart., i. e. casks, vessels with goods.

MĒTRICUS, a, um. (μετρικός) *Relating to a kind of measuring or measure*; leges, Plin., in the pulse: hence, relating to the metre of a verse or to verse itself, metrical; pes, Quint.: Metricus (scriptor), *One who treats of the structure of verse and the measure of its members*; Gell.

MĒTRĪCŌMĪA, æ. f. (μητροκομία) *A mother-village, from which other villages have derived their inhabitants*; Cod. Just.

MĒTRŌPŌLIS, is, m. (μητρόπολις) *A mother-city, i. e. from which other cities have derived their inhabitants*; or, the chief town in a province, which bears the same relation to other towns as a mother to her daughters; Cod. Just.

MĒTRŌPŌLĪTA, æ. m. (μητροπολίτης) *The bishop of a chief city, metropolitan*; Ven. Fort.

MĒTRŌPŌLĪTĀNUS, a, um. *Relating to a chief city or metropolitan*; Cod. Just.

MĒTRUM, i. n. (μέτρον) I. *A measure*; especially of a verse, metre; Quint.: Tibulli, Mart. II. *Verse*; Virgili, Colum.

MĒTUENS, tis. I. Part. of metuo; see METUO.

II. Adj. *Afraid of, in fear of*; metuens legum, Cic.: Roma metuens domini, Lucan.: metuentior deorum, Ov., more plus: metuentior in posterum, Tac.

MĒTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of meta) *A small pyramid or conical figure*; Plin. Ep.

MĒTŪO, ui, ntum, ēre. (metus) I. Intrans. *To fear, be afraid*; especially as the effect of an idea of a threatening evil (whereas timere is an effect of terror from without). 1. Followed by de, on account of, for; de sua vita, Cic. 2. Followed by a, to fear or be afraid of; ab Hannibale, Liv. 3. Also with other words, as, quid, quot, &c., when it is equivalent to, *To expect any thing with fear, to be uncertain, irresolute, undetermined, in doubt, to be anxious or fearful, to wish to be informed about any thing from motives of fear*; metuo, quot patres fuerint, Plaut., i. e. I wonder, am curious, I wait full of anxiety to know: metui, quid futurum esset, Ter.: I was anxious, expected with fear: metuo, quid agam, id., I do not know what to do: non metuo, quin, &c., Plaut., I have no doubt, &c. In this sense metuo is a synonym of vereor, and frequently expresses simply a state of anxious suspense and uncertainty, without any idea of danger. 4. Followed by a dative to the question, for whom? for whose good? pueris, Plaut.: senectae, Virg., i. e. to be concerned for. II. Trans. I. *To fear, be afraid of, dread, apprehend*. 1. Of persons: insidias ab aliquo, Cic.: aliquem, id.: also seq. infin., i. e. *To fear, hesitate, not to attempt or dare, not to wish*; Ov.: Liv.: metuit tangi, Hor., he does not suffer himself to be touched: also followed by ne, that or lest; Ter.: also seq. ut, or ne non, that not, it denotes a wish of attaining some good; ne, that, a wish of avoiding some threatening evil; see Ramshorn's Grammar, p. 606. ² Fig. of things without life: que res quotidie videtur, minus metuo furem, Varr.: fides metuit culpam, Hor.: penna metuentis solvi, id., an imperishable wing; in this passage Horace uses metuere for non posse. 2. *To reverence, respect*; pa-

trem, Ter. 3. i. q. Caveo, *To take heed of, abstain from, beware of, endeavor to avoid*; nocentem corporibus austrum, Hor.: also seq. infin., *not to wish or desire, not to be inclined or disposed to do any thing*; reddere, Hor., i. e. never to restore. Cf. Heindorf, ad Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 65. N. B. I. Part. Metutus, a, um; e. g. metutum, i. e. quod metuerant homines, Lucr. 2. Metuiri, for metutum iri, Pand.: metuo et timo, Plaut., pleonastically. — See also METUENS.

MĒTUS, us, m. 1. *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*; in tu esse, to be in fear, to be afraid, Ter.; or, to be feared, Cic.: metum habere, to fear, be afraid, Cael. in Cic. Ep.; also, to occasion fear, be fearful or terrible, Ov.: metum concipere, id.; or, capere, Liv., to take fright, become afraid: alicui injicere, Cic.; or, inferre, Liv.; or, afferre, offerre, objicere, Cic.; or, facere, Ov., to make afraid, put one in fear, occasion fear; and, when in a violent degree, incutere, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: metu territare, Cas., to put in fear, make afraid: metu perterri, to be afraid, id.: metum accipere, Ter.; pati, Quint.: mihi est metus, seq. accus. et infin.; Ter.: est in metu peregrinatum, ut, &c., i. e. peregrinantes metunt, ne, &c., Plin.: nullus hostium metus in propinquo est, i. e. nullus hostis timetur, Liv.: in metu ponere aliquid, Cic., to be afraid of, to think something to be dreadful: metum alicui adimere, Ter.; or, abstergere, Cic.; or, tollere, Cas.; or, dejicere, or, depellere, Cic.: or, anovere, Ter.; or, removere, Liv.; or, excutere, Ov., to take or drive away, remove: solvere metus, Virg., to remove, dismiss: metum deponere, Hirt.; or, ponere, Ov., to dismiss: aliquem metu liberare, Cic.; or, exonerare, Liv. The things for which one fears are expressed by a genitive, by a or ne: existimationis, Cic.: hostium, Liv.: a Romanis, id.: esse metus cepit, ne, &c., Ov.: also by an accusative and infinitive; Ter.: also by an adjective; e. g. alienus, i. e. aliorum, id.: also seq. propter; e. g. esse in metu propter te, Cic.: also with de, i. e. on account or in respect of; id.: also, that which is afraid is put in the genitive; animi, id. II. *A holy dread or awe, reverence*; mens terpidat metu, Hor.: laurus multos metu servata per annos, Virg.: metum numenque loco addidit, Val. Fl. III. *That which causes or can cause fear, a cause of fearing*; in which sense it may sometimes be rendered, *a dreadful thing, a terror*; thus Medusa's head is called Libyci metus, Stat.: thus also, metus ejus rimatur, Tac., i. e. objects of fear: metus et amor, Suet., terror and anguish. N. B. Metus, gen. fem., Enn.

MĒUM, i. n. (μῦον) *A kind of herb*; Plin. 20, 94, Æthusa Meum, L.

MĒUS, a, um. (from μῦος, ὄ, ὄν) *My, mine, my own, belonging to me*; meus gnatus, Ter.: also seq. genit. e. g. meum dictum consulis, Liv.: it is also used passive or objective; crimina mea, i. e. contra me, id.: also, mine, i. e. belonging to or proceeding from me; mei sunt ordines, mea est descriptio, Cic., i. e. proceeds from me, I have made it, also, mine, i. e. I use, am in the habit of, it is my custom; simulatio non est mea, Ter.: thus also, mentiri non est meum, id.: hence, I. Meum, *Mine, my own, my property*; de meo, Cic.: thus also, mea (plur.), Ter.: Hor.: mei, my people, my friends or relations, Cic.: also, my people, my servants; Plin. Ep. II. Meus, *Mine, my friend*: Nero meus, Cic.: thus also, mea (femin.), my, i. e. my beloved, dear; mea Pythias, Ter.: o mea, Ov.; or, mea tu, Ter., my love, my dear child, in familiar discourse. III. Meus sum, I belong to myself, am my own, Ter.: hence, I am myself, in my right senses; Ov. 2. I am my own master, am at my own disposal; am free; Pers.: fig., I imitate no one, derive all from myself in writing, keep to my own method; Cic. IV. Meus est, Plaut.; Ov., he is mine now, i. e. I have caught him, or have him in my power. V. Meus homo, i. e. this silly fellow of mine, Phædr.: thus also, stupor meus, Catull., this blockhead of mine. VI. Meus, *My, mine, i. e. of whom I was speaking*; homo, Petron. N. B. 1. The vocative mi is common; but we find also mi, for mea, meum; e. g. mi soror, Apul.: mi sidus, id.: also, mi homines, Plaut.: also, meus, for mi; e. g. sanguis meus, Virg. 2. Meum, for meorum, Plaut. 3. Meopte, for meo, or meo ipsius, Plaut.: thus also, meapte, Ter.: also, meamat, Plaut.

MI, I. For mihi. II. Vocat. of meus.

MĪCĀ, æ. f. I. *A crumb, bit, morsel*; panis, Petron.: auri, Lucr.: salis, Plin., a grain of salt: mica saliens, sc. salis, Hor.: tus in micis friatur, Plin.: hence, fig., a small bit, tittle; salis, of understanding and wit, &c., Catull. II. *A certain dining room, probably of the emperor Domitian, because he was of small stature*; Mart.

MĪCANS, tis. I. Part. of mico; see MICO. II. Adj. *Glittering, shining*; micanter, Prudent.

MĪCĀTUS, us, in. (mico) *Quick motion hither and thither*; e. g. of a tongue; Marc. Cap. III. *To move to and fro with a quick or tremulous motion, to quiver, beat, palpitate, pant*; arteriæ micant, Cic., heat: linguis micat ore trisulcus, Virg., of a snake that moves its tongue quickly backwards and forwards: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv.

(in fighting): hence, 1. *To tremble or shake*; corda timore micant, Ov., beat or palpitate: thus also, cor, id.: anguem cervicem micantem, Cic.: micant digiti, of a hand that has been cut off, Virg.: micat (equus) auribus, id. 2. *To spring forth*; micure fontes, Lucan. 3. *Micare*, sc. digitis, Cic., to extend the fingers suddenly, and let another at the same time guess at the number so extended, or in any other manner to decide any thing by suddenly stretching out the fingers: by this play of the fingers, which still exists in Lower Italy under the name of la Mora, many uncertain things were decided: hence, the proverb used of a truly honest man; dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, id., you may trust him so far as to play this game with him in the dark. II. *To shine, glitter, glisten, sparkle*; æther ignibus micat, Virg.: fulminum micabant, Liv.: ignes, id.: micare gladiis, id., to shine or glitter with swords (in battle); micans stella, Ov.: aurum, id.: and fig., of sparkling eyes; oculis micat ignis, Virg., fire sparkles from his eyes: vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit, Liv., i. e. sparkling eyes.— See also MICANS.

MICROPSYCHOS, i. (μικροψυχος) *Little-minded*; Mart. MICROSPHERUM, i. n. (μικροσφαιρον) *A kind of nard having small leaves*; Plin.

MICULUS, e. (mingo) *Despicable, bad*; Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 532, ex emend. Scalig.

MICTIO. See MINCTIO.

MICTORIUS, a, um. (mingo) *That promotes urine*; Cæsar, Aur.

MICTUALIS, e. i. q. Mictorius; Apul.

MICTURIO, ire. (desider. of mingo) *To desire to make water*; Juv.

MICUS, us. m. (mingo) *A making water*; Cæsar, Aur.

MICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of mica) *A small crumb, little bit*; Cels.

MIGRASSO, is, &c. See MIGRO, ad fin.

MIGRATIO, ðnis. f. (migro) I. *A removal, changing one's place of habitation*; Cic.: Liv. II. Fig. Verbo migrationes (sunt) in alienum multa, Cic., i. e. figures, figurative significations.

MIGRO, avi, atum, are. I. Intrans. I. *To change one's place of habitation, to remove, depart*; Cic.: ex urbe rus, Ter.: fig., de vita, or ex vita, Cic., to die: equi migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor., passed: omnia migrant, Lucr., change. II. *To move or remove to a place or person*; ad generum, Cic.: in locum, id.: Romam, Liv.: fig.; ad aliud matrimonium, Pand., to marry again: hence, to change, turn; in colorem marmoreum, Lucr.: cornua in mucronem migrantia, Plin., ending in. II. Trans. 1. *To depart or go away from a place, to leave, abandon, forsake*; nidum, Gell. 2. *To carry away, transport, transfer, remove from place to place*; difficilia migratu, Liv.: regna migrantur, i. e. transcruntur, Sil. 3. *To transgress, overstep, not to observe*; jus civile, Cic. N.B. Migrassit, for migraverit, Cic. e. XII. Tab.

MILIPITE, i. e. mihi ipsi; Cato ap. Fest.

MILE, MILIES, MILESIMUS, &c. See MILLE, &c.

MILES, itis. c. (from mille, i. e. mille) Prop. *One of a thousand*; hence, 1. *A soldier*; milites legere, to levy, raise, Liv.: scribere, Sall.; Liv., to enrol: we also frequently find miles collectivè, for milites, especially in historians, as opposed to senatus, populus, plebs, Virg.: Liv., &c.: hence, 1. Rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, sc. in pariendo, Ov.: Phebes, id., of a nymph, i. e. she was in the train of Diana, and served her. 2. *A chessman*; Ov. II. It is frequently used for pedes, *A foot-soldier, infantry-man*; where eques is put with it; Cæs.: Liv.: cf. Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 10. III. *Any soldier or warrior*, i. e. any one that performs military service, including officers, &c.; Ter.: Plaut. IV. *An officer or servant of an emperor*; Cod. Theod.: and the servants of magistrates were called milites, i. e. apparitores, Pand.

MILĀCEUS, a, um. (milium) *Of millet*; Fest.

MILĀRIUS, a, um. (milium) I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with millet*; aves, Varr., ortolans: herba, Plin., a kind of herb, injurious to millet, Panicum verticillatum, L. II. *Miliarium*, sc. vas, Cato; Pallad.; Sen., a kind of vessel to receive the juice pressed from olives, and to warm water in; it was high and narrow. This vessel was used principally at baths for heating the water in. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 29.

MILĀRIE, adv. *In the manner of a soldier, in a military manner*; Treb. Poll.

MILĀRIS, e. (milcs) *Relating to soldiers, to war, or to military service, proper to or usual with soldiers, soldier-like, warlike, military*; res militares, Cæs., warfare: mos, Liv.: tribunus, Cic.: ornatus, id.: licentia, id.: panis, Plin.: genus, soldiers, Liv.: pueri, Plaut., officers' sons: leges, laws of warfare, or, military laws, Cic.: signa, id., standards: hence, vir militaris, warlike, used to or experienced in wars, Liv.: thus also, juvenis, id.: and homines, Sall.: thus also simply, militaris, sc. vir, Hor., a soldier, or, warlike: quis militarius Scipione? Tert.: hence, 1. Etas militaris, Tac., the age in which military service was performed, from the seventeenth to

the forty-sixth year. 2. Via, Cic., a military road, prop., where an army can march. 3. Herba, Plin., a kind of herb good for wounds, prob. i. q. Millefolium.

MILĀRITER, adv. *Like a soldier in a military manner*; Liv.

MILĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Militaris; e. g. gradus, a military step, Plaut.

MILĀTIA, æ. f. (miles) I. *Military service, warfare, military concerns*; in disciplinam militiæ proficisci, Cic., to the school of warfare, in order to learn the art of war: militiam tolerare, Virg.: ferre, Hor.: prima militia renovabitur, i. e. memoria militiæ primæ, Cic., the first time of his military service: vacatio militiæ, Cæs., exemption from military service: militia means also, an expedition, campaign; præclara in Hispania D. Bruti militia fuit, Vell.: thus also, Pompeii, id.: adversus Græcos, Justin.: militia legionariis æquabant, Tac. N.B. Militiæ, for in militia, *In the field, in war*, is frequently used, but only when domi is put with it: domi militatiæque, or, domi et militiæ, Cic., both in peace and in war. Since officers are called Milites (see MILES), hence, militia means also, *The station or rank of an officer*; Pand.: equestres militiæ, Suet., officers' posts for the knights (tribunatus legionum et præfectura cohortium): hence, 1. *Any office, profession, employment, labour*; urbana, Cic.: hæc mea militia est, Ov.: also, of swallows when they build their nest, Plin. 2. *An office at court*; Prudent. II. *War*; Vell.: domi militatiæque; see above: magister militiæ, a general, Liv.

III. *The soldiery, the military*; cum omnia militiæ, Justin.: cogere militiam, Liv. IV. *A warlike disposition, courage, boldness*; virilis militiæ mulier, Flor., of manly spirit.

N.B. Militiati, for militatiæ, Lucr.

MILĀTĪOLĀ, æ. f. Dimin. of militiæ; Suet.

MILĀTO, avi, atum, are. (miles) I. *To be a soldier, perform military service, serve as a soldier*, or simply, to serve; in exercitu aliquid, Cic.: sub alquo, or sub signis aliquid, Liv., to serve under any one: aliquid, Tac.: also, militare militiam, to perform military service, be a soldier: hence, militia militatur, Plaut.: also fig., to serve; e. g. of those who serve under the banner of Cupid, Hor.: Ov.: also, stipendia aliquid, Apul.: catulus militat in silvis, Hor. II. *To fill an office in the court of the emperor, or gen., to serve (in an office)*; Cod. Just. III. *To endeavour or exert one's self*; Tert.

MILĪUM, i. n. *Millet* (Panicum Italicum, L.); Virg.

MILLE, numer. (in the Celtic, mil) I. Adj. *A thousand*; mille passibus, Cæs.: also without a substantive; primus de mille (precis) fuisses, Ov. II. Subst. neut., seq. genit., *A thousand*; mille hominum versabatur, Cic., a thousand persons, and in this manner the singular of the verb is usual; but we find also the plural; mille passuum erant, Liv.: plur., millia, thousands; sexcenta, Cic.: millia is frequently omitted, but may easily be understood; viginti millibus peditum, quator (sc. millibus) equitum, Liv.: also, millia, a thousand, distributivè; in millia æris asses singulos, Liv. N.B. 1. Mille passuum, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile, Cic.: also without passuum; e. g. ultra quadragerinta millia liceret esse, Cic. 2. Mille, i. e. *Innumerable*; Hor.: Liv.

MILLEFOLIUS, a, um. (mille and folium) *Having a thousand leaves*; Millefolia (sc. herba), or millefolium, a kind of herb, Millefoil (Achillea millefolium, L.); Plin.

MILLEFORMIS, or MILLIFORMIS, e. (mille and forma) *Multiform*; Prudent.

MILLENARIUS, a, um. (mileni) *Containing a thousand*; numerus, Augustin.

MILLENĪ, æ. a. (mille) *A thousand, an insective*; Plaut. MILLEPĒDA, æ. f. (mille and pes) *An insect with many feet, prob., a woodlouse*; Plin.

MILLESIMUS, a, um. (mille) *The thousandth*; pars, Cic.: inter mille rats millesima puppis, Ov., i. e. the last of them: millesima, sc. pars, and plur.; e. g. armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam, i. e. ex millesima parte luri Mercurio vota, sed non data, Petron.; usura, Sen., i. e. one for every thousand monthly.

MILLĀRENSIS, e. (mille) *That contains a thousand paces*; porticus, Vopisc.

MILLĀRIUS, a, um. (mille) I. *Comprising or containing a thousand*; grex, Varr., of a thousand sheep: ala, Plin. Ep., of a thousand horsemen: aper, Sen., that weighs a thousand pounds: ævum, Tert.: hence, Milliarium, subst., *A thousand*; annorum, Augustin.: hence, Milliarii, Millenarians, chitians; id. II. *That measures a thousand paces, of a thousand paces*; clivus, Varr.: porticus, Suet.: hence, Milliarium (sc. lapis), or milliarium (sc. marmor, or spatium), *A milestone, which pointed out a thousand paces, or a Roman mile*; ad quatum milliarium, Cic.: especially, in the time of Augustus there stood in the Roman forum a milestone, called by Tacitus and Suetonius aureum milliarium: it may frequently be rendered, *mile*; CLX milliaria, Suet. N.B. Milliarium, or milliarium, sc. vas; see MILIARIUS.

MILLIES, adv. I. *A thousand times*; plus millies, Ter., more than. II. *A thousand times, i. e. times innumerable*; Ter.: Cic.

MILLUS, i. See MELIUM.
 MILVIFES, æ. m. (μιλύτης) *A kind of blood-stone*; Plin. 36, 38.
 MILTOS, i. f. (μίλτος) *Red earth, rough vermilion*; Vitr.
 MILVA, æ. f. (millvus) *A female kite*; as a term of reproach. Petron.
 MILVAGO, inis. f. (millvius) *A fish*, i. q. Milvus; Plin. 32, 6.
 MILVIVUS, a. um. (millvus) I. *Of or belonging to a kite*; plumæ, Plin. II. Fig. i. e. *Rapacious, insatiable, &c.*; pullus, Cic.: oculi, Apul., quick, penetrating eyes: ungula, Plaut., thieves' hands: milvina, sc. fames, Plaut., violent hunger. III. Tibia, Solin., a kind of flute, of a very clear tone. IV. Pes, Colum., a kind of herb.
 MILVUS, or MILVUS (trisyll.), i. m. I. *A kind of bird of prey, a kite or glead* (Falco Milvus, L.); Cic.: also fig., of rapacious persons; Plaut. N.B. Of extensive lands or estates they used to say that they were so large that this bird could scarcely fly through them; Pers. II. *A kind of fish of prey*; i. q. Milvago; Hor.: Ov. III. *A constellation*, towards the Ursa Major; Ov. N.B. It is also written Milvius.
 MIMA, æ. f. (mimus) *An actress, female comedian who acted by gestures*; Cic.
 MIMALLONES, um. m. (μιμαλλόνες) *Bacchanals*; Stat.: hence, I. *Mimallones*, a. um, *Bacchanalian*; Pers. II. *Mimallonis*, idis. f. *A Bacchanal*; Ov.
 MIMARTUS, a. um. i. q. Mimus; Capitol.
 MIMICE, adv. *Mimically, with mimicry*; Catull.
 MIMICUS, a. um. (μιμικός) *Mimic, pantomimic*; iocus, Cic., i. e. too great, excessive: hæc non debent esse mimica, Quint., mimic, comic: also, *mimic*, i. e. *feigned, affected, having only an appearance, not real*; currus (triumphalis), Plin. Paneg.: mors, Petron.
 MIMIANBI, or MIMIANBI, ðrum. m. *Mimic verses, or, mimic poems in Iambic verse*; Plin. Ep.
 MIMIOGRAPHUS, i. m. (μιμογράφος) *One who writes mimic poems, a composer of mimic poems*; Suet.
 MIMIOLOGUS, i. m. (μιμολόγος) *One who plays or acts in mimic plays or farces*; Jul. Firm.
 MIMULA, æ. f. Dimin. of mima; Cic.
 MIMULUS, i. m. Dimin. of mimus; Arnob.
 MINUS, i. m. (μῖμος) I. *A person who by gesticulations and gestures of all kinds imitates and expresses the actions, words, and character of others in a ridiculous or wanton manner, either in the theatre or in other places*; a *mimic, pantomime*; Cic. Cf. Heindorf, ad Hor. Sat. I, 2, 2. II. *A mimic or pantomimic performance, a farce*; exitus mimi, Cic.: mimos commentari, id.: scribere, Ov.: agere, Suet.: mimorum poeta, Plin.: hence fig., *any thing which resembles a comedy or farce*; vitæ humanæ, Sen.: in hoc mimo, Suet. Also, *Hypocrisy, dissimulation*; Suet.
 MIN. Said to be for minium; Auson.
 MIN? for minie; Pers.
 MINA, æ. f. I. Or Mna (μῖνα), *A Grecian pound, weighing a hundred Attic drachmæ*; Plin.: it was the sixtieth part of a talent, id.: it was afterwards a Grecian coin or rather sum of money, a mina: this was of two kinds. I. *Of gold*; Plaut. 2. *Of silver*; Plaut.; Cic., worth a hundred Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii. II. *A threat, menace*; Cato: hence, plur., minæ; see MINÆ. III. *Mina ovis*, Varr., i. e. *having no wool on the belly*.
 MINACIE, ðrum. f. (minax) *Threats*; Plaut.
 MINACITER, adv. *In a threatening manner, with threats*; Cic.: minacius, id.
 MINÆ, ðrum. f. (allied to mineo) I. *Projecting points of a wall, pinnacles, battlements*; Virg. II. *Threats, menaces*; minas jactare, Cic., to utter or throw out threats: minis uti, id.: also, of animals, Virg.: Ov.: of things without life, as, wind, waves, cold, &c., Propert.: Tibull.: Ov., in which sense it is sometimes equivalent to, alarm, danger, &c.: also, *thraça*s used by ploughmen when speaking to their oxen, or an inciting by threats, beating, &c.; Ov. N.B. We find also the singular; see MINA.
 MINANTER, adv. *In a threatening manner, with threats*; Ov.
 MINANTIO, ðnis. f. (minor, ðri) *A threatening, threat, menace*; Cic.
 MINANTOR, ðris. m. (minor, ðri) *One who urges on cattle by threats*; Tert.
 MINANTORIUS, a. um. (minator) *Threatening*; Ammian.
 MINAX, ðcis. (minor, ðri) I. *Prominent, projecting*; scopulus, Virg. II. *Threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces*; homo, Cic.: litera, id.: verba, Ov.: fluvius, Virg.: pestilentia minactor, Liv.: homo minacissimus, Suet. III. *That promises much, significant*; vultus, Calp.
 MINCTOR, ðnis. f. (mingo) *A making water*; Veget.
 MINCTURA, æ. f. (mingo) *A making water*; Veget.
 MINEO, ðre. 2. *To project over*; Lucr.
 MINGO, nxi, ictum, ðre. (μίνχω) *To make water*; Hor.: Cels.

MINIACEUS, or MINIACIUS, a. um. (minium) *Of minium or vermilion*; expolito, Vitr.
 MINIANUS, a. um. (minium) *Coloured with minium or vermilion*; Jupiter, Cic., i. e. a statue of him.
 MINIARIUS, a. um. (minium) *Concerned with or belonging to minium or vermilion*; metallum, a mine, Plin.: also simply, miniarium, id.
 MINIATULUS, a. um. (dimin. of miniatius) *Coloured with minium or vermilion, coloured red*; cerula, Cic.
 MINIATUS, a. um. I. Part. of minio; see MINIO.
 II. Adj. *Of a vermilion red*; torques psittaci, Plin.
 MINIME, See PARUM.
 MINIMOPERE, or MINIMO OPERE; e. g. non minimopere, i. e. *maximopere*, Licin. ap. Prisc.
 MINIMUS, a. um. See PARVUS.
 MINIO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (minium) *To colour with vermilion or minium, to paint red*; Plin.; hence, Miniatus, a. um, *Coloured with vermilion, painted red*; cerula, Cic.— See also MINIATUS.
 MINISTER, tra, um. (perhaps from manus) I. Adj. *Serving, ministering*; non una ministri turba gregis, Sil., *company of servants*; fig.; lumina (i. e. oculi) propositi facta ministra tui, Ov., that further or promote. II. Subst. Minister, i. m. and Ministra, æ. f. *A servant, waiter, attendant*. 1. In a house; ministr, Virg.: ministra, Ov.: minister puer Falerni, Catull., i. e. a cup-bearer; Phrygius, Mart., the cup-bearer Ganymedes; also, *one that does any service out of good will*; Hor.: hence fig.; virtutes voluptatum ministras, Cic. 2. At the sacred rites of a god, *An attendant, minister, priest*; Martis, Cic.: pariete ministra, Ov. i. e. the Vestal Silvia: also of Christians; ancillis, quæ ministræ dicuntur, Plin. Ep., i. e. diaconisse. 3. In public offices; ministros imperii tui, Cic., inferior officers in the government of your province, assistants; regni, Justin., administrator of your empire, regent, or, an assistant in the regal government, minister: paces bellique ministras, Virg., assistants, advisers. 4. Fig. *A servant, i. e. any one who is at hand and assists in the accomplishment of a purpose, an aider, abettor, promoter, fomentor, accomplice*; libidinis, Cic.: sceleris, Liv., an aider, promoter: in maleficio, Cic.: ministri regis, i. e. the Roman senators, Sall., i. e. supporters, friends, and promoters of his purposes: ministros se præbent in iudiciis oratoribus, Cic., i. e. inform the orators what is the law: legum, id., servants, administrators: sermonum, Tac., a mediator, negotiator: ales (i. e. aquila) minister fulminis, Hor.: Calchante ministro, Virg., by the assistance of Calchas: also of things without life; sit ancillur tuus non minister alienæ voluntatis, Cic.: huic fatiori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, id.: artes ministræ oratoris, id.: ministro baculo, Ov., with the assistance of a staff: dei ministra insula, Tac.
 MINISTERIUM, i. n. (minister) I. *The office or ministry of a servant, service, ministry*; servorum, Justin.: aquila velut ministerio missa, Liv., upon the service: ministerium alicui facere, Justin.; or, præstare, Pand.; or, exhibere, id., to serve, wait upon: quod ministerium (sc. coqui) fuerat, ars haberi cæpta, Liv.: hence, *any service, office, or employment*; scribarum, Liv., office of a scribe: nauticum, marine service, id.: ministerio fungi, id.; triste, Virg.: diurna ministeria, Ov., employments: imperii, Liv., office: thus also, pedum, Plin.: in aliquibus ministeriis regis esse, Liv.: also of animals; camelii mumentorum ministeriis funguntur, id.: *A suite of attendants, household*; Plin.: and plur., Tac.: aulicum, courtiers, Lamprid. Gen. *A superintendent, director, manager*; arænæ ministeria, Suet., presidents of the games. III. *A service of dishes, table service*; Suet.
 MINISTRA, See MINISTER.
 MINISTRATIO, ðnis. f. (ministro) *A serving, ministering*; Vitr.
 MINISTRATOR, ðris. m. (ministro) i. q. Minister. I. *One that serves, a servant, waiter, attendant*; e. g. at table, Sen.: at banquets, a cup-bearer; Petron. II. *One who serves a person with any thing*, i. e. *supplies him with what he is to say, &c.*; ministrator (juris), Cic., the lawyer who supplied orators with the necessary legal information, Suet. Vit. 17, quum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, i. e. gave Caius a teacher, instructed him.
 MINISTRATORIUS, a. um. (ministrator) *Belonging to serving or ministeration*; Mart.
 MINISTRO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (minister) I. *To serve, attend, or wait upon*; alicui, Cic.: aliquem, Colum.: especially at table, *to serve up the food, &c., wait at table*; servi ministrant, Cic.: ministrare cibos, Tac.: pocula, Cic.: cœnam, Hor.: bibere, for potum, or poculum, Cic.: nectar, Ov.: ministrator poculis maximis, Cic. II. Fig. *To take care of, manage, rule, govern, direct*; velis (dat.), to manage, attend to, Virg.: navem, Tac., i. e. to guide, govern: sumbitus, Varr., i. e. to provide for: jussu medicorum, Ov. III. Gen. *To provide, furnish, supply, give, afford*; faces furtis Clodiani, Cic.: victum alicui, Varr.: prolem, Tibull., to give, present: equus terga ministrat, Val. Fl.: also of things without life; sar-

mentum colibus succum ministrat, Varr.: furor arma ministrat, Virg.: vinum quod verba ministrat, Hor.

MINUTABILITER, adv. *In a threatening manner*; Pacuv. MINUTABUNDUS, a, um. (minitor) *Threatening*; Liv.

MINITO, Ære. i. q. Minitor; Plaut.

MINITOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (minor, ari) *To threaten*; alicui mortem, Cic.: ubi ferro ignique, id.: Cæsari gladio, Sall.: also, aliquid, without a dative; malum, Ter.? vulnera, Ov.: also without a case; etiam minitare? Plaut.: also seq. infin. cum accus.; Plaut.: and without an accusative; Ter. N.B. Minitarier, for minitari, Plaut.

MINIUM, i. n. (a Spanish word) *Minium, red lead, vermilion*; Ov.

MINIUS, or MINEUS, a, um. (minium) *Of minium or vermilion, red as minium or vermilion*; color rosarum, Apul.

MINO, Ære. I. *To threaten*; Prisc. II. *To urge, drive on*; Apul.: asinum, id.

MINOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (allied to minæ and mineo) I. *To project or reach forth towards*; in cælum, Virg.

II. *To threaten*; alicui, Cic.: alicui crucem, id.: also of things without life; domus mea deflagrationem urbi minaretur, id.: ornus minatur, Virg., threatens to fall: minanti servitio se criperet, Sil., i. e. the impending, &c.: also seq. accus. et infin., minatur se arbitrum esse, Ter.: hence, *to threaten, facere, for, to promise boastingly*; or, as ἀπειλῆν, i. q. Jactare; multa, Hor.: also of things without life; quodcumque minabitur arcus, id., to aim at.

MINOR, Æris, compar. See PARVUS.

MINORIO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (minor) *To make less or smaller, to lessen, diminish*; Pand.

MINTHA, Æ. f. (μίνθα) The Greek name for mentha; Plin.

MINTRIO, Ære. 4. or MINTRO, Ære. *To make a noise like a mouse, to squeak*; Carm. de Philom.

MINUSCO, Ære. 3. (minuo) *To become less*; Auson.

MINUME, adv. (for minime) See PARUM.

MINUSMUS, a, um. (for minimus) See PARVUS.

MINUO, ui, Ætum. 3. (μύνω, μύνω) I. *To make smaller*; ligna, by cleaving, Ov., to chop small. II. *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken*; sumptus, Cic.: gloriam, id.: molestias vite, id.: spem, Cas.: luctum, Ov.: hence, se capite minuere, Cic.; or, capite minui, Pand.; see CAPUT: consul: vulnera minutus, Liv., weakened or dispirited: hence, minui, *to decrease, grow less*; Ov.: Plin.: also, minuere, intrans.; e. g. minuentem astu, Cas., at the ebbing of the tide: luna minuens, Plin. III. *To bring to nothing, to impair the credit of any thing*; suspensionem, Cic., to remove: opinionem, id., to reute: controversiam, id., to put an end to.

IV. *To check, limit, restrict, restrain*; censuram, Liv., to restrict the power of: iram, Ter. V. *To violate, offend against*; majestatem populi, Cic.: religionem, Nep. VI. *To cut or break to pieces, grind, bruise*; objectus portarum, Stat.: aliquem in pila, Ov. VII. *To change, alter*; consilium, Ter.: hæc, quæ facis, Ter.

VIII. *To cease, leave off*; mirari, Lucr. IX. Sanguinem, Veget.; and simply, minuere, id., to let blood.— See also MINUUS.

MINURIO, or MINURRIO, Ære. (μυρρῖζο) *To chirp, twitter*; also, to coo; Spartian.: Sidon.

MINUS, compar. I. Adj. See PARVUS. II. Adv. See PARUM.

MINUSCULARIS, a, um. (minusculus) I. *Concerned with little things*; hence, minuscularii, sc. exactores, such as collect or receive only a part, not receivers general, Cod. Theod.: minuscularii vectigalium conductores, those who farm only a small portion of the public revenue, not farmers general, Augustin. II. *Small, little*; res, Cod. Just.: aqueductus, id.

MINUSCULUS, a, um. (from the comparative minor) *Rather less, or simply, less, or little, or somewhat little*; villa, Cic.: nomen, Plaut., somewhat less: epistola, Cic.

MINUTAL, Ælis. n. See MINUTALIS.

MINUTALIS, e. (minutus) *Small, little*; Tert.: hence, Minutale, or Minutal. I. *Something small, a little*; Tert. II. *A dish of minced meat*; Mart.

MINUTATIM, adv. I. *By pieces, in small pieces*; consecare, Varr.: terram cribrare, Plin., to sift small: interrogare, Cic., by bits, always adding something. II. *Gradually, by degrees*; aliquid addere, Cic.: assuefacere, Varr.: discernere, Lucr.: se recipere, Auct. B. Afric.: cedere, id. III. *Singly*; singulos convenire, Pand.

MINUTE, adv. I. *Minutely, into small parts*; minutus, Cic.: minutissime, Cato: Colum. II. *In a little or low manner*; dicere, Cic.: minutus rem tractare, id., meanly, without ornament. III. *Accurately, exactly*; minutus scrutantur omnia, Quint.: minute utendum, id.

MINUTIA, Æ. f. (minutus) *Smallness, littleness*; a very small thing; ad inmutiam redigere, Sen., to reduce to powder, make quite small.

MINUTIES, Æ. f. i. q. Minutia; Apul.

MINUTILOQUUM, i. n. (minutus and loquor) *A short speech*; Tert.

MINUTIM, adv. i. q. Minute. *Minutely, into small pieces*; Cato: Colum.: Gell.

MINUTIO, Ænis. f. (minuo) *A lessening, diminishing*; Quint.: capitis, Gell., i. q. Deminutio: sanguinis, Veget., a letting blood.

MINUTIUS, compar. See MINUTE and MINUTUS.

MINUTULARIUS, a, um. (minutum) i. q. Minuscularius; Augustin., according to some edd.

MINUTULLUS, a, um. (dimin. of minutus) *Quite or very little, small*; Plaut.: Pand.

MINUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of minuo: see MINUO.

II. Adj. *Small, little*; res minuta, Cic., trifles: pisciculi, Ter.: fruges, Cic., probably, pulse; puer, Varr.: iter, Suet.: folia, Plin.: ramenta minutissima, id.: ær minutior, Lucr.: imperator, Cic., little, or, bad: thus also, philosophus, id.: animus, id.: thus also, in speaking and writing; genus sermonis, id.

MINYANTHES, is. n. (μινυανθῖς) *A kind of clover with large leaves*; Plin.

MINYAS, Ædis. f. *The name of a plant*, i. q. Corysidia; Plin.

MIRABILARIUS, i. m. (mirabilis) *One that performs wonders or miracles*; Augustin.

MIRABILIS, e. (miror) I. *Admirable, astonishing, wonderful*; Cic.: also seq. accus. et infin.; Ter.: also with quam; e. g. mirabile est, quam non multum differat, i. e. non multum differre, Cic.: also with dictu, wonderful to relate, a wonderful thing; Cic.: Liv.: fuit mirabilis, Cic.: mirabiliores, Liv.: mirabilissima suboles, Colum. II. *Wonderful, surprising, extraordinary*; cupiditas pignandi, Nep.: mirabilem in modum, Cic., in an extraordinary manner, also with a dative of the person; Hor.

MIRABILITAS, Ætis. f. (mirabilis) *Admirable quality, wonderfulness*; Lact.

MIRABILITER, adv. *In a wonderful, astonishing, or admirable manner; extraordinarily, very much*; Cic.: mirabiliter moratus est, he is a strange fellow, id.: mirabilis, id.

MIRABUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Mirans; Liv.

MIRACULUM, i. n. See MIRACULUS.

MIRACULUS, a, um. (miror) *Wonderful, surprising, strange or singular of its kind*; meretrici, Plaut.: hence, Miraculum, i. n. subst. I. *A strange or wonderful thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle*; portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, Cic.: monumenta ei fuere miraculo, Liv., i. e. a strange circumstance, that an extraordinarily large cow was born: adjuicium miracula huic pugna, Liv., wonderful things: quæ rem miraculo eximeret, Liv., that would make the thing not wonderful: esse miraculo, Liv.; Plin., to be wondered at: arbor digna miraculo, Plin., admirable, wonderful: venerabilis vir miraculo literarum, Liv.: verti in miracula, i. e. in mirabilem formam, Ov.: thus also, transformare se in miracula rerum, Virg. II. *The wonderful nature or quality of a thing, wonderfulness*; magnitudinis, Liv., i. e. extraordinary size: victorie, id.: rei, id.

MIRATIO, Ænis. f. (miror) *An admiring, wondering*; Cic.

MIRATOR, Æris. m. (miror) *An admirer*; rerum, Ov.: inanium, Plin.

MIRATRIX, icis. f. (mirator) *She that is astonished: wonders, or admires*; Juv.

MIRE, adv. I. *In a wonderful, strange, extraordinary manner; strangely, extraordinarily*; finxit filium Ter. II. *Extraordinarily, very much*; favere, Cic.: gratum, Liv.: also, mire quam, Cic.

MIRIFICE, adv. Prop. *In a wonderful manner*; hence, extraordinarily, very much; dolere, Cic.: laudare, id.

MIRIFICUS, a, um. (mirus and facio) *Causing admiration or astonishment, and so, extraordinary, strange, singular, very great*; convicium, Cic.: pugna, id.: fructus, id.: studium, id.: voluptas, id.: Dionysius, homo mirificus, id., sc. on account of his learning and integrity: mirificus gratias agere, id.: mirificissimum facinus, Ter.: mirificissima potentia; Augustin.

MIRIBONDUS, adv. i. q. Miris modis; Plaut.

MIRIO, Ænis. m. (mirus) I. *A singular person*; Varr. II. *A wonderer, admirer*; Tert.

MIRIHELLO, Ænis. m. *A kind of gladiator*, that used to fight with a Thracian (Threx) and a retiarius: he wore a Gallic helmet with a fish as a crest; Cic.

MIRO, Ære. for miror; Varr.

MIROR, Ætus sum, Æri. I. *To wonder, be astonished*; sometimes intransitive; e. g. miraretur, qui cerneret, Liv.: sometimes transitive; e. g. rem, Cic.: aliquem, id., at any one: also seq. accus. et infin., Cic.: Hor.: also with quod; Cic.: also with other words; si, qua ratione, quid, unde, Cic.: mirari licet, quæ sint animæ adversa genera, &c., Cic., one may well be astonished at the kinds, &c.: miror may also be rendered, *I do not understand, it strikes me as wonderful, I know not, I cannot comprehend, I am astonished, I wonder, I should like to know, am curious* (as θαυμάζω); miror, unde sit, Ter.: miror, quid abierit, id. II. *To admire, esteem, value, prize* (otherwise expressed by admirare); aliquid, Cic.: antiquos, Plin. Ep.: se, Catull., *to admire one's self, be in love with one's self*. N.B. Justitiæne prius mirer (te) belline laborum, sc. causa, Virg. Cf.

Bremi ad Nep. præf. 3. III. *To gaze or look at with desire*; vultum, Ter. Poll.: also Hor. Od. 3, 25, 14, and Propert. 1, 11, 3, mirari denotes, *to look or gaze upon with admiration*.

N.B. 1. Of things without life; (arbor) miratur novas frondes (sc. insitas) et non sua poma, Virg. 2. Miratus, a, um, passivè, Juvenc.

Mirus, a, um. I. *Wonderful, strange, surprising*; sibi mirum videri, Cæs., it appeared surprising to him: mirior, Varr.: hence, Mirum, *A wonderful thing, something strange, a wonder, marvel*; non mirum fecit, Ter., nothing wonderful or strange: nec mirum est, Cic., and it is no wonder: hence, 1. Mirum quam, or quantum, *Very, very much, exceedingly, extraordinarily*, prop., *it is wonderful how, or how very, how much, &c.*; mirum quam inimicus erat, Cic.: mirum quantum profuit, Liv.: also seq. conjunct.; e. g. mirum quantum fidei fuerit, id., where therefore est must be understood. 2. Quid mirum? *What wonder?* Ov. 3. Mirum ni, i. e. *Undoubtedly, probably, indubitably, certainly*, prop., *I should wonder unless, I am much mistaken if not*; mirum ni domi est, Ter.: mirum ni cantem? Cic., shall I sing? thus also, mirum nisi, Plaut.: it is followed sometimes by an indicative; Ter. Heaut. 4, 150: sometimes by a conjunctive; Liv. 3, 28. 4. Mirum quin, *Certainly not, doubtless not, probably not*; mirum quin dicat, Plaut., he certainly will not, &c. II. *Admirable, remarkable, striking, wonderful, strange, very great, extraordinary*; alacritas, Cic.: miris modis odisse, very much, Ter.: mirum in modum, Cæs., very much.

Mis. For mei, genitive; Enn.

MISARGYRIDES, æ. m. (μισῆρις, to hate, and ἀργυρος, money) *Money-hater, a fictitious name*; Plaut.

MISCELLANEUS, a, um. (miscellus) I. *Mixed, not consisting of one and the same kind, but of various kinds*; Apul. II. *Poor, mean, bad*; miscellanea, Juv. 11, 20, probably the poor fare of players.

MISCELLUS, a, um. (miscio) I. *Mixed, i. e. consisting of various kinds, and not of one and the same*; ludii, Suet., i. e. that consist of more than one kind of game: genus columbarum, Varr., i. e. consisting of both wild and tame pigeons: hence, II. *Perhaps, Poor, mean, not select*; uva, Varr.: vites, Cato.

MISCEO, miscui, mistum or mixtum, Ære. (μισγω, i. e. μίγνυμι) I. *To mix, mingle*; dulce et amarum, Plaut.: iram cum luctu, Ov.: smaragdus virides inter cæreuleum, Lucr.: fors et virtus miscetur in unum, Virg.: dicta lacrimis, Ov.: vina face Falerna, Hor.: pabula sale, Colum.: elaborum ad amurcam, id.: salem in vino, Plin.: voluptatum dolori, Hirt.: gravitatem modestiæ, Cic.: rubor mistus candore, id.: hence fig., *to mix, mingle, unite*; sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, Liv., i. e. to marry: civitatem nobis, id.: curas cum aliquo, to divide, share, communicate, impart; Sen.: fletum cruori, Ov.: hence, 1. *Se miscere, To join one's self to, intermix with, have intercourse with*; viris, Virg.: and fig., *to intermeddle with, take part in*: se partibus alicujus, Vell.: se hereditati paternæ, Pand. 2. *Corpus cum aliqua, to have carnal intercourse with, Cic.*: thus also, se alicui, Ov. 3. *Misceri, To collect, stock or crowd together*; circa aliquem, Virg. 4. *Certainam miscere, Liv.*: or, proelia miscere, to fight, engage, Virg.: thus also, manus, Propert.: vulnera, Virg., to inflict wounds on each other. 5. *Misceri aliquo, or aliqua re, To be changed or metamorphosed into any other person or thing, to take the shape or form of it*; mixtus Enipeo Tænaribus deus, Propert.: also absolutè; fallit ubique mixta Venus, Stat. Cf. Lachmann. ad Propert. 1, 14, 21. Since the ancients used to mix their wine with water; hence,

II. *To pour in for drinking, to make fit for drinking, to mix*, alicui mulsum, Cic.: pocula, Ov. III. *To throw into confusion, jumble together, embroil, disturb*; cœlum terræque, Virg., to raise a storm: thus also, pontum murmure, id.: miscet se maria, id.: cœlum ac terras miscere, Liv., to move heaven and earth, i. e. to make a great bustle: hence, miscere is the verbum proprium, for, to raise political disturbances; omnia, Sall., to disturb, confound: again, omnia armis, Vell.: libertatem, Phœdr.: remp., Cic.: hence, ea miscet, id., makes such confusion: plura, id., to make or occasion much trouble: thus also, plurima, Nep.: cf. Bremi ad Nep. Paus. 1. N.B. It may frequently be rendered, *To fill*; pulvere campus miscetur, Virg., for, pulvis miscetur in campo: domum gemitui, id.: omnia flamma feroque, Liv. IV. *To raise, occasion, excite, bring forth, attempt, cause*; murmura, Virg.: incendia, id.: motus animorum, Cic.: mala, id.—See also MISTRUS, a, um.—Synon. Misceri is used of things which, like mixed corn, may again be separated: temperari, of things which, like an infusion, cannot be separated.

MISSELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of miser) *Miserable, unfortunate, wretched*; homo, Cic.: pallium, Plaut.: spes, Lucr.: also, of the dead; Petron.

MISER, a, um. I. *Wretched, miserable, unfortunate, distressed, unhappy*; lamentabile, deplorabile; Gr. ὀδυρόν, κακόδοξον. I. Of persons; homo, Cic.: miserior, id.: miserissimus, id.: habere alicquem miserissimum, id., to torment: miserissimum fui fugitando, Ter., have quite

worn myself out with running, am quite tired. N.B. Miser and infelix together, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. miser ambitionis, i. e. propter, &c., Plin. Paneg. 2. Of things, *That renders unfortunate or miserable*; afflicti, sad, lamentable; fortuna, Cic.: res, id.: consolatio, id.: est nobis miserum, Liv.: thus also, est miserissimum, Cic.: hence, lamentable, i. e. violent, too great, vehement; i. q. Nimius, but with the idea of disapprobation implied; amor, Virg.: also, in any other manner, excessive; cultus (genit.), Hor., with regard to dress. II. *Indisposed, poorly, ill, sick, unwell*; ex animo, in mind, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6. III. *Wretched, in a moral sense, i. e. bad; worthless, reprobate, vile, wretched, detestable, ὄνητος*; hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.: also of things, i. e. bad, indifferent; præda, Cæs.: carmen, Virg.: remedium, Cels.: miseræ luxuriæ tædia, Nep., miserable show in dressing. N.B. Miserum! in a parenthesis, i. e. *What a misfortune! how sad!*

Virg. MISERĀBĪLIS, e. (miseror) I. *Pitiable, deplorable*; squalor, Cic. II. *Lamentable, piteous, mournful, sad*; vox, id.: aspectus, Cic.: elegi, Hor., i. e. mournful: miserabilior, Liv. N.B. Miserabile, for miserabiliter, Virg.

MISERĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Lamentably, pitiable, mournfully, sadly, wretchedly*; scribere, Cic.: emori, id.: laudare (Cæsarem), id., i. e. to pronounce a funeral oration in a mournful manner, and so as to excite pity: miserabilis, Sen.

MISERĀNTER, adv. i. q. Miserabiliter; Gell. MISERĀŌNĪS, f. (miseror) I. *A feeling of pity or commiseration, a commiserating*; cum quadam miseratione, Cic.: miserationem commovere, Quint. II. *An expressing pity by words, a lamenting, bewailing*; Cic.: Cæs.: miserationibus uti, Cic., of orators: thus also, miseratione mens judicium permovenda est, id.: affectus, qui miseratione constant, Quint. Also, *Behaviour which excites pity*; Cæs.: and this perhaps is its signification in the two preceding passages.

MISERĀTOR, ōris, m. (miseror) *One that pities or commiserates a person*; Tert. MISERE, adv. I. *Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably, piteously*; vivere, Cic. II. *Wretchedly, miserably, i. e. badly*; Plaut. III. *Ardently, eagerly, vehemently*; cupere, Ter.: amare, id.: or, deperire amorem (i. e. amare), Plaut.: invidere, Ter.: orare, id.: discere quærens, Hor.: thus also, misere noluit tradere, Cic., was very unwilling.

MISEREO, ui, itum and ertum. 2. (miser) *To have compassion, to pity, commiserate*; alicujus, Lucr.: it is more frequently used impersonaliter, *it distresses, &c.*; me miseret tui, I pity you, I have pity on you, Cic.: te miseret mei, Ter.: perf. miseruit, Apul.: also with an accusative of the object: Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter., I have compassion on Menedemus: also passivè; miseretur me tui, I pity: ut supplicum miseretur, Cic.: cave, te fratrum miseretur, id.: me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum, Ter.

MISEREO, eritus and ertus sum. 2. (miser) *To have pity or compassion on, to pity, commiserate*; alicujus, Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: also, alicui, Hygin. N.B. Misererier for misereri, Lucr.

MISERESCO, ěre. 3. (miserero) *To have compassion on, to pity*; regis, Virg.: also impers.; me miseret tui, I pity thee, Ter.

MISERET. See MISEREO. MISERIA, æ. f. (miser) I. *Misery, wretchedness, unhappy circumstances, trouble, misfortune*; in miseria esse, Cic.: in miseriis versari, id.: oneri miseriæque fuere, Sall.: miseria præditus, Cic., in misfortune or misery. II. *Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue*; est nimia miseriæ, Quint., is too troublesome: miseriam capere, Ter.: also, anxiety; sollicitudine et miseria, Cic.

MISERICORDIA, æ. f. (misericos) I. *Compassion, pity, mercy*; misericordia commoveri, Cic.; or, captum esse, id.; or, misericordiam adhibere, id.; or, misericordias habere, Plaut., to have compassion: alicui tribuere misericordiam, Cic., to show: misericordiam habere, id., to excite compassion. N.B. Misericordia hominis, 1. Subjectivè, of a person, Cic. 2. Objectivè, towards a person, Cic.: cf. Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 15. II. *A mournful or sad mien, an air of pity*; magna cum misericordia fletuque, Cæs. III. *Mournful or piteous circumstances or condition, misery, trouble, wretchedness, misfortune*; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3.

MISERICORDITER, adv. *Pitifully, compassionately*; Quadrig. misericordius, Augustin.

MISERICORS, dis. (misereo and cor) *Pitiful, compassionate, of persons and things*; in aliquem, Cic.: also, in furibus, for in fures, Sall.: because misericordia denotes a passive state of mind rather than one which is transitive and operative: animus, Cic.: mors, Petron.: mendacium, Cic.: misericordior, Plaut.: misericordissimus, Augustin.

MISERICŌDĪMUS, i. n. (miser) i. q. Miseria; Labeo.

MISERITER, adv. *Pitifully*; Catull.

MISERITŪDO, mis. f. i. q. Miseria; Acc.

MISERITUS. See MISEREO.

MISERO, Ære. i. q. Miseror; Acc.
 MISEROR, Ætus sum, Æri. (miser) I. *To lament, bewail, deplore, commiserate*; se, Plaut.: aliquid, Virg.: fortunam, Cic.: casum, Sall.: periculum, Cass. II. *To feel or show pity or compassion towards a person or thing, to pity, commiserate*; juvenem animi miserata repressit, Virg.; where animi is for animo, or animi causa; labores, id.: amicum, id.: casum, Tac.: also with a genit.; e. g. mei, Acc.: forme, Justin. N.B. Part. Miserandus, a, um, *Lamentable, pitiable*; homo, Cic.: miseranda, id.: miserandum in modum, id., in a pitiable manner.

MISERTUS, a, um. See MISEROR.
 MISERULUS, a, um, i. q. Misellus; Catull.
 MISSILIS, e. i. q. Missilis; Sidon.
 MISSICUS, or MISSITUS, a, um. (mitto) *Discharged from military service*; Suet.

MISSICULUS, Ære. (mitto) *To send often*; Plaut.
 MISSILIS, e. (mitto) *That is thrown or hurled, or that is usually thrown or hurled*; lapis, Liv.: aculei (of the porcupine), Plin., i. e. which are as it were darted forth like missile weapons: ferrum uni missile, Stat., i. e. which he alone can throw: hence, 1. Telum, Virg.; or, ferrum, id.; or simply, missile, sc. telum, Liv., a missile weapon, e. g. a javelin. 2. Res missiles, Suet., or, missilia, id., presents thrown by the emperors among the people: hence fig.; missilia Fortunæ, Sen.

MISSIO, Ænis. f. (mitto) I. *A causing of a person or thing to go or depart*; sanguinis, Cels. 2, 10, phlebotomy; particularly, a releasing or discharging, as, of a prisoner, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: also, a releasing or delivering from punishment, a pardoning, forgiving; Petron.: also, a leaving alone, leaving untouched or undisturbed; id.: especially, a discharging from service or office. 1. Of soldiers; Liv. 2. Of a quaestor; Suet. 3. Of gladiators, i. e. a release from fighting any more at that time or on that day; Mart.: sine missione (to fight), Liv.: sine missione ed, Suet., without mercy, without pardon, to death, without ceasing. II. *An omission of any thing*; hence, a ceasing, end; udorum, Cic. III. *A sending, despatching*; literarum, Cic.: legatorum, id.: missio in ades, Pand., a putting in possession of the house. IV. *A throwing, casting, hurling*; sagittæ, Vitr.

MISITIVUS, a, um. See MISSICUS.
 MISSITO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (freq. of mitto) *To send frequently*; auxilia, Liv.

MISSOR, Æris. m. (mitto) *One who sends; one who casts, or shoots, sc. sagittæ*; Cic.
 MISSUS, a, um. See MITTO.

MISSUS, us. m. (mitto) i. q. Missio. I. *A sending, despatching; a despatch*; missu Caesaris ventitæ, Cæs.: Virg. Æn. 7, 750, Archippi regi missu. II. *A throwing, casting, hurling*; pili, Liv. III. *A shooting*; sagittæ, Lucr. IV. *A course in a public exhibition, and at table*. 1. *A course, turn, heat in the public games, i. e. the time from the commencement to the end of a contest, a match*; Suet. 2. *At table, A number of dishes served up at once, a course*; Capitol.

MISTARIUS, i. m. (miscuo) *A vessel in which wine was mixed with water*; Lucil.

MISTIM, adv. *Mixedly*; Lucr.
 MISTIO, Ænis. f. (miscuo) I. *A mixing*; Vitr. II. *A mixture*; Pallad.

MISTURA, Æ. f. (miscuo) I. *A mixing*; Lucr.: Plin.: hence, I. Fig. *A mixing, mingling, i. e. an uniting*; virtutum atque virtutum, Suet. 2. *Copulation (of animals)*; Veneris, Lucan.: and without Veneris; Plin. II. *A mixture*; Colum.

MISTUS, or MIXTUS, a, um. I. Part. of miscuo; see MISCEO. II. Adj. *Mixed, mingled*; mixtissimi mores, Vell.

MISTUS, us. m. (miscuo) *A mixing, mingling*; Colum.
 MISY, Ænis. f. (misuo) I. *A kind of puff-ball or truffle*; Plin. 19, 12. II. *A kind of mineral, Roman vitriol*; Plin. 34, 29. N.B. Genit. misys, Scrib. Larg.: and genit. misy, Cels.

MITE, adv. *Mildly, gently*; Apul.: mitius, Ov.: mitesime, Cæs.

MITELLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of mitra) I. *A bandage*; e. g. for the arm, Cels. I. *A band round the head in the shape of a coil or cap*; such were worn by voluptuaries, particularly at entertainments; Cic.

MITELLITA, Æ. f. *A very expensive kind of entertainment*; Suet.; according to Salsmasius, a datione mitellaram.

MITESCO, Ære. (mitis) I. *To become mild or mellow, to lose its roughness or harsh flavour*; uvæ mitescent, Colum., become mild, ripen; thus also, mala, Plin.: cornus, pirus, Colum.: fruges, Pacuv., ripen, become eatable: sorbum, Varr.: also, to become mild or soft; mitescit ervum, Plin.: herbe, Ov. II. *To grow gentle, mild, calm, or temperate*; hiems mitescit, Liv.: cœlum, Cic. e. poëta: frigora, Hor.: discordiæ, Liv.: hence, to become tame; feræ quadam nondum mitescunt, Liv.: fig.; nemo adeo feras est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor.

MITHRAS, or MITHRA, Æ. m. (μίθρας) *A cable or rope*;

MITHRAX, or MITRAX, Æcis. f. *A kind of precious stone*; Plin.: apparently, a kind of opal: called also, Mithridax, Solin.

MITHRIDAX Æcis. f. See MITHRAX.
 MITIFICO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (mitificus) I. *To render mild or soft*; cibus mitificatus, Cic., i. e. well digested and changed into chyle. II. *To render mild, gentle, or easy*; homines, Gell.: hence, to tame, render tame; elphantum, Plin.

MITIFICUS, a, um. (mitis and facio) *Easy, gentle*; Sil.
 MITIGABILITER, and MITIGANTER, adv. *Mildly, gently*; Cæl. Aur.

MITIGATIO, Ænis. f. (mitigo) *A mitigating, alleviating*; Cic.

MITIGATIVUS, a, um. (mitigo) *That mitigates or alleviates*; Cæl. Aur.

MITIGATORIVS, a, um. (mitigo) *That mitigates or alleviates*; Plin.

MITIGO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (for mitem ago, i. e. facio) I. *To make mild, soft, or tender, to take away the roughness, harshness, or sharpness of a thing*; fruges, Cic., to ripen; agros, id., to render mild or soft, by boiling or roasting; cibus, Cic., to loosen, and so, to render more fruitful: arbores silvestres, Plin.: amaritudinem frugum, id.: cervicem duritias, id.: also, to check, tame, restrain; rabiem, Plin.: pilos, id., to thin: animal, Sen.: morbum, Plin. Ep.: iram, Ov.: aures elephantorum ad, &c., to accustom, Cic. II. Fig. *To calm, pacify, assuage, cease, appease, quiet, still, &c.*; animus alcuus, Cic.: aliquid, id.: tristitiam et severitatem, id.: dolorem, id.: labores, id.: febrem quiete. Quint.: aliquid pecunia, Tac., to bribe: leges, Plin. Ep., to moderate, soften the rigour of.

MITIS, e. I. *Mild, mellow, i. e. not harsh, sharp, or rough*; poma, Virg.: uva, id.: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id.: succus (herbarum), Ov.: fig.; Thyucydides fuisse maturior et mitior, Cic. II. *Mild, kindly, fruitful*; solum, Hor. III. *Calm, gentle*; fluvius, Virg.: also, gentle, harmless, innoxious; flamma, Sil., i. e. which do not burn the hair. IV. *Mild, soft, gentle, i. e. not harsh or violent*; animus, Cic.: doctrina, id.: oratio, id.: homo mitissimus, id.: verba, Hirt.: servitium, Propert.: consilium, Ov.: dolor mitior, Cic.: pœna mitior, Quint.: also of animals, tame, gentle; taurus, Ov.: also seq. accus.; e. g. mitior animus, i. e. animo, Hor.: also seq. dat.; e. g. hostibus, Ov.: penitentia, Tac., towards those who repent. N.B. Mite, adv.; see MITE.

MITIUS, MITISSIME. See MITE.
 MITUSCULUS, a, um. (from compar. mitior) *Somewhat more gentle*; Cæl. Aur.

MITRA, Æ. f. (μίτρα) *A covering of the head, worn especially by women*; Ov.: hence Clodius, when he went in women's clothes to the solemnities of Bona dea, had on a mitra; Cic.: it was also worn by fashionable young men and fops; Lucr.: Virg.: and so, a kind of cap; Virg. Æn. 9, 616. It probably consisted of a wide band which covered the head in the form of a cap or hood, and was fastened by other bands under the chin: some suppose it to have been a kind of hat: it was formerly worn by the Lydians, Phrygians, Arabians, &c., and so also by men.

MITRATUS, a, um. *Having on a mitra*; Plin.
 MITRULA, Æ. f. i. q. Mitella; Solin.

MITTO, misi, missum. 3. (from meo; prop., to cause to go) I. *To let a person or thing go, to cause to go, to give free course to any thing*; also simply, to let, as, to let a thing into the river; equum per ignes, Hor.: curas ex animo, Liv., to dismiss from the thoughts: exercitum inermem, id.: hostem e manibus, or de manibus, id.: equos (in public games), Ov.: quadrigas (in public games), Liv.: or, curvas, Hor.: mittitur ex oppido, Cæs., he is suffered to leave the town: mitte me, let me go, do not hinder me from going, Plaut.: aliquid (e vinculis), Liv.: aliquid ad mortem, Cic.; or, morti, Plaut., to cause to be killed, or, to kill: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic., sheds, casts, &c.: aliquid in negotium (business), id., i. e. to give him something to do with business: se in aliquid, id., to rush upon, attack: se in federa, Virg., to enter into or make: legiones sub jugum, Cic.; or, sub jugo, Liv., to make to pass under the yoke: In suffragium, id., to send to vote, send to the poll: iudices in consilium, Cic., to send the judges to deliberate upon a matter, concerning which they were afterwards to give their votes: lars sub titulum, to put up a house for sale or hire.

II. *To leave alone*; ceterum, Hor.: aliquid, Ter.: thus also, facere aliquid missum, Cic., to let go, let alone.

III. *To omit, pass over, cease, give over*; aliquid, Cic.: Liv.: de re, Cic.: also seq. infin.; id.: seq. quod; id.: thus also, missum facere aliquid, for mittere, id.: also, to slight, neglect, take no trouble concerning a thing; missos facere honores, id.: mittere means also, to cease from, give up, end; odium, Liv.: timorem, Virg.: certamen, id.: thus also, facere aliquid missum, Ter. IV. *To dismiss, discharge, dissolve, disband*; Liv.: thus also, missum facere aliquid, Auct. B. Afric.: uxorem missam facere, Suet., to put away, repudiate: feminam mittere, Plaut.: senatum, Cæs.: also, pretorium, Liv.: lictores,

Cic. V. *To set at liberty, discharge, release*; Liv.: hence, manumitto; see MANUMITTO: thus also, missum facere, Cæs.: Nep. VI. *To let or cause to go out from itself or another*; sanguinem, Cels.: and aliquid, id., to let blood, bleed: and fig.; provinciae, Cic., i. e. to plunder: flos, to blossom, flower, put forth flowers, Plin.: thus also, folium, id.: radices, Colum., to take root: vocem, Cic., to utter: thus also, orationem, Cæs.: hence, to give, show; signum, a sign, symptom; timoris, id.: sanguinis, Lucr., to have the appearance of blood. VII. *To send to a place, send away, despatch*; legatos aliquid, Cæs.: Cic.: mittere, absol., for mittere legatos, as the Gr. ἀποστέλλω, Nep.: aliquid aliquid auxilio, Cæs.: literas ad aliquem, Nep.: or, aliquid, Cic.: misi, qui diceret, for misi aliquid, qui, &c., Cic.: thus also, missum facere, Pompei. in Cic. Ep.: also followed by an infinitive for a supine; misit orare, Ter.: hence, I. Of countries that produce certain things in abundance, to produce, yield: India mittit ebum, Virg.: tura nec Euphrates, nec miserat India costum, Ov. 2. *To send to, give, inspire*; aliquid mentem, Virg. 3. *To send word to, to inform* (sc. epistolam or nuncium), whether by word of mouth or by letter (πιστολάδιον); Curio misi, ut—haberetur, Cic., have written to him: thus also, aliquid aliquid, Cic. ad Div. 1, 8: aliquid salutem, Ov.: Brutus ad me misit, Cic.: cf. Gronov. ad Liv. 35, 29, et supra s. v. LITERA. 4. *To occasion, make, cause*; funera Teucris, Virg. VIII. *To hurl, throw, cast*; pila, Cels.: tormenta, id.: hastam, Ov.: panem, Phaedr., to throw or give bread, Hor.: also, to throw, cast, precipitate; se in aequas, Ov.: aliquid ex aere, Ov.: in foveam, Liv. IX. Fig. i. e. *To put, set, lay or place in or on*; manus ad arma, Sen.: pira in vasculo, Pallad.: fert missos patella cibos, i. e. brought, placed upon. X. Fig. i. e. *To fall*; rosam, Ov. N. B. Misti, for misisti, Catull.: mittin', for mittisne, Plaut.

MITULUS. See MYTILUS.
MITULUS. See MYTILUS.
MÏRUS versus. (μῆτρος στῆχος) *An hexameter that has for the last foot an iambus instead of a spondee*; Terentian. Maur.

MIXTARIUS, MIXTIO, MIXTURA, MIXTUS, &c. i. q. MISTARIUS, MISTIO, &c.
MNA. f. i. e. mina; Plin.: See MINA.
MNEMOSÏNON or -UM, i. n. (μνημόσυνον) *A memorial*; Catull.

MNESTER, Æris. m. (μνηστής) i. q. Procius; Hygin.
MNEVIS, Idis. m. *A sacred ox worshipped by the Egyptians*; Plin.

MÖBILIS, e. (for mobilis, from moveo) I. *Movable, easy to be moved*; turris, Cic.: oculi, id.: mobilior fervor, id.: mobilissimus ardor, id.: hence, res mobiles (with the lawyers), *movables, chattels, not fixtures*; Pand.: hence, *loose, not firm*; dens, Plin. II. *Movable, pliable, flexible, easily excited*; ætas, Virg.: gens, Liv.: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, id. III. *Rapid, quick, nimble*; ingenium, Vitr., versatility of talent: sum pedibus mobilis, Plaut.: rivi, Hor.: venti, Ov. IV. *Inconstant, changeable, unstable, fickle*; ingenium, Sall.: homo, Cæs.: Quiritis, Hor.: animus, Cic.: populus, Nep.: caduca et mobilia hæc esse duxi, Cic.: mobilior ventis, Calp.

MÖBILITAS, Ætis. f. (mobilis) I. *Movableness*; Cic.: lingua, id., volubility, rapidity: equitum, Cæs., i. e. rapidity, or prop., the power of being able to fight at different places: animi, Quint., versatility of talent: hence, *looseness*; as of the teeth, Plin. II. *Fickleness, inconstancy, changeableness*; hominis, Cic.: fortuna, Nep.: ingenii, Sall.

MÖBILITER. adv. *Movably, with motion, quickly*; palpitate, Cic.

MÖBILITO, Ære. (mobilis) I. *To render moveable*; Lucr. II. *To render quick*; aliquid, Cæcil.

MÖDERABILIS, e. (moderor) *That can moderate or govern itself, moderate, temperate*; Ov.

MÖDERAMEN, Inis. n. (moderor) I. *That by which any thing is governed or managed*; as, a rudder, helm, Ov.: hence, *a governing, managing*; eorum, Ov.: rerum, of the state, id. II. *A means of moderating or mitigating*; Cod. Theod.

MÖDERAMENTUM, i. n. (moderor) i. q. Moderamen; Gell.

MÖDERANTER. adv. *With moderation*; Lucr.

MÖDERATE. adv. *With moderation, moderately, temperately*; Cic.: Liv.: moderatus, Cic.: moderatissime, id.

MÖDERATIM. adv. i. q. Moderate. *With moderation, moderately, temperately*; Lucr.

MÖDERATIO, Ænis. f. (moderor) I. *Moderation*; e. g. in anger and other passions, in eating and drinking, &c.; populi, Cic.: animi, id.: dicendi, in speaking, id.: also of the weather, heat or cold, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 35, i. e. moderatens, temperatens. II. *Regular arrangement, regularity*; numerorum, Cic.: rei familiaris, id.: continentie, id. III. *Government, regulation*; mundi, Cic.

MÖDERATOR, Æris. m. (moderor) I. *One that moderates any thing, observes a proper measure or causes it to be observed, a moderator*; neque moderator affuit, Tac.:

hence, II. *One that regulates, directs, or governs a thing, a governor*; diorum, Cic.: arundinis, Ov., a fisherman: eorum, id., a charioteer: juvenata, a tutor, Mart.: exercitus, Tac., a general: navis, i. e. a steersman, Ov.

MÖDERATRIX, icis. f. (moderator) I. *She that moderates or tempers any thing*; sibi moderatrix fuit, Plaut., she has set a pattern of moderation: commotionum, Cic. II. *A female ruler, governess*; materie, Cic.: factorum, id.: officii, id.

MÖDERATUS, a, um. adj. (modero) *Moderate, that keeps or observes due measure, regular, properly arranged or constituted, of persons and things*; senex, Cic.: mores, id.: convivium, id.: otium, id.: oratio, id.: doctrina, id.: ventus, id.: moderator, id.: moderatissimus sensus, Planc. in Cic. Ep. Of persons it may sometimes be rendered, *Virtuous, sober*; cf. Hottinger. ad Ecl. Cic. p. 109.

MÖDERO, Ævi, ätum, Ære. i. q. Moderor. I. *To moderate, tame*; voci, Plaut.: aliquid, Pacuv. II. *To regulate, manage, direct*; ita res moderetur, Pand.

MÖDEROR, ätus sum, äri. (modus) I. *To fix or set a measure to a thing*; non vivum homini, sed vino homines moderari solent, Plaut. II. *To put a measure to, to moderate, tame*; iræ, Liv.: odio, id.: lingue, Plaut.: animo et orationi, Cic.: fortunæ suæ, Liv.: animos in secundis, id.: gaudium, Tac.: duritiam legum, Suet.: pretia, id.: cursui, Tac., to sail slowly: hence, to spare; moderatus est religioni suæ in testimonio dicendo, Cic.

III. *To manage any thing properly, to regulate, manage, rule, govern, guide*; equum, Lucr.: Cæs.: se, Cic.: oratio sibi ipsa moderetur, id.: consilia officio, id.: omnia, id.: res rusticas, id.: navim, id.: maria, id.

MÖDESTE. adv. I. *With measure or moderation, moderately, temperately, discreetly*; Cic.: Hor.: partes modeste distraxerat, Tac., i. e. with moderation; where others explain it, gradually, by degrees: modestissime vivere, Varr. II. *Modestly*; Cic.: Ov.: modeste Romam venire, Cic., with moderate intentions or views: modestus, Quint.

MÖDESTIA, æ. f. (modestus) I. *Moderation in one's desires*; Cic.: fig.: hiemis, i. e. modesty, Tac. II. *Moderation in one's behaviour, modesty, discreetness, decency*; Cic.: Nep.: Liv.—Synon. Modestia is modesty so far as one does not assume to one's self more than is rightly his due, opp. licentia; pudor, when one will do nothing that is not in strict accordance with the feeling of honour; verecundia, so far as a person shows to others the regard and esteem which seems to be due to them from him. III. *A proper behaviour in all things, a doing every thing at the proper time and place, according to the ideas of the Stoics*; Cic. Off. 1, 40. IV. *Shamefacedness, shame*; Stat.: hence, propriety, decorum; modestia parcere, Sall. V. *Moderate or mean ability, mediocrity*; et ille (Tiberius) varie dissebat de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, Tac., i. e. of his mean ability, weakness.

MÖDESTUS, a, um. (modus) I. *Moderate in one's desires, temperate, modest*; homo, Cic.: oculi, Ov.: mores, Cic.: modestior epistola, id.: homo modestissimus, id.: sermo, Sall., i. e. decent conversation. II. *Gentle, that moderates his anger, mild, calm, dispassionate*; ordo, Cic.: non modestior ero, id. III. *Kind towards others*; mendicis, Plaut. IV. *Honest, virtuous, of an orderly life, sober, discreet*; videas dolere modestos, Cic.: ingenui parum modesti, Quint.: servitia, Tac.

MÖDIÄLIS, e. *Containing a Roman modius*; Plaut.
MÖDIÄTIUM, Ænis. f. (modius) *A measuring by Roman modii*; Cod. Just.

MÖDICE. adv. I. *With proper measure or moderation, facere, Cic.: agere, id.: dicere, id.: spernere, Liv.: ferre, Cic., i. e. with moderation, i. e. gently. II. In a proper manner*; ut iis modice utantur, Cic. III. *Moderately, i. e. very little*; minæ modice me tangunt, Cic.: vinosus, Liv.: locuples, id. IV. *On a small scale*; pictus, Vitr.

MÖDICUS, a, um. (modus) I. *Moderate, temperate*; having or keeping a proper measure; homo, Cic.: modico gradu ire, Plaut.: severitas, Cic.: potiones, id.: Andromache, Ov., i. e. of a moderate size: hence, *moderate in behaviour, modest*; Sall. II. *Of a tolerable size*; corpus, a book, Cic. III. *Middling, moderate, ordinary*; genus dicendi, Cic.: oculi, Plin.: equus, Tac., in middling condition: amnes, id., not deep, shallow. IV. *Bad, mean, small, little*; pecunia, Cic.: tempus, Quint.: laus, Tac.: acervus, Hor.: Græcis hoc modicum est, Cic., not frequent; thus also, seq. genit.; e. g. virium, for viribus, Vell., of middling strength: thus also, originis, Tac.: hence, Modico, *In a short time*: modico ante, a little before, id.: modico secus progredi, id., to go a little farther.

MÖDIFICATIO, Ænis. f. (modifico) *A measuring of a thing*; versus, Gell.

MÖDIFICATOR, Æris. f. (modifico) *One that gives the proper measure to a thing, one that measures and duly manages it*; perilus, Apul.

MÖDIRICO, ävi, ätum, Ære. (modificus) I. *To measure*

duly or properly: hence, *Modificatus*, a, um; e. g. *verba, Cic.*: *membra, id.* II. *To set a measure, moderare*; e. g. *corpora modificata, Apul.*, i. e. *temperata*.
Modificor, átus sum, ári, i. q. *Modifico*. I. *Trans. To measure*; *Gell.* II. *Intrans. To moderate, set a measure*; *desideris, Apul.*: in *re, id.*, i. e. *to keep a measure, moderate one's self*.
Modificus, a, um. (*modus* and *facio*) *Measured*; *Auson.*

Modimpérator, óris, m. *for mod imperator. One who prescribes the quantity to be drunk at an entertainment, the master, steward, or director of a feast*; *Varr.*

Modiólus, i. m. (*dimin. of modius*) *A small measure*; hence, I. *A small drinking-nessel*; *Pand.* II. *A bucket on the wheel of an hydraulic machine*; *Vitr.*: thus also, *modioli gemelli, id.*, of a forcing pump. III. *The case or box of the rope of a catapulta ballista*; *Vitr.*

IV. *The nave of a wheel*; *Vitr.*: there were also *modioli* in an oil-press, *Cato*. V. *A kind of surgical instrument, a trepan*; *Cels.*

Modium, i. n. *for modius*; *Cato*.

Modius, i. m. I. *A Roman measure, used chiefly for the measurement of corn*: it is frequently rendered, *bushel*, but seems to have been about an English *peck*: it contained sixteen *Sextarii*, or the sixth part of a Greek *Medimnus*; *tritici, Cic.*: *salis, id.*: *modio nummos metiri*. Hor., of a very rich person: hence, *pleno modio, Cic.*, with full measure, i. e. abundantly. N.B. *Gen. Modium, for modiorum, Cic.* II. i. q. *Tertia pars iugeri*; *Pallad.*

Modo, adv. I. *Only, but*; *vide modo*, see only, *Cic.*: *sine modo*, only allow, *Ter.*: *qui modo scire curaverit, Cic.*, only, i. e. *namely*: *si modo, id.*, only if, i. e. *provided that, id.*: *dum modo, or dummodo, id.*, only; see *Dummodo*: also *without dum*; e. g. *modo ne turpitudin sequatur, id.*: *modo ut, &c.*, only that, &c.: *modo ut vita suppetat, id.*—*Synon.* *Modo*, only, expresses a subjective judgment or decision, limitation, or definition: *tantum, so much, only so much (and no more)*, extensive and intensive; and hence it is used with numbers; *solum, alone, only (not in common with others)*, exclusively, in this single case: *non nisi, only in this supposed case (containing an hypothetical judgment or decision)*: *duntaxat, to speak properly, strictly speaking (never used in comparative propositions, but in adverbial clauses with sed it might be used)*: *tantummodo* and *solummodo* (the latter only in later writers) are used in such a manner that the principal words *solum* and *tantum* are in some degree limited by *modo*, but only, only so far as: cf. *Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 39, 6*: hence, *modo non, almost, nearly, Ter.*: *modo signifies especially, Only, i. e. alone, simply, merely, and, so, non modo, not only, not simply, not merely*: sometimes followed by *sed (verum) etiam (quoque)*, and sometimes not; in the latter case it may be variously rendered, *not even, not to say, to pass over, &c.*: *nullum dictum, non modo factum interessit, Cic.*, i. e. *to say nothing of an action: non modo plura sed pauciora, id.*: *num me fessellit, non modo res, verum dies? id.*: *non modo timet, verum etiam fert, id.*: also, when *ne*—*quidem* precedes, *non modo* may be rendered, *not to say, &c.*; *ne sues quidem id vellit, non modo ipse, Cic. Tusc. I, 38*, not even sows wish this, to say nothing of himself. N.B. *From non (nullus, nemo, &c.) modo non, the Romans frequently omitted the latter non, when followed by sed vix, and especially by ne quidem; ut non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficienter, Liv.*: *non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit, Cic.*, not only not to do: *non modo quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem, id.*: but the ancients also frequently said, *non modo non, sed ne quidem*; e. g. *non modo non patricium, sed ne civem quidem, Liv.*: *non modo non mortuus, sed ne natus quidem, Cic.*: *modo signifies, only, i. e. simply, merely*, also in other instances; *delectationem modo habere, id.*: see *Benecke* on the use of *non modo non* and *non modo*, *ad Cic. Cat. I, 3, p. 39*.

II. *Of time. I. Only, i. e. lately, a short time since*; *Cic.* N.B. Also of a space of several days, weeks, and years; *modo hoc malum in remp. invasit, Cic. Off. 2, 21*, i. e. *not long since*, by which, however, as *Gronovius* supposes, must be understood about sixty years: *modo Lutatio, &c., Liv. 22, 14*, a short time since, i. e. *twenty-five years ago*. 2. *Now, just now, but this moment*; *advensi modo? Ter.*, i. e. *now*, but this moment. *Modo*—*modo, Now—now, at one moment—at another*; *modo ait, modo negat, Ter.*, at one time he says yes, at another, no: *modo hoc, modo illo modo, Cic.*: *et modo, and then again, another time (in narration)*, *Propert.*: *et modo—et modo, sometimes—sometimes*; *Propert. I, 15 (14), 3, sq.*: sometimes it is repeated more than once; *modo subacti, modo domiti, modo multati, Cic.*: also, for one *modo* another word is sometimes used; *modo—interdum, Sall.*: *sepe—modo, id.*: *modo—tum autem, Cic.*: *modo—modo—tum, id.*: *modo—nunc, Ov.*: *modo—aliquando, Tac.*: *modo—nonnumquam, Suet.* N.B. The last syllable is long, *Cic. N. D. 2, 42, ex Arat.*—*Synon.* *Non modo, not only, proceeds from less to greater; non tantum, from greater to less; non solum, leaves it*

undetermined which is the greater. Cf. *Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 6, 8*.

Mödülabilis, e. (*modulor*) *That can be sung, or played upon a musical instrument*; *Marc. Cap.*

Mödülämen, inis, n. (*modulor*) *Melody, harmony, euphony*; *Gell.*: *Macrob.*: *Sidon.*

Mödülämentum, i. n. i. q. *Modulamen*; *Gell.*

Mödüläte, adv. *Measurably; according to measure, in time, harmoniously*; *canere, Cic.*: *modulatus, Gell.*

Mödülätio, ónis, f. (*modulor*) I. *A regular or proportionable measure, regularity, proportion*; e. g. of a building, &c.: *operis, Vitr.*: *incedendi, Gell.*, i. e. a walking or marching to time. II. Especially in music and poetry, *measure, modulation, inflection, melody, harmony*; *genera modulationum tria, Vitr.*: *pedum, Quint.*: *vocis, id.*, melodiousness, *harmonia*.

Mödülätor, óris, m. (*modulor*) *One that measures by rule or proportion*; *vocis et cantus, Colum.*: hence, *modulator, Hor.*, a musician.

Mödülätrix, icis, f. (*modulator*) *She that measures, manages, or directs any thing by rule*; *Ter.*

Mödülätus, a, um. I. *Part of modulor*; see *MODULOR*. II. *Adj. In due measure, harmonious, melodious, musical*; *sonus, Plin.*: *verba, Ov.*: *oratio modulatur, Gell.*: *modulatusissimus tibiurum aut fidium cantus, Flor.*

Mödülätus, us, m. i. q. *Modulatio*; e. g. *canorus, Sen.*, i. e. *music, a playing on the guitar*.

Mödülor, átus sum, ári. (*modulus*) I. *To measure by a certain standard, to measure*; *Gell.*: hence, *to manage or regulate properly*; *Plin.* II. *Fig. To measure, perceive harmony*; hence, I. *To dance to any thing*; *sonum vocis pulsu pedum, Liv.* 2. *To sing or play any thing (on an instrument)*: *carmina, Virg.*: *lyram, Tert.*: also, *to compose*; *cantus, Calp.*: also *passivè*; *modulata carmina, Suet.*: *barbitos modulatus alcuu, i. e. ab aliquo, Hor.*—See also *MODULATUS*, a, um.

Mödülus, i. m. (*dimin. of modus*) I. *A measure, that by which any thing is measured*; *Suet.*: *homo moduli bipedalis, Hor.*, two feet high: *metiri se suo modulo, id.*, to measure himself by his own standard, and so, to be content with his own condition. II. In architecture, *A small measure used in measuring columns, a module*; *Vitr.* III. In aqueducts, *The conduit-pipe connected with a reservoir, into which the other smaller pipes are inserted*; *Frontin.* IV. *A measure of tones or syllables by time, a musical note, melody, rhythm*; *Plin.*: *Gell.*

Mödüs, i. m. I. *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured or directed*; *modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr.* II. *The measure of a thing, i. e. its size, length, quantity, circumference*; *agri certus modus, Cæs.*: *modus agri, Plaut.*; *Hor.*, a piece of land: in *eundem modum musti adijcere, Colum.*, a quantity equal to that of must: *hæstæ modum duplicavit, Nep.*: *superare humanarum virium modum, Liv.*: *modus gætaniarum, i. e. the quantity of things to be carried, Apul.*: hence, I. *Measure, i. e. the right proportion of a thing, a measure that should always be observed*; *modum adhibere rei, Cic.*, to use measure in a thing, i. e. *not to be immoderate: modum habere rei, id.*; or, in *re, Liv.*, to observe a measure: *sine modo, without measure, immoderately, Sall.*: *extra, or præter modum, beyond measure, immoderately, Cic. Marc. I, 2*. In music, *Measure or time*. Of verses, *The rhythmical succession of feet with the necessary cæsurae according to the different metres*; *Hor. Sat.*: hence, *modi, time, tune, music*; *saltare ad tibicinis modos, Liv.*, to the music: *flebilibus modis concinere, Cic.*: *fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor.*, of lyric poetry. III. *A measure, i. e. bound or limit*; *facere modum sumtibus, Liv.*, to set bounds to: *modum imponere magistratui, id.*: *habet ista ratio (rûl) quendam modum, Cic.*: *quis erit sævire modus? Stat.*: *modum lugendi facere, Cic.*: *modum statuerè, or constitucere, rei alcuu, id.*: *modus vitæ, Propert.*, the fixed end or term of life, *τὸν βίον τέλος*. IV. *A measure, prescription, rule*; in *modum venti, Liv.*, according to the direction of the wind: *allis modum pacis ac belli facere, id.*, i. e. *to give laws*. V. *A way or manner*; *concludendi, Cic.*: *hominis occidendi, id.*: hence, *modo, in modum, ad modum, seq. genit. or adj.*, is frequently rendered, *like, as, or, in the manner of*; *servorum modum, Liv.*, after the manner of slaves, like slaves: in *vitiandis modum, id.*: *hostilem in modum, Cic.*, in a hostile manner, like enemies: *mirum in modum, Cæs.*: *ad modum fugientium, Liv.*: *humano modo peccare, Cic.*: *tali modo, Nep.*, in such a manner: *quocunque modo, Propert.*, in every way, under all circumstances: *quovis modo, according to one's pleasure, after the impulse of one's will, imperare, Propert.*: *nullo modo, Cic.*, by no means: *ad hunc modum, after this manner, to this effect, Cæs.*: *omni modo, Cic.*, by every method, i. e. *earnestly: aliquo modo, id.*, in some measure: *quodam modo, id.*, in a certain measure: *thus also, majorem in modum, id.*, very much: *omnibus modis, in every possible manner, Ter.*: also, completely, entirely, altogether;

miser sum, id.: multis modis, very much, Ter.: Cic. VI. Modi verborum, *moods*; Quint.

MŒCHA, æ. f. (mœchus) *An adulteress*; Hor.

MŒCHIA, æ. f. (μοιχεία) *Adultery*; Tert.

MŒCHIMŒNIUM, i. n. (mœchus) *Adultery*; Laber.

MŒCHISSO, ære. (μοιχίζω, from μοιχός) *To commit adultery with any one*; aliquam, Plaut.

MŒCHON, átus sum, ári. (mœchus) *To commit adultery*; Hor.

MŒCHUS, i. m. (μοιχός) *An adulterer, fornicator*; Ter.: Hor.

MŒNE, is. n. (allied to munis) *The wall of a town*; Enn.: we usually find the plural MŒNIA I. *The walls of a town*; Cic.: Nep.: hence, any thing by which a place is enclosed, walls, exterior circumference; navis, Ov.: mundi, Lucr.: cœli, Ov.: theatri, Lucr. II. *A town, city, or the buildings of a town or city*; mœnibus ípsis intra mœnia nulla pernicies comparatur, Cic.: mœnia triplici circumdata muro, Virg. III. *A dwelling, habitation*; Ditis, Virg., i. e. palace; where we must at the same time regard the place as the residence of the shades below.—Synon. Murus signifies a wall considered as a structure of stones, bricks, carth, and mortar, and when parts of the whole are named: mœnia is a wall as a means of safety and protection; hence also, buildings or a town.

MŒNERIA. For muncra; Lucr.

MŒNIA, ium. I. *A wall*; see MŒNE. II. For munia. I. *Service*; Plaut. 2. *Service, i. e. burden, tax*; Plaut.

MŒNIO, ivi, itum, ire. The old form for munio; Plaut.

MŒRA, æ. f. (μοίρα) *Fate*; Sidon.

MŒREO, MŒREOR, MŒROR. See MŒREO, &c.

MŒRUS. For murus; Lucr.: Virg.

MŒSTE, MŒSTIFICO, MŒSTITER, MŒSTITIA, MŒSTITUDO, MŒSTO, MŒSTUS. See MŒSTE, MŒSTIFICO, &c.

MŒLA, æ. f. (μύλη) I. *A mill*; Cic.: Ov.: Colum.: mola aquaria, Pallad.; or, aquæ, Cod. Just., a water-mill: also on board ships, Liv., i. e. a hand-mill. II. *Mole, Millstones*; Vitr. III. *Sacrificial meal, i. e. meal mixed with salt, which was strewn on the victim*; called hence, mola salsa, Plaut.: Hor.: also simply, mola, Cic. It was also used for the purposes of witchcraft or enchantment; Virg. Cf. Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 200.

MŒLARIS, c. (mola) I. *Of or belonging to a mill*; lapis, Plin., a millstone: hence, Molaris, sc. lapis, *A millstone*, is used gen. for, a large stone; Virg.: Ov. II. *That serves for grinding*; Molares (sc. dentes), *The jaw-teeth, the grinders*; Juv.

MŒLARIUS, a, um. (mola) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with a mill or with grinding*; asinus, a mill-ass, i. e. one that turns a mill, Varr.

MŒLENDARIUS, a, um. i. q. Molarius; e. g. asina and metá, Pand.

MŒLENDINARIUS, a, um. i. q. Molarius; e. g. metas, Amnian.; Molendinarius, *A miller*; Inscript.

MŒLES, is. f. I. *A mass, i. e. a heap or body of huge bulk or weight*; e. g. of the confused chaos, Ov.: hence large buildings, dams, and fortifications, especially large blocks of stone, trunks of trees, and even old ships (cf. Suet. Claud. 20), and other heavy bodies which were sunk into the sea as a foundation for the agger (dam) to rest upon, were called moles; e. g. mole lapidum a mari disjunctus, Cic., dam: pontibus ac molibus, Liv., dams: moles oppositæ fluctibus, Cic., dams. The difference between moles (the foundation in the sea), and agger (the dam), becomes quite clear from the passage, Curt. 4, 2, 8, jamque paululum moles aquam eminebat, et simul aggeris latitudo crescebat: and thus moles frequently signifies, *A dam*; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: especially one made in the sea in order to preserve the fish in tempestuous weather; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34: thus also of, large buildings; extractæ moles, Cic.: regiæ moles, Hor.: moles propinqua nubibus, id.: insanæ substructionum moles, Cic., i. e. immense buildings: also, a sepulchral mound; ingenti mole sepulcrum imponit, for, ingentem molem sepulcro, Virg.: again, moles belli, large military engines used at sieges; reflectis vineis aliaque mole belli, Liv., where the agger et turris in particular are to be understood: molibus oppugnata urbem, Virg.: it may be rendered, *preparations for war, for sieges, &c.*: tota belli mole secururus, Tac., i. e. with the whole army and its appurtenances: majore mole bellum parare, Liv. II. *A burden, i. e. trouble, difficulty, labour, pains*; majore mole pugnare, Liv.: minor moles fuit, id.: transveham non magna mole, Liv., without great difficulty: tantæ molis erat, Virg., so much pains it cost, &c.: hence, *trouble, distress, calamity*; major domi exorta moles, Liv. III. *Weight, greatness, vastness*; exercitus, Liv.: imperii, id.: invidia, Cic.: mali, id.: pugna; Liv.: clipei, Ov.: also, *violence, vehemence, fury*; ruit mole sua, Hor.: also, *night, power, strength*; juvenatæ, Sil.: Herculeæ, id. IV. *A crowd, mass, multitude, compact body, lump*; curarum, Tac.: moles jacta, Ov.: densa ad muros mole feruntur, Virg.

MŒLESTE, adv. *With trouble*. I. *To one's self*; ferre, Cic., to take ill, bear unasily, be displeased at; thus also, molestius ferre, Cic.: and, molestissime ferre, id. II. *To others, i. e. in a troublesome or unpleasant manner*; Quint.: Gell.: Curt.: scribere, Aug. ap. Suet., i. e. unintelligibly.

MŒLESTIA, æ. f. (molestus) I. *Trouble felt by a person, chagrin, disappointment, irksomeness, uneasiness, misfortune, inconvenience*; fasses habent molestiam, Cic., have, occasion: habeo illam molestiam, quod, &c., id.: molestiam ex re trahere, id., to be troubled: capere, id.: alicui aspergere, or exhibere, id.; or, afferre, Ter., occasion: molestia means also, *that which inconveniences a person*; molestia in facie, Plin., spots. II. *Trouble occasioned to others, an offence*; elegantia diligens sine molestia, Cic., which does not offend others.

MŒLESTO, ære. (molestus) *To incommode or trouble a person*; aliquem, Petron.

MŒLESTUS, a, um. (moles) I. *Troublesome, causing trouble, inconvenient*; provincia, Cic.: alicui esse molestum, id.: labor, id.: nihil molestius, id.: arrogantia est molestissima, id. II. *Forced, affected, labour'd; veritas, Cic.: verba, Ov.: dialectos, Tit. ap. Suet., i. e. unintelligible: molestissimus exactor Latini sermonis, Suet., too affected in a strict regard to the Latin language.*

III. *Tunica, Mart., the troublesome coat*; it was made of inflammable materials, and persons condemned to the flames were obliged to put it on. IV. *Difficult*; separatio, Pand. V. *Injurious, dangerous*; otium tibi molestum est, Catull.

MŒLETRINA, æ. f. (molo) *A mill*; Cato.

MŒLLE, is. n. (mola) *Any thing that is used for turning a mill*; Cato.

MŒLIMEN, inis. d. (molior) *A great exertion of strength in order to accomplish any thing, an attempt, effort, endeavour, preparation*; Lucr.: Ov.: Liv.

MŒLIMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Molimcn; e. g. motam scde sua parvi molimenti admiculis, Liv., i. e. by assistance of machines of little power: co minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, Liv., required the less pains.

MŒLINA, æ. f. (molinus) *A mill*; Amnian.

MŒLINUS, a, um. (mola) *Belonging to a mill*; saxum, Tert., a millstone.

MŒLIO, ire. 4. for molior; Frontin.

MŒLIOR, itus sum. 4. (moles) I. *Intrans. To exert one's self or one's powers, to set one's self in motion, to endeavour, strive to effect any thing*; dum moluntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter.: agam me ipse et moliar, Cic.: erat insula, in quam gladiatores navibus molientes, Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac.: paulum adversus præsentem formidinem molitus, id., after a short struggle with: pompa moliebatur, Apul.: hence, *to go away, depart, or, to endeavour to go away or depart*; molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv.: quadam naves, dum moluntur a terra captæ, id. II. *Trans. To set in motion with effort, or by exerting one's self*; bipennem in vites, Virg., to strike, &c.: ancoras, Liv., to weigh anchor, hoist anchor: terram, Virg.; Liv., to dig, plough, cultivate: portam, Liv.; or, fores, Tac., i. e. to break open, to open: corpora ex somno, Liv., to rouse from sleep, to endeavour to rouse: habenas, Virg., to guide: hence, 1. *To throw, cast, hurl*; fulmina, Virg.: ignem, id., sc. at the enemy. 2. *To remove, displace*; montes sedæ sua, Liv.: objecta onera, id. 3. *To endeavour to remove*; obices, Liv.: fig., *to endeavour to impair*; fidem, credit, Liv. 4. *To undertake, make, or do, especially, with exertion, pains, or trouble*; aliquid cum labore, Cic.: viam, Virg., to make: animum, Ov., to make, acquire: opera, Colum., to labour: laborem, Virg., to undertake: nulla opera, Cic., to make or do nothing: iter, to continue, pursue, Virg. 5. *To undertake, set about, intend, design, sc., to do, to procure or obtain, any thing*; quid ille in præda molitus sit, Cic.: nihil est quod moliare, id., your undertaking is in vain: alicui calamitatem, id., to endeavour to bring into: alicui insidias, id., to lay snares: defectionem, Liv.: triumphos, to endeavour to obtain: hence with an infin., *to undertake, attempt, endeavour*; mundum efficere molientiæ dæ, Cic. 6. *To endeavour or strive after a thing, to aim at, procure to one's self, endeavour to obtain*; regnum, Liv.: alia præsidia, id. 7. *To excite, raise, occasion, make*; hæc sunt in animis judicium molendi, Cic.: moram, Virg.: morbos, id.: facultatem vorandi, Cels. 7. *To build, make, erect, construct*; muros, Virg.: arcem, id., to erect, or, to lay the foundation of; ædem, Flor.: locum, Virg., to prepare. 8. *To put one thing before another for a defence*; ad molientium citella, &c., Liv.

MŒLIOR, ðnis. f. (molior) I. *A putting a thing in motion*; agri, Colum., a ploughing, a digging. II. *An undertaking or attempting any thing with pains or trouble*; rerum, Cic. III. *A tearing out, demolishing*; valli, Liv.

MŒLIOR, ðris. m. (molior) *One that undertakes or attempts a thing, an author, beginner, founder, builder, maker, framer*; mundi, Cic.: ratis, Ov.: rerum novarum, Suet.

MŒLIOR, ðris. m. (molo) *A miller*; Pand.

MOLITRIX, icis. f. (molitor) *She that undertakes, at tempts, or begins*; Suet.

MOLITUS, a, um. I. With a long i; see MOLIOR.

II. With a short i; see MOLO.

MOLLEO, ěre. (mollis) *To be soft*; Theod. Prisc.

MOLLESCO, ěre. (molleo) I. *To become soft, lose its hardness*; Ov. II. *To become soft, fig. i. e. to grow gentle or tame*; Lucr.: Ov. III. *To become effeminate or unmanly*; Ov.

MOLLICELLUS, a, um. i. q. Mollicululus; Catull.

MOLLICINA, æ. f. (mollis) *A kind of soft garment*; Næv.

MOLLICŌMUS, a, um. (mollis and coma) *Having soft hair*; herbæ, Avien.

MOLLICŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of mollis) I. *Soft, tender*; Plaut. II. *Voluptuous*; versus, Catull.

MOLLIMENTUM, i. n. (mollio) *A means of mitigating*; Sen.

MOLLIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (mollis) I. *To render pliant or supple*; lanam trahendo, Ov.; and without trahendo, id., to spin: arto oleo, Liv.: hence, I. Fig. *To make flexible, to check, tame, restrain*; Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua molliabat, Cic.: iras, Liv.: impetum, id.: animos, Virg. 2. *To lighten, relieve, soften, lessen*; opus, Ov.: pœnam, id. II. *To soften, make supple*; ferrum, Hor.: ceram, Ov.: humum foliis, id.: Cererem (i. e. panem) in vino, id., to soften: humor (i. e. ice) mollitur tepefactus, Cic.: alvum, to cleanse or relax, Plin.: duritias, id.: agri molliti, Cic.: loosened: hence, I. *To make more gentle, render less disagreeable*; verba usu, Cic.: translationem, id.: clivum, Cæs., i. e. to ease the ascent of a hill by taking a circuitous path. 2. *To render milder or more mellow, to mollify*; fructus feros, Virg.: ritus, Plin.: ventos, id. 3. *To render unmanly or effeminate*; animos, Cic.: legionem, id.: vocem, to soften, Cic.: Quint. 4. *To soften, dispirit*; aliquem, Cic., to break one's heart.

MOLLIPES, ědis. (mollis and pes) *Having soft feet, soft-footed*; Cic., in poetry.

MOLLIS, ěe. (for movilis, from moveo; analogous to agilis, facilis, &c.) I. *Easily moveable, pliant, flexible, supple*; commissuræ, Cic.: internodia, Ov.: collura, Virg.: brachia, Ov., in dancing: aurum, Virg.: animus, Cic.: oratio, id.: dea mollior, Ov., more compliant or kind. II. *Soft*; litus, Cæs., i. e. of soft sand; thyrsus, i. e. bound with the leaves of the vine and ivy, Virg.: lana, Ov.: ovum, a soft egg, Cels.: mollia, an order of fishes, molluscæ, Plin.: prata, Virg.: cibus, Cels., mild: alvus, id., open, relaxed: mollia panis, Plin., the soft part of bread, the crumb, pith: arcus, Ov., unbent, unstrung: mollissima cera, Cic.: feretrum, Virg., made soft by a layer of leaves, &c.: also, *soft, tender, delicate, elastic*; genæ, Ov.: cervix, id.: viola, Virg.: manus, Ov. III. *That cannot resist, that always allows an impression to be made upon itself, unresisting, yielding, weak*; consul, Liv., i. e. too yielding: sententia, Cic.: lepus, Propert., fearful, timid; thus also, pectus, Virg.: hence, I. *Tender, i. e. weak*; anni, Ov. 2. *Tender, feeling, susceptible*; cor, Ov.: or, pectus, id.: homo mollissimo animo, Cic., very tender-hearted: os, when one easily blushes, Ov.: thus also, aures, Plin. Paneg., modest, not fond of hearing one's self praised. 3. *Soft, weak, i. e. effeminate, unmanly, voluptuous*; philosophus, Cic.: animus, Liv.: ratio, Cic.: disciplina, id.: vox, Quint.: viri molles, Liv., i. e. pathic. IV. *Soft, mild, gentle*; tactus, Ov.: odor, Plin.: zephyri, Ov.: regio, Flor.: æstas, Virg.: Euphrates mollior, Virg., more calm or gentle: hence, I. *Soothing, smooth, pleasing*; verba, Hor. 2. *Soft, easy, not difficult*; jussa, Virg.: iter, Quint. 3. *Soft, tender, affectionate, full of love*; also, *touching, affecting*; carmen, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: querelæ, Hor.: versus, Ov.: mollis versus, with the poets, frequently denotes an elegiac or amatory poem (as opposed to durus versus, an heroic poem); Propert. 1, 7, 19: thus also, molles modi, Hor. 2, Od. 12, 3. 4. *Mild*; vinum, Virg., i. e. mellow: molli brachio objurgare, Cic., soft, gentle: oratio philosophorum, id., i. e. calm, sedate, not passionate. V. *Soft, pleasant, agreeable*; umbra, Virg.: hence, mollia ridere, to laugh gently, to smile, Ov.: molliores flexus in cantu, Cic.: in mollis relata, Tac., in a milder light, extenuating, palliating. VI. *That has a gentle motion*; pilenta, Virg.: especially, *gentle, easy, having a gentle slope, not steep*; fastigium, Cæs., of gradual ascent: clivus, Virg., having an easy descent: hence, VII. *Convenient, easy*; aditus, Virg., i. e. easy access: thus also, mollissima tempora fandi, Virg.: hora mollior, Ov., more favourable. VIII. *Changeable*; nihil est tam molle, quam voluntas, &c., Cic. IX. In the fine arts, as statuary, &c., of outline and form, *Soft, pleasing*; signa, Cic.: thus also, molles imitabitur ære capillos, Hor. N. B. Molle, for molliter, Stat.: thus also, mollia; e. g. ridere, Ov.

MOLLITER, adv. I. *Pliantly*; hence, I. Fig. *Patiently, calmly*; ferre, Cic.: thus also, mollis abnuere, Liv. 2. *Feelingly, susceptibly*; pati, Sall. 3. *Compliantly*; mollis consulere, Liv. 4. *Forbearingly, indulgently, gently*; facere, Cic. II. *Softly*; nidus mollissima

substernunt, Cic.: also, *calmly*; recubans, id.: also simply, gently; molliter ossa cubent, Ov.: hence, I. *Gently, easily, agreeably*; excurrent spirantia mollius æra, Virg.: incedere, Ov. 2. *Softly, voluptuously, effeminately*; vivere, Cic. 3. *Gently, mildly, in a palliative manner*; habere populum, Tac.: interpretari mollius, id.: hence, *gently, gradually*; collis molliter assurgens; Colum.

MOLLITIA, æ. and MOLLITIÆ, ei. f. (mollis) I. *Moveableness, pliability, flexibility*; cervicium, Cic., a moving of the neck backwards and forwards. II. Fig. *Sensibility, aptness to be moved*; animi, Cic.: Niciæ, id.: naturæ, id., a feeling disposition: frontis, Pin. Ep., susceptibility, bashfulness: hence, *weakness, inability to withstand difficulties*; animi, Cæs.: or, *weakness, unmanliness, incapability of making a stern resolution, &c.*; animi, Sall.; or, of treating a person harshly; id. III. *Softness*; carnis, lanæ, lapidis, Plin.: molities quædam, Cic. IV. *Softness, unmanliness, womanly or voluptuous conduct, effeminacy*; mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic.: corporis, Justin.: particularly, *unchaste conduct*; corporis, Tac. V. *Gentleness, mildness, or, too great gentleness*; animi, Sall.; see above.

MOLLITUDO, inis. f. (mollis) I. *Moveableness of a thing, flexibility*; vocis, Auct. ad Her. II. Fig. *Aptness to be moved, sensibility, susceptibility*; humanitatis, Cic. III. *Softness*; Cic.

MOLLUSCUS, a, um. (mollis) *Soft*; nux, Plin., a kind of nut with a very thin shell: molluscum, sc. tuber, a fungus that grows on the maple tree, id.

MŌLO, uli, itum. 3. (mola) I. Intrans. *To grind (in a mill)*; molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. II. Trans. *To grind*; hordeum, Plin.: Molitus, a, um, *Grind*; Cæs.: molita cibaria, Cæs., ground corn (Gr. ἀλάττω): molitum, *that which has been ground*; Plaut.

MŌLŌCHE, or MĀLĀCHE, es. f. *Mallows, or, a kind of mallows*; Plin.

MŌLŌCHINĀRIUS, i. m. (moloche) *One who dyes with the colour of mallows*; Plaut.

MŌLŌCHINUS, a, um. (μολχίνος) *Of the colour of mallows*; Cæcil.

MŌLŌCHITES, æ. m. (μολχίτης) *A kind of precious stone of the colour of mallows*; Plin.

MŌLOSSOS or -US, sc. pes. *A poetical foot, consisting of three long syllables*; Quint.

MŌLY, ŷos. n. (μάλυ) *A kind of herb with a black root and white flower, Allium nigrum, L.; Ov.*

MŌLYBĒNA, æ. f. (μολύβδανα) I. *Lead ore*; Plin. II. *Leadwort, fleabane*; id.

MOLYBĒITIS, Idis. f. (μολυβδίτις) *The spruce of lead*; Plin.

MŌMEN, inis. n. i. q. Momentum; Lucr.

MŌMENTĀNEUS, a, um. (momentum) *Short, momentaneous, i. e. of short duration*; Tert.

MŌMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (momentum) I. *Of a short time, short, momentary*; vita, Apul.: maritus, id., who stays but a short time: cura, Pand. II. *Quick*; venenum, Apul., i. e. of a quick operation.

MŌMENTŌSUS, a, um. (momentum) *Of a short time*; rapina (of bees), Quint.

MŌMENTUM, i. n. (for movimentum, from moveo) I. Prop. *That which moves a thing*; especially, *a thing or weight which is placed in one of two evenly balanced scales, and gives it the turn*: hence fig., *that which gives a turn to, influences, or decides any uncertain thing*; weight, impulse, influence, decision, motive; rem momento suo dispensare, Cic., according to its weight: adventus hoc momenti fecit, ut, &c., Liv.: facere momentum annonæ, id.: res habent momentum, Cæs.: cave quidquam habeat momenti gratia, Cic., weight, influence: momento esse, i. e. habere momentum, id.: momenta potentia, Ov., motives: momenta Leonis (the constellation), Hor., influence: præbere momenta salutis, i. e. to further, promote, Ov.: hence, I. *Weight, importance*; momenta rerum, Cic.: leve, parvum momentum, a trifle; levi momento æstimare, Cæs., to estimate or value at a trifle: parvo momento superior, Liv., by a little: pari momento sortis, Cic.: esse permagni momenti, id.: nullus, Nep., of no weight: alieni momenti animi circumagi, Liv. 2. *A point, part*; celi, Plin.: corpus orationis in parva momenta (i. e. partes) diducere, Quint.: also, *a trifle, small or minute thing*; Plin.: fig.; momenta officiorum, Cic., points, parts, or, circumstances: hence, momentum, *a point of time, space of time*; in connection with temporis it signifies, a moment, minute; with hora, the short space of an hour, inasmuch as it is comparatively equivalent to a moment: hora, Liv., i. e. the short space of an hour: Mæcenati nullo horæ momento contigit somnus, Plin., could not sleep for even a single hour: brevi horarum momento, in a few hours, Justin.: momento temporis, Liv.: and simply, momento, id., in a moment, in an instant: parvis momentis, in a short time, Cic. 3. *The circumstances of a thing*; rerum, Quint.: omnia momenta observabimus, Cic. Also, *A cause*; minimis momentis maxima temporum inclinationes, Cic., frequently spring forth from the slightest causes: e parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendit, Liv.,

great things frequently depend upon trivial circumstances: *levi momento fama pendet*, id. 4. *An addition*; Justin. 5. *A part, small part, bit*; *myrrhæ*, Plin.

II. *Motion*; *astra sua momenta sustentant*, Cic.: hence, *change, alteration*; *nullum momentum annonæ fecisset*, Liv., i. e. had caused no alteration in the price of corn: hence, *a changing or disturbing*; *levia fortunæ momenta*, id., changes: *perlevi fortunæ momento*, Cic.

MÓNACHA, æ. f. (*μοναχή*) *A nun*; Hieron.

MÓNACHICUS, a, um. (*μοναχικός*) *Relating to monks, monkish*; Justin.

MÓNACHIUM, i. n. (*μοναχίον*) *A monastery*; Cod. Just.

MÓNACHUS, i. m. (*μοναχός*, i. e. that lives alone) *A monk*; Sidon.

MÓNALITER, adv. *Alone*; Marc. Cap.: but Grotius reads *monauliter*, i. e. on a single flute.

MÓNARCHA, æ. f. (*μοναρχία*) *Monarchy*; Tert.

MÓNARH, æ. f. (*μοναρχ*) *Unity*; Macrobi.

MÓNASTERIUM, i. n. (*μοναστήριον*) *A monastery*; Sidon.: hence, *Monasterialis, e. Monastical*; id.

MÓNASTRIA, æ. f. (*μοναστήρια*) *A nun*; Justin.

MÓNALITER. See MÓNALITER.

MÓNULOS and -US, i. m. (*μόνυλλος*) *A single flute having only one pipe*; Mart.

MÓNAXON, ontis. (*μόναξον*) i. q. *Monachus*; Cod. Just.

MÓNÉDULA, æ. f. (*μόνηδα*) *A chough, daw, jackdaw* (*Corvus monedula*, L.); Plaut.: Cic. *Flacc.* 31, ed. Schütz.

MÓNELA, æ. f. (*μόνεο*) *A reminding, advising*; Tert.

MÓNFO, oi, Itum, Ære. (from *μῆνω*) I. *To remind, i. e. to bring to one's memory, to bring any thing to one's notice which would otherwise have been forgotten*; aliquem de re, of any thing, Cic.: also, *rem*; e. g. *Fabius ea me monuit*, id., ea, quæ monemur, id., res ipsa non ebat, id.: also, *rei, of any thing*; *temporis*, Tac. II.

To remind, warn, admonish, advise, say what ought to be done or left undone; followed by *ut*; Ter.: Cic.: Cæs.: or, *ne*; Ter.: Hor.: also, *sec. infin.*; Ter.: Virg.: res monet, *verber.* Sall.: i. e. circumstances admonish; also with an accusative of the thing; eos hoc moneo, Cic.: *fraudem tyranni ut moneant*, Val Fl., i. e. warn to beware: also, *seq. accus. et infin.*; Virg. III.

To say any thing to a person by way of information or instruction, to teach, inform, instruct, tell, advise; tu, vatem, tu, diva, moneo, Virg., tell me, and thus it is often used of divine inspiration; also, of forebodings, dreams, prophecies, &c.; when it may sometimes be rendered, *to inspire, impart*; velut divinitus mente monita, Liv., as if some god had inspired him: hoc moneas precor, Ov.: somnio monitus, Suet.: also of other instruction; reddebant (parvuli), quæ monebantur, Plin. Paneg.: hence, I. *To say, relate, narrate*; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 20; but here Bentley reads *movet*. 2. *To foretell, prophecy, predict, of a god, soothsayer, &c.*; Cic.: Virg.: Suet.: horrenda, Virg. IV. *To instruct by punishment, i. e. to punish, chastise*; verberare. Tac. V. *To encourage, incite*; *causæ*, Propert.—Synon. *Monere*, to advise by way of warning, and at the same time to urge on or excite, endeavouring, with a view to the future, to work upon the reason and powers of discernment; hortari, adhortari, to encourage with earnestness; of persons and things which call upon us to do any thing, and immediately address the will.

MÓNÉRIS, is. f. (*μονήρης*) sc. navis. *A ship with one bank of oars*; Liv.

MÓNÉTA, æ. f. (*μόνεο*) I. *The mint, place where money is coined*; Cic. II. *Coin, money*; Ov. III. *The stamp or dye by which money is coined*; Mart.: hence *fig.*; *communis ferat carmen triviale moneta*, Juv., a bad poem stamped with a common impression.

MÓNÉTALIS, e. (*moneta*) I. *Of or relating to the mint*; triumphiri, the three masters or directors of the mint: hence *facetè*; *monetalis*, Cic., i. e. greedy of money. II. *Coined*; *aurum*, Apul.

MÓNÉTARIUS, a, um. e. g. *monetarii, masters or directors of the mint*; Eutrop.

MÓNILE, is. n. *An ornamental band for the neck.*

I. *Of a woman*; Cic.: cf. Böttiger's *Sabina*, 2, p. 151.

II. *Of children*; Ov. III. *Of animals*; Virg.: Ov. IV. *Gen. Jewels*; e. g. *precious stones*, Apul.

MÓNIMENTÁRIUS, MONIMENTUM. See MONUMENTARIUS, MONUMENTUM.

MÓNITO, ónis. f. (*μόνεο*) *A reminding, admonishing, advising*; Cic.

MÓNITO, Ære. (freq. of *monéo*) *To remind, admonish, advise*; Ven. Fort.

MÓNITOR, óris. m. (*μόνεο*) I. *One that puts in mind of any thing, a monitor, a remembrancer*; Ter.: officii, Sall.: hence, 1. *A prompter*; Cic. *Cæcil.* 16. 2. i. q. *Nomenclator*; Cic. II. *An adviser*; *monitoribus asper*, Hor.: *fatuus*, Cic.: hence, *an overseer, superintendent*; e. g. of youth, Stat., i. e. a schoolmaster, tutor: of slaves at work; Colum.

MÓNITÓRIUS, a, um. (*monitor*) *Reminding, that serves for admonition or advice*; Sen.

MÓNITUM, i. n. (*μόνεο*) I. *Advice, admonition*; Cic. II. *A prophesying, prophecy, prediction*; Cic.: Virg.

MÓNTRUS, a, um. See MONEO.

MÓNTRUS, us. m. (*monéo*) I. *Advice*; Ov.: also, *a warning*; Val. Fl. II. *Advice of the gods by means of omens, signs, &c.*; *a sign, omen, prophecy, token, &c.*; or, *the will of the Gods, advice by an oracle, lightning, &c.*; *Fortunæ*, Cic.: *Divum*, Virg.

MÓNTRÉORIS, ótis. m. (*μόνηρεος*) *An unicorn*; Plin.

MÓNCHORHÁITEUS, a, um. (*μονοχρωμάτιος*) i. q. *Monochromatos*; Plin.

MÓNCHORHÁITOS, -on. (*μονοχρόματος*) *Consisting of one colour*; *pictura*, Plin.: *monochromata*, sc. opera, id.

MÓNCHORHOS, on. (*μόνηχρος*) i. q. *Monochromatos*. See MONECENOM.

MÓNCHORHOS, on. (*μόνηχρος*) *Of one time*; Marc. Cap.

MÓNOCLEÍOS, on. (*μόνηκλιος*) *Having only one branch or stem*; Apul.

MÓNOCENÉIOS, on. (*μόνηκνέιος*) *With one leg*; Petron. 83, 2, as Scaliger conjectures; but we ought, with Gonzalez, to read *monochromon*.

MÓNOCÓLUS, i. m. (*μόνηκωλος*) *That has only one member, or one foot*; Plin.

MÓNOCRÉPIS. (*μονοκρηπίς*) *That has only one shoe*; Hygin.

MÓNOCÚLUS, i. m. (*μόνος* and *oculus*) *Having one eye*; Gell.

MÓNÓGAMIA, æ. f. (*μονογαμία*) *A marrying only one wife, monogamy*; Tert.

MÓNÓGAMUS, i. m. (*μόνογαμος*) *One that has had only one wife*; Tert.

MÓNÓGRAMMA, átis. n. (*μόνογραμμα*) *A character containing in itself several letters*; e. g. ✠, i. e. *Christus*, Paulin. Nol.

MÓNÓGRAMMOS (-US), on. (*μόνογραμμα*) *That consists of lines or outlines*; hence, I. *Dii*, Cic., *Bodiless*. II. *Thin, lean*; Lucil.

MÓNÓLÍNUM, i. n. (*μόνολιον*) *A single string of pearls*; Capitol. 'This was the name of a necklace consisting of one string of pearls; if it had two, it was called *dilinum*. Cf. Casaub. et Saumaise ad Scriptt. Hist. Aug. 2, p. 163.

MÓNÓLITHUS, a, um. (*μόνολιθος*) *Consisting of a single stone*; Labeo.

MÓNÓLITUS, e. (*μόνος* and *lorum*) e. g. *vestes*, Vopisc., perhaps, *having a single stripe of purple*.

MÓNÓPÓDUS, a, um. (*μόνοπόδιος*) *Having only one foot*; homo, Lamprid.: hence, *Monopodium*. *A table, or small table, with only one foot*; Liv. 39, 6: Plin. 34, 3, 8.

MÓNÓPÓLA, æ. m. (*μονοπόλις*) *That has the exclusive right of selling any thing at a place, a monopolist*; Marc. Cap.

MÓNÓPÓLIUM, i. n. (*μονοπόλιον*) *Monopoly, i. e. exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing*; Suet.

MÓNÓPTÉROS, on. (*μόνοπτερος*) *That has one wing*; ædes, Vitr.

MÓNÓSTICHUM, i. n. (*μόνοστιχίον*) *A poem consisting of one verse*; Auson.

MÓNÓSTICHUM, i. n. (*μόνοστιχον*) i. q. *Monostichium*; Auson.

MÓNÓSÝLLABUS, a, um. (*μονοσύλλαβος*) *Of one syllable, monosyllabic*; *monosyllaba*, sc. verba, Quint.

MÓNÓTRIGÝLPHUS (OS), um (on). (*μονοτρίγυλλος*) *That has only one triglyph*; Vitr.

MÓNÓTRÓPHUS, i. m. (*μόνοτρόφος*) *That eats alone*; Plaut.

MÓNÓXYLUS, a, um. (*μόνηξυλος*) *That consists of a single piece of wood*; Plin.

MÓNUS, tis. m. *A mountain*; Cic.: *montes*, i. e. *Symplegades*, Ov. Met. 7, 63: hence *fig.*, *a mountain*. 1. *A large mass, quantity, or great heap*; *aque*, Virg.: *Tusculanum*, Plin., a lofty building in or near Tusculum: *montes auri polliceri*, Ter., to promise mountains of gold: for this we find also, *maria montesque polliceri*, Sall. 2. *By synecdoche or metonymy, for saxum montis*, Virg.: *montes*, for the wild animals on them; Claud.

MÓNSTRÁBILIS, e. (*monstro*) *Conspicuous*; Plin. Ep.

MÓNSTRÁTO, ónis. f. (*monstro*) *A showing*; Ter.

MÓNSTRÁTOR, óris. m. (*monstro*) *One that shows any thing*; *hospitii*, Tac.: *aratræ*, the inventor, discoverer, Virg., i. e. *Triptolemus*: thus also, *sacri*, Ov.

MÓNSTRÁTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *monstro*; see MÓNSTRO. II. Adj. *Remarkable, conspicuous, distinguished*; *hostibus*, Tac.: *nullum ob crimen, sed vestusto nomine monstratus*, id.

MÓNSTRÁTUS, us. m. (*monstro*) *A showing*; Apul.

MÓNSTRÍFER, a, um. (*monstrum* and *fero*) I. *That brings forth monsters*; *noverca*, Val. Fl., i. e. *Junio*, who prepared one monster after another for Hercules. II. *Monstrous, singular, horrid, misshapen*; *effigies*, Plin.

MÓNSTRÍFICÁBILIS, c. (*monstrifico*, from *monstrificus*) *Monstrous, rare*; Lucil.

MÓNSTRÍFICE, adv. *In a singular or monstrous manner*; Plin.

MÓNSTRÍFICUS, a, um. (*monstrum* and *facio*) *Singular in its form, kind, or quality, monstrous, strange*; Plin.

MÓNSTRÍGENUS, æ. m. or MÓNSTRÍGENUS, a, um. (*monstrum* and *gigno*) *Begetting monsters*; *fluctibus monstrigenis*, Avien.

MONSTRO, avi, atum, are. (as monstrum, from moneo)
 I. To show, point out; aliquid digno, Nep.: viam
 alicui, Enn. ap. Cic. II. To show, point out, teach,
 say, instruct, advise secretly; nunquam monstrabo, i. e.
 dicam, Ter.: tu, si quid librari non intelligent, mon-
 strabis, i. e. dicis, Cic.: res gestæ quo scribi possent
 numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. III. To show, de-
 scribe; Tac. IV. To show, bring to mind, represent;
 urbem alicui, Tac. V. To show, give notice, give to
 understand, intimate; Tac. VI. To give notice of, make
 known, order, institute, appoint, regulate; aras, Virg.:
 picula, id.: ignes, Ov. VII. To indict, accuse, im-
 peach, arraign, inform against; Tac. VIII. To say
 or advise; bene, Plaut.: and fig., to incite, instigate, urge
 on; ira monstrat, Virg. IX. To show, demonstrate,
 prove; Plin.—See also MONSTRATUS, a, um.—Synon.
 Monstrare, to point to any thing; ostendere, to show,
 bring any thing to sight.

MONSTRÖSE, MONSTRÖSUS. See MONSTROUSE, MON-
 STROUSUS.

MONSTRUM, i. n. (moneo) I. Any thing strange or
 singular, contrary to the usual course of nature, by which
 the gods give notice of evil; Cic.: hence it is frequently
 rendered, an unlucky omen; Virg.: especially, II. A
 monster, i. e. a strange, unnatural, hideous person,
 animal, or thing. 1. A monstrous person, either in respect
 of his shape; thus Polyphemus is called, Virg.: mon-
 strum hominis, Ter., a monster of a person: or in man-
 ners; monstrum mulieris, Plaut., a monster of a woman:
 foedissimum monstrum, Cic.: thus Cleopatra is called
 monstrum fatale, Hor. 2. A monstrous animal; fert
 monstra sub æquore pontus, Virg.: succinctam mon-
 stris, id., i. e. canibus, of Scylla. 3. A monstrous
 or unusual thing, circumstance, or adventure; nec
 dubiis monstris, Virg.: thus the sea is called monstrum,
 id.: the Trojan horse, id.: hence gen., any thing strange,
 unnatural, singular, &c.; any strange, unnatural, sin-
 gular appearance, a prodigy, marvel, wonder; non
 furtum, sed monstrum videbatur, Cic.: thus the ship
 Argo is called monstrum, Catull., because such a ship
 was at that time something unusual: hence, monstra
 dicere, or narrare, Cic.

MONSTRÖSE, adv. Unnaturally, singularly, strangely,
 wonderfully; Cic.

MONSTRÖSUS, a, um. (monstrum) Monstrous, strange,
 extraordinary, prodigious, unnatural; homines, Cic.
 (in behaviour): monstruosissima bestia, id., i. e. the ape:
 monstruosus, Petron.

MONTANUS, a, um. (mons) I. Of a mountain, i. e.
 found in or dwelling on a mountain; homines, Cic.:
 genus agrorum, Varr.: oppida, Virg.: cacumina montana,
 i. e. montium, Ov.: Montani, Mountaineers; Liv. 21, 32.
 II. Mountain, i. e. coming from or rising in a moun-
 tain; flumen, Virg.: sal, Colum. III. Mountainous, i. e.
 full of mountains; Dalmatia, Ov.: montana, sc. loca,
 Liv.

MONTICÖLA, æ. e. (mons and colo) An inhabitant of
 the mountains, a mountaineer; Ov.

MONTEFER, a, um. (mons and fero) That carries a
 mountain or mountains; Sen.

MONTIVUS, i. m. (mons) The god of the mountains;
 Arnob.

MONTIVAGUS, a, um. (mons and vagus) That wanders
 on mountains; fera, Lucr.: cursus, Cic.: Diana, Stat.

MONTÖSUS, or MONTÖSUS, a, um. (mons) Moun-
 tainous, i. e. full of mountains; Cic.

MONTÖULIS, e. (moneo) That serves to perpetuate the
 memory of a thing; Sidon.

MONUMENTARIUS (Monim.), a, um. (monumentum) Of,
 belonging to, or concerned with a monument or tomb;
 ceruiala, Apul., i. e. blowing near a corpse.

MONUMENTUM (Monim.), i. n. (moneo) Any thing that
 keeps up the remembrance of a person or thing, a memo-
 rial, record, monument; laudis, clementiæ, furtorum,
 Cic.: amoris, Virg.: especially, I. A building, statue,
 gallery, &c. erected for this purpose; especially when a
 name is inscribed upon it; Marii, Cic. Div. 1, 23, the temple
 erected by him: monumenta Africani, Cic. Verr. 1, 4,
 statues: majorum (Clodii), Cic. Mil. 7, 1, e. the Appian
 way: monumentum senatus, Cic. ad Div. 1, 9, the house of
 Cicero which the senate caused to be built for him: espe-
 cially, A temple; Cic. Verr. 1, 50, i. e. the temple of
 Castor. II. A monument, tomb, sepulchre; sepulchri,
 Nep.: and without sepulchri; Cic. According to Varro,
 de L. L. 5, 6, monumentum was used first of a tomb,
 from which signification all its others were derived:
 hence, A family tomb; Scipionum, Liv.: sepultus est in
 monumento avunculi, Nep. III. A writing which pre-
 serves the remembrance of a person or thing; Cic.:
 hence, monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history or
 similar writings, in which any thing is noted; id.: com-
 mendari monumentis alicuius, id. IV. A thing by
 which a person is known again, a mark, token; Ter.

MORA, æ. f. I. A delay; moram rei inferre, or
 afferre, or facere, Cic., to delay, put off, defer, keep back,
 cause delay to: thus also, interponere, id.: moliri, Virg.,
 to occasion: trahere, id., to delay: moram producere

maio, Ter., to defer: moras rumpere, Virg.; or, pellere,
 Ov.; or, corrumpere, id.; or, præcipitare, Virg., to hasten,
 make haste, not to delay: quaeris in nullo amore morum,
 Propert., i. e. your suit is readily granted: res habet
 moram, suffers delay, Cic.: but, habeo moram, I wait, or,
 I must wait: habui paululum moræ, dum, &c., Cass., in
 Cic. Ep.: thus also, esse mihi mora; e. g. tibi paululum
 esse moræ, Cic.: thus also, nihil in mora habuit, quo
 minus, &c., Vell., delayed not: esse in mora, quo minus,
 &c., to delay any thing, hinder it, Liv.: thus also, alicui,
 Ter.: or, esse mora; e. g. nuptiis, id.: hoc esse mihi
 mora, detains me, id.: per me nulla mora est, id.; or,
 nulla in me est mora, Virg., I do not hinder it: non
 mora tibi erit in me, Ter., I will not detain you: nulla
 mora est Nep., it shall immediately be done: nulla mora
 est dicere, Ov., I will say it immediately: nec mora ulla
 est, quin—ducam, Ter., I will marry immediately, will
 not defer marrying: moram mihi nullam fore, Cic., that
 I must not delay: est mora, Plaut., that detains too long,
 causes too much delay, is too tiresome: thus also, longa
 mora est, seq. infin.; Ov.: sine mora, Cic.; or, haud
 mora, Virg.; or, nulla mora (abl.), Propert., i. e. without
 delay, immediately: inter moras, meanwhile, Plin. Ep.:
 inter aliquas moras, Suet. 1. A stopping or pause in
 speaking; Cic. Or. 16. 2. A space of time, or time of
 some duration; dolor finitus est mora, Cic., by time, by
 length of time. 3. A stay at a place; Ov.: Liv. 4. Any
 thing that retards or delays, a hindrance, impediment,
 obstacle; es mora restituendæ Capuæ, Liv. 5. Diffi-
 culty; nulla mora est; see above. II. (*μῆρα*, or *μῆρα*)
 A certain part or division of the Lacedæmonian army,
 consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men; Cic.:
 Nep.

MORACIUS, a, um. Hard; nuces, Titinn. ap. Fest.

MORALIS, e. (mores) Relating to manners or morals,
 moral; philosophia pars moralis, Cic.

MORALITAS, atis. f. (moralis) Condition of or respect to
 manners or morals, morality; Macrobi.

MORAMENTUM, i. n. (moror) That which causes a
 delay, a hindrance; Apul.

MORATE, adv. Slowly; moratius, Sen.

MORATIM, adv. Slowly; Solin.

MORATIO, ðnis. f. (moror) A delay, tarrying; Vitr.

MORATOR, ðris. m. (moror) One that delays, a de-
 layer; Liv.: hence, a kind of poor advocate that only
 delays and protracts business; id.

MORATORIUS, a, um. (morator) I. Dilatory, loiter-
 ing; Pand. II. That causes delay; Cod. Just.

MORATUS, a, um. Part of moror; see MOROR.

MORATUS, a, um. (from mores) I. Having certain
 morals or manners, whether good or bad; bene, Cic.

II. Adapted to the morals or character of persons; poëma,
 Cic.: fabula recte morata, Hor., in which the characters
 are accurately drawn. III. Constituted, circum-
 stanced; venter male moratus, Ov.: disciplina bene
 morata, Colum.

MORIBUS, a, um. (morbus) I. Ill, sick; Varr.

II. That renders ill or sick, unwholesome; aër, Lucr.

MORIFER, a, um. (morbus and fero) That brings dis-
 ease; Paul. Nol.

MORBÖNIA, æ. f. e. g. abire Morboniam, Suet. A pro-
 verbial manner of speaking, Go and be hanged. However,
 in this passage (Suet. Vesp. 14) most edd. read morboviam,
 which Bremi derives from morbus and via.

MORBÖSUS, a, um. (morbus) I. Ill, sick; Cato.

II. Fig. Ill, i. e. longing, sick with desire; in aves,
 Petron.

MORBUS, i. m. I. A disease of the body; morbum
 nancisci, Nep., to catch, contract: thus also, in morbum
 incidere, or cadere, or delabi, Cic., to catch, fall into:
 thus also, implicari morbo, Cæs.; or, in morbum, Nep.,
 to catch, fall into: morbo esse, or morbo laborare, or
 morbo affectum esse, Cic.; or, confictari, Nep., to be ill:
 morbo perire, or mori, Nep.: morbum depellere, Cic.:
 ex morbo convalescere, or evadere, id., to recover from:
 morbus major, or comitialis, Cels.; or, caducus, Apul.,
 epilepsy; regius, or arquatus, Cels., the jaundice. II. A
 disease of the mind, i. e. 1. A failing or fault, especially,
 vehement desire after any thing, passion, &c.; as in
 Gr., *νόσος* and *νόστις*; Cic.: Hor.: 2. Trouble, distress;
 Plaut. III. A disease in trees, plants, &c.; Plin.

MORDACITAS, atis. f. (mordax) The power of biting or
 stinging; urtica, Plin.: thus also, of the sharp, pungent
 flavour of things; id.

MORDACITER, adv. In a biting manner; Macrobi.:
 lima mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov.

MORDAX, acis. (mordeo) I. Biting, that readily or
 easily bites with the teeth; canis, Plaut. II. Fig. That
 bites or clasps together; fibula, Sidon. III. Fig. Sat-
 irical, virulent in language; carmen, Ov.: Cynicus,
 Hor. IV. Vexatious, harassing; Hor. V. Stinging;
 urtica, Ov.: mordacior, Plin.: mordacissimus, id. VI.
 Sharp, cutting; ferrum, i. e. securis, Hor. VII. Cor-
 rosive; pulvis, Plin.: pumex, Ov. VIII. Of a sharp
 flavour, pungent; acetum, Pers.: fel, Ov.: succus, Plin.

MORDEO, mörordi, morsum, æ. e. I. To bite with the
 teeth; canes mordent, Cic.: pulex, Mart., bites, stings:

rem, into any thing, Ov.: aliquid, Enn. ap. Gell.: fremnum mordere, Cic., a proverb; see FRENUM: humum, Virg., to bite the ground, of persons slain in battle: thus also, arenas, Ov. II. *To chew*; *babula*, Ov.: hence, 1. *To eat*; *ostrea*, Juv. 2. *To expend, consume, squander*; *Laber*. III. *As it were to bite into*, i. e. to catch, snap, or clasp; e. g. of a buckle or hook; fibula mordet vestem, Ov.: vomer mordet terram, Plin.: thus also, of an arrow by which a person is hit; locus (corporis), qui mucronem (teli) mordedit, Cels.: id, quod a lino mordetur, id., i. e. where the thread enters: hence, 1. *To take fast hold of*; arbor humum mordet, Stat.: hoc morde, Sen., mark that well, impress it on your memory. 2. *Of a river, when it flows into the shore, and as it were bites into it*; rura, quæ Liris quæta mordet aqua, Hor. 3. *Of heat, cold, &c.*, *To attack, fall upon, injure*; frigora parum cautos mordent, Hor., attacks: quia oleam non mordet æstus, id. IV. *To bite at*, i. e. *express ill-will towards, to satirise, censure, attack with words*; aliquid clanculum, Ter.: aliquid dictis, Ov.: jocus mordens, a biting joke, Juv. V. *To bite*, i. e. *grieve, afflict, vex, annoy, hurt*; aliquid opprobriis, Hor.: par pro pari refero, quod eam mordet, Ter.: valde me non mordet epistolæ tuæ, Cic.: scribis, mordet te interdum, quod non simul sis, id., that it grieves you: mordet conscientia, id., to feel some stings of conscience. VI. *To bite, sting, of pungent food, &c.*; radix gustu acri mordet, Plin.: oculus, id.: hence, 1. *To corrode*; Plin. 2. *To sting*; urtica foliis non mordentibus, id.

MORDEX, icis, m. (mordeo) *A tooth*; Plaut.: Apul. MORDICATIO, ñis, f. (mordico) *A gnawing*; ventris, Cæl. Aur.

MORDICITUS, adv. i. q. Mordicus; Apul. MORDICO, ñre. (mordex) *To bite, sting, &c.*; Cæl. Aur. MORDICUS, adv. *By biting, biting, or, with the teeth, &c.*, Gr. δδάζ; articulum auferre, Cic., to bite off: cauda mordicus apprehensa, Plin.: fig.; tenere rem mordicus, to hold fast, keep fast hold of, observe invariably: verba, Cic.

MÖRE, adv. *Foolishly*; Plaut.

MÖRES, um, m. See Mores.

MÖRETARIUS, a, um. *Relating to the moretum*; Apic. MÖRETUM, i, n. *A kind of salad used in the country, and composed of garlic, parsley, rue, vinegar, oil, &c.*; Ov.

MÖRIBUNDUS, a, um. (morior) I. *Dying*; Cic.: fig.; anima, Ov.: sedes, Catull., i. e. unwholesome, deadly. II. *Mortal*; membra, Virg.

MÖRIGERATIO, ñis, f. (morigeror) *Compliance*; Afran. MÖRIGERO, ñre. i. q. Morigeror; e. g. sibi, to gratify one's desire, Plaut.

MÖRIGEROR, ñtus sum, ñri. (mos and gero) *To comply with, gratify, accommodate one's self to*; aliquid, Ter.: voluptati aurium, Cic.: servituti, Plaut., to accommodate one's self to, submit to.

MÖRIGERUS, a, um. (mos and gero) *Complying, obsequious, obedient*; aliquid, Plaut.: morigeris modis, i. e. morem gerendo, Lucr.

MÖRIO, ñis, m. (from μωριός) *A fool, simpleton*; Mart.

MORIO, or MORION, ñis, f. *A kind of precious stone*; Plin. 37, 63.

MÖRION, i, n. (μωριον) I. *An herb, of the genus Strychnis (nightshade)*; Plin. 21, 105. II. *The white mule plant of sandrake (mandragoras)*; Plin. 25, 94.

MÖRIOR, mortuus sum. 3. (mors) I. *To die*; desiderio, of ardent desire; Cic.: ex vulnere, Pollio in Cic. Ep.: ferro, Liv.: morbo, Nep.: frigore, Hor.: virgo jussa mori, i. e. interfecta, Virg.: voces morientes, of a dying person, Cic.: artus, of a dying person, Ov.: moriar, si, or ni, Cic., I will die, may I die: in studio dimetiendi celi, Cic., to spend one's whole life upon it. II. *Fig. To die, die away*, i. e. *to come to an end, pass away, vanish, lose its strength, perish*; memoria beneficiorum moriatur, Cic.: sermo, id.: lacerti, id.: hence, 1. *Of comets when they begin to disappear*; Claud. 2. *Of plants, trees, &c.*, *To wither, die away*; Plin.: segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.: thus also, of the limbs and flesh of the body, Cels. 3. *Dies moritur*, comes to an end, Plaut. 4. *Virgæ in tergo meo moriuntur*, for frangitur, Plaut. 5. *In amatory poetry*, i. q. Perire, *To be dying with love, to be desperately in love*; te complexa morientem, Propert.: alterius amore mori, Ov. Cf. Lachmann. ad Propert. 2, 4, 2. N. B. Moriri, for mori, Plaut.: Ov.: Part. 1. Mortuus, a, um, *Dead*; Cic.: also, as if dead; mortuus concidisti, Cic.: also, Mortuus, *A dead person, a corpse*; mortuum inferre in domum, id.: a mortuus excitare, id., to rouse from the dead; amandare aliquid infra mortuos, id., to send to the region of the dead, to kill: mortuo facere verba, Ter., to speak to a corpse, i. e. in vain: hence, *dead*, i. e. *as if dead, decayed, deprived of its strength*; flores, Plin., dead, withered: leges, Cic., antiquated: plausus, id., cold, faint: mare, the Dead Sea, Justin. 2. Moriturus, a, um; Val. Fl. 7, 484.

MÖRTURIO, ire. 4. (desider. of morior) *To desire to die*; Cic.

MORMYR, yris, f. (μωρυρος) *A kind of sea-fish*; Ov. 400

MÖRO, ñre. i. q. Moror; Næv.: heuce, moretur; Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

MOROCIRITES, æ, m. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, of a leek-green colour*; Plin. 37, 63, ed. Hard.; but here other edd. have merocites.

MÖRÖLÖGUS, a, um. (μωρολόγος) *That talks foolishly, a fool in speech*; morologus fio, Plaut.: sermo, id.

MÖROR, ñtus sum, ñri. (mora) I. Intrans. *To tarry, stay, delay, loiter, linger*; Cic.: Liv.: non multa moratus, Virg., without delaying long: nec plura moratus, id., without tarrying longer: hence, *quid moror?* Virg.: quid multis moror? Ter.: or, ne multis morer, Cic., i. e. to be brief, in short: hence, 1. *To stay, live, or be at a place*; Brundisii, Cic.: in provincia, id.: hic morari non potes, id.: pestem in rep. morari, id.: rosa quo locorum sera moretur, Hor. 2. *Cum aliquo*, Sen., to live, have intercourse with. II. Trans. 1. *To retard, hinder, detain, delay, make one wait*; aliquid, Cic.: iter, Ov.: impetum hostium, Cæs.: reditus, Hor.: hence, nihil moror aliquid, prop., I do not detain any one, i. e. I let him go, he may go: this was a form used by the consul when he dismissed the senate; nihil amplius vos moramur, Capitol., i. e. you may now go home: hence fig., *to let a person alone, let one off from a charge*; Sempronium nihil moror, Liv., as for me he may go home: magistrum equitum, id.: thus also, negativit, se Gracchum morari, id. Also seq. infin., e. g. inferre bellum, Cic.: also seq. quo minus; e. g. nihil moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam, Liv., i. e. I will resign without delay: non moror, quo minus redeat, id., I have no objection, do not hinder it: moratus nemo sit, quo minus abeat, id. 2. *To care for, mind, and so, i. q. Curare*; e. g. nullo morante, Liv.: hence, nihil moror.

¹ *I do not care for, do not trouble myself about, value it not, it is nothing to me, I do not want it*; vina, Hor.: officium, id.: thus also, nec dona moror, Virg. ² *I will not*; seq. infin.; Plaut.: nihil moror, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104, no, I do not grant it. ³ *I have no objection, am not against it*; nihil moror eos salvos esse, Anton. ap. Cic.: thus also, non moror, Ter. III. *To fix the attention of, to amuse, delight*; populum, Hor.: aures, id.

MÖROR, ñri. (from μωρος) *To be a fool*; Suet. Ner. 33, where it has a facetious double meaning; it may signify to live, and also to be a fool.

MÖRÖSE, adv. I. *Morosely, peevishly*; Cic. II. *Scrupulously, carefully*; Plin.: morosius, Tert.: morosissime, Suet.

MÖRÖSTRAS, ñtis, f. (morosus) I. *Morosity, peevishness, fastidiousness*; Cic. II. *Too great nicety*; nimia, Suet., i. e. too much elaborateness.

MÖRÖSUS, a, um. (mos, stubbornness, self-will, &c.) I. *Self-willed, difficult to please, captivus, morose, peevish*; Cicero usually joins it with difficilis; homo, id.: canities, Hor., peevish old age. II. *Fastidious, over-nice, particular*; morosior circa corporis curam, Suet. III. *Stubborn, obstinate, grievous*, of things without life; morbus, Ov.: cupressus natu morosa, Plin., i. e. that grows with difficulty. IV. *Vexatious, disagreeable, unpleasant*; Mart.

MORPHINOS, i, m. (μωρφνος) *A species of eagle*; Plin. 10, 3, prob., the Falco Nævius, L.

MORS, tis, f. (the contracted μέγος) I. *Death*; mortem sibi consciscere, Cic., to commit suicide: obire, id., to die: occumbere, id., to go to, submit to: also, morti, Virg.: thus also, mortem optetere, Cic., to die: afferre aliquid, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep., to inflict death, to kill: thus also, inferre, or offerre, Cic.; or, aliquid dare ad mortem, Plaut.; or, morti, Hor.; or, morte afficere, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep., to inflict death, to kill: vadem ad mortem dare, Cic., to give bail: morti esse, id.; or, mortem facere, Ov., to occasion, cause: consumi morte (immiti), Tibull.; or, fungi, Ov., to die: vitam cum morte commutare, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: morte multare, to punish with death, Cic.: in morte, Virg., in or after death: honor mortis, Virg., i. e. burial. N. B. The Romans, in speaking of the punishment of death, did not always mean natural death, but frequently loss of civil liberty, or deminutio capitis; e. g. when a person loses his freedom, and is sold as a slave; thus probably it is used, Liv. 1, 44. N. B. 1. Mors sua, natural death, Sen. 2. Plur. Mortes, when several persons are spoken of; Cic.: Plin. Ep., &c.: perdere mortes, Stat., to die needlessly, as we say, to throw away your life. 3. Fig. of things, *A dying away, decay*; memoria, Plin. II. *Death*; fig., of an old man who is going to the grave; Plaut.

III. *A corpse, dead body*; mortem ejus lacerari, Cic.: hominis, Plin. IV. *Blood*; ensem multa morte receipt, Virg. V. *Death*, i. e. *that which brings or occasions death*, as, an arrow, &c.; Sil.: Stat.: inde cadunt mortes, Lucan., i. e. mortiferæ sagittæ.

MORSICATIUM, adv. *By biting the lips together*; Varr. MORSICO, ñre. (freq. of mordeo) *To bite*; hence, to press the lips together, as in kissing; Apul.: oculi morsicantes, id., ogling, amorous eyes.

MORSIUNCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of morsus) I. *A biting*; Apul. II. *A biting with the lips*, i. e. a kiss; Plaut.

MORSUM, i. n. (mordeo) *A bit, small piece; e. g. of wool, Catull.*

MORSUS, a, um. See MORDEO.

MORSUS, us, m. (mordeo) I. *A biting, a bite; avium, Cic.: serpentis, id., a sting: morsu petere, Sil., to bite, of dogs.* II. *An eating, when performed by biting or with the teeth; Virg.* III. *Sharpness or acridness of flavour, pungency; acetii, Mart.: thus also of the nettle, a stinging; Plin.* IV. *A biting, corroding or consuming; as, of rust on a sword; Lucan.*

V. *A biting, fig., of envy, i. e. a malicious attack; Hor.: morsus famæ depellere, Sil., the attacks of defamation.* VI. *Of the mind, i. e. grief, vexation, pain, &c.; curarum, Ov.: libertatis intermissæ, Cic.: quasi morsum doloris, id., bite, sting.* VII. *That with which a person bites, i. e. a tooth, or, the teeth; vertere morsum in Cererem, to eat, Virg.: morsu tollere, Plin.: hence fig., a tooth; ancoræ, Virg.: also, the thing or place in which a buckle, javelin, knife, &c. sticks; Sil.: morsu roboris, Virg., the cleft of the tree in which the javelin of Æneas had lodged.*

MORTALIS, e. (mors) I. *Mortal, i. e. subject to death; animal, Cic.: hence fig., mortal, i. e. perishable, that comes to an end; inimicitia, Cic.* II. *Mortal, human, of man, earthly; mucro, Virg.: vulnus, id., inflicted by the hand of a mortal: conditio vite, Cic.: opera, Liv.: acta, Ov.: nec mortale sonans, Virg., her voice did not sound like a human voice: mortalius, Plin.: Mortalia, Human affairs, things belonging to mankind; Virg.: hence, mortalis, Lucr., a person, man, human being: mortales, especially and usually in connection with multi, omnes, cuncti, mortals, men; Cic. This is rare in Cicero, but frequent in Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus.* III. *Fatal, bringing death; crimen, Cyprian.*

MORTALITAS, âtis. f. (mortalis) I. *Mortality; mortalitatem explere, to die, Tac.: fig., perishableness; Plin.: quasi non omne, quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequatur, Cic.* II. *Mortals, i. e. mankind; Curt.; Plin.* III. *Death; Pand.*

MORTALITER, adv. *Mortally; Augustin.*

MORTARIÖLUM, i. n. (dimin. of mortarium) *A small mortar; Æm. Mac.*

MORTARIUM, i. n. I. *A mortar; Cato: Colum.* II. *A place or vessel in which mortar is mixed; Vitruv.*

III. *Mortar; id.* IV. *A hollow space in the shape of a mortar; as, round a tree; Pallad.*

MORTIFICUS, a, um. (mors) I. *That has died through disease; ovis, Varr.: volucres aut pisces, id.* II. *That is of cattle which died naturally, or carrion; Varr.*

III. *A term of reproach among common people, Carrion; Plaut.* IV. *Fig. Dead; caro, Sen.: clavus, Plin., a corn, wart. N. B. Urnas reorum mortificas, Prudent., i. e. sepulcræ reorum.*

MORTIFER, or MORTIFĒRUS, a, um. (mors and fero) *That brings or occasions death, deadly, fatal; Cic.: Virg.*

MORTIFĒRE, adv. *Fatally, mortally; Plin. Ep.*

MORTIFĒRUS, a, um. See MORTIFER.

MORTIFICATIO, ðnis. f. (mortificatio) *A killing, death; Tert.*

MORTIFICÖ, äre. (mortificus) *To kill; Tert.*

MORTIFICUS, a, um. (mors and facio) *Killing, deadly; Tert.*

MORTUALIS, e. (mortuus) *Relating to a dead person or corpse: Mortualia, I. Sc. carmina, a funeral song sung by women called prævæ; Plaut. 2. Sc. vestimenta, mourning clothes; Næv.*

MORTUARIUS, a, um. i. q. Mortualis; e. g. glossarium, Gell., a dictionary containing words without meanings; said of persons who attend to words and not to things.

MORTUÖSUS, a, um. (mortuus) *Death-like; Cæl. Aur.*

MORTUUS, a, um. See MORIOR.

MÖRÖLA, æ. f. (dimin. of mora) *A short delay; Augustin.*

MÖRÖLUS, a, um. (dimin. of morus) *Somewhat black, dark-coloured; Plaut.*

MÖRUM, MÖRUS. See MORUS, a, um.

MÖRUS, a, um. (from μωρός) *Footish, silly; Plaut.: also without a substantive, A fool, silly person; morus sum, id.*

MÖRUS, a, um. (for Maurus, of Mauritania or the Moors) *Dark-coloured, black; hence, I. Morum, sc. pomum, A mulberry; Ov.: also, a blackberry; id.* II. *Morus, i. f. sc. arbor, A mulberry tree; id.*

Mos, möris, m. I. *The will of a person, especially, Self-will, humour, caprice; alieno more, or, ex more alius vivere, Ter.: obediens fuit mori patris, Plaut.: nonne fuit levius (al. melius) dominæ pervincere mores? Propert., i. e. will or caprice: morem alicui gerere, to comply with, gratify, obey, Cic.* II. *Custom or usage, of persons, so far as their conduct is not regulated by law, but left to their own wills; hence, I. Manner, custom, usage, practice; mos erat, comitorum die primo pronunciare, Liv.: legi morique parendum est, Cic.: in morem venire, to come into use, Liv.: moris erat Domitiano, Tac.: aliquid in morem perducere, Cic., to bring into use: morem solvere, Liv. 2. In a moral sense, Manners, conduct,*

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behaviour, demeanour; qui istic mos est? Ter., what behaviour is that? especially in the plural, mores, when it may be rendered, morals, or, character; mores feri, Cic.: temperati, id.: suavissimi, id.: perdit, id.: severos, non modo pudicos mores induere, Plin.: praefectus morum, an overseer of the public morals, Nep.—Synon. Mores, the character of a person, produced by habit and education: ingenium, the disposition, mode of thinking, state of feeling: natura, original or innate tendency of character, native propensity. In a special sense, it signifies also, 1. *Good manners, good morals; mores et vitia, Manil.: periere mores, Sen.: or, polite or agreeable behaviour towards others; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128: or, a regular mode of life, a life governed by law; quibus (for quibus) neque mos neque cultus erat, Virg.*

2. *Bad manners, bad conduct; si per morem nostrorum liceret, Tac. We also find mores, for homo certis moribus; e. g. cum moribus notis facilius se communicarum consilia, with a man whose character he knew well, Liv. 3. A trade, profession, calling; Ter. III. Kind, nature, quality; cæli, Virg.: siderum, id.: more, ad morem, or in morem, after the manner of, seq. genit.; Cic.: Virg.: Quint. IV. A mode or fashion in dress; Justin. V. A law, precept, rule, with the poets; mores viris ponere, Virg.: regere populos pacisque imponere morem, id.: fig.; more palæstræ, Hor., i. c. precepts: ferrum patitur mores, Plin., receives laws, i. e. obeys: sine more furit tempestas, Virg., without observing any laws or rules, i. e. in an unheard-of manner: in morem, Virg., regularly, duly.*

MOSCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of mos); Cato.

MÖSTELLÄRIA, æ. f. *The house-ghost; the name of a comedy of Plautus, from mostellum, dimin. of monstrem.*

MÖTACILLA, æ. f. *The wag-tail, Motacilla alba, L.; Varr.*

MÖTÄMEN, ðnis. n. (moto) *Motion; Paulin. Petroc.*

MÖTÄTIO, ðnis. f. (moto) *Motion, or, frequent motion; Tert.*

MÖTÄTOR, ðris. m. (moto) *A mover, or, frequent mover, of a thing; Tert.*

MÖTIO, ðnis. f. (moveo) I. *A moving, motion; Cic.: hence, of a fever, an attack, paroxysm; Cels.: animi motiones, Cic., motions of the mind, a thinking, thoughts.* II. *A removing, dismissing; Pand.*

MÖTIO, äre. Freq. of moto; Gell.

MÖTIÖNCÖLA, æ. f. (dimin. of motio) *A slight motion, trembling attack of a fever; Suet.*

MÖTO, äre. (freq. of moveo) *To move, especially, to move frequently; Virg.*

MÖTOR, ðris. m. (moveo) *One that moves any thing, a mover; curarum, Mart., i. e. one that rocks a child.*

MÖTÖRUS, a, um. (motor) *Moving; hence, motorium, i. e. vis movendi, Tert.*

MÖTUS, a, um. See MOVEO.

MÖTUS, us, m. (moveo) I. *A motion, moving. I. Of the body or parts of the body; Cic.: Nep.: voluptas, quam in motu esse dicitis, Cic., consists in sensible motion, as in dancing, &c.: motus terræ, earthquakes, Curt.: motus dare, Ov., to make motions, move one's self, stir: especially of the motion of the body in dancing or performing gesticulations, gesticulation; motus dare, Liv., to gesticulate: motus Ionici, Hor., the Ionic dance: dare motus Cereri, Virg., to dance: motus palæstrici, Cic., motions of the body which were learnt at the palæstra: thus also of an orator; Cic. Brut. 66. Cf. Gestus, I. 2. Of the mind or understanding, A thinking, thought, idea; celeres ingenii motus, Cic., of the mind or feelings, emotion, sensation, affection, passion, agitation; dulcem motum afferunt sensibus, Cic.: animum, id.: also, mentis, id.: also, impulse, inclination, instinct, divine inspiration; divino concita motu, Ov.: incitato et motus, Cic., i. e. inspiration.* II. *A motion, i. e. a progress in growth; thus in vines, as Colum. 4, 28, says, there are three motus, viz., the germination, the flowering, and the ripening.* III. *A motion, movement, stirring, bustle. 1. In a good sense, i. e. when many people come together to see any thing, meet any one, &c.; magnificentissimus motus Italiae, Cic., or when any one makes preparations to depart from a place, or to undertake any thing, A moving, departure, undertaking; motus præsensit futuros (Ænce), Virg., i. e. departure, preparations for departure. 2. In a bad sense, A commotion, sudden rising, tumult, rebellion, mutiny, disturbance; Catilinae, Cic.: servilis, Liv.: populi, Cic.: novi motus ex Etruria unciarentur, Liv., disturbances: motum afferre reip., Cic.* IV. *A change, alteration; in rep., Cic.: hence, motus, i. q. Tropi, Quint.* V. *A motive, impulse, reason, cause; concilli, Plin. Ep.*

MÖVEO, mövi, mötum, äre. (from meo, to go; prop., to cause to go, make to go) I. *To move, stir, set in motion; also, to shake, jog; urnam, Virg.: and fig.; urna movet omne nomen, Hor.: i. e. move, moveri, to move itself, to move; Ov.: also intrans., movere, to move itself, terra movit, Liv.: hence, citharum, Ov.; or, fila sonantia (strings), id., to put in motion, to sound, strike: thus also, tympana, id.: ora vocalia, id., to cause to be heard;*

hence fig., of the mind and the senses, to move, touch,

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affect, make an impression on. 1. Of the mind and the senses, *To move, make an impression on, &c.*; moveri aliqua re, *to be operated upon by, to receive an impression from*; dicta nihil moverunt quemquam, Liv., made an impression on no one, affected no one, &c.: pulchritudo movet oculos, Cic., makes an impression on, charms, delights: quæ me causæ moverint, id.: regionis consuetudine movere, Cæs., I am influenced by: mens movetur, Cic., an impression is made on the mind, it notices and believes it: acute moveri, to think acutely, id.: hence, Motus, a, um, *Induced*; consilio ejus motus est, Nep.; also, movere aliquid animo, to weigh, think, ponder, consider, revolve, Virg.: and without animo; id. 2. Of the will, heart, or affections, *To make an impression on, move, affect, touch*; moverat plebem oratio, Liv.: animos judicium, Quint.: moveri pecunia, Cic., to be prevailed upon by money: movere means gen., it makes an impression on me, whether pleasant or unpleasant, or I receive an impression, take offence at, am excited, disturbed, affected, moved, &c.; moveror loci insolentia, id., the strangeness of the place makes an impression upon me: abistite moveri, Virg., be not afraid, do not fear: hence, Motus, a, um, *Moved, incited, affected, surprised, troubled, agitated, grieved, &c.*; Calypso Ithaci digressu mota, Propert.: motus precibus, Curt. 3. *To inspire, transport*; Lucan. II. *To stir, move, set in motion, i. e. to remove from its place*; membra, Hor., to move the limbs, i. e. to dance: res, quæ moveri possunt, Nep.; or, res moventes, Liv., moveable property, chattels, i. e. that may be conveyed away, as, clothes, arms, &c.: hence, 1. *Moveri, or, se movere, To stir or move one's self from a place, to stir, i. e. go*; move te oculus, Ter., bestir yourself, i. e. begone, go: istinc te non moveas, Cic.: neque se movit ex urbe, Nep.: se loco moveri non possunt, Cæs.: ranæ moveri prope aquam, Cic., i. e. go, &c.: nec vestigio quisquam movebatur, Liv., no one moved or stirred from the spot: hence, voluptas movens, Cic., consisting in exercise of the body, as, in dancing, &c.: moveri means also, to dance, with an accusative; Cyclopa, Hor., to represent a Cyclops by dancing or gesticulation: and without an accusative; Hor.: hence, movere, intrans., to decamp, set out, depart; castris, Liv.: primis tenebris movit, id., moved off (with the fleet), set sail, sailed away: ab urbe, id. 2. *Movere, To remove, convey away*; signum loco, Cic.: hostem loco, Liv., to drive away, dislodge: also, aliquem loco, from a place, post, or office, i. e. to remove, Cæs.: and fig.; aliquem loco, Cic., from an advantageous situation: again, heredes, id., to disinherit: aliquem tribu, id., to eject or expel from a tribe: thus also, senatu, id., from the senate: ex agro, id.: possessione, id.: hostem statu, Liv.; and fig.; corpus statu, Cic.: move abe te moram, let there be no delay in you, Plaut.: aliquem de sententia, or ex sententia, Cic., to divert from, make him change or give up: literam, id., to take away: in fugam, Liv., to put to flight: signa, to remove the standards, i. e. to decamp with the army, id.: thus also, castra loco, id.: and without loco, id., to decamp, march away, depart. 3. *To excite, occasion*; misericordiam, suspicionem, Cic.: sudorem, Cels., to promote: risum, Cic. 4. *To begin, commence, enter upon, undertake, go about a thing*; bellum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: coetus, Suet., to excite commotions: carmina a Jove, Ov.: cantus, Virg.: also, to make, do, perform; sacra, Val. Fl.: preces, Ov.: mentionem, Liv., to make mention. 5. *To excite a commotion*; aliquid, Liv., to undertake any thing which excites disturbance. 6. *To change, alter, and sometimes, to render uncertain or wavering*; sententiam, Cic.: fidem, Ov.: fatum, Liv.: nuptias, Ter. 7. *To incite*; ad bellum, Liv.: also, to irritate, provoke, make angry; numina Diane, Hor.: deos, Propert., to excite the anger of the gods: also, to excite; alvum, to relax, Cato. 8. *To bring, offer, present*; ferretum Jovi, Cato. 9. *To disquiet, trouble, torment, vex*; visus æstivum corpora movit, Liv. 10. *To put forth, of growing trees and plants*; ut gemmæ se moveant, Colum.: vitis movet gemmas, id.: de palmite gemma movetur, Ov.: especially of persons, to show, exhibit, manifest, express; opem artis, Ov.: deos movisse nomen, Liv., have expressed, shown their will.

N. B. Moxisti, for movistis, Mart.

Mox, adv. I. *Soon, i. e. in a short time*; se mox venturum, Cic.: quam mox? how soon? quam mox irrurum? Ter.: break we not in soon? expecto, quam mox — utatur, Cic. II. *Soon afterward, soon thereupon*; or simply, *afterward, thereupon.* 1. Of time; numero mox, Cic.: mox intra vallum compulsi, Liv.: mox ubi, &c., id.: or, mox ut, &c., Flor.; or, mox quam, &c., Pand.: after that, i. e. as soon as: mox paulo, Plin.; or, paulo mox, id., soon afterward: also, *Some time afterward, long afterward*; mox adoptatus est, Suet., sc. after eleven years. 2. Of place and situation, i. e. *In the next place, next, then*; ultra eos Dochii, deinde Gymnetes: mox Andere, &c., Plin. 3. Of value or quality; tennisimum lac camelis, mox equis, Plin. III. *A little before*; Colum. 3, 20, 4.

Mu. I. Nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut.; it is not certain whether this is merely a play on the words mu

and mutuum, or whether mu denotes, a trife. II. An interjection or exclamation of sorrow; Plaut. Fragm.

MUCCEDO, MUCCIDUS, MUCCINIUM, MUCCOSUS, MUCCULENTUS, MUCCUS. See MUCCEDO, &c.

MUCEDO (Mucedo), inis, f. i. q. Mucus; Aoul.

MUCEO, ul. 2. (mucus) *To be mouldy, fusty, or flat*; vinum mucet, Cato.

MUCECO, Ære. 3. (muceo) *To become mouldy, fusty, or flat*; Plin.

MUCHULA, æ. f. *A kind of precious stone*; Plin.

MUCIDUS (Muccidus), a, um. (mucus) I. *Mouldy, musty, flat*; Juv. II. *Slimy, mucous*; Plaut.

MUCINIUM (Muciniuum), i. n. (mucus) *A pocket handkerchief*; Arnob.

MUCOR, gris. m. (muceo) I. *Mouldiness, mustiness*; Colum. II. *Crust of wine*; Pand. III. *A moisture running from a vine and injurious to it*; Plin.

MUCOSUS (Muccosus), a, um. (mucus) *Slimy, mucous*; Colum.

MUCRO, Ænis. m. I. *The point of any thing*; falcis, Colum.: dentis, Plin.: folii, id.: also, the edge of a sharp instrument; Juv. II. Especially, *The point of a sword*; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: also, a sword itself, but especially in respect of its point; mucrones militum tremere, Cic.: mucrones stringere, Virg.: hence, a point, or, sword, fig.; tribunicus, Cic.: clensionis tua, id.: ingenui, Quint. III. *A point, i. e. extremity, bound, end*; Plin.

MUCRŌNATUS, a, um. (mucro) *Having a point, pointed*; Plin.

MUCULENTUS (Mucculentus), a, um. (mucus) *Snotty, snivelling*; Prudent.

MUCUS (Mucosus), i. m. (mungo) *The filth of the nose*; snot, snivel; Plaut.: Cels.

MUGIL, and MUGILIS, Æ. m. (μῦλος) *A kind of sea-fish, by some called the sea-mullet*; Plin.; Juv.

MUGINOR, Æl. Prob. *To trifle, dally, or delay, loiter, linger*; Cic.: also followed by an accusative, i. e. to make any thing an occasion of delaying or trifling; Plin. pref. e Varr.; but ed. Hard. has musinamur, in the same sense.

MUGIO, ivi and it. itum. Ære. (from the sound mu) *To low, bellow*; of cattle, Liv.: hence, Mugientes, *Kine*; Hor.: also of other things, *to bellow, crash, sound, bray, make a noise, thunder, roar, peal, sound, &c.*; as, of thunder, earthquakes, the sound of trumpets, &c.: mugit tuba, Lucr.: tubæ clangor, Virg.: of the earth when shaken by an earthquake, &c., Ov.: inalus (a mast), Hor.: tonitru, Lact.: tibi mugit ille sophos (σοφῆς ἰ), Mart., will cry out bravo! well done!

MUGIRON, Æris. m. (mugio) *One that bellows, a bellower*; Val. Fl.

MUGIRUS, us. m. (mugio) I. *A bellowing, lowing*; Virg.: mugitus edere, Ov.: or, dare, id.: or, tollere, Virg. II. Fig. *A bellowing, great noise*; terræ, Cic.

MULA, æ. f. (mulus) *A she mule*; Varr.: also gen., a mule; Plin.: mules were used instead of horses for drawing carriages or carrying letters: since sive mules do not bear young, hence the proverb, quam mula pepererit, Suet., i. e. euvler. N. B. Dat. mulabus, Capitol.

MULABRIS, e. (mulus) *Of or belonging to mules*; materies, Colum., the race of mules.

MULCEDO, inis. f. (mulceo) *Pleasantness, agreeableness*; Gell.

MULCEO, si, sum, Ære. (from μύλων, ἐμύλων) I. *To stroke*; barbam manu, Ov.: or, simply, barbam, Plin.: caput, Quint.: hence. II. *To appease, allay, pacify, quiet*; aquos, Ov.: tigris, Virg.: iras, id.: populum jure, Vell.: ipso mulceite, Liv. III. *To mitigate, alleviate*; dolores, Plin.: os stomachumque, id.: ebrietatem, id.: lassitudinem, id.: vulnera, Ov. IV. *To caress, fondle, flatter, delight, amuse, entertain*; puellas carmine, Hor.: aures, Quint.: fig., to charm, delight; Zephyri mulcebant flores, Ov., breathed through: volucres mulcent æra cantu, Virg., for, make it delightful: thus also, aura mulcet rosas, Propert. V. *To touch*; capillos virga, Ov.: aristas, id.: æra motu, Lucr. VI. *To move*; æthera pennis, Cic. VII. *To render sweet or lovely*; pocula succis Lyæi, Sil.—See also MULSUS.

MULCO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To beat, cudgel*; Cic.: Liv. II. *To maltreat, treat badly, handle roughly, injure*; navem, Liv.: hominem, Cic.: mulcato corpore, Tac. Also with verberibus, id.: male, Cic.: Phædr.: Suet. N. B. Mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis, Plaut. Mulcare is frequently confounded with mulctare (or multare). See Ruhnck. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4.

MULCTA, MULCTATICUS, MULCTATIO, MULCTATIVUS, MULCTO. See MULTA, MULTATICUS, &c.

MULCTRA, æ. f. (mulgeo) I. *A milk-pail*; Virg.: vacas prohibere mulctra, Colum. II. Fig. *Milk in a pail*; Colum.

MULCTRÆLE. See MULCTRARIUM.

MULCTRARIUM, i. n. (mulgeo) sc. vas. *A milk-pail*; Virg. Geor. 3, 177: other edd. have mulctralia, from mulctrale, in the same sense.

MULCTRUM, i. n. (mulgeo) sc. vas. *A milk-pail*; Hor.

MULCTUS, us. m. (mulgeo) *A milking*; Varr.
 MULGEO, sl. ctum. 2. (from μάλα or ἐμάλω) *To milk*; oves, Virg.: hence, hircos, ib., of an impossibility. N.B. The perfect is also mulxi, Lucr. 4, 206; see Forbiger in loc.

MULIEBRIS, e. (mulier) *I. Womanly, of, proper or belonging to, or proceeding from a woman*; vox, Cic.: vestis, Nep.: venustas, Cic.: injuria, i. e. to which a woman is exposed, Liv.: bellum, Cic., i. e. in the name and on account of a woman: donum, Liv., i. e. mulieris: certamen, id., i. e. de mulieribus: templum Fortunæ Muliebris, id., in memory of the women who had appeased Marcus Coriolanus: hence, Muliebræ. *II. Sc. membra*; Tac. 2. Sc. officia; Plin.: Sall. *III. Womanish, unmanly, effeminate*; animus, Eun. ap. Cic.: sententia, Cic.

MULIEBRITAS, âtis. f. (muliebris) *Womanhood*; Tert. MULIEBRITER, adv. *In the manner of a woman, womanishly, effeminately*; Cic.: Hor.

MULIEBRŌSUS, a, um. i. q. Mulierosus; Plaut.

MULIER, âris. f. *I. A woman, lady, whether married or not*; Cic.: hence, a virgin is called mulier, id.: also of animals; e. g. of horses, i. e. a mare; Plin. *II. A wife*; Hor.: virgo aut mulier, Cic. *III. Woman, i. e. coward, poltroon* (as a term of reproach); Plaut.

MULIERARIUS, a, um. (mulier) *Belonging to or concerned with a woman*; manus, Cic., i. e. sent by a woman and devoted to her.

MULIERCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin of mulier) *A woman, lady, wife, in a diminutive, affectionate, or contemptuous sense*; Cic.

MULIERCŪLARIUS, i. m. (muliercula) *A great, or too great, lover of women*; Cod. Theod.

MULIERITAS, âtis. f. See MULIEBRITAS.

MULIERŌ, âvi, âtum, âre. (mulier) *To render womanish or effeminate*; Varr.

MULIERŌSITAS, âtis. f. (mulierosus) *A great, or too great, affection towards women* (αἰδοῦσις); Cic.

MULIERŌSUS, a, um. (mulier) *Fond, or too fond, of women*; Cic.

MULINUS, a, um. (mulus) *Of or belonging to mules*; ungula, Vitr.: nares, Plin.

MULIO, ðnis. m. (mulus) *I. One that is concerned with mules. 1. One that keeps mules for letting out or for sale, a mule-keeper, mule-dealer*; Suct.: or, one that conveys persons on mules, whether he be the owner of them or not, a mule-driver, muleteer; Varr. 2. A mule-driver in the service of another person; Cæs. *II. A kind of gnat*; Plin. 11, 19.

MULIŌNIUS, a, um. (mulio) *Belonging to a mule-driver*; pænula, Cic.

MULLEŌLUS, a, um. Dimin. of mulleus; e. g. calceus, Tert.

MULLEUS, a, um. Perhaps, *Of a red or purple colour*; calceus, Vopisc.: or, calciamenta mullea, Plin., shoes of red leather, worn in the time of the republic only by the three chief magistrates, viz. the consul, prætor, and curule ædile.

MULLUS, i. m. *A mullet, barbel, Mullus barbatus, L., a kind of fish very much esteemed*; Cic.

MULŌMĒDICINA, æ. f. *The veterinary art, farriery*; prop. only as concerns mules, since these animals served in the place of our horses; Veget.

MULŌMĒDICUS, i. m. (mulus and medicus) *A surgeon for mules, with us, a veterinary surgeon, farrier*; Veget.

MULSEUS, a, um. (mulsum) *I. Sweet, sweet as honey*; sapor, Colum. *II. Sweetened with honey*; aqua, Colum.

MULSERA, æ. f. (mulgeo) *A milking*; milk; Calp.

MULSUS, a, um. (from mulceo, μάλα, allied to ἐμάλω and μέλω) *I. Mixed or sweetened with, or scathed in, honey*; aqua, Colum., hydromel, i. e. water mixed or sweetened with honey: acetum, Plin., vinegar mixed with honey: thus also, lac, id.: mulsum, sc. vinum, Cic., mead, i. e. wine mixed or prepared with honey: hence, mulsum acetum, Seren. Samm., vinegar mixed with honey. *II. Sweet as honey*; pîrum, Colum., the name of a kind of pear, perhaps, honey-pear; fig.; dicta mulsa, Plaut., sweet, lovely words: mea mulsa, id., a term of endearment, my love, my sweetheart, &c.

MULSA, or MULCTA, æ. f. *I. Any punishment consisting in loss or detriment*; e. g. 1. In being obliged to abstain from wine; Plaut. 2. In the loss of cattle; Varr. 3. Of money, *A fine, amercement*; multam dicere, Cic., prop., to dictate, appoint, name; or, ptere, id., or, irrogare (said of the plaintiff or a tribune of the people), id., to propose a fine of a certain sum: certare multam, i. e. de multa, Liv., to contend (pro et contra) whether the sum mentioned should be imposed as a fine: thus also, multæ certatio, Cic.: aliquem multa et poena multare, id.: multam committere, id., to deserve, incur: multa erit Venci, id. *II. Multa gravis prædibus Valerianis, Cic.*, perhaps, pecuniary loss, or, a fine: the whole passage is obscure.

MULTANGŪS, a, um. (multus and angulus) *Polygonal, multangular*; Lucr.

MULTATICIUS, or MULCTATICIUS, a, um. (multo) *Of or proceeding from fines*; pecunia, Liv., fine-money: thus also, argentum, Liv.

MULTATIO, or MULCTATIO, ðnis. f. (multo) *A punishing in or with respect to any thing*; bonorum, Cic.

MULTESIMUS, a, um. (multus) *One of many, and so, small*; pars, Lucr.

MULTIBIBUS, a, um. (multus and bibo) *That drinks much*; anus, Plaut.

MULTICAVATUS, a, um. (multus and cavatus) *That has many cavities made in it*; Varr.

MULTICAULIS, e. (multus and caulis) *That has many stalks*; Plin.

MULTICAVUS, a, um. (multus and cavus) *Having many cavities*; Ov.

MULTICIUS, See MULTITIUS.

MULTICOLOR, ðris. (multus and color) *Many-coloured, having many colours*; Plin.

MULTICOLORUS, a, um. (multus and color) *Having many colours*; Gell.

MULTICOMUS, a, um. (multus and coma) *Having much hair*; fig.; flammæ, Paul. Nol.

MULTICUPIDUS, a, um. (multus and cupidus) *That desires much*; Varr.

MULTIFACIO, or MULTI FĀCIO, ðci. actum, ðre. *To value, esteem highly, make much of*; Plaut.

MULTIFARIAM, adv. *In many sides or in many places*; Cic.: Liv.

MULTIFARIE, adv. *I. At many places*; panis multifarie et e milio fit, Plin. *II. In different manners, differently*; Solin.

MULTIFARIUS, a, um. *Various, different, multifarious*; Gell.

MULTIFER, or MULTIFĒRUS, a, um. (multus and fero) *That brings forth much, fruitful*; Plin.

MULTIFIDUS, a, um. (multus and findo) *I. Cleft into many parts*; Ov.: Liv. *II. Divided into many parts*; Mart.: hence, manifold, diverse; Val. Fl.

MULTIFLUUS, a, um. (multus and fluo) *Flowing copiously*; Juven.

MULTIFŌRĀBILIS, and MULTIFŌRĀTILIS, e. (multus and foro) *Having many holes, foraminous*; Apul.

MULTIFŌRIS, e. (multus and foris) *Having several doors, entrances, openings, or holes*; Plin.

MULTIFORMIS, e. (multus and forma) *I. Having many forms or shapes*; homines, Sen., i. e. having various fluctuating characters: nuces, Colum.: qualitates variae et quasi multiformes, Cic. *II. Manifold, various, different, of different kinds*; animalium partus, Plin.: artes, Gell.

MULTIFORMITER, adv. *In several manners, variously*; Gell.

MULTIFŌRUS, a, um. i. q. Multiforis; Ov.

MULTIGĒNERIS, e. (multus and genus) *Various, of several kinds*; Plaut.: also, multigenum, for multorum generum, ib.: we find also, Multigenus, a, um; e. g. multa hæc et multigena, Plin.

MULTIGĒNUS, a, um. (multus and genus) *Manifold, multigenous*; Lucr.

MULTIGRĒNUS, a, um. (multus and grumus) for tumidus, e. g. fluctus, Læv. ap. Gell.

MULTIJUGUS, a, um. and MULTIJŪGUS, e. (multus and jugum) *I. Yoked many together*; equi multijugi, Liv., many horses yoked together. *II. Many together of the same kind, many, much, manifold*; literæ multijuges, Cic.: spolia, Gell.: quæstio, ib.

MULTILAUDUS, a, um. (multus and laus) *Much praised*; Ammian.

MULTILICIUS, a, um. (multus and licium) *Consisting of many threads or strings*; Vopisc.

MULTILOQUUM, i. n. (multus and loquor) *A speaking much*; Plaut.

MULTILOŪGUS, a, um. (multus and loquor) *That speaks much, talkative*; Plaut.

MULTINĒTER, tra, trum. (multus and metrum) *Consisting of several or various poetical feet or kinds of verse*; Sidon.

MULTINŌDIS, for multis modis. *In many ways or manners, variously*; Ter.: Lucr.: Nep.: it may sometimes be rendered, *very*. N.B. For it we sometimes find mult' modis; Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 3, 58, ed. Ernest.

MULTINŌDUS, a, um. (multus and modus) *Manifold, various*; Liv.

MULTINŌDUS, a, um. Apul., and MULTINŌDIS, e. Colum. (multus and nodus) *Having many knots*.

MULTINŌMINIS, e. (multus and nomen) *Having many names*; Apul.

MULTINŪBENTIA, æ. f. (multus and nubo) *A marrying several persons, polygamy*; Tert.

MULTINŪBUS, a, um. (multus and nubo) *That marries several persons*; Hieron.

MULTINUMMUS, or MULTINUMUS, a, um. (multus and nummus) *That costs much money, dear, expensive, costly*; Varr.

MULTIPARTITUS, a, um. (multus and partitus) *Divided into many parts, manifold, various*; Plin.

MULTIPĒDA, æ. f. (multus and pes) *I. A millepede,*

l. q. Millepeda; Plin. II. *A measuring rod, staff for measuring with; Hygin.*

MULTIPES, *edis.* (multus and pes) *That has many feet, multipede; Plin.*

MULTIPLEX, *icis.* (multus and plica) I. *That has many folds; as, the stomach, Cic. II. Fig. Concealed, hidden, sly; ingenium pueri, Cic. III. Having many turnings or concealed places; domus, Ov. IV. Manifold, i. e. having many parts; lorica, Virg. cortex, Plin.: causa, Quint. (opp. simplex). V. Copious, abundant, much, many; fetus, Cic.: folia, Plin.: hence, that shows itself in several ways or in various respects; vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vell.: also, in a bad sense, that is sometimes of one opinion, sometimes of another; that behaves to a person sometimes in one manner, sometimes in another, fickle, inconstant, changeable; natura (Catinæ), Cic. Cœl. 6: animus, Cic. VI. Manifold, various, different; genus orationis, Cic.: ratio disputandi (Socratis), Cic., i. e. to speak pro and contra of all things; bellum, Liv., carried on in various ways. VII. Extensive, large, great; spatium loci, Lucr.: multiplex quam pro numero damnus est, Liv., as a comparative, is a greater, &c.: also, that affords much occasion or materials for any thing; provincia multiplex ad suspiciones, Cic.*

MULTIPLICABILIS, *e.* (multiplico) *Manifold; Cic.*
MULTIPLICATIO, *onis. f.* (multiplico) I. *A making manifold or increasing; Colum. II. A multiplying; Vitr.*

MULTIPLICATOR, *oris. m.* (multiplico) *One that multiplies; Paul. Nol.*
MULTIPLICITER, *adv.* *In manifold or various manners; Quint.*

MULTIPLO, *avi, âtum, âre.* (multiplex) I. *To multiply, increase, enlarge; as allorum, Cæs.: usuras, Nep.: regnum Eumenis, Liv.: gloriam, Cic.: domum, to enlarge, extend, Cic. II. In arithmetic, To multiply; Colum.*

MULTIPOTENS, *tis.* (multum and potens) *Of great power, very mighty; Plaut.*

MULTIRADIX, *icis.* (multus and radix) *Having many roots; Apul.*

MULTIRAMIS, *e.* (multus and ramus) *Having many branches or boughs; Apul.*

MULTISCIUS, *a, um.* (multum and scius) *That knows much; Apul.*

MULTISONORUS, *a, um.* (multum and sonorus) *That sounds loudly; Claud.*

MULTISONUS, *a, um.* (multus and sonus) *That sounds loudly; Mart.*

MULTITUS, or MULTICIUS, *a, um.* is used of certain soft robes, finely wrought; synthesis, Tert.: multita, sc. vestimenta, Juv. The etymology and precise meaning of the word are uncertain.

MULTITUDO, *inis. f.* (multus) I. *A multitude, great number; hominum, Cic.: beneficiorum, id.: navium, Nep. It often denotes, The majority, the mass; cf. Herzog ad Hirt. B. G. 8. 7. II. A multitude, great number of persons; Cic.: Cæs.: Nep. III. The crowd, i. e. commonly, people; imperita, Cic.: multitudines, separate crowds of people; Sall. IV. Numerus multitudinis, Varr.: and simply multitudo, id., i. e. numerus pluralis in grammar.*

MULTIVAGUS, *a, um.* (multum and vagus) *That wanders about much; avis, Plin.*

MULTIVIDUS, *a, um.* (multus and video) *That sees much; Marc. Cap.*

MULTIVIRA, *æ. f.* (multus and vir) *That has had many husbands; Minuc. Fel.*

MULTIVIA, *a, um.* (multus and via) *Having many ways; circuitus, Apul.*

MULTIVOLUS, *a, um.* (multus and volo) *That wishes or desires much; Catull.*

MULTIVORANTIA, *æ. f.* (multus and voro) *Gluttony; Tert.*

MULTO, or MULTOTO, *avi, âtum, âre.* (multa) I. *To punish with any thing, especially when the punishment consists in a loss or deprivation; vitia hominum damnis, ignominis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte, Cic.: populos stipendio, id., to sentence them to pay: aliquem exsilio, Liv.: also with multa, pœna, Cic. II. To punish in any thing, i. e. deprive of any thing by way of punishment; aliquem pecunia, Nep., to fine him a sum of money: parte agri, Liv.: or, agris, Cic.: sacerdotio, Suet.: Antiochum Asia multarunt, Cic.: also without an ablative; hujus consilia esse multata, id., punished, but with the notion of loss: thus also, fig.; voces iniquitate operis, Colum., to torment. N.B. 1. Multari, for multare, Suet. Aug. 21. 2. With a dative to the question, 'on whose behalf?' 'for whose benefit?' Veneri esse multatum, Cic., bound to give up his property in favour of Venus. III. Miserias, Plaut., to endure.*

MULTO, *adv.* is the ablative of multum. See MULTUS.

MULTOTIES, *adv.* *Many times, often; Justin.*

MULTUM, *adv.* See MULTUS

MULTUS, *a, um.* (prop. part. of molere, i. e. to increase); Comp. Plus (neut.), and plur. plures, a; Superl.

Plurimus, a, um. I. Multus, a, um. 1. *Many, many in number, numerous, several, frequent; multi viri, Cic.: multus verbis, diffusively, id.: also simply, multi, many (persons); multi alii, Ter.: also without alii, many others, Suet.: also, multo hominum, Plin.: thus also, multæ arborum, for arbores, id.: Multa, Many things, much; nimis multa, Cic.: also, Multo means, The many, the multitude, the crowd; una e multis, Virg.: we also find the singular; multa victima, for multæ victimæ, Virg.: multa carne, Cic.: multus sudor, id.: multo labore, id.: multa supellex, Nep.: sol multus, Plin.; Suet., a warm sun. And thus frequently with the poets.*

N.B. (1.) Multi. (*οἱ πολλοί*) *The many, the crowd, i. e. ordinary or common people, not superior to any others, the populace; unus de multis, Cic.: orator e multis, id.: una e multis sit tibi, Ov., i. e. not better than others: numerarer in multis, Cic., among the ordinary or common orators: thus also, multæ, of women, Acc. (2.) Multum, Much, or, a great part: multum diem processerat, Sall.: in multum diem, until late in the day, Liv.: hence, Multo, By much, much, far; with comparatives and verbs of exceeding; multo plura, Nep.: multo pauciores, Cic.: multo minus, id.: multo magis, id.: multo ceteros gloria antecesserunt, Nep.: thus also with anteverire, Ter.: anteponeere, Cic.: thus also with præstat, it is better, Sall.: with malle, Cic.: also with a positive; multo maligna, for, multum or valde, Ter.: also with particles denoting distinction or difference; as, multo secus, far otherwise, Cic.: multo aliter, Nep.: also with infra; Plin.: and with superlatives, to increase their force, for longe; e. g. multo formosissimum, Nep.: multo maxima parte, Cic.: also with ante and post; e. g. non multo post, or, postea, Cic., not long afterward: multo ante, Nep.; or, ante multo, Cic., long before: we find also, multum, for multo; e. g. non multum est majus, id.: and, for this, in multum, Plin. 10, 52: hence, Multum, *adv.* *Abundantly, very, very much, often, frequently, far, especially; superare, Cic.: non multum confidere, Cæs., not very much, not particularly: multum mecum sunt, often, frequently, Cic.: dispar, id.: desiderare, Nep.: also with diu; e. g. diu multinque, Cic.: hence, ut multum, sc. est, at most, at the highest, Mart.: multum est signifikis also, it is of great use or importance, Virg. Geor. 2, 272; also, it is common or frequently heard of; Cic.: quid multa verba? Ter., what is the use of many words? i. e. to be short, in brief: multus is frequently put for multa verba; e. g. quid multis moror? i. e. in brief, to be short: thus also, ne multa (sc. dicam, &c.), Cic.; or, ne multis (sc. morer), id., to be brief, not to make many words: also sometimes, very, very much; multa invectus, Nep.: multa gemens, Virg. (3.) Multus, a, um, for multum (neut.), or, multa (magna) pars rei; e. g. multus sanguis, much blood, Liv.: multi sudoris est, Cic., of great labour or difficulty: multus sermo, id.: ad multum diem, id., till late in the day; postquam multa jam dies erat, Liv.; or, multo die, Cæs., when a great part of the day was already past: multa nocte, Cic., late at night: multo adhuc die, whilst much of the day was still remaining, when it was still high day, Tac.: multo mane, very early, Cic.: we also find, Multus, a, um, with a subst., for multum, *adv.*; e. g. multa viri virtus multoque recurat honos, Virg., for multum (i. e. sæpe) virtus multumque (i. e. et sæpe) honos, &c. (4.) Multa opinio, Gell., i. e. multorum. (5.) Velut multa pace, Tac., as if there were a general peace. 2. *Great, large; multa pars Europæ, Liv.: operam suam multam existimare, Cic.: in tota multa jacere toro, Ov., large, taking up a great space: thus also, great, i. e. much; cura, Sall.: libertas, Hor.: multo facere, to value or esteem highly, Plaut. 3. Frequent in any thing; and often, too frequent, too much, too great; see Ocltner Ecl. Cic. p. 114. 1. Copious in speaking, diffuse, prolix; ne multus sim, Cic.: est multus in laudanda magnificentia, id. 2. That does any thing frequently; multus instare, Sall., i. e. incessantly. 3. Frequent, in respect of presence, i. e. frequently present; ad vigiliis multus adesse, Sall. 4. That is too meddling, or, that carries things too far; hence, disagreeable, unpleasant, disgusting; homo, Plaut.: Catull. II. Com. Plus, plur. plures, a. 1. Plus, More, is used as a substantive and as an adverb; plus pecunie, Cic.: virium, id.: iostium, Liv.: plus mihi deberet, Cic.: plus posse, Cæs.: plus facere, id.: non plus quam, &c., Cic., as little as; thus also, non plus animi quam fidei erat, Liv.: nihilo plus agas quam, &c., Ter.: cum matre plus una esse, id., i. e. longer: and frequently without quam, i. e. more than, above, beyond, upwards of; plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter., for plus quam, &c.: plus milles audivi, id.: plus annum obtinere provinciam, Cic.: plus mille capti, Liv.: also with an ablative for quam; e. g. plus æquo, Cic., more than just: paulo plus, Liv.; or, plus paulo, Ter., a little more: non plus duobus mensibus, Cic.: plus poscente ferent, Hor.: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus eo (sc. tempore), Ter., or more: also with an ablative, when it means 'by'; uno plus, Liv., more by one: thus also, una plures tribus, Liv.: molestum est uno digito plus habere, Cic., i. e. one finger more or over, and so,***

six. Pluris, with verbs of esteeming, buying, selling, worth, &c., means, *Higher, dearer, &c.*; *ager multo plus est*, Cic., is worth much (far) more: *scientia mihi plus est*, id.: *putare, facere, habere, or aestimare*, id., to value, esteem, or hold at a higher rate: *vendere*, id., for more: *emere*, id.: *aedificare*. Colum. N.B. (1.) Plus formosus, for formosior, Nemes. (2.) Plus tringinta annis majus est, Plaut., where plus is redundant, (3.) Plus plusque, *More and more*; *diligere*, Cic.: plus minus, Hirt.; or, plus minusve, Mart., i. e. about, prop. more or less: plus, with minus (too little) means also, *too much*; *ne quid faciam plus, quod me post minus fecisse satius sit*, Ter.: *ne quid plus minusve faxit*, id., too much or too little: also with quam; Plaut. N.B. Abl., plure; Cic. ap. Charis. 2. Plures, a. 1. *More, several*; plures, sc. homines, Cic.: *plurimum dierum*, Plin.: *ne plura*, (sc. dicam, &c.), Cic., i. e. in short, briefly: *pluribus verbis*, Nep.; or, *pluribus*, sc. verbis, Phaedr., more fully, more at length: *plura* means also, farther, longer; *morari*, Lucr.: we also find *pluria*, id. 2. *Several, i. e. more than one, various or many*; *plures enixa partus*, Liv.: *pluribus verbis rogare*, Cic. 3. *The dead*; *ad plures penetrare*, to die; Plaut. III. Superl. *Plurimus*, a, um, *Very much, most*; *præda*, Plaut.: *labor*, Hor.: *salutem plurimam dicere*, Plaut.; or *plurima salute impertire*, Ter., to make one's best respects or compliments to: we also find, *Plurimum*, *The most, or, very much*, with a genitive; *studii*, Nep.: *gravitatis*, Cic.: *plurimi* with verbs of esteeming, *very highly*; *facere*, Nep.: *esse*, Cic. Plur. *Plurimi*, æ, a, is very common: for it we find also the singular; *plurimus dicit*, Hor.: *plurima rosa*, Ov.: also, *Plurimus*, a, um, is used for *plurima pars*; e. g. *plurima Ætna*, Ov.: hence, *great, strong, thick, frequent, copious, abundantly supplied, &c.*; *plurima silva*, Ov.: *fons*, id.: *luna*, Mart., the full moon: *canities*, Virg.: *collis*, id., very great, or, for, *plurima pars collis*: *legor plurimum in orbe*, Ov.: *plurimum est jugis*, id., most frequently, very often, principally, &c.: *Plurimum* is also used adverbialiter; 1. *Very much, most, especially*; *diligere*, Cic.: *uti*, id. 2. *For the most part, commonly, generally, principally*; *Cypru vixit*, Nep. 3. *At the most, at the utmost*; Plin. N.B. *Plurimum quantum*, *Very much*; *favoris*, Flor.: *plurimum*, for the greatest part; Plaut.

MÛLUS, i. m. *A mule*; Cic.

MUNCTIO, ðnis. f. (*mungeo*) *A blowing the nose*; Arnob.

MUNDANUS, a, um. (*mundus*) I. *Of or belonging to the world, an inhabitant of the world*; Cic. II. *For mundi*; e. g. *anima*, Macrob.: *annus*, id., the great year, consisting of fifteen thousand years. III. *Heavenly*; Avien.

MUNDATIO, ðnis. f. (*mundeo*) *A cleansing, purifying*; Augustin.

MUNDATOR, ðris. m. (*mundeo*) *A cleanser, purifier*; Jul. Firm.

MUNDE, adv. *Cleanly, neatly, purely, beautifully, elegantly*; Plaut.: *Sen.*: *mundissime*, Cato: *Colum.*

MUNDALIS, e. (*mundus*, i.) *Worldly, earthly, mundane*; Tert.

MUNDALITER, adv. *In the manner of the world*; Tert.

MUNDICINA, æ. f. (*mundus*, a, um) *A means of cleansing*; *dentium*, Apul., tooth-powder.

MUNDICONS, ðis. (*mundus*, a, um, and *cor*) *Of a clean heart*; Augustin.

MUNDIPOTENS, tis. (*mundus* and *potens*) *A ruler of the world*; Tert.

MUNDITENENS, tis. (*mundus* and *tenens*) i. q. *Mundipotens*; Tert.

MUNDITER, adv. i. q. *Munde*. I. *Cleanly*; Plaut. II. *Fig. Honourably, respectfully, elegantly*; Apul.

MUNDITIA, æ. or MUNDITIES, ði. f. (*mundus*, a, um) I. *Cleanness, i. e. absence of dirt, pureness*; Plaut. II. *Cleanness, neatness, in furniture, dress, &c.*; Cic.: *Sall.*: *munditiis capinur*, Ov.: *munditiæ* (Plur.), *neatness, elegance, of buildings and furniture*; Suet. III. *Neatness in speaking, terseness*; Cic.

MUNDO, avi, atum, ære. (*mundus*, a, um) *To cleanse, make clean or neat*; Plin.

MUNDULE, adv. *Somewhat cleanly or neatly*; Apul.

MUNDULUS, a, um. (*dimin.* of *mundus*, a, um) *Somewhat clean or neat*; Plaut.

MUNDUM, i. n. for *mundus*. *An ornament for women*; Lucil. ap. Gell.

MUNDUS, a, um. I. *Clean, cleanly, i. e. not dirty, pure, neat*; *supplex*, Hor.: *cœni*, id.: *ager*, Gell.: *ne videtur mundus*, Ter.: *cubile mundissimum*, Colum.

II. *Living, elegant, neat, fine*; e. g. in dress, mode of life, &c.; expressing a great degree of elegance especially in respect of the person, Gr. *καλοειδής*; homo, Cic.: *Meander*, Propert.: *cultus justo mundior*, Liv., too great an elegance in dress. III. *Not coarse, pretty, neat*; *verba*, Ov.: *versus*, quibus nihil mundius est, Gell. IV. *Not common, superfine*; *panis*, Lamprid. V. *Ornamented, adorned with any thing*; *loca navibus mundata*, Enn.

MUNDUS, i. m. (*from mundus*, a, um) I. *Ornament*; *muliebris*, Liv.; and simply, *mundus*, Apul., of every thing belonging to the toilette, a woman's ornaments.

Cf. Böttiger's *Sabina*, 1, p. 105, &c.: hence, *An instrument, implement*; *mundus operæ messoria*, Apul., an instrument for harvest. II. *The heavens*, because they are decked with stars; *lucens*, Cic.: *arduus*, Virg. III. *The world*; Cic.: *oculus mundi*, i. e. the sun, Ov.: in *mundo*, in the world, i. e. in existence, somewhere; *esse*, Plaut. IV. *The world, i. e. its inhabitants, mankind*; Hor.: *Stat.*: also, like *orbis terrarum*, for *imperium Romanum*, Lucan. V. *A pit dug in the centre of a newly built town, into which were thrown the firstlings of fruit and of other things*; on three separate days of the year this place was regarded as the open door of the infernal regions for the departed spirits to pass through, and was called *mundus patens*; Varr. ap. Macrob. 1, 16; cf. *Plutarch. Rom.* 10, 3.

MUNERABUNDUS, a, um. i. q. *Munerans*. *That gives presents or rewards*; Apul.

MUNERĀLIS, e. (*munus*) *Of or belonging to presents*; *lex*, Plaut. *Fragm.*, i. e. by which presents to advocates were forbidden.

MUNERĀRIUS, a, um. (*munus*) *Of or belonging to presents or public exhibitions*; *libellos*, Treb. Poll., i. e. a list of gladiators: *Munerarius*, *One that gives a public show or exhibition*; Suet.

MUNERATIO, ðnis. f. (*munero*) *A presenting*; Pand.

MUNERATOR, ðris. m. (*munero*) *One that exhibits a show of gladiators*; Flor.

MUNERIGERUS, i. m. (*munus* and *gero*) *A bringer of presents*; Plaut.

MUNERO, avi, atum, ære. (*munus*) I. *To present, give*; Acc.: *beneficium alicui*, Plaut., to bestow upon. II. *To make a present to any one*; *aliquem* re, Cic.

MUNEROR, atus sum, ari. (*munus*) I. *To give, present*; *alicui commodum*, Cic. II. *To make a present to, present with*; *aliquem*, Cic.: *aliquem* re, Hor.

MUNIA, um. n. (*munis*, e) *Duties, functions of an office*; Cic.: *Hor.*

MUNICIPES, ipis. (*munia* and *capio*) I. *The inhabitant of a municipium or free town*; a *burgess, citizen*; *municipes Cosanus*, Cic., a citizen of: *municipes ejus municipii*, Pand. II. *A fellow citizen of such a town, a fellow countryman*: also fem., *a fellow countrywoman*; *municipes meus*, Cic., my fellow countryman: *amavit Glyceram municipem suam*, Plin.: hence simply, *laqueæ municipes Jovis*, Juv., bottles, the fellow countrymen of Jupiter i. e. Cretan: *vendere municipes Siluros*, id.

MUNICIPALIS, e. (*municipium*) *Of or belonging to a municipium, municipal*; homo, Cic.: *dolor*, id., i. e. *municipium*: *res*, id.: *eques*, Juv. N.B. It may sometimes be rendered, *Of a small town*; *eques*, see above.

MUNICIPALITER, adv. *In (of) a municipium*; *natus*, Sidon.

MUNICIPATIUM, adv. *By municipia*; Sidon.

MUNICIPATUS, us. m. (*municipes*) *Citizenship*; in *cœlis*, Tert.

MUNICIPULUM, i. n. *Dimin.* of *municipium*; Sidon.

MUNICIPIUM, i. n. (*municipes*) *A town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistracy, and also the right of Roman citizenship*, i. e. all the privileges of a Roman citizen, e. g. of voting in the Comitia at Rome (but this right was not enjoyed by all municipia), and offering themselves as candidates for all public offices there; a *free Roman town*; Cic.: *Nep.*

MUNIFEX, icis. (*munia* and *facio*) *One that performs service or is on duty*; e. g. a soldier; *Veget.*: *fig.*; *mamma*, Plin., i. e. suckling.

MUNIFICE, adv. *Bountifully, munificently, liberally, charitably*; Cic.

MUNIFICENTIA, æ. f. (*munificus*) *Bountifulness, munificence, liberality*; Sall.: *Suet.*

MUNIFICIUS, a, um. (*munus* and *facio*) *Not free from public taxes*; Pand.

MUNIFICO, ære. (*munificus*) *To present with*; *aliquem* re, Lucr.

MUNIFICUS, a, um. (*munus* and *facio*) I. *Bountiful, liberal, munificent*; in *indao munificum esse*, Cic.: *quid tam munificum, &c.*, id.: *opes*, Ov.: *arca*, Mart.: also *seq. genit.*; e. g. *laudis*, Claud.: *comp. munificior*, Cato: *munificentior*, Fest.: *superl. munificentissimus*, Cic. II. *That performs his office or service*; *miles*, Pand.

MUNIMEN, inis. n. (*munio*) i. q. *Munimentum*. *A fortification, bulwark, defence*; *porta*, Ov.: *ad imbres*, Virg., shelter: *horti*, Pallad., a hedge, fence.

MUNIMENTUM, i. n. (*munio*) I. *Any thing by which one protects, fortifies, defends, &c., himself, a place, or thing*; whether a wall, ditch, trench, hedge, coat of mail, fleet, &c., a fortification, bulwark, defence, rampart, protection, &c.; *fossa*, *haud parvum munimentum*, Liv.: *ut hæ sepes munimenta præberent*, Cæs.: thus *Horatius Cocles*, who kept off the enemy from a bridge, is called *munimentum*, Liv.: and the *lacernæ* are called *munimenta togæ*, Juv., i. e. protection, covering. II. *Fig. Protection*; *rati*, *noctem sibi munimento fore*, Sall.: *tecti*, Justin.: *legum*, Val. Max.

MUNIO, ivi and ii, itum. 4. (*allied to mone, mœnia*.

and the Gr. *ἀμύνω*) I. Intrans. To build a wall, to work at building a wall; unique, quod idoneum ad munendum putāre, congeneret, Nep.: thus also of constructing a wall and trench round a camp, to work at a scone, erect fortifications; milites, qui muniendi gratia vallum pectierant, Auct. B. Afric. II. Trans. 1. To build, or, to build any thing strong; moenia, Plaut. 2. To fortify, defend, strengthen, secure; to set in a strong, firm, or incalable condition, to put in a posture of defence; arcem, Nep.: locum muro, Cæs.: Alpihus Italiam muniērat natura, Cic.: castra, Cæs., i. e. to surround with a wall, trench, and palisades: domum presidii, Cic.: also gen., to secure, guard, cover, protect; hortum ab incurso hominum, Colum.: spica contra avium morsum munitur vallo aristatum, Cic.: hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniēbatur, Suet., defended, covered himself: meretricibus muniēdis, Plaut., i. e. to maintain, support: hence, 1. Fig. To protect, to put in a posture of defence or in a state of safety; munio me ad haec tempora, Cic.: imperium, Nep.: se multorum benevolentia, Cic. 2. To render passable, make; viam, Cic.; Liv.: to pave, put in a passable or good condition: rupem, Liv.: iter, Nep., to render passable, to make a path: hence fig.; viam muniē, to make or open a way; ad consulatum, Cic.: ad stuprum, id.: accusandi, id. — See also MUNITUS.

MŪNIS, i. d. (munis) Complaisant, ready to oblige; Plaut.

MŪNITE, adv. Guardedly, carefully; munitius, Varr.

MŪNITIO, ōnis, f. (munio) 1. A fortifying or strengthening a person or thing against an enemy or an injury, an erecting a strong defensive place, &c.; munitioe milites prohibere, Cæs.: oppidi, Suet.: Dyrrhachina, id., i. e. a blockade: operis, Cæs., a fortifying, erecting of fortifications. II. A making passable, e. g. by repairing, paving, &c.; viarium, Cic.: and fig.; aditum ad causam et munitionem, sc. viam, id., a paving the way, &c. III. That by which a person fortifies or protects himself or any thing against enemies or an injury; a fortification, defence, protection; urbem munitionibus sepire, Cic.: munitiones circumdare oppido, Hirt., with a line of circumvallation: incendere, Nep.: multum munitionis, id., of the wall.

MŪNITŪ, āre, (freq. of munio); e. g. viam, to make a way for one's self, Cic.

MŪNITŪR, ōris, m. (munio) One that fortifies, a fortifier; Trojæ, Ov., by means of walls: munitores means especially those who work at fortifying a camp, Liv.: also miners are so called, Liv. 5, 19.

MŪNITŪRA, æ, f. (munio) An apron, leathern apron; Augustin.

MŪNITUS, a, um. I. Part. of munio; see MUNIO.

II. Adj. Fortified, defended, safe, made passable, &c.; nihil tam munitum (est), Cic.: munitiores esse debebunt, id.: oppidum munitissimum, id.: munita via (for viæ), Lucr. 3, 497, i. e. the obstruction or defence of the teeth (similar to the Gr. *ἰσχυροὶ ὀδόντων*), the lips.

MŪNUS, ēris, n. I. An office, place, post, service; munus suum administrare, Ter.: or, munere fungi, Cic.: munus vigilarum obire, Liv., to perform: facere munus equitus, Gell.: munere vacare, Liv., to be free from military duty: honoribus et reip. muneribus perfunctus, Cic.: nullum pretermittere officii studiique munus, id.: also, habere munus, id.; hence fig., office, duty, part; tum hoc est munus, id. II. A service, favour; munere fungi, Cic., to do a service, bestow a favour: sum tui muneris, Ov., I am obliged to you, am your client: hence, the last services done to a corpse; fungi munere, Virg.: tantarum in munere laudum cingite fronde comas, id., i. e. sacrifice: hence, quo munere (sc. Orphi erga mortuum Eurýdiden) spretæ, &c., id., i. e. the service done by Orpheus in favour of his departed wife, by always bewailing her in solitude. III. A present, gift; decorum, Cic.: munus bene ponere, Liv., to make or bestow properly: nuptiale, id.: muneris, as a present: mittere aliquid alicui, Nep.: or, dare, id.; or, dare aliquid alicui in munere, Virg.: munere aliquem donare, id.: hence, 1. Munera Liberi, Hor., wine: terræ munere vesci, i. e. frugibus, Ov.: Ceresis, i. e. panis, id.: solitudinis, Cic., a present, i. e. a book written in solitude. 2. A public exhibition, especially of gladiators; munus dare, Cic.; or, edere, Suet.: declarare, or ostendere, Cic., to announce, or promise: funeris, at a funeral, id.: functus est ædificio maximo munere, id., gave a most splendid exhibition: munus populi, Suet., a show of gladiators for the people: also of games in the circus; Ov. 3. A public work or building erected for the people by an individual at his own expense; Pompeii, Vell.: hence of, the world; Cic. IV. Gen. A building; Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 3.

MŪNUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of munus) I. A trifling present; Cic. II. A small favour; Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

MŪRĒNA, æ, f. (*μύρανα*) I. A lamprey (Muræna Helena, L. ?), a kind of sea-fish of which the ancients were fond; Cic.: The best came from the Straits of Sicily; Plin. 9, 54, 79; Mart. 11, 80. They were sometimes preserved in ponds; Plin. l. c. 81. II. A black stripe or vein in the shape of this fish, mentioned as a defect in tables; Plin.

MŪRĒNŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of muræna) I. A small lamprey; Hieron. II. A kind of small chain for the neck; Hieron.

MŪRĒLIS, e. (murus) Of or belonging to a wall; herba, Cels., pellitory of the wall, called also, muralium, Plin.: pila muralia, Cæs., i. e. with which they defended themselves on the wall against besiegers: tormentum, Virg., i. e. for battering the walls: falx, Cæs., a hook used at sieges, for pulling down the walls: corona, 1. A crown given to one who first ascended the walls; Liv.: Gell. 2. The crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers; Lucr.

MŪRALIUM, i. n. See MURALIS.

MŪRĀTUS, a, um. (murus) Having walls, walled; Veget.

MURCUS, i. m. Idle, sluggish; especially, one that cuts off his thumb that he may not be a soldier, a potroom; Ammian.

MŪREX, icis, m. I. The purple fish, a kind of shell-fish with a prickly shell; Plin. 9, 60, where it is distinguished from the purpura. According to Harduin it is i. q. Buccinum. II. The blood or juice of this fish, which was used as a colour, purple, purple dye; Virg. III. The poets assign such a shell to Triton to blow upon; Ov.: also to Phorcys, Val. Fl.: these shells were also used for keeping liquids in; Mart.: and for the adorning of grottos; Ov. IV. Any thing pointed like the murex.

1. A pointed rock or stone; Virg. 2. Murices ferrei, Square iron instruments armed with sharp points which were presented every way, a catrop; Curt. 3. Probably, A bride or bit formed in the same way; Stat. Achill. 1, 221. 4. Armario muricibus præfixo, Gell., i. e. pointed irons, &c.

MŪRIA, æ, f. (*ἀλμύρις*) Salt liquor, brine, pickle; Cels.: Colum. According to Heindorf (Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 65), there were two kinds of pickle: one, dura, was merely a solution of salt and water, Colum. 12, 6; the other was a decoction of sea-water or of fresh water with salt and honey, Colum. 12, 25: especially, the pickle or brine in which turnips and other fish were salted, and so eaten with sauces; Hor.: Plin.

MŪRIĀTICUS, a, um. (mura) Pickled or lying in brine; Plaut.

MŪRICĀTUM, adv. In the shape of the murex; Plin.

MŪRICĀTUS, a, um. (murex) 1. Shaped or pointed like the murex; Plin. II. Fearful, terrible; Fulgent.

MŪRICEUS, a, um. (inurex) Belonging or similar to the murex, pointed, or, full of points or prickles, rough; lacunæ, Auson.

MŪRICIDUS, a, um. (mus and cædo) A mouse-killer, a term of reproach; Plaut.

MŪRIES, ēi, f. i. q. Mura; Cato.

MŪRIĒGŪLUS, i. m. (murex and legulus) A collector of mures; Cod. Just.

MŪRINUS, a, um. (mus) Of a mouse or mice; sanguis, Plin.: fimus, id.: pellis, id., a mouse-skin: color, mouse-colour, Colum. N.B. 1. Hordeum, Plin., a weed, a kind of wild barley: auricula, Scrib. Larg., mouse-ear, an herb. 2. Pelles murine, Justin., seem to be the skins of martens and other small furred animals.

MURMUR, ūris, n. A murmuring, murmur, humming.

I. Of persons; Virg.: Liv. II. Of any similar sound, a murmuring, humming, rustling, buzzing, &c., or, noise, sound, &c.; e. g. of the sea, Cic.: of a river, Hor.: murmur dare, to sound, Lucr.: again, of bees, Virg.: of distant thunder, id.: of the wind, id.: of a volcanic mountain, Suet.: of an earthquake, Plin.: of a lioness, a roaring, Mart.: or tiger, a growling, Stat.: of a wind instrument; e. g. of the tuba, a blast, Propert.: of a bugle, Hor.: of the tibia, Ov.: innumera aurium, Plin., a noise in the ear: contentemur murmuram famæ, Propert. MURMŪRĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Murmurans. MURMŪRING; Apul.

MURMŪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (murmuro) I. A murmuring, gentle noise; Plin. II. A muttering; Sen.

MURMŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. (murmuro) I. A murmurer; Fest. II. One that mutters or grumbles; Augustin.

MURMŪRILLO, āre, (dimin. of murmuro) To give a low murmur; Plaut.

MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (murmur) I. To murmur, mutter, hum. I. Of persons; Varr. 2. secum, Plaut.: also seq. accus.; e. g. febile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov.: hence, magla murmurata carminibus, Apul., in which certain forms are muttered over. 2. Of other things, To murmur, sound, rustle, roar; murmurans mare, Cic.: ignes, a sign of change of weather, Plin.: secum ipsa murmurat, id., of the notes of the nightingale: intestina murmurant, Plaut. II. To mutter, grumble; servi murmurant, Plaut.

MURMŪROR, ātus sum, āri, i. q. Murmuro. I. Intrans. To murmur, hum; Varr. II. Trans. To murmur or grumble at any thing; tarditatem, Apul.

MURŪBĀTHĀRĪTUS, i. m. See MURRHOATHĀRĪTUS.

MURĀTHUS, a, um. See MYRRHUS.

MURĀHA, or MURRA, æ, f. I. A stone or kind of earth dug in the East, from which they made vessels which were expensive, but fragile; vasa murrhina, Mart.

10, 80, 1. The poets commonly use murrha, for vasa murrhina. Modern investigation seems to have placed it beyond all doubt, that by the murrha of the ancients we must understand no other than porcelain. N.B. For this we find also myrrha. II. For myrrha, Myrrh; see MYRRHA.

MURRHATUS, a, um. See MYRRHATUS.

MURRHEUS, a, um. I. q. Murrhinus; Propert.

MURRHINUS, a, um. I. *Of the stone or earth murrha*; e. g. murrhina, sc. vasa, Plin.; see MURRHA.

N.B. 1. Vitrum murrhinum, Plin., i. e. glass, which, in respect of the painting, is similar to vasa murrhina. 2. It is also written myrrhinus. II. For myrrhinus, *Of myrrh*; see MYRRHINUS.

MURRHOBATHRARIUS (Murrob., or Murob.), i. m. (*μύρον* or *μύρρα* and *βάθειον*) *One that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by means of balsam*; Plaut.

MURTA, æ. f. I. q. Myrtus. *The myrtle*; Cato.

MURTATUS, MURTEUS. See MYRT.

MURUS, i. m. I. *A wall*; e. g. round a town, Cic. muri, poetice for urbs, Ov.; also of a building; Cic. Tac. II. *A wall, fig., i. e. any thing having a resemblance to a wall*. 1. *A bank or mound of earth, a dam*; Varr. 2. *The rim of a pot*; Juv.; thus also, cor munition costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 3. *A wooden tower carried by elephants*; Sil. 4. *The head dress of Cybele, consisting of towers, &c.*, is called murus crinalis; Claud.

III. *A wall, fig., i. e. defence, protection*; lex Ælia et Fufia propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic.: hic murus æneus esto, &c., Hor.: also of persons; thus Achilles is called murus Graium, Ov.—Synon. Murus and mania; see MÆNIA.

MUS, muris, c. (*μῦς*) I. *A mouse*; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: by mures in ancient writers we must understand not only our common and destructive mouse, but also other animals both native and foreign; e. g. mures Ægyptii, Plin., a species of rat (Mus Cahirinus, or Rat de Caïre of Geoffroy): mus Ponticus, id., said to be an ermine: also, martens, ermines, &c. seem to have been included under this name; indumentis ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Ammian.: also, of those which emit a perfume, perhaps, a civet-cat, Hieron.; see ARANEUS: mus is also used as a term of reproach; Petron. II. *Mus marinus*, a kind of crustacean or marine animal; Plin.

MUSA, æ. f. (*μῦσα*) I. *A muse, i. e. goddess of learning*, especially of poetry and music: the ancients reckoned sometimes three Muses; but usually nine; namely, Calliope, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore: hence, crassiore musa, Quint., in a clearer, more perspicuous manner, without too much refinement; sine Musa, Varr., i. e. without genius, wit, taste, or learning. II. *A song or poem*; prociac, Hor.: pedestris, id., a low style of poetry, bordering upon prose; or it may mean, prose.

III. *Musa. Learning, study*; agrestiores, Cic.: mansuetiores, id., i. e. philosophy.

MUSEUM, i. n. more correctly MUSEUM.

MUSCA, æ. f. (from *μύσκα*, dimin. of *μῦς*) *A fly*; Varr.: Cic.: hence, of inquisitive persons, who pry into every thing, Plaut.: also of persons that molest and trouble like flies; Catull.

MUSCARIUM, i. n. See MUSCARIUS.

MUSCARIUS, a, um. (musca) I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with flies*; araneus, Plin., as it were, fly-hunter: hence, Muscarium. 1. *A fly-spat*; Mart. 14, 71, where one of the earliest MSS. has muscar. They used for this purpose either peacocks' tails (Mart. 14, 67), or the hairy part of the tails of cows or horses (Mart. 1. c. 71): hence, Muscarium, for, *A horse's tail*; Veget. 2. *The top or tuft of some plants, in which the seed lies*; Plin.

II. Clavus, Vitr., i. e. with a broad head.

MUSCERDA, æ. f. *Mouse-dung*; Plin.

MUSCIDUS, a, um. (muscus) *Full of moss, mossy*; Sidon.

MUSCIPULA, æ. f. and MUSCIPULUM, i. n. (mus and capio) *A mouse-trap*; Varr.: Phædr.

MUSCOSTUS, a, um. (muscus) *Full of moss, mossy*; Varr.: Virg.: muscosius, Cic.

MUSCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of musca) *A small fly*; Augustin. MUSCULOSUS, a, um. (musculus) *Muscular, fleshy*; Cels.

MUSCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of mus) *A little mouse*; Cic.: hence, II. *A muscle of the body*; Cels.: fig.; orationem ossa, musculi, nervi dedit, Plin. Ep. III. *A military engine, under which besiegers stood and worked, a shed, mantelet*; Cas. IV. *Musculus marinus*, Plin. 11, 62, or simply, musculus, id. 9, 88, a large species of whale. V. *A kind of shell-fish*; Cels.

MUSCUS, i. m. (from *μύσχος*) I. *Moss*; Virg. II. *Musk*; Hieron.

MUSEUM, or MUSIUM (*μῦσῖον*), i. n. I. *A place dedicated to the Muses (i. e. to learning)*; hence, any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet together, &c., a library, study, academy, &c.; Suet. II. *A groto*; Plin. 36, 42.

MUSEUS, a, um. (*μῦσῖος*) I. *Relating to the Muses, &c.*: hence, Museum, *A temple of the Muses, library,*

place where learned men meet together, &c.; Suet.; see MUSEUM: hence, *poetical or musical*; lepos, Lucr.: mele, id. II. i. q. Musivus, *Musaic*; opus, Inscript.

MUSICA, æ. f. or MUSICE, es. f. sc. ars. (*μουσική*, sc. *τέχνη*) *Music*, usually, however, including *poetry and all arts which give a poetical expression to thought*; Cic.

MUSICATUS, a, um. (musica) *Regulated by music*; musical; cantus, Apul.

MUSICÆ, es. See MUSICA.

MUSICÆ, adv. *Splendidly*; Plaut.

MUSICUS, a, um. (*μουσικός*) I. *Of or belonging to music, musical*; ars, Plin., music; leges, Cic., rules of music: sonus citharæ, Phædr.: pedes, Plin.: agon, Suet.; or, certamen, id., a contest in music: hence, I. *Musicus, A musician*; Cic. 2. *Musica, orum, Music*; dedere se musicis, Cic. II. *Of or belonging to poetry, poetical*; studium, Ter., poetry: thus also, ars, id. III. *Of or belonging to learning, learned, literary*; musicus ludus, Gell.

MUSIGENA, æ. m. (Musa and gigno) *A son of a Muse*; Rufin.

MUSINO, or MUSMO, ðnis. m. (*μῦσμον*) *A mongrel, i. e. an animal produced by two animals of different species*; Cato: Plin.: according to Passow in his Gr. Lexicon, v. *Μουσῖον*, it is a Sardinian animal, prob. *The muf-lone*, from which we have the tame sheep. Cf. Schneider ad Varr. de R. R. 2, 12, p. 411. It does not at all follow from the passages in ancient writers, that it was a mule, &c.; and the words in Pliny, 8, 49, 75, declare for the above interpretation.

MUSINOR, ari. *To dally, to do a thing for the sake of trifling away time*; dum ista musinamur, Varr. ap. Plin.

MUSIUM. See MUSEUM.

MUSIVARIUS, i. m. (musivum) *An artist who constructs mosaic work*; Cod. Just.

MUSIVUS, i. m. (*μουσικός*) *Relating to mosaic work*; hence, Musivum, sc. opus, *Mosaic work*; pictum de musivo, Spartian.

MUSSO. See MUSMO.

MUSSATIO, ðnis. f. (musso) i. q. Mussitatio; Ammian. MUSSITATIO, ðnis. f. (mussito) *A suppression of the voice, silence*; Apul.

MUSSITO, are. (freq. of musso) I. *Intrans. To be silent, to make no noise*; Plaut. II. *Trans. I. To say any thing in a low tone, to mutter, grumble, say or speak softly*; Plaut.: Liv. 2. *To be silent respecting any thing, not to observe, to brook*; injuriam, Ter.

MUSSO, are. (mutio) i. q. Mussitto. I. *To say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, say or speak softly, not to speak out with the voice*; per metum mussarent, Liv.: hence, II. *To be silent respecting any thing, to keep it secret, not to have the courage to speak or to say any thing out, to brook it*; æquum non est per metum mussari, Plaut.: flet mussantque, Virg. III. *To be afraid to say or to do any thing, to be in fear and uncertainty*; dicere mussant, Virg.: mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet, id., i. e. considers fearfully within himself.

IV. *To murmur, make a low sound, hum*; apes mussant, id.

MUSSOR, atus sum, ari. for musso; Varr.

MUSTACE, es. f. *A kind of laurel*; Plin. 15, 39.

MUSTACEUS, a, um. *Of must (mustum), or, of laurel (mustace)*: hence, Mustaceum (sc. libum), Juv.; and Mustaceus (sc. libus); Cato: this was a kind of wedding-cake, the flour of which had been kneaded with must, together with cheese, anise, and perhaps with some laurel-leaves, and the cake was baked upon laurel-leaves: hence, laureolam in mustaceo quarere, Cic., proverbially, to look after fame in trifles.

MUSTANUS, a, um. (mustum) *Of or belonging to must*; urceus, Cato.

MUSTELA, or MUSTELLA, æ. f. (mus) I. *A weasel*; Plin. II. *A kind of fish*; according to some, the Petromyzon fluviatilis, L.; according to others, the Gadus Lota, L.

MUSTELLATUS, or MUSTELLATUS, a, um; e. g. mustellatis peplis laceratus, Apul. Met. 2; some explain it weasel-coloured, but the passage is corrupt.

MUSTELINUS, or MUSTELLINUS, a, um. (mustela) *Of weasels*; utriculus, Plin.: color, Ter., the colour of weasels.

MUSTEUS, a, um. (mustum) *Of or like must or new wine*: hence, I. *Like new wine, i. e. sweet*: mala, Varr. the old name of what were afterwards called melimela. II. *Young, new, fresh*; caseus, Plin.: piper, id.: liber, Plin. Ep.

MUSTULENTUS, a, um. (mustum) *Abounding in must or new wine*; autumnus, Apul.: fig.; astus (or ventus), Plaut. Fragn.

MUSTUM, i. n. *Must, new wine*; see MUSTUS.

MUSTUS, a, um. *Young, new, fresh*; agna, Cato: vinum mustum, id.; or simply, mustum, sc. vinum, Cato; Virg., must, new wine: novum, Plin. Ep.: also plur., Ov.: Plin.: tercentum musta, i. e. vintages, Ov. N.B. Fig.; mustum olei, new oil, Plin. 15, 2, ed. Hard.

MUTABILIS, e. (mutō) *Changeable*; Cic.: Virg.: pectus, Ov., i. e. that may be guided or persuaded: quid

mutabilis? Val. Max.: mutabilissimæ voluntates, Porc. Latio.

MUTABILITAS, átis. f. (mutabilis) *Changeableness; Cic.*

MUTABILITER, adv. *Changeably; Varr.*
MUTATIO, ónis. f. (mutō) I. *A changing, altering; consilii, Cic.: facere mutationem rei, id. to change; rerum, id., in the state or government. II. A changing, exchanging; vōstis, Ter.: officiorum, Cic., mutual exercise, interchange: hence, in posting, a changing of horses; Cod. Theod.*

MUTATOR, óris. m. (mutō) I. *A changer; Lucan.*
II. *A barterer, exchanger; id.: equorum, Val. Fl., i. e. desulor.*

MUTARÓNIUS, a, um. (mutō) *Of or belonging to changing or exchanging; indumentum, Tert.*

MUTATUS, us. m. i. q. Mutatio; Tert.

MUTUS, ére. 3. (mutus) *To grow dumb; Apul.*

MUTICUS, a, um. i. q. Mutilus. *Curtailed, docked; spica, Vrra., an ear of corn without a beard.*

MUTILATIO, ónis. f. (mutilo) *A mutilating, maiming, mangling; Cels.*

MUTILO, ávi, átum, áre. (mutilus) I. *To mutilate, mangle, cut or lop off; aures, Liv.: nasum, id.: corpora, Curt.: caudam plumbæ, Ov.: ramos, id.: naves, Liv.: hence fig.; aliquem, Ter., to cut short, in respect of property; verba, id. to diminish, lessen; exercitum, Cic.: patrimonium, Cod. Justin.: jura libertatis, id.*

MUTILUS, a, um. (*mutulus s. mutulus*) I. *Maimed, mutilated; homo, i. e. that has cut off his finger, Cod. Theod.: grabatulus uno pede mutulus, Apul., crippled; litera, Gell., especially of horned animals, when one or both horns are wanting; cœpella, Colum.: Alces sunt cornibus mutila, Cæs.: hence, faceté; mutilus (i. e. exsecto cornu) militaris? Hor. II. Fig.; e. g. in speaking; mutula loqui, Cic., i. e. too briefly.*

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MUTIO, or MUTIUS, ivi, itum, ire. (from the sound mu) I. *To murmur, mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone; etiam mutis? Plaut.: intus cave mutire quemquam sives, id.: nihil mutire audeo, Ter.: neque opus est mutito, id., there is no occasion for even a word on that subject. II. To bleat as a he-goat; Auct. Carn. de Philom.*

MUTIO, or MUTIUS, ónis. f. (mutio) *A muttering, mumbling; Plaut.*

MUTIO, áre. (freq. of mutio) *To exchange frequently, to appoint by turns; hence, sc. convivia, Gell., to entertain by turns.*

MUTIVUS, a, um. See MUTIO.

MUTO, ávi, átum, áre. (confr. for movito) I. *To move, move away or from its place, move to a place; neque se luna quocumq. mutat, Plaut.: mutari finibus, i. e. egredi, Liv.: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, i. e. exeat, ejiciatur, privetur, Cic.: hinc dum muter, Ov., if I can get away or remove from this place: hence, mutari, of trees that are transplanted; Virg. II. To alter, change; sententiam, Cic.: consilium, id.: fidem cum aliquo, Ter., not to keep his word: e nigro color est mutatus in album, Ov.: mutari colore, Quinto., to change colour (from fear); mutari alite, for in alitem, Ov., to be changed or metamorphosed into: cibus mutatur (in the stomach) et concoquitur, Cic., receives another form: hence, laud mutio factum, Ter., I approve of what has been done, I am not sorry for it: nihil mutet de uxore, id., he does not change his opinion: neque nunc mutio, Cic., I am still of the same opinion, I do not repent of it: we also find mutare, for mutari, or mutare se; e. g. mores mutaverint, Liv.: mutabat æstus, Tac.: mutare signifies also, to differ, be different; pastiones hoc mutant, quod, &c., Varr.: mutare a Menandro, Gell.: also, non mutat, that alters nothing, i. e. has nothing to do with the thing, makes no difference, Pand.: hence, 1. To colour, dye, vellera luto, Virg., to dye yellow. 2. To improve; factum, Ter. 3. To spoil; vinum mutatum, Hor. 4. To adulterate; balsamum melle, Plin. III. To exchange, barter, interchange; mancipia cum vino, for wine, Sall.: merces, Hor.: res inter se, Sall.: porcos ære, to sell, Colum.: uvam strigili, Hor.: solum, Cic., to go into exile: thus also, locum, Sall.: jumenta, Cæs., to change horses: orationem, or genus eloquendi, Cic., to vary in the manner of expressing one's ideas: thus also, verba mutata, id., figurative, (especially) metonymic: calceos et vestimenta, id., to change shoes and clothes: vestem cum aliquo, Ter., to exchange clothes with any one: hence, of mourning; vestem mutare, Cic., to put on mourning: also the poets say, mutare locum, urbem, for locum (nostrum) cum loco, urbe; e. g. quid terras mutamus? Hor., for, nostram sedem cum terris, why do we go to foreign lands? thus also, lares et urbem, id.: mutare calores, Propert., i. e. alio transferre amores, to transfer one's love, to love another. Thus mutare is frequently used of a change in love or friendship: cf. Propert. 1, 13 (12), 11: Oct. ap. Suet. Oct. 69. IV. To leave, abandon, forsake; principem, Tac.: sidera mutata, Petron., i. e. abandoned by the gods.*

MUTO, ónis. m. i. e. penis; Hor.: hence, Mutoniatas, a, um. i. e. mutone præditus; Mart.

MUTIO, MUTIUS, &c. See MUTIO.

MUTUARIUS, a, um. i. q. Mutuus; Apul.

MUTUATICUS, a, um. (mutuor) *Borrowed; pecunie mutuaticæ, Gell. 20, 1, where other edd. have mutuaticæ in the same sense.*

MUTUATICUS, a, um. See MUTUATICUS.

MUTUATIO, ónis. f. (mutuor) *A borrowing of any person; Cic.*

MUTUE, adv. *Mutually, in return; Cic.*

MUTUERO, adv. i. q. Mutue; Varr.

MUTUERO, áre, or MUTUOR, ári. (mutuo, or mutuor)

To be desirous to borrow of a person; mututanti, Plaut.

MUTUUS, i. m. I. In architecture, *A stone or piece of wood or iron projecting from a wall to support any thing, a bracket; Vitr. II. A shell-fish; see MYTUS.*

MUTUO, adv. *Mutually, reciprocally, in a mutual manner, in return; me mutuo diligas, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: de se mutuo sentire provinciam, Hirr., was disposed to towards him as he was towards it: officia cum multis mutuo exerevit, Suet.*

MUTUO, ávi, átum, áre. (mutuim) *To borrow from any one; Cæcil.: luna mutuata a sole luce fulget, Plin.*

MUTUOR, átus sum, ári. (mutuim) I. *To borrow of a person, especially when the thing borrowed is not returned itself, but only its value; e. g. money, with or without interest; pecunias, Cæs.: also, without an accusative; ab aliquo, Cic.: cogor mutuari, id., I am obliged to borrow: also of things which are returned in the same state as when borrowed, and so, to borrow for temporary use; domum, Auct. Dial. de Or.: auxilia ad bellum, Hirr.*

II. Fig., *To borrow, i. e. to take for one's use, to derive; subtilitatem ab Academicis, Cic.: consilium ab amore, Liv.: regem a finitimis, Justin.: verbum a simili, Cic., to speak in a metaphorical manner: virtus nomen a viris mutuata est, id.: also, to receive, get; corpora mutuatur spiritum humanum et dentium; Apul.*

MUTUS, a, um. I. *Dumb, silent, mute, i. e. that does not speak, whether voluntarily or otherwise, but particularly and properly of living creatures that do not possess the human voice, but give only inarticulate sounds; natus est mutum esse, Cic.: bestia, id.: agna, Hor.: mutum dices, Ter., you shall call me dumb, i. e. I will not speak a word: mutus illico (sc. factus est), Ter., he was struck speechless, i. e. was silent, could not say a word more: hence fig.; omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, Ov., has not spoken; aspectus miserum mutus lacrimas movet, Quint.: muta dolore lyra est, Ov. II. Mute, dumb, silent, i. e. that produces no sound; imago, Cic.: pecus mutum metu, Virg.: tintinnabulum, Plaut.: effigies, Quint.: consonantes mutæ, Quint., i. e. which cannot be pronounced alone, but require a vowel after them, namely, b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t: artes quasi mutæ, Cic., i. e. the imitative arts, in comparison with oratory: muti magistri, Gell., of books II. instrumentum fundi, Varr., i. e. wagons, &c.: scientia, Quint., that does not impart the power of speaking; exta, that afford no sign, Fest.*

III. *Silent, still, that does not resound with voices or other sounds. 1. Of places; forum, Cic. 2. Of time; tempus mutum a literis, Cic., i. e. in which nothing is written: silentia noctis, Ov., the deep silence of night. 3. Of persons and things, of which nothing is said, uncelebrated, unsung; artes, Virg. En. 12, 397, which no one considers worth mentioning, which bring no fame; in this passage, the art of healing; ævum, Sil.*

MUTUS, a, um. I. *That is borrowed or lent, usually of things that are not themselves returned, but only their equivalents, as money, corn, &c.; borrowed, lent, or, that may be borrowed or lent; pecuniam dare mutuum, Cic., to lend, advance: quærero pecunias mutuas fenore, Liv., to desire or endeavour to borrow money upon interest: dare frumentum mutuum, Cic., to lend: sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, id., to borrow money of any one: mutuum pecuniam præcipere, Cæs.: pecunias mutuas exigere, id., to request a loan: fig., pudorem sumere mutuum, Plaut., to borrow modesty of another when one has none of his own. N. B. This word is used of any thing borrowed, whether on interest or otherwise. Hence, Mutuum, substantive, *That which is borrowed, a loan; datio mutui, Pand.: Hence the play of words, ea me deperit: ego autem cum illa facere nolo mutuum. Pa. Quid ita? Ph. Quia proprium facio: amo pariter simul, Plaut., i. e. I do not wish that she should only lend me her love, but I want to possess it as my own: heice, Mutuo (dat.), *By way of loan; sumere mutuo, to borrow, Cic. Orat. 24. ed. Ern.: ab aliquo petere mutuo naves, pecuniam, militum auxilia, Justin., i. e. by way of loan.***

II. *Mutual; also, between, among, or towards one another; among us (you, them, &c.); in return, in exchange, on both sides, &c.; beneficia, Nep.: benevolentia, Cic.: voluntas erga aliquem, id.: olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, eat one another, Plin.: non omnia erroris mutui implevit, Liv., i. e. on both sides: mutuum inter se auxilium, id.: mutua vulnera, Justin., wounds which the one inflicts on the other: hence, Mutuum, subst., *Reciprocity, reciprocal conduct or offices; in**

amicitia, Cic.: mutuum facere, i. e. to behave to another as he behaves to us, to return like for like: mutuum fit, sc. a me, Plaut.; and, mutua fiunt a me, id., i. e. I return like for like: hence, 1. Mutuo (abl.), Reciprocally, mutually, in a mutual manner, in return; me mutuo diligas, Planc. in Cic. Ep., i. e. in return, reciprocally (sc. as much as I love you): officia cum inultis mutuo exercuit, Suet.: de se mutuo sentire provinciam, Hirt., was disposed towards him in the same manner as he was towards it. 2. Per mutua, i. e. mutuo, vicissim; e. g. pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg., mutually: or, mutua (sc. per), i. e. mutuo, vicissim; e. g. inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr., one among another: e. laevo sit mutua dextera, id., i. e. on the contrary.

MYACANTHON, i. n. or MYACANTHOS, i. m. (μυάκανθον s. -os) Mouse-thorn; the Greek name for wild asparagus (corruca); Plin. 19, 41.

MYAGROS, i. m. (μυάγρος) A kind of plant; Plin. 27, 81.

MYAX, ácis, m. (μύαξ) A kind of shell-fish; Plin. 32, 31.

MYCEMATIAS, æ. m. (μυκεματίας) A kind of earthquake accompanied with a rumbling noise; Ammian.

MYCETIAS, æ. m. (μυκετίας) i. q. Mycematias; Apul.

MYDRIASIS, is, f. (μυδριάσις) A defect of the eyes, dimness of sight; Cels.

MYISCA, æ. f. and MYISCUS, i. m. (μύισκα and μύισκος) A small species of myaces; Plin.

MYLGECUS or -OS, i. m. (μύλγκεος) A kind of moth which breeds in and near mills; Plin. 29, 39.

MYOBARBUM, i. n. (μύσ and barba) An oblong drinking-vessel pointed at the bottom; Auson. — Doubtful.

MYOCTONES, i. m. (μυοκτόνος, i. e. mouse-killing) A species of aconitum, said to kill mice by its scent; Plin. 27, 2.

MYOPĀRO, ónis, m. (μυοπάρον) A kind of light pirate-
vessel; Cic.

MYOPHĀGOS or -ON, i. m. (μυοφάγος, i. e. mouse-killing) A kind of plant; Plin. 21, 30; perhaps i. q. Myocotonos.

MYOPS, ópis, m. (μύωψ) Near-sighted; Pand.

MYOSĀTA, æ. and MYOSĀTIS, idis, f. (μυοσάτη and μυοσάτις) Mouse-ear, a kind of plant; Plin. 27, 80; Myosotis scorpioides, L.

MYOSĀTON, i. n. (μυοσάτων) i. q. Alsine; Plin. 27, 8.

MYRĀPIA, or MYRĀPIA, pira. (μυράπια) A kind of sweet-smelling pear; Plin. 15, 16.

MYRICE, æ. or MYRICA, æ. f. (μυρίκη) Tamarisk, a kind of shrub, Tamarix gallica, L.; Plin.

MYRIOPHYLLON, i. n. (μυριόφυλλον) i. q. Millefolium; Plin.

MYRĒCIAS, æ. m. (μυρηντίας) A kind of precious stone of black colour and unknown to us, with prominences resembling warts; Plin. 37, 63.

MYRĒCITES, æ. m. sc. lapis. (μυρηνκίτης, sc. λίθος) or

MYRĒCĪTIS, idis, f. sc. gemma. (μυρηνκίτης) A kind of precious stone unknown to us, in which ants are found; Plin. 37, 72.

MYRĒCĪCUM or -ON, i. n. (μυρηνκίον) I. A kind of wart; Cels. II. A kind of spider; Plin.

MYRĒMILLO, See MIRMILLO.

MYRĒBĀLĀNUM, i. n. and MYRĒBĀLĀNUS, i. f. (μυροβάλανος) The fruit of a certain tree (see BALANUS) from which balsam was made: also, balsam itself; Plin.

MYRON or -UM, i. n. (μύρον) Ointment, unguent; Hieron.

MYRĒPĒLA, æ. m. (μυροπέλα) A perfume; Plaut.

MYRĒHA, MURRHA, or MURRA, æ. f. (μύρρα) I. The myrrh-tree; a tree growing in Arabia and producing a rich balsam: its bark was stripped off, beginning from the bottom and proceeding upwards (Plin. 12, 15), in order that the juice which flowed downwards might be preserved. II. Myrrh, i. e. the gum which exudes from the above tree; Plin. With this myrrh the ancients flavoured their wine, id.: and on account of its agreeable smell, they anointed their hair with unguent made from it; crines myrrha madentes, Virg.; or, madidi, Ov., with unguent or balsam of myrrh: it is also mentioned among the cosmetics, Ov. Medic. 88. III. Myrrha, or myrrhis, or smyrhiza, Plin.; Scandix odorata, L.

IV. The myrrhine stone; see MURRHA.

MYRRHĀTUS (Murrhātus, Murratus), a, um. (from myrrha) Seasoned with myrrh & anointed with balsam made of myrrh; Sidon.

MYRRHEUS (Murreus, Murreus), a, um. I. Perfumed with myrrh, anointed with myrrh unguent; crinis, Hor. II. Of the colour of myrrh, yellowish; Propert.

III. Of the substance murrha; see MURRHEUS.

MYRRHĪNUS (Murrhinus, Murrinus), a, um. (myrrha) I. Of or proceeding from myrrh or myrrh unguent; odor, Plaut.; hence, murrhina, sc. potio, Plaut.; Varr. &c., a drink of very good wine seasoned with myrrh and other spices. II. Of the substance murrha; see MURRHĪNUS.

MYRRHIS. See MYRRHA, III.

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MYRRHĪTES, æ. m. (μυρρηίτης) A kind of precious stone unknown to us, of the colour of myrrh; Plin.

MYRSĪNES, æ. m. (μυρσίνης) I. A species of the plant thymalus, Plin. II. A kind of precious stone unknown to us; Plin.

MYRĒACEUS, a, um. (myrteus) Of myrtle; Cels.

MYRĒĀTUS, or MURĒĀTUS, a, um. (from myrtus) Seasoned or flavoured with myrtle or myrtle berries; hence, Murtatum, sc. farcimen, Varr., A kind of pudding; myrtatum, Plin.

MYRĒĀDĪLUS, or MYRĒĀDĪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of myrteus) Said to signify, Of the colour of a myrtle blossom; Colum.

MYRĒĒTA, æ. f. i. q. Myrtetum; Plaut.

MYRĒĒTĒM, or MURĒĒTĒM, i. n. (myrtus) A place full of myrtles, a myrtle grove; Virg. N.B. Near Baize was a place called Murmeta (Myrt.), where a warm sudorific vapour rose from the earth; Hor.

MYRĒTEUS, or MURTEUS, a, um. (myrtus) I. Of myrtle; silva, Virg.: oleum, Plin.; and simply, myrteum, sc. oleum, Cels., oil of myrtle: vinum, Plin. II. Furnished or adorned with myrtle; e. g., Tibull.

III. Of the colour of myrtle, chestnut-brown; gausapina, Petron.: color, Pallad. IV. Olea myrtea, A kind of olive tree; Colum.

MYRĒTĀNUS, a, um. (myrtus) Made of wild myrtle berries: hence, Myrtidanum, sc. vinum, Plin.

MYRĒTĒNUS, or MURĒTĒNUS, a, um. (μυρτηνός) Of myrtle; oleum, Apul.

MYRĒTĒOLUS. See MYRTEOLUS.

MYRĒTĒS, æ. m. (μυρτηός); e. g. vinum myrtesis, Colum.; and simply, myrtesis, sc. vinum, Plin., Myrtle wine: we find also, vinum myrtite, Pallad.

MYRĒTUM, i. n. (μύρταν) A myrtle berry; Virg.

MYRĒTĒUSUS, a, um. (myrtus) Like myrtle; Plin.

MYRĒTUS, i. and -US, f. (μύρταν) A myrtle; Virg.: Plin.: a grove or shrubbery of myrtle trees; Virg.

MYRUS, i. m. (μύρος) Said to be, The mate of the murræna; Plin.

MYS, myos, m. (μύς) A kind of shell-fish (Mitylus margaritifera, L.); Plin.

MYSTA, or MYSTES, æ. m. (μύστης) A priest of the secret rites of a divine worship; Ov.

MYSTĀGGĒSUS, i. m. (μυσταγωγός) One who introduces another into secret, and especially into sacred, places, in order to show him the remarkable things therein contained; Cic.

MYSTĒRĀRCHES, æ. m. (μυστηράρχης) A chief minister of sacred rites, a chief priest; Prudent.

MYSTĒRĒM, i. n. (μυστήριον) I. Any mystery or secret thing; mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic.: epistolæ nostræ habent tantum mysteriorum, id.: especially in religious matters; mysteria sacra Initiatorum Cereris, Justin., secret rites. II. Especially, Mysteria, 1. A certain religious ceremony, or religious assembly, which no stranger or uninitiated person was permitted to join; as, in honour of Ceres, Cic.; or otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: hence, mysteria facere, Nep., to celebrate such mysteries. 2. The festival on which these mysteries were celebrated; as, in honour of Ceres, &c.: hence, mysteria Romana, Cic., i. e. (as Gronovius supposes) the festival of Bona Dea.

MYSTĒCE, adv. Mystacally, mysteriously, secretly, obscurely; Solin.

MYSTĒCUS, a, um. (μυστικός) I. Of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries (mysteria), mystic, mysterious, secret; sacra Dindymenes, Mart.: vannus, i. e. quæ in sacris Bacchi adhibetur et arcani quid significat, Virg.: thus also, sit tibi (Baccho) mystica vitis, Tibull. II. Vinum, Plin., perhaps from the island Mystus in Ætolia.

MYSTRUM, i. n. (μύστρον) The fourth part of a cyathus; Rhemn. Fann.

MYTHĒCUS, a, um. (μυθικός) Of, belonging to, or concerned with fables, fabulous; pantomimus, Plin., i. e. containing fables: Mythicus, Macrob., A poet who writes fables.

MYTHĒTĒRIA, æ. f. (μυθιστορία) A fabulous narrative; Capitol.

MYTHĒTĒRĒCUS, a, um. (μυθιστορικός) Fabulous, or mixed with fables; volumina, Vopisc.

MYTĒLUS, i. m. (Gr. τίλλιν) An eatable species of muscle or shell-fish (Mytilus, L.); Hor; Plin. It is written also Mitylus, Mitulus, and Mutulus. According to Heindorf (ad Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 28), Mitulus is the more correct manner of writing the word, which is of Latin origin. Cf. Passow, v. μυτίλος.

MYXA, æ. f. (μύξα) I. Humour from the nose, mucus. II. A kind of plum tree, Plin., Cordia myxa, L., the fruit of which is called myxum, Pallac. III. The socket of a lamp; totque geram myxas, Mart.; where some add, have myxos.

MYXO, or MYXON, ónis, m. (μύξων) A fish, otherwise called Bacchus; Plin.

MYXON, i. n. See MYXA.

MYXUS, i. m. The socket of a lamp; see MYXA.

N.

N., as an abbreviation, is for the surname Numerius.
 NABIS, is, or NABUN. In the Ethiopian language, *A camelopard*; Plin. 8, 18, 27; where ed. Hard. has Nabun; ed. Elz. has Nabin (accus.).
 NABIUM, or NAULIUM, i. n. *A kind of unknown stringed instrument, perhaps, a harp*; Ov.
 NABUN. See NABIS.
 NACCA, NACTA, or NATTA, æ. m. i. q. Fullo; Apul.: Fest.; from *νάκος*, the skin or hide of an animal: hence, Naccinus, a, um; e. g. naccina truclentia, i. e. fullonis, Apul.
 NACTUS, a, um. See NANCISCOR.
 NÆ. adv. (*ναί*) *Truly, indeed, assuredly*; faciunt, næ intelligendo ut nihil intelligent, Ter.: næ tu esses accusator ridiculus, Cic.: especially with an oath; edepol næ, Ter.: medius fidius næ, id. N.B. It is also written nē (*νῆ*), Sall.
 NENIA. See NENIA.
 NEVIUS, i. m. *One born with a mark on his body*; Arnob.
 NEVŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of nævus) *A small spot or mark*; Gell.
 NÆVUS, i. m. (prob. for *νεῦνος*, from *νίνθηθαι*) *A mark or mole on the body*; Cic.
 NAIAS, Ædis, and more frequently NĀis, Idis and Idos. f. (*ναῖας* and *ναίε*) *Flowing, swimming, that is in the water*; puellæ, or sorores, Ov., water-nymphs: hence, I. Subst. *A water-nymph, naiad*; Ov. II. *Any nymph*; id. III. *Nais, for, Water*; Tibull.
 NĀIS, Idis, &c. See NAIAS.
 NAM. conj. (prop. accus. f. of an old pronoun, nus, a, um, allied to *nīs*, ne, of which *νί* or *νίν* is still extant in Greek) *For*. I. Denoting a cause. It is usually placed at the beginning of a clause or sentence; Cic.: but sometimes also after the beginning; Virg.: Ilor.: it sometimes expresses not the cause of any thing which is expressed, but only of something which is understood; Nam hercle, inquit, &c., Cic. Verr. 2, 29, where perhaps it is to be understood, I cannot, I entreat pardon, &c. II. In transitions from one thing or argument to another; Nam quid argumentatur, &c., Cic. Verr. 1, 57. III. In questions, when it is put after its word; as, quisnam? who then? also with one or more words between; Plaut.: also, nam is frequently placed first; nam qua hæc anus est? Ter.: nam quis te jussit, &c., Virg.: nam quid ita? how so then? Ter.
 NAM-QUE. conj. i. q. Nam. I. *For*; Cic.: nam and namque differ as follows; nam gives the simple reason, namque introduces a thing already evident in itself, καὶ *ναίε*, or else it defines more closely an explanation already given. II. *But, yet*; Cic. N.B. It is commonly the first word in its clause or sentence, but sometimes it is placed after one or more words; Virg.: Flor.: Plin.
 NĀNA, æ. See NANUS.
 NANCIO, ire. ἄ. (*νάχω, λαγχάνω*) for nanciscor; Gracch. ap. Prisc.—Thence.
 NANCISCOR, nactus and nactus sum. 3. I. *To get, receive, obtain*, especially by accident, without exertion or previous intention; annulum, Ter.: morbum, Nep.: febrim, Suet.: spem, Cic.: fidem, Ov., to become credible, obtain credit. II. *To reach or attain*; vitiis claviculis suis, quiquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic.: silentia ruris, the quiet country, sc. currendo, Ov. III. *To find, meet with*; only when some favourable circumstance is the object; consulens, Cic.: tempestatem, Cæs.: castra intuta, Liv.: nactus sum, qui cuperet, Cic. N.B. 1. Nactus occurs, Liv. 2. Nactus, passively, Hygin.—Synon. Nancisci, to get, obtain, acquire, by accident or without any application of our own: accipere, to take, accept, receive what is offered to us: impetrare, to obtain one's request: adipisci, to obtain one's wish or desire; (the expression adipisci mortem (said of Nero, when forsaken by all men), Suet. Dom. 14, does not at all militate against this interpretation of adipisci): assequi, and consequi, to attain any thing after which one has endeavoured: acquirere, to gain, acquire, get, what one has sought for with great exertions. Cf. Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 9.
 NANCUS, a, um. See NANCISCOR.
 NANQUE. i. q. Namque.
 NANUS, i. m. (*νάνος*) *A dwarf*; Propert.: see Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 42: also, of small animals, Helv. Cinna ap. Gell.: and of small vessels, Varr. N.B. Nana, æ. f. *A female dwarf*; Lamprid.
 NAPRUS, a, um. (*ναπαῖος*) *Of or belonging to a forest*; nymphæ, Colum.; and simply, Napææ, Virg., wood-nymphs.
 NAPHTHA, æ. f. (*νάφθα*) *Naphtha, a kind of bitumen*; Plin.
 NAPĪNA, æ. f. (sc. terra, from napus) *A turnip field*; Colum.

NAPURĒ, ārum. f. *Cords or ropes made of straw*; Fest.
 NAPUS, i. m. *A kind of rape or turnip*; Colum.
 NAPY. n. (*ναρυ*, for *τινάρι*) for sinapi, with the Athenians; Plin.
 NARCE, es. f. (*νάριον*) i. q. Torpor; Plin.
 NARCISINUS, a, um. (*ναρκισσίνος*) *Of or made from the flower narcissus*; oleum, Plin.
 NARCISITES, æ. m. (*ναρκισσιτῆς*) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*; Plin.
 NARCISUS, i. m. (*ναρκισσός*) *The narcissus*; purpureus, Virg., i. e. that which has white leaves with a red edge (Narcissus poeticus, L.): sera comans, id., i. e. the late narcissus (Narcissus serotinus, L.).
 NARDĪFER, a, um. (nardus and fero) *That bears nard*; Gratian.
 NARDĪNUS, a, um. (*νάριδος*) I. *Of nard*; unguentum, Plin.: nardinum (sc. vinum), Plaut., seasoned with nard, or with oil of nard. II. *Resembling nard, having the scent of nard*; pīrum, Plin.
 NARDUS, i. f. and NARDUM, i. n. (*νάριδος*) I. *Nard*, a name given by the ancients to several odiferous plants of various kinds; especially *Indian nard*, nardus India or spica nardi, from the blossom of which a costly unguent was prepared: according to Sir W. Jones (Asiatic Researches, vol. 2 and 4), it is the Valeriana Jatamansi. See especially Plin. 12, 26: hence, folium nardi, as the best ingredient for nard unguent, ib. II. *Spikenard balsam or oil*; Tibull.: Hor.: Ov.
 NĀRES, ium. f. *The nose*; see NARIS.
 NĀRINGŪS, a, um. (nares) *That has a broad nose*; Lact. 5, 12; but here others read differently.
 NĀRIS, is. f. I. *A nostril*; plur., nares, the nostrils, also, the nose; Cic.: fasciculum ad nares admovere, id.: nares corrugare, to sneer, Quint.: thus also, ne mappa nares corruget, Hor., cause you to turn up your nose: omnis copia narium, i. e. sweet-smelling flowers, Hor.: we find also the sing. naris, for nares, *The nose*; Ov.: de nare loqui, Pers., to speak through the nose. II. *Fig. The nose*, of smell, of mockery, and of niceness in judgment; naribus derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: homo obesæ naris, Hor., that has a thick nose, i. e. that does not smell or observe any thing easily: homo emunctæ naris, id., of refined taste, witty, a person of acute observation: acutæ nares, id., a fine nose: naribus uti, id., to mock, jest at. III. *Fig. An opening, orifice, mouth, air-hole*; Vitr.
 NĀRĪTA, æ. f. (*ναρίτης*) *A kind of testaceous animal or shell-fish*; Plaut. ap. Fest.
 NĀRRĀBĪLIS, e. (narro) *That can be narrated*; Ov.
 NĀRRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (narro) *A narrating, also, a narrative*; Cic.
 NĀRRĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of narratio) *A short narration*; Quint.
 NĀRRĀTOR, ōris. m. (narro) *One that relates, a narrator, relater*; Cic.
 NĀRRĀTUS, us. m. (narro) *A narration, narrative*; Ov.
 NARRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from narus, s. gnarus) *To cause to know*: hence, I. *To say, tell, relate, narrate, recount*; alicui aliquid, Cic.: or, de re, id.: also followed by quomodo, ut, how; id.: also by an accusative and infinitive; id.: Clitarchus (scriptor) tibi narravit, id., has told you, related to you, i. e. you have read in his works: hence, Narratum, *That which is narrated, a narration, narrative*; plur., narrata, Hor.: hence, Narror, *It is said of me*; Quint.: narraris, of you, Mart.: thus also, narratur Græcia collisa duello, Hor.; narratur venise venefica, Ov.: narrant, they say, relate, it is said: Plin.
 II. *Gen. To say, speak, utter*; quid narras? Ter.: nihil, id.: filium narras mihi, i. e. de filio, id.: thus also, Catulum et illa tempora, for, de Catulo, &c., Cic.: narra mihi, pray tell me, id.: narro tibi, id., I have something to tell you: narro tibi, hæc loca venusta sunt, id., this I must tell you: male narras, id., you tell me bad news, I do not like to hear that: bene narras, id., you give me pleasant news, I like to hear that. III. *To dedicate*; librum alicui, Plin.
 NĀRTHĒCIA, or NĀRTHĒCYA, æ. f. (*ναρθήκια* s. -ῶα) *A low species of the ferula*; Plin.
 NĀRTHĒCIUM, i. n. (*ναρθήκιον*) *A chest for unguents and medicines, perfumery box, medicine chest*; Cic.: Mart.
 NĀRTHĒX, ōcis. f. (*ναρθήξ*) *The plant ferula*; Plin.
 NARUS, for gnarus; mentioned by Cic. Or. 47.
 NASCENTIA, æ. f. (nascor) *A birth*; Vitr.
 NĀSCĪBĪLIS, e. (nascor) *That can be born*; Tert.
 NASCO, ěre, for nasci; Cato.
 NĀSCOR, nātus sum, i. (for gnascor, from γεννάω) I. *To be born*; Ter.: Cic.: post homines natos, id., since men have lived: amplissima familia natus, from a, Cæs.: bestię ex se natos diligit, Cic.: Græci nati in Ilietris, id.: silice non nati sumus, id.: natus summo loco, of a distinguished family, id.: antiquo genere natus, of an old family, Nep.: aves in pedes nascuntur, Plin., with their feet foremost: it is also used as well of the father as of the mother, in which former case it is for, to be begotten; ex me atque hoc natus est, says a mother, Ter.: ex me hic

non natus est, sed ex fratre, says a man, id., i. e. he is not my son: nasci certo patre, Cic.: ex fratre et sorore nati, Nep.: Orpheus matre Musa natus, Cic.: de pellice natus, Ov.: natus de Polypemone, id.: natus serva, Liv.: natus Dea, Ov., son of a goddess: and thus it may frequently be rendered, *Son*; natus Phœbo, Ov. Fast., i. e. Æsculapius: Pleiade, id., i. e. Mercury. N.B. Nascendus, a, um; e. g. ad homines nascendos, Gell.: also, Nasciturus, a, um, Pallad. II. *To take its beginning, arise, grow, appear, become, proceed, spring, of any thing whatsoever*; nascitur ibi plumbum, Cæs., is found or produced: Ganges in montibus nascitur, Plin., rises: ex palude nascitur amnis, id.: humi nascuntur fraga, Virg.: luna nascente, Hor.: ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Cæs., commenced, rose: nascere Lucifer! rise! Virg.: nulla pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur, Cic.: ut mihi nascatur argumentum epistolæ, id., that I might get materials for a letter: in sermone nato super cenam, Suet., which lasted till after: ex hoc nascitur, ut, &c., Cic.: hence it follows, that, a vobis natus sum consularis, id., i. e. factus: natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis, Hor., i. e. made for. N.B. 1. Nascens; e. g. nascentia, plants, Vitr. 2. Natus, a, um. ¹ *Born*; see above. ² *Natus aliquid rei, or ad rem, As it were born to any thing, i. e. suited or appointed to any thing, by nature or any particular circumstances*; vir ad omnia sumus natus, Cic.: nationes natæ servituti, id.: ad dicendum natus et aptus, id.: bos ad arandum natus, id. ³ *Grown, sprung, arisen*; see II. ⁴ *Circumstanced or constituted by nature, or simply, circumstanced, constituted*; ita natus locus est, Liv.: ager male natus, Varr.: ita rem natam intelligo, Plaut.: versus male nati, Hor.: hence, e. re nata, Ter.; or, pro re nata, Cic., according to the nature of the thing, or the circumstances of the time. ⁵ *Of such or such an age, when the number, e. g. of years, is joined to it, in which case the preposition ante must be understood*; annos nonaginta natus, Cic., ninety years old. 3. Gnatus, for natus; and gnata, for nata; see GNATUS.

NASICA, æ. m. Perhaps, *That has a large or pointed nose*; Arnob.

NASITERNA, æ. f. (nasus and ternus) *A watering-pot with three noses or spouts*; Plaut.: Varr.: also adjective; amphora nasiterna, Cato R. R. 11, 2, ed. Gesn.; but here ed. Schneid. separates the two words by a comma.

NASITERNATUS, a, um. *That carries a nasiterna*; Calpurn. ap. Fulg.

NASO, ðnis, m. (nasus) *Having a large nose*; it was used as a surname.

NASSA, æ. f. I. *A weel, i. e. a wicker basket with a narrow neck, from which fish could not escape when once inside*; Plin. II. *Fig. A dangerous place*; nunquam ex hac nassa cibum petam, Plaut. N.B. It is also written NAXA.

NASSITERNA, i. q. Nasiterna.

NASTURTUM, i. n. (as it were, nasortium, a naso torquendo) *A kind of cress* (Gr. *κασοτρυμνον*); Cic.: Plin.: probably, Lepidium latifolium, L.

NASUM, i. n. for nasus; Plaut.

NASUS, i. m. I. *The nose*; Cic.: aliquem or aliquid suspendere naso adunco, and without adunco, Hor.: to mock, jest at, make sport of: hence, 1. *Satire, jeer*; Lucilius primus condidit stilli nasum, Plin.: non cuiusque datum est habere nasum, Mart.: Atticus, Sen. 2. *Smell, a quick smell*; e. g. of a person, Hor. 3. *Any thing projecting on a vessel, a handle, spout, &c.*; calix nasorum quatuor, Juv.

NASÛTE, adv. *Satirically, jeeringly*; Phædr.: Sen.

NASÛTUS, a, um. (nasus) 1. *That has a large nose*; Hor. II. *That has a fine or delicate nose, sagacious, critical, censorious*; Mart.: nil nasutius, id.: nasutissimus, Sen.

NATA, æ. f. (natus, a, um) *A daughter*, used only by the poets: maxima nataram Priami, Virg.

NATABILIS, e. (nato) *That can swim or float*; Coripp.

NATÁBILUM, i. n. (nato) *A place for swimming in*; Apul.

NATÁLICUS, a, um. (natis) *Of or belonging to the day or hour of one's birth, natal*; sidera, Cic., presiding over one's birth: predicta, a casting of nativities, id.: natalicium, a birthday present or entertainment, Censorin.: plur., natalicia dat. Cic.

NATÁLIS, e. (natus, us) I. Adj. 1. *Of or belonging to one's birth, natal, native*; dies, Cic.: or, lux, Ov., a birthday: diem natalem suum agere, Cic., to keep, celebrate: also fig., natalis diem reditus mei, id., the day of my return from exile: hujus urbis, id., i. e. the delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline: again, hora, Hor., a natal hour: tempus, Ov.: humus, or solum, id., birthplace, native country: astrum, Hor.: Juno natalis, Tibull., i. e. that presides over birth. 2. *Inborn, natural*; morbus, Manil.: sterilitas, Colum. II. Subst. *A birthplace*; Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor.: also, *a deity presiding over one's birth*; Tibull.: Ov.: also, *a birthday*; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: hence, natales, poetice, for years; sex mihi natales irant, Ov.: natalis Romæ, id., i. e. the festival Palilia, celebrated yearly in

commemoration of the building of Rome: Minervæ, id., when she has a temple for the first time: hence of persons, a *birth*; Lucan.: dies natalis sui, birthday, Pand.: arborum, i. e. semen, Plin.: observe especially the plural natales, 1. *A birth*; natalium periti, Sen., casters of nativities: fig., birth, i. e. origin; adamantis, Plin. 2. *Birth, i. e. lineage, extraction, family*; mulier natalibus clara, Ov.: homo claris natalibus, Tac.: natalium splendor, Plin. Ep.: natalibus suis restitui, or reddi, Pand., to be restored to his rights or birthright: thus also, de agnoscendis liberis restituidisque natalibus, Plin. Ep.

NATÁLITIUS, a, um. i. q. Natalicius.

NATÁLIS, e. (nato) *That can swim*; Tert.

NATÁTO, ðnis, f. (nato) I. *A swimming*; Cels.

II. *A place or accommodation for swimming*; Cels.

NATÁTOR, ðris, m. (nato) *A swimmer*; Ov.—Thence, NATÁTORIUS, a, um. *That serves for or belongs to swimming*; Fest.: Natatoria, sc. aqua, *A place for swimming*; Sidon.

NATÁTUS, us, m. (nato) *A swimmer*; Stat.

NATES, ium, f. See NATIS.

NATINOR, ðri, i. e. negotior; Cato.

NATIO, ðnis, f. (nascor) I. *A being born, birth*; hence, the goddess of birth; Cic. N. D. 3, 18. II. *A race, species, kind*. 1. Of men; eorum (Alexandrinor um), Hirt. 2. Of cattle, *A race, breed, kind, stock, species*; Varr.: also of things without life; mellis nationes, Plin.

III. *A nation, people, so far as they have a common descent, and the same language and customs*; Cic.: it is sometimes used with gens, when natio is part of a gens; Tac.: externis nationibus et gentibus, Cic.: hence, 1. *A set of persons, sect*; candidatorum, Cic.: Epicureorum, id.: it is also used with implied contempt, as we sometimes use the word race (as, a wretched race!); hence, Cic. Sext. 63, says of the optimates, non est natio, ut dixisti, &c. 2. *Nationes, The heathen*; Tert.

NÁTIS, is, f. *A buttock*; plur., nates, the buttocks; Mart.: also of animals; taurorum, id.: for this we find also the singular natis, Hor.

NATÍVITAS, átis, f. (nativus) *Birth*; Pand.

NATÍVUS, adv. *From one's birth*; Tert.

NATÍVUS, a, um. (natus, us) 1. *That has a beginning or origin, that is born*; dii, Cic.: fig.; verba, id., primitives. II. *Imparted by birth, i. e. innate, inborn*; testa, Cic.: sensus, id.: lepos, Nep. III. *That is made by nature, and not by art, natural*; coma, Ov.: color, Plin.: malum (hunger), Cic.: oves, Plin., the wool of which has a natural colour.

NÁTO, ávi, átum, áre. (from no, are) I. *To swim*; Virg.: Ov.: in Oceano, Cic., facete, for, to sail: also of shipwrecked persons, to float about, to be tossed about; id.: also seq. accus.; e. g. aquas, Mart.: fretum, Virg.: hence passivè; unda natatur piscibus, Ov.: natantes, sc. bestia, Virg., fishes. II. *Fig. 1. To spread abroad as though swimming*; e. g. of a river that overflows its banks, Ov.: of roots that extend themselves, Colum.: of fallen leaves that are carried about in all directions, Propert.: of fire, Stat. 2. *To be full of any liquid, to be inundated or overflowed*; natabant pavimento vino, Cic.: arva annibus, Ov.: rura plenis fossis, Virg.: campi natantes, Lucr., i. e. seas and lakes: but, campi natantes, Virg., undulating (i. e. that have a motion resembling that of waves) corn-fields. 3. *To swim, of the eyes*; e. g. of persons in a state of intoxication, Ov.: of a sleepy person, Virg.: of dying persons, id.: also, as a fault in orators, Quint. 4. *To move to and fro*; as, a carriage, Tibull.: pes in pelle (i. e. calceo) laxa natet, Ov.: and frequently of things which are too wide or too loose: and fig., *to waver, fluctuate, i. e. to doubt, be uncertain*; Cic.: Hor.: mens natat, Manil.

NÁTRIX, icis, f. and sometimes m. (from no, are) I. *A water-serpent*; Cic.:atrix violator aquæ, Lucan.: hence fig. 1. *Of a dangerous person*; Suet. 2. *A whip or scourge in the form of shape of a serpent*; Lucil. II. *A kind of herb*, Ononis NATRIX, L.; Plin.

NÁTU, See NATUS, us.

NATÛRA, æ. f. (nascor) I. *Birth*; natura filius, Cic.: and pater, Ter., by birth. II. *The nature, i. e. natural constitution of a thing, natural property*; montis, Cæs.: rerum et locorum, Cic.: æris, Lucr.: animi, id., the nature of the soul, i. e. the soul: thus also, alvi, Cic., for alvus: sua natura laudabile, id., i. e. in its own nature: insula natura triquetra, Cæs., i. e. shape, form: also of the human body; tametsi bona natura est, Ter., i. e. shape, figure: exigua naturæ homo, Macrobr., i. e. stature: hence also, a good, proper, due nature (Gr. *εὐφύια*); natura deest margaritis, Tac.: hence, 1. *Inclination, bent, disposition, temper, character*; versare suam naturam, Cic.: non potest ea natura (Verris) hoc uno scelere contenta, Cic., such a (wicked) disposition, so a wicked person: homo difficillima natura, Nep., of a morose or peevish temper: præter naturam, Ter., contrary to my disposition: loqui, ut natura fert, Ter., i. e. frankly, naturally: naturam expellas furca tamen usque recurret, Hor., proverbially, i. e. it is hard to alter nature or the natural disposition: we also find, natura rerum,

for natura, disposition, natural inclination, Cic. ad Div. 6, 11. 2. *Nature*, i. e. *natural feeling, instinct, propensity*; natura victus, Cic.: for this we find also, natura rerum, Val. Max. 8, 1. 3. *Nature*, i. e. *custom, habit, which becomes a second nature*; mihi ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, Sall., became natural to me: facere sibi naturam rei, Quint., to render a thing natural to one.

III. *The course of nature, the law of nature; the established order of things; the reason of things*; natura satisfacere, Cic., i. e. to die: natura insitum est, id.: secundum naturam, id., conformably to nature: jus in natura positum esse, id.: hoc exigit ipsa natura ratio, id.: ea natura rerum, id.: natura rerum non patitur, id., the nature of things: natura civitatum, Nep., the course of things, run of events, in states: hence, 1. *The universe*; Cic.: for this we find also, rerum natura, id., the world. 2. *Possibility*; in rerum natura fuisse, Cic., were possible: in rerum naturam cedit, Quint.; or, est in rerum natura, ut, &c., Cels., i. e. it is possible. IV. *A thing, being, substance*; ex duabus naturis confata, of two things, Cic.: for this we find also, natura rerum; e. g. naturas rerum esse, non figuras, &c., Cic., i. e. real things: hence, natura, as a modest expression, the sexual parts; id.: also of animals; Varr. V. *Efficacy, activity*; rei, Cic.: deorum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, agency. VI. *Regularity*; mundum natura administrari, Cic.

NATURABILIS, e. for naturalis; Apul. NATÜRÄLIS, e. (natura) I. *Natural*, i. e. *by birth*; pater, Cic.: filius, Suet., as opposed to an adopted son: but, naturalis pater, or filius, is opposed to own, Pand. II. *Natural*, i. e. *formed by or proceeding from nature, produced or implanted by nature, conformable to nature, innate, inborn*; e. g. moles, natural, formed by nature, Cæs.: motus, Cic.: notio, id.: bonitas, Nep.: saxum, Colum.: dies, Censorin., from sunrise to sunset: mors, Plin., i. e. not by violence: hence, naturalia loca, Colum.: or simply, naturalia, Cels., the sexual parts: also sing., naturale, sc. membrum, Cels. III. *Of or pertaining to nature*; quaestiones, Cic.: pars sapientiae naturalis, Quint., natural philosophy. IV. *Natural*, i. e. *real, actual, found in the world*; Lact. V. *Natural*, i. e. *consistent with the order of nature, usual, customary*; Plin.

NATURÄLITAS, ätis, f. (naturalis) *Naturalness*; Tert. NATÜRÄLITER, adv. *Naturally*, by nature, or, conformably to nature; Cic.

NATURÄLITUS, adv. i. q. Naturaliter; Sidon. NATÜRIFICÄTUS, a, um. (natura and facio) *Brought into existence*; animae, Tert.

NÄTUS, a, um. See NASCOR. NÄTUS, i. m. (nascor) I. *A son*; natus tuus, Quint.: plur., nati, children; caritas inter tuos et parentes, Cic.: also of animals; Colum. II. *A person*; nemo natus in ædibus habitabat, Plaut.

NÄTUS, us, m. (from nascor) I. *A birth*; hence, a *growing*; cupressus natu morosa, Plin., i. e. which grows with difficulty. II. *Age, years*; homo magno natu, Liv., of a great age, old, aged: filius maximus natu, Nep., the eldest son: homo grandis natu, Cic., old, in years, aged: major natu, the elder, id.: animus gravior (more serious or sedate) natu, Ter. N.B. The ablative natu is the only form that occurs.

NAUCELLA, i. q. Navicella. NAUCL See NAUCUM. NAUCLERICUS, and NAUCLERUS, a, um. (ναυκληρικός, ναυκληρῆος) *Of or belonging to a ship-owner*; ornatus, Plaut.

NAUCLERUS, i. m. (ναυκληρῆος) *A ship-master, ship-owner*; Plaut.

NAUCCLA, for navicula; Paulin. NAUCFLOR, äri, i. q. Navicular.

NAUCUM, or NAUCUS, i. (Perhaps from ναύειν, or ναύω (something rubbed or scraped off), as hilum and nihilum from ἄλλω.) *A thing of trifling value*; but whether it properly means a nutshell, &c., or is connected with nuga, cannot be said; we usually find only naucus; e. g. non naucus, Plaut.: but also nauco; e. g. ducere aliquid nauco, Niev. ap. Fest., to value at nothing.

NAUFRÄGÄLIS, e. (naufragium) i. q. Naufragiosus; Marc. Cap.

NAUFRÄGIÖSUS, a, um. (naufragium) *Fall of shipwrecks*, i. e. *dangerous on account of shipwrecks*; pelagus, Sidon.

NAUFRÄGUM, i. n. (for navifragium, from navis and frango) I. *A shipwreck*; facere, Cic., i. e. to suffer shipwreck, to be shipwrecked; but in Nep. Mil. 7, naufragium facere signifies generally to suffer great loss: naufragio perire, Cic.: naufragiis magnis cortis, Lucr., i. e. storms, tempests which occasion shipwrecks: tabula ex naufragio, Cic., prop., a board or plank on which a person escapes from a shipwreck, fig., a means of deliverance or of comfort. II. *A shipwreck*, fig., i. e. *misfortune, ruin, loss*; patrimonii, Cic.: rei familiaris, id.: belli, Flor.: excipe naufragium nostrum, Ov., for me naufragium, me unfortunate: mollia naufragiis litora posse dari, id., i. e. my lot may be improved if a milder country be assigned me. III. *Shipwreck*, poetice, for

a person or thing that has been wrecked; Euris spargens naufragium, Sil.: invadere naufragia, id. IV. *The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck*. J. Men, fig.; naufragia Cæsaris amicosur, Cic. 2. Things, fig.; naufragia reip. colligere, Cic.

NAUFRÄGO, äre. (naufragus) *To suffer shipwreck*; Sidon.

NAUFRÄGUS, a, um. (for navifragus) I. *Shipwrecked*, i. e. *that is suffering or has suffered shipwreck*; naufragus (sc. homo), Cic.: corpora, Virg.; puppis, Ov.: hence fig., *shipwrecked*, i. e. *unfortunate, that has suffered great loss*; Marius expulsus et naufragus, Cic.: especially in respect of property, i. e. *that has lost or spent all his property*; patrimonio naufragus, and simply, naufragus, Cic. II. *That causes shipwrecks*; mare, Hor.: unda, Tibull.: monstra, Ov.: tempestas, Val. Fl.

NAULUM, See NABLUM. NAULUM, i. n. (ναῦλον) *Fare or price of passage by a ship*; Juv.

NAUMÄCHIA, æ, f. (ναυμαχία) I. *A naval engagement, the representation of a sea-fight as an entertainment*; Suet. II. *The place or lake where such exhibition took place*; Suet.

NAUMÄCHIÄRIUS, a, um. (naumachia) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with a naval engagement or mock sea-fight*; pons, Plin.: Naumachiarus, subst., *One that takes part in a mock sea-fight*; Suet.

NAUPEGUS, i. m. (ναυπηγός) *A ship-builder, shipwright, ship-carpenter*; Pand.

NAUPLIUS, i. m. *A kind of shell-fish that sails with its shell as with a ship*; Plin.

NAUSEA, æ, f. (ναυσία) I. *Sea-sickness, inclination to vomit*; Cic. II. Gen. *Nausea, a qualm, a vomiting*; Hor.: Plin.

NAUSEÄBLIS, e. (nauseo) *That causeth nausea or vomiting*; Cæl. Aur.

NAUSEABUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Nauseans; Sen.

NAUSEÄTOR, öris, m. (nauseo) *One that feels nausea or is obliged to vomit*; Sen.

NAUSEO, ävi, ätum, äre. (nausea) I. Prop. *To be sea-sick*; epistola, quam dedisti nauseans Butthro, Cic., sea-sick: also gen., *To be ready to vomit, to feel sick, be obliged to vomit*; Cic.: Cels.: hence, fig.; ista effluentem nauseare, Cic., i. e. uttering absurdities which excite disgust. II. *To pretend to be disgusted*; Phædr.

NAUSEÖLA, æ, f. (dimin. of nausea) *A slight queamishness*; Cic.

NAUSEÖSUS, a, um. (nauseo) *That causes to vomit, nauseous*; Plin.

NAUTA, æ, m. See NAVITA.

NAUTÄLIS, e. (nauta) *Sailor-like*; Auson.

NAUTEA, æ, f. (ναυτία) I. *A stinking liquid, probably, bilgewater* (sentina); Plaut. II. i. q. Nausea; Plaut. Fragu.

NAUTICUS, a, um. (ναυτικός) *Relating to a ship or ships, to navigation or to seamen, nautical*; clamor, Virg., i. e. of seamen: verbum, Cic., a nautical term: pinus, Virg., i. e. navis: exuvie, Cic., beaks which had been taken from captured ships: scientia rerum nauticarum, id., maritime skill: castra, Nep., a port, station for ships: nautici, sc. homines, Liv., seamen, sailors.

NAUTILUS, i. m. (ναυτίλος) *The nautilus, a kind of fish that sails through the waves like a ship*, i. q. Pompilus; Plin.

NÄVÄLE, is, n. See NAVALIS.

NÄVÄLIS, e. (navis) *Of or belonging to ships, naval*; pugna, Cic.: bellum, id.: disciplina, id., science, tactics: corona, i. e. ob victoriam navalem, Virg.: honor, i. e. corona, Ov.: triumphus, Liv.: forma, Ov., the figure of a ship: materia, Liv., timber and other materials for ship-building: stagnum, for exhibiting naval fights, Tac.: Duumviri, Liv., two commissioners for the fitting out of ships: castra navalia, Cæs.: see CASTRA. Hence,

I. Socii navales, *Seamen, sailors, mariners*; Liv.: and sometimes, *marines*; id. II. Navale, subst. 1. *A station for ships, a harbour, port, haven*; Ov. 2. *A place in which ships are built, repaired, or kept, a dock, dock-yard*; Liv.: navalia, Cic.: Cæs.: Virg.: there was at Rome such a dock, called navalia; Liv. N.B. I. Navales pedes, Plaut., perhaps, servants at sea, or, sailors. 2. Navalia, for naves e. g. pix — navalibus muniendis, Plin. 16, 21. 3. Navalia, sc. instrumenta, *Tackling, rigging*; Virg.: Liv. 4. Stabula navalia anatum, Varr. ed. Gesn., a place to keep ducks in; where other odd. have matellia, i. e. places for swimming in. 5. Navaliorium, for navalium; Vitr.

NÄVARCHUS, i. m. (ναύαρχος) *The captain of a ship*; Cic.

NÄVE, adv. i. q. Naviter; Plaut.

NAVIA, æ, f. (navis) I. *A boat, wherry, skiff, cutter*; Macrobr. II. *A trough*; Fest.

NÄVÄCELLA, æ, f. (dimin. of navis) i. q. Navicella; Pand.

NÄVÄCÜLA, æ, f. (dimin. of navis) *A small bark or ship, skiff, boat*; Cic.

NÄVÄCÜLÄRIUS, e, i. q. Navicularius; e. g. res, Pand.

NÄVÄCÜLÄRIUS, a, um. (navicula) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the trade of a ship-master, in respect of*

small ships; hence, I. *Navicularia*, sc. res, *The trade of a ship-master in respect of small vessels in which persons or goods were conveyed*; *naviculariam facere*, Cic., to follow this trade, i. e. to convey passengers and goods for hire. II. *Navicularius*, *A ship-owner, ship-master, who conveys passengers and goods for hire*; Cic.: hence, *Navicularius*, a. um, *Relating to these persons or this trade*; *onus*, *Cod. Theod.*: *functio*, *Cod. Just.*

NAVICĪTOR, āri. (*navicula*) *To sail in a small vessel*; *Mart.*

NAVIFRĀGUS, a. um. (*navis* and *frango*) i. q. *Naufragus*; *Ov.*: *Virg.*

NAVIGĀBĪLIS, e. (*navigo*) *Navigable*; *mare*, *Liv.*: *amnis*, *id.*: *litora*, *Tac.*

NAVIGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (*navigo*) *A sailing, navigation*; *Cic.*: *fluminis*, *Hirt.*, on a river: thus also, *maris*, *Tac.*: *diei*, a day's sail, *Plin.*: *ex longa navigatione*, *Cic.*, after a long voyage, *fig.*

NAVIGĀTOR, ōris. m. (*navigo*) *A sailor, captain of a ship*; *Quint.*

NAVIGER, a. um. (*navis* and *gero*) I. *Bearing ships, navigable*; *mare*, *Lucr.* II. *Sailing*; *similitudo*, *Plin.*, resemblance to a sailing-vessel.

NAVIGĪOLUM, i. n. (*dimin.* of *navigum*) *A small sailing-vessel, a boat, wherry, bark*; *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.*

NAVIGIUM, i. n. (*navigo*) I. *A sailing, navigation*; *ratio navigii* *jacet*, *Lucr.*, i. e. the art of navigation.

II. *Any vessel made to sail on the water, a ship, bark, boat, &c.*; *Cic.*: also, *a float, raft*; *Pand.*

NAVĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*for* *navigo*) I. *Intrans.*

1. *To sail.* 1^o *Of persons*; *ex Asia* in *Macedoniam*, *Cic.*: in *portu navigo*, *Ter.*, proverbially, I am in safety, have nothing to fear: also, *To sail away, set sail, put to sea*; *Cic.* 2^o *Of ships and other vessels, To sail, to float*; *classis navigavit*, *Cic.* 3^o *Of goods or freight*; *ipsæ merces navigant*, *Pand.*, i. e. go, are transported.

4^o *Of war and victory*; *belli impetus navigavit*, *Cic.*, has set sail. 2. *To swim*; *Ov. Her.* 19, 47. 3. *To flow, of the sea*; in *ipso ore navigat mare*, *Manil.*

II. *Trans.*

1. *To navigate or steer a vessel*; *navis navigandæ causa* in *maris esse*, *Pand.* 2. *To sail through or over*; *terram*, *Cic.*: *æquor*, *Virg.*: hence passive, *navigator Occidens*, *Plin.* 3. *To gain by navigation*; *quæ homines arant, navigant, &c.*, *Sall.*

NAVĪS, i. f. (*navis*) I. *Any vessel for sailing on the water, a ship, skiff, boat, &c.*; e *Pompeianum navi advectus sum* in *Luculli hospitium*, *Cic.*, where perhaps it means, a barge; but commonly, *a ship of large size*; *longa*, *Nep.*; *Liv.*, i. e. a man-of-war: *oneraria*, *id.*, a transport vessel, ship of burden: *prætoria*, the admiral's ship, *Liv.*: *tecta*, *id.*; or, *constrata*, *Cic.*, decked, having a deck: *aperta*, open, without a deck, *id.*: *navis auri*, *paleæ*, *id.*, a gold-ship, chaff-ship, i. e. freighted with gold or chaff: *navem construere, or ædificare*, *id.*; or, *facere*, *Cæs.*, to build: *adornare*, *id.*; or, *ornare*, *Liv.*; or *instruere armareque*, *id.*; or simply, *armare*, *Cæs.*, to equip, fit out: *reficere*, *Cic.*, to repair: *deducere litore*, *Virg.*; or, in *aquam*, *Liv.*; or simply, *deducere*, *Cæs.*, to launch: *subducere*, *id.*, to draw ashore: *agere*, to steer, *govern*, *Hor.*: *solvere*, *Cæs.*, to set sail: we find also, *navis solvit*, sets sail, *id.*: *conscendere navem*, *Nep.*; or, in *navem*, *Cic.*; or, *ascendere* in *navem*, *Nep.*; or, *navein*, *Ter.*, to embark, go on board: *milites* in *naves imponere*, to ship, embark, *Liv.*: *navibus rem gerere*, to fight by sea, *Hor.*: *egredi e* (*ex*) *navi*, *Ter.*; *Cæs.*; or, *navi*, *Nep.*, to debark, disembark, *land*: *navem appellere ad locum*, *Cic.*; or, *applicare ad terram*, *Cæs.*; or, *terram*, *Liv.*, to bring to land: *frangere*, *Ter.*, to suffer shipwreck: *gubernare*, to steer, *Cic.*: *tenere* in *ancoris*, *Nep.*, to lie at anchor: in *navi vehi*, *Cic.*; or, *nave ferri*, *Hor.*, to sail in: *navibus et quadrigis*, *Hor.*, proverbially, i. e. with all one's power, with might and main. II. *Cicero* uses *navis* figuratively of the state; *una navis est bonorum omnium*, *Cic.*: also of common participation of one and the same danger; *ubicunque es, in eadem es navi*, *id.*, in the same bottom, run the same risk. III. *Navis Argolica*, the constellation *Argo*, *Cic.* in *Arat.*: also simply, *Navis*, *id.*

NAVĪTA, or contr. NAUTA, æ. m. (*navis*) *A mariner.*

I. *The captain of a vessel*; e. g. *nauta*, *Ter.*: *Cic.*: *navita*, *Apul.* II. *A sailor, seaman*; *nautæ, sailors, seamen, a crew*; it is sometimes used to express a person of rough manners; *Cæs.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *navita* is found, *Catull.*: *Propert.*: *Ov.* To take *nauta*, with *Heindorf*, *ad Hor.* Sat. 1, 1, 19, in this passage and some parts of the odes, for mercator, seems far fetched.

NAVITAS, ātis. f. (*navus*) *Promptness, activity, zeal*; *Cic.*

NAVĪTER, adv. I. *Promptly, actively, zealously*; *Liv.* II. *Altogether, quite*; *impudens*, *Cic.* We find also *naviter*; see *GNAVITER*.

NAVŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. (*navus*) I. *To do, perform, or accomplish any thing with diligence or earnestness*; *opus*, *Cic.*: *nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit aliquid navare et efficere*, *id.*, *remp.*, *id.*, to serve the state: *bellum alicui*, *Tac.*, to carry on war in favour of any one. II. *To show, exhibit with diligence*; *alicui stu-*

dium, *Cic.*: *benevolentiam suam* in *aliquem*, *id.*: *operam navare alicui*, to serve; thus also, *reip.*, *id.*: also without a dative; *to serve, act vigorously, take pains*; *fortiter* in *acie*, *Liv.*, to conduct one's self bravely: *navare aliam operam*, *Cic.*, to exert one's self in some other way: *operam navare*, means also, to take pains successfully, to succeed in one's endeavours; *id.*

NAVŪS, a. um. *Active, busy, industrious, strenuous, diligent, indefatigable, assiduous*; *homo*, *Cic.*: also of things; *opera*, *Vell.*: *timor*, *Sil.*, i. e. that renders industrious. It is also written *gnavus*; see *GNAVUS*.

NAXA, æ. f. See *NASSA*.

NAXIUM, i. n. *A kind of stone (cos) for polishing marble and cutting precious stones*; *Plin.*

NE, adv. (*from* *νῆ*, according to others, *from* *νῆ*; see *Buttm.* *Lexil.* 1.) *Not*, is used, like *μῆ*, only with subjective or dependant negations, i. e. where only the conception of a thing is negated, but its actual existence is left undetermined; by *ne* therefore the speaker implies that he regards a thing as not having existence, whilst by *non*, as by *ὅ*, which negatives objectively, or unconditionally, he positively affirms that a thing does not exist: hence, *ne* is used, I. With a condition, or the supposition of a thing, the reality of which is left undetermined; *ne fuerit*, *Cic.*, there may not have been: *ne sit* *sanæ summum malum*, *id.*, granted that it is not: *ne æquaverint Hannibali Philippum*, *Liv.* II. In all independent clauses, which contain a command, prayer, demand, or the like: in these instances, *ne*, like the Greek *μή*, begins the clause: hence, 1. With an imperative; *ne crucia* *te*, *Ter.*: *ne sepelito*, *neve urito*, *Cic.* e *Legg.* XII Tab. 2. With a conjunctive expressing command; *ne fiat isti viginti dies*, *Ter.*: *ne conferas culpam* in *me*, *id.* 3. With wishes; *ne unquam eorum quisque invidet commodis*, *Plaut.*: *ne id Jupiter sineret*, *Liv.* (*as* in *Homer*, *μή ποῦτο θεός τελέσειεν*): *utinam ne*, *ob that* — *not!* *Ter.*: hence with asseverations; *ne vivam*, *Cic.*, may I not live, may I die: *ne sim salvus*, *si*, &c., *id.* III. With other particles; *dum ne*, provided that *not*, *Cic.*: and, for this, *dummodo ne*; see *DUM*: *modo ne*, *id.*, provided that *not*; *ne quidem*. 1. *Not even*; here observe, 1^o The word or words on which the emphasis is laid, are frequently put between these two: *ne populus quidem*, *Cic.*: *ne in oppidis quidem*, *id.*: also several words, and even words from the following clause, and even a whole clause; *sed ne quomodo fieri quidem possint*, &c., *id.*: *ne, quum esset factum, quidem*, *id.*: but we find *ne quidem* together, *Cic.* Att. 2, 16. 2^o These words are frequently preceded by a negative particle, *as*, *non*, *nihil*, *nunquam*, &c., without destroying the negation; *non enim prætereundum ne id quidem*, &c., *Cic.*: *nihil* — *ne in oppidis quidem*, *id.*: *nunquam ne* — *quidem*, &c., *id.* 3^o *Quidem* is sometimes omitted; *ne admissum tum quemquam*, *Stat.* Also, *Liv.* 33, 49; and 44, 36; the former reading was *ne, for ne quidem*. In modern edd. these passages have been altered; how far, considering the many peculiarities of *Livy*, this may be right, I cannot pretend to say. 2. *Not to say, I will not say, not to mention, not only*; *Cic.* Pis. 5. IV. *For modo ne, dummodo ne, Only not, but not, provided that not*; *sint misericordes in furibus*: *ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur*, *Sall.*, i. e. only let them not present our blood to them: *ne id, quod agitur, simulaverimus*, *Liv.*: *permissum, ut auxilia ab sociis*, *ne supra quinque millium nummorum acciperet*, *id.*: *noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, tribus cubitis ne altiorein*, *Cic.*, i. e. but not more than three ells high: *jussa dari* — *ne minus dena millia aris*, *Liv.*, but not less than ten. Cf. *Goerenz*, *ad Cic.* de *Legg.* 2, 27, 68. V. *For nedum, Much less, the less, not to mention, to pass over*; *Cic.* *ad Div.* 9, 26; also sequ. conjunct; e. g. *ne illi corruptis moribus victoria temperaret*, *Sall.* *Cat.* 11, fin., not to mention that (but here some *Codd.* read *nedum*): *ne nunc dulcedine capti, ferant desiderium*, *Liv.* 3, 52: *ne quem putatis*, &c., *Cic.* *Verr.* 4, 23. N.B. *Ne, for ne*; see *NÆ*.

NE, conj. *That not, in order that not, lest*, with a subjunctive. I. Denoting a negative intention; which sense it acquired from its having been frequently used as a prohibitory particle in connection with *ut*, denoting intention; *id egi, ne interesse*, *Cic.*: *ne corrumpi possint*, *idicirco*, &c., *id.*: *ne nihil trihuamus*, *id.*: *ne dicam*, *id.*, that I may not say, or not to say; *ne multis*, briefly; see *MULTUS*. N.B. It is usually said that *ut* *ne* is equivalent to *ne*: but this is entirely without foundation; for the *ne* (*in ut*) is the adverb, and is always placed, frequently apart from *ut*, immediately before the word which it effects; *That* — *not*; *præcipiendum est igitur, ut* — *ne existim*, *Cic.*, that they do not believe: *ut hoc ne facerem*, *Ter.*, that I should not do this at all. II. *Ne*, like *μῆ*, is used purely as a particle of prohibition. 1. After verbs expressing fear, care, anxiety, danger, where we use *that* without a negative, there is always, as the foundation of this form of expression, a wish that the thing might not be so, might not happen: *veror ne hoc fiat, διδοικα μὴ ποῦτο γίνεσθαι*, I am afraid (wishing however that it may not be so) that it will happen; *metuebant ne indicarent*, *Cic.*: thus also after *veror*, *Ter.*: *Cic.*:

sollicitus sum, Cic.: horreo, id.: and after the substantives, pavor, id.: periculum, Nep.: in all these cases, 'that not,' or 'lest,' is expressed by ne non, or (although more rarely), by ut; e. g. vereor, ne exercitum frimum habere non possit, Cic.: veritus, ne—hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47: Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 146. In both these passages the old reading was ut non, as equivalent to ne non; but this would scarcely be Latin. In both, the reading has been altered as given above. The old reading is defended by Grotefend, Lat. Gr. 1. § 239, 3 and 5. 2. Like verbs of fearing, verbs of caution and foresight are frequently followed by a ne, which frequently to us appears pleonastic; cave ne studeas, Ter.: cave ne cupias, Propert., beware of wishing, or, do not suffer yourself to desire: ne quid accūsandus sis, vide, Ter., look beforehand, whether, &c.: vide, ne a malis dici verus possit, see, look, examine, try, &c., whether: quum circumspiceret, ne quid præterisset, Varr. R. R.: singuli pulli tentandi, ne quid habeant in gutture, Colum., whether they have any thing in their crops: videamus, ne beata vita effici possit, Cic., we would consider whether, whether not; similarly in Liv. 2, 3, per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, ne non reddita (bona Tarquinii), belli causa; reddita, belli materia essent, i. e. the deliberation, whether the profrty of Tarquin, if they did not restore it to him, &c.: there is no necessity for supplying quite to him, &c.: there is 3. Compared with our modes of expression, ne appears pleonastic after several verbs denoting negation, refusal, or the like; sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, Cic. (where we should say dicere): casus quidam ne facerent, impedit, id., hindered my doing it: Decii corpus ne impetraret, nox quærentes oppressit, Liv. night came upon them (and hindered them from findings), that it could not be found, &c.: unus, ne caperetur urbs, causa fuit, i. e. was the sole cause that hindered the capture of the city.

NE, as an interrogative particle is enclitic, and is used, I. In a simple interrogation, 1. As directly interrogatory, with an indicative; vide turne hoc tibi verum esse? τί δὲ αὐτῷ σοι πῶτο ὄνα ἀλλοθί; does this appear to you true? also with a conjunctive; putaresne unquam accidere posse, ut, &c., Cic., can you suppose? 2. As indirectly interrogatory with a conjunctive, when it means 'Whether?'; videamus, satisne ista sint justa? Cic. II. In a double or complex interrogation, when it takes after it the interrogatory particles, an, annon, nec ne. 1. In a direct question; Romanne vero, an hic manco, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic.: hoc intellexit' an nondum etiam? Ter.: honestumne factu an (i. e. or) turpe? Cic.: also, ne is sometimes used in the second question, for an, e. g. Justitiene prius mirer, belline laborum, Virg.: if the second question contain simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by annon: e. g. isne est, quem quero, an non? Ter. 2. In an indirect question; nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, Cic.: if the second question contain simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by annon or nec ne (where observe, that nec ne is used to express the possibility of the negation, annon to express its reality; for which reason annon is also commonly used in direct interrogations); roga, velintne, annon, uxorem? Ter.: nescio tui scias, an non? Plaut.: cogitato, emitteresne, nec ne, eum servom manu? id.: the verb used with the first question is frequently repeated for the sake of emphasis; videndum 'st, utrum eæ velintne, annon velint, id.: quaritur, sintne dii, nec ne sint, Cic.

III. Ne is frequently used for nonne, as in Gr. ζῆλον, and ζῆλον, for ζῆλον, ζῆλον, ζῆλον; estne marito—in ambo justa potestas? Hor. See Heusinger, ad Cic. de Off. 3, 17.

N.B. 1. The poets sometimes join ne to words to which it does not belong; scammum faceretne Priapum, Hor., for Priapumne, i. e. a bench or a Priapus. 2. This ne is also frequently appended to other words. 1. To other interrogatives; e. g. anne, for an; see AN: uterne, Hor.: utrumne, for utrum, Cic. 2. To the pronoun qui, quæ, quod; Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 14: Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 295: Catull. 64, 130: to quantus, a, um; e. g. quantane, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 317: to quia, Virg. Æn. 4, 558: to quam, than, Plaut. 3. Ne frequently loses its e; as, Eunuchon', for Eunuchone, Ter.: egon', for egone, Plaut.; also, an s which would come before it is frequently omitted; viden', for videsne: satine, for satinsne, id.

NEBRIS, idis, f. (νεβρίς) The skin of a fawn or deer which was worn by Bacchantals when they revelled through the streets; Stat.

NEBRITES, æ, m. (νεβρίτης, sc. λίθος) A stone unknown to us, sacred to Bacchus; Plin.

NEBŪLA, æ, f. (from νεβύλη) 1. A mist, vapour, fog; e. g. from the earth, from rivers, &c.; Virg.: Plin.: fig.; errors, Juv. II. A vapour, smoke; as, of fire, Ov.: of a candle, lamp, &c., Pers.: veneni, Sil.: fig. of any thing trifling; cyathus nebulae. Plaut.: grande locuturi nebulas (in) Helicone legunto, Pers. III. A cloud; Virg.: Hor.: hence fig., a cloud; as, a cloud of dust, Lucr.: also of wine, Ov., i. e. perhaps, scum or froth. Since a cloud is not dense, hence, IV. Any thing very thin of its kind, e. g. 1. Of wool; vellera (wool) nebulas æquantia tractu,

Ov. 2. Of thin garments; Laber. 3. A thin plate; Mart.

NEBŪLO, āre, (nebula) To cloud over; Tert. Apul. 35; al. enubilantur.

NEBŪLO, ōnis, m. (nebula) A term of reproach, Idle rascal, good-for-nothing fellow, wretch, prodigal; Ter.: Cic.

NEBŪLOSITAS, ātis, f. (nebulosus) Mistiness, cloudiness, darkness; Arnob.

NEBŪLŪSUS, a, um, (nebula) I. Full of mist or vapour, cloudy, dark, foggy; celum, Cic.: dies, Cels.: nebulosior, Cato. II. Fig. Dark, obscure, i. e. difficult to understand; nomen, Geil.

NEC, and NEQUE, are one and the same word of hence they are frequently interchanged, and we find, sometimes, nec—neque, sometimes, neque—nec: however in good writers nec is found usually only before consonants; neque, before vowels: both words therefore signify, I. I. q. Et non, And not, or, also not, neither, nor; Cic.: casus nec mita facta, for et immitia, Ov.: hence, nec non, or, neque non, for et, Varr.: Ov.: also with et; e. g. nec non et Tyrii, and also, Virg.: nec non et hodie, Plin.: neque non et dolla, Varr.: we also find neque (nec) and non separated; Nec vero non, &c., Cic.: neque tamen illa non ornant, id.: thus also, when nec (neque) follows; ut nec, si—poterit, non contendamus, nec, &c., id.: neque (nec) nihil, i. e. et non nihil, and something, Ter.: Cic.: necdum, or nequedum, i. e. et nondum, Cic.: hence, nec quidem, i. e. et ne quidem, and (also) not even, Cic. Fin. 2, 26. Since et—et, denotes both—and, as well—as, also, or, not only—but also, so likewise we find, 1. Nec or neque repeated, for et non repeated, As well not—as also not, or, not only not—but also not, or, which is one and the same thing, neither—nor; nec ad vivos, nec ad mortuos, Cic.: neque tum peccavi, neque, &c., id.: in the same manner, 2. Nec (or neque)—et, or et—nec (neque), can be used when only one negation is to be expressed, thus, nec (neque)—et, or ac, expresses, not only not—but; et—nec (neque), not only—but also not; neque et, is also, indeed not—but, Suet. Oct. 66; nec miror et gaudeo, Cic.: neque tu interfuiti, et ego id egi, id., also, neque, —et, non (for neque—neque) Cic. Off. 3, 1; neque sed, i. q. Non tamen—quam, Pers. 1, 41; Juv. 1, 90. Cf. Goerzen, ad Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38. N.B. It is frequently preceded by a negative, as non, nullus, nihil, &c., which, however, does not destroy the negation; in these cases the first nec (neque) cannot be rendered into English; nihil tam nec incoquinat nec insperatum accidere potuit, Liv.: nec possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic.: nulla neque—neque, &c.; in other instances also two negatives stand together without destroying the negation, when one of the two is redundant; neque nescio, for neque scio, Plaut.: neque tu haud dicas, Ter. II. Nec, and neque, for non, Not. 1. At the beginning of a period; Nec vero, Cic.: Nec enim, id.: Nec tamen, id.: thus also, Neque enim, Neque vero, Neque tamen, id.: thus also, Neque vero quicquam, for Nihil vero, id.: Nec vero unquam, for Nunquam vero, id. 2. Also in other instances we find nec, for non; e. g. nec quoquam abeo, Plaut.: quod nec bene vertat, Virg.: especially in the old style, nec, for non; see Goerzen, ad Cic. de Legg. 3, 4, 10, senatori, qui nec aderit (e Legg. xii, Tab.); hence, necopinatus, unexpected, necdum, not yet; see NECOPINATUS, and NECDUM. III. For, ne quidem, Not even; his certe neque amor causa est, Virg.: thus also, Cic. Agr. 3, 2; Suet. Calig. 15; Mart. 2, 75. IV. But not; Virg. Geor. 2, 95: Cic. Top. 2. Nec (neque) is often found in Nep. and Suet. for nec tamen, nec vero. See Bremi ad Nep. Agesil. 1, Suet. Cæs. 79; also in Tac. Agr. 8, nec is used for nec tamen. We also find nec, for nec enim, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42; Ov. Met. 9, 359.

NECATOR, ōris, m. (neco) He that kills; Lamprid.

NECATRIX, icis, f. (necator) She that kills; Augustin.

NEC-DUM, or NEQUE-DUM. 1. For, et nondum, And not yet; Cic.: Liv. II. For nondum, Not yet; Virg.

NECESSARIE, adv. Necessarily, unavoidably; Val. Max. 7, 6, 3: Cic.: necessaria demonstrans, id., i. e. proving in an unexceptionable manner.

NECESSARIO, adv. Necessarily, by necessity, Greek ἀνάγκη; Cic.: Cæs.

NECESSARIUS, a, um, (necessa) I. Necessary, i. e. unavoidable, indispensable, inevitable; mors, Cic., inevitable, sc. in the course of nature; casus, id.: lex, id.: senatori necessarium est nosse remp., id.: res necessaria, Cæs., necessity, i. e. the not being able to do a thing otherwise; hence, 1. Urgent, pressing; tempus, Cic. 2. Forced, occasioned by necessity; rogationes, Cic. II. Requisite, needful, indispensable; ad vitam, Cic.: quod mihi maxime necessarium, id., most at my heart: necessarius questioni, Suet., necessary to the inquiry, i. e. that must be heard. N.B. Compar. in or; e. g. necessarius medela, Tert. III. That is closely connected with us, by relationship, friendship, &c.; hence it is frequently rendered, a relation, friend, client, patron, &c.; homo tamen necessarius, Nep., i. e. related: mors hominis necessarii, i. e. of a friend, Mat. in Cic. Ep.: also, subst., Propinqua et necessaria, Cic., A female relative; familiaris ac ne-

cessarius, id., a friend: necessarius provincia, id., patrons or friends: Caerelliae, necessariae meae, id., a female client, friend, or relative.

NECESSE. (ne and cedo) is either neut. from *necessis*, e., or adv. from *necessus*, a, um, used as a neuter. I. *Necessary*, i. e. *indispensable, unavoidable, not otherwise possible*; homini necesse est mori, Cic., man must inevitably die: id quod necesse erat, Cic. red. Quir. 2, i. e. naturally. II. *Needful, necessary*; quod tibi necesse minime fuit, Cic. N. B. Necesse is followed, 1. By an infinitive; mori; see above. 2. By ut, that, Gell.: ut is frequently omitted; intimi multa vident necesse est, Cic.: boves vendat necesse est, id., he must sell. 3. By an accusative and infinitive; necesse fuit dari literas, Cic. 4. It is also rendered, *They must*, or simply, *must*; necesse est homini mori; see above: also, it is *natural*. We find also, *necesse habere*, for, I consider it to be necessary, I must, with an infinitive; Cic.

NECESSITAS, ātis, f. (necesse) I. *Necessity, inevitableness, unavoidableness*, i. e. when any thing cannot be altered, deferred, or hindered, *urgency*; exundi, Cic.: necessitate coactus, compelled, id.: necessitatem alicui imponere alicuius rei, id., to compel to any thing: thus also, *afferre*, id.: *obrenit* alicui necessitas; e. g. muneris, id., he is reduced to the necessity of, &c., he is obliged to do it: nec sibi ullius rei necessitatem injungebat, quin—persequeretur, Hirt., he followed without having respect to any thing else than necessity: necessitati parere, or serve, Cic.: to accommodate one's self to necessity; necessitates majores, Liv., urgent reasons, constraints, &c.: necessitatem persuadendi adhibere, Cic., to convince at all events, necessarily; hence, I. *Unavoidableness, unalterableness; an unalterable arrangement, fate, destiny*; naturae, Cic.: fati, Liv.: fatum affert vim necessitatis, Cic.: divina, id., fate; suprema, and ultima, death, Tac. 2. *Necessity*, i. e. *an unavoidable or natural consequence*; necessitate, Cic. Or. 50, naturally: mors est necessitas naturae, id. 3. *Necessity*, i. e. *call of nature*; ipsi naturae ac necessitati negare, id. 4. *Necessity*, i. e. *a thing necessary*; necessitates, Cic. Off. 1, 5, i. e. necessary things; hence, *wants, interests*; suarum necessitatum causa, Cæs. B. G. 7, 89: necessitates ac largitiones, Tac., necessary expenses, wants of the state. 5. *Necessity*, i. e. *force of circumstances*; expressit hoc Patribus necessitas, Liv.: also, *need* (as ἀνάγκη), i. e. *want, poverty*; Suet.: Tac. 6. *Constraint, compulsion, force*; Plaut.: Tac.: necessitates, Liv.; see above: necessitas gaudendi, Plin. Paneg., forced joy, constrained gladness; opp. fides gaudii, real, undissembled joy. II. For necessitudo, 1. *Connection between two or more persons, the bond of relationship, friendship, &c.*; si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic., union, friendship. 2. *Bond of affection, intimacy, &c.*; magnam necessitudinem possidet paternus sanguis, Cic.

NECESSITUDO, inis, f. (necesse) I. *Unavoidableness, inevitableness*; Cic.: also, *need, poverty, distress*; Sall.: *distressed condition*; et republicae, Tac. Ann. 1, 9. II. *An inseparable connection of natural things, relation*; rerum, Cic.: especially, *a connection in which one stands with regard to any other person*, as, a friend, relative, patron, client, guest, colleague, &c., *relation, union, the tie of friendship, &c.* 1. *Relationship*; e. g. between parents and children, Cic.: Sall. 2. *The connection between colleagues*; quæstura, Cic., i. e. between the quaestor and prætor: thus also, *sortis*, Nep. 3. *Hospitality*; Cic. ad Div. 13, 19, 3. 4. *The bond of friendship*; amicitia, Cic.: and in this sense it may frequently be rendered, *friendship*; Cic. ad Div. 13, 12, 1. 5. *Clientship*; Cic. ad Div. 9, 13, 3: hence, *necessitudines*, persons with whom one is most closely connected, as, relatives, friends, clients, &c.; e. g. relatives, Suet. Tib. 50: mother and child, Suet. Tib. 11.

NECESSO, āre, (necesse) *To render necessary*; Ven. Fort.

NECESSUM, i. q. Necesse. *Inevitable, unavoidable, necessary*; necessum est, seq. infin.; Plaut.: Liv.: seq. conj.; Lucr.: it may also be rendered by *must*, as, I (thou, he, &c.) *must*.

NECNE, or NEC NE. *Or not*, is used when utrum or ne has gone before, or has been omitted according to the use of the language, usually only in indirect interrogations, or in dependent propositions; utrum ex usu esset nec ne, Cæs.: sinne dii, nec ne, Cic.: dubitat, deus anisset nec ne sit, id.: also after quid; e. g. quid possit effici, nec ne, &c., id.

NECON, or NEC NON (Neque non). i. q. Et. *And, or, also*; Cic. See NEC.

NĒCO, āvi, ātum, more rarely ui, ctum, āre. (nex) I. *To kill, slay, put to death, destroy, cause to perish*, usually, without arms; plebem fame, Cic., to starve to death: aliquem igni, Cæs.: veneno, Suet.: but also with a sword; aliquem ferro, Hor. II. *Fig. To kill*, i. e. *to destroy*; imbres necant frumenta, Plin. III. *As it were to kill a person*, i. e. *to worry him to death by disagreeable speeches or questions, tease, torment, bore*; Plaut. IV. *To quench*; flammam, Plin.: indolem, Senec., to thwart, check.

NĒCŌPINANS, or NEC (Neque) OPINANS, tis. *That does not expect, not expecting*; Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic., when he did not expect it.

NĒCŌPINĀTUS, or NEC OPINĀTUS, a, um. *That was not expected, that happened unexpectedly, unexpected*; bona, Cic.: gaudium, Liv.: hence, *Necopinatio* (abl.), *Unexpectedly, contrary to expectation*; Cic.: for this we find, ex necopinato, Liv.

NĒCŌPINUS, a, um. *Unexpected*; mors, Ov.: but, certa propago Æoliæ, nec opina, domus, Val. Fl., i. e. et non opina, not likely or probable.

NĒCŌRMĀNTIA, æ, f. (νεκρομαντία) I. *A calling up the dead and inquiring of them respecting things future, necromancy*; Lact. II. *Homeri*, Plin., i. e. the part of Homer's Odyssey in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions, and there converses with the dead.

NĒCŌRHŪTUS, a, um. (νεκροθύτος) *Sacrificed or belonging to the dead*; Tert.

NĒCTAR, āris, n. (νέκταρ) I. *Nectar, the drink of the gods*; Cic.: also, *unguent or balsam used by the gods*; Ov. Met. 4, 250 and 252. II. *Fig. Any thing sweet, pleasant, or agreeable*; as, honey, Virg.: wine, Suet.: milk, Ov.: an agreeable perfume, Lucr.: in kisses, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16.

NĒCTĀREUS, a, um. (νεκτάρεος) I. *Nectareous, of nectar, or, of the gods, divine*; aquæ, Ov. Met. 7, 707, i. e. dew. II. *Nectareous*, i. e. *sweet as nectar*; Mart. III. *Nectarea*, sc. herba, *A plant, elecampane, with which a wine called Nectarites vinum was flavoured*; Plin.

NĒCTĀRĪTES, æ, m. See NĒCTĀREUS. NĒCTO, xii and xi, xum, ēre. I. *To knit, bind, join, tie, or fasten together*; alicui catenas, Hor.: laqueum, id.: ternos colores (for fila), Virg.: brachia, Ov., to fold in each other, entwine: coronam, Hor.: comam myrto, Ov.: alicui compedes, Plin. Ep. II. *To bind, fetter, arrest*, especially for debt; hence, *nexti ob*, as alienum, or simply, *nexti*, Liv., debtor-slaves, i. e. debtors, who, not being able to pay their debts, had passed over into the power of the creditors as their slaves, in order that by their own persons they might make satisfaction for the debt: ne in posterum neceterum, might be given over into slavery, Liv.: fig., *to bind, oblige*; sacramento nexti, Justin.: res pignori nexa, pledged, pawned, Pand.

III. *Fig. To join, connect*; fatum ex causis, Cic.: alia ex alio nectuntur, id., depend upon: rerum causas alias ex aliis, Cic.: omnes virtutes inter se nexæ, id.: dolum, Liv., to practise a deceit, play a trick upon: moras, Tac., to contrive or cause delay: jurgia cum aliquo, to quarrel, Ov.: causas inanes, Virg., to bring forward.

NĒCŪBI, That no where, lest in any place; for ne alicubi, Cæs.

NĒCUNDE, for ne alicunde, Gr. μήποθεν. *That from no place, lest from any place*; Liv.

NĒCYDĀLUS, i. m. (νεκιδάλος) *A silkworm before it becomes a bombyx*; Plin. 11, 26.

NĒDUM, for ne dicam. *I will not say*; hence, I. *I will not say, not to say, not simply, not only*; nedum—sed etiam, Cic. II. *Not to say, to pass over, much less*; nedum his temporibus, Cic.: also followed by ut, as in English by 'that'; nedum ut ulla vis feret, Liv., much less that, &c.: ut is frequently omitted; nedum tu possis, Ter., not to say that you could, much less could you: and thus frequently; e. g. Cic. ad Div. 16, 8. It is always preceded by a negation, although frequently by one contained only in the sense; e. g. Proport. 1, 10 (9), 32: Liv. 7, 40: id. 9, 18: Hor. A. P. 68. III. *I will not say, not to say, much more*; socios, nedum hostes, Liv.: privati dcformia, nedum principii, Suet.

NĒFANDE, adv. *Heinously, impiously*; Sall. Fragm. NĒFANDUS, a, um. Prop. *Unspeakable, or, not worthy to be spoken of*; hence, *impious, execrable, accursed, wicked*; scelus, Cic.: odium, Virg.: nefandissimum caput, Justin.: deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg., wickedness, impiety.

NĒFANS, tis. i. q. Nefandus; Varr.

NĒFĀRE, adv. *Wickedly, impiously, in a wicked or impious manner*; Cic.: aliquid nefarie facere, or committere, id., to do, commit, or perpetrate an enormous crime.

NĒFĀRIUS, a, um. (from nefas) *Wicked, execrable, flagitious*; homo, Cic.: bellum, Cic.: hence, *Nefarium, A heinous or wicked action*; Liv.: multa nefaria, Cic.

NĒFĀS, n. indecl. I. *Any violation of religious duty, any thing that is sinful, unallowed, or wrong*; quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Parad. 3, 3: nefas dictu, Cic.: mihi nefas est oblivisci, id.: dicere id sibi nefas esse, id., they dared not, could not, it would be a sin: nefas facere, Ov.: per fas et nefas, Liv., through right and wrong; hence, I. *An impiety*, i. e. *a wicked, impious deed*; dirum, Virg.: impressum, id., i. e. crime (of the daughters of Danaus). 2. *Shocking, horrid*, id., *as a shocking or horrid deed*; heu nefas! Hor. 3. *Horrid, strange, monstrous, prodigious*; Lavinia visa (nefas) comprehendere crinibus ignem, Virg. 4. *A wicked, impious, shocking person*; Virg. Æn. 2, 585. II. *Impossible, an impossibility*; quidquid corrigere est nefas, Ilor.—Synon.

Nefas is a trespass against the gods or against nature, such as sacrifice, parricide, &c.; in short, any crime that evinces impietas; Angl., sin: scelus is a trespass against others, against the rights of an individual, or the peace of society, such as robbery, murder, &c., and public disturbances; in short, any thing that evinces malitia; Angl., crime: flagitium is a trespass against one's self, against one's own reputation, by voluptuousness, unchastity, cowardice; in short, by any actions which are the consequences of moral weakness, and evince ignavia; Angl., vice.

NE-FASTUS, a, um. I. Of days, *On which it was not lawful to speak in public*: hence, dies nefastus, Liv., on which justice could not be administered. II. *Unfortunate, unlucky, that brings misfortune or ill luck*; dies, Hor.: terra nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. III. *Wicked, abominable*; Cic.: crimen, Plin.

NEFRENS, dis. (ne and frendo) *That cannot yet bite, and so, that has no teeth*; porci, Varr.

NEFASTUS, æ. f. (nego) *A denying, denial*; Cic.

NEGATIO, ðnis. f. (nego) I. *A denying, denial, disclaiming*; Cic. II. *A negative, i. e. word that denies*; Apul.

NEGATIVUS, a, um. (nego) *Negative, denying*; Apul. NEGATOR, ðris. m. (nego) *One that denies or disclaims*; Tert.

NEGATORIUS, a, um. (negator) *Negative, negatory*; Pand.

NEGATRIX, icis. f. (negator) *She that denies or disclaims*; Tert.

NEGIBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Negans; Cato.

NEGITO, ære. Freq. of nego; Sall.; Hor.

NEGLECTE, adv. *Negligently, in a negligent or careless manner*; neglectus incedere, Hieron.

NEGLECTO, ðnis. f. (negligo) *A slighting, neglecting*; Cic.

NEGLECTOR, ðris. m. (negligo) *A slighter, neglecter*; Augustin.

NEGLECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of negligo; see NEGLIGO. II. Adj. *Neglected, negligently formed or constituted, not esteemed or cared for*; forma, Ov.: ager, Hor.: castra, Liv.: ne inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic.: neglectissima progenies, Stat.

NEGLECTUS, us. m. (negligo) I. *A neglecting*; res est mihi neglecti, Ter.: I neglect the matter. II. *A slighting, despising*; Lucan.

NEGLIGENS, tis. I. Part. of negligo; see NEGLIGO.

II. Adj. *Negligent, heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent*; in sumpto, Cic.: scribendo, for in scribendo, id.: in amicis eligendis, id.: in aliquem, id.: also with circa; Suet.: also with an infinitive; Plaut.: also with a genitive; lenocinii, Suet.: negligentior legis, officii, Cic.: negligentissimus, Pacat.

NEGLIGENTER, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, inattentively*; Cic.: negligentius, id.: negligentissime, Sen.

NEGLIGENTIA, æ. f. (negligens) *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, and sometimes, a slighting, undervaluing, discontinuing, indifference*; in accusando, Cic.: cognatorum, Ter., a slighting, undervaluing; deum, Liv.: contempt of the gods, negligence or carelessness in their worship: epistolarum, neglect or remissness in writing, Cic. Att. 1, 6; or, indifference, coolness which prevails in one's letters, id. 8, 11.

NEGLIGO, or NEGLĒGO, exi, ectum. 3. (nec and lego)

Prop. *I do not gather together or collect*: hence, I. *To neglect, be unmindful of, not to trouble one's self about, slight*; mandatum, Cic.: rem familiarem, Nep.: also seq. infin.; e. g. obire diem edicti, Cic. II. *To make light of, not to care for, to scorn, take no notice of, to slight, despise*; periculum, Cic.: spem, id.: bellum, id.: aliquem, Ter.: deos negligere edocuit, Sall., taught indifference towards the gods: also seq. infin.; e. g. negligis frudem committere? Hor., do you not scruple: also seq. accus. et infin.; e. g. Theopompum nudum confugere Alexandriam negligistis, Anton. ap. Cic.: *to look with indifference upon any thing that takes place*; Gallias a Germanis vastari negligit, Suet. III. *To pass over, not to heed*; pecuniam captam, Cic.: vitam ereptam, id.—See also NEGLIGENS, and NEGLECTUS, a, um.

NEGO, avi, atum, ære. (perhaps from ne and ago, to say)

I. Intrans. *To deny, refuse, say no*; Ter.: alicui, Cic., to say no to any person, or to refuse him: also, alicui rei; e. g. petitioni, Fraj. in Plin. Ep., i. e. to refuse: thus also, cœnis, Mart., i. e. to decline. II. Trans. I. *To deny, say that a thing is not so*; aliquid, Ter.: si negas, Cic.: particularly, followed by an accusative and infinitive, where in English we use a phrase such as, I say (affirm, assert, &c.) that—not, &c.; nego, ullum vas fuisse, Cic., I say that there was no vessel: neget per omnes deos se meminisse, Tibull., would swear by all the gods, &c.: hence, Negor, *They deny me that I, &c., or, they say (affirm) of me that I am not, &c.*; casta negor, sc. esse, Ov.: negantur rane ibi coaxe, Suet., it is said they do not croak: also of things without life; sin (aræne) in sua posse negantur ire loca, &c., Virg.: we find also, nego me, negat se, with which an infinitive

must be supplied from what precedes; ille primo se negare (sc. ducturum uxorem), Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 45.

N.B. 1. Also followed by quin; e. g. negare non posse, quin rectus sit, Liv., for, rectus esse. 2. Sometimes by a negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation; negato, esse nec mu nec mutuum, Plaut.: negat nec suspicari, Cic. 3. Sometimes two propositions depend upon nego, with the latter of which only dico must be supplied from nego; e. g. negat Cæsarem—mansurum, postulatque—interposita esse, Cic., where, with postulata, &c., understand dicunt. 2. *To refuse*; alicui aliquid, Cæs.: comitem negare, sc. se, to refuse to accompany, Ov.: also passivè; si tibi negabitur ire, id.: cupimus negata, id.: hence fig.; vela ventis, id., i. e. to furl: se vinculis, Tibull., to escape from: poma negat regio, Ov., denies, refuses, i. e. does not produce. 3. *To be unwilling*; Hannibalem pelli negabam, Sil. N.B. Negassim, for negaverim, Plaut.

NEGOTIÁLIS, e. (negotium) I. *Pertaining to things or facts*; pars constitutionis negotialis, Cic., i. e. in qua quid juris ex civili more et ætate sit consideratur.

II. *Active, busy*; locus in ethice negotialis, Quint., that treats of things without regard to persons.

NEGOTIATIO, ðnis. f. (negotior) *A being busy or concerned with any thing, especially, a being occupied in trade*: in the time of Cicero this term appears to have been used only of the more honourable kinds of trade, as, of that of the knights, which consisted in lending money, in money-changing, and in large undertakings; reliquiæ negotiationis veteris, or Asiaticæ, Cic., i. e. the remainder of the money still to be gathered in: in the time of the emperors it signified, any trade or traffic; pecuaria, Colum.: sagaria, Pand.: negotiationes privato pudenda, Suet.

NEGOTIATOR, ðris. m. (negotior) *One who concerns or occupies himself with any thing, especially, with trade*; hence, one who carries on a trade, whether in money, cattle, &c. In the time of Cicero this name appears to have been applied only to those who were engaged in an extensive and respectable way of trade or traffic, such as were the equites, who lent or exchanged money, or entered upon large speculations, as the buying up of corn, &c.: hence, in the first instance it might be rendered, a money-changer, banker; in the second, an enterpriser, speculator; Cic.: Cicero distinguishes them from the mercatores, and from the publicani: but under the emperors every tradesman was called negotiator; vestiarius, frumentarius, Pand.: mercis sordide, Quint. Cf. Heindorf ad Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 4; and Ernesti Cl. Cic. s. v.

NEGOTIATORIUS, a, um. (negotiator) *Of or belonging to trade or tradespeople*; navis, Vopisc., a merchant-ship.

NEGOTIATRIX, icis. f. (negotiator) *She that is concerned in any thing or that carries on a trade*; Pand.

NEGOTIUMMUS, or NEGOTIUMMUS, a, um. (negotium and nummus) *That costs money*; Apul.

NEGOTIOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of negotium) *A small affair or matter*; Cic.

NEGOTIOR, atus sum, ðri. (negotium) Prop. *To be occupied, to have an occupation*: hence, to carry on a business, trade, traffic; Cic.: but in the times of Cicero perhaps only in the wholesale and in money-changing; under the emperors, however, it was said of every kind of business: hence, negotians, i. q. Negotiator, Cic.: negotiantes, especially (under the emperors), dealers in fruit and corn, fruiterers, corn-chandlers; Suet.: also fig.; anima nostra negotiari, Plin., to deal in human life, of physicians, i. e. to derive gain from.

NEGOTIOSITAS, atis. f. (negotiosus) Given by Gellius as a translation of *πολιτευμασυνή, busy occupation*.

NEGOTIOSUS, a, um. (negotium) *Busy, full of business*; provincia, Cic.: homo, Sall.: dies, a work-day; Tac.

NEGOTIUM, i. n. (for nec otium) *Want of leisure*.

I. *Any business, any thing which one has to do, an affair, occupation, obligation, duty, concern*; publicum, business or concern of office, Cic.: intelligebat, sibi cum viro forti negotium esse, that he had to do with, Nep.: quid tibi lic negotii esset, Ter., you could have to do: negotium suscipere, Cic.: alicui mandare, id., to commit, confide, entrust: also, dare, id., to give a commission: negotium suum præclare gerere, id.: ita negotium'st, Plaut., so it must be in negotio habuit obligare magistratus, Suet., considered it an obligation upon him, considered himself bound to, esteemed it important or of moment, &c.: especially, an undertaking connected with difficulty, unpleasantness, or great exertion; hence, of conspracles and civil commotions, Suet.: hence, I. *Difficulty, pains, trouble, labour, exertion*; magnum, Cic.: satis habui negotii in sanandis vulneribus, id., I had enough to do: sine negotio, Nep.: or, nullo negotio, Cic., without difficulty, easily: nihil est negotii, it is not difficult: it is easy, Cic.: neque de hac re negotium'st, quin, &c. 2. *Featious, trouble, distress*; negotium alicui facessere, or exhibere, Cic.: or, facere, Quint., to cause, give occasion: Pompeio est negotium cum Cæsare, Gel. in Cic. Ep., has trouble with him, i. e. a quarrel, dispute. II. *A matter, thing*; ineptum, Cic.: negotio desistere, Cæs., to leave

off or desist from: hence, negotium male gerere, to manage matters ill, i. e. to be unfortunate; e. g. in one's circumstances, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. Negotium is frequently, with reference to legal proceedings, *A matter of law*; Suet.: also of persons, *thing, i. e. person*; inhumanum, Cic., for inhumanum homo, a stupid creature: Teucri illa lentum negotium, id., i. e. a long tedious affair.

III. *A cause, reason*; Plaut. IV. *Trade, traffic, business, whether in goods or in money*, in which sense we usually find the plural, i. e. *money affairs*; Cic.

NEMA, ātis, n. (νήμα) *Yarn, thread*; Pand.

NEMO, inis, c. (for nemo, from ne and the old homo for homo) I. *No one, i. e. no person, nobody*; nemo ex tanto numero, Cic.: nemo omnium mortalium, id.: also of a woman; vicinam neminem amo magis, Plaut.: hoc scio, neminem perperisse, Ter.: also followed by a verb plural; quum eorum nemo venissent, Liv.: nemo quisquam, Ter.; or, nemo unus, Cic.; or, unus nemo, Auct. ad Her., i. e. not a single person, no one: nemo alius, no other, no one else, Cic. N.B. 1. Non nemo, Cic., many, some one: nemo non, every one, all, id.: but before a repeated nec (neque), the negation remains; neminem nec deum nec hominem, id., no one either god or man: thus also, nemo, non lingua, non manu promittor, Liv.: thus also, ne legat id nemo—velim, Tibull., for ut nemo, &c. 2. Nemo, i. e. nemo, Ter. 3. Nemo, *Nobody, i. e. A contemptible and worthless person*; Cic. II. *No (of persons)*; nemo homo, Cic.: nemo civis, id.: nemo Romanus, Liv.: nemo hostis, id.

NEMORĀLIS, e. (nemus) *Of or belonging to forests or groves*; Umbra, Ov.: templum Diana, id., i. e. in the grove near Aricia; thus also, regnum, id.; see NEMORENSIS, and NEMUS.

NEMORĒNSIS, e. i. q. Nemoralis. *Of or belonging to a grove or forest*; mel, Colum., i. e. made in a forest: *especially, in, of or belonging to a grove near Aricia* (where Diana had a temple); lacus, Propert.: rex, Suet., the priest at this temple.

NEMORICULTRIX, icis, f. (nemus and cultrix) *She that dwells in a forest*; Phaedr.

NEMOIVĀGUS, a, um (nemus and vagus) *That wanders in a forest*; aper, Catull.

NEMORĒSUS, a, um (nemus) I. *Full of woods or forests, woody*; Virg.: Plin. II. *Full of trees*; silva, Ov. III. *Bushy, woody*; platanus nemorosa vertice, Plin.

NEMPE, interj. for namque. I. *For*; Cic.: nempe is never used for the explanatory word 'namely' (equivalent to 'that is'), but is for the most part used as a half interrogatory particle of assurance, so that a person, confident in his own assertions, proposes that the other should make some concessions, *our, yet, however*; hence it frequently expresses indignation, &c., and is also used ironically. Cf. Herzog. ad Hirt. B. G. 3, præf., respecting nempe, and its synonyms. II. *Doubtless, without doubt, certainly, surely, evidently*; Cic.: nempe enim, for at all events, Quint.

NEMUS, ōris, n. (νέσος) *A grove, which contains meadows and pasture land for cattle (νέμα), in the same manner as sylvā denotes a wood or forest, in respect of trees*; multos nemora silvaque commovet, Cic.: agri et nemora, id.: with the poets gen., *a grove, wood, forest*; Virg.: Ov. Nemus means especially a grove near Aricia, with a temple sacred to Diana, in which there were pleasure houses and villas; Cic. Att. 13, 4; see NEMORENSIS. Nemus is also used by the poets.

I. *For, a plantation, and especially for, a vineyard*; Virg. II. *For, Wood, timber*; Sen. III. *Of, A thick, shady, and spreading tree*; as, of the platanus, Mart.

NENIA, or NENIA, æ, f. *A funeral song, dirge*; Cic.: hence, I. *A funeral song, fig., i. e. a mournful issue of a thing*; Plaut. II. *Gen. A song of lamentation, mournful ditty*; Hor. III. *An incantation, song of enchantment*; Hor.: Ov. IV. *Any common trifling song, a nursery song, &c.*; Arnob., viles nenias, Phædr.: puerorum, Hor. V. *Any song*; Hor. Od. 3, 28, 16.

NEŌ, ū, i. e. non. *Not*; Lucr. NEŌ, ū, i. e. nētum, ēre, (νῆα) I. *To spin*; subtemen, Ter.: also fig.; inter se radices serpunt, mutuoque discursu tentur, Plin., are intertwined, entwine themselves. II. It seems sometimes to include the idea of weaving; tunican, quam molli neverat oro, Virg.

NEGŌRUS, i. m. (νεγός) *A servant in a temple, which he kept clean*; Jul. Firm.

NEOMĒNIA, æ, f. (νεομῆνία) *The new moon*; Tert.

NEŌTĒNICE, adv. *After a modern fashion*; Ascon.

NEŌTĒNICUS, a, um. (νεοτῆνικός) *New, modern*; neoterici, modern writers, Aur. Vict.

NEPĀ, æ, f. (according to Festus, an African word) I. *A scorpion*; Cic.: also, the constellation *Scorpio*; Cic. in Arat. II. *A crab*; Plaut.: also, the name of a constellation; Cic. in Arat.

NEPENTHES, n. (νεπένθη) Prop. *That drives away sadness*; hence, *The name of an herb, i. q. Helenium*; Plin.

NEPĒTA, æ, f. *A kind of plant (Nepeta italica, Willd.)*; Cels.

NEPOS, ōtis, m. (perhaps from νῆος, whence nevos, nepos, nephew; as, opilio for ovilio) I. *A grandson*; Cic.: also sometimes, nepos fratris, sororis, or ex fratre, sorore, a son of a brother or sister, a nephew, Tac. N. D. 1. With the poets, nepos is used for *a descendant*; Ov.: nepotes, descendants, posterity, Virg. 2. Also of animals, Colum. 3. *A sucker, in a vine, id. 4. For neptis, A grand-daughter*; Enn. II. *A spendthrift, prodigal*; as opposed to patruus, Cic. Benecke's derivation of nepos (ad Cic. Cat. 2, 4), from non and potis, as nemo from non and homo, and so, nepos, any one, qui sui non potens est, would be objectionable, even did not patruus (in the sense of a severe moralist), as the opposite of nepos, make against it.—Synon. Nepos, gen., a spendthrift, prodigal; ganeo, one who frequents houses of ill fame, a debauchee.

NEPŌTĀLIS, e. (nepos) *Luxurious, extravagant, prodigal*; Ammian.

NEPŌTĀTUS, us, m. (nepotor) *Extravagance, prodigality, luxury*; Plin.

NEPŌTINUS, a, um. (nepos) *Extravagant, prodigal*; nepotinis sumptibus, Suet. ed. Græv. et Ern.; but here modern edd. have nepotatus.

NEPŌTOR, āri, (nepos) *To be prodigal or extravagant*; Tert.: fig.; veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen., to be prodigal, i. e. to confer benefits on unworthy persons.

NEPŌTŪLUS, i. m. Dimin. of nepos; Plaut.

NEPŌTŪLA, æ, f. Dimin. of neptis; Symm.

NEPTIS, is, f. (nepos) *A grand-daughter*; Cic.: Veneris, i. e. Ino, Ov.: neptes Cybeles, i. e. Musæ, Ov.: also, a niece; Spartan.

NEPTŪNUS, i. m. I. *For, The sea*; Lucr.: Virg. II. *For, Fish*; Næv.

NEQUA, or NEQUA. (for aliqua) I. *Sc. ratiōne, via, that not, Virg.* II. Also nomin.; e. g. ne qua deductio, Cic.

NEQUAM, adj. indecl. (comp. nequior, superl. nequissimus) *Worthless, good for nothing, bad*. I. Of animals and things; piscis, Plaut., worthless: verbum, id.: quid est nequius viri effemiatio, Cic. II. Of persons, *bad, worthless, vile, wretched*; sometimes in respect of utter carelessness, sometimes in respect of vice; servus, Plaut., a negligent, ervant, opp. servus frugi; homo, Cic., bad, worthless: liberti nequam et improbi, id.: homo non nequam, no bad person, as a commendation, id.: homo nequissimus, id.: it may also be rendered, *lascivious*; liberti, see above: nihil nequius, sc. Pisonē, id.: libellus, Mart. Cf. Döderlein's Synon. 2, p. 56, &c.

NEQUANDO, or NEQUANDO, for ne aliquando; Cic.

NEQUĀQUAM, *By no means, in no wise*; Cic.

NEQUE, SE NEC. See NEC.

NEQUĒDUM, See NEC.

NE-QUEO, ū, and ū, itum, 4. (anom.) *Not to be able, to be unable*; sanare, Cic.: nequeo, quin, I must; nequeo, quin lacrumem, Ter., I cannot refrain from weeping: we also find the passive, when it is followed by an infin. pass.; nequitur comprimi, Plaut.: ulcisci (passive) nequitur, Sall.: infin.; nequire, Liv.: nequiesci, Sall. Fragn.: nequiescit, id.—Synon. Nequeo, it is impossible, cannot be done, circumstances do not allow of it; non possum, non valeo, I cannot, it is out of my power, I have not strength or means to.

NEQUICQUAM, *In vain, to no purpose, i. e. without effect*; Cæs.: Virg. II. *In vain, to no purpose, i. e. without advantage*; Cic.: Virg. III. *With impunity, i. e. without loss or punishment*; Plaut. IV. *Without ground or reason*; Cæs.—Synon. Nequicquam, in vain, so far as I gain no advantage from a thing; frustra, in vain, so far as I have not attained my purpose.

NEQUIDEM, or NEQUIDEM. *Not even*; see NE-NEQUIDQUAM. See NEQUICQUAM.

NEQUIOR, See NEQUAM.

NEQUICQUAM, i. q. Nequidquam; Propert. NEQUIS, or NEQUIS, for ne aliquis; Cic.: thus also, ne qua, id.: ne quod, Nep.: ne quid, Ter.: ne quos, Cic.: we also find ne que; for ne qua, Cic.: ne qui, for nequis, id.

NEQUISSIMUS, a, um. See NEQUAM.

NEQUITER, adv. (nequam) *Badly, i. e. wretchedly, worthlessly*, whether in a physical or moral sense; conare, Cic., to sup badly, of a spendthrift, i. e. without credit; fricare, Plaut., i. e. not rightly, wrongly; facere aliquid, Cato ap. Gell., i. e. to do, commit any thing bad, behave one's self badly or unworthily; bellum, suscipit nequius, Liv., worse, i. e. not in the proper manner; nequissime, Plin., in the worst, most miscreable, manner.

NEQUITA, æ, f. or NEQUITĒS, ōi, f. (nequam) *Badness, bad (wretched, worthless) quality*. I. Of things; acci, i. e. of wine turned into vinegar. II. Of persons, *bad disposition, worthlessness, wrong behaviour*, in any manner whatever. 1. In too great forbearance or negligence in punishing; Cic. Cat. 1, 2, and II. 2. In idleness or inactivity; Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 3. 3. In speech; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33. 4. In dissipation, voluptuousness, &c., when it may be rendered, sometimes, *A bad course of life, profligacy*, sometimes, *carelessness, levity* (in a bad sense), or, *wantonness, and, voluptuousness or luxury*;

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Cic.: aliquid ad nequitiam adducere, Ter., to carelessness, a bad course of life; also, *knavery, roguery*; Phædr.: Pand.: nequitiam admittere, Propert.

NEQUO, or NE QUO, for ne aliquo; Cato.
NERION or -UM, i. n. (νήγιον) *Oleander, rose-laurel*; Plin. 16, 33.

NERVĀLIS, e. (nervus); e. g. herba, a plant, i. q. Ar-noglossa; Scrib. Larg.

NERVIA, æ. f. i. q. Nervus. *A string of a musical instrument*; Gell.

NERVICUS, a, nm. (of nervus) *That has a nervous disorder, nervous*; Vitr.

NERVĪNUS, a, um. (nervus) *Made of nerves or strings*; funis, Veget.

NERVIUM, i. n. i. q. Nervus. *A nerve*; Varr.

NERVŌSE, adv. *Nervously, strongly, forcibly, impressively, energetically*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.: nervosius dicere, Cic.

NERVŌSĪTAS, ætis. f. (nervosus) *Strength*; e. g. of a thread, Plin.

NERVŌSUS, a, um. (nervus) I. *Full of nerves or sinews, nervous*; of the human body and its limbs; loca, Cels.: puella, Lucr.: poples, Ov.: also of plants; cauliculi, Plin.: hence, II. *Strong, bold*; Prudent.
III. *Strong, nervous, energetic in speaking*; quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

NERVŪLUS, i. m. Dimin. of nervus; e. g. nervuli, nerve, force; Cic.

NERVUS, i. m. (νήβων) I. Denotes not only, *A sinew or ligament (ligamentum)*, which serves to join the limbs together, and especially the bones, but also, *a nerve*, as an organ of sensation, proceeding from the oack-bone; nervi, a quibus artus continentur, Cic.: nervi in omne corpus ducuntur, Cels. II. *Nerve, fig.*, i. e. *that by which one performs much, power, strength*; vegetalia esse nervos reip., Cic.: nervos belli pecuniam, id.: virtutis, id., i. e. manliness: omnes nervos contendere, id., to exert all one's powers: hence, I. *Strength, force, expressiveness, energy in speaking*; Cic. 2. *A chief person or thing in any matter*; nervi conjurationis, Liv., chief persons: inhærentes loci in nervis causerum, Cic. III. *A string of a musical instrument, catgut*; Cic. Virg.: Hor.: Ov. IV. *A bow-string*; Virg.: Ov.: hence for, a bow; Val. Fl. V. *The leather with which a shield was covered*; Tac. VI. *A kind of fetter, stocks, or prison*; nervo vinculus, Plaut.: in nervis teneri, Liv.: eximere de nervo, id.: also perhaps, *a prison*; in nervo jacebis, Plaut.: hence perhaps the expression, vereor, ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, Ter., i. e. turn out badly: condamus alter alterum in nervum brachiale, Plaut., i. e. embrace.

NĒSĀPIUS, a, um. (ne and sapio) *Imprudent, silly*; Petron.

NESCIENTER, adv. *In ignorance, ignorantly, unknowingly*; Augustin.

NESCĪTIA, æ. f. (nescio) *Ignorance*; Claud. Mamert.

NE-SCĪO, ivi and it, ium, ire. I. *Not to know*; aliquid, Cic.: de amica, Plaut.: certum nescio, I do not know for certain, Cic.: part., Nesciens, e. g. ut sentiat, te nescientem id dare, Ter., without knowing it, unknowingly: also seq. genit.; Apul.: part., Nescitus, a, um, Sidon. N.B. I. Nescio an, I know not whether, i. e. in my judgment at least, in my opinion, probably, perhaps, with a positive affirmation: quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori, Dolab. in Cic. Ep. 9, 9; but here Ernesti reads nulli for ulli, under the mistaken notion that nescio an ought always to be followed by a negation, and in this he has been followed by many editors, by which means innumerable passages of ancient writers have been corrupted: partim ea sunt, quibus nescio an gloriari debeam, Liv.: ad supplicium, nescio an innocens, certe tanquam innocens, ducta est, Plin. Ep. But, when preceded by an, nescio expresses doubt, not positive affirmation; sed an hoc voluerint auctores, nescio, Quint. Respecting nescio an in general, see Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; Beier. in Excurs. 2, ad Cic. Læl. p. 202, sqq.: Stallbaum. ad Ruddin. Inst. Gr. 2, p. 236. In later writers also, nescio an expresses doubt; nescio an hoc quicquam admirabilis contigerit, Val. Max., 5, 2, 9, i. e. I do not know whether any thing whatever; Val. Max. 9, 3, 1: Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 4. Cf. Beier. l. c. p. 223, § 25. 2. Nescio quid, I do not know why, Ter. N.B. Quis i. nescio quid in all its cases and genders, expressing sometimes a real, sometimes a pretended ignorance; it may then for the most part be rendered, *A certain, some, &c.* nescio qua permotus divinatione, Cic., I do not know through what foreboding, or, through some foreboding (unknown to me): casu nescio quod, id.: in oppidum, nescio quod, id., i. e. a certain town, some town unknown to me: thus also, nescio quid; e. g. non paulum, nescio quid, id.: hence, nescio quid, in describing a great thing which seems to be beyond one's powers of description; tum illud nescio quid præclarum solet existere, id., that indescribable excellence: nescio quid esse putant, Ov., something excellent or extraordinary: rumoris nescio quid, Cic., a certain rumour: nescio quid exculpsent, id., something. Nescio quis, quid, &c., may frequently be rendered, *Any*

one, some one, something, &c.; non breve, nescio quod, tempus, id., a (some) short time; and to this may be referred, illud nescio quid præclarum, that excellent something, or, something excellent: nescio quid esse putant, Ov., Nescio quid exculpsent, Cic.; see above.

3. Expressing a feigned ignorance, when one pretends not to know any thing on account of its insignificance: in this sense it may often be rendered, *mean, trifling, poor*: nescio quid literarum, Cic., a small letter: nescio quid illud fractum, &c., id., very unmanly: nescio quid dissentiens, id., i. e. a little: caudicum nescio quem, id. 4. Si nescis, if you are ignorant of it, if I must tell you of it, Ov. 5. Quodscis, nescis, Ter., i. e. you act as if you did not know. 6. Nescio quo modo, nescio quo pacto, I know not how, in what manner, are frequently used in expressions of indignation at any untoward or disagreeable circumstance of which one wishes that it could be otherwise; Cic. Muren. 27: cf. Beier. ad Cic. Off. l. 4, 146.

II. *Not to be acquainted with, not to know*; aliquid, Plaut.: deos, Ter.: vinum, Juv., to abstain from: non nescire hiemem, Virg., i. e. to know, see beforehand.

III. *Not to observe*; sua pericula, Lucan. IV. *Not to be able, to be unable, with an infinitive*; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: also, *not to understand*; Grace, Latine, Cic., not to know or understand Greek, Latin. Nescire, *not to have learnt, not to know or understand*; versus, Hor., i. e. to know nothing of the structure of verses: quiescere, Liv., i. e. to be unable to remain quiet: nescit puer equo hære, Hor.

NE-SCĪUS, a, um. I. *Not knowing, ignorant of, unacquainted with*; with a genitive; Virg.: Plin. Ep.: seq. de; Ov.: seq. quid; id.: seq. accus. et infin.; Tibull.: non nescius, knowing; non sum nescius, I know, or, I know well; seq. accus. et infin.; Cic.: ne sis nescius, in order that you may know it, id.: haud nescia morti se injicit, knowing well, with premeditation, Virg.: hence, 1. *Ignorant*, as a term of reproach; o nescii, ignorant men, Arnob. 2. *Not able, unable*; that has not learnt, does not know how to, unable to; fallere, Virg.: cedere, Hor., i. e. inexorable: vinci, Ov. 3. *Insenible to any thing*; nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. Geor. 4, 470: nescia furtivas reddere preces, Propert. 1, 17 (16), 20. II. *Unknown, not known*; Plaut.: Tac.: neque nescium habebat, and he knew, Tac.

NESOTRŌPHĪUM, i. n. (νεσοτροφίον) *A place where ducks arc kept*; Colum.

NETE, es. f. (νήξ, cf. ζεπέθ) *The lowest or last string of a musical instrument*; Vitr.: nete symmenonem, is D with a line over it, id.: nete diezeugmenon, E with a line over it, id.: nete hyperbolæon, A with a line over it, id.

NETUS, a, um. See NEO.

NEU. See NEVE.

NERVICUS, a, um. i. q. Nervicus.

NEURŌBĀTA or -ES, æ. m. (νευρόβατος) *A rope-dancer*; Jul. Firm.

NEUROIDES, n. (νευροΐδης) *Stringy*; the name of a species of wild beetwort; Plin. 20, 28.

NEUROSPASTON, i. n. (νευροσπαστον) *An image moved by strings, &c., an automaton, a puppet, dancing doll*; Gell.

NEUROSPASTOS, i. f. (νευροσπαστος) *The wild rose, dog-rose*; Plin.

NEUTER, tra, trum. (ne and uter) *Neither of two*; quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic., neither of the two, neither good nor bad: neutram in partem moveri, id., to remain neutral: neutram in partem effici possunt, id., neither for good nor for evil: homo neutrius partis, neutral, that sides with neither party, Suet.

N.B. 1. Neuter, seq. plur. verb. Plaut. 2. Verba, i. e. neither active nor passive, Cic. 3. Neutri, for neutrius, Varr. 4. Neutro (an old dative), i. e. in neutram partem, *On neither of two sides*; neutrum inclinata spes, Liv.

NEUTĪQUAM, (ne and utrum) *By no means, in no wise, by all means not*; Cic.

NEUTRĀLIS, e.; e. g. nomen, Quint., i. e. a neuter, in grammar.

NEUTRĀLĪTER, adv. *As a neuter*; Charis.

NEUTRO. See NEUTER.

NEUTRŪBI. (ne and utrobi) I. *In neither of two places*; Plaut. II. i. q. Neutro; Amman.

NE-VE, or NEU (by rejecting the e), is one and the same word, either for vel ne, or et ne, or for nec, neque, i. e. *Nor, and not, or not*; it is followed by ut or ne, with another verb; rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas, Cic.: ut vis minueretur—neu nocerent, Cæs.: also simply for nec; e. g. ames didi, neve sinas, Hor.: it is also repeated once or several times, i. e. *neither—nor*; Virg.: ut id neve in hoc neve in alio requiras, Cic.

NE-VŌLO, nevis, nevult, for nolo, nonvis, &c.; e. g. nevis, Plaut.: nevult (for nevult), id.

NE-X, nescis. f. (allied to νέξω) *Death*. I. *By violence, when it sometimes is, Murder, assassination, &c.*; aliquid necem offerre, or inferre, Cic., to commit murder, to kill: alicui parare, Liv., i. e. to seek to kill: patrare, Ov.: neci dedere, or demittere, or dare, or mittere, Liv., to kill: necem sibi consciscere, Cic., to kill

one's self: vitæ necisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Cæs.: the genitive is used, 1. Activè; venatorum, Phædr., i. e. threatened by the hunters. 2. Passivè; civium, Cic.: plur., neces civium, id. in necem alicuius, to the injury or detriment of any one, Pand.: also poetice, Slaughter, for, the blood of the slain; manus imbutæ nece Phrygia, Ov. II. Natural death; e. g. through disease, Suet.: Justin. 42, 1; where see the explanations of this passage.

NEXIBILIS, e. i. q. Nexilis; Lact.
NEXILIS, e. (necto) Tied or bound together; vestis, Lucr.

NEXIO, ðnis. f. (necto) A tying, binding; Arnob.
NEXO, ære. (freq. of necto) To tie, wrathe, or join together; Lucr.: nexantem nodis, sc. se, Virg.

NEXUM, i. n. See NEXUS, us.
NEXUS, a, um. See NECTO.

NEXUS, us. m. (necto) 1. A tying, binding, wreathing, entwining, fastening, or joining together; brachiorum, Suet.: nodi, Plin.: serpens baculum nexibus ambit, Ov.; entwined around: hence fig., an intricacy, knot; legis, Tac. II. Nexus, and Nexum, fig., A legal obligation, especially, by which a person has a right in any thing, but is not able to regard it as his property, as in the case of a mortgage, &c.; obligare se nexu, Cic.: jure nexi, id.: nexum inibat, Liv., became the property of their creditors as slaves: nexu victi, Liv., freeborn persons who on account of their debts were given over to their creditors to do the service of slaves: hence fig.; Attici proprium te esse mancipio et nexu, Cic.

Ni. I. For nisi, If not, unless; Cic.: mirum ni cantem, Cic. ex Næv., I suppose I shall sing; mirum ni domi est, Ter., I should be surprised, I am very much mistaken, unless, &c., i. e. he is certainly at home; see MIRUS. It is used especially in forms of wager, and legal process; sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic.: iudicem ferre, ni, Liv.: when it is repeated, we find nive; e. g. ni—nive, Plaut.: hence, sive, nive, Cic. Cæcin. 35. II. For ne; e. g. ni nos divideret, &c., Propert.: hence, quid ni? why not? Ter.: Cic. III. But; Ammian.

NICTERION, i. n. (νικτήριον) A reward of victory; Juv.

Nico, nici, nictum, ère. To beckon with the hand; Plaut.

NICTATIO, ðnis. f. (nicto) A winking with the eyes; Plin.

NICTO, avi, ðtum, ère, and NICTOR, ðri. (nico) I. To wink with the eyes; Plaut.: also simply, to move the eyelids backwards and forwards; Plin. II. To take pains, exert one's self; Lucr. 6, 836; but here others, more correctly, read nixari.

NICTUS, us. m. (nico) i. q. Nictatio; Cæcil.
NIDAMENTUM, i. n. (nidus) 1. Materials of which a nest is made; Plaut. II. A nest; Arnob.

NIDIFICIUM, i. n. (nidifico) i. q. Nidus; Apul.

NIDIFICO, ère. (nidificus) To make or build a nest, to nestle; Colum.

NIDIFICUS, a, um. (nidus and facio) Nestling; ver, Sen., i. e. in which birds build their nests.

NIDOR, ðris. m. (allied to *νίωρα*, as odor to *ὄσμη*) A vapour, steam, or smell arising from any thing boiled, baked, burnt, or roasted; ganeorum, Cic.: culina, Mart.: ex adusta pluma, Liv. N. B. Nidor e culina, Plaut., you fume of the kitchen! a term of reproach.

NIDORUS, a, um. (nidor) That emits a fume exhalation or unctuous smell; Tert.

NIDULOR, ðri. (nidulus) I. Intrans. To make a nest; Gell. II. Trans. Aliquem, To make a nest for any one; Plin.

NIDULUS, i. m. (dimin. of nidus) A little nest; Cic.: senectutis, Plin. Ep., i. e. place of retirement.

NIDUS, i. m. 1. A nest; nidum fingere et construere, Cic.: or, facere, Ov.: ponere, Hor.: suspendere tignis, Virg., on the beams, i. e. under the roof. II. Fig. 1. The young birds in a nest; Virg.: hence the expression, sene in unum nidum conspirant, i. e. have one and the same opinion, Plaut. Mercat. Scen. Suppos. 1. v. 28, p. 106, ed. Tauchn.: also, young sucking animals in their den; Colum. 2. A receptacle, case, for books or for goods; Mart. 3. A residence, house; tu nidum servas, Hor., you keep the nest, i. e. the house. 4. Any thing in the shape of a nest; as, a goblet, Varr. N. B. Me majores pennas nido extendisse, Hor., i. e. ultra sortem natalium meorum progressum.

NIGELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of niger) Somewhat black; Varr.

NIGER, gra, grum. I. Black; also, dark brown, blackish, dusky; crinis, Hor.: oculi, Plaut.: sanguis, Ov.: terra, Virg.: nubes, Ov.: fluvius, black, deep, Virg.: umbra, Lucr.: imber nigrissimus, Virg.: nigrius, Ov.: nigriores carbunculi, Plin.: nigros efferre maritos, Juv., i. e. killed by poison: thus also, pocula, poisoned, Propert.: hora, the hour of one's death, id.: janua, id., the gate of death, of the infernal regions: ignes, Hor., a funeral pile: silva, Hor., black, dark, shady. N. B. Nigræ lanarum, for lanæ, Plin.: hence, Nigrum, subst.,

Ov., Any thing black, a black spot. II. That renders black, dusky, or dark; ventus, Hor.: auster, Virg., i. e. rainy, that brings up clouds. III. Fig. 1. Black, i. e. wicked, bad; hic niger est, Hor.: hence, to make white out of black or black out of white, Ov., proverbially, of wicked or cunning persons: also Cic. Cæcin. 10. 2. Unlucky, ill-boding, ominous; sol, Hor.: avis, Propert.: the opposite, candidi soles, occurs in Catull. 3. Sad, mourning; Stat.

NIGINA, æ. f. A kind of herb; Plin.
NIGREDO, inis. f. (niger) Blackness, black colour; Apul.

NIGREO, 2. (niger) To be black; Pacuv.
NIGRESCO, grui. 3. (uigreo) To grow black, to grow blackish or dark coloured; Virg.: Colum.

NIGRICO, ère. (niger) To be blackish; Nigricans, Blackish; Plin.

NIGRICOLOR, ðris. (niger and color) Of a black colour; Solin.

NIGRIFICO, ère. (niger and facio) To blacken, make black; Cæll. Aur.

NIGRITIA, æ. and NIGRITIES, èi. f. (niger) Blackness, black colour; Cels.

NIGRITUDO, inis. f. (niger) Blackness, black colour; Plin.

NIGRO, avi, ðtum, ère, (niger) I. Intrans. To be black; Lucr.: hence, Nigrans, Black, dark coloured, Varr.: Lucr.: Virg.: nigrantem Ægida concuteret, i. e. nubes commoveant, Lucr. II. Trans. To render black or of a dark colour; Stat.

NIGROR, ðris. m. (niger) Blackness, dark colour; noctis, P. sup. ap. Cic.: in ulceribus, Cels.: mortis, Lucr.

Nihil, n. indecl. (contr. from nihilum) 1. Nothing; nihî agere, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. nihîl rerum humanarum, Cic., nothing of, &c.: it may frequently be rendered, no; nihîl rei, nothing: nihîl mali, Cic., nothing bad, no harm: it is also joined with an adjective of the neuter gender in the same case; nihîl honestum, nihîl forte, Cic. N. B. I. Nihil is followed by nec or neque repeated, without destroying the negation; nihîl nec subterfugere, nec, &c., Cic.; see NEC. 2. Nihil non, All, every thing; Cic.: nihîl mali non inest, id., all evil; but, non nihîl, id.; or, haud nihîl, Ter., something; non nihîl means also, in some respect, in some degree; Cic. 3. Nihil nisi, Nothing else than; Ter.: nihîl aliud nisi, Cic.; or, quam, id., nothing else than: in particular we frequently find, nihîl aliud quam, for tantum, only, Liv.: also, nihîl præterquam, id., only, simply: also with quin, quo minus, i. e. that not; nihîl prætermisi, quin avocarem, Cic., I have omitted nothing that might separate: nihîl moror, quo minus abeam, Liv.: nihîl facere oportet, quo minus—eat, Cels., all means must be used in order to draw out, &c. 4. Nihil est, when followed by cur, quo, &c., There is no reason why I (you, he, &c.) need not; nihîl est, cur gestias, Cic.: nihil est, quod extimescas, id. 5. Nihil ad me attinet, Ter., it is nothing to me: also without attinet; e. g. nihîl ad nos, sc. attinet, Cic.: nihîl ad rem est, id., has nothing to do with it: nihîl ad, meum, id., Nothing in comparison with, &c.: nihîl ad Cælium, also. 6. Nihilum, Nothing as yet; Cic. 7. Nihil minus, Cic., nothing less, i. e. by no means, not at all: also with quam; e. g. nihîl minus (sc. facere), quam vereri, Liv. 8. Nihil, To no purpose, in vain; Plaut.: nihîl agis, Ter.; Hor.; Propert., used to express fruitless exertion: the opposite is non nihîl agere, in Cic. Cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. p. 120. 9. Nihil, For no reason; nihîl nisi, &c., Cic.: nihîl aliud (sc. agere) quam, &c., Liv., for no other reason than, &c. 10. Nihil mihi est cum aliquo, I have nothing to do with him, Ter.: Ov. 11. Nihil esse, To be as good as nothing, i. e. to have no power, be of no use; Cic.: nec nihîl est, nec omnia hæc sunt, Ter., there is indeed something, but not everything. 12. Nothing, i. e. bad, of no value; aliquem nihîl putare, Cic., to regard as nothing, esteem meanly: nihîl hominis est, Cic., a worthless fellow. 13. Nihil (est), Ter., nothing at all, in answers when one does not choose to give a direct reply. 14. Nihil quicquam, Cic.; or, nihil unum, Liv., for nihil. 15. Si nihil aliud, if there were nothing else, Liv. 3. 19. 16. Nihil negotium, for nullum, Symm. 17. Nihil nemo, for aliquod, Pand.; see NEMO, and NEC. 11. Not, a strengthened non; nihîl cedimus Græciæ, Cic.: beneficio nihil utitur, Cic.: nihîl opus est, Ter.

NIHILUM. See NIHIL, and DIM.

NIHILOMINUS. See NIHILUM.

NIHILUM, i. n. (formed from nihil, so that it may be capable of declension) i. q. Nihil. I. Nothing; ex nihilo oriatur, Cic.: de nihilo fiat, from nothing, id.: ad nihilum redigere, to destroy, Liv.: ad nihilum venire, or recidere, Cic.; or, in nihilum interire, or occidere, id., to come to nothing, to be destroyed: pro nihilo est, Cic., it is as good as nothing: pro nihilo putare, or ducere, id.; or, habere, Liv., to regard as nothing: also with a genitive; nihilum ejus, Cic. II. For non, Hor.: Liv. N. B. 1. Nihil, Of no value; bestia nihili, Plaut.: homo nihili, Varr.; and, simply, nihili, sc. homo, Plaut.,

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a worthless person, one that is good for nothing; ex quo idem (homo) nihil dicitur, Cic.: verbum nihil, Plaut.: nihil pendere, Ter.; or, facere, Plaut., to esteem as nothing. N.B. Homo nihil factus, for, *Castrated*; Plaut.: also, nihil estimare; e.g. non nihilo estimare, Cic., to value in some measure. 2. De nihilo, Liv., without ground, without cause, for nothing; non de nihilo, Ter.; Liv., not without ground; also, de nihilo, in vain, to no purpose, without advantage, Plaut. 3. Nihil (abl.) *By nothing*, with comparatives and other words denoting difference; nihilo majus, Cic.: nihilo secus, Ter., nothing theless, nevertheless; nihilo magis, Cic.; or, nihilo plus, Ter., nothing more, i. e. just as little; nihilo minus, i. e. No less, just as much; Plaut. 2. Nevertheless, notwithstanding; Cic.: Cæs.: also sequamur; Cic.; or, ac, than, Lucr. N.B. Nihil, for nihilo nimis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 43. 3. Less than nothing; Ter.: again, nihilo aliter, no otherwise, Ter. N.B. For nihilum, we find also nilum; Lucr.; Hor.

NIL, for nihil; Cic.: Hor.: tam nil, Pers., such a trifle: also for non; Lucr.; Hor.

NILIOS, i. f. (Néλιος). *A kind of precious stone*; Plin. NILUM, i. n. i. q. Nihilum. See NIMILUM.

NILUS, i. m. *A trench, ditch*; Cic. NIMBATUS, a, um. (nimbus) *Wearing a frontlet*; and so, having a small forehead; femina, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135.

NIMBIFER, a, um. (nimbus and fero) *Bringing a storm, stormy*; nubes, Avien.: ignis, Ov.

NIMBOSUS, a, um. (nimbus) *Full of storms, stormy*; ventus, Ov.: cacumina montis, Virg., i. e. covered with clouds.

NIMBUS, i. m. I. *A shower of rain*; densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi, Ov., pour down: nimbus effusus, Liv.: also gen., rain, or rain water; silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta, Plin.: nimbi ligati, ice, Petron. II. *A dark cloud bringing storm or tempest*; involvere diem nimbi, Virg.; hence, 1. Gen. *A cloud*; denso operuit regem nimbo, Liv. Also poets assign to their gods, when they appear on earth, a cloud as a veil; Venus obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo, Virg.; nimbo succincta, id.: nimbo effulgens, id. Hence also in later writers, *A beaming light about the heads of saints and angels, a glory*, is called nimbus; Isidor. 2. Fig. *A cloud*, i. e. a large quantity of anything which spreads itself into the form of a cloud; nimbus arenae, Virg.; or, pulveris, Claud., a cloud of dust; respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Virg., i. e. a cloud of incense: nimbus saxorum, a shower of stones, Flor. 2. peditum, Virg.; purpureus, Claud., i. e. a quantity of flowers; also gen., a large quantity; e. g. of unguents, Mart. III. *A storm, tempest*, i. e. tempestuous weather, with rain, hail, wind, &c.; Cic.: fig., a storm, i. e. sudden misfortune; hunc quidem nimbum cito transiisse laetor, id. IV. *A stormy wind, wind*; nimborum in patriam, Æoliam venit, Virg. V. *A kind of frontlet*; it was worn by women in order to make their foreheads appear small, which was considered handsome; Isidor. VI. *A kind of vessel with several mouths, used at entertainments and at public shows, for sprinkling perfumes and other liquids*; Mart.

NIMIE adv. I. *Too much*; Capitol. II. *Very*; Pallad.

NIMIÉTAS, átis. f. (nimius) *Redundance, superfluity, abundance, excess*; Colum.

NIMIO. See NIMIUS.

NIMIOPERE, or NIMIO OPERE. *Too much*; Cic. NIMIRUM adv. for ni (i. e. ne) mirum est. *Truly, certainly, surely, without doubt* (often ironically; cf. SCILICET); Cic.

NIMIS adv. I. *Too, too much, i. e. excessively*; nimis valde, Cic., too much: nimis sæpe, too often, id.: nimis multa, id.: ne quid nimis, Ter.: nimis remissus, Nep.: nimis dixi, Plin. Paneg. N.B. 1. Seq. genit.; e. g. insidarum, Cic. 2. Non nimis, Cic.; or, haud nimis, Liv., not too much, i. e. not much, not particularly. 3. With an infinitive; si nimis est legisse duos, Mart. II. *Beyond measure, i. e. very much, greatly, much*; nimis ferociter legatos nostros increpant, Plaut.: nunc nimis vellem dari, Ter.: hence, nimis quam, i. e. very much, Plaut.

NIMIUM adv. See NIMIUS.

NIMIUS, a, um. (nimis) I. *Excessive, exceeding, too great, too much*; celeritas, Cic.: imber, Ov.: sol, id.: vitæ coerct, ne nimia (for nimis) fundatur, Cic.: hence, 1. *Excessive or immoderate in any thing*; in honoribus decernendis, Cic.: rebus secundis nimis, Tac., too much elated: nimius mero, Hor., i. e. immoderate in drinking, intoxicated, drunken: also seq. genit.; e. g. animi, Liv.: sermonis, Tac. 2. *Too great, too mighty or powerful*; Pompeium nimium jam liberæ republicæ, Vell.: (legio) Consularibus nimia, Tac.: soles frangebant nimios pecori, Sil. Ital. Cf. Gronov. ad Liv. 6, 11. II. *Too great, too much*, when equivalent to, *very great, very much*; homo nimia pulchritudine, Plaut., very beautiful: nimia mira, id., very strange things: amomum, Mart.: thus also, neut., nimium, 1. *Too much, excess*; Cic.: also with a

genit., too much, excess, superabundance; boni, Enn. ap. Cic.: regni, Ov.: auri, Plin.: hence ablat., nimio; e. g. nimio plus diligo, more than too much, i. e. very much; Anton. in Cic. Ep.: dolere, Hor., too much: nimio plus est, Ov., more than too much: we also find Nimium adverbialiter, *Too much, too*; nimium diu, too long, Cic.: nimium multi, id.: paulo nimium redundare, id., a little too much: non nimium probo, id., not too much, i. e. not very much. 2. *Very much*; pecunia nimium quam in animis hominum potest, Quint.: hence ablat., Nimio, *Very, much*; e. g. nimio magnus, Plaut., very great: nimio mavolo, id., I had much rather: Nimio melius, id., for multo melius: also, Nimium, adv., *Very much, exceedingly, beyond measure*; videre nimium vellem, Ter.: o fortunatos nimium, Virg.: for this we find also, nimium quantum, Cic.: or, nimium quanto, Gell.: or, nimium quam, Plaut.: also, nimium quantum, very much, or, too much; posebat nimium quantum, Gell.

NINGO, or NINGUO, xi. 3. (from νίγω, i. e. νίγω) I. *To snow*; ningit, it snows; Virg.: also, ningitur, Apul.

II. Fig. Ningunt floribus rosarum, Lucr., snow with roses, i. e. scatter them about in heaps.

NINGOR, óris. m. (ningo) *A falling of snow, snowy weather*; Apul.

NINGUÉDUS, a, um. (ninguis) I. *Full of snow*; Auson. II. *Resembling snow*; cibus, Prudent., (of the manna of the Israelites), i. e. falling from heaven like snow.

NINGUIS, is. f. i. q. Nix. *Snow*; Apul.: plur.; ningues, Lucr.

NINGUO, ére. See NINGO.

NISI conj. (ne and si) I. *If not, unless*; Cic.: nisi forte volumus, id.: for which we find also, nisi si: we also frequently find after a period, quod nisi, for nisi, when there is still a connection with the foregoing period; Nep.: Cic.: Cæs.: nisi quid is used also for nisi forte, unless perhaps; Cic.: nisi vero, and nisi forte, are very frequently used ironically, in the manner of the Greek *ἢ μή ἀρα, ἢ μή γάρ, ἐκτός ἢ μή*. Cf. Goerenz. ad Cic. de Fin. 1, 17, p. 78. II. *Except, save only*; usually after words expressing negation, as non, nihil, &c., but also after others; ne quis enunciarret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Cæs.: quid aliud expectamus, nisi, &c., Cic.: quid sequitur, nisi, &c., id.: inter homines constat, nisi inter eos, &c., id.: hence, nihil nisi, nothing but, id.: non nisi, only, simply, merely; id. Respecting the fine distinction between non nisi and nisi — non, see Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 24: nisi quod, Cic.; or, nisi ut, Suet.; or, nisi quia, Ter., except that (by way of limitation to something already said): nisi si, except if, unless, Varr.: Cic.: Liv.: where nisi would be sufficient. Si is placed after nisi, both when preceded by a negation, in which case nisi may be rendered 'than,' and when not preceded by a negation, 'except.' III. *But, however*; Plaut.: Ter.: Cic. A great number of examples are collected by Manut. ad Sall. Jug. 26, p. 102 (p. 128, Frotscher). IV. *But that*; Plaut.: Liv. V. *For nonnisi, Only, i. e. merely, simply*; Liv. 31, 16. VI. *Than if, i. e. except if; non aliter, nisi, Liv.*

NISTUS, a, um. See NITOR.

NISUS, i. m. *The sparrow-hawk, a bird of prey*; Virg. NISUS, or NIXUS, us. m. (nitor, niti) *A leaning or resting upon or against*; hence, 1. *A step, tread*; Pacuv. ap. Cic.: Virg. II. *A flying, a fight*; Virg.: Hor.: hence of the course or revolution of the stars; Cic. III. *Pains, trouble, exertion*; Quint.: ignium, Plin. IV. *Travail in childbirth*; Virg.: Ov.

NITÉDÜLA, æ. f. i. q. Nitela. *A kind of mouse, a field-mouse*; according to others, a squirrel; Cic.: Hor.

NITÉFACIO, éci, actum, ére. (niteo and facio) *To render glittering*; Gell.: nitefactus, Juven.

NITELA, æ. f. with antepenult short, from niteo. I. *Brightness, splendour, glitter, sheen*; Solin.: hence, that which renders glittering; oris, Apul., tooth-powder. II. *That which shines or glitters*; pulveris, gold dust, Solin.

NITELA, or NITELLA, æ. f. i. q. Nitedula; Plin. NITELINUS, a, um. *Squirrel-coloured* (if nitela means a squirrel); Plin.

NITENS, tis. I. Part. of niteo; see NITEO. II. Adj. 1. *Shining, glittering*; arma, Liv.: Lucifer, Tibull.: capilli malobathro, Hor.: nitentior, Ov. 2. *Beautiful*; uxori, Catull.: oculi, Virg.: campi, id.: herba, Ov.: femina nitentior, id.: oratio, Cic.

NITENS, tis. part. of nitor; see NITOR.

NITEO, ui, ére. (from nix) I. *To glitter, as polished arms, &c.*; hence gen., to shine, glitter, glisten, be bright; æra nitent us, Ov.: unguents, Cic.: luna nitet, Lucr.: Pelopis ebur non nituisset, Tibull., i. e. nescitrum, Pelopem accepsisse humerum ex ebre. II. Fig. *To shine, glitter, i. e. to be beautiful, glorious, distinguished, &c.*; homo nitens gloria, Liv.: miser!, quibus intentata nites, Hor., shonest, art beautiful, pleased: quam nitent oratio, Cic. III. Fig. *To shine, i. e. to look well, to look or seek, to be in flesh, to be in good keep*; unde sine nites? Phædr.: and gen., to look or to be beautiful; sincere in propriis membra nitere bonis, Propert.: nitet

ante alias regina, Stat.: taurus nitens, Virg. 2. Of plants and other things, *To look or be beautiful, to flourish*; solum, in quo proceræ arbores nitent, Plin.: vectigal in pace nitent, Cic., abound: omnia nitent oppidis, &c., Plin. See also NITENS. Respecting nitere and its synonyms, see SPLENDEO.

NITESCO, Ære. (niteo) I. *To begin to glitter or shine, or simply, to glitter or shine*; Virg. II. Fig. i. e. *To begin to be conspicuous, to become celebrated*; gloria eloquentiæ, Tac. III. *To begin to look well*. I. Of persons and animals, *To grow fleshy or fat*; armenta nitescunt, Plin. Ep. 2. Of plants and trees when they begin to look well; Plin.: also, terra post vomerem nitescens, id.: hence fig., *To be formed or cultivated*; Auct. ad Her.

NITIBUNDUS, a, um. (nitor, niti) *Leaning against, relying on*; Gell.

NITIDE, adv. *Splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently, excellently*; cœnare, Plaut.

NITIDITAS, Ætis. f. (nitidus) *Splendour, beauty*; Acc.

NITIDUSCULE, adv. *Somewhat more resplendently, somewhat more excellently, beautifully, or magnificently*; Plaut.

NITIDUSCULUS, a, um. (from compar. nitidior) *Somewhat more shining, or, somewhat shining*; caput, Plaut., i. e. anointed.

NITIDUS, Ære. (nitidus) I. *To render bright or shining*; Colum. II. *To bathe*; Ean.

NITIDULUS, a, um. Dimin. of nitidus; Sulp. Sev.

NITIDUS, a, um. (niteo) I. *Shining, glittering, bright, glistening, clear*; ebur, Ov.: caput, Virg.: dies, Ov., i. e. a bright clear day: thus also, *shining with unguent, perfume, oil, &c.*; coma nitidissima nardo, Ov.: homo Cic., i. e. perfumed, anointed: annus, Ov., i. e. abundant in oil. II. *Looking well, well favoured, agreeable to the eyes or the ears*; femina, Plaut.: nitidior sis, id., more neatly or elegantly dressed, more gaily attired: villa, Hor.: campi nitidissimi, Cic.: fruges, Lucr.: thus also, of speaking, words, or orators; verbanitidiora, Cic.: Isocrates, Quint.: vox, a fine, clear voice, id.: hence, I. *In good keep, plump, fat*; jumenta, Nep.: vacca, Ov.: rusticus, Tibull.: robur, Liv. 2. *Spruce, trim, neat*; vitia nitidior, Plin.: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor.

NITOR, nisus and nixus sum. 3. I. *To lean upon, rest upon*; partes æqualiter nituntur, Cic.: in which sense, the question, upon what? is answered by an ablative or by in; e. g. baculo, Ov.: alis, Virg.: hasta, or in hastam, id.: genibus, Liv., to kneel: stiripibus suis, Cic.: muliercula, id.: cubito, Ov., on the elbow: also by de; Ov. Her. 2, 100: hence fig., *To rely on, depend upon, or trust to any thing*; in te nititur civitatis salus, Cic. II. *To tread upon*; humi, Virg.: simulac primum niti possunt, Cic., to tread, or go. III. *To make an effort, exert one's self, endeavour, strive, strain*; pro aliquo, Sall.: contra aliquem, Cæs.: tantum quisque nitatur, quantum potest, Cic.: also seq. infin.; Nep.: also seq. de; Cic.: also with ut; Nep.: or, ne; Sall.: especially, 1. In obeying a call of nature; Suet. 2. In parturition; Ov.: hence, *To bring forth*; Plin. 3. *To get, rise, mount, climb to a place*: in rupes, Lucan.: ad sidera, Virg.: to fly; in æra, Ov.: to make one's way towards or endeavour to reach; in medium, Lucr.: it may also be rendered, *To go, advance*; per loca, Pacuv.: aqua in interiora nituntur, Plin.: simulac primum niti possunt; see above: in adversum, Ov.: hence fig., *To labour, strive, or endeavour after any thing*; ad gloriam, Cic.: in vitæum, Ov.: contra, Quint., to set one's self against, to strive against. 4. In maintaining a right; hence, *To maintain, insist on a point*; with an accus. and infin.; Cic. N. B. 1. Nixus, i. a constellation, i. q. Engonasi, Cic., i. e. Hercules: called also, Nixus genu, Ov.: or, Nixus in genibus, Vitr. 2. Nixi pares, Ov. Met. 9, 294; said by Festus, Nontus, and others, to be assistants of Lucina, the goddess who attended upon births; but they are not mentioned by any ancient writer: it is a corrupt reading for nixusque pares.

NITOR, Æris. m. (niteo) I. *Lustre, brightness, splendour, glitter, sheen, clearness*; auroræ, Lucr.: argenti, Ov.: gemmæ, Auct. ad Her.: diurnus, i. e. diei, Ov. N. B. Nitor versus quam splendor, Plin.: nitor is the weaker, it denotes rather, a glitter, glimmer; splendor, splendour, brightness. II. Fig. *Goodness of appearance*; corporis, Ter., i. e. plumpness, sleekness; generis, Ov., distinguished birth: hence, 1. *Beauty*; Hor.: Plin. 2. *Beauty, ornament*; orationis, Cic.: and thus often of speaking, or of style, *beauty, excellence*; eloquentiæ, Quint. 3. *Elegance or delicacy of living*; in cultu victuque, Quint.: si quem offendit splendor, si nitor, Cic.: *magnificence in respect of liberality, or liberality*, Stat. 4. *Colour*; externus, Propert.

NITRARIA, Æ. i. (nitrum) *A place in which nitre is dug, collected, or prepared*; Plin.

NITRATUS, a, um. *Mixed with nitre*; Pallad.

NITROSUS, a, um. (nitrum) *Full of nitre*; Vitr.

NITRUM, i. n. (nitrum) *Not salt-petre, but natural alkaline salt, or natron*, which is still used in the East as soap, in bleaching, &c.; Plin. 31, 46.

NIVĀLIS, e. (nix) I. *Of or relating to snow, full of snow, snowy*; dies, Liv., a snowy day, i. e. when it snows or is likely to snow: ventus, Plin.: aurea, Hor.: nivali compede vincitus Hebrus, id., i. e. ice: undæ, Mart., snow water: moles, Sil. II. *Covered with snow*; Othrys, Virg.: Ætna, Plin. III. *Resembling snow*. 1. In coldness; osculum, cold as ice, icy, Mart. 2. In whiteness, *Snow-white, white as snow*; equi candore nivali, Virg.: fig., *snow-white, pure*; pietas, Symb.

NIVĀRIUS, a, um. (nix) *Belonging to or concerned with snow*; colum, Mart., a strainer filled with snow through which wine was strained: thus also, saccus, id.

NIVĀTUS, a, um. (nix) *Cooled with snow*; potio, Sen.

NIVE, See NI.

NITESCO, Ære. (niteo) *To become snow-white*; Tert.

NIVEUS, a, um. (nix) I. *Of or consisting of snow*; agger, Virg., a heap of snow: aqua, snow water, Mart.: it was used as a drink and for cooling wine: mons, Catull., full of snow. II. *Snow-white, white as snow*; candor, Auct. ad Her.: color, Hor., fairness of complexion, beauty: vestis, Ov.: lac, Sen.: hence, 1. *White, i. e. clothed in white*; Juv. 2. *White, clear, pellucid*; flumen, Sen.: unda, Mart.

NIVIFERO or NIVIFERUS, a, um. (nix and fero) *That bears snow*; vallis, Salvia.

NIVO, Ære. (nix) *To snow*; Pacuv.

NIVOSUS, a, um. (nix) *Full of snow, snowy*; hiems, Liv.: locus, Colum.: Scythia, Ov.

NIX, nivis. f. (νίξ, νιγός, ἵ) I. *Snow*; Cic.: Virg.: and plur., Hor.: Liv.: nives, snowy coldness, i. e. a cold climate, Propert. 1, 8, 8. II. Fig. *Snow*; nives capitis, Hor., i. e. grey hair: eboris nive, i. e. candore, Apul.

NIXI PARES. See NITOR.

NIXOR, Æri. (freq. of nitor) I. *To lean upon, stay upon*; fig.; Lucr. II. *To exert one's self, endeavour*; Lucr.

NIXURIO, ire. (desider. of nitor) *To seek to make an effort*; Nigid.

NIXUS, a, um. See NITOR.

NIXUS, us. See NITUS.

NO, navi, nare. (νῆω, νῆω, ἵ) *To swim, float*; Cic.: Liv.: Nantes, sc. bestia, Colum., *Aquatic animals*, as ducks, geese, &c. Hence fig., *to swim, i. e. 1. To sail*; Catull. II. *To fly*; e. g. of bees, Virg. III. *To flow*; Catull. IV. *Oculi nati, Lucr., of a drunken person, i. e. are dizzy, swim.*

NŌBILIS, e. (for nobiliss, from γένος, γένουμι) I. *Known*; his nobiliss fui, Plaut.: nobilissima mimicitia, Liv.: hence, *apparent, visible*; gaudium, Tac. II. *Well known, famed, celebrated, notorious*; rhetor, Cic.: taurus, id.: oppidum, Cic.: scortum, Liv.: crimen, Ov.: ex doctrina nobiliss et clarus, Cic.: piscis, id.: nobilior sanguine matris, Ov.: also seq. infin.; Hor. III. *Noble, high-born, of distinguished ancestors*; at Rome, those alone were nobles of whose family one or more persons had filled the three chief offices (the consulship, prætorship, and curule ædileship); and so an equus was not in himself nobiliss: hence, *nobile genus*. Cic.: homo, id.: mulier, id.: hence fig., *noble, of a noble kind, excellent, choice, superior, best*; eque, Ov.: fundi nobilissimi, Cic.: also, *that acts in a superior manner*; amica, Ter.

N. B. Nobiliss and Nobilissimus, in the time of the emperors, a title borne by the imperial family; and this rank or title was called Nobilissimatus.—Synon. Clarus (opp. obscurus), one that has stepped forward from obscurity; illustris, one who distinguishes himself before others by his peculiar qualities; nobiliss, one that may easily be recognised, especially by means of his rank; celebratus, of whom much is said. Celeber, in the sense of 'famed,' was used only by poets in the Augustan age, by prose writers not till afterwards; see Döderlein's Synon. I, p. 25.

NŌBILITAS, Ætis. f. (nobilis) I. *Fame, renown*; Cic. II. *Distinguished or illustrious birth, nobility*; Cic.: Ov.: at Rome this nobility consisted in the family having held the three offices of consul, prætor, and curule ædile; hence, 1. *The nobility, i. e. the nobles*; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: equestris nobilitas, the noble order of knights; Tac. Agr. 4: ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34: also plur., nobilitates, Tac., i. e. princes. 2. *Excellence, goodness, superiority, respectability*; columbarum, Plin.: rosa, id.: florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum, Cic. 3. *Spirit, pride, haughtiness*; Plaut.

NŌBILITER, adv. *Famously, honourably, respectably*; Vitr.: nobiliss, Sidon.: nobilissime, Quint.

NŌBILIRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (nobilis) I. *To make known*; Liv.: especially in a good sense, *to render famous or renowned*; Cic.: Nep.: also in a bad sense; aliquem flagitiss, Ter. II. *To render excellent, to enable, improve*; Pallad.

NŌCENS, tis. I. Part of NOCEO; see NOCEO. II. Adj. 1. *Worthful, harmful, injurious*; Cic. 2. *That commits a wicked action, impious, wicked*; a wicked doer; Cic.: nocentior, Tac.: nocentissimus homo, Cic.: victoria nocentissima, i. e. nocentissima, id.—Synon. Nocens, as also innocens, refer to guilt or innocence in some particular case, in some single action; but noxius and

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innoxius, to character in general: hence, in Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7, innocens servus atque innoxius, a slave that is innocent in some particular matter, and of a good general character. Sons represents a guilty person in a moral or rather judicial relation, as condemned or deserving of condemnation: the opposite is insons.

NOCENTER. adv. *Hurtfully, harmfully, injuriously; Cels.*

NOCENTIA, æ. f. (nocens) *Guilt, transgression; Tert. Nōcentia, ul, Itum, ēre. To injure, harm, hurt; alcuī, Cic. nocere noxam, Liv., to commit a bad action: larix a tineā non nocetur, for larici. Vitr.—See also NOCENS.*

NOCIVUS, a, um. (noceo) *Hurtful, injurious, noxious, harmful; Plin.*

NOCTESCO, ēre. 3. (nox) *To draw towards night, to grow dark; Fur. ap. Gell.*

NOCTICŌLA, æ. m. (nox and colo) ; e. g. Indus, Prudent. i. e. that, on account of the heat of day, is fond of and prizes the night.

NOCTICŌLOR, ōris. (nox and color) *Night-coloured, i. e. black, dark, sable, gloomy; Auson.*

NOCTIFER, ēri. m. (nox and fero) *The evening star; Catull.*

NOCTILŪCA, æ. f. (nox and luceo) *That shines by night; hence, I. The moon; Hor. II. A lantern; Varr.*

NOCTIVĀGUS, a, um. (nox and vagus) *That wanders by night; currus (of the moon), Virg.: iter, Val. Fl.*

NOCTIVĪDUS, a, um. (nox and video) *That sees by night; ales, Marc. Cap., a night owl.*

NOCTU, See NOCTUS.

NOCTUA, æ. f. *A night owl, owl; Virg.*

NOCTUĀBUNDUS, a, um. (nox) *By night, that does any thing by night; ad me venit, Cic.*

NOCTURNUS, a, um. (noctus) *Of night owls; oculi, Plaut., owls' eyes.*

NOCTURNĀLIS, e. (nocturnus) *Nocturnal, by night; Sidor.*

NOCTURNUS, a, um. (noctus) *By night, nocturnal; decem horis nocturnis, Cic., of night; labor, id.: fur, id., one that steals by night; Bacchus, Virg., that is worshipped by night; lupus nocturnus obambulat, by night, Virg.: ora, Plaut., i. e. ugly, that can show themselves only by night.*

NOCTUS, us. f. i. q. Nox, occurs only in the ablative, noctu, *by night, at night; Cic.: hac noctu, Plaut.*

NOCTUVIGILUS, a, um. (noctus and vigilo) *Awake or watching by night; Plaut.*

NOCEUS, a, um. (noceo) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious; Ov.*

NŌDĀMEN, inis. n. (nodo) *A knotting, tying; Paul. Nol.*

NŌDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (nodo) *Knottiness, nodosity; Vitr.*

NŌDIA, æ. f. *A plant otherwise called herba mularis; Plin. 24, 115.*

NŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre, (nodus) *I. To furnish with knots, to knot; hence, Nodusus, a, um. Furnished with knots, knotted, knotty; ferula, Plin.: fig.; gurgis, Stat., edding. II. To bind, tie in a knot; collum, Ov.: crines in aurum, Virg.*

NŌDOSITAS, ātis. f. (nodosus) *Knottiness, great number of knots; Augustin.*

NŌDOSUS, a, um. (nodus) *I. Full of knots; stipes, Ov.: ramus, Sen.: chiragra, Hor.: hence, lina, Ov., full of knots or meshes, netted, i. e. nets: thus also, plagæ, id. II. Fig. Full of knots, i. e. difficulties; verba, Sen.: nodosissimi libri, Augustin. III. Fig. Full of knots; Cicuta (a capitalist or usurer), Hor., who, in the exercise of his profession, binds his debtors closely, as it were, fetters them by knots, i. e. binding expressions.*

NŌDŪS, i. m. (dimin. of nodus) *A small knot; Apul.*

NŌDUS, i. m. *I. A knot, tie; Cic.: Cacum corripit in nodum complexus, Virg., he flung his arms around him, and thus secured him as in a knot: hence fig., a knot, tie, bond, union; amicitie, Cic.: hence, nodus, a star between the two Fishes; id. II. That which is tied or joined together. 1. A girde; Virg.: hence, nodus anni, Lucr., i. e. circulus Æquatoris. 2. Hair gathered in a knot by way of ornament; Ov. 3. A net, fishing net; Manil. III. A knot, fig., i. e. a difficulty, impediment; nodum expedire, Cic.: lingue, Gell.: also of persons; pugne, Virg., i. e. one that places difficulties in the way, prolongs the battle, and so, hinders the victory. Cf. Cort. ad Cic. ad Div. 8, 11. 1. Nodus is also i. q. Laqueus, A snare; legum nodi, Juv., 8, 50. IV. A joint in a limb; e. g. of an animal, Cæs.: hence fig., nodi, the four quarters of the heavens, in which the four seasons begin; Manil. V. A knot or knob in a tree, &c.; Virg.: Liv.: Plin.: hence, the knotty club of Hercules; Sen.: nodum in scirpo quærere, Ter., to look for difficulties where there are none, or, to give one's self needless trouble; Plaut. VI. The hard part of a thing. 1. Of precious stones, Plin.: of metal, id. 2. In the body; i. e. A swelling, obduration, hard tumour; Plin.*

NŌDUTUS. See NODOTUS.

NŌEGEUM, i. n. *An upper garment bordered with purple; Liv. Andr.: Fest.*

NOËMA, ātis. n. (νόημα) *A thought; especially, a witty thought; Quint.*

NŌLA, æ. f. *A bell, little bell; Avian. Fab. 7, 8: but others read notam.*

NŌLENTIA, æ. f. (nolo) *Nollition; Tert.*

NŌLO, nŏli, nolle (non and volo) *I. To be unwilling; aliquid, Nep.: seq. accus. et infin.; Cæs.: nolo videas, sc. ut, Ter.: ordinem nolebant offensum, for offendere, Liv.: debemus patremfam. occidere nolle, for, non debemus occidere, &c., Cic.: noli putare, Cic., do not suppose: thus also, nolite existimare, id., do not think: nolite dubitare, id., for, ne dubitate: also, noli velle, for noli: e. g. noli me velle ducere, Nep., where velle is redundant: thus also, nolite velle experiri, Liv.: a negative is also used with it without destroying the negation; miles nolle successum, non patribus, non consulis, Liv.: nolui deesse ne tacite quidem flagitationi tuæ, Cic. Top. 1. N. B. 1. Non nolle, to be willing, have no objection, Cic.: neque noli, i. e. et voluit, id. 2. Quod nolim, which I could wish might not be, Cic.: thus also, quod nolis, Ter. 3. Nollem, I would not, i. e. I should be sorry to see; nollem datum, Ter., I would that it had not been paid: nollem factum, id., I am sorry for it, I could wish it undone. N. B. Nevis, nevom, for non vis, &c.; see NEVOLO. II. Not to be favourable, not to wish well to; alcuī, Cic.*

NŌLUNTAS, ātis. f. (nolo) *Unwillingness; Enn.*

NŌME, ārum. f. See NOME.

NŌMAS, ādis. c. (νομᾶς) *Pasturing; hence, Nomades, people that do not live in stationary houses, but travel about the country with their cattle and remain for some time where they find a place good for pasturing; Plin.*

NŌME, es. f. (νομή) *A corroding sore or swelling; Plin.: plur. nome, id.*

NŌMEN, inis. n. (for gnomen, from νόμος, νόμη) *That by which one knows a person or thing; hence, I. A name, appellation; nomen capere, Cæs.: or, trahere, invenire, reperire, Cic., to get, acquire; dare, or indere, Liv.: or, imponere, Cic., to give, assign, impose a name. N. B. 1. With est mihi nomen, the name is put in the nominative, genitive, or dative; ei morbo nomen est, avaritia, Cic.: nomen Mercurii est mihi, Plaut.: cantus, cui nomen nenice, Cic.: Clausus, cui postea Claudio fuit nomen, Liv.: thus also, cui Egerio inditum nomen, id., cui parentes Ascanium dixere nomen, id.: arborem, quam ille suum nomen catachannum nominabat, Fronto: est via; lactea nomen tabachan, Ov.: ad nomina non responderet, Liv., i. e. when the names were read over: nomen calamitatis ponitur in casu, &c., Cic., i. e. the word calamitatis is used, &c. 2. durius nomen, id., appellation, name, word. 2. Nomen (and, of several persons, nomina) dare, Cic.; Liv., to give in one's name to any thing, enrol one's self among: thus also, profiteri, or edere, Liv.: fig., to reckon or count one's self in or among; in his poeta nomen proficitur suum, Ter., ranks himself on the other hand, accipere, Liv., to receive, i. e. to insert, write down. 2. Nominare, e. g. meo, tuo, &c., In my name, on my part, &c.; Cic.: Cæs.: Nep.: nomine Catiline, Sall., on the part of Catiline: also, nomine, by or under the name or title of, or, as; lucri, (to receive) as profit, Cic.: alio nomine, id.: also, on account of; sceleris, id.: hence, eo nomine, on that account, therefore; Cels.: thus also, quo nomine, Vell.: illo nomine, Sen. Ep.: hence, nomen, a title, pretence, colour, pretext, appearance; religionis fctæ, Cic. 4. Nomen, A name (contemptuously, in opposition to a reality; legionum, Cic.: reges nomine magis quam imperio, Nep. 5. A prænomen; Cic. 6. A cognomen, surname; Cic.: also, any name, epithet, title, &c.; imperatoris, Cæs. 7. In grammar, A noun; Quint. 8. Nomen deferre alcujus; e. g. de paricidio, Cic., to accuse. II. A race, family, stock; nostrum in nomen ituras, Virg.: hence, a people, nation; Latinum, Cænum, Romanum, Liv., i. e. the Latins, &c.: omne nomen Ætolorum, Liv., all who bear the Ætolian name. See Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. 52, 22. III. A name, i. e. fame, glory, renown, reputation; magnum, Cic.: nomen habere, id.: sine nomine, Virg., not known, not celebrated, not respectable: also of things without life, nec pomis sua nomina servat, Virg.: bellum magni nominis, Liv. IV. A thing or person; nomina tanta, Ov., men: vestrum nomen, i. e. vos, Liv. V. It is especially used with reference to debts, because not only the amount of the debt, but also the name of the debtor, is entered in the account book: nomina facere, to enter into an account book an amount that has been lent, to lend, trust; to place to the debtor's account; Cic. ad Div. 7, 23: thus also, nomina facit (sc. Pythius the seller), Cic. Off. 3, 14: also, nomen, Pand.: C. Quintius certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, Cic., i. e. on good security; hence, bonum nomen, a good payer, Cic. ad Div. 5, 6: hence, 1. A sum of money owing to any one; nomina exigere, Cic., to demand payment: sectari, Hor.: infimum nomen, Cic., the lowest entry: nomina facere, to lend money, id. 2. A debt due from any one; nomen solvere, or dissolvere, Cic., to pay: nomina expedire,*

exsolvere, id., to settle, pay: nomen locare, to borrow money of any one: Phædr.

NOMENCLATIO, ōnis, f. (nomenclō, from nomen and calo, καλῶ, i. e. voco) *A calling by name*. I. Of persons; Q. Cic. II. Of things; vitium, Colum., i. e. a nomenclature or catalogue.

NOMENCLĀTOR, or **NOMENCLŪLĀTOR**, ōris, m. (nomenclō, from nomen and calo, καλῶ, i. e. voco) *One that calls or can call every person or thing by its name*; Cic.: this was the title of a slave at Rome employed by his master when canvassing for votes and on other occasions, to acquaint him with the names of persons whom he saw.

NOMENCLĀTŪRA, æ, f. (nomenclō, from nomen and calo, καλῶ, i. e. voco) *A calling by name; a catalogue or list of names*; Plin.

NOMENCLĀTOR, m. See **NOMENCLATOR**.

NŌMINĀLIS, e. (nomen) *Of or belonging to names*; Varr.: hence, Nominalia, Tert., the day on which the child was named.

NŌMINĀLITER, adv. *By name, expressly*; Arnob.

NŌMINĀTIM, adv. *By name, expressly*; Cic.

NŌMINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (nominō) I. *A calling, naming*; Vitr.: hence, 1. *A word*; Varr. 2. As a figure of rhetoric; Auct. ad Her. II. *A designation, nomination to an office*; Cic.

NŌMINĀTIŪS, a, um. (nominō) *Of or belonging to naming*; casus, the nominative case in grammar, Varr.

NŌMINĀTOR, ōris, m. (nominō) *One who nominates*; Pand.

NŌMINĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of nominō; see **NOMINO**. II. Adj. *Named, i. e. renowned, famous, celebrated*; Cic.: bellium nominatissimum, Plin.: nominatiōra pericula, Tert.

NŌMINĀTUS, us, m. (nominō) *A naming*; Varr.

NŌMINŌ, āre. (freq. of nominō) *To name*; Lucr.

NŌMINŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (nomen) I. *To call, express, or mention by name*; Cic.: also gen., to name, give a name to, call; id.: hence, 1. *To speak to, accost, address*; Plaut. 2. *To express or mention by name, give in the name of*; e. g. to magistrates, i. e. to accuse, arraign, charge, impeach; Liv.; Suet.: hence, nominari, to be brought forward, to be spoken of or mentioned; ex omnibus sæculis viis tria nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. (for which he also, de Fin. 1, 20, uses reperitur). 3. *To render celebrated or renowned*; nominari, to be celebrated, famous, or renowned; Cic. 4. *To nominate, elect, or appoint to an office*; interregem, Liv.— See also **NOMINATUS**, a, um.

NŌMISMA, n. See **NUMISMA**.

NŌMIOS or **-US**, i. n. (νομός) *A district or division of a country, a province*; Plin. 5, 9, of Egypt.

NŌN, adv. I. *Not*; non est ita, Cic. N. B. With a superl.; e. g. non minime, not a little, i. e. very much, Cic.: homo non beatissimus, Nep., not in the best circumstances: non aptissimus, Cic., not the most fit, i. e. not at all fit: also, with verbs, after the Greek idiom, the negation gives a signification contrary to that of the verb; as, poteras has horas non perdere, Plin. Ep., you could have spared them. This figure is called *μεταρσις*. Non means also, *Not indeed, not perhaps*; tanta, non insolentia, sed immanitas, Cic. N. B. 1. Unus non, Flor., not a single person. 2. Non quod, non quo, *Not that, not as if*; non quod sola ornament, Cic.: non quod sit mihi quidquam carius, id.: non quic, &c., not as if not, &c., id. 3. Non nisi, *Only*; Ov. 4. Non nihil, *Something*; but, nihil non, *all*: nonnulli, *some*; but, nullus non, *every one*: nonnemo, *several, many*; nemo non, *every one*; nonnunquam, *sometimes*; nunquam non, *always*: examples of all of which occur in Cicero. 5. Non before nec or neque repeated does not destroy the negation; see **NEC**. 6. Non frequently means *Not even*; non si, Liv. 7. Non is sometimes omitted; nescio (haud scio) an, for an non, I know not whether, i. e. probably, as far as I know; Cic.: Liv.: thus also, non modo (solum), for non modo (solum) non, especially when followed by ne quidem, or vix, Cic.; see **MODŌ**. 8. Non modo, *I will not say*; Cic.; see **MODŌ**. 9. Non possum non, seq. infin., Cic.; or non possum, quin, &c., id., I cannot but, I must: thus also, non potest, quin obisit, for, non potest non obesse, Plaut. 10. Non, for nonne; e. g. non idem fecit? Cic.: quid? si te rogaro non respondebis, id. Cf. Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 3, 9, p. 232. 11. Non, for ne with a conjunctive, when a desire or command is expressed; non visas, Ter. 12. Non with an adj.; e. g. fiunt non honesta, Cic.: non digna, for indigna, Virg.: and subst.; e. g. non possessor, one that is not possessor, Pand.: non homo, for nemo, Hor. II. *No*; aut etiam aut non respondero, Cic. III. *Not to say*; vix servis, non vobis, Cic.

NŌNĒ, ārum, f. (nonus) The fifth day in every month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it is the seventh (because this day was always the ninth before the idus, itself being included); Nonis Decembris, Cic.

NŌNĀGENĀRIUS, a, um. (nonageni) *That contains or consists of ninety*; motus stella, Plin., i. e. ninety degrees distant from the sun.

NŌNĀGENI, æ, a. (nonaginta) *Ninety*, distrib.; Plin.

NŌNĀGESĪMUS, a, um. (nonaginta) *The ninetieth*; Cic.

NŌNĀGES, adv. *Ninety times*; Sesterium (sing. neut.); Cic., i. e. ninety times a hundred thousand sesterter: nonagies octo centena, Plin., ninety-eight times a hundred thousand.

NŌNĀGĪNTA, numer. *Ninety*; Cic.

NŌNĀLIS, e. *Of or relating to the nonæ*; Varr.

NŌNĀNUS, a, um. (nona, sc. legio); e. g. miles, Tac., o. the ninth legion.

NŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (nonus); e. g. nonaria, sc. meretrix, Pers., so called because she comes abroad at the ninth hour of the day.

NON-DUM, adv. *Not yet*; Cic.

NONĒNTĪM, adv. See **NONINGENTESIMUS**.

NONĒNTI, æ, a. *Nine hundred*; Cic.: also, noningenti, Colum.

NONĒSIMUS, a, um. See **NONIGESIMUS**.

NONĒSĪMUS, and **NONĒSĪCIUS**, a, um. for nongesesimus; Prisc.

NONĒSĪMUS, and **NONĒSĪCIUS**, a, um. *The nine hundredth*; Prisc.

NONĒNTI. See **NONĒNTI**.

NONĒNTIES, adv. *Nine hundred times*; Vitr.

NONNĀ, æ, f. (nonnus) *A nun*; Hieroz.

NONNĒ. I. *Not?* in a direct interrogation; nonne animadvertis? do you not see? Cic.: also nonne? alone; not? not truly? is it not so? Cic. II. *Whether not*, in an indirect interrogation; quæro, nonne id effecerit, Cic.

NONNĒMO, or **NON NĒMO**, Inis. I. *Several, many a one*; Cic. It is a substantive, and considered as the singular of nonnulli, and in respect of the government of words, is used as a singular. II. *Any one, or a certain person*; Cic.

NONNĪHL, or **NON NĪHL**. *Something*; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. temporis, some time, Nep.: also adverbially, *Somewhat, in some degree, in some measure*; Cic.

NONNULLUS, or **NON NULLUS**, a, um. *Some, and plur. some, several, this one and that one, one and another*; nonnulla in re, Cic., somewhat: nonnulli, Cas.

NONNUNQUAM, or **NON NUNQUAM**, adv. *Sometimes*; Cic.

NONNUS, i. m. *A monk*, in later writers.

NONNUSQUAM, or **NON NUSQUAM**, adv. *In some places*; Plin.

NŌNUS, a, um. (for novenus, from novem) *The ninth*; Cic.: hora nona, and simply, nona, sc. hora, the time of the Roman cæna, Hor.: Mart.: Nonusdecimus, a, um, *The nineteenth*; Auct. Dial. de Or.

NŌNUSDĒCĪMUS. See **NONUS**.

NŌNUSSI, is, m. (novem and as) *Nine asses*; Varr.

NORMĀ, æ, f. (from νόρμος) I. *A square or rule*; Vitr.: hence, II. *A rule, pattern, prescript*; vitam dirigere ad rationis normam, Cic.: juris, id.: Demosthenes norma oratoris et regula, Plin. Ep., i. e. pattern, model.

NORMĀLIS, e. (norma) *Made according to a square or rule*; angulus, Quint., a right angle: virgula, Manil., a perpendicular.

NORMĀLITER, adv. I. *According to a square*; Hygin.

II. *In a straight line*; Ammian.

NORMĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (normo) *A fashioning of a thing according to a square or rule*; Frag. de Lim. ap. Gœs.

NORMĀTŪRA, æ, f. (normo) i. q. Normatio; Innocent.

NORMŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (norma) *To make or fashion according to square or rule*; normatus ad perpendicularum, Colum., rectangular.

NŌS. (formed from the dual νόσ) *We*, plur. of ego. N. B. I. Genit. nostri, *Ours, towards us*; amor nostri, miserere nostri: and nostrum, *among us*; nemo nostrum, &c.: thus also, uterque nostrum, we two, Cic.: patria omnium nostrum, id., for, nostra omnium patria: also, nostrorum, and, nostrarum (of women), for nostrum; e. g. nemo nostrorum, Plaut.: nostrarum quisquam, Ter.

2. Nosmet, i. e. nos, as egomet; see **EGO**. 3. The dative nobis is sometimes redundant (as, mihi, tibi, &c.); e. g. quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter. 4. Absente nobis, Ter., for me, in my absence.

NOSCENTIA, æ, f. (nosco) *for notitia*; Symm.

NOSCIBILIS, e. (nosco) *That may be known*; Tert.

NOSCITĀBUNDUS, a, um. (noscito) i. q. Noscitans; Gell.

NOSCĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of nosco) I. *To become acquainted with*; hence, to look at, examine; ædes, Plaut. II. *To know, recognise*; aliquem facie, Liv. III. *To perceive, observe*; Liv.

NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum. 3. (for gnosco, from γνῶσθαι, γινώσκω) I. *To obtain a knowledge of any thing, to become acquainted with*; Cic.: ubi hominem novisti? Plaut.: hence, novi, *I have become acquainted with*, and so, *I know*: thus also, noveram, or noram, *I knew*; novi rem omnem, Ter.: si hos bene novi, Cic.: nosti cetera, you know the rest, Cic.: also with an infinitive; novi loqui, Plaut.: hence, nostin?, do you know? Ter.; or, do you know it? do you understand me? Ter.: hence, E E 4

1. *To become acquainted with be informed of, hear of; malefacta sua*, Ter.: also, *to experience, see, learn; id esse verum, eae facile est cognoscere*, Ter.: or simply, *to learn; partes philosophiæ*, Cic. 2. *To examine, look at, consider; imaginem*, Plaut.: *res suas*, Liv.: also, *to examine, take cognizance of (as a judge); quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur*, Tac. II. *To know, recognise; nec noscitur ulli*, Ov.: *namque aderat, qui nosceret*, Tac.: hence, *to know, i. e. to allow, permit; causam, excusæ*, Cic.: thus also, *partem excusationis*, Cic. Part. notus, is commonly used adjectively. See NOTUS, a, um.

NOSMET, See Nos.

NŌSŌCŌMIUM, n. (νοσοκομῖον) *A hospital, infirmary; Cod. Just.*

NŌSŌCŌMUS, i. m. (νοσοκόμος) *A nurse, attendant upon the sick in a hospital; Cod. Just.*

NOSTER, tra, trum. (from nos, or νοῖστος) I. *Ours, ours, our own; nostri, ours, our men*, Cæs.: *noster, one of ours, belonging to us, our friend, acquaintance, or relative; noster est, he belongs to the family*, Ter.: *quin noster sim, belong to the house*, Plaut.: *Furnius noster*, Cic., or *Furnius*, i. e. our friend, &c.: *amor noster, i. e. erga nos, id.* N.B. I. *Nostrum and nostrarum, for nostrum, among us; see Nos*. 2. *Noster, tra, trum, for meus, a, um, Cic.; o noster! my dear!* Ter. N.B. *Nostrum, for nostrorum*, Plaut. 3. *Nostrapte, for nostra; e. g. nostrapte culpa fecimus*, Ter. 4. *Noster, facete, for ego; i. e. Hor.* See Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 48.

II. *Covenant for us; nostra loca, Liv.; or, favourable to us; noster Mars, Virg.*

NOSTRAPTE. See NOSTER, a, um.

NOSTRAS, ātis. m. f. and n. (noster) *Ours, of our country or place, native; nostras cunila*, Colum.: *verba nostratia*, Cic.: *philosophi, id. nostrates*, Plin., ours, our own countrymen. N.B. *Nostratis* (nomin.), Cass. *Hercmina ap. Prisc.*: but *nostrates, nostratia*, cited above, may be from the same word.

NOSTRĀTIM, adv. i. e. nostro more; Siscnn.

NOSTRĀTIS, e. See NOSTRAS.

NŌTA, æ, f. (from notum, supin. of nosco) I. *Any mark or sign; Cic.*: *notam ducere*, Ov., to make, draw with the finger; especially, 1. *A mark or sign in writing; notæ literarum*, Cic., i. e. letters: hence, *notæ, letters, writing, Hor., or, a letter, epistle; Ov.*: hence, *notæ, a private or secret manner of writing; thus Augustus, in writing per notas, placed b for a, c for b, &c., according to Suet. Aug. 88; per notas scribere*, Suet., to write with secret characters, or, by abbreviations (short-hand writing), or in any other manner; Suet.: Ov.: also lawyers had such notæ in the writings they gave their clients, who however did not rightly understand them; Cic. Mur. 11: *nota means also, a mark of inter-punctuation, or, inter-punctuation itself; notæ librariorum*, Cic. Or. 3, 44. 2. *A mark made at a passage in a book or other writing to denote a reader's approbation or dissatisfaction; Cic. Pis. 30, and Sen. Ep. 6. 3. A sign with the eyes, a wink; Ov. 4. A mark on a wine cask, to point out the value or kind of the wine; hence gen., a sort, kind, quality; optima notæ vini*, Cic.: *interior nota Falerni*, Hor., Falcrnian wine of superior quality: *mel secundæ notæ*, Colum.: *ex hac nota corporum est ær*, Sen.: also of money; *nummi omnis notæ*, Suet., coins of every kind: hence fig., *sort, kind, quality, nature; aliquem de mellore nota commendare*, Cur. in Cic. Ep., i. e. strongly: *beneficia ex vulgari nota*, Sen., of a common kind. *Nota* denotes gen., *Any characteristic, any thing that distinguishes; nota corporis*, Suet., i. e. a bodily defect: also *rank; ex prima nota*, Sen. Ep. 52: hence of character, Suet. Tib. 54, *patrefacere interiore animi sui notam*, to lay open the inward marks, i. e. the thoughts of his heart. 5. *A brand, mark, or stigma burnt into the forehead of a person; e. g. of runaway slaves*, Cic. 6. *Any mark or sign; scelerum*, Cic.: *apponere notam (in a letter)*, eam, quæ mihi tecum convenit, id.: *nota genitiva*, Suet., a mole: *vitulus, qua notam duxit*, Hor., where it has a mole: hence, *a title, surname; Ov. Past. 1, 596. II. A note, remark, observation, annotation; Pand.*: especially, *the observation made by a censor upon the life or behaviour of each person, which he sometimes declared by word of mouth, and sometimes entered in his minutes*, Cic.: *motis senatu ascribere notes*, Liv.: hence, *notam habere in amore*, Propert., i. e. to suffer a degradation in, to sink: it may also be rendered, *blame, disgrace; hence fig., a note of disgrace, mark of reproach, stain; temporum*, Cic.: *homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. nota turpitudinis inusta, id.*: *adjectæ mortuo notæ sunt*, Liv.: *notam quasi censoriam alicui inurere*, Plin. Ep. III. *A passage in a book, play, &c.*; Suet. N.B. In the sense of *Explanatory observation*, *nota* is not classical; see Schæfer ad Eurip. Porson. p. 73.

NŌTĀBĪLIS, e. (noto) I. *Remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable; exitus*, Cic.: *notabilior cædes*, Tac. The use of the word in this sense, with reference to persons, is found only in the later writers; Cicero uses insignis for it. II. *Visible; Sen.* III. *Pointed at with the fingers; Apul.*

NŌTĀBĪLĪTER, adv. I. *Remarkably, in a remarkable, notable, or extraordinary manner; expallescere*, Plin. Ep.: *notabilis, Tac.* II. *Visibly; notabiliter gaudium emittit*, Plin. Ep.

NŌTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (noto) *A mark, sign; Minuc. Fel.* NŌTĀRIUS, a, um. (nota) *Relating to writing, or to quick writing; Notaria (sc. ars)*, Fulg., *The art of writing, or of writing quickly, or the art of short-hand; also, a writer's information, indictment; Augustin.*: hence, *Notarius, subst.* I. *A quick writer, a writer of short-hand; Quint.* II. *Gen. A writer, secretary, clerk; Cod. Theod.*

NŌTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (noto) *A marking; tabularum*, Cic., i. e. a marking of the ballots for voting; with wax of different colours; hence, I. *A describing; Auct. ad Her. 2. A choice, or an examining, for the purpose of making a selection; iudicium*, Cic. II. *An observing; natura*, Cic. III. *Etymology; Cic.* IV. *A remark, animadversion made upon any one; as, by censors, when they passed their judgment upon citizens; censoria*, Cic. Cluent. 46.

NŌTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of noto; see NOTO. II. *Adj. That may be recognised or distinguished; notator similitudo*, Auct. ad Her.

NŌTESCO, tui, Ære. (notus) *To become known; Tac.*

NŌTHUS, a, um. (νόθος) I. *Spiritus, illegitimate, bastard, i. e. born of a concubine or female slave; Virg.*, also, of animals produced by animals of different kinds or of different countries, *mongrel; Virg.* II. *Fig. Counterfeit, not genuine, that is not what it appears to be, not real; Lucr.*: Catull.—Synon. *Notulus*, is one whose father is known, but whose mother was a concubine; *spurius*, one whose father is not known; see Spald. ad Quint. 3, 6, 97.

NŌTĪA, æ, f. sc. gemma (νότια) *A kind of precious stone, otherwise called Ombria; Plin. 37, 65.*

NŌTĪĀLIS, e. (notus) *Southern; Avien.*

NŌTĪFĪCO, āre. (notus and facio) *To make known; Ov.*

NŌTĪO, ōnis. f. (nosco) I. *A making one's self acquainted with a thing; quid tibi notio est amicum meum?* for *amicæ*, Plaut., why are you making yourself acquainted with her? what have you to do with her? hence, 1. *An inquiring into, examining (judicially); pontificum*, Cic.: *populi, id.*: *dilata notione*, Tac. 2. *An idea, conception, notion; rei*, Cic.: *deorum, of gods, id.*: also, *de, rei, id.*: *animi, id.*, a conception of the mind, i. e. which the mind has: *figere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem videtur, id.*, i. e. our understanding can form no idea of it. 3. *A signification, meaning, sense, import; Cic.*: *notiones insitæ, id.* II. *An animadversion; censoria, Cic.*

NŌTĪTĪA, æ, f. (notus) I. *Knowledge, idea, notion; rei*, Cic.: *notitiæ rerum, id.*, general ideas: *corporis sui, id.*: in *notitiam venire*, to become known, Ov.: *perferre in notitiam alicuius*, Plin. Ep., to make known: *notitiam aperire*, to explain, Cic.: *plus dedit notitiæ, has made me better known*, Ov.: *notitiam habere*, to have a knowledge; *dei, of God*, Cic.: also *actiue; virtus habet notitiam posteritatis*, Ov., is known among posterity. II. *Acquaintance (with any one); Nep.*: *notitiam femine habere*, Cæs. III. *Fame, renown; Dial. de Orat.*: *notitiam consequi*, Vitr. IV. *A report, list, register; Cod. Just.*

NŌTĪTĪES, æi. f. for notitia; Vitr.

NŌTIUS, a, um. (notus) *Southern; Manil.*

NŌTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nota) I. *To mark, i. e. to distinguish by a mark, put a mark upon; greges*, Calp.: *tabellam cera*, Cic.: *genas ungue*, Ov., i. e. to scratch: *res nominibus*, Cic.: *aliquid verbis Latinis, id.*, to describe, express: hence, *to write; verba*, Ov.: also *without a case; id.*: also, *to write upon, i. e. to fill with letters; chartam*, Ov.: especially, *to write quickly, or in short-hand; summa notata, non perscripta*, Suet., i. e. with ciphers, or short-hand characters, and so, not written out entirely: hence gen., *to note, mark, distinguish; aliquem dedecore*, Cic.: *ita notata reliquissæ, id.*: hence, of the censor, when he passed his observations upon individuals and disgraced them; *id.*: *equitem notare ignominia, i. e. to brand with disgrace; hence, 1. Notare aliquem, sc. verbis*, Ov., to satirize. 2. *Gen. To blame; rem*, Cic.: *verbis aliquem, id.* II. *To remark, observe, perceive; cantus avium*, Cic.: *notante omni exercitu*, Suet.: *arma procul*, Val. Fl. III. *To note, write down; caput*, Cic.: *legem*, Nep.: *fig.*: *dicta memori pectore*, Ov., i. e. to mark. IV. *To mark out; oculis sibi puellam*, Ov. V. *To point out, make known; res singulas*, Cic. VI. *To make remarks; Annalibus notatum est*, Plin., it stands on record.

NŌTRŌ, ōris. m. (nosco) *One that knows a person or thing; Sen.—Thence.*

NŌTRŌRIUS, a, um. *Pointing out, making known, or, by which one makes any thing known; notoria, sc. epistola, notice, advice, intelligence*, Treb. Poll.: also simply, *intelligence; Apul.*: *Notorium, An information, indictment; Pand.*

NŌTRŌS, i. m. *The south wind; see NOTUS.*

NŌTĪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of nota; Marc. Cap.
NŌTUS, a, um. (nosco) 1. *Known*; Cic.: aliquid notum habere, to know, id.: facere aliquid, id.: notus inter se, known among themselves, Liv.: femina, Cic., notorious, infamous: notus significat also, *well known, distinguished, of proved skill*; et gladiator, Suet.: notior, notissimus, Cic.: also with genitive, animi, Hor.: hence, *Noti, Friends, acquaintances*; Cic.: hence, 1. *Of friends, friends*; otis compellat vocibus, i. e. in a friendly manner. 2. *Usual*; Virg.: Hor. 11. *Knowing, that knows*; Cic.

NŌTUS or **-OSA**, i. m. (*notus*) i. q. Auster. *The south wind*; also, with poetis, gen., for, *wind*; Virg.: hence, *noti, breezes, or, the atmosphere*; illa (columba) notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit, Virg., i. e. flies away: thus also, gresus fugiunt notos, id., fly away.

NŌTACĪLA, æ. f. (novus) *A sharp knife, razor*; Cic.: Liv.: hence, as an instrument for killing, e. g. of a bandit, a dirk, dagger, poniard; Mart.

NŌVALIS, e. (novus) *That must be ploughed*; hence, *novales ager*, Varr.: or simply, *novalis*, sc. terra, or novale, sc. solum, 1. *Fallow land*; tonsæ novales, Virg.: novale, Ov. 11. *A field that has been ploughed for the first time, newly ploughed land*; Plin.: Pand. 111. *Any cultivated field*; novalia culta, Virg.

NŌVĀMEN inis, n. (novus) *A renovation, renewing; any thing new*; Tert.

NŌVĀTOR, ōnis, f. (novus) *A renewing, changing*; Tert.

NŌVĀTOR, ōris, m. (novus) *One that renews or re-stores*; Gell.

NŌVĀTRIX, icis, f. (novator) *She that renews or changes*; Ov.

NŌVĀTIUS, us, m. i. q. Novatio; Auson.

NŌVE, adv. 1. *Newly, in a new or unusual manner*; Plaut.: Sen. 11. *In an unheard-of manner, unusually*; Auct. ad Her. 111. *Novissime*. 1. *Lately, a short time ago*; Sall.: Plin. Ep. 2. *At last, at length*; Plin. Ep. 3. *Lastly, finally, last of all*; Plin.

NŌVELLĀSTER, tra, trum, (novellus) *New, young, or somewhat not old or young*; vinum, Marc. Emp.

NŌVELLETUM, i. n. (novellus) *A place planted with young trees or vines*; Pand.

NŌVELLĪTAS, ōtis, f. (novellus) *Newness*; Tert.

NŌVELLO, ōre, (novellus) *To make any thing new*; hence, *to plant young vines, lay out a new vineyard*; Suet.

NŌVELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of novus) 1. *Young*; arbor, Cic.: oppida, Liv.: vitis, Virg.: gallina, Colum.: prata, Plin. 11. *Fresh, i. e. not yet long at a place*; novelli Aquileienses, Liv., i. e. who have not lived there long. 111. *That has not been long in use, new*; frena, Ov.

NŌVEM, numer. (from *enove*) *Nine*; Cic.: decem novem, *nineteen*; Cæs.

NŌVEMBER, bris, bre, (novem); e. g. mensis November, Cato: and simply, November, Mart., *the month November*; Calendis Novembribus Colum., on the first day of November.

NŌVENĀRIUS, a, um. (novenus) *Consisting of nine things*; numerus, Varr.: sulcus, Plin., i. e. three feet deep and three broad.

NŌVENDĒCIM, or **NŌVENDĒCIM**, numer. *Nineteen*; Liv. 3, 24, ed. Drak.

NŌVENDĪĀLIS, or **NŌVENDĪĀLIS**, e. (novem and dies) 1. *That lasts nine days*; sacrum, Liv.; or, feria, Cic., a festival which lasted nine days, appointed on occasion of a singular prodigy, particularly when it rained stones; called also, sacrificium novendiale, Liv. 11. *That happens on the ninth day*; Novendiale, or novendial, sc. sacrum, Augustin., an offering which was brought on the ninth day after the interment of a corpse, and was accompanied by a banquet: hence, cœna, Tac.: pulveres dissipare, Hor., i. e. to scatter the ashes of the dead nine days after burial, and so while yet fresh.

NŌVENNIS, e. (novem and annus) *Of nine years*; Lact.

NOVENSILES Dii, (novus) *Deities received at a late period among the number of the gods*; Liv.

NŌVENUS, a, um. (novem) *Nine*, distrib.; ter novenæ virgines, Liv.

NŌVERCA, æ. f. *A stepmother*; Cic.: apud novercam queri, Plaut., i. e. in vain; fig.; quorum Italia est noverca, Vell., who are not natives of Italy.

NŌVERCĀLIS, e. (noverca) *Of or like a stepmother*; Tac.

NŌVERCOR, ōri, (noverca) *To act as a stepmother, to treat severely*; aliquid, Sidon.

NŌVI, 1. *I know*; see NŌSCO.

NŌVICĪOLUS, or **NŌVITIOLUS**, a, um. (dimin. of novicius) *Somewhat new*; Tert.

NŌVICIUS, a, um. (novus) 1. *New*; vinum, Plin., new wine; quaestus, Plaut. 11. *That has not been long in a place or condition*; puella, Ter., who has not long been a slave: thus also, de grege noviciorum (servorum), Cic.

NŌVIES, adv. *New, times*; Varr.

NŌVISSĪME, adv. See NŌVE.

NŌVISSĪMIUS, a, um. See NŌVUS.

NŌVITAS, ōtis, f. (novus) 1. *Newness*; rei, Cic.: anni, Ov., the new year, beginning of the year; novitates, Cic. Amic. 19, sc. amicitie, new friendships. 11. *Ignobility*, i. e. *ignoble birth*, said of a person who belongs to a family that has not filled the office of consul, praetor, or curule ædile; Cic. 111. *Rareness, novelty, unusualness*; Ov.: pugna, Cæs., a new unusual manner of fighting; cupidus novitatis, Quint.

NŌVITER, adv. i. q. Nove; Fulgent.

NŌVITIOLUS, NOVITIUS. See NOVICIOLUS, &c.

NŌVO, avi, ōtum, ōre, (novus) 1. *To make any thing new, to renew, put into its former state or condition*; transtra, Virg.: membra, Ov., i. e. to refresh: amorem, id.: ardorem, Liv.: again, agrum cultu, Ov., to renew, as it were, to make new or young; agro novato et iterato, Cic., frequently ploughed: viros prole, Ov., i. e. novam prolem viris parere; hence, *to change, alter*; aliquid in legibus, Cic.: nomen, Ov.: novare res, Liv., to change the government or constitution, to commence a revolution or disturbance: thus also, ne quid novaretur, Sall.: omnia novare, Liv. 11. *To make or introduce any thing new, to invent*; verba, Cic., to make new words, to coin words; tela, Virg.: pila, Sil.

NŌVUS, a, um. (*novus*) compar. Novior; superl. Novissimus. 1. *Novus*, a, um. 1. *New, i. e. not old, young, recent, fresh*; ver. Ov.: æstas, id.: senatus, Liv.: miles, a recruit, id.: consules, id., i. e. that have not long been consuls; res, a new thing, a novelty, Cic.: plur., res novæ, new things, novelties, id.; also, innovations in the government, an attempt to change the constitution of a state, or otherwise to cause some innovation or disturbance, a revolution; rebus novis studere, id., to cause, or to seek to cause, a revolution; frumentum, id., new corn, i. e. just after the harvest; lac, Virg., new fresh milk; frons, Hor.; Ov., i. e. a green tye; hence, Novum, *Any thing new, a new thing, novelty*; num quidam novi? Cic. N. B. 1. *Novus homo*, Cic., lately ennobled, i. e. of a family, none of the members of which (at Rome) had held any of the chief offices, the curule ædileship, the praetorship, or consulship. 2. *Novæ tabulæ*, Cic., an altering of the books, i. e. when by means of an ordinance made to that effect there was a remission of debts either in whole or in part; on such occasions the books were altered or entirely rewritten: hence fig.; beneficiorum, Sen., i. e. oblivion, forgetfulness. 3. *Later writers*, as Tacitus, Pliny, &c., use novus et recens in the same manner as vetus et antiquus, novus denoting what has lately happened, recens what has come to pass for the first time. N. B. De novo, for de or ex integro, is not good Latin; see Ruhnk. ad Ter. Andr. prolog. 26.

2. *Unused to or inexperienced in any thing*; equus, Cic.: ferre novæ naves taurorum terga recusant, Ov., a nose not used to this smell: rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, id., i. e. a young beginner in, not experienced in.

3. *New in its kind, novel, strange, singular, extraordinary, unusual, unheard of, &c.*; navis, Ov., the ship Argo; consilium, Nep., an unusual determination; flagitium, Ter.: genus dicendi, Cic.: ars, Nep. 4. 1. q. Alter, alius; e. g. novus Camillus, Liv., another, a second Camillus: novus Liber pater, Vell.; cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 18 and 82.

11. Compar. novior, cited by Varr. 3. 111. Superl. novissimus, a, um. 1. *The extreme, last*; histrio, Cic., the meanest; acies, reserved troops, Liv.: agmen, the rear, Cæs.: tempus, Nep.: cauda, i. e. pars ultima caudæ, Ov.: thus also, crura, id. 2. *Extreme, i. e. greatest, worst*; casus, Tac.: exempla, punishments, id.

NOX, noctis, f. (*nox*) 1. *Night*, and frequently, *evening*; Cic.: nocte, or de nocte, id., by night: multa nocte, or de multa nocte, id., late at night; ad multam noctem, until late at night, Cæs.: prima nocte, i. e. initio noctis, Nep.: nocte media, Cic.; or, de nocte media, Cæs., at midnight: nocte, i. q. Clam; Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 104.

N. B. 1. *Nox*, as a person, Virg. 2. *Nox*, for nocte, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 4. 3. *Nocti*, for nocte, Cic. Arat. 77. 11. *Fig. Night*, i. e. *that which passes or happens in the night*. 1. *Sleep*; noctem accipit, Virg. 2. *Labour by night, any thing done by night*; hac nostras exsolvat imagine noctes, Val. Fl. 3. *A dream*; Sil. 4. *Said to be for, A revelling by night, a cry raised by night*; Propert. 4, 8, 60, omnis et insana semita nocte sonat. 111. *Fig. Night*, i. e. *any thing resembling night*. 1. *Death*; Hor.: Virg. 2. *Darkness, gloom, obscurity*; e. g. of a place, Sen.: and gen., *darkness*; Virg.: hence, in verses; mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov.: *darkness over the sea*, i. e. a storm; Propert. 1, 18 (17), 10. 3. *Darkness*; e. g. in the state, i. e. confusion, perplexity, gloom; reip. offusa nos esset, Cic. 4. *Ignorance, mental blindness, inconsiderateness*; animi, Ov. 5. *Blindness*; Ov. 6. *A shade, shadow*; Val. Fl. 7. *The infernal regions*; Claud.: ire per ubrum noctemque profundam, Virg.

NOXA, æ. f. (noceo) 1. *Hurt, harm, injury*; noxæ esse, Sall., to be to the hurt of, to injure: sine noxa, without harm, without misfortune, Suet.: noxam capere, Colum., to receive or suffer harm: noxam nocere, Liv., to injure. 11. *That which occasions harm or injury*; noxam dedere, Pand. 111. *A fault, trespass, crime*.

offence; in noxa esse, Ter.: Liv.: in noxa aliqua comprehendi, Cæs.: noxam committere, Pand.; or, merere, Liv., to commit a trespass: noxae reus, id. IV. *Punishment*, as *noxia*; dedit noxam, as a punishment, &c., Liv.: eximere noxam, id.: noxa liberari, id.: luere pecunia noxam, id.—Synon. Noxa, pain felt by punishment; poena, satisfaction made by punishment.

NOXĀLIS, e. (noxā) *Concerning injury*; actio, Pand., on account of injury.

NOXIA, æ. f. (sc. res, from noxius, a, um) i. q. Noxa. I. *Hurt, harm, damage, injury*; Plin.: noxiæ esse, to be hurtful or injurious, Pand. II. *A crime, fault, trespass*; Plaut.: Ter.: Cic. III. *Punishment*; Plaut.—Synon. Noxia, crime, the condition of one who has occasioned an injury; hence in Plautus, in noxia es, you have had part in this base act: culpa, the condition of one who has to answer for an injury committed; hence in Cic., si omnes in culpa fuerint, if all deserved blame or censure.

NOXIĀLIS, e. (noxia) *Injurious*; Prudent.

NOXIŌSUS, a, um. (noxia) I. *Noxious, hurtful, injurious*; Sen.: noxiōsissimus, id. II. *Punishable, full of guilt, sinful*; Sen.

NOXIŪDO, inis. f. (noxā) *Guilt, a trespass, transgression*; Acc.

NOXIUS, a, um. (noceo) I. *Noxious, hurtful, harmful, injurious*; Virg.: Plin. II. *Guiltily of a bad action, blameable*; Liv.: also seq. genit.; e. g. conjurationis, Tac.: noxiōr, Sen. Respecting noxius and its synonyms, see NOCENS.

NUBĒŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of nubes) *A small cloud*; Plin.: fig., a cloud, i. e. *darkness, obscurity, a dark spot*; e. g. on precious stones, id.: oculorum, id.: frontis, Cic., a gloomy brow.

NUBES, is. f. (nubs, nubes, allied to νῆξ, and both from νῆξ, nubo, to cover, hide, veil) I. *A cloud*; Cic.: Virg.: sub nube, in a cloud, or high in the air, Virg.: caput attollere in nubes, Sil., i. e. towards heaven. II. *Fig. A cloud*. 1. *A cloud of smoke*; Stat.: *a cloud of dust*; Virg.: thus also, pulveris, Liv. 2. *A cloud, i. e. a darkness that covers any thing*; e. g. a dark spot on metals, precious stones, &c., Plin.: meri, Val. Fl., drunkenness, intoxication; soporis, id., of sleep: frontis, Stat., blindness: nubem objice fraudibus, Hor., i. e. conceal my deceptions: hence, a shade, shadow; come, Stat.: fig., gloominess, sad or mournful condition; resp., Cic.: hence, gloominess or sadness of countenance; Hor. 3. *A cloud, i. e. a thick or vast multitude*; locustarum, Liv.: peditum equitumque, id.: volucrum, Virg. 4. *Fig. A cloud or tempest*; belli, Virg. 5. *A cloud, i. e. nothing real, a phantom*; nubes et inania capture, Hor. 6. *A cloud, i. e. any thing very thin and transparent, which seems to be almost nothing*; nubes obsoleta, Quint. Decl., a thin transparent garment. N. B. 1. Nubis, for nubes; e. g. nubis ater, therefore gen. masc., Plaut. 2. Nubes, for nubes, Auson.

NUBIFER, a, um. (nubes and fero) I. *That bears clouds, cloud-capped*; Ov. II. *That brings clouds*; Ov.

NUBIFUGUS, a, um. (nubes and fugo) *That drives away clouds*; Colum.

NUBIGĒNA, æ. c. (nubes and gigno) I. *Born of clouds, the child of a cloud*; Virg.: Ov. II. Clipel nubigene, Stat., i. e. ancilla, because they were said to have fallen from heaven. III. Amnes, Stat., torrents.

NUBILĀRIUM, i. n. (nubilum) *A shed in which corn was kept and protected from the rain*; Varr.

NUBĪLIS, e. (nubo) *Fit for a husband, marriageable*; filia, Cic.: anni, Ov.

NUBĪLO, ære. (nubilum) I. *Intrans. 1. To be cloudy or overcast, to threaten rain*; Varr.: also passive; nubilatur, Cato. 2. *Fig. To be cloudy or overcast*; nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. II. *Trans. To make cloudy, obscure*; lucem, fig., Paul. Nol.

NUBĪLŌSUS, a, um. (nubilum) *Cloudy, overcast, lowering*; Apul.

NUBĪLUS, a, um. (nubes) I. *Cloudy, overcast, lowering*; colorem, Plin.: dies, id.: anni, Tibull.: hence, Nubilum, subst., *Cloudy, overcast weather*; Plin. Ep.: nubilo, in cloudy weather, Plin.: Nubila, plur., *Clouds*; Hor.: Ov.: Plin.: nubila, i. q. Ær., Ov. Fast., 1, 117. II. *Cloudy, i. e. that brings or occasions clouds*; auster, Ov.: aquilo, Plin. III. *Fig. Cloudy, i. e. 1. Gloomy, dark*; Styx, Ov.: color, Plin.: hence fig., *gloomy or sad of countenance*; Ov.: frons, nubila, a clouded brow, Mart. 2. II: hence, nubilum, fig., *Clouds, cloudy weather, i. e. gloominess, sadness*; Plin.: also, *unfavourable, adverse, contrary*; Parca, Ov. 2. *Gloomy, unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous*; tempora, id. 3. *Beclouded, troubled, confused*; mens, Plaut., embarrassed: Mars nubilus ira, Stat., heated, glowing, inflamed.

NUBIS, for nubes. See NUBES.

NUBIVĀGUS, a, um. (nubes and vagus) *Wandering about among the clouds*; Sil.

NUBO, psi, ptum, ære. (νῆξ, whence also, νύμφη) I. *Trans. To cover, veil*; tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, Colum., to cover itself with plants; jubet, ut udæ virgines nubant rose, Pervig. Ven. II. *Intrans. To marry*

(of a woman), because at her marriage the bride put on a veil: (of a man the proper expression is uxorem ducere): it is used with or without a dative; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: nubere in familiam clarissimam, Cic.: also, nuptam esse cum aliquo, to be married to any one, or, to have married him, Ter.: Cic.: or, apud aliquem, Gell.: the supine likewise is frequent; ire nuptum, to marry, Plaut.: filiam aliqui nuptum dare, Ter.; Nep.; or, locare, Ter.; or, collocare, Cæs., to give in marriage: hence, Nupta, *A bride, wife, married woman*; filia, Cic.: mulier, id.: nupta pudica, Ov.: nupta Jovis, id. N. B. 1. Nubere is also used of men, either faceté; novus nuptus, Plaut., of one who through mistake had married a man: or, by way of jest, when a husband is too submissive towards his wife; uxori nubere nolo meæ, Mart.: but also seriously; Varr.: Tert. 2. Also of vines when they are fastened to trees, and so as it were marry them; Plin. 3. Nupta verba, expressions which suit none but a matron, immodest in a young person, Plaut.

NUBS, for nubes; Auson.

NŪCĀLIS, e. (nux) *Resembling nuts*; Cæl. Aur.

NŪCĀMENTUM, i. n. (nux) *That which hangs down from trees in the shape of a nut, a catkin*; Plin.

NŪCĒTUM, i. n. (nux) *A wood or other place where nuts grow*; Stat.

NŪCĒUS, a, um. (nux) *Of nut trees*; Cato.

NŪCIFRANGĪBŪLUM, i. n. (nux and frango) *A nut-cracker, i. e. a tooth*; Plaut.

NŪCĪPĒRICUM, i. n. (nux and persicum) *Probably, A peach grafted on a nut tree*; Mart.

NŪCĪPRŪNUM, i. n. (nux and prunum) *A plum grafted on a nut tree*; Plin.

NŪCLEO, ære. (nucleus) *To deprive of a kernel*; nucleata vasa, Scrib. Larg. 233; where it would be better to read enucleata.

NŪCLEUS, i. m. (from nux) I. *The kernel*. 1. *Of a nut*; Plin.: and, of other similar fruits, as, of an almond; Plin.: nucleus pineus, Cels.: hence, alli, Plin., a clove of garlic. 2. *The stone or hard uneatable kernel of fruits*; as, of olives, pears, peaches, grapes, pomegranates; Plin.

II. *Fig. A kernel, i. e. that which is like a kernel, i. e. 1. The insiæ; gallæ, myrrhæ. Plin. 2. The hardest part of a thing*; ferri, id., the hardest, i. e. steel: also of the earth, id.

NŪCLĀ, æ. f. (dimin. of nux) *A small nut*; Plin.

NŪDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (nudo) *A stripping naked, making bare*; Plin.

NŪDE, adv. *Nakedly, simply*; tradere, Lact., i. e. simply, without ornament.

NŪDĪPĒDĀLIS, e. (nudipes) e. g. nudipedalia, *a festival or religious ceremony performed by persons barefooted*; Tert.

NŪDĪPĒS, ædis. (nudus and pes) *Barefoot, barefooted*; Tert.

NŪDĪTAS, ātis. f. (nudus) *Nakedness, bareness*; fig., poverty, barrenness in speaking, writing, &c.; Quint.

NŪDIUS is used for nunc dius, i. e. dies (est). It is now the day; nudus tertius, it is now the third day, i. e. three days ago, Cic.: thus also, quartus, quintus, sextus, four, five, &c. days ago, Plaut.: nudus tertius decimus, thirteen days ago, Cic.

NŪDO, āvi, ātum, ære. (nudus) I. *To make bare or naked, to take off one's clothes, strip*; aliquem, Cic.: corpus, Liv. II. *Gen. To uncover any thing, to bare, i. e. to deprive of that by which it was covered*; gladium, Liv.: to unsheathe, trad: tectum nudatum, sc. tegulis, Liv.: ventus nudaverat vada, sc. aqua, id.: murum defensoribus, Cæs.: menses, corn, Ov., i. e. to thresh: agros, Liv., i. e. to carry off the corn. III. *To deprive of protection, lay open, leave destitute or defenceless, expose to danger*; litora, Cæs.: ripam, Liv., i. e. not to occupy; especially of an army in battle, when it exposes itself to the attacks of the enemy: omnia, Virg.: terga fuga, id. IV. *To bereave, deprive*; aliquem presidio, Cic.: vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, id., destitute of: nudatos opere censorio, Suet., deprived of their rank. V. *To strip, spoil, plunder*; omnia, Cic.: quem præceps alea nudat, Hor. VI. *To make bare, i. e. to discover, expose, betray, lay open, exhibit, disclose*; animos, one's intentions, Liv.: aras trajectaque pectora ferro, Virg.

NŪDŪLUS, a, um. *Dimin. of nudus*; Hadrian. ap. Spart.

NŪDUS, a, um. I. *Bare, naked, without clothes*; Cic.: nudus pedibus, Hor.: nudus membra, i. e. in respect of the limbs, Virg.: nudus ara, id., i. e. with only light clothing: also, *that has not on the toga, or is not clothed in the usual manner*; inermis nudique sub jugum missi, Liv., in only a tunic, and so, without a toga: hence, I. *Fig. Bare, naked, in its natural state, without ornament, natural, simple*; commentarii Cesaris, Cic.: verba, Plin. Ep., when one calls a thing by its name, and so does not use figurative language to avoid an indecent expression: capilli, Ov., without ornament.

2. *Nudus sudor, Quint., of naked persons*. In Juvenal, nudus has also the signification of 'shameless': hence also the scholiast cited by Cramer, p. 56, says, minus nuditas, quam infamis ignominia deridetur. Cf. Juv.

1. 23; G. 122; 11, 170. II. *Without a covering, uncovered*; vertex, Virg.: *cusis*, id., drawn: *nudus iacēbis* in arena, id., unburied: *nemus*, without foliage, Sen.: *vada*, id., dry: *sedit humo nuda*, Ov., on the bare ground: *dextra*, Liv., unarmed, without a sword: *subsellia*, Cic.: when no one is sitting on them: *silex*, Virg., without grass: *tega*, Liv., without a covering. II. Gen. *stripped, spoiled, or deprived of a thing*, with an ablative: e. g. *agris*, Hor.: *praesidio*, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. *loca nuda gignentium*, Sall.: *arboris*, Ov.: also without a case; *domum reddiderit nudam*, Cic.: also seq. accus.; e. g. *lapis omnia nudus*, Virg.: also seq. dat.; e. g. *cetera nuda neci*, Val. Fl., i. e. exposed. IV. Gen. *Destitute of, without not having*; resp. *nuda magistratibus*, Cic.: a propinquus, id.: *Messana ab his rebus nuda* est, id.

V. *Poor, needy*; Cic. VI. *Bare, mere, pure, simple, sleek, alone, only*; *nuda ira*, Ov., mere anger, nothing more than anger; *veritas*, Hor., *nuda si ista ponas*, Cic.: *Epē*, si nudus huc se Antonius conferet, Planc. in Cic. Epē, i. e. without the help or assistance of others, or, without an army, weak (in forces).

NŪGACĪTAS, atis. f. (nugax) *Talkativeness, loquacity*; Augustin.

NŪGĀX, ārum. f. I. *Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, nonsense*; Ter.: Cic.: *nugas* (sc. egeris), Plaut., i. e. that is nonsense; hence, *Catullus* and *Martial* call their poems *Nugæ*, i. e. trifles, trumpery. Cf. *Heindorf*, ad Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 2. II. *Trifling persons, triflers*, who are fit for nothing, or do nothing but spend their time in pleasure; *nugarum nihil*, Cic. — Synon. *Nugæ* refers to the emptiness of sayings that have nothing in them; but *geræ* to the trifling disposition of the person who utters them.

NŪGĀLIS, e. (nugæ) *Trifling, worthless, frivolous*; Gell. NŪGAMENTUM, i. n. (nugor) *A trifle, trash*; Apul.

NŪGARIUS, a, um. (nugæ) *Belonging to, or concerned with trifles*; unguentum, Varr.

NŪGATOR, ōris. m. (nugor) *A babbler, tattler, trifster, worthless person*; Cic.

NŪGATORĪE, adv. *Triflingly, silly, uselessly*; Auct. ad Her.

NŪGATORĪUS, a, um. (nugator) *Trifling, silly, useless*; res, Cic.

NŪGATRIX, icis. f. (nugator) *Trifling*; Prudent.

NŪGAX, ācis. (nugor) *Occupied with trifles, frivolous*; Cœl. in Cic. Ep.

NŪGGERĪLUS, a, um. (nugæ and gerulus) *That bears or brings trifles*; Plaut.

NŪGĪPŪLYŪQŪIDES (nugæ, πῶλῖς, and loquor) A fictitious word, i. e. *A tattler*; Plaut.

NŪGŌ, ōnis. m. i. q. *Nugator*; Apul.

NŪGOR, ātus sum, āri. (nugæ) I. *To trifle, act or talk foolishly, to jest*; Cic. II. *To cajole, trick, cheat*; Plaut.

NŪGŪLE, ārum. f. Dimin. of *nugæ*; Marc. Cap.

NŪLLĀTĒNUS, or NULLA TENUS, sc. parte. *By no means*; Cod. Just.

NULLĪBI, adv. (nullus and ibi) *No where*; Vitr.

NULLIFICĀMEN, inis. n. (nullifico) *That which is despised*; Tert.

NULLIFICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (nullifico) *A contemning, despising*; Tert.

NULLIFICO, āre. (nullus and facio) *To despise, to esteem lightly*; Tert.

NULLUS, a, um. (ne and ullus) *No, none (of all)*; nullo pacto, or modo, Cic., by no means: also followed by *nec* (neque) — *nec* (neque), without destroying the negation; *nulla resp. nec major, nec sanctor, nec ditior fuit*, Liv.: also, *ne quidem*, Cic. N. B. 1. *Nullus dum, nulla dum, &c.* *None as yet*; *fuga ab nulladum parte erat*, Liv. 2. *Nullus non, Every one, all*; *nulla suarum rerum non relicta*, Liv.: *nullo non die*, Plin.: but, preceded by *non*, it signifies, *some*; see *NONNULLUS*. 3. *Nulli rei esse*, Gell., to be good for nothing. 4. *Nullus for nemo, None, no person, no one*; Plaut.: Cic.: *Nep.*: thus also, *nulla*, of a woman, *none, no one*; Ter.: thus also, *nulli, none, no one*; Cic.: *Nep.*: also, *nullus, a, um*, for *neuter, tra*, &c.; e. g. *nullius partis esse*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep. 5. *Nulli duo, No two, i. e. not even two*; Plin. 6. *Nullus unus, No other, no one else*; *nulla re una magis oratorem commendari*, Cic., no one thing. 7. *Nullum, Nothing*; *Graius nullius avaris*, Hor.: *nullo differt*, for *nulla re*, Quint.: also, plur., *nulla, i. e. nullare*, Lucan. 8. *Nulla, i. e. nullo loco*, Liv. 22, 53: 9. *Nullus, No, none, i. e. of no effect or moment, as good as none, unretched, slight, vain, insignificant, worthless*; *nullum argumentum est*, Cic., it is not, (its existence is quite denied; see *Döderlein's* Lat. Synon. 1, p. 56, Obs.): *nullus imperator fuit*, Cic.: *nullos iudices habemus*, id.: *patre nullo*, Liv., i. e. mean, unknown. 10. *Nullus for non*; e. g. *tametsi nullus moneas*, Ter., without your suggesting it to me: *Philottimus nullus venit*, Cic.: *nullus dixeris, for ne dixeris*, Ter.: also for *No*; Ter. And 2, 2, 33. 11. *Nullus sum, To be no more, to have been annihilated or destroyed*; *me nullo fore*, Cic.: *alteri (sc. mortui) nulli sunt*, id.: *de mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt*, id., i. e. who do not exist: hence, *nullus, a, um*, for *mortuus, a, um*; *Propert*: Plin.: *res nulla, i. e. perditæ*, Plin.: hence fig.; *nullus sum*, Ter.;

and, *nulla sum*, id., I am lost, undone: *nullus repente fui*, Liv., had no power, became a mere cipher. 12. *Tam nullus, i. e. so bad, so worthless, so insignificant*, Plin.: 13. *Nulli for nullius*, Ter.: *nulla*, for *nullius*, Lucr.: and for *nulli*, Plaut. 14. *Nullus* placed in the ablative with a substantive of the same case is frequently used in instances where we use 'without,' or the negative 'not' with a preposition: *nullo periculo ad proximam legionem perventuros*, Cæs.: *Carinina scribis Musis et Apolline nullo*, i. e. without the assistance, not with the assistance of Apollo, Mart.

NUM, adv. (from *μῦν*) A particle of interrogation used for the most part when negation is implied, as *nonne* on the contrary with an affirmative force. I. In direct interrogations with an indicative; e. g. *num cogitat, quid dicat*? does he think? *num expectatis*, Cic. Num is commonly used in questions to which a negative answer is expected. N. B. 1. We find also *numquam*; e. g. *numquam relictus*? Ter., are you then, &c. 2. *Numne*, for *num*, Cic. II. In indirect interrogations, *Whether*, with a conjunctive; *quæro, num aliter venient*? Cic., I ask whether, &c. N. B. After *num*, the *ali* of *aliquis*, *aliquando*, &c. is usually omitted; *num quando*, &c., Cic.: *num quis*, &c., id.: *num quo crimine*, &c., id.; thus also, *numcubi*, for *num alicubi*, Ter.: also with *nam*; e. g. *num quidnam novi*? is there then any thing new? Cic.: *num quid vis*? or, *num quid me vis*? i. e. have you any commands? shall I do any thing for you? *num quid vis*, Ter.: *num quid me vis*, Plaut.: *num quid ceterum me voltis*? Plaut., i. e. would you ask any thing else of me? *quum, num quid vellem, rogasset*, Cic.: *num quid* is also used for *num forte*; e. g. *num quid dubitas*? do you at all doubt? Ter.: *num quid duas habeas patrias*? Cic. To this belongs also *numquom*, or *num quo*, for *num aliquo* (adverbialiter); Plaut. It is also written *Nunquis*, *Nunquid*, &c.

NŪMĀRIUS, NŪMĀTIO, NŪMĀTUS, &c. See NUMMARIUS, &c.

NUMELLA, æ. f. *A kind of fetter*; for slaves, Plaut.: and, for cattle, Colum.: also, *numelli*, for *numellæ*, id.

NUMELLUS, i. m. for *numella*; Colum.

NŪMEN, inis. n. (for *numen*, from *nuo*) I. *A nodding, nod*; Lucr.: hence, II. *An inclination or tendency of a thing to a place*; Lucr. III. *A nod, fig.*, i. e. *will, command*; Lucr.: Virg.: especially, IV. *Of a god or of the gods, A divine nod, manifestation of their will, power, majesty, or powerful will of the gods*; *deus, cuius numini parent omnia*, Cic.: *sunt, qui nos* (poets) *numen habere putant*, Ov.: hence, 1. By way of flattery, of powerful persons or princes; *cæsareum*, Ov.: *numen vestrum*, says Cicero to the people: *senatus*, Cic., i. e. power: *maris*, Virg. Æn. 5, 768, i. e. power; but here *numen* suits better. 2. *Godhead, i. e. deity, divinity, majesty, highness*; *Palladis*, Virg.: *multo numine suspensus*, id., filled with dread at the presence of the deity. 3. *A deity, i. e. god or goddess*; Virg.: Ov. 4. Sometimes of, *The manes of a beloved person*; *iuro per illos manes, numina mei doloris*, Quint.

NŪMÉRĀBĪLIS, e. (numero) I. *That can be numbered or counted, numerable*; Ov. II. *That can easily be counted, i. e. small, little, few*; Hor.

NŪMÉRĀLIS, e. (numerus) *Of or belonging to numbers*; *nomen, a numeral*, Prisc.

NŪMÉRĀRIUS, i. m. (numerus) I. *An arithmetician*; Augustin. II. *An accountant, keeper of accounts*; e. g. to the *Præfectus Prætorio*, &c., Cod. Just.

NŪMÉRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (numero) *A counting out, paying*; Colum.

NŪMÉRĀTOR, ōris. m. (numero) *One that numbers or counts*; Augustin.

NŪMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (numerus) I. *To number, reckon, count*; *aliquem a se primum*, Cic.: *aliquid per digitos*, Ov.: to count or reckon by (on) the fingers: *originem libertatis inde*, Liv.: *si ex reis* — *ex rebus numeres*, Cic., according to the accusations, according to the facts: *pecus*, Virg. N. B. 1. *Numera senatum*, could be said by a senator to a consul when desirous of opposing a motion; which was a sign that there were not many present, and the presence of a certain number was necessary to pass a decree: hence, *posset rem impedire*, si, ut *numerarentur*, postulare, Cœl. in Cic. Ep. 2. *To reckon, i. e. to have, possess*; *multos numerabis amicos*, Ov. 3. *Numerare pectine chordas*, Juv., i. e. to strike, play on. II. *To reckon, account, consider, esteem*; *aliquem in primis*, among the chief, Cic.: thus also, *inter suos*, id.: in *voluptatrum loco*, id.: *voluptatem in bonis*, id.: *facta in gloria*, Sall., to consider glorious: thus also, *aliquid nullo loco*, Cic., to consider as nothing: *mortem in beneficii loco*, id.: thus also, in *mercedis loco*, id.: *to regard, value or esteem as any thing*; *aliquem accusatorem suum*, id.: *qualem me numerari volo*, id. III. *To count out, pay*; *aliquid pecuniam*, Cic.: *militibus stipendium*, id.: hence, *Numeratus, a, um, Paid down*, in ready money or in cash; *pecunia*, Cic.; *Nep.*; *ready money*: *dos*, Cic., i. e. a dowry in ready money: hence, *Numeratum, Ready money*; *numeratum si cuperem* (sc. dare) *non erat* (sc. mihi), id.:

numerato (solvere), id. : in numerato, in ready money, Plin. : hence fig. ; in numerato habere ingenium, Quint., to have at hand, or in readiness. IV. *To relate or recount, to mention* ; si velim numerare, &c., Cic. : bello numerandus Hamilcar, Sil., to be counted in war, warlike.

NŪMĒRO. adv. I. *Too soon, too quickly* ; Plaut. II. *Soon, quickly, rapidly* ; Varr. III. It may also be rendered in Plautus, 1. *Just. 2. Rightly, well, finely* ; seriously or ironically.

NŪMĒRŌSE. adv. I. *In great numbers, numerously, copiously* ; numerosus, Colum. : hence, numerose dicere, Tert., to speak in the plural number. II. *In measured members*, 1. In music, *According to time, harmoniously* ; Cic. 2. In speaking, *In proportionate members or oratorical numbers or rhythm* ; numerose dicere, Cic. : numerosus, Gell. : numerosissime, Quint.

NŪMĒRŌSĪTAS, ātis, f. (numerosus) *A great number* ; Tert.

NŪMĒRŌSŪS, a, um. (numerus) I. *Consisting of a great number, numerous* ; also, of *great extent, extensive, manifold* ; partus, Plin. : numerosissima civitas, Tac., most populous : numerosissima varietas, Plin., a very great : hortus, Plin. Ep., i. e. extensive, divided into many beds ; thus also, gymnasium numerosus, id. : opus, Quint. : pictura, Plin., in which several persons are represented : pictor, id., who paints much. II. *According to time or to the regular precepts of art* ; e. g. in dancing, fencing, music, poetry, oratory, &c., *measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious, musical* ; brachia, Ov. : gressus, id. : oratio, Cic., flowing smoothly, with rounded or measured periods : Myron numerosior in arte quam Polyctetus, Plin., i. e. introduced more harmony into the art.

NŪMĒRUS, i, m. I. *A number* ; numero comprehendere res, to reckon, count, Virg. : procedere in numerum, to be reckoned in, included, Cic. : numerum inire ; e. g. rerum, hominum, &c., Cæs. : or, subducere, Catull., or, exsequi, Liv. ; or, officere, Cæli in Cic. Ep., to reckon, count : numerus est, i. e. numerari potest, Virg. : numero quadraginta, forty in number, Sall. N.B. 1. Ad numerum, Cic. ; Cæs., to the full number, completely. 2. Nos numerus sumus, Hor., we are only a number or multitude, i. e. poor people, who help only to increase the number. 3. Extra numerum es, Plaut., you do not belong to this, I do not reckon you. 4. Numeri, Dice, because marked with numbers. II. *A number, body, collective mass* ; piratarum, Cic. : numerum suum habere, to have its full number, be full or complete ; navis habet suum numerum, Cic., i. e. has its proper cargo, its complement of men : referre in deorum numero, id. ; or, in deorum numerum, Suet., to reckon among the gods : thus also, in deorum numero habere, Cic. : numero sapientum haberi, id. : ducere in numero hostium, Cæs., to account as enemies : sidera in numero deorum reponere (i. e. ponere), Cic. : qui est eo (for eorum) numero, qui habiti sunt, &c., id. : hunc ad tuum (for tuorum) numerum adscribito, id. : adscribere me talem (i. e. talium) in numerum, id.

III. *Rank, dignity, place, estimation* ; in aliquo numero et honore esse, Cæs. : nullo in oratorum numero, Cic., i. e. of no repute as an orator : obtinere aliquem numerum, id. : aliquem numerum aliquo putare, to value, esteem, id. : hence, *Numero*, or in numero, *For, instead of*, and sometimes, *As* ; missis, legatorum numero, centurionibus, Cæs., i. e. in the capacity of ambassadors, as ambassadors : parentis numero esse, Cic. : in deorum numero venerandus, id. IV. *A number, multitude, crowd, store, plenty* ; hominum, Cic. : copiarum, Nep. : maximus numerus vini, Cic., i. e. supply, quantity : frumenti, id. : nec fuit in numero, s. e. hominum, Lucret., i. e. never lived : especially, *a multitude or crowd of soldiers divided after a due order into certain parts*, when it usually is, *a cohort* ; distribuere in numeros, Plin. Ep., to incorporate in the ranks : sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac., i. e. cohorts : in numeris esse, to be enrolled, Pand.

V. *A part of a whole, a member* ; animalia trunca suis numeris, Ov. : elegans omni numero poëma, Cic. : officium omnes numeros habet, id., is perfect, complete : expletus omnibus suis numeris et partibus, id. ; or, numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep., i. e. complete in all its parts, perfect, entire : especially, *numeri, the parts of an equally divided whole*. 1. Of a month, i. e. *Days* ; Plin. 2. Of a piece of music, i. e. *The time* ; Cic. : also, *music itself, a tune* ; Virg. : Or. 3. Of dancing or the, Lucr. 4. In fencing, *A prescribed and regular motion, regularity of motion in cutting, thrusting, &c.* ; Quint. 5. In a poem, *Poetical feet* ; Cic. : thus also, *numerus for pes*, id. : hence, *numeri, for verses* ; numeri graves, Ov., heroic verse. 6. In speaking, *Rhythm, harmony, due proportion of sentences or periods* ; Cic. : hence, *the agreeable sound produced by such harmonious division, euphony* ; Cic. Or. 3, 48. VI. *Numerus, or numeri, A rule* ; ad numeros quidque suos exigere, Ov. : histrio si paulum se movit extra numerum, Cic. : in numerum, or numero, Virg., duly, regularly, properly. VII. *A duty, office* ;

numeros principis implere, Auct. Cons. ad Liv. N.B. Numero, *Too soon* ; see NUMERO, adv.

NUMISMA, or NŌMISMA, ātis, n. (νόμισμα) I. *A coin, piece of money* ; Hor. : in later times it seems to have signified old coin, and usually foreign coin, which were valuable at Rome rather as an article of traffic than as money ; Pand. II. *A token, counter* ; Mart. 1, 12. III. *The impression on a coin* ; Prudent.

NUMMĀRIUS, or NŪMĀRIUS, a, um. (nummus) I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with money* ; difficultas nummaria, or, difficultas rei nummarie, Cic., poverty or want of money ; res, id., coinage : theca, id. : copia nummarie rei, Suet., an abundance of money : pena, a fine, Pand. II. *Corrupted or bribed with money* ; judex, Cic. :

NUMMĀTIO, or NŪMĀTIO, ōnis, f. (from nummus) *Abundance of money, affluence* ; Cic.

NUMMĀTUS, or NŪMĀTUS, a, um. (from nummus) *Having money, monied, rich* ; Cic. : nummatior, Apul.

NUMMORUMEXPALPŌNIDES (nummus and expalpor) *A flatterer for money*, a fictitious name ; Plaut.

NUMMŌSUS, or NŪMŌSUS, a, um. (nummus) i. q. Nummatus ; Nigid.

NUMMŪLĀRIŌLUS, i, m. Dimin. of nummularius ; Sen NUMMŪLĀRIUS, or NĒMŪLĀRIUS, i, m. (nummulus) *A kind of banker or money-changer*, but inferior to the argentarius, Suet. Numularius may be rendered, *Money-broker, scrivener* ; argentarius, banker.

NUMMŪLUS, or NŪMŪLUS, i, m. Dimin. of nummus ; Cic. : nummolorum aliquid, some money, id.

NUMMUS, or (more correctly) NŪMUS, i, m. (probably from νόμος, that of which the use is established by custom or law ; hence) I. *Money in actual use, current money, a coin* ; Cic. : hence, *nummi, money* ; id. : habere in nummis, id., to have money : in suis nummis versari, esse, id., to have money : nummo, Plin. Ep. ; or, nummis, Pand., for money. II. Especially, *nummus sestertius, A Roman coin, a sesterce (otherwise called sestertius)* ; nummo sestertio, Cic. : quingue millia nummum, id. : hence, *nummus of a trifle*, as we say, a farthing, &c. ; ad nummum convenit, id., it agreed to a farthing : nummo sestertio addidi, id., for a trifle ; see SESTERTIUS.

N.B. 1. Nummus, in Plautus, and other comic writers, without aureus, i. e. two drachmæ, according to Gronovius. Cf. Salmas. ad Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 52. 2. The genitive nummum is common.

NUMNAM, NUMNE. See NUM.

NŪMŌSUS. See NUMMOSUS.

NUMQUAM. See NUMQUAM.

NUMQUANDO, or NUM QUANDO. See NUM.

NUMQUID, or NUM QUI, &c. See NUM.

NŪMŪLĀRIŌLUS, NĒMŪLĀRIUS, NŪMŪLUS, NŪMUS. See NUMMULARIOLUS, NUMM., &c.

NUNC. adv. (formed out of novinc, novimque, from novus) I. *Now, at present, at this time* ; Cic. : nunc nuper, now, lately, a short time ago : nunc quum maxime, just now, or, now especially ; see QUUM. N.B.

1. Jam nunc, or, nunc jam, for nunc, *Now, immediately* ; see JAM. 2. Nunc ipsum, *Just now, even now, at this very time* ; Cic. 3. Nuncine, or nuncine, for nuncne ; Ter. 4. Ut nunc est, Cic., as it now is (stands), i. e. under present circumstances, at present. 5. Nunc homines, Plaut., men of the present day. 6. Nunc—nunc, *Now—now, sometimes—sometimes* ; nunc fraudem nunc negligentiam accusabant, Liv. : nunc huc nunc illic curro, Ov. : also one nunc is sometimes omitted ; as, sinistrus, nunc dextros, Virg. : also, for one nunc we sometimes find another particle ; nunc—mox, Vell. 6. Nunc olim, Lucan. 9, 604, ed. Burm. II. *Now*, in other senses. 1. *But now, but only, or simply, only, or but* ; Cic. 2. *Now, i. e. therefore, then, accordingly* ; Propert.

NUNCINE, or NUNCINE. See NUNC.

NUNCIA, æ, f. See NUNCIUS.

NUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. (nuncio) I. *A declaring, showing, reporting, announcing* ; Cic. II. *A denouncing, forbidding* ; novi operis, Pand.

NUNCIĀTOR, ōris, m. (nuncio) I. *One who announces or declares* ; Pand. II. *One who forbids* ; Pand.

NUNCIĀTRIX, icis, f. (nunciator) *She that announces* ; Cassiod.

NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nuncius) I. *To announce, report, declare, tell, publish, make known, bring intelligence of* ; aliqui nuncio, Cic. : seq. accus. et infin. ; Nep. : Cic. : nuncio (abl.) i. e. nuncio accepto, Liv. : also with ut, when it points out a desire or command ; Cic. : salutem alicui, id., to give one's compliments or respects.

II. *To forbid, prohibit* ; Pand.

NUNCIUS, a, um. (for novumcius, from novus and cio, s. cio) *Announcing, informing, reporting* ; litera, Ov. : fibra, Tibull. : it is commonly used substantive ; I. *One that brings intelligence or announces, a reporter, messenger, courier, bearer of news* ; nuncios mittere ad aliquem, Cæs. : facere aliquem certiore per nuncium, Cic. : it may also be rendered, *oral intelligence*, especially when literæ is found with it ; literas et nuncios ad aliquem mittere, Cæs. : audinus rumore nuncio, Cic., i. e. what merely report has said. II. *Intelligence, news*,

tidings; nuncium afferre, Cic. ; or, apponere, Ter. ; or, ferre, Liv. ; or, perferre, Cic. to bring, convey; accipere, id. : malum nuncium audire, id. N.B. 1. Nuncius means also, *An order that is sent or conveyed*; Nep. : Cic. 2. Nuncium alicui remittere, to renounce; e.g. a marriage contract or marriage, either before its consummation, Plaut. : (we find also mittere, Pand.) ; or after, to obtain a divorce, separate one's self from husband or wife; nuncium uxori remittere, Cic. : etsi mulier nuncium remisit, id. : fig. ; nuncium remittere virtuti, id., to abandon. 3. Nuncius, of a female, Val. Fl. II. Nuncia, *A female messenger, she that brings tidings or intelligence*; historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic. : nuncia Jovis, i. e. aquila, Cic. e. verba. III. Nuncium. I. *A messenger, informer*; verba nuncia animi mel, Ov. : simulacra nuncia formæ, Lucr. : prodigia, imminutum malorum nuncia, Tac. 2. *Intelligence, news*; Varr. : Catull. : we also find nuncia, fem., for, *news, intelligence*; Lucr.

NUNCUBI, for, num alicubi; Ter.
NUNCUPĀTĪO, adv. (nuncupo) *By name*; Sidon.
NUNCUPĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nuncupo) I. *A naming, calling, a name*; Apul. : votorum, an offering of vows, e.g. by the new consuls, before they went into their province, Liv. : under the emperors it signifies public prayers for the prince, Tac. II. *An appointing, or constituting*; e.g. of an heir, Suet. III. *A dedication of a book*; Plin. IV. *A reciting or delivering in public*; Val. Max.

NUNCUPĀTOR, ōris. m. (nuncupo) *A namer*; Apul.
NUNCŪPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (prob., for nomine capio) *To name, call*; aliquid nomine dei, Cic. : mensem e suo nomine, Suet. : quæ essent lingue nuncupata, named, Cic. : aliquid reginam, Justin., i. e. to name, call; hence, I. *Vota, Cic. to make a vow*. II. *Nuncupare heredem, To constitute or appoint an heir by word of mouth*, i. e. by mentioning the name of the heir in the presence of witnesses; Tac. : Suet. : hence, voce nuncupare heredem, Justin. 12, 15 : nuncupare aliquem inter heredes, Suet., i. e. to appoint joint heir in this manner : nuncupari, Plin. Paneg., to be named heir (opp. scribi) : nuncupatum testamentum, Plin. Ep., a testament or will made in the presence of witnesses, in which the testator has mentioned his heirs by name. III. *To name, i. e. to call or mention by name*; titulos, Plin. : maria, id., to enumerate. IV. *To say, proclaim, pronounce, declare by name or in a formal manner*; or gen., to say, proclaim, pronounce, declare; qua laturos posteros nuncupavit, Liv. : also, to make known, publish; adoptionem, Tac. V. *To consecrate, dedicate*; Apul.

NUNCUSQUE, or NUNC USQUE. *Until now, to this time or to this day*; Ammian.

NUNDINA, NUNDINE. See NUNDINUS.
NUNDINĀLIS, e. (nundinæ); e.g. cocus, Plaut., a bad cook, prop., one who is employed only on the nundinæ, i. e. once in eight or nine days.

NUNDINĀRIUS, a, um. (nundinæ) *Relating to or concerned with a market*; oppidum, Plin., a market town, i. e. where a market is held : forum, id.

NUNDINĀTIUS, or -RIUS, a, um. (nundinor) *For sale, exposed for sale*; capita, Tert., i. e. the uncovered heads of virgins, i. e. exposed to the view of their lovers, as if set up for sale.

NUNDINĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nundinor) I. *A trading, dealing, traffic, buying and selling*; juris, Cic. II. *The market price*; Cod. Theod.

NUNDINĀTĪTUS, a, um. See NUNDINĀTĪCIUS.
NUNDINĀTOR, ōris. m. (nundinor) *One that sells or disposes of any thing*; salutis, Quint. Decl.

NUNDINO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. Nundinor. *To sell*; pudorem, Jul. Firm.

NUNDINOR, ātus sum, āri. (nundinæ) I. *To carry on a trade or traffic*. 1. *To buy, purchase in public*; jus, Cic. : imperium, id. 2. *To sell or dispose of in public*; aliquid, Apul. : also without an accusative, to sell justice; Suet. II. *To assemble together in large numbers*; Cic.

NUNDINUS, a, um. (novem and dies) *Of or belonging to nine days*; hence, Nundinæ, plur., *The ninth day, according to the Roman reckoning including the nundinæ* (i. e. the proper market day), the ninth day inclusive; this was, the Roman market day; because every ninth day the country people came to Rome to transact business and make themselves acquainted with public events, in which they were interested, since every Roman citizen, though residing in the country, took part in the enactment of laws and conferring of public offices : three such nundinæ (market days) formed a trinum nundinum or trinundinum, i. e. space of seventeen days : every bill was posted up during three nundinæ, that all persons might read it : hence, nundinæ, I. *Any fair or market*; Cic. II. *Fig. Any traffic, public sale, or purchase*; reip., Cic. : flagitiosissime, id. N.B. 1. Nundina, sing., for nundinæ, Sidon. 2. Nundinum, sc. tempus, i. e. The space of time from one market to another; Varr. : also, the time of a market, a market day; id. : hence, trinum nundinum, Cic., a period of three markets or of seventeen days, reckoned in the following order; A a b c d e

f g B a b c d e f g C. A B C are the three nundinæ, i. e. market days.

NUNQUAM, or NUMQUAM, adv. (ne and unquam) *Never*; Cic. : also, seq. nec (neque) — nec (neque), without destroying the negation; Cic. N.B. 1. Nunquam non, ever, always; Cic. 2. Non numquam, sometimes; Cic. II. *Not*; Ter. : Cic.

NUNQUIS, NUNQUID, &c., or NUM QUIS, NUM QUID, &c. See NUM.

NUNTIĀ, NUNTIATIO, NUNTIATOR, NUNTIATRIX, NUNTIUS, NUNTIUS. See NUNCIĀ, NUNCIATIO, &c.

NUPER, adv. (for noviper, from novus) *Not long since, not long ago, lately, recently*; Cic. : nunc nuper, Ter., now lately, i. e. a short time since : also, lately, i. e. formerly, once; vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. : also adjective; hac inter nos nuper notitia admodum est, Ter., for nuper. N.B. It is used also of a long time, *Several years ago*; nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis, Cic. : When nuper must be referred to some considerable time back, it is equivalent to, *In modern times*; cf. Cic. Sull. 32; N. D. 2, 5; Div. 1, 39. N.B. Nuperrime, Cic.

NUPERUS, a, um. (nuper) *Late, fresh, recent*; captivus, Plaut. : super!, nuperrimus, mentioned by Prisc.

NUPTĀ, æ. f. *A woman, &c.*; see NUBO.

NUPTĀLICIUS, or -RIUS, a, um. (nuptia) *Of or belonging to marriage, nuptial*; donum, Pand.

NUPTĪE, ārum. f. (nubo) *A marriage, wedding, nuptials, espousals*; nuptias conciliare, to contract, Nep. : Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, Cic., that has married many times : nuptias facere, Plaut. : in nuptiis alicujus cœnare, to be a wedding guest, Cic.

NUPTĪĀLIS, e. (nuptiæ) *Of or belonging to a wedding or marriage, nuptial, bridal*; fax, Hor. : donum, Cic. : pactio, Liv., a matrimonial engagement : tabula, Tac., a marriage contract.

NUPTĪĀLĪTER, adv. *As at a wedding*; Marc. Cap.

NUPTĪATOR, ōris. m. (nuptiæ) *One who marries*; Hieron.

NUPTO, āre. (freq. of nubo) *To marry*; Tert.

NUPTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of nupta) *A young wife*; Varr. ap. Non.

NUPTŪRIO, ivi, itum. 4. (desider. of nubo) *To desire to marry*; Apul.

NUPTUS, a, um. See NUBO.

NUPTUS, us. m. (nubo) *Wedlock, marriage*; nuptii collocare, Colum., to give in marriage : dies nuptus (genit.), a wedding day, Gell.

NURUS, us. f. (from nurus, by the insertion of an r) I. *A daughter-in-law*; Cic. : Jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, Ov., i. e. Aurora, the wife of Tithonus a son of Laomedon : also, the wife of a grandson and great-grandson; Pand. : also, a daughter-in-law before marriage, i. e. the bride betrothed to a son; id. II. *With the poets, A young lady, or simply, a lady*; Ov.

NUS. (NŪS) i. e. mens; Tert.

NUMQUAM, adv. (ne and usquam) I. *Nowhere, in no place*; Cic. : nusquam gentium, Ter., nowhere, or nowhere in the world : nusquam non, every where, Plin. II. *Nowhither, towards no place*; Ter. : Liv. III. *Nowhere, in nothing, in no way*; Cic. : Liv. IV. *For ad nullam rem, To or for nothing*; Liv.

NUTĀBĪLIS, e. (nuto) *Tottering*; Apul.

NUTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (i. e. nutans) *Tottering, staggering, reeling*; Apul. : fig., tottering, i. e. uncertain; Lact.

NUTĀMEN, inis. n. (nuto) *A nodding, waving*; Sil.

NUTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (nuto) I. *A nodding or shaking*; Plin. II. *A shaking, tottering*, fig. ; in utramque partem nutatio, Quint., a moving of the body from one side to the other, reip., Plin. Paneg.

NUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nuto, ere) I. *To nod*; Plaut. : also with ut, when a desire or request is implied, id. : also, to nod the head when one is sleepy or falls asleep whilst sitting or standing; Ov. II. *To wave to and fro, to shake, totter*; ornus nutat, Virg. : nutant galeæ, Liv., i. e. wave, nod, shake : nutat sidus, Calp., twinkles; acies nutans, Tac., giving way. III. *To waver*, fig. ; as, in one's fidelity; Tac. : in one's opinion; in natura decorum, Cic., i. e. to be uncertain or doubtful : also, to totter, i. e. not to stand firm, to be unsettled, to be in a bad condition; civitates, Suet. : tanto discrimine, Tac., to be in such great danger. IV. *To bend, sink down*; rami pondere nutant, Ov.

NUTRĪBLIS, e. (nutrio) *Nutricious*; Cæsar. Aur. : nutrībilior, id.

NUTRĪCĪO, ōnis. f. (nutricio) I. *A giving suck*; Gell. II. *A nourishing, supporting*; Varr.

NUTRĪCĪTUS, us. m. (nutricio) I. *A giving suck*; Gell. II. *Nourishment, growth* (of plants); Varr.

NUTRĪCIUS, or -TIUS, a, um. (nutrix) *That gives suck or nourishes*; sinus, a nurse's bosom, Colum. : hence subst. I. *Nutricius, He that supports or educates children, a tutor, foster-father*; pueri, Cæs. II. *Nutricia, She that does this, a nurse, governess, tresser*; Hieron. III. *Nutricium. 1. A nursing, suckling*; maternum, Sen. 2. *A nurse's wages*; Pand.

NUTRICO, āre. and NUTRICOR, ātus sum, āri. (nutrix)

I. *To give nourishment to little children or animals, to suckle, feed*; pueros, Plaut.: porcos, Varr.: hence, II. Fig. i. e. *To support, maintain*; mundus omnia nutricular, Cic.

NUTRICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of nutritrix) I. *A wet nurse*; Hor.: II. Fig. *She that nourishes, rears, maintains or supports*; prædiorum, Cic.: Gellius nutricula seditiosorum, id., the aider, abettor.
NUTRIMEN, his. n. (nutritio) *Nourishment*; Ov.
NUTRIMENTUM, i. n. (nutritio) I. *A nourishing, nourishment, support*, especially of young children and animals; nutrimentorum ejus locus, Suet., of his infancy; also of plants, Plin.: hence fig.; eloquentia, Cic.: ignis, Virg., i. e. dry wood. II. *A suckling*; Suet.: nutrimenta, first education, id.

NUTRIO, Ivi and ii, itum. 4. I. *To give nourishment or support to children or young animals, and gen., to persons and animals, to nourish, feed, support*; pueros lupa nutrit, Ov.: fetus mammis, Plin.: aper nutritus glande, Hor.: taurus nutritus in herba, Juv.: fig.; nutritus in armis, Suet., brought up, grown up among arms: (said of a person who from his very youth has been under certain circumstances). II. *To nourish, support, maintain, i. e. to afford nourishment*; terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: ignes foliis, id.: palmites, Plin., to cause to grow: thus also silem, Hor.: hence fig.; amorem, Ov., to cherish: mens rite nutrita, Hor.: opes, Val. Max., to increase.

III. *To nurse, take care of, attend to*; corpora, Liv.: agrum, Cels.: vinum, Colum.: ulcus, Cels., to heal: damnum naturæ, Liv., i. e. to treat with indulgence: Græciam, Liv., to take care of, make happy.

NUTRIOR, iri. i. q. Nutrio; Virg.
NUTRIUS, a, um. See NUTRICIUS.
NUTRIOR, ôris. m. (nutritio) *One that rears, brings up, or educates*; Stat.: Suet.

NUTRIORIS, a, um. (nutritio) *Serving or belonging to nourishment or the rearing of young*; Augustin.

NUTRIURA, æ. f. (nutritio) i. q. Nutricarius; Cassiod.

NUTRIUS, us. m. (nutritio) *Nourishment*; Plin.

NUTRIX, icis. f. (nutritio) *Suckling, nourishing, supporting*: hence subst., I. Nutrix, *One that gives suck, a nurse, wetnurse*; Ter.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suscepisse, Cic.: capra nutrix Jovis, Ov.: gallina nutrix, a hen with the chicken, Colum.: bona nutrix, of birds, and also of cows, id.: mutæ nutrices, i. e. bestiae, Quint.: hence, *any thing that nourishes or supports*; tellus leonum nutrix, Hor.: thus the earth is called nutrix in respect of trees, &c.; Plin.: curarum nutrix nox, Ov.
II. Nutrices, i. q. Mammæ; Catull.

NUTUS, us. m. (nuo, Ære) I. *A nodding, a nod*, Ov.: Liv.: nutus conferre, Tibull., to nod to each other: digiti, id.: capitis, Quint., a nodding. II. *A nod, fig., i. e. expression of one's will to any person, will, pleasure, desire, command*; ad nutum præsto esse, Cic., at the nod: deorum, id.: sub nutu, i. e. potestate, Sil.
III. *Inclination or motion of a thing downwards or towards its centre*; e. g. of the earth, Cic., where it may be rendered, weight, gravity: hence, *inclination to a person or thing, will to serve any person, compliance*; Apul.: annite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.

NUX, nucléis. f. I. *A nut, whether a walnut, or a hazel-nut*; Plin.: Avellana, id., hazel-nut: juglans, id., walnut: especially, *a walnut*; Liv.: nuces relinquere, Pers., to leave the sports of children and begin the business of a man: nux cassa (quassa), Hor., a hollow or worm-eaten nut, i. e. a trifle: nux is also a general name for, *fruit having hard shells*; castaneæ nuces, Virg.: amara nux, Cels., a bitter almond. II. *A nut tree*; Virg.: Liv.: also, *an almond tree*; Virg. Geor. I, 187.
NÛ, n. indecl. (vũ) *The letter n in the Greek alphabet*; Quint.

NYCTALOPUS, ôpis. (νυκτάλωψ) I. m. *One that sees little or nothing by night*; Plin.: or, one that sees little by day and more by night; Theod.: Prisc.: also, *such a defect in the eyes*; Marc. Emp. II. *f. A plant, otherwise called Nyctegretos*; Plin. 21, 36; according to Sprengel, Cæsalpinia pulcherrima, Willd.

NYCTEGRETOS, i. f. *A kind of plant*; see NYCTALOPUS.
NYCTOSTRATEGUS, i. m. (νυκτοστράτηγος) *The chief of the nightly watch*; Pand.

NYMPHÆ, æ and NYMPHÆ, es. f. (νύμφη) Prop. *A veiled bride*: hence, I. *A young lately married woman*; Ov.: also, *any grown up young woman or lady*; hence, *a mistress, sweetheart*; Tibull. II. *A kind of goddess or female genius said to dwell in the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains*; the goddesses received various appellations, as Oræades, mountain nymphs; Dryades, or Hamadryades, tree nymphs; Nereides, sea nymphs; Naiades, or Naides, water nymphs; nymppha Peneis, i. e. Daphne, Ov.: Atlantis, id., i. e. Anna Perenna: Mænalis, id., i. e. Carmentis: vocalis, id., i. e. Echo: hence, with the poets, nymppha is used for, *water*; Mart.: Also the Muses are called Nymphe by the poets; Nympheæ Libethridis, Virg. III. *The chrysalis of an insect*; Plin.

NYMPHÆA, æ. f. (νυμφαία) *A kind of water-plant, a water-lily, water-rose*; Plin. 25, 37.

NYMPHÆUM, i. n. (Νυμφαῖον) *A place or temple dedicated to the nymphs*; this name was applied to a spring or well from which water issued through several pipes, and which was surrounded by colonnades and seats for resting upon; *a pump-room*; Plin.

NYMPHÆRËNA, æ. f. *An unknown kind of precious stone*; Plin.

NYMPHÆUM, i. q. Nymphæum.
NYMPHON, ônis. m. (νυμφών) *A bride-chamber*; Tert.
NÛSION, i. n. (Νύσιον) *Uzy*; Apul.

O.

Ô! (Ô or Ô) *Oh! ah!* an exclamation of joy, grief, admiration, &c. N. B. I. Seq. vocat.; e. g. o paterni generis oblite! Cic.: seq. accus.; e. g. o me miserum! ah me! id.: o fortém! id., oh! what a brave man; seq. nomin.; Ter.: also seq. genit.; e. g. o nunci! beati! Catull. 2. O si, *Oh that!* i. si adesset, Cic., Virg.

OB. præp. (from ôri) I. *An account of, denoting any thing which is an object of endeavour, whereas proper, refers to an adventitious circumstance*; ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic. II. *For, instead of*; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter.

III. *With*; ob industrium, with diligence, purposely; Plaut.: ob rem, with advantage, to the purpose, Ter. IV. *For ad, Towards, to, &c.*; ob os offensus, Cic.: follem obstrinxit ob gulam, to her neck, Plaut.

V. *Before* (ante); e. g. ob oculos versa! to move before the eyes, Cic. N. B. In composition with verbs, ob usually has the significations, before, over, against.

OB-EMULOR, âri. *To incite, stir up, irritate, provoke*; Ter.

OBÆRATUS, a, um. (ob and æs) *Involved in debt*; Liv.: obærati, substantivè, Cas., persons involved in debt.

OB-ÆGITO, âre. i. q. Agito, exagito; Enn.
OBAMBULATIO, ônis. f. (obambulo) *A going or walking about a place*; Aug. ad Her.

OB-AMBULO, âvi, âtum, âre. *To go or walk about*; ante vallum, Liv.: in herbis, Ov.: muris, Liv., to walk before or near: gregibus, Virg., to prow round: gymnasio, Suet.: also seq. accus.; e. g. Ætnam, Ov.

OB-ARDESCO, si. 3. *To inflame, kindle, burn*; Stat.

OB-ÆRESCO, rui. 3. *To grow dry*; Lact.

OB-ARMO, âvi, âtum, âre. *To arm*; dextram securi, Hor.

OB-ÆRO, âvi, âtum, âre. *To plough round, plough up, plough*; Liv.

OB-ATER, tra, trum. *Black, blackish*; Plin.

OB-ATRESCO, Ære. 3. (obater) *To grow black*; Jul. Firm.

OB-ÂTUS, a, um. See OB-ATATUS.

OB-ADIENTIA, æ. f. (obadiendo) *Obedience*; Tert.

OB-ADUO, ivi, itum, ire. 4. *To obey*; Tert.

OB-AURATUS, a, um. *Gilded*; Apul.

OB-BA, æ. f. *A kind of drinking vessel with a large belly*; Varr.: Pers.: hence fig., of the fruit panicum, Plin.; but here Herduin would read phoba.

OB-BLÂTERO, âre. *To prattle, chatter*; Apul.

OB-BRÛESCO, tui. 3. *To lose one's reason or understanding*; Lucr.

OB-ÛCATIO, OB-ÛECO, and all words that begin thus, see under OCC.

OB-DENSATIO, ônis. f. (ob and densare) i. q. Densatio; Cæl. Aur.

OB-DITUS, a, um. See OBDO.

OB-DO, idi, itum. 3. I. *To put or place one thing before another*; pessulum ostio, or foribus, Ter., to bar or bolt: fores, Ov., to bar, bolt: nares, Flor., to place before in order to close up the entrance: ceram auribus, Sen., to stop the ears with wax in order not to hear any thing: *to close, to lock or shut up*; domum seris, Apul. Fig.; latus apertum malo, Hor., to expose. III. *To put in or into*; capillos in nexus mutuos, Apul.: amiculum obditus, id., i. e. wrapped up.

OB-DORMIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To sleep, to fall asleep*; Cels.; Plin.

OB-DORMISCO, Ære. (obdormio) *To fall asleep*; Cic.

OB-ÛEADO, xi, ctum, Ære. I. *To lead or conduct near to or towards a place*; Plaut.

II. *To draw one thing over or before another*; callum doleni, Cic., to blunt, mitigate; tenebras rebus, id., to darken, obscure; fossam, Cas.: obducta nocte, by night, or more strictly, in the dark night, in the darkness of night, Nep.: seram, to put the lock upon, and so to close or lock, the door, Propert.: cicatricem reip., Cic.: hence, Curium, id., to bring him forward against them. III. *To overlay or cover with any thing, to surround*; trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.: ora obduxit color, Senec., overspread; fig.; dolor obductus, Virg., concealed: thus also, luctus obductus rescindere, Ov., blunted: frons obducta, Hor., clouded, contracted, gloomy, sad: hence, *to close, shut up*; penetrabilia, Lucan.: fores, Sen. IV. *To draw in*

or to one's self: hence, to drink; venenum, Cic. V. To contract, knit, wrinkle; vultus, Sen. VI. Diem, Cic., i. e. to add another day.

OBDUCTIO, ōnis. f. (obduco) *A veiling, covering; capitis, Cic.*

OBDUCTO, āre. (freq. of obduco) *To lead or conduct to a place; Plaut.*

OBDUCTUS, a, um. See OBDUCTO.

OB-DULCO, āre. *To sweeten, render sweet; Cael. Aur.*

OB-DURATIO, ōnis. f. (obduro) *A hardening, obdurating; Augustin.*

OB-DURĒFĀCIO, ēre. i. q. Obduro; Non.

OB-DURESCO, rui, ēre. I. *To grow or become hard; Vart.* II. *To grow hard, fig., i. e. to become hardened or obdurated, to lose one's feeling, grow callous, become indifferant; Cic.*

OB-DURO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To be hard or hardened: hence fig., to endure, suffer, hold out; Hor.: obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.* II. Trans. *To stick hard, harden: hence, Obduratus, a, um, Hardened, fig.; e. g. patientia, Nazar.*

OBEDIENS, tis. I. Part. of obedio; see OBEDIO.

II. Adj. I. *Obedient; est natura obediens, Cic.: obediētor, Liv.: obediētissimus, id.: dicto (ablat., at the word) obediens magistro, Plaut.* 2. *That accommodates itself to the will of another; Sall.*

OBEDIENTER, adv. *Obediently, willingly, readily; Liv.: facere adversus aliquem, id., to obey: obediētius, Cic.: obediētissime, Augustin.*

OBEDIENTIA, æ. f. (obediens) *Obedience; Cic.*

OBĒDIO, ivi, itum, ire. (ob and audio) I. *To give hearing to, i. e. to follow the advice of any one; Nep.: hence,* II. *To obey, be obedient; præcepto, Cic.: legi, Nep.: fig., ramus obduertur, Plin.* III. *To accommodate itself to, serve, be subject; obediens ventri, Sall., slave to: temporī multorum, Cic.—See also OBEDIENS.*

OB-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. *To eat, eat away; it occurs only in the participle, Obesus, a, um; e. g. obesa cavamine terra, Sever. in Ætna. Obesus is more frequently used as an adjective; see OBESUS.*

OBĒLISCUS, i. m. (ὀβελίσκος) *A small spit. Hence, Any thing resembling a spit; 1. An obelisk, i. e. a pointed column with a small base; Plin* 2. *A rose-bud; Auson.* 3. *A figure in books called an obelisk, used for marking passages supposed to be spurious; Augustin.*

OBĒLUS, i. m. (ὀβελός) *A spit. Hence, A figure in books called an obelisk, used for marking passages supposed to be spurious; Hieron.*

OB-EO, ivi, itum, ire. I. Intrans. *1. To go or come to a thing or place, come in, go to meet, go against; donec vis oblit, Lucr., until force intervene: in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, Liv., to oppose, go to meet. 2. To set, go down; of the stars, &c., Cic. Arat.: of the sun, Cic.: of things in the water, to sink; Lucr. 3. To fall, perish; e. g. of towns, Plin.: hence, to die; Plaut.: Hor.: Liv.* II. Trans. I. *To go or come to a thing or place; Acheruntium obibo, Enn.: tantum urbis superfuturum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, Cic., to reach: hence, 2. Of places, To travel over or through, to wander, walk, run through; provinciam, Cic.: villas, id., to visit: hence fig. 1. Obire oculis, Plin. Ep.: or, visu, Virg., to pass the eye over, go through with the eyes, survey. 2. Oratione civitates, Cic., to go through, mention all. 3. To go or run round, to surround, cover; chlamydem limbus obibat, Ov.: clipeum obit pellis circumdata, Virg. 4. To be present or endeavour to be present at any thing, to attend, frequent; cœnas, Cic.: comitia, id.: nundinas, Liv. 3. To apply one's self to a thing, to undertake, engage in, attend upon, to discharge, accomplish: legationem, Cic.: res suas, id.: negotium, id.: munus, Liv.: bellum, id.: pericula, id., to undergo: munia imperii, Tac.: hereditatem, Cic., to enter upon, take possession of: vadimonium, id.: facinus, id., to perpetrate: annum petitiones suæ, id., to offer themselves as candidates in the year appointed by law: diem, to attend to a day or appointed time, to appear on it, id.: hence, obire diem suum, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: or, diem supremum, Nep.: or, diem, Suet., i. e. to die: for this we find also, obire mortem, Cic.: thus also, morte obita, i. e. post mortem, id.—The synonyms of obo, to die, see under PEREO.*

OB-ĒQUITO, āre. *To ride towards, ride up to; castrens, portis, Liv.: Romanis, id.: also seq. accus.; e. g. agmen, Curt.*

OB-ERRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To wander, rove or ramble about; in domibus, Plin.: tentoriis, Tac.: also seq. dat.; e. g. mihi monstrum obrerat, Sen., flits before my eyes: also with an accusative, to wander or rove over or through; quantum (agri) milvus obreret, Pers., can fly through.* II. *To err, mistake; chorda eadem, Hor.*

OBĒSTAS, ātis. f. (obesus) *Fatness, thickness of body; hominis, Suet.: fig., of trees; Plin.*

OBĒSO, āre. (obesus) *To feed, fatten; Colum.*

OBĒSUS, a, um. I. Part. of obedio; see OBEDIO.

II. Adj. I. *Lean, meagre, poor, slender; corpus, Læv. 2. That has eaten or been fattened: hence, 1. Fat, plump, sleek, in good keep, well-favoured, in good condition;*

Hor.: Virg.: venter obesissimus, Plin. 2. *Big, thick; fauces, Virg., i. e. swollen. 3. Dull, stupid, not acute; juvenis naris obesa, Hor., that has not a quick nose, that smells any thing with difficulty: aures, Calpurn.: mens, Auson. 4. Idle, inactive; somnus, Sulpicia Sat.*

OBEX (for obex, from objicio), objicis and objicis. c. *Any thing set or placed before another in order to obstruct or shut it; a bar, bolt, barrier; Virg.: Tac.: also of other things, which present an obstacle to any thing; as, a pier, mole, Virg.: obices saxorum, Tac., a stone-wall: and so, any hindrance or impediment; obices viarum, Liv.*

OBĒRO, ORĒSCO, and all words which begin thus, see under OFF.

OBĒTŪRUS, a, um, part. of obsum.

OB-GANNIO, ivi and il, itum. 4. *To yelp at; alicui aliquid ad aurem, Ter.: in aurem, Apul., i. e. to whisper.*

OB-GĒRO, essi, estum. 3. *To give to, offer, or give; osculum alicui, Plaut.*

OB-HĒRESCO, si, sum. 2. *To stick or adhere to; Suet.*

OB-HĒRESCO, si, sum. 3. *To continue to stick, to stick fast; flumine, Lucr.: fig.; pecunia utrisque obhæsit, Sen., sticks fast to them.*

OB-HORREO, ēre. 2. i. q. Horreo. *To have a dreadful appearance; Plin.*

OB-IRASCOR. 3. *To be angry; alicui, Sen.*

OBĪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obirascor) *Anger, a being angry; Cic.*

OB-IRĀTUS, a, um. *Angry; alicui, Liv.*

OBĪTER, adv. (for ob iter, i. e. in itinere) I. *On the way, in going or passing along; Juv.: Plin.: hence, II. By the way, incidentally; dicere, Plin.* III. *Immediately, at the same time; Quint. Decl.*

OBĪTUS, a, um. See OBĒO.

OBĪTUS, us. m. (obeo) I. *An approach, visit; Ter.: civitatum, Apul., a coming to, travelling through.*

II. *A setting; e. g. of the stars, the sun, and moon, Cic.: Virg.* III. *Ruin, destruction, annihilation; Cic.*

IV. *Death; Nep.: Virg. V. Management, accomplishment, undertaking of a thing; fuga, Tert.—Synon.*

Obitus and exitus denote a natural death, a departing, departure: interitus denotes, usually, death by violence: exitium, destruction, annihilation (effected by violence): mors, death, as it leads to corruption of the body: letum, as it carries men away from the world: nex, so far as it is the unavoidable lot of all mankind; but nex is used in the sense of natural death, only before and after the best period of the language.

OB-JACEO, ui. 2. *To lie before or near any thing; pedibus, Liv.*

OBĒCTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (objecto) *That which is placed before as a bar or obstacle; as, a dam, Varr.*

OBĒCTĀMENTUM, i. n. (objecto) *An upbraiding, reproach; Apul.*

OBĒCTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (objecto) *An upbraiding, reproaching; Cæs.*

OBĒCTIO, ōnis. f. (objicio) I. *A putting of one thing before another as an obstruction; saxorum, Arnob.* II. *An upbraiding; nominis, Tert.*

OBĒCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of objicio) I. *To set opposite, to expose; caput periculis, Virg.: aliquem periculis, Sall., to expose: caput fretis, to dip the head in the sea, Virg.: moras, Ov., to occasion delay.* II. *To upbraid, reproach; alicui probrum, Cic.: alicui vecordiam, Sall.*

OBĒCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of objicio; see OBJICIO.

II. Adj. I. *Lying or situate before or opposite; insula objecta Alexandria, Cæs.: sylvā pro muro objecta, id. 2. Exposed; fortuna, Cic.: calumniantibus, Quint.: ad omnes casus, Cic.*

OBĒCTUS, us. m. (objicio) I. *A putting or placing against, in the way, or opposite; a lying before or opposite; terra, Plin.: insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Virg.: dare objectum parmæ, Lucr., to hold the shield before: mollium objectus, for moles objectæ, Tac.* II. *An object, i. e. that which presents itself to the eyes, an appearance, sight; Nep.*

OBĒJEX, icis. See OBEX.

OBĒJICIO, ēci, ectum. 3. (ob and jacio) I. *To throw or put any thing before a person or thing, to throw to, hold before or out, offer, present; pabulum vitulis, Varr.: cibum porcis, id.: corpus feris, Cic.: arguentum, Ter., to throw to: vinum naribus, Plaut., to hold before: objecta tela perfringere, Cic.: objicitor monstrum oculis, Virg., appears, presents itself: thus also, signo-objecto, Cic.: visum a deo objectum dormienti, id., was presented to his sight, appeared: hence, to impart, throw in one's way, occasion, cause, inspire one with, raise or excite in one; alicui lætitiām, Ter.: mentem, Liv., to suggest a thought: metum et dolorem, Cic.: spem, Liv., to raise: terrorem, id., to strike: rabiem canibus, Virg.: errorem, Cic., to occasion: furorem, id.: hence, objici, to be occasioned, or, to befall, happen, occur, fall to the lot of; malum mihi objicitur, Ter.: error objicitor judici, Cic.: objicitor animo metus, id., the heart is seized with fear. In objicitor is included the idea of an attack upon any one.* II. *To throw or place before for defence or hindrance; caros pro vallo, Cæs.: Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, Cic.: scutum, Liv., to hold*

the shield before him: nubem fraudibus, Hor., i. e. to cause them not to be seen: navem faucibus portus, Cæs.: fores, Liv., to close, shut: also simply, *to put or set before, to place in front*; funes jumentaque, Hirt.
 III. *To throw, put, or place opposite*; se copiis, Cæs.: se telis hostium, Cic.: si qui trementer objecta re terribili, id., i. e. at a frightful appearance: hence, *to give up, to expose to danger out of caprice and without any necessity*; consulem morti, id.: caput suum furori civium, id.: also with ad, or in; e. g. se in dimicationes, id.
 IV. *To reproach, upbraid with, reprove*; alicui furta, Cic.: non tibi objicio, quod—spoliasti, id.: also seq. accus. et infn.; id.: also, alicui de re, or de homine, id.: hence, Objecta, *Reproaches, reprovings*; id. N.B. 1. Objexim, is, for objecerim, &c., Plaut. 2. Obicis, for objicis, Lucan.: thus also, obicit, id.—See also OBJECTUS, a, um.

OBJURGATIO, ònis. f. (objurgo) *A chiding, rebuke, blaming*; Cic.

OBJURGATOR, òris. m. (objurgo) *One that chides or blames*; Cic.

OBJURGATORIVS, a, um. (objurgator) *Chiding, reproachful*; epistola, Cic., in which one reproves a person.

OBJURGITO, òre. (freq. of objurgo) *To chide*; Plaut.

OBJURGO, àvi, àtum, àre. I. *To blame, chide, reprove*; aliquem in re, or de re, Cic.: also seq. quod; id.: verecundiam alicuius, id.: hence, 1. *To admonish with reproof*; followed by ut, Cic. 2. *To dissuade from*; objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut. II. *To punish, chastise*; aliquem verberibus, Sen.: flagris, Suet.

OB-LANGUESCO, gui, ère. *To grow languid, weak, or feeble, to languish*; Cic.

OBLAQUEO, àre. (from lacus) *To dig round about the roots of vines and trees, and to make hollows about them, both for the sake of rain and to root up weeds*; Colum.

OBLAQUEO, àre. (from laqueus) *To surround, encompass, set*; gemmam argento, Tert.

OBLATICIVS or -TIUS, a, um. (offerò) *That is freely offered, presented, or given*; aurum, Cod. Theod.

OBLATIO, ònis. f. (offerò) I. *An offering, presenting, a giving or bestowing gratuitously*; honorum, Eumen. II. *A gift, present*; Cod. Theod.

OBLATICIVS, a, um. See OBLATICIVS.

OBLATIVVS, a, um. (offerò) i. q. Oblaticius; Symm.

OBLATOR, òris. m. (offerò) *One that offers or presents*; Tert.

OBLATRATOR, òris. m. (oblato) *He that barks at*; Sidon.

OBLATRATRIX, icis. f. (oblator) *She that barks at*; fig., of a woman, Plaut.

OB-LATRO, àre. *To bark at*; fig.; alicui, Sen., i. e. to rail, scoff, or carp at.

OBLATUS, a, um. See OFFERO.

OBLICTABILIS, e. (oblecto) *Delightful, pleasant*; Auson.

OBLICTAMEN, inis. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights*; Ov.

OBLICTAMENTUM, i. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights, delight, pleasure, amusement*; Cic.

OBLICTATIO, ònis. f. (oblecto) *A delighting, delight, pleasure*; Cic.

OBLICTATOR, òris. m. (oblecto) *One that delights*; Apul.

OBLICTATORIVS, a, um. (oblectator) *Delighting, pleasing*; Gell.

OBLICTO, àvi, àtum, àre. (ob and lacto) I. *To delight, please, amuse*; senectutem, Cic.: populum, Hor.: se, Cic.: se cum aliquo, id.: also, se in aliquo, in any one, Ter.: se aliqua re, Cic.: hence, Oblictari, *To take pleasure or delight in, to be amused or entertained with*; aliqua re, Cic. II. *To spend or pass time in a pleasant manner*; or simply, *to spend or pass*; tempus lacrimabile studio, Ov.: iners otium, Tac.

OB-LENIO, ire. i. q. Lenio; Sidon.

OBLINDO, si, sum, ère. (ob and laedo) I. *To squeeze, strangle, suffocate*; gulam, Cic. II. *To squeeze or crush to pieces*; Colum.

OBLIGAMENTUM, i. n. (obligo) *A band, an obligation*; Tert.

OBLIGATIO, ònis. f. (obligo) I. *A binding*; hence, with lawyers, *an obligation, bond*; Pand. II. *A being bound*; lingue, Justin., i. e. a being tongue-tied; hence, with lawyers, I. *The relation between creditor and debtor, the right of a creditor and the duty of a debtor*; Pand. 2. *A right of possession by virtue of pawn, mortgage, or pledge*; also, *a being under mortgage, &c.*; Pand.

OBLIGATORIVS, a, um. (obligo) *Obliging, binding, obligatory*; Pand.

OBLIGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of obligo; see OBLIGO.

II. Adj. Obligator, Plin. Ep., under a greater obligation to any one.

OB-LIGO, àvi, àtum, àre. I. *To bind to anything, fasten to or tie in anything, bind upon anything*; obligatus corio, bound in a leathern sack, Auct. ad Her.: muscus articulic obligatus, Plin., bound upon; hence fig. I. *To bind, i. e. to hinder, check, restrain*; judicio dis-

trictus atque obligatus, Cic. 2. *To make one guilty of any thing*; ludos scelere, Cic., i. e. to make them wicked, or, to cause them now to be wicked: aliquem scelere, Cic.; Suet., to render guilty of an impiety: se furti, Scæv. ap. Gell., to be guilty of, commit: obligari fraude impia, Cic., to make one's self guilty, or, to commit a wicked action. II. *To bind together, tie up*; as, a letter before sealing it, Plaut.: manipulos, Colum.; fig., *to bind or fetter by enchantment*; Paul. Sent. III. *To bind up, bind*; oculos, Sen., to blindfold, hoodwink: surculum libro, Varr.: vulnus, Cic.: crus, Plaut.: brachia, Tac.: aliquem, Cic., to dress or bind up a wound or diseased part of the body: hence fig. 1. *To unite, cibum ovis, to put into, or, to add to*, Apic. 2. *By any means, as, by a promise, citizenship, an oath, league, covenant, by benefits, laws, &c., to bind, oblige, put under obligation*; obligari federe, Liv.: aliquem sponsione, id.: vadem tribus millibus eris, to the payment of, id.: fidem suam, Cic., to pledge one's word: se in acta alcujs, Suet., sc., to obey and observe: se chirographo ad aliquid, Pand.: obligari tutelæ et furti (sc. actione), id.: se nexu, Cic.: aliquem militiæ sacramento, id., to bind by an oath, to swear in (soldiers): aliquem sibi liberalitate, id.: beneficio, id.: obligabis me, you will oblige me, Plin. Ep.: thus also, obligari alicui, *to be obliged, become obligated to*; Ov.: obligatus ei nihil eram, Cic.: Prometheus obligatus aliti, Hor., i. e. devoted, condemned to suffer punishment from a bird: hence, 1. *To pledge, pawn, mortgage*; prædia fratri, Suet.: bona sua pignori, to pledge, Pand.: prædia obligata, Cic., mortgaged. Also in Cic. Cat. 2, 5, according to the Codd., we ought to read, fortunæ suam obligaverunt; see Benecke in loc.—Also, obligare suam fidem, to pledge one's word, belongs to this.

2. Obligor, ut tangam, Ov., i. e. I must, am obliged or commanded. Part. Obligator, a, um, Bound; Cic.; see above. N.B. 1. It has the compar.; obligator, Plin. Ep. 2. It means also, *Due, promised*; obligatam dapem reddere Jovi, Hor.

OBLIGURATOR, òris. m. (obligurio) *A spendthrift, dissipated person*; Jul. Firm.

OB-LIMO, àvi, àtum, àre. (limus) I. *To cover with mud or slime*; agros, Cic. II. *To waste, squander*; Hor.

III. *To render dull or obscure*; Solin.

OB-LINO, ivi, itum. 4. *To bedaub*; Colum.

OB-LINO, lêvi, itum. 3. I. *To bedaub, daub or smear over*; se visco, Varr.: malas cerussa, Plaut.: thus also, Oblitus, a, um; e. g. unguentis, Cic.: cæno, id.: hence, *to make full of, fill or cover with anything*; villa oblitata tabulis, Varr.: faciæ oblitata Latio, Cic.: actor oblitus divitibus, covered, clothed, Hor.: oblitam reddunt orationem, Auct. ad Her., i. e. overloaded with ornament: hence, 1. *To cancel or strike out anything written, because the ancients wrote on wax*; Gell. 2. *To plaster over, stop up by smearing*; rimam, Mart. II. *To bespatter, bewine, befoul*; catulos, Varr.: fig., *to defile, pollute*; se externis moribus, Cic.: oblitus parricidio, id.: aliquem verbis atris, Hor., i. e. to abuse. III.

Ob alciui, Plaut., to make one believe something false, to impose upon, deceive.

OBLIQUATIO, ònis. f. (obliquo) *A bending, winding, oblique direction*; Macrobr.

OBLIQUE, adv. I. *Not straightly, sideways, obliquely, crookedly*; Cic. II. Fig. *Not directly, in an indirect manner*; aliquam perstringere, Tac.

OBLIQUITAS, àtis. f. (obliquus) *A sidelong or slanting direction or position, crookedness, obliquity, curvature*; Plin.

OBLIQUO, àvi, àtum, àre. (obliquus) *To turn or bend sideways, obliquely, or awry*; oculos, Ov.: crinem, Tac.: ensen in latum, Ov.: sinus (velorum) in ventum, Virg., veers to the wind: hence, preces, Stat., i. e. not to utter directly, but in a dissembling, artful manner.

OBLIQUVS, a, um. (ob and liquid) I. *Not straight or perpendicular, aside, awry, thwart, oblique, crooked, slanting*; motus corporis, Cic., i. e. sideways, oblique: obliquam facere imaginem, Plin., a side-likeness, oblique: versus obliquum imaginem, itum, Hor.: amnis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov.: homines obliqui stant, Cic., i. e. not in a straight line with us: oculo obliquo aspiceret, Ov.: colles, Liv., i. e. steep, in which we must go sideways: ex obliquo, Plin.: or, ab obliquo, Ov.; or, per obliquum, Hor.; or, in obliquum, Plin., from the side, sideways, not direct, straight on. II. Of relationship; genus, Stat., i. e. not from the same mother as ourselves, but by a concubine: sanguis, Lucan., collateral consanguinity. III. Of speaking, when one says anything not openly and directly, but in a figurative and obscure manner; orationis, Suet. IV. In grammar. I. Casus obliqui, Quint., i. e. oblique, because they have reference to some other word; all the cases except the nominative and vocative. 2. Oratio, i. e. when an accusative and infinitive are used in narrations: thus also, allocutio, id. V. Obliquus adversus aliquem, envious, Flor.

OBLISVS, a, um. See OBLIDO.

OBLITERATIO, or OBLITERATOR, ònis. f. (oblitero) I. *An effacing, cancelling*. II. *An extirpating, annulling, obliterating, putting out of remembrance*; Plin.

OBLITERATOR, or OBLITTERATOR, ōris. m. (oblitero) *One that cancels or extirpates*; Tert.

OBLITERO, or OBLITTERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (oblino) I. *To efface or deface*; nomina, Tac.: hence, II. *To abolish or destroy any thing, to blot out of remembrance, to obliterate*; offensionem, Cic.: famam rei, Liv.: memoriam, the recollection, id.: adversam prospera pugna, id.: rem silentio, Suet.: in animo obliterari, Liv., to be forgotten.

OBLITERUS, a, um. For obliteratus; Læv. ap. Gell.

OBLITESCO, tui, ēre. (ob and latesco) *To hide or conceal one's self*; a conspectu, Cic.

OBLITUS, a, um. See OBLIVISCOR.

OBLITUS, a, um. See OBLINO.

OBLIVIALIS, e. (oblivio) *That causes forgetfulness*; Prudent.

OBLIVIO, ōnis. f. (obliviscor) I. *Oblivion, a being forgotten*; ab oblivione vindicare, Cic., to rescue from oblivion: aliquid oblivioni dare, Liv.; or, venire in oblivionem rei, Cic.; or, capere oblivionem rei, Plin., to forget: also, caput me oblivio rei, id., I forget it: aliquid in oblivionem rei adducere, Liv., to cause one to forget it: injurias oblivione contriveram, Cic., i. e. had forgotten: jacere in oblivione, id., to be forgotten: in oblivionem ire, to fall into oblivion, i. e. to be forgotten; Sen.: per oblivionem, through forgetfulness, Suet.: omnium factorum ditorumque oblivio, id.; or, discordiarum oblivio, Justin., an amnesty. N.B. Plur. obliviones, Hor. II. *Forgetfulness*; Suet.

OBLIVIOSUS, a, um. (oblivio) I. *That easily forgets, forgetful*; Cic. II. *That occasions forgetfulness*; Hor.

OBLIVISCOR, litus sum, i. (perhaps from oblino) I. *To forget*; seq. infin.; Ter.: seq. genit.; Cic.: seq. accus.; id.: seq. accus. et infin.; id.: seq. quid; id.: oblivisci sui, to forget himself, i. e. 1. *To be in a state of unconsciousness (after death), know nothing of one's former self*; Sen. 2. *Not to bethink one's self, not to be collected in one's thoughts, not to have one's thoughts about one's self*; Ter. 3. *To act not according to his custom, to act inconsistently with himself*; Virg. II. Fig. *To forget, i. e. not to act agreeably to, not to have respect to, not to observe, to lose sight of, to lose*; consuetudinis suae, Cic.: paterni generis, id.: pudoris, Ov. N.B. Oblitus, a, um, passivē, Virg.

OBLIVUM, i. n. i. q. Oblivio. *Forgetfulness; oblivion, a being forgotten*; Tac.: usually found in the plural, Virg.: rei oblivia agere, Ov.; or, ducere, Hor., i. e. to forget.

OBLIVUS, a, um. (oblivio) *Forgotten, fallen into oblivion, obsolete*; Varr.

OB-LŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To let on hire*; Suet.: Justin.

OB-LŌCUTOR, ōris. m. (obloquor) *One that contradicts*; Plaut.

OB-LONGUS, a, um. (dimin. of oblongus) *Somewhat long*; Gell.

OB-LONGUS, a, um. *More long than broad, oblong*; Liv.: foramen oblongius, Vitr.

OB-LŌQUUM, i. n. (obloquor) *A contradiction, objection*; Sidon.

OB-LŌQUOR, quātus or cūtus sum, i. I. *To speak any thing in answer to a person or thing, to interrupt*; also, to contradict; aliquid, Cic.: also without a dative; id. II. *To sing to, join in singing*; non avis obloquitur, Ov.: obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, Virg., i. e. mingles the notes of his lyre with his song, accompanies his verses with the lute. III. *To blame, disapprove, condemn*; Sen.: Tac. IV. *To abuse*; Catull.

OB-LŌQUŪTOR, ōris. See OBLOCUTOR.

OB-LŌQUŪTUS, a, um. See OBLOQUOR.

OB-LUCTATIO, ōnis. f. (obluctor) *A striving, or struggling against*; Arnob.

OB-LUCTOR, ātus sum, āri. *To strive or struggle against, to contend with*; arena, Virg.: flumini, Curt.: fruticibus, Col., to pull at: obluctantia saxa, Stat., resisting his force.

OB-LŪDO, ūi, sum, ēre. I. *To joke or jest at a person*; or simply, to joke, jest; Plaut. II. *To deceive, mock*; aliquid, Prudent.

OB-LŪRIDUS, a, um. i. q. Luridus; Ammian.

OB-MARCESCO, ēre. i. q. Marcesco; Lucil.

OB-MOLIOR, itus sum, iri. *To push or set up one thing before another as a defence or an obstruction*; Liv.: also, to stop up by placing any thing as an obstruction; id.

OB-MŌVEO, ēre. 2. i. q. Admoveo; Cato.

OB-MURMŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obmurmuro) *A muttering or murmuring against any one*; Ammian.

OB-MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To murmur to, at or against*; Ov. II. Trans. *To utter any thing at the same time in a low murmuring voice, or simply, to mutter*; Suet.

OB-MUSSITO, āre. *To whisper against one, to whisper or murmur*; Tert.

OB-MUSSO, āre. i. q. Obmussito; Tert.

OB-MŪTESCO, tui. 3. I. *To become dumb*; qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels.: also, to become dumb or speechless for a time, to lose one's speech for a time; e. g. through

terror, &c., Virg.: linguam obmutuisse, Cic.: hence fig., to become dumb, i. e. to cease; dolor animi obmutuit, Cic. II. *To be dumb or silent*; Cic.: Virg.

OB-NASCOR, nātus sum. 3. *To grow at or upon*; Liv.

OB-NĀTUS, a, um. See OBNASCOR.

OB-NEXUS, us. m. i. q. Nexus; Tert.

OB-NIGER, gra, grum. *Blackish*; Plin.

OB-NISUS, a, um. See OBNIOR.

OB-NITOR, sus and xus sum. 3. I. *To bear, press, push, struggle or strive against*; trunco arboris, Virg.: obnixo genu secuto, Nep., set or pressed against: obnixi urgere, Liv., to press against: undis, Lucret., to struggle against: obnixus latis humeris, Virg., bearing against it with his broad shoulders. II. Fig. *To struggle or strive, or simply, to endeavour, with an infin.*: Vell.: obniti contra, Virg.: adversis, Tac.: hence, Obnixus, a, um; also adjective, Firm, resolute, steadfast; Virg.: Liv.

OB-NIXE, adv. I. *Resistingly, with all one's power against*; omnia facere, Ter. II. Gen. *With all one's power, with all one's strength, urgently, vehemently*; rogare, Sen.

OB-NIXUS, a, um. I. Part. of obnitor; see OBNIOR. II. Adj. *Resolute, steadfast, firm*; Virg.: Liv.

OB-NOXIE, adv. I. *In a submissive manner, submissively, basely, meanly, servilely*; sententias dicere, Liv.

II. Perhaps, *On account of one's fault, through one's own fault*; Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 41.

OB-NOXIŌSE, adv. Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 30. Perhaps, *Through one's own fault*.

OB-NOXIŌSUS, a, um. (obnoxius) I. *Submissive, obedient, subject*; Plaut. II. *Low, base*; Enn.

OB-NOXIUS, a, um. (ob and noxia) I. *Subject (in respect of punishment), liable to (punishment)*; tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, Plaut. II. *Liable or subject to a vice, fault, or failing, guilty of it*; delicto, lubricidini, Sall.: culpae communi, Ov.: turpi facto, Tibull.: hence seq. genit.; e. g. criminum, Cod. Just.: pecunia debita (sc. causa), Liv.: and absolute, liable to punishment; Pand.: capita vestra, Liv. III. *Subject, submissive, obedient, complying*; Sall.: Liv.: amoris uxoris obnoxius, Tac., i. e. devotedly attached to his wife: hence, I. *Obliged or indebted to a person, under an obligation to any one, bound*; Ter.: Sall.: Liv.: luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Virg.: facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, Propert., i. e. which owes not its charm to. 2. *Servile, low, submissive, abject, base, not thinking freely, timid, weak in spirit*; Ov.: Liv.: pax obnoxia, Liv., a dishonourable peace, i. e. by which a nation or people becomes subject to a foreign power. IV. *Subject, liable, or exposed to*; irā, Sen.: bello, Ov.: morbo, Plin.: periculo, Phaedr.: hence gen. *exposed to danger and misfortune, infirm, frail, weak*; in hoc domicilio obnoxio animus liber habitat, Sen.: corpus, Plin., diseased, infirm: flos, id., i. e. that soon droops, is soon hurt, weak: obnoxio est, Auct. Dial. de Orat., i. e. dangerous. V. *Hateful, injurious*; Colum. N.B. Compar., obnoxior, Sen.

OB-NŪBĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To cover with clouds or mist, to darken*; fig.; serenitatem vultus, Gell.: bona obnubilavit vitium, Ammian., obscures: obnubilatus, clouded, without understanding, weak, Apul.: animam obnubilavit, id., fainted.

OB-NŪBĪLUS, a, um. *Cloudy, dark, obscure*; Cic. e poëta.

OB-NŪBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To veil, cover*; caput, Cic.

OB-NUNCIATIO, ōnis. f. (obnuncio) *A bringing of news, especially of bad news, or of such as may cause a hindrance to any thing*; as, of the augurs, Cic.

OB-NUNCIO, or OB-NUNTIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To tell, report, give notice of, declare, especially, any thing bad*; Ter.: hence, of augurs and magistrates, when they suspended any business by the announcement of a bad omen, to announce or report an unfavourable omen; consuli, Cic.; concilio, id., to report to the assembly that the omens are inauspicious, and by this means to prevent it from being held.

OB-NUPTUS, a, um. See OBNUBO.

OB-ŪLEO, ūi. 2. I. *To smell, i. e. to yield a scent, stink*; Plaut.: also with an accusative to the question, of what? e. g. allium, id.: we find also, res mihi obolet, I smell a thing, Apul. II. Fig. *To smell*; Casina oboluit procul, I smell, &c., Plaut.: marsupium huic oboluit, id., she smells your purse.

OB-ŪLUS, i. m. (ὀβολός) I. *A small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma*; Vitr. II. *A weight, the sixth part of a drachma*; Plin.

OB-ŪMINOR, ātus sum, āri. *To wish (ill) to*; aliquid, aliquid, Apul.

OB-ŪRIOR, ortus sum, iri. *To arise, appear; to spring up, become*; oboriuntur tenebræ, Nep.: bellum, Liv.: lætitia, Ter.: lacrimæ, Liv.: lux, Cic.: saxo oborto, Ov., having grown: dolores mihi oboriuntur, Plaut., seize me.

OB-ŪRTUS, a, um. See OBORIOR.

OB-ŪRTUS, us. in. (oborior) *An arising*; Lucr.

OB-PALLESCO, OB-PANDO, OB-PANGO, and other words beginning with obp-, see in Opp.

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OBRAUCATUS, a, um. (part. of obrauco, or from ob and raucus) *Grown hoarse*; Solin.

OB-REPO, psi, ptum, ēre. *I. To creep, to creep up or steal on imperceptibly*; Tibull.; also with a dative, when it may be reuderred, to come upon by surprise, to fall in upon unexpectedly, to surprise; feles obrepunt avibus, Plin.: Cratippus inscientibus nobis obrepit, Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep., drops unexpectedly in. *II. Fig. 1. To creep or steal upon, come unawares or imperceptibly, surprise, insinuate one's self into*; mors obrepit interim, Plaut.: ad honores, Cic., i. e. to make one's way to posts of honour by intrigue: imagines obrepunt in animos, id., insinuate themselves into: obrepit dies for advenit, Cic.: longo operi fas est obrepere somnum, Hor.: senectus adolescentia obrepit, Cic.: also seq. accus.; tacitum te obrepit fames, Plaut. *2. To deceive, overreach*: imprudenti, id.

OBREPTICIUS, or -TIUS, a, um. (obrepo) *Surreptitious*; petilio, Cod. Just.

OBREPTIO, ōnis. f. (obrepo) *A stealing on unawares, a taking by surprise, surreption*; Pand.

OBREPTITIUS, a, um. See OBREPTICIUS.

OBREPTIVE, adv. *Surreptitiously, secretly*; Cod. Theod.

OBREPTIVUS, a, um. (obrepo) *Secret, clandestine*; Symm.

OBREPTO, āre. (freq. of obrepo) *To steal on unawares, to creep on imperceptibly*; Plaut.: mihi dies obrepat, Cic.

OBRETO, lvi, itum, ire. (ob and rete) *To catch in a net, entangle*; Lucr.

OB-RIGESCO, gui, ēre. i. q. Rigesco; Cic.

OB-RŪDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (ob-rūdō) *Stiffness or rigidity of nerve*; Vēget.

OB-RŪDŌ, si, sum, ēre. *To gnaw at any thing*; Plaut.: Plin.

OB-RŪGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (obrogo) *A motion to disannul or alter one law (lex) by another*; Auct. ad Her.

OB-RŪGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To annul in whole or in part an existing law by one newly proposed*; legi, Cic. *II. Legibus, Flor.*; or, de legibus, id., to hinder the passing of bills by the people.

OB-RUCTO, āre, or OB-RUCTOR, āri. *To belch at or in one's face*; alicui, Apul.

OB-RUMPO, ēre. i. q. Rumpo; Varr. †

OB-RUO, ui, ūtum, ēre. *To cover with any thing, to hide in the ground, bury, sink, overwhelm, &c.*; se arena, Cic., to hide himself in the sand, cover himself with sand: thesaurum, to bury, id.: egros veste, Plin.: aliquid lapidibus, to stone, Cic.: quod superest, tua obrue dextra, Virg., strike it to the ground, level it with the ground: terram nox obruit, covers, Lucr.: hence, *I. Fig. To cover, inter, bury, i. e. to conceal, hide, put out of sight, destroy, abolish, render forgotten*; nomen alicuius, Cic.: omen, id.: aliquid perpetua oblivione, id.: Marius Catuli interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, id., i. e. destroyed the glory of six consulships: omen, id., to render vain and empty. *II. To sow*; militum, Colum. *III. To surfeit, burden, overload*; to oppress, weigh down, overwhelm; se vino, Cic.: obrui ære alieno, id.: obrui negotii magnitudine, id.: obrutus criminibus, id.: Deus me obruit, Propert., i. e. overwhelms me with misfortune. *IV. To overwhelm, overpower*; obruimur numero, Virg.: testem omnium risus obrueret, Cic.

V. To supplant, excel, exceed, eclipse; famam alicuius, Tac.: Venus Nymphas obruit, Stat. *VI. To oppress, overwhelm, crush*; an metuit, ne domus (i. e. corpus) obruat (sc. animam), Lucr., i. e. overwhelm, or, destroy: obruitur in augenda re, Hor., is bent down to the ground: hunc falaria obruat, Lican.

OB-RUSSA, æ. f. (allied to ὀρεῶζον) *The trial or assay of gold, a purifying of gold by fire in a cuppel*; Plin.: aurum ad obrussam, Suet., tried gold, i. e. refined, pure gold (otherwise called aurum obrussum, obryzum, or obrizum): ratio tanquam obrussa, Cic., i. e. as it were a cuppel: hence, hæc ejus (animi) obrussa est, Sen., i. e. that is its roof, cuppel: hence, Obryzatus, a, um, i. e. ex auro obryzo; Cod. Just.

OB-RŪTUS, a, um. See OB-RUO.

OB-RŪZUM aurum (χρυσίον ὀρεῶζον), and OBRYZATUS, a, um. See OB-RUSSA.

OB-SĀTŪRO, āre. *To cloy, glut*; istius propediem obaturatur, Ter., will be tired of.

OB-SĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To give or bring a bad omen*; Plaut.

OBSCENE, or OBSCENE, adv. *Indecently, obscenely, offensively*; Cic.: obscenus, id.: obscenissime, Eutrop.

OBSCENITAS, or OBSCENITAS, ātis. f. (obscenus) *Ugliness, filthiness, disagreeableness, foulness, dirtiness, obscenity*; rerum, Cic.: verborum, id.: in obscenitatem compellere, Pand., lewdness, debauchery: mali ominis, Arnob., disagreeableness.

OBSCĒNUS, or OBSCĒNUS, a, um. *I. Abominable, detestable, disgusting, offensive*; voluptates, Cic.: viri, Liv., i. e. molles: fames, Virg.: volucres, id., i. e. the harpies: cruor, id.: flammæ, Ov., infamous passion: Trōja, Catull., hateful, hated, sc. on account of a brother

who died there: adulterium, Ov.: gestus, Tac.: avis, Plin., i. e. the hoopoo: risus, Ov.: fetus, Liv., i. e. an abortion: hence, Obscena, sc. membra; i. q. Podex, Sen.; or, τὰ αἰδία, Justin.: also, i. q. Excrementa, Ov.: obscenum virile, sc. membrum, id. *II. Especially, Disagreeable to hear, immodest, obscene, lewd*; verba, Varr., lewd, obscene: versus obscenissimi, Cic.: illud est obscenius (dictum), id. *III. That gives a bad omen, unlucky, i. e. that forbodes misfortune, ominous, portentous*; dicta, Acc.: omen, Cic.: canes, Virg.: volucres, id., i. e. owls.

OBSCŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obscurio) *I. A darkening, obscuring*; solis, Cic.: in illa obscuratione, Auct. B. Hisp., darkness. *II. An eclipsing, obscuring, fig., i. e. a causing a thing to be unnoticed*; Cic.

OBSCŪRE, adv. *I. Darkly, gloomily, i. e. without light*; cernere, Cic. *II. Darkly, obscurely, i. e. not plainly, unintelligibly, indistinctly*; Cic. *III. Darkly, in darkness, i. e. secretly, in a secret manner*; Cic.: obscurus, id.: obscurissimus, id.: non obscure fere aliquid, id.; or, gerere, Suet., not to keep any thing secret.

IV. Obscurely, i. e. meanly; natus, Amnian., of low birth.

OBSCŪRĀTUS, ātis. f. (obscurus) *I. Darkness, obscurity*; Tac.: oculorum, or visus, Plin. *II. Obscurity, i. e. unintelligibility*; Cic.: in ea obscuritate et dubitatione, darkness, uncertainty, id. *III. Obscurity, i. e. want of renown, meanness*; Cic.

OBSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (obscurus) *I. To render dark or obscure, to darken, obscure, deprive of light*; ædes, Pand.: regiones, Cic.: lumen lucerna, id.: visus obscuratus, Plin., eyes grown dim: hence fig., to deprive of light, to blind, i. e. to deprive of reflection; amor tibi pectus obscuravit, Plaut. *II. To hide, conceal, cover, render invisible or unobservable*; cæcus tenebris, Cic.; but here, according to the best Codd., we ought to read ceptus, i. e. conatus: caput lacerna, Hor.: magnitudinem periculi, Cic.: obscurari, not to be observed or perceived, id.: non obscurari potest, id., cannot be concealed: laudes, Cic., to conceal: hence, *1. To render obscure or indistinct, to deliver or express indistinctly*; aliquid dicendo, Cic.: literas, id., i. e. to pronounce indistinctly: vocem, Quint., to render not quite distinct and audible. *2. To darken, i. e. to render ignoble or unknown*; Fortuna res celebrat obscurate, Sall.: eorum memoria obscurata est, Cic.: obscurata vocabula, Hor., that have become unknown or obsolete. *3. To extirpate, put away, render invalid*; consuetudinem, Cic.

OBSCŪRUS, a, um. According to Döderlein (Synon. 3, p. 167) from obsculus (allied to occultus); whence, obsculus, obscurus. *I. Dark, obscure, gloomy, without light, shady*; cælum, Hor.: lucus, Virg.: um, bra, id.: nubis, id.: nox, id.: jam luce obscura, Liv., when it was already dark: aqua, Ov., troubled: hence, Obscurum, darkness; noctis, Virg. *II. Dark, i. e. that is in darkness, with the poets*; ibant obscuri, Virg. *III. Dark, i. e. unintelligible, difficult to be understood, obscure*; res, Cic.: oracula, id.: Heraclitus valde obscurus, id.: scientia obscurior, id.: res obscurissimæ, id.: non obscurum est, id., it is clear, evident: hence, vox, Quint., indistinct, unintelligible. *IV. Dark, invisible, hidden, concealed, unknown*; locus, Liv.: nomen, Cass.: obscurus loco natus, Cic.; Liv., of an unknown (and so, low) family: vitam transmittere per obscurum, Sen., in privacy, in obscurity or secrecy: hence, obscura Pallas, Ov., disguised, appearing in another form, unknown to Arachne: hence, *1. Fig. Close, secret, reserved, that does not declare his mind*; homo, Cic.: obscurior natura (genius), Tac.: thus also, odium, Cic.; Hor., a secret, hidden hatred. Cf. Tac. Ann. 4, 7, occultus odii. *2. Ignoble, unknown by birth, i. e. of a low station*; obscuris orti majoribus, Cic.: natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. *3. Obscura mamma, Val. Fl., i. e. of a moderate size.*

V. Sad, serious, mournful, gloomy; vultus, Cic.

OBSCŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obscurio) *I. A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty*; Cic.: also as a figure of rhetoric; Cic. *II. A public prayer, a fast day*; Cic.: Liv. *III. An asserting, protesting, or affirming, with calling upon God*; Justin.

OBSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ob and sacro) *To beseech, implore, supplicate, entreat*; obscuro te, ut id facias, Cic.: ab aliquo, Plaut.: aliquid precibus, Marc. in Cic. Ep., to beseech: also with a double accusative; te hoc obscuro, Cic. *N.B. 1. Obscuro, in deprecations, I entreat*; Ter. *2. It is often used without the notion of entreaty, as an expletive, as in English, I pray, I beseech you*; Attica, obscuro te, quid agit? Cic.: obscuro, an is est? Ter.: ubi est, obscuro? id.: obscuro, quem video? id.: sed obscuro te, ita venusta habeatur, Cic.

OBSCŪDANTER, adv. *Obediently, obsequiously, compliantly*; natura, Nigid.

OBSCŪDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (obsecundo) i. q. Obsequium. Cod. Theod.

OBSCŪDĀTOR, ōnis. m. (obsecundo) *A servant*; Cod Theod.

OB-SĒCUNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To comply with, humour*

to accommodate one's self to a person or thing; and it may sometimes be rendered, to obey; Ter.: alicui, Cic.

OBSECUTIO, or OBSEQUUTIO, ōnis. f. (obsequor) i. q. Obsequium; Arnob.

OBSECUTOR, or OBSEQUUTOR, ōris. m. (obsequor) One that obeys; legis, Tert.

OB-SEPIO, or OB-ŒPIO, psi, ptum, ire. To hedge in, surround, encompass, enclose; or gen., to shut up, to make a thoroughfare and access impossible; iter, Liv., to stop up the way, render it impassable; fig.; viam, Liv., to stop up the way, i. e. to deprive a person of the means of obtaining any thing.

OBSEPTUS, a, um. See OBSEPIO.

OBSEQUĒLA, æ. f. (obsequor) An accommodating one's self to the will of another. compliance, courteousness, obsequiousness, obedience; Plaut.: orationis, of speech, i. e. a speaking that which another likes to hear; Sall.

OBSEQUENS, tis. I. Part. of obsequor; see OBSEQTOR.

II. Adj. Compliant, obsequious, obedient; patri sum obsequens, Ter.: obsequentior, Sen.: obsequentissimam esse Italiam, Colum.

OBSEQUENTER, adv. Compliantly, courteously, obsequiously, obediently; alicui, Liv.: obsequentissime vixit, Plin. Ep., in all things he honoured his grandmother.

OBSEQUENTIA, æ. f. (obsequens) Compliance, compliance, obsequiousness, obedience; Cæs.

OBSEQUĒLIALIS, e. (obsequium) i. q. Obsequiosus; Ven. Fort.

OBSEQUĒBĪLIS, e. (obsequor) Compliantly, obsequiously, obediently; Gell.

OBSEQUĒOSUS, a, um. (obsequium) Compliant, compliant, obsequious, obedient; Plaut.

OBSEQUĒUM, i. n. (obsequor) An accommodating one's self to the will of another. I. Compliance, compliance, obedience, obsequiousness; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: obsequium ventris, Hor., gluttony: obsequium animo sumere, Plaut., to live after one's own will: also of things without life; fectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, Ov., by yielding, by its pliancy. II. Obedience; jurare in alicujus obsequium, Justin., to swear obedience to, take an oath of allegiance: obsequium rumpere, Suet. III. Service, performance of duty; Veget. IV. Obsequia, Followers, a train; Mamert.

OB-SEQTOR, quōtus or cētus sum, i. I. To accommodate one's self to the will of another, to gratify, humour, comply with, and sometimes, to obey; alicui, Cic.: alicujus voluntati, id. II. To yield to a thing, give one's self up to, indulge in; amor, Plaut.: studii, Nep.: fortune, Cæs.: animo, Ter., to gratify his desire, live after his own will. III. Of caput without life; æs malleis obsequitur, Plin., yields: caput manibus obsequatur, Quint., accommodate itself to them. N. B. I. Seq. accus.; e. g. id. i. e. in ea re, Plaut. 2. Passivè; id. — See also OBSEQUENS.

OB-SĒRO, avi, ātum, āre. To guard with a lock, to lock, shut up; sedulicium, Liv.: ostium, Ter.: fig.; aures, Hor.: palatum, Catull., the mouth, i. e. to be silent.

OB-SĒRO, evi, itum, ēre. I. To sow, plant; frumentum, Plaut.: fig.; gerannam in alicquem, id. i. e. to cause, occasion; and faceret; pugnos, id. i. e. to give a good drubbing. II. To sow or plant with any thing; terram frugibus, Cic.: sepimentum virgultis, Varr.: thus also, Obstus, a, um; e. g. loca obsita virgultis, Liv.: also, covered with any thing, full of any thing, as it were sown or planted with it; I. to sitis obsita, Virg.: terga obsita conchis, Ov.: homo pannis (rags) obsitus, Suet.: pannis annisque obsitus, an old beggar, Ter.: obsita squalore vestis, Liv.: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id.: obsitus ævo, Virg.

OBSEVĀBĪLIS, e. (observo) I. Observable, perceivable; Quint. II. That must be observed; Apul.

OBSEVĀNDUS, a, um. I. Part. of observo; see OBSERVO.

II. Adj. Deserving of respect or esteem; vir nobis observandissimus; Fronto.

OBSEVANS, tis. I. Part. of observo; see OBSERVO.

II. Adj. I. Observant; observantior æqui, Claud.: observantissimus officiorum, Plin. Ep. 2. That regards or esteems; observantissimus mei, Cic.

OBSEVANTER, adv. Carefully; Apul.: observantius, Ammian.: observantissime, Gell.

OBSEVANTIA, æ. f. (observans) I. An observing, taking notice of; Vell. II. An observing, i. e. following, performing; observance, obedience; Pand. III. Respect, reverence, regard, esteem; Cic.: in regem, Liv.: mea, for erga me, Planc. in Cic. Ep. At Rome this observantia consisted principally in certain external observances, as, towards a consul, &c., by waiting upon him every day, accompanying him to the senate house and thence to his home, by constantly keeping near him, &c.

IV. Religion, the service of God; Cod. Theod. OBSEVĀTE, adv. Carefully; Gell.

OBSEVĀTIO, ōnis. f. (observo) I. A noting, observing; Cic.: also, an observation, remark, rule; Plin. II. Care, strictness; Cic. III. Regard, respect, esteem; Val. Max.

OBSEVĀTOR, ōris. m. (observo) One that observes; Plin. Paneg.

OBSERVATRIX, icis. f. (observator) She that observes; Tert.

OBSERVĀTUS, us. m. (observo) i. q. Observatio; Varr.

OB-SERVIO, ire. 4. To serve; Apul. OBSERVĪTO, āre. (freq. of observo) To observe, note, mark; Apul.

OB-SERVIO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To observe, i. e. to pay attention to any thing, heed, note, mark, watch; motus stellarum, Cic.: observant, quo modo quisque se gerat, id.: occupationem alicujus, id., to watch in order to take advantage of it: hence, 1. To guard, watch; januam, Plaut.: greges, Ov.: draconem, Cic. e Sophocle. 2. To pay attention to, make court to, pay a mark of respect to, to honour, regard, esteem, &c.; me ut patrem observat, id.: alicquem colere atque observare, id. Cf. OBSERVANTIA, III. Observare is especially the verbum proprium to express the respect shown by a learner to his teacher, &c. II. To observe, notice, contemplate; Cic. III. To observe, i. e. to conform to, respect, regard, reverence, obey, keep, follow, mind, heed, comply with; leges, Cic.: præceptum, Cæs.: centesimas, Cic.: vocationem, Liv.: suffragium non observatos, id., take no notice of, allow not its validity: commendationem alicujus, Cic., i. e. to regard one's recommendations, take into notice those who are recommended: also of things without life; Etæsiæ tempus observans, Sen. — See also OBSERVANS, and OBSERVANDUS.

OBSERVANS, idis. m. and f. (ob and sedeo) I. A hostage, i. e. one whose person is given as a security for any thing; Cic.: Cæs.: alicquem retinere obsidem, as a hostage, Nep. II. Fig. A surety, pledge, security, bail; ejus rei obsidem fore, Nep., i. e. he would be security for it: quarum (nuptiarum) illa quom obsides filios mortuos accepisset, Cic.: obsides non dedit, seq. accus. et infin., id. i. e. security.

OBSIDĒO, ōnis. f. (obsideo) An occupying, taking possession of, a hemming in, blocking up, besieging, blockade; templorum, Cic.: via, id.: hominum, Cæs.

OBSIDĒOR, ōris. m. (obsideo) I. One that sits long at a place; fori, Plaut.: aquarum, Ov. II. Especially, one that blockades or besieges a place, a blockader, besieger; curia, Cic.: urbis, Liv.

OBSIDĒTUS, a, um. part. of obsideo and obsido.

OB-SIDĒLO, āre. i. q. Sibilo; Apul.

OBSIDĒTUS, us. m. i. q. Obligatio obsidum. The condition of a hostage; Ammian.

OBSIDĒO, ēdi, ēssum. 2. (ob and sedeo) I. Intrans. To sit or stay at a place; domi, Ter.: dira in limine conjux obsidet, Val. Fl. II. Trans. I. To sit in or upon any thing; aram, Plaut.: rance stagna obsident, Plin.: Apollo, qui umbilicum terrarum obsidet, dwelleth in the centre of the earth, Cic. e poëta. 2. Especially, To hem in, blockade, besiege, invest; alidus, Cic.: viam, Cæs.: fores, Nep.: urbem, Cic.: Italiam præsiditis, id.: homines, Nep.: hence, 1. To keep possession of, fill, occupy; corporibus obsideretur locus, Cic., be filled with palus obsessa salicis, i. e. plena, Ov.: hence, fig.; animum alicujus, Justin., qui tempus meum obsidet; Cic., who took up my time: tribunatus obsessus, id., confined, limited, as it were blocked up: auditor ab oratore obsessus est, id., as it were taken, captured, when the orator has gained his attention. 2. To have one's eye upon, watch closely, be on the look-out for an opportunity to do something; stuprum, Cic.: rostra, id.

OBSIDĒO, ōnis. f. (obsideo) I. A blockade, siege, investment of a town; Liv.: urbem obsidione claudere, or in obsidione tenere, Nep., to blockade: esse in obsidione, to be blockaded, be in a state of blockade, Liv.: obsidione solvere, or eximere, id., to free or release from a siege: solvere obsidionem urbis, id., to raise the siege: cf. OBSIDĒO, I. ad fin.: hence, II. Near or imminent danger; ex obsidione generatores exemerit, Cic.: remp. liberare obsidione, id. III. Captivity at a place; Justin.

OBSIDĒŌNALIS, e. (obsidō) Relating to a blockade; corona, Gell., a garland of grass given as a reward to a general who had relieved others from a blockade.

OBSIDĒOR, āri. i. e. insidiator; Colum.

OBSIDĒUM, i. n. (obsideo) i. q. Obsidō. I. A blockade; Plaut.: Tac.: hence, II. Fig. 1. A lying in wait for; Colum. 2. Attention, foresight; Colum. III. Danger; tuo tergo obsidium adesse, i. e. stripes, blows, Plaut.

IV. The state or condition of a hostage (obses); Tac.

OB-SIDĒO, ēdi, ēssum, ēre. Expresses the beginning of all that obsideo denotes. I. To sit down before or near any thing; especially, to hem in, blockade, i. e. to begin to blockade, to beset, invest; vias, Cæs.: urbem, Liv.: pontem, Sall.: fauces obsessa, id., swollen, closed. Obsidēre means properly, To invest, surround so as to inclose; januam, Sall.: senatus aditum, Tac.: also, obsidō is sometimes found in this sense; see Duker ad Flor. 2, 2, 22. II. To occupy, take possession of, make one's self master of; obsedit milite campos, Virg.: campos, Tibull., to make them his, buy them: Italiam præsidis, Cic.: domus obsessa, id.: fig.; tribunatus obsessus, id., confined, shackled, hindered: auditor ab oratore obsessus

est, Cic., as it were, taken in possession, when the speaker has gained his attention.

OBSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (obsigno) *A sealing*; Gell.

OBSIGNATOR, ōnis, m. (obsigno) *One that seals*; Cic.

OB-SIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To make a mark at or upon any thing*; hence, I. *To seal, seal up*; e.g. a will, Cic.: a letter, id.; pecuniam, id.: lagenas, Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep.: hence, facere; e.g. tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, Cic., you refer to my own words; hence, I. Fig. Tabulas, Cic., to seal, set one's seal to, i.e. to adopt an opinion as certain. 2. *To pledge or mortgage under one's hand or seal*; Val. Max. II. *To imprint, impress*; formam verbis, Lucr., to give a form; habere aliquid obsignatum, id., to observe, or, to be convinced.

OB-SIPO, āre. *To sprinkle at or against*; aqualam, Plaut., to revive, encourage.

OB-SISTO, stitū, stitum, ēre. I. Intrans. I. *To step to any place, to place one's self any where or before any thing*; as, in the way of; hic obsistam, Plaut., here will I place myself before: alicui obviam, id.: alicui abeunti, Liv.: fig.; alicuius famę, id., i.e. to obscure. 2. *To oppose, resist, withstand*; alicui, Cic.: dolori, id.: vis, id., i.e. not to approve of; also seq. ne; Nep.

II. Trans. *To place by or over against any thing*; hence, Obstītus, a. um; e.g. sol, oblique, Apul.: also Obstūtus (penult long), a. um, *Standing opposite or obliquely*; Enn.: omnia mendose fieri atque obstita necessum est, Lucr. 4, 519, where Crech has obstipa; fulgura atque obstita planto, Cic. e. Legg. XII. Tabb., which Festus explains, struck by lightning: it may perhaps signify any thing bad.

OBSTUS, a. um. See OBSERO, ēre. OB-SOLEFACIO, ēci, actum, ēre. Pass. Obsolefio, factus sum (obsoleo and facio) *To wear out, spoil, destroy, render low or common, put out of use, render obsolete*; Arnob.: auctoritas obsolefacta, Sen.: ne paterentur nomen obsoleferi, Suet.

OB-SOLEO, ēre. *To be in bad odour, not to be esteemed*; obsolebant insignia, Cic.

OB-OLESCO, lēvi, ēre. (obsoleo) *To wear away by growing*; hence, to pass away by degrees, decay, grow old or obsolete, fall into disuse, lose its value; obsolevit jam oratio, Cic.: vegetig, id.

OB-SOLETE. adv. *Oldly, obsoletely*; obsoletus vestitus, Cic.

OB-SOLETO, āre. (obsoletus) *To render any thing of no value or esteem, to spoil*; Tert.

OB-SOLETUS, a. um, adj. (obsoleo) I. *Old, i.e. no longer new, often present or often used, worn out, thrown off*; vestis, Liv.: vestitus obsoletior, Cic.: homo, i.e. wearing such a garment, Cic.: tectum, an old house, Hor. II. *Old, obsolete, antiquated*; verba, Cic.

III. *Common, ordinary, of every day, daily*; gaudia, Liv.: crimina, Cic.: obsoletior oratio, id., a somewhat common style (that has no choice of words or rhetorical ornament). IV. *Common, mean, not valued*; honores, Nep.: color, Colum. V. *Sordid, squalid*; nec obsoleta sordibus, Hor.: dextra obsoleta sanguine, Sen.

OB-SOLLDO, āre. *To make thick or firm*; tectorium, Quint.

OB-SŌNATOR, ōris, m. (obsono) *One that deals in catables, as, meat, herbs, &c.*; Plaut.: A caterer, purveyor.

OB-SŌNATUS, us, m. (obsono) *A dealing in catables*; Plaut.

OB-SŌNITO, āre. (freq. of obsono) *To feast, entertain*; Cato.

OB-SŌNIUM, i. n. (ὀψώνιον) *Any thing eaten with bread, as vegetables, meat, particularly fish*; Ter.: Nep. Used especially in the plural, as also in Greek ὀψώνια, fish; Hor.

OB-SŌNO (Ops.), āvi, ātum, āre, and OB-SŌNOR (Ops.), ātus sum, āri, itum, 4. *To buy provisions, cater*; Plaut.: Ter.: also, obsonare obsonium, Plaut.: hence, I. Fig. Fameę, Cic., i.e. to whet, sharpen. II. *To feast, carouse, banquet, make merry*; Tert.

OB-SŌNO, ūi, itum, 4re. *To interrupt by a sound*; alicui sermone, Plaut., to interrupt by speaking.

OB-SŌPIO, ūvi, itum, 4. *To make insensible*; hence, to lull to sleep; obsopiari, Scrib. Larg.; or, somno obso-piri, Solim., to fall asleep; odoris novitate obsopius, id., having faintly away, stupefied.

OB-SORBEO, ūi, 2. *To sup or drink up*; aquam, Plaut.: fig. *To swallow up, appropriate to itself*; id.

OB-SORDESCO, ūi, 3. I. *To become dirty*; Prudent.

OB-STACULUM, i. n. (obsto) *An obstacle*; Prudent.

OB-STAGIUM, i. n. *A seizure or arrest for debt*; Pand.

OB-STANTIA, ę, f. (obsto) I. *A standing before*; terrę, Virg. II. *An opposing, hindering*; Virg.

OB-STERNO, ēre, 3. *To cast or throw before, expose*; Apul.

OB-STĒRICIUS, a. um, (obstetric) *Of or belonging to midwives, obstetric*; Arnob.: Obstetricium, sc. officium, *The office of a midwife*; Plin.

OB-STĒTRIX, icis, f. (obsto) *A midwife*; Ter.

OB-STĒNATE. adv. *Perseveringly, firmly, resolutely*,

obstinately, in good or bad sense; Cęs.: Liv.: obstinatius, Suet.: obstinatissime, id.

OB-STĒNATIO, ōnis, f. (obstino) *Perseverance, inflexibility of resolution, obstinacy, firmness, and so, in good or bad sense*; sententię, in one's opinion, Cic.: tacturna, Nep.

OB-STĒNATUS, a. um. *Resolute, resolved, obstinate, determined, incorable, inflexible, unbending, unyielding*; mori, Liv.: obstinatum est, e. g. tibi, you are determined, resolved, Plin. Paneg.: animus, Liv.: pudicitia, id.: obstinator voluntas, Cic.: obstinatissima virtus, Sen.

OB-STĒNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To enter upon any thing with firmness or resolution, to resolve firmly, persist in*; Plaut.: also seq. infn.; Liv.

OB-STĒPESCO, pui, 3. for obstupesco; Plaut.: Ter.

OB-STĒPIO, āre. (obstupis); e.g. verticem, Plaut., to bend one's head down on either side.

OB-STĒPTS, a. um. *Bent towards one side*; caput, Cic. ex Arat.: Hor.: cervix, Suet. Obstipus, opposed to rectus, signifies gen. bent or inclined to one side; hence, according to the context, I. *Bent or inclined backwards*; cervix, Suet. Tib. 63. II. *Bent, inclined, or sunk forwards*; caput, i.e. hanging down, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 92. Pers. 3, 40. III. *Bent, or inclined to one side*; caput, Cic. N.D. 2, 82, who there gives this as a translation of λαγόν ζάγην in Arat. Cf. Colum. 7, 10, 1. Also, in Greek, λαγόν is opposed to ἰθός.

OB-STĒPUS, and OB-STĒTUS, a. um. See OBSISTO.

OB-STO, ūi, ātum, āre. I. *To stand at, against, or near any thing*; dominę, Stat.: obvium, to stand in the way of, Plaut.: hence, II. Fig. *To stand against or in the way, withstand, oppose, thwart, hinder*; alicui, Cic.: consiliis alicuius, Nep.: bonis communibus, Virg.: also without a dative, Cic.: also with quin; Ter.: quo minus; Cic.: ne; Nep. Respecting the difference of ne, quin, and quo minus after obstare, see Herzog ad Sal. Cat. 51, 37: the most usual construction is with quo minus. III. *To be hateful to, to be contrary or opposed to*; deę, quibus obstatit ilium, Virg. N.B. Obstaturus, a. um, Quint.

OB-STĒTĀGŪLUM, i. n. (obsterno) *That by which any thing is fastened*; as, the latchet of a shoe; crepidarum, Plin.

OB-STĒRANGĒLO, āre, i. q. Strangulo; Prudent.

OB-STĒRĒPTĀCTŪLUM, i. n. (obstrepo) *A clamour against any thing*; Tert.

OB-STĒRĒPĒRS, a. um, (obstrepo) *Chirping*; as, of grasshoppers, Apul.

OB-STĒRĒPITO, āre. Freq. of obstrepo; Claud.

OB-STĒRO, ūi, itum, 3. *To make a noise at or against any thing, to sound at or against any thing, accompany with sound, interrupt by noise, prevent from being heard while speaking, &c.*; pluvia obstreptit, Liv.: avis, Sen., sings the while: also with a dative; arbor obstreptit aquis, Propert., murmurs to: matutinis obstreptit altibus, id., strove with the cocks in crying: also seq. accus.: hence, passive; res obstrepti clamore videntur, Cic., to be interrupted or drowned by shouts: locus obstreperetur aquis, Ov., would resound with: hence, *to disturb or annoy by speaking*; sibi, Cic.: or, by letters; alicui literis, id., to trouble one: hence gen., *to annoy, interrupt, molest, hinder*; Plin.: it is also used by Sallust, Livy, and Pliny (Ep.), of an interruption offered to any one whilst speaking, by any noise expressive of disapprobation.

OB-STRICTUS, a. um. See OBSTRIGO.

OB-STRICTILLATOR, ōris, m. (obstrigillo) *One who hinders, opposes, or blames*; Varr.

OB-STRICTILLO, or OBSTRINGILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (obstringo) *To hinder, oppose, stand in the way*; Varr.

OB-STRINGO, ūxi, itum, 3. I. *To bind, bind to, tie about or fast*; follem ob gulam, Plaut.: also, *to bind, bind up, close up by binding*; collem laqueo, Plaut.: ventos, Hor.: alii viminibus obstringunt, Colum.: hence, *to adorn with any thing*; vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor.

II. Fig. *To bind, fetter*; aliquem legibus, Cic.: iurejurando, Cęs.: federe, Cic.: beneficio obstrictus, id.: aliquem ęre alieno, Brut. In Cic. Ep., to bring into debt; hence, I. *To bind, oblige, put under obligation*; officis, Cic. 2. *To bind, confirm, make sure of*; fidem suam alteri, Plin. Ep., to promise, pledge one's word. 3. *To make guilty of a thing*; aliquem scelere, Cęs., to draw into, to render guilty of; se scelere, Cic., to commit, be guilty of; se paricidio, to commit, Cic.: nulla mendacii religione obstrictus, Cęs., that has not rendered himself guilty of falsehood which may raise any scruples of conscience: aliquem conscientia, Tac., to cause any one to participate in, make him privy to, and so, to fetter him by this knowledge.

OB-STRUCTIO, ōnis, f. (obstruo) *A building before or in the way of, a stopping up by building, a blocking up, hindering*; hęc obstructio non diuturna est, Cic.

OB-STRUCTUS, a. um. See OBSTRUO.

OB-STRŪDO, ūi, sum, 4re. (obs, for ob, and trudo) I. *To stuff into, e.g. into one's self, i.e. to gormandise, swallow greedily*; Plaut.: hence, *to hide, conceal*; Sen.

II. *To shut, stop, stop up*; Prudent.

OB-STRUO, ūi, ctum, 4re. I. *To build against, build*

before; novum murum pro diruto, Liv.: frontem (munitionem) auxillis, id. i. luminibus alijucis, Cic., to obstruct the light; and fig.; Catonis luminibus obstruxit hæc oratio, Cic., i. e. is a hindrance to. II. *To stop up, barricade, block up, render impassable*; iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic.: portas, Cæs.: valvas, Nep.: aures, Virg.: Sen.: hence gen., to close or stop up, *choke up, obstruct*; aditus, Cic.: flumina, Cæs.: fonder, Vitr.: perfligia, Cic.: hence, to be in the way, to hinder; Cic. in Arat.

OBSTRŪSUS, a, um. See OBSTRUDU.
OBSTŪPĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. Pass., *Obstupefio, actus sum, &c. (obstupeo and facio) To astound, astonish, amaze, stupefy, render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb*; Ter.: Liv.: *Obstupefactus*, a, um, *Astounded, without feeling, &c.*; Cic.

OBSTŪPĒFIO. See OBSTUPEFACIO.
OBSTŪPESCO, pui, ēre. I. *To become senseless or void of feeling, to have no power over one's reason, to become astonished or amazed*; Varr. II. *To be astonished at, to wonder greatly*; Cic.

OB-STŪPIDUS, a, um. *Amazed, confounded, beside one's self, senseless, stupidified*; Plaut

OB-SUFFLO, āre. i. q. Insufflo; Quint. Decl.
OB-SUM, fui, esse. *To be opposed or injurious to, to hurt, hinder, obstruct*; alicui, Cic.

OB-SUO, ui, ātum, ēre. I. *To sew on*; caput, Ov. II. *To sew up, sew together*; hence, to stop or close up; nares, Virg.: obsuta lectica, Suet., the curtains of which are sewed together all around.

OB-SURDESCO, dui, ēre. *To become deaf*; Cic.: fig., i. e. to turn a deaf ear to any thing, not to give it a hearing; Cic.

OBSTŪTUS, a, um. See OBSTUO.

OBTECTUS, a, um. See OBTEGO.

OB-TĒGO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To cover*; Cic.: obtectus armis, Cæs. II. *Fig. To cover, i. e. to hide, conceal, keep secret*; Cic.: obtegens sui, Tac. III. *To defend, protect*; Tac.

OBTEMĒRANTER, adv. *Willingly, obediently*; Prudent.
OBTEMĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (obtempero) *A complying with, obeying*; legibus, Cic.

OB-TEMPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To gratify, comply with*; alicui, Ter.: neque mihi quicquam obtemperant, id.: hence, II. *To comply with, conform to, obey*; alicui, Cic.: voluntati alicujus, id.

OB-TENDO, di, tum, ēre. I. *To draw, stretch or place before*; nebulam pro viro, Virg.: sudarium ante faciem, Suet.: fig.; curis luxum obtendebat, Tac., forgot the cares and business of government in luxury; hence, obtendi, to be put before, also, to lie or to be before any thing; omnibus (animalibus) membrana obtenditur, Plin.: Britannia Germaniæ obtenditur, Tac., lies opposite to: obtenta nocte, Virg. Geor. I, 248, i. e. in the darkness of night. II. *To urge as an excuse, to use as a pretext*; aliquid, Tac.: rationem turpitudinis, Plin. Ep. III. *To cover*; diem nube, Tac.: hence, to cover, hide, conceal; quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic.

OB-TĒNEBRO, āre. *To darken*; Fulgent.
OB-TENTIO, ōnis. f. (obtendo) *A placing of one thing before another, a covering, veiling*: hence fig., darkness, obscurity, fabulous dress; Arnob.

OB-TENTO, āre. (obtineo) *To support, keep upright*; Cic.

OB-TENTUS, a, um, part. I. Of obtendo. II. Of obtineo.

OB-TENTUS, us. m. (obtendo) I. *A placing, drawing, or putting one thing before another*; frondis, Virg.: nubium, Plin. II. *A cover, veil*; Lact. III. *A pretext, pretence, appearance*; Tac. IV. *A hindrance*; Nazar.

OB-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, ēre. I. *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces*; Varr.: Cic.: Liv.: fig., i. e. to destroy, mar, spoil, ruin; calumniam, Cic.: jura populi, Liv.: aliquid verbis, id., to lower; laudem, Cic. II. *To rub*; Apul. N. B. Obtrisset, for obtrivisset, Liv.

OB-TĒSTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (obtestor) I. *An engaging or obliging to any thing by calling upon the name of God*; obtestatio et consecratio legis, Cic.: tibicinis, id.: obtestationem componere, Liv., to draw up a form of oath. II. *A conjuration, obtestation, imploring*; Cic.

OB-TĒSTOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To call as witness to any thing, to protest or assert by any person or thing*; deos, Suet.: deum hominumque fidem, Liv. II. *To conjure by calling God to witness, to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore*; per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic.: deos imploret obtestor, ut, &c., id.: oro obtestorque vos, id.: also, with a double accusative: eadem contubernalem obtestatus, Hirt.: multa obtestatus Pomptinum, Sall. N. B. Obtestatus, a, um, passivē, Ammian.

OB-TEXO, xui, xtum. 3. I. *To ucanne to or over any thing*; Plin. II. *To cover*; celum umbra obtexitur, Virg.

OB-TICENTIA, æ. f. (obtico) *A pause made in the middle of a sentence for the sake of effect*; Quint.: i. q. Aposiopesis.

OB-TICEO, ui. 2. (ob and tacco) *To be silent*; Ter.
OB-TIGO, ēre. 3. For obtego; Plaut.

OB-TINEO, inui, entum. 2. (ob and teneo) I. Trans. 1. *To maintain, defend, hold*; regnum, Cæs.: pontem, Liv.: domum suam, Cic.: hence, ¹ *To maintain, assert (an opinion or argument)*; aliquid, Cic. ² *To maintain, preserve, keep, retain*; res gestas, Cic.: vitam, id.: provinciam, Liv.: silentium, id. ³ *To have, possess*; locum proverbii, Cic.: numerum deorum, id., to belong to the number of: lex obtinetur, there is, Cic. ⁴ *To hold, be possessed of, occupy*; noctem caligo obtinuit, Liv.: provinciam cum imperio, Cic., i. e. to be governor there. 2. *To maintain, prove, show, demonstrate*; Cic.: hence, ¹ *To consider, esteem, account*; Apul. ² *To obtain, get, acquire*; hereditatem, Cic.: jus suum, id.: injuriam, Liv., what was unjustly taken. ³ *To bring about, succeed in, accomplish, carry, come off victorious*; obtinuit, ut, &c., Liv.: res facile obtinebat, Cic., was carried, passed; obtinuit, ne, &c., Suet. 3. *To hold*; obtine aures (meas), Plaut. II. Intrans. *To maintain one's self, obtain, be preserved, last, continue*; obtinuit consuetudo, Pand.: fama, Liv.: also, to prevail, have the preference; sententia plurimum obtinet, Pand.: also, to pass, to be considered as; pro vero, Sall.

OB-TINGO, tigi. 3. (ob and tango) I. Trans. *To touch, strike*; mustulentis æstus nares obtigit, Plaut. fragm.

II. Intrans. I. *To happen, befall, fall to one's share or lot*; quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic.: te mihi quæstorem obtigisse, id.: si quid mihi obtigerit, id., for, if I should die. 2. *To happen, come to pass, turn out*; istuc tibi ex sententia obtigisse lator, Ter., that it has happened according to your wish.

OB-TINNIO, ire. 4. i. q. Tinnio; Apul.

OB-TORPESCO, pui. 3. I. *To be benumbed, become numb or stiff, become senseless, lose feeling*, I. Of the body; manus præ metu obtorpuerunt, Liv. II. Of the mind; subactis miseris obtorpu, Cic. ex Eurip.: pavore ita obtorpuvit, Liv.: animi obtorpuerant, id.

OB-TORQUEO, si, tum. 2. I. *To turn, or to turn towards*; proram in undas, Stat.: hence, Obtortus, a, um, *Turned, bent, crooked*; circulus obtorti auri, Virg., a gold chain. II. *To turn round*; collum, or gulam, to seize roughly by the neck or throat, Angl., to collar; hence, obtorto collo ad prætorum trahi, Plaut.: obtorta gula in vincula abripi, Cic., with force.

OB-TORTUS, a, um. See OBTORQUEO.

OB-TRĀHO, xi, ctum. 3. *To turn towards*; Tert.; si lectio certa.

OB-TRECTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (obrecto) *An envious detracting, a disparaging, envy, jealousy*; Cic.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: also seq. genit.; I. Activē; malevolorum, Cic. 2. Objectivē; laudis, Cæs.

OB-TRECTĀTOR, ōris. m. (obrecto) *One who out of ill-will speaks contemptuously of the actions or character of others, a detractor, disparager, calumniator, traducer*; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. beneficii, id.: seq. dat.; Justin.

OB-TRECTĀTUS, us. m. (obrecto) i. q. Obtractatio; Gell.

OB-TRECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ob and tracto) *To speak contemptuously of any person, or of the actions and character of any person, in order to exalt one's self; to disparage or underrate any person or thing, to be opposed to any one through envy, to injure or thwart maliciously*; alicui, Cic.: gloria alicujus, Liv.: legi alicujus, Cic.: inter se, Nep.: also seq. accus.; e. g. laudes, Liv. Also without a dative; ne aut obstare aut obtractare videretur, Suet. Tib. 10; see Bremi in loco.

OB-TREĀTIO, ōnis. f. (obtero) *A breaking, bruising*; cordis, Augustin., contrition.

OB-TRĪTUS, a, um. See OBTERO.

OB-TRŪSUS, us. m. (obtero) *A bruising, crushing*; Plin.

OB-TRŪDO, si, sum. 3. I. *To push into or to a place*; Apul.: hence, to swallow; Plaut. II. *To carry away, remove*; monumenta, Cic. Verr. 4, 36; where some read obstruxit. III. *To press or force upon*; alicui virginem, Ter. IV. *Palpum alicui, Plaut., perhaps, to deceive by means of caresses, to cajole.*

OB-TRUNCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (obtrunco) *A cutting away, prœning*; vitis, Colum.

OB-TRUNCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To cut or lop off, to prune*; vitem, Colum. II. *To cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill*; puerum, Cic.: regem, Liv.: hostes, Sall. **OB-TUBO**, utrum, utrum, ōnis sum, ēri. I. *To look towards, look at*; ad aliquid, Plaut.: aliquid, id. II. *To see, behold*; Plaut.

OB-TŪTUS, us. See OBUTUTUS.

OB-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum and tunsam, ēre. I. *To strike or beat, or, to beat upon any thing*; os alicui, Plaut.

II. *To blunt, render blunt*; gladios, Claud.: fig., i. e. to weaken, deprive of strength; aciem oculorum, Plin.: aures alicujus, Cic., to deafen the ears, say any thing too frequently or too long to any one: thus also, aliquid, to stun with importunity, to be troublesome to, to tease, molest; Ter.: obtundis, sc. me, i. e., I cannot hear any more, &c.: te epistolis non obtunderem, id.: again, vocem, id., to deaden, i. e. to weaken: mentem, id.:

ægritudinem, id. Part. Obtusus, and sometimes, particularly with the poets, Obtusus, a, um; e. g. obtusio Plaut.— See also OBTUSUS.

OBTUNSIO, ðnis. f. (obtundo) *A beating upon any thing; Lamprid.*

OBTUNSUS, a, um. i. q. Obtusus.

OB-TUOR, i. i. q. Obtuo; Acc.

OBTURÁCULUM, i. n. (obturo) *A stopper, stopple; Marc. Emp.*

OBTURÁMENTUM, i. n. (obturo) *A stopper, stopple; Plin.*

OBTURBÁTOR, ðris. m. (obturbio) *A disturber, troubler; Ascon.*

OB-TURBO, ávi, átum, áre. I. Trans. 1. *To trouble, make troubled; aquam, Plin.: fig., to trouble, i. e. to throw into disorder or confusion, disorder; hostes, Tac. 2. To disturb, interrupt; solitudinem alicujus, Cic. 3. To perplex, throw into confusion; lectorem, Suet. 11. Intrans. To raise a clamour, or, to raise a clamour against any thing; obturbabant patres, Tac.: obturbatur, Plin. Ep.*

OB-TURGESCO, ursi, ére. *To swell, swell up, begin to swell or protuberate; Lucr.*

OBTŪRO, ávi, átum, áre. (ob, and probably *ŷee*, Janua.) *To stop up, close; foramina, Plin.: dolia operculis, Vitruv.: aures, Hor.: partes corporis obstructas et obturatas, Cic.: hence, anorem edendi, Lucr., i. e. to assuage.*

OBTŪSE, adv. *Bluntly, dullly; videre, Solin.*

OBTŪSUS, ðnis. f. (obtundo) *Bluntness; sensuum, Tert. ObtŪsus, a, um. I. Part. of obtundo; see OBTUNDO.*

II. Adj. *Blunt, dull, obtuse; falx, Colum.: angulus, Vitruv.: and fig., blunt, i. e. weakened, weak, dull, not lively; vires, Lucr.: vigor animi, Liv.: vox, Quint., i. e. hoarse, not clear: thus also, fauces, id.: aures, Auct. ad Her., i. e. deaf, dull of hearing: stomachus, Plin. Ep.: acies animi obtusior, Cic.: homo, id., not quick-sighted, dull: obtusior jurisdictio, Tac.*

OBTŪTUS, us. m. (obtuoer) *A looking at any thing, a looking towards. I. Seq. genit., activé; oculorum, Cic.: also, without a genitive; obtutum re figere, id.*

II. Seq. genit., objectivé; *A contemplating, considering; malorum, Ov. N.B. We find also obtuitus, for obtutus.*

OBUMBRÁTIÓ, ðnis. f. (obumbro) *An obscuring, shading, darkening; Arnob.*

OBUMBRÁTRIX, icis. f. (obumbro) *She that shades or darkens; Tert.*

OB-UMBRO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To shade, overshadow; lumum, Ov.: also seq. dat.; e. g. sibi, Plin. 11. To obscure, darken; æthera telis, Virg.: nubes solem umbrant, Plin.: nomen, Tac. 111. To cover; obumbrata germina, Pallad.: hence fig., to cover, conceal, disguise, hide; crimen, Ov. 1V. To protect, defend; reginæ nomen obumbrat (eum), Virg.*

OB-UNCTUS, a, um. *Bent inwards; Cæl. Aur.*

OBUNCUS, a, um. *See OBUNGO.*

OBUNCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of obuncus) *Somewhat bent inwards; Titinn.*

OB-UNCUS, a, um. *Bent inwards, bent in the form of a hook; rostrum, Virg.*

OBUNDÁTIÓ, ðnis. f. (obundo) *An overflowing, inundation; fluminis, Flor.*

OB-UNGO, nxi, nctum, ére. i. q. Ungo; hence, obunctus, a, um, Apul.

OB-URO, ussi, ustum, ére. *To burn, singe, scorch; obustus torris, Virg.: sudibus obustus, id., hardened by the fire; gleba obstuga gælo, Ov.*

OB-VÁGIO, ire. i. q. Vagio; Plaut.

OB-VALLÓ, ávi, átum, áre. *To surround with a wall, to fortify, barricade; fig.; locus obvallatus, Cic.*

OB-VÁRO, áre. *To be opposed to, to hinder; consiliis, Enn.*

OBVENIENTIA, æ. f. (obvenio) *Chance, accident; hence, OB-VENIO, vñi, ventum, ire. I. To meet; 2. To meet, fig., i. e. to happen, occur, befall; occasio obvenit, Plaut., offered: vitium obvenit consuli (at the auspices), Cic. 2. To fall to one's lot, come to any one, fall to one; hereditas alicui obvenit, Cic., i. e. he receives it: fundus mihi hereditate obvenit, Varr.: ei servo provincia obvenit, Cic., came to his lot, he received this province. 11. To come to any thing; pugna, Liv.: to come to a battle.*

OBVENTICIUS OR-TIUS, a, um. (obvenio) *Adventitious, accidental; Tert.*

OBVENTIO, ðnis. f. (obvenio) *That which comes to a person's lot, revenue, income, profit; Pand.*

OBVENTITIUS, a, um. *See OBVENTICIUS.*

OBVENTUS, us. m. (obvenio) *A meeting, an arrival; Tert.*

OB-VERBĒRO, áre. i. q. Verbero; Apul.

OBVERSOR, átus sum, ári. 1. *To move to and fro before any thing, go about, show one's self or appear before, be before; vestibulo, in the entry or porch, Liv.: limini, Plin. Ep.: obversans in urbe inter cæsus, Liv.: especially of the eyes, ears, and mind, when we may also render it, to appear, float, or hover before one, be present to, &c.: ante oculos, Cic.: animis, oculis, Liv.: obver-*

santur animo honesta species, Cic. 11. *To oppose, withstand, resist; Tert.*

OBVERSUS, a, um. *See OBVERTO.*

OB-VERTO, ti, sum. 3. I. *To turn towards or against any thing, to bend, turn; arcus in aliquem, Ov.: fenestras in aquilonem, Plin.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordines ad clamorem, Liv.: thus also, obverti, to be turned to, to turn to; in hostem, Liv. capita sunt obversa soli, Colum.: obversus ad matrem, Tac.: bona vestra introrsus obversa sunt, Sen. Prov. 6; hence, obverti, 1. To oppose, resist, withstand; profligatis obversis, Tac. 2. Fig. To turn one's self, to be inclined or addicted to any thing; ad cadem obversus, Tac., i. e. busied in or intent upon: obversis militum studiis, id., being inclined to him.*

11. *To turn away, to turn in another direction; Virg. Æn. 3. 549.*

OB-VIAM, adv. Prop. *In the way; obistere alicui obviam, Plaut., to come in one's way; hence, to meet (sc. in the street or in walking); obviam alicui ire, or prode, or procedere, Cic.; or, proficisci, Cæs.; or, se ferre, Cic.; or, se ferre, Ter.; or, occurrere, Liv., to go to meet, to meet: thus also, obviam dari, Ter.: or, se dare alicui, Liv.: thus also, obviam effundi, Liv., to pour out, to meet or come in great numbers, to meet: venire, Cic., to come towards, to meet: mittere, to send to meet, id.: obviam alicui fieri, id.; or, esse, Plaut., to meet: hence, obviam esse, fig., i. e. to be at hand, Plaut.: also, to meet, befall; id.: obviam ire periculis, Sall., to expose one's self to dangers, not to avoid them: especially, ire obviam, to meet, go against, resist, oppose: hostibus, Sall.: iræ, Liv.: cupiditati hominum, Cic.: hence, to cure, obviate, remedy; timori, Tac.: infecunditati terræ, Tac.*

OB-VIGÍLO, ávi, átum, áre. *To be watchful or vigilant; obvigilato est opus, Plaut., there is need of watchfulness, I must be vigilant.*

OB-VIO, áre. I. *To meet; alicui, Veget. 11. To resist, withstand, oppose; Macrobr. 111. To hinder, prevent; Pallad.*

OBVIUS, a, um. (ob and via) I. *Meeting, to meet, going or coming against; against; esse alicui, Cic.; or, fieri, Liv., to meet: se dare alicui obvium, Liv., to meet: literas obvias alicui mittere, Cic., to meet: literæ mihi volant obvias, id., fly to meet me: cui mater se tulit obvias, Virg.: cui obvias Camilla occurrit, Liv., in obvio classi essent, for obvii, Liv.: hence, I. Of things, Being or lying in the way, that which one meets or falls in with; montes, qui obvii erant itineri, Nep. 2. Lying in the way, i. e. exposed; furis ventorum, Virg.: vulneri et ferro, Senec., vulnerable. 11. Easy of attainment, ready at hand, offering itself; opes, Tac.: virtutum obvium et laboratorum habere, Quint., unsought and without exertion. 111. Courtous, affable, obliging; homo, Plin. Ep. 1V. Bare, uncovered; Apul.*

OB-VOLĪTO, áre. *To fly, run, or flirt about, of persons; Porc. Latro.*

OB-VOLŪTATUS, a, um. *Entangled; Veget.*

OBVOLŪTIÓ, ðnis. f. (obvolvo) *A covering, veil; Macrobr.*

OBVOLŪTUS, a, um. *See OBVOLVO.*

OB-VOLVO, vi, átum. 3. *To wrap or muffle up, cover, veil; caput, Cic.: os folliculo, id.: fig.; fax obvoluta sanguine, Pacuv. ap. Cic.: vitium verbis decoris, Hor., to cover, cloke.*

OBCECÁTIÓ, ðnis. f. (obcæco) *A covering; Non. OBCECO, OR-OB-CÆCO, ávi, átum, áre. To blind, make blind; hence, 1. As it were to render blind, i. e. to cause one not to see for a time; hostem pulvere, Liv.*

11. *To render dark or obscure, to darken, obscure; diem, Liv.: fig. to render dark or obscure, i. e. not easy to be understood; orationem, Cic. 111. As it were to blind, i. e. to deceive, dazzle; animos, Liv.: consilia, Cic.: obcæcat cupiditate, Liv.: also, to render dull, stupid, or unfeeling; artus, Virg. 1V. To cover, and so, to render invisible; semen, Cic.*

OBCEDES, OR-OB-CÆDES, is. f. for cædes, Plaut.

OB-CÆLESÇO, OR-OB-CÆLESÇO, lui. 3. *To grow warm round about; Cels.*

OB-CALLÁTUS, OR-OB-CALLÁTUS, a, um. (ob and callus) *Callous, unfeeling; Sen.*

OB-CALLESCO, OR-OB-CALLESCO, lui, ére. (ob and calleo) 1. *To get a thick skin, grow or become callous; Plaut.: Ov. 11. Fig. To grow callous, i. e. to become unfeeling or insensible; Cic.*

OB-CANO, OR-OB-CANO, ui, ére. *To sound a wind instrument of music; Sall.*

OB-CANTO, OR-OB-CANTO, áre. *To charm; Apul.*

OB-CASIO, ðnis. f. (from occasum, supine of occido) Prop. *A happening, hap, chance; hence, 1. An occasion, fit opportunity or season for doing any thing, &c., any circumstance or assistance in favour of the undertaking of a thing, occasio; occasionem nancisci, Cic.: omittere, or amittere, id.; or, prætermittere, Cæs.; or, dimittere, Nep., to lose, let slip; arripere, to seize, take, or embrace, Liv.: captare, Cic., to seek, to try to get; occasio offertur, offers, presents itself, id.: occasione dare, Nep.; or, præbere, Suet.: occasione data, Cic., an*

opportunity being afforded: occasione capta, Auct. B. Afr., having availed themselves of a proper opportunity: habere, Plaut. in Cic. Ep.: Liv.: non deesse occasioni, Cæs., to make use of, not to let slip: per occasionem, at a favourable opportunity, Sall.: Liv.: but this is not quite the same as occasione data, which denotes that an opportunity was unexpectedly given by the fault or oversight of the enemy; while per occasionem alludes to an opportunity for which one has waited or watched; see Held ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 35: thus also, per omnem occasionem, Suet.: thus also, ex occasione, id., as circumstances made it expedient: ad occasionem auræ evehit, id., i. e. with a favourable wind: si fuerit occasio, Cic.: ex incommodo alieno suam occasionem petere, Liv.: to seek to turn the misfortunes of others to one's own advantage.

II. *An opportunity of having any thing, i. e. a facility; solitudinis, Tac.* III. *Means or opportunity of having, i. e. a supply, stock, plenty; lapidum, Plin.*

IV. *A suitable or proper manner of extricating one's self from a difficulty, a good excuse; Quint.*

OCCASIUNCULA, æ. f. Dimin. of occasio; Plaut.

OCCASUS, a, um. See OCCIDIO.

OCCASUS, us, m. (occido) I. *The going down or setting of the sun, stars, &c.; solis, Cæs.: Maie, Virg.:* hence especially, *the going down or setting of the sun, sunset, i. e. 1. The time of sunset, evening; Tac. 2. The quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets, the west; Cæs.* II. *A going down, destruction, downfall, ruin, end; reip., Cic.: occasus noster, Cic. Pis. II, i. e. my exile: hence, 1. Death; Cic.: Nep. 2. Odii, Quint. Decl. III. i. q. Occasio; Eun.*

OCCATIO, ðnis, f. (occo) *A harrowing; Cic.*

OCCATOR, ðris, m. (occo) *One that harrows; Colum.: fig.; scelerum, Plaut.*

OCCATORIUS, a, um. (ocator) *Of or belonging to harrowing or to those who harrow; Colum.*

OCCEDO, essi, essum, ère. (ob and cedo) *To go, or, to go towards; alicui obviam, Plaut.*

OCCENSUS, or OB-CENSUS, a, um. i. q. Accensus; Enn. OCCENTO, avi, àtum, àre. (ob and canto) I. *Intrans. To sing at or near any thing, or, to raise a cry; ostium, at the door, Plaut. II. Trans. To sing; Plaut.*

OCCENTUS, us, m. (occino) *A singing, chirping; Plin. OCCEPSO. See OCCIPIO.*

OCCOPTO, àre. Freq. of occipio; Plaut.

OCCHI, ðrum, m. According to Onesicritus ap. Plin. 12, 18, *A kind of trees in Hyrcania, resembling the fig tree, from which a kind of honey distilled early in the morning; probably, Hedysarum Alhagi, L.*

OCCIDANEUS, a, um. i. q. Occidentalis; Innoc.

OCCIDENS, tis. I. Part. of occido; see OCCIDIO. II. Subst., gen. masc. (se. sol), *The west; Cic.: hibernus, Vitr., the place of sunset in the winter.*

OCCIDENTALIS, e. (occidens) *Western; ventus, the west wind; Gell.*

OCCIDIO, ðnis, f. (occido) *A massacre or slaughter of a whole multitude or army, a complete extermination, total overthrow; nec ad occidionem gens (apum) interimenda est, Colum., i. e. entirely, totally, root and branch: occidione occidere, to destroy utterly; equitatum, Cic.*

OCCIDIUM, i. n. i. q. Occidido; Prudent.

OCCIDIO, di, sum, ère. (ob and cedo) I. *To strike to the ground, throw down; alicquem pugnis, Ter. II. To ruin, render unfortunate; Ter. III. To kill, slay, cut down, cut up; Cic.: hence, to tease, torment, plague, pester; legendo, rogando, Hor.*

OCCIDIO, idi, àsum, ère. (ob and cedo) I. *To fall, fall down; alicui supinus occiderit, Liv. II. To fall, die, perish; in bello, Cic.: ornatus mundi occidat, id.: ne sacrorum memoria occideret, id.: oculorum lumen occidit, Lucr.: vita occidens, Cic. III. To perish, be destroyed, lost, ruined; sin plane occidimus, Cic.: spes occidit, Hor.: beneficia vestra occasura esse, Cic.: hence, occidi, I am ruined, utterly undone; Ter. IV. To go down, set, of the sun, stars, &c.; sol occidit, Liv.: Capra, Colum.: hence, sol occidens, Liv., sunset, the evening: for this we find also, sol occasus, Plaut.: Gell.*

OCCIDUALIS, e. (occidius) *Western; Symm.*

OCCIDUUS, a, nm. (occido) I. *Setting, going down; sole occiduo, Gell., at sunset: sol occidius significat also, the west, Ov.: thus also, dies, id., the west: hence, 1. Fig. Senecta, Ov., i. e. near death. 2. Western; aquæ, Ov., the western ocean: occidua arena, Calp., i. e. the sand of a river in the west (the Batis). II. Frail, transient; Paul. Nol.*

OCCULO, àre. *To beat to pieces; alicui os, Plaut. Amun 1, 1, 28; si lectio certa.*

OCCULO, imul, entum. 3. (ob and cano) *To sing or chirp inauspiciously; avis occulut, Liv.*

OCCUPIO, ðpi, eptum. 3. (ob and capio) I. *Intrans. To have a beginning, commence, begin; juvenas occipit, Lucr.: dolores occipiunt, Ter. II. Trans. 1. To commence, begin; quæstum, Ter.: also seq. infin. i. e. g. regnare occupat, Liv.: hence, to commence, enter upon; magistratum, Liv. N.B. ¹ Passivè; e. g. quod occupatum est, Plaut.: also seq. infin. pass.; e. g. fabula occupata est agi, Ter. ² Occepso, is, it, for occipio,*

&c., Plaut. ³ In the perfect we find it also with æ; e. g. occipit, Tac.: occiperit, Plaut. 2. *To begin, undertake; Ter.*

OCCIPITIUM, i. n. (occipit) *The hinder part of the head, the poll; Plaut.: Varr.*

OCCIPUT, itis, n. (ob and caput) i. q. Occipitium; Pers. OCCISO, ðnis, f. (occido) I. *A killing, murder; Cic. II. For Occidio, A complete destruction, total overthrow, carnage; occasione occidere copias, Cic., completely, so that very few men or none could escape.*

OCCISOR, ðris, m. (occido) *A slayer, murderer; Plaut. OCCISORIUS, a, um. (occisor) e. g. animalia, Tert., that can be slaughtered or killed.*

OCCISUS, a, um. See OCCIDIO.

OCCLAMITO, àre. (ob and clamito) *To cry out; Plaut. OCCLAUDO, or OB-CLAUDO, ère. 3. i. q. Occludo; Cod. Theod.*

OCCLUDO, si, sum. 3. (ob and claudo) *To shut or close up, i. e. 1. To shut, close; tabernas, Cic. II. To lock in, shut in; alicquem apud se, Plaut.: hence fig., to shut up, i. e. to restrain, stop; libidinem, Ter.: aures, to give no hearing, to shut one's ears, Apul. N.B. Occludi, for occcludi, Plaut.*

OCCLUSUS, a, um. I. Part. of occludo; see OCCLUDO. II. Adj. *Shut, closed; ostium occlusissimum, Plaut.*

OCCO, avi, àtum, àre. *To harrow; segetem, Hor.: agrum, Colum.: also, of vineyards, i. e. to make the newly dug earth small and even; Varr.: Pallad.*

OCCENNO, or OB-CENNO, àre. i. q. Cæno; Plaut. OCCEPI. See OCCIPIO.

OCCUBITUS, us, m. (occumbo) *Death; Hieron. OCCUBO, ui, ium, àre. (ob and cubo) To lie in a place, rest, repose, of buried corpses; tumulo, in a grave, Virg. OCCULCO, avi, àtum, àre. (ob and calco) To tread down; Varr.*

OCCULO, ului, ultum. 3. *To hide, conceal, cover; vulneta, Cic.: alicquem, Liv.: fortunam suam, Nep., to keep secret or private: femina occultulur parietibus, Cic., conceal themselves: virgulta multa terra, Virg. N.B. Occulatur, for occultatur, Val. Fl.—See also OCCULTUS.*

OCCULTATIO, ðnis, f. (occulto) *A hiding, concealing; Cic.: stellarum, Plin.*

OCCULTATOR, ðris, m. (occulto) *One who hides or conceals; Cic.*

OCCULTE, adv. *Secretly, privately; Cic.: ferre, Ter., to conceal, make a secret of: decrescere, Lucr., gradually, imperceptibly: occultius, Cic.: occultissime, Cæs.—Synon. Occulte, in a hidden or secret manner, so that no one can see it; clam, secretly, without the knowledge of any one.*

OCCULTIM, adv. i. q. Occulte; Solin.

OCCULTO, avi, àtum, àre. (freq. of oculo) *To hide, conceal, disguise; alicquid, Cic.: se, id.: fugam, Cæs.: stellæ occultantur, hide themselves, Cic.*

OCCULTO, adv. *Secretly. See OCCULTO.*

OCCULTUS, a, um. adj. (occulo) *Hidden, secret, concealed; res, Cic.: malum, id.: alicquid habere occultum, to keep secret, to conceal, Sall.: res occultissimæ, Cic.: occultior cupiditas, id.: homo, id., a reserved or close person, that will not let his mind be known: in Cicero usually, as obscurus, connected with astutus: also with a genitive; homo occultus odii, Tac.: consilii, id.: we also find occultus, for occulte; e. g. non occultat ferunt, Tac., express their feelings openly: hence, Occultum, A secret thing, a secret, secrecy; plur., occulta, Cic.: hence, in occulto, Liv.; or, ex occulto, Cic.; or, per occultum, Tac., secretly, in secret.*

OCCUMBO, cûbui, cubitum. 3. (ob and cumbo) *To fall, sink, or, to fall down, sink or fall into; mortem, Cic., or, morte, Liv.; or, morti, Virg.; or, neci, Ov.; or simply, occumbere, Cic., to die: Itullo occumbis, Sil., i. e. a Rullo interficieris: hence, to set, of the heavenly bodies; Justin.*

OCCÛPATIO, ðnis, f. (occupo) I. *A taking possession of a thing or place, a making one's self master of, a seizing, occupying; fori, Cic.: hence, 1. Ante occupatio, a figure of rhetoric, in which a person anticipates objections and refutes them himself; Cic. 2. Occupatio, a figure of rhetoric, in which a person says that he will pass over something, and yet mentions it; Auct. ad Her. II. An occupation, business, employment; Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. rerum, Cæs., i. e. with, &c.*

OCCÛPATORIUS, a, um. (occupo) *That is taken into possession; as, through the abandonment or the expulsion of the original possessor; ager, Sicul. Fl.*

OCCÛPATUS, a, um. I. Part. of occupo; see OCCUPO. II. Adj. *Busy, occupied; homo occupatus, Cic.: occupator, id.: occupatissimus, id.*

OCCÛPATUS, us, m. (occupo) i. q. Occupatio; Claud. Mam.

OCCÛPO, avi, àtum, àre. (ob and capio) Prop. *To lay hold of; hence, 1. To take possession of a thing or place, whether in a peaceable or hostile manner; in which sense it may frequently be rendered, to get, obtain, acquire; to seize, make one's self master of, occupy; Itallam præsidii, Cic.: locum, id.; possessiones, id.: urbem, Liv.: regnum, Cic.: tyrannidem, id.: aditum, Virg., i. e. to*

go in; currum, Ov., to mount: aliquem amplexu, Ov., i. e. to embrace: familiam, Plaut., to get into: hence,

1. *To fill with any thing*; urbem, sc. aedificiis, Liv.: pulum nube, Hor.: aream fundamentis, Liv.: navem frumento, Auct. B. Afric. 2. *To fall upon, invade, attack, seize, take by surprise*; aliquem, Liv.: mors ipsam occupat, Ter., i. e. she dies: sopor occupat artus, Virg.: also in a friendly manner; Hor. 3. *To prevent, forestall, anticipate*; rates, Ov.: ortum solis, Curt., to come before sunrise: hence, *to say or do a thing first, to be beforehand, anticipate*; occupabo adire, Plaut., will be first in going to him: occupant bellum facere, Liv., are first to begin the war: juvenem occupat, Val. Fl., speaks to him first: Numquid vis? occupo, Hor., I am first to accost him, ask him first: scelus, Senec., to commit it first. 4. *To get possession of, in a good sense*; Sextius noster um (Ariobarzani filium) occupavit, Cic., i. e. got possession of him (he was obliged to dwell with Sextius): fig., *to seize, take possession of*; timor occupavit exercitum, Cæs.: animos magnitudine rei, Cic. II. *To occupy, employ, engage*; animum, Fer.: menses primos, Cæll. in Cic. Ep.: occupare pecuniam, to lay out money; in pecore, on cattle. Colum.: fenore, Cic., to lend out on interest: thus also, apud aliquem, id. Cf. Manut. ad Cic. Leg. Manil. 2. III. *To hasten or be quick with any thing*; preces, Sen. N.B. Occupassis, occupassit, for occupaveris, &c., Plaut.—See also OCCUPATUS.

OCCURRO, curri (cicuri), cursum, Ære. (ob and curro) 1. *To meet, go or come to meet, go or come up to*; aliquid, Cæs.: aliquid obvium, Liv.: occurrere aliquid significat also, to go to meet any one by way of respect, Suet. Calig. 4: cf. Breml in loc.: also of things without life, *to meet with, come in the way of*; sillex ferro occurrebat, Liv.: also fig.; misericordia occurrit supplicibus, Cic., i. e. offers itself to: hence, I. Fig. *To meet, i. e. to be situated over against, stand or lie opposite to*; mons occurrit flumini, Plin. 2. *To meet, to endeavour to hinder any thing by anticipating it, i. e. to hinder, prevent, or to seek or endeavour to hinder or prevent, to oppose*; consiliis aliquid, Cic.: satietati aurium, id.: periculo, Plin. Ep., i. e. to avoid: also, *to go against, rush upon, to attack or endeavour to attack an enemy*; Cæs.: Of generals and their armies *to go to endeavour to be beforehand with an enemy*; commodior itinere Pompeianis occurrere cepit, Cæs. It answers to the Gr. ἀντιτάξω. 3. *To meet with words, i. e. to answer, reply, object*; orationi aliquid, Tac.: also, aliquid, Cic. 4. *To cure or endeavour to cure, to relieve, remedy, provide against, avert, counteract*; rei aliquid, Cic.: Nep.: morbo, Pers.: also seq. ne; Val. Max. Cf. Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 1. 33. 5. *To conform to, be governed by, aliquid avaritiæ et sceleris, Cic.: vestra sapientie, id. II. To come towards or to, to come*; signis, Cæs., to the standards; neutri prelio, Liv., to come to, be present at: thus also, comitis, Liv.: me ad tempus occursum, Cic., to come to or appear at (Rome): concilio, or ad concilium, Liv.: also seq. accus.; e.g. urbem, Cic.: hence, *to do, perform, attend to, or apply one's self to any thing*; negotiis, Cic.: nulli rei, Liv.: hence fig., *to come into*; in mentem, Cic., into the thoughts; or, animo, id.: also simply, occurrere, id., to suggest itself, come into one's mind: in this sense it may also be rendered, *to occur, enter, fall into, appear, offer itself, &c.*; pedes ipsi occurrent orationi, Cic.: sæpe occurrent, id., often occur. N.B. The perfect occurri is seldom found.

OCCURSŒCULUM, i. n. (occurso) *That which meets one or appears*; occursacula noctium, Apul., spectres, ghosts. OCCURSATIO, Ænis. f. (occurso) *A going up to or going to meet any one, in order to speak with him, to pay one's respects to him*; Cic.

OCCURSATOR, Æris. m. (occurso) *One who goes up to or goes to meet others, in order to speak with them, to salute them, &c.*; Auson.

OCCURSO, Ænis. f. (occurro) I. i. q. Occursatio; Sulp. Sev. II. *A visit*; Sidon.

OCCURSITO, Ære. (freq. of occurro) *To meet*; Solin. OCCURSO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (freq. of occurro) 1. *To go to meet, to meet*; aliquid, Virg.: Tac.: also of things without life; Plin.: hence, I. *To meet, i. e. to fall upon, rush upon, attack, charge*; Cæs. 2. *To be of advantage, to be useful*; fortunæ, Plin. Paneg. 3. *To resist, withstand, oppose*; Sall. II. *To come to or towards*; portis, Liv.: huc, Plaut.: hence, 1. *To appear, show itself*; numinibus, Plin. Paneg. 2. *Especially, To appear to the mind, i. e. to strike, occur, present itself, or come into one's thoughts*; animo, Plin. Ep.; and without animo, id.: also seq. accus.; e. g. me occursant multa, Plaut.

OCCURSOR, Æris. m. (occurro) *One who occurs*; Augustin.

OCCURSŒRUS, a, um. (occurso); e. g. potio, Apul., i. e. taken before a meal, otherwise called promulsis.

OCCURSUM, us. m. (occurro) *A meeting, falling in with*; Ov.: also of things without life; Ov.: Plin.

OCÆANUS, i. n. (Ὠκεανός) I. *The ocean*: we also find, mare Oceanus, Cæs.: Tac. II. *A bathing-tub*; Lamprid.

OCELLA, Æ. m. (ocellus) *That has little eyes*; Plin.

OCELLATUS, a, um. (ocellus) *Having little eyes*; Iudere

ocellatis, sc. lapillis, Suet., with small stones marked with eyes, like dice.

OCELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of oculus) *A little eye, an eye*; Plaut.: Ov.: hence fig., of any thing valuable; ocellus Italiae, villulas nostras, Cic.: insularum ocellæ, i. e. decus, Catull.: hence, as a term of endearment; ocellæ mi! Plaut., my darling! my angel! also, *the knob on the roots of the reed, called also ocellus*; Plin.

OCYRA, Æ. f. (Ὠκύρα) *Yellow ochre*; Vitr.

OCIMUM, i. n. (Ὠκίμω) Basil (Ocimum Basilicum, L.); Plin. 19, 35: Pers.

OCINUM, or OCIMUM, or OCYMUM, i. n. (Ὠκίμων) *A kind of herb used as fodder*; Varr.: Cato: Proverbially, a sort of clover.

OCIOR, Æris. comp. (Ὠκίων) Superl. Ocissimus, a, um. (Ὠκίστατος) I. *Swifter, more fleet*; oclor, Hor.: Plin.: ocissimum, Plin. II. *More speedy, sooner, earlier*; ocissima pira, id.

OCITER, adv. (Ὠκίως) *Swiftly, quickly, in haste*; Apul.: comp. ocius, *more swiftly or quickly, sooner, earlier*; Cic.: scrius occlus, Hor., sooner or later: also, sooner, i. e. rather; Hor.: also, *swiftly, quickly*; Ter.: Cæs.: superl. ocissime, Sallust.

OCIUM. See OTIUM.

OCLUS, OCISSEME. See OCITER.

OCLUS, for oculus; Prudent.

OCCINISCO, Ære. 3. *To bend down, stoop*; Pompon. ap. Non.

OCREA, Æ. f. *A kind of boot or greave with which the front of the leg was covered*; as, in battle, in the chase, &c.; Liv.

OCREĀTUS, a, um. (ocrea) *Having on a greave or boot, greaved, booted*; Hor.

OCTĀCHORDOS, or OCTOCHORDOS, on. (ὀκτώ and χορδή) *Having eight strings*; Vitr.

OCTAGŒNUS, or OCTOGŒNOS, on. (ὀκτώ and γωνία) *Octagonal, octangular*; Vitr.

OCTANGŒLUS, a, um. (octo and angulus) *Octangular*; Apul.

OCTANS, tis. m. *An instrument for measuring, an octant, half a quadrant*; Vitr.

OCTĀPHŒRUS. See OCTOPHORUS.

OCTASTŒLOS, on. (ὀκτάστυλος) *Octastyle, having eight columns*; Vitr.

OCTĀVĀNUS, a, um. (octavus) *Of the eighth legion*; Mela.

OCTĀVĀNIUM, i. n. (octavus) *A tax or tribute of the eighth part*; Cod. Just.

OCTĀVUS, a, um. (octo) *The eighth*; pars, Cic.; also simply, octava, sc. pars, Auct. B. Afric.: hora, and simply, octava, sc. hora, Juv.: octava, sc. pars, a tribute of an eighth part, Cod. Just.: Octavum, adv., *For the eighth time*; Liv.

OCTĀVUS-DĒCIMUS, a, um. *The eighteenth*; Vitr.

OCTENNIS, e. (octo and annus) *Eight years old*; Ammian.

OCTIES, adv. *Eight times*; Cic.

OCTIGĒSIMUS, for octingentesimus; Prisc.

OCTINGĒNARIUS, a, um. (octingeni) *Consisting of eight hundred*; Varr.

OCTINGĒNI, and OCTINGENTĒNI, Æ. a. *Eight hundred*, distrib.; Prisc.

OCTINGĒTESĒMUS, a, um. (octingenti) *The eight hundredth*; Cic.

OCTINGENTI, Æ. a. (octo and centum) *Eight hundred*; Cic.

OCTINGENTES. adv. *Eight hundred times*; Ascon.

OCTĒPES, Ædis. (octo and pes) *Having eight feet*; Propert.

OCTO (ὀκτώ) *Eight*; Cæs.: decem et octo, Hirt.: octo et viginti, Gell.

OCTŒBER, bris, bre. (octo) *The eighth*; but used only of the month: mensis OctŒber, Vell.; and simply, October, Colum., October: Iasus Octobres, Mart., i. e. of October: thus also, Calendis Octobribus, Cic.

OCTOCHORDOS. See OCTACHORDOS.

OCTŒDĒCIM. numer. (octo and decem) *Eighteen*; Frontin.

OCTŒGĀMUS, i. m. (ὀκτώ and γάμος) *That has married eight times*; Hieron.

OCTŒGĒNARIUS, a, um. (octogeni) *Containing eighty*; homo, eighty years old; Plin. Ep.: fistula, Vitr., i. e. the plate for which was eighty inches broad.

OCTŒGĒNI, Æ. a. I. *Eighty, in a distributive sense*; Liv. II. *Eighty, without distribution*; Plin.

OCTŒGĒSĒMUS, a, um. (octoginta) *The eightieth*; Cic.

OCTŒGĒSIES, adv. *Eighty times*; Cic.

OCTŒGĒNTA. numer. *Eighty*; Cic.

OCTŒGŒNOS. See OCTAGONOS.

OCTŒTŒGIS, e. (octo and jugum) *Yoked eight together*; hence, octojuges tribuni militum, Liv., for octo.

OCTŒMINŒTĀLIS, e. (octo and minutus) *Worth eight farthings (or any other small coin)*; Lamprid.

OCTŒNĀRIUS, a, um. (octoni) *Consisting of eight*; numerus, Varr.: versus, Quint., a tetrameter iambic verse: fistula, Plin., the plate for which was eight inches broad.

OCTŌNI, æ, a. (octo) 1. *Eight*, distributivè; prætoribus octonia milita data, Liv., eight thousand to each. 11. *Eight*, without distribution; Ov.

OCTŌPHŌROS, or OCTAPHŌROS, on. (ὀκτώ and οὐσία) *That is borne or carried by eight*; lectica, Cic.: also simply, octophoro, Suet., sc. lectica; unless we suppose a nominative octophoron (neut.).

OCTŌTOPŌI, or OCTO TOPŌI. (ὀκτώ τόποι) i. e. *Eight places in the heavens situate between the four cardinal points*, in astrology; Manil.

OCTŌLAGĪA, for octogies; Plin.

OCTŌLAGĪNTA, for octoginta; Vitr.

OCTŌPLŌCĪATIO, ōnis. f. (octuplico) *A making eightfold*; Marc. Cap.

OCTŌPLŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (octuplex) *To make or increase eightfold*; Liv.

OCTŌPLUS, a, um. (ὀκταπλῆς) *Eightfold*; Cic.: Octuplum, *The octuple, eight times as much*; pœna octupli, id., when one is condemned to pay eight times the original debt: damnari octupli, id.

OCTŌSSUS, is. m. (octo and as) *Eight asses*; Hor.

OCTŪLĀRIS, e. (oculus) *Concerned with or belonging to the eyes*; tunica, Veget.

OCTŪLĀRĪTER, adv. *With the eyes*; intueri, Sidon.

OCTŪLĀRIUS, a, um. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the eyes*; claritas, Solin., i. e. of the eyes: medicus ocularius, Cels.; and simply, Ocularius, Scrib. Larg., *An oculist*.

OCTŪLĀTA, æ. f. (oculatus) *A kind of fish*, probably, a river lamprey; Plin. 32, 53.

OCTŪLĀTUS, a, um. (oculus) 1. *Furnished with or having eyes, seeing*; testis, Plaut., an eye-witness: oculatiore, that has better sight, Tert.: hence, 1. Oculata die vendere, for ready money, Plaut. 2. *In the form of eyes*; circuli, Solin. 11. *Visible, exposed to sight*; locus oculatissimus, Plin.: oculatiore, Cic.

OCTŪLEUS, a, um. (oculus) 1. *Full of eyes*; Argus, Plaut. 11. *Quick-sighted*; Apul.

OCTŪLCREPIDA, æ. m. (oculus and crepo) *Whose eyes are ready to burst on account of many blows*, a fictitious word; Plaut.

OCTŪLĪSSĪMUS. *Most beloved*; see OCVLUS.

OCTŪLĪTUS, adv.; e. g. amare, Plaut., as one's own eyes.

OCTŪLO, āre. (oculus) *To furnish with eyes, make to see*; Tert.: fig., *to enlighten*; aliquem, id.: also, *to make visible or conspicuous, cause to strike the sight*; purpura vestem, id.

OCTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of oculus, ὄκος, which is allied to ὄστος, ὄψ) 1. *An eye*; oculis cernere, Nep.: oculus deponere in terram, Quint., to cast down: concipere in aliquem, Cic., to cast, direct: adjicere ad aliquem, Plaut., to cast, direct, i. e. to look at: thus also, oculus convertere in aliquem, Cic., to look with attention at any one (observing what he will say or do); see Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 4, 1: hence, oculus adjicere rei, fig., Cic., to cast an eye at, i. e. be desirous of: oculus deicere a re, or de aliquo, id., to turn away: oculum amittere, id., to lose an eye, i. e. become blind in one eye: thus also, oculus amittere, Cas.: restituere, Suet., i. e. sight, the power of seeing: ex oculis abire, Sen., to go out of sight: oculus auferre, Liv., to delude, deceive in one's very presence: ante oculos, before the eyes; ponere, or proponere, Cic.; or, proponere oculis, id., to place before the eyes: ante oculos esse, or versari, id.: res posita est ante oculos, id., lies before the eyes, i. e. is visible, is apparent or evident: thus also, in oculis, before the eyes, id.: sub oculis, under the eyes of any one, i. e. in his presence, Cas.: oculis subjicere, Cic., to cause to be seen: oculos pascere re, id.: or, fructum oculis capere ex re, Nep., to feast one's eyes: oculi dolent, Plaut., the eyes smart or ache, i. e. one would rather not see anything. N.B. 1. The ancients used to swear by the eyes; Plaut. 2. In oculis esse aliquem, and aliquid, Cic., to be made much of by any one: to be very much beloved and esteemed: aliquem in oculis ferre, id., or, gestare, Ter.: or, ferre oculis, Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep. 3. *A precious or excellent thing is called oculis*; e. g. oculum mi! my darling! Plaut.; and in Plautus we find even a superlative, oculissimus; e. g. oculissime homo: hence Cicero terms Corinth and Carthage, duo illos oculos oræ maritime, i. e. ornaments, principal places. 11. By way of resemblance it is applied to several things; e. g. to the mind, oculis entis videre, Cic.: especially, 1. The sun is called, oculus mundi, Ov.: oculi stellarum, Plin. 2. *A spot resembling an eye*; e. g. of a panther, and of the peacock's tail, Plin. 3. *A bud, eye, burgeon*; Virg. 4. *The bubb or large part of certain roots*; Plin. 5. *A kind of herb, otherwise called aizonum majus*; Plin. 6. In architecture; oculus volutæ, Vitr., a small circle upon Ionic columns with which the spiral edge of the volute begins.

OCTŪMUM. See OCIMUM.

OCYOR, OCYSSĪMUS, more correctly OCIOR, OCĪSSĪMUS, q. v.

OCYUS, more correctly OCĪUS, q. v.

ODĀ, æ, or ŌDE, es. f. (ὀδή) *A song, poem*, especially, a lyric ode; Petron.

ODĀRIUM, i. n. (ὀδάριον) *A song, ode*; Petron.

ODEUM, i. n. (ὀδῖον) *A building for musical and poetical contests, a music-room*; Vitr.: Suet. Dom. 4; see Bremi in loc.

ODĪBĪLIS, e. (odi) *Odious, hateful*; Acc.

Odi, isse. (the perf. of the old verb, ὀδίο, ὀδῖvi, s. ὀδι, ὀδum, 3. to conceive a hatred against any one; and so, in the perf., to have conceived a hatred.) 1. *To hate*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, Ter.: also with an infinitive for an accusative; e. g. servire, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: peccare, Hor.: also of things without life; ruta odit hiemem, Plin. Odisse is frequently used absolutely by Tacitus; see Walch ad Tac. Agric. p. 348. 11. *To dislike, be displeased or vexed*; odi, quum cera vacat, Ov. N.B. Respecting the grammatical use of this verb; 1. The present and the tenses derived from it perhaps do not occur, except odientes, Tert.: odies, id.: odiendi, Apul.: and pass., oditur, Tert.: odiremur, Hieron. 2. The perfect odivit occurs, Anton. ap. Cic. 3. From the supine we have osurus; e. g. si osurus esset, Cic., would hate: and osus, a, um, with sum, es, est, I hate, thou hatest, &c., I abominate, thou abominatest, &c.; osa sum obtueri inimicos, Plaut.: osus um fuit, Gell.

ODĪŌSE, adv. *In an odious, contrary, vexatious manner*; Cic.

ODĪŌSĪCUS, a, um. A word formed in jest for odiosus, Plaut.

ODĪŌSUS, a, um. (odium) *Hateful, odious, vexatious, contrary, annoying*; genus hominum, Cic.: orator, id., i. e. tedious, tiresome: verbum, id.: odiosum est, id., it is vexatious: odiosa, Nep., vexatious things: nihil odiosius, Cic.: odiosissima natio, Phædr.

ODĪUM, i. n. (from odio, odi) 1. *Hatred, aversion, enmity*; odium explere sanguine, Cic., to sate, glut: saturare, id.: in odium aliquid venire, id., to become hated by any one: irruere, id.; or, in odium Græciæ pervenire, Nep., to incur: also, aliquid venire odio, Plin., become hated by: esse aliquid in odio, or odio, Cic.: or, apud aliquem in odio, id., to be hated: thus also, esse apud aliquem magno odio, id.: fuit mihi cum Clodio odium, Cic., hated, enmity: habere aliquid or aliquem odio, to hate, Plaut.: Ov.: odium aliquid subire, Cic., to incur, be hated: in odia hominum incurrere, id., to incur, fall under: odium concipere in aliquem, id., to conceive: thus also, suscipere, to conceive, and sometimes, to incur; odium erga regem susceperat, Nep., i. e. had, bore: odium Pompei suscepisti, Cic., have incurred: magno odio in aliquem ferri, Nep., to hate very much: magnum me cepit odium ferri, Cic., I have a great hatred or dislike to the thing: in odium aliquid, for odio, out of hatred, Ov.: odium concitare, or creare, Cic.; or, movere, Ov.; or, facere, Quint., to excite, cause, occasion: in odium vocare, to render hated or odious, Cic.: odium deponere, id., to lay aside: sedare, id.: lenire, id.: placare, id.: inflammare, id.: incendere, id.: restinguere, id.: habere, to bear a hatred towards, to entertain a hatred against; servitutis, against slavery, id.: or, in aliquem, id.: also, to be hated; Sen.: thus also, odii nihil habet, Cic., he is not hated: audivi cepisse odium tul Philumenam, Ter., i. e. conceived an aversion for you: Cameli odium gerunt adversus equos natale, Plin., i. e. a natural aversion: hence, 1. Of things without life, Antipathy; odium raphanis cum vite, Plin. 2. *An aversion, i. e. an object hated or disliked*; odium hominum, Plaut., i. e. whom people hate. 11. *Troublesomeness, disagreeableness*, 1. Of things or persons, Annoyance, loathing, disgust; neque agri neque urbis odium me percipit, Ter., i. e. I do not become disgusted. odium es, Plaut., you are an annoyance to me, I cannot endure you. 2. Of persons, *Vexatious or troublesome behaviour, offensive conduct or language, impertinence, insolence, vexatiousness*; odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, Cic., he was compelled to stop by the clamour and annoyance of the senate: tendendo atque odio efficit, Ter., i. e. by his tiresome incessant preaching: cum tuo isthoc odio, Ter., your hated, disagreeable ways: odio tuo me vinces, id., i. e. vexatious bawling: thus also, odio qui posset vincere regem, Hor., by his impertinence: quod erat odium! qua superbia! Cic., i. e. disgusting conduct. N.B. 1. Odium tuum, for erga te, Ter. 2. Odium denotes hatred felt towards any person, and differs from invidia as amor from gratia.

ODĪŪM, i. l. q. Odeum.

ODO, ōnis, for udo; Pand.

ODONTITIS, idis. (ὀδοντίτις) *An herb said to be good against the toothache*, Euphrasia Odontites, L.; Plin.

ODOR, ōris, m. (from ὀδω, ὀδω) 1. *A scent, smell, odour of any thing, whether agreeable or not*; i. e. of flowers, Cic.: hence, 1. *A disagreeable smell, stench, stink*; Sall. 2. *Fume, vapour, smoke*; Virg.: Liv. 3. *A scent, fig., i. e. a presagement, hint, guess, conjecture, expectation*; dictatura, Cic.: suspicioris, id. 11. *That which emits an odour, especially a pleasant odour*; in this sense it is commonly used in the plural, perjures; e. g. frankincense, aromatic scents, spices; Cic.: scented water, wugent, essence (ὀσμωτικα); Hor.: but we find the singular; e. g. Assyrius odor, Catull.

ODORĀMEN, inis. n. (odor) i. q. Odoramentum; Macrobi.

ODORAMENTUM, i. n. (odoro) *Odoriferous spices, frankincense, balsam, &c.*; Colum.

ODORARIUS, a, um. (odor) *That serves for perfume; myrrha, Plin.*

ODORATIO, ōnis. f. (odoror) *A smelling; smell, the sense of smelling; Cic.*: Lactant.

ODORATIVUS, a, um. (odoro) *Having a scent, odoriferous; herba, Apul.*

ODORATUS, a, um. I. Part. of odoror; see ODOROR.

II. Adj. (from odor) *That emits a scent, especially an agreeable scent, sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous; cedrus, Virg.*: capilli, Hor.: odoratus capillos rosa, for, habens capillos odoratos rosa, Ov.: nec male odorati sit anhelitus oris, id.: flores odoratissimi, Plin.: Indi, Sil., i. e. in whose country sweet-smelling spices grow; thus also, Armenii, Tibull.

ODORATUS, ūs. m. (odoror) I. *A smelling; rei, Cic.*: also, the sense of smell; id. II. i. q. Odor, *A scent, odour emitted by any thing; Plin.*

ODORIFER, a, um. (odor and fero) I. *That brings or spreads an odour or scent, odoriferous; Propert.* II. *That produces sweet-smelling things or perfumes; Arabia, Plin.*: gens, Ov., i. e. Persæ.

ODORISÆQUUS, a, um. (odor and sequor) *That follows a scent; canes, Liv. Andr.*

ODORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (odor) *To cause to smell, to give a fragrance to any thing; aëra, Ov.*: mella, Colum.

ODOROR, ātus sum, āri. (odor) I. *To scent, to smell, i. e. 1. To smell at, examine by smelling; pallam, Plaut. 2. To perceive by smelling, to smell; cibum, Hor.*: hominem, Colum. II. Fig. *To smell out, i. e. 1. To search, investigate, inquire into, trace or spy out; quid futurum sit, Cic.*: ex aliquo, id.: pecuniam, id. 2. *To smell at, i. e. to aim at or endeavour to obtain any thing, in a contemptuous sense, as of a dog; quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic.*, their noses are tickled by. 3. *To get a smattering of, to obtain a little knowledge of; odoratus philosophiam, Auct. Dial. de Orat.*

ODORUS, a, um. (odor) I. *Smelling, i. e. emitting a scent or odour.*

1. Of a pleasant or agreeable smell, sweet-smelling, fragrant; flos, Ov.: compar. odorius, Plin. 2. Of an unpleasant or disagreeable smell, strong-smelling, rank, fetid; Claud. II. *Smelling, i. e. tracing out by scent; odora canum vis, Virg.*

ODOS, ōris. m. The old form for odor; Sall.: Liv.

ODYNOLYTES, æ. m. (ὀδύνη, pain, and λύω, to free from) *A fish said to facilitate childbirth, i. q. Echeneis, remora; Plin.*

ODYSSÆA, æ. f. (Ὀδυσσεύς, sc. ὁδύσα) *A poem of Homer on the wanderings of Ulysses; Ov.*

ODONOMIA, æ. f. (ὀδονομία) I. *Management of one's property or household affairs.* II. Fig. *Arrangement or order in a thing which one makes; Quint.*

ODONOMICUS, a, um. (ὀδονομικός) I. *Of or relating to household economy; Oeconomicus, sc. liber, a work of Xenophon on this subject, Cic.* II. Fig. *Of oratorical method or arrangement; dispositio causæ, Quint.*

ODONOMUS, i. m. (ὀδονόμος) *An economist, manager, overseer; Cod. Just.*

ODORUS, -os, i. m. (ὀσος) I. *A house.* II. *A room in a house, or, a hall, saloon; Vitr.*

ODONTHE, es. f. (ὀδύνη) I. *The fruit of the wild vine (Vitis labrusca); Plin.* II. *A kind of herb; Plin. 2. 35; Oenante pimpinelloides, L.* III. *A kind of bird; Plin. 10, 45*: otherwise called parra.

ODONTHINUS, a, um. (ὀδύνηος) *Made from the grapes of the wild vine; oleum, Plin.*: vinum, id.

ODONOGARUM, i. n. (ὀδονόγαρον) *Garum mixed with wine; Apic.*: hence, Enoagaratus, a, um. *Prepared with Enoagarum; id.*

ODONMELI, Itos. n. (ὀδονόμελι) *Wine honey, a kind of mead; Pand.*

ODONOPHORUM, i. n. sc. vas. (ὀδονόφορον, sc. σκεῦος) *A vessel in which wine was carried, a wine-vessel; Hor.*

ODONOPOLIUM, i. n. (ὀδονοπόλιον) *A place where wine is sold, a vintry, tavern; Plaut.*

ODONOTHERA, æ. f. (ὀδονόθηρα) *A plant, otherwise called Ouris; Plin.*

ODONUS, a, um. Said by the ancients for unus; Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.

ODOSTRUS, i. m. (ὀδοστρεός) I. *The gad-fly, horse-fly; Virg.* II. *Frenzy or enthusiasm of poets and diviners; Stat.*

ODUSUS, Said by the ancients for usus; Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.

ODYSPIUM, i. n. (ὀδύσπιος) *The filth adhering to sheep; Plin.* An extract from it was used as a remedy against several complaints (Plin.); and also in the toilette of Roman ladies as a cosmetic; Ov.

OFELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ofia, as mamilla from mamma) *A bit, mouthful, small piece; as, of meat, Mart.*: also gen., a little of any thing, a little bit; Sen. Sam.

OFFA, æ. f. I. *Any small piece or bit, a mouthful; Plin.*: especially, a small round cake made from flour or the like, a roll, bun, &c.; pultis, Cic.: panis, Colum., a bit or small roll: offam objicere cani, Virg.: hence,

II. *Any piece or bit; as, of meat; penita, Plaut.*

III. *A lump, i. e. round bit, ball; gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.*: hence, a swelling; Juv. IV. *A lump, i. e. shapeless mass; as, of an untimely birth; Juv.*: leporis, Plin.: carminis, Pers. N.B. Inter os et offam, Cato, proverbially, i. e. Angl., between the cup and the lip.

OFFARCINATUS, a, um. (part. of offarcino) *Stuffed or crammed full, loaded; Tert.*

OFFATIM, adv. *By bits or pieces; Plaut.*

OFFECTIO, ōnis. f. (officio) *A staining, colouring, dyeing; Arnob.*

OFFECTUS, a, um. See OFFICIO.

OFFENDICULUM, i. n. (offendo) *A stumbling-block, offence, hinderance; Plin. Ep.*

OFFENDO, inis. f. i. q. (offendo; Afran.)

OFFENDO, di, sum, ēre. (off and fendo) I. Intrans. *To dash or strike against any thing; e. g. seq. dat.; solido, Hor.*, on any thing firm or solid: also with prepositions; puppis offendit in scopulis, Ov.: ad fortunam, fig., Phadr.: in cornua, Solin.: also absolutē; e. g. qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.: hence fig. 1. *To commit a blunder or fault, to make a mistake; neque in eo solium offenderat, quod &c., Nep.*: in quo ipsi offenderat, Cic.: si quid offenderit, id.: apud aliquem, id., to offend, affront. 2. *To find fault with, be displeased with; in me offenditis, Cæs.*: si in me aliqui offenditis, Cic. 3. *To displease, offend, give offence; quum consulare nomen offenderet, Liv. 4. To be unfortunate; apud iudices, Cic.*, i. e. to be condemned: quum multi viri fortes offenderint, id.: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Cæs.: tanquam Atilius primo accessu ad Africanum offenderit, Liv., i. e. was unsuccessful, sustained a defeat: also in the passive; quoties culpa ducis esset offensum, Cæs.

II. Trans. 1. *To dash or strike one thing against another, to strike one thing with another; caput, Liv.*, to strike the head against any thing, or, to strike one's self on the head: caput ad fornices, Quint.: pes offensus, Ov., the foot which has tripped or stumbled: aliquem pede, Plaut., to kick at; scutum, Liv., against the shield: lapidem, Apul., to strike against a stone. The participle, Offensus, a, um, is used figuratively, *At which one takes offence, offensive, disliked, odious; argumentum, Cic.*: alicui, id.: forma semel offensa, Hor. 2. *To light upon, find, come upon; aliquem imparatum, Cic.*: eundem bonorum sensum, id.: quum aliquem offensum fortuna videret, Nep., i. e. whom he had met with by accident; others explain offensum, unfortunate. III. *To hurt, injure; latus vehementer, Cic.*: existimationem, id.: corpus offensum est, Cels., is not well: quies offensa linguæ, Martial., disturbed. IV. *To offend, displease; aliquem, Cic.*: or, alicuius animum, id., i. e. any one: fig.; eos splendor offendit, id.: colorum claritas aciem oculorum offendit, Plin.: polypodion offendit stomachum, Plin., i. e. disagrees with: hence, offendi, to be displeased, take offence; fidis offender amicis, Hor.: also seq. genit.; animi, i. e. in animo, Cic.: hence, Offensus, a, um, *Offended, displeased, incensed, embittered; animum, id.*: offensus crudelitate, Justin.: offensus alicui, Cic.

OFFENSA, æ. f. (offendo) I. *A dashing or striking against any thing; dentium, Plin.*: hence fig., II. *Disavowal, displeasure, ill-will, hatred, enmity; in magna offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.*: res habet offensam, causes hatred, displeases, &c., Quint. III. *Injury received, wrong; Ov.*: Vell. IV. *Injury, hurt, inconvenience, unpleasant accident; offensam sentire in cœna, Cels.*, indisposition: gustus, Colum., injury, detriment: sine offensa, Sen., inconvenience.

OFFENSACULUM, i. n. (offenso) I. *A striking against any thing; Apul. II. That against which one strikes, a stumbling-block; Lact.*

OFFENSATIO, ōnis. f. (offenso) *A striking against any thing; Quint.*: fig.; memoria, i. e. a slip of the memory, Sen.

OFFENSATOR, ōris. m. (offenso) *One who trips or stumbles, a stumbler; Quint.*

OFFENSIBILIS, e. (offendo) *Liable to stumble; Lact.*

OFFENSIO, ōnis. f. (offendo) I. *A striking against; pedis, a tripping, stumbling, Cic.* II. *That which may be stumbled upon, a projection; Cic. Univ. 6.* III. *Inconvenience, attack of a disease, indisposition; corporum, Cic.*: gravis, id. IV. *An offence given to any one, disfavowal, hatred, abhorrence, aversion, dislike; offensionem vitare, Cic.*: expellere, i. e. subire, id.: accidere et deponere, id.: esse offensionem, i. e. molestiam, id.: quæ habent ad res offensionem, id.: in alicuius offensionem incurrare, or cadere, Cic., to incur the dislike of any person: offensio acuta dicitur, id., on account of,

V. *Offence, anger, trouble, vexation; Cic.* VI. *Disappointment, accident, misfortune, mishap; offensionem permotus, Cæs.*: offensionem timere, Cic. Cluent. 25, sc. in suing for an office, and so, a repulse: offensio belli, Cic., i. e. a defeat. VII. *A fault, trespass; iudiciorum, Cic.*, when the judges are bribed.

OFFENSIVUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of offensio) I. *A slight*

offence or disgust; animi, Cic. II. *Ill-success, disappointment*; accipere, Cic., to receive a repulse.

OFFENSO, *äre.* (freq. of offendö) *To dash or strike against anything*; Lucr.: capita, Liv., to strike themselves on the head, or to beat their heads against the wall: fig., i. e. *to strike, falter, trip*; Quint.

OFFENSOR, *öris. m.* (offendo) *One who offends or injures*; Arnob.

OFFENSUS, *a. um.* See OFFENDÖ.

OFFENSUS, *us. m.* (offendo) I. *A striking against*; Lucr.: hence, *a lighting upon, meeting with*; Stat.

II. *Fig. An offence*; sin vita in offensa est, Lucr., is an offence, is odious.

OFFERENTIA, *æ. f.* (offero) *A presenting, offering*; causarium, i. e. *cause se sponte offerentes*, Tert.

OFFERO, *obtöli, oblatum, offerre.* (ob and ferre) I. *To bring before, present, offer, show or exhibit (designedly)*; aciem strictam venientibus, Virg., to present, oppose: os suum non modo ostendere, sed etiam offerre, Cic., to show his face designedly, cause himself to be noticed: pœnam oculis deorum, Liv., to inflict punishment on any one in sight of the gods: se alicui, Cic., to show one's self, appear: also, to occur, come of one's own accord; ipsi occurrent orationi, ipsi se offerent, id.: also, *to meet*; obviam, Ter., *to meet*: se adventientibus, Cic., to show one's self, go to meet: also, *to meet in a hostile manner*; Liv.: *to oppose, resist*; statim me Antonii sceleris obtuli, Cic. Brut. 15: hence, offerri, *to show one's self, appear*; auxilium ejus oblatum est, id.: oblatæ religio est, id., a religious scruple presented itself: metu oblatö, id., raised or moved in them. II. *To expose*; se periculis, Cic.: se invidiæ, Liv.: se ad mortem, and morti, Cic.: se in discrimen, id. III. *To bring forward against any one*; crimina, Cic. IV. *To offer, tender, alicui operam suam*, Liv. V. *To give or bestow any thing upon a person of one's own accord, confer freely*; beneficium alicui, Cæs.: optata, Ter.: hence, 1. *To do to any one, commit or perpetrate on the person of any one, inflict, occasion, bring upon any one*; alicui mortem, or necem, Cic.: vitium virgini, Ter., to violate: stuprum, Cic.: opem et auxilium, Luell., to help. 2. *To occasion, cause*; incendium, Cic.: lætissimam alicui, Ter.: errorem, Liv. 3. *To dedicate to God, to consecrate*; Prudent.: hence, *to offer, present*; sacrificium, Sulp. Sev., to perform mass. VI. *To carry with itself*; obijciuntur etiam (animo) saepe formæ, quæ reapse nullæ sunt, specieum autem offerunt, we sometimes imagine forms which in reality answer to no external object, yet carry with them an illusion, Cic. Div. 1, 37.

OFFERÜMENTA, *æ. f.* (offero) *A present, gift*: hence, offermentæ, for, stripes, blows, Plaut.

OFFICIALIS, *e.* (officium) I. *Of or belonging to duties or to office, official*; operæ, Pand.: libri, Lact., i. e. *de officis*. II. *Officials, subst., An officer of a magistrature*; Pand.: also gen., *a servant*; Tert.

OFFICINA, *æ. f.* (perhaps for officina, from opifex) I. *A workshop*; as, of a mechanic or artist, Cic.: Nep.: armorum, Cic., place in which arms are made: vestium promercalium, Suet., a shop for sale, or perhaps, a shop in which garments were made for sale: officina choræ, talis, and simply, officina, i. q. Ornithon, a place in which birds are kept in order to lay their eggs and hatch their young, Colum.: hence fig., *a workshop, manufactory*; falsorum commentariorum, Cic.: pulmo spirandi officina, Plin.

II. *A making, forming*; corporis, Cic.

OFFICIATOR, *öris. m.* (officina) *One that keeps a workshop, a master workman*; Vitr.

OFFICIO, *öci, ectum. 3.* (ob and facio) I. *To act against, be in the way of, hinder, obstruct, stop*; commodis alicujus, Cic.: nominis alicujus, i. e. famæ, Liv.: alicui apricanti, Cic., to stand in the way of a person basking in the sun, to deprive him of sunshine: auspicii, liv.: luminibus alicujus, Liv.: hence, mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ meæ, Cic., i. e. blinds the eyes of your mind: thus also, horum concis sententis officit Theopompus altitudo orationis suæ, id., i. e. obscures. II. *To be detrimental, injurious or harmful to*; officiant frugibus herbe, Virg.: libertati, Liv.: claritati oculorum, Plin.

OFFICIOSE, *adv.* *Courteously, obligingly, officiously*; Cic.: officiosus, Liv.: officiosissime, Plin. Ep.

OFFICIOSUS, *ätis. f.* (officiosus) *Complaisance, courteousness, officiousness*; Sidon.

OFFICIOSUS, *a. um.* (officium) I. *Full of courteousness or complaisance, officious, i. e. ready to serve, whether from a sense of duty or not, dutious, dutiful, friendly*; especially of any service done out of respect, or of the respect paid by an inferior to his superior: homo, Cic.: in alicquem, id.: voluntas, Ov.: epistola, id.: homo officiosior, Cic.: officiosissima natio, id. II. *Dutiful, in accordance with duty*; dolor, Cic.: labor, id.: pietas, Sen. III. *That acts in a dutiful manner*: hence, Officiosus, *A waiter or servant*; as, at a bath, Petron.

OFFICPERDA, *æ. m.* (officium and perdo) *One that makes a bad return for favours received from others*; Caton. Distich.

OFFICIUM, *i. n.* (either for opificium, or from officio, 443

i. e. officio) *Any thing that one does for another, whether by way of duty or otherwise*: hence, I. *A favour, service done to any one*; Cic.: officia alicui præstare, Hirt.: hence, *Kindness, service, courteousness*; litera plene præstita, full of courteousness, Cic.: homo summo officio præditus, id., a very obliging person. II. *Duty*; esse in officio, Cic.; or, officium suum facere, Ter.; or, servare, Cic.; or, exsequi, id.; or, officio fungi, id.; or, satisfacere, id., to do, observe, perform his duty: officii duxit, considered it his duty, Suet.: officium suum deserere, or, ab officio discedere, or, officio suo deesse, Cic., to lose sight of his duty, not to perform it: hence, officium significat, *a sense of duty, regard to duty, dutifulness, conscientiousness, integrity*; Nep. Attic. 4 and 6: hence of conquered people, i. e. *subjection, obedience*; in officio continere, to keep in subjection, Cæs.: cf. Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 3: also of animals and things; canes funguntur officio luporum, Auct. ad Her.: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter., i. e. *service*: hence, 1. *That which is needful to a thing or person, a requisite*; artis, Auct. ad Her.: calumniatoris, id. 2. *A service which one is required to perform to a friend on certain special occasions*; officium facere, Hor.: celebrare officium nuptiarum, Suet.: officio togæ virilis interful, Plin. Ep., i. e. I have attended the ceremony of an assumption of the toga virilis: suprema officii, Tac., the last services at a funeral. 3. *An office, employment, business*, (πρόξενος); maritimum, Cæs., *service by sea*: officia civilia, Suet., i. e. *public business*: hence, the officers or attendants upon a judge or magistrate, or gen., servants; Ter.: officium admissiois, Suet., officers who informed the emperor of such as desired an audience: also, the magistracy, or, a court of justice; Pand.: Plin. Ep.

OFFIGO, *xi, xum, ère.* (ob and figo) *To fix or fasten*; palos, Varr.

OFFIRMATE, *adv.* *Obstinately, firmly, resolutely*; resistere, Suet.

OFFIRMATUS, *a. um.* (offirmo) *Very obstinate, stiff-necked* (stronger than obstinatus); Cic. ad Att. 1, 11, 1.

OFFIRMO, or OB-FIRMO, *ävi, ätum, äre.* *To render firm, lasting, or steadfast*; fores pertica, Apul., to shut, bolt, bar: viam, Ter., to persevere in a line of conduct: se, Ter., and without se, id., to persist in an opinion or resolution, to be obstinate or firm: animum, Catull. 76, 11: Plin. Ep.

OFFLECTO, *xi, xum, ère.* (ob and flecto) *To turn about*; Plaut.

OFFOCO, *äre.* (ob and faux) *To strangle, choke, suffocate*; Flor.

OFFRENTATUS, *a. um.* (part. of offreno) *Bridled, tamed*; Plaut.: Apul.

OFFRINGO, *ëgi, actum, ère.* (ob and frango) *To break to pieces*; terram, Varr.

OFFUCIA, *æ. f.* (ob and fucus) I. *Paint, wash*; Plaut. II. *Fig. Paint, i. e. a deceit, cheat*; Plaut.: Gell.

OFFÜLA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of offa) *A little piece or bit*; Varr.

OFFULCIO, *si, tum, ire.* (ob and fulcio) *To stop up*; Apul.

OFFULGEO, *si, ère.* (ob and fulgeo) *To shine against or upon, to appear*; lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

OFFULTUS, *a. um.* See OFFULCIO.

OFFUNDO, *tidü, tum, ère.* (ob and fundo) I. *To pour against, before, or upon, with an accusative of the thing poured*; cibum (avibus), Plaut.: hence, offundit, *to be poured upon*; asinus offunditur, Apul., falls: hence fig., *to pour upon, spread over*; and so, offundit, *to pour itself, spread, extend*; noctem rebus, Cic.: aer nobis offunditur, id., surrounds us: ignis ob oculos offundit, id.: especially, *to occasion, bring on*; caliginem oculis, id.: terrorem oculis, Liv.: tenebras, Cic.: pavorem nominibus, Liv.: hence, hic error et hæc — animis offusa caligo est, Cic.: religio oculis animoque offusa, Liv., spreading itself, filling, penetrating. II. *To pour upon any thing, with an accusative of that upon which any thing is poured*: hence fig., *to cover*; lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, Cic., is rendered dark or gloomy: offusus pavore, filled with, Tac.: Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, Cic., i. e. has filled; but here others read offudit.

OFFUSCATIO, *önis. f.* (offusco) *A darkening*; hence, deorum, Tert., i. e. a lowering, degrading.

OFFUSCO, or OB-FUSCO, *äre.* *To darken, obscure*; hence fig.; justitiam, Tert.: ne quis offuscutur, i. e. ignominia afficiatur, id.

OFFUSUS, *a. um.* See OFFUNDO.

OFFÜSUS, *ädis. f.* (ὄψδός) *A number of eight*; Tert.

OGGANNIO, OGGERO. See OGGANNIO, &c.

OH! interj. *A! oh! ah! Ter.*

OH! interj. *i. q. O! or oh! Ter.*

OH! interj. *An interjection denoting admiration, Oh! so so! ah! ah! Ter.*

Oh! interj. *Sound of a person weeping*; Ter.

OLAX, *äcis.* (oleo) *Smelling, having a smell*; Marc. Cap.

OLCA, *æ.* *A kind of precious stone*; Plin. 37, 10, 65.

OLEA, *æ. f.* (ἔλαια) I. *An olive*; Varr. II. *An*

olive tree; Cic. It was, 1. A symbol of peace: hence suppliants for peace used to carry an olive branch. 2. Also, sacred to Pallas, who was regarded as its discoverer.

OLEACEUS, a, um. (oleum) *Oily, resembling oil*; liquor, Plin.

OLEAGINEUS, and OLEAGINUS, or OLEAGINUS, a, um. (olea) I. *Of olive trees*; semen oleagineum, Varr.: virgule oleaginea, Nep. II. *Resembling an olive tree or an olive*; vitis oleaginea, Colum.: uva oleaginea, Plin. III. *Olive-coloured*; beryllus, Plin.

OLEANIEN, Inis. and OLEAMENTUM, i. n. (oleum) *An unguent prepared with oil*; Scrib. Larg.

OLEARIUS, e. (oleum) *Of or belonging to oil*; cos, Plin., i. e. which is rubbed with oil when used.

OLEARIUS, a, um. (oleum) *Of or belonging to oil*; dolium, Plin.: cella, Cic.: olearius, Plaut., one that presses oil, or, that deals in it, or, that does both, an oilman.

OLEASTELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of oleaster) *A kind of olive tree*; Colum.

OLEASTER, tri. m. (olea) *A wild olive tree*; Cic.

OLEASTRUM, i. n. i. q. Oleaster; Calp.

OLEATUS, a, um. (oleum) *Moistened or seasoned with oil*; puls, Cael. Aur.

OLEITAS, átis. f. (olea) *The time of gathering olives*; Cato: sometimes the pressing of the olive is included; id.

OLENTIA, æ. f. (oleo) *A scent, odour*; Tert.

OLENTICETUM, i. n. *A stinking place, a dung-heap*; Apul.

OLEO, ui. 2. (for odeo, from ὀζειν) I. *To emit a smell, to smell*; bene, Cic.: male, Plaut.: cui os olet, Pand., stinks: also seq. ablat.; e. g. sulfure, Ov.: especially with an accusative to the question, of what does it smell? nihil, of nothing, Cic.: ceram, crocum, id.: hence, Olenis, *Emitting a smell, smelling*. 1. *Sweet-smelling, odouriferous*; mentha, Ov. 2. *Smelling badly, stinking*; Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: hence fig., *to smell of any thing*; malitiam, Cic., i. e. to show, exhibit: nihil pergrinum, id.: verba olet alumnus, &c., Quint., i. e. betray, denote, show.

II. *To smell, i. e. to be observed through its smell, to betray itself by its smell*; olet homo quidam, Plaut., I smell: aurum hinc olet, Plaut., i. e. he smells out that I have money: non olet, unde sit? don't you see. N. B. I. We find also olere, Plaut. 2. Oleo, to grow, is another root, allied to also, whence the compounds aboleo, adeolo, &c.

OLESTUS, a, um. (oleum) *Oily, full of oil*; Plin.

OLERACEUS, a, um. (olus) *Like potherbs*; frutex, Plin.

OLERO, are. (olus) *To plant with potherbs*; Matt. ap. Prisc.

OLESCO, ere. 3. (from oleo) *To grow*; Lucr.

OLETO, are. (oleum) *To contaminate*; Frontin.

OLETUM, i. n. (from oleo) i. q. Olivetum; Cato.

OLETUM, i. n. (from oleo) *A stinking substance or place*; as a dung-heap, &c., Pers.

OLEUM, i. n. (ὀλαιον) *The pressed juice of olives, i. e. olive oil*; Cic.: conditum, Suet., old: viride, id., fresh, new: oleum et operam perdere, Cic., a proverb, of labour bestowed in vain; perhaps derived from the practice of wrestlers, who anointed themselves with oil: hence, genus verborum nitidum, sed palæstræ magis et olei, quam — fori, id., better suited to the (literary) palæstra, the exercises of the schools, or the debates of philosophers.

OLFACIO, fci, actum, ere. (oleo and facio) I. *To smell*; aliquid, Cic.: also without an accusative; e. g. sagacissime, Plin., to have a very keen scent: hence, Olfactus, a, um, *Smell*; Plin.: fig., *to smell any thing, i. e. to observe, perceive*; nummum, Cic.: also without an accusative; Tert. II. *Aliquem, To teach one the smell of a thing*; labra (agnorum) lacte, Varr., to accustom them to the flavour of milk.

OLFACIO, avi, atum, are. (ere, of olfacio) I. *To smell, smell at any thing*; aliquid, Plaut.: Plin. II. *To smell, remark, perceive*; Plin.

OLFACIUS, a, um. (olfacio) *That serves for or belongs to smelling*; Fronto: hence, Olfactorium, *A nose-gang*; Plin.

OLFACRIX, icis. f. (olfacio) *She that smells or observes*; Plin.

OLFACUS, a, um. See OLFACIO.

OLFACUS, us. m. (olfacio) I. *A smelling, the smell; a scent, odour*; thymi, Plin. II. *The sense of smelling*; Plin.

OLFICIUS, a, um. Perhaps for olfaciens; Mart.

OLIDUS, a, um. (oleo) I. *Smelling, emitting a smell*; vasa bene olida, Colum. II. *Stinking, smelling badly or rankly*; Hor.: olidissima basia, Petron.

OLIGOCRÖNUS, a, um. (ὀλιγοκρονος) *Of a short time, not lasting or living long*; Jul. Firm.

OLIM, adv. (from olis, i. e. ille) I. *Once, some time ago, formerly*; particularly in narration; Cic.: also, not long ago, a little before; olim discedens, id. II. *Hereafter, in time to come, in future*; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov. III. *At any time, ever*; an quid est olim salute melius? Plaut.: olim si dicat, Virg. IV. *At times,*

often, frequently, sometimes, æræ; nunc lenonium plus est fere quam olim muscarum est, Plaut.: cf. Ov. Fast. 3, 555: saxum tumidis submersum tunditur olim fluctibus, Virg. V. *A long time ago*; Plin. Ep.: Suet. VI. *Before, sooner*; Plaut.

OLITOR, oris. m. (olus) *A gardener, i. e. a kitchen-gardener*; Varr.: mulier olitori nunquam supplicat, si qua t' mala, proverbially, Plaut.

OLITÖRUS, a, um. (olitor) *Of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables*; forum, Liv., a green-market: hortus, Pand., a kitchen-garden.

OLIVA, æ. f. i. q. Olea. I. *An olive*; Hor. II. *An olive tree*; Cic.: also, *a staff of olive wood*; Virg. III. *An olive branch*; Hor.

OLIVARIUS, a, um. (oliva) *Concerned with olives*; Colum.

OLIVETUM, i. n. (oliva) *A place planted with olive trees, an olive-yard*; Cic.

OLIVIFER, a, um. (oliva and fero) *That bears olives*; arva, Ov.

OLIVITAS, átis. f. (oliva) *The time of gathering olives*; Varr.

OLIVITOR, oris. m. (oliva) *One that plants and gathers olives*; Sidon.

OLIVO, are. (oliva) *To gather olives*; Plin.

OLIVUM, i. n. (oliva) i. q. Oleum; Hor.: hence, for unguentum, Catull.

OLLA, æ. f. (allied to ὀλλῆς, foramen) *A pot, jar*; as, for boiling any thing in, Cic.: olera olla legit, Catull., (perhaps) the pot helps itself.

OLLARIUS, e. (olla); e. g. uvæ, Mart., preserved in jars.

OLLARIUS, a, um. i. q. Ollaris; Plin.

OLLULA, æ. f. (dimin. of olla) *A small pot or jar*; Varr.

OLLUS, a, um. for ille, a, ud; e. g. olli, Virg.: ollis, Cic. e. Legg. xii. Tab.: olla, id.

OLO, ere, for olo; Plaut.

OLÖLYGON, önis. m. (ὀλολυγον) Prop. *The cry of the male frog in alluring the female*: in Plin. 11, 65, male frogs themselves are called ologygons.

OLOR, oris. m. I. *A swan*; Virg. II. For odor, *A smell, odour*; Apul.

OLORIFER, a, um. (olor and fero) *That bears swans*; Claud.

OLORINUS, a, um. (olor) *Of swans*; pennæ, Virg.: alæ, Ov.

OLUS, eris. n. I. *Any kind of kitchen or garden herb, garden-stuff*; Plin. II. *Cabbage*; Varr.: Plin. N. B. Olus atrum, as one word, or, olus atrum, Colum.: Plin., an herb, otherwise called olus pululum, the Smyrnum olusatum, L., Colum.

OLÜSTRUM, See OLUS.

OLYMPIAS, æ. m. *A wind peculiar to the island of Eubæa, a north-west wind*; Plin. 2, 46.

OLYMPIÖNICUS, æ. m. (Ὀλυμπιονικης) *A conqueror at the Olympic games*; Cic.: also adjective; e. g. Olympiönicarum æquorum, Colum., unless this be in apposition.

OMARA, æ. f. (ὀμαρα) i. q. Arinca. *A kind of wheat very much like spelt*; Plin.: according to some, Triticum monocoecum, L.

OMASUM, i. n. Said to be, *The thick fat intestines of a bullock, tripe*; pingui tentus omaso, i. e. inflatus tumidis versibus, Hor.

OMBRIA, æ. f. *A precious stone*; Plin.

OMEN, Inis. n. (for obmen, from ὄμα, to see) I. *Any thing from which one prophesies good or bad; any prophecy, sign, token, or omen of any thing future*; as, from speaking, when a person lets fall a word which seems like a prophecy, Cic.: from the voice; e. g. of an owl, Ov.: from fire, id.: from a name, Cic.: hisce ominibus proficiscere, id.: hoc detestabile omen avertat Jupiter, id.: omne accipere, id., to receive, be content with, take: i secundo omine, Hor., fortunately, prosperously; hence, auspices; prima omina, Virg., for nuptiæ. IV. *A solemn rite*; Virg. Æn. 7, 174. V. *A stipulation, condition*; ea lege atque omine, Ter.

II. *A wish*; optima omina, Cic.: omina fausta, Suet., good wishes. III. *That which is accompanied with auspices*; prima omina, Virg., for nuptiæ. IV. *A solemn rite*; Virg. Æn. 7, 174. V. *A stipulation, condition*; ea lege atque omine, Ter.

OMENTATUS, a, um. *Filled with omentum*; Apic.

OMENTUM, i. n. I. *The membrane which encloses the bowels, the caul*; Plin. II. *The bowels*; omenta, Juv.

III. *The fat*; Pers. IV. *Any skin which surrounds an internal part of the body*; e. g. the membrane surrounding the brain, Macrob.

OMINATOR, oris. m. (ominor) *A diviner*; Plaut.

OMINO, are. i. q. Ominor; Propert.

OMINOR, atus sum, Ærl. (omen) I. *To prophecy*; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid, Liv.: naves, velut ominata, id., just as if it had been foreseen. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, *To wish*.

II. *To speak, say, so far as one uses words of good or bad import*; melius ominare, Plaut.: male ominata verba, Hor., words of bad import.

OMINÖSE, adv. *With an omen, in an ominous or portentous manner*; Quint. Decl.

OMINÖSUS, a, um. (omen) *Containing an omen or portent, signifying any thing (future)*; Plin. Ep.

OMISSIO, ónis. f. (omitto) *An omitting*; Symm.
 OMISSUS, a, um. I. Part of omitto; see OMIT-
 TO. II. Adj. *Negligent, careless, heedless*; animus,
 Ter.: obsidio, Sil.: omissior ab re, in respect of property,
 Ter.

OMITTO, Isi, issum, ěre. (for ommitto or ob-mitto) I.
To let go; arma, Liv., to drop; thus also, habenas, Tac.:
 mulierem, Ter., to let go, let alone: ommitte me, id., let
 me alone: animam, Plaut., to die. II. *Not to avail
 one's self of, to let pass*; navigationem, Cic.: fig., to let
 pass, pass by, say nothing of, omit, let be; rem, Cic.: de re,
 id.: aliquid, Nep. III. *To omit, lay aside, give up,
 leave off, not to practise, not to do, let go, let be, neglect,
 disregard, postpone*; timorem, Cic.: tristitiam, Ter.: spem,
 Liv.: pietatem, Cic.: omnibus rebus omissis, Cæs., post-
 poning every thing; hence, I. *To cease, leave off*; urgere, Cic.
 II. *To be unmindful of, lose sight of*; hostem, Liv.:
 Galliam, id. 3. *To let go unpunished, overlook*; noxiam,
 Ter.—See also OMISSUS.

OMNICANUS, a, um. (omnis and cano) *That sings
 always or every thing*; oratio, Apul.

OMNICARPUS, a, um. (omnis and carpo) *That crops
 every thing*; Varr.

OMNICOLOR, óris. (omnis and color) *Of all colours*;
 Prudent.

OMNIFARIAM, adv. *On all sides, every where, in all
 places*; Gell.

OMNIFERA, a, um. (omnis and fero) *Bearing any or every
 thing*; Ov.

OMNIFORMIS, e. (omnis and forma) *Of all kinds or
 shapes*; Apul.

OMNIGENUS, a, um. I. (omnis and genus) *Of all
 kinds, of every kind*; Virg. II. (omnis and gigno) *That begets
 or brings forth every thing*; Prudent.

OMNIMEDENS, tis. (omnis and medeor) *That cures all*;
 Paul. Nol.

OMNIMODE, adv. i. q. Omnimodis; Lucr.

OMNIMODIS, adv. *Of all kinds, of every kind*; Lucr.

OMNIMODO, i. q. Omnimodis; Cels.

OMNIMODUS, a, um. (omnis and modus) *Of all kinds,
 of every kind*; Apul.

OMNINO, adv. I. *Entirely, wholly, altogether*; Cic.:
 Virg.: Hor.: hence, *entirely, fully, expressly*; omnino
 id dicit, Cic., explicitly, in plain words. II. *Generally,
 in general*; Cic.: Cæs.: it may also be rendered, *in all,
 in the whole, only, but*; Cic.: also, *together, not more or
 less, just, in all*; id.: also, *to speak in general of the
 matter*; id. III. *All at events, indeed, certainly, in
 concessions, usually followed by but (sed, &c.)*; Cic.

OMNIPARENS, tis. (omnis and parens) *That bears or
 brings forth every thing*; terra, Lucr.: æther, Calp.

OMNIPATER, tris. m. (omnis and pater) *The father of
 all things, universal father*; Prudent.

OMNIPAVUS, a, um. (omnis and paveo) *That fears
 every thing*; Cæl. Aur.

OMNIPERITUS, a, um. (omnis and peritus) *That knows
 or is experienced in every thing*; Albinov

OMNIPOTENS, tis. (omnis and poteo) *All-powerful,
 omnipotent*; Prudent.

OMNIPOTENS, tis. (omnis and potens) *All-powerful,
 omnipotent, able to do all things*; Virg.

OMNIPOTENTIA, æ. f. (omnipotens) *Omnipotence, al-
 mighty power*; Macrobr.

OMNIS, e. I. All; omnes, all, sc. men, Cic.: Omne,
 subst., *All, every thing, id.*: thus also the plur. omnia,
 all, *every thing, id.*: hence, omnia facere, to do every
 thing, i. e. all in one's power, id.: omnia mihi sunt cum
 Patrone, id., I am very closely connected with Patro, as
 his particular friend: in eo sunt omnia, on this all rests,
 this is the chief point, id.: per omnia, Quint.; or sim-
 ply, omnia, Virg., in all points: ante omnia, before all
 things, especially, principally, Liv.: alia omnia, the con-
 trary, opposite, Plin. Ep.: hence, in alia omnia ire, or
 discedere, Cic.: or, transire, Hirt., to maintain the con-
 trary, be of another opinion: omnia esse, to be every
 thing to be all in all, Liv. N.B. I. Omnia omnium
 dicta, Cic., where omnia is redundant. 2. Omnia, for
 alia omnia, Cic.: Liv. 3. Omnisbus Macedonum, for
 Macedonibus, Liv. 4. Omnia quæcunque, &c. for omnia,
 quæ, &c. Cic. 5. Omnis, sing., for omnes; e. g. omnis
 amans, Ov. 6. Omnes singuli, Varr., pleonastically? 7.
 Omnium (neut.), for omnium rerum, Cic. II. All, i. e.
 every, each; omnibus mensibus, Virg., every month.
 In this sense, omnis may sometimes be rendered, always,
 every time, each time; omnis veretur amor, Propert.,
 love is always in fear: quædam gallinæ omnia gemina
 ova pariunt, Plin., some hens lay two eggs every time.

III. *Some, any*, in which sense all is sometimes used;
 sine omni sapientia, Cic.: sine omni periculo, Ter.

IV. *All, every possible*; omnibus precibus petere, Cæs.,
 i. e. most earnestly. V. *The whole*, for which we also
 frequently say *all*; Gallia omnis, Cæs.: omnis insula, id.,
 the whole island: sanguinem suum omnem effundere,
 Cic.: in omni vita, id.: non omnis moriar, Hor.: omnis
 in hoc sum, id., I am engrossed with this: omne corpus
 intendere, Cic. VI. *Many, various, of every kind*;
 in curas omnes, Virg. Or, omnes, omnia, *Every pos-*

sible; cunctis tormentis necat, Cæs., i. e. with every
 possible torture: cf. Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 51, p. 294.

VII. *Nothing but, only*; si qui omnes secundos rerum
 proventus expectent. N.B. Rem nullo modo probabilem
 omnium, Cic., least of all; si lectio certa.—Synon.
 Omnis comprises the most general notion of all, as,
 Germania omnis, Tac., i. e. all the country called Ger-
 many: totus is opposed to parts, our, whole; universus
 (i. e. in unum versus) is the opposite of dispersus and
 diversus; cunctus, our, collective, altogether.

OMNISONUS, a, um. (omnis and sono) *Uttering all kinds
 of sounds*; Marc. Cap.

OMNIPOTENS, tis. (omnis and teneo) *Almighty, ruling
 over every thing*; Tert. adv. Marcion.

OMNIVISUS, tis. (omnis and tuor) *All-seeing*; Lucr.

OMNIVAGUS, a, um. (omnis and vagus) *Wandering all
 about*; Cic.

OMNIVOLUS, a, um. (omnis and volo) *Willing every
 thing*; Catull.

OMNIVORUS, a, um. (omnis and voro) *Eating every
 thing*; Plin.

OMPHAGIA, æ. f. (ὀμφαγία) *An eating of raw flesh*;
 Arnob.

OMPHACIUM, i. n. (ὀμφάκιον) sc. oleum. *The oil or juice
 of unripe grapes or olives*; Plin.: hence, Ompfacimel,
 lis. n. *A syrup prepared from this juice*; Pallad.

OMPHACOCARPUS, i. m. (ὀμφακώκαρος) *A herb*, i. q.
 Aparine; Plin.

OMPHALOS, i. m. (ὀμφαλός) *The navel, middle point*;
 Auson.

ONAGER, and ONAGRUS, i. m. (ὄναγρος) *A wild ass*;
 Virg.

ONAGROS, i. m. (ὄναγρος) *An ass-driver*; Plaut.

ONCHESMITES, æ. m. (ὄγχησμίτης) sc. ventus. *A wind
 blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus*; Cic.

ONCO, ære. *To bray as an ass*; Auct. Carm. de Phil. 5;
 but others read uncat.

ONERARIUS, a, um. (onus) *That carries a burden or
 cargo*; navis, Nep.: and simply, Oneraria, sc. navis, Cic.,
A ship of burden, transport; Jumentia, Liv., beasts of
 burden.

ONERO, avi, atum, ære. (onus) I. *To load, burden,
 freight*; nares, Cæs.: nares armis, Sall.: ancillas veste,
 Ter.: fig.; aliquid mendacis, Cic.: also without men-
 dacis; Plaut. Mil. Glor. 3, 3, 61: iudicem argumentis,
 Cic.: hence, I. *To load, burden, fill with any thing*;
 aures laellis, Ov.: hostes, sc. saxis, Liv.: cervicem tauri
 aratro, Ov.: onerari epulis, Sall., to overload one's self
 with eating; thus also, vino, id. 2. *To overload, gorge,
 incommode by filling, trouble, annoy*; æthera votis, Virg.,
 to weary: verba lassas onerantia aures, Hor.: cibus
 onerat, Plin., clogs, overloads, oppresses. 3. Fig. *To
 load or fill with any thing, in a bad sense, i. e. to over-
 whelm, heap upon*; aliquid contumelias, Cic.: pugnis,
 Plaut.: malignitate, id.: injuria, Ter. 4. Fig. *To load
 or fill with any thing, in a good sense; aliquid laudibus,
 Liv.*, to heap praises upon: aliquid promissis, Sall.:
 Liv. 5. *To aggravate, increase*; curas, Tac.: inopiam
 alioquijs, Liv. *To cover*; membra sulchuro, Virg.:
 ossa aggere terre, id.: humerum pallio, to put on a
 pallium, Ter. 7. *To make pregnant, serve up, be made
 so*; vaccam, Pallad. 8. *To lay out, carve up, furnish,
 supply*; mensas dapibus, Virg. 9. *To occupy*; saltus
 castris, Liv. 10. *To arm*; manum jaculis, Virg. 11. *To
 stow away*; vina cadis, Virg., i. e. to fill: dona Cereris
 canistris, id. N.B. Onerare, i. seq. genit.; Pacuv.

ONEROSUS, adv. *In a burdensome manner*; Paul. Nol.

ONEROSITAS, atis. f. (onerosus) *Burdensomeness, bur-
 den, heaviness*; Tert.

ONEROSUS, a, um. (onus) I. *Burdensome, heavy,
 oppressive*; Virg.: Plin.: onerosior, Ov. II. Fig. *Bur-
 densome, heavy, troublesome, inconvenient*; Ov.:
 Plin. Ep.

ONIROPHITES, æ. m. (ὄνειροφίτης) *An interpreter of
 dreams*; Fulgent.

ONISCUS OR-OS, i. m. (ὄνισκος) *A woodlouse, millipes*;
 Plin.

ONISCHILES, is. n. and ONISCHILIS, is. f. (ὄνισχίλης, and
 ὄνισχίλις) *A plant, a species of bugloss (Anchusa)*; Plin.

ONISCHOTYLUS, i. m. (ὄνισχότυλος) *A kind of water-
 fowl, supposed to be the bittern or cormorant (Pelecanus
 Onocrotalus, L.)*; Plin.

ONISMATOPŒLIA, æ. f. (ὄνισματοποιία) *The forming a
 word so as to express a sound*; Charis.

ONISUS, is. f. (ὄνισος or ὄνισος) *A kind of plant
 (Ononis antiquorum, L.)*; Plin.

ONISYCHITES, æ. m. (ὄνισυχίτης) *That has asses' claws,
 a name given by the heathen to the God of the Christians*;
 Tert.

ONIFORDON, i. n. (ὄνισφόρον) *St. Mary's thistle, a kind
 of herb*; Plin.

ONOSMA, atis. n. (ὄνισμα) *A plant somewhat resembling
 the Anchusa*; Plin.

ONOSIS, is. f. (ὄνισος) *A plant*, i. q. Onothera, Plin.

ONUS, tris. n. I. *A burden, load, freight, cargo*;
 navium, Liv.: also gen., a burden, i. e. any thing heavy,
 weight; tanti oneris turris in muros collocare, Cæs.:

gravid ventris, Ov.; and simply, onus, id., the fœtus: onera ciborum, Plin.; or, onus ventris, Mart., the excrescements.

II. Fig. *A burden*, i. e. a difficulty, trouble, sorrow; quantis oneribus premerer, Cic., occupations: oneri esse, to be a burden, Sall.; Liv.: onus alicui injungere, to impose a burden (of office), Liv.: hoc onus si allevabit, Cic.: probandi, Pand., burden, obligation: hence, a burden in respect of property, i. e. expense, tax, tribute; particularly the burden of debt; oneribus premi, Cic.: onera graviora injungere, Cæs.: patria onera, Suet., taxes.

ONUSTUS, a, um. (onus) I. Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted; naves onusta frumento, Cic.: asellus onustus auro, id.: corpus onustum, Lucr., clogged with food: hence fig., loaded, burdened; fustibus, Plaut.: corpus, id., i. e. weighed down with years. II. Full, filled; ager præda onustus, Sall.: pharetra onusta telis, Tac.: pectus onustum lætitia, Plaut.: sum onusta, id., I am full or satisfied: also seq. genit.; i. e. auri, id.

ONŪCHINTINUS, a, um. i. q. Onychinus; Sidon.
ONŪCHINUS, a, um. (ὄνυχον) I. Of the colour of a man's nail; pruna, Colum.: pira, Plin. II. Named from the marble called onyx; Lamprid.: hence, resembling this marble; Læv. ap. Gell.: thus also, pira, pruna; see above.

ONŪCHIPUNCTA, æ. f. A kind of precious stone; i. q. lasponyx; Plin.
ONŪCHITES, æ. m. (ὄνυχίτης) i. q. Onyx; Plin.
ONŪCHITIS, Idis. f. (ὄνυχίτης) A kind of cadmia or calamine; Plin.

ONŪX, ūchis. m. (ὄνυξ) A finger-nail: hence, from the brightness of its colour. I. The onyx, a kind of marble or alabaster; from which all kinds of vessels, chairs, &c. were made; Plin.: hence, a vessel made of this stone, as, a box for unguent, &c., a perfume box; Propert.: Hor.: in this signification, it is also of the feminine gender; Mart. II. The onyx, a kind of precious stone; Plin.

III. A kind of shell-fish; Plin.
ŌPA, æ. or ŌPE, es. f. (ὄπη) A hole, cavity: hence, the cavity (cubile) on which laths were laid; Vitr.
ŌPACITAS, ātis. f. (opacus) Shadiness, shade; arborum, Tac.

ŌPACO, āvi, ātum, āre. (opacus) I. To cover with shade, to shade; locum, Cic. II. Fig. for, To cover; lanugo opacat genas, Pacuv.

ŌPACUS, a, um. I. Shaded, i. e. I. In the shade, shaded; ripa, Cic.: opacior, Plin. Ep.: opacissimus, id.: frigus opacum, Virg., the coolness of the shade; in opaco, in the shade, Plin. 2. That causes shade, shady; arbor, Virg. II. Shady, i. e. dark, obscure; nox, id.: mater, Ov., i. e. the earth: vetustas, Gell. III. Thick; barba, Catull.

ŌPĀLUS, i. m. The opal, a kind of half-gem; Plin. 37, 21, sq.

ŌPELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of opera) A little work, labour, or service; Hor.

ŌPERA, æ. f. (opus, eris) I. Pains, endeavour, exertion, work, labour, particularly, of the body, or, in which the body co-operates; operam in re consumere, or locare, or ponere, or tribuere rei, Cic., to give or bestow upon any thing; thus also, sumere, id.; or, insumere, Liv.; or, conferre in rem, Cic.; or, impendere, id., to give, bestow, apply; thus also, are, followed by a dative, or by ut, or ne, Cic.; Cæs., to bestow attention, take pains, endeavour; also, seq. conj. without ut; Sen. Ep. 14: thus operare alicui navare, Cic.: dicare, Ter.: interponere, i. e. to bestow upon, Cic.: operæ pretium habere, Liv., to have a reward for one's pains: est operæ pretium, it is worth while, Cic.: operæ pretium facere, Liv., to do any thing that is worth the trouble: ipso purpuram, amici operas (dabant), Cic., gave their work thereto, wrought it: homines in operas mittere, id., to supply with or procure work: opera est mihi, I exert myself, Plaut.: cui opera vita erat, Ter., who lived by his labour; hence, data opera, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.; or, dedita opera, Cic., purposely, designedly. II. A service, a rendering of service; operam alicui dare, or dicare, Ter., to serve, render a service: operam fortium virorum edere, Liv., to prove themselves brave men: operas dare, to serve, perform service; pro magistro, to act the part of a director, Cic.: thus also, esse in operis societatis, id., to be in the service of a company or society: operas reddas Musis, id., return a service, serve: in particular, operam dare, to serve any one, I. By listening or attending to him; alicui, Plaut.; or, sermoni alicujus, Cic., i. e. to listen to: assidue phanasco, Suet., to take lessons constantly from a teacher of declamation. Thus also, si opera est aribus, Plaut. 2. Of a judge, when examining and settling a matter, To examine, investigate, hear or try his cause; Ter.: Cic. 3. By one's presence; auctio, Cic., to be present at; thus also, funeri, id., to attend: tonsori, Suet., to get shaved. N. B. Mea, tua, alicujus, &c. opera (abl.), through my (your, any person's) exertions, means, agency, fault, service; Ter.: Cic.: Liv. 4. Una opera, Plaut.; or, eadem opera, Liv., at the same time, in the same manner, 'ut so. III. A day's work or labour; quaternis

operis, Varr. IV. Time that one can bestow upon any thing, leisure, spare time; deest mihi opera, Cic., I have not time or leisure: est mihi opera, Liv., I have time, I am at leisure: operæ ubi mihi erit, when I shall be obliged or compelled to, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 30: non operæ est, e. g. mihi, &c., (also without a dative of the person), I have not time, I do not care, I do not like, I have no desire, I will not, Liv. But, operæ non est, it may not be, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 77. V. A person in the service of another for pay, a day-labourer, journeyman, labourer, servant, workman; unius operæ tactu, Vitr.: opera nona, Hor.: but it is found usually in the plural, of several persons, Cic.; and operæ is used by Cicero principally in a bad or contemptuous sense; aides, abettors, tools, id.: operæ theatrales, Tac., parties among the spectators for the purpose of applauding the actors.

VI. For opus, That which is made, a work, thing; araneum, a cobweb, Plaut.: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic., i. e. a writing, written account: hence, opera, in deed, Plaut.

ŌPERANS, tis. I. Part. of operor; see OPEROR.
ŌP. Adj. Active, working, effectual; clysteres, Cæl. Aur.: operator, Tert.: operatissimus, Cæl. Aur.

ŌPĒRĀNIUS, a, um. (opera) Of, belonging to, or concerned with corporal labour or service; homo, Cic.; and without homo, id., any person that works with his body, as, a husbandman, mechanic, day-labourer, &c.: hence, operarius lingua, id., a bad orator: also a harlot is called operaria, Plaut.: again, pecus operarium, Colum., cattle for work, oxen, &c.: vinum, Plin., i. e. that is given to workmen or slaves.

ŌPĒRATIO, ōnis. f. (operor) I. A labouring, work, operation; Vitr. II. Divine service; Tert. III. Beneficence, charity; Prudent.

ŌPĒRATOR, ōris. in. (opror) One that labours at or accomplishes a thing; Tert.

ŌPĒRATRIX, icis. f. (operator) She that works, occasions, or accomplishes; Tert.
ŌPĒRŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (operulum) To furnish or cover with a lid; Colum.

ŌPĒRŪLUM, i. n. (operio) A lid, cover; Cic.
ŌPĒRIMENTUM, i. n. (operio) That with which a thing is covered, a cover, covering, lid; Cato: of a horse, Sall.: of a vessel, Plin.

ŌPĒRIO, rūi, rūm. 4. (for operio, from ob and pario, or perio, which, allied to παρα, περιβαίνω, probably signified, to surround with a boundary, inclose) I. To cover; caput, Cic.: summas amphoras auro, Nep.

II. To shut, close; ostium, Ter.: lecticam, Cic.: oculos, Plin. III. To hide, conceal, dissemble, keep from view or observation; luctum, Plin. Ep.: res operatæ, Cic.: hence, Operatum, Any thing secret, i. e. a secret place or thing; literarum, Gell., a secret: bona deæ, Cic., i. e. a secret place or service: Apollinis, Cic., an oracle: telluris operata subire, Virg., to descend into the infernal regions.

IV. To cover, fig.; aliquem loris, Ter., to beat, whip: contumelias operatus, Cic., loaded: judicia operata dedecore, i. e. plena, id.

ŌPĒRIOR, ōri. 4. (operor) To wait, &c. See OPERIOR.

ŌPĒROR, ōri. 4. ōri. (opus) I. To labour, take pains, be occupied or busied; operatus in re, Hor., busied; operari in agro, Pand. II. To bestow pains upon any thing, to apply one's self to, to be devoted to, to be taken up with, to pay attention to, serve, be occupied with, attend to or upon; with a dative; studiis literarum, Val. Max.: reip., Paud.: textis Mineræ, Tibull., to weave: capillos orandis, Ov.: especially of the service of a deity, to serve God, perform sacred rites, sacrifice, &c.; also, to attend to, serve, be devoted to; ora operata tibi resolvimus, id., the mouth devoted to you; superstitio-nibus, Liv.: sacris, id.; also simply, operari, i. e. sacra facere; Propert.: Tac. III. To work, operate, i. e. to exercise a power or virtue; venenum operatur, Lamprid., operates: pactum non debere ad sui dispendium operari, Pand., i. e. to operate, be of force. IV. To give alms, be charitable; Cyprian.

ŌPĒRŪSE, adv. I. With great pains, with difficulty, laboriously; Cic. II. Exactly, accurately; dicemus operosius, Plin.

ŌPĒRŪSŌTUS, ātis. f. (operosus) Great trouble or pains about a thing; Quint.

ŌPĒRŪSUS, a, um. (opera) I. Full of pains or endeavour, busy, industrious; Cic.: Syria in hortis operosissima, Plin.: also with an accusative of the object; comas, i. e. in comis, Propert.: also seq. genit.; e. g. dierum, in respect of, &c., Plaut. II. Full of trouble, hard, laborious, troublesome, difficult; labor, Cic.: ars, id.: artes operosæ, manual arts, handicrafts, Cic. Off. 2, 5: opus, Cic.: operosius sepulcrum facere, id., that requires more labour: moles operosa mundi, Ov., i. e. the artfully constructed fabric of the universe: castaneæ operosæ cibo, Plin., i. e. difficult of digestion. III. Operative, efficacious; herba, Ov.

ŌPĒRTANEUS, a, um. (operatum) Secret, that is done or found in a secret place; sacra, sc. bonæ deæ, Plin.

ŌPĒRTE, adv. Disguisedly, figuratively, covertly; Gell.
ŌPĒRTE, āre. (freq. of operio) To cover; Enn.

OPERTORIUM, i. n. (operio) *A covering*; Sen.
 OPERTURA, æ. f. (operio) *A covering*; Ammian.
 OPERTUS, a, um. See OPERIO.
 OPERTUS, us. m. (operio) *A covering*; Apul.
 OPËRÛLA, æ. f. (dimin. of opera) *I. A little pains, trouble or service*; Pand. *II. Earnings, gain*; Apul.
 OPES, um. See OPS.
 OPHEOSTAPHÛLE, es. f. (ὀφειοσταφυλή) *The name of a kind of caper bush*; Plin. 13, 44.
 OPHIACA, grum. n. (ὀφιακά) *A poem or treatise on serpents*; Plin.
 OPHICARDELOS or -US, i. m. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, probably, a kind of onyx*; Plin.
 OPHIDION, i. n. (ὀφιδιον) *I. A small serpent or snake. II. A kind of fish, resembling the conger*; Plin.: according to some, the Ophidium barbatum, L.
 OPHIOSTAPHÛLE, es. f. i. q. Opheostaphyle.
 OPITES, æ. or is. m. (ὀπιτης) *A kind of marble spotted like a serpent*; Plin. 36, 11.
 OPÏCHÛS, i. m. (ὀπιχως) *The constellation Serpentarius*; Cic.
 OPHÛSA, or OPHÛSSA, æ. f. (ὀφουσα, ὀφουσσα) *A magical herb growing in the island Elephantine, in Æthiopia*; Plin. 24, 102.
 OPHÛS, ŷos. f. (ὀφους) *A kind of plant having two leaves*; Plin. 26, 93, 2.
 OPHÛTHALMUS, æ. m. (ὀφθαλμῖος) *A kind of fish*, i. q. Oculata; Plaut.
 OPHÛTHALMICUS, a, um. (ὀφθαλμικός) *Of or relating to the eyes*; ophthalmicus, sc. medicus, Mart.
 OPICILLUM, i. n. (prob. dimin. of ops) *Help, aid, assistance*; Varr. *I. Stupid, ignorant, foolish*; Cato ap. Plin.: Tiro ap. Gell. *II. Nasty, filthy*; Juv. 3, 207.
 OPÏDUM, i. n. i. q. Oppidum.
 OPÏFER, a, um. (ops and fero) *Rendering assistance, bringing aid*; Ov.
 OPÏFEX, icis. c. (opus and facio) *I. A master workman, artificer, composer, framer*; Cato. *Cic. verborum, id., i. e. iuventor, introducer, coiner: stilus est dicendi opifex, id.* *II. Especially, a workman, handicraftsman, mechanic, artist*; Cic.
 OPÏFICINA, æ. f. (opifex) i. q. Officina; Plaut.
 OPÏFICUM, i. n. (opifex) *A labouring or performing a labour*; Varr.
 OPÏLIO, ŷnis. m. (for ovilio from oris) *A shepherd*; Plaut.; Colum.
 OPÏNE, adv. *Sumptuously, splendidly, plentifully*; Plaut.
 OPÏMITAS, ætis. f. (opimus) *Abundance, plentifulness*; Plaut.
 OPÏMO, ŷvii, ætium, ære. (opimus) *I. To fatten, make fat*; Colum. *II. Fig. To make fat, i. e. to make fruitful*; terram, Apul.: *Or, to make copious, rich, or abundant, to fill*; autumnum, Auson.
 OPÏMUS, a, um. Agreeably to its derivation from ops, opis, it is used properly of the earth and fruits of the field. *Nourishing*; ager, Cic.: hence, *I. Activè, Nourishing, i. e. fertile, fruitful, rich*; ager, Cic.: regio, id.: opima Larissa, Hor., probably to express the Homeric *Ἀάγιστα κρηθῶλακ*: campus, Liv.: vitis, Plin. *II. Passivè, Fattened, fat, in good condition*; bos, Cic.: habitus corporis, id.: membra opimiora, Gell.: bos opimissimus, Tert.: hence, *I. Fig., in a bad sense, of style, gross, overloaded*; opimum genus dictionis, Cic., i. e. somewhat coarse: facundia, Gell. *2. Rich, wealthy, plentiful, abundant, copious*; præda, Cic.: divitiæ, Plaut.: dapes, Virg.: regnum, Liv.: ornamenta, Cic.: hence, spolia opima, i. e. arms taken by one general from another, Liv.: thus also, opimum decus, Curt.: afterwards gen., arms taken in war from an opponent in single combat, Liv. 23, 46.
 OPÏNABILIS, e. (opinor) *That consists only in thought, or conjecture, probable, imaginary*; Cic.
 OPÏNATIO, ŷnis. f. (opinor) *A conjecturing, imagining, supposing, thinking*; Cic.
 OPÏNATOR, ŷris. m. (opinor) *I. One that conjectures or imagines any thing*; Cic. *II. One who collected corn for the army*; Cod. Just.
 OPÏNATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of opinor*; see OPINOR. *II. Adj. 1. Supposed, fancied, imaginary*; malum, bonum, Cic., an imaginary evil, imaginary good. *2. In good credit with others, renowned, famous*; opinatissima insula, Flor. 2, 7, ed. Beger.; which words are omitted in other edd. *N.B. Nec opinatus, Unexpected*; see NECOPINATUS.
 OPÏNATUS, us. m. (opinor) i. q. Opinio; Lucr.
 OPÏNIO, ŷnis. f. (allied to opinor) *An opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief*; Cic.: opinionum commenta, id., mere fancies: in his locis opinio est, seq. accus. et infin., id., it is the opinion, is currently believed: opinionem alicujus rei præbere, id.; or, afferre, id., to cause another to believe: opinioe duci, to have an opinion, be of an opinion: in cam opinionem discessi, ut, &c., id., inclined to the opinion, formed the opinion: sum hujus opinionis, I am of this opinion, Colum.: opinio me tenet falsa, Liv., I entertain a false opinion: ut mea opinio fert, or est, Cic., in my opinion, I think, I sup-

pose, I imagine: præter opinionem, id., contrary to supposition or expectation: opinione celerius, quicker than one would have supposed, id.: opinionem habere, to be of opinion, to have an opinion, think, suppose, id.: also, to have a reputation: virtutis, Cæs., for courage: in opinione esse, to be of opinion, have an opinion, think, suppose, Cic.: in opinione esse, or versari, id., to consist in fancy or imagination: venerat Cassius in opinione, finisse, id., it was thought that Cassius, &c.: nemini veniebat in opinione, Nep., no one thought: hence, *I. A good opinion*; Cic.: also, *good repute, a good name among men*; Quint. 2, 12, 5. *II. Report, rumour, fame*; Justin.: Suet.

OPÏNGÛSUS, a, um. (opinio) *Full of conjectures, also, a ground for an opinion*; Tert.: Cic.: Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, i. e. rich in hypotheses, Cic.: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

OPÏNO, ære. i. q. Opinor; Plaut.
 OPÏNOR, ætus sum, æri. (from ὀίμαι, ὀίμαι, and with the Æolic digamma, ὀίμαι, as opillo from ovillo; and as ὀίμαι is from οίω, fero, so also opinor is originally equivalent to fero, and denotes a fluctuation of opinion, as any thing is tossed about upon the sea) *To suppose, think, have an opinion, be of opinion, believe, judge*; aliquid, Cic.: seq. accus. et infin.; id.: de aliquo male, Suet., to think ill of: de vobis non secus ac de teeteris hostibus opinatur, Cic.: ut opinor, as I think or conjecture, according to my opinion, id.: for this we find, simply, opinor; e. g. sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Opinari is also used of the expression of any idea that has been conceived; male opinari de aliquo, to think badly of any one (and speak about him accordingly); Suet. Oct. 51; see Bremi on this passage, and on Cæs. 86.— See also OPÏNATUS, a, um.

OPÏNUS, a, um. See NECOPÏNUS.
 OPÏPÆRE, adv. *Splendidly, richly, sumptuously*; Cic.
 OPÏPÆRIS, e. i. q. Opiparus; Apul.

OPÏPÆRUS, a, um. (opes and paro) *Splendid, rich, sumptuous*; Plaut.

OPÏSTHÛDÛSUS, i. m. (ὀπισθόδομος) *The back part of a house or temple*; Fronto.

OPÏSTHÛGRÆPHUS, a, um. (ὀπισθόγραφος) *Written upon on the back (of the paper)*; libri, Plin. Ep.

OPÏSTHÛDÛSUS, a, um. (ὀπισθοδυσικός) *That has the disease Opisthotonus*; Plin.

OPÏSTHÛTÛSUS, i. m. (ὀπισθότυπος) *A disease by which the head is bent backwards and kept in that position*; Cels.

OPÏPÛLATIO, ŷnis. f. (opitulor) *A helping, assisting; help, assistance*; Arnob.

OPÏPÛLATOR, ŷris. m. (opitulor) *An aider, helper, assistant*; Apul.

OPÏPÛLATUS, us. m. (opitulor) *A helping, assisting*; Fulgent.

OPÏPÛLO, ære. i. q. Opitulor; Liv. Andr.

OPÏPÛLOR, ætus sum, æri. (ops and tulo, i. e. fero) *To help, aid, assist*; alicui, Cic.: also seq. contra; Plin.

OPÏUM or -ON, i. n. (ὀπιον) *Opium*; Plin.

OPÏBALSAMÛM, i. n. (opobalsamum) *A place in which balsam-trees grow*; Plin.

OPÏBALSAMUM, i. n. (ὀπὸ βάλσαμον) *I. The juice or gum of the balsam tree or balm tree*; balsam, balm; Plin.: arbores opobalsami, Justin., balsam trees. *II. The balsam tree, balm tree*; Justin. 36, 3; but here other edd. have opobalsameto.

OPÏCARPATION or -UM, i. n. (ὀπκαρπάθειον) *The poisonous juice of Carpathum*; Plin.

OPÏPÁNAX, æcis. m. (ὀππανάξ) *The juice of the plant Panax*; Plin.

OPÏRICE, es. f. (ὀπιρική) *A medicine prepared from autumnal fruits*; Plin.

OPÏRÛTHECA, æ. or OPÏRÛTHECE, es. f. (ὀπιροθήκη) *A storeroom for autumnal fruits*; Varr.

OPÏRTER, uit. 2. verb. imperson. *I. It is necessary, it must be; it is useful, useful, highly creditable; it should be so, it behoves, &c.; it ought or should*; followed either by a conjunctive with the omission of ut, or by an accusative and infinitive; ego crimen oportet diluam, Cic.: signum ablatum esse non oportuit, id.: hence it is opposed to necesse est, id. *II. It is absolutely necessary, it must, i. e. we cannot imagine it to be otherwise, namely, from certain causes or in certain respects*; exstent oportet vestigia, Cic. *III. It is good, beneficial, useful*; Nep.; Cic.— Synon. Oportet, is used either of absolute or conditional necessity, or of such as imposes upon us an entire duty or a prudence in conduct; cf. Cic. Balb. 3; Orat. 22: opus est, contains always the idea of a conducing to some end, of something needful, that circumstances render necessary, and hence it is also confounded with usus: debere, contains the idea of moral obligation or necessity in respect of a subject; but sometimes, like necesse est, it denotes necessary consequence; cf. Cic. Manil. 10: necesse est, denotes some compulsory power founded in necessity, something altogether necessary or unavoidable: cogi, expresses some external compulsion arising from peculiar circumstances; facere non possum, non possum non, I cannot but, I cannot do otherwise, I must.

OPPALLESCO, or OB-PALLESCO, ui. 3. *To grow pale; Prudent.*

OPPANDO, andi, ansum and assum. 3. (ob and pando) *To spread or stretch out, or extend before or against; Grat.: Tert.: hence, Oppansum, A covering; corporis, Tert.*

OPPANGO, egi, actum. 3. (ob and pango) *To join, fasten, or fix to; savitum, sc. ori, Plaut., to imprint a kiss.*

OPPANSUS, or OPPASSUS, a, um. See OPFANDO.

OPPACTO, ere. 3. (ob and pecto) *To comb; hence fig., of a kind of food, i. e. to pull to pieces, to chew, to eat; Plaut.*

OPPEDO, edi. 3. i. e. contra pedo; Hor.

OPPERIOR, peritus and pertus sum. (from ob and perior, which is formed from *περιεσθαι*, as also experior.) I. Intrans. *To wait; Ter.: Cic. II. Trans. To wait for, expect; aliquem, Cic.: tempora sua, Liv.*

OPPESSULO, avi, atum, are. (ob and pessulus) *To bolt or bar; januum, Apul.*

OPPETO, ivi and ii, itum. 3. (ob and peto) *To go to meet, to encounter; inortem, Cic.; and without mortem, Virg., to suffer death, to die: also, morte, Prudent.*

OPPEXUS, us. m. (oppecto) *A combing, curling; crinium, Apul., a dressing or curling of the hair.*

OPPICO, are. (ob and pico) *To cover with pitch, to pitch, seal up with pitch; Cato.*

OPPIDANUS, a, um. (oppidum) *Of a town; Cod. Theod.*

OPPIDANUS, a, um. (oppidum) *Of or in a town of old Rome, and sometimes, of a small town; senex, Cic.: genus dicendi, id., as used in small towns; Oppidani, Townsmen, inhabitants of a town; Cæs.*

OPPIDANUM, adv. *Town by town, in every town; ludos constituere, Suet.*

OPPIDO, adv. *I. Very, very much; Ter.: Cic.*

II. *Really, indeed; Plaut.*

OPPIDULUM, i. n. (dimin. of oppidum) *A small town; Cic.*

OPPIDUM, i. n. (seems to be compounded of ob and pedum, after the analogy of *ἑπιπέδον*) I. *A town, especially, any town besides Rome; e. g. Athens, Nep.: but Rome also is called oppidum, Liv.: also with a genit.; e. g. ad oppidum Laris, for Larim, Sall. II. An entrenched wood, with the Britons: Cæs. III. The barrier of the circus; Næv.*

OPPIGNERATOR, oris. m. (oppignero) *One that takes a pledge, or, that lends upon a pledge; Augustin.*

OPPIGNERO, avi, atum, are. (ob and pignero) *To pledge, give as a pledge; Cic.*

OPPILO, onis. f. (oppilo) *A stopping up, obstructing; Scrib. Larg.*

OPPILO, avi, atum, are. (ob and pilo) *To stop or shut up; Cic.*

OPPINGO, ere. See OPFANGO.

OPPLEO, evi, etum, ere. (ob and pleo) *To fill; Plaut.: Cic.: Liv.*

OPPLORO, are. (ob and ploro) *To weep to any thing; auribus alicujus, Cic., to trouble with weeping.*

OPPONO, sui, situm, ere. (ob and pono) I. *To set or place against or opposite, to oppose; se alicui, Cæs.: opponi, to be opposed to, to oppose one's self to; vitium virtuti opponitur, Cic.: moles opposita fluctibus, id.: hence, I. To expose; se periculis, Cic. 2. To set or bring forward against, object or allege against by way of proof, defence, excuse, excupation, comparison, &c.; nomen alicui, Cic.: quid opponas? id.: auctoritatem suam, id., to interpose. 3. To place before; as, before the eyes, in order to frighten or alarm any one; alicui formidines, Cic. 4. To place, set, lay, put one thing before another; manum fronti, Ov.: manum ante oculos, id.: gallinae se opponunt (sc. pullis), id. II. To place or station by something, hold out; armatos homines ad introitum, Cic.: oppono auriculum, Hor., I offer my ear.*

III. *To lay down as a pledge, to stake, pledge, mortgage, pawn; pignori opponere, to pledge, Ter.: and without pignori; Sen. IV. To shut, close; fores, Ov.—See also OPPOSITUS, a, um.*

OPPORTUNE, adv. *Fitty or seasonably; venire, Cic.: opportunitas, id.: opportunissime, Cæs.*

OPPORTUNITAS, atis. f. (opportunus) I. *Fitness or adaptation of one thing to another; ætatis, Sall.: loci, Cæs., i. e. an advantageous position; corporis, Cic.: hence, a fit time, opportunity, the right or proper moment, by using which one can derive some advantage, εὐκαιρία; Cic. Hence, divina opportunitas, Cic., a favourable opportunity given by a god. II. Advantage; Cic. III. A good foundation, material; Cic.*

OPPORTUNUS, a, um. (from ob and poro, porto, whence portus) Prop. *Convenient for sailing; hence, I. Suitable, fit, commodious, convenient, seasonable, opportune; locus, Cic.: tempus, id.: retas opportunissima, id.: nihil opportunius accidere vidi, id. II. Fit, serviceable, useful; res, opportune singulare rebus singulis, Cic. III. Suitable, fit, adapted to any thing; flammis, Lucr.: nemo magis opportunus ad hæc, Ter.: loca, Liv.: nox opportuna est eruptioni, id. IV. Exposed, liable; injuria, Cels.: corpora opportuniora morbis, Plin.*

OPPOSITIO, onis. (oppo) *An opposing; Cic.*

OPPOSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of oppo; see OPPONO. II. Adj. 1. *Placed or standing against or opposite; luna opposita soli, Cic.: also of geographical position or situation, lying or situate opposite; oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. 2. Opposed, contradictory, contrary; plur., opposita, Gell.*

OPPOSITUS, us. m. (oppo) I. *A setting against, opposing; Cic. II. An interposition, intervention; Gell.*

III. *A citing against; vocabulorum, Gell.*

OPPRESSIO, onis. f. (opprimo) I. *A pressing or pressing down; Vitr.: hence, II. Force, i. e. a using of force, violence; Ter. III. A taking forcible possession of a place; Cic. IV. A crushing, quashing; Cic.*

OPPRESSIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of oppressio) *A slight pressing, gentle pressure; Plaut.*

OPPRESSOR, oris. m. (opprimo) *A destroyer; Brut. in Cic. Ep.*

OPPRESSUS, a, um. See OPPRIMO.

OPPRESSUS, us. m. (opprimo) *A pressure, pressing down; Lucr.*

OPPRIMO, csi, essum, ere. (ob and premo) I. *To press down; taleam pede, Cato, to press into the ground; ruina conclavis opprimi, to be buried: thus also, terra oppressus, Cic.: fig.; onere opprimi, id.: hence, I. Fig. To press down, suppress, put down, fetter; orationem, Cic.: mens oppressa præmio, id., fettered: hence, ignem, Liv., to smother, extinguish; fig., tumultum, id., to quell, put down: questionem, id. 2. To overpower, throw to the ground, force to submit, conquer, subdue; leonem, Val. Fl.: quos caedes oppressit, Liv., destroyed: remp., Cic.: Mithridatem, id.: fig.; aliquem falso crimine, Liv., i. e. to bring about his condemnation: oppressus ære alieno, Cic., overwhelmed: oppressus timore, Cæs., borne down, overcome: opprimere aliquem consilio, to take by surprise, Cic. Cæcil. 14: cf. Verr. 4, 67. Of a dying person; quum jam ceteris ex partibus oppressa mens esset, Cic., i. e. when in other respects the powers of his mind were already exhausted. 3. To oppress, deprive one of his freedom and rights, to overpower; patriam, Cic.: reum, id.: senatum, id. 4. To sink; classem, Cic.: hence, to hide, render indistinct or invisible; literas, id., to pronounce indistinctly: insigne veri, id. II. To catch, take unawares, fall upon, surprise, seize; occasione, Plaut.: hostes incautos, Liv.: somnus virginem opprimit, Ter., overpowers: nox illum opprimit, Cic.: bello opprimit, id.: rostra, id., to mount or take possession of. III. To press together, close, shut; os, Ter., to stop: flammam in ore, Enn. ap. Cic., to keep in: hence fig., to hush up, suppress, conceal, hide, dissemble, cover, cloak; memorem rei, Liv.: iram, Sall.: quo studiosus opprimitur et absconditur, Cic. IV. To press upon, harass; Cic.*

OPPROBRAMENTUM, i. n. (opprobrio) *A reproach, disgrace; Plaut.*

OPPROBRATIO, onis. f. (opprobrio) *An upbraiding, reproaching, Gell.*

OPPROBRIOSUS, a, um. (opprobrium) *Opprobrious; Cod. Just.*

OPPROBRIUM, i. n. (ob and probrum) I. *Reproach, shame, disgrace, infamy; esse opprobrio, Nep., to prove a shame or reproach: hence, a dishonest, reproach, i. e. e. g. majorum, Tac. II. An abuse, taunt, abusive or reproachful language; Suet.: dicere, Ov.: fundere, Hor.*

OPPROBRO, are. (ob and probrum) *To reproach, taunt, upbraid with; alicuius, Plaut.*

OPFUGNATIO, onis. f. (oppugno) I. *A storming, assaulting, besieging; oppidorum, Cic. Cf. OBSIDIO, ad fin. II. Fig. A storming or attacking; as, with words, Cic.*

OPFUGNATOR, oris. m. (oppugno) *A besieger, attacker; as, of a town, Liv.: patriæ, Cic.: salutis meæ, id.*

OPFUGNATORIUS, a, um. (oppugno) *Of or belonging to a storming or besieging; res, Vitr.*

OPFUGNO, avi, atum, are. I. (Ob and pugno, from pugna) *To fight against a person or thing, attack, assail; aliquem, Cic.: Macedoniam, Liv.: rates, Propert.: particularly, against a place, town, fortress, &c.; oppidum, Cic.: castra, Cic.: locum munitum, id.: hence fig., to assail, attack, assault; aliquem pecunia, Cic.: æquitantem verbis, id.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id., i. c. they endeavour to gain the point. II. (From pugno) *To beat with the fists, to buffet, cuff; Plaut.**

OPPUTO, are. (ob and puto) *To prune; as, trees or vines, Plin.*

OPUS, opis. f. (from ἔρα, to be busy about, to further or promote any thing) *Any thing that furthers or promotes, in the same manner as opes denotes a work furthered or promoted: hence, I. Power, might, influence, i. e. any thing that enables us to do great things; whether riches, friends, troops, character, &c.: hence, I. Riches, wealth, possessions; ruris opes, Ov.: opes acquirere, Plin.: opibus, armis, potentia valere, Cic.: opes, sc. exiguae, for inopia, Calp. 4: hence, magni-*

fiocence, splendour; opes amovento, Cic. e Legg. xii. Tab. 2. *Forces, i. e. troops, an army*; regis opibus praefaturum, Nep.: tantas opes prostravit, id. 3. *The resources, power, might, of a king or nation*; opes Lacedaemoniorum concussit, Nep.: patria opes augere, id.: tantis opibus reip., Cic. 4. *Might, influence, power, of a private person*, by means of riches, relationship, rank, eloquence, &c.; opes consequamur, Cic.: opes et dignitatem tenerem, id.: summæ opes, id., sc. of an advocate in a court of justice. II. *Physical strength, power, might*; omni ope enitar, Cic.: omnibus viribus atque opibus resistere, id., with all one's might or power: est opis nostræ, Virg.: ardor habebit opes, i. e. vires, Ov.

III. *Might, strength, employed in the assistance of others*; aid, support, help, assistance, succour; opem ferre alicui, Cic., to aid, support, assist: thus also, aliquid opis ferre reip., id.: opem a te petimus, id.: opis haud indigna nostræ, Virg.: opem dare, Ov.: thus also, in the plural, *aids, supports*; Nep.: Cic. In the above significations we find of the singular only genit. opis, acc. opem, and abl. ope; but the plural entire.

OPSONIUM, OPSONOR, &c. See OPSONIUM, &c.
OPTABILIS, e. (opto) *To be wished or desired, desirable*; e. optabilis, id.

OPTABILITER, adv. *Desirably, in a desirable manner*; optabiliter, Val. Max.

OPTATIO, ðnis. f. (opto) *A wishing, a wish; a choosing, choice, liberty to choose*; Symm.: tres optationes dare, to give the choice of three things, Cic.: also, as a figure of rhetoric, Cic.

OPTATIVUS, a, um. (opto) *Wishing, expressing a wish*; modus, in grammar, Prisc.

OPTATO, abl. of optatum; see OPTO.

OPTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of opto; see OPTO. II. Adj. *Wished, desired, pleasant*; rumor, Cic.: quid optatus, &c., id.: optatissime frater, id.: optata labra, Propert., i. e. longed for lips: optati cives, Plaut., dear, beloved: hence, Optatum, subst., *A wish*; optatum impetrare, Cic.: præter optatum meum, against my wish, contrary to my wish, id.: optatis meis fortuna respondit, id.: mihi in optatis est, id.: I wish: optata furiosorum, id., i. e. reveries; hence, Optato (abl.), *According to one's wish*; Ter.: Cic.

OPTICE, es. f. (ὀπτική) *Optics*; Vitr.

OPTIMAS, ætis. (optimus) *One of the best or noblest*; matronæ optimates, Enn. ap. Cic.: especially, *one of the patriots*; for there were two parties at Rome, viz. Optimates (genit. lum and um, but in Cicero the form in lum is most in use; see Gœrenz, ad Cic. Legg. 3, 7, 117), i. e. those who held with the senate, the patriots; and Populares, who regarded only what was agreeable and advantageous to the common people, without respect to the state in general: since these latter were frequently opposed to the interests of the senate, hence by Optimates is usually understood, *those who were of the party of the senate and the nobles*; see Cic. Sext. 45.

OPTIME, or OPTUME, adv. See BENE.

OPTIMITAS, ætis. f. (optimus) *This word is mentioned as not good Latin*. Marc. Cap.

OPTIMUS, or OPTUMUS, a, um. See BONUS, a, um.

OPTIO, ðnis. (opto) I. Fem. *Free will, choice, option, power to do or not to do any thing, freedom to choose between several things*; optio sit tua, Cic.: si optio esset, id., if he had his free will, or could choose, is an erit hæc optio et potestas tua, ut dicas, &c., id., is that at your pleasure? alicui optionem dare, or facere, id., to let a person have his choice: thus also, dare alicui optionem eligendi, id. II. Masc. *A helper whom one chooses, an assistant, substitute*; Plaut.: Pand.: hence, in the army, an *adjutant*, or, as it is usually rendered, *lieutenant*; Varr.

OPTIANTUS, us. m. *The place of an optio, an adjutancy, lieutenantancy*; Cato.

OPTIVUS, a, um. (opto) *Chosen, desired, wished*; cognomen, Hor.

OPTO, avi, atum, ære. (from ὀπτα, ὀπταμι) *To look out for any thing*; hence, I. *To wish, desire*; cur me morti dedere optas? Plaut.; qua esse inhoneste optavit parere hi divitiis potius, Ter., i. e. preferred: hunc videre sæpe optabamus diem, Ter.: optandam duco mihi fuisse illam fortunam, Cic.; optavit ut in curram tolleretur, id.: nunquam a diis immortalibus optato, ut, &c., id.: optare hoc est, non docere, id., of those who wish to maintain certain points but cannot; thus Livy says, ostentare hoc est, non gerere bellum: quis tantum crudeliter optavit sumere pœnas? Virg., i. e. has brought himself to, been able to resolve upon: hence, 1. *To impetrate*; furorem et insaniam aliquid, Cic. 2. *To ask, demand*; quodvis præmium a me optato, Ter.: visus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, Cic. II. *To choose*; opta, utrum vis, Plaut.: optet, utrum malit, Cic.: locum tecto, Virg.—See also OPTATUS.—Synon. Optare, to express a wish in words; cupere, to entertain a wish.

OPTUMUS (Optim.). See BONUS.

OPULENS, tis, and OPULENTUS, a, um. (ops) Prop. *Rich or abounding in means that promote or further any thing*; hence, I. *Mighty, powerful*, i. e. having

influence or weight of character; opulenti atque ignobiles, Enn. ap. Gell.: opulenter factio, a more powerful party, Liv.: agmen, id., i. e. powerful, strong. II. Gen. *Rich, opulent, wealthy*; civitas, Cic.: exercitus opulentus præda, or prædæ (genit.), Liv.: Numidia agro virisquo opulentior, Sall.: fig., *rich*; oratio, liber, Gell. III. *Of the soil and its fruits, Rich, fertile*; opulenta Etruria arva, Liv.: hence, IV. *Fine, splendid*; obsonium, Plaut.: res (circumstances) haud opulenta; Liv.

OPULENTER, and OPULENTE, adv. *Richly, expensively, sumptuously, magnificently*; opulenter se colere, Sall.: ludos opulenter facere, Liv.: domus opulente ornata, Apul.

OPULENTIA, æ. f. (opulens) I. *Power, might, such as is furnished by external means, as money, friends, troops, &c.*; e. g. of a state, prince, &c.; Sall.: Nep. II. *Riches, wealth*; Sall.: metallorum, Plin.—Plur. opulentia, Plaut.

OPULENTITAS, ætis. f. (opulens) i. q. Opulentia; Plaut. OPULENTO, ære. (opulens) *To make rich, enrich*; Hor.: mensam dapibus pretiosis, Colum.

OPULENS, a, um. See OPULENS.

OPULESCO, ère. 3. (opes) *To grow rich*; Fur. ap. Gell. OPTULUS, i. f. *A species of maple tree* (Acer campestre, L.); Varr.

OPUS, èris. n. (from ἔργον, I employ myself) I. *Work, labour, i. e. a working or preparing a thing*; opus facere, to perform or do work, to work; as, of agriculture, Ter.: lex de opere faciundo, Cic., of building: opus redimere, id., a work, i. e. building: belli opera, military labours, work in war, Liv.: his opus non defuit, Cic., of the work of mechanics or artists: thus also, non opere delectabatur, id., the work, workmanship: hydia facta præloro opere, id., of excellent workmanship: opus querere, to look for work, id. II. *A work, i. e. any thing that is or has been made or fabricated*. 1. *A building*; Cic.: opus facere, to erect a building (temple), id. 2. *A statue or other work of art*; Cic.: Virg.: Mentoreum opus, Propert., i. e. a metal bowl worked with relief, such as were made by the artist Mentor. 3. *A book*; opus habeo in manibus, Cic. 4. *Honey*; apes intus opus faciunt, Varr. 5. *Opus oratorium*, Cic., i. e. speaking. 6. *Opus publicum*, Cic., a public task, i. e. for the good of the public. 7. *Agriculture, tillage*; opera sunt, Cic., works of agriculture: opus facere ruri, or opus rusticum facere, Ter. 8. *The labour of war, military service*; grave opus Martis, Virg.: especially, 1. *A military work by which soldiers defend themselves, a fortification*; opere castrorum perfectio, Cæs.: objectis operibus, Liv., a bulwark of trees, &c.: thus also, opus fieri, Nep., of the building of a wall. 2. *A work of besiegers, machine for besieging*; urbem operibus oppugnare, Liv.: or, claudere, Nep.: or, seipre, Cic.: opera (e. g. turres, arietem, &c.) admovere, Liv.

III. *Work, labour, i. e. any action, deed, performance, business*; opera immortalia edere, Liv.: quorum est opus hoc unum, Cic.: tantum operis belli, for tantum bellum, Propert.: opus oratorium, Cic., the part or business of an orator, as, in speaking, examining witnesses, &c.: opus censorum, Suet., an action that incurs punishment from the censor; see Bremi ad Suet. Cæs. 47.

IV. *Labour, art, the work of the hands*; locus egregie natura et opere munitus, Cæs.: nihil est opere aut manu factum, Cic.

V. *Labour, pains, trouble, exertion*; tanto opere, so much, Cic.: quanto opere, how much.

VI. *Effect*; duo tela diversorum operum, Ov.: opus efficere, to produce an effect, Cic. Top. 16.

OPUS, adv. (from ὀπω, I employ or concern myself) *With which one has to do, with which one is concerned*; hence, I. *Necessary, needful, indispensable*; the person to whom any thing is needful is always put in the dative case: but the thing necessary, 1. Frequently in the nominative; dux nobis opus est, Cic., we need a leader: opus sunt boves, Varr. 2. Frequently in the ablative; auctoritate tua nobis opus est, Cic., we have need of: expedit homine opus est, id.: we also find the passive participle for the supine in us; e. g. quid opus sit factum, Nep.: cur properato opus esset, Cic.: opus est puella servata, for puellam servari, Ov. 3. Frequently in the infinitive, or, an accusative and infinitive; quid opus est affirmare? Cic.: opus sit, nihil deesse amicis, id. 4. Also with ut, that; Plaut. 5. Sometimes in the genitive; Liv. 6. Sometimes in the accusative; Plaut.

N. B. We find also, opus habere re, to have need of, Colum. II. *Proper, good, useful, serviceable, suitable*; Ter.: Cic.—Synon.: see OPORTET.

OPUSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of opus, eris) *A little work, a short treatise*; Cic.

ORA, æ. f. (from oros) *The extremity of any thing, an edge, border, margin, coast, ends, bounds, &c.*; pocilli, Lucr., the brim: regionum, Cic.: silva, Liv., the outer skirts: clipei, Virg.: vulneris, Cels., the lips: hence, oras evolvite belli (i. e. pugnae), Virg., for partes: hence,

I. *A coast, especially, sea-coast, shore*; Italia, Liv.: oris Italia maritimus, Cic. Also, ora maritima, by metonymy, for, the inhabitants of the coast, Cic. Leg. Manil. 23.

II. *A country, region, climate*; Cic.: Virg.: Plin.: Acheruntis, Lucr., i. e. the infernal regions: also, a

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zone; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: luminis orae, Lucr., the regions of light, light: partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg., to the light: oram resolve, Liv.

ORA, æ. f. In nautical language, *A cable or rope by which a ship is fastened to the shore; oras præcedere*, Liv.: oram solve, Quint.

ORACŪLARIUS, a. um. (oraculum) *Concerned with or belonging to oracles; Petron.*

ORACŪLUM, i. n. (oro) *An oracle, i. e. I. A place in which a prophetic reply was given; Cic.: fig.; domus jureconsulti oraculum civitatis, id. II. A reply through an oracle, an oracle, response; Cic.: hence, 1. Any inspired prophetic enunciation, a prophecy, prophetic declaration; somnii, Cic. 2. Fig. An oracle, i. e. a remarkable thought, rule, or saying; physicomum, Cic.*

ORĀRIUS, a. um. (from ora) *Of or belonging to the coast; navis, Plin. Ep., a coasting vessel.*

ORĀRIUS, a. um. (from os, oris) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the mouth or face; hence, Orarium, sc. linteam, A napkin, pocket-handkerchief; Vopisc.*

ORĀTA, æ. f. i. q. Aurata. *A kind of fish; Varr.: Cic. ORĀTIM. adv. From coast to coast; Solin.*

ORĀTIO, ōnis. f. (oro) *1. Any thing which one speaks or writes, speech, language, discourse; hæc oratio, Ter.; Cic., i. e. words: orationem bonorum imitari, id., the language, speech; dissimili oratione factæ, Ter., expression, words: habere orationem, to speak, Nep.: cum aliquo, with any one, Ter. N. B. I. Oratio is opposed to single words, Cic. Or. 3, 42, where it means, Language or expression, i. e. oratorical expression: thus also, Latina, Cic. Off. 1, 1. 2. A speech, tongue, language; utriusque orationis facultas, Cic. Off. 1, 1. N. B. Oratio, seq. genit., for de, concerning; Ætensium, Siculorum, Cic.*

II. *A speech, harangue, oration; orationem facere, Cic.: or conficere, Nep.: habere, recitare, dicere, or agere, Cic., to make: longam orationem exprimere, id., to make: comparare, id., to prepare, compose, study. In Cæsar, oratio, by virtue of the context, is also sometimes equivalent to, A speech by way of excuse or apology, an excuse, apology; oratione accepta, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1. III. Materials or subject for a speech; Cic. Mil. 3. IV. Speech, i. e. ability or capacity to speak, eloquence; also, a style of speaking; Demosthenis oratio in philosophiam translata, Cic. Orat. 19. V. In ecclesiastical writers, A prayer. VI. Under the emperors, A letter of the emperor; Suet. See Bremi ad Suet. l'ib. 65.*

ORĀTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of oratio) *A short speech; Cic.*

ORĀTOR, ōris. m. (oro) *I. One that speaks or ought to speak; hence, 1. A speaker belonging to an embassy, an ambassador; Liv. 2. An orator; Cic. II. One that prays or supplicates; Plaut.*

ORĀTORIE. adv. Oratorically; Cic.

ORĀTORIUS, a. um. (orator) *I. Of or belonging to an orator, oratorical; Cic.: hence, Oratoria, sc. ars, Rhetoric; Quint. II. Of or belonging to praying; hence, Oratorium, A house of devotion, an oratory; Augustin.*

ORĀTRIX, icis. f. (orator) *I. A female orator or speaker; by this word some rendered the Greek word rhetorice, rhetoric, according to Quint. 2, 14. II. A female suppliant; Plaut.*

ORĀTUM, i. n. *That which is spoken, words, a prayer; Ter.*

ORĀTUS, us. m. (oro) *A praying, supplicating; Cic. ORĀTIO, ōnis. f. (orbo) Privation; Sen.*

ORĀTOR, ōris. m. (orbo) *A depriver, breancer, i. e. one that deprives others of children, parents, or other beloved persons; Ov.*

ORĀTŪLARIUS, e. (orbiculus) i. q. Orbiculatus; Marc. Emp.

ORĀTŪLĀTIM. adv. *By circles, in circles; Plin.*

ORĀTŪLŪS, a. um. (from orbiculus) *Made round, round, circular, spherical; Plin.: mala, Varr., a particular kind of well-flavoured apples.*

ORĀTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of orbis) *Any small circle, round wheel, disk, &c., as the wheel in a pulley, Cato: the nave of a wheel, Vitr.: radix concisa in orbiculos, cut into slices, sliced, Plin.*

ORĀTUS, a. um. (orbis) *Round, circular; Varr.*

ORĀTUS, a. um. (orbis) *Round, circular; Varr.*

ORĀTUS, a. um. (orbis) *Round, circular; Varr.*

ORĀTUS, a. um. (orbis) *Round, circular; Varr.*

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disk, whether real or only apparent; orbis mensæ, a round table, prop. a round leaf or top part of a table, Ov.: thus also simply, orbis, a round table; Mart. 2, 43, 10: orbis genuum, the knee-pan, Ov.: hence, 1. The round form of the discus; Ov. in l'bin. 688. 2. A scale of a balance; Tibull. 3. A mirror; Mart. 4. A shield; Virg. 5. A wheel; Virg. 6. The socket of the eye; Ov.: also, the eye; id. 7. The disk of the sun; Virg.: thus also of the moon; luna implet orbem, becomes full, Ov. 8. The heavens; Virg. Hor. 9. Especially, orbis terrarum, or terræ, Cic. The circle of the world or earth, the earth; because the ancients did not suppose the earth to be a spherical body, but a circular plane or disk: for this we find simply, orbis, Ov.: also, with the poets, orbis, a country or region of the earth; orbis Eous, Ov., the east: also fig.; orbis in rep. est conversus, the political world has turned about, i. e. the constitution. 10. A kind of timbrel (tympantum); Auct. versus ap. Suet. Oct. 78; but the people supposed it to signify, the globe. III. Fig. A round, circle, i. e. 1. That which resembles a circle; orationis, Cic., i. e. roundness, a period: saltatorum, a dance in a circle, Cic. 2. That which as it were runs round in a circle, i. e. begins or happens anew at certain times, as, the course of a year, a year; magnos orbis explet, Virg., i. e. years: imperium in orbem ibat, Liv., went round in succession from the first to the last and then began again anew: orbis doctrinæ, the circle of the arts and sciences, Quint. I, 10, 1, as a translation of the Greek ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, whence the English 'Encyclopædia.' IV. For globus, A globe, ball, sphere; Fortuna stans in dubio orbe, Ov. V. A kind of fish; Plin. 32, 5. N. B. Orbi, for orbe; Cic. in Arat.

ORĀTUS, a. um. (orbis) *The track or rut made in the ground by a wheel; Plin.; hence, 1. The mark left by the ligature on a vine; Plin. II. A track, course, path; luna, Sever.: solis, Lucan.: fig.; culpæ, Juv., i. e. an example.*

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ORDEUM, ORDEACEUS, &c. See HORDEUM, &c.

ORDIA PRIMA. for primordia; Lucr.

ORDINALIS, e. (ordo) *That points out order or succession; nomen, Prisc.*

ORDINARIE. adv. *In order; Tert.*

ORDINARIUS, a, um. (ordo) I. *Conformable to order and custom, orderly, or, made and arranged according to usual order, ordinary, usual, customary, consilium, Liv.* ordinarii reip. usus, id.: consules, id., i. e. elected in the usual manner. II. *Regular, or, regularly made, superior of its kind; oleum, Colum.* good oil, made from good olives and not of such as fall from the tree: oratio, a regular, connected speech, Sen. III. *In proper succession and order; vites, Colum.*: lapides, Vitruv., stones placed in such a manner that the upper shall always cover the under ones where they join.

ORDINATE. adv. *In order; Auct. ad Her.*: ordinatus, Tert.: ordinatissime, Augustin.

ORDINATIM. adv. I. *In order or succession; Sulp. in Cic. Ep.* II. *In good order, or, in ranks; Brut. in Cic. Ep.* III. *Orderly, i. e. properly, duly, agreeably to order; Cæs.*

ORDINATIO, ðnis. f. (ordino) I. *A setting in order, regulating, arranging; order, arrangement; comitorium, Vell.*: anni, Suet.: vite, Plin. Ep.: thus also of a building, *an arranging, drawing out a plan; Vitruv.*: hence, of the government of a province; Plin. Ep. II. *An imperial order or direction; Nerva in Plin. Ep.*: especially in respect of provinces, *an appointing of governors; Suet.* III. *Order; disciplina corpus ad perfectam ordinationem perducere, Vitruv.*: also, *order, series, or succession; Apul.*

ORDINATIVUS, a, um. (ordino) *That signifies or points out order; Tert.*

ORDINATOR, ðris. m. (ordino) *One that arranges or regulates any thing; Sen.*

ORDINATRIX, icis. f. (ordinator) *She that arranges or sets in order; Augustin.*

ORDINO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (ordo) I. *To arrange; agmina, Hor.*: copias, Nep.: partes orationis, Cic.

II. *To order, regulate, bring into proper order, direct properly or in order; disciplinam, Liv.*: litem, Cic.: cursus ordinatos definitum, id., i. e. ordinary: ubi publicas res ordinarias, Hor., when you shall have brought the state to proper order, i. e. when you shall have completed your history to these times in which public order and tranquillity have been restored: desideria militum, Suet., to satisfy the desires of the soldiers. III. *To order, ordain, fix, appoint, constitute; magistratus, Suet.*, i. e. to choose, appoint: provincias, id., to determine who shall go out into each province: aliquid, id., to appoint to an office.

ORDIOR, orsus sum, iri. (ὀρέω, whence ὀρέμα) I. *Trans.* 1. Prop. of weaving, *To fix the web or woof; telam, a web (of the spider), Plin.*: or, of spinning; Lachesis plena orditur manu, Sen.: hence, 2. Gen. *To begin, i. e. make a beginning; causam, Cic.*: de re, id.: also seq. infin.; Cic.: also, to begin, commence, set about, undertake, enter upon; furorem, Virg.: reliquos ordiamur, Nep., i. e. relate, describe: thus also, bellum, Liv. 3. *To begin to speak, or gen., to speak; sic orsus Apollo, Virg.* II. *Intrans.* *To begin, i. e. to have a beginning; unde est orsa oratio, Cic.*

ORDO, inis. m. I. *A row, order, series, succession; olivarum, Cic.*: rerum, id.: hence, ex ordine, id.; or, ordine, Ter.; Cic.; or, in ordinem, Cic.; or, in ordine, Virg., in a row, order, series, one after the other: also, ordine, duly, properly; Cic.: also, ex ordine, without intermission, in succession, successively; Virg.: also, hereupon, then, immediately; id.: nullo ordine, Cæs., without any order, in no order, not drawn up; Liv., in-compositi: extra ordinem, out of order, in an unusual manner, extraordinarily, contrary to rule, law or custom: alicui provinciam decernere, Cic.: also, extraordinarily, i. e. uncommonly, particularly, especially; id.: also, extraordinarily, i. e. accidentally, incidentally; Quint.: also, in an unusual manner, i. e. contrary to all order, custom, &c.; e. g. of laws, Cic.: extra ordinem provincia data est, Suet.: hence, in ordinem cogere aliquid, Liv., to degrade, humble, humiliate: hence, ordo, 1. *A row, bench, or seat; as, a bank of oars, Virg.*: in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, Cic., to sit in the fourteen rows of benches, i. e. to be a knight: hence the knights' seats in the theatre are called, quatuordecim ordines. 2. *A rank or file of soldiers in military array; ordines explicare, Liv.*, to extend: and since each rank or file in ancient times properly formed a band, troop or company, hence, a band, troop, company; ordinem ducere, Cæs.; Liv., to command a company, be a centurion: ordines duxisse, 1. Of one person, i. e. to have been centurion more than once; Cic.: for with the Romans there were no soldiers except in time of war; and so when the war was over the centurion lost his company, but on a fresh war breaking out, he received the same again or another. 2. Of several persons, Cic.: ordo means also, *A centurionship; Cæs.*: Liv.: also, a centurion: ordines primi, Cæs.; Liv., the centurions of

the first companies (namely, of the Hastati, Principes, and Triarii; which seem to have been divided into ten such ordines or centuries; so that ordo was the thirtieth or sixtieth part of a legion). 3. *An order, fig.*, i. e. a class, rank, degree. 1. In the time of Cicero there were three principal orders, ordo senatorius, equester, and plebeius; e. g. ordo amplissimus, or senatorius, Cic., i. e. the senate; which is also frequently called simply, ordo; e. g. hic ordo, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, i. e. the senate: especially in colonies and municipal towns; ordo Mutinensis, Tac.: again, ordo equester, Cic., the equestrian order, order of knights; pedester ordo, Liv., i. e. plebeius: in the earliest times there were only two orders, the senate and the people. 2. Gen. *A class, order, condition, rank, state, degree; publicanorum, libertinorum, scribarum, Cic.*: homo mei loci atque ordinis, Ter., of my station and rank. II. *Order in things, orderly arrangement or condition; rerum, Cic.*: in ordinem se referre, id., to come again into order: res in ordinem adducere, id.; or, redigere, Auct. ad Her., to bring into order: ordinem conservare, or tenere, Cic.: sequi, id.: immutare, id.: hence, 1. *Suitableness, becomingness; recte atque ordine, Cic.*, suitably, properly, duly. 2. *Condition, state; Plaut.* 3. *Regulation, ordinance; numinis, Manil.*

ORÆ, ðrum. f. (os) *The bit of a bridle; Titinn.*

ORÆAS, ðdis. f. (ὀρέας), sc. nympha. *A mountain nymph; Virg.*

ORÆON, i. n. (ὀρέων, i. e. montanum) *A species of the plant Polygonos; Plin.* 27, 91.

ORÆOSELINUM, i. n. (ὀρεοσέλινον) *A kind of parsley, Athamanta oreoselinum, L.; Plin.*

ORÆXIS, is. f. (ὀρέξις) *Desire, appetite; Juv.*

ORGANARIUS, i. m. (organum) *One that makes or plays upon musical instruments; Firmic.*

ORGANICUS, a, um. (ὀργανικός) I. *Relating to instruments, organic; res, Vitruv.*, mechanical things. II. *Of or belonging to musical instruments, musical; Lucr.*: hence, Organicus, subst., *One that makes or plays upon musical instruments; id.*

ORGANUM, i. n. (ὄργανον) *Any instrument, machine, implement; as, in agriculture, Colum.*: in warfare and architecture, Vitruv.: especially, a musical instrument; Quint.: and particularly, *an organ, or water-organ; Suet.*

ORGIA, ðrum. n. sc. sacra. (τὰ ὄργια) I. *The feast of Bacchus; Virg.* II. *Any secret or enthusiastic revel or feast; Juv.*: hence fig.; orgia natura, Colum., secrets: Itala, Propert., i. e. poësis.

ORIA, i. q. Horia.

ORIBATA, æ. m. (ὀρέβητας) *That ascends or traverses mountains; Jul. Firm.*

ORICALCUM, or AURICALCUM, i. n. (ὀρέχκαλος) Prop. *mountain brass.* This word seems to have signified originally a natural copper ore and a kind of brass made from it: hence this name was applied to, I. *Brass; Cic. Off.* 3, 23: Hor. Art. 202: album oricalcum, Virg. Æn. 12, 87: also, any thing made of this metal; for, tula, Val. Fl.: for, arma, Stat. II. On account of an incorrect manner of deriving it from aurum, and a similar way of pronouncing it, some poets used this word as denoting a metal prepared from gold, but more precious; Plaut., in various passages.

ORICILLA, æ. f. See AURICILLA.

ORICŪLA, æ. f. for AURICULA; Trog. ap. Plin.

ORICŪLARIUS, a, um. for auricularius; e. g. clyster, Cels., i. e. quo in aures aliquid injicitur.

ORIENS, tis. I. Part. of orior; see ORIOR. II. Subst. sc. sol. 1. *The rising sun; Virg.* 2. *The quarter of the heavens where the sun rises, the orient, east; Cic.*: oriens æstivus, Plin., where the sun rises in summer: hibernus, or brumalis, Colum.: vernus, Gell.

ORIENTALIS, e. (oriens) *Eastern, oriental; Justin.*

ORIFICIUM, i. n. (os) *An opening, orifice; Macrobr.*

ORIGA, æ. m. for auriga; Varr.

ORIGANUM (-on), i. n. or ORIGANUS, i. f. (ὀρέγανον and ὀρέγανος, ὀρέγανον and ὀρέγανος) *Organy, wild marjoram; Plin.*: Seren. Samm.—Hence,

ORIGANISTRUS, a, um. *Seasoned with organy; vinum, Cato.*

ORIGALIS, e. (origo) *Original, from the origin; Apul.*

ORIGALITER. adv. *Originally; Augustin.*

ORIGINARIUS, a, um. i. q. Originalis; Cod. Just.

ORIGINATIO, ðnis. f. Thus some called etymology, according to Quint. I, 6, 28.

ORIGINITUS. adv. *Originally; Ammian.*

ORIGO, inis. f. (orior) I. *An origin, beginning; Cic.*: originem trahere ab aliquo, Liv.; or, habere, Plin., to descend, proceed, or spring from: thus also, ducere, Hor.; or, deducere, Plin., to descend from, derive one's origin from. N. B. Origines, a work of the elder Cato.

II. *A race, stock, family; Ov.*: also of animals; Virg.: ab origine ultima stirpis Rom. generatus, Nep., i. e. of a very old family. III. *Birth, descent; Ov.*: Tac.

IV. *An origin, i. e. that from which any thing proceeds, a source, head, fountner; mundi, Ov.*, author, creator: gentis Juliae, Tac.: thus towns from which

others are derived are called origines, Sall., mother cities: origo, a country from which any thing begins; Judæa origo ejus mali, Tac., the first seat or source. ORIOLA, æ. f. for horiola; Gell.

ORION, ónis and ónis. m. (Ὠρίων) A constellation represented with a belt and three swords, the setting of which late in the autumn is followed by stormy weather; Hor.: Ov.

ORIOR, ortus um, oriturus, iri. (from ὄρειν, ὄρουμαι) To become visible, appear. I. Of the sun and stars, To be seen, appear, become visible; stella oritur, Ov.: sol ortus, the morning, sunrise, Liv.: ortu luce, Cæs., in the morning: hence, oriens sol, the east; Cic.: fig.; juvenes oriens, rising, i. e. appearing or growing up, Vell.

II. Gen. To become visible, to arise, proceed, spring or come forth; oritur tempestas, Nep.: clamor, Cæs.: uterque, Cels.: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontis, Cæs., takes its rise: officia, quæ oriuntur a suo genere virtutum, Cic.: rumor ortus, id.: ventus oriens, Nep.: hence, I. To be born, to descend from, in quo (solo) ortus es, Cic.: qui ab illo (Catone) ortus es, id.: ex concubina ortus erat, Sall.: Numæ nepos, filia ortus, Liv., the son of his daughter: ex eodem loco ortus, Ter.: equestri loco ortus, Cic.: pueros oriens, id., who are born: homo a se ortus, id., i. e. novus, one who is the first of his family that has held the high offices of honour, and so has ennobled himself. 2. To grow, grow forth; uva oriens, Cic. 3. To begin, commence, take a beginning; ab his sermo oritur, Cic.: oratio oriens, id.: nox oritur, Ov.

III. To rise, get up; consul oriens nocte, &c., Liv. 8, 23, ed. Drak. N.B. This verb belongs, partly to the third conjugation, partly to the fourth. After the third is the present oreris, oritur, orimur; but the second person has also oriris: after the fourth are the infinitive oriri, and imperf. conj. orirer. Part. fut. oriturus, a, um, Hor.

ORIPÉLARGUS, i. m. (ὄριπέλαργός) Incorrectly classed by Pliny, 10, 3, among the eagles; for it is the female of the carrion vulture, Vultur Percnopterus, L.

ORITRES, æ. m. or ORITRIS, idis. f. A kind of precious stone; Plin.

ORIUUNDUS, a, um. (orior) Born or descended, having one's origin or birth from any thing; ab ingenuis, Cic.: liberis parentibus, Colum.: also in respect of ancestors; nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv.: also of things without life; sacerdotium Alba oriundum, Liv.

ORNÁMEN, inis. n. (orno) for ornamentum; Marc. Cap. ORNÁMENTUM, i. n. (orno) I. That which serves to adorn, an ornament, decoration, embellishment; fani, Cæs.: senectutis, Cic.: ornameto est civitati, Cæs.

II. That with which any person is clothed, especially in a superior manner, array, dress, robes, attire; Plaut. III. Accoutrements, armour, apparatus, equipment, equipage, furniture, trappings; certas copias et ornamenta vestra, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, i. e. provisions or arms: ornamenta boum, (as, collar, saddle, &c.), Cato: elephantorum, Auct. B. Afric.: trappings; hence, arms; Sen.: fig.; ornamenta dicendi, Cic., i. e. helps or means to eloquence, as it were, instruments, arms. IV. That which procures honour; an honour, badge, mark or title of honour; quæcunque a me ornamenta in te proficiuntur, Cic.: uxoria ornamenta, Suet., i. e. title, rank: consulare, Suet., rank, dignity, and privileges of a consul. V. Ornament, elegance; sententiarum, Cic.

ORNÁTE, adv. With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly; dicere, Cic., i. e. to speak with fulness of style: ornatius, id.: ornatissime, id.

ORNÁTIO, ónis. f. (orno) An adorning, ornament; Vitr.

ORNÁTOR, óris. m. (orno) One who adorns; Jul. Firm. ORNÁTRIX, icis. f. (ornator) She that decks or adorns, especially, she that dresses the hair; Ov.: Suet. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, l. p. 151; 2, p. 147.

ORNATUS, a, um. I. Part. of orno; see ORNO. II. Adj. 1. Provided with necessities, furnished, equipped, accoutred; myoparo, Cic.: equus, Liv.: elephantus, Nep.: ornatissimus et paratissimus omnibus rebus, Cic.: naves omni genere armorum ornatissime, Cæs.: fundus ornatissimus, Cic. 2. Ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome, elegant; nihil ornatius, Cic.: quis verbiis aut ornatior, aut elegantior? Nep. ap. Suet., whose speech had the more ornament or a finer choice of words? hence ornatius, and more frequently ornatissimus, prop., adorned with all excellencies; a title of honour, as with us, honourable, right honourable, most excellent, &c.; homo ornatissimus loco, nomine, virtute, Cic.: homo ornatius in dicendo, id.: adolescens ornatissimus, id., excellent or superior. 3. Honourable, famous, respectable; locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, Cic. 4. Honoured; testimoniis, Cic.: honoribus, id.: a vobis sum ornatius, id.

ORNATUS, us. m. (orno) I. An ornament, decoration, embellishment; ædilitatis, Cic.: cœli, id.: verborum, id.: ornatum afferre orationi, id. II. Attire, habit, robes, dress, garb, vesture, especially, splendid dress; prologi, Ter.: militaris, Cic.: pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali, id.: also of horses, trapping, ornament; Plin.: also, accoutrement, equipment; gladiatores eo ornatu arma-

runt, Liv.: hence fig.; eloquentia eodem ornatu ingreditur, Cic., dress, i. e. ornament. III. Preparation, provision; as, for a wedding, Ter.: in ornatibus publicis, Varr.: trapeti, Cato, i. e. furniture, apparatus. N.B. Ornati (genitive), for ornatus, Ter.

ORNEUS, a, um. (ornus) Of the wild mountain ash; Colum.

ORNITHIAS, æ. m. sc. ventus. (ὄρνιθίαις) Bird-wind; the name of a wind that blows in the spring (when the migratory birds come). Columella makes it blow from the north, Vitruvius from the east.

ORNITHOGÁLE, es. f. (ὄρνιθόγαλα) A kind of herb; Plin. ORNITHON, ónis. m. (ὄρνιθών) A bird-house, poultry-house; Varr.

ORNO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To provide with necessities, furnish, equip, fit out, supply, prepare, get ready; classsem, Cic.: naves, Liv.: convivium, Cic.: exercitum, Liv.: aliquem molis tabernaculisque, id.: aliquem armis, Virg.: provinciam, Cic., i. e. to provide every thing for a governor going out into a province, as, money, arms, attendants, &c.: thus also, consoles, id.: fugam, Ter., to prepare for flight; hence, II. In respect of clothing, To put on attire, to dress; Plaut. III. To ornament, adorn, embellish; Italian, Cic.: capillus, Ov., i. e. to put in proper order, to curl; hence, I. To adorn, embellish, of an orator, when he expresses his ideas in beautiful language; orationem, Cic.: aliquid, id.: hence, to commend, praise; seditiones, id. 2. To honour with any thing; aliquem beneficiis, Cic. i. e. to honour: thus also, laudibus, id.: regio se hujus honore ornari arbitratitur, id.: ornatus esses ex virtutibus, Ter., (ironic) you would have been rewarded: quod eum (Pompeium) ornasti, Cic., i. e. hast assisted him in obtaining that honour (the præfectura annonæ). Ornare, connected with tollere, is used especially of one who puts forward young persons in an honourable manner; see Cic. ad Div. 12, 20; Suet. Oct. 12.—See also ORNATUS, a, um.

ORNUS, i. f. A wild ash, mountain ash; Fraxinus Ornus, L.: Virg.: also, with the poets, a lance made of the wood of this tree; Sil.

ORO, ávi, átum, áre. (os, óris) I. Intrans. To speak; aliquid complecti orando, Cic.: talibus orabat Juno, Virg.: orare pro se, Liv.: ars orandi, Quint., the art of speaking, rhetoric; hence, to pray, beg, beseech, entreat; talibus orabat dictis, Virg.: cum aliquo, Plaut.: Ter.: Cæs.: also, orare precibus, seq. ut, Auct. B. Afric., i. e. to pray.

II. Trans. I. To say, speak; optimum atque æquissimum oras, Plaut.: especially, to plead, as an orator at the bar; litem, Cic.: causam, id. 2. To ask, pray, beseech, entreat; aliquem, Cic.: aliquid; e. g. auxilium, Liv.: aliquid ab aliquo, Plaut.: aliquid aliquid; e. g. illud te oro, Cic.: orabo gnato filiam, Ter., will sue for his daughter for my son: frequently with ut, Cic.: also with a simple conjunctive, id.: also with ne, id.: also with an infinitive, Virg.: also, oro te is a simple form to excite attention, I pray you; Cic.: thus also, oro vos, Liv.: part. Oratus, a, um; hence, Oratum, plural orata, That which is spoken, words, or, a prayer; Ter. N.B. Orassis, for oraveris, Plaut.

ORÓBANCHE, es. f. (ὄροβάνχη) A kind of weed, Plin., broomrape, chokeweed, Orobanche major, L.

ORÓBIAS, æ. m. (ὄροβίαις) A small species of frankincense; Plin. 12, 32.

ORÓBINUS, a, um. (ὄροβίνος) Of or resembling ervum; color, Plin.

ORÓBITRIS, is. f. (ὄροβίτρις) That is like ervum; hence, sc. chrysocolla, borax dyed yellow by means of the herb lutum; Plin.

ORPHÁNORPHUM, or -EUM, i. n. (ὄρφανορροφίον) An orphan-house, orphan asylum; Cod. Just.

ORPHÁNORPHUS, i. m. (ὄρφανορροφός) One that educates orphans, a foster-father; Cod. Just.

ORPHUS, i. m. (ὄρφορ) A fish called the dorado or gilt-head; Plin.: called also Orphas, Ov.

ORROFŪGIUM, i. n. (ὄρροφίγιον) The projecting part of the feathers on the rump of a bird, the feathers of a bird's tail, or, a bird's tail, also perhaps, the rump or crupper itself; Mart. 3, 93.

ORSUM, i. n. (ordior) A commencement, beginning, undertaking; Liv.

ORSUS, a, um. See ORDIOR.

ORSUS, us. m. (ordior) A commencement, beginning, undertaking; Cic.

ORTHÁMPELOS, i. f. (ὄρθάμπελος, from ὄρθος, upright, straight, and ἄμπελος, a vine) A vine that needs no support; Plin.

ORTHUS, a, um. (ὄρθιος) Loud; carmen orthium (νόμος ὄρθιος, Herodot.), a song which was sung to the cithern with a loud voice, Gell. N.B. Pes orthius, a poetical foot of five short syllables, as, abertitis.

ORTHÓCISOS, or -US, i. f. (ὄρθόκισσος) A kind of tall ivy; Colum.

ORTHÓCGLUS, a, um. (ὄρθόκωλος) Stiff in the joints; Veget.

ORTHÓDOXUS, a, um. (ὄρθόδοξος) Orthodox; Cod. Just. ORTHÓGONUS, a, um. (ὄρθόγωνος) Rectangular; trigonum, Vitr.

ORTHOGRÁPHIA, æ. f. (ὀρθογραφία) I. Orthography; Quint.: Suet. II. A representation of the front of a building; Vitr.

ORTHOMASTIUS, a. um. (ὀρθομαστίος, from ὀρθός, straight, and μαστός, a breast) High-breasted; mala, Plin., a kind of large apple.

ORTHOPNEA, æ. f. (ὀρθοπνοία) Difficulty of breathing, an asthma; Plin.: hence, Orthopneicus, a, um, id., Asthmatic.

ORTHOSTATA, æ. m. (ὀρθοστάτης) That which stands straight or upright; hence, a buttress, prop, stay, i. q. Fons; Vitr.

ORTHAGORISCUS, or ORTHAGORISCUS, i. m. (ὀρθαγορίσκος, or ὀρθαγορίσκος) A sea-fish said to grunt like swine; Plin.

ORTIVUS, a. um. (ortus) Rising; sol, Apul.: cardo, the eastern part of the heavens, Manil.

ORTUS, a. um. See ORIOR.

ORTUS, u. m. (orior) I. A rising; solis, lunæ, sidem, Cic.: ortus solis, sunrise, i. e. the east, Cic.: Liv. II. An origin, rise, beginning, cause; tribunicia potestatis, Cic.: juris, id.: Favonii, Plin.: ortum ducere ab Elide, Ov., to descend from. III. Birth, nativity; puerorum, Cic.: primo ortu, immediately after birth: thus also, a growing, growing up or forth, as, of fruits, &c.; Lucr.

ORTYGA, æ. or ORTYGIE, es. f. A quail; Hygin.

ORTYGOMÉTRA, æ. f. (ὀρτυγομέτρα) I. Prop. Quail-mother; a bird that leads quails in their flight over sea, a land-rail; Plin. II. For, A quail; Tert.

ORTYX, ὄγξις. f. (ὄρτυξ) An herb, otherwise called Steplephurus; Plin.

ORVX, ὄγξις. m. (ὄρϋξ) A kind of African wild goat or gazelle; Plin.

ORYZA, æ. f. (ὄρϋζα) Rice; Hor.

OS, ōris. n. (appears to be allied to ὄσος, and in the old language to have signified an eye): hence, I. The face, countenance; Plaut.: Cic.: aliquem in os laudare, Ter., to praise before his face: os præbere ad contumeliam, Liv., to expose one's self to personal insult; especially, presence; in ore omnium versari, Cic.: in ore ejus jugulatur, Tac., before his eyes: hence, I. The countenance, as far as it shows bashfulness or assurance, or not; durum, Cic., impudence, shamelessness: ferream, Suet., a bold forehead: hence os significat, assurance, effrontery, shamelessness; Academiæ, Cic.: si Apulii os habere, id. 2. A head; Gorgonis, Cic. 3. A vizor, mask; Virg. II. The mouth; Cic.: in ore habere, id., to have in the mouth, i. e. to speak of: in ore est omnium, id., is in every one's mouth, i. e. every one speaks of it: thus also, in ore vulgi esse, id.: Postumium in ore erat, sc. hominum, Liv., was spoken (well) of: in ora hominum abire, id., or, voltare per ora virum, Enn. ap. Cic., to serve as talk, be matter of conversation: thus also, in ora vulgi pervenire, Catull.: uno ore, unanimously, with one voice, Ter.: Virg. N. B. Os, also of birds, A beak; Plin.: hence, ora, ships' beaks; Hor.: fig.; ex ore atque faucibus belli, Cic.: hence, 1. Language, speech; Virg.: os planum, Plin. Ep.: hence of poets, as Pindari, Vell., i. e. sublime style, poetical spirit. 2. An opening, mouth, entrance; Tiberis, Liv., the mouth: portus, Cic.: ponti, id.: specus, Liv.: ulceris, Virg.: ora novem Timavi, id., i. e. fountains, sources: ora leonis, Colum., a kind of herb, probably lion's mouth.

OS, genit. ossis. n. (ὄσσιον, ὄσσειον, whence ossum, and by contraction, os) I. A bone; Cic.: dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti, i. e. ei mortuo, id.: ossa legere, to gather or collect, as, after the burning of a corpse, in order to their burial, Virg.: also in surgery, of the extraction of broken bones; ossa legere, Quint.: in ossibus, Virg.; or, ossibus, id., in the bones, i. e. in the most inward part: hence fig., of style, poverty, leanness, meagreness, where there are bones but no flesh; ossa nudare, Cic., for, to speak or write with the greatest poverty of expression. II. The hardest or toughest part of trees or fruits; arborum, Plin.: olearum ac palularum, Suet., kernels, stones.

OSCEDO, inis. f. (allied to oscito) Inclination to yawn; Gell.

OSCEN, inis. m. (according to some, from os and ceno: more correctly formed from obscen from oscino, as ostendo from ostendo) A singing bird; especially as a term used in augury of those birds from whose singing, chirping, &c., omens were taken; Cic.: Hor.

OSCILLATIO, ōnis. f. (oscillo) A swinging; Petron.

OSCILLO, ære. To swing one's self; Fest.

OSCILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of os) A little mouth; hence, 1. A little aperture in the middle of pulse, from which the sprout springs forth; Colum. 2. A small image; as, of Bacchus, Virg.

OSCILLUM, i. n. (from ob or obs and cilleo s. cillo, i. e. moveo) A swinging, swinging motion, oscillation; Tert.

OSCITABUNDUS, a. um. (oscito) Yawning; Sidon.

OSCITANTER, adv. In a gaping, yawning manner: hence, carelessly, negligently; Cic.

OSCITATIO, ōnis. f. (oscito) An opening of the mouth.

1. Gen.; Plin. 2. Through long delay, weariness, disease, &c., A gaping, yawning; Plin.: hence fig., Quint., i. e. a speaking in a dull, sleepy manner.

OSCITRO, ære. and OSCITRO, ari. (perhaps from os and cieo, i. e. moveo) I. To open the mouth; Plaut.: oscitat leo, Colum., i. e. the herb lion's mouth opens itself: alites oscitantes, screaming, Catull. II. To open the mouth out of weariness, vexation, disease, &c., i. e. to gape, yawn; Cic.: fig.; oscitans sapientia, id.: oscitamine, Auct. ad Her., are inactive, drowsy, sleepy, negligent. III. Folia arborum ad solem oscitant, Plin., turn towards.

OSCULĀBUNDUS, a. um. (osculor) Kissing repeatedly; Suet. Respecting the idea of repetition implied in adjectives in bundus, see Bremi ad Suet. Tib. 65.

OSCULATIO, ōnis. f. (osculor) A kissing; Cic.

OSCULOR, ære. i. q. Osculor; Apul.

OSCULOR, ātus sum, āri. (osculum) To kiss; aliquem, Cic.: inter se, to kiss each other, Plaut.: cum aliquo, for aliquem, id.: fig., scientiam tanquam filiolam osculari, id., to value highly, make much of.

OSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of os) I. A little mouth, or, as an expression of tenderness, a pretty mouth, a sweet mouth; Ov.: oscula summa delibare, to touch, i. e. to kiss, Virg.: figere terræ, Ov., i. e. to kiss; jungere, id.; or, dare, id., i. e. to kiss. II. A kiss; oscula ferre, to receive a kiss, to be kissed, Ov.; also, to give kisses, to kiss, Cic.: oscula sumere, Propert.

OSOR, ōris. m. (odi) A hater, one who hates; Plaut. OSSARIUS, or OSSURIUS, a. um. (os or ossum) Pertaining to or concerned with the bones: Ossarium (ossarium), A receptacle for the bones of a corpse; Inscr.: in this we find also, ossuaria (fem.), Pand.

OSSEUS, a. um. (os) I. Of bone, bony; cultellus, Plin.: larva, Ov., skeletons. II. Bony, i. e. like bones; ilex, Plin.

OSSICŪLARIS, e. (ossiculum) Relating to small bones; Veget.

OSSICŪLĀTIM, adv. By bones, bone by bone; Cæcil.

OSSICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of os) A small bone; Plin.

OSSFĒRĀGUS, a. um. (os and frango) That breaks bones to pieces; hence, Ossifragus, Plin., or, ossifraga, Lucr., A species of eagle, the ospry or sea eagle, Falco Ossifragus, L.

OSSLĀGO, inis. f. A bony hardness, i. e. hardness as of a bone; Veget.

OSSURIUS, a. um. See OSSARIUS

OSSLĀGO, inis. f. See OSSILAGO.

OSSŪSUS, a. um. (os) Full of bones; Veget.

OSUM, i. n. i. q. Os, ossis; Pacuv.: Virg.

OSTENDO, di, sum and tum, ære. (for ostendo) Prop. To stretch or spread out before one; hence, I. To show, expose to view, let see; os suum populo, Cic., i. e. to show one's self, appear in public: thus also, se, to show one's self, appear, prop. and fig.; se, in inimicum alicui, Nep.: thus also, ostendi, to show one's self, appear; Cic.: aciem, to show, Liv.: hence, locus ostentus soli, Cato, i. e. exposed to the sun, lying open to the sun: ostendere ignem, of the stars, Hor. II. To show, expose, point out, discover, manifest; peccata, Ter.: indicia scelerum, Cic.: hence, spem, metum, id., to cause hope, fear. III. To show, give to understand, say, inform, declare, make known; ostendi, me ei esse satisfacturum, Cic.: sententiam suam alicui, Ter.: it may sometimes be rendered, to promise, also, to narrate, represent, &c.; in this sense of oral explanation it is frequent in Cæsar.

OSTENSIO, ōnis. f. (ostendo) A showing, representing; Apul.

OSTENSIONĀLIS, e. (ostensio) That serves for parade; milites, Lamprid.

OSTENSOR, ōris. m. (ostendo) One who shows; Tert.

OSTENSUS, a. um. See OSTENDO.

OSTENTĀMEN, inis. n. (ostento) Parade; Prudent.

OSTENTĀRIUS, a. um. (ostentum) Of or belonging to prophetic tokens or omens; Macrobr.

OSTENTĀTIUS, a. um. (ostento) That makes a display, ostentatious; Tert.

OSTENTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (ostento) I. A showing, exhibiting; Sen.: hence, 1. A promising; Cic. 2. A showing or exhibiting of one's person; Cic. II. A showing with vanity or boasting; vain show, pageantry, parade, boast; frequent in Cicero: res procul ab ostentatione posita; Quint. III. Show, appearance; consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic. Also, A pretending, a doing anything not in earnest but only in appearance; Cic.

OSTENTĀTIUS, a. um. See OSTENTĀTIUS.

OSTENTĀTOR, ōris. m. (ostento) One that shows or exhibits any thing; præmiorum, Tac.: especially, a bragger, vaunter, boaster; Liv.—Hence,

OSTENTĀTRIX, icis. f. She that shows or exhibits any thing, especially, with vanity or vain show; Apul.

OSTENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of ostendo) I. To show, exhibit; aliquem, or aliquid, Virg.: se, Liv.: hence, fig., to show, exhibit; se in aliis rebus, Cic.: se, sc. vitæ or æternitatis, Cic. Marc. 9, i. e. to conduct himself in a manner becoming, or, to aspire after: spem, Cic., to raise hope. II. To show, hold out, promise; agrum,

Cic.: *præmia*, Sall. III. *To show, threaten, menace*; *cadem*, Cic. IV. *To show or exhibit with joy, vanity, or boasting*; *to vaunt, boast, brag of*; *clacitares suas*, Ter.: *arma capta*, Liv.: *prudentiam*, Cic.: *se*, Auct. ad Her., *to vaunt*: *quid me ostentem?* Cic. ad Div. 1, 4, 5: cf. id. 9, 3, 4. V. *To show, exhibit*, i. e. *to display, make known, discover, say*; *largitionem verbis*, Cic.: *ostentari*, *me esse*, &c., id. VI. *To offer, proffer, present*; *occlusionem*, Ter.: *jugula sua* Clodio, Cic.

OSTENTUM, i. n. (*ostendo*) *A prodigy, omen, portent, from which the common people foretell any thing*; Cic.: *hence*. *Applum ostenta* *facere*, Cæ. in Cic. Ep., i. e. *incredible things*.

OSTENTUS, a, um. See OSTENDO.
OSTENTUS, us, m. (*ostendo*) I. *A showing, exhibiting*; *atrocitatis*, Gell.: *corpora abjecta ostentui*, Tac., i. e. *for public show*. II. *An exhibition, show, parade, appearance*; *ostentui esse*, Sall.: Tac. III. *A sign, proof*; *scelerum*, Sall.: *clementias*, Tac.

OSTES, æ, m. (*ὄστρος*) *A kind of earthquake*; *Apul.*
OSTIARIUS, a, um. (*ostium*) *Of or concerned with doors*: *hence*. I. *Ostiarium*, *sc. tributum*, *A tax upon doors, a door-tax*; *Cæs.* II. *Ostiarium*, *A porter, door-keeper*; *Vitr.*

OSTIATIM, adv. I. *From door to door, from house to house*; *compilare oppidum*, Cic. II. *Singly*; *Vopisc.*

OSTIGO, i. q. *Mentigo*; *Colum.*
OSTIÖLUM, i. n. (*dimin. of ostium*) *A little door*; *Colum.*

OSTIUM, i. n. I. *A door*; Cic.: *exactio ostiorum*, id., *a tax upon doors, door-tax*; *concrepuit ostium*, Ter., *the door made a noise*, i. e. *some one is coming out*: *ostium opire*, Ter.: *aperire*, id. II. *Fig. Any entrance*; *ostia aperiant muribus*, Varr., *access*: *portus*, Cic.: *fluminis*, id., *the mouth*: *oceanii*, id., *the straits of Gibraltar*.

OSTOÖPÖS, i. m. (*ὀστοπόρος*) *A pain in the periosteum*; *Seren. Samm.*

OSTRACIAS, æ, m. (*ὀστρακίας*) or OSTRACIUS, Idis. f. (*ὀστρακίτις*) *A kind of stone or precious stone*; *Plin.*: also, *ostracitis*, *sc. cadmia*, *a kind of cadmia*; *id.*

OSTRACISMUS, i. m. (*ὀστρακισμός*) *A mode of banishment practised at Athens, by which a citizen, supposed to possess a dangerous influence, was banished for a term of years, usually ten: to effect this at least 6000 votes were necessary, which were written on billets or shells, whence the name of this mode of condemnation*; *Ostracism*; *Nep.*

OSTRACITES, æ, m. (*ὀστρακίτης*) *A kind of stone*; *Plin.* 36, 31.

OSTRACIUS, Idis. f. See OSTRACIAS.
OSTRACIUM, i. n. (*ὀστρακίσιον*) *A kind of shellfish*, i. q. *Onyx*; *Plin.*

OSTREA, æ, f. and OSTREUM, i. n. (*ὀστρεόν*) *An oyster*; *Plaut.*: *Hor.*: *Ov.* *Respecting the places where the ancients found the best oysters, see Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat.* 2, 4, 33.

OSTREARIUS, a, um. (*ostrea*) *Of or belonging to oysters*; *panis*, *Plin.*, i. e. *bread which used to be eaten with oysters*: *Ostrearium*, *An oyster-pit*; *Macrob.*

OSTREATUS, a, um. (*ostrea*) *Covered with oyster-shells, and so, rough, hard, as, with blows*; *tergum*, *Plaut.*

OSTREÖSUS, a, um. (*ostrea*) *Abounding in oysters*; *Priap.*: *ostreosior*, *Catull.*

OSTRIAGO, mis. f. *A kind of herb*; *Apul.*
OSTRICOLOR, ðris. (*ostrum and color*) *Purple coloured, of a purple colour*; *Sidon.*

OSTRIFER, a, um. (*ostrum and fero*) *Producing oysters, abounding in oysters*; *Virg.*

OSTRINUS, a, um. (*ostrum*) *Of a purple colour*; *Propert.*
OSTRUM, i. n. (*ὀστρεόν*) *The juice of a kind of shellfish, purple*; *Vitr.*: *vestes ostro perfuse*, *Virg.*: *hence*, i. *Purple*, i. e. *linen or cloth dyed with purple, a purple dress, purple covering*; *Virg.* II. *Purple*, i. e. *a purple colour, or any thing like it*; *Sever.* in *Ætna*.

OSTRYA, æ, and OSTRYS, ðos. f. (*ὀστράα*) *A kind of tree with a hard wood*; *Plin.* 13, 37: probably the *Carpinus ostrya*, L.; *Ostrya vulgaris*, *Willd.*

OSTRUS, See OSTRO.
OSTUS, a, um. adj. (*odio*) *That hates, hating*; *annoyed, out of humour (with any thing)*; *osa sum obtueri inimicos*, *Plaut.*: *osus cum fuit*, *Gell.*

OSTYRIS, is. f. (*ὄστεις*) *A kind of plant*; *Plin.* 27, 88: probably, *Chenopodium Scoparia*, L.
OTACUSTA, or OTACUSTES, æ, m. (*ὄτακουστής*) *A listener, spy*; *Apul.*

OTHONNA, æ, f. *A kind of herb*; *Plin.* 27, 85.
OTIÄBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. *Otiäns*; *Sidon.*

OTIÖLUM, i. n. *Dimin. of otium*; *Cæ. in Cic. Ep.*
OTION, i. n. (*ὄτιον*) *A little ear*; *a kind of shellfish*, so called, *Plin.* 32, 53.

OTIOR, ätus sum, äri. (*otium*) *To have or enjoy leisure, to be at leisure*; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

OTIÖSE, adv. I. *At leisure, at ease, without business*; *Cic.* II. *Slowly, leisurely, without hurry*; *Cic.*: *Liv.* III. *Quietly, without fear*; *Ter.*

OTIÖSITAS, ätis. f. (*otiosus*) *Ease, leisure*: *hence, any*

thing done at one's leisure; *otiositates edere*, *Sidon.*, i. e. *writings composed at one's leisure*.

OTIÖSUS, a, um. (*otium*) I. *At ease, at leisure*, i. e. 1. *Unoccupied, free from business, whether public or private, disengaged*; *dies*, *Cic.*: *homo*, id.: *senectus*, id.: *bos*, *Hor.*, i. e. *not employed in husbandry*: *nonquam se minus otiosum (at ease or leisure, unoccupied, disengaged) quam quom otiosus (free from public business) esset*, *Cic.*: *thus also, satius est otiosum esse, quam nihil agere*, *Plin. Ep.*: *quid otiosius quiete animi?* *Sen.*, *is more really in the enjoyment of leisure*: *also, sepe, genit.*; *e. g. studiorum*, *Plin.*: *hence fig.*, *pecunia*, *Plin. Ep.*, *lying idle*. 2. *Useless, unprofitable, superfluous*; *sermo*, *Quint.*: *otiosissima occupationes*, *Plin. Ep.*, *an unprofitable waste of time*. II. *Quiet, at rest, calm, tranquil*, i. e. 1. *Living in retirement, free from public offices and from state affairs*; *Cic.*: *homo otiosissimus*, id.: *thus also, otiosi*, *Tac. Agr.* 40. 2. *Tranquil, free from grief or sorrow*; *Ter.*: *Cic.*: *also with a, in respect of*; *Ter.* 3. *Quiet, peaceful, i. e. with which quietness and tranquillity are connected*; *dignitas*, *Cic.* 4. *Calm, free from passion*: *otiosus stilum penderat*, *Cic.* 5. *Unconcerned, neutral*; *spectatores pugne otiosi*, *Cic.* 6. *Quiet, making no disturbance*; *otiosissimos reddam*, *Cic.* 7. *Calm, slow*; *rivus*, *Pallad.*, i. e. *flowing calmly or slowly*.

OTIS, idis. f. (*ὄρις*) *A species of bustard*; *Plin.* 10, 29: probably, *Otis Arabs*, L.
OTIUM, i. n. opp. *negotium*. I. *Ease, leisure*, i. e. *either, a being entirely unoccupied, a quiet retired life*; *Cic.*: *or, a temporary cessation from one's ordinary business, recreation*, and it may sometimes be rendered, *time for any thing*; *libros, quom est otium, legere soleo*, *Cic.*, *when I am at leisure, when I have time*: *otium suum compsit in historia scribenda*, id.: *otio frui*, id.: *in otium venire*, id.: *otium studio suppeditare*, *Auct. ad Her.*, *to devote time to study, spend time in studying*; *also followed by a, i. e. in respect of, on the part of*, *Ter.*: *again, otium est*, *I have time*; *auscultandi*, *Ter.*: *si modo tibi sit otium*, *Cic.*, *if you have time (for it)*: *habere otium ad aliquid*, *Ter.*: *per otium*, *Liv.*: *or, otio*, *Phædr.*, *at leisure, leisurely, quietly*: *hence, otium, fig.*, *that which one makes or composes at his leisure*; *otia nostra*, *Ov.*, i. e. *poems*. II. *Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet*, as, *in respect of enemies, &c.*, *when it is sometimes equivalent to, peace*; *in otio esse, or vivere*, *Cic.*: *ex maximo bello tantum otii toti insulæ conciliavit*, *Nep.*: *also followed by a, on the part of, in respect of*, *Liv.*: *studia per otium concelebrata*, *Cic.*, *in times of tranquillity*: *cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell.* 2, 28; *Benecke ad Cic. Cat.* 1, 10, 25: *hence, in respect of parties, neutrality*; *Dolab. in Cic. Ep.*

OTIÖPETA, æ, m. (*ὄστιπής*) *A hare*; *Petron.* 35; *si lectio certa*.

OTUS, i. m. (*ὄτος, or ὄτρος*) *A kind of owl, the horned owl* (*Strix Otus*, L.); *Plin.* 10, 33.

ÖVALIS, e. (ovo) *Belonging to an ovation*; *corona*, *Gell.*, *a garland worn by a general at an ovation*.

ÖVANTER, adv. *Exultingly*; *Tert.*

ÖVATIO, önis. f. (ovo) *An ovation*, i. e. *an inferior kind of triumph*, in which the victorious general entered the city not on a chariot, as in the triumph, but only on horseback or on foot, with a myrtle garland upon his head; *Gell.*

ÖVÄTUS, a, um. (*ovum*) I. *Of the shape of an egg, oval*; *Plin.* II. *Having oval spots*; *Plin.*

ÖVÄTUS, a, um. (ovo) See OVO.

ÖVÄTUS, us, m. (ovo) *An exulting*; *Val. Fl.*

ÖVÄRIUS, a, um. (ovis) *Concerned with, belonging to, or consisting of sheep*; *pecus, sheep*, *Colum.*: *Ovaria*, æ. f. *A flock of sheep*; *Varr.*

ÖVICULA, æ, f. (*dimin. of ovis*) *A small sheep, a lamb*; *Aur. Vict.*: *ovula*, *Tert.*

ÖVILE, is. n. See OVILIS.

ÖVILIO, önia. m. i. q. *Ovilio*; *Pand.*

ÖVILIS, e. (ovis) *Of or belonging to sheep*; *grex*, *a flock of sheep*, *Pand.*: *hence*, *Ovile*, *sc. stabulum*. I. *A sheep-cote, sheep-fold*; *Virg.*: *also, a fold for goats*; *Or.* II. *An inclosed place in the Campus Martius, in which the people voted at their comitia*; *Liv.*

ÖVILLINUS, a, um. i. q. *Ovillus*; *Th. Prisc.*

ÖVILLUS, a, um. i. q. *Ovillus*; *e. g. pecus*, *Varr.*, *sheep*; *grex*, *Liv.*, *a flock of sheep*; *lac*, *Plin.*, *sheep's milk*.

ÖVINUS, a, um. (ovis) i. q. *Ovillus*; *Seren. Samm.*

ÖVIFÄRUS, a, um. (*ovum and pario*) *That lays eggs, oviparous*; *Apul.*

ÖVIS, is. f. (*from vis*) *A sheep*; *ovem lupo committere*, *Ter.*, *proverbially, to set the wolf to keep the sheep*: *hence fig.* I. *Of persons, to denote their simplicity, or that they may easily be duped*; *Plaut.* II. *Wool*; *Tibull.* N. B. *Ovis* gen. *masc.*, *Varr.*

Övo, ävi, ätum, äre. (probably not from *ovis*, but apparently from an interjection, äs, *eo*, *similarly to the Gr. εὐχάε, to huzza, shout*) I. *To rejoice, exult, express joy by the voice and gestures*; *Plaut.*: *Virg.*: *Liv.*: *also of things without life*; *currus ovantes*, *Propert.* II. *To triumph with the ovation* (see ÖVATIO); *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *ovans triumphavit*, *Vell.*, i. e. *ovavit*, *celebrated his triumph on*

foot: thus also, et ovals et curru Ingressus est urbem. Suet.: ovatum aurum, Pers., i. e. (probably) carried in triumph, and so, taken as spoil.

OVUM, i. n. (from *ōvōn*) *I. An egg; ovum parēre, or gignere, Cic.; or, facere, Varr.; or, edere, Plin.; or, ponere, Colum., to lay an egg: ovi putamen, id., an egg-shell; pullos ex ovis excludere, Cic., to hatch: thus also, ova excludere, Plin.; or, ova eniti, Colum., to hatch: incubare ova, Varr.; or, ovis, Colum., to sit upon, brood.*

N.B. *I.* Eggs usually formed the first course of a meal, and fruit the last: hence, famam ad ovum afferō, Cic., until the egg, i. e. beginning of the meal: ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor., from beginning to end. *2.* Leda is said to have become pregnant by Jupiter, who visited her in the shape of a swan, and to have laid two eggs, one by Jupiter and one by Tyndarus, from the former of which were born Pollux and Helen, and from the latter Castor and Clytemnestra: hence, ovo prognatus eodem, for partu, Hor. *3.* In the circus were seven wooden ova, corresponding in number to the courses which were to be run, and used for counting the same, one being taken away at the completion of each course; Varr.: Liv. *II.* *An egg-shell (as a measure), or, the quantity contained in an egg-shell, an egg-shellfull; tribus ovis, Plin. III.* *The shape of an egg, an oval; Calp.*

OXALIS, idis, f. (*ὄξαλις*) *A species of dock or sorrel; Plin. 20, 85; Rumex acetosa, L.*

OXALME, es, f. (*ὄξάλμη*) *A pickle or sauce composed of vinegar and salt water; Plin.*

OXYCEDROS, i, f. (*ὄξυκέδρος*) *A species of cedar having pointed leaves; Plin. 13, 11.*

OXYCOMINUM, or OXYCOMINIUM, i. n. *A pickled olive; Petron. 66.*

OXYGĀLA, æ, f. or OXYGĀLA, n. (*ὄξυγάλα*) *Literally, sour milk, The thick part of curdled milk, curds; Colum.: Plin.*

OXYGĀRUM, i. n. (*ὄξυγαρον*) *A sauce composed of vinegar and garum; Mart.*

OXYLĀPĀTHUM, i. n. (*ὄξυλάπαθον*) *A species of dock or sorrel with pointed leaves; Plin. 20, 85; Rumex acetosella, L.*

OXYMĒLI, Itos, n. or OXYMĒL, ellis, n. (*ὄξυμέλι*) *A mixture of vinegar and honey; Plin.*

OXYMŌRUS, a, um. (*ὄξυμωρος*) *Silly-acute; verba, foolish in appearance, but containing a concealed point or witticism, Ascōn.*

OXYMYRSINE, es, f. (*ὄξυμυρσίνη*) i. q. Ruscus. *Thorny myrtle, butcher's broom; Plin.*

OXYPĒDĒRŌTINUS, a, um. (*ὄξυπαιδερῳτίνος*) *Of an opal colour; Lamprid.*

OXYPŌRUS, a, um. (*ὄξυπόρος*) *That passes through quickly, penetrating; of food, that has a sharp flavour or is easily digested, and of medicine, that soon operates; Plin.*

OXYS, ŷos, (*ὄξυς*) *Sharp; hence, I. A kind of dock or sorrel, Oxalis acetosella, L.; Plin. II. A kind of rush; Plin.*

OXYSCHEŌNOS, i, m. (*ὄξυσχωνός*) *A kind of rush; Plin. 21, 69.*

OXYTRĪPHYLLON, i. n. (*ὄξυτριφύλλον*) *A kind of clover or trefoil with pointed leaves; Trifolium italicum, L.; Plin.*

OXYZŌMUS, a, um. (*ὄξυζώμος*) *Seasoned with sour sauce; Apic.*

OZENA, æ, f. (*ὄζαινα*) *I. A kind of polypus; Plin. II. A swelling in the nose called a polypus; Plin.*

OZĒNĪTIS, idis, f. (*ὄζαινίτις*) *Bastard nard, an herb resembling nard; Plin.*

OZŪMUM, i. n. See OCIMUM.

P.

P. as a prænomen, denotes Publius; e. g. P. Ovidius. PĀBŪLĀRIS, e. (pabulum) *Serving for or belonging to fodder; vicia, Colum.*

PĀBŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pabulor) *A feeding, foddering; a pasture; Varr.: especially of an army, a foraging; Cæs.*

PĀBŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (pabulor) *One that fetches fodder for cattle to feed, a forager; Cæs.*

PĀBŪLĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (pabulor) *That serves for fodder; corbis, Colum.*

PĀBŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. (pabulum) *I. To provide fodder, to forage; Cæs.: Liv.: also of persons, to seek for food, seek for a subsistence; as a fisherman, Plaut.: hence, fig.; oleas, Colum., to feed, i. e. to manure. II. To feed, graze; Colum.*

PĀBŪLŌSUS, a, um. (pabulum) *Full of fodder or herbs used as fodder; insula, Solin.*

PĀBŪLUM, i. n. (pasco) *That by which any thing is fed, or which it feeds upon. I. Of persons, Food; Lucr.: Val. Fl. II. Of cattle, Fodder; pabulum secare, Cæs.: pisces exire ad pabula, Plin.: pabula carpit ovis, Ov.: especially of an army, forage; pabulum convhere, Cæs.*

III. Fig. *Food, nourishment, support. 1. Doctrinæ, Cic.: morbi, Ov.: amoris, Lucr. 2. Acheruntis, Plaut., i. e. one that deserves to die.*

PĀCĀLIS, e. (pax) *Pacific, of or belonging to peace; olea, Ov.*

PĀCĀTE, adv. *Peaceably, in peace, at rest, quietly; pacatius, Petron.: pacatissime, Augustin.*

PĀCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (paco) *Peace, or a making of peace; Frontin.*

PĀCĀTOR, ōris, m. (paco) *A pacificator, peacemaker; gentium, Sen.*

PĀCĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (pacator) *Belonging to or promoting peace, pacific; Tert.*

PĀCĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of paco; see Paco. II. Adj. Quiet, living in peace and tranquillity, peaceable, tranquil, undisturbed; used especially and properly of the restoration of tranquillity in a country already subdued; civitas, Cic.: nequitia, id.: provincia pacatissima, id.: oratio pacator, id.: mare, Hor.: nec hospitale quidquam pacatumve, &c., Liv., i. e. peaceable disposition: hence, pacata, sc. loca, Sall., countries at peace with Rome: also seq. dat.; e. g. huius pacatus esse, Cic., peaceably disposed towards him.*

PĀCĪFER, a, um. (pax and fero) *That brings peace; oliva, Virg.: hence, Mercury is so called, Ov.*

PĀCĪFĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (pacifico) *A making peace; Cic. PĀCĪFĪCĀTOR, ōris, m. (pacifico) A peace-maker; Cic.*

PĀCĪFĪCĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (pacificator) *Relating to the making of peace, pacificatory; Cic.*

PĀCĪFICE, adv. *Peaceably; Cyprian.*

PĀCĪFICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre, and PĀCĪFICOR, ātus sum, āri. (pacificus) *I. To make or conclude a peace; ad pacificandum, Liv.: pacificatus cum Carthaginiensibus, Justin. II. To appease, pacify; Catull. III. To soothe, still, charm; Sen.*

PĀCĪFICUS, a, um. (pax and facio) *That makes or concludes peace, pacific, peaceable; persona, Cic.*

PACIO, ēre, for paciscor; Gell. e. Legg. xii. Tab.

PACISCOR, ēre, for paciscor; Næv.

PĀCISCOR, pactus sum, i. (pacio) *To make a bargain, contract, or agreement with any one, to covenant, engage, stipulate, bargain, contract. I. Intrans.; e. g. cum aliquo, Cic.: also seq. ut; Liv.: or, ne; Hor. II. Trans.*

To stipulate, contract, make an agreement respecting, &c.; provinciam, Cic.: pretium, id.: pacem, Liv.: vitam ab aliquo, Sall.: pecuniam cum aliquo, Hirt.: thus also, nuptias filiae cum aliquo, Justin., to demand one's daughter in marriage: ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), Liv., had engaged to marry, made a marriage contract: also seq. infin.; Ov.: hence fig.; vitam pro laude, Virg., i. e. to exchange, sacrifice for: letum pro laude, id., to exchange, suffer for. N.B. Part. Pactus, a, um, is frequently used passivè (unless this be from pacio, pacisco, or pango), Agreed, engaged, covenanted, stipulated, promised, &c.; indutia, Cic.: præmium, id.: pactam esse diem, id.: pacta mercede, Quint.: thus also, of marriage contracts; Turnus, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat, Liv., betrothed: hence, Pacto (abl. absol.), By agreement; Liv.

PĀCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pax) *To bring into a state of peace, to make peaceable and tranquil whether by force or otherwise, to pacify, subdue, conquer, bring into subjection; Amanum, Cic.: Galliam, Cæs.: fig.; silvas vomere, Hor., to make fruitful, to plough.—See also PACATUS.*

PACTA, æ, f. (paciscor) *A betrothed person; Virg.: Vell.*

PACTICUS, a, um. (paciscor) *Covenanted, agreed; Gell.*

PACTĪLIS, e. (pango) *Joined or wreathed together; corona, Plin.*

PACTIO, ōnis, f. (paciscor) Prop. *The making of a contract or agreement, any covenant, contract, bargain, stipulation, agreement, in war, a capitulation, or in a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy, as, between two persons or parties; victoria pax, non pactione, parienda est, Cic.: verborum, id., a form of words: facere pactionem de re, id.: also seq. ut; id.: inire, to make, enter into, Justin.: in pactione manere, Nep., to stand or abide by: arma per pactionem tradere, Liv., in conformity with the agreement. It may often be rendered, A promise, when the promise implies an engagement; præmium, Cic.: especially, a covenant, contract, agreement, 1. Between the head farmers of the revenue and the inhabitants of a province; pactiones conficere, Cic. 2. In cases of bribery; Cic. 3. A truce; pax aut pactio, Flor.*

PACTITIUS, a, um. i. q. PACTICIUS.

PACTOR, ōris, m. (paciscor) *One who makes a contract, a negotiator; Cic.*

PACTUM, i. n. (paciscor) *An agreement, contract, covenant, stipulation, compact; pacta servanda sunt, Cic.: manere in pacto, id.: the ablative pacto is also frequently used for ratiōne, manner, way, means; nullo pacto, Cic.: alio pacto, id.: isto pacto, id.: quo pacto, i. q. Cur Plaut.: nescio quo pacto, Cic., how.*

PACTUS, a, um, part. *I. From paciscor. II. From pango.*

FACTUS, i. m. (pacificor) *A bridegroom*; Stat.
 PÆAN, Ænis. m. (Παιών) I. *A song or hymn in honour of Apollo or some other god, a pæan*; Virg. Pæan seems also to be an expression of joy or encouragement; in Pæan! Ov. II. For Pæon; Cic. Orat. 1, 59; but perhaps we ought to read Pæonem.
 PÆDAGŌGA, æ. f. *A governess*; Hicron.
 PÆDAGŌGĀTUS, us. m. *Education, instruction*; Tert.
 PÆDAGŌGIANUS, a, um. *Belonging to a pædagogium*; Ammian.

PÆDAGŌGIUM or -EUM, i. n. (παιδαγωγίον) I. *A place in which boys were educated, especially such as were intended for pages; an apartment for pages*; Plin. Ep.: also as a gentle expression for an enticing, alluring, leading astray; ingenuorum pædagogia, Suet. Ner. 28.
 II. *The said boys or pages*; Plin.: Suet.
 PÆDAGŌGO, Ære. (παιδαγωγός) *To teach as a tutor, to be a tutor*; Pæcuv.

PÆDAGŌGUS, i. m. (παιδαγωγός) Prop. *Child-leader; a slave who had the charge of youth, was always with them, kept them from excesses, admonished and governed them*. It may be rendered, *Tutor*; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 8, sqq.: hence, I. Fig. *A tutor, i. e. a conductor or guide to any thing, a mentor*; Plaut.: Sen.: also adj.; lex pædagogæ, Paul. Nol.; unless this be in apposition. II. *A pedagogue, pedant, in contempt; one who acts the school-master in every thing, is never satisfied with any thing*; Suet.: III. *A lover is so called in Terence, from his accompanying his mistress to and from school*.

PÆDĀROS, Ætis. m. (παιδάρος) Prop. *Amor puer, i. e. unus ex Amoris; hence, on account of their beauty, I. The opal*; Plin.: it is also, the name of several beautiful stones; id.: II. *A species of bear's foot (Acanthus)*; Plin. 22. 34: also (with the Greeks), a name of the chervil (Cærefolium); id. 19, 54.

PÆDIDUS, a, um. (pædo) *Dirty, smelling badly*; pædidissimi servi, Petron.

PÆDOR, Æris. m. *Squalor, filth, nastiness occasioned by want of proper attention*; Cic.: also plur., pædore, id.

PÆMINŌSUS, a, um. *Rough, uneven*; aræa, Varr.; or, full of chinks.

PÆNE, or PENE, adv. I. *Nearly, almost*; Ter.: Cic.: Cæs. Also, as somewhat stronger, pæne victum, Suet. II. *Entirely, quite*; non pæne pæne diximus, Plaut. in Cic. Ep.: superl., pænissime, Plaut.: Apul.—Synon. Pene, nearly, almost, denotes particularly gradual ascent, properly of place; then also fig., in logical relation, with reference more especially to separate ideas: prope (allied to and used promiscuously with pene), near to, with the idea of approximation, refers principally to time and action: fere, about, is placed sometimes before, sometimes after, the word to which it refers, and serves for the specification of any thing indefinite or that cannot be exactly stated, namely, with round numbers and such ideas as can be traced back to a number: ferme, about, almost, nearly, certainly, according to the views of the person who forms an opinion: circiter, about, properly of local proximity, is most frequently found with specifications of measure and number in order to express these conjecturally.

PÆNINSŪLA, æ. f. (pæne and insula) *A peninsula*; Liv. PÆNISSIME. See PENE.

PÆNŪLA, æ. f. I. *A thick upper garment worn by the Romans, both men and women, in winter or cold weather, and also in travelling and with the army*; Cic.: pænulam alicui scindere, id., to tear one's pænula, i. e. to press hard, urge much, invite earnestly to stay. II. *Any covering, curtain, veil*; Mart.

PÆNŪLĀRIUS, a, um. *Belonging to a pænula*: Pænularium, *The place in which a pænula is kept*; Nov.

PÆNŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Wearing a pænula*; of a traveller; Cic.

PÆNŪLTĪMUS, a, um. (pæne and ultimus) *The last but one*; pænultima, sc. syllaba, Gell.

PÆNURIA, æ. f. See PENURIA.

PÆON, Ænis. m. (Παιών) *A poetical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, which may be in any part of the foot*; Cic.: Quint.

PÆONIA, æ. f. (παιωνία) *Penny or piony*; Plin. PÆTŪS, a, um. Dimin. of pætus; Cic.

PÆTUS, a, um. *Having leering eyes*; Ov. Not so strong a word as strabo, which denotes, squint-eyed.

PĀGANĀLIS, e. (paganus) *Relating to villages or country persons*; paganalia, sc. sollempnia, Varr., a village feast, country feast.

PĀGĀNICUS, a, um. (paganus) I. *Relating to villages or to country people, rustic*; feriae, Varr.: bona habere in paganico, sc. solo, or agro, &c., Cod. Just.: pila, or simply, paganica, sc. pila, Mart., a kind of ball stuffed with down, used in the country, and afterwards fashionable in the city. II. *Heathenish*; Salvian.

PĀGĀNITAS, Ætis. f. (paganus) *Heathenism, paganism, i. e. the heathen*; Cod. Theod.

PĀGĀNUS, a, um. (pagus) I. *Of or belonging to villages*; locus, Ov.: hence, Paganus, *A countryman, a peasant, boor*; Hirt.: pagani aut montani, Cic. Dom. 28, countrymen and mountaineers. Since country people in

the strictest sense seem not to have performed military service (at least under the emperors); hence, Paganus means, II. *One that is not a soldier, a citizen*; Plin. Ep.: Suet.: hence, Paganus, a, um, *Civil, i. e. not of a soldier*; peculium, Cod. Just.: fig. I. *Uncleaned*; Plin. 2. *Heathen*; Tert.

PĀGĀTIM, adv. *By or in villages or districts*; Liv. PĀGĒLLA, æ. f. Dimin. of pagina; Cic.

PĀGĪNA, æ. f. (pago or pango) I. *A page of a paper, letter, or book*; Cic.: paginam utramque facit fortuna, Plin., properly, takes up both pages, i. e. every thing, good and bad, is to be ascribed to it: but pagina may frequently be rendered, leaf; because the ancients usually wrote on only one side of the paper; so that the number of pages and leaves was the same; quum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic., i. e. leaf or paper: plures infestante paginas, Plin.: paginæ contractio, Cic., i. e. the close writing at the end of a line: hence, a paper, writing, or, any thing written; lasciva, Mart.: hence, from some resemblance, II. *A leaf, slab*; as, of marble, Pallad. III. *The space between two rows of vines, or, the row itself*; Plin.

PĀGĪNŪLA, a, um. (pagina) *Joined together*; Paulin. PĀGĪNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pagina) *A page*; Cic.

PAGO, Ære. (πάγω, Doric for πάγω, πάγωμαι) *The old form for pago or pacisor*; Auct. ad Her. e Legg. xii. Tab.

PAGRUS, or PAGER, and PHAGRUS, or PHAGER, i. m. (πάγρος, πάγρος) *A kind of fish*; Plin.

PĀGUR, m. *A kind of fish*; Ov. Halieut. 107.

PĀGŪRUS, i. m. (πάγουρος) *A kind of crab*; Plin. 9, 51. PĀGUS, i. m. (probably from πάγω, pango, i. e. jungo, cf. Döderlein, Synon. 3, p. 6, sqq.) I. *A village*; jura per pagos vicisque dare, Tac.: hence, with the poets, for the inhabitants of a village, or, villagers; pagus agat festum, Ov. II. *A circuit or number of villages and towns which belong together, a district, community, canton with its inhabitants*; omnis civitas Helvetiæ in quatuor pagos divisa, Cæs.

PĀLA, æ. f. (for pagela, from pango) I. *An instrument for digging with, a spade*; Varr.: Liv. II. *A wooden instrument with which bread is put into the oven*; Cato. III. *A shovel or instrument for winnowing grain*; Tert. IV. *The bezil of a ring, Gr. σπώνθη*; Cic. Off. 3, 9: cf. FUNDA, IV. V. *A tree growing in India*, Musa paradisiaca, L.; Plin. 12, 12. VI. *The shoulder blade*; Cæl. Aur.

PĀLĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Palans; Tert.

PALACRA, and PALACRANA, æ. f. *An ingot of gold (in the Spanish language)*; Plin.

PĀLĀSTES, æ. m. (παλαστής) *A wrestler*; Lamprid.

PĀLĒSTRA, æ. f. (παλαίστρα) I. *A school for wrestling*; also frequently in a more extensive signification, i. q. Gymnasium, a place of exercise, the place in which youth practised wrestling and other bodily exercises, as running, throwing the quoit, &c.; Cic. The competitors in these exercises were naked, and used previously to anoint their bodies with oil: hence, palæstra nitida, and uncta, Ov. In these places the youth learnt how to carry their body properly and with grace, and to make proper motions and gestures; so that in this respect the palæstra corresponded to our dancing-schools. II. *The exercise of wrestling, wrestling*; palæstræ operam dare, Nep., to practise wrestling, or, to frequent the school for wrestling; discere palæstram, Cic.: periculum facere in palæstra, Tert.: hence fig., but with allusion to the palæstra, 1. *A place for exercise in speaking*; Cic. Orat. 1, 21: also, of a brothel; Tert. 2. *Practice or exercise in the thing of which one afterwards makes a public show*; nitidum genus verborum, sed palæstræ magis et olei, &c., Cic.; but here the word palæstra must be retained in translation. 3. *Art, address in any thing*; utemur ea palæstra, Cic. 4. *Carriage, grace*; as, in gestures; Cic.: also of rhetorical ornament; id.

PĀLĒSTRĪCE, adv. *According to the rules of the palæstra*: spatiari in xysto, Cic., i. e. to appear in the school, but not in public debate.

PĀLĒSTRĪCUS, a, um. (παλαίστρικός) *Of or belonging to the palæstra, athletic*; Plaut.: motus, Cic., motions of the body taught in the palæstra, which may easily be discovered to have been learnt there: hence, Palæstrica, sc. ars, Quint., *The art of wrestling*: palæstricus, sc. doctor, *A teacher in the palæstra*: palæstricus vacare, Quint.

PĀLĒSTRĪTA, æ. m. (παλαίστρῆτης) *One who attends the palæstra, a wrestler*; Cic.

PĀLAM, I. Adv. 1. *Openly, publicly*; Cic.: Liv. 2. *Publicly, well known*; res est palam, Plaut.: thus also, palam est, Ter., i. e. every one knows it: palam facere, Nep., to make public or well known: palam fieri, Cic. Palam esse, occurs only in Plaut. and Ter., and in later writers, as Plin., Quint. and Suet.: for we should be unwilling to cite as a proof of its use in the classical period, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, Palam ante oculos omnium esse. Palam fit de aliquo, is used especially of the death of any one, Nep.: Suet. II. Prep. *Before, in the presence of*, for coram; e. g. palam populo, Liv.: me palam, Ov.

PĀLANGA. See PHALANGA.

PALĀRA, æ. f. *A kind of bird*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

PALĀRIS, e. (palus, i.) *Of or belonging to pales or poles*; silva, Pand., i. e. from which poles are fetched.

PALĀSEA, or PLĀSEA, æ. f. *A buttock of beef*; Arnob. PALĀTIO, ðnis. f. (palo) *A driving in of pales or stakes*; Vitr.

PALĀTIUM, i. n. I. One of the seven hills of Rome, the first that was built upon, Cic.: Liv.: since the emperor Augustus dwelt on this hill, and many fine palaces were consequently built by him and his nobles; hence perhaps, II. *A palace or dwelling of an emperor or other distinguished person*; palatia fulgent, Ov.: of the gods; palatia cœli, Ov.: cf. Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 1, 1, p. 10. N.B. The first syllable is also long, Mart., Stat., &c.

PALĀTUM, i. n. also, PALĀTUS, as an earlier form, see Gorenz. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 8. I. *The palate*. 1. *As an organ of taste*; Cic.: 2. *As an organ of speech*; Hor.: Ov. II. Cœli, Enn. ap. Cic., i. e. the arch or cope of heaven.

PALĀRUS, a, um. part. I. From palo. II. From palor.

PĀLE, es. f. (πάλη) *A wrestling*; Stat.

PĀLEA, æ. f. I. *Chaff, short or broken straw*. 1. Sing.; Varr.: Colum.: navis paleæ, Cic., a ship laden with chaff. 2. Plur.; Virg.: Colum. II. *The gills or wattles of a cock*; Varr. III. *Æris*, Plin.

PĀLEĀLIS, e. (palea) e. g. uva, Cæl. Aur., *Preserved in chaff*.

PĀLEAR, Æris. n. (for paleare, from palea) *The skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dewlap*; plur., Virg.: Colum.: hence, for rumen, the throat or one of the stomachs by which the animal ruminates; palearibus vocat herbas, Calp., i. e. ruminates.

PĀLEĀRIS, e. (palea) *Of chaff*; Ven. Fort.

PĀLEĀRIUM, i. n. (palea) *A chaff-loft*; Colum.

PĀLEĀTUS, a, um. (palea) *Having or mixed with chaff*; Colum.

PĀLĪA, um. n. See PALĪS.

PĀLĪS, e. *Of or belonging to the goddess Pales*; flamma, Ov., i. e. a fire of straw or hay over which they leaped at the feast of Pales: festa Pallia, Ov.; or simply, Pallia, sc. festa or solemnity, Tibull.; Ov., the festival of Pales celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome. It is also written Parilia; Cic.: Varr. Also, Suet. Calig. 16, most Codd. have Parilia; see Bremi ad loc.

PĀLĪGĪA, æ. f. (παλιγγία) *A repeating a word or an idea*; Marc. Cap.

PĀLĪMBACCHĪS pes. i. q. Antibacchius; Quint.

PĀLĪMPISSA, æ. f. (παλιμπισσα) *Pitch boiled twice*; Plin.

PĀLĪMPSESTUS, i. m. (παλιμψηστος) *Parchment, asses' skin that can be frequently written upon*; Cic.

PĀLĪNŌDĪA, æ. (παλινοδία) *The repetition of a song, a repeated song*; Ammian.: hence, a recantation; pallinodiam canere, Macrobi., to recant.

PĀLĪNŪRUS, i. m. (παλινούρος) i. q. Iterum mingens; Mart.

PĀLĪTOR, Æri. (freq. of palor) *To wander about*; Plaut.

PĀLĪŪRUS, i. m. (παλιούρος) *A thorny shrub, Christ's thorn*; Virg.: Rhannus Paliiurus, L.

PĀLLA, æ. f. (according to Hemsterh., from πάλας, as also pallium, which is a diminutive form) I. *An upper garment, mantle, or cloak, usually long and broad, worn, 1. By women, when it was often richly embroidered, and hung down to the feet*; Virg.: Hor.: Ov. 2. *By others*; as by harpers, Auct. ad Her.: by Phœbus, Ov.: by Boreas, id. But palla, especially by the poets, was used also for the shorter under-garment, the toga or stola. II. *A curtain*; Sen.

PĀLLĀCA, æ. f. (παλλακία) *A concubine*; Suet.

PĀLLĀCĀNA, æ. f. i. q. Gethyum; Plin.

PĀLLADIUM, i. n. See PĀLLADIUS.

PĀLLĀDIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the goddess Pallas*; numen, i. e. Pallas, Ov.: ramus, Virg., an olive branch: corona, i. e. an olive-garland, Ov.: arx, Propert., the Acropolis of Athens, where Pallas was worshipped: arces, id., i. e. Athens: honores, id., proceeding from, conferred by Pallas: ratis, i. e. the ship Argo, id.: latices, Ov., i. e. oil: hence, Palladium, subst. (sc. simulacrum, or signum), Virg., the image or statue of Pallas at Troy said to have fallen from heaven: it was sacredly preserved, because upon it was said to depend the safety of the commonwealth; and hence, when stolen by Ulysses and Diomedes, Troy fell to the ground. There was such a Palladium or tutelary image also at Rome, kept in the temple of Vesta. Since Pallas was the goddess of wisdom and invention; hence, II. *Ingenious, skilful*; ars, Mart.

PĀLLEO, ul. 2. I. *To be pale*; as, through fear, alarm, &c., Cic.: also with love; palletat omnis amans, Ov., must look pale: also of idlers; otio, Mart.: hence, Pallens, *Pale, wan*; Virg.: especially of the infernal regions and the things contained in them; palletentes umbræ, or animæ, Virg.: undæ, Tibull., subterranean waters:

also, pale, that renders or makes pale; morbus, Virg.: philitra, Ov.: fama pallens, Auct. Dial. de Orat., i. e. that puts people in fear, and so makes them pale, whilst they anxiously seek it: also of any great endeavour or desire; pallet argenti amore, Hor., he is so greedy of it that he is quite pale; pallendum, i. e. studendum, Quint. Palleo is also used of any weak dark colour, when it means, sometimes, *To be yellow*, sometimes, *to be green or black*; arca palletat nummis, Mart.: palletat aurora venenis, Ov.: hence, Pallens, *Yellow (yellowish), green (greenish), dark or black*. 1. *Yellow (yellowish)*; viola, Virg.: oliva, id. 2. *Green (greenish)*; herba, Virg. 3. *Black, dark-coloured*; toga, Mart.: equi solis (at an eclipse of the sun), Tibull. II. *To grow pale*, i. e. *to be in fear or anxiety, to be much afraid*; pontum, at the sea, Hor.: pueris (dat.), id., to be in a state of fear or anxiety respecting children. III. *To change colour, lose its natural colour*; nec vitio cœli palletat ægra seges, Ov.: multos colores, Propert., to change colour often.

PĀLLESCO, ui. 3. (palleo) *To grow or become pale, to turn pale*; to grow yellow or yellowish, dark-coloured, &c.; palletescunt frondes, Ov.: in femina, Propert., to be in love with: umbratili vita pallescere, Quint., to give one's self up to this kind of life: nulla culpa, Hor., to turn pale at no crime committed: saxum palluit auro, Ov., became of the colour of the gold.

PĀLLĪASTRIUM, i. n. (pallium) *An inferior kind of mantle*; Apul.

PĀLLĪĀTUS, a, um. (pallium) I. *Wearing a pallium, mantle, or cloak, usually said of the Greeks, since they wore pallia*; especially of their philosophers, dressed in a Grecian upper garment or pallium; Cic.: hence, Palliatus, a Greek, learned Grecian, Suet.: fabula, Varr., a Greek play; as, a comedy, &c.; i. e. in which Greek actors are introduced, and so, in Greek dresses: and in which the actions and characters are Grecian in their nature: illi palliati topiarium facere videntur, Cic., i. e. statues in a Greek dress. II. *Guarded, fortified*; Val. Max.

PĀLLĪDŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of pallidus; Catull.

PĀLLĪDUS, a, um. (palleo) I. *Pale, wan, pallid*; Hor.: stellæ pallidissima, Plin.; also, through fear, Ov.: through love; in femina, Propert.: Ov., i. e. enamoured, desperately in love with her: through death; hence every thing in the infernal regions looks pale; turba, Tibull. II. *That makes or renders pale*; mors, Hor.: cura, Mart.: aconita, Lucan.: vina, sc. venenis mixta, Propert. III. *Mouldy, musty*; ficus fit pallidior, Varr.: or this may mean, unsightly, of no good appearance. IV. *That has not its right or proper colour, unsightly, that looks ill*; Propert.: ficus, see above.

PĀLLĪŌLĀTIM, adv. e. g. amictus, i. e. clothed with a little mantle, Plaut.

PĀLLĪŌLĀTUS, a, um. (palliolium) I. *Wrapped up in or wearing a mantle*; Mart. II. *Wearing a hood*; Suet.: Vopisc.

PĀLLĪŌLUM, i. n. (dimin. of pallium) I. *A mantle or cloak*; as, of the Greeks or of philosophers, Plaut. II. *A covering for the head, a hood*; Ov.

PĀLLĪUM, i. n. (from πάλας, see PĀLLA) I. *Any covering*; as, the coverlet of a bed, Ov.: the pall over a corpse, Apul.: hence, *a curtain*; Prudent. II. Especially, *A kind of broad, loose, upper garment*, 1. For men, *A mantle, cloak, peculiar to the Greeks*; Plaut.: Ter.: Cic.: also Grecian women wore pallia; Cic.: especially philosophers, Gell.: hence, manum intra pallium continere, Quint., i. e. to limit one's self in speaking, not to be very diffuse: tunica propior pallio, Plaut., proverbially, my shirt is nearer to me than my coat: it was also sometimes worn by Romans when among the Greeks; Cic.; but some persons blamed the practice: also, by Verres in Sicily; id. 2. For Roman ladies; Ov.

PĀLLOR, ðris. m. (palleo) I. *Pale colour, paleness, wanness, pallor*; Cic.: amantium, Hor.: thus also of the infernal regions; Ov.: hence, 1. *Great fear, anxiety*; Plaut.: Propert. 2. *Aurora*, Stat., at the first dawn.

II. *Mustiness, mouldiness*; Vitr.: Colum. III. *Disagreeable colour or shape*; Lucr.: solis, Plin.: pallorem ducunt (i. e. accipiunt) rari, Ov.

PĀLLŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of palla; Plaut.

PĀLMA, æ. f. (πάλαμος) I. *The palm of the hand*; Cic.: also, the whole hand; palmis passis, Cæs.: palmarum intentus, Cic.: hence, from a resemblance, 1. *A goose's foot*; Plin. 2. *The broad end or blade of an oar*; Vitr. II. *The palm tree, Phoenix dactylifera, L.*; Plin.: also, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26, unless we here take it for the plural: also, the fruit of the palm tree, a date; Ov.: also, a broom made of twigs of the palm tree; Hor.: see Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 83; especially, the palm, i. e. a palm branch, as a token of victory; Liv.: hence, 1. *A prize which is fought for, a token of victory, victory, when equivalent to, prize*; palman accipere, Cic.: dare, id.: hence, a prize, fig., i. e. a preference; palman ferre, id., to have or receive the preference or pre-eminence; palman in aliam partem possidere, Plaut.: also, fame, glory; palma belli Punici patrat, Liv. 2. *Victory, con-*

quest; Cic.: bellorum palmas, Justin.: hence fig., a *murder*; plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. 3. A *victor, conqueror*, or, one that has obtained a prize; tertius, Virg. 4. A person to be overcome, or, one with whom there is a contest; Sil. III. A shoot or branch; as, of a vine, Varr.: of a tree or stalk, Liv.: Plin. IV. The fruit of a tree growing in Egypt; Plin. 12, 47. V. A kind of tree growing in Africa, used in preparing unguents; Plin. 12, 62: also, a marine shrub; id. 13, 49. N.B. Palmae agrestes, Cic., seem to be wild palm trees. VI. For parma, A shield; Tibull. VII. A kind of print or mark burnt in any thing, probably, the mark of a date or flat hand.

PALMĀRIS, e. (from palma) I. Relating to palms, full of palms; lucus, Ammian. II. That deserves the palm or preference, excellent; sententia, Cic.: statua, id.

PALMĀRIS, e. (from palmus) Of a hand's breadth; Varr.

PALMĀRIS, a, um. i. q. Palmaris. I. That deserves the prize, excellent; palmarium, Ter., the principal. II. Relating to victory; palmarium, Pand., that which is given to an advocate after having gained a cause.

PALMĀTIAS, æ. m. (παλματίαι) A kind of earthquake; Apul.

PALMĀTUS, a, um. (palma) I. Palmēd, i. e. 1. Containing the figure of a palm; lapis, Plin. 2. Adorned with palm-branches, i. e. having palms worked in or embroidered; tunica, Liv. N.B. Toza picta and tunica palmata were the dress usually worn by generals in a triumph at Rome, and were borrowed for their use from Jupiter in the Capitol; Liv. II. Having the figure of the palm of a hand; paries, Quint.: cervus, Capitol., i. e. having horns like the palm of a hand.

PALMES, itis, m. (palma) A young branch or shoot of a vine, a twig, sprout of a vine; Colum.: hence for, a vine, or, vineyard; Mart.: also gen. for, a twig, young branch, sprout; Curt.

PALMĒTUM, i. n. (palma) A palm grove; Hor. PALMĒTUS, a, um. (palma) Of palm trees or dates; Plin.

PALMĒCUS, or PALMĒCIUS, a, um. (palma) i. q. Palmeus; Sulp. Sever.

PALMĒFER, a, um. (palma and fero) That produces or abounds in palms or dates; Propert.: Arabes, i. e. Arabia, Ov.

PALMĒGER, a, um. (palma and gero) That carries a palm branch; Plin.

PALMĒPĒDĀLIS, e. (palmipes) Of the length or breadth of a foot and a palm; Varr.

PALMĒPES, edis. (palma and pes) I. Broad-footed; Plin. II. i. q. Palmipedalis; Plin.

PALMĒPĒRUM, a, um.; e. g. vinum, Plin., a kind of wine made from figs. PALMO, avi, ātum, āre. (from palmes) To bind a vine; Colum.

PALMŌPES, PALMŌPĒDĀLIS. i. q. Palmipes, Palmipedalis.

PALMŌSUS, a, um. (palma) Full of or abounding in palm trees; Virg.

PALMŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of palma) I. The palm of the hand; Virg.: hence, the broad part or blade of an oar, also perhaps, an oar itself; Virg.: hence of birds, a wing; Apul.; but ed. Elm. has parmulis. II. A date; Varr.: also, a palm tree; id.

PALMŪLĀRIS, e. (palmula); e. g. frictus, Marc. Cap., with the palm of the hand.

PALMUS, i. m. I. The flat part or palm of the hand, or, the shape of the same; geritur per manus palmum, Vitr.: hence, II. A palm: this is the name of two measures of length; palmus minor contained four fingers' breadth, or four inches, or the fourth part of a Roman foot, according to Vitr. 3, 1: major, a span, or twelve inches, Varr.

PĀLO, avi, ātum, āre. (palus) To support or fence with pales; vitem, Colum.

PĀLOR, ātus sum, āri. To wander hither and thither, to wander to and fro, wander about, not to keep together in one body, to be dispersed, straggle; agmen palatur per agros, Liv. Part. Palans, and Palatus, a, um, Wandering about, not remaining in one place; Sall.: Liv.: fig.; animi palantes, Ov.

PALPĀBILIS, e. (palpo) That can be touched, palpable; tenebræ, Oros.

PALPĀMEN, inis. n. (palpo) A stroking, caressing; Prudent.

PALPĀMENTUM, i. n. (palpo) A caressing, flattery; Ammian.

PALPĀTIO, ōnis. f. (palpo) A stroking, caressing, flattery; Plaut.

PALPĀTOR, ōris. m. (palpo) A caresser, flatterer; Plaut.

PALPĒBRA, æ. f. I. An eyelid; Cels.: plur., palpebræ, the eyelids; Cic. II. Palpebræ means also, The eyelashes; Plin.

PALPĒBRĀLIS, e. (palpebra) Relating to or found on the eyelids; setæ, Prudent.

PALPĒBRĀRIS, e. i. q. Palpebralis; e. g. collyria, Cæsar., i. e. for the eyelids.

PALPĒBRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (palpebro) A frequent and quick motion of the eyelids; Cæsar. Aur.

PALPĒBRO, āre. (palpebra) To move the eyelids frequently; Cæsar. Aur.

PALPĒTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (palpito) A frequent and quick motion, a moving frequently and quickly; oculatorum, Plin.: cordis, id., i. e. the beating, throbbing; partium, id., a trembling.

PALPĒTĀTUS, us. m. i. q. Palpitatio; Plin.

PALPĒTO, avi, ātum, āre. I. To move frequently and quickly, to tremble, throbb, pant, palpitate; palpitat cor, Cic., i. e. beats, palpitates; lingua, Ov., is convulsed; especially of a person struggling in death, to be convulsed; Ov. II. Fig. Ignis palpitat, Stat.

PALPO, avi, ātum, āre. and PALPOR, ātus sum, āri. I. To stroke, touch softly; Manil. II. Fig. To coax, wheedle, caress; cui male si palpere. Hor.: scribitur palpare, Pollio in Cic. Ep.: quem numquam palpat, Juv.: palpare, equonam modo possim, &c., Cic., I will try by coaxing or caressing.

PALPO, ōnis. m. (palpo, are) A coaxer, wheedler, flatterer; palpo, Pers. but some consider this to be an ablativ., i. e. by flattery, and refer it to the following word.

PALPUM, i. n. or PALPUS, i. m. (the nominative does not occur) A coaxing, flattering, caressing; aliquem palpo percutere, Plaut., to caress, flatter; palpum obrudere alicui, id., to flatter, i. e. to deceive by flattery.

PĀLŪDĀMENTUM, i. n. An upper garment, cloak, mantle; as, of one of the Curiatii, Liv. 1, 26: it is said more particularly of a general's cloak; id.

PĀLŪDĀTUS, a, um. Wearing an upper garment (paludamentum); virgines, Fest.: especially of generals going out to war; paludatus profectus est, Cic., in a warlike dress, in a military mantle, &c.

PĀLŪDĒTER, tris, tre. (palus) i. q. Paluster; Cassiod.

PĀLŪDĒCŪLA, æ. c. (palus, udis, and colo) That dwells in marshes; Sidon.

PĀLŪDĒFER, a, um. (palus, udis, and fero) That renders marshy; Aug. Carm. de Philom.

PĀLŪDĒVĒGUS, a, um. (palus, udis, and vagus) Wandering about in or among marshes; Avien.

PĀLŪDŌSUS, a, um. (palus, udis) Boggy, marshy; Ov.

PĀLŪMBA, æ. f. i. q. Palumbes; Cels.

PĀLUMBES, is. c. (apparently formed from πάλια) A kind of wild pigeon, wood pigeon, ring dove; Virg.; Gr. γάσσα or γάρρα; see Voss ad Virg. Eclog. 3, 69.

PĀLUMBĒNUS, a, um. (palumbes) Of wood pigeons; caro, Plin.

PĀLUMBŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of palumbus) I. A small wood pigeon. II. Little dove, as a term of endearment; Apul.

PĀLUMBUS, i. m. i. q. Palumbes.

PĀLUS, i. m. A pale, stake; Cic. N.B. 1. Soldiers were exercised at pales, i. e. were made, for the sake of exercise, to attack a pale: hence fig.; exercere cum ad palum, Sen. 2. Palum, for palus; Varr.

PĀLUS, udis. f. I. Standing water, a bog, marsh, morass, pool, swamp, fen; Cæs.: the Styx in the infernal regions is called palus, Virg.: also the Averna lake, id.: we also find palus, for aqua paludis, id. II. A reed growing in bogs or marshes, sedge; Mart. 14, 160, l.

PĀLŪSTER, tris, tre. (palus, udis) I. Boggy, marshy, fenny; ager, Liv.: cœlum, id.: Palustria, Boggy places, a marshy country; Plin. II. Fig. Lux, Pers., a life spent in the puddle of vice.

PAMPĒNĀCEUS, a, um. i. q. Pampineus; Colum.

PAMPĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (pampinus); e. g. palmes, Colum., i. e. that has tendrils and leaves, but no fruit: thus also, sarmentum, id.: and simply, pampinarium, Plin.

PAMPĒNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (pampino) A breaking off the superfluous leaves and tendrils of vines, a lopping of vines; Colum.

PAMPĒNĀTOR, ōris. m. (pampino) One who breaks off the superfluous leaves and tendrils of vines; Colum.

PAMPĒNĀTUS, a, um. (pampinus) I. Having tendrils and leaves; Treb. Poll. also, as it were having tendrils, curled like tendrils of a vine; orbis, Plin. II. Deprived of tendrils and leaves; see PAMPINO.

PAMPĒNEUS, a, um. (pampinus) Full or consisting of tendrils or vine leaves; corona, Tac.: autumnus, Virg.: uva, Ov.: ulmi, Calp., bearing a vine.

PAMPĒNO, avi, ātum, āre. (pampinus) To break off the leaves together with the tendrils and twigs; I. From vines; vites, Varr. II. From trees; salicem, Colum.

PAMPĒNŌSUS, a, um. (pampinus) Full of vine leaves; Colum.

PAMPĒNUS, i. c. I. A tendril or young shoot of a vine; Colum. II. A clasper, of beans and other vegetables, by which they support themselves; Plin.: and, any thing resembling it; id. III. The foliage of a vine, vine leaves; Cic.

PĀNĀCA, sc. testa. A kind of drinking-vessel; Mart.

PĀNĀCĒA, æ. f. PĀNĀCES, is. f. and n. PĀNĀX, ācis.

m. (πανάρια, πάναρις, πάναξ) Prop. *All-healing, all-curing*: hence, an imaginary herb said to be fit for and to cure every kind of disease; Plin. 25, 11.

PANARICIUM, i. n. A disease in the nails; Apul.: probably i. q. Paronychium.

PANARIBOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of panarium) *A small bread-basket*; Mart.

PANARIUM, i. n. (panis) *A vessel to keep bread in, a bread-basket*; Varr.

PANATHENÆICUS, a, um. (Παναθηναϊκός) *Of belonging to, or used in the festival at Athens called Panathenæa*: hence, Panathenæicus, sc. liber, *A work by Isocrates in praise of Athens, recited at this festival*; Cic.: thus also, liber, Auson.: hence, Panathenæica, sc. sollempnia, Varr., i. e. this festival.

PANAX, ácis, m. (πάναξ) I. i. q. Panacea. II. *A kind of shrub*; Plin. 12, 57.

PANCARPINEUS, a, um. *Consisting or composed of all kinds of fruits*; cibus, Varr.—From,

PANCARPIUS, and PANCARPUS, a, um. (παγκάρπιος, παγκάρπος) I. *Consisting or composed of all kinds of fruits*. II. *Consisting of all kinds of things*; Tert.

PANCHRESTIARICUS, or PANCHRISTIARICUS, i. m. *A confectioner, pastrycook*; Arnob.—From

PANCHRESTUS, a, um. (παγκρηστος) *Generally or universally useful, useful for every thing*; medicamenta, Plin., sovereign remedies: fig.; medicamentum, Cic., i. e. money.

PANCHROMOS, i. m. (παγκρωμος) i. q. Verbenaca; Apul.

PANCHRUS, i. m. (πάγκρως) *Of all colours*: the name of a kind of precious stone unknown to us; Plin.

PANCRAÏAS, æ, m. for pancratias; Gell.

PANCRAÏASTES, æ, m. (παγκρατιαστis) *One who engages in the Pancratium, a pancratist*; Gell.

PANCRAÏICE, adv. *After the manner of pancratists*; Plaut., i. e. with good powers of body.

PANCRAÏIUM or -ON, i. n. (παγκραϊιον) I. *A contest in which wrestling (lucta) and boxing (pugilatus) were united, which required the whole strength*; Plin. II. *The herb succory*; Plin. 20, 30; also i. q. Scilla pusilla, a squill, sea onion, or sea leek; id. 27, 92.

PANDANA, æ, f. (porta) *One of the gates of Rome*; Varr.

PANDATIO, ðnis, f. (pando, are) *A warping of wood*; Vitr.

PANDECTES, and PANDECTA, æ, m. (πανδέκτες) *A book which contains every thing or all kinds of things, a written collection*; plur. Pandectæ, the *Pandects*, i. e. a collection of laws from the writings of lawyers made by the emperor Justinian; Justin.

PANDEMIUS, (πάνδημος) *Relating to or concerned with the whole people, general, universal*; lues, Ammian.

PANDICULOR, ãri, (pandus, or pando, ere) *To yawn or stretch one's self*; Plaut.

PANDO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, (pandus) I. Trans. *To bend, bow, curve*; Quint.: pandari, Colum. II. Intrans. *To bend itself*; non pandabit materies, Vitr.

PANDO, pandi, pansum and passum. 3. I. *To spread, extend*; vela, Cic., to unfurl: pennas ad solem, Virg.: aciem, Liv., to widen the ranks: rupem, id., to burst asunder, to spring a rock: planities panditur, id., extends, opens itself, appears: crines passi, Cæs., loose, dishevelled: thus also, capillus passus, id.: palmis passis, id., with extended, out-stretched hands: velis passis, Cic.: manibus pansis, Vitr.: hence fig.; divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, i. e. patent, Cic. II. *To dry*; uvam in sole, Colum.: uva passa, Plaut., dried grapes: i. e. raisins: thus also, racemi passi, Virg. N.B. Lac passum, Ov., boiled or curdled. III. *To open*; januam, Plaut.: moenia, Virg.: vias, Liv.: hence fig., to open, i. e. to lay open to view, show, present, exhibit; viam, Liv.: spectacula, Hor.: mare panditur, Liv., becomes visible: also, to declare, make known, publish, relate, explain; nomen, Ov.: res, Virg.—See also PASSUS, a, um.

PANDURA, æ, f. or PANDURIUM, i. n. (πανούρη) *A musical instrument having three strings*; Varr.: hence, Pandurizo, ãre (πανούριζω), *To play on the pandura*; Lamprid.

PANDES, a, um. *Curved, crooked, bent*; Virg.: Ov.: Quint.

PANEGYRICUS, a, um. (πανηγυρικός) *That belongs to or is performed in a general assembly of the people*; panegyricus (sc. sermo) Isocrates, the speech of Isocrates, in which he endeavours to bring the Greeks to an union, and to move them to make war against the Persians, and takes occasion to speak of the merits of the Athenians; hence, *that praises or extols*; libelli, Auson., i. e. commendatory writings, panegyrics.

PANEGYRISTA, æ, m. (πανηγυριστής) *A panegyrist*; Sidon.

PANGO, nxi, nctum, and (from pago) pēgi, and, more frequently, pēpi, pactum. 3. (πάγω, pago) the lengthened form of πάγω, pago) I. *To fasten, drive in, fix or sink in*; clavum, Liv.: ancoram litoribus (dat.), Ov.: literam in cera, Colum., to impress: hence, to plant or set any thing; ramulum, Suet.: also, to plant or set with

any thing; vitaria malleolis, Colum.: colles, Propert., sc. with vines: hence fig., to beget; Tert.: hence, to compose or to make (poetry), or to write; carmina, Lucr.: aliquid, Cic.: also, to describe, sing, celebrate; facta, Enn. ap. Cic. II. *To fix, settle, appoint*; terminos, Cic.: hence, to fix or settle by agreement, to contract, agree upon, conclude; pacem, Liv.: federa, Virg.: amicitiam cum aliquo, Liv.: pretium libertati, Tac.: sibi aliquid, Suet.: also followed by ut; Liv.: or by ne; Cic.: it is frequently rendered, to promise, engage; Liv.: frequently, to stipulate, covenant; pepigisti, ut—mitterem, Liv.

N.B. In this signification of agreeing, contracting, &c., perhaps neither the present nor the tenses derived from it occur, but only pepigi, pepigeram, pepigisse, &c., and pactus, a, um, unless this last be from paciscor.

PANGONIUS, i. m. (παγγώνιος, prop., having corners on all sides) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*; Plin. 37, 66; probably a double hexangular pyramid of mountain crystal.

PANICEUS, a, um. (panis) *Made of bread*; milites, Plaut.: facete, with an allusion to panis and the Samnite town Pana.

PANICTIA, æ, f. I. On plants, Gossamer, down; Plin. II. *A kind of swelling*; Scrib. Larg.

PANICUM, i. n. *A kind of grain, panic or millet grass (Panicum italicum, L.)*; according to others, buck-wheat (Polygonum Fagopyrum, L.); but this was introduced into Italy 400 years ago; Cæs. and Plin.

PANIFICIUS, i. n. (panis and facio) I. *A making of bread*; Varr. II. *Any thing baked, as bread, cakes, &c.*; Cæs.: also, cakes used at sacrifices; Justin.

PANION, i. n. i. q. Satyrion; Apul.

PANIS, is, m. I. *Bread, or a loaf*; cibarius, Cic., common, bad bread: for this we find secundus, Hor.: ater, Ter.: siccus, Sen., dry bread: mollia panis, the soft part of bread, the crumb, Plin.: crusta panis, id., crust of bread: bini panes, two loaves, id. II. *Fig. A loaf, i. e. a mass in the shape of a loaf*; panes æris, Plin.

PANNARICUS, a, um; e. g. pannaria, Stat., presents of cloth.

PANNICULARIUS, a, um. (panniculus) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with rags, tatters, or old clothes*; pannicularia, plur., rags, a dress consisting of rags, Pand.: causa, id., relating to rags or old clothes.

PANNICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of pannus) *A small piece of cloth, a rag, tatter*; Cels.

PANNOSITAS, átis, f. (pannosus) *Raggedness; wrinkles, haggardness*; Æt. Aur.

PANNOSUS, a, um. (pannus) I. *Clothed in rags, ragged, tattered*; homo, Cic. II. *Ragged, tattered, or poor*; rescula, Apul. III. *Like rags, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled*; mannae, Mart.: macies, Sen., wrinkled: fax aceti, Pers., covering it like a rag.

PANNOSUS or -ITUS, a, um. (pannus) I. *Ragged, tattered*; Pers. II. *Wrinkled, shrivelled*; Mart.: Plin.

PANNUCIUM. See PANNUCIUM.

PANNULUS, i. m. (dimin. of pannus) *A small piece of cloth, a rag, tatter*; Ammian.: pannuli, rags, a ragged garment, Apul.

PANNUS, i. m. (πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος) Prop. *The thread of the woof*; hence, I. *Cloth, or a garment*, because the ancients wove garments in one piece; Mart.: albus, Hor.: duplex, id., i. e. a thick woollen garment.

II. *A small piece of cloth, a patch*; assutur pannus, Hor.: hence, I. *Any cloth or small piece of cloth*; as a towel, napkin, handkerchief; Mart.: also, a small cloth for binding with, and so, a band, bandage; Ov.: hence, a cloth for binding upon a diseased part of the body, or for laying upon a diseased part, or for applying any thing with; Plin. 2. *A head-band, fillet*; Val. Max. 3. *A small cloth for keeping any thing in, or, a bag, satchel*; Petron. 4. *A rag, tatter*: hence, panni, rags, tatters, i. e. a tattered garment; pannis obsitus, Ter.; Suet., i. e. with an old torn garment. III. *A kind of hanging, rag-like substance growing on the tree Ægilops, besides its acorns*; Plin.

PANNYCHISMUS, i. m. (παννυχισμός) *A watching or remaining awake during the whole night*; Arnob.

PANSA, æ, m. *Broad-footed, splayfoot*; Plaut.

PANSUS, a, um. See PANDO.

PANTEX, icis, m. Plur. pantes. *The paunch, the bowels*; Plaut.

PANTHEON or -UM, i. n. (Πάνθειον and Πάνθειον) I. Sc. templum, *A magnificent temple of Jupiter at Rome*; Plin. II. Sc. signum, *A marble statue of Bacchus*; Auson.

PANTHER, ãris, m. (πάνθηρ) or PANTHERA, æ, f. (πανθήρα) I. *A panther*; Æt. Carm. de Philom.: Cic. II. *A kind of net*; Varr.

PANTHERINUS, a, um. (panthera) I. *Of panthers*; Plin. II. *Spotted as a panther*; Plin.: fig.; genus hominum, Plaut., marked with blows.

PANTICES, um, m. See PANTEX.

PANTOMÍMA, æ, f. (Pantomimus) *A female pantomime*; Sen.

PANTOMÍMICUS, a, um. (παντομιμικός) *Pantomimic*; Sen.

PANTOMIMUS, i. n. (παντομίμος) I. A pantomime, i. e. an actor who expresses every thing by gestures; Suet.
II. A piece or play expressed only by gestures; Plin.

PANUCELLIUM, or PANUELLUM, PANUELIUM, PANUELIUM, PANUELIUM, PANUELIUM, PANUELIUM, PANUELIUM, i. n. Said to be, A ball of wool, or, a spindle furnished with threads, or, a shuttle; Varr.

PANUS, i. m. (πῆνος, Dor. πῆνος) I. A ball or clew of yarn or wool; Lucil. II. A kind of swelling; Cels. PAPA, æ. m. I. The word with which infants call for food; also, pappa, Varr. II. A father; hence, a teacher of a superior order in the church, a bishop; Tert.: then, the pope; cf. PAPPAS.

PAPĒ! interj. (παῖαι) An interjection denoting admiration or astonishment, Wonderful! strange! marvelous! Ter.

PAPAS, æ. m. See PAPPAS.
PAPĀVER, æris. n. I. The poppy; Plin.: papaverum capita, Liv. N.B. Also masc.; e. g. Gallicanus, Cato: hence, papaverem, Plaut. II. Papaver fish, Tert., the seed of a fig.

PAPĀVERĀTUS, a, um. (papaver) Made shining white with poppies; toga, a kind of fine and splendid robe, Plin.

PAPĀVERCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of papaver) i. q. Leontopodium; Apul.

PAPĀVERĒUS, a, um. (papaver) Of poppies; comæ, Ov., poppy-flowers.

PAPILLO, ðnis. m. I. A butterfly; Ov. II. A tent; Lamprid.

PAPILLŪCŪLUS, i. m. Dimin. of papillo; Tert.

PĀPILLA, æ. f. I. The nipple of a breast; of animals, Plin.: and of men, Plin. Ep.; also, for the breast (mamma) itself; Virg.: papillæ auratæ, Juv., of a small golden chain, laid about the breast instead of pearls.

II. A pustule, pimple; Seren. Samm.

PAPO, ære. See PAPPPO.

PAPPA, æ. m. See PAPA.

PAPPĀRIUS, a, um. (pappa) Belonging to eating (pap): hence, Papparium, A kind of pap; Sen.

PAPPAS, æ. m. A father, or, a tutor; Juv.

PAPPO, or PAPO, ære. To eat (children's food); Plaut.

PAPPUS, or -os, i. m. (πάππος) I. An old man; Varr. II. A grandfather; Auson. III. The woolly substance or down of certain plants and flowers; as, of thistles, &c.; Plin. IV. A kind of plant, i. q. Erigeron; Plin.

PĀPŪLA, æ. f. A pustule, pimple; Virg.: Cels.

PĀPŪLO, ære. (papula) To cause pimples; Cæsar. Aur.

PĀPŪRĀCEUS, a, um. (papyrus) Of the papyrus; Plin.

PĀPŪRĀFER, a, um. (papyrus and fero) That produces or bears the papyrus; amnis, Ov., i. e. Nilus.

PĀPŪRĪNUS, a, um. (papyrus) Of papyrus; Varr.

PĀPŪRĪUS, a, um. (papyrus) Of papyrus, of paper; Auson.

PĀPŪRUS, i. c. and PĀPŪRUM, i. n. (πάπυρος) The papyrus, an Egyptian plant or reed; Cyperus Papyrus, L.: its wood was used in ship-building; from its outer bark were made sails, clothes, threads, bands, &c., and from its inner bark, paper; Plin.: hence, I. A garment made from it; Plin. II. Paper made from it; Catull.: the papyrus was also used in erecting funeral piles; Mart.

PĀR, genit. pāris. I. Adj. I. Equal, i. e. that has the same power, size, or nature (different from similis, that has the same shape); Jus, Cic.: paribus alis, Virg., poised: discurrere pares, id., in equal order, i. e. at once, at the same time, together: thus also, pares ineunt certamina, id. To the question, in what? we usually find an ablative, with and without in; also a genitive; also an infinitive; also ad; e. g. in amore, Cic.: libertate esse parem alicui, id.: homo par ad virtutem, Liv., equal in valour: cantare pares, Virg.: ætatis pares, Sil., for ætate. To the question, to whom or what? we find the dative; Cic.: also the genitive and ablative; also, cum; e. g. cujus paucos pares — tulit, id.: par facies nobilitate, for nobilitati, Ov.: pares altitudine, for altitudini, Sall.: cum parem cum liberis fecisti, id.: also, inter; e. g. inter se pares, i. e. sibi invicem. Cic.: hence, pares, equals; pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, id.: pares reges, Propert.; or here it may be for duo. N.B. 1.

It is followed, as also æque, &c., by the particles of comparison, et, ac, atque, quam, i. e. as; Cic.: Nep.: Cæs. 2. Parī par responderē, Plaut.; or, paria paribus responderē, Cic., to return like for like, retaliate, requite; hence, parī parī responderē, id., for, to pay: par pro parī referre, Ter., to repay, return like for like; qua paribus paria referuntur, Cic. Orat. 3, 5, i. e. inter se paria redduntur. 3. Ex parī, Equally, in an equal manner, on an equal footing; Sen. 4. Paria facere, To do the same, act in the same manner; Sen.: also, to act conformably; to content, satisfy; negotiis, Plin. Paneg., i. e. to perform, execute: pro munere, id., to be thankful: cum vita, Sen., to act conformably to reason: cum rationibus domini, Colum., to settle the account in ready money, to pay, make payment: thus also fig.; tecum parem rationem facere, Sen., to pay you, satisfy you. 5. Superl. parissimus, Plaut. 6. Par impar ludere, Hor., To play at odd

and even, an amusement of children. 7. Par and æqualis are used together, Cic., where one is redundant. 2. Equal to one's self in several respects, i. e. equally strong therein, equally great, not different; ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic.: animo ac viribus par, Liv. 3. Equal to any one in respect of strength, a match for any one, able to resist or encounter; alicui, Cæs.: bellis, Justin.: universos pares esse, Nep.: adhuc pares non sumus (detui), Cic. A. Fit, proper, meet, suitable, convenient, agreeing, corresponding, conformable; ut par fuit, Cic.: also seq. dat.; e. g. ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic.: erit rebus par oratio, id. N.B. It may sometimes be rendered, Just, right. 5. For duo, Fest.

II. Subst. I. m. An opponent, adversary, antagonist, competitor; nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offerret, Liv.: habeo parem, quem das, Hannibalem, id. 2. m. and f. A companion; est ausus cum illo suo pari, Cic.: hence, a husband, wife; accumbit cum pare quisque suo, Ov.: serpens parem quærens, Hygin. 3. n. A pair, couple; gladiatorum, Cic.: tria paria amicorum, id.: par nobile fratrum, Hor.: par columbarum, Ov.

PĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (paro) Easily to be procured; Cic.

PĀRĀBŌLA, æ. or PĀRĀBŌLE, es. f. (παράβολη) A comparison, parable; Quint.

PĀRĀBŌLĀNUS, i. m. (from parabolus, as secundanus from secundus) One of the paraboli; Cod. Just.

PĀRĀBŌLĒ, adv. Comparatively; Sidon.

PĀRĀBŌLUS, i. m. (παράβολος) A bold person that exposes his life to apparent danger; Cassiod.

PĀRĀCĒTERĪUM, i. n. See PARACENTESIS.

PĀRĀCĒNTĒSIS, is. f. (παράκέντησις) In surgery, An incision made into a diseased part of the body; Plin.: the instrument by which this was done is called paracenterium, Veget.

PĀRĀCHĀRACTES, æ. m. (παράχαρακτής) A counterfeiter of coin; Cod. Theod.

PĀRĀCLĒTUS, i. m. (παράκλητος) An assistant, protector, teacher, comforter; Tert.

PĀRĀDA, æ. f. A cover of a small ship or boat against the sun, an awning; Sidon.

PĀRĀDIĀSTŌLE, es. f. (παράδιαστολή) A figure of rhetoric, by which two different things, which however have some resemblance, are put together and distinguished; Rufinian. Quintilian calls it in Latin distinctio.

PĀRĀDIGMA, ðtis. n. (παράδειγμα) An example; Tert.

PĀRĀDISĪACUS, a, um. (παράδεισιακός) Paradiastical; Alcim. Avit.

PĀRĀDISĪCŪLA, æ. m. (paradisus and colo) An inhabitant of paradise (heaven); Prudent.

PĀRĀDISUS, i. m. (παράδεισος) A Persian word signifying, A large park, plantation, or pleasure garden: hence, paradise, mentioned in the Bible; Tert.

PĀRĀDOXUS, a, um. (παράδοξος) Contrary to usual opinion, and so, marvellous, strange; Paradoxa, Cic., Apparently contrary tenets (of the Stoics).

PĀRĒNĒSIS, is. f. (παράνησις) An exhortation, admonition; Vulc. Gall.

PĀRĀGAUDA, æ. and PARAGAUDIS, is. f. A kind of stripe or border work on garments by way of ornament; Cod. Just.: hence, such garment itself; Vopisc.

PĀRĀGGŌGE, es. f. (παράγγγη) A lengthening of a word by the addition of letters; as, mittier, for mitti; Diomed.

PĀRĀGGŌGĪA, ðrum. n. (παράγγγη) Aqueducts; Cod. Just.

PĀRĀLĪPŌMĒNA, ðrum. n. (παράλιπόμενα, τὰ) i. e. præ-termina; hence, The books of Chronicles; Hieron.

PĀRĀLIUS, or -os, on. (παράλιος) That is found near or grows near the sea; Plin.

PĀRĀLLELOGRAMMUS, a, um. (παράλληλογράμμος) Consisting of parallel lines; Frontin.

PĀRĀLLELOS, or -os, on. (παράλληλος) Parallel; paralelos linea, Vitr.: paraleli circuli, or simply, paralleli (sc. circuli), in the heavens or in the celestial globe; Plin.

PĀRĀLYSIS, is. f. (παράλυσις) The palsy; Plin.

PĀRĀLYTĪCUS, a, um. (παράλυτικός) Paralytic, sick of the palsy; Plin.

PĀRĀMĒSE, es. f. (παράμηση) sc. chorda. The chord next to the middle, i. e. the second of five; Vitr.

PĀRĀNĒTE, es. f. (παράνητη) sc. chorda. The last chord but one; Vitr.

PĀRĀNGĀRIUS, a, um. (παρά και ἄγγαρία) Prob., That is to be done besides the regular service; præstatio, Cod. Just.; and simply, parangaria, id., extraordinary service performed to the government.

PĀRĀNŪMPIUS, i. m. (παράνυμφος) A bridegroom; Ven. Fort.: thus also, Paranymphea, æ. f. A bridemaid; Isid.

PĀRĀPĒGMA, ðtis. n. (παράπτηγμα) An astronomical table; Vitr.

PĀRĀPĒTĀSIUS, a, um. (παράπτησις, from παρπτηάζω) Covering, that serves to cover; ædificia, Cod. Just., probably, sheds, pent-houses.

PĀRĀPĒTEMA, ðtis. n. A ticket by which something is received, a corn-ticket; Cod. Just.

PĀRĀPHŌROS, on. (παράφωρος) Bad, of an inferior kind; alumen, Plin.

PĀRĀPHRĀSIS, is. f. (παράφρασις) A paraphrase; Quint.

PARAPISIS, Idis. f. See PAROPSIS.

PĀRĀRĪUS, i. m. (paro) *A factor, broker*; Sen.

PĀRĀSĀNGA, æ. m. (παράσῆγγος) *A parasang, Persian mile*, usually consisting of thirty stadia; Plin.

PĀRĀSĀVE, es. f. (παράσῆνυ) *A preparation*: hence, with the Jews, the day before the Sabbath; Tert.

PĀRĀSĪPĒSIS, is. f. (παράσῆπῆσις) *A figure of rhetoric, when one says that he will pass over any thing, but yet mentions it*; Rutil. Lup.

PĀRĀSĪTA, æ. f. (parasitus) *A female parasite*; Hor.: Plin.

PĀRĀSĪTĀSTER, tri. m. (parasitus) *A despicable parasite, a mean, sorry parasite*; Ter.

PĀRĀSĪTĀTIO, ðnis. f. (parasitor) *An acting the parasite*; Plaut.

PĀRĀSĪTOR, āri. (parasitus) *To act the parasite*; Plaut.

PĀRĀSĪTUS, i. m. (παράσιτος) *One who eats or is accustomed to eat with any one, a fellow boarder, guest*; Varr. II. *A parasite, sponger, smell-fast*; Ter.: hence, factē; ne ulmos parasitos faciat, Plaut. i. e. give me a sound beating. — N. B. Parasitus Phœbi, Mart., an actor so called, probably, servant of Apollo, i. e. of poetry. — Synon. Parasitus, a parasite, one who degrades himself to the condition of a common flatterer for the sake of a livelihood: scura, a merry maker, buffoon, is of a more respectable character, and blameworthy only as making a wrong use of his talents: coprea is a court jester.

PĀRĀSTAS, ādis. f. (παράστῆς) *A four-cornered pillar or column, a pilaster*; Vitr.

PĀRĀSTĀTA, æ. c. (παράστῆτης) i. q. Parastās; Vitr.

PĀRĀSTĀTICA, æ. f. (παράστατικὴ) I. *A pillar, column, pilaster*; Vitr. II. *Two bones in the knee are called parastaticæ*; Veget.

PĀRĀSTĪCHIS, Idis. f. (παράστιχος) *A series of letters at the beginning or end of the verses, which afford a particular sense*; as, expressing the name of the writer; Suet.: Gell.

PĀRĀSŪNAXIS, is. f. (παράσῆνυξις) *A secret, unlawful assembly*; Cod. Just.

PĀRĀTĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Parabilis; Apic.

PĀRĀTE, adv. I. *Preparedly, with preparation*;

Cic.: paratus dicere, id. II. *Carefully, strictly*; Plaut. III. *Quickly, readily*; paratissime dicere, Plin. Ep.

PĀRĀTIO, ðnis. f. (paro) *A getting, procuring, preparing*; Pand.: regnū, Sall., a striving after sovereignty.

PĀRĀTRĀGĒDIO, āre. (παράτραγωδία, ἴον) *To speak or express one's self in a tragic style*; Plaut.

PĀRĀTURA, æ. f. (paro) *A preparing, making ready*; Tert.

PĀRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of paro; see PARO.

II. Adj. I. *Prepared, ready, and sometimes, fit*; with an infinitive, with ad, also with a dative; facere, Cic.: ad navigandum, id.: ad omnem eventum, id.: paratiore ad pericula subeunda, Cæs.: certamini, Quint.: castris ponendis, Liv.: also, that is in readiness, ready at hand; habent paratum, Cic., have in readiness: locos habere paratos, id.: verba, Ter. 2. *Well furnished, fitted out, equipped*; sumus ab omni re paratiore, Planc. in Cic. Ep., better furnished with every thing: homo, Cic.: hence, skilled or well versed in any thing, experienced; Scævola in jure paratissimus, id.: paratissimi in rebus maritimis, id.

PĀRĀTUS, us. m. (paro) *A preparing, fitting out, making ready*; triumphū, Ov.: militum et armorum, Sall.: Tyrios induta paratus, Ov., clothing, robes, clothes: largis paratibus uti, ib., sumptuous robes or dress, ornaments.

PĀRĀVERĒDUS, i. m. (παρὲν and veredus) Prop. *An additional horse*, i. e. a post-horse used on extraordinary occasions, an extra post-horse; Cod. Just.

PĀRĀZŌNIUM, i. n. (παράζωνιον) *A small sword, a dagger*; Mart.

PARCE, adv. *Sparingly, with sparingness, penuriously*;

Cic.: parcissime, Colum.: hence, I. Fig. *Sparingly, a little, moderately, slightly*; scribere, Cæcin. in Cic. Ep.: ludere, Cic.: parcius, id.: parcissime, Suet. II. *Seldom*; parcius quantū fenestras, Hor.

PARCĪLOQUIUM, i. n. (parce and loquor) *Reserve in conversation*; Apul.

PARCIMONIA, æ. f. Sec PARSIMONIA.

PARCIPRŌMUS, i. m. (parcus and promo) *One that gives sparingly, a niggard*; Plaut.

PARCITAS, ātis. f. (parcus) *Sparingness, parsimoniousness*; Sen.

PARCIYER, adv. I. q. Parce; Pompon.

PARCO, pēpēri (more rarely parsi), parcitum and parsum, ēre. (parcus) I. *To spare, favour, endeavour to preserve free from injury, &c.*; valctudini, Cic.: alieui, Cæs.: Cic.: also sec. accus.; e. g. pecuniam, Plaut.: talenta gnatis parce tuis, Virg.: also, to spare, i. e. to cease or leave off from, omit, abstain from, let alone, not to use, not to weary one's self with, &c.; labori, Cic.: impense, Liv.: ne cui rei parcat, Nep.: lamentis, Virg.: bello, id.: sepulcro, id.: also with an infinitive; parce fidem jactare, Liv., do not brag, leave off bragging: vitam parsi perdere, i. e. dubitari, intermissi, Ter.: de-

prendere parcite, i. e. nolite, Ov.: parcite, oves, nimum procedere, Virg., do not, beware. II. *To spare, i. e. not to hurt or injure*; vitæ, Nep.: infantibus, Cæs.: edificiis, Cic.: auribus alieuius, id.: ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet.: nihil protio parsit, filio dum parceret, he spared no expense in the hope of saving his son, Plaut. III. *To refrain, moderate one's self*; a cadibus, from slaughter, Liv.: parce metu, be not afraid, i. e. moderate yourself in respect of fear, Virg.: auxilio, Cic., not to make use of assistance which is offered: Euri parcebant flatibus, Virg., left off their blasts, moderated themselves: parcere oculis, Propert.; or, luminibus, Ov., i. e. not to look at.

PARCUS, a, um. (apparently allied to parum, παύρος)

I. *Sparing, parsimonious, frugal*. I. In expense; pater, Cic.: parcissimus, id.: also, seq. genit.; e. g. pecunia; Suet.: donandi, Hor. Also in a bad sense, *Stingy*;

pater, Cic. 2. In other matters, *moderate, sparing*; in largiendā civitate, Cic.: also seq. genit.; e. g. vini, Suet.;

pecunia, Justin., that does not seek to scrape money together: parcissimus honorum, Trajan. in Plin. Ep.;

parcor somni, Justin.: also seq. infin.; Sil. II. *Small, little, scanty*; lucerna, Propert.: sal, Virg.: vento lintea parca dari, Ov., so that the ship sails too slowly: merito parcor ira meo, i. e. minor, id.: verba, id., soft, gentle: optima mors, parca qua venit apta die, Propert., i. e. in a short time, quickly; others explain it, natural death: homo parcissimus, Sen., a narrow-minded person.

III. *Determined by destiny or fate*; dies; see above.

PARDĀLIANCHES, is. n. (παρδαλιανχίς) *A poisonous plant, used for killing panthers*; Plin.

PARDĀLIOS, or PARDĀLIOS, i. m. (παρδαλίος) sc. lapis. *Panther-stone*; Plin., i. e. spotted like a panther.

PARDĀLIS, is. f. (παρδαλῖς) *A panther*; Curt.

PARDALIUM, i. n. sc. unguentum. *A kind of unguent unknown to us*; Plin. 13, 2.

PARDUS, i. m. (παρδος) *A pard, panther*; both mean the same; but the ancients called the male by this name, and the female Panthera or Pardalis, Plin.

PĀREAS, or PĀRIAS, æ. m. (παρείας) *A kind of serpent*; Lucan.

PĀRECBĀSIS, is. f. (παρέκβασις) *A digression*; Quint.

PĀREDBROS, i. m. (παρέδρος) *One that sits or dwells with a person*; Tert.

PĀREDBRIA, æ. f. (παρηγορία) *An alleviation, comfort*; Apul.

PĀREGŌRĪCUS, a, um. (παρηγορητικός) *Alleviating*; Marc. Emp.

PĀRELION, i. n. (παρήλιος) *A parhelion, mock sun*; Sen.

PĀRENS, tis. I. Part. of pareo; see PAREO. II. Adj. *Obedient*; parentor, Cic. III. Subst. *Parentes, Subjects*; Sall.

PĀRENS, tis. c. (from pario, in the signification of gigno)

I. *A father or mother, a parent*; Cic.: parentes (masc.), parents; id.: hence, I. Parens Idæa, Ov.; or, parens Idæa deum, Virg., i. e. Cybele: Tēgēa, Ov.; or, Evandri, id., e. Carmentis. 2. Jupiter is called simply parens; Hor. 3. Also of animals, a sire or dam; Varr.:

of trees and plants, the parent stock, &c.; Plin. 4. Fig. *One who is as a father or mother*; a founder, author, inventor, preserver, protector, defender, benefactor; parens lyre, Hor., i. e. Mercurius: patriæ, Cic.: opum, id.:

Socrates parens philosophiæ, id.: earum rerum parens est sapientia, id., i. e. the mother: thus those towns are called parentes, from which colonies have been led, mother-cities; Liv. II. Under parentes are sometimes comprehended, 1. *Grand-parents, great-grand-parents, and ancestors*; Virg.: Pand. 2. Gen. *Relatives, kinsfolk*; Capitol.; Curt. N. B. Genit. parentum and parentium, Cic.—Synon. Parens expresses the natural relation of a father, and therefore the stronger; pater, the social and civil.

PĀRENTĀLIS, e. (parens, parentes) I. *Of parents*;

umbra, Ov. II. *That is kept or performed in honour or in remembrance of parents (or relatives) after their death*;

dies, Ov.; or Parentalia, *Funeral obsequies, a festival in honour of the dead, a funeral feast in honour of parents or those whom one regards as parents*; Cic.: Mars, Ov., the battle of the birds that sprang from the funeral pile of Memnon, and fought every year in honour of him, because they were as his children.

PĀRENTĀTIO, ðnis. f. (parento) *Funeral obsequies*;

Tert.

PĀRENTĒLA, æ. f. (parens) *Relationship*; Capitol.

PĀRENTĒSIS, is. f. (παρένθσις) *A parentthesis*; Quint.

PĀRENTĀ, æ. f. i. q. Parentalia. See PARENTALIA.

PĀRENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (parens) I. *To perform funeral obsequies at the graves of parents and relatives*;

mortuis, Cic. Cf. Voss. ad Virg. Geor. 4, 545; Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 7. II. Fig. *To offer a funeral sacrifice to any one, i. e. to revenge his death by the death of another*; Cethego, Cic.: and gen., as if were to bring an offering by way of satisfaction, to satisfy, appease; umbra, Ov.: Injuriae suæ, Petron., revenge.

PĀREO, u, Itum, ēre. (from pario, with a change of quantity in the first syllable) Prop. *To appear, come into sight*; hence, I. *To appear, be visible, show one's self*;

immolanti jocinora replicata paruerunt, Suet.: ad portam paruit Hermogenes, Mart. I. To appear at the command of a person, to wait upon; magistratibus, Gell.: hence, I. To obey, to conform or be obedient to; legibus, Cic.: dicto, Liv.: also of things without life; parent arva colono, Virg.: hence, to behave conformably to, to accommodate one's self to, to comply with, indulge, gratify, humour, yield or give way to; iræ plus quam utilitati, Nep.: nature, id.: cupiditatibus, Cic.: necessitati, id.: utilitati, id.: terminis, id.: promissis, Ov., to comply with the will of a person on account of his promise: dicto, Virg., to fulfil his promise: hence, to satisfy, give, pay; usuris, Cod. Just.: solutioni, id. 2. To obey, i. e. to be subject to; Cæsari, Cæs.: oppidum, quod regi parent, Plin.

III. To be clear or evident, to be manifest; Virg.: parent, it is clear, evident, with lawyers, Pand.: hence the form, si parent, Cic. — See also PARENES.

PARERGON, i. n. (παράργον) An additional thing: in painting, an additional ornament that does not belong to the principal subject; Vitr.

PÁRHIPPUS, i. m. (παρίππος) An additional horse; Cod. Just.

PÁRHYPATE, es. f. (παρῆπυτη) sc. chorda. The chord next to the highest or first; Vitr.

PÁRIAMBUS, i. m. (παρίαμβος) I. A poetical foot, consisting of five syllables, namely, one long and four short; Diomed. II. According to some, i. q. Pyrrhichius; Quint.

PÁRIAS, æ. m. See PAREAS.

PÁRIATIO, ónis. f. (pario, are) A making equal; a complete payment; Pand.

PÁRIATOR, óris. m. (pario, are) One that pays all; Pand.

PÁRIATÓRIA, æ. f. i. q. Pariatio; Augustin.

PARIACIA, æ. c. See PARIACIA.

PARIACIA, æ. f. (parco) Obedience; Tac.: Cassiod.

PÁRIES, étis. m. I. A wall; Cic.: parietem ducere, Cic., to build: intra parietes, at home, id.: thus also isdem parietibus tecum esse, house, id. II. Fig. Ero paries (inter vos), a partition wall, Plaut.: densatis, Plin., of shrubs growing close together like a wall, a fence, hedge; utrosque parietes linere, Petron., to carry on both shoulders: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, Cur. in Cic. Ep. 7, 29, to kill two birds with one stone: in caducum parietem inclinare, Spart. Hadr. 23, to have a bad support.

PÁRIÉTALIS, e. (paries) i. q. Parietarius; e. g. herba, Marc. Emp., the herb pellitory.

PÁRIÉTARIUS, a, um. (paries) Of, belonging to, or concerned with walls; Jul. Firm.: Parietaria, sc. herba, Pellitory of the wall; Apul.

PÁRIÉTINUS, a, um. (paries) Relating to walls or the walls of a house; Tert.: Parietina, árum, Old ruinous walls, the ruins of walls; Cic.: hence, with reference to this, tenebris et quasi parietinis reip., Cic.

PÁRIILIA, um. n. plur. See PALLIUS.

PÁRIILICUS, a, um. See PALLIICUS.

PÁRIILIS, e. (par) Equal, like, of the same form; Varr.: Ov.

PÁRIILITAS, étis. f. (parilis) Equality; Gell.

PÁRIILITUS, a, um. See PALLIICUS.

PÁRIO, ávi, átum, áre. (par) To make even or equal; hence, I. To pay in full; aliquid, Pand. II. Pariari, and pariare, To be equal; pariari deo, Tert.: pariant inter se, id.

PÁRIO, pépéri, páritum and partum, ére. (the English to bear, i. e. bring forth) I. To bring forth (children or young), to lay (eggs); Cic.: Varr.: also of fishes, to spawn; Plin.: hence, parta (as a deponent), i. e. quæ peperit, Colut.: thus also, ova, Cic., to lay eggs. N.B. Also, To begot; leo pariet, Quint. e poeta. II. Fig. i. e. To bring forth or bear fruit, to produce; fruges et reliqua, quæ terra pariat, Cic.: ligna putrefacta pariunt vermiculos, Lucr.: urbes, id. III. Fig. i. e. To procure, occasion, get, acquire; sibi laudem, Cic.: victoriam ex hoste, Liv.: suspitionem, Nep.: dolorem, Cic.: consulum, id.: sibi amicitium cum aliquo, Nep.: letum sibi manu, Virg., to commit suicide. Parere in this sense is frequently confounded with parare. But parere is used especially of that which is acquired by one's activity or personal exertions; whereas parare is simply, to prepare, acquire, or procure by external means. Cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 69. IV. To bring forth, invent; verba, Cic.: quæ ab oratore pariuntur, id.: fabulæ Scyllam peperere, Justin., have invented, devised. N.B. Part. Partus, a, um; e. g. bona, Cic.: also Parta (plur.), subst.; e. g. patris mei bene parta, Ter., well-earned property.

PÁRIÁTAS, étis. f. (par) Equality; Arnob.

PÁRIATER, adv. I. Equally, in like manner, just so; Cic.: also followed by et, ac, atque, ut, i. e. as; Ter.: Cic.: pariter ac, &c., just as if, Sall.: also followed by qualis; id.: also followed by another pariter, for ac (atque), as in Gr. ἴσα ἴσα — ἴσα: pariter Phœbes, pariter maris ira recessit, Ov. Met. 12, 36; cf. Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 13: ita by a dative; pariter ultimæ propinquis, Liv. II. At the same time; Cic.: also seq. dat.; Stat.

III. Likewise, too, also; Ter.: Ov. IV. Collectively, together; Virg.

PÁRIO, áre, Freq. of paro; Plaut.

PÁRIATOR, óris. m. (parco) A servant, attendant, guard-man; Aur. Vict.

PÁRIATÓBO, inis. f. (pario) A bringing forth young; Solin.: but others read partitudo.

PARMA, æ. f. (πάριον) I. A kind of small round shield, carried by the light infantry and the cavalry; Liv.: with the poets, gen., a shield; Virg. II. The valve in a pair of bellows; Auson.

PARMÁTUS, a, um. Furnished with the shield parma; Liv.

PARMŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of parma; Hor.

PARMŪLARIUS, i. m. (parmula) i. q. Threx. A gladiator, who in fighting after the Thracian manner, used a parma: hence, one who follows the party of a Thracian gladiator (Threx); Suet.: Quint.

PÁRO, ávi, átum, áre. (from pario, through the adjective parus, which is found in oviparus) To be made to appear, to be brought into sight; hence, I. To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish, provide; convivium, Cic.: orationem ad tempus, Livr.: turres, falces, Cæs.: se ad discendum, Cic.: se prælio, Justin.: also simply, parare, seq. ut, Ter.: hence, Paratus, a, um, Prepared, ready, also, adapted, suited, fit; with an infinitive; with ad or in; also with a dative; facere, Cic.: ad navigandum, id.: ad omnem eventum, id.: paratissimi homines in rebus maritimis, id., ready, suited for, or practised therein: paratores ad pericula subeunda, Cæs.: certissimi, Quint.: castris ponendis, Liv.: also, in readiness, ready at hand; habent paratum, Cic.: locos habere paratos, Cic.: verba, Ter. II. To prepare or make one's self ready for any thing; bellum, Cæs.: bellum aliquid, Nep.: fugam, Cic. Also absolutè; Sall. Cat. 6, 5. III. To intend, determine, resolve, be on the point of, be about; proficisci, Nep.: deterere, Cæs.: aliquid necem, to aim at one's life, Liv.: aliquid exsilium, Plaut., i. e. to think upon driving one into banishment. IV. To furnish, equip, fit out; hence, Paratus, a, um, Well furnished, fitted out; sumus ab omni re paratores, Planc. in Cic. Ep., better furnished with all things: homo, Cic., well furnished; hence, well versed, experienced in any thing; Scævola in jure paratissimus, Cic.: paratissimi in rebus maritimis; see above. V. To manage, regulate, order, arrange, direct; se, Ter.: deos paravisse, ne, &c., Plaut., have so directed, so arranged: hence, Paratus, a, um, Regulated; si ita natura paratum esset, ut, &c., Cic. VI. To procure, acquire, obtain, get; præsidium senectuti, Cic.: divitiis, Ov.: exercitum, Sall., i. e. to raise, levy; non modo pacem, sed etiam societatem, Liv., i. e. to make: also, to procure, buy; Cæs.: Cic. Cf. PARÈRE, III.

VII. To estimate, equal; eodem vos pono et paro, Plaut.

VIII. To agree, arrange with any one; paratum cum collega, Cic.

PÁRO, ónis. m. (παρόν) A kind of ship; Cic.

PÁRŌCHIA, æ. f. (παρόχια) A parish, jurisdiction of a spiritual person; Hieron.

PÁRŌCHUS, i. m. (παρόχος) One that presents with or gives any thing; hence, I. An officer placed at every station in Italy and in the provinces, who, in consideration of a sum of money fixed by the state, engaged to entertain magistrates, ambassadors, &c. on their journeys, and to furnish them with necessaries, as hay, wood, salt, and beds; Cic.: Hor. II. He that entertains others as guests, a host, landlord (of a house); Hor.

PÁRŌDIA, æ. f. (παρόδια) A song composed in imitation of another; hence, a reply, especially, such as retains all or the greater part of the words which it answers; Cic.

PÁRŌCHIA, æ. f. (παρόχια) i. q. Parochia; Augustin.

PÁRĒMIA, æ. f. (παρέμια) A proverb; Charis.

PÁRŌNŌCHIA, æ. f. (παρόνοχια) i. q. Agnominatio.

PÁRŌNŌCHUM, i. n. and PARŌNŌCHIA, æ. f. (παρόνοχια, ἡ) An inflammation or swelling in the nails accompanied with pain; Plin. — See PANARICIUM.

PÁRŌPSIS, or PARAPSI, idis. f. (παρόψις) A dish, platter; Mart.

PÁRŌPTUS, a, um. (παρόπτος) Roasted; Apic.

PÁRŌPTIS, idis. f. (παρόπτις) I. A swelling or tumour near the ears; Plin. II. i. q. Ancon; Vitr.

PARRA, æ. f. A bird, the cry of which was esteemed an ill omen, perhaps a jay; Hor.

PARRICIDA, æ. c. (for patricida, which is found in later writers, from pater and cado) I. A murderer of a father or parents, a parricide; Cic.: hence, one that murders any person who is as it were a father (pater patriæ); id. II. The murderer of a near relative; liberum, i. e. filia, Liv. III. The murderer of any free-born person; civium, Cic. IV. As a term of reproach, A cut-throat; Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.: especially, one who rebels against his native country or the sovereign of his native country, a rebel, traitor; hostem atque parricidam vocare (Catlinam), Sall.: parricidam Vitellium vocantes, Tac., because he rebelled against Otho. N.B. Adjective; nece parricida, Arnob.

PARRICIDATUS, us. m. for parricidium; Cæl. ap. Quint.

PARRICIDIALIS, or **PARRICIDIALIS**, e. (parricidium) *Of or relating to parricide or murder, parricidal, or, gen., murderous, bloody, cursed, wicked*; scelus, Justin.: discordia, id.; bellum, Flor., i. e. civile.

PARRICIDIALITER, adv. *Murderously*; Lamprid.

PARRICIDIUM, i. n. (parricida) I. *A murdering of a father or parents, parricide*; Cic.: hence, patrie, id., i. e. destruction, overthrow; thus Cicero, Tusc. 5. 2, calls a contempt of philosophy, which is as it were a mother of life, parricidium. II. *The murder of any free person*; fraternum, Cic.: filii, Liv.: plura parricidia, Cic.: parricidium committere, Justin., i. e. to kill his brother. III. *A cursed or atrocious crime*; facinus — scelus — drape parricidium, Cic.

PARS, tis, f. (seems to be for pars, and allied to portio, from paro, for poro, *probo*, to part, divide, apportion) I. *A part, piece, portion, share*; fluminis, Cæs.: urbis, Cic.: aliquid populi ad partes dare, Cic., to refer it to the comitia of the people, or, to cause the people to take part in: omnes omnium gentium partes, id., all parts or countries of the world: partes facere, to divide, id.: partem facere, Pand., to partake of, receive a part: habere in re, Cic., to partake of, share in: magnas partes habuit publicorum, id., had a large share of the taxes: dare partes (amicis), id., to allow them to take part; or, this may mean, gave them in charge things from which they derived advantage: locare agrum partibus, Plin. Ep., to let on condition that the landlord should receive a certain part of the profit from the tenant, as, a half: pars is also, *A portion of food which any one receives to eat, a mess, share of the feast*; Suet.: æqua parte, Plaut., i. e. with equal risk: magna pars, sc. hominum, i. e. multi homines, Cic.: pars hominum, Hor., some: maxima pars hominum, id.: in parte laboris esse, Liv., to take part in, share in: partes obscenæ, i. e. partes genitales, Ov. N.B. I. Pars, *A part, i. e. some*: hence, pars — pars, i. e. alii — alii, Liv.: pars — alii — plerique, Sall.: alii — pars, Liv.: we also find a nominative before pars; e. g. pauci — pars fugiunt, for paucorum, Liv.: we sometimes find pars with a plural of the verb, because used for nonnulli; e. g. pars exprolet, Liv.: pars in cruceam acti, Sall.: magna pars cæsi sunt, Liv. 2. Parte — parte, *On one side — on the other*; Ov.: pro parte, Cic.; or, pro sua, mea, tua, &c. parte, id., for his, your part, as much as in me, &c. lies, to the best of my, your, &c. ability: ex alia parte, id., partly, in part, in some measure: ex ulla parte, in anywise, id.: magna ex parte, id., in a great measure: majore ex parte, or maxima ex parte, id., for the most part, chiefly: thus also, magnam partem, in a great measure; id.: maximam partem, for the most part, principally, chiefly; Cæs. 3. Observe particularly the accusative partem; it is sometimes used for partem, a part; partim copiarum mittit, Liv.: but more frequently for ex parte, *In part, or, partly*; partim me amici deseruerint, partim proderint, Cic.: partim a se ornatis, id.: for partim — partem, we find also, partim — alii, Sall.: thus also, alia — partim — alia, Cic.: it is also used for pars, or nonnulli; i. e. quum partem e nobis ita timidi sint, id.: eorum partem ea sunt, Liv.: quorum partim invissimæ castra sunt secuti, Nep.: cum partim illorum, for parte, Cato. 4. Multis partibus, means also, *By much, by many times, far, very, much*; superari, Cic.: plures, id.: omnibus partibus, on all sides, i. e. completely, entirely, in every respect; Cæs.: Cic.: duabus partibus plus, Cic., twice as much. 5. In eam partem, *On that side, on that part*; Ter.: Cic.: also, in such a manner; Cic.: also, on this account, with this view; id.: in utramque partem; as, to dispute, id., i. e. pro and contra, to dispute for or against, or to defend and refute any thing: for this we find also, neque ullam in partem disputo, id., on neither side: it also means, on both sides, bad and good, id.: accipere in partem optimum, id., to take in good part: in partem mitiorem interpretari, id., to put the most favourable construction upon: nullam in partem, in no case, by no means, id.: vehemens in utramque partem, Ter., i. e. too kind and too irritable: magna vis est fortunæ in utramque partem, Cic., for good and for ill. 6. Per partes, *By little and little, by a little at a time, by parts, piecemeal*; Plin. Ep. 7. In omnes partes, *In every case, look at it on which side you will, in every respect, altogether, wholly*; valet, Cic.: on the contrary, nullam ad partem valet, id., nothing at all, is of no good whatever: in omnem partem, Virg., on every side: in partes; e. g. muneri sui, Liv., for his share. 8. In partem venire; e. g. rei, to partake of, Cic.: in partem vocare, Cic.; Liv.; or, revocare, Liv., to give a share of, cause to partake of or participate in: in partem curarum vocare, Tac.: thus also, ad partes populi dare, to refer to the people; see above. 9. In parte, partly, in part; Liv.: in partem, you, for your part; Plaut. II. *A species, as part of a genus*; Cic.: thus also, ea parte belli, Liv. III. Pars, and partes, *A party, faction, side*; nullius partis esse, Cic., to be neutral: partes Sullanæ, Nep.: erat illarum partium, Cic.: thus also, in a court of justice, pars adversa, Quint., an opposite party. IV. Partes, *The part or character played by an*

actor; Ter.: prima, the principal character; primas partes agere, to play, act, Ter.: thus also, prima, secunda, tertia, Cic.: thus also, in a writing, in which persons are introduced as speaking, Cic.: hence fig., a part, i. e. any thing which one has to speak or to do, an obligation, office, duty; Cic.: priores, id., preference, superiority: also without partes; e. g. primas, priores deferunt, id.: tuum est hoc munus, tue partes, id., your business, your part: also with ut; id.: partes implere, Ov., to fulfil his duty. V. Partes, *Places, regions, countries*; Cic. VI. Perhaps, i. q. Pars assis; e. g. decem partes dicit, Petron. N.B. Partis, for parte, Lucr.: Varr.

PARSIMONIA, æ. f. (parco) *Frugality; parsimony, niggardliness*; Cic.

PARTHÉNICE, es, f. (παρθενική) *A kind of herb*; Catull. **PARTHĀRUS**, a, um, (pars) I. *That is done by parts or shares, that one shares or must share with another*; pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, Cod. Just., i. e. so that both master and herdsman receive an equal share: hence, Partiaro (abl.), *By parts, by halves*; Cato. II. *That goes halves with any one, i. e. that shares with any one*; colonus, Pand., who rents land for half its produce: fig., a sharer, partaker, companion; errors, Tert.

PARTĪTĪM, adv. *By parts or pieces*; Cæl. Aur.

PARTĪBĪLIS, e. (partio) *Divisible*; Claud. Mam.

PARTĪCEPS, ĩpis, (pars and capio) I. Adj. *Participating, partaking*; aliquid rei, Cic.: tori, i. e. conjux, Ov.: leti, mortal, Lucr.: also with de; Plaut.: also with a dative of the person; Curt. N.B. Particeps regno, for regni, Sen. II. Subst. *A sharer, partaker, companion, comrade*; meus, Ter., my son, who should partake of every thing with me: particeps meos, Plaut., my comrades.

PARTĪCĪPĪLIS, e. (particeps); e. g. verbum, i. e. participium, Varr., also, for particeps; Pand.

PARTĪCĪPĪŪ, ōnis, f. (participo) *A sharing, imparting, communicating*; Spartian.

PARTĪCĪPĪTUS, us, m. (participo) i. q. Participatio; Spartian.

PARTĪCĪPĪLIS, e; e. g. verbum, A part of a verb having some resemblance to a participle; as, a supine; Quint.

PARTĪCĪPIO, i. n. (particeps) I. *A partaking*; Cod. Just. II. In grammar, *A participle*; Quint.

PARTĪCIO, āvi, ātum, āre, (particeps) I. *To make partaker of, cause to partake of*; aliquid consilii, Plaut.: also seq. dat. et abl.; e. g. aliquid sermoni, id.: prandio, Apul.: participatus honore, Paul. Nol.: dentes sensu participantur, Lucr.: also without mention of the thing; nos esse factos ad participandum alium ab alio, Cic.: hence, 1. *To impart, make in common, share with any person*; laudes cum aliquo, Liv. 2. *To send word to, to acquaint, inform*; aliquid, Plaut. II. *To participate in, partake of, take share of*; pestem, Cic. e poëta: lucrum, damnum, Pand.

PARTĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pars) I. *A small part or piece, a bit, a particle*; cœli, Cic.: arenæ, Hor. II. *A particle (in grammar)*; Gell.

PARTĪCŪLĀRIS, e. (particula) *Of or belonging to a part, particular*; Apul.

PARTĪCŪLĀRITER, adv. *In respect of a part, particularly*; Apul.

PARTĪCŪLĀTĪM, adv. I. *By parts or pieces*; Auct. ad Her. II. *Particularly, especially*; Varr.

PARTĪCŪLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (particula) *A dividing into small parts or pieces*; Marc. Cap.

PARTĪCŪLO, ōnis, m. (particula) *A sharer, partaker, participator*; Fest.

PARTĪLIS, e. (partior) *That is or can be divided, divisible*; Augustin.

PARTĪLĪTER, adv. *By parts or pieces*; Arnob.

PARTĪM, PartĪ, &c.; see PARS.

PARTĪO, ĩvi, ĩtum, ĩre, i. q. Partior. I. Trans. *To divide, part, share*; Plaut.: Lucr.: Justin: hence, Partitus, a, um, *Divided, parted, shared*; Cic.: carcere partitos equos, Ov., i. e. carceribus distentos; Partitio, abl., *By parts*; dividere, Ulpian.: hence, I. Fig. Caritatem in liberis, Phædr.: gaudia cum aliquo, Lucil.: aliquid in suspicionem sceleris, Enn., to make partaker of. 2. *To divide, distribute, digest*; partitis sententiis, Cic., i. e. distinctis, clearly expressed. II. Intrans. *To agree, compose a difference*; Plaut.

PARTĪO, ōnis, f. (pario, ere) *A bearing, bringing forth young*; Plaut.: of hens; Varr.

PARTĪOR, ĩtus, ĩum, ĩri, (pars) I. *To divide, distribute*; genus in species, Cic.: prædam in socios, Virg.: bona cum aliquo, Cic.: curas cum aliquo, Liv.: inter se, Cic., to divide among themselves, to agree upon the division: copias inter se, Liv.: cum aliquo, without an accusative, to share with any one; Cic. II. *To divide, mark out*; campum limite, Virg.

PARTĪTE, adv. *With proper division, methodically*; dicere, Cic.

PARTĪTĪM, adv. *By parts or pieces, singly*; Claud.

PARTĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (partior) I. *A parting, dividing, distributing*; Cic.: partitiones, quibus de rebus dicturus esset, for, rerum, de quibus, &c., id.: partitionem distribuere, or dividere, id., i. e. to make: caput partitionis,

id., the clause relating to the division of an inheritance. N.B. There is sometimes a distinction between *divisio* and *partitio*; the former expressing the distribution of a genus into its species, the latter of a whole into its parts; Cic. Quint. II. A rhetorical figure, Gr. *μεταφοράς*, by which a whole is distributed into its parts, *Order, distribution, arrangement*; Cic. de Invent. 1, 22.

PARTITO. See PARTIO, ire.

PARTITUDO, Inis. f. (pario, ere) *A bearing young*; Plaut.

PARTITUS, a, um. See PARTIO.

PARTUÁLIS, e. (partus) *Of or belonging to bringing forth children*; Tert.

PARTUMEIUS, a, um. *That easily brings forth children*; Hor. Epod. 17, 50; but modern edd. read *Pactumeius* (Nom. propr.).

PARTURA, æ. f. (pario, ere) *A bringing forth young*; Varr.

PARTURIO, Ivi and ii, Itum, ire (desider. of pario) I. *To desire to bring forth, to be in labour or travail*; of women, Ter.: and of animals, Phædr.: *parturium montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, Hor., of persons who promise great things and raise great expectations, but, in the end, accomplish nothing; hence fig. 1. *As it were to be pregnant with any thing*; resp. *parturit periculum*, Cic., i. e. the state is pregnant with danger, i. e. danger will arise or come forth from it: especially, *to be pregnant with any thing*, i. e. to design, purpose, intend, be ready to produce or utter; minas, Ov.: *ut dolor pariat, quod jam diu parturit*, Cic. 2. Fig. *To be in labour*, i. e. to be distressed or anxious; si *tanquam parturati unus pro pluribus*, Cic. II. For pario, *To bring forth*; Hor.: also of hens, i. e. to lay eggs; Varr.: hence fig.; *Notus parturit imbres*, Hor.: *arbor parturit*, Virg., puts forth: *parturit ager*, id., i. e. begins to bear fruit, &c.

PARTURITIO, ðnis. f. (parturio) *A desiring to bring forth, a being in travail*; fig.; cordis, Augustin.

PARTUS, a, um. See PARTIO.

PARTUS, us. m. (pario) I. *Birth*, i. e. a bringing forth; Cic.: also of animals; Varr.: also of poultry, a hatching; Colum.: hence, *the time of birth or delivery*; Cic. N.B. Also of men, *A begetting*; (as the Gr. *ῥίκος*); Cic. e Sophocle: also of cocks; Varr. II. *The infant, factus, young animal, whether brought forth or not*; *feræ partus suos diligunt*, Cic., their young: *partum ferre*, or *gerere*, Plin., to be pregnant or with young: *enitit*, to bring forth young, Liv.: *conjug sex partus enixa*, Tac., i. e. children: *edere*, Cic., to bring into the world, i. e. to bear: *abigere*, id., to cause to miscarry: also of hens, and so, *an egg*; Apul.: *partus Ledæ*, Propert., i. e. the children of Leda, Helen and Clytemnestra: *partus terræ*, Hor., i. e. the Giants: also fig., of plants: e. g. of a vine, Varr.: of trees, Plin. N.B. Partu, for partui, Propert.

PARVUM, adv. (παῦρος) Compar. minus; Superl. minime. I. Parum, with and without a genitive, 1. *Too little, not much, not enough, less than desired*; *parum sapientie*, Sall.: *parum id facio*, id., to esteem little, make light of, scripsit non parum multa, Quint., tolerably many; *parum consultis*, Ter., not enough, not much: *parumne est, quod, &c.*, Ter.: *Cic.*, is it not enough: also with ut, for quod; *Plin. Paneg.*: also with an infinitive; *Ov.*: *parum habere*, not to be content with any thing, not to deem it enough, with an infinitive, Sall. 2. *Not particularly, not very, not well, not properly, not as it ought to be*; *parum meminisset*, Cic.: *parum ditu*, id. N.B. Parum, in classical Latin, never signifies little, but always has the signification of less than enough, less than one wishes, not enough, too little; it is the opposite of nimium. II. Compar. Minus, 1. Less; plus minus, Hirt., more or less, i. e. about: minus minusque, Ter.; Liv.; or, minus ac minus, Plin.; or, minus atque minus, Virg., less and less, continually less and less: nihil minus, Ter.; Cic., nothing less, i. e. by no means, not at all: non minus, Cic.; Liv.; or, haud minus, Liv., not less, no less, quite as: thus also, neque minus, Nep., and no less, and equally.

N.B. Minus is followed by quam, ac, or atque, i. e. than; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: we also find the ablative, 1. For quam; e. g. *nemo illo vitæ minus emax*, Nep., less fond of buying than he: *minimo minus*, almost, within a hair's breadth, Apul.: *quam* is frequently omitted, and yet the ablative is not put instead, but (as with *amplius*, &c.) the case which would have been used had *quam* been retained, especially in the mentioning of numbers; the word minus may then be commonly rendered, 'under'; *haud minus duo millia*, Liv., not less than, &c., not under, &c.: *minus triginta diebus*, Cic., in less than, &c.: *non dona minus quinque millium (daret)*, Liv., no present under five thousand asses. 2. To the question 'by how much?' *facere dimidio minus palas*, less by a half, Varr.: *uo minus teste haberet*, Cic., one witness less: *generosæ (sues habent mammas) duodenas, vulgares binis minus*, two less, and so, ten, Plin.; *multo minus*, much less, Cic.: *paulo minus*, somewhat less, id.: *eo minus*, so much the less, and *quo minus*, the less: thus also, bis sex *cederunt*, me minus uno, Ov., except myself alone, myself alone excepted. 2. *Not remarkably, not very, none too,*

not as it ought to be; minus diligenter, Nep.: minus multi, Cic.: *intellexi minus*, Ter., not exactly. 3. *Not so, not so much*; *minus infesta quam*, &c., Liv. 4. *Not*, 1. After *quo*, that, or whereby; *prohibuisse, quo minus, &c.*, Cic.: *neque recusavit, quo minus pœnam subiret*, Nep., he did not refuse to suffer: *deterere, quo minus*, Cic., from, &c.: also *minus quo*, for *quo minus*, Ter. N.B. *Quo minus*, the less, must be distinguished from this. 2. In the phrases, si minus, unless, if not, sin minus, but if not, otherwise, which are usually followed by at, tamen, &c.; e. g. si *assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolator*, Cic., i. e. but if not. 5. *Too little*, without, or usually with, plus, which then means, *too much*: *dicere*, Cic.: *plus minusve faxit*, Ter., too much or too little; or, in both these passages, minus may be the adjective. III. Superl. minime, 1. *Least*; Cic.: *omnium minime*, id., least of all: hence, *minime, not at all, by no means*; Cic.: also with gentium, Ter., by no means. 2. *At least*; Liv.: Colum. N.B. It is also written minime, Plaut.: Ter.: Sall.

PARUMPER, adv. (παῦρον πρῆ) I. *A little while, a short time*; Ter.: Cic. II. *In a short time, quickly*; Enn.—Synon. Parumper, in a little while, gives the idea of returning to that from which one set out: *paulisper*, during a short time, during a little while, denotes simply, a short space of time. Cf. Gernhard. ad Cic. Læl. 1, 5. Not infrequently, however, Cicero uses paulisper, where we should have expected parumper; although perhaps never the contrary. Cæsar does not use parumper at all.

PÄRUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of paro) *A small boat or bark*; Cic.

PÄRUS, i. m. *A kind of small bird, a titmouse, tomtit*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

PARVE, adv. *A little, briefly*; Vitruv.: *parvissime memorare*, Cælar. Aur.

PARVIBIBULUS, a, um. (parvum and bibo) *That drinks little*; Cælar. Aur.

PARVICOLLIS, e. (parvus and collum) *That has a small neck*; Cælar. Aur.

PARVIFACIO, for PARVI FACIO, ðre. 3. *To value or esteem at a low rate*; Pompon.: *parvificiatur*, Titium.

PARVIPENDO, for PARVI PENDO, ðre. *To value or esteem at a low rate*; Ter.

PARVITAS, ætis. f. (parvus) *Littleness, smallness*; Cic.: *terræ*, Plin.: fig.; *questionibus*, Gell.: *parvitas mea*, Val. Max., my little self, for, I.

PÄRVÜLUS, a, um. (dimin. of parvus) I. *Small, not great or large, petty*; *prellium*, Cæs.: *res*, Cic.: *pecunia*, a little money, small property: *hoc parvulum*, this trifle, id.: *ex parvulo incipere*, Cæs., to have a small beginning: *parvula laudo*, Hor. II. *Little, young*; *Æneas*, Virg.: *ætas*, Justin.: *parvulus*, a little child, id.: a parvulo, Ter., from earliest childhood: thus also, ab parvulis, Cæs. (of several persons) III. *Little*; *parvulum difert*, or *retert*, Plin. Ep. 1, i. e. little. IV. *Not a match for*; *illæ rei ego etiãmmunc sum parvulus*, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 1, 17.

PARVUS, a, um. (from παῦρος, parvus, by a transposition of letters) Compar. minor; Superl. minimus. I. Parvus, a, um, 1. *Small*, i. e. not large; locus, Cic.: also, *small*, i. e. trifling, mean, weak, short; odor, Plin.: *consuetudo*, Ter.: *tempus*, Lucr.: *nox*, Lucan.: *vita*, id.: hence, Parvum, *A little, a trifle, a little thing, bagatelle*; Liv.: *hæc parva sunt*, Cic.: *parvo plus*, Liv., somewhat more, a little more: *parvo post*, a little afterwards, Plin.: *contentus parvo*, Cic., with a little: *parvi pretii* *duerare*, Ter., to value little, slight: also without pretii; e. g. *parvi æstimo*, Cic.; or, *pendo*, Ter., little: *parvo vendere pretio*, Cic.: *parvo curare*, id., to purchase for a trifle; *parvi esse*, Cic., to be of little value, to be worth little, esteemed little: *parvi refert*, Cic., it matters little: hence fig., *Little*; *animus*, Hor.: *fides*, Ter.: *parvi* (homines), i. e. humiles, Hor.: *ea parva ducere*, Cic., to value at a low rate: also, *parvus, little, small in quantity*; *cruro*, Lucan.: *sucus*, Plin.: hence, *Parvum, A little*; *sanguinis*, Lucan. 2. *Small, little, i. e. young*: hence, *Parvus, A little boy*; *parva, a little girl*; Ter.: Cic.: Hor.: *parvi, little children*; Cic.: also with ætate, Suet.: hence, a parvo, Liv., from his infancy; or, a parvis, of several persons, Ter.; or when a person speaks of himself in the plural number, Cic. N.B. Compar. parvior, Cælar. Aur.: and superl. parvissimus, a, um, Lucr.: and so, minor and minimus do not properly belong to this; we place them here however agreeably to custom. II. Compar. minor, 1. *Smaller, less, shorter*, prop. and fig.; *res*, Cic.: *calceus*, Hor.: *pecunia minor facta*, Cic., less: *multa sunt minorã notitia tua*, Ov., too little for you to have a knowledge of them, beneath your notice: *numerus*, Hirt.: hence, 1. *Minoris*, *At a lower price, cheaper, for less, at less*; *vendere*, Cic.: *æstimare*, Nep.; or, *ducere*, Sall., to value at less. 2. *Inferior*, in respect of strength, reputation, &c., Hor.: hence, also, as the Latin inferior, and the Gr. ἑννοῦν, conquered, overcome, inferior; minor in certamine longo, Hor.: also seq. genit.; *minor captivis*, i. e. capite deminutus, id.: it also signifies, *maimed, mutilated*; *minor*

frontem, Sil., i. e. that has lost a horn. ² *Less*, usually in the neuter gender; minus prædæ, Liv.: minus nihilo, less than nothing, Ter.: also, *too little*; minus dicere, Cic. 2. *Less, inferior in respect of years*, i. e. *younger*, and, *the younger (of two)*; filia, Cæs.: ætate minor, Ov.: qui minor est natu (by birth or in age), Cic.: aliquot annis minor, id., some years younger, younger by some years; but, minor viginti annis, Pand., that is not yet twenty years old: thus also, minor viginti quinque annis, id.: hence Gen., *Minor, One who is under five and twenty years of age, a minor*; Pand.: hence, *Minores*, 1. *Younger persons*, or, *young persons*, in respect of elder; Hor.: also, *children*; Sil. 2. *Descendants, posterity*; Virg. N.B. Quam is sometimes omitted after minor, although no ablative follows; obides ne minores octonum denum annorum, &c., Liv., not younger than, &c., not under eighteen years of age: naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum, not less than, &c., not under two thousand, &c., *Lentul*, in Cic. Ep. 111. Superl. minimus (minimus), a, um, 1. *The smallest, or, very small*; res, Cic.: pars temporis, Cæs.: altitudo, minima de malis, sc. eligenda. 2. *The smallest, lowest, least*; sumptus, Plaut.: pretium, Hor.: hence minimi facere, Cic., to value very little: minimo emere, sc. pretio, Plaut. 3. *The least, in respect of age*; i. e. *the youngest*; with natu, Cic.: and without natu, Justin. 4. *The least, very little*; cibus, Ov.: the neuter minimum, *the least, very little*, is more frequent; firmitatis, Cic.: hence, *Minimum, A very little thing, a trifle*; Ter.: Cic.: hence, *Minimum*, adv. 1. *The least, very little*; valere, Cic.: dormire, Plin. Ep.: quæ non minimum commendat, Nep., i. e. not a little: ne minimum quidem, Cic., not in the least, not at all. 2. *At least*; Varr.: also, *least*, i. e. *most seldom*; Plin. N.B. Minimisimus for minimus, Arnob.

PASCALIS, e. (for pascaulis, from pascuum) *Pasturing*; ovis, Cato.

PASCÆOLUS, i. m. (πάσκαλος, for which also πάσκαλος was in use) *A money-bag, purse*; Plaut.

PASCHA, æ. f. and ætis, n. (from Hebr. פֶּסַח, pesach, i. e. transitivus) *Easter*; Tert.: Symm.

PASCHALIS, e. (pascha) *Of or belonging to Easter*; tempus, Cato. Theod.

PASCIO, ÆRE. (freq. of pasco) *To pasture, graze, eat*; Varr. PASCO, pavi, pastum. 3. (πάω, whence the lengthened form πάσσω) I. Trans. 1. *To pasture, feed, drive to pasture*; sues, Cic.: greges armenta, Ov.: also absolute, *pascere, to graze, feed or pasture cattle*; pascendi locus, Varr.: also, *to breed, raise or tend cattle*; Cic.: Colum.: bene, or male, *pascere*, Cic.: hence, 1. Gen. *To feed, nourish, maintain, support*; whether animals; canes hordeacea farina, Colum.: ubi bestię pastę sunt, Cic.: or men; nos olusculis suis pascere, id.: fundus pascit herum, Hor. 2. Fig. *To nourish, maintain, cherish, indulge, allow to grow*; aliquem rapinis et incendiiis, Cic.: polus dum sidera pascet, Virg., shall feed with vapours (for the ancients thought that the heavenly bodies were nourished by ascending vapours): pascere barbam, Hor.: crinem, Virg.: spem, id.: amorem, Ov.: pascutur ara dea, id.: vitis brevitate crassitudinem pasces, Plin., i. e. sustinet: pascere jugera agri, Mart., i. e. colere: nummos alienos, Hor., to increase his debts. 2. *To feast, delight, gratify, entertain*; oculos in re, Cic.: oculos animumque re, id.: thus also, *pasce, to take pleasure or delight in, be entertained with*; his ego rebus pascor, id.: pasci bibliotheca, id.: dolore, Ov. 2. *To be grazed by cattle, to pasture cattle upon*; asperima (collum) pascent, Virg.: fig., to consume, lay waste; campos, Liv.: hence, *Pastus, a, um, Eaten, consumed*; cibus, Ov. II. The passive form, *Pascor, pastus, um, pasce, to be pastured, or, to graze, browse upon, feed, eat*, is frequently, particularly by the poets, used as a deponent; ire pastum, Plaut.: mula pastum missa, Hor.: pasce per herbas, Virg.: boves pascentur frondibus, id.: capellę pascentes, id.: also of the prophetic birds; quænulli non pascerentur, Cic., i. e. would not eat: non pascentibus in auspiciando pullis, Suet.: also seq. accus.; pascentur silvas, Virg.: mala gramina pastus, id.: belluę pastę radices fructicum, Plin.

PASCUA, GRUM. n. See PASCUS.

PASCUOSUS, a, um. (pascuum) *Fall of pasture, serving for pasture*; Apul.

PASCUSUS, a, um. (pasco) *That serves for pasture*; ager, Plaut.: silva, Pand.: hence, I. *Pascuum, Colum., and plur., pascuca, Cic., A pasture*. II. *Pascua, æ. f. A pasture*; Tert.

PASSARIUS, a, um. (passus, a, um, from pando) *That is dried by exposure to the sun*; ficus, Capitol.

PASSER, ERIS. m. I. *A sparrow*; Cic. II. *A kind of sea fish, a turbot*; Hor.: Ov. III. *Passer marinus*, Plaut., i. q. *Struthio-camelus*, according to Festus.

PASSERCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of passer) *A little sparrow*; Cic.

PASSERNUS, a, um. (passer) *For sparrows*; prandium, Pompon.

PASSIBILIS, e. (patior) *Capable of feeling or suffering*, *passible*; Arnob.

PASSIBILITAS, ætis. f. (passibilis) *Capability of suffering, passibility*; Arnob.

PASSIBILITER, adv. *Passibly*; Tert.

PASSIV. adv. I. *Here and there, in different places*; Cic. II. *Hither and thither, to different places*; Cic.

III. *Indiscriminately, at random*; Cæs.: Tibull.

PASSIO, ÆNIS. f. (patior) I. *A suffering, enduring*; Apul.: hence, *An indisposition, disease*; Cæl. Aur.

II. *A passion, affection*; Augustin. III. *An accident, event, occurrence*; as, in nature, Apul.

PASSIÖNALIS, e. (passio) *Sensible, capable of feeling*; Tert.

PASSIVĒ, adv. *Dispersedly, here and there*; dispersi crines, Apul.: *without distinction*; Tert.

PASSIVITAS, ætis. f. (passivus) *Want of distinction, a being in disorder or confused*; Tert.

PASSIVUS, adv. i. q. *Passim*; Tert.

PASSIVUS, a, um. (from pando) I. *That is here and there, not confined to one place*; nomen dei, Tert., i. e. attributed to several, common. II. *Put together promiscuously, confused*; congeries, Apul.

PASSIVUS, a, um. (from patior) *Passible, passive, capable of feeling and affection*; Apul.

PASSUM, i. n. (pando) sc. vini. *Wine made from dried grapes or raisins, raisin wine*; Virg.: Cels.: thus also, *Passa, æ. sc. potio, Gell.*

PASSUS, a, um. I. *Part of pando*; see PANDO. II. *Adj. Dry, withered*; Senex, Lucil.

PASSUS, a, um. from patior.

PASSUS, us. m. (pando) I. *A step, pace*; Cic.: hence, 1. *Fig. of fortune, old age, &c.*; passibus ambigis Fortuna errat, Ov.: strepitum passu non faciente venit senectus, id. 2. *A foot-step, impression made by a foot*; Ov.: passu stare tenaci, id. II. *A pace, as a measure of length, containing five Roman feet*; Plin.: mille passus, id., i. e. a Roman mile.

PASTIFCUS, a, um. (pastus, a, um) *Fed, fattened*; Apic.

PASTILLICO, ÆRE. (pastillus) *To be of the shape of a small ball*; Plin.

PASTILLUM, i. n. i. q. *Pastillus. A small loaf or roll*; Varr.

PASTILLUS, i. m. *A small round ball of flour, &c.*; Plin.: of other things, as, of perfumes, &c., id.: Pastilli, Gr. διασπάματα, *A powder for sprinkling on or between things, especially for the purpose of imparting an agreeable smell*; Hor. Also, *A kind of odoriferous preparation, which was chewed in order to give an agreeable smell to the breath*; Mart. 1, 88. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 217.

PASTINACA, æ. f. I. *A parsnip, a vegetable used for food, comprising also, a carrot, &c.*; Plin. 19, 27. II. i. q. *Trygon, A kind of fish of prey, Raja pastinaca, L.*; Plin.

PASTINATIO, ÆNIS. f. (pastino) I. *A digging or preparing the ground for the planting of vines*; Colum.

II. *Ground so prepared*; Colum.

PASTINATOR, ERIS. m. (pastino) *One who digs a vineyard*; Colum.

PASTINATUS, us. m. (pastino) i. q. *Pastinatio, I.*; Plin.

PASTINO, AVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (pastinum) *To dig, dig up*; as, a place in order to make it fit for planting vines in; agrum, Colum.: vineas, Plin.: hence, *solum pastinatum, Colum.*; and simply, *pastinatum, id.*, a piece of ground so prepared.

PASTINUM, i. n. I. *A two-pronged iron instrument for breaking up or digging a vineyard or place appointed for growing vines in, and also for planting and fixing vines in*; Colum. II. *A working with this implement*; Pallad. III. *Ground so prepared*; Pallad.: hence, *pastina instituire, to make, to prepare in this manner, Pand.*

PASTIO, ÆNIS. f. (pasco) I. *A pasture, place where cattle feed*; Varr.: Cic. II. Gen. *A feeding of cattle*; Varr.

PASTOR, ERIS. m. (pasco) I. *One that pastures cattle, a herdsman*; Cic.: especially, *a shepherd*; Apul. II. *A feeder, fattener*; as, of peacocks, poultry, &c., Varr.: Colum. N.B. *Pastorum domina, i. e. Pales, Ov.*: pastor Ætnæus, i. e. Polypheus, id.: pastorum dux geminus, id., i. e. Romulus and Remus.

PASTORALIS, e. (pastor) *Of, belonging, proper to, &c. herdsmen or shepherds*; vita, Varr., a pastoral life: habitus, Liv.: canis, Colum., a shepherd's dog: myrtus, i. e. hasta e myrto, qua utuntur pastores, Virg.: arguratus Romuli fuit pastoralis, Cic., was among herdsmen.

PASTORALITER, adv. *After the manner of a shepherd, pastorally*; Veni. Fort.

PASTORICIUS (pastoriticus), a, um. i. q. *Pastoralis*; e. g. fistula, Cic., a shepherd's pipe.

PASTORICUS, a, um. i. q. *Pastoralis*; e. g. pellis, Ov.: sacra, i. e. Pallia, id.

PASTURA, æ. f. i. q. *Pastio*; Pallad.

PASTUS, a, um. See PASCO.

PASTUS, us. m. (pasco) I. *A pasture, place where cattle graze*; Virg.: Gell. II. *A feeding*; ad pastum accedunt, Cic. III. *Food, i. e. 1. Of cattle, Pasture, fodder*; pastum capessere, Cic., to eat. 2. *Of persons, Food, sustenance, victuals*; Lucr. IV. *A feeding upon, eating*; ejus herbę, Plin.

PATĀGIĀRIUS, i. m. *One that makes patagia*; Plaut. PATĀGIĀTUS, a, um. *Furnished or bordered with a patagium*; Plaut.

PATĀGIUM, i. n. (παρωσίον) *A broad border on a Roman lady's garment, answering to the clavus on the tunic in a man's dress*; Apul. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 115.

PATĀGUS, i. m. (πάταγος) Plaut.: it was a kind of disease, according to Festus.

PATĀLIS, e. (pateo) *Open, spread abroad*; bos, Plaut., with spreading horns.

PATĀVĪNTAS, ātis, f. *The dialect or manner of speaking at Padua*; Quint.

PATĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. Pass., Patefio, actus sum. (pateo and facio) I. *To throw open, to open*; portas, Liv.: aures assentatoribus, Cic.: ordines, Liv. II. *To open, render passable*; vias, Cic.: iter, id. Patefacere, like εὐνοῦν, is used of one who makes a way for himself to any place, who as it were lays open a way so as to be able to reach a place with a large army; thus, loca patefecit, Nep. III. *To open, render visible*; orbem, Ov.: Sejanum, Cic., i. e. to open a prospect towards it. IV. *To discover, manifest, make known, lay open, bring to light*; rem, Cic.: odium, id.: verum, id.: se aliquid, id., one's self, i. e. one's ideas. V. *To make by opening*; sulcum, Ov., to make furrows, to plough. N.B. The syllable te is sometimes long; Lucr.

PATĒFĀCTIO, ōnis, f. (patefacio) *An opening, laying open, discovering, making known*; Cic.

PATĒFACTUS, a, um. See PATEFACIO.

PATĒFĒO, actus sum. See PATEFACIO.

PATĒLLA, ōe, f. (dimin. of patera) *A flat vessel, in which food was dressed and served up, a dish, plate*; Cic.: Plin.: hence, the knee-pan; Cels.

PATENA, ōe, f. See PATINA.

PATENS, tis. I. Part. of pateo; see PATEO. II. Adj. I. *Open, passable*; via patens apertaque, Liv.: via patentiur, Liv. 2. *Open, uncovered*; patens cœlum, Cic., the open air: loca patentia, Liv., free, open places, plains where one can look on all sides: loca patentiora, Cæs.: loca patentissima, Suet. 3. *Evident, clear, manifest*; causa, Ov.

PATĒTER, adv. *Openly*; patentiur, Cic.

PĀTEO, ui, ēre. (prob. from pando) I. *To be or stand open, i. e. not to be closed*; valvæ patent, Cic.: hence, Patens, *Open*; domus, id.: hence, I. *To be open, accessible, or passable*; aditus patuit, Cic.: hence, via patentiur, Liv., open. 2. *To be open or free, to be allowed or unprohibited, to be at one's command, lie open for acquisition, be attainable*; honores patent aliquid, Cic.: omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, id., are at his service: patuit quibusdam fuga, Liv., i. e. they could flee. 3. *To stand open, i. e. to be exposed to, expose one's self*; vulneri, Liv.: fig.; multa patent in eorum vita, quæ fortuna ferat, Cic.: thus also, to be exposed, liable, or subject to; morbis, Cels. II. *To be open, i. e. to be visible, appear*; nomen in adversariis patet, Cic.: hence gen., to be visible, manifest, well known; res patent, id.: hence, patet, it is evident, it is clear; id. III. *To extend, stretch*; Cæs.: Liv.: hence fig., to extend, be of a certain extent; hoc præceptum patet latius, Cic., extends further. See also PATENS.

PĀTER, tris, m. (πατήρ) I. *A father*; Cic.: patres, parents, Ov.: patrum memoria, Cic., in the time of our fathers: ætas patrum nostrorum, id., fathers, or parents: also, ancestors; Liv.: pater familias, Cic.; or, familia, Liv., the master of a house: plur. patres familias, Cæs.: or, familiarum, Suet.: we find also, pater familias, for a plain or common man, Cic.: also of animals; pater gregis, i. e. hircus, Ov. Art. 1, 522. N.B. I. Pater, for amor paternus, Ov. 2. *The resemblance or likeness of a father*; Claud. 3. *A foster-father*; Ter. 4. *A father-in-law*; Tac. Ann. 1, 59. II. *A father, i. e. the author of a thing*; Virg. III. *Father, as a title of honour and respect, on account of old age or of benefits enjoyed as from a father*; Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 126; Ep. 1, 7, 37: thus Æneas is frequently called pater, Virg.: hence, 1. Pater patriæ, the father of his country, a title, Cic. 2. Pater conscriptus, a senator, Cic.: patres, the senate, Liv. 3. The gods are called patres; e. g. Jupiter, Cic.: Lemnius, i. e. Vulcanus, id.: Tiberinus pater, Liv. 1. e. the god of the Tiber. 4. Pater patratus, Cic., the chief of the Fetiales, who made treaties. 5. Pater cœne, Hor., he that gives a feast or entertainment, the host. 6. *An old man*; Virg. 7. Pater esuritionum, Catull., of a very poor man. N.B. Patres, for patricii, Cic. ad Div. 9, 21.

PĀTERA, ōe, f. (pateo) *A flat vessel for drinking and making libations out of, a bowl*; Cic. Cf. Herzog ad Sall. Cat. 22, 1.

PĀTERFAMILIAS. See PATER.

PĀTERNĪTAS, ātis, f. (paternus) *Fatherly behaviour or conduct*; Augustin.

PĀTERNUS, a, um. (pater) I. *Fatherly, paternal*; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: also of animals, Colum. II. *Of one's native or paternal country*; Hor.: Ov.

PĀTESCO, tul. 3. (pateo) I. *To be opened, to open*; atria patescunt, Virg. II. *Fig. To become manifest or evident, to become visible, come to light*; res patescit, Cic.

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III. *To stretch, extend*; latius patescente imperio, Liv.

PĀTHĒTICE, adv. *Pathetically, affectingly*; Macrobr.

PĀTHĒTICUS, a, um. (παθητικός) *Pathetic, affecting*; oratio, Macrobr.

PĀTHIBĪLIS, e. (pati) I. *Endurable, tolerable*; Cic. II. *Able to feel any thing, passible*; natura, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 1. e. sensibility, capability of receiving impressions from without. III. *Suffering, enduring, passive*; Lact.

PĀTHIBŪLĀTUS, a, um. (patibulum) *Fastened to a patibulum or gallows*; Plaut.

PĀTHIBŪLUS, a, um. (pateo) *Spread, extended*; hence, I. Patibulum. I. *A gallows*; Cic.: also, a cross; patibulo suffixus est, Justin.; we find also, patibulum, Varr. 2. *A wooden bar for fastening doors*; Tibull. 3. *A kind of prop for vines*; Plin. II. Patibulum, *A person fastened to a gallows, whether only to carry it about by way of punishment, or to suffer death upon it*; Plaut.

PĀTIENS, tis. I. Part. of patior; see PATIOR. II. Adj. 1. *Bearing, enduring*; with a genitive; amnis navium patiens, navigable, Liv.: vomeris, Virg.: sermitus, Plin. Paneg.: laboris, Suet. 2. *Patient*; Cic.: patientior, id.: patientissimus, id.: also, *hard, unyielding*; aratrum, Ov.: patientior saxo, Propert.

PĀTIENTER, adv. *Patiently*; Cic.: patientius, id.: patientissime, Val. Max.

PĀTIENTIA, ōe, f. (patiens) I. With a genitive of the object, *An enduring, bearing, suffering*; famis, Cic. II. Without this genitive. 1. *An enduring of fatigue*; Cic.: Nep. 2. *A being content with poor fare and mean lodging, contentment*; Nep. Ages. 7. According to others, a *being able to bear adverse circumstances, patience*. 3. *Compliance, submission; forbearance, lenity*; Cic. 4. *Patience*; Cic.: Hor. 5. *Obedience*; Tac.

PĀTĪNA, ōe, f. (from πάθη or πάτριον, for φάτριον) *A pan, dish, plate, porringer*; Cic.: Hor. It is written also patena.

PĀTĪNARIUS, a, um. (patina); e. g. struces, Plaut., heaps of dishes: piscis, id., served up in a dish: patinari, sc. homo, Suet., a gormandizer.

PĀTIO, ēre, for patior; Cic. e Legg. xii. Tab.

PĀTIOR, passus sum, i. (from πάθω, i. e. πάσχω) I. *To undergo, endure, suffer, i. e. to be obliged to do so*; servitutum, Cic.: supplicium, Cæs.: hence, to receive, experience, when equivalent to, to endure, suffer; repulsam, Ov.: vulnera, Cic.: ager patitur accus (accus.), Ov., i. e. is cultivated. II. *To endure, undergo, suffer, bear, to be content with, comply with, yield to*; dolores, Cic.: omnes (homines) facile perferre ac pati, Ter.: vitia sua, Liv.: aliquid non pati tacitum, id., not to pass over with silence: also with an accusative and infinitive; Ter.: Nep.: hence, facile pati, to be well pleased or content with, to have no objection to, Cic.: also seq. accus. et infin. i. id.: on the other hand, molestè pati, id.; or, agere pati, Ter., not to be well pleased or content with, to be offended at: hence of any thing good; pati bonum, Plaut.: hence, to last, endure, bear; novem secula, Ov., i. e. to live so long; vnum non pati potest vetustatem, Sen.: also without an accusative, to live, stay, continue; in silvis, Virg.: pati nequeo, Plaut., I cannot stay; nescis sine rege pati, Lucan. III. *To suffer, i. e. to let come to pass, to allow, permit, let*; especially, to be so hard or unfeeling as to let any thing happen; aliquid, Cic.: also seq. accus. et infin.; id: nullum patiebatur diem, quin diceret, id., let no day pass.

PĀTISCO, ēre. I. q. Pateo.

PĀTOR, ōris, m. (pateo) *An opening*; Apul.

PĀTRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (patro) *An effecting, accomplishing*; Vell.

PĀTRĀTOR, ōris, m. (patro) *One that effects, executes, or accomplishes*; necis, Tac.

PĀTRĀTUS, i. m. Pater patratus, *The chief Fetialis, who concluded treaties*; Cic.

PĀTRIA, ōe, f. *A native country, &c.*; see PATRIUS.

PĀTRĪARCHA and -ES, ōe, m. (πατριάρχης) *A patriarch, i. e. I. The founder or progenitor of a family*; Tert. II. *Anciently, One of the chief bishops*; Vopisc.

PĀTRĪCE, adv. *Paternally, fatherly*; Plaut.

PĀTRĪCĪTĀTUS, us, m. *The dignity of a patrician at Rome*; Suet.

PĀTRĪCIDĀ, ōe, c. (pater and cædo) *A patricide, murderer of a father*; Cic.

PĀTRĪCIUS, a, um. (pater) *Descended from the old Roman senators*; it is sometimes used substantive, a patrician, sometimes adjective, patrician; Patricii, the Patricians, were a high ancient nobility at Rome, and their families were the oldest and most respectable: they were called patricii because descended from the senators (patres) in the times of the kings: and were divided into, Patricii majorum gentium, descended from the senators made by Romulus; Patricii minorum gentium, from the senators made by Tarquinius Priscus: hence, familia patricia, Cic., a patrician family: and to these patrician families were opposed the plebeian, i. e. ignoble: hence, patriciis exire, id., to pass by adoption from a patrician family into a plebeian. N.B. From the time of Con-

stantine, patricius had a different signification, being used as a high title of honour.

PATRICIUS, a, um. i. q. Patricius; Varr.
PATRIE, adv. *Paternally, fatherly*; Quint.
PATRIMONIALIS, e. (patrimonium) *Of or belonging to property or patrimony*; Pand.
PATRIMONIUM, i, n. Dimin. of patrimonium; Hieron.
PATRIMONIUM, i, n. (pater) *An estate bequeathed by a father, a patrimony, hereditary property*; Cic.: fig.; patrimonium nominis paterni, id.
PATER, a, um. (pater) *That has a father alive*; Cic.
PATRIS, are. (πατρός, i. q. πατρῷον) *To resemble, act like, or take after one's father*; Ter.
PATRUS, a, um. (pater) *Paternal, of a father*; Arnob.
PATRUS, a, um. (pater) I. *Paternal, fatherly*; animus, Cic.: res, id., bequeathed by a father or ancestors; thus also, bona, Ter.: dolor pedum, Plin. Ep., i. e. in the family, common to the family; mos, Cic. Orat. 18, an old custom; prop., handed down from parents or ancestors; patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg., i. e. peculiar; hence, Patria, sc. terra, *One's native country, native place*; Cic.: patria est, ubicunque est bene, Cic. e poeta; hence, II. A new adjective, Patrius, a, um, *Of one's native country, native*; ritus, Cic.: sermo, id.
PATRO, avi, atum, are. (pater) Prop. *To be a father, to act or play the father*; hence, I. *To cast a paternal or affectionate glance at any one*; patranti oculo, Pers. II. *To acquire any thing from one by means of such a glance*; hence, to effect, perform, accomplish, achieve, make, bring to pass; promissa, Cic., to fulfil; pacem, Liv., to make; bellum, Sall., to conclude; facinus, Liv.; jururandum, Liv. 1, 24, to perform the accustomed ceremonies in making a treaty, and so, to make a treaty. N.B. Pater patratus; see PATER, and PATRATUS.
PATROCINIUM, i, n. (of patrocinius, from patronus) *Protection, defence*; whether in a court of justice when one defends an accused person, defence, pleading; Cic.: hence for, the person to be defended, i. e. a client; Vatini, in Cic. Ep.; or elsewhere; Cic.: Nep.
PATROCINOR, atus sum, ari. (patronus) *To defend, protect, support*; alicui, Ter.
PATRONA, æ, f. (patronus) I. *A patroness, i. e. a protectress, she that defends or supports*; Ter.: Cic. II. *She that manumits a slave*; Plin. Ep.
PATRONS, e. (patronus) *Of or belonging to a patron*; verecundia, i. e. towards him, Pand.
PATRONSUS, us, m. (patronus) *Patronage, i. e. the being a patron*; Pand.
PATRONUS, i, m. (pater) I. *A patron, i. e. he that defends, protects, or assists a person, town, province, &c. on any occasion, as, in a court of justice, in the senate at Rome, &c., a protector, defender, supporter, &c.*; Cic.: the word is opposed to clients; hence, II. Gen. A protector, defender; plebis, Cic.: fœderum, id.: causæ, of a lawsuit, id.; and without cause, id., i. e. an advocate, pleader. III. *The master of a freedman who remains in his service and enjoys his protection*; Cic.: for as soon as the slave was manumitted, the master was called Patronus.
PATRONSICUM nomen, i. e. *Formed from the name of a father or ancestor*; as, Anchisades, i. e. filius Anchisæ.
PATRUS, a, um. (πατρός) i. q. Patrius; e. g. virgo, i. e. Minerva, Catull.
PATRUelis, e. (patrus) I. *Descended or proceeding from a father's brother*; hence, fratres patruales, and sorores patruales, Pand., cousins, the children of brothers; frater patruelis, Cic.; and simply, patruelis, Suet., a father's brother's son, i. e. a cousin: thus also, nulla patruelis (soror), Pers., cousin; Patruelis means also, *A father's sister's son, cousin*; Cic. Cœl. 24. II. *Belonging to or common with a father's brother's child*; origo, Ov.: dona (i. e. arma Achillis), id., says Ajax, because his father, and the father of Achilles were brothers; regna, id., i. e. Danaï, who was the brother of Egyptus, and so the uncle of his children.
PATRUUS, (pater) I. Subst. Patruus, i. m. 1. *A father's brother, paternal uncle*; Cic.: magnus, Pand., i. e. frater avi: major, i. e. frater proavi, id.: maximus, i. e. frater abavi, id. 2. Fig. *One who is fond of blaming the faults of others, especially of youth, a blamer, reprover, chider*; Cic.: Hor. Hence, II. Adj. Patruus, a, um. *Of or belonging to a paternal uncle*; lingua, Hor.: ensis, Ov. N.B. Patruæ mi patruissime, in impassioned language, Plaut.
PATULUS, a, um. (pateo) I. *Open, standing open*; Cic.: fenestra, Ov.: latitudo, Tac. II. *Extended, spreading, broad, large, wide*; rami, Cic.: mundus, Lucr.: quercus, Ov.: piastrua, Virg.: lacus, Ov.: orbis, Hor. Art. 132, open to all, and so, too common.
PAUCIES, or **PAUCIENS**, adv. *A few times, seldom*; Titini.
PAUCILOQUUM, i, n. (paucus and loquor) *Fewness of words in speaking; a speaking but seldom*; Plaut.
PAUCITAS, atis, f. (paucus) *Fewness, smallness of number, paucity*; Cic.
PAUCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of paucus) *Very little*; plur. Pauculi, æ, a; Ter.: Cic., very few.

PAUCUS, a, um. and more frequently, plur., **PAUCI**, æ, a. (allied to paulus) I. *Little, few*; paucis rebus, Cic.: paucissima plaga, Cels.: pauciora navigia, Auct. B. Afr.: hence, pauci, few (persons); Cic.: inter paucos disertus, Quint.: pauciores, Sall., fewer (persons); the singular is more rare; paucio foramine, Hor.; numeris, Auct. B. Afr. N.B. Pauca, plur., *Few words, a little*; ut in pauca conferam, Cic., to be brief; paucis te voto, Ter., I should like to speak a word or two with you; paucis exponere situm, Sall.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, id. II. *Some*; paucæ bestiarum, Liv.: paucis diebus, Ter.: Cic.
PAULATIM, or **PAULLATIM**. I. *Gradually, by degrees, by little and little*; Cæs.: Sall. II. *A little*; paulatim aquæ addito, Cato. III. *Singly, by parts*; discedere ex castris, Cæs., i. e. one after another; locare, Pand. — Synon. Paulatim, only a little at a time, gradually, is used of time and space, and denotes only a change; pedetentim, step by step, one step after another, refers to the progression of a thing; and, like gradatim (by steps, step by step), denotes an actual progress towards a fixed point or limit, but with this difference, that pedetentim marks the slower progress of a person on foot in opposition to curru, equo, volatu, vell; whereas gradatim is used in opposition to concitato cursu, to cursim, and to saltu: sensim, imperceptibly, has reference to the observer.
PAULISPER, or **PAULISSEPER**, adv. *A little time, a little while, a short time*; Cic. — Synon.; see PARUMER.
PAULO, or **PAULLO**, is an ablative; see PAULUS, a, um.
PAULLATIM, adv. i. q. Paulatim; Apul.
PAULLO. See PAULLULUS.
PAULLUS, or **PAULLULUS**, a, um. (dimin. of paulus) *A little*; pecunia, Plaut.; sal, Pallad.; spatium, Ter.: via, Liv.: hence, Paululum, subst., *A trifle, a little*; paululum pecunia, Ter.: moræ, Cic.: operæ, Ter., a trifling service; also without a genitive; paululum deesse, Cic.: paululum contenta, Ter.: hence, paululo, seq. compar.; e. g. deterius, a little worse, Lucreti, in Cic. Ep.; also Paululum, adv., *A little*; respirare, Cic.: paululum ante, a little before, Gell.
PAULUS, or **PAULLUS**, a, um. (παῦλος, i. q. παυλός) *Little, small*; sumptus, Ter.: momentum, id.; hence, Paulum, l. Subst. *A little, a trifle*; definit, Cæs.: lucri, Ter.: partium, Cic.: paulum aliquid sederunt, Quint., a little while, a short time: paulo mederi, Ter., by a trifle; hence, paulo, with comparatives, *by a little, a little, little*; melior, Cic.: minus, id.: paulo minus, means also, nearly, almost, in later writers; as, in Suetonius; and also with other words, *a little*; paulo salubrius, Cic.: paulo secus, id.: paulo ante, id., a little before, shortly before: paulo post, id.; or, post paulo, Cæs., a little afterwards, shortly afterwards. 2. Adv. *A little*; commorari, Cic.: post paulum, Quint., shortly afterwards: also with a compar.; major, Sil.
PAUPER, eris. *Poor, needy, indigent*, of persons and things; homo, Cic.: domus, Virg.: res pauperes, Plaut.: pauperrimus, Cic.: pauperior, Hor.: pauper aquæ, id., poor in water. — Synon. Pauper, poor, πτωχός, that has no considerable property, but enough for his moderate expenses: egenus, needy, in want, that has not even common necessities: inops, needy, in want (see Heindorf, ad Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 71), denotes the same degree of poverty as egenus, with this difference, that the inops is externally destitute of means, but the egenus feels his own neediness: mendicus, mendicant, a beggar, πτωχός, one that is obliged to claim the liberality of others. See Döderlein, Synon. 3, p. 111, sqq.
PAUPERCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of pauper) *Poor, indigent, needy*; anus, Ter.: res, Plaut.
PAUPERIES, ei, f. (pauper) I. *Poverty, want of riches*; Ter.: Virg.: pauperies, another form for paupertas, is unknown to the prose of the best age. II. *Loss, injury, detriment, damage occasioned by an animal, as, by a kick from a horse, &c.; facere, i. e. to occasion, Pand.*
PAUPERIUS, adv. Compar. of pauper. *More poorly or needily*; Ter.
PAUPERO, are. (pauper) I. *To render poor*; Plaut. II. *Aliquom re, Plaut.; Hor., to rob or deprive of.*
PAUPERTAS, atis, f. (pauper) I. *Poverty, i. e. 1. Want of riches*; in which sense it is distinguished from neediness (egestas); Cic. 2. *Want, neediness*; Cic. II. *Poverty, fig.; sermonis, Quint.*
PAUPERATŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of paupertas) *Poverty*; Hieron.
PAUPERITINUS, a, um. i. q. Pauper. *Poor, indigent*; Varr.: Gell.
PAUSA, æ, f. (παῦσις) *A pause, stop, halt, cessation, end*; vitæ, Lucr.: pausam facere, to cease, stop, Plaut.; also, to make an end, to end; Apul.: thus also, dare concillii, Lucr.
PAUSABILIS, e. (pauso) *Ceasing, stopping*; pausabilior, Cœl. Aur.
PAUSARIUS, i, m. (pausa) *The director or commander of the rowers, to whom he gave a signal with a hammer when to stop*; Sen.
PAUSATIO, onis, f. (pauso) *A pause, halt*; Hieron.

PAUSEA, or PAUSIA, æ. f. Oliva, Colum.; and without oliva, Varr.; Virg., *A kind of olive*, which it was best used in its unripe state for making oil, and for preserving. It is also written Posea, Cato.

PAUSILLŪM. adv. *A little*; Plaut.

PAUSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pauſa) *To pause, halt, stop*; dolor pauſavit, Cæl. Aur.: Panſatus, a, um, *Pausing, stopping*; jumentum, Veget., that has rested.

PAUXILLĀTUM. adv. i. q. Paulatim; Plaut.

PAUXILLISPER. adv. i. q. Paulisper; Plaut.

PAUXILLO. See PAUXILLUS.

PAUXILLŪS, a, um. (dimin. of pauxillus) *Little, small*; fames, Plaut.; lembus, id.: hence, Pauxillum, *A small thing, a trifle*; reliquum pauxillum nummorum Ter., a trifle of money remaining; da quid pauxillum, Plaut.: hence adverbialiter, *A little*; id.

PAUXILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of paulus) *Little, small*; res, Plaut.; semina, Lucr.: Pauxillum, subst., *A little*; hence, Pauxillo, abl., *a little, by a little*; levius, Cels.: also, Pauxillum, adverbialiter; e. g. contentus, Plaut.

PĀVA, æ. f. (pāvus) *A peach*; Auson.

PĀVEFĀCIO, ēvi, actum. 3. Pass., Paveſio, actus sum. (paveo and facio) *To frighten, alarm, terrify*; hence, Pavefact s, a, um, *Frightened, terrified, alarmed*; Ov.

PĀVEO, pāvī, 2. (from pavo, pavio, to strike) Prop. *To be struck*; hence, *to be struck with fear, to fear, dread, quake with fear*; Plaut.: Ov.: pavo mihi, Ter., on my account: also with an accusative to the question, on what account? of what? id paves, ne ducas, Ter.: lupos, Hor.: omnia, Sall.: casum, Tac.: also seq. abl.; novitate, Ov.: also with ad; ad omnia, Liv.: also seq. infin.; Liv.: venæ parent, Tac., i. e. contract, draw themselves together: also passivè; paverunt ulcera, Plin.: hence, Pavens, *Afraid, alarmed*; Ov.

PĀVESCO, ēre. 3. (paveo) *To be or begin to be afraid or alarmed*; ad tactum, Colum.: also seq. accus., i. e. on account of; bellum, Tac.

PĀVIBUNDUS, a, um. (paveo) *Fearful, terrified, afraid*; trepidatio, Arnob.

PĀVICŪLA, æ. f. (pavio) *A mallet or beetle*; Colum.

PĀVIDE. adv. *Fearfully*; Liv.

PĀVIDUS, a, um. (paveo) I. *Trembling, shaking, fearful, full of solicitude and anxiety, afraid; alarmed, terrified, full of consternation*; Tac.: Liv.: hence, 1. *Timid, fearful, timorous*; lepus, Hor.: aves, Ov.: excipitum plausu pavidos, Virg.: also seq. infin.; non pavidus mulcere leenas, Sil. 2. *Startled*; e somno, Liv., i. e. startled and suddenly aroused from sleep. N. B. With a genitive to the question, on what account? offensionum, Tac.: Cilicæ pavidos maris, Lucan. II. *Anxious, joined with fear or anxiety*; fuga, Sil.: metus, Ov.: religio, Lucr.: lucus, Stat. N. B. Pavidum, adverbialiter, Ov.

PĀVIMENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pavimentum) I. *To pave, floor*; Cic. II. *To make a pavement*; Plin.

PĀVIMENTUM, i. n. (pavio) *A pavement, floor*, i. e. a *footpath beaten or made dense with stones, earth, or chalk*; facere, Cic. Respecting the two kinds of pavimenta in use among the ancients, see Bremi ad Suet. Cæs. 46.

PĀVIO, ivi, itum. (from παῖω, παῖω) *To strike, beat*; terram, Cic.: also, *to strike, make close or dense by striking*; terram, Plin.: area pavita, Varr.

PĀVIRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (pavio) *A trembling, shaking*; Apul.

PĀVĪTO, āre. (freq. of paveo) I. *To tremble with fear, to be afraid, to fear greatly*; Virg.: also with an accusative to the question, on what account? Lucr. II. *To shake or tremble with cold, &c.*: hence, *to have a fever, or, to be ill*; Ter.

PĀVĪTUS, a, um. See PAVIO.

PĀVO, ōnis. m. *A peacock*; Cic.: used both of the male and female, with the addition of masculus and femina, Colum.: but the female is also called pava.

PĀVŌNĀCEUS, a, um. (pavo) *Like a peacock, variegated*; Plin.

PĀVŌNINUS, a, um. (pavo) *Of peacocks*; ovum, Varr.: pulli, Colum.

PĀVOR, ōris. m. (paveo) I. *A shaking, trembling*; as, of the heart: hence, *a beating, throbbing, or panting of the heart*; as, through joy, desire of fame, &c., Virg.

II. *Anxiety, fear, terror, dread, fright, alarm*; Cic.: pavorem injicere, Liv.: incutere, id.: aquæ, hydrophobia, id.: also followed by ne, that; id.: we find also the plural; Plin. III. *Religious awe or dread*; Sil.

PĀVUS, i. m. i. q. Pavo; Arnob.

PAX, paciſ. f. (allied to pacio, paciscor, pango) I. *An agreement, contract, covenant*; Virg. II. *Peace*; as, between persons before at variance; pacem conciliare, Cic.; Nep., to conclude: coagmentare, or conficere, or facere, Cic.; or, componere, Liv., i. e. to make, conclude: habere, Cic.: agitare, to live in peace, Sall.: thus also, exercere, Virg.: servare, Cic.: rumpere, Virg.: pace uti, Cic.; or, in pace esse, Liv.: in pace, Cic.; or, pace, Liv., in time of peace, in peace: cum pace dimittere, Cic., to send away in peace, to have made peace with any one: cum bona pace, in good peace, peaceably, Liv. N. B.

Plur., paces, Plaut.: Sall.: Hor. Hence, 1. Fig. *Peace, tranquillity*; as, of mind, Cic.: also, *public tranquillity*; Tac. 2. Pax! as an exclamation, *Peace! silence! not another word!* Ter. III. *Permission, good leave*; pace tua, Cic., with your good leave. IV. Of the gods, *Grace, favour, assistance*; exorat pacem divum, Virg.

PAXILLUS, i. m. (from πάσσαλος) *A small post; a plug, peg*; Varr.

PECCĀMEN, inis. n. (pecco) *A fault, sin*; Prudent.

PECCANTER. adv. *Wrongly, incorrectly, falsely*; Cæl. Aur.

PECCĀNTIA, æ. f. i. q. Peccatio; Tert.

PECCĀTELA, æ. f. i. q. Peccati; Tert.

PECCĀTIO, ōnis. f. i. q. Peccatum; Gell.

PECCĀTOR, ōris. m. (pecco) *A transgressor, sinner*; Lact.

PECCĀTORIUS, a, um. (peccator) *Of or belonging to faults or sins, sinful*; Tert.

PECCĀTRIX, inis. f. (peccator) *She that sins, a female sinner*; Tert.

PECCĀTUM, i. n. (pecco) *That which is done wrong; a fault, trespass, sin, error*; stultitia, Cic.: nostrum, id.: peccatum suum confiteri, id.: ea jam ætate sum, ut non siet peccato mihi ignosci æquum, Ter., in a fault, or, when any thing has been done wrong by me.—Synon. Peccatum and delictum are nearly equal, expressing offences both against prudence and against morality, both errors and sins (as actions); Cicero uses them as words that may be interchanged with each other: vitium denotes an inherent property or quality deserving not of punishment but of censure, therefore also natural defect or fault to which no guilt is attached: culpa, guilt, the state or condition of the offender, considered as deserving of punishment, both during and after the action: maleficiū, is the most general expression for a morally bad action. The other synonyms see in NEFAS and Noxa.

PECCĀTUS, us. m. (pecco) *A fault*; Cic.

PECCO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To do any thing wrongly*; see Döderlein, Synon. 3, p. 140, where the derivation of the word is treated of. I. *To do wrong, make a mistake*; to commit a fault, transgress, sin; in se, Cic.: erga aliquem, Plaut.: in re, Cic.: also with a simple ablative; verbo, Ov.: also, aliquid, to err, make a mistake in any thing; syllabam, Plaut.: eadem peccat, Cic., commits the same fault: multa, id.: plura, Ter.: hence passivè; multa peccantur, Cic., many mistakes are made.

II. *To err, commit one's self, offend*; in homine, Cæs.: then especially, *to commit fornication or adultery*; in togata (muliere), Hor.: matrona peccans, id.

PECCŌRŪS, a, um. (pecus, oris) *Rich in cattle*; Stat.

PECTEN, inis. m. (pecto) I. *A comb for the hair*; Ov. II. *Any thing resembling a comb*; as, 1. *A weaver's lay or stay*; the stay or reed of a weaver's loom; Virg.: Ov.: hence, *the art of a weaver, weaving*; Mart. 2. *An instrument for pulling or rifting flax or for carding wool*; a comb, card; Plin. 3. *A rake, harrow*; Ov.: Colum. 4. Pecten dentium, a row of teeth, which is in the form of a comb; Prudent. 5. *A clasping together of the hands or fingers*; Ov. 6. *A stripe or vein running along or across wood*; Plin. 7. *A kind of dance in which the dancers are as if were interwoven*; Stat. 8. *The quill or instrument with which they played on a lute*; Virg.: hence fig., a lute, lyre; Val. Fl. 9. *A scallop*; Hor. 10. Pecten Veneris, Plin., a kind of herb, perhaps, *Wild chervil*.

PECTINĀTUM, adv. In the form of a comb; Vitr.

PECTĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pecten) I. *To comb, card*; Apul. II. *To harrow*; segetem, Plin.

PECTŪS, a, um. See PECTO.

PECTO, pexi, pexui or pectivi, pexum and pectitum, ēre. (πεκτώ, ᾶ) I. *To comb*; capillos, Ov. II. Fig. *To prepare, work well to hoe, weed, &c.*; tellurem, Colum. III. *To hackle or heckle, to card*; stipulam, Plin.: hence facetè; alquem pugnis, Plaut., to beat soundly. Part. I. Pexus, a, um. 1. *Combed*; Juv.: Quint. 2. *Woolly*; vestis, Hor., i. e. new, still having its nap; and fig.; folium, Colum.: munera pexa, Mart., perhaps i. q. Togæ pexæ. 2. Pecticus, a, um. 1. *Combed*; Colum. 2. *Well worked, dug*; tellus, Colum.

PECTŌRĀLIS, e. (pectus) *Of or belonging to the breast*; os, Cels., breast-bone: Pectoralia, sc. tegumenta, *A coat of mail, breast-plate*; Varr.

PECTŌRŌSUS, a, um. (pectus) *Having a large or high breast*; Colum.

PECTUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pecten) I. *A small comb*. II. *A small scallop*; Colum.

PECTUS, ōris. n. I. *The breast*, of men and animals; Virg.: Plin: also, *the breast-bone*; Cels. II. Fig. *The breast*, i. e. the heart, in respect of courage, inclination, affections, &c.; toto pectore amare, Cic., with the whole heart: hence for, a person; cara sororum pectora, i. e. sorores, Virg.: pectus amicitia, Manil., i. e. a friend. III. *The understanding, the soul, the mind*; Cic.: toto pectore cogitare, id.: non tu coras eras sine pectore, Hor.: pectore habere deum, of inspired persons;

Ov.: excidere pectore alicujus, to be forgotten, id.

IV. *The stomach*; Ov.

PECTUSCULUM, i. n. Dimin. of pectus; Hieron.

PECU, u. n. (allied to pecus) Plur. pecua. *Cattle*;

Varr.: Liv.: pecu quosum, Plaut., i. e. fishes.

PECULIUS, e. (pecu) *Of or belonging to cattle*; animal, Sedul.

PECUARIUS, a, um. (pecu) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with cattle*; grex, Varr., a herd of cattle: res, Cic.; and simply, pecuaria, sc. res, Varr., a breeding of cattle: hence, pecuariam facere, Suet., to breed cattle, be a grazier: Pecuarium, orum, Virg.; Plin., *Herds of cattle*: hence, Pecuarium (sc. homo), *A breeder and feeder of cattle, a grazier*; especially, *a possessor of whole herds*; Cic.; thus also, pecuarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 6; Liv. 10, 23, i. e. owners of cattle in the provinces, who farmed the public pastures, farmers of the public pastures.

PECUNUS, a, um. (pecu) I. *Of cattle*; daps, Cato.

II. *Beastly, brutal*; animus, Apul.

PECCULATOR, oris, m. (peculor) *A robber, thief*; especially, *one who in the manner of a thief appropriates to himself any thing which belongs to the community*; Cic.

PECCULATORIUS, a, um. i. q. Peculiaris; Varr. L. L. 4, 19: si lectio certa.

PECCULATOR, us, m. (peculor) *A depriving of property, robbery, theft*; publicus, Liv.: especially, *an appropriating to one's self by means of theft and cunning that which belongs to the state*; pecculation; pecculatum facere, Cic.: pecculatus damnari, id.

PECCILIARIUS, e. (peculium) I. *Relating to one's private property*; causa, Pand. II. *One's own, belonging to one's private property, to which no one else has a claim*; oves, Plaut.: ædes, Pand.: servus, Suet. III. *One's own, i. e. not common with others, peculiar, particular, proper*; testis, Cic.: hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, Cic.: cognomen, Plin. Paneg. IV. *Singular in its kind, especial, extraordinary*; munus, Justin.: edictum, Cic.

N. B. For this we find also, Peculiaris, a, um; e. g. in rebus peculiaribus, Pand., where others read peculiaribus.

PECCILIARIUS, adv. I. *As private property*; Pand.

II. *Especially, peculiarly, particularly*; Quint.: Plin.: peculiaris, Plin.

PECCILIARIUS, a, um. See PECILIARIUS.

PECCILIATUS, a, um. See PECULIO.

PECULIO, avi, atum, are. (peculium) *To give or increase a peculium or private property*; aliquidte peculiabo, Plaut.: hence, Peculiatius, a, um, *Having a peculium or private property*; servus, Pand.: libertus satis peculiat, Apul.; or here it may mean, rich; hence, enriched; Poll. in Cic. Ep.: libertus; see above.

PECULIOLUS, i. n. Dimin. of peculium; Quint.

PECULIOSUS, a, um. (peculium) *Having a large private property or peculium*; servus, Plaut.

PECULIUM, i. n. (from pecus, as also pecunia) Prop. *Property in cattle*; and, since the chief wealth of the ancients consisted in cattle, hence gen., *property*; Hor. Art. 330: but in an especial sense it means, *one's own private property, no part of which can be claimed by another*. 1. *That which the master of a house spares and lays by, a private purse, savings, ready money*; Pand. 2. *The private property of a woman, which cannot be disposed of by her husband*; Plaut. 3. *The private property of a son or slave, gained or possessed with the permission of his father or master*; of slaves, Cic.: Varr.: of children, Plaut.: Liv. 4, Fig. Epistola sine peculio, Sen., perhaps, its proper present.

PECULOR, ari. (peculium); e. g. remp., Flor., to appropriate to one's self that which belongs to the state, rob or defraud the public.

PECUNIA, æ, f. (from pecus, because the riches of the ancients consisted in herds of cattle) I. *Property, wealth, riches*; aliena, Cic.: pecuniam facere, to acquire property, make money, Cic.: pecunia magnitudo, id.: thus also, magnas pecunias facere, Nep. II. *Money*; pecuniam alicui solvere, or dissolvere, Cic., to pay; numerare, id., to pay; conficere, id.: pecunias exigere, id.: alicui curare, Liv., to pay, or, to cause to pay; pecunia præsens, or numerata, id., ready money; hence, pecunie, *moneys, sums of money*; Liv.: pecunie magnæ, Cic.: pecunia magna, much money, id.: thus also, grandis, id.: immanis, immensely much, id.: dies pecunie, Liv., money-day, pay-day; pecuniam dare mutuum, id., to lend, lend out; pecunias sumere mutuas, to borrow of any one, id. In later times it denoted only copper coin; Lamprid.

PECUNIARIUS, e. (pecunia) *Of or belonging to money*; Cæl. Aur.

PECUNIARIUS, adv. *Concerning money*; agere, Pand.: for this we find also pecuniariter, id.

PECUNIARIS, e. (pecunia) *Of or belonging to money*; damnatio; Pand.; where some add, have pecuniaria.

PECUNIARIUS, adv. See PECUNIARIUS.

PECUNIARIUS, a, um. (pecunia) *Of, concerning, or belonging to money*; lis, Quint.: pœna, a fine, Pand.: condemnatio, id.: res, a money affair, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40; also, money; inopia rei pecuniariæ, Cic., want of

money; præmia rei pecuniariæ, Cæs., a reward in money.

PECUNIOSUS, a, um. (pecunia) I. *That has much money, rich*; Cic.: pecuniosior, Suet.: pecuniosissimus, id. II. *That enriches or makes rich*; ars, Mart.

PECUS, oris, n. (from πῆζω, to shear) I. Prop. *A sheep*; or as a collective, *sheep*; pecus tendere, Suet.: balatus pecorum, Virg. II. *Small cattle, gen.*, so far as they are considered as a species (for a single head of cattle is pecus, udis): *cattle*, so far as they feed in herds, or are considered as domestic; pecus bubulum, Varr., neat cattle: ovillum, caprinum, Colum.: equinum, id.: lanigerum, i. e. sheep, Ov.: volatile, birds, Colum.: aquatile, id., fishes: Proteus pecus agit, i. e. bellua marina, Hor.: thus, bees are called pecus, Colum.: drones, Virg. N. B. In the poets, also, *A single animal*; pecus magna Parentis, i. e. leo, Ov. III. *Brute, cattle, of persons*, as a term of reproach; imitatorum servum pecus, Hor.—Synon. Pecus, cattle, considered as differing from the human form; then, promiscuè, of sheep and neat cattle, horses, goats, and the like: animals, any living creature that has breath: animal, as the opposite of inanimatum, any living creature, with a perfectly formed body: bestia, a beast, irrational animal; with the epithet fera, a ravenous animal, as, a wolf, lion, &c.: also, fera, an animal that lives in the woods, a wild animal: bellua, in Cicero, frequently equivalent to bestia, but used principally of large land or sea animals: armentum, as a collective, includes chiefly horses and neat cattle: jumenta, animals for drawing or carrying loads, comprehends oxen, horses, mules, asses, and the like: grex, is used in general of any large number of animals (also of persons) together, without any specification of genus or species; it denotes, for the most part, flocks of sheep or goats, and herds of swine.

PECUS, udis, f. (is allied to pecus, oris, therefore likewise from πῆζω, but it signifies cattle considered individually, from a single head of cattle) I. *A sheep*; lien pecudis, i. e. ovis, Plin.: pecudes balantum, Lucr.: pecus Helles, i. e. aries, Ov. II. *A head of small cattle, gen.*, as, sheep, goats, &c.: armenta et pecudes, Lucr. III. *A head of cattle, gen.*, or, *an animal of any species*; pecudes, quæ generis sui sequuntur greges, Cic., i. e. animals: pecudes natantes, fishes, Lucr.: Indiæ pecudis, i. e. elephant, Mart.; solertia pecudum, i. e. apum, Virg.: pecudes fera, Varr.: also, for, pecus, oris; e. g. id genus pecudis, i. e. horses, Colum.; we find also, pecudes and bestie together, Cic., i. e. cattle, tame or servicable cattle.

IV. *Brute, sheep, calf*; as a term of reproach; Cic. Pis. 9.

PECUS, us, m. i. q. Pecus, oris; Lucil.

PECUSCULUM, i. n. Dimin. of pecus; Juven.

PEDALIS, e. (pes) I. *Pertaining to the foot*; pedalis, sc. solea, a slipper; Petron. 56; si lectio certa. II. *Containing the measure of a foot, A foot in length, breadth, thickness, &c.*; Cic.: Cæs.: Of the sun, *A foot in diameter*; Cic.

PEDAMENT, inis, n. (pedo, are) i. q. Pedamentum; Col.

PEDAMENTUM, i. n. (pedo, are) *A prop for supporting weak plants, trees, or vines*; Varr.

PEDANEUS, a, um. (pes) I. *That contains the measure of a foot*; Pallad. II. Judex, Pand., i. e. a petty judge that examines only trifling causes.

PEDARIUS, a, um. (pes); e. g. senatores, Gell.; and simply, pedarii, sc. senatores, Cic., i. e. an inferior order of senators, who had not as yet held a curule magistracy, and so had not the privilege of giving their own vote in the senate, but could only signify their approbation of those given by others.

PEDATIM, adv. *Foot for foot, one foot after another*; as, to walk, Plin.

PEDĀTERA, æ, f. (pedo, are) I. *A measuring out by feet*; Frontin. II. *A space measured by feet*; Veget.

PEDĀTUS, a, um. See PEDO, are.

PEDĀTUS, us, m. (pedo, are) *A drawing near*; as, to an enemy, *an attack*; Plaut.

PEDEPLĀNA, Grum. (pes and planus) sc. loca. *The rooms of a building on the ground-floor*; Cod. Theod.

PEDES, itis, m. (pes) I. *That is or goes on foot*; quom pedes iret, on foot, Virg.: etiamsi pedes incedat, Liv.: especially in the army, *a foot soldier*; Cæs.: also, pedes for peditatus, the infantry; Liv.: hence, equites peditesque, Hor., i. e. plebeians, common people. II. *A land soldier*; Vell.

PEDESTER, tris, tre. (pes) I. *On foot, i. e. that goes, is done, &c. on foot, pedestrian*; copia, Cæs., infantry; scutum, Liv., a shield used by the infantry: pugna, id., a fighting on foot, or of the infantry: exercitus, Nep.: statua, Cic.: ordo, Liv., i. e. plebs; hence, Pedestres, *Infantry-men*; Justin.: hence, II. *By land, in opposition to 'by sea'*; pugna, Cic.: iter, Cæs.: copie, Nep.

III. *In prose, prosaic*; historia, Hor.: oratio, Quint.

IV. *Low, i. e. not sublime in style*; sermo, Hor.: musa, id.

PEDENTIM, adv. (pes and teneo, i. e. retineo) I. *Foot by foot, step by step*; Pacuv. ap. Cic. II. *Step by step, gradually, by degrees*; Cic.

PÉDICA, æ. f. (pes) I. *That by which the foot is caught or detained, a spring, snare, gin, noose, a fetter, chain, shackle*; for animals, Liv.: and for men, Plaut. II. Fig. *A snare, noose, fetter*; amoris, Apul.

PÉDICŌSUS, a, um. (pedis) *Full of lice, lousy*; Titinn. PEDICŪLĀRIS, e. (pediculus) *Belonging to or concerned with lice*; herba, Colum., lousewort, by the Greeks called *σπασίς ἀγέλας*.

PÉDICŪLĀRIS, a, um. (pediculus) *Belonging to or concerned with lice*; herba, lousewort, Scrib. Larg.

PÉDICŪLOSUS, a, um. (pediculus) *Full of lice, lousy*; Martial.

PÉDICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pes) I. *A small foot*; Plin. II. *The stalk or pedicle of fruit*; as, of apples and grapes, Colum.; thus also of a leaf, Plin. III. *Various kinds of worms or vermin*; as, a louse, Cels.; also in hens, Colum.; pediculi terræ, otherwise called scarabei terrestres, Plin.

PÉDIS, is. c. *A louse*; Plaut. PEDISĒQUUS, or PEDISĒQUUS, a, um. (pes and sequor) *That follows on foot*: hence, Pedisequus, and pedisequa, *A lackey, footman, attendant, page, waiting-woman*; Plaut.: Cic.: fig.; divitiæ, quæ virtutis pedisequæ sint, Auct. ad Her.

PÉDITĀTUS, us. m. (pedis, itis) *Foot soldiers, infantry*; Cic.

PÉDITUM, i. n. See PEDUS, ere. PÉDO, avi, ātum, āre. (pes) I. *To furnish with feet*: hence, male pedatus, Suet., badly footed. II. *To prop up vines and other weak plants with a stay*; vineam, Colum.

PÉDO, pēpēdi, peditum. 3. *Crepitus ventris emittere*; Hor.: hence, Peditum, i. n. i. e. crepitus ventris; Catull.

PÉDULIS, e. (pes) *Of or belonging to the feet*; Pand. PÉDUM, i. n. *A shepherd's staff or crook*; Virg.

PEGĀNON, i. n. (πήγνων) I. *Rue, garden rue, Ruta graveolens*, L.; Apul. II. *P. orion (ἀγρινόν) Mountain rue, Peganum harmala*, L.; Apul.

PEGA, es. i. (πήγα) *A fountain*; Propert.

PEGMA, ātis. n. (πήγμα) *Any thing composed of boards joined together, a wooden machine*; Auson.: hence, I. Perhaps, *A repository, case, or shelves for holding books, a book-case*; Cic. II. *A wooden machine used in the theatre, which was raised and lowered imperceptibly, or that opened quickly*; Juv.: Sen.

PEGMĀRIS, e. (pegma) *That is publicly exhibited on a pegma*; gladiatores, Suet., i. e. in the machine pegma; see PEGMA.

PEJĒRO, avi, ātum, āre. (per and juro) *To swear falsely, perjure or forswear one's self, not to keep an oath*; Cic.: also seq. accus. et infin.; Suet.: also seq. per; Catull.: also seq. accus.; Jovem, Plin.: undas Stygias, Lucan.: hence, jus pejeratum, a false oath, Hor.

PEJOR, *Worse, &c.*; see MALUS. PEJŌRO, āre. (pejor) I. *Trans. To render worse, to deteriorate*; Paul. Sentent. II. *Intrans. To degenerate, grow or become worse*; morbus pejorans, Cæsar. Aur.

PEJUS, adv. See MALE.

PĒLAGIUS, a, um. (πελαγικός) i. q. Pelagius; Colum.

PĒLAGIUS, a, um. (πέλαγος) i. q. Marinius; e. g. greges piscium, Varr., sea fishes; pelagia, sc. concha, a kind of shellfish producing pearls, Plin.: pelagium, sc. medicamen, id., purple.

PĒLAGUS, i. n. (πέλαγος) I. *The sea*; Virg. II. *Of a river*; pelago premit arva, Virg., with its sea, i. e. waters that equal a sea. N.B. Plur. pelage (πέλαγος), Lucr.

PĒLAMIS, idis, and PĒLAMĒS, ydis. f. (πυλαμίδας, and πυλαμίδας) *A tunny before it is a year old*; Plin.

PĒLĒCANUS, i. m. (πυλακάν, πυλακίας, πυλακάνος) *A pelican*; Hieron.

PĒLĒCINON, i. n. (πυλακινόν) *A kind of sun-dial in the shape of a two-edged ear (πέλαγος)*; Vitr.

PĒLĒCINOS, i. m. (πυλακίνος) *A kind of weed*; Plin.

PĒLLĀCIA, æ. f. (pellax) *An alluring, enticing, attracting by flattery, enchantment, &c.*; placidi ponti, Lucr.

PĒLLĀRIS, i. m. (pellis) *One that prepares skins, a furrier*; Firmic.

PĒLLAX, ācis. (pellicio) *Deceitful, artful, cunning*; Virg.

PĒLLĒTUS, a, um. (pellis) i. q. Pellitus; Paul. Nol. PĒLLĒCĒBRA, æ. f. (pellio) *A bait, or, she that entices or seduces*; Plaut.

PĒLLECTIO, ōnis. f. (pellego) *A reading through*; Cic. PĒLLECTUS, a, um. part. I. *Of pellego*; see PĒLLEGO. II. *Of pellicio*.

PĒLLEGO, ēre. for perlego. *To read through*; Plaut. PĒLLEX, icis. f. (πέλλαξ) *A concubine, mistress of a married man*; Pand.: with a genitive, I. *Of the wife with whose husband she has connection*; pellex matris, Ov.: sororis, id.: thus also, Cebalia, id., i. e. Helen; Tyria, i. e. Europa, id.; barbara, i. e. Medea, id. 2. *Of the husband whose concubine she is*; Justin.

PĒLLĒCĀTUS, us. m. (pellex) *Concubinage, a cohabiting with the husband of another woman*; Cic.

PĒLLICIO, exi, ectum. 3. (per and lacio) *To allure, entice, draw or endeavour to draw to itself, to inveigle,*

decoy; animum adolescentis, Cic.: mulierem ad se, id.: populum in servitutum, Liv.: sententias (judicium), Cic.: vim ferri, Lucr., to attract iron, of the magnet. N.B. Perf. pellicuit, Liv. Andr.

PĒLLICIUS, a, um. (pellis) *Of skins*; Pand. PĒLLICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pellis) *A small skin or hide*; hœdina, Cic.: pelliculum curare, Hor., to take care of one's self, indulge one's self: memento in pellicula, cerdo, manere tua, Mart., keep to your leather, i. e. to your calling, rank, or condition: pelliculum veterem retines, Pers., i. e. manners.

PĒLLICŪLO, āre. (pellucilla) *To cover or overlay with a skin or with skins*; vas, Colum.

PĒLLIGĒR, a, um. (pellis and gero) *That bears or wears a skin or fur*; Ven. Fort.

PĒLLIO, ōnis. m. (pellis) *One who prepares and makes various articles from them, perhaps, a furrier*; Plaut.

PĒLLIS, is. f. I. *A hide, skin*. I. Taken from the body of an animal; caprina, Cic. 2. That is still on the body; Lucr.: Colum. II. *Any thing made from hides or skins*. 1. The Romans used to cover their winter tents with hides: hence, sub pellibus, Cic., in winter tents, in winter quarters. 2. The ancients used skins in various parts of their clothing: pes in pelle natet, Ov., in a shoe: pellibus tecta tempora, id., a fur cap or hood: pellicum nomine, Cic. Pis. 36, for shields: hence fig.; detraxere alicui pellem, Hor., to expose his faults: caninum pellem rodere, Mart., to calumniate, slander: speciosus pelle docera, Hor., i. e. having a showy outside.

PĒLLĪTUS, a, um. (pellis) *Covered with a skin (fur)*; as, against the cold; Sardi, Liv.: testes, Cic., i. e. from Sardinia: also the ancients used to cover with a skin the sheep which had wool of a finer quality (as in Tarentum), in order that it might not be soiled; such sheep are called, ovæ pellitæ, Hor.

PELLO, pēpŭli, pulsum. 3. (from πέλω, πέλλω) I. *To drive, especially in order to remove from a place, to drive or thrust forth or away, to remove forcibly, expel*; hostes, Cæsar, i. e. to cause to retreat, drive back, discomfit: exules pulsi, Liv., banished, expelled: the place from or out of which one forces, throws, or drives any thing, is frequently put in the ablative; aliquem domo, Cic.: foro, id.: possessionibus, id.: patria, Nep., to banish: loco, Liv.: regno, Justin.: but also with prepositions; aliquem ab aliqua, Ter.: aliquem e foro, Cic.: mæstiam ex animis, id., to drive away: aliquem a sacris, Ov.: aquam de agro, Plin.: also to the question, whether? to what place? with in; e. g. in exsilium, Cic.: also of things without life; tectis frigorum vim, id.: curas vino, Hor.: fig., malorum medicamentorum introitum, Plin., to prevent. II. *To put in motion*; sagittam, Virg., to discharge, shoot, nervos in fidibus, Cic., to strike the strings, i. e. to play: thus also, lyram, Ov.: classica, Tibull., i. e. to blow: initium sermonis, Cic., i. e. to make. III. *To strike violently, to beat*; humum pedibus, Catull., i. e. to stamp, tread upon; hence, I. *To beat or strike against any thing*; fores, Ter., to knock at the door: also, *to beat, whip, flog*; puer pulsus, Cic. 2. *To hit, strike, reach*; pulsus ramis, i. e. clava, Propert.: vulnera, Virg.: hence fig., *to befall, happen to*; injuriam populi, Cic. 3. *Fig. Of the mind and affections, To make an impression, to affect, move, touch, impress*; animos auresque, Cic.: animi pellunt, id., are touched, affected: visa nos pellunt, id., i. e. we observe them: animum cura, to cause to be troubled, Liv.

PĒLLOS, i. (πέλλος or πέλλος, η, ον) *Black, dark-colored*; Plin.

PĒLLŪCRO, or PERLŪCRO, xi. 2. (per and luco) I. *To shine or glitter through, to glitter or shine forth*; lux perlucens, Liv.: saxum a vado perlucens, Plin.: hence fig., *to shine or glitter through, to be visible, shine forth*; perlucet ex eis virtutibus, Cic.: mores perlucet ex voce, Quint. II. *To be transparent or pellucid, to let the light through*; Plaut.: amethysti perlucet, Plin. Perlucens, *Transparent, pellucid*; æther, Cic.: amictus, Ov.: hence fig., *clear, plain*; oratio, Cic.

PĒLLŪCĪDĪTAS, ātis. f. (pellucidus) *Transparency, pellucidness*; vitri, Vitr.

PĒLLŪCĪDŪS, a, um. Dimin. of pellucidus; Catull.

PĒLLŪCĪDUS, or PER-LŪCĪDUS, a, um. I. *Transparent, pellucid*; Cic.: pellucidior, Hor.: homo, Sen., i. e. that has on a fine transparent garment. II. *Very bright*; stella, Cic.

PĒLLŪVĪE, ārum. f. (pes and luo) *Water for washing the feet*; Fest.

PĒLŪRIS, idis. f. (Πελαγός) sc. concha, Hor., the Pelorian muscle or shellfish, i. e. found at the promontory Pelorus.

PĒLTA, æ. f. (πέλτη) *A small light shield in the shape of a half moon*; Nep. Iphicr. 1.

PĒLTASTES OF -A, æ. m. (Πελασταστῆς) *A soldier armed with the light shield pelta, a peltæ*; Nep.

PĒLTĪTUS, a, um. *Armed with the pelta*; Mart.

PĒLTĪGER, a, um. (pelta and gero) *That bears a pelta*; puella, Stat., i. e. Amazones.

PELVIS, is. f. (πέλις or πάλυς) *A basin; Varr. PENNA, ātis. n. (πένημα) Pastry; Varr. PENĀRIUS (Penuar.), a, um. (penus) Relating to or concerned with provisions; cella, Cic., a granary; said of Sicily.*

PENAS, ātis. (allied to penitus, petro, &c.) occurs only in the plural: namely, dil penates, Cic.; Virg.; and simply, penates, sc. dil, Cic.; Virg.; the tutelar deities of a state and of single families: these dil penates were brought from Lavinium to Rome; see Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 66. Some suppose them to be patril, but patrii is used together with penates. Cic.: they were worshipped in the innermost part of the house, which was called Impluvium: because they were worshipped in every house, and so formed a necessary part of the domestic establishment, hence, Penates, both with and without dil, for, *A dwelling-house; dis penatibus exturbare, Cic., to thrust out of the house: penates relinquere, Liv.: cura penatum, Tac., of household affairs: parvi penates, Ov., a small dwelling, small house: also of the habitation of the gods, Stat.: of bees, Virg.: we also find lar, penates, and tecta together, Liv. 1, 29: vallum et tentorium cuique militi domus ac penates sunt, Liv., i. e. dwelling.*

PENĀTIGER, a, um. (penates and gero) *That bears or carries the tutelar deities; Ov.*

PENDEO, pēpendi, ēre. (from pendo, as jaceo from jacō) 1. *To hang, hang down, be suspended; sagitta pendebat ab humero, Cic.: in arbore, or ex arbore, id., on a tree: de aliojus collo, Ov.; or, collo, Propert.; or, in cervice, id., on the neck, i. e. to embrace; hence, 1. To hang, seem to be suspended; capella pendens de rupe, Virg., stand upon the edge of a precipice: pennis, to fly, Ov.; prora pependit, hung, Virg. 2. To hang, i. e. to be hung up or suspended; pendent fistula, Virg. 3. To hang, not to be firm or stationary, to be moveable; litus pendent alta, Ov. 4. To hang one's self; Ov. 5. To impend, hang over, overhang; dum nubila pendent, Virg.: scopulus pendent, Ov., beetles: ensis pendent super, &c., Hor. 6. Ab one aliojus, Virg.; Ov., to listen to very attentively: thus also, vultu, for a vultu, Quint., to gaze fixedly upon, not to turn away his eyes from: tatez ad pendens, Plin. Ep. 7. Reus pendent, Suet., i. e. his cause is still undecided: Claudius pependit venalis, id., was hung up for sale, namely, his property was advertised to be sold. 8. To be at a stand, to be suspended, interrupted, or discontinued; pendent opera, Virg.: actio, Pandect. 9. To totter, be ready to fall; hence fig., to be near a fall; pendentem amicum corruere patitur, Cic. 10. To be or tarry in a place for some time; in limine nostro pendes, Virg. 11. To be flaccid, weak, without strength; fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov.: pendentes gena, Juv. 12. Fig. To hang, rest, or depend upon a person or thing; ex quo verbo tota causa pendeat, depended, Cic.: tuorum, qui ex te pendent, id.: spes pendent ex fortuna, id.: thus also, aliunde, id., on other things besides itself, as, on fortune, honour, &c.: fama pendent in tabellis, id.: de te pendentis amici, Hor., i. e. given up or devoted to thee: also with a simple ablative; momento, Cic.: spe, Liv. 13. To be uncertain, doubtful, or perplexed, to be in embarrassment or suspense, to be without hope; ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit, Cic.: animus pendent, Ter.: also with animo (in mind), or animi, or animis; not to be able to come to a fixed resolution; Cic.: hence, est in pendent, Pand., it is uncertain or doubtful: in pendent habere, id., to consider any thing as doubtful, to doubt of any thing. N.B. Pendo, for pendo; e. g. pendent, Plin. 21, 109.*

PENDIGO, inis. f. (pendeo) Perhaps, 1. *An internal wound; Veget. 11. Simulacri pendigines, the hollow spaces in an image, Arnob.*

PENDO, pēpendi, pensum. 3. Prop. *To cause to hang down; especially, the scales of a balance; hence, 1. Trans. To weigh; verbum unumquodque statera aruarum, Varr.: lana pensa, Titin.: herbae pense, Ov. Since the ancients, before the use of coins, used to weigh money to each other in payment, hence, 1. To pay; pecuniam alicui, Cic.: vectigal, id.: stipendium, Liv.: bina millia aris, id.: usuram pecuniae alicui, Cic., interest on money; hence, 1. Fig. To pay or give any thing due; grates, Stat., to return thanks. And since the earliest kinds of punishment consisted in the giving over one or more head of cattle, or of a sum of money to the plaintiff or to the magistrates, hence, 2. To suffer, endure, undergo (what one has deserved); penas pro scelere, Lucr.: also seip. genit.; temeritatis, Cic., i. e. on account of: captivus, Ov.: penam nece, id.: supplicium, Liv.: ignominiam, id.: also, crimen, culpam, Val. Fl., to expiate, atone for, suffer punishment for: we also find pendere, for pendere penas, Val. Fl. 1, 445. 2. Fig. To weigh, judge, ponder, consider, decide; res, non verba, Cic.: consilium ex opibus, id.: aliquid non ex fortuna, sed ex virtute, id., i. e. to judge, or, to esteem: consilio minus penam aliquid facere, Pand.: hence, to value, esteem, with a genitive; magni, Hor., much; parvi, Ter., little: quanti, id.: flocci, id.: nihili, id. 11. Intrans. To weigh, be heavy, have weight; decem drachmas, Plin.: minus pondo octoginta, Liv. — See also PENSUS.*

PENDŪLUS, a, um. (pendeo) 1. *Hanging, hanging down; Hor.: Ov.: also, hanging, i. e. not standing or being straight or upright; loca, Colum.: or, hovering, pensile, suspended; Apul.: putator pendulus arbutus, Colum. 11. Doubtful, uncertain; spe pendulus, Hor.*

PENE, adv. See PENE.

PENĒLOPS, ōpis. m. (πηνόλοπ) *A variegated species of duck; Plin. 37, 11, 1; probably, Anas Penelope, L.*

PENES, prep. With, ad, by. 1. *Of place; penes vos est, Ter.: penes accusatorem fue, Cic. 11. With, denoting possession, property, power, &c.; penes te culpa est, Ter.: quorum iudicium penes Pompeium est, Cic.: penes te es? Hor., as in Gr. ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, are you yourself? i. e. in your senses? penes laus fuit, Cic.: penes remp. esse, Tac., to hold with or support the state. N.B. It is also found after its case; quem penes, Cic.*

PENĒTRĀBLIS, e. (penetro) 1. *Penetrable; corpus, Ov. 11. Penetrating; frigus, Nep.*

PENĒTRĀLIS, e. (allied to petro and penitus) 1. *Penetrating; Lucr.: penetrator, id. 11. Inner, interior, internal; focus, Cic.: tecta, Virg.: dil, i. e. penetates, Sen.: hence, Penetrare, 1. Any interior place or part of a place, temple, house, &c., an inner room, &c.; urbs, Liv.: regum, Virg. 2. Secrecy; penetralia loci aperire, Quint., to reveal the secrets of any thing. 3. Penetrabilia, for penates, Sil. 1, 668. N.B. Penetrat, for penetrare, Propert.*

PENĒTRĀLĪTER, adv. *Inwardly, internally; Ven. Fort.*

PENĒTRĀŌ, ōnis. f. (penetro) *A penetrating; Apul. PENĒTRĀŌ, ōris. m. (penetro) One that penetrates; Prudent.*

PENĒTRO, āvi, ātū, āre. (penitus) 1. *Trans. 1. To put, place, or set into; pedem intra aedes, Plaut.: se, to go to a place, betake one's self to; in fugam, Plaut.: se in specum, Gell.: se foras, Plaut.: hence, Penetratus, a, um, That has come or penetrated into; Lucr. 2. To go or pass through to a place, to penetrate; sinus Illyricos, Virg.: aliquid, Tac.: penetraat eos, Lucr., it entered into their thoughts, they saw or understood: hence, penetrari nequeat, Lucr.: penetratis genitibus, Vell. 11. Intrans. To come or penetrate to a place, to pass through, to come into, enter; per angustias, Cic.: ad urbes, id.: in templa, id.: intrat vallum, Liv.: res penetrat in animos, Cic.: quo non ars penetrat? Ov.*

PENICILLUM, i. n. or PENICILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of peniculus) 1. *A painter's pencil; Cic. 11. A tent for wounds; Cels. Varr. Tac.: hence, Penicillatus, a, um, That which hangs down like a tail; hence, the hanging border or tail of a garment; Enn.*

PENICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of penis) *A little tail; hence, 1. A brush; Plaut.: also, a sponge; Ter. 11. A pencil; Pand.*

PENINSŪLA, æ. f. See PENINSULA.

PENIS, is. m. (from πῆγ, πῆ) 1. i. q. Cauda, Cic. 11. *Membrum virile; Cic.: pene, i. e. by debauchery, by his amours, Sall.*

PENISSIME, adv. See PENE.

PĒNITE, adv. *Inwardly, internally; Catull.: penitissime, Sidor.*

PĒNITUS, a, um. *Inward, internal; usque ex penitis faucibus, Plaut.: ex barbaria penitissima, id., from the interior or the remotest part of: penitus ignis, Vitr.: penitor, Apul.*

PĒNITUS, a, um. (penis) *Furnished with or having a tail; offa, Plaut.*

PĒNITUS, adv. 1. *Inwardly, internally; Manil. 11. Deeply, i. e. deeply in, in the inmost part, far within; inclusum penitus in venis, Cic.: saxum penitus excisum, id.: argentum penitus additum, id.: penitus in Thraciam, id.: se addidit, Nep.: ea penitus animis mandate, Cic., impress it deeply: compar. penitus, Cels. 111. Accurately, thoroughly; perspicere, Cic.: nosse, id.: videre, id. 11. Completely, wholly, entirely, utterly; diffidere, Cic.: se perdere, id. 11. Heartily, from the heart, sincerely; rogare, Cic.: sentire, Tac. 11. Far; penitus repostas gentes, Virg.: hence, penitus cruditor, for longe, &c., Propert. From this word penissime is said to be derived. — See PENE.*

PENNA, æ. f. 1. *A feather of a winged animal; Colum.: hence, 1. A wing, usually in the plural; aves pullos pennis fovet, Cic.: pennas vrterre, to fly from, Propert.: pennae viperæ, Ov., dragons' wings: binas pennas, two wings, Plin., of flies: thus also of bees, Virg.: of other insects, Plin.: hence fig.; pennas mihi incidant, Cic., had clipped my wings: thus also, pennis decisis, Hor. 2. A flying, flight; Propert.: Ov. 3. For avis; e. g. certis pennis, Val. Fl., i. e. prophetic birds. 11. The feather (or feathers) on an arrow; Ov.: hence, an arrow; id. 111. A pen; Isidor.*

PENNĀTŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of pennatus; Tert.

PENNĀTUS, a, um. (penna) *Winged, feathered; Fama, Virg.: equus, Plin.: ferrum, id., feathered steel, i. e. an arrow, dart.*

PENNER, a, um. (penna and gero) *Having feathers or wings, feathered, winged; Cic.*

PENNIPES, *edis.* (penna and pes) *Having wings or feathers on the feet*; Catull.

PENNIPOTENS, *tis.* (penna and potens) *Winged*; Lucr.

PENNŪLA, *æ. f.* (dinin. of penna) *A little wing*; Cic.

PENSATIO, *onis. f.* (pensio) *A weighing*; hence, I. *Reparation, compensation*; Pand. II. *A pondering, weighing, considering*; Ammian.

PENSATOR, *oris. m.* (pensio) *One that weighs*; Plin. 33, 13; but here Hard. reads dispensatores.

PENSE, *adv.* *Carefully, considerately*; pensius, Symm.

PENSICŪLO, *are. (pendo)* *To weigh*; Gell.

PENSILIS, *e. (pendeo)* I. *Hanging, hanging down*; Plin.: pensilla, *sc. poma*, Varr., fruit hung up during the winter and thus preserved: thus also, *uva pensilis*, Plaut.: Hor. II. *Suspended, pensile, not resting on the ground*; horrenm, Colum.: thus also, horti, Curt.: balnea, Plin., dropping baths; or, bathing chambers with a raised floor, and warmed from below: also gen., *moving to and fro*, tribus, Plin., i. e. seated in a moveable theatre.

PENSIM, *adv.* *Accurately*; Gell.

PENSIO, *onis. f. (pendo)* I. *A weighing*; then, *a weight*; Vitr. II. *A paying, payment*, and sometimes, *a term of payment, an instalment*; prima, altera, &c., the first, second payment or term of payment; Cic.: præsens, ready money, immediate payment, Liv.: hence, I. *A tribute, tax, impost*; Aur. Vict. 2. *House rent*; Suet. 3. *Interest of money*; Lamprid.

PENSIVATIO, *onis. f. (pensio)* *A weighing*; hence, I. *A paying, payment*; Auson. II. *Compensation, reparation*; Plin. III. *Expense, expenditure*; Sulp. Sev.

PENSIVATOR, *oris. m. (pensio)* *One who weighs or examines minutely*; verborum, Gell.

PENSIVO, *avi. ãtum. are. (freq. of pendo)* I. *To weigh*; Plin. II. *Fig. To compare*; rem cum re, Gell. III. *To weigh, i. e. to ponder, meditate upon, consider*; aliquid, Liv.: de re, Gell. IV. *To pay*; vectigalia, Cic.: prœdia—quæ pensant, id., i. e. pay taxes.

PENSIVŪLA, *æ. f.* Dimin. of pensio; e.g. fenoris, Colum., i. e. payment.

PENSO, *avi. ãtum. are. (freq. of pendo)* I. *To weigh, weigh out*; aurum, Liv.: hence, II. *Fig. To weigh, i. e. to judge of, estimate*; scriptores eadem trutina, Hor.: amicos ex factis, Liv.: vires magis oculis quam ratione, id. III. *Fig. To weigh, i. e. to ponder, consider*; consilium, Liv.: hence, *to weigh, i. e. to have respect to*; houesta, id. IV. *To weigh one thing against another, to reckon against, to compare*; adversa secundis, Liv.: hence, *to make amends for, compensate, retrieve, restore, requite*; Liv.: hence, I. *Pensare vicem*; e.g. rei, Plin., to supply the place of a thing, 2. *Pensare iter*, Lucan., to shorten the way. V. *To pay*; caput auro pensatum, Flor., was paid for by its weight in gold: pudorem necesse, Ov., to repair his lost honour: concubitum morte, Val. Max.: hence, I. *To suffer, undergo (what one deserves)*; penas, Sen. 2. *To purchase*; vitam auro, Sil., to ransom: victoriam damno militis, &c., Vell. 3. *To exchange*; Palatia celo, Calp.: lœtitiâ mœrore, Plin. 4. *To quench*; sitim, Calp.

PENSOR, *oris. m. (pendo)* *One who weighs or examines*; Augustin.

PENSUM, i. n. (pendo) *That which is weighed, as, a day's work for female slaves in spinning*, because the wool was weighed out to them; Virg.: Justin.: also of the Parœce; pensum mortale resolvere, Calp., to unwind the mortal course, i. e. to render immortal: hence fig., *any performance that falls to a person's lot, an office, duty, charge*; Cic.: Liv.: pensum absolvere, Varr.

PENSURA, *æ. f. (pendo)* *A weighing*; Varr.

PENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of pendo; see PENDO.

II. Adj. *Heavy, weighty, having weight*: hence fig., *weighty, i. e. valuable, estimable, precious, excellent*; pensior conditio, Plaut.: hence, Pensusum, *Any thing of consequence or importance, or worthy of consideration*; aliquid pensil habere, to have regard for, take notice of; Sall.: nihil (or nec quicquam) pensi habeo, Suet.; or, mihi est, Liv., I do not value it, do not trouble myself about it.

PENTACHORDOS, *on. (πεντάχορδος)* *Having five strings or chords*; Marc. Cap.

PENTACTYLON, *on. (πεντακτυλον)* *Having five fingers*; Plin.

PENTADACTYLOS, *on. (πεντάδακτυλος)* *Containing five palms or hand-breadths*; Vitr.

PENTAGONUS, or PENTAGŌNIUS, a, um. (πεντάγωνος, πενταγωνος) *Five-cornered, pentagonal*; Pentagonium, *A polygon*; Auct. de Limit.: pentagonum, i. q. Pentaplyllon; Apul.

PENTAMETER, tra, trum. (πεντάμετρος) *Having five poetical members*; pentameter, *sc. versus*, Quint.

PENTAPETES, *is. n. (πενταπέτης)* *Cinquefoil*; Plin. 25, 62; Potentilla, L.

PENTAPHARMACUM, i. n. (πενταφαρμακων) *An entertainment consisting of five dishes*; Spartian.

PENTAPHYLLON, i. n. (πεντάφυλλον) i. q. Pentapetes; Plin.

PENTAPŪLIS, *is. f. (πεντάπολις)* *A district containing five towns*; Solin.

PENTAPROTIA, *æ. f. (πενταπροτία)* *A college of five chief men*; Cod. Just.

PENTAPTŌTON, (πενάπτων) *sc. nomen, i. e. That has five cases*; Prisc.

PENTAS, *adis. f. (πεντάς)* *A number of five*; Marc. Cap.

PENTASEMUS, (πεντάσημος) *With five marks or divisions of time*; *sc. pes*, a poetical foot; Marc. Cap.

PENTASPASTOS, (πεντάσπαστος) *sc. machina. A pulley having five wheels or rollers*; Vitr.

PENTASPHERUM folium. (πέντες and σφαῖρα) *A kind of grocery ware or spice*; Pand.; perhaps i. q. Malobathrum.

PENTASTICHOS, *on. (πεντάστιχος)* *Having five rows*; Treb. Poll.

PENTATEUCHUS, i. m. or PENTATEUCHUM, i. n. (πεντάτευχος) *The five books of Moses, the Pentateuch*; Tert.

PENTATHLUM, i. n. (πένταθλον) *A fivefold exercise, consisting of the discus, cursor, saltus, lucta, jaculatio*. He who practised the pentathlon was called Pentathlus, i. m. (πεντάθλος), Plin.

PENTECOSTE, *æ. f. (πεντηκοστή, sc. ἡμέρα)* *The fiftieth day (from Easter), the day of Pentecost (Whitsunday)*; Tert.

PENTĒLŌRIS, *e. (πέντες and lorum)* *Having five reins, having five stripes*; Vopisc.

PENTEMIS, *is. f. (πεντήμης)* *sc. navis. A ship having five benches of oars*; perentere, Hirt. Alex. 47, ed. Oudend.

PENTETHRONICUS, a, um. A fictitious word; Plaut. Poen. 2, 25.

PENTHEMIMERIS, *is. f. (πενθημιμερες)* *A part of a verse, consisting of two feet and a syllable*; as, Arboribusque comæ, Auson.

PENTIREMIS, *is. f.* See PENTERIS.

PENTORŌBON, i. n. (πεντόροβον) *A kind of plant*, i. q. Pœonia; Plin.

PENŪARIUS, a, um. See PENARIUS.

PENŪLA, *æ. f.* See PENULA.

PENULTIMUS, a, um. See PENULTIMUS.

PENŪRIA, *æ. f. (from πένια, hunger)* *Want*; cibi, Lucr.; or, edendi, Virg., of food: civium, Cic.: argenti, Liv. Respecting the synonyms inopia and egestas, see the adjectives inops and egenus under the word PAUPER.

PENUS, us and i. c. PĒNUM, i. n. PĒNUS, *oris. n.* (from ἄπνος, or ἄπνος) *Provision of victuals, store of food, provisions*; penus, Cic.: omnem penum, Ter.: penos annos, Plaut.: penu certa, Pand.: penori, id.: penui, id.: tradita peno, id.: penus aliud, Plaut.: penus (genit.), Lucr.: peni (genit.), Plaut.: penus (acus), Hor.: penora, Colum.

PEPLION, i. n. and PEPLIS, *idis. f. (πέπλιον, and πέπλις)* *A kind of plant*; Plin. 81; Euphorbia pepelis, L.

PEPLUM, i. n. also PEPLUS, i. m. (πέπλον, πέπλος) *A richly embroidered wide upper garment of Minerva at Athens, with which she was clothed every five years at the Iudi Panathœnaici*; Virg.; it was without holes for the arms or sleeves: afterwards it was, I. Assigned to other deities, as, to Venus; Claud. II. Gen. *A broad upper garment*; Manil.

PĒPO, *onis. m. (πέπων, ονος)* *A large species of melon, (Cucumis Melo, L.)*; Plin.

PEPTICUS, a, um. (πεπτικός) *That serves for digestion*; Plin.

PĒR, prep. (from πέρω, to pass through) I. *Through*. 1. When it denotes a passing through; per membranâs oculorum cerere, Cic. In such instances we frequently say in English, *Over, down, along, &c.*; per forum ferre, Cic.: per gradus dejicere, Liv., to throw down the steps: per agros vagari, Liv., over the fields. 2. Of time, denoting continuous time and successive events, *During, throughout, in, at, for*; or it may frequently be omitted in translation; decem per dies, Cic.: per idem tempus, id., at the same time: per ludos, Liv.: per indutias, id. 3. *By, through*, denoting an instrument or means, *By means of*; statuerunt Injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic., through your means: per me, per te, &c., i. e. through me, &c., frequently means, *alone, without the assistance of any one, by myself, yourself, &c.*, by my, &c. exertions; per me tibi obstiti, Cic.: per se cognatus, id.: hence, per se, of themselves, by other thing or person, absolutely, Cic.: also with ipse, a, um, id.: also with solus, a, um; e.g. Liv. 1, 49, which is redundant: per se ipsa maxima est, Cic.: again, per insidias, id., by treachery, treacherously; per Cœcilium accusatur Sulla, id., through Cœcilius, &c., i. e. under pretence of accusing Cœcilius, they accuse Sulla; thus per frequently means, *under pretext or pretence of, under colour or appearance of*; fraudare aliquem per tutelam aut societatem, Cic.: per fidem fallere, id., under colour of security. II. *On account of, through, for the sake of, out of*; per avaritiâ decipere, Cic.: per causam belli renovati, Liv.: hence, I. In entreaty, when it is also rendered, *By, or, for the sake of*; oro te per deos, Cic.: also in exclamations; per deos immortales! Cic.; heave in! per deos atque homines! id. N.B. In this instance per is also separated from its case; per vos, fidem vestram, Liv., where per belongs to fidem, and vos is the

nominate: per ego te deos Oro, Ter., for, ego te per deos oro. 2. With words expressing hindrance, opposition, permission, and gen. power or inability; *for, on account of, for the sake of, in respect of*; per me stertas licet, Cic., as to me, as far as concerns me: si per vos licitum erit, id.: quum per valetudinem posses, id.: per hunc nulla mora est, Ter.: per me trahatur, Cic., as far as I am concerned, it is nothing to me. III. In swearing, affirming, assuring, commanding, when it is rendered, *Eys*; jurare per deos, Cic. IV. For in. 1. To the question, where? especially when a large extent or circuit is spoken of; qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, Cic., i. e. in the, &c.: per silvam procubuit, Virg., in the wood; per omnia, every where, in all things or parts, Cels., Liv. 2. To the question, whither? invitati per domos, Liv.: iactata per undas, Ov.: ire per umbras, Virg., into the infernal regions; per amplum mittitur Elysiun., id. 3. To the question, when? per idem tempus, Cic.; see above: per somnum, id., in sleep: per otium, id.; per tempus advensu, Ter., at the right time, opportunely. V. For inter, Among; ire per terras, Ov.: ire per umbras, among the shades, i. e. in the infernal regions; see above. VI. For post, After; ire per tempora longa, Ov. VII. Before, or by; incedere per ora magnifice, Sall. VIII. With; per caput, Catull. IX. It frequently expresses a way or manner, and may be rendered, *In, to, by, with, out of, according to*; per ludum et jocum, Cic., in play and joke, i. e. playfully; per ordinem, in order, according to order. Quint.: per literas, by writing, by letter, Cic.; per speciem, in appearance, Liv.: per occasionem, id., as opportunity offers; per insidias, Cic., by treachery, treacherously; per summum dedecus, id., in a disgraceful manner. X. B. 1. Per is sometimes put after its case; quem per, Cic. 2. In composition, especially with an adjective or an adverb, it commonly denotes, *Very*; as, perfacilis, &c.; it is also frequently separated from its word; per mihi mirum visum est, Cic., for permirum mihi, &c. From the original signification of per, through, i. e. from one end to the other, arises the notion of completeness or perfection, *Thorough, and through*, as in percutere, pernicities; or with some kinds of motion, *over and over, entirely around*, as in percellere, pervertere; and also the notion of utter destruction or ruin, as in perdere, perire. Per also communicates an unfavourable notion to a verb with which it is compounded, as in perjurare, to swear falsely. See Döderlein, Synon. 1, pp. 50, 52.

PERA, æ. f. (*πάρα*) *A bag, wallet, knapsack*; Mart. PER-ABSURDUM, a, um. *Very absurd, very silly*; Cic. PER-ACCOMMODATUS, a, um. *Very fit, very convenient*; per fore accommodatum, Cic., for peracc. fore. PER-ACER, cris, cre. *Very sharp*; Cic. PER-ACERBUS, a, um. *I. Very harsh or sour*; Cic. II. *Very painful*; Plin. Ep. PER-ÆSCO, cui. 3. *To grow quite sour*; hence, I. *To bite, vex, provoke*; Plaut. II. *To become angry*; Plaut.

PERACTIO, ñis. f. (perago) *A completing*; Cic. PERACTUS, a, um. See PERAGO. PERACUTE, adv. *Very sharply, very acutely*; moveri, i. e. to think, Cic. PER-ACUTUS, a, um. I. *Very sharp*; falx, Mart. II. Fig. *I. Very acute, shrewd*; Cic. 2. *Very clear or penetrating*; vox, Cic. PER-ADOLESCENS, tis. *Very young*; Cic. PER-ADOLESCENTULUS, i. m. *A very young man*; Nep.

PERÆA, æ. f. (*περαιός*, sc. γῆ, regio) *The country beyond a river, lake, or sea*; Plin. PER-ÆDIFICO, Ære. *To build up, finish building*; domum, Colum.

PERÆQUATIO, ñis. f. (peræquo) *A making quite equal*; Tert. PERÆQUATOR, ñis. m. (peræquo) *One who makes quite equal*; Cod. Just. PERÆQUE, adv. *Very equally, in an equal manner, without difference*; Cic.

PERÆQUO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (peræquus) *To make quite equal*; partes, Vitr.: singulos culleos, Colum., i. e. each will yield a culeus of wine. PERÆQUUS, a, um. *Quite equal*; peræqua proportione, Cic. Verr. 4, 21: but ed. Ern. has peræque proportione.

PER-ÆGRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To drive or hunt about, to harass*; vehementius peragatib æquitatu, Cæs., hard pressed; hence, I. *To stir up*; mustum, Colum. II. *To put in motion, agitate*; animos, Sen.

PER-ÆGO, Ægi, actum, Ære. Prop. *To lead or conduct through*; hence, I. *To carry through, continue, pursue, go on with*: rem uno tenore, Liv.: terebrare, Pers.: accusationem, Plin. Ep., to pursue until one has gained the cause: reum, to pursue an action against one till he is condemned, Liv.: thus also, peragor reus, Ov., I am declared guilty; hence, I. *To complete, perfect, accomplish, finish, end*; fabulam, Cic.: libros, Plin. Ep.: vitam, Ov.: cursum, Virg.: propositum, Nep.: comitia, Cic.: conventus, Cæs.: cochlea peracta, i. e. perfectly formed, Plin. 2. *To accomplish, perform, do, make*; mandata

alicujus, Ov.: bella, id.: vices, id., to be subject to change, to alter; especially with the mouth, i. e. *to speak, declare, utter*; alicui sententiam, Liv.: laudes alicujus, id., to pronounce a panegyric on any one; indicium rei, Ov., to give notice or information of; pauca cum aliquo, id.: querelas, to utter complaints, id.: preces, to pray, id.

II. *To hunt about, harass, disturb*; asilus pecora peragit, Sen.: aliquid, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.; hence, I. *To work, labour upon*; humum, Ov.: cubum, Plin., i. e. to digest: res tenues tenui sermone peractæ, Hor. 2. *To exhaust*; aliquid, Priap. 3. *To kill*; aliquid, Mart. 4. *To think or meditate upon, to ponder, consider*; aliquid animo, Virg. III. *To go, travel, or wander through*; freta, Ov.: sol duadena signa peragit, id.; hence, I. Fig. *To spend, pass (time)*; noctem, Ov.: otia, id.: æstatem, Hor.: quibus est fortuna peracta jam sua, Virg. 2. *To describe, relate*; res gestas, Liv. IV. *To pierce, transfix*; latus ense, Virg.

PERAGRANTER, adv. *In travelling through*; Ammian. PERAGRATIO, ñis. f. (peragro) *A wandering or travelling through*; Cic.

PERAGRATRIX, icis. f. (peragro) *She that wanders or travels through*; Marc. Cap.

PERAGRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (per and ager) *I. To wander, rove, go, or travel through*; agros, Cic.: utrumque litus Italiani, Liv.: litora classe, Flor. II. Fig. *To wander or go through, to penetrate*; latebras suspicionum, Cic.: also without an accusative; ea (the) fama peragravit, id.: per animos, id. N. B. Peragratus, a, um; I. *Wandered through*; terræ, Cic. 2. *That has wandered through*; Vell. 2, 97.

PER-ALBUS, a, um. *Very white*; Apul. PER-ALTUS, a, um. *Very high*; Enn. PER-AMANS, tis. *Very loving, very fond of*; nostri, Cic.

PERAMANTER, adv. *Very lovingly, in a very loving manner*; Cic.

PER-AMBULO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To go or walk through, to perambulate, traverse, wander through*; rura, Hor.: terras, Varr.: crocum floresque perambulat fabula, Hor., i. e. is very well liked, or will be very well received in the theatre, which was usually scented with flowers and perfumes: medicus perambulat ægrotos, Sen., visits, goes to one after another.

PER-AMENUS, a, um. *Very pleasant or agreeable*; Tac. PER-AMPLUS, a, um. *Very large, of great extent*; Cic. PER-ANCIUS, ipitiss. *Very doubtful*; Ammian.

PERANGUSTE, adv. *Very narrowly*; Cic. PER-ANGUSTUS, a, um. *Very narrow*; fretum, Cic.

PER-ANNO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To live or last a year*; Suet.

PER-ANTIQUEUS, a, um. *Very old*; Cic. PER-APPÓSITUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very apposite, very proper*; alicui, Cic.

PER-ARDEO, si, Ære. *To burn through, or, to burn much*; Paul. Nol. PER-ARDUUS, a, um. *Very high, very difficult to do*; Cic.

PER-ÆRESO, rui, Ære. *To grow very dry*; Varr. PER-ARGUTUS, a, um. I. *Very acute, very witty*; Cic. II. *Sounding loudly, shrill, sounding very clearly*; Apul.

PER-ÆRIDUS, a, um. *Very dry, very arid*; Cato: Colum.

PER-ARMO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To arm or equip well*; Curt.

PER-ÆRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To plough through*; hence, I. Fig. *To furrow*; as, with wrinkles, Ov. II. *To write*, because the ancients made furrows, as it were, on a wax tablet with the style; literam, Ov. III. *To sail through*; pontum, Sen.

PER-ASPER, a, um. *Very rough*; Cels. PER-ASTÛTULUS, a, um. *Very crafty*; mulier, Apul.

PERATIM, adv. *By bags or purses*; ductare, to cheat one of the money in his purse; Plaut.

PERATTENTE, adv. *Very attentively*; Cic. PER-ATTENTUS, a, um. *Very attentive*; Cic.

PER-AUDIENDUS, a, um. *That one ought to hear distinctly, or by all means*; Plaut.

PER-BACCHOR, Ætus sum, Æri. *To carouse, revel, or, to revel through*; multos dies, Cic.

PER-BASIO, Ære. *To kiss much, or, to kiss through* (i. e. in succession); Petron.

PER-BEATUS, a, um. *Very fortunate*; Cic. PERBELLE, adv. *Very clearly, very well*; Cic. PERBËNE, adv. *Very well*; Cic.

PER-BËNËVÖLUS, a, um. *Very kind or well-disposed*; alicui, Cic.

PERBËNIGNE, adv. *Very kindly*; Ter.: Cic. PERBIBESIA, æ. f. (perbibō) *A fictitious word, Drink-country*; Plaut.

PER-BIBO, bi. 3. Prop. *To drink much or entirely*; hence, I. *To suck up*; Plaut. II. Fig. *To drink in, imbibe*; lacrimas, Ov.: hence of the mind; studia, Sen.: rabiem, Ov.

PER-BËRO, Ære. 3. I. *To be ruined, perish*; Plaut. II. *To go to a place*; Plaut.

PERBLANDE. adv. *In a very caressing or adulatory manner*; Macrobr.

PER-BLANDUS, a, um. *Very courteous, very engaging*; Cic.

PER-BŌNUS, a, um. *Very good*; Cic.

PER-BRĒVIS, e. *Very short*; Cic.: ævum, Liv.: perbrevis tempore, Cic.; and simply, perbrevis, id., in a very short time.

PERBRĒVĪTER. adv. *Very shortly or briefly*; Cic.

PERCA, æ. f. (*αἰσχή*) *A perch*, Perca, L.; Plin.

PER-CÆDO, cædidi, cæsum. 3. *To cut down entirely*; Flor.

PER-CALĒFĀCIO (Percafi.), cæi, actum. 3. (Pass. Percaleo, or Percalfio, actus sum) *To heat or warm thoroughly*; ferrum ab ignis vapore percalefactum, Vitr.

PER-CALĒSCO, lui. 3. *To become thoroughly warm*; Lucr.: Ov.

PER-CALLEO, ui. 2. *To know well, understand accurately*; linguas, Gell.

PER-CALLESKO, lui. 3. I. *To grow callous, i. e. hardened and without feeling*; Cic. II. *To gain a thorough knowledge of any thing*; usum rerum, Cic.: leges, Gell.

PER-CANDĒFĀCIO, Ære. 3. (Pass. Percandefio) *To heat thoroughly*; terram, Vitr.

PER-CANDĪDUS, a, um. *Very white or clear*; Cels.: Solin.

PER-CĀRUS, a, um. I. *Very dear, i. e. very expensive, that costs much*; Ter. II. *Very dear, i. e. very valuable, much esteemed*; Justin.

PER-CAUTUS, a, um. *Very cautious*; Cic.

PER-CĒLĒBER, bris, bre. *Very celebrated, very famous*; Plin.

PER-CĒLĒBRO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To do any thing very frequently*; mala, Arnob. II. *To speak of any thing frequently, to have any thing often in one's mouth*; versus percelebrantur, Cic., are frequently sung, are well known: percelebrata sermonibus res est, id.

PER-CĒLER, is, e. *Very quick or swift*; Cic.

PERCĒLĒRĪTER. adv. *Very quickly, very soon*; Cic.

PERCELLO, cūll, culsum. 3. (from per and cello, κέλλω, to move) I. *To overthrow, overturn, upset, throw down*; abietem, Varr.: plastrum perculli, Plaut., i. e. I have managed the affair badly: hence fig.; eos vis Martis perculli, Cic.: percellere hostes, Liv., to beat, defeat, rout: Perculsus, a, um. *Beaten (in battle)*; Liv.: also of diseases; quum capram pestis perculerit, Colum.

II. *To shake violently*, in such a manner that the effects of the shaking are of long continuance: hence, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy*; imperium, Nep.: remp., Tac.: hence, of the mind and spirits, *to cast down, render faint-hearted or discouraged*; *to deject, daunt, dishearten, strike with consternation, surprise, astonish*; aliquem, Liv.: timore percussa civitas, Cic. III. *To strike, beat with violence*; alicui femur, Liv.: aliquem quum, id.: also, *to strike or beat against any thing, to reach, arrive at*; vox repente percullit urbem, i. e. venit in urbem, Val. Fl.: also, *to excite, urge on*; aliquem ad turpitudinem, Apul. N.B. I. Percello, and percutio, have frequently been interchanged by transcribers; but they differ as follows: percello signifies a shaking, &c., the effects of which are of long continuance; but percutio, a shaking, &c., which, although violent, is soon over both as regards itself and its consequences: see Bremi ad Suet. Tib. II, and ad Nep. Dion. 5; Ruperti ad Sil. 2, 213. N.B. Perculsus (cast down, shaken to death or to destruction), and percussus (hit, struck), are frequently confounded in Codd. 2. Perculsit, for percullit, Ammian. 3. Percullit, for perculsus est, Flor.

PER-CENSEO, ui, Ære. I. *To go through any thing. I. In order to reckon, i. e. to number, count*; promerita numerando, Cic., i. e. to recount, enumerate: cladem acceptam, Liv., to go through, see how many have been lost: numerum legionum, Tac.: hence, *to name in succession*; gentes, Liv.; or, *to reckon in succession*; infortunium, Apul. 2. *In order to view, i. e. to see, survey, examine*; captivos, Liv.: manipulos, Varr., to review: orationem, Gell., to go through, criticise, examine: infesto percensuit omnia vultu, Sil. 3. *In order to see whether use can be made of any thing*; locos invenienti, Cic. II. *To go or travel over or through*; Thessaliam, Liv.: signa, Ov.

PERCEPTIO, ònis. f. (perceptio) *A receiving, obtaining*. I. With the body; frugum, Cic., i. e. a gathering in. II. With the mind, i. e. *Perception, knowledge, intelligence*; Cic.: perceptiones, Quint., ideas.

PERCEPTOR, òris. m. (perceptio) *One who receives, gets, or enjoys*; Augustin.

PERCEPTUS, a, um. See PERCIPIO.

PERCĪDO, di, sum, Ære. (per and cædo) *To cut or strike severely or to pieces*; os alicui, Plaut.

PER-CĪO, ivi and it, itum, Ære. and Percio, ivi and it, itum, tre. I. *To stir, put in motion, excite*; se, Lucr.: res, id.: hence, Percitus, a, um. 1. *Roused, excited, moved, stimulated, prompted, &c.*; Ter.: Cic.: Liv. 2. *That can easily be excited, passionate, irritable*; ingenium, Liv.: a warm genius. II. *To name, call*; aliquem impudicum, Plaut.

PERCĪO, òpi, eptum, Ære. (per and capio) I. *To*

take up wholly, take possession of, seize, occupy; urbis omnium me percipit, Ter.: ardor percipit æra, Lucr.; percipit me voluptas atque horror, id., II. *To take to one's self*; auras, Ov., of a person flying, to draw the air: sensus percipit rem in se, Lucr.: succum, Colum.: colorem, Plin.: cibum, Veget., i. e. to eat. III. *To get, obtain, receive*; fructus, i. e. to gather in, Cic.: lanas, Colum.: vertigalia, Plin.: arteria, per quam vox percipitur, Cic., i. e. is received, has its origin, is occasioned: præmia, Cæs., to receive, enjoy; hence. 1. *To perceive, observe, feel*; oculis, auribus, sensibus, Cic.: voluptatem, id.: sonum, id., to perceive, to hear: querelas, Liv., to hear: percipite, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, listen. 2. *To learn*; aliquid, Cic.: præcepta percepta habuerat, for perreperat, Nep., i. e. had learnt: it may also sometimes be rendered, 'to study', for, 'to learn': hence nomen perceptum usa nostris, Cic., i. e. known, current among. 3. *To comprehend, conceive, understand*; aliquid, Cic.: vis percipiendi, Quint.: hence, percepta artis, doctrines or elementary principles arrived at by investigation, principles, rules, or theorems of an art or science; Cic. Fat. 6, as a translation of Gr. διαγεγραμματα. N.B. Percepset, for percipisset, Pacuv. ap. Cic.

PERCĪSUS, a, um. See PERCĪDO.

PER-CĪTO, Ære. *To excite*; Acc.

PERCĪTUS, a, um. See PERCĪDO.

PER-CĪVĪLIS, e. *Very civil, courteous, or condescending*; Suet.

PER-CLĀRESCO, rui, Ære. *To become very well known, to be very clear*; Honor. ap. Symm.

PERCLŪDO, Ære. (per and claudo) *To fasten, close*; Vitr.: Pand.

PERCNOPTĒRUS, i. m. (περνεοπτῆρος, i. e. habens alas nigras) i. q. Origelargus; Plin.

PERCŌNUS, i. m. (περνεός, i. e. of a dark purple or black colour) *A species of eagle*; Plin.

PERCOCTUS, a, um. See PERCOCTO.

PERCOGNĪTUS, a, um. See PERCOGNOSCO.

PERCOGNOSCO, òvi, itum, Ære. *To become well acquainted with*; percognovi, I am well acquainted with; Plaut.: Percognitus, a, um. *Well understood, well known*; Plin.

PERCŌLĀPHO, or PERCŌLĀPO, Ære. (per and colaphus) *To buffet, strike with the fists*; Petron. 44, si lectio certa.

PERCŌLĀTIO, ònis. f. (percolo) *A filtering*; Vitr.

PER-CŌLO, avi, ātum, āre. *To filter, strain through*; Colum.: fig.; huius per terras percolatur, Lucr., trickles through: nives liquore per terræ venas percolatur, Vitr. 8, 1, 7: cibos et potiones, Sen., i. e. edere, bibere, et egerere.

PER-CŌLO, òlui, òlutum, Ære. I. *To perfect, finish, complete*; inchoata, Plin. Ep. II. *To honour, or to honour much (constantly)*; Plaut.: Tac.: also, *to honour with any thing*; aliquem præfectura, Tac. III. *To deck, beautify, adorn*; os, Apul., to cleanse, wash: femina percolata, Plaut.

PER-CŌMIS, e. *Very friendly, very courteous*; Cic.

PERCOMMŌDE. adv. *Very conveniently, very suitably, very well, very opportunely*; Cic.

PERCOMMŌDUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very convenient, very opportune*; Liv.

PERCONTĀTIO, ònis. f. (percontor) *An inquiring, asking a question*; Cic.: also as a figure of rhetoric, id.

PERCONTĀTOR, òris. m. (percontor) *An asker, inquirer*; Plaut.

PERCONTO, Ære. i. q. Percontor; Nev.: Gell.

PER-CONTOR, ātus sum, āri. originally PER-CUNCOTOR, ātus sum, āri. (from cunctus) *To inquire into every thing*; hence, I. *To ask, inquire*; aliquid, after any thing, Ter.: ab or ex aliquo, Cic., to ask any person, inquire of any one: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic., to ask one any thing: aliquid ex aliquo, Plaut., to inquire of one person after another: also, aliquem, to ask any person, inquire of any one, Hor.: Liv.: aliquem de re, Cic.: also, aliquem aliquid, Plaut.: Hor. II. *To find out by inquiry*; Apul.

PER-CONTŪMAX, ācis. *Very obstinate, very contumacious*; Ter.

PERCŌPIŌSE. adv. *Very copiously*; Sidon.

PERCŌPIŌTUS, a, um. *Very copious, very abundantly supplied*; hence, very rich or copious in expression, very diffuse; Plin. Ep.

PER-CŌQŪO, xpī, ctum. 3. *To boil thoroughly, to boil soft*; legumina, Vitr.: carnes, Plin.: hence, I. *Mora* percoquit uvas, Ov., ripens. II. *Humore, Lucr., to warm, make warm*. III. *To roast, as it were, to make black by the heat of the sun*; sacra virum percocta, Lucr., i. e. the Moors.

PER-CRASSUS, a, um. *Very thick*; Cels.

PER-CREBESCO, brui, or PERCREBESCO, bui. 3. I. *To become very frequent or prevalent*; opinio, fama percrebruit, Cic. II. *To become very notorious, be divulged, spread abroad, become known*; scelus percrebruit, Cic.

PER-CREPO, ui, itum, Ære. I. *Intrans. To sound or resound much*; locus, Ære. I. *Intrans. To sound or resound much*; locus percrepat vocibus, Cic., resounds with. II. *Trans. To resound with, speak of any thing*; pugnam, Lucil., i. e. to sing, celebrate.

PER-CRIBRO, āre. *To sift thoroughly*; Scrib. Larg.
 PER-CRUCIO, āre. *To vex, torment or harass much*;
 percrucior, Plaut., I vex myself, grieve.
 PER-CRŪDUS, a, um. I. *Quite raw*: corium, Vitr.
 II. *Quite crude or unripe*; pruna, Colum.
 PER-CŪDO, dī, sum. 3. *To strike or break through*;
 Colum.
 PERCULSUS, a, um. See PERCELLO.
 PERCULSUS, us. m. (percello) *A shock*; Tert.
 PERCULTOR, ōris. m. (percolo) *An attendant upon any one, one who respects and admires another*; Aur. Vict.
 PERCULTUS, a, um. See PERCOLO, ere.
 PERCUNCTOR, PERCONTATIO, &c. i. q. Percontor, &c.
 PER-CŪPIDUS, a, um. I. *Very desirous*. II. *Very much inclined to any person, very fond of*; tui, Cic.
 PER-CŪPIO, ēre. 3. *To wish earnestly, to desire greatly, long for*; Ter.
 PER-CŪRĪOSUS, a, um. *Very diligent in searching into things, very curious or inquisitive*; Cic.
 PER-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To heal or cure thoroughly, or simply, to heal, cure*; vulnus, Liv.; mentem, Sen.
 PER-CURRO, cūcuri, cūcuri, cursum, ēre. 3. I. Intrans. 1. *To run through or over any thing, to go or travel quickly through or over*; per mare et terras, Lucr.; per temonem, Cæs.; 2. *To run to a place*; ad forum; Ter.: ad aliquem, Cæl.; Cic. Ep.; II. Trans. *To run through, go or travel through quickly*; agrum Picenum, Cæs.; aristas, Ov.; passing through; luna percurrrens fenestras, Propert.; glutino charta, Plin., is smeared over; hence fig., *to run through*. 1. Honores, Suet., i. e. to receive one post of honour after another. 2. *To run through with words, i. e. to relate, mention in order*; multas res oratione, Cic.: quas (partes) percurri, id.; quæ breviter a te percursa sunt, id.; 3. *With the mind or thoughts; multa animo, Cic.*, to think upon. 4. *With the eyes, To read through*; paginas, Liv.; multa legendo, id.
 PERCURSATIO, ōnis. f. (percurso) *A running or travelling through*; Cic.
 PERCURSUS, ōnis. f. (percurro) *A running through or over*. I. *With the thoughts, i. e. A thinking upon*; Cic. II. *With words, i. e. a passing rapidly over a subject*; Cic.
 PERCURSO, āre. (percurro) *To run through, run about*; ripas, Plin. Paneg.; *to run about on the banks*; percurcando, quæ obtineri nequebant, Tac.
 PERCURSOR, ōris. m. (percurro) *He that runs through*; viā, Lact.
 PERCURSUS, a, um. See PERCURRO.
 PERCUSSIO, ōnis. f. (percutio) *A beating, striking*; capitis, against the head, Cic.; digitorum, id., a snapping with the fingers; hence, in music, *a beating with the hand or stamping with the foot in order to keep time, a beating of time*; hence, *the measuring of feet in a verse, or of the members in a sentence*; numerorum, id.; intervallorum, id.; sermonis percussiones, Quint., cadence.
 PERCUSSOR, ōris. m. (percutio) I. *One that strikes or shoots at a person*; Plin.; II. *A murderer, highwayman, assassin*; Cic.—Synon. Percussor, a bandit; sicarius, an assassin; homicida, a murderer; interfector, or interemptor, gen., one who kills or slays.
 PERCUSSURA, æ. f. (percutio) *A blow, stroke, thrust*; Apul.
 PERCUSSUS, a, um. See PERCUTIO.
 PERCUSSUS, us. m. (percutio) *A striking, pushing*; Ov.; Plin.
 PERCUTIO, ussi, ussum, ēre. (per and quatio) I. *To strike through and through, to cut or pierce through*; pectus, Liv.; venam, to let blood, Sen.; fossam, Plin. Ep., to make; hence, *To kill, slay, hostem*, Suet.; feras, Ov., to kill, shoot; securi, Cic., to behead; hence, fœdus, id., to make a league, make or strike a covenant, because a swine was killed on such occasion. II. *To strike, hit, cut, shoot, sting, smite, beat, knock, stab*; aliquem lapide, Cic.; turres de celo percussæ, id., blasted with lightning; januum inanū, Tibull.; forem virga, Liv., i. e. to knock at; Ditem in cor arundine, Ov.; gladio, Atlat. B. Afric.; Cato percussus esset, Cic.; fulmine percussit, hit, struck, id.; percussus cultello, Varr.; soror, palmis percussæ lacertos, Virg.; hence, Percussus, *That have been stung or bitten*; as, by a serpent, Plin.; hence fig., *to strike, smite*; percussus vulnere fortunæ, Cic.; percussus calamitate, id.; also, *to touch, hit*; color percussus luce refulget, Lucr.; auricula voce percussæ, Propert.; hence, 1. Nummum, Suet., to stamp or coin money; fig., *To coin*; vocabula, Apul. 2. *To wound*; caput, Hirt. 3. *To strike, move, put in motion*; Iyram, Ov.; nervos dextra, Quint.; pennas, Ov. 4. Fig. *Of the mind, To strike, smite, shock, wound, make an impression on, move, affect, astonish, &c.*; gen., of that which discomposes a person as being something for which he was not previously prepared, but from the effects of which he soon recovers; percussisti me, hast wounded me, Cic.; animum, Ter.: animum probabilitate, Cic., to make an impression on; percussus est literis, id., was astonished, alarmed; suspensio sum percussus, id., I suspected; percussus amore, Virg.; ali-

quem inani cogitatione, Cic., to make an impression on to alarm. 5. *To deceive, coax, cheat, impose upon*; aliquem, Cic.; hence, se vino, to drink to intoxication, get intoxicated; se flore Libyco (i. e. vino Mæretico), Plaut. N. B. Respecting the interchange of percutio and percello in Codd., see PERCELLO.—Synon. Interficere, to strike dead, kill, the most general idea, applicable to any kind of death; interimere, to put out of the way, denotes principally a death brought about unobscuredly and without making much stir; necare, to kill, can likewise be used of any kind of death, but represents it as an act of severity and violence, and almost always at the same time as an act of injustice and cruelty; if the death be long or tedious, enecare is used; occidere, to kill, slay, the proper expression for death in honourable or open contest; jugulare, to cut the throat or the neck, when used of persons, involves the idea of assassination by a bandit; trucidare (prop. to kill an ox) is used rather of open violence of a stronger person towards the weaker; obtruncare, to massacre, butcher, presents the idea of a slaughter-house; percutere, lastly, is the proper expression for a regular execution, as denoting the mere mechanical act of the executioner.
 PERDĀGO, āre. i. q. Indago; Claud. Mam.
 PER-DEŌRUS, a, um. *Very beautiful or handsome*; Plin. Ep.
 PER-DELEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. *To destroy utterly, exterminate*; Tert.
 PER-DELRUS, a, um. *Very silly, very foolish*; Lucr.
 PER-DENSUS, a, um. *Very thick or solid*; Colum.
 PERDEO, ire. for pereo; Plaut.
 PER-DEŪALIS, e. (perdis) *Relating to or concerned with partridges*; herba, Apul., i. q. Perdicium.
 PERDICIUM, i. n. (περδικιον) *Pellitory*; Plin.; Parietaria officinalis, L.
 PER-DICO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To say or say out completely*; Alcim. Av.
 PER-DIFFICILIS, e. *Very difficult*; Cic.: perdifficillimum, Liv.
 PERDIFFICILITER, adv. *With very great difficulty*; Cic.
 PER-DIGNUS, a, um. *Very worthy*; Cic.
 PER-DILIGENS, tis. *Very diligent*; Cic.
 PER-DILIGENTER, adv. *Very diligently or accurately*; Cic.
 PER-DISCO, didici, ēre. *To learn any thing well, thoroughly, or completely, to get by heart*; Cic.
 PER-DISERTE, adv. *Very eloquently*; Cic.
 PERDITE, adv. Prop. *In such a manner as to leave no hope of improvement*; hence, I. *Extremely ill, very badly*; se gerere, Cic. II. *Extremely, exceedingly*; amare, Ter., i. e. to desperation or distraction.
 PERDITUM, adv. i. q. Perdite; Afran.
 PERDITUS, ōnis. f. (perdo) *A destroying*; Alcim. Av.
 PERDITOR, ōris. m. (perdo) *A ruiner, destroyer*; Cic.
 PERDITRIX, icis. f. (perditor) *She that ruins or destroys*; Tert.
 PERDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdo; see PERDO.
 II. Adj. 1. *Lost, hopeless, destroyed without hope, past hope, desperate*; æger, Ov.; res, Ter.; iudicia, Cic.: sum perditus, I am undone, it is all over with me, Plaut. 2. *Yehement, immoderate*; perditus amore, Plaut., over head and ears in love; thus also, in puella, Propert.: amor, Catull.: luctu, Cic., overwhelmed with grief. Perditus is used generally of all strong passions, and of every kind of strong excitement; perditus animi esse, for iracundus, Plaut. Menæch. 2, 1, 45. 3. *Incurable, abandoned, flagitious, extremely bad, incorrigible*; consilia, Cic.: homo, id.; nequitia, extreme wickedness, id.: perditus quid, id.: homo perditissimus, id. 4. *Lost, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable*; rebus omnibus perditus, Cic.: nihil perditus, id.
 PER-DIU, adv. *Very long, for a long time*; Cic.
 PERDIUS, a, um. (per and dies) *Throughout the day*; Gell.; Apul.
 PER-DIURNUS, a, um. *That endures for a very long time, very lingering or protracted*; Cic.
 PER-DIVES, itis. *Very rich*; Cic.
 PERDIX, icis. c. (περδικ) *A partridge*; Varr.: Ov.
 PER-DO, idi, itum, ēre. I. *To destroy, ruin, render unfortunate*; aliquem, Cic.: civitatem, id.; also in a moral sense, *to ruin, undo, destroy, corrupt*; cur perdis adolescentem nobis? Ter.: mores, Plin.; æthera umbra, Val. Fl. i. e. to cloud over; hence, Perditus, a, um; e. g. valetudo, Cic.; hence, 1. *To squander, spend, dissipate (property)*; fortunas, Ter.; fig., *to squander, be lavish of, use or apply unprofitably, lose*; quæ ego si non profunderè ac perdere videro, Cic.: mortem, or letum, Sen.; Lucan., to throw one's life away, lose it uselessly; Decius amisit vitam, at non perdidit, Auct. ad Her., did not throw it away; tempus, Cic., to waste, lose; poterat has horas non perdere, Plin. Ep., i. e. mightest have spared them. 2. *To kill*; serpentem, Ov.
 II. *To lose, and usually, without a hope of regaining the thing lost* (amittere, like ἀποβάλλω, to lose any thing, so that it is no longer in our possession; jacturam facere, to suffer a loss unwillingly); liberos, Cic.: vitam, Mart.: litem, Cic.: oculos, id.; spem, Plaut.: aquam, i. e. the time

appointed for speaking: fugam, i. e. viam fugæ, Mart.: arma, Hor., to lose, throw away: vocem, Cic.: hence, 1. *To lose, i. e. to spend or bestow uselessly*; blanditias, Ov.: operam, Cic.: oleum et operam, id. 2. *To lose at play*; Ov. 3. *To forget*; nomen, Ter. N.B. Perduim, is, it, for perdam, as, at, Plaut.; thus also, dii te perduint, Cic.: also, perduunt, for perdunt, Plaut.—See also PERDITUS.

PER-DŌCEO, cui, ctum. 2. I. *To instruct, teach thoroughly*; aliquem, seq. infin., Ov.: also, *to instruct, train, discipline*; Plaut.: hence, Perdoctus, a, um. 1. *Instructed*; Cic. 2. *Trained, disciplined*; Plaut. II. *To teach any thing, make known, show*; aliquem aliquid, Ov.: also simply, aliquem, without an accusative of the thing, Tibull. 1, 8, 6: res difficilis ad perdoctendum, C. c.: stultitiam suam, Quint.—See also PERDOCTUS.

PERDOCTE, adv. *Very learnedly, very skilfully*; Plaut. PER-DOCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of Perdoceo; see PERDOCEO. II. Adj. *Very learned or skilful*; Stat. PER-DŌLEO, ui, itum. 2. I. *To cause pain, to pain, grieve*; perdolet (sc. tibi), Ter.: id. perdoletum est Maullio, G. Claud. ap. Gell. II. *To feel pain, grieve*; perdoletur, Cæs.

PER-DŌLESCO, lui. 3. *To feel great pain*; perdolescit, Acc.

PER-DŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To hew properly*; arborem, Vitr.

PER-DŌMINOR, āri. *To rule throughout*; annum, Claud.

PER-DŌMITOR, ōris, m. (perdomo) *A tamer, subduer*; Prudent.

PER-DŌMITUS, a, um. See PERDOMO.

PER-DŌMO, ui, itum, āre. *To tame, subdue, subjugate*; Liv.

PER-DORMIO, ire. 4. *To sleep during the whole night*; Fronto.

PERDORMISCO, ēre. 3. (perdormio) i. q. Perdormio; e. g. usque ad lucem, Plaut.

PER-DŌCO, xi, ctum. 3. Prop. *To lead or bring through*; hence, 1. *To prolong, continue, prosecute*; alterationem in serum, Liv.: hence, perduci, to be prolonged, to continue, last: orationibus in noctem perductis, Liv.

II. *To lead or bring to one's place of destination* aliquem Romanum, Liv.: omnes naves incolumes, Cæs.: aliquem ad Cæsarem, id.; hence, 1. *To bring, carry, or lead to a place*, of buildings, walls, ditches, water, &c.: murum fossamque ad montem, Cæs.: viam a Bononia Aretium, Liv.: porticum a porta ad, &c., id.: aquam in coloniam, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 2. *To bring or conduct to*; huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. 3. *To bring to, fig.*; ad centesimum annum, Cic., to bring it to a hundred years, to become a hundred years old: ad dignitatem, Cæs., to raise, elevate to: thus also, aliquem ad honores amplissimos, Cic.: aliquem ad furorem, id.: eo rem perduxit, ut, &c., Nep., brought the matter to that pass: ad exitum, Cic.: ad perniciem, Varr.: especially, *to bring to, draw or bring over, persuade, induce*; aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.: or, in suam sententiam, Cæs.: ad se, i. e. to gain over, id.: aliquem ad pecuniam (solvendam), Cic. III. *To draw into itself*: hence, *to drink out, off, or up*; Arnob.: also, *to draw over*; lanam membris, Seren. Samm.: hence, 1. *To anoint, besmear, bedaub, cover with any thing*; corpus stercore, id.: corpus odore ambrosiæ, Virg. 2. *To erase, cancel*; nomen, Pand.

PERDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (perduco) *A leading or bringing to*; aqnarum, Vitr.

PERDUCTO, āre. (freq. of perduco) *To bring to a place*; Plaut.

PERDUCTOR, ōris, m. (perduco) *He that leads to a place*; as, a conductor, he that leads persons over a house in order to show every thing, Plaut.: thus also, i. q. Leno; Cic.

PERDUCTUS, a, um. See PERDUCO.

PER-DŪMUM, adv. *Long ago, a very long time since*; Plaut.

PERDUELLO, ōnis, f. (perduellis) *Hostility, hostile conduct*. I. Against foreigners, with whom a war is being carried on: hence, perduelliones, for perduelles, i. e. enemies, cited as an example of bombast, Auct. ad Her. 4, 10. II. Against persons of the state in which one lives. I. Against one's fellow citizens; as, of Horatius, who had killed his sister, Liv. 1, 26: and Cicero uses it of himself, Mil. 14 (ironically), because he had caused the Catilinarians to be put to death, who were Roman citizens. 2. Especially, *A crime against the state or civil magistrature, high treason*; Liv.: Cic. 3. *The crime of a general who deserts or betrays his army*; Liv.

PERDUELLIS, is. (per ad duellum, i. e. bellum) *An enemy actually carrying on war*; Plaut.: Cic.

PERDUELLUM, for bellum; Acc.

PERDUM, is, it, &c. See PERDO.

PER-DŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To make hard, harden*; Prudent. II. Intrans. 1. *To remain, continue (in a place)*; Ter. 2. *To last, hold out, endure*; Ov.: Sen.

PER-DŪRUS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PERDŪS, a, um. *Very hard*; Pand.

PĒRĒDIA, æ, f. A fictitious word, *Land or country of eating, gormandizing country*; Plaut.

PER-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. *To eat up, consume*; cibum, Plaut.: genas, Cic.: Peresus, a, um; Virg.

PER-ĒDO, ēre. i. q. Ēdo, emitto; Sidon.

PER-ĒFFLO, āre. *To breathe out entirely, or simply, to breathe out*; animam, Apul.

PĒRĒGER, ēgris. (per and ager) *One who is gone into the country, or is without the city*; si pereger factus est, has gone abroad; Pand.

PERĒGRE, adv. *From or out of the city, in or to the country*. I. *To the question, where? Abroad*; peregre esse, Plaut.: habitare, Liv.: depugnare, Cic.: animus este peregre, fig., Hor. II. *To the question, whence? From abroad, from foreign parts*; redire, Ter.: nunciare, Liv.: also with a; e. g. a foro, altera a peregre, Vitr. III. *To the question, whither? Abroad, to foreign parts*; proficisci, Suet.: exire, Hor.

PER-ĒGRĒTUS, a, um. *Very excellent*; Apul.

PERĒGRI, i. q. Peregre; Plaut.

PERĒGRINĀBUNDUS, a, um. (peregrinor) *Travelling about*; Liv.

PĒRĒGRINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (peregrinor) *A travelling in foreign countries, a being or living abroad*; Cic.

PĒRĒGRINĀTOR, ōris, m. (peregrinor) *One who travels in foreign countries, a traveller*; Cic.

PĒRĒGRINĀTUS, ātis, f. (peregrinus) I. *The condition of a peregrinus or foreigner*; Suet.: redigere in peregrinitatem, id., to take away the rights of citizenship: peregrinitatis reus, one accused of having falsely laid claim to Roman citizenship, Suet. II. *The habits or manners of foreigners, foreign fashions*; infusa est in urbem, Cic. III. *The pronunciation or dialect of foreigners*; Quint.

PĒRĒGRINOR, ātus sum, āri. (peregrinus) I. *To be a foreigner in a place, to dwell any where as a foreigner*; philosophia Romæ peregrinari videbatur, Cic.: aures vestra peregrinantur, id., are abroad, i. e. ignorant: in urbe, id., i. e. to be unknown. II. *To travel in foreign countries*; Cic.

PĒRĒGRINUS, a, um. (peregre) I. *Foreign, exotic*; divitiæ, Hor.: arbor, Plin.: amores, i. e. erga puellam peregrinam, Ov.: timor, i. e. ab externo hoste, Liv.: thus also, terror, id.: hence, Peregrinus (homo), and Peregrina (femina); 1. *One who lives in a place as a foreigner, a stranger*; Ter.: Cic. 2. *One who dwells in a place without the right of citizenship, an alien*; neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic.: prætor, Pand., i. e. who decided the causes of the peregrini: hence, provincia peregrina, Liv.; or, sors inter peregrinos, Liv., i. e. prætura peregrina: conditio peregrina, Plin. Ep., the condition of a foreigner. II. Fig. *Strange, raw, inexperienced*; in re, Cic.

PER-ĒLĒGANS, tis. *Very neat or elegant*; oratio, Cic.

PERĒLĒGANTER, adv. *Very neatly or elegantly*; dicere, Cic.

PER-ĒLIXO, āre. *To boil thoroughly*; Apic.

PER-ĒLŪQUENS, tis. *Very eloquent*; Cic.

PERĒMNIS, e. (per and annis) i. e. g. auspica, Cic., i. e. taken by a person about to cross a river or other piece of water which flowed from a sacred fountain: but others read perennia. See (Poderleus), Synon. 1, p. 9.

PĒRĒMPĒLIS, e. (peremptus); e. g. fulmina, Sen., i. e. which destroy the effect or traces of former lightning.

PĒRĒMPTIO, ōnis, f. (perimo) *A destroying, killing*; Augustin.

PĒRĒMPTOR, ōris, m. (perimo) *A destroyer, slayer*; Sen.

PĒRĒMPTŌRIUS, a, um. (peremptor) I. *Deadly, mortal*; Apul. II. *Edictum, Pand.*, i. e. that puts an end to a dispute.

PĒRĒMPTRIX, icis, f. (peremptor) *She that destroys or kills*; Tert.

PĒRĒMPTUS, a, um. See PERIMO.

PĒRĒNDIE, adv. (σήμερον and dies) *The day after to-morrow*; Cic.

PĒRĒNDINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (from perendino, which is used only by later writers) *A deferring until the day after to-morrow*; Marc. Cap.

PĒRĒNDINUS, a, um. (perendie) *(The day) after to-morrow*; dies, Cic.: in perendinum, Plaut., until the day after to-morrow: diem perendini (for perendinum) is mentioned, Gell. 10, 24.

PĒRĒNNIS, e. (per and annus) I. *That lasts or stays throughout the whole year*; militia, Liv.: aves, Plin., i. e. that remain with us during the whole year: hence, Perenne, adv., Colum., throughout the whole year.

II. *That lasts or continues for many years or constantly, everlasting, perennial, constant*; aquæ, Cic., i. e. that are never dried up: cursus stellarum, id.: virtus, id.: annis, Liv.; hence, *lasting*; vinua, Colum., that bears keeping: monumentum ære perennius, Hor.: thalamus, Ov., durable, strong, firm: thus also, adamas, id. N.B. I. Perenne, for perenniter, Pallad. 2. Perenne (abl.), for perenni, Ov. 3. Auspicium: see PERENNIS.

PĒRĒNNISVERUS, i. m. *One that is always a slave*; Plaut.

PERENNITAS, ātis. f. (perennis) *The continuance or duration of a thing throughout one or several years, lastingness, durability*; fontium, Cic.: cibus perennitatis, Plaut., constant food: hence, as a title of the emperor; perennitas vestra, Symm.

PERENNITER, adv. (perennis) *Incessantly, unceasingly, constantly, always, continually*; Augustus.

PERENNO, avi, ātum, āre. (perennis) I. Intrans. *To last or continue throughout several years, to be lasting or durable*; Ov.: Colum. II. Trans. *To keep long*; Colum.

PERENTICIDA, æ. m. for pericida. (from pera and cædo) *A cut-purse*; used faceté, and perhaps with reference to parenticia, Plaut.

PER-EO, li (ivi), itum, ire. 4. I. *To go or run through*; as, through an opening or hole; dolium lymphæ perentis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27; or we may refer this, with Döderlein (Synon. 3, p. 178), to 2. Hence, 1. *To be lost, cast away*; e patria, Plaut.: equa inde perisset soror, Ter. 2. *To perish, be lost, come to nothing, fall to the ground, come to an end, to vanish, disappear*; perit pecunia. Cic.: regnum, Virg.: actiones peribant, Liv., could not be prosecuted; nives pereunt, Ov., disappear, pass away; pereunt imbres, Lucr. 1, 25, 3. *To perish, lose one's life, die*; Cic. Virg.: ab Hannibale, Plin.: sic; secretum perit, Petron.: hence of lovers, *to be desperately in love, to be ready to die with love*; amore, Virg.: Paris fertur nuda perisse Lacæna, Propert.: also seq. accus., *to be desperately in love with*; alteram efficitur perit, Plaut.: also without an accus., Catull., *to love*. 4. *To be lost, i. e. to be spent in vain or to no advantage, to be of no use, oleum et opera perit, Cic.: tempora, Ov.: virtus, Lucan.* 5. *To be lost, unfortunate or ruined*; meo vitio pereo, Cic.: hence, perit, as expressing despair, *I am ruined, lost, utterly undone*; Ter.: also as an expression of astonishment or indignation, *I am struck dead, i. e. beside myself with astonishment, am confounded, utterly amazed*; id: peream, Cass. I. die, *may I perish!* followed by si. Ov.: or, nisi, Cass. in Cic. Ep.; or, ni, Varr.: hence of an army, *to be unsuccessful, to be beaten, to be cut up or destroyed*; exercitus periturus, Nep.: hence, fig.; fac perire vitreo miles ab hoste tuo (in the game of chess), Ov., suffer him to be taken by. N.B. 1. Perivit occurs, Apul. 2. Puppis pereunda est, for puppi est pereunda, Plaut. 3. Perdeo, for pereo, Plaut. II. *To go or pass over any thing*; Plin. 21, 17.—Synon. Perire, *to perish*, represents death as a destruction, and denotes a death by violence (against which Nep. de Regg. 3 perit a morbo, is not decisive); interire, represents death as a disappearing or vanishing away, with the idea of an imperceptible and gentle or of a lingering and painful death; obire, with and without mortem, answers to the Gr. *σπύρειν θάνατον*, and refers only to a natural death, in which the person dying is passive; oppetere mortem, is used of one who, although he does not actually seek death in battle and danger, yet awaits it with firmness and contempt of death (Tacitus uses it only of suicide); mori, *to die*; derori, *to die away*, is used only in respect of others, from whom any thing is taken away by such death: intermori, *to die off*: emori, *to die completely or entirely*.

PER-EQUITO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To ride through*; inter duas acies, Cæs.: aciem, Liv. II. *To ride about, to ride hither and thither*; ex via longe, Liv.: also, *to drive about*; per omnes partes, Cæs., in every direction.

PER-ERRO, avi, ātum, āre. *To wander or pass over or through*; orbem, Colum.: forum, Hor.: freta, Ov.: reges pererravit, Sen., wandered about from one king to another: locum omnem, Virg. (with the hands, in fighting with the cæstus): aliquem totum luminibus, id., to view one all over: hedera ramos pererrant, Plin. Ep., embraces: hence passivè; pererrato ponto, Virg.

PER-ERUDITUS, a, um. *Very learned*; homo, Cic.

PER-ERESUS, a, um. See PER-EDO.

PER-EXIGUE, adv. (perexiguus) *Very little, very negligently*; Cic.

PER-EXIGUUS, a, um. I. *Very small*; Cic.: Cæs. II. *Very little*; Cæs.: Liv.

PER-EXILIS, e. *Very lean*; Colum.

PER-EXOPTATUS, a, um. *Very much wished for*; per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell.: where it is separated.

PER-EXPERTUS, a, um. *Very easy, very free from difficulties*; Cic.

PER-EXSICCATUS, a, um. *Quite dried up*; Arnob.

PER-FABRICO, æ. *To work well in timber*: aliquem, Plaut., i. e. to overreach, chouse.

PER-FACETE, adv. *Very wittily*; Cic.

PER-FACETUS, a, um. *Very witty*; Cic.

PER-FACILE, adv. *Very easily*; Cic.: it is also rendered, *very willingly*; perpetui, Plaut.

PER-FACILIS, e. I. *Very easy*; Cic. II. *Very courteous*; *very compliant*; Cic.

PER-FACILIS, a, um. *Very eloquent*; homo, Justin.

PER-FAMILIARIS, e. *Very familiar or intimate*; alicui, Cic.: hence subst., *A very intimate or familiar friend*; meus, id.: Epicuri, id.

PER-FATUS, a, um. *Very foolish or silly*; Mart. 10, 18, 4; or: edd. hunc Eheu quam fatuus.

PER-FECTE, adv. *Fully, perfectly, completely, entirely*; Cic.: perfectus, Apul.: perfectissime, Gell.

PER-FECTIO, ònis, f. (perfectio) *A finishing, perfecting, completing*; *perfection, completeness*; Cic.

PER-FECTOR, òris, m. (perfectio) *One who finishes, perfects, or completes*; Cic.

PER-FECTRIX, icis, f. (perfector) *She that finishes, perfects, or completes*; Nep. ap. Lact.

PER-FECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perficio; see PERFICIO. II. Adj. *Perfect, complete*; orator, Cic.: oïlctum, id.: perfectior, id.: perfectissimus, a, um, id.: ad perfectum venire, Varr., to attain perfection; ad perfectum, Lact., perfect: ætas perfecta, Paud., the age of five and twenty years.

PER-FECTUS, us, m. (perfectio) *Perfection, completeness*; Vitr.

PER-FECUNDUS, a, um. *Very fruitful*; Mela.

PER-FERENS, tis. I. Part. of perfero; see PERFERO. II. Adj. *Patient*; injuriarum, Cic.

PER-FERENTIA, æ. f. (perféro) *An enduring or suffering, endurance*; Lact.

PER-FERË, tûll, lâtum, ferre. I. *To carry or bring to a certain place or to an end*: lapis non peritull ictum, Virg., i. e. did not reach the spot to which it was directed: hastæ hæud peritull vires, Virg., did not go through: perisque extremas syllabas non perferentibus, Quint., not conveying to the ears of the audience: patrus perferre, Plin., i. e. unto delivery: Eneas tull patrem igne et peritull, Sen.: hence fig. I. *To bear or suffer to the end*; pœnam decem annuum, Nep.: omnia, Hor. 2. *Vultus intrepidus ad fata novissima*, Ov., to maintain the same countenance, not to change countenance. 3. *To bring to an end, finish, complete*; laborem, Stat.

II. *To carry, bring, convey*; litera ad aliquem, Cic.: nuncium aliqui, id.: thus also, perferri, *to be brought, to come*; fama Romam perlata est, Liv.: perfertur circa collem clamor, id., resounds round the hill: agrum perferri ad paucos, id., paucis dari, Cic.: heuce, *to convey news, to bring a message or account, announce*; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: perfertur ad me, Cic., word is brought to me: aliquid perferre ad senatum, Suet., i. e. to make a report to respecting any thing; deferre, *to bring something before the senate for its decision*. III. *To carry through, to persevere with a thing until it be accomplished*; legem, Cic., to get a law passed; perfertur lex, id., i. e. the law is passed: questionem, Pand. IV. *For, ferre, to repair, go to*; perferre ad Virg., i. e. to betake one's self, to repair, go to; ventrem, Colum., to be pregnant or with young; agnationem, Suet., to conduct; also, naves, of a river, Liv.: also, *to carry or bring to or towards*; quos pavor perferulerat in silvas, Liv.: hence fig., *to bear, put up with, endure, suffer, undergo*; homines, Ter.: contumelias, Cæs.: pœnas, Cic.: perferi, si me amas, id.: also with pati; Ter.: Cic.—See also PERFERENS.

PER-FËRUS, a, um. *Very wild or fierce*; Varr.

PER-FERVËRIO, òri. *To become very hot*; Varr.

PER-FERVËRO, òre. *To be very hot*; fons perfervet, Mela.

PER-FERVIDUS, a, um. *Very hot*; æstas, Colum.

PER-FICIO, òci, ectum, òre. (per and facio) I. *To bring to an end, finish, complete*; multa, Cic.: pontem, Cæs.: bellum, Liv., to put an end to; annos, Hor., to complete: sole perfectio, i. e. die finito, Stat. II. *To bring to pass, bring about*; perfice, ut cures, Cic.: perfice id, ut, &c., id.; rem, Ter., to attain: also seq. accus. et infin.; Arnob.: also *to earn or make money, gain*; perfici sexagena posse, i. e. redigi, Varr. III. *To do, perform, fulfil, accomplish*; promissa, Ter.: simulacrum, Plin., to finish: scelus, Cic., to commit: candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, id., made. IV. *To bring a thing to its proper form or condition*; cibos ambulacione, Plin., to digest: corium, id., to prepare, dress.

V. Fig. *To make perfect, instruct*; Achillem, Ov.—See also PERFECTUS, a, um.

PER-FICUS, a, um. (perficio) *That finishes or completes*; Lucr.

PER-FIDE, adv. *Faithlessly, perfidiously*; Gell.

PER-FIDELIS, e. *Very faithful or trusty*; Cic.

PER-FIDENS, tis. *Confiding strongly*; Aur. Vict.

PER-FIDIA, ò. f. (perfidus) *Faithlessness, perfidy, dishonesty, treachery*; Cic.

PER-FIDIOSË, adv. *Treacherously, perfidiously, dishonestly*; Cic.: perfidiosus, Suet.

PER-FIDIOSUS, a, um. (perfidia) *Treachorous, perfidious, dishonest*; perfidiosus est, fides frangere, Cic.: homo, id.: perfidiosissimus, id.

PER-FIDUS, a, um. (per and fides) I. *That breaks his promise or abuses confidence placed in him, faithless, perfidious, treacherous*; amicus, Cic.: pacts, i. e. in pacto, Sil.: also of things; non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, Hor.: nex, Sen., caused by perfidiousness: arma, Ov.: verba, id. Perfidus is not always used in this strong sense, but rather faceté; Perfide, *You rogue!* II. Fig. *Not to be trusted or depended on, treacherous*; via, Propert.: tellus, Lucan., on account of the shallows on the

coast: flumen glacie perflūdum, Flor.: vappa, Mart., poor or noxious wine, in which one would not expect these qualities. N. B. Perflūdum, for perfidus, Hor.

PER-FIGO, xi, xum. 3. *To transfir, pierce through*: hence, perflūxus, a, um, fig.; e. g. telis pavoris, Lucr., i. e. full of fear: desiderio, id., i. e. extremely desirous.

PER-FINIO, ire. 4. *To end*; Lucr.

PERFLABILIS, e. (perflō) *I. That can be blown through, exposed to the open air*; dii, Cic.: terra, Solin. II. *That blows through*; aër, Pallad.

PER-FLÄGRIOSUS, a, um. *Very wicked, very vicious*; Cic.

PERFLÄMEN, inis, n. (perflō) *A blowing through, a blast, wind*; Prudent.

PERFLÄTILIS, e. (perflō) *That can be blown through*; Apul.

PERFLÄTUS, us, m. (perflō) *A blowing through, a wind that blows through*; or gen., a blowing, blast, the wind, open air; Cels.: Colum.

PER-FLEO, evi, etum. 2. *To destroy or injure by weeping*; visu perflēto, Apul. Met. 2.; but ed. Oudend. has praelēto.

PER-FLO, ävi, ätum, äre. I. Intrans. *To blow through, or simply, to blow, with some duration*: Favonius aestivus mensibus perflat, Colum. II. Trans. 1. *To blow through*; terras, Virg.: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin.: marmora concha, Lucan. 9, 349, Burm.: spumanti turbine perflans ignoratum aures, with a foaming vortex thou blowest through the ears, Sil. 11, 581, is a faulty expression, because the metaphor of wind is connected with that of water. 2. *To make a sound by blowing*; murmura concha, Lucan. 9, 349, Cort.; but Burm. more correctly reads marmora; see above.

PER-FLUCTUO, äre. *To cover in the manner of waves*; artus, Lucr.

PERFLUO, xi, xum. 3. I. Intrans. 1. *To flow through*: per colum, Lucr.: also of a vessel, to run out, not to hold a liquid in itself, to leak; hence fig.: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter., I cannot keep any secrets. 2. *To flow*; in vas Lucr.: in mare, Plin.: hence, 1. *To drop, trickle, run down*; sudore, Apul. 2. *Fig. To flow*; as a long, broad garment, id. II. Trans. *To flow through*; pluvialibus nimbis perfluunt, Arnob.

PERFLUUS, a, um. (perfluo) *Flowing*: hence fig.; incessus, Apul., perhaps, an effeminate or lady-like gait.

PERFŪCO, äre. (per and fauces) *To choke, suffocate*; Pand.

PER-FŪDIO, ödi, ossum. 3. I. *To dig through*; montem, Varr.: parietem, Cic. II. *To pierce through*; pectus, Plin. Ep.: fig.; illa planta, Sil., to spur. III. *To dig, i. e. make by digging*; fretum, Liv.

PERFŪRÄCULUM, i, n. (perforo) *A borer, auger, wimble*; Arnob.

PER-FORMIDÄTUS, a, um. *Greatly feared*; Sil. 3, 608; cf. PERFORMIDÄTUS.

PER-FORMIDŪSUS, a, um. *Very fearful*; Aur. Vict.

PER-FORMO, äre. *To form*; Tert.

PER-FŪRO, ävi, ätum, äre. I. *To bore through, perforate, pierce, transfix*; dolium, Liv.: latus ense, Ov.: hence, Stabianum perforatis, Cic., i. e. hast made an opening for the sake of prospect: sol perforat culmina, Stat., penetrates. II. *To bore, i. e. make any thing by boring or digging*; also gen., to make that through which any thing else can pass; duo limina perforata, i. e. facta, Cic.

PER-FORTITER, adv. *Very boldly, bravely, or courageously*; Ter.

PERFOSSOR, öris, m. (perfordio) *One that digs through*; parietem, Plaut.: and without parietem, Apul., i. e. a housebreaker, robber, thief.

PERFOSSUS, a, um. See PERFOSSIO.

PER-FŪVEO, ere. 2. *To warm through*; Sedul.

PERFRACTUS, a, um. See PERFRINGO.

PER-FRÄMO, ui. 3. *To sound, make a noise*; Acc. ap. Cic.

PER-FRÄQUENS, tis. *Very crowded*; emporium, Liv.

PERFRÄTO, äre. (per and fretum) *To sail over to*; Solin.

PER-FRICO, cui, ätum and ctum, äre. *To rub*; caput unguento, Cic.: perfrictus fimo, Plin.: perfrictis oculis, Apul.: hence, caput, to scratch one's head, as a person in doubt or anxiety, Cic.: frontem, proverbially, to lay aside a sense of shame, Mart.

PERFRICTIO, önis, f. (from perfrigo) *A shivering with cold*; Plin.

PERFRICTIO, önis, f. (from perfrico) *A rubbing of the skin, excretion*; Plin.

PERFRIGÄCIO, ere. (per and frige facio, from frigeo and facio) *To make very cold*; cor alicui, i. e. to cause to shudder with fear, Plaut.

PER-FRIGERO, äre. *To make cold, to cool, suffer to grow cold*; Scrib. Larg.

PER-FRIGESCO, ixi, ere. *To grow cold, to cool*; Cels.

PER-FRIGIDUS, a, um. *Very cold*; Cic.

PERFRINGO, ägi, äctum, äre. (per and frango) *I. To break through, break in pieces, shiver*; saxum, Cic.: nucem, Plin., to crack: also, to suffer a fracture, to break (part of itself); suam ipsæ cervicem perfrigit, Tac., broke

his neck: naves perfrerant proras, Liv.: hence fig., to nullify, frustrate, infringe, and sometimes, to destroy with violence; decreta senatus, Cic.: leges, id.: omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. II. *To break or rush through, i. e. to force a way through*; phalangem hostium, Cæs.: domus, Tac., to break into: hence fig.; omnes angustias, altitudines, Cic.: animos, id., of an orator, i. e. to excite the minds of the hearers violently.

PER-FRIO, äre. *To rub to pieces, to crumble*; baccas myrti, Colum.

PER-FRIVŪLUS, a, um. *Very worthless or frivolous*; Vopisc.

PERFRUCTIO, önis, f. (perfruo) *Enjoyment*; Augustin.

PERFRUITO, önis, f. (perfruo) *Enjoyment*; Augustin.

PER-FRŪOR, ctus, um, i. I. *To enjoy*; lætitia, Cic.: vita medica, id.: also seq. accus.; Lucr.: hence, Perfruentus, a, um; e. g. ad perfruentas voluptates, Cic.

II. *To perform, fulfill*; mandatis, Ov.

PERFUGA, æ, m. (perfugio) *A runaway, deserter*; Cic.: fig., a false friend, i. e. one who in heart favours the opposite party; Cic. — See the synonyms under TRANSFUGA.

PER-FŪGIO, ägi, ägütum, äre. *To flee to a place*. I. For refuge, *To take refuge, to flee for shelter or protection*; Corinthum, Nep.: ad aliquem, Liv. II. As a deserter, *To go over (to the enemy)*; ad aliquem, Cic.

PERFUGIUM, i, n. (perfugio) *A place of refuge, a shelter, refuge*; Cic.: Cæs.

PER-FULCIO, ire. *To prop, support*; Auct. Carm. in Pis.

PER-FULGRO, äre. *To lighten*; Stat.

PERFUNCTIO, önis, f. (perfungor) *A discharging (of an office), a going through, enduring*; laborum, Cic.: honorum, id.

PERFUNCTORIE, adv. *Carelessly, cursorily, superficially*; rem agere, Augustin.

PERFUNCTUS, a, um. See PERFUNGOR.

PER-FUNDO, ödi, äsum, äre. I. *To pour or sprinkle over, to wet, moisten, besprinkle*; Virg.: Hor.: Plin.: aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Act. 2.; Verr. 1, 26: perfundi, to be wetted, or, to wet or besprinkle one's self; nardo, Hor.: postquam (in balneis) perfusus est, has bathed, Auct. ad Her.: fletu, i. e. lacrimis, Liv.: vivo perfundit flumine, Liv. 1, 45: boves hic perfunduntur, Varr., bathe: ostro perfusa vestes, Virg., dyed with purple: hence of rivers which wash a place, i. e. to flow through or past; Plin.: also, to bestrew, scatter over; canities perfusa pulvere, Virg.: papavera somno perlusa, id.: hence, 1. *To disturb, disquiet, alarm*; aliquem judicio, Cic. 2. *To cover*; pedes amictu, Mart.: tecta auro, Sen. 3. *To fill*; cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep.: cor perfusum frigore leti, Lucr.: especially, to imbue, tincture, inspire (the mind) with any passion or sentiment; animum amore, Catull.: religione, Liv.: sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, Cic.: perfundi gaudio, Liv.: lætitia, Cic.: timore, Liv. 4. *Fig. To besprinkle*; studis perfundit, Sen., i. e. to learn only superficially. II. *To pour into*; Colum.

III. *Oculum alicui, Pand., to strike out*.

PER-FUNGOR, nctus, um, i. I. *To discharge, perform, do, fulfill*; honoribus, Cic.: rebus amplissimis, id.: munere, id. II. *To go through, endure, sustain*; laboribus, Cic.: molestia, id.: bello, id.: periculis, id.: fato, Liv.; or, vita, Lucr., i. e. to die: also seq. a; e. g. a febrî, Varr.: also seq. accus.; Apul.: hence passive; periculum perfungunt, Cic.: also without a case; perfungunt sum, I have gone through, have undergone it and come off; Cic.; or, I have done, have finished the work, have got through; se perfungtos esse, id. III. *To enjoy*; bonis, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: epulis, Ov.

PER-FŪRO, äre. I. Intrans. *To rage furiously, continue to rage*; Virg. II. Trans. *To rage through, run furiously through*; domos, Stat.

PERFŪSIO, önis, f. (perfundo) *A pouring over or upon, a wetting, besprinkling*; Cels.

PERFŪSORIE, adv. *Superficially, slightly, cursorily, not accurately, not definitely*; dicere, Pand.

PERFŪSURIUS, a, um. (perfundo) *That merely besprinkles*; hence, touching only the surface, superficial, slight; voluptas, Sen.: hence, assertio, Suet., i. e. a lawsuit, in which the property of a master in his slaves is contested by unfair artifices and practices.

PERFUSUS, a, um. See PERFUNDIO.

PER-GAUDEO, ere. 2. *To rejoice greatly*; Cic.

PER-GLISCO, äre. 3. *To increase*; Colum.

PER-GNÄRUS, a, um. *Very experienced in any thing*; colendi, Apul.

PERGO, perrexi, perrectum. 3. (probably from per and rego, and so, for perriro, to direct towards) I. Intrans. 1. *To go*; ad aliquem, Cic.: ad speluncam, Liv.: in Macedoniam, Cic.: inde, Liv.: eadem via, Cic.: perge linguere, Catull., i. e. leave directly (similar to the Homeric *ἴσθης* *ἴθης*, begone 1): hence fig.; pergamus ad reliqua, Cic., i. e. let us proceed or pass on to. 2. *To come*; or, horsum, Ter.: huc, id. 3. *To continue, proceed, go on*; perge de Casare, Cic.: pergitte Perides, Virg., begin. II. Trans. 1. *To continue, proceed or go on with any thing*; iter, Ter.: Sal., also seq. infin.; explicare, Cic.: pergis pergere,

Plaut.: also for, *perago*, to *undertake*; prospere cessura, quæ pergerat, Tac.

PER-GRACILIS, e. *Very slender*; Plin.

PER-GRÆCOR, ārī. *To live after the manner of the Greeks*; to *carouse*, *revel*; Plaut.

PER-GRANDESCO, ēre. 3. *To become very large or great*; Acc. ap. Non.

PER-GRANDIS, e. *I. Very arge or great*; Cic.

II. *Natu*, Liv., very old or aged.

PER-GRĀPHICUS, a, um. *Very finished or accomplished*; Plaut.

PER-GRĀTUS, a, um. *Very agreeable or pleasant*; Cic.: hence, *Pergratum*, *Something very agreeable, a great pleasure*; *pergratum mihi feceris*, id.

PER-GRĀVIS, e. *Very heavy*: hence, *1. Very great, very grievous*; Ter. *II. Very weighty*; Cic.

PERGRĀVITER, adv. *Very greatly, exceedingly*; Cic.

PERGŪLA, æ. f. (from *pergo*, as *tegula* from *tego*) *I.*

A booth, which is fastened to the outer wall of a house.

1. Of a banker or money changer; Plin. *2. Of a mechanic or artist*; as, of a painter, Plin. *III. A bower or arbour formed by vines, or, a warm wall for training vines to*; Colum. *IV. A hut, cottage*; Petron. *V.*

A school, place of instruction; Suet.: hence, a school in which cookery was taught, Juv. *V. An upper chamber in a house, principally for astronomical purposes*; and *observatory*; Suet.

PERGŪLANUS, a, um. *Belonging to a pergula*; vites, Colum., which are trained to warm walls.

PER-HAURIO, si, stum. 4. *To exhaust, drain, swallow up*; Calpurn., Apul.

PERHIBEO, ul, tum. 2. (per and habeo) *I. To utter*;

verba, Plaut., i. e. to use: hence, to *say*, *speak*; ut *perhibent*, as they say, Virg.: *nunciū fuisse perhibentur*, Cic., are said to have been: it may also in some passages be rendered, to *suppose*, *consider*, *fancy*, *account*, *reckon*: hence, *1. To call, name*; *vatem hunc perhibebo optimum*, Cic.: *Agesilaus ille perhibentur*, id., to be cited, to be named. *2. To ascribe, attribute*; *alicui auctoritatem*, Plin. *II. To bestow, afford, show*; *operam rep.*, Cato: *honorem alicui*, Plin. *III. To give*; *alicui testimonium*, Varr. *IV. To bring forward, produce*; *aliquem*, Cic.

PER-HIEMO, or PERHYEMO, āre. *To winter, to last or remain throughout the winter*; Colum.

PER-HILUM, i. n. *Very little*; Lucr.

PER-HONESTUS, a, um. *Very honourable*; Arnob.

PERHONORIFICÆ, adv. *In a very honourable manner*; Cic.—From

PER-HONORIFICUS, a, um. *I. That causes much honour, honourable*; *discussus*, Cic. *II. That shows much respect, that honours much*; in *aliquem*, Cic.

PER-HORRESCO, rui. 3. *To feel a trembling or great trembling*; *corpore toto*, Cic.: hence, *1. To shudder at any thing, to dread, to fear greatly*; *rem*, Cic. Also followed by an infinitive; Hor. *2. To shake, tremble*; Ov.

PER-HORRIDUS, a, um. *Dreadful, horrid, or very rough*; *stagna perhorrida situ*, Liv.

PER-HOSPITALIS, e. *Very hospitable*; Cic.

PER-HOSPITUS, a, um. *Very hospitable*; Tibull.

PERHUMĀNITER, adv. *Very kindly, very courteously*; Cic.—From

PER-HUMĀNUS, a, um. *Very humane or courteous*; *sermo*, Cic.

PERIAMBUS, i. m. i. q. *Pyrrhichius*; Quint.

PERIARĀOTUS, i. (περιαρῶτος) *Celebrated, cried up*; Plin.

PERICĀRPUM, i. n. (περικάρπον) *A kind of bulbous plant*; Plin.

PERICĪLĀBUNDUS, a, um. (periclitor) *That makes trial or essay*; *aciem sagitta*; Apul.: also seq. genit.; *sul*, id.

PERICĪLĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (periclitor) *A trial, experiment*; Cic.

PERICĪLĀTOR, ātus sum, ārī (periculum) *I. Intrans.*

1. To make a trial or experiment; *periclitemur in iis exemplis*, Cic.: *periclitabatur, quid nostrī valerent*, Cæs. *2. To be bold or enterprising, to venture, risk, run a risk*; *prolīs et periclitando tuī sunt*, Tac. *3. To be exposed to danger, to be in danger or peril*; ut *potius Gallorum vita, quam legionariorum periclitaretur*, Cæs.: de re, Aug. ap. Suet.: *ex re*, Plin.: also with an ablative, genitive, or infinitive; *ingeniū fama*, Liv.: *abortu*, Cels.: *capite*, Mart., to be accused capitally: *capitis*, Apul., to be in danger of losing one's life: *causa*, Quint., to be in danger of losing one's cause: *rumpl*, id.: also fig.; ut *verba non periclitentur*, id., run the risk of injuring the cause. *II. Trans.* *1. To make proof of, to prove, try*; *animum alicujus*, Plaut.: *fortunam*, Cic.: *periclitandæ vires ingenii*, id.: also, *Periclitatus*, a, um. passive, id. *2. To expose to danger*; non est salus periclitanda reipublicæ, Cic.

PERICĪLYMENUS or -OS, i. m. (Περικλυμένος) *A kind of creeping plant, the woodbine or honey-suckle* (*Lonicera Caprifoliolium*, L.), Plin.

PERICŪPE, es. f. (πεικυπέ) *A piece cut off, a fragment*; Hieron.

PERICŪLOR, ārī. i. q. *Periclitor*; Cato.

PERICŪLOSE, adv. *With danger or risk*; Cic.: *periculosis*, Hirt.: *periculosissime*, Sen.—From

PERICŪLŌSUS, a, um. (periculum) *1. Dangerous, hazardous, attended with danger or risk*; *bellum*, Cic.: *vulnus*, Cic.: *periculosior*, Sen.: *locus periculosissimus*, Cic. *II. In se*, *In danger, or, that causes danger to itself*; in *nosmet ipsos*, Cic.; where it may be rendered, *venturesome*.

PERICŪLUM, i. n. (from *perior*, to experience, whence *peritus*, *experior*, &c.) *Prop. That by which we can gain knowledge or experience*: hence, *1. An instruction, admonition, warning*; *periculum facere* ex *alix*, Ter.

II. A trial, proof, experiment; *periculum facere*, to make trial, to prove, put to the proof, Ter.: Cæs.: in re, Ter.: also seq. genit.; *fidel*, Cic.: *sul*, id.: hence, *a trial of skill*; in *isto periculo*, Cic. Leg. 1, i. belli, Auson.

III. Risk, danger; *periculum facere* rei, to risk; *summæ rerum*, Liv., to risk a decisive engagement: *adire periculum capitis*, Cic.: *salutem in periculum discrimenque vocare*, id., to bring or put into *pericula obire*, Liv., to run a risk, to take upon one's self: thus also, *subire*, or *suscipere*, or *ingredi*, Cic.: *periculum alicui creare*, or *confiare*, or *intendere*, or *injicere*, or *facessere*, id.; or, *facere*, Sall.; Tac., to cause, occasion: thus also, *moliri*, or *comparare*, Cic.: *rem in periculum adducere*, id.: *se in periculum committere*, id.: in *periculo versari*, id.: or, *esse*, Liv.: *esse proprio periculo*, sc. in, Cic.: *ne periculum memoriæ adiret*, Suet., that he might not be exposed to a failure of memory: *periculum esse*, seq. ne, Cic., it is to be feared: *periculum est mihi*, Liv., I am in danger: especially, *meo periculo*, at my risk, Cic.: *rem periculi sul facere*, to take upon him the risk, Pand.: hence, *1. A process, action, suit at law*; *amicorum*, Cic.: *alicui facessere*, Tac., to accuse, impeach. *2. Sickness, disease*; Plin. *3. Danger of destruction*; Arnob. *4. A hazardous boldness of expression*; Quint. *IV. An inventory, list, minutes*; in *so periculo inscriberent*, Nep. N.B. *Periculum*, for *periculum*, Ter.: Lucr.

PER-IDŌNEUS, a, um. *Very useful, convenient, or well adapted*; ad rem, Sall.: *alicui rei*, Cæs.

PER-IGNĀRUS, a, um. *Very ignorant or inexperienced*; *locorum*, Sall.

PER-ILLUSTRI, e. *Very light, bright, or clean*: hence, *1. Very plain or visible*; Nep. *II. Greatly respected, in high estimation*; Cic.

PERIMĀCHIA, æ. f. (περιμαχία) *An attack*; Sidon.

PER-IMBĒCILLUS, a, um. *Very weak*; Cic.

PERIMĒTROS, i. f. (περιμέτρος) *A circumference, perimeter*; Vitr.

PERĪMO, ēmi, emtum. 3. (per and emo) *I. To take away entirely, to extinguish, destroy*; *sensum*, Cic.: *luna peremta est*, i. e. *evanuit*, id. *II. To interrupt, break off, hinder, prevent from taking place, cross, thwart, hinder the accomplishment of any thing*; *ludos*, Cic.: *reditum, consilium*, id.: *sententiam*, Plin. Ep. *III. To destroy, level with the ground, overthrow*; *simulacra*, Cic.: *causam publicam*, id.: *Troja peremta*, Virg.: hence, *1. Fig. To consume, break down*; *corpus pallore et macie perentum*, Liv. *2. To hurt, injure, to torture, plague*; *pestis* (i. e. *sagitta*) *perimens*, sc. *corpus*, Liv. *IV. To kill*; *aliquem*, Ov.: *matrem*, Cic. ex Hom.: thus also, *Peremtus*, a, um; Virg.: Justin.

PER-IMPĒDĪTUS, a, um. *Having many difficulties, entangled, impassable*; *locus*, Auct. B. Afric.

PER-INCERTUS, a, um. *Very uncertain*; Sall. ap. Gell.

PER-INCONMŌDE, adv. *Very inconveniently, very inopportunately*; Cic.—From

PER-INCOMMŌDUS, a, um. *Very inconvenient or inopportune*; *alicui*, Liv.

PER-INCONSEQUENS, tis. *Very inconsequent, absurd*; Gell.

PER-INDE. *I. Just so, in the same manner, equally*; Cic.: followed by *ac*, *atque*, *as*; *ac si*, *as if*; *quasi*, *as if*; *ut*, *as*; *tanquam*, *prout*, *quam*, *as*; *perinde ac si*, &c., Cic.: *perinde atque*, id.: *perinde quasi*, id.: *perinde tanquam*, Liv.: *perinde ut*, Cic.: *perinde quam*, Suet.: *perined prout*, Plin. Paneg.: the clause of comparison is also sometimes omitted; *crure sinistro non perinde valebat*, sc. *ac dextro*, Suet. *II. So, in such a manner*; *Eutrop*: *perinde*, *ut*—*ita*, Liv.; where *ita* is redundant.

PER-INDĒGO, ui. 2. *To need very much, to be in great need*; Tert.

PERINDĒGNE, adv. *Very indignantly*; *ferre*, Suet.—From

PER-INDĒGNUS, a, um. *Very unworthy*; Sidon.

PER-INDULGENS, tis. *Very indulgent or tender*; Cic.

PER-INFĀMIS, e. *Very infamous*; Suet.: also seq. genit., to the question, for what? Apul.

PER-INFIRMUS, a, um. *Very weak*; Cic.

PER-INGĒNIŌSUS, a, um. *Very ingenious, very witty*; homo, Cic.

PER-INGRĀTUS, a, um. *Very ungrateful*; Sen.

PER-INĪQUS, a, um. *I. Very unjust*; Cic. *II. Very discontented*; Cic.

PER-INJURIUS, a, um. *Very unjust*; Cato ap. Prisc.
 PER-INSIGNIS, e. *Very remarkable, very extraordinary*; Cic.
 PER-INTEGER, gra, grum. *Very virtuous*; Gell.
 PER-INUNDO, are. *To overflow, inundate*; Alcim. Av.
 PER-INUNGO, ère. 3. *To besmear or anoint entirely*; Varr.
 PER-INVISUS, a, um. *Very much hated*; Cic. Fragm.
 PER-INVITUS, a, um. *Very unwilling*; Cic.
 PERIÒCHA, æ. f. (περιόχη) *A short table of contents*; Auson.
 PERIÒDEUTA, æ. m. (περιόδευτής) *One that goes about, a visitor*; Cod. Just.
 PERIÒDICUS, a, um. (περιόδικός) *That comes and goes at certain times, periodically*; Plin.
 PERIÒDUS, i. f. (περίοδος) *A period, a sentence consisting of several members duly connected with each other*; Cic.
 PERIPATÈTIUS, a, um. (περιπατητικός) *Belonging to the school and discipline of Aristotle, peripatetic*; secta, Colum., i. e. of Aristotle: hence, Peripatetic, *The peripatetics, i. e. followers of the school of Aristotle*; Cic. They were so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures walking (περιπατών).
 PERIPÈTASMA, àtis. n. (περιπέτασμα) *Tapestry, arras*; Cic.
 PERIPHÈRIA, æ. f. (περιφέρεια) *The periphery of a circle*; Marc. Cap.
 PERIPHRAÏS, is. f. (περιφρασίς) *Circumlocution*; Suet.: called by Quintilian, circuitus eloquendi, and circumlocutio.
 PERIPLEUMONIACUS, and PERIPLEUMONICUS. See PERIPLEUMONIA.
 PERIPLÛS, i. m. (περίπλους) *A sailing round*: hence, a description of coasts visited in a voyage; Plin.
 PERIPNEUMÒNIA, æ. f. (περιπνευμονία) *Inflammation of the lungs*; Cæl. Aur.: hence, Peripneumonicus, a, um. *Affected with this disease*; Plin. N.B. Peripleumonicus, Veget.: and peripleumoniacus, Theop. Priscum.
 PERIPSEMA, àtis. n. (περίψημα) *The refuse or offscouring of any thing*; Tert.
 PERIPTÈROS, on. (περίπτερος); ædes, Vitruv., a temple surrounded by a row of columns.
 PER-IRATUS, a, um. *Very angry*; allicui, Cic.
 PERISCÈLIS, idis. f. (περισκέλις) *A band round the leg, a garter*; Hor.
 PERISCÈLIUM, i. n. (περισκέλιον) i. q. Periscelis; Tert.
 PERISSÒLOGIA, æ. f. (περισσολογία) *Redundancy of expression*; apud Grammaticos.
 PERISTÈREON, ónis. m. (περιστέρεον) *The herb vervain*; Plin. 25, 59.
 PERISTÈREOS, i. f. i. q. Peristerion; Plin.
 PERISTRÒMA, àtis. n. (περιστρώμα) *A covering of tapestry or arras*; Cic.
 PERISTÛLIUM, i. n. (περιστύλιον) *An open space surrounded with piazzas or cloisters*; Vitruv.
 PERISTÛLUM, i. n. (περιστύλον) i. q. Peristylum; Cic.
 PERITE, adv. *Skilfully, expertly*; Cic.: peritius, Sen.: peritissime, Cic.
 PERITIA, æ. f. (peritus) *Skill, especially, practical knowledge*; locorum, Sall.: futurorum, Suet., i. e. the gift of prophecy.
 PERITO, are. (freq. of pereo) *To perish*; Plaut.
 PERITONÆUM, i. n. (περιτόναιον) *The membrane inclosing the intestines contained in the lower belly*; Cæl. Aur.
 PERITUS, a, um. (properly, part. of obsolete perior, to get experience or knowledge) *I. Well versed or skilled in any thing, skilful, expert, able, knowing, acquainted with*; Cic.: peritissimus, Cæs.: also, 1. Seq. genit.; reum, Cic.: peritor rei navalis, Cæs.: peritissimos bellifecit, Nep. 2. Seq. abl. i. jure, Cic. 3. Seq. infin.; canitare, Virg.: sequi, Tac. 4. With ad; Cic.: and de; Varr. 5. Seq. accus. et infin.; Flor. 6. With quin; e. g. quin sim peritus, for cuius non, &c., Plaut. 7. Seq. accus.; arma virumque, Auson., i. e. Æneida. II. Of things, *Skilful, skilfully, nade, clever*; fabula, Auson.
 PERIÛRO, are. for pejero; Plaut.
 PERIÛCUNDE, adv. *Very agreeably or pleasantly*; Cic. — From
 PER-ÛCUNDUS, a, um. *Very agreeable or pleasant*; Cic.
 PERÛRATIUNCÛLA, æ. f. (dimin. of perjuration, from perjuro) *Perjury*; Plaut.
 PERÛRGIOSUS, a, um. (perjurium) *That swears falsely, or that violates his oath, perjured*; Plaut.
 PERÛRIUM, i. n. (perjurus) *A false oath, or violation of an oath, perjury*; Cic. N.B. Graia perjuria, i. e. perjuri Græci, Sil.
 PER-ÛRO, àvi, àtum, àre. I. *To swear falsely, to violate an oath, commit perjury*; Cic.: deos perjuratos, Ov., i. e. by whom one has sworn falsely, and so injured them by perjury. II. *To lie, say any thing falsely*; Plaut.
 PERÛRIUS, a, um. (per and jus) I. *That violates his oath, perjured*; Cic.: leno perjurissimus, id. II. *Lying, speaking falsely, especially with oaths and asseverations*; Plaut.: perjurius, id.

PER-LÀBOR, psus sum, i. I. *To come or go through rapidly or unobscuredly, to glide through*; per acies (oculorum), Lucr.: undas rotis, Virg., to move rapidly over. II. *To come to or arrive at rapidly*; Cic.: Virg.
 PER-LÆTUS, a, um. *Very joyful or glad*; Liv.
 PERLAPSUS, a, um. See PERLABOR.
 PER-LÀTE, adv. *Very widely or extensively*; Cic.: (verbum ineptus) perlate patet, id., i. e. is of a very broad signification.
 PER-LÀTEO, ui, ère. *To lie always concealed*; Ov.
 PERLÀTIO, ónis. f. (perfero) *An enduring, bearing, suffering*; Lact.
 PERLATOR, óris. m. (perfero) *One that brings, carries, or conveys*; Symm.
 PERLATUS, a, um. See PERFERO.
 PER-LAUDÀBILIS, e. *Very praiseworthy*; forma, Dict. Cret.
 PER-LÀVO, are. *To wash or bathe thoroughly*; Tert.
 PERLÈCÈBRA, æ. f. i. q. Pellecebra.
 PERLECTIO, ónis. f. i. q. Pellectio.
 PER-LÈGO, ère, ectum. 3. I. *To read through*; Cic.: hence, to go through any thing, i. e. to consider piece by piece; Virg.: Ov. II. *To recite (when the whole is read over)*; leges, Plaut.: senatum, Liv.
 PERLÈPÈDE, adv. *Very elegantly, very prettily*; Plaut. — From
 PER-LÈPIDUS, a, um. *Very pretty*; Plaut.
 PER-LÈVIS, e. *Very light, very small*; Cic. — Thence, PER-LÈVITER, adv. *Very lightly, very little*; Cic.
 PERLIBENS, tis. See PERLIBENS.
 PERLIBENTER (Perlub.) adv. *Very willingly, with great pleasure*; Cic.
 PER-LIBÈRÀLIS, e. *Of good education*; Ter. — Thence, PERLIBÈRALITER, adv. I. *Very kindly*; Cic. II. *Very liberally or bountifully*; Cic.
 PERLIBET, See PERLIBET.
 PERLIBHÀTIO, ónis. f. (perlibro) *A levelling*; as, of water, Vitruv.
 PER-LIBRO, àvi, àtum, àre. I. *To level, make even*; Vitruv.: Colum. II. Fig. *To poise*; to hurl, throw; hastam, Sil.
 PERLICIO, i. q. Pellicio.
 PER-LIMO, àre. *To file*: hence, to sharpen, render clearer; Vitruv.
 PER-LÌNO, ire. 4. i. q. Perlino; Colum.
 PER-LÌNO, lètu, lètum. 3. *To besmear, or to besmear all over*; aliquid pice, Colum.: fig.; credulitate sanguinis perlitus, Cic., polluted.
 PER-LÛCIDUS, a, um. *Very liquid, very pure or clear*; Cels.
 PER-LÌTÈRÀTUS, a, um. *Very learned*; Cic. ap. Hieron.
 PER-LÌTO, àvi, àtum, àre. *To sacrifice propitiously, i. e. to find a good omen in sacrifice, and so, to appease the gods by sacrifice*; primis hostiis, Liv.: also passivè; res divina perlitata, Val. Ant. ap. Gell.: we also find perlitatum, for perlitatio; e. g. diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, Liv.
 PERLITUS, a, um. See PERLINO.
 PERLONGE, adv. *Very far*; Ter.
 PER-LONGINQUUS, a, um. *Lasting very long*; Plaut.
 PER-LONGUS, a, um. I. *Very long*; Cic. II. *Very tedious*; Plaut.
 PERLIBENS, tis. (perlubet) *Very much pleased*; me perlubente allisus est, Cic.
 PERLIBENTER. See PERLIBENTER.
 PERLÛBET, uit. 2. *I desire greatly*; scire, Plaut.
 PERLUCEO, PERLUCIDUS, &c. See PELLUCEO, &c.
 PERLUCTÛSUS, a, um. *Very lamentable or mournful*; funis, Cic.
 PERLUDO, ère. 3. *To play any where, or to run or go through in playing*; Circum. Manil.
 PER-LÛMINO, àre. *To shine through, illuminate all over*; Ter.
 PER-LÛO, ùi, ùtum. 3. *To wash, bathe, wet*; vasa aqua, Colum.: manus unda, Ov.: Pass. Perlui, *To be washed, wetted, bathed, or, to wash, wet, bathe one's self*; aqua, Plin.: or, unda, Hor.: perluuntur in fluminibus, Cæs.: bathe themselves: os vino perlutum, Colum., washed out, rinsed: sudore perlutus, wet, Apul.
 PERLÛSURIUS, a, um. (perludo) *In sport, or, that serves for sport*; iudicium, Pand.
 PER-LÛSTRO, àvi, àtum, àre. I. *To go or wander through, to go all through*; agros, Liv. II. *To go through, i. e. to contemplate, survey, search into*; omnia oculis, Liv.: gregem oculis, id.: perlustrans diu oculis, Liv. 23, 46, i. e. looking all around him. III. *To purify, consecrate*; Colum. N.B. Also separated; per singula lustrat oculis, Sil.
 PER-MÀCEO, ère. 2. *To be very lean, to be very weak*; Enn.
 PER-MÀCER, cra, crum. *Very lean or thin*; caro, Cels.
 PER-MÀCÈRO, àre. *To soak through, drench thoroughly*; calculos, Vitruv.
 PER-MÀEFÀCIO, èci, actum. 3. *To wet thoroughly, to drench*; Plaut.
 PER-MÀDESCO, dul. 3. I. *To become quite wet or*

moist, to be wetted; Colum. II. *To grow weak or effeminate;* delicis, Sen.

PER-MÆSTUS, a, um. *Very much troubled, very mournful, very sorrowful;* Dict. Cret.

PER-MAGNUS, a, um. *Very great;* Cic.: Permagnum, *A very great thing, something very great;* id.: permagni interest, it is of very great consequence, id.: permagno vendere, id., at a very high rate.

PER-MÅLE, adv. *Very badly, in a very bad manner;* Cic.

PERMÅNANTER, adv. *By flowing through, thoroughly;* Lucr.

PERMÅNASC, Ære. 3. (permano) *To flow to;* fig., *to come to a place;* Plaut.

PER-MÅNEO, nsi, nsum, Ære. *To remain, continue, persevere;* in re, Cic.: also seq. genit.; tenoris sui, Sen.: corpora permanant diturna, Cic.

PER-MÅNO, åvi, åtum, Ære. I. *To flow through;* permanat humor, Lucr.: fig.; anima permanat per membra, id. II. *To flow to;* in omnes partes, Cic.: fig., *to come to, i. e. to penetrate, reach, extend;* macula ad animum permanat, Cic.: ad sensus, id. i. e. to make an impression upon: doctrina in civitatem, id.: ad aures alicujus, id.; or, ad aliquem, Ter., *to come to the ears of any one, i. e. to be heard by him.*

PERMANSIO, õnis, f. (permaneo) *A remaining, persevering;* in sententia, Cic.

PER-MÅRINUS, a, um. *Marine, found at sea, or, that accompanies another at sea;* Lares permarini, Liv., tutelary deities, carried on board ship.

PER-MÅTÛRESCO, rui, Ære. *To become quite ripe;* Ov.: Cels.

PER-MÅTÛRUS, a, um. *Quite ripe;* Cels.

PERMÆBILIS, e. (permeo) *That may be passed through or over, passable;* Solin.

PERMÆTOR, õris, m. (permeo) *He who passes through;* Apul.

PER-MÆDIOCRIS, e. *Very moderate;* Cic.

PER-MÆDITÅTUS, a, um. *Well trained, instructed or prepared;* Plaut.

PERMENSIO, õnis, f. (permetior) *Measurement;* Marc. Cap.

PERMENSUS, a, um. See PERMETIOR.

PER-MEO, åvi, åtum, Ære. I. *To go or pass through;* per omnia, Cic.: maria ac terras, Ov. II. *To go or penetrate to, find a way to;* Tac.: Plin. III. *To go, go on;* Colum.

PER-MÈREO, ui, itum, Ære. *To serve through;* hence, sc. stipendia, *to serve as a soldier, especially for a long time;* Stat.

PER-MÈTIOR, mensus sum, iri. I. *To measure through, measure out, measure;* Cic. II. *Fig. of travelling, To traverse, measure, or pass over;* viam, Plaut.: æquor, Virg.: secula, Mart., *to live through.* N. B. Permensus, a, um, passivè, Colum.

PER-MÈTUO, Ære. *To be very much afraid;* Virg.

PER-MINGO, inxi, ictum, Ære. *To make water upon;* Hor.

PER-MINIMUS, a, um. *Exceedingly small;* Juven.

PER-MIRÅBILIS, e. *Very wonderful;* Angustin.

PER-MIRANDUS, a, um. *Very wonderful;* Gell.

PER-MIRUS, a, um. *Very wonderful;* Cic.

PER-MISCO, scui, stum or xtum, Ære. I. *To mingle, mix together;* naturam cum materia, Cic.: also without cum; e. g. glebas dulci aqua, Colum.: fructus acerbitate permixtos, Cic.: also with a dative; Plin.: permiscere alicui ensem, Sil., *to pierce with a sword;* alicujus consiliis permixtus, Tac., implicated. II. *To throw into confusion or disorder;* Græciam, Cic.: domum, Virg. III. *To fill;* omnia tremore, Flor.: dominus permixtus dolore, i. e. plenus, Apul.

PERMISSIO, õnis, f. (permitto) I. *A giving up, yielding;* as, *to the will of any one;* Liv.: hence, in oratory, *a yielding or conceding a point to an adversary;* Auct. ad Her. II. *Permission, licence, leave;* mansionis, Cic.

PERMISSOR, õris, m. (permitto) *He who permits;* mali, Tert.

PERMISSUS, a, um. See PERMITTO.

PERMISSUS, us, m. (permitto) *Permission, leave;* Cic.

PERMISTUS, a, um. See PERMISCO.

PER-MITIS, e. *Very mild;* Colum.

PER-MITTO, is, issum, Ære. I. *To suffer to go or pass through, to let through;* fenestellæ permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pallad. II. *To let go;* equum in hostem, Liv., *to let go at full speed;* and thus often, *permittere equum, to ride at full speed, id.: qua (i. e. ubi) equi permitti possent, id., i. e. could go:* equitatus permissus, id., *having broken in;* thus also, se (equo) in hostem, Hirt., *to gallop towards;* se e summo, Sisenn., *to leap down;* gregem campo, Calp., *to turn out into;* hence, *permittere tributunum, Liv. 2, 56, i. e. to exercise without reserve, make free use of;* bonitatem ad aliquem, Sen., *to show, exercise;* se ad famam, *to strive after,* Gell.: *permittere me in meam quietem, Apul., leave me at rest;* hence, *permitteri, to reach, extend;* regio permittitur ad Arynphaos usque, Mela: odor permittitur longius,

Lucr., *spreads farther.* III. *To send, send away;* caseos tran maria, Colum. IV. *To throw, hurl, cast;* saxum in hostem, Ov.; tela longius, Hirt.: hence, *vium, Sil., to direct the eyes towards, look towards a place.* In this signification, per denotes that the thing thrown reaches the desired point; see Oudend. ad Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.

V. *To give up, yield, commit, entrust with, surrender, to leave;* alicui potestatem, Cic.: negotium, id.: consulibus remp., id., *to give them absolute power by a senatus consultum, Viteant consules, ne, &c. se in fidem ac potestatem populi, Cæs., to surrender at discretion:* se potestati alicujus, id.: incommoda sua dolori suo, Cic., *to avenge one's self:* also without an accusative, *to leave,* (to one's choice, discretion, judgment, &c.), with an infin.; Cic.: seq. ut; Cic.: Liv.; see Mæbius ad Cæs. B. G. 3, 1: also without ut; e. g. consuli permissum, faceret, &c., Liv.: feminas maribus, Col., *to leave, admit:* habenas equo, Tibull., *to give the reins;* hence, I. *To concede, give up (on account of another), sacrifice for the sake of any one;* inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic., i. e. to forego enmity out of regard to the senate: permitto aliquid iracundia tuæ, id., I concede, or I permit, grant, allow. 2. *To allow, permit;* Cic.: seq. infin.; Nep.: seq. ut; Cic.: hence, permittitur, it is allowed; seq. infin.; Sen.: thus also, permissum est, seq. infin., Quint., it is lawful, we are at liberty: also, permittor, I am allowed, I can, I may; animus permittitur reprime, for animo, Sen.: permissus vivere ut vellent, Aur. Vict.: hence, Permissum, Permissio, leave; Varr.: Pand.

PERMIXTE, or PERMISTE, adv. *Mixedly, confusedly;* Cic.

PERMIXTUM, or PERMISTUM, adv. *Mixedly, confusedly;* Prudent.

PERMIXTIO, or PERMISTIO, õnis, f. (permisco) I. *A mixing;* hence, *the ingredients in a mixture;* Cic.: also, *a mixture;* Pallad. II. *Disorder, confusion, convulsion;* Cæl. Aur.

PERMIXTUS, a, um. See PERMISCO.

PER-MODESTUS, a, um. *Very moderate in behaviour, very modest;* Cic.

PER-MODICE, adv. *Very moderately, very little;* Colum.

— From

PER-MODICUS, a, um. *Very moderate, very small;* Suet.

PERMØSTUS, ad PERMÆSTUS.

PERMØSTE, adv. *With great trouble or vexation;* ferre aliquid, Cic., i. e. to be much vexed at.—From

PER-MØLESTUS, a, um. *Very troublesome or vexatious;* Cic.

PER-MOLLIS, e. *Very soft;* Quint.

PER-MØLO, Ære. 3. *To reduce, grind to powder;* grana piperis, Ser. Samm.

PER-MONSTRO, Ære. *To show;* Ammian.

PERMØTIO, õnis, f. (permovéo) *A moving, exciting, excitement;* animi, Cic. Part. II, a suggestion of the mind: permotiois causa, Cic. Orat. 2, 53, i. e. in order to move or affect the mind: hence, mentis permotio, Cic. Div. 1, 40, excitement, i. e. inspiration: hence, permotio, sc. animi, Cic. Acad. 4, 44, emotion, passion.

PERMØTUS, a, um. See PERMOVEO.

PER-MØVEO, õvi, õtum, 2. I. *To move, put in motion, stir up;* terram sarritione, Colum.: aliquid dolio immergere et permovere, Pallad., i. e. to stir up, shake: mare permotum, agitated, tempestuous, Lucr.: hence, II. Of the mind, both in respect of the understanding, when it means, *to make an impression on, to induce;* and permoveri, *to receive an impression, to be induced;* and in respect of the passions or heart, when it means, *to make an impression on, to move, touch, affect, rouse, prevail upon, move to pity, anger, &c.;* and permoveri, *to receive an impression, to be moved, touched, affected, persuaded, prevailed upon, vexed, sorrowful, alarmed, &c.;* aliquem, Cic.: Cæs.: mentem judicium, Cic.: auctoritate permotus, Cæs., moved, incited: metu, dolore, iracundia permotus, Cic., under the influence of: odio permotus, id.: permotus mente, Cic. Div. 1, 57, in a state of mental excitement, ecstasy or frenzy: labore itineris permoveri, Cæs., *to be weary of, become impatient:* permotus ad miserationem, Tac.: in gaudium, id. III. *To excite, occasion, raise;* invidiam, misericordiam, metum, et iras, Tac.

PER-MULCEO, si, sum and ctum, 2. *To stroke or touch softly;* aliquem manu, Ov.: alicui malus, Suet.: comas, Ov., *to make smooth:* also fig., i. e. I. *To fondle, caress, charm, delight, please;* sensum voluptate, Cic.: aures, id.: aliquei, id.: animum alicujus, Cæs. II. *To soothe, appease, assuage, to endeavour to pacify or appease;* senectutem, Cic.: iram alicujus, Liv.: aliquem mitibus verbis, Tac. III. *To touch gently, or gen., to touch, to feel;* aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, Cic., *breathes softly over;* artem læni voce permulsa; Auct. ad Her.: lumina virga, Ov.

PERMULCTUS, a, um. See PERMULCEO.

PERMULSIO, õnis, f. (permulceo) *A soothing;* Non.

PERMULSUS, a, um. See PERMULCEO.

PER-MULTUS, a, um. *Very much;* plur., *very many;* permulti viri, Cic.: permulta, plur., Hor.: Permultum,

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subst., *Very much*; Cic.: hence, *Permulto, By much, by far*; seq. compar.; *permulta clara*, id.: also, *Permulum*, adverbialiter, *Very much, very greatly*; *permulum interest*, utrum, &c., id.: *permulum ante*, id., very often before.

PER-MUNDUS, a, um. *Very cleanly*; *volucris*, Varr.

PER-MUNIO, ivi, itum, ire. I. *To fortify thoroughly*, i. e. *to finish a fortification*; *munimenta*, Liv. II. *To fortify*; *castra*, Liv.

PERMUTATIO, ōnis. f. (*permutō*) I. *An altering, changing*; *defensionis*, Quint. II. *An exchanging, changing*; *partim emptiones, partim permutationes*, Cic.: hence, I. *An interchanging of words*; *Auct. ad Her. 2. Barter, exchange of merchandise*; *Pand. 3. Payment by bills of exchange*; Cic.: *publica permutatio*, id., exchange.

PER-MUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To alter or change completely*; *statum reip.*, Cic. See *Döderlein*, Synon. 3, p. 268. II. *To exchange, interchange*; *rem re*, Mart.: *nomina inter se*, Plaut.: especially, *to exchange merchandise, to barter*; *plumbum margaritis*, Plin.: hence, I. *Pecuniam*, *To exchange money*; *denarium sedecim assibus*, Plin.: hence, *illud, quod permutati tecum*, Cic., i. e. which you have remitted to me by a bill of exchange: hence, *permutare, to remit a bill of exchange, to remit by bill of exchange*; *ut permutteretur Athenas*, Cic., that the money be sent to Athens by a bill of exchange: *ut cum questu populi pecunia permutaretur*, id., be remitted to Rome by bills of exchange. 2. *To purchase, buy*; *equos talentis auri*, Plin.: *permutatur denarius sex*, id. III. *To turn round*; *arborum in contrarium*, to the opposite side, Plin.: *permutata ratione*, id., in a contrary manner, in a manner the reverse of the former.

PERNA, æ. f. (*πίνα*) I. *The hip together with the leg*. I. Of men; *Enn.* 2. Of animals, especially of swine; *Cato*: *Mart.*: *pes perna*, *Hor.*: it seems to denote, the fore leg, or shoulder, in contradistinction to *petaso*, the hind leg, or gammon. II. From some resemblance, 1. *A kind of shellfish*; *Plin.* 32, 54. 2. *The upper part of a twig or branch torn or cut from a tree*; *Plin.*

PER-NAVIGO, āre. *To sail through*; *Plin.*

PER-NECESSARIUS, a, um. I. *Very necessary*; *tempus*, Cic. II. *Very closely connected by the ties of relationship, friendship, or the like*; *homo*, Cic.: also subst., *pernecessarius meos*, my very great friends, or my clients, Cic.

PER-NECO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To kill, slay*; *Augustin.*

PER-NEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To deny utterly or entirely*; *Plaut.*: *Mart.*: also seq. accus. et infin.; *pyxidem traditam pernegaret*, Cic., i. e. should persevere in saying that it was not. II. *To refuse absolutely or altogether*; *Sen.*

PER-NEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. *To spin, or, to spin out*; *fig. of the Parcae*; *annos*, *Mart.*

PERNICIABILIS, e. (*pernicies*) *Destructive, pernicious, ruinous*; *Tac.*

PERNICIĀLIS, e. (*pernicies*) *Destructive, fatal, ruinous*; *Liv.*

PERNICIES, ēi. f. (*pernecio*) I. *Destruction, ruin, misfortune, calamity*; Cic.: *pernicium afferre*, Plin., to cause death. II. *A destroyer, i. e. one who occasions destruction or calamity*; *illam pernicem extinxit*, i. e. *Clodium*, Cic.: *pernicies adolescentium*, Ter.: *pernicies macelli*, *Hor.*: *pernicies vini*, *Colum.* N. B. I. Genit. *pernicie*; Cic. 2. Dativ. *pernicii*, *Nep.*—Synon. *Pernicies* (from *pernecare*), includes the idea of murder, and represents to us a living being on the point of destruction, and hence it is used of violent death: *exitium*, presents the idea of removal; and hence is applied to any kind of destruction, especially to the ruin of towns, or the fate of individuals: *pestis*, is quite a general expression for ruin or destruction: see *Döderlein's Synon.* 2, p. 65; 3, p. 176; and cf. *Herzog*, ad *Sall.* *Cat.* 54, 3.

PERNICIOSE, adv. *Destructively, ruinously, in a destructive or ruinous manner*; *Plin.*: *perniciosius*, Cic.: *perniciosissime*, *Augustin.*—From

PERNICIOSUS, a, um. (*pernicies*) *Destructive, ruinous, hurtful, pernicious*; Cic.: *perniciosior*, id.: *perniciosissimum fore*, *Nep.*

PERNICITAS, ātis. f. (*pernix*) *Swiftness, fleetness, celerity*; *Cic.*

PERNICITER, adv. *Swiftly, fleetly, quickly*; *Liv.*: *pernicius*, *Plaut.*

PER-NIGER, gra, grum. *Very black*; *Plaut.*

PER-NIMIUS, a, um. *Exceedingly great, or, too great*: hence, *Pernimium* (neut.), *Too much*; *interest*, Ter., i. e. there is too great a difference.

PERNIO, ōnis. m. (*perna*) *A kibe on the foot, a chilblain*; *Plin.*

PER-NITEO, ēre. 2. *To glitter very much*; *Mela.*

PERNUNCULUS, i. m. Dimin. of *pernio*; *Plin.*

PERNIX, icis. (*pernitior*) *That strikes through*: hence, *Nimble, swift, active, fleet, quick*; *corpus*, *Liv.*: *puella*, *Catull.*: *pernicior vento*, *Stat.*: *pernicissimum tempus*, *Sen.*: also seq. infin.; *Hor.*

PER-NOBILIS, e. (*pernox*) *Very celebrated*; *Cic.*

PERNOCTO, āre. (*pernox*) *To pass the night any where*; *in publico*, Cic.: *apud aliquem*, id.: *nobiscum*, id.

PERNONIDES, æ. m. (*perna*) i. e. *pernae filius*, as, *Æsonides*, from *Æson*; e. g. *laridum pernonidem*, *Plaut.*, *facetè*, for *laridum de perna prasetum*.

PER-NOSCO, ōvi, ōtum. 3. I. *To get a correct or accurate knowledge of, to become thoroughly acquainted with*; *hominum mores ex oculis, vultu*, &c., Cic.: hence, *pernovi*, *I know, am well acquainted with*; *aliquem*, Ter.: hence, II. *To see, examine*; *Ter.*

PER-NŌTESCO, tui. 3. *To become every where or well known*; *Quint. Decl.*: hence, *Pernotuit*, imperson., *It is every where known*; *Tac.*

PER-NŌTUS, a, um. *Very well known*; *aliqui*, *Curt.*

PER-NOX, octis. *Throughout the night*; *luna pernox erat*, *Liv.*: *luna pernoctat*, *Ov.*, in a moonlight night: *perdia et pernox nervos meos contorqueo*, *Apul.*, *day and night*.

PER-NŌXIUS, a, um. *Very hurtful*; *Mela.*

PER-NŪMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To reckon out*; *pecuniam*, *Liv.*

PERO, ōnis. m. *A kind of shoe*; *as, for rustics, soldiers, &c.*, *Virg.*

PER-OBSCURUS, a, um. *Very obscure*; *quaestio*, Cic.

PER-ŌDI, isse. 3. *To hate, or, to hate much*; *culpam*, *Manil.*: *Part. Perosus*, a, um. I. *Hating, or, hating much*; *lucem*, *Virg.*: also with *esse*, *to hate*; *plebs consulum nomen perosa erat*, *Liv.*: *superbiam perosos*, sc. *esse*, id. II. *Hated*; *Juven.*: *perosior*, *Tert.*

PER-ŌDIOUS, a, um. *Very much hated, very contrary to*; *Cic.*

PERŌFFICIOSE, adv. *Very kindly or courteously*; *Cic.*

PER-ŌLEO, ēre. 2. *To smell, stink*; *Lucr.* 6, 1154, where it denotes a disagreeable penetrating smell; *redolere*, signifies only, to smell strongly.

PER-ŌLESCO, lēvi. 3. *To grow*; *Lucll.*

PERŌNATUS, a, um. (*perō*) *Having on perones*; *Pers.*

PER-ŌPĀCUS, a, um. *Very shady*; *spelunca*, *Lact.*

PEROPPORTUNE, adv. *Very conveniently or opportunely, at the right time*; *venire*, *Cic.*—From

PER-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um. *Very convenient or opportunely*; *Cic.*

PER-OPŌTATUS, a, um. *Very much wished for*: hence, *Peroptato* (abl. neut.), *Very much after one's wish*; *Cic.*

PER-ŌPUS, adv. *Very necessary*; *Ter.*

PERŌRATIO, ōnis. f. (*perorō*) i. q. *Epilogus, conclusio*. *The last part of a speech, the winding up of an oration*; *the epilogue, conclusion, &c.*; *Cic.*

PERŌRIGA, or PRŌRIGA, æ. m.; *Varr.*: *Plin.* Wherever this word occurs, we ought, most probably, to read *auriga*.

PER-ORNĀTUS, a, um. *Very much adorned*; *Cic.*

PER-ORNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To ornament or adorn very much or constantly*; *Tac.*

PER-ŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To speak from beginning to end*; *to make a set speech*; *Nep.*: in *aliquem*, *Suet.*: especially, *to defend in a speech, to discuss ably*; *causam*, Cic. Cf. *Bremi ad Nep. Phoc.* 4. II. *To bring a speech to an end, to finish speaking*; *Cic.*: hence, *to finish any thing, cease to speak of any thing*; *crimen*, Cic.: *rem*, id.: also simply, *to end, conclude, finish*; *si erunt perorata*, Cic. Att. 5, 10: *narratione perorata*, *Auct. ad Her.*

PER-OSŌLOR, āri. *To kiss or to kiss much*; *Mart.*

PERŌSUS, a, um. (*perodi*) I. *That hates, or, that hates very much*; *lucem*, *Virg.*: also with *esse*, *to hate*; *plebs consulum nomen perosa erat*, *Liv.*: *superbiam perosos*, sc. *esse*, *Liv.* II. *Hated*; *Juven.*: *perosior*, *Tert.*

PER-PĀCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To render calm or peaceable*; *Brennos*, *Flor.*: *omnibus perpacatis*, *Liv.*: hence, *Perpacatus*, a, um. *Calm*; *Liv.*

PER-PALLIDUS, a, um. *Very pale*; *Gell.*

PER-PARCE, adv. *Very sparingly*; *Ter.*

PER-PĀRUM, adv. *Very little*; *Cic.*

PER-PARVUS, a, um. *Very small*; *Cic.*

PER-PARVUS, a, um. *Very small*; *Cic.*: *perparvum, very little*; *Cic.*

PER-PASCO, āvi, astum. 3. i. q. *Pasco*, *Varr.*: *fluvius perpascurt agros*, *Sevast*, in *Ætna*, *flatus through*, *spoils, destroys*: hence, *Perpastus*, a, um. *Fed, fallowed*; *Phædr.*

PERPASTUS, a, um. See *PERPASCO*.

PER-PĀCŪLUS, a, um. *Very little*; *Cic.*

PER-PĀUCUS, a, um. *Very little*; *Liv.*: *perpauci*, id., very few: *perpauca*, plur., very few things, very little; *dicere*, Cic.: *perpaucissimi agricolæ*, *Colum.*, i. e. very few.

PER-PĀULŪS, a, um. *Very little indeed*: *Perpaululum*, subst., *A very little indeed*; *Cic.*

PERPAULUS, a, um. *Very little*: *Perpaulum*, adv., *A very little*; *Cic.*

PER-PAUPER, ēris. *Very poor*; *Cic.*

PER-PĀXILLUS, a, um. *Very little*: *Perpaxillum*, *A very little*; *Plaut.*

PER-PĀVĒFĀCO, ēre. *To frighten very much*; *Plaut.*

PERPĒDIO, ire. i. q. *Impedio*; *Acc.*

PER-PELLO, pūll, pūsum, ēre. *To push violently, to force, drive, urge, constrain, compel, prevail upon*; *animum perpellere*, i. e. *libidinum vincere*, *Plaut.*: *urbem ad dedicationem*, *Liv.*: more frequently with an accusat. o.

the person and ut or ne following; Liv.: Sall.: also absolutē, to bring to a certain point; seq. ut; Liv.: also seq. infinit.; Tac.: also without any conjunction following; donec perpulit, Plaut., until he obtained his end.

PERPENDICŪLARIS, e. and PERPENDICŪLARĪUS, a, um. (perpendicular) *Perpendicular*; Frontin.

PERPENDICŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (perpendicular) *One who uses a plumbline, an architect, master builder*; Aur. Vict.

PERPENDICŪLĀTUS, a, um. (perpendicular) *Perpendicular*; Marc. Cap.

PERPENDICŪLUM, i. n. (perpendo) *A plumbline*; ad perpendicular columnas exigere, to examine by a plumb-line or level, Cic.: hence, ad perpendicularum, perpendicular, Cic.: Cas.

PERPENDĪ, di, sum, ēre. I. *To weigh carefully*; Gell. II. Fig. *To weigh, examine, ponder, consider*; aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, Cic.: syllabas, Quint.: perpendisse habere, for perpendisse, Colum.: vitia virtutesque, Suet., i. e. to balance accurately one against the other; perpendium iudicium, Pand., very exact, accurate.

PERPENSĀTIO, ōnis, f. (perpendo) *A weighing carefully*; Gell.

PERPENSĀ ADV. *With deliberation, deliberately*; perpendens eligere, Ammian.

PERPENSO, āre. (freq. of perpendo) *To weigh carefully*; Grat.

PERPENSUS, a, um. See PERPENDO.

PERPERĀM, adv. I. *Wrongly, not rightly or correctly, not as it should be, amiss*; facere, Cic.: iudicare, id. II. *Falsely*; dicere, Ter. III. *Inadvertently, by mistake*; facere, Varr.: ad castra venire, Auct. B. Hisp.—Synon. Perperam, represents the wrong in reference to the object, incorrectly; falso, in reference to the person, by error; fallaciter, denotes intentional falsification, fallaciously.

PERPERĒ, adv. i. q. Perperam; Claud. Mam.

PERPERĪTŪDO, inis, f. (perperus) *Wrong or faulty behaviour, pravity*; Acc.

PERPERŪS, a, um. (ἀεργετός) *Faulty, defective, wrong*; Acc.

PERPES, ētis, i. q. Perpetuus. I. *Uninterrupted, continuous*; silentium, Apul.: des mihi operam perpetem, Tac. II. *Entire, unbroken*; noctem perpetem, the whole night through, Plaut.: thus also, nocte perpeti, Apul.

PERPESCIUS, a, um. (perpessus) *That has endured or can endure much, patient, enduring*; Sen.

PERPESIO, ōnis, f. (perpetior) *An enduring or suffering*; laborum, Cic.

PERPESUS, a, um. See PERPETOR.

PERPETĪM, adv. (perpes) *Without intermission, uninterruptedly*; Apul.

PERPETĪOR, essus sum, i. (per and patior) I. *To endure patiently or with firmness*; neque pati neque perpeti, Enn. ap. Cic. II. Gen. *To endure, suffer, undergo, bear*; dolorem, Cic.: imbres, Ov.: it may also be rendered, *to permit, allow*; seq. accus. cum infin.; Plaut.: Ter.: also seq. infin.; perpetiar memorar, Ov., will compel myself: also of things without life; vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep.

PERPETĪBĪLIS, e. (perpetro) *That may be done, permitted, allowed*; Tert.

PERPETĪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (perpetro) *A performing, perpetrating*; Tert.

PERPETĪRĀTOR, ōris, m. (perpetro) *One who performs, commits, or perpetrates*; Sidon.

PERPETĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (per and patro) *To carry through, effect, fulfil, finish, end, complete, execute, perform, commit, perpetrate*; opus, Plaut.: promissa, Tac.: caede perpetrata, Liv.: bello perpetrato, id., ended; also, perpetrare bellum, to put an end to a war by a decisive blow, Suet.: Justin.: see Biemi ad Suet. Calig. 46. N. B. Seq. infin.: nisi et efficere perpetrat, Plaut., where efficere is redundant.

PERPETŪALIS, e. i. q. Perpetuus; Quint.

PERPETŪARĪUS, a, um. (perpetuus) *That is constantly occupied about something*; mulio, Sen.: hence, perpetuarius, Cod. Just., a fee-farmer.

PERPETŪARĪUS, ātis, f. (perpetuus) *Uninterrupted or continual duration, perpetuity*; vitae, Cic.: temporis, id., continuous time: orationis, id., not made up of short and antithetical clauses: sermonis, id., a long series or succession of words: thus also, verborum, id.: ad perpetuitatem, for ever, id.: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id., i. e. if all that they say agrees well together: opacae perpetuitatem, Vitr., i. e. long tracts of land.

PERPETŪITO, āre. (freq. of perpetuo, āre, and of the same signification); Enn.

PERPETŪO, adv. See PERPETUUS, a, um.

PERPETŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (perpetuus) *To cause anything to be uninterrupted or to continue in one manner, to perpetuate, continue*; verba, Cic., to speak on, not to break off or interrupt a discourse; data, Plaut.

PERPETŪUS, a, um. (per and peto; prop. penetrating, see Döderlein's Synon. 3, p. 304) I. *Uninterrupted, un-*

broken, without pause or intermission, continued; agmen, Cic.: munitiones, Cas.: vigiliae, id., connected throughout; palus, id., one continued marsh: risus, Ov.: oratio, id.: perpetuae orationes, connected or uninterrupted speeches, Liv. 4, 6; cf. Cic. Orat. 2, 54, 221: thus also, historia, Cic., connected, uninterrupted: carmen perpetuum, Hor., i. e. *ᾠδαίον*. II. *Whole, entire*; dies, Ter. III. *Perpetual, continuing without interruption*; fenus, Cic., simple interest: lux, id.: imperia, Nep.: hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), *Perpetually, for ever*; Cic.: Perpetuo (sc. tempore), *Perpetually, uninterruptedly, eternally, without intermission, always*; id.: also, perpetuum, for perpetuo, Stat.: in perpetuum modum, Plaut., for ever; hence, 1. *That holds constantly and everywhere, universal, general*; jus, Cic.: perpetuum est, it is a general rule, Cels.: quaestio (in rhetoric), Cic. Orat. 36, i. e. universalis, relating to a genus: another thing is meant by quaestiones (inquiries, examinations) perpetuae, Cic. Brut. 27, trials of criminal cases, which were annually held before one of the praetors, and so lasted continually. 2. Fulmina, Sen., i. e. which relate to the whole of life. N. B. Compar. perpetuus. Cato: and superl., perpetuissimo curriculo, id.—Respecting the synonyms of perpetuus (eternal), see SEMITERNUS.

PERPEXUS, a, um. (part. of perpecto) *Combed, or, well combed*; Jul. Firm.

PER-PLĀCĒO, ēre, 2. *To please very much*; Cic.

PER-PLĀNUS, a, um. *Very plain*; Diomed.

PERPLEXĪBĪLIS, e. (perplexor) *Perplexing*; verbum, Plaut., i. e. dark, obscure.—Hence,

PERPLEXĪBĪLĪTER, adv. *In such a manner as may lead to mistake*; Plaut.

PERPLEXĒ, adv. *Perplexedly, not clearly, confusedly*; loqui, Ter.: responderi, Liv.: perplexus, Prudent.

PERPLEXIM, adv. i. q. Perplexē; Plaut.

PERPLEXĪO, ōnis, f. (perplexo) *A perplexing*; hence, *confusedness, obscurity, intricacy*; Latro.

PERPLEXĪTAS, ātis, f. (perplexus) *Perplexity, obscurity*; Ammian.

PERPLEXOR, āri. (perplexus) *To cause perplexity*; Plaut.

PERPLEXUS, a, um. (part. of perplexo) I. *Entangled, involved*; iter silvae, Virg. II. *Intricate, perplexed*, i. e. that cannot be understood, investigated, or seen into, ambiguous, dark, obscure: sermones, Liv.: perplexus carmen, Liv.

PER-PLŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To entangle*; hence, Perplexus, a, um. *Entangled, perplexed*; Lucr.

PER-PLŪO, ēre, 3. I. Intrans. 1. *To rain through or in*; qua possit ex imbris aqua perpluere, Vitr.: also imperson., perpluit, it rains through, Cato. 2. *To let the rain through, to be wetted through by the rain*; tigna perpluunt, Plaut., i. e. it rains through the timbers: cecanaculum perpluit, Quint. 3. For pluo; e. g. perpluit pomis candidus sinus, Tibull., fig. II. Trans. 1. *To cause to rain through or into*; tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut. 2. *To rain or drop upon any thing*; Apul.

PER-POL. Said to be for per Pollucem: but it is two words: per pol scitudo, for pol perscius, Ter., truly.

PER-PŌLIO, ivi, itum, 4. I. *To polish, file, make smooth*; aurum, Plin.: also of the plaster on walls; locus calce arenaque perpolitus, Vell. II. Fig. *To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to*; as, a writing, Cic.: hence, Perpolitus, a, um, *Polished, refined*; homo, Cic.: oratio, id.

PERPŌLITE, adv. *With polish, ornament, &c.*; perpolitissime, Auct. ad Her.

PERPŌLITIO, ōnis, f. (perpolio) *A polishing, refining, embellishing*; sermonis, Auct. ad Her.

PER-PŌRULOR, ātus sum, āri. *To plunder, ravage, or pillage completely, lay waste, depopulate*; Latium agrum, Liv.: homines, Tac.: we find also, Perpopulatus, a, um, passivē, Liv. 22, 9.

PER-PORTO, āre. *To carry to a place, to bear or bring over to*; praedas Carthaginam, Liv.

PERPŌTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (perpoto) *A continued drinking*; Cic.

PER-PŌTOR, itus sum, 4. i. q. Potior; e. g. pace, Justin., to enjoy: nomine loco tribuni, to have, enjoy, Cod. Just.

PER-PŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To keep on drinking*; totos dies, Cic.: ad vesperam, id. II. *To drink, drink off, empty*; Lucr.

PER-PŌRMO, for perprimo, *to press hard*; Sen.

PERPRESSA, ae, f. *An herb*, i. q. Bacchar; Plin. 21, 77.

PERPRĪMO, essi, essum, 3. (per and premo) I. *To press, press much or perpetually*; cubile, Hor., i. e. to lie upon. II. *To urge any one, to urge much*; Ov.

III. *To press through, strain through*; humorem, Sen.

PER-PRŌPERĒ, adv. *Very hastily, very quickly*; Plaut.

PER-PRŌPĒRUS, a, um. *Very near*; Acc. ap. Cic.

PER-PROSPER, a, um. *Very fortunate or prosperous*; valetudo, Suet.

PERPRURISCO, ēre. (per and prurio) *To become greatly inflamed with passion*; Plaut.

PER-PRŌDESCO, ēre. *To feel great shame*; Cornelia ap. Nep.

PER-PUGNAX, ácís. *Very quarrelsome*; Cic.
 PER-FULCHER, chra, chrum. *Very beautiful*; Ter.
 PER-PUNGO, nxi, ctum, ére. *To pierce through*; Cal.
 AIR.
 PER-PURGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To purify, cleanse*;
 se, Cic.: *perpurgatis auribus*, Plaut., with the greatest
 attention. II. *To set in a clear light, to settle*; Cic.:
de tote perpurga (sc. rationem), id., settle, adjust.
 PER-PŪSILLUS, a, um. *Very small*; Perpusillum, *Very
 little*; perpusillum rogabo, Cic.; this may mean either,
 I will ask very little, or I will ask the very little man.
 PER-PŪTO, áre. *To explain, declare, clear up*; aliquid
 alieui, Plaut.
 PER-QUADRÁTUS, a, um. *Quite square*; Vitr.
 PER-QUAM, adv. *Very*; Ter.: Cic.: also separated, per
 quam paucis, Ter.: also seq. superl.; Apul.
 PER-QUIESCO, ére. *To rest throughout, to pass in rest*;
 totam noctem, Apul.
 PER-QUIRĪTÁTUS, a, um. i. q. Perquisitus. *Sought for*;
 Claud. Mam.
 PER-QUIRO, sivi, situm, ére. (per and quero) I. *To
 search diligently for, make inquiry after*; vasa, Cic.
 II. *To examine*; Cic.
 PER-QUIRITE, adv. *Accurately, exactly*; perquisitus
 conscribere, Cic.
 PER-QUISOR, óris, m. (perquiro) *One who searches or
 inquires diligently*; Plaut.
 PER-QUISTUS, a, um. See PERQUIRO.
 PER-RĀNO, adv. (perrarus) *Very rarely, very seldom*;
 Cic.: Suet.
 PER-RĀRUS, a, um. *Very rare*; Liv.
 PER-RĒCONDĪTUS, a, um. *Very secret, closely hidden*;
 Cic.
 PER-RĒCTURUS. See PERGO.
 PER-RĒPO, psi, ptum, ére. I. Intrans. *To creep or
 crawl to a place*; ad praepeia, Colum. II. Trans. *To
 creep or crawl through or over*; tellurem genibus, Tibull.
 PER-REPTO, ávi, átum, áre. (freq. of perrepto) I.
 Intrans. I. *To creep or crawl about*; in omnibus late-
 bris, Plaut. 2. *To creep or crawl to a place*; ad portam,
 Ter. II. Trans. *To creep or crawl through or over*;
 oppidum, Ter.
 PERRĪDÍCŪLE, adv. *Very ridiculously*; Cic.—From
 PER-RĪDÍCŪLUS, a, um. *Very ridiculous*; Cic.
 PER-RĪMÓSUS, a, um. *Full of chinks or clefts*; Varr.
 PER-RÓDO, si, sum, ére. *To gnaw, eat, or bite through*;
 Cels.
 PER-RÓGĪTO, áre. (freq. of perrogo) *To ask through,
 ask all or everywhere*; Pacuv.
 PER-RÓGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To ask all in succes-
 sion for or about any thing*; sententias, Liv. II. *To
 carry (a motion or law) after proposing it*; legem, Val.
 Max.
 PER-RUMPO, ōpi, uptum, ére. I. Intrans. *To break
 or rush through, to force a way through*; per hostes,
 Cæs.: per aciem, Liv.: also, *to rush in*; in urbem, Liv.
 II. Trans. 1. *To break in pieces, break*; rates,
 Cæs., the line of rafts: costam, Cels.: limina bipenni,
 Virg.: hence fig., *to nullify, destroy*; leges, Cic.: quæ-
 stiones, id.: fastidia, Hor. 2. *To rush or force a way
 through any thing*; ærem, Cic.: paludem, Cæs.: im-
 petum fluminis, Liv.: cuneos hostium, id.: also, *to rush
 into*; castra perrupta, Tac.: hence fig., *to overcome,
 conquer*; periculum, Cic.: difficultates, Plin.
 PERRUPTUS, a, um. See PERRUMPO.
 PER-SEPE, adv. *Very often*; Cic.
 PER-SĒVUS, a, um. *Very cruel*; Mela.
 PER-SĀLSE, adv. I. *With much salt*. II. *With
 much wit, very wittily*; Cic.
 PER-SĀLSUS, a, um. *Very salt*; hence, *very witty*;
 Cic.
 PERSĀLŪTĀTĪO, ónis, f. (persaluto) *A constant salut-
 ation*; Cic.
 PER-SĀLŪTO, ávi, átum, áre. *To salute one after
 another*; omnes, Cic.
 PER-SANCTE, adv. *Very solemnly or religiously*; Ter.
 PER-SĀNO, ávi, átum, áre. *To cure thoroughly*; Plin.
 PER-SĀNUS, a, um. *Quite sound*; Cato.
 PER-SĀPIENS, tis. *Very wise*; Cic.
 PERSĀPIENTER, adv. *Very wisely*; Cic.
 PERSCIENDO, adv. *Very knowingly*; Cic.
 PER-SCINDO, idi, issum. 3. *To break or tear to pieces*;
 Liv.
 PER-SCIO, ire. 4. *To know well*; animum, Lamprid.
 PER-SCISCO, ére. 3. *To hear, learn, be informed of*;
 causam tumultus, Dict. Cret.
 PERSCISSUS, a, um. See PERSCIENDO.
 PER-SCĪTUS, a, um. *Very pretty, very fine*; Cic.
 PER-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. 5. I. *To write any thing,
 prepare or compose in writing, write down, write, espe-
 cially, accurately and fully*; epistola, in qua omnia per-
 scripta erant, Nep.: rationes, Cic.: literas, to write
 letters (of the alphabet), id.: also seq. accus. cum infin.;
 Cæs.: also, *to write, i. e. treat of any thing*; Cic.: hence,
 1. *To write down, register, enter in a book of accounts,
 note down*; usuras, Cic.: nomen, id.: senatus consultum,
 id., i. e. to register: aliquid usuræ nomine, Suet. Cæs. 42,

to add the interest to the capital. 2. *To write, describe (as
 a history)*; res, Liv. 3. *To write any thing to a person,
 to inform by writing*; Cic. 4. *To send to in writing*;
 orationem ad aliquem, Cic. 5. *To take a sketch of, make
 a plan of*; planitiem, Sall., to survey carefully and fix in
 his mind. 6. *To give an order or check for*; alieui ar-
 gentum, Ter., or, pecuniam, Cic., i. e. to pay by a bill
 upon another. II. *To write out fully or at length, not
 with figures or abbreviations*; notata, non perscripta erat
 summa, Suet.
 PERSCRIPTO, ónis, f. (perscribo) *A drawing up or
 composing in writing, a written down, entry in writing*;
 Cic.: also, *a writing, writing composition, contract, in-
 strument, &c.*; id.: also, *a promissory note or bill, a
 written order for the payment of a sum*; Cic. Att. 12, 51;
 Phil. 5, 4, 11.
 PERSCRIPTOR, óris, m. (perscribo) *One who commits
 any thing to writing, a writer*; fœderationis, Cic.
 PERSCRIPTŪRA, æ, f. (perscribo) i. q. Perscriptio; Pand.
 PERSCRIPTUS, a, um. See PERSCRIBO.
 PERSCRŪTĀTĪO, ónis, f. (perscrutor) *An examining,
 searching through*; Sen.
 PERSCRŪTĀTOR, óris, m. (perscrutor) *One that searches
 or examines*; Capitol.
 PERSCRŪTO, ávi, átum, áre. i. q. Perscrutor. *To
 search*; aliquem, Plaut.: perscrutatus, a, um; Ammian.
 PER-SCRŪTOR, átus sum, ére. I. *To search through,
 examine*; omnia, Cic. II. Fig. *To search or inquire
 into, to examine, investigate*; naturam criminum, Cic.
 PER-SCULPO, psi, ptum. 3. *To engrave or etch into*;
 lapidem, Coripp.
 PERSEEA, æ, f. (Περσεία) Plin. *A sacred tree growing
 in Egypt, and bearing a sweet eatable fruit*, supposed by
 Klusius to be the Laurus Persea, L.; by Schreber, the
 Cordia Myxa, L.; but the opinion of most naturalists is,
 that it no longer exists.
 PER-SĒCO, cui, ctum, áre. I. *To cut through, cut to
 pieces*; Cic. II. Fig. *To cut up by the roots, extirpate,
 destroy utterly, bring to an end*; Cic.: Liv.
 PER-SECTOR, ári. *To pursue diligently, investigate*;
 Lucret.
 PERSĒCŪTĪO, ónis, f. (persequor) I. *A pursuing*;
 bestie, Pand.: hence, I. *A prosecuting*; Cic. 2. *A
 persecuting, persecution*; as, of the Christians, Tert. Cf.
 Cellarii Cur. poster. p. 248, (ed. 7.). II. *A pursuing,
 i. e. continuing*; negotii, Apul.
 PERSĒCŪTOR, óris, m. (persequor) I. *A pursuer,
 persecutor*; especially, *a persecutor of the Christians*;
 Lact. II. *A prosecutor, plaintiff*; Pand.
 PERSĒCŪTRIX, icis, f. (persecutor) *She that pursues or
 persecutes*; Augustin.
 PER-SĒDO, édi, essum. 2. *To sit any where for a long
 time, to remain sitting*; in equo dies noctesque, Liv.
 PER-SEGNIS, e. *Very slow, very inactive, very dull*;
 proelium, Liv.
 PER-SĒNESCO, ui. 3. *To grow old, to pass one's old
 age any where*; Eutrop.
 PERSĒNEX, is. *Very old*; Suet.
 PER-SENTĪO, si, sum. 4. I. *To feel deeply*; Virg.
 II. *To perceive clearly*; Virg.
 PER-SENTISCO, ére. 3. I. *To feel deeply*; Lucret.
 II. *To perceive clearly*; Ter.
 PERSĒPHŌNUM, i. n. (Περσέφωνα) *Wild poppy*; Apul.
 PER-SĒQUAX, ácís. *That pursues zealously*; Apul.
 PERSĒQUENS, tis. I. Part. of persequor; see PER-
 SEQUOR. II. Adj. 1. *That follows or pursues*; flagitii,
 Plaut. 2. *That revenges*; persequentissimus injuriarum,
 Auct. ad Her.
 PER-SĒQUOR, cŭtus or quutus sum, i. I. Intrans.
To follow, come after; gramine persecuto, Pallad., i. e.
 when the grass had grown again. II. Trans. 1. *To
 follow, pursue, usually with the idea of perseverance*;
 vestigia alieuius, or, aliquem ipsius vestigias, Cic., to
 follow in his steps, to imitate: litus, Plaut., to go along
 the shore: omnes vias, Cic., properly, to go over all
 successively, i. e. fig., to use all means. Hence fig. 1. *To
 aim at, strive after, seek to catch or obtain, to seek or hunt
 after*; hereditates, Ter.: hereditates aut syngraphas,
 Cic., to call in, collect: voluptates, id.: otium, id.: alios
 deos penates, Plaut. 2. *To occupy one's self about, to
 pursue, cultivate, follow (a profession or the like)*; artes,
 Cic.: non omnia deos persequi, id., concern themselves
 about. 3. *To follow, imitate*; ordinem, Cic.: inriam
 alieuius, id. 4. *To approve, admire, agree with, assent
 to, follow (a teacher)*; Zenonem, Cic.: especially, *to
 attach one's self to a philosophical sect, profess the doc-
 trines of a school*; Academicam, Cic. Acad. 1. 2. Cf. Cic.
 Ver. 3, 71. 2. *To pursue in a hostile manner*; fugientes,
 Cæs.: aliquem bello, Cic.: feras, Ov., to chase: aliquem
 iudicio, Cic., to proceed against: hence, 1. *To revenge,
 avenge*; injurias, Cic.: mortem alieuius, id.: also, *to
 take vengeance upon*; ingratos cives, Liv. 2. *To seek to
 obtain, maintain, or preserve*; jus suum, Cic., to seek
 legal redress: bona sua iudicio, id., to seek restitution of
 his goods by legal proceedings; pecuniam ab alio, id.,
 to seek to recover by law: hence, pœnas ab alio, or
 alieuius, id., i. e. to take vengeance on, to punish. 3. *To*

reach, overtake, come up with, find; Gr. *πέρσιν*; aliquid, Cic. Att. 22. Döderlein, Synon. 3, p. 148, refers hither the following passages; — Hor. Carm. 3, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; Harusp. Resp. 9, 19; Curt. 9, 6, 12; hence, (a) *To earn*; Pand. (b) *To call in, get in, receive (money or the like)*; hereditates, Cic. (c) *To write down what is dictated*; celeritate scribendi, qua dicuntur, persequi, Cic. 3. *To continue, persevere in*; carimonias, Cic.: societatem, id.: persequi quærendo, Liv., to persist in asking: vitam inopem, i. e. to lead, Cic. 4. *To accomplish, execute, fulfill, perform, do*; imperium patris, Plaut.: incepta, Liv.: mandata, Cic.: hence, to use, make use of; sollicitiam, id. 5. *To go through*; for the purpose of considering; dies, Cic.: or of explaining; omnia, id.: hence, to explain, describe, recount, relate, treat of; aliquid versibus, id.: aliquid scriptura, id., to treat of in writing: de vita alicujus, Nep. N. B. Persequi, passivè, Hygin. — See also PERSEQUENS.

PER-SÈRO, èvi, itum, ère. *To sow or plant*; Sidon.
 PER-SÈRO, ui, rtum, ère. *To stick or put through*; restulcas per ficos, Varr.

PERSERVIO, ire. *To serve throughout*; alicui, Vopisc.
 PERSERVO, àre. *To preserve*; Tert.
 PERSÈVERABILIS, e. (persevero) *Persevering*; Cæ. Aur.

PERSÈVERANS, tis. I. Part. of persevero; see PERSEVERO. II. Adj. *That continues, persists, or perseveres*; perseverantior cædendis hostibus, Liv.: studium perseverantissimum, Colum. — See the synonyms in PERVICAX.

PERSÈVERANTER, adv. *With constancy and perseverance*; Liv.: perseverantius, id.: perseverantissime, Plin. Ep.

PERSÈVERANTIA, æ. f. (persevero) *Constancy, perseverance*; Cic.: belli, Just., long continuance.

PERSÈVERATIO, ònis. f. (persevero) *Perseverance, continuance*; Apul.

PER-SÈVERE, adv. *Very severely or strictly*; Plin. Ep.
 PERSÈVERO, àvi, àtum, àre. (perseverus) I. Intrans. *To persevere, persist, continue*; in sententia, Cic.: also without in; e. g. bellis continuis, Justin., to carry on war incessantly: also, to continue to proceed, to go on; Apuleiam usque, Suet. II. Trans. 1. *To persevere in any thing, pursue without ceasing, continue*; id, Cic.: observantiam, Symm.: inedia perseverata est, Justin.: also seq. infn.; facere, Cic. 2. *To persist in any thing, to maintain constantly, assure or assert steadfastly, stick to*; seq. accus. cum infn.; perseverabat, se esse Orestem, Cic. — See also PERSEVERANS.

PER-SÈVERUS, a, um. *Very strict or severe*; imperium, Tac.

PERSICCATUS, a, um. *Quite or very much dried*; Apic.
 PERSICCUS, a, um. *Quite dry, very dry*; Cels.
 PERSIDEO, èdi, èssum. 2. i. q. Persedeo; Cic.
 PER-SIDO, èdi, èssum. 3. *To sink or settle down*; penetrate, descend into; Virg.

PER-SIGNO, àre. I. *To note down, record*; sacra, Liv. II. *To mark*; Mela.

PER-SIMILIS, e. *Very like or similar*; Cic.: with a genitive; Cic.: with a dative; Hor.

PER-SIMPLEX, icis. *Very simple or plain*; victus, Tac.
 PER-SISTO, stitii. 3. *To remain standing*; Auct. B. Afric.: hence, 1. *To continue*; perstitit aspernari, Tac. 2. *To persist, persevere*; in re, Liv.: perstitit (sc. in sententia) Narcissus, Tac.

PERSITES, æ. f. *A plant, a species of tithymalus*; Apul.

PERSOLATA, æ. f. *An herb*, i. q. Arcion (Verbascum ferrugineum, Ait.); Plin. 25, 66.

PER-SOLIDO, àre. *To render thick, to thicken*; Stat.

PERSOLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of persona) *A little mask*; as a term of reproach, Plaut., you fright.

PER-SOLUS, a, um. *Quite alone*; oculus, Plaut., my only eye.

PERSOLVENS, a, um. See PERSOLVO.

PER-SOLVO, olvi, olutum. 3. I. *To unravel, solve, explain*; Cic. II. *To pay*; stipendium militibus, Cic.: alienis nominibus, Sall., to pay the debts of others: pecuniam ab aliquo, Cic. Flacc. 20, 46, to pay by a cheque or draught on any one: hence fig., to pay, show, render, give what one owes; grates, Virg.: gratiam diis, Cic.: honorem (i. e. sacrificium) diis, Virg.: alicui mortem, to kill, Suet.: pœnas alicui, id.: also without alicui, Cæs., to suffer punishment: vota, Cic., to fulfil one's vows: quod promisi, ei persolvere, id.: epistolæ, id., to answer.

PERSONA, æ. f. (from persono, are, with a change in the quantity of the second syllable) I. *A mask*; Gr. *πρόσωπον*, formerly worn by actors and covering the whole head.—These masks varied according to the different characters represented, or according to the different actors: one kind was worn when a youth, another when an old man, distinguished person, &c. was to be represented; Cic.: hence, II. *The person, part, or character played by an actor*; Ter. Also, Personæ, *The characters on the stage*; Ter. Eun. prol. 32. III. *The part or character sustained by any one in the world*; cf. Brems ad Nep. præfat. 1: accusatoris, Cic.: personam

quadruplitoris ferre, Liv., to act the part of, or to be, a chicaner: personam alian ferre, id., to play an assumed or unnatural part, dissemble: tantam personam sustinet, Cic., to represent so important a person: personam sibi accommodare, or suscipere, id., to undertake a part: imponere alicui, id., to impose upon, ascribe to: gerere, or tenere, id., to represent a person, play a part: also, a person who sustains a character (fig.): altera persona, sed tamen secunda, Nep., the second principal character: id, quod quaque persona dignum est, Cic. IV. *A person, personage*; with a genitive, or mea, tua, &c.: e. g. mea persona, Cic., my person, i. e. I: thus also, tua, id., i. e. thou: nostra, id., in ejus personam, id., against his person, against him. V. Without a genitive or pronoun, *A person, individual, man*, with reference to station, character, &c.; per ternas personas, Suet.: personarum, quas defundunt, Cic., for hominum. N. B. Also, *A person (in grammar)*: tertia, Quint. VI. *An image of clay, &c. representing a person*; Lucr.: Mart.

PERSONÁLIS, e. (persona) *Personal*; Pand. Thence, PERSONÁLITER, adv. *Personally*; Arnob.
 PERSONÁTUS, a, um. (persona) *Wearing a mask, masked*; Cic.: fig., i. e. appearing different from what one is in reality, in an assumed character; Cic.: hence, pretended, counterfeited; felicitas, Sen.

PER-SONO, ui, itum, ère. I. Intrans. 1. *To resound, ring*; domus cantu personabat, Cic.: aures personant hujusmodi vocibus, id.: id totis personabat castris, Liv., sounded through the whole camp. 2. *To play upon a musical instrument*; cithara Iopas personat, Virg. II. Trans. 1. *To sound through, to fill with sound or noise, make to resound*; regna hæc personat Cerberus, Virg.: aurem, Hor., to bawl in one's ear: amena litorum personantes, Tac. 2. *To cry or call out loudly*; hæc personat ardens, Sil.: also seq. accus. cum infn.; Cic.: Liv. 3. *To blow or otherwise play upon a musical instrument*; classicum personavit, Apul., gave the signal for the battle. N. B. Perf. personavit, Apul.

PER-SONSUS, a, um. *Resounding, making a noise*; Petron.

PER-SORBEO, ère. *To suck in, or drink up*; Plin.

PERSPECTE, adv. *With penetration, or discernment*; Plaut.

PERSPECTIO, ònis. f. (perspicio) *Discernment*; Lact.

PERSPECTO, àvi, àtum, àre. (freq. of perspicio) I. *To look at or consider attentively, to look all around*; Plaut. II. *To look at until the end (as a spectator)*; certamen, Suet.

PERSPECTOR, òris. m. (perspicio) *He who discerns or understands*; Juvenç.

PERSPECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perspicio; see PERSPECTIO. II. Adj. *Well known*; benevolentia perspectissima, Cic.

PER-SPECTULOR, àtus sum, àri. *To examine or reconnoitre carefully*; locorum situs, Suet. Cæs. 58.

PERSPERGO, ère. (per and spargo) *To besprinkle, wet*; Cic.

PERSPICABILIS, e. (perspicio) *That may be seen, visible, conspicuous*; Ammian.

PERSPICACITAS, àtis. f. (perspicax) *Penetration, discernment, sharp-sightedness*; Cic.

PERSPICACITER, adv. (perspicax) *Sharp-sightedly, acutely*; Ammian.

PERSPICACUS, àcis. (perspicio) *Sharp-sighted, acute*; Cic.: perspicaciior, Apul.

PERSPICIBILIS, e. (perspicio) *Visible, clear*; Vitr.

PERSPICIENTIA, æ. f. (perspicio) *Acquired insight into or knowledge of a thing*; Cic. Off. 1, 5.

PERSPICIO, exi, ectum, ère. (per and specio) I. *To see through or into, look at*; literas, Cic., to look or read through: quo ne perspici quidem posset, Cæs.: cœlum, Liv., to see the sky, or, to look towards the sky: also simply, to see, look; altius, Cic.: hoc, id. II. *To look at or consider carefully, to view with attention*; domum, Cic.: opus, Cæs. III. *To understand or ascertain fully, to examine thoroughly, see or mark well, perceive, observe, explore*; fidem, Cic.: aliquid conjectura, to guess at, id.: animum spectrum habeo, for perspexi, id. — See also PERSPECTUS.

PERSPICUE, adv. I. *Evidently, manifestly*; Cic. II. *Clearly, plainly*; Cic.

PERSPICUITAS, àtis. f. (perspicuus) I. *Transparency, clearness*; Plin. II. *Evidence, clearness, perspicuity*; Cic.

PERSPICUUS, a, um. (perspicio) I. *Transparent, clear*; Ov. N. B. Perspicuus differs from pellucidus, inasmuch as the latter denotes transparency as a quality of the body itself, but the former with reference to the person who looks at it. See Döderlein, Synon. 2, p. 82. II. *Evident, clear, manifest*; Cic.

PER-SPIRO, àre. I. *To breathe*; Cato. II. *To blow, to blow constantly*; Plin.

PERSTERNO, stràvi, stràtum, ère. *To make even or level (by strewing any thing over)*; viam, Liv., to pave.

PER-STIMULO, àre. *To incite, stimulate*; Tac.
 PER-STO, itii, àtum, àre. I. *To stand firmly or continue standing*; ad vallum, Liv.: otiosos perstitisse,

Plin. Ep. II. *To persist, persevere, or continue in any thing*; in sententia, Cic.: in incepto, Liv.: also without it; e. g. amore, Sen.: eadem mens perstat mihi, Virg.: also seq. infn.; persto condere, &c., Ov. Per contains the idea of continued endeavour or perseverance in a plan or an opinion; see Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 36, p. 278. III. *To remain steadfast or constant, to endure, last*; Ov.

PERSTRATUS, a, um. See PERSTERNO.

PER-STRENUĒ. adv. *Very actively or vigorously, very hastily, very quickly*; abī perstrenue, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13; others read abī prae strenue.

PER-STREPO, ui, itum, ēre. I. Intrans. *To make much noise*; e. g. in sonis, Ter.: also of things, *to resound, echo, ring*; tellus perstrepi, Sil. II. Trans. *To sound through, make a noise through*; ades, Claud.: hence passivē; clamore janue perstrepi, Apul.

PERSTRICUS, a, um. See PERSTRINGO.

PERSTRIDO, ēre. *To make a noise everywhere, to blow through*; Germanic. Arat.

PER-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre. I. *To bind, bind fast*; vites, Cato: fig.; stomachic rigore perstrictus, Veget. II. *To graze, touch lightly by beating, throwing, &c., especially lengthwise*; femur, Virg.: hence, solum aratro, Cic., to plough through: thus also, portam volmere, id.: hence fig., *to seize*; horror spectantes perstringit, Liv., a trembling ran over them, came upon them: hence I. *To wound slightly, fig., or to censure, cut, injure by speaking acrimoniously*, &c.; voluntatem facietis, Cic., to censure, find fault with: aliquid suspicione, id.: consalutus meus eum perstrinxerat, id., vexed him, offended him, he was vexed at it. 2. *To go or run through, i. e. to relate briefly*; cursum vitae, Cic. 3. *To blunt, make dull*; aciem gladii, Plin.: aures, Plaut., to stun, deafen: hence, *to blind, dazzle*; quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac.: visus nostros, Plin.

PER-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3. *To build quite up, raise*; Vitr.

PER-STUDIŌSE. adv. *Very zealously, ardently or eagerly*; Cic. — From

PER-STUDIŌSUS, a, um. *Very eager, zealous, or fond*; literarum, Cic.

PER-SUADEO, si, sum, 2. I. *To make a thing to be believed, make one believe any thing, to convince, persuade, talk one into*; alicui aliquid, Cic.: or, de re, id.: also seq. accus. cum infn.; Nep.: thus also, sibi, *to persuade one's self, to be persuaded, to believe, or to believe for certain, to be convinced*; Cic.: persuadetur mihi, tibi, &c., I (thou, &c.) am convinced, feel certain; sibi persuaderi, eum, &c., Cæs.: hence, Persuasus, a, um, *Of which one is persuaded or convinced*; malo persuaso, Cic., after we have been convinced of the evil: persuasum est mihi, I am convinced, feel quite assured: persuasum habere, Cic., to believe for certain: persuasissimum habere, Colum.: sibi persuasum habere, with an accusative and infinitive, the true reading, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, to be fully persuaded, see Herzog, in loc.: we find also, persuadeo aliquem, Enn.: hence, Persuadeor, eris, etur, &c., may be used; persuasus cst, Cæcilius in Cic. Ep.: persuasus erit, Ov.: persuasum (accus. masc.), Cæs. II. *To persuade to do any thing, to induce, prevail upon another by means of any representation made to do any thing*: persuadere, like πείθειν, signifies, to render plausible by oral persuasion, followed by ut (uti); e. g. huic persuadet, uti — transeat, Cæs.: ut is also omitted; persuadet, petat, &c., Sall.: also by an infinitive; persuadet ei finem facere, Nep.: also by aliquem, Petron.: hence, Persuasus, a, um; e. g. persuasus mori, Justin., who have resolved: hence, persuasum est facere, Plaut., I have been seduced to do.

PER-SUASIBILIS, e. (persuadeo) *Which one may be persuaded of, convincing*; Quint.

PER-SUASIBILITER, adv. *Persuasively, in a persuading or convincing manner*; dicere, Quint.

PER-SUAŌ, ōnis, f. (persuadeo) I. *A persuading, convincing, prevailing upon, persuasion*; Cic. Invent. 1, 5, 6; Justin. 34, 4, 3. II. *A persuasion, conviction, opinion, belief*; Quint.: superstitionum persuasione, from a superstitious conviction, from motives of superstition, Tac. Agr. 11. See Walch in loc.

PER-SUASTRIX, icis, f. (persuadeo) *She that persuades*; Plaut.

PER-SUASUS, a, um. See PERSUADEO.

PER-SUASUS, us, m. (persuadeo) *A persuading, persuasion*; Cic.

PER-SUAVITER, adv. *Very agreeably*; Augustin.

PER-SUAVILIS, e. I. *Very fine, subtle, or thin*; animus, Lucr. II. *Very fine or beautiful*; oratio, Cic.

PER-SULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To furrow through*; Apul.: fig.; rugis persulcata genas, Claud.

PER-SULTATOR, ōris, m. (persulto) *One that jumps and runs about any where*; Ilioris, Symm.

PER-SULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (per and salto) I. Intrans. I. *To bound and frisk to and fro*, and sometimes, *to bound, frisk, caper*; solo stabili, Liv.: in agro, id. 2. *To sound,*

resound, be heard; vox persultat, Prudent. II. Trans. I. *To bound or frisk through a place*; pabula leta, Lucr.: Italian, Tac. 2. *To say in a commanding manner, to command*; hanc persultanti, Prudent.

PER-TABESCO, bli, 3. *To be consumed or to pass away by degrees*; Sever, in Etim.

PERTABESCO, dul, 3. (pertado) *To grow wearied or disgusted with any thing*; quum jam omnes pertadissent, Gell.: ne pertadescat, sc. ille, Cato, unless we understand illum; then it would be used impersonaliter.

PERTAEDĒ, sum, est, ēre, v. impers. *To be tired of any thing, to feel disgust or weariness*; matrimonii pertadetat (eum), Gell.: pertasum est (me) levitatis, Cic.: pertasum est magni incepti, Virg. N. B. I. Also with a dative; Gracch. ap. Diom. 2. Some said pertisum, for pertasum according to Cic. Orat. 48.

PERTÆSUS, a, um. (pertædĒ) *Wearied, tired*; with a genitive or accusative; lentitudinis, Tac.: ignaviam suam, Suet.: semet ipse pertasus, id.

PERTANGO, ēre. 3. i. q. Perfundo; Apic.

PERTĒGO, ēre. 3. *To cover*; Plaut.

PERTĒMĒRARIUS, a, um. *Very inconsiderate, very rash*; Cod. Just.

PERTENDO, di, sum. (tum), 3. *To spread out, extend*; hence, I. Trans. *To carry through, carry to the end, perform, maintain, stick to*; Ter.: Quint. II. Intrans. 1. *To go to a place*; Romam, Liv. 2. *To persevere, persist in a thing, not to give up*; Varr.: Propert.

PERTENO, āvi, atum, āre. I. *To prove, examine, try, put to the test*; aliquem, Ter. II. *To think or meditate upon*; Cic. III. *To attack, fall upon, seize, pervade*; tremor pertentat corpora, Virg.: pertentant gaudia pectus, id.

PERTĒNUS, e. I. *Very small, very thin*; Plin. II. *Very small, very trifling, very weak*; spes, Cic.: suspicio, id.: ars, id.

PERTĒPIDUS, a, um. *Very lukewarm*; Vopisc.

PERTĒRERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To bore through*; Cic.

PERTERGO, si, sum, ēre. (also perhaps, Per-tergo, si, sum, ēre) *To wipe, dry up*; aër quasi perterget pupillas, Lucr., i. e. touches, beats upon.

PERTĒRO, trivi, tritum, ēre. *To press, rub, crush, pound to pieces*; baccam, Colum. — See also PERTRITUS.

PERTERRĒFACIO, ēre. (perterreo and facio) *To terrify, put in fear*; aliquem, Ter.

PERTERREO, ui, itum, ēre. I. *To terrify, alarm, put in fear*; aliquem, Ter.: Cæs.: hence, Perterritus, a, um, *Terrified, alarmed, in fear*; Cic.: also with metu, or timore, id., when perterritus may frequently be rendered, out of, through, &c. II. *To frighten away*; aliquem ab ædibus, Cic. pro Cæciliis, 13; but here I would rather, with Lambinus, read perterritus, for pro- and perterreo are frequently confounded in MSS. Cf. Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 81.

PERTERRICĒPUS, a, um. (perterreo and crepo) *That sounds or roars terribly*; Lucr. 7, 129; Cic. Orat. 59, ex Ennio.

PERTERRITO, āre, i. q. Perterreo; Avien.

PERTERRITUS, a, um. See PERTERREO.

PERTEXO, xui, xtum, ēre. I. *To weave throughout, i. e. to inweave with any thing*; hence, *to ornament, adorn with any thing*; Vitr. II. *To weave through, i. e. to weave to the end, complete the web*; vestis bysso pertexta, l. e. byssina, Apul.: hence, *To complete, finish, perform, accomplish, go through with*; cellam Veneris, Vitr., to make, build: pertexto modo, quod exorsus es, Cic.: cæptum dictis, Lucr.: locum, Cic.

PERTEXTUS, a, um. See PERTEXO.

PERTICA, æ, f. I. *Any pole or long staff*; Ov.: Colum. II. *A perch, pole for measuring*; thus, land is divided by a pertica among soldiers, Propert.: hence, *land measured and divided by this pertica*; Frontin.

III. *A set, slip, young tree*; as, of young willows, Plin.

PERTICALIS, e. (pertica) *That serves for poles*; Colum.

PERTICĀTUS, a, um. (pertica) *That has or carries a staff*; Mart. 5, 12, i, where others read pertinacis.

PERTIMEFACIO, cæi, actum, ēre. (pertimeo and facio) *To put in fear*; pertimefactus, Brut. in Cic. Ep.

PERTIMEO, ui, ēre. *To be much afraid*; Lact.

PERTIMESCO, mui, ēre. (pertimeo) *To fear greatly, be much afraid of*; aliquid, Cic.: de re, id.: also seq. ne; Nep.

PERTINACIA, æ, f. (pertinax) *Perseverance, firmness, constancy, obstinacy, resoluteness*, in good or bad sense; Cic.

PERTINACITER, adv. I. *Firmly, tenaciously*; bærere, Quint.: pertinacissime retinere, Plin., to hold very firmly. II. *Constantly, unswervingly, obstinately, incessantly, pertinaciously*, in good or bad sense; resistere, Sall.: pertinacius, Hirt.: pertinacissime, Suet. III.

Lastingly, durably, constantly; lucere, Suet.

PERTINAX, æcis. (per and tenax) I. *That holds or clings to firmly or very firmly*; digitus male pertinax, Hor., that does not hold firmly; hence, II. *Very niggardly*; Plaut. III. *Firm, constant, persevering in any thing, obstinate*, in good or bad sense; unceasing; virtus, Liv.: concertatio, Cic.: sermo, id.: miles, Liv.:

lacrimæ, Quint.: also seq. genit.; justitiæ, Apul.: also, seq. infin.; Hor. IV. *Very tasting*; siligo, Plin.: spiritus spatio pertinax, Quint., that holds out, lasts out. — See the synonyms in PERVICAX.

PERTINENTER, adv. *In a manner belonging or suitable to any thing*; ad causam, Tibull.: pertinenter, pertinenter, Tert.

PERTINEO, nui, ère. (per and teneo) I. *To extend to a place, &c., to reach, go, spread, attain to*; arteria aspera ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic., extends, goes or reaches to: implicatio nervorum pertinet toto corpore, id., extends itself through the whole body: Belgia pertinent ad partem fluminis, Cæs.: in omnia, in every direction, Liv.: hence, II. Fig. *To stretch, spread or extend itself, fall to the share of, as diximus, καθήκον*; caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv., pervaded all ranks: bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic.: in totam vitam, Sen. Cf. Ochsner ad Eclog. Cic. p. 262. III. Fig. *To extend or reach to, to concern, have an influence or effect upon*; seq. ad; Cic.: illuc, id. IV. *To extend to a person or thing, to have reference to*; with ad, Cic.; hence, I. *To suit, to pertain, be applicable to*; ad quem suspicio malefici pertineat, Cic.: ad quos pertineat facinus, Liv. 2. *To have an influence or effect upon, to affect for good or evil, be of use or injury, profit or hurt*; ad Dolabellam, Cic., i. e. to injure, hurt: ad rem pertinere visum est, Liv., i. e. to be of service: hoc nihil ad me pertinet, Cic., i. e. I have no enjoyment of it. 3. *To concern, belong or have relation to*; ad rem, Cic., to be to the purpose: eodem pertinet, it comes to the same, Cic.: hence, Pertinens, *Belonging or relating to*; pertinentia erant, Plin.

PERTINGO, ère. (per and tango) i. q. Pertineo, *to extend to*; prop. and fig.; extraria lux oculos pertinget, Lucr. 4, 278, Forbig.: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. Jug. 48, 3, Gerl. and Kritz.: Apennini jugum pertingit circuitionibus contra fretum, Vitr. 2, 10, 1, Schneid.: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Fronto, p. 225, (p. 78. Nieb.).

PERTUSO, See PERTÆDET.

PERTŪLERO, àre. *To bear, suffer, endure*; tormenta atatis, Lucr.

PERTŪNO, ui, àre. *To thunder every where*; fig.; aliquem, Hieron., to thunder at any person: gloriam allicujus, Ambros., to thunder forth, i. e. to proclaim, publish.

PERTORQUEO, ère. 2. *To distort, put awry*; ora sapore, Lucr., i. e. to distort the mouth with a bitter flavour.

PERTRACTĀTE, adv. *Not made to excite a longing*; Plaut. Capt. Prol. 55; si lectio certa.

PERTRACTĀTIO, ònis. f. (pertracto) I. *A handling, feeling*; partium agrarum, Gell. II. *A handling, i. e. a being concerned with any thing*; reip., Cic.

PERTRACTO, àvi, àtum, àre. I. *To touch with the hands, to handle*; Cic.: also poetice, with the eyes; vulnera visu, Sil. II. *To touch, fig., i. e. to handle, concern one's self with any thing, whether in word or thought*; philosophiam, id., to study, examine, explain: animos pertractat orator, id., handles them, knows how to affect his hearers: ea, quæ rem continent, id., to go through, treat of, explain: omnis honesti justique disciplina erit pertractanda, Quint.: res pertractatas habere, for pertractasse, Cic., to have learnt, studied, thought over.

PERTRACTUS, a, um. See PERTRAHO.

PERTRACTUS, us. m. (pertraho) *Delay, duration*; Tert.

PERTRĀHO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To draw to a place, to drag, bring or lead forcibly to a place*; aliquem in castra, Liv.: ratem ad ripam, id., to tow across: navim, id., to bring up: aliquem in jus, Val. Max.: hence, II. *To draw to a place, i. e. to entice, allure*; hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv. III. *To draw out, extract*; virus, Scrib. Larg.

PERTRANSEO, ire. 4. I. *To go through*; Plin. II. *To pass by*; Sen.

PERTRANSLŪCIDUS, a, um. *Transparent, or, very transparent*; Plin.

PERTRECTO, àre. i. q. Pertracto.

PERTRĒPIDUS, a, um. *Trembling very much, full of anxiety, or, very hasty*; Capitol.

PERTRIBUO, ui, ctum, ère. 3. *To give*; testimonium, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, ed. Cort.: Plin. Paneg. 95, ed. Arntzen.

PERTRIGŌSUS, a, um. *Very complicated, or, very busy*; res, Mart. 4, 63, 14; but others read petricosa, or prætrigosa.

PERTRISTIS, e. I. *Very mournful*; Cic. II. *Very severe*; Cic.

PERTRITUS, a, um. I. Part. of perterro; see PERVERO. II. Adj. *Worn out, common, every day*; questio, Sen.

PERTRUX, ūcis. *Very horrible*; Apul. Met. 5: but other edd. have truxis.

PERTŪMIDUS, a, um. *Very much swollen or raised up*; luna, Apul.: but others read protumida.

PERTŪMULTŪDĒSE, adv. *With much bustle*; or, rather, with great disturbance; cf. Liv. 2, 24; Cic.

PERTUNDO, tŭdi, tŭsum. 3. *To thrust, push or bore*

through any thing, to force a hole through, to perforate; saxa, Lucr.: ova, Colum.: crumenam, Plaut.: hence, Pertusus, a, um, *Thrust through or perforated, having an opening or hole*; sella, Cato: dolium, Liv.: lana, Juv.: compita pertusa, i. e. pervia, Pers.

PERTURBĀTE, adv. *Confusedly, with disorder*; dicere, Cic.

PERTURBĀTIO, ònis. f. (perturbo) I. *Confusion, disorder, disturbance*, frequently of civil commotions or disturbances; animorum et rerum, Cic.: exercitus, Cæs.: cœli, Cic., a cloudy sky, bad weather: hence, a *changing, altering*, in a bad sense; fortuna et sermonis, id., of fortune and of speech or reputation. II. Especially, *Disturbance, disorder, or perturbation of mind, passion*; quatuor perturbationes, passiones, Cic.

PERTURBĀTIVUS, a, um. (perturbo) *That causes disorder or confusion*; Cassiod.

PERTURBĀTOR, òris. m. (perturbo) *A confuser, perplexer*; Sulp. Sev.

PERTURBĀTRIX, icis. f. (perturbator) *She that confuses or disturbs*; Cic.

PERTURBĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perturbo; see PERTURBO. II. Adj. 1. *Confused, troubled*; perturbatissimum genus tempestatis, Sen. 2. *Disconcerted, embarrassed*; homo perturbator metu, Cic.

PERTURBĪDUS, a, um. *Very unquiet, full of disquietude*; civitas, Vopisc.

PERTURBO, àvi, àtum, àre. I. *To disturb, throw into confusion or disorder*; ordines, the ranks, Cæs.: aciem, Sall.: provinciam, Cic.: ordinem, the order, id. II. Fig. *To confuse, throw into disorder, perplex*; animum, Cic.: aliquem, id.: hence, 1. *To disturb, disconcert, embarrass*; perturbari incommodo, Cæs.: homo perturbator metu, Cic. 2. *To interrupt, destroy*; pactiones, Cic. III. *To mingle, mix together*; lauri folia et inulam, Pallad.

PERTURPIS, e. *Very base*; Cic.

PERTŪSŪRA, æ. f. (pertundo) *A thrusting or boring through, a perforating*; Cæl. Aur.

PERTŪSUS, a, um. See PERTUNDO.

PERTŪSŪRÆ, adv. *Every where*; Tert.

PERŪLA, òe. f. Dimin. of pera; Sen.

PERŪNCTIO, ònis. f. (perungo) *An anointing, besmearing*; Plin.

PERUNCTUS, a, um. See PERUNGO.

PERŪNGO, nxi, ctum, ère. *To anoint, besmear, or bedaub all over*; corpora oleo, Cic.: ora manu, Ov.: to besmear, dirt: perunctus nardo, Hor.: facibus ora peruncti, i. e. habentes ora facibus peruncta, Hor.

PERŪRBĀNUS, a, um. *Very elegantly or politely*; Sidon.

PERŪRBĀRE, adv. *Very elegantly or politely*; Sidon.

PERURGO, si, ère. I. *To press or urge greatly*; aliquem, Suet.: aliquid, to apply one's self closely to any thing; sacra, Sever. in Ætna. II. *To press hard, harass, incommode*; Ammian.

PERŪRO, ussi, ustum, ère. I. *To burn through and through*; hence, to consume by burning, to burn, scorch; vas, Plin.: agrum, Liv., to lay waste with fire: hence, Perustus, a, um, *Burnt, scorched*; ossa, Ov. II. *To burn, heat, kindle, inflame*: febre peruri, Plin. Ep.: especially, 1. *Of love and other affections*: perurimur æstu (amoris) ōri: pectus perustum curis, Mart.: perustus inani gloria, Cic., that burns with desire after vain honour. 2. *To inflame, kindle, i. e. to make angry, enrage, irritate*; Catull.: Sen. 3. *To inflame, gall, bruise, rub sore*; colla perusta, Ov., galled, sore, fretted: peruste funibus, Hor. 4. *To injure, pinch, nip, of cold*, Cato: Colum.: terra perusta gelu, Ov.

PERŪSTUS, a, um. See PERURO.

PERŪTĪLIS, e. *Very profitable or useful*; Cic.

PERVĀDO, si, sum, ère. I. *To go, come, press, break, or pass through, penetrate, pervade*; per loca, Liv.: per animos, Cic., to spread: fama urbem pervasset, Liv., had spread through: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint. II. *To go, come, press, or pass to a place, make its way to*; ad castra, Liv.: in nares, Cic.: locus, quo non fama pervaserit, Cic.: domum, to go home, Apul.: florem ætatis, Lucr., where ad must be supplied. N.B. Part. Pervensus, a, um, Ammian.

PERVĀGĀBĪLIS, e. (pervagor) *That wanders or roves through*; Sidon.

PERVĀGĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of pervagor; see PERVAGOR. II. Adj. 1. *Spread abroad*; fama, Cic.: sermo, id. 2. *Very common, very well known*; declamatio, Cic.: pervagatissimus versus, id. 3. *Common to many*; pervagator pars, Cic.

PERVĀGOR, àtus sum, àri. I. *To wander, ramble, rove through or about*; domos, Liv.: timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.: omnibus in locis, Cæs. II. *To spread very far*; quod in exteris nationibus neque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. III. *To become common or attributed to many, or, to become possessed by many*; honor nimium pervagatur, Cic. See also PERVAGATUS.

PERVĀGUS, a, um. *Wandering about*; puer, Ov.

PER-VÁLEO, ui, ére. *To be very able, to be very strong*, Lucr.

PER-VÁLDUS, a, um. *Very strong*; agmina, Ammian.

PER-VÁRIE, adv. *Very variously*; Cic.

PER-VASTO, ávi, átum, áre. *To lay waste*; fines, Liv.: Italia pervastata, Tac.

PERVÁSUS, a, um. See PERVADO.

PERVECTOR, óris, m. (perveho) *A conveyer, carrier*; apicum, Symm., a letter-bearer.

PERVECTUS, a, um. See PERVEHO.

PER-VÉHO, xi, ctum, ére. I. *To carry, bear, convey, conduct through*; comeatu, Liv.: hence, pervehi, *to pass through, navigate (the sea)*; with an accusative; oceanum, Tac. II. *To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place*; virgines Cære pervehit, Liv., took them to Cære: equus me pervexit, Apul.: hence, pervehi, *to ride, drive, sail, &c.*, also, *to come*; in portum, Cic.: ad exitus optatos, id., i. e. to come: also, *to come to any place on foot*; Sil.

PER-VELLO, elli, ére. I. *To pull, pluck, or tug any thing or at any thing*; pilos, Ascon.: nates, Plaut.: aurem alicujus, Val. Max., to put one in mind of any thing; sharpen sibi, to recollect, call to mind, Sen. II. *To incite, sharpen*; stomachum, Hor. III. *To afflict, grieve, vex*; fortuna pervellere te poterit, Cic.: hence, *to censure in a scornful manner*; jus civile, id.

PER-VÉNIO, éni, entum, íre. I. *To come to, arrive at, reach a place*. I. Of men and animals; in tutum, to reach a place of safety, Nep.: ad portum, Cic. 2. Fig. Ad fructum, Varr., i. e. to receive, gather in fruits: sine me pervenire, quo volo, Ter., suffer me to come to the point, i. e. to relate, &c.; in odium alicujus, Nep.: in amicitiam alicujus, id.: in invidiam, Cic.: ad suum, id., to come to his own, i. e. to receive it: ad primos comedos, id., to become a first-rate comedian (actor): in senatum, id., to be received into the senate: ad septuagesimum annum, to attain to, id.: ad manus pervenit, id., it comes to blows or violence: huc ubi perventum est, Nep., when he came hither: ad finem laborum esset perventum, Cæs. II. *To come to, reach, arrive at*, of things without life: consilia ad regis aures perventura, Nep., to come to the king's ears: pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic., comes to, &c., i. e. Verres receives it: thus also, hereditas ad filiam perveniret, id.: serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, id., the saw came (by auction) to Strato, i. e. Strato bought it: si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, Varr., i. e. does not come to shells, i. e. does not form the shell: annona ad denarios L pervenerat, Cæs., the price of corn had come or risen to fifty denarii: also without ad, after the Grecian manner; verba aures non perveniencia nostras, Ov. III. *To come forth, arise, proceed*; a singulis pervenerant factiones, Liv.; where it would be better to read provenerant. N.B. Pervenibo, for perveniám, Pompon.: and pervenant, for perveniám, Plaut.

PER-VÉNOR, ári. *To hunt or drive through*; fig; defessus sum urbem totam pervenariam, Plaut., of running through the town, in order to look for him.

PERVENTIO, ónis, f. (pervenio) *A coming to, arriving at*; Augustin.

PERVENTOR, óris, m. (pervenio) *One that reaches or comes to a place*; Augustin.

PER-VÉNUSTUS, a, um. *Very comely*; Sidon.

PERVERSE, adv. *Perversely, crossly, wrongly*; Cic.: perversus, Tert.: perversissime, Hieron.

PERVERTIO, ónis, f. (perverto) *A perverting, distorting, wresting*; Auct. ad Her.

PERVÉRITAS, átis, f. (perversus) *Perverseness, peevishness, untowardness*; hominum, Cic.: opinionum, id.

PERVERSUS, a, um. I. Part. of perverto; see PERVERTO. II. Adj. I. *Turned the wrong way, askew, awry*; oculi perversissimi, Cic., distorted, squinting: comas induit perversas, Ov., put on the false hair awry: perversæ rupe, pieces of rock that have separated from the great mass and have rolled down from it, Liv. 21, 33. According to others it signifies steep, rugged, difficult of ascent. But respecting this contested passage see Döderlein, Synon. 1, p. 67. 2. Fig. *Perverse, wrong*; mens, Ov.: sapientia, Cic.: mos, id.: homo, id.: a perverse, bad, wicked person: quid perversus? id.: hence, Perversum, *Evil, wrong*; Sen.

PER-VERTO, or PER-VORTO, ti, sum, 3. I. *To invert, turn upside down*; hence, *to overthrow, overturn, subvert, destroy*; more accurately, *to hurl or throw round and round and down*; (dejicere, on the other hand, to throw or cast any thing from its higher position to the ground): tecta, Cic.: turrim ballista, Plaut. II. Fig. *To overthrow, i. e. 1. To abolish, annihilate, destroy*; amicitiam, Cic.: jura, id.: 2. *To ruin, corrupt, render unfortunate*; mores, Nep.: civitatem, id.: aliquem, Cic.; Tac., to ruin: also, *to overthrow, i. e. to put down, put out of countenance, silence*; me, Cic.

PER-VESTĪRI, adv. *Very late in the evening*; Cic.

PER-VESTIGATIO, ónis, f. (pervestigo) *An examining, inquiring, or searching into*; Cic.

PER-VESTIGATOR, óris, m. (pervestigo) *He that traces out, searches, or examines*; Hieron.

PER-VESTIGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To trace or track*

out, of hounds; Cic. II. Fig. *To trace or search out, to examine, investigate*; Cic.

PER-VĒTUS, éris. *Very old, of long time or duration*; Cic.: oppidum, id.: epistola, id.: vinum, Cels.

PERVĒTUSTUS, a, um. *Very old or ancient*; Cic.

PER-VIAM, adv.; e. g. angulo ædium perviam factis, Plaut., i. e. pervias, make every corner accessible, and so, empty.

PERVĪCĀCIA, æ. f. (pervicax) *Perseverance, obstinacy*; Cic.: also simply, *perseverance, firmness, constancy*; Tac.

PERVĪCĀCITER, adv. (pervicax) *Perseveringly, obstinately*; Pand.: pervicacius, Liv.

PERVĪCAX, ácis. (pervico for pervinco) *Persevering, obstinate, stubborn*; Ter.: Liv.: pervicacior ira, Colum.: pervicacissimus, Flor.: also seq. genit.; pervicax recti (in good), Tac.—Synon. Constans, standing, constant: firmus, that remains fast or firm with any thing: obfirmatus (more than firmus), steadfast: pertinax, too firm: obstinatus, perseverans, persevering, persisting in any thing: pervicax, inflexible, in good or bad sense, i. e. firm, resolute, or, obstinate, stubborn, wilful.

PERVICIUS, a, um. See PERVICINO.

PERVICIUS, a, um. i. q. Pervicax; Plaut.

PER-VĪDEO, idi, ísum, 2. I. *To overlook, view, see*; sol omnia pervidet, Ov.: hence, 1. *To view, behold, contemplate*; Hor.: Ov. 2. *To consider, examine*; Cic.: Lucr. II. *To perceive, comprehend, see*; Cic.

PER-VĪGEO, ui, 2. *To continue to bloom*; honoribus, Tac., to remain in the possession of posts of honour.

PER-VĪGIL, is. *Very watchful, or, always watchful*; Ov.: also, subst., *One that watches*; Plin. N.B. Pervigilis, for pervigil, Apul.

PERVĪGĪLĪO, ónis, f. (pervigilo) *A watching, or, a continuing to watch*; Cic.

PERVĪGĪLIA, æ. f. (pervigil) *A watching all night long*; Justin.

PERVĪGĪLIUM, i. n. (pervigil) *A watching all night long*; Plin.: especially, *a religious exercise in which one sits up all night long, a watching, a wake*; Liv.

PER-VĪGĪLO, ávi, átum, áre. *To watch through, watch or be awake all night*; noctem, Cic.: in armis, Liv.: ad ignes, Virg.: hence, nox pervigilata in mero, Ov.

PER-VĪLIS, e. *Very low, very cheap*; annona, Liv.

PERVINCA. See VINCA PERVINCA.

PER-VINCO, ici, íctum, ére. I. Intrans. *To conquer quite, obtain a complete victory*; pervicit Bardanes, Tac.: hence fig., *to conquer, i. e. to carry a point in debate, carry through or maintain one's opinion, prevail*; pervicit Cato, Cic. II. Trans. I. *To conquer or overcome quite*; mores domine, Propert., her selfwill: hence fig., *to conquer, overcome, i. e. 1. To exceed, excel, outstrip, surpass, outdo*; Plaut.: Hor. 2. *To bring, induce, prevail upon, or move a person to do any thing after great exertion or trouble*; Rhodios pervicerat, ut retineret, Liv.: also without an accusative of the person, *to affect or bring about by much labour and exertion*; pervicerum remis, ut tenerent terram, id.: thus also, with words, id. 2. *To prove, demonstrate*; aliquid dictis, Lucr.

PER-VĪREO, ére. *To be green or flourish continually*; Paul. Non.

PER-VĪRIDIS, e. *Very green*; Plin.

PER-VĪRO, ére. *To behold, contemplate*; Manil.

PER-VĪRO, xi, ctum, ére. *To live to a certain time*; ad summam ætatem, Plaut.

PERVIUS, a, um. (per and via) I. *That may be passed through or over, passable, permeable, pervious*; saltus cava valle pervius, Liv.: amnis, Tac. i. e. vaduosus: Phasis pontibus 120 pervius, Plin.: transitiones, Cic., i. e. thoroughfares: ædes, i. e. standing open, Ter.: pervius alieui, Hor.: Liv. N.B. Annulus pervius, i. e. cavus, non solidus, Pict. ap. Gell.: hence, Pervium, *A passage, thoroughfare*; Tac. fig.; cor mihi nunc pervium est, Plaut., (perhaps) is now light or easy; nihil ambitioni pervium, Tac. II. *To which access is open, accessible*; sacraría, Calp. III. *That passes through, penetrating*; ensis, Sil.

PERVŪLĀTĪCUS, a, um. *Flying about, unstable, volatile*; Tert.

PERVŪLGĪO, ére, i. q. Pervulgo.

PERVŪLGĪANTĪA, æ. f. (pervulgo) *A flying round*; Vitr.

PERVŪLĪRO, áre. (freq. of pervolo) *To fly through, round, or about*; loca, Virg.: iter, Vitr.

PER-VŪLO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To fly through, round, or about*; ædes, Virg.: iter ætérum, Ov.: rumor pervolat, id.: hence of any rapid motion, of running, sailing, &c.; æstus pervolat, Lucr.: sex millia passuum cisibis, Cic., to fly through, i. e. to pass over quickly: urbem, Juv., to run through. II. *To fly, or, to fly to a place*; in hanc sedem, Cic.: carpento, Apul.: quo pervolet ipse (animus), Lucr.

PER-VŪLO, vŭlvi, velle. *To be very willing, to desire very much, to wish greatly*; mihi ignosci pervelim, Cic.: pervelim scire, id., I should be very glad to know: also separated; per videre vellem, for pervellem videre, id.

PERVŪLŪRO, árc. (freq. of pervolo) *To roll round or*

about: hence, of books, to open, and so, to read; tibros, Cic.: scriptores, id.

PERVOLUTUS, a, um. See PERVOLVO.

PERVOLVO, volvi, vólutum, ére. To roll round or about; aliquem in luto, Ter.: pervolvi, to roll one's self, to welter; in suo sanguine, Apul.: and fig., to be very busy in, to concern one's self greatly with any thing; in his locis, Cic.: hence, pervolvère, of books, to open, and so, to read, for the books of the ancients were rolled together; Smyrnam (a book), Catull.

PERVORSE, PERVORTO, &c. i. q. Perverse, perverto, &c. PER-VULGATE, adv. In a common manner, after the manner of the people; Gell.

PERVULGATUS, a, um. I. A part of pervulgo; see PERVULGO. II. Adj. 1. Common to several, very usual, very common; consolatío, Cic.: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. ad Her.: pervulgatus, Gell. 2. Very well known; Cic.: in vulgus, in public, id.

PER-VULGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To impart or make common to the public, or to all persons without distinction; præmia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, Cic.: hence, to publish or make known any thing to the public, to divulge; tabulas, id.: Hirtium, id., to publish his book: edictum, Cas.: hence, Pervulgatus, a, um; i. e. res, Cic., published, made known. II. To be in a place frequently, to wander or run through frequently; tempore, quo solis pervulgat lumina cælum, Lucr.: litus pervulgans furor, i. e. pererrans, Pacuv.— See also PERVULGATUS.

PES, pëdis, m. (πῦς, ποδός) I. A foot; as, of men, Cic.: ad pedes aliquid accidere, or se projicere, or se prosternere, id., to fall at any one's feet: vincere pedibus, i. e. cursu, Ov.: ad pedes descendere, or degridi, Liv., to dismount, of cavalry; ad pedes desilire, Cas., to dismount, leap from horseback: deducere equitem (for equites) ad pedes, Liv., to cause to dismount: pugna ita ad pedes, they fight on foot, id.: pedem ferre, to go or come, Virg.: Sen.: inferre, to go to a place, Cic.: ponere, to go to a place or to enter upon, in fundum, id.: in loco, id.: pedem efferre, id., to go out, step out: referre, Liv., or, revocare, Virg., to go or come back, to return: conferre, to join together, especially in fighting, to join battle, come to close quarters, Cic.: see CONFERO: pedibus, on foot; iter ingredi, id.; or, by land, id.: but pedibus ire, Cic. red. Sen. 4, sc. in sententiam, to vote: manibus pedibusque, with hands and feet, i. e. with all one's power, Ter.: pedibus merere, to serve on foot, to be a foot soldier, Liv.: concipere se in pedes, Ter., to take to one's heels, to run: thus also, ego me in pedes, sc. conjicio, id.: mene vis dem ipse in pedes, Plaut.: verna ad pedes, Mart.; or, servus a pedibus, Cic., an attendant, waiter, lackey: hence, cœnanti ad pedes stare, Suet., to wait upon: sub pedibus, under the feet, i. e. in the power of, under the dominion of, Liv.: hence, sub pedibus esse, or jacere, Ov., not to be regarded: sub pede ponere, Hor., not to esteem or regard: pedem opponere, id., to withstand, resist, oppose: trahere, to be lame, to limp, said of iambic verse, id.: per me ista (i. e. istæ res) trahantur pedibus, Cic., I do not concern myself about them, care nothing for them: ante pedes esse, Ter.; or, positum esse, Cic., to be before the feet or eyes: omni pede stare, to take great pains about, use great exertions, Quint.: pede pulsare terram, Hor., for to dance: circum pedes, for circum se, Cic.: ante pedes Manilii constituunt, i. e. before Manilius, id.: excipere se in pedes, to alight upon the feet, leap down to the ground, Liv.: aves in pedes nascuntur, Plin., are hatched with their feet foremost: pes secundus, felix, dexter, of a fortunate arrival, Virg.: Ov.: Sil.: res ita contractas, ut nec caput nec pedes, sc. habeant, Cic. II. Fig. 1. The foot of a stool, table, couch, &c.; Ter.: Ov.: Auct. ad Her. 2. Plano pede, Vitr., on the plain ground, level with the ground, par terre. 3. Pes veli, is the rope by which sails are hauled in or veered out according to the direction of the wind, a sheet; Cic.: hence, pede equo, Ov., (to sail) with a full wind, before the wind, with the wind right aft: or, pedibus æquis, Cic.: on the other hand, pede uno, with a half wind, with a side wind, when only one corner or side of the sail is presented to the wind: hence, pedem facere, Virg., to sail with half wind; and so, to give sometimes the right, sometimes the left, corner of the sail to the wind: prolato pede transversos captare Notos, Sen. Med. 4. A metrical foot; Cic.: hence, pedibus claudere verba, to make verse, Hor.: thus also, verba in suos pedes cogere, Ov.: per undenos pedes, id., i. e. per hexametros et pentametros: hence for, a poem, or, a kind of poetry; Lesbios, Hor., the Lesbian measure: hunc socci cepere pedem, Hor. Art. 80, i. e. kind of verse: thus also in music, a time; Plin. 5. Also of flowing water; Hor.: Virg.: also of time; cito pede labitur ætas, Ov. 6. A foot, as a measure of dimension; non pedem, Plaut., not the breadth of a single foot: unum pedem discessisse, Cic., the space of one single foot, a step, pace: thus also, pedem non egressi sumus, id.: and hence gen., a measure; justus, Plin., a right or proper measure: pede suo se metiri, Hor., to measure one's self by his own rule (measure), i. e. powers, abilities, &c.

7. The foot of a mountain; Ammian. 8. The soil of a country; Solin. 9. The stem of fruit, especially of grapes; also, a mass of grapes pressed together; Colum.: also of olives, Plin. 10. A louse; Varr. 12. Pes milivinus, or milvi, the trunk or stalk of the herb Batis, Colum. 13. Pedes betacei, Beet-root; Varr. N.B. Bacchus fueret pede suo, i. e. of itself, Sever. in Ætna 14. Navales pedes, Plaut., rowers or sailors. 15. The barrow of a litter; Catull. 10, 22.

PESSARIUM, i. n. i. q. Pessum, I.; Theod. Prisc.

PESSIME, adv. See MALE.

PESSIMUS, a, um. See MALUS.

PESSULUM, i. n. i. q. Pessum, I.; Cæl. Aur.

PESSŪLUS, i. m. (πύσσαλος) The bolt or bar of a door; pessulum obdo ostio, Ter., I move the bolt forward, i. e. I bolt the door.

PESSUM, i. n. or PESSUS, i. m. (πίσσις, πύσσον) I. A pessary; Apul.: Plin. Valer. II. Pessum, At the bottom, on the ground; see PESSUS, II.

PESSUNDO, or PESSUNDO, édi, átum, áre. To level with the ground, destroy; see PESSUS, II.

PESSUS, i. m. I. i. q. Pessum, I.; see PESSUM. II. Pessus, or pessum (for the nominative does not occur), The ground or bottom; as, of a river, cask, &c.: hence accus., pessum, sc. ad, to the ground, to the bottom, down; ire (as venum ire), to fall to the ground, go, fall, or sink to the bottom; casus pessum ibit, Colum.: hence fig., to go or fall to the ground, go to ruin, perish, be unfortunate; Plaut.: Tac.: again, pessum mergere, Prudent.: pessum subsedere urbes, Lucr., have sunk: pessum abire (i. q. ire); e. g. abivisse in pessum altum, Plaut., to have gone into the deep abyss, i. e. to have sunk, gone to the bottom, again, pessum premere, to thrust or press to the bottom: fig., id.: thus also, dejicere, to throw to the ground, fig., Apul.: pessum ætas acta est, Enn., is come to an end. Observe particularly, pessum do (for which we find also pessundo or pessundo), To cause to go or fall to the bottom, send or let fall to the bottom, throw to the bottom; Lucr.: fig., i. e. to level with the ground, destroy, ruin, undo, put out of the world, put an end to; Plaut.: Ter.: Ov.: thus also, passivè: ad inertiam pessum datas est, Sall., has sunk into sloth. According to Döderlein, pessum is a contracted form from perversum (i. e. quite destroyed).

PESTIBILIS, e. (pestis) Noxious, hurtful, injurious, pestilential; Cod. Just.

PESTIFER, and PESTIFERUS, a, um. (pestis and fero) Causing or bringing destruction, hurtful, injurious, pestilent, deadly; pestifer civis, Cic.: reditus, id.: sudor pestiferus, Cels.: vipera, Cic.: ær, Lucan.

PESTIFERE, adv. Destructively, injuriously; Cic.

PESTILENS, tis. (pestis) I. Pestilential, injurious to health, unwholesome, infectious; locus, Cic.: ædes, id.: aspiratio, id.: annus pestilentior, Liv.: annus pestilentissimus, Cic.: also seq. dat.; annus pestilentis urbi, &c., Liv. II. Hurtful, destructive; munus, Liv.: homo pestilentior, Cic.

PESTILENTIA, æ. f. (pestilens) I. Any plague or pestilence, any spreading disease, an infection, contagion; Cas.: Liv.: also gen., an unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or country; Cic.: in pestilentia finibus, for, in pestilentibus finibus, id.: possessor pestilentia, for, agri pestilentis, id.: pestilentia signa percipi, id., tokens of unwholesome weather. II. A plague, pestilence, fig., i. e. ruin, destruction; oratio plene veneni et pestilentia, Catull.—Synon. Lues denotes a plague or pestilence in general as the impure material of disease, or the cause of disease (and hence includes all kinds of pestilence, whether fatal or not); contagio (in the later age, contagium) represents the pestilence as contagious; pestilentia and sometimes pestis (properly, destruction, or, a thing bringing destruction), as epidemic; morbus is a disease which attacks one single person; ægritudo and valetudo denote the state of indisposition or health in individuals. N.B. The most proper and most exclusive expression for a plague or pestilence is pestilentia, the two other words conveying more general ideas.

PESTILENTIARIUS, a, um. (pestilentia) Pestilential; cathedra, Tert.

PESTILENTIÖSUS, a, um. (pestilentia) Pestilential; locus, Pand.

PESTILENTUS, a, um. i. q. Pestilens; Læv. ap. Gell.

PESTILIS, e. i. q. Pestilens; Arnob.

PESTILITAS, átis. f. (pestilis) i. q. Pestilentia; Lucr.

PESTIS, is. f. I. A plague or pestilence, contagion, infection, and by this word is frequently understood, any contagious or infectious disease or sickness, or, unhealthy weather; Virg.: Liv.: see the synonyms under PESTILENTIA. II. A plague or pestilence, i. e. destruction, ruin; civitatis, Cic.: nasorum, Catull., i. e. an unpleasant smell: depellere pestem, Virg., i. e. death: pestem alicui importare, Cic.: machinari, id.: servata a peste carina, i. e. incendio, Virg.: hence fig., ruin, destruction, i. e. any thing that occasions ruin or destruction, a destructive person or thing; avartitia et luxuria, qua pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt, Liv.: pestis textilis, Cic. e Sophocle, i. e. the evenenomed destructive garment of Nessus: Cicero calls Clodius, pestem patriæ: also,

petia sum adolescentium, says a pander, Ter., i. e. the ruin: viles nec habentes nomina pestes, Lucan., i. e. poisonous herbs: also with a genitive for an adjective; quadam pestes hominum, Cic., pestilent fellows.

PETAMINARIUS, i. m. (from *πετάμινος*, flying) *A kind of juggler or rope-dancer*; Firmic.

PETASATUS, a, um. (petasus) *Having on or wearing a travelling-cap, and so, ready for a journey*; Cic.

PETASIO, ōnis, m. i. q. Petaso; Varr.

PETASO, ōnis, m. (*πετασών*) *A ham or gammon of bacon*; Mart.

PETASUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of petaso) *A small ham or gammon of bacon*; Juv.

PETASUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of petasus) *A small travelling-cap*; Arnob.

PETASUS, i. m. (*πέταρος*) *A travelling-hat or cap*; Plaut.: hence, *anything placed over a building, &c., in the shape of a hat, a cupola*; Plin.

PETAURISTA, æ, m. (*πταυριστής*) *A rope-dancer*; Varr.

PETAURISTARIUS, i. m. i. q. Petaurista; Petron.

PETAURUM, i. n. (*πταυρον*) *The apparatus used by rope-dancers, &c.*; Mart.

PETAX, æcis, (peto) *That catches eagerly at any thing*; Fulgent.

PETESSE, or PETISSO, Ære. (peto) *To strive after or aim at any thing*; rem, Cic.

PETIGINOSUS, a, um. (petigo) *Full of scabs or eruptions*; Theod. Prisc.

PETIGO, inis, f. *A scab or eruption on the skin*; Cato.

PETILUS, a, um. *Thin, lean*; Plaut.

PETIOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pes) I. *A little foot*; as, of a lamb, Cels. II. *A stem of fruit*; Colum.

PETISSO, Ære. 3. See PETESSE.

PETITIO, ōnis, f. (peto) *A seeking to reach to or attain*: hence, I. *An attack upon any one, a thrust, stab, blow, push, pass, throw*; conjicere petitiones, Cic., to endeavour to hit: hence fig., *an attack with words in a court of justice, a thrust*; Cic. II. *A desiring or demanding from any one*. I. By way of supplication: hence, *A praying, soliciting for any thing, an endeavouring after any thing, a demanding, desiring, requesting*; Plin.: indutiarium, Liv.: especially, *a soliciting or applying for an office or place*; consulatus, Cas.: dare se petitioni, Cic., to canvass for a place or office. 2. Judicially, *A laying claim to a thing, a bringing of an action to make good a title*; hereditatis, Cic.: pecunia, id.: also without a genitive; id.: also, *a right to make a claim, a title*; cuius sit petitio, id.: habere petitionem ab aliquo, Pand.

PETITOR, ōnis, m. (peto) *One who seeks to obtain any thing*. I. By treaty; as, *a candidate for an office*; Hor.: also, Cic. Planc. 3; and frequently in Suet.

II. In a court of justice, *A claimant*; different from accuator, an accuser (in a criminal process), Cic.

III. *One that would marry a woman, a suitor, wooer*; Apul. IV. Fama, Lucan., i. e. that strives after.

PETITORIUS, a, um. (petitor) *Relating to desire or demand*. I. *Relating to a judicial demand or claim*; iudicium, Pand. II. *Relating to prayer or supplication*; Mamertin.

PETITRIX, icis, f. (petitor) *She that desires any thing*. I. In a judicial manner, *A female claimant*; Pand.

II. By way of supplication, *A female candidate*; Quint. Decl.

PETITURIO, ire. 4. (desider. of peto) I. *To desire to solicit*. II. *To solicit*; video, valde petiturire, Cic., sc. ut in gratiam redeas, &c.

PETITUS, a, um. See PETO.

PETITUS, us, m. (peto) I. *A desiring, requesting*; Gell.: Apul. II. Terræ petitus suavis, Lucr., *sinking to the ground, weakness, faintness*.

PETO, Ivi and ii, itum. 3. (*πίτω*, i. e. *πιττω*) Prop. *To fall, fall upon, then, to endeavour to reach to or attain any thing*; hence, I. *To fall upon in a hostile manner, to attack, rush upon any thing, make a thrust or aim a blow at any one*; aliquem, Cic.: Romam, Liv.: urbem bello, Virg.: Trojanos monstra petunt, Virg.: caput aliquis, Cic.: remp., id.: morsu petunt (canes), bite, Lucr.: aliquem malo, to throw at with an apple, Virg.: and fig.; aliquem fraude, Liv.: aliquem epistola, Cic.: also in a friendly manner, or not in a hostile manner; alta, Virg., to aim on high: collum amplexu, Cæsar. ap. Cic., to embrace, fall upon the neck, embrace, hug: aera disco, Hor., to throw it into the air. II. *To go, journey, or travel to a place, make for, direct one's course to*; loca, Cic.: castra, Nep.: Dyrrhachium, Cic.: campum petici amnis, Virg.: æquora ima, id., to dive: collum pennis, to fly, Ov.: hence fig.; mons petit astra, id., rises towards the stars: petit altitudinem palmi, grows to the height of, Plin.: hence, aliquem, to go to one; ut te supplex peterem, Virg.: we find also, petere aliquid in locum, or ad aliquem, to go to a place for the sake of any thing, go to fetch, go in quest of, or, to fetch any thing from a place; ostras in extremam Italiam Brundisium, Plin., to go for oysters to Brundisium, at the very extremity of Italy, or, to fetch oysters from the extremity of Italy, from Brun-

disium: thus also, vimina in collem, id.: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id.: also passivè; Grails Phasi petite, &c., i. e. ad quem Graii profecti sunt, Ov. III. *To demand*. I. Gen. Quantum res petit, Cic., demands, requires: aliquem in vincula, Quint.: qui me petebant, Cic.: penas ab aliquo, id., to punish, or, to revenge one's self on any one. 2. *To lay claim to any thing in a court of justice, to sue for the recovery of a right*; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: sibi, id.: the plaintiff in such suit was called petitor, and the defendant, unde petitur (sc. res, pecunia, &c.), Cic. 3. By way of supplication, *To desire, request, beg*; precibus, Cic.: omnibus precibus, Cas.: hence gen., to pray, supplicate (without precibus); aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: peto a te, ut, &c., id.: vitam alicui, Justin.: we also find, aliquem, to beg of any one; vos peto atque obsecro, Plaut.: also, aliquem aliqui; e. g. quidquid patrem petii, Quint. Decl.: petit hoc Ætædia munus, Ov. Met. 7, 296, ed. Burmann.: also seq. infin.; Stat.: petere se posse uti, for ut se uti possent, Liv.: also, petere de aliquo, for ab aliquo, Pand.: also, ab aliquo de re, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: also, ab aliquo aliquid alicui, to desire any thing from one person for another, Cic.: hence, Petition, i. n. *A prayer, desire, request*; Catull.: especially, petere, of canvassing or applying for a place or office; consulatum, Cic.: also, petere, simply, to apply or solicit for an office or place; different from ambire (to canvass for votes among the people necessary to the attainment of an office), which preceded the petitio; qui nunc petunt, id.: also, femin., to sue for, make suit to, woo, court, pay one's addresses to; multi illam petiere, Ov.: virginem petiere juvenes, Liv. IV. *To endeavour to obtain or procure any thing*; praesidium ex alicujus benevolentia, Cic.: salutem fuga, Nep.: spem, Liv.: hence, I. *To aim at, to strive or endeavour after any thing, to seek*; principatum, Cic.: mortem, id.: profusio petita, Cels., obtained by artificial means, designed, intentional: also with an infinitive; Hor. 2. *To fetch*; cibum e flamma, Ter.: aliquid a Græcis, Cic.: custodem Tartareum in vincula, Virg.: suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Plaut.: thus also, genitius, Ov.: spiritum, Hor. 3. *To take, make use of*; fugam, to take to flight, to flee, Cas.: viam and iter, Liv., to take: iter Brundisium terra, Cic., to take his way by land to Brundisium: cursum alium, id., to take another way.—See the synonyms in Posco.

PETORITUM, or PETORITRUM, i. n. (from the Celtic petor, four, and rit, a wheel) *A kind of four-wheeled carriage*; Varr.: Hor.

PETRA, æ, f. (*πέτρα*) *A stone*; Plaut.: or, a rock; Plin.

PETREUS, a, um. (*πετρεῖος*) *Stony, rocky, growing on rocks*; brassica, Plin.

PETRENSIS, e. (petra) *On, in, or found in rocks or offices*; Cæsar. Aur.

PETRICOSUS, a, um. (petra) *Rocky, stony*; hence, troublesome, difficult; res, Mart. 3, 63, 14: but others read petricosa, or petricosa.

PETRINUS, a, um. (*πέτρινος*) *Of stone*; Tert.

PETRITES, æ, m. Vinum (*πετρίτιος οἶνος*), *A kind of wine, perhaps brought from the town Petra in Arabia*; Plin.

PETRO, ōnis, m. (petra) *An old wether sheep, the flesh of which is as hard as a stone*; Plaut.

PETRORSÉLINUS, i. n. (*πετρεσίλιον*) Parsley; Plin.

PETRORSUS, a, um. (petra) *Rocky, stony*; Plin.: petrosa, sc. loca, id.

PETULANS, tis. (from petulo, and this from peto) I. *Wanton, freakish, mischievous*; homo, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: petulantius convicium, Arnob.: petulantissima imitatione, Petron. II. *Wanton, insolent, impudent*; Gell. III. *Wanton, lascivious*; Cic.—Synon. Petulans contains especially the notion of wantonness; procaax, of boldness and impertinuity; protervus, of insolence and overbearing conduct; lascivus, of lasciviousness.

PETULANIER, adv. *Wantonly, impudently, saucily*; Cic.: petulantius, id.: petulantissime, id.

PETULANTIA, æ, f. (petulans) I. *Wantonness, freakishness, insolence, impudence, sauciness*; Cic.: petulantia lingue, Propert., railing words; but in Suet. Tit. 61, it denotes rashness or precipitation: also of animals, Colum.: of things without life; ramorum, Plin., i. e. luxuriance, when they spread themselves too much. II. *Carelessness, heedlessness*; Plaut.

PETULANS, a, um. (peto) *That butts with the horns, head, &c.*; agui, Lucr.: hædi, Virg.

PEUCE, es, f. (*πέυκη*) *The pine tree, fir*; Plin.: also, a kind of grape; id.

PEUCEDANUM, or -ON, i. n. and PEUCEDANOS, i. m. (*πευκεδανον*, and -ος) *The herb hairstrong, hog's fennel, or sulphurwort, Peucedanum officinale*, L.; Plin.

PEUMENE, es, f. *A kind of litharge of silver*; Plin. 33, 35.

PEXATUS, a, um. (pexus) *That wears a garment with the nap not yet worn off*; Mart.

PEXITAS, ætis, f. (pexus); e. g. telæ, Plin., probably, the thickness.

PEXUS, a, um. See PECTO.

PEZICÆ, Ærum. f. *A sort of mushroom, without stalk; Plin.*

PHACĒLĪNUS, a, um. i. q. Facelinus.

PHACĒSIĀNUS, a, um. i. q. Phacasiatus; Juv. 3, 218.

PHACĒSIĀTUS, a, um. See PHALCASIUM.

PHACĒSIUM, i. n. (φακσίσιον) *A kind of white shoe worn at Athens by priests; Sen.:* hence, Phacasiatus, a, um, *That wears such shoes; id.*

PHENŌMĒNON, i. n. (φαινόμενον) *An appearance, especially, an appearance in the atmosphere; plur. phenomena, appearances in the air; Lact.*

PHĀLANGA, or PALANGA, æ. f. (φαλάγγη, φάλαγγ) *A pole, long staff, for carrying burdens with; Plin.:* especially, for moving forward ships and engines, a roller; Cæs.

PHĀLANGĀRIUS, or PALANGARIUS, i. m. *One that, by means of a long pole, carries a burden; Vitr.*

PHĀLANGĀRIUS, i. m. (from phalang) *Belonging to a phalanx; sc. miles, Lamprid.*

PHĀLANGĪTE, Ærum. m. (φαλαγγίται) *Soldiers of a phalanx; Liv.*

PHĀLANGITES, æ. m. (φαλαγγίτης) *A kind of herb; Anthericum liliastrium, L.; Plin. 27, 98.*

PHĀLANGIUM OF -ON, i. n. (φαλάγγιον) *I. A kind of venomous spider; Plin.:* also, phalangus, Veget. **II.** *A kind of herb, i. q. Phalangites; Plin.*

PHĀLANG, gis. f. (φάλαγγ) **I.** *At first denoted generally, a rank of soldiers engaged in battle; Homer:* then, with the Macedonians, a kind of battle-array; in which the soldiers stood in close dense masses of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep, and, holding their shields close together, attacked the enemy; Curt. 3, 2: Liv. 32, 17: in the phalanx of the Gauls and Germans the shields were held close together over their heads; this was called by the Romans, testudo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 24: Liv. 34, 39. **II.** *A body of soldiers drawn up in this array, usually eight thousand men strong; Curt. III.* Also, *any body or close company of soldiers or troops; Tuscorum, Virg.:* of Trojans, id.: of Athenians, Nep.: also gen., *any crowd or multitude; culparum, Prudent.*

PHĀLARIS, idis. f. (φαλαρίς) **I.** *A kind of herb; Plin. 27, 102; probably, Phalaris canariensis, L., Canary-grass. II.* *A kind of water bird; fulica, L.; Varr.:* for which we find also phaleris, Colum.

PHĀLERĒ, Ærum. f. (φέλαρα, τὴ) **I.** *An ornament for a horse's head, consisting of small shields, with which the forehead was adorned; Cic.:* Virg.: Liv.: also, *an ornament worn by persons; as, by a woman, Petron.:* ut perlique nobilium annulus aureos et phaleras deponerent, Liv.: phaleras Rhamnetis et cingula rapit, Virg. **II.** *Any extraordinary ornament; loquendi, Symm. N. B.* Also neut.; phalera posita, Plin.

PHĀLERĀTUS, a, um. (phalæræ) *Adorned, ornamented.*

I. Of horses; equi, Liv. **II.** Of persons; turba, Suet.

III. Of words; dicta, Ter., i. e. fine-sounding words.

PHALERIS, idis. m. See PHALARIS.

PHALISCUS. See FALISCUS.

PHĀNĒRŌSIS, is. f. (φανέρωσις) *A manifestation, revelation; Tert.*

PHĀNTĀSIA, æ. f. (φαντασία) **I.** *A thought, idea; Sen. II.* As a term of reproach; phantasia, non homo, Petron., i. e. a mere shadow of a man.

PHĀNTASMA, Ætis. n. (φάντασμα) **I.** *An apparition, spectre, ghost; Plin. Ep. II.* *The representation of a thing in the fancy, a phantasm; Augustin.*

PHĀRETRA, æ. f. (φάρετρα) **I.** *A quiver; Virg. II.* *A kind of sundial; Vitr.*

PHĀRETRĀTUS, a, um. (pharetra) *Having a quiver; Virg.:* puer., i. e. Cupid, Ov.: virgo, id., i. e. Diana; Getæ, id.

PHĀRETRĪGER, a, um. (pharetra and gero) *Carrying a quiver; rex, Sil., i. e. Xerxes.*

PHĀRIĀCUS, a, um. i. q. Pharius; Apul.

PHĀRĪCON, or -UM, i. n. (φάρικόν) *A kind of compound poison; Plin.*

PHĀRĪSEUS, a, um. (φαραισαῖος) *Pharisaic; Sedul.:* Pharisæus, *A Pharisee; Tert.*

PHĀRĪSAICUS, a, um. *Pharisaic; Hieron.*

PHĀRMĀCEUTRIA, æ. f. (φαρμακείτρια) *A witch, enchantress; Virg. Ecl. 8, in the title.*

PHĀRMĀCŪPŌLA, æ. m. (φαρμακοπώλης) *A seller or dealer in medicines, a quack; Cic.*

PHĀRMĀCUM, i. n. (φάρμακον) *A medicine, or, a poison; Pand.*

PHĀRMĀCUS, i. m. (φαρμακός) *Sozocrer, as a term of reproach; Petron.*

PHĀRNĀCĒON, i. n. (φαρνάκειον) *A species of the plant Panax, named from Pharnaces; Plin.*

PHĀSĒOLUS, PHĀSELUS. See FASEOLUS, FASELUS.

PHĀSĀGĀNIŌN, i. n. (φασαγάνιον) i. q. Gladiolus. *Sword-grass; Plin.*

PHĀSIĀNĀRIUS, i. m. (phasiana) *One that attends to or keeps pheasants; Pand.*

PHĀSIĀNINUS, a, um. (phasiana) *Of pheasants; Pallad.*

PHĀSIĀNUS, a, um. (φασιανός) *Avis, Plin.:* and simply, phasiana, id.; or, phasianus, Suet., *A pheasant, Phasianus colchicus, L.*

PHĀSIŌLUS, i. m. (φασίολος) *A kind of plant, i. q. Isopyton; Plin.*

PHĀSMA, Ætis. n. (φάσμα) *An apparition, ghost, spectre; Plin. Ep.*

PHĀTĒ, Ærum. f. (φάτνα) *Cribs; the name of the space between the two stars in the forehead of the crab, called aselli, Cic.*

PHĀULIUS, a, um. (φάυλιος); e. g. olivæ, Plin., a large inferior species of olive.

PHĒLANDRION, i. n. (φελάνδριον) *A plant having leaves like ivy; Plin. 27, 101.*

PHĒLOS, i. m. (φέλλος) *The cork tree; hence, the part of a water-clock made of cork; Vitr.*

PHĒNGĒSIS, æ. m. (φηνγγήσις) *A kind of brilliant and transparent gem; Plin.:* Suet.

PHĒOS, or PHĒLOS, i. m. (φέως, or φέως) i. q. Stebe. *A prickly plant; Plin. 21, 54.*

PHĒLA, æ. f. (φέλα) *A kind of drinking vessel with a broad bottom, a saucer; Mart.*

PHĒDITIA, Ærum. n. (φειδίτια) *A name given to the public meals of the Lacedæmonians, at which all the citizens partook together of a frugal repast; Cic.*

PHĒLĀNTHRŌPIA, æ. f. (φιλανθρωπία) *Love of mankind, philanthropy; hence, a present, reward; Pand.:* but others read philanthropii, or philanthropi.

PHĒLANTHRŌPOS, i. f. (herba) (φελάνθεπος) *Small bur, goose-grass (Galium aparine, L.); Plin.*

PHĒLĒTERIA, æ. f. (φελαιτεριον) *A kind of plant; i. q. Polemonia; Plin.*

PHĒLĒTIA, Ærum. n. (φιλίτια) *Love feast, the name of the public meals of the Lacedæmonians in which all the citizens partook of a frugal repast; Cic.,* where another reading is phiditia (φειδίτια).

PHĒLŌCĀLIA, æ. f. (φιλολαλία) *A love of the beautiful; Augustin.*

PHĒLŌCHĀRES, is. n. (φιλοχαρής) *A kind of herb, i. q. Marrubium; Plin.*

PHĒLOGRECUS, i. m. (φίλος and Γραικός) *A friend of the Greeks or of the Greek language; Varr.*

PHĒLŌLOGIA, æ. f. (φιλολογία) **I.** *A love of learned inquiry and the pursuit of it, in which sense the word comprehended philosophy and the whole extent of learning; Cic. II.* In a later and more limited sense, *The study and explaining of the learned works of others, philology; Sen.:* cf. PHĒLOGOS.

PHĒLŌLOGUS, a, um. (φιλολόγος) *Learned, literary, or concerned with learning or literature; res, Vitr.:* hence, Philologus. **I.** *One that is fond of learned investigation, a friend of the sciences, a scholar, learned man; Cic.:* Suet. **II.** In later times, *A learned man, who from his acquaintance with antiquities and history explains the works of others, a critic, philologist.* In this sense Seneca, Ep. 108, distinguishes the philologus from the grammaticus and philosophus. The word philologus, however, with the ancients did not comprehend quite what we understand by it. For a true philologus of our times ought also to be acquainted with the science of language, which knowledge was not required by the ancients, from their philologus.

PHĒLŌMĒLA, æ. f. (φιλολήλα) *The nightingale; Virg.*

PHĒLORŒMUS, i. m. *A friend to the Romans; Cic.*

PHĒLŌSŌPHIA, æ. f. (φιλσοφία) *Philosophy; Cic.:* also, *a philosophical subject or question; de philosophia sermonem habere, Nep. Epam. 3. Plur. Philosophia, Sects of philosophers; Cic.*

PHĒLŌSŌPHICE, adv. *Philosophically; Lact.*

PHĒLŌSŌPHICUS, a, um. (φιλσοφικός) *Philosophic, of or belonging to philosophy; Cic.*

PHĒLŌSŌPHOR, Ætus sun, Æri. (φιλσοφείω, ὤ) *To study philosophy; Cic.*

PHĒLŌSŌPHUS, a, um. (φίλοσοφος) *Philosophical; sententia, Pacuv. ap. Gell.:* hence, Philosophus, *A philosopher; Cic.:* Philosophia, *A female philosopher; id.*

PHĒLŌTECHNUS, a, um. (φιλότεχνος) *Fond of the arts; Vitr.*

PHĒLTRUM, i. n. (φίλτρον) *An artificial means of exciting love, a charm, love potion; Ov.*

PHĒLYRA, or PHĒLYRA, æ. f. (φιλύρα) *The linden tree; hence, I.* *The bast or inner bark of the linden tree, of which the ancients used to make bands or chaplets; Hor.:* Ov. **II.** *A skin or rind of the shrub papyrus, as it were, a leaf, sheet; Plin.*

PHĒMUS, i. m. (φίμος) i. q. Fritillus, *A dice-box; Hor.*

PHĒBŌTŌMIA, æ. f. (φλεβοτομία) *Blood-letting; Cæl. Aur.*

PHĒBŌTŌMICE, es. f. (φλεβοτομική) *The art of letting blood, phlebotomy; Cæl. Aur.*

PHĒBŌTŌMO, Ære. (φλεβοτομία, ὤ) *To bleed, let blood; Cæl. Aur.*

PHĒBŌTŌMUS, i. m. (φλεβοτόμος) *An instrument for blood-letting, a lancet, fleam; Cæl. Aur.*

PHĒLGMA, or FLEGMA, Ætis. n. (φλέγμα) *Phlegm; Veget.:* hence, Phlegmaticus, a, um. (φλεγματικός), *Full of phlegm, phlegmatic; Theod. Prisc.*

PHĒLGMŌNE, es. f. (φλεγμονή) *An inflammation of the parts under the skin, i. e. a stoppage of blood attended with heat, redness, swelling and pain; Plin.*

PHLEGONTIS, idis. f. (φλεγόντις) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, of the colour of fire*; Plin. 37, 73, ed. Elzev., where Hard. has phlogitide.

PHLEOS. See PHEOS.

PHLŌGŌNOS, i. m. (φλόγωνος, flaming) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, of the colour of fire*; Plin. 37, 66.

PHLŌGŌTES, æ. m. (φλογίτης) i. q. Phlogitis; Solin.

PHLŌGŌTIS, idis. f. (φλογίτις) See PHLEGONTIS.

PHLŌMIS, idis. f. (φλωμίς) i. q. Verbascum; Plin.

PHLŌMOS, i. m. (φλωμος) i. q. Phlomis; Plin.

PHLŌX, ōgis. f. (φλόξ) *A kind of flower*; Plin. 21, 38.

PHŌCA, æ. and PHŌCE, œ. f. (φωκῆ) *A sea calf, seal* (Phoca vitulina, L.); Virg.: Ov.

PHŌCE, es. f. See PHOCA.

PHŌCIS, idis. f. (Φωκίς) sc. arbor. *A kind of pear tree*; Plin.

PHŌNICEA, æ. f. (φωνικῆ) *Mouse-barley*; Plin.

PHŌNICEUS, or PHŌNICEUS, a, um. (φωνικός) *Red, or, of a purple red colour*; Ov.: Plin.

PHŌNICIAS, æ. See PHŌNIX, II.

PHŌNICŪTIS, idis. f. sc. gemma, or PHŌNICŪTES, æ. m. sc. lapis. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, so called from its similarity in shape to a date*; Plin.

PHŌNICUS, a, um. (φωνικός) *Red, or, of a purple red colour*; Plaut.

PHŌNICŪBĀLĀNUS, i. m. (φωνικοβάλανος) *A kind of Egyptian date*; Plin.

PHŌNICŪPTĒRUS, i. m. (φωνικοπτῆρος) *A kind of water bird with red feathers*; the tongue of this bird was regarded by the ancients as a very great delicacy; Cels.: Phœnicopterus, L.

PHŌNICŪRUS, i. m. (φωνικουρος) *Red-tail, a kind of bird*; Plin.

PHŌNIX, icis. m. (φώνιξ) I. *A fabulous bird, said to live above five hundred years, and afterwards to burn itself, or to be consumed by fire in its nest, upon which a young bird was said to spring forth from its ashes, Tac.* II. *The south-south-east wind*; inter ortum brumalem et meridiem, Plin. 2, 46, where ed. Elzev. has Phœnician.

PHŌNASCUS, i. m. (φωνασκός) I. *A teacher of music and elocution*; Suet. II. *The leader or director of a band or choir*; Sidor.

PHORMIO, or PHORMIO, ōnis. m. (φορμιός) *A mat*; Pand.

PHOSPHŌRUS, i. m. (φωσφορός) *A bringer of light*; hence, *the morning star*; Mart.: hence, Phosphoreus, a, um; Prudent.

PHRAGMĒTIS, is. m. (φραγμαίτης) *A kind of thin reed*; Plin.

PHRĀSIS, is. f. (φράσις) *Style, expression*; Sen.

PHRĒNĒSIS, is. f. (φρένησις) *Frenzy, madness, craziness*; Sen.

PHRĒNĒTĪCUS, a, um. (φρενητικός) *Phrenetic, mad, frantic, crazed*; Cic.

PHRENION, i. n. *A plant*, i. q. Anemone; Plin.

PHRĒNĪTĪCUS, a, um. (φρενιτικός) i. q. Phreneticus; Cels.

PHRĒNĪTIS, is. f. (φρενίτις) i. q. Phrenesis; Cels.

PHRĒNĪTĪO, āre. (φρενιτώ) *To be frantic, mad, or crazed*; Cael. Aur.

PHRŌNĒSIS, is. f. (φρόνησις) *Understanding, prudence*; Plaut.

PHRŪGIO, ōnis. m. *An embroiderer in gold, for the Phrygians were famous in this art*; Plaut.

PHRŪGIŌNIUS, a, um. (phrygio) *Embroidered*; vestes, Plin.

PHRŪNIŌN, i. n. (φρύνιον) *A plant*, i. q. Pterion; Plin.

PHRŪNYOS, i. m. (φρύνος) *A kind of venomous frog that lives among thorns or briars*; Plin.

PHŪHIRĪASIS, is. f. (φυηρίασις) *The lousy disease, phthiriasis*; Plin.

PHŪHIRŌPHŌROS, i. f. (φυηροφόρος) *A kind of pine tree which bears small berries*; Pinus orientalis, L.; Plin.

PHŪTHĪSĪCUS, a, um. (φυηθιστικός) *Consumptive, phthisical*; Vitr.

PHŪTHĪSIS, is. f. (φυηθίς) *A phthisic, consumption*; Sen.

PHŪTHĪSISCO, ēre. (phthipsis) *To be or become phthisical or consumptive*; Sidor.

PHŪTHĪRĀRUS, i. m. *A kind of fish*; Plin.

PHŪTHŌNGUS, i. m. (φθόνγγος) *A sound, tone*; Plin.

PHŪTHŌRIUS, a, um. (φθόνιος) *Destructive, that has the power of corrupting or destroying*; vinum, Plin., i. e. causing abortion.

PHU, n. (φῶν Diosc.) *A kind of wild nard*; Plin. 12, 26; described by Sibthorp under the name of Valeriana Dioscoridis.

PHŪ! interj. An interjection denoting aversion, *Foh!* *Jugh!* Plaut.

PHŪ! interj., i. e. an interjection denoting astonishment mixed with ridicule, *Phoo*; Ter.

PHŪYCS, idis. f. (φυΐς) *A kind of fish*; Plin.: supposed by some to be the Petromyzon fluviatilis, L.

PHŪYCTĪS, idis. f. (φυΐκτις) sc. gemma, or PHŪYCTĪES, æ. m. (φυΐκτις) sc. lapis. *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*; Plin.

PHŪYCOOS, i. n. (φύκος, τὸ) *A kind of marine shrub*; 492

Plin.: phycos thalassion (Σαλάσσιον), id., is the Lichen roccella, L.

PHŪYĀCA, æ. f. (φυλακία) *A gaol, prison*; Plaut.

PHŪYĀCISTA, æ. m. (φυλακιστής) I. *A gaoler*. II. *Fig. One who is always in the house of a debtor demanding payment of the debt, a creditor who, like a gaoler, is always watching the house of his debtor, a dum*; Plaut.

PHŪYĀCTĒRIŪM, i. n. (φυλακτήριον) I. *An amulet*; Marc. Emp. II. *Any thing worn suspended on the body*; as, the scroll of paper containing the ten commandments, and other portions of scripture, worn by the Jews; Hieron.

PHŪYĀRCHŪS, i. m. (φύλαρχος) Prop. *The chief of a tribe*; the title given to the prince in several nations, as, in Arabia, Cic.

PHŪYĀNTHRŪS, is. n. (φυλλανθής) *A plant having prickly leaves*; Plin.

PHŪYLLIS, idis. and Idos. f. *The almond tree*; Pallad.

PHŪYLLON, i. n. (φύλλον) Prop. *A leaf*; hence, a plant otherwise called caulocanthra; Plin. 22, 18.

PHŪYMA, ātis. n. (φύμα or φύμα) *A kind of swelling, blister, or excrescence*; Cels.

PHŪYNON, ōnis. m. *A kind of eye-salve*; Cels.

PHŪYRĀMA, ātis. n. (φύραμα) *A kind of resin or gum*; Plin.

PHŪYSEMĀ, ātis. n. (φύσημα) *An inflated body, a bladder*; hence, an empty craft that has no thickness; Plin.

PHŪYSETER, ētis. m. (φυσήτης) *A large fish of the whale kind*; Plin.

PHŪYSICA, æ. or PHŪYSICE, es. f. (φυσική) *Physics, the science or study of nature*; Cic.

PHŪYSICE, adv. *Physically*; dicere, Cic.

PHŪYSICŪLO, āre. (physicus) *To make physical inquiries*; Marc. Cap.

PHŪYSICUS, a, um. (φυσικός) *Natural, physical, relating to nature or the study of nature*; ratio, Cic.: quiddam physicum, something relating to physics; hence, I. Physica, ōrum, *Physics, natural philosophy, physicomum ignarus, ignorant of physics*, Cic. II. *Physicus, A naturalist, inquirer into nature*; Cic.

PHŪYSICŌGNŌMON, ōnis. m. (φυσικογνώμων) *One who judges of the character and dispositions of men by their features*; Cic.

PHŪYSIŌLOGĪA, æ. f. (φυσιολογία) *The science of natural philosophy*; Cic.

PHŪYSIS, is. f. (φύσις) *Nature*; Pliny 37, 174, says that variegated precious stones of all kinds to which no other names were given were called physes, i. e. natural productions.

PHŪYTEUMA, ātis. n. (φύσημα) *Groundsel*; Plin.

PIĀBĪLIS, ē. (pio) *That may be appeased or expiated*; fulmen, Ov.

PIĀCŪLĀRIS, ē. (piaculum) *Expiatory*; sacrificium, Liv.: also simply, piaculare, sc. sacrificium, id., a sin-offering.

PIĀCŪLĀRĪTER, adv. *Sinfully*; Tert.

PIĀCŪLO, āre. (piaculum) *To reconcile or appease a god by offerings*; Cato.

PIĀCŪLŪM, i. n. (pio) I. *Any means of reconciling or appeasing a god or atoning for a transgression*; hence, I. *A sacrifice, offering*; Cic.: pati, to bring or make, id.: piaculum hostium cædi, Liv. 8, 10, i. e. tanquam piaculum: hence fig., *a sacrifice, offering, any expiation or atonement*; ut luedis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv.: piaculum rupti federis, i. e. Hannibal, id.: hence, a means of making good again or restoring any thing, a remedy; Hor. 2. Punishment; Liv. 29, 18. II. *Any wickedness that requires expiation or atonement*; hence, I. *Any thing wicked, i. e. a wicked action, sin, trespass, crime*; piaculum committere, Liv.: sibi contrahere, id.: hence, *culp, imputation of a crime*; rerum, id.: piaculum mereri, id., i. e. to commit a crime. 2. *Any thing evil, an accident, unhappy event, misfortune*; Plin.

N.B. Piaculum, for piaculum, Prudent.

PIĀMEN, iuis. n. (pio) i. q. Piamentum; Ov.

PIĀMENTŪM, i. n. (pio) *That by which one reconciles or appeases the gods or a deity, an expiation, atonement, offering*; Plin.: fig.; Sen.

PIĀTIO, ōnis. f. (pio) *An appeasing of the gods*; as, by an offering, Plin.

PIĀTRIX, icis. f. (pio) *She that appeases the gods*; as, by a sacrifice, Plaut.

PĪCA, æ. f. *A pie, magpie*; Ov.

PĪCĀRIA, æ. f. (pix) sc. officina. *A place where pitch is made*; Cic.

PĪCĀTUS, a, um. See PICO.

PĪCEA, æ. f. (pix) *A tree that produces pitch, the pitch tree*; Pinus silvestris, L.; Plin.

PĪCEĀTUS, a, um. (pix) *Daubed or besmeared with pitch*; manus, Mart., i. e. thieves.

PĪCEUS, a, um. (pix) I. *Consisting of pitch*; ignes, Lucan. II. *Black as pitch*; Virg.: Ov.

PĪCŪTUS, a, um. (pix) *Black as pitch*; Plin.

PĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pix) I. *To bedaub with pitch, to pitch*; Vitr.: Picatus, a, um; e. g. dolia, Colum.

II. *To season with pitch*: vinum picatum; I. Wine

seasoned or flavoured with pitch; Colum. 2. Wine that has by nature a flavour of pitch; Mart.

PICULIDÆ, Ærum. f. *Bitter salad*; Augustin.

PICUS, idis. f. (πικῆς) *A kind of bitter salad, or bitter lettuce*; Plin.

PICULIUM, i. n. i. q. Pittacium; Laber. ap. Gell.

PICULUS, e. (pictus) *anted, adorned*; Apul.

PICTOR, Æris. m. (pingo) *A painter*; Cic.

PICTRORUS, a, um. (pictor) *Of or belonging to a painter*; Tert.

PICTRURA, æ. f. (pingo) *I. Painting, whether with the pencil or in embroidery*; Cic.: hence, I. *An adorning*; Plaut. 2. *A depicting with words*; Cic.

II. *A painting, picture, whether in colours or embroidery*; Cic.: Lucr.: gemmarum, Plin.: also of sculptured figures in bas relief, Virg.

PICTRATUS, a, um. (pictura) *I. Painted*; hence, *variegated, speckled*; Stat. II. *Embroidered*; Virg.

PICUS, a, um. I. Part. of pingo; see PINGO. II. Adj. *Embellished, of speech, i. e. adorned, set off with tropes or figures*; genus orationis, Cic.: nihil pictus Lysia, id.

PICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of pīx) *A little pitch*; Apul.

PICUS, i. m. I. *A woodpecker*; Ov.: this was one of the birds used in augury. II. *The griffin, a fabulous bird*; Plaut.

PIE, adv. *Piously, dutifully, also, filially, as a son, as a parent, tenderly, &c.*; Cic.: piissime, Sen.

PIENS, tis. i. q. Pius; Inscr.: piētissimus, id.

PIETAS, atis. f. (pius) *Duty, any dutiful behaviour or conduct; sense of duty*. I. Towards God, *Piety, religion*; Cic.: also, *conscientiousness, integrity, i. e. a hesitating to do a wicked action, or a making it one's practice to avoid any thing wicked*; Ov. Fast. 5, 707: pietas quatuor tribunorum, Liv.

II. Towards parents, children, brothers and sisters, other relatives, one's country, the magistrates, or benefactors, when it may be rendered, *Duty, dutifulness, affection, love, kindness, &c.*, or, *patriotism, gratitude, thankfulness*, or in any other manner as occasion may require, only let the original force of the word, *duty, dutiful conduct*, be carefully retained; Cic.: Nep.: Liv. III. *Justice*; Virg. Æn. 2, 536; Sil. 6, 410. IV. *Kindness, tenderness, towards the unfortunate, pity, mercy, compassion*; Virg.: Suet.: Pand.

PIETATRICULTRIX, icis. f. (pietas and cultrix) i. e. pietatem colens; Petr.

PIGENDUS, a, um. See PIGO.

PIGO, ui, Ære. I. Person. *To feel disgust or loathing, trouble or sorrow, to repent*; pudere quam pigere prestat, Plaut.: pigere facti cœpit, Justin., where ed. Græv. has pigere eum facti cœpit: hence, Pigendus, a, um; e. g. verba, Propert. II. Imperson., Piget, uit and Itum est.

1. *To disgust, displease, chagrin, grieve, be irksome, occasion trouble, vex*; me pigeat stultitia meæ, Cic.: fratris me piget, Ter.: quod piget, for cūjus, Plaut.: also seq. infin.; Sall.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; Plaut.: ad pigendum, Cic. 2. *To cause grief or repentance, to repent*; quod (for cūjus) nos pigeat, Ter.: illa me compositus piget, Ov. 3. *To occasion shame, to make ashamed*; fateri pigebat, Liv., they were ashamed to, &c.

PIGER, gra, grum. I. *That goes unwillingly or with reluctance to any thing*; ad penas, Ov.: ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, Cæsar in Cic. Ep.: also seq. infin.; Hor.: hence, *lazy, dull, slothful, idle, indolent, sluggish, inactive*; in militia, Cic.: ad opera militaria, Liv.: pigrior, Mart.: also seq. genit.; militia; Hor.: hence, I. Fig. *Inactive, slow, dull*; bellum, Ov.: protracted; campus, Hor. (sc. on account of the cold), i. e. unfruitful, barren; radix, Ov.: palus, id., i. e. still, motionless, stagnant; pectora, unfeeling, insensible to, id.: annus, Hor., long, passing slowly. 2. *Inactive, slow, dull, i. e. that renders such*; frigus, Tibull.: senecta, id. II. *Dejected, dispirited, sad, troubled*; Mart.: Apul. N. B. Pigerrimus, for pigerrimus, Tert.

PIGET, PIGITUM. See PIGO.

PIGMENTARIUS, a, um. (pigmentum) *Concerned with or belonging to paints, unguents, washes, &c.*; institor pigmentarius, Scrib. Larg.: and simply, Pigmentarius, Cic., *A dealer in paints or unguents, a perfumer*.

PIGMENTATUS, a, um. (pigmentum) *Painted, coloured, adorned*; Prudent.

PIGMENTUM, i. n. (pingo) *I. Something to colour with, a paint, colour*; Cic.: hence, pigere pigmentis umels, for, to beat soundly, Plaut.: also, an unguent, colour, paint, wash; Plin.: hence fig., *colour or colouring in a speech, ornaments used in it*; Cic.: also, *unguent or perfume for religious uses*; as, at a sacrifice, Apul. II. *The juice of herbs, from which colours, &c. are made*; Jul. Firm.

PIGNERATICIUS (-tius), a, um. (pignerō) *I. Of or belonging to a pledge*; actio, Pand. II. *That is given as a pledge, pledged, mortgaged*; fundus, Pand.

PIGNERATIO, ōnis. f. (pignerō) *A pledging, pawning, mortgaging*; Pand.

PIGNERATOR, ōris. m. (pignerō) *One that takes a pledge, a distrainer*; Cic.

PIGNERO, avi, atum, ære. (pignus) I. *To pawn, pledge, i. e. to give any thing as a pledge*; Suet.: fig.; animos pigneratos, Liv. II. *To take as a pledge*: hence fig., *to secure any thing to one's self as by a pledge, to bind, obligate*; aliquem sibi beneficio, Apul.: pignerari, for pignerare se, *to bind one's self*; cœnæ alicujus, id., *to promise to be a guest with any one*.

PIGNEROR, atus sum, ari. (pignus) *To take or seize any thing as a pledge*: hence fig. I. *To make any thing one's own, to bind, obligate*; Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic.: fidem militum præmio, Suet. III. *To assume any thing as certain, or simply, to assume*; omen, Ov.

PIGNERATICIUS, PIGNORO, &c. i. q. Pigneraticius, &c. PIGNORIS-CAPIO, ōnis. f. *A taking or receiving as a pledge*; Gell.

PIGNUS, ōris and ēris. n. I. *Any person or thing given or received as a surety, a pledge, pawn, mortgage*; pignori dare servum, prædium, Pand.: pignori opponere se, Plaut.; or, argum, Ter., *to give as security*; pignori accipere, Tac., *to take upon mortgage*; pignora capere, Liv., *as a means of compulsion on the part of the magistrates*; as, *to compel a senator to an attendance at the senate house, &c.*; thus also, auferre, Cic.: pignoribus cogere aliquem, id., *to fine*; this was done by the consuls to the senators when they did not appear in the senate house: hence, *a hostage, and, any thing which in a similar manner forms a security or imparts certainty*;

sine pignore, Liv., *without a hostage*; pignora marium, male hostages, Suet.: eo pignore, Liv., i. e. a letter which as it were served for security: thus borrowed money is called pignus, Cæs.: hence, II. *That which one bets, a wager, stake*; pignore contendere, to bet, Virg.: posito pignore, Ov. III. *A contract by which a pledge is given*; Pand. IV. Fig. *A pledge, mark, token, proof, assurance, testimony*; voluntatis, Cic.: injuria, id.: dare pignus magnum, id. V. *Also children are called pignora, i. e. pledges of matrimonial love, Ov.*: also grandchildren, ib.: also with a genitive; pignora conjugum ac liberorum, i. e. conjuges ac liberi tanquam pignora, Liv.: thus also, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives; Plin. Ep.: Quint.: hence fig., of engrafted twigs, Pallad.

PIGRE, adv. *Lazily, slowly*; Colum.: pigrius, Sen.

PIGREO, ēre. 2. (piger) *To be lazy or dull*; Enn.

PIGRESCO, ēre. 3. (pigro) *To become slow or dull*; Nilus pigrescit, Plin.

PIGRITIA, æ. and PIGRITIA, ēi. f. (piger) *Laziness, slowness, dulness*; pigrimitas, Cic.: pigrimitas, Liv.: militandi, id.; fig.; stomachi, weakness of the stomach, Sen.

PIGRO, avi, atum, ære. (piger) *To be slow or loth to do a thing*; Lucr.

PIGROU, ari. (piger) *To be slow or loth to do a thing*; scribere, Cic.

PIGROR, ōris. m. i. q. Pigritia; Lucil.

PILA, æ. f. I. *A mortar for pounding any thing in*; Cato: Ov. II. *A pillar*; Nep.: booksellers used to expose their books for sale round pillars, Hor.: hence, *a dam or pier*; Virg. Æn. 9, 711: or we may here suppose pillars on which buildings were supported, especially such as were built on the sea shore.

PILA, æ. f. I. *A ball for playing with*; pila ludere, Cic., *to play at ball*; claudus pilam, id., *a proverbial mode of expression, of those who cannot make a right use of any thing*: pila est meæ, Plaut., *I have caught it, have gained it, a proverbial mode of expression*: cf. FOLLICULUS. II. *Any round thing, a ball, whether of a hard or soft substance*; terræ, Varr., the earth, globe, world: lanuginis, Plin.: pilæ Nursinæ, Mart., i. e. rapa rotunda: pilæ Mattiacæ, id., soap-balls named from the place Mattiacum; hence, *a small ball used in voting*; Propert.: also, *a stuffed figure of a man, which for the purpose of amusement they used to let balls toss into the air*; Mart.: since such stuffed figures were by this means broken, hence Martial says of a torn garment, noluerit dici quam pila prima suam.

PILANUS, i. m. i. q. Triarius; Ov.

PILARIS, e.; e. g. lusio, a playing at ball, Stat.

PILARIUS, i. m. *One that performs various tricks by throwing balls about, a juggler*; Quint.

PILATIM, adv. I. *By pillars or with pillars*; ædificia agere, Vitruv. II. *In troops or large bodies*; Serv.

PILATRIX, icis. f. (pilo) *She that robs or plunders*; Titin.

PILATUS, a, um. (pilum) *Furnished or armed with javelins*; Virg.

PILEATUS, a, um. (pileus) *Furnished with or wearing a hat*; Liv.: at the Saturnalia all the Romans wore hats; Mart.: Sen.: since the pileus was a covering worn by freedmen, and so a mark of liberty, hence, plebs pileata, at the death of Nero, as a sign of their having been delivered from slavery; Suet. Ner. 57. Cf. Liv. 33, 23; 45, 44.

N. B. Servi pileati, Gell., i. e. who wore a pileus, as a token that the sellers could not warrant them.

PILENTUM, i. n. *A kind of suspended carriage in which ladies and others rode, an easy chariot or car*; Virg.: Hor.: Liv.: also, the vessels, &c., for sacred rites were carried on these pileta; Verr. Fl. ap. Macrobr.

PILEOLUS, i. m. and PILEOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of pileus) *A little hat or cap*; Hor.: Colum.

PILEUS, i. m. and PILEUM, i. n. (from πῖλος, felt, a hat) *1. A hat, felt hat, cap*; Plaut.: the pileus was a token of freedom, and hence was received and worn by freedmen, id.: hence for *liberty, freedom*; pileum redimere, Mart.: ad pileum vocare, Liv., to call the slaves to liberty, i. e. to entice them by the promise of freedom to take up arms. *II. A child's caul*; Lamprid. *III. A protector*; Plaut.—Synon. Pileus, a round felt cap; petasus, a hat or cap with a stiff brim to guard against the sun; causia, the same kind of hat with a high crown, as worn by the Macedonians.

PILICREPUS, i. m. (pila and crepo) Probably, *One that plays a game in which balls are used*; Sen.

PILO, ÆRE. (pilus) *I. Intrans. To begin to have hair, to grow hairy*; Afran. ap. Non. *II. Trans. To deprive of hair, pluck off the hair from*; Mart.

PILO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *I. To deprive of, rob, plunder*; Ammian. *II. To press, press upon*; Host. ap. Serv.

PILŌSUS, a, um. (pilus) *Hairy*; Cic.: pilosior, Priap.: also of plants; Plin.

PILŪLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of pila) *I. A little ball*; Plin.: hence, *II. In medicine, A pill*; Plin.

PILUM, i. n. *I. A pestle or powder for a mortar*; Plin. *II. The pilum, a dart or javelin of the Roman infantry, which they hurled at the enemy, and then immediately fought with the sword*; Cic.: Liv.: they were also used at sieges, where the besieged hurled pila upon the besiegers; such pila were called pila muralia, Cæs.: hence, pilum injicere alicui, Plaut., proverbially, to make an attack upon. *III. Ibo latavum in Pilum, Plaut., seems to be without sense: Lambinus reads, in Pyelum, i. e. in the bath. IV. Loco, qui nunc Pila Horatia appellatur, Liv., and soon after, intra illa pila, &c., for which the modern reading is, intra illam pilam.*

PILUS, i. m. *A company of Triarii (see TRIARIUS), called also Pilani (see PILANUS): hence, primus pilus, for which we find also primipilus, I. The first company of the Triarii; centurio primi pili, Sall.: Cæs.: primum pilum ducere, Cæs.; Liv., to be the first centurion among the Triarii; assignare primum pilum, Liv.: primos pilos ademit, Suet.: or both these passages may be referred to III.; hence, pilus, for primus pilus, Mart. I, 32, 3. II. This centurion himself was called primus pilus; Liv. III. The rank or post of this centurion, the first centurionship; ad primipilum (primum pilum, ed. Cellar.) se transducere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 53, ed. Oudend.: primum pilum assignare; see above: primos pilos ademit; see above: also simply, pilus, for primus pilus; see above. N.B. In all passages, primus pilus is more correct than primip. or primop.: yet we find primipilo, Val. Max. I, 6, II, ed. Torren.: and primipilum, Cæs. ed. Oudend.; see above.*

PILUS, i. m. *A hair; palpebræ sunt munite vallo pilorum, Cic.: hence fig., a hair, i. e. a trifle, a little; pilo minus amabo, Cic., a whit the less: e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, sc. accipi, id. ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, id., not a hair of an honourable man: non facit pili cohortem, Catull., values it not a straw: nec pili cuncti unitis, id., cares not for, makes no account of it.—Synon. Pilus denotes a single hair, particularly of animals; and for the most part a short shaggy hair; crinis, properly, any hair, then by way of distinction, the hair of the head, represents the same simply as of natural growth: capillus and coma in themselves denote the hair of the head; capillus rather as the covering of the head, and with reference to the roots of the hair; coma (in general the nobler expression) as an ornament of the head with particular reference to its length: cæsaries, almost equivalent to coma, denotes, however, rather the majestic appearance of the hair: cirrus is a natural lock of hair; cincinnus an artificial one.*

PINA, Æ. f. See PINNA.

PINACŌTHĒCA, Æ. and PINACŌTHĒCE, c. s. f. (πινακοθήκη) *A picture gallery*; Vitr.

PINASTELLUS, i. f. -UM, i. n. (pinus) i. q. Peucedanus; Apul.

PINASTER, stri. m. (pinus) *A species of wild pine, or, gen., a wild pine*; Plin.

PINCERNA, Æ. m. (πίναξ, to drink, and κέρπας, κέρπας, sc. κερπένυμι, to mix) *A servant whose office it was to present the wine, a cupbearer*; Ascon.

PINEA, Æ. f. See PINEUS.

PINETUM, i. n. (pinus) *A wood or grove of pines*; Ov. PINEUS, a, um. (pinus) *Of pines*; silva, Virg.: ardor, id., fire of pinewood: hence, pinea nux, Plin.; and simply, pinea, sc. nux, Colum., a pine-apple.

PINGO, NXI, CTUM. 3. *I. To paint, as a painter; simulacrum Helenæ, Cic.: speciem hominis, id.: tabulam, id., to paint a figure: hence, tabula picta, id., a picture, painting: pictus metus, Propert., a vain, empty fear, terrifying images which are only pictured to the imagination: also with an infinitive; quas (comas sc.) Dione pingitur sustinuisse manu, Ov. Amor. I, 13, 34. II. Fig. To paint, i. e. 1. To give another or an extraordinary appearance or shape to things; omnia pallor-*

ribus, Lucr.: frontem moris, Virg., to stain the forehead with mulberries; especially, *to variegated*; vaccinia caltha, id.: æther pingitur stellis, Sen. *2. To ornament, adorn, embellish, set off*; verba, Cic., as, by figures; bibliothecam, id. *III. To adorn with the needle, i. e. to embroider*; sometimes with acu; Ov.: sometimes without it; Cic.: picti reges, Mart., that wear embroidered garments: toga picta, an embroidered upper garment worn at triumphs by the general, Liv.; see PALMATUS—See also, PICTUS, a, um.

PINGUÆMEN, INIS. n. *Fat, fatness*; Cyprian. PINGUËDO, INIS. f. (pinguis) *Fatness, Fat*; Plin.: hence, Pinguedineus, a, um, *Full of fat, fat*; Plin. 35, 51, e lect. Salmas.

PINGUËFACIO, ÆCI, ACTUM. 3. Pass. *Pinguéfio, actus sum. (pinguis and facio) To make fat, to fatten*; Plin.

PINGUESCO, ÆRE. 3. (pinguis) *To grow fat*; pinguescit armentum, Colum.: frumentum, Plin.: campus sanguine, Virg.: hence, *I. To grow fat or oily*; pinguescent nuces, Plin.: vina, id. *II. To increase, grow more violent*; flammæ pinguescent, Sil.

PINGUËTUDO, INIS. f. i. q. Pinguitudo. PINGUIARIUS, i. m. (pinguis) *That is fond of eating fat*; Mart.

PINGUIS, E. *I. Fat*; as, a person, Cic.: a hen, Colum.: laridum, Hor.: pinguior agnus, Plaut.: pinguisimus hædus, Juv.: hence, *Pingue, Fat*; Virg.: thus also, pinguia taurorum, Plin.: also of other things, *fat, fruitful, well furnished*; ager, Colum.: pinguior campus, Hor.: fimos, Virg.: stabula apum, id., i. e. rich in honey: olivum, Ov.: ficus, Hor., i. e. fleshy, juicy: flamma, of frankincense, Ov.: ara, Virg., wetted with the blood and fat of sacrifices: coma, Mart., i. e. oiled, anointed with unguent: also, strong, thick hair, Suet.: merum, Hor.; or, vinum, Cels., fat, oily. *II. Anointed, besmeared, bedaubed*; crura luto, Juv.: virga, a lined twig, Mart.

III. Thick, dense, close; cœlum, a thick atmosphere, Cic.: folium, Plin.: toga, Suet.: coma, id.: calor, Plin.: hence fig. *1. Of the understanding, Gross, stupid, rude, unpolished, dull*; tardo cognomen pingui damus, Hor.: ingenium, Ov.: poetæ pingue quiddam sonantes, Cic., i. e. who sing in a dull manner or make dull verses. *2. Of words; verba pinguiora, Quint., sonorous. 3. Of flavour, Having a weak, not a sharp flavour, insipid*; pingue, Plin. *4. Agamun pingui Minerva, Cic., i. e. non subtiliter. IV. That renders fat, fattening*; hence, *1. Fertilising, that renders fertile or fruitful*; Nilus pingui flumine, Virg. *2. Calm, tranquil, undisturbed*; secessus, Plin. Ep.: vita, id.: somnus, Ov.: amor, id.

PINGŪTER, ADV. *Fatly, with fatness*; Colum.: fig.; pinguis succurrere, Pand., more strongly, more abundantly: pinguis accipitur, id., i. e. not too strictly.

PINGUITIA, Æ. f. (pinguis) *Fatness*; Arnob.

PINGUITIES, Æ. f. (pinguis) *Fatness*; Apul.

PINGUITUDO, INIS. f. (pinguis) *I. Fatness*; Varr.

II. Coarseness; as, in speaking, Quint., too thick or coarse a pronunciation of the letters.

PIÑIFERA, a, um. (pinus and fero) *That bears pines*; Virg.

PINIGER, a, um. (pinus and gero) *That bears pines*; Ov. PINNA, Æ. f. *I. A feather: pinnæ, the feathers, especially, the stronger feathers in the wings and tails of birds*; Varr.: Colum.: pinnum veneno ilitam faucibus ejus demississe creditur, Tac. Ann. 12, 67.; for feathers were used by the ancients to assist vomiting; see Suet. Claud. 33: also, *a wing*; Cic.: But Quint., I, 4, 12, censures those who use the word in this sense with respect to birds. *II. A fin, of fishes*; Plin.: of a dolphin, Ov. Met. 3, 671. *III. A turret, pinnacle: plur. pinnae, in a military sense, notched battlements, pinnacles*; Cæs.: Virg.: hence, *the float-boards or buckets on a water wheel*; Vitr.: also in the water organ, a register, stop; id. *IV. (πίσσα σ. πίννα) A kind of shell-fish, called a pinna or naker*; Cic.: for this we find also pina, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, ed. Ern.

PINNACULUM, i. n. (pinna) *A gable point of a building*; Tert.

PINNATUS, a, um. (pinna) *Feathered, fledge, winged*; Cic.: fig.; abies folio pinnato densa, Plin., as if feathered, when the leaves lie on each other in the same manner as feathers on a bird.

PINNACILLUS, i. m. or PINNACILLUM, i. n. *A pencil, a brush*; Pallad.

PINNIGER, a, um. (pinna and gero) *Feathered, fledge, winged*; Lucr.: piscis, Ov., fanned.

PINNIRAPUS, i. m. (pinna and rapio) *One who endeavours to snatch away the point of a helmet, i. e. a gladiator that fought with the Samnite (a kind of gladiator) who wore a helmet with a point*; Juv.

PINNŌPHYLAX, ÆCIS. m. (πιναφύλαξ) i. q. Pinnotres; Plin.

PINNŌTERES, Æ. m. (πιννοτήρες) *Pinna-watcher; a watcher or guardian of the shellfish pinna, a small species of crab*; Cic.: Plin.

PINNŌTĒRES, Æ. m. (πιννοτήρες) *The smallest species of crab*; Plin.: according to Hard., Cancer Bernhardus, L.

PINNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pinna) *A small feather*; Colum.: also, *a small wing*; Plaut.: also, *a fin*; Plin.:

PINSĀTIO, ðnis. f. (pinso) *A beating, pounding*; Vitr. PINSO, pinsi and pinsul, pinsum, pinsistum and pistum, ðre. (from *πίσσω*, or rather from the earlier form *πίσσω*) *To pound, stamp, bray, beat, in order to make small*; Varr.: hence, humum cubitis, Enn.: aliquem flagro, to whip, Plaut.: quem nulla ciconia pinsit, Pers., whom one cannot insult. Part. 1. Pinsitus, a, um, Colum. 2. Pinsus, a, um. Vitr. N.B. Pinsabant, for pinsebant, Enn.

PINSOR, ðris. m. (pinso) *An earlier word for pistor*; Varr. ap. Non.

PINSUS, PINSITUS, a, um. See PINSO.
PINUS, us and i. f. (*πίτυς*) I. *The fir tree*; Pinus silvestris, L.; Virg. 11. *The pine tree* (Pinus Pineae, L.), which bears eatable fruit; Plin. 16, 16. 111. *Fig. Any thing made from the wood of the pine*; i. *A ship*; Virg.: Hor.: Ov. 2. *A torch*; Virg. 3. *A dart, javelin*; Stat. 4. *An oar*; Lucan. 5. *A garland of pine, such as was worn by Pan and Faunus*; Ov. N.B. According to the fable, Pitys (i. e. pinus) was a mistress of Pan: hence, pinus (a pine) amata Arcadio deo, Propert. Cf. Voss ad Virg. Ecl. p. 261, not.

PiO, ðvi, atum, ðre. (pius) I. *To appease, satisfy, propitiate, or to endeavour to do so, by sacrifice*; Silvanum lacte, Hor.: ossa, Virg.: busta, i. e. Manes, Ov. 11. *To exercise, practise, or perform in a religious manner*; pietatem, Plaut.: sacra, Propert. 111. *To purify in a religious manner, to free from guilt, atone for, expiate*; Plaut.: Cic. IV. *To make good, repair, or, to endeavour to do so*. 1. Damna, Ov., to repair, make good, retrieve. 2. Fulmen, Ov., i. e. to sacrifice on account of lightning, i. e. in order to avert its omen: thus also, sidus, i. e. cometem, Plin., to seek to avert the evil portended by it: prodigia, Tac.: imaginem noctis (i. e. somnium triste), Ov. 3. Nefas triste, Virg., to expiate, avert the punishment of. 4. Culpam morte, Virg., to punish, take vengeance for.

PIPĀTUS, us, m. (pipō) *A pipping or crying like chicken and other birds*; Varr.

PIPER, ðris. n. (*πίπερος*) *Pepper*; Hor.: piperis bacca, grates of pepper, peppercorns, Vitr.: fig., of asperity in speaking; Hieron.: piper, non homo, Petron., i. e. (perhaps) one that speaks out freely and satirically.

PIPERĀTUS, a, um. (piper) I. *Peppered*; Colum.: hence, Piperatum, *A kind of dish prepared with pepper, or a kind of pepper broth*; Cels. 11. *Fig. Peppered*; facundia, Sidon., i. e. satirical, sharp.

PIPERĀTUS, idis. f. (*πίπερος*) *Pepper herb*; Plin.: probably, Indian pepper, Capsicum annum, L.

PIPILO, ðre. (pipio) *To pip or chirp, as chicken*; Catull.

PIPIO, ðre. *To pip or chirp*: hence, *to whimper or whine*; infantes pipantes, Tert.: imbres pipavit, i. e. quasi flens effudit, id.

PIPIO, ðre. 4. *To pip or chirp as chickens*; Colum.

PIPIO, ðnis. m. *A young bird that pips or chirps*; Lamprid.

PIPO, ðre. *To pip or chirp as chickens*; gallina pipat, Varr.: also of the hawk, Auct. Carm. de Philom.

PIPŪLUM, i. n. or PIPŪLUS, i. m. (pipio) *A pipping or chirping*: hence, *a whimpering, a whining (of children)*; Plaut.

PIRĀTĪCUM, i. n. (pirum) *Perry*; Hieron.

PIRĀTA, æ. m. (*πειράτης*) *A pirate, sea robber, corsair*; Cic.

PIRĀTĪCUM, i. n. i. q. Piratum; Hieron.

PIRĀTĪCUS, a, um. (*πειράτικος*) *Of or belonging to pirates, piratical*; myoparo, Cic.; navis, Liv.: bellum, Cic., i. e. with pirates: Piratica, sc. ars or res, Piracy; piraticam facere, id., to practise.

PIRUM, i. n. *A pear*; Hor.: Colum.

PIRUS, i. f. *A pear tree*; Virg.

PISĀTIO, ðnis. f. (piso, ære) *A stamping, pounding*; Sen. Ep. 86: but better edd. have spissatione.

PISCĀRIUS, a, um. (piscis) *Of or belonging to fish*; hamulus, Plaut.: copia, id.: forum, id., the fish-market: hence, Piscaria, sc. res, *A fishery*; Pand.

PISCĀTIO, ðnis. f. (piscor) *A fishing, a fishery*; Pand.

PISCĀTOR, ðris. m. (piscor) *A fisherman*; Cic.

PISCĀTORĪUS, a, um. (piscator) *Of, belonging or proper to fishers*; navis, Cæs., a fishing-boat: forum, Colum.: arundo, Plin.

PISCĀTRIX, icis. f. (piscator) *She that fishes*; Plin.

PISCĀTRA, æ. f. (piscor) *A fishing*; Tert.

PISCĀTUS, us. m. (piscor) I. *A fishing, catching fish*; Plin. 11. *Fish*; piscatum sibi parare, Plaut.:

piscatu, aucupio, Cic. Fin. 2, 8. N.B. Piscati, genit., Pompon.

PISCĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of piscis) *A small fish*; Cic.

PISCĪNA, æ. f. (piscis) I. *A fish-pond*; Cic. II.

Gen. *A pond or collection of water*; as, for bathing or swimming in, Plin. Ep.: piscina publica, Liv., the public swimming-bath near the porta Capena: also, for cattle and other animals, to swim in or to drink from; Varr.:

Colum. 111. *Any large vessel for holding water,*

a trough, tank, &c.; lignea, Plin. IV. In later times also for balneum; i. e. g. callidæ piscina; Suet.

PISCĪNALIS, e. i. e. ad piscinam pertinens; e. g. cellae, Pallad., baths.

PISCĪNĀRIUS, i. m. (piscina) *One that keeps or fond of fish-ponds*; Cic.

PISCĪNENSIS, e. i. q. Piscinalis; Lucil.

PISCĪNELLA, and PISCĪNŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of piscina; Varr.

PISCIS, is. m. (the German fisch, English fish, as pellis is the German fell, English pelt) *A fish*; Cic.: also piscis, sing., for plur. pisces, Plin. 11, 116: piscis femina, Ov., the female fish: hence, Pisces, *The Fishes, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac*: called also pisces gemini, or gemelli, id.: one of these is towards the south, the other towards the north; but piscis major, Avien., is another constellation in the southern hemisphere, i. q. Piscis aquosus, Virg.: curvus piscis, Sil., the dolphin.

Piscor, atus sum, ðri. (piscis) *To fish*; ante hortulos, Cic.

PISCŌSUS, a, um. (piscis) *Full of or abounding in fish*; amnis, Ov.

PISCŪLENTUS, a, um. (piscis) i. q. Piscosus; Plaut.: Pisculentum, *Something made from fish*; Apul.

PISĪNNUS, i. m. *A boy, little boy*; Laheo.

PISO, ðre. *To pound, stamp*; Varr.

PISO, si, ðre. *To pound, stamp*; Cato: Plin.

PISO, ðnis. m. *A mortar*; Marc. Emp.

PISASPĀLTUS, i. m. (*πισσάφαλτος*) *A kind of bitumen or Jew's pitch*; Plin.

PISĪSĒLEON, i. n. (*πισσέλειον*) *Oil from cedar pitch*; Plin.

PISĪSUS, a, um. (*πίσσις*) *Of pitch*; Plin.

PISŌCĒROS, i. m. (*πισσόκηρος*) *Pitch-war, work of pitch and wax, the second layer in the honeycomb*; Plin.

PISĀCĪA, æ. f. (*πιστάκη*) *The pistacio tree*; Pallad.

PISĀCĪUM, or -EUM, i. n. (*πιστάκιον*) *The fruit of the pistacio tree, a pistacio nut*; Plin.

PISĀNA, æ. f. i. q. Sagitta. *A kind of sedge*; Plin.

PISĪLLUM, i. n. or PISĪTILLUS, i. m. (pinso) *A pestle to pound with*; Plaut.: Plin.

PISTO, ðre. Freq. of pinso; Veget.

PISĪTŌLŪCHA, æ. f. (*πιστόλοχα*) *A kind of plant said to promote childbirth, a species of hartwoort or astrologer* (Aristolochia, L.); Plin. 25, 54, where ed. Harduin. has Plistolochia in the same sense.

PISTOR, ðris. m. (pinso) I. *One that pounds, especially, one that pounds corn in a mortar, or grinds it in a handmill, with us, a miller*; Plaut.: Varr.: Plin. II. *A baker*; Cic. The word does not occur in this sense in the genuine works of Plautus; see Osann Analect. crit. p. 189, seq. N.B. Jupiter is called Pistor, Ov., because he gave the idea to the Romans, when besieged in the Capitol, of throwing down bread, and so making the Gauls believe that they had plenty of that article.

PISĪTŌRIUS, a, um. i. q. Pistorius; Pand.

PISĪTŌRIUS, a, um. (pistor) *Of or belonging to a baker or bakers*; opus, Cels., any thing baked: operas pistorias locare, Pand.

PISTRIGER, a, um. (pistris and gero) *Borne upon a whale*; Triton. Sidon.

PISTRĪLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pistrina) *A small hand-mill*; Ter.

PISTRĪNA, æ. f. (pinso) *A place in which corn was pounded (ground), and the flour afterwards baked, a bake-house*; Plin.

PISTRĪNĀLIS, e. (pistrinum) *Belonging to or found at a mill or bake-house*; sues, Colum., i. e. that are fattened there.

PISTRĪNĀRIUS, i. m. (pistrinum) *A miller*; Pand.

PISTRĪNENSIS, e. i. q. Pistrinalis; Suet.

PISTRĪNUM, i. n. (pinso) I. *A place in which, before the invention of mills, corn was pounded in hollow mortars*. In later times such mills were worked by horses or asses, and bad slaves were harnessed to them by way of punishment, that they might turn them, instead of a horse or an ass, and so were obliged to grind; dare aliquem in pistrinum, Ter. At these mills the flour was also made into bread: hence, pistrinum exercere, to be a miller and baker, Suet.: also, swine were fed in pistrina on the bran or chaff, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 28. II. *Fig. Of a difficult business or place*; in eodem pistrino est vivendum, Cic.

PISTRĪNUS, a, um. from pistris. See PISTRĪNUS.

PISTRIS, or PRISTIS, is. also PISTRIX, or PRISTIX, icis. f. *Any large sea monster, as a whale, &c.*; Virg.: Plin.: Flor.: hence, 1. *The Whale, a constellation*; Cic. 2. *A kind of fast-sailing vessel*; Liv.

PISTRIX, icis. f. I. (from pinso) *She that pounds corn*: hence, *a female baker*; Lucil. II. *Pistrix, Pistris, or Pristis, Pristix* (*πείστρις, πίστρις*), *any large fish, as, a whale*; Virg.: Plin.: Flor.: hence, 1. *The Whale, a constellation*; Cic. 2. *A kind of ship*; Liv.

PISĪTŪRA, æ. f. (pinso) *A pounding*; as, of corn, i. e. a grinding; Plin.

PISTUS, a, um. See PINSO.

PISUM, i. n. (*πίσων*) *Pease*; Colum.

PITHECIUM, i. n. (πιθήκιον) *A little ape*; Plaut.
 PITHES, ei & eos. (πιθήεις) PITHUS, i. (πιθήος) and
 PITHIAS, æ. m. (πιθήεις) *A kind of comet in the shape of a*
task; Sen.: Plin.: Apul.

PITUSO, ære. See PYTUSO.

PITTACIUM, i. n. (πιττάκιον) *I. A slip or bit of paper*
or parchment for writing on; Lamprid.: or for sticking
 on any thing, as, on wine-bottles, a label; Petron.
 II. *A small piece of linen spread with ointment, a plaster*;
 Cels.

PITUNUS, a, um. (πιτύνος) *Of pines*; Veget.

PITUITA, æ. f. *A clammy humour*. I. In the body,
Phlegm, rheum; Cic. II. In trees; Plin. III. In
 fowls, *The pip*; Plin.

PITUITARIA, æ. f. (pituita) sc. herba. *An herb, said to*
remove phlegm; Plin. 23, 13.

PITUIRUS, a, um. (pituita) *Full of phlegm*; Cic.

PITYNUS, a, um. (πιτύνος) *Of pines*; Marc. Emp.

PITYS, idos. f. (πιτύς) *A cone of a pine*; Plin.

PITYOCANPA, æ. and PITYOCANPE, f. (πιτυοκάμπα)
A pine caterpillar; Phalæna bombyx pityocanpa, L;
 Plin.

PITYSMA, ætis. n. See PYTISMA.

PIUS, a, um. I. *Pious, of good behaviour, well dis-*
posed, righteous, religious, fearing God, virtuous, con-
scientious, dutiful, or acting conscientiously; uxor, Plaut.:
 homo, Cic.: ingenium Pampilli, Ter.: poeta, Catull.:
 hence, the shades in Elysium are called pii, Cic.: also of
 things; pax, to be religiously observed, Cic.: pium est,
 it is dutiful, pleasing to God, Ov.: jusque piunque (subst.),
 Ov.: justice and equity; far, Hor.: quaestus, Cato, allow-
 able, honest profit: militia, Ov.: pili luc, Hor., which
 pious poets alone might enter, or, generally, sacred. II.
That behaves dutifully towards all with whom he is con-
nected by nature, by birth, or by benefits, as, towards one's
country, parents, husband or wife, children, brothers and
sisters, and other relatives, the magistrates, benefactors,
teachers, &c., in which relations it may be rendered
sometimes, dutiful, sometimes, patriotic, fond, tender,
loving, affectionate, kind, obedient, grateful, thankful,
&c.; in parentes, Cic.: pia sarcina nati, Ov., i. e. An-
chises as he was being carried by his son Æneas from the
flames of Troy: impietate (towards her son) pia est
(towards her brother), Ov., i. e. of sisterly affection:
propinquitates, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: metus (of a wife, who
is concerned for the life of her husband), Ov.: affirmat
fore se memoremque piunque, Ov., grateful, or, fondly
affectionate. III. Just, honest, right; dolor, Cic.: bel-
 lum, Liv. IV. *Kind*; as, in forgiving, Claud.: also
 gen., kind; hence, Horace calls his wine-bottle, pia testa.
 N.B. Superl. I. Pissimus, Sen.: Anton. ap. Cic.
 Phil. 13, 19. 2. Pientissimus; see PIENS.

PIX, picis, f. (πίσσα) *I. Pitch*; Hor.: Plin. N.B.
 Pitch was used as a means of torment for slaves, upon
 whose bodies it was dropped in a boiling state; Plaut.
 II. *Pix liquida, Vitr.*; Plin.: also simply, pix, Virg.;

Vitr., *Tar*.
 PLACABILIS, e. (placo) *I. Easy to be appeased or*
pacified, placable; animus, Cic.: ira, Ov.: placabiliora,
 Cic. II. *That serves to appease or pacify, that renders*
propitious; placabilis est, Ter.: ara, Virg., i. e. in qua
 numen placatur: hostia, Lact.

PLACABILITAS, ætis. f. (placabilis) *Placability*; Cic.

PLACABILITER, adv. *Calmly, mildly, placably*; Gell.

PLACAMEN, inis. n. (placo) *A means of pacifying or*
appeasing; Liv.

PLACAMENTUM, i. n. (placo) i. q. Placamen; Tac.

PLACATE, adv. *Mildly, gently, placably*; ferre, Cic.:
 placatus ferre, id.

PLACATIO, ðnis. f. (placo) *An appeasing, pacifying,*
propitiating; Cic.

PLACATORIUS, a, um. (placo) *Appeasing, pacifying*;
 hostia, Tert.

PLACATUS, a, um. I. Part. of placo; see PLACO.

II. Adj. 1. *App eased, pacified, well disposed towards*;
 exercitus ducti placatus Liv. 2. *Peaceful, calm, quiet,*
gentle; vita, Cic.: quies placatissima, id.: mare, Virg.;

placata Venus, Propert., i. e. friendly.

PLACENTA, æ. f. (πλακούς) *A cake*; Hor.

PLACENTIA, æ. f. (placo) *Pleasantness, courteous-*
ness; Apul.

PLACEO, ui, Itum, ðre. *To please, be pleasing or agree-*
able to; alicui, Cic.: hence, Placens, *Pleasant, agreeable,*
fond, dear; uxor, Hor.: also, res mihi placet, *I am con-*
tent with the thing, I consider it right, fit, serviceable,
good, sufficient, desirable; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: placere
 sibi, *to be pleased or satisfied with one's self, to think*
one's self good or powerful enough, to be proud or vain of
one's self; Cic.: Ov.: si diis placet, ironically, Ter.:
 Cic.: also, placet mihi, tibi, &c., *I am of opinion, con-*
sider best, come to a decision, resolve, my opinion is, &c.;

ut doctissimis placuit, Cic.: ita nobis placitum est, ut
 conscriberemus, Auct. ad Her., *I thought it proper to*
 write: also with ut, when any thing is to be done; Cic.:
 also without ut; placuit ferremus, Apul.: also with an
 accusative and infinitive; Cic.: it may frequently be
 rendered, *to order, appoint, decree, determine*; senatui

placere, ut, &c., id.: also without a dative, which must
 be supplied; suggestum adornari placuit, Liv. N.B.

I. Part. Placitus, a, um, *That has been pleased,*
has been pleased, has been found good; placitum est, ut revo-
teretur Pompeius, Cic.: placitæ sunt, i. e. placuerunt,
 Ter. II. Part. Placendus, a, um; e. g. dos placenda
 est, Plaut., for placere debet. — See also PLACITUS.

PLACIBILIS, e. (placo) *That can please, pleasant,*
agreeable; Tert.

PLACIDE, adv. *Softly, calmly, gently, peaceably, pla-*
cidity; Ter.: colles placide acclives, Cæs.; Liv., gentle,
 i. e. gradual: placidius, Sall.: placidissime, Augustin.

PLACIDITAS, ætis. f. (placidus) *Gentleness, mildness,*
placidity; Varr.

PLACIDULUS, a, um. (dimin. of placidus) *Somewhat*
gentle, calm, still; Auson.

PLACIDUS, a, um. (placo) *Gentle, soft, mild, peace-*
ably, placid, calm, tranquil, composed; homo, Cic.: ani-

mal, Plin., tame: reddere aliquid placidum, id.: sena-

tus, id.: oratio, id.: mors, Virg.: urbs, id.: placidissima
 pax, Cic.: placidior civitas, Liv.: dies, Plin. Ep., a
 serene, calm, still day: amnis, Ov.: mare, Plin. Ep.:
 somnus, Ov.: hence fig.; uva, Sedul., ripe or mild:
 arbores placidores, Plin., i. e. more fruitful.

PLACITUS, idis. f. (πλακίτις) *A kind of cadmia prepared*
in furnaces; Plin.

PLACITO, ðre. Freq. of placo; Plaut.

PLACITUM, i. See PLACITUS.

PLACITUS, a, um. (placo) I. Part. of placo; see
 PLACEO. II. Adj. *Pleasing, pleasant, for placens*; e. g.
 amor, Virg.: locus, Sall.: regem placitissimum, Justin.
 18, 3; but here others read acceptissimum: placita es,
 Ov., thou pleasedst: it may also be rendered, *agreed upon,*
determined; Justin.: locus; see above: hence, Placitum,
 subst. 1. *That which pleases a person*; ultra placitum,
 Virg., more than pleases him. 2. *A dogma, maxim,*
opinion; medicorum, Plin. N.B. The placita so fre-

quently used in modern Latin for, *Opinions of the learned,*
 particularly of philosophers, is found first in Plin. 14, 22;
 15, 15.

PLACO, avi, ætum, ðre. I. *To appease, pacify, make*
quiet; animus, Cic.: aliquid, id.: iram, id.: invidiam,
 Hor.: aliquid in aliquid, Nep.; Liv.; or, aliquid
 alicui, Ter.; Cic., to reconcile, make friends: homo sibi
 ipse placatus, Cic., at peace with himself, and so, tran-

quil: also fig.; æquor, Ov.: ventrem, Hor. II. *To*
endeavour to appease or effect a reconciliation; Ter.: Hor.

— See also PLACATUS.

PLACOR, ðris. in. (placo) *A desire to please, cour-*
tousness; Vulg.

PLACUS and PLACUSIA, æ. f. See PLAGUSIA.

PLAGA, æ. f. (πλάγη) *A blow, stripe, thrust, stroke*;
 Ter.: Cic.: plagam ferre, to aim a blow, Virg.: verbera
 et plagas representare, Suet.; where the former means
 stripes with a lash, the latter blows with a staff. II.
 Especially, *A stroke, thrust, blow, by which a wound is*
occasioned, or a wound itself; plagis vulnerari, Nep.:
 plagam accipere, infligere, or imponere, Cic.: or, inferre,
 Plin.: foediores patebant plagæ, Liv., wounds: hence fig.;

plaga est inlecta petitioni tua, Cic., a blow is given, i. e.
 a great hindrance: oratio gravem plagam facit, id.,
 makes a deep impression on: plagam accipere, id., mis-

fortune: levior est plaga ab amico, id., i. e. loss. — Syn-

on. Plagæ, strokes with canes or rods; verbera, with
 the lash. See Bremi ad Suet. Vit. 10.

PLAGA, æ. f. (from πλάγος) I. *A climate, region,*
quarter; cœli, Cic.: septentrionalis, Plin.: ætheria,
 Virg., i. e. the air: quatuor plagæ, id., four zones: plaga
 solis iniqui, id.; or, fervida, Sen., i. e. zona torrida:
 perhaps, *perpendicular direction or line*; extra plagam,
 Cic. Fat. 10: hence, a country, region, district, i. e. the
 inhabitants thereof, a canton; Materina, Liv. II. *A kind*
of hunter's net or toil, used in hunting to catch wild ani-
mals, whereas retia are nets for catching birds and fishes;
 tendere plagas, Cic.: also of a cobweb; Plin.: hence fig.;

Antonium conjeci in Octaviani plagas, Cic. III. *A*
custain; Varr.

PLAGIARIUS, i. m. (plagium) *One that knowingly sells*
free persons for slaves, a kidnapper, man-stealer; Cic.
 Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: also Pand.: hence fig., a literary thief, a
 plagiarist, i. e. one that gives himself out as the author of
 a work which was written by another, and so, as it were,
 steals from the latter; Mart.

PLAGIATOR, ðris. m. (plagium) i. q. Plagiarius; Tert.

PLAGIGER, a, um. (plaga and gero) *That receives*
stripes; of slaves, Plaut.

PLAGIGERULUS, a, um. (plaga and gerulus) i. q. Pla-

giger; Plaut.

PLAGIPATIDA, æ. m. (plaga and patior) *One that*
endures stripes; Plaut.

PLAGIUM, i. n. *The crime of knowingly buying and*
selling free men for slaves, or of keeping or selling slaves
which are the property of another master; kidnapping,
 man-stealing; Pand.

PLAGO, avi, ætum, ðre. (plaga) *To strike, wound*;
 Augustin.

PLAGOSUS, a, um. (plaga) I. *Full of blows or wounds*;

Apul. 11. *That inflicts many blows upon others*; Orbilius, Hor., *the flogging Orbilius*.

PLAGULA, æ. f. (dimin. of plaga) 1. *A curtain or hanging*; Liv. II. *A part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth, piece*; Varr. III. *A sheet of paper*; Plin.

PLAGUSA, æ. f. *A kind of fish*; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; where Salmasius would read plucasus, which is adopted by Reizius.

PLĀNĀRIUS, a, um. (planus) *That is on a flat surface*; Amian.

PLANGA, æ. f. *A plank, board*; Pallad.

PLANCTUS, us. m. (plaugo) *A striking or beating, especially when attended with a loud noise or rattling*; as, of wings, Val. Fl.: hence, *a striking or beating on the breast, arms, and face*, as a sign of grief (Gr. *κοιμῶς*); Sen.: Flor.: puppes planctusque ferebant, Lucan, i. e. lamentations: and it may sometimes be rendered, loud lamentations, wailings.

PLĀNE, adv. I. *Plainly, evenly*; hence fig., *without circumlocution or ambiguity, in its proper sense*; loqui, Cic. II. *Clearly, openly, plainly*; Cic.: planus dicere, id., planissimè, explicare, id. III. *Entirely, completely, perfectly, quite*; Cic. thus, plane is frequently used with an adverb, as we use 'quite'; bene plane, quite well, id.: hence in replies, plane, completely, truly, at all events; Plaut.: planissimè, certainly, quite truly; Ter.

PLĀNES, òtis. m. (πλάνος, wandering) *A planet*; plur. planetes, Gell. 14, 1, but ed. Longol. has planetæ.

PLĀNĒTA, or PLĀNĒTES (the nominative does not occur), æ. m. (πλανήτης) *A planet*; Jul. Firm.

PLĀNĒTĀRIUS, i. m. i. e. astrologus; Augustin.

PLĀNĒTĪCUS, a, um. (πλανητικός) *Planetic, or, wandering*; sidera, Sidon.

PLANGO, bxi, nctum, òre. (from πλάγω, πλάγγω, i. e. πλάσσω, as pango from πάγω) *To beat or strike, especially with a noise*; tympana palmis, Catull.: litora planguntur fluctu, Ov.: hence of a bird entangled in a snare; plangitur, Ov., i. e. beats about with its wings, flaps its wings; especially, as an indication of sorrow, *to strike or beat on the breast or any other part of the body*; pectora, id.: femur, id.: lacertos, id.: hence, plangi, and plangere, sc. se, *to beat the breast, &c. in a fit of grief*, or, as we say, *to wring the hands*; planguntur matres, id.: plangere Dryades, id.: gemitus plangentium, id.: agmina plangentia, Virg.: hence, plangere aliquem, *to bewail*; damna, Stat.: bovem, i. e. Apim, Tibull.

PLANGOR, òris. m. (plango) *A beating or striking attended with noise*; Ov.: feminis, on the thigh, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, ed. Ern.: especially, *a striking or beating on the breast in token of sorrow*, with us, *a wringing of the hands, a wailing*; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: plangore et lamentatione implere, complete for, Cic., with wailing and lamentations; plangorem dare, i. e. facere, Ov.

PLANGŪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of πλεγγών) *A wax doll, small waxen image*; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14.

PLĀNĪLOQUUS, a, um. (plane and loquor) *That speaks plainly or distinctly*; Plaut.

PLĀNĪPES, òdis. m. (planus and pes) *A kind of pantomime or stage dancer, who, it is supposed, entered in socks (socci), and made light leaps*; Juv.

PLĀNĪTAS, átis. f. (planus) *Evenness, smoothness*; sententiarum, i. e. perspicuity, clearness, plainness, Auct. Dial. de Orat. 23, si lectio certa.

PLĀNĪTĪA, æ. f. (planus) *A plain level ground, flat surface*; Cæs.

PLĀNĪTĪES, òi. f. i. q. Planitia; Cic.

PLĀNĪTUS, adv. (planus) *On plain or even ground*; Tert.

PLĀNO, òre. (planus) *To level, make plain*; vias, Coripp.

PLANTA, æ. f. I. *Any vegetable production which serves for propagation of the species, whether a twig, tree, or plant*. 1. *A young green twig, a sprout, shoot*; as, of a vine, Cic.: of an olive tree, Varr.: of other trees, Virg. 2. *A very young tree which is transplanted, a set*; Plin. 3. *A plant*; Ov.: Colum. II. *The sole of the foot*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: also with pedis, Virg.; iuncta planta, Val. Fl. i. e. intento gradu: summa contingere sidera plantis, Propert., proverbially, for, to enjoy the highest fortune. N.B. Supra plantam, i. e. ultra crepidam, proverbially; suturem supra plantam ascendere vetuit, Val. Max.

PLĀNTĀGO, inis. f. *Plantain*; Plin.

PLĀNTĀRIUS, e. (planta) 1. *Of or belonging to the soles of the feet*; ale, Stat., of Mercury. II. *Of or belonging to sets (plantæ)*; hence, Plantaria, *A nursery, or, the sets or young trees themselves*; Virg.: instituire, Plin., to lay out a nursery; or, this may be from plantarium; plantarius horti, Juv., trees or plants: hence fig., plantaria, hair; Pers.

PLĀNTĀRIUM, i. n. (planta) *A nursery*; Plin.: plur. plantaria; see PLANTARIUS; also, plantaria transferuntur, Plin.: fig., hair; see PLANTARIUS.

PLĀNTĀTĪO, ònis. f. (planto) *A planting, setting a plant*; Plin.

PLĀNTĀTOR, òris. m. (planto) *One that plants or sets a plant*; Augustin.

PLĀNTĪGER, a, um. (planta and gero) *That has young branches*; siliqua, Plin.

PLĀNTO, òre. (planta) *To plant or set*; as, garden plants, Pallad.: also of planting or setting young trees; Plin.

PLĀNUS, a, um. I. *Plain, flat, level, even*; carina, Cæs., flat; locus, Cic.; campus, Liv.: corpus, Cic.: pisces, Plin., flat fish; via, Plaut.: aditus planior, Liv.: pede plano, on level ground, on the ground floor, par terre; ædificia, Vitr.: campus planissimus, Cic.: hence, Planum, subst., *A plain or flat surface*; Liv.: de plano, or e plano, on the ground, on level ground, usually scid of magistrates holding a court of justice, when they did not sit on their tribunal, but pronounced judgment on the level ground; iudices aut e plano, aut e quæstoris tribunali admovebat, Suet. Tib. 33: de plano audiri, Pand.: also, in plano; e.g. melius in tribunali quam in plano conspiciat, Sen., i. e. better in persons of distinction than in common people: hence fig.; de plano promittere, Lucr., i. e. (perhaps) immediately, without hesitation, or without difficulty; since on an even place one can easily see every thing, hence. II. *Clear, plain, intelligible*; narratio, Cic.: planum facere, id., to make plain, prove, demonstrate; litera, Quint., that can be easily pronounced with a moderate opening of the mouth.

III. *Easy, not difficult*; via, Flacc.

PLĀNUS, i. m. (πλάνος) I. *A vagrant, vagabond*; Petron. II. *A juggler, impostor, cheat*; Cic.: Hor.

PLĀMA, átis. n. (πλάσμα) I. *Any thing formed, a figure*; Prudent. II. *A fiction of the poets*; Auson.

III. *An artificially soft modulation of the voice*; Quint.

PLĀSMĀTĪO, ònis. f. (plasma) *A forming, creating, shaping*; Hieron.

PLĀSMĀTOR, òris. m. (plasma) *One that forms any thing*; Tert.

PLĀSMO, òvi, átum, òre. (plasma) *To form*; Tert.

PLASSO, òre. (πλάσσω) I. q. Plasmio; Apic.

PLĀSTĒS, æ. m. (πλαστής) *One that forms any thing*; as, from clay, &c., Vell.

PLĀSTĪCA, æ. f. See PLASTICE.

PLĀSTĪCĀTOR, òris. m. (plasticus) *One that forms any thing out of clay*; Jul. Firm.

PLĀSTĪCUS, es, or PLĀSTĪCŪS, æ. f. (πλαστικός, sc. τέχνη) *The art of forming figures out of clay, &c.*; Plin.

PLĀSTĪCUS, a, um. (πλαστικός) *Of or belonging to the forming of figures out of clay, &c.*; ratio, Vit.

PLĀTĀLEA, æ. f. *The spoonbill or shoveller*; Cic.

PLĀTĀNĪUS, a, um. *Of the plane tree*; Iolia, Colum.

PLĀTĀNĪSTA, æ. m. (πλατανιστής) *An unknown kind of fish*; Plin.

PLĀTĀNŌN, ònis. m. (πλατανών) *A place planted with plane trees*; Vitr.

PLĀTĀNUS, i. f. (πλάτανος) *The platane or plane tree* (Platanus orientalis, L.); Plin. It was much cultivated on account of its fine growth, and the shade which it afforded. It is called celebs, Hor., because it does not unite with vines, i. e. because it is not usual to bind vines to it. N.B. Platanus, us, after the fourth declension, Virg.

PLĀTĒA, æ. f. (πλατεία) I. *A street in a town*; Ter.: Cæs.: also, Hor. with a short penult. II. *A broad place in the interior of a house, a court*; Lamprid.

PLĀTĒA, æ. f. *The shoveller or spoonbill*; Plin.

PLĀTĒSSA, æ. f. *A kind of flat fish like a sole*; Auson.

PLĀTĒS, adv. *In outline*; Jul. Firm.

PLĀTĒS, es. f. *An outline, rough sketch*; Jul. Firm.

PLĀTĒTĪCUS, a, um. *In outline, compendious*; Jul. Firm.

PLĀTĒTĒROS, òtis. (πλατανιστός) *Having broad or spreading horns*; Plin.

PLĀTĒTĒRŌSĪS, is. f. (πλατανιστοσύσις) *Too great a dilation of the pupil of the eye*; Veget.

PLĀTĒTĒPHĀLMIOS, i. f. (πλατανιστοβαλμιος, having broad eyes) *A name given to antimony because it enlarges and beautifies the eyes*; Plin.

PLĀTĒTĒPHYLLON, i. n. (πλατανισφυλλον) *A broad-traced species of the plant Thymalus*; Plin.

PLAUDO, si, sum. 3. I. *Intrans. To clap, make a noise by clapping*; alis, Virg.; or, pennis, Ov., with the wings; manibus, Plaut., with the hands, in order to show one's approbation: also without manibus; e.g. alui, Cic., to applaud any one by clapping; plaudite, Ter.: hence fig., to signify one's approbation; Cic.: sibi, Hor.: to applaud one's self, be well satisfied with one's self; aluique versibus, Ov.: we find also, manus plaudunt, the hands clap, Sen. II. *Trans. I. To beat or strike a thing so as to produce a clapping noise, to pat, &c.*; pectora manu, Ov.: thus also, plausa eella equorum, Virg.: Ov.: pedibus choreas, Virg., to beat the ground with the feet. 2. *To strike together with a clapping or flapping noise*; alas, Ov. N.B. For plaudo we find also plodo, Varr.

PLĀUSĪBĪLIS, e. (plaudo) *That deserves a clapping of hands, worthy of applause or plaudits*; Cic.

PLAUSIBILITER. adv. *With applause*; *plausibilis*, Sidon.

PLAUSIBILIS, e. i. q. *Plausibilis*, Sidon.

PLAUSITO, are. *Freq. of plaudo*; *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

PLAUSOR, ōris, m. (*plaudo*) *One that claps with his hands*; especially, *in order to express approbation*; *Hor.*: we find also *plosor*, Sidon.

PLAUSTRARIUS, or PLOSTRARIUS, i. m. (*plaustrum*) *I. A wagon maker, wheelwright*; *Lamprid.* *II. A wagon driver, wagoner*; *Pand.*

PLAUSTRUM, i. n. *I. A cart, wain, or wagon, for carrying loads*; *Cic.*: *plaustrum percellere*, *Plaut.*, to upset the wagon, proverbially, i. e. to spoil a business.

II. Charles's Wain, a constellation, i. e. *The Greater Bear*; *Ov.* *N.B.* For *plaustrum* we find also *plstrum*, *Cic.*: *Varr.*: *Hor.*

PLAUSUS, a, um. *See PLAUDO.*

PLAUSUS, us, m. (*plaudo*) *I. A clapping or sound made by striking two things together*; *plausum dare pennis*, *Virg.*: *plausus eris*, *Plin.* *II. A striking of two things together*; as, of wings; *ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu*, *Virg.*, flapping of the wings; *laterum*, *Plin.*: cf. *Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26*: especially, *a clapping of hands in token of joy, approbation, applause, &c.*; *Cic.*: hence *gen., approbation, applause*; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

PLEBEICŪLA, æ, f. (*dimin. of plebs*) *The common people, the rabble*; *Cic.*

PLEBEIUS, a, um. (*plebs*) *I. Of the common people, plebeian, ignoble*; *familia*, *Cic.*: *homo*, *id.*: *Pudicitia* (a goddess) *plebeia*, *1. e. plebis*, *Liv.*: *consul plebeius*, *1. e. ex plebe*, *id.*: *ordo plebeius*, the third and lowest order at Rome, which came after the senators and knights; hence, *ludi*, *Cic.*, certain games instituted after the expulsion of the kings to celebrate either the freedom of the people, or the return of the people after the secession to the Aventine mount. *II. Plebeian, of, belonging to, proper to, or usual with, the people*; *vulgar, low, mean, common*; *sermo*, *Cic.*, a low, vulgar manner of speaking; *purpura*, *id.*: *vinum*, *Plin.*: *philosophi*, *Cic.*: *plebeii sanguinis* *pulli*, *Colum.*

PLEBES, ūl. (*contr. i.*) *f. The old form of plebs*, *Cic.*: *Sall.*: *Liv.*

PLEBEICŪLA, æ, m. (*plebs and colo*) *One that courts the favour of the people*; *Cic.*

PLEBISCITUM, i. n. (*plebs and scitum*) *A decree or ordinance of the commons*; *Cic.*: *opp. Senatusconsultum*, for in respect of decrees and ordinances the people (*populus*) were divided into two classes, *plebs* and *senatus*. A decree of the whole people, or what is one and the same thing, of the two classes before mentioned, is called *populi iussum*; cf. *Bremi ad Nep. Arist. 1, 4*. *N.B.* We find also, *plebis scitus*, after the fourth declension; *Cic.*

PLEBIATAS, ātis, f. (*plebs*) *The common people*; *Cato.*

PLEBS, gen. *plebis*, f. (*from πλῆθος*, of which the root would sound *πλῆθς*) *The great crowd or bulk of the people*: hence, *1. The common people, commons, the ignoble, vulgar, commonalty*; *Cic.*: *de plebe*, from the people, of the people, of the plebeian order; *dictator de plebe dictus*, *Liv.*: *consulem de plebe non accipiebat*, *Cic.* Before the time of the Gracchi, that is, before the equites (knights) were raised above the common people, the word *plebs* comprehended all the inhabitants of Rome and of the Roman state, except the senate, and so also the knights (equites): hence in *Livy*, *patres* (i. e. the senate) and *plebs* are opposed to each other: thus also, *populus* (i. e. all the inhabitants, including consequently the senate) and *plebs*, *Liv.*: but after the knights were raised to a separate order, the *plebs* formed the third and lowest order, and so came after the knights; see *PLEBEIUS*. *N.B.* *Plebs eris*, *1. e. unus de plebe*, *Hor.*: also *plur.*; *plebium*, *Prudent.* *II. Fig. The lower class or order*; *plebs superum*, *Ov.*: thus also of bees, in respect of their queen, *Plin.*, where we find the plural; *tres alveorum plebes in unum contribuere*, to unite two or three stocks of bees.—*Synon.* *Plebs* and *vulgus*, the common people, with this difference; the former is used in a political sense; the latter, in a moral with some mixture of contempt: *multitudo*, the commonalty, great crowd, in opposition to the nobles: *fæx populi*, the scum or dregs of the people.

PLECTIBILIS, e. (*plecto*) *Deserving punishment*; *Sidon.*

PLECTILIS, e. (*plecto*) *I. Plaited, plaited*; *Plaut.*

II. Complicated, intricate; *Prudent.*

PLECTO, xi and xui, xum, ēre. (*with a short or acutely pronounced penult, from πλέκω*) *To plait, braid, intertwine*; *crines*, *Vulg.*: we more frequently meet with the participle *Plexus*, a, um; e. g. *corollæ*, *Lucr.*: *flores*, *Catull.*: also *fig.*: *plexa*, *1. e. perplexa, ambigua*, *Pacuv.*: hence, *to bend*; see *PHÆDR.*

PLECTO, ēre. *3.* (*with the penult long, as if it were plecto, from πλέκω, or πλέκω*) *To punish*; *aliquem capite*, *Just.*: but in this sense it is usually found in the passive; *Ter.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Ov.*, &c. also *seq. genit.*; *insimulationis falsa*, *Apul.* hence, *to blame*; *cavit, ne qua in re iure plecteretur*, *Nep.*

PLECTRIPŌTENS, tis. (*plectrum and potens*) *Great in lyric poetry*; *Sidon.*

PLECTRUM, i. n. (*πλῆκτρον*) *An instrument for striking*: hence, *1. An instrument used for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill*; *Cic.*: also poetically, *1. For, A lyre*; *Hor.* *2. For, Lyric poetry*; *Hor.* *II. A helm or ruder*; *Sil.*

PLENE, adv. *1. To the full, full*; *infundere*, *Plin.* *II. Fully, completely, entirely*; also, *copiously, abundantly*; *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *plenius*, *Ov.*: *plenisime*, *Plin. Ep.*

PLENĪLŪNIUM, i. n. sc. tempus. (*plenus and luna*) *The full moon*; *Colum.*

PLENITAS, ātis, f. (*plenus*) *I. Fullness*; *nubis*, *Vitr.*: hence, *thickness*; *corporis*, *id.* *II. Copiousness, quantity*; *humoris*, *Vitr.*

PLENITUDO, inis, f. (*plenus*) *Fullness*; hence, *I. Perfectness, completeness*; *syllabe*, *Auct. ad Her.* *II. Thickness, stoutness*; of a pole, *Colum.*: of a person, *Plin.*

PLENUS, a, um. (*from pleo, ēre, or from πλεός*) *I. Full, filled with anything, with a genitive*; *argenti*, *Cic.*: *vini*, *id.*: *plenior venustatis*, *Ter.*: also frequently, with an ablative; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *pleno* (*sc. venti*) *velo subito ostia*, *Virg.*: *plenissimis velis navigare*, *Cic.*: *pleniore ore laudare*, *id.*, i. e. more strongly or loudly, in a greater degree: hence, *Plenum*, *The full, fullness*; *ad plenum*, *Virg.*, to the full. *II. Fat, plump, corpulent, thick-set*; *homo*, *Cic.*: *Cels.*: *femina*, *Ov. Art. 2, 661*: *corpus*, *Hor.*: *vox*, a strong voice, *Cic.*: thus also, *homo plenior voce*, *id.*: *syllaba plenior*, *Auct. ad Her.*, a longer syllable, i. e. that contains more letters; *litera*, *1. e. that has a strong sound*; *plenissimum e*, *Cic.*: *plenissima verba*, that express any thing strongly, *Ov.*: *pedes temporibus pleniores*, *Quint.*, metrical feet of a fuller sound: *vestis filo pleno*, *Ov.*, a strong, thick garment: *velamina filo pleno*, *Ov.*: *cibi pleniores*, *Cels.*, stronger, and so, more nourishing, food: *vinum*, strong wine, *id.*: also *gen.*, *thick, close, dense*; as, the atmosphere, *Cic.*: hence, *pregnant, with young*; *sus*, *id.*: *femina*, *Ov.*: *venter*, *id.*: *tellus*, *id.* *III. Full*, *1. e. satisfied*; *Ov.*: also, *satiated, sated, cloyed*; *Hor.* *IV. Full*, *1. e. having every thing in abundance, amply furnished, rich*; *urbis*, *Cic.*: *domus*, *Hor.*: *mensa*, *Virg.*: *homo*, *Cic.*: *oratio plenior*, *id.*: *pecunia plena*, *id.*, a large property. *V. Full*, *1. e. numerous*; *agmen*, *Ov.*: *plena Cæsarum domus*, *Tac.*: *plenum convivium*, *Suet.*, a large entertainment (in respect of the number of guests). *VI. Full*, *1. e. loaded*; *exercitus plenissimus præda*, *Liv.*: *gen.*, *full of, having any thing in abundance or great number*; *plenus inimicorum*, *Cic.*: *negotii*, *id.*, busy; *iræ*, *Liv.*: *officii*, *Cic.*: *with*, *Plaut.*: *annis*, *Plin. Ep.*

VII. Full, whole, complete, entire; *annus*, *Cic.*: *numerus*, *id.*: *luna*, *Virg.*: *gaudium*, *Cic.*: *verbum*, *id.*, whole, not contracted: *cohortes plenissimæ*, *id.*: *pleno aratro sulcare*, with the whole plough, *Colum.*: *pleno vertice*, *1. e. toto*, *Ov.*: *pleno gradu*, *Liv.*, with full step, in full march: *plena manu laudare*, *Cic.*, much, liberally; hence, *complete, perfect*; *concordia*, *Ov.*: *jus*, *Pand.*

VIII. In plenum, Generally, in general; *Plin.*

PLEO, i. e. impleo, *Fest.*

PLEŌNASIUS, i. m. (*πλεονασμός*) *Redundance, pleonasm, of one or more words.*

PLERIQUE, PLERIQUE, &c. *See PLERUSQUE.*

PLERŌMA, ātis, n. (*πλήρωμα*) *Fullness*; *Tert.*

PLERUMQUE, subst. et adv. *See PLERUSQUE.*

PLERUS, a, um, for *plerusque*; e. g. *pars*, *Pacuv.*: *plures in plera sunt*, *Cic. e. Legg. XII. Tab.*, *1. e. in plures administrationes muneris*: hence, *plerum*, for *plerumque*, *Asellio ap. Prisc.*

PLERUSQUE, āque, unque. *Most, the most*; is of constant occurrence in the plural, but is also frequently found in the singular. *I. Plur.* *Plerique credebant*, *Ter.*, the most, most: *plerique Belgæ*, *Cæs.*: *plerique boves*, *Varr.*: *multi—plerique*, *Cic.*: also with *omnes*; e. g. *plerique omnes*, *Ter.*, almost all: *pleraque omnia*, *id.*: it also frequently denotes, *Many, or, very many*; *quum pleraque possimus proferre testimonia*, *Nep.*: *non dubito fore plerosque*, *id.* This signification of *plerique*, *many* (*Gr. πολλοί, not οἱ σ.*), may be explained from the circumstance that, in the old language, the superlative frequently appears to be used for a positive in a strong sense. *N.B.* *Pleraque*, *1. e. in plerisque rebus*, *Gell.*

II. Sing.; *juventus*, *Sall.*: *nobilitas*, *id.*: *exercitum plerumque opperiri dubet*, *1. e. maximam partem exercitus*, *id.*: *pleraque* (*dat.*) *Asiae*, *id.*: hence, *neut.*, *plerumque*, *1. Subst. The most, greatest part*; *noctis*, *Sall.*: *Europee*, *Liv.* *2. Adv. Mostly, for the most part, commonly*; *Ter.*: *Cic.*: also, *sometimes*; *Quint. Decl.*: *Pand.*: also, *very often, very frequently* (*Gr. πολλάκις*); *permoveat*, *Tac.*: also, *Hor. Od. 1, 34, 7*: cf. *Walch ad Tac. Agric. 1, p. 108.*

PLETRŪA, æ, f. (*pleo*) *Fullness, a filling*; *Palin.*

PLEURŪNICUS, a, um. (*πλευρικός*) *At the side, lateral*, *Frontin.*

PLEURŪSIS, idis, f. for *pleuritis*; *Prudent.*

PLEURŪTICUS, a, um. (*πλευριτικός*) *Having a pleurisy* *Plin.*

PLEURITIS, *Idis. f.* (πλευρίτις) *I. The pleurisy, a disease; Vitr. II. In the hydraulic organ, a register.*
 — See PLEINTHUS.
 PLEXUS, a, um. See PLECTO.
 PLEŪCĪTUS, e. (plicio) *That may be folded or otherwise drawn, turned, or laid together; Plin.*
 PLEŪCĪTURĀ, æ. f. (plicio) *A folding or entwining together; Plin.*
 PLEŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (πλέω) *To fold, lay, or twine together; charatm, Mart.: se in sua membra, of a serpent, Virg.: Plicatus, a, um, Lucr.*
 PLEINTHUS, *Idis. f.* (πλίνθις) *A square brick or tile; hence, a square. I. In architecture, A plinth under a column; Vitr. II. Plinthides, in a water organ, A register; Vitr. 10, 8, 3, ed. Schneid.; where others read pleuritides. III. In land surveying, i. q. Plinthus; Hygin.*
 PLINTHIUM, i. n. (πλινθίον) *A hollow square figure with lines to point out the hour, a kind of sundial; Vitr.*
 PLINTHUS, i. m. and f. (πλίνθος) *I. In architecture, The large flat member under the shaft of a column, a plinth; Vitr. II. In land-surveying, A figure in the shape of a brick or tile containing a hundred acres of land; Hygin.*
 PLISTŪLŪCHIA, æ. f. See PISTOLOCHIA.
 PLISTŪLŪCIA, æ. f. *A kind of herb, i. q. Althæa; Plin. 20, 84.*
 PLOŪCĒ, es. f. (πλάξ) *I. A figure of speech, by which a word is repeated several times, but always in a different sense; as, simia est simia, an ape remains an ape. II. In music, cum diversi soni sociantur; Marc. Cap.*
 PLOŪDO, ēre. 3. See PLAUDO.
 PLOŪRĀBĪLIS, e. (ploro) *Lamentable, mournful, deplorable; Pers.*
 PLOŪRĀBUNDUS, a, um. (ploro) *Weeping; Plaut.*
 PLOŪRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (ploro) *A weeping; Augustin.*
 PLOŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. (ploro) *One that weeps; Mart.*
 PLOŪRATUS, us. m. (ploro) *A weeping; Cic.: ploratum edere, Cic. e Sophocle: hence fig., the weeping of a tree; Plin.*
 PLOŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. Intrans. 1. To cry, call out with a cry; ast olce plorassint, Fest. e Legg. Servii Tullii. 2. To weep or wail aloud, to bewail; in which sense it is a stronger signification than lacrimari, Plaut.; Cic.: nil sibi legatum præter plorare, for ploratum, Hor.: iubeo te plorare, Hor.: also, aliquid, to weep before or in presence of any one, weep in his bosom; Tibull. II. Trans. To weep at any thing, to bewail any thing; aliquem, Hor.: aliquid, Quint.: hence, Ploratus, a, um, Bewailed, lamented; Ov.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; Hor.: also seq. infin.; me tamen objicere incolis ploratus Aquilonibus, Hor., i. e. thou couldest not without tears, &c.—Synon. Plorare (French pleurer), to weep, cry out, as an expression of pain; lacrimari, to weep, shed tears, as a physical consequence of any emotion of mind (hence it is also, even in prose writers, used of things without life); ēre, to weep, from pain, as a consequence of necessity, to give vent to painful feelings by tears; ejulare (from the interjection ei or hei) to cry woe, or alas! to weep, at the same time using exclamations of grief or pain; ululare, to howl.*
 PLOŪSOR, ōris. m. See PLAUSOR.
 PLOŪSTELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of plostrum) *A little cart or wagon; Varr.: Hor.*
 PLOŪSTRĀRIUS, a, um. (plostrum) *Of or belonging to a cart or wagon; asinus, Cato.*
 PLOŪSTRUM, i. n. See PLAUSTRUM.
 PLOŪSTUS, us. m. See PLAUSTUS.
 PLOŪXĒMUM, PLOŪXĒMUS, PLOŪXĪMUS, or PLOŪXĒNUS, I. Said to mean, *A box for a carriage; Catull.*
 PLOŪIT. See PLIVO.
 PLOŪMA, æ. f. *Down: plumæ, down, and perhaps gen., any soft tender feathers, or, feathers when spoken of those which are soft and tender; as, of doves, Cic.: animantes pluma obductas, id.: in plumis delituisse Jovem. i. e. sub forma cygni, Ov.: hence, pluma facilius moventur, Cic., lighter than a feather: pluma haud interest, Plaut., there is no difference: hence fig. I. The first down upon the cheek; Hor. II. Said of the scales on a coat of mail, which lie like feathers; in plumam, Virg., i. e. after the manner of down: also these scales themselves are called plumæ, Stat.*
 PLOŪMĀNIUS, a, um. (pluma) *I. Of or pertaining to feathers. II. Embroidered with figures in the form of down or feathers; opus, Hieron.: ars, id., the art of embroidery: Plumarius, subst., An embroiderer; Vitr.*
 PLOŪMĀTHĪS, e. (pluma) *Embroidered with figures in the form of down or feathers; Plumatile, sc. vestimentum, An embroidered garment; Plaut.*
 PLOŪMĀTUS, a, um. See PLUMO.
 PLOŪMĀGO, inis. f. (plumbum) *I. Lead ore; Plin. II. Leadwort, fleawort (Plumbago Europæa, L.); id. III. A leaden colour in gems; id.*
 PLOŪMBĀRIUS, a, um. (plumbum) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with lead; officina, Plin., a plumber's shop;*

metalla, id., lead mines: artifex, Vitr.; and simply, plumbarius, Pand., a worker in lead, a plumber.
 PLOŪMBĀTURĀ, æ. f. (plumbo) *A soldering or fastening with lead; Pand.*
 PLOŪMBĀTUS, a, um. See PLUMBO.
 PLOŪMBĒUS, a, um. (plumbum) *I. Of lead, leaden; glans, Lucr.: and simply, plumbea, sc. glans or pila, Spartian., a bullet, leaden ball: nummus, Plaut.: and simply, plumbeus, sc. nummus, Mart.: vas, Plin.: and simply, plumbeum, sc. vas, Colum.: thus also, plumbea, sc. vasa, id.: ictus, Prudent., stripes with a lash on which there was a leaden ball: color, Plin., lead-colour. II. Fig. Leaden, i. e. heavy, oppressive, unaccommodating; ira, Plaut.: auster, Hor. III. Fig. Leaden, or blunt, obtuse; pugio, Cic.: gladius, id.: hence fig., blunt, dull, stupid; plumbeus in physicits, in physics, Cic.: asinus plumbeus, Ter., stupid; also, without feeling; cor, Lacin. Crass. ap. Suet. IV. Bad; mala, Mart.: vina, id.*
 PLOŪMBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (plumbum) *I. To solder or fasten with lead; Cato: Pand. II. To make any thing out of lead, make any leaden thing; hence, Plumbatus, a, um, Leaden; sagitta, Plin.: canales, Frontin.: Plum-bata, sc. glans or pila, A leaden bullet; Veget.*
 PLOŪMBŪSUS, a, um. (plumbum) *Full of or mixed with lead; molybdæna, Plin.: plumbosissimus, id.*
 PLOŪMBUM, i. n. *I. Lead; Plin.: plumbum nigrum, id., i. e. lead: abum, or candidum, id., i. e. tin. II. Fig. Lead, i. e. any thing made of lead; as, leaden bullets, Virg.: Ov.: also a whip or thong to which such leaden balls were fastened, Prudent.: leaden pipes, Hor. III. A defect in the eye; Prudent.*
 PLOŪMESCO, ēre. (pluma) *To begin to have feathers, to become feathered; Plin.*
 PLOŪMEUS, a, um. (pluma) *I. Downy, i. e. consisting of, filled or furnished with, down or soft feathers; culcita, Cic. II. Resembling down (soft feathers), i. e. light or tender; pondus, Mart.: nix, Arnob.: cutis, Apul.*
 PLOŪMIGER, a, um. (pluma and gero) *Having feathers, feathered; anser, Plin.*
 PLOŪMIPES, ēdis. (pluma and pes) *Feathered or having feathers on the feet; Catull.*
 PLOŪMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pluma) *I. Trans. 1. To cover with feathers, to feather; se in avem, Apul., i. e. to change; corpus plumatum, Cic.: molli lanugine plumatus, Plin. 2. To embroder; Vopisc.: pars auro plumata, Lucan. 3. Of the scales on armour, As it were to cover with feathers or down; lorica plumata, Justin., with scales lying over one another like feathers. II. Intrans. To begin to have feathers, to become feathered; Gell.*
 PLOŪMŌSUS, a, um. (pluma) *Full of or covered with down or feathers; Propert.*
 PLOŪMŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pluma) *A little feather; Colum.*
 PLOŪO, plui and pluvi, ēre. (from πλέω, πλύνω) *To rain; pluendo, through the rain, Cic.: pluit, it rains; hence, res, re, or rem pluit, it rains something, something rains; lacte pluisse, Liv., it had rained milk: terra pluisse, id., it had rained earth: sanguine pluisse, Cic.: sanguine pluisse, Liv.: terram pluisse, id.: lapidibus, id.: effigies, quæ pluit, is rained down, Plin.: hence fig., of things which fall in a manner similar to rain; tantum glandis pluit, Virg.: fundæ saxa pluunt, Stat., or here fundæ may be the nominative: also passivè, pluitur, for pluit; Apul.*
 PLOŪOR, ōris. m. (pluo) *Rain; Labeo.*
 PLOŪRĀLIS, e. (plus) *Of, belonging or relating to several; numerus, in grammars; Quint.: plurale, sc. nomen, i. e. of the plural number, id.*
 PLOŪRĀLITER, ad plus numerum; Quint.
 PLOŪRĀTIVUS, a, um. (plus) i. q. Pluralis; Gell.
 PLOŪRES. See PLUS.
 PLOŪRIES, adv. *Often, frequently, several times; Cæs.*
 PLOŪRIFARIUS, adv. *I. On many sides, in many places; Suet. II. In many manners, multifariously; Apul.*
 PLOŪRIFORMIS, e. (plures and forma) *Manifold, multifarious; Apul.*
 PLOŪRILĀTĒRUS, a, um. (plures and latus) *Multilateral; Frontin.*
 PLOŪRIMUS, a, um. See MULTUS.
 PLOŪRIVŌCUS, a, um. (plus and voco) *Having several significations; Marc. Cap.*
 PLUS. See MULTUS.
 PLOŪSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of plus) *Somewhat more, a little more, rather more; supellex, Ter.: sal, Colum.: noctes, Apul., several other nights; hence, Plusculum, neut. I. Subst.: plusculum negotii, somewhat more trouble, or, no little trouble; Cic.: plusculum quam, &c., id., somewhat more than. II. Adv.; invitavit se plusculum, Plaut.: plusculum annum (sc. quam), above a year, more than a year, id.*
 PLOŪTEUS, i. m. and PLOŪTEUM, i. n. *Joined to be, Any thing made of boards or other things joined together, in order to cover or to support; hence, I. A penthouse of boards, by which besiegers, when at work, were protected from the missiles of the enemy; Cæs. B. C. 2, 9;*

hence fig.; vineas pluteosque agere ad aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 111. II. *A kind of breastwork or parapet*; as, of boards, Cæs. B. G. 7, 41: thus also, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25; 2, 15: locus conceptus pluteis, Liv. 10, 33, with boards. Cf. Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: Held. ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 15. III. *The back of a sofa or other seat*; Suet. Calig. 26: plutei fulcra, i. e. lecti tricliniaris, Propert. IV. *A back board of a bed on the side opposite to that where they got in*; thus perhaps, Mart. 3, 91, 10. V. *A board on which a corpse lies*; Mart. 8, 44, 13. VI. *A book shelf or book-case*; Jur.: Pers. VII. In buildings, *A support between two pillars, a lunnister, balustrade*; Vitr. 4, 4; 5, 1.

PLŪTOR, ōris. m. (pluo) *He that rains*; Augustin. PLŪVIA, æ. f. (pluvius) sc. aqua. *Rain*; Virg.: plur., Cic.: also, *rain water*; Plin.—Synon. Pluvia denotes rain as that which gives drink to the thirsting ground: imber and nimbus present the idea of a partial rain which disturbs fine weather; imber, so far as it is accompanied by cold, stormy weather; nimbus, as accompanied by dark or gloomy weather; see Döderlein's Synon. 2, p. 87, &c.

PLŪVIĀLIS, e. (pluvia) *Of or belonging to rain, rainy*; dies, Colum.: aqua, rain water, Ov.: fungi, id., i. e. that grow by means of rain: sidus, id., rainy, that brings rain: thus also, Hædi, Virg.: and auster, id.

PLŪVIĀTICUS, a, um. i. q. Pluvialis; e. g. aqua, rain water; Marc. Emp.

PLŪVIĀTILIS, e. i. q. Pluvialis; e. g. aqua, Cels. PLŪVIŌTUS, a, um. (pluvia) *Full of rain, rainy*; hiems, Plin.

PLŪVIUS, a, um. (pluo) *Of, belonging to, or that occasions rain, rainy*; ventus, Hor., a rainy wind: Hyades, Virg., that bring rain: celum, Varr.: regio, where it frequently rains, Colum.: rores pluvii, rain, Hor.: dies, Colum.: Jupiter, Tibull., i. e. that makes it to rain: arcus, Hor., a rainbow: aqua, Cic.: Ov., rain water, whether falling or already fallen: hence, Pluvia, sc. aqua, *Rain*; see PLUVIA: aurum pluvium, Ov., golden rain.

PNEUMĀTICUS, a, um. (πνευματικός) *Of or belonging to the air*; said of machines which put any thing in motion or draw any thing to them by means of the air; organa, Plin.: ratio, id.: res, Vitr.

PŒGŒUS, ei and eos. m. (πνιγός) *The suffocator, damper; an instrument or valve which suppresses the rising air in an organ*; Vitr.

PŒGŒITIS, idis. f. (πνιγίτις) sc. terra. *A kind of dark-coloured potter's clay*; Plin. 35, 56.

Po. præp. insepar. (from Gr. ποῖ, i. e. ποῖς) *To, at, to express power or possession, or to strengthen the meaning of a verb*; as, in polleo, polliceor, pono, &c.

Po'. An obsolete form for post; e. g. πο' meridiem, ap. Quint.

PŒCILLĀTOR, ōris. m. (pocillum) *One who pours out wine, a cupbearer*; Apul.

PŒCILLUM, i. n. Dimin. of poculum; Cato: Liv. PŒCULENTUS, a, um. (poculum) *Drinkable*; Scæv. ap. Gell.

PŒCULUM, i. n. (from ποῖα, i. e. ποῖο) *I. A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet, bowl*; exhaurire, Cic.: or, siccare, Petron., to drain: poscent majoribus poculis (sc. bibere), Cic.: eodem poculo bibere, fig., Plaut., i. e. to experience the same calamity. II. *That which is drunk, a drink, potion*; ad pocula venire, Virg.: pocula sunt fontes, id., are their drink: pocula vitea, id.: poculum mortis exhaurire, Cic., a death-potion or fatal cup: desiderii, a love potion, Hor.: amoris, id., a love potion; also, love, Plaut.: præ poculis, before intoxication, Flor.: in poculis, Cic., at the drinking of wine: also, *poison, a poisonous draught*; id. N. B. Poculum, for poculum, Prudent.

PŒDĀGER, gri. n. (ποδάγρος) *That has the podagra*; Enn.

PŒDĀGRA, æ. f. (ποδάγρα) *The gout in the feet, podagra*; Cic.: also plur., Cels.

PŒDĀGRICUS, a, um. (ποδάγριζός) *That has the podagra, gouty*; Cels.

PŒDĀGRŌTUS, a, um. (podagra) *That has the podagra, gouty*; Plaut.

PŒDEROS, or PŒDERIS, is. m. (ποδέρος) *A long garment (worn by priests) reaching to the ankles*; Tert.

PŒDEX, icis. m. *The fundament*; Hor.

PŒDISMĀTUS, a, um. *Measured by feet*; Frontin.—From

PŒDISMUS, i. m. (ποδισμός) *A measuring by feet*; Veget.

PŒDIUM, i. n. (πόδιον) Prop. perhaps, *A step, i. e. elevated place to step upon*; hence, *an elevated place, height*; Pallad.: hence, in a building, *a balcony*; Vitr.: especially in the circus or amphitheatre, in which the emperor and nobles sat, *a balcony*; Suet.

PŒEMA, ōtis. n. (ποίημα) *A poem*; facere, or componere, or condere, Cic.; or pangere, or scribere, Hor.—to make, write, compose. N. B. Genit. plural, poematorum, Cic. ap. Charis.: dative or ablative, poematis, Plaut.: Varr.: Cic.

PŒEMATĪUM, i. n. (ποιημάτιον) *A short poem*; Plin. Ep.

PŒENA, æ. f. (ποίησις) 1. *Money paid as satisfaction for*

a murder, and, in a wider sense, *satisfaction given or received for a crime or any injury committed or sustained*; hence, it may be rendered sometimes, *revenge*, sometimes, *punishment*; pœnas domestic sanguinis expetere, Cic., to demand reparation for the blood that has been shed in the family, or, to avenge the blood that has been shed: pœnas parentum a filius repetere, id., to punish the children for the (murdered) parents, or, to avenge the murder of the parents upon the children: pœnis hominis persequi, id., to avenge any person: thus also, pœnas patrias (i. e. patris) persequi, id.: pœnas capere pro aliquo, Sall., to avenge any person: ab aliquo petere pœnas sui doloris, Cic., to seek to obtain satisfaction from any one for one's pain, i. e. to take vengeance on him for the pain endured: pœnas verborum capere, Ov., to take vengeance on account of words: accipere pœnas, to take revenge on any person, or, to punish any one, Lucan.: pœnas habere ab aliquo, Liv., to have revenge, i. e. to have revenged one's self: but, penam habere, id., to have his punishment, i. e. to be punished: pœnas dare alicui, Cic.; or, reddere, Sall., to give satisfaction, be punished: pœna vite, Cic.; or, capitis, Cæs., capital punishment: pœna aliquid afficere, or multare, Cic., to punish: pœnas capere de aliquo, Liv.; or, sumere, Virg., to punish him: in pœnas ire, Ov., to punish: teneri pœna, Cic., to be liable to, to have incurred a penalty: pœnas alicui pendere; e. g. alicuius rei, id., on account of any thing; or, dependere, expendere, solvere, persolvere, id., i. e. to suffer punishment, be punished: sustinere pœnam, id.; pœnas sufferere, id.; subire, id.; perferre, id.; luere, id.; ferre, id.; or, pati, Ov., to suffer punishment, be punished. II. *Vengeance*, as a goddess; o Pœna! o Furia sociorum! Cic.: a liberum Pœnis actum esse præcipitum, id.: Pœnæ nocentum, Lucan.: grandæva Furorum Pœna parens, Val. Fl. 1, 798; cf. Drakenborch. ad Sil. Ital. 2, 551. III. *Any trouble, pain, plague, evil, adversity, calamity*; pœna pariendi, Plin. Also, *ill treatment, misusage*; crudelis sumere pœnas, Virg., to treat cruelly, of conquerors towards the vanquished; Sen. Hippol. 429; Justin. 3, 5. IV. *Payment of any thing*; as, of a forfeit at play, victam pœna sequatur, Ov.: votorum of his vows, Virg.—Synon. Pœna, punishment imposed by way of reparation: noxa, as the pain felt by punishment suffered: supplicium, especially, capital punishment, and hard punishment: multa, pecuniary punishment, a fine: castigatio, chastisement, especially with a view to correction: animadversio, reprehension, censure.

PŒNALIS, e. (pœna) *Of, belonging or tending to, punishment, penal*; opera (sing.), Plin.: aquæ, sc. the infernal regions, id.: actio, Pand., for the punishment of a crime which had remained unpunished: homo, Cod. Just., liable to punishment.

PŒNALITER, adv. (pœnalis) *By punishment*; Ammian. PŒNĀRIUS, a, um. (pœna) i. q. Pœnalis; e. g. actio, Quint.

PŒNIO, ire. (pœna) *The old form for punio*; Gell.: Also, *penior*, as a deponent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44.

PŒNITENTER, adv. *With repentance, penitently*; Minuc. Fel.

PŒNITENTIA, æ. f. (pœnitēo) *Repentance, penitence*; Liv.: agere pœnitentiam rei alicuius, Plin. Ep., to repent: mutari in pœnitentiam, Tac.

PŒNITĒO, ui, ēre. (pœna) *I. To repent, to be grieved or sorry for, regret*; si pœnitere possint, Liv.: Pœnitens, *That repents, repentant*; Cic.: pœnitens consilii, Sall.: Pœniturus, a, um, Sall.: Pœnitendus, a, um, to be repented of; Liv.: thus also, vii pœnitendi, of repentance, Cic.: pœnitendo, by repentance, id. II. *To repent, i. e. cause repentance or regret*. 1. With a subject nominative; conditio me pœnitet, Plaut.: id me pœnitet, Gell.: quod pœnitere possit, Cic.: thus also with an infinitive which is used as a subject; me pœnitet didicisse, id. 2. Often impersonally, i. e. without any subject nominative, when it takes an accusative of the person that repents and a genitive of the thing repented of; populum iudicii pœnitēbat, Nep.: sometimes the person that repents or the thing repented of is not at all expressed; solet eum pœnitere, Cic.: pœnitet et torquor, Ov. III. *To be discontented or dissatisfied with any thing*, then the person dissatisfied (if mentioned at all) is put in the accusative, and that with which he is dissatisfied in the genitive or infinitive (or, it is expressed by particles), and so the verb is used impersonally; quid eum Mnesarchi pœnitet? Cic.: suæ quæque fortunæ pœnitet, id.: an pœnitet me, quod transduxerim? Cæs.: haud me pœnitet sententia eorum, Liv., I am not at all displeased with the opinion of those, &c.: quum jam virum haud pœnitēret, id.

PŒNITĒO, ōnis. f. for pœnitio; Geli.

PŒNITĒDO, Inis. f. (pœnitēo) i. q. Pœnitentia; Pacuv.

PŒNITUS, a, um. See PŒNIO.

PŒSIS, is. f. (ποίησις) 1. *The art of poetry*; Quint.

PŒSIS, I. a, um. or, pœms; Cic.: Hor.

PŒSTA, æ. m. (ποιηστής) 1. *A poet*; Cic. II. *One who can do any thing well, a fit man (for any thing)*;

pœta ad eam rem, Plaut.

POËTICA, æ. or POËTICE, es. f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη) *The art of poetry; Cic.*

POËTICE, adv. *Poetically, after the manner of poets; Cic.*

POËTICUS, a, um. (ποιητικός) *Poetic; verbum, Cic.: dii, id., that occur in the poets: Poëticum, Any thing poetical; Quint.: Poëtica, orum, Poetical things, poetry, verse; id.*

POËTILLA, æ. m. (dimin. of poëta) *A poetaster, petty poet; Plaut.*

POËTO, ÆRE. i. q. POËTOR; Fronto.

POËTOR, ÆRI. (poëta) *To be a poet, to write verses or poems; Enn.: Auson.*

POËTRIA, Æ. f. (ποίησις) *A poetess; Cic.*

POËTRIS, IDIS or IDOS. f. (ποιητής) *A poetess; Pers.*

PÖGGNIAS, æ. m. (πρωγνίας) *Bearded, sc. cometa; Sen.: Plin.*

POL I. interj. *By Pollux! i. e. truly; Ter.: Cic.: also other words of asseveration are placed with it; sane pol, Ter., or certe pol, id. N.B. Per pol scitus, for pol per scitus, Ter.*

PÖLËMONIA. *A kind of herb, wild sage, horse-mint; Cic.*

PÖLËNTA, æ. (apparently formed from πάλη, i. e. pollen) *Pearl-barley; the Gr., τὸ ἀλεῖστον, τὰ ἄλφια; Cato: Col. N.B. Polenta, orum, n. Macrob.*

PÖLËNTARIUS, a, um. (polenta) *Of or belonging to polenta; crepitus, Plaut., caused by eating pearl-barley.*

PÖLIA, æ. f. (πολύα) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, of a pale green colour; Plin.*

PÖLIA, æ. f. (πάλια) *A herd of horses; a stud; Pand.*

PÖLIMEN, INIS. n. (polio) I. *A being polished, or, polish, ornament; Apul. II. Polimina, Arnob., i. q. Polimenta.*

PÖLIMENTUM, i. n. (polio) Plur., polimenta porcina, Plaut., i. e. the testicles.

PÖLINDRUM, i. n. *A fictitious name of a spice; Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.*

PÖLIO, IVI, ITUM. 4. *To polish, file, make smooth; gemmas, ebur, marmor, ligna, Plin.: frontes (libelli) pumice, Ov.: rogamus ascia, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.: thus also, Politus, a, um; e. g. columna; Cic.: dens, Mart., smooth: ligo, id., smooth, and so, much used, worn out: hence gen., to decorate, adorn, set off, embellish; vestes, Plin.: agros, Enn.: thus also, fundus coluina politus, Varr.: columnas albo, to whiten, Liv.: orationem, Cic., to polish, improve: thus also, carmina, Ov.—See also POLITUS.*

PÖLIO, ÖNIS. m. (polio, ire) *A polisher, decorator; Pand.; where many edd. have polliones: others read polliones, &c.*

PÖLION or -UM, i. n. (πόλιον) *A strong-smelling herb; Plin.; probably, Teucrium Polium, L.*

PÖLITE, adv. *Elegantly, neatly, beautifully, in a polished manner; diceré, Cic.: scribere, id.: politus, id.*

PÖLITIA, æ. f. (πολιτία) *The state, or the government and constitution of a state; the name of a book of Plato on this subject; Cic.*

PÖLITICE, es. f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη) *The art of civil government; occurs in Greek, Cic.*

PÖLITICUS, a, um. (πολιτικός) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the state or the government; libri, Cic.: philosophi, id.*

PÖLITUS, ÖNIS. f. (polio, ire) *A polishing, preparing; agri, Cato: speculi, Vitr., i. e. a polishing, smoothing; hence, a plastering; id.*

PÖLITOR, ÖRIS. m. (polio, ire) *One that makes smooth or more beautiful, a refiner, polisher, furbisher; gemmarum, Jul. Firm.: agri, Pand.*

PÖLITUS, a, um. Dimin. of politus; Cic.

PÖLITURA, æ. f. (polio, ire) *A polishing, furbishing, smoothing, refining, preparing; chartæ, Plin.: of marble, id.: gemmarum (on a vine), id.: pavimenti, Vitr.: vestium, Plin.*

PÖLITUS, a, um. I. Part. of polio; see POLIO. II. Adj. *Refined, polished, well prepared or formed, adorned; politus artibus, Cic., refined, polished by, &c.: politus e scola, Cic.: homo, id., a man of taste: politior humanitas, id.: iudicium, id., fine, good taste: Apelles politissima arte perfecti, &c., id.: (homo) omni doctrina politissimus, id.*

PÖLLEN, INIS. n. and POLLIS, INIS. c. (from πάλη) *Any thing which is as fine as dust; hence, I. Very fine meal or flour; Ter.: Plin. II. Of other things, small dust; turis, Colum. N.B. Nomin. pollen and pollis probably do not occur in old writers.*

PÖLLENS, TIS. I. Part. of polleo; see POLLEO. II. Adj. I. *Able, powerful, strong; vini pollens Liber, Plaut.: mens pollentior, Tert.: hostis equo pollens, Ov.: genus pollens, Plaut., a powerful, influential family: ingenia pollentissima, Sölin.: pollens sum, es, &c., for polleo, &c., Ov. 2. Respectable; Matrona, Apul.*

PÖLLENTER, adv. (polleo) *Powerfully; pollentius, Claud.*

PÖLLENTIA, æ. f. (polleo) *Power, might; Plaut.*

PÖLLEO, ÆRE. (for po-valeo) I. *To be able, to have power or strength, to be strong; to be able to effect any*

thing; qui in rep. plurimum pollebant, Cæs.: ubi plurimum pollet oratio, Cic.: Etruria tantum pollens terra marique, Liv.: pollere pecunia, Suet.: scientia, Cic.: armis, gratia, nobilitate, Tac.: herba pollet adversus scorpiönes, Plin., is a powerful specific: also setq. infin.; Lucan. N.B. Pollere and posse are frequently found together; potes pollesque, Liv.: potens pollensque, Liv.: or, pollens potensque, Sall. 11. To be worth, to have a value or repute; vitis pollet, Plin. 111. To possess much, be rich in any thing; utensilibus, Apul.—See also POLLENS.

PÖLLEX, ICIS. m. (polleo) I. *The thumb; Cic.: digitus pollex, Cæs.: infestus, Quint., stretched forth as if about to give a thrust, as a mark of aversion: pollicem premere, Plin., to press down (with the other fingers), to hide; this was a token of favour: hence, pollice utroque laudare ludum, Hor., to praise highly: on the other hand, vertere, Juv., to turn the thumb towards the breast, a sign that the people wished the death of a conquered gladiator. N.B. Pollex, for digitus, Virg. Æn. 11, 68: Ov. Am. 3, 6, 71. 11. The great toe; Plin. 111. From some resemblance, 1. A short twig; such as that which has been left on a vine after pruning; Plin. 2. A projecting knob on the trunk of a tree; Plin.*

PÖLLICÄRIS, e. (pollex) *Of the breadth or thickness of a thumb; crassitudo, Plin., the thickness of a thumb: amplitudo, id., a thumb's breadth.*

PÖLLICEOR, ITUS sum, ÆRI. (po and liceor) Prop. *To profess a readiness to do any thing, to offer; qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter.: pollicitor Piso, sese ad Cæsarem iturum, Cæs.: benigne, or liberalissime allicui polliceri, Cic., to make kind offers: then gen., to promise; montes auri, Ter.: allicui sum præsidium, Cic.: also de re, id.: sibi polliceri aliquid, to promise one's self any thing, i. e. to hope for any thing, reckon upon it; Sen. Pollicitus, a, um, is frequently used passivè, Promised; Ov.: hence, Pollicitum, subst., A promise; Ov.: Colum.—Synon. Polliceri, to offer; promittere, to give to expect. Cf. Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 16.*

PÖLLICITÄTIO, ÖNIS. f. (pollicitor) *A promising; Ter.: Cæs.*

PÖLLICITÄTOR, ÖRIS. m. (pollicitor) *A promiser; Tert. PÖLLICITÄTRIX, ICIS. f. (pollicitor) She that promises; Tert.*

PÖLLICITOR, ÄTUS sum, ÄRI. (freq. of polliceor) *To promise; Ter.: Pand.*

PÖLLICITUS, a, um. See POLICEOR.

PÖLLINÄRIUS, a, um. (pollen) *Of or pertaining to fine flour; cribrum, Plaut.: Plin.*

PÖLLINCTOR, ÖRIS. m. (pollingo) *One that washes corpses and prepares them for the funeral pile; Plaut.: Mart.*

PÖLLINGO, NXI, NCTUM, ÆRE. *To wash corpses and prepare them for the funeral pile; Plaut.: Pollinctus, a, um, Ammian.*

PÖLLËBRUM, or PÖLËBREM, i. n. (polluo) *A basin for washing in; Fab. Pict.*

PÖLLËCEO, XI, CTUM. 2. I. Perhaps, *To offer in sacrifice; Jovi vivum, Cato; or this may mean, to serve up, set before: Herculi decimam partem, Plaut.; or this may mean, to consecrate, dedicate. 11. To serve up at table; pices, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin.: hence perhaps, non ego sum pollucta pago, Plaut., I am no dish for the village, i. e. for common people: also perhaps, to entertain, treat: hence perhaps, virgis polluctus, id., as if were treated or served with stripes: polluctus opinione, Arnob., partaker of or having an opinion: hence, Polluctum, subst., A banquet, feast, entertainment; Plaut.: Herculis, Macrob.: ad polluctum emere, Hemina ap. Plin., for a banquet or a sacrifice.*

PÖLLËCIBILIS, e. (polluceo) *Splendid, magnificent, excellent; cœna, Macrob.*

PÖLLËCIBILITAS, ÄTIS. f. (pollucibilis) *Excellence; Fulgent.*

PÖLLËCIBILITER, adv. *Magnificently, in a costly manner; Plaut.*

PÖLLËCTE, adv. *Magnificently, with expense; Plaut.*

PÖLLËCTUM, i. n. See POLLUCEO.

PÖLLËCTURA, æ. f. (polluceo) *A feast, expensive meal; Plaut.*

PÖLLËCTUS, a, um. See POLLUCEO.

PÖLLOU, UI, ITUM. 3. (po and luo) *To soil, defile, contaminate, pollute; ore dapes, Virg.: ora cruore, Ov.: hence fig., to defile, pollute, contaminate, injure, break, violate, dishonour; carmionias stupro, Cic.: jura scelere, id.: Jovem, Propert.: formam auro, Tibull.: jejunia, Nigid., to break: polluta sacra, Cic.—See also POLLURUS —Synon. Maculare, to spot, stain, properly, to spot or stain any thing that is purely white; it denotes, like contaminare, the destruction of the excellence or perfection of a thing: inquinare, to mar the beauty of any thing; polluere, to destroy the sanctity or purity of any thing.*

PÖLLËTIO, ÖNIS. f. (polluo) *Contamination, defilement; Pallad.*

PÖLLËTOR, ÖRIS. m. (polluo) *One that violates or breaks; fœderis, Cassiod.*

PÖLLËTUS, a, um. I. Part. of polluo; see POLLUO. II. Adj. *Unchaste, vicious; polluta femina, Liv.:*

pollutus princeps, Tac.: pollutior, Sil.: pollutissimus, Apul.

PÖLÖSE. adv. *Through the poles*; Marc. Cap.

PÖLÖBRUM, i. n. See POLLUBRUM.

PÖLÖLUS, or POLLÖLUS, a, um. for paululus; e. g. la-bellum, Cato.

PÖLUS, i. m. (πόλος) I. Prop. *The end of the axle, round which the wheel turns*: hence of the heavens, where also two points are supposed round which the heavens (and the world) turn, a *pole*; the north, polus glacialis, Ov.; or, gelidus, id. (otherwise called arcticus); the south pole, australis (otherwise called antarcticus); also simply, Polus, *The North Pole*; id.: hence, II. *The whole heavens*; Hor.: Virg.: Ov.: also plur. poli, for cöelum, Val. Fl.; hesit polo, id.: i. e. pendebat in aëre: hence, a *celestial globe*; or, III. *The north star, polar star*; Vitr.

PÖLYKANTHOS, i. (πολύκανθος, i. e. with many thorns) A species of thistle; Plin.

PÖLYANDRION, i. n. (πολύάνδριον) A common burying-place, churchyard, cemetery; Arnob.

PÖLYANTHEMUM, i. n. (πολύανθημον) A kind of plant, Ranunculus polyanthemos, L.; Plin. 27, 90.

PÖLYCARPOS, i. (πολύκαρπος) i. q. Polygonus; Apul.

PÖLYCHRÖNIUS, a, um. (πολυχρόνιος) Lasting, living long; Jul. Firm.

PÖLYCYNEMO, i. n. (πολυκύνημον) A kind of plant, Plin. 26, 88.

PÖLYGALA, æ. f. (πολύγαλα) Milkwort; Plin.

PÖLYGÖNÄTON, i. n. (πολύγόναστον) A kind of plant, Convallaria polygonatum, L.; Plin.

PÖLYGÖNIUM, i. n. i. q. Polygonus; Scrib. Larg.

PÖLYGÖNIUS, a, um. (πολυγόγιος) Having many corners or angles, polygonal; Vitr.

PÖLYGÖNOIDES, is. f. (πολυγόνοειδής) A species of the plant Clematis; Plin.

PÖLYGÖNOS or -US, i. f. and POLYGÖNON, i. n. (πολύγονος and -ον) A kind of plant, called also Sanguinaria; Plin. 27, 91; Polygonum, L.

PÖLYGRAMMOS, i. f. (πολύγραμμος) A species of jasper having many white lines; Plin.

PÖLYGYNÆCON, i. n. A great number of women; Plin. 35, 40, 29; ed. Hard., Syngenicon.

PÖLYMITUS, a, um. (πολύμιτος) Having many threads, wrought with many threads; Plin.: hence, Polymitarius, A manufacturer of such cloth; Vulg.

PÖLYMYXOS, i. f. (πολύμυξος) sc. Lucerna. Having many wicks; Mart.

PÖLYNEURON, i. n. (πολύνηρον) A kind of plant, i. q. Plantago major; Apul.

PÖLYONÝMOS, i. f. (πολύονύμιος) An herb, otherwise called *herba perdicialis*; Apul.

PÖLYRHAGUS, i. m. (πολύρηγος) A gormandizer, glutton; Suet.

PÖLYRÖDIUM, or -ON, i. n. (πολύρόδιον) The herb wall-fern or polypody; Plin.

PÖLYRÖSUS, a, um. Having a polypus in the nose; Mart.

PÖLYRÝTÝCHA, ðrum. n. (πολύρυτρυχα) Perhaps, Account-books; Veget.

PÖLYRÝS, i. m. (πολύρυσος) I. An aquatic animal having eight feet or jangs (cirri), a polypus, Sepia octopoda, L.; Plin.: hence fig. of a rapacious person; Plaut.

II. A swelling or excrescence in the nose, which extends as it were its arms and feet like a polypus; Hor.: Gell. N. B. Here the first syllable is long.

PÖLYRRHIZOS, or (πολύρριζός) Having many roots; hence, I. This word is applied as an epithet to several plants; Plin. II. Polyrrhizon, A certain plant; Plin. 27, 103.

PÖLYSÆMUS, a, um. (πολύσημος) Signifying much; Serv.

PÖLYSPASTOS, on. (πολύσπαστος) That is drawn by many wheels and pulleys: hence, subst., A machine for raising weights with many rollers; Vitr.

PÖLYTRICHON, i. n. (πολύτριχον) An herb called maiden hair, or Venus's golden locks; Plin.: called also Polytrich, id.: Polytrichos, or Polytrich, is also, a kind of precious stone unknown to us; id.

PÖLYZÖNOS, i. f. (πολύζωνος) A kind of precious stone unknown to us, of a black colour and having many lines; Plin. 37, 73.

PÖMÄRIUS, a, um. (pomum or pomus) Of, belonging to, or concerned with fruit or fruit trees; seminarium, Cato: hence, Pomarius, subst., A fruiterer, dealer in fruit; Hor.: and Pomarium, subst. 1. A fruit garden, orchard; Cic. 2. A cellar or storchouse for fruit, a fruiterer; Plin.

PÖMÉRIDIANUS, and POSTMÉRIDIÄNIUS, a, um. (post and meridianus) In the afternoon: the former occurs, Cic.; the latter, Vitr.: Suet.

PÖMÉRIUM, i. n. See POMERIUM.

PÖMÉTUM, i. n. (pomus) A place planted with fruit trees, a fruit garden, orchard; Pallad.

PÖMIFER, a, um. (pomum and fero) That bears or brings fruit; autumnus, Hor.: arva, Sil.

PÖMÖRIUM, i. n. (post and mörus, for murus) The void space both inside and outside the walls of a town; Cic.:

Liv.: see especially Liv. 1, 44: fig.; qui minore pomario finerunt, Varr., have confined themselves within narrower bounds (in writing).

PÖMÖSUS, a, um. (pomum) Full of or abounding in fruit; hortus, Tibull.: corona, i. e. constans pomis junctis, Propert.

PÖMPA, æ. f. (ποιμαλή) I. A solemn public procession; as, at a funeral, Cic.: pomam funeris ire, to attend a funeral, Ov.: at a wedding, pomam ducit, id.: at festivals, Virg.: at triumphs, Ov.: especially, the solemn procession in the ludii Circenses, when the images of the gods, &c. were carried; id.: Circensis, Stat.: pomam ducere, Liv.: quid tu hunc de pompa letaturum putas? Cic. of Cæsar, whose image was carried among those of the gods in this procession: hence, pomparum feroculis simile, id., as slowly as in a procession: thus also of the lectors who walked singly before the consul or proconsul; lictorum, Cic.: also, any procession or train of persons, suite, retinue; sua pompa eo deducenda, Ter., i. e. train. II. Gen. Any row of things placed or carried one after another; pecunie, Sen.: sarcinarum, Mart.; cf. Tibull. 3, 1, 3: cœna, Mart. 10, 31, 4, the principal dish. III. Fig. Pomp, show, ostentation, parade, ostentatious display; rhetorum, in speaking, Cic.: genus orationis pompa—aptus, id.

PÖMPÄBILIS, e. (pompo) Pompous, ostentatious; Treb. Poll.

PÖMPÄLIS, e. (pompa) Pompous, ostentatious; Capitol. PÖMPÄLITER, adv. In a pompous or ostentatious manner; Treb. Poll.

PÖMPÄTICUS, a, um. (pompa) Pompous, ostentatious; Tert.

PÖMPÄTUS, a, um. I. Part. of pompo; see POMPO. II. Adj. Pompous, ostentatious; pompatior suggestus, Tert.

PÖMPHÖLYX, ýgis. f. (πομφόλυξ) Arsenic, differing from spodos in being light and white, whereas spodos is of an ash grey and heavy; Plin.

PÖMPILUS, i. m. (ποιμήλιος) A sea fish which accompanies vessels; Gasterosteus ductor, L.; Plin.

PÖMPO, ävi, ätum, äre. (pompa) To make any thing with pomp; Sedul.: hence, Pompatus, a, um, Pompous, ostentatious; pompatior, Tert.

PÖMPOSE, adv. Pompously; Sidon.

PÖMPOSUS, a, um. (pompa) Pompous; Sidon.

PÖMUM, i. n. I. Any fruit that grows on a tree; as, cherries, figs, dates, nuts, Plin.: mulberries, Ov.: hence, Poma, Fruit; Virg.: Hor.: Varr.: also, truffles (tubera) are so called, Mart.: also grapes, Pand. II. For, A fruit tree; Cato: Virg.: Plin. Ep.

PÖMUS, i. f. I. A fruit tree; Tibull.: Cato: Plin. II. Fruit that grows on a tree; Cato.

PÖNDERÄBILIS, e. (pondero) That can be weighed; Claud. Mam.

PÖNDERÄTÖ, ðnis. f. (pondero) A weighing; Vitr.

PÖNDERÄTOR, ðris. m. (pondero) One that weighs; Cod. Just.

PÖNDERÄTUS, ätis. f. (pondus) Weight; Acc.

PÖNDERÖS, ävi, ätum, äre. (pondus) I. To weigh; aliquid, Plaut.: Plin. II. Fig. To weigh, ponder, consider, revolve, reflect upon; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid re, and ex re, by any thing, id.

PÖNDERÖSUS, a, um. (pondus) I. Of great weight, weighty, heavy; Plaut.: Varr.: Plin.: ponderosior, Varr.: ponderosissimus, Plin.: verbera, Val. Max., heavy, severe. II. Fig. Epistola, Cic., i. e. containing much; vox, Val. Max., i. e. of great weight.

PÖNDICÛLUM, i. n. i. q. Pondusculum; Claud. Mam.

PÖNDO. (from pendo) I. This seems to be an ablativus of Pondus, i. (weight), and so, In weight; argenti plus pondo, Gell.: corona libram pondo, Liv., a crown of a pound in weight: thus also, patera libras fere omnes pondo, Liv., each of a pound in weight: thus also, piscium unclam pondo, Plaut. II. We more frequently find pondo without libra, and it signifies pounds or pondus with numbers, as, one pound, two, three pounds, &c., and it is then used as an indeclinable substantive; auri quinque pondo, Cic., five pounds of gold: patera ex quinque auri pondo, Liv.: fulmen aureum quinquaginta pondo, id., of fifty pounds: sex millia pondo, id.: ad millia pondo, id.: torques aureus duo pondo, id., of two pounds' weight: auri pondo centum expensum, Cic.: se in triginta pondo debere, Auct. ad Her., about, &c.: thus also when the weight is less than a pound; unclam pondo, An ounce; singulas unclias auri pondo, Liv.: thus also, sextans pondo resinae, two ounces, Cels.: pennis semis salis, id., half a pound: dodrans pondo mellis, Colum., nine twelfths of a pound of honey.

PÖNDOUS, ðris. n. (pendo) I. A weight, as in English. 1. A weight used in the scale; pondera allata, Liv.: also, the weight of a thing, i. e. that which a thing weighs; emere aliquid pondere, Plin., to buy by weight: ad certum pondus examinatus, Cas. 2. A weight, i. e. a heavy thing, a thing of great weight; pondera muralia saxi, Lucan.: in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.: rapiens immania pondera baltei, i. e. ponderosissimum balteum, Virg.: hence, the fetus, Ov.: thus also, pondera

uteri, Propert. 3. *Weight, i. e. heaviness, load, burden; utraque magni ponderis, Cæs.: moverat gravitate et pondera, Cic.: hence, fig., a burden, load; senectæ, Ov.: curarum, Lucan.: also, constancy, firmness; Propert. 2, 25, 22. 4. Weight, i. e. authority, consequence, importance, influence, consideration; literæ maximi apud me sunt ponderis, Cic.: persona testimonii pondus habet, id.: commendatio magnum pondus apud te habuit, id.: pondera verborum, id.: also, seriousness, propriety, gravity; Stat. II. *Equilibrium, perpendicular; motus oritur altera pondus, Cic., out of equilibrium: trans pondera (sc. corporis) dextram porrigere, Hor., sc. when one stoops too much: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov. III. A pound; Varr. IV. A quantity, multitude, number, sum; magnum pondus argenti, Cæs.: auri pondus ingens, Liv.: artificum, Varr.**

PONDUSCULUM, i. n. Dimin. of pondus; Colum. PŌNE, (seems to be for posne, and to have been formed from *pnēs*, as the Dorians said *pnōi* for *pnēs*: the idea of coming towards may easily pass over into that of coming after) I. Adv., or without a case, *After, behind*; Cic.: Virg.: pone jacere, Val. Fl., to throw behind one: pone aggressi, Sil., from behind. II. Prep., with an accusative, *Behind*; pone castra ibant, behind the camp, Liv.: pone quos labantur, Cic. N.B. Pone versus (vorsus), or versus (vorsum), behind, Cic.

PŌNEVERSUM, PŌNEVERSUM. See Pone and Verto. PŌNO, pōsul, (also pōsivi), pōsitum, ēre. (for pōsino, from po and sino) I. To set, lay, place, put; tabulas in arario, Cæs.: legionem tuenda ora, id., to post: se in sella, to seat one's self, sit down, Flor.: insidias contra aliquem ponere, Cic., to lay an ambush for: castra, Cæs., to pitch: ova, Colum., to lay eggs, of hens: stipitem in ignem, Ov.: vestigia longo clivo, sc. in, id.: aliud in conspectu, Cic.: aliud ante oculos, id.: aliquem in gratiam, or in gratia, id., to bring into favour: fundamenta, id., to lay a foundation: aliquem terra, for in terra, Virg., to bury, inter: also without terra; e. g. avum, Ov. Fast. 5, 480: hence fig.; ponere amorem, Propert., to bury his love: naves, Liv., to begin to build, commence building: hence, Positus, a, um, *Set, laid, put*; and so, *lying or situate, that is*; Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: posita ante oculos, id.: also simply, *lying*; as, on the ground; nix, Hor., fallen: thus positus is used of all things which have fallen from heaven and are still lying on the ground; posita ruina, Propert.: posito rore, Ov.: carunculus, Plin.: hence, *buried, or dead*; Virg.: Ov.: Pand.: positus somno, for sopitus, dormiens, Virg.: hence, 1. *To set, i. e. to sow, plant*; piros, Virg.: arborem, Hor.: lactucam, milium, Colum. 2. *To set up, erect, build*; statuum, Cic.: domum, Hor.: aram, Liv.: templum, Virg.: hence, *to form, represent, design, make*; Parrhasius aut Scopas; hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc dem, Hor., prop. of the statuary, like ἱσσαναί, then per zeugma also of the painter: thus also of a carver; Orpheus posuit in medio (poculo), Virg.: hence gen., *to make*; leges, Cic.: initium, id.: ritus festos, Tac., to introduce: rationem cum aliquo, Colum. 3. *To reckon, value, consider, esteem, account*; aliud in beneficio, Cic.: in laude, as praiseworthy, id.: in vitis, Nep.: quæ omnia infamia ponuntur, id.: in metu, Cic., to fear, or to regard any thing as terrible: also seq. accus. cum infin.; Cic. 4. *To place, cause to rest or depend on*; spem in virtute, Cic.: in dubio, Liv., to doubt: quantum in amore tuo ponam, Cic.: thus also, Positus, a, um, *Depending on*; res posita erat in celeritate, Cæs. 5. *To speak of, state, lay down, mention, say, quote, cite*; ut paulo ante posui, Cic.: aliud pro certo, Liv.: ponor ad scribendum, Cic., my name is set down in the written report of the decree of the senate. 6. In disputations, *To lay down as a truth, assert, state, suppose for argument's sake*; pone, esse victum, Ter.: hoc posito atque concesso, Cic. 7. *To allay, cause to abate or settle*; freta, to calm, Hor.: hence, ventus ponit, sc. se, abates, Virg. 8. *To set over, appoint (as a watch or guard)*; alicui custodem, Cæs.: custodem frumento, Cic. II. *To serve up, set before one at table*; porcum alicui, Mart.: ad aliquem, Juv., to help any one to any thing at table: merum, Ov.: or, Bacchum, i. e. vinum, id.: also, *to lay down, propose, as a reward*; premium, Liv.: ponere pretium, to fix a price, Sen. Ep. 87: also without pretium, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 23: also, *to risk*; Juv. 1, 90, see Rupert in loc.: hence fig., *to propose, bring forward (a subject for discussion)*; quæstionculam, Cic.: also without an accusative, *to propose a question*; ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id. III. *set or lay in order, to arrange*; capillos, Ov. IV. *To put off, put away*; tunicam, Cic.: arma, Cæs.: barbam, Suet., to shave one's beard, or cause it to be shaved: vestimenta de corpore, Ov.: libros de manibus, Cic.: thus also, positum semen, Virg.: hence fig., *to put away, leave off, dismiss*; forgo, lay aside; curas, Liv.: vitia, metum, Ov.: animos feroces, Liv.: amorem, Ov.: vitam, Cic., to lay down, lose, end; incendia vires posuere, Virg.: hence, ambitum (verborum), Cic., i. e. to end with a grace, as it were to lay down slowly: rudimentum, Liv.; or, tirocinium, Justin., to give the first proof of

his skill; also, *to hold or make*; orationem, Suet. V. *To give, impose (a name)*; nomen alicui rei, Cic.: thus also, nomen positum, Ov. VI. *To spend, lay out, apply*; pecuniam (fenori), Hor., to lend out: thus also, pecuniam apud aliquem, sc. fenori, Cic.: sumtum melius, id., to spend in a better manner: hence fig.; curam, operam in re, id., to bestow upon: diem in consideranda re, id.: also, se in rebus contemplandis, id., to occupy himself with: otia recte ponere, Hor. VII. *To expose*; caput suum periculo, to danger, Plaut. VIII. *To give, impress*; oscula in labellis, Propert., to kiss. IX. *To give as a pledge, to pledge*; Plaut.: Virg. X. *To have*; spem, i. e. to hope, Plaut. XI. *To make, hold, appoint, institute*; rationem cum aliquo; see above: orationem; see above: calculos, Plin. Ep., to consider rightly, calculate. N.B. Posivi, for posui, Plaut.: Postus, a, um, for positus, Lucr.

PONS, tis, m. (seems to be from pono, for, id quod ponitur) I. *A bridge across a river, morass, &c.*; pontem in flumine facere, Nep.; or, amnem jungere ponte, Liv., to throw or construct a bridge over a river: thus also, flumini pontem injicere, Liv.; or, indere, Tac.: pontem rumpere, Quint.; or, rescindere, Nep.; or, interscindere, Cic.; or, dissolvere, Nep.; or, vellere, Virg., to cut or break down, destroy. II. *A bridge from a ship to the shore, a plank for embarking or disembarking*; Virg. III. *A bridge, i. e. way made of boards on the walls of a town from one tower to another*; Virg. IV. *A draw-bridge on the wooden towers used by besiegers, which was dropped on the walls of the besieged town in order to afford a passage*; Suet. V. *During the comitia, Raised pathways by which the people went to the septum, in order to give their votes*; Cic. VI. *The deck of a ship on which military engines, &c. were placed*; Tac.: also, a floor of a tower; Virg.

PONTICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of pons) *A small bridge*; Cic.

PONTIFEX, icis, m. I. *A pontifex.* The pontifices were a kind of chief priests, who had the superintendance of religion and its ceremonies; Cic.: Liv.: their head or president was called Pontifex Maximus, Cic. N.B. There were also pontifices minores, Cic.: Liv., i. e. the lesser (lower), or, the younger: Livy says, scribe pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant: they were perhaps secretaries of the Pontifices, or acted as secretaries until they became real pontifices. II. *A bishop*; Sidon.

PONTIFICĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the pontifex or pontifices, pontifical*; insignia, Liv.: auctoritas, Cic.: ludi, Suet., given by the pontifex maximus at his entrance upon office.

PONTIFICĀTUS, us, m. *The office and dignity of the pontifex or pontifices, the pontificate*; Cic.: pontificatus maximus, Suet.

PONTIFICUS, a, um. *Pontifical, i. e. of, belonging or relating to the pontifex or pontifices*; libri, Cic.: jus, id.: hence, Pontificum, subst., *The faculty or power of doing any thing*; Gell.

PONTILIS, e. i. e. ad pontem pertinens; e. g. stratus pontilis, Veget., i. e. (perhaps) a wooden floor.

PONTO, onis, m. (pons) I. *A kind of Gallic vessel, perhaps, a transport-ship*; Cæs. B. C. 3, 29. II. *Perhaps, A bridge of ships, pontoon*; Pand.: Auson.

PONTUS, i. m. (πόντος) I. *The deep*; maris, Virg. II. *The sea*; Hor.: Virg.

Πῶπα, æ, m. *A sacrificer, he that had the care of the fire, incense, water, wine, salt cakes, and utensils, brought the victim to the altar, and gave it the blow*; different from the cultrarius, who with the sacrificial knife killed the victim after it had received the blow; Cic.: see Voss ad Virg. Geor. 3, 488; Bremi ad Suet. Cal. 32.

PŌPĀNUM, i. n. (πόπανον) *A kind of cake used at sacrifices*; Juv.

PŌPELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of populus) *The common people, populace, rabble*; Hor.

PŌPĪNA, æ, f. (from πῶπα, πῶπα, to cook) I. *A place where cooked meat, &c. was sold, a cook's shop, victualling house*; Cic. II. *The meat sold at such places*; Cic.

PŌPINĀLIS, e. (popina) *Of or belonging to a victualling house*; delicia, Colum.

PŌPINĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Popinalis; hence, Popinarius, *A victualler, cook*; Lamprid.

PŌPINĀTOR, oris, m. i. q. Popino; Macrobr.

PŌPĪNO, onis, m. (popina) *One that frequents victualling houses, a glutton*; Hor.

PŌPINOR, arl. (popina) *To frequent victualling houses, to gormandize*; Treb. Poll.

PŌPLES, itis, m. *The ham of the knee*; and sometimes, *the knee*; Hor.: Liv.

PŌPLUS, i. m. for populus; Plaut.

PŌPŪLUS, i. m. for populus; Fab. Pict.

PŌPPYSMA, ætis, n. (πόπυσμα) *A noise made by smacking the tongue and lips together, or by clapping the hands*; as, in token of approbation, Juv.

PŌPPYSMA, i. m. (πόπυσμός) i. q. Poppysma; Plin.

PŌPPŪZON, tis. (ποπύζων) *Making a noise with the lips or hands*; as, to quiet a horse, Plin.

PÖPÜLÄBLIS, e. (populor) *That may be laid waste or destroyed*; Ov.

PÖPÜLÄBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. Populans. *Laying waste, destroying*; Liv.

PÖPÜLÄRIS, e. (populus) I. *Of, belonging to, or proceeding from the people or inhabitants (especially the common people) of a town or country*; lex, i. e. populi, Cic.: munus, id., a present to the people: cena, Plaut., an entertainment given to the people on occasion of a public rejoicing: strepitus, Liv., of the people: laus, Cic., among the people: thus also, gloria, admiratio, id.: honor, id., bestowed by the people: aura, id., favour among the people: thus also, ventus, id.: civitas, Plin., democracy: hence, popularia, sc. sedilia, Suet., the seats of the people in the theatre: also, common, usual with the people; carmen, Sen., a popular song; sensus, usus, verba, Cic. II. *Of the same people or town, of the country, native, indigenous*; flumina, Ov.: hence Popularis, subst. *A fellow countryman*; Cic.: popularem alicujus loci, id.: also of animals; Ov.; Plin.: hence fig., belonging to the same company, society, party, set, or gang; associat., partner, accomplice, fellow: populares sceleris, Sall.: popularibus nostris hoc dico, Sen., of my sect, i. e. the Stoics. III. *That favours or seeks the favour of the (common) people, and willingly accommodates himself to them*; consul, Cic.: ingenium, Liv.: sacerdos, i. e. Clodius, Cic.: hence a party at Rome were called populares, who sided with the people against the senate; id. IV. *Pleasant or agreeable to the people, in favour with or beloved by them*, popular; clementia, Cic.: lex, Liv.: iomen, Luc.: nihil popularius, Liv. V. *Resembling or like the common people*; i. e. 1. *Common, mean, bad*; pulli, Colum., common bees; sal, Cato. 2. *Changeable, not established on sure grounds, not firm or stable, not resting on a firm basis*; imperium, Cic. VI. *That moves or makes an impression on the people*; lacrimæ, Cic.: petitio, Q. Cic. VII. **Popularis**, A citizen, i. e. one that is not a soldier; Capitol.

PÖPÜLÄRITAS, ätis. f. (popularis) I. *The relation which subsists between persons belonging to the same country*; Plaut. II. *A courting of popular favour*; Suet.

PÖPÜLÄRITER, adv. (popularis) I. *After the manner of the people in a common or usual manner, vulgarly*; Cic. II. *In a manner devoted to or pleasing the people, with the approbation of the people, in a manner that makes an (agreeable) impression on the people, popularly, in a popular manner*; agere, Cic.: hence, in a manner calculated to instigate the people, with too much devotion to the people, for the sake of pleasing the people, to humour the populace; id.

PÖPÜLÄTIM, adv. (populus) *From people to people, among all nations or in all towns, everywhere, generally, universally*; Cato.

PÖPÜLÄTIO, önis. f. (populor) I. *A laying waste; devastating, ravaging, spoiling, ransacking, depopulating, pillaging, plundering*; Cæs.: also, booty gained in this manner; pleni populationum, Liv.: also fig.; morum, Plin., ruin, corruption: also, a ruining by extravagant expenses; Colum. II. *The people, multitude, great number of people*; Sedul.

PÖPÜLÄTOR, öris. m. (populor) *A destroyer, waster, ravager, depopulator, pillager, plunderer*; Liv.: also of animals; Ov.: also fig.; civitas, Quint.

PÖPÜLÄTRIX, icis. f. (populor) *She that lays waste, destroys, or pillages*; Stat.

PÖPÜLÄTUS, us. m. i. q. Populatio; Lucan.

PÖPÜLÄTUM, i. n. (populus) *A place planted with poplars*; Plin.

PÖPÜLEUS, a, um. (populus) *Of poplar*; Virg.: sorores, Val. Fl., changed into poplar; flexus, id., i. e. poplars planted in a circle.

PÖPÜLFER, a, um. (populus and fero) *That bears poplar trees*; Ov.

PÖPÜLFUGIA, örum. n. (populus and fugio) *A feast kept in commemoration of the flight of the people*; Varr.

PÖPÜLSICITUM, i. n. *A decree of the people*; Nep.

PÖPÜLITO, öre. Freq. of populo; Pand.

PÖPÜLNEUS, a, um. i. q. Populeus; Cato.

PÖPÜLUS, a, um. i. q. Populus; Plaut.

PÖPÜLO, ävi, ätum, öre, and **PÖPÜLOR**, ätus sum, äri. (populus) *To lay waste, devastate, plunder, pillage, desolate, destroy, depopulate*; agros populabatur, Cic.: uri sua popularique (passive), Liv.: provincia populata, Cic.: populavit, Propert.: populat aceruum curculio, Virg.: hence fig., to mutilate, deprive of its parts, or gen., to deprive of any thing; tempora (the temples) populata auribus raptis, Virg.: hamus populatus, i. e. esca spoliatus, Ov.: also, to rob; Sen.—Synon. Vastare, to lay waste: populari and depopulari, to depopulate, deprive of its inhabitants; both these, as also vastare, of districts and countries: diruere, to throw down, destroy: excidere, to raze; delere, to annihilate; of towns, buildings, &c.

PÖPÜLOR, äri. See POPULOR.

PÖPÜLÖSITAS, ätis. f. (populosus) *A multitude*; Arnob.

PÖPÜLÖSUS, a, um. (populus) *Populous, numerous*; Apul.: populosior, Veget.: populosissima insula, Solin.

PÖPÜLOS, i. m. (for pubulus, from pubes) Prop. *The population that is fit for service*; hence, I. *A people, i. e. inhabitants of a town, state, or country, without the supreme magistracy*; as, at Rome without the senate; senatus populusque Romanus, Cic. II. *The people, as distinguished from the senate and the knights, i. e. the common people, commonly*; dat populis, dat gratius eques, dat tura senatus, Mart.: populo divisit, Liv.: hence, populus, for a street; hæc populum spectat, Ov.

III. *A people, i. e. all the inhabitants of a town, state, or country, comprehending both magistrates and subjects*; populus Romanus, victor omnium gentium, Cic.: non populi, sed plebis magistratum esse, Liv.: questio ad populum pertinet, Cic., to the people, i. e. to the judges who were to decide in the name of the people: thus also the courts of justice held by the prætor are called judicia populi, id.: in such instances it may frequently be rendered, state, also, city; cum populo contrahunt, id. IV. *Populus is also frequently a part of a nation (which is called gens)*; thus the Germans are a gens, of which the Austrians, Saxons, &c. are populi; hence, non ex isdem populis (towns, communities), quamquam eadem semper gens (nation, country), Liv. V. *Fig. People, i. e. large number, crowd, throng, multitude*; fratrum, Ov., in tanto populo fratrum, Justin, 10, 1, 6; hence of bees, a stock; duo populi (apum), Colum.: and gen., a large number; imaginum, Plin.: scelerum, Sidon.—Synon. Populus is the people, including all individuals as living together and moving in one body, without respect to their origin or civil constitution. In the latter relation, the people are called civitas. Natio, or gens, the people so far as a common origin connects the individuals; gens is the more general term, the great body, to which the nations belong as a subdivision. But this difference of gens and natio is not always strictly observed: see Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 6, 10. Respecting plebs, and vulgus, see PLEBS.

PÖPÜLOS, i. f. *A poplar*; Ov.: alba, Hor., the silver poplar, white poplar.

PÖRCA, æ. f. (porcus) I. *A female swine, a sow*; Cato: Virg. II. *The ridge between two furrows, a balk of land*; Varr. III. *In Spain, A piece of ground thirty feet broad and a hundred and eighty long*; Colum.

PÖRCÄRIS, a, um. *Of or belonging to swine*; vulva, Plin.: hence, Porcarius, A swineherd; Jul. Firm.

PÖRCASTRUM, i. n. *Purslain*; Apul.

PÖRCELLINUS, a, um. (porcellus) *Of young swine*; Apic.

PÖRCELLIO, önis. m. *A sow or chespig*; Cæl. Aur.

PÖRCELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of porculus) *A little pig*; Varr.: Phædr.

PÖRCEO, öre. *To keep off or back, to hinder*; Enn.

PÖRCETRA, æ. f. (porca) *A sow that has once littered*; Melliss. ap. Gell.

PÖRCILÄÇA, æ. f. *Purslain*; Plin. 20, 81, ed. Hard.

PÖRCINÄRIS, i. m. (porcus) *A dealer in swine*; Plaut.

PÖRCINUS, a, um. (porcus) *Of swine*; porcina, sc. caro, pork, Plaut.: vox, Sen., i. e. porci: hence, caput, a kind of battle array, i. q. Cuneus, Veget.

PÖRCÜLA, æ. f. Dimin. of porca; Plaut.

PÖRCÜLÄTIO, önis. f. (porculus) *A breeding of young swine*; Varr.

PÖRCÜLÄTOR, öris. m. (porculus) *A feeder or breeder of young swine*; Colum.

PÖRCÜLETUM, i. n. (porca, II.) *A field divided into furrows or beds*; Plin.

PÖRCÜLUS, i. m. (dimin. of porcus) I. *A little pig*; Plaut.: marinus, Plin., a sea-hog, porpoise. II. *A certain hook in an oil press, according to Turnebus*; Cato R. R. 19.

PÖRCUS, i. m. (from the old Attic *porcus*) *A hog*; also gen., a pig, usually, a young pig, such as is offered in sacrifice, a porkling, porker; Cic.: porcos suos alat serafa, Varr.; hence, porcus femina, a young sow, sow-porkling; Cic.: Trojanus, i. e. a pig stuffed with other animals; as, for the table, Macrob.: porci caput, a form of battle array, Ammian: hence, porcus, I. A term of reproach applied to a person fond of good living. *A gormandizer, glutton*; porcus, de grege Epicuri, Hor. 2. *A kind of sea-fish*; Plin.

PÖRGO, öre. I. *For porrigo*; Virg.: Cic. in Arat. II. *For pergo*; Lucr. l. 931; but ed. Creech. has pergo.

PÖRPHÛRETICUS, a, um. *Of a purple colour, or, of or resembling porphyry*; marmor, Suet.

PÖRPHÛRIO, önis. m. (porphyrion) *A kind of water fowl*, Fulica porphyrio, L.; Plin.

PÖRPHÛRITES, æ. m. (porphyrus) Lapis, and without lapis, Plin., *Red marble, porphyry*.

PÖRPHÛRITIS, idis. f. (porphyrus) *Purple-coloured*; Plin.

PÖRRÄCEUS, a, um. (porrum) I. *Of leeks*; Plin. II. *Like leeks, leek-green*; Plin.

PÖRRECTE, adv. *Extensively, far*; porrectius, Ammian.

PÖRRECTIO, önis. f. (porrigo) = I. *A stretching out, extending*; digitorum, Cic. II. *A straight line*; Vitruv.

PÖRRECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of porrigo*; see PÖR-

RIGO. II. Adj. 1. *Stretched out, extended, long*; Cic.: serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil.: porrectior acies, Tac.: fig. 1. For mortuus; Subst. 2. *Jovous, cheerful*; porrectior frons, Plaut.—Subst. Porrectum, i. (a) *Length, extent*; Plin. (b) *A straight line*; Vitruv. (c) *A plain*; Pand. 2. Of time, *Lengthened, protracted, long*; mora, Ov.: hence, in pronunciation, i. q. Productus, *lengthened, long*; syllabæ, Quint.: literæ, id.

PORRICIÆ, Ærum. f. (porricio) *The part of a victim offered to a god*; Arnob.: Solin.—Doubtful.

PORRICIO (eci or exi), ectum, Ære. An old word retained in the forms used at sacrifices, for prociio (see Macrob. Sat. 3, 2). *To throw down, to consecrate or offer to the gods*; exta in mare porricit, Liv.: exta in fluctus, Virg.: hence, inter casa et porrecta, Cic., between slaying and laying on the altar, a proverbial mode of expression, i. e. (perhaps) unseasonably, out of time. For, *To bring forth, produce*, in Varr. R. K. 1, 29, seges frumentum porricit.

PORRIGIŒSUS, a, um. *Affected with the dandruff or curf*; Plin. Val.—From

PORRIGO, Inis. f. *A cutaneous disease on the head between the hair*; *scurf*; *the dandruff*; Hor.: Cels.: also of other hairy parts of the body; Scrib. Larg.: also of animals, Juv., perhaps, the mane.

PORRIGO, rexi, rectum. 3. (porro, or pro and rego)

I. *To stretch or spread out before one's self, to put forward, extend*; manum, Cic.: crus, Liv.: membra, Cic.: brachia cælo, i. e. ad cælum, Ov.: brachia aliorum, for, ad alium, id.: aciem, Sall., to draw out in battle array; thus also, porrigi, to be stretched out or forth, to be spread out or extended, or, to stretch itself forth or out, to extend itself; jubeat aciem porrigi, Auct. B. Afric.: corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, Virg.: hence, I. Fig., of situation; scopulus frontem porrigit in æquor, Ov.: hence, Porrigi, to stretch itself as it were, to extend towards, to lie or extend longitudinally; cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep.: Cræta inter ortum oceanumque porrigitur, Plin., lies longitudinally; thus also, Porrectus, a, um, *Stretching, extending*; Rhodope porrecta sub axem, Virg.: hence fig. to extend, stretch out, lengthen, enlarge, increase, prolong, continue; quo senon porrigat ira, Ov.: morbus porrigitur in id tempus, Cels., is increased, &c. 2. *To lay at full length, lay on the ground*; hostem, Liv.: porrcxit in herbis, Ov.: hence, Porrectus, *Stretched out at length*; Hor.: see Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 112, who defends porrectus against Bentley, who, in this place and in Epod. 10, 22, and in Od. 3, 10, 3, writes projectus.

II. *To present, offer, hold forth, or give*; alicui dextram, Cic.: alicui bona, id.: alicui gladium, id.: oscula lymphis, Ov.—See also PORRECTUS.

PORRINA, æ. f. (porrum) *Leeks, in a large quantity*; Cato: Pand.

PORRO, adv. (πῶρος) I. *At a distance, afar off*, also, far; porro, ab hæc abstrahat, Ter., far from her: ubi habitas? porro illic, &c., Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95. II. *Farther, farther on*; ire, Liv. III. *Hereafter, henceforth, afterwards, in future*; Ter.: Cic. IV. *And so on*, in enumerations, when several things are passed over; vigilia et porro minima, Cic., and so on to the least.

V. Porro Quirites, hither from afar, ye Romans, i. e. come all and help, Tert.: but here some would read proh. VI. *Again, in the next place; moreover, besides, also*; neque perfacete dicta neque porro—digna, Cic. VII. Denoting opposition or exception, *On the contrary, on the other hand*; Cic.: Quint. Porro also denotes a transition to a new train of thought, in which case the interpreters explain it by autem, vero, verum; it is however, our, but now, but further; Justin. 2, 10 3; 14, 3, 7. Cf. Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 46, 2.

PORRUM, i. n. and PORRUS, i. m. (πῶρον) *A leek, scallion*; Plin.: it was of two kinds. I. Capitatus (capitatum), Pallad. II. Scetillus, or scetivus, Pallad.: Colum.: thus also, scetile porrum, Mart., i. e. which was chopped up before it was eaten.

PORTA, æ. f. (from an old form poro, of which porto is an intensive form; poro answers to the Greek πορεύω, whence πόρος) I. *A gate, i. e. entrance into a place*; cf. PORTUS; as, of a town; urbis, and without urbis, Cic.: porta introire, to enter or go in at the gate; portæ fores obijcere, Liv., to close the gate; for this we find, portas obijcere, Virg.: also, the gate of a camp; Cæs.: belli, i. e. templi Jani, Virg.: porta itineri longissima, Varr., proverbially, the way to the gate is the longest, i. e. (perhaps) we are longer in setting out than in making the journey, or, the first step is the hardest. II. *Any place of egress, approach, or entrance, an outlet, inlet*; cæli for cælum, Virg.: solis, Macrob., i. e. duo tropica signa: hence, straits; Manil.: hence, porte, a narrow pass, a defile; Ciliciæ, Nep.: porta Tænaria, a cavern by which Hercules descended into the infernal regions, Ov.: hence, porta jecoris, Cic. III. Fig. Quibus e portis occurri culque deceret, Lucr., i. e. by what means.

PORTABILIS, e. (porto) *That can be carried or borne, portable*; Sidon.: onus portabilibus, Augustin.

PORTATIO, Ænis. f. (porto) *A carrying, conveying*; Sall. PORTATORIUS, a, um. (porto) *That serves for carrying*; Cæll. Aur.

PORTENDO, di, tum, Ære. (i. q. Protendo, but portendo is the religious term, protendo the common word, as in porricio and prociio) Prop. *To stretch forth*; hence, to show, point out; victoria portendit se omnibus, Liv., shows itself: deos portendisse auspicia, i. e. significasse, dedisse, id.: hence, portendi, to impend; pericula portenduntur, id.: hence, to point out or show any thing beforehand, to presage, portend, foretell, betoken, prognosticate, prophesy, predict, foretell, announce; dii portenderunt, clarum fore hoc caput, id.: quod avse fieri posse portendunt, id.; dii periculum portendunt, Cic.: rerum futurarum, quæ tum dormicantibus tum vigilantibus portenduntur, id.

PORTENTIFER, a, um. (portentum and fero) *That carries monsters with itself, or, that effects wonders*; venena, Ov.

PORTENTIFICUS, a, um. (portentum and facio) *Extraordinary, causing wonder, wonderful, prodigious, portentous, unnatural, singular*; Lact.

PORTENTOSUS, a, um. (portentum) *Extraordinary, unnatural, monstrous, prodigious, portentous, strange, singular*; portentosa nata dicuntur, Cic., a monstrous birth: caput, Suet.: portentosius, Sen.: oratio portentosissima, id.

PORTENTUM, i. n. (portendo) *Any extraordinary appearance, or appearance contrary to the usual course of nature, by which it was believed that the gods foreshowed things to come, a prophetic sign, a token, omen, portent, prodigy, miracle*; Cic.: Sall.: Virg.: hence, any thing strange, rare or unusual. I. *A singular fiction, unnatural or singular occurrence or appearance*; poetarum et pictorum, Cic. II. *Any singular or unnatural animal or birth, a monster*; Hor.: portenta sub inguine (Scyllæ), Ov., i. e. dogs: hominum peccudumque portents, Cic., a monstrous birth: hence fig., a monster (of a person); thus Piso is called portentum reip., id.—Synon. Portentum, any thing extraordinary in nature or among mankind, whether any thing done or any thing that strikes the senses, so far as it is regarded as prognostic of any thing future; hence the idea of wonderful, unusual, is predominant in portentum: prodigium is the most general term for every thing which superstition believes to be a wonderful exhibition and manifestation of divine power, and a prophetic token of any extraordinary circumstance to come, to which belong especially the phenomena that appear in nature and among men: ostentum, any wonderful appearance, without respect to the spectators or their future fate: monstrum, any thing, person, or animal, &c., so far as in its shape it is unnatural or singular.

PORTHMEUS, ei and eos. m. (πορθμῆύς) *A ferryman*; thus Charon is called, Juv.

PORTHOS, i. m. (πορθμός) *Straits*; Plin.

PORTECIATIO, Ænis. f. (porticus) *A row of galleries or porticos*; Pand.

PORTECIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of porticus) *A small gallery or covered walk*; Cic.

PORTICUS, us. f. (from porta, on account of the many open doors formed by the columns) I. *A covered walk, the roof of which is supported by columns, a colonnade, portico, piazza*, such as the Romans had for walking in round their houses, temples, and public buildings as a shelter from the rain; Cic.: Vitruv. Since Zeno taught in such a covered walk or portico, hence porticus (στοῦν) is used of his philosophy or sect; Cic.

II. *An engine used at sieges, by which soldiers were defended from the missile weapons of the enemy, otherwise called vinea*; Cæs. III. Perhaps, *A tent*; Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, e. poeta. IV. *A roof, covering against the rain*; Colum. V. *The uppermost row of seats in the amphitheatre, which was covered and appropriated to the use of the poorer citizens*; Calp.

PORCIO, Ænis. f. (from πορεύω, to impart, part) I. *A part*; Plin.: Justin. II. *A part, portion, share*; vocare aliquem in portione muneris, Justin. III. *Proportion*; nunquam in Sicilia frumentum est emptum, quin Mamertinus pro portione imperaretur, Cic.: thus also, portione, Plin., in proportion: also followed by ac, as; Varr. IV. *Relation, respect*; situs, Plin.: ad suam quisque portionem, id., nature, power, strength.

PORTIONÆLIS, e. (portio) i. q. Particularis; Tert.

PORTRICULUS, i. m. (a hammer or other instrument used by a master of the rowers, with which he beat time in order that the rowers may raise and drop their oars together, and so may row equally; Enn.

PORTRITO, Ære (freq. of porto) *To bear, carry*; Gell.

PORTRITOR, Æris. m. (from portus) *A toll-gatherer, receiver of customs, custom-house officer that received the customs in a port, searched the goods, &c.*; hence these persons were very much disliked: they also forwarded letters; Ter.

PORTRITOR, Æris. m. (from poro, whence porto; see PORTA) I. *One that conveys any person or thing*. 1. In a boat or ship. *A boatman, mariner, sailor*; Sen.: thus Charon is called portitor; Virg. 2. *By land, A carrier, porter*; hence, portitor Ursæ, Stat., the constellation Arctophylax. II. *One that carries or bears, a carrier*,

bearer; Phryxi (portitor) nec portitor Helles, Colum., i. e. the ram that carried over Phryxus safely, but not Helle: ciborum, Prudent.

PORTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of portio) *A small part or portion*; Plin.

PORTO, avi, ātum, āre. (from poro, πόρος, whence πόρος; cf. PORTA) I. *To carry, bear, convey*, whether on the shoulders, in a litter or carriage, on horseback, by sea, &c.; panem humeris, Hor.: onus, Cæs.: puerum Romanum, Hor., to bring, take: viaticum ad hostem, Cic.: Massiliam in triumpho, id.: hominem otophoro, id.: vehiculo portaretur, Nep., i. e. rode: legiones secum in Hispaniam, Liv., to transport, convey. II. *To bring*; aliquid boni, Ter.: lætum nuncium ad, &c., Liv.: nescio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio, Ter., brings with it, imports, betokens, contains: aliquid timorem, Propert., to occasion.—Synon. Ferre, the most usual word for, to bear, is used of light burdens borne or carried by one's self; portare, of heavy things, to bear or carry which requires some exertion: with ferre and portare the subject is considered as laden with something, the object as a burden; gerere and gestare express an internal relation, the person who carries being considered as the possessor of the thing carried: vehere, to convey any thing from a place, to move from a place with any thing: bajulare, to carry or convey any thing as a carrier or porter. See Döderlein's Synon. l. p. 150.

PORTORIUM, i. n. (from poro, i. e. porto; cf. PORTA) I. *A tax, toll, tribute, duty, custom on goods imported*; vini, on wine, Cic.: portorium solvere, Plaut., to pay; dare, Cic.: exigere, id., to demand, collect: imponere, id.: portorium circumvectionis, a duty, money, or price given for a licence for the right of importing and selling goods in a country, Cic. Att. 2, 16. II. *Fare, freight*; Apul.

PORTUENSIS, e. (portus) *That is in a harbour*, especially at Ostia, near Rome; mensores, Cod. Theod., who measure corn there, corn-meters at Ostia.

PORTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of porta) *A small door or gate*; Liv.

PORTULĀCA, æ. f. *Purslain*; Varr.

PORTŪSUS, a. um. (portus) *Full of harbours, well supplied with harbours*; mare, Cic.: navigatio, id.: portuorum, Sall.

PORTUS, us, m. (like porta, from poro; see PORTA)

I. *A port, haven, harbour*; portum tenere, Cic., to have reached the port: intrare, Nep.; or, in portum venire, or venire, or penetrare; or, inveli, Cic., to come into port: thus also, in portum navim conicere, id.: or, se recipere, Cæs.: portum capere, id., to come into port, to reach the harbour: thus also, tangere, Virg.: e portu proficisci, Cæs., to sail out of port: in portu navigare, Ter., i. e. to be safe: in portu esse, Cic., to be in port, i. e. to be in safety or at rest: also, a port, in respect of customs, a place for the receipt of customs; in portu operam dabat, id., was a collector of customs.

II. *A haven, port*; fig., i. e. *refuge, shelter, safety, or a place of refuge, shelter, or safety, a place of rest*; senatus erat portus nationum, Cic.: philosophia, id.: supplicii, id., i. e. a refuge from capital punishment: hence the grave is called, portus corporis, Enn. III. *The mouth of a river*; Ov. IV. *A warehouse for storage of goods, a magazine*; Pand. V. *For domus*; e. g. ob portum obvagalatum ito, Fest. e Legg. XII. Tab.

PŌRUS, i. m. (πόρος) *A way, thoroughfare*; Plin. 20, 34; si lectio certa.

PŌRUS, i. m. (πόρος) *Tophus*; Plin.

POSCA, æ. f. *A mixture of vinegar, water, and eggs*; Plaut.: Suet.: we find also, posca, Veget.

POSCINUMMIUS, or POSCINIUMUS, a. um. (posco and nummus) *That demands money*; basiola, Apul.

Posco, pōscoi, 3. I. *To desire to have any thing from one, whether by entreaty or by violence, &c., to ask for, demand, beg, request, desire*; aliquid sibi, Cic.: aliquid ab aliquo, Ter.: Cic.: also with ut; Juv.: also, aliquid; e. g. in prælia, Virg., to call out, challenge: also, aliquid, to demand, to give up or to demand for punishment; Cic.: dictatore reum, Liv., i. e. to accuse: also of things without life; quod res poscere videbatur, Cæs.: quum tempus posceret, Nep.: also with an accusative of the person of whom any thing is demanded or required; qui parentes pretium posceret, Cic.: hence, Poscor, I am requested, they demand of me, with an accusative; poscor meum Lælapa, id., Lælaps meus poscitur a me, Ov.: poscor Pallia, id., I am requested to mention or sing the Pallian feast; Apollo poscitur verba, Propert., Apollo is called upon or invoked, i. e. his assistance in composing a poem is also absolute; poscimur, says Phœbus, Ov. Met. 2, 144, I am called for, must now appear: poscimur Anoides, Ov., now we must sing, now we are required to sing: thus also, poscimur, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1; where Bentley reads poscimur (sc. a te, barbitre): also without a case; poscunt majoribus poculis, sc. bibere, Cic., to drink from goblets: hence, to express a desire, to wish, desire, dare; with an infinitive; si poscunt solo decedere nostro, Virg.: contra occurrere, Val. Fl. II. *To ask a price for any thing*; quanti poscit, Plaut., for what

he asks. III. *To ask, demand, desire to know*; causas, Virg.: que sit sententia, posco, id. IV. *To call*; Sen.: hominem posco, Plaut.: or this may mean, I demand (money) of him: hence, poscor Olympo, Virg., heaven calls me, or, I am commanded to come and fight: also, to invoke, call upon; numina, Ov.—Synon. Poscere, to demand with zeal or force, where fate or necessity cannot be compelled to give way: deprecere, to demand earnestly as a right: exposcere, to demand violently with impatience, a stronger word than poscere: postulare, to insist upon any thing: expostulare, stronger than postulare, with the idea of complaint: exigere, to exact, especially, money and dues: petere, to sue for any thing by legal proceedings: flagitare, efflagitare, to demand earnestly any thing as owing, or which ought to be conceded.

POSŒA, or PŒSIA, æ. f. i. q. Pausæa; Cato.

POSTITIO, ōnis, f. (pono) I. *A placing, putting, setting*; nominis pro nomine, Quint.: surculi, Colum. II. *An affirmation*; Sen. III. *A theme or proposition, subject, argument*; positionis vitia, Quint. IV. *A lowering, letting down*; sublato acposito, sc. manus vel pedis, the raising and lowering, in keeping time, Quint. V. *A termination or ending in grammar*; Quint. VI. *Posture, situation, position*; corporis, Sen.: signiferi, Plin.: Labyrinthi, id.: loci, Quint.: cœli, Tac., clime: hence, 1. Fig. *Situation, state*; mentis, Sen. 2. *Positiones, The circumstances of a thing*; Quint. 3. *Positio syllabæ, The position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, especially when it is followed by two consonants*; Quint.

POSTRIVUS, a. um. (pono) *Placed, put*; nomen positivum, i. e. 1. A given name, not the natural name; Nigid. ap. Gell. 2. A word in the positive degree; Serv. 3. A substantive; Macrobr.

POSTROR, ōris, m. (pono) *A builder, erecter, founder*; templorum, Ov.

POSTŪRA, æ. f. (pono) I. *A posture, position*; corporum, Lucr.: verborum, Gell.: dei, Propert. II. *Interpunction*; Diomed.

POSTUS, a. um. See PONO.

POSTUS, us, m. (pono) *A position, situation*; urbis, Ov.; regionis, Tac.: of the bones; Cels.: also of a tomb; Val. Fl.

POSSESSIO, ōnis, f. (possideo) I. *Possession*; fundi, Cic.: esse in possessione bonorum, id.: in possessionem venire, or proficisci, id.: possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere, id.: mittere alicquem in possessionem, id., to put in possession; fig.; prudentiæ doctrinæque, id.: laudis, Planc. in Cic. Ep. II. *A possession, i. e. the thing possessed, property*, especially of immoveables, an estate; Cic.: Nep. III. *For possessor, A possessor*; si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, Justin., i. e. mundum prius possedit.

POSSESIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of possessio) *A small possession, property, or estate*; Cic.

POSSESSIVUS, a. um. (possideo) *Demoting possession*; I. Nomina, as, meus, &c., Quint. II. Casus, i. e. genitivus, Prisc.

POSSESSOR, ōris, m. (possideo) I. *A possessor*; bonorum, Cic.: also without a genitive; id.: regni inertis, i. e. Pluto, Lucan.: invidia aut pestilentia, i. e. agri indivisus aut pestilentis, Cic.: fig.; Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petron. II. *The defendant in a suit* (as petitioner is the plaintiff); Quint.: Plin. Ep.

POSSESSORIUS, a. um. (possessor) *Concerning possession*; actio, Pand.

POSSESSUS, a. um. part. I. Of possideo. II. Of possido.

POSSESSUS, us, m. (possideo) *A possessing*; Apul.

POSSESTRIX, icis, f. (possessor) *She that possesses*; Afran.

POSSIBILIS, e. (possum) *Possible, that may be done*; Quint.: Pand.

POSSIBILITAS, ātis, f. (possibilis) *The power of doing any thing, possibility, power*; Arnob.

POSSIDO, edi, essum, ēre. (from po and sedeo) I. *To possess, have in possession*. 1. *Immovable property*; bona, Cic.: partem agri, Cæs.: also absolute; to have immovable property, a landed estate, Pand. 2. *Movables*; uniones, Plin. 3. *Fig. To possess, have as its own, or simply, to have*; nomen, Plaut.: ingenium, Cic.: possidet hunc dea diem, Ov.: also, to possess, occupy; Zephyri possidet aura nemos, Propert. 1, 19 (18), 2: cf. Mart. 6, 76; Lucan. 2, 154. Vid. Burmann. ad Petron. 1, 114. II. *To keep in possession*; forum armatis, Cic.

POSSĪDO, edi, essum, ēre. (from po and sideo) *To possess one's self of, to take into possession*; aer possidat inane, Lucr.: humor ultima possedit, Ov.: bona sine testamento possederat, Cic.: thus also, Possessus, a. um, Taken into possession, possessed; agros Scipionum virtute possessos, id.: possessa Achæia, Tac.

POSSUM, pōtui, posse. (from potis and sum) I. *To be able, to have power, with or without an infinitive, facere, Cic.: plus, quam potero, id.: also, possum scire, quo profectus—veneris? Plaut., in a threatening manner, may I know from you? for, will not you tell me? fieri potest, it is possible, it can be done; ut faliar, Cic.,*

I may be mistaken: non potest fieri, ut non, or quin, that not, &c., i. e. at all events it is necessary, it must by all means, &c.: thus also, non facere possum, ut non, &c., it is impossible that I do not, I cannot but, I must; neque facere possum, ut non sim popularis, id.: facere non possum, ut nihil dem literarum, id.: also without facere; e. g. non possum, quin exclamem, Plaut., I cannot but, &c.: non possum non, seq. infin., I must, Cic.: nihil possum necisise, Ov., I must have known it, I could not be ignorant of it: potest is also used absolutè, it is possible, it may happen or be; non dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, Cic.: potest, ut commiseris, id.: qui potest? how is it possible? id.: quia nihil aliter possit, id.: thus also, non potest, quin obstat, Plaut.

N.B. Posse, for velle (venustè); e. g. rogo, ut possis, Cic. II. To be able to do or effect, to have weight or influence; plus potest apud te pecunia cupiditas, Cic.: multum potest fortuna, Cæs. III. For oportet, debet; e. g. fluctuatus est, utrum in regnum se reciperet an reverti in Thessaliam posset, Liv., for revertetur.

N.B. 1. Potesse, for posse, Ter.: potestis, for possit, Plaut.: possiem, es, et, for possim, &c., Plaut.: Cic. in Arat.: potestur, for potest, seq. infin. pass., Lucr.: thus also, possitur, Cato. 2. Potens, adj.; see POTENS.

Post. (for post, from pone, as juxta for junxta) I. Adv. *Afterwards, after*; Cic.: paulo post, id.; or, post paulo, Cæs.; Liv., soon afterwards, soon thereupon: multo post, or post multo, some considerable time after; multo post quam discussisti, Cic.: neque ita multo post, Nep.: post non multo, id.: aliquanto post, or post aliquanto, Cic., some considerable time afterwards: multis annis post, Plaut.; or, multis post annis, Cic., many years afterwards, after many years: anno post, the year after, in the following year, id.: biennio post, id.: paucis diebus post, Plaut.: or, post paucis diebus, Liv.: or, paucis post diebus, quam discusserat, Cic.: hora post, an hour afterwards, id.: longo post tempore, Virg. N.B. 1. It is frequently followed by quam; e. g. post quam, or postquam, after that; Cic. 2. Also, deinde or inde is used with it, pleonastically; post deinde, Ter.: or, deinde post, Nep.: or, post inde, Lucr.: it also signifies, *Behind*; qui post erant, Cic.: post curvantur, Plin., backwards: hence fig.; post fuere, Sall., were slighted or neglected.

II. Prap. with an accusative. 1. *After or since*; aliquot post menses, Cic.: post hominum memoriam, in the memory of man, id.: post Brutum consulem, i. e. die tertio, Liv.: sexennio post Velos captos, after the capture of Veii, Cic.: post devictum Hannibalem, after the conquest of Liv.: hence, post id, Plaut.; or, postea, Cic.; or, post illa, Ter.; or, post hæc, Cic., i. e. after these things, therefore: also followed by quam; e. g. post annum quartum, quam expulsus fuerat, Nep., the fourth year after: post diem tertium—quam dixerat, Cic. 2. *Behind*; post castra, Cæs., in the rear of. 3. *Below, beneath, under, after, next in order*; nemo post te videatur, i. e. inferior te, Sen.: erat Lydia post Chloën, Hor. 4. *Besides*; post sidera cœli sola Jovem Semele vidit, Calp. N.B. Post is separated from its case; punit enim Chryssippum, Cic.: and is also placed after it; hunc post, id.

POST-AUTUMNALIS, e. *Post-autumnal*, i. e. *that comes, after autumn*; pira, Plin.

POSTEA, adv. (from post and the ablative ea) I. *Afterwards, after that or this, hereafter*; Cic.: also, *later*; Cæs.: postea multo, Plin., long afterwards: we also find postea loci, for postea, Sall.: it is frequently followed by quam, with which it forms one word, posteaquam, after, Cic.: also separately, postea vero quam, id.: also seq. conjunct.; Cic. ad Div. 2, 19. II. *Further, besides*; quid postea? Cic., and what then? N.B. Postea deinde, pleonastically, Liv.

POSTEAQUAM, adv. *After*; see POSTEA.

POST-EO, ire. 4. *To go after or behind, to be inferior to*; aliquem, Sidon.

POSTERI, òrum, m. See POSTERUS.

POSTERGÆNEUS, a, um. (post and tergum) *That is behind the back*; Arnob.

POSTERIOR, See POSTERUS.

POSTERITAS, ætis, f. (posterus) I. *Future time, futurity*, also, *future generations, posterity*; Ov.: Quint.: invidia posteritatis, evil report with or blame of posterity, Cic.: rationem habeat posteritatis, i. e. famæ apud posteros, Cæs.: hence, in posteritatem, for the future, Cic.: Justin. N.B. Also of animals; posteritas et Hirpini, Juv. II. *The last place, inferiority*; Tert.

POSTERIUS, See POSTERUS.

POSTËRO, avi, òrum, Ære. (posterus) *To do any thing late, to be late with any thing, retard*; quod posteravit, sc. oliva, Pallad.

POSTËRÛLUS, a, um. Dimin. of posterus; e. g. postërula, sc. via, Ammian., a by-way.

POSTËRUS, or POSTER, a, um. (from post) Compar., posterior; Superl., postremus and postumus. I. Posit. PostËrus, or poster (for perhaps neither occurs), a, um. 1. *That follows or comes after, follows next, ensues*; postero die, on the following day, Cic.: postera nocte, Nep.;

postero anno, Cic.: laus, Hor., i. e. among posterity; postero, for postero die, Tac.: in postermum, sc. diem, Cic., till the following day; also, sc. tempus, for the future, for the time to come, id.: acies postera, i. e. postero die, Justin.: also, quam is found after posterus dies; e. g. postero die, quam illa erant acta, Cic., the day after that, &c.: hence, Posteri, *Posterity*; id. 2. *Inferior, worse*; Marc. Cap. II. Compar. Posterior, posterius. 1. *That follows or comes after, happening or placed after, following, next, second in order, time, or place, posterior, latter*, when two things or persons are spoken of; cogitationes, Cic., afterthoughts: paulo ætate posterior, id.: pedes, the hind feet, Plin.: posteriores, for posteri, Pand.: hence, Posterius, adverbialiter, *Afterwards, at a later period*; Ter.: Cic. 2. Fig. *That comes after, i. e. inferior, worse*; nihil posterius, worse, Cic.: non posteriores feram, sc. partes, Ter., I shall not be behindhand, will not play the lowest part. III. Superl. Postremus, and also postumus. 1. Postremus, a, um. 1. *The last, hindmost*, usually when more than two are spoken of; Cic.: nec tibi cura canum postrema, Virg., not the last, i. e. a chief, especially: thus also, hoc non in postremis, Cic., for in primis, especially: acies, Sall., the rear; in postremo libro, at the end of the book. Justin.: hence, Postremum, substantive, *The last, the end*: Postremo (abl.), *In fine, at last, lastly, ultimately, finally*; Ter.: Cæs.: ad postremum, at last; Liv.: postremum (sc. ad) means, *for the last time*; Cic.: also, at last; Pallad. 2. *The worst, basest, meanest, vilest, most wretched, most contemptible, extreme*; homo, Cic.: servitus omnium malorum postremum est, id.: also, from postremus are formed a new comparative and superlative; natorum postremissimum, Gracch. ap. Gell., i. e. the worst: nullum animal homine postremum, Apul. 2. Postumus, a, um, *The last*; spes, Apul.: hence, Postumum, *The last*; Tert.: used especially of the last or youngest child of a father; proles, Virg.; also simply, postumus, sc. filius, Cic.: Pand.: also, postuma, sc. filia, Pand. But it is usual to understand by it a child born after his father's death or after he has made his will, a *posthumous offspring*; Plaut.: Pand.: and hence some would write postsumus, i. e. post humatum patrem natus.

POSTFACTUS, or POST FACTUS, a, um. *That is done afterwards*; Cic.: hence, Postfactum, *That which is done afterwards*; ex postfacto, Pand.

POST-FËHO, ferre, irreg. *To set or put after or behind, to esteem inferior or less*; opes suas libertati, Liv.

POSTFËTÛRUS, a, um. See POSTUMUS.

POSTGËNÛRUS, or POST GËNÛRUS, a, um. *Born after*: Post geniti (postgeniti), *Posterity, descendants*; Hor.

POST-HÆBO, ui, Itum, Ære. *To set or put after or behind, to esteem less or inferior*; omnia, Cæs.: omnes sibi res, Ter.: omnibus rebus posthabitis, Cic.

POSTHAC, adv. (formed of post and the ablative hac) I. *Afterwards*; Plaut. II. *After, in future, hereafter*; Cic.

POSTHINC, or POST HINC, adv. *Afterwards, hereupon*; Virg.

POSTHOC, or POST HOC, adv. i. e. postea, Fragm Leg. Pap. ap. Fest.

POSTHÛMUS. See POSTUMUS, in POSTERUS.

POST-IBI, adv. *Afterwards, hereupon*; Plaut.

POSTICA, æ. f. See POSTICUS.

POSTICÛLA, æ. f. (dimin. of postica) *A little back door*; Apul.

POSTICÛLUM, i. n. (dimin. of posticum) *A small back building*; Plaut.

POSTICUM, i. n. See POSTICUS.

POSTICUS, a, um. (post) *That is behind*; pars ædium, Liv.: ostium, Plaut., a back door; pedes, hind feet, Solin.: postica, sc. janua, a back door, Apul.: hence, posticum, I. Sc. ostium, *A back door*; Hor. II. Sc. ædificium, *A back building*; Titinn. ap. Non.: *the back front*, of a temple; Vitruv. III. *A privy*; Lucil.

POSTIDËA, adv. for postea; Plaut.

POSTILENA, æ. f. (postila) *The crupper of a saddle*; Plaut.

POSTILËA, adv. i. q. Postea; Ter.

POSTIS, is, m. I. *A door-post*; Cic.: postem tenere, id., to hold the posts; this was done by the person consecrating a building: it is also frequently used of any thing that stands up like a post; ambulatio, id.: hence, II. *A door*; Virg.: Sen.: hence fig.; cernere animus, sublati postibus, i. e. oculis, Lucr. N.B. Posti, for poste, Ov.

POSTIMINIUM, i. n. (post and limen) I. *A return to behind one's threshold*, i. e. *a return home, and so, to one's old rank, or former rights and privileges, or, the right of returning home, or to one's former rights and privileges*; ei esse postiminium, Cic., he has the right of returning home to his former rights and privileges: jus postiminii, Pand.: hence, Postiminio (abl.). 1. *By the law of return*; redire, Cic. 2. For, *Again, anew, back*; in forum reducere, Apul.: postiminio mortis, from death: surgere, id. II. Gen. *A return*; fig.; pacis ecclesiasticæ, Tert., i. e. a reconciliation.

POSTMËRIDIANUS. See POMERIDIANUS.

POST-MODO. adv. for post, postea; Liv.

POSTMODUM. adv. i. q. Postmodo; Ter.: Liv.

POSTMŌRIS, i. n. See POMŌRIUM.

POSTŌMIUS, Idis. f. *A barnacle, twiacher, brake, an instrument for holding a horse by the nose*: hence of a drinking-vessel, which is as it were always at the nose of a tippler; Lucil. Some read prostomis.

POST-PARTOR, ōris. m. *One who inherits anything after us*; Plaut.

POST-PŌNO, sui, sĭtum. 3. *To set or place behind or after, to esteem less or inferior, lay aside, neglect, disregard*; omnia, Cic.: aliquem alicui, Ov.: omnibus rebus postpositis, Cæs.

POST-PRINCĪPIA, ōrum. n. *The continuance of a thing after it is begun*; the continuation, progress, course, or sequel of a thing; voluptas disciplinarii in postprincipiis existit, Varr. ap. Gell.: postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitæ, Cic. Sex. 55, from a play.

POST-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To set or place after or behind, to postpone, value less, disregard*; omnes res prae parente, Ter.: also seq. esse; e. g. omnia sibi postputavit esse prae meo commodo, id.

POSTQUAM. conj. of POST QUAM. I. *After, after that, as soon as*. 1. When it does not refer to any thing which precedes: eo postquam pervenit, &c., Cæs.: also, post is sometimes repeated; postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut. 2. When it refers to any thing which precedes, when it is also separated; undecimo die postquam discesseram, Cic.: quod post accidisset, quam, &c., id.; see Post. II. *Whereas, forasmuch as*; postquam sensit, Ter. N. B. Respecting the connection of postquam with the perfect indicative (which is most usual), with the imperfect indicative and plus, perfect indicative and conjunctive (more rare), see Zumpt. Lat. Gr. § 78, 13; Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. 55, 1.

POSTRĒMITAS, ātis. f. (postremus) *The extreme, last end*; Macrobr.

POSTRĒMO, and POSTRĒMO, a. um. See POSTERUS.

POSTRIDIE. adv. (for postero die) *On the day following, on the day after, on the next day*; Cic.: it is also followed, I. By quam, than, after that; postridie intellexi, quam discessi, Cic. II. By an accusative; ludos, Cic., i. e. on the day after the games: Calendas, Nonas, Idus, Liv.: Gell. III. By a genitive; postridie ejus diei, Cæs., where ejus diei is redundant.

POSTRIDIANUS, or POSTRIDIANUS, a. um. *That comes or happens on the following day*; dies, Macrobr. — From

POSTRIDUUM, i. n. (posterus and dies) *The following day*: hence, postriduo, *on the following day*; Plaut.

POSTSCĒNIUM, i. n. (post and scena) *The part of the theatre behind the scene, in which actors do many things unseen by the people*: hence, postscenia vitæ, Lucr., the secret actions of mankind.

POST-SCRIBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To write after or under, to add in writing*; nomen Tiberii sui, Suet.

POSTSIGNĀNI, ōrum. m. sc. milites (post and signum) *Those who in a battle stand behind the standard*; Frontin.: Ammian.

POST-SUM, fui, esse. I. *To be after or future*; Sall. II. *To be after or behind*; Sall.

POSTŪLĀRIUS, a. um. (postulo) *That demands, demanding*; fulgura, Fest., i. e. which show that a forgotten vow is to be fulfilled or a delayed sacrifice to be made: for this we find postulatoria, Cæcin. ap. Sen.

POSTŪLĀTĪCIUS, a. um. (postulo) *That is demanded or requested*; Sen.

POSTŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (postulo) I. *A demanding, desiring, requesting, whether by entreaty, in a court of justice, by command, &c.*; ignoscendi, Cic., i. e. entreaty, prayer: aqua, id.: hence, *The demand of a deity to men, that a forgotten offering should be made, &c.*; postulationes esse Jovi, &c., Cic., Jupiter had a claim: Telluri deberi postulationem, id., that a demand of Tellus was not yet satisfied. N. B. In this sense we find also Postulo, Arnob. II. *A complaint, 1. Not judicial*; Ter. 2. In a court of justice, *A demanding of redress*; Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 4; also, *a demanding from the praetor leave to prosecute*; Cael. in Cic. Ep.: Tuberonis, Cic.

POSTŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (postulo) *1. One who demands. 2. A plaintiff*; Suet.

POSTŪLĀTORĪUS, a. um. (postulo) See POSTULARIUS.

POSTŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (postulator) *That prays or requests*; solennitates, Tert., i. e. supplication.

POSTŪLĀTUM, i. n. (postulo) *A demand*; Cic.: Cæs.

POSTŪLĀTUS, us. m. (postulo) *A suit at law*; Liv.

POSTŪLO, ōnis. f. See POSTULATIO.

POSTŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from postulo, from posco)

-I. *To desire to have, whether by prayer or command, lawfully or not, to desire, wish to have, ask, demand, request*: also, *to pray*; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: also seq. ut; id.: also, in Nep. Mil. 1, ut must be retained, not left out, as Bremi would do: also seq. de; e. g. colloquio, Cæs., to desire an interview: also of things without life, *to demand, require*; quum tempus necessitates postulat, Cic.: but we also find the person in the accusative, when two accusatives may occur together: orationes me duas postulas, id.: hence, Postulor, *I am desired or*

requested, it is desired or requested of me; ludos apparat non postulat, id.: hence, Postulatium, subst., and plur. Postulata, Demands; Cic.: Cæs. II. *To ask or inquire after or concerning any thing*; de federe, Cic. III. *To wish, seek, endeavour, attempt, with an infinitive*; Ter.: also seq. accus. et infin.; haud postulo me in lecto accumbere, Plaut.: quis nostrum tam impudens est, qui se scire aut posse postulet, Cic., i. e. who would ever think of knowing it or of being able to do it: also of things without life; (herba) non spargi quidem postulat, Plin.

IV. *To complain*; apud aliquem, Pand.; or, cum aliquo, Plaut., i. e. to any one. V. *To accuse, prosecute, sue at law*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem de ambitu, id.: repetundarum, Suet.; or, repetundis, Tac.: majestatis, id.: capitis, Pand. N. B. Postulare votum, to make a vow, Apul. — See the synonyms in Posco.

POSTŪMATUS, us. m. (postumus) *The last or lowest place*; Tert.

POSTŪMO, āre. (postunus) *To stand after*; alicui, Tert.

POSTŪNUS, a. um. See POSTERUS.

POSTUS, a. un. for postus. See PONO.

POST-VENIO, ire. *To come after or behind*; Plin.

PŌTĀBĪLIS, e. (poto) *Drinkable*; Auson.

PŌTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (poto) i. q. Potatio; Tert.

PŌTAMANTIS, Idis. f. (from ποταμός, a river) *A plant growing on the Indus, otherwise called thalassage*; Plin. 24, 102.

PŌTĀMŌGETON or -GĪTON, ōnia. f. (ποταμογίτον) *A kind of water plant*, Potamogeton, L.; Plin.

PŌTĀTUS, ōnis. f. (poto) *A drinking*; Plaut.

PŌTĀTOR, ōris. m. (poto) *A drinker*; Plaut.: aquae, Sil. — Hence,

PŌTĀTORĪUS, a. um. *Of or pertaining to drinking*; vas, Plin. Val., a drinking-vessel.

PŌTĀTUS, us. m. (poto) *A drinking*; Apul.

PŌTE, i. e. potest. See POTIS.

PŌTENS, tis. (prop. part. of potsum) I. *Able, having power to perform a thing, capable*; efficiens, Quint.: seq. infin.; Pand. II. *Powerful, efficacious, strong*; herba potens adversus ranas, Plin.: nihil est potentius auro, Ov.: verba, id.: odor potentissimus, Plin., the strongest smell: arma potentiora, Liv.: potentissima argumenta, Quint. III. *Potent, powerful, mighty, having great resources or influence, as, by means of money, soldiers, friends, &c.*; civitas, Cic.: duo reges potentissimi, id.: civis, id.: potens apud filium, Suet. IV. *Master (of a thing)*; with a genitive; dum potens mei sum, Liv.: non potens mei eram, Curt., beside myself: mentis, in his right mind, Ov.: hence gen., *having power over, ruling over any thing, master over any thing*; potentes rerum suarum et urbis, lords of their country and their town, Liv.: consilii, master over the decision, id.: Diva potens Cyprī, Hor., ruling over Cyprus, i. e. Venus: Silvanus potens nemorum, Calp.: hence, iræ, master over his anger, Liv.: imperii, id., i. e. that it is obeyed by his soldiers: animal potens icti, Lucan., i. e. that can kill: also, *desirous of rule or power, imperious, domineering*; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15. V. *Fit for a thing, capable of*; regni, Liv.: neque pugnae neque fugæ, id., able neither to fight nor to flee: armorum tenedorum, id., that can hold his arms. VI. *That has attained an object of desire*; voti, Ov.: pacis, Plaut. VII. *Fortunate, successful*; in amore, Catull.: parvo potens Fabricius, Virg., i. e. rich. VIII. *Potens jussi*, Ov., that has performed a command.

PŌTENTĀTOR, ōris. m. (potens) *A ruler, potentate*; Tert.

PŌTENTĀTUS, us. m. (potens) I. *Power, dominion or command in a state*; Cæs. II. *The power of doing any thing*; Arnob.

PŌTENTER. adv. I. *Mightily, powerfully, effectually*; Quint.: potentius, Hor.: potentissime, Quint. Decl.

II. *According to one's power or strength*; Hor.

PŌTENTĪA, æ. f. (potens) I. *Power, strength*; solis, Virg.: the faculty of seeing, Cels.: morbi, Ov.: formæ, id.: humana, Justin. II. *Virtue, efficacy*; herbarum, Ov.: aquarum, Plin. III. *Power, influence, authority*; as, by means of riches, armies, reputation, eloquence, &c., Cic.: Cæs.: Sall.: cf. Ernest. Clav. Cic.: erant in magna potentia, Cic.: i. e. authority: thus also, *power at which one has arrived through the favour of another*; nulla potentia longa, Ov. N. B. Plur., opum nihilurum potentia; Cic. IV. *Power or authority over a person or thing, dominion, supreme power, rule, empire*; victoris, Cic.: rerum, id., chief power; singularis, Nep., monarchy. — Cf. POTESTAS.

PŌTENTĪLĒTER. adv. *Mightily, powerfully*; Sidon.

PŌTĒRIUM or -ŌN, i. n. (poterō) I. *A drinking-vessel, goblet*; Plaut. II. *A kind of plant*; Plin. 25, 76; 27, 97; perhaps, Astragalus Tragacantha, L.

PŌTĒSSE, potēssem, &c. for posse, &c. See POSSUM.

PŌTĒSTAS, ātis. f. (possum) I. *The power of doing any thing, power over any thing; power, ability*; qui habeam tantam potestatem astutiae, Ter., can be the author of such cunning: habere potestatem vitæ necesse in aliquem, Cic.: pari potestate, with equal power, Liv.: esse in sua potestate, to be one's own master, Nep.: mihi est potestas, or, est in potestate mea, Cic., it is in my

power, I can: jam istam volucrum fore potestatem, Suet., i. e. would depend upon the birds: esse in potestate allicujus, means also, to obey; Cic.: Liv.: habere familiam in sua potestate, Liv., to keep, retain in his power, i. e. not to manumit: in potestate mentis esse, Cic., to be in one's right mind: exisse ex, or de, potestate (sc. mentis), Cic., to have lost the power over one's senses, to be out of one's mind: hence, 1. *Power, sovereignty, dominion, rule, empire, government*; Thessaliam in potestate Thebanorum redigere, Nep.; also, sub potestate redigere, Nep. Milt. 1, 4: also of single magistrates; *authority*; prætoria, Cic.: when it may be rendered, *the power or office of a magistrate*, or simply, *office*; in this relation potestas differs from magistratus, by signifying any office of state, so far as it is considered as delegated, subject to the supreme power and defined by laws, while magistratus denotes any office of state so far as it enjoys complete power and the right of command generally: severe præfuit ei potestati, Nep.: dissimilato potestatum, Cic., of offices: censors potestatem gerent, id., bear an office: it is also used for, *the person who fills this office*; a magistratu aut aliqua potestate — evocatus, id., some lawful authority: hence, hominura divumque potestas, of Jupiter, i. e. king, Virg.: thus also, potestates, Suet., provincial governors or authorities. 2. *Power, virtue, effect, efficacy, operation, effectiveness*; herbarum, Plin.; perniciam, Pan., i. e. value: colorum, Vitr., i. e. properties, qualities: hence, 1. *The meaning of a word, signification, import*: potestas, Nature, natural virtue or quality; in potestas, state of things; Gell. 2. *The nature of circumstances, state of things*; Gell. 3. *Power or ability*: i. e. opportunity of having success: agenda dignitatis, Cic.: quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, id., opportunity of having (meeting with) trustworthy persons, sc. to send a letter by them: liberius vivendi fuit ei, Ter., i. e. he might have lived more freely: facere sui potestatem alicui, to give any one an opportunity of receiving from one what he wishes; hence, 1. To give an opportunity for fighting, engage in a fight; Cæs.: Nep. 2. To allow others to see or have access to one, to grant an audience; Cic.: thus also, sui conveniendi, id.: potestatem sui non habuissent, Suet., had not been admitted to an audience: thus also, potestatem sui (adeundi) præbere, Suet., to give or grant an audience. III. *Power, permission*; facere alicui potestatem, to give power or permission; interpellandi, Cic.: senatus populi potestatem fecit, for populo, Liv., placed it in the power of the people: fit mihi potestas tabularum, Cic., I may make use of them.—Synon. Potestas denotes a power acquired by laws or decrees; whereas potentia is that which is obtained by force, artifice, &c.: or rather, potestas includes all the rights allowed to any one, whether by the law of nature, or by the laws of a state, or through the pleasure of an individual; potentia is the power or political influence acquired by any one for himself, whether by popularity, friends, clients, eloquence, or force of arms.

POTESTATIVUS, a, um. (potestas) Denoting or containing power; principatus, Tert.

POTESTUR. See POSSUM.

PŒTHOS, i. m. (πόςος) A kind of summer vegetable or flower; Plin.

PŒTILIS, e. (poto) Of or pertaining to drinking; nidus (a drinking-vessel), Varr.

PŒTIN'. I. For potins; e. g. potin' es? can you? Ter. II. For potins est; e. g. potin' ut desinas? can you leave off (speaking)? i. e. leave off; Ter.

PŒTIO, ivi, itum. 4. (potis) To put into the power of, to subject to; aliquem servitutis, Plaut., to reduce to slavery: potiri (pass.) hostium, id., to fall into the power of the enemy: mortis, to die, Lucr. We more frequently find Potior, itus sum (whether passive or deponent), 1. To become master of, take possession of, obtain, get, acquire, receive; with a genitive, accusative, and ablative, also without a case; libidines ad potendum incitantur, Cic.: imperio, Cæs.: victoria, id.: voluptatibus, Cic.: monte, Ov., to reach, gain: thus also, campo, Virg.: urbe, Cic.: prada, Liv.: morte, to die, Auson.: cæde, Stat., to perpetrate, commit: urbis, Sall.: regni, Cic.: vexilli, Liv.: potiti sunt Atheniensium, Auct. ad Her., have conquered or overcome: recepim, Nep., to obtain the chief power: regnum, Pacuv.: sceptra, Lucr.: victoriam, Justin.: domum, Plaut., to reach, arrive at. II. To have in possession, to possess, occupy, or have, and sometimes, to enjoy; mari, Liv.: oppido, id.: rerum, to possess or enjoy supreme power, Cic.: Atheniensium civitas, dum ea rerum potita est, id.: qui rerum potiebantur, Cic. Div. 1, 40, who possessed supreme power, i. e. kings, princes: summam imperii, Nep., to have the supreme power: gaudia, Ter.: commoda, id. N. B. 1. Potiendus (potiundus), a, um; e. g. spem potiendorum castrorum, Cæs. 2. We also find potior, in the third conjugation; potitur, with a short penult, Virg.: thus also, potimur, Manil.: poteretur, Catull.: poti, for potiri, Pacuv.

PŒTIO, onis, f. (poto) A drinking; a drink, draught; Cic.: hence, 1. A poisonous draught; Cic. 2. A potion

or draught given by physicians; Plaut.: Cels. 3. A love-potion; Hor.

PŒTIONO, avi, âtum, âre. (potio, onis) A word of late Latinity. To administer a drink or potion; jumentum, Veget.: Potionatus, a, um, That has taken a potion; Suet.

PŒTIOR, itus sum, iri. See POTIO, ire.

PŒTIOR, neut. Potius, adj. (from potis) I. Compar. Potior; neut. Potius, 1. Preferable, better; mors servitute potior, Cic.: potior patre, id.: heres, Liv. 2. More worthy, like dignus, followed by qui, quæ, quod; Liv. 25, 31. II. Superl. Potissimus (potissum), a, um, Chief, principal, best, of most weight; homo, Plaut.: quid potissimum sit, Cic.: the neuter potissimum is also used adverbialiter; see POTIS.

PŒTIS, an adverb, like satis and magis. (from pos, whence compos and impos) Compar. potius; Superl. potissime.

I. Potis, Able, having power to do anything, capable; possible. 1. With esse; e. g. potis est, for potest, with all genders; sanguis potis est consistere, Cic.: potesta est neci, Lucr.: ulla potis, Virg.: nec (corpus) potis est in the plural; quid pastores potis sunt, Varr.: also, potis es, for potes, Lucr. 2. Without esse; e. g. nec potis equare, Virg., for potest; hence in interrogations potin', for potissim; e. g. potin' dice? for potes, Ter.: potin' est, for potes, Plaut.: also, potin', for potin' est; see POTIS. We also find pote, which may be looked upon as another form of this adverb, as magis: for magis: we usually find pote (pote) without esse, for potest; e. g. seq. infin.; Varr.: Propert.: also for, potest esse, it may be, it is possible; nihil pote supra, Ter.: hoc nuncquam potis impurius? Cic.: also, with est; Catull. 43, 16; but here some edd. have potest, 3. We also find potis adjectivè; e. g. Divi pote, Varr. L. L. 4, p. 18. Bip.: Macrobr. Sat. 3, 4. II. Potius, compar., Rather, or, more; magnus vel potius summus, Cic.: quæstio facti potius est, non juris, Pand.: also followed by quam, than; Cæs.: also by ut; e. g. potius passuros, quam ut deantur, for visum iri, Liv.: also without ut, and followed by a conjunctive; perpersus est omnia potius quam conscios indicare, Cic. N. B. Quam potius for potius quam, Virg.: it is sometimes omitted; statuit congregi, quam, Cic., Nep.: and sometimes is redundant; as, with male, præstat, præoptare; e. g. Utica potius quam Romæ esse maluissent, Cic.: enori potius quam seip. præstare, id.: præoptares perire potius, quam, Cic., Ter.: also with a comparative; Cic. III. The superlative is, I. Potissimus, Chiefly, especially, principally, most of all; Cic. 2. Potissimum (prop. neuter of Potissimus, a, um), Chiefly, especially, most of all; Ter.: Cic.: Sall.: Cæs.

PŒTISIME. See POTIS.

PŒTISSIMUM. I. Adj. See POTIOR. II. Adv. See POTIS.

PŒTISSUM, or PŒTIS SUM, i. e. possum; Plaut.

PŒTIO, âre. (freq. of poto) To drink, especially, to drink frequently; Plaut.

PŒTIUS, a, um. See POTIO, ire.

PŒTIUNCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of potio) A small draught or potion; Suet.

PŒTIUS, I. Adj. See POTIOR. II. Adv. See POTIS.

PŒTO, potâvi, potâtum, and contr. potum, âre. (from πίο, i. e. πίοω) I. Intrans. 1. To drink; cornibus, from horns, Plin. 2. To drink, i. e. to tipple, drink hard, carouse, tpe, or obsonat, potat, Ter.: totos dies potabatur, Plin. II. Trans. 1. To drink; aquas, Ov.: vinum, Plin.: hence fig. 1. To drink, i. e. to suck or draw in; Aquinatem potentia vellera fucum, Hor. 2. Also, the poets said of persons that dwell on the banks of a river, potant flumen, Sen. 2. To get by drinking; crapulam, Plaut., to get intoxicated. N. B. 1. Part. Potatus, a, um, That has been drunk; vina, Cic. 2. Part. Potus, a, um. 1. Passivè, That has been drunk, emptied by drinking; sanguine poto, Cic.: poti fæce tenuis cadi, Hor. 2. Activè, That has drunk; also, drunken, intoxicated; bene potus, very drunk, Cic.: hence, potus sum, I have drunk, according to Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25. Synon. Potare, to drink in large quantity, and hence generally used of large animals; bibere, to drink in order to quench one's thirst.

PŒTOR, ôris, m. (poto) I. A drinker, he that drinks; aquæ, Hor.: Rhodani, id., i. e. accola. II. A drinker, tippler, drunkard; Hor.: Plin.

PŒTORIUS, a, um. (potor) Of or pertaining to drinking; vasa, Plin., drinking-vessels: argentum, Pand., a silver drinking-vessel: hence, Potorium, sc. vas, A drinking-vessel, goblet, cup; Plin.

PŒTRIX, icis, f. (potor) She that drinks or tipples; Phædr.

PŒTULENTUS, a, um. (potus) I. Drinkable; that may be drunk; Potulenta, Drinkables; Cic. II. Intoxicated, drunken; Suet.

PŒTURA, æ, f. (poto) A drink, potion; Varr.

PŒTUS, a, um. See POTO.

PŒTUS, us, m. (poto) A drinking, draught; Cic.: also, a drinking, tipping; Plin.

PRÆ. præp. (the old dative feminine, as pro is the dative neuter, from prus, a, um, which is formed from per) I. *Before*; præ se mittere, Sall.: præ se agere armenta, Liv., to drive before him: pugionem præ se tulit (for ferri justit) quatuordecim millia pondo argenti, Liv.: hence, præ se ferre, fig., to publish, make known, manifest, discover, exhibit; scelus, Cic.: vocem, id.: thus also, præ se gerere, id.: thus also, præ se declarant gaudia vultu, Catull.: præ manu, at hand, in hand, in readiness; aurum, quod fuit præ manu, Plaut.: si præ manu dederis, for in manus, Ter.: si liber præ manibus est, i. e. apud te, Gell.: also without a case, *before*; i præ, Ter.: or, abi præ, id.: also, *before*, fig., i. e. denoting preference; præ ceteris floruisse, Cic., before others: præ omnibus unum, Virg. II. *On account of*, by reason of, for; nec loqui præ mænore potuit, Cic.: non præ lacrimis possum, &c., id.: thus also, præ metu, id.: præ gaudio, Ter.: præ ira, Liv. III. *In comparison with*; Atticos præ se agrestes putat, Cic.: also adverbialiter, i. e. without a case: usually followed by quam or ut; but often written as one word, præquam, præut, in comparison with; nihil hoc est præquam alios sumtus facit, Plaut.: ludum fuisse præut hujus rabies qua dabit, Ter., in comparison with the madness of this man.

PRÆ-ACUO, ui, ūtum, 3. *To sharpen or make pointed before or at one end*; Cato: hence, Præacutus, a, um, adj., *Pointed at one end*; stiptipes præacuti, Cæs.

PRÆ-ACUTE, adv. *Very sharply or keenly*; Apul.

PRÆ-ACUTUS, a, um. See PRÆACUO.

PRÆALTE, adv. *To a very great depth*; Veget.

PRÆ-ALTUS, a, um. I. *Very high*; Liv. II. *Very deep*; Liv.: præaltissimus, Apul.

PRÆ-AMBULO, ãre. *To go before*; Marc. Cap.

PRÆAMBŪLOS, a, um. (præambulo) *That goes before*; Marc. Cap.

PRÆ-AUDITUS, a, um. *That has been heard before*; custodiã, Pand.

PRÆBEO, ui, ūtum, 2. (for præhibeo, from præ and habeo) I. *To hold out, proffer, offer*; os, Ter., the face: os ad contumeliam, Liv., to suffer himself to be openly disgraced: manum verberibus, Ov.: aures, Liv., to lend the ears, to give a hearing or to listen to. II. *To give up, expose, yield*; se telis hostium, Liv.: aliquem hosti ad caedem, id. III. *To show, let see*; suam pulchritudinem, Apul.: hence, *to show, exhibit, bestow*; operam alicui, Liv., to serve; honorem alicui, Plin.: fidem alicui, Nep.: hence, *se, to show or prove one's self as*; se misericordem, Cic.: se talem, one's self as such a person, id.: se virum, id.: and without se; i. e. præbuit strenuum virum, Ter. IV. *To give, furnish, supply*; alicui naves, Liv.: panem alicui, Nep.: equos, Liv.: hæc studia rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, Cic.: eundem usum, Plin., have the same use, serve the same purpose: hence, I. *To make, cause, occasion*, for which we frequently say, *to give*; suspicionem, Nep.: terrorem, tumultum, Liv.: opinionem timoris, Cæs.: sonitum, Liv.: sponsalia alicui, Cic.: modum, Ov., to make music: ludos, to occasion laughter, give rise to a laugh or joke, Ter. 2. *To do or perform*; vicem, to supply the place of, serve for any thing; postium, Plin., to serve for posts: hence, jurjurandum, to administer an oath, Plin. Paneg. 64, according to some edd. 3. *To allow, permit, let*; præbuit ipsa rapi, Ov., sc. se, suffered herself to be carried off. N.B. Præbita, plur., *That which is given to one for support, allowance for necessities*; Colum.: Suet. In Suet. Tib. 50, præbitisque annis fraudavit uxorem, we may take præbitis as an adjective, the appointed yearly allowance.

PRÆBIA, ñrum, n. (præbeo) *Amulets hung round children's necks against poison, &c.*; Varr.: Fest.: where some read præbia.

PRÆ-BIBO, bi, 3. *To drink beforehand*: hence, *to drink to, drink to one's health*; venenum alicui, Cic.

PRÆBITIO, ñnis, f. (præbeo) *An offering, giving*; Varr.: Justin.

PRÆBITOR, ñris, m. (præbeo) *One that supplies or gives*; Cic. Off. 2, 15; sc. pecunie.

PRÆBITUS, a, um. See PRÆBEO.

PRÆ-CÆDENS, tis, i, q. Procidens; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-CÆFACTUS, or PRÆ-CALFACTUS, a, um. *Warmed beforehand or very much*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-CÆLDUS, a, um. *Very warm or very hot*; Tac.

PRÆ-CALVUS, a, um. *Bald before, or very bald*; Suet.

PRÆ-CANO, ñre. I. *To prophesy, foretell, predict*; Tert. II. *To break or destroy an enchantment*; Plin.

PRÆCANTATIO, ñnis, f. (præcanto) *An enchanting, charming*; Quint. Decl.

PRÆCANTATOR, ñris, m. (præcanto) *An enchanter, charmer*; Augustin.

PRÆCANTATRIX, icis, f. (præcantor) *An enchantress, witch*; Plaut.

PRÆ-CANTO, ñre. I. *To predict, foretell, prophesy*; Lucil. II. *To bewitch, enchant*; Petron.

PRÆCANTRIX, icis, f. (præcanto) *An enchantress, witch*; Varr.

PRÆ-CANUS, a, um. *Grey-headed before the time*; Hor.

PRÆ-CARPO, for præcerpo; Opp. ap. Macrobr.

PRÆCAUTIO, ñnis, f. (præcauto) *Foresight, precaution in avoiding any thing*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆCAUTUS, a, um. See PRÆCAUTO.

PRÆ-CÆVO, ãvi, autum, ñre. I. Intrans. I. *To beware, take care or heed, to be on one's guard, to use foresight*; Cic.: seq. nec; Cæs.: ab insidiis, Liv. 2. *To care or provide for the safety of any one*; decemviris, Liv.: sibi, Ter. II. Trans. *To endeavour to avoid any thing, to beware of, guard against*; injurias, Gell.: peccata, qua difficillime præcauter, Cic.: quod (accus.) necessarium est præcaere, Quint.: hence, Præcautus, a, um, *That one has endeavoured to guard against, or, in which one has exercised all foresight that it may not happen*; res mihi tota præcauta est, Cic.: quod a me ita præcautum—est, Cic.: præcauto opus est, Plaut., precaution.

PRÆ-CÆDO, essi, essum, ñre. I. *To go before, precede*. I. Intrans.; cervi præcedentes, Plin.: fama præcessit ad aures, Ov.: nulla præcedente injuria, Plin.: præcesserat tremor terre, Plin. Ep. Præcedere is also used of any thing carried before; præcedente Victoria, Suet., the image of Victory being carried before: præcedente titulo, qui causam pœnæ indicaret, Suet. 2. Trans.; agmen, Virg. II. Fig. *To go before, i. e. to outdo, surpass, excel*. I. Intrans.; vestra fortuna melis præcedunt, Plaut. 2. Trans.; aliquem re, Cæs.: or, in re, Plin.

PRÆ-CÆLERO, is, e. *Very swift*; Plin.

PRÆ-CÆLERO, ñre. I. Intrans. *To hasten very much, make much haste*; Stat. II. Trans. *To get up to by making haste, to overtake*; aliquem, Stat.

PRÆCÆLLENS, tis. I. Part. of præcello; see PRÆCÆLLO. II. Adj. *Excellent, surpassing*; Cic.: præcellentior, Plin.: præcellentissimus, Cic.

PRÆCÆLLENTIA, æ, f. (præcellens) *Excellence*; Tert.

PRÆCÆLLEO, ñre, for præcello; Plaut.

PRÆCÆLLO, ñre. (præ and cello) I. *To distinguish one's self, surpass, excel, exceed in any thing*; arte, Suet.: opibus vetustis et gravitate morum, Tac.: per eloquentiam, id. II. *To outdo or surpass others*; ægide præcellant quantum fulmina, Sil.: also, aliquem re, Tac.: also seq. dativ.; mortalibus, Sil. III. *To rule or preside over*; genti, Tac.—See also PRÆCÆLLENS.

PRÆ-CÆLUS, a, um. *Very high, very lofty*; locus, Cic.: fig.; fortuna, Stat.

PRÆCÆTIO, ñnis, f. (præcino) *A prelude, a singing or playing on an instrument before any thing*; before or during a sacrifice, Cic.: before an engagement, Gell.

PRÆCÆTOR, ñris, m. (præcino) *A preceptor, director or leader of music*; Apul.

PRÆCÆTRIOSUS, a, um. (præcator) *Belonging to a prelude*; arundines, Solin.

PRÆCÆPS, ipitis, (præ and caput) I. *Headlong, with the head foremost*; as, in falling or running: hence it is used, I. Of those who fall or are thrown down, when it may frequently be rendered, *Down*; aliquem præcipientem dare, Ter.; or, dejicere, Cic., to throw down; thus also, mittere, Auct. B. Afric.: project præcipientem in undas, Virg.: hence, præcæps palmes, Colum., bent downward and bound to any thing. 2. Of those who run quickly or are pursued, *Headlong, hasty, swift, precipitate*; præcipites se fugã mandant, Cæs.: præcæps fertur, i. e. runs, Hor.: præcipites columbæ, Virg., in flight: agere aliquem præcipientem, to drive headlong, Cæs.: Cic.: hence fig.; agunt eum præcipientem Pœnæ, Cic.: i. e. hunt, drive, pursue: quoniam ab inimicis præcæps ager, am persecuted or pursued, Sall.: in gloriam præcæps agebatur, Tac.: hence, II. Gen. *Swift, rapid*; annis, Hor.: ventus, Ov.: nox, id., passing away quickly: profectio, Cic.: celeritas dicendi, id. III. *Drawing to an end or close, declining*; dies, Liv.: æstas, Sall.

IV. *Sloping, steep*; locus, Cæs.: fossa, deep, Virg.: Ov.: mons, Plin. Paneg.: ire præcipientem in lutum per captique pedesque, Catull. 17, 9: hence, *overhanging, bending down, leaning towards, inclining*; mirrus in salum præcæps, Curt.: and fig.; ille demens et jam pridem ad pœnam exitumque præcæps, Cic., perhaps, more than ripe for punishment: animus præcæps in avartitiam, Liv.: also fig., *critical, dangerous, hazardous*; libertas, id.: tempus, Ov.: via, Cic.: genus orationis, id.: hence, Præcæps, subst. *A steep or precipitous place, a precipice*; Virg.: Sen.: in præcæps deferri, Liv., to fall down: in præcæps jacere, Tac., to throw down from on high: and fig., *critical circumstances, great danger, an extremity, extreme danger*; remp. in præcæps dare, Liv.: ager est in præcipienti, Cels.: debet orator—accedere ad præcæps, Plin. Ep., i. e. to speak in an elevated style: also, the highest, uppermost; Juv. V. Fig. i. e. Rash, hasty, inconsiderate, precipitate; furor, Cic.: homo, id.: urbana plebes, ea vero præcæps erat, Sall., was the lowest: audacia, Val. Max. N.B. I. Præcæps, adv., Ammian.: Tac. Ann. 4, 62, præcæps trahit; id. 4, 17, præcæps dabat; in both passages without in, so that præcæps appears here also to be used adverbially. 2. The ancients also declined it thus; nomin. præcipes, genit. præcipis, &c.: e. g. præcipientem, Plaut.

PRÆCÆPTIO, ñnis, f. (præcipio) I. *A taking or receiving beforehand*; bonorum, Pand.: dotis, id.: præ-

ceptionem 400 millium dedit, Plin. Ep.: hence, per præceptionem; as, to leave by will, &c., Pand., so that it be received before the distribution of the property among the other heirs. II. *An instruction, injunction, precept*; recti, Cic.: Stoicorum, id. III. *A notion, preconception*; Cic.: ad præceptionem, id., according to principles previously adopted. IV. *An order, mandate, command*; Cod. Just.

PRÆCEPTIVE, adv. *By way of previous command or precept*; Tert.

PRÆCEPTIVUS, a, um. (præcipio) *Preceptive, containing rules or precepts*; Sen.

PRÆCEPTOR, ðris, m. (præcipio) I. *One that takes beforehand*; Paul. Nol. II. *A commander*; Gell.

III. *A teacher, instructor, preceptor*; Cic.

PRÆCEPTRIX, icis, f. (præceptor) *An instructress*; Cic.

PRÆCEPTUM, i, n. (præcipio) *Any rule, lesson, advice, admonition, precept, command*; præcepta dare, Cic.: artis, id.: præcepto observato, Cæs.: præcepta facessere, Virg.

PRÆCEPTUS, a, um. See PRÆCIPIO.

PRÆCERPO, psi, ptum. 3. (præ and carpo) I. *To break off before, or before the time*; messes, Ov.: tenera germinum, Plin.: hence fig.; fructum officii, Cic., to diminish or take away: gratiam novitatis, Plin. Ep.: lætitia præcepta, Liv., enjoyed beforehand, and so, not entire, not fresh. II. *To pluck off before*; jubar, Stat.

III. *To make a selection from*; libros, Gell.

PRÆCERATIO, ðnis, f. (præceptor, from præ and certo, are) *A contest (for preference)*; Auct. ad Her.

PRÆCESSOR, ðris, m. (præcedo) *A predecessor*; Tert.

PRÆCËA, æ, m. (præ-cieo) *A herald, public crier*; he went before the Flamines to order the artisans to leave off their work for a time that the sacred rites might not be profaned; Fest.

PRÆCËDANÆUS, a, um. (præ and cædo) *That is previously sacrificed*; hostia, a sacrifice offered before an undertaking; as, before harvest, Cato: also, an offering for the dead; Varr.: thus also, hostiæ præcëdaneæ, Gell., which were killed on the day before the solemn sacrifice: we find also, feriæ præcëdaneæ, Ateî. ap. Sall., i. e. vigils, eyes.

PRÆCËDO, idi, isum. 3. (præ and cædo) Prop. *To cut off before*; hence, I. Gen., *To cut off*; linguam alicui, Plaut., to cut out; and fig., to render dumb, id.: ancoras, Cic., to cut the cable: caput, Liv.: manus alicui, Hirt.: barbam, Plin.: hence, Præcësus, a, um, *Cut off*; Trinacria Italia præcësa, Mart., separated from.

II. *To make short, abridge, express one's self briefly*; brevi præcëdam, Cic.: præcëdit, id.: iter, Plin.: hence, to break short one's words, to break off or finish abruptly; Auct. ad Her.: hence, Præcësus, a, um, *Short, brief*; conclusiones, Quint. III. *To omit, pass by*; sinus maris, Sen., i. e. to shun or avoid them, and so, to sail in a straight line. IV. *To cut off, i. e. to take away, deprive of*; spem, Cic.: sibi reditum, id. V. *To refuse flatly, reject (a proposal) entirely*; Cic. VI. *To cut up, cut to pieces*; canem, Liv.: cotem novacula, Cic.: naves, id., i. e. to render unfit for service: hence, amicitiam, id., to break off at once: hence, præcësus, an eunuch; Lamprid.

VII. *To beat, strike*; os, on the mouth, Plaut. N.B. Præcëdere os alicui, Mart.: also, aliquem, id.; where some add, here percidere; see PRÆCËDO. N.B. Præcësus, i. e. pars carnis præcësa, Nev.— See also PRÆCËSUS.

PRÆCËNTIO, ðnis, f. (præcingo) *A girding about, a girde*; hence, a broad landing-place round the amphitheatre, or, a space between the spectators' seats; Vitr.

PRÆCËNTORIUS, a, um. (præcingo) *That serves for girding about*; funis, Vitr.: hence, Præcëntorium, *A girde, apron*; Augustin.

PRÆCËNTÛRA, æ, f. (præcingo) *A girding about*; Macrob.

PRÆCËNTUS, a, um. See PRÆCINGO.

PRÆCËNTUS, us, m. (præcingo) I. *A girding*; Varr. II. *A dressing, the act of putting on clothes*; Macrob.

PRÆCINGO, nxi, netum. 3. I. *To gird, gird about*; illa cultro, Grat.: præcingi, to gird one's self; ense, Ov.: Præcëntus, a, um, *Girded, girt about*; recte præcënti pueri, Hor.: male præcëntus puer, Suet. II. *To surround with any thing*; fontem vallo, Propert.: tellus præcënta mari, Plin.: parietes testaceo opere præcënti, Plin. Ep., overlaid. III. *To furnish with any thing*; Brundisium portu præcëntum, Enn. ap. Gell.

PRÆCËNO, cniui, centum, ðre. (præ and cano) I. Intrans. 1. *To sing before, or to play on an instrument before*; deorum pulvinaribus et epulis, Cic., to play during: sacrificiis, Liv.: alicui tibiis, Flor.: præcëntie cithara, Gell. 2. *To repeat a form of enchantment, to bewitch, enchant, charm*; Tibull. II. Trans. *To foretell, predict, prophesy*; deos aliqui præcënt, Cic.: responsa, i. e. dare responsa de futuris, Plin.: sideris cursum, Plin.: fugam, Tibull.

PRÆCËPES, PRÆCËPEM. See PRÆCËPS.

PRÆCËPIO, èpi, eptum, ère. (præ and capio) I. *To*

take or receive before or beforehand; aquam, Lucr.: pecuniam mutuam, Cæs., to borrow beforehand: iter, Liv., to travel or march sooner than another: thus also, longius spatium fuga, id., to go before: bellum, Tac., to commence before: Præcium præcipit, Liv., preoccupied, came quickly into: si lac præcepit æstus, Virg., if the heat have dried up the milk before milking: fata veneno, Flor., to anticipate a natural death by poison: hence, præcipere, with lawyers, to receive any thing before the general distributions of the inheritance, Plin. Ep.: tempore præcepto, Liv., i. e. since it had happened before: lætitiâ, to rejoice beforehand, Hirt.: thus also, gaudia, Anton. ap. Cic.: spem, Liv., to hope beforehand: rem fama, to learn beforehand, id.: victoriam animo, Cæs., to imagine beforehand: consilia hostium, Cic., to know beforehand: opinione, Cæs., to conjecture beforehand: cogitatione futura, Cic., to anticipate in thought, imagine: hostem spe, Virg., to hope for: omnia præcipi, sc. animo, id.: aliquid consilio prudentiæque, Cic., to do or conceive previously beforehand: res humanas præceptas habere, id., to have learnt or made one's self acquainted with beforehand. II. *To give rules or precepts to any one, whether by advice, command, &c.* 1. *To give rules or precepts, to say or deliver any thing as a rule or precept, when it is also sometimes rendered, to admonish, advise, warn, inform*; also, to say; also, to arrange, dispose, order; Gr. *παρρησις*; legati, ut tum exirent, præcipit, Nep.: lectoribus, id.: hoc tibi præcipio, Cic., this rule I give you, thus I advise you, &c.: quicquid præcipies, esto brevis, i. e. in all your rules, Hor.: recte præcipi potest in amicitias, Cic.: hence of instructors, whether by books or in schools; when it may be rendered, to give instruction, instruct, teach, &c.; artem, Ov.: alicui rationem tempestatum, Cic.: præcipere cantus, Hor., i. e. teach me, inspire me, assist me in singing: hence, præcipere, simply, to be a teacher, teach, give instruction; de eloquentia, id.: alicui, Suet. 2. *To give rules or prescriptions, &c. as a superior, physician, &c., to command, order, prescribe, say what must be done*; præcipit, ut sument, Nep.: also, seq. infin.; Ov.: Plin.—Synon. Jubere, gen., to command, order, desire that a thing be done by any one, with the idea that the person commanding has the right of command: imperare, to command, by virtue of superior power: præcipere, to arrange, regulate, by virtue of superior skill: præscribere, to prescribe, by virtue of superior rank or authority: mandare, to charge; edicere, to announce officially, as a magistrate.

PRÆCËPITANTER, adv. *Precipitately, hastily, inconsiderately*; Lucr.

PRÆCËPITANTIA, æ, f. (præcipito) *A falling down*; Gell.

PRÆCËPITATIO, ðnis, f. (præcipito) *A falling down*; Vitr.: Sen.

PRÆCËPITIUM, i, n. (præcipis) I. *A steep or abrupt place, precipice*; Suet. II. *A fall, falling down*; aliorum, Lact.: also, injury occasioned by a fall; Plin.

PRÆCËPITO, avi, atum, are. (from præcipis) I. Trans. *To throw or cast down, throw headlong, precipitate*; se e Leucade, Cic.: se de turri, Liv.: se in fossas, Cæs.; senes pontibus (sc. de), Ov.: equites ex equis, Liv.: hence, præcëpitari, for præcëpitare se; e. g. quum alii super vallum præcëpitarentur, Sall.: lux præcëpitatur aquis (i. e. in aquas), the sun sets, Ov.: thus also, Scorpius in aquas præcëpitatur, sets, goes down, id.: præcëpitare se, absolute, to throw one's self from a precipice; Suet. Oct. 27; also, præcëpitare se, to go down, run down, descend; Ter.: hence, 1. Vitæ, to bend down too much, Cato: palmitem, Colum., to bend down, bind below. 2. Fig. *To destroy, ruin*; remp., Liv.: spem, Ov.: agrum, Cels.; bellatores, Plin., i. e. to render unsuccessful. 3. *To hurry*; furor iraque mentem præcëpitant, Virg.: hence, to do anything quickly, to hasten; vindemiam, Colum.: obitum, Cic.: moras, Virg., to remove quickly all impediments out of the way, to hasten: ne præcëpitetur editio, Quint., be too much hastened: consilia raptim præcëpitata, Liv., i. e. precipitate, over-hasty decisions: also, to press or urge on to any thing; curæ præcëpitant dare tempus, Virg.: Tiphyn pelago parati præcëpitat, Val. Fl. 4. *To throw, cast, or to throw into*; se in exitium, Cels.: arborem in senectam, Plin., to cause it to grow old before its time: fig., to cast, or to cast down; aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic. 5. *To cause to come to an end*: hence, Præcëpitatus, a, um, *Drawing to a close, coming to an end*; nox, Ov.: ætas, old age, Mat. ap. Cic. The passage is Cic. ad Div. II, 28, quod adolescens præstiti — id nunc atate præcëpitata commutem? i. e. now that my life is drawing to a close, in the evening of my days. II. Intrans. *To fall down, throw one's self down*; in fossam, Liv.: Nilus præcëpitat ex montibus, Cic.: ad exitium, id.: hence, præcëpitantem impellere, id., to give a push to one already falling, and so, to make an unfortunate person still more unfortunate: hence, 1. *To fall or light upon, fall into*; in insidias, Liv.: in amorem, Plaut. 2. Fig. *To be too hasty*; Cic. 3. *To come to an end*; nox cælo præcëpitatur, Virg., sc. in oceanum, i. e. draws to a close; where cælo is for in cælo: thus also, sol præcëpitans, Cic., near

setting: hiems, Cæs.: hence, resp. præcipitans, Cic., falling to ruin.

PRÆCIPUE, adv. *Principally, chiefly*; Cic. — Synon. Præcipue, principally, particularly, chiefly: præsertim, especially: imprimis, before all other considerations: maxime, most of all: potissimum, preferably, rather, without any comparison. Cf. Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 30, p. 423, sqq.

PRÆCIPUUS, a, um. (præcipio) I. *That is not common, peculiar, singular, especial, chief, principal*; Jus, Cic.: fortuna, id.: præcipuum sortem periculi petere, Liv. II. *That distinguishes itself by its peculiar excellence from other things of the same kind, superior, excellent, extraordinary*; Cicero, præcipuus in eloquentia vir, Quint.: rex fraude præcipuus, Flor.: also seq. genit.; Tac.: seq. dat.; Plin. Also, Cicero, Fin. 3, 16, calls the *προσημεία* of the Stoics præcipua, preferable things, i. e. things which although not good in themselves stand next to such as are so, and are not to be rejected.

PRÆCISE, adv. *Concisely*; hence, I. *Briefly*, i. e. *with few words*; Cic. II. *Positively, peremptorily*; Pand.: negare, Cic.

PRÆCISIO, ðnis. f. (præcido) *A cutting off*; Apul.: also, *the part cut off or cut out*; Vitr. II i. q. Aposiopesis, *A figure of speech when one abruptly breaks off his discourse*; Auct. ad Her.; Virg. Æn. 1, 135, is an instance. Cf. Aquil. Rom. de Fig. Sent. p. 147, ed. Ruhnk.

PRÆCISURA, æ. f. (præcido) *That which is cut off, a cutting*; Apic.

PRÆCISUS, a, um. I. Part. of præcido: see PRÆCIDO. II. Adj. 1. *Steep, abrupt, precipitous*; iter, Sall.: saxum, Virg. 2. (Rhetorically) *Broken off* (not, short); expositio simplex et undique præcisâ, Quint.: conclusiones, id.

PRÆCLAMO, ðre. To call before; Pand.

PRÆCLARE, adv. I. *Very plainly, very clearly*; intelligo, Cic.: explicare, id. II. *Excellently, very well*; gerere negotium, Cic.: meminî, id.: facere, gloriously, to do any thing glorious, id.; also, of medicines, to operate well, or with good effect; Plin.: præclarissime facta, Cic.

PRÆCLARITER, adv. i. q. Præclare; Quadrig.

PRÆCLARUS, a, um. I. *Very bright or clear*; sol, Lucr. II. *Very famous or celebrated*; Virg. III. *Excellent, noble, beautiful, distinguished, remarkable*; indoles, Cic.: homo in philosophia præclarus, id.: præclarus, id.: præclarissimum facinus, Nep.: qui sceleribus suis præclarus est, Sall., distinguishes himself: also seq. genit.; Livius eloquentiæ præclarus; Tac.

PRÆCLAVIUM, i. n. (præ and clavus) *The part of a garment before the purple stripe (clavus)*; Non.

PRÆCLAUDO, si, sum. 3. (præ and claudo) I. *To shut up close*; portas, Cæs.: fig.: *to shut up, i. e. deprive of an entrance to any thing*; orbem terrarum alicui, Cic.: sibi curiam, id. II. *To shut up, hinder, stop, impede, take away*; maritimus cursus, Cic.: vocem alicui, Liv.: adiutum misericordiæ, Cic.: linguam canî, ne latret, Phædr.: præclausit cunctos negotiatores, Suet., i. e. ordered their shops to be shut up.

PRÆCLUO, ðre. 3. *To be very celebrated*; Prudent.

PRÆCLUUS, e. *Very celebrated or renowned*; Marc. Cap.

PRÆCLŪSIO, ðnis. f. (præcludo) *A stopping up*; aquarum, Vitr.

PRÆCLŪSOR, ðris. m. (præcludo) *A precluder or hinderer of any thing*; legis, Tert.

PRÆCLŪSUS, a, um. See PRÆCLUO.

PRÆCO, ðnis. m. I. *A herald, crier*; a public servant, I. *In a court of justice, where he published the names of the parties, the sentence, &c.*; Cic. 2. *In the comitia, to which he called the people, ordered silence, &c.*; Cic.: Auct. ad Her. 3. *At auctions, to call over the articles to be sold*; Cic. 4. *At public games, plays, &c.*, to invite the people to them, publish the names of the victors, &c.; Cic. 5. *At funerals, to invite attendants*; Fest. II. Fig. *A herald, proclaimer, i. e. a praiser, commender*; virtutis, Cic.

PRÆCOCTUS, a, um. See PRÆCOQVO.

PRÆCŌGITATIO, ðnis. f. (præcogito) *A thinking or considering beforehand*; Tert.

PRÆCŌGITO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To think beforehand, premeditate*; factus, Liv.

PRÆCŌGNITIO, ðnis. f. (præcognosco) *Præcognition, a knowing previously*; Boeth.

PRÆCŌGNITUS, a, um. See PRÆCŌGNOSCO.

PRÆCŌGNOSCO, ðvi, ðtum. 3. *To know beforehand*; Planc. in Cic. Ep.

PRÆCŌLO, cŏlui, cultum. 3. I. *To cultivate, form, or prepare beforehand*; habitus præcŏlit, Cic.: hence, Præcŏlitus, a, um. *Adorned, or, very much adorned*; Quint.

II. *To honour or esteem highly*; Tac.

PRÆCŌMODŌ, ðre. *To lend beforehand, or simply, to lend or give as a favour*; Cod. Just.

PRÆCŌMŌVEŌ, ðre. 2. *To move greatly or beforehand*; Sen.

PRÆCŌMŌNŌ, stui, situm. 3. *To precompose, bring into order beforehand*; os, Ov.

PRÆCŌNŌMŌ, ðre. *To season beforehand*; Lporem, Apic.

PRÆCŌNIUM, i. n. See PRÆCONIUS.

PRÆCŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or pertaining to a præco, or public crier*: hence subst., Præconiū. I. *The office of a præco*; præconiū facere, Cic., to be a præco: hence gen., the office of a crier, or, a crying out in public; a publishing, making known, proclaiming; præconiū edicere, Apul.: tibi præconiū deferam, Cic.: o meum miserum præconiū! id.: perago præconiā casus, Ov., make it known: famæ, id. II. *A publishing, celebrating, praising, commending*; laborum suorum, Cic.: tribuere alicui, id.: formæ præconiā feci, Ov.

PRÆCŌNOR, ðri. *To be a præco, to cry in public*; Marc. Cap.

PRÆCŌNSŪMŌ, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ðre. *To waste or spend beforehand*; vires, Ov.

PRÆCŌNTRŌCTO, ðre. *To feel or handle beforehand*; videndo, by the sight, Ov.; as we sometimes say, to turn in the thoughts.

PRÆCŌQUIS, e. See PRÆCOX.

PRÆCŌQVO, xi, ctum, ðre I. *To boil beforehand*; Plin.: Cæl. Aur. II. *To boil very much*; Plin.

PRÆCŌQVUS, a, um. See PRÆCOX.

PRÆCŌRDIA, ðrum. n. (præ and cor) I. *The membrane or skin that separates the heart and lungs from the intestines, the diaphragm or midriff*; Cic.: Plin. II. *The intestines, bowels, or, more especially, the stomach*; præcordia vocamus nomie exta in homine, Plin.: annulus in præcordiis piscis inventus, Cic.: præcordia, the stomach; Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 26. III. *The heart, breast, and other parts of the body which are separated by the diaphragm from the lower intestines*; coit in præcordia sanguis, Virg.: spiritus remanet in præcordiis, Liv.: also, poetice for corpus; e. g. in terra ponunt præcordia, Ov. IV. Fig. *The breast or heart, i. e. feelings, affections, desires, &c.*, which the ancients believed to be seated in the heart; ferrea præcordia, Ov.: aperit præcordia Liber, Hor.: stolidæ præcordia mentis, Ov., i. e. thoughts.

PRÆCŌRŪMŌ, ðpi, uptum, ðre. *To corrupt or bribe beforehand*; donis, Ov.

PRÆCŌQVUS, ðcis or ðquis, upræcŏqvis, e. and Præcŏqvis, a, um. (præcoquo) I. *Præcoxious, i. e. 1. That ripens, blossoms, or grows before the usual time, premature*; vires præcoquus fructus, Colum.: pira præcoxia, id.: uvæ præcoquas, id.: rosa præcox, Plin. 2. *That bears fruit before the usual time*; vires, Colum.: arbores, Plin. 3. *Loca præcoxia, Plin.*, in which fruit ripens early.

II. Fig. *Premature, i. e. that happens or is done before the proper time, untimely*; pugna, Enn.: risus, Plin.

PRÆCŌSSUS, a, um. *Very thick*; cortex, Plin.

PRÆCŌCŌ, ðre. (præ and calco) *To incutinate beforehand, or earnestly*; Tert.

PRÆCŌCŪS, a, um. See PRÆCOLO.

PRÆCŌPIDUS, a, um. *Very desirous*; rei, Suet.

PRÆCŌRO, ðre. *To care for beforehand*; Tert.

PRÆCŌRRO, cŏcurri and curri, cursum, ðre. I. *To run before, or to go before quickly*; abi, præcurre, Ter.: ad aliquid, Cæs.: also of things without life; eo jam fama præcurrerat, id.: hence, Præcurrentia, *Things that go before*; Cic. II. *To come before, to prevent, i. e. to come before another*; Cæs.: alicujus adventum, Plin.: hence fig., i. e. to precede, take the lead of; aliquid ætate, Cic.: nec appetitus præcurrant rationem, id.: also seq. dat.; id. III. *To excel, exceed, surpass*; aliquid rei, Nep.: Hor.: also, alicui rei, Cic. N. B. Rumore præcuro (activè), Ammian.

PRÆCŌRSIO, ðnis. f. (præcŏrro) I. *A running or coming before*; sine præcursione visorum, Cic. II. In war, *A skirmish before the regular contest commences*; Plin. Ep. III. *A preparation, that which may prepare the hearers for a case, a question*; Cic.

PRÆCŌRSOR, ðris. m. (præcuro) *One that runs or goes before, a precursor, forerunner*; Plin. Paneg.: especially in war, one that marches before the standards; Liv.: hence, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, i. e. a scout.—Præcursor seems to signify strictly, a scout; emissarius, a spy.

PRÆCŌRSŌRIUS, a, um. (præcursor) *Running before*; Plin. Ep.

PRÆCŌRSUS, a, um. See PRÆCŌRRO.

PRÆCŌRSUS, us. m. (præcuro) *A running or coming before*; præcursus Etesiarum, Plin., i. e. before the Etesias begin to blow.

PRÆCŌTIO, ussi, ussum, ðre. (præ and quatio) *To shake, wave, or brandish before or at*; tadas, Ov. Met. 4, 758, ed. Burm.: faces, Propert. 3, 14; other edd. read percutere.

PRÆDA, æ. f. (from præ) *Property gained or acquired*: hence, I. *Booty, spoil, plunder, taken in war, whether cattle, slaves, money, or other things*; præda parta, Cic.: prædam capere de hostibus, Plaut.: præda potiri, Liv.: ingentes prædas faciunt, id.: especially, *cattle*; prædas agere ex pacatis, Sall., to drive away the captured cattle: thus also, prædas hominum pecorumque agere, Liv.: also, *any thing that a person takes from another in an unlawful manner*; prædam capere ex fortunis alicujus,

Cic.: regnum facit prædam sceleris sui, Sall., i. e. he robs it. II. *Prey, game, i. e. an animal taken as a prey, caught or killed in the chase*; Hor.: Virg.: Plin.: in fishing, Ov.: by bird-catching, Sen.: fig.; præda mea, puellæ, Ov. III. *Fig. Booty, i. e. any gain*; Hor.: Tibull.: maximas prædas facere, Cic.: a quibus magnas prædas faciebat, i. e. from whom he derived great advantages, Nep. Chabr. 2; see Bremi in loc.: hence also, *any thing that has been found*; ostendit prædam, Phædr. — Synon. Præda, any booty taken in war, especially cattle and slaves: manubia; in the first place, money arising from the sale of the booty, then particularly, the general's share in the booty: spolia, the arms taken from an enemy, standards, and all kinds of trophies: exuvæ, simply, the arms taken from an enemy (not standards, &c.).

PRÆDABUNDUS, a, um. (prædor) *Making an excursion for booty*; Sall.

PRÆDAMNATIO, ðnis. f. (prædamno) *A condemning beforehand*; Tert.

PRÆ-DAMNO, avi, âtum, âre. I. *To condemn or pass sentence on beforehand*; aliquem, Livr.: fig.; se perpetuæ infelicitatis, Val. Max., to consider one's self a bad man, that does not deserve to become more happy. II. *To reject or renounce beforehand*; spem, Liv.

PRÆDATICUS, or PRÆDATICUS, a, um. (prædor) *Taken as booty*; Gell.

PRÆDATIO, ðnis. f. (prædor) *A making booty, a plundering, robbing, privatizing, pirating*; Tac.

PRÆDATOR, ðris. m. (prædor) I. *One that takes booty, a robber, plunderer*; Cic.: exercitus prædator (for prædans) ex sociis, Sall.: hence fig.; corporis, Petron. II. *A hunter or killer of wild beasts*; aporum, Ov. III. *Greedy of gain, avaricious*; Tibull.

PRÆDATORIUS, a, um. (prædor) *Making booty, robbing, predatory*; classis, Livr.: manus, Sall., (troops): navis, Liv., a pirate vessel.

PRÆDATRIX, icis. f. (prædor) *She that makes booty or robs*; Stat.: also, *Predatory*; bestia, Ammian.

PRÆDATUS, a, um. See PRÆDO, and PRÆDOR.

PRÆ-DATUS, a, um. *Given beforehand*; Cæsar, Aur.

PRÆ-DECESSOR, ðris. m. *A predecessor*; Symm.

PRÆ-DEGLASSO, âre. *To tire or fatigue beforehand*;

Ov. PRÆ-DELEGATIO, ðnis. f. i. e. delegatio ante tempus; Cod. Theod.

PRÆDEMNO, âre. i. q. Prædamno.

PRÆDENSUS, a, um. *Very close or dense*; terra, Plin.

PRÆ-DESIGNO, avi, âtum, âre. *To designate beforehand*;

Tert. PRÆDESTINATIO, ðnis. f. (prædestino) *Predestination*;

Boëth.

PRÆDESTINO, avi, âtum, âre. *To appoint beforehand, to predestinate*; Prudent.: hence, *to resolve or decide upon beforehand*; triumphos, Liv.

PRÆ-DEXTER, a, um. *Very skilful*; Grat.

PRÆDIATOR, ðris. m. (prædium) As Salmasius explains it, *One who purchases or has purchased lands mortgaged to the state and forfeited*; and so, *one who has invested his money in landed property*; Cic. Att. 12, 14, and 17; Balb. 20. Since such persons were well acquainted with the value of lands and the laws concerning them, and knew what was to be observed at the selling, mortgaging, &c. of the same, hence, although not lawyers by profession, they could sometimes give better information on such subjects than lawyers themselves: such were Furius and Cascellius mentioned by Cicero.

PRÆDIATORIUS, a, um. (prædiator) *Relating to estates or to the mortgaging of estates*; lex, Suet.: jus, Cic. Cf. PRÆDIATOR.

PRÆDIATUS, a, um. (prædium) *That possesses landed estates, wealthy*; Apul.

PRÆDICABILIS, e. (prædico) *Praiseworthy, glorious*;

Cic.

PRÆDICATIO, ðnis. f. (prædico) I. *A saying in public, making known, publishing*; societas, Cic.: thus also of a præco, id., a public crying. II. *A saying that tends to praise, a praising, lauding*;

Cic.

PRÆDICATIVUS, a, um. (prædico) *That says, makes known, or asserts*; propositio, Apul., i. e. categorica.

PRÆDICATOR, ðris. m. (prædico) I. *One that makes any thing publicly known, a crier*; Apul. II. Especially, *A praiser, commender*;

Cic. III. *A preacher*;

Tert.

PRÆDICATRIX, icis. f. (prædicator) *She that makes known*; Tert.

PRÆ-DICO, avi, âtum, âre. I. *To cry in public, publish, proclaim, make known by crying in public*; said especially of the præco, Cic. II. Gen. *To make any thing known, or to say*, but frequently with the idea of exaggeration;

vera, Ter., to say: ut prædicas, Cic., as you say: injuriam in eripendis legionibus prædicat, Cæs., magnifies, exaggerates. III. *To celebrate, make renowned, commend, extol, speak in praise of, make honourable mention of*; aliquid, Cic.: laudes alieuius, Nep.: de suis laudibus, Cæs.: nostra prædicabitur pugna, Cic., i. e. prædicabitur nostrum esse pugnam: thus also, Prædicatus, a,

um; e.g. familiariter, Plaut., i. e. described, represented.

IV. *To predict, foretell*; persecutions, Tert.

PRÆ-DICO, xi, ctum, ère. I. *To say beforehand*; Ter.: Quint.: prædicere, Ter., you ought to have told me of it beforehand: quum tot genera prædicta sint, Plin., are mentioned beforehand: thus also, Liv. 10, 14: Colum. 3, 9: Justin. 43, 14: prædicere, for supra dicere, ante dicere; cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 21, 1: hence, *to say or tell beforehand any thing future, to predict, prophesy, foretell*; futura, Cic. II. Gen. *To make known, say*; especially, *to give warning of, give notice of*; diem, Tac., of a prætor, to name or appoint a time: horam, Suet.: hence, *to command, order, say what one should do, warn, advise, counsel, admonish, enjoin*; eis prædixit, ut ne prius legatos dimitteret, Nep.: Junonem prædicere, ne faceret, Cic.

PRÆDICTIO, ðnis. f. (prædico) I. *A saying beforehand*; Quint. II. *A predicting, foretelling, prophesying*;

Cic.

PRÆDICTUM, i. n. (prædico) I. *That which is said beforehand, a prediction, prophecy*; Cic. II. *An agreement, concert*; ex prædicto, Liv. III. *An order, command*;

dictatoris, Liv.

PRÆDICTUS, a, um. See PRÆDICO.

PRÆ-DIFFICILIS, e. *Very difficult*;

Tert.

PRÆDIOLIUM, i. n. (dimin. of prædium) *A small landed estate*;

Cic.

PRÆ-DIRUS, a, um. *Very horrid, very shocking*;

Ammian.

PRÆ-DISCO, didici, ère. *To learn beforehand, make one's self acquainted with beforehand*;

Cic.

PRÆ-DISPONO, sui, situm, ère. *To station beforehand at different places, to predispose*;

Liv.

PRÆDITUS, a, um. (præ and datus) *Furnished or endowed with any thing*;

especially, of qualities of the mind;

sensibus, Cic.: spe, id.: virtute, id.: metu, id.: amantia, id.: vitio grandi, id. — Synon. Præditus (i. e. præ ceteris donatus), endowed or furnished before others, is used especially of the qualities inherent in human nature, originally with reference to distinction and splendour:

instructus, furnished or equipped, of persons and things that are to act: exstructus, of persons, &c. that are to suffer; both refer to completeness and goodness, and to advantage: ornatus, adorned, implies, besides the idea of utility and advantage, that also of beauty, splendour, and imposing completeness.

PRÆDIUM, i. n. (præs) *An estate, whether in the country or in town*;

Cic.: urbanum, id., is not only an estate in town, but also any building in the country when built after the manner of the town; Pand. — Synon. Prædium, an estate in land, consists of lands, to which houses also are usually attached; villa, a country-house, consists of buildings, to which lands also usually belong; fundus, an hereditary estate.

PRÆDIVES, itis. *Very rich*;

Liv.

PRÆDIVINATIO, ðnis. f. (prædivino) *A foreboding of any thing future, foresight*;

Plin.

PRÆDIVINO, âre. *To presage, foreknow*;

Varr.: P. in.

PRÆ-DIVINUS, a, um. *Divine, or prophetic*;

sonium, Plin.

PRÆDO, avi, âtum, âre. i. q. Prædor; Plaut.

PRÆDO, ðnis. m. (præda) I. *One that makes booty, a plunderer, robber*;

urbis, Cic.: maritimus, Nep., a pirate.

II. *Fig. A robber*;

thus drones (fuci) are termed, Colum.: also men that obtain possession of the estates of others, Pand.

PRÆ-DŌCEO, cui, ctum, ère. *To teach or instruct beforehand*;

sepulchrum, Prudent., i. e. to show, point to: præducti a duce, Sall.

PRÆ-DŌMO, ui, Itum, âre. *To tame beforehand*;

Sen.

PRÆDŌNIUS, a, um. (prædo, ðnis) *Predatory*;

Pand.

PRÆDOR, âtus sum, âri. (præda) I. *Intrans. To make booty, plunder, rob*;

spes prædandi, Cic.: prædari lupos jussit, Ov.: also gen., *to possess one's self by unfair means of that which belongs to another*;

de aratorum bonis, Cic.: in bonis alienis, id.: ex alterius imprudentia, id., to deceive any person that does not know or understand a matter. II. *Trans. To rob, pillage, plunder, deprive of*;

bona, Suet.: socios, Tac.: maria, Lact., to be a pirate, practise piracy: also of the taking of animals, fishes, and birds; ovem, Ov.: pisces, Propert.: also fig.; amores alieuius, Ov., to steal his mistress: singula de nobis anni prædantur, i. e. eripiunt, Hor.: me puella prædata est, Ov., has caught me, caused me to fall in love with her. N. B. Prædatus, a, um. I. *That has made booty*;

Tac. 2. *That has caught or taken*;

Petron.: hence, *furnished with or having booty*;

Plaut.

PRÆDUCO, xi, ctum, ère. *To bring, draw, or lead in front of or before any thing*;

fossam, Cæs.: fossas vias, id.

PRÆDUCTORIUS, a, um. (præduco) *That serves for drawing before*;

lorum, Cato.

PRÆDUCTUS, a, um. See PRÆDUCO.

PRÆ-DULCIS, e. *Very sweet*;

Lucr.: mel, Plin.: Prædulcia, *Very sweet things or meats*;

Plin.: hence fig., i. e. *very pleasant*;

Virg.: Plin.

PRÆ-DŪRO, avi, âtum, âre. *To make very hard, harden very much*;

Plin.

PRÆ-DŪRUS, a, um. I. *Very hard*; faba, Plin. II. Fig. *Very hard*; labor, Val. Fl.: ætas, Colum., that can endure much: homo prædurus viribus, Virg., very strong: os, Quint., without shame, impudent: verba, id., harsh.

PRÆ-EMINENTIA, æ. f. *Excellence, preeminence*; Claud. Mam. — Fron

PRÆ-EMINEO, or PRÆ-MINEO, ui, ère. *To project*; Augustin., fig., to be preeminent among others, to be distinguished, to be superior to; aliquem, Tac.: also seq. dat. or abl.; Græcius, Auson.

PRÆ-EO, ivi and ii, Itum, ire. I. *To go before, lead the way, precede*, also, to be carried or borne before; Lævinus Romam præivit, Liv., went before to Rome: præeunte carina, Virg.: natura præeunte, Cic.: also with an accusative of that before which one goes; aliquem, Tac.: famam sui, id. II. Fig. *Præire alicui, To recite or sing a thing to a person, or, to play to another upon a musical instrument, that he may recite or sing after, or not*; ut mihi præeatis, sc. verba, Cic., recite: præeunte Lepido, Liv.: tibias Græcho præisse, Gell., i. e. has accompanied: legentibus præire, Quint., i. e. to read to any one: alicui de officio iudicis, Gell., to dictate, to give an explanation: also with voce, to dictate, direct; Cic.: also with an accusative of that which is to be repeated; verba, Liv., to dictate or recite: also, verbis quidvis, Plaut.: carmen, Liv.: sacramentum, Tac. III. *To order any thing to be done, to prescribe*; omnia, ut Decemviri præerunt, facta, Liv.

PRÆ-EXERCITAMENTUM, i. n. *Previous exercise*; Prisc.

PRÆ-FAMEN, Inis. n. (præfor) *A præface, proem*; Symm.

PRÆ-FĀRI, PRÆ-FĀRIS. See PRÆFOR.

PRÆ-FĀTIO, ōnis. f. (præfor) *That which is said beforehand, a præface, proem, introduction*; donationis, Cic., i. e. that which is said before making a present: sacrorum, Liv., that which is said previous to a sacrifice, namely, procul hinc, procul este, profani: the præface or introduction of a writing or speech; Plin. Ep.

PRÆ-FĀTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of præfatio) *A short præface, introduction, &c.*; Hieron.

PRÆ-FĀTUS, a, um. See PRÆFOR.

PRÆ-FĀTUS, us. m. (præfor) *A saying beforehand*; Symm.

PRÆ-FECTĀNUS, a, um. *Of the commander-in-chief of the body guard (præfectus prætorio)*; Amianin.

PRÆ-FECTIO, ōnis. f. (præfectio) *A setting before*; Marc. Cap.

PRÆ-FECTŌRIUS, a, um; e. g. vir præfectorius, Pand.; or simply, præfectorius, Sidon., that has been a præfectus.

PRÆ-FECTŪRA, æ. f. (præfectus) I. *The office of any overseer or superintendent*; villa, Varr.: morum, Suet., the censorship; more strictly, a chief part of the office of the censor, for the censor had also other duties: cf. CENSOR. In later times the præfectura morum was distinct from the censura; see Schwarz, ad Plin. Paneg. 45, 4: annonæ, Tac.: prætorii, id.: urbis, Pand.: especially, the command of the cavalry, the allies, and engineers (fabri), whose commanders were called præfecti; e. g. equitum, Hirt.: præfecturas sumeret, Cic.: consulum, i. e. apud consules, Nep. II. *The government of a country or town*; hence, 1. *A district, province*; proximas sibi præfecturas petere, Tac.: Ægyptus dividitur in præfecturas, Plin., i. e. nomos, as they are otherwise called. 2. *A town in Italy not governed by its own laws and magistrates, but immediately by Rome or by a magistrate sent to it*; Cic. 3. *The land appropriated to a colony from the territory of a conquered town*; Frontin.

PRÆ-FECTUS, a, um, adj. (from præ and factus) *Previously done, done beforehand*; Cæsar, Aur.

PRÆ-FECTUS, a, um. Part. of præfectio; see PRÆFICIO.

PRÆ-FECTUS, i. m. (præfectio) *Any overseer, superintendent, president, chief, commander*; præfectus morum, Nep.: custodium, id.: vigillum, Tac.: rei frumentariae, id.: libidinum suarum, Cic.: classis, id., an admiral, commodore, commander of a fleet: urbis, Liv.; Pand., prefect of the city, governor of the city: in the time of the republic this officer in the absence of the consuls supplied their place; but under the emperors, when it was a perpetual office, he was usually appointed by the emperor from among those who had been consuls, and enjoyed a certain jurisdiction: ærarii, Plin. Ep.: juris, Liv.: navis, a captain, id.: remigum, Tac., the commander of the rowers or the ship's crew. Especially in the army, I. Of the Romans, *The commanders of the cavalry, of the allies, and engineers (fabri)*, were called præfecti, and corresponded to the tribuni militum of the infantry; Cic.: Cæs.: Sall.: Nep.: præfectus castorum, the officer that superintended the tents, the wood, straw, and other particulars, as, the measurement of the land for the camp, the trench, and the agger, a quarter-master; Suet. Vespas. I. II. Of foreign nations, *A commander, general*; præfectus regis, Nep.: again, præfectus Ægypti, Suet., the governor of Egypt: thus also, Lydie, Nep.

N.B. Præfectus legionis (under the emperors), Tac., seems to be the officer otherwise called legatus legionis, i. e. commander of a legion.

PRÆ-FECUNDUS, a, um. *Very fruitful*; Plin.

PRÆ-FERMENTO, avi, âtum, ère. *Previously to ferment, to ferment beforehand*; Plin. 18, 26: but ed. Hard. has fermentabatür.

PRÆ-FĒRO, tūli, lâtum, ferre. 3. I. *To bear or carry before, carry before one's self or another person*; faces prætoribus, Cic.: ardentem facem, id.: and fig.; facem ad libidinem, id.: manus cautas, Ov., to hold before one's self, stretch forth (in groping in the dark, feeling his way, or searching for any thing); hence, 1. *To show, manifest, exhibit, betray, make known*; avaritiam, Cic.: amorem, Ov.: iudicium, Liv. 3, 12, to make manifest their decision sensus aperte, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: modestiam, Tac., to assume an air of modesty: procuratorem vultu, Mart. 5, 61: opinio præferatur, Cæs., is current, spread abroad. 2. *To prefer, give a preference to*; aliquem sibi, Cic.: otium labori, Sall.: invidit prælato honori, Virg., for, illi, qui prælatus erat honore: præferre alicui aliquid, means also, to cause any thing to be preferred, to gain a preference for; Plin.: we also find præfero with an infinitive, i. e. to prefer, have or choose rather; Hor. 3. *To pretend, allege*; causam, Sisen. 4. *Open, to help*, Stat. II. *To bear or carry by or past*; hence, præferri, to run, ride, or pass by; Liv.: also seq. accus.; prælati castra, id. III. *To anticipate, take beforehand*; diem triumphi, Liv., to hasten the time of the celebration of his triumph, celebrate it sooner than intended. — See also PRÆLATUS.

PRÆ-FĒROX, ōcis. *Very fierce, bold, courageous, impetuous, overbearing, insolent*; Liv.: Suct.

PRÆ-FĒRRĀTUS, a, um. *Tipped with iron*; pilum, Plin.: tribunus, Plaut., bound with iron chains.

PRÆ-FĒRTILIS, e. *Very fruitful or fertile*; Prudent.

PRÆ-FĒRVĪDUS, a, um. *Very warm, very hot*; regio, Colum.: fig.; præfervida irâ, Liv.

PRÆ-FĒSTĪNĀTĪM, adv. *Very hastily*; Sisen.

PRÆ-FĒSTĪNO, ère. I. *To hasten too much, make too much haste, to hurry*; deficere, Liv.: hence, PræfästĪnatus, a, um, *Hasty, precipitate*; ictus, Ov. II. *To hasten by, pass in haste*; sinum, Tac.

PRÆ-FĒTICA, æ. f. *A woman hired to lament at a funeral*; Plaut.: it is also used with mulier; Gell.

PRÆ-FĒCTIO, èci, ectum, ère. (præ and facio) *To put or set any one over a thing or person, as head, director, &c.*; to put in authority, appoint to the command of, cause to superintend or preside over; aliquem provincie, to put one in office, Plaut.: bello gerendo, Cic.: pecori, id.: classi, Nep.: sacerdotio Neptuni, Plin.: imperatorem bello, Cic.: also without a dative, to make governor or commander; aliquem in exercitu, Cic. N.B. Sacerdotes diis, Liv., for, sacris decorum. Part. Præfectus, a, um, *Set over, made to preside over or to superintend*, with a dative, when it may also be rendered by the substantives, *Overseer, superintendent, president, chief, commander*; præfectus prætorio, Pand., commander of the imperial body-guards: præfectus moribus, Cic., i. e. censor: præfectus Urbis (not to be confounded with the præfectus urbis), held an office that lasted during the Latin Ferie; see Bremi ad Suet. Claud. 4, and Ner. 7: we more frequently however find præfectus as a substantive, with a genitive; see PRÆFECTUS, i.

PRÆ-FĒDENTER, adv. *Too confidently*; præfidentius, Augustin.

PRÆ-FĒDO, sus sum, ère. *To confide or trust too much*; sibi, Cic.

PRÆ-FĒGŌ, xi, xum, ère. I. *To fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of*; arma puppibus, Virg.: capita in hastis, id.: ripa præfixis sudibus munta, Cic.: caput præfixum hastæ, Suet.: fig.; nigrum vitio theta, Pers., for, damnare. II. *To furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head*; ora capistris, Virg., i. e. to put on muzzles; thus also, præfixa cornus, Ov.: jacula præfixa ferro, Liv., tipped, headed. III. *To shut, close up*; prospectum, Plin. IV. *To pierce, transfer*; latus præfixa veru, Tibull. V. *To bewitch, enchant*; Quint. Decl. 10, 8.

PRÆ-FĒGŪRĀ, ōnis. f. (præfigo) *A figuring beforehand, prefiguring*; Augustin.

PRÆ-FĒGŪRO, avi, âtum, ère. *To figure or form beforehand, or simply, to form*; I. Act.

PRÆ-FĒNIO, ivi and ii, Itum, ire. *To determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe*; diem, Cic.: alicui quicquam, id.: præfinito (abl.) loqui, Ter., according to prescription.

PRÆ-FĒNĪTIO, ōnis. f. (præfinitio) *An appointing beforehand, a prescribing*; Pand.

PRÆ-FĒSCĪNE, or PRÆ-FĒSCĪNI, adv. (præ and fascino) This word was used when a person praised himself, said any thing good of himself, &c., in order thereby, as the ancients supposed, to avert the effects of envy or enchantment; it therefore corresponds to our, *Be it said in good hour, or, give me to leave to say*; with dixerim, Plaut.: and without dixerim, Petron.

PRÆ-FĒXUS, a, um. See PRÆFIGO.

PRÆ-FĒTUS, a, um. *That has went much*; visu præfeto, Apul.; where ed. Elmenh. has præfeto.

PRÆ-FĒGRO, ère. *To flower or blossom before the time*; Plin.

PRÆFLORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (præ and flos) *To deprive of the blossom before the time*; hence, fig.; fructum gaudi, Gell., to lessen, diminish: gloriam præfloratam esse, Liv., has lost its splendour.
 PRÆ-FLUO, ēre. *To flow by, or pass a place*; Liv.: also seq. accus.; regna Dauni, Hor.: castra, Tac.
 PRÆFLUUS, a, um. (præfluo) *Flowing by or past*; Plin.
 PRÆFCŪBĪLIS, e. (præfoco) *That has the power of choking*; Cæl. Aur.
 PRÆFCŪCIŌ, ōnis, f. (præfoco) *A choking, suffocation*; Cæl. Aur.
 PRÆFCŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (præ and faux) *To choke, suffocate, strangle*; Ov.
 PRÆ-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, ēre. I. *To dig before or in front of*; portas, Virg., to dig or make a trench before the gates. II. *To dig previously or beforehand*; scrobes, to make pits beforehand, Plin.: also, to bury or conceal beforehand; aurum, Ov.
 PRÆFCŪCUNDUS. See PRÆFCUNDUS.
 PRÆ-FOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To say or speak beforehand, i. e. before one says or does any thing, with or without an accusative of that which one says*; carmen, Liv.: majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, Quod bonum, faustum, felix esset, præfabantur, Cic., said before they undertook any thing, Quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, i. e. in God's name: quæ de deorum natura præfati sumus, i. e. ante diximus, Cic.: veniam, Apul., to beg one's permission or pardon before he speaks: honorem, Cic., i. e. to say 'with due respect be it spoken', &c.: aliquid, Plin., to say any thing of one beforehand: divos, Virg., to pray to or invoke the gods beforehand: Jovem vino, Cato, to invoke with wine, i. e. to sacrifice and pray to him: also with a dative; Jovi, id. II. *To predict, foretell, prophesy*; Catull. N.B. I. Præfatio, præfaminio, for præfator, præfaminor, Cato. 2. Humor præfandus, Plin., i. e. excrementa: thus also, præfanda, i. e. turpia dicta, Quint. 3. Præfatus, a, um, passivè; Pand.: hence, præfatum, i. e. præfatio, Symm.
 PRÆFORMATOR, ōris, m. (præformo) *One that prepares or makes fit beforehand*; Tert.
 PRÆ-FORMIDO, āre. *To fear beforehand*; Quint. 4, 5; but ed. Gess. has reform.: also, Sil. 3, 608; but here others read performidate.
 PRÆ-FORMO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To form or fashion beforehand, to prepare*; Tert. II. *To form, i. e. design beforehand*; materiam, Quint. III. *To set a copy of*; literas infantibus, Quint.
 PRÆ-FORTIS, e. *Very brave or strong*; Tert.
 PRÆ-FŌPŪS, a, um. See PRÆFOVO.
 PRÆ-FŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. 2. *To warn or foment beforehand*; præfata partes aqua marina, Cæl. Aur.
 PRÆFRACŌ, adv. *Resolutely, without yielding, rigidly, inflexibly*; defendere, Cic.: præfractus, Val. Max.
 PRÆFRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of præfringo; see PRÆFRINGO. II. Adj. I. In style, *Broken, abrupt, i. e. not flowing, not well connected*; Thucydes præfractor, Cic. 2. *Hard, inflexible, unyielding, severe*; Aristo, Cic.: animus, Val. Max.
 PRÆ-FRIGĪDUS, a, um. *Very cold*; auster, Ov.
 PRÆFRINGO, ēgi, actum. 3. (præ and frango) *To break off before or above, break off at the end*; or gen., *To break off, break to pieces*; hastas, Liv.: cornu galææ, id.: Præfractus, a, um, *Broken off, broken to pieces*; Cæs.: Lucr.: Ov.—See also PRÆFRACTUS.
 PRÆ-FŪCĪO, ūgi, ūgitum. 3. *To flut before*; Tert.
 PRÆ-FULCĪO, si, tum. 4. I. *To put any thing under as a prop or support*: hence fig.; aliquid negotiis, Plaut., to set over: thus also, miseris, id., for ministris. II. *To underprop, underbuild*; Prudent.: fig.; illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c., Cic., secure that first: aliquid multis modis, Gell.
 PRÆ-FULGEO, si. 2. I. *To shine forth or very much, to glitter*; pellis præfulgens unguibus aureis, Virg.: fig.; consulari decore præfulgens, Tac.: præfulsit honesti dignitas, Gell. II. *To shine or glitter too much*; splendore, Auct. ad Her.
 PRÆ-FULGĪDUS, a, um. *That shines, glitters, or lightens very much*; nubes, Juven.
 PRÆ-FULGŪRO, āre. *To flash, shine, or glitter forth*; Stat.: also seq. accus.; vias ense, Val. Fl., to fill with flashes of light.
 PRÆFULŪS, a, um. See PRÆFULCĪO.
 PRÆ-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum. 3. *To add besides*; Simplic. ap. Goes.
 PRÆFURNĪUM, i, n. (præ and furnus) *The room where a bath is heated*; Vit.
 PRÆ-FŪRO, ēre. 3. *To rage before or very much*; Stat.
 PRÆ-GAUDEO, āre. *To be very glad, rejoice greatly*; Sil.
 PRÆ-GĒLDĪS, a, um. *Very cold*; Liv.
 PRÆ-GĒRMINO, āre. *To bud beforehand or early*; of tross, Plin.
 PRÆ-GĒRO, essi, estum, ēre. 3. I. *To bear or carry before*; Apul. II. *To do before*; Prægesta, ōrum, Cæl. Aur.
 PRÆ-GĒSTĪO, īre. 4. *To be very desirous, long after beforehand*; videre, Cic.

PRÆGESTUS, a, um. See PRÆGERO.
 PRÆ-GIGNO, ēre. 3. *To bring forth, produce*; morem prægigni, i. e. oriri, Plaut.
 PRÆGNANS, tis. I. *Big with young, with child, pregnant*; uxor, Cic.: sus, Varr.: also of trees, stones, &c., Plin. II. Fig. *Pregnant, i. e. full of, swollen*; fusus (spindle) stamine, Juv.: vipera venens, Plin. III. *Plagæ prægnantes, Plant., a sound beating*.
 PRÆGNAS, ātis, i. q. Prægnans; Plaut.
 PRÆGNATIO, ōnis, f. (prægno, are) *A fructifying, making pregnant or big with young; pregnancy*; of persons, Apul.: of animals, Varr.: of plants, id.
 PRÆGNĀTUS, us, m. (prægno, are) i. q. Prægnatio; Tert.
 PRÆ-GNĀVĪTER, adv. *Very diligently*; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39; but most edd. have prognariter.
 PRÆGNAX, ācis. (prægno, are) i. q. Prægnans; Fulgent.
 PRÆ-GRĀCĪLIS, e. *Very slender*; proceritas, Tac.
 PRÆ-GRĀDO, āre. *To go before*; Pacuv.
 PRÆ-GRANDIS, e. I. *Very large, colossal*; membra, Suet.: oculi, id. II. *Very old*; senex, Pers., i. e. Aristophanes.
 PRÆ-GRĀVĪDUS, a, um. *Very heavy*; moles, Stat.
 PRÆ-GRĀVĪS, e. *Very heavy*; onus, Ov.: perdis, Plin., heavy, unwieldy, not able to fly; fig., *very heavy or oppressive*; id.: greges, Varr., very expensive.
 PRÆ-GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To oppress with its weight, press or incommode much*; aliquid, Liv.: scuta prægravata telis, id., pressed down, or heavy: prægravans turba, id., oppressive, i. e. too great: aures prægravantes, Colum., i. e. hanging down: also, *to weigh down*; artes prægravat, Hor., i. e. as it were depresses them by his superiority. II. *To be heavier than any thing, to weigh down*; fructus, Plin.: fig.; pars prægravat, Sen.
 PRÆGRĒDĪOR, essus sum, i. (præ and gradior) i. *To go before*; Cic.: equo, Sil., to ride before: also seq. accus.; nuncios, Liv., to come before, arrive sooner: also seq. dat.; gregi, Varr. II. *To go or pass by*; fines, Tac. III. Fig. *To surpass, excel*; aliquid, Sall.
 PRÆGRESSĪO, ōnis, f. (prægredior) *A going before, precedence*; causa, Cic.
 PRÆGRESSUS, a, um. See PRÆGRĒDĪOR.
 PRÆGRESSUS, us, m. (prægredior) i. q. Prægressio; Amnian.
 PRÆ-GŪBERNO, āre. *To steer or guide forwards*; Sidon.
 PRÆGŪSTĀTOR, ōris, m. (prægusto) *One that tastes the meats and drinks before they are placed on the tables of princes, a foretaster, cupbearer*; Suet.: hence fig.; libidinum tuarum, Cic.
 PRÆ-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To taste beforehand*; cibos, Ov.: potum regis, Justin.: hence, *to take beforehand, i. e. to eat or drink beforehand*; medicamina, i. e. antidota, Juv.
 PRÆ-GYPSO, āre. *To cover in front or before with gypsum*; os vasculi, Cæl. Aur.
 PRÆHĪBEO, ui, itum, ēre. (præ and habeo) i. q. Præbeo, which is formed from it. *To offer, furnish, supply*; aliquid cibum, Plaut.: hence, verba, to say, speak, i. q.
 PRÆ-INFUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, ēre. *To pour into beforehand*; Cæl. Aur.
 PRÆ-ĪCĒO, ui, ēre. *To lie before any thing*; mare præjacens Asiæ, Plin.: also seq. accus.; campus præjacet castra, Tac.
 PRÆ-ĪCĒO, ēci, actum, ēre. I. *To throw before, to throw or lay before any thing, or forward*; moles, Colum. II. *To object, utter reproachfully*; probra, Dict. Cret.
 PRÆJUDĪCĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of præjudico; see PRÆJUDICO. II. Adj. *Respecting whom or which it is already decided*; vir præjudicatus Sidon., i. e. whose talents are already clearly ascertained.
 PRÆJUDĪCĪLIS, e. (præjudicium) I. *That relates to or accords with a previous sentence or decision*; multa, Symm. II. *Relating to a former examination*; actio, Justin.
 PRÆ-JUDĪCIUM, i, n. I. *Any judgment or sentiment formed beforehand, a prepossession*; especially, a judgment, sentence, or decision, which precedes another; senatus, Liv.: especially, a sentence, whether judicial or otherwise, which precedes a judicial sentence or decision. 1. *Not judicial*; Liv. 5, 11; Cic. in Cæcil. 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 1; Quint. 5, 11, 13; præjudicium rei tantæ afferre, Liv. 3, 40, to decide so weighty a matter before the time. 2. *Judicial*; quum duobus præjudiciis damnatus esset, Cic. Cluent. 22, by two judicial sentences before the one them to be pronounced: ne cognitioni Cæsaris præjudicium fieret, Plin. Ep.; cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 65: since previous judgments are often followed in subsequent trials, hence, præjudicium means, 1. *A precedent*; Cic. Mur. 28. 2. *Any thing preceding another in such a manner that an opinion may be formed as to what is further to happen, an example*; Pompeius, vestri facti præjudicio demotus, Italia excessit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32, i. e. your conduct determined Pompey to leave Italy before sustaining a defeat, because he already suspected the defection of the others: an Africi belli præjudicia sequimini? id., i. e. are you

following those who at the beginning of the war were conquered in Africa, and who will undoubtedly be conquered again? quæstor ejus in præjudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, Suet., his quæstor was accused, and from this circumstance it was easy to foresee that he himself (Cæsar) also would be proceeded against. ³ A *prejudice, harm, disadvantage*; Sen.: Gell.: neque veritati facit præjudicium, Pand., i. e. does no injury to.

II. An *inquiry or examination previous to a trial*; Pand.: thus also perhaps. Cic. Invent. 2, 20: it may also sometimes be rendered, *a decision made beforehand or before the proper time*; Liv. 3, 40.

PRÆJUDICO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. I. *To judge, give sentence, or decide beforehand*. 1. *Not judicially*; aliquid, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: eventus belli præjudicatus, Liv.: de his censoris præjudicant, Cic. 2. *Judicially*; Cic. Cluent. 17: hence, præjudicata opinio, Cic., an opinion formed beforehand, a prejudice, prepossession: hence, Præjudicatum, subst. ¹ *That which is decided beforehand*; pro præjudicato ferre, to esteem, account, Liv. ² *A prepossession, prejudice*; Cic. Cluent. 2. II. *To be prejudicial, injurious or hurtful*; seq. dat.; Pand.—See also PRÆJUDICIUM.

PRÆJURATIO, ðnis. f. (præjuro) *A taking of an oath before others*; Fest.

PRÆJUVO, ðvi, ãtum, ãre. *To help beforehand*; aliquid, Tac.

PRÆLÄBOR, psus sum. 3. I. *To pass by quickly, to glide, flow, fly, swim, or run by*; prælabitur piscis, Cic.: amnis, Lucan.: prælabi flumina (æ.) rotis, to drive by, Virg.: fig.; tempus prælabans, Colum. II. *To fly, glide, swim, or otherwise move quickly beforehand or before*; Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac.: prælabitur ales, Apul., flies forth.

PRÆLABO, bi. 3. I. *To lick beforehand*; mus prælabens omne quod affert, Hor. II. *To lick in front*: hence, *to touch*; arenas, Prudent.

PRÆLARGUS, a, um. *Very abundant, abounding very much in any thing*; Juvenc.: pulmo animæ prælargus, Pers.

PRÆLASSO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *To be weary beforehand*; Front.

PRÆLATIO, ðnis. f. (præfero) *A preferring, preference*; Val. Max.

PRÆLATOR, ðris. m. (præfero) *A preferring one thing to another*; Tert.

PRÆLATUS, a, um. I. Part. of præfero; see PRÆFERO. II. Adj. *Preferable, excellent*; in Plin.: prælator, Tert.

PRÆLAUTUS, a, um. *Very elegant or polite*; homo, Suet.

PRÆLÄVO, ãre. 3. *To wash, bathe, or cleanse beforehand*; os, Apul.

PRÆLAXO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *To widen or relieve before*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆLECTIO, ðnis. f. (prælego) *A reading to others*; a lecture; Quint.

PRÆLECTOR, ðris. m. (prælego) *One that reads to others*; a lecturer; Gell.

PRÆLECTUS, a, um. See PRÆLEGŒ.

PRÆLEGO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *To bequeath a thing to be given before the inheritance should be divided*; alicui rem, Pand.

PRÆLEGO, ãgi, ãctum. 3. I. *To read to, lecture upon*; auctores, Quint.: pueris prælegenda, id. II. *To select*; Apul. III. *To sail by*; Campaniam, Tac.

PRÆLIBATIO, ðnis. f. (prælibo) *A tasting or taking away beforehand*; hence, I. *An offering of the first-fruits*; Fest. II. *A lessening*; Tert.

PRÆLIBER, a, um. *Very free or entirely free*; Prudent.

PRÆLIBO, ãre. *To taste beforehand, foretaste*; nectar, Stat.: fig.; pectora vultu, id., i. e. to look at.

PRÆLICENTER adv. *Too freely*, i. e. too boldly; verba fingere, Gell.

PRÆLIGAMEN, inis. n. (præligo) *That which one binds on or about before, an amulet*; Marc. Emp.

PRÆLIGANES, a, um. (prælego) *Selected beforehand*; vinum, an inferior kind of wine, for which the unripe bad grapes were selected; Cato.

PRÆLIGO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. I. *To bind on or tie before, or gen., to bind on, tie*; sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv.

II. *To bind round, bind one thing about with another, or, to bind up*; os, Cic.: vulnera, Plin.: coram lauream candida fascia præligatam, Suet. Cæs. 79, when several edd. (incorrectly) have præligata: hence, *to cover*; capita vestibibus, Petron. III. *To bind*: hence, pectus præligatum, Plaut., perhaps, an enchanted or obdurate heart.

PRÆLINO, lævi, litum. 3. *To smear or daub in front*; villas tectorio, Gell.: fig., id.

PRÆLITUS, a, um. See PRÆLINO.

PRÆLIUM, PRÆLIOR, &c. See PRÆLIUM, &c.

PRÆLÖCO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *To set or place before, put in front*; Augustin.

PRÆLÖCŒTIO, ðnis. f. (præloquo) *A speaking before; a preface, introduction*; Sen.

PRÆLONGO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (prælongus) *To lengthen very much, to make very long*; Plin.

PRÆLONGUS, a, um. *Very long*; Liv.

PRÆLÖQUOR, cñtus (quutus) sum. 3. *To speak previously or beforehand*. I. *Before another speaks, To speak sooner than another*; Plaut. II. *Before one says any thing else, To say any thing beforehand, to make a preface*; Plin. Ep. III. *To foretell, prophesy*; Lact.

PRÆLÖCEO, xi. 2. I. *To give light, light before, light*; faces præluxere, Manil.: ignis præluce facinori, Phædr.: also of persons that carry a light; servus præluxens, Suet.: alicui, Stat.: hence fig.; amicitia spe bona præluceat, Cic. Amicit. 7, ed. Ern., where ed. Græv. has spem bonam; also Gernhard and Beier defend this reading. II. *To shine more brightly than another, to outshine*: fig.; nullus sinus præluceat Baiis, Hor., i. e. excels. III. *To cause to shine forth, to carry any thing shining before*; præluce lumen, Auson.: fig.; spem; see above. IV. *To shine forth or very much*; baculum præluceat, Plin.

PRÆLÖCIDUS, a, um. *Shining greatly, very bright or clear*; Plin.

PRÆLÖDO, si, sum, ãre. *To play beforehand (for practice or trial)*: hence fig., *to make an essay or trial beforehand*; rabies Mariana præluserat, Flor.: Nero præludit Pompeiano, i. e. præparat se ad canendum in Pompeiano theatro, sings before for practice, Plin.: tragædias, Gell.: also seq. accus.; pugnam, Rutil., to prepare himself for fighting: aliquid operibus suis, Stat., to preface.

PRÆLUM, i. n. See PRÆLUM.

PRÆLUMBO, ãre. (præ and lumbus) *To put the loins out of joint, make hip-shot*; Næv. ap. Non.

PRÆLUMINO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *To explain*; Tert.

PRÆLŒSIO, ðnis. f. (præluo) *A prelude*; Plin. Ep.

PRÆLŒSTRIS, e. (præ and lustro) *Very illustrious, eminent*; Ov.

PRÆMÄCERO, ãre. *To soak or steep beforehand*; mala cydonia, Scrib. Larg.

PRÆMÄLEDICO, xi, ãtum, ãre. *To curse beforehand*; aliquid, Tert.

PRÆMANDO, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. *To order or command beforehand*; seq. ut; Vatini in Cic. Ep.: also, *to provide or procure beforehand*; puerum, Plaut.

PRÆMANDO, di, sum, ãre. *To chew beforehand*; fig.; aliquid alicui, Gell., i. e. to explain accurately or too accurately.

PRÆMÄTŒRE adv. *Prematurely, too early*; Plaut.—From

PRÆMÄTŒRUS, a, um. I. *Very early*; Colum.

II. *Premature, too early, untimely*; hiems, Tac.: denunciatio, Planc. in Cic. Ep.

PRÆMEDICATUS, a, um. *Preserved or guarded by medicines or charms*; Ov.

PRÆMEDITATIO, ðnis. f. (præmeditor) *A premeditating, thinking beforehand*; Cic.

PRÆMEDITATORIUS, i. n. (præmeditor) *A place for preparation*; Tert.

PRÆMEDITOR, ãtus sum, ãri. *To think upon or study any thing beforehand*; præmeditari, quo animo accedam, Cic.: seq. infin.: Lucr.: seq. accus. et infin.; Cic. N. B. Præmeditatus, a, um, passivè; e. g. mala, Cic.

PRÆMENSUS, a, um. See PRÆMETOR.

PRÆMERCO, ãtus sum, ãri. *To purchase before or beforehand*; Plaut.

PRÆNERGO, si, sum, ãre. *To immerse beforehand*; Germanic. Arat.

PRÆMETOR, mensus sum, ãri. *To measure beforehand*; Præmensus, a, um, passivè; e. g. lux (i. e. vita), Tibull., measured out, appointed, destined.

PRÆMETOR, ãtus sum, ãri. *To measure before, or, to measure*; Solin.: Præmetatus, a, um, passivè, Marc. Cap.

PRÆMETUENS, tis. I. Part. of præmetuo; see PRÆMETUO. II. Adj. *Fearing beforehand*; doli (genit.), Phædr.

PRÆMËTO, ãre. I. Intrans. *To fear beforehand, be in fear beforehand*; Lucr.: alicui, Cæs., to be anxious for. II. Trans. *To fear beforehand*; penas, Virg.—See also PRÆMETUENS.

PRÆMIATOR, ðris. m. (præmior) *A robber*; Non.

PRÆMIATRIX, icis. f. (præmior) *She that rewards*; Ammian.

PRÆMICO, ãre. *To glitter very much, or, to glitter forth*; Apul.

PRÆMIGRO, ãre. *To remove beforehand*; Plin.

PRÆMINEO. See PRÆMINEO.

PRÆMINISTER, tri. m. *A servant, attendant*; Macrob.

PRÆMINISTRA, æ. f. *A female servant*; Macrob.

PRÆMINISTRO, ãre. I. Intrans. *To wait upon*; alicui, Gell. II. Trans. *To minister, supply, furnish*; fabulas, Tert.

PRÆMINOR, ãtus sum, ãri. *To threaten beforehand or very much, or simply, to threaten*; Tert.

PRÆMIOR, ãri. (præmium) *To stipulate for a reward*; Suet.

PRÆMISCEO, scui, stum and xtum, ãre. *To mingle beforehand*; Apul.

PRÆMISSUS, a, um. See PRÆMITTO.
 PRÆMISSUS, a, um. See PRÆMISCEO.
 PRÆMITIS, e. *Very soft or gentle*; Juvenc.
 PRÆMITTO, isī, issum, ēre. I. *To send forward or before*; to speak before; cogitationes in longitudinem, Suet., to speak before; cogitationes in longitudinem, Suet., N. B. Præmissa vini, Plin. 12, 2, i. e. primitias, as Dalechamp explains it, or, according to Harduin, d-lectum vini expulsi. II. *To set before or in front*; Plin.
 PRÆMIUM, i, n. I. *A reward, recompense*; præmio aliquem afficere, or donare, Cic.; or, aliquid præmium dare, or tribuere, or persolvere, id.; or, reddere, Catull., to give; proponere, Cic.; or, ponere, Liv.; or, exponere, Cic., to promise; si sibi præmio foret, Liv., if he would be rewarded; revocavit præmia coronarum, Suet., rewards which were given to soldiers, together with the garlands of victory; also, ironically, *punishment*; cape præmia facti, Ov. II. *Profit, advantage*; Lucr.: Cic.: Hor. Also, *Riches, wealth*; Propert. 1, 15 (14), 16.: Ov. Amor. 2, 9, 40.: cf. Lucr.: 3, 969; 5, 5.: or, *privilege, prerogative, distinction*; Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 35. III. *Prey, booty*; either in war; pugnae, Virg.: præmia ferre, Ov.: cf. Tac. Hist. 1, 50.; or in the chase, *game killed*; Propert. IV. *A deed worthy of reward, heroic exploit*; Virg. Æn. 12, 437.
 PRÆMITTUS, a, um. See PRÆMISCEO.
 PRÆMÔDORUS, ari. *To prescribe a measure*; gressibus, Gell., to mark out the time for the steps.
 PRÆMÔDORUS, ari. *To measure beforehand*; hence, cogitationem gestu, Quint., to adapt the ideas to the gestures.
 PRÆMÔDUM, adv. i. e. supra modum; Liv. Andr. in Odys. ap. Gell.
 PRÆMÛNIO, ire, for præmunio; Gell.
 PRÆMÔLESTIA, æ, f. *Trouble beforehand, i. e. fear*; Cic.
 PRÆMÛLIOR, itus sum, iri. *To prepare, make preparations*; res, Liv.
 PRÆMÛLLIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To make soft or mild beforehand*; sulcum, Quint.; hence, *to mollify or make gentle beforehand*; mentes, id.
 PRÆMÛLLIS, e. *Very soft*; Plin.
 PRÆMÛNEO, ui, itum, ēre. *To forewarn, admonish or advise beforehand*; aliquem de re, Cic.: aliquid, of anything; varietatem; cœli præmonitiones, Colum.; also with ut, when any thing is said to be about to take place; Cic.: also without ut, but with a conjunctive; Plin. Ep.; with ne; Justin.; also quod, for ut; Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 16.; also, *to predict, foretell, foreshow*; seq. accus.; Ov.: Justin.: seq. accus. cum infin.; Ov.
 PRÆMÛNÛTIO, ònis, f. (præmoneo) *A forewarning*; Tert.
 PRÆMÛNÛTOR, òris, m. (præmoneo) *One who forewarns*; Apul.
 PRÆMÛNÛTORIUS, a, um. (præmonitor) *That serves to forewarn*; Tert.
 PRÆMÛNÛTUM, i, n. (præmonitio) *A premonition*; Gell.
 PRÆMÛNÛTUS, a, um. See PRÆMÛNEO.
 PRÆMÛNÛTUS, us, m. (præmoneo) *A forewarning, foreshowing, foretelling*; Ov.
 PRÆMÛNSTRATIO, ònis, f. (præmonstro) *A showing or pointing out beforehand*; Lact.
 PRÆMÛNSTRATOR, òris, m. (præmonstro) *One who shows or points out beforehand*; a guide, director; Ter.
 PRÆMÛNSTRO, avi, atum, are. I. *To show or point out beforehand, to guide, direct*; Plaut.; Lucr.: also seq. ut, to show, tell, give instruction; Plaut.: II. *To predict, foretell, prognosticate*; deos magnum aliquid præmonstrare, Cic.
 PRÆMÛRDEO, di, sum, ēre. *To bite in front, or gen., to bite*; Sen.: linguam, Lucan.; fig.; aliquid ex aliquo, Juv. i. e. to take away. N. B. Perf. præmorserit, Plaut.
 PRÆMÛRIOR, tuus sum, i. I. *To die prematurely, or gen., to die*; Ov. II. Fig., *To die, fail*; visus præmoritur, Plin.; i. e. grows dim; pudor præmorituus, Liv.
 PRÆMÛRSUS, a, e, um. See PRÆMÛRDEO.
 PRÆMÛRTUUS, a, um. See PRÆMÛRIOR.
 PRÆMÛNIO, ivi, itum, ire. I. *To fortify in front, or gen., to fortify*; aditus operibus, Cæs.; to fortify; Isthmum, id.; fig.; antioditis præmuniri, Suet., to secure or fortify himself; genus dicendi præmunitionum, Cic. II. *To place one thing before another for defence or fortification*; fig.; qua præmuniantur sermoni, Cic., are promised said before in order to obviate objections; quaæ accusatorum oratione præmuniantur, id.; brought forward, cited; illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c., id., take care of it beforehand.
 PRÆMÛNÛTIO, ònis, f. (præmunio) *A fortifying or strengthening beforehand*; fig.; of an orator when he prepares his hearers for what he has afterwards to say, a premonition; Cic. Cf. Quint. 4, 2, 71.
 PRÆMÛNÛTUS, a, um. See PRÆMÛNIO.
 PRÆMÛNRO, avi, atum, are. *To say or narrate beforehand*; Ter.

PRÆNATO, are. I. *To swim before or in front*; Plin. II. *To swim or flow by*; annis domos prænatat, Virg.
 PRÆNAVIGATIO, ònis, f. (prænavigo) *A sailing by or past*; Atlantis, Plin.
 PRÆNAVIGO, avi, atum, are. *To sail by or past*; litus, Val. Max.; oppida prænavigari tradunt, Plin.: fig.; vitam Sen.; i. e. to spend.
 PRÆNEXUS, a, um. See PRÆNECTO.
 PRÆNIMIS, adv. *Too much*; Gell.
 PRÆNÛTE, ui, ēre. *To shine beforehand*; prænitent vestes, Apul.; fig.; virtus prænitens, Vell.; also seq. dat., *to shine brighter than, outshine, surpass*; cur tibi junior prænitent, Hor., i. e. seems more lovely.
 PRÆNÛMEN, inis, n. I. *The prænomen, i. e. the name which stands before the family name*; thus M. is the prænomen in M. Tullius Cicero; the prænomen was usually written in an abbreviated form; A. l. e. Aulus; C. Caius; Cn. Cnæus; D. Decimus; L. Lucius; M. Marcus; M. Manius; P. Publius; S. or Sextus; T. Titus; Ti. Tiberius, &c. II. *Any appellation or title which is put before the name of a person*; thus, Imp., or Imperator, in the sense of, *Emperor*, was prefixed to the name.
 PRÆNÛMINO, are. (prænomen) *To give a prænomen*; Varr.
 PRÆNÛNOSCO, òvi, òtum, ēre. I. *To learn beforehand*; præmissum sibi cõlum, Ov.: fata rerum, Sil.; hence, prænosse, for prænovisse, to know beforehand, Stat. II. *To know beforehand*; futura, Cic.
 PRÆNÛNÛTIO, ònis, f. (prænoscio) *The preconception of a thing* (πρόληψις of the Epicureans); deorum, Cic., innate idea.
 PRÆNÛTO, avi, atum, are. I. *To mark or note before or in front, or gen., to mark, note*; librum literis, Apul.: aureos annulo, id., to seal; hence, to entitle; librum, Augustin. II. *To mark or note beforehand*; adventum, Tert.
 PRÆNÛBÛLUS, a, um. *Very cloudy, dark, obscure*; lucus, Ov.
 PRÆNÛNCIATIO, ònis, f. (prænuncio) *An announcing beforehand*; Tert.
 PRÆNÛNCIATIVUS, a, um. (prænuncio) *That announces beforehand*; ignes, Plin., i. e. which give notice of the approach of pirates.
 PRÆNÛNCIATRIX, icis, f. (prænuncio) *She that announces beforehand*; Prudent.
 PRÆNÛNCIO, avi, atum, are. *To announce or make known beforehand, to foreshow, foretell*; futura, Cic.: de adventu, Nep.; seq. accus. cum infin.; Ter.; also of things without life; juglans frangi se prænunciat strepitu, Plin.
 PRÆNÛNCIUS, a, um. *That announces beforehand*; hence, subst., *Any person or thing which announces or makes known beforehand, a foreteller, harbinger, fore-runner*; Zephyrus, prænuncius Veneris, Lact.; ales prænuncius lucis, Ov., i. e. the cock; stellæ prænunciæ calamitatum, Cic.: inquisitio, prænunciæ repulsæ, id.; prænuncium eventus, Plin.: procellarum quædam sunt prænunciæ, Sen.
 PRÆNÛNÛRO, are. *To stop up in front*; Vitruv.
 PRÆNÛNÛRO, are. *To set before (of the stars, &c.)*; Plin.
 PRÆNÛNÛRÛTIO, ònis, f. (prænuncio) *A seizing beforehand*; locorum, Nep. II. *A kind of disease consisting in a painful extension of the stomach*; Veget.
 PRÆNÛRÛTO, avi, atum, are. I. *To seize or occupy beforehand*; locum, Liv.: socios, id.: he præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, Cæs., i. e. that he had received the office of legate from Pompey before the war); animos timor præoccupaverat, Cæs. quas (partes) præoccupavit oratio tua, Cic.: omnia præoccupavit accusator, Liv.; also with ante, pleonastically, id. II. *To anticipate, to be beforehand, to prevent, surprise*; ne alterute alterum præoccuparet, Nep.; also seq. infin.; ferre legem, Liv., i. e. to hasten to bring the bill sooner before the people.
 PRÆNÛRÛTUS, a, um. *Very fat*; vitulus, Tert.
 PRÆNÛRÛTO, avi, atum, are. *To wish or choose rather, desire more, prefer*; nemo non illos sibi quam vos, dominos præcupit, Liv.; also seq. infin.; Cæs.; seq. accus. cum infin.; Ter., where potius is put with it pleonastically; seq. ut (uti), that, Plaut.; also, aliquid alicui rei, *to prefer*; equitis fillam nuptiis generosorum, Nep.: leges civitati, Liv.
 PRÆNÛSTENDO, di, sum, ēre. *To foreshow*; Tert.
 PRÆNÛSTRO, (or), are (ari). *To stroke or pat before*; Paul. Nol.
 PRÆNÛPANDO, ēre. *To open or spread before*; or gen., *to spread or set open, to lay open, show*; ortus temporis hiberni, Cic.: lumina menti, Lucr.
 PRÆNÛPARATIO, ònis, f. (præparo) *A preparing, getting or making ready, a preparation*; Cic.: belli, Vell.; hence, with orators, *a preparing the hearers for what is afterwards to be said*; Quint. 4, 2, 71; Gr. προπαρασκευάζω.
 PRÆNÛPARO. See PRÆPARO.
 PRÆNÛPARATOR, òris, m. (præparo) *One who prepares*; viarum, Tert.

PRÆ-PARCUS, a, um. *Very sparing or niggardly*; Plin.
 PRÆ-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To get or make ready beforehand, to prepare*; animos ad sapientiam, Cic.: se ad prœlia, Sall.: aliquid, *to prepare one's self for any thing, think upon*; Cic.: profectioem, Suet., *to make preparations for one's departure*: aures (auditorum) prœparatæ, Cic.: prœparata oratio, Liv., *a studied oration*. II. *To provide*; res necessarias, Cic.: hiemi cibos, Plin. III. *To prepare, make*; hortos, Cic.: also of food, *to make fit for eating, to dress*; ova, Mart.: prœparato, Quint.; or, ex prœparato, Liv., with preparation.

PRÆPĒDIMENTUM, i. n. (præpedio) *A hinderance, impediment*; Plaut.

PRÆPĒDIO, ivi, itum, ire. (præ and pes) I. *To fetter or entangle the feet or other parts of the body, to shackle, bind*; præpeditus ferro, Plaut., fettered: præpeditis equis, Tac., tied to the manger: fig.; sese præda præpeditant, Liv., entangle, i. e. embarrass or load themselves with: hence, II. Gen. *To hinder, stop, check*; sonos, Ov.: timor præpedit verba, Plaut.: præpeditus morbo, Cic.: also seq. infin.; Tac.

PRÆ-PENDEO, di, ère. *To hang before, hang down before or in front*; Cæs.

PRÆPES, ètis. (præ and peto) I. *That flies quickly, swift of flight, quick*; præpētibus pennis se credere cœlo, Virg.: Boreas, Val. Fl.: volatus, Plin.: hence, *A kind of bird used in divination, from the flight of which something favourable was predicted*; Liv.; cf. OSCINES: also with avis, Cic.: hence, poetice, pennæ præpētis omina, Virg., i. e. ex præpētibus avibus. II. Gen. *Winged*; deus, i. e. Cupido, Ov.: hunc, subst. I. *A bird*; Ov.: præpes Jovis, i. e. aquila, Virg. 2. Medusæus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. 3. Also Perseus is so called, Lucan., because he had wings himself and rode on the winged horse Pegasus. III. *Fortunate*; portus, Enn. ap. Gell.: loca, Enn.

PRÆ-PIGNĒRĀTUS, a, um. *Pledged, bound*; Ammian.

PRÆPILĀTUS, a, um. See PRÆPILIO, and PRÆPILIO.
 PRÆPILIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (præ and pila, a ball) *To furnish in front or at the end with a ball*; hence, præpilata missilia, darts or missiles with blunt points rounded after the manner of a ball, in order that they may not inflict wounds, as fells with us, Liv. 26, 51: pilum, Auct. B. Afric.: fig.; rotunditas præpilata, Plin., i. e. quasi præpilata. N.B. Præpilata missilia, Ammian.; see PRÆPILIO.

PRÆPILIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (præ and pilum) *To make pointed in front or at the end like a pilum*; præpilata missilia, Ammian. N.B. Præpilata missilia, Liv.; see PRÆPILIO.

PRÆ-PINGUIS, e. *Very fat*; Virg.: Plin.: fig.; vox, Quint., i. e. too thick, or coarse.

PRÆPOLLENS, tis. I. Part. of præpolleo; see PRÆPOLLEO.
 II. Adj. *Very powerful, surpassing in power*; divitiis, Liv.: virtute, id.: decore, Apul., i. e. very beautiful: præpollentior, Augustin.

PRÆ-POLLEO, ère. 2. *To be more powerful or stronger than others, to be very powerful or strong, to have great influence*; Tac.—See also PRÆPOLLENS.

PRÆ-PONĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. *To be of greater weight, to outweigh, preponderate, sink down*; ne æquitate turbata mundus præponderet, Sen.: hence, I. *To preponderate, i. e. to have a superiority or pre-eminence*; Stat.: honestas præponderat, Gell. 2. *To give the preponderance to*; si neutro litis conditio præponderet, Quint., makes neither side preponderate, decides neither: quo præponderet alea, Lucan., lean or incline towards.
 II. Trans. *To weigh down, outweigh*; aliquid; e. g. præponderari honestate, Cic., to be surpassed.

PRÆ-PŌNO, sui, situm. 3. I. *To put or set before, place first*; paucæ (scribendo), Cic.: ultima primis, Hor.: drepositæ causæ, i. e. antecedentes, Cic.: hence, *to set over as chief, commander, or superintendent, entrust with the charge or command of, place at the head of, appoint*; aliquem provincie, bello, navibus, id.: præposita parientibus, Ov., the guardian: quæ præposita erat oraculo sacerdos, Cic.: also without a dative; aliquem media acie, Cæs., *to make him commander of the centre*: aliquem in lævo cornu, Liv.: in ea ora, ubi præpositus sum, Cic., i. e. where I am appointed commander: hence, Præpositus, subst.; see PRÆPOSITUS. II. *To prefer, value or esteem more*; se alteri, Ter.: amicitiam patriæ, Cic. N.B. Præpositivi, for præpositi, Plaut.: præposita, for præposita, Lucr.—See also PRÆPOSITUS.

PRÆ-PORTO, āre. *To carry before*; Cic.
 PRÆPŌSITIO, ōnis. f. (præpono) I. *A setting before, i. e. 1. A preferring, preference given to one thing over another*; talli, Cic. 2. *A placing any one before or over a thing as superintendent or commander*; Pand. II. In grammar, *A preposition*; Cic.

PRÆPŌSITIVUS, a, um. (præpono) *That is set before, prepositive*; conjunctio, Diomed.
 PRÆPŌSITŪRA, æ. f. (præpono) *The office of a president or overseer*; Lamprid.

PRÆPŌSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of præpono; see PRÆPŌNO. II. Adj. *Preferable*; hence the Stoics gave the

term Præposita (orum), *preferable things, to such things as they would not call good, as riches, beauty, &c.*; Cic.; Gr. ἀγαθὰ. Cf. PRÆCIPUA.

PRÆPŌSITUS, i. m. (præpono) *An officer, chief, commander, president*; rerum curæ Cæsaris, Plin. Ep.: aquarum, Frontin.: also without a genitive; præpositi, Suet. Galb. 12, governors of provinces.

PRÆ-POSSUM, potui, posse. *To be very powerful or more powerful*; Tac.

PRÆPŌSTĒRE, adv. *Invertedly, in a reversed order*; Cic.: calcem inducere, Plin., i. e. the left instead of the right.

PRÆPŌSTĒRĀTAS, ātis. f. (præposterus) *A reversed order*; Arnob.

PRÆPŌSTĒRO, āre. (præposterus) *To reverse the order*; ordinem, Quint. Decl.

PRÆ-POSTĒRUS, a, um. I. *Reversed, inverted, perverted, propesterous, not right*; ordo, Lucr.: gratulatio, Cic.: ambitio, Tac.: natalis, Plin., i. e. with the feet first: ficus, id., figs that grow too early or too late: frigus, Sen. II. *That acts propesterously, absurd*; homo, Cic.

PRÆ-PŌTENS, tis. *Very able, mighty, or powerful, that can effect much by money, wisdom, &c.*; vir, Cic.: philosophia, id.: homines, id., very powerful, influential persons: Carthago præpotens terra marique, id.: also seq. abl. to the question, by what means? præpotens armis Romanus, Liv.: also seq. genit.; Jupiter omnium rerum præpotens, Cic., very powerful in all things, ruling over every thing.

PRÆPŌTĒTAS, æ. f. (præpotens) *Superior power*; Tert.

PRÆ-PŌTO, āre. I. *To drink before*; Cæl. Aur.
 II. *To give drink to beforehand*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-PRŌPĒRANTER, adv. *Very hastily, very swiftly*; Lucr.

PRÆ-PRŌPĒRE, adv. I. *Very hastily, very swiftly*; agere, Liv. II. *Too hastily, with precipitation*; Liv. 22, 3.

PRÆ-PRŌPĒRUS, a, um. I. *Too swift or hasty, precipitate, sudden*; festinatio, Cic.: ingenium, Liv. II. *Very hasty or swift, sudden*; nisus, Sil.

PRÆ-PULCHER, chra, chrum. *Very beautiful*; Juvenec.

PRÆ-PURGO, āre. *To purge beforehand*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆPŪTIATIO, ōnis. f. (præputium) *A retaining of the prepuce or foreskin, a being uncircumcised*; Tert.

PRÆPŪTIATUS, a, um. (præputium) *Having the prepuce or foreskin, uncircumcised*; Tert.

PRÆPŪTIUM, i. n. *The prepuce, foreskin*; Juv.

PRÆQUAM, or PRÆQUAM. *In comparison with*; see PRÆ.

PRÆ-QUĒPĒR, estus, um, i. *To complain before*; multa, Ov.

PRÆ-RĀDIO, āre. *To beam or glitter forth*; Claud.: also with an accusative; *to beam forth before any thing, shine brighter*; Ov.

PRÆ-RĀDO, si, sum, ère. *To shear, shave or cut off in front or previously*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-RANCĪDUS, a, um. *Of a very bad smell*; fig.; Prob. Val. ap. Gell.

PRÆ-RĀPIDUS, a, um. *Very rapid, very swift*; gurgis, Liv.: annis, Sen.: hence, very eager, very ardent; juvenis, Sil.

PRÆRĀSUS, a, um. See PRÆRADO.

PRÆREPTOR, ōris. m. (præripio) *One who robs another of any thing (as it were before his face)*; Hieron.

PRÆREPTUS, a, um. See PRÆRIPIO.

PRÆ-RIGESCO, gui, ère. *To stiffen before*; præriguisse manus, Tac.

PRÆ-RIGĪDUS, a, um. *Very stiff or rigid*; mens, Quint.

PRÆRĪPIA, ōrum. n. (præ and rīpi) sc. loca. *Places on the banks of a river*; Apul.

PRÆRĪPIO, ipui, eptum, ère. (præ and rapio) I. *To take away any thing before another receives it*; as it were, *to snatch out of one's mouth, to snatch away*; and then gen., *to take away, tear from*; sponsam alicui, Plaut.: alicui laudem destinatum, Cic.: also gen., *to take away, deprive of*; arma alicui, Ov.: ne illum præripit tibi, Ter.: alicui victoria societatem, Hirt.: eam (laudem) præreptam (for præripere) velim, Cic.: also, *to take away before the time*; beneficium deorum festinatione, id., *to obtain before the time*: brevis præreptus in annis, Val. Fl., that has died prematurely. II. *To take away quickly*; codicillos, Suet., *to take or seize hastily*: oscula alicui, Lucr., *to snatch kisses*. III. *To do or perpetrate any thing beforehand*; scelus, Sen. IV. *To take early possession of any thing*; litora, Virg. V. Se. *To take one's self away hastily, to flee away*; Pand.

PRÆ-ROBŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To strengthen previously or beforehand*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-RŌDO, si, sum. 3. I. *To gnaw before, at the end or top, or simply, to gnaw*; digitos, Plaut. II. *To gnaw or bite off through*; hamum, Hor.: caudas, Plin., *to bite off*.

PRÆRŌGĀTĪVĀRIUS, a, um. *That enjoys certain prerogatives or privileges*; hence, prærogativarii veterani (militēs), i. e. who had an expectation of being made

life-guards of the emperor, as a reward of their services; Symm.

PRÆROGĀTIVUS, a, um. (prærogo) I. That is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before or first; centuria, Cic.; and simply, prærogativa (sc. tribus, or centuria), Cic.; Liv., i. e. the tribe or century, which, by virtue of their lot, voted first in the comitia: we also find the plur. prærogativæ, Liv. 10, 22, because they were of two kinds, juniorum and seniorum: also, prærogativa collective, with a plural; prærogativa tribunalium erant, id., for prærogativa. N.B. Prærogativam referre, Cic., of the herald or crier who informed the magistrate presiding at the comitia of the vote of the century that voted first; for the other tribes or centuries usually followed the prærogativa: hence Prærogativa means, 1. A previous or first election; militaris, or comitorium militarium, Liv.: equitum, id. 2. A sure token, prognostic, favourable omen, pledge; triumphi, Cato ap. Cic.: voluntatis, Cic. 3. Preference, privilege, prerogative; Plin.: Pand. II. Of or belonging to the above-mentioned century or tribe (prærogativa); omen prærogationem, Cic., for prærogative, or prærogativarum: or we may here very well consider prærogativum as the genitive (contract.) of prærogativarum: thus we find also, amphorum, &c.

PRÆRŌGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To ask before another, ask first; hence, to propose or make a motion beforehand; lex prærogata, Cod. Theod., a law which had previously been proposed. N.B. Comitia tota comitiis fuerint prærogata, Cic., i. e. the former comitia (consularia) voted before the latter (comitia adilicia); but ed. Græv. has prærogativa. II. To pay before the stated time, pay beforehand; Cod. Just.

PRÆRŌSUS, a, um. See PRÆRODO.
PRÆRUMPO, ōpi, uptum, 3. To break or tear off from before, or gen., to break or tear off; retinacula, Ov.: funes prærumpebantur, Cæs., broke off: uncus prærumptur, breaks off.—See PRÆRUPUS.

PRÆRUPUS, adv. Abruptly, steeply, ruggedly; Plin.: PRÆRUPUS, a, um. I. Part. of prærumpro; see PRÆRUMPO. II. Adj. 1. Steep, abrupt, rugged; saxum, Cic.: locus, Cæs.: prærupta, steep, rugged places, Liv. 2. Fig. Hasty, rash, precipitate; juvenis animo præruptus, Tac., violent or dangerous; dominatio, Tac.: inaccessibile, not to be got at; periculum, Vell., extreme: seditio, Pand., dangerous.

PRÆRŪTILUS, a, um. Very red; Tert. Carm. de Jude.

PRÆS, adis, m. A bondsman, surety, especially in money matters; prædem esse pro aliquo, Cic.: prædes dare, id.: prædibus ac prædiis cavere populo, id., an old formula, to give security to the people by means of bondsmen and their property; pleonastically, for prædes means also the property of bondsmen; prædes tuos venderet, id.—Etymol. Præs seems to have been only another form of Pres, from *πρᾶσιαι*, which gives in the active *πρᾶσιαι*, or *πρᾶσιαι*, for *πρᾶσιαι*, whence in Latin præo, pres, as præo, præo, although in a somewhat different signification. Præs at first probably signified a buyer, dealer; hence, pretium, a price; interpres, a factor, broker, agent, negotiator; and interpretum, the profits of a factor, brokerage. But præo seems used rather in a figurative sense of one who pledges his property: hence, prædium, property that may be pledged; as, præda, property acquired, or spoil, booty.—Synon., see VAS.

PRÆS, adv. (apparently formed from præ, as in Greek, *πρᾶσιαι*, from *πρᾶσιαι*), or in Latin, abs, from ab; by which means præ-sens and abs-sens may be explained) i. q. Præsto, There, at hand; ibi præ est, i. e. adest, Plaut.

PRÆSAGĀTUS, a, um. i. e. præsiagiendo formatus; Hieron.

PRÆSĀGIO, ūvi, ātum, 4. I. To have a presentiment of any thing; aliquid animo, Liv.: equi præsiagunt pugnam, Plin.: animus præsiagit mihi aliquid mali, I presage or forebode something bad, Ter. II. To foretell, prophesy, forebode, show any thing beforehand; Galli præsiagivere victoriam, Plin.: luna tempestatem præsiagit, id.: exiguas copiarum recessum—præsiagebat, Cæll. in Cic. Ep. III. To show, discover, prove, be a sign or proof of; Lucr. N.B. We find also, præsiagor (depon.), Plaut.

PRÆSĀGIŌ, ōnis, f. (præsiago) A presentiment, foreboding, power of prophesying; Cic.
PRÆSĀGIUM, i, n. (præsiagio) A presentiment, foreboding, presaging, prophesying, prognostic; tempestatis futuræ, Colum.: malorum, Tac.: vatium, Ov.: præsiagia mortis, Suet., signs of approaching death.

PRÆSĀGUS, a, um. Perceiving beforehand, prophesying, foretelling, presaging, divining, guessing, having a presentiment; fulmen, Virg.: mens præsiaga mali, id.

PRÆSĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. To cure or heal before the time; vulnus, Plin. II. Intrans. To heal (be healed) or get well before the time; cicatrix præsanavit, Plin.
PRÆSĀUCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To wound beforehand; Cæll. Aur.

PRÆSĀTEO, ēre. To be very full; aliqua re, Cell. -

PRÆSCIENTIA, æ, f. (præscio) A knowing beforehand, prescience, foreknowledge; Tert.

PRÆSCIO, ūvi, ātum, āre. To foreknow; præscisse, Ter.

PRÆSCISCO, ūvi, ātum, ēre. To be informed, hear of or learn beforehand; Virg.: Liv.

PRÆSCĪTIO, ōnis, f. (præscio) A knowing beforehand, a presentiment, foreboding, foretelling, prophesying; Ammian.

PRÆSCĪTUM, i, n. (præscio) A knowing beforehand; animi, Plin., i. e. foreboding; pœcurum, id., an omen.

PRÆSCĪUS, a, um. That knows beforehand, present; Virg.: also seq. genit.; futuri, Virg.: periculumum, Tac.

PRÆSCĪBŌ, psi, ptum, ēre. I. To write before, præfix in writing; nomen libro, Gell.: sibi nomen, Virg.: ut præscripsimus, Vell., i. e. have written above or before; but here Ruhken proposes prædiximus: auctoritates præscriptæ, Cic. Orat. 3, 2, ed. Ern., sc. senatus consulto, i. e. the names of the senators present, which were prefixed to the decree: also, to mark out; Plin.: and fig., to mark out with words, delineate, describe; formam futuri principatus præscripsit, Tac., i. e. drew out a sketch of, &c.: hence, 1. To bring forward as an excuse or reason, to use as a pretext; aliquid, Tac. 2. To prescribe what another shall copy or learn by heart; hence, 1. To prescribe, order, command, direct, appoint beforehand; jura civibus, Cic.: quum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid ageret, id.: quid aliis præscriberetis, id.: verba præscripta, Pand. 2. To make any thing known to one by way of precept, or as a rule for his conduct, or by way of advice, to admonish, advise, say; aliquid, Cic. 3. To bring an exception against any thing in law, to except or object to; aliquid, Quint. 4. To dictate, carmina aliquid, Tibull. II. For perscribo, To write down, put down in writing; Pand.: Cod. Just.—See the synonyms in PRÆCIPRO.

PRÆSCRĪPTIO, ōnis, f. (præscribo) I. A writing before or prefixing in writing; hence, that which is prefixed in writing to the principal thing; legis, Cic., i. e. a title, inscription, or, an introduction, preamble: thus also, scnatuconsulti, id.: hence fig., a pretext, excuse, color, alleged reason; Cæs. II. A copy to be imitated by a pupil learning to write; hence, 1. Fig. A precept, prescription, order, rule, law; naturæ, Cic.: rationis, id.: semihoræ, id. 2. An objection or exception to any thing in law; Quint.: Pand.: also of philosophical objections, subtleties, and sophisms; Scn. 3. Prescription; Pand.

PRÆSCRĪPTIVE, adv. With an exception; Tert.

PRÆSCRĪPTUM, i, n. (præscribo) I. A copy for imitating or getting by heart; Quint. II. A precept, rule; legum, Cic.: hæc præscripta servare, id.: agere ad præscriptum, Cæs.: ex communi præscripto civitatis, Cic.: præscripta calcis, i. e. meta, Lucr.

PRÆSCRĪPTUS, a, um. See PRÆSCRIBO.

PRÆSCRĪPTUS, us, m. (præscribo) A precept; Tert.

PRÆSECA, æ, f. i. e. brassica; Varr.

PRÆSECĀTUS, a, um. See PRÆSECO.

PRÆSĒCO, cui, cātum and etum, āre. To cut off from before, or gen., to cut off; crines, Cæs.: projecturas tignorum, Virg.: hence, præsecutum ad unguem castigare, Hor., after the nail, i. e. to examine very strictly; Præsecutus, a, um, Apul.

PRÆSECTUS, a, um. See PRÆSECO.

PRÆSEGMEN, inis, n. (præseco) That which is cut off, a paring; Plaut.

PRÆSEMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (præsemino) I. A sowing beforehand. II. The factus; Virg.

PRÆSEMĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. To sow or plant beforehand; Lact.: fig., to undertake any thing, lay a foundation for, prepare; majora, Ammian.

PRÆSENS, tis, adj. (from præo, i. e. præ, and ens) I. Present; in person; præsentem adesse, Ter.: Cæs.: quod adest, quodque præsens est, Cic.: quo præsentem, in whose presence, id.: præsentem nobis, for me, Plaut.: præsens tecum egi, Cic., in person: sermo, id., i. e. (oral) conversation: certamen, Liv.: perfunctum, Cic., i. e. for the present: judicium, id., i. e. which the people now pass: verba, Gell., now current: præsentem tempore, Ov.; and in præsentī (sc. tempore), Cic., now, at present: in præsens tempus, id.; or, in præsens (sc. tempus), id., for the present: thus also, in præsentia (sc. tempora), for the present: thus also, ad præsens tempus, Justin.; or simply, ad præsens, Tac., for the present: præsentia, Suet., present circumstances, the present state of affairs: in rem præsentem venire, Cic., to witness any thing one's self or in person, or, to go to the very spot where it took place, to be an eye-witness of any thing: hence, in re præsentī, Liv., on the spot, at the place in which any thing is done: audientes in rem præsentem perducere, Quint., (as it were) to bring, convey, or transport to the spot. II. That happens or is done immediately and is not delayed; præsens pena sit, Cic., let immediate punishment be inflicted: diligentiā consulis, Sall., i. e. the ready activity: decretum, Liv., made on the spot: pecunia, Cic., ready money: thus also, fraudator præsens solverit, Pand., in ready money: præsentī die dari, id., immediately, in

ready money: mors, Flor.: preces, Propert., a prayer following immediately upon an offence. III. *Effectual, prompt, efficacious, powerful*; auxilium, Cic.: quo (malo) non præsentium ullum, Virg.: remedium presentissimum, Colum.: Diva præsens tollere, Hor., able. IV. *Certain, apparent*; insidia, Cic., evident, apparent: jam præsentior res erat, Liv. V. *Lively*; memoria præsentior, Liv. VI. *Resolute, decided, determined, confident, bold*; animus, Cic.: animus præsentior, Liv.: thus also, animo præsens, Ov. VII. *Present, aiding, propitious, favouring*; deus, Cic.: dea, Virg. Cf. Ruhnck. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 31.

PRÆSENSIO, ðnis. f. (præsentiõ) I. *A presentiment, foreboding*; rerum futurarum, Cic. II. *A preconception, an idea or perception formed beforehand*; Cic.

PRÆSENSUS, a, um. See PRÆSENSIO.

PRÆSENTĀLIS, e. (præsens) *Present*; Cod. Just.

PRÆSENTĀNEUS, a, um. (præsens) *That works or takes effect immediately or quickly*; for which Cicero always uses præsens: venenum, Plin.: remedium, id.: hence, Præsentaneum, *A remedy that operates or takes effect immediately*; id.

PRÆSENTĀRIUS, a, um. (præsens) *Present, that happens immediately*; malum est præsentariū, Plaut., immediately happens: hence (of money), ready (in Cicero always præsens); argentum, id., ready money.

PRÆSENTĀ, æ. f. (præsens) I. *Presence*; alicujus, Cic.: præsentiam sibi facere, Pand., to show itself, appear: plur.: Cic.: hence, præsentia animi, id., presence of mind, resolution, courage. II. *Power, effect*; veri, Ov. PRÆSENTIO, sensu, sensum. 4. *To feel, or perceive any thing beforehand, have a presentiment*; futura, Cic.: nihil in posterum, Cic.: præsentium est, Liv. N.B. Præsentisse, for præsensisse, Pacat.

PRÆSENSIO, ære. (præsens) *To show, exhibit, present*; se alicui, Apul.: caput alicui, Aur. Vict., to stretch forth.

PRÆ-SÆPĪLIO, pelvi, pultum, ire. 4. *To bury before*; Præsepultus, a, um, Quint. Decl.

PRÆSEPIES, or PRÆSEPII, is. n. f. also PRÆSEPIA, æ. f. and PRÆSEPE, is. n. and PRÆSEPIUM, i. n. (præsepio) I. *A crib, manger, rack*; bonas præsepiis (accus.), Cato: in præsepiis, Varr.: ad præsepe, Phædr.: ad præsepium: Plaut.: certum præsepe, i. e. mensa, Hor. II. *A stall or stable*; præsepias, Varr.: præsepiis hibernas, Cato: nocturna præsepia, Calp., fold, pen: in præsepiibus, Virg., fig.; intra præsepiis meas, i. e. house, Plaut.: præsepius arcent, Virg., dwellings, habitations: in præsepiibus, Cic., broths. N.B. Præsepia (plur.), as a constellation, i. q. Phatna, Plin.

PRÆ-SÆPIO, psi, ptum. 4. *To guard in front with a hedge, or, to guard or fence in any similar manner, to block up, barricade*; aditum tribulicus, Cæs.

PRÆSEPII, PRÆSEPIUM. See PRÆSEPE.

PRÆSEPTUS, a, um. See PRÆSEPIO.

PRÆSEPTULUS, a, um. See PRÆSEPELIO.

PRÆ-SÆRO, Ære. 3. *To see beforehand*; Paul. Nol.

PRÆ-SÆRTIO, adv. 3. *Especially, particularly*; Cic.

PRÆ-SÆRVIIO, ire. 4. *To serve (as a slave)*; alicui, Plaut.: fig.; numeris, Gell.

PRÆ-SÆRVIIO, ære. *To observe beforehand, or simply, to observe*; aliquid, Cæl. Aur.

PRÆSES, idis. sc. (præsideo) *That sits before things or persons in order to guard, direct, or take care of them*; Hence. I. *Protecting, guarding, defending*; ars salutis humane præses, Cels., i. e. medicina; dextra, Sen.: locus, Plaut., a place of refuge: hence, subst., *He or she that guards, protects, or defends*; a protector, defensor; reip., Cic.: templorum, id. II. *Directing, taking care of*; hence, subst., *He or she that presides or directs, a president, superintendent*; præses belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg.: hence, præses provincia, a governor, prætor, Suet.

PRÆ-SICCO, avi, âtum, ære. *To dry beforehand*; Apul.

PRÆ-SICCUS, a, um. *Very dry*; Prudent.

PRÆSIDĀLIS, or PRÆSIDĀLIS, e. (præsens) *Of or belonging to the government of a province*; jus, Treb. Poll.: vir, Annian., that has been governor of a province.

PRÆSIDĀRIUS. See PRÆSIDARIUS.

PRÆSIDĀTUS, us. m. (præsens) I. *The government of a province*; Vopisc. II. *The office of a protector or defender*; Arnob.

PRÆSIDĒO, ãdi, ãssum. 2. (præ and sedeo) I. *To sit before*; Suet.: hence, II. *To guard, protect, defend, be a protection*; with a dative; imperio, Cic.: urbi et reip., id.: seq. accus.; litus Gallie, Tac. III. *To preside over, direct, command*; rebus urbanis, Cæs.: armis, Ov.: also seq. accus.; exercitum, Tac.; cf. Rudden. Institut. Gr. 2, p. 146: also without a case; Suet. Tib. 20; where it signifies, to be at the head of the senate: thus also, in Piceno præsidebat, Sall.: hence, Præsidiens, i. q. Præsēs; Tac.

PRÆSIDĀRIUS, a, um. I. (from præsidium) *That serves for defence or protection*; milites, Liv., i. e. soldiers quartered in a garrison: malleus, Colum., i. e. that serves as a reserve, in case the vine should fail: palmes, id., i. q. Resex. II. (from præses) *Of or belonging to the governor of a province*; toga, Spartian.

PRÆSIDIUM, i. n. (præsideo) *A sitting before*; hence, I. *Defence, assistance, protection*; alicui esse præsidio, Cic.: ferre alicui præsidium, id.: in fuga sibi præsidium ponere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11: alicui proficiens præsidio, Nep.: especially of soldiers who defend a post, transport, &c., a guard, convoy, escort; legiones quæ præsidio, impeditiõnes erant, Cæs. II. *A defence, assistance, protection, i. e. that which defends, assists, or protects*; classis præsidium provincie, Cic.: ad iudicium cum præsidio venit, id.: generis præsidia, Sall., i. e. family support: especially, *soldiers or persons who by their presence defend a place, transport, camp, &c.*, which we usually call, a guard, convoy, escort, garrison; it may also frequently be rendered, *troops, or posts*; ibi (in castris) præsidio relicto, Liv.: præsidium dedit, Nep., guard, escort: Italia—præsidiis tenetur, Cic., i. e. troops: tenere præsidii urbes, Liv., troops, garrisons: præsidia ad ripas disponere, Cæs., i. e. posts: in præsidia relictus, Liv., as a garrison or protection: hence fig.; in præsidio collocatus, Cic.: in præsidio fuit, Nep., was for a guard, or, was at his post. Also, præsidium, *A reserve*; Cæs. B. G. 7, 65. III. *Any post or place occupied by troops*, as, a hill, camp, &c.: it may usually be rendered, *post, station, sometimes, fort, or, camp*; quum legio præsidium occupavisset, Cæs.: in præsidis eratis, Cic., in the camp, with the army: præsidium regium expugnatum est, Tac., i. e. citadel: præsidio decedere, Liv.; or, præsidium relinquere, Cic., to leave or abandon his post: and fig.; de præsidio decedere, Liv.: hence, præsidium tutari, to maintain his post, Liv.: communitur, id., to strengthen or fortify a post or camp. IV. *Any assistance, aid, help*; quæreret sibi præsidia, Cic.: thus also, Nep. Themist. 8, every thing needful for his support and safety: hence, against diseases, a remedy; Plin.

PRÆSIGNIFICĀTIO, ðnis. f. (præsignifico) *A showing beforehand*; Lact.

PRÆ-SIGNIFICĀ, ære. *To signify any thing beforehand, forecast*; hominibus futura, Cic.

PRÆSIGNIS, e. (præ and signum) *That distinguishes itself before others by any thing, illustrious*; Ov.

PRÆSIGNO, ære. *To mark before*; Plin.

PRÆSĪLIO, ire. (præ and salio) *To spring forth*; Plaut.

PRÆ-SĪDIUS, a, um. *Very solid or strong, very constant or steadfast*; Juven.

PRÆ-SŪNO, ul, itum, ære. I. *To sound before*; Ov. II. *To sound better*; chelyn, Calp.

PRÆ-SPECTĀTOR, âtus sum, âri. *To investigate or inquire into beforehand*; præspeculata utilitate, passivè, Annian.

PRÆ-SPERGO, ãre. (præ and spargo) *To strew or scatter before*; Lucr.

PRÆ-SPERO, avi, âtum, ære. *To hope beforehand*; Tert.

PRÆSTĀBĪLIS, e. (præsto, are) *Excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent*; Cic.: præstabilior, id.: also seq. infin.; ariolar, i. e. ariolando, Apul.

PRÆSTANS, tis. I. Part. of præsto; see PRÆSTO, are. II. Adj. *Superior, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished*; Cic.: Nep.: quid præstantius, &c., Cic.: also, præstantissimus, id.: seq. genit.; animi, Virg.: also seq. infin.; non præstantior alter ceteri viros, &c., id.

PRÆSTANTER, adv. *Excellently, especially*; præstantissime, Quint.: Plin.

PRÆSTANTIA, æ. f. (præstans) *Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority*; animantum reliquorum, i. e. to other creatures, Cic.: frequently with a genitive, to the question, in what respect? virtutis, id.

PRÆSTAT. *It is better*; see PRÆSTO, ære.

PRÆSTĀTIO, ðnis. f. (præsto, are) I. *Guaranty, warranty*; Pand.: ad præstationem scribant, Sen., i. e. that they engage for the truth of it. II. *Payment of what is due*; vectigalium, Pand.

PRÆSTĀTOR, ðris. m. (præsto, are) *One who gives security*; Frontin.

PRÆSTERGUS, a, um. An old form for præstersus; Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 32.

PRÆ-STERNO, ãre. *To strew before or beforehand, prepare beforehand*; altaria, Stat.: flora, Plaut.

PRÆSTES, tis. c. (præsto) i. q. Præsēs. *He or she that presides over, defends or protects*; Ov.

PRÆSTIGĪA, æ. f. and commonly plur. PRÆSTIGĪE, ârum. f. (probably from præstringo) I. *Sleight of hand, juggler's tricks*; fig.; verborum, Cic.: hence, tricks, deceptions; id. II. *Wonderful or strange appearances or things*; as, in nature, Apul. N.B. The singular occurs, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

PRÆSTIGĪĀTOR, ðris. m. (præstigie) *One who practises sleight of hand, a juggler, impostor*; Plaut.

PRÆSTIGĪATRIX, icis. f. (præstigiator) *She that practises sleight of hand, a female juggler*; Plaut.

PRÆSTIGĪOSUS, a, um. (præstigie) *Full of sleights or illusions*; Gell.

PRÆSTIGĪUM, i. n. i. q. Præstigia; Cassiod.

PRÆ-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, ãre. *To extinguish, obscure*; stellas, Lucr.; hence fig., to destroy; præstigiās, Cæcil. ap. Cic.

PRÆSTINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from præstinus, and this from præst; as cras, crastinus, procrastinare) *To purchase, buy; aliquid, Plaut.: Apul.*

PRÆSTITES, um. See PRÆSTES.

PRÆSTITOR, ōris. m. (præsto, are) *One that gives; Apul.*

PRÆSTĪTO, ui, ātum, āre. (præ and statuo) *To appoint or fix beforehand, to prescribe; diem operi, Cic.: diem alicui, Ter.: nulla præsūtator die, Cic., without any appointed day: hence, prætor præsūtator petitori, qua, &c., Cic., prescribes.*

PRÆSTĪTŪS, a, um. See PRÆSTĪTO.

PRÆSTO, adv. (from præstus, for præstitus; as also repositus, for repositus) *Present, here, at hand, ready, usually with esse, to be here, to be present, ready, or at hand, also, to appear, make its appearance, also sometimes, to be at one's service, attend, wait upon, pay his respects; præsto est, or adest, Ter., there he is: domi præsto apud me esse, id.: hic præsto est, id., is there, appears: quaestores mihi præsto fuerunt, Cic., made their appearance; also, alicui, to appear in a court of justice; qui tibi semper præsto fuit, Cic., at your request: quaestores consulibus ad ministeria belli præsto essent, Liv., should be at hand, should assist: animus præsto est, Cic., courage is not wanting: tibi nulla fuit clementia præsto? Catull., hast thou had no compassion? comæteum exercitui præsto fore, Liv., to be ready or at hand: id ad nutum tibi præsto fuerit, Cic., would have been at your service, would have been given you: præsto esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, id., i. e. to attend: eum bubulo præsto ad portam fuisse, id., had come to him: also without esse; e. g. ipsum præsto video, Ter., there I see the very man himself: hence fig., to serve, be of service; alicui, Cic.: saluti tuæ, id.: ad omnia adsim præsto, id.: also with adire; e. g. pauper erit præsto (at hand, at command) tibi, præsto pauper adibit, Tibull., will be at hand, will be at your service.*

PRÆSTO, iti, Itum and ātum, āre. I. Intrans. 1. *To stand before; acies præstant, Lucan. 4, 30, ed. Corte; where Burm. has perstant: hence, 2. To stand before, fig., i. e. to be superior to or better than, to distinguish one's self above others; inter suos, Cic.: in re, Lucr.: and re, Cic.: also in a bad sense; probro, Sall.: with a dative or accusative of that over which one has a superiority, when it may be rendered, to exceed, excel, surpass; alicui, Ter.: Cic.: alicui aliqua re, Cic.: aliquem aliqua re, Nep.: Liv.: hence, Præstat (impers.) *It is preferable or better; mori millies præstitit, quam hæc pati, Cic.**

II. Trans. *To warrant, to be bail for, to answer or be responsible for, to be accountable for, to take upon one's self; aliquem, for any one, Cic.: se, for one's self, id.: thus also, to take any thing upon one's self, to undertake, undergo, incur; damnus, id.: invidiam, id.: nihil, id.: periculum, id.: factum alicuius, Cic. Sext. 11: also with a; e. g. a vi, Cic., in respect of force or violence, to engage that none shall be used: we find also de re, on account of, concerning, &c., id.: de me, id.: also seq. accus. cum infn.; id. Since it may be supposed that that for which we are accountable can be proved, paid, given, done, &c.; hence, 1. *To make, do, accomplish, perform, execute, &c.; suum munus, Cic.: assuetam vicem, to discharge an office, Phædr.: qua tibi iucunda præstabo, Cic.: bellum, Lucan., i. e. pugnare. 2. To keep, perform, observe, abide by, act up to, make good, discharge, maintain; fidem, Cic.: Liv., to keep one's word (promise); also, to show or evince honesty, Liv.: pacem, id., to keep, maintain. 3. To keep, preserve; socios salvos, Cic.: remp., id.: omnia, Lucr.: aliquem finibus certis, to confine within certain bounds, Cic.: aliquem incolumem, Hor. 4. *To prove, show, evince, demonstrate; omnia, Cic.: fidem, Cic.: Liv.: voluntatem, Cic.: benevolentiam, id.: hence, se, to show, prove, or behave one's self as; præsta te eum, id., show yourself as: se invictum, Ov.: victoria se præstet, i. e. ostendat, id. 5. *To maintain, preserve, retain, continue; memoriam benevolentia, Cic.: consuetudinem, Vatrin. in Cic. Ep. 6. To bestow, show, afford, do; alicui officia, Hirt.: alicui pietatem, Cic.: honorem debitum patri, id.: hence, 7. *To give; stipendium exercitui, Liv.: senatui sententiam præstare, Cic.: gave his vote: hence, terga hosti, Tac., i. e. to flee. 8. *To give, procure; voluptatem alicui, Cic. 9. *To make safe, place in safety; mare amanti, Ov.: populam, Cic. N.B. 1. Præstavi, and præstarem, Pand. 2. Præstaturus, a, um, Cic.: Liv. 3. Præstatur, or præstatur iri, for præstatum, or præstatum iri, Pand.— See also PRÆSTANS.*******

PRÆSTOLO, i. q. Præstolor; Turpil.

PRÆSTOLO, ātus sum, āri. *To wait, wait for, expect; apud aliquem, Cic.: also with an accusative or dative; aliquem, Ter.: adventum, Cæs.: alicui, Cic.: spei, i. e. propter spem, id.: also seq. genit.; Sisen.— Synon. Expectare, to wait for, expect, expresses merely a looking at the future in general; opperiri, to wait for, expect, keep one's self in readiness for an occurrence; præstolari, to be in readiness to perform a service.*

PRÆSTRANGĪLO, āre. *To choke, deprive of breath; Quint. Decl.*

PRÆSTRĒNUÈ, adv. *Very nimbly, actively, or hastily; abi præstrenue, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13; where Bentley reads abi præ str., &c.*

PRÆSTRĪCTIO, ōnis. f. (præstringo) *A binding fast; Tert.*

PRÆSTRĪCTUS, a, um. See PRÆSTRINGO.

PRÆSTRINGO, inxi, ctum, 3. I. *To tie or bind up, to bind fast or hard; factum laqueo, Ov.: pollices nodo, Tac. II. To bind or wind round; tempora sertis, Stat. III. To check, stop; humor gelu præstrictus, Plin., congealed, frozen. IV. To graze, touch; quum lecticam ejus fulgur præstrinxisset, Suet., vites, Plin., i. e. to deprive them of their eyes. V. To weaken, blunt, render obtuse or dull; aciem ferri, Plin.: oculos, Cic.; or, aciem oculorum, Liv., to blind, obscure: fig; aciem animi, or mentis, Cic. ed. Ern.*

PRÆSTRŪCTIO, adv. *With preparation; Tert.*

PRÆSTRŪCTIO, ōnis. f. (præstruo) *A preparation, foundation; evangelii, Tert.*

PRÆSTRŪCTŪRA, æ. f. (præstruo) i. q. Præstruatio; Tert.

PRÆSTRŪCTUS, a, um. See PRÆSTRŪTO.

PRÆSTRŪTO, xi, ctum, 3. I. *To build before, i. e. to lay a foundation; Colum.: hence fig., i. e. to make a kind of preparation; frans fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, Liv., i. e. procures credit for itself in small things, in order afterwards to deceive in great things. II. To build before in order to hinder or obstruct; to block or stop up, render impenetrable or impassable; aditum objice montis, Ov. III. To build beforehand: hence, to prepare or make ready beforehand; illud, Plin. Ep.: quum præstruatum consulto esset, Suet., since it had been so agreed upon, concerted.*

PRÆSTRŪPIDUS, a, um. *Very unfeeling, very senseless; Juvenç.*

PRÆSŪDO, āre. *To sweat before; Claud.: hence, to exercise one's self with pains beforehand; Stat.*

PRÆSUL, ūlis. c. (præsilio) I. *One that leaps or dances before others; Cic.: hence, II. The chief of the Sallii (priests of Mars), who yearly danced through the city, carrying the Ancilia; Capitol. III. Any president; agri, Pallad.*

PRÆSULSUS, a, um. (præ and salsus) *Salted very much, very salt; Colum.*

PRÆSULŪTOR, ōris. m. (præsulto) *One that leaps or dances before others; Liv.*

PRÆSULTO, āre. (præ and salto) *To leap before; Liv.*

PRÆSULTOR, ōris. m. (præsilio) i. q. Præsulator; Lact.

PRÆSUM, fui, esse. Prop. *To be before; hence, I. To preside over, be set over, have the charge or command of, be in authority, rule, command, direct; sacris, Cic.: negotio, Cæs.: exercitui, id.: potestati (office), Nep.: also without a dative; in provincia, Cic., i. e. to be governor: qui in Bruttis præerat, Liv., was commander: thus also, ibi, Cæs.: hence, 1. *To be a principal person in any thing, to take a great part in, be the chief manager, author, adviser, abettor; alicui rei, Cic. 2. To defend, protect; mœnibus, Ov. II. To carry on, profess; ei studio, Cic.: artificio, id.**

PRÆSUMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, 3. I. *To take before, take first; dapes, Ov.: aliquid potu, Plaut., to drink beforehand: calidam cibis, id.: præsumptum diadema, i. e. assumed before the legal age, Claud.: and fig.; patientiam rei, Quint., i. e. to arm himself beforehand with patience, to submit to beforehand: tempus præsumptum, spent beforehand, id.: inviti judices audiunt præsumentem partes suas, i. e. præoccupantem, id.: ingenium judicio præsumat, id., judgment precedes the inventive faculty, is stronger than: præsumpta opinio, id., a prejudice, prepossession: præsumpta suspicio, Tac., preconceived: hence, præsumptum est, it is commonly presumed, taken for granted, it is a common opinion, Pand.: hence fig., 1. *To do anything beforehand; officia heredum, Plin. Ep., to anticipate or perform beforehand: gaudium, or lætitiâ, id., to rejoice beforehand: aliquid voto, id., to wish any thing beforehand: cogitatione, id., to imagine any thing beforehand. 2. *To spend or pass beforehand; tempus sementibus, Plin., to anticipate: fortunam principatus inertis luxu, Tac., to enjoy beforehand. 3. *To imagine, represent or picture to one's self beforehand; bellum spe, Virg.: futura, Sen.: præsumptum habere, Tac., to take for granted. 4. *To see before, foresee, infer beforehand, foreknow; fortunam utriusque, Tac. 5. *To believe, suppose, presume, imagine; Justin.: Pand. II. *To undertake, dare; illicita, Sulp. Sev.: transire, Sext. Ruf.*******

PRÆSUMPTO, or PRÆSUMPTO, adv. *Boldly; Vopisc.*

PRÆSUMPTIO, or PRÆSUMPTIO, ōnis. f. (præsumo) I. *A taking beforehand: hence, previous use or enjoyment of a thing; rerum, Plin. Ep., i. e. early enjoyment or use: bonæ fame, id.: also in rhetoric, a bringing forward and answering or refuting any objection that may be or is expected to be made, an anticipation of objections; Quint. II. *A conceiving, imagining, or representing to one's self beforehand; Justin. III. Assurance, presumption; Tert. IV. Prejudice; Tert. V. Obstinacy; Apul.**

PRÆSUMPTIOSE, or PRÆSUMPTIOSE. adv. *Boldly, presumptuously*; loqui, Sidon.

PRÆSUMPTIOSUS, or PRÆSUMPTIOSUS, a, um. (præsumptio) *Presumptuous*; Sidon.

PRÆSUMPTOR, or PRÆSUMPTOR, ðris. m. (præsumo) *A presumptuous person*; Tert.

PRÆSUMPTORIE, or PRÆSUMPTORIE. adv. *Presumptuously*; Tert.

PRÆSUMPTIOSE, or PRÆSUMPTIOSE. adv. i. q. *Præsumptorie*; Sidon.

PRÆSUMPTIOSUS, or PRÆSUMPTIOSUS, a, um. i. q. *Præsumptiosus*; Salvia.

PRÆSUMPTUS, or PRÆSUMPTUS, a, um. See PRÆSUMO.

PRÆ-SUO, ðl, ðtum. 3. *To sew before or in front, to sew any thing*; hence, to cover; præsauta follis hasta, Ov.

PRÆ-SURGO, rexi, reatum. 3. *To rise beforehand*; Avien.

PRÆTACTUS, a, um. See PRÆTANGO.

PRÆ-TANGO, tetigi, tactum, ðre. 3. I. *To touch before or previously*; Cæsar. Aur. II. *To attack previously or before, of violent diseases*; præacta membra, Cæsar. Aur.

PRÆTERTUS, a, um. See PRÆTEREGO.

PRÆ-TËGO, exi, actum. 3. *To cover in front, or gen., to cover*; caput, Propert.: que saxa somnum (tum) prætererint, Plin. Paneg.; i. e. on which stones thou didst sleep.

PRÆ-TENDO, di, tum. 3. I. *To stretch forth or forward*; cornua, Plin. II. *To spread or stretch one thing before another*; membranam cordi, Plin.: cilia, Liv.: hence, I. *To make, set, put, lay, place, draw, or hold one thing before another*; sepegi, Virg.: vestem oculis, Ov., to hold before: manu ramum olive, Virg., to carry or hold out before: hence, sermonem decreto, Liv., to prefix; hence, prætendi, of places, *to lie before*; prætentum litus, Liv.: Bæticæ—prætenditur Lusitania, Plin. 2. Fig. *To use or allege as a pretext or excuse, to pretend*; aliquid seditioni, Liv.: nomen hominis doctissimi moribus tuis, Cic., i. e. to cloke with: legatorum decretum calumnia, Liv., to excuse with: also, *to exhibit, manifest, show, to wear the appearance of*; humanitatem facie tenus, Apul.: nec conjugis prætentæ tædas, Virg., have never shown myself your husband: debitum, to demand a debt, sue for payment of a debt, Pand.

PRÆ-TËNER, a, um. *Very tender*; Plin.

PRÆTENTATUS, us, m. (prætento) *A trying*; Plin.

PRÆ-TENTO, avi, atum, ðre. I. *To search or examine previously or beforehand*; sinum, Suet. II. *To try previously or beforehand*; vires, Ov.: misericordiam judicis, Quint. III. *To hold before one's self*; pallia, Claud. IV. *To allege, pretend*; Val. Fl.

PRÆTENTURA, æ, f. (prætento) *A military guard on the confines of a country*; Ammian.

PRÆTENTUS, a, um. See PRÆTENDO.

PRÆ-TËNUS, e. *Very thin or slender*; folium, Plin.: pons, id.

PRÆ-TËPEO, ui. 2. *To be lukewarm before*; fig.; si prætepusset amor, Ov., if you had been in love before.

PRÆTER. præp. and adv. (from præ and the affix ter) I. *Closely, near, along, past, with an accusative*; præter oculos ferebant, Cic., carried by before the eyes: thus also, præter castra, Cas.: nihil præter rem locuti sumus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 1, i. e. nothing irrelevant to the matter. II. *Before (antè)*; præter pedes, Plaut.: præter omnium oculos, Liv.: videntur montes solem succedere præter, Lucr. III. *Besides, together with*; ut præter se denos adducerent, Cæs. IV. *Besides, except, save*. 1. With an accusative; omnes præter Hortensium, Cic.: hence, præter hæc, Ter., besides this: also with an infinitive; nihil præter plorare, Hor., for ploratum. 2. Without an accusative; nullas literas accepi, præter quæ mihi reddita sunt, Cic.: cavendæ sunt familiaritates, præter hominum perpaucorum, id.: non locupletari præter paucos, id.: hence, præter si, except that, unless, Varr.: præter quod, except that, Apul.: præterque, and besides, Plin.: præter quam, or præterquam, besides, except, save only; see PRÆTERQUAM.

V. *Contrary to, against, or beyond*; with an accusative; præter consuetudinem, Cic., contrary to custom: præter naturam, id.: præter modum, id., beyond measure. VI. *Beyond, more than, above*. 1. Seq. accus.; unus præter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic., more than the others. Præter ceteros differs from præ ceteros so that the latter denotes generally before the others, but præter ceteros contains a commendation; see Gerbard ad Cic. Læl. 1, 4. 2. Without an accusative, for which quam is used; præter sapit, quam, &c., is wiser than, &c., Plaut.: et (facere) præter quam res, &c., Ter., i. e. more than. N.B. Præter propter, about, a little, more or less, somewhere thereabouts, Gell.

PRÆTER-AGO, ðgi, actum, ðre. *To drive past or beyond*; equum, Hor.

PRÆTER-BIŦO, ðre. *To go by, pass*; ædes, Plaut.

PRÆTER-CURRO, curri, cursum, ðre. *To run past or by*; Veget.: prætercursa Chalcedone, Ammian., i. e. passed.

PRÆTER-DÛCO, xi, ctum, ðre. *To lead past or by*; Plaut.

PRÆTER-Æ. adv. (from præter and the ablative ea) I. *Besides, moreover*; Cic.: also in distribution, when it may be rendered, then, next, again, moreover; Ter.: Cic. II. *Again, afterwards, hereafter*; neque illum præterea vidi, Virg.

PRÆTER-ËO, ivi, and more frequently it, tum, ire. 1. *To go or pass by*; præteriens modo mihi inquit, Ter., in passing: also of things without life; unda præterit, Ov.: hence, of time, *to pass by, elapse*; præterit tempus, Ter.: hora, Ov. II. Trans. 1. *To go or pass by, pass along*; hortos, Cic., the garden: also of things without life; ripas flumina præterent, Hor.: hence, of time, so far as it is considered as something over which mankind passes; hence, in the passive form, Præteritus, a, um, *Past, elapsed, gone by*; tempus, Cic.: ætas, id.: nox, Propert.: diebus decem præteritis, Varr., after ten days: in præteritum (sc. tempus), in respect of time past, Suet.: also, tempus præteritum, in grammar the preterite tense, Quint.: Præterita, orum, *Past things, the past*; Cic.: viri præteriti, former, departed, dead, Propert. 2. *To escape one's knowledge, be unknown*; non me præterit, Cic., I know, it is not unknown to me: also with the nominative; an aliquam Parmenonem præterat? Ter., escape, be unknown to or unobserved by? 3. *To pass by, pass over, i. e. to take no notice of*. 1. *To pass over in silence, not to mention, to omit, leave out*; silentio, and without silentio, Cic.: also, silentio præterire, to pass by in silence, not to applaud, Cic. Brut. 22: also, præterire, to pass over or omit, to make no use of; Ter. Ad. Prol. 14: Præterita, orum, *Things that are passed over*; thus the books of Chronicles are called, Hieron., since they contain things omitted in the books of Kings: in præteritis relinquere, Cic., to pass over anything, to forget to mention: hence, to omit the name of (in a list); quatuor præteritis sum, Liv. 2. *To pass over, omit (in reading)*; præteritas, si quid non facit ad stomachum, Mart.: hence gen., *to omit, leave out, as, in writing*; syllabas, Suet.: or, to neglect; quæ fenices præterierunt, seari, Plin.: hence, to forget, with an infinitive; dicere, Plaut.: sciscitari, Apul. 3. *To pass over any one, neglect, take no notice of, reject, exclude*; as, in the distribution of offices, in a will, in making presents, &c.; dignos, Cic., not to give an office; Philippus et Marcellus præterierunt, were not appointed, did not obtain an office, Cæs.: filium fratris, Cic., i. e. to bequeath nothing to: me quoque Romani præteriere patres, Ov., have neglected, forgotten me. 4. *To escape*; quid mali præterieris, Ter. 5. *To go, ride, or run before, outstrip*; aliquid cursu, Virg.: hence, to surpass, excel; aliquid, Varr.: Ov.: also, to exceed; modum, the measure, Ov.

PRÆTER-ËQUITO, ðre. *To ride past or by*; Liv.

PRÆTER-ËURER, adv. (prætereo) *Cursorily*; Augustin.

PRÆTER-FËRO, tûli, latum, ferre. *To carry by or past*; hence, Præterferri, *To go, come, run, sail, fly, &c. by*; acies præterata est latebras, Liv.: vox præterata, Lucr.

PRÆTER-FLUO, ðre. I. *To flow past or by*; Varr.: also seq. accus.; monia, Liv. II. Fig. *To flow or pass by or away*; voluptas præterfluit, Cic., i. e. vanishes, passes away.

PRÆTERGRËDIOR, essus sum, i. (præter and gradior) *To pass by*; castra, Cic.

PRÆTERHAC, adv. (from præter and the ablative hac) *Further, moreover*; Plaut.

PRÆTER-ÏNQUIRO, ðre. *To inquire further*; in negotium, Ammian.

PRÆTERÏTIO, ðnis. f. (prætereo) *A passing over, leaving out*; Cod. Just.

PRÆTERÏTUS, a, um. See PRÆTEREO.

PRÆTER-LABOR, psus sum, i. I. *To glide, flow, fly, run, &c. by*; flumina præteralabentia, Quint.: also seq. accus.; tumulum, Virg., to flow by; tellurem, id., to sail by. II. Fig. *To glide by*; definitio præteralabitur, Cic. Orat. 2, 25.

PRÆTER-LAMBO, ðre. 3. *To lick in passing*; fluvius præteralambit oppidum, Ammian., i. e. flows by.

PRÆTER-LATUS, a, um. See PRÆTERFERO.

PRÆTER-LIO, ðre. 3. *To flow by or past*; Apul. Met. 6: but ed. Oudend. has præterierunt.

PRÆTER-MEO, ðre. *To go by*; Lucr.: also seq. accus.; Ammian.

PRÆTERMISSIO, ðnis. f. (prætermitto) I. *A passing over, neglecting*; formæ, Cic. II. *An omitting, not seeking for any thing*; ædilitas, Cic.

PRÆTERMISSUS, a, um. See PRÆTERMITTO.

PRÆTER-MITTO, isi, issum. 3. I. *To let pass by*; diem, Cic.: occasione, Cæs.: neminem, Cic. II. *To omit, neglect*; gratulationem, Cic.: scelus, id.: defensionem, id.: also seq. infin.; Nep.: Cæs. III. In speaking or writing, *To pass over, not to speak of, make no mention of, leave out, omit*; verba, Cic.: locum, id.

IV. *To pass by or over, overlook, omit to notice, not to punish, to connive at*; Ter.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; Lucr. V. *To let or bring over, send or transport beyond*; Stat.

PRÆTER-MONSTRO, Ære. *To show or send from one's self to another; Gell.*

PRÆTERNÀVIGÀTIO, Ænis. f. (præternavigo) *A sailing by; Plin.*

PRÆTER-NÀVIGO, Ære. *To sail by or beyond; Suet.: also seq. accus.; id.*

PRÆ-TÈRO, triti, tritum. 3. *To rub off in front, or simply, to rub off; Plin.*

PRÆTERPROPIUM. See PRÆTER.

PRÆTERQUAM, OR PRÆTER QUAM. I. *Besides, except; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: Liv.: præterquam si, except in case, Plin.: præterquam quod, except that, besides that, were it not that, but that, Cic.: we also find præterea after præterquam quod, pleonastically, id.: præterquam means also, except that; Plin.: II. Besides that; Liv.*

PRÆTER-RÀDO, Ære. 3. *To scrape or scratch in passing by, or simply, to pass by; vox præterradit fauces, Lucr.: PRÆTER-RUO, Ære. 3. To rush by or past; Apul.— See PRÆTERLUO.*

PRÆTER-SUM, fui, esse. *To be without, not to be present at; rebus, Tert.*

PRÆTERVECTIO, Ænis. f. (præterveho) *A riding, sailing, or passing by; Cic.*

PRÆTERVECTUS, a, um. See PRÆTERVEHO.

PRÆTER-VÈHO, xi, ctum. 3. *To carry, lead, or convey past or by; as, on horseback, in a carriage, in a ship, &c.; but we usually find, Prætervehor, ctus sum, as a dependent. To ride, sail, or pass by; as, in a ship, Cic.: in a carriage, prætervehus, Suet.: prætervehens equo, Liv., riding by; also with an accusative; Apolloniam prætervehuntur, Cæs.: Velabrum prætervehens, Suet.: also fig.; locum silentio, Cic., to pass by, keep silence respecting; oratio prætervecta est scopulis, id., passed by; oratio aures vestras prætervecta est, id. N.B. Prætervehi, to pass by, of foot soldiers; Tac.*

PRÆTER-VERTO, Ære. 3. *To go or pass by; solem, Plin.*

PRÆTER-VŪLO, Ære. *To fly past or by, prop. and fig., with and without an accusative; quem prætervolat ales, Cic.: prætervolat numerus, id.: occasionis opportunitas prætervolat, Liv., slips away; hæc non prætervolant, id., i. e. do not pass over cursorily: also separated; præter et volata litora, Hor.*

PRÆ-TESTOR, àtus sum, àri. *To testify or witness beforehand; viam vitæ, Tert.*

PRÆ-TEXO, xui, xtum. 3. I. *To weave before or in front of any thing; hence, 1. Gen. To set before or in front; nomina auctorum, Plin.: auctores volumini, id.: retia piscium, id.: postibus prætexi, Plin. Paneg., i. e. that your statues stand before the temples. 2. To pretend, allege, or assign as a pretext or excuse; cupiditatem triumphi, Cic.: incrementam victoriam, Tac.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; Tac. II. *To adorn any thing with something else wrought in the front of it, to border, fringe; prætextum velamen, i. e. toga prætexta, Sil.: senatus prætextus, i. e. prætexta indutus, Propert.; hence, togæ or tunice purpura prætexta, Liv.: but purpura is frequently omitted; hence, toga prætexta (sc. purpura), Cic., and simply, prætexta (sc. toga), id., a toga bordered with purple; such were worn by the higher magistrates, as consuls, prætors, ædiles, id.; also by various kinds of priests, Liv.; by magistrates in principal towns and colonies, id.; by the Roman kings, id.; also by freeborn children both male and female, until they attained the age of manhood, Cic.: Liv.: Propert.: hence, Prætexta, sc. fabula, Tragedy, because in it magistrates and principal persons are introduced; Hor.; opp. togata; hence, 1. Fig. To border; carmen primis literis sententiæ prætexitur, Cic., i. e. the first letters of the verses form a sentence: natura omnia lenioribus principis prætexuit, id., has furnished with, i. e. nature makes in all things a gentle or gradual beginning; hence, 2. Gen. To cover in front, or simply, to cover; puppes prætextum litora, Virg., lina; ripas arundine, id.: montes gentes prætexunt, Plin.: nationes Rheno prætexuntur, Tac., dwell beyond the Rhine; hence fig., to cover with any thing, hide, cloak, conceal, disguise, colour; culpam nomine conjugii, Virg. 3. To adorn; Augusto prætextum nomine templum, Ov.: litera prætextat fastigia chartæ, &c., Tibull., my name may be inscribed on it.**

PRÆTEXTA, Æ. f. See PRÆTEXO.

PRÆTEXTATUS, a, um. I. *Having on or wearing a toga prætexta, or toga bordered with purple; said both of men to whom that dress belonged (see PRÆTEXTA, in PRÆTEXO), and of free-born children under seventeen years of age; Cic.: hence, prætextata actas, Gell., the age under seventeen years: amicitia, Mart., i. e. from childhood. II. Unchaste; verba, Suet.: mores, Juv.*

PRÆTEXTUM, i. n. (prætexo) I. *An ornament; reip., Sen. II. A pretext, pretence; Suet.— Synon. Prætextum, opp. causa, a pretext or pretence to cloak any thing; species, opp. res, a pretext to set off any thing.*

PRÆTEXTUS, a, um. See PRÆTEXO.

PRÆTEXTUS, u. m. (prætexo) I. *Ornament; Val. Max. II. Outward appearance; Tac. III. A pretext, pretence, colour; sub prætextu verborum, Liv.; hoc prætextu, Justin.*

PRÆ-TÏMEO, ui, Ère. *To fear beforehand, or, to be in fear beforehand; sibi, Plaut., on his own account: nihil est miserius, quam prætimere, Sen.*

PRÆTINGUS, a, um. See PRÆTINGO.

PRÆ-TINGO, dxl, nctum, Ère. *To dip in or moisten beforehand; Ov.*

PRÆ-TONDEO, totondi, tonsum, Ère. *To clip in front; Apul.*

PRÆTOR, Æris, m. (for prætor, from prætor) Prop. *Any leader, head, chief; hence the consul or chief officer of state was formerly called prætor maximus, Liv. 7. 3; also simply, prætor, Liv. 3. 55: ararii, Tac., master, president; especially, I. Of military rank, Commander, general, &c., στρατηγός; but perhaps not at all of Roman commanders, though frequently of foreigners; as, of the Athenians, Nep.: Cic.: of the Thebans, Cic.*

II. *In civil life, A principal, chief, director, master, head, superintendent; ararii, see above: and this was the title of the chief magistrate at Capua, Cic. Agr. 2. 34, i. e. mayor, boroughreeve, &c.: thus also at Carthage, Nep. Hann. 7, where it denotes a civil magistracy. Prætor is particularly the title of, A chief magistrate at Rome, who administered justice, and ranked next to the consuls; Cic. In the time of Cicero there were eight prætors at Rome. Of these, two were employed in private causes (causæ privatz) respecting property, &c.: one of them was called prætor urbanus, city judge, who presided when both parties at variance were cives, i. e. possessed of the right of Roman citizenship; the other, prætor peregrinus, foreign judge, when both parties (or only one of them) were peregrini, i. e. not possessed of the right of Roman citizenship: the other six were concerned with causæ publicæ, as, murder, adultery, ambitus, &c. These eight prætors committed the examination of causes to inferior judges (iudices selecti). The prætors wore a toga prætexta, sat on curule seats (sellæ curules), and were preceded by six licitors: their office lasted a year: they afterwards went to a province assigned to them by lot (in which there was no army), as governors, in order there to administer justice (i. e. all that the eight prætors in Rome did), and were then called Proprætores; such a governor however is frequently called Prætor, as in Cic. Verr. 2. 4. 12; 4. 25, 56. The administration of all prætors, both at Rome and in the provinces, consisted in two things, namely, in edicto, et decretis ex edicto; see JURISPRUDICTIO. N.B. I. The office of prætor was first instituted at Rome, A. U. C. 385: partly, because the consuls, on account of the great number of wars in which they were obliged to command, could no longer attend to the administration of justice; partly, that by this means the patricians (for at first the prætorship belonged exclusively to the patricians) might have some compensation for sharing the consulate with the plebeians. 2. At first there was only one prætor: Sulla made their number six, Cæsar eight, Augustus sixteen. 3. Prætor, for consul, Cic. ad Div. 2. 17. 6 (12); Verr. 3. 54. 4. Prætor primus, Cic., i. e. the first elected: some understand it of the prætor urbanus.*

PRÆTRÏANUS, a, um. I. (from prætorium) *Of or belonging to the body guard; miles, Tac., one of the emperor's body guard. II. (from prætor) Prætorian, of or belonging to the prætor; tutor, Ulp., i. e. qui a prætore urbis datus solet.*

PRÆTRÏCIUS (-tius), a, um. *Prætorian; corona, Mart., i. e. received from a prætor at the public shows.*

PRÆTRÏORIUM, i. n. See PRÆTRÏORIUS.

PRÆTRÏORIUS, a, um. (prætor) I. *Of or belonging to a general or commander in war; cohors, Cæs., the body guard which every general had; hence, ironically, scortatorum prætoriam cohortem, Cic., of Catiline, the chief of the conspirators against the senate: also, the governor of a province (Proconsul or Propretor) had a cohors prætoriana, i. e. a guard, suite, id.: especially, the emperors had certain cohorts as a body guard, called cohortes Prætoriz (also Prætoriana), Tac.; see Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 60, 5, on the cohorts prætoriana; again, navis, Liv., the admiral's ship, commander's ship: classica, Propert., i. e. the signal of the general, as, for an attack: imperium (in a fleet), i. e. command, Cic.: porta, Cæs., the gate of a camp, where the general had his tent. II. *Of, belonging or relating to the prætor or prætors at Rome; comitia, Liv., the election of the same: turba, Cic., i. e. that frequented the said comitia: jus, id., i. e. proceeding from a prætor, consisting in his sentences: hence, actio, Pand.; exceptio, Cic., customary there: potestas, id., the office of a prætor: vir prætorius, or simply, Prætorius, sc. vir, A prætorian man, i. e. one that has been prætor; id.: also, a man of prætorian rank; Plin. Ep. III. *Of, belonging or relating to a proprætor: domus, Cic., the house or palace of a proprætor in a province. N.B. Prætorium, subst. 1. Sc. tentorium, or tabernaculum, A general's tent; Cæs.: Liv.: and since councils of war were held therein, hence, a council of war; dimittere, or mittere, Liv., to dismiss, break up; also fig., the habitation or cell of the queen bee is called prætorium, Virg. 2. Sc. domicilium or adificium, The house or palace of the governor of a province; Cic.: hence perhaps, I. A princely build-***

ing, palace of a prince or king; regis, *Juv.* 2. *Any splendid building or country house (villa)*; Suet.: *Pand.* 3. *The emperor's body guard*; Suet.: their commanders were called præfeci prætorio.

PRÆ-TORQUEO, si, tum. 2. *To twist forward or round*; Plaut.

PRÆ-TORRĪDUS, a, um. *Very warm, very dry*; æstas, Calp.

PRÆ-TORTUS, a, um. See PRÆTORQUEO.

PRÆ-TRACTĀTUS, us, m. *A previous treatise, an introduction, preface*; Tert.

PRÆ-TREPIDO, ÆRE. *To tremble greatly, to be very hasty*; Catull.

PRÆ-TREPIDUS, a, um. I. *Trembling very much, very quick, panting*; cor, Pers. II. *Trembling very much, very anxious*; homo, Suet.

PRÆ-TRĪCŪSUS, a, um. *Intricate or troublesome*; res, Mart. 3, 63, 14: al. pertric. or petric.

PRÆ-TRUNCO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To hew or cut off from before, or gen., to hew, cut off*; Plaut.

PRÆ-TUMĪDUS, a, um. *Very much swollen, rising, puffing up, puffed up*; furor, Claud.; jactatio, Juvenc.

PRÆ-TŪRA, Æ. f. *The dignity and office of a prætor, the prætorship*; Cic.: prætura se abdicare, id., to lay down, resign.

PRÆ-ULCĒRO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To cause to ulcerate or to make sore beforehand*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-UMBRO, ÆRE. *To cast a shade, darken, obscure*; Tac.

PRÆ-UNGO, NXI, ETŪM. 3. *To anoint or smear previously or before*; vulnus, Theod. Prisc.: Præunctus, a, um, Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-ŪRO, USSI, USTUM. 3. *To burn in front*; hasta præusta, Liv.: sudas præusta, Cæs., sc. in order to harden them: also of the cold; præustis nive membris, Plin., frost-bitten.

PRÆUT, or PRÆ UT. See PRÆ.

PRÆVĀLENTIA, Æ. f. (prævaleo) *Superior power*; Pand.

PRÆ-VĀLEO, UI. 2. I. *To be more able or powerful, to have greater worth or influence*; prævaleus populus, Liv.: auctoritate, Suet.: sapientia prævalet virtute, Phædr., has more power than virtue. II. *In medicine, To have a superior virtue or efficacy*; lac prævalet ad vitia sananda, Plin.

PRÆ-VĀLESCO, ÆRE. 3. *To grow or become very strong*; Colum.

PRÆ-VĀLĪDE, adv. *Very strongly*; Plin.

PRÆ-VĀLĪDUS, a, um. *Very strong*; juvenis, Liv.: ramus, Suet.: also, *very mighty or powerful*; urbes, Liv.: hence, terra, Virg., too fruitful, that bears too abundantly: vitia, Tac., i. e. excessive.

PRÆVALLO, ÆRE. *To fortify*; Hirt.

PRÆ-VĀPŪRO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To fumigate or perfume beforehand*; Cæl. Aur.

PRÆVĀRICĀTIO, ŌNIS, f. (prævaricor) *A transgressing the line of duty, especially of a pleader who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, a shuffling, prevaricating, betraying the cause of one's client*; Cic.

PRÆVĀRICĀTOR, ŌNIS, m. (prævaricor) *An advocate or pleader who collusively favours his opponent*; Cic.: also seq. genit., Catilina, id.: causæ publicæ, id.

PRÆVĀRICĀTRIX, ICILIS, f. (prævaricator) *She that sins*; Augustin.

PRÆ-VĀRICO, ÆRE. for prævaricor; Augustin.

PRÆ-VĀRICOR, ÆTUS, sum, ÆRI. (præ and varico) Prop. perhaps, *To go in a crooked direction*; arator prævaricator, goes out of the straight furrow, makes a balk in ploughing, Plin.: hence, *to act wrongly, to overstep one's duty*, especially in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance, but in reality favours the opposite party, *to act by collusion in pleading, be guilty of collusory practices*; Cic.: also seq. dat.; accusationi, id.

PRÆ-VĀRUS, a, um. *Very irregular or bad*; Cic.

PRÆ-VEHO, XI, ETŪM, ÆRE. I. *To carry or convey forth or before*; hence, prævehi (pass.), *to ride, go, fly, fly forth or before*; equites prævecti, Liv.: prævectus cquo, Virg.: missilia prævehuntur, Tac. fly forth before them. II. *To carry or convey by or past*; hence, prævehi (pass.), *to go, fly, flow, or ride by or past*; vites felici prævecta Ceraunia remo, Propert. 1, 8, 19, ed. Lachmann.; where others read provecta: cf. Lucan. 10, 308: prævectus præter undecim fasses, Liv., having ridden by; Rhenus Germaniam prævehitur, Tac., flows by; fig.; verba prævehuntur, Plin. 1p.

PRÆ-VELLO, VELLI (and vulsi), VULSUM, ÆRE. *To tear away before or from the front, or gen., to tear away*; Laber.: Tert.

PRÆ-VELO, ÆRE. *To veil or cover before, or simply, to veil, cover*; pudorem, Claud.

PRÆ-VELOX, GĒSIS. *Very fleet or swift*; Plin.

PRÆ-VĒNIO, ÆNI, ENTUM, ÆRE. *To come before, get the start*; hostis brevior via prævenit, Liv.: accusando, to accuse before, to anticipate with an accusation, Pand.: also seq. accus., *to prevent or anticipate a person or thing*; hostem Lāv.: desiderium plebis, id.: famam, id.:

hence, morte præventus, Ov.; Justin., prevented by death: nisi præveniretur Agrippina, Tac., i. e. should be killed before: hence fig., to excel, exceed, surpass; Colum.

PRÆVENTOR, ŌNIS, m. (prævenio) *One that comes before*; præventores, Ammian.

PRÆVENTUS, a, um. See PRÆVENIO.

PRÆVENTUS, us, m. (prævenio) *A preventing*; Tert. PRÆVERBIUM, i. n. (præ and verbum) *A preposition*; Varr.

PRÆ-VERNO, ÆRE. *To be spring early*; Plin.

PRÆ-VERRO, ÆRE. *To sweep or brush before*; Ov.

PRÆ-VERTO, or PRÆ-VORTO, TI, sum, ÆRE, and, in several instances, PRÆVERTOR, sus, sum, I. I. *To prefer*; quod hule sermoni prævertendum putes, Cic. II. *To outstrip, outrun, get before*; ventos cursu, Virg.: ventos equo, id.: hence, I. *To prevent, anticipate*; fig.; quorum usum opportunitas prævertit, Liv., i. e. has made useless: prævertunt me fata, Ov.: tristia leto, Lucan.: mors præverterat, Gell. 2. *To preoccupy, captivate beforehand*; animos amore, Virg. 3. *To take before another*; poculum, Plaut. 4. *To obviate, hinder, guard against*; virus, Seren. Samm. 5. *To surpass, excel, outdo*; quem non prævertent, Cic. Sull. 16. 6. Fig. *To be superior, to have more influence or credit, to be of greater importance than*; bello prævertisse ququam, Liv.: metus prævertit, Plaut. III. *To apply or give one's self beforehand or principally to any thing*; illud prævertamur, Hor., i. e. let us above all things direct our eyes to that: nos ad æ præverti, Colum.; also with a dative or accusative, when it is also rendered, *to do first or in preference*; rei mandata præverti docet, Plaut.: hoc prævertat primum, id.: coacti omnibus eam rem præverti, Liv.: aliud prævertendum sibi esse, id. he had something more important to do: hence perhaps, si quid dictum est per jocum, non æquum est, id te serio prævertor, Plaut., i. e. to take in earnest: in rem quod sit, prævertaris, id., do, perform: cave pigritiæ prævertaris, id., do not give yourself up to.

PRÆ-VEŪO, UI, ITUM, ÆRE. *To forbid beforehand*; Prævetitus, a, um, Sil.

PRÆ-VEŪO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To torment, misuse, or impair very much*; vires, Cæl. Aur.

PRÆ-VIDEO, IDI, ISUM, ÆRE. I. *To see before, foresee*; futura, Cic. II. *To see before, see sooner than others*; prævisa locorum utilitate, Tac. Ann. 13, 63.

PRÆ-VINCIO, NXI, NETUM, ÆRE. *To bind in front, or gen., to bind, fetter*; Gell.

PRÆVINCtus, a, um. See PRÆVINCIO.

PRÆ-VIRIDIS, Æ. *Very green*; Frontin.

PRÆ-VIRIDO, ÆRE. *To be very verdant*; fig., *to be very vigorous*; Laber.

PRÆVĪSUS, a, um. See PRÆVIDEO.

PRÆ-VITIO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To corrupt or infect previously or beforehand*; gurgitem, Ov.

PRÆVIUS, a, um. (præ and via) *Going before, leading the way, previous*; Ov.

PRÆ-VŪLO, ÆRE. *To fly before or first*; prævolantes grues, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: aquila leni meatu prævolavit, Tac. Hist. 1, 62.

PRAGMĀTICŪS, I, m. *One that writes down and prepares imperial edicts and the like*; Cod. Just.

PRAGMĀTICUS, a, um. (πραγματικός) I. *Experienced in state business, that has a knowledge of business or of the world, political*; homo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, init. (Orell. Πραγματικός), a man of business, man of the world; si quid pragmaticum habes, scribe, id., i. e. any thing relating to politics or state affairs. II. *With the Greeks, and afterwards with the Romans, Pragmatic means, Men experienced in the law, and in the management of law-suits, who, for money, assisted by their knowledge orators and advocates*; Cic. They furnished orators and pleaders with legal information, on which they founded the arguments of their speeches, Cic. de Or. I, 59 extr. (but I, 45, in Orell. Πραγματικός).—In later writers, pragmaticus is used in a wider sense, for a lawyer, counsel, attorney, &c.; Quint. 3, 6, 58; 12, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 123. III. *Relating to civil affairs*; hence, pragmatica sanctio, Cod. Just., an imperial edict or ordinance made at the request of a community: for this we find also, rescriptum pragmaticum, Augustin.: and simply, pragmaticum, Cod. Theod.

PRANDEO, DI, sum. 2. (prandium) *To eat before the cena or principal meal, to breakfast, eat in the morning*; Cic.: also, with an accusative, *to breakfast upon or eat any thing before the principal meal, and sometimes gen., to eat*; prandium calidum, Plaut.: olus, Hor.—See also PRANUS.

PRANDIUM, I, n. (from the Dor. πρᾶν, for πρᾶν, in the morning) I. *With the Romans, what we call, A breakfast, or luncheon*; they had only one regular meal (cena), somewhere about three o'clock: whoever would not or could not wait till that time, ate something before, as bread, fish, meat, &c.: the nobles and higher classes of the Romans considered it improper to make this a regular meal, with wine, &c.; Cic.: prandium alicui videre, id., to furnish, provide: coquere, Plaut.: comedere, id.:

or, pranderie, id. also, prandia were given by candidates to their tribules; Cic.: by the emperor to the people; Suet.: also, any meal; Terent. Mart. II. Of the feeding or eating of animals: Plaut.

PRANSITO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of prando) *To eat in the forenoon*; also gen., to eat; polentam, Plaut.

PRANSOR, oris, m. (prando) *One that eats before noon or partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest*; Plaut.

PRANSORIUS, a, um. (pransor) *Of or belonging to eating at noon or in the forenoon*; Candelabrum, for humile, mentioned, Quint. 6, 3.

PRANSUS, a, um. (prando) *That has eaten in the forenoon or before the principal meal of the day, that has breakfasted, also perhaps (sometimes), gen., that has eaten*; Hor. Since soldiers used to eat before an engagement, Liv. 11, 32; hence, curatus et pransus, of soldiers, quite ready; ut ante lucem viri equique curati et pransi essent, id.: thus also, pransus et paratus, Cato: on the other hand, pransus, potus, means, that is besotted with meat and drink, that has loaded his stomach with food and wine, Cic.

PRAPEDILON, i, n. *A kind of herb*; Apul.

PRASINATUS, a, um. (prasius) *Wearing a leek green garment*; Petron.

PRASINUS, a, um. (πρασινός) *Leek green, greenish*; Plin.; factio, Suet., of a party of combatants in the circus; for they divided themselves by their clothing into four parties, Alba, Russata, Veneta, Prasina: hence, belonging to this party; prasinus agitator (i. e. auriga), Suet.: and simply, prasinus (sc. agitator), Mart.: cf. Bremi ad Suet. Calig. 55.

PRASION, or PRASIM, i, n. See PRASUS.

PRASIUS, a, um. (πράσιος) *Leek green*; hence, I. Prasius, sc. lapis, *A precious stone of the colour of a leek*; Plin. 37, 34. II. Prasion or -um, i, n. *A kind of plant, a species of marrubium (horehound)*, Plin. 20, 89; Marrubium vulgare, L.

PRASOIDES, is. (πρασοειδής) *Leek-coloured, leek green*; hence, a species of the topaz; Plin.

PRASON, i, n. (πράσον) *A kind of marine shrub resembling a leek*; Plin. 13, 48.

PRATENSIS, e. (pratium) *That grows in the meadows*; fungus, Hor.: flores, Plin.

PRATULUM, i, n. (dimin. of pratium) *A little meadow*; Cic.

PRATUM, i, n. I. *A meadow*; prata cadere, or secare, Plin., to mow; Neptunia prata, the sea, Cic. in Arat. II. Fig. *The grass that grows in the meadows*; Plaut.; Adv.

PRAVE, adv. *Crookedly*: hence, wrongly, amiss, badly; Cic.: Liv.: Hor.: pravisime, Sall.

PRAVICORDIUS, a, um. (pravus and cor) *That has a wicked or depraved heart*; Augustin.

PRAVITAS, atis, f. (pravus) I. *Crookedness, inequality, deformity*; membrorum, Cic.: corporis, id.: statuminum, Colum.: curvatura, Pallad.: oris, Cic., a crooked or wry mouth made in speaking. II. Fig. *Irregularity, perverseness, untowardness*; ad pravitatem venire, Cic., impropriety in speaking, gestures, &c.: ominis, Gell., a bad omen: especially in respect of the mind and morals; consulum, Liv., i. e. bad behaviour: animi, Q. Cic., perverseness, impiety: thus also, mentis, Cic.: hominis, Sall.

PRAVUS, a, um. (from πρᾶξ) I. *Crooked, not straight, misshapen, deformed*; membra, Cic.: talus, Hor.: regula, Lucr.: jumenta prava, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2; but here parva seems to be better. II. *Depraved, wrong, wicked, bad, vicious*; irregular, not suitable, improper; as, of a contest between two collogues, Liv.: affectio, Cic.: amulatio, Tac.: bellua prava, i. e. stulta, Hor.: nihil pravus, Cic.: pravisima regula, id.: homo, Vell.: pravum omen, Gell. i, 22, a bad omen: also seq. genit.; fidel, Sil., i. e. faithless. N.B. Pravum, *Crookedness*: hence, in pravum elapsi artus, Tac.—Synon. Malus, of character, denotes natural wickedness, the natural inclination or tendency to evil; pravus, the perverse direction which a person has himself given to his character.

PRÆCIBUNDUS, a, um. (precor) *Praying*; Pacat.

PRÆCARIO, PRÆCARIUM. See PRECARIUS.

PRÆCARIUS, a, um. (precēs) I. *That one obtains or has obtained by praying, obtained by entreaty*; forma, Ov.: libertas, Liv.: precarium opem orare, Liv., assistance bestowed from mere favour, not from obligation: hence, Precarium, *That which is impetrated or obtained by begging*; Sen.: hence, Precario (abl.), *By praying, by entreaty*; Ter.: rogare, Cic.: studeo, Plin. Ep., I am obliged as it were to beg time for study. II. Precarium, i, n. *An oratory*; Petron.

PRÆCATIO, onis, f. (precor) I. *A praying, a prayer*; Cic. II. *A form or formula*; Plin.

PRÆCATIVE, adv. *By praying, by entreaty*; Ulp.

PRÆCATIVUS, a, um. (precor) *That is obtained by prayer*; pax, Ammian.: modo precativo, by prayer or entreaty, Ulp.

PRÆCATOR, oris, m. (precor) *One that prays*; hence, a mediator, intercessor; Ter.

PRÆCATOR, us, m. (precor) *A prayer, request*; Stat.

PRÆCES, um, f. See PRÆX.

PRÆCIUS, or PRÆTIUS, a, um. Precia, Virg.; or, pretia, Colum., sc. rites, a kind of vine.

PRÆCOR, atus sum, ari. (prex) I. *To pray, beg, beseech, entreat*; deos, Cic.: venire memorat ad precandum Romanum, Liv.: a diis, ut, &c., Cic.: also, aliquid, for any thing; opem, Liv.: hæc optavi, hæc precatus sum, sc. the gods, Cic.: aliquid ab aliquo, id.: also, bonas preces precari Jovem, Cato: also, to invoke, call upon; Nyctuleum patrem, Ov.: also, precor, absolutè; e. g. parce, precor, fasso, id., as in English, I pray. II. *To pray, supplicate*, ad deos, Liv. III. *To wish one well or ill*; alicui aliquid, Cic.: Liv.: male precari, Cic. Pison. 14: bene alicui, Quint., to wish well to: hence, to curse, imprecate; alicui, Plaut.: Cic.: Plin. Paneg.

N.B. Precantur, passivè, Varr.

PRÆHENDO, or PRENDO, di; sum, ère. (according to Quint., prehendō, lengthened from prendo; which is from πρῆω, πρῆω, πρῆβω, as tendo, from τῆω, τῆβω) I. *To lay hold of, catch, seize, take*; aliquid pallio, by his cloak, Plaut.: aliquid manu, Cic.: dextram, id.: ornabat locum, quem prehenderat, id.: tellus prehendit stirpes, id., when the trees take root: hence, to take root; Pallad.

II. *To take by the sleeve, gown, hand, &c., to stop, get hold of, fall in or meet with, accost* (in common conversational style, respecting a person with whom one desires to speak or the like); aliquid, Ter.: Cic. III. *To catch, surprise, take in the act*; in furto, Plaut.: furto manifesto, Gell.: mendacii, in a lie, Plaut. IV. Fig. *To seize, take*. 1. Oculis, to see; Lucr. 2. Animus naturam prehenderit, Cic., comprehend, notice, observe. 3. *To reach, gain*; oras Italiae, Virg. V. *To seize, arrest*; Gell.

PRÆHENSIO, or PRENSIO, onis, f. (prehendo) I. *A laying hold of, a seizing*; also, a right to lay hold of or arrest; habere prehensionem (prensionem), Varr. ap. Gell., the right of arresting any one. II. *A machine for screwing up or raising any thing, a windlass*; Cæs.

PRÆHENSIO, and more frequently PRENSIO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of prehendo) I. *To lay or take hold of, seize*; manus, Liv.: brachia, Hor. II. *To take or catch hold of a person, in order to talk with or to entreat him*; genua, Tac.: veteranos, Liv.: hence it is frequently rendered, to pray, entreat; as, for pardon, id.: especially in soliciting or canvassing for an office; homines, id.: patres, id.: also without an accusative; prensat Galba, Cic., solicits for the consulship: for it was the custom at Rome in soliciting for an office to take every plebeian by the hand and give him a friendly salutation.

PRÆHENSUS, and PRENSUS, a, um. See PRÆHENDO.

PRELUM, i, n. (premo) *An instrument or beam by which grapes, olives, and other things were pressed, a press*; Varr.: Virg.

PREMO, pressi, pressum. 3. (from πρῆω, i. e. πρῆω, as tremo, from τρῆω) I. *To press*; natos ad pectora, Virg.: thus also, Salmonida, Propert. 1, 14 (13), 22: cf. Ov. Amor. 1, 5, 24: premi onere, Cic.: premere angum, Virg., i. e. to tread upon; vina, Hor., i. e. to press the grapes, make wine; ubera, Ov., i. e. to milk; membra paterna rotis inductis, id., to drive a chariot over her father's corpse; pollicem, in token of favour, Plin.: vestigia alijcius, Tac., i. e. to tread in: frena dente, Ov., i. e. to champ: aliquid ore, id., i. e. to chew or eat: juvenei pressi jugo, id., i. e. yoked: necessitas eum premebat, Cic.: arumnæ me premit, Sall.: premi are alieno, Cic., to be oppressed or overwhelmed: invidiæ et odio populi, id.: hence, 1. *To keep close to, touch*; litus, Hor.: insulam premit amnis, Ov., i. e. surrounds: latius, Ov. 2. *To hold*; irena manu, Ov. 3. *Locum, to be at a place often*; forum, Cic.: also gen., to press any thing with one's body, i. e. to sit, stand, lie, fall, lay or place one's self upon, sit down upon; torum, Ov., i. e. to lie upon: sedilia, id.: humum, to lay one's self upon, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 16; also, to fall to the ground, Ov. Past. 4, 844: terga equi, Ov., to sit upon, or, to ride: ebur, i. e. sellam curulem, id.: axes, i. e. currum, id.: saltus montium prasidius, Liv., to occupy. 4. *To cover*; fronde premit crinem, Ov.: canticum galea premitus, Virg.: hence, 1. *To cover, hide, conceal*; mons urbis cladem ruina premit, Virg.: lumenque obscura luna premit, id., hides her light, i. e. sets: aliquid terra, Hor., i. e. to bury: ossa, Ov., i. e. to bury, inter: fig.; me pressit alta quies, Virg., buried me, i. e. I lay senseless in a deep sleep. 2. *To hide, conceal, dissemble*; curam sub corde, Virg.: aliquid ore, id., to keep secret: iram, Tac., to curb. 5. *To make or form any thing by pressing*; caseos, Virg.; lac, id., to make cheese. 6. *To press, i. e. to pursue, harass, incommode, torment, vex*; culpam Pæna premit comes, Hor., follows close upon: oppidum obsidione, Cæs., to lay close siege to: hostes, id.: also of hunters when they follow the animal without intermission; *to pursue, follow hard upon, chase*; cervum ad retia, Virg., to hunt into the nets: also gen. *to pursue, persecute, urge, or ply a person (with words, questions, &c.)*; aliquid, Cic.: or with accusations; aliqua criminibus, Ov.: or with demands of payment; Cic. Att. 6, 1: or in any other manner; quum ad exeun-

dum premeretur, Nep., was very much pressed or urged: argumentum, Cic., to pursue closely, follow up, urge, not to desist from: premi tabulatione, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78, i. e. to be in great danger through the difficulty of foraging: cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 28. 7. *To load, lade, freight, trouble, incommode*; ratem merce, Tibull.; carinae (i. e. naves) pressæ; Virg.: pressus multo mero, Propert., loaded or overcovered; phaleras premere auro, Stat., i. e. to decorate, adorn. II. *To press into*; dentes in vite, Ov.; presso vomere, Virg.; enssem, Lucan.; also, to press upon; pollicem, Propert.: cubitum, to lean upon, Hor.: hence, *to mark*; rem nota, Ov. III. *To press or squeeze out*; succus, Lucan.; ignem, Virg.: fig.; sonum, to express clearly; hence, lingua sonus vocis pressus facit, Cic., i. e. well expressed, clear, distinct. IV. *To press down, let down*; currum, to drive too low, Ov.: mundus premitur de vexus in austros, sinks down, Virg.: dextra pressa, Sen., let down; hence, I. *To set or plant*; virgulta per agros, Virg. 2. *To make or form any thing by pressing down, to make any thing deep*; fossam, Plin. Ep., to draw a ditch; sulcum, Virg. 3. Fig. *To press down by words, i. e. to lower, disparage*; famam alijcus, Tac.: or in the mind, i. e. to despise, contemn; humana omnia, Cic. 4. *To strike to the ground*; tres famulos, Virg.; paucos, Tac. 5. *To surpass*; facta premannt annos, Ov. 6. *To rule over*; populos ditione, Virg. V. *To press together, close*; alijcus fauces, Ov.: oculos, Virg.: os, id., to shut the mouth; collum laqueo, Hor., to strangle, throttle: presso tergiture, Virg., at three intervals; hence, Pressus, a, um, *Joined or closely joined, close*; amplexus, Sen.: jungere oscula pressa, to kiss, Ov.: hence, presso gradu incedere, Liv.; and, presso pede cedere, Liv., step by step, or, in close ranks; hence, 1. *To tighten, draw in*; habenas, Virg. 2. *To prune, lop*; vitem falce, Hor.: fig., to compress, abridge; quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. 3. *To hold in, check, stop*; vestigia, Virg., to stand still: cursum, Cic.: vocem (suam), Virg., to be silent; but, vocem alijcus, id., to silence: sanguinem, Tac.—See also, PRESSUS, a, um.

PRENDO, ÆRE. See PREHENDO.

PRENSATIO, ÆNIS. f. (prensio) *A soliciting, canvassing*; as, for an office, Cic.

PRENSITO, ÆRE. (freq. of prensio) *To take or catch hold of*; Sidon.

PRENSO, ÆRE. See PREHENSUS.

PRENSUS, a, um. See PREHENSUS.

PRESBYTER, ÆRI. m. (πρεσβύτερος) I. *An elder, aged man*; Tert. II. *An elder, presbyter or priest, in the Christian Church, between a bishop and a deacon*; Tert.

PRESBYTERATUS, us. m. *The priest's office*; Hieron.

PRESSÆ. adv. I. *With pressure*; pressus confictata, Gell., pressed much more. II. *Shortly, closely*; as, to prune, Pallad. III. *Of the pronunciation of letters, clearly*; loqui, Cic., not to pronounce the letters too broadly. IV. *Of rhetorical style, Briefly, not diffusely, concisely*; dicere, Cic.: hence, *without ornament*; id.: pressus describere, Plin. Ep. V. *Correctly, accurately, exactly*; pressus agere, Cic.

PRESSIM. adv. I. *By pressing against any thing*; deoculari, Apul. II. *Closely*; Apul.

PRESSIO, ÆNIS. f. (premo) I. *A pressing, pressing down, pressure*; Vitruv. II. *The prop or stay of a lever, whilst the weight is being raised*; Vitruv.

PRESSO, ÆRE. (freq. of premo) *To press*; Plaut.: cinnerem ad pectora, Sil.: ubera, Virg., to milk.

PRESSOR, ÆRIS. m. (premo) I. *One that presses*. II. *A kind of hunter*; Isidor.

PRESSORIUS, a, um. (pressor) *That serves for or belongs to pressing*; vasa, Colum.: Pressorium, *A press*; Ammian.

PRESSULE. adv. *By pressing to or against any thing, closely*; exoculari, Apul.: adherere, id.

PRESSULUS, a, um. (dimin. of pressus) *Somewhat compressed, somewhat pressed in*; rotunditas, Apul.

PRESSURA, Æ. f. (premo) I. *Pressure, a pressing*; as, of wine, of oil, Colum.: also, *a press, thronging of people in a mob*; Apul.: also, *the downward pressure of water, a falling, descent, or flowing down of water*; Frontin.: also, *that which is pressed out or pressed, juice*; croci, Lucan.: also, *too long, heavy, unnatural sleep*; Cæl. Aur. II. Fig. *Pressure, i. e. affliction, oppression, distress*; Lact.

PRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of premo; see PREMO. II. Adj. I. *Brief, concise, without ornament*; oratio, Cic.: orator, id.: oratio, pressorid, id.: stilus pressus, Plin. Ep., without ornament, not lofty: homo pressior, more moderate, that keeps more within bounds. 2. *Repressed, obscure*; vox, Cic.: pressi ac fibiles modi, id. 3. *Close, exact, pithy*; Thucydides verbis pressus, Cic.: quis te fuit pressor? Cic. Fragm.: verbum pressius, Gell.: pressiores cogitationes, Apul.

PRESSUS, us. m. (premo) *Pressure, a pressing*. I. With a genitive of the thing that presses; ponderum, Cic. II. With a genitive of that which is pressed or pressed together; palmarum, Cic.: oris, id., i. e. the proper pressure of the lips in order to give the due pronunciation to a word.

PRESTER, ÆRIS. m. (πρεσβυτης) *Burning*; hence I. *A kind of fiery hurricane, which falls in the shape of a pillar of fire, a tornado*; Plin. II. *A kind of serpent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell*; Plin.

PRETIOSE. adv. *Expensively, at a great expense*; Cic.: pretiosus, Curt.

PRETIOSITAS, ÆTIS. f. (pretiosus) *Expensiveness*; Capito ap. Macrobi.

PRETIOSUS, a, um. (pretium) I. *Costly, of great value*; Cic.: Nep.: pretiosior, Ov.: res pretiosissima, Cic.: especially, *costly, i. e. expensive, causing much expense*; Plaut.: Propert.: Colum. II. *That bestows much expense on any thing*; sinptor, Hor.

PRETIUM, I. n. (from pres; see PRESS) I. *Worth, value, price*; pretium statuere merci, Plaut.; or, constituitur, Cic., to set, fix; conficere, id., to set, or, to call out; facere, to name, set, Plaut.: Mart.; also, fig., to value; hominum operæ pretium facere, Liv., i. e. to value their service: pretium habere, Cic., to have a value, be worth: thus also, est pretium; e. g. morum, Ov., they have a value: esse in pretio, Plin.: esse in suo pretio, Ov.: maximo pretio esse, Plin.: hence, esse magis pretii, to be of great value: thus also, majoris pretii, Ter.: parvi pretii, Cic.: hence, II. *Majoris pretii for any thing*; pretio emere, for money, Cic.: pretium pactum, id.: magno pretio, for much money, id.: parvo pretio, for little money, cheaply, id.: sine pretio, Justin., without ransom. III. *A reward*; manus, pay for making any thing, Cic.; see MANUPRETUM: pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter., punishment: habes pretium, Hor., art rewarded, art paid: pretio afficere, to reward, Virg.: operæ pretium, a reward for trouble or pains; operæ pretium est, the trouble rewards itself, it is worth the trouble, Cic.: also any thing that is worth the trouble, or repays the trouble; facere operæ pretium, Liv., to do any thing worth the trouble: habere operæ pretium, a reward of service, id.: sometimes pretium is omitted, sometimes operæ; e. g. est operæ, Plaut.: est pretium, Tac. IV. *Money, coin, gold, silver*; rude, Ov.: est pretium (money) in pretio, id.: converso in pretium deo, Hor. Cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 22: Fontei. 4. V. *A reward, price, or that which is given or to be expected as a reward or price*; thus a woman is called pretium certaminis, Ov.: nullo satis digno moræ pretio tempus terunt, Liv., with nothing that well repays the trouble. VI. *Pretia vivendi*, Plin. Ep., reasons for or inducements to living.

PRETIUS, a, um. See PRECIUS.

PREX, PRÆCIS. f. I. *Prayer, a praying, entreaty*; prece humili, Cic.: magna prece, id.; plur. preces, is more frequent, *prayer, a praying, entreaty*; id.: preces adhibere, id.: omnibus precibus petere, Cæs.; or, orare, Cic. II. *A prayer (addressed to the deity)*; in prece totus eram, Ov.: eorum preces ac vota, Cic.: incassum mittere preces, Liv., to pray in vain. III. *An imprecation, curse*; Cæs. B. G. 6, 31; Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 30: iratæ preces diras fundere, Tac. IV. *An intercession*; Castoris, Catull. V. *A wish*; dominæ alternas accipimusque preces, Ov. N. B. Namus prex, perhaps does not occur.

PRIDEM. adv. I. *Long ago, long since, a long time ago*; non pridem, Ter.: non ita pridem, Cic., not so long ago; jam pridem, already a long while ago, id. II. *Before, i. e. a short time before, a little while ago*; Justin.

III. *Formerly*; Plaut.: Cic.: Justin.

PRIDIANUS, a, um. (pridie) *Of the day before, i. e. that happened, was used, enjoyed, eaten, &c. the day before*; cibus, Suet.

PRIDIE. adv. I. *On the day before*; Cic.: also seq. quam; e. g. pridie quam Athenas veni, id.: seq. accus.; pridie eum diem, id.; where eum diem is redundant: pridie Idus, id.: usque ad pridie Cal. Sept., id.: seq. genit.; pridie insidiarum, Tac.: also, in Suet. Tib. 39, may we not read, pridie sortitionis? pridie ejus diei, Cic.; where ejus diei is redundant: we find also, pridie Cal. for the nominative, id. II. *Before, or, several days before*; pridie quam, &c., Pand.

PRIDIVUS, a, um. (primus and eum) *That is in his first years, young, youthful*; Helenor, Virg.: corpus, id.

PRIMANUS, a, um. (primus) *Of the first class, legion, &c.*; hence, se. miles, a soldier of the first legion; Tac.

PRIMARIUS, a, um. (primus) *One of the first, most excellent in his kind, of the first rank, excellent, primary*; femina, Cic.: vir primarius populi, id.: parasitus, Plaut.: locus, Cic.

PRIMAS, ÆTIS. c. (primus) i. q. Primarius. *One of the principal or first, chief, excellent*; Apul.

PRIMATUS, us. m. (primas) *The first place, preeminence in rank, primacy*; Varr.

PRIME. adv. *Especially, principally*; Nevv.

PRIMICERATUS, us. m. *The office of a chief (primicerius)*; Cod. Just.

PRIMICERUS, a, um. (primus and cera) *He that stands first on a wax tablet (tabula cerata)*; hence, the first and chief of those who belong to the same office, a chief; protectorum, commander of the guard, Ammian: notarium, Cod. Theod., the chancellor, or, chief of the

secretaries: sacri cubiculi, id., first lord of the bed-chamber.

PRIMIGENIUS, a, um. (primus and geno, or gigno) *Original, first of all, first of its kind, deriving its origin from nothing; semina, Varr. : verba, primitives, id.*

PRIMIGENUS, a, um. (primus and geno, or gigno) *Original, first of all; Lucr.*

PRIMPĀRA, æ. f. (primus and pario) *She that bears or has borne young for the first time; of animals, Plin.*

PRIMPILĀRIUS, e. (primipilus) *Belonging to the first company of the triarii; Primpilarius, sc. centurio, the captain of this company; Tac. : Suet.*

PRIMPILĀRIUS, i. m. (primipilus) sc. centurio, i. q. Primpilarius; Sen.

PRIMPILĀTUS, us. m. (primipilus) *The office of captain or chief centurion of the triarii; Cod. Just.*

PRIMPILUS, or PRIMOPĪLUS, i. m. *The chief centurion of the triarii; Cæs. — See PILUS.*

PRIMPŌTENS, tis. (primus and potens) *The first in power; Apul.*

PRIMISCRINIUS, i. m. (primus and scriinium) *The first of a college or the like; Cod. Just.*

PRIMITER. adv. *At first, before all; Pompon. ap. Non.*

PRIMITĪE, ñrum. f. See PRIMITIUS.

PRIMITIUS, a, um. (primus) *First of its kind; hence, Primitia (sc. partus). The firstlings, firstfruits; of fruits, Ov. : Plin. : also of other things; armorum, i. e. belli, the beginning, commencement, Stat. : vitis, i. e. prima germina, Colum. : spolia et primitia, Virg., firstfruits of victory; misera, id., first attempt in fighting.*

PRIMITIVUS, a, um. (primus) *First of its kind; flores, Colum., i. e. that blossom first; anni, id., the first: verba, radical words, Prisc.*

PRIMITUS. adv. *At first, for the first time; Varr. : Virg. : Suet. : for this we find also, primitu, Catull.*

PRIMO. adv. (primus) *Firstly, at first; usually followed by deinde, postea, mox, &c.; Ter. : Cic. : Liv. : quum primo, as soon as, Liv. Primo is used only as expressing relation of time, and hence is not to be confounded with primum; see PRIMUM.*

PRIMOGĒNĀLIS, e. *First of all in origin; Tert. — From*

PRIMOGĒNĪTUS, a, um. (primus and genitus) *First-born; Plin. : Lact.*

PRINOPĪLUS, i. m. See PRIMIPILUS.

PRINOPĪLASTAS, a, um. (primus and *παιστής*) *First-formed; Prudent.*

PRIMORDIĀLIS, e. *That is first of all, original, primitive, primordial; Tert. — From*

PRIMORDIUM, i. n. (primus and ordior) *A first beginning, or simply, a beginning, original, origin; urbis, Liv. : also plur.; primordia rerum, Cic. : mundi, Ov. : also separated and transposed; ordia prima, Lucr. — See the synonyms in PRINCIPUM.*

PRIMORDIUS, a, um. (primus and ordior) *Original; Colum.*

PRIMORIS, e. (primus) I. *The first; imbres, Varr. : dentes, Plin., the first teeth after birth; also, the first, foremost, or front; pars, Plin. : Gell. : provolat ad primores, Liv. : quum primores caderent, id. : also for prima pars, when it may frequently be rendered, the forepart, the foremost or first of any thing; usque ad primores manus, to the forepart of the book, Plin. : primori libro, Gell., in the beginning of the book : sumere digitulis primoribus, with the points of the fingers, Plaut. : primoribus labris gustare, Cic., to touch with the edge of the lips, i. e. to touch lightly. II. Fig. *The first or foremost, i. e. the most eminent or distinguished; juvenus (youths), Liv. ; femina, Tac. : venti, cardinal winds, Gell. : Primores, subst., The nobles; civitatis, Liv. : populi, Hor.**

PRIMOTICUS, a, um. (primus) *That grows first, early; Apic. 4, 5 : al. primotina.*

PRIMŌTINUS, a, um. See PRIMOTICUS.

PRIMULUM. adv. See PRIMULUS.

PRIMULUS, a, um. Dimin. of primus; e. g. primulo diluculo, Plaut., at the beginning of dawn; hence, Primulum, adv., *First, firstly; Ter.*

PRIMUM. adv. (primus) *First, firstly, at first; frequently followed by deinde, secondly, afterwards, but also without it; usually found in enumerations, denoting the order of succession, Cic. : also followed by tum, Cic. : also with omnium, first of all, id. : also, primum, for the first time; id. : quum primum, at the soonest, as soon as possible, the sooner the better, id. : hence, ut primum, or ubi primum, or quum primum, id. : as soon as; for this we find also, simul ac primum, Cic. ; or, simul primum, Liv. : also with dum, which is redundant; primum dum, Plaut.*

PRIMUS, a, um. See PRIOR.

PRINCIPES, Ipis, c. (primus and capio) I. *The first in time or order; princeps in prælium ibat, went first, entered first, Liv. : qui princeps est in agendo, Cic. : princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populū Rom. applicuit, id., was the first province that entered into friendship with the Roman people: Firmani principes pecuniæ pollicendæ fuerunt, id., were the first in promising,*

promised first; hence, principes senatus, Liv., he who stood first on the list of the senators; it may also mean, one of the most illustrious of the senators. II. *The most distinguished or noble, or, one of the most distinguished and noble, and so, the first in rank; Eudoxus in astrologia princeps, Cic. : femina princeps, Plin. : viris principibus, Hor. : locus, Plin. : hence, synonymous with præcipuus, frequently with the idea of inherent power and strength; amor princeps ad benevolentiam conjugendam, Cic., i. e. especially adapted : also with a genitive of the property in which one excels; ille princeps ingenii et doctrinæ, Cic., pre-eminently endued with; hence, Principes, subst., *The most distinguished men, leading men, the most influential or powerful; αἱ ἀναστάσεις; civitatis, or, in civitate, Cic. : thus Fabius is called princeps civitatis, Liv. : principes conjuratis, Cic., i. e. leading persons; principes juventutis, one of the most noble among the youth, particularly of the knights, Cic. : in the time of the emperors it was a title of honour applied to their sons, imperial prince; Tac. In Cæsar and Nepos, Principes are frequently, *The petty chiefs of single tribes or towns. III. An author, promoter, leader, head, one who is the first in doing any thing, in which he is followed by others, a pattern, example; Zeno princeps Stoicorum, Cic. : consilii, id. : familia, Liv., i. e. auctor. IV. A superior, chief, director; Varr. Similarly, princeps gregis, Suet. Calig. 58, the director or manager of a company of actors. V. A prince, ruler, emperor; Ov. : Tac. VI. Also, Principes, A class of soldiers who in battle formed the second line; their place was behind the hastati and before the triarii, Liv. N. B. Principes means also, 1. Sc. Ordo, A company of these soldiers; signum primi principis, Liv., the first company of the principes. 2. Sc. centurio, A centurion or captain of the principes; e. g. prior, Cæs., the first captain, &c. : also with centurio, Liv. 3. Sc. ordo, The place or rank of a captain or centurion of the principes; Liv. N. B. Genit. principium, for principum, Liv.***

PRINCIPĀLIS, e. (princeps) I. *The first, original; causæ, Cic. : significatio, Quint. II. Fig. The first, i. e. principal, chief, most distinguished; vir, Apul. : quæstio, Quint. : principale fuit, Plin., a principal thing, matter of great importance; principialior, Tert. III. Of a prince or emperor, princely, imperial; curæ, Plin. Paneg. : majestas, Suet. IV. Belonging to the principes (i. e. soldiers; see PRINCIPES, VI.); Veget. V. Called after the place in the Roman camp which was called Principia; hence, portæ principales, two gates contiguous to the broad open space of the Roman camp called Principia; one was called dextra, the other sinistra, because the one was on the right hand, the other on the left, Liv.*

VI. Principalis, subst., *One invested with the highest magisterial office in a town; Symm.*

PRINCĪPĀLITAS, ātis. f. (principalis) *Pre-eminence, preference; Tert.*

PRINCĪPĀLITER. adv. I. *Principally, especially; Solin. II. Princely, imperially; Plin. Paneg. : also for a prince, Arnob. 1.*

PRINCĪPĀTUS, us. m. (princeps) I. *The first or principal place, preference; Cic. : tenere principatum sententiæ, id., to be able to give one's opinion (vote) before others : thus also, belli propulsandi, i. e. in bello propulsando, id. II. The chief place or office in a state, the place of commander-in-chief; Cassio principatum dari, Cic. : in the time of the emperors, the imperial dignity, or government, sovereignty; principatum alicui deferre, Tac. : also, the emperor himself; Tac. III. In philosophy, the leading principle of actions, τὸ ἡγεμονικόν; Cic. N. D. 2, 11. : animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10. IV. A beginning, origin; Cic.*

PRINCĪPĀLIS, e. (principum) *Original; Lucr.*

PRINCĪPIUM, i. n. (princeps) I. *A beginning, commencement, origin; dicendi, of a speech, Cic. : pontis, Tac. : ducere principum ab aliquo, to derive a beginning from, to take a beginning, Cic. ; or, to descend from, Ov. : capessere, to make, Tac. : in principio, or, principio, Cic., in the beginning, at first; principio atque, as soon as, Plaut. ; a principio, from the beginning, from the first, at first, Cic. : hence, 1. Principia, *The first in any kind, the elements, the first principles; juris, Cic. : naturæ, or naturalia, id. : omnium rerum principum aqua, Vitr. : cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 35. 2. One that makes a beginning; Fauscia curia fuit principium, Liv., began, voted first; hence, a founder, beginner, progenitor, ancestor, author, head, &c.; Græcia principum moris fuit, Ov. 3. The foundation; urbis, Cic. 4. Principia, *The front of an army, the front lines, the van; Sall. : post principia, Liv. ; Sall., behind the front. 5. The chief place; Plin. : also, dominion or rule over any one; Tert. II. Principia, a large open place in a camp in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, and also the standards, and where speeches were made and assemblies called; it may be rendered, head-quarters; Nep. : Liv. : in vestrorum castrorum principis, Cic., in your head-quarters, i. e. with you; principia means also, the whole body of chief officers; Ammian. — Synon. Initium denotes a beginning simply as a commencing point, which is removed or super-***

seded by what follows: principium is that part of the whole which goes before the other parts, so far as it serves for a basis or foundation to what follows: exordium, and primordium, the first beginning, represent the beginning as something that arises anew; the latter having reference to the state previous to such beginning.

PRINCIPIOR, āri. (princeps) *To rule, govern*; Lact. **PRIOR**, ōris. Superl. primus. (from the obsol. pris) **I. Comp.** Prior, prius. **1. Former, in respect of time and order, sooner, first, antecedent, previous, prior**; comitia, Cic. : qui prior occupaverit, Cæs., who first: priori posterius junctur, Cic., the latter with the former: priore loco dicere, first, id.: priore æstate, id., in the preceding summer: vinum, last year's wine, Plin.: liber, the preceding book, Colum.: hence, Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep.: Priores, *Those who lived in past times, ancestors*; Virg.: Plin. Ep. In later authors, as Tacitus, priores frequently signifies the ancient Romans who lived during the republic, as also prius ævum, gone-by times, the time of the republic up to the battle of Actium; thus also, prior populus, the Romans who lived in the time of the republic. **2. The foremost or first of two**; priores pedes, Nep., the forefeet. **3. Superior, more excellent**; Ter.: Hor.: Liv. **II. Superl.** Primus, a, um. **1. The first in order, time, or place**; primus dicitur obligavisse, Cic., is said to have been the first: primæ literæ, postremæ, &c., id.: Idus primas, id., next: primum initium, Liv.: also, *the first or foremost*; pars ædium, Nep., the fore part (atrium); dentes, the front teeth, fore teeth, Plin. **N.B.** (1.) Primum, subst., *The first, foremost, beginning*; provolant in primum, Liv., before or in the front; hence, a primo, *from the beginning, at first*; Cic.: epistolæ a primo lego, id., from the beginning, the first letter first, then the next, and so on: in primo, *before, in front, in the beginning, at first*; Cic.: Liv.: ex primo, *from the beginning*; Plin.: thus also, Prima (plur.), *The first, the beginnings*; Liv.: also, *the first of things, the elements, first principles*; Lucr.: nature, Cic.: hence, in primis, *in or at the beginning*; Liv.: also, *first or before all*; Sall.: also, prima consiliorum, *for prima consilia*, Tac.: prima vie, for prima via, Lucr.: also, Prima (plur.), *At the beginning, at first*; Grat. (2.) Quisque is frequently used after primus, to express 'the first possible'; primo quoque tempore, Cic., as soon as possible, at the first opportunity: primo quoque die, id., on the first day possible. (3.) Primus, a, um, for primum (adv.); vix prima inceperat æstas, Virg.: spolia, quæ prima optima appellata, Liv., at first: especially after quam, ut, &c.; quam prima exaudivit ducunt, Virg., for quam primum, as soon as: ut primis plantis insisterat, id., for ut primum, as soon as. (4.) Primus, a, um, for prima pars, when it is frequently rendered the *front of*, or the like; in prima provincia, at the entrance of, Cic.: primis labris, id., with the edge of the lips: prima nocte, Cæs.; Nep., at the beginning of night: primo anno, i. e. initio anni, Colum.: primo mense, Virg.: primus tumultus, Liv., the beginning of alarm. **2. The first in rank, station, or any other manner**; the chief, principal, most excellent, illustrious, &c., or, one of the chief, principal, &c.; homines primi, Cic., the most distinguished or influential men: comitia prima, id., the centuriata and tributa, i. e. principal, most important: quod vel primum puto, Ter., as the principal thing: prima habere, Sall., to consider the most excellent: prima tenere, Virg., to have the first place: hence, partes primæ, the principal part or the leading character, Ter.: also, primæ, sc. partes; e. g. primas agere, Cic.: hence, **1. Ad prima, Chiefly, especially**; Virg. **2. In primis, Chiefly, especially**; Cic.: in primisque, for in primis quoque, id.: for this we find, cum primis, id. **N.B.** Imprimis is also sometimes written as one word, for in primis.

PRIORATUS, us. m. (prior) *Priority*; Tert. **PRIORSUS** or -UM. adv. (for prioversus) *Forwards*; Macrob.

PRISCE, adv. *In the old fashioned manner, i. e. in a plain, straightforward way*; agere, Cic.

PRISCUS, a, um. (from pris, the Greek πρις) *Old*, expresses the Greek ἀρχαίος, and is properly used of things which existed before our time, as pristinus is used of those which fall in with our times, therefore, **1. Old, ancient, that lived or was in use a long time ago**; credendum est veteribus et prisceis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic.: quod loquitur prisceum visum iri putat, id. Priscus differs from antiquus in denoting the first of its kind; Tarquinus Prisceus, the first of his family. The Romans apply the term prisceus especially to every thing connected with the golden age or the earliest times; prisca gens mortalium, Hor.: prisceus Inachus, id.: prisceus pudor, id.: and hence as a term of commendation, in the same manner as antiquus; e. g. prisceam imitari severitatem, Cic.: prisce mos revocare, Liv. Rarely for pristinus; e. g. Venus, Hor. **II. In the ancient manner, i. e. severe, strict, serious**; parens, Catull.

PRISMA, ātis, n. (πρισμα) *A certain geometrical figure, a prism*; Marc. Cap.

PRISTA, æ. m. (πριστης) *A sawyer*; Plin.

PRISTINUS, a, um. (from pris, the Greek πρις; as crastinus, from cras) **I. Former, ancient, old**; dignitas, Cic.: mos, id.: pristinum animus erga aliquem conservare, Liv.: in pristinum statum redire, Cæs.: hence, Pristinum, subst., *A former state, condition, or footing*; in pristinum restituere, Nep. **II. Last, just past, of yesterday**; dies, Cæs.: nox, Suet.—See also PRISCUS.—Pristinus is distinguished from vetus, in denoting that which no longer exists, whereas vetus implies existence still continuing.

PRISTINUS, a, um. (from Pistris or Pristis) e. g. sidus, Colum., *A constellation, the Whale*.

PRISTIS, and **PRISTRIF**. f. See PISTRIS.

PRISUS, adv. (PRIOR) **I. Sooner, before**; Cic.: also followed by quam, than, that, id. **H. Sooner, rather**; followed by quam, than, Cic. **N.B.** Quam prius for prius quam; Propert. **III. Formerly, heretofore, once, before**; Catull.

PRISUAM, or **PRISUAM**. See PRIOR.

PRIVATIM, adv. **1. Opposed to publice, Without reference to the state, as a private individual, in a private capacity, in one's own affairs, on business of one's own, in one's own name, for one's self, privately, in private**; privatim aliquid gerere, Cic., in his own affairs: eloquentia privatim et publice abuti, id., without respect to the state, towards individuals: si privatim mandasset, id., for his own person: publice privatimque petere, for thinselves or for single persons, Cæs.: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit injuria, Cic., for myself, or in particular. **II. Especially, particularly, in particular, separately** de his privatim condidit volumen, Plin.: oculorum vitia omnia ea (herba) convenit, privatim purgare, id. **III. Privatim se tenere**, Liv., to keep himself or stay at home.

PRIVATIO, ōnis, f. (privo) *A taking away, delivering, or depriving of any thing*; doloris, Cic.: culpæ, Gell.

PRIVATIVUS, a, um. (privo) *Privative, that denotes privation*; particula, Gell.: pars (verbi), id.

PRIVATUS, a, um. **I. Part of privo**; see PRIVO.

II. Adj. (from privus) **1. Of a person, That lives for himself and has nothing to do with offices of the state, private**; vir privatus, also simply, Privatus, Cic., a private person, one not a magistrate or in any public office; thus, one that is not an emperor, king, or prince, Ter.: Cic. **2. Of, belonging or relating to individuals, private**; vita, Cic., private life, of one who does not fill any office of state: res, id., a thing that belongs or relates to an individual, and so, not to the state: agri, private lands, Cæs.: ædificia, id.: privata calamitas sit, Cic., afflicts me alone (not the state): dolor, Liv., private grief or mourning. **N.B.** Under the emperors it was also opposed to 'imperial'; spectacula, Suet., private games, i. e. not at the expense of the emperors: hence, Privatium, subst., *Any one's house, also, private use or advantage*, also, *private property, expenses from a person's own purse*; in privato, Liv., at home: proripere se ex privato, id., from the house: tributum ex privato conferre, id., from each person's private property, out of one's own pocket.

PRIVIGENUS, i. m. (for privigenus, that has a family of his own, from privus and gigno) *A step-son*; Cic.: Privigna, æ. f. *A step-daughter*; Cic.: Privigni, *Step-children*; Hor.

PRIVILEGIARUS, i. m. *One that has a privilegium*; Pand.

PRIVILEGIUM, i. n. (privus and lex) **I. A law, decree, or statute against an individual person, or, the bill for such a law**; ferre privilegium de aliquo, Cic.: in the time of the republic it was not allowed to pass or to propose such a law. **II. An ordinance in favour or for the benefit of one or more persons, to the detriment of others, a privilege, prerogative, immunity, license, special right or grant**; privilegium eripere, Suet.: habere, Trajan. in Plin. Ep.

PRIVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (privus) **I. To deprive of any thing**; aliquem vita, Cic.: aliquem somno, id. **II. To free, deliver from any thing**; aliquem exsilio, dolore, Cic.; thus also, Privatus, a, um, Cic.

PRIVUS, a, um. (perhaps from præ) *Existing for itself*; hence, **1. Single**; privi homines, i. q. Singuli, Cic. **II. Every**; Lucr.: hence, distributivè, *One each*; privos lapides ferent, Liv., i. e. each a stone. **III. Proper, peculiar, private, particular, one's own**; opercula doliolum priva, Cato, i. e. so that each vessel has its own cover: quem ducit priva tirmensis, Hor.: sive aliud privum, id.: milites binis privis tunics donat, Liv.

PRŌ! or **PROH!** interj. expressing admiration or lamentation. *Oh! ah!* pro dii immortales! Cic.; or, pro deorum atque hominum fidem! id.; or, pro deum immortalium! sc. fidem, Ter.; or, pro deum fidem! Liv., i. e. oh, heavens! pro sancte Jupiter! Cic.: pro Juniter! hominis stultitiam! Ter.: pro male tractationis! Tert.: it may sometimes be rendered, *alas!* tantum, pro! degeneramus, &c., Liv.

PRŌ, præp. (the old dative neuter of prus, a, um; see PRŪS) **I. Before, in front of**; sedens pro æde, Cic.: copias pro oppido collocaverat, Cæs., i. e. before, in sight of the town. **II. For in, i. e. In, on**; pro suggestu,

Cæs.: pro tribunali, Cic., on the tribunal: pro concione, Liv.: pro rostris, Suet.: pro ripa, Tac. III. *According to, after, for, suitably to, conformably with*; also, *in comparison with*, Gr. ἀντι, when the value of two things is compared; pro patriæ caritate, Nep.: agere pro virtus, Cic.: pro virili parte, id., to the best of his power; pro tempore et pro re, Cæs., according to time and circumstances: pro tempore, Liv.: proelium atrocium quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, id.: latus quam pro copis, id., pro mea parte, for my part, Cic.: hence, pro se quisque, id., each according to his ability, or every one without distinction, all together; Gr. ὑπὸ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν ἐκαστος; see Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 25: pro eo, followed by ac or atque, or quam, quantum, according as; pro eo ac debui, Sulp. in Cic. Ep., according to my duty: pro eo, quanti tu facio, Cic., according as I value you, through my great esteem for you: pro eo est atque, &c., Pand., is just as good as if, it is as though: again, pro eo quod, Cic., i. e. since, because; also, pro eo, for it, for this, for that; pro eo habeamus, id., consider it so: hence with ut; e. g. prout, i. e. just as, according as, id.: for this we find, pro eo ut, Cic. Verr. 3, 54: pro imperio, in a domineering manner, imperiously, Ter.: pro collegio decemvirorum, Liv., i. e. pro sententia collegii. IV. *For*, i. e. 1. *On account of, by reason of*; solvere pro vectura, Cic. I. 2. *For, instead of, in the place of*; pro salutaribus mortiferâ, Cic.: pro consule, Liv.: pro magistro esse, or operas dare, Cic., to be vice-director, or this may be, to act as a director, i. e. to be director: pro vallo carros obicerant, Cæs., i. e. instead of a vallum. 3. *For, as, as good as*; scire pro certo, for certain, Liv.: thus also, polliceri, Cic.: pro infecto habere, id., to consider as undone: pro damnato esset, id., as good as condemned: hunc amari pro meo, as my own, Ter.: pro victis (abiere), Liv., as vanquished: pro amico, as a friend, Cic.: transire pro transfuga, as a deserter, Liv.: pro amicis, as friends, in a friendly manner, id.: pro eo ac si, &c., just as if, Cic. Pro, as, serves to denote resemblance or agreement; ipsum pro Apolline ornatum, Suet.: or reality, *For*; testamentum pro irrito habitum, id., declared it invalid. 4. *To the advantage of, in favour of*; hoc pro me est, Cic.: pro se esse loci angustias ratus, Liv. V. *Through, by*; pro præde litis, &c., Cic.: pro suffragio renunciatus, id. N.B. The preposition pro, when from the Greek πρό, is in composition properly short, the Latin long. The Greek however is sometimes long, and the Latin short: as, prológus, prófanus, &c. PROAGORUS, i. m. (ἀγορεύω, προάγορος) The title of the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily; Cic. PRO-AMITA, æ. f. i. e. soror proavi. A great-grandfather's sister; Pand. PRO-AUCTOR, òris. m. A founder, ancestor; generis, Suet. PRO-ÆVIA, æ. f. The mother of a grandfather or grandmother, a great-grandmother; Suet. PRO-ÆVITUS, a. um. Of or belonging to a great-grandfather or great-grandmother; also gen., belonging to or concerning one's ancestors; hence, received or proceeding from them; regna, Ov. PRO-ÆVUNCULUS, i. m. i. e. frater proavie. The brother of a great-grandmother; Pand. PRO-ÆVUS, i. m. A great-grandfather, i. e. father of a grandfather or grandmother; Cic.: also for, an ancestor; proavi vestri, Hor., i. e. ancestors: thus also, for abavus, or tritavus; Cic. ad Div. 3, 11: Curt. 6, 11, 26. PRŒBA, æ. f. A proof; Ammian. PRŒBABILIS, e. (probo) I. Likely, probable, credible; ratio, Cic.: conjectura, id. II. Agreeable, pleasant, plausible; orator, Cic., a pretty good, tolerable, speaker: orator probabilior, id.: discipulus, id.: ingenium, id.: genus dicendi, id.: aqua, Plin. PRŒBABILITAS, ãtis. f. (probabilis) Probability, credibility; Cic. PRŒBABILITER, adv. I. Probably, credibly; dicere, Cic.: probabiliter accusare, Cic. II. Commendably, with the approbation of others; Val. Max. PRŒBAMENTUM, i. n. (probo) A proving, proof; Cod. Theod. PRŒBATA, òrium. n. (προβάται) Sheep; Plin. 7, 2. PRŒBATIO, ònis. f. (probo) I. An approving; Cic. II. Proof, demonstration; Quint: oculorum, Plin., ocular demonstration. III. A trying, inspecting, examining; athletarum, Cic.: croci, Plin. PRŒBŒTIVUS, a. um. (probo) Relating to proof; Quint. PRŒBŒTOR, òris. m. (probo) One that approves any thing, an approver; facti, Cic. PRŒBŒTORIA, æ. f. (sc. epistola, from probo) A letter, testimonial; Cod. Just. PRŒBŒTUS, a. um. I. Part. of probo: see PROBO. II. Adj. 1. Agreeable, pleasant; probator, Liv.: probatissimus alicui, Cic. 2. Proved, tried, of approved goodness, good, excellent; Plaut.: Cic.: hence, proved, i. e. of tried worth and honesty; homo, Cic.: femina probatissima, id. PRŒBE, adv. I. Well, properly, excellently; scire, Cic.: dicere, id.: narras probe, you bring good news,

Ter.: probissime, id., very well. II. Very much, exceedingly; errare, Plaut.: tui similis est probe, Ter. PROBITAS, ãtis. f. (probus) The goodness of a thing: hence of persons, probity, honesty, integrity; Cic.: also, modesty; Plin. Ep. PRŒBITER, adv. for probe; Varr. PROBLĒMA, ãtis. n. (πρόβλημα) A question proposed for solution, a problem; Suet. PRŒBO, avi, ãtum, ãre. (probus) I. To esteem any thing as good, to approve, be satisfied with; domum, Cic.: hęc senatus probat, id.: se probare, to be satisfied with one's self, he will pleased with one's self, Hor.: also seq. infin.; Cæs. II. To see whether any thing be good or proper, to try, examine, inspect, judge of; amicitias utilitate, Ov.: ex tuo ingenio mores alienos, Plaut.: also, to find by experience; Pallad. III. To make any thing pleasant or agreeable to one, to cause one to be pleased or gratified with any thing; aliquid alicui, Cic.: also, alicui de re, id.: hence, probari alicui, to please, gain approbation, id.: also, se alicui probare, to please, id. IV. To cause any thing to appear right and good by means of proof, to make any thing credible, to prove, demonstrate, show, make out, make good; aliquid, Cic.: aliquid alicui, id.: patrio metu pater esse probor, Ov., my paternal fear for you proves that I am your father: it may also be rendered, to ascertain, know, prove; tus probatur candore, Plin., the goodness of frankness is known by, &c.: also, equum animi (i. e. in respect of spirit or mettle), Sil.: probare aliquem, to declare any one fit for military service, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 42 (39): cf. Suet. Cæs. 65: hence, Probatas, a. um, Ascertained, verified, tried; Cic.: hence, se, or aliquem pro aliquo, Ter.; Cic., to give himself out in a credible manner for somebody, cause himself to be taken for somebody; hence, Probari, To be esteemed or regarded as; vulnus pro ictu—probari, Cic.: hence, probare, gen., to exhibit, show; suum officium, id.—See also PROBATUS. PRŒBOSCIS, idis. f. (πρόβοσκis) The snout of an animal; Varr.; especially, the trunk of an elephant; Flor. PRŒBRŒCHYS, òs. m. (πρόβραχis, sc. pes) A metrical foot consisting of one short and four long syllables, as, redunдавerunt. PRŒBRŒSE, adv. In a disgraceful manner; Gell. PRŒBRŒSITAS, ãtis. f. (probrosus) Disgrace, ignominy; Sallian. PRŒBRŒSUS, a. um. (probrum) I. That causes reproach or shame, ignominious, disgraceful, reproachful; crimen, Cic.: carmen, Tac.: probrosius, Plin. II. That acts shamefully or makes itself a reproach, infamous; femina, Suet.: probrosissimus, Mamertin. PROBRUM, i. n. I. A shameful or reproachful act; probra paterna, Cic.: especially of adultery or fornication; insimulabit eam probri, Plaut.: probri insimulasti feminam, Cic. II. Disgrace, dishonour, infamy; probro esse, Cic., to be disgraceful: in probro esse, Ter.: probro habere, Sall., to consider as disgraceful: probrum inferre alicui, Cic., to attach disgrace to. III. A term of reproach, reproachful language, contumely, insult; literas plenas probrorum, Cic. N.B. Adjective, Disgraceful, shameful; animalia spurca aqua probra, Gell.; unless probra denote infamous persons. PRŒBUS, a. um. (from πρό, cf. PRAVUS; or from πρῆστα) I. That is as it ought to be, good and proper in its kind; good, proper, fit, excellent; artifex, Ter., dexter, clever: m. xerx, Plaut.: color, Colum.: res, Cic.: navigium, id.: argentum, Liv. II. Morally good, upright, well disposed, honourable, honest, virtuous; also, modest, content; filius, Cic.: mulier, Ter.: homo probior, Cic.: vir probissimus, Plin. Ep.: oratio, Cic., a virtuous speech. PRŒCŒCIA, æ. f. (procax) i. q. Procacitas; Auson. PRŒCŒCITAS, ãtis. f. (procax) Boldness or shamelessness in making demands, and gen., pertness, petulance, sauciness; Nep.: also of animals; Colum. PRŒCŒCITER, adv. Pertly, petulantly; Curt.: procacius, Liv. PRŒCŒTIU, ònis. f. (proco) A demanding or desiring; as, in marriage, Apul. PRŒCAX, ãcis. (proco) I. Very covetous, extravagant in demand; Ter.: hence gen., petulant, wanton, forward, pert; Cic.: Sall.: Hor.: Ov.: prociator, Colum.: procacissima ingenia, Tac.: also seq. genit.; otii, i. e. in otio, Tac. II. Fig. Auster, Virg.: brachia procacia vitis, Plin., entwining themselves round the tree, and so, as it were, wanting.—See the synonyms in PETULANS. PRŒCŒDO, esse, essum. 3. I. To go before, go forth; ante agmen, Hirt.: castris, Virg.: in solem, Cic.: hence, 1. To come forth, i. e. to grow forth, spring forth, appear, rise; proccidit germen, Colum.: astrum, Virg.: posteaquam philosophia processit, Cic. 2. To go or step forth; as, to battle, for the purpose of speaking, &c., Liv. 3. To occur, happen; Plaut. 4. To originate or proceed from; res, quæ ab imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Just. 5. To project, extend; fossa in pedes binos procedit, Plin.: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id.: cubitus paululum procedit, Cels. II. To proceed, advance, go forward; also

simply, to go, when equivalent to either of these words; unus procedit, Ter.: longius. Cæs.: and fig.; longius, Cic., to proceed or go further or to a greater length: alicui obviam, id., to go to meet: in multum vini processerat, Liv., had drunk much wine: oratio procedit, Cic.: hence, 1. Fig. To advance, make progress, increase; in philosophia, Cic.: laude dicendi, id.: honoribus, id.: ætate, id., to grow older: libido procedendi, Plin. Ep., of getting on, rising to a higher station in life: eo vercordie, Sall., to proceed so far in, arrive at such a pitch of: quo compositiones processerint, Cic., to what perfection they have been brought: mentio eo processit, ut, &c., Liv., proceeded so far, it came to this, &c. 2. Fig. To succeed, be fortunate or successful; pulchre, Ter. 3. Fig. To advance, proceed, appear; altera jam pagella procedit, Cic., i. e. I am now writing the other page: procedente libro, Quint., in the course of this work: also gen., to show one's self, appear in public; volo procedere, Propert.: quid juvat ornato procedere canillo? i. e. to appear, Propert. 1, 2, 2: cf. Ov. Fast. 4, 309. 4. To proceed, pass, elapse; procedit dies, Cic.: nox, Nep.: procedente tempore, in course of time, after some time, or, afterwards, Plin. Ep. 5. To continue, last; stationes procedunt, Liv. 6. To be reckoned, brought into account; procedunt stipendia, Liv.: æra (i. e. stipendia), id.: hence, to be worth or to be reckoned equal to; binæ oves pro singulis procedant, Varr., i. e. two should be reckoned for one; hence, to pass, to be all over; Pand. 7. To succeed, go on, turn out; prospere, Cic.: bene, id.: parum, Liv.: also, to succeed well, go on well, turn out well, prosper, speed; consilia mihi procedunt, id.: also without a nominative; procedit, it succeeds, prospers, turns out well; Cic. 8. To benefit, be of use; alicui, Sall. N. B. Part. Processus, a, um, Advanced; ætas, Scrib. Larg.

PROCELEUSMATICUS, i. m. (προελευσματικός, sc. pes) A metrical foot of four short syllables.

PROCELLA, æ. f. (procello) A storm, violent wind with or without rain; venti, Lucr.: nimbi, procellæ, turbines, Cic.: hence fig.; procellæ invidiarum, id.: procella temporis, id.: procellæ civiles, Nep., disturbances: eloquentiæ, Quint., i. e. vehemence; thus also, concionum, id.: hence, procella equestris, Liv., a shock, charge, attack of cavalry.

PROCELLO, Ære. (pro and cello) To throw down, throw to the ground; Plaut.: Propert.

PROCELLŌSE, adv. Boisterously; Augustin.

PROCELLŌSUS, a, um. (procella) I. Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous; ver, Liv. II. Stormy, i. e. raising or causing storms; ventus, Liv.

PROCER, æris. m. One of the nobles; agnosco procerem, Juv.: we more frequently find the plural, Proceres, The nobles, chief or leading men; Latinorum, Liv.: juvenutis, id.: nostros proceres, Cic.: also fig., the principal persons in any thing; sapientiæ, in wisdom, Plin.: gula, id.

PROCERE, adv. In length; procerius projectum brachium, Cic.

PROCERES, um. m. See PROCER.

PROCERITAS, ætis. f. (procerus) I. Length; Cic. II. Height; Cic.: especially of stature, height, tallness; id.

PROCERITUDO, inis. f. (procerus) i. q. Proceritas; Solin.

PROCERULUS, a, um. (dimin. of procerus) Somewhat long; Apul.

PROCERUS, a, um. I. Long; collum, Cic.: passus, Lucr.: procerior, Cic. II. High, tall; alnus, Virg.: statura, Suet.: procerus habitu, Tac.: procerissima populus, Cic.: palma, Catull., lofty.

PROCESSIO, ðnis. f. (procedo) A going forward, proceeding, advancing, marching forward; Cic.

PROCESSUS, a, um. See PROCEDO.

PROGRESSUS, us. m. (procedo) I. A progress, course; Cic.: hence, 1. A good or fortunate progress in any thing, growth, increase; tantos processus efficebat, Cic. 2. Progress, success, fortune; Hirt.: Ov.: Sen. II. A projecting, a process; Cels. III. A passing by, elapsing; diem, Prudent.

PROCHOS AGRIOS. (προχὸς ἀγρίος) A kind of herb, i. q. Saxifraga; Apul.

PROCIENTIA, æ. f. (procido) A falling forward; as, of any part of the body out of its place; oculi, Plin.

PROCIDO, idl, Ære. (pro and cado) I. To fall down before itself, fall down, fall prostrate; ad pedes, Hor.: pars muri procciderat, Liv. II. To fall forward; as, a member of the body; oculi proccidunt, Cels.: hence plur., procidentia sedis vulvæque, Plin.

PROCIDUUS, a, um. (procido) I. That falls or has fallen down; Plin. II. That has fallen forward, or projects; sedes, i. e. anus, Plin.

PROCIRO, ivi, Itum, Ære. To summon, call forth; Liv. Andr. ap. Fest.

PROCIUTUALIS, e. (prociunctus) Belonging to battle-array; Cassiod.

PROCIUNCTUS, um. See PROCINGO.

PROCIUNCTUS, us. m. (prociungo) A girding; hence, an equipping or preparing for fighting; hence, the point of

commencing an engagement; in prociuncto, on the point of, &c., ready to engage, Plin.: in prociunctu et castris habiti, Tac., in military service: carmina in prociuncto facta, Ov., in arms, in readiness to fight: tendere ad prociunctum, to go into a battle, Plin.: testamentum in prociuncto facere, Cic., i. e. just as one is going into battle: hence gen. in prociuncto, in readiness, Sen.

PRO-CINGO, nxi, nctum, Ære. 3. To gird, equip, arm, prepare; Prociunctus, a, um, Girded; hence, equipped or ready for battle; classis, i. e. exercitus, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell.: testamentum prociunctum, for in prociuncto, Justin.

PROCLAMATIO, ðnis. f. (proclamo) A crying out, calling out; Quint.: in libertatem, Pand., i. e. when one calls upon a judge to assert his liberty.

PROCLAMATOR, ðris. m. (proclamo) A vociferator, bawler, a term given by Cicero to a bad advocate.

PRO-CLAMO, avi, Ætum, Ære. To call out, cry out; Cic.: pro aliquo, Liv., of advocates, contemptuously, for, to defend: ad, or in, libertatem, Pand., to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty.

PROCLINATIO, ðnis. f. (proclino) An inclining forwards; Vitr.

PRO-CLINO, avi, Ætum, Ære. To incline or bend any thing forwards, or gen., to incline or bend; mare in litorea, Ov.: hence, proclinari, to incline forwards, or gen., to incline, have an inclination to a place, slope, in partem aliquam, Colum.: proclinata ad mare, Vitr., inclining, having a slope, sloping; fig., res proclinata, Cæs. ap. Cic., a thing that is near its issue: adjuvare rem proclinata, Cæs., i. e. which is bad enough.

PROCLIVIS, e. (pro and clivus) I. Sloping, steep, going downwards; via, Liv.: also, Proclive, substantivè; e. g. per proclive downwards, Liv.: thus also, per proclivem, Colum.: and, in proclive, Hirt.: also, Proclive, adv., Downwards; labi, Cic. II. Fig. Going downwards or downhill; senectus, Apul.: Flor. 4, p. 361, drawing near to death. III. Inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity to, liable, subject, ready, willing; ad morbum proclivior, Cic., subject to, easily falling into: ad comitatem, id.: also seq. dat.; Sil.: also seq. circa; Quint. IV. Easy; proclivis, Cic.: proclive dictu, id.: esse in proclivi, to be easy, Ter.

PROCLIVITAS, ætis. f. (proclivis) I. Steepness, descent, declivity; Auct. B. Afric. II. An inclination, proneness, propensity, or disposition to any thing, as, to disease, faults, affections, &c.; Cic.

PROCLIVITER, adv. Easily, readily; Gell.: proclivius, Cic.

PROCLIVUM, i. n. (proclivis) Declivity, steepness; Frontin.

PROCLIVUS, a, um. i. q. Proclivis; Lucr.: Varr.

PROCLUDO, Ære. 3. (pro and claudo) To shut up; Pallad.

PROCO, Ære. and PROCOR, æri. To ask, demand; Cic.: Varr.

PROCŌETON, ðnis. m. (προκοίτην) An antechamber; Plin. Ep.

PROCŌMION, i. n. (προκόμιον) The hair over the forehead; Veget.

PROCONSUL, ūlis. m. I. In the time of the republic, One who after the expiration of his consulship at Rome (and sometimes without having been consul) was governor in a province where there was an army (which he commanded), or who (without a province) commanded an army; a proconsul; he had under him, for the sake of assistance, Legati; Cic.: since, in respect of command, he performed the duty of a consul, but, in respect of jurisdiction, that of a prætor, hence, Proconsul, for Pro-prætor, when the latter at the same time commanded an army, Liv.: also Cic. Verr. 3, 91, ubi vid. Manut. Cf. Duker ad Liv. 37, 46; 39, 29. II. Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the senate, A deputy governor in the provinces of the senate, was called Proconsul; Suet.

PROCONSULARIS, e. Proconsular; imperium, Gell.: vir, or without vir, i. e. proconsul, Tac.: imago, Liv., i. e. the tribunatus militum, so called, because it was instead of the consulate.

PROCONSULARIUS, us. m. The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship; Tac.: also for, the proprætorship; Suet.

PROCOR, æri. See PROCO.

PROCRASTINATIO, ðnis. f. A delaying to the morrow or from one morning to another; Cic. — From

PROCRASTINO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (pro and crastinus) To delay or put off to the morrow or from one morning to another; Cic.

PROCRAXE, for procraxisse, i. e. clamasse (from κραζω), Lucr.

PROCREATIO, ðnis. f. (procreo) A procreating, begetting; a bringing forth; liberorum, Cic.

PROCREATOR, ðris. m. (procreo) One who brings forth, a creator; mundi, Cic.: hence, a father; procreatores, ancestors, id.

PROCREATRIX, icis. f. (procreator) She that brings forth, a mother; artium, Cic.

PRŌ-CREO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To beget*; foetus, Cic.: liberos ex tribus axoribus, Nep.: de aliqua, Ov. II. *To bring forth*, i. e. *to make, cause, occasion*; Lucr.: Cic.

PRŌ-CRESCO, ēre. I. *To grow or come forth, to spring up*; Lucr. II. *To grow up, grow larger*; Lucr.

PRŌ-CŪBO, ui, ūtum, āre. *To lie*; procubuit sus, Virg. PRŌ-CŪPO, di, sum, ēre. *To forge, hammer, prepare by forging*; enses, Hor.; dentem vomeris, Virg.: fig.; linguam, Cic., to form; also fig., *to forge*, i. e. *bring forth, produce*; dolos, Plaut.: ignes, Lucr.: nummum, to coin, Hor. At. 59, e lect. Bentl.

PRŌCL. adv. (from procello, to drive forward) I. *At a distance, whether great or small, far, afar off, from far, from a distance, far away, distant, also, at some distance*; non procul, sed hic, Cic.: procul tela conficere, Cæs.: attendere, Cic.: procul este, Virg.; remove, stand aloof; sarta procul jacebant, id., at some (little) distance; procul dependet galea, id., at some distance: also with an ablative, with or without a; e. g., procul a conspectu, Cic.: procul mari, Liv. II. Fig., when it is rendered, sometimes, *Far, distant, &c.*, sometimes, *without*; homines procul errant, err widely or very much, Sall.: procul dubio, Liv., without doubt: procul vero est, is not true, Colum.: also of value and of time; æs procul a Corintho, Plin., i. e. is much inferior: durabisne procul? Stat., i. e. long.

PRŌCLŪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (proculco) *A treading down*; Plin.: fig.; regni, Sen.

PRŌCLŪCĀTOR, ōris, m. (proculco) *One that treads before*; procuratores, in an army, advanced troops; Ammian.

PRŌCLUCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pro and calco) *To tread down*; segetes, Ov.: Proculcatus, a, um. I. *Trodden down, trampled upon*; Tac.: proculcata republica, Suet., trodden under foot, i. e. in a bad state or condition. II. Fig. *Low, common*; verba, Gell.

PRŌCUMBŌ, cūbui, cūbitum, āre. (pro and cumbo) I. *To fall forwards, fall down, lay one's self down, sink*; procumbunt frumenta imbribus, Cæs.: cf. Virg. Geor. I, 111: vulneribus confectum procumbere, id.: tecta procumbunt, Quint.: ad pedes, Cæs., to fall at one's feet: thus also, ad genua alicujus, Liv.: in ulva, Virg., i. e. to lay one's self down. II. *To lean forward upon*; olli certamine procumbunt, Virg., sc. in order to row. III. *To fall, fig.*, i. e. *to go to ruin*; res procubere meæ, Ov.

IV. *To rush upon, fall upon, take hold of, attack, assault*; in armos, Mart.: fig.; ad infimas obstationes, Tac., to descend, stoop: in voluptates, Sen., to give one's self up to pleasures.

PRŌCURĀTIO, ōnis, f. (procuro) I. *An administering, doing, or discharging, usually said of some trust or office*; reipublicæ, Cic.: existimationis, id.: annonæ, id.: amplissimæ procuraciones, Plin. Ep., performances, discharge of offices: also, *the office or post of a procurator*; Tac. II. Especially, *Expiation by sacrifice, an endeavouring to avert any thing by an offering or sacrifice*; prodigii, Liv.: procuratio fieret, Cic. III. *An endeavouring*; gratiæ recipiendæ, Gell.

PRŌCURĀTIOŪCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of procuratio) *A small or trifling administration*; Sen.

PRŌCURĀTOR, ōris, m. (procuro) I. *One who manages or superintends any thing, a manager, agent, overseer, superintendent*; Cic.: Quint.: peni, a steward, butler, Plaut.: regni, Cæs., a regent, administrator.

II. Especially, over an estate, *A steward, bailiff, or manager*; Cic. III. In the provinces of the emperors, and latterly also in those of the senate, in which there were imperial domains, *An officer who superintended the imperial revenue, and sometimes, in small provinces, administered justice, an officer of the revenue, director of finance*; Cæsaris, Tac.: Judææ, id. Knights, and frequently freedmen, were appointed to such posts. N.B. The first syllable is short, Ov.

PRŌCURĀTORIUS, a, um. (procurator) *Relating to agency*; Pand.

PRŌCURĀTRIX, icis, f. (procurator) *She that manages or superintends*; Cic.

PRŌ-CERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To take care of, attend to, look after any thing*; se, Plaut.: corpus, Virg.: sacrificia publica, Cæs.: arbores, Cato: also seq. dat.; Plaut.: Arnob.: especially, II. *To take care of the affairs of a person in his absence, to be any one's agent or proxy*. I. Trans. With an accusative of the thing; negotia Dionysii, Cic., to take care of: hereditatem, Cæs. 2. Intrans. Without an accusative of the thing; in Hispania, Plin. Ep.: also seq. dat., of the person; Pand.

III. *To take care that proper religious ceremonies are performed in order that certain bad omens may not have effect, to atone, expiate*; this was done by sacrifice, &c.; monstra, Cic., i. e. to use certain means of atonement, as offerings, sacrifices, &c., on account of these bad omens: thus also, prodigia, Liv.: somnia, Tibull.: also without an accusative; Jovi hostiis majoribus, Gell.: also impersonaliter, procuratum est, Liv. N.B. The first syllable is sometimes short; Tibull.: Ov.

PRŌCURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. I. *To run forth or to a place*; in vias, Liv.: ex castris, Cæs.: in freta, to the sea, Ov.: especially, in order to fight, Cæs.: telum contorsit in hostes procurrens, Virg. Procurrere is especially a military term applied to flying bodies of troops, or skirmishers who advance beyond the lines of an army; cf. Drakenbrocht, ad Sil. Ital. 7, 566. II. *To run forth, i. e. to project, jut or run out to a place, to run to, extend*; terra procurrit in æquor, Ov.: saxa procurrentia, Virg.: radix in latitudine procurrens, Plin.

III. Fig. *To run farther*; ultra, Auct. ad Her., i. e. to go farther: pecunia procurrentis, Sen., increasing.

PRŌCURSĀTIO, ōnis, f. (procurso) *A running forth, advancing, sallying forth*; velitum, Liv.: Numidarum, id.

PRŌCURSĀTOR, ōris, m. (procurso) *One who runs before*; procuratores, Liv., light troops.

PRŌCURSIO, ōnis, f. (procuro) I. *A running forwards*; as, of an orator, Quint. II. *A digressing in a speech*; Quint.

PRŌCURSŌ, āre. (freq. of procurro) *To run forth, sally out*; Liv.

PRŌCURSŌRIBUS, a, um. (procurro) *Running forth*; Ammian.

PRŌCURSUS, us, m. (procurro) I. *A running forth or forward, or simply, a running*; Lucr.: Plin.: especially in order to fight, Virg.: heuce fig., *a running forth or out, i. e. a projection*; Plin. II. *A continuing to run*; hence, *progress*; virtutis, Val. Max.

PRŌ-CURVO, āre. *To curve or bend forwards*; Stat.

PRŌ-CURVUS, a, um. *Curved or bent forwards*; falx, Virg.

PRŌCUS, i, m. *A suitor, wooer*; Cic.: Virg. PRŌCYON, ōnis, m. (προκύων) Sometimes means, *The constellation, The smaller Dog*, otherwise called Antecaneon, or Antecanis, because it rises before The (larger) Dog, some times, *the brightest star in the same*; Cic.: Plin.

PRŌDACTUS, a, um. See PRODIGO.

PRŌ-DEAMBŪLO, āre. *To go or walk forth*; Ter.

PRŌDEO (for Pro-æo), ii, ūtum, 4. (anom.) I. *To go or come forth*; nemo huc prodit, Ter.: ex portu, Cæs.: utero, Ov.: in publicum, Cic., to go out, show one's self in public: alicui obviam, to meet, id.: in prælium, Cæs.: also simply, to go, or, to go to a place; in funus, Ter., to go to a funeral: also, to go out (into the street), to show one's self in public; Liv.: hence, I. *To go or scip forth, to come forward, make one's appearance, as an actor*; in scenam, Cic.: also without in scenam, Plaut., to come forward: as a witness, Cic. 2. *To appear, show oneself*; consuetudo prodire cœpit, Cic.: prodierint colones, id., are become visible, show themselves: thus also of plants, *To come forth, grow or spring up, appear*; Varr.: Colum.: thus also, to stand out, to project; rupes prodit in æquor, Virg.: talus, Ov. II. *To go forward, advance, proceed, or simply, to go, when it means, to go forward*; longius, Cæs., to go farther: est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor.: sumtu extra modum, Cic.: ad extremum (in speaking), id.: hence, prodeuntibus annis, Petron., with advancing years, with years.

PRŌDESSE. See PROSUM.

PRŌ-DICO, xi, tum, 3. I. *To say beforehand*; Cic.: hence, to fix or appoint beforehand; diem, id. II. *To put off, defer, prolong*; diem, a term, Liv.

PRŌ-DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. *A vice-dictator*; Liv.; i. e. one who had the power of the dictator, but not the title.

PRŌDICTUS, a, um. See PRODIGO.

PRŌDĪGĀLITAS, ātis, f. (prodigalis, from prodigus) *Prodigality*; Auct. Decl. in Catil.

PRŌDĪGE, adv. *Prodigally*; Cic.

PRŌDĪGĒNTIA, æ, f. (prodigo) *Prodigality*; opum, Tac.

PRŌDĪGĀLIS, e. (prodigium) I. *Unnatural, monstrous, prodigious*; res, Ammian.: prodigiale, adverbialiter, Stat. II. Jupiter, Plaut., i. e. *That averts bad omens*.

PRŌDĪGĀLĪTER, adv. *Unnaturally, monstrously, prodigiously*; Hor.

PRŌDĪGŌSE, adv. *In a strange or unnatural manner*; Plin.

PRŌDĪGŌSUS, a, um. (prodigium) *Unnatural, strange, monstrous, prodigious*; Ov.: Quint.: prodigiosus, Treb. Poll.

PRŌDĪGĒTAS, ātis, f. (prodigus) *Ettravagance, prodigality*; Lucil.

PRŌDĪGIUM, i, n. (for prodicium, from prodo, with a change in the quantity) I. *A prophetic omen, a sign by which any thing is foreshown*; Cic.: Virg.: Liv.: multa prodigia ejus vim declarant, Cic.: hence, II. *Any thing strange or unnatural*; hence it is rendered, sometimes, *a strange unnatural circumstance or thing, a prodigy, omen, portent*, sometimes, *a monster, &c.*; non furtum — sed prodigium, Cic.: prodigium triplex, Ov., monster: hence Cicero terms Clodius, prodigium reipublicæ; also Catiline, prodigium, i. e. monster. — See the synonyms in PORTENTUM.

PRŌDĪGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. (pro and ago) I. *To drive forth, or to a place*; pullos in sclem, Varr. II. *To*

drive away; hence, *to consume*. 1. *Prodigally, To lavish, waste, squander*; suum, Plaut.: aliena, Sall.: fig.; artus suos, Gell. 2. *Moderately, i. e. To consume, spend*; Pand.

PRODIGUS, a, um. (prodigo) I. *Wasteful, prodigal*; homo, Cic.: also seq. genit.; aris, Hor.: fig.; prodigus animæ, Hor., that gives his life away, does not regard it: hence, 1. *Rich or abounding in any thing, having in abundance*; tellus, Ov.: locus prodigus herbar., Hor. 2. *Copious, rich, abundant, strong*; odor, Plin.: alvus, Auson., i. e. large, thick. II. *Costly, expensive*; res, Plin.

PROBITIO, ðnis. f. (from prodo) I. *A discovering, betraying, treachery, faithlessness*; Cic.: Liv. II. *A proroguing or putting off to another time, or, the right of so doing*; Cato.

PROBITIO, ðnis. f. (from prodeo) *A going or coming forth, an appearing*; Sidon.

PROBITOR, ðris. m. *A betrayer, traitor, i. e. one that acts treacherously and faithlessly towards another, forsakes him, or exposes him to danger*; patriæ, Cic.: fig.; risus pellæ proditor, Hor., i. e. betrayer, discoverer.

PROBITRIX, icis. f. (proditor) *She that betrays or acts treacherously*; Prudent.: Lact.

PROBITUS, a, um. See PRODO.

PRO-DO, idi, ium, ðre. 1. *To give or bring forth*; suspiria, Ov.: to heave or fetch sighs, to sigh: fetum, id.: hence, 1. *To bear, give birth to*; Acc. 2. *To make known, publish*; decretum, Cic.: exemplum, Liv.: hence, 1. *To relate, record, report, write, particularly of historians*; falso proditum esse, Liv.: sicut proditur, id.: que scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.: memoria, id.: memoria proditum, Cæs.: proutum memoria ad literas, Cic. 2. *To publish or declare any one as nominated or appointed to an office, to nominate, appoint*; interregem, Cic.: flamminem, id. 3. *To betray, discover*; conscios, Cic.: erimen vultu, Ov. 3. *Prodeus, aliquem, or aliquid, To act traitorously or faithlessly towards any person or thing, to bring into distress or cause any one's ruin by neglect of duty*; hence, 1. *To betray, i. e. expose to danger through one's own fault*; urbem, Liv.: ne fortunas meas, ne unicum filiam tam temere proderem, Cic.: vitam et pecuniam, Ter.: caput et salutem alicuius, Cic.: utilitatem communem, id.: libertatem, Liv. 2. *To betray, i. e. give over treacherously into the hands of an enemy, yield or surrender perfidiously*; classem pradonibus, Cic.: supplicem, Nep., i. e. to give up. 3. *To desert, leave, forsake, abandon in a treacherous way*; officium, Cic.: fidem, Sall., to break one's word: hence it is used with deserere; e. g. is me deseruit ac prodidit, id. 4. *Fig. To set or place in bad circumstances*; alvum, Plaut., perhaps, to spoil the stomach: prodita iudicis fallacibus, Lucr. II. *To go farther or to suffer to go farther*: hence, 1. *To defer, put off*; diem nuptias, Ter.: hence, *to protract, lengthen, prolong*; alicui vitam, Plaut. 2. *To give over, deliver*; aliquem ad mortem, Virg.: also, *to leave behind, to bequeath*; sacra suis posteris, Cic.: jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ, id.: regnum a Tantalò proditum, id. 3. *To put out of its place*; inclinet prodita, Lucr. 4. *To propagate*; genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg.

PRO-ÐOCO, ðre. *To say or teach before, or simply, to tell, teach*; Hor.

PROÐORRUS, i. m. (περὶ ὄρους) I. *One that runs before, a forerunner, harbinger*; Cic. II. *Prodromi, Certain winds which blow from the north-east eight days before the rising of the Dog-star*; Cic.: Plin. III. *A kind of early fig*; Plin.

PRO-ÐUCO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To lead or bring forth or out*; exercitum castris, Plaut.: copias pro castris, Cæs.: exercitum in aciem, Nep.: aliquem in concionem, Cic.; also simply, *producere, id., to bring before the people, or the assembly of the people*: thus also, *aliquem, to bring forward as an actor*; id.: also, *to bring forward or expose to sale*; servos, Ter.: vasa ad solem, Colum., to the sun: hence, 1. *To draw forth, fig., i. e. to raise, advance, promote, make celebrated or distinguished*, Gr. προεγχευ; aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: omni genere honoris producere eum non destitit, Liv. 40, 56: hence, *Producta, with the Stoics, Preferable things, things which do not properly form a good in themselves, but are to be preferred to others*, Cic. 2. *To bring forth, bring into the world*; aliquem, Cic.: to beget: diva producas subolem, Hor.: also of plants; fic produncum folia, Pallad.: hence, *to make, cause, occasion*; elibi carnem producent, Cels. 3. *To discover, make known, disclose*; occulta crimina, Juv. 4. *To entice forth, allure forth*; vocem, Sen.: hence gen., *to entice, incite*; aliquem in proclium, Nep. II. *To draw one thing before another*; stabula meni, Stat.: moram malo, Ter., to retard an evil or stop it: scamnum lecto, Ov., to place before or at the bed. III. *To draw out in length, stretch, extend*; pelles dentibus, Mart.: lineas ex argento, Plin.: hence fig., *to prolong, protract, continue*; vitam alicui, Plaut.: convivium ad multam noctem, Cic.: sermone in noctem, id.: sermonem Iongius, id.: hence, 1. *To lengthen in pronunciation, pronounce long, lengthen, produce*; syllabam, Quint.: literam, Cic. 2. *To delay,*

procrastinate; rem in hiemem, Cæs.: aliquem conditionibus, Cic., to detain. 3. *To put off, defer*; diem, Cic. 4. *To spend slowly, or simply, to pass, spend (time)*; diem, Ter. IV. *To lead, bring, or conduct to a place*; aliquem in concionem, Liv.: aliquem rus, Ter., to bring, accompany: hospitem ad balneas, Apul.: hence, *to entice, incite, allure, cause, induce, prevail upon*; aliquem falsa spe, Ter., to delude: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. ad Her.: notitia productus, Cæs. V. *To lead or conduct*; funus, Lucan.: hence, *to instruct, educate, guide*; Cicerone producendo, Cic. VI. *To lead or bring away*; bovem cunctantem, Colum.

PRODUCTE, adv. *In a long or lengthened manner*; as, to pronounce, Cic.

PRODUCTIO, ðnis. f. (producto) *A lengthening, prolonging*; temporis, Cic.: verbi, id.: hence, *a lengthening, in pronunciation*; id.

PRODUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of produco*; see PRODUCO. II. *Adj. 1. Long, lengthened, protracted, continued*; dolor productior, Cic., lasting longer: neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.: flagellum productissimum, Colum. 2. *Preferable*; hence, *producta* (Gr. προεγχευα), with the Stoics, preferable things, which, although not constituting the summum bonum, are nevertheless to be preferred to others, Cic.

PREBIA, ðrum. n. See PREBIA.

PROEGMËNON, i. n. (προεγμεινον) i. q. Productum. *A thing which is preferable, with the Stoics*; Cic.

PRELIALIS, e. (proelialis) *Macrob.*

PRELIARIS, e. (proelium) *Of or belonging to a battle*; pugna, Plaut., a pitched battle, not a skirmish: dea, Apul., goddess of war, i. e. Minerva.

PRELIATOR, ðris. m. (proelior) *A combatant, warrior*; Tac.

PRELIO, ðre. *For proelior*; Enn.

PRELIOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (proelium) *To engage in battle, fight*; Cic.: fig., with words, id.

PRELIUM, i. n. I. *A combat, contest, engagement, battle, fight, between two armies*; committere cum aliquo, Cic., to join, give: thus also, *facere, id., to agere, Liv.: or, pugnare, Sall.: conferre, Liv., i. e. to join battle, to fight*: thus also, *miscere, Propert.*: it also means simply, *a fight, combat* (otherwise than between armies), as, between two persons, a *duel, single combat*; Liv.: Virg.

II. *Fig. A fight, contest*; with words, &c., Cic.: also of eating and drinking, *facetè*; proelium committere, Plaut. III. *Proelia, for proeliantes, Combatants*; Propert.—See the Synonyms in PUGNA.

PROFANATIO, ðnis. f. (profano) *A profaning*; Tert.

PROFANATOR, ðris. m. (profano) *A profaner*; Prudent.

PROFANE, adv. *Profanely, impiously*; Lact.

PROFANUS, ðtis. f. (profanus) *Profane, unholiness*; Tert.

PROFANO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (profanus) I. *To dedicate or offer any thing to a god*; dapem, Cato. II. *To deprive of its sanctity, to profane*; dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.: hence, *to discover or disclose any thing that ought to remain secret, to reveal, tell, make known*; secreta, Apul.

PROFANUS, a, um. (pro and fanum) I. *That is not dedicated to God or religion, that has no sacredness, not holy or sacred, profane*; locus, Cic.: suum, Plin.: ignes, Ov. II. *Profane, unholly, not sacred, i. e. not belonging or appropriated to the service of a deity, uninitiated*; animalia, Tac.: procul este profani, Virg.: vulgus, Hor., i. e. illiterate, ignorant: profani literarum, i. e. indocti, Macrob.: hence, *profane, impious, wicked*; mens, Ov.: Phorbis, id.: Profanum, *Impiety, wickedness*; bellorum, Plin. III. *Odiuous, abominable, or, ill-boding*; bubo, Ov.

PROFARIS, PROFARI. See PROFOR.

PROFATUM, US. See PROFOR.

PROFATUS, us. m. (profor) *A speaking out, saying*; Stat.

PROFECTICUS, or -TIUS, a, um. (proficiscor) *That comes or proceeds from any person*; dos, Pand., i. e. from a father.

PROFECTIO, ðnis. f. (proficiscor) I. *A going away or to a place, a setting out, departure, journey*; Cic. II. *Fig. Pecunia, Cic., i. e. the source from which it is obtained*.—Synon. Profectio, a setting out; iter, the journey itself; via, the road travelled over.

PROFECTO, adv. *Truly, indeed, certainly*; Cic.

PROFECTUS, a, um. part. I. *Of proficio*.

PROFICISCO, or -TIUS, a, um. (proficiscor) *That comes or proceeds from any person*; dos, Pand., i. e. from a father.

PROFICIO, ðnis. f. (proficiscor) I. *A going away or to a place, a setting out, departure, journey*; Cic. II. *Fig. Pecunia, Cic., i. e. the source from which it is obtained*.—Synon. Profectio, a setting out; iter, the journey itself; via, the road travelled over.

PROFECTO, adv. *Truly, indeed, certainly*; Cic.

PROFECTUS, a, um. part. I. *Of proficio*.

PROFECTUS, us. m. (proficio) *A proceeding or advancing in a thing, increase, growth, advancement, progress*; Liv.: Quint.

PROFECTUS, us. m. (proficiscor) *An arising, beginning*; Liv. 1, 15.

PRO-ÐERO, tili, lätum, ferre. I. *To bring forth*; pecuniam ex arca, Cic.: se, to come forth, arise, show itself, appear: dracone e pulvino se profereute, Suet.: fig.; profurunt se ingenia, Plin. Ep.: hence, 1. *To invent, discover, disclose, reveal, make known*; artem, Cic.: palam, Ter.: aliquid in medium, Cic.: enses, Tibull,

i e. to invent. 2. To cite, quote, allege, bring forward, mention, say; paucos, Cic.: aliquid in medium, id. 3. To pronounce, utter; syllabam, Quint. 4. To bring forward, show, raise; se, Sen. 5. To make, produce, let grow, occasion; laurum, Plin. Ep. 6. To spread abroad, publish; rumorum, Anton. in Cic. Ep. II. To bring to a place, or simply, to bring; pecuniam alicui, Plaut.: longius Cædilium protulisset pietas, Cic.: hence, to incite, provoke; prolatus ab ira, Lucan. 2, 493; where ed. Burm. has prelatus. III. To continue; gradum, Plaut., to advance, go on; pedem, Hor. IV. To set or bring farther forward; castra, Liv., to advance; hence, 1. To enlarge, extend, widen; pomerium, Liv.: fines officiorum, Cic. 2. To put off, defer; nuptias, Ter.: diem, Cic.: honorem, Tac.: res in annum, Liv.: hence, res prolatae, Cic., i. e. when all further business was adjourned, vacation, public holidays: ante res prolatas, id., before the Feriæ: also of persons; exercitum, Liv., i. e. to keep back, detain, delay. V. To hold before one's self; æs, i. e. clipeum, Enn. VI. To stretch out; pedem (of a sail), Plin.

PROFESSIO, ðnis. f. (profiteor) I. A public acknowledgment concerning one's self, a declaration, profession, promise; summa professio stultitiæ, non ire obviam, Gell.: bonæ voluntatis, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: also of things without life; genera, quæ professione vitiatorum suorum contraria loca diligunt, Pallad., i. e. on account of their manifest faults. II. A public declaration or specification of one's person or name; Liv.: or, of one's property; Cic.: also, the register of persons or property thus officially returned; Cic. III. A declaration or public acknowledgment of one's profession or business, or a business or profession which one publicly avows; bene dicendi, Cic.: Grammatica, Suet.

PROFESSOR, ðris. m. (profiteor) A public teacher, a professor; sapientiæ, Quint.: Tac. Agr. 2: eloquentiæ, Suet.: also, for medicus, Cels.

PROFESSORIVS, a, um. (professor) Professorial; Tac. PROFESSVS, a, um. See PROFITEOR.

PRO-FESTVS, a, um. 1. Not kept as a holiday, common; dies, Liv.; or, lux, Hor., a working-day. II. Unholy; vulgus, Gell., i. e. rude.

PROFICIO, ðci, ectum, ðre. (pro and facio) I. To advance, make progress, gain ground; quam quique remansis sola non proficeret, Plin. II. To make progress, advance, derive advantage, profit by, grow or increase in a thing, effect, obtain; in philosophia, Cic.: nihil ratione, id.: non multum, Nep.: usque ad mores, Quint., i. e. to have an influence: pretium proficit, Plin., i. e. rises: vitis humore proficit, i. e. crescit, id. III. To be serviceable to, effect, accomplish, help, contribute, conduce; plurimum, Cic.: verba profectura aliquid, Ov.: also in medicine; radix ferulæ in febrilibus proficit, Plin., is useful.

PROFICISCO, ðre. for proficiscor; Plaut.

PROFICISCOR, factus sum, i. (from pro and facio, facesso, faciscor) I. To go, go to a place; ad dormiendum, or ad somnum, Cic., to lay one's self down to sleep, go to rest: ad eam domum, id.: ad cætum, to die, id.: also, to go, travel, march, journey, make a voyage; to set out or make for; ad bellum, Nep.: in pugnam, Cæs.: portu, for e portu, Liv.: Corinthum, Ter.: ex Asia Roman versus, Cic.: also, to set out, depart, go; domo, Nep.: Athenis, id.: magnum iter, Cic., to make a long journey. II. Fig. 1. To go or come; ad reliqua, Cic.: to come to, i. e. to speak of, proceed to; ad exitum, Auct. ad Her., to endeavour to bring or effect: in genus orationis, id., to strive after. 2. To set out, i. e. to begin, commence; Cic. Invent. 1, 41: a lege, Cic.: ab hoc initio, Cæs.: a philosophia profectus Xenophon scripsit historiam, i. e. post cognitam philosophiam, Cic. 3. To proceed, arise, originate from or in any thing; a natura, Cic.: vense a corde profectæ, id.: genus a Pallante profectum, Virg.: thus also of disciples or pupils; profecti ab Aristotele, Cic.: his discipulis; thus also a Zenone, id.: it may also be rendered, to be done; quæ me in te profecta sunt, Cic. III. To be about to go, to intend to go, a nunc, quo profectus sum, ibo, Plaut.: also, Ter.—Synon. Proficisci, to make forward, i. e. to set out, journey, or travel from a place: iter facere, to make a journey: peregrinari, to visit foreign countries.

PROFITEOR, fessus sum, 2. (pro and fiteor) I. To declare publicly, profess openly, acknowledge, own, avow; non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri, Cic., to confess freely: profiteor, me relaturum, id.: also, with an accusative, i. e. to profess, own or declare that one is, practises or applies himself to any thing; philosophiam, id., to profess philosophy, i. e. to declare himself a philosopher: jus, id., i. e. that one is a lawyer: ista profiteor, teach, id.: se Grammaticum, id.: amicum (sc. se), Hor.: also with esse; e. g. me defensorem esse profiteor, Cic.: hence, profiteri, to be a teacher or professor; qui profiteretur, Plin. Ep.: again, magna professus, that makes much of himself, Ov.; or, that promises much, Hor.: indicium profiteri, Sall.; Hirt., to make a deposition, give evidence. II. To offer freely, to promise; operam, Cic.: studium, id.: profiteretur se venturum, id.:

sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, Ov., i. e. quæ se sumturas promiserant. III. To make an official return of one's name, property, &c.; jugera, Cic.: frumentum, Liv.: nomen, id.; also without nomen, Cic., to give in one's name, make application for any thing, as for an office, &c.: profiteri se candidatum, Suet. Oct. 4, publicly to profess or offer one's self as a candidate: profiteri lenocinium, Suet. Tib. 35, to give in one's name to the ædile as that of a prostitute: professæ, sc. feminae, Ov., public prostitutes who had given in their names as such to the ædile; fig.; in his profiteretur nomen suum, Ter., among these he reckons himself. N.B. 1. Professus, a, um, is also used passivè, i. e. Known, manifest, confessed; culpa, Ov.: dux, Justin.: ex professo, openly, professedly, avowedly, intentionally; Sen.: Quint.: for this we find, de professo, Apul. N.B. Profiteri and confiteri are frequently confounded: but the former is to declare aloud and publicly; the latter to confess, acknowledge, what one cannot keep secret or in silence.

PROFLATUS, us. m. (profluo) A snoring; Stat.

PROFLIGATUS, a, um. See PROFUGO, etc.

PROFLIGATIO, ðnis. f. (profligare) A ruining; Auson.

PROFLIGATOR, ðris. m. (profligare) A spendthrift, prodigal; Tac.

PROFLIGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of profugio; see PROFUGO. II. Adj. Ruined, undone, in bad circumstances, miserable, wretched, cast down; homo, Cic. Cat. 2: iudicia senatoria, Cic.: especially, morally bad, i. e. wicked, profligate, dissolute, abandoned; homo, Cic. Arch. 6: tu profligatissime, Cic.

PRO-FLIGO, avi, atum, ðre. I. To dash to the ground, strike down, overcome, overthrow, conquer; copias hostium, Cic.: classen hostium, Cæs.: proelia, i. e. preliantes, Tac. II. To throw to the ground, fig., i. e. to overpower, overthrow, ruin, destroy; temp., Cic.: opes tantas, Nep.: aliquid, Liv. III. To cause a thing to come to its end; hence, 1. To bring nearly to a conclusion, finish almost, be rather far advanced in any thing; bellum profugatum ac pæne sublatum, Cic.: questio profugata ac pæne ad exitum adducta est, id.: profugari plurimum posse, Suet., to be brought to a conclusion; hence, to do much in any thing; quantum profugatum sit, Justin.: plurimum, Suet.: ætas profugata, an advanced age, Sen. 2. To end, terminate; res profugata est, Lentulus in Cic. Ep.: Liv.

PRO-FLUITO, xi, ctum. 3. To cast down, destroy, ruin; res proflicta, Gell.

PRO-FLUO, avi, atum, ðre. I. To blow or breathe forth; flammam, Ov.: fig.; somnum toto pectore, Virg.: iras, Plin. II. To blow or puff up; nares, Apul. III. To melt by blowing, to liquefy; as, brass, Plin.

PROFLUENS, tis. I. Part. of profluo; see PROFLUO.

II. Adj. Flowing, fluent, of style; loquacitas, Cic.: genus orationis, id.: eloquentia, Tac. III. Subst. Profluens, tis. f. Flowing water; Plin.: also, profluens aquæ, Vitr.

PROFLUENTER, adv. Fluently, flowingly; fig.; omnia profulenter, Cic., i. e. after one's wish, abundantly; profluentius exsequi, Gell., in a flowing discourse.

PROFLUENTIA, æ. f. (profluo) A flowing forth; fig.; loquendi, Cic., a stream of words, many words.

PRO-FLUO, xi, sum. 3. I. To flow forth; ex monte, Cæs.: sur profluens, Justin.: also, to flow to a place; in mare, Cic.: also simply, to flow; aqua profluens, id.; and simply, profluens, Plin.; also, profluens aquæ, Vitr., flowing water; venter profluit, Cels., is relaxed, not costive. II. Fig. To flow forth or to a place, or simply, to flow; cuius ore sermo melle dulcor profuebat, Auct. ad Her.: ab his fontibus profluit ad hominum famam, i. e. veni, Cic.: ad incognitas libidines, Tac.—See also PROFLUENS.

PROFLUENS, a, um. (profluo) Flowing forth, or simply, flowing; Colam.; Sidon.

PROFLUVIUM, i. n. (profluo) A flowing, or, flowing forth; sanguinis, Lucr.: Colum.: alvi, Colum.: and absolute profluvium, Cels., a looseness.

PROFLUVIUS, a, um. (profluo) I. Flowing to any place; hence, profluens, subst., A flux; Veget. II. Inconstant, fickle; fides, Cæcil.

PRO-FOR, atus sum, ðri. I. To say or speak out, or simply, to speak, say; Virg.: hence, Profatum, A proposition, saying, axiom; Gell. II. To predict, foretell, prophesy; Lucr.: Petron. N.B. The first person, profor, together with profor, &c., seem not to occur.

PROFRINGO, ðre. (pro and frango) To break up; inarata, Stat., i. e. to plough.

PRO-FUGIO, ðgi, itum, ðro. I. Intrans. To flee or run away, or simply, to flee, escape; ex oppido, Cæs.: in exsilium, Cic.: longius, Hirt.: domo, Nep.: ad aliquid, Cic., to take refuge with, flee to. II. Trans. To flee before or from any thing; also, carefully to avoid any thing; agros, Hor.: sedes suas, Colum.: conspectum civium, Sen.: natos, Plin.

PROFUGIVM, i. n. (profugio) A refuge, retreat; Sall.: Cic.: but most odd. have perfrugium.

PROFUGUS, a, um. (profugio) Fugitive, fleeing, i. e.

I. That flees or has escaped by flight; domo, Liv.: also

seq. genit.; regni, Tac. II. *Put to flight, in flight*; Sall. III. *Flashing hither and thither, wandering about, not fixed, unsettled*; Scythes, Hor. IV. *Banished, exiled, or, that has fled his native country*; Hannibal patria profugus, Liv.: classis, Ov.: Trojani, Sall.: hence, Profugus, *An exile, banished person*; Ov.

PROFUNDE. adv. *Deeply*; profundus, Plin.

PROFUNDITAS, ātis, f. (profundus) *Depth*; Macrob.: fig.; disciplina, Ammian.: civitatis, i. e. importance, size, Hadrian. ap. Vopisc.

PROFUNDO, fōdi, fūsus, ēre. I. *To pour forth or out, to shed* sanguinem suum, Cic.: lacrimas, Sen.: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin.: aquas sub mensas, id. II. Fig., i. e. *To throw away, spend uselessly*; verba ventis, Lucr.: quae si non profunderē videbor, Cic.: hence, *to dissipate, squander*; also, *to consume, spend, bestow upon, give*; patrimonium, id., *to dissipate, squander*: vitam pro patria, id.: pecuniam (in a good sense), *to spend liberally*, Plin. Paneg.: pecunias in res, Cic.: animam, id.: vires animi, id., *to strain, exert*: thus also, *vocem, id., i. e. to strain, or simply, to exert the voice*: hence, *aliquid, to be extravagant or excessive in any thing, carry it too far, do too much in it or more than usual*; omnia nimis, id.: profusus status vocis, Nigid., a strong voice.

III. *To pour forth*: hence, I. *To bring forth*; puerum ex alvo matris, Lucr.: clamorem, Cic., *to raise a cry, shout*; voces pectore, Catull., *to pour forth, utter*: thus also of corn and of other fruits; Cic.: Colum.: insula profusa ab Ænarā, l. e. orta, Plin.: odium, Cic., *to vent*: res, id., *to bring forward, say*. 2. *Se. To gush forth, pour forth, rush forth*; lacrimae se profuderunt, Cic.: multitudine telorum se profudit, Cæs.: voluptates se profundunt, Cic., *appear*: se in aliquid, id., i. e. *to be liberal towards*: thus also, *profundi, to pour forth, rush forth*; Nilus e lacu profusus, Plin.: lacrimae ore profusae, Sil. IV. *To stretch at full length, throw down*; somnus membra profudit, Lucr.: thus also, *profusus, id. = se profunderē, to extend, spread*; Cic. N.B. The first syllable is usually short: it is long in Catull. See also PROFUSUS.

PROFUNDUS, a, um, ī. I. *Deep*; mare, Cic.: gurgis profundissimus, id.: hence, of the infernal regions, *lower, below, infernal, or, in the infernal regions*; Jupiter, i. e. Pluto, Stat.: nox Erebi, Virg.: Manes, id., the lower regions; hence, *Profundum, subst., Depth*; aquae, Cic.: profunda camporum, Justin.: fig.; miseriarum, Val. Max.: hence, *the depth of the sea, or simply, the sea*; Virg.: Ov.: profundum maris, Suet. Tib. 40: also, *The stomach*; Plaut.: hence, I. Fig. *Deep, profound, bottomless, unfathomable, immeasurable, boundless, immoderate, very great*; libidines, Cic.: somnus, Apul.: mero profundo incalevere, i. e. multo, Stat.: silva, Lucr.: altitudo, Liv.: profundus Pindarus ore, Hor., of an inexhaustible fullness of expression. 2. *Unknown*; ars, Quint.: in profundo esse, *to be unknown*, Pand. II. *High*; coelum, Virg.: hence, *Profundum, Height*; Manil. III. *Thick*; grando, Auson.: ursi profundioribus villis, Solin.

PROFUSO. adv. I. *Immoderately, without restraint, profusely, lavishly*; Liv.: profusius, Sall. II. *With immoderate expense*; Suet.

PROFUSIO, ōnis, f. (profundo) I. *A pouring out, shedding*; sanguinis, Cels.: alvi, id., i. e. a diarrhoea, looseness. II. Fig. *Profusion, extravagance, sumptuum*, Vitr.: hence, *profugality*; Plin. Ep.: Suet.

PROFUSOR, ōris, m. (profundo) *A squanderer*; Tert. PROFUSUS, a, um, ī. I. Part. of profundo: see PROFUNDO. II. Adj. 1. *Hanging down*; cauda, Varr.: cauda profusior, Pallad. 2. *Immoderate, unbridled, unrestrained*; hilaritas, Cic.: genus jocandi, id.: profusissima libido, Suet. 3. Especially, *Immoderate in expense, extravagant, lavish, profuse*; Cic.: sul, Sall., *lavish of his own*: profusissima largitio, Suet., the most profuse liberality: also in a good sense; mens, Stat., liberal: homo, Mart. 4. *Immoderate in respect of expense and cost, too costly, expensive*; epulæ, Cic.

PRO-GEMMO, āre. *To put forth buds*; Colum.

PRO-GENER, i. m. *The husband of a grand-daughter*; Suet.

PROGĒNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (progenero) *A generating, begetting, bringing forth*; Plin.

PRO-GĒNĒRO, āre. *To generate, beget, bring forth*; Hor.: Colum.

PROGĒNES, ēi, f. (progino) I. *A family, race, lineage*; Ter.: Cic. II. *All that are descended from any one, an offspring, progeny*; hence it is sometimes rendered, *child, children, sometimes, descendants, posterity, race, lineage, family, veterans se progeniem deorum esse dicebant*, Cic.: Claudia mea progenies, id., i. e. grand-daughter; Ter.: Miltiades, Nep., i. e. son: Hercules, i. e. tot filii, Cic.: it is also used in circumlocutions; ex magna progenie liberum, for, e tam multis liberis, Liv.: nepotum — liberum progeniem, for, nepotes — liberos, id.: also, 1. Of animals; Virg.: Colum. 2. Of plants; Colum. 3. Of other things; mea progenies, Ov., of his poems. N.B. Plur. progenies, Sen.

PROGĒNTOR, ōris, m. (progigno) *The founder or progenitor of a family*; Nep.

PROGĒNTUS, a, um, ī. See PROGIGNO.

PRO-GĒRMINO, āre. *To shoot forth*; surculus progerminat, Colum.

PRO-GĒRO, essi, estum, 3. I. *To bear, bring, or carry forth or out*; Plin. II. *To carry before*; Apul.

PRO-GESTO, āre. (freq. of progero) *To carry before*; nucleus, Apul.

PRO-GIGNO, gēnui, gēntum, 3. *To bring forth, beget, generate, bear*; Cic.: Virg.

PROGĒNĪTER, adv. *Briskly, quickly*; Plaut.

PROGĒNĪTIO, ōnis, f. (proginscor) *Birth*; Marc. Cap. PROGĒNĀTUS, a, um. (part. of proginscor) I. *Born, sprung from*; deo, Liv.: arundines in palude prognate, Plin.: hence, *Prognati, Children*; Plaut. II. *Descended from ancestors, a descendant*; ex Cimbris, Cæs.: Pelope prognatus, i. e. a grandson, Cic.: hence, *subst., A descendant*; Plaut.

PROGNOSTĪCUM, or -ŌN, i. n. (προγνωστικόν) *A sign or token of any thing future, a prognostic*; Cic.: hence, *Prognostica, id.*, translated by Cicero from Aratus.

PROGRAMMA, ātis, n. (πρόγραμμα) *A public writing, edict, manifesto, advertisement*; Vulcat. Gallic.

PROGRĒDĪOR, essus sum, 3. (pro and gradior) I. *To go forth or forward, to go on, advance, proceed*; Cic.: Liv.: it may also be rendered, *to depart*; ab eo loco progressus, Cæs.: also, *to go out, sc. from home*, Plin.: neque odio tui progressus est, sc. ad bellum, Cic. Deiot. 3: hence, *to go from, depart*, also simply, *to go*, when it means 'to go from,' or, 'to go to a place'; ex domo, Cic.: longius a castris, Cæs.: ad urbem, Cic.: aliquid obvium, id., *to go to meet*: præter paludes, Liv. II. Fig. *To advance, proceed, go forward*; ætate, Cic., *to grow older*: in virtute, id., i. e. *to grow, advance, increase*: ultra aliquid, id. N.B. Compar. progressior, Tert.

PROGRESSIO, ōnis, f. (progredior) *A going forth or forward, an advancing*; hence fig., *An advancement, progress, growth, increase*; rei militaris, Cic.: progressionem facere ad virtutem, id.: hence, as a figure of speech, i. e. when one strong expression is succeeded by a stronger, id.

PROGRESSOR, ōris, m. (progredior) *One that goes forward or advances*; Augustin.

PROGRESSUS, a, um, See PROGREDIOR.

PROGRESSUS, us, m. (progredior) I. *A going before, preceding*; quæ primo progressu tradit elementa loquendi, Cic., i. e. at the beginning: ageribus expeditantur progressus, Vitr. II. *A going forward, advance, progress*; stellarum, Cic.: hence fig. 1. *Advancement, increase, growth*; ætatis, Cic.: progressus facere in studiis, id. 2. *Causarum progressus*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, a development of causes one from another.

PRO-GĒBERNĀTOR, ōris, m. *An under-pilot*; Cæcil.

PROGĒNĀSTĒS, æ, m. (προγενναστής) *One who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics*; Sen.

PROH! interj. See PRO!

PROHĪBEO, ui, Itum, ēre. (pro and habeo) *To keep off or back, to check, restrain, hinder, prohibit, ward off, protect, defend, forbid*; vim hostium ab oppidis, Cæs.: aliquid cibo tectoque, Cic.: aliquid voce supplicis, i. e. ne voce supplicis utatur, id.: hence, *prohibita, Sen.*, forbidden things: agam, remp. a periculo, Cic., *to deliver, defend from*: janua prohibiti, Sall.: thus also, *cives calamitate*, Cic.: Campaniam populationibus, Liv.: aliquid parentis, Plaut., *to prevent or hinder from knowing*: si eveniat, quod dii prohibeant, Ter.: also seq. dat.; aquila, for ab aquila, Sil.: also seq. infin.; aliquid exire, Cic.: seq. accus. cum infin.; Liv.: seq. seq. ut; Cic.: seq. ne; id.: seq. quo minus; id.: also with a double accusative; ut eos id prohiberet, Liv. See Mœbius ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 11, on the various constructions and significations of prohibere. N.B. Prohibessim, is, it, for prohiberim, &c.; e. g. prohibessis, Cato: prohibessit, Plaut.: prohibessint, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.

PROHĪBITIO, ōnis, f. (prohibeo) *A checking, restraining, hindering, prohibiting*; Quint.

PROHĪBITOR, ōris, m. (prohibeo) *One that checks or restrains*; Arnob.

PROHĪBITŪS, a, um. (prohibitor) *That keeps back, checks, or prohibits, prohibitory*; Plin.

PROHĪTUS, a, um. See PROHIBEO.

PRO-HINC, adv. *Hence, on this account*; Apul.

PRO-INDE, adv. *Hence, therefore*; Ter.

PRO-INDE, adv. I. *Hence, therefore*; Cic. II. *For perinde, Justo, in like manner*; proinde impotentes deprehenduntur, Quint.: hence, with ac, atque, ut, quasi, tanquam, as, as if; proinde ac merita est, Cic.: proinde ut, Varr.: and ut — proinde, Ter.: proinde quasi, Cic., just as if; proinde tanquam, Gell.: proinde atque, id. III. *Next, in the next place*; proinde intuenda ætas, Quint.

PRO-INDE, adv. *With contempt, carelessly*; Tert.

PRO-INDE, adv. *Exposed*; puella, Plaut.

PRO-INDE, ōnis, f. (proicio) I. *A throwing forward*; brachii, Cic., a stretching out. II. *A building*

forward; also, *the right of building forward or making a projection*; Pand.

PROJECTO, āre. (freq. of *projicio*) I. *To throw forward*.

PROJECTUS, a, um. (projicio) *That throws out or ejects, in surgery*; herba, *Em. Mac.*

PROJECTURA, e, f. (projicio) *A jutting out, a projection, in architecture*; Vitr.

PROJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *projicio*; see *Projicio*.

II. Adj. 1. *Jutting out, projecting, prominent*; venter *projectus*, Suet.: venter paulo *projector*, id.; subst., *Projectum, A projection, projection in a building*; Pand.: fig., *projecting, prominent, i. e. very manifest or apparent, immoderate*; cupiditas, Cic.: audacia, id.; homo ad audendum *projectus*, id., a very bold, venturesome person; *projectissima gens ad libidinem*, Tac., i. e. very prone or inclined to. 2. *Thrown to, lying, also, situate*; ad terram, Cæs.: in antro, Virg.: insula *projecta in meridiem*, Plin. 3. *Thrown away, i. e. had, low, mean, contemptible*; consulare imperium, Liv.: quid *projectus*? Prudent. 4. *Downcast*; vultus, Tac.

PROJECTUS, us, m. (projicio) *A projecting, stretching out*; corporis, Lucr.: frondis, Plin.

PROJICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (pro and jacio) I. *To throw forth, throw or cast one thing before another*; cibum, to throw food before dogs, Hor.: hence, 1. *To throw forth or forward, stretch out, extend, cause any thing to project*; brachium, Cic.: linguam, Lucan.: pectus ac ventrem, Quint.: hence, *projicere*, in building, to cause any thing to jut out, make a projection; jectum *projiciendi*, Pand.: hence, *projici*, to project, jut out; *tectum proijeretur*, Cic.: urbs *projecta in altum*, id., stretching far out into the sea. 2. *To put before, put forth or forward*; pedem laevum, Virg. 3. *To hold forth or before*; hastam, Nep.: clipeum *præ se*, Liv.: *projecto læva scuto*, id. 4. *To cast or drive out, expel, foras*, Cic.: ab urbe, Ov.: also of the sea; *projectus ad saxa*, Cic.: *projecta villor alga*, Virg.: hence, 1. *To banish, exile, i. e. to project in insulam*, Tac.: *Sarmaticas projectus in oras*, Ov. 2. *To put to flight*; *projectos persequi*, Sisenr. ap. Non. 5. *To pour out*; fontem urna, Manil.: lacrimas, Virg., to shed; verba *projicere*, to utter, Sen. II. *To throw towards or to a place, throw down, throw*; aliquid in ignem, Cæs.: galeam ante pedes, Virg.: se *projicere*, to throw one's self at or down, to rush to; ad pedes alicujus, Cic., to fall down or prostrate: in forum, Liv., i. e. to run, haste; in iudicium, Cic., to wish eagerly, to be present at (as a witness): hence, 1. *To throw down or away*; arma, Cæs.: or, to lay down, to lay aside; insignia, Hor.: or, to expose (a child which one does not intend to bring up), Plaut.: hence, to expose to danger; milites ad inconsultam pugnam, Liv.: hence, 1. *Se projicere, to throw one's self away, fig., i. e. to degrade one's self, to act beneath one's dignity or worth*; in fletus muliebres, Liv., to womanish tears. Se *projicere* signifies also, to be over hasty, to form too hasty a resolution; Cic. Att. 9, 6. 2. *To throw away, fig., i. e. to give up, renounce, resign, reject, slight, disdain*; virtutem, Cæs.: libertatem, Cic.: anopullas, Hor.: spem salutis, Plin. Ev.: pudorem, Ov.: animam, to kill one's self, Virg. 3. *To despise, disdain, esteem lightly, desert, give up or expose in a shameful manner*; paratos, Cæs.: *projectus a Pompeio*, id.: *proditus ac projectus*, Cic., betrayed and sold, i. e. brought to the very verge of ruin.—2. *To throw or cast down, throw to the ground*; effigies, Tac.: artus, Stat. 3. *To put off, defer, delay*; aliquid ultra quinquennium, Tac.—See also *PROJECTUS*, a, um.

PRO-LĀBOR, psus sum. 3. I. *To glide, run, or move forward*; serpens *prolabitur*, Cic. ex Arat.: hence, 1. *To come to, fall into* (a certain state); huc libido est *prolapsa*, Cic.: in misericordiam, Liv., to become compassionate; ad superbiam, Tac.: ad istam orationem, Cic.: longius, id., to become more diffuse. 2. *To drop, fall, or slip out*; verbum a cupiditate *prolapsum*, Cic., dropped out, escaped, or proceeding from. 3. *To slide forward*; Liv. II. *To fall down, or, simply, to fall*; ex equo, Liv.: also with *cadere*; e. g. *velut si prolapsus cecidisset*, id., as if he had fallen: also, to fall into; in foramen, Suet.: hence, 1. *To err, make a mistake, fail*; cupiditate, Cic. 2. *To fall, i. e. to sink, decline, come to nothing, go to ruin*; studio magnificentiae *prolabebantur*, Tac.: *prolapsa disciplina*, Liv.: *juventus*, Cic.: Pergama, Virg.

PROLAPSUS, ōnis, f. (prolabor) I. *A falling, slipping*; Cic. II. *A fall*; Suet.

PROLAPSUS, a, um. See *PROLABOR*.

PROLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (prolato) *A delaying, deferring, protracting*; Tac. Hist. 3, 82: but cd. Ern. reads *prolationem*.

PROLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (profero) I. *A bringing forth or forward*. 1. Of a thing, i. e. *A quoting, mentioning, citing*; Cic. 2. Of a word, i. e. *A pronouncing*; Liv. II. *A putting forward*: hence, 1. *A widening, extending*; finium, Liv. 2. *A delaying, deferring, putting off*; iudicii, Cic. 3. *A prolonging*; temporum, Cic.

PROLĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (profero) I. *To extend*,

enlarge; imperium, Quint.: effugium, Lucr.: vitam, Tac.: to prolong one's life. II. *To delay, defer, put off*; prolatando, Cic.: diem ex die, Tac.: consultationes, Sall.: comitia, Liv.

PROLATUS, us, m. (profero) i. q. *Prolatio*; Tert.

PROLECTIBILIS, e. (prolicio) *Alluring*; Sidon.

PROLECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *prolicio*) I. *To entice or allure forth*; Apul. II. *To entice, allure, amuse, incite*; Cic.: Ov. III. *To mock at*; aliquid *probris*, Plaut.

PROLES, is, f. (pro and oleo, olesco) *That which grows forth or has grown forth*: hence, I. Of persons, *Child, children, grandchild*; also, *descendants, race, family, posterity, offspring*; proles postuma, Virg., i. e. a child: gemella, Ov., twins: Apollinea, id., i. e. Esculapius: *Latōia, id.*, i. e. Apollo and Diana: altera Saturni, i. e. Juno, Virg.: Bacchi, Tibull., i. e. Priapus: prolem propagando *procedere*, Lucr., to beget children: ferrea, Cic. e poeta, race: Tuscorum, Plin., descendants: equitum, Cic. e Legg. xii. Tab., youth, young men: Aonia, Liv., posterity. II. Of animals, *young*; Virg.: Colum.

III. Of plants; Virg. N. B. Plur., Colum.

PROLETĀRIUS, a, um. (proles) *Concerned with children*: Proletarii, *The poor inhabitants of Rome, who, according to Livy, had less than eleven thousand asses in property, and could serve the state not with money but only by their children*; Gell.: hence, *Proletarius, a, um, Low, common*; seimo, Pand.

PRO-LĒVO, āre. *To draw forth*; Tert.

PRO-LĪBO, āre. *To offer*; Plin.

PROLICOE (Proliqueo), cui. 2. *To flow forth*; Varr.

PROLICĪO, ēre. 3. (pro and lacio) *To allure or entice forth, or, to allure, entice, incite, induce, invite*; Plaut.: Ov.

PROLIQUĀTUS, a, um. *Flowing*; Apul.

PROLIXEO, 2. See *PROLIXEO*.

PROLIXE, adv. I. *Largely, copiously*; promittere, Cic.: respondere, id.: *prolixius accipere*, Ter., to entertain more liberally, nobly: arbor *prolixae foliata*, Apul., that has many or large leaves. II. *Courteously, wittingly, kindly*; age *prolixae*, Ter.

PROLIXITAS, ātis, f. (prolixus) *Length*; Apul.: *litterarum*, Symm., *prolixity*.

PROLIXITUDO, inis, f. (prolixus) i. q. *Prolixitas*; Pacuv.

PROLIXO, āre. (prolixus) *To make long, lengthen*; Colum.

PROLIXUS, a, um. (pro and laxus) I. *Long*; capillus, Ter.: ramus, Suet.: ætas, Pand.: non *provolat tam prolixo ictu*, Lucr., not so far: *prolixior arator*, Colum.: hence, *long, diffuse, or prolix in speaking*; Macrob.: or, in *idea or sentiment*; esse *prolixius*, Gell., to contain more. II. *Inclined to kindness, kind, good, complaining*; natura, Cic.: animus, id.: *prolixior in Pompeium*, id. III. *Fortunate, favourable, good*; Cic.: res *secundæ atque prolixæ*, Gell.

PROLOCUTOR, ōris, m. (proloquor) *One that speaks, or that speaks for any person, an orator, pleader, Advocate*; Quint. Decl.

PROLOGĪUM, i. n. (προλόγιον) *A proposition*; Pacuv.

PROLOGUS, i. m. (πρόλογος) I. *The prologue of a play*; Ter. II. *One that recites the prologue*; Ter.

PROLONGO, āre. (pro and longus) *To lengthen, prolong*; Sen.: Plin.: but better *ed. read progrogare*.

PROLŌQUIUM, i. n. (proloquor) *A proposition*; Varr.: Gell.

PRO-LŌQUOR, cūtus (quutus) sum. i. Intrans. *To say any thing beforehand, make a prologue*; omitto *proloqui*, Ter., I will not make any long prologue, will proceed immediately to the principal business. II. Trans. *To speak out, say freely, or simply, to say*; Ter.: Liv. PRO-LŌQUOR, ōris, m. See *PROLOCUTOR*.

PRO-LĒBĪO, inis, f. i. q. *Prolubium*; Varr.

PROLĪBIUM, i. n. (pro and lubet) I. *Desire, inclination, wish, will*; Ter.: Gell. II. *A pleasure*; Gell.

PRO-LŪCEO, ēre. *To shine forth*; signa *prolucent*, Sen.

PRO-LŪDO, si, sum, ēre. *To make a prelude, practise a game beforehand*; fig., ad pugnam, to make trial beforehand, to essay; Virg.: *sententiis*, Cic.

PRO-LVO, lui, ātum, ēre. I. *To wash, rinse*; cloacam, for ventrem, Plaut., to drink. II. *To wash away*; tempestas nives *proluit*, Cæs. B. C. I, 48, ed. Oudend.: silvas Eridanum *proluit*, Virg.: hence fig., to squander, dissipate, spend; pecuniam, Gell. III. *To wash forth, throw up*: fluctus *proluit* genus natantum, Virg. IV. *To moisten, wet, wash*; manus in rore, Ov.: hence, of drinking; labra fonte, Pers., to drink: pleno se *proluit* auro, Virg., drained the goblet: multa *prolūtus* vappa, Hor. V. *To make fluid*; ventrem, Colum., to relax. VI. *To inundate, overflow*; *prolutas esse regiones imbribus*, Apul.

PROLŪSIO, ōnis, f. (proludo) *A prelude, an essay or trial beforehand*; Cic.

PROLŪSĪUS, a, um. (proludo) *iudicium*, Pand., i. e. contrived, concerted beforehand.

PROLUTUS, a, um. See PROLUO.
 PROLVIVIS, ēi. f. (proluo) I. *An inundation*; Cic. II. *Fifth cast forth*; alvi, Lucr.; or, ventris, Virg., excrement.
 PROLVIVIO, ōnis. f. (proluo) *An inundation*; Apul.
 PROLVIVUM, i. n. for proluvium; Apul. Met. 10, p. 249, ed. Elm.
 PROLVYTE, ārum. m. (προλυται) *Those who have studied law for five years, and have been dismissed by their teachers with credit*; Justin.
 PRO-MATERTĒRA, æ. f. i. e. soror proavivæ. *A great-grandmother's sister*; Pand.
 PROMERICALIS, e. (pro and merx) *That is dealt in, that is bought and sold*; res, Colum.: vestes, Suet.; promercale dividere, id.
 PROMERCIUM, i. n. (pro and merx) *Trade, traffic, merchandise*; Pand.
 PROMĒREO, ui, Itum, ēre. and PROMĒREOR, Itus sum, ēri. I. *To deserve*; promerui pœnam, Ov.: quid mali sum promeritus? Plaut.: levius punitus, quam si ille promeritus, Cic.: hence, Promeritus, a, um, *That is merited or deserved*; malum, Plaut.: Promeritum, subst., *Merit, desert*; in aliquem, Cic.: male promerita, Plaut., evil deserts, bad actions: ex suo promerito, desert, guilt, Auct. B. Afric. II. *To gain*; favorem, Quint.: amorem, Suet. III. *To deserve well, act meritoriously*; de aliquo, Cic.: ego te nunquam negabo promeritam, sc. de me, Virg.: bene promeritus, Ov.: also, aliquem, Suet.
 PROMĒRITUM, i. n. See PROMEREO.
 PROMĒICO, āre. *To come forth quickly*; promicant pluma-la, Apul., i. e. grow forth: lacrimæ, id., break forth.
 PROMINENS, tis. n. (promineo) *That which projects, a prominence, projection, proecture*; in prominenti liorīs, Tac.: prominētia montium, id., points, peaks, summits, promontories.
 PROMINENTER, adv. *Prominently*; prominentius a lecto, Cael. Aur., farther from the bed.
 PROMINENTIA, æ. f. (promineo) I. *A projecting, springing forth*; Vitruv. II. *A projecting place, promontory*; Solin.
 PROMINEO, ui, 2. I. *To project, be prominent, stand or jut out, hang over*. 1. From the side; in altum, Liv.: in pontum, Ov.: coma in vultus prominēt, id., hangs over the face. 2. Upwards; ore, Hor.: collis prominens, Liv.: hence, *to bend or lean forwards*; as, with the breast; Cæs. II. *To extend*; in Ægeum usque mare, Liv.: fig.; gloria in posteritatem prominēt, Liv.
 PROMINO, āre. *To drive away or before one's self, or simply, to drive*; Apul.
 PROMINŪS, a, um. (promineo) *Somewhat projecting or prominent*; Solin.
 PROMISCAM, adv. *Promiscuously, in common*; Plaut.
 PROMISCE, adv. i. q. Promiscue; Gell.
 PROMISCEO, ēre. 2. i. q. Permisco. *To mix, mingle*; Macrobr.
 PROMISCE, adv. *Promiscuously, in common, without distinction, one with another*; Cic.: Sall.: Liv.
 PROMISCUA, a, um. i. q. Promiscuus; Gell.
 PROMISCUUS, a, um. (promisco) *Mixed*; hence, I. *In common, of which one partakes as well as another*; comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.: sacerdotia, id.: also seq. infin.; muta ista et inanima interciderē ac reparari promiscua sunt, Tac., are to be destroyed without distinction and to be rebuilt: hence, nomen, Quint., i. e. epicœnum in promiscuo esse, Liv., to be in common. II. *One and the same, or, in which there is no difference*; divina atque humana promiscua trahere, Sall., to consider as one and the same, to show a contempt for every thing sacred: hence, *common, usual*; patris patriæ cognomentum, Tac.: promiscua et villa mercari, id.
 PROMISSIO, ōnis. f. (promitto) *A promising*; Cic.
 PROMISSIVE, adv. *In a promising manner*; Tert.
 PROMISSOR, ōris. m. (promitto) *One who promises, a promiser*; Hor.: Quint.
 PROMISSUM, i. n. (promitto) *A promise*; promissum facere, Cic.; or, implere, Plin. Ep., to fulfil a promise: thus also, promissa servare, or promissis stare, Cic.; or, manere, Virg., to keep one's promise: promissa dare, to make promises, Catull.; or, to fulfil, perform a promise, Ov.: satisfecere suo promisso, Cic.: also with promitto; e. g. promissis standum, que quis promiserit, id., also with a genitive of the thing promised; præmiorum promissis, Cic.
 PROMISSUS, a, um. I. Part. of promitto; see PROMITTO. II. Adj. 1. *Long, hanging down*; capillus, Cæs.: barba, Virg. 2. *Of which one makes great promises*; promissi iambi, Hor.: promissum carmen, id., that raises great expectations.
 PROMISSUS, us. m. (promitto) *A promising*; Manil.
 PROMITTO, isi, issum. 3. I. *To let go forward*; hence, *to let hang down, to let grow, to lengthen or make long, to extend*; ramos longius, Colum.: capillum ac barbam, Liv., i. e. to let grow, not to have it cut or shaved: sonus promittitur, Plin., is lengthened, drawn. II. *To let go before, to send before*; canes, Lucret.

III. *To let go forth*; nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, Plin., grows faster: hence, promitti, *to project or extend*; Gallia huc usque promissa, Mela: especially, out of the mouth; hence, 1. *To say, assure*; promitto tibi, tegulam illum nullam relicturnum, Cic.: de re, se, Hor. 2. *To promise, engage*; aliquid, Cic.: de se, id.; seq. accus. cum infin.; id.: bene promittere, to make good promises, to promise something good, Ov.: bene promittere exitis, Cic. Div. 2, 17, of the gods, i. e. to give a good omen or sign: again, sibi omnia, to promise one's self all (good) things, hope for the best, Lucan.: also, *to vow, promise to a deity*; donum Jovi, Cic.: promittere damni infecti (sc. causa, nomine, &c.), id., to make an engagement on account of a loss that may arise; promittere ad aliquid (sc. se venturum), id., to promise to visit any one: ad cenam alicui promittere, Plaut., to engage one's self to sup with any one: we find also, se promittere; e. g. oratore, Sen., to give hopes of one's self that he will be an orator. 3. *To raise an expectation*; facere optima, quam promittere, maluerunt, Quint. 4. *To say beforehand, to predict*; Cic. ad Div. 6, 1. 5. *To show beforehand, portend*; clarum fore, flamma promiserat, Flor. 6. *To bid or offer a price*; pro domo sestertium millies, Plin. 7. *To threaten*; ultorem, Virg. 8. Also of things without life; terra aquas promittit, Plin. N.B. Promisti, for promissisti, Ter.— See also PROMISSUS, a, um.— And see the synonyms in POLLICEOR.
 PROMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ēre. (for proemo, from pro and emo) I. *To take, give, or bring out or forth, to produce*; tela e pharetra, Ov.: pecuniam alicui ex ærario, Cic.: vira dolio, Hor.: also gen., *to send forth, utter, let see or hear*; gemitus de pectore, Mart.: sol diem promit, Hor.: vites se promunt, put forth, Colum.: se robore promunt, i. e. egreditur, Virg. II. Fig. *To take or give forth*; consilia, Cic., to disclose; justitiam, Plin. Ep.: vires, Virg., to show, exert. III. *To make known, bring to light, discover, disclose, say, declare, express, explain, relate*; omnia, Plaut.; promendo, que acta essent, Liv.: iura clienti, Hor. IV. *To bring to light, to raise*; obscura, Hor.— See also PROMPTUS, a, um.
 PROMONTORIUM, i. n. (pro and mons) I. *The projecting part of a mountain or chain of mountains, although not stretching into the sea*; Liv. 21, 35. II. *A promontory, i. e. a part of a mountain that stretches forth into the sea, a cape*; Cic.
 PROMOTIO, ōnis. f. (promoveo) *An advancing or promoting to a place of honour; advancement, promotion, preferment*; Auson.
 PROMOTUS, a, um. I. Part. of promoveo; see PROMOVEO. II. Adj. *Preferable*; hence, Promotum, *The preferable*: a term given by the Stoics to what they could not call good, but was preferable to the contrary; as, health, beauty, &c., Cic.
 PROMOTUS, us. m. (promoveo) i. q. Promotio; Tert.
 PROMŪVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. I. *To move forward, to make to advance, push or move onward, bring or convey farther, move or bring to a place*; aggerem ad urbem, Liv.: saxa vectibus, Cæs.: assa in alterum angulum, Cic.: castra in agrum Ruscellanum, Liv.: castra ad Carthaginem, id.: exercitum in Ætoliā, Justin.: legiones, Hirt., to push forward: nihil promovet, Ter., you do not get on a jot, make no speed: hence, nocte promotā, Apul., late at night, at midnight: hence, 1. Fig. *To advance, move forward, i. e. to extend, spread, enlarge, increase*; imperium, Ov.: mœnia, Suet.: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. 2. *To be of use, profit, do good, accomplish, effect*; parum, Ter.: nihil, Gell. 3. *To make progress, advance*; in studio facundie, Gell. 4. *To delay, protract, defer, put off*; nuptias alicui, Ter. 5. *To promote, advance, prefer to a post of honour*; alquem in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. Ep.: ad præfecturam æerarij, Suet. II. *To move forth*: hence, 1. *To set or put forth*; pedem triclino, Phædr. 2. *To bring forth*; arcana loco, Hor., to reveal secrets. III. *Te video et promovebo*, Cic. Att. 4, 12, i. e. (according to Tunstall) will take you home with you to an entertainment: al. promonebo.
 PROMPTARIUM, i. n. for promptuarium; Auson.
 PROMPTĒ, or PROMTE, adv. I. *Without delay, expeditiously, quickly*; Tac.: promptus, id.: promptissime adero, Plin. Ep. II. *Easily*; promptus, Juv.: promptissime, Val. Max. III. *Willingly, resolutely*; necem subire, Tac.: promptus, id.
 PROMPTIM, i. q. Prompte; Tert.
 PROMPTO, ære. (freq. of promo) *To take or give out*; thesaurus Jovis, Plaut., to be Jupiter's steward or treasurer.
 PROMPTUARIUS, or PROMTUARIUS, a, um. (promo) *That serves for giving out and for keeping in store*; armarium, Cato, a storehouse: thus also, cella, Apul.: and factetā, a person gives this term to a prison, Plaut.: hence, Promptuarium, subst., *A storehouse, magazine*; Apul.: fig.; rationis et orationis, id., the mouth of man so called.
 PROMPTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of promptus) *Quick, ready*; Hieron.

PROMPTUS, or PROMPTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of promō; see PROMO. II. Adj. 1. *Visible, apparent*; promptum est, Cic.: prompta et aperta, id. 2. *Prepared, ready at hand*. 1. Of things; fidem promptam præbit, Cic.: quæ tibi a multis prompta esse scio, id.: celeritas, id.: audacia, Sall. 2. Of persons, *Prepared, ready, active, prompt, vigorous, quick, expeditious, &c.*, with reference to quickness of intellect, spirited resolution, and the like: cf. Manut. ad Cic. Verr. 4, 17; Ruhnck. ad Vell. 2, 75; laudat promptos, Cæs.: ad vim promptus, Cic.: promptiores aut pericula, id.: in spem, Tac.: homo promptissimus, Cic.: animus, Cic.: Cæs.: tres fratres, promtos, non indiserτος, Cic.: also seq. abl.; ingenio, lingua, Liv.: also seq. genit.; animi, Tac.: belli promptissimos, Sall.: also seq. dat.; animus promptus libertati aut ad mortem, Tac.: also seq. infin.; Lucan.: also, *courageous, bold*; manu, Liv.: laudat promptos; see above.

III. *Easy*; defensio, Cic.: promptissima mortis via, Tac.: promptum est, Ov., it is easy. IV. *Favourably or affectionately inclined*; alicui, Tac.—Synon. Promptus denotes promptitude or alacrity of mind; paratus, a state of actual preparation or readiness.

PROMPTUS, or PROMPTUS, us. m. (promō) *A taking forth*; hence, I. *An exposing to public view, public view*; in promptu, before the eyes, manifest, visible; esse, Cic.: ponere, id., to make visible, cause to be seen: thus also, habere, to manifest, evidence, Sall.: in promptu scrinia habet, Ov., before the eyes, i. e. every one can see them: thus also, gerere iram in promptu, Plaut., to manifest: hence, in promptu esse, to be common or known, Cic. II. *Readiness, a being at hand*; in promptu esse, to be at hand, Cic. III. *Easiness*; in promptu esse, to be easy, Ov.

PROMULCEO, si, sum. 2. *To stroke forward or lengthwise*; Apul.

PROMULGATIO, ōnis. f. (promulgo) *A proclaiming in public, a publishing, spreading abroad, promulgation*; Cic.

PROMULGATOR, ōris. m. (promulgo) *He that makes publicly known*; Fronto.

PROMULGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To proclaim in public, publish, promulgate*; legem, or rogationem, Cic., i. e. to publish a bill with the view of its being passed into a law: dies fastos, Plin.: prelia, Cic.

PROMULSĪDARIUS, e. or PRŌMULSIDARIUS, a, um. (promulsid) *Belonging to the first dish*; hence, Promulsidare, *The vessel in which the first dish was served up*; Petron.: plur., promulsidaria, Pand.

PROMULSIS, idis. f. (pro and mulsum) I. *That which is eaten or drunk before a meal, to whet the appetite*; Cic.: fig.; Petron. II. Also, *The vessel in which this is served up*; Tert.

PROMULSUS, a, um. See PROMULCEO.

PROMUS, a, um. (promō) I. *That draws, brings, or gives forth*; hence, Promus, *One who gives out provisions in a house, a house-steward, butler*; this was a slave who had the care of the food, wines, &c. in a house, and gave them out as occasion required; Plaut.: Hor.: in Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 14, condus promus: librorum, Apul. II. *That serves for taking out*; cella, Tert., a storeroom, larder.

PROMUTUUS, a, um. i. e. mutuus. *That is advanced or furnished as a loan*; vectigal promutum imperabatur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, ed. Oudend., i. e. a tribute as by way of loan: hence, Promutum, *A loan*; dare, Pand., to advance as a loan.

PROMONAS, i. m. See PRONASUS.

PROMŪTO, āre. *To swim forth, swim to*; Hygin.

PRŌNĀTUS, a, um. I. From prono, āre. II. For prognatus, Tert.

PROMŪS, or -ŏs, i. m. (πρόμας) *The covered place before a temple, a vestibule, porch*; Vitr.

PRŌNE, adv. *With an inclination to any thing*; pronus, Ammian.

PRŌNECTO, ūre. 3. *To knit on or further*; hence, to lengthen; seriem, Stat.

PRŌNEPOS, ōtis. m. *A great grandson*; Cic.

PRŌNEPTIS, is. f. *A great grand-daughter*; Pers.

PROMIS, e. for pronus, a, um; Varr.

PRŌNITAS, ātis. f. (pronus) *Proneness, inclination*; Sen.

PRŌNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pronus) *To incline forward, to bow*; pronatus, Sidon.

PRŌNŪA, æ. f. (πρόνοια) *Providence*; Cic.

PRŌNŪMEN, inis. n. *A pronomen, in grammar*; Varr.

PRŌNŪMINĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to pronouns*; Prisc.

PRŌNŪMINĀTIO, ōnis. f. *A figure of rhetoric, when for a proper name another word is substituted*; as, Africani nepos, for Gracchus, &c., Auct. ad Her.

PRŌNŪBO, āre. (pronubus) *To make a marriage*; Hieron.

PRŌNŪBUS, a, um. (pro and nubō) I. *That directs or presides over marriage, match-making*; Juno, Virg.: also, women are called pronuba; i. e. that direct a wedding on the part of the bride, bridesmaids, Varr. II. *Of or belonging to marriage*; nox, Claud.

PRŌNŪMERO, āre. *To count down, count to*; Sidon.

PRŌNUNCIABILIS (Pronunt.), e. (pronuncio) *That may be enounced*; Apul.

PRŌNUNCIATIO (Pronunt.), ōnis. f. (pronuncio) I. *A proclamation, publication, public intimation*; Cæs.

II. *A sentence*; as, of a judge, Cic. III. *A crying out, proclaiming*; of a herald, Val. Max. IV. *An expression, word*; Val. Max.: also, a speaking; Pand. V. *A proposition (in logic)*; Cic. VI. *Delivery, pronunciation, including the regulation of the voice, attitude, and motions of body*, called also actio; Auct. ad Her. 3, 11, sqq.: Cic. Orat. 3, 57, sqq.: Quint. 11, 3.

PRŌNUNCIATOR (Pronunt.), ōris. m. (pronuncio) *One that makes known, a narrator, relater*; Cic.

PRŌNUNCIATUM (Pronunt.), i. n. *A proposition (in logic)*; Cic.

PRŌNUNCIATUS (Pronunt.), us. m. (pronuncio) *Pronunciation*; Gell.

PRŌNUNCIO, or PRO-NUNTIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make publicly known, publish, proclaim, announce*; signum, Hirr.: leges, Cic.: proelium in posterum diem, Liv.: iter, id.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; Cæs.: also seq. ut or ne; id. Also, *palam pronuntiare*, Nep. Ages. 3. II. *To make known, discover, reveal, disclose*; rem, Cic. III. *To say, narrate, relate*; aliquid sincere, Cæs. IV. *To promise*; pecuniam pro reo, Cic.: militi præmia, Liv. Cf. Wolf. ad Suet. Cæs. 19. V. *To proclaim, publish, cry, of a herald*; victurum nomina, Cic.: also of others; magistri (auctionum) pronuntiant.

VI. *To appoint to an office*; aliqueum prætorum, Liv.

VII. *To pronounce*; quædam perperam, Plin. Ep. Both in this passage (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12), and in Nep. Att. 1 and 4, it must be understood of euphony in pronunciation, and sweetness of tone, with which one reads or recites: hence, I. *To recite, rehearse, and sometimes, to deliver*; versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.: thus also of actors, to act; Plin. Ep.: hence, sententiam, Cic. ad Div. 1, 2, of a consul when he recites or repeats the vote of a senator, in order to take the votes of the other senators upon it. 2. *To pronounce, give sentence, declare in an official capacity*, of judges and other such persons; Cic.: also seq. accus., sententiam, Cic.: Suet.: hence, Pronuncatus, a, um, *Declared or acknowledged by a sentence*; libertas, Pand.: civis, Suet.

PRŌNŪPER, adv. *Lately*; Plaut.

PRŌNŪRUS, us. f. *A grandson's wife*; Ov.

PRŌNUS, a, um. (πρόνως) I. *Turned forwards, bent, inclined, leaning, or hanging forward*; motus corporis, Cic.: puerum imponere equo pronum, Varr.: tigna, Cæs.: urbs prona in paludes, Liv.: calix, Stat., overturned: in baculum, Apul., i. e. leaning upon, supporting one's self by: prona pericula mortis, Lucan., i. e. manifest, evident. II. *Running forward*; lepus, Ov.

III. *Going or inclining downward*; via, Ov., steep: annis, Virg.: currus, Ov.: menses, Hor., declining, approaching their end, i. e. quickly passing: hence of stars when about to set, setting, or about to set; sidera, Propert.: thus also of the day, night, sun, &c.; Titan, Ov.: dies, Stat., drawing to its close: hence, per pronum, Sen.; or, per prona, Sil., downwards. IV. *Situate or lying towards*; solum pronum orienti, Colum.: campus pronus ad solem, id.: loca aquiloni prona, id. V. *Inclined, disposed, or prone to any thing*; ad aliquid, Varr.: Suet.: or, in aliquid, Hor.: or, alicui rei, Tac.: also seq. genit.; ruendi in ferrum, Lucan. VI. *Inclined to favour, favourable*; in aliqueum, Tac.: alicui, Suet.: pronis auribus audire, Tac., to hear willingly. VII. *Easy, without difficulty or hindrance*; omnia virtuti prona, Sall.: iter ad honores pronum, Plin. Ep.: pronus est, it is easy, Lucan.: Tac.: pronus ad fidem, more credibile, Liv.

PRŌCEMIOR, āri. (proemio) *To make an introduction or preface*; Plin. Ep.

PRŌCEMIUM, i. n. (προέμιον) I. *An introduction, preface, proem, exordium*; as, of a speech, Cic.: of a book, id. II. *Gen. A beginning*; rixæ, Ov.

PRŌPAGATIO, ōnis. f. (propago, are) I. *A propagating of vines and trees*; Cic.: hence fig., a propagating; as, of a family, Cic.: nominis, id. II. *Fig. An extending, enlarging, prolonging*; imperii, Cic.: temporis, id.: vitæ, id.

PRŌPAGATOR, ōris. m. (propago, are) *A propagator*; hence, an extender, enlarger of boundaries, Apul.: provincia, Cic., i. e. that causes a governor to hold his province beyond the usual time.

PRŌPAGŪS, is. f. (propago, are) *A set, layer*; hence fig., descendants, children, posterity; sanguinis, Pacuv.: stirpis, Auson.

PRŌPAGŪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (propago) *To propagate*; Tert.

PRŌPAGŪMEN, inis. n. (propago) *A prolonging*; vitæ, Enn.

PRŌPAGŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pro and pago or pango) I. *To propagate*; a plant, Cato: Colum.: stirpem, Cic.: familiam, Apul. II. *Fig. To propagate*, i. e. to enlarge, extend, lengthen, widen; terminos populi Romani bello, Liv.: imperium, the empire, Suet. 2. *To prolong, protract, extend the duration of*; bellum in

posteròs, Flor.: aliquid posteritati, to posterity, Cic.: bellum, id., to continue: multa secula reip., id., to preserve the state many centuries: diem, id.: laudem alicujus ad sempiternam gloriam, id.: vitam aucupio, id., to prolong, preserve: imperium (command) alicui in annum, Liv.

PROPAGO, Inis. f. (propago, are) *A set, layer; as, of a vine, Cic.: and gen. of trees; Virg.: Plin.: of plants, Plin.: also, any branch that may be used as a layer; Hor.: hence of men and animals, a descendant, child; family, children, race, breed; virorum, Nep., family: Romana, Virg., race, i. e. Romans: vera, Ov., son: catulorum, Lucr.: thus also, of horses; Nemes.*
 PRŌPĀLA, æ. m. (προπάλας) *A huckster, forestaller; Varr.*
 PRŌPĀLAM, adv. *I. Openly, publicly, before the people; collocare, i. e. to place, Cic. II. Openly, manifestly; fieri, Plaut., to become manifest.*

PRŌPĀLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (propalan) *To make manifest or public; Sidon.*

PRŌ-PĀNDO, andi, ansum and assum, ěre. *To extend; Apul.*

PRŌPĀNUS, and PROPASSUS, a, um. See PROPANDO.
 PRŌPĀTOR, ōris, m. (προπάτωρ) *An ancestor; Tert.*
 PRŌPĀTRUUS, i. m. i. e. frater proavi. *A great grandfather's brother; Pand.*
 PRŌ-PĀTŪLUS, a, um. *That is open for inspection or entrance, open, free, uncovered; locus, Cic.: Propatulum, An open or uncovered place; ædium, a court: hence, In propatulo, 1. In the court; in propatulo ædium, Liv.: in propatulo domi abijcit, Nep. 2. In an open, uncovered place, openly, publicly; Cic.: Plin. Ep.: propatulo, for in propatulo, Mela: hence, 3. Gen. Openly; esse, Gell., to be before the eyes, to be visible: pudicitiam in propatulo habuere, Sall., as it were put it up to public sale.*

PRŌPE, adv. (intra pro and the affix pe) *I. Near, nigh; esse, Cic.: fieri aliquem, id.: thus also, propius, nearer; accedere, id.: proxime, nearest, next, very near; id.: also of time; prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter., the time is not far off: prope adest, ut, &c., Plaut.: jam prope erat, ut pelleretur, Liv., it wanted little: propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur, Cic., it wanted little of his being murdered: propius timere sarissas, quam, &c., Lucan., i. e. more: hence, Proxime, 1. A little before, last; quem proxime nominavi, Cic. 2. Next time; Plin. Ep. 3. Next in order, rank, or value, next after, immediately afterwards, immediately hereupon; Cic.; Plin.: proxime a Lacyde, id. 4. Next to in point of resemblance, i. e. nearly, almost; proxime æque (as) ille aut æque, Cic. 5. As closely or as well as possible; signare, Quint.: thus also, propius, more closely; aspiciere, Virg. II. Near to, close or hard by, followed sometimes with a, sometimes with an accusative or dative; prope a Sicilia, Cic.: prope a meis ædibus, id.: prope me, id.: prope castra, Cæs.: thus also, propius urbem, Cic.: propius a terris, id.: proxime hostem, id.: proxime hostium castris, Cæs.: propius Tiberi, Nep.: propius Grammatico accessi, Cic.: also fig.; res est prope metum, Liv.: propius fidem est, id.: proxime morem Romanum, id., i. e. near. III. Nearly, almost; prope desperatis rebus, Cic.: nox prope diremit colloquium, Liv., i. e. nox prope aderat, quum dirimeret colloquium. IV. In the same manner, just so; insanis et tu stultique prope omnes, Hor. N.B. Compar. proximius, from proxime, Minuc. Fel.*

PRŌPEDIEM, adv. (prope and dies) *Within a few days, in a short time, after a while, shortly, very soon; Cic. It is also written prope diem, and is used both of immediate and more remote futurity; see Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 56, 4.*

PRŌPELLO, pŭlli, pulsum, 3. *I. To drive before one's self, drive out or forth; pecus extra portam, Liv., to drive out: oves in pabulum, Varr.: æera præ se, Lucr.: fig.; cruda studia in forum, Petron.: hence, 1. To drive further or forwards, push on, propel; navem remis, Cic.: nubes non procul, Gell.: also simply, to put in motion, move; animus corpus propellit, Lucr.: fig.; initia, Tac. 2. To drive away; multitudine hostium, Cæs.: hostem a castris, Liv.: hence, To drive away, keep off, remove, keep away, repel; periculum vitæ ab aliquo, Liv.: suavia (kisses) dextra opposita, Propert.: frigus duramque famem, Hor.: injurias, Colum. 3. To hurt, throw; crates, Cæs.: hastam, Sil. 4. To drive to, compel, constrain, urge, impel, incite; animos ad corrumpeudum morem, Tac. II. To throw down; corpora in profundum, Ov.: hence, to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow; muros, Sen.: urbem, Val. Fl. N.B. The first syllable is short, Lucr.*

PRŌPEMŌDO, adv. (prope and modus) *Nearly, almost, Liv.*

PRŌPEMŌDIUM, adv. (prope and modus) *I. Nearly, almost; Cic. II. In the same manner, or almost in the same manner; Cic. Off. 2, 8. N.B. It is also written, prope modum.*

PRŌPEMPTICUS, a, um. (προεμπτικός) *Accompanying, attending; relating to accompanying or attending; Propepticum or -on, sc. carmen, A poem in which a prosperous journey is wished to any one; Stat.*

PRŌ-PENDEO, di, sum, 2. *I. To hang down, hang forth; lanx propendet, Cic.: propendentes aures, Colum.: herba propendens ex ramis, Plin.: fig.; bona propendit, Cic., i. e. weigh more, have the preponderance. II. To incline to any thing, to lean towards, be disposed to; inclinant atque propendit, Cic.: also, to be favourably inclined, to be favourable; in aliquem, id.*

PRŌ-PENDEO, ěre. 3. for propendeo; Plaut.

PRŌ-PENŪDŪLUS, a, um. *That hangs forwards or down; crines; Apul.*

PRŌPENŒ, adv. *Readily, willingly, favourably, with inclination; Lentul. in Cic. Ep.: propensius, Liv.*

PRŌPENSIO, ōnis, f. (propendeo) *Inclination, propensity; Cic.*

PRŌPENSUS, a, um. (propendeo) *I. Hanging down; Solin. II. Inclined or disposed to any thing; ad misericordiam, Cic.: si quis est ad voluptates propensior, id.: propensissima civitatum voluntate, Hirt.: also seq. dat.; Alexandro, Justin. III. Heavy, weighty; propensior, Plaut., heavier, i. e. richer: hence, propensius, more weighty, Cic. IV. That comes or approaches nearer; ad veritatem propensior, Cic.*

PRŌPĒRĀBILIS, e. (propero) *Quick, speedy; Tert.*

PRŌPĒRĀTER, adv. (propero) *Hastily, quickly, speedily; Lucr.: properantius, Sall.: properantissime, Cod. Theod.*

PRŌPĒRĀNTIA, æ, f. (propero) *Haste, quickness, speed; Sall.*

PRŌPĒRĀTIUM, adv. *Hastily, quickly, speedily; Cæcil.*
 PRŌPĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (propero) *A hastening, haste, speed, quickness; Cic.*

PRŌPĒRĀTIŌ, adv. (propero) *Hastily; Tac.*

PRŌPĒRE, adv. (properus) *In haste, quickly, speedily; Ter.: Nep.: prope esse, to be in haste, to hasten.*

PRŌPĒRĪPES, ědis. (properus and pes) *Swift-footed, hastening, nimble, quick; Catull. 62, 34, e lect. Voss.: al. propero pede.*

PRŌPĒRĪTER, adv. (properus) *Hastily, quickly; Pacuv.*

PRŌPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (properus) *I. Intrans. To hasten, make haste; in patriam, Cic.: Romam, id.: sacrus, for a sacrus, Ov.: also in speaking or narrating, Sall.: also seq. supin.; adjutum, id.: also seq. infin.; Cic.: properas abducere, Ter., you make haste, &c., i. e. you lead away quickly: also of things without life; mala decerpi properantia, Plin. N.B. Properato, for properato; e. g. properato opus est, Cic., you must make haste, there is need of haste. II. Trans. To do, make, or prepare any thing in haste or quickly, to hasten, accelerate, forward; obsonia, Plaut.: vascula pure, id.: mortem, Virg.: pecuniam heredi, Hor.: opus, studium, id., to pursue diligently: itinere properato, Sall.: nave properata, Tac.*

PRŌPĒRUS, a, um. *Quick, speedy; Virg.: Tac.: also seq. infin.; Tac.: seq. genit.; id.—Synon. Properus, very speedy; festinus, hasty, in haste; præperus, very speedy or precipitate.*

PRŌ-PES, ědis, m. *A rope of a ship by which the sail is fastened; Turpil.*

PRŌPEXUS, a, um. (part of propete) *Combed down or forward, hanging down, of hair; barba propexa in pectore, Virg.*

PRŌPHĒTA, æ, or PRŌPHĒTES, æ, m. (προφήτης) *One that foretells or predicts, a prophet; Apul.: Lat.*

PRŌPHĒTĀLIS, e. (propheta) *Of a prophet, prophetic; os, Hieron.*

PRŌPHĒTĀ, æ, f. (προφήτις) *A prophecy; Tert.*

PRŌPHĒTĀLIS, e. (propheta) *Relating to prophecy, prophetic; Tert.*

PRŌPHĒTICE, adv. *Prophetically; Tert.*

PRŌPHĒTICUS, a, um. (προφητικός) *Prophetic; os, Prudent.*

PRŌPHĒTIS, ĩdis, f. (προφήτις) *A prophetess; Tert.*

PRŌPHĒTISSA, æ, f. (propheta) *A prophetess; Tert.*

PRŌPHĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (propheta) *To prophesy, foretell; Tert.: mortem Christi prophetatam, Tert.*

PRŌPINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (propino) *I. A drinking to a person; Sen. II. An entertainment, banquet; Inscript.*

PRŌPINŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (προπίνω) *I. To drink to any one; poculum, Plaut.: alicui, Mart.: propino hoc Critic, Cic.: salutem, to drink one's health, Plaut.*

II. *To give to drink; Mart.: thus also to patients, i. e. to give, administer, let drink; radicem cum vino, Plin.*

III. *To give or set before one to eat; Capitol. IV. Fig. To give or deliver to; hunc comendendum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.: versus mortalibus, Enn.: puellas alicui, Apul., to procure, give. N.B. The first syllable is also long, Mart.*

PRŌPINQUE, adv. *Near, not far off; adesse, Plaut.*

PRŌPINQUITĀS, ātis, f. (propinquus) *I. Nearness; loci, Cic.: hostium, Cæs.: ex propinquitate pugnare, id., in the neighbourhood. II. Relationship; Cic.*

PRŌPINQUO, āvi, ātum, āre. (propinquus) *I. Intrans. To draw near, approach, come near to; of persons and things; dies propinquit, Virg.: fluvio, id.: domui, Tac.: also seq. accus.; Sall. II. Trans. To bring near, bring, hasten, accelerate; augurium, Virg.: mortem, Sil.*

PROPINQUUS, a, um. (prope) I. *Neighbouring, near, of place or situation; provincia, Cic.*; prædium, id.; propinquus exsilium, Ov.: also, seq. genit.; in propinquo urbis (for urbi) locis, Nep.: Propinquum, *Nearness, the neighbourhood, a short distance; hence, in propinquo esse, to be in the neighbourhood, to be near, Liv.*: ex propinquo cognoscit, id. II. *Near, of time; reditus, Cic.*: mors, id. III. *Near, in resemblance, nearly resembling, similar, like; Cic.* IV. *Near, in relationship or connection, related or allied to: tibi genere propinqui, Sall.*: hence, subst., *A relative, kinsman, kinswoman; tot propinqui, Cic.*: Vestalis, hujus propinqua, id.: fig.; propinquiora inter se verba, Varr.—Synon. Propinquus, related, in the widest acceptation of the term, both of near and more distant relation: cognatus and agnatus, as terms of law, are opposed to each other; cognatus being used of relatives by the mother's side, agnatus of those by the father's; cognatus, however, is also frequently used for any relative, and agnatus is not very often found in ordinary language: affinis, related or allied by marriage or affinity: consanguineus, related by blood: necessarius, that stands in any near relation to us. Cf. Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: Mæb. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 11; 2, 4.

Πρόπιον, ἀρε. (prope) *To draw near; approach; Paul. Nol.*

Πρόπιον, ὄρις. Superl. proximus. I. Compar. Propior. 1. *Nearer, in respect of place or situation; portus, Virg.*: tumulus, Liv.: propiora (sc. loca) tenere, Virg.: also seq. accus.; hostem, Hirt.: also seq. infin.; timeri, Stat.: also seq. genit.; Lucr.: Tac.: also seq. dat.; patriæ, Ov.: funeri, to death, Hor. 2. *Nearer, of time, later, more recent; tempus, Pand.*: epistola, Cic.: veniunt ad propiora, id. 3. *Nearer, in respect of relationship, more nearly related or allied; alicui, Cic.*: gradu sanguinis propior. 4. *Nearer, in respect of resemblance, more nearly resembling, more like; sceleris, Cic.*: tauro, Virg.: propius vero, more probable, Liv. 5. *More nearly related, more closely connected, of nearer import, affecting or concerning more nearly, more intimate, closer; cura, Ov.*: societas, Cic.: periculum, id.: amicus, Hor.: dolor, Liv.: fama propior, Tac.: esse illi propiora consilia, id.: cui propior cum Tiberio usus erat, id., a closer intimacy. 6. *More favourably inclined to, more favourable; Ov.* 7. *More suitable or fit, better, preferable; portus propior huius ætatis, Cic.*: Latium supplemento propius esse, Liv.: delectatio, Ter. II. Superl. Proximus, a, um. *Very near, the next or nearest.* 1. *Of place, distance, or situation; via, Cic.*: vicinus, id.: oppidum, Cæs.: ab aliquo, Cic.: also seq. dat.; id.: also seq. accus.; mare, Cæs.: hence, Proximum, 1. *The neighbourhood, vicinity; in proximo, Ter.*, in the neighbourhood. 2. *The most convenient place; ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, Ter.* 3. *That which follows next, the next in succession; proximum est, ut, &c., Cic.*, i. e. it now follows that, &c. 2. *The next, of time.* 1. *Next ensuing, that follows next; petitio, Cic.*: annus, id.: nox, Cæs. 2. *Next, of time past, for which we frequently say, last, latest, just past; nox, Cic.*: proximo triennio, Nep.: proximis superioribus diebus, Cic.: censure, qui proximus ante me fuerat, id.: proximis literis, id., i. e. last: hence, Proximo (abl.), *Lately; id.* 3. *Next, in respect of likeness, nearest, most like, most nearly resembling; id eo proximum est, Cic.*: sint proxima veris, Hor. 4. *The next, nearest, in respect of relationship, friendship, or any other connection, order, age, rank, love, &c.; cognatione, Cic.*: propinquitate, Nep.: injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic.: a proximis, Liv., relatives: again, amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.: ætate proximus erat, Nep.: proximus sum egomet mihi, Ter.: religioni suæ, Cic., i. e. devoted to, observant of: hence, Proximum, *relationship, connexion; ex proximo mutuari licet, Quint.* 5. *Any other person, one's neighbour; Val. Max.* 6. *Apt, fit, striking; argumentum, Apul.* 7. *Easy, close at hand, known; Quint. Decl.*: Prudent. 8. *Great, excellent; humanitas, Apul.* N.B. Compar. proximior, Sen.: Pand.

Πρόπιος, ἀβίλις, e. (propitio) *That can be appeased, propitiable; Enn.*

Πρόπιτιο, ὄνις, f. (propitio) *An appeasing, atoning, propitiating; Macrob.*

Πρόπιτιον, ὄρις, m. (propitio) *He that appeases or atones; Hieron.*

Πρόπιτο ἀνι, ἄτμ, ἀρε. (propitius) *To appease, render gracious, propitiate; Venerem, Plaut.*: Junonem, Tac.

Πρόπιτιος, a, um. (pro and peto, Gr. προσηγνός) *Favourably inclined or disposed, propitious; dñi, Cic.*: homo, id.: rarely however of persons; see Bremi ad Nep. Dion. 9: aliquem propitium facere, Plaut.: satini illi dñi propitii sunt? Ter., i. e. is he in his right senses? N.B. The first syllable is short, Sen. Agam.; but long, Juven.

Πρόπιος, adv. See PROPE.

Πρόπλασμα, ἄτις, n. (πρόπλασμα) *A model, pattern, by which an artist forms any thing; Plin.*

Πρόπνιγον (or -ον), i, n. (πρόπνιξις) *The place before an oven or furnace; Vitr.*

Πρόπλη, ἄ. m. (πρόπληξ) *One that deals in anything, a dealer, chapman; Cic.*

Πρόπληξ, is, f. (πρόπληξ) *The third layer in a honey-comb, bee-glue; Varr.: Plin.*

Πρόπρηλα, ἄτις, n. (πρόπρημα) *Drink taken before eating; Pallad.*

Πρό-ΠΡΟΝΟ, sui, situm, 3. I. *To put up publicly, set out or expose to view, display, set before, set up (to view), present, offer; vexillum, Cæs.*: thus also, signum pugnæ, Liv.: aliquid venale, Cic.: also simply, proponere, Suet., to offer, expose for sale: also of prizes in contests, which are previously laid down or exhibited to view in the circus or ring: geminum pugnæ proponit honorem, Virg.: again, leges in publicum, Cic., to fix up to be read: fastos populo, id., to proclaim, publish: mensas palam, id.: vectigalibus indictis neque propositis, Suet., posted up in public: thus also, libellum (an edict), Suet.: thus also, oculus, and ante oculos, Cic., to set or place before the eyes: hence, fig., to place before the eyes, represent to one's self; aliquid sibi ad imitandum, id.: vim fortunæ animo, Liv., to contemplate, consider: sibi reges, Cic.: sibi solatium, Cæs., to console one's self with any thing: metum, Cic., to cause, occasion: hence, proponi, id., to stand before one, be present to: hence, 1. *To propose, state, say, tell; proponat quid dicturus sit, Cic.*: quæ proposeram, id.: also, to say, assert, maintain; Cels. 2. *To report, declare, represent, point out, explain, tell, say; aliquid, Cæs.*: de re, id.: seq. accus. cum infin.; id. Propone (in this sense) differs from exponere, to report, lay before one any thing that can already be known; exponere, on the other hand, to represent and dispose in due order any thing unknown. 3. *To publish, make known; epistolam in publico, Cic.*: hence, 1. *Of any thing good, To announce, promise, offer; præmia alicui, Cic.*: milles sestertium gratium in trienniū tempus, Suet., to offer as a loan: munus, id., to announce. 2. *Of any thing bad, To threaten, denounce; mortem, Cic.* 3. *To propose; remedia morbo, Nep.* 4. *To cite, name, mention; viros notissimos, Cic.* 5. *To suggest, prompt; nihil erat propositum ad scribendum, Cic.*, I had received from you no opportunity, no materials. 4. *To give or propose for an answer; questionem, Nep.*: sic est propositum, de quo disputavimus, Cic. 5. *To design, intend, resolve on; aliquid animo, Cæs.*: in this manner proponere (sc. sibi) with an infinitive is frequent in writers of the later age in the sense of, to design, propose to one's self: hence, Propositus, a, um, *Proposed, intended; propositum est mihi facere, Cic.*, I have resolved, I intend: we also find proponere followed by ut; e. g. quum mihi proposuissem, ut animos commoverem, id., for commovere. II. *To set before (i. e. one thing before another); hence, 1. To say before or beforehand; ut proposeram, Colum.* 2. *To state the first premises of a syllogism; quum proponimus, Cic.*

Πρό-ΠΟΡΟ, adv. 1. *Moreover, still further; Lucr.* II. Perhaps, Entirely, altogether, nothing but; Lucr.

Πρό-ΠΟΡΤΙΟ, ὄνις, f. *Proportion, symmetry, analogy, likeness; Varr.: Cic.*

Πρό-ΠΟΡΤΙΟΝΑΛΙΣ, e. (proportio) *Proportional; Frontin.* ΠΡΟΠΟΡΤΙΟΝΑΤΟΣ, a, um. (proportio) *Proportioned, formed according to proportion; Jul. Firm.*

Πρό-ΠΡΟΠΟ, ὄνις, f. (propono) I. *Idea, notion; vitæ, Cic.* II. *The first proposition of a syllogism; Cic.*

III. *A principal subject, theme; Cic.* IV. Gen. *A proposition, sentence; Quint.*: also, for casus, a case in law; Pand. V. *A statement, representation or narrative of a fact, shorter than narratio; Quint.* VI. *Animi, A resolution, intention, determination; Cic.* VII. *A proclaiming, publishing; Pand.*

Πρό-ΠΡΟΣΙΤΟ, i, n. (propono) I. *A design, project, intention, purpose; peragere, Nep.*, to execute: assequi, Cic., to obtain his end: tenere, id., to persist in his design: habere, Cæs. II. *A theme, principal subject, main point; ad propositum revertarum, Cic.* III. *An assertion; respondere propositis, Quint.* IV. *A way, manner, course of life; vir propositio sanctissimus, Vell.*: urgere propositum, Hor. V. *The first proposition of a syllogism; Cic.* Orat. 2, 53, otherwise called propositio.

VI. *A general consideration of a subject, a treating of a subject in general, without entering into particulars, as, when one speaks in general on bribery (de ambitu), Gr. Σίεσις (as opposed to causa, ἰσθόριος); Cic.* Top. 21. Cf. Schütz Lexic. Cic. s. v.—See also PROPOSITUS.

Πρό-ΠΡΟΣΙΤΟΣ, a, um. I. Part. of propono; see PRO-ΠΟΝΟ. II. Adj. 1. *Exposed; oppida Romanis proposita ad prædam, Cæs.*: bello, Liv.: mulier proposita omnibus, Cic., common: telis fortunæ, id. 2. *Impending, threatening, imminent; propositum vitæ periculum, Cic.* 3. *Fixed, appointed, definite; industria propositus, Cic.*: propositum genus questionum, id., i. e. finitum, in which the subject is of persons.

Πρό-ΠΡÆΤΟΡ, ὄρις, m. *A prætor, i. e. a governor in a province in which there was no army, who therefore only presided over the administration of justice, and so had the same powers as the prætors at Rome; Cic.*: he was usually one who had filled the office of prætor at Rome.

Πρό-ΠΡΑΙΤΙΜ, adv. *Properly; Arnob.*

Πρό-ΠΡΟΠΡΙΕ, adv. I. *Each for himself, singly; tamen*

promissive tuo campo, quam proprie parva frui parte malitis, Cic. II. *Properly, correctly, strictly speaking*; dicere, Cic. III. *Particularly, principally, especially*; causam nullus ordo proprie susceperat, Cic.: proprie tuum, id.

PROPRIETARIUS, a, um. (proprietas) I. *That possesses as a proprietor*; hence, Proprietarius, A proprietor; Pand. II. *Proprietary, that belongs to one as his own*; res, Paul. Sent.

PROPRIETAS, âtis, f. (proprius) I. *Peculiarity in respect of property, nature, or quality, property, quality*; Gr. ἰδιώμα; rerum, Cic.: cœli terræque, Liv.: genere et proprietate, i. e. differentia specifica, Cic. II. *Property, the right of property*; jumentum, Suet. III. *Property, i. e. that which one enjoys as his peculiar possession*; Pand.: dominus proprietatis, a proprietor, possessor, id. IV. *Proper or peculiar signification*; Quint.

PROPRIO, âvi, âtum, âre. (proprius) *To appropriate*; Cael. Aur.

PROPRITIM, adv. *Property*; Lucr.

PROPRIUS, a, um. I. *Proper, not common, belonging to one only, peculiar, one's own*; vitium proprium senectutis, Cic.: propriam lucem accipere, Cic. Client. 11, sc. after birth; it is used with a genitive and a dative: but this distinction is observed, that it is found with a genitive, when used to denote peculiarity of character and being; but with a dative, it expresses possession. In Cicero proprius is construed only with a genitive: vocabulum, or verbum, id. the proper word for a thing: it is also found with meus, tuus, suus, noster, &c.; e. g. sua propria facultate, id.: ad vestra propria, id.: also, Proprium, subst., i. e. *Property, i. e. that of which one has peculiar possession, and sometimes, nature, quality*; omnia, quæ nostra erant propria, id.: vivere de proprio, Mart.: quod est oratoris proprium, Cic., the characteristic: also, proprium, substantivè, a continual action or mode of procedure; proprium hujus imperii disciplineque majorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: cf. Cic. Leg. Manil. 12, 32: proprius is also put for meus, tuus, noster, &c., my own, thy own; propria familia, Liv., his own family: propriis viribus bella gerere, id. II. *Lasting, permanent, constant*; munera, Nep.: voluptates, Ter.: propriamque dicabo, Virg.: ut illi sit proprium atque perpetuum, Cic.: aliquid proprium alicui facere, Hor. III. *Sure, certain*; victoria, Cæs.: Auct. B. Afric. IV. *Suitable, proper*; remedia, Scrib. Larg. V. *Proper, i. e. especial, peculiar, singular, extraordinary*; consilium, Lentul. in Cic. Ep.: ignominia, Liv. VI. *Separate, apart*; tempus, Quint.: lex, Cic.

PROPTER, (from prope, for propter) I. *Adv. Near, hard by*; propter est spelunca, Cic.: filli propter cubantes, id. II. *Præpos., seq. accus. 1. Nigh, near, or close to*; insule propter Siciliam, Cic.: propter urbem, id. 2. *On account of, through, for, by reason of, owing to*; propter metum, Cic.: propter viam facere, Laber., to offer sacrifice on account of a journey: hence, for, to lose one's property entirely, Cato: thus also, propter viam sunt vocati ad cenam, Plaut., lost all their property: also, on account of, i. e. in order to avoid; propter serpentes, Pallad.: hence, propter hoc, Varr.; or, propter quod, Colum.; or, propter quæ, Quint., wherefore, on that account, for that cause or reason. 3. *Through, denoting an efficient cause*; propter quos hanc lucem adspexerit, Cic. 4. *Out of, i. e. through, on account of*; propter invidiam, Ter.: propter aves fructus capias, Varr. N.B. Propter after its case; quem propter, Cic.: hostem propter, Tac.

PROPTEREA, adv. (formed from propter and the accusative plural ea) *Therefore*; Cic.: id propterea, pleonastically, Ter.

PROPTERDIUS, a, um. (propudium) *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, base*; uxor, Gell.: propudiosa, Plaut.

PROPTIDIUM, i. n. (pro and pudet) I. *A shameful action*; Jellat. II. *As a term of reproach, Shameful person, vile fellow, rascal, villain*; Plaut.: Cic.

PROPTINACULUM, i. n. (propugno) I. *That by which one is protected from an enemy, a protection, fence, barricade, bulwark, bastion, &c.*; menium, Tac.: navium, i. e. naves turribus instructæ, Hor.: thus a fleet is called propugnaculum Siciliae, Cic.: Athens is called propugnaculum oppositum barbaris, Nep.: propugnacula imperii, Cic., i. e. fleets and armies: also of a house; domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic. II. *Fig. A protection, defence, bulwark*; tyrannidis, Nep.: lex Ælia et Fufia, propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.: propugnaculo uti, Liv., defence, proof.

PROPTUGNATIO, ðnis, f. (propugno) I. *A defending of a place, a fighting for*; Val. Max. II. *A defending, fig., a contending for a thing*; dignitatis, Cic.: also seq. pr.; id.

PROPTUGNATOR, ðris, m. (propugno) I. *A defender, a soldier for the defence of any thing*; dimissio propugnatorum, Cæs., marines: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, id. 2. *Fig. A defender, champion*; libertatis, Cic.

PRO-PUGNO, âvi, âtum, âre. *To fight for any thing, to fight for the sake of defence*; pro partu suo, Cic.: ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs.: fig., to fight or content

for, to defend; pro salute, Cic.: absentiam suam, Suet.: fratris, Apul.: nugis, Hor.

PROPULSATIO, ðnis, f. (propulso) *A driving back, keeping off, averting, repelling, warding off*; Cic.

PROPULSATOR, ðris, m. (propulso) *One that drives back, averts, or wards off*; Val. Max.

PROPULSO, âvi, âtum, âre. (repl. of propello) *To drive back, keep or ward off, repel, repulse*; hostem, Cæs.: bellum a mœnibus, Liv.: frigus, fanem, Cic.: suspicionem a se, id.: aquam radicibus, Colum.

PROPULSO, a, um. See PROPELLO.

PROPULSUS, us, m. (propello) *A driving forth, force, impulse*; Sen.

PROPYLÆON, or -UM, i. n. (προπύλαιον) *A place before a door or porch, especially of a temple, a vestibule*; Cic. But in Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60, propylæa, τὰ προπύλαια are, the magnificent entrances to the temple of Minerva at Athens, which were built by Pericles; cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36.—Propylæon may also perhaps signify generally, a front court; pronaos, an entrance hall or chamber.

PRO-QUESTOR, ðris, m. A proquestor, vice-questor, i. e. the questor who collected and superintended the revenue of a province, and, when there was an army there, paid it; for this we find also, proquestore; e. g. quum proquestore essem, was proquestor, Cic.

PRO-QUAM, conj. or PRŌ QUAM. *Accordingly as*; Lucr.

PRO-QUAÏRO, âvi, âtum, âre. *To cry out or exclaim in public*; Apul.: hence, to publish, proclaim; legem, Sidor.

PRŌRĀ, æ, i. (πρώρα) *The forepart of a ship, as puppis is the hinder part; the prow*; Cæs.: Virg.: prora tutela, i. e. proreta, Ov.: prora, et puppis mihi fuit, Cic., proverbially, i. e. my whole plan, my all, my whole design from the beginning: with the poets also generally, for, a ship; Virg.

PRŌ-REPO, psi, ptum, 3. I. *To creep forth, come forth or forward in an unobserved manner*. 1. Of animals; cochleæ prorepunt e cavis terre, Plin.: prorepserunt animalia terris, Hor.: prorepit (e diætâ) ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10. 2. Of things without life; prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud.: especially of growing plants, to grow or spring forth; pampinus prorepit e duro, Colum.: oculi prorepentes (in a vine), id.

II. *To creep along, creep to a place*; nervus prorepit, Colum., stretches, extends; especially of plants; prorepserit radices, id.: humor lente prorepit, id., goes away or flows out slowly.

PRŌRETA, æ, m. (πρωρέτης) *He that watches at the prow of a ship, a boatswain*; Plaut.

PRŌREUS, ei and eos, m. (πρωρεύς) i. q. Proreta; Ov.

PRORIGA, æ, ut, See PERORIGA.

PRŌRIPIO, ipui, eptum, ère. (pro and rapio) I. *To drag or snatch forth*; hominem, Cic.: pedes, to spring forth, run, Ov.: se proripere, to hasten forth, rush out; ex curia, Cic.: porta foras, Cæs. II. *To snatch or hurry away*; hence, se, to take one's self away in haste, to hurry or hasten away, to run away or to a place; in publicum, Liv.: se cursu, Apul., to run away: also without se: e. g. quo proripis? Virg.: fig.; aliquem in cædem, Hor.

PRŌRITO, ère. (pro and rito, are, whence also irrito) I. *To provoke, irritate*; Plin. II. *To incite, allure, entice*; Sen.

PRŌRŌGATIO, ðnis, f. (prorogo) *An asking of the people that any thing may be prolonged*; hence, I. *A prolonging*; imperii, Liv., of the chief command. II. *A deferring, postponing*; diel, i. e. of one's appearance in a court of justice. III. *Application to a present case*; legis, Cic. IV. *An extending, enlarging*; imperii, of the empire, Liv.

PRŌRŌGATIVUS, a, um. (prorogo) *Relating to or admitting of delay*; fulmina, Sen.

PRŌRŌGATOR, ðris, m. (prorogo) *A dispenser, steward*; Cassiod.

PRŌRŌGO, âvi, âtum, âre. *To ask the people that something may be prolonged*; hence, I. *To prolong*; imperium alicui, Cic.; Liv., to prolong the command: thus also, provinciam, Cic.: aliquid temporis (in a province), id.; tempus, Plin.: or, moras, id., i. e. to continue, last; vitam alicui, Plaut.: hence, to preserve or keep for a long time. Plin.: vivacitatem suam, Colum.: Latium in alterum lustrum, Hor. II. *To put off, defer*; dies ad solvendum, Cic. III. *To pay beforehand, advance*; nummos, Pand. IV. *To propagate*; subolem, Cod. Just.

PRORSUM, adv. i. q. Prorsus. I. *Forwards*; rursum prorsum, to and fro, Ter.: hence, straight before or straight on; Plaut. II. *Wholly, entirely*; Ter.

PRORSUS, adv. (for pro-versus) I. *Forwards, before one's self*; cedere, Plaut.: hence, straight before one's self, straight on, right onward, directly; Plaut.: Gell.: prorsus irruat, Ter.: hence, 1. *Fig. Straightway, without hesitation, without ceremony, or, by all means, certainly, truly*; Cic. 2. *Exactly, precisely, just*; Varr.: Sall.: ita prorsus existimo, Cic. II. *Entirely, completely, quite*; Ter.: Cic.: prorsus omnibus, Cic. III. *In short, in one word*; Sall.

PRORSUS, a, um. (for pro-versus) *Straight forward,*

right onward, direct; *prorso* tramite, Avien.; but here some read *proso*; others, *prono*: hence, *in prose*, *not in verse*; *prorsa* et *versa* facundia, Apul., i. e. *in prose* and *verse*: from this word seems to be formed, *Prosus*, a, um, *Prosaic*, *in prose*; oratio *prosa*, or simply, *prosa*, (sc.) oratio, Quint., i. e. *prose*.

PRORUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, ěre. I. Trans. *To thrust forth, cause to break or burst forth, send forth*; nubem atram ad aethera, Virg.: se prorumpere, *to break forth, rush forward*; in fugam, Gell.: thus also, prorumpi, *to break or rush forth*; Lucr.: Virg.: mare proruptum, Virg. II. Intrans. *To rush or break forth, burst out*; prorumpit Tiberinus in mare, Virg.: fons, Hirt.: pestis, Cic.: per medios, Cæs.: nihil prorupit, Tac., *burst forth, appeared*: vis morbi, Nep.: fig.; eo prorumpere audaciam, Cic.: in scelera, Tac.: in necem millitum, id.: ad quod prorupit, id., *burst out, began to speak*: in vocem subitam, Apul., *to begin suddenly to speak*.— See also **PRORUPTUS**.

PRORUO, ui, ūtum, ěre. I. Intrans. 1. *To rush, rush upon, fall upon*; in hostem, Curt. 2. *To fall down, fall*; ille in caput proruit, Val. Fl.: motu terræ oppidum proruit, Tac. II. Trans. 1. *To cast any thing forward, to cast or throw forth*; se foras, Ter., *to rush or run out*. 2. *To throw or cast down, tear or pull down, overthrow, demolish*; vallum, Liv.: munitiones, Cæs.: prorute domus, Tac.

PRORUPTIO, ōnis, f. (prorumpo) *A breaking or rushing forth, an eruption*; hostium, Aur. Vict., *a sally*: undarum, Marc. Cap.

PRORUPTOR, ōris, m. (prorumpo) *One that breaks forth or makes a sally*; Ammian.

PRORUPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of prorumpo; see **PRORUMPO**. II. Adj. *Bold, unrestrained*; audacia, Cic.

PRORŪTUS, a, um. See **PRORUO**.

PROSA. See **PRORSUS**, a, um.

PROSAICUS, a, um. *Prosaic*; Ven. Fort.

PROSĀPIA, æ, f. An old word for genus, stirps, *A race or family from which one is descended*; Plaut.: Sall.

PROSĀPIES, ēi, f. i. q. *Prosapia*; Non.

PROSĀRIUS, a, um. *Prosaic*; Sidon.

PROSĀTUS, a, um. See **PROSERO**, evi, &c.

PROSCENIUM, i, n. (προσκήνιον) I. *The place before the scene, on which the actors performed and spoke, the stage*; it usually included the scene; Virg.: Liv. II. *The whole theatre*; Claud.

PROSCHŪLUS, i, m. (προσχολος) *An underteacher, undermaster*; Auson.

PRO-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3. I. *To tear, split, cleave, or cut to pieces*; quercum, Lucan.; terram, in ploughing, especially of fallow ground, *to break it up in preparation for the plough*; Varr. II. *To plough*; terram, Virg. III. Fig. *To cut through, cleave, or make furrows in*; æquor, Catull. IV. Fig. *To cut up with words, to censure, taunt, revile, defame*; Ov.: Suet.: Plin.

PROSCISSIO, ōnis, f. (proscindo) *A tearing or cutting up*; hence, *a ploughing for the first time*; Colum.

PROSCISSUS, a, um. See **PROSCINDO**.

PRO-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3. I. *To make any thing publicly known by writing, to publish by writing* (as, by a bill posted up, &c.), *advertise, give notice of*; Calendas, Cic.: auctionem, id.: legem, id.: also see accus. cum infin.; id.: also, *to declare publicly*; collegam Bithyniam reginam, Suet., i. e. as queen, &c. II. *To offer or post up in writing any thing to be sold, let, or sold by auction*; *to advertise, publish, declare*; insulam, Cic.: bona, id.: fundum, id.: proscribebatur domus, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere vellet, Plin. Ep. III. *To declare or publish by writing that the lands, houses, &c. of any person are forfeited, with us, to sequester (to the public treasury), to confiscate*; aliquem, Cic., i. e. to confiscate his property; Pompeium, id., *to confiscate the estates acquired by Pompey*; also, lands; vicinos proscriptis, i. e. agros vicinorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 4: possessiones, id.: especially, IV. *To proscribe, outlaw, i. e. to publish in writing (by hanging up a tablet, &c.) that one's life and property are forfeited*; hominem, Cic.: fig.; dignitatem, Petron., *to bring into disrepute, bring into suspicion among the people*.

PROSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. (proscribo) *A publishing in writing*. I. *An advertising*; Cic. II. *A proscribing or outlawry*; Cic.

PROSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. (proscribo) *One that proscribes or outlaws*; Plin.

PROSCRIPTORIO, ĩre, 4. (desider. of proscribo) *To desire to proscribe or outlaw*; Cic.

PROSCRIPTIUS, a, um. See **PROSCRIBO**.

PRO-SECO, cul, ctum, ěre. I. *To cut off, or, to cut off from before*; nasum, aures, Apul.: especially, *to cut off in sacrifice*, namely, the part to be offered: hence it is also rendered, *to offer, sacrifice*; exta, Liv.: hence, Prosectum, Varr.; and plur. prosecta, Ov., *That which is cut off for offering, the entrails of a victim*; otherwise called proscie. II. *To cut up, cut to pieces*; solum, Plin. Ep., in ploughing.

PRO-SECO, ěre. (pro and sacro) *To offer, sacrifice*; Lact.

PROSECTA, ōrum, n. See **PROSECO**.

PROSECTOR, ōris, m. (proseco) *He who cuts up*; Tert.

PROSECTUS, a, um. See **PROSECO**.

PROSECTUS, us, m. (proseco) *A slashing, cutting, a cut, stroke*; Apul.: *a bite*; id.

PROSECTŪTIO (Prosequit.), ōnis, f. (prosequor) *An attending, accompanying*; Cod. Theod.

PROSECTŪTOR (Prosequor), ōris, m. (prosequor) *An attendant, companion*; Pand.

PROSECTŪTORIUS, a, um. (prosequor) *That relates to attending or accompanying*; prosectoria (sc. epistola), Cod. Just.

PROSĒDA, æ, f. (pro and sedeo) *A common prostitute, harlot*; Plaut.

PROSELŪTUS, i, m. (προσelyτος) *A proselyte among the Jews*; Tert.

PRO-SEMINO, avi, ātum, ěre. *To sow about, disseminate, or, to sow*; Cic.: fig., *to propagate*; familiæ proeminatæ sint, id., i. e. ortæ.

PRO-SENTIO, si, sum, 4. *To perceive beforehand*; Plaut.

PRO-SEQUOR, cttus or qttus sum, i. I. *To follow, accompany, attend*, especially of such as accompany a person on his travels out of respect and friendship; aliquem, Cic.: Cæs.: also of things without life; ventus prosequitur euntes, Virg.: Catos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, Tac., *extends as far as their country, and then ceases*: existimatio usque ad rogam eum prosequitur, Cic.: hence, *exsequias prosequi, id.*, *to attend a funeral*: thus also, defunctum, Petron.: hence of an old man; videtur mihi prosequi se, Sen., *as it were to follow himself to his grave*: sono subrustico prosequatur atque imitatur antiquitatem, Cic., *followed, imitated*: hence, *as it were, to accompany with any thing a person that is going further*; aliquem verbis vehementioribus, id., *to use violent language against any one who is departing*: aliquem contumeliosis vocibus, Cæs.: aliquem lacrimis, Liv., *to look with tears at any one who is departing*. II. Fig. *To honour, present, adorn, bestow, give, show*; aliquem beneficiis, Cic.: aliquem misericordia, id.: aliquem verbis honorificis, id., *to address, speak to him*: virtutem alicujus grata memoria, id.: aliquem laudibus, Liv.: and without laudibus, Suet., *to bestow commendation on, to praise, commend him*: aliquem testimonio, Plin. Ep.: aliquem legato, i. e. to present with, Suet.: thus also, aliquem largissime, id.: thus also, legatos cum donis, Liv., *where cum is redundant, and, in other places, is omitted even by Livy himself*; e. g. 42, 67, magnis proficiscentem donis prosequitur. III. *To continue any thing (in speaking), to treat or discourse further on, or to proceed with a subject*; rem usque eo, Auct. ad Her.: quod non longius prosequar, Cic.: aliquid stilo, Plin. Ep.: pascua versus, Virg., *to describe at large*: prosequitur pavantis, id., i. e. continued. IV. *To pursue*; hostem, Cæs.: also without an accusative; longius, Cæs.

PRO-SERO, rui, rtum, ěre. *To stretch forth, extend*; caput, Avien.: se, id.

PRO-SERO, sēvi, sātum, ěre. *To bring forth or produce by sowing*; segetem, Lucan.: fig.; artes, Grat.: hence, Pro-sētus, a, um, *Brought forth, produced, sprung from*; Apul.

PROSEFINĀCIA, æ, f. *A kind of herb*, i. q. Polygonon; Plin. 26, 11.

PROSEFINĀLIS, e, herba. *Dragonwort*; Marc. Emp.

PRO-SERPO, ěre. I. *To creep forth*; Apul. II. *To creep forth, i. e. come forth imperceptibly*; sata in lucem proserpunt, Arnob.: malum proserpens, Ammian.

III. *To creep, or, to creep forward or along*; bestia proserpens, a serpent, Plaut.: fig.; proserpit ad intima vulnus, Seren. Samm., *steals, comes imperceptibly*.

PROSEUCHA, æ, f. (προευχή) *With the Jews, A sacred place set apart for prayer and other religious duties, on mountains, rivers, &c. (not a synagogue)*; Juv.

PROSEFERARI, i, e. impetrari; Lucil.

PROSCĪE, ōrum, f. (sc. partes, from prosico) *The part of a victim which was separated from the entrails and other pieces, and offered to the gods*; Solin.

PROSCĪES, ēi, f. i. q. *Proscie*; Varr.

PROSCĪUM, i, n. i. q. *Proscie*; Fest.

PROSCĪO, āre, i, q. *Proseco*.

PROSIGNĀNUS, i, m. (pro and signum) *That stands or marches before the standards*: Prosignani, *Soldiers that stood in the second line*; Frontin.

PRO-SILIO, ui (rarely ivi or ii), ĩre. (pro and salio) I. *To leap or spring forth, spring up*; repente prosiluerunt, Cic.: ex tabernaculo, Liv.: in concionem, id.: prosiluit stratem, Sil.: also simply, *to leap or spring to a place*; ad flumen, Suet.: in publicum, Petron. II. Fig. *To spring or burst forth*; sanguis prosiluit, Ov.: prosiluit lacrimæ, Mart., *gush forth*: quod prosiluit villa, Plin. Ep., i. e. projects: frutex prosiluit, Colum., *puts forth, sprouts forth*: also, *to apply one's self or proceed to any thing, especially with haste*; ad accusationem, Pand.

PRO-SISTO, ěre. *To step forth*: hence, *to project*; Apul.

PROSLAMBĀNĒMĒNOS, i, m. (προσλαμβάνωμενος, i. e. assumptus) *The name of a note in music, namely, the note A*; Vitr.

PRO-SŪCER, cri, m. *A wife's grandfather*; Ov.: Pand.

PRO-SŪCRUS, us, f. *A wife's grandmother*; Pand.

PROSŌDIA, Æ. f. (προσῳδία) *Prosody, the accent of a word in writing or in speaking, and the rules which regulate it*; Varr.: hence, Prosodiacus, a, um, *Prosodiac*; Marius Victorii.

PROSŌPIS, idis. f. (προσῳπῆ) and PROSŌPITES, Æ. f. *A kind of herb, otherwise called personacia*; Apul.

PROSŌPŌPEIA, Æ. f. (προσῳπῳπεῖα) *Prosopopeia, personification, i. e. an introducing inanimate objects as speaking, or, an introducing as speakers persons that are dead or absent*; Quint.: hence, Prosopopelcus, a, um, Jul. Firm.

PROSPĒCTE. adv. *Prudently, considerately*; Tert.: prospectissime, Augustin.

PROSPĒCTIVUS, a, um. (prospicio) *Of or belonging to a prospect or a looking out*; Cod. Just.

PROSPĒCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of prospicio) *I. To look forth, look out*; ex fenestris, Liv.: hence, *I. To look at, take a view of any thing at a distance*; proellum, Sall.: Capitola ex aede, Ov.: longissime, Tac.: hence fig., of place and situation, i. e. to lie towards, look towards; septentrionem, id.: locus late prospectans, id., i. e. commanding a wide prospect: also, Prospectans, *Turned forwards*; vestigia pedum, Gell. *2. To look around or about*; sinite me prospectare, Plaut.: diem die prospectans, equod auxilium — appareret, Liv., looking out for, expecting: hence, to await, impend; te quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg.: fig.; exsilium, Cic., i. e. to think upon. *II. To foresee*; Apul. *III. To see, look out to see*; euntem, Virg., to perceive: prospectat, quid agatur, Cic.

PROSPĒCTOR, ōris. m. (prospicio) *One that foresees or provides*; Tert.

PROSPĒCTUS, a, um. See PROSPICIO.

PROSPĒCTUS, us. m. (prospicio) *I. A looking forward; a prospect, view*; maris, over the sea, Plin.: prospectum impedire, Cæs.: prospectum præbere ad urbem, Liv.: hence, *I. Sight, view*; in prospectum populi producere, Liv.: esse in prospectu, to be seen, Cæs.: also, poetice, for eyes; aquora metior prospectu meo, Ov. *2. Appearance*; porticus pulcherrimo prospectu, Cic. *3. Fig. Regard, respect*; prospectum rei habere, to have respect, Gell. *II. Foresight*; humanus, Tert.

PRO-SPĒCULOR, āri. *I. Intrans. 1. To look out, explore*; Liv. *2. To look down or to a place*; de vello, Auct. B. Afric. 31, ed. Oudend. *II. Trans. To watch for*: adventum imperatoris e muris, Liv.

PROSPĒR, or PROSPĒRUS, a, um. *I. Prosperous, fortunate, i. e. favourable, agreeable to one's wishes*; fortuna, Cic.: res prosperæ, id.: successus, Liv.: prosperissimus rerum eventus, Vell.: actiones, Suet., i. e. speeches in a court of justice that make some impression: prosperior, Ov.: hence, Prospera (plur.), subst., *Prosperity, good fortune*; Ov.: Tac. *II. Favourable, propitious*; Bellona, Ov.: Christus, Prudent.: also seq. genit.; prosperam frugum (Lunam), Hor., in resq. of, &c.

PROSPĒRE, adv. *Fortunately, prosperously, after one's wish*; procedere, Cic.: prosperius, Colum.: prosperrime, Suet.

PROSPĒRGO, si, sum. 3. (pro and spargo) *To besprinkle*; Tac.

PROSPĒRITAS, ātis. f. (prosper) *Good fortune, success, prosperity*; vitæ, Cic.: valetudinis, Nep.: improborum prosperitates, Cic.

PROSPĒRITER, adv. i. q. Prosperere; Enn.

PROSPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (prosper) *I. Of things, To prosper, make fortunate, give a favourable result to*; victoriam, Liv.: decreta Patrum, Hor.: Prosperatus, a, um, *Prosperous, fortunate, successful*; felicitas, Ter. *II. Of persons, To bless, render fortunate*; alicui, Plaut.

N.B. Hanc tibi veniam prospero, Plaut., for largior, I give you this, &c. *III. Of the Deity*; deus prosperatus, Prudent., i. e. appeased, propitiated.

PROSPĒRUS, a, um. See PROSPĒRGO.

PROSPĒRUS, a, um. See PROSPĒR.

PROSPĒX, icis. m. (prospicio) *Foreseeing, that foresees*; Tert.

PROSPĒCIENTER, adv. *Providently, considerately, carefully*; Gell.

PROSPĒCIENTIA, Æ. f. (prospicio) *I. Foresight, forethought, care*; Cic. *II. A view*; hence shape, appearance; Tert.

PROSPĒCIO, exi, ectum. 3. (pro and specio) *I. Intrans. 1. To look forward, or simply, to look, see, when equivalent to 'to look forward'*; also, to look at from a distance; e triclinio rogam ardentem, Suet.: ex castris in urbem, Cæs.: parum prospiciunt oculi, Ter., do not see well: multum, Cic., to see far, or to have an extensive view: Venus prospiciens, Ov., a statue at Cyprus: hence, *1. Fig. To look towards, i. e. to have a view of, command a prospect of, lie or be situate towards, of places*; domus prospicit agros, Hor., looks towards the country: villa lacum prospicit, Plin. Ep. *2. To watch*; Phædr.: Nep. *2. To take care of or attend to any thing, to provide, or consult for beforehand, to use precaution*: nisi prospicias, Ter.: prospicite, Cic.: nisi prospectum aliquid est, Ter.: also seq. ut; Cic.: seq. ne; Cæs.: seq. dat.; sociis, Cic.: patriæ, id.: vectigalibus, id.: liberis suis, Nep.:

malo, Cic., to prevent. N.B. Quædam etiam seruida non tam propter præsentem fructum, quam in annum prospicientem, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, i. e. while one looks forward to, has respect to, &c.; an anacolouthon. *11. Trans. 1. To see or perceive before one, or simply, to see, especially any thing that is at a distance*; aliquem procul, Virg.: Italiam ab unda, id.: hence, senectutem prospicere, Sen., to see old age before him, to be approaching to old age. *2. To look at with attention*; aliquem, Nep. *3. To foresee, see or perceive beforehand*; casus futuros, Cic.: exitum vitæ, Liv. *4. To provide, supply, procure*; sedem senectutis, Liv.: filie maritum, Plin. Ep., to procure a husband: ad prospicienda ferramenta, Cic.: prospecti commeatus, Liv., provided, procured.

PROSPĒCIVUS, adv. *Cautiously, prudently, carefully*; Apul.

PROSPĒCUS, a, um. (prospicio) *Taking care*; Næv.

PROSPĒCUS, a, um. (prospicio) *I. That may be seen after off, high*; turris, Stat. *II. Taking care*; Apul.

PRO-SPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To breathe or blow forth* Apul.

PROSTĀDIUM, i. n. i. q. Prostat; Vitr.

PROSTAS, ādis. f. (προστάς) *A vestibule, porch*; Vitr. PRO-STĒRNO, strāvi, stratum, ēre. *I. To strew forth*; hence, to strew under; folia, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 32, ed. Camer.; other edd. have præstern: hence, *1. Fig. To lay under, lay as a foundation*; materiam laudibus, Plin. Paneg., i. e. to give, furnish. *2. To prostitute*; pudicium alicui, Suet. *II. To overthrow, overturn, dash or throw to the ground, prostrate*; sometimes with, sometimes without, force; se ad pedes alicujus, Cic.: hostem, id.: hence, Prostratus, a, um; e. g. ad pedes, id.: arbor, Suet.: oppida, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: pisces prostrati, i. e. jacentes, flat fish, Colum.: hence fig., to overthrow, i. e. *1. To throw away, abase too much*; se, Cic. *2. Fig. To dash to the ground, destroy*; omnia furore, Cic.: aliquem, id.: mores civitatis, Plin.

PROSTHĒSIS, (προθήσις) *Addition*; and PROTHĒSIS, is. f. (προθήσις) *A figure of grammar, when a letter or a syllable is prefixed to a word*; as, gnatus, tetuli, for natus, tuli, Charis.

PROSTHĒBIS, e. (prosto) *That publicly exposes itself for hire*; hence subst., sc. femina, *A harlot, common prostitute*; Plaut.

PROSTHĒBULA, Æ. f. (prosto) *A common prostitute*; Plaut. PROSTHĒBULUS, i. n. (prosto) *I. A common prostitute, a harlot*; Plaut. *II. A brothel*; Isidor.

PROSTUO, ul, ātum, ēre. (pro and statuo) *I. To place before or in front*; Arnob. *II. To put up or expose publicly*; as, for sale: hence, *1. To prostitute*; pudicium suam, Suet.; faciem suam, Ov.: aliquem populum, Plaut.: se, Catull. *2. Fig. To prostitute*; famam, Cato: vocem fro ingrato, Ov. — See also PROSTITUTUS.

PROSTĒTIO, ōnis. f. (prostituo) *Prostitution*; Arnob.

PROSTĒTĪTOR, ōris. m. (prostituo) *He who prostitutes himself*; Tert.: also, he who dishonours; id.

PROSTĒTŪTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of prostituo*; see PROSTITUO. *II. Adj. Prostituted*; prostitutissima lupa, Tert.: sermones, Sidon.; also subst., Prostituta, *A common prostitute*; Suet.

PRO-STO, iti, ātum, āre. *To stand in front or before*; hence, *I. To project*; Lucr. *II. To stand any where in public*. *1. As a dealer*; hence, *To carry on a trade, deal*; in occultis, Plaut. *2. As goods set out for sale, To be for sale*; liber prostat, Hor.: vox prostitit, Cic.: thus also, to be a common prostitute, prostitute one's self; Sen.: fig.; amicitia venerabile nomen prostat, &c., Ov., is for sale, i. e. friends are valued according to their wealth.

PROSTŌMIS, idis. f. See POSTOMIS.

PROSTRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (prosterno) *An overthrowing, subverting, destroying*; disciplina, Tert.

PROSTRĀTOR, ōris. m. (prosterno) *An overthrower*; Jul. Firm.

PROSTRĀTUS, a, um. See PROSTERNO.

PROSTŪLOS, ōn. (προστύλος) *Having columns in front*; Vitr.

PROSTŪPUS, a, um. See PROTYPUS.

PRO-SŪNĪGO, ēre. *I. To dig or cast up*; terram, Virg. *II. To prepare or work at beforehand, or simply, to prepare*; Val. Fl. *III. Moliam, To pull down, trample upon*; Prudent.

PRO-SŪM, prōful, prōdesse. *To be serviceable or advantageous, to profit, benefit, do good*; alicui, Cic.: prosumt alicui veni, Propert., are favourable to him: thus also, profore, for profuturum esse, Hor.: also, in aliquid, to or for any thing, Quint.: also with physicians, of medicines, herbs, &c., to be good or serviceable; faba prodest voci, Plin.: isatis contra ignem sacrum prodest, id.

PRO-SŪMIA, Æ. f. *A small light vessel used to watch the motions of an enemy, a spy-ship*; Cæcil.

PRO-SŪMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ēre. *To spend, for beforehand, to use precaution*: nisi prospicias, Ter.: prospicite, Cic.: nisi prospectum aliquid est, Ter.: also seq. ut; Cic.: seq. ne; Cæs.: seq. dat.; sociis, Cic.: patriæ, id.: vectigalibus, id.: liberis suis, Nep.:

PROSTAS, a, um. See PROSTASIS.

PROSTĀTIONIS, i. n. *A kind of good wine*; Plin. 14, 9. PRŌTĀSIS, is. f. (προτάσις) *I. A proposition*; Apul.

II. *The beginning or first part of any thing*; as, of a play, Donat.: hence, Protaticus, a, um, *That occurs only in the first part*; id.

PROTECTIO, ōnis. f. (protego) I. *A covering, protecting, defending*; Tert. II. *A covering with eaves*; Pand.

PROTECTOR, ōris. m. (protego) I. *A protector, defender*; Tert. II. *One of the life-guard or body-guard*; Ammian.

PROTECTORIUS, a, um. (protector) *Of or belonging to the body-guard or life-guard*; dignitas, Cod. Just.

PROTECTUM, i. n. (protego) *The projecting part of a roof, eaves*; Pand.: *protecta vinearum*, Plin.

PROTECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of protego; see PROTEGO. II. Adj. *Covered, protected, defended, guarded, safe*; Cod. Just.: *protector, Cic.*

PROTECTUS, us. m. (protego) *The projecting part of a roof, eaves*; tignorum, Pand.

PRŌ-TĒGO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To cover before or in front, or gen., to cover*; tabernaculum hederæ, Cæs.: *protectæ porticus*, Colum.; especially, *for the purpose of protection or defence*; aliquid scuto, Cæs.: *protecti corpora scutum*, Virg.; hence, I. Fig. *To cover, defend, protect*; jacentem, Cic.: *regem*, Liv.: aliquid precibus, Tac. 2. *To keep off*; hiemes, Stat. 3. *To cover, hide, conceal*; insidias, Justin.: *nequitiam supercilio truci*, Vell. II. *To make a projecting roof to any thing*; ædes, Cic.: also without an accusative; *jus protegendi*, Pand.—See also PROTECTUM, and PROTECTUS, a, um.

PRŌTELO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pro and τέλο, longe) I. *To remove, drive away*; aliquid sævis dictis, Ter. II. *To defer, prolong, delay, put off*; diem, Pand.; *litem*, Cod. Just.: hence, *to keep alive*; Tert. III. *To bring to or towards*; aliquid in portum divinæ clementiæ, Tert.

PRŌTELOM, i. n. Perhaps, I. *A pulling or drawing of axes, &c. yoked together in a line*; boum, Plin. II. *A line, row, or continued succession of equal or similar things*; plagarum, Lucr.: hence, *proteolo, abl., i. e. protinus unoque tenore*, Catull. 56, 7. Others read *pro telo, i. e. loco teli*.

PRŌ-TENDO, di, sum and tum. 3. I. *To stretch forth, stretch out, extend, hold out before one's self*; hastas, Virg.: *brachia in mare*, Ov.: *cervicem*, Tac.: hence, *Proiendi, To be stretched forth or out, or extended*; also, *to extend, stretch itself forth or out*; *digitus medius longissime protenditur*, Plin.; *projects*: hence, *Protentus, a, um*; e. g. *protentis hastis, perfringit*, Tac. II. *To make long, lengthen, produce*; in plura verba, Apul.: *præpositiones, Gell.*, to pronounce long.—See also PRO-TENTUS.

PRŌTENSIO, ōnis. f. (protendo) i. q. Protasis. *A proposition*; Apul.

PRŌTĒTO, āre. *To prove, try*; Avien.

PRŌTĒNTUS, a, um. I. Part. of protendo; see PRO-TENDO. II. Adj. *Stretched out, lengthened, extended*; *temo protentus in octo pedes*, Virg.; i. e. *long*; *Phocis in exortum lucis protentior*, Avien.: *vita protentior, i. e. longior*, Solin.

PRŌ-TĒNUS, or PROTĒNUS, adv. I. *Before one's self, forward, onward, further or further on*; *protenus ago capellas*, Virg.: *ut pergeret protinus*, Cic.: *protinus profecti sunt ab hac disciplina*, id.: hence, I. *So on, again, further, in the next place, immediately after, here-upon*; Virg.; Liv.; Plin. Ep.: *protinus ut moneam*, Hor. 2. *Immediately, instantly, forthwith*; Cic.: Cæs.: also seq. a; e. g. *a partu*, Plin.: or de; e. g. *de via*, Liv.: also seq. ut, quum, quam, ac, or atque; and then it means, immediately upon, as soon as; *protinus ut*, Cels.: Ov.: *protinus quum*, Plin.: *protinus quam*, id.: *protinus atque*, Solin.: *non protinus, non immediately*, Quint.

II. *Continually, uninterruptedly, without any thing intervening, without pause or interruption, constantly*, of place and time; Virg. Æn. 3, 417; 7, 601. III. *At the same time*; *protinus virilem togam*, Suet., i. e. *statim cum virili toga*.

PRŌ-TĒNŪNO, āre. *To extend, remove further, widen*; fines, Apul.

PRŌ-TĒRO, trivi, tritum. 3. *To rub to pieces, crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot, tread down*; *januam lima*, Plaut.: *equitatus aversos proterere incipit*, Cæs.: *frumentum*, Liv.: *arva florentia*, Ov.: hence fig. I. *As it were to tread under foot*; aliquid, Cic., i. e. *to despise extremely*; *urbem*, Auct. ad Her., i. e. *to mis-use, abuse*: hence, *to overthrow, beat, defeat*; *Pænos*, Hor.: *aciem*, Tac. 2. *To destroy*; *ver proterit astas*, Hor., drives away. 3. *Of words*; *Protritus, a, um*, Common, of frequent use, vulgar, trivial; verba, Gell.

PRŌ-TĒRRO, ul, utum. 2. *To frighten one away, to drive one away by terror and threats*; *filium*, Ter.: *hostes*, Cæs.

PRŌ-TĒRĒTUS, a, um. See PROTERERO.

PRŌTERVE, adv. *Without shame, without being ashamed, boldly*. I. In a good sense; *loqui*, Plaut. II. In a bad sense, *Shamelessly, impudently, insolently, wantonly*; Ter.: Ov.: *protervius*, Ov.: *protervissime*, Augustin.

PRŌTERVIA, æ. f. (protervus) i. q. Protervitas; Auson.

PRŌTERVIO, ire. 4. *To be without shame, to be impertinent or wanton*; Tert.

PRŌTERVITAS, ātis. f. (protervus) *Shamelessness, impertinence, impudence, insolence, wantonness*; Ter.: Cic.: Hor.

PRŌTERVĪTER, adv. (protervus) i. q. Proterve; Enn.

PRŌTERVUS, a, um. (protero) *Shameless, without shame; insolent, petulant, impudent, bold, wanton, &c.*; homo, Cic.: oculi, Ov.: *manus*, id.: *dictum aut factum*, Cic.: *ventus*, Hor., *boisterous: stella canis*, Ov., i. e. very warm, very oppressive; *proterior*, Justin.—See the synonyms under PETULANS.

PRŌ-TESTOR, ātus sum, āri. 1. *To bear witness, testify, prove*; Macrobr. II. *To profess, confess, declare*; Pand.

PRŌTHEŌREMA, ātis. n. (προθεώρημα) *A considering beforehand, a preconsideration*; Marc. Cap.

PRŌTHĒSIS, is. f. See PROTHESIS.

PRŌTHĒME, adv. (προθήμεως) *Willingly, with pleasure*; Plaut.

PRŌTHĒMIA, æ. f. (προθυμία) *Inclination, willingness*; Plaut.

PRŌTHĒYRIS, idis. f. (προθύρις) Perhaps, *An ornaments over a door or pillars*; Vitru. 4, 6; where ed. Schneid. reads *parotides*.

PRŌTHĒYRUM, i. n. (προθύρον) i. q. Diathyrum. *A railing or other fence or screen, placed before a door*; Vitru.

PRŌTĒNAM (Protēnam), adv. i. q. Protenus. I. Forth; Plaut. II. *Immediately, forthwith*; Plaut.

PRŌTĒNUS, or PROTĒNUS, adv. for protenus; Afran.

PRŌTĒSCŌMIUM, i. n. (προτοσχόμιον) *The first hair, or the place where the hair begins*; Veget.

PRŌ-TOLLO, ēre. 1. *To stretch forth*; *manum*, Plaut. II. *To delay, defer, put off, protract*; *vitam in crastinum*, Plaut.: *mortem sibi*, id.

PRŌTŌMĒDIA, æ. f. (προτομήδια) *A kind of herb supposed to possess certain magical properties*; Plin. 24, 102.

PRŌTŌMYSTA, æ. m. (προτομύστης) *A chief priest in mystic ceremonies*; Sidor.

PRŌ-TŌNO, āre. *To thunder forth*; *tali protonat ira*, Val. Fl.

PRŌTOPLASTUS, a, um. (προτοπλαστος) *First formed or created*; *Protoplasti, The first men*; Tert.

PRŌTOPRAXIA, æ. f. (προτοπραξία) *A right of preference, by which one creditor could claim payment from a debtor before the other creditors*; Plin. Ep.

PRŌTŌSĒDEO, ēre. (πρώτος, the first, and sedeo) *To sit first or in the first place*; Tert.

PRŌTŌTĀSIA, æ. f. (προτοπασία) *The office of a president*; Cod. Just.

PRŌTŌTŌMUS, a, um. (προτοτόμος) *That is cut off first, of the first cutting*; *caules*, Colum., i. e. *the first that are cut in the spring*; *two cut, prototomi, sc. caules*, Mart.

PRŌTŌTYPIA, æ. f. (προτοτυπία) *An office for fixing the amount to be paid as a substitute for a recruit*; Cod. Theod.

PRŌTRACTIO, ōnis. f. (protraho) *A drawing forth, lengthening*; Macrobr.

PRŌTRACTUS, a, um. See PROTRAHO.

PRŌ-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To draw or drag forth*; aliquid e tentorio, Tac.: *cadaver*, Virg.: *protractus tenebris*, Val. Max.: also, *to draw or bring forth*, in lucem, Lucr.: aliquid ad indicium, Liv.: hence, I. *To bring to light, discover, disclose, betray*; *facinus per indicium*, Liv.: aliquid auctorem facinoris, id. 2. *To draw to a place*; aliquid in convivium, Cic.: aliquid ad operas mercenarias, id.: hence fig., *to bring to, to reduce to*; *ad paupertatem protractus*, Plaut. II. *To draw forward or further*: hence, I. *To defer, protract, put off*; *stipendia*, Suet.: *convivia in primam lucem*, id.: *quinque horas protraxit, id.*, lived five hours. 2. *To extend*; *usque ad Græcum sermonem*, Pand. 3. *To increase*; Val. Max.

PRŌTERPTĒTIUM, or -ON, i. n. sc. scriptum. (προτερπτιζόν) *A written exhortation*; Trebb. Poll.

PRŌTRĒMENTUM, i. n. (protero) Perhaps, *A minced dish, ragout, or a thick soup or sauce, into which various things were rubbed*; Apul.

PRŌTRĒTUS, a, um. See PROTERO.

PRŌTRŌPUS, i. n. sc. vinum. (πρωτόπος οἶνος) *New wine that runs from the grapes before they are pressed*; Plin.

PRŌ-TRŪDO, si, sum. 3. *To thrust or push forward, propel, thrust or push out*; *cylindrum*, Cic.: *protrudi penatibus*, Ammian.: hence, *to put off, defer*; *comitia in Januarium*, Cic.

PRŌ-TŪBĒRO, āre. *To swell forth, grow forth in the shape of a protuberance*; *poina protuberant*, Solin., i. e. *grow forth*.

PRŌ-TŪMĒDUS, a, um. *Swollen forwards, protuberant*; Apul.

PRŌ-TURBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To drive or push forth, repel, repulse, thrust out*; *hostes telis*, Liv.: aliquid de domo, Apul.: hence, I. *To drive back, not listen to*; *proturbatis, qui de Othone rancidabant*, Tac.

2. *To push, thrust, or throw down*; silvas, Ov. II. *To send forth, utter*; murmur de pectore, Sil.
PRŌTŪTĒLA, æ. f. *Vice-guardianship, vice-tutelage*; Pand.
PRŌ-TŪTOR, ōris. m. *A vice-guardian, vice-tutor*; Amnian, 29, 5: but here we ought to read protectoribus, for protutoribus.
PRŌTŪPUS, a, um. (*πρότυπος*) *Formed beforehand*; Protypum, *A model, prototype, exemplar*; Plin. 35, 43; but here Salmastius would read *proctypa* (*πρόκτυπα*), i. e. bas-relief.
PRŌTŪRUM, i. n. *A kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos*; Vitr. 8, 3; but here perhaps we ought to read protropum.
PRŌ-UT, conj. *According as*; prout res postulat, Cic.
PRŌVECTIO, ōnis. f. (*provehio*) *A promotion, advancement*; Lact.
PRŌVECTUS, a, um. See PROVEHO.
PRŌVECTUS, us. m. (*provehio*) I. *An advancing or promoting*; as, to honour, Aur. Vit. II. *Increase, growth*; Sidon.
PRŌ-VĒGO, ěre. 2. *To move forward, stir, advance*; gradum, Pacuv.
PRŌ-VĒHO, xi, ctum. 3. I. *To conduct, convey or carry forth*; pol provexi, avehere non quivi, Plaut.: hence, pass., *provehit, To ride or sail forth, advance*; equo, Liv.: *freto, Cæs. fig., to advance, promote, prefer, raise, exalt*; aliquid ad honores, Suet.: *ecquo te tua virtus provexisset, Cic.*: in majus, Hor.: and passive, *ne ultra provehantur, Quint., advance*. II. *To bear, carry or convey away, on, along, or forward*; ær quasi provehit, Lucr.: *alvos apum mulis, Plin.*: *saxa navis provehit, Plin. Ep.*: hence fig., *to lead or bring further, cause any one to proceed further than he intended*; vestra benignitas provexit orationem meam, Cic., has made me more prolix: *hæc spes provexit, ut, &c., Liv.*, misled, seduced them: *gaudio provehente, id., making me more merry or gay, sc. me*: *vitam in altum, i. e. into disquietude, Lucr.* The passive *provehit*, is commonly used as a deponent; I. *To move, ride, or sail forward or on*; pelago, Virg.: *naves in altum provectæ, Cæs.*: *provehit extra munitiones, Liv.*, to advance. 2. *Fig. To proceed in any thing, advance, go further in than before, or, to go too far in, be transported or carried away*; sentio me longius provectum, quam, &c., Cic., that I have launched out farther: *provehor amore, Liv.*, I suffer myself to be transported or carried away: in maledicta, id., to proceed so far as to make use of abusive language: *quid ultra provehor? Virg.*, why do I speak any longer? hence, *provehit, to advance, make progress or increase in any thing*; postquam provecta jam senectus, Tac.: thus also, *provectus ætate, Nep.*, aged, advanced in years: *longius ætate provectus, Cic.*: *provector senectute, Arnob.*: also without ætate; e. g. *sim provector Nestore, Auson.*, older: again, *ut in eo provehatur, make progress, sc. in learning, Quint.*: *nox provecta, Tac.*: *die provecto, Apul.*, clear day: we find also, *provehit, passive*: dignitatem a Domitiano provectam, Tac., raised higher or advanced.
PRŌ-VĒNDŌ, ěre. 3. *To sell*; Afran.
PRŌ-VĒNIO, ěni, entum. 4. I. *To come forth, appear*; oratores novi proveniant, Næv. ap. Cic.: *qui in scenam provenit, Plaut.*: hence, I. *To come forth, be born, grow or grow forth, to spring forth or become*; frumentum angustius provenerat, Cæs.: *plumbum provenit, Plin.*: *huic lena proveni, i. e. nata sum, or facta sum, Ov.* 2. *To come to pass, occur, happen*; Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. II. *Of plants, to thrive, take root, grow*; provenit stirps, Colum.: *arbor, Plin.*: hence fig., *to turn out (well or ill), to come to an issue (whether good or bad), to succeed (well or ill), fall out*; ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.: *sine malo, Plaut.*: especially, *to succeed well, to prosper*; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.: *si cuncta provenissent, Tac.*: *studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep.*, thrive, prosper. III. *To meet with good or bad success, to come off well or ill, of persons*; proveni nequiter, Plaut., I came off badly.
PRŌVENTUS, us. m. (*provenio*) I. *A coming or growing forth*; rosarum, Plin.: *vinearum, growth of vines, Suet.*: hence, I. *Growth, increase, improvement*; arctum, Plin. 2. *That which comes forth, grows forth, &c.*; *store, stock, supply, produce*; apum, brood, Plin.: *proventus oneret sulcos, Virg.*, a great quantity of corn: especially, *a good supply, great plenty; great number*; murium, Plin.: *poëtarum, Plin. Ep.*: *scelerum, Lucan.* II. *An event, issue, success*; peregrinationis, Apul.: especially, *a fortunate issue, good success*; temporis superioris, Cæs.: *orationis, Plin. Ep.*: *rerum secundarum, Liv.*
PRŌVERBĪALIS, e. (*proverbium*) *Proverbial*; Gell.
PRŌVERBĪALĪTER, adv. (*proverbialis*) *Proverbially*; Amnian.
PRŌVERBIUM, i. n. (*pro and verbum*) I. *A proverb, adage, old saying, saw*; venit in proverbium, Liv.: or, in consuetudinem proverbii, Cic., is become a proverb: *quod est Græcis in proverbio, id., is become a proverb with them*: ut est in proverbio, id., as the proverb says:

veteri proverbio, according to the old proverb, id. II. *A preposition*; Gell.
PRŌVERBUS, a, um. See PROVERTO.
PRŌ-VERTO, or **PRŌ-VORTO**, ū, sum, ěre. *To turn before one's self or forward*; hence, *Proverbus, Turned forward, straight forward*; Varr.
PRŌVIDE, adv. *Cautiously, providently, prudently*; Plin.
PRŌVIDENS, tuis. I. Part. of *provideo*; see PROVIDEO.
 II. Adj. *Cautious, provident, prudent*; Cic.: *providentissimus, Plin. Ep.*
PRŌVIDENTER, adv. *Cautiously, providently, prudently, with foresight*; Sall.: *providentissime, Cic.*
PRŌVIDENTĪA, æ. f. (*provideo*) I. *A foresight, foreknowledge*; Cic. II. *Forthought, providence, precaution*; deorum, Cic.: also with a genitive of the object; declinandi, Tac.: *filiorum suorum, Pand.*, i. e. for, towards; hence, *divine Providence, i. e. God*; Quint.
PRŌVIDEŌ, idi, isum, ěre. I. Intrans. I. *To see before one, to see at a distance, to see*; procul, Liv. 2. *To be provident or cautious, to act with foresight, be on one's guard, take care*; actum de te est, nisi providet, Cic.: *nec ausus est satis, nec providit, Tac.* 3. *To provide, make provision, take care of any thing, see to, look after*; multum in posterum, Cic.: *de re frumentaria, Cæs.*: also frequently with a dative; *vite hominum, Cic.*: *saluti, id.* II. Trans. I. *To see beforehand, foresee*; aliquid Plaut.: *Hor.*: also, *to see at a distance*; nave provisâ, Suet.: *fig., to foresee, see beforehand*; morbum, Cic.: *quod ego sensi atque providi, id.*: *futura eloquentia provisâ in infante est, id.* 2. *To take care of any thing, see to, look after*; ut rectissime agantur omnia, providebo, Cic.: *provido, ne quid ei desit, id.*: especially, *to provide, procure*; rem frumentariam, Cæs.: *arma, frumentum, Liv.*: *frumento exercitui proviso, Cæs.* 3. *To prevent, or, to endeavor to prevent, guard against, take precautions against*; ante occupatur animus ab iracundia, quam providere ratio potuit, ne occuparetur, Cic.: *que providenter poterant, id.* N.B. *Provisio* (abl.), Tac., with foresight or caution. — See also PROVIDENS.
PRŌVIDĪA, a, um. (*provideo*) I. *That foresees*; rerum futurarum, Cic.: *sancitum aliquid et providum, Tac.*
 II. *Cautious, provident*; homo, Cic.: *ne sit providum, Plin. Ep.*, prudent. III. *Providing for, taking care of any thing*; Cic.: *rerum omnium, id.* IV. *That happens through divine Providence*; Tac.
PRŌVINCĪA, æ. f. (*provincio*) I. *A province, a country acquired by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, or any other manner, and added to their empire, being subject to them, paying them tribute, and ruled by a governor* (Proconsul or Proprætor) sent from Rome every year: it was of two kinds; prætoria, when a prætor governed it, and no army was kept in it; consularis, governed by a proconsul with an army: redigere in provinciam formam, Suet., to reduce to a province: provinciam præesse, or provinciam obtinere, or administrare, Cic.: *de provincia decedere, id.*, to leave, depart from: provinciam deponere, id., to resign: we also find the plural in respect of one province, as, of Cilicia, probably on account of the districts added to it; imperii tui provincias, id., i. e. districts: hence, II. *Any office, charge, or business, whether public or private*; duram civitatis provinciam, Ter.: *eam provinciam susceperit, ut, &c., Cic.*: *inter se provincias partiantur, of commanders, Hirt.*: *provincia urbana et peregrina, i. e. prætura urb., &c., Liv.*: hence, *the office of carrying on a war, command* (with mention of the country, place, or nation against which the war is to be carried on), is called provincia; e. g. *consules partiri provincias, Cic.*: *Veientes provincia evenit, Liv.*, i. e. he received the chief command against the Veientes: thus also, prætor, cui classis provincia evenerat, Liv., i. e. the office of commanding it.
PRŌVINCĪALIS, e. I. *Provincial, i. e. of, belonging or relating to a province*; scientia, Cic., i. e. of governing a province: administratio, id., the government of a province: bellum, Tac., i. e. in a province: thus also, absentia, Cic.: *ornata et commoda, id.*, i. e. possessed by a magistrate of a province: hence, *Provinciales, One in or of a province, a provincial*; Plin. Ep.: *provinciales, the inhabitants of a province, Cic.* II. *Usual or customary in a province, provincial*; parsimonia, Tac.: *aditus ad me minime provinciales, Cic.*, i. e. I admit any inhabitant by my presence, and do not act as governors usually do; any one can speak to me at once.
PRŌVINCĪATĪM, adv. *By provinces, province by province*; Suet.
PRŌVINDĒMIATOR, ōris. m. *A star over the right shoulder of the constellation Virgo*; otherwise called vindemiator, Gr. *πρόβινδμιος*; Vitr.: ed. Schneid. formerly had *providemia*.
PRŌVĪSO, ōnis. f. (*provideo*) I. *A foreseeing*; animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14. II. *A preventing, obviating, hindering*; vitiorum, Cic. III. *Foresight, caution*; animi, Cic. Orat. 56. IV. *A providing for any thing*; temporis posterī, Cic.
PRŌ-VĪSO, ěre. 3. *To go to see or look at any thing or person*; proviso, quid agat, Ter.: *huc proviso, ut, &c., id.*

PROVISOR, ōris, m. (provideo) *I. One that sees any thing beforehand; ingruentium dominationem, Tac.*

II. *One that prevents or provides for any thing, a provisor; Hor.*

PROVISUS, a, um. See PROVIDEO.

PROVISUS, us, m. (provideo) *A foreseeing; periculi, Tac.; hence, a providing for, precaution, foresight; rei, id.*

PRO-VIVISCO, vixi, 3. *To revive, receive new life or spirits; provixisse, Tac.: others derive it from provivo.*

PRO-VIVO, vixi, ictum, 3. *To live longer, survive; provixisse; See PROVIVISCO.*

PROVOCABILIS, e. (provoco) *That may easily be excited; Cael. Aur.*

PROVOCABULUM, i, n. *A word which is used for another, a pronoun; Varr.*

PROVOCATICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. (provoco) *Enticed, drawn forth; Tert.*

PROVOCATIO, ōnis, f. (provoco) *I. A calling forth; hence, a challenging to fight; Vell. II. An appealing from one tribunal to another; Cic.: Liv.: est provocatio, appeal may be made, appeal lies, Cic.: Liv.: magistratus sine provocatione, Liv., from whom no appeal can be made to another: pena sine provocatione, Cic., against which the person to be punished cannot appeal to the hearing of another.*

PROVOCATIVUS, a, um. (provoco) *Enticed forth; Tert.*

PROVOCATOR, ōris, m. (provoco) *A challenger; Justin.: hence, a kind of gladiator; Cic.*

PROVOCATORIUS, a, um. (provocator) *Of or belonging to challenging; dona, Gell., presents given to one who had challenged an enemy and slain him.*

PROVOCATRIX, icis, f. (provocator) *She that provokes or entices forth; Lact.*

PRO-VOCO, avi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. 1. *To call forth, call out; aliquem, Plaut.: Phaedr.: fig.; Memnonius mater (i. e. Aurora) roseo ore provocet diem, Ov.: radicias, Colum., to draw forth. 2. To cite, summon; Plaut.: aliquem ad iudicem, Apul. 3. To appeal; see II. 4. To call out, challenge, invite; in aleam, Plaut.: ad pugnam, Cic. (hoc i. e. ad hoc) provocat me, Ter.: Pamphilam cantatum provocem, Ter.: hence, 1^o *To challenge, i. e. to excel, or to contend with any one, to endeavour to excel, to vie with, be a match for; auras cursibus, Virg.: omnes opibus, Juv.: Gracos elegia, Quint.: excogitare provocavit, for studuit, Plin. 2^o *To incite, provoke; aliquem ad hilaritatem, Suet.: aliquem maledictis, Cic. 3^o *Fig. To challenge, to excite by example, to stimulate, encourage, exasperate, rouse, stir up; provocatus beneficiis, injuriis, Cic.: also without an ablative, id. 5. To draw forth, occasion; officia comitate, Tac.; bella, id.: sermones, Plin. Paneg.: mortem, Plin. N B. Provocatus est, for provocavit, Flor. 2, 17.****

II. Intrans. *To appeal; ad populum, Cic., to the people: provoco, Liv.; but also with an accusative; iudicem, Pand., for ad iudicem; hence fig., to appeal to, call upon, refer to; ad Catonem, Cic.: ad literas, Apul. PRO-VOLO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To fly forth; as, a bird, Plin. II. Fig. To fly forth, i. e. to come, run, &c. forth quickly; Liv.**

PRO-VOLVUS, a, um. See PROVOLVO.

PRO-VOLVO, olvi, ōlūtum, 3. I. *To roll forward before one's self, to roll along; aliquem in median viam, Ter.: se cum armis, Liv., to roll down; fig.; provolutus in iram, Gell., i. e. overpowered. II. *To let down; se aliquid ad pedes, to fall down at the feet of any one, Liv.: thus also, provolvi (for provolvere se) ad genua, id.: and fig.; ad libita Pallantis provoluta, Tac., that had condescended. III. *To roll away; hence fig.; fortunis provolvi, Tac., to lose his fortune, become bankrupt.***

PRO-VOLVO, ōre, 3. *To vomit forth, emit; Lucr.*

PRO-VULGO, or PRO-VOLGO, avi, ātum, āre. *To publish, make publicly known; Suet.*

PROXENETA, æ, m. (προξενετής) *A negotiator in making purchases, sales, loans, &c., a broker, factor; Mart.*

PROXENETICUM, i, n. (προξενετικόν) *Brokerage, commission; Pand.*

PROXIMATUS, us, m. (proximus) *The next place after that of the Magister sacerorum scriiniorum; Cod. Theod.*

PROXIME, or PROXIME, adv. See PROPE.

PROXIMITAS, ātis, f. (proximus) *I. Nearness, proximity of a place; Vitruv.: Ov. II. Closeness or nearness of relationship; Ov.: Quint. III. Resemblance, likeness; Quint. IV. Union, connection; Apul.*

PROXIMO, āre. (proximus) *To approach, draw or come near to, be next to, approximate; with a dative, Cic.: with an accusative, Apul.: also without a case; senex proximat, id., draws near; luce (day) proximate, id.*

PROXIMO, (abl.) *Next; Cic. See PROPIOR.*

PROXIMUS, or PROXIMUS, a, um. See PROPIOR.

PRŒDENS, tis. (for providens) *I. That sees or knows beforehand, foreseeing, forknowing; tantorum scelorum impendentium, Cic.; also seq. accus. cum infn.; Plin. II. *Knowing, not ignorant aware; prudens et**

sciens ad pstem sum profectus, Cic.: prudens prætereo, Hor. III. *Cautiously, considerate; Cic. IV. Prudent, discreet; vir, Cic.: sententia, Ov.: prudentior, Cic.: prudentissimus (homo), Sall.: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. V. *Skilful, expert, versed, experienced, or practised in any thing; in iure, Cic.: also seq. genit.; rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1: thus also, juris, one experienced in the law, a lawyer, Pand.: for which we find also simply, prudens, id.**

PRŒDENTER, adv. (for providenter) *I. Cautiously, prudently, discreetly; Cic. II. *Learnedly, skilfully; prudentius, Cic.: prudentissime, id.**

PRŒDENTIA, æ, f. (prudens) *I. A foreseeing; futurorum, Cic. II. *Prudence; Cic. III. *Foresight, caution; prudentiam adhibere, Cic. IV. *Penetration, discernment; auditorum, Cic. V. *Knowledge, science; juris, Cic.: Nep.—Synon. As philosophical terms, Cicero distinguishes between sapientia and prudentia, so that sapientia is an insight into the nature of the Deity and of men, and the relations in which these stand to each other; prudentia, the knowledge of what we ought to choose as good and avoid as bad; cf. Off. 1, 43.*****

PRŒUNA, æ, f. I. *Hoar frost, rime, i. e. frozen dew; Cic.: hence for, winter; ad medias pruinas semenitem extende, Virg. II. *Ice or frozen snow, and perhaps simply, snow; circumfusa pruinis, Virg.: nix concreta pruina, Luer.**

PRŒUNOSUS, a, um. (pruina) *Full of hoar frost, frosty; nox, Ov.: axis (Auroræ) pruinosis, for matutinus, Ov.*

PRŒUNA, æ, f. *A burning coal; Virg.*

PRŒUNITUS, a, um. e. g. torris, Ov.; either from pruina, i. e. turned into charcoal, or from prunus, i. e. of a plum tree.—Doubtful.

PRŒNĒLUM, i, n. *Dimin. of prunum; Fronto.*

PRŒNUM, i, n. (prunus) *A plum; cerea pruina, Virg.: silvestria pruina, Plin., wild plums, sloes.*

PRŒNUS, i, f. (προυνύ) *A plum tree; Colum.: silvestris, id., the black thorn, sloe tree.*

PRŒUNIGŒNOSUS, a, um. (prurigo) *Having the itch, scabby, scurvy; Pand.*

PRŒURIGO, inis, f. (prurio) *I. An itching; cutis, Plin. II. *Fig. An itching, i. e. great desire; hence, lust; Mart. III. *The itch or scab; Cels.***

PRŒURIO, ire. I. *To itch; frons prurit, Cels.: os prurit, Scrib. Larg.: angulus oculi, Juv.: hence fig., to itch; as we say, one's back itches, i. e. 1. When one is as it were desirous of blows, i. e. will have them; mala an dentes tibi pruriunt? Plaut. 2. When one is afraid of blows; dentes pruriunt, Plaut.: caput, id.; hence, II. *To be desirous or long for, of any thing; in pugnam, Mart. III. *To be wanton or lascivious, 1. Of persons, Mart. 2. Fig. Of things; carmina pruriant, Mart.: quod pruriat incitare, Catull., i. e. lust.***

PRŒURIVUS, a, um. (prurio) *That occasions an itching, or arises from it; ulcera, Plin. 19, 45, ed. Hard.*

PRŒURITUS, us, m. (prurio) *An itching; Plin.*

PRŒYANES, or PRŒYANIS, is, m. (πρῆγανεις) *One of the chief magistrates in the states of Greece, as, at Athens, Corinth, &c., Sen.: also with the Rhodians, Liv.*

PRŒYANĒUM, i, n. (πρῆγανειον) *A public building in the towns of Greece, where the Prytanes assembled and took their meals together, and where those who had deserved well of their country were maintained during life; as, at Athens, Cic.: at Syracuse, id.*

PSALLO, i, ċre. (ψάλλω) I. *To play on a stringed instrument; Gell.: and since it was usual to sing at the same time, hence, II. *To sing to the lyre or harp, or to play upon and sing to the lyre or harp; while cantum, when used with psallere, is used only of vocal music; docta psallere, Hor. III. *To sing the psalms of David, to the sound of a stringed instrument or not so; Hieron.***

PSALMA, ātis, n. (ψάλλμα) *That which is played upon or sung to a stringed instrument, a psalm, hymn, song; Augustin.*

PSALMICEN, inis, m. (psalmus and cano) *A singer of psalms; Sidor.*

PSALMISTA, æ, m. (ψαλλμῆστις) *One who composes and sings psalms, a psalmist; Hieron.*

PSALMOGRĀPHUS, i, m. (ψαλμογράφος) *A writer of psalms; Sidor.*

PSALMUS, i, m. (ψάλλμῆς) *A song or hymn sung to stringed instruments, a psalm; Tert.*

PSALTERIUM, i, n. (ψαλτήριον) I. *A psaltery, i. e. a kind of stringed instrument with which we are not exactly acquainted, something like our harp; Varr.: Cic. II. *A song or hymn sung to this instrument; hence, 1. A satirical song, a pasquil; Varr. 2. The psalter of David, i. e. his psalms; Hieron.**

PSALTER, æ, m. (ψάλλτης) *One that plays on a stringed instrument and perhaps sings to it; Quint.*

PSALTERIA, æ, f. (ψάλλτηρια) *She that plays on a stringed instrument; Ter.: Cic.*

PSALTERIUM, i, n. for psalterium; Cic. Harusp. 21 but ed. Ern. reads psalterium.

PSĀRŒNIUS, i, m. (ψαρῆνιος) sc. lapis. *A kind of variegated stone; Plin. 36, 43.*

PSĒPHISMA, ἄτις. n. (Ψῆφισμα) I. *With the Greeks what populiscum or plebiscitum was with the Romans, a law or ordinance of the people; Cic.* II. *A public record belonging to a town, community, &c.; Plin. Ep.*

PSETTA, or PSITTA, æ. f. (ψῆττα) i. c. rhombus. *A species of flat fish; Plin.*

PSUEDANCHUSA, æ. f. (ψευδάγχουσα) *Wild bugloss; Plin.*

PSUEDĀPOSTŪLOS, i. m. (ψευδαπόστολος) *A false apostle; Tert.*

PSUEDŌDŌMOS, i. (ψευδοδόμος) *Unequally built; genus structure, Plin., having walls of unequal thickness.*

PSUEDŌDŌNĪON, i. n. (ψευδοδώνιον) *A kind of plant having leaves like those of the navel; Plin. 24, 96.*

PSUEDŌDŌCYPERUS, or PSUEDŌDŌCYPRUS, i. f. (ψευδοκύπερος) *A kind of shrub resembling the Cyprus; Plin. 17, 20.*

PSUEDŌDĒCĪMIĀNA pira, i. e. like the pira Decimiana; Plin.

PSUEDŌDĪLŌCŌNUS, i. m. (ψευδοδιάκονος) *A false deacon; Hieron.*

PSUEDŌDĪCTĀMNUM, i. n. (ψευδοδικτάμνον) and PSUEDŌDĪCTĀMNU, i. f. *Bastard ditany; Plin.: Apul.*

PSUEDŌDĪPTĒROS, on. (ψευδοδιπτῆρος) *That appears to have two rows of columns; Vitr.*

PSUEDŌEPISCŌPUS, i. m. (ψευδοεπίσκοπος) *A false bishop; Cyp.*

PSUEDŌFLĀVUS, a, um. *Not quite yellow, almost yellow; Marc. Emp.*

PSUEDŌLĪQUĪDUS, a, um. *That appears to be liquid; Marc. Emp.*

PSUEDŌLUS, i. m. *The Liar, a comedy of Plautus.*

PSUEDŌMOS, i. m. (ψευδομένος, i. e. mentions) *A kind of captious or false syllogism; Cic.*

PSUEDŌNARDUS, i. f. (ψευδονάργος) *Bastard nard; Plin.*

PSUEDŌRĀTUM, i. n. (ψευδοράτον) *A false floor (in a house); Cod. Just.*

PSUEDŌPERIPTĒROS, on. (ψευδοπεριπτῆρος) *That appears to have columns all round; Vitr.*

PSUEDŌPORTĪCUS, us. f. (ψευδοπόρτικος) *A false gallery or portico; Plin. 6, 31; but ed. Hard. has, portum habuit.*

PSUEDŌPRŌPHĒTA, æ. m. (ψευδοπροφήτης) *A false prophet; Tert.*

PSUEDŌPRŌPHĒTĪA, æ. f. (ψευδοπροφητεία) *A false prophecy; Tert.*

PSUEDŌPRŌPHĒTĪCUS, a, um. (ψευδοπροφητικεύς) *Propheying falsely; Tert.*

PSUEDŌPRŌPHĒTIS, idis. f. (ψευδοπροφήτης) *A false prophetess; Tert.*

PSUEDŌSELĪNUM, i. n. (ψευδοσέλινον) *A name of the herb apiastum; Apul.*

PSUEDŌSMĀRĀGDUS, i. m. (ψευδοσμάραγδος) *False smaragdus; Plin.*

PSUEDOSPHEX, ðcis. f. (ψευδοσφήξ) *A kind of wasp that flies alone; Plin.*

PSUEDŌTHŪRUM, i. n. (ψευδοθύρον) *A back door or secret door of a house; palatii, Ammian.; hence, per pseudothyrum revertantur (nummi), Cic., through the back door, i. e. in a secret manner, or, in another manner: non janua, sed pseudothyrum intromissis voluptatibus, id., unnatural.*

PSUEDOURBĀNUS, a, um. *That resembles the fashion of towns; ædificia, Vitr.*

PSILA, æ. f. sc. vestis. (from ψιλός, ἦ, ὄν, naked) *A coverlet, &c., having one side smooth and a rough nap on the other; Lucil.*

PSILOTHĪRĪSTA, æ. m. (ψιλοθιβαριστής) *One that plays upon the harp, but does not sing to it; Suet.*

PSILŌTHŪM, i. n. (ψιλοθύρον) I. *An unguent by means of which the hair falls off and so the skin becomes smooth; Mart.: also, any thing used for removing the hair and making the skin smooth; Plin.* II. *An herb, otherwise called Ampeloleuce, id., because it makes the skin smooth.*

PSIMMŪTHIUM, i. n. (ψιμμόθιον) *White lead, ceruse; Plin.*

PSITHIA, æ. f. See PSYTHIA.

PSITTA, æ. f. See PSETTA.

PSITĀCĪNUS, a, um. (psittacus) *Of a parrot; collyrium, Scrib. Larg., parrot-coloured.*

PSITĀCĪS, i. m. (ψιτάκιος) *A parrot; Ov.*

PSŌDĪCĪCUS, a, um. (ψωδιεύς) *Having pains in the loins; Cæl. Aur.*

PSŌRA, æ. f. (ψώρα) *An itching, scab; Plin.*

PSŌRĀNTHĒMIS, idis. f. (ψωράνθημις) *A species of rosemary; Apul.*

PSŌCĪCUS, a, um. (ψωκιδεύς) *Of or belonging to the scab; medicamentum, Plin.; and simply, psoricum, Cels., a remedy against the scab.*

PSŪCĪCUS, a, um. (ψυκιδεύς) *Carnally minded; Tert.*

PSŪCHŌMĀNTĪUM of EUM, i. n. (ψυχομαντήριον) *A place where one enquires any thing of the dead; Cic.*

PSŪCHŌTRŌPHŌN, i. n. (ψυχοτρόφον) *Ecstasy; Plin.*

PSŪCHRŌLĒTA, and PSŪCHRŌLŪTES, æ. m. (ψυχορλήτης) *One that bathes in cold water; Sen.: hence, Psychro-*

lōsia, æ. f. (ψυχρολούσια) *A bathing in cold water; Cæl. Aur.*

PSYLLION, i. n. (ψύλλιον) *Fleabane, Fleawort; Plin.*

PSYTHIA, æ. f. See PSYTHIUS.

PSŪTHIUS, or PSITHIUS, a, um. (ψύθιος, or ψίθιος) *The name of a kind of wine or vine growing in Greece; vitis, Virg.: Colum.; and simply, Psythia, Virg.: hence Psythium, sc. vinum, Plin., ἄλκιον wine.*

PTĒ, is affixed to the pronouns meus, tuus, &c., perhaps without any signification; although it may frequently be rendered, *Self, or, own; suopte pondere, Cic.: suapte manu, id.; meopte ingenio, Plaut.: nos- trapte culpa, Ter.: sumptre, Plaut.: mepte, id.*

PTĒRIS, idis. f. (πτῆρις) *A species of fern; Plin.*

PTĒRNIX, icis. f. (πτῆριξ) *The straight stem of the plant Cactus; Plin.*

PTĒRŌMĀ, ἄτις. n. (πτῆρισμα) plur. Pteromata. As it were, *Wings on both sides of a building or temple; Vitr.*

PTĒRŌN, i. n. (πτῆρῶν) i. q. Pteroma; or,

PTĒRŌTOS, on. (πτῆρωτός) *Winged, or, as if winged; calix, Plin., having handles.*

PTĒRŪGIUM, i. n. (πτῆρύγιον) I. *A disease of the eyes, a pearl, web, haw; Cels.* II. *A disease of the fingers, when the skin goes away with pain; Plin.* III. *A cloudy spot in a beryl; Plin.*

PTĒRŪGŌMA, ἄτις. n. (πτῆρύγισμα) *A wooden frame in the form of wings, for holding the arms of a machine together.*

PTISĀNA, æ. f. (πτισάνη) I. *Ptisan, i. e. a decoction of barley (and sometimes of rice), barley broth; Plin.* II. *Hulled barley, peeled barley, pearl barley; Cels.*

PTISĀNĀRIUM, i. n. (ptisanā) *A decoction of barley or rice; Hor.*

PTŪCHIUM or -EUM (πτοχίον), and PTŪCHŌTRŌPHŪM, or -EUM, i. n. (πτοχοτρόφιον) *A poor-house; Cod. Just.*

PTŪCHŌTRŌPHŌS, i. m. (πτοχοτρόφος) *An overseer of the poor; Cod. Just.*

PTŪS, ðdis. f. (πτῦσις) *Spitting; aspis, a kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men, Plin.*

PŪBĒDA, æ. m. (pubes) *A youth at the age of puberty; Marc. Cap.*

PŪBĒO, ui. 2. (pubes) *To be pubescent, be of the age of puberty, seems to occur only in the participle pubescens; for puberit, Pand., belongs rather to pubesco; hence, Pubescens, A youth at the age of puberty; a youth; Claud.: anni, Auson.: fig., herbæ, Virg., either, juicy or, downy, covered with fine soft hair or down.*

PŪBER, ěris. See PUBES, adj.

PŪBERTAS, ðtis. f. (puber) I. *The age of manhood, puberty, which commences in men at the fourteenth, in women at the twelfth year; Suet.* II. *Puberty, i. e. the signs thereof, as, the beard, Cic.: Plin.: also, fig., of plants; incipientibus uvæ pubertas, i. e. lanugo, Plin.*

III. *Manhood, i. e. the power of generation; inexhausta, Tac.* IV. *Youth, i. e. young persons; Val. Max.*

PŪBĒS, is. f. I. *puberty, i. e. the beard and other hair which appear at the age of puberty; Cels.: Plin.: hence, I. The hair of the eyelids; ciliorum, Marc. Cap.*

2. *The lower part of the belly; Virg.: also, the private parts; Ov.: Plin.* II. *The youth, body of young men; Cic.: Virg.: also of animals; as, steers, Virg.: hence gen., men, people; pube præsent, Plaut.: Dardana, Virg., Trojans; agrestis, id., country people.*

PŪBĒS, or PŪBER, ěris. adj. *That is arrived at or grown to the age of puberty, ripe of age, pubescens, grown up, adult; nisi puberem te haberet. Crass. ap. Cic.: puberem ætatem, Liv.: priusquam pubes esset, Nep.: hence, Puberes, Grown up persons, adults; omnes puberes inferticere, Cæs.: fig., of plants which have a fine soft down; puberibus caulem foliis, Virg.*

PŪBERSCO, bui. 3. (pubeo) I. *To begin to have a beard and the other hair of manhood; molli pubescere veste, i. e. barba, Lucr.: pubescit homo solus, Plin.: pubescunt malæ, Val. Fl.: hence, to arrive at the age of puberty or manhood, to come to man's estate; Hercules, quom primum pubesceret, &c., Cic.: pubescuntibus annis, Petron.: si alter eorum puberit, Pand.: hence fig.,*

II. *To grow up, of plants and other things; quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic.: ut omnia floreat et in suo quæque genere pubescant, id.: pubescere leto (of the phoenix), Claud., i. e. to grow young; pubescuntibus radiis (of the sun), id., i. e. to shine fully.*

III. *Of plants and other things which are covered with any thing as the chin is with a beard; prata pubescunt floribus, Ov.*

PŪBIS, is. f. for pubes; Prudent.

PŪBILICĀNUS, a, um. (publicum) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the public revenue or the farming of the same; hence, Publicanus, A farmer of the Roman revenues (vectigalia), namely, of pasturage (scriptura), the tithes of corn (decimæ), and customs (portorium). These farmers were usually knights; Cic.: mulier publiciana, id., a female farmer of the revenue.*

PŪBLĪCĀTĪO, ðnis. f. (publico) *A confiscating; bonorum, Cic.*

PŪBLĪCĀTOR, ěris. m. (publico) *He that proclaims or publishes; Sidon.*

PUBLICATRIX, icis. f. (publicator) *She that proclaims or publishes*; Arnob.

PUBLICUS, adv. (publicus) is always opposed to privatim, and expresses a reference to the whole state, town, or community; hence, I. *In the name of the state, town, or community*; dicere, Cic.; venire, id. II. *In respect of the state, town, or community*; relating to the whole town, &c.; haud mali quid ortum est publice, Ter., to the injury of the state: publice esse laudem, quam latissime vacare agros, Cæs., that it was an honour to the state: scribere, to write to the state, or to the Roman senate, Cic. ad Div. 5, 7; also, to the towns of Sicily, and so to the magistrates, Cic. Att. 16, 11; thus also, literas Athenas publice misit, Nep. III. *At the expense of the state, at the public expense*; alere, Nep.; elatus, id.; vesci, Liv. IV. *All without exception, all together, in a body*; ire exsultant, Liv.; publice licet culibet adificare, Pand. V. *Publicly, i.e. in public, in or before the whole town, state, or community*; before or with every one; dissere, Gell.: rumor publice crebuerat, Apul.: nullo tumultu publice concitato, Cic.; or this may mean, on the part of the state, i.e. so far for the state to have taken part in the matter: publice est interfectus, id., in public, in the street.

PUBLICUS, adv. i. q. Publice. I. *In the name, at the expense or order, of the state, &c.*, deportari, Ter. II. *In public, publicly, before every one*; Apul.: auctionem facere, Plaut.

PUBLICUS, avi, atum, are. (publicus) *To give or impart any thing to the state or community*. I. For public use; hence, corpus suum vulgo, Plaut.; or publicitiam, Tac., to be a common prostitute: bibliothecas, Suet., i. e. to procure and establish for the use of the public, to open for the public; cf. Breui ad Suet. Cæs. 44; hence, I. *To cause to be heard in public*; se, Suet., i. e. to come before the public. 2. *To cause to be publicly seen, to show to the public*; simulacrum, i. e. to set up in public, Suet.; studia sua, Tac. II. For the information of all; *To make publicly known, to publish*; libellos, Suet.; reticenda, Justin., to disclose, discover: epistolas, Plin. Ep., to publish. III. As its property; *To make public property, to confiscate, appropriate to the state*; regnum, Cæs.; bona, id.; privata, Cic.: Ptolemæum, i. e. his property, id.; pecuniam, Liv.

PUBLICUS, a, um. (for populicus, from populus) the contrary of privatus. I. *Of, belonging or relating to, or proceeding from, the whole state, city, or community, or the inhabitants of a state, city, &c.; peculiar or common to a whole country, state, city, or community*; sumptu publico, at the public expense, Cic.: magnificentia, id.; splendor of the state: pessimum publicum, Liv., detrim. injury to the state: pena, id., in the name of the state, or for a crime against the state: funus, Plin. Ep., at the public expense; but in Suet. Vit. 3, publicum funus is a funeral attended with a general mourning, the courts of justice being closed, &c.; sollicitudo, Liv., i. e. on account of the state: auctor consilii publici, of the senate, Cic.; loca, id.; iudicia, id., courts of justice which investigate criminal cases: thus also, causa, a process relating to crime, a criminal process; causam publicam dicere, to conduct the defence in such a process (by a speech), Cic.; also, causa publica, an affair of state, Liv.: homo, Cæs., one that holds a public office, a public man, magistrate; hence, Publicus, subst. I. *Property or lands of the state*; Campanum, Cic. 2. *The public revenue, revenue of the state, town, or community*; convivari de publico, at the public expense, from the public revenue, Cic.: publica conducere, Hor.; hence fig.; salutationum publicum exercet, Sen., derives gain from paying his court, is paid for it. 3. *A contract with the state, contract for a public undertaking, public contract*; in eo publico essent, Liv.: societas publicorum, Cic. Dom. 23, ed. Ern., company of farmers in general: publicum habere, Plaut., to be a farmer of the revenue: publico frui, Cic. 4. *The public chest, treasury*; in publicum redigere, Liv.; or, referre, Nep.; publico teneri, Suet., to be a debt to the treasury; also, the archives; Varr. 5. *The public, the whole community of a state, city, &c., the state, the city, &c.*; in publicum consulere, to take care of the interest of the community or state, Plin. Ep.; in publico animadvertatur, Liv., in the name or on the part of the state: in publicum egressus, id., at the expense or in the name of the state: leges publico proponere, Liv., to the public, and so, publicly, openly. 6. *The public, i. e. any public place, street, market, &c.*; prodire in publicum, Cic., to go abroad, appear in public; convivari in publico, id., in public, in an open place: in publico esse, to be from home, id.; blandiores in publico (in public, in the streets, &c.), quam in privato, Liv., publicly, in the street: se proponere in publicum, into the streets, id.; lex proponitur in publicum, publicly, Cic.: publico carere, id., or, abstineri, Suet., not to go out, to remain at home. II. *General, common, universal*, litora, Cic.: cura, Hor., i. e. omnium; favor, the favour of all, Ov.; vina, Plin., which grow every where in the country: lux publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; hence, common, usual; verba, id.; dies,

sen., i. e. which all men have, namely, from morning to evening; officia, Plin. Ep. III. *Common, bad, ordinary, indifferent*; structura carminis, Ov.: rena, Juv.

PUDEFACIO, eci, actum. 3. (pudeo and facio) *To make any one ashamed*: Pass., Pudeo, factus sum, fieri, *To be ashamed*; pudefactus, Gell.

PUEDENDUS, a, um. See PUDEO.

PUEDENS, tis. (pudeo) I. *Shamefaced, modest, bashful*; homo, Cic.: pudentior, id.: pudentissimus, id.: animus, Ter.: nihil pudens, Cic. II. *Fond of honour, honourable*; pudentes ac boni viri, Cic.

PUEDENTER, adv. *Modestly, bashfully, shamefacedly*; Cic.: pudentius, id.: pudentissime, id.

PUDEO, ui, itum. 2. *To be ashamed*; pudeo, Plaut.: induci ad pudendum, Cic.: pudendo, through shame, id. It is more frequently used impersonaliter, when the person ashamed is put in the accusative, and that of or before which he is ashamed in the genitive; homines, quos infamia sua neque pudeat, neque tedeat, Cic.: ceteros pudeat, si, &c., id.: pudet deorum atque hominum, before God and man, Liv.: pudet me tui, Ter., I am ashamed before you: thus also, te municipiorum pudebat, Cic.: we also find that of which one is ashamed in the infinitive; pudet dicere, Ter.: quod illum non puduit est ostentare, Apul.: te id facere puduit, Ter.: also in the nominative; non te hæc pudet? Ter.

N.B. Pudeatur, for pudeat, Petron. Part. Pudentus, a, um. *Of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful*; also, *disgraceful, dishonourable, abominable*; vita, Ov.: vulnere, Virg.: parentes, Suet.: inopia, Tac.: dicta, Quint.: ut pudendum sit, esse, &c., Cic.: hence, membra pudenda, Seren. Samm.; and simply, pudenda, Auson.: also, pudenda corporis, i. e. podex, Minuc. Fel.: pars pudenda, Ov.—See also PUEDENS.

PUDESCO, ui, 3. (pudeo) *To be ashamed*; imperson.; quod pudescit impudicitiae, Minuc. Fel.

PUDET, See PUDEO.

PUDEBILIS, e, i, q. Pudentus; e.g. fama, Lamprid.

PUDEBUNDUS, a, um. (pudeo) I. *Ashamed, shamefaced, covered with shame*, as denoting a temporary state; Hor.: Virg.: Colum. II. *Shameful*; also, *dishonourable*; Justin.: Val. Fl. III. *Red*; dies, Stat., of the rising sun; or rather, the blushing day (on account of the bad action which it discloses).

PUDECIA, adv. *With a sense of shame*; hence, *honourably, decently, modestly, bashfully*; Ter.: pudicus, Plaut.

PUDECIVITAS, æ, f. (pudicus) *Bashfulness, modesty*; especially chastity; Cic.: Liv.; in Propertius, of maids that have only one lover; e.g. l. 16, 20, of Evadne: also of animals; æg. of doves, Plin.

PUDECIVUS, a, um. (pudeo) I. *That is ashamed, shamefaced*; Plaut.: oratio, Petron., i. e. unadorned, natural.

II. *Modest, sober, bashful*; ingenium, Ter.: especially, *virtuous, chaste*; homo, Cic.: domus, id.: mater, Ov.: mores, id.; pudicior matrona, id.: fama, Propert., an unspotted reputation: pudicissima femina, Plin. N.B. Pudicibus, for pudicis, C. Gell. ap. Charis.—Synon. Pudicus, bashful and modest, refers to moral disposition; castus, chaste and pure, to the natural bias of the mind.

PUDOR, Æris, m. (pudeo) I. *A sense of shame, when one is ashamed to say or to do any thing improper or bad*; Cic.: paupertatis, Hor., on account of poverty: sit pudor, Mart., be ashamed, si pudor est, Ov., if you have any sense of shame: pudor est (mibi), referre, Ov., I am ashamed to relate. II. *Reverential fear, awe, reverence, regard, respect*; patris, before or towards a father, Ter.: thus also, divum, Sil.: fama, Cic., for one's reputation; hence, I. *Love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty*; homo summo honore, pudeo, Cic. 2. *Honour, reputation*; defuncti, Plin. Ep.: especially, *a woman's honour, i. e. chastity*; Ov. 3. *A sense of honour*; pudore liberos retinere, Ter.

III. *A reason for being ashamed, i. e. shame, disgrace*; nec pudor est, Ov., there is no reason for being ashamed, it is no disgrace: pudor esse, to be a disgrace, Liv.: cum pudore populi, id., to the disgrace of, &c.: pro pudor! I am ashamed! Flor. IV. *Redness of the skin*; famosus, Ov.—Synon. Pudor, shame, avoids offence from respect to itself, that it may not expose itself to contempt: verecundia, from respect to persons who may be displeased: modestia, from respect to the rules of decorum; see Döderlein's Synon. 2, p. 211; 3, p. 199.

PUDECIVORUM, Æris. (pudor and color) *Blushing, red-dish*; æv. ap. Gell.

PUELLA, æ, f. (puellus) *Any young woman, whether married or single*. I. *A girl, female child*, in order to distinguish the sex: puellam parere, Ter. II. *A girl, i. e. any young woman of twelve or sixteen years of age or older*; thus Eucleope calls herself, Ov., who was married and had a son: thus Lucretia is termed, id.: Medea is called puella Phasias, id.: Phædra, in a letter to her stepson, calls herself puella Cressa, id.; Lesbis, i. e. Sappho, id.; Lydia, i. e. Omphale, id.: laborant utro puellæ, Hor., young married women: also, Tac. Ann. 14, 64, of Octavia, wife of Nero, when twenty years of age. III. *A girl, maiden*, in respect of her lover, who uses this word

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of his beloved, whether she be married or not; Propert.: Ov. IV. In respect of her father, *A daughter*; Danaï puella, Hor. N.B. Of a kitten; Mart.

PUELLARIS, e. (puella) *Belonging or proper to one or more young women or girls, girlish, childish*; præda (i. e. flores) puellares animos prolectat, of Proserpine, when carried away, Ov.: plantæ, id., of Europa, as Jupiter was carrying her away; pedes, of Ariadne, id.: ætas, Quint., of Quintilian's wife when nineteen years of age: suavitas, Plin. Ep., of a girl of fourteen: also, *childish, silly*; augurium, Plin., unless this means a sign whether she should have a boy or a girl.

PUELLÆTER, adv. *After the manner of a girl, like or as a girl*; aliquid nescire, Plin. Ep.

PUELLÆRIUS, i. m. *Fond of girls (or boys)*; Petron.

PUELLASCO, Ære. (puella) *To become a girl, i. e. to become girlish or womanish*; Varr.

PUELLÆTRĪUS, a. um. (puella) *Belonging to little children, or to girls*; tibia, Solin.

PUELLŪLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of puella) *A little girl*; Ter.

PUELLUS, i. m. (contr. from puerulus) *A little boy*; Lucr.

PUER, Æri. m. (from the Laconian *πῦρ*, for *πῦρ*) I. *Any child, whether a boy or girl*; Proserpina puer Cereris, Næv.: pueri, children, Cic.: especially, II. *A boy, as a distinction of sex, a male child*; Catull.: Ov. II. *A boy, in respect of age, to his twelfth or eighteenth year, and perhaps older*; thus Cicero uses puer of Octavianus, when more than nineteen years old: thus Scipio, when more than twenty, is called puer, Sil.: Pallas, who commanded a body of soldiers, Virg.: for the use of the word in Latin, as in other languages, depends on the pleasure of the speaker: hence, I. As a term of endearment, *Lad*; Catull. 2. In scolding, *Young rascal*; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17, of a young man about to marry. N.B. A puero, from childhood; audivi a puero, Cic., or, a pueris: the plural is used, either of one's self; a pueris haberemus (for haberem), id.: or of others; a pueris nasci senes, Ter.: ex pueris excedere, Cic., to become a youth.

IV. *A little son*; tuus, Virg.: and gen., a son; Latonæ, Hor., i. e. Apollo: Ledæ pueros, id., i. e. Castor and Pollux: pueri arcum sentire, Propert., i. e. of Cupid. V. *A boy, page, to attend on any one* (as in Gr. *παις*); afterwards, *any servant or slave*; tuus, Cic.: pueri regii, Liv., royal pages. VI. *An unmarried man, a bachelor, garçon*; fac puer esse velis, Ov. N.B. I. We find also puerus; e. g. vocat. puer, Plaut. 2. Adj. Pueram faciem; Paul. Nol.

PŪERA, Æ. f. (femin. of puer) *A girl*; Liv. Andr.: Varr.

PŪERASCO, Ære. (puer) I. *To attain the age of boyhood or youth*; Suet. II. *To grow young again*; Auson.

PŪERŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of puer) *A little boy*; Arnob.

PŪERĪLIS, e. (puer) I. *Of or belonging to a boy or child, childish, puerile*; ætas, childhood, Cic.: anni pueriles, years of childhood, Ov.: Plin.: species, Cic., a boy's appearance: facies, id., the face of a boy or youth: tempus, id., childhood: agmen, i. e. puerorum, Virg.: regnum, Liv., in which the king is a minor: delectatio, Cic., childish delight. II. *Childish, boyish, puerile, i. e. trivial, trifling, silly*; consilium, Cic.: sententia, Ter.: puerile est, id.

PŪERĪLĪTAS, ātis. f. (puerilis) I. *Boynhood, childhood*; Varr. II. *Childishness, boyishness*; Sen.

PŪERĪLĪTER, adv. (puerilis) I. *Childishly, i. e. as children or boys*; blandiri, Liv. II. *Childishly, i. e. foolishly, triflingly, silly*; facere, Cic.

PŪERĪTĪA, Æ. f. (puer) I. *The first years to the age of sixteen or eighteen or more, childhood, youth*; pueritia adolescentia obrepit, Cic.: in pueritia, in childhood, when a boy, id.: a pueritia, id., from childhood: also of animals; Colum. II. *Purity*; Varr.: but perhaps we ought to read puritia.

PŪERĪTĪAS, ei. f. for pueritia; Auson.

PŪERPĒRA, Æ. f. (puer and pario) *A woman in childbed, i. e. that has lately been delivered*; Ter.: also, a woman in labour; Plaut.: Catull. N.B. Adj.; e. g. verba, Ov., such as are usually said to a woman lying in: puerpera uxor, Sen.; where puerpera may be in apposition.

PŪERPĒRIUM, i. n. (puerpera) I. *Childbirth, childbed, a lying in, a being in labour*; pueroerio cubare, Plaut., to be in childbed: locus pueroerio Antium fuit, Tac. II. *A fetus, a new-born child*; numerus pueroeripi, Gell., i. e. children born together; abortu duodecim puerperia egesta, Plin., children.

PŪERTĪA, Æ. f. for pueritia; Hor.

PŪERŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of puer) *A little boy or slave*; Cic.

PŪERŪS, i. m. for puer. See PUER.

PŪGA, or PŪGA, Æ. f. (πυγῆ) *A buttock*; see PYGA: also plur. pugæ; Nov.

PŪGĪL, īlis. m. (probably from pugnus) *One that fights with the cæstus, a boxer, pugilist*; Cic.: os pugilis, Gall. ap. Suet., a hard forehead, i. e. without any sense of shame.

PŪGĪLATĪO, ōnis. f. (pugilo) *A fighting with the cæstus*; Cic.

PŪGĪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (pugilo) i. e. pugil; Arnob.

PŪGĪLĀTRĪUS, a. um. (pugilator); e. g. follis, Plaut., perhaps, A ball which is struck by the fist.

PŪGĪLATŪS, us. m. (pugilo) *A boxing, fighting with the cæstus*; Plaut.

PŪGĪLĪCE, adv. *After the manner of a boxer, like a boxer*; puglice valet, Plaut., he is as strong as a boxer.

PŪGĪLLAR, āris. n. See PUGĪLLARIS.

PŪGĪLLĀRIS, e. (pugillus) *That can be held in one's fist, that fills one's hand*; testiculi, Juv.: hence, Pugillares, lum. m. (sc. libelli, or codicilli), Plin. Ep., and Pugillar, āris. n. (sc. scriptum), Augustin., a tablet. Plur. pugillaria, Catull. N.B. The first syllable is long, Juv.

PŪGĪLLO, PŪGĪLLOR, i. q. Pugilo, Pugilor.

PŪGĪLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pugnus) *A little fist, or gen., a fist, or, a handful*; Cato: Plin.

PŪGĪLO, āvi, ātūm, āre. and PŪGĪLOR, ātus sum, āri. (pugil) *To fight with the fist, to box*; Apul.: also fig., *to fight with the feet, to kick*; Apul.

PŪGĪO, ōnis. m. (pungo) I. *A kind of short sword, a dagger, poniard*; Cic.: the emperors wore one as a sign of their power over life and death; Suet.: as did also the præfeti pretorio; Aur. Vict.: and also the chief officers in the army and principal persons in the time of the emperors; Tac. II. Fig. Plumbeus pugio! Cic., i. e. a weak proof.

PŪGIUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pugio) *A small dagger or poniard*; Cic.

PŪGNA, Æ. f. (pugnus) I. *A battle, fight, contest, engagement, conflict*; pugnam navalem facere, Nep.: pugname pugnam clarum, Liv.: pugna equestris, Cic.: pedestris, Virg.: singularis, a single combat, a duel, Macrob.: pugnam (the fighting of a single person) laudare, Liv.: committere cum aliquo, Cic., to join battle: facessere, Virg., to commence, begin: pugna mala, an unfortunate battle, Cic.: segregare pugnam eorum, Liv., for pugnantes eos, to separate them and fight with each singly: pugnam medium tueri, Liv., the soldiers in the centre: hence, II. Fig. *A fighting, i. e. dispute, contest, debate*; as, with words; doctissimorum hominum, Cic.: literarum, Plin., i. e. of scholars: pugnas edere, Cic. III. *An artifice, cunning trick*; Plaut.: dabūt pugnam denuo, Ter.—Synon. Pugna, a fight, the most general term, whether between single persons or greater numbers, with or without arms: prelium, a fight, battle, engagement between two armies (cf. Cæs. B. G. 3, 4, diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi prælio excedebant): certamen, a contest or dispute about any thing, with or without arms: contentio lias, besides the signification of certamen, the additional idea of great exertion of strength in the dispute: concursus, or concursus prelii, a meeting, closing in fight, with the idea of haste or speed: congressus, likewise, the closing of two armies in an engagement: dimicatio, a decisive struggle, usually with the idea of danger and great exertion: pugilatio, a boxing with the cæstus.

PŪGNĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (pugnus) *Desire or inclination to fight, quarrelsomeness, pugnacity*; Plin.: fig.; argumentorum, Quint.

PŪGNĀCĪTER, adv. *Contentiously, impetuously, vehemently, obstinately*; Cic.: pugnacius, Quint.: pugnacissime, Cic.

PŪGNĀCTĪLUM, i. n. (pugno) *A fortified place from which men fight, a fort, fortress*; Plaut.

PŪGNĀTOR, ōris. m. (pugno) *A combatant, fighter*; Liv.: gallus, Plin.

PŪGNĀTORĪUS, a. um. (pugnator) *Of or belonging to fighting*; arma, Suet.

PŪGNĀTRĪX, icis. f. (pugnator) *Contentious, pugnacious, or, she that fights*; Ammian.

PŪGNAX, ācis. (pugno) I. *Fond of fighting, contentious, warlike*; Minerva, Ov.: centurio, Cic.: ensis, Ov.: pugnacissimus, Tac.: also seq. infin.; Sil.: hence, II. Fig. *Contentious, warlike*; exordium dicendi, Cic.: oratio pugnator, id.: also seq. dat.; ignis atque pugna, Ov. III. *Refractory, obstinate, pertinacious*; contra senatorem, Cic.: in vitium, Cæcl., in Cic. Ep.: quid ferri duritia pugnatus? Plin.: multa, id., i. e. strong, that does not grow mild.

PŪGNEUS, a. um. (pugnus) *Of the fist*; mergæ, Plaut., i. e. blows with the fist.

PŪGNĪTUS, adv. *With the fist*; Cæcil.

PŪGNO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (pugno) I. *To fight, combat, contend, whether with one person or with a whole army, in which latter case it is rendered, to engage, join battle*; pugnatur omnibus locis, Cæs.: in hostem, Liv.: adversus aliquem, Nep.: inter se, Varr.: ex equo, on horseback, Cic.: pro commodis patriæ, id.: de loco, respecting a place, Ter.: de genu, on the knees, kneeling, Sen.: also with pugnam, prelium, bellum; e. g. clam pugnam, Liv.: acerrima pugna pugnata, Cic.: pugnavit prelia, Hor.: prelium male pugnatum, Sall.: bella pugnata, Hor.: also with a dative, in the poets, and fig., *to oppose, resist, struggle or strive against*; amori, Virg.: frigida pugnantibus calidis, Ov. II. *To fight, contend, fig., i. e.*

to be at variance, contradict, or contradict one's self, to be inconsistent or contradictory; pugnantia loqui, Cic. : scum, id. : thus also, to contradict, maintain the contrary part; ne cupias pugnare puella, Propert. 1, 12 (11), 21; placentone pugnaberis amori? Virg. Æn. 4, 33.

III. To fight, contend, fig. i. e. to endeavour to maintain or prevent any thing, to strive, take pains, exert one's self; seq. ut Cic. : seq. ne; id. : seq. infn.; Ov. : de diis. Cic. i. e. to maintain their existence. IV. To make use of artifice; Plaut.

PUGNUS, i. m. I. A fist; pugnum facere, Cic., to cleish the fist: ducere alicui, Pand., to strike with the fist: pugno victus, Hor., i. e. in boxing: thus also, superare pugnis, i. e. pugilatu. id. II. As a measure, A handful; Cato.

PULCHELLUS, or PUCCELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pulcher) Beautifully, somewhat beautiful, pretty; Cic.

PULCHER, chra, crum, or PULCER, era, crum. (from πύλχρος, or πολύχρος; as Pollux from Πολυδύκνης) Prop. Variegated, having many colours: hence. I. Beautiful in shape and appearance; puer, Cic. : hortus, Ov. : quid aspectu pulcherrus? Cic. : urbs pulcherrima, Cæs. II. Beautiful to hear of or to consider, i. e. excellent; exemplum, Cæs. : nihil virtute pulchrius, Cic. : facinus, Sall. : dies, Hor., fortunate, lucky: mors, Virg., glorious: ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret, Cic., i. e. that he may not think too much of himself, may not be too proud: also seq. genit.; iræ, i. e. ob iram, Sil.

PULCHRĀLIS, or PULCRĀLIS, e. (pulcher) Beautiful; Cato.

PULCHRE, or PULCRE, adv. I. Beautifully, excellently, nobly; dicere, Cic. : pulchre asseverat, id. : pulcherrime, id. : it may also frequently be rendered, well; maceratum pulchre, Ter. : callere, id. : placere, Ov. : aliquid facere, Nep. : hence, pulchre vendere, Plaut., to sell well, i. e. at a high price: conciliare, id., to buy well, i. e. at a low price, or to make a good purchase: pulchre est mihi, Cic., it is well with me: pulchre sum, I am well, take good care of myself, Plaut. : also as expressing approbation, Ter. ; Hor., well done! excellently! bravo!

II. Well, i. e. copiously, abundantly; pulchrius ligna præberi, Plaut. III. Finely, ironically, i. e. utterly, entirely; peristi pulchre, Plaut.

PULCHRESCO (Pulcr.), Ære. (pulcher) To grow or become beautiful; Seren. Samm.

PULCHRITAS (Pulcr.), ātis. f. (pulcher) Beauty; Cæcil.

PULCHRITUDO (Pulcr.), inis. f. (pulcher) Beauty, excellence; corporis, Cic. : virtutis, id. : verborum, id.

PULEGIUM, i. n. See PULEIUM.

PULEIATAS, a, um. (puleium) Furnished or seasoned with pennyroyal; puleiatum, sc. vinum, Lamprid.

PULEIUM, and PULEGIUM, i. n. Pennyroyal, fleabane, seawort, Mentha pulegium, L.; Cic. : hence, ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, id., i. e. agreeableness.

PULEX, icis. m. I. A flea; Plaut. : Cels. II. An insect that gnaws plants, springtail; Colum.

PULICĪDUS, a, um. (pulex) Full of fleas; Colum.

PULLĀRIUS, a, um. (pullus) I. Of or belonging to young animals; collectio, Veget. : hence, Pullarius, One that fed the sacred fowls, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting their food; Cic. II. Of or concerned with young children; felcs, Auson., i. e. a man who takes and carries away young children, in the same manner as cats catch animals, a kidnapper.

PULLASTRA, æ. f. sc. gallina. (pullus) A young hen, pullet; Varr.

PULLĀTIO, ðnis. f. (pullus) A hatching; Colum.

PULLĀTUS, a, um. (pullus) I. Clothed in black or in mourning; Juv. II. That has on a dirty toga; hence, common, low, mean; Pullatī, Common people, the vulgar; Plin. Ep.

PULLĀTĪCĒUS, a, um. i. q. Pullus, black; Suet. Oct. 87.

PULLĪCĒNUS, i. m. A young bird, chick; Lamprid.

PULLĪGO, inis. f. (pullus) Blackness, dark colour; ovium, Plin.

PULLĪNUS, a, um. (pullus) Of young animals; dentes, Plin., the first teeth.

PULLĪTĪES, ðl. f. (pullus) A young brood; Colum.

PULLO, Ære. (pullus) To put forth, sprout out, germinate; Calp.

PULLĪLASCŌ, ðre. 3. (pullulo) To put forth, sprout out, germinate; vitis pullulascit, Colum.

PULLĪLO, Ære. ðvum, Ære. (pullulus) I. To put forth (buds), sprout out, germinate; Virg. : Colum. : fig. i. pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep., to spread: tot pullulata atra colubis, Virg. II. To bring forth or beget young; terras Venerem pullulascit, Apul.

PULLĪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pullus) I. Young; hence, Pullulus, subst., A young animal, a chick, &c.; bellus pullulus, Apul., as a term of endearment, darling, &c. : also, a young branch, shoot, sprout; Plin. II. Somewhat black, dark; terra, Colum.

PULLUS, a, um. (from pullus, the dimin. of puer, for puerulus, probably with the first syllable made long) Young; meus pullus passer, Plaut. : hence, Pullus, subst.,

Any thing young. I. A young animal; pullus equinus, a foal, Plin. : asinus, Varr. : especially of birds; pulli columbini, Cic. : gallinæ, Liv. : aquilæ, Plin. : pulli ex ovīs orti, i. e. chicken, Cic. : also absolutē, Pullus, A young fowl, a chick; Hor. : hence especially, of the fowls employed in divination (see PULIARIUS) : Cic. : Liv.

II. A young branch; Cato. III. Of persons, but perhaps only in fondling or caresses, or in joke. Thus Calligula was called pullus et pupus, Suet. Thus in Horace a father calls his diminutive son, pullus, i. e. a chick: and Festus says, antiqui puerum, quem quis amabat, pullum ejus dicebant.

PULLUS, a, um. (dimin. of parus, for parulus, probably with the first syllable made long) Pure; veste pulla candidi, Varr. ap. Non.

PULLUS, a, um. (from πύλλος, probably with the first syllable made long; Döderlein (Synon. 2, p. 207) proposes pix as the original root, so that pullus would be syn-copated from piculus) Black, blackish, or, dark-coloured, perhaps when so by nature, or become so by dirt (not by art); myrtus, Hor., i. e. dark; lepus superiore parte pulla, Varr. : color lana (of a sheep), Colum. : capilli, Ov. : hence of clothing, pulla vestis, toga, tunica, &c., i. e. dirty and black through long wearing: such clothing was worn, I. By mechanics and common people, either through poverty, or that they might not soil their white toga in their work: this pulla toga, according to some, was made of grey wool approaching to black, for, in the earlier times, neither Greeks nor Romans were acquainted with the black dyes: hence, pulla paupertas, Calp. II. By persons in mourning; Cic. : Ov. Pullum, and plur. pulla, are also used substantivē, A black colour, black clothing; carbasa obscura pulla, Ov. : pulla cinctus niveas (puellas), id. : dux cum pullo, conspectus, Flor., i. e. in black clothes: ficus pulla, Hor., i. e. dark-coloured, of a dark green: terra pulla, Cato; Plin., black mould, a peculiar kind of loose rich mould. In a figurative sense, pullus means, mournful, sad; hence, the Parca spin black threads (of life), pulla stamina, Mart. — Synon. Pullus denotes, for the most part, an unpleasant black colour, resembling the colour of dirt; ater, a dusty black; niger, even a beautiful black.

PULMENTĀRIS, e. (pulmentum) That serves for pulmentum: caro, Plin.

PULMENTĀRIUM, i. n. (pulmentum) Any thing eaten with bread, as, meat, &c.; Sen. : pulmentaria quære sudando, Hor., by labour give a relish to what you eat: also of birds, Colum., i. e. that which is given to them in addition to their usual food.

PULMENTUM, i. n. (seems to have been contracted from pulmentum, from pulpa) I. That which is eaten with bread, as, meat, butter, &c.; Justin. II. Victuals, food; a dish; Plaut. ; Hor. : but in Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 34, singula pulmenta are single pieces (of fish), of which each guest receives one.

PULMO, ðnis. m. (from πύλμων, for πύλμων) The lungs; Cic. : we also find plur., pulmones, the lungs, because the lungs consist of two lobes; Cic. : Ov. N. B. The lungs were used in divination by the haruspices, Cic.

PULMŌNĀCĒUS, a, um. (pulmo) Relating or salutary to the lungs; Veget.

PULMŌNĀRIUS, a, um. (pulmo) Diseased in the lungs; Colum.

PULMŌNĒUS, a, um. (pulmo) Of or belonging to the lungs; vomitum pulmoneum vomere, Plaut., to vomit the lungs; pedes, id., as soft as the lungs, said of one who is afflicted with the gout, &c., and walks slowly.

PULMŌNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pulmo) Small lungs; hence, a fleshy substance in the shape of lungs; I. On the hoof of a camel; Solin. II. On the foot or back of an animal, a kind of disease; Veget.

PULPA, æ. (answers to the Greek πάλας, which is allied to πάλας) I. The flesh of animals without fat and bone. Cato : Mart. ; hence, in a contemptuous manner; scelerata pulpa, Pers., cursed flesh, i. e. mankind. II. The pulp of fruit; Scrib. Larg. III. The pith of trees; Plin.

PULPĀM, inis. n. Perhaps, Flesh for food, or, by-meal; Epit. Liv.

PULPĀMENTUM, i. n. I. Perhaps, The fleshy part of animals; as, of fishes, Plin 9, 18. II. Perhaps, A dainty bit, dainty food, tit bit; Plaut. : tute lepus es, et pulpamentum quæris, Ter., you ate yourself a hare, and yet seekest game. III. That which is eaten with bread, by-meal; pulpamentum fames est, Cic.

PULPĀTO, Ære. (pulpitum) To cover with boards, make in the form of a desk; Sidon.

PULPĀTUM, i. n. A stage or scaffold made of boards roughly joined together; as, for going up to any place, Suet. : for, disputing, speaking, &c., pulpit, desk; as, for grammarians (critics), Hor. : for actors, Hor. : Ov. ; quem pulpita pascunt, Juv., the stage, i. c. his theatrical pieces.

PULPO, Ære. To cry like a vulture; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

PULPŌSUS, a, um. (pulpa) Fleshy; Apul.

PULS, tis. f. (πόλτος) *A kind of pap or pottage made from flour, pulse, &c., such as the earlier Romans used for bread; Plin. 18, 19, 1. It remained however always in use, even after bread was introduced, as ordinary food for poor people, id.: with such pottage the Romans fattened their sacred fowls (pulli); hence, offa pullis, Cic.*

PULSABŪM, i. n. (pulso) *That by which the strings of a musical instrument are struck; Apul.*

PULSATIO, ōnis. f. (pulso) *A beating or striking; Cic.*

PULSATOR, ōris. m. (pulso) *One that beats or strikes; citharæ, a harper, Val. Fl.*

PULSĪM, adv. *By beating or striking; Nigid.*

PULSIO, ōnis. f. (pello) i. q. Pulsatio; Arnob.

PULSO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (freq. of pello) I. *To push forward, give an impulse to, propel; aliquem, Cic.: nervo pulsante sagittam, Virg.: fluctus pulsant latera navis, Ov.: hede of persons dancing, &c.; tellurem pulsare libero pede, Hor.: flumina Thermodontis pulsant, Virg.: also of persons riding; curru Phœbe pulsabat Olympum, id., rode over, traversed: also, to beat, strike, or knock against any thing; ostium, Plaut.: or, fores, Ov.: also genit., to beat, strike; aliquem, Cic.: Liv.: terras grandine, Ov., to cause to hail upon the earth. II. *To move by pushing, beating or striking; chordas pectine, to strike, play upon, Virg.: tibiam digitis, Luor., to play upon: pulsant arva ligones, Ov., i. e. had worked, dug: hence fig., I. To strike, i. e. to set in motion, move, touch; imagines, quibus pulsatur animus, Cic., i. e. which come into the mind, which one conceives: pavor pulsans corda, Virg.: verecundiam, Pand., to excite, occasion.**

2. *To put in motion, disturb, agitate; pulsati colles clamore resultant, Virg. Æn. 5, 149: quæ te vecordia pulsat? Ov. 3. To accuse, charge; Pand. III. To remove; pericula, Claud. IV. To injure, offend; divos, Virg. V. To stamp, bruise, pound; semen in pila, Plin.*

PULSUOSUS, æ, um. (pulsus) *Beating; dolor, Cæsar.*

PULSUS, a, um. See **PELLO**.

PULSUS, us. m. (pello) I. *A pushing, thrusting, stamping, beating; remorum, Cic., of the oars: pedum, Virg.: cymbalorum et tympanorum, Liv.: lyre, Ov., a playing on the lyre: terræ, an earthquake, Ammian.: pulsum venarum attingere, Tac., to feel the pulse. II. Fig. An impulse; externus pulsus animos commovet, Cic.*

PULŦARIUS, i. m. (puls) I. *A vessel in which puls was prepared or served up. II. A vessel for any other purpose; for any warm drink, Plin.: for new wine, Petron.: for preserving grapes in, Colum.: for holding coals for the purpose of fumigation, Pallad.: also as a cupping-glass; Cels.*

PULŦATIO, ōnis. f. (pulto) *A knocking, beating; Plaut.*

PULŦICŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of puls; Cels.: Colum.

PULŦIFICUS, a, um. (puls and facio) *Of which puls is made; far, Auson.*

PULŦIPHĀGŌNIDES, æ. m. (puls and φάγω) *An eater of puls; Plaut., i. e. a Roman.—See*

PULŦIPHĀGUS, i. m. (puls and φάγω) *An eater of puls; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143, i. e. a Roman: cf. Plin. 18, 8, pulte, non pane, longo tempore vixisse Romanos manifestum est.*

PULŦO, āre. i. q. Pulso. *To beat, strike, or knock at any thing; fores, Ter.: or, ostium, id., to knock at: thus also, ades, Plaut.: pectus digitis, id.*

PULVER, ēris. m. i. q. Pulvis; Apul.

PULVERĀTIUM, i. n. (pulvis) *Money for drink, a vintage, especially for laborious (dusty) work; Cod. Theod.*

PULVERĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (pulvero) *A covering with dust; Colum.*

PULVERĒUS, a, um. (pulvis) I. *Consisting of dust; nubes, a cloud of dust, Virg. II. That raises the dust; palla, Ov. III. Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty; solum, Ov.: adspetus, Plin., as it were covered with dust.*

PULVĒRO, āre. (pulvis) I. *To cover with dust; se, Plin.: especially, to cover vines and grapes with dust by digging up the earth near them, in order to protect them against the sun and mist; uvas, Plin. II. To reduce to dust, pulverise; Calp.*

PULVĒRENTUS, a, um. (pulvis) *Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty; via, Cic.: fig., i. c. acquired with difficulty; præmia, Ov.*

PULVILLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pulvis, for pulvillus) *A small cushion or pillow; Hor.*

PULVINAR, or **PULVINAR**, āris. n. *A cushion, bolster, pillow, or a place covered with cushions or bolsters for sitting or lying upon, like our couch or sofa; caput inclinare super pulvinar, Petron. Upon such the ancients used to recline at table. It is principally used of, The couches on which the images of the gods were placed that they might partake of the food set before them: such an entertainment was called lectisterium; pulvinar suscipere, i. e. instituire, ponere, Liv.: dedicare, Cic.: hence, a pulvinar was also consecrated to Cæsar, who was regarded as a god; id.: also to Romulus, as a god, Ov.: and such were appropriated to the emperors; spec-*

tabat e pulvinari, Suet.: hence, I. *A bed, or, marriage bed, but usually, of divinities or persons of the emperor's family; as, of Thetis, Catull.: of the empress Livia, Ov.*

II. *The places in which the couches of the gods were kept, a temple; supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria, Cic.: in pulvinariis sanctissimis, id. III. Also, Any sacred entertainment at these couches of the gods; Cic.*

PULVINĀRIS, e. (pulvinus) *Of or belonging to a cushion, bolster or pillow; pica, Petron., i. e. sitting on one.*

PULVINĀRIUM, i. n. I. i. q. Pulvinar. *A cushion, bolster, pillow; as, of a deity in his temple, Liv. II. A doekyard, haven, port; Plaut.—From*

PULVINĀRIUS, a, um. (pulvinus) *Of or belonging to a cushion, especially of the gods; macellum pulvinarium, Prudent., i. e. provisions for sacrifice.*

PULVINĀTUS, a, um. (pulvinus) *Bolstered, or, as if bolstered, as it were furnished with a cushion or something of a similar shape; calyx, Plin., of walnuts, i. e. convex: labrum scrobis, id.: capitula columnarum, Vitruv.: columnæ, i. e. habentes capitula pulvinata, id.*

PULVINŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pulvinus) I. *A small cushion or bolster. II. A small heap; as, of earth, Colum.*

PULVINUS, i. m. I. *A cushion, squab, for lying or sitting upon; Cic.: Nep.: also, a bolster, pillow; Sall.*

II. *Fig. A heap of any thing in the shape of a cushion; as, a bed in a garden, Varr.: or any similar elevation in gardens or fields, Colum.: also in a barn, id., a projection: also with sailors, a sand bank; Serv.: also, in building, a high layer of sand and rubbish to serve as the foundation of a pillar; Vitruv.: also, a raised part of the catapult, id.*

PULVIS, ēris. m. and sometimes f. *Dust, and in many cases, powder; multus in calcis pulvis, Cic., dust: horrida, Propert.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, proverbially, Juv., i. e. to labour in vain: amomi, Ov., dust and powder: carbonis, coal dust, id.: pulvis eruditus, Cic., i. e. the dust in which the old mathematicians drew their figures, with wands (radii): called also simply, pulvis, Liv.: hominem a pulvere excitabo, i. e. geometram, mathematicum, Cic.: hence, hibernus, Virg., i. e. a dry winter: hence fig., I. The field in which they practised wrestling and other bodily exercises; dominant in pulvere currus, Virg.: hence, doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, Cic., before the public: thus also, processerat in solem et pulverem, id.: in suo pulvere, Ov., on his own ground: palma sine pulvere, Hor., without struggle, without trouble or fatigue. 2. Earth, soil; Propert.: hence, poters' earth, clay; Mart.: pulvis Puteolanus, Vitruv. N. B. 1. Genit. pulvis, Catull. 2. Plur. pulverum, Hor.: Plin.*

PULVISŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pulvis) *Very small dust, fine powder; Solin.: rem auferre cum pulvisculo, entirely, Plaut.: pulvisculus ex Arabicis frugibus, tooth-powder, Apul.: also of the dust used by geometricians (see PULVIS); si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, id., i. e. geometry, mathematics.*

PUMEX, icis. m. I. *Pumice stone; Plaut.: Plin.: it was used for making things smooth; as, books, Catull.: and the skin, Ov.: aquam a pumice postulare, proverbially, Plaut., to demand any thing (money, &c.) from a person who has not got it, to whip blood out of a milestone. N. B. Gen. femin., Catull. II. Poeticæ, Any soft brittle stone or rock; Virg.: Ov.*

PUMICEUS, a, um. (pumex) *Of pumice, and sometimes of other stone; mola, Ov.: oculi, that cannot weep, Plaut.: fontes, i. e. e. pumice manantes, Mart.*

PUMICO, āvi, ātūm, āre. (pumex) *To rub or make smooth with pumice stone, to polish; Lucil.: hence, Pumicatus, a, um: e. g. homo, Plin. Ep., i. e. delicatus, mollis, frons, Mart.*

PUMICŌSUS, a, um. (pumex) *Like pumice stone, i. e. porous; lapis, Plin.: pumicosus, id.*

PUMILIO, ōnis. m. (pumilus) *A dwarf, pigmy, dandipratt; Sen.: also of animals; as, of birds, Plin.: of plants, id.*

PUMILIO, ōnis. m. *A dwarf, pigmy; Stat.*

PUMILUS, i. m. *A dwarf, pigmy; Suet.: also, Stat., who makes the first syllable short. Compar. pumilior, Apul.*

PUMŪLA, æ. f. *A kind of vine; Plin. 14, 4, 7.*

PUNCTA, æ. f. (pungo) *A prick, sting; Veget.*

PUNCTĀTIM, adv. *Briefly, in a point; Claud. Mam.*

PUNCTILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of punctum) *A little point or spot; Solin.*

PUNCTĪM, adv. (pungo) *By piercing, with the point of a weapon; petere hostem, Liv.*

PUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (pungo) *A pricking, puncture; Cels.*

PUNCTIŪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of punctio) *A slight stinging or pricking; Sen.*

PUNCTŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of punctum) *A slight sting; Apul.*

PUNCTUM, i. n. (pungo) I. *That which is made by pricking, a small hole; Mart.: angustissimum, Vitruv.: hence, the prick of a needle, sting of an insect, adder, &c.; crabronis, Plin. II. Any point, spot, or dot; as, on an egg or precious stone, Plin.: in writing, Auson.; because*

axis (i. e. currus solis), id.; arcus (rainbow), Propert.: crinis, Ov.; or, capillus, Virg.; purple hair (of Nisus): anima, i. e. sanguis, Virg.; viola, Plin.: salix, id.: flos rose, Hor.: mare, Virg.; dark, dark-coloured: lapis, Lucan., i. e. porphyry: since purple was a very beautiful and at the same time a shining colour, hence it means sometimes, *shining*, sometimes *beautiful*, and sometimes both suit; olores, Hor.: lux, Ov.: lumen, Virg.: Amor, i. e. Cupido, Ov.: ver, Virg. II. *Clothed or arrayed in purple, wearing a purple robe*; rex, Ov.: tyrannus, Hor.: or, *having on any thing purple, or adorned with purple*; purpureus pennis, i. e. habens pennas purpureas in galea, Virg.: or, *covered with purple*; torus, Ov.

PURPURISSATUS, a, um. (purpurissum) I. *Painted with purpurissum, dyed red*; Plaut. II. *Fasti*, Sidon., i. e. consularis, because the consuls wore purple.

PURPURISSUM, i. n. (πυρρῖσιον) A kind of dark red purple colour used in painting; Plin.: also, for reddening the complexion, rouge; Plaut.

PURPŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (purpura) I. *Trans. To purple, tinge with purple*; undas, Fur. ap. Gell., to blacken: hence, 1. *To clothe or array in purple*; mulier purpurata, Plaut.: hence, Purpuratus, subst.; see PURPURATUS. 2. *Fig. i. e. To beautify, adorn*; Apul.

II. *To be purple, or purple-coloured, or to be adorned*; viola purpurantes, Arnob.: purpurat auro, Colum.

PURULENTATIO, ōnis. f. (purulentus) Suppuration, purulence; Cael. Aur.

PURULENTA. adv. *With pus or matter*; Plin.

PURULENTIA, æ. f. (purulentus) Matter, purulency, or a quantity of matter; Tert.

PURULENTUS, a, um. (pus) Full of matter, purulent; Cels.

PŪRUS, a, um. I. *Pure, clean, free from dirt, filth, crime, &c.*; ædes, Plaut.: masus, Virg.: purissima mella, id.: fons, Propert.: purum liquidum haurire, Cic.: unda, Virg.: ære purior ignis, Ov.: torus purus, Tibull., chaste: locus, i. e. non pollutus. Liv.: cœlum, Tibull., i. e. clear, bright: purum ab humano cultu solum, Liv.: also seq. genit.; scleris, Hor.: agin, hasta, Claud., pure from blood: aurum, Plin.: multo puriora, Cic.: purissima ætheris pars, id.: hence, purum, sc cœlum, Hor.: a clear, bright, unclouded sky: hence, II. *That is in its natural state*; when it may frequently be rendered, *pure, unmix'd, naked, free, uncovered, simple, unadorned, unartificial, unsophisticated, natural, plain, &c.*; campus, an open country in which there are no trees, shrubs, &c., Liv.: also, locus purus, sc. a religione, Pand., a place which is not sacred or consecrated: hence, Purum, *The open air*; Virg.: charta, Pand., not written upon: parma pura, Virg., i. e. unadorned, without ornament: hasta, Virg.; Suet., i. e. a lance without an iron head, a mark of distinction of kings and heroes in the earliest ages: toga, Phædr., without a purple border: argentum, Cic., i. e. without golden images or chased figures, plain: genæ, Sen., i. e. without a beard: vasa, Colum., i. e. not pitched: oratio, Ter., i. e. unadorned, simple, natural: thus also, brevitās, Cic.: hence, 1. *Bright or clear*; sol, Hor.: dies purissimus, Plin. Ep.: dies puri means also, pleasant, happy days. Ov. 2. *Holy, virtuous, pious, just, upright, honest*; bellum, Liv.: quisnam, qui tibi purior videatur, Cic.: pectus, Hor.: homo, id.: also, *pure, unstained, spotless, fig.*; anima, Cic.: corpus, Plin. Ep.: dies, Propert. 3. *Of gain, clear after all deductions*; quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, Cic., i. e. clear gains. 4. *That purifies*; sulphur, Tibull.

5. *Pure, unmix'd*; nardum, Tibull. III. *That is or is to be without any condition or exception, free from conditions or exceptions*; iudicium, Cic.: libertas, Pand.—Synon. Purus, pure, as opposed to contaminatus, of both solids and fluids: mundus, clean, opposed to sordidus, only of solids: merus, pure, opposed to mixtus, only of fluids: putus seems to be a technical term, of gold and silver, fine, without mixture or alloy.

PŪS, pŕis. n. (πῦς, ῥ) I. *Matter, of a sore, &c.*; Cels.: plur. pura, Plin. II. *Fig. of the bitter speech of a vile person, Hor.*

PŪSA, æ. f. (pusus) A little girl; Pompon.

PUSILLANĪMUS, e. (pusillus and animus) *Of a little mind, weak-minded, pusillanimous*; Tert.

PUSILLITAS, ātis. f. (pusillus) *Littleness, smallness*; Lact.

PUSILLŪS, a, um. (dimin. of pusillus) *Very small*; Varr. ap. Non.

PUSĪLLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pusus) I. *Small, little, in size or circumference*; epistola, Cic.: testis, id.: mus, Plaut.: homo, Juv.: Roma, Cic.: folia, Plin.: vox, Quint.; hence, Pusillum, subst., A little; laxamenti, Trebon. in Cic. Ep.: pusillo altior, a little higher, Plin.: hence, Pusillum, adv., A little; discodere, Quint. II. *Fig. Small, little, mean, poor*; animus, a little mind, Cic.; or, faintheartedness, Hor.: res, Quint.: homo, of a little or narrow mind, Vatin. in Cic. Ep., or a person of low rank, Sen.: pusillum est, Mart., a trifle.

PŪSIO, ōnis. m. (pusus) A little boy; Cic.: also of a youth, faceté, Apul., i. e. fine fellow.

PŪSĪŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of pusa) A little girl; Prudent.

PUSTŪLA, æ. f. I. A blister, pimple on the skin, a bladder, pustule; Cels. II. Any similar bladder or blister, a bubble of water, &c.; calx pustulas emittit, Vitr.: thus also, of the work of an artist on a vase; Mart.

PUSTŪLATIO, ōnis. f. (pustulo) A blistering; Cael. Aur. PUSTŪLATUS, a, um. (pustulo) Full of pustules, pimples; hence, argenteus, Suet., pure silver without any alloy.

PUSTŪLESCO, ēre. 3. (pustulo) To rise in pimples; Cael. Aur.

PUSTŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pustula) I. *Trans. To make pustules or bladders*; ne usta pustulentur, Cael. Aur., i. e. break out in pustules. II. *Intrans. To get pustules*; si concha aliquid pustulat, Tert.

PUSTŪLŌSUS, a, um. (pustula) Full of pustules or blisters; Cels.

PŪSŪLA, æ. f. (for pustula) I. A pimple, bladder, pustule, blister; as, on the skin, Plin.: also in bread; Fest. II. St. Anthony's fire, so called by rustics, according to Colum. 7, 5.

PŪSŪLĀTUS, a, um. i. q. Pustulatus; e. g. argenteus, Pand.

PŪSŪLŌSUS, a, um. (pusula) Full of pustules or blisters; Colum.

PŪSUS, i. m. (puer) A boy, little boy; Pompon.; Lucr. PŪTA. (prop. an imperative) For example, for instance, namely; Pers.: Pand.: also preceded by ut; as, ut puta, as for instance, as for example; Sen.: Pand.

PŪTĀMEN, inis. n. (puto) That which is cut off useless; hence, a shell; as, of a nut, Cic.: faba, Plin.: mali Punici, id.: ovi, id., an egg-shell.

PŪTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (puto) A purifying, trimming, adorning; hence, I. A pruning of trees; arborum ac vitium, Cic. II. A counting, reckoning; Macrobi.: hence,

III. A counting or esteeming; personæ, Pand., i. e. a taking one for a certain person.

PŪTĀTIVE. adv. By supposition; Hieron.

PŪTĀTIVUS, a, um. (puto) Imaginary, putative; Tert.

PŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. (puto) A pruner of trees; Varr.: Colum.

PŪTĀTORIUS, a, um. (putator) Belonging to pruning; Pallad.

PŪTEAL, ālis. n. See PUTEALIS.

PŪTEĀLIS, e. (puteus) Of or belonging to a well or to wells; undas, Ov., well water, spring water: thus also, fons, Colum.: hence, Puteale (sc. operculum), and abbreviated, puteal, The cover of a well; Cic. Div. 1, 17: especially, a well known place in the forum, called puteal Libonis, Hor.; and simply, puteal, Cic. SEXT. 8: Hor.: which was a place where users (feneratores) met, and where money matters were transacted.

PŪTEĀNUS, a, um. i. q. Putealis; e. g. aqua, Colum., well-water.

PŪTEĀRIUS, i. m. (puteus) sc. fossor. A well-digger, well-sinker; Plin.

PŪTEFACTUS, a, um. for putrefactus; Prudent.

PŪTEO, ut, ēre. (πῦς, πῦθωμαι) I. To stink; Hor. II. To be foul, to be rotten with foulness; Plaut.

PŪTER, putris, putre. (puteo) I. Rotten, putrid, putrefied, stinking; palus putr, Varr.: ulcus, Cels.: vomica, Juv., full of matter: fanum, Hor.: navis, Propert.: pona, Ov.: hence, II. Loose, friable, brittle, rotten; solum, loose, Virg.: thus also, terra, Colum.: gleba, Virg.: arena, Colum.: tellus, Propert., reduced to dust: arena, Stat.: lapis, Plin. Ep., i. e. brittle: anima, Propert., i. e. senilis. III. Mammæ putres, Hor., i. e. weak, flabby: oculi, id., weak, languid (through drunkenness), or, languishing, drunk with passion.

PŪTESCO, and PŪTRISCO, ut, ēre. (puteo) To rot, putrefy; Varr.: Cic.: putui, Hor.

PŪTEUM, i. n. for puteus; Varr.

PŪTEUS, i. m. I. A (dug) well; Cic.: puteum fodere, Plaut.; or, effodere, Colum., to dig a well, sink a well.

II. A pit; puteum denitere, to make or dig a pit, Virg.: also, for storing corn in; Varr.: again in mines, a pit, shaft; Plin.: also, an air-hole, vent-hole; Vitr.: also, a subterranean place of confinement for slaves; Plaut.

PŪTICŪLI, ōrum. n. or PŪTICŪLE, ārum. f. Prop. Mouths of wells: the name given to the entrances of the catacombs, and then to these subterranean places themselves on the Esquiline hill, which were used as places of burial for slaves and poor people who could not afford the expense of a funeral pile; Varr.: Fest.

PŪTIDE. adv. Stinkingly; hence, disgustingly, unpleasantly, forcibly, excessively, affectedly; dicere, Cic.: putidus literas exprimere, id., affectedly, i. e. with excessive clearness and tediousness.

PŪTIDUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of putidior) Somewhat more stinking; hence, somewhat more disagreeable or disgusting; as, in speaking, through affectation or excessive preciseness; simus putidusculi, quamquam per te vix licet, Cic., i. e. with excessive preciseness.

PŪTIDŪS, a, um. (dimin. of putidus) Somewhat stinking; hence, unpleasant or disgusting in behaviour or speech, affected; Mart.

PŪTĪDUS, a, um. (puteo) I. Fetid, foul, stinking; caro, Cic.: uva, Varr.: cerebrum putidius, Hor., do-

cayed, not right; hence, II. *Disagreeable, disgusting, unpleasant*; homo, Plaut., of an old man in love: femina, Hor.: especially, *disgusting or affected in speech*; molesta et putida videri, Cic.: or when one is too precise and affected in any thing, explains every trifle or pronounces the letters too precisely or affectedly, &c.; Demosthenes, id.: ne obscurum esset aut putidum id., i. e. affected, disgustingly explicit: putidum sit scribere, id., tedious, affected: jactatio putidissima, Petron.

PUTILLUS, i. m. Is found in Plautus among other terms of endearment, *Puppet*.

PŪTIS, e. for putris, &c.; Lucr. 3, 583; but ed. Creech. reads putre.

PŪTISCO. See PUTESCO.

PŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To clean, cleanse*; lanam, Titinn.: especially, *to lop or prune trees or vines*; *to lop off useless branches*; arborum, Cato: vites, Virg. II. *Fig. To arrange, settle, adjust*; rationes cum aliquo, Cato R. R.; Cic., to settle accounts with any one: hence fig.; rationem puto, Plaut., i. e. I think upon. III. *To reckon, count*; pro binis putabunt, will be reckoned as two, Cato: hence, I. *To estimate, value, esteem*; magni, at a high rate, at much, Cic.: pluris, at more, at a higher rate, id.: aliquid denariis quingentis, id., at five hundred denarii in value: also with in, and then it may be rendered, *to hold, set down, consider, take for, account*; mortem in fortuna quadam, non in pœna, id., to set down as a piece of good fortune: aliquem in aliquo numero, id.: also with pro; e. g. pro nihilo, id., to consider as nothing: pro decreto, id.: also with supra; e. g. ratio supra hominem putanda, id., to be considered as superhuman, as greater than usual among men. 2. *To judge, suppose, believe, account, esteem, conjecture, think, imagine*; recte putas, Ter.: rem ipsam putasti, id., you have hit upon the truth, have conjectured rightly: non putaram, I should not have supposed, Cic.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; e. g. noli putare, me maluisse, &c., id., do not believe that, &c.: puta hoc deficiere, Juv., imagine that this, &c.: also without an infinitive; me putare hoc verum, sc. esse, Ter., I consider it true: hominem præ se neminem, Cic., i. e. to despise every one in comparison with himself: dictum puta, Ter., i. e. it is as good as if you had said it, I know what you would say: thus also, facta puta, Ov., account it already executed: tempus transmittendum putavi, Cic., have thought it right to spend, for, have spent; or, was obliged to pass: for in many passages of Cicero, putare may be rendered by, must, to be obliged; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, videte quem in locum republicam perventuram putetis, i. e. must come; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 46; Manil. 9: ut e recte putarem, sc. commendari, Cic. ad Div. 15, 20: we also find, putes, *One would believe, think, imagine*; Ov.: thus also, putares, id.: ut puto, as I think, in my opinion, id.: for this we find also, puto, as in English, *I think, suppose, imagine, i. e. in my opinion*; Vatin. in Cic. Ep.: also of things without life, which, for example, are parts of the human body; acies mea (eyes) videt aut videre putat, &c. Ov. 3. *To weigh or revolve in one's mind, to think upon, ponder, consider*; illud, Cic.: rem putemus ipsam, Ter.: multa cum suo creto putabant, Virg. 4. *To reason, dispute, say, speak*; mecum argumentis puta, Plaut., argue with me.

PŪTOR, ōris, m. (puteo) *Rottenness, putridity, a stench, foul stink*; Cato.

PŪTRĀMEN, inis, n. (puter) *Corruption, putridity*; Cyp.

PŪTRĒDO, inis, f. (puteo) *Putridity, corruption*; Apul.

PŪTRĒFĀCIO, ēci, actus, 3. Pass. Putrefio, factus sum, fieri. (puteo and facio) I. *To cause any thing to rot or corrupt, to make rotten, putrefy*; tectum imbribus, Liv.: thus also, Putrefactus, a, um; Lucr.: Plin. II. *To make loose or brittle*; saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

PŪTRĒFIO, factus, &c. See PUTREFACIO.

PŪTRĒO, ul, 2. (puter) *To be rotten or putrid*; Pacuv. N. B. In Venereum putret, Pers. 5, 58, i. e. is given up to harlots, is lustful, lascivious: where other edd. have est putris.

PŪTRĒSCO, uti, 3. (puteo) I. *To grow putrid or rotten, to putrefy, rot*; Cic.: putrescit vestis, Hor.: dentes, Plin. II. *To become loose or friable*; of the soil; solum putrescit, Colum.

PŪTRĒCĀVUS, a, um. (puter and cavus) *Hollow through putrefaction or rottenness*; putricavi, Lucr. 2, 859: but ed. Creech. has putri, cava.

PŪTRĒDUS, a, um. (puteo) I. *Rotten, putrid*; dens, Cic.: adificium, Sen. II. *Loose, friable*; loca, Plin.

PŪTRĒS, e. See PŪTER.

PŪTROR, ōris, m. (puteo) *Putridity, rottenness, corruption*; Lucr.

PŪTRŪSUS, a, um. (putror) *Full of putridity or rottenness, putrid, rotten*; Cael. Aur.

PŪTUS, a, um, i. q. Purus. I. *Pure, clean*; Varr. II. *Clear, bright*; sol, Varr. III. *Not artificial, natural, plain*; orationibus putissimis, Cic. IV. *Pure, mere, not mixed with any thing, simple*; and it is sometimes used with purus, probably for the sake of amplifi-

cation; argentum purum putum, Allen. ap. Gell., fine, without mixture or alloy: hence, purus putus, *pure, nothing more than, mere*; purus putus hic sycophanta est, Plaut.—Synon., see PURUS.

PŪTUS, i. m. *A boy*; Virg.

PŪXIS, Idis, f. for pyxis; Scrib. Larg.

PŪXNĪTIS, Idis, f. (πυξίτης) i. q. Verbascum; Apul.

PŪXNŌCŌMON, i. n. (πυξινόκμων) *A kind of plant*; Plin. 26, 36: according to Columna, Scabiosa succisa, L.; according to Sprengel, Leonurus Marubiumstrum, L.

PŪXNŌSTŪLOS, on. (πυξινόστυλος) *Having close columns, when the distance of the columns is one and a half times the diameter*; Vitr.

PŪCTA, or PŪCTES, æ, m. (πύκτης) *The Latin pugil, A boxer*; Sen.

PŪCTŌMĀCHĀRIUS, i. m. (from πυκτομαχίω) i. q. PŪCTA; Jul. Firm.

PŪGA, æ, f. (πυγή) *The buttocks*; Hor.

PŪGĀRUS, i. m. (πυγάρης) Prop. *White on the hinder parts*; hence, I. *A kind of eagle*; Plin.: according to Billerbeck, the Falco Albicilla, L. II. *A kind of wild goat*; Plin.

PŪGMĒUS, a, um. (πυγμαίος) *Three spans in size*: hence, dwarf, pigmy; Virg, Juv.

PŪLE, ārum, f. (πύλαι) *Gates*; hence, a defile or narrow pass between mountains; Cic.

PŪLĀICUS, a, um. (πυλαίος) *At or in a narrow pass*; conventus, Liv.; or, concilium, id., assembly or congress of Grecian states at Thermopylae, Cic.

PŪRA, æ, f. (πύρη) *A pyre, funeral pile*; Virg.

PŪRĀLIS, Idis, f. (πυράλις) *A small winged animal said to live in the fire*; Plin. 11, 42: called also, Pyrausta, (πυραύστις), id.: another is probably intended, id. 10, 95.

PŪRAMĪDĀTUS, a, um. (pyramis) *In the form of a pyramid, pyramidal*; Cic. N. D. 1, 24: but this word is not in ed. Ern.

PŪRAMIS, Idis, f. (πυραμίς) *A pyramid*; Cic.

PŪRAUSTA, æ, f. See PŪRALIS.

PŪREN, ōnis, f. (πυρέν) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us*; Plin.

PŪRĒTHŪM or -ŌN, i. n. (πυρέθων) *Bartram, a kind of herb*; Anthemis pyrethrum, L.; Plin.

PŪRGIS, is, f. *Dog's tongue, a kind of herb*; Apul.

PŪRGUS, i. m. (πυργος) *A small wooden tower kept at the side of a board at which games were played, having steps inside and an opening beneath*. Into this tower (pyrgus) they threw the dice, after having shaken them in the cup (frittillus), so that they might fall down over the steps upon the board; Sidon.

PŪRĪTES, æ, m. (πυρίτης) I. *A millstone, so called by some, according to Plin. 36, 30*. II. *A stone from which brass is obtained by melting marcassite*; Plin.

III. *Fire-stone, flint*; Plin.

PŪRĪTIS, Idis, f. (πυρίτης) *A kind of precious stone of a black colour, unknown to us*; Plin. 37, 73.

PŪRĪCŌRAX, ācis, m. See PYRRHŌCŌRAX.

PŪRĪCŌRĒLIS (πυρρίκορῆλις) *Lapis, a stone having spots of a fiery red, a kind of red porphyry*; Plin.

PŪRĪPUS, i. m. (πυρίπος) *Fire-coloured*; hence, a certain mixed metal composed of brass and gold; Lucr.: Propert.: Ov.: Plin. Some suppose it to signify, in Lucretius and Ovid, a sort of gem, a ruby or carbuncle.

PŪRRĪCHĀ, æ, and PYRRĪCHĒ, æ, f. (πυρρίχη) *A kind of dance in armour*; Suet., who represents boys and girls as engaged in it: hence, Pyrrhicharii, *Persons engaged in this dance*; Pand.

PŪRRĪCHĪUS, a, um. (πυρρίχιος); e. g. pes. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables: versus, a verse composed of such feet.

PŪRRĪCŌRAX (also PŪRĪCŌRAX), ācis, m. (πυρρίκοραξ) *A species of crow found on the Alps, having a beak of a reddish colour*; Plin.; by some called, the Alpine crow; Corvus Pyrrhocorax, L.

PŪRYM, i. n. i. q. Pirum.

PŪRYS, f. f. i. q. Pirus.

PŪSMA, ātis, n. (πύσμα) *A question*; Marc. Cap.

PŪTHĀULA, æ, and PŪTHĀULES, æ, m. (πυθαύλας) I. *One who plays a hymn to Apollo Pythius on the flute*; Hygin.: afterwards, II. *One who plays in the theatre, especially, one who plays an accompaniment to a soliloquy*; Varr.: Sen.

PŪTHĪON, i. n. (πυθίων) *A kind of bulb*; Plin. 19, 40.

PŪTHŌNICUS, a, um. (πυθωνικός) *Prophetic*; Tert.

PŪTHŌNION, i. n. (πυθώνιον) *Dragonwort*; Apul.

PŪTISMA, ātis, n. (πύσιμα) *That which one spits out; especially, when one spits out any thing that has been drunk, as wine, &c.*; Vitr.

PŪTISSO, āre. (πυτίσω) *To spit out*; Ter.

PŪXCANTHUS or -OS, i. c. (πυξάνθηα) *Boxthorn* (Rhamnus Lycioides, L.); Plin. 12, 15.

PŪXCĀTHUS or -OS, i. m. (πύξ ἀγαθός, Hom.) *Good with the fist, i. e. a good boxer* (pugil); Mart.

PŪXĪDĀTUS, a, um. (pyxis) *Made box-wise*; Plin.

PŪXĪDŪCLA, æ, f. (dimin. of pyxis) *A little box*; Cels.

PŪXĪNUS, a, um. (πύξινος) I. *Of boxwood*. II. *Of or pertaining to a box made of boxwood*; pyxinum, sc.

collyrium, Cels., a kind of ointment kept in boxes made of box wood.

PYXIS, *Idis*, f. (πύξις) *A box, or, a small box; as, for medicines, ointment, &c.; properly, one made of box-wood, afterwards, of any wood, of iron, lead, &c.; pyxis veneni, Cic.: aurea, Suet.: stannea, Plin.: hence fig. any thing in the shape of a box; as, an instrument used in pounding in a mortar; Plin. 18, 29, 2; perhaps, a hollow iron in the shape of a box. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 101.*

Q.

Q. I. As a prænomen, denotes Quintus; e. g. Q. Cæcilius Metellus. II. For que; e. g. S. P. Q. R., i. e. senatus populusque Rom.

Q. A. adv. (from the abl. of qui, quæ, quod) I. Sc. *pa. te. On the side or part on which; hence, 1. For ubi, Where; ad omnes aditus, qua adiri poterat, Cic.: duæ viæ, qua ad hibernacula posset perveniri, Nep.: hence, qua—qua, sometimes—sometimes, partly—partly, or, as well—as, both—and; qua dominus, qua advocati, Cic.: qua nobilitate gentis, qua corporis magnitudine, Plin. 2. As far as; effuge, qua potes, Ov.: mitigare naturam, qua repugnat, Quint. 3. Whither, to which place; qua tulit impetus Illos, Ov. II. Sc. ratione, How, in what manner; illuc qua veniam? Cic.: qua facere possis, Virg.: hence, ne qua, lest by any means, that by no means, Ter.*

QUACUNQUE, adv. (from quicunque, sc. parte) I. *Wherever, wheresoever; quacunque custodian, Liv.: quacunque iter fecit, Cic.: Nep.: also, from what side soever, whencesoever; Plin. II. Whithersoever; quacunque nos commovimus, Cic. III. Howsoever, in what manner soever; Virg.*

QUADANTENUS, or QUADAMTĒNUS. (prop. quadam tenus, sc. parte.) I. *Up to a certain point; Hor. II. In some measure; Plin.*

QUADRA, æ. f. See QUADRUS.

QUADRĀGENĀRIUS, a, um. (quadragenī) *Of forty. I. Forty years old; pupillus, Sen. II. In measure; fistula, Vitr., of forty inches, i. e. the plate of which before bent into a pipe was forty inches wide; doliunt, Cato, perhaps, containing forty congi.*

QUADRĀGĒNĪ, æ, a. (quadraginta) I. *Forty, in a distributive sense; Cic.: Liv. II. Forty, without distribution; Colum.*

QUADRĀGĒSIMUS, a, um. (quadraginta) *The fortieth; pars, Cato: nono et quadragesimo anno, Varr.: quadragesima, sc. pars, Suet.: especially as a tribute or tax; Tac.: Suet.*

QUADRĀGĒS, adv. *Forty times; Aur. Vict. N.B. With Sestert. or H. S. (i. e. Sestertium sing. neut.) it denotes forty hundred thousand sestertees, i. e. four millions, Cic. Flacc. 13.*

QUADRĀGĒNTA, (εσσαράκοντα) *Forty; Cic.*

QUADRĀNGŪLĀTUS, a, um. (quadrangulus) *Quadrangular, having four corners; Tert.*

QUADRĀNGŪLUS, a, um. (quatuor and angulus) *Four-cornered, quadrangular; Plin.*

QUADRANS, tis. m. (quadro) *The fourth part, a quarter; Colum.: hence, 1. Of an As, and so, three Unciæ; Liv.: this was the price usually paid for bathing, Hor. II. Of a whole; creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell.: of an inheritance; Suet. III. In interest, Three per cent; quadrantis usuras, Pand. IV. Of an acre (jugum); Colum. V. In weight, A quarter of a pound; Mart.: also with pondo, the quarter of a pound, Colum.*

VI. In the measure of liquids, *The fourth part of a sextarius, and so, three cyathi, Mart.: Cels.: thus also of a foot, a quarter of a foot; Gell.*

QUADRANTĀLĪS, n. (quadrantalī) I. *A measure, called also amphora, and containing eight congi; Cato. II. A dye, cube; Gell.*

QUADRANTĀLIS, e. (quadrans) *Containing the fourth part of a measure; crassitudo, Plin., i. e. of the fourth part of a foot.*

QUADRANTĀRIUS, a, um. (quadrans) *Of or pertaining to the quarter of a thing, as, of an as, or, that may be had for the quarter of an as, that costs the quarter of an as; thus, a bath is called res quadrantaria, Sen., because the price for bathing was a quarter of an as; hence, Clodia, the wife of Metellus, is called mulier quadrantaria, Cic. Cæcil. 26, i. e. a common prostitute; thus also, Clytemnestra quadrantaria, Quint., by which likewise Clodia is meant.*

QUADRĀRIUS, a, um. e. g. vasa, occurs, Cato R. R. 18, but without sense: some read quadrinis, or quadrigijs.

QUADRĀTĀRIUS, i. m. (from quadratus lapis) *A stone-cutter; Sidon.*

QUADRĀTE, adv. *Four times; Manil.*

QUADRĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (quadro) *A quartering, dividing into four; hence, a square; Vitr.*

QUĀDRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (quadro) *A bringing into fourths, a quartering; Apul.: hence, a square, quadrangle; Vopisc.*

QUĀDRĀTUS, a, um. (quadro) I. *Square, four-cornered, quadrangular; turris, Lucr.: pes, a square foot, Plin.: figura, id., a square, quadrangle; hence, Quadratum, sometimes, A square, quadrangle, quadrate; Cic.: in quadratum, in a square, Plin.: sometimes, in astronomy or astrology, when a planet is distant from another planet the space of three signs, Cic.: thus also, luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin.: again, saxum, Liv., freestone; litera, Petron., a large or capital letter; agmen, an army marching in a square (the French bataillon carré), Tibull.: hence, agmine quadrato; as, to march, Cic.; Sall., i. e. in close ranks, and so in readiness for an engagement; pallium, Petron., four-cornered; numerus, a square number, Gell.: versus, id., a verse of seven or eight feet, because it consisted of four Greek metres; hence of stature, Neither too tall nor too short, middling; statura, Suet., a middling stature: corpus, Cels.: bos, canis, Colum.: in some of these passages it may also be rendered, thick-set. II. *Fit, suitable; compositio (verbosum), Quint.: statura, Suet., i. e. well-proportioned; hence, Quadratum, Fitness, suitability; per quadrata, in a fit, suitable manner, Colum.**

QUĀDRĪDENS, tis. (quatuor and dens) *Having four teeth, four-toothed; Cato.*

QUĀDRĪENNĪS, e. (quadriennis) *Four years old; Pand.*

QUĀDRĪENNĪS, e. (quatuor and annus) *Four years old; Aur. Vict.*

QUĀDRĪENNIUM, i. n. sc. spatium. *A space of four years; Cic.*

QUĀDRĪFĀRIAM, adv. I. *In four parts; Liv. II. In a fourfold manner; Pand.*

QUĀDRĪFĀRĪTER, adv. *In a fourfold manner; Pand.*

QUĀDRĪFĪDUS, a, um. (quatuor and findo) *Cleft into four parts; sudes, Virg.: quadrifidam quercum scindebat, id., i. e. into four parts; hence, divided into four parts; labor, Claud.*

QUĀDRĪFĪNĪS, e. (quadrifinium) *Bordering on four places, or, marking out four boundaries; Innocent.*

QUĀDRĪFĪNIUM, i. n. (quatuor and finis) *A place where four boundaries meet; Innocent.*

QUĀDRĪFLŪVIUM, i. n. (quatuor and fluvius) *A flowing in four parts; fig.; quadrifluvis, i. e. in quatuor partes secundum cursum venarum, Vitr.*

QUĀDRĪFLŪVUS, a, um. (quatuor and fluo) *That flows in four parts; Prudent.*

QUĀDRĪFŌRIS, e. (quatuor and fores) *That has four doors or openings; nidus, Plin.: janua, Vitr.*

QUĀDRĪFRONS, tis. (quatuor and frons) *That has four foreheads; Augustin.*

QUĀDRĪGĀ, æ. f. Plur. quadrigæ. (for quadrigæ, from quatuor and jugum) I. *A set or team of four things; as, of horses, Virg.: Liv.: where we always find the plural; especially of the chariot races in the circus; curru quadrigaram vehi, Cic.: also, quadrigæ are attributed to the sun, Plaut.: to the dawn, Virg.: to night, Tibull.: also sing.; quadriga currusque, Plin.: also of other things, as, of asses, Varr.: eburnæ quadrigæ, Suet. Ner. 22, dice, having the figure of a double yoke of horses; hence fig., any thing consisting of four; quadrigæ tyrannorum, four tyrants, Vopisc. II. A car drawn by four horses abreast; plur., Liv.: sing., Suet.*

III. *Fig. Quadrigæ meæ decurrerunt, Petron., my joy or tranquility is past: quadrigis poeticiis, Cic.: navibus atque quadrigis petimus, &c., i. e. studiosissime, Hor.*

QUĀDRĪGĀMUS, i. m. (quatuor and γάμος) *That has married four times; Heron.*

QUĀDRĪGĀRIUS, a, um. (quadriga) I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with a team of four horses, or a car drawn by four horses abreast; hence, Quadrigarius, One that drives such a chariot, especially, in the circus; Cic.*

II. *Of or belonging to the driver of such a chariot; habitus, Suet.*

QUĀDRĪGĀTUS, a, um. *Marked or impressed with the figure of a quadriga; nummus, Liv.*

QUĀDRĪGĒMINUS, a, um. (quatuor and geminus) *Four-fold, four; Plin.*

QUĀDRĪGĒNĪS, æ, a. for quadrigeni; Varr.

QUĀDRĪGŪLĀ, æ. f. Dimin. of quadriga; Cic.: Plin.

QUĀDRĪGŪS, e. (quatuor and jugum) *Yoked four together; equi, Virg.: currus, Apul.*

QUĀDRĪGŪS, a, um. i. q. Quadriguis. *Yoked four together; equi, Ov.: and simply, quadrigui, sc. equi, id.: currus, Virg., a four-horse chariot: certamen, Stat., i. e. quod fit quadrigis.*

QUĀDRĪLĀTĒRUS, a, um. (quatuor and latus) *Having four sides; Frontin.*

QUĀDRĪLĪBRIS, e. (quatuor and libra) *That weighs four pounds; Plaut.*

QUĀDRĪMĀNUS, e. i. q. Quadrimanus; Jul. Obs.

QUĀDRĪMĀNUS, a, um. (quatuor and manus) *That has four hands; Jul. Obs.*

QUĀDRĪMATUS, us. m. (quadrimus) *The age of four years; Colum.*

QUADRIMESTRIS, e. (quatuor and mensis) *Of four months*; Suet.
 QUADRIMĒLUS, a, um. (dimin. of quadrimus) *Of four years, four years old*; Plaut.
 QUADRIMUS, a, um. (quatuor) *Of four years, four years old*; homo, Liv.: bos, Varr.: merum, Hor.
 QUADRINGENARIUS, a, um. (quadringeni) *Of four hundred, distrib.*; cohortes, Cic., i. e. each consisting of four hundred men.
 QUADRINGENI, æ, a. (quadringenti) *Four hundred, distrib.*; Liv.
 QUADRINGENTĪ, æ, a. (quadringenti) i. q. Quadringenti; Vitr.
 QUADRINGENTĒSIMUS, a, um. (quadringenti) *The four hundredth*; Liv.
 QUADRINGENTI, æ, a. (quatuor and centum) *Four hundred*; Cic.
 QUADRINGENTES. *Four hundred times*; HS., i. e. sestertium (neut. sing.), and so, four hundred thousand sestertii, Cic.
 QUADRINI, æ, a. (quatuor) *Four, distrib.*; Plin.
 QUADRIPARTĪTIO, ōnis, f. (quatuor and partior) *A dividing into four parts, a quartering*; Varr.
 QUADRIPARTĪTUS, a, um. (quatuor and partior) *Divided into four parts, quartered*; distributio, Cic.: commutationes, id., fourfold, or, four; ratiocinatio, Quint.
 QUADRIPERTĪTUS, a, um. i. q. Quadrupartitus.
 QUADRINĒMIS, e. (quatuor and remus) *Having four benches of oars*; hence, sc. navis *A ship having four benches of oars*; Cic.
 QUADRIVĪUM, i. n. (quatuor and via) I. *A place where four roads meet, a cross-way*; Juv. II. Fig., i. e. quatuor artes mathematicæ; Boeth.
 QUADRU, āvi, ātum, āre. (quadrus) I. Trans. *To make square, to square*; abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Colum.: hence fig., *to bring into proper order, to arrange properly, perfect, complete*; orationem, Cic.: pars quadrat acervum, Hor., i. e. perficiat, consummet. II. Intrans. *To be square*; hence, *to suit, to be fit, answer, to be applicable, square with*; conjunctio quadrat, Cic.: omnia in istam quadrant, suit, id.: ad multa, id.: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, id., i. e. so pleases you, seems to you so proper; also, *to agree, square, of accounts*; sexcenta eodem modo quadrant, id.
 QUADRŪLA, æ, f. Dimin. of quadra; Solin
 QUADRUUM, i. See QUADRUUS.
 QUADRŪPEDĀNS, tis. (quatuor and pes) *That goes on four feet, four-footed, galloping*; canterius, Plaut.: equo juxta quadrupedante, Plin., went or galloped just by; sonitus (of a horse), i. e. galloping, Virg.: hence, subst., *A horse*; id.
 QUADRŪPEDUS, a, um. (quadrupes) *Quadruped, four-footed*; gradu quadrupedo, on all four, Ammian.: quadrupedo cursu, Fronto, in a gallop.
 QUADRUPES, ēdis. (quatuor and pes) I. Of animals, *Quadruped, four-footed*; animal, Quint.: hence, galloping; equus, Enn. ap. Gell.: hence, subst., gen. fem. and neut., *A four-footed animal, a quadruped*; quadrupedem aliquam, Cic.: cetera quadrupedia, Colum.: also masc.; as, of a stag and horse, Virg. II. Of men, when their arms are considered as feet: quadrupes receptus, Suet., creeping on all four: quadrupedem constringito, Ter., bind him hand and foot: quadrupedes coercuit, Suet., standing on their hands and feet, like the beasts.
 QUADRŪPLĀRIS, e. for quadruplus; Macrobr.
 QUADRŪPLĀTOR, ōris, m. (quadruplo) Prop. *One who quadruplicates or makes fourfold*: hence, I. *One who magnifies or exaggerates*; Sen. II. *One who seeks to get possession of the property of others by unfair artifice, a chicaneur, a public informer*; Cic. III. Also, *Quadruplatores, Men who collected the tolls and received a fourth part of them*; Sidon.
 QUADRŪPLEX, icis. (quatuor and plico) I. *Fourfold*; Liv. II. *Four*; stellæ, Cic.
 QUADRŪPLICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (quadruplico) *A making fourfold*; Marc. Cap.
 QUADRŪPLICĀTO, adv. (quadruplico) *By four times as much*; Plin.
 QUADRŪPLICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (quadruplex) *To make fourfold*; Plaut.
 QUADRŪPLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (quadruplus) *To make fourfold*; Pand.
 QUADRŪPLOR, āri. (quadruplus) *To be a quadruplator or public informer, to catch at other men's property*; Plaut.
 QUADRŪPLUS, a, um. (quadruplus) *Fourfold*; Suet.: hence neut., *Quadruplum, Four times as much, fourfold*; Plin.: fenecatore condemnari quadrupli, to a fourfold fine, i. e. to the payment of four times as much, Cato: thus also, *judicium dare in quadruplum, Cic.: actio quadrupli, Pand.*
 QUADRUUS, a, um. (quatuor) *That has four corners, quadrangular, four-cornered*; Pallad.: hence, I. *Quadra, sc. rcs. 1. A thing that has four corners, a square*; in architecture, *a plinth, a square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar*; Vitr.: also, *any small member serving to separate other larger*

ones; id.: hence, *a dining-table*; because such were usually quadrilateral, Varr.: hence, the cakes used by the Trojans instead of tables (or plates) are called quadrae, Virg. Æn. 7, 115; for which, Virg. Æn. 3, 257, we find mense; hence, aliena vivere quadra, Juv., to live at the tables of others (as a parasite). 2. *A four-cornered piece, square piece*; then gen., *a piece, small piece, little bit*; panis, Sen.: casei, Mart.: findetur munere quadra, Hor., i. e. a small piece of bread, or, cake, &c. II. *Quadrum, sc. negotium, Any thing that has four corners, a square, quadrilateral, quadrate, &c.*; in quadrum, Colum.: hence, in quadrum redigere, proverbially, to bring into proper order, to arrange; sententias, Cic.
 QUADRUUS, a, um. (quatuor) *Four-cornered, fourfold*; Auson.
 QUÆRĪTO, āre. (freq. of quæro) I. *To seek, search, or look for*; aliquem, Ter.: hospium ab aliquo, of any one, id.: victum, id., to earn. II. *To ask, inquire, desire to know*; aliquid, Ter.
 QUÆRO, sivi, situm. 3. I. *To seek*; aliquem, Ter.: Cic.: escam in sterquilino, Phædr. II. *To seek, to seek to gain, procure, or obtain*; victum, Ter.: alicui honores, Cic.: hence, *to raise, excite*; invidiam in aliquem, id.: ignominiam alicui, Liv.: mors quesita, Tac., a violent death brought upon one's self, opp. naturalis.
 III. *To look about one in vain for any thing, to miss, not to be able to find*; Siciliam in Sicilia, Cic.: multitudinem jugerum, id.: occasionem, Liv.: optatos Tyndaridas, Propert.: cf. Broukhus. ad Tibull. 2, 3, 26.—In Greek, ζῆσις is used in the same manner. IV. *To earn, gain, get, acquire*; aliquid manu, Cic.: mihi opus est quasito, for quærere, I ought to gain something, id.: also gen., *to acquire, get, obtain, procure*; laudem sibi, Ter.: nobilitatem periculis, Sall.: liberos, Plaut., to beget. V. *To seek, i. e. to endeavour, think upon, or contrive how to do any thing, to aim at any thing*; id, Ter.: fugam, Cic.: remedium sibi, id.: also seq. infin.; Ov. VI. *To require, have need of*; eloquentiam, Cic.: bellum dictatorum majestatem quæssisset, Liv. VII. *To ask*; aliquid ab or ex aliquo, Cic., to ask any one, to ask or inquire any thing of one: thus also, aliquem, Ter.: also without mention of the person; querant, num quid, &c., Cic.: hence, I. *To propose a question*; Cic.: Hor. 2. *To desire to know*; si quærimus, quid, &c., Cic.: si verum quærimus, id. 3. *To inquire or examine into, investigate, try, hold an inquiry*; rem, Ter.: de morte, Cic.: the investigation may be made with torture or not; the person examined (upon torture) is put with de; e. g. de servo in dominum, id., to examine with torture, to put to the rack, to extort information from him against his master: hence the phrases, si quæris, or si quærimus, or si quæritis, id., i. e. to tell the truth, truly, in fact, properly, if one examine the matter or would know the truth: thus also, si verum quæris, id.: again, quid quæris? id.; or, noli quærere, id., i. e. briefly, in one word.—See also QUÆRĪTO, a, um.
 QUÆRĪTO, ōnis, f. (quæro) I. *A seeking, searching after*; Apul. II. *An examining*; as, by torture, Tac.
 QUÆRĪTOR, ōris, m. (quæro) I. *One that seeks or searches after a thing*; Pacat. II. *An examiner, investigator, inquisitor*; as, into truth, Gell.: also in a court of justice; criminum, Liv.: thus, Cicero calls himself a quæstor, Cat. 4, 5, sc. of the conspiracy of Catiline when he was consul: especially, the prætor was so called, because he presided at public trials, Cic.
 QUÆRĪTUM, i. n. (quæro) *A question*; Ov.
 QUÆRĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of quæro; see QUÆRO.
 II. Adj. I. *Sought for, far-fetched, affected*; comitas, Tac. 2. *Extraordinary, not common, exquisite*; lex, Tac.: quæstor adulatory, id.: epulæ quæsitissimæ, Sall. Fragm.
 QUÆRĪTUS, us, m. (quæro) *A seeking, searching*; Plin.
 QUÆRO, ivi, ēre. (the old manner of pronouncing quæro) I. *To seek*; liberos quærere, Enn. ap. Fest.: quæse tibi medicum, Plaut. II. *Usually, To ask, beg, pray*; deos quæro, Ter.: unum hoc quæso, Plaut.: a vobis quæso, ut, &c., Cic. N. B. I. Quæso is most common: also, quæsumus, Liv.: quæsitiv, Sall. ap. Prisc. 2. Quæso is also used without government, as an interjection, *I pray*; tu, quæso, scribe, Cic.: thus also, quæsumus, id.: it frequently means, *I pray, or, do you hear*; or, pray hear, or, I entreat you to hear; ubinam est, quæso? Ter.: quæso, etiãme tu has ineptias? Cic.
 QUÆRĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of quæstus) *Slight profit or gain*; Cic.
 QUÆSTIO, ōnis, f. (quæro) I. *A seeking, searching*; esse in questione, Plaut.; or, questioni, id., to be sought, to be the subject of inquiry. II. *An asking, inquiring of any one, a question*; captivorum, Liv., an inquiring of: magna quæstio est, Cic., it is a great question, matter of great dispute: in questionem vocare, to examine, inquire into, Cic.: hence, *any public examination or investigation*. 1. Not judicial; in senatu, Cic. 2. *A judicial examination or trial*; sometimes with torture; questionem inter scarios exercere, Cic., a trial for assassination: tormentis questionem habere pecunie publicæ, id.: habere de viri morte, id.: habere de servis in filium, id.: also, ex ali-

quo, for de aliquo, Liv.: ponere in aliquem, id., to fix, appoint: ferre in aliquem, Cic.: servos in questionem dare, or ferre, id., to give, offer: in questionem postulare, id.: the name of the crime is found sometimes with prepositions; de furto, id.: inter scarios; see above: or in the genitive: veneni, peculatus, id.: questione alligari, id., to be involved in: questionem facere alicui, Liv., to institute against one: questionem praeasse, Cic.: The criminal trials at Rome after A. U. C. 604, were called *questiones perpetuae*, id., because from that time they were annually held under the superintendence of the praetor; but there were also *questiones extraordinariae*, i. e. extraordinary trials, trials under commission, which did not always take place before the praetors; Liv. He who conducted these criminal trials under the direction of the praetor, and was chief judge, was called *iudex questionis*, Cic., as it were, vice-director of criminal processes. 3. *An examiner, or a judge himself*; Val. Max.: thus also, *questionem dimittere*, Cic.; or here it may very suitably mean, to postpone the examination. III. *A subject of inquiry and examination, a question*; de natura deorum, Cic.: *Academica*, Cic. Att. 13, 19, where Cicero alludes to his work entitled *Questiones Academicae*: *questionem sustinere posse*, Cic., to be equal to the subject: hence especially, 1. *A subject of debate with orators*; Cic. 2. *The chief point of debate*; Cic. Invent. 1, 13.

QUESTIONARIUS, i. m. (questio) *A torturer, executioner*; Hieron.

QUESTUINCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of questio) *A little or trifling question*; Cic.

QUESTOR, oris, m. (for questor, from quero) I. *A seeker, searcher*; Plaut. II. *An examiner, inquirer into any thing, investigator*; parricidii, Fest. e. Legg. XII. Tab.: Pand. III. *A questor* (because he seems formerly to have conducted the trials in criminal cases), i. e. *a magistrate who superintended the revenues of the state*. The chief of these was the *questor at Rome* (questor urbanus, or ærarij), who had the charge of the ærarium or public treasury, and when his year was expired, usually accompanied a governor into a province as pro-questor. His office was the lowest of those tried for by the distinguished and noble; and he could not ordinarily be elected to it under the age of five and twenty. Also a questor used to go out in every war, to pay the soldiers, and take possession of that part of the spoils which belonged to the state. There were questors in the provinces, who collected the revenue and sent it to the treasury at Rome; and when there was an army there, paid its wages. All questors, except the one at Rome, were properly called *Proquestores*, but frequently, *Questores*; e. g. Cic. Verr. 1, 15; Nep. Cat. 1: hence fig.; non questor imperii (i. e. in imperio meo), sed doloris mei (i. e. in dolore meo), Cic. N. B. In the time of the emperors there were other Questores, who took care of despatches and subscribed their names: they are called also *questores candidati*, and *candidati principis*: cf. Ern. ad Suet. Oct. 65.

QUESTORIUS, i. m. I. *Of or pertaining to the questor, questorian*, officium, Cic., the office of a questor: scriba, id., i. e. of the questor: seclus, id., committed in the questorship or by a questor: scriptum questorium comparare, Suet., the office of writer to a questor: ager, land taken from the enemy and sold by the questors, Sicul. Fl.: hence, *questorium*, sc. tentorium, the questor's tent in a camp; Liv.: also, sc. ædificium, &c., the residence of the questor in a province; Cic.: porta questoria, id., the gate in a camp near the questor's tent, i. q. Decumana. II. *Questorian*, i. e. belonging to the questors, filling the office of questor; of questorian rank; legatus, Cic.: *questorius*, sc. vir, id., that has been questor.

QUESTURIUS, a, um. (questus) *That carries on a trade or profession by which money is gained*; mulier, Pand.; and simply, *questuarial*, Sen., a prostitute for money.

QUESTUOSE, adv. *Advantageously, with gain or profit*; questuosus, Plin.: *questuosissime*, Sen.

QUESTUOSUS, a, um. (questus) I. *Advantageous, profitable, gainful*; mercatura, Cic.: *res questuosissima* Verr. id.: est multo questuosius, id. II. *Greedy or desirous of gain*; homo, Cic. III. *That has much gain or advantage*; Tac.

QUESTURA, æ. f. (questor) I. *The office of questor, the questorship*; Cic. II. *For, The questor's chest*; Cic. Verr. 5, 58, *translator questura*, i. e. who robs the chest and gives the money to another.

QUESTUS, us, m. (quero) I. *A seeking, gaining, making, getting*; pecunia, Cæs. II. *Profit, gain, advantage*; cum questu dimittere, Cic.: *quibus fides, decus* — *questu sunt*, Sall., i. e. who, as it were, deal in these things: in *questu esse*, to bring gain, Quint.: *habere questu remp.*, Cic., to derive profit from one's services to the state, to enrich one's self by this means: *pecuniam in questu relinquere*, id., to put out money upon interest: *intercipere alicuius questus*, Plin.: also fig., *profit, gain, advantage*; nullum in eo facio *questum*, Cic. III.

Any employment, trade, or profession attended with profit or advantage; as, of parasites; Ter.: of day-labourers and others, Cic.: especially of prostitutes; *questum facere corpore*, Plaut.; and without corpore, Ter., to be a prostitute. N. B. Genit. *questi*, for *questus*, Ter.

QUALIBET. (abl. of quilibet) I. Sc. parte, *Wheresoever it pleases, i. e. any where*; Plaut.: Quint. II. Sc. ratione, *As it pleases, in any manner*; Catull.

QUALIS, e. *Of what kind or manner, what*. I. In a question or exclamation; *qualis est istorum oratio*? what kind of talking is that? what a question, when it is rendered, *Such as*, or, as, whether followed by *talis* or not; *qualem te prebuitis, talem te impertias*, Cic.: *dove me, quales sint*, id.: *rei natura qualis sit, querimus*, id., i. e. what: in hoc bello, *quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit*, such as, id.: *quale est iter in silvis*, Virg., such as, as; also, as, when preceded by *talis*; *talis, qualem se*, &c., Cic. N. B. I. *Qualis*, for *qualiter*, *As, just as, so as*; *qualis Philomela queritur*, Virg. 2. *Quale*, *Having a quality*; prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. 3. *Qualisqualis*, i. e. *qualiscunque*, *Of what kind soever*; Pand. 4. *Qualis*, for *ut talis*; e. g. *fuit talis, quales si omnes fuissent, nunquam desideratus esset tribunus*, Cic., for, ut, si omnes tales fuissent, &c.

QUALIS-CUNQUE, læcunque. I. *Of what kind soever, such as may be*; homines, *qualescunque sunt*, Cic., be they as they may, whatsoever they may be; also followed by *talis*, such as—such; *qualescunque fuerint, talem civitatem fuisse*, id. II. *Whatever, any without distinction*; sin *qualescunque locum sequimur*, Cic. N. B. Also separated; *quale id cunque est*, Cic.

QUALIS-LIBET, lælibet. *Whatever, without any distinction*; *litterarum formæ qualeslibet*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37.

QUALIS-NAM, lænam. *Of what kind*; Apul.

QUALISQUALIS. See QUALIS.

QUALITAS, ætis, f. (qualis) I. *The quality of a thing*; Cic.: Quint. II. i. q. *Modus verbi*; Quint.

QUALITER, adv. (qualis) I. *After what manner, how*; Colum. II. *Just as, as*; Plin. N. B. *Qualiterqualiter*, *In what manner soever, however*; Pand.

QUALITER-CUNQUE, adv. *In what manner soever*; Justin.

QUALUM, i. n. and QUALUS, i. m. (from *ἄλλον*, a small staff) *A wicker basket for any use whatever*; Cato: Virg.: Colum.

QUAM, adv. I. *How, as*, when nearly equivalent to, *how much, or, as much as*; as, in exclamations, interrogations, &c.; *quam multa quam pauci*! Cic.: *quam sint morosi, intelligi potest*, id.: *quam vellet, cunctaretur*, id., he may delay as much as he likes: *quam valde*, id.; hence, *quam possum*, as I can, as well as I can, so far as is possible for me; *quam poterimus*, Quint., to the best of our power: *quam quisque potest*, as, or, as well as, each can, Ov.: *vinum, quam possit, excellenti*, Plin., as superior as possible: frequently with the superlative; *nidos quam possunt mollissimum subternum*, Cic., as softly as possible as softly as they can: *quam quædam minimo*, Ter., at as little as possible, as cheaply as you can: *quam asperissime poterat*, Liv.: also without *possum*, or *queo*; *quam sæpiissime*, very often, as often as possible, Cic.

II. *Than, or, as*, in comparisons. I. *After tam*; e. g. *non tam vitandi*—*quam*, &c., Cic., not so much—*as*; also, *tam* is sometimes omitted; *homo non, quam illi sunt, gloriosus*, Liv., not so boastful as: when *quam* is before *tam*, it is to be rendered simply, *as*; *quam auxid, tam*, &c., Cic.: if, at the same time, it has with it a superlative, or magis, *quam*—*tam* may be rendered, *the—the, in proportion as—so much, by how much—by so much*; *quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est*, Sall.: *quam minima in me—tam*, &c., Ter.: *quam magis—tam magis*, Virg.: *in quem magis—tam—referit, the more—* the more, Plaut.: *quam magis—tanto magis*, Lucr.: *quam* is also followed by *sic*; Virg. 2. *After other words of comparison*; as, *after magis*, Cic.: *after a comparative*, id.: *after malle*, id.: *after æque*, Liv.: *after contra*, Cic., i. e. otherwise than, or, not so as: *after secus*, Plaut.: *after alius, alia, aliud*, Cic.: *after alter*, id.: *after supra*, id.: *after ultra*, id.: *after diversum*, Quint.: and to this belong several more words, as, for instance, numerals and words denoting multiplication when serving for comparison, as, *centesimus, dimidium, duplex, multiplex*, &c.; e. g. *haud centesimam partem laudat, quam ipse*, &c., Plaut.: *intra quintum, quam affuerat, diem*, Suet.: *ut vix dimidium militum, quam quod acceperat, traderit*, Liv.: *ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit*, Colum., twice as many as: *multiplex quam pro numero damnium*, Liv., i. e. too great for, greater than: also *after words of time*; *septimo die, quam profectus erat*, id.: *postero die, quam erant acta*, Cic.: *post tridie venissemus, quam—fuissemus*, id.: *epistola pridie data, quam illa*, id.: *sculis multis ante inventa sunt, quam*, &c., id., before: *ante diem sextum, quam discesserant*, Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep.: also *after tantum*; e. g. *non tantum gaudium attulerunt, quam averterunt*, &c., Liv.: also *after a superlative*; *cum tyranno, quam qui*

unquam, sævissimo, Liv., the most cruel that ever lived: quam is also so used that magis or potius must be understood; tacita bona est semper mulier quam loquens, Plaut.; ipsorum, quam Hannibal interesse, Liv.: idque sedet quam non quæcunque subire, Val. Fl. Cf. Bremi ad Nep. Datam. 8. III. *Than*, in exceptions, for nisi, but only, except, but, besides; ne quis Asiæ rex sit, quam iste, Curt. IV. *As if*; utor tam bene, quam pararim, Catull. V. *Very, very much, quite, indeed*; habet quam paucos, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: mire quam, Cic.: admodum quam sævus est, Plaut., very very cruel: ple-raque oppido quam parva erant, Liv. VI. *As much as, as very as, how much soever*; quam potest; see above: hence, quam longus (a, um), for totus; i. e. how a nocte, quam longa est, i. e. tota, Virg.: hiemem, quam longa (est), id., i. e. hiemem totam.

QUAMDE, for quam. *As*; Lucr. 1, 361.
 QUAMDIU, or QUAMDIU. I. *As long as, how long*; Cic. II. *So long as, during the time that, whilst*; Colum. III. *Until*; Lamprid. IV. *How long since*; Plaut.

QUAMDUDUM, or QUAMDUDUM. See DUDUM.
 QUAM-LIBET, or QUAM-LIBET. adv. I. *As it pleases, at pleasure*; Phædr.: uti concedam, quamlibet, esto, Lucr.: hence, II. *How much soever, ever so*; occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov., i. e. how far soever they may have gone: manus quamlibet infirmas, id., however weak: quamlibet parvum sit, however inconsiderable it be, Quint.: it may also frequently be rendered, *although*.

QUAMOBREM, or QUAM OB REM. I. *Why, wherefore*; Cic.: si res reperitur, quam ob rem videantur, &c., id.: multa sunt cause, quam ob rem cupio, Ter.: illud est, quam ob rem hæc commemorari, Cic. II. *Therefore, hence*; Cic.

QUAMPLURES, a. or QUAM PLURES, a. *Very many*; Plaut.: thus also, superl., Quamplurimus (quam plur.), a, um, *Very many, very much*; colles, Cæs.: quam plurimo vendere, Cic.: quamplurimum eruditionis, Quint.: Quamplurimum, adv., Scrib. Larg.

QUAMPLURIMUS, a, um. See QUAMPLURES.
 QUAMPRIDEM, or QUAM PRIDEM. *How long since*; see PRIDEM.

QUAMPRIUM, or QUAM PRIMUM. *As soon as may be, as soon as possible*; Cic.: also with posse; e. g. ut, quam primum possis, redeas, Plaut.

QUAMQUAM, or QUANQUAM. I. *Although, though*; Ter.: Cic.; with the indicative: we also find the conjunctive; quamquam variarent, Liv. II. *Although, when equivalent to, but, yet, certainly*; Cic. Cicero also frequently uses after quamquam the conjunctive present. See Goerenz, ad Cic. Legg. 3, 8, 18.

QUAM-VIS, adv. I. *As you will, as much as you will or like*; audacter quamvis dicito, Plaut., speak as boldly as you will, i. e. never so boldly: quamvis multos proferre, Cic., as many as you will, i. e. very many: hence, II. *Without a verb, How much soever, ever so much*; quamvis enumeres multos licet, Cic., never so many: quamvis longum tempus, Liv. III. *Very, or, very much*; quamvis copiose, Cic.: humanus, Varr.: callide, Cic.: also with a superlative; quamvis mundissimis tabulis, Colum., as clean as possible. IV. *Although never so, or, although never so much, seq. conjunct*; e. g. quamvis in rebus turbidis sint, Cic.: quamvis prudens sis, tamen, &c., id. V. *Although, though, seq. indic*; e. g. quamvis carebat nomine, Nep.: quamvis perveneras, Liv.: also without a verb; res, quamvis reip. calamitosas, gesserat, Cic., i. e. although, or, indeed: also with a conjunctive, with the idea of, might, may, &c.; quamvis non fueris suavor, id.

QUANAM. (abl. of quisnam) I. Sc. parte, *Where possibly, by what way*; Liv. II. Sc. ratione, *How, in what manner*; Plin.

QUANDIU. i. q. Quamdiu.

QUANDO, adv. I. *When, both interrogatively and otherwise*; Cic. II. *As, or, when*; tum, quando misimus, Cic. III. *Since*; Ter.: Cic.: also seq. conjunct.; Plin. IV. For aliquando, after num, ne, si; e. g. si quando auditum sit, Cic., if ever, if at any time, in case that ever: also absolutè; si quando; e. g. nunc mihi, si quando, valete; Ov.

QUANDŪCUNQUE, adv. I. *At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, whenever*; quandocunque fors obtulerit, Hirt. II. *Once, some time or other*; quandocunque mihi pœnas dabis, Ov., you will at some time or other. N. B. Separated; quando consumet cunque, Hor.

QUANDŪ-LIBET, adv. *At some time or other*; Lact.

QUANDŪQUE, adv. I. For quandocunque. I. *Whenever, at what time soever, as often as, how often soever*; Hor.: Liv. 2. *Once, some time or other*; Cic.: Liv. 3. *Sometimes*; Cels. 4. *Since*; Liv. II. For et quando; Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 60. Thus quandoque is used also in Suet. Cæs. 26, for et quando; see Wolf. in loc.

QUANDŪQUIDEM, or QUANDO QUIDEM. *Since*; Ter.: Cic.: also Virg., with the antepenult short.

QUANQUAM. See QUAMQUAM.

QUANTILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of quantulus) I. *How great, in a diminutive sense, i. e. how small*; Plaut. II. *How much, how many*, in a diminutive sense, i. e. *how little, how few*; argentum, Plaut.: Quantillum, *How much, i. e. how little*; id.

QUANTISPER. *How long*? Cæcil.
 QUANTITAS, âtis, f. (quantus) I. *Extent, greatness, quantity, number*; Vitruv.: Quint.: Plin. II. *A quantity or sum*; Pand. III. In logic, *The quantity of a proposition*, which is either universal or particular; Apul.

QUANTO. See QUANTUS.
 QUANTŪCŪS, for quanto oculus. *As quickly as possible, the sooner the better*; Mamertin.

QUANTŪPERE. (for quanto opere) *How much, how very much*; Cic.: also after tantopere, when it is rendered simply, *as*; tantopere desiderabam, quantopere delector, Cic.

QUANTŪS, a, um. (dimin. of quantus) I. *How great, in a diminutive sense, i. e. how small, how trifling, how little*; Cic.: hence, Quantum, *How much, diminutively or of a trifle*; quantumlucare possemus, id., how much, spoken in a modest manner: quantumlucare est, id., how much? i. e. how little? II. *As great as, i. e. as little as*: hence, Quantumluc, *As much as, i. e. as little as*; Cic.: hence, quantumluc quantumluc, *as much (i. e. as little) as may be*; quantumluc quantumluc ferentes auxiliâ, Apul.

QUANTŪS-CUNQUE, æcunque, umcunque. *How great soever, however great, when speaking of a trifle, i. e. however small, how small soever*; quantumlucuncque est, Cic.: hoc, quantumlucuncque est, lucrum, Quint.: hence, Quantumlucuncque (neut.), *How much soever, diminutively, i. e. how little soever*; quantumlucuncque dicebamus, Cic.: also separated; quantumluc id cunque est, id.

QUANTŪS-LIBET, ælibet, umlibet. *How small soever, however small or little*; Pand.

QUANTŪS-QUISQUE, quæque, quodque. *However small*; Gell.

QUANTUM. See QUANTUS.
 QUANTUM-VIS, adv. I. *As much as you will*; quantumvis licet excellas, Cic., i. e. never so much: hence, II. *Very, very much*; quantumvis mirabili casu, Suet. III. *Although*; Hor. IV. *However, never so*; quantumvis exigua sint, in majus excedunt, Sen.

QUANTUS, a, um. I. *How great*; Cic.: it may also be rendered, I. *As great as, or, as great*; whether followed by tantus or not; si, quantum volutatem habent, tantum habent animum, Cic.: quantus Polyphe-mus claudit pecudes, alii habitant Cyclopes, Virg., for quantus est Polyphe-mus, qui claudit—tanti alii sunt Cyclopes, qui habitant, &c.: nox acta, quanta fuit, i. e. tota, Ov. 2. *As, such as, after tantus either expressed or implied*; tantum dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit, Liv.: quantum non unquam antea, exercitus venit, id.: also with the superlative; tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum distantia, Cic., as great as can be, and so, the greatest dissimilarity. 3. We find also, quantus quantus, for quantuscunque, *However great, how great soever*; Ter. II. *How great, ironically, i. e. how little*; Plaut.: thus also, quantum, *how little*; Lucan. 3, 392.

III. *How much, how many, or, as much as, as many as*; quanta millia, Propert.: thus also with words denoting money; quanta pecunia, Cic.: quantum argentum, Liv.: quantum, *how much, or, as much as*; quantum audio, Ter., so far as I hear: quantum potest, as much as possible, Cic.: quantum ad, *as far as regards, as regards, as to, in respect of*; quantum ad Pirithoum, Ov.: in quantum, *how far, also, so far as, as much as*; in quantum secuta est, id., i. c. how far: in quantum poterit, Plin. Ep., as far as, or, as much as, or, as much as will be possible: also with a superlative; quantum plurimum posset adicere, Liv., as much as possible: hence, quantum quantum, *how much soever, however much*; Plaut.: we find also quantum followed by a genitive; frumenti, Cic.: it is also used adverbially for quantopere, Liv.: the genitive quanti is used with words of valuing, buying, selling, *at how much? at what rate? how high? or, at as much as, as high as, or simply, as, when equivalent to 'at as much as', or when tanti or tantus precedes*; quanti emit? Ter.: emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, Cic., i. e. as: vide, quanti apud me sis, id., how much I value you, in what extent you are with me: noli spectare, quanti sis homo, id.: quantum scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, vide, id.: quanti est sapere, Ter., what a glorious thing it is! what a thing it is! quanti ejus intersit, Pand.: quanti quanti, Cic., at how much soever: the ablative quanto is frequently used with magis and comparatives, *by how much, or by as much as, or, the*; quanto magis, id.: quanto gravior, tanto crebriores, Cæs., the—the: thus also, quanto diutius—tanto—obscurior, Cic.: thus also, quanto longius—eo solutiore, &c., Liv.: also with other words denoting superiority or excess; quanto antecede-bat, Nep.: quanto prastat, Cæs.: also with positives; quanto modicus, the more moderate, Tac.: a so with ante, secus, aliud, &c.; e. g. quanto ante viderit, by how much, &c., Cic.: quanto sit aliud, Quint.: we find also quantum, for quanto; e. g. quantum longius procederet,

eo minorem, &c., Liv.: also, quantum, for ut tantum; e. g. tantum valet, quantum si ego valerem, &c., Cic., i. e. that if I had so much influence.

QUANTUSCUNQUE, ácunque, umcunque. I. *How great soever*; bona, quantuscunque erant, Cic.: quantumcunque præsidium est, Liv.: also for quantuluscunque; e. g. quantuscunque victoria, id., how inconsiderable soever. II. *How much soever*; quantumcunque possim, Cic., as much as I can: naves quantuscunque fuerint, Cod. Theod.

QUANTUS-LIBET, álibet, umlibet. I. *How great soever, never so great, the greatest*; ordo, Ov.: quantalibet magnitudo, Liv. II. Neut. quantumlibet, *How much soever*; Liv.: Eumen.

QUANTUSQUANTUS, or QUANTUS QUANTUS, a, um. See QUANTUS.

QUANTUSVIS, ávis, umvis. I. *How great soever, never so great, however great*; quantævis magnæ copæ, Cæs.; and, where magnæ is redundant: the phrase is similar to the Gr. *πλίστιστα ὄσα*; portum satis amplum quantævis classi, Liv., for any fleet, however great. II. *Great*; videtur esse quantvis pretii, Ter.: hence, neut. quantumvis, as much as you will; fiducia, Nazar.: hence, adv.; see QUANTUMVIS.

QUA-PROPTER. I. *Why, wherefore, in interrogation and otherwise*; Ter. II. *Hence, for which reason, wherefore, on which account*; Ter.: Cic.

QUAQUA (abl. of quisquis, sc. parte) *Wheresoever, or, whithersoever*; Plaut.

QUAQUAM (abl. of quisquam, sc. parte) *To any place, any way, any where*; Lucr.

QUAQUE (abl. of quisque, sc. parte) *Wheresoever, whithersoever*; Manil.

QUARE, or QUARE. I. *Whereby, through which*; multas res addidit, quare luxuria reprimere, Nep.

II. *Why, wherefore, both in interrogation and otherwise*; Cic. III. *In order that, to the end that*; permulta dici possunt, quare intelligatur, summam, &c., Cic. IV. *How, by what means, in what way*; Ter.: V. *Hence*; Cic.

QUARTADÉCIMĀNUS, or QUARTADÉCUMANUS, a, um. (quartus decimus) *The fourteenth legion*; hence, quartadecumani, orum. m. *The soldiers of the fourteenth legion*; Tac.

QUARTANA, æ. f. See QUARTANUS.

QUARTANĀRIUS, a, um. (quartanus) Perhaps, *Amounting to or containing a fourth*; Pallad.

QUARTANUS, a, um (quartus) I. *Febris quartana*, and simply, quartana, Cic., *The quartan ague*. II. *Of the fourth legion*; quartani, orum. m. *The soldiers of the fourth legion*; Tac.

QUARTĀRIUS, i. m. (quartus) *The fourth part of a measure, especially, the quarter of a Sextarius, a quart*; Liv.

QUARTĀTO, adv. (quartus) *For the fourth time, four times*; dicere, Cato.

QUARTO, QUARTUM. *For the fourth time*; see QUARTUS.

QUARTUS, a, um. (τέταρτος) *The fourth*; pars, Cæs.: locis, Cic.: also, quarta, sc. pars, Pand.: thus also, quartæ, sc. partes, Quint.: Quartusdecimus, or quartus decimus, *The fourteenth*; Cic. N. B. I. *Quantum, The fourth grain, in agriculture, fourfold*; frumenta cum quarto responderint, Colum., i. e. yields fourfold, four times as much as was sown. 2. *Quantum, adv., For the fourth time*; Cic.: Liv.: abl. quarto, *for the fourth time*; Ov.

QUARTUSDECĪMUS. See QUARTUS.

QUĀSI (fo: quamsi) I. *As if*; perinde quasi, just as if, Cic.: especially when equivalent to, just as if; quasi rogem, Ter., as if I were to ask: also with vero; e. g. quasi vero debuerint, Cic., exactly as if, just as if they ought. Cf. Gernhard. ad Cic. Læl. 19, 71. N. B. I. It is also found after many words of comparison; as, sic, ita, perinde, proude, &c.; e. g. sic avide arripui, quasi vellem, as if, Cic.: quasi agatur, ita, &c., id.: proude quasi, id.: perinde quasi, id.: also after assimulo; e. g. assimulabo, quasi exeam, Ter., will place myself, will act as if. 2. Also with si; Plaut.: Lucr. II. *As, just as*; Plaut.: also for sicut, so as; quasi Augusti, ita et Livie filius. Suet. III. *As if, as it were*; Cic.: Plin. Ep. IV. *About, almost, nearly*; quasi pedalis, Cic.; quod minime quasi noceri potest, id., i. e. almost not at all, nearly the least: quasi una retas erat, Plaut.

N. B. Quasi has the last syllable both short and long in Lucretius.

QUĀSĪLLĀRIA, æ. f. sc. ancilla. *A spinning-girl*; Petron. — From

QUĀSĪLLUS, i. m. or QUASĪLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of qualus) *A small basket for any purpose*; Cato: especially for wool used in spinning, a wool-basket; inter quasilla, Cic., in the spinning-room.

QUASSĪBĪLIS, e. (quasso) *That can be shaken*; Lucan.

QUASSĀTIO, ōnis. I. (quasso) *A shaking*; as, of the head, Liv.: or, *shaking, deranging, disturbing*; Macrobi.

QUASSĀTURA, æ. f. (quasso) *A shaking*; hence, I. *An injury occasioned by shaking*; Plin. Valer. II. *A part injured by shaking*; Veget.

QUASSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of quatio) I. *Trans. 1. To shake frequently*; also simply, *to shake*; caput, Virg.: lampada, id.: hastam, id.: tecta, Plin. Ep. 2. *To shake, break or dash to pieces, to smash, shatter, batter, shiver, make leaky*; vasis quassatis diffiuit humor, Lucr.: classis ventis quassata, Virg.: quassata muri reficere, Liv., the parts of the wall that had been beaten in: hence fig., *to ruin, impair, enfeeble, weaken*; resp. quassata, Cic.: quassatus tempora Lyæo (i. e. vino), Sil., intoxicated, fuddled. 3. *To strike*; ramum super tempora, Virg. II. *Intrans. To shake, shake itself*; capite quassanti, Plaut.: silliqua quassante, Virg., i. e. easily moved by the wind.

QUASSUS, a, um. See QUATIO.

QUASSUS, us. m. (quatio) *A shaking*; Pacuv. ap. Cic. QUĀTĒFACĪO, fēci, ēre. (quatio and facio) *To shake, to cause to waver or totter, deprive of the power of efficient action*; Antonium, Cic.

QUĀTĒNS, prop. qua tenus, sc. parte. I. *How far*; quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. II. *Where, as far as*; pars, quatenus inhabitari videtur, Colum. III. *How long*; Cic. IV. *So far as*; Cic.: Gell.: Quint. V. *Since, seeing that*; Hor.: Ov.: Plin. Ep. VI. *How*; Laet. VII. *In order that*; Pand.

QUĀTER (quator) *Four times*; Virg.: Hor.: quater tantum, four times as much, Auct. B. Afric.: quater decies, fourteen times; H. S. (i. e. Sestert. gen. neut. sing.), Cic., i. fourteen hundred thousand; Sesterti quater centies, four hundred times. Virg.: quater deni, forty; Ov. N. B. Ter et quater, Hor.; or, ter aut quater, Virg.; or, terque quaterque, id., three times and four times, proverbially, for, frequently or very much.

QUĀTERCENTĪES. See QUATER.

QUĀTERDECĪES. See QUATER.

QUĀTERNĀRIUS, a, um. (quaterni) *Consisting of or containing four*; scrobs, Colum., i. e. quocquoversus pedum quator: numerus, Plin., the number four.

QUĀTERNĪ, æ. a. (quater) I. *Four, distrib., or four each time*; Cic.: quaternæ centesimæ, id., i. e. 48 per cent. interest. II. *Gen. Four*; Manil.

QUĀTERNIO, ōnis. m. (quaterni) *The number four, a four, originally on dice*; Marc. Cap.

QUĀTĪNUS, i. q. Quatenus.

QUĀTĪO, quassi, quassum, ēre. I. *To shake, move violently*; alas, Virg., to flap: caput, Ov.: aliquem risu, Hor., to make any one laugh heartily. II. *Fig. To move, touch, affect, agitate, disquiet*; animus, Gell.: quod ægritudine quatiatur, Cic.: mentem, Hor. III. *To harass*; oppida bello, Virg.: equum cursu, id., to tire: creber anhelitus artus quatit, Virg., tires, enfeebles.

IV. *To strike, beat*; *to hunt, drive*; equitum levia arma præmisit, quaterent campos, Virg., i. e. should ride about, scour the plain: quatit ungula campum, id.: aliquem foras, Ter., to thrust or push out of doors: præ se, to drive before one, Cic. V. *To shake to pieces, shatter, batter*; muros arctibus, Liv.: hence, Quassus, a, um; e. g. naves, id., leaky, shattered: muri, id.: rates, Hor., leaky or very much injured: quassas faces, Ov., i. e. pieces of pine-wood: aula, a broken vessel, Plaut.: tempora quassa mero, Ov., confused, drowsy, i. e. intoxicated, drunken: hence, I. *Fig. Broken*; vox, Curt.: litera, Quint. 2. *Ruined*; domus, Sen.: anima quassa malis, id., broken, downcast, enfeebled. N. B. The perfect quassi seems not to occur.

QUĀTRĪDŪANUS, a, um. *Of four days*; Hieron. — From QUĀTRĪDŪUM, i. n. (sc. spatium) *The space of four days, four days*; Cic.

QUĀTUOR, or QUATTUOR. (τέσσαρες, or τετράεις) *Four*; Cic. The first syllable is long in Virgil.

QUĀTUORDECĪES. (quatuordecim) *Fourteen times*; Plin.

QUĀTUORDECĪM. (quator and decem) *Fourteen*; Colum.: sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic.; or simply, in quatuordecim, sc. ordinibus, Suet., to sit on the knights' seats in the theatre, and so, to be a knight; for the knights had fourteen benches for themselves.

QUĀTURVĪRĀTUS, us. m. (quatuorvirii) *An office borne by four men*; Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.; where it is equivalent to, chief magistracy (in certain towns governed by four men).

QUĀTURVĪRĪ, ōrum. m. *Four men associated in one office, a board of four lords, commissioners, or delegates*; as, of commissioners of the ways, Pand.: also in many towns, municipal and colonial for instance, the chief magistrates, when there were four of them, were called quatuorvirii, Cic.

QUĒ, (the Gr. τῆ) I. *And*; it is usually postpositive; que hortor, Cic.: ex quibusque rebus, id.: adque regem, Nep.: in foroque, id.: in reque, Cic.: it is sometimes placed by the poets before the word to which it would in its usual order be annexed, or otherwise not in the usual order; pacis mediusque belli, for pacis bellique, Hor.: ut cantus referatque ludos, id.: terra dum sequiturque mari, for terra marique sequitur, Tibull.: it is also repeated; que — que, both — and, as well — as also; liminaque laurusque, Virg.: figuræ, quæque — quæque — sunt, Quint.: and sometimes ac is used for the second que; e. g.

satisque ac super, Ov. Met. 4, 429, sq. Also more than twice; as, three times, Ter.: four times, Virg.: also, que — et, or et — que, i. e. *Both — and as well — as also*; accipioque et volo, Ter.: hastaque et gladius, Liv.: et singulis universique, id.: et saluum incoluque, Cic. N.B. 1. It is sometimes used after a period without any close connection with what precedes; tamen proprius accedas. Trebatioque mandavi, &c., Cic. ad Div. 4, 1; or this may be rendered, also, too. 2. It sometimes signifies, and in general, and generally: largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta, Liv.: eloquentiam studiisque liberalia exercuit, Suet. II. Also; Tac.: imprimisque magna, &c., Cic. Nat. D. 1, 1: Trebatioque mandavi; see above. III. Or; precipitare subjectisque urere flammis, Virg. Que frequently brings forward more prominently the word to which it is joined, and is used in the sense of, Or rather; Jovi Diisque ago gratias, to Jupiter or rather to all the gods, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 1. Cf. Interpp. ad Liv. 3, 25, 4. N.B. Que is frequently long; Liminaque laur., &c., Virg.; as many suppose, on account of the cæsura.

QUEIS, for quibus. See QUI, IV. QUÆMADMODUM for QUÆM AD MODUM. I. In what manner, how; both in interrogation and otherwise; Cic. II. As, just as; Cic.

QUEO, Ivi and Ili, itum, ire. (anom.) I can, I am able; Ter.: non queo, Cic.: quit, Ter.: we also find the passive, but followed by an infinitive passive; forma nosci non quita est, Ter.

QUERCUS, a, um. i. q. Querquens. QUERCETUM, i. n. (quercus) A forest or grove of oaks; Varr.

QUERCUS, a, um. (quercus) Of oak, oaken; Tac. QUERCICUS, a, um. (quercus) Of oak, oaken; Suet. Calig. 19: Al. quercina.

QUERCUS, us. f. An oak; Cic.: also, with the poets. I. Anything made of oak; as, a ship, Val. Fl.: a drinking-vessel, Sil.: a javelin, Val. Fl.: a garland, Juv.: especially, a civic crown, a crown or garland given to one who had saved a citizen in war; Ov.: hence quercus civilis, Virg. II. For, An acorn; Juv.

QUERELA, æ. f. (queror) I. A complaint, lamentation; a lamenting or bewailing any thing; de injuriis, Cic.: epistola plena querularum, id.: cum aliquo, to any one, id.: hence. 1. Of animals and things; Lucr.: Virg.: Ov. 2. A complaint, indisposition; viscerum, Sen. II. A complaint, accusation; Justin.: Pand.

QUERIBUNDUS, a, um. (queror) Complaining; Cic. QUERIMONIA, æ. f. (queror) i. q. Querela. A complaint, lamentation; Hor.: de injuriis, Cic.: criminis, i. e. de crimine, id.

QUERITRO, ari. (freq. of queror) To complain, lament; Tac.

QUERNEUS, a, um. (for quercineus, from quercus) Of oak; Colum.

QUERNUS, a, um. (for quercinus, from quercus) Of oak, oaken; Virg.

QUEROR, questus sum, i. I. To complain, lament; de injuriis, Cæs.: de Milone expulso, Cic.; injurias, id.: omnia, id.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; id.: also seq. quod; Nep.: also, queri questus, Stat.; and verba, Ov., i. e. to utter in complaint or in a plaintive tone: also followed by quasi; Cic.: also, cum aliquo, to any one, id.: also, apud aliquem, Plaut.: also, aliquid, Juv.: aliquid aliquid, Ov. Also in a judicial sense; Plin. Ep. N.B. Querit libet, quod non inquirat, Plin. Paneg., i. e. it is to be lamented. II. Also of animals and things that utter a plaintive or mournful sound; as, of the owl, Virg.: of a fute, Ov.: and gen. of birds, To warble, chirp, sing; Hor.

QUERQUEDULA, æ. f. A kind of duck, perhaps, a teal; Varr.

QUERQUERUS, or QUERCERUS, a, um. (from *querquæus*, to tremble, shake) is used only of a fever. So cold as to make one shiver; febris quercera, Plaut.: Gell. 20, 1: or, quaquerum, Apul.

QUERQUETULANUS, a, um. (from querquetum, for quercetum) Concerned with or named from a forest of oaks; viræ (i. e. virginæ), Fest., i. e. nymphæ querceto præsidentes: mons, Tac., one of the hills of Rome, afterwards called mons Coelius: porta, Plin., a gate at Rome, so called from a neighbouring grove of oaks.

QUERULUS, a, um. (queror) I. Complaining; i. e. 1. Full of complaints, ever complaining, querulus; senex, Hor.: calanitas querula est, Curt. 2. Plaintive, mournful; vox, Ov. II. Of animals and things, i. e. Plaintively warbling, gently sounding, chirping, creaking, &c.; tibia, Hor.: tuba, Propert.: cicada, Virg.: nidius volucrum, Ov.

QUESTUS, a, um. See QUEROR. QUESTUS, us. m. (queror) A complaining; Cic.: also of the nightingale, Virg.

QUI, qua, quod. I. Who, which, interrogative or referring to is, ea, id, or some other antecedent: in interrogations it may frequently be rendered, what? and then we much more frequently find quis for qui, and a new neuter, quid? what? and so, qui or quis, quæ, quod

and quid, is used both in exclamatory interrogation; quis clarior? Cic.: qua stultitia fuit Roscius? id.: quid aliud agimus? id.: and without interrogation and exclamation, when it usually has a conjunctive; si considerabis, quid potuerit, &c., Cic. N.B. 1. It is frequently found for qualis; e. g. quis videor? Ter.: quid mulieris habes? id.: Xenophon, qui vir! Cic., what a man! 2. Quis quem, quis cui, &c., e. g. considera, quis quem fraudasse dicitur, Cic., who deceived the other, properly, who deceived, and whom he deceived. 3. For quisque; e. g. quantum quis professor erat, &c., Tac. 4. Quis, gen. fem.; e. g. quis illæc est mulier? Varr., who is that woman? also neut.; e. g. scortum ne quis seadeit, id.: 5. Especially observe quid. 1. It frequently takes a genitive after it, i. e. What? or, what kind of? or, how many? how much? quid causæ est, for quæ causæ est, Ter.: quid mulieris? what a woman, id.: quid hominis sit, what kind of a man he is, Cic.: quid picturam tabularum? id., what number of pictures? how many pictures? sciturum, quid ejus sit, how far it is true, whether it be true, id.: quid hominum? what people? how many? Ter.: quid is also used with a substantive of the same case; quid est tibi nomen? Plaut.: quid videtur tibi hoc mancipium? Ter. 2. Quid? What? or, how? quid? eundem destituit? Cic. 3. Quid? quod, i. e. What shall I say thereof? that, &c.; Cic.: and it may frequently be rendered, yea, or, nay, nay even, more than this; id. 4. Quid, i. e. Why? wherefore? quid venisti? Plaut.: lætus est nescio quid, Ter., I know not why: sed quid argumentor? Cic.: and for this we find, in quid? for what purpose? why? Sen.: hence, quid ita? why that? how so? Cic.: quidni? why not? Ter.: Cic.: also separated; quid illam ni, &c., Ter.: also with non, which is redundant; quid ni non permitam? Sen. 5. Quid? si, i. e. what if? how if? Ter.; Cic. 6. Quid? Again, farther; Cic. 6. Quis, for uter; Liv. 7. Quis, for quomodo; e. g. quis vocatur, Plaut.: thus also quid; e. g. quid tibi visa Chios? Hor. 8. Qui, for si quis; e. g. qui rem æstimare velit, Liv. II. One, any one, for aliquis; e. g. injuriam qui facere, Cic.: especially after si, nisi, ne, quo, nam, &c.; e. g. si qui, id.: num quod vestigium, id.: si te quis, &c., id.: also in this case, for quæ, we frequently find qua, but also quæ; Varr.: Cic.: therefore also, qui (abl.); e. g. si qui, for si qua, if perchance, Liv.: si qui, if perchance, id.: ne quid, lest perchance, that by no means, Cic. III. Who, which, referring to is, ea, id, or some other word: in this use quis, quid, does not occur. N.B. 1. It agrees with its substantive if standing with it, in gender, number, and case; but if not standing with it, in gender and number; coloniam, quam Pregelias appellat, Liv.: but, 2. Anomalies of all kinds are to be observed. 1. It frequently agrees with the word following (the predicate); locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, for qui, Sall.: domicilia, quas urbes dicimus, Cic. This mode of speaking, however, ought not to be called an anomaly, but an idiom of the Latin language, since the regular construction (coloniam, quam, &c.) ought just as much to be considered an exception, which is used only when the name is foreign, and is considered more as a sound than as a substantive of a fixed gender; see Ochsner ad Ecl. Cic. p. 30: and Zumpt. Gr. § 60, 2, 4, obs. 2. It also agrees in case with a word that goes before; eorum, quorum consueti, Cic., for quibus. 3. It agrees with the preceding only in sense; illa furia, qui, &c., for quæ, Cic., because Clodius is meant: earum rerum, quæ prima mortales ducent, Sall. 3. It often expresses, By virtue of; quæ tua natura est, according to your disposition; Cic.: quid meus in te amor est, id., by virtue of (according to) my love: pater, quæ severitate fuit, id., according to his, &c. 4. Also, in interrogations, the particle ne is affixed; quemne ego vidi? whom have I seen? Ter. 5. Quod, followed by a genitive, especially when it signifies, So much, or, as much as (quantum); e. g. quod operæ poneretur, Cic.: quod ejus (agri), so much of it, Liv. 6. For ut; e. g. dignus sum, qui laudem, I am worthy to be praised, I deserve to be praised: dignus est quem laudemus, he is worthy or deserves to be praised: thus also, nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit, &c., that he cannot, as not to be able, Cic.: non videt id (i. e. tale quid) se cupere, quod si (i. e. ut, si id) adepti fuerint, fugitive concedi necesse sit, id.: ea (i. e. talia) me suavis, quibus si (i. e. ut, si) parisset, &c., id. N.B. With this use of qui, we always find the conjunctive mood. 7. For quum ego, quum tu, quum is, &c., Since I, &c., also, in that I, &c.; hopes, qui nihil suspicatur, since, because he, Cic.: videtur sapiens, qui absis, that you are absent, in being absent, id. 8. For nam (et vero) ego (tu, ille, &c.); e. g. fortuna vicissitudines, quæ etsi, &c., for, nam (atque) etsi, &c., Cic. 9. Qui, for utnam, Ter.: Cic. 10. Qui, for quæ; e. g. ut qui, &c., Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 2. 11. It is redundant; ut qui illi crederem, that I should believe, as to believe, Plaut. 12. It is sometimes at a great distance from the word to which it belongs; Qui (sc. Antonius) si scisset, &c., Cic. Phil. 1, 5. 13. Quo (abl. neut.), The, with comparatives; quo

suaviores, eo, &c.; Cic.: also, *in order that*; quo leviores, &c., Liv.: also for quo magis; e. g. eo minus—quo videbatur, Auct. ad Her.: ex quo, for ex quo tempore, Liv., since, from the time that: also, quo, as an old dative; alterum, quo ipse pastor mederi possit, Varr.: It is also frequently used as a particle; see Quo. 14. Qua, *Where, whither, how, partly*; see Qua. IV. N.B. Genit. quibus, for cuius, Plaut.: quol, dat., for cui, id.: plur. quos, for qui, Enn.: queis, or quis, for quibus, Hor.: Virg.: observe especially the ablative qui, for quo, qua, quibus; e. g. quicum, for quocum, Cic.; and for quocum, Virg.: for quibuscum, Plaut.: hence, 1. *In order that*; non qui narret, Ter.: homines sunt hac lege generali, qui tuerentur, &c., Cic.: also simply, *that*; as, after efficere, Ter. 2. *Whereby, whereof, wherein, by, of or in which*; qui, qui efferrerit, vix reliquerit, Nep.: qui utar, i. e. unde vivam, Cic.: amator exclusus qui distat? Hor.: ædificante casus qui sanior? id. 3. For utinam; Ter.: Cic. 4. *How, in what manner*; Ter.: Cic.: also, *how, why, or wherefore*; Ter.: hence, qui dum? how so? why? id.: qui fit, ut, &c., Cic., how is it, &c.: we also find qui, for quanti, Plaut. 5. *That, or, hence*; Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 58. V. This word is also frequently put before propositions; quocum, Cic.: quibuscum, id.: quas contra, id.

QUI, *How, &c.*; see QUI, quæ, quod. QUIA. *Conj.* (the old plural of quia) I. *Because*; Cic.: quiane, in interrogations, Virg. N.B. 1. Quia enim, for quia, Ter. 2. *Quianam, Why, wherefore*; Virg. II. *That, i. e. because*; irata est, quia non redierim, Plaut.: also, that, where we otherwise find an accusative and infinitive; Pallad.—Synon. Quum, denotes, 1. The logical reason, i. e. it is used, when judgment is employed, to connect two things together, as cause and effect, or to derive the one from the other; and then takes a conjunctive. 2. The internal connection of two judgments, namely, where the one idea does not proceed from the other, but two ideas are involved in each other, our 'whereas,' and it then takes the indicative; quum hoc modo accusas, nonne hoc palam dicis?—Quoniam denotes a moving cause, and is only then used for quia, or quum, when the reason is clearly made out, especially with the idea that a thing is fixed and unalterable.—Quia and quod express the ground or reason, i. e. are used when two things are put in connection with each other, in such a manner that the one seems immediately to proceed (as an effect) from the other, since.

QUIANAM, QUIANE. See QUIA. QUIQUAM, or QUIDQUAM. See QUISQUAM. QUIQUE, or QUIDQUE. See QUISQUE. QUIQUID, or QUIDQUID. See QUISQUIS. QUIQUUM, i. e. quocum. See QUI. QUI-CUNQUE, quacunque, quodcunque (or QUICUMQUE, &c.) I. *Whosoever, whatsoever, whoever, whatever, every one who, every thing that*; quicunque is est, ei, &c., Cic., whoever he be: quacunque potui ratione, placavi, id., in every possible manner: quodcunque vellet liceret facere, Nep.: omnia, quacunque loquimur, every thing whatsoever, Cic.; where omnia is redundant: quodcunque est lucri, i. e. totum lucrum, Phædr.: quodcunque militum contrahere poteritis, i. e. omnes milites, quos, &c., Pompel. in Cic. Ep.: hoc quodcunque est, or vides, i. e. hoc totum, Virg.: Propert. It is also used, 1. For qualscunque; e. g. quæcunque mens fuit, Cic. 2. And it is frequently separated; cum quibus erat cunque, Ter.: qua re cunque possemus, Cic. II. *Any that may be, whatsoever it be, any possible, any, all*; quacunque ratione sanabo, Cic., in any possible way: quocunque modo, Propert., under all circumstances: de quacunque causa, Liv.: cuicunque nobili debitas honores, Tac. N.B. Quocunque, *Whithersoever*; see QUOCUNQUE. QUID. See QUI.

QUI-DAM, quædam, quoddam, and quiddam. I. *A certain one, one, of persons and things, which either are no further known, or which one will not speak of exactly*; quidam ex advocatis, Cic.: quodam tempore, at a certain time, on a time, id.: hence, quiddam, *something*; quiddam divinum, id.: quiddam mali, id.: it is also used, redundantly, after adjectives; te natura excelsum quemdam genuit, id. II. *Some, i. e. tolerable*; forma, Ov. III. As aliquis, for *Many a one*; Virg. IV. Plur. Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *Some, several*; quoddam dies, Cic. N.B. Quiddam is used substantivè; quoddam, adjectivè.

QUIDEM, conj. I. *Indeed, truly*, in concessions; Cic. II. *Indeed*, in explanations; tres epistolæ et quidem uno die, Cic.: doleo ac mirifice quidem, id. Respecting et quidem, see Et, I. 8. III. Si quidem, if indeed, Cic. IV. *At least, or, certainly, truly*; Ter.: Cic. This quidem is used with expressions of indignation, with peculiar emphasis; ista quidem vis est, Suet., that is force indeed! Cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5. V. *But, or, however*; Cic.: Nep. VI. *Also, too*; Ter. VII. It frequently cannot be rendered with exactness; quod illi quidem alterutrum mectuat, Cic., i. e. only: qui qui-

dem Serviliam colerit, Nep., i. e. for instance or example: or it may mean, also: and thus it may frequently be rendered, *for instance or example*; Servilius quidem, &c., Cic. Tusc. 1, 22. VIII. Ne quidem, *Not even*; see NE.

QUIDNAM. See QUISNAM. QUIDNI. See QUI. QUIDPIAM, QUIDQUAM. See QUISPIAM, QUISQUAM. QUIDQUID. See QUISQUIS. QUIES, etis. f. I. *Rest*; as, from labour, Cic.: quieti se dare, Cæs.: quietem capere, to enjoy rest, id.: mors laborum aut miseriarum quies est, Cic., i. e. is a state of rest from labour. N.B. Plur. quietibus, Cic. II. *Quiet, rest, i. e. calm, peaceful life*, as, when a person takes no share in parties or factions in the state, but remains neutral; *neutrality, peacefulness*; Nep.: hence, 1. *Rest, peace*; Sall.: Tac. 2. Of things without life; ventorum, Plin.: quies, i. e. tranquillitas veris iret (for esset), Virg. III. *Rest, sleep*; Virg.: quietem capere, to sleep, Ov.: ire ad quietem, Cic., to lie down to sleep; thus also, tradere se quieti, id.: secundum quietem, or in quiete, id.; or per quietem, Suet., in sleep, during sleep; hence, 1. *The sleep of death, death*; dura, Virg. 2. *A dream*; Vell.: Stat. 3. *The time of sleep, i. e. night*; trahere quietem, Propert. (i. q. Trahere noctem, Virg.): opaca quies, Stat. IV. *A place of rest*; hence, the *covert or den of a wild beast, a lair*; Lucr. N.B. Quie (after the fifth declension), for quiete, Næv.: also adjectivè; mentem quietem, id.

QUIESCENTIA, æ, f. (quiesco) *Rest*; Jul. Firm. QUIESCO, evi, etum, ère. (quies) I. *Intrans. To rest, repose, take rest*; as, from labour; dux grum revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Cic.: hence, of the dead; felicius ossa quiescent, Ov.: also, *to come to rest, find rest*; priusquam sedibus (in the grave) ossa quierunt, Virg.: hence, 1. *To rest, i. e. to be at rest or inactive, to be quiet*, of actions; non potest quiescere, Cic.: nuptiis potuerat quiesci, he might have been quietly delivered from; Ter.: prato arma quiescent, i. e. jacent, Virg.: alta quierunt æquora, id.: venti quiescent, Plin.: quiescentes aquæ, id., standing still, stagnant: hence, *to keep one's self quiet, i. e. to remain neutral, to take no part in*; Cic. Att. 9, 10: also, *not to be engaged in public business, to lead a private or retired life*; in republica quiescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: cf. Suet. Ner. 34. 2. *To be silent or still, hold one's peace*; quiesce, Auct. ad Her.: ut quiescant, moneo, Ter.: quiescebant voces, Ov. 3. *To rest, i. e. to sleep*; Cic.: somnum humanum quievi, Apul., I slept like a man. 4. *Peaceably or quietly to suffer or allow*; quiescere, rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. 5. *To cease from, to leave off*; aliquanto prius quiescere, Cic.: petere, Plaut. 6. *To omit, to have nothing to do with*; Hor. Art. 380: edicere, Gell. 7. *To remain undisturbed or unviolated*; quietura fœdera, Liv. II. *Trans. To render quiet, to cause to cease, to interrupt*; rem, Sen.

QUËTE, adv. *Quietly, calmly*; Cic.: quietius, Liv.: quietissime, Cæs. QUIËTUS, a, um. (quies) I. *Quiet, at rest, having or enjoying rest or tranquillity*; animus, Cic.: also of things without life; *quiet, calm*; sermo, Cic., i. e. net vehement, calm, sedate. II. *Peaceable, that keeps or preserves quiet*; homo, Cic.: homo quietissimus, id.: Gallia quietior, Cæs.: quietus esto, Ter., be unconcerned: also of things without life; annis, Hor., flowing gently and calmly; æquor, id.: bacca, Colum., that has lain for some time: especially, *quiet, private, retired, i. e. that takes no part in wars, disturbances, or state affairs*; Nep.: Justin. III. *Asleep*; hence, *Quiet, The dead*; Nemesian.—See the synonyms under TRANQUILLUS.

QUILIBET, quælibet, quodlibet, and quilibet. *Whom you please, whatsoever, any without distinction, all*; quilibet temporibus, Liv., at all times: certo genere, non quilibet, Cic.: adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet, any without distinction, id.: also, unus quilibet, one whoever he be, Liv.: Quint.; quilibet is used substantivè, Hor. N.B. Quilibet, adv., *Every where, where you please*; Lucr.: Ov.

QUINQVATVS, u, m. (quimus, a, um, from quinque) *The age of five years*; Plin.

QUIN, conj. (from qui and ne, i. e. non) I. *That not; facere non possum, quin mittam*, Cic., i. e. I must, cannot do otherwise than: quin cause nihil esset, quin secus judicaret, id.: nihil abest, quin sim miserimus, id.: non poterit recurare, quin dicat, id.: factum est, quin, &c., for ut non, Gell.: thus also after non dubito, Cic.: also after dubito, to hesitate, for an infinitive; id.; see DuRRo: also, non dubito (non dubium est), quin non, &c., id., when what follows is to be negated: again, after nego, Liv.: after ignoro, Cic.: after suspicio est, Cæs.; in which three cases an accusative with an infinitive is more usual: thus also after dicere, Cic.: dies nullus est, quin—ventit, id.: also after mirum we find quin, i. e. that, Plaut. II. For qui (quæ, quod) non; e. g. nemo venit, quin videret, Cic.: nihil tam difficile est, quin—possit, Ter.: quis est, quin intelligat, &c., Cic. III. *That not, as if not*; non quin ipse dissentiam, not as if I—not, Cic. IV. *Indeed, i. e. 1. Truly, really*;

Plaut. 2. *Yea, even, ay*; quin cupio, &c., Cic.: also with imo; e. g. quin imo (or quinimo) leviter dissident, id. V. *Rather, yea rather*; Liv. VI. It is especially a particle denoting impatience, exhortation, or haste, and is used with an imperative, indicative, or conjunctive; quin jam habeo, Ter., ah! now I have it: quin consecundus equos, come! let us mount! Liv.: quin continetis vocem, hold your tongues, will you? quin hue vertis minas, Hor.: quin omittite me, Ter.: quin uno verbo dic, id.: quin experiamur, &c., Ter. VII. *Unless*; Cato. VIII. Quin tamen, but however, Lucr. 2, 29: but ed Creech. *has attamen, and ed. Eichst. quum tamne.*

QUINAM. See QUINAM.
QUINARIUS, a, um. (quini) *Containing five*; numerus, Macrob., a five, the number five: fistula, Vitr., i. e. a pipe the plate of which, before it was bent, was five inches wide: nummus, Varr., i. e. a half-denarius.

QUINCUNCIALIS, e. (quincunx) I. *Of or having the form of a quincunx*; ratio ordinum, Plin. II. *Containing five twelfths of a whole*; as, of a foot, magnitudo, id.

QUINCUNX, cis. (quinque and uncia) *Amounting to five twelfths*; usuræ, Pand., i. e. five per cent: hence, substitutivè, m., I. *Five twelfths*; as, of an As, Hor.: of an acre, Colum.: of a pound, id.: of an inheritance, Plin. Ep.: of a Sextarius, i. e. five cyathi, Mart.: of the rate of interest; five per cent, Pers. II. *The five eyes or points on dice* (tesseræ): hence, in quincuncem, after the manner of the five points on dice, i. e. in the following manner:—



QUINCUPÉDAL, ālis. n. (quinque and pes) *An instrument five feet in length*; as, a meteyard; Mart.

QUINCUPLEX, icis. (quinque and plico) *Fivefold*; Auson.

QUINCUCIES, adv. *Fifteen times*; Sestertii (neut. sing.), Cic., i. e. fifteen hundred thousand Sestertii: thus also, Mart. 7, 9, 15, when Sestertii must be understood.

QUINCUCIUM, num. (quinque and decem) *Fifteen*; Cæs.

QUINCUCIUM-VIR, i. m. Plur. quincuciviri. *A college, board, or bench of fifteen delegates or commissioners who jointly held an office or transacted some public business.* At Rome there were, 1. Quincuciviri Sibyllini, or simply, Quincuciviri, who had the charge of the Sibylline books, which they consulted on urgent occasions, with a view to discover the remedy for a present distress; Hor.: Tac. sing., Suet.: before Sulla the number of these was ten, Decemviri; see DECUMVIRI. 2. Quincuciviri agris dandis, i. e. fifteen commissioners or delegates for the distribution of lands; Plin.

QUINCUCIVIRĀLIS, e. *Pertaining to the Quincuciviri*; Tac.

QUINCUCIVIRĀTUS, us. m. *The office or dignity of a Quincuciviri*; Lamprid.

QUINCUCIUS, a, um. (quincucim) *The fifteenth*; Marc. Emp.

QUINDENI, æ, a. See QUINDENI.

QUINGENARIUS, a, um. (quingenti) I. *Of five hundred, distrib.*; Curt. II. *Consisting of five hundred: hence, five hundred pounds in weight*; Plin.

QUINGENI, æ, a. num. (from quingenti) I. *Five hundred, distrib.*; Cic.: Suet. II. *Gen. Five hundred*; Colum.

QUINGENTĀRIUS, a, um. (quingenti) *Consisting of five hundred*; cohors, Veget.

QUINGENTESIMUS, a, um. (quingenti) *The five hundredth*; annus, Cic.

QUINGENTI, æ, a. num. (quinque and centum) *Five hundred*; Hor.

QUINGENTES, adv. (quingenti) *Five hundred times*; Vitr.: Sestert. (sing. neut.), Cic., i. e. five hundred thousand Sestertii.

QUINI, æ, a. num. (quinque) I. *Five, distrib.*; Cic.: Nep.: Liv. II. *Gen. Five*; Virg.: Liv. N. B. Sing., Plin.: lex quina vicenaria, Plaut.

QUINDENI, or QUINDENI, or QUINDENI, æ, a. num. I. *Fifteen, distrib.*; quina dena, Liv.: quindeni, Quint.: quindenium pedum, Vitr. II. *Gen. Fifteen*; quindenis hastis, Plaut.

QUINIMO, or QUINIMMO. See QUIN.

QUINIO, ōnis. m. (quini) *A number of five*; Tert.: in a game of dice, *the five*; Isidor.

QUINVICENI, or QUINVICENI, æ, a. num. *Twenty-five, distrib.*, twenty-five each; Liv.

QUINQUAGENARIUS, a, um. (quingenti) *Consisting of or containing fifty*; grex, Varr.: homo, Quint., fifty years old: fistula, Vitr., i. e. the plate of which, before it was bent, was fifty inches wide.

QUINQUAGENI, æ, a. num. (quingenta) I. *Fifty, distrib.*; Cic.: also sing.; quinquageno filo, Plin. II. *Gen. Fifty*; Manil.

QUINQUAGESIES, adv. for quinquages; Plaut., sc. Sestertii

tert. (sing. neut.) *Fifty hundred thousand Sestertii, i. e. five millions.*

QUINQUAGESIMUS, a, um. num. (quingenta) *The fiftieth*; Plin.: hence, Quinquagesima, sc. pars, *The fiftieth part*, as a tax; Cic.

QUINQUAGESIES, adv. *Fifty times*; Cic.

QUINQUAGINTA, num. (πεντήκοντα) *Fifty*; Cic.

QUINQUATRIA, um or orum. n. sc. sollempnia, i. q. Quinquatrus; Suet.

QUINQUATRUS, uum. f. (quinque) *A festival in honour of Minerva*; Cic.: Suet.: it lasted five days, and was divided into majores and minores.

QUINQUE, num. (from πέντε) *Five*; Cic.

QUINQUEFOLIUS, a, um. (quinque and folium) *Having five leaves*; rosa, Plin.: hence, Quinquifolium, *A kind of herb*, perhaps, cinquefoil; id.

QUINQUEGENUS, a, um. (quinque and genus) *Of five kinds*; Auson.

QUINQUELIBRĀLIS, e. (quinque and libra) *Five pounds in weight*; Colum.

QUINQUELIBRIS, e. (quinque and libra) *Of five pounds weight*; Vopisc.

QUINQUEMENSIS, e. (quinque and mensis) *Of five months, five months old*; Varr.

QUINQUENNĀLIS, e. (quingennis) I. *Quinquennial, i. e. that happens every five years*; celebratis ludorum, Cic.: vota, Liv.: certamen, Suet.: or, agon, Plin. Ep. II. *That lasts five years*; censura, Liv.: hence, Quinquennalis, *A magistrate in the municipal towns whose office lasted five years*; Apul.

QUINQUENNIS, e. (quinque and annus) *Of five years, five years old*; Hor.: Liv.

QUINQUENNĪUM, i. n. (quingennis) *A space or period of five years, five years*; Cic.: duo quinquennia, ten years, Ov.

QUINQUE-PARTĪTUS, or QUINQUEPERTĪTUS, a, um. *Fivefold*; Cic.: abl., quinquepartito, Plin., fivefold.

QUINQUEPLICĪO. See QUINQUEPLICO.

QUINQUEPRĪMI, or QUINQUE PRIMI. (πεντάπρωτοι) *The five chief or principal men of a town, next to the magistrates*; Cic.

QUINQUEREMIS, e. (quinque and remus) *Having five benches of oars*; navis, Liv.: and simply, Quinqueremis, sc. navis, Cic., *A galley with five benches of oars.*

QUINQUERTĪO, ōnis. m. (quingentium) *One that exercises himself in the five exercises which are called quingentium*; Liv. And. ap. Fest.

QUINQUERTĪUM, i. n. (quinque and ars) *The fivefold exercise, consisting of discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio*; Fest.

QUINQUESSIS, is. m. *Five asses*; Apul.

QUINQUE-VIR, i. m. Plur. quingeviri. *A college, bench, or board of five persons who jointly held office or transacted any public business, five delegates or commissioners*; as, commissioners for the distribution of lands, Cic.: for the management of debts, Liv.: for repairing the walls and towers, id.: for keeping the peace by night, Pand.

QUINQUEVIRĀTUS, us. m. *The office, dignity, or rank of a quingeviri*; Cic.

QUINQUES, adv. *Five times*; Cic.: quingies mille, five thousand, Plin.: quingies tanto amplius, five times more, Cic.

QUINQUEPLĪCO, āre. (quinque and plico) *To make fivefold*; Tac.

QUINTADECĪMĀNI, or QUINTADECUMANI, ōrum. m. (quintus decimus) *The soldiers of the fifteenth legion*; Tac.

QUINTĀNUS, a, um. (quintus) I. *One of the fifth legion*; sc. miles, Tac. II. *The fifth in order*; Nonæ, Varr., i. e. which fall on the fifth day of the month: quintanis (abl.), sc. vicibus, Plin., i. e. at every fifth stake: also, porta quintana, a gate in the Roman camp where provisions were sold, Fest.: hence, quintana, Liv. 41, 2, i. e. forum: thus also by way of imitation; quintana domi constituta, i. e. foro, Suet.

QUINTĀRIUS, a, um. (quintus) *Containing five*; numerus, Vitr., i. e. five sixths, six being taken as the whole.

QUINTĪLIS, (Quint.) is. m. *The name of the month July*; Cic.

QUINTO, QUINTUM. See QUINTUS.

QUINTUS, a, um. (quinque) *The fifth*; Cic.: hence, quinto and quintum, Liv., for the fifth time.

QUINTUSDECĪMUS, or QUINTUS DECIMUS, a, um. *The fifteenth*; Cic.

QUINUS, a, um. See QUINI.

QUIPPE, conj. I. *Certainly, surely, by all means, yea, in fact*; Ter.: Cic.: quippe enim, id.: Lucr. Quippe is also used absolute, *well! well then!* when one would answer or affirm any thing; Ergo ad cenam petitionis causa si quis vocat, condemnatur. Quippe! inquit, Cic. Muren. 35. II. *For, since, because*; quippe vides, Cic. III. *As, before qui, que, quod*; Cic.: thus also, Democrito, quippe homini erudito, Cic. IV. *Why? wherefore?* hence, quippeni, *why not?* Plaut. N. B. Quippe ubi means, I. *For since*; Propert. 2, 4, 19. 2. *Namely*

where, namely since; Virg. Georg. 1, 505: Propert. 1, 10, 27, Lachm.

QUIPPIAM. See QUISIAM.

QUIPPINI. I. Why not? or, certainly, by all means; Plaut. II. Why? wherefore? Plaut.

QUIQUE. See QUIQUE.

QUIQUIL. See QUIQUIL.

QUIRINUS, a, um; e. g. mala, an excellent kind of apple, originally growing about Cures; Plin.: called also, Quiriniana, Varr.

QUIRIS, itis, m. I. Prop., *An inhabitant of the city Cures*; hence, II. *A Roman, a citizen*; Hor.: Ov., where it may always be rendered, *citizen*; Romani more Quiritis (i. e. civis), Lucan.: hence plural, Quirites, Romani, citizens; and this name is used especially of the citizens at Rome; hence, milites and Quirites are opposed to each other, Liv. 45, 37; where Quirites contains a reproach, citizens, i. e. not soldiers. And in the same manner Cæsar once called his soldiers, for their humiliation, Quirites, Suet.: hence, in formal addresses, the Romans were called by this name; as, in a speech, Cic.: or, when one was transacting any business in their name: hence, populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv.: pro populo Rom. Quiritibusque, id., in all which passages it may be rendered, citizens: Patres et Quirites, Hor., i. e. the senate and people; jus Quiritium, civic right, the right of Roman citizens, Plin. Ep. N.B. Fig. Parvi Quirites, of bees; Virg.

QUIRITIO, ñis, f. (quirito) *A plaintive cry, a scream, shriek*; Liv.

QUIRITUS, us, m. (quirito) *A plaintive cry, a whimpering, a scream, shriek*; Plin. Ep.

QUIRITES, um, m. See QUIRIS.

QUIRITO, ñe, and QUIRITOR, ñri, (usually derived from Quirites) Prop. *To call for the aid of the Quirites or citizens of Rome*; then, *to raise a plaintive cry, to scream, shriek*; Poll. in Cic. Ep.: Liv.: casum, Apul., to bewail, lament: also simply, *to complain, lament*; Plin.: Plin. Paneg.: or simply, *to cry, scream*; Quint.

QUIRITTO, ñe. *To grunt as a boar*; Auct. Carn. de Philom.

QUIS, que, quod and quid. See QUI.

QUIS-NAM and QUI-NAM, quenam, quodnam, and quidnam. *Who, which, what*; 1. Interrogatively; Ter.: Cic.: Hor. II. Without interrogation; quævisit, quasnam formosas virgines haberent, Cic.: N.B. 1. Quodnam is used adjectively; quidnam, substantive. 2. Quis is used for aliquis: so also is quisnam after num; e. g. num quisnam præterea? Cic., Is there any one else? ut sciam, num quidnam—afferat, Ter. 3. It is also separated; quid se nam facturum, &c., Cic.: it is also preceded by nam? e. g. nam quid ita? Ter.: nam quis te iussit, &c., Virg.: hence, quonam, adv., *whither*; Cic.: Cæs.

QUIS-PIAM, quæpiam, quodpiam and quidpiam, i. q. Quisquam. I. *Any one, some one*; quispiam deus, Ter.: quæpiam cohors, Cæs.: si culpam pecuniam ademit, Cic.: rem quampiam, id.: also quidpiam, adv., *Somewhat, in something, a little*; nocere, id. II. *Many a one*; innocens est quispiam, Cic. N.B. 1. The plural is rare; quæpiam rationes, Cic. 2. For quidpiam we find also quippiam. 3. Quidpiam impudicior, for paulo, &c., Plaut. 4. Quidpiam is used substantive; quodpiam, adjectively. 5. Quopiām, adv., *Any whither*; Ter.

QUIS-QUAM, quæquam, quidquam. *Any one, any*; used where the English lay a stress on the word any; hence generally with a negation expressed or implied; estne quisquam, qui, &c., Cic.: cuiusquam imperio, Cæs.: quemquam virtum, Cic.: N.B. 1. Nec (neque) quisquam is frequently used for nemo, Cic. 2. Quidquam, redundantly with nihil; Cic. 3. The feminine is rare; quamquam, Plaut. 4. Quisquam is also used as a feminine; Plaut.: Ter. 5. Also with unus; Liv.: hence, nec quisquam unus, Liv., i. e. and not a single person. 6. For quidquam, several write quicquam. 7. Quisquam is also followed by a plural; quisquam, a quibus, for a quo, Liv. 8. Quoquam, adv., *Any whither*; Cic.: also, for in aliquam rem, Lucr.

QUIS-QUE, quæque, quodque and quidque. I. *Who-soever he be*; hence, *every one, each (without exception)*; Cic.: Hor., &c.: it is also used with sui, sibi, se, suus, sometimes after, sometimes before; suo cuique iudicio utendum, Cic.: sibi quoque tendente, Liv.: quisque se, Cic.: suam quisque, Plaut.: hence, pro se quisque, Cic., i. e. each without distinction. N.B. 1. Quidque is used substantive; quodque, adjectively. 2. For aliquis with a comparative; quo quisque est solertior, &c., Cic., i. e. one, or each; quo majus quodque animal, eo, &c., Cels. 3. It is frequently used with a superlative, to express universality; doctissimus quisque, Cic., the most learned, i. e. men of the greatest learning, or, all most learned men: recentissima quæque sunt correctæ maxime, id.: optimum quidque, the best, id.: also with ordinals, to express every, or universality; tertio quoque verbo, id., at every third word: quinto quoque anno, id., every five years; also, with primus, when it expresses, the first of all, the first possible; primo quoque tempore, as soon

as possible, id.: primo quoque die, with the first day, on the first opportunity, as soon as possible, Cic.: diem primam quamque diceret, Liv.: primum quidque, the first of all, id. 4. Quidque frequently has a verb in the plural; Sall.: Liv.: thus also, pro se quisque—debemus, Cic. 5. Quisque, of two, for uterque; e. g. sua cuique, &c., Liv. 2, 44. 6. Quisque of a woman, therefore in the feminine gender; Plaut. It is frequently preceded by unus, which is redundant; unus quisque, Cic.: unum quidque, id. II. For quicunque, *Who-soever, every one who*; quemque videritis, &c., whomsoever you shall see, Plaut.: cuiusque populi civis vicissent, Liv.: thus also, quisque, Plaut. III. Also, for quisquam, *Any one*; supra quam cuique credibile est, Sall.

QUISQUILÆ, ñrum, f. (perhaps from quisque, i. e. all sorts) *Any thing that is bad*; as, that which is usually thrown away, fallen leaves, any refuse, offscouring, sweepings, rubbish, filth, &c.: hence fig., of worthless persons, animals, or things, *riff-raff, offscouring*; as, of persons: quisquilas seditiosis, Cic.: of bad fish; Apul. N.B. Quisquila, neutr., Petron., i. e. rubbish, trifles.

QUIS-QUIS, quæque, quodquod and quidquid. I. *Whoever, whatever, who-soever, what-soever, every one who, all that*; quisquis ille est, be he who he may, whoever he be: quisquis es, be you who you may, whoever you are: quoquo modo se res habeat, Cic., be it how it may, however it be: qui qui integri sunt, id. N.B. 1. Quidquid is used substantive; quodquod, adjectively; hence, quidquid frequently has a genitive; deorum quidquid regit terras, Hor., all the gods who: quidquid maleficis erit, Cic.: it is also used adverbially; quidquid progredior, whithersoever, &c., the farther, the more, Liv.: quidquid amare videtur, Gell., if they, &c., as far as they: quidquid ams, i. e. quantum, Catull. 2. Quisquis with the plural, Ov. II. *Any one, every one*; quoecunque in loco quisquis est, Cic.: quatenus quidquid se attingat, Cic., i. e. each thing, or, any thing be it what it may: quisquis amores aut metus dulces, aut experientiarum amaros, Virg.: quoquo modo, by all means although unlawful, Suet. N.B. 1. Quidquid, adjectively; suum quidquid genus, Cato. 2. Unus is used pleonastically before quisquis; e. g. unum quidquid, Ter. 3. Quiqui for quisquis, Plaut. 4. For quidquid many write quicquid. 5. Quoquo, adv., *Whithersoever*; Cic.: also with the genitive terrarum, Ter., or, gentium, Plaut., i. e. in the world.

QUITUS, a, um. See QUEO.

QUI-VIS, quævis, quodvis, and quidvis. *Any you please, who or whatever it may be*; hence, *whoever, whatever, any without distinction*; quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic.: quovis numerum, Cæs.: quævis amplificationes, Cic.: quovis sermone, Hor.: quodvis genus, id.: ab quivis (for quovis) homine, Ter. N.B. 1. Quidvis is used substantive, *Any thing whatsoever, every thing in the world, every thing without exception*; Cic.: also followed by a genitive; quidvis oneris impone, Ter.: we also find quidvis anni, for quovis anni tempore, Cato. II. Unus is used with it redundantly; quivis unus, Cic.: una harum quævis causa, Ter. III. Quovis, adv., *Whithersoever, to every place*; Plaut.: also with gentium, i. e. in the world, Ter.

QUIVIS-CUNQUE, quæviscunque, quodviscunque. *Who-soever, whatsoever, any one*; Lact.

QUO, adv. (from the ablative neuter of qui, que, quod) I. *Where*; quo loco, for quo loco, Cic.: II. *Hence, wherefore, for which reason*; Cic.: quo factum est, Nep. III. *Since, or, as if*; non quo ipse audieris, Cic.: non eo (therefore) dico, quo mihi veniat in, &c., id. IV. *Whither, to which or whom*; of place, person, or thing; ad partem provinciæ venturum, quo te velle arbitraret, Cic.: quod eos, quo se contulit, &c., for ad quos, id., also with gentium (in all the world), Plaut.: hence fig., scire, quo amentia progressi sitis, Liv., how far in: also, to what purpose? quo tantam pecuniam? Cic.: Martis signum quo mihi, &c., id.: quo mihi fortunat? Hor.: we also find quo for aliquo; e. g. si quo erant prodeundum, Cic.: ne quo inciderem, id. V. *In order that, that*; Ter.: Ov.: quo gravior viderere, Cic., that you, or, in order that you: also simply that, after efficeret, Liv.: after causa, where quo may be rendered, that, or, why, wherefore; in causa esse, quo serius, &c., id.: hence, quo minus, that not, after verbs of hindering, deterring, &c.; after impediend. Nep.: after recusare, id.: after deterrere, Cic.: stetit pro Trebonium, quo minus, &c., Cæs., it depended on Trebonius that not: we also find quo secius, for quo minus, Auct. ad Her.: also, quo ne, i. e. non, Hor.: præfinitis, quo ne pluris emerim, Cic., unless with præfinitis we understand it. VI. *As*; see above, V. VII. *Why, wherefore*; in causa esse, quo; see above, V. VIII. *Si quo, if perchance*; Liv.

QUO-AD, adv. I. *How long*; quoad exspectatis? Ter.: also, as long as; quoad potui, as long as I could, Cic.: tam diu, quoad, &c., i. e. as, id. II. *Until*; quoad te videam, Cic.: quoad senatus dimissus est, id. III. *How far*; videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter, Cic.: also, as far as; id.: hence fig., so far as, as much as; ut, quoad possem, &c., id.: quoad possunt cognosci, id.: also, as

much as, for quantum, with the genitive ejus, i. e. herein, id. IV. *In respect of, as relates to, as to*; quoad diem, Liv. 42, 6, but here Duker, Gronovius and Drakenborch would read quam ad diem, since it would be difficult to find quoad with an accusative in a good writer. V. For quo, qua, quae, e. g. dies, quoad re ferret, for qua, or ad quam, Plaut. N.B. I. Usque is joined to quoad; e. g. quoad usque, or quoadusque, Varr.: Suet., i. e. until, or, so long until. 2. Quoad is used by poets as a monosyllable; Lucr.: Hor.

QUOADUSQUE (Quoad usque). See QUOAD.
 QUO-CIRCA. conj. Hence, therefore, wherefore; Cic.: it is sometimes separated; quo, bone, circa, Hor.
 QUO-CUNQUE. adv. Whithersoever, to whatever place; Cic.: also, in any direction whatsoever, in every direction; Virg. Æn. 3, 682; or it may here mean, as well as possible. We sometimes find this word separated; quo te cunque, &c., Cic.

QUOD. conj. (from the neuter of qui, quæ, quod, for proper quod, and sometimes for ad quod) I. That, or, why, wherefore; nihil est, quod te des in viam, Cic., there is no reason why, there is no necessity that: est magis, quod gratuler, id.: quod ad te venio, why, Plaut. II. That, i. e. since, because; mirari se, quod non rediret, Cic.: propterea quod, Ter.: Cæs., for that reason, for the reason that, because. III. That, as to that, with regard to that; quod scribis, te venturum, ego, &c., Cic.: hence, though, although, albeit; quod est virgo, Ov.: quod dicas, Ter. IV. Hence, wherefore; quod te oro, ne, &c., Ter.: quod te oro—eripe, &c., Virg.: quod vobis venire in mentem necesse est, &c., Cic.: hence, quod si, quod nisi, quod utinam, i. e. if therefore, &c.; quod si, id.: Nep.: quod nisi, or quod ni, Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: quod utinam, for utinam, Cic.: thus also, quod ubi, for ubi, id.: quod quum, for quum, Cæs. V. That, or, since that; diu est, quod—datis, Plaut.: inde quod, &c., Ter., from the time that, since the time that, &c. VI. That, after facere, for ut, Vitr.: thus also after exopto, Calp. VII. That, where the accusative and infinitive are otherwise used; as, after scio, Plaut.: Liv.: after credo, Apul.: after recordari, Suet.: after cognoscere, Pand.: after facie tui, Varr.: especially when preceded by illud; e. g. videndum illud est, quod—manet gratia, Cic. VIII. What, or, as much as, as far as; quod ad me attinet, Cic.: ornato verbis, quod poteris, Ter., as much as; quod fieri posset, Liv. IX. That, or, wherein; si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit, Ter.: quod illos ætas satis acuet, Ter.—See the synonyms under QUIA.

QUODAM MODO, or QUODAM MODO, In a certain measure, in a manner; Cic.: quodam tamen modo, Quint.
 QUOI, for cui; Plaut.

QUOJAS, or QUOJATIS, e. for cujas or cujatis, e.; e. g. quojatis, nom., Plaut.: quojates estis, id.
 QUOJUS, a, um, for cujus, a, um; Plaut.
 QUOJUS. genit. for cujus; Plaut.: thus also, quojusmodi; id.

QUOLIBET. adv. See QUILIBET.
 QUON, for quum; see QUUM.
 QUOMINUS, or QO MINUS. See QUI, and MINUS in PARUM.

QUOMODO, or QUO MODO. In what manner? how? I. In an interrogation; Cic.: or in admiration; id. II. Without an interrogation; Cic.: also, as, or, like as; id. N.B. 1. Nam is joined to it; quomodonomam; Cic.: 2. For quocunque modo, Cic. 3. The last syllable is short; Hor.: Mart.

QUOMODO-CUNQUE. I. Whosoever, in whatever manner; Cic. II. In some manner or other; Plaut.
 QUOMODO-LIBET. adv. Whosoever; August.
 QUOMODO-NAM. In what manner? how? Cic.
 QUO-NAM. I. To what place, whither; Cic. II. To what end or result; Cæs. III. Quoniam usque, How far? to what length? Stat.: Gell.

QUONDAM. (for quondam) I. At a certain time, once, formerly, heretofore; Cic.: also with olim, Ter.: it also expresses the English, late, deceased; in Valeriani quondam centurionis testamento, Cod. Just.: also, at times, sometimes, now and then, occasionally; Cic.: Virg. II. At some time, or at its own time, in time to come, some time, once, hereafter; Virg.: Hor. III. At a particular time, once; Cic.: Suet.

QUONIAM. (from quum and jam) I. After that, now that; Plaut. II. Since, because, whereas; Cic.—Synon.; see QUIA.
 QUO-PIAM. Any whither; Ter.
 QUO-QUAM. Any whither; Cic.: also for in aliquam rem; Lucr.

QUOQUE. I. Also; Ter.: Cic.: it is never found at the beginning of a sentence, but either after one or more words: it is also used with etiam; e. g. quoque etiam, Ter.; or, etiam quoque, Lucr.: also with et (i. e. etiam); e. g. sunt vero et—quoque, Plin.: it is also used after quot, redundantly; totidem lixas—quot milites quoque, Quint. II. For quidem; e. g. ne quoque, not even; Quad. ap. Gell. N.B. Quoque, 1. From quisque; see QUISQUE. 2. For et quo, Liv.

QUOQUO. adv. See QUISQUIS.
 QUOQUO-VERSUS (-um), or QUOQUO-VORSUS (-um). Every way, in all directions; quoquoversus, Cic.: quoquoversum, Cato.

QUORSUS, or QUORSUM. (for quo versus or -um) I. Whitherward, whither; nescio, quorsum eam, Ter. II. Fig. Whither, to what; verebar, quorsum evaderet, Ter., what it would come to at last, how it would turn out: quorsum recidat responsum, Cic., how your answer might run: quorsum hæc pertinet? id.: quorsus hæc quæstio pertinet? Sen. III. To what purpose? to what end? with what view? quorsum hæc disputo? Cic.

QUOT. num. indecl. I. How many? quot calamitates? Cic.: also, as many as; quot homines, tot cause, id.: also for quocunque; e. g. dies, id.: it may also be rendered, as, when preceded by tot or totidem, or when 'as' is equivalent to 'as many as'; totidem, quot, &c., id.: tot annos, quot habet, id., i. e. as he, &c.: also after toties, Quint. II. Every, each; quot annis or quotannis, every year, yearly, annually, Cic.: quot mensibus, Vitr., monthly, every month: quot diebus, Pand.; or, quot dies, Apul., every day, daily. N.B. Quotquot; see QUOTQUOT.

QUOTANNIS. Every year, yearly; see QUOT.
 QUOT-CUNQUE. How many soever; Catull.: Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab.
 QUOTËNI, æ, a. (quot) How many, distributively; Cic.

QUOTËNNIS, e. (quot and annus) Of how many years, how many years old; Augustin.
 QUOTËDIANUS, a, um. (quotidie) I. Daily, of every day, i. e. that is, happens, or is used every day; interpretes, Cæs.: vita, Cic.: sermo, id.: also for quotidie; e. g. ni quotidianus confeceris, Plaut.: hence, quotidianus (sc. tempore), daily, every day, Cic. Fragma. II. Of every day, i. e. common, usual; verba, Cic.: interdictum, id., i. e. usual: thus also, vis, id.: formæ, Ter., common, every-day beauties. N.B. 1. The first syllable is short, and the second long; Mart.: on the other hand, the first is long and the second short, Catull.; hence some would write quottidiana. 2. Some write also cotidianus.

QUOTËDIE. adv. (quot and dies) Daily; Cic. N.B. Quotidie, of night, i. e. Nightly, every night; Quint. Decl.

QUOTËDIO. adv. Daily; Cæp. ap. Charis.
 QUOTËTES, or QUOTËTENS. Adv. (quot) How often? how many times? Cic.: also, as often as; quoties—erit, non, &c., id.: quoties—toties, Virg.: also, as, where equivalent to 'as often as'; after toties, Cic.

QUOTËTES-CUNQUE. Adv. How often soever, as often soever as; Cic.
 QUOT-LIBET. adv. As many as you please; Plin.
 QUOT-QUOT. num. indecl. I. How many soever; Cic. II. Every; quotquot annis, Alf. ap. Gell., i. e. every year.

QUOTËTUS, a, um. (quotus) Of what number? how many? Plaut.
 QUOTUS, a, um. (quot) Of what number? what in number? how many? Cic.: quota hora est? Hor., what o'clock is it? quota (abl. sc. hora), by what o'clock? id.: quotus esse velis, rescribere, id., how much company, or how many fellow-guests, you would have: quota pars laudis, Ov., what part, i. e. a very small one: also with quisque, which expresses universality; quoto quoque loco libebet, wherever it shall please, Auct. ad Her.: especially when it means, how many, i. e. few; quotus enim quisque, &c., how many, i. e. few, Cic.: quota quæque, Ov.: quoto cuique, Curt.

QUOTUS-CUNQUE, æcunque, umcunque. How many or how few soever; pars, Tibull.: Ov.
 QUOTUSQUISQUE, &c. Prop. Quotus quisque, &c.; see QUOTUS.
 QUO-USQUE. adv. I. How long; Cic. II. How far; Plin.: also fig., how far, to what extent; Pand. N.B. It is also separated; quo te spectabimus usque, Mart., where quo is long.

QUOVIS. adv. See QUIVIS.
 QUUM, or CUM, and anciently QUOM. adv. and conj. (an old accusative of the neuter gender, as tum, from quum and tus for qui and hic, from the Greek *τις* and *τις* for *ὅς* and *ὅ*.) I. Adv. of time. 1. When, whenever; 1. With an indicative; soletis, quum aliquid hujuscemodi auditis, continuo dicere, Cic.: hence, quum—tum, when—then; quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id. 2. With a conjunctive, when uncertainty is implied; si, quum causa nulla esset, tabellarios ad te mitterem, Cic.: and sometimes in other cases; Nep. Epamin. 3. 2. When, at the time that; with an indicative, or especially in the imperfect and plusquamperfect, a conjunctive, and sometimes an infinitive, or accusative and infinitive. 1. With an indicative; fuit tempus, quum homines bestiarum modo vagabantur, Cic. 2. With a conjunctive; Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frogreter, Cic. 3. With an infinitive; quum Appius jus dicere, Liv. 4. With accusative and infinitive; quum interim legem confestim exerceri, Liv. 5. Quum primum, Cic.;

or, quum subito, Colum., as soon as. ⁶ Quum maxime denotes, besides its usual significations (see Maxime in MAGIS), *e. Especially, chiefly*; quum maxime volo, Ter.: *nunc quum maxime*, Cic.: for this we find also ut quum maxime; e. g. hanc amabat, ut quum maxime (sc. amaret), Ter., prop., he loved her then, as when he loved her most passionately. ^β *Just now, just at this time*; paretque quum maxime mortuo, Cic.: *quæ fiunt quum maxime*, id., which just now happen frequently. ³ *Since, from the time that*; multi anni sunt, quum in ære meo est, Cic. II. Conj. 1. *Since, seeing that*, denoting a cause or consequence, usually with a conjunctive; quæ quum ita sint, Cic.: but sometimes with an indicative; quum mecum esse non potuisti, id. 2. *Although, though*: cui (senatus auctoritati) quum intercessissent, tamen est prescripta, Cic. 3. i. q. Quod, *That, because, in that*, with an indicative; præclare facis, quum puerum diligis, Cic. 4. Quum—tum, *As well—as, not only—but also, both—and*, connecting single words or whole clauses, in which latter case quum is usually followed by an indicative, but sometimes by a conjunctive; quum ob ea, quæ ad te scripsi, tum quod Cæsar adest, Cic.: particularly, ¹ Quum—tum, in passing from general to particular statements, *Both—and especially*; multum quum in omnibus rebus, tum in re militari potest fortuna, Cæs.: quum multæ res nequaquam satis explicatæ sint, tum perdifficilis questio est de natura deorum, Cic. ² Hence, tum is frequently accompanied by adverbs of an intensive force; *as, etiam, vero, maxime, præcipue, imprimis*, Cic. ³ Tum is sometimes repeated; Cic. ad Div. 9, 13. ⁴ We find also quum—quum—tum, Cic. ad Div. 6, 4. ⁵ Simul is put for tum, Liv. 3, 50, post med. ⁶ And tum is sometimes omitted altogether; ejus quum totius est præclara species, imprimis suspicienda est figura capitis, Cic. N.B. Quom for quum, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 44, and elsewhere. — See the synonyms of Quum, since, in QUA.

QUUMCUNQUE, or CUMCUNQUE, i. e. quandocunque; Lucr.

R.

R. I. i. e. Romanus; e. g. pop. R. II. The ancients sometimes used this letter for d: hence, merities or meridies.

RABĪDE, adv. (rabidus) *Ravingly, madly*; Cic.: rabidus, Augustin.

RABĪDUS, a, um. (rabies) *Raving, mad*. I. Of animals; Ov.: Plin. II. Fig. *Raging, mad*, i. e. too violent in temper, anger, desire, &c., furious, enraged, outrageous, savage, cruel; fames, Virg.: furor, Catull.: *os Sibyllæ*, from inspiration, Virg.: ventus, Ov.: podagra, Seren. Samm., maddening.

RABĪES, Æ. f. *Madness, phrensy*; I. Of animals; as, of dogs, Ov.: Colum.: also of men, Plin. II. Fig. i. e. *Great violence*; animi, Cic., i. e. anger, *fury, rage, phrensy*; cœli marisque, Virg.: noti, Hor.: civica, id.: præter hujus (hominis) rabies se dabit, Ter.: also of the Sibyl during her inspiration; Virg.: ventris, id., ravenous hunger. N.B. Rabies for rabiei (genit.), Lucr.

RABĪO, ÆRE. See RABĪO, ÆRE.

RABĪOSE, adv. (rabiosus) *Ravingly, madly*; Cic.

RABĪOSĪTUS, a, um. (dimin. of rabiosus) *Somewhat mad or raving*; Cic.

RABĪOSUS, a, um. (rabies) *Mad, raving*; canis, Hor.: Plin.: homo, Plaut.: fig., *raving, raging*; fortitudo, Cic.

RABĪO, or RABĪO (for the first person does not occur), ÆRE. *To rave, be mad*; Cic. e. poeta.

RABĪO, facētē, for arrhabo; Plaut.

RABŪLA, Æ. m. *A bad advocate that can only utter abuse, or make a noise, a bawler, pettifogger*; Cic.

RABŪLĀNUS, a, um. (ravus) *Black and yellow*; pix, Plin.—Doubtful.

RABŪLĀTĪO, ÆNIS. f. (rabula) *The bawling of a sorry advocate in a court of justice*; Marc. Cap.: thus also Rabulatus, us, m., id.

RABUSCŪLUS, a, um. (ravus) e. g. vitis or uva, Plin. 14, 4, 9, perhaps, dark or greenish; Harduin would read ravsacula.

RACĒMĀRIUS, i. m. (racemus) *A vine branch that bears little or nothing*; Colum.

RACĒMĀTĪO, ÆNIS. f. (racemor) *A gleaning in vineyards*; Tert.

RACĒMĀTUS, a, um. (racemus) *Having clusters or grapes*; Plin.

RACĒMĪFER, a, um. (racemus and fero) may mean, *Bearing clusters*; uva, Ov.: also, *bearing grapes*; Bacchus, id.

RACĒMOR, ÆRI. (racemus) *To glean in a vineyard*; hence fig., *to collect what has been forgotten*; de gallinis, Varr.

RACĒMŌSUS, a, um. (racemus) *Full of, or in the form of, clusters or grapes*; uva racemissima, Plin.: flos, id.

RACĒMUS, i. m. I. *The stalk of grapes*; dependent racemis ut uvæ, &c., Plin. II. *A cluster of grapes, or, a small bunch forming part of a cluster of grapes*; Virg.: Ov.: also of ivy; Plin.; and other plants; raris labrusca racemis, Virg. III. *A grape, berry*; Virg.: Ov.: hence, *the juice of the grape, must, wine*; Ov.

RADIĀLĪS, e. (radio) *Beaming, emitting rays*; Ven. Fort.

RADIĀTĪO, ÆNIS. f. (radio) *A beaming, glittering, shining*; Plin.

RADIĀTUS, a, um. See RADIO.

RADĪCATUS, a, um. See RADICOR.

RADĪCESCO, ÆRE. (radix) *To take root*; Sen.

RADĪCĪTUS, adv. (radix) I. *With the roots. by the roots*; as, to dig or tear up, Catull.: Colum. II. Fig., i. e. *Radically, wholly, altogether*; evellere actiones, Cic.: extrahere cupiditatem, id.: malefacta reperi radicitus, Plaut., i. e. from the very first throughout.

RADĪCOR, ÅTUS sum, ÅRI. (radix) *To take root*; as, of trees or plants; Colum.: hence, Radiciatus, a, um. I. *Having a root, rooted*; Colum. II. Fig. *Having taken root, rooted*; Sidon.

RADĪCŌSUS, a, um. (radix) *Full of roots, having many roots*; Plin.

RADIĀTĪLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of radix) I. *A small root*; Cic.: Colum. II. Especially, 1. *Soap-wood*, a kind of herb, which in use answers to Saponaria and Gypsophila struthium, L.; Plin. 2. *A small kind of radish*; Colum.

RADĪO, ÅVI, ÅTUM, ÅRE. I. (From radius, a spoke) *To furnish with spokes*; rotam radiata, Varr. II. (From radius, a beam) 1. Trans. *To furnish with beams or rays, to irradiate, illuminate*; pectus Eois lapillis, Propert. 1, 15, 7; al. variare: hence, radiari, *to be furnished with beams or rays*, and so, *to radiate, shine, glisten*; Ov.: hence, Radiatus, a, um, *Furnished with rays, radiated, shining*; orbis solis, Acc. ap. Cic.: corona, Suet.: insigne diei, i. e. sol, Lucr.: also, *to illumine*, i. e. *to strike or touch with rays*; hence, Radiatus, Irradiatus; Lucan.: fig.; quasi prospera ejus adversis radiarentur, Flor. 2. Intrans. *To beam, emit rays, shine, glitter*; argenti radiabant lumine valvæ, Ov.: oculi radiant, Plin.: hence, Radians, *Beaming, shining*; luna, Virg.: carbunculi, Plin.: cometes radianti luce, Calp.: fig.; juventa, Val. Fl.

RADIŌSUS, i. m. (dimin. of radius) *A little rod or staff*; hence, 1. *A small sunbeam*; Ammian. II. *A kind of long olive, otherwise called radius*; Colum.

III. *A kind of plant resembling fern*; Apul.

RADIŌSUS, a, um. (radius) *Full of rays, radiant, resplendent, shining*; sol, Plaut.

RADIUS, i. m. I. Prop. *Any rod or staff*; radii immissi, Liv. 33, 5, sticks, cross pieces, or rods; ferreus, Plin., i. e. a small iron rod; especially, *a staff, rod, or instrument of mathematicians*, with which they made figures in sand, a staff or wand of geometers; Cic.

II. *A radius in mathematics*, i. e. a line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, a semidiameter; Cic.: hence, 1. *A spoke of a wheel*; radii rotarum, Virg. 2. *A beam, ray*; as, of the sun, Cic.: of lightning, *a flash*; Virg.: of the eyes, *a sparkling, shining*; Gell. III. *A weaver's shuttle*; Virg.: Ov. IV. *A bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist, the radius*; Cels. V. *The sting of the fish Pastinaca*; Plin. VI. Radii, *The spurs of several kinds of birds*; as, of the domestic cock; Plin. VII. *A kind of oblong olive*; Virg.: Colum.

RADĪD, ÆNIS. f. I. *A root*; as, of a tree or plant, Cic.: ab radicebus erucere segetem, Virg., to pluck up with the roots; radicem et radices capere, Cato; or, agere radicem, Varr.; or, radices, Ov., to take root; hence fig.; vera gloria radices agit, Cic.: a radicebus, from the foundation, entirely; evertere domum, Phædr.

II. *A root, fig.*, i. e. *that upon which any thing is fixed or grows*; as, of the tongue, Ov.: of hair, Petron.: of a feather, Ov.: of a rock, Virg.: Ov. III. *A root, fig.*, i. e. *the lower part or foot*; as, of a mountain or hill, Cæs.: Nep.: Palatii, i. e. montis Palatini, Cic.: of the pyramids, Plin.: in this sense we usually find the plural, radices; but also the singular, radice Pyrenæi, Plin.

IV. *A root, fig.*, i. e. *an origin, source, fountain*; patientiæ, Cic.: Marius ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicebus natum, id.: Apollinis, Plin., i. e. race, family. V. *A root, fig.*, i. e. *firm foundation*; Pompeius is radicebus Cassium sine sorte delegit, &c., Cic. VI. *A root, i. e. a kitchen plant, or other eatable root*; Cæs.: dulcis, Cels., liquorice; especially, a radish; Cic.: Colum.: Syriaca, Colum., prob., a small species of radish; lanaria, id.; cf. RADICULA.

RADŌ, SI, sum, ÆRE. I. *To scrape, shave, scratch*; genas, Plin.: fig. aures, Quint., to offend, grate: auriculas, Pers.: hence, 1. *To make smooth by shaving or scraping*; tigna, Lucr.: lapides palma, Hor., to brush, sweep, clean: aream, Colum., to make level or even: fig., *to polish*; aliquid lila, Mart. 2. *To graze, touch*; saxa vomere, to plough, Sil.: especially, *to touch in going*,

riding, sailing, &c., to pass or sail by; litora, Virg.: cautes, id., to sail by: metam ultimam, Ov., to be close to the goal, already to touch it: freta, id., to skim over: thus also of rivers, when they touch a place, to *flow by*; campos, Tibull.: radit iter lævum, Virg.: radere iter liquidum, id., to fly through the air. II. *To scrape or shave off*; nomen fastis, Tac., i. e. to erase: parietes, Plin., to scrape off, sc. the dirt that is on them: barbam, Suet., i. e. to shave: caput, Petron., to shave: Aquilo radit terras, Hor., sweeps over: Eurus radit arva imbribus, id., washes away: herbam matris, Plin., i. e. to cut off: hence fig., i. e. to *take away*; damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers.: ista nostris non tondet, sed radit, Mart., i. e. drains the purse of her lover.—Synon. Radere, to shave, *ξυγῆν*, to shave away the hair close to the skin, with a razor; *tondere*, to cut off, shear, *ξυγῆν*, with shears: the former is used only of men, the latter also of animals.

RADŪLA, æ. f. (rado) *An instrument for shaving or scraping with a scraper*; Colum.

RAIA, æ. f. *A kind of sea-fish*; Plin.

RADULUM, i. n. (for radulum, from rado) *An instrument for removing the earth from the ploughshare*; Plin.

RALLUS, a, um. (perhaps for rarulus, from rarus); e. g. tunica, Plaut., a thin garment

RAMĀLE, is. n. (ramus) *A withered, dead, or useless branch*; ramale vetus, Pers. 1, 97: more frequently in the plur.; ramalia arida, Ov., brushwood: (arboris) mortua ramalia, Tac.

RAMĒNTUS, æ. f. for ramentum; Plaut.

RAMĒNTŌSUS, a, um. i. e. plenus ramentorum; Cæl. Aur.

RAMĒNTUM, i. n. (for radimentum, from rado) I. *Any small bit that comes off metal, ivory, or wood, in scraping, cutting, &c.*; a *scraping, chip, shaving, filing, &c.*; ferri, Lucr.: eboris, Plin.: salis, id.: papyri, id.: it is coarser and larger than scrobs. II. *Any small piece or bit*; sulphuratum, a match, Mart.: aluminum, Plin., i. e. a grain of sand: also, a *mouthful*; Scrib. Larg.: aurum cum ramento, i. e. all the money without the least deduction, every farthing of the money, Plaut.

RAMĒUS, a, um. (ramus) *Of or consisting of boughs or branches*; fragmenta, Virg., brushwood.

RAMĒX, icis. m. (ramus) I. *A bough or branch*; Colum. II. *A rupture or hernia*; Cels. III. *The lungs, or, the vessels of the lungs*; ramices rumpere, Plaut.

RAMĒŌSUS, a, um. (ramus) *Having a rupture or hernia*; Plin.

RANNES (the Tuscan form), ium, or RAMNENSES (the Latin form), ium, m. I. *One of the three original tribes of Rome*; Liv. 10, 6. They were named by Romulus, and formed one of the three centuries of knights (equites) chosen by him; Liv. 1, 13, and 36. II. *For, Knights*; Hor.

RANŌSUS, a, um. (ramus) I. *Having many branches, boughs, or twigs*; arbor, Lucr.: also of other things; cornua cervi, Virg.: radices, Plin.: folium ramosius, id.: curialium ramosissimum, id. II. *Fig. As if having many branches*; nubila, Lucr.: hydra, Ov., i. e. from which serpents grew forth like boughs.

RANŌLŌSUS, a, um. (ramulus) *Full of small branches or boughs*; folium, Plin.

RANŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. ramus) *A small branch, bough, twig*; Cic.

RANUS, i. m. I. *A branch, bough, twig*; Cic.: also, the *branch of a root*; Colum.: hence rami, poetice, for a tree; baccas dant rami, Virg.: or, the fruit of a tree; rami atque venatus alebat, id. II. *Rami, The tips or points of a horn*; as, of an ox, Cæs. III. *Frankincense*; Claud. IV. *Fig.*; ramos miseriarum amputare, Cic. V. *Line of consanguinity*; ramum duce, Pers., to be descended. VI. *Ramos Samios* (i. e. Pythagoræ), Pers., i. e. the two ends of the letter Y. VII. *An arm or branch of a chain of mountains*; Plin. VIII. *A cudgel or club*; as, the club of Hercules, Propert.

RANUSCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ramus) *A small branch, bough, or twig*; Hieron.

RANA, æ. f. I. *A frog*; Cic.: also a *paddock, green frog*; Plin.: hence, prognostica ranarum, prognostics of weather given by frogs, Cic.: qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, of a worthless fellow, Petron.: rana rubeta, Plin.; or simply, rana, Hor., a venomous kind of frog: viscera ranarum insepit, Juv.; for many consulted its entrails with a view to a knowledge of futurity. II. *A kind of disease or swelling on the tongue of cattle*; Colum.

III. *A kind of sea fish, the frog fish*, Lophius piscatorius, L.; Plin.: hence also, rana marina, Cic.

RANCO, ære. *To be rancid or stinking*; rancens, stinking; Lucr.

RANCOSECO, ære. (ranceo) *To grow or become rancid or stinking*; Arnob.

RANCIDE, adv. *Rancidly, stinkingly*; hence fig., *nauseously, disgustingly*; Gell.

RANCIDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of rancidus) I. *Slightly rancid or stinking*; Juv. II. *Fig. Nauseous, disgusting*; Mart.

RANCIDUS, a, um. (ranceo) I. *Rancid, stinking*; aper Hor. II. *Fig. Nauseous, loathsome*; Plin.: quid rancidus, Juv.

RANCO, ære. *To cry as a tiger*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

RANCO, ðris. m. (ranceo) I. *Rancidness, rancid or stinking smell or flavour*; Pallad. II. *Fig. Rancour, old hate, spite*; Hieron.

RANŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of rana) I. *A little frog, a tadpole*; Apul. II. *A disease or swelling on the tongue of neat cattle*; Veget.

RANUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of rana) I. *A little frog, a tadpole*; Cic. II. *A kind of herb*, i. q. Batrachion; Plin. 25, 109.

RAPA, æ. f. i. q. Rapum; Colum.

RAPĀCIA, orum. n. (rapa) *The herbage or leaves on turnips, turnip-tops*; Plin.

RAPĀCITAS, æ. m. (rapax) *A robber*; Plaut.

RAPĀCITAS, ætis. f. (rapax) *Rapacity, greediness of plunder*; Cic.

RAPĀX, æcis. (rapio) I. *Rapacious, ravenous, greedy of plunder, a robber*; Cic.: also of persons who are fond of receiving presents; Hor.: also, I. Of animals; lupus, Hor.: bestia, a beast of prey; unguis hominibus lati, rapacibus unci, Plin. 2. Of other things; mors, Tibull.: Mars, an unlucky constellation, Propert.: Orcus, Hor.

II. *That seizes quickly or greedily, that snatches away or draws to itself*; ventus, Ov.: fluvius, Lucr.: ignis, Ov.: nihil rapacius quam natura, Cic.: also sec. genit.; succinum rapacissimum ignium, that takes fire, Plin.

N. B. Dentes rapaces, Veget., the front teeth. III. Rapax, a name given to the twenty-first legion, the soldiers of which were called Rapaces Tac.

RAPHĀNINUS, a, um. (ῥαφάνιον) *Of radishes*; Plin.

RAPHĀNĪTIS, Idis. f. (ῥαφάνιον) *A kind of plant, a species of iris or flag*; Plin. 21, 19.

RAPHĀNOS AGRIA (ῥαφάνος ἀγρία), i. e. raphanus silvester; Plin.

RAPHĀNUS, i. m. (ῥαφάνος) With the Attic Greeks, *A cabbage* (brassica); with the Romans, *a radish*; Plin. 19, 26. N. B. Gen. fem.; Pallad.

RAPĀCIUS, a, um. (rapa) *Of or belonging to rapes or turnips*; semen, Cato.

RAPĪDE, adv. (rapidus) *Rapidly, swiftly*; rapidus, Tac.

RAPĪDITAS, ætis. f. (rapidus) *Rapidity, swiftness, velocity*; fuminis, Cæs.

RAPĪDUS, a, um. (rapio) I. *Rapacious*; leo, Lucr.: fera, Ov.: also fig., *quick, swift, rapid*; that carries every thing before it; fluvius, Cæs.: ventus, Virg.: mare, Tibull.: equi, Ov.: currus, Virg.: passus, id.: volucris rapidissima, Ov.: i. e. swift of flight: orbis (cœli), id.: oratio, Cic., hurried: rapidus in consiliis, Liv., too hasty in determination: also, *violent, hot, burning*; flamma, Ov.: Sirius, Virg.: sol, id.

RĀPĪNA, æ. f. (rapio) I. *Rapine, i. e. a robbing, plundering*; Cic.: facere rapinas, Auct. B. Afric.: fig.: rapina alimenti, Plin., a withdrawing. II. *Rapine, i. e. booty, plunder*; Virg.: Ov.: æquorum, Mart., fish. III. *A removing or carrying away one's property quickly*; Sever: in Ætna, 611.

RĀPĪNA, æ. f. (rapa) *A bed or field of rapes or turnips*; Colum.: also, *turnips or rapes*; Cato.

RĀPĪNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (rāpina) *Robbery*; M. Aurel. ap. Fronton.

RĀPĪNĀTOR, ðris. m. (rāpina) *A robber*; Lucil.

RĀPIO, pui, ptum, ære. (from ῥαπῖον, ῥεπάω, ῥεπάω) I. *To rob, plunder*; spes rapiendi, Cic.: aliquid, id.: aures, Virg., to cut off: oscula, to snatch kisses, Hor.: hence, raptum, that which is robbed, booty, prey, plunder; vivere rapto, Liv.; or, ex rapto, Ov., to live upon plunder: hence, 1. *To rob, i. e. to take away, deprive of*; ingenio vires, Ov.: somnum, Sen. 2. *To rob, pillage, plunder*; villas, Liv.: rapere ferreque Pergama, as ῥεπῆν καὶ πῆγῃ, Virg. 3. *To rob, or carry off or away*; aliquid, Ov.: hence, Rapta, *A ravished woman*; id.: also, *to seduce, dishonour, violate*; Quint. 9, 2, 70. II. Of any thing done in haste, 1. *To snatch, tear, pull, drag, or carry off or away, to hurry away*; aliquid ad supplicium, Cic.: ad mortem, id.: corpus, Liv., to remove in haste: raptus Hector equis, Ov., dragged: se rapere hinc, Hor., to take one's self off quickly, to go away quickly: membra toris rapit, Val. Fl., leaps up; hence, of persons that die young; rapit, to be carried off, snatched away; Ov.: Plin.: in the same manner, rapit is used of persons who are removed to foreign countries; Ov. Pontic. 4, 16, 1; Epist. 13, 9; Propert. 1, 16, 3; cf. Lachmann. ad Propert. 3, 3, 49: hence fig., *to carry or hurry away, transport*; cupiditas te rapiebat, Cic.: amentia rapit, id.: also followed by an infinitive, *to allure, entice, invite*; Manil.: and thus also absolute, *to transport, attract, captivate*; utraque forma rapit, Propert. 3, 19, 44 (2, 26, 44). 2. *To hurry or draw to*; rapimus in errorem, Cic.: ad libertatem recuperandum: totos ad se rapit, id.: aliquid in pejorem partem, Ter., to take or explain on the unfavourable side, to put an unfavourable construction upon: thus also, in partem

contrarium, Poll. in Cic. Ep. ad se, Phædr., to appropriate forcibly. 3. *To snatch, catch, seize, or take id.*; lumen, Cic. e poëta, to snatch a glance of the sun; colorem, Ov., to take or catch quickly; flammam, Virg., to catch quickly; librum, Sulpic. Sev., to buy eagerly. 4. *To occupy or take quickly*; castra, Liv.: silvas, Virg., i. e., range quickly through. 5. *To bring quickly*; comæatum in naves, Liv.: sub divum, Hor. 6. *To hurry on, lead quickly*; agmen Tusculum, Liv.: aciem in Teucros, Virg. 7. *To accelerate, hasten*; nuptias, Liv.: fugam, Ov.: ipsæ res verba rapunt, Cic., find words, cause words to follow of themselves. 8. *To read quickly or hastily*; Leg. N. B. 1. Rapsit, for rapuerit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, e. Herg. N. Tab., ed. Ern. 2. Raptabus for raptis, femin., Ch. Gell. ap. Charis.

RAPISTRUM, i. n. (rapum) *A kind of kitchen herb, probably, a wild rape*; Colum.

RÄPO, onis, m. (rapio) *A robber*; Varr.

RAPTUM, adv. I. *By robbery, rapaciously*; Plin.

II. *Quickly, hastily*; Cic.: Liv.

RAPTIO, onis, f. (rapio) *A carrying off by force, abduction*; Ter.: Arnob.

RAPTO, ävi, ätum, äre. (freq. of rapio) I. *To rob, pillage, plunder*; Tac. II. *To drag or carry away, to drag, pull along with violence*; Hectora circum muros, Virg.: conijux raptata, sc. ad tabulam Valeriam, Cic. Sext. 69; hence, i. Fig. Corda, Val. Fl., i. e. to disquiet, disturb: raptum in crimina divos, Propert., charge, accuse; other edd. have in crimine, in the same sense. 2. Fig., i. e. *To hurry on, lead quickly*; legiones, Auct. B. Afric. 3. *To upbraid, reproach*; Plaut.

RAPTOR, oris, m. (rapio) I. *A robber, one who deprives another of any thing*; Tac.: spiritus, Val. Max., i. e. a murderer: lupi raptores, Virg., rapacious wolves.

II. *A ravisher or violator of women*; Hor. III. *That which attracts or draws any thing to itself*; magnes raptor ferri, Augustin.

RAPTORIUS, a, um. (raptor) *That serves for dragging or carrying away*; Cæsar. Aur.

RAPTUS, a, um. See RAPIO.

RAPTUS, us, m. (rapio) I. *A robbing*; Tac.: virginis, Cic., forcible abduction. II. *A carrying or taking away*; Plin.

RÄPULUM, i. n. (dimin. of rapum) *A small rape or turnip*; Hor.

RÄPUM, i. n. (räpus) *A rape, naveu, turnip*, Brassica rapa, L.; Colum.

RÄRE, adv. I. *Thinly, i. e. not closely together, far apart*; Colum.: rarissime, id. II. *Rarely, seldom, not frequently*; Plaut.: rarius, Cic.: rarissime, Suet.

RÄREFACTO, eci, actum, äre. (rarus and facio) *To loosen, cause the parts of any thing to separate, to deprive of density, rarefy*; terram, Lucr.: thus also, rarefactus, actus sum, to lose its density, become loose, be rarefied; id.

RÄREFACTO, actus sum. See RÄREFACTO.

RÄRENTER, adv. I. *Seldom, rarely, not often*; Liv. Andron. II. *Sometimes*; Cato.

RÄRESCO, äre. (rarus) I. *To lose its density, grow loose, part asunder, not to keep close together*; rarescent nubila, Lucr.: terra, id.: claustra Pelori, Virg., i. e. to open: rarescit miles, Sil., the ranks open. II. *To grow thin, to cease to be close together*; lanæ rarescent, Plin.: montes, Tac., i. e. become fewer or less in number, decrease. III. *To become less, decrease*; sonitus rarescit, Propert.

RÄRIPILUS, a, um. (rarus and pilus) *Having thin hair or few hairs*; Colum.

RÄRITAS, ätis, f. (rarus) I. *A not being close together, looseness*; pontium, Plin., i. e. when the water can be seen through them: superciliorum, id., when the hairs are few in number: carbonum, Vitruv., porosity: raritates foraminum (of chalk), id.: in pulmonibus inest raritas, Cic.: dentium, Quint., i. e. fewness. II. *Fewness, small number, rarity*; raritas dictionum, Cic. Orat. 2, 60: remanentium, Suet.: equi, Plin.: figurarum, Quint.: lavandi, Suet., infrequency in bathing.

RÄRITUDO, inis, f. (rarus) i. q. Raritas; e. g. terræ, Colum., looseness.

RÄRO, adv. See RÄRUS.

RÄRUS, a, um. The contrary to densus. I. *Not thick or close together, thin, rare, loose, full of holes, and sometimes it may be rendered singly, or here and there*; acies, Virg., not close: aer rarior, Lucr.: lingua, id., spongy, porous: manus, Quint., where the fingers are not close together: terra, Colum., loose: tunica, Ov., thin, not thick, transparent: coma, id., thin hair: lacrima manat rara, Hor., i. e. by drops, in single unconnected drops: retia, Virg., full of holes or interstices: raros milites, Cæs., in small numbers, or singly, one by one: rari proliarentur, id., singly, or in small bodies: raris locis ignes fieri, Liv., here and there: apparent raris naves, Virg., here and there, or, singly: quercus rarissima ramis, &c., Ov., very thin: raris racemis, Virg., here and there one: thus also, umbra, id.

II. *Rare, uncommon, infrequent, few; seldom*; Cic.: rarissimum est, id.: juvenvus, Hor.: also, rarum est, seq.

ut, Quint., it seldom happens that: also, few, scarcely one, rarely one; rarus (homo) reperiebatur, qui, &c., id.: rarus motus, an infrequent, i. e. a deep drawing of the breath (for the deeper a person breathes the less frequently he fetches breath), Propert. 1, 3, 27, where the interpreters incorrectly take rarus for insolitus; also, that does any thing seldom or rarely (not frequently); Cæsar rarus egressu, Tac., seldom going out: in potu, that drinks but seldom, Plin.: hence fig., rare or unus in its kind, i. e. extraordinary, superior, excellent; puella, Propert.: rarior arte canendi, Ov.: juvenis rarissime, id.: hence, raro (abl.), sc. tempore. 1. *Not frequently, seldom, rarely*; Cic.: raro unquam, Quint. 2. *Now and then, sometimes*; Cic. N. B. Compar. rarius, superl. rarissime, belong to rare.

RÄSAMEN, inis, n. (rado) *Any thing scraped off*; Marc. Emp.

RÄSILIS, e. (rado) I. *That is made smooth, and so, smooth, polished*; Ov.: Vell.: palmes, Plin., i. e. an old branch, i. q. Draco. II. *That is or may be made smooth*; buxum, Virg.

RÄSIS, i. f. *A kind of raw pitch, and so, a kind of unboiled resin*; Colum.

RÄSRO, äre. (freq. of rado) *To shave off, smooth*; Suet.

RÄSTELUS, i. m. (dimin. of raster) *A mattock*; Varr.

RÄSTER, or RÄSTRUS, i. m. i. q. Rastrum; Ter.: Virg.

RÄSTRUM (with long a), i. n. Plur. rastra, and more frequently rastri (from raster), from *Ra, a rake, harrow; a mattock*; Virg.: Colum.: rastri (plur.), Virg.: rastra, Cels. ap. Non.: mihi re ad rastris redit, Ter., I must take to the harrow, i. e. I am reduced to poverty, or to beggary.

RÄSURA, æ, f. (rado) I. *A scraping, shaving, making smooth or even*; Colum. II. *That which is scraped or shaved off, a shaving*; eboris, Veget.

RÄSUS, a, um. See RADO.

RÄSUS, us, m. (rado) *A scraping, shaving*; Varr.

RÄTÄRIA, æ, f. sc. navis (ratis) *A kind of small sailing-vessel*; Gell.

RÄTÄRIUS, i. m. (ratis) *One that deals in, or gains a livelihood by, rafts*; Pand.

RÄTHÄBITO, onis, f. (rati habeo) *An approval, ratification*; Pand.

RÄTIO, onis, f. (reor) I. *A reckoning, account, calculation*; a rationibus, Tac., sc. servus, an accountant, treasurer: rationem putare cum aliquo, Plaut., to reckon with any one: rationes referre, Cic., to give in, present, return: rationem inire, to reckon up, reckon together, id.; also, to calculate, consider, find out, or, to use means, id.: hence, initia subductaque ratione, id., after due deliberation: rationem ponere, to reckon, calculate, Sen.; also, to examine, Pand.: rationem ducere, to reckon, calculate, compute; cæli, Cic.: or, habere; e. g. piratarum, id., to reckon, reckon together, count: hence fig., habere rationem humanitatis, id., to have respect to, to regard, account: thus also, ducere rationem officii, id.: ratio appareat, id., is correct: thus also, constat: hence fig., otii, Justin.: also, ratio constat, it is reasonable, profitable, Plin. Ep.: rationem reddere, to give in, render, or present an account; rei, and de re, Cic.: also, rationem dare, for reddere, id.: especially, an account by which one person is connected with another, as, between partners in trade, between creditor and debtor: ratione conjunctus, as a partner, id.: magna ratione cum rege contracta, id., i. e. having a heavy account with him, having much to demand: hence, habere rationem, to be connected with, have connection or intercourse with, stand in relation, have to do with; cum femina, id.: hence, a quantity, sum, amount, number; ea ratio maxima est, Plaut.: ea nimia est ratio, id.: also, a statistical account; rationes imperii, Suet., i. q. Rationarium imperii: ratio carceris, a list of the prisoners, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, where Cicero himself explains the expression.

II. *Respect, care*; veritatis, Cic., care for truth, respect to truth: utilitatis, id.: in me est ratio rei, id., I have respect to the state: habere rationem, to have respect to, to care for, seq. genit., id.: also without genit.; e. g. habeo rationem, quid a populo acceperim, id.: suam rationem ducere, id., to have respect to himself, look to his own interest. III. *Interest, advantage*; rationes meas vestræ salutis anteposuisse, Cic.

IV. *An opinion, especially, one supported by arguments*; ab hac ratione dissentit, Cic.; mea sic est ratio, Ter.: hence, 1. *A design, resolution, intention, purpose*; ratio mea mutata est, Cic.: tua ratio est, ut, &c., id.: Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, Cæs. 2. *A proposal, proposition*; cuius ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda, Nep. 3. *Contents, purport, meaning*; epistola in eandem rationem scripta, Cic., to the same purport. 4. *A system (of philosophers, &c.)*; Platonis, Cic.: Cynicorum, id. Offic. 1, 41: Stoicorum, id.: totam rationem everti, id. V. *Reason, reasonable conduct, prudence, good sense*; nulla ratione factum, Cæs., in an unreasonable manner, unwisely: versantur in ratione, Cic., are rational, have reason in them: ratio non est, it is not prudent, it is not reasonable, it is unwise or

foolish, id.: ratio means especially, *reason, the reasoning faculty*; id.: hence, I. *A deed or action in which reason is employed, a matter, affair*; in hac ratione, herein, Cic.: belli Gallici, id., i. e. the conducting of a war; hence, *a thing spoken of, or about to be spoken of, a subject, matter*; ratio de natura deorum, id. 2. *An examination, inquiry*; negat opus esse ratione, Cic. 3. *A thing done or made with prudence or understanding*; que sunt in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, dijudicant, Cic. 4. *A manner of proceeding, measure, plan*; conturbasti meas rationes, Ter.: rationes vite, Cic., i. e. my plan of life. 5. *A principle, maxim*; bonæ tuæ rationes, Ter.: Cynicorum, Cic. Fin. 3, 20; but in Cic. Offic. 1, 41, ratio Cynicorum means the system of the Cynics; see above: mollior, Cic. 6. *A rule*; adhibenda est ratio, Cic.: hence, 1. *Regularity, a regular manner*; ratione et via, Cic.: ratione et numero, id., i. e. in a regular course. 2. Gen. *A way, manner, condition, kind, sort*; accusationis, Cic.: civitatis, id.: qua ratione, in what manner, how, Cæs.: aliqua ratione, in some measure, Cic. 3. *The method, way, course, manner, conduct, or behaviour of a person*; dissimulatio meæ rationis offendit hominem, Cic.: mathematicorum, id. 4. *Order, disposition, arrangement*; totius belli, Cic. 7. *A means, expedient, way*; rationem capere, Ter.; or, inire, Cic., to adopt a means: quaerere, id. 8. *Theoretical knowledge, art, science*; civilis, Cic., political science: hujusce rei, id. Arch. 1: non fuit rationis aut scientiæ, Cic. Orat. 74, i. e. was not the consequence of a theory or science. 9. *A reason, ground, motive*; opposed to argumentum (cf. ARGUMENTUM); rationem subjecti, Cic.: causam rationemque, id.: nihil rationis affert, id.: hence, est aliqua rei ratio, id., i. e. there is some reason in it, it deserves listening to: hence, *a reason, or, a pretext, or, an appearance*; quam habet rationem, non quero, aequitatis, sed improbitatis, id. 10. *A conclusion, so far as it is supported by proof, or, a proof, argument*; ratio progressa est, Cic.: concludere (to make), rationem, id.: conclusio rationis, id., a conclusion: hence, controversia in ratione (opp. in scripto), id., i. e. probably, a point under debate, the proofs of which must be of a person's own invention, there being nothing in books which can be brought forward to the purpose.

RATIOCINABILITER. adv. *Reasonably, in a rational manner*; Macrobr.

RATIOCINATIO, ðnis. f. (ratiocinor) I. *A reasoning about a thing, a considering or estimating*; Cic.: Vitr.

II. *A syllogism*; Cic.: also, *a proving by syllogisms*; Quint. III. As a figure of rhetoric, a kind of question, when one asks himself for the reasons of an assertion; Auct. ad Her.

RATIOCINATIVUS, a, um. (ratiocinor) *Argumentative*; genus, Cic.: quaestio, Quint.

RATIOCINATOR, ðris. m. (ratiocinor) *A reckoner, accountant*; Cic.: diligens, Colum.: fig., officiorum, Cic., i. e. one that reflects upon or considers his duties.

RATIOCINIUM, i. n. (ratio) *A reckoning, computing*; Colum.

RATIOCINOR, ðtus. um. ðri. (ratio) I. *To reckon, calculate*; Cic.: also passivè, Vitr. II. *To draw a conclusion, argue*; Cic. III. *To reason, consider, reflect upon*; Auct. ad Her.

RATIONABILIS, e. i. q. Rationalis; cf. IRRATIONABILIS. RATIONABILITAS, ðtis. f. i. q. Rationalitas, Apul.; cf. IRRATIONABILIS.

RATIONABILITER. adv. i. q. Rationaliter, Apul.; cf. IRRATIONABILIS.

RATIONĀLIS, e. (ratio) I. *Concerned with accounts*; hence, Rationalis, subst., *A receiver of the imperial revenue*; Lamprid. II. *Rational, endowed with reason*; animal, Quint. III. *Of or belonging to reason*; philosophia, or, pars philosophiæ rationalis, Sen.; Quint., logic: medicina, Cels., i. e. that follows reason, not experience. IV. For ratiocinativus; Auct. ad Her.; cf. IRRATIONABILIS.

RATIONĀLITAS, ðtis. f. (rationalis) *Reason, or, the use of reason*; Tert.; cf. IRRATIONABILIS.

RATIONĀLITER. adv. *Reasonably*; Sen.

RATIONĀRIUS, a, um. (ratio) *Belonging or relating to accounts*; hence, I. Rationarius, subst., *an accountant*; Pand. II. Rationarium, subst., *A statistical sketch, statistical tables, a document containing the number of legions and ships, the amount of public money, &c.*; imperii, Suet.

RĀTIS, is. f. I. *A bark, float, raft, i. e. pieces of timber joined together for floating*; Cic.: Cæs. II. *A vessel, ship, boat, &c.*; Virg.: Hor. III. *A bridge of boats, ponton*; ratem solvere, Liv.: rate jungere flumen, id.

RĀTĪTUS, a, um. (ratis) *Furnished with the figure of a float*; Fest.

RĀTIUNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ratio) I. *A small reckoning or account*; Plaut.: erat ei de ratiuncula apud me reliquum pauxillulum nummorum, Ter., a small balance from a trifling account. II. *A slight ground, reason or argument*; levis, Cic. III. *A syllogism*; concludunt ratiunculas, form syllogismis, Cic.

RĀTO. Certainly, see RATUS.

RĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of reor; see REOR. II. Adj. 1. *Reckoned, calculated, according to or fixed by calculation*; pars, a proportionate part, proportion; pro rata parte, Cic.; or simply, pro rata, Liv., in proportion, proportionally; also, pro rata portione, Plin.: and, pro rata parte, ratione, Cic. Senn. Scip. 5. 2. *Established, fixed, settled, determined, valid, unalterable*; rata esse non possunt, Cic.: cujus tribunatus si ratus est, id.: ordines astrorum, id., i. e. fixed, immutable: thus also, cursu lunæ, id.: hence, ratum habere, id.; or, ducere, Liv., to regard as valid, to approve, ratify: ratum facere, Cic.: to confirm: aliquid mihi ratum est, id., I approve of it. 3. *Certain, sure*; Cic.: fides et vox, Ov.: hence, rato, abl., *certainly, surely*; Tert. N. B. 1. Superl. rattissima, Cato. 2. Also of persons; ratus Romulus, i. e. certus se vicisse, Enn. 3. Cavere de rato, i. e. cavere, se ratum habiturum, Pand.

RAUCA, æ. f. *A kind of worm*; Plin. RAUCIFĪDUS, a, um. (dimin. of raucus) *Somewhat hoarse*; Hieron.

RAUCIO, si, sum, ire. (raucus) *To be hoarse*; Lucil. RAUCĪSONUS, a, um. (raucus and sonus) *That sounds hoarsely*; Lucr.

RAUCITAS, ðtis. f. (raucus) *Hoarseness*; Cels.

RAUCUS, a, um. (for ravidus, from ravis) I. *Hoarse, i. e. that speaks or sounds hoarsely, of men and animals*; and it may sometimes be rendered, *rough, deep, bass, hollow or coarse in sound*; homo, Cic.: fauces, Lucr.: vox ranarum, Ov.: cicada, Virg.: palumbes, id.: cornix, Lucr.: garrulitas picarum, Ov.: thus also, of things without life; Hadria, Hor.: æs, i. e. tuba, Virg.: murmur (under), id.: fluentia, id.: tympana, Ov.: cymbala, Propert.: Circus, Juv., resounding with the cries of the multitude: also neutri; raucum and rauca, adverb.; e. g. sonare raucum, Ov.: or, rauca, Virg. II. Fig.; nisi rumor raucus erit factus, Cic., shall have somewhat subsided: caudicid, Mart., that bawl till they are hoarse; and, chartæ, i. e. their papers, bribes; vicinia rauca reclamant, Hor., i. e. even to hoarseness, without ceasing.

RAUDUS, or RĀDUS, or RĒDUS, ðris. n. *Brass, or, a small piece of brass, or, perhaps, a brass or copper coin*; Liv.: hence, Porta Rauduscula, Varr.; or, Raudusculana, Val. Max., a gate at Rome. N. B. Also, Raudus, i. Paul. ex Fest.

RAUDUSCŪLUM, RĒDUSCŪLUM, or RUPUSCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of raudus) *A small piece of brass or copper*; hence, *a little money, a small sum*; Cic.

RAVDUS, a, um. (ravus) *Greyish, or, dark in colour*; Colum.

RĀVIO, ire. (ravus) *To speak one's self hoarse, to speak till one is hoarse*; Plaut.

RĀVIS, is. f. (allied to ravus and raucus) *Hoarseness*; ad ravim, to hoarseness, Plaut.: thus also, ad raucam ravim, id.

RĀVŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of ravus) *Hoarse*; Sidon.

RĀVUS, a, um. I. *Grey, greyish, or, dark-coloured, or, yellowish*; oculi, Plin.: lupa, Hor., i. e. with eyes of a greyish yellow cast: thus also, leones, id. II. *Hoarse*; Sidon.

RĒ. præp. insep. Signifies in composition, *Back again, in return*. The original form is perhaps red, as of sed, for in the old language a d was added to vowels at the end of a word. From red, we then have, according to circumstances, either redi, as in redivivus, or re, as in recedo, &c.

REA, æ. f. See REUS, a, um. REĀDŪNATIO, ðnis. f. (re-aduno) *A re-uniting*; Tert. RE-EDIFICĀ, ðre. To rebuild, build again; Tert.: also, Liv. 5, 53, ed. Gron.

REĀPSE. (from re and the Æolic ῥᾶψῆ, for ῥᾶψῆ) *Indeed, in very fact, in reality*; Cic.: also separated; dum re non sit tamen apse, Lucr.

REĀTUS, us. m. (reus) I. *The state or condition of a person accused, a being accused*; Mart.: in reatu esse, Pand., to be accused: revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Justin., i. e. to defend himself as if accused. II. *Guilt or crime of which one is accused, a charge*; Apul. III. *The dress or appearance of an accused person*; Apul.

RE-BAPTIZO, ðre. To re-baptize; Cod. Just.: Augustin. REBELLATIO, ðnis. f. (rebellio) *The renewing of a war*; especially by a nation that has been subdued, a rebelling, revolting; Tac.

REBELLATRIX, icis. f. (rebellio) *She that renews or frequently renews a war, especially against her conquerors*; provincia, Liv.

REBELLIO, ðnis. f. (rebellis) *A renewal of war*; also, *a war itself, that has been renewed*; as, by a conquered nation, Cæs.: it may also be rendered, *a revolt, rebellion*; rebellionem Britannia comprimeret, Tac.; cf. REBELLO. We also find, rebellio trium principum, of a violent, tumultuous government, Suet. Vesp. 1.

REBELLIO, ðnis. m. (rebellis) *One that renews a war, a rebel*; Treb. Poll.

REBELLIS, e. (re and bellum) I. *That renews a war, the renewer of a war, especially against a conqueror, rebellious*; Virg. II. Fig. Amor, Ov.

REBELLUM, i. n. i. q. *Rebellio*, Liv. 42, 21, but in no other passage.

RE-BELLO, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. To begin war again, to renew a war, especially against conquerors, to revolt, rebel, rise; Liv.: Hirt.: also to renew a contest, begin fighting again; Ov. Met. 9, 81: hence fig. I. To oppose, resist, to struggle against; rebellat saepe humor, Plin.

II. To break out again, to reappear; *vitia rebellant*, Plin. N.B. *Rebellare* does not signify 'to rebel' in the modern sense of the term, which is rather, to rise against the constituted lawful authority, whereas *rebellio* and *rebellare* are used of the renewal of a war on the part of a conquered people; and so, they rather correspond to our word, *revolt*; see *Nolten*. Lex. Antib. p. 2199.

RE-BOO, *ere*, i. q. *Redeo*; *Plaut*.
RE-CALO, *are*, i. q. To return an echo, to re-echo; *reboant silvæ*, Virg. II. To resound, ring, sound; *ursa reboat lupis*, Valer. Fl.: *typana, cantull*: also seq. *accus*; *tuba reboat bombum raucum*, Lucr.

RE-BULLIO, *ivi*, *itum*, *ire*. I. Intrans. To bubble, bubble forth; *Apul*. II. Trans. To cause to bubble forth, cast forth with a bubbling noise; *Apul*.

RE-CALCITRO, *are*. To strike with the heel, to kick; *fig*, Hor.

RE-CALCO, *are*. To tread upon again, to retreat; *humum*, Colum.: *vestigia priora*, *Apul*., to retrace.

RE-CALÉFICIO, and RE-CALFICIO, *eci*, *actum*, *ere*. (pass. *Recaléfio*, or *Recalfio*, *actus* sum) To warm again; *Ov*: *fig*: *mentem*, *id*.

RE-CÁLEO, *ui*, *ere*. To be warm again, or simply, to be warm; *Virg*: *fig*: in *nostris recales medullis*, *Auson*.

RE-CÁLESCO, *lui*, *ere*. (recaleo) To grow warm again; *cum motu recalescit*, *Cic*: *fig*: *mens recalescit*, *Ov*: *cineres Thessalici incendii* (i. e. *prellii*) *recaluer*, *Flor*.

RE-CALFATIO, RE-CALFIO. See RECALEFICIO.

RE-CÁLVASTER, *tri*, *m*. (recalvus) Perhaps, Partly bald, bald-headed in part; *Sen*.

RE-CÁLVUS, *a*, *um*. Bald-headed; *Plaut*.

RE-CANDESCO, *ui*, *ere*. I. To grow white again, or simply, to grow white; *recanduit unda*, *Ov*. II. To grow warm or glowing again, or simply, to grow warm or glowing; *tellus recanduit aestu*, *Ov*: *fig*: *recanduit ira*, *id*, *glowed*, *burnt*.

RE-CÁNO, *ere*. I. To sing, or, to sing back (call back by singing); *recanat revocæque*, *Plin*. II. To disenchant, to drive away and destroy enchantment; *Plin*.

RE-CANTO, *are*. I. Intrans. To sing back, give back a sound, re-echo; *recantat echo*, *Mart*. II. Trans. I. To charm away, remove by enchantment; *curas*, *Ov*. 2. To recall, recant, unsay, revoke; *opprobria*, *Hor*.

RE-CÁPÍTULO, *are*. (re and capitulum) To recapitulate any thing that has been said or written before; *Tert*.

RE-CÁVEO, *cavi*, *cautum*, *ere*. To give security in turn; *Cod*. Just.: hence, *Recautum*, i. n. A receipt; *Justinian*.

RE-CÁVUS, *a*, *um*. Hollow; *Prudent*.

RE-CEDO, *essi*, *essum*, *ere*. I. To go back, recede, retire, retreat, fall back, give ground; in *castra*, *Cæs*: a *Mutina*, *Cic*: *undæ accedunt et recedunt*, *id*: hence, I. Of places, which to a person travelling from them seem to recede; *terraque urbesque recedunt*, *Virg*. 2. Of places situate at a distance; *domus Anchisæ recessit*, was far off, *Virg*: *quantum Phasis recessit*! *Val*. Fl.: also, otherwise of situation; *Macedonia in solis occasum recedens*, *Plin*., i. e. extending, stretching: also of other things; *quadam* (in painting) *eminer*, *quadam recessisse credamus*, *Quint*., to be more remote, lie further back: *venter recessit*, *Plin*. Ep., does not project. II. To depart, go away, remove, withdraw, prop. and fig.; *de medio*, *Cic*., to go away; *ex loco*, *Hirt*: *ab armis*, *Cic*: *a conspectu suorum*, *Nep*: *ab augendis hominum utilitatibus et commodis*, *Cic*., to renounce: in *ventos vita recessit*, *Virg*., departed, fled: in *otia*, *Hor*., retire: *thalamo*, for *e thalamo*, *Ov*: thus also, *loco*, *Plaut*: *ab officio*, *Cic*., to swerve from: *consuetudine*, *id*: *a vita*, to die, *id*: hence, of things that are separated; *caput e cervice recedat*, *Ov*: *res ab eo recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset*, *Cic*., had passed from. III. To retire; *as*, to rest, *Petron*. N.B. *Recesset*, for *recessisset*, *Plaut*: *recesse*, for *recessisse*, *Lucr*. — See also *RECESSUS*, *a*, *um*.

RECELLIO, *ere*. (re and cello) I. Intrans. To bound, strike, fall, fly, or move back; *terra retro recellit*, *Lucr*: *libramento recellente*, *Liv*. II. Trans. To throw or bend back; *Apul*.

RECENS, *tis*. Fresh, recent, new, lately done, made, suffered, born, &c.; *injuria*, *Cæs*: *victoria*, *id*., late: *caespes*, fresh turf, *id*: *lac*, new milk, *Ov*: *catulus*, *Varr*., just brought forth: *milites*, fresh, *Cæs*: *aquas*, *Ov*: *his recentibus viris*, *Cic*., moderns, i. e. that lived a short time since and are still alive: thus also, *Recentiores*, *The moderns*; *as*, modern philosophers, *id*: *memoria recentior*, modern times, *id*: *epistola recentissima*, your last letter: hence, *recenti re*, or *negotio*, *id*., or, in *recenti*, *Pand*., i. e. immediately, whilst the affair is fresh: *recens cade locus*, *Virg*., i. e. where blood has been shed a very short time before, on which the blood

is still fresh: *recens victoria miles*, *Tac*: *recens in re* or *re*, *new*, *raw*, *fresh*, *unexperienced in any thing*, *feeling it now for the first time*; in *dolore*, *Tac*: or, *dolor*, *Ov*: *recentior in dolore*, *id*., less used to pain, or more lately feeling pain: *pullus recens a partu*, *Varr*., i. e. now just foaled: *recens a vulnere*, *Virg*., having a wound still fresh: *recens ab illorum etate fuit*, *Cic*., lived just after them: *virus a diis recentes*, *Sen*., sprung from gods: *Hannibalem recentem ab excidio Saguntii Iberum transire*, *Liv*., immediately after: *homines a Roma recentes*, *Cic*., just arrived from Rome: also followed by *e* (*ex*); e. g. *quum e provincia recens esset*, *id*: cf. *Novus*, 1, 3.

N.B. *Recens*, adverbialiter, *Freshly*, *lately*, *newly*, *recently*, *not long ago*, *just*; *puer recens natus*, *Plaut*: *sole recens orto*, *Virg*: *recens accepta calamitas*, *Liv*: *Roman recens conditam*, *Sen*.

RE-CENSEO, *si*, *situm* and *sum*, *ere*. I. To go through or over any thing in order to consider, examine, count, or review it, &c.: hence it may be variously rendered, to survey, examine, count, enumerate, muster, review, &c.; *numerus suorum*, *Virg*., to go through: *exercitum*, *Liv*., to review, muster; cf. *Cæs*. B. G. 7, 76: *captivos*, *Liv*., to go through, visit, examine: *cladem*, *id*., to examine, investigate, i. e. to ascertain the number of the slain: *qui recensiti non essent*, *Suet*., who were not included by the census among the number of those who received corn at the public expense. II. To go, pass, or run through; *signa*, of the sun, *Ov*. III. To recount, relate; *facta*, *Ov*.

RECENSIO, *onis*, *f*. (recenseo) An examining, reviewing, examination, muster, review; *Cic*.

RECENSITIO, *onis*, *f*. (recenseo) i. q. *Recensio*; *Pand*.

RECENSITUS, *a*, *um*. See RE-CENSEO.

RECENSUS, *a*, *um*. See RE-CENSEO.

RECENSUS, *us*, *m*. (recenseo) i. q. *Recensio*. A review of the citizens, at which they were obliged to give in an account of their property, &c.; *Suet*.

RECENTER, *adv*. (recens) Very recently, quite lately; *Pallad*: *recentissime*, *Justin*.

RECÉNTO, *are*. (recens) To renew; *Matt*. ap. *Gell*.

RECEPTACULUM, *i*, *n*. (recepto) I. That in which any thing is kept, a receptacle, place for keeping any thing in, a magazine, reservoir, &c.; *cibi*, *Cic*: *merculus*, for goods, a storehouse, warehouse, *Liv*. II. A place of refuge, a retreat, shelter; *hostium*, *Liv*: *militum Catilinae*, *Cic*. III. i. q. *Immissarium*; *Vitr*.

RECEPTATIO, *onis*, *f*. (recepto) A receiving or taking again; *spiritus*, *Amnian*.

RECEPTATOR, *oris*, *m*. (recepto) One that receives, a receiver. I. Of persons, as, of thieves, robbers, &c., when it may be rendered, A *hider*, *harbourer*, *concealer*; *Pand*. II. Of things without life; *locus latronum occultator et receptor*, *Cic*.

RECEPTIBILIS, *e*. (recipio) Recoverable; *Augustin*.

RECEPTIVUS, *us*, *a*, *um*. (recipio) I. Reserved, excepted, kept back, as, in a contract of sale or marriage; *servus*, *Cato* ap. *Gell*., i. e. that belongs only to the wife, over whom the husband has no power, according to *Gell*. II. That has been stipulated for; *dos*, *Pand*.

RECEPTIO, *onis*, *f*. (recipio) A receiving, reception; *virum*, for *vir*, *Plaut*.

RECEPTIVUS, *us*, *a*, *um*. See RECEPTIVUS.

RECEPTO, *are*. (freq. of recipio) I. To take or receive again, to recover, retake; *hastam*, *Virg*: *placido natura receptat cuncta sinus*, *Lucan*: *animam*, *Lucr*. II. To admit, receive; *mercatores*, *Liv*: *aliquem ad se*, *Ter*., i. e. to receive visits from any one: hence, to harbour, conceal, protect; *aliquem adversus creditores*, *Tac*.

III. To take or draw back; *qua multa litus se valle receptat*, *Pers*., i. e. forms a valley: in *tectum se receptare*, *Ter*., to betake one's self to.

RECEPTOR, *oris*, *m*. (recipio) I. One that retakes or recovers; *Vopisc*. II. A receiver, harbourer, concealer; *Tac*.

RECEPTORIUS, *a*, *um*. (receptor) Adapted to receiving; *locus*, *Ter*: hence, *Receptorium*, *subst*., A place of shelter; *Sidon*.

RECEPTRIX, *icis*, *f*. (receptor) She that receives; *Apul*: hence, in a bad sense, she that harbours or conceals; *furturum*, *Cic*.

RECEPUS, *a*, *um*. I. Part. of recipio; see RECIPIO. II. Adj. Usual, current, received, customary; *persuasivo*, *Quint*: *receptum est*, *seq*, *accus*, *cum* *infin*., it is usual, *Plin*: *Pand*: *sequi maxime recepta*, *Quint*., to conform to what is most usual: *autoritas receptor*, *Ter*: *scriptores receptissimi*, *Solin*., i. e. most commonly received, most authentic or credible.

RECEPUS, *us*, *m*. (recipio) I. A taking or drawing back, a withdrawing; *sententia*, *Liv*., i. e. an altering. II. A falling back or retreating, a retreat; *as*, of an army, *Cæs*: *signum receptui dare*, *Liv*: *receptui canere*, to give the signal for retreat, to sound a retreat, *Cæs*: also *fig*: *canere receptui a molestis*, *Cic*., i. e. to call off the mind from: *cane*, *Musa*, *receptus*, i. e. desire, *Ov*: *receptus a malis consiliis*, a ceasing from, desisting from, *Liv*. III. An opportunity or means of retreat, resource; *ad gratiam Cæsaris*, *Cæs*. IV. A place of refuge, a refuge, retreat; *Planc*. in *Cic*. Ep.: *Virg*. V. An

abode, nest; Solin. VI. Spiritus, Quint., a drawing of the breath: *receptus et recursus maris, the ebb and flow*. Eumen.

RECESSIM, adv. (recedo) *Backwards*; *cedere, Plaut.*
RECESSIO, ōnis, f. (recedo) *A going back, receding, retiring*; Vitr.

RECESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of *recedo*; see *RECEDO*. II. Adj. *Distant*; *scena recessor, Vitr., farther back*.

RECESSUS, us, m. (recedo) I. *A going back, retiring, retreat*; *luna a sole, Cic.*; *æstium marinorum, id.*; *reflux, ebbing, maris, Plin.*; *fig.*; *tum accessus ad causam, tum recessus, Cic.*, when one again withdraws from the subject in hand: *animi, faint-heartedness, id.* II. *A remote or retired place, a retreat, recess, corner*; *recessus speluncæ similis, Ov.*; *Oceanus Europam recessibus crateris excavans, Plin.*, i. e. bays; especially of the inner rooms and chambers of a house; *domus in multis diducta recessus, Quint.*; *marmoræ Superi sedere recessu, Ov.*, in the large hall: *fig.*; in *animis hominum tanti sunt recessus, Cic.*, corners; *Grammatica plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittit, Quint.*, i. e. contains more than is apparent at first sight. III. *Rest, leisure*; Val. Max.

RECHAMUS, i, m. i. q. *Tochlea, Vitr.* — Doubtful.
RECHARMIDO, Ære. *Facet.* I. *To deprive one of the name Charmides*; *proin tu te rursus recharmida, Plaut.*, i. e. lay aside the joy which you feel at mention of the money; with allusion to the word *χαρμῖν*. Joy.

RECINIVĀRUS, us, m. (recidivus) *A restoring, renewing*; *carnis, Tert.*

RECINIVUS, a, um. (recido) I. *That returns, returning*; *febris, Cels.* II. *That comes forth again, that is restored or re-established*; *Pergama, Virg.*; *semina, Mela.*

RECĪDO, cidī, cāsū, Ære. (re and cado) I. *To fall back*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*; hence, 1. *To rebound, recoil*; *ramulus in oculum recidit, Cic.* 2. *To come again, return*; *as, a fever; Plin.* II. *To fall*; hence, 1. *Fig. To fall, i. e. to decrease, lessen*; *contentio vocis reciderat, Cic.* 2. *Fig. To fall or come to, to light upon*; in *morbum, Liv.*; in *invidiam, Nep.*; in *eandem fortunam, Cic.*; *suspicionem in vosmet recidere, id.*, light upon you: *ad nihil recasurum, id.*, will come to nothing: *ex lætitia ad luctum et lacrimas, id.*: *eo res recidit, Quint.*: *artem ad paucos recidere, Ter.*, i. e. will be practised by few: *casus ad ipsos recidit, Cæs.*, i. e. comes to: *quorsum responsum recidat, Cic.*, how it may turn out. 3. *To fall back upon, to recoil, be visited upon*; *maleficium in aliquem recidit, Liv.*: *consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, id.* N.B. The first syllable is long in *Lucr.* and *Ov.*

RECĪDO, idī, isum, Ære. (re and cado) *To cut off, cut down, cut away*; *barbam, Ov.*; *pontem, Nep.*, to break up: *caput ense, Lucan.*; *ungues, Plin.*; *mella, Pallad.*, to take out of the comb: also, *to cut up, cut to pieces*; *mala in particulis brevissimas, Pallad.*: hence *fig.*, *to retrench, abridge, lessen, reduce, root out, extirpate*; *ornamenta, Hor.*; *culpam, id.*: *loquacitatem, Quint.*: *nationes, Cic.*: *mercedes scenicozum, Suet.*, to lower, reduce. — See also *RECISSIS*.

RECINCTUS, a, um. See *RECINGO*.

RECINGO, nxi, nctum, Ære. I. *To ungird, to loosen that which was girded*; *tunicas, Ov.*: *vestis recincta, Virg.*, ungirded, loose: hence, *recingor, Ov.*, I ungird or strip myself: *recingi ferrum, to lay aside one's sword, Val. Fl.*: thus also, *sumptum recingitur anguem, Ov.*, lays aside the serpent, with which she had been girded.

II. *To gird back, fasten behind by girding, throw back*; *veste recincta, Val. Fl.* 8, 115.

RECINIATUS. See *RECINIATUS*.

RECINIUM or **RECINUS**. See *RECINIUM*.

RECĪNO, inul, entum, Ære. (re and cano) I. *Intrans.* 1. *To sing*: *parra recinens, Hor.* 2. *To ring, resound, sound*; *Cic.* II. *Trans.* 1. *To recite, rehearse*; *dictata, Hor.* 2. *To repeat*; *cujus nomen recinet imago, Hor.* 3. *To recant, retract*; *Apul.*

RECĪPĒRĀTIO, RECĪPĒRĀTOR, RECĪPĒRO. See *RECUPĒRATIO*, &c.

RECĪPIO, ēpi, eptum, Ære. (re and capio) I. *To take back or again*. 1. *To take, seize, or receive again*; *arma, Liv.*: *pecuniam, Manil.*: *reges, Liv.*: *recipere ferrum* is said of vanquished gladiators, who were obliged to offer their necks to the sword of their opponents; *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 17: hence, 1. *To retake, recover*; *Tarentum, Cic.* 2. *To get again, recover*; *res amissas, Liv.*: *animum, id.*: *or, se, Cic.*, to recover himself. 3. *To place in its former condition, to re-establish, restore, repair*; *res afflictas, Liv.* 2. *To take or draw back*; *sagittam, Cels.*, to draw out, extract; *ad se, Virg.*: hence, 1. *To bring into a state of safety, to deliver, rescue, save*; *aliquem ex medio hoste, Virg.*: *aliquem ex servitute, Liv.* 2. *To except, reserve to one's self, retain*; *posticulum, Plaut.*: *ruta cæsa, Cic.* 3. *Se, To return, come back*; *Ter.*: *Cic.*: thus also of an army, *to retreat*; *Cæs.*: *Liv.*: and without me, *te, se, &c.*; *e. g. recipias, sc. te, Plaut.*: *si quo erat recipiendum, Cæs.*: hence *fig.*; *se ad bonam frugem, Cic.*, to amend, reform, be-

come wiser and better: *se in principem, Plin. Paneg.*, i. e. again to assume the mien of a prince (emperor).

II. *To receive, get, take upon one's self, assume*. 1. *To take, receive, admit, get*; *humidum, quod recipit alvus, Cic.*: *mandatum, id.*: *tabellas dare et recipere, Ov.*: *preces, Stat.*, i. e. to hear, grant: *nomen, to receive or admit an accusation, Cic.*, which was usually done by the prætor: *pecuniam, id.*: *urbem, Liv.*, to take: thus also, *provinciam, Cæs.*: *quæstus, Cic.*: *tantum ex bonis id.*: *labem in se, Liv.*, to cause to attach to one's self: hence, *ferrum, Cic.*: *telum, Cæs.*, to receive a sword or weapon in the body: *telum toto corpore, Cic.*, to be pierced through and through. 2. *To undertake, take upon one's self*; *causam, Cic.*, to undertake the defence of a cause; *recipere causam* is said of one to whom the cause has been committed by another, *suscipere causam, of one who voluntarily undertakes it*; also, *to adopt*; *recepto more, Tac.*: *receptum usu, Plin. Ep.*, i. e. usual, common: also, *aliquem, i. e. to take up, patronise, interest one's self for*; *clientes, Vatin.* in *Cic. Ep.* 3. *To take upon one's self, undertake, to be surety for, pledge one's self, warrant, engage, assure solemnly, promise solemnly*; *ad se, Ter.*: *periculum ad se, Solin.*; *or, in se, Pand.*: *promitto inique me recipio, fore cum tibi voluptati, Cic.*: *mihi reciperat, se defensurum, id.*, had solemnly engaged: *de æstate polliceris vel potius recipis, id.*, *pledge yourself*: *omnia ei potenti recepi, Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.*: *idem alicui, Cic.*, to pledge. 4. *To admit, receive or take into*; *aliquem urbe, tecto, mensa, Liv.*: *civitate, Cic.*: in *ordinem senatorium, id.*: *receptus in celo, Ov.*; *or, cœlesti sedi, id.*: also, *to take, lead, or conduct to a place*; *copias in tumultum, Liv.* 5. *To permit, suffer, allow, admit of*; *dilationem, Liv.*: *emendationem, Quint.*: *plures casus, Cæs.*, i. e. to be exposed to. 6. *To comprehend, contain*; *quantas (virtutes) natura mortalis recipit, Vell.* 7. *To free, deliver*; *terram, Propert.* N.B. *Recepto, for recipere*; *Catull.*

RECĪPROCATIO, ōnis, f. (reciproco) *A returning by the same way*; *Plin.*: *æstus, id.*, the ebb.

RECĪPROCATUS, us, m. i. q. *Reciprocatio*; *Prudent.*
RECĪPROCORNIS, e. (reciprocus and cornu) *Having horns bent inward or bent back*; *Laber. ap. Tert.*

RECĪPROCO, Ære, âvī, âtum, Ære. (reciprocus) I. *To bring back by the same way, to fetch back*; *animam, Liv.*, to fetch breath: especially of the ebbing of the sea: *undas, Sil.*: in *motu reciprocando, Cic.*, i. e. at the ebb: hence, *reciprocari, Liv.*: and, *reciprocare, sc. se, Plin.*, to turn back, return: *reciprocans oceanum, Plin.*, the ebb of the sea; also perhaps, *to move to and fro*; *telum, Gell.*

II. *Fig. To repeat backwards*; *si ista sic reciprocantur, Cic.*, i. e. if the inference may be thus interchanged.

RECĪPROCUS, a, um. I. *That returns by the same way*; *telum, Varr.*: *amnis, Plin.*, receding: *fig.*; *argumentum, Gell.*, i. e. that can be turned against him who brought it forward: *pronomina, Prisc.*: *vox, Plin.*, *re-verbating, or echo*. II. *Reciprocal, alternate*; *talio, Gell.*: *ars, Plin.*

RECĪSAMENTUM, i, n. (recido) *That which is cut off, a small piece, little bit*; *Plin.*

RECĪSIO, ōnis, f. (recido) *A cutting off, cutting away*; *Plin.*: *fig.*, i. e. *a diminishing, lessening*; *Pand.*

RECĪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of *recido*; see *RECIDO*.

II. Adj. *Short*; *opus, Vell.*: *tempus recisus, Pand.*

RECĪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (recto) *A reciting, rehearsing, reading aloud*; *litterarum, Cic.*: also, *the reading of a composition to one's friends, in order to hear their opinion*; *Plin. Ep.*

RECĪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (recto) *One who recites, rehearses, reads off or reads to others*; *Cic.*: also, *one who reads his compositions to his friends in order to hear their opinion*; *Hor.*: *Plin. Ep.*

RECĪTRO, âvī, âtum, Ære. I. *To recite, rehearse, read off, read to others*; *litteras in senatu, Cic.*: *senatum, id.*, i. e. to call over the list of the senators: *jurjurandum, Liv.*: also, *to read one's composition to his friends in order to hear their opinion*; *Hor.*: *Plin. Ep.* II. *To repeat from memory, to say by heart*; *Cels.*: *qui recitare solent, i. e. players, Mart.*

RECĪMĀTIO, ōnis, f. (reclamo) *A crying out against, a loud expression of disapprobation*; *Cic.*: *Apul.*

RECĪMĀTRO, Ære. (freq. of *reclamo*) *To cry out against, to contradict*; *Cic.*

RECĪMĀRO, âvī, âtum, Ære. I. *To cry out against, to express disapprobation or refusal by crying out*; *Cic.*: *Plin. Ep.*: *fig.*; *cul ratio vcrâ reclamat, Lucr.* It may sometimes be rendered, *to cry no*; *Cic. Sext.* 59: hence, *to object, make an objection*; *Quint.* II. *To cry out, exclaim*; *Hor.* III. *To call*; *Val. Fl.*: hence, in *libertatem, Pand.*, to obtain one's freedom by legal means.

IV. *To re-echo, resound*; *Virg.*

RECĪCLANGO, Ære. *To resound*; *Amnian.*

RECĪCLINIS, e. (reclino) *Bent backwards, leaning back, reclining*; *Tac.*: also *seq. dat.*; *hasta, Stat.*, leaning upon.

RECĪCLĪNO, âvī, âtum, Ære. *To bend backwards*; and *gen.*, *to bend, recline, lean upon*; *se, Cæs.*: *scuta, Virg.*: *Reclinatua, a, um, Bent backwards, leaning*; *Cæs.*: in

cubitus, Petron., resting on the elbow; in gramine, Hor., stretched out on the grass: hence, I. Fig. *To lean or support one's self upon*; in quæ non imperii reclinare, Sen. 2. *To render averse, to alienate*; a labore, Hor.

RECLINUS, a, um, for reclinis; Vopisc.

RECLIVUS, e. (re and clivus) *Sloping, inclined*; Pallad. RECLUDŌ, si, sum, ̄re. (re and claudo) I. *To open (that which was shut), to unclose*; ostium, Plaut.: portas hosti. Ov.: hence fig., 1. *To open, bring to light, bring forward*; viam, Ov.: tellurem uno dente (i. e. bidente), Virg., i. e. to break up, loosen: enseni, id., to draw, un-sheath; fontes, id.: iram, Cic. e. pœta: aperta, Hor., to discover, divulge. 2. *To lay open (with a weapon)*, i. e. to pierce; pectus mucrone, Virg.: jugulum ense, Ov. 3. *To alter, cause to retrograde*; fata, Hor. II. *To shut up*; pellices, Justin., speculum, Stat.

RECLŪSUS, a, um, See RECLUDŌ.

RECOCTUS, a, um, See RECOQUO. RE-CŒNO, āvi, ātum, ̄re. *To sup again*; Macrobi.

RECOGITATIO, ōnis, f. (recogito) *A considering, weighing, pondering*; Tert.

RECOGITATUS, us, m. (recogito) *A considering, reflecting*; Tert.

RECOGITO, ̄re. I. *To think or consider again*; de nominibus, Cic. II. *To weigh, ponder, reflect*; Plaut.

RECOGNITIO, ōnis, f. (recognosco) I. *A reconsidering, or simply, a considering, reflecting*; scelerum suorum, Cic. II. *An inspecting, reviewing*; Liv.: equitum, Suet.

RE-COGNOSCO, ōvi, itum, ̄re. I. *To get acquaintance with or make himself acquainted with anew, call to mind, bring to remembrance, recollect*; reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: ea, quæ scit, mecum recognoscere, id.: aliquid, id.: aliquid, id.: fugam istius, id., i. e. to remember: sometimes it may be rendered, to see again, recognize; virtutem pristinam, Pompei, in Cic. Ep. II. *To look over, examine or observe again, to review*; decretum, Cic.: omnia recognita et collata, id., i. e. looked over or examined again: libellos, Plin. Ep. III. *To judge*; ex eo recognoscere poterit, Cic. IV. *To review, examine, inspect*; equites Romanos, Suet.: res suas, Liv., to see if they are his.

RE-CŪGO, ̄re. i. e. rursus cogo; Paul. Nol.

RE-COLLIGO, ēgi, ectum, ̄re. I. *To collect again, or simply, to collect, gather together*; ignes sparsos, Lucan.: ova, Colum., to collect: stolam, Plin. Ep., to gather up. II. *To get again, recover*; primos annos, Ov., i. e. to become young again: vires, Plin.: se, to recover from a sickness, id.: hence fig.; animum aliquid, Cic., to regain the good will or friendship of any one. III. *Se, To recover one's self, take heart or courage*; Ov. IV. *To take again, take to one's self again*; parvulum, Justin.: gladium, id.

RE-COLLŪCO, ̄re. *To replace, lay again somewhere*; Cæll. Aur.

RE-CŪLO, ̄re. *To strain again*; oleum per linteum, Scrib. Larg.

RE-CŪLO, cūli, cultum, ̄re. I. *To cultivate or work again*; terram, Liv.: metalla, id.: fig., to cultivate again, or simply, to cultivate, improve; ingenia, Plin. Ep. II. *To inhabit again, revisit*; Pan recolit silvas, Calp.

III. *To honour again*; aliquid sacerdotiis, Tac.: also, to honour or dignify anew, or simply, to honour, dignify; dies dapibus recoleto, Claud. IV. *To set up anew, renew, re-establish, restore*; imagines subversas, Tac.: dignitatem, Cic.: decus avitum, Tac., to revive the glory of his ancestors. V. *To resume, renew, practise or exercise again*; studia, Cic.: antiqua, Plaut.

VI. *To think or reflect upon*; aliquid secum, Cic.

VII. *To remember, recollect*; Ov.

RE-COMMISCOR, i. *To remember or recollect again*; Plaut.

RE-COMPENSATIO, ōnis, f. i. q. Compensatio: Cassiod. RE-COMPENSO, ̄re. i. q. Compensare; August.

RE-COMPINGO, ̄re. *To join together again*; Tert.

RE-COMPŪNO, sui, situm, ̄re. *To put together again, to reunite, rearrange, readjust*; Ov.: Pand.

RE-CONCILIATIO, ōnis, f. (reconcilio) I. *A restoring, re-establishing*; concordia, Cic.: gratia, id., reconciliation. II. *A reconciling, reconciliation*; iridebatur hæc illius reconciliatio, Cic.: inter fratres, Justin.: simulare reconciliationem, Suet., to pretend to harbour enmity no longer. III. *A means of reconciliation: or of promoting friendship*; Antonii societatem reconciliationibus fœclatam, Suet.

RE-CONCILIATOR, ōris, m. (reconcilio) *A restorer*; pacis, Liv.

RE-CONCĪLIO, āvi, ātum, ̄re. I. *To bring again, bring back*; aliquid domum, Plaut.: inimicos in gratiam, Cic., i. e. to reconcile. II. *To procure again, restore, re-establish*; pacem, Liv.: Nep.: existimationem, Cic.: insulam, Nep., i. e. to bring over again: gratiam, friendship, Cic.: studia patrum, Tac., to conciliate the senators again. III. *To reunite, reconcile*; me cum Cæsare reducit, reconciliat, Cic.: aliquid alicui, id.: animos militum imperatori, Liv.: animum patris sorori, Cic.

RE-CONCĪLIUM, āvi, ātum, ̄re. I. *To make again*; splinter novum, Plaut. II. *To repair, refit, mend*; pallam, Plaut.: detrimentum, Cæs.: reliqua, Cic.

RE-CONCLŪDO, ̄re. *To shut up, confine, enclose*; Tert. RECONDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of recondo; see RECONDO. II. Adj. *Concealed, hidden, retired*; locus, Cic.: also, secret, not for every one, not common; literæ, id., which not every one learns or understands; res, id.: recondita quedam ratio, id., a recondite theory: si quid erit reconditum, id., some secret: natura, id., disposition, i. e. close, reserved: verba, Aug. ap. Suet., rare, obsolete: reconditoria desidero, Cic.: in recondito, in secret, secretly; Plin.

RE-CONDO, didi, ditum, ̄re. I. *To put together again*; hence, to lay up, store up; victum tectis, Cic.: oleum vasis, Colum.: frumenta in annos, id.: vinum reconditum, Hor. II. *To hide, conceal*; Ascanium valle curva, Virg.: opes, Ov.: fig.; mens aliqua recondit, Cic.: odia recondere, Tac.: se, Sen., to live in retirement, to withdraw from the world: hence, I. Fig. *To hide, conceal, i. e. to bury in silence*; quos fama obscura recondit, Virg., i. e. of which we have not much to say: verba, Tac. 2. *To close, shut*; oculos, Ov. 3. Gladium in vaginam recondere, Cic., to put up again the sword into its scabbard: hence, in a poetical and sublime style of writing, gladium lateri recondere, Ov., to bury in the side: enseni in pulmone, Virg.: avida recondit alio, Ov., hid it in the stomach, i. e. ate it. III. *To bury, inter*; Plin. IV. *To discharge*; aquam ore, Propert.—See also RECONDITUS.

RE-CONDŪCO, xi, ctum, ̄re. I. *To hire, farm or contract for again*; Pand.: ægrum, Plin., i. e. to take again as his patient. II. *To bring back*; Quint. Decl.

RE-CONFLO, ̄re. *To blow up again*; fig., sensum, to arouse, excite again, Lucr.

RE-CONSIGNO, ̄re. *To mark again*; Tert. RE-CONSUESCO, ēvi, ̄re. *To come into use again*; Tert. RE-CŪQŪO, xi, ctum, ̄re. I. *To boil again*; Peliam, Cic., se. in order to restore him to youth. II. *To melt or forge again*; aurum, Virg.: enses, id.: fig.; Tullius se Moloni rursus formandum ac velut recondendum dedit, Quint., to be remoulded: hence, Recoctus, a, um, fig.; e. g. scriba, Hor., i. e. newly made: also of old people, perhaps with reference to the story of Pelias; Catull.: Petron.

RECORDABILIS, e. (recorator) *That is or may be remembered*; Claud. Mam.

RECORDATIO, ōnis, f. (recorator) *A recollecting, remembering*; temporis, Cic.: memoriae, i. e. temporis, id.: aliquid, of any one, id.: habere recordationem rei, id., to retain the remembrance of.

RECORDATUS, us, m. (recorator), i. q. Recordatio, Tert. RECORDŌ, ̄re. (re and cor) *To bring to remembrance*; Quadrig.: hence, Recordatus, a, um, passivè, Sidon.

RECORDOR, ātus sum, āri. (re and cor) I. *To call to remembrance, to remember, recollect*; seq. genit., accus., or de; Cic. II. Gen., *To think or reflect upon, to consider*; aliquid, Cic.: quæ sum passura recordor, Ov.—See the synonyms under MEMINI.

RECORPORATIO, ōnis, f. (recorporo) I. *A furnishing again with a body or flesh, a restoring of the same*; Tert. II. *A restoring of the body to its former condition, by reopening small passages*; Cæll. Aur.

RECORPORATIVUS, a, um. (recorporo) *That serves for restoring the body to its former condition*; Cæll. Aur.

RE-CORPŪRO, ̄re. I. *To furnish again with a body*; animum, Tert. II. *To restore the body to its former condition, by reopening small passages*; Cæll. Aur.

RE-CORRIGO, exi, ectum, ̄re. *To mend or correct again, or simply, to reform*; Sen.

RE-CRASTINO, ̄re. (re and crastinus) *To put off from one day to another, to procrastinate, defer*; Colum.

RE-CREATIO, ōnis, f. (recreo) *A recovering (from sickness)*; Plin.

RECREATOR, ōris, m. (recreo) *One who restores, refreshes, or revives*; Tert.

RECREMENTUM, i, n. (re and cerno) *The recreation or refuse of a thing*; plumbi, Cels.: farris, Plin., chaff: of the human body, Gell., excrement.

RE-CREO, āvi, ātum, ̄re. I. *To make or create again, to renew*; lumen, Lucr.: voculum, Cic.: recreari, Lucr., to recover itself, increase, grow: recreari ex morbo, Cic., to be restored, to recover. II. *To cause to recover, to revive, refresh, recruit*; mentem, Cic.: animos afflictos, id.: recreari, to recover, revive, id.: thus also, se recreate, id.: also seq. genit.; animi, in mind, Apul. III. *To re-elect, re-appoint (magistrates)*; quos (consules) quum recrearet, &c., Cic. Nat. D. 2, 4; but here the modern reading is crearet.

RE-CREPO, ̄re. *To re-echo, resound, ring*; Catull.

RE-CRESCO, ēvi, ātum, ̄re. *To grow or grow forth again*; Liv. N.B. Recretus, Paul. Nol., grown again.

RE-CRŪDESCO, dul, ̄re. I. *To become raw again*; of wounds, &c., to break open again; quæ consanuisse

videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. II. *To be renewed, break forth again*, of violent or bad things; *seditio recrudescit*, Liv.: amor, Sen.

RECTA, *Straightway*; see *Recurus*.

RECTE, adv. I. *Directly, straightly, in a straight line*; Cic. II. *Rightly, properly, duly*; *facere, Cic.*: also, *uprightly, honourably*; *restituere*, Liv.: hence, I. *Safely, securely*; *dare literas alicui*, Cic.: *se alicui committere, Cæs.* 2. *Rightly, well*; *nosse alicquem, Cic.*: *spereare, Ter.*, to have a good hope; *rectus vivere, Hor.*: *rectene omnia*? Plin. Ep., are all things well with you? *apud matrem recte est*, it is well, Cic.: *rectissime apud te sunt omnia, id.*, all is well: hence, *recte*, in replies, denoting approbation, *well, very well*; *id.*: also, when one is not disposed to declare the truth, *well*; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 19, *recte*, also, *jam recte, Ter.*, i. e. I can say nothing further: also in the sense of *no, or, nothing*; Ter.: *quod dem el, recte (for nihil) est, id.*: again, *recte vendere, Cic.*, to sell well, i. e. at a high price: also, *well, prosperously, fortunately*; *procedere, Hor.*: *recte peperit, Ter.* 3. *Right*, i. e. *very*; *locus recte ferax, Cato.* 4. *Right, i. e. fully*; *sanus, Varr.* 5. *With justice*; *recte non dubitat, &c.*, Cic. Div. 11, 17, or *recte* may here be rendered, in just consequence: *recte ac merito, Cic.*: *recte fugi has nuptias, Ter.*: *rectus, Hor.* 6. *Straightway*: hence, *directly, in a straight-forward manner*; *narrare, Plaut.*: *dicere, Quint.*

RECTIO, ðnis. f. (rego) *A governing*; Cic.

RECTITUDO, inis. f. (rectus) I. *Straightness*; Aggen. in Frontin. II. *Correctness*; Justinian.

RECTO, for *recta*; Pand.

RECTOR, ðris. m. (rego) *One who guides, rules, or governs, a ruler, governor*; *navis, Cic.*: a pilot; *elephanti, Liv.*: equi, Tac., a rider: *reip.*, i. e. dictator, Liv. 4, 14: *Olympi, or superum, or deum, Ov.*, i. e. Jupiter: *maris, id.*, i. e. Neptune: *Dolopum, id.*, i. e. the king: *provincia, Suet.*, i. e. the governor: *castris (for castrorum)*, Lucan., i. e. the general: also *fig.*; *judicis vultus saepe ipse rector est dicentis, Quint.*, guide.

RECTRIX, icis. f. (rector) *She that rules or governs*; Colum.

RECTURA, æ. f. (rego) i. q. *Rectitudo*; Frontin.

RECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *rego*; see *REGO*. II. Adj. 1. *Straight, not crooked*; *linea, Cæs.*: *ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, Cic.*: *recto itinere, straightway, Cæs.*: *intestinum, Cels.*, the straight gut: *ses, i. e. tuba, Juv.*: *saxa, Liv.*, precipitous, perpendicular: *via rectissima, Quint.*: *rectus curv, Hor.*: hence, *ablata, recta via, Ter.*, or simply, *recta, sc. via, Ter.*; Cic., *straightway*: hence *fig.*, *recta via narrare*, in a straight-forward manner, Ter.: also, *correctly, properly*; *reputare, id.*: in *rectum, Ov.*: also *recto, for recta, Pand.*: *rectis oculis, looking straight-forward, Cic.*: thus also, *recta acies (i. e. eyes), Ov.* N.B. *Recta tunica*, a kind of under garment worn by young men when they assumed the toga virilis, Plin.: there was in Rome a *via recta, Ov.*: *casus recti*, in grammar, not declined; i. e. the nominative and vocative, Quint. 2. *Plain, simple, without ornament, but not faulty*; *coma rector, Sen.*, i. e. not curled: *vox, sonus, Quint.*, without management or variation: *oratio, id.*, i. e. without figures: it may sometimes be rendered, *natural, artless*; *quæ sunt recta et simplicia, Cic.*: *commentarii Casaris, id.* 3. *Rightly constituted, regular, right, proper, correct, good, and sometimes, virtuous*; *cœna, Suet.*: and simply *recta, sc. cœna, Suet.*, regular: *Cæsar firmus est et rectus, Cic.*, i. e. as he ought to be: thus also *auditor, Plin. Ep.*: *consilium, Plin.*: *quæ sunt rectissima, id.*: hence *Rectum, virtute*, like the Platonic *ῥηθὴν*, *id.*: *Hor.*: *rectum est*, it is right or proper; *id.* N.B. *Seq. gen.*; e. g. *rectus judicii, Sen.*

RECVBITUS, us. m. (recumbo) *A falling down*; Plin.

RECVBO, ui, itum, ære. *To lie on the back, or gen., to lie, recline*, as, in order to rest, Cic.: *Virg.*: at table, Plin. Ep.: also of animals, Virg.

RECVLA, or RESCVLA, æ. f. Dimin. of *res*; Plaut.: Apul.

RECVLUTUS, a, um. See *RECVLO*, ære.

RECVMBO, cûbui, cûbitum, ære. (re and cumbo) I. *To lie down again*; Cic.: *Suet.* II. *To lie down on the back, or simply, to lie down*; as, in order to rest; *quum recubisset in herba, Cic.*: at table, Justin.: thus also, *lectis Archiacis, Hor.*: also of things without life; *vitis in terra recumbit, Plin.*: *jugera jugo recumbant, Mart.*, lean against, touch, or lie along. III. *To fall down*; *mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr.*: *cervix humero recumbit, Ov.*

IV. *To lie*; *in sinu, Plin. Ep.*: *mihî proximus recumbat, Plin. Ep.*: *recumbens antro, i. e. jacens, Sen.* V. *To sink or fall down, to settle*; *nebulæ campo recumbunt, Virg.*, settle upon: *pelagus recumbit, Sen.*, becomes calm.

RECVPERATIO (Recip.), ðnis. f. (recupero) *A recovering, an obtaining again*; Cic.

RECVPERATIVUS, a, um. (recupero) *That may be recovered*; Aggen. in Frontin.

RECVPERATOR (Recip.), ðris. m. (recupero) *One that obtains again or recovers*; *urbis, Tac.*: hence, *Recuperatores, a kind of judges*; usually appointed by the prator,

both at Rome and in the provinces, to decide in certain causes; as, 1. In money matters; Plaut.: Cic. 2. In disputes respecting the corona muralis; Liv. 3. In actions of assault; Gell. 4. In questions touching rights of freedom by birth; Suet.

RECVPERATORIVS (Recip.), a, um. (recupero) *Of or belonging to the judges or commissioners called Recuperatores*; *judicium, Cic.*

RECVPERO (Recip.), avi, atum, ære. I. *To obtain again, recover, regain*; *villam suam ab aliquo, Cic.*: *jus suum, id.*: *sanitate, Justin.*: *urbem, Liv.*, i. e. to capture again: *republicam, Cic.*, to regain his ascendancy in the state: also, but rarely, of persons; *recupereare obsequia suos, Cæs.*: *Pelopidam (in vincula conjunctum), Nep.*, i. e. to set free again: also *fig.*, *adolescensulos, id.*, i. e. to bring over to his side again: hence, *se recupereare, Varr.*, to recover one's self. II. *To resume, take any thing again*; *usum togæ, Suet.* N.B. *Reciperare* is found in Cic. and Liv.

RECVRO, avi, atum, ære. I. *To heal or cure again, or simply, to heal or cure*; *Catull.* II. *To tend, take care of, work or prepare with care*; *chartam, Plin.*

RECVRRO, cûcurri and curri, cursum, ære. I. *To run back*; Ter.: Liv.: *captum iter, Ov.*: thus also of rivers, *id.*: *sol recurret equis conversis, id.*: *qua (i. e. ubi) sol utrumque recurrens aspiciet Oceanum, Virg.*, i. e. the Eastern and Western countries: hence, *I. To come back, return*; *litera (a letter, epistle) recurrens, Ov.*: *hiems, id.*: *de quo si quis ambiget, recurrat ad priorem ejus consultum, Vell.*, let him think of: *ut recurreret (homo), Cic.*: *luna in initia recurrit, id.*, becomes new: also *fig.*, *to return, revert*; *ad easdem conditiones, Cæs.* 2. *To have recourse to, resort to, recur*; *uti eo recurrant, quod contemperint, Cæs.*: *ad auctores, Quint.* 3. *Versus recurrens, Sidon.*, that may be read backwards. II. *To run*; *ad cenam, Mart.*

RECVRSIO, ðnis. f. i. q. *Recursus*; Marc. Cap.

RECVRSIVO, ære. (freq. of *recurro*) *To run or turn back*; Marc. Cap.

RECVRSO, ære. (freq. of *recurro*) *To run or come back*; Plaut.: *cura recursat, Virg.*: also, *to recur, occur again (to the mind)*; *virtus animo recursat, Virg.*

RECVRSUS, us. m. (recurro) I. *A running back*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin. II. *A return*; Ov.: Liv.

RECVRSVO, avi, atum, ære. (recurvus) *To bend backwards or back*; *colla equi, Ov.*: *aquas in caput, id.*, i. e. to cause to flow towards their source.

RECVRSVVS, a, um. *Bent backwards, curved*; *cornu, Virg.*: *tectum, Ov.*, i. e. the labyrinth: *concha, Plin.*: *æra, Ov.*, hooks.

RECVRSVIVILIS, e. (recuso) *That may be refused*; Tert. RECVRSVIVIO, ðnis. f. (recuso) I. *A refusing*; Cic.: *fig.*, *stomachi, i. e. nausea, Petron.* II. *An objecting, objection*; *reply, defence*; Cic.: Quint.

RECVRSVO, avi, atum, ære. (re and causa) *To make objection against*: hence, I. *To refuse, decline, reject, be reluctant, be unwilling*; *de re, Cic.*: non *recuso, id.*: also, I. With an accusative of that which is refused; *populum Rom. disceptatorem, Cic.*: *aliquam uxorem, Ter.*: *laborem, Cæs.*: also, *seq. accus. cum infin.*, Plin.: *fig.*; *genus cursum recusant, Virg.*: *ignis alimenta recusat, Ov.* 2. *Seq. infin.*; *Cæs.*: *Hor.* 3. *Also, seq. ne, quin, quo minus*; e. g. *recusavit, ne postulare, Nep.*: *ne diceret, recusavit, Cic.*, for *diceret*: *non recusass, quin acciperet, for accipere, id.*: *non recuso, quo minus legant, id.*, prohibit them from reading: *non recusavit, quo minus—subiret, Nep.*, for *subire*. II. *To deny*; Pand.

III. *To refute*; *mendacium, Tert.*

RECVSSUS, a, um. See *RECUTIO*.

RECVSSVS, us. m. (recutio) *A rebounding, recoiling*; Plin.

RECVTIO, ussi, ussum, ære. (re and quatio) I. *To strike back or backwords*; Val. Fl. II. *To shake*; *utrum, Virg.* III. *To frighten up, start up, rouse (from sleep)*; *somno recussus, Apul.*

RECVTIVVS, a, um. (re and cutis) I. *Circumcised*; *Judæi, Mart.*: *recutita sabbata, Pers.*, of the Jews. II. *Fig. Skinned or headed over again*; *colla, Mart.*

RECVACCENDO, ære. (re and accendo) *To rekindle*; Tert.

RECVACTVS, a, um. See *REDIGO*.

RECVACTVS, us. m. (redigo) *Proceeds*; Pand.

RECVADOPTO, ære. (re and adopto) *To adopt as a child again*; Pand.

RECVAMBULO, ære. (re and ambulo) *To come back*; Plaut.:

RECVAMO, ære. (re and amo) *To love again or in return*; Cic.

RECVANIMATIO, ðnis. f. (redanimo) *A restoring to life*; *a reanimating*; Tert.

RECVANIMO, avi, atum, ære. (re and animo) *To restore to life, to reanimate*; Tert.

RECVARDESCO, ære. (re and ardescio) *To become inflamed again*; Ov.

RECVARGVO, ui, atum, ære. (re and arguo) I. *To confute, refute, show to be false or in the wrong*; *aliquid, Cic.*: *aliquem, id.* II. *To blame, find fault with*; *inconstantiam tuam, Cic.*: *tyrannidem, Nep.* III. *To*

prove any thing against one, or simply, to prove, show, demonstrate; rationem falsam esse, Gell.

REDARMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (re and armo) *To arm again*; Dict. Cret.

REDARSICO, āre. (re and auspicio) *To return*; in catenas, Plaut., faetē.

REDBITIO, ōnis. f. (reddo) *I. The after-part of a period or comparison, the application of a comparison*; Quint. *II. A giving*; rationis, Augustin., the assigning of a reason.

REDDITOR, ōris. m. (reddo) *One who gives back or pays*; Augustin.

REDDITUS, a, um. See REDDO.

REDDO, idī, Itum, ēre. (re and do) *I. To give back, restore, return*; alicuiamissā, Liv.: obsides, Cæs.: hence, reddere se or reddi, *to return*; seq. dat.; se reddidit convivio, Liv.: explebo numerum reddarque tenebris, i. e. to the shades in the lower world, Virg.: an iterum se reddat in arma, id.: hence, *1. To give up*; vitam, Lucr.; or, lucem (i. e. vitam), Ov., to die: quod reliquum vitæ fames fecerat, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, Cic., i. e. to offer up: arteria aspera animam respirat et reddit, id.: stridorem, Ov., to creak, grate: facem ventre, id., to bear, be delivered of: hence, of things which pass from the body, *to make void, discharge, &c.*; urinam, Cels.: calculum urina, Plin.: obsena, Ov.: bilem alvo, Cels.: sanguinem, Plin., Ep., to spit blood: fel, Plin., to spit bile: himum, Colum., to void. *2. To give, deliver, hand over, render*; rationem, Plaut.; Cic., to render an account: hereditatem alicui, id., i. e. to make over: literas alicui, id., to hand, deliver: summe cuique honorem, id.: reddo, quæ restant, id., say, give: causam, Ov., to declare, tell: reddo ac remitto, Cic., I yield, relinquish, give up or back: Macedoniam alicui, id., to give; hence, *3. Fig. To present, i. e. to concede, grant*; connubia, Liv.: supersitio (an oath) speculæ reddita, i. e. concessa, Virg. *4. To make a present of, not to require, not to take, leave one something which he has, allow*; sacra, Liv.: urbem, agros, leges suas, Cic. *5. To pay*; argentum, Ter.: vota, Ov.: debitum naturæ, Nep., i. e. to die: penas impietatis, Sall., to suffer. *6. To bring in, yield, produce*; fructum reddunt prædia, Ter.: pratium non minus in pabulo reddit, quam in feno, Colum.: modius farinæ viginti duas libras panis reddit, Plin., yields twenty-two pounds. *7. To repeat*; verba novissima, Ov. *8. To pronounce*; verba bene, male, Ov. *9. To rehearse, recite, repeat, give utterance to, answer*; dictata magistro, Hor.: ea verbis eisdem, Cic.: carmen, Hor.: dicta, Lucr., to say, or, to reply: thus also, talia, Ov., to reply: verba Latine, id., to speak, say. *10. To be like, to resemble, represent, imitate, express, make like, and thus as it were to restore the original*; alicuius nomine, to bear the name of any one; Virg.: vultus alicuius, to look like, Sen.: matrem, Plin., Ep., to resemble: thus also, of pictures, writings, &c., which are copied; omnia pictor reddiderat, Petron.: veteres reddit, Plin., Ep., writes like the ancients: odorem rei, Plin., to smell like. *11. To set against*; paribus paria, Cic. *12. To give in return or exchange, to return*; vitam hominis pro vita hominis, Cæs.: responsum, Liv.: quod quidem ego tibi reddo tuum, and herewith I return your own, Cic. Vatin. 3: hence, *1. To return, recompense, requite, repay*; beneficium, Cic.: terrorem illatum, Liv.: gratiam, Colum. *2. To translate, render*; Latine, into Latin, Cic.: verbum pro verbo, id. *III. To make again, or simply, to make*; tegulas, i. e. to cause to be made again: domum inanem, to make empty, Cic.: alicuius iratum, id.: eum placidum reddidi, id.: loca tuta, Cæs.: dictum ac factum reddidi, Ter., i. e. statim feci: avem reddidit, Ov., made or transformed into a bird: hence, of public games, &c., *to give, hold*; venationes et ludos, Suet.: iudicium, Cæs. N. B. Reddibo, reddibitur, for reddam, reddetur, Plaut.

REDEMPTIO, ōnis. f. (redimo) *I. A buying, bribing*; iudicii, Cic. *II. A ransoming*; Liv.: sacramenti, Hirt. B. Alex., a buying off: *a farming*; Cic.

REDEMPTIO, or REDEMPTIO, āre. (freq. of redempto) *To purchase*; malefacta benefactis, to make amends for, Cato.

REDEMPTO, or REDEMTO, āre. (freq. of redimo) *To ransom*; Tac.

REDEMPTOR, or REDEMTOR, ōris. m. (redimo) *I. A purchaser, buyer*; litium, causarium, Pand., i. e. one who buys up the interest of parties in lawsuits, and then conducts them on his own account. *II. One who ransoms or redeems*: hence, the REDEEMER, i. e. CHRIST; Hieron.

III. One who undertakes any thing for money or profit, a contractor, purveyor; Cic.: Hor.: frumenti, Liv.: tutelæ Capitolii, Plin. *IV. A farmer*; vectigalium, Pand.: pontis, of the toll of a bridge, id.

REDEMPTRIX, or REDEMTRIX, icis. f. (redemptor) *She that redeems*; Prudent.

REDEMPTURA, or REDEMTURA, æ. f. (redimo) i. q. Redemptio, *An undertaking of a thing, whether to build or to farm, a contracting*; Liv.

REDEMPTUS, or REDEMTUS, a, um. See REDIMO.

REDO, Ivi, and more frequently it, Itum, ire, anom. (re

and eo) *I. To come or go back or again, to return*; e provincia, Cic.: a Cæsare, id.: peregre, Ter.: rure, id.: Romam, Cic.: ad suos, Cæs.: ad suum vestitum, Cic.: animus mihi redit, Ter.: viam, Cic., to return by the same way: postquam domum reditum est, Nep. N. B. *1. Of things without life*; redeunt gramina campis, Hor.: ager ad Ardeates redit, came again into the possession of, Liv.: mos redit, id.: redemptia secula, Mart. *2. Res redit, the matter comes forward again, Cic. Red. Sen. 11: oratio redit ad integrum, the words are repeated from the beginning, Ter. 3. Retro redire, Liv.; or, rursum redire, Ter., to come again, where retro and rursum are redundant. *4. To come in, arise, proceed, of revenues, profits, and the like*; pecunia ex metallis redibat, Nep.: ex qua regione quinquaginta et talenta quotannis redibant, id.: semen redit cum decimo, Varr., bears or yields tenfold. *5. In speaking, To return to the subject of discourse*; illic redeamus, Nep. *6. Ad pauca, to be brief, Ter. 7. In gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.; Nep., to be reconciled. 8. In viam, Ter.; Cic., to return to one's right mind, return to the right way, come to one's senses, reform. 9. Ad se, to come to one's self, to recover, to compose one's self; Ter.: Liv.: also, to return to one's former habits or manners; Cic. 10. In memoriam, Cic., to bethink one's self, to think or reflect upon, recall to mind, refresh one's memory. 11. Animo, Plin., Ep., to occur to the mind or recollection: redeunt singula menti, Val. Fl. *12. To come, and so for eo, venio, when it may often be rendered, to be brought to, to come to, be reduced to*; ad gladios redierunt, Cæs., they resorted to their swords: ad manus, to close combat, Auct. B. Afric.: bona in tabulas publicas redierunt, Cic.: Cæsar ad duas legiones redierat, Cæs., was reduced to two legions, had now only two legions: res redit rastros, see RASTRUM: eo, Ter.; or, in eum locum, id., i. e. to come so far, to that pass, &c.: ad miraculum redit, Plin., it is wonderful: bona ad se redierunt, Ter., have come, or fallen to me: verba huc redeunt, id., come to this: quorum ad arbitrium summa rerum redat, Cæs., upon whose decision it depends: collis ad plantiæm redibat, lost itself in the plain, id.: in nubem Ossa redit, Val. Fl., rises to the clouds: res ad interregnum redit, Liv., it came to: res ad Patres redierat, id.: si ad se ex iis nihil redat, Cic., if he gets nothing from it. N. B. Redies, for redibis, Apul.**

REDHIBEO, ui, Itum, ēre. (re and habeo) *I. To take back any thing, sold on account of some defect*; Plaut.

II. To return a thing bought to the seller for some fault not mentioned at the sale; mancipium, Cic.

REDHIBITIO, ōnis. f. (redhibeo) *I. The taking back of a thing sold*; Quint. *II. A giving back, returning of a thing bought*; Pand.

REDHIBITORIUS, a, um. (redhibeo) *Of or relating to taking back or returning things bought*; actio, Pand.

REDHOSTIO, ire. (re and hostio) *To restore, require, recompense*; Acc. ap. Fest.

RĒ-DICO, ēre. *To say again or repeatedly, to repeat*; Sidon.

RĒDĪGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. (re and ago) *I. To drive back*; hostes ad mare, Liv.: also simply, *to drive, cast*; in exilium, Justin. *II. To bring again or back*; alicuique Capuam, Liv.: in memoriam, Cic.: rem ad pristinum rationem, Cæs.: homines in gratiam, Ter., i. e. to reconcile: also simply, *to bring, prop., and fig.*; pecuniam ad questorem, Liv.: gentes in dictionem imperii, Cic.: insulas sub potestate, Nep.: in servitutem, Cæs.: familia ad paucos redacta, Cic.: patrem ad inopiam, Ter., to reduce to beggary: in formam provincie, Liv., to reduce to the form of a province: ad certum, to certainty, id.: in nihilum, id.; or, ad nihilum, Liv.: or, ad vanum et irritum, Liv., to bring to nought, make vain, void or of no effect: in unum, Cic., to bring together, collect into a mass: farris pretium ad assem, Plin.: in ordinem redigere, *1. To bring into or reduce to order, set or dispose in order, Auct. ad Her. 2. To place among classic authors, to declare to be classical*; auctores, Quint. 1, 4, 3, for which we find, id. 10, 1, 54, redigere in numerum: this is the Greek ἐξηγεῖσθαι, and is opposed to eximere numero, ἐξελθεῖν. *3. In many writers of the later ages, To lower, degrade*; Suet. Vesp. 15: from the custom of war, according to which an officer was degraded by being put back into the ranks, for which Livy says, in ordinem cogere: redigere in versiculos, Quint., to put into verse: hence, *to bring together, collect, gather in*; fructus, Pand.: copiam frumenti penes istum, Cic. *III. To call in (money), collect, raise*; pecuniam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17; Hor., i. e. to call in outstanding debts, or, to pay one's self by sale of pledges: quibus sub hasta vendundatis tantum æris redactum est, ut, &c., Liv., was raised.

IV. To make; facilia ex difficillimis, Cæs.: firmiores, id.

REDIMICULUM, i. n. (redimo) *A band*; a, necklace, a bracelet, Cic.: a frontlet, Juv.: fig., a tie or bond of union between two persons; Plaut.

REDĪMO, ivi, itum, ire. *To bind or wind round or about, to surround, encircle, crown*; sertis, Cic.: capillis mitra, Ov.: tempora vitæ, Virg.

REDĪMITUS, a, um. See REDIMIO.

REDIMITUS, us. m. (redimio) *A binding or winding round, a crowning; Solin.*

REDIMO, ĕmi, emptum or emtum, ĕre. (re and emo) Prop. *To take again or in return; hence I. To buy back or again, repurchase; domum, Cic.: fundum, id.: also, to buy in return; Plaut. II. To buy, purchase; necessaria ad cultum, Liv.: vitam alicujus pretio, Cic.: hence fig., to purchase, i. e. to procure or obtain at a price; pacem parte fructuam, id.: pacem obsidibus, Cæs.: largitione militum voluntates, id. III. To ransom, redeem, buy off; captos e servitute, Cic.: hence, fig., 1. To ransom, i. e. to set free or deliver by payment of a certain price; aliquid ab Acheronte suo sanguine, Nep.: corpus, Ov.: se pecunia a iudicibus, Cic., to buy off; se a Gallis auro, Liv.: urbem quinque hominum perditorum pœna, Cic.: verba sua, to redeem his word, i. e. to fulfil his promise, and release himself from it by giving the thing promised, Sen. 2. Fig. To ransom, buy off, i. e. to avert by money or some other consideration; metum virgarum pretio, Cic.: acerbiter a reprivatis incommodis, id.: mortem morte alterius, Ov.: litem, Cic., to put an end to a lawsuit by a compromise: culpam, Planc. in Cic. Ep., i. e. to atone for, make amends for: vitia virtutibus, Sen. IV. To farm; vectigalia, Cæs. V. To hire; insulam, Pand.: redimendi et conducendi jus, Liv.: hence fig.; auditores conducti et redempti, Plin. Ep.: plausor redemptus, Petron.; where it may be rendered, bribed. VI. To undertake any thing with the hope of advantage, to contract for; opus, Cic.: navem fabricandam, Pand.*

REDINDUO, ū, ūtum, ĕre. (re and induo) *To put on (clothes) again; redindutus, clothed again; Tert.*

REDINTEGRATIO, ōris. f. (redintegro) *I. A renewing, restoring; Macrobr. II. A repeating; verbi, Auct. ad Her.*

REDINTEGRATOR, ōris. m. (redintegro) *A renewer, restorer; Tert.*

REDINTEGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (re and integro) *I. Trans. 1. To make whole again, restore completely, complete again; deminutas copias, Cæs., to fill up again: orationem, Auct. ad Her., i. e. to repeat entirely. 2. To renew, refresh; memoria auditoris, Cic., to refresh the memory of; vires, Cæs.: iras, Liv.: animum, id.: memoria potestatis, i. e. to renew the recollection of, id.: spem, Cæs.: proclium, Cæs.: Liv., to begin anew. 3. To repeat; verbum, Auct. ad Her. 4. To restore, revive, refresh; columbas, Varr.: animos legentium. II. Intrans. To renew itself; jucunditas in herba redintegravit, Varr.; but ed. Schneid. has redintegrabit.— See the synonyms under REPETRO.*

REDINVENIO, ire. (re and invenio) *To find again; Plaut.*

REDIPISCOR, i. (re and apiscor) *To get or obtain again; Plaut.*

REDISCO, ĕre. *To learn again; Ven. Fort.*

REDITIO, ōnis. f. (redeo) *A returning, return; quid hac reditio est? Ter.: domum, home, Cæs.*

REDITUS, us. m. (redeo) *I. A return; domum, to the house, Cic.: thus also, Romam, id.: in Asiam, id.: ad aliquid, id.: reditum habere in civitate, Hirt., i. e. to be able to return: thus also, est hominibus reditus in curiam, Cic., i. e. possunt redire: reditum ferre ad or in locum, Catull., to return: hence, in gratiam, or gratiæ, Cic., reconciliation. N.B. Plur., reditus, Cic.: Virg.*

I. Income, revenue; Nep.: Ov.: esse in reditu, to bring in, to yield a revenue or return, Plin. Ep.

REDIVIA, REDIVIOSUS. See REDUV.

REDIVIVATIO, ōnis. f. (redivivus) *A restoring to life; Cassiod.*

REDIVIVUS, a, um. (re and vivus) *That lives again, restored to life; Christus, Prudent.: hence fig.; that is restored again; especially of old building materials, that had already been used in a building, when they are used anew for another; lapis, Cic.*

REDO, ōnis. m. *A kind of fish; Auson.*

REDŪLEO, ūl, ĕre. (re and oleo) *To emit a scent, to smell; Ov.: to the question, of what? we find the accusative; vinum, of wine, Cic.: also the ablative; thymo, Virg.: hence fig.; ex illius orationibus Athenæ redolere videntur, Cic., to smell forth, i. e. to be observed: also sec. accus.; doctrinam, of learning, id.: thus also, antiquitatem, id. N.B. They said also, redolet mihi, I smell something, i. e. I notice something, Capitol.*

REDŪMITUS, a, um. *Tanned; Cic.*

REDŪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To give back again, restore, return; quis te redonavit tuis patris, Hor.: graves iras et inivsum nepotem Marti redonabo, id., I will give up in return my deadly hatred.*

REDŪPTO, āre. (re and opto) *To wish again; Tert.*

REDŪRDIOR, iri. (re and ordior) *To unweave, unravel; telas, Plin., i. e. to take apart a web and weave it over again; flā (telæ), id.*

REDŪRMO, ire. *To sleep again; Cels.: Plin. Ep.*

REDŪRMITATIO, ōnis. f. (redormito) *A sleeping or falling asleep again after one has been awaked; Plin.*

REDŪRNO, āre. (re and orno) *To adorn again; Tert.*

REDŪRŪCO, xi, etum, ĕre. *I. To lead or bring back*

again; legiones ex Britannia, Cæs.: aliquid ad villam, Cic.: aliquid de exsilio, id.: regem, id., to restore to his kingdom; also simply, reductus sum, sc. de exsilio, id.: thus also, reducti, id.: turres, Cæs., to bring back; febrem, Hor., to cause to return: æstatem, Virg.: aliquid in gratiam, Ter., to restore: aliquid ad salutem, Cic.: ad officium, Nep.: aliquid, Ter., to reclaim: aliquid in memoriam, Cic., to recall to remembrance: hence, 1. To take to one's self again; uxorem, Ter.; Nep., to fetch her home again, take for wife again: thus also, in matrimonium, Suet. 2. To bring up again, revive, renew; morem, Plin. Ep.: legem, Tac. 3. To bring to; in formam, Ov., to give a shape: corpus ad maclem, Plin., to reduce. 4. To bring out again, or simply, to bring out; LX pondo panis e modio, Plin., to get out or make. II. To draw back; calculum, Cic. fragm.: brachia, Quint.: aliquid a morte, Virg., to save, rescue: falces, Cæs.: se, fig.; to drawback, withdraw; as, from the contemplation of misfortune, Ov.: liberalitatem, Sen., i. e. to limit: hence, 1. Fig. To withdraw, remove; hence, Reductus, remote, retired, lonely, &c.; vallis, Virg., that runs far into the mountains, retired, remote: sinus, Virg., winding: idem in painting; alla eminentiora, alia reductiora, Quint., less prominent, more in the shade. 2. To set behind or after, to postpone: hence, with the Stoics, reducta, Cic., things which deserve to be postponed to others; opp. producta. N.B. The first syllable is long in Lucretius, and therefore some write redd.

REDUCTIO, ōnis. f. (reduco) *I. A leading or bringing back, a restoring; regis, Cic. II. A driving back; Vitruv.*

REDUCTOR, āre, freq. of reduco; Aur. Vic.

REDUCTOR, ōris. m. (reduco) *One who brings back or restores; Liv.: literarum, Plin. Ep., a restorer.*

REDUCTUS, a, um. See REDUCO.

REDULCĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (re and ulcero) *To cause to ulcerate again, make sore again, scratch open again; Colum.: fig.; dolorem, Apul., i. e. to renew.*

REDUNCUS, a, um. (re and uncus) *I. Curved or bent backwards; Plin. II. Curved or bent inwards; Ov.*

REDUNDANS, tis. *I. Part. of redundo; see REDUNDO. II. Adj. Redundant, too copious; redundantior, Tert.*

REDUNDANTER, adv. (redundo) *Redundantly, too copiously; Plin. Ep.*

REDUNDANTIA, æ. f. (redundo) *An overflowing of water, or, overflowing water; Vitruv.: fig., redundancy; as, in expression; Cic.*

REDUNDATIO, ōnis. f. (redundo) *A flowing back or overflowing of water; hence, stomachi, Plin., a rising of the stomach; fig.; astra redundationibus referuntur, Vitruv., generally by a flowing back of the heavens, i. e. they are carried round in a circle by the revolution of the heavens.*

REDUNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (re and unda) *I. Intrans. To run over, overflow, of water; undat mare, Cic.: lacus, id.: Nilus campis undat, Lucr.: pituita, Cic.: sanguis in oculos, Plin.: gutture fac pleno sumpta undat aqua, Ov., i. e. drink to satiety: also of places; locus sanguine undavit, Cic., swam with blood: hence, 1. Fig. To overflow, i. e. to extend to, extend to, fall upon; infamia ad amicos undat, Cic.: nullum in me periculum undavit ex, &c., id.: nationes in provincias undare poterant, id., to inundate our provinces, overflow them with numbers. 2. To come forth, become visible, appear; sermones aliqui redundant, Cic.: ex ea causa undat reus Postumius, id., it appears that he is guilty. 3. Fig. 1. To have a redundancy; aliqua re, Cic. 2. To be redundant; Cic.: also, to be left or remain over and above; ex meo tenti vectigali aliquid undat, id.: Redundans, Redundant, having a redundancy; orator, id.: hence, that has well eaten and drunk; Plin. Paneg. II. Trans. To cause to overflow or be redundant: hence, undatæ aquæ, Ov.: hence fig.; of a river represented as speaking; talia faucibus undat, Stat., streams forth, pours itself forth in the following words.— See also REDUNDANS.*

REDŪPLICO, āre. *To redouble; Tert.*

REDŪRESCO, ĕre. *To grow hard again; Vitruv.*

REDŪVIA, or REDIVIA, æ. f. (from reduo, as exuvia from exuo) *I. A whitlow, agnail, i. e. when the skin loosens itself and retires from the root of a nail; Plin.: capit mederi debeo, et reduvium curo, Cic., i. e. proverbially, I neglect the more weighty matter, and attend to a trifle.*

II. Escarum, Solin., a remainder of food, which sticks between the teeth of a crocodile: conchyliorum, remainder, fragments, or small pieces of shells, id.

REDŪVIOSUS, or REDIVIOSUS, a, um. (reduvia) *Full of whitlows; fig.; i. e. asper, lians, Læv. ap. Fest.*

REDUX, ūcis. (reduco) *I. That leads or brings back; Jupiter, Ov. II. That is or has been brought back, come back, returned; navis. Liv.: facere aliquid reducem, to bring back, Ter.: thus also, me reducem esse voluistis, Cic., have brought me back, sc. from banishment: te reducem patri redderunt, Plaut., have brought back.*

REDŪXINATIO, ire. *To make empty again; in cacabum, Apic.*

RE-FÁBRICO, áre. *To build again*; Cod. Just.
 REFECTIO, ónis. f. (reficío) I. *A restoring, repairing*;
 Vitruv. I. Suet. II. *A recovering, reviving, refreshment,*
recreation; Cels.: Quint.
 REFECTOR, óris. m. (reficío) *A restorer, repairer*;
 Suet.

REFECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of reficío; see REFICIO.
 II. Adj. *Strengthened, strong*; refector, Marc. Cap.
 REFECTUS, us. m. (reficío) *A recovering, reviving,*
a recreation; Apul.

REFELLO, í, ére. (re and fallo) *To remove deception*;
 hence, *to refute, contradict*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, id.
 REFICIO, fersi, fertum, ire. (re and facio) I. *To*
stuff full, to fill up; cloacas corporibus, Cic.: fig.; *to fill*
or stuff with any thing; aures sermonibus, id. II. *To*
stuff or cram into; omnia libris, for in libros, or for libros
 omnibus rebus, Cic.: quæ perargute referunt in oratione,
 id., i. e. has brought forward in a compressed form.—
 See also REFERTUS.

REFERTATIO, ónis. f. i. q. Requiés; Cassiod.
 RE-FÉRRO, íre. I. *To strike again or in return*;
 Plaut. II. *To strike back*; speculí referitur imagine
 Phœbus, Ov., is reflected.

REFÉRIVUS, a, um. See REFRIVUS.

RE-FÉRRO, túli, látum, ferre. (anom.) I. *To carry or*
bring back or again; prædam, Liv.: me referunt pedes
 in Tusculanum, Cic.: se referre or referri, *to come back,*
return, to retire, withdraw; iterum Romam se retulit,
 id.: classen relatum, i. e. rediisse, Virg.: and fig.; ut
 eo, unde digressa est, se referat oratio, Cic.: se ad philo-
 sophiam, id., to betake himself to the study of philosophy;
 ensem ferre vaginæ, Sil., to sheathe again, put up;
 also, *to give back*; pannum, Hor.: pateram, Cic.: hence, I.
To drive back; auster me Rhegium retulit, Cic.:
 jusurandum, Pand., to retort an oath upon him who
 tenders it; hence, *to refute*; opprobria, Ov. 2. *To cause*
to rebound; referri, *to rebound, re-echo, resound*; sonus
 relatus, Cic.: usque Romam voces referantur, id. 3. *To*
draw back; manus, Ov.: pedem or gradum, Liv., to
 withdraw, retire, return; hence, of victory; in decimum
 vestigia retulit annum, Virg., has retired from, forsaken
 us: and of an orator; ab his, quæ non adjuvant, pedem
 referre, Quint.: Seleucia a mari relata, Plin., i. e. remote;
 diem, Pand., i. e. to anticipate. 4. *To bring back word,*
report; cognoscerent et ad se referent, Cæs. 5. *To*
bring forth or forward again; hence, 1. *To re-establish,*
restore, renew; laudem Valeriæ gentis, Cic.: consuetu-
 dinem, id. 2. *To repeat, i. e. to renew*; mysteria, Cic.:
 sacra, Virg.: arma, i. e. bellum, id.: also, *to repeat*
by word of mouth; idem illud responsum, Liv., i. e. to give
 the same answer: acumen meretricis, Hor.: also, *to*
repeat in his mind, i. e. to call to mind, think upon again;
 Ov. 3. *To be like, to resemble, imitate*; aliquem ore,
 Virg.: mores alicujus, Plin. Ep.: nomine avum referens,
 animo manibusque parentem, Virg., i. e. having the
 name of his grandfather, and possessing the courage and
 prowess of his father. 4. *To give from one's self*; vina,
 Virg., i. e. to vomit. 6. *To bring forward again (for*
discussion); rem judicatam, Cic., sc. in iudicium. 7. *To*
change, alter; in melius, Virg., i. e. to improve. 8. *To*
carry off, acquire; decus, Tac.: laudem et spolia, Virg.

II. *To bring in return, or on the contrary*; hence,
 I. *To say in return, to answer, reply*; quid a nobis
 referat? Cic.: defensioní alicujus, id. 2. *To return,*
requite, recompense, give in return salutem alicui, Cic.,
 to return a salutation; gratiam, id., to return thanks,
 show his gratitude by deeds; par pro pari referre, id.,
 to return like for like; vicem, Ov. 3. *To cause one thing*
to have reference to another, to refer to any thing; divina-
 tionem ad naturam deorum, Cic.: omnia ad voluptatem
 corporis, id.: ad fructum, Varr., to look to the use;
 hence, 1. *To make one thing accord with another, to*
adapt; consilia et facta ad dignitatem, Cic.: omnia ad
 suum arbitrium, id. 2. Referri, *To have reference, belong*
or relate to, to concern; hoc referatur ad te, Cic.: thus
 also, referre, sc. se; ad virtutem, id. III. *To bear,*
bring, carry; opem, Cic., to render assistance; fructum,
 id.: se referre cubiculo (i. e. in cubiculo), Apul.,
 to betake one's self, to retire; consulatum ad patrem, Cic.:
 hence, 1. *To bring, apply, turn, direct to any thing*;
 animum ad veritatem, Cic.: gemmam ad os, Ov., i. e. to
 hold at; manum ad capulum Tac.: oculos in aliquem,
 Virg. 2. *To deliver, give in*; rationes ad ærarium, to
 give in an account, Cic.: hence, 1. *To convey, report,*
bring, deliver; mandata, Cæs.: responsum, Cæs. B. G.
 1, 35: Liv. 37, 28. 2. *To make an (official) report or give*
an account; legationem, to give an account of the
 embassy; prerogativam (centuriam), Cic., i. e. to report
 the votes of. 3. *To relate, say, report, narrate, mention,*
cite, recite, repeat; quom relatum legent, Nep.: versum
 Homeri, id.: recta facta, Hor.: alicui consilia, Ter.:
 also seq. acc. cum infín., Liv. 3. *To bring or lay before,*
 ad aliquem; when it may often be rendered *to consult*;
 ad senatum referre, or simply, referre, to bring before
 the senate, to make a motion in the senate (but deferre
 ad senatum, to give information to the senate, to report

to the senate); this was done by the consuls and tribunes
 of the people, and in the absence of the consuls, by the
 prætor urbanus; and sometimes any principal senator was
 allowed to make a motion, after having given his vote;
 hence, sententiam simpliciter referre, Cic., to deliver his
 opinion in the senate: ad populum, before the people,
 id., for which we usually find ferre ad populum: ad
 haruspices ostenta, id.: ad oracula, Nep., to consult: ad
 consilium (council of war), id.: also, ad hominem; e. g.
 ad me ne referent, Cic., that they should not consult me;
 thus also of one who states his case to an advocate and
 takes his opinion, id.: hence fig., *to consult*; ad se
 ipsum, id., i. e. to ask himself: ad animum, Phædr. 4.
To enter (in a list or register); in tabulas publicas, Cic.:
 thus also, rationes in tabulas, id.: senatus consulta, sc. in
 ærarium, id.: nomen in codicem, or in tabulas, Cic. Rosc.
 Com. I., to enter in an account-book: thus also, in rati-
 onibus, Cic.: in libellum, id.: hence, 1. *Acceptum alicui*
referre, to enter to one's credit in an account-book; see
 ACCIPIO. 2. *To reckon, number, or count among*;
 in reos, in proscriptos, Cic.: in deorum numero, id.; or,
 numerum, Suet.; or, in deos, Cic., to reckon among the
 gods: hence, causam rei ad aliquem, Tac., to ascribe the
 reason or impute the fault: numerum (ovium) referre,
 to count, Virg. N. B. Referre, for in rationes referre;
 e. g. operi publico referunt, Cic., they enter the money
 for a public building, i. e. they enter the money with this
 title or memorandum, 'for a public building.' IV. *To*
accomplish, effect, bring to pass; decretum sine cæde
 nostra, Liv. N. B. Refert, impers.; see REFERT.

REFERT, impers., has nothing to do with the personal
 verb referre, but consists of the words re and fert written
 together (not compounded), as republica consists of the
 two words res publica. The phrase refert is allied to
 another, e re est, and signifies properly, as *συνάγει*,
 conduct, it is conducive to one's interest (res); hence, it
 concerns, imports, &c. It is used sometimes without a
 nominative (subject), sometimes with one, which however
 is seldom any other than a pronoun, quod, id, illud, &c.
 How much any thing concerns or imports is expressed by
 the adverbs magnopere, nihil, &c., and especially by the
 genitives magni, parvi, quanti; but the thing or person
 whom a matter concerns is sometimes found with ad,
 rarely in a simple accusative or genitive: hence, we fre-
 quently find the feminine ablatives mea, tua, sua, nostra,
 vestra (with long a in the comedians) and eja (for genitive
 ejus); e. g. magnopere refert id ipsum, that very thing
 is of great importance, Cic.: parvi refert, abs te jus dici,
 id.: magni refert, quid, &c., id.: refert etiam, qui audiant,
 id.: quid refert, utrum, &c., id.: quod tua nihil referat
 id.: mea minime refert, Ter.: quod retulit? what has it
 profited? id.: multum refert, quid, &c., Quint.: illud
 permagni referre, Ter.: tua, quod nihil refert,
 does not at all concern you, id.: quanti id refert, Cic.:
 quam ad rem istuc refert? what purpose does it serve?
 Plaut.: quid id ad me refert? id., what was it to me?
 quid te (for ad te) retulit? id., what was it to you?
 illorum magis, quam tuo retulisse, Sall.: plurimum refert
 compositionis, Quint., i. e. in respect of: we find also a
 dative; cui rei retulit? what purpose did it serve?
 Plaut.: As that which is of importance or concern is
 frequently put in the infinitive, so refert is sometimes
 followed by ut instead of this infinitive; Colum.: illud
 permagni referre, ut, &c. Ter.

REFERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of reficío; see REFICIO.
 II. Adj. *Filled up, quite full*; seq. abl. et
 genit.; e. g. insula referta divitiis, Cic.: omnibus rebus,
 id.: Gallia referta est negotiatorum, id.: theatrum re-
 fertissimum celebratide, id.: also fig., *well provided,*
richly supplied with any thing, abounding in; vita referta
 bonis, id.: also seq. de, id.: also without a case, richa,
 full, well supplied; Asia referta, id.: ærarium refertius,
 id.

RE-FÉRVEO, ére. *To ferment or bubble back, and so,*
to be very hot, to boil up; Plin.: fig.; crimen refervens,
 Cic., atrocious.

REFÉRVECO, vi or hui, ére. (referveo) I. *To ferment*
or bubble back, to boil up, and so, to grow very hot; san-
 guis refervescit, Cic. II. *To lose its heat, cool, grow*
cold; oratio referverat, Cic.

REFÉRIŪO, áre. *To unbuckle*; Mart.
 REFICIO, éci, ectum, ére. (re and facio) I. *To make*
again, make anew; testamentum, Pand.: arma, tala,
 Sall.: ea, quæ sunt omnia, Cic.: hence, *to restore to its*
former condition; ordines, Liv.: res, Nep.: salutem,
 Cic.: also, *to restore to the government of a country*;
 pulsus ac rursus Langobardorum opibus refectus, Tac.:
 hence, 1. *To rebuild*; muros, Nep.: pontem, Cæs. 2.
To repair, refit; naves, Cæs.: ædes, Cic.: muros, classem,
 Cæs.: opus, Cic. 3. *To rekindle*; flammam, Ov. 4. *To*
restore to its proper number; hence, *to fill up, recruit*;
 exercitum, Liv. 3, 10: copias, Cæs.: thus also of cattle;
 semper refice, Virg. 5. *To restore to health or soundness,*
to heal, cure; saucios, Sall.: Tironis reficiendi spes, Cic.
 6. *To restore, refresh, revive, recruit*; vires cibo, Liv.:
 exercitum ex labore, Cæs.: militem ex jactatione mari-
 tima, Liv.: quoad me reficiam, Cic.: thus also of the

mind; me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, id., encourages me: reficite vos, id., take encouragement: animum, id.: animos militum a terrore, Liv.: also in respect of power; Lacedæmonii se nunquam refecerunt, Nep.: also of things without life: herbas, Ov.: terras, Plin.: stomachum, id.: saltus, Virg. II. *To re-elect, reapoint (to an office);* tribunos, Cic.: consulem, Sen.

III. *To receive again or in return;* sumptum, to receive the expenses again, Varr.: fructus, id. IV. *To make, effect, bring to pass;* quod ex uno facto olei reficitur, id.: to collect, get in (money); pecuniam ex venditionibus, Pand.: tantum ex possessionibus, Cic.: plus mercedis ex fundo, id. — See also REPECTUS.

REFICTIO, ðnis. f. (refingo) i. q. Refectio; Pand. RE-FIGO, xi, xum, ðre. *To loosen any thing that was fastened, to unfix, tear off;* tabulas, Cic., to take down: signa templis, Hor., to remove by force: hence, 1. *To abolish, annul, abrogate (laws or ordinances);* because laws and ordinances, while valid, were fixed up in public: leges, Cic.: æra, i. e. leges, id. 2. *To pack up;* Cur. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 7, 29.

RE-FINGO, ðre. *To form or make again, restore;* Virg.

RE-FIRMO, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To fix again;* Sext. Ruf.

REFIXUS, a, um. See REFIGO.

REFLABILIS, e. (refeo) *That evaporates;* cibus, Cæ. Aur.

REFLÅGIO, ðre. *To demand again;* Catull.

REFLÅTIO, ðnis. f. (refeo) *An evaporating;* Cæ. Aur.

REFLÅTUS, us, m. (refeo) *A blowing back;* Plin.: hence, a contrary wind; Cic.

REFLECTO, xi, xum, ðre. *To bend or turn back or backwards;* caudam, Plin.: cervicem, Ov.: caput, Catull.: hence, reflecti, to bend itself back; Ov.: Plin.: hence, 1. Fig. *To bend, guide, move, touch;* mentes, Cic.: animum, id. 2. *To turn back;* hence, animum, Virg., to reflect: orsa in melius, id.: pedem, Catull.: or, cursum, Valer. Max., to turn back, go back. II. *To turn away, avert;* oculos, Ov. III. *To turn round, to convert (a proposition);* Apul.

REFLEXIM, adv. *Invertedly, conversely;* Apul.

REFLEXIO, ðnis. f. (reflecto) *A bending backwards;* cervicis, Macro. b.: hence, a conversion; Apul.

REFLEXUS, a, um. See REFLECTO.

REFLEXUS, m. (reflecto) *A bending back;* oceani, Apul. i. e. a bay, gulf.

REFLO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. Intrans. *To blow back or against;* Cic.: fig.: fortuna reflat, id. II. Trans. 1. *To blow back or again from one's self;* ærem, Lucr.: anhelitus, Apul., to fetch breath. 2. *To inflate, puff up by blowing.* 3. *To evaporate;* Cæ. Aur. 4. *To deprive any thing of the wind by which it was inflated;* follem, Lamprid.

REFLOREO, ui, ðre. *To blossom again;* Cyprian.

REFLORESCO, rui, ðre. *To begin to blossom again, to blossom again;* Plin.: fig.; reflorescens juvena, Sil.

REFLUO, xi, xum, ðre. *To flow back;* Nilus refluxit campis, Virg.: refluxens Padus, Val. Fl., having overflowed its banks: also in the passive; reflux, Plin.

REFLUTUS, a, um. (refluo) *Flowing back;* Plin.: litus refluxum, i. e. litus maris refluxi; Apul.

REFUCILLO, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To bring to life again, bring to itself again, prop. by means of heat;* lugentem, Sen.

REFUDIO, ðdi, ossum, ðre. *To dig out, dig up;* solum, Plin.

REFORMATIO, ðnis. f. (reformo) *A transformation;* Apul.

REFORMATOR, ðris. m. (reformo) *One who transforms;* hence, one who alters, improves, or renews; literarum senescentium, Plin. Ep.

REFORMATUS, us, m. (reformo) i. q. Reformatio; Tert.

REFORMIDATIO, ðnis. f. (reformido) *Fear;* Cic.

REFORMIDO, ðre. I. Trans. *To be afraid of, to dread;* bellum, Cic.: also seq. infin.; dicere, id.: hence, vites ferum reformidant, Virg., i. e. pruning is injurious to them. II. Intrans. Of plants, when they are injured or hindered in their growth; oculus (vitis) reformidat, Colum., i. e. suffers, dies.

REFORMO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. *To give another shape to, to transform, remodel;* lolcus reformatus in annos primos, Ov.: dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, id., until it again assumes its first shape: hunc reformavit ad homines, Apul., has given him a human form again: figuras in facies hominum, id.: hence fig., to alter, change, reform; mores depravatos, Plin. Paneg.: in pejus, Pand.

II. *To form, fashion, shape;* in speciem Veneris, Apul.

REFOSSUS, a, um. See REFODIO.

REFOTUS, a, um. See REFOVEO.

REFOVEO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To warm again, make alive again, revive, refresh;* pectora, Ov.: animum, Gell.: vites, Tac.: ignes, Ov., to rekindle: studia prope extincta, Plin. Ep.: vulnus, Sil., to dress again: hoc nobis refove caput, Val. Fl., make sound again.

REFRACTARIOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of refractarius) *Somewhat stubborn, obstinate, or refractory;* hence, opposing in trifles; dicendi genus, Cic.

REFRACTARIUS, a, um. (refringo) *Obstinate, stubborn, refractory;* Sen.

REFRENATIO, REFRENŌ. See REPRENATIO, &c.

REFRÅGATIO, ðnis. f. (refragor) *An opposing, resisting;* Symmach.

REFRÅGATOR, ðris. m. (refragor) *One who opposes or resists;* Ascon.

REFRÅGOR, åtus sum, åri. *To be against, to oppose or resist;* alicui, Cic.: petitioni, id.: fig.: cui non refragatur ingenium, Quint.: lactuca refragatur Veneri, Plin., resists.

REFRENATIO, ðnis. f. (refreno) *A restraining;* Sen.

REFRENŌ, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To hold in with a bridle;* equos, Curt.: hence gen., to hold in, restrain, keep back; fluvios, Lucr.: aquas, Ov.: animum, Cic.: juvenutem, id.: adolentescentes a gloria, id.

REFRICO, ui, ðtum, ðre. I. Trans. 1. *To rub again;* Cato. 2. *To open afresh by rubbing;* vulnus, Cic.: hence, 1. *To renew, excite afresh;* desiderium ac dolorem, Cic.: memoriam pulcherrim facti, id.: refricare vulnus; fig.; Cic. Attic. 5, 15; Placc. 23. 2. *To move or disturb anew;* animum memoria, Cic. II. Intrans. *To break out afresh, of wounds and diseases;* crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic.

REFRIGERATIO, ðnis. f. (refrigero) I. *A cooling;* Cic.: cæli refrigerationes, Vitr. II. *A mitigating;* Veget.

REFRIGERATORIUS, a, um. (refrigero) *Cooling, that serves to cool;* Plin.

REFRIGERATRIX, icis. f. (refrigero) *She that cools;* Plin.

REFRIGERIUM, i. n. (refrigero) *A cooling;* hence, a mitigation, consolation; Tert.

REFRIGERO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. *To deprive of warmth or heat, to make cool or cold, to cool, refrigerate;* aquam decoctam, Plin.: ignis refrigeratus, Cic.: stella Saturni refrigerat, id.: vitem, Colum.: membra refrigerata, Cic.: hence of food and medicine, to cool (the body); refrigerant olera, Cæs.: podagras, Plin., to cool, mitigate: umbris refrigerari, Cic., to cool one's self. II. Fig. *To deprive of fire or violence, to render languid;* hence, refrigerari, to grow cool or languid; accusatio refrigerata, Cic.: sermone refrigerato, id., having abated or relaxed: amore inventionis refrigerato, Quint. III. Aliquem, fig., to cause to relax or leave off; testem, Quint., i. e. to silence. N.B. 1. Egre perlegit, refrigeratus sepe a semet ipso, Suet., often interrupting himself by laughter. 2. Refrigeratus ab Antonio—transfugit ad, &c. Vell., i. e. exposed to laughter. 3. Refrigerari alicui, Tert., to refresh, comfort, assist.

REFRIGESCENTIA, æ. f. (refrigesco) i. q. Refrigeratio; Tert.

REFRIGESCO, frixi, ðre. I. *To lose fire or heat, to cool, grow cold;* refrigescit plaga per auras, Lucr.: ager, Colum.: vinum, Cato: cor, Ov. II. Fig. *To cool, i. e. to lose vigour or liveliness, to become a dead letter, grow stale;* res refrixerit, Ter.: crimen refrixit, Cic.: amor non refrixit, Plin. Ep.: vereor, ne hasta (subastatio) refrixerit, Cic., has come to a stand: forum a iudiciis refrixerit, id.: fortes refrixerunt, id., were no longer esteemed: also of persons who succeed poorly in an undertaking; Scaurus refrixerat, id., probably, in respect of the office sought for: thus also, Memmius, id. N.B. Refrigit, for refrixit; Veget.

REFRINGO, ðgi, ðtum, ðre. (re and frango) I. *To break open or to pieces;* carcerem, Liv.: portas, Ov.: refracta videntur, broken to pieces, Lucr.: hence, fig., *To break, i. e. to check, repress, destroy, impair, weaken;* vim fortunæ, Liv.: claustra nobilitatis, Cic.: dominationem Atheniensem, Nep.: Achivos, Hor., to overcome, conquer. II. *To break;* verba, Stat., i. e. to pronounce after the manner of children: hence of rays of light; refringi, to be refracted; radium solis refringi, Plin.

REFRIVUS, or REFÉRIVUS, a, um. (refero); e. g. faba, Plin.; Fest., i. e. which at the time of sowing was carried to the house as a good omen, or as an offering to the gods.

REFRONDESCO, ðre. *To be covered with leaves again;* Sidon.

REFUGA, æ. c. (refugio) *A fugitive, runaway slave;* Pand.

REFUGIO, ðgi, ðtum, ðre. I. Intrans. 1. *To flee back;* Syracusas, Cic.: in castra, Hirt.: mille fugit refugite vias, i. e. per vias, Virg.: hence, 1. Fig. i. e. *To recede, withdraw, retire;* vites a calibus refugere dicuntur, Cic. 2. Of places, *To be remote, to retire;* refugit a litore templum, Virg. 2. *To flee, or, to flee to a place;* oppido capto, Cæs.: in aqua, Liv.: especially, *To flee for succour or refuge;* ad legatos, Cic.: ad urbem, Liv.: in arcem, id. II. Trans. *To flee any thing, to retire from or before any thing;* impetum ac tela, Cic.: hence, 1. Fig. *To escape, i. e. to be unknown;* memoriam, to slip one's memory, Colum. 2. Fig. *To flee from any thing, i. e. to shrink from, be afraid of, to shun, avoid, decline, desire not to have, do, &c.;* ministeria, Virg.: periculum, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.: iudicem, Cic. animum refugit, id.: also seq. infin.; tendere, Hor. N.B. The first syllable is long in Lucr. 3, 69.

REFUGIUM, i. n. (refugio) *I. Refuge*; portas refugii profugorum aperire, Justin. *II. A place of refuge*; refugium populorum erat senatus, Cic.: silvæ dedere refugium, Liv.: montium refugia, Justin.: also a *secret place, hiding-place*; Pand.

REFUGUS, a, um. (refugio) *I. That flees back*; Tac. *II. Fig. That withdraws or retires*; unda, Ov.: Nilus, Lucan.: capillos a fronte refugos, id., turned back.

REFUGENTIA, æ. f. (refulgeo) *Refulgence*; Apul. REF-PULGEO, ulsi, Ære. *1. To lighten back*: hence, fig., *to reflect light, to shine, glitter, gladden*; arma refugentia, Liv.: nubes, Virg.: color purpure, Plin.: stella refulsit, i. e. apparuit, Hor.: thus also, ubi æstas refulsit, i. e. apparuit, Pallad.; unless in both places the word be from *conspicuous*. *II. Fig. To shine or gleam forth*, i. e. *to be conspicuous or distinguished*; fama refulget. Propert.: in (ar)qta primus refulsit Apollodorus, Plin.

REFUGESCO, fulsi, Ære. (refulgeo) *To begin to shine*; &c.; refulsit stella or æstas: see REFULGEO.

REFUNDO, Ædi, Æsum, Ære. *1. To pour back*; vapores eadem (for ædem), Cic.: æquor in æquor, Ov.: intestina, Cels.: refusus oceanus, Lucan., that pours itself back, i. e. that approaches the land at the flow and retires at the ebb; hence, *1. To give back, restore*; Nilo copias suas, Plin. Paneg.: impensas, Pand. *2. To reject with disdain*; sarta, Claud. *3. To charge with, impute, ascribe (a fault)*; necem in consilia Taitiani, Spartian. *4. To squander*; Claud. *II. To cause to overflow*; hence, *refundi, to overflow*; stagna refusa vadis, Virg.: palus Acheronte refuso, id.: fletu super ora refusus, Ov.: hence fig., *to spread, extend*; campus in immensus refusus, extending, stretching, Sil.: spiritus refusus nemus implicit anguis, Val. Fl.: Chiron refusus, extending, or, bending, Claud.: refusa in gremium, Lucan., reclining upon.

III. To melt, dissolve; glaciem, Plin.

REFUSO, adv. *Overflowingly*; humus refusus egesta, Colum., perhaps, loosely.

REFUSIO, Ænis. f. (refundo) *An overflowing*; Macrobi.

REFUSORUS, a, um. (refundo) *That returns or answers*; literæ, Sidon., perhaps, in which an answer is given, or, containing a remission or thanks.

REFUSUS, a, um. See REFUNDO.

REFUTATIO, Ænis. f. (refuto) *A refutation*; Cic.

REFUTATOR, Æris. m. (refuto) *He who refutes*; Arnob.

REFUTATORIUS, a, um. (refutator) *Of or belonging to refutation*; Cod. Just.

REFUTATUS, us. m. (refuto) *Refutation*; Lucr.

REF-UTŪ, avi, ætum, ære. Prop. *To damp boiling water by pouring cold water upon it*: hence fig., *To damp, cool, check, repress, drive or keep back, repel, resist*; gentes bello, Cic.: cupiditatem alioquid, id.: clamorem, id.: bonitatem, id.: hence, *1. To refute, confute*; maledicta, Cic.: testes, id.: hence, *to maintain that a thing is not, to deny*; Lucr. 3, 351; but-ed. Creech. has renutat.

II. To reject, disdain, not to accept, to disapprove; nummum, Solin.: vitam, Sall. fragm., i. e. nolle vivere.

REGALIOLUS (from regalisi), or REGAVIOLUS, i. m. (from rex avium) *A small bird, perhaps, a wren*; Sueton. Cæs. 81.

REGALIS, e. (rex) *I. Kingly, princely, royal, i. e. usual with or becoming kings*; ornatus, Cic.: animus, Liv.: regalior, Plaut. *II. Regal, royal, i. e. of or belonging to kings*; potestas, Cic.: nomen, id., i. e. regis; thus also, jussa, Val. Fl.: virgo, Ov., royal princess; hence, Regales, royal persons; Ammian. *III. Relating to kings, treating of kings*; carmen, Ov.: scriptum, id.

REGALITER, adv. (regalis) *Royally, in a kingly manner*; Liv.

REGAVIOLUS, i. m. See REGALIOLUS.

REGELATIO, Ænis. f. (regelo) *A thawing*; Aggen. Urb.

REG-ELŌ, avi, ætum, ære. *1. Intrans. To thaw again*; vites regelare sinuatur, Colum. *II. Trans. 1. To free from ice or cold, to thaw any thing, to warm again*; solum, Colum.: frigora brumæ, id.: sucina granata manu, Mart., warmed. *2. To cool, refresh, air*; granaria, Varr.

REG-EMO, Ære. *To sigh*; fig., lacus regemunt, Stat.

REG-ENĀTIŌ, Ænis. f. (regero) *A new birth*; Augustin.

REG-ENĒRO, avi, ætum, ære. *1. To bear or beget again, to bring forth, propagate, or renew again by birth*; naevos, Plin.: vitium, id. *II. To restore by birth, or, to become like by birth*; aliqueum, Plin.

REG-ERMINATIO, Ænis. f. (regermino) *A putting forth buds again*; Plin.

REG-ERMINO, Ære. *To put forth buds again, to regenerate*; Plin.

REG-ERO, essi, estum, Ære. *1. To bear or carry back*; linteribus afferuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin.: also, *to bring in return or instead of*; terram aliam, Pand.: humum, Ov.: hence, *1. To throw back*; radios, Plin., to reflect. *2. To turn back*; fata, Sen. *3. To let boil away*; Varr. *4. To dig out, throw out*; humum, Colum.: radices in summum, id. *5. Fig. To throw or give back, to retort*; Stoicos, Cass. in Cic. Ep.: convicia, Hor.: culpam in aliqueum, to throw the blame on, Plin.

Ep. *II. To bring, bring to a place*; culmos in aceruum, Colum.: hence, *1. Fig. To enter*; in commentarios, Quint. *2. Matri fetus, to make pregnant*, Sen.

REGESTUM, i. n. (regero) *1. Earth thrown up*; Colum. *II. Regesta, orum, A list, catalogue, register*; Vopisc.

REGESTUS, a, um. See REGERO.

REGIA, æ. f. *A court, &c.*: see REGIUS.

REGIBILIS, e. (rego) *Governable*; Ammian.

REGIE, adv. *1. Royalty*; Cic. *II. Despotically, tyrannically*; Cic.

REGICE, adv. *Royalty*; Enn. ap. Cic.

REGIFICUS, a, um. (rex and facio) *Royal, kingly*; Virg.

REGIPUGIUM, i. n. (rex and fugio) *The flight of the kingly*; the name of *1. A festival at Rome, celebrated on the twentieth of February (6 Cal. Mart.)*, in commemoration of the expulsion of the last king; Auson.

II. Another festival, in which the rex sacralis sacrificed in public and then immediately fled; Fest.

REG-IGNO, Ære. *To beget or bear again, to restore*; Lucr.

REGILLUS, a, um. (dimin. of regius) *Royal, kingly*; Inducula, Plaut.

REGIMEN, Ænis. n. (rego) *I. That with which one guides or governs any thing*; as, a rudder, Ov. *II. A guiding, governing, directing*; as, of a ship, Tac.: cohortium, id., i. e. the command; fig., government, administration, rule, direction; magistratus, Liv.: return of the state, Liv.: vitæ, Lucr. *III. He who rules or governs, a director, governor*; Liv.

REGIMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Regimen; Pand.

REGINA, æ. f. (rex) *1. A queen*; Cic.: Hor. This name was given to goddesses; as, to Juno; Cic.: Calliope, Hor.: bicornis siderum, i. e. Luna, Hor.: hence fig., i. e. *1. A mistress*; oratio regina omnium rerum, Cic. *2. A chief person or thing, a leader, or that which excels others*; chori, Stat.: Appia regina viarum, id. *3. A noble lady, a lady of distinction*; Plaut. *II. A royal princess*; Virg. *III. The wife of the rex sacrorum*; Macrobi.

REGIO, Ænis. f. (rego) *I. A direction, line*; silva Hercynia recta regione Danubii pertinet ad fines Dacorum, Cæs.: portæ regione platearum patent, i. e. in a line with, Liv.: nota excedo regione viarum, Virg.: hence, e regione, *1. In a straight line*; Cic. *2. Over against, opposite*; acie e regione instructa, Nep.: e regione oppidi, Cæs.: esse e regione aliquid, Cic.: hence, e regione, fig., *on the contrary*; Hieron. *II. A boundary line*; Cic. Orat. 2, 2; hence, *1. A boundary, limit*; Cic. Balb. 28: plur., *limits, bounds*; Cic. Arch. 10: also, with termini; e. g. regionibus ac terminis iisdem contineri, Cic.: hence fig., *limits, bounds*; officii, id. *2. A path, track*; de recta regione deflectere, Cic.: lunæ regio, id. *3. A country, tract of land, region, district, whether large or small*; terræ maximas regiones inhabitabiles videmus, Cic.: in quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, Liv., i. e. provinces, districts: vespertina, the west, Hor.: hac regione, Plaut., hereabout: in his regionibus, i. e. locis, Ter.: regione occidentis, Liv., towards the west.

REGIONALIS, e. (regio) *Of or belonging to a region or district*; Augustin.

REGIONALITER, adv. i. q. Regionatim; Apul.

REGIONATIM, adv. *By districts*; Liv.

REGIUS, a, um. (rex) *1. Kingly, royal, i. e. of or belonging to a king, suitable to or becoming a king*; potestas, Cic.: ornatu regio esse, id., to be clothed like a king; virgo, royal princess, id.: legatio regia, i. e. regis, Liv.: interitus regii, i. e. regum, Valer. Max.: nomen, Liv.: causa, Cic. ad Div. 1, 5, i. e. regis, of restoring the king; lympha, Tibull., i. e. of which the Parthian kings used to drink: regium ess, Plin. Ep., it is something kingly: bellum, Cic., i. e. cum regie: regii, Nep., the officers or servants of a king; also, Regius, a, um, fig., *Princely, splendid, magnificent*; moles, Hor.: hence regia, sc. sedes or domus, *1. A royal residence, a palace*; Cic.: hence, *1. The residence of a king, i. e. the town in which he resides*; Cressi regia, Sardes, Hor.; or here urbs may be understood. *2. The king's tent in a camp*; Liv. *3. The royal family*; Liv. *4. The court, i. e. the king and his courtiers*; Tac. *Petron. 2. A public building at Rome, in which the Pontifices assembled*; Cic.: so called either because the rex sacrorum resided there, or because it was an old palace of Numa. *3. A splendid part of the scene in a theatre*; Vitruv. 4, Fig.; gregis regia cui cessit, Val. Fl., the mastery. *N.B. Atrium regium, Liv.*, a public building at Rome. *II. Morbus regius, the jaundice*, Hor.: Cels. *III. Stella regia, Plin. 18, 64*, a large bright star in the forehead of Leo, now called Regulus.

REGLESCIT, for reglisic (from re and glesco) *It increases or grows*; Plaut. ap. Fest.

REG-GLUTINO, avi, ætum, ære. *1. To unglue, or gen., to separate, loosen*; Catull. *II. To join together again*; Prudent.

REGNATOR, Æris. m. (regno) *A ruler, sovereign*; Olympi, i. e. Jupiter, Virg.: hence, *1. Fig. A sove-*

reign; lyricæ cohortis, i. e. Pindarus, Stat. II. *A possessor, owner*; agelli, Mart.

REGNATRIX, icis. f. (regnator) *Royal, imperial*; domus, Tac.

REGNICOLA, æ. c. (regnum and colo) *A dweller in a kingdom*; Augustin.

REGNO, avi, atum, ære. (regnum) I. *Intrans. 1. To be a king, to have kingly authority or power, to rule, govern (as a king)*; Cic.: Nep.: Romæ regnatum est, Liv., Rome was governed by kings: advenæ in nos regnator, Tac.: also seq. genit.; like the Greek βασιλεύς: e. g. populorum regnavit, Hor.: but here others read regnator. 2. Fig. *To reign, i. e. to have absolute power, rule like a king or at pleasure, tyrannise, domineer, lord it over, master*: Timarchidem omnibus oppidis regnasse, Cic.: Græcia regnante, id., when Greece was the leading power, when Greece was free. 3. Fig. *To be a king, i. e. to be able to live as one chooses, to be one's own master*; vivo et regno, Hor. 4. Fig. *To be powerful, to have great power or influence, to have the mastery, prevail*; in quibus (centuriis) tu regnas, Cic.: also of things without life; ignis per alta cacumina regnat, Virg.: ardor edendi per viscera regnat, Ov., i. e. rages: quum regnat rosa, Mart., i. e. at a banquet, in which the guests were crowned with roses. II. *Trans. To rule over*; this use of the word is confined to poetry, or a poetical style; Nilonque Pharonque si regnare piget, Lucan. 8, 500: it is commonly found in the passive; terra regnata Lycurgo, Virg.: regnata Cyro Bactra, Hor.: gentes quæ regnantur, Tac.

REGNUM, i. n. (rex) I. *Royal dignity, sovereignty*; Cic.: regnum redit ad aliquem, he becomes king, Liv.: regnum agere, id., to be king: hence fig., 1. *Great power or influence*; forense, Cic., when one always gains causes in a court of justice, and so is a great orator or advocate: thus also, iudiciorum, id. Also by the Romans, who could not endure the name of king, this word was frequently used in a bad sense, as denoting *tyranny, despotic power*; crimen regni, Ov.: hoc vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto potest, Cic., this is tyranny. 2. Also of other offices of command: regnum vini, Hor., presidency at a banquet, when one prescribes how much each guest shall drink: thus also, of the influence of a mistress over her lover; eram sub regno Cinaræ, Hor. II. *A kingdom*; Cic.: Nep.: hence, *the infernal regions*, Virg.: also fig., *any place in which one is completely master*; nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, Cic. III. *Regnum, for rex*, Lucan. 4, 692; and regna for reges, Stat.

REGO, rexi, rectum, ère. (regus) I. *To direct in a straight line*; tela per auras, Virg. II. *To regulate, settle*; fines, Cic.: naturam ad tempus, id. III. *To guide, govern, direct*; habenas, Ov.: clavum, Virg.: iter, Propert.: also, *to manage*; domesticam disciplinam, Suet.: hence, 1. Fig., *To guide, rule, govern*; motum mundi, Cic.: juvenem, id.: remp., id.: imperium, Virg., to have: hence, regens, a ruler, prince; Claud. 2. *To set right, correct*; errantem, Cæs.: te regere possum, Cic.—See also RECTUS.

REGRADIATIO, ðnis. f. (regrado, are) *A degrading*; Cod. Theod.

REGRADIATUS, a, um. (part. of regrado) *Degraded, put back in respect of rank or order*; Solin.

REGREDIOR, essus sum, i. (re and gradior) *To go or come back, to return*; Cic.: in memoriam, to call to mind, recollect, Plaut.

REGREDO, ère. (re and gradus) *To cause to go back, to draw back*; gradum, Enn., i. e. to go back.

REGRESSIO, ðnis. f. (regredior) I. *A return*; Apul. II. *A repetition of a word in a sentence, a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called Epanodos*; Quint.

REGRESSUS, a, um. See REGREDIOR.

REGRESSUS, us. m. (regredior) *A return*; Cic.: dare alicui regressum, to suffer to return, Ov.: hence fig.; abira, Liv.: ad penitentium, Tac., room for repentance: neque habet fortuna regressum, Virg., i. e. will not change: hence, *a last resource*; ad principem, Tac.

REGULA, æ. f. (rego) I. *Any straight piece of wood*; Cæs.: especially, *a ruler*; Cic.: Vitruv.: hence fig., *a rule by which one regulates or directs any thing*; iuris, Cic.: regula, ad quam iudicia rerum diriguntur, id. II. *A kind of herb otherwise called basilica*; Apul.

REGULARIS, e. (regula) i. e. g. æs, that may be properly wrought, or, that may be formed into bars; Plin.

REGULARITER, adv. Regularly; Pand.

REGULARITIM, adv. Regularly; Veget.

REGULO, ère. (regula) *To regulate, direct*; Cæl. Aur.

REGULUS, i. m. (dimin. of rex) I. *A petty king or prince*; Liv.: Suet. II. *A princely royal*; Liv.: or, *a member of a royal family*; id. III. *A small bird, perhaps, a wren*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

REGUSTO, avi, atum, ære. I. *To taste again*; bilem, Sen.: fig., literas, i. e. to read again. II. *To taste, eat*; regustatum salinum, a vessel from which one has eaten salt, Pers.

REGYRO, avi, atum, ære. *To turn round in a circle*; fig., bellum in Hispaniam regryvat, Flor., has come again into Spain.

REHALO, ère. *To breathe back, exhale*; Lucr.

REICIO, for Rejicio. See REICIO.

REICULUS. See REICULUS.

REINTEGRO, ère. i. q. Redintegro.

REITERATIO, ðnis. f. (reitero) *A repetition*; Quint.

REITERO, ère. To repeat; mugitus, Apul. Met. 8,

ed. Elm.

REJECTANEUS, a, um. (rejicio) *That ought to be rejected*; Cic. Fin. 4, 26.

REJECTATIO, ðnis. f. (rejection) *A throwing back*; Solin.

REJECTIO, ðnis. f. (reicio) *A throwing back*; sanguinis, a spitting blood, Plin.: hence fig., *a rejecting*; civitatis, Cic.: iudicium, id.: for the parties concerned in a lawsuit had the privilege of rejecting a judge: hence, publica eruditorum rejectio, Plin.

REJECTO, ère. (freq. of reicio) *To throw back*; voces, Lucr., to re-echo: hence, I. *To cast up, vomit*; caseum, Spartian. II. *To throw away again*; prædam, Sil.

REJECTO, a, um. I. Part. of reicio. See REICIO. II. Adj. *That deserves to be rejected*; rejecta, with the Stoics, Gr. ἀπορρογυμένα; Cic.

REICIO, eci, ectum, ère. (re and jacio) I. *To throw back, i. e. to throw in return*; telum in hostem, Cæs.

II. *To throw back, i. e. to throw behind*; parmas, Virg., i. e. to defend the back with: togam in humerum, Quint.: thus also, Reiectus, a, um; i. e. g. reiectis post terga manibus, Plin.: vox, Lucr., re-echoing: capillus circum caput reiectus, Ter.: also, *to throw back, i. e. to throw into its former place*; fucum in alveum, Plin.: hence, I. *To drive or chase back*; capellas a flumine, Virg.: hostes in oppidum, Cæs.; hostem ab Antiochea, Cic.: fig.; *to drive back, reply*; ferrum et audaciam, id., to keep back: minas Hannibalis, Hor. 2. *To place behind*; in postremam aciem, Liv. 3. *To throw away, lay aside, cast off*; sagula, Cic.: vestem de corpore, Ov.: librum e suo gremio, id. 4. *To remove, avert*; proscruptionem a vobis, Cic. 5. *To keep off or away, to keep back*; contactum a corpore, Plin. Ep.: aliquem a libris, Cic.: oculos arvis, Virg., to turn away. 6. *To cast up, spit forth, vomit*; sanguinem, Plin.: senos sextantes—si excessisset, rejiciebat, Suet. 7. *To turn over to another, to refer, remand, leave to*; rem ad novos consules, Liv.: rem a se ad populum, id.: invidiam rei ad senatum, id.: aliquem ad epistolam, Cic.: reject ad consules, Liv. 8. *To reject, disdain, neglect, despise*; aliquid, Cic., and aliquem, Hor.; especially, iudices, Cic., to challenge or reject the judges, which was a privilege enjoyed by the parties in a lawsuit, if they mistrusted the judges; whereupon new ones were chosen by lot. Since the election of judges could not take place without this custom, hence rejicere means, *to elect, choose*; recuperatores, id. 9. *To put off, defer*; reliqua in Januarium, Cic. III. *To throw or cast, or, to throw or cast to a place*; se in aliquem, Ter.: in gremium alcuicujus, Lucr.: se in grabatum, Petron.: hence, se aliquo, *to enter into, meddle with, have to do with*; sic huc te rejicis, Balb. in Cic. Ep. N. B. The poets sometimes contract this word for the sake of the metre; e. g. reice or rejce (dissyll.), for rejice, Virg.

REICULUS, a, um. (reicio) *That deserves to be rejected, bad, of little value*; oves, Varr. ap. Non.: mancipia, Sen.

RELABOR, psus sum, i. *To glide back*; Ov.: fig., in præcepta Aristippli relabor, i. e. revertor, Hor.: hence,

I. *To flow back*; relabatur rivus montibus, i. e. in montes, Hor. II. *To sail back*; Ov.

RELAMBO, ère. *To lick again*; Sedul.

RELANGUESCO, gui, ère. *To grow languid again, to grow faint or feeble again*; or, *to grow languid, faint, or feeble, to slacken, abate*; venti relanguescunt, Sen.: ardor relanguit, Ov.: animi relanguescunt, Cæs.

RELATIO, ðnis. f. (refero) I. *A bearing or bringing back*; crebra, Quint., perhaps, a frequent dipping of the pen in the ink, or, a frequent putting of the hand to the inkstand: hence, I. *A requesting, returning*; gratiæ, Sen. 2. *Criminibus, Cic., a retorting upon another*. 3. *Jurisjurandi, Pand., a retorting an oath upon the party who tenders it*. 4. *Repetition*: hence, as a figure of rhetoric, Cic. 5. *A relating*; a report, narration; rerum gestarum, Justin. II. *A motion (in the senate)*; Cic.: relationem egredi, Tac., to go beyond the motion, of a senator, who, after having voted on a motion, proceeded to give his opinion on some subject unconnected with it. III. *Respect, relation*; Quint.

RELATIVE, adv. Relatively, with reference; Augustin.

RELATIVUS, a, um. (refero) *That refers or relates to any thing, having reference, relative*; Arnob.

RELATOR, ðris. m. (refero) I. *One who relates, a narrator*; Propert. II. *One who makes a motion (in the senate)*; Balb. in Cic. Ep.

RELATUS, a, um. See REFERO.

RELATUS, us. m. (refero) *A mentioning, relating*; Tac.

RELAXATIO, ðnis. f. (relaxo) *An extending*: hence, *a lightning, easing*; animi, Cic., i. e. refreshment: doloris, id.

RELAXATOR, ðris. (relaxo) *One who opens or loosens any thing*; Cæl. Aur.

RELAXO, avi, atum, ære. I. *To extend again, or*

simply, *to extend (what was narrow or close)*; *relaxus*, Cic., is relaxed: *ora fontibus*, Ov.: *media intervalla*, Vitruv., to make more spacious. II. Fig. *To lighten, ease, relieve*; *animus*, Cic.: thus also, *relaxari animo*, id., *to recover one's spirits, to cheer up*: also, with an ablative to the question, in what? *se occupationibus*, id., in respect of business: thus also, *se necessitate*, &c., id., *to free himself from*: *quicquid astrinxit*, relaxat, id., *remits*: *dolor longius relaxat*, id., *gives relief, or, sc. se, abates*: *duras requiete*, id.: hence, I. *To relax, cheer up*; *vultum* in hilaritate, Petron. 2. *To moderate*; *frigora*, Calp.: *tristitiam ac severitatem*, Cic. III. *To open, unloose, loose*; *clausura*, Ov.: *vias*, Virg.: *vincula*, Ov.: hence, *to loosen, make loose*; *Varr.*: Virg. IV. *To slacken*; *arum*, Sen, to unbind: hence fig., *to take off restraint*, *to relax*; *mores*, Claudian.

RELAXUS, a, um. *Enlarged, loosened*; *humus*, Colum. RELECTUS, a, um. See RELEGO.

RELEGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (relego) I. *A sending away, a banishing, exiling, relegating*; Cic. II. *A restoring by will or testament*; Pand.—Synon. Exsilium, exile, a residence out of one's country, whether voluntary or otherwise, in consequence of the imputation of some crime. The exsilium legitimum involved the loss of the privileges of a Roman citizen. Relegatio, a sending away to a determined spot at a certain distance from Rome, with personal freedom within assigned limits, and without the loss of Roman citizenship. Deportatio, a sending of criminals under custody to a certain island which they were required not to quit without permission, which, for the most part, was never granted.

RELEGO, ōvi, ātum, āre. I. *To send away, remove*; *tauros procul atque in sola pascua*, Virg.: *aliquem nymphæ et memori*, id., i. e. ad nympham et in nemus; or here it may mean, to intrust, assign: *Catonem Cyprum*, Cic.: especially, by way of punishment, *to banish, send into exile*; *filium ab hominibus*, id.: *aliquem in exsilium*, Liv.: in insulam, Tac.: but in the time of Augustus this punishment was distinguished from exsilium, and was of a lighter kind, at least in name, Ov.; cf. Lipsius ad Tac. Ann. 3, 24; hence, I. Fig. *To remove to a distance*; *bella*, Lucan.: *relegati a ceteris*, Cæs.: *terris gens relegata ultimis*, Cic. 2. *To refer (to a book or author)*; ad auctores, Plin.: *studiosus*—ad volumen, Nep. Cat. 3, ed. Heusing.; where others read *delegamus*. 3. *To impute, attribute, ascribe (as a fault)*; *culpam in hominem*, Quint.: *mala ad crimen fortunæ*, id.: also seq. dat.: *causas alicui*, Tibull. II. *To restore by will or testament*; *dotem*, Pand.

RELEGO, or RELIGO, ēgi, electo, ēre. I. Prop. *To take back piece by piece*; *firo*, flecto, Ov., of Theseus, who found his way out of the labyrinth, by means of a thread which Ariadne had given to him: hence, I. *To draw back*; *abies docilis relegi*, Val. Fl. 2. *To go back*; *to transere again*; *aquas Hellesponticas*, Ov.: *vias*, Val. Fl.: *litora*, Virg., i. e. to sail back: *vestigia cursu*, Claud.

II. *To read again*; *scripta*, Ov.: also simply, *to read*; *Mart.*: Colum. III. *Of the mind, To reflect upon anew, to go over again in thought*; *sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo*, Cic.: hence, *Religens, Religious, pious*; *religenter esse oportet*, *religiosum nefas*, Gell. 4, 9, from an old poem.

RELENTESCO, ēre. *To grow slack again, to relax, abate*; *amor relentescit*, Ov.

RELERIMUS, for releverimus; *Plaut.* See RELINO.

RELĒVĀMEN, inis, n. (relevo) *A lightening, easing*; *Prisc.* in Perieg.

RELEVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To lighten again, or simply, to lighten*, i. e. *to render lighter, more tolerable, or smaller*; *epistolam*, Cic.: *vimina torta*, Ov., i. e. exonerare: *luctum, famem, sitim*, id.: *morbum*, Cic.: also, *to relieve, refresh, revive*; *pectora mero*, Ov.: *potius relevere, quam castigare*, Cic., i. e. to console: *evius mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit*, id.: *publicanos tertia mercedum parte*, Suet., to relieve from the payment of, to remit: hence, *relevari, to be refreshed or revived, to recover one's self*; *non est in medico semper, releveatur ut æger*, Ov.: *relevata resp.*, Cic.: *cura et metu relevati*, id.: hence, I. i. q. *In integrum restituere*; *Pand.* 2. *To relieve from a burden*; hence, *relevari, to be delivered (of a child)*; *Ov.* II. *To lift up, raise*; *corpus e terra*, Ov.: *membra in cubitum, to lean upon*, id.

RELĒVINUS, a, um. *Bend back or upwards*; *coma relicvina*, Apul.: *frons*, id.

RELICTIO, ōnis, f. (relinquo) *A leaving behind, forsaking*; Cic.

RELICTUS, a, um. See RELINQUO.

RELICTUS, us, m. (relinquo) *A forsaking, neglecting*; *esse relicti*, Gell., to be forsaken or neglected.

RELICUUS, a, um. I. q. Reliquus; see RELIQUUS.

RELIDO, si, sum, ēre. (re and laedo) I. *To strike back, or simply, to strike*; *Prudent.* II. *To destroy*; *Auson.*

RELĪGĀMEN, inis, n. (religio) *A band*; *Prudent.*

RELĪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (religo) *A binding*; Cic.

RELĪGENS. See RELEGO.

RELIGIO, ōnis, f. (relevo, ēre) I. *Religion*, i. e., with

the Romans, the sum of ceremonies and institutions established in honour of the gods, not including the idea of a code of doctrines and precepts; Cic.: *religio est, it is a religious custom*, Plin.: hence, of the *Christian religion*; *Lact.*: also plur., *religiones, religious rites, religious system*; Cæs. II. *Conscientiosus*; *judicis*, Cic.: *vita*, id., i. e. blamelessness: hence, 1. *A religious scruple, or gen., scruple, hesitation*; *alicui religiosem injicere*, id.; or, *incutere*, Liv.; or, *offerre*, Cic.; or, *afferre*, id., to raise a scruple, occasion hesitation: *res venit in religiosem*, id., one makes it a point of conscience, it occasions a scruple: *nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere*, Ter., I make it a point of conscience, of scruple: thus also, *religio Mario non fuerat*, &c., Cic.: *aliquid trahere in religiosem*, Liv., to scruple concerning: *religioem inessit*, id., a scruple arose: *habere rem religioni*, Cic., to have a scruple concerning it. 2. *That which may occasion a scruple, a doubtful point, difficulty, sin, guilt*; *religio hæret* in rep., Cic.: *religione solvere*, id. III. *The sacredness of a place, thing or deity*; *inferre religioem*, Cic.: *religione liberare locum*, to profane, id.: *fani*, id.: also, *a sacred thing*; *tantis eorum (deorum) religionibus violatis*, id., i. e. statues of the gods. IV. *A religious obligation*; *aliquem obstringere religione*—*faciendi*, Liv.: thus also, *populum religioem obstringere*, Cic.: *nullam sceleris religioem exsolvi*, Liv.: *officium*, Cic.: *societatis*, id. V. *Superstition*; *religiones succipere*, Cic.: *religione solvere*, id. N.B. The poets lengthen the first syllable for the sake of the metre, whence some write *religio*.

RELĪGĪOSE, adv. I. *Sacredly, religiously*; *templum religiosissime colere*, Cic.: *religiosius natalem celebrare*, Plin. Ep. II. *Conscientiously, accurately, punctually*; *testimonium dicere*, Cic.: *commendare*, id.: *religiosius rem rusticum colere*, Colum.

RELĪGĪOSITAS, ātis, f. (religiosus) *Religiousness, conscientiousness*; *Apul.*

RELĪGĪŌSUS, a, um. (religio) I. *Sacred, holy*, of things and places; *locus*, Cic.: *templum*, id.: *quicquid religiosissimum in templis erat*, id.: *dedicatio est religiosa*, id., i. e. is sacred, or contains a sacred obligation: also, *holy, pious, conformable to religion*; *religiosus putant*, Plin.: or, *adapted to divine worship*; *vestis*, Suet. II. *Full of religious scruples, scrupulous*; *religiosus est*, Liv., it is the subject of religious scruple: hence, I. *Religious, conscientious*; *homo*, Cic.: *homo religiosissimus*, Sall.: *fig., accurate, exact*; *auris*, Cic.: *auctor religiosissimus*, id. 2. *Dies*, Cic.; *Liv.*, a day commemorative of some unfortunate event, as, of the defeat at Allia. 3. *Superstitious, bigoted*; *Gell.* 4, 9, from a poet.—See the synonyms under SACER.

RELĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bind back, or gen., to bind, fasten, tie*; *naves ad terram*, Cæs.: *classam ab aggere*, Virg.: *classam litore*, Ov.: *tigna clavus*, Cæs.: *manus post terga*, Suet.: *herbam desectam*, to bind together, Colum. II. *To unbind*; *juga manu*, Catull.

RELĪGO, ēre. See RELEGO, ēre.

RELĪNO, lēvi, lītum, ēre. *To open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, or the like, to unseal*; *dolia omnia*, Ter., to tap every cask: *mella*, Virg., to take out some honey. N.B. *Relerimus*, for *releverimus*; *Plaut.*

RELĪNGUO, liqui, lictum, ēre. I. *To leave behind, to leave*; *fratrem*, Cic., sc. in the province: *legatos ad exercitum*, Cæs.: *fundos decem*, sc. at one's death, Cic.: thus also, *heredem*, id.: *domum hereditate*, Nep.: also, *to leave a thing as it is, not to abrogate*; *modo ut relinquerentur tribuni*, Liv.: also, *to leave behind one*; *colles clamore (boum) relinqui*, Virg., the lowering of the cattle left the hills behind, i. e. resounded over the hills. II. *To give up, abandon*; *urbem direptioni*, Cic.: hence, *to let, allow, permit, suffer*; *seq. infin.*, Sil. III. *To leave, forsake, quit, desert a person or thing*; *aliquem*, Nep.: *rem*, Cic.: *ab omni honestate relicti*, id.: also, *to forsake, abandon*, i. e. *not to assist*; *aliquem*, Nep.: *vitam*, Virg.; or, *animam*, Ter., to die: they said also, *aliquem relinquit vita*, Lucr.: or, *anima*, Nep., i. e. he dies.

IV. *Not to care about, not to punish, not to mind, not to mention, to omit, neglect, slight*; *jus suum*, Cic.: *injurias*, id., i. e. to leave unrevengeed: *caedes*, id., i. e. not to mention, to pass over in silence: *relictis rebus*, Ter.; or, *relictis rebus omnibus*, Cic.; Cæs., i. e. setting aside all other things: also, *to let alone*; *agrum*, i. e. not to sow, to leave fallow, Varr. V. *To leave remaining, leave behind*; *granum nullum*, Cic.: hence, *relinqui, to remain, be left*; *tempus relinquitur*, Cæs.: *via una relinquebatur*, id.: *nihil relinquitur*, nisi fuga, Cic.: *relinquitur*, ut quiescamus, id.: hence, *Relictus, a, um, Left, remaining*; *nihil relicti mihi est*, Plaut. *Relictum, The remainder, the rest*; *Ov.*—Synon. *Relinquerere, to leave behind*, i. e. to part from an object, by going away and not taking it with one: *omittere* and *deserere*, also express the removal of an object; the former of these words implying, moreover, that one is convinced that the object may be dispensed with, and parts with it on good grounds; while *deserere* imports that one ceases to have any further relation to the object, and so gives it up

entirely; destitute, to abandon a person who had a right to expect one's assistance, and so leave him suddenly exposed to danger.

RELŪQŪATIO, ōnis. f. (reliquor) *Arrears, balance of account remaining to be paid*; Pand.: fig.; ætatis, Tert., what is wanting in years.

RELŪQŪATOR, ōris. m. (reliquor) *One that is in arrears*; Pand.

RELŪQŪATRIX, icis. f. (reliquator) *She that is in arrears*; fig.; delictorum, Tert.

RELŪQŪA, æ. f. See RELŪQŪE.

RELŪQŪA, ārum. f. (reliquus) *The remains of any thing, residue, remnant, rest*; copiarum, Nep.: conjunctionis, Cic.: cibi, id., excrements; for which we find reliquæ without cibi, Sen.: also, reliquæ (sc. cibi or ciborum), Plaut.; Suet.; remainder of food: hence, with allusion to this sense; vellem me ad cœnam (i. e. the murder of Cæsar) invitasset, reliquiarum nihil haberemus, Cic., nothing should have been left, i. e. Antony also would have been killed: also with a genitive of the person who leaves the remnant; avi reliquas persequi, id., that which his grandfather left, i. e. the war with Carthage: Danaum, Liv., the Trojans who escaped the hands of the Greeks; reliquias tantæ cladis (i. e. ex tanta clade) colligere, Liv., i. e. the remainder of the troops: hence, I. *The remains of a corpse, the ashes, &c.*, Marii, Cic.: reliquias gentili Domitiorum monumento condere, Suet.

II. *The flesh of a victim which is not burnt, distinguished from exta*; Suet. Aug. 1. N. B. 1. Sing. reliquæ (genit.), Apul. 2. The poets lengthen the first syllable for the sake of the metre, whence some write reliquæ.

RELŪQŪO, āre. See RELŪQŪOR.

RELŪQŪOR, ātus sum, āri. (reliquus) *To be in arrears, to owe a balance*; Pand.: also seq. accus.; summam, id.: also activè: quæ quis se reliquavit, id., which any one has left unpaid.

RELŪQŪUS, a, um. (relinquo) I. *Left behind, remaining*; si qua spes reliqua est, Cic.: pecunia, that remains unpaid, id.: familia, ex qua reliquus est Rufus, id., remains: hence, Reliquum, and plur., reliqua, *The rest, residue, remainder*; reliqua belli, Liv.: especially, *the remainder of a debt, a balance due, arrears*; quanta reliqua sint, Cic.: reliqua reddere, Pand.: trahere, id.; or, debere, id.; or, habere, id., to be in arrears, to owe a balance: reliqua creverunt, Plin. Ep.: also, reliquum est, ut, &c., it remains, that, Cic.: also without ut; e. g. reliquum est, minus, &c., id.: nihil est reliqui, id., nothing remains: reliquum habere aliquem, id., to have remaining: reliquum facere, to leave remaining, leave, pass by, omit: quod fortuna reliqui fecit, id., has left: agros reliquos feci, id., have left or passed over: for reliquum facere, we find also, velle aliqua reliquum esse, id.: nullum munus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, id., hast left none remaining, i. e. hast fulfilled all: hence, nihil reliqui facere, to leave nothing remaining, id.; and sometimes, to omit nothing, leave nothing undone, Nep.: Cæs.: quod reliquum est, Cic.; or, de reliquo, id.; or, reliquum, Plaut.; or, reliqua, Cic., i. e. as to the rest: et reliqua, Vopisc.; or, reliquaque, Cic., and so forth.

II. *Remaining, future*; gloria, Cic.: tempus, Nep.: in reliquum tempus, id.; or, in reliquum, sc. tempus, Liv., i. e. for the future. III. *Other, another*; reliqui, Cic., the others, the rest: exercitus, Nep. N. B. In early times reliquus was read as four syllables in prose, and we find it thus used in Lucr. 1, 561; 4, 977, where the first syllable is long, and it is written relicuus: the trisyllable reliquus arose from the use of the word in hexameter verse, as in Lucr. 3, 648.—Synon. Ceteri denotes the other part, in relation to the former part: reliqui denotes the other part, simply as a remainder. See Döderlein, Synon. 1, p. 183.

RELŪSUS, a, um. See RELŪDO.

RELIGIO, RELIGIOSUS. See RELIGIO, &c.

RE-LŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To let out again*; Pand.

RE-LŪGOR, cātus sum, i. *To speak in reply, to answer*; Varr.

RE-LŪCEO, luxi, ēre. *To shine back, or simply, to shine, to be bright, to glitter, to reflect*; stella relucet, Cic.: freta igni relucunt, Virg.: flamma relucens, Liv.: cæco reluxit dies, Tac.

RE-LŪDESCO, luxi, ēre. (inchoat. of reluceo) *To become bright or clear again, or simply, to become bright or clear, or, to shine brightly, to glitter*; Marc. Cap.: hence, paulum reluxit, Plin. Ep., it became somewhat clear again: fig.; Casariana aquitas reluxit, has shone forth, Val. Max. 9, 15, 5; but ed. Torren. reads redixit.

RELŪCTOR, āre. for reductor; Apul.

RE-LŪCTOR, ātus sum, āri. *To struggle against*; Hor.: Ov.: fig., *to struggle against, oppose, resist, be repugnant, reluctant or adverse to*; Virg.; Ov.: alicui, Mart.: etsiâ reluctantur navigationi, Plin. Ep.: also seq. infin., Claud., to endeavour.

RE-LŪDO, si, sum, ēre. *To play or jest upon or mock in return*; adversum jocos alicujus, Sen.

RE-LŪMINO, āre. *To enlighten again*; cæcos, i. e. to restore sight to, Tert.

RE-LŪO, ēre. *To redeem a pledge*; Cæcil.

RE-MÆCROSCO, crui, ēre. *To grow lean again, or simply to grow lean*; Suet.

RE-MÆLËDICO, ēre. *To return reproachful language*; Suet.

RE-MANCĪPO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To emancipate again*; Fest.

RE-MANDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To send word again (in return)*; Eutrop.

RE-MANDO, di, sum, ēre. *To chew again*; Plin.

RE-MĀNEO, ansi, ansam, ēre. *To remain or stay behind, or simply, to remain, stay, continue*; domi, Cæs.: uno in loco, id., to stay: animos remanere post mortem, Cic.: fig., *to remain, be left, continue*; vestigia antiqui officii remanent, id.: pars integra remanebat, Cæs., remained entire.

RE-MĀNO, retro, Lucr. *To flow back or again, or simply, to flow*; retro, Lucr.

REMANSIO, ōnis. f. (remaneo) *A remaining or staying behind or in its former place*; Cic.

REMANSOR, ōris. m. (remaneo) *One that remains or stays behind*; one that stays away beyond the time of his furlough; Pand.

REMĒABILIS, e. (remeo) *That goes back, returning*; saxum, Stat.

REMĒCŪLUM, i. n. (remeo) *A place where one urns back, or, a return*; Apul.

REMĒATUS, us. m. (remeo) *A return*; Pand.

REMĒDIABILIS, e. (remedio) *That may be cured*; Sen.

REMĒDIĀLIS, e. (remedium) *Healing*; Macrob.

REMĒDIATIO, ōnis. f. (remedio) *A curing*; Scrib. Larg.

REMĒDIATOR, ōris. m. (remedio) *One who cures*; Tert.

REMĒDIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (remedium) *To cure, remedy, cure*; dolorem, Scrib. Larg.: alicquem, id.

REMĒDIOR, āri. (remedium) *To cure, remedy*; alicui, Apul.

RE-MĒDITOR, āri. *To think upon again, to reconsider*; Sen.

REMĒDIUM, i. n. (re and medeor) I. *A remedy, means of healing or cure*; cæcitatibus, Tac.: remedio esse, to serve as a remedy, Cic.: in remedio est, si, &c., Plin., it serves as a remedy. II. *Fig. A means against any thing*; ad magnitudinem frigorum, Cic.: timoris, Liv.: timori, Liv.: also seq. ut, that, Plin.

RE-MĒMINI, isse. *To remember again*; priorum, Tert.

RE-MĒMORO, āre. *To mention again*; Tert.

REMĒMUSUS, a, um. See REMETIOR.

RE-MEO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To turn or come back, to return*; of men, animals, and things; repeat victor, Virg.: aër, Cic.: navis, Tac.: also seq. accus.; urbes, for in urbes, Virg.: ævum peractum, Hor., to live over again.

RE-MERGO, ēre. *To dip in or immerse again*; Augustin.

RE-MĒTOR, mensus sum, iri. I. *To measure again*; astra, Virg., i. e. to observe again: hence, 1. *To go back*; iter, to travel back, Stat.: mille stadia, Plin.: sol dem remetitur, goes back by day (towards the east), Sen.: passivè; remenso pelago, Virg. 2. *To reflect upon again*; discrimen, Plin. Ep. 3. *To repeat, relate again*; fabulam, Apul. 4. *To void or discharge again*; aliquid vomitu, Sen. II. *To measure in return*; frumentum pecunia, Quint. Decl., to measure out to any one as much money as there was corn in the measure.

REMEX, igis. m. (remus and ago) *A rower*; Cic.: also, remex, for plural remiges, Virg.: Tac.

REMIGATIO, ōnis. f. (remigo) *A rowing*; Cic.

REMIGIUM, i. n. (remex) I. *The oars of a galley*; Virg.: hence fig., of the wings of birds; Avien.: Apul.: thus also, of Mercury; Virg. Æn. 1, 301: also of Dædalus; tibi sacravit remigium alarum (suarum), Virg. II. *A rowing*; portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans, Plin.: findite remigio aquas, Ov. III. *The rowers*; Virg.: Hor.: Liv. N. B. Meo remigio rem gero, Plaut., i. e. according to my own ideas.

REMIGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (remex) *To row*; Sen.: paululum, Cic., slowly, fig.; also seq. accus.; alnum, i. e. navem, Claud. N. B. Of birds, pennis remigare; this phrase is mentioned by Quintilian as poetical.

RE-MIGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To return to a place in order to dwell there, remove back again*; Romam, Cic.: in domum nostram, id. II. *Fig. To come again, return*; ad justitiam, Cic.: animus remigrat milii, Plaut., I come to myself again, I recover my spirits.

REMĒNISCENTIA, æ. f. (reminisco) *A recollecting, remembering*; Tert.

REMĒNISCOR, i. (re and memiscor or miniscor, from the old verb mœno, mcmini, mentum, whence mens, mentio, &c. are derived) I. *To call to mind, recollect, remember*; Cic.: Nep.: also seq. genit.; Nep.: Cæs.: seq. accus.; Cic.: Virg. II. *To think upon, reflect upon*; ea potius reminscere, Cic. III. *To invent, imagine, conceive*; plura bona, Nep.—See the synonyms under MEMINI.

REMĒPES, ēdis. (remus and pes) I. *That rows with its feet*; anates, Auson. II. *That has oars instead of feet*; lembi, Auson.

REMISCEO, scui, stum and xtum, ēre. I. *To mix again*; animus naturæ suæ remiscebitur, Sen. II. *To mix, mingle*; falsa veritas, Flor.

REMISSA, æ. f. (remitto) *Remission, pardon*; Tert.

REMISSEARIUS, a, um. (remitto) *That can be pushed backwards and forwards*; vectis, Cato.

REMISSE, adv. I. *Condescendingly, mildly, gently, not vehemently*; Cic.: remissius disputare, id. II. *Merrily, facetiously, jocosely*; Suet. III. *With too much indulgence, remissly, negligently*; Colum.

REMISSEBILIS, e. (remitto) I. *Pardonable, remissible*; delicta, Tert. II. *Gentle, easy*; Cæl. Aur.

REMISIO, ðnis. f. (remitto) I. *A throwing back*; splendoris, Vitr. II. *A letting down, lowering*; superciliorum, Cic. III. *A lessening, abating, remitting*; laboris, Varr.: pœne, Cic.: morbi, id.: vocis, id., i. e. a lowering; also, a cessation, an end; febris, Cels.: it may also be rendered, *abatement, remission*; publicanos remissionem petentes, Suet.: remissiones, in rent, Plin. Ep. IV. *A remission of any thing*; tributî, Tac.: remissio nunciatio, Pand., i. e. a recalling of a prohibition.

V. *Intermission, cessation*; usus, of intercourse, Cic. VI. Especially, animi, I. *Relaxation, recreation*; Cic. Orat. 2, 6; also without animi, Tac. 2. *Tyranquillity, calmness*; Cic. ad Div. 5, 2. 3. *Mildness, lenity*; Cic. Or. 2, 17. N. B. Plural, Cic.

REMISSEVUS, a, um. (remitto) *Relaxing, laxative, of medicines*; Cæl. Aur.

REMISOR, ðris. m. i. q. Qui remittit; Ambros.

REMISUS, a, um. I. Part. of remitto; see REMITTO. II. Adj. 1. *Relaxed, languid*; corpus, Mart.: membra, Lucr. 2. *Gentle, not vehement*; homo in sermone, Cic.: remissiora dicendi genera, id.: cantus, id. 3. *Slack, remiss, negligent, not lively or vigorous*; in labore, Nep.: remissior in petendo, Cic.: carbunculus, Plin., i. e. not so brilliant. 4. *Negligently guarded*; mons, Prop. 5. *Cheerful, merry, good humoured, gay*; homo, Cic.: remississimus ad otium, Suet.: jocus, Cic.: genus dicendi remissius, Cic. Sext. 5, 4. 6. *Slight, mean*; remissior æstimatio, Cic. 7. *Mild, moderate, abating*; ventus remissior, Cæs.: frigus, id.

REMISTUS, a, um. See REMISCEO.

REMITTO, misi, missum, ēre. I. *To let go back, to send back*; concionem, Liv.: to dismiss; adulterum, Pand.: mulieres Romanæ, Cic.: aliquem cum legione in hiberna, Cæs.: obsides alicui, id.: librum alicui, Cic.: nuncium uxori, id., to send a letter of divorce to: thus also, repudium remittere, Ter., to renounce a marriage. Hence, 1. *To throw back*; pila, Cæs.: calces, Nep., to kick. 2. *To send forth again, or simply, to send forth, give forth*; vocem nemora remittunt, Virg., i. e. echo: sanguinem e pulmone, Ov.: digitum contrahere et remittere, Plin.: sonum, Hor.: lactis plurimum ficus remittit, Colum.: oleæ librum remittunt, id., get: hence fig.; opinionem animo, Cic., i. e. to dismiss, give up: thus also, colores, Vitr.: hence, *to bring forth, occasion, cause*; atramenta remittunt labem, Hor.: quod bacca remisit olive, id.: vasa ænea æruginem remittunt, Colum. 3. *To draw back*; manum, Sen. 4. *To refer to a person or thing*; causam ad senatum, Tac.: aliquem ad ipsam volumen, Plin. Ep. II. *To let go back, let loose, slacken or relax what was strained*; arcum, Hor.: to unbend; ramulum adductum, Cic.: habenas, id., to slacken: thus also, frena equo, Ov.: hence, 1. *To let down, let drop or fall*; brachia, Virg.: aures, Plin.: tunica remissa, Ov.: digiti sopore remissi, id. 2. *To loosen*; vincula, Ov.: hence, 1. *To liquefy, or, to liquefy again*; seivum igne, Seren. Sann.: calor mella liquefacta remittit, Virg.: dissolves, melts, which is a pleonasm, or we may explain liquefacta by liquefaciendo. 2. *To free or relieve from any thing*; Plin. Ep.: vere remissus ager, Ov., in spring the ground is free from ice and snow. 3. *To cause to remit or abate, to keep back*; spes animos a certamine remisit, Liv.: se remittere, Nep.: or, remitti, Plin. Ep., to take relaxation or recreation; animum, Cic.: to unbend the mind: cantus remittunt animos, id., relieve, recreate: also, se remittere, or simply, remittere, sc. se, *to remit, abate, become milder or less, decrease, cease*; quum miserant dolores, id.: dolores se remittunt, Ter.: imbres miserunt, Liv.: ventus remisit, Cæs.: also, remitti, *to abate, cease*; febres remittuntur, Cels.: vena remissa, i. e. finita, Cic. e poëta. 4. *To give a thing its free course, not to restrain, to indulge*; appetitus, Cic. 5. *To give back, return, restore*; alicui beneficium, Cæs.: id reddo ac remitto, Cic., resign; provinciam remitto, Cic. Philipp. 8, 8: hence, *to return (a favour)*; veniam, Virg. 6. 1. *To permit, concede, grant, allow, comply with, resign*; memoriam, Cic.: alicui legionem, Brut. in Cic. Ep., i. e. to give up, resign: remittentibus tribunis, comitia sunt habita, Liv., by permission of the tribunes: also seq. infn.; Claud. 2. *To remit, dispense with*; navem, Cic.: multam, id.: pœnam, Liv.: pecunias, Cæs.: culpam, Val. Fl., i. e. to forgive: Erycis tibi terga (i. e. castus) remitto, Virg., i. e. I will not make use of them: also with a dative of that in behalf of which any thing is remitted or given up; inimicitias suas reip., Liv.: memoriam simulatut patriæ, id., i. e. to drop the

remembrance of private animosities out of love to one's country: also, *to abate, to make an abatement, not to take any thing too strictly, not to exact rigorously*; nihil, Cic.: alicui de summa, id. 3. *To leave off, intermit, yield, omit*; de celeritate, Cic.: aliquantum, id.: industriam, Liv.: nullum tempus, Ter.: also seq. infn.; Ter.: Hor. — See also REMISSUS.

REMIVAGUS, a, um. (remus and vagor) *Impelled by oars*; Varr.

REMIXTUS, a, um. See REMISCEO.

REMOLIOR, itus sum, iri. I. *To move or push back or away*; pondera, Ov. II. *To set in motion again, to cultivate again*; terra remoliri debet, Colum.; where it is used passivè.

REMOLITUS, a, um. See REMOLIOR.

REMOLLESCO, ēre. *To become soft again, and sliply, to become soft*; cera remollescit solo, Ov.: hence fig. I. *To be softened or moved*; precibus, Ov. II. *To grow effeminate, lose his manly strength*; Cæs.

REMOLLIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To make soft again, or simply, to make soft*; Apul.: hence, I. *To render effeminate, weaken, debilitate*; artus, Ov. II. *To soften or move*; Suet.

REMONEO, ēre. *To remind again or repeatedly, or simply, to remind*; Apul.

REMORA, æ. f. I. *Delay, hinderance*; Plaut. II. *That which occasions delay, a hinderance, impediment*; Cels. III. *A kind of fish*, i. q. Echeneis; Plin.

REMORAMEN, inis. n. (remoror) *That which hinders or detains, a hinderance, impediment*; Ov.

REMORESCO, ēre. (re and morbosus, from morbus) *To become sick again, to suffer a relapse*; Enn.

REMORDEO, di, sum, ēre. *To bite again*; hence fig. I. *To attack again, return an attack*; aliquem, Hor. II. *To disturb again*; Lucr.: or simply, *to disturb*; libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv.: te cura remordet, Virg.

REMORIS, e. (remoror) I. *That detains or hinders*; aves, the appearance of which prevents one from proceeding with a business, Fest. II. *Slow*; Aur. Vict.

REMOROR, atus sum, ari. I. Intrans. *To stop, stay, delay, loiter, tarry*; diu intus remorator, Plaut.: remorari in Italia, Liv. II. Trans. *To keep back, delay, detain, hinder*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem ab negotiis, Sall.: iter alijcuius, id.: te longæ fata senectæ remorentur, i. e. mortem differant, Propert.: num unum diem postea Saturninum mors ac pœna remorata est? Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4, was his death deferred only for a day? but others read, mors a republica pœna remorata est?

REMÔTE, adv. *At a distance, afar off, remotely*; remotius, Cic.: remotissime, Augustin.

REMÔTIO, ðnis. f. (removeo) *A removing, putting away*; criminis, Cic., a disavowing.

REMÔTUS, a, um. I. Part. of removeo; see REMOVEO. II. Adj. 1. *Remote, distant*; iocus ab arbitris remotus, Cic.: antrum remotius, Ov.: Apulia ab impetu belli remotissima, Cic. Also without a preposition; remoto mari loco, Vell.: civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. 2. Fig. *Remote from any thing, i. e. 1. Having nothing to do with, not concerned or connected with, not feeling or enjoying, not partaker in*; a culpa remotus est, Cic.: ab suspitione remotissimus, id.: a vulgari scientia remotiora, id. 2. *Disinclined, averse*; ab inani laude, Cic. 3. *That ought to be rejected or postponed*; remota, Cic., i. q. Rejcta, with the Stoics, things which are not in themselves evil, but yet ought to be rejected, or treated as inferior to other things.

REMÔVEO, ðvi, ðtum, ēre. Prop. *To move back*; hence gen., *to remove, send or take away*; pecora, Cic.: aliquid ex oratione, id.: aliquid de medico, id.: aliquid ab oculis, id.: alicuique, i. e. to kill, Lucr.: aliquem a rep., Cæs.: to remove from a share in public business, to depose: also with a simple ablative; aliquem questura, Suet.: also, prætorianos, Suet., i. e. to discharge: se artibus, Cic.: se a negotiis publicis, id., i. e. to retire: remoto joco, jesting apart, id. — See also REMOTUS.

REMUGIO, ire. I. *To bellow again or in return, or simply, to bellow*; ad verba alicujus, Ov. II. *To bellow back, or simply, to bellow*; Sibylla remugit antro, Virg.: hence, *to re-echo, resound, sound back, or simply, to resound, ring*; vox remugit, Virg.: nemus ventis remugit, Hor.

REMULCEO, si, sum, ēre. I. *To stroke back, bend or turn back*; caudam, Virg. II. *To stroke*; aures equi, Apul.: hence, 1. Fig. *To soothe, appease, quiet*; Stat. 2. *To delight*; animos, Apul.

REMULCUM, i. n. or REMULCUS, i. m. (from ῥυμολκῆς, for ῥυμὸν ἴκκω) *The cable or rope by which a ship is towed, a towing rope*; navem remulco trahere, Cæs.; Liv., to tow.

REMÛLUS, i. m. (dimin. of remus) *A little oar*; Titinn.

REMÛNERATIO, ðnis. f. (remuneror) *A repaying, recompense, requital, remuneration*; Cic.

REMÛNERATOR, ðris. m. (remuneror) *One who repays*; Tert.

REMÛNERO, ðre. i. q. Remuneror; Q. Cic.: Pand.: hence passivè; Tert.

RE-MUNEROR, ātus sum, āri. *To repay, recompense, remunerate, return a kindness, give a present in return; aliquid similimō munere, Cic.*: aliquid praeiio, Caes.: also in a bad sense, *to recompense, repay; aliquid supplicis, Catul.*

RE-MURMUROR, āre. *To murmur back, or simply, to murmur.* I. Intrans.; unda remurmurat, Virg.

RE-MUS, I. m. (ῥῆμος) *An oar; Cic.*: remos ducere, Ov.; or, impellere, Virg.; to row: thus also, navem remis incitare, Caes.: remis insurgere, Virg.; to row, or to row hard: thus also, incumbere remis, id.: remos ducere ad pectora, Ov., to row: hence remis, Caes.; or, remo, Ov., by rowing: inhibere remos, Quint., to row slowly, or, to leave off rowing: inhibere remis, Curt., to row backwards: servos ad remum dare, i. e. to set slaves to the oar, Liv. N. B. I. Fig.; orationem remis propellere; Cic. 2. Remis velisque, or ventis remis, or, velis remisque, prop., with sails and oars, i. e. with all one's might, with all possible speed: remis velisque petivit, went, Virg.: ventis remis in patriam festinare, Cic.: velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda, id. 3. Remi, of the hands and feet of a swimmer, from analogy; Ov.: also of the wings of a bird; alarum remis, id.

REN, renīs, m. (from ῥῆν) *A kidney; and since there are two of these in the body, we usually find the plural, renes, the kidneys, reins; Cic.*: laborare ex renibus, id., to have a pain in the kidneys, have a nephritic disease, also, the loins; Nemes. N. B. I. Genit. plur., renum, also, renum, Plin. 2. The ancients said also rien, for ren; Plaut. ap. Fest.

RENĀLIS, e. (ren) *Of or belonging to the kidneys or reins; passio, Cacl. Aur.*

RE-NARRO, āre. *To relate again, or simply, to relate; Virg.*: Ov.

RE-NASCOR, nātus sum, i. *To be born again, to grow, rise, come or spring up again; plinnā reascuntur, Cic.*: Pythagoras posse renasci non putat, Ov.: Phoenix renascitur ex se, Plin.: principium, Cic.: vocabula, Hor.: Trojā reascens fortuna, id.: bellum renatum, Cic.: dens, Plin.

RE-NĀTO, āre. See **RENO, āre.**

RENĀTUS, a, um, part. I. Of renascor. II. Of reno.

RE-NAVIGO, āre. *To sail back or again; Cic.*

RE-NECTO, āre. *To join or connect; Avien.*

RE-NEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. *To spin back, i. e. to undo the texture of a web; hence, of the Parcae, to alter the destinies of man; fila reneri, Ov. Fast. 6, 757; fila renenda, Auct. Consol. ad Liv. 444.*

RENES, um, m. See **REN.**

RENĒCĪLUS, I. m. (dimin. of ren) *A little kidney; Cacl. Aur.*

RENĒDENTIA, æ. f. (renideo) *A smiling; Tert.*

RENĒDEO, ēre. (re and obsol. nideo, whence nidor is derived) I. *To laugh or smile; homo renidens, Liv.*: ore renidit, Ov.: also seq. infin.; adjesice renidet, Hor., laughs, rejoices: hence fig.; fortuna mihi renidens, Apul., smiling upon me, friendly towards me: velut hilarior renidet oratio, Quint. II. *To shine, glisten, glitter, be bright or resplendent; renidet luna, Hor.*: æs, I. e. arma, Virg.: non domus auro renidet, Lucr.: fig.; salus, I. e. spes salutis, Claud.

RENĒDESCO, ēre. (renideo) *To grow bright, to shine; Lucr.*

RENĒSUS, a, um. See **RENITOR.**

RENĒSUS, or RENĒXUS, us, m. (renitor) *Resistance; Cels.*

RE-NITOR, nisus or nixus sum, I. *To struggle against, resist, withstand; Liv.*: alter motus alteri renitur, Plin.

RENĒXUS, a, um. See **RENITOR.**

RENĒXUS, us. See **RENISUS.**

RE-NO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To swim back; Hor.*: renato stagno, Augustin.; where others read renatato, from renato.

RENO, or RHENO, ōnis, m. (a Celtic word) According to some, *A kind of garment worn by the ancient Germans, which covered only the breast and shoulders, made of skin; according to others, a reindeer skin, worn as clothing; but, from Caes. B. G. 6, 21, pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, it seems rather that reno is the name of an animal, from which the tegumenta were taken, namely, the reindeer.*

RENŌDIS, e. (re and nodus) *Tied back, tied; capillus, Capitol.*

RE-NŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To untie, loosen from a knot; comam, Hor.*, to let hang loose, not to tie in knots: teque renodatam pharetris ac pace fruentem, Val. Fl., having laid aside the quiver.

RENORMO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. e. ad normam rursus exigere; Frontin.

RE-NOŒCO, ēre. *To recognise; Paul. Nol.*

RENŌVĀMEN, Inīs, n. (renovo) *A renewing, changing; Ov.*

RENŌVĀTIO, ōnis, f. (renovo) I. *A renewing, renovating; mundi, Cic.*: timoris, id.: singulorum animorum, I. e. anatomicus, id. II. *A repeating, taking up again; doctrina, Cic.*

RE-NŌVELLO, āre. *To renew, plant or set anew; vineam, Colum.*

RE-NŌVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To renew; Cic.*: bellum, *to repeat, restore; templum, Cic.*: prolium, Caes.: bellum, id.: memoriam, remembrance, Cic.: agrum, Ov., i. e. to plough; senectus renovata, id., i. e. made young again. II. *To cause one to recover himself, to refresh, revive, recover, recreate; se, Cic.*, i. e. to regain one's strength or spirits: animum, id.: aures, Quint.: remp., Cic. III. *To repeat with words; Cic.*: militiam, id. IV. *To alter, change; Petron.*— See the synonyms under **REPETRO.**

RE-NŌBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To marry (a husband) again; Tert.*

RE-NŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make naked, to bare; brachia, Apul.*: also seq. abl.; renudata lacinis (i. e. vestibus), id. II. *To uncover, open; Arnob.*

RE-NŌDUS, a, um, i. q. Nodus; Tert.

RE-NŌMĒRO, āre. I. *To pay again, pay back, repay; dotem, Tert.* II. *To number, count to; renumeraverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 53.*

RENŪNCĪATIO, or RENŪNCIATIO, ōnis, f. (renuncio) I. *A bringing word, reporting, intelligence, notice, public information; Cic.* II. *A renouncing, retracting, recalling, giving warning; Aseon.*

RENŪNCĪATOR, or RENŪNCIATOR, ōris, m. (renuncio) *One who publishes, proclaims, or discovers; Tert.*

RE-NUNCIO, or RENUNTIIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bring back word, to report; responsum, Tert.*, i. e. to bring back an answer: aliquid in concilium, Liv.: legationem, Cic.: to give an account of an embassy, I. Gen. *To make known, to announce, intimate, inform, relate, tell, mention; aliquid, Cic.*: aliquid ad senatum, id.: also seq. cum infin.; Tert.: Cic.: aliquid de re, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. hence, I. *To proclaim in public, to publish, proclaim; said of a herald or other officer who declares the election of any one to an office; Cic.* 2. *To declare or give out publicly; numerum, Cic.* 3. *Repudium aliquid, Tert.*, to renounce or break off a marriage. III. *To give warning, retract, recall, revoke; aliquid amicitiam, Liv.*: decisionem tutoribus, Cic.: hospitium aliquid, id., to give warning to any one to quit his lodging: also, ad aliquid, Plaut., to excuse himself: hence fig., to give up, renounce, retire from; Stoicis, Cic.: civillibus officiis, Quint.: advocacionibus, Plin. Ep.: vite, Suet., to put an end to his life.

RE-NUNCIUS, a, um. *That brings back intelligence; hence, Renunciuss, subst., One who brings back intelligence; Plaut.*

RE-NUO, ul, ātum, ēre. *To signify refusal or disapprobation by a nod, by winking, beckoning or shaking the head; renuit negatque Sabelius, Hor.*: oculo renuente, Ov.: annuendi renuendique motus, Quint.: hence, I. *To refuse, deny, disapprove; aliquid, Hor.*: also seq. dat.; crimini, Cic. II. *To decline (an invitation); convivium, Cic.*

RENŪTO, āre. (freq. of renuo) I. *To be against or opposed to, not to have a desire for any thing, to be unwilling; simulacra renutant, se. transire per foramina rerum, I. e. nolunt, &c., Lucr.* II. *To deny, not to assent or admit; si quis, corpus sentire, renutat, Lucr.* 4, 351, ed. Creech.

RE-NŪTRIO, ire. *To nourish again; Paul. Nol.*

RE-NŪTUS, us, m. (renuo) *A denying or refusing by a nod or by shaking the head, a denial, refusal; Plin. Ep.*

REOR, rātus sum, ēri. (from ῥῆω) I. Properly, perhaps, *To reckon; hence, Ratus, a, um, passivus; see RATUS.* II. *To think, judge, suppose, imagine, believe; Cic.* We find also, reor, absolutē, *As I suppose, according to my opinion; nam, reor, nullus posset esse jucundior, id.*: also for, to hope; ut potius reor, Virg. N. B. Cic. Orat. 3, 38; Quint. 8, 3, 26, represent this word as unusual and poetical; but it is of frequent occurrence in Cicero and other writers.

REPĀGULA, um, f. i. q. Repagula; Fest.

REPĀGŪLUM, I. n. (repagula) *A bar or bolt for fastening a door; Cic.*

REPĀNDIROSTRUS, a, um. (repandus and rostrum) *Having a snout bent upwards; pecus Nerei, i. e. scapulas; Pacuv.*

RE-PĀNDO, ēre. *To open again, or simply, to open; fores, Apul.*

RE-PĀNDUS, a, um. *Bent backwards or upwards; Ov.*: calcceus, Cic. Nat. Deor. I, 29, a kind of pointed shoe.

RE-PANGO, ēre. *To set or plant into; Colum.*

REPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (reparo) I. *That may be repaired or recovered, retrievable, repairable; damnum, Ov.*: Phoenix, Aulon, that is restored to life or comes again after death: silva, Calp., I. e. covered again with leaves.

II. *That may be acquired; Val. Fl.* III. *Repeating; Echo, Pers.*

REPĀRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (reparo) *A restoring, renewing; vitæ, Prudent.*

REPĀRĀTOR, ōris, m. (reparo) *One who restores or renews; Stat.*

RE-PARCO, ēre. I. *To be sparing, to spare; saviis, Plaut.* II. *Not to be sparing, not to spare; hence, re-*

parco facere, I spare not the deed, i. e. I do it: ex ulla facere id si parte, reparcent, Lucr. 1, 668, ed. Creech; but Eichst. reads, ex nulla parte, and explains reparco by abstineo, which yields the same sense.

RE-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To get, acquire or procure again, to restore, repair, recover, renew; perdere, quod reparare posset, Cic.: classem, Hirt.: exercitum, Liv.: vires, Tac.: res amissas, Hor.: ignem, Plin. Ep.: tribuniciam potestatem, Liv.: capillos, Plin.: hence, 1. To restore, rebuild, refit, repair, renew; sedificia, Plin. Ep.: cornua (of the moon), Ov. 2. To restore, refresh, revive, recreate; membra, Ov.: ingenia reparantur, Quint., recover themselves. 3. To renew, repeat; bellum, Liv.: praelium, Justin. II. To get or procure in return, to purchase in return or exchange; vina merce Syra, to barter for, Hor.: thus also, merces, Pand.: Cleopatra reparavit classe latentes oras, Hor., i. e. saved herself by flight.

RE-PARTŪRIO, ire. To bring forth (young) again; Alcim. Av.

RE-PASCO, ēre. To feed again, or simply, to feed; Paul. Nol.

REPĀSTINĀTIO, ōnis. f. (repastino) A digging round again; Colum.: fig., i. e. coercitio, amputatio inutilium, Tert.

RE-PĀSTĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. To dig round or grub again, or simply, to dig round, grub; agrum, Plin.: vineas, Colum.: hence, repastinatum, sc. solum, a place so prepared, id.: also without an accusative; altius, Varr.: hence fig.; ungues, Tert., to clean: usum divitiarum, id., i. e. coercere.

REPĀTRIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (re and patria) To return to one's country, to go home again; Solin.

RE-PECTO, xi, xum, ēre. To comb again, or simply, to comb; juba, Stat.: coma repexa, Ov.

REPĒDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (re and pes) To go back; Lucil.: also seq. accus.; gradum, Pacuv.

RE-PELLO, pŭlli, pulsum, ēre. 1. To drive back; homines a templi aditu, Cic.: Hannibalem a Nola, Liv.: telli repulsi, Cels.: telum ære (i. e. clipeo) repulsum, Virg., i. e. that rebounded; hence, 1. To drive back, drive away; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.: fig.; sævitiam capri, Colum.: ver hiemem repellit, Ov. 2. Fig. To keep off, remove, hinder; dolorem a se, Cic.: vim vi. id.: oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, id.: furoros Clodii a cervicibus civium, id.: injuriam ab aliquo, Liv.: facinus, Ov., i. e. to prevent, hinder: contumeliam, Cic., to refrain from: thus also, iracundiam, Tac.: aliquem a spe, Cæs., to rob one of hope. II. To thrust or push back; aliquem a genibus suis, Cic.: repagula, Ov.: mensas, id., to overturn: thus also, aras, id.: naves a terra, Hirt.; and, tellurem, sc. a mari, Ov., i. e. to sail away: thus poetice; tellurem repulsi hasta, Ov.: thus also, amnes Oceani pede repellere, Virg., to push back the waters, for, to rise from the ocean: said of a constellation at its rise: hence, 1.

To refute; repulsus veritatis viribus, Phædr. 2. To reject, refuse, repel, disdain, turn away; a quo repulsus (graculus), Phædr.: foribus repulsus, Ov.: repulsus ab amicitia, Sall.: con nubia, Virg.: preces, Ov.: thus also, Repulsus, a, um, Repulsed; of a lover, id.: or, of persons who fail in their canvass for an office; repulsus abibis, Sall.: repulsus honor augeatur, Cic. 3. To drive or compel to what is mean; ad meretricium quaestum, Plaut.

III. To beat, strike; æra repulsa, Tibull. N.B.

The poets lengthen the first syllable of repulsi for the sake of the metre, whence some write repulliti.—See also REPULSUS, a, um.

RE-PENDO, di, sum, ēre. I. To weigh back, weigh to again, to restore in the same weight; pensa, spun wool, Ov. II. To weigh in return, to pay in the same weight, return; aurum pro capite, Cic.; or, caput auro, Vell., to pay the weight of the head in gold: pondus argenti rependitur, Plin., is valued equal to silver in weight; hence, to ransom, redeem (a captive); miles auro repensus, Hor.: captivam manum ductore, Sil.: hence, 1. To give or pay as a recompense, to return; gratiam, Ov.: pretium vite, Propert., to pay, reward; vices, to do the same, return like for like, id.: si magna rependam, Virg., i. e. make any great return, repay well your kindness: vitam dote, Ov., to reward for the saving of one's life: pœnas pares sceleribus, Sen., to suffer punishment: also, in a bad sense, when one returns evil for evil; mestam noctem, Stat., to revenge: culpam culpa, Ov. 2. To equal one thing to another, or, to set one thing against another; fati contraria fata rependens, Virg., whilst I compared these contrary fates, and weighed one against another; or, whilst I weighed, pondered; hence, to make up for, make amends for, restore, repair; damnum, Ov. III. To weigh; Ravenna ternos asparagos libris rependit, Plin., i. e. at Ravenna three pieces weighed a pound: hence, to weigh, consider, ponder; facta, Claud.

REPENS, tis. part. of repo.

REPENS, tis. (from *ῥῆνα*, i. e. vergo) Sudden, hasty, unexpected; adventus, Cic.: bellum, Liv.: hence, Repente, adv., Suddenly, quickly; Ter.: Cic. N.B. Repens, for repente; e. g. Janus repens obtulit, &c., Ov.—

Synon. Subitus, that arises or happens suddenly, without reference to a party concerned: repens and repentinus, that arises or happens unexpectedly, with reference to a party concerned.

REPENSATRIX, icis. f. (repens) She that recompenses or requites; Val. Max.

REPENSO, āre. (freq. of rependo) To make up for, compensate, recompense; aliquid aliqua re, Colum.: Vell.

REPENSUS, a, um. See REPENDO.

REPĒNTE, adv. See REPENS.

REPĒNTINE, adv. Suddenly; Lact.

REPĒNTINUS, a, um. (repens) Sudden; amor, Cic.: adventus, Cæs.: exercitus, Liv., hastily levied or raised; homo, Cic. Brut. 69, i. e. that has suddenly become known, an upstart: venenum, Tac., i. e. that works quickly; hence, repentino (abl.), sc. tempore, Cic.; or, de repentino, Apul., i. e. Suddenly.—Synon.; see REPENS.

REPĒRSCUSSĪBLIS, e. (repercutio) That can be struck back, or, that can rebound; Cael. Aur.

REPĒRSCUSSIO, ōnis. f. (repercutio) A striking or beating back, reverberation, repercussion; siderum, Suet., reflection.

REPĒRSCUSSUS, a, um. See REPERCUTIO.

REPĒRSCUSSUS, us. m. (repercutio) i. q. Repercussio; e. g. solis, Plin. Ep.: maris, id., i. e. reaction: galearum, Flor., i. e. reflection.

RE-REPĒCŪTO, ussi, ussum, ēre. To strike back, cause to rebound, rebound, reflect, reverberate, re-echo, resound, thrust or drive back; homo repercutus, sc. by a wave of the sea, Val. Max.: fig.; fascinations, Plin., i. e. to avert, bring to nothing: hominem dicto, Plin.: and without dicto, Quint., to retort upon: hence, especially, 1. Of the rebounding or re-echoing of the voice, sound, &c.; voces repercussa montis anfractu, Tac.: clamor jugis montium repercutus, Curt.: valles repercussa (clamoribus), Liv., i. e. returning an echo. 2. Of the reflection of light; lumen aquæ sole repercutus, Virg., reflected: gemmæ reddebant lumina repercussu Phœbo (i. e. sole), Ov.: repercussu aëre, Plin.

REPĒRIO, pĕri, pertum, iri. (probably from re and pario) 1. To find again, or simply, to find, meet with, whether by searching or accidentally; parentes suos, Ter.: exitum, Cic. II. To find, i. e. to observe, discover, perceive, learn, see; causas duas, Cic.: verum, Ter.: neque reperire poterat, quanta esset, &c., Cæs., i. e. to experience. III. To find or discover to be; Stoic; —Inopes reperiturum, Cic. IV. To find, i. e. to get, obtain, acquire; rem et gloriam, Ter.: nomen, Plaut. V. To invent, find out, devise; aliquid, Ter.: causam, id.: also seq. infinit.; hence, Reperitur, An invention, device; Lucr.: Plin.: VI. To find out, find, raise, procure; aliquid Pseudodamasippum, Cic.: viam, id. N.B. 1.

Reperit, for reperit; Cæcil.: reperitur, for reperitur, Plaut. 2. The first syllable is often lengthened, whence some write reperit.—Synon. Invenio, to come or light upon any thing, gen., to find: reperio implies that the object discovered was before concealed, and was sought for with pains: offendo, to find or come upon unexpectedly, i. e. unexpectedly to the finder, or to the object found: deprehendo, to find one who endeavours to elude observation, and to whom the being found is a disadvantage.—Respecting nancisci, adipisci, assequi, and consequi, see NANCISCO.

REPĒRTOR, ōris. m. (reperio) 1. An inventor, discoverer, deviser; medicinæ, Virg.: vitis, Varr.: repertor, sc. bovis œnei, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 44, i. e. Perillus. II. A former, creator, author, maker; hominum rerumque, i. e. Jupiter, Virg.: legis, Quint.: flagitii, Tac.

REPĒRTORIUM, i. n. (reperio) A list, catalogue; Pand.

REPĒRTRIX, icis. f. (reperio) An inventress, authoress; Apul.

REPĒRTUS, a, um. See REPERIO.

REPĒRTUS, us. m. (reperio) I. A finding; Apul. II. An invention, discovery; Apul.

REPĒTENTIA, æ. f. (repeto) A repetition, a remembering, recollecting; Lucr.

REPĒTĪTIO, ōnis. f. (repeto) 1. A repeating, repetition; ejusdem verbi, Cic.: hence, as a figure of rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated at the beginning of several sentences and clauses, otherwise called Anaphora, Gr. ἀναφορά, ἰσοβολή; Auct. ad Her.: cf. Rutil. Lup. p. 24, Ruhnk. II. A demanding again or back; Pand.

REPĒTITOR, ōris. m. (repeto) One who demands again or back; Ov.

REPĒTITUS, a, um. See REPETITO.

RE-PĒTO, ivi and it, itum, ēre. Prop. To seek to get again; hence, 1. To ask or demand back again, or in return. I. To ask again or once more; repudiatus repertor, Ter.: Gallum ab eodem repetit, Cæs.: hence, in a judicial sense, to accuse or prosecute again; aliquem, Suet. 2. To ask or demand back, demand as one's right or due, claim; promissa, Cic.: me ab istius furore, id.: hinc Dardanus ortus huc repetit, Virg., Dardanus, who was born here, demands us back: urbes in antiquum jus, Liv.: civitatem in libertatem, id.: Salaminii Homerum repertum, Cic., claim him as their countryman: pecunias

exceptas, id.: hence, res repetere, of the Fetiales, who demanded restoration or satisfaction in the name of the state: hence it may often be rendered, *to demand satisfaction*; Cic.: Liv.: hence, pecuniæ repetundæ (for-repetendæ), and simply, repetundæ (sc. pecuniæ or res), money or other property to be restored, which has been taken or extorted by unlawful means, as, by a governor from his subjects, *extortions*; lex de pecuniis repetundis, or pecuniarum repetundarum, Cic.: postulare aliquem de repetundis, Cæ. in Cic. Ep.; or, repetundis, Tac., to accuse of extortion: repetundarum insimulari, Quint.: convinci, Suet.: damnari, Vell. 3. *To demand in return*; neque repeto pro illa quicquam pretii, Ter. 4. Simply, *To demand*: jus suum, Cic.: rationem ab aliquo, id.: penas ab aliquo, id., to punish. II. *To fetch back*; me repetistis, Cic.: hence, 1. *To undertake again, recommence, renew, resume, enter upon again*; pugnam, Liv.: viam, to return by the same way, id.: studia, Cic.: somnum, id., to sleep again: consuetudinem, id.: hence, *to go over again in thought, to think upon again, reflect upon, remember*; rei memoriam, id.: præcepta, id.: or, with words, *to say, write, or do again, to repeat*; repetere, quæ cepisti, id.: suspiria, Ov.: unde tuos repetam fastus? Propert., where shall I begin? N.B. Repetitus may often be rendered adverbially, *Again, anew, repeatedly, oftentimes*; repetitaque pectora percussit, Ov.: regem repetitum sæpius cuspidæ ad terram affixit, Liv. 2. *To trace back, to trace or derive from the very beginning*; originem domus, Virg.: aliquid alie et capite, Cic.: repetunt ab Erechtheo, id., i. e. begin with: longius, id., far back: initia amicitia ex parentibus, id. 3. *To take or get again, get again possession of*; Pelitiorum bello repetitum, Liv.: spes repetendæ libertatis, id.: or, *to seek to get or obtain again*; dies libertatis inprospere repetitæ, Tac. 4. *To make amends for, make up*; quicquid superfluum, Colum.: prætermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19. III. *To go back or go again towards any place*: hence, 1. *To go back, return*; castra, into the camp, Cic.: Macedoniam, Nep.: also without an accusative; retro in Asiam, Liv.: febricula repetit, returns, Cels. 2. *To strike again*; mulam calcibus, Sen. 3. *To attack or seize again with any thing*; aliquem toxicum, Suet.: repetuntur pectora luctu, Val. Fl., i. e. are seized again: dulci repetitus amore, Sil., recollecting his former love. 4. *To strike back*; bis cavere, bis repetere, Quint. IV. *To reckon back or backwards*; diem, Pand.—Synon. Repetere, to repeat; iterare, to do for the second time; integrare, to begin anew; renovare, to renew.

REPETUNDÆ, Ærum, f. See REPETO.
 REPËXUS, a, um. See REPECTO.
 RÊ-PIGNËRO, or RÊ-PIGNËRO, Ære. *To redeem a pledge*; Pand.
 RÊPIGRITOR, i. e. aliquantum piger; Marc. Cap.
 RÊ-PÏGRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To check, retard, keep back*; impetum, Apul.
 RÊ-PÏNGO, Ære. *To paint or form again*; Ven. Fort.
 RÊ-PLAUDO, Ære. *To strike back, or to strike on any thing so as to cause it to resound*; frontem, Apul.
 RÊ-PLECTO, xi, xum, Ære. *To bend or twist back*: cauda repleta, Plaut.
 RÊPLEO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (re and pleo) I. *To fill again, replenish*; domos exhaustas, Cic.: hence, *to make whole or complete again, to fill up, supply*; consumpta, id.: exercitum, Liv.: vulnera, Plin., i. e. to fill up again with flesh: quod voci deerat, plangere replebam, Ov.: nence, *to restore, revive, refresh*; vires, Stat.: urbem spectaculis, Vell. II. *To make full, to fill*; and sometimes it may be rendered, *to satisfy, satiate*; corpora carne, Ov.: exercitum frumento, to provide, Cæs.: sium floribus, Ov.: fig.: repleri scientia juris, Cic.: hence, Repletus, a, um, *Full, replete, prop. and fig.*; templis repletis, id., i. e. full of people: eruditione, Suet.: hence, 1. *To make pregnant*; Justin.: Pallad. 2. *To heap*; aquas, Lucr. III. Of diseases, *To infect*; Liv. N.B. Replesti, for replevisi; Stat.: repleat, for repleverat; I. Lucr.
 RÊPLETIO, Ænis, f. (repleo) *A filling up, completing*; Cod. Justin.
 RÊPLETUS, a, um. See REPLEO.
 RÊPLEXUS, a, um. See REPECTO.
 RÊPLICATIO, Ænis, f. (replico) *A folding or rolling back*; mundi, Cic.: hence, with lawyers, *a reply, i. e. an answer to an exception*; Pand.
 RÊ-PLICO, ui and Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To fold or roll back*: hence, 1. Of a book, *To open, unclose*, because the ancients rolled back their books in order to read them; memoriam annalium, Cic.: thus also, memoriam temporum, id.: aliquem (scriptorem), Arnob. 2. *Temporis primum quidque replicantis, Cic.*, i. e. that causes to happen in succession. II. *To bend back*; labra, Quint.: cervicem, Plin.: laminas, Cato. III. *To draw back*; vestigium suum, Apul., i. e. to go back. IV. *To think or reflect upon*; hæc identidem mecum replicans, Apul.
 V. With lawyers, *To make a reply or replication*; Pand. VI. *To repeat, relate repeatedly*; Ammian.
 N.B. 1. The perfect replicui or replicavi does not occur. 2. Repletæ, for replicatæ; Stat.

REPLUM, i. n. *The panel of a door*; Vitruvius.
 RÊ-PLUMBO, Ære. *To unsolder*; argentum, Sen.
 RÊPLÛMUS, e. (re and pluma) *Covered anew with feathers, fledged again*; Paul. Nol.
 RÊ-PLUO, Ære. *To rain back or again, or, to rain down*; Musa ap. Sen.
 RÊPO, psi, ptum, Ære. (from ἔρω) I. *To creep, crawl*; cochlea repens, Sall.: formica, Plin.: qua unus homo vix poterat repere, Nep.: also of travellers, Hor.: of swimmers; flumen, Arnob.: of plants; incurbitæ humi repunt, Plin.: of sailing vessels, Pacuv.: of moveable wooden towers, Lucan.: fig., of a low style of writing; sermo repens per humum, Hor. II. *To go along slowly or imperceptibly*; aqua repit, Colum.: of cranes, Enn.
 RÊ-PÛLIO, Ære. *To clean again*; frumenta, Colum.
 RÊ-PONDËRO, Ære. *To weigh in to return*; hence, *to return, repay, give as a recompense*; alicui gloriam, Sidor.
 RÊ-PÛNO, sui, situm, Ære. I. *To lay, place, set or put back, backwards, or behind one's self*; tereti cervice reposta, Lucr.: hence, 1. *To lay any thing back or aside in order to keep or preserve it*: hence, *to lay by, preserve, reserve, keep, lay up, store up*; pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.: arma, Cæs.: alimenta in hiemem, Quint.: in res suis locis, id.: odium, Tac., to store up, reserve, conceal for the present: Catulo et Lucullo alibi reponimus, sc. parts in which they shall speak, Cic. Att. 13, 12: hæc sensibus imis reponas, Virg., observe it well, lay it up deeply in your mind. 2. *To lay by, lay down, put away, lay aside*; telas, Ov.: caustus artemque, Virg., to lay aside, give up, leave off: scripta in aliquod tempus, Quint.: onus, Catull.: faciemque deæ vestemque, Virg.: brachia, to let hang down, Val. Fl.: iram, Manil.: fugam, Stat., to discontinue, leave off: hence, *to inter, bury*; tellure repositos, Virg.: a poteris sicca mea fata (poetically for, my ashes, my corpse) reponere ocellis? Propert. 3. *To remove*; falcem arbuta reponunt, Virg., render the knife unnecessary. II. *To set, lay, put or place down again or anew, or in its former place, to replace*; lapidem suo loco, Cic.: columnas, id.: vina mensis, Virg.: humum, id.: femur, Cels., i. e. to set: ossa in suas sedes, id.: se in cubitum, Hor., to recline again upon his elbow, i. e. to begin to eat again: insigne regium, Cic., to put on the diadem again: in memoriam reponi, Quint., to remember, recollect: hence, *to serve up (food) again*; cenam, Mart.: togam, Quint., i. e. to adjust, cause it to sit properly again: hence, 1. *To restore to its former state, to repair*; robora flammis ambesa, Virg.: pontes ruptos, Tac.: tempora cessata, Sil., to make up for: hence, 1. Pontum et turbata litora, Val. Fl., to calm. 2. *To restore, reinstat*; reges, Sil.: bring forward in sceptra, to royal authority, Virg. 2. *To bring forward again, to renew, repeat*; Achilles, Hor., i. e. to bring again upon the stage: thus also, fabulam, id., to bring again upon the stage. 3. *To restore, return, give back*; nummos, Plaut.: donata, Hor. III. *To put or set down repeatedly*; mollia crura, Enn.: Virg.: plena pocula, Virg. IV. *To set, lay, place, or put in return, to put in the place of any thing*; te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic.: præclarum diem illis diebus festis, id., to put in place of: verbum aliud, Quint.: eorum in vicem reponenda, Colum.: in ejus locum reponi, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: hence, 1. *To reply, say in return*; tibi idem reponam, Cic., lest I put the same question to you (instead of an answer). 2. *To retaliate, repay, return*; in injuriam, Sen.: hæc pro virginitate reponit? Virg. 3. *To set, lay, place, put, and so, for pono*; e. g. grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic.: ligna super focum, Hor.: animas sedibus, id.: literas in gremio, Liv.: sidera in numero deorum, Cic.; thus also, in deos, id., to place among the gods: in aliqua re vigiliis, somnum, i. e. to spend or bestow upon, Plin. Ep.: rem in artis loco, Cic., to esteem as: in eadem causa reponatur, Cic. Phil. 10, 7; but here Ernesti properly reads ponatur: hence fig., *to place, set, or let rest or depend upon*; spem in virtute, Cæs.: causam totam in judicium humanitate, Cic.: hence, repositum esse, *to rest upon*; in te repositam esse rump., id.: in armis, Liv. N.B. Reposivi, for reposui; Plaut.—See also REPOSITUS (Repostus).
 RÊ-PORRIGO, Ære. *To hand again*; phialam, Petron.
 RÊ-PORTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. *To carry or bring back*; infantem, Quint.: legiones, Liv.: exercitum Britannia, Cic.: milites navibus in Siciliam, Cæs.: se, to return, Auct. B. Hisp.: hence fig. II. *To bring back (words), to report*; tristitia dicta, Virg.: also, *to repeat*; audita verba, Ov.: hence, *to relate, mention*; regis ad aures nuncius reportat, advenisse viros, Virg. III. *To carry off, obtain, get, acquire*; a rege victoriam, Cic.: laudem ex hostibus, id.: spem bonam, Hor.: spolia de rege, Flor.: triumphum, Plin.
 RÊ-POSÇO, Ære. I. *To demand back*; Catilinam a me reposebant, Cic.: also, with a double accusative, of the person and the thing; Aliquem simulacrum, Cic.: Parthos signa, Virg. II. *To ask for, demand, claim, especially, to ask repeatedly or with earnestness*; rationem vite, Cic.: also without a genitive; rationem repositis, quid victis fecerimus, Liv. 39, 37: responsa, Virg.;

poenas, to demand punishment, id.; also, to punish, Catull. : fœdus reposita flammis, Virg., i. e. the fulfilment of the compact. III. *To demand again or in return*; vicem, a requital or return, Mart. : gratiam, Plin. Ep.

REPOSŌ, ōnis, m. (reposito) *One who demands back, a dun*; Ammian.

REPŌSĪTŪ, ōnis, f. (repono) *A laying up*; Pallad.

REPŌSĪTOR, or REPOSITOR, ōris, m. (repono) *A restorer*; templorum, Ov.

REPŌSĪTŌRIUM, i. n. (repono) I. *That upon which any thing is placed*; hence, that upon which dishes are served up at table, a stand; Plin. II. *A room or other place in which things are laid up, a storehouse, repository, cabinet*; Capitol.

REPŌSĪTUS, or REPOSTUS, a, um. I. Part. of repono; see REPONO. II. Adj. *Remote, distant*; terra reposte, Virg. : gentes reposte, Val. Fl.

REPOSITOR, ōris, m. See REPOSITOR.

REPOSTŌRIUM, i. n. See REPOSITORĪUM.

REPOSTUS, a, um. See REPOSITUS.

REPŌTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (re-poto) *A drinking again, a repeated drinking*; Varr.

REPŌTĪA, ōrum, n. (re-poto) *A drinking or carousing after a banquet*; Apul. : hence, a feast or banquet on the day after the wedding; Hor. : Gell. : Aund.

REPŌTĀTĀNEUS, a, um. *Present, at hand, that acts or punishes immediately*; potestas, Tert.

REPŌTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (represento) *A making present*; hence, I. *A placing before the eyes, a representing*; Quint. : Plin. : fig. ; patris, Val. Max., i. e. image, likeness, representation, example. II. *Payment in ready money*; Cic. : also, an immediate accomplishment or discharge of any thing; fideicommissi, Pand.

REPŌTĀTĀTOR, ōris, m. (represento) *One who represents*; patris, Tert.

RE-PRĒSĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make present again, to restore, renew*; memoria rel, Cic. : libertatem morte, id. : hence, to recite, repeat from memory what one has heard or read; volumina, Plin. II. *To make present, to present, exhibit*; se, Colum., i. e. to be present; representari iudicio, Apul., to appear; aliquem (absentem) sibi, Plin. Ep., to represent to one's self, to imagine; imagines rerum animo, Quint. : hence, I. *To represent, make visible, show, set before the eyes*; especially of painters, statues, and orators, to express, portray, draw, paint; veritatem, Plin. : Alcibiadem, id. : affectus, Quint. : thus also, minus irasque celestes, Liv. : imaginem sceleris, Quint. : fidem, Suet., i. e. to put the truth beyond doubt. 2. *To represent, express, imitate*; gemma cerasum representat, Plin. : virtutem moresque Catonis, Hor. : affectum patris, Plin. Ep., i. e. to express by actions and sentiments; hence fig.; butyrum olei vicem representat, Plin., i. e. supplies the place of. 3. *To do, make, procure, execute, perform, say, give, etc., immediately, and so, not to delay or defer, to hasten*; se representaturum, id. : sc., Cas., i. e. to do immediately; verbera, vulnera, necem, Suet., to inflict on the spot or immediately; libertatem, Pand. : iudicia representata, Quint., immediately, on the spot, for which the orator had no time to prepare himself; si, que polliceretur, representaturus esset, Hirt. : medicinam, Cic., i. e. to procure, use or apply immediately; conceptus, Plin., to effect immediate pregnancy; improbitatem, Cic., to execute immediately; to hasten; ponam, Suet., to inflict immediately; diem promissorium, id., to anticipate, or to fulfil one's promise immediately; hence, of payment, to pay ready money, to pay immediately; representabimus, id. : summam, Suet. : mercedem alcui, id. N.B. I. It may sometimes be rendered, to pay beforehand, to pay in advance, but this is not necessary. 2. Representare, in the sense of, to supply the place of any one, is a barbarism — See Nolten Lex. Antib. p. 1920.

RE-PRĒSTO, āvi, āre. *To warrant again, or simply, to warrant, to pass one's word for*; Pand.

RE-PRĒHĒNDŌ, or RE-PRĒNDŌ, di, sum, ěre. I. *To catch, take or seize again*; servum (fugitivum), Plaut. : reprehensi ex fuga Persæ, Curt.; cf. Phædr. 5, 8, 4. II. *To draw, pull, or hold back*; aliquem manu, Plaut. : aliquem manu, Liv. : thus also, aliquem pallio, Cic. Acad. 4, 45 : euntem ab exitu, Lucr. : cursum, Propert., to stop : membra reprænsa (for reprehensa), Ov. : also, to keep back, keep, retain; vinculum, Lucr. : fig. ; me reprehendi, Ter., I checked myself; genus pecunie, Cic., to keep back, check. III. *To refute, convict*; aliquem, Cic.

IV. *To retrieve, make amends for (that which has been neglected or forgotten)*; quod erat prætermissum, id reprehendisti, Cic. : locus reprehensus, Ter. V. *To blame, censure, reprehend, reprove, find fault with*; aliquid, Ter. : aliquid in aliquo, Cic. : aliquem de re, id. : also, aliquem in re, id., on account of any thing; also, aliquem aliqua re, Quint. N.B. We find also reprehendo, Fronto. — Synon. of reprehendere (to blame) : see VITUPERO.

REPRĒHĒNSIO, ōnis, f. (reprehendo) *A drawing or holding back*; hence, I. Fig. *A repressing, restraining, checking*; sine reprehensione, Cic., without stopping.

II. *A refuting*; Cic. III. *Blame, rebuke, reproach, reprehension*; Cic. : reprehensionem non capere, not to admit of being found fault with, Quint. : also as a figure of rhetoric, when an orator blames or corrects himself; Cic. IV. *A fault which deserves censure*; Quint. 3, 11, 22.

REPRĒHĒNSO, āre. (freq. of reprehendo) *To draw or keep back*; singulos, Liv. 2, 10.

REPRĒHĒNSOR, ōris, m. (reprehendo) I. *One who blames or censures*; Cic. II. *One who improves or alters*; comitorum, Cic.

REPRĒHĒNSUS, a, um. See REPRĒHĒNDŌ.

REPRĒNDŌ. See REPRĒHĒNDŌ.

REPRĒSSE, adv. *With restraint or limitation*; repræsius peccare, Gell.

REPRĒSSOR, ōris, m. (reprimo) *One who represses or restrains*; Cic.

REPRĒSSUS, a, um. See REPRĒMO.

REPRĒMO, essi, essum, ěre. (re and premo) Prop. *To press back*; hence, to keep back, repress, restrain, check, limit, confine; cursum, Cas. : conatus alcuius, Cic. : fletum, id. : fugam, Cas. : impetus, Cic. : itinera, id., to proceed slowly; dextram, Virg. : retro pedem, id. : odium suum a corpore alcuius, Cic. : thus also, of medicines and other things relating to the body; alvum, Cels. : reprimentia medicamentia, id. : hence, se, to restrain one's self, to refrain; Ter. : Cic. : also, to drive back; represso Catulo, Cas. : sudorem, Plin.

REPRĒBĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (reprobo) *Reprobation*; Tert.

REPRĒBĀTRIX, icis, f. (reprobo) *She that reprobates*; Tert.

RE-PRŌBO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To reject, reprobate, disapprove*; Cic.

RE-PRŌBUS, a, um. *Spurious, false, bad*; pecunia, Pand., counterfeit coin.

REPRŌMISSIO, ōnis, f. (repromitto) *A promising in return*; Cic.

RE-PRŌMITTO, issi, issum, ěre. I. *To promise in return*; Cic. II. *To promise*; Cic. : Plin. Ep. III. *To promise anew or again*; Suet.

REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (repto) *Creeping, crawling, going softly or slowly*; Sen.

REPTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (repto) *A creeping or crawling*; Quint.

REPTĀTUS, us, m. (repto) *A creeping or crawling*; of a snail, Tert. : of plants, Plin.

REPTĪLIS, e. (repto) *Creeping, reptile*; Sidon.

REPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of repto) I. Intrans. I. *To creep, crawl*; of men, Plaut. : of animals, Gell. : of plants, Plin. 2. *To go along slowly or softly, to creep, crawl*; Lucr. : Hor. : per limitem, Plin. Ep., for ambulare. II. Trans. *To creep or crawl over any thing*; hence, pass.; ager reptatus, sc. ab angue, Stat.

RE-PRĒBĒSCO, ěre. *To recover one's youth*; Colum.

REPRĒDĪTĪO, ōnis, f. (repudio) *A rejecting, refusing, disdaining, casting off*; Cic.

REPRĒDĪTOR, ōris, m. (repudio) *One who rejects*; Tert.

REPRĒDĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (repudium) Prop. (perhaps), *To push or thrust back*; hence fig., to reject, refuse, cast off, disdain; consilium, Ter. : cuius vota et precæ a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. : conditionem æquissimam, id. : officium, id., to neglect, disdain; hence, I. *To remove*; consilium senatus a rep., Cic. II. *Of breaking off a marriage contract between persons married, or about to be married, to put away, repudiate, divorce*; uxorem, Suet. : sponsam, id. : sponsam, id. : repudiatus repetor, Ter.

REPRĒDĪŌSUS, a, um. (repudium) *That ought to be rejected or broken off, offensive, scandalous*; nuptie, Plaut., when the bridegroom hesitates to marry a woman on account of certain faults.

REPRĒDĪO, i. n. (either from re and pudet, or from pavio) *After-repentance, or, a pushing back, rejecting*; hence, a renouncing or breaking off a marriage-contract.

I. *Before marriage, by the bridegroom*; repudium renuciare, Ter. ; or, remittere, Plaut., to break off the marriage; also, mittere repudium, of the bride, which invalidates the betrothment; Pand. II. *By a husband who divorces his wife*; uxori repudium remittere, Suet., to send a writing of divorce; also, mittere, Pand. ; or dicere, Tac.; and scribere, Tert. : uxorem repudio dimittere, Justin. : also, by a wife who divorces her husband; mittere repudium marito, Pand. : repudium inter uxorem et virum interessit, Val. Max., i. e. divorce.

RE-PRĒRASCŌ, or -ISCO, ěre. I. *To become a boy again, to grow young again*; Cic. Sænet. 23. II. Fig. *To grow childish*; Plaut. : or, to act like a child, to play the child; Cic. Orat. 2, 6.

REPUGNANTER, adv. *With repugnance or resistance*; Cic.

REPUGNANTIA, æ, f. (repugno) I. *A struggling or fighting with any one*; dedit repugnantiam apibus, Plin., i. e. the sting. II. Fig. *Contradiction or contrariety between two things, incompatibility*; rerum, Cic.

REPUGNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (repugno) *An opposing, resisting*, Apul.

REPUGNATORIUS, a, um. (repugno) e. g. res, Vitruvii, machines pro defensione.

REPUGNO, avi, atum, are. I. To fight or contend against, to defend one's self against an attack, to resist; nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Cæsar: quum repugnare possent, Cic. II. Fig. Of things, To be contrary or against, to be inconsistent, incompatible, or repugnant; hæc inter se quam repugnant, plerique non vident, Cic.: repugnat enim, recte accipere et invitum reddere, id.: hence, repugnantia, id., things which are contrary, contradictions. III. To oppose, resist, be against, withstand; contra veritatem, Cic.: fortuna, id.: amori, Ov.: non repugno, Cic., I have no objection: non repugnare circa aliquid, Quint., not to be indocile or untractable: also seq. ne; Ov.: seq. infin.; Ov. Her. 17, 137: seq. accus. cum infin.; Lucr.: also, aliquid; hence, diversitas est nobis repugnanda, Tert.

REPULLESCO, ere. To sprout forth again; Colum. REPULSIO, are. To sprout forth again; Plin.

REPULSA, æ. f. (repello) A failing in one's endeavours or pursuits. I. In asking or intreating, A refusal, denial, repulse; repulsam ferre, Nep.; or, pati, Ov., to receive a refusal, suffer a repulse: especially, in canvassing for an office; repulsam consulatus, Cic.: sine repulsâ factum esse conulesum, id., i. e. without having previously sustained a repulse: a populo repulsam ferre, id.; and simply, repulsam ferre, id.; or, accipere, id., to fail in a canvass, to suffer a repulse, not to obtain an office sought for: virtus repulsæ nescia, Hor., that knows not of a repulse. II. In other endeavours after any thing; nec hanc repulsam sentiret, Phædr., i. e. repulse: in tristitiam ira post repulsam revolvitur, Sen., failure in his designs.

REPULSIO, ðnis. f. (repello) A driving back; a refuting; Cæl. Aur.

REPULSO, are. (freq. of repello) To drive or beat back; verba, Lucr.: dicta, id., i. e. to refute.

REPULSORIUS, a, um. (repello) That drives back; Ammian.

REPULSUS, a, um. I. Part. of repello; see REPELLO. II. Adj. 1. Remote, distant; quod procul a vera ratione repulsus, Lucr. 2. Refused, repulsed; repulsior, Cato.

REPULSUS, us. m. (repello) A driving or striking back, rebounding, reverberating, reflecting, re-echoing; dentium, Plin., i. e. a striking together: durioris materis, id., i. e. resistance: especially of the voice; scopulorum, Cic., a rebounding or re-echoing of the sound, or the sound itself: raucus repulsus umbonum, Claud., i. e. noise: and of light; crebro repulsu rejectæ (effigis) reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, Lucr.

REPÛMCIATIO, ðnis. f. (re-pumico) A polishing, making smooth; Plin.

RE-PUNGO, ere. To sting again; fig., to vex in return; animos, Cic.

REPURGIUM, i. n. (repurgo) A cleaning or cleansing again; Cod. Just.

RE-PURGO, avi, atum, are. I. To clean again, or simply, to clean, cleanse; iter, Liv., i. e. to clear: hortum, Curt.: vulnera, Plin.: humum saxis, Ov. II. To make clear again; cœlum, Ov. III. To remove for the sake of cleansing; mortale, Ov.: repurgatis interaneis, Plin.

REPÛTATIO, ðnis. f. (reputo) A reckoning, counting; Pand. II. A considering, thinking upon; veterum novorumque morum, Tac.

RE-PÛTESCO, ere. To become stinking; Tert.

RE-PÛTO, avi, atum, are. I. To reckon, count; annos, Plin. II. To charge in an account; aliquid aliquid, Pand. III. To meditate, reflect, or ponder upon, to consider; aliquid secum, Cic.

RE-QUIES, etis and ei. f. I. Rest, repose, recreation, relaxation, respite, intermission; curarum, Cic.: pugnæ, Virg.: animi et corporis, Cic.: quærere quietem occupationibus, id. II. Sometimes it denotes more than rest or recreation, perhaps, pleasure, enjoyment; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79. N.B. I. Genit. requie, for requies; Sall. Fragm. 2. The accusative is requiem.

RE-QUIESCO, avi, atum, ere. To rest, repose; sub umbra, Virg.: a muneriis reip., Cic.: a domesticis malis, Tac.: also seq. accus., according to the Greek construction; quamvis ille suam lassus requiescat avenam, Propert., i. e. quod attinet avenam: also of things without life, to stay, stop; mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, Virg.: hence, I. To take rest, to sleep; lecto, Propert.: Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat Arctos, id.: hence, of the dead, Mart.: ossa requiescite in urna, Ov. II. To find consolation or recreation in any thing; in spe huius, Cic.: eorum exitio, id.—See also RE-QUIETUS.

RE-QUIETUS, ðnis. f. (requiesco) Rest; Hieron.

RE-QUIETUS, a, um. (requiesco) I. That has taken rest; miles, Liv.: æger, Ov.: terra requietur, Colum. II. That is no longer new or fresh (having lain for a while, and so as it were rested), stale, old; caseus, Colum.: ovum, id.

RE-QUIRO, are. (requiro) To ask after any thing; rem, Plaut.

RE-QUIRO, sivi, situm, ère. (re and quæro) I. To seek again; cervam, Gell.: also, to seek, look for, search after; libros, Cic.: aliquid, Ter.: columbæ evolitant ad requierendos cibos, Colum.: hence, I. To miss, to discover a thing to be missing or wanting; majorum prudentiam in aliqua re, Cic.: subsidia belli, id.: multos inde requiro, Ov.: quæ nonnunquam requirimus, sc. in Cato, Cic. Mur. 29, i. e. have to find fault in respect of. 2. To desire, demand, require, consider necessary; neque amplius requisivit, Nep., he demanded nothing else: non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator, Cic.: virtus nullam voluptatem requirit, id.: in hoc bello virtutes multas requiruntur, id. II. To ask again; ut (pueri) pulsus requirant, Cic.: also simply, to ask, demand, inquire; ab or ex aliquo, id., of any one: aliquid, concerning any thing, id.: hence, I. To examine, inquire into; rationes, Cic.: impendia reip., Plin. Ep. 2. To obtain information; quum requisisset, ubinam esset, Nep.

RE-QUIRITTO, ðnis. f. (requiro) A searching, examining; Gell.

RE-QUIRITUM, i. n. (requiro) I. A question; ad requisita respondere, Quint. II. Demand, need, necessity; ad requisita naturæ (sc. discedere), Sall., i. e. to obey a call of nature.

RE-QUIRITUS, a, um. See REQUIRO.

RES, rei, f. I. A matter or thing, in the widest sense. 1. Any thing in the world, a being, creature, &c.; rerum, quæ nunquam fuerunt, ut Scyllæ, &c., Cic.: resibus non absultul colore, Virg., terrestrial objects: pulcherrime rerum, i. e. most beautiful of all creatures, Ov.: hence, res navalis, naval affairs, Cic.: thus also, militaris, id., military affairs, the art of war: frumentaria, id., provisions: rustica, id., husbandry: judiciaria, a judicial proceeding, id.: res judicata, id., judicial decisions, lawsuits which are decided: uxoria, marriage, Ter.: res divina, a sacrifice, Cato: especially, seq. genit., a thing or matter which belongs or relates to another; res cibi, Phædr., i. e. that is fit for eating, an eatable: res rationum, Cic., things taken into account: hence, res, the things in the world, the people of the world, the world; imperitus rerum, Ter.; Cæs., not acquainted with the world: corpora esse in rerum, Lucr.: caput rerum urbs Romana, Ov., i. e. mistress of the world: natura rerum, the world, Cic.: pro re, Liv.; or, pro re nata, Cic.; or, e re nata, Ter., according to the nature of a matter, according to circumstances: res, a fact, circumstance, event, occurrence; res omnes literis tuis cognoscimus, Cic.: res belli adversæ, Liv., misfortunes in war: res Romani populi perscribere, id., the affairs, the history: hence, mala res, a bad thing, misfortune; in malam rem, Ter., go to destruction! go and be hanged! 2. An action, exploit, performance, deed, undertaking; aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter., by actual assistance: auctor (accomplisher) rerum, Sall.: clamorem res est secuta, Liv.: hence, of a battle or engagement; ante rem, id., before the engagement: rem gerere, to perform an action or deed, to do any thing; res quomodo gesta sit, Cic., happened: especially in war, when it means, of generals, to command, to conduct or carry on a war, but of private soldiers, to fight; cominus rem gerunt, Cæs., fight: res gerere, Hor., to do deeds: rem gerere male, to be unsuccessful or unfortunate (in war), Nep.: hence, res, or res gestæ, actions or deeds; sometimes not in war; Cic.: sometimes in war, military exploits; id.: thus also, rem administrare, to have the management of, be the leader in, or conduct a war; sometimes also, to carry on a war, id.: hence, summa rerum, a great or pitched battle; also, a chief thing, Ter.: hence, res, plur., annals, history; populi Rom., Liv.: Persicæ, Persian history, Nep.: res publica, or republica, any matter or action relating to the state; as, a war carried on in the name of the state; remp. egregie gerere, to render valuable services to the state; Cic.: Liv.: 3. Experience; res eum quotidie mitioremi facit, Cic.: res, atas, usus, &c., Ter. 4. A thing or fact, i. e. a reality, truth, as opposed to mere words or appearance; rem fabulare, Plaut., i. e. the truth: arbitrari, quod res est, Ter.: re multo magis quam verbis refutata, Cic., by fact, or by the result or issue: suadet rebus, non voce, Ov., by the fact: hence, re, or, re ipsa, Cic.; or, re vera (revera), id., in fact, in truth, indeed, truly: quid in re sit, id., as to what is true or real, as to the reality: thus also, inesse in ratione rerum, id.; or this may be rendered, in the world, which comes to the same: positum esse in re, to be real or actual, id. 5. An event or issue of a matter, a result, effect; res indicabit, Cic.: ut ipsa res declaravit, id.: re tibi præstabo, Marc. in Cic. Ep.: or this may mean, in fact, really. 6. Res, plur., Affairs, circumstances; res tua, Cic.: also sing.; si res ita postulabit, id.: re laxata, Liv.: hence, res secunda, adversæ, fortunate or unfortunate, prosperous or distressful, circumstances, prosperity, adversity, Cic.: bonis rebus, id.: his rebus, Cic. Flacc. 5, under such circumstances: salvis rebus, Cic. ad Div. 4, while affairs were yet in a good state. 7. A matter, i. e. a concern, business, affair; me de illius re laborare, Cic.: absit rei publica causa, id. 8. A matter, i. e. a cause, reason; ea re, Cic.; or, hac re, Lucr.; or,

ob eam rem, Plaut., on that account, therefore. 9. *A purpose, end, view*; cui rei, for what purpose? Plaut. 10. *An action at law, process, suit*; de rebus ab ipso cognitis, Cic. 11. *An affair or business which one person has to transact with another*; rem cum Oppianico transigit, Cic.: tecum mihi res est, id., I have some business with you, something to do with you; rem habere cum aliquo, Ter., to have to do with, to have amorous intercourse with. 12. *A means*; quibuscunque rebus possim, Cic. 13. *The thing or matter*, where it may be rendered, *it*; sic se res habet, Cic., thus it stands, so it is; male se res habet, id., it looks badly, it is bad, it is not well. 11. *An argument, proof*; te vincam rebus necessariis, Cic. III. *Property, effects, substance, estate*; rem augere, Cic.: conficere, to spend, squander, id.: facere, to get or acquire property, make money, Hor.: thus also, res familiaris, property, Cic.: rem gerere, to take care of or manage one's property, Cic. Off. 2, 11: hence, respublica, the property of the state: reliquias rei. dissipare, Cic.: res, *χρηματα*, treasures, riches, Suet. IV. *Advantage, profit, benefit, weal, good, interest*; ad rem avidior, Ter., i. e. profit: in rem suam convertere, to turn or make use of to one's own advantage, Cic.: dum ob rem, provided it be advantageous, Ter.: si in rem est, id.: thus also, e re, advantageous, profitable, to the advantage of any one, Ter.: Cic.: e republica, e re publica, or, ex re publica, Cic.; Liv., for the good of the state: ab re, to the prejudice or detriment of any one, Plaut.: but ab re means also, 1. From the thing or circumstance; Plaut. 2. In respect of property; Ter. 3. Unserviceable, unsuitable, foreign to the purpose; Liv. Hence, respublica, *The good or advantage of the state, the common weal*; Cic.: remp. gerere or administrare, to consult the good of the state, to serve the state, especially as a general, by carrying on war, id. (see above); or as a quaestor, by superintending the public revenues, Cic. Verr. 1, 13. V. *Power*; hence, res publica, the power of the state; recuperavit remp., Cic.: especially, res, plur., *power*; hence, summa rerum, the chief command, Liv.: potiri rerum, to obtain power in a state, Nep.; also, to have the superiority, sovereignty, or supreme power; see POTIOR. VI. *A state*; Albana, Liv.: Romana, id.: maximam hanc rem fecerunt, id.: hence, res publica, a state, especially, a free state, a republic; si erit ulla res, Cic.: especially plur., res, a state; rebus tranquillatis, Nep.: summa rerum, the good of the state, or, the whole state, Liv.

N.B. 1. Res magna, Liv., something great. 2. The penult in rei is short: but it is lengthened by Lucretius; whence some write rei.

RE-SÁCRO, áre. *To free from a curse*; Nep.
RE-SÁPIO, íre. *To rage again*; Ov.
RESÁLŪTIO, ónis. f. (resaluto) *A saluting again or in return*; Suet.

RE-SÁLŪTO, ávi, átum, áre. *To salute again, to return a salutation or compliment*; aliquem, Cic.: aliquem dominum, i. e. to give him the title of, Mart.

RE-SÁNESCO, nui, ére. *To grow sound or to heal again*; Ov.

RE-SÁNO, ávi, átum, áre. *To make sound, cure, or heal again*; Lact.

RE-SÁRCIO, sarsi, sartum, íre. *To repair or mend again*; vestem, Ter.: tecta, Liv.: hence fig., to compensate, make amends for, make up for, repair, make good; damnum, Suet.: locum, Plin., to fill again.

RE-SÁRRIO, íre. *To hoe again in order to clear from weeds*; Plin.

RE-SÁCINDO, ídidi, íssum, ére. I. *To tear or cut to pieces, to pull or break down*; pontem, Cæs., to cut or break down entirely; but, recidere pontem, Nep., to remove a part of a bridge: vestem a membrís, Tibull.: sium, Propert.: venam, to open, Colum.: latebram telí, Virg., to cut to pieces: especially, of a wound, to tear open, or, to tear open again; vulnus, Ov.: thus also, luctus obductos, Ov., i. e. to renew. II. *To separate*; gratiam, Hor. III. *To open*; vias, Lucr.: os ulceris, Virg.: locum firmatum, Cic. IV. *To destroy, annul, nullify, cancel, make void, &c.*; voluntates mortuorum, Cic.: pactiones, id.: sua judicia, id.: testamentum, Quint.: alicuius decreta, Suet.

RE-SÁCIO, ívi, or íi, ítum, íre. *To know again*; Gell.
RE-SÁCIO, ívi, or íi, ítum, ére. *To learn again, or simply, to learn, ascertain, find out, gain information or intelligence*; ubi rem rescivi, Ter.: quum id rescierit, Cic.: rescituros, Nep.

RE-SÁCISCO, ónis. f. (rescindo) *An annulling*; Pand.: Tert.

RE-SÁCISORŪTUS, a, um. (rescindo) *That annuls or cancels*; actio, Pand.

RE-SÁCISUS, a, um. See RESCINDO.

RE-SÁCRIO, psi, ptum, ére. I. *To write again*, i. e. to write anew or once more; commentarios, Suet.: rationes, Plin. Ep.: ex eodem milite novas legiones, Liv., to enrol again. II. *To write back or in return*; epistolam, Cic.: hence, to write back, i. e. to answer or reply in writing; ad aliquem, or alicui, id., ad literas, or ad epistolam, also, literis, id. to a letter: also, absolute; re-

scriperat, sese deducturum, &c., Cæs.: hence, of lawyers when they gave a formal answer or decision (responsum); Pand.: especially, of emperors; id.: hence, Rescriptum, *A written answer of the emperor to a petition, a rescript*; Plin. Ep.: also, to write in reply or against; alicuius libro, Suet.: actionibus, id., i. e. to refute: rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. III. *To write back, i. e. to transfer from one account-book to another*; hence, i. e. to pay back or again; argentum mihi jubere scribi, cause the money to be written back to me, or to be put to my account, Ter.: nunquam rescribere, Hor., to repay. 2. Ad equum, Cæs., to transfer from the infantry to the cavalry. 3. *To write down as a remainder*; reliqua, Cic. Att. 16, 2; where some render it, to pay by a bill of exchange. IV. For scribo, *To write, commit to writing*; cantus rescriptos vocum sonis, Cic., written on notes, or, represented by notes, or, with the text under the notes.

RESCRIPTIO, ónis. f. (rescribo) *A writing back, a written answer or reply, a rescript*; Pand.

RESCRIPTUS, a, um. See RESCRIBO.

RESCŪLA, æ. f. See RECVLA.

RE-SĆCŪLO, ére. *To carve or form again*: hence fig., to restore, renew; crimen, Tert.

RESCĒATIO, ónis. f. (resceo) i. q. Resectio; Salvia.

RESCĒÁTUS, a, um. I. Part. of resceo; see RESECO.

II. Adj. *Severe, sharp, strict*; resecator, Apul.

RE-SĒCO, cui, ctum and cĀtum, áre. I. *To cut off*; truncos, Virg.: partem de tergore, Ov.: hence the phrase, de vivo resecare, to cut off the sound, as well as the unsound, flesh, i. e. fig., to deprive of that which is indispensable, Cic. Verr. 3, 50: thus also, Part. 1. Resectus, a, um; e. g. lingua, Cic. 2. Resecat, a, um, Eumen.

II. Fig. *To cut off, curtail, check, stop, restrain, remove*; libidinem, Cic.: nimia, id. III. *To shorten*; spem, Hor.— See RESECATUS.

RESCĒRĀTIO, ónis. f. (resecro) *A freeing from a curse*; Augustin.

RESCĒRO, or RESĀCRO, ávi, átum, áre. (re and sacro)

I. *To pray again or repeatedly*; obscuro te, resecro, Plaut.

II. *To recall one's prayer*; resecro, mater, quod jam dudum observaveram, Plaut.: nec resecavit, i. e. non retractavit votum, Ammian.

RESCĒCIO, ónis. f. (resceo) *A cutting off*; Colum.

RESCĒTUS, a, um. See RESECO.

RESCĒTURUS, a, um. See RESEQUOR.

RESĒDA, æ. f. (resedo) *A kind of plant*; Plin.; Reseda alba, L.

RE-SĒDO, áre. *To assuage*; Plin.

RESEGMENTUS, ínis. n. (reseco) *A fragment cut off, a cutting, chip, paring*; unguium, Plin.

RE-SĒMĪNO, áre. *To sow again, to beget or bring forth again*; Ov.

RE-SĒQUOR, cĀtus or quĀtus sum, i. Aliquem, *To answer*; dictis, Ov.

RESĒRĀTUS, us. m. (resero, áre) *An unlocking, opening*; Sidon.

RE-SĒRO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To unlock, open*; portas hosti, Ov.: domos, Plin.: fig., to open, to lay or throw open; Italiam gentibus, Cic.: rem familiarem, id.: ora, the mouth, Plin. Paneg.: reseratæ aures suñs, Liv.

II. *To open, i. e. to discover, reveal*; oracula, Ov.: futura, Sil. III. *To open, i. e. to begin, commence*; annum, Ov.: Fastos, Plin. Paneg., to enter upon the consulate at the beginning of the year.

RE-SĒRO, sévi, (sĀtum), ére. I. *To sow or plant again*; Colum.; Plin. II. *To sow or plant with any thing*; agrum, Varr.

RE-SĒRVO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To save, keep, reserve*; legiones ad pericula, Cæs.: in aliud tempus, id.: in diem, Cic.: ad extremum, id., to the last: cetera presentí sermoni, id., for conversation: Minucio me (for meam epistolam) reservabam, id., I waited for Minucius with my letter, that I might give it to him. II. *To preserve, deliver, save from destruction, not to suffer to perish*; omnes, Cic.: fetum, Cels.: also, to retain; nihil ad similitudinem hominis, Cic.

RESSES, ídis. (resideo) I. *That sits or remains sitting in a place, that stays behind or does not move from the spot, that sits always at the same place*; caseus in corpore, Varr., that lies in the stomach undigested: aqua, standing or stagnant water, id.: plebs, remaining, Liv. II. *Slothful, inactive, unoccupied, idle, inert, lying fallow, quiet*; eum resident tempus terere, Liv.: annus, Virg.

RESEX, ícis. (reseco) sc. palmes, Colum., a young vine branch, which is cut in order to its future bearing of fruit.

RESĒIDO, sédi, sessum, ére. (re and sedco) I. *To sit*; corvus arbore residens, Phædr.: residet equo, Sil.

II. *To remain behind, or simply, to remain*; in corpore nullum residere sensum, Cic.: culpa residet, id.: in nutu residebat auctoritas, id., was visible. III. *To rest, to be inactive or idle*; qua resident mortui, Cic.: venter gutturque resident, Plaut. N.B. 1. The perfect and the tenses derived from it are usually referred to residio. 2. For residio; e. g. resideamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, we would seat ourselves; as we say, let us sit down, for,

we would seat ourselves; but residamus is perhaps the true reading; thus also, fons intumescit ac residet, Plin.: aqua ad suum locum residet, Vitr.

RĒ-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, ēre. I. *To seat one's self, to sit down*; inēdis residunt aēbus, Virg.: hence, 1. *To settle any where in order to live there*; Siculis arvis, Virg. 2. *To stay any where in order to rest*; in villa, Cic. II. *To sink or settle down*; si montes reddescent, Cic.: hence, 1. *To settle as a sediment*; Plin.: also of other things; jam jam residunt cruribus asperae pelles, Hor., the rough skin (of a swan) already settles on my legs. 2. *Fig. To settle, become still or calm, abate, subside, cease*; mens resedit, Cæs.: tumor animi resedit, Cic.: ira, Liv.: lien agri residit, Plin., i. e. is healing; bellum, Virg.: terror, Liv.: also of speakers; nunc attollebatur, nunc residuebat, Plin. Ep., raised and lowered his voice by turns: thus also, to grow weary or faint, to abate; residere Sannitum animos, Liv. III. *To withdraw, retire*: retro residunt, Virg.: maria in se ipsa residunt, id.: Nilus incipit crescere — et residit, Plin.: hence, to end, terminate; in quinque residat, i. e. in a pentamer, Ov. IV. For residueo, *To remain, stay*; vitia intra ipsos residunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 22; where other edd. have residet.

RĒ-SĪDOUS, a, um. (resideo) I. *That remains behind or is left over and above, remaining, residuary*; simulatio, Liv.: quid potest esse residui? what can there be more? Cic.: pecunia, id., remaining unpaid: thus also, Residium, *A residue, remainder, rest*; id.: thus also, residua, orum, Suet. II. *Idle, inactive*; Acc.

RĒ-SĪGNĀCŪLUM, i. n. (resigno) *That which unseals*; Tert. RĒ-SĪGNĀTRIX, icis, f. (resigno) *She that unseals or opens*; Tert.

RĒ-SĪGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To unseal*; literas, Cic.: testamenta, Grae: hence, 1. *To open*; perjuria Graia resigant, Sil., i. e. opens or breaks the Grecian ranks: hence fig., to open, discover, reveal, make known; venientia, Ov. 2. *To destroy, annul, cancel, invalidate*; fidem tabularum, Cic.: pacta, Sil. 3. *To alter, change*; aliquid ex fide constituti, Flor. II. *For scribere, To transfer from one account-book to another*: hence, to give back; cuncta, Hor. III. *To assign*; resignatus vectigalibus, Cato. IV. *For signare et resignare*; e. g. lumina morte resigant (Mercurius, Virg., shuts and opens the eyes at his pleasure).

RĒ-SĪLĪO, silui, and sometimes silli, sultum, Ire. (re and salio) *To leap or spring back*; of men; ad manipulos, Liv.: of animals; ranae resiliunt in lacus, Ov.: of things, when it may be rendered, to rebound; resilit grandio a culmine tecti, Ov.: hence, I. *Fig. To rebound, re-echo*; vox resiliens, Vitr.: ab hoc crimen resilire videas, Cic., i. e. to recoil. II. *To withdraw, retire, recede*; in spatium breve, Ov., to be contracted, grow less; mamma resilit, Plin., shrinks, withers; polypus resilit a tetro odore, id.: Taurus (mons) resilit a septentrione, id. III. *To desist from*; give up, quit; ut emptori liceret resilire, Pand., i. e. to break off the bargain; resiliendum ab iis, qua non recipiunt, Quint.

RĒ-SĪMUS, a, um. Bent back, turned upwards; nares (in apes), Ov.: boves naribus resimis, Colum.

RĒ-SĪNA, æ, f. (resin) Resin; Plin. RĒ-SĪNACŪS, a, um. (resina) Resinous, like resin; Plin. RĒ-SĪNĀLĪS, e. (resina) Resinous; Cæl. Aur. RĒ-SĪNĀTAS, a, um. (resina) Furnished or provided with resin; hence, I. *Besmeared with resin*; juvenus, Juv., sc. in order to remove the hair and make the skin smooth. II. *Mixed, seasoned, or flavoured with resin*; vinum, Cels. The ancients hung resin in vessels of wine, in order by this means to improve the flavour.

RĒ-SĪNŌSUS, a, um. (resina) Resinous, full of resin; Plin.: pix Bruttia est resinosissima, id.

RĒ-SĪNŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of resina) A little bit of resin; Panchaice resinulae, Arnob., i. e. frankincense.

RĒ-SĪPIO, ivi and ii, also ui, ēre. (re and sapio) *To have the flavour of any thing, to taste of any thing*; vinum respicit picem, Plin., tastes of pitch; hence, I. *Fig. To taste or savour of any thing, i. e. to have a resemblance to*; stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3; but ed. Longol. has recipient. II. *To have or receive a better flavour*; ut insula resiperent, Auson.

RĒ-SĪPSCENTĪA, æ, f. (resipisco) A change of mind, conversion; Lact. 6, 24, 6; a word formed by Lactantius to express the Greek μετανοια.

RĒ-SĪPSCO, sipui, also sipivi, sipii, and sipi, ēre. (resipio) *To receive a flavour again, to become savoury again*; hence, 1. *To come to one's self again, to recover, revive*; Plaut.: Cic. II. *To recover one's self, to take heart or courage again*; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15. III. *To recover one's senses, to return to a right understanding*; Cic.: Liv.

RĒ-SĪSTO, stēti, stitum, ēre. I. *To step back*; Virg. Geor. 4, 424; hence, to stand still, halt, stop; Ter.: Cæs.: Liv.: virtus resistet extra fores carceris, Cic.: negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, id., sc. colloqui causa, had ever spoken a word to him; hence, 1. *Fig. To stop or pause (in speaking)*; sed ego in hoc resisto, Cic.: thus also, verba resistunt, Ov.: also of other things; rota resistit, Mart.: dolor intestinorum, Colum. 2. *To recover*

one's footing; lapsi resistamus, Cic. 3. *To remain, remain behind*; an inopia navium ibi restitisset, Cæs. II. *To oppose, resist, withstand, hold out against, make opposition or resistance*; hostibus, Cæs.: dolori, Cic.: contra veritatem, id.: qui adversus resistere auderent, Nep.: seq. ne; e. g. restitit, ne statua poneretur, id., made opposition to.

RĒ-SĪLŪBĪLIS, e. (resolvo) Dissoluble, or, that may be dissolved again; Prudent.

RĒ-SĪLŪTE, adv. Loosely; hence, freely, unrestrainedly; resolutius, Tert.

RĒ-SĪLŪTIO, ōnis, f. (resolvo) I. *A loosening, untying*; lori, Gell. II. *Fig. An explaining*; sophisticatis, Gell. III. *A relaxing, weakness, palsy*; nervorum, Cels.: ventris, id., a looseness. IV. *A making null or void, a cancelling*; and.

RĒ-SĪLŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of resolvo; see RESOLVO. II. Adj. Effeminate, voluptuous; Mart.: also, Free, unrestrained, licentious; gaudia, Sil.

RĒ-SOLVO, solvi, solutum, ēre. I. *To loosen or untie again, or simply, to loosen, unbind*; vestes, Ov.: vulnus, Quint.: aliquid (vinctum), Colum.: equos, Ov., i. e. to unyoke; puella resoluta capillos, Ov., i. e. capillis resolutis: hence fig.; glebam in pulverem, Colum.: gleba se resolvit, Virg., becomes loose; hence, 1. *To open*; literas, Liv.: ora, Ov.: fauces in verba, to open the mouth in order to speak, id. 2. *To melt, dissolve*; nivem, Ov.: margaritas in tabem, Plin.: also, to melt down, melt again; as, coin, Lamprid. 3. *To disperse, dissipate, dispel*; nebulas, Ov.: tenebras, Virg.: curas, id.: also, to end, terminate; litem lite, Hor. 4. *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble, weaken (the body), effeminate*; to melt, transport, ravish, delight; Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, Virg.: felicitas illos totos resolvit, Sen., i. e. renders effeminate; ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, Ov., i. e. transported, delighted. 5. *To render null or void, to annul, destroy*; stipulationem, Pand.: jura pudoris, Virg., i. e. to break, violate; disciplinam militarem, Tac.: dolos tecti (Labyrinthi) ambagesque resolvit, Virg., i. e. frustrated by showing how one could get out by the help of a thread; fraudes, Sil., to frustrate, disappoint; vectigal, Tac., to abolish. 6. *To free, liberate, release, acquit*; te piacula nulla resolvit, Hor.: amore resolutus, Tibull. 7. *To free from difficulties, to resolve, explain*; Lucr. 5, 771: ambiguitatem, Quint.: hence, to refute; dicta, Quint. 8. *To pull down, demolish*; muros arietis, Sil. II. *To pay back*; Plaut.: and simply, to pay; argentum, id.: pro vectura, id.

RĒ-SŪNĀBĪLIS, e. (resono) Resounding, re-echoing; echo, Ov.

RĒ-SŪNĀNTĪA, æ, f. (resono) A resounding, an echo; Vitr.

RĒ-SŪNO, āvi, āre. I. Intrans. I. *To return a sound, to re-echo*; ædes plangunt resonant, Virg.: resonans theatrum, Cic.: especially of an echo; Varr.: thus also, gloria virtuti resonat, tanquam imago (i. e. echo), Cic., is the echo of. 2. *To sound, give a sound*; nervos resonare, Cic.: resonant avibus virgulta, Virg.: umbræ resonant triste, Hor., murmured or sounded mournfully. II. Trans. *To resound with any thing*; doceas silvas resonare Amarillyda, Virg.: hence, 1. *To make or occasion an echo*; in fidibus testudine resonatur, Cic., i. e. an echo is occasioned. 2. *To cause to resound, to fill with sound*; lucos cantu, Virg. N.B. We find also resonō, ēre; e. g. resonit, Pacuv.: resonant, Enn.

RĒ-SŪNUS, a, um. (resono) I. Resounding, re-echoing; vox, Ov. II. Sounding; ictus, Val. Fl.

RĒ-SŪPIO, ire. *To hulk to sleep*; Fulg. in Continent. Virg.

RĒ-SORBEO, ēre. *To swallow or suck up again or back, to resorb*; fluctus, Ov.: mare in se resorberi, Plin.: vocem, id.: spiritum, Quint.: hence, fletum, Sil., to keep the tears back by force; qu. to sup back.

RĒ-SPECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of respicio) Intrans. and trans. *To look back, look round or behind, or simply, to look at any thing*; quid respectas? Ter.: respectat funera, Lucr.: ad tribunal, Liv.: hence fig. 1. *To care about, regard, respect*; si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. II. *To expect or wait for a person or thing*; respectantes, dum (reliquæ apes) convenient, Varr.: par munus ab aliquo, Cic.

RĒ-SPECTUS, a, um. See RESPECTO.

RĒ-SPECTUS, us, m. (respicio) I. *A looking back, a looking round*; sine respectu fugere, Liv.: incendiorum, Cic., i. e. a looking at. II. *Respect, regard, consideration*; respectum ad senatum habere, to have respect to the senate, Cic.: also seq. gnit.; Ov.: Liv. III. *A refuge, place of refuge, retreat*; Cic.: ad Romanos, Liv.

RĒ-SPERGO, inis, f. (respergo, ēre) A besprinkling; Prudent.

RĒ-SPERGO, si, sum, ēre. (re and spargo) I. *To sprinkle back*; hence, to scatter back; radices, Pallad., i. e. to spread out. II. *To besprinkle, sprinkle with any thing*; oculos, Cic.: manus sanguine, id.: also, to bestrew; respersum guttis, Plin., besprinkled, bestrewd, variegated; hence fig. 1. *Aurora respergit lumine terras*, Lucr. 2, 143, besprinkles, fills; but ed. Crech. has spargit, &c.: nulla nube respersus Titan (i. e. sol), Sen.

1. e. covered. 2. Probro respersi, Tac., to be disgraced: so also, aliquem infamia, Quintil.

RESPERSIO, ōnis. f. (respergo, ẽre) *A besprinkling*; Cic.: *sumptuosa*, id., i. e. infusio unguentorum et vini in rogam.

RESPERSUS, a, um. See RESPERGO.

RESPERSUS, us. m. (respergo, ẽre) *A besprinkling*; Plin. RESPICIO, exi, ectum, ẽre. (re and specio) intrans. and trans. 1. *To look back, to look behind one's self*; Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: in aliquem, Apul.: Eurydices suam respicit Orpheus, Ov., looked round after her: also, with the mind, *to reflect upon, recollect*; quoad longissimo potest mens mea respicere spatium prateriti temporis, Cic.: hence, 1. *To observe behind one's self*; quos quum respexisset, Liv. 2. *To have respect to any thing, to regard, consider, respect*; neque te respicias, Ter.: si Cæsar se respexerit, had usual consideration, had acted prudently or reasonably, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: ut respiciam generum meum, Cic.: ætatem tuam, Ter.: minime respiciens patriam, Cic., i. e. that does not act suitably to; but here some read, more correctly, respiciens. 3. *To have respect to, to care for, regard*; remp., Cic.: dii nos respiciunt, Ter.: comoda populi, Cic. 4. *To belong, relate, or pertain to*; ad hunc summa Imperii respiciat, Cæs., he had the chief command: periculum ad venditorem respicere, Pand. 5. *To look at any thing with longing or ardent desire*; *to look anxiously for, to expect*; spem ab Romanis, Liv.: subsidia, id. II. *To see, perceive, observe*; respicio, vos nihil meam gratiam facere, Plaut.: respiciunt, voltare favillam, Virg.: in auras, Val. Fl.: hence, *to view, look at*; sidera, Lucan.

N. B. Respexis, for respexeris; Plaut.

RESPIRACŪLUM, i. n. (respiro) *The windpipe, or, the act of fetching breath*; Claud. Mam.

RESPIRAMEN, inis. n. (respiro) *The windpipe, or, the act of fetching breath*; Ov.

RESPIRAMENTUM, i. n. (respiro) *Recreation, comfort*; Augustin.

RESPIRATIO, ōnis. f. (respiro) I. *The act of fetching breath*; Cic.: hence, *a pause in speaking, when one stops in order to fetch breath*; id. II. *An exhalation*; Aquarum, Cic. III. *A resting, pausing, intermitting*; Liv.

RESPIRATUS, us. m. (respiro) *A fetching of breath*; Apul.

RESPIRATUS, us. m. (respiro) *A breathing back or out*; Cic. N. D. 2, 35.

RE-SPIRO, avi, ātum, ẽre. I. *To breathe back, respire*; animam, Cic.: hence, 1. *To fetch breath*; Cic.: Juv.: Plin. 2. *To exhale*; aëra malignum, Stat. 3. *Of wind instruments, To sound*; Calp. II. *To fetch breath again, to recover breath*; Plaut.: Cic.: hence fig. 1. *To recover one's self, revive, be refreshed, from fear, grief, &c.*; a metu, Cic.: si civitas respiraverit, id.: spatium respirandi, Liv.: also passive; ita respiratum est, thus one recovers himself. Liv. 2. *To abate, cease, be diminished*; cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit, Cic.: oppugnationo respiravit, id.

RESPLENDENTIA, æ. f. (resplendo) *Resplendence, splendour*; Augustin.

RE-SPLENDEO, ẽre. I. *To reflect light, be resplendent*; Virg. II. *To shine, glitter*; Manil.

RE-SPONDEO, di, sum, ẽre. I. *To promise in return*; Plaut., and simply, *to promise*; Pand. II. *To answer, reply, by word of mouth*; tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen.: also gen., *to answer or reply, to give a reply, whether by word of mouth or in writing*; criminibus, Cic.: epistolæ, id.: adversario, Quint.: ad aliquid, Cic.: aliud mihi respondes, Ter.: videat, quid respondeat, Cic.: especially of those who are consulted, as lawyers, *to give counsel, give a reply or decision*; de jure, id.: ad jus respondendum, id.: of the haruspices, id.: of augurs; ex notis corporis, Vell.: hence, *respondere, fig.*; saxa respondent voci, Cic., return an echo: thus also, respondent feble ripe. Ov.: hence, 1. *To answer to one's name when it is read or called over*: hence it may often be rendered, *to appear, to be present*; Verrem non respondenturum, Cic., will not appear (in court): nec respondere ausus, id.: quia non respondebant, quorum nomina delata erant, i. e. non aderant, did not appear, Liv.: respondere debebat, Hor.: thus also, it was usual in the army to call over the names of the soldiers, and it was said, of those who were not present, non respondent, they are not here; qui ad nomina non respondissent, Liv.: hence fig.; pedes respondere non vocatos, Cic., to appear, be present or at hand: thus also, verba respondebunt, Quint. 2. *To answer, agree, accord, correspond or square with, be proportionate, harmonize, suit, be proper, resemble, act or behave one's self conformably to*; verba verbis respondeant, Cic.: patri, id., to be like; dictis matris cetera respondeant, Virg., answer, correspond: eventus ad spem respondit, Liv.: tua virtus opinionum hominum respondet, Cic.: porticus que Palatio respondeat, id., a gallery which may be like that on the Palatine mount: verba belle respondent, Quint., suit well: nomine tuo respondes, you act in a manner worthy of your name, Hor.: vires veteres mihi non respondent in carmina, Ov., are no longer there. 3. *To return regularly at its time, to observe a stated period, keep its time and hour*; podagra dum tempus respondet, Sen., comes at its time. Cicero uses

the word respondeo, to express the Greek ἀντιτάσσειν εἶναι; Orat. 32, Rhetoricam respondere ex altera parte dialecticæ, i. e. is the counterpart. 4. *To answer expectation, to be conformable to expectation*; quibus sanguis non respondet, Cels., does not flow duly: quod sæpius respondeat, id., a remedy which often answers, benefits, or is of use: quæ varie responderunt, id., have had various effects, operated in various ways, i. e. have been sometimes of service and sometimes not: also, of plants, *to bear or bring forth, to yield*; frumenta cum quarto responderint, Colum., have borne fourfold: vitis non respondet, does not bear or yield, id.: metalla plenus responsura, Sen., that will produce more. 5. *To requite, repay, return*; amoris amore, Cic.: liberalitati, id. 6. *To answer or correspond in situation, to lie opposite*; contra respondet tellus, Virg. 7. *To abide by or keep to one's promise or time of payment*; ad tempus, Cic., to pay at the appointed time: nominis, Sen., to pay; ad reliqua, Quint., to pay the balance, to settle an account. 8. *To answer or correspond in strength, i. e. to be a match for, resist*; urbes tumulis respondebant, Cic.: orationi illorum, id. 9. *To prove right, come to pass, be fulfilled*; conjectura respondet, Cels. 10. *To pertain or belong to*; cui reip. vicus ille respondeat, Pand.

RESPONSIO, ōnis. f. (respondeo) I. *An answer, reply*; Cic.: sibi ipsi responsio, i. e. when an orator answers his own interrogations in a speech, id. II. *A refutation*; Quint. 5, 7, 14.

RESPONSIOR, ẽre. (freq. of respondeo) *To give an answer or reply, as lawyers to their clients*; Cic.

RESPONSIVE, adv. *In the way of answer or reply*; Ascon.

RESPONSOR, ẽre. (freq. of respondeo) I. *To answer, reply*; Plaut.: fig.; ripæ resonans, return an echo, Virg.: also, *to accompany the voice on a musical instrument*; Suet. ap. Diomed. II. *To resist, oppose*; alicui, Plaut.: cupidinibus, Hor.: cenis, id., i. e. to refuse, decline an invitation to. III. *To answer to, agree with, suit*; palato, Hor.

RESPONSOR, ōris. m. (respondeo) *One who answers or replies*; Plaut.: hence, of lawyers, *one that gives answers to clients, a counsel*; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 43; but here Bentley reads quo res sponse, and this is adopted in modern editions.

RESPONSUM, i. n. (respondeo) *An answer, reply*; responsum dare alicui, or reddere, Cic., to give an answer: ferre, or auferre, id., to receive: renunciare, to bring or report, Ter.: thus also, of the answer or reply of an oracle; Ter.: Nep.: haruspicum, Cic.: of the sibyl, Virg.: of lawyers, Cic.

RESPONSUS, us. m. (respondeo) I. *An answer, reply*; Pand. II. *An answering to, harmonizing or agreeing with*; Vitruv. N. B. Ad responsum, or adresponsum, a kind of army agent; Cod. Just.

RESPUBLICA, or RES PUBLICA. See RES, and PUBLICUS.

RE-SPUO, ūt, ūtum, ẽre. Prop. *To spit back*; hence, I. *To spit out, discharge by spitting*; varios liquores ex stomacho, Scrib. Larg., i. e. to bring up: frenos cum sanguine, Stat. II. *To repel, cast from itself, reject*; reliquæ cibi, quæ natura respuit, Cic.: gustatus dulces respuit, id., i. e. rejects: vascula oris angusti superfluum humoris copiam respuit, Quint.: ferrum ab se, Lucr.: omne respuens vulnus, i. e. invulnerabilis, Plin. III. *To reject, disapprove, dislike, be averse from, not to accept*; conditionem, Cæs.: defensionem, Cic.: poetas, Hor.: aliquem aurbis, Cic.: thus also, aures respuit, id., the ears are offended. N. B. Respuens, seq. genit.; vocum communionem, Gell.

RESTAGNATIO, ōnis. f. (restagno) *An overflowing, running over, inundation*; Euphratis, Plin.: hence, alvi, id., of the stomach, i. e. when the food returns to the mouth.

RE-STAGNO, ẽre. *To overflow, run over*; restagnans mare, Ov.: restagnant arva palude, Sil.: locus late restagnat, Cæs., forms a lake.

RESTAURATIO, ōnis. f. (restauro) *A restoring, renewing*; Pand.

RESTAURO, avi, ātum, ẽre. I. *To restore, repair, rebuild*; theatrum, Tac.: ædem, id.: aliquid in pristinum statum, Pand. II. *To renew, repeat, recommence*; bellum, Justin.: actionem, Pand.

RESTIANSUS, i. m. (restis) *A rope maker*; Fronto.

RESTIBŪLUM, ire. (re and stabulum) *To restore, re-establish*; Pacuv.

RESTIBILIS, e. (restituo) I. *That is restored*; platanus restibilis facta, Plin., i. e. has recovered itself. II. *That is restored or renewed every year*; ager, Varr., which is sown every year, and so does not lie fallow: thus also, terra, id.: et locus, Cato: also, restibile (perhaps, sc. solum), Colum.: seges, Varr., which bears also for the coming year: fecunditas, which continues yearly, Plin.: vinetum, Colum.; or, vinea, id., which is dug up every year.

RESTICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of restis) *A small rope, a cord*; Varr.

RESTICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of restis) i. q. Resticula; Pand.

RE-STILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. *To drop back or again, i. e. to let flow by drops;* quae (literā) mihi quiddam animulā restillarunt, have instilled again, Cic. Att. 9, 7, ed. Ern. II. Intrans. *To drop back, i. e. to fall by drops;* Prudent.

RESTINGTIO, ōnis. f. (restinguo) *A quenching (of thirst);* Cic.

RESTINCTUS, a, um. See RESTINGUO.

RESTINGUĪBĪLIS, e. (restinguo) *That may be extinguished or quenched;* Augustin.

RE-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, ēre. I. *To extinguish, quench;* ignem, Cic.: aggerem (ardentem), Cæs.: calcem, Plin., to quench, slake: carbo restinctus, id.: also absolutē; ad restinguendum concurro, to quench a fire, Cæs.: hence, II. *Fig. To quench any thing that rages like fire, to assuage, still, pacify, appease;* sitim, Cic.: ardorem cupiditatis, id.: mentes auditorum inflammatas, id.: odium, id. III. Gen. *To destroy, bring to nothing;* verba (iræ plena) una lacrimula, Ter., to silence: morbum, Plin.: ictus scorpionum, id.: venena, id.: studia, Cic., to stop, hinder: sermunculum, id.: animos hominum sensusque morte restinguo, id.: hence, *to kill;* cimices, Plin.

RESTIO, ōnis. m. (restis) *A rope maker or seller;* Suet.: hence, facetē, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2, of a slave who is scourged with ropes.

RESTIPŪLATIO, ōnis. f. (restipulo) *The demanding of a counter engagement, also, a reciprocal engagement;* Cic.

RE-STIPŪLO, ari. *To demand a counter engagement or stipulation;* also, *to make a counter engagement, to stipulate in return, engage reciprocally;* Cic.

RESTIS, is. f. I. *A rope, cord;* Varr.: for ropedancers, Juv.: for hanging, a halter; Plaut.: hence, res reddit ad restim, Ter., my affairs are so desperate that I may go and hang myself. N.B. Young persons used to dance in a circle, each taking hold of a rope; Liv. 27, 34: hence, ductare restim, Ter., to dance in a circle. II. Restes alli, the leaves of garlic, Plin.: thus also, of onions, Mart.

RESTĪTO, āre. (freq. of resto) I. *To remain, stand still;* Plaut.: Ter.: Liv. II. *To oppose, resist;* Liv. III. *To delay, tarry, hesitate;* Ter.: Plin.

RESTĪTRĪX, icis. f. (resto or resto) *She that remains behind;* Plaut.

RESTĪTŪO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. (re and statuo) I. *To put or set up again, replace;* statuum, Cic. II. *To restore to its former state or condition;* ades, Cic., i. e. to rebuild: fores, Ter., to cause to be repaired or made again: oppida, Cæs., to rebuild: thus also, muros, Nep.: comas disjectas, Ov., to put in order again: provinciam in antiquum statum, Cic.: aliquid in pristinum dignitatem, id.: aliquid in regnum, Nep.: aliquid, to restore to his former rights or privileges, Cic. Cæcin. 29; cf. Suet. Calig. 15: aciem, to restore the battle array, to rally, Liv.: thus also, prœlium, or pugnam, id., to restore, renew: aliquid in amicitiam suam, Cic.: for which we find also, aliquid alicui; e. g. Etolos Romanis, Liv.: sanitatem, Plin.: thus also, *to restore to health or soundness, to heal, cure;* visum, id.: depravata, Cic.: also, hominem, morally, Plaut.: also, aliquid sanitati, Plin.: also, sibi restitui; e. g. vina sibi restituuntur, recover their flavour: hence, se, *to recover, revive;* Varr.: hence, judicia (Verris), Cic., to cancel or reverse the sentence, and so to set the matter on its old footing: thus also, vim factam, id.: also, *to make good, repair;* damnum, Liv.

III. *To bring back, recall from banishment;* in patriam, Nep.: causa restituendi mei, sc. of my restoration, or recall from banishment, Cic.: sospites Romam ad propinquos, Liv. This word is used especially of persons condemned, or exiled, and afterwards restored to their former privileges. See Bremi ad Nep. Aristid. 1. IV. *To give back, restore;* aliquid alicui, Cæs.: agrum alicui, Liv.: also, with ad; e. g. Arpi restituit ad Romanos, Liv.: hence fig.; se alicui, Cic.; Liv., to become one's friend again, renew friendship with. V. *To deliver to any one that which belongs to him, or, to adjudge;* apibus fructum suum, Phædr.

RESTĪTŪO, ōnis. f. (restituo) I. *A restoring, rebuilding;* domus, Suet.: libertatis, Val. Max. Also, *A receiving again (into the senate), re-admission;* Suet. Oth. 2. II. *A restoring or recalling from exile;* Cic.: also, *a pardoning (of one condemned);* Plin. Ep. III. *A reviving, renewal;* luna, Arnob. IV. *A restoring, returning, giving back, restitution;* Pand.

RESTĪTŪTOR, ōris. m. (restituo) *One who restores;* salutis, Cic.: templorum, Liv., i. e. a rebuilder.

RESTĪTŪTORĪUS, a, um. (restitutor) *Of or relating to restitution;* iudicium, Pand.

RESTĪTŪTRĪX, icis. f. (restitutor) *She that restores or gives back;* Apul.

RESTĪTŪTUS, a, um. See RESTĪTŪO.

RE-STO, iti, āre. I. *To stay or remain behind, or simply, to stay or remain;* quid solum restantem prodesse potuisse? Liv.: Romæ restiturent, Cic.: si restituro, id.: or this may be from restitro: hence, *to remain, to be left;* hic restat actus, id.: dona pelago et flammis

restantia, that have been preserved from the sea and the flames, Virg.: restat, seq. infn., Ter.: Hor.: mihi hoc restat, i. e. awaits me: hoc Latio restare, Virg.: quæ ei sola restiterunt, Cic.: hence, quod restat, for the future, id.: restat, ut, &c., it remains that, id. N.B. Spem reliquam restare, Liv.: superstes restare, Virg.: when restare means, to remain. II. *To oppose, resist;* Ter.: Liv.: hence fig., of things that do not yield or give way, to stand firm, hold out, persist, not to yield; ara, quæ claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr.: restantibus laminis adversum pila, Tac.: amor, qui restat, holds out, Propert. N.B. Passivè; qua minima vi restatur, when the least opposition exists, Liv. 34, 15, ed. Drak.

RESTRICTE, adv. I. *Closely, sparingly;* facere, Cic.: restrictus, Augustin.: restrictissime, Plin. Ep. II. *Exactly, precisely, strictly;* præcipio, Cic.: observo, id.

RESTRICTIO, ōnis. f. (restringo) *A confining, restricting;* Augustin.

RESTRINGO, a, um. I. Part. of restringo; see RESTRINGO. II. Adj. I. *Bound hard or tight, tied fast;* toga, Suet., i. e. fitting close: digiti restrictiores, id., shorter: alvus restricta, Seren. Samm., costive. 2. *Restricted, confined, modest;* restrictus arbitrius, Plin. Ep. 3. *Sparing, niggardly, stingy;* homo, Cic.: restrictior, id. 4. *Strict, severe;* imperium, Tac.: restrictissimis regulis, Cod. Just.

RE-STINGUO, nxi, ictum, ēre. I. *To draw back or to one's self;* lævam, Quint. II. *To bind or draw back.* 1. *To draw back, unbind, in order to open;* hence, 1. *To part, open;* dentes, Plaut., to show one's teeth: labella, Apul. 2. *To relax, weaken;* animum moestitia, Tac. 2. *To bend back in order to bind any thing tight;* manus ad terga, Plin.: restrictis lacertis, Hor.: hence, 1. *To bind, fetter, shackle;* vinculum ad arcum sellæ, Tac.: also seq. dat., for ad aliquid; e. g. restrictus silici, Catull.: hence fig.; omnes ad custodiam pecunie, Plin. Ep., i. e. to urge, incite: paralyticos, Tert. to cure; prop., to make the joints firm again. 2. *To restrain, confine, restrict, check;* sumptus, Plin. Ep.—See also RESTRICTUS.

RESTRUCTUS, a, um. See RESTRICO.

RESTRŪO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To rebuild or erect again;* statuas, aras, Tert.: hence, *to restore;* fidem, Tert.

RE-SUDO, āre. I. Intrans. *To sweat;* Curt. II. Trans. *To sweat, sweat forth, exude;* Prudent.

RE-SULCO, āre, *To plough again;* fig.; vulnera, to scratch open again, Prudent.

RESŪLTO, āre. (freq. of resillo) I. Intrans. 1. *To spring or leap back, to rebound;* tela resiliunt galea, Virg.: aer resultat, Plin.: hence, of an echo; imago vocis resultat, Virg.: hence, of places and things, to echo, give an echo; and gen., to resound, sound, ring; colles clamore resultant, Virg.: tecta resultantia vocibus, Plin. Paneg. 2. Fig. In speaking, when too many short syllables are pronounced together; vitiosum dicendi genus, quod verborum licentia resultat, Quint.: also, of the voice: pronuntiatio resultatans vocis mutationibus, Quint. 3. *To resist;* barbara nomina versibus resultant, Plin. Ep. II. Trans. *To cause to rebound or resound;* saxa parilem sonum resultant, Apul.: carmina, quæ nemorale resultant, Calp.

RE-SŪMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ēre. I. *To take again, take up again, resume, take up;* tibullus, Ov.: librum in manus, Quint.: arma, Tac., to-seize again: hence, 1. *To make use of any thing again;* pretextas, Plin. Paneg., to put on again: libertatem, id., to free or liberate one's self again. 2. *To resume or renew an interrupted work;* curas principales, Plin. Paneg. 3. *To renew, repeat;* pugnam, Tac.: hostilia, id.: gemitus, Stat. II. *To receive again, recover;* vires, Ov.: somnum, Suet.: animum, id., to take courage again. III. *To cause one to recover or revive, to refresh;* agrum, Cæl. Aur.

RESŪMPTIO, or RESŪMITIO, ōnis. f. (resumo) *A restoring, recovering, reviving;* Cæl. Aur.

RESŪMPTIVUS, or RESŪMITIVUS, a, um. (resumo) *That serves for recovering or reviving;* Cæl. Aur.

RESŪMPTŪRIUS (Resumt.), a, um, for resumptivus; Cæl. Aur.

RESŪMPTUS (Resumt.), a, um. See RESUMO.

RE-SŪO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. *To unstitch, rip;* tunica resuta, Suet.

RESŪPINATUS, a, um. I. Part. of resupino; see RESUPINO. II. Adj. I. *Lying on the back;* hence, *idle, supine, lazy, effeminate;* Gallus (priest of Cybele), Juv.: fig., leaning back; resupinatam facit ejus speciem, Vitruv. 2. *Curved, bent;* os, Cels.

RE-SŪPINO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bend back, or backwards;* caput, Plin.: assurgentem umbone, Liv., i. e. to strike back to the ground: nares manu, Quint.: hence, resupinari, *to bend back, or, to bend itself back;* leones resupinari, lay themselves on their backs, Plin. II. *To turn back, turn round, overthrow;* vallas, Propert., to throw open. III. *To rain, destroy;* rem, Acc. ap. Non. IV. *To make proud, puff up;* Sen.—See also RESUPINATUS.

RE-SŪPINUS, a, um. I. *Bent back or backwards, lying on one's back, or with the face upwards, looking upwards, supine;* as, of a man who bends his head back.

Virg.: Ov.: of those who have a haughty carriage of the body; Ov.: Sen.: of one who lies with his back upon the ground; Ov. Met. 5, 84: Her. 16, 255: hence, resupinum aliquem fundere, Ov., to throw on his back upon the ground: humi jacentes resupini, Plin.: thus also, collum, Ov.: also of things without life; vomer, Plin., bent back.

II. *Effeminate*; voluptas. Quint. III. *Negligent, careless, lazy, supine*; homo, Pand.: existimatio, id. IV. *Proud, haughty*; Ov.: Sen.

RE-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, Ære. I. *To rise or raise one's self again, appear again*; resurgam, so. from bed, Ov.: jacentes nullo ad resurgendum nisu, Tac.: herba resurgens, Ov., springing up again: luna resurgit, id., i. e. rises: arbor, Tac.: hence, II. *Fig. To raise one's self again*; in ultionem, Tac. III. *To arise again, to break forth again*; resurgit bellum, Vell.: amor, Virg. IV. *To come forth again, or rise again*; Romæ resurgens, Propert.: res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. V. *To come to life again, rise from the dead*; Lact.: *to be built again*; resurgens urbs, Tac.

RÉSURRECTIO, Ænis. f. (resurgo) *A resurrection*; Lact. RÉSUSCITATIO, Ænis. f. (resuscito) *A raising from the dead*; Tert.

RÉSUSCITATOR, Æris. m. (resuscito) *One who raises from the dead*; Tert.

RÉ-SUSCITO, Ære. I. *To rouse or excite again, renew*; iram, Ov.: hence, legatum, Pand., to renew or make valid again. II. *To raise to life again, to resuscitate*; Tert.

RÉSUTUS, a, um. See RESUO.

RETE, Ærum. f. *Trees projecting from the banks of a river*; Gell.: hence, retare flumen, to clear a river of such trees; id.

RÉTALIO, Ære. (re and talio, Ænis) *To render like for like, to retaliate*; (id) retaliari debet, Gell.

RÉTARDATIO, Ænis. f. (retardo) *A delaying, retarding*; Cic.

RÉ-TARDO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To keep back, detain, stop, delay, retard, impede, hinder*; aliquem in via, Cic.: aliquem a scribendo, id.: impetus hostium, id.: a scribendo studio, Plin. Ep.: hence, retardari, to be detained or impeded, to tarry, proceed slowly; motus stellarum retardantur, Cic.

RÉ-TAXO, Ære. *To blame again or in return*; Suet.

RETE, is. n. *A net, toil, gin, snare, trap, especially, a fishing-net*; Cic.: rete jacere, Plaut.: retia ponere cervis, Virg.: tendere, Ter.: also fig.; tendis retia mihi, Propert.: retibus (amoris) exire, Lucr.: alio rete aliena oppugnare bona, Plaut., i. e. alio (praetoris) tanquam rete (abl.). N.B. We find also reti, is. f.; retem, Varr.: Plaut.: the ablative is not only reti, but also rete; Varr.: Ov.: Plin.: rete cannabina (abl.), Varr.

RÉTECTUS, a, um. See RETESEO.

RÉ-TÉGO, xi, ctum, Ære. I. *To uncover, open*; thecam nummariam, Cic.: vestes super clunes, Plin., to take up: sacra nullis retecta viris, from which men are excluded, Propert.: hence, I. *To make naked or bare*; vultus, Lucan.: ensem, id., to draw: homo retectus, not covered, not protected, sc. with a shield, Virg.: retectis pedibus conquiescebat, Suet., with uncovered feet (Caesaron and Ernesti erroneously explain this, with covered feet). 2. *To make visible*; orbem radiis, Virg.: jam rebus luce retectis, i. e. ordo die, id. 3. *To discover, reveal, disclose*; arcanum consilium, Hor.: scelus, Virg. II. *To cover again*; Pallad.

RÉ-TENDO, di, sum and tum, Ære. *To unbend, unstring, slacken*; arcum, Ov.: arcus retentus, id.: and, retensus, Phedr.

RÉTENSUS, a, um. See RETENDO.

RÉTENTATOR, Æris. m. (retento) *A detainer*; Cassiod.

RÉTENTATRIX, icis. f. (retentator) *She that detains*; Macrobi.

RÉTENTIO, Ænis. f. (retineo) I. *A keeping back, detaining*; pecunia, Cic.: aurigæ, a holding in, id.: assensionis, id., the ἀρχή of the Academy, a withholding of assent. II. *A retaining, preserving*; iudicium, Ascron.: societatis, Lact.: retentionem habere, or facere, Pand., right of retaining.

RÉ-TENTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (from retineo) *To keep back, hold back*; aliquem, Plaut.: Liv.: cælum a terris, to divide, separate, Lucr.: hence, *to maintain, preserve*; sensus vitasque, Cic.

RÉ-TENTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (from re and tento) *To attempt or try again*; verba, Ov.: viam leti, id.: studium, Ov.: memoriam, Sen.: also seq. infin.; Ov.: also, *to take hold of again, occupy one's self again with*; spes aliquem retentat, Val. Fl.: vota dimissa, id., to recover a hope which had been abandoned.

RÉTENTOR, Æris. m. (retineo) *He who holds back*; Apul.

RÉTENTUS, a, um. part. I. Of retendo. II. Of retineo.

RÉTENTUS, us. m. (retineo) i. q. Retentio; Claud.

RÉ-TERGO, or RÉ-TERGO, si, Ære or Ære. *To wipe or clean, cleanse*; fossas, Ammian.

RÉ-TÉRO, trivi, tritum, Ære. *To rub, rub again, cleanse*; retritum rutabulum, Macr.

RÉ-TEXO, xul, xtum, Ære. I. *To unweave, to unravel*;

what has been woven; telam, of Penelope, who is said to have done this in order to put off her suitors; hence, tela retexta dolo, Ov., i. e. the Odyssey of Homer, in which the story of Penelope is related: hence proverbially; quasi Penelope telam retextens, Cic.: hence, 1. *To invalidate, cancel, annul, destroy, reverse*; præturam, Cic.: superiora, id.: iura, Manil. 2. *To alter, change*; orationem, Cic.: scriptorum quaque, Hor., to alter, correct, revise. 3. *To lessen or diminish by degrees*; luna quater plenum retexit orbem, Ov. II. *To weave again or anew*; hence, 1. *To renew, repeat*; fila properata, sc. of life, Ov.: orbis, Virg., to repeat. 2. *To go through, relate*; ordine singula, Apul. N.B. We find also perf. retexi, Manil.

RÉTEXTUS, a, um. See RETEXO.

RÉTERTUS, i. m. (rete) sc. gladiator. *A net-fighter, i. e. a fighter in the public shows, who used a three-forked spear (tuscina) and a net, and sought to entangle his antagonist* (Mirmillo, or Suctor) with the latter by throwing it over his head; Quint.: hence, ferula contra retartarium, proverbially, of weak arms against a person well equipped, Mart.

RÉTICENTIA, æ. f. (retico) I. *A being silent, silence*; Cic.: pena reticentia, id., when one keeps back that which he ought to reveal. II. As a figure of rhetoric, i. q. Aposiopesis; Cic., when the orator, from motives of prudence, or as a matter of taste, represses words which seemed to be already on his tongue. Cf. Aquila Rom. p. 147, ed. Ruhnck.

RÉTICO, ui, Ære. (re and taceo) I. Intrans. *To be silent, to keep silence*; de injuriis, Cic.: alieui, i. e. respecting any one, Liv.: also, *to be silent to a question, to refrain from giving an answer*; Ov.: Liv.: also of animals, Plin.: hence fig.; lyra, quæ reticet, Claud. II. Trans. *To keep secret*; aliquid, Cic.

RÉTICULATUS, a, um. (reticulum) *In the form of a net, netlike, reticulated*; fenestra, Varr.

RÉTICULUM, i. n. (dimin. of rete) *A little net, reticule*; also, any thing in the form of a net, or reticulated, network; i. e. *A net for keeping any thing in*;

reticulum plenum rosæ, Cic. II. For carrying any thing in, *A network bag or sack*; reticulum panis, Hor.

III. For keeping the hair together, *A kind of fillet or band*; Varr.: Juv. IV. *A net used in playing at ball*; Ov. V. *A kind of network for drawing before any thing, as a curtain*; Spartian. VI. *A trellis, grating*; aneum, Fest.

RÉTICULUS, i. m. i. q. Reticulum; Varr.: Plin.

RÉTINACŪLUM, i. n. (retineo) I. *That which holds back any thing, a stay, tie*; stuppea retinacula classis, Ov., cables: retinacula tendens auriga, Virg., reins: mulæ retinacula religat, Hor., ropes: tignum distinetur retinaculis, Vitr. II. Fig. Vitæ retinacula abumpere, the ties, Plin. Ep.

RÉTINAX, acis. (retineo) *Holding back*; Symm.

RÉTINENS, tis. I. Part. of retineo; see RETINEO.

II. Adj. *That holds fast, clings or cleaves to any thing*; sui jure, Cic.: avitæ nobilitatis, Tac.

RÉTINENTIA, æ. f. (retineo) *A retaining (in memory), a remembering*; Lucr.

RÉTINEO, tiniu, tentum, Ære. (re and teneo) I. *To hold or keep back, so as to prevent from going on, falling, &c.*; aliquem, Cæs.: Cic.: arbuscula retentæ (in growing), Plin. Ep., where other edd. have retensas: lacrimis vix retentis, Ov.: lingua retenta metu, restrained, checked, id.: studia, quæ retenta animo, remissa temporibus — rovocavi, Cic.: se domi, Nep., to confine one's self to the house, stay at home. N.B. In detinere, the leading idea is that of holding fast; in retinere, that of holding back; see Breml ad Suet. Cæs. 62. II. *To keep attentive*; ordo ipse annalium nos retinet, Cic.

III. *To keep, retain, preserve, maintain*; provinciam, Cato in Cic. Ep.: virtutem, Cæs.: amicos, Hor.: jus suum, Cic.: morem, id., to retain: retinere in vita, i. e. manere, id.: aliquid memoria, Nep., to retain in the memory, keep in mind or remembrance, remember, recollect: also without memoria; e. g. retineo, Gell., I remember: thus also, aliquem, to keep or retain as a friend, Cic.: hence, *to observe*; officium, id.: utilitatem et fidem in amicitia, id. IV. *To preserve, i. e. to save from destruction*; labantem disciplinam, Spartian.

V. *To keep or preserve in any thing, i. e. to cause to remain in*; aliquem in officio, Cic.: also, *to keep in check or order*; liberos, Ter. VI. *To keep or retain with one's self*; aliquem, as a guest, Cic.: uxorem, Plin. Paneg.: also, *to keep with one's self, keep secret, not to talk of*; Hor.: also, *to keep that which is afterwards to be restored*; Cic. Cluent. 36: cf. Flacc. 23. VII. *To hold, i. e. to have*; arcum manu, Cic. VIII. *To occupy, possess (a country), inhabit*; Lucr.: thus also, impios retinet odia, Cic. — See also RETINENS.

RÉTITŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of rete) *A little net, reticule*;

Apul.

RÉTIS, is. f. for rete. See RETE.

RÉ-TONDEO, di, sum, Ære. *To clip or shear again, or simply, to clip or shear*; hence, *to mow, graze*; segetes, Plin.

RE-TŌNO, āre. *To thunder or sound back again, or simply, to thunder, resound; Catull.*

RETŌNSUS, a, um. See RETONDEO.

RE-TORPESCO, āre. *To become torpid or void of feeling again, or simply, to grow torpid or void of feeling; Tert.*

RE-TORQUEO, si, sum, ēre. *To turn, twist, or bend back, or simply, to turn, twist, bend; agmen ad dextram, Cæs.: oculus ad urbem, Cic.: caput in sua terga, Ov.: ora ad os Phebi, id., to turn towards: curram, Virg.: hastam, Sil., to hurl back: crinem, to crisp, curl; crine retorto, Mart.: manibus retortis, Hor., i. e. tied behind the back: hence, I. Of a garment, To cast or throw back; amictum, Virg. II. Of the mind: animum ad preterita, to reflect upon, turn one's thoughts to, Sen.: mentem, Virg., to change one's mind. III. To drive back, repulse; Rhoetum, Hor.: retortæ litore undæ, id.; also, to draw back, to keep from; aliquem, sc. a morte, Quint. Decl. IV. Argumentum, Apul., to retort, to turn upon the opposite party: thus also, crimen in aliquem, Pand.: scelus (i. e. mortem) in auctorem, Justin., to inflict upon one the death which he intended for another. V. Viam, to return by the same way; Claud.*

RE-TORRĒO, torri, tostum, ēre. *To roast or dry again, or simply, to roast or dry; Plin.*

RE-TORRESCO, ēre. (freq. of retorreo) *To become parched, withered, or dry again; also simply, to grow dry, dry up, wither; Colum.*

RE-TORRIDE, adv. *Drily; Plin.*

RE-TORRIDUS, a, um. *Dry, parched, burnt up; prata, Varr.: planta, Colum.: ramus, Sen.: fig.; mus, Pladr., perhaps, old, or of great experience, and so, cunning; detriti et retorridi, Gell., after many years' experience, after much practice therein: vultu retorrividus, Capitol., serious, gloomy.*

RETORTUS, a, um. See RETORQUEO.

RETOSTUS, a, um. See RETORRĒO.

RETRACTĪO, ōnis, f. (retracto) I. *A taking of a thing in hand again: hence, Retractionses, the title of two Books by Augustin, i. e. Revisions, Corrections.*

II. *Refusal, hesitation, sine retractatione, Cic.*

RETRACTŌR, ōris, m. (retracto) *One who refuses or declines any thing; officii, Tert.*

RETRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of retracto; see RETRACTO. II. Adj. *Revised, corrected; retractatus s̄v̄t̄r̄ūm, Cic.*

RETRACTUS, us, m. (retracto) I. *A taking in hand again, reconsideration; Tert. II. Refusal, hesitation: sine ullo retractatu, Tert., without any allowance, hesitation, &c.*

RETRACTO, ōnis, f. (retraho) *A drawing back; graduum, Vitr., the breadth of the steps, as crassitudo denotes the depth, height: sine ulla retractatione, Arnob., without refusal or hesitation: hence, a diminishing, decreasing; diurnum, Macrobi.*

RETRACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To touch or handle again; vulnera, Ov.: ferrum, Virg. Æn. 10, 396; also, to seize a sword again, id. 7, 694; vota, Ov.: hence, 1. To seize again; ferrum, Virg.: arma, Liv. 2. To take in hand again, to undertake anew; pedamenta, Colum., to make anew: verba desueta, Ov., to exercise one's self in them again: orationem, Plin. Ep., to go through or over again, to retouch; hence, Gellius, 14, 3, connects retractare et corrigere: opera, Plin. Ep., to revise, correct: finitam causam, id., to reconsider a matter already decided. 3. To inspect, examine, look over, or take a view of again; Colum. 4. To think or reflect upon again, to reconsider; aliquid diligenter, Cic.: fata, Ov.: memoriam, to renew, repeat, Sen.: secum memorata, Ov. II. *To draw back: hence, 1. Fig. To retract, recall, revoke; dicta, Virg.: largitiones, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 2. To withdraw himself, refuse, resist, oppose, doubt, be reluctant, hesitate, decline; quid retractas? Virg.: nullo retractante, Liv.: sine retractas, Cic. III. *To blame, censure, find fault with, disparage; opus, Gell.—See also RETRACTATUS, a, um.***

RETRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of retraho; see RETRAHO. II. Adj. *Distant, retired, remote, concealed; retractior a mari murus, Liv.: sinus maris introrsus retractus, id.: retracti introrsus oculi, sunk deep in the head, Sen.*

RETRACTUS, us, m. (retraho) *A drawing back; Tert.*

RE-TRĀDO, didi, ditum, ēre. *To deliver again; Pand.*

RE-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To draw back, withdraw; manum, Cic.: Hannibalem in Africam, id.: unda pedem retrahit, Virg.: se ab ictu, Ov.: especially of fugitives, to bring or fetch back; Cic.: Liv.: hence facētē; argentum fugitivum, Ter., to bring back: hence, 1. To draw back, withdraw, i. e. to keep from; consules a federe, Cic.: also, to save, deliver, rescue; ab interitu, Nep.: ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. 2. To keep secret, conceal, hush up, suppress; vires ingenii, Sen.: verba, id. 3. To shorten; noctes, Manil. 4. To withdraw, remove; se, Hor.: a convictu, Cels.: ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, Suet., i. e. subtraxit, took away: also fig., i. e. to refuse assistance, to desert; Catull. II. To*

draw or drag again; ad eosdem cruciatum, Tac.: hence, 1. To bring forward again, bring to light again, make known again; verba, Varr.: obliterata ararii nomina, Tac. 2. To restore, restate; in conditionem prohorum ministrorum, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. III. For Traho, To draw; imaginem nocturnæ quietis ad spem haud dubiam retraxit, Tac., explained it as something certain, regarded it as a reality: hence, to bring; in odium iudicis, Cic., to cause to be hated.—See also RETRACTUS, a, um.

RETRECTO, i. q. Retracto.

RE-TRIBUO, ui, ūtum, ēre. I. *To give back, restore, return; populo pecuniam, Liv.: hence, to give one his due; fructum, Cic. II. To give again, i. e. to give anew or in return; corpora rebus, Lucr.: vicem alicui, Lact., to requite.*

RETRIBUTIO, ōnis, f. (retribuo) *A giving in return; a recompensing, requiting, repaying, a remuneration; vitæ æternæ, Tert.: contumeliæ, Lact.*

RETRIBUTOR, ōris, m. (retribuo) *One who recompenses or repays; Tert.*

RETRIBUTUS, a, um. See RETRIBUO.

RETRIMENTUM, i. n. (retero) *The dregs, refuse, or sediment of any thing; Varr.: Cels.*

RE-TRITŪO, āre. *To thresh again, or simply, to thresh; Augustin.*

RETRITUS, a, um. See RETERO.

RETRO, adv. I. *To the question, where? On the back side, back, behind, in the hinder part; est mihi in ultimis sedibus conclave retro, Ter.: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, Cic.: hence, 1. Perversely, in a different manner from other people; vivere, Sen. 2. On the other hand, on the contrary; Quint.: Pand. 3. Formerly, in former times; quodcumque retro est, Hor.: retro habebatur ratio, Plin. Ep. II. *To the question, whither? Backwards, back, behind; inhibere navem, Liv.: fugere, Hor.: dare lineam, to sail back, Virg.: respicere, Cic.: hence fig.; retro ponere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, to postpone: sententiæ versa retro, i. e. in contrarium, or mutata, Virg.: retro abhorret ab hac, i. e. aversatur, Lucr.: pretium retro abit, Plin. Ep., has fallen, is lowered. III. *Back or again; dare, to give back, Pand. N. B. 1. It is used redundantly with respicere, Cic.: redire, Liv.: remittere, id.: revocare, id., &c. 2. Also seq. accus., when it means, Behind; retro metas, Apul.: also with versus and ad: e. g. iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit, Cæsar in Cic. Ep.***

RETROĀGO, or RETRO ĀGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. *To drive back; capillos, Quint., i. e. to put back; fig.; iram, Sen.: honores, Plin.: hence, to reverse, thwart, change, alter; ordinem, Quint.: literas, id., &c. repeat in a reversed order: hence the anapest is called dactylus retroactus, id.*

RETROCEDO, or RETRO CEDO, ēre. *To go back; Liv.*

RETROCESSUS, us, m. (retrocedo) *A going back or backwards; Apul.*

RETROCURTUS, a, um. *Bent backwards; cornua, Lucr.*

RETRODŪCO, or RETRO DŪCO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To lead or bring backwards or back; Vitr.*

RETROEO, or RETRO EO, ire. *Anom. To go backwards or back; Sen.*

RETROFLECTO, or RETRO FLECTO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To turn or bend backwards or back; capillos, Petron.*

RETROGRĀDĪO, ōnis, f. (retrogrado) *A going backwards or back; Marc. Cap.*

RETROGRĀDIOR, or RETRO GRĀDIOR, essus sum, i. *To go backwards or back; Plin.—Thence,*

RETROGRĀDIS, e. *That goes backwards or back, retrograde; retrogradū fuga, Apul.*

RETROGRĀDO, āre. *To go backwards or back; Marc. Cap.—From*

RETROGRĀDUS, a, um. (retrogradior) *That goes backwards or back, retrograde; Plin.*

RETROGRESSUS, us, m. (retrogradior) *A going backwards or back; Macrobi.*

RETROLEGO, or RETRO LEGO, ēre. *To go or sail backwards or back; litora, Quint. Decl.*

RETROPENDŪLUS, a, um. *That hangs back or backwards; Apul.*

RETORSUM, or RETORSUS, adv. See RETORSUS.

RETORSUS, a, um. (for retro versus or vortus) *Turned backwards; manus, Plin.: fig., of time, that has been before, ancient, of time past; hence, compar., retrorsior, or retrorsior, i. e. antiquior, Tert.: hence, Retrorsus, or Retrorsum, adv., Backwards, back; retrorsum vela dare, Hor.: retrorsum redunt, pleonastically, Plin.: hence, 1. On the contrary; deinde retrorsum vicissim, &c., Cic. 2. To time past; retrorsum se actio refert, Pand.: retrorsus ad id tempus reducere, id. 3. Back, again; retrorsus—venisset, Pand.*

RETORSIOR, See RETORSUS.

RETROSPICIO, exi, ctum, ēre. (retro and specio) *To look backwards or back at; orbem luna, Vitr.*

RETROVERSUS, adv. (retroversus) *Backwards; Claud. Man.*

RETROVERSUM, RETROVERSIS. See RETROVERTO.

RETROVERTO, or RETRO VERTO, ti, sum, ēre. *To turn*

backwards or back: hence, Retroversus, a, um, *Turned about, turned back, inverted*; ipse retroversus prodidit ora, Ov.: argumentum retroversum, Lact.: also, versus retro; e. g. sententia versa retro, i. e. mutata, Virg.; hence, Retroversus, and Retroversum, adv., *Backwards, behind one's self*; retroversum cedam, Plaut.: colonia retroversus crescit, Petron., i. e. decreases.

RĒTRŪDO, si, sum, ěre. *To thrust back*; Plaut.: fig., *to remove, hide, conceal*; hence, Retrusus, a, um, *Re-mote, hidden, concealed*; jacent retrusa et abdita, Cic.

RĒTUNDO, tŭdi, tŭsum and tunsum, ěre. *I. To thrust, push, or drive back*; Boreas retundit pelagus, Lucan.: hence, Retrusus, a, um, fig., *reflected*; fratre (lunae, i. e. sole) retuso, Claud. *II. To hold back, keep in check, check, restrain, repress*; improbatem alicujus, Lentul. in Cic. Ep.: animum, qui luxuria diffultit, Ter.: linguas Œtolorum, Liv., *to silence*; sermones, Cael. in Cic. Ep., *to refute*.

III. To make blunt, to blunt; tela, Ov.: ascias, Plin.: fig.; impetum, Liv.: hostem, id., i. e. *to repress his fury, check his impetuosity*; gladios, or, ferrum alicujus, Cic., i. e. *to frustrate his murderous intention*; mucronem stili, id.: mucronem ingenii, Quint. — See also RETUSUS.

RETUNUS, a, um. See RETUSUS.

RĒTŪKO, āre. (the contrary of obturo) *To uncloze, open*; aures, Varr.

RĒTŪSUS, or RETUNUSUS, a, um. *I. Part. of retundo*; see RETUNDO. *II. Adj. 1. Blunt, prop. and fig.*; securis retusa, Plaut.: ferrum retusum, Virg.: ingenium retusum, Cic.: res retusa, Sil., i. e. weakened, impaired. *2. Of light, Obscure, dark*; stella crine retuso, Claud. *3. Without feeling*; cor retusum, Plaut.

REUNCTOR, ōris, m. (re-ungo) *One employed by a physician to anoint and rub his patients*; Plin.

REUS, i. m. and REA, ō. f. (from res) *I. A person accused or impeached in a court of justice, whether in a civil or a criminal suit, a defendant*; the crime of which the party is accused is put in the genitive, and sometimes, though rarely, in the ablative with de; reum facere aliquem, *to accuse, impeach*, Cic.: de vi, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: reum fieri, *to be accused or prosecuted*, Cic.: ut socrus rea ne fiat, id.: also, aliquem reum agere, *to accuse, impeach, charge*, Liv.: aliquem agere reum legum spratarum, Ov., *to charge*; referre in reos, Cic., *to write among the number of the accused, which was done by the prætor*: aliquem ex reis eximere, *to strike out of the list*, id.: postulare aliquem reum impletatis, *to accuse*, Plin. Ep.: Sextius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Also, *out of a court of justice*; reum agere, *to accuse, charge*; reus agor, Ov.: and ironically; rea laudis agar, id.: reus fortunæ, *to be blamed for a misfortune*, Liv.: reus culpæ alienæ, id. Also, rei is used to denote, *The parties in a lawsuit, both plaintiff and defendant*; reos appello, quorum res est, Cic. Orat. 2, 79. *II. One who is bound to do any thing by reason of a promise, vow, or the like*; satis dandi, Pand.: voti, Virg., i. e. *bound to pay or fulfil his vow, and so, that has obtained his desire*: suæ partis, Liv., *bound to be answerable for*.

RĒVĀLESCO, lui, ěre. *To recover from sickness, to grow well again*; Ov.: hence, *I. Fig. To recover one's self, to regain one's former strength, state, or condition*; Laodicea revaluit, Tac.: revalescente astutia, Apul. *II. To regain former power or authority*; ut diplomata — revalescerent, Tac.

RĒVĀNESCO, nui, ěre. *To vanish again*; Ov.

RĒVĒNO, xi, sum, ěre. *I. To bring or carry back*; tela revexit, sc. nave, Ov.: præda revecta, Liv., *brought back*; hence, Reveli, *To come, sail, ride, &c. back*, with equo, curru, nave, &c., denoting the mode of conveyance; ad prælium, Liv., *to ride back*; Ithacam, Hor.: revectus equis, Ov.: curru triumphali, Plin.: quum per Circum reveheretur, Liv.: hence fig.; ad superiorem atatem revecti sumus, *have returned*, Cic.: famam ex Bithynia revexitis, *hast brought back*, Plin. Ep. *II. For voh et reveho, To carry to a place and back again*; quos revehat, Val. Fl.

RĒVĒLĀTO, ōnis, f. (revelo) *I. An uncovering, a making bare*; Arnob. *II. Fig. A discovering, manifesting, revealing*; Tert.

RĒVĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. (revelo) *One who uncovers or reveals*; Tert.

RĒVĒLĀTORIUS, a, um. (revelator) *Revealing, relating to revelation*; Tert.

RĒVELLO, velli, vulsum, ěre. *I. To pull or tear away, out, or off*; cruceum, Cic.: tela de corpore, id.: telum ab alta radice, Virg.: pellem (bovis), Colum., i. e. *to pull at*: usque proximis revellens agri terminos, Hor., i. e. *extended thy possessions: morte ab aliquo revelli, to be torn or separated from*, Ov.: thus also, Revulsus (revolvens), a, um; e. g. tabula, Cic.: claustra portarum, id.: hence, signa (militaria) revellere, Sil., i. e. *to decamp, with an army, because then the standards, which had been fixed in the ground, were pulled up*: puerum, Ov., *to take away by force*: quos Sidonia urbe revelli, Virg., *have removed*. *II. To tear open, to open*; humum dente curvo, Ov., i. e. *to plough*; sepulcra, Auct. ad

Her., *to break open, to open*: cinerem manesque, for sepulchrum, Virg. *III. Fig. To tear away, banish, extirpate, destroy, remove*; consulatum ex omni memoria, Cic.: injurias, id.: alicui avias, i. e. old prejudices, Pers.

RĒVĒLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To unveil, uncover, make bare*; caput, Suet.: frontem, Tac.: os, Ov.: sacra, id. *II. Fig. To discover, manifest, reveal*; Tert.

RĒVĒNDO, didi, ditum, ěre. *To sell again*; Pand. RĒVĒNEO, ivi and ii, ěre. Anom. *To be sold again*; Pand.

RĒVĒŅIO, vēni, ventum, ěre. *To come again, come back, return*; domum, Cic.: fig.; res in eum revenit locum, Plaut.: in gratiam, id., *to be reconciled*.

RĒVĒNTUS, us, m. (revenio) *A return*; Suv. ap. Macrob.

REVERA, or REVERERA. *In fact, actually, really, indeed, truly*; Cic.

RĒVERBERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To strike or throw back, cause to rebound*; Sen.: Colum.: fig.; iram Fortunæ, Sen.

RĒVERĒCUNDĪTER, adv. *Reverently, respectfully*; Enn. RĒVERĒCUNDUS, a, um. *I. Part. of reverere*; see REVERERE. *II. Adj. Reverend, venerable*; Ov.: episcopi reverendissimi, Cod. Just.

RĒVERĒNS, tis. *I. Part. of reverere*; see REVERERE. *II. Adj. Reverent, respectful*; sermo erga patrem reverens, Tac.: illud reverentius, Plin. Ep.: reverentior majestatis, Flor.: reverentissimus mei, Plin. Ep.: also, modest, shamefaced; ora (Musarum), Propert.: reverend, venerable; reverentius visum est nomen Augusti, Flor.

RĒVĒRENTER, adv. *Reverently, respectfully*; Plin. Ep.: reverentius, Tac.: reverentissime, Suet.: Plin. Ep. RĒVĒRENTIA, ō. f. (reverere) *I. Fear*; discendi, Colum.: posecendi, Propert.: hence, respect, regard; languoris, Quint. Decl. *II. Respect, reverence, regard, awe*; adversus homines, Cic.: alicui reverentiam præstare, Plin. Ep.: habere, id.: oblivisci reverentia, quæ parentibus debetur, Quint.: legum, Juv.: maxima debetur puero reverentia, id.: hence, Reverentia, as a title of honour: ego reverentia vestra (sc. senatus) sic inserviam, &c., Plin. Pagan. extr., your Reverence, your Honour.

RĒVĒRENTER, itus sum, ěri. *I. To be afraid of, to fear, hesitate*; simulatorem meam, Ter.: suspicionem, Cic.: adventum, Ter.: coetum virorum, Liv.: also seq. quo minus; Ter. *II. To stand in awe of, venerate, revere, respect, reverence, regard, honour*; virtutes, Auct. ad Her.: auctoritatem illustrium scriptorum, Colum.

III. To spare (expense); quaestus suos, Plin. N.B. Passivè, and impersonaliter; e. g. non te tui pudet, si nihil mei reveratur? Varr., although you have no respect for me; probably sc. te. — See also REVERENS, and REVERENDUS.

RĒVERGO, ěre. *To tend, conduce, turn*; in aliorum commodum, Claud. Mam.

RĒVERRO, ěre. *To scatter abroad that which has been swept together*; Plaut.

RĒVERSIO, or RĒVORSIO, ōnis, f. (revertor) *I. A turning round or about (activè)*; hence, an *inverting the order of words*; as, mecum, for cum me, Quint. *II. A turning back (on a journey)*, i. e. *a returning before one arrives at the place of destination*; reditu vel potius reversione, Cic.: also gen., *a return*; of a fever, id.; reversionem facere, *to return, id.*

RĒVERSO, āre. *To turn round again, or, to turn round*; Augustin.

RĒVERTO, a, um. See Revertor.

RĒVERTĪCŪLUM, i. n. (revertor) *A return*; Apul.

RĒVERTO, or RĒVORTO, i, sum, ěre, and REVERTOR, sus sum, i. *I. To turn or come back, to return*; ex itinere, Cic.: ad aliquem, Cæs.: Laodicæam, Cic.: domum, Ter.: fig.; in gratiam cum aliquo, *to be reconciled*, Liv.: ad sanitatem, *to come to one's senses*, Cæs.: ad vitam, Lucr.: pena reversura est in caput tum, Ov.: ad aliquem, Pand.; or, adversus aliquem, id., *to come upon a person for payment or indemnification*: malum in civitatem revertat, Sall.: ut ad me revertar, *to return to myself (in speaking)*, Cic.: ad propositum, id. *II. Simply, To go, come*; scribam tibi tres libros, ad quos revertare, si qua in re quaeres, &c., i. e. eos legas, Varr.: revertitur ad commodum, relates to, Cic.: ne ira victoris in tribunos reverteretur, Tac., *might be turned*.

RĒVESTIO, ivi, itum, ěre. *To clothe again*; Tert.

RĒVĒIBRĀTO, ōnis, f. (revibro) *A reflection*; Hygin.

RĒVĒIBRĀTUS, us, m. (revibro) i. q. Revibratio; Marc. Cap.

RĒVĒIBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. Trans. To cause to rebound*; radios, i. e. to reflect, Marc. Cap. *II. Intrans. To reflect (light)*; Marc. Cap.

RĒVĒICTIO, ōnis, f. (revincio) *A refuting*; Apul.

RĒVĒICTUS, a, um. See REVINCIO.

RĒVĒIDEO, ěre. *To look at again, go to see again*; ad heram, Plaut., i. e. *to go home*.

RĒVĒIGESCO, gui, ěre. *To become lively again*. Juvenc.

RE-VILESCO, ěre. *To become contemptible or vile, to lose its value*; Sen.

REVINCIBILIS, e. (revincio) *That may be refuted*. Tert.
RE-VINCIO, vincti, vinctum, ěre. I. *To bind back or backwards*; juvenem manus post terga revinctum, for, cujus manus post terga revinctæ erant, Virg. II. Gen. *To fasten, bind or fasten to anything*; trabes, Cæs.: latus ense, Propert., to gird on: quam (insulam) revinxit Gyaro, &c., Virg., qu. fastened on: revinxit serpentum spiris, id., wound round: zona de poste revincta, Ov.: also fig.; mentem amore, i. e. to enchain, Catull.: latices in glaciem revincti, Claud., i. e. frozen, bound in chains of ice. III. *To unbind*; aliquem, Colum.

RE-VINCO, vici, victum, ěre. I. *To conquer*; catervas, Hor.: hence. II. *To refute, convict*; crimen, Liv.: aliquem, Cic.: in culpa revictus, Gell.

REVIVISCO, a, um. See REVIVICO.
RE-VIREO, ěre. *To become green again*; Albinov.
REVIRESCO, rui, ěre. (inchoat. of revireo) *To become green again*; silvæ revirescunt, Ov.: hence fig., to recover its former liveliness, courage, vigour, strength, youth, &c., to revive; revirescere posse parentem, to grow young again, Ov.: aliquando reip. rationes reviruerunt, Auct. ad Her.: impolitæ res ad renovandum bellum revirescunt, Cic., will recover themselves, will break out in their former strength: domum Germanici revirescere, Tac., to flourish again.

REVISERATIO, ōnis. f. (reviscero, ěre) *A restoring of the flesh*; Tert.

REVISIO, ōnis. f. (revideo) *A seeing again*; Claud. Mam. RE-VISITO, ūre. *To visit again, to revisit*; urbem, Plin.
RE-VISO, si, sum, ěre. *To look again at anything, i. e. to go back to see*: hence, to go to see again, to visit again.

I. Intrans. *Reviso quid agant*, Plaut., I will go again and see what they are doing: ad me revisas, id.: revise ad me, Gell., come to see me again, call again.

II. Trans. *Reviso nos aliquando, visit us again at some time or other*, Cic.: rem Gallicanam, id., to go to see, to visit: agrum sapius, Colum., to survey, look at, go to see: domos revisabant, Liv., went or came home.

RE-VIVISCO, āvi, ātum, ěre. *To restore to life*; Tert.
RE-VIVISCO (also, Revivesco), vixi, ctum, ěre. *To come to life again, to live again, revive*; Cic.: hence fig. 1. *To grow again*; pennæ avulsæ reviviscunt, Plin.: gramina reviviscunt, Colum. II. *To be renewed, recover itself, revive*; reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei, Cic.: reviviscunt homines justitia, abstinentia, id.

RE-VIVO, xi, ctum, ěre. *To live again*; Paul. Nol.
REVOCABILIS, e. (revoco) *That may be recalled or revoked*; telum, Ov.: carmen fatorem, Propert., that may be altered: non revocabilis unquam pudor, Val. Fl.

REVOCAMEN, inis. n. (revoco) *A recalling*; Ov.: hence, a detaining, keeping off, preventing; id.

REVOCATIO, ōnis. f. (revoco) I. *A recalling*; a bello, Cic.: domus, for domum, Pand. II. *A calling, inviting or alluring to anything*; ad contemplantas voluptates, Cic.

REVOCATOR, ōris. m. (revoco) *He who recalls*; animarum, Quint. Decl., i. e. that restores to life.

REVOCATORIUS, a, um. (revocator) I. *That calls back*; revocatoria, sc. epistola, Cod. Just., a letter of recall. II. *That draws back*; Theod. Prisc.

RE-VOCO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To call again*. 1. *To call again, or once more*; in suffragium, Liv.: rursus ad bibendum, Petron. 2. *To call again or in return*; hence, to invite again or in return; istum non fere quisquam vocabat, nec mirum, qui non revocaturus esset, Cic., could not invite any in return. 3. *To call back, to recall*; aliquem de itinere, Cic.: qui me revocastis, sc. from exile, id.: hence fig. 1. *To call or bring forth again, entice back, to entice or draw forth again*; oculos, Ov., to cause one to open his eyes again, or to look again at anything; spes Sannites ad Caudium rursus revocavit, Liv. 2. *To renew, repeat*; studia intermissa, Cic.: antiquum militiam, Tac. 3. *To revive, restore*; vires, Cic.: animos, Virg.: memoriam cædis, Liv.: prisicos mores, id. 4. *To call back, i. e. to draw, put, set, bring, or fetch back*; pedem, Virg.; and, gradum, id., i. e. to turn back, return: aliquem in memoriam rei, to remind one of any thing, Justin.: prætermissa, Plin., to make up for: terram in liram, to bring again, Colum.: perjuriam, to repeat, Propert.: hence, se, to return; ad industriam, Cic.: also, revocat se ad ea, id., recollects, or thinks upon again: se ad se revocare, or, se revocare, id., to recollect one's self, bethink one's self: hence fig. (a) *To keep back, prevent, hinder*; aliquem a turpissimo consilio, Cic. (b) *To keep back, i. e. to bound, limit, restrain, confine, keep short, shorten*; vitem, Cic., to prune: comitia in unam domum, id.: revocare se non poterat, id., could not withdraw from his society: Phœbus revocaverat umbras, Val. Fl., had shortened. (c) *To recall, retract, revoke*; promissum suum, Sen.: facta, Ov.: libertatem, Tac., i. e. to make a slave again, reduce again to slavery. 5. *To call upon any one to repeat what he has said, read, or sung, to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it*. (a) Aliquem, as, an actor, singer, lecturer, &c.: Thus, of

an actor; quum sapius revocatus vocem retulisset, Liv., i. e. since he was frequently obliged to repeat his part: of a poet; revocatum (Archiam) eandem rem dicere, Cic.: of a herald; Liv. (b) Aliquid; e.g. versus, to cause the verses to be repeated, Cic.: millies revocatum, est, id., it was called for again a thousand times. (c) *To call upon to appear again*; hominem revocat populus, sc. in iudicium, Cic. II. *To call, especially, to call repeatedly*; quo te revocant preces, Hor.: dominis revocatis, Liv.: hence, 1. *To apply to*; aliquid ad suas res, Cic. 2. *To bring or draw to*; in dubium, Cic., to doubt: ad rationem, Cato, to call to account: omnia ad suam potentiam, Cic.: rem ad manus, id., to bring to blows: spem consulatus in partem, Liv., i. e. to halve, share, bisect as it were, give hopes of dividing the consulate: revocare ad se maximi facinoris crimen, Cic. Cæd. 27, i. e. to draw upon himself the imputation. 3. *To refer to*; me ad Antonii æstimationem revocaturus es? Cic., will you say that Verres imitated Antony in respect of this tax? 4. *To refer, arrange, adapt, judge of*: omnia ad gloriam, Cic.: consilia ad naturam, id.

RE-VOLVO, āvi, ātum, ěre. *To fly back*; Cic.: fig., to fly back, i. e. to return quickly; revolat telum, Ov.: homo, Vell.

REVOLVUS, a, um. See REVELLO.
REVOLVIBILIS, e. (revolvio) *That may be rolled or wound back*; pondus, i. e. saxum, Ov.: unda, Sil., flowing back.

REVOLVATIO, ōnis. f. (revolvio) *A rolling back, a return*; Augustin.

REVOLVĀTUR, a, um. See REVOLVO.

RE-VOLVO, volvi, vōlūtum, ěre. I. *To roll or wind back*; draco revolvens sese, Cic.: pelagus fluctum revolvit, Colum.: revolvere fila, Sen.; or, stamina, Suet., of the Parca, to roll back the threads, i. e. to reverse or alter destiny: hence, se revolvere, or revolvī, to roll round, return in order, revolve; centesima revolvente se luna, Plin.: secula revolvuntur, Claud.: revoluta dies, Virg.: also, revolvī, gen., to fall or roll back, to return; revolutus equo, fallen from, Virg.: rursus eodem, Ov., i. e. redire: in veterem revoluta figuram, Virg., changed again: ter revoluta toro, she fell back, id.: revolvor in Tusulanum, i. e. redeo, Cic.: eodem revolveris, id., comest to the same, say the same thing as before: revoluta secula, past, Ov.: revolvī ad memoriam rei, Tac., to recollect: also, revolvī, to come to, fall into, hit upon; ad patris sententiam, Cic.: quid ad ista revolvor? why do I light upon that? Ov.: ad vana, Tac.: in luxuriam, Justin. II. *Of a book or manuscript, To open, unroll*, because the books of the ancients were kept rolled up, and so were unrolled in order to be read; Origines (a book of Cato), Liv.: librum ad extremum, Plin. Ep., i. e. to read through. III. *To repeat*, 1. In reading: hence, *To read again*; loca jam recitata, Hor. 2. In thought: hence, *To think upon again, to re-consider*; visa, Ov.: dicta factaque, Tac. 3. With words: hence, *To repeat, relate again*; Virg. 4. In travelling: *To go over again*; iter, Virg., to return by the same way: pontus æstu revoluta resorbens saxa, id., i. e. over which it flows back. 5. By action or experience; iterum revolvere casus, Virg., i. e. denuo subire: fata revolvam, Sil., i. e. cause to return, renew.

RE-VŌMO, uī, itum, ěre. *To vomit again, disgorge, throw up again*; fluctus, Virg.: fig.; Charybdis vorat vomitumque carinas, Ov.: victoriam, Flor.

REVERSORIO, ōnis. f. See REVERSO.

REVERTO, REVERTOR. See REVERTO.

REVULSIO, ōnis. f. (revello) *A tearing off or away*; Plin.

REVULSUS, a, um. See REVELLO.

REX, regis. m. (rego) Prop. *A ruler*: hence, I. *One who has the supreme power in a state, a king, prince, sovereign, monarch, governor*; as, in Egypt, Cic.: at Rome, Liv.: also, Æneas is called rex, Virg., although he possessed no territory: also in Sparta, which was a free state, there were two reges, who were subject to the ephori, Nep.: also, in Carthage there was a rex, Nep.: rex regum, Suet., the king of Parthia (as the Persian king was so called by the Greeks): aliquem appellare regem, to salute as king, to bestow the title of king upon, Liv.: also, several deities were called reges; e.g. rex divum atque hominum, Virg.; or deorum, id., i. e. Jupiter: rex aquarum, Ov., i. e. Neptune: regis solio, i. e. Plutonis, Virg.; who is called rex Stygius, id.: also among animals; ferarum, Phædr.: apum, Virg.: avium, Plin., i. e. trochilus: also, reges, a king and queen, Liv.; also, princes royal, Cic.: controversias regum, Cæs., i. e. Ptolemæi et Cleopatæ.

N.B. 1. After the expulsion of the kings from Rome, the title rex was extremely odious to the people, and was understood by them in the sense of, *Tyrant, despot, unlimited monarch*; rex populi Romani, Cic. Off. 3, 21, i. e. Cæsar: decem reges ærarii, &c., Cic. Agr. 2, 6, i. e. the ten commissioners for distributing the land, so called by Cicero in order to cast odium upon Rullus. 2. Rex sacrorum, Cic.; or, rex sacrorum, Liv.; or, rex sacrificulio, id., a certain priest, under the Pontifex, whose office it was to make certain sacrifices, which were formerly offered by the kings; see Liv. 2, 2, 3.

Q q

Parasites called their patrons, reges; Ter. 4. *Any powerful or fortunate person*; rex eris, si, &c., Hor.; rex caesarum, said of a great orator, who gains all his causes, Auson.; regem me esse oportuit! I ought to be a rich man, Ter. 5. Rex, for, *The dignity, character, duty, or sentiments of a king*; rex patrum, i. e. animum paternum, vitic. Ov. 6. Rex is also the title of a priest of Diana in Africa; rex nemorensis, Suet. II. Gen. *One who rules, governs, or has kindly power*; populum late regem, Virg. III. *The governor of a youth, preceptor*; pueritia; Hor. IV. *Rex mense*, Macrobi., i. e. the master of a feast, who regulates the drinking.

RHA, (Ῥᾶ) *A root, otherwise called rha ponticum, rhubarb, Rheum Rha ponticum, L.; Ammanian*; so called because it grows near the river Rha, i. e. the Volga.

RHABDUS, i. f. (Ῥάβδος, a staff) *A kind of meteor*; Apul.

RHABDUS, i. m. *A kind of fish*; Ov. ap. Plin.

RHACOMA, æ. f. *The root of a certain plant*; Plin. 27, 105; probably, i. q. Rha ponticum.

RHAGADES, æ. f. (Ῥαγάδες) and RHAGADIA, orum. n. (Ῥαγάδια) *Chaps on the lips, feet, &c.*; Plin.

RHAGION, i. n. (Ῥάγιον) *A kind of black, venomous spider*; Plin. 29, 27.

RHAMNUS, RHAMNENSIS. See RAMNUS.

RHAMNOS or -US, i. f. (Ῥάμνος) *A kind of thorn*; probably, *Christ's thorn, buckthorn* (Rhamnus, L.); Plin. 24, 76.

RHAPTION, i. n. (Ῥαπίτιον) *A kind of herb*, i. q. Leontopetalon; Plin.

RHAPSIMA, ætis. n. (Ῥάπισμα) *A blow with a stick or with the open hand*; Cod. Just.

RHAPSODIA, æ. f. (Ῥαψωδία) *A series of verses sung or repeated together*; used as a name for each book of Homer; versus Homeri ex secunda rhapsodia, Nep.

RHETICE, ærum. n. (Ῥητικαί) *A kind of earthquake, in which the ground opens*; Apul.

RHEDA, æ. f. (according to Quintilian, a Gallic word) *A travelling chariot or coach with four wheels, used by the Romans in the country*; vehi in rheda, Cic.: tollere aliquem rheda, Hor., to take with one in the carriage. — See also CARRUCA.

RHEDARIUS, a, um. (rheda) *Of or belonging to a rheda or coach*; mula, i. e. coach mules, Varr.: hence, Rhedarius, I. *A coachman, driver of a rheda*; Cic. II. *A coach maker or builder*; Capitol.

RHETOR, ðris. m. (Ῥήτωρ) *I. An orator*; Cic.: Nep. II. *A teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician*; Cic.: Plin. Ep.

RHETORICA, æ. f. and RHETORICE, es. f. See RHETORICUS

RHETORICE, adv. *Oratorically*; Cic.

RHETORICO, ære. i. q. Rhetoricor; Nov. ap. Non.

RHETORICOR, ari. (rhetoricus) *To speak in an oratorical manner*, Tert.

RHETORICOTEROS, i. (Ῥητορικώτερος, Gr. compar. of Ῥητορικός) *More oratorical*; Lucil. ap. Cic.

RHETORICUS, a, um. (Ῥητορικός) *Of or belonging to oratory*; ars, Cic., rhetoric; for which we find simply, Rhetorica, æ, or Rhetorice, es (Ῥητορικῆ); Cic.: Quint. libri rhetorici, Cic.: also, rhetoricus, sc. liber, Quint.

N. B. Rhetorica, orum, n. *Rhetoric*; Cic.

RHETORISCUS, i. m. (dimin. of rhetor) *A sorry orator*; Gell. 17, 20; ed. Longol. has Ῥητορίστος.

RHETORISSO, ære. (Ῥητορίσκω) *To speak like an orator*; Pompon. ap. Non.

RHETRA, æ. f. (Ῥήτρα) *A word, sentence*; hence, a law; rhetre Lycyrici, Ammanian.

RHEUMA, ætis. n. (Ῥεύμα) *A rheum, catarrh*; Veget.

RHEUMATICUS, a, um. (Ῥευματικός) *Having a catarrh or rheum, rheumy*; Plin.

RHEUMATISMUS, i. m. (Ῥευματισμός) *A catarrh, rheum*; Plin.

RHENA, æ. f. *A kind of herb*, i. q. Onochiles; Plin. 22, 25.

RHINA, æ. f. (Ῥίνα, a file) i. q. Squatina. *A kind of sea fish, the hard skin of which was used as a file*; Plin. 32, 53.

RHINIUM, i. n. (Ῥίνιον) *A kind of ointment for removing scars, hard skin, &c.*; Cels.

RHINOCEROS, ðtis. m. (Ῥινόκερος) *A rhinoceros*; Plin. From the horn were made vessels for washing in; hence, magno cum rhinocerotis lavari, Juv.: also proverbially or facetiously; rhinocerotis nasum habere, Mart., i. e. to be very satirical.

RHINOCEROTICUS, a, um. (Ῥινόκερωτικός) *Of or belonging to a rhinoceros*; hence, naris rhinocerotica, Sidon., for, satire, ridicule.

RHIZALIS, æ. m. (Ῥίζις) *Made from a root*; succus, Plin.: opp. caulis.

RHIZOTOMEMENA, ðrum. n. (Ῥιζοτομούμενα) *Books which treat of medicines made from roots*; Plin.

RHIZOTOMOS, i. f. (Ῥιζοτόμος) *A plant, a kind of Illyrian iris*; Plin.

RHOA, æ. f. *Wild poppy*; Plin.

RHODINUS, a, um. (Ῥόδιος) *Of roses*; unguentum, an unguent composed of roses, Plin.

RHODITES, æ. m. sc. lapis (Ῥόδιος), or RHODITIS, idis. f. re, gemma (Ῥόδιος) *A kind of precious stone, of the colour of a rose*; Plin.

RHODODAPHNE, es. f. (Ῥοδόδαφνη) *Rose bay, oleander*; Plin.

RHODODENDROS, i. f. and RHODOENDRON, i. n. i. q. Rhododaphne; Plin.

RHODOMELI, n. indecl. (Ῥοδόμηλι) *Honey of roses*; Pallad.

RHOEAS, ædis. or RHŒA, æ. f. (Ῥοῆ and Ῥοῖα) *Wild poppy*; Plin.

RHOICUS, a, um. See RHUS.

RHOITES, æ. m. (Ῥοῖτις, sc. αἴνος) *Vinum, Wine made from pomegranates*; Plin.

RHOMBOIDES, is. n. (Ῥομβοειδής) *A figure in which the opposite sides and angles are equal*; Frontin.

RHOMBUS, i. m. (Ῥόμβος) I. *A rhomb, i. e. a parallelogram with equal sides but acute angles*; Frontin.; hence, from the resemblance, II. *A reel or whirl*; used in enchantment, Ov. III. *A kind of flat sea fish*; Plin.: according to some, Pleuronectes rhombos, L.; according to others, Pleuronectes maximus, L.

RHOMPHEA, or ROMPHEA, æ. f. (Ῥομφαία) also, RUMPIA, æ. f. *A kind of missile weapon*; or, as Isidorus says, a kind of large two-edged sword; Liv.; hence, Rhomphæalis (Romphe.), æ. Prudent.

RHONCHISŌNUS, a, um. (rhonchus and sono, ære) *Snorting*; Sidon.

RHONCHISSO, ære. (Ῥογγίζω) *To snort, snore*; Plin.

RHONCHO, ære. (rhonchus) *To snort, snore*; Sidon.

RHONCHUS, i. m. (Ῥόγγος) *A snorting, snoring*; Mart.; hence, I. *The croaking of a frog*; Apul. II. *A sneer, jeer*; Mart.

RHŌPĀLON, i. n. (Ῥόπαλον) I. *A club*. II. *A kind of plant*, i. q. Nymphaea; Plin.

RHUS, genit. rhois. c. (Ῥῆς, genit. Ῥοῆς) *Sumach*; Plin.

N. B. Genit. rhus, Scrib. Larg.; and roris, Colum.; hence, Rhoucis, a, um; e. g. rhoicis (sc. follis) utuntur, Plin.

RHŪSĒLĪNON, i. n. (Ῥωσίλινον) i. q. Apium rusticum; Apul.

RHYPĀROGRĀPHUS, i. m. (Ῥυπαρογράφος) *A painter of low or mean subjects*; Plin.

RHYPŌDES, n. (Ῥυπάδες, es, dirty) sc. emplastrum. Probably, *A drawing plaster*; Cels.

RHYTHMICUS, a, um. (Ῥυθμικός) *Of or belonging to rhythm, rhythmical*; Rhythmicis, sc. artifices, Cic., i. e. who, in speaking or singing, pay attention to numbers or harmony.

RHYTHMUS, i. m. (Ῥυθμός) I. In music, *Equal distribution in respect of time*; Marc. Cap. II. In speaking, i. q. Numerus, *Rhythm*, which consists in the due interchange of long and short syllables, Quint. N. B. Venarum rhythmo, Vitr. 1, 1, 5; but the present reading is sphymgo.

RHYTIUM, i. n. (Ῥύτιον) *A drinking-horn, drinking-vessel, narrow at bottom and broad at top*; Mart.

RICA, æ. f. *A veil worn by Roman ladies*; Plaut.; Gell.

RICINIUM, or RECINIUM, i. n. Ricinus, or RECINUS, i. m. *A kind of small garment worn by Roman ladies in mourning, probably, a small mantle*; Varr.: Cic.

RICINUS, i. m. I. *A kind of vermin which infests sheep, dogs, &c., a tick, louse*; Cato; Varr.: Colum. II. *A kind of tree*; Plin. III. *An unripe mulberry*; Plin.

RICTO, ære. *To cry as a leopard*; Spartian. in Geta 5.

RICTUM, i. n. i. q. Rictus; Lucr.: Cic.

RICTUS, us. m. (ringor) *The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open, the mouth, the jaws*, I. Of men; sint modici rictus, Ov., let not the mouth be very wide open; risu diducere rictum, Hor. N. B. It is used also of the opening of the eyes; Lucan. 6, 757. II. Of animals; thus, of a serpent, Ov.: of a lioness, id.: of a frog, id.: rictus Cerberii, the jaws, id.

RICULA, æ. f. Dimin. of rica; Turpil.

RIDEO, risi, risum, ære. I. Intrans. *To laugh*; Cic.: non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit, id., i. e. to laugh, joke; ridere de re, id.: aliquid, to smile upon; e. g. cui non risere parentes, Virg.: also, me, for mihi, Plaut.; ridere γέλωτα Σαρδόνιον, Cic., i. e. to one's loss, or with a forced laugh; hence fig., to laugh, i. e. to have a pleasant or joyful appearance; omnia nunc ridet, Virg.: acantho ridenti, id.: tempestas ridebat, Lucr.: ridentibus undis, i. e. lenibus, tranquillis, id.: ager ridet, Ov.: domus ridet argento, Hor.: Fortuna ridet, Ov.: also, to be pleasing or agreeable in one's eyes; ille mihi præter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. II. Trans. 1. *To laugh at or deride a person or thing, to ridicule, to mock or scoff at*; hominem, Cic.: nivem atram, id.: vitia, Tac., i. e. to esteem as things to be laughed at, or as mere trifles; thus also, in the passive; nihil magis ridetur, Cic., nothing is more laughed at; Socrates ludens ab Alcibiade risus est, Val. Max. N. B. Rideor as a deponent; rideatur alios, Petron. 2. *To say merrily or with a laugh*; hæc ego non rideo, Cic.

RIDIBUNDUS, a, um. (rideo) *Laughing*; Plaut.

RIDICA, æ. f. *A vine-prop made of cleft wood, and of an angular shape, whereas palus was entire, of a round shape and pointed*; Varr.

RIDICULA, or REDICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of ridica) *A plug, peg, or pin*; Sen.

RIDICULARIUS, a. um. (ridiculus) *Laughable*; *Ridiculous*; *Ridiculous*, *Laughable things, trifles*; *Plaut.*: homo, *Gell.*, i. e. who excites laughter.

RIDICULE, adv. (ridiculus) *Ridiculously, in a laughable manner, in good or bad sense, also, jokingly, humorously*; naturis aliorum irridentis, ipsorum ridicule indicandis risus moventur, *Cic.*, while they humorously betray their own character.

RIDICULOSUS, a. um. (ridiculus) *Laughable, ridiculous, worthy of being laughed at*; *Arnob.*: parasitus ridiculosissimus, *Plaut.*, at whom one cannot but laugh.

RIDICULUS, a. um. (rideo) *I. Laughable, that excites laughter, or is worthy of being laughed at, apt to make one laugh*; homo facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, *Cic.*: mus, *Hor.*: res, *Plaut.*, a laughable, jesting man; ter: ridiculi videbantur esse, *Cic.*, i. e. humorous, witty; ridiculum dictum, *Plaut.*; and, ridiculum, *Cic.*, a jesting expression, jest, joke, witty saying, bon mot; ridiculus (homo) a buffoon, droll, jester; *Plaut.*: ridiculi (homines) ex dolore, *Cic.*, i. e. who make sport of their sorrows; also see, infim., homo ridiculus totas simul absorbere (al. absorbere) placentas, *Hor.*, laughed at for swallowing; hence, *Ridiculum, A jest, joke, any thing laughable*; esse ridiculo, *Ter.*, to be laughable; pro ridiculo putare, id., to make sport of. *II. Ridiculous*; caput, *Ter.*, a ridiculous person; ridiculum est, *Cic.*, it is ridiculous or silly.

RIEN, is. m. See **REN**.

RIGATIO, ðnis. f. (rigo) *A watering, a sprinkling with water*; *Colum.*

RIGATOR, ðris. m. (rigo) *A waterer, he who sprinkles with water*; *Ter.*

RIGENS, ðs. *I. Part. of rigo*; see **RIGO**. *II. Adj. Stiff, hard, inflexible*; omnia rigentia gelu, *Liv.*: aqua, *Mart.*, cold: saxa, *Sen.*, i. e. barren, bare: animus, id., inflexible, inexorable: ungue rigente, *Ov.*, torpid, without feeling: pars mundi rigentissima, *Solin.*, i. e. frigidissima.

RIGO, ði, ðre. (*rigēs*) *I. To be stiff*; frigore, with cold, *Cic.*: thus also gold, iron, &c.; ferro, *Virg.*: auro, id., and, ex auro, *Sil.*: Cerealia dona (i. e. cibi) rigebant, *Ov.* stiffened, i. e. became cold; riget creber, id.: prata rigent, sc. glacie, *Hor.*: hence. *II. To be stiff, i. e. to be straight, bald, or without ornament*; as, of trees without foliage, meadows or mountains without grass, &c.; sine frondibus arbor riget, *Ov.*: late riget *Tmolus*, id.

III. Fig. To be stiff, obstinate, or unyielding; feritas imota riget, *Mart.* See also **RIGENS**.

RIGESCO, gui, ðre. (freq. of rigo) *I. To grow stiff, to stiffen*; vestes rigescunt, *Virg.*: hence. *II. To stand erect, bristle (of hair)*; capillos riguisse, *Ov.* *III. To grow hard*; secula rigescunt, *Claud.*, i. e. become serious or manly.

RIGĒDE, adv. *I. Stiffly, inflexibly*; *Vitr.* *II. In a straight line*; *Sen.* *III. Severely, rigorously, rigidly*; *Ov.*: rigidus, *Val. Max.*

RIGĒDITAS, ðtis. f. (rigidus) *Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness*; *Vitr.*

RIGĒDO, ðre. (rigidus) *To make stiff or hard*; *Sen.*

RIGĒDO, a. um. (rigo) *I. Stiff*; as, with cold; telurem Boream rigidam movere, *Virg.*, frozen: aqua, *Ov.*: frigus, i. e. that stiffens, *Lucr.*: also, of other things; silex, *Ov.*: enstis, *Virg.* *II. Erect, upright*; columna, *Ov.*: capilli, id., erect, on end: querens, *Virg.* *III. Fig. Inflexible, unyielding, firm*; innocentia, *Liv.*: vultus, *Ov.*: mens, id., inexorable. *IV. Stiff, rough, coarse, unmannery*; mores, *Ov.*: signa rigidiora, *Cic.*, not well wrought: stoliditas rigidissima, *Arnob.* *V. Severe, harsh, rigorous*; satelles, *Hor.*: censor, *Ov.*: sententia, *Plin.* *Ep.* *VI. Hardy, laborious, patient*; fossor, *Mart.*: Sabini, *Ov.* *VII. Rough, wild, cruel, fierce*; feras, *Ov.*: Getæ, id.

RIGO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *I. To convey water or any other fluid to a place*; aquam per agros, *Liv.* 5, 16 from an old prophecy: sanguinem per venas, *Plin.*, to diffuse; fig.; somnum per pectora, *Fur. ap. Macrob.*: hence, sc. se, to spread itself abroad; corpuscula cernuntur terras columque rigare, *Lucr.* *II. To wet, water, moisten*, as a river, canal, &c.; fluvius rigat campos, *Plin.*: qua Istrus Getas rigat, *Tibull.*, flows by; seminaria conspergi potius quam rigari debent, to be sprinkled rather than watered, *Colum.*: hence, to wet, moisten, bedew; vestem, *Lucr.*: ora lacrimis, *Ov.*: *Vitr.*: and fig.; natos vitali rore, *Cic.* (in poetry): ingenia omnium, *Auct. ad Her.*, to cultivate, improve.

RIGOR, ðris. m. (*rigōs*) *I. Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness*; ferri, *Virg.*: nervorum, *Cels.*, i. q. Tetanus: rigorem habere, to be stiff or inflexible, *Colum.* *II. Fig. Harshness, severity, rigour*; disciplina veteris, *Tac.*: juris, *Pand.*: hoc meum meruit rigor? *Sen.*

III. Rudeness, unpolished manners; *Ov.*: hence, in paintings, statues, &c., *Plin.*: accentus, *Quint.*, i. e. when one always speaks in the same tone. *IV. The straight position, straight line of a thing, straightness*; *Pand.*: *Frontin.* *V. Stiffness occasioned by cold, or, old itself*; gelidus, *Lucr.*: *Alpinus*, *Ov.*: aquæ, *Plin.* *Ep.*: torpentibus rigore membris, *Liv.*

RIGOR, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (rigor) *To make stiff, straight, or upright*; traduces rigorati, *Plin.*

RIGUUS, a. um. (rigo) *I. Watered, that is watered*; hortus, *Ov.*: mons scatebris fontium riguus, *Plin.*: hence, *Rigua*, plur., *Places that are watered*; *Plin.*: hence fig., *Fruit of or abounding with (a liquid)*; bos rigua lacte, *Solin.*

II. Watering, that waters; amnis, *Virg.*: hence, *Riguis*, or *Riguus*, *A watering, or, the water used in irrigation*; *Plin.*

RIMA, ðe. f. *A chink, fissure, cleft, chap*; *Hor.*: plenus rimarum sum, *Ter.*, facetè, i. e. I cannot keep a secret: cava rim in chinks; facere, to make, id.; explore, *Cic.*, to stop or fill up; hence, reperitis rimam, *Plaut.*, i. e. a hole to creep out at; hence, ignea rima, *Virg.*, a flash of lightning.

RIMABUNDUS, a. um. (rimor) *Contemplating, considering*; *Apul.*

RIMATĪM, adv. (rima) *Through chinks or fissures*; *Marc. Cap.*

RIMATOR, ðris. m. (rimor) *A searcher, investigator*; *Arnob.*

RIMO, ðre. for rimor: hence, Rimatus, a. um, passivè, *Sidon.*

RIMOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (rima) *I. Prop. To make chinks or chaps*; hence, to dig or throw up (the soil); terram rastris, *Virg.*: volucres rimantur prata, id., turn up the meadows in search of food: vultur iscra rimatur epulis (for food), id.: hence. *II. To search or inquire into, to search, explore, investigate*; aliquid, *Cic.*: partes apertas, *Virg.*: canes elatis rimantur naribus auris, *Ov.*: exta, to inspect, *Juv.*: secreta, *Tac.*: multa in Casello reprehendendo, *Gell.* *III. To seek*; quid cuique reperiunt rimantĭ, *Virg.*: fustem, *Apul.*

RIMOSUS, a. um. (rima) *Full of clefts or chinks*; cymba, *Virg.*: edificium, *Colum.*: fores, *Propert.*: rimosior pulmo, *Gell.*: fig.; auris, *Hor.*, of a great talker, who repeats all that he hears.

RIMŪLA, ðe. f. (dimin. of rima) *A small chink or cleft*; *Cels.*

RINGOR, rictus sum, i. Prop. *I. To open the mouth wide, to show the teeth*; *Acc.*: hence. *II. To be in an ill humor, to fret, fume*; *Ter.*: *Hor.* *III. To wrinkle, to contract or shrink*; radices ringuntur, *Varr.*

RIPA, ðe. f. Prop. *A projection*; hence, the bank of a river, as litus denotes the sea shore; *Cæs.*: *Ov.* But sometimes ripa is used of the sea shore; *Hor.*: *Colum.* — *Synon.* Ripa, the bank of a river; litus, the sea shore, i. e. the margin of the land towards the sea; ora, the whole of the sea coast, regarded as habitable (Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 2: gravis et pestilens ora Tuscorum, quæ per litus extenditur); crepidio, a bank formed of masonry, or otherwise artificially constructed; margo, gen., a brink, edge, margin.

RIPARIENSIS, e. (ripa) *Of or belonging to a bank*; milites, i. e. stationed on the bank of the Danube, *Vopisc.*

RIPARIUS, a. um. (ripa) *At or belonging to a bank*; hirundo, that frequents the banks of rivers, *Plin.*

RIPENSIS, e. (ripa) *At or on a bank*; *Dacia*, *Ammian.*, situate on the bank of the Danube.

RIPŪLA, ðe. f. (dimin. of ripa) *A little bank*; *Cic.*

RISCUS, i. m. (*ρίσκος*) *A repository for clothes, ornaments, &c., a wardrobe, chest of drawers, trunk, or the like*; *Ter.*

RISIBILIS, e. (rideo) *That can laugh, risible*; *Marc. Cap.*

RISIQŪM, i. n. (risus and loquor) *A speaking with laughter*; *Ter.*

RISIO, ðnis. f. (rideo) *A laughing*; *Plaut.*

RISIRO, ðre. (freq. of rideo) *To laugh*; *Næv. ap. Non.*

RISOR, ðris. m. (rideo) *A laugher, derider, mocker*; *Hor.*

RISUS, us. m. (rideo) *I. A laughing, laughter*; hominum de te, *Cic.*: aliquid in risum vertere, to turn to ridicule, hold up to laughter, *Hor.*: ista ad risum, *Cic.*, are to be laughed at: risul esse, to be a subject of laughter, be laughed at, *Liv.*: risus sum alicui, I am a laughing-stock, *Ov.*: risum edere, to laugh: miros risus edere, to laugh heartily, *Cic.*: risum movere, or concitare, id.; or, facere, *Cæd. In Cic. Ep.*, to occasion or excite laughter: dare alicui, *Hor.*: or, præbere, *Justin.*, to promote laughter, to make himself a laughing-stock: captare, to seek to excite laughter, *Hor.*: risu aliquid excipere, to laugh at anything. *Quint.*: risu corruere, *Cic.*: or, emori, *Ter.*, to burst or die with laughter: thus also, risu contendere Iliā, *Ov.*: risum tollere, to set up a laugh, to laugh or begin to laugh, *Hor.*: risu quaterere alicquem, id., to make one shake with laughter: risum tenere, to contain one's laughter, refrain from laughing, *Cic.* *II. Ridicule, derision*; *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3.

RITĒ, adv. (Prop. ablative of obsol. ris, the root of ritus, for ritui; hence, rite nefasto, *Stat.*) *I. With due ceremony, in due form, in the proper manner*; deos colere, *Cic.*: mactare bidentes, *Virg.* *II. In the proper or usual manner*; testes rite affuerunt, *Auct. ad Her.*: religatos rite carpere gramen quos, *Virg.* *III. Correctly, right'y we'l. in the proper manner, properly,*

duly, with reason; quæ potest appellari rite sapientia, Cic.: uni deo rite dedicari, Liv.: memor, Virg., remembering accurately. IV. *Fortunately, happily*; venire, Plaut.: propinques, Virg.

RITUALIS, e. (ritus) *Relating to custom or ceremony*; libri, Fest.

RITUALITER, adv. *According to custom or ceremony*; Amnian.

RITUS, us, m. I. *A religious rite or ceremony*; Cic.: Virg. II. *Any usage or custom, a manner, mode, way*; Cyclopon, Ov.: nuptiarum, Pand.: duo examina (swarms of bees) dissimiles habuere ritus, Plin.: novo ritu, after a new fashion, Hor.: especially, *Ritu*, *In the manner of, like, as*; pecudum ritu, Cic.: mullerum ritu altercat, Liv.: fluminis ritu, Hor.: quo ritu, i. e. quo modo, Lucr.

RIVALIS, e. (rivus) I. *Of or belonging to a brook*; allecula, Colum., living in a brook. II. *Having the same brook in common with another person*: plur. Rivaies, Neighbours who have the same brook in common; Pand.: hence, III. *Rivalis, A rival, competitor*: plur. rivates, rivals or competitors in love; rivais aliequis, Ter.: effuge rivalem, Ov.: rivales sumus, Plaut.: rivales socii puellarum, Catull.: also of animals, Colum.: hence, amare sine rivali, without a rival; se, Cic., without the envy of another.

RIVALITAS, ætis, f. (rivalis) *Rivalry, rivalryship (in love)*; Cic.: also between two women, *jealousy*; Apul.

RIVATIM, adv. (rivus) *Like a brook or brooks*; Macrobi.

RIVIFRONS, e. (rivus and finalis) *Having a brook for a boundary*; Sicul. Fl.

RIVO, ære, (rivus) *To draw or lead off*; Paul. Nol.

RIVULUS, i. m. (dimin. of rivus) *A little brook*; Cic.: Rivus, i. m. *Any small stream of water, a brook*;

Cæs.: Hor.: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.: hence, e rivo flumina magna facis, Ov., i. e. to magnify a trifle, to make a mountain of a mole-hill: hence, I. *A water-course or channel*; Pand.: or, *a gutter*, Vitr.: solum rivi, the bottom of a gutter. II. *Fig. A stream of other liquids*; lacrimarum, Ov.: argenti et auri, Lucr.: rivis currentia vina, flowing in streams, Virg.: thus also, sudor fluit undique rivis, id., runs down in streams: fig.; fortune, Hor.: rivi ignium, Plin.

RIXA, æ, f. I. *A quarrel, dispute, contest, strife*, whether it come to blows or not; Cic.: Liv.: in rixam ire, to quarrel, Quint.: also of animals; Ov.: Plin. II. *Fig. A dispute, contest, debate, as, among scholars*; Cic.—Synon.; see JURGIUM.

RIXATOR, Æris, m. (rixor) *A quarreller, disputer*; wrangler; Quint.

RIXO, ære, i. q. Rixor; Varr.

RIXOR, ætus sum, æri, (rixar) I. *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle*; cum aliquo de re, Cic. II. *Fig. To dispute, contend*; inter se rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen.: cum theatro, Mart., i. e. to have ill will against: thus also, cum ore, Quint.: rami inter se rixantes, Plin., i. e. growing one into another, matted together: herbæ rixantur, i. e. resist, are not easily pulled up, Varr.

RIXOSUS, a, um. (rixar) *Quarrelsome*; Colum.

RÖBUS, a, um. i. q. Rubeus.

RÖBIGNO, or RUBIGNO, Ære, (robigo) *To rust*; Apul. RÖBIGNÖSUS, or RUBIGNÖSUS, a, um. (robigo) *Rusted, rusty*; Plaut.: fig.; dentes, Mart., i. e. envious, spiteful.

RÖBIGO, or RUBIGO, Inis, f. (from robus, or rubus, i. e. ruber) I. *Rust*; Virg.: Plin.: rubiginem trahere, to rust, grow rusty, Plin.: fig.; ingenium longa rubigine læsum torpet, Ov., rusts; hence, II. *Any thing like rust*. I. *Dirt contracted on any thing*; Ov.: Plin.: hence of faults of the mind; rubiginem suam alieui affricare, Sen. 2. Especially, *Blight (in corn)*, mildew; Virg.: Colum. 3. *Rottenness*; Calp. 5, 76.

RÖBIUS, a, um. i. q. Rubeus.

RÖBÖARIUM, i. n. (robur) *An enclosure made of pales and boards of oak*; Scip. Afric. ap. Gell.

RÖBÖRASCÖ, Ære, (roburo) *To grow strong*; Næv.

RÖBÖREUS, a, um. (roburo) *Of oak or other hard wood*; Ov.

RÖBÖRO, Ævi, ætum, Ære, (robur) *To make strong, strengthen, confirm*; artus, Lucr.: gravitatem animi, Cic.: equum cibo, Colum.: roborator exitus, Tert.

RÖBÖRÖSUS, a, um. (roburo) *Stiff, i. e. when an animal is stiff as wood, and cannot move its joints*; passio, Veget.

RÖBUR, Æris, n. I. *A very hard kind of oak, probably, the red or scarlet oak*; Plin. 16, 8; where robur is distinguished from quercus, flex, &c.: but the word is used of any hard tree or trunk, as, of the wild olive; Virg.: also with quercus; quercus antiquo robore, id.; where it seems to mean, trunk: thus also, robora Maurorum, i. e. arbores citri, Stat.: hence, sapiens non est e robore dolatus, Cic.: robore natus, Stat., i. e. hardy, wild: hence,

II. *Any thing made of oak, or of strong, hard wood*; robur præfixum ferro, a spear, Virg.: letale, i. e. hasta, Sil.: robur aratri, i. e. a plough made of hard wood, Virg.: sacrum, id., the wooden horse: Herculis, i. e. the club, Mart.: epulis in robore accumbunt, Cic., i. e. hard benches: robur denotat also, a kind of prison, or a certain place in a prison; in carcerem includatur et in robore et tenebris expirat, Liv.: robur et saxum mini-

tari, Tac. III. *Any thing that is strong*; robur ferri, Virg.: hence, robora pallentia betæ, Colum., i. e. stalks.

IV. *Fig. The strongest, best, or bravest of its kind, the flower*; robora pedum, Liv.: pubis, Virg.: hæc sunt nostra robora, Cic.: robur omne virium (i. e. exercitus), Liv.: quod roboris provincia habuerat, id., i. e. the flower of the soldiers. V. *Hardness*; saxi, Lucr.: hence, a stiffness of the joints (of animals); Veget. VI. *Strength, power, vigour*, of the body, mind, and other things; animi, Cic.: si satis ætatis atque roboris haberit, id. navium, Liv. N. B. Robus, for robur, Cato: robur (for robur) is also the name of *A kind of wheat*, so called on account of its weight, Colum. 2, 6.

RÖBURNEUS, a, um. (robur) *Oaken, of oak*; fruges, Colum., i. e. acorns.

RÖBUS, a, um. The old word for rufus, *Red*; Fest.

RÖBUS, Æris, n. *Strongly*; see ROBUR.

RÖBUSTE, adv. *Strongly*; robustus, Augustin.

RÖBUSTEUS, a, um. (robur) *Of oak or other hard wood*; Vitr.

RÖBUSTUS, a, um. (robur) I. *Of oak or other hard wood*; materia, Varr.: stipticus, Liv.: fores, Hor. II. *Hardy, strong*; satellites, Cic.: cornua, Plin.: solum robustissimum, Colum., i. e. very strong or fertile: cibus robustior, Cels., more nutritious: triticum robustius, Plin.: especially of the powers of the body; *robust, powerful*; posteaquam robustior est factus, Nep.: corpus Suet., pollex, Ov.: homo, Cic.: hence of the mind, and other things; animus, a strong mind, id.: improbitas robustior, id.: vox, Plin.: malum fit robustius, Cic.: fortitudo, id.: exercitus robustissimam partem amisit, Justin.: robusta frequentia (hominum), Cic.

RÖBO, si, sum, Ære. I. *To gnaw*; vitem, Ov.: pollicem, Hor.: cum servis diaria, i. e. mandare cibum servorum, id.: nivem, Sen., i. e. lambere, bibere: hence fig. of calumny or backbiting; in conviviis rodunt, Cic.: aliequem, Hor.: murmur rodere, Pers., to mutter to one's self; hence, II. *To eat away, consume, corrode*; ferrum rubigine roditur, Ov.: tophus calce roditur, Plin. III. *To wash away (of a river)*; Lucr.

RÖGALIS, e. (rogus) *Of or belonging to a funeral pile*; flamma, Ov.

RÖGAMENTUM, i. n. (rogo) *A question*; Apul.

RÖGATIO, Ænis, f. (rogo) I. *A question, interrogation*; as a figure of rhetoric, Cic.: hence, a *proposal to the people for the passing of a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill* (relating to private matters, or certain individuals; lex was a bill which related to the whole community; see Breui ad Suet. Cæs. 5); rogationem ad populum ferre, Cæs.; and simply, rogationem ferre, Liv., to propose to the people: promulgare, Cic., to post up, publish: perferre, id., to carry through: accipere, to approve, assent to, id.: Cæcilia, id., i. e. by one Cæcilius. II. *A bill passed by the people, a law, decree*; recitabat rogationis carmen, Liv., i. e. the form of the law. III. *A prayer, entreaty, request, suit*; Cic.

RÖGATIUNCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of rogatio) I. *A short question*; Cic. Fin. 1, 15. II. *A short bill or law*; Cic. Dom. 20.

RÖGATOR, Æris, m. (rogo) I. *One who asks*; hence, 1. *One who proposes a law, i. e. brings a bill before the people, and demands their assent or dissent*; legum, Lucil. 2. *The president at the comitia*; who demanded whether or not such or such a person should be elected consul, prætor, &c.; comitiorum, Cic. 3. *He that formerly, when votes were given by word of mouth, asked each person for his vote, and noted it down*; but after they had ceased to vote by word of mouth in the comitia, and had adopted the use of tablets, the name rogator was still retained, and he was called so who stood at the urn into which the tablets were thrown; he was usually a friend of the candidate, or of the party for whose benefit the bill was framed, or who had proposed it. II. *One who prays or entreats*; Cic.: hence, a beggar; Mart.

RÖGATUS, us, m. (rogo) I. *A prayer, entreaty, request*; ejus rogatu, at his request, Cic. II. *A question*; ad rogatum respondere, Cic.; or this may be a participle of the Ærogero.

RÖGITATIO, Ænis, f. (rogito) *A question*; hence, a proposed law, a bill; Plaut.

RÖGIRO, Ævi, ætum, Ære. (freq. of rogo) I. *To ask*; aliequem, Ter.: aliquid, for or after any thing; pisces, Plaut., i. e. to ask the price of: multa super aliequo, Virg. II. *To pray, entreat*; Ter.

RÖGO, Ævi, ætum, Ære. I. *To ask, inquire*; rogas? Ter.: de servis, Cic.: rogavi, pervenissent Arigentum, id.: si forte roges, Ov., i. e. if you should wish to know; also with an accusative of the person whom one asks, and of that concerning which the inquiry is made; roga ipsam, Cic. Fragm.: dic, quod rogo? Ter.: respondet ad ea, quæ de te rogaro, Cic.: hence pass., Rogor, I am asked; res rogatur, inquiry is made concerning a thing; rogatus de Cybele, Cic.: rogatum esse sententiam, id.: via roganda est, Ov., you must ask concerning the way: ro-gare means also, to ask the promise of any thing; Pand.: hence, roga me viginti minas, Plaut., ask me to promise you: we often find the two accusatives together; aliequem

aliquid, Plaut. : Phadr. : or, vobis, aliquid sententiam, to ask one for his opinion or vote, Cic. : hence, Rogatum. *A question* ; ad rogatum respondere, id. ; unless this be from Rogatus, us. Hence the following may be easily understood. I. This word is frequently used of the Comititia : rogare populum, Cic. ; or, plebem, Liv., to ask the assent of the people to a proposed law, or their acceptance of a candidate : also, aliquid, or aliquid, to propose a candidate for acceptance, or a law for assent ; leges perniciosas rogavi, Cic., I have proposed : hence, facere, leges a me rogabantur, for memorabantur, Cic. Legg. 2, 10 : impetrium majus, Cic. : consules, i. e. to propose for election, id. : comitia consilium rogandis, id., i. e. for the election of consuls : hence, populum aliquid, to propose any thing to the people ; populum aediles rogare, Liv. : also of the people, *To choose, elect, create (officers), appoint* ; tribunos, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab. : legem, Cic. : lege rogatum est, ut, &c., it has been appointed that, Pand. : de hoc est rogatum, ut, &c., Cic. : provinciam aliquid, id., to assign : jusce lex rogata est, id., a law was duly proposed, i. e. with the observance of all due ceremonies. 2. Milites sacramento rogare, Cæs., to administer an oath to the soldiers, to bind them by an oath ; because they were first asked whether or not they were willing to take it. II. *To ask, request, beg, pray, supplicate, entreat*, when the person prayed to, and the thing prayed for, are frequently put in the accusative, and sometimes ut follows ; hoc te rogo, Cic. : deo divitias, Mart. : te rogo atque oro, ut, &c., Cic. : sometimes ut is omitted ; rogat tentes, Ov. : sometimes ne follows ; Ter. : also with prepositions ; ab aliquo, Cic. : de aqua ducenda, id. : pro vita, Suet. : me in consilium rogavit, Plin. Ep. : aliquid ad prandium, Lamprid., to invite. N.B. 1. Malo emere quam rogare, Cic., a proverb, of things which do not cost much, i. e. I would rather buy it than borrow it. 2. Cicero distinguishes rogare, to ask, from petere, to sue (formally) for an office ; Phil. 2, 20. Thus also in the passive, Rogatus, a, um, *Entreated* ; Hor. : Suet. : testis, Pand. : also seq. accus., for any thing ; hoc estote rogati, i. e. I ask you for this, Ov. : thus also, rogatus auxilia, Liv. N.B. 1. Precario rogandi, Cic., where precario is redundant. 2. Rogassit, for rogaverit, Cic. e Legg. XII. Tab. III. *To take* (hence, ergo, derogo, &c.), also, *to fetch or derive* ; exemplum aliunde, Auct. ad Her. : aquam hinc de proximo, Cic.

RÖGUS, i. m. *A funeral pile* ; Metellum in rogam imposerunt, Cic. : inferri in rogam, id. ; or, rogo, Plin. : rogam accendere, Plin. : ascendere in rogam ardentem, id. : rogam exstruere, id. : carmina diffugiunt rogos, Ov., i. e. survive : hence, poetically ; obserat herbosus lurida porta rogos, Propert., i. e. mortuos, quorum sepulchris flores ingesti erant. N.B. Rogum (neut.), Afran.

RÖNCHUS, &c. See RHONCHUS.

RÖRARIUS, a, um. (ros) ; e. g. rorarii, sc. milites. *A kind of young, inexperienced, light armed soldiers*, who stood behind the Triarii in battle, whence they often made a sudden attack upon the enemy, and retired again to their post, Liv. 8, 8.

RÖRATIO, ðnis. f. (roro) I. *A falling of dew, dew* ; Apul. : Vitruv. II. *A disease in vines when the young grapes fall off in consequence of a cold dew* ; Plin.

RÖRATUS, a, um. See RORO.

RÖRESCO, ðre. (ros) *To dissolve into dew, to drop like dew* ; Ov.

RÖRIDUS, a, um. for roscidus ; Propert.

RÖRIFER, a, um. (ros and fero) *That brings dew* ; Lucr.

RÖRIFLUUS, a, um. (ros and fluo) *That drops dew* ; vet. Poëta in Catalect.

RÖRIGER, a, um. (ros and gero) *That brings dew* ; Fulgent.

RÖRO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (ros) I. Intrans. 1. *To dew* ; i. e. *To cause dew to fall, to drop dew* ; quum rorare Titonia conjux cæperit, Ov. 2. Rorat, Dew falls ; Colum. 2. *To be bedewed* ; hence, to drop, or trickle, to be moist ; rorant pennæ, Ov. : capilli rorantes, id. : rorabant sanguine vepres, Virg. : also fig., to be filled with a liquid ; rorantes lacte capellæ, Virg. 3. *To fall in drops* ; lacrimæ rorantes, Lucr. II. Trans. 1. *To bedew* ; roratæ rose, Ov. ; or, gen., to moisten, wet ; ora lacrimis, Lucr. 2. *To drop, i. e. to cause to drop or fall in drops* ; humorem, Auct. Pervig. Ven. : balsama rorans, Apul. : roratæ aquæ, Ov., dropped down : rorans juvenis, Manil., i. e. Ganymedes, the constellation Aquarius : pocula rorantia, Cic., from which liquor can be drunk only in small quantities.

RÖRULENTUS, a, um. (ros) *Full of dew, dewy* ; Colum. Rös, röris, m. I. *Dew* ; Virg. : ros cadit, Plin. : also plur., rores, Cic. (in poetry) : rores cadunt, Plin. II. *Any liquid that drops* ; as, water ; spargens rore veli, Virg. : tears, Hor. : lacrimarum, Ov. III. *Any fluid* ; ros lympharum, Lucr. : salis, i. e. maris, id. : Ionius, Propert., i. e. the Ionian sea : vivus, running water, Ov. : liquidus, id., water : vitalis, Cic. (in poetry), breast milk : stillans, Ov., i. e. blood : hence, of balsam or unguent ; Arabus, id. : Syrius, Tibull. N.B. Ros maris, Ov. ; or, Ros

marinus, Hor. ; or, Rosmarinus, i. Colum. ; or, marinus ros, id. ; or, Rosmarinum, Plin., *Rosemary* (Rosmarinus officinalis, L.).

RÖSA, æ. f. (róðev) I. *A rose* ; Cic. N.B. Rosa, for plur. rosæ ; e. g. pulvinus rosa-farctus, Cic. : reticulatum plenum rosæ, id. : in rosa, crowned with roses, id. : thus also, redimitus rosa, id. : hence fig. ; vivere in rosa, Mart., i. e. pleasantly, happily : in rosa jaceat, Sen., i. e. in pleasure. II. *The colour of the red rose* ; plena rosarum atria, Ov. : rubeant labra rosis, Mart. III. As a term of endearment ; mea rosa, my sweet, Plaut. IV. *Essence or oil of roses* ; Cels. V. *A rose bush, rose tree* ; Plin. : rosa Pæsti bis florens, Virg. : rosa laurea, Apul., rose bay, oleander (Nerium oleander, L.).

RÖSÆCEUS, a, um. (rosa) *Of roses* ; corona, Plin. : hence, rosaceum oleum, and without oleum, oil of roses, id.

RÖSANS, tis. (part. of roso, ðre) *Red as a rose, rosy* ; Poëta in Catalect.

RÖSÄRUS, a, um. (rosa) *Of roses* ; venenum, Apul., of rose bay or oleander, said to be poisonous : auxillum, id., help said to be afforded by the use of roses : abortio (absortio), Suet., a kind of dish : hence, Rosarium, *A place planted with roses, a bed or garden of roses* ; Virg.

RÖSÄTUS, a, um. (rosa) *Of or supplied with roses* ; oleum, oil of roses, Senen. Samm. : hence, Rosatum, sc. vinum, *Rose wine, wine seasoned with roses* ; Pallad.

RÖSÇIDUS, a, um. (ros) *Full of dew, dewy* ; herba, Varr. : mala, Virg. : mella, id., dropping like dew : humor, i. e. dew, Plin. : folia melle roscida, Plin., moistened with honey, like dew : pruina, Ov., i. e. dew : nox, Plin. : Iris roscida pennis, Virg., dewy : dea, Ov., i. e. Aurora.

RÖSETUM, i. n. (rosa) *A place planted with roses, a garden of roses* ; Virg.

RÖSEUS, a, um. (rosa) I. *Of roses, covered or filled with roses* ; vinculum, a garland of roses, Sen. : thus also, strophium, Virg. : flores, roses, Claud. : ripa, id., full of roses. II. *Rose-coloured, rose-red, rosy* ; pannus, Plin. : color, id. : fucus, Catull., rubor, Ov. : especially of persons, parts of the body, &c., to which one would attribute a beautiful or blooming shape and colour : also of the dawn, &c. ; cervix (Veneris), Virg. : os, id. : dea, i. e. Aurora, Ov. : roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. : Eous, i. e. Lucifer, Propert. : Phœbus, Virg.

RÖSÏDUS, a, um. (ros) i. q. Roscidus ; Colum. Rösio, ðnis. f. (rodo) *A gnawing* ; Cels.

RÖSMÄRINUS, and RÖSMÄRINUM, i. m. et n. *Rosemary* ; Colum. : Plin. ; see ROS.

RÖSTELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of rostrum) *A little snout, bill, or beak* ; Plin.

RÖSTRA, ðrum. n. See ROSTRUM.

RÖSTRÄLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the rostra* ; tabula, Siden.

RÖSTRANS, tis. (part. of rostro, ðre) ; e. g. rostrante vomere, Plin. 18, 49, 2. i. e. striking or driving in its point : but Hard. would read rostrato.

RÖSTRATUS, a, um. (rostrum) *Having a beak, snout, or the like, beaked, pointed* ; falx, a sickle, Plin. : especially of the ships of the ancients, which had a beak ; navis, Cic. : hence, columna rostrata, Liv. 42, 20, a marble column adorned with beaks of ships, erected by Duilius in the forum at Rome in commemoration of a naval victory in the first Punic war : corona, Plin., i. q. Navalis, given as a reward to one who first boarded an enemy's ship, or in any other manner distinguished himself in a naval engagement : hence, of Agrippa ; cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg.

RÖSTRUM, i. n. (rodo) Prop. *An organ or instrument for gnawing* ; hence, in birds, a bill, beak ; in other animals, a trunk, snout, muzzle, mouth ; of birds, Cic. : of swine, id. : of bees, Plin. : of goats, Varr. : also of men, the mouth, but perhaps only contemptuously, or in familiar discourse ; Plaut. : Pand. : hence fig., anything like a bill or beak, and so, any thing that projects or terminates in a point ; as, the hooked point or bill of a pruning knife, Colum. : in a plough, Plin. : of a lamp, id. : insulæ, id. : especially, the beak of a ship ; Hirt. : Liv. : hence, for prora, Virg. N.B. The Romans having captured many galleys belonging to the inhabitants of Antium, employed the beaks of these galleys in adorning a place before the senate house, where the orator's pulpit stood, Liv. : hence, Rostra, 1. *The orator's pulpit* ; descendere de rostris, Cic. : in Rostris, Liv. : pro rostris, Suet., i. e. on this pulpit. 2. Fig. Rostra movere, Lucan., i. e. the people assembled round the orator's pulpit : rostra forumque optare, for pacem, id.

RÖSÛLENTUS, a, um. (rosa) I. *Full of roses* ; prata, Pand. II. *Rose-coloured* ; Marc. Cap.

RÖSUS, a, um. See RORO.

RÖTA, æ. f. I. *The wheel of a carriage* ; Virg. : Ov. : Plin. : hence, poetically, a chariot itself, chariot ; pedibus rotave, Ov. : thus also, plur. rotæ, Ov. : Virg. : rota solis, the chariot of the sun ; Lucr. : thus also, Luciferi, Tibull. : also for, the horses in a chariot ; Cynthia fraternalis afflata rotis, Sil. II. *Any round body, an orb* ; solis major rota, Lucr. III. *A circuit, circle* ; orbis, Virg. : septima, a driving round the circus,

Propert.: anni, Sen., course. IV. *The wheel or rack, as a kind of torture used by the Greeks*; in rotam ascendere, Cic.: Gr. ἄγων βασιλευσίων. V. *The wheel (i. e. inconsistency) of fortune*; fortuna, Cic.: V. Fig. Unequal wheels were attributed to elegy; Ov.: VII. *A poet's wheel*; Hor.: VIII. *A kind of sea fish*; Plin.: RŌTĀBĪLIS, e. (roto) *That turns round in a circle, circular*; fluxus, Ammian.

RŌTĀLIS, e. (rota) *Provided with wheels*; Capitol.

RŌTĀTĪLIS, e. (roto) *That turns round in a circle*; gyrus, Sidon.

RŌTĀTĪM, adv. *In a circle, like a wheel*; Apul.

RŌTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (roto) *A turning round in a circle, rotatory motion*; circini, Vitr.

RŌTĀTOR, ōris. m. (roto) *One who turns any thing round in a circle*; Stat.

RŌTĀTUS, us. m. (roto) *A turning round in a circle*; Stat.

RŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (roto) I. Trans. *To turn round like a wheel or in a circle, to whirl*; aper rotat ore canes, Ov.: fumum, Hor.: ensem, Virg.; to flourish, brandish; fig.; sermo rotatus, Juv.: hence, rotari, to turn (itself) round in a circle; Manil.: Ov.: II. Intrans. *To turn (itself) round in a circle*; saxa rotantia, Virg.: of a peacock, to make a wheel (with the tail); Colum.

RŌTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of rota) *A little wheel*; Plaut.

RŌTŪLUS, i. m. i. q. Rotula; Calp. 7, 51, ed. Beck.

RŌTUNDĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (rotundo) *A making round, a rounding*; also, *a round, a circle*; linea rotundationis, Vitr.

RŌTUNDE, adv. (rotundus) *Roundly*; hence, with orators, *well connected, neatly or elegantly expressed*; Cic.

RŌTUNDĪFŌLIUS, a, um. (rotundus and folium) *Having round leaves*; Apul.

RŌTUNDĪTAS, ātis. f. (rotundus) *The round form of a thing, rotundity, roundness*; Plin.: fig.; verborum, Macroh., roundness or good composition of a period.

RŌTUNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (rotundus) I. *To make round or circular, to round*; Cic.: hence, se, Plin.: or, rotundari, id., to become round: hence, Rotundatus, a, um. *Rounded, round*; Vell.: II. Fig. *To heap together*; talenta, Hor.

RŌTUNDŪLA, æ. f. sc. res. (dimin. of rotundus) *Any small round thing*; Apul.

RŌTUNDUS, a, um. (rota) I. Prop. *Round like a wheel*; hence gen., *round, spherical*; celum, Cic.: nihil rotundius, id.: capita rotundissima, Cels.: hence fig., II. *Of a wise man*; teres atque rotundus, Hor., i. e. who does not cleave to earthly objects. III. *Of a garment*; toga, Quint., that sits close to the body, or that hangs down evenly. IV. *Of style, Round, polished, flowing*; when the words are well connected, or are arranged in harmonious periods, which roll on smoothly in reading or delivery; verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus (Thucydides), id.: verba, Gell.: ore rotundo loqui, Hor., to use full sounding or fine expressions.

RŪBĒDO, inis. f. (rubeo) *Redness*; Firmic.

RŪBĒFĀCĪO, ōci, actum, ēre. Pass. Rubefio, factus sum. (rubeo and facio) *To reddens, make red*; setas sanguine, Ov.: rube facta cruore, id.

RŪBĒFACTUS, a, um. See RUBEFACTIO.

RŪBĒLIĀNUS, a, um. (rubellus) *Reddish*; vitis, Colum., a kind of vine with red wood.

RŪBĒLLĪO, ōnis. f. (rubellus) *A kind of fish, of a red colour*; Plin. 32, 49.

RŪBĒLLŪS, a, um. (dimin. of rubellus) *Somewhat reddish*; Marc. Cap.

RŪBĒLIUS, a, um. (dimin. of rubeo) *Somewhat red, reddish*; Plin.

RŪBENS, tis. I. Part. of rubeo; see RUBEUS. II. Adj. *Red, reddish*; rubentior, Plin.

RŪBĒO, ūl, ēre. (ruber) I. *To be red*; as blood, fire, &c.; Virg.: Ov.: hence, Rubens, Red; Virg.: Hor.: II. *To grow red, to blush*; Cic.: Rubens, Tibull.—See also RUBEUS.

RŪBER, bra, brum. Red; flamma, Ov.: sanguis, Hor.: sal, Plin.: crine ruber (homo), Mart.: canicula, Hor., i. e. burning, hot: equi (Aurora), Tibull.: color ex rubro subniger, black mixed with red, Cels.: rubrior pilus, Plin.: ruberrimum nitrum, Cels. N.B. I. Sol celi rubro lavit æquore currum, Virg.: æquor rubrum oceani denotes the sea reddened with the beans of the sun, and there is no reference to the mare rubrum, i. q. Erythræum: litus rubrum, i. e. litus maris rubri, Plin. 2. Rubræ leges, Juv., with red titles.

RŪBESCO, bul, ēre. (rubeo) I. *To grow red, to reddens*; mare rubescet radiis, Virg.: arva cæde rubescant, id.: Aurora rubescbat, for oriebatur, id.: signa rubescunt, sc. sole ingrediente, Ov.: saxa ruberunt sanguine, id.: rosa rubescens, Plin.: II. *To blush*; Ov.

RŪBĒTA, æ. f. (rubus) *A kind of venomous frog found among brambles*; Propert.: Plin.: also, rana rubeta, Plin.; see Schneid. Hist. Amphib. 1, p. 227.

RŪBĒTUM, i. n. (rubus) *A place where brambles grow together, a thicket of brambles*; Ov.

RŪBĒUS, a, um. (from ruber) *Red*; color, Varr.

RŪBĒUS, a, um. (from rubus) *Of the twigs of brambles*; virga, Virg.

RŪBĀ, æ. f. *A kind of plant used in dyeing, madder*; Vitr.

RŪBĪCUNDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of rubicundus) *Somewhat red*; Juv.

RŪBĪCUNDUS, a, um. (rubeo) *Red*; Ov.: matrona, id., reddened or sunburnt: homo, Ter., of a ruddy complexion: rubicundior, Varr.: Ceres (corn), Virg., reddish, yellowish.

RŪBĪDUS, a, um. (ruber) *Red, reddish*; facies, Suet.: panis, i. e. brown, Plaut.

RUBIGO, RUBĪGĀLIS, RUBĪGINO, RUBĪGINOSUS, RUBĪGUS. See RUBIGO, &c.

RŪBOR, ōris. n. (rubeo) *Redness*; medicamenta ruboris, Cic.: cocci, Plin.: of purple, Virg.: aliquem in ruborem dare, to make red, sc. by blows, Plaut.: thus also, of the complexion, Ov.: hence, a blush; Masiussa rubor suffusus, Liv.: ruborem alcui elicere, Auct. ad Her.: afferre, Tac., to cause one to blush, to excite a blush: rubori est mihi, I am ashamed, Ov.: hence, shamefacedness, modesty; Cic.: also, shame, disgrace; Ov.: Tac.

RŪBRĪCA, æ. f. sc. terra. (for rubrica, from ruber) I. *Red earth*; Vitr.; also with terra, expressed or understood, Colum.: II. *Any red colour dug from the earth*; as, cinnabur, ruddle, red chalk, Plaut.: Auct. ad Her.: Hor. Since the titles of laws were made or painted red; hence, III. *The title of a law or ordinance, a rubric*; Pand.: and hence, IV. *A law*; se ad album ac rubricam transtulerunt, to the study of the laws, Quint.: Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers.

RŪBRĪCĀTUS, a, um. (rubrica) *Made or painted red*; Auct. Priap.

RŪBRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (rubrica) *Full of red earth, red*; ager, Cato: solum, Colum.

RŪBRUS, a, um. for ruber; Solin.

RŪBUM, i. n. *A bramble*; see RUBUS.

RŪBUS, i. m. (allied to ruber, rubeo) I. *A bramble or blackberry bush*; Virg.: Plin.: Idæus, Plin.: Rubus sanctus, Schreb. and Willd.: also fem.; Prudent.: II. *A blackberry*; rubos colligere, Calp.: rubis, Propert.: Liv.; of which, however, the nominative may be rubum, like prunum, pirum, &c.

RŪCTĀMENS, inis. n. (ructo) *A belching*; Prudent.

RŪCTĀTRĪX, icis. f. (ructo) *She that belches*; belching; menta, Mart., i. e. that occasions belching.

RŪCTO, āvi, ātum, āre, and RŪCTOR, itus sum, āri. (freq. of rugo, ēre, which is found in the compound erugere, in Festus, and was formed from the Gr. ῥέγγω, or ῥέγγω) I. *To belch*; ructare (infm.), Cic.: alieui in os ructare, Plaut.: ructasse, Plin.: thus also, ructari, depon., Cic. ap. Fest.: also with an accusative of the food which is brought up from the stomach; ructo (ructor) acidum, crudum, food rises in my stomach, with a sour taste; qui crudum ructat, Cels.: stomachus acida ructans, Plin., rising sour: thus also, aprum, Mart.: ructor aves, Varr.: also, to void any thing by belching; cruor ructatus, Sil. II. *To belch forth, give forth*; used contemptuously or in a low style of speaking; versus, Hor.: fumum, Pallad.: ructans semideum propinquitates, i. e. jactans, in ore habens, Sidon.

RŪCTOR, āri. See RUCTO.

RŪCTŪO, āre. i. q. Ructo; Augustin.

RŪCTŪŌSUS, a, um. (ructus) *Full of belches*; Cæ. ap. Quint.

RŪCTUS, us. m. (from rugo, ēre; see RUCTO) *A belch, the act of belching, a rising of the stomach*; Cic.: ructus gignere, Plin.; or, movere, id.; or, facere, id., to occasion, cause, bring on; fig.; fontium, Vitr., the bubbling up.

RŪDECTUS, a, um. (rudus) *Full of rubbish*; hence, of soil, *dry or poor*; Cato.

RŪDENS, tis. m. I. Subst. (seems to be the participle of rudo, sc. funis, restis, &c.) *A strong rope*; as, of the catapulta or ballista; Vitr.: especially, *the rope of a ship, a cable*; Cic.: Virg.: hence fig., for, a ship, or, navigation; Val. Fl.: rudentibus apta fortuna, Cic., fastened to the ropes of a ship, and so, very unstable or uncertain. N.B. Fem. gen.; Plaut.: II. Part. of rudo.

RŪDĒNTĪBĪLIS, i. m. (rudens and sibilus) *The creaking of ships' ropes or cables*; Pacuv. ap. Varr.

RŪDĒRA, um. n. See RUDUS.

RŪDĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (rudus) *Of or belonging to rubbish*; cribrum, Apul.

RŪDĒRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (rudero) *A laying or making of a pavement with rubbish and small stones*; Vitr.: also, a pavement; id.

RŪDĒRĀTUS, a, um. See RUDERO.

RŪDĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (rudus) I. *To cover with rubbish or small stones*; hence, Ruderatus, a, um. *Covered with rubbish or the like*; ager, Plin., full of small stones, and so, poor. II. *To make a pavement of rubbish or small stones*; Vitr.

RŪDIĀRIUS, i. m. *A gladiator discharged from service,*

and presented with a foil (rudis) in token of his discharge; rudius revocare, Suet.

RUDICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of rudis) *A ladle or like instrument for stirring liquors when boiling*; Colum. **RUDIMENTUM**, i. n. (from rudio, ire) *A first trial or essay, a beginning*; militare, Liv.: primum regni puerilis, id.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg.: prima rudimenta rhetorice, elements, rudiments, Quint.: turpe, Ov.: rudimentum adolescentiæ ponere, to make trial of, Liv.: also, deponere, Justin.: cujus (Achillis) rudimenta formaverit Centaurus (Chiron), Stat.

RUDIS, æ. f. I. *Rough, unwrought, uncultivated, raw, undressed, unpolished, in the state of nature*; æs, Plin.: terra, Varr.: moles, Ov., shapeless, without form: lingua, Liv.: vox, Tac., not artificial: quæ pueris nobis rudia excedunt, Cic.: agna, Mart., very young; hence, II. *Ignorant, inexperienced, unskilled in any thing*; often with a genitive; provincia, Cic.: rerum omnium, in all things, id.: belli, Hor.: also with in; e. g. in rep., Cic.: in jure, id.: also without in; e. g. arte rudis, Ov.: also with ad; e. g. ad bella, Liv.: also absolute, ignorant, without experience; rudis anni (of childhood), Tac.: rude seculum, Quint., illiterate. III. *Unsuitable, improper, unfit*; fontes rudis puellis, Mart. IV. *Rough, disagreeable, unpleasant*; vox, Quint.: modus, Ov.

V. *Hard or unripe*; uva, Mart. VI. *Unadorned*; opus, Ov.: vestis, id.: capilli, Sen. VII. *Inartificial, unaffected, natural, simple*; querela, Mart. VIII. *Young, new*; nati, Val. Fl., new-born infants: medicamenta, Plin., not before used: cura, Mart.: carina, Apul.: amor, id.: hence, *New in any thing, inexperienced in or unaccustomed to any thing*; Amphitrite, Catull., i. e. the sea, in which no ships had yet sailed: rudis animi (in love), Propert. Sometimes it may be rendered, *Innocent*; filia, Mart.: anni, animi; see above.

N. B. Superl. rudissimus, Ammian. 26, 5; where some read durissimus.

RUDIS, is. f. *A ladle or like instrument used for stirring liquids when boiling*; Cato: Plin.: a kind of foil, with which soldiers or gladiators fought for exercise or pleasure; Ov.: Liv.: Suet.: such a foil was presented to gladiators when they were discharged from service; rudem accepisti, Cic.: hence fig., of any one who has honourably obtained a discharge from a duty or office; donatum jam rudi, Hor.: me meruisse rudem, Mart.

RUDITAS, âtis. f. (rudis) *Rudeness*; hence, *inexperience, ignorance*; Apul.

RUDITUS, us. m. (rudo) *The braying of an ass*; Apul. **RUDO**, rudi and rudivi, ruditum, Ære. *To raise a loud or disagreeable cry, to roar, bellow*; of lions, Virg.: of stags, id.: of men, id.: also of things without life; prora rudens, id.: especially of asses, to bray; Ov.: Apul. N. B. Perf. rudivi, Apul.

RUDOR, Æris. m. (rudo) *A roaring, loud noise*; vox hominis turba rudores torior, Apul.

RUDUS, Æris. n. I. *That which consists of many small or broken pieces, rubbish*; rudere pingui saturare terram, Colum.: especially, *rubbish consisting of small broken stones, lime, &c.*; this is of two kinds, vetus and novum; rudus vetus is, the rubble or rubbish from old buildings; Suet.; Tac.: Plin.: rudus novum, or simply, rudus, fresh or broken stones, lime, &c., from which mortar or plaster is made; Cato: Vitruv.: Plin.: Alexandria ædificia tecta sunt rudere aut pavimentis, Hirt., i. e. with such little stones. II. *A small piece of brass*; Prudent.: also, a small copper coin; Liv. 26, 11; see RAUDUS.

RUDUSCULA porta. See RAUDUS.

RUDUSCULUM, i. n. See RAUDUSCULUM.

RUDESCO, Ære. (rufus) *To grow red or reddish*; Plin.

RUFUS, i. m. i. q. Chama. *A lynx*; Plin.

RUFRO, Ære. (rufus) *To make red or reddish*; capillum, Plin.

RUFULUS, a. um. (dimin. of rufus) I. *Reddish, somewhat red*; Plin.: rufulus (homo), red-headed, having red hair, Plaut. II. *Rufuli, The tribuni militum appointed by the general, whereas those chosen by the people were called Comitiales*; Liv. 7, 5.

RUFUS, a. um. *Red, reddish*; armenta, Vitruv.: sanguis, Cels.: color, Gell.: of persons, red-headed, red-haired; rufus quidam, Plaut.: virgo rufa, Ter.—Synon. Albicans, flavus, Gr. ξανθός, denotes a pale yellow or straw-colour; fulvus, yellow, of the colour of gold; rufus, red mixed with yellow; rutilus, Gr. πυρρός, a deep red, or fire-colour. Hair of the last-named colour was esteemed a beauty, but the yellowish red a deformity.

RUGA, æ. f. (from ruga, to contract) I. *A wrinkle*; Hor.: Ov.: sulcare rugis cutem, Ov.: wrinkles æc frequently a sign of age; non rugæ auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.: also, of grief; tunc ruga tristis abit, Ov.: hæc si rugam trahit, id., i. e. is disagreeable to you: rugas contrahere in fronte, Varr., to occasion: and sometimes of seriousness or austerity; rugas cœgit, put on an austere look, Ov.: populum rugis supercilio decepti, Cic.: also of things without life; arboris cortex replicatur in rugas, Plin.: nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, Juv., i. e. to mar, spoil, stain with disgrace. II.

A fold, wrinkle, plait; as, in a garment; rugæ in veste, Plin.

RUGINOSUS, a. um. (ruga) i. q. RUGOSUS; Cæl. Aur. **RUGIO**, ire. *To roar as a lion*; Spartian.

RUGIRUS, us. m. (rugio) I. *The roaring of a lion*; Vopisc. II. *A rumbling sound in the bowels*; Cæl. Aur.

RUGO, âvi, âtum, Ære. (ruga) I. *Trans. To wrinkle, i. e. to draw into wrinkles*; frontem, Augustin.: hence, Rugatus, a. um, Plin. II. *Intrans. To wrinkle, i. e. to fall into wrinkles*; Plaut.

RUGOSITAS, âtis. f. (rugosus) *Rugosity, the wrinkled state of any thing*; Tert.

RUGOSUS, a. um. (ruga) *Full of wrinkles or folds, wrinkled*; genæ, Ov.: cortex, id.: sanna, Pers., i. e. a sneering; senecta, Tibull.: acina, Colum.: rugosiorum frontem, Mart.: rugosus frigore pagus, Hor., wrinkly, or, that renders wrinkled.

RUINA, æ. f. (ruo) I. *A fall, downfall*; conclavis, Cic.: grandinis, Lucr.: ruina dare, Virg. Æn. 2, 310; or, facere, Hor.; or, trahere, Virg., to fall; hence, II. *An overthrow or defeat of an army*; Liv. III. *Destruction, ruin*; fortunarium, Cic.: Saguntis, Liv.: incendium meum ruina (sc. reip.) restinguam, Sall.; thus also, id (incendium) non aqua, sed ruina restincturum, Cic.: generis lapsi, Virg. IV. *Death, destruction*; ducere ruina, Hor., to occasion, bring on; Neronis, Plin.: also a fault, false step; ruina facere, Lucr., to make a mistake. V. *That which falls or falls down, a ruin, ruins*; flumina ducere ad lavandam hæc ruina, Plin.: Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov.: ruinas transcendere, Liv.: hence, cœli ruina, Virg., rain; poli, Val. Fl., the crash of thunder. VI. *A falling upon, attack*; Mart.: thus also, quantis fatigatè ruinis, Hor.; or here it may mean, overthrow; ruina dare, to attack or fall upon any one, Virg. Æn. 11, 613.

RUINOSUS, a. um. (ruina) I. *That is about to fall in, ruinous*; ædes, Cic. II. *That has fallen in, in ruins*; Ov.

RULLA, æ. See RALLUM.

RUMA, æ. f. RUMIS, is. f. and RUMEN, inis. n. I. *A breast at which young are suckled, a teat, pap*; a word used by the old Romans, for mamma; e. g. ruma, Varr.: rumis, id.: rumen, Plin. II. *The throat, gullet, swallow*; rumen, Plaut.: ruma, Fest.: Serv.

RUMBOTINUS. See RUMFOTINUS.

RUMEN, inis. n. See RUMA.

RUMEX, icis. c. I. *Sorrel, sour dock*; Plaut.: Plin.

II. *A kind of missile*; Gell. 10, 25.

RUMIFICO, Ære. (rumor and facio) *To make a report*; hence, *to speak of among one another, to rumour*; quam civis rumificant probani, Plaut.

RUMIGERATIO, Ænis. f. (rumigero) *A rumouring, publishing*; Lamprid.

RUMIGERO, Ære. (rumor and gero) *To make known, publish*; Fest.

RUMIGERULUS, a. um. (rumor and gerulus) *That spreads abroad news and rumours*; Hieron.

RUMIGO, Ære. (ruma and ago) *To chew again, ruminate*; or, to eat; Apul.

RUMINABILIS, æ. (rumen) I. *Chewing again, ruminating*; hostia, Plin. II. *Ruminalis ficus*, Liv. (also, Rumina, Ov.), the fig tree under which Romulus and Remus were suckled, formerly called Romularis, or Romula.

RUMINATIO, Ænis. f. (rumino) I. *A chewing again, ruminating*; Plin.: hence, II. *A return or repetition*; hiemis, Plin. III. *A thinking upon a thing again, a re-considering*; quotidiana, Cic. IV. *A curving, bending*; corticis intra nucleos, Plin.

RUMINATOR, Æris. m. (rumino) *One who chews again or ruminates*; Arnob.

RUMINO, Ære. and RUMINOR, Æri. (rumen) *To chew again, ruminate*; bos ruminat, Colum.: ruminat herbas, Virg.: fig., to reconsider, to ruminate upon; in this sense we usually find ruminari; aliquid, Varr.: also, ruminare; e. g. ruminas carmina, Symm.

RUMINUS, a. um. (ruma) I. *That suckles*; hence, Rumina dea; Varr. II. *That nourishes or supports*; Augustin.

RUMINUS, a. um. i. q. Ruminalis.

RUMIS, is. f. See RUMA.

RUMIRO, Ære. i. q. Rumigero; Næv.

RUMIO, Ære. An old word for Rumino; Fest.

RUMOR, Æris. m. Prop. *A sound, noise*; especially, a soft or gentle sound, a murmuring, whistling. I. Of the wind; rumore secundo, Cic. e. poëta; Virg., i. e. with a favourable wind. II. Of water; Auson. III. Of persons; when it means, sometimes, *The sound or noise made by people when they assemble*; Claud.: trepido rumore viciniæ, Apul.: sometimes, *The murmuring or talking of people about any thing, a rumour which spreads abroad*; rumor populi, Ter.: varii rumores, Cic.: hence, I. *A rumour, report, which one hears but knows not whence it proceeds*: rumor multa fugit, Cæs.: rumor multa perfert, Cic.: rumor serpit, id.; or, manat per compita, Hor.; or, diditur, Virg., i. e. spreads abroad:

existit, Hirt.: rumorem dissipare, or differre, Ter.; Nep.; or, spargere, Cic., to spread a report: also, serere, Virg.: also with a genitive of the object; periculi, Cic.: hence, rumor est, id.; also, incedit, Tac.; sonat, Mart., there is a rumour, report says: primo rumore, Sall., at the first rumour: rumore adverso esse, to be in ill repute, Liv.: thus also, rumore malo flagrare, Hor. 2. A good report or repute, approbation, applause; rumori servire, Plaut.: rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quassitum, Cic.: plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac.: rumore secundo aliquid accipere, with approbation, id. 3. An evil report, blame, slander, defamation; Sall. Fragm.

RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, ēre. I. To tear in pieces, break, burst, separate by force; catenas, Ov.: vincula carceris, Cic.: hence, rumpi, to burst; tofi gelu rumpuntur, Plin.: Ruptum, A cleft, rent, rupture; plur. rupta, id.: also, to tear, tear from; funem ab litore, Virg.: vestes a pectore, Ov.: also, to cause to burst; leporem forti equo, i. e. to hunt till he is ready to burst with weariness, Mart.: bovem, Plin.: hence, rumpere se, and rumpi, to burst; rumpantur ut illa Codro, Virg.: rumpitur anguis, id.: ego me non rupturus sum, Plaut.: the ancients also used rumpere and rumpi, active and neuter, hyperbolically, for, to cause to burst, to burst, to be ready to burst; ruperunt horrea messes, Virg., i. e. the barns are quite filled; rumpi penetralla turba, Ov.: cantu rumpent arbusta cicade, Virg., chirp so much as to cause the trees to burst: rumpor, Ov., I am ready to burst: rumpuntur pectora, Virg.: hence, II. Fig. To destroy, violate, make invalid, annul, bring to nothing; testus, Cic.: testamentum, id.: thus also, moras, Virg.; or, moram, Ov., i. e. to hasten. III. To hurt, injure, spoil; membrum, Cato: aliquem flagris, Pand.: jus gentium, Liv. IV. To open by force or by tearing; vomicae, Plin., i. e. to cause them to open: vomica rumpitur, Cels., i. e. bursts, opens: hence, viam, Virg., to open a way, make a way by force: thus also, fontem, Ov.: hence, to force a way into or through; Alpes, Sil.: agmina media, Virg.: aditus, id. V. To utter with violence, vent furiously or vehemently; vocem, Virg.: questus, id. VI. Rumpere se, or rumpi, To break forth, to come forth with force; tantus se nubibus imber ruperat, Virg.: inter nubila se rumpent radii, id.: amnes rumpuntur fontibus, id.: turbo ruptus, id., breaking or bursting forth. VII. To interrupt; somnum, Virg.: iter institutum, Hor.: verba novissima, id.: taciturnitatem, Tac., to break: rumpo patientiam, Suet., I lose all patience. VIII. To separate, part; amplexus, Val. Fl.: ruptum cœlum, when it lightens, Sil.: hence, to tear off, to cut off; colla tauri securi, Ov. IX. To weary, weaken, enfeeble; animal rumpitur, Veget.: membra, Propert.: illa, Catull. N.B. Rupsit, for ruperit, Fest. e Legg. xii. Tab.

RUMPOINĒTUM, i. n. (rumpotinus) i. e. locus arboribus rumpotinis consitus; Colum.—See RUMPOINUS. RUMPOINUS, or RUMBOTINUS, a, um. (rumpus and teneo, for rumpus tenens) That to which the shoots of a vine (rumpi) are fastened in order to be carried on from tree to tree; arbores rumpotinae, Colum.: genus arbuti rumpotinum, id. Also, Rumpotinus, subst., i. q. Opu-lus; Colum 5, 7: Plin. 14, 3.

RUMPU, i. m. (rumpo) i. q. Tradux. A layer of a vine, when the shoots are carried on from tree to tree; Virg.

RUMUSCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of rumor) A slight rumour or report; hominum, Cic.

RUNA, æ. f. A kind of weapon, perhaps, a kind of missile or dart; Cic.

RUNCATIO, ðnis. f. (runco) I. A wedding; Colum.: hence, II. A weed; Colum.

RUNCATOR, ðris. m. (runco) A weeder; Colum.

RUNCINA, æ. f. (ρῦνῆν) A plane; Varr.

RUNCINO, ære. (runcina) To plane, to smooth with a plane; Arnob.

RUNCO, ære. To weed, to root up; spinas, Cato: segetes, Varr.: hence, to move; in pœnata, Augustin: also, to make bald, strip of its hair; Pers.

RUNCO, ðnis. m. (runco, ære) An instrument for weeding, a weeding hook; Pallad.

RŪO, rui, ruitum, and contr. rŭtum, ēre. (from ῥέω) I. Intrans. 1. To fall down, tumble down, fall to the ground; tecta ruunt, Liv.: saxum ruiturum, Ov.: ruit æthere toto turbidus imber aqua, Virg.: ruunt de montibus amnes, id.: rubeant victores victique, id., i. e. were slain: fig., to go to ruin, perish, come to nothing; ruere illa non possunt, Cic.: ruit æther, Virg., the sky falls, proverbially, of violent rain: quid si cœlum ruat? Ter., what if the sky should fall? 2. To rush out or forth; unde ruunt voces, Virg.: ruit Oceano nox, Virg. Æn. 2, 250, rushes forth from the ocean, i. e. draws on: thus also, nox ruit, Virg. Æn. 6, 539: dies rubeat, Virg.: vesper ruit, Val. Fl. 3. To break, run, or rush in or into, to throw one's self into; in Cappadociam, Flor.: legio sustinuit ruentes, Tac.: in ferrum, Virg. 4. To rush on or to a place, to run or hasten towards; ad urbem, Liv.: illum ruere nunciat, Cic., i. e. that he was hastening; ad interitum, id.: in exitium, Tac.: huc

omnis turba ruebat, ran, Virg.: portis, to rush to the gates, Liv.: in proelium, Flor.: per proelia, i. e. in proelia, or, per ordines proeliantium, Virg.: in crudelitatem, Liv., i. e. to become cruel: hence fig. 1. To talk or act at random or inconsiderately, hurry too much, do wrong through hurry; quum quotidie rueret, Cic.: emporetum pati ruere, Cic., to make a bad bargain: pati ruere ruem, Liv.: vide, ne quid imprudens ruas, Ter.: in dicendo, Cic. 2. To pass away, draw to a close; ver ruit, Virg.: sol ruit cœlo, Apul.; or simply, sol ruit, Virg.; Val. Fl., sets. II. Trans. 1. To throw or pull down with violence, force or rapidity, to throw to the ground; procella ruunt antennis, Plaut.: venti vis ingentes ruit naves, Lucr.: annis arbusta ruens, Val. Fl.: cumulos arenæ, Virg., i. e. make level: aliquem ad terram, Lucr.: ruere se in prædam, Apul., to rush, pounce, dart down: hence, Rutus, a, um, Torn down, or, that may be torn down; ruta cæsa, Cic.; or, ruta et cæsa, Pand., not fixtures, moveables; fig.; ruere remp., Cic., i. e. to overthrow, ruin. 2. To throw or tear out or up; mare ruit arenam, Lucr.: venti mare ruunt a sedibus imis, Virg.: spumam salis ære, id., to cut through, i. e. to sail through: ruit atram ad cœlum nubem, id., carries up; unde divitiis ærisque ruam acervos, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 22; but here a more correct reading is stream.

RUPES, is. f. A rock, especially, a precipitous rock; rupem manis, or pandere, Liv., to render passable; also, a rock in the sea; Val. Fl.: hence, cavæ rupes, Virg., caves or clefts in a rock: sub ima rupe, id., cave.

RŪPEX, iclis. m. A hardy or clownish man, a boor, clown; Gell.

RŪPICAPRA, æ. f. (rupes and capra) A chamois, or, a wild goat; Plin.

RŪPICO, ðnis. m. i. q. Rupex; Apul.

RŪPINA, æ. f. (rupes) A rock or rocky place; Apul.

RŪPTIM, adv. Cæs. B. C. 1, 5, ed. Oudend., for raptim, Quickly.

RŪPTIO, ðnis. f. (rumpo) A tearing, breaking; Pand. RŪPTOR, ðris. m. (rumpo) One who breaks, violates, or renders void; fœderis, Liv.

RŪPTUS, a, um. See RUMPO.

RŪRĀLIS, e. (rus) Rustic, rural; Ammian.

RŪRĀLITER, adv. In a rustic or rural manner; Cassiod.

RŪRĀTIO, ðnis. f. (ruro) A country life, husbandry; Apul.

RŪRESCO, ēre. (rus) To become rural; Enn.

RŪRESTRIS, e. (rus) Of or belonging to the country or to fields, rustic, rural; arva, Apul.: opus, field-labour, agricultural labour; Pand.

RŪRICŌLA, æ. c. (rus and colo) That cultivates the ground, relating to agriculture, rustic, rural; deus, i. e. Priapus, Ov.: Ceres, id.: bos, id.: also, atratum ruricola, id.: hence, Ruricolæ, Rustics, countrymen; Colum.

RŪRICŌLĀRIS, e. (ruricola) Of or belonging to agriculture, rustic, rural; cultor, Ven. Fort.

RŪRIGĒNA, æ. c. (rus and gigno) Born or living in the country; hence, Rurigenæ, Countrymen, rustics; Ov.

RŪRO, ære, and RŪROR, āri. (rus) To live in the country, to be employed with husbandry; Plaut.: Varr.

RURUS, and RŪRUSM, adv. (contracted for revorsus, revorsum, i. e. reversus, reversum) I. Backwards, back; rursum cadere, to fall back, Plaut.: rursum se recipit, Cæs.: rursum trahunt, Cic.: hence, rursum versus, backwards, Plaut.: rursum prorsum, Ter.; or, rursus prorsus, Enn., backwards and forwards. II. On the other hand, on the contrary, again; rursus repudiet, Cic.: rursus quidam arbitrantur, Quint. III. Again, anew; dic rursum, Ter.: rursus sevoanda videatur, Cic.: rursus instare, Cæs. N.B. The ancients said also, rursum, for rursum.

RŪS, genit. ruris. n. I. The country, considered as cultivated, lands, fields; rus colere, Hirt., to cultivate the ground: rura, Hor.: Plin. II. The country, as opposed to town or city, comprehending land and houses, and therefore, i. q. A country seat, an estate in the country, a farm, a village; rus ibo, Ter., into the country, to my country seat; habes rus amonum, Cic., country seat: rura peragrantes, id., country seats or estates. N.B. To the question, whether? we find the accusative; and to the question, where? or, whence? the ablative; rus ibo; see above: vivere ruri, Cic.; and rure, Hor., in the country: redire ruri, Liv.: or, rure, Ter.: Cic.: rure frui, Ov.: rure morientem, Plin. III. Fig. Rustic manners, rusticity; manent vestigia ruris, Hor.

RUSCĀRUS, a, um. (ruscum) Of or belonging to the herb ruscum; falcule, Cato R. 11, ed. Gesn.: but in Varr. R. 1, 22, ed. Gesn. we find rustariæ, denoting probably the same implements.

RUSCŌLUM, i. n. (dimin. of rus) A small country estate; Gell.

RUSCUM, i. n. or RUSCUS, i. f. Butcher's broom (Ruscus aculeatus, L.); Virg.: Plin.

RUSPO, ære, for ruspari; Tert.

RUSPOR, āri. To search, examine; Acc.: Apul.

RUSSĀTUS, a, um. (russus) Dyed red: hence, clothed

in red; Tert. One of the four partes (factions) in the circus was clothed in red, and was hence denominated, factio russata: hence, auriga russatus, Plin.

RUSSEOLUS, a, um. Dimin. of russeus; Prudent. RUSSEUS, a, um. (russus) *Red, reddish*; Apul. RUSSEUS, a, um. Dimin. of rursus; Capitol. RUSsus, a, um. *Red*; velum, Lucr.: color, Gell.: fauces, Enn. ap. Cic.

RUSTICIANUS, a, um. See RUSCARIUS. RUSTICIANUS, a, um. (rusticus) *Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural*; vita, Cic., a country life, i. e. a residing in the country, while rustica vita denotes a residing in the country together with occupation in country pursuits: homo, a countryman, i. e. one who lives in the country and practises husbandry, of whatever condition he may be, id.: hence, *A rustic, clown*; id.: hence, illud, quod loquitur, si plane fuerit rusticianum, id., rustic, clownish.

RUSTICATIM, adv. for rustice; Pompon. RUSTICATIO, onis. f. (rusticor) *I. A residing in the country, a country life*; Cic. *II. Agriculture, husbandry*; Colum.

RUSTICE, adv. *In a rustic manner*; loqui, Cic.: hence, *clownishly, boorishly*; urgere, id.

RUSTICELLUS, a, um. Dimin. of rusticulus; Varr. RUSTICITAS, atis. f. (rusticus) *I. In a good sense. 1. Country occupations, husbandry*; Pallad. *2. Country people*; Pallad. *3. The manners of the country or of country people, regarded as honest, upright, &c., simplicity, honesty, uprightness, &c.*; Plin. Ep. 1, 14. *II. In a bad sense, Rusticity, clownishness. 1. Unmannerliness, awkwardness, rudeness, whether in words or actions*; Ov. Art. 3, 128: Plin.: Suet.: verborum, Quint. *2. Clownish bashfulness*; Ov. Her. 17, 186: Sen.

RUSTICOR, ari. (rusticus) *I. To reside in the country or at one's country seat*; Cic. *II. To practise husbandry, to be a farmer*; Colum.: especially of persons who themselves labour in country work; as, slaves, id. *III. To act or talk clownishly or awkwardly*; Sidon.

RUSTICULUS, a, um. (dimin. of rusticus) *I. Living in the country*; rusticulus, sc. homo, a countryman, Cic.: rusticula, sc. gallina, a woodcock, heathcock, partridge, or snipe; Plin.: Varr. *II. Clownish, awkward, rude, unmannerly*; libellus, Mart.

RUSTICUS, a, um. (rus) *I. Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural*; prædium, Cic., a country seat: vita, id., a country life (see RUSTICANUS); mores, id.: res rustica, id.; or, res rustica, Colum., husbandry: hortus, Plin. Ep.: numina, Ov.: vox, Cic.: sedulitas, Ov., the industry of country people: opus rusticum facere, Tert., agriculture: vocabulum, Gell., i. e. used by country people: homo, Cic., or simply Rusticus, id., *A countryman, i. e. any one who resides in the country and pursues rural occupations*, so that it denotes, sometimes, a country gentleman, sometimes, a farmer, peasant, clown, boor: colona, Ov., a country woman: hence, rustica, sc. gallina, Varr., a kind of fowl. See RUSTICULUS. *II. Clownish, i. e. unmannerly, rude, awkward, coarse, unpolished, without taste, simple, stupid, bashful*; non rusticus hospes, Ov., i. e. polished: homines rustici et agrestes, Cic.: rusticus es Corydon, Virg., i. e. stupid: pudor, Ov., bashfulness: carmen, id., simple: Musa, Virg.: querela, Ov.: hence, Rusticus, and Rustica, *A boor, clown, unmannerly person*; Virg.: Ov.: hence, nec tamen est rustica, Ov., i. e. averse from love, or bashful.

III. Simple, unadorned, artless; veritas, Mart.: simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. — Synon. Rusticus, that resides in the country, is used, as has been said, in either a good or a bad sense; agrestis, that grows wild in the fields, is always used in a bad sense: see Döderlein's Synon. 1, p. 71.

RUSUM, adv. for rursum. See RURSUS. RŪTA, æ. f. (ῥύτιον, or ῥύτιον) *Rue, a kind of bitter herb*; Ov.: hence fig.; ad cujus rutam pulegio tui sermonis utendum est, Cic., i. e. disagreeableness.

RUTACESA, See RŪO. RŪTĀBRI, ōrum. m. i. q. Rastri; Varr.

RŪTĀBLŪM, i. n. (ruo) *An instrument for raking*; hence, *I. An instrument for drawing fire forward in an oven, a coal rake*; Cato: Suet. Oct. 75. *II. An instrument for stirring liquids, a ladle*; Colum.

RŪTĀCEUS, a, um. (ruta) *Of rue*; Plin. Val.

RŪTĀTUS, a, um. (ruta) *Furnished with rue*; rustum, Plin., i. e. flavoured with rue: lacerti, Mart., i. e. covered or garnished with rue. The Romans used frequently to garnish their dishes with this herb.

RŪTELUM, i. n. (dimin. of rutrum) *A corn-meter's strike or strike, or, a shovel*; Lucil.

RŪTILESCO, ēre. (rutilus) *To grow red or reddish*; lepores rutilescunt, Plin.

RŪTILIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (rutilus) *I. Intrans. To be red or reddish, to be of a gold colour, or, to shine like gold*; arma rutilare vident, Virg.: thus also, rutillans; e. g. arma, Tac.: color, Plin.: rutillantior auro, Ven. Fort.

II. Trans. To make red or reddish, or of a gold colour; capillos, Plin.: comæ rutilate, Liv.

RŪTILUS, a, um. *I. Red, of a deep red*; ignis,

Virg.: cruor, Ov.: caput, Plaut., red-haired: thus also, barba, Suet.: capilli, Ov.: fulgor, Cic. — Synon; see RUFUS. *II. Glistening, shining*; thorax, Val. Fl.

RŪTRUM, i. n. (ruo) *An instrument for stirring, raking, grubbing, scraping or digging*; hence, *I. Perhaps, A spade, mattock*; Cato: Liv.: Remus is said to have been slain with this implement; Ov. *II. An instrument used by masons in making mortar, a trowel*; Vitruv.

RŪTŪBA, æ. f. *Confusion, tumult, disorder*; Varr.

RŪTLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ruta) *Small rue, or, a little bit of rue*; Cic.

RŪTUS, a, um. See RŪO.

S.

S., or Sext., a prænomen, Sextus; e. g. S. Roscius; also S., or Sp. for Spurius: S. C., Senatus consultum; S. P. Q. R., Senatus populusque Rom. S, on coins, denotes semmissis.

SABĀIA, or SABĀIA, æ. f. *A kind of beer used by the Illyrians*; Ammian.

SABĀNUM, or SAVĀNUM, i. n. (σάβανον) *A linen cloth, towel, napkin, &c.*; Pallad.

SĀBĀOTH. (σαβῶθ, Hebr. שַׁבּוֹת) *Hosts, armies*; Prudent.

SABBĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (sabbatum) *Of or belonging to the Sabbath*; luxus, Sidon.: hence, Sabbatarius, *One who observes the Sabbath, a sabbatarian, i. e. a Jew*; Mart.

SABBĀTISMUS, i. m. (σαββατισμός) *Observance of the Sabbath*; Augustin.

SABBĀTIZO, āre. (σαββατίζω) *To keep or observe the Sabbath*; Tert.

SABBĀTUM, i. n. (σάββατον, from Hebr. שַׁבָּת, rest) *1. The Jewish sabbath*; Plin.: tricesima sabbata, Hor., i. e. according to some, the thirtieth day of the month; according to others, the passover, which fell in the thirtieth week of the year, reckoning from September as the commencement. *II. Sabbata means sometimes, The Jewish festivals*; Juv.

SĀBĪNA, æ. f. (Sabinus) *Sabine or savin*; Cato: Plin.: Ov.

SĀBLĒTUM, i. n. (sabulum) *A sandy place*; Plin.

SĀBLŌ, onis. m. *I. Sand, especially, large or coarse sand, gravel*; Varr.: Vitruv. *II. A player on a certain instrument*; Macrobi. Sat. 2, 1; but here some read sublonis, or fabulonis.

SĀBLŌSTUS, a, um. (sabulum) *Full of sand, sandy, gravelly, gritty*; Vitruv.: hence, sabulosa, plur., sandy places, Plin.

SĀBLŪM, i. n. *I. i. q. Sabulo, Sand*; Plin. *I. The quill or plectrum used in playing on the cithara*; Apul.: Hor.: but ed. Elm. has pulsabulum.

SĀBURRA (Sabŭra), æ. f. (sabulum) *Sand, usually, that sort with which ships are laden, ballast*; Virg.: Liv.

SĀBURRĀLIS, e. (saburra) *Consisting of sand*; Vitruv.

SĀBURRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (saburra) *To fill or lade with sand or ballast*; Plin.: fig., for, to fill with victuals and drink, stuff or cram with good cheer; ubi saburratæ sumus, Plaut.

SACCĀRIUS, a, um. (saccus) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with sacks*; saccharius, sc. homo, one who carries sacks, Pand.; navis, Quint. 8, 2, 13, i. e. laden with sacks, or with corn in sacks; saccharium facere, Apul. Met. 1, ed. Oudend., i. e. to carry sacks: Al. edd. sagariam, sc. negotiationem, or artem.

SACCĀTUS, a, um. See SACCŌ.

SACCĒLLĀTIO, onis. f. (saccellus, prop. from saccello, āre) *The laying of little bags on a diseased part of the body*; also, a little bag used for that purpose; Veget.

SACCĒLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of sacculus) *A little sack, a bag*; Cels.: Petron.

SACCŪS, a, um. (saccus) *Made of sackcloth or coarse linen*; tunica, Hieron.

SACCHĀRUM, -ōrum, i. n. (σάκχαρον) *Sugar collected from reeds*; Plin. H. N. 12, 8, 17. N. B. Our sugar was not known in Europe before the time of the crusades.

SACCIBUCUS, e. (saccus and bucca) *Chubby-checked*; Arnob.

SACCIPĒRIUM, i. n. (saccus and pera) *A pocket or scrip, or that into which one puts a purse*; Plaut.: we find also, Sacciperio, onis, m., Varr.

SACCŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (saccus) *To sift or strain through coarse linen*; aquam, Plin.: vinum, Mart.: sacculus humor corporis, Lucr., i. e. urine.

SACCĒLĀRIUS, a, um. (sacculus) *Concerned with or belonging to small bags or sacks*; saccularii, Ascon., keepers of purses, and so, of money: also, *A kind of magicians or jugglers* are called Saccularii, Pand., because they picked the pockets of the people, qu., thieves, pickpockets.

SACCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of saccus) *A little sack or bag*; Cætil.: Apul.: Lucil. ap. Cic.

SACCUS, i. m. (σάκος). *I. A sack or bag, for any purpose; cilia, saccos, Cic., probably, corn-sacks: also, a money-bag, Hor.: also, a bag or cushion for laying upon a diseased part of the body; Plin.: especially, a coarse bag for straining any thing through; id.: and particularly, for straining wine, a wine strainer; id.: vinarius, id.: thus also, nivarius, Mart., i. e. through which snow water is strained. N.B. Ad saccum ire, Plaut., to go begging, to have recourse to begging. II. Sackcloth; Hieron.*

SACELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of sacrum) *Any place without a roof, consecrated to a deity; a room in a house with an altar consecrated to the service of a deity; a small chapel; Cic.: Propert.: Virg.: Ov. N.B. Festus says, sacella dicuntur loca diis sacrata, sine tecto.*

SACER, cra, crum. (from sacre, which is derived from sacre, sagere, sangere, ἄζω, whence also sancire) *I. Sacred, i. e. consecrated or dedicated to a deity; mensis sacer Manibus, Ov.: esculus sacra Jovi, Plin.: Cereri sacrum Polyptoten, Virg., i. e. priest of Ceres: also with a genitive; illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, for diis, Cic.: hence fig.; pugionem magno operi sacrum, Tac., i. e. destined: hence gen., sacred, holi, dedicated to the gods, religious, inviolable; sacre ades, a temple, Cic.: signa, id.: jura sacerrima, Ov.: Vesta, Propert.: Cybele, id.: silentium, Hor.: rates, id.: sacra profanaeque omnia pollueret, Sall.: est sacrum, it is something sacred, Plin.: thus also, in sacro esse diis, to be sacred, id.: also gen., sacred, according to the idea of a particular person, venerable, admirable, not common; lingua (of Cicero), Mart.: Maro, id.: memoria patris, Quint.: sacros amantes, Propert., or, sacred to Venus. N.B. 1. Mons sacer, Cic.; Liv., the mountain to which the people retired when, in their indignation against the senate, they forsook Rome: so called, either because, according to Festus, they consecrated the mountain to Jupiter; or, as others suppose, because the leges sacrae were passed there. 2. Out of flattery, this word was used in reference to the emperors; sacra Caesaris aure, Mart.: occupationes, Suet. 3. Os sacrum, the lowest part of the spine, Cels. 4. Sacra via, Cic.; or, sacer clivus, Hor., a street in Rome, leading from the amphitheatre across the forum to the capitol. II. Devoted to an offering to the infernal deities, and so to death: hence, 1. Accursed, criminal, impious, wicked; sacrum sanciri, Liv. 3, 55: before which we find, ejus caput Jovi (sc. Stygio, i. e. Plutoni) sacrum esset: thus also, is inestabilis et sacer esto, Hor., i. e. accursed: hence, 2. Execrable, horrible, infamous, detestable; ego sum sacer, Plaut.: auri sacra fames, Virg.: hircus alarum, Catull.: venenum, Val. Fl., magical: to this we may perhaps refer sacer morbus, the falling sickness, epilepsy, Cael. Aur.: ignis sacer; see IGNIS.*

N.B. The ancients said also, Sacer, cris, cre; e. g. sacres porci, Plaut.: Varr. — Synon. Sacer is said of all buildings and places dedicated to the gods, even although not solemnly consecrated by the augurs; sanctus, of places and things rendered inviolable by formal ceremonies; religiosus, the violation of which is conscientiously avoided, such as a tomb, oath, &c.

SACERDOS, ōtis, c. (sacer) *A priest or priestess; including an augur, pontifex, flamen, Vestal, &c.; sacerdotis populi Rom., Cic., priests: sacerdotis Cereris, Cic., priestesses: Fonteia sacerdos, id., i. e. Vestal: Vestæ sacerdos, Ov., Vestal: Phœbi sacerdos, priest, Virg.: hence, Clodius is facetiously called sacerdos popularis, Cic., because he had obtained access, in woman's clothes, to the chapel of Bona Dea. Also in apposition; regina sacerdos, Virg., of the princess Rhea, who was a Vestal: a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell.*

SACERDŌTĀLIS, e. (sacerdos) *Priestly, sacerdotal; ludi, Plin. Ep., i. e. given by priests at their entrance on office.*

SACERDŌTISSA, æ, f. (sacerdos) *A priestess; Massur, Sab. ap. Gell. 10, 15; but this word is omitted in some edd.*

SACERDŌTIUM, i. n. (sacerdos) *The office or dignity of a priest or priestess, priesthood; sacerdotio prædita (Vestalis), id.: sacerdotium inire, id.: sacerdotiis præesse, id.: sacerdotio præficere aliquem, Plin.*

SACERDŌTŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of sacerdos) *A young or inferior priestess; Varr.*

SACRĒSANCTUS, a, um, for sacrosanctus; Tert. SACRĒS, ātis, n. (σάκρωμα, Dor. σάκρωμα) *A counterpoise; Vitruv.*

SACRONDIOS, i. m. *A kind of amethyst among the Indians, inclining to a hyacinth colour, which colour they call sacros; Plin.*

SACROPENIUM, i. n. (σαγρόπιον) *The juice or gum of the shrub ferula; also, the shrub itself; Plin. 19, 52: called also Sagapenum, id. 20, 75.*

SACOS, i. m. See SACONDIOS.

SACRĀMENTUM, i. n. (sacro) *That by which a person solemnly binds himself or another to any thing; hence, 1. A depositing a certain sum of money with the Pontifex in civil suits, so that the losing party was to forfeit the said sum; Ascon.: also, the said money; Varr.: hence, a civil process or suit; sacramentum nostrum justum udicari, Cic.: sacramento contendere, id. II. An*

oath; sacramento se obstringere, Plin. Ep.: perfidum sacramentum dicere, Hor.: especially, a military oath; aliquem militiae sacramento obligare, Cic., to swear in; thus also, milites sacramento rogare, Cæs., i. Liv.; or, adigere, Liv., to administer this oath: dicere sacramentum, Cæs.; or, sacramentum, Liv., to take this oath: aliquid sacramenti dicere, id., to take the oath or swear to any one: sacramentum negligere, Cæs. III. In ecclesiastical writers, A sacred thing, a mystery; as, the revealed word of God; Prudent; Judicii, Apul., i. e. sanctity. IV. A bond; amicitie, Petron. V. A covenant, agreement; si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum — sacramentum, Apul.

SACRĀRIUM, i. n. (from sacrum, or sacra) *I. A place in which sacred things are kept, a sacristy; hence, the town Cære, to which the sacred vessels, &c., were carried from Rome, is called, sacrum populi Rom., Liv.: fig.; arcana naturæ in interiore sacratio clausa sunt, Sen. II. A place of religious worship, a chapel, temple; Bonæ Deæ, Cic.: sacraia Ditis, Virg., the sacred abode of Dis, i. e. the infernal regions: thus also, the place in which women met to celebrate the Bacchanalia is called sacrum, Liv.: thus also, a private chapel in one's house; in tuo sacratio, Cic.: also, an apartment or chamber in the imperial palace; Auson.*

SACRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (sacro) *A consecrating, dedicating; Macrobr.*

SACRĀTOR, ōris, m. (sacro) *One who consecrates; Augustin.*

SACRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of sacro; see SACRO. II. Adj. Consecrated, sacred, holy; templum, Virg.: dux, i. e. Augustus, Ov.: dies sacratio, Mart.: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin.

SACRĪCŌLA, æ, c. (sacrum and colo) *A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest or priestess; sacrificing, performing divine service; Tac.*

SACRĪFER, a, um. (sacro and fero) *That carries sacred things; rates, Ov.*

SACRĪFĀLIS, e. (sacrificium) *Of or belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial; Tac.: we find also, sacrificialis.*

SACRĪFĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (sacrifico) *A sacrificing; Cic.*

SACRĪFĀTOR, ōris, m. (sacrifico) *A sacrificer; Tert.*

SACRĪFĀTUS, us, m. (sacrifico) *A sacrificing; Apul. SACRIFICIALIS, e. See SACRIFICIALIS.*

SACRĪFICIUM, i. n. (sacrifico) *A sacrifice, offering; sacrificium facere, to sacrifice, Cic.: violare, id.*

SACRĪFICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (sacrificus) *To sacrifice, offer a sacrifice; apud aram, Nep.: diis, Varr.: suum, Ov.: mustum Libero, Fest.: Jovi vivo argento, Plaut.*

N.B. 1. Sacrificio, for sacrificio; Plaut. 2. Depon. Sacrificor, ārī, Varr.: hence, Sacrificati, a name applied to those Christians who through fear offered sacrifice to the heathen idols; Cyprian.

SACRĪFICŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of sacrificus) *Sacrificing, offering, or performing sacrifice; rex; see Rex; hence, subst., Sacrificulus, A sacrificer, sacrificing priest; Liv.*

SACRĪFICUS, a, um. (sacrum and facio) *I. Sacrificing, offering; Ancus, Ov.: rex; see Rex. II. Of or belonging to sacrifices; ritus, Ov.: ritus sacrificii; dies, id., a day on which sacrifice is offered: os, id., i. e. the voice of sacrificers or priests: cruor, Sil., the blood of a sacrifice.*

SACRĪLEGĒ, adv. *Sacrilegiously, impiously; Tert.*

SACRĪLĒGIUM, i. n. (sacrilegus) *I. A stealing the sacred things belonging to a temple, or otherwise consecrated to a deity, sacrilege; sacrilegium facere, Quint., i. e. to commit sacrilege: fur onustus sacrilegio, Phædr., i. e. with sacred things which had been stolen. II. A violation of religious duties or rites, an irreligious or impious action; Nep.*

SACRĪLĒGUS, a, um. (sacra and lego) *I. That steals the sacred things belonging to a temple or otherwise consecrated to the gods, sacrilegious; Cic. II. That violates religious duties or rites, irreligious, impious, profane; Nep.: thus Erichonin is called sacrilegus, because he despised Ceres, Ov.: Pentheus, because he offered contempt to the service of Bacchus, id. III. Gen. Wicked, cursed; artes meretricium, Ov.: linguæ, id.: manus, id.: femina, who tore Orpheus to pieces, id. It is frequently used in a somewhat undefined sense, as a term of reproach, as with us, thief, gallow's-bird, &c.: illi sacrilegio, Ter., i. e. to that rascal: thus also, sacrilegia, id., wretch.*

SACRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sacer) *I. To consecrate or dedicate to a deity; caput, Liv.: aras, Virg.: hence, II. Gen. To give, destine, appoint; honorem alcuvi, Virg.: telis Evardii sacrarunt, id.: quod Libertina sacravit, Hor., i. e. what is dead. III. To render sacred or inviolable; fœdus, Liv.: nemus honore, i. e. extructo sepulchro religiosum facere, Mart.: deum sede, to dedicate a temple to a deity, or, to honour a deity by the erection of a temple, Liv.: lex sacra, a law, sanctioned by a penalty devoting the offender to an infernal deity, Cic.: also gen., Sacred, holy; vivit eloquentia Catonis sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv., sacred or immortal by his writings: see also SACRATUS. — Synon. Sacrare, to dedicate to a deity; sancire, to place under the immediate protection of a deity. — See the synonyms in SACER.*

SACROSANCTUS, a, um. (sacer and sanctus) I. *Inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty, very sacred, inviolable*; possessiones, Cic.: thus the tribunes of the people were sacrosancti, i. e. no one dared to injure or seize their persons under penalty of death. II. Gen. *Sacred, venerable*; memoria alciujus, Plin. Ep.: imago (of Cupid), Apul.

SACRIFICIO, are. See **SACRIFICIO**.
SACRUM, i. n. I. *A sacred thing*; sacrum accendere, Phædr., i. e. the sacrifice: sacra proferre, Hirt.: sacra ex ædibus eripuisse, Cic., i. e. statues, &c. II. *Any holy rite or act of religious worship*, especially, a sacrifice, because nearly all the external worship of the Romans consisted in sacrifices; sacra facere, to offer sacrifice, Cic.: Junoni sacrum facere, Propert.: sacrum Cereris, Hor.: in solemnibus sacris, Sall.: hence, inter sacrum (the victim) et saxum (the sacrificial knife) stare, proverbially, Angl., to stick in the mire, to be put to one's last shift; Plaut. Some families were obliged to offer certain sacrifices annually, which were attended with trouble and expense, so that they sought to get rid of the custom: hence, the proverbial expression, hereditas sine sacris, i. e. an advantage without inconvenience or charges, a rose without thorns, meat without bone, &c.: hence, Sacrum, *Any thing secret*; sacra tradendum artes, Quint.: sacra literarum colere, id.: also poems are so called; Ov.: sacra Maronis, Mart.

SÆCLUM, i. n. See **SECULUM**.
SECULARIS, SÆCLUM. See **SECULARIS**, SÆCLUM.
SÆPE, (for *ἀσπῆ*) *Often, frequently*; Cic.: sæpius, id.: sæpissime, id. N.B. I. Sæpius is often put for sæpe, Virg. 2. Numero is often appended to sæpe without increasing the signification, as in English, *Of times*; Cic.

SÆPENÛMERO, adv. See **SÆPE**.
SÆPES, is, f. *A hedge*; see **SÆPES**.
SÆPICULE, adv. (dimin. of sæpe) *Often*; Plaut.: Apul. **SÆPIO**, ire. See **SÆPIO**.
SÆPIS, e. *Often recurring, frequent*: hence, sæpissimum discordiam, Cato.

SÆPS, is, f. *A hedge*; see **SÆPES**.
SÆTA, æ, f. *A bristle*; see **SÆTA**.
SÆTIGER, SÆTOSUS. See **SÆTIGER**, &c.
SÆVE, adv. *Cruelly, fiercely, furiously, vehemently*; Suet.: sævius, Ov.: sævissimum, Colum.

SÆVIDICTUM, i. n. (sævus and dictum) *A harsh or angry word*; see **SÆVIDICUS**.

SÆVIDICUS, a, um. (sævus and dico) *Spoken harshly or angrily*; sævidicis dictis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 36: Al. sævidictis, or sævis dictis.
SÆVIO, ivi or it, itum, ire. (sævus) I. *To rage, to act fiercely or cruelly, to vent one's rage*; in aliquem, Liv.: in se, Pand., to lay violent hands upon one's self: in delubra, Liv., to lay them waste: animis, Virg., to be angry or full of indignation: also seq. dat.; est mihi, for in me, Ov.: also seq. infin.; id.: also of animals and things without life: sævit anguis, Virg.: lupus, Ov.: ventus, Cæs.: amor, Virg.: mare, Sall.: libido circa jecur, Hor.: oratio, Gell.: also, hinnitus eorum, Sil., i. e. is violent: hence, I. *To roar, bellow*; ursi sævire, Virg. 2. *To behave boldly or courageously*; Mars sævit in armis, Mart. II. *To be angry, to fume or be in a passion*; ne sævi tantopere, Ter.: leniter sævire, to restrain one's anger, Plaut.

SÆVIS, e, for sævus, a, um; Ammian.
SÆVITAS, ætis, f. (sævus) *Cruelly, rage, fury*; Prudent.
SÆVITER, adv. i. q. Sævè; Plaut.

SÆVITIA, æ, f. (sævus) *Cruelly, rage, fierceness, violence, harshness, severity, barbarity, inhumanity*. I. Of persons: Cic.: feneratorum, Sall.: dictorum factorumque, Suet.: ingenii, id.: lasidos, Propert., i. e. animus durus et ab amore alienus. N.B. Plur.; Sall. Fragm. II. Of animals; canum, Plin. III. Of things without life; hicmis, Plin., i. e. severity: temporis (i. e. hiemis), Sall.: amoris, Colum.: annoe, i. e. dearness, Tac.: maris, Vell.

SÆVITIES, ei, f. i. q. Sævitia; Tac.
SÆVITUDO, inis, f. i. q. Sævitia; Plaut.

SÆVUS, a, um. I. *Cruel, raging, fierce, savage, barbarous, inhuman, ferocious, severe, rigorous, violent, vehement*. I. Of men and animals; homo, Ter.: uxor, id.: puella, Tibull., hard-hearted, cruel against her lover: Juno, Virg.: sævior leena, id.: animalia sævissima dentibus, Plin.: also seq. infin.; Hor. 2. Of things without life; ventus, Cic.: gelu, Virg.: horror, id.: scopulus, id.: fletus, Propert.: somnia, Tibull.: facies, Tac.: odor (vini), Stat., i. e. that renders wild. II. *Terrible, or powerful, mighty*; tridens, Virg.: Æneas sævus in armis, Virg., terrible, or, brave: thus also, Hector, id., i. e. brave, valiant: falx, Tibull., terrible: funera, Virg., dreadful to look upon: verbera, id. N.B. Sævum, for sæve; Stat.

SÆGA, æ, f. See **SÆGUS**.
SÆGA, æ, f. See **SÆGUS**.

SÆGACITAS, ætis, f. (sagax) *The power of perceiving or observing any thing easily, or of tracing out*. I. By the senses, *Quickness of scent, sagacity*; sensuum, Sen.:

canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic., i. e. a quick scent: thus also, canum, Plin. II. By the understanding, *Quickness or keenness of perception, sharpness of wit, acuteness, sagacity, penetration, subtlety, shrewdness, ingenuity*; hominis, Cic.: Nep.: consilii, Val. Max.

SÆGACITER, adv. I. Of the senses, especially the sense of smelling, *Quickly, sharply, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell*; canes sagaciter odorantur, Colum.: vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin.: sagacissime, Cic.: Plin. II. Of the understanding, *Sagaciously, shrewdly, acutely, cunningly, accurately*; pervestigare, Cic.: perspicere naturam alciujus, Suet.

SÆGANA, æ, f. i. q. Saga. *An enchantment, witch*; Prisc.: it is used by Horace as the proper name of a certain enchantment.

SAGAPENUM, i. n. See **SAGOPENIUM**.
SÆGARIUS, a, um. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the garment sagum*; negotiatio, a dealing in these garments, Pand.

SÆGATUS, a, um. (sagum) I. *Clothed in or having on a sagum*; Cic. II. *Made of thick or thickened wool*; cucullis sagatis, Colum.; where however we ought perhaps to read sagis cucullatis.

SÆGAX, æcis, (sagio) *That traces out or perceives any thing easily*. I. By the senses, especially by the smell; canis, Cic., quick-scented: UMBER nare sagax, Sil.: nasus, Plaut.: by hearing; sagacior anser, Ov.: by the taste; palatum sagacissimum, Plin. II. Of the understanding, *Perceiving any thing easily, quick, cunning, sagacious, penetrating, acute, ingenious, shrewd, foreseeing*; mens, Cic.: vir sagacis animi, Plin.: ingenia sagaciora, Justin.: sagacissimum ad suspicandum, Cic.

N.B. I. Seq. genit.; e. g. utillum rerum, Hor.: prodigiorum, Justin. 2. Seq. infin.; e. g. videre, Ov.

SAGDA, æ, f. *A precious stone of a yellowish green colour*; Plin. 37, 67.

SÆGENA, æ, f. (σαγήνη) *A kind of fishing net, with which a large number of fishes of various sizes were taken at one draught*; Manil.

SÆGINA, æ, f. (σάγρον, i. e. to fill, cram) I. *A fattening*. 1. Of animals; anserum, Varr.: harum avium (i. e. anserum), Colum.: cochlearum, Plin.: also, food with which animals are fattened; viva, Varr., small fish. 2. Of men, for, *Nourishment, food, support*; in saginam, Plaut., for feeding: non auctoritate, sed sagina tenebat, Cic. II. *A fattened animal*; saginam cædit, i. e. eat, Plaut. III. *Fat, fatness produced by feeding*; corporis, Justin. IV. Gen. *Food, fodder, feed*; ferarum, Suet.: orca saginam persequitur, Plin.: gladiatoria, Tac., food, as the gladiators eat it: thus also, qui dabit venalia fata (vitam suam) saginæ (gladiatorie), Propert., i. e. will feed like a gladiator; for gladiators used to take large quantities of strengthening food.

SÆGINARIUM, i. n. (sagino) *A place in which animals are fattened, a coop, pen, sty, &c.*; Varr.

SÆGINATIO, onis, f. (sagino) *A fattening of animals*; Plin.

SÆGINO, ævi, ætum, ære. (sagina) I. *To fatten*; boves, Varr.: porcum, Propert.: terra, quæ copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginare, Liv. II. *To feed, i. e. to give to eat*; convivas, Plin., to entertain: catulos ferarum, Quint. III. Fig. *To fatten*; sanguine reip., Cic.

SÆGIO, ire. (sagus) *To trace, scent, or perceive any thing easily, to have a quick sense of, foresee*; Cic.

SÆGITTA, æ, f. I. *An arrow*; Cic.: sagittam jacere, Tibull.: conjicere, Virg.: impellere nervo, Ov., to discharge, shoot, dart: sagittæ Veneris, Lucr., the arrows of Love: because, from some resemblance. II. *A constellation called the Arrow*; Cic. III. *The herb adder's tongue (sagittaria)*; Plin. IV. *A lance*; Veget. V. *The uppermost and thinner part of a young branch on a tree or vine*; Colum.

SÆGITTIARIUS, a, um. (sagitta) *Of or belonging to an arrow*; calamus, Plin., fit for arrows: faber, Pand., a maker of arrows: hence, Sagittarius, subst. 1. *An archer*; Cic.: Cæs. N.B. The archers formed part of the light troops among the Romans. 2. *The constellation Sagittarius, otherwise called Arcitenens*; Cic.

SÆGITTIÆR, a, um. See **SAGITTO**.

SÆGITTIÆR, a, um. (sagitta and fero) *Carrying arrows*; phætra, Virg.: hence, *armed with arrows, an archer*; Geloni, Virg.: hence, *The constellation Sagittarius*; Manil.

SÆGITTIÆR, a, um. (sagitta and gero) *Carrying arrows*; Sagittiger, subst., *The constellation Sagittarius*; Avien.

SÆGITTIÏPOTENS, tis. (sagitta and potens) *Powerful with the arrow*; hence, subst., *The constellation Sagittarius*; Cic.

SÆGITTO, ævi, ætum, ære. (sagitta) I. *Intrans. To discharge arrows, shoot with arrows*; Justin. II. *Trans. 1. To shoot, hit, strike, pierce or wound with arrows*; aliquem; hence, Sagittatus, a, um, *Struck, pierced or wounded with arrows*; Cæsar. Aur. 2. *To furnish with arrows*; hence, Sagittatus, a, um; e. g. savia (kisses)

SALISUBSULUS, i. m. (Salius and subsilio, for Salius subsiliens) *A dancing Salius or priest of Mars*; Catull. But some suppose this to be an epithet of Mars himself.

SALĪTIO, ōnis. f. (salio) *A leaping, springing*; equorum, i. e. in equos, Veg. SALĪTŪRA, æ. f. (salio) *A salting, seasoning with salt*; musti, Colum.

SALĪTUS, a, um. See SALIO, to salt. SALIUNCA, æ. f. *A kind of odoriferous herb*, Valeriana Celtica, L.; Virg.: Plin.

SALIUS, i. m. (salio) Prop. *A leaper*: hence plur., Saliī, originally a common name for all Priests, who danced in the performance of religious ceremonies; but the name is applied to the priests of Hercules, Virg. Æn. 8, 285. But, from the time of Numa, the title was appropriated to, *The priests of Mars*, who danced in procession through the city on the first of March yearly, having on an embroidered tunic, and carrying a small buckler called ancile, armed with a sword, and singing an old hymn, which no one in the time of Cicero rightly understood; Cic.: Virg.: their leader was called Magister Saliorum, and Præsul. Numa created twelve of these priests, which number was doubled by Tullus Hostilius; Liv.: hence, Salius, a, um, *Salian*; in morem Salium, Hor.; wherc, however, Salius may be the genitive for Saliorum: virgines, Fest.

SALĪVA, æ. f. (perhaps from σάλω) I. *Spittle*; Catull.: Colum.: jejuna, of persons fasting, said to be good against poison and enchantments, Plin.: arcane saliva, Propert., enchantment by means of spittle: salivam ciere, Plin., to excite or provoke the spittle: thus also, movere, i. e. to make the mouth water, to excite an appetite or desire; Ætna salivam tibi movet, Sen.: hence, II. *Appetite, desire*; mercurialis, for gain, Pers.

III. *The taste or flavour of any thing*; as, of wine; Propert.: Plin. IV. *Spittle-like humour, or slime of snails, oysters, &c.*; Plin.: of tears, id.: of honey, id.—Synon. Saliva, spittle in the mouth; sputum, that which has been spit forth.

SALĪVARIUS, a, um. (saliva) *Like spittle, slimy*; lentor, Plin.

SALĪVATIO, ōnis. f. (salivo) *Salivation*; Cæl. Aur. SALĪVĀTUM, i. n. Seems to be, *A kind of medical preparation, usually a fluid, a drink, decoction, and sometimes perhaps a solid, for the purpose of exciting spittle*; Colum.: also seq. genit.; farinæ, id.

SALĪVO, ære. (saliva) I. *To spit forth*; fig.; lentorem cereæ, Plin. II. *To cure by salivation, to salivate*; pecus, Colum.

SALĪVŌSUS, a, um. (saliva) I. *Full of spittle*; Apul. II. *Like spittle, slimy, clammy*; Plin.

SALIX, icis. f. *A willow, willow tree*; Varr.: also, *a willow branch or rod*; Prudent.

SALLIO, SALLĪTUS. See SALIO, to salt. SALLIO, or SALO, salli, salsum, ære. (sal) *To salt*; Lucil.: Varr.

SALMĀCIDUS, a, um. *Having a flavour compounded of sourness and saltiness*; aqua, Plin.

SALMO, ōnis. m. *A salmon*; Auson. SAL NITRUM. See NITRUM.

SĀLOR, ōris. m. (salum) *The colour of the sea, sea-green*; Marc. Cap.

SALPA, æ. f. (σάλπη) *A kind of sea fish, which must be beaten with rods in order to make it tender*; Plin. 9, 32.

SALPICTA, or SALPISTA, æ. m. (σαλπικτής, σαλπιστής) *A trumpeter*; Vopisc.: Jul. Firm.

SALPINX, ingis. f. (σαλπινξ) i. q. Tuba; Serv.

SALSĀMEN, inis. n. i. q. Salsamentum; Arnob.

SALSĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (salsamentum) *Of or relating to salted fish or its pickle*; vasa, vessels in which salted fish is kept, Colum.: hence, Salsamentarius, subst., *A dealer in salted fish*; Auct. ad Her.

SALSĀMENTUM, i. n. (from salsus, ære) I. *Fish-pickle, brine*; Cic. II. *Salted or pickled fish*; Ter.: Varr.: Colum.

SALSA, adv. *With salt*; fig., *with wit, wittily, acutely, sharply*; dicere, Cic.: salsius, Quint.: salissime, Cic. SALSĒDO, inis. f. (salsus) *Saltiness, salt flavour or quality*; Pallad.

SALSĪLĀGO, inis. f. (salsus) *Saltiness, salt quality*; Plin. SALSĪPŌTENS, tis. (salsus and potens) *Lord of the sea*: an epithet of Neptune; Plaut.

SALSĪRŪDO, inis. f. (salsus) *Saltiness, salt nature or quality*; Plin.

SALSĪCO, inis. f. (salsus) i. q. Salsitudo; Plin.

SALSŪRA, æ. f. (sallo, ære) *A salting, pickling*; also, *pickled, brine*; Varr.: Colum.: pabula salsuræ, Colum., i. e. pickled fish: hence fig.; meæ animæ salsura evenit, Plaut., i. e. I am not in good humour.

SALSUS, a, um. I. Part. of sallo; see SALLO. II. Adj. I. *Salted, salt*; caseus, Colum.: tellus, Virg.: salioribus cibis, Plin.: sal salissimus, id.: vada salsa, i. e. mare, Virg.: thus also, salsi fluctus, id.: aqua salior, Hirt.: vinum salsum, Cels., i. e. mixed with sea water: hoc salsum est, Ter.: hence, Salsum, *Any thing salted*: plur., salsa, *salted food*; Plin.: hence, *mol salsa, Mart.*; or, salsa farræ, Ov.; or, salsæ fruges, Virg.; see MOLA.

2. Fig. *Salt, tasting like salt, brackish*; sudor, Virg.: lacrymæ, Lucr.: robigo, Virg., i. e. corrosive. 3. Fig. *Tasteful*; Plaut.: since wit and acuteness as it were salt or season conversation, i. e. render it tasteful and agreeable; hence, 4. *Witty, sharp, acute, facetious*; homo, Cic.: salissimus, id.: saliores, id.: inventi ridicula et salsa multa Græcorum, id. 5. *Fine, pleasant, agreeable*; hoc salsum illi et venustum videbatur, Cic.: de Ἡρακλῆϊδῶν Varronis negotia salsa, Cic. Att. 16, 12.

SALTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (salto) *Dancing*; Gell.

SALTATIO, ōnis. f. (salto) *A dancing, dance*; Cic. The dances of the Romans consisted chiefly in artificial gestures and gesticulations, and the hands were employed more than the feet; Cic. Brut. 62. To this may be referred pantomimes, in which an action was represented by gestures, without a word being spoken, Suet.

SALTĀTŪNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of saltatio) *A little dance*; Macrob.

SALTĀTOR, ōris. m. (salto) *A dancer*. I. At banquets and entertainments. This was disreputable among the Romans, and hence the word always implies a certain degree of contempt; Cic. Mur. 6; Red. Sen. 6; Off. 1, 42; Deiot. 10. Cf. SALTATIO. II. On the stage, *A pantomime*; Quint.

SALTĀTŌRIE, adv. *With dancing*; Apul.

SALTĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (saltator) *Of or belonging to dancing*; orbem saltatorium versare, Cic., to dance in a circle: ludus, a dancing academy, Scip. Afric. ap. Macrob.

SALTĀTRĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of saltatrix) *A female dancer or pantomime, dimin.*; Gell.

SALTĀTRĪX, icis. f. (saltator) *A female dancer or pantomime*; Cic.

SALTĀTUS, us. m. (salto) *A dancing*; Ov.: Liv. SALTEM, adv. ('The etymology of this word is very uncertain.) I. *At least, at all events*; Cic. II. *Otherwise, else*; quic ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? Plaut. III. *Even*; Quint.: hence, non saltem, *not even*; Quint.

SALTICUS, a, um. (saltus) *Dancing*; Tert.

SALTUM, adv. i. q. Saltem; Ter.: Auson.

SALTĪTO, ære. (freq. of salto) *To dance*; Quint.

SALTO, āvi, ātum, ære. (freq. of salio) I. Intrans. *To dance, i. e. to make gestures and gesticulations, not only with the feet, but with the whole body, and especially with the hands*; Cic.: Ov.: discere saltare, to learn to dance, Cic.: hence fig., of oratorical style; saltat, incidens particulas, id., he dances or hops, with his short clauses. II. Trans. *To express or represent any thing by dancing or gesticulation*; Pyrrhicham (saltationem), Suet.: puellam, Ov.: carmina, id.: Cyclopa, Hor.: Turnum, id.: tragediam, Suet.

SALTŪĀRIUS, e. (saltus) *Dancing*; Plin.

SALTŪĀRIUS, i. m. (saltus) *One who has the care of a forest, chase, or whole estate, a forester, ranger*; Pand.

SALTŪĀTĪM, adv. (saltus) *By springs or leaps*; Gell.: fig.; scribere, i. e. not in regular order, but with frequent digressions, Sisenn. ap. Gell.

SALTUENSIS, e. (saltus) *Of or belonging to a forest*; coloni, Cod. Just.

SALTŪSUS, a, um. (saltus) *Full of woods or forests, woody*; loca, Sall.: regio, Nep.

SALTUS, us. m. (salio) *A leap, spring, bound*; Cic.: saltu venit super ardua Pergama, Virg., leaped over, i. e. passed over: saltum dare, to take a leap, Ov.: hence, *a dancing, dance*; agrestis, id.: saltu corpora ad terram misere, Virg., threw themselves down.

SALTUS, us. m. (from ἄλσος, for which Pindar says ἄλτις) I. *A wooded chain of mountains*; Pyrenæus, Nep.: Graius, id., i. e. the Alps: hence it is distinguished from mons and silva; e. g. silvis aut saltibus, Cæs.: saltus silvasque, Virg.: montes saltusque, Justin.: hence, II. *A pasture for cattle, a walk*; saltibus in vacuis pascent, Virg.: pascuus, Pand.: saltibus silvestribus delectantur, Varr.: and sometimes, *an estate containing such pastures*; Juv.: de saltu agroque delectitur, Cic.: hence, saltus, as a certain measure of land, or a number of acres, 4 centuriæ, or 800 jugera, Varr. R. R. 1, 10. III. *An entrance of a forest, a narrow pass*; Thermopylarum, Liv.: nemorum, Virg. IV. Fig. *A difficult or dangerous business*; ex hoc saltu damni eliciam foras, Plaut. N. B. Genit. salti, for saltus, Acc.

SĀLŪBER, bris, bre, and SĀLŪBRIS (masc. and fem.), e. (from salus) I. *Wholesome, healthful, salubrious, conducive to health*; annus salubris; Cic.: Phœbe saluber, Ov.: locus saluber, Varr.: ager salubrior, id.: saluberinum est, Plin.: tricinium, Plin. Ep.: sompūs, Virg.: vinum corpori salubre, Colum.: cœlum, id.: lotium ad omnes res salubre est, Cato: hence, *wholesome, useful, advantageous, profitable*; sententia reip. saluberima, Cic.: res salubrior, Liv.: justitia, Hor.: liber, Quint.: concilia, Cic.: saluber magis quam ambitiosus princeps, Suet., i. e. a prince who, in dispensing favours, sought the benefit of others more than his own popularity.

II. *Sound, healthy, not diseased*; corpus, Sall.: corpora salubriora, Liv.: hence, *good, serviceable, proper*; quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, Cic.: tela modi

salubris, i. e. medicocris magnitudinis, Grat. — Synon.; see SANUS.

SALUBRITAS, ātis, f. (saluber) *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*; loci, Cic.: tum salubritatis tum pestilentiae signa, id., i. e. healthy weather: aquarum, Tac.: coeli, Plin. Ep.: hæc remedia salubritatem faciunt, health, Colum.: fons medicæ salubritatis, Plin., a medicinal spring: hence fig., *soundness, healthiness*; Atticæ dictionis, Cic., purity: a jurisconsultis salubritas, ab his, qui dicunt, salus (life) petitur, Cic., i. e. some help. N.B. Plur., salubritates regionum, Vitr.

SALUBRITER, adv. I. *Wholesomely, healthfully, salubriously*; Colum.: salubris, Cic.: saluberrime, Plin. II. *Profitably, advantageously*; bellum trahere, Liv.: salubriter emere, Plin. Ep.: saluberrime reficiatur, id.

SALUM, i. n. (σάλας) Prop. *The restless motion of the sea*: hence, 1. *The open or high sea, i. e. the sea at a considerable distance from the shore*; Cic.: also, the sea at a small distance from the shore, where ships can lie at anchor, a road; Nep.: Liv.: with the poets, for, the sea, generally; Propert.: Virg.: Ov.: also for, the waves of a river; amnis sævit majore salo, Suet. II. *A sailing upon the sea, a voyage, or, the tossing and rolling of a ship in a voyage*; salo nauseaque confecti, Cæs.

III. *The colour of the sea, sea-green*; Marc. Cap.

IV. *Fig. Restlessness, agitation*; quum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, Apul. N.B. We find also, salus; e. g. undantem salum, Enn.

SĀLUS, ūtis, f. (from salvus, a, um, or at least allied to it) I. *Uninjured condition, freedom from hurt*: hence, 1. *Soundness, health*; Ter.: cum salute ejus fact, without injuring his health, id.: medicina ad salutem reducere, Cic., to cure: qui medicis suis non ad salutem sed ad necem utatur, id.: salutem aliquid impetrari, to wish health to at sneezing, Apul. 2. *Welfare, fortune, prosperity*; nulla salus bello, Virg.: rediit sua salute, fortunatè, Plaut.: bona salute, Cato, i. e. which may God forbid: id. quantæ salutis fuerit, Nep.: utilitati salutique servire, Cic.: hence, *civil welfare or prosperity of a Roman, i. e. when he is not in exile*; restituito salutis meæ, id., recal from exile; and often, return from exile, id.: hence, augurium salutis, id., an augury by which they inquired whether they might pray for the good of the state. 3. *Salus means also, Life*, but only when it is, or is likely to be, in danger; salutis tue rationem judicium severitati reservavit, Cic. Salus is also found as a term of endearment, my love, my dear, my life, &c.; quid agis, mea salus? Plaut. II. *Recovery*; ægrorum, Cic.: hence, *A saving, safety, deliverance, preservation*, from death, danger, &c.; sine spe salutis, Nep.: ad salutem vocare, Cic., to save, deliver, or place in safety: salutem ferre alicui, id.: salutem afferre reip., id., to afford deliverance: pecuniæ salutem attulit, Cæs., has saved: salutem petere, Nep., to seek deliverance or safety: hence, *a means of deliverance or safety, a refuge, remedy*; una est salus, Liv.: nulla salus reip. reperiri potest, Cic.: si ulla salus servare posset, Cic. III. *Safety, security*; juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, Cic. IV. *A salutation, compliment, greeting*; salutem nunciare, Cic., to carry one's compliments: ascribere, id., to add a salutation to a letter: hence, impertire alicui salutem, or, aliquem salutem, to salute, make one's compliments; impertit tibi multam salutem, id., sends many compliments to you: plurima salute Parmenonem impertit Gnatho, Ter.: salutem accipere, to receive a salutation, Auson.: dare, to make one's compliments, to salute; reddere, to return; hence, salute data redditaque, Liv.; or, salute accepta redditaque, id., after an exchange of salutations: thus also, salutem dicere alicui, to salute, Plaut.: also without dicere; e. g. Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic., A. to H. greeting: salutem alicui afferre, to salute, make one's compliments, Ov. N.B. Salutem dicere means also, to take leave, bid farewell or adieu: hence fig.; foro et curiæ, Cic., i. e. to renounce, give up, quit. — Synon. Sanitas, soundness, good health: valetudo, health generally; hence, by virtue of its connection with the context, good health: salus, uninjured condition, perfect soundness: salubritas, wholesomeness, salubrity. — See the synonyms in SANUS.

SĀLŪTĀBUNDUS, a, um, (saluto) *Greeting*; Marc. Cap.

SĀLŪTĀRIS, e. (salus) I. *Wholesome, healthy, salubrious*; res, Cic.: herba, Ov.: ars, the art of medicine, Hor. II. *Advantageous, profitable, serviceable, salutary*; consilium, Cic.: nihil salutaris, id.: litera, id., i. e. the letter A (absolvo), because, in courts of justice, it denoted an acquittal; while C (condemno) was called litera tristic. N.B. Dignus salutaris, Suet., the middle finger.

SĀLŪTĀRITER, adv. *Salutarily, beneficially*; Cic.

SĀLŪTĀRIUS, a, um, i. q. Salutaris; e. g. salutaris (sc. donis, muneribus), Tert., congratulatory presents sent to a friend on his recovery from sickness.

SĀLŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (saluto) I. *A greeting, saluting, salutation, compliment*; Cic.: Liv.: especially, II. When one makes his compliments to another in his own

house, and so pays him a formal visit; when it may be rendered, *Court, visit, waiting upon*; dare se salutatioem amicorum, Cic., i. e. to receive visits: ubi salutatio defluxit, id., visit to me; hence, opperientes salutatioem Cæsaris, would pay their court to the emperor, Gell.: thus also, in a temple, salutatioem facere, Vitr., i. e. to perform worship.

SĀLŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (saluto) I. *One who salutes or greets*; Stat. II. *Especially, One who every morning pays a formal visit, or makes court to a person of distinction*; Q. Cic.

SĀLŪTĀTORIUS, a, um, (salutator) *Of or belonging to salutation*; cubiculum, an audience chamber, Plin. Ep.

SĀLŪTĀTRIX, icis, f. (salutator) *She that salutes*; pica, Mart.; turba, Jur., i. e. making court, visiting.

SĀLŪTĪFER, a, um, (salus and fero) *That brings health, fortune, or deliverance*; puer, i. e. Æsculapius, Ov.: aque, Mart.: open salutiferam dare, Ov.

SĀLŪTIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (salutifico) *A saviour, deliverer*; Tert.

SĀLŪTIGER, a, um, (salus and gero) I. *That brings health, fortune, or deliverance, wholesome, salutary*; Auson. II. *That brings salutations or compliments, salutary, complimentary*; libelli, i. e. epistola, Auson.: hence, Salutiger, subst., *A messenger*; Apul.

SĀLŪTIGĒRĒLUS, a, um, (salus and gerulus) *That conveys u salutation or compliment*; pueri, Plaut., whose office was to carry compliments, and so to go on errands.

SĀLŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre, (salus) I. *To say well to any one, i. e. to pay one's respects to any one*: hence, 1. *To greet, salute*; aliquem, Cic.: Tironem salute nostris verbis, in my name, id.: salutatum vult te mea litera (letter, epistle), for salutator, Ov.: sternuntis (sternuntis) salutare, Plin., to say well to a person at sneezing: hence, deos, Cic., to show respect to the images of the gods: thus also, numen, Ov.: augurium, Virg., i. e. to greet, welcome, or, to show respect to: hence, 1. *To salute by a title*; aliquem imperatorem, Tac., to salute as emperor. 2. *To pay one's respects to, i. e. to visit*; aliquem, Cic.: venit salutandi causa, id.: especially, to pay a complimentary visit at the house of a principal man, to pay one's court; salutari, appeti, id.: agmina salutantium, Tac. 2. *To take leave*; because on this occasion also they said salute, Plaut. II. *To save, deliver*; palmites salutentur, Plin. 17, 35, 11; but ed. Hard. has salventur.

SĀLVĀTOR, ōris, m. (salvo) *A saviour, deliverer*; the word used by ecclesiastical writers to denote THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD; Tert.: Lact.: Sedul. The classical word is servator.

SALVE, adv. (from salvus, a, um) *Well, in good health, in good condition, in good circumstances*; advenio? Plaut., i. e. do I find you well? quam salve agit Demeas? Apul., how is Demeas? hence the expression, satin' salve, used by persons at meeting, how do you find yourself? Ter.: for this we find also, satin' salve, Liv. It is doubted whether of these forms is correct; perhaps both are so; namely, salve, sc. agitur; and salve, sc. res.

SALVE, imperat. of salveo. See SALVEO.

SALVEO, ēre, (salvus) *To be well or in good health*; non salve, Plaut.: it was commonly used in greeting, taking leave, and expressing a wish; and hence we find it for the most part in the imperative, salve, salve, salve, salve, salve, salve (Jubeo), I hope you are well.

I. In greeting, saluting, paying or returning a compliment, salve and salveto express our, *Good day to you! how are you? how do you do? your humble servant*; salve, Ter.: salveto, id.: salveto, Plaut.: salvebis a meo Cicrone, my son greets you, desires to be remembered to you, Cic.: Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, greet Dionysius for me, remember me to Dionysius, Cic.: Deum salvere jubent, Liv., salute him as a god: again, jubemus te salvere, we greet you, good day to you, Plaut.: also ironically; salveto fures, id. It is especially used when one mentions any thing or person with respect; salve, magna parens frugum Saturnia tellus, Virg.: salve, vera Jovis proles, id. N.B. In the morning they made their compliments by Salve, and in the evening by Ave, according to Suet. Galb. 4. II. In taking leave, Farewell! adieu! God bless you! Plaut.: also with vale, salve atque vale, id.: or, vale, salve, Cic.: hence also, in taking leave of deceased persons; salve æternum mihi, æternumque vale, Virg. III. At sneezing; salvere Githona jubet, Petron.

SALVIA, æ, f. (salvus) *The herb sage*; Plin.

SALVIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (salvifico) i. q. Salvator; Tert.

SALVIFICĀRE, (salvifico) *To save, deliver*; Sedul.

SALVIFICĀRE, a, um, (salvus and facio) *Saving*; Alcim. Avit.

SĀLVĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre, (salvus) *A modern word for servo, To save*; Plin. 17, 22, ed. Hard.; but here other ed. have salutentur. This word is found in the Vulgate, and in Lactantius.

SĀLVUS, a, um, (σάλας, σῶσις) I. *Unhurt, uninjured*; resp., Cic.: epistola, id., i. e. whole, not torn: Penelope, Propert., i. e. chaste; hence, salvo officio, without detriment to one's duty, Cic.: thus also, salvus auspiciis, id.:

salva conscientia, Sen., without violating one's conscience, with a good conscience: salvo jure amicitia, Cic.: salvo eo, ut, &c., with the provision, that, Pand.: salvi rebus, id., whilst the state was uninjured. II. *Safe, not lost*; argentum, Plaut.: clipcus, Cic. III. *In good condition*; slava res est, Ter., all is well: satini salve? is all well? Liv.: see SALVE. IV. *Delivered, saved*; quum salvi esse possent, Cic.: salvus sis, all is now well, I am freed from my difficulties, Ter.: thus also, salvæ sumus, id. V. *Well, in good health*; saluum venisse, Ter.: te saluum conservas, Cic., well, or, alive: salvane est Philumenæ, Ter.: hence, salvus, l. q. Salve; Ter.—Synon. Salvus, that is still alive; sospes, that has received help or protection (in the Augustan age this word was used only in connection with some synonym, and for the most part by the poets); incolumis, that has not met with an evil accident. See Döderlein, Synon. 1, p. 27, &c.

SAMĀRA, æ. f. See SAMERA.

SAMARĀDŪS, i. m. (supposed to be an African word) *A juggler*; Schol. Cruquii ad Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 113.

SAMBŪCA, æ. f. (σαμβουκή) I. *A triangular stringed instrument*, perhaps, a kind of harp; Pers.: hence, from the resemblance. II. *A military machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could mount the walls*; Virg.

SAMBŪCUS, a, um. (sambucus) *Of alder or elder*; Aur. Vict.: arbor, an alder tree, Plin.

SAMBŪCINA, æ. f. (sambuca and cano) *A female player on the sambuca*; Plaut.

SAMBŪCISTRĪA, æ. f. (σαμβουκιστήριον) i. q. Sambucina; Liv.

SAMBŪCUS, i. f. *The alder tree*; Plin.: also, Sābucus, Seren. Samm.: hence, Sabucus, id., *An alder berry*.

SĀMĀRA, or SAMĀRA, æ. f. *The seed of the elm*; Colum.: Plin.

SĀMIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To polish, furbish*; Veget.: ferramenta samiatā, Vopisc.

SĀMIŌLUS, a, um. (dimin. of Samius, Samian) *Earthen*; potorium, Plaut.

SĀMŌLUS, i. f. *A kind of herb*; Plin. 24, 63: supposed by Dalechamp and Harduin to be Anemone Pulsatilla, L., but by Sprengel to be Samolus Valerandi, L.

SĀMPSŪCHINUS, a, um. (σαμψυχίνος) *Of marjoram*; oleum, Plin.

SĀMPSŪCHUM, i. n. (σάμψυχον) *Marjoram*; Origanum Marjorana, L.; Plin.

SĀMŌSA, SĀMPSA, or SĀNSA, æ. f. *The pulp of olives, from which oil is pressed*; Colum.

SĀNĀBĪLIS, e. (sano) *That may be cured, curable*; of body or mind; homo, Cic.: vulnus, Ov.; sanabilior, Cels.

SĀNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (sano) *A curing, healing*; corporum, Cic.: fig.; malorum, id.

SĀNĀTOR, ōris. m. (sano) *One who cures or heals*; Paul. Nol.

SĀNCAPTIS, idis. f. *A fictitious spice*; Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.

SĀNCHROMĀTON, i. n. *A kind of herb*, i. q. Dracontea; Apul.

SĀNCIO, ivi or ii. but more commonly xi, citum and ctum, ire. (from ἅζω, ἅγιος, ἅγιω) *To consecrate, dedicate*; alicui carmina, Stat. II. *To render sacred or inviolable, to appoint as sacred or inviolable*; it may often be rendered, *to appoint, decree, ordain, establish, fix*; legem, Cic.: to make or enact: lex diligent sancta, Liv.: in legibus eadem illa sancta sunt, Cic.: fœdus sanguine alicujus, Liv.: pœnana, Stat.: veniam omnium factorum dictionumque, Suet.: also absolute; e. g. sanxit edicto, ne, &c., Cic.: Solon capite sanxit, si qui, &c., ordained, under penalty of death, id.: neque ulla lex sanxit, quo minus, &c., id. III. *To make any thing irrevocable, unalterable, or inviolable, to establish, settle, confirm, ratify*; acta Cæsaris, Cic.: dignitatem alicujus, id.: qui fœdera fulmine sanxit, Virg.: quæ conjunctio necessitudinum eorum sanxit, Nep.: augurem, Cic., i. e. to confirm his election: Hercules sanxerat orbem, i. e. firmaverat, in perpetuum pacaverat, Propert. IV. *To forbid any thing under pain of punishment*; aliquid lege, Cic.: incestum supplicio, Cic. e. Legg. xii. Tab. V. *To punish*; honoris cupiditas ignominia sancitur, Cic.

N.B. Sancivi perhaps does not occur; but we find sancii, Pompon. ap. Prisc.: sancii is the most common form of the perfect.—See also SANCTUS.—Synon.; see SACRO. Cf. SACER.

SANCŒ. ADV. *Sacredly*. I. *Inviolably, without intending to violate*; jurare, Plaut., solemnly: hence, under a severe penalty, strictly forbidden; sanctius judicata, Cic. II. *Piously, religiously, conscientiously, holily, blamelessly*; se sanctissime gerere, Cic.: sanctissime observare promissa, id.: deum colere, id. III. *Chastely, decently*; dicta sancte et antique, Quint. IV. *Exactly, scrupulously, carefully*; opinionem sanctissime conservare, Quint.: tabulas servare, Cic.

SANCŒSCŌ, ēre. (sanctus) *To become sacred*; Acc.

SANCŒIFICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (sanctifico) *Sanctification*; Tert.

SANCŒIFICĀTOR, ōris. m. (sanctifico) *A sanctifier*; Tert.

SANCŒIFICIUM, i. n. (sanctifico) *Sanctification, righteousness*; Tert.

SANCŒIFICUS, a, um. (sanctus and facio) *Sanctifying*; Juven.

SANCŒILOŪQUUS, a, um. (sanctus and loquor) *That speaks holily*; Prudent.

SANCŒIMŒNĪA, æ. f. (sanctus) i. q. Sanctitas. *Conscientiousness, upright and virtuous behaviour, virtue, unblameableness*; domus clausa sanctimonie, Cic.: also, *holiness, solemnity*; nuptiarum, Auct. ad Her.: ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, for, ad deos sanctos, Cic.: also, *scrupulousness, exactness*; sanctimonia et diligentia, id.

SANCŒIMŒNĪALIS, e. (sanctimonia) *Holy, pious*; usually applied to monastic life; vita, a monastic life, Cod. Just.: mulier, id.; and simply, sanctimonalis, Augustin., a nun.

SANCŒIMŒNĪALITER, adv. (sanctimonalis) *Holily, piously*; tempus vitæ degere, i. e. in a monastery, Cod. Just.

SANCŒIO, ōnis. f. (sancio) *An establishing or ordaining strictly*; legum, Cic.: fœderis, id., a clause, provision, article: hence, an ordinance, law, id.; jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv.: sanctiones sacrandæ sunt, &c., Cic.

SANCŒITAS, ātis. f. (sancio) I. *Sacredness, inviolableness, sanctity*; tribunatus, Cic.: templo sanctitatem tribuere, Tac.: also plur.; e. g. religionum sanctitates, Cic.: but, religionum sanctitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, denotes a rational worship of the gods, free from superstition. II. *Holiness, sanctity, uprightness, virtue, piety, integrity, uprightness, honesty, honour, irreproachableness*; elucere sanctitatem, Cic.: quanta sanctitate bellum gessisset, Nep.: hence, *modesty, chastity*; doctus, Quint.: atronarium, Cic.: also, *piety towards God, devotion*; deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id.

SANCŒITĪDO, inis. f. (sancio) i. q. Sanctitas; Cic. Fragm.

SANCŒTOR, ōris. m. (for sancitor, from sancio) *One who establishes, appoints, or ordains*; legum, Tac., a legislator.

SANCŒŪRIUM, i. n. (sancio) I. *A sacred place, or a place in which sacred things are kept*; Aggen. ap. Goes. II. *A secret place, or a place in which things are kept privately, as the cabinet of a prince*; Mithridatis, Plin.

SANCŒUS, a, um. I. Part. of sancio; see SANCIO. II. Adj. I. *Sacred, inviolable*; tribuni plebis, Cic. e. Legg. xii. Tab. societas, Cic.: officium, id.: quod mihi est sanctius, id.: jura patriæ sanctiora quam hospitii duxit, Nep. 2. *Divine, sacred, venerable*; sanctissima existimatio, Cic.: stella Mercurii, id.: sancte deorum, for sancte deus, Virg.: nomen poetæ, Cic.: dies, Hor.: sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium, i. e. senatus, Cic.: sancti ignes, in honour of the gods, at sacrifices, Virg.: also in the temple of Vesta, Ov.: Osiris, Hor.: vates sanctissima, the Sibyl, Virg.: sanctus animal, man, Ov.: sanctissime Imperator, Plin. Ep. 3. *Holy, pious, innocent, virtuous, righteous, just*; vir, Cic.: homo sanctissimus, id.: nemo sanctorum illo (viro), id.: manus, Val. Max.: virgo, Hor., i. e. Vesta: vestale mores, Juv.: conjux, Virg., i. e. virtuous, chaste: mulier sancti pudoris, Tibull.: hence fig.; oratio, Gell., i. e. free from faults.—Synon.; see SACER.

SANDĀLA, æ. f. See SANDALUM.

SANDĀLĀRIUS, a, um. (sandalium); e. g. Sandaliarius, sc. vicus, Gell., Slipper-street, Shoe-street: Apollo Sandaliarius, a statue of Apollo, so called from the Vicus Sandaliarius, in which it stood, Suet. Also in Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39, the greater number of good Codd. read sandalli stipes, instead of scdentarii.

SANDĀLIGERŪLUS, a, um. (sandalium and gerulus) *That carries slippers*; sandaligerulæ, Plaut., female attendants who carried slippers alter their mistresses.

SANDĀLIS, idis. f. (palma) *A kind of palm tree, the fruit of which is said to resemble slippers (sandalia)*; Plin.

SANDĀLIUM, i. n. (σανδάλιον) *A kind of shoe with a high sole, made of light wood, cork, or leather, which was fastened with straps round the foot, a sandal*; at first it was used by both sexes, but afterwards principally by women; Ter.: also, Albinov. in obitum Mæcen. 65, where the second syllable is long.

SANDĀLUM, i. n. *A kind of white corn, perhaps spelt*, Plin. 18, 11, and ed. Hard. has sandalan.

SANDĀPĪLA, æ. f. *A bier*, perhaps only for poor persons and mal-factors; Mart.: Suet. The corpses of more wealthy persons were usually carried in a lectica.

SANDĀPĪLĀRIUS, i. m. (sandapila) *One that carries a bier, a bearer*; Sidon.

SANDĀRĀCA, or SANDĀRĀCHA, æ. f. (σανδαράκη, and σανδαράχη) I. *Sandarach, a kind of red colour*; it was of two kinds, rough and manufactured; the former was red arsenic mixed with brimstone, red pigment; the latter, consisting of cerussa usta seu in fornace cocta was a kind of vermilion; Plin. II. *A kind of food for bees, otherwise called erithace*, Plin.

SANDĀRĀCĀTUS, or SANDARACHATUS, a, um. (sandara-
raca) *Mixed with sandarach*; Plin.

SANDĀRĀCĪNUS (Sandarach.) a, um. (σανδαράχινος) *Of sandarach, of the colour of sandarach*; merula sandaracino ore, Næv. ap. Fest.

SANDĀRĒSOS, or SANDARESUS, i. f. *A precious stone found in India and Arabia, otherwise called Garamantites, and Sandrastos*; Plin.

SANDĪX, icis, or SANDYX, ŷcis. c. (σάνδιξ) I. *A shrub bearing flowers of a scarlet colour* (according to Hesychius). This seems to be meant, Grat. Cynege. 86: Vopisc. in Aurel. 29. II. *A kind of mineral red colour*; it was compounded of vermilion and red ochre, or perhaps was vermilion itself; Propert.: Virg.: Plin.

N.B. The penult of the genitive is long in Propertius, but short in Gratian.

SANE, adv. I. *Reasonably, with reason, soberly*; amare, Plaut.: sanius, Hor. II. *Truly, indeed, verily, assuredly, of a truth*; sane vellem, Cic.: hence, in answers, it is equivalent to, *yes, indeed, certainly, &c.*; Ter. N.B. Sane pol, Ter.: sane hercle, id.; or, sane hercule, Cic.; which is a pleonasm: hence, in concessions, *For my part, as far as I am concerned, if you like*; sint falsa sane, id.: Æneas sane ignotus jactetur in undis, Virg. III. *Very, very much, right*; sane bene, Plaut.: Ter.: thus also, sane quam, *very, very much*; Cic. IV. With an imperative, when it may be rendered, *Then, but, only*, or be omitted altogether; age sane, Ter.; Cic.: well then, come on then: abi sane, do but only go, Ter.: i sane, id., go then: cedo sane, id., pray give it me. V. Ironically, *Indeed, truly*; legem timeo, Suet.

SĀNECŪS, nui, ŷre. (sanus) *To get well, heal*; corpus sanescit, Cels.; ultra difficile sanescunt, id.

SANGUĀLIS, or SANQUĀLIS, is. f. (avis) *A kind of bird, which some call an ospray (ossifraga), sea-eagle*; Liv.: Plin.

SANGUEN, inis. n. i. q. Sanguis. *Blood*; Enn.: Lucr.: also, a descendant, son, grandson; Enn. The cases inis, ini, &c. are usually referred to sanguis; see SANGUIS.

SANGUICŪS, i. m. (dimin. of sanguis) Perhaps, *A blood pudding, black pudding*; Plin.

SANGUĪNĒS, a, um. (sanguis) *Bloody*; Scrib. Larg. SANGUĪNĒS, e, (sanguis) i. q. Sanguinarius; e. g. herba, Cels.

SANGUĪNĀRIUS, a, um. (sanguis) I. *Of or belonging to blood*; herba, an herb, said to have the power of staunching blood, Colum. II. *Bloodthirsty, sanguinary*; juvenis, Cic.: sententia, Plin. Ep.

SANGUĪNĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (sanguino) *A bleeding*; Cæsar. Aur.

SANGUĪNEUS, a, um. (sanguis) I. *Consisting of blood*; imber, a shower of blood, Cic.: guttæ, Ov. II. *Bloody*; caput, Ov.: manus, id.: rixa, Hor. III. *Blood-coloured, red*; sagulum, Cic.: color vini, Plin.: sucus herbæ, id. IV. *Bloodthirsty*; Mavors, Virg.

SANGUĪNO, ŷre. (sanguis) I. *To bleed, to run with blood*; Quint. Decl.: Tert. II. *To be bloodthirsty*; fig.; eloquentia sanguinans, Auct. Dial. de Orat. 18, i. e. which draws money from the clients. III. *To be of a blood colour*; Apul.

SANGUĪNŌLENTUS, a, um. (sanguis) I. *Full of blood, bloody*; pectora, Ov.: seditio, Varr.: color, Ov.: fig.; palma, Auct. ad Her. II. *Blood-thirsty*; hence, *cruel*; litera, Ov., hurting, injuring, offending: centesimæ, Sen., heavy interest, which, as it were, sucks the blood of the poor.

SANGUĪNŌSUS, a, um. (sanguis) *Sanguineous, plethoric*; Cæsar. Aur.

SANGUIS, inis. m. (allied to sanies) I. *Blood in the body*; sanguinem mittere, to bleed, let blood; aliquid, Cels.: and faciet; provincia, Cic.: also, extrahere, Plin.; or, detrahere, Colum.; or, emittere venis, Plin.; or, demittere, Gell., to let blood; missio sanguinis, Cels., a bleeding, a letting of blood: sanguinem sistere, Plin.; or, cohibere, Cels., to staunch, stop: fundere, to pour out, Cic.; and, to shed, Curt.: effundere, to shed, Cic.: facere, to shed blood (in battle, &c.), Liv.: hauriendus aut dandus est sanguis, id., you must shed the blood of the enemy, or bleed yourselves. II. *Fig. Blood, i. e. a violent death, bloodshed, murder*; fratrni sanguinis insons, Ov.: usque ad sanguinem incitare solet odium, Cic.: odio civilis sanguinis, id.: sanguinem facere, Liv., to cause bloodshed. III. *Fig. Blood, i. e. liveliness, vigour, spirit, strength*; animismus succum et sanguinem, Cic.: quibus integer ævi sanguis, Virg.: hence, of a speech, Cic.: and of an orator; verum sanguinem deperdebat, id.

IV. *Blood, i. e. property, money*; de sanguine ærarii detrahare, Cic.: sanguinem miserit, quidquid potuerit detraxerit, id. V. *Blood, i. e. natural moisture, juice, sap*; baccas turgentis sanguine Pallas amat, Calp., i. e. oil: viridis nemori sanguis decedit, Manil., i. e. sap of the trees: also, of the purple colour; Val. Fl. VI. *Blood, i. e. that which is necessary for the propagation of the species*; and hence, the blood of consanguinity; when it may be rendered, *blood, consanguinity, relationship, race, family*; magnam possidet religionem paternus

maternusque sanguis, Cic.: cognatio materna Transalpinus sanguis, id.: ne sanguis societur, sc. by marriage, Liv.: sanguine conjunctus, Cic., allied by blood: attingere aliquem sanguine, Plin. Ep., to be related to: hence, a descendant, child, grandson; projice tela, sanguis meus, Virg.: est sanguis tuus, for filia, Tibull.: sanguis, Hor., of Europa, i. e. a princess of royal blood.

SANGUISGA, æ. f. (sanguis and sugo) *A leech*; Cels. SĀNIES, ŷi. f. I. *Bloody matter, i. e. corrupted blood and other humours of the body not yet formed into good matter* (pus), gore; sanies, says Cels. 5, 26, 20, est tenuior hoc (sc. sanguine), varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie. Also, *Blood*; saniem eructare, Virg.: especially, *old or corrupt blood*; saniem coniecto emitte ferro, says Medea of an old man, whom she was about to supply with new blood, Ov.: antiqui medici nesciebant saniem emitte, Sen. Also, *The juice of the purple-fish*; Vitr. 7, 13, 2; Plin. 9, 62. II. *Any thing resembling matter, humour, moisture*; Plin.: Cato: sanies aranei, humour which serves for blood, Plin.: olivæ, id., the juice: sanies pretiosa filii, Manil., i. e. muria, likewise: auri sanies, Plin., i. e. chrysolitæ. With the poets also, for, *Venom, poison*; perfusus sanie atroque veneno, Virg.: sanies manat ore trilingui, Hor.: colubræ saniem vomunt, Ov.

SĀNIFER, a, um. (sanus and fero) *That cures or makes sound*; virtus, Paulin. Nol.

SĀNIGŌSUS, a, um. (sanies) *Full of gore, matter, humour, &c.*; Plin.

SĀNITAS, ŷtis. f. (sanus) I. *Soundness of body, health*; Cic.: ulcera sanitati restituere, Plin.: ossis, Cels., when the bone reunites: sanitas debetur medico, Sen. II. *Fig. Soundness of mind*; animi, Cic.: hence, a thinking and acting rationally, good sense, sound judgment, right reason; ad sanitatem non reverti, Cæs.; or, redire, Cic.; or, se convertere, id., to come to one's right mind: ad sanitatem reducere, to restore to one's right mind, id.; thus also, perducere, Hirt.: or, revocare, id.: sanitatem animis afferre, Liv.: sanitate vacans, irrational, Cic. III. *Of style, Purity, propriety, regularity, correctness*; Cic.: thus also, oratoris, id.: sanitas eloquentiæ, Tac. Dial. 26, i. e. moderate and sensible speech. Cf. SALUBRITAS.

IV. *Metri, Macrob.*, correctness, regularity; victoria, Tac., completeness.

SĀNITER, adv. *Rationally*; Afran.

SĀNNA, æ. f. *A very mouth and showing of the teeth*; Juv.: hence, a kind of mocking or jeering with grimaces and very mouths; id.

SĀNNIO, ōnis. m. (sanna) *One who makes a very mouth and shows the teeth in mockery*; afterwards, any mimic, jester, buffoon; Cic.

SĀNO, avi, ŷtum, ære. (sanus) *To heal, cure, make sound*; aliquem, Nep.: vomican, Cic.: tumorem oculorum, id.: crura, Propert.: dolores, Plin.: vulnus, id.: hence fig., to heal, cure, i. e. to improve, restore, repair, correct; partes ægras reip., Cic.: vulnura avaritia, id.: discordiam, Liv., to settle, allay: animos consolatione, Hirt.: mentes consceleratas, Cic.: curas, Tibull.: scelus, Sen., to expiate: nidorem, Plin., to correct, remove: causa non sanari potest, Cic., cannot be defended: literæ me sanarunt, Cic., made me reasonable in my pain, or pacified me.

SANQUALIS, SE SANGUALIS.

SANSA, æ. f. SE SANSÆ.

SANTERNA, æ. f. *Borax or mountain green, prepared for soldering gold*; Plin.

SĀNUS, a, um. I. *Of the body, Sound, in good health, well, whole*; pars corporis, Cic.: sanum facere, to make sound, to heal, cure, id.: sanior, Plaut.: sanissimus, Gell.: vulnura ad sanum coiere, are healed, Propert. 3, 24, 15; where other edd. have ad saniem: ær sanus, salubrious, Lucan. II. *Fig. Sound, i. e. in good condition, in good state*; resp., Cic.: armentata (navis), Plaut.: vox, Quint., i. e. free from defects: hence, I. *Of the understanding, Reasonable, discreet, in his right mind, in his senses*; mens, Cic., a sound understanding, as we also say: sensus, Virg.: homo, Cic.: sanus denotat also a man of good taste, opp. ineptus: satini sanus es? are you in your senses? Ter.: sanior, Hor.: sanissimus, Cic.: also sequ. genit.; mentis, Plaut.: also with a, in respect of; ab illis vitis, Hor.: hence, male sanus, not in his right senses, Cic.: fig., of a river that flows gently, Claud. 2. *Of an orator, or the style of a speech, Correct, pure; sound, sensible*; sani oratores, Cic.: Rhodi saniores, id.: genus dicendi, id.—Synon. Sanus denotat the healthy or sound condition of the body, and is allied in sense to integer; saluber respects the healthy or sound constitution of the same; validus refers to physical strength and agility; bellus, to the agreeable sensation of health.

SĀPA, æ. f. *Must, or, new wine boiled thick, i. e. new wine or must from which a certain part is boiled away*. According to Varro, sapa is must boiled down to a half; according to Pliny, must boiled down to a third. The ancients used this thickened must for drinking, Ov.: and for seasoning and strengthening wine, Colum.

SAPENOS, i. m. See SACONIOS.
 SAPERDA, æ. m. I. (*σαπίρης*) *A kind of fish of small value, found in the Palus Mæotis*; Pers. II. Adj. *Tasteful, witty*; Varr. ap. Fest.
 SÂPIDE, adv. *With a good flavour*; sapidissime, Apul.
 SÂPIDUS, a, um. (sapiro) I. *Savoury, well tasted*; Jus, Apic.: avis sapidior, id.: tucetum sapidissimum, Apul. II. *Prudent, wise*; Alcim. Avit.
 SÂPIENS, tis. I. Part. of sapiro; see SAPIO. II. Adj. *Wise, discreet, especially, acquainted with the true value of things, well advised, judicious*; Cic.: sapientior, id.: homo sapientissimus, id.: also of animals; Plin.: of things; excusatio, id.: vita, Nep.: consilium, Ov.: sapientior ætas, id.: also seq. genit.; rerum, Gell.: sapientissima arborum, the mulberry tree, Plin.; so called because it is the first to put forth its leaves after the cold has ceased. III. Subst. I. *An epicure, one of exquisite palate*; Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 44. 2. *A wise man, sage*; Cic.: Hor. There were seven celebrated sages of Greece, namely, Thales, Solon, Chilon, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander; hence, septem, sc. sapientes, Cic.
 SÂPIENTER, adv. I. *With taste, wisely, discreetly*; facere, Cic.: dicere, Ter.: sapientius, Cic.: sapientissime, id. II. *Magnanimously*; amare hostem, Ov.: ferre, Plaut.; Gell.
 SÂPIENTIA, æ. f. (sapienti) I. *Wisdom, prudence, discretion, judgment*; Ter.: Cic.: Nep.: pro vestra sapientia, Cic.: quanta mea sapientia est, according to my wisdom, Plaut. II. *Knowledge, science*; rerum, Cic.; where observe the genitive: sine omni sapientia, id.: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, id., i. e. jurisprudence: thus also, audacia pro sapientia uti, id. III. *Understanding*; non habet plus sapientia quam lapis, Plaut. IV. *Practical wisdom, good sense, which consists in esteeming things according to their true value*; Cic.: sapientia doctores, Tac.: hence, *magnanimity, calmness, resignation*; plus me tua sapientia consolatur, Cic.: victoria, id. N. B. Sapientia, Cic.
 SÂPIENTIALIS, e. (sapientia) *Of or belonging to wisdom*; Tert.
 SÂPIENTIPOTENS, tis. (sapientia and potens) *Powerful with wisdom*; Ehn. ap. Cic.
 SÂPINEUS, SÂPPINEUS, and SÂPPINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the saporinus*; e. g. nucus, Colum.: saporina (pars), i. q. Saporinus, i. e. pars infima aletis, Vitruv.
 SÂPINOS, i. m. *A kind of amethyst*; see SACONIOS.
 SÂPINUS, and SÂPPINUS, i. f. I. *A kind of fir tree*; Varr.: also Plin. 16, 23, where ed. Hard. has sappium (accus.). II. *The lower part of the fir tree, as far as it is free from knots*; Plin.
 SÂPIO, ivi and ii or ui, ère. I. *To taste, to have a taste or flavour, of things which are eaten or drunk*; sus sapiro, Plaut.: casus jucundissime sapiro, Colum.: also with an accusative of that of which any thing tastes; mella herbam eam sapiro, Plin.: also, *to smell of any thing*; quid sapiro? Plaut.: unguenta crocum sapiro, Cic.: hence fig.; patruos, Pers., i. e. to be like them, be such censurers as they. II. *To taste any thing, to relish*; ut, cui cor sapiro, ei non sapiro palatum, Cic.: hence fig., *to be wise, to have good sense, judgment, discernment or discretion*; sapere eum plus quam ceteros, Cic.: nihil, to have no sense, id.: nil parvum, Hor., to have no taste for inferior things: si sapis, Ter.: ad omnia, in respect of, Ter.: also seq. accus., *to understand*; nullam rem, Plaut.: recta, Cic.: quantum ego sapiro, Plin. Epp.: aliquid, Cic. N. B. Perf. sapor perhaps does not occur: sapiro and sapiro also are rare; sapiro, Næv.: sapisset, Plaut.; where Prisc. reads sapisset: sapiro, Mart. — See also SAPIENS.
 SÂPIUM (Sappium), or SÂPIUS (Sapp.), i. A *kind of fir tree*; see SÂPINUS.
 SÂPO, ðnis, m. *Soap*; Phr.
 SÂPOR, ðris, m. (sapiro) I. *The taste or flavour of a thing*; qui non sapore capiator, Cic.: poma sapore tristi, Or.: amarus, dulcis, &c., Plin.: hence, I. *Wit*; ver-naculus, Cic. 2. *Food that has a good flavour, a luxury, delicacy*; saporis annui, Cic.: gallæ admisce saporum, for gallam, Virg.: acervatio saporum, Plin.: sapa means also, *a smell, scent, odour*; Plin.: hence, Saporis, *Odoriferous things, odours*; Virg. II. *Taste or flavour of any thing in the mouth*; oris, Lucret.: hence fig., *taste, i. e. judgment, power of judging*; homo sine sapore, Cic. SÂPORATUS, a, um. (sapor) *Savoury, high flavoured*; cibus, Auson.
 SÂPORSUS, a, um. (sapor) *Savoury*; Lact.
 SÂPHIRATUS, a, um. *Furnished or adorned with sapphires*; Sidon.
 SÂPHIRINUS, a, um. (*σαφείρινος*) *Of sapphire*; lapis, Plin., i. e. sapphire.
 SÂPHIRUS, i. f. (*σάπυρος*) *Sapphire, a precious stone*; Plin. 37, 39; according to Beckmann it is our Lapis lazuli.
 SÂPROPHAGO, ère. (*σαπρός* and φάγω) *To eat putrid food*; Mart.
 SÂPROS, (*σαπρός*) *Putrid, rotten*; caseus, Plin.
 SÂRABALLA, orum, n. i. q. Sarabara; Hier.
 SÂRABARA, æ. f. and SÂRABARA, orum, n. *A kind of long and loose trousers*; Tert.

SARCASMUS, i. m. (*σαρκασμός*) *A satirical jest, a sarcasm*; Quint.
 SARCIMEN, Inis, n. (sarcio) *A seam, suture*; Apul.
 SARCINA, æ. f. (sarcio) *A burden, bundle, pack, baggage*; sarcinas projicere, Cæs.: legionem sub sarcinis adoriri, id.: salva est uxor sarcinæque, Mart., i. e. goods, property: militiae tuæ, for comes, Propert.: sarcinas colligere, Varr., to pack up, i. e. to put every thing in order: hence, I. *A fetus, child in the womb*; prima, Ov. II. Fig. *A burden, load, trouble*; publica rerum, Ov., the burden of government. — Synon. Sarcinae, the baggage of single soldiers, which each carries; impedimenta, the baggage of a whole army, especially that which is conveyed in waggons or on beasts of burden. See Herzog and Mæbius ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 24.
 SARCINÁLIS, e. (sarcina) *Of or belonging to a burden or baggage*; jumenta, Ammian.
 SARCINIARIUS, a, um. (sarcina) *Of or belonging to a burden or baggage*; jumenta, Cæs.
 SARCINATOR, ðris, m. (sarcino) *One who mends or patches clothes*; Plaut.; Pand.
 SARCINATRIX, icis, f. (sarcinator) *She that mends or patches clothes*; Varr.; Pand.
 SARCINATUS, a, um. (sarcina) *Having a burden, loaded with packs or baggage*; Plaut.
 SARCINOSUS, a, um. (sarcina) *Having a burden, loaded, burdened*; lupi vastis corporibus sarcinosi, Apul.
 SARCINŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sarcina) *A little bundle or burden*; sarcinulas expedire, to get ready, Catull.: alligare, Plin. Epp., to pack up, make one's self ready for travelling: hence, collige sarcinulas et exi, Juv., pack up and begone: also, *fortune, property*; gener puellæ sarcinulis impar, Juv.
 SARCIO, sarsi, sartum, ire. I. *To mend, repair, restore, make whole*; funes veteres, Cato: dolia quassa, Plin.: pedamenta, Colum.: fragmenta crystalli, Plin.: seminaria, id.: rimas pedum, id., i. e. to heal: thus also, rupta intestina, id.: sarta tunica, Juv.: vulnus sartum, Scrib. Larg. II. Fig. *To restore, repair, make good, make up for, make amends, compensate*; damnum, Liv.: detrimunt, Cæs.: injuriam, Cic.: ruinas generis lapsi (apulum), Virg.: temporis longam usuram, qua caruimus, sarciam, Cic.: gratia male sarta, Hor., an ill-patched reconciliation. The participle sartus has all these meanings; they said especially, sartus et tectus, or, more commonly, sartus tectus, *In good condition*; I. Prop. of buildings, *In good repair, well built or roofed*; ædem sartam tectam tradere, Cic.: monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset, id.: Chelidon in his sarti tactis (sc. exigendis) dominata est, id.: sarta tecta exigere, id., to see whether or not a building be in good repair: quomodo in sarti tactis (sc. exigendis) se gesserit, id.: also seq. genit.; sarta tecta ædium tuæ, id. 2. Fig. *In good condition*; sarta tecta tua præcepta habui, Plaut., punctually observed: Curium sartum et tectum — integrumque conserves, Cic.
 SARCITES, æ. m. or SARCITIS, Idis, f. (*σαρκίτης*, and *σαρκίτης*, from *σάρξ*, flesh) *A kind of precious stone, resembling beef*; Plin.
 SARCŌCOLLA, æ. f. (*σαρκόκολλα*) *A kind of gum from a tree growing in Persia*; Plin.: also, the tree which produces this gum; id.
 SARCŌPHĀGUS, a, um. (*σαρκόφαγος*) *That eats or consumes flesh*; lapis, Plin., a kind of lime-stone used for coffins, in which corpses were consumed and reduced to ashes within forty days, called also lapis Assius: hence, Sarcophagus, subst., *A coffin, a grave, sepulchre*; Juv.
 SARCŌSIS, is, f. (*σάρκωσις*) *A swelling to which animals are subject*; Veget.
 SARCŪLATIO, ðnis, f. (sarculo) *A raking or hoeing*; Plin.
 SARCŪLO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (sarculum) *To rake, hoe*; Pallad.
 SARCŪLUM, i. n. and SARCŪLUS, i. m. (sarrio s. sarrio) *A hoe, rake, weeding hook*; Plin. It was sometimes used for the plough, in loosening the soil, Hor.: hence, sarculis arant, Plin., make use of hoes instead of ploughs.
 SARDA, æ. f. I. *A kind of tunny, which was pickled or salted, as the herring with us*; Plin. II. *A kind of precious stone*; id.: perhaps, a cornelian.
 SARDŪCHĀTES, æ. m. (*σαρδοχάτης*) *A precious stone, a kind of agate*; Plin. 37, 34.
 SARDŪNĪCHĀTUS, a, um. *Furnished or adorned with a sardonyx*; Mart.
 SARDŪNŪCHUS, i. m. for Sardonyx; Juv. 13, 139.
 SARDŪNYX, ychis, c. (*σαρδόνυξ*) *The sardonyx, a kind of precious stone*; Plin. 37, 23.
 SARCUS, i. m. (*σάρκος*) *A kind of sea fish*; Plin.
 SARI, n. (*σάρις*) *A kind of shrub which grows on the Nile*; Plin. 13, 45.
 SARIO, ire. See SARRIO.
 SARRISSA, æ. f. (*σάρισσα*) *A long lance used by the Macedonians*; Liv. 37, 42; hence, Sarisophorus (*σαρισσοφόρος*), *A Macedonian lancer*; Liv.
 SARRISŌPHŌRUS, a, um. See SARRISSA.
 SARRMĀDUCUS, i. m. i. q. Samardacus; Augustin
 SARMEN, Inis, n. for sarmentum; Plaut.
 SARMENTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. (sarmentum) *Of brush-*

wood or fagots; cinis, Colum. N.B. The Christians were called Sarmentici and Semaxii (Al. semiax.), because, as Tertullian says, ad stipitem dimidiū axis revincti sarmentorum ambitu exurimus.

SARMENTŌSUS, a. um. (sarmentum) *Full of weak or slender branches*; Plin.

SARMENTUM, i. n. (from sarpo, ēre, to prune, according to Festus) *A twig or thin branch of trees, plants, or vines, whether green or dry*. I. Green; Cic. Sen. 15, of a vine. II. Dry; sarmenta, *Fagots*; Cic. Verr. 1, 27; fascēs sarmentorum, Liv., bundles of fagots, fascines.

SARRACŪLUM, and contr. SARRACULUM, i. n. (dimin. of sarracum) *A little wagon or cart*; Ammian.

SARRACUM, i. n. *A kind of wagon or cart*; Vitruv.: we find also, Serracum, Sidon; and Soracum, Plaut.

SARRIO, or SARIO, ivi and ii, also ui, itum, ire. *To hoe, to rake or weed with a hook*; segetes, Varr.: hence, saxum sarrire, Mart., i. e. to undertake an unprofitable task.

SARRITIO, or SARRITIO, ōnis. f. (sarrig) *A raking, hoeing*; Colum.

SARRITOR, or SARRITOR, ōris. m. (sarrio) *One who rakes or hoes*; Colum.

SARRITŌRIUS, a. um. (sarritor) *Of or belonging to raking or hoeing*; Colum.

SARRITŪRA, æ. f. (sarrio) i. q. Sarritio; Colum.

SARRITUS, a. um. See SARRIO.

SARTAGŌ, inis. f. *A kind of kitchen utensil, perhaps, a frying-pan*; Plin.: figur.; sartago loquendi, Pers., i. e. a motley mixture.

SARTOR, ōris. m. (from sarcio) *One who mends or patches clothes*; Non.

SARTOR, ōris. m. (from sarrio) *One who rakes or hoes*: hence, sator sartorque scelerum, Plaut.

SARTĒRA, æ. f. for sarritura; Plin. 18, 67, 2.

SARTŪRA, æ. f. (from sarcio) *A mending, patching*; Colum.

SAT. adv. for satis. *Enough, sufficiently, well*; sat bonus, Cic.: sat scio, Ter., I know it for certain or very well: sat diu, Cic.: sat funera vidimus, Virg., corpses enough: sat est expectare sinum lactis, id., i. e. you will be content therewith (when you get it): sat habeo, I am contented or satisfied, Ter.: non sat habuit illexisse, &c., Cic.: also with a genitive; sat tibi sit pœnæ nox. Proper.: sat est osculi mihi vestri, Plaut., i. e. I will have no more of your kisses: hence, sat alicui, to be a match for any one, id.: N.B. Goerens, ad Cic. Acad. 2, 14, p. 86, endeavours to prove that sat was not used by Cicero; but herein he is wrong; see Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, where no various reading exists.

SATĀGEUS, a. um. (satago) *That vexes himself with business, being troubled or over busy, anxious, grieving*; Sen.

SATĀGĪTO, or SAT AGITO, ēre. *To have enough to do, to be fully occupied, have trouble enough*; agitas sat rerum tuarum, Plaut., you have enough to do if you mind your own business.

SAT-ĀGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. I. *To satisfy*; nunc satagit, Plaut., now he pays; also, *to be in a bustle, run to and fro*; Quint.: Petron. II. *To have enough to do, to have one's hands full of business, to be busy, have sorrow or cares, be troubled, &c.*; suarum rerum, Ter., with his own concerns: satagentibus, Auct. B. Afric.: for this we find also, satis agere; e. g. agitur tamen satis, Cic.

SĀTAN, indecl. and SĀTĀNAS, æ. m. (Hebr. שָׂטָן, Gr. σατανᾶς) *An adversary, enemy*; Tert.: hence, the Devil; id.

SĀTĀNĀRIA, æ. f. sc. herba, i. q. Peucedanus, *Sow-fennel*; Apul.

SĀTĀRIUS, a. um. i. q. Satorius; Cato.

SĀTELLES, itis. c. I. *One who guards the person of a prince, a life guard*; Nep.: Liv.: also of bees; circa eum (regem apum) satellites quidam, &c., Plin.: hence fig.

II. *A servant, attendant*; Aurora, i. e. Lucifer, Cic.: Orcl. I. e. Charon, Hor.: Jovis, i. e. the Eagle, Cic. (in poetry): sensus tanquam satellites attribuit, id. III. Especially in a bad sense, *A partner in crime, accomplice; audacious*; Cic.: scelerum, id.: viribus corporis, perniciosissimis satellitibus, id.

SĀTELITHŌ, i. n. (satelles) I. *A guarding of a prince's person*. II. Fig. *Guard, protection*; Apul.

SĀTIANTER, adv. *To satiety, sufficiently*; equi satianter pasti, Apul.

SĀTIAS, ātis. f. (satis) for satietas. I. *A being satiated or satisfied, sufficiency, abundance, plentyfulness*; cibi; Lucr.: ad satietatem, id.: frumenti, Sall. Fragment.: jam vini satias est, Liv. II. *Satiety, disgust*; alicujus rei, Ter.: Liv.

SĀTIĀTE, adv. *Sufficiently, abundantly*; Vitruv.: satiatissime, Tert.

SĀTIES, ēi. f. (satis) for satietas; Plin.

SĀTIĒTAS, ātis. f. (satis) I. *A being satisfied, satiate*; Plin. II. *Fatness, a glut; loathing, disgust*; cibi, Cic.: amoris, Ter.: satietas provincia me tenet, Cic.: satietatem capere, seq. genit., to become tired of or disgusted with, Plaut.: afferre, or habere, Cic.; or, parere, Auct.

ad Her.; or, creare, Quint., to occasion: satietatem sui superare, Cic., to cause people not to be tired of us.

N.B. Also plur. satietates, Cic. Amic. 19. III. *Copiousness, plenty, abundance*; humoris, Vitruv. IV. For, sterucus; Solin. 2.

SĀTIN', for satine. I. *Not very? not much? satin' ille homo ludibrio nos habet? Plaut. II. Enough? sufficiently? quite? satin' sanus es? Ter., are you (quite) in your right senses? satin' plane video? do I see rightly? do not my eyes deceive me? Plaut.: satin' est id ad, &c.? Cic., is that sufficient for, &c.? satin' recte? Ter., is all quite well? satin' salve? or, satin' salve? is all well? see SALVE, and SALVUS. III. *Truly, in truth, indeed, in fact, is it not so?* in familiar discourse; satin' parva res est, Plaut.: satin' si cui, &c., id.: satin' abiit, id., surely he is gone: thus also, satine, id.: also, satin' ut, seq. indic., id.*

SĀTINE, for satine. See SATIN'.

SĀTIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (satis) I. *To fill with victuals and drink, to satisfy, sate, satiate, fill*; turtures, Colum.: agnos, Lucr.: fig., *to fill sufficiently*; I. Of colours, *to saturate, impregnate*; color Tyrius pelagio satiatu, Plin. 2. Of manure, when the land has enough of it; Plin. 3. Of other things; ignes satiatu odoribus (i. e. ture), Ov.: loca (ægra) oleo, Veget., i. e. to anoint sufficiently. II. *To satisfy, content*; desideria naturæ, Cic.: famem, Ov.: sitim, Mart.: aviditatem legendi, Cic.: animum, id.: nequaquam se esse satiatum, sc. videndo, id., i. e. satisfied with seeing: Romanus satiatu somno, Liv., having had sleep enough: satiatum esse prosperis adversisque, Tac., i. e. having enjoyed prosperity and adversity in full measure. III. *To fill too much, glut, cloy, satisfy to satiety, loathing or disgust, cause disgust or loathing*; numerus agrositur, deinde satiat, Cic.: satiatu arato, who had become weary of ploughing, Tibull.

N.B. Seq. genit.; satiata cædis dextra, Ov.

SĀTIO, ōnis. f. (sero) I. *A sowing*; Cic. II. *A planting*; Virg.: Liv.

SĀTIRA, æ. See SATYRA.

SĀTIUS, adv. COMPAR. Satius. I. Posit. Satis. (from ἄλις)

1. *Enough, sufficiently*, with or without a genitive; satis temporis habere, Cic.: satis jam verborum sat; Ter.: satis est, Cic.: quibus non fuit satis consules spondere, Liv.: se satis amobus venire (for esse), Virg.: also with a substantive, when it is used as an adjective; vix satis otium suppeditare, Auct. ad Her., i. e. sufficient leisure: thus also, satis consilium habere, Cic.: satis veterator, id.: it is often found with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; satis multa, i. e. enough, id.: neque satis mirari, Ter.: satis audacter, Plaut.: satis cum periculo, Ter.: hence, de hoc satis, sc. dictum est, Cic.: thus also, sed satis de hoc, Nep. Observe especially its connection with certain verbs. 1. Satis agere, or satagere, *To have one's hands full of business*; see SATAGO. 2. Satis habere, *To have enough, regard as enough, to consider sufficient*: hence, *to be content or satisfied*; satis habeant se defendere, Nep.: satis habes, nihil me conqueri, Cic.: satis superque habere, quod, &c., id.: also seq. accus.; id, Plaut., i. e. to be content with it: thus also, illud, Nep. 3. Satis facere, or satisfacere, *To satisfy, give satisfaction*; see SATISFACIO. 4. Satis credere, i. q. Satis habere, *To be content or satisfied*; Sil. 5. Especially, with accipio, do, exigo, offero, peto, &c., it denotes, *Sufficient security or bail*; satis accipere, to receive or take sufficient security, Cic. Verr. 1, 45: also passivè; quæ satis accipiunda sunt, satis accipiatur, Cato, i. e. with which security is to be received: hence fig.; satis acceptum habere, to be sufficiently assured, be quite certain, Plaut.: again, satis offerre, to offer security, Pand.: satis petere, to demand security, id.: also seq. genit.; fideicommissi (sc. nomine), id.: satis dare, or, satsidare, to give security; see SATISDO: satis exigere, to demand security, Pand.: also, satis cavere, to give security, id. N.B. Satin'; see SATIN'.

2. *Well, enough, well enough, sufficiently*; non satis intelligebam, Cic.: plus quam satis est, id.: plus satis, more than too much, Ter.: satis magna copia, Cæs.: also, tolerably, moderately; satis literatus, Cic.: satis magnus, Cæs.: satis bene pascere, Cato ap. Cic., indifferently. Cf. Colum. præfat. 6: Plin. 18, 5; where we find mediocriter pascere, in the same connection.

II. Comp. Satius. 1. Adj. *Preferable, better*; satius est, Ter.: mori satius esse, Cic. 2. Adv. *Rather* (for potius) satius dicam, Varr.: multo satius cavendum putavi, Cic.—Synon. Satis, enough, so that no more is needed; abunde, more than enough; affatim, enough, even to weariness, so that one is capable of no more, Affatim, therefore, denotes sufficiency, subjectively and relatively; satis, objectively and absolutely. One may have done affatim (in his own opinion), but not (really) satis.

SĀTISACCEPTIO, ōnis. f. *A taking or receiving security, admitting to bail*; Pand.—From

SĀTISACCIPIO, or SĀTIS ACCIPIO. See SATIS.

SĀTISDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (satisdo) *A satisfying*; as, by payment, Pand.: hence, *a giving security*; id.: satisfactions secundum mancipium, Cic. Att. 5, 1, guarantee

or warranties made by simple promises: capitalis, Plin., when one pledges his life: it is also i. q. Repromissio; Pand.

SĀTISDĀTO, abl. See SATISDO.

SĀTISDĀTOR, ōris. m. (satisdo) *One that gives security, a surety, bail*; Ascon.

SĀTISDĀTUM, i. n. See SATISDO.

SĀTISDO, or SATIS DO, dēdi, dātum, dāre. *To give enough*; hence, *to give security or bail*; Cic. Verr. 1, 56; also seq. genit.; e. g. damni infecti (sc. nomine), Plin., i. e. in case of loss: thus also, iudicata pecuniæ, Val. Max.: hence, Satisdatum, subst., *Security*; Pand.: hence, satisdato debere, Cic., to owe on account of security given.

SĀTISFĀCIO, or SATIS FACIO, ēci, actum, ēre. *To give satisfaction, satisfy, discharge or perform one's duty*; officio suo, Cic.: vitæ satisfeci, id., I have lived long enough: aliquid aliquid petendi, id.: also without a dative; historiones satisfaciebant, id., satisfied men's expectations: hence,

1. *To satisfy by payment, make payment, pay, discharge a debt*; in pecunia, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: ipse Fusis satisfact, Cic., i. e. pays; de visceribus suis, id.: pro re, Plaut. 2. *To satisfy by giving security, to give security*; Pand.: also seq. genit.; dotis (sc. nomine), id. 3. *To satisfy by exculpating or justifying one's self, or, to excuse, justify or exculpate one's self, make an apology, own one's self to be in fault, ask pardon for having given offence*; aliquid, Cic. 4. *To satisfy by suffering punishment, give satisfaction, suffer punishment from the injured person*; sæpe satisfecit prædæ venator, Mart.

SĀTISFACTIO, ōnis. f. (satisfacio) *A satisfying, whether by payment, exculpation, or suffering punishment*: hence, I. *A paying, payment*; Pand. II. *Exculpation, justification, excuse, apology, asking pardon*; Cic.; cf. Cort. ad Cic. ad Div. 7, 13, 3. III. *Satisfaction (by suffering punishment)*; Pand.

SĀTISUS, Better, rather; see SATIS

SĀTIVUS, a, um. (from sero, sevi, &c.) *That is sown or planted, not wild*; res, Varr.: morus, Plin.

SĀTOR, ōris. m. (from sero, sevi, &c.) I. *A sower, planter*; Varr.: Colum.: omnium rerum—sator est mundus, Cic. II. *A producer, father, creator, author*; cœlestium sator (Jupiter), Cic. e Soph., i. e. father: thus Jupiter is called, sator hominum deorumque, Virg.: turbarum, Sil.: thus also, litis, Liv.

SĀTORIUS, a, um. (sator) *Of or belonging to sowing or planting*; Colum.

SĀTRĀPEA, æ. f. See SATRAPIA.

SĀTRĀPES, æ. or is. also, SATRĀPA, æ. and SATRAPES, āpis. m. (σατράπης) *A Persian governor, satrap, bashaw, viceroy of a province*; nomin. sing. Satrapes, Ter.: Nep.: Satrapa, Curt.: Satrapes, Sidor.: Satrapis (genit.), Nep., may be from either Satrapes or Satrapis.

SĀTRĀPIA, or SĀTRĀPEA, æ. f. (σατράπεια) *A satrapy or province of Persia*; Curt.

SĀTRAPES, is. m. See SATRAPES.

SĀTULLE, adv. (satullus) *Enough, sufficiently*; Apul. SĀTULLĀ, ære. (satullus) *To satisfy, satiate*; Varr. SĀTULLUS, a, um. (dimin. of satur) *Full in speaking of small animals, &c.*; Varr.

SĀTUR, ūra, ūrum. (satis) I. *Full, sated, that has eaten enough, full of food*; Ter.: pullus, Cic.: also seq. genit.; omnium rerum, that has eaten enough of every thing, Ter.: satioris lactis, Colum.: hence, ire quo satiori solent, i. e. ire cacatum, Plaut. II. *Satisfied, that has enough*; expleti atque saturi, Cic. III. *Rich, fruitful, fertile, abundant, plentiful, full*; Tarentum, Virg.: rus, Pers.: præsepia, Virg., i. e. plena pabuli: autumnus, Colum.: hence, I. Fig. of oratory; nec satura jejune dicat, Cic., fertile subjects. 2. Of colours, *Full, strong, deep*; color, Virg. (opp. dilutus).

IV. *Saturated, of garments which are thoroughly dyed*; vestes saturæ ostro, Sen.: purpura satioris, id. V. *Fat, fattened*; aves, Mart. VI. *Various*; gestus, Manil., of pantomimes: hence, *consisting of various things*; lanx satura, or usually, satura, when either lanx or res is understood, I. *A plate of fruit, i. e. filled with various kinds of fruit, such as was annually offered to the gods*; Acron. ad Hor. 2. *A mixture of various things, a medley, olio*; whether, a dish composed of several ingredients; Fest.: Varr.: or, a law containing several clauses or ordinances; Fest.: or, an unconnected poem, comprising several subjects and various metres; saturas peragebant, Liv.: hence, per saturam, i. e. on different topics, without order or distinction, confusely; Fest.: Lact.: quasi per saturam, Sall. From this word (satūra) the word satira is said to have been formed, i. e. *A satire*; for which some write satyra, and many suppose that a satire is so called from its comprehending many different subjects and kinds of verse. This may apply to the satires of Varro, but not to those of Horace and Persius; see SATYRA. It happened in this case, as in many others, that while the thing changed, the name continued the same. In the satires of Lucilius, which preceded those of Horace, we find that ancient mixture of subject and versification, which is denoted by the name.—Satira is the best mode of spelling, for the old Satūra.

SĀTŪRĀMEN, Inis. n. (saturō) *A satisfying, filling*; Paul. Nol.

SĀTŪRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (saturō) *A satisfying, filling*; Augustin.

SĀTŪRĀTOR, ōris. m. (saturō) *One who satisfies or fills*; Augustin.

SĀTŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of saturō; see SATURO. II. Adj. *Full, strong*; color saturator, Plin.

SĀTŪREIA, æ. f. and SĀTŪREIUM, i. n. *Savory, a kind of plant*; Ov.: Plin.

SĀTŪREIUM, i. n. See SATUREIA.

SĀTŪRITAS, ātis. f. (satur) I. *Satiety, fulness*; Plaut. II. *Copiousness, abundance*; omnium rerum, Cic. III. Of colours, *Strength, richness*; Plin.

IV. *Excrement*; Apul.

SĀTŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (satur) I. *To satisfy, satiate, fill, glut*; animalia ubertate mamarum, Cic.: se sanguine civium, id.: glebula (i. e. agellus) saturabat patrem, i. e. alebat, Juv.: hence, I. Fig. *To satisfy, content, satiate*; famem epulis, Claud.: perfidiam alicuius, Cic.: odium, id.: homines saturati honoribus, id. 2. *To fill, saturate*; horrea, Sæver. Etn. 266: sola fimo, Virg.: saturata murice palla, Ov.: aditus cinere, i. e. implere, Pallad.: lunæ sidus terras saturat, Plin.: saturata Cydonia melle, preserved, Mart.: tabulas pice, Vitr. II. *To cause one to be tired of anything*; hæc res vitæ mesaturat, make me weary of life, Plaut.—See also SATURATUS.

SĀTUS, a, um. See SERO.

SĀTUS, us. m. (sero, sevi, &c.) I. *A sowing or planting*; vitis, Cic.: fig.; philosophia præparat animos ad satum accipiendos, id. II. *A bringing forth, or begetting*; a race, stock, family; Hercules Jovis satu editus, Cic.: a primo satu, id.

SĀTYRA, also SATIRA, and SATURA (as inclutus, inclutus, and inclutus), i. e. f. sc. poësis. (from satur, mixed) *A satire*; i. e. I. *A poem on several subjects and in various metres*, such as Varro and Ennius wrote. I. *A sarcastic or satirical composition*, such as, Lucilius, Horace, and Persius wrote; sunt quibus in satyra videar nimis acer, Hor. The satires of Juvenal are the models of modern compositions of that kind.—See SATUR.

SĀTYRICUS, a, um. (σατυρικός) I. *Of or belonging to the satyrs*; genus scæne, Vitr. II. *Of or belonging to satire, satirical*; carmen, Lact.

SĀTYRION, i. n. (σατυρίων) *A kind of herb, ragwort or dogs-cullions*; Plin.

SĀTYRISCUS, i. m. (σατυρικός) *A little satire*; Cic.

SĀTYRŌGRĀPHUS, i. m. (σατυρογράφος) *A writer of satire, a satirist*; Sidor.

SĀTYRUS, i. m. (Σάτυρος) I. *A kind of ape*; Plin.

II. *A satyr*: the satyri are represented by the poets as a kind of monsters or semi-deities, having two goats' feet, and of petulant and lascivious disposition, dwelling in woods, fields, and mountains; Hor.: Ov.: the fable concerning them is of Grecian origin: hence, Satyri, Plays in which satyrs are introduced; satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

SAUCIATIO, ōnis. f. (saucio) *A wounding*; Cic.

SAUCIĀTAS, ātis. f. (saucius) *A wounding, hurting*; hence, *indisposition*; Cæsar, Aur.

SAUCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (saucius) I. *To wound, hurt*; aliquid viri, Plaut.: telis, Cic.: genus ungue, Ov.: fig.; radices, Plin.: humum vomere, Ov.: aliquid cor, Plaut.: famam, id., i. e. to injure: also, *to wound mortally, to kill*; Cic. Att. 14, 22. II. *Sauciare se flore Liberi, Enn., i. e. to intoxicate one's self.*

SAUCIUS, a, um. I. *Wounded*; Cic.: Cæs.: fig., hurt, injured; malus saucius Africo, Hor.: tellus saucia vomeribus, Ov.: hence, of an accused party; de reprobis, Cæsar in Cic. Ep., wounded in his reputation, not without blame: glacies saucia sole, Ov., when it begins to melt. N.B. Saucius pectus (accus.), Quint. 9, 3, 18.

II. *Wounded in mind, i. e. feeling pain, troubled, vexed, sorrowful, grieving, sad, offended*; animus, Cic.: also seq. genit.; animi, Apul. III. *Smitten with love*; regina saucia cura (i. e. amore), Virg.: saucius a nostro igne, Ov. IV. *Intoxicated, drunk*; Justin. V. *Sick, indisposed, ill*; Propert.: Apul.: also gen., *unwell or disordered in any respect*; fauces fame saucias, Apul.: thus also, bellua male saucia, Sil., i. e. hungry: also seq. genit.: mihi fatigationibus hesternæ saucio, Apul., weary with the journey, not yet recovered from the fatigue.

SAURION, i. n. Mustard; Plin.

SAURITES, æ. m. (sc. lapis) or SAURITIS, Idis. f. (sc. gemma) (σαυρίτης, σαυρίτης) *A kind of precious stone*; Plin. 37, 67.

SAURIX, or SORIX, Icis. m. *A kind of owl*; Mar. Vict.

SAVĀNUM, i. n. See SABANUM.

SAVILLUM, i. n. *A kind of cake or sweetmeat*; Cato.

SAVIO, SAVIOR, SAVIOLUM, SAVIUM. See SUAVIO, &c.

SAXĀTILIS, e. (saxum) *That dwells or is found in rocks or stones*; columba, Varr., i. e. that dwell in towers: pisces, Cels.; or simply, saxatiles, sc. pisces, Plin., fish that frequent rocks: hence, Ov. Halieut. 109, saxatilis, i. q. Unus ex genere saxatiliū: hence, piscatus saxatilis, Plaut., i. e. between rocks or cliffs.

SAXĒTĀNUS, a, um. (saxetum) i. q. Saxatilis; e. g.

lacerti, Mart. 7, 77, 1. But here some read Sexitani, vitis scabrata, Colum., viz. by cutting it with a blunt knife.

SAXĒRĠSUS, a, um. (scaber) *Rough; Prudent.*

SCĒNA, æ. f. See SCĒNA.
SCĒVA, æ. m. (scævus) *That uses the left hand instead of the right, left-handed; Pand.*
SCĒVA, æ. f. (scævus) *An omen, whether lucky or unlucky; bona, Plaut.: canina, an omen taken from meeting a dog, id.*

SAXĪLIS, e. (saxum) *Of rocks, stone or stones; termini, Frontin.*
SAXĪFER, a, um. (saxum and fero) *Bearing stones; Val. Fl.*

SAXĪFICUS, a, um. (saxum and facio) *That changes into rock or stone, petrifying; Medusa, Ov.*

SAXĪFRĀGUS, a, um. (saxum and frango) *That breaks rocks or stones; undæ, Cic. e. pœta: hence, of the herb adiantum, which breaks the stone in the body, Plin.; which is hence called also, Saxifraga (herba), Apul.*

SAXĪGĒNUS, a, um. (saxum and gigno) *Born or sprung from a rock or stone; Prudent.*

SAXĪTAS, ātis, f. (saxum) *The nature or hardness of rock; Cælar. Aur.*

SAXŌSĪTAS, ātis, f. (saxosus) *The nature or hardness of rock; Cælar. Aur.*

SAXŌSUS, a, um. (saxum) I. *Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony; valles, Virg.: montes, id.: loca, Colum.: also simply, saxosa, sc. loca, Plin.* II. *That is found in rocks or stones; frutex, Plin.: Euphrates, id., i. e. inter s. per saxa defluens: Hypanis saxosum sonans, Virg., i. e. roaring between rocks.*

SAXŪLUM, i, n. (dimin. of saxum) *A little rock or stone; Cic.*

SAXUM, i, n. I. *A rock; Virg.: Liv.: sacrum, Cic., a sacred rock, on the Aventine mount, near the temple of Bona Dea, called simply, Saxum, Ov. Fast. 5, 150: saxa latentia, i. e. rocks under water, Virg.: especially, the rock on the capitol at Rome, from which malefactors were thrown, called rupes Tarpeia, was sometimes called simply, saxum, Cic.: Hor.: hence, 1. Saxa, *Rocky or stony places; Ligurum, Mart.; cf. Virg. Geor. 2, 522.* 2. Saxum volvere, Ter., i. e. to trouble one's self with any thing, as Sisyphus is vexed with rolling the stone in the infernal regions. II. *A stone, especially, a large stone or piece of rock, a crag; saxa jacere, Cic.: ingerere, Liv.: in saxo sedi, Ov.: ex spelunca saxum in crura incidisse, Cic.: hence, saxum silix, a flint stone, Vitr.: Liv.: since victims were slain with flints; hence, esse inter sacrum et saxum, Plaut., proverbially, i. e. to be in great danger or difficulty, to be in very critical circumstances: hence, 1. *A stone wall; Ov. Fast. 3, 431: also, a foundation of stone or masonry; Capitollum quadrato saxo substructum est, Liv. 6, 4.* 2. Also, a kind of Cœnolian chalk (creta Cimolia) is called saxum; Plin. 35, 57.**

SAXŪSŪS, a, um. i. q. Saxosus; Sicul. Fl.
SCĀBĒLLUM (not Scābillum), i, n. (dimin. of scamnum) I. *A low bench, footstool; Varr.* II. *A kind of musical instrument, which by the pressure of the foot always produced the same tone; they danced to it on the stage; and it seems to have been used to denote the beginning and end of an act; Cic.*

SCĀBER, bra, brum. (scabo) I. *Rough, not smooth; unguis, Ov.: Cels.: tophus, Virg.: gemma, Plin.: follia, id.: arbor scabro aspectu, id.: arbor scabrior, id.: homo, Hor., i. e. not polished; hence, Scabra, i. q. Robigo, Rust; Virg.: hence fig.; versus, Macrobi., i. e. not elegantly finished. II. *Scabby; oves, Cato: Colum.**

SCĀBĪNUS, a, um. (scabies) *Scabby; Marc. Emp.: fig.; concupiscentia, Tert., i. e. irregular.*

SCĀBĪES, ēi, f. (scabo) I. *Roughness of the skin accompanied with itching, the scab, itch, mange; Virg.: Colum.: Plin.: mala, Hor., where some understand the leprosy, which is called scabies by Tacitus, Hist. 5, 4: also, the scab, a disease in the bark of trees and plants; Plin.: hence, II. *Roughness, want of smoothness; ferri, Virg.: of a cask, Apul., i. e. flth.* III. *Fig. An itching; fig., allurement, attraction; Cic. Legg. 1, 17: also, a strong desire; Lucr., Hor.: Mart.**

SCĀBĒLLUM, i, n. See SCĀBĒLLUM.

SCĀBĒLLA, æ. f. Dimin. of scabies; Augustin.

SCĀBĪOSUS, a, um. (scabies) I. *Scabby; bos, Colum.: homo, Pers.* II. *Rough; curialium, Plin.: far, Pers., i. e. spoiled, worm-eaten.*

SCĀBĪŪDO, inis, f. (scabies) *Scabbiness; fig.; omnem scabitudinem animo delere, Petron., i. e. anger.*

SCĀBŪ, hī, ēre. (from *κῶβα, κῶβες, σκῶπτα*) I. *To scratch, rub; caput, Hor.: aures pedibus, Plin.* II. *To scratch off or away, to scrape; Plin.* III. *To scratch, scratch out; tellurem pedibus, Plin.*

SCĀBRĀTUS, a, um. See SCABRO.

SCĀBRĒDO, inis, f. (scaber) *Roughness of the skin, scabbiness; Hieron.*

SCĀBRĒS, is, f. q. Scabritia; Varr.

SCĀBRĪDUS, a, um. (scabres) *Rough; Ven. Fort.*

SCĀBRĪTIA, æ. f. and SCĀBRĪTTES, ēi, f. (scaber) I. *Roughness, want of smoothness; chartæ, Plin.: corticis, id.: unguium, id.* II. *The scab; Colum.*

SCĀBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (scaber) *To make rough; vitis scabrata, Colum., viz. by cutting it with a blunt knife.*

SCĀBRŪSUS, a, um. (scaber) *Rough; Prudent.*

SCĒNA, æ. f. See SCĒNA.
SCĒVA, æ. m. (scævus) *That uses the left hand instead of the right, left-handed; Pand.*

SCĒVA, æ. f. (scævus) *An omen, whether lucky or unlucky; bona, Plaut.: canina, an omen taken from meeting a dog, id.*

SCĒVITAS, ātis, f. (scævus) I. *Perverseness, stupidity; Gell.* II. *An unfortunate event, misfortune, unhappy condition; Apul.*

SCĒVUS, a, um. (scævus) I. *Left; itinera, Vitr., i. e. from the left: iter, Serv.* II. *Fortunate, lucky; comitia, Varr.; because lightning, and other omens on the left, were regarded as lucky by the Romans.* III. *Of persons, Perverse, stupid, silly; Gell.* IV. *Of things, Awkward, unlucky, untoward; somnium scævissimum, Apul.: fortuna, id.: eventus, id.*

SCĀLĒ, ārum, f. (from scando, as mala, from mando) I. *A ladder, stair, staircase; sub scalis tabernæ, Cic.: in scalis lautit, Hor.: so also of several ladders, flights of steps, &c.; muros scalis aggreddi, Sall., to scale: positus scalis muros ascendere, Cæs.: scalis (muris) admovere, Cæs.: Tac.: scalis habito tribus, Mart., in the third story, in the garret. The singular scale occurs Cels. 8, 15, and in the Pandects.* II. *The steps of a ladder or pair of stairs; Mart. N.B. Scalzæ Gemoniae; see GEMONIUS.*

SCĀLĒRIS, e. (scala) *Of or belonging to steps or stairs; forma, Vitr., the form of a ladder or stairs: hence, scalaria, plur., i. e. scala, id., unless this be from scalarium.*

SCĀLENUS, a, um. (σκαληνός) *Unequal, not having equal sides; Auson.*

SCĀLUMUS, i, m. (σκαλμῖς) *The piece of wood on the side of a galley or boat in which the oar works, a thowl; Cic.: Vitr.: hence, 1. An oar; navicula duorum scalmorum, Cic. 2. A boat; scalum nullum videt, Cic.*

SCĀLPELLŪ, āre. (scalpellum) *To cut with a lancet or other surgical instrument; Veget.*

SCĀLPELLUM, i, n. and SCĀLPELLUS, i, m. (dimin. of scalmum or scalper) *A small sharp instrument for cutting, especially, a surgical instrument for opening veins or cutting away flesh, a lancet; scalmellum, Cic.: scalmellus demittitur, Cels.*

SCĀLPER, prī, m. i. q. Scalmprum; Cels.
SCĀLPEO, psi, ptum, ēre. (σκάψω) I. *To cut, grave, engrave; as, an image in marble, or the marble itself; apta manus ad fingendum, ad scaldendum, Cic.: querulam sepeluro, Hor.: Alexandrum in gemma, Plin.: gemmas, id.: marmor, id.: also in wood, to carve; caput leonina, Vitr.* II. *To scratch, rub, scrape; caput digito, Juv.: dentes, Plin.: terram unguibus, Hor.: strata, Pallad., to dig up a little: morsu scalpant locum, bite at, Colum.: hence fig.; to tickle; Pers.; cf. SCULPO.*

SCĀLPRĀTUS, a, um. (scalmprum) *Furnished with or formed in the shape of a scalmprum; Colum.*

SCĀLPRUM, i, n. (scalpo) *A sharp instrument for cutting with various artists and mechanics; as, a shoemaker's knife; Hor.: a surgeon's knife or lancet; ad scalmprum venire, Cels.: which however may be from scalper: a penknife; Tac.: Suet.: a pruning-knife, or hedge-bill; Plin.: Columella calls the forepart of the pruning-knife, scalmprum; a chisel; fabrilis, Liv.*

SCĀLPTOR, ōris, m. (scalpo) *One who cuts with a chisel, a carver, engraver; marmorum, Plin.* N.B. Some suppose that scaltor denotes properly a carver or engraver, and sculptor a statuary; but others do not admit this distinction.

SCĀLPTŌNIUM, i, n. (scalpo) *An instrument for scratching or rubbing; Mart.*

SCĀLPTŪRA, æ. f. (scalpo) I. *A carving, graving; sculpture; Plin.* II. *A figure graved, carved work; Vitr.: Plin.: Suet.*

SCĀLPTŪRĪGO, or SCĀLPTŪRĪGO, inis, f. (from scalpo, or scaltorio) *A scratching, scratching gently, a rubbing; Sol.*

SCĀLPTŪRĪO, or SCĀLPTŪRĪO, ire. (desider. of scalpo) *To scratch, rub; Plaut.*

SCĀLPTŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sculptura) *To adorn with carved work; Plin.*

SCĀLPTUS, a, um. See SCALPO.

SCĀLPTURĪO, inis, f. See SCALPTURĪO.

SCĀLPTURĪO, ire. See SCALPTURĪO.

SCĀMBUS, a, um. (σκამβός) *Crooked-legged, bow-legged; Suet.*

SCĀMILLUS, i, m. (dimin. of scamnum) Prop. *A little bench, footstool: hence fig.; scamilli impares, Vitr., unequal projections on columns.*

SCĀMMA, ātis, n. (σκάμμα) Prop. *A ditch; hence, 1. A place for wrestling surrounded by a ditch; Hieron.* II. *The exercise of wrestling; Tert.*

SCĀMMELLUM, i, n. Dimin. of scamnum; Apul. ap. Prisc. 3: some read scamnellum, or scamillum.

SCĀMŌNĪA, or SCĀMŌNĒA, æ. f. (σκამωνία) *Scammony, Convolvulus Scammonia, L.; Cic.: Plin.: hence,*

Scammonium, and Scammonion, Cato; Plin., the juice of the root of this herb.

SCAMMŌNITES, æ. m. (σκამμονίτης οἶνος) Wine seasoned with scammony; Plin.

SCAMMŌNIUM, i. n. See SCAMMONIA.

SCAMNĀTUS, a, um. (scamnum); e. g. arge, i. e. which has furrows running across or from west to east; Aggen.

SCAMNŌLUM, i. n. Dimin. of scamnum; Diomed.

SCAMNUM, i. n. (scando) I. A bench, stool, footstool; Ov. II. Any seat or bench; Ov.; sedere in scamnis equitum, Mart., sc. on the benches of the knights in the theatre. It is used also of trees when their thick long branches form a bench, i. e. serve for a seat, Plin.: hence, l. Fig.; scamna regni, Enn., i. e. throne, kingdom. 2. A bank or ridge of earth; as, a part of the soil left unploughed in a ploughed field, a balk; Colum.: Plin.; also, in vineyards, the space between two furrows in which the vines are placed; Colum. 3. The breadth of a field, whereas the length was called striga; Auct. rei agr. ap. Goez.

SCANDĀLĪZO, āvi, ātum, āre. (σκανδαλίζω) A word used by ecclesiastical writers, To scandalise, i. e. to give offence, to tempt to evil; Tert.

SCANDĀLUM, i. n. (σκάνδαλον) I. That against which one stumbles or is likely to stumble, a stumbling-block; Prudent. II. Fig. An offence, inducement to sin; Tert.

SCANDIX Icis. f. (σκάνδιξ) A kind of plant, Scandix Carefolium, L.; Plin.

SCANDO, di, sum, ēre. I. Intrans. To climb, mount; in aggerem, Liv.: fig., to raise itself, to appear or be high; hence, Scandens, High; arx, Propert. II. Trans. To ascend, climb up; malos, Cic.: vallum, Cæs.: muros, v.: hence fig. I. Gradus ætatis, Lucr., to advance in a. e. 2. Versum, to scan; Diomed.

SCANDŪLA, æ. f. (scindo, σχίζω) A shingle; Vitruv.: Plin.: also, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42, scandulis; where ed. Oudend. and others read, scindulis.

SCANDŪLĀRIS, e; e. g. tectum, a shingle roof, Apul. Met. 3: Al. scindularis.

SCANDŪLĀRIUS, i. m. (scandula) One who covers a roof with shingles; Pand.

SCANSĪLIS, e. (scando) That can be climbed; ficus, Plin.: hence, of climatrical years; lex annorum scansilis, id., since one advances to a certain age as it were by steps.

SCANSIO, ōnis. f. (scando) A climbing, mounting; Varr.: hence fig. I. A musical scale; Vitruv. II. A scanning of verses; Beda.

SCANSŌRICUS, a, um. (scando) Of or relating to climbing; scansoria machina, Vitruv., machine for climbing, stairs.

SCĀPHA, æ. f. (σκάφη) A small sailing vessel, a boat, skiff; Cic.

SCĀPHE, es. f. (σκάφη) i. q. Scaphium. A kind of concave vessel used as a sun-dial; Vitruv.

SCĀPHIUM, i. n. (σκαφίον) A round concave vessel, a basin; Vitruv.: especially, I. A celysitra or hour-glass; Vitruv.; also, a sundial; Marc. Cap. II. A drinking vessel; Cic.

SCĀPHŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of scapha) A little boat or skiff; Veget.

SCĀPŪLA, æ. f. The shoulder blade; usually found in the plural scapulae, the shoulders. I. Of men; Cels.: Ov.: often including the upper part of the back; Ter.

II. Of animals; Varr. III. Fig. Of things without life, An arm, or upper part; Vitruv.: montium, Tert.

SCĀPUS, i. m. (σκάπτος, Dor. for σκάπτος, from σκάπτω or σκάπω, the root of σκάπτω) Any thing at, on, or with which another thing supports itself, a shaft, stem, &c. Hence, I. The stem or stalk of a plant; lupini, Varr.

II. The shaft of a pillar; Vitruv. III. The shank of a candlestick; Plin. IV. A weaver's instrument, by the strokes of which the web is compressed and thickened, the yarn-beams; Lucr. V. The beam of a balance; Vitruv. VI. The pillar of a staircase by which the stairs are supported; Vitruv. VII. A beam belonging to a door; Vitruv.: scapi cardinales, id. VIII. The staff or cylinder on which books and paper were rolled, a quire; Plin.

SCĀRĀBEUS, or SCĀRĀBEUS, i. m. (from σκάρβαρος, i. q. κάραβος) A beetle; Plin.

SCARDIA, æ. f. A kind of herb, i. q. Aristolochia; Apul.

SCĀRIFICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (scarifico) A scratching, making a slight incision, scarifying. I. Of men and animals; Colum. II. Of trees; Plin. III. Of a field, i. e. a ploughing lightly; Plin.

SCĀRIFICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (σκαρificώμαι, σκαρificώω) To scratch, make a slight incision, scarify; gingivas, Plin.: truncum arboris, Pallad.: hence, dolorem, Plin., to appease pain by scratching or rubbing.

SCĀRIFICŌ, ēri. (pass. irreg. from scarifico) To be scratched or scarified; Scrib. Larg.

SCĀRITES, æ. m. (σκαρίτης) or SCĀRITIS, Idis. f. (σκαρίτης) A kind of precious stone, of the colour of the fish scarus; Plin. 37, 72.

SCĀRUS, i. m. (σκάροσ) A very delicate kind of sea fish Labrus Scarus, L.; Ov.: Plin.: cf. Suet. Vit. 13.

SCĀTĒRA, æ. f. (scateo) A spring or gushing forth of water; Plin.: also gen., water; Virg. Geor. 1, 110.

SCĀTĒO, ēre, and SCĀTŌ, ēre. I. To gush or spring forth, to bubble forth; fons scatit, Lucr.: hence fig. I. Gen. To come forth, or, to come forth in great numbers; semina scateo foras possunt, Lucr. 2. To be plentiful, to abound; cuniculi scateo in Hispania, Plin. II. To be full of any thing, to swarm with, be crowded by, abound with, be rich in; with a genitive or ablative; arx scatenos fortibus, Liv.: pontus scatenos belluis, Hor.: Nilus scateo piscibus, Mela: metallis scateo Hispania, Plin.: terra scateo ferarum, Lucr.: fig.; volumen scateo ostentis, Plin.: puer scatenos argutis, Gell.: scatebat irarum, id.: also seq. accus.; id tuus scateo animus, for, ea re, Plaut.

SCĀTŌ, ēre. See SCATEO.

SCĀTŪREX. See SCATURIX.

SCĀTŪRIGĪNŌSUS, a, um. (scaturigo) Full of spring water or water bubbling forth, boggy, marshy; Colum.

SCĀTŪRIGŌ, Inis. f. (scaturio) Water bubbling forth, spring water; Liv.

SCĀTŪRIO, ire. (scateo) I. Of water, To spring or bubble forth; aqua scaturiens, Pallad.: fig.; scaturientes auræ sermonis, Prudent.: vermiculi, Priap. II. To be full of any thing; solum fontibus non scaturiat, Colum.: fig.; Curio totus hoc scaturit, Cael. in Cic. Ep., is quite full of this.

SCĀTŪRIX, icis. f. i. q. Scaturigo; Varr. ap. Non. 2, n. 794; others read scaturax.

SCĀZŌN, ontis. (σκάζων) Limping; a kind of iambic verse was so called, having a spondee or trochee in the last place instead of an iambus; hence, a kind of satirical poem; Plin. Ep.

SCĒLERĀTE, adv. Wickedly, impiously, viciously; Cic.: sceleratissime, id.: sceleratissime, id.

SCĒLERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of scelerō; see SCĒLERO. II. Adj. I. Polluted by wickedness, wicked, impious, bad, flagitious, vicious, cursed, infamous, detestable, abominable; homo, Cic.: contra patriam scelerata arma capere, id.: preces, id.: terra, Virg.: audacia, Justin.: hasta scelerator, Cic.: homo sceleratissimus, id.: hence, Scelerati, sc. homines, Wicked, infamous, or impious persons; id.: sceleratas sumere penas, Virg. poetically for, a scelerata (femina). 2. Wicked, accursed, infamous, as a term of reproach. 1. Of places where wickedness has been committed or punished; vicus sceleratus, the name of a street in Rome, where Tullia, the daughter of King Servius, drove over the corpse of her father; Liv. 1, 48: campus sceleratus, where Vestal virgins were buried alive for incontinency; Liv. And thus the abode of the wicked in the infernal regions is called sene scelerata, Ov.; and limen sceleratum, Virg. 2. Of persons and things with which one is dissatisfied or displeased, as being pernicious, too violent, or otherwise disagreeable, Noxious, pernicious, injurious, unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate, too cunning, crafty, wily, too vehement, rigid, severe, austere, &c.; porta scelerata, a gate at Rome, so called because the three hundred Fabii passed through it when they went to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished, Fest., where it is i. q. Infelix. ego sustineo positum scelerata (i. e. infelix) videre, Auct. Consol. ad Liv. 135: frigus sceleratum, Virg., i. e. noxious; herba scelerata, Apul., poisonous ranunculus (Ranunculus sceleratus, Plin.); sceleratissimi serpensum, Plin.: poemata, Mart., troublesome, disagreeable: sceleratus Proteus, Hor., i. e. crafty.

SCĒLERĪTAS, ātis. f. (scelus) Wickedness, impiety; Pand.

SCĒLERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (scelus) I. To pollute by wickedness or wicked actions; manus, Virg.: Penates, Catull. II. To render noxious; scelerata succis spicula, Sil.— See also SCĒLERĀTUS.

SCĒLERO, ōnis. m. (scelus) A villain, a wicked man; Petron. 50; but ed. Anton. has scelio in the same sense.

SCĒLĒRŌSUS, a, um. (scelus) Wicked, impious, vicious; homo, Ter.: facta, Lucr.

SCĒLESTE, adv. Wickedly, impiously, viciously, curiously, detestably, roguishly, archly; facere, Liv.: suscipari, Cic., i. e. archly: scelerestus, Augustin.

SCĒLESTUS, a, um. (scelus) I. Wicked, impious, accursed, vicious; facinus, Cic.: nuptiæ, Sall.: homo, Ter.: sermo scelerator, Liv. II. Cursed, infamous, villainous, as a term of reproach, applied, 1. In earnest; annus scelerator, Pand., worse, more unfortunate: sceleratissimum te arbitror, Plaut.: also of one's self; me scelerestum, qui non circumspexi, id., am I not a stupid fool, that I, &c. 2. In jest, Wicked, i. e. arch, sly, wily; sapit scelesta mulum, Plaut.

SCĒLETUS, i. m. (σκαλετός, ἦ, ὄν, dried) Prop. A mummy; hence, a skeleton; Apul.

SCĒLETYRBE, æ. f. (σκαλετύρβη) A kind of lameness, when one cannot walk straight onward, but is obliged to go sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left; Plin.

SCĒLIO, ōnis. m. See SCĒLERO, ōnis.

SCĒLUS, ōris. n. I. *A wicked action, a crime*; scelus facere, Cic.; or, admittere, id.; or, edere, id.; or, concipere, id.; or, in sese concipere, id.; or, suscipere, committere, id.; i. e. to commit: scelere se devincire, id.; or, se obstringere, id.; or, se alligare, id.; or, astringi, id.; i. e. to be guilty of: Piso sceleris condemnat generum suum, id., for high treason: so also, hinc pietas (patriotism), illic scelus (high treason), id.: divinum et humanum, Liv., against gods and men: legatorum interfectorum, for, ad legatos interfectos, id.: minister sceleris, i. e. of murder, id. II. *Wickedness, malice*; facinora sceleris, audacia, perfidia, Cic. III. *Of animals, Viciousness, vice, mischievous disposition*; Plin. IV. *A horrible or terrific event*; thus Pliny calls earthquakes, inundations, &c., scelera naturæ. V. *A villain, scoundrel*; ne bestii, quæ tantum scelus attingissent, immanioribus uteretur, Cic.: especially as a term of reproach; either with a genitive, Plaut.; or without a genitive, id.: hence it is found in the masculine gender, being applied to a man; i. scelus, Plaut.: illic (for ille) scelus, Ter. VI. *An accused, disagreeable thing or event, a misfortune, mishap*; quid hoc est sceleris? Ter.—Synon.; see NEFAS.

SCĒNA, æ. f. (σκηνή) Prop. *A bower, arbour, tent*. The early theatrical pieces were performed in arbours: hence, I. *The scene or stage*; i. e. the place in the theatre where the actors perform; Cic.: in scenam prodire, or ad scenam ire, Nep., to play a part on the stage: scenis agitur Orestes, i. e. in tragœdiis, Virg.: hence, II. *Fig. The stage, said of any thing that is done publicly, or otherwise rendered the public, or the eyes of the public, the world, external appearance, show, state, parade, prospect, view*; quæ si minus in scena sunt, Cic., i. e. not so striking, not so much known, do not attract so much the eyes of all: scenæ servire, id., proverbially, to temporize: maxima quasi oratori scena videatur concio, Cic. Orat. 2, 83, i. e. the assembly of the people is the great theatre for an orator: verba ad scenam sumuntur, Cic., for the public, to make use of them in public: scena rei totius est, Cæsar, in Cic. Ep., the external appearance or pretence: non minore scena, Suet., i. e. with no less parade: silvis scena coruscis desuper, Virg., i. e. a splendid prospect or sight. III. *Fig. A scene, i. e. a sight, visible state, condition or situation*; spectata scenam calamitatis mee, Apul., i. e. my sad condition. IV. *The part which one plays*: fig.; scena, quam sponte sumpserat, Apul.

SCĒNA, æ. f. (contr. from scenæ) *A kind of knife or hatchet*; Liv. Andron. ap. Fest.

SCĒNĀLS, e. i. q. Scenicus; e. g. species, I. ucr. 4, 77, ed. Eichst. et Forbig.

SCĒNĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Scenicus; e. g. artifex, Ammian., i. e. an actor.

SCĒNĀTICUS, a, um. i. q. Scenicus; Varr.

SCĒNĀTILIS, e. i. q. Scenicus; Varr.

SCĒNICĒ, adv. *As on the stage, theatrically*; Quint.

SCĒNICUS, a, um. (σκηνικός) I. *Of or belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical*; ludī, Liv.: adulteria, Ov., i. e. represented on the stage: res forenses scenica prope venustate tractare, Cic.: hence, scenici artifices, id.; or, actores, Quint.; or simply, scenici, Cic., actors, players. II. *Theatrical, i. e. fictitious, pretended*; rex, Hor., viz. Andronicus, who pretended to be king Philip.

SCĒNITE, ōrum. m. (σκηνίται) *Dwellers in tents or moveable huts*; Arabes scenitæ, i. e. the Bedouins, Plin.

SCĒNOGRĀPHIA, æ. f. (σκηνογραφία) *The perspective draught of the front and side of a building*; Vitruv., 1, 2: but here others read scenographia.

SCĒPTICUS, a, um. (σκηπτικός) *Meditative*: hence, the disciples of Pyrrho are called sceptici, because they doubted of every thing, and required to meditate upon a matter before they gave their assent; Quint.

SCĒPTIFĒR, a, um. (sceptrum and fero) *Bearing a sceptre*; manus, Ov.

SCĒPTIFĒRĒ, a, um. (sceptrum and gero) *Carrying a sceptre*; Sil.

SCĒPTURM, i. n. (σκηπτῆρος) Prop. *That on which one leans or supports himself*: hence, I. *A walking staff or stick*; especially, a royal staff or sceptre; Cic.: Jovis, Suet.: sceptrum Augusti, id., the sceptre or staff of a triumphant general, otherwise called scipio eburneus: sceptrum is assigned also to tragedy, because kings are represented in it, Ov.: hence, I. Facetæ; sceptræ pædagogorum, Mart., for ferulæ. 2. *Fig. Sceptre, i. e. kingdom, dominion, authority, rule*; ante sceptrum Dictæi regis, Virg.: sceptræ petit Evandri, i. e. ivit in regnum Evandri, id.: Asia, Ov. II. *A name of the herb Aspalathus*; Plin.

SCĒPTŪCHUS, i. m. (σκηπτύχος) *A governor of a Persian province, viceroy*; Tac.

SCĒPDA, or SCĒIDA, æ. f. (σκηδῆ) *A piece cut off*: hence, I. *A little leaf cut off from the papyrus, from which paper was made*; Plin.: hence, II. Gen., *A leaf of paper*; ut scida ne qua deperat, Cic.: omnes schedas excutit, Quint.

SCĒDIOS, a, um. (σκηδιος) *Made suddenly or in haste*,

and so, *not properly worked*; navis, Pand., i. e. made of planks hastily put together: hence, Schedium. sc. opus, *Any thing made suddenly or in haste*; Apul.

SCĒDULA, or SCĒIDULA, æ. f. (dimin. of schedæ, or scida) *A little leaf of paper*; Cic.

SCĒMA, ātis. n. and SCĒMA, æ. f. (σχήμα) I. *Clothing, dress, garb, attire*; Plaut. II. *Form, figure, attitude, posture*; Suet.: schemata geometrica, Vitr., geometrical figures: schema trigoni, id. III. *A rhetorical figure, figure of speech*. 1. In a general sense; Quint. 4, 5, 4. 2. Particularly, *A kind of figure by which an orator expresses something different from what he seems to say*; Quint. 5, 10, 70; 9, 1, 14.

SCĒMATISMUS, i. m. (σχηματισμός) *A figurative manner of speaking*; Quint.

SCĒIDĒ, ōrum. f. (σκηιδῶν, in the plural σκηιδῶν) *Little pieces of wood, chips, splinters*; Vitr.

SCĒISMA, ātis. n. (σχήσμα) *A cleft, division, separation*; Tert.

SCĒISMĀTICUS, a, um. (σχηματιστικός) *Schismatical, that separates from the church*; S. Augustin.

SCĒISTOS or -US, a, um. (σκηιστός) *Cleft, split, or, that may be cleft, split, or divided*; lapis, Plin., a kind of stone which looks as if it were broken into small pieces: lac, id., i. e. curds: cæpa, id., because its leaves are torn off, and afterwards grow again.

SCĒISŪCŪLUS, or SCĒNICŪLUS, a, um. *Anointed with a coarse ointment made from the scœnus*; Varr. Some critics suppose that no such ointment was made, and read cœnicolus, for scœnicolus.

SCĒISŪBĀTES, æ. m. (σκηισούβατης) *A rope-dancer*; Juv.

SCĒNIUM, i. n. and SCĒNIUS, i. m. (σκηίνος) I. *A reed, rush*; with an odoriferous kind of which (Andropogon Scœnanthos, L.) the ancients used to season wine; Cato: Colum.; they made also an ointment from the scœnus; scœno delibutus, Plaut.; but Meursius ridicules the idea of such an ointment having been prepared, and reads cœno, from cœnum. II. *Scœnium was also a measure of distance among the Persians, the length of which is not clearly ascertained*; Plin. Some reckon four, others five thousand passus to a scœnus. Herodotus assigns sixty stadia to the Egyptian scœnus.

SCĒOLA, æ. f. (σχολή) *Rest from labour, leisure*; especially, *rest from affairs of state or bodily exertion, which gives an opportunity for study*: hence, I. *A learned inquiry or debate, a lecture, or exposition of the works of learned men*; certæ scholæ sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriæ, &c., Cic.: vertes te ad alteram scholam, id., i. e. subject: quinque scholæ in totidem libros contuli, id.: scholæ Græcorum more habere, id.: scholam explicare, to deliver philosophical lectures, id. II. *place in which teachers and pupils assemble for purpose of instruction, a school*; Cic.: Quint.: scholam aperire, Suet., to open or set up a school, begin to teach or commence lectures: dimittere, id., to give up teaching. III. *The disciples of a teacher, a sect, school*; clamabant omnes philosophorum scholæ, Cic.: disserterunt hæ scholæ, Plin. IV. *A gallery, in which works of art are placed, and where the learned assemble for conversation, a literary lounge*; Octaviæ scholæ, Plin. V. *A number of men who belong to the same profession, and occasionally meet together, a company, fraternity, club, college, class*; Cod. Just.: Ammian. VI. *A part of a bath*; schola labri, Vitr., the place round the margin of a bath, or a passage near the same, where persons waiting to bath remained until others had bathed, or until they themselves entered the bath; or, where the attendants upon the bathers stood.

SCĒLĀRIS, e. (schola) I. *Of or belonging to a school; declamatory*, Hieron. II. *Of or belonging to a company or class*: hence, Scholares, Soldiers of the guard; Cod. Just.

SCĒLĀSTICUS, a, um. (σχολαστικός) *Of or belonging to a school or college, especially, to the study of rhetoric*; materia, Quint.: declamatio, Gell.: hence, scholasticæ, sc. declamationes; e. g. in scholasticis, id., i. e. in the schools, or exercises of rhetoricians: hence, Scholasticus, I. *A scholar, student, especially, a student of rhetoric*; Quint. II. *A professor or teacher, especially, of rhetoric*; Suet.: Plin. Ep.: hence, a pedant; Apul. III. *An advocate, pleader*; Cod. Theod. IV. *A scholar, learned man*; Hieron.: also, a grammarian; Virg.

SCĒLŪCUS, a, um. (σχολικός) *Of or belonging to a school or the concerns thereof*; Gell.

SCĒLŪLĪON, i. n. (σκηλίον) *A short annotation*; Cic.

SCĒYTANUM, i. n. *A means used in dyeing to assist substances in taking the colours*; Plin. 33, 26: ed. Hard. hæ scytatum.

SCĒYDEUS, ei and eos. m. (σκηιδεύς) *A sea-fish, the female of which is called sciæna (sciænæ) or umbra, probably, ombre, shade fish, Salmo Thynnallus, L.*

SCĒNĒ, æ. f. See SCĒADEUS.

SCĒIAGRĀPHIA, or SCĒOGRAPHIA, æ. f. (σκηιογραφία) *A sketch, rude draught*; Vitruv., 1, 2: others read scenographia.

SCIBILIS, e. (scio) *That can be known*; Tert.

SCIDA, SCIDULA. See SCHEDA, SCHEDULA.

SCIENS, tis. I. Part. of scio; see Scio. II. Adj. 1. *Knowing, having knowledge*; ut si sciens, in order that you may know, Ter.: scientem aliquem facere, id., to make one acquainted with any thing. 2. *Skilful, expert, versed, experienced, having an insight into, knowledge of or acquaintance with any thing*; with or without a genitive; scientem esse oportet eorum rerum, Varr.: belli, Sall.: citharæ. Hor.: scientissimus reip. gerendæ, Cic.: quis scientior fuit? id.: scientissimus gubernator, id.: seq. scie. infin.; flectere equum, Hor. 3. *With knowledge, knowingly, designedly, on purpose, meaning or intending it*; a me sciente occultatur, Cic.: offenderet sciens neminem, id.: prudens et sciens, id.; or, prudens sciens, Ter.

SCIENTER, adv. I. *Skilfully, with skill*; dicere, Cic.: cantare, Nep.: scientius, Cic.: scientissime, id. II. *Knowingly, with knowledge, designedly, on purpose*; Plin. Paneg.

SCIENTIA, æ. f. (sciens) *Knowledge, science, skill*; regionum, Cic.: artium, id.: scientiam hominis fugere, id., to be unknown to: scientia comprehendisse, id., to have learnt, to know: habere scientiam rei, id.; or, tenere, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep., i. e. to know, have knowledge of: alicuius scientie satisficere, Cic., i. e. to say as much as others already know: recte loquendi scientia, Quint.: scientia rerum, id., great learning: also, scientia de re, for rei, Cic.: also plur., Scientiæ, Sciences; Cic. N.B. The ancients used scientia only in a subjective sense, and never in an objective, which latter is the practice of many moderns who write scientiæ falsely for disciplinæ or doctrinæ.

SCIENTIOLA, æ. f. Dimin. of scientia; Arnob. SCILICET, for scire licet. I. *It is evident, certainly, really, truly, in fact*. 1. With an accusative and infinitive; scilicet me facturum, Ter., of course I shall do it, or certainly I shall do it. 2. Without an accusative and infinitive; est adventus scilicet Cæsaris in expectatione, Cic.: habebat scilicet, id.: hence, in facetious and ironical language, *Truly, indeed, forsooth*; Cic.: Virg.: it may sometimes be rendered, *namely, that is to say, eto wit*; alio tempore, tunc scilicet, quum, &c., Cic. II. *Lo!* to attract attention to some expression following; ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossan scilicet, atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg. See Werns. ad Gratii Cynege. 317 (in poet. lat. min. T. 1, p. 60): Voss ad Virg. Geor. I, 282: Walch ad Tac. Agr. 4, p. 141.

SCILLA, or SQUILLA, æ. f. (σειλλα) I. *A sea onion, squill*; Scilla maritima, L.: in this sense the more common form is scilla. II. *A small sea-fish, which keeps company with the pinna, a shrimp, prawn*; Cic.: in this sense we usually find squilla.

SCILLINUS, a, um. (scilla) *Of squills or sea onions*; acetum, Plin.

SCILLITES, æ. m. (σειλλίτης); e. g. vinum scillites, wine seasoned with squills or sea onions, Colum.

SCILLITICUS, a, um. (σειλλίτικος) i. q. Scillinus; Colum.

SCIMPEDION, i. n. (σκιμπίδιον) *A kind of bed or couch*; Gell.

SCIN', i. e. scisne. See Scio.

SCINCUS, or SCINCOS, i. m. (σκιγγον, or σκιγγος) *A kind of animal like a crocodile*; Plin.

SCINDO, scidi, scissum, ère. (σκιζω, or cædo) I. *To tear, tear in pieces, cut, split, cleave, divide or separate by force*; vallum, Cæs., to pluck up the palisades: epistolam, Cic.: thus also, crines, Virg.: quercum cuneis, to cleave, id.: aequor ferro, to plough, id.: navis scindit aquas, Ov.: hence, of food, *to cut up, carve*; aves in frusta, Sen.: hence, *to lay or set (food) before one, serve with, help to*; nihil, Mart.: again, vestes de corpore, Propert.: alicui pænulam, Cic., to urge or invite one earnestly to stay with us: thus also, Scissus, a, um; e. g. vestis, Liv.: mater scissa comam, Virg., with dishevelled hair: scissa genas, Lucan., with lacerated cheeks: humus, i. e. effossa, Mart. II. *To tear open (a wound)*: fig.; dolorem, Cic., i. e. to renew. III. *Fig. To distract, harass*; curæ animum scindunt, Lucr. IV. *Fig. To interrupt, break off*; verba flentu, Cic.: actionem, Plin. Ep. V. *Fig. To part, open*; scindit se nubes, Virg.: also gen., *to separate, divide*; genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, Virg.: scidit se studium, Quint.: hence, Scindit, *To be separated or divided, to part itself*; in contraria studia scinditur vulgus, Virg.: hi in duas factiones scinduntur, Tac.: hence, scindere agmen, id., to break. VI. *To overthrow, destroy*; urbem, Plaut.: VII. Chelym, Stat., to strike too violently, said of a bad player. — See also Scisstus.

SCINDULA, æ. f. See SCANDULA.

SCINFES, See SCINFES.

SCINTILLA, æ. f. I. *A spark of fire*; Virg. II. *A spark, i. e. a bright point like a spark*; Plin. III. *A spark, i. e. the smallest part of a thing*; belli, Cic.

SCINTILLATIO, onis. f. (scintillo) *A sparkling*; Plin. SCINTILLO, avi, atum, are. (scintilla) *To sparkle*; Virg.: Plin.: fig.; scintillavit ira, Sil.

SCINTILLŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of scintilla) *A little spark*; Cic.

SCIO, ivi and ii, itum, Ire. I. *To know, to have knowledge of a thing*; Cic.: Liv.: scire licet, you must know, it is evident, it is a matter of course, Liv.: Cels.: facile est sciri, Liv.: also, scito, for scitu; e. g. scito hucipos est, Ter.: fac ut sciam, Cic., let me know: scio, seq. quod, for accus. and infin.; Plaut.: Liv.: haud scio an, a phrase, *Probably, perhaps, in my opinion, I should think, doubtless*; est id quidem magnum, atque haud scio an maximum, Cic.: haud scio, an nihil quicquam melius sit, id.: haud scio, anem uxorem ducat, Ter.: I would not answer for it, he is going to marry: wheu he follows, a doubt is expressed; haud scio mirandum sit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54, i. e. one ought not to wonder. See Neier. Excurs. 2, ad Cic. Læl. p. 202, seq.; and cf. Nescio: scito, know, you must know, I will tell you, I let you know, I inform you, &c., is found frequently in Cicero: scires, one should think, suppose, conclude, Ov.: scire de, &c., to have knowledge of or concerning, Cic.: scire ex aliquo, id.; also, de aliquo, id., to know, (learn) from the mouth of any one: quod sciam, as far as I know, id.: scin', knowest thou? scin' tu, ut — habeat, Ter.: scin' quomodo? Plaut.: scin' me, in quibus sim gaudiis? for, scin', in quibus ego sim, &c., Ter. Part. sciens; e. g. senatus sententiam uti sciens essetis, S. C. de Baech. II. *To know, to be able, understand (an art, language, &c.)*; Latine, Græcè, Cic., to know Latin, Greek: fidibus scire (sc. canere), Ter., to be able to play upon: omnes linguas, Plaut.: rerum, quæ sciuntur, Cic.: also gen., *to be able, for posse*; e. g. major, quam ut reus esse sciret, Liv. III. *To learn or find by experience, hear, see, know*; scies, Cic.: or, scirturus es, id.: quod scitum, sc. Sextium vivere, Cic. IV. *For scisco, To ordain, appoint*; lex scit, Pand.: sciret plebs, ut, &c., Liv. N.B. Scibo, is, it, for sciam, es, et; Ter. — See also SCIENS.

SCIOGRAPHIA, æ. f. See SCIAGRAPHIA.

SCIŪS, a, um. (dimin. of sciens) I. *One who affects wisdom or knowledge of anything, a conceited or arrogant person*; Arnob. II. *Knowing, having a knowledge of, skilled in or acquainted with any thing*; mandi, Frontin.

SCIŪPODES, um. n. See SCIAPODES.

SCIŪTHĒRĪCON, i. n. (σκιυθηρίον) *A sundial*; Plin.: we find also, sciother, Hygin.

SCIPŪ, onis. m. I. (σκιπυ, σκίπυον) *A staff used in walking, and, as occasion served, for beating, a walking-stick, cane*; Plaut.: eburneus, a staff, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv.: also by the consuls in the time of the emperors, Vopisc.: such was sent by the Romans as a present to king Massinissa, Liv.

SCIROMA, or SCIRRŪMA, ätis. n. (σκιρρωμα) *A hard and dangerous tumour without pain*; Plin.

SCIRO, or SIRPO, or -US, i. m. (σκιρρος) i. q. Sciroma; Plin.

SCIRPEUS, or SIRPEUS, a, um. (scirpus) *Of rushes*; ratis, Plaut.: imago, Ov.: thus also, simulacrum, id.; such figures were annually thrown into the Tiber, in the place of real men: hence, Scirpea, or more commonly, Sirpea, subst. (sc. res, or corbis) *A wicker-basket for putting in wagons*; Varr.: Ov.

SCIRPICŪS, or SIRPICŪS, a, um. (scirpus) *Consisting or made of bulrushes*: hence, Scirpiculus (sirp.), subst., sc. corbis, *A wicker basket*; Varr.: Propert.: sirpiculis piscariis, fish junks or baskets, Plaut. N.B. Sirpicule falces, Varr., probably, knives or bills used in training a vine.

SCIRPO, or SIRPO, avi, atum, are. (scirpus) *To plait, bind*; Varr.

SCIRPŪS, a, um.; e. g. vitis, Plin., the name of a kind of vine: thus also, uva, id.

SCIRPUS, or SIRPUS, i. m. (σκιρπος, or σκιρπος) I. *A rush*; Plin.: rushes have no knots; hence, nodum in scirpo quærere, to look for difficulties where none are, Ter. II. *A rush net*: hence, a riddle; Gell.

SCIRRHOMA, SCIRRHUS (nos). See SCIROMA, SCIRO.

SCISCITATIO, onis. f. (sciscitor) *An asking, inquiring*; Petron.

SCISCITATOR, onis. m. (sciscitor) *One who asks or inquires*; Mart.: Prudent.

SCISCIRO, are. i. q. Sciscitor; Plaut.: hence, Sciscitatus, a, um, passive; Ammian.

SCISCIRON, ätis, sum, äri. (scisciro) I. *To seek for information, to ask, inquire*; de re, Cic.: aliquid ex aliquo, id.: sciscitari, quid sit, Ter.: sciscitari, uti Porsena esset, Liv.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur, &c., Cic.: also with an accusative of the person whom one asks; singulos, Suet.: deos, Liv. II. *To try, essay*; Capitol.

SCISCO, scivi, scitum, ère. (from scio) I. *To know, learn, ascertain*; also, *to inquire*; Plaut. II. *To approve by one's vote*; legem, Cic.: or, rogationem, id., i. e. to approve or consent to a proposed law: sometimes, this phrase is equivalent to, legem ferre, to propose a law: hence, *to ordain, appoint, make a law*; aliquid, Cic.: also without an accusative; Atheniensis sciverunt, ut, &c., id.; plebs scivit, ut, &c., Liv.: also acq. accus. cum infin.; Sil.

SCISSILIS, e. (scindo) I. *That may be easily cleft, rent, torn, or divided; alumen, Cels.* II. *Rent, torn; Apul.*

SCISSIM. adv. *By dividing or parting asunder; Prudent.*

SCISSIO, ðnis. f. (scindo) *A clearing, dividing; Macrobr.*
SCISSOR, ðris. m. (scindo) *One who cleaves or divides; hence, one who carves meat at table, a carver; Petron.*
SCISSURA, æ. f. (scindo) I. *A clearing, dividing; Plin.:* hence fig., *dissension, division; Prudent.* II. *A cleft, notch; Plin.*

SCISSUS, a, um. I. Part. of scindo; see SCINDO.
II. Adj. 1. *That may be easily cleft; alumen, Colum.:* cf. SCISSILIS. 2. Fig. *That seems as if it were torn; gene, Propert., wrinkled: thus also, venter, Mart.: vox scissa, or vocis genus scissum, Cic., broken. Subst. Scissum, i. A cleft, aperture, chasm, hole; scissa reficere, Plin.*

SCITAMENTUM, i. n. Plur. SCITAMENTA. I. *Dainties, delicate food; Plaut.* II. Fig. and ironically, of rare expressions, *Tit-bits, morsels; Gell. 18, 8.*

SCITATIO, ðnis. f. (scitor) *An asking, inquiring; Amman.*

SCITATOR, ðris. m. (scitor) *One who asks or inquires; Amman. 22, 8: where some read scrutatores.*

SCIRE. adv. I. *Expertly, skilfully, cleverly; loqui, Liv.: capella scite facta, Cic.: scitius, Gell.: scitissime, Plaut.* II. *Tastefully, elegantly; coli, to dress tastefully, Liv.: exornare convivium, Sall.*

SCITOR, átus sum, ári. (from scio) *To desire to know, to ask, inquire; aliquid, Cic.: Ov.: aliquid de re, Ov.: aliquid ex aliquo, Hor.: ab aliquo, Ov.: oracula, to consult, Virg.: sometimes it may be rendered, to learn, be informed; ex aliquo, Hor.; see above: cf. Ov. Met. 1, 775.*

SCITULUS. adv. *Skilfully, elegantly or gracefully; Apul.*
SCITULUS, a, um. (dimin. of scitus) *Pretty, neat, handsome, beautiful, elegant, or fine; caupona, Apul.: forma, Plaut.*

SCITUM, i. n. (scisco) *An ordinance, decree; plebis, Liv.: pontificis, id.: scita ac jussa nostra, Cic.: Ctesiphon scitum fecit, ut, &c., id.: hence, populi scitum, plebis scitum, or, as one word, populiscitum, plebiscitum; also, scitum, i. q. Dogma, of philosophers, Sen.*

SCITUS, a, um. (very probably, part. of scio, or scisco)
I. *Knowing, wise, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful, dextrous, expert; homo, Plaut.: mulier, Gell.: sermo, Cic.: also seq. genit.; scitus vadorum, Ov., well acquainted with: lyra, id.: also seq. infin.; Sil.: scitissimus oratio, Plaut.: scitius, id.: hence, scitum est, i. e. 1. It is wise, it is best; Ter.: Cic. 2. It is worth knowing; Plin.: thus also, vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, Cic.: hence, Scitum, subst., A witty or acute saying, a shrewd remark, a clever thought; Cic. II. *Elegant, fine, beautiful; puer, Ter.: satis scita est, id.: forma scitor, Lamprid. III. Fit, suitable, proper; vox, Gell.: nox, Plaut.**

SCITUS, us. m. (scisco) *An ordinance, decree; plebis, Cic.*

SCIURUS, i. m. (σκίουρος) *A squirrel; Plin.*
SCIUS, a, um. (scio) I. *Knowing, having knowledge, being acquainted with; Pacuv.: rerum sciús, Lact.*
II. *Knowingly; Lact.*

SCLOPPUS, or SCLOPUS, i. m. *A sound made by striking on the cheeks when inflated; Pers.: but some critics would write stlopus or stloppus.*

SCOBINA, æ. f. *A file or similar instrument; Varr.—*

SCOBIS, is. also, SCOBS, bis. f. (scabo) *Any thing fine or small that falls down in filing, sawing, rasping, boring, &c.; filings, sawdust; scobis, nomin., Cels.: Colum.: fig.; scobem cutis cœsypum extenuat, Plin., i. e. scurf, or anything like it. N.B. 1. Gen. masc.; scobe citreo, Vitr. 2. Scobs seems not to occur, but Priscian recognizes it.*

SCOBECIA, æ. f. (σκωβηκία) *A kind of verdigris; Plin.*
SCOBECION, i. n. (σκωβηκίον) *A kind of scarlet berry, said to change itself into a small worm; Plin.*

SCOLIBRACHION, i. n. *A kind of plant, otherwise called Callitrichon and Scolopendrium; Apul.*

SCOLIUS, a, um. (σκολιός) *Curved, bent, crooked; hence, carmen scolon (σκολιόν) A kind of song, which, as some suppose, was sung at table in turns by the guests who sat opposite each other, and so, in a zigzag course.*

SCOLOPÉNDRA, æ. f. (σκολοπέδρον) I. *A kind of multi-pedè insect, like a woodlouse; Plin.* II. *A kind of sea-fish; Plin.*

SCOLOPÉNDRIUM or -UM, i. n. (σκολοπέδριον) See SCOLIBRACHION.

SCOLYTHOS, i. m. (σκολύθως) *A kind of artichoke (Cynara cardunculus, L.); Plin.*

SCOMBEK, bri. m. (σκόμβος) *A kind of sea-fish, probably, the mackerel (Scomber Scomber, L.); Plin.*

SCOMMA, átis. n. (σκόμμα) *A scuff, gibe, taunt; Macrobr.*

SCOPA, æ. f. *A thin twig; the singular rarely occurs, and Quintilian, 1, 5, 16, condemns the use of it; we find*

scopa regia, in Pliny, as the name of a kind of plant; but the plural scopæ is more usual, *thin twigs; Plin.:* hence, Scopæ, *A broom, besom; Plaut.: Hor.: myrtil foliis, ex qua fiunt scopæ, brooms, Plin.:* hence, scopas dissolvere, Cic., to take a broom to pieces, proverbially, i. e. to deprive a thing of its order or connection: hence Cicero says, non hominem sed scopas dissolutas, of a worthless fellow.

SCOPÆ, ðrum. f. See SCOPA.

SCOPÆRATUS, i. m. (scopæ) *One who sweeps with a broom; Pand.*

SCOPES, um. f. (σκάπις) *A kind of owl; Plin. 10, 70, ex Hom.*

SCOPIO, ðnis. m. *The stalk or pedicle of grapes; Colum.: also, Scopus, whence scopi, Varr.: also, Scopium, Cic.*

SCOPIMUM, i. n. See SCOPIO.

SCOPTŪLA, ðrum. n. *The shoulder-bones; Cels. 8, 1: but ed. Almel. has scutulæ.*

SCOPŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of scopæ) *A little broom; Colum.*

SCOPŪLŌSUS, a, um. (scopolus) *Full of rocks or cliffs, rocky, craggy, cliffy; mare, Cic.: collis, Sil.: scopulosa, sc. loca, Plin.:* hence fig.; locus, Cic., i. e. dangerous, difficult: terga belluæ, Val. Fl., projecting like a rock.

SCOPŪLUS, i. m. (σκόπελος) I. *Any projecting place from which one can look (σκαπῖν) down, and to a distance, a peak, rock; Virg.: scopulus Mavortis, i. e. Areopagus, Ov.; also with the poets generally, a large stone, crag; Val. Fl.: imber agens scopulus, i. e. lapides, id. II. Especially, A rock in the sea or on the sea-shore, a cliff; ad scopulus alidi, Cæs.: ad scopulus affligi, Cic.: terra tribus scopulis (i. e. promontoriis) procurrit in æquor, Ov.: fig.; scopulus est ferrum gestare in corde, id., of a hard-hearted man: ad scopulum ire, to go to ruin, Luc.: also fig. of a dangerous or difficult affair; rationes ad scopulus appellere, Cic.*

SCOPUS, i. m. (σκόπος) *A mark at which one shoots, a butt; Suet. Dom. 19: fig., an end, aim, intention; Cic., but in Greek characters. N.B. Scopus, A stalk or pedicle of grapes; see SCOPIO.*

SCORDALIA, æ. f. (scordalus) *Contention, quarrel; Petron.*

SCORDĀLUS, i. m. Probably, Contentious, quarrelsome, impudent; Sen.

SCORDILON, i. n. i. q. Scordion; Apul.

SCORDION or -UM, i. n. (σκόδιον) *A kind of plant with the scent of garlic; Plin. 25, 27; Teucrium scordium, L.*

SCORDŌTIS, is. f. i. q. Scordion; Plin.

SCŌMA, æ. f. (σκόμα) I. *The dross or refuse of metal; Plin. II. Fig. Dirt, filth; Virg.*

SCORPENA, æ. f. (σκόρπαινα) *A sea-scorpion; Plin. 32, 53.*

SCORPIACUS, a, um. (σκόρπιος) *Of or relating to scorpions; Scorpiaicum, sc. medicamentum, A remedy against the bite of a scorpion; Tert.*

SCORPIACĀ, æ. f. *A kind of herb, i. q. Proserpinaca; Apul.*

SCORPIO, ðnis. m. and SCORPIUS or -OS, i. m. (σκόρπιον, σκόρπιος) I. *A scorpion; Ov.: Plin.: also the constellation Scorpio; Ov. II. A scorpion, a military engine, from which stones and other missiles were discharged; Cæs.: Liv.: Amman. 23, 4; Veget. de Re Mil. 4, 22. III. A kind of prickly sea-fish, Cottus scorpio, L.; Ov.: Plin. IV. A kind of prickly plant, Spartium scorpius, L.; Plin. 22, 17: also, a shrub, otherwise called Tragos; id. V. A heap of stones terminating in a point and used as a boundary mark; Sicul. Flacc.*

SCORPIOPTONON, i. n. (σκόρπιοντόνον) *A kind of herb, i. q. Heliotropium; Apul.*

SCORPION, i. n. *A kind of herb, i. q. Thelyphonon; Plin.*

SCORPIŌNIUS, a, um. Cf. belonging to, or resembling a scorpion; genus cucumeris, Plin., from its resemblance to the tail of a scorpion.

SCORPIOS, i. m. See SCORPIO.

SCORPITES, æ. m. (σκόρπιτης), or SCORPITIS, idis. f. (σκόρπιτης) *A kind of precious stone, having some resemblance to a scorpion; Plin.*

SCORPIURUS or -OS, i. m. and SCORPIURON, i. n. (σκόρπιουρος, and ον) *Scorpionwort, a kind of Heliotropium; Plin.*

SCORPIUS, i. m. See SCORPIO.

SCORTĀTOR, ðris. m. (scortor) *A fornicator; Hor.*
SCORTĀTUS, us. m. (scortor) *Fornication; Apul.*

SCORTEUS, a, um. (scortum) *Of hide or leather; Cels.: Scortea, plur., Things made of hide or leather; Ov.: Scortea, sc. vestis, A garment made of hide or leather; Mart.: Sen.*

SCORTILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of scortum) *A little harlot; Catull.*

SCORTUM, ári. (scortum) *To commit fornication; Ter.*

SCORTUM, i. n. I. In the ancient language, *A hide, skin; Varr.: Herculis, Tert., i. e. the lion's skin; hence contemptuously, II. A fornicator, a prostitute; Cic.*

SCŌTĪA, æ. f. (σκότια) *Darkness; hence in architecture, a concave member of a column, a chamfer, or chan-*

nel; Vitr. 3, 5, 2: also, a gutter at the end of a cornice; Vitr. 4, 5, 6.

SCREATOR, ōris. m. (screo) *One that hawks or hems*; Plaut.

SCREATUS, us. m. (screo) *A hawking or hemming*; Ter.

SCRO, āre. *To hawk, hem*; Plaut.

SCRIBA, æ. m. (scribo) *One who writes*; especially, a writer by profession: hence, one employed in writing, recording, registering, copying, &c., a writer, clerk, secretary, registrar, amanuensis: these were, I. Publici, i. e. employed by the senate, magistrates, &c., Cic.: scriba ædiliticus, id.: quaestorius, Suet.: also by princes and kings, Nep. Eum. 1. II. Privati, i. e. employed by private persons; scriba librarius, Varr.: scriba Neronis (i. e. Tiberii), Hor.: thus also, scriba meus, Cic. ad Div. 5, 20; or this may be a scriba publicus, for Cicero is here speaking of himself as proconsul: scriba ab epistolis, Inscript., a secretary.

SCRIBATUS, us. m. (scribo) *The office of a writer or secretary, a writership, secretaryship*; Cod. Just.

SCRIBILITA, or SCRIBILITA, æ. f. Seems to be, *A kind of pastry*; Plaut.: Mart.: hence, Scribitarius, *One that bakes scriblitæ*; Afran.

SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ēre. (from *γράφω*, as sculpo from *γλύφω*) *To engrave, mark any thing with a style or other pointed instrument, draw lines, make characters*: hence, to mark, draw, paint, write; stigmata fugitivo scribere, Quint., to brand a runaway slave: lineam, Cic., to draw a line: frontem tabernæ scribere scipionibus (scopionibus?), Catull., i. e. to mark: Jupiter scriptus auro, Mart.: hence, to mark out, describe, delineate; formam, Plin. Ep.: scribetur tibi forma et situs agri, Hor.: especially, to write with a style or a pen: hence, I. To write, i. e. to form letters or join them together; literam, Cic.: erat scriptum ipsis manu, id.: figi; mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo, Ter., impressed. II. Ad aliquem, and aliquid, *To write to any one, inform by writing, write a letter to a person*; Cic.: salutem, to send one's compliments in writing, Plaut.: scribitur nobis, multitudinem convenisse, Cic.: also with a nominative and infinitive; hæc avis scribitur solere, &c., Cic. III. To ask, command, commission, &c. by writing; si quid ad me scriperis, Cic.: with ut, id.: also without ut; e. g. scribit Labieno, veniat, Cæs.: also seq. infin.; scribitur tetraorchis—jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. N.B. Scribere ad aliquem de aliquo, to commend; accuratissime, very much; Cic. IV. To write, i. e. to compose in writing; libros, Cic.: defensionem, id.: historiam, id.: also simply, scribere, to write, especially, to write poetry; ad scribendum animum appellat, Ter.: se ad scribendi studium contulit, Cic., i. e. to writing poetry: also, scribere, to treat of any thing in writing; ut Plutarchus scribit, Gell.: also of advocates, to draw up a written formulary; Cic. Mur. 9: dicam aliquid scribere, to bring an action against any one in writing, Cic.: leges, to make, draw up in writing, id.: foedus amicitiae, Liv., to make: senatus consultum, Cic., to write down, record: also simply, scribere; e. g. adesce scribendo, id., i. e. to be present when a decree of the senate was recorded: thus also, esse ad scribendum, id. V. To appoint, nominate, designate by writing; aliquem heredem, to appoint one his heir, Cic.: thus also, aliquem tutorem, id.: servo libertatem, Pand., to bequeath by will; hence, aliquid nummos, Plaut., to pay money by a bill of exchange: scribe decem a Nerio, Hor., i. e. scribe te decem sestertia accipesse a Nerio, borrow ten thousand sesterces of Nerius; see Bentley ad Hor., Serm. 2, 3, 76; Ep. 2, 1, 105: cf. RESCRIBO. VI. To sing or write of any one; Marium, Cic.: hence, scribere Varro (dat., for a Varro), Hor. VII. To write in a list or catalogue; hence, to enlist, enrol, levy; milites, Liv.: supplementum legionibus, Cic., to enlist recruits: socios navales, Liv., to press sailors: colonos scribere in, &c., id., i. e. to send: also of other persons; scribe tui gregis hunc, reckon him among your friends, Hor. VIII. To write, entitle; se consulam, Liv. N.B. Scripsi, for scripsisti; Plaut.: scripsit, for scripsisse; Auson.

SCRINIUM, i. n. *A wooden case for keeping books, papers, unguents, &c. in, a chest, box*; Sall.: Hor.: Plin. N.B. In the time of the late emperors, there were several kinds of scrinia; viz., memoria, epistolarium, libellorum and epistolarum Græcarum. See Böttiger, Sabina 1, p. 102.

SCRIPULUM, i. n. for scripulum; Rhemn. Fann. SCRIPULIS, e. (scribo) *That may be written*; Ammian. SCRIPTO, ōnis. f. (scribo) I. *The act of writing*; Cic. II. *A writing for exercise, or, that which one writes for exercise*; Cic. III. *A writing, i. e. a thing written*; Cic.

SCRIPITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of scribo) I. *To write often*; scribas vel potius scriptes, Cic. II. *To write*; orationes multas, Cic.: Græci sic scriptitantur, i. e. scripsentur, id.

SCRIPTOR, ōris. m. (scribo) *One who writes, a writer*; hence, a composer, compiler, author; artium bonarum, Cic., i. e. one who composes works in polite literature:

legum suarum, id.: Trojani belli, i. e. Homerus, Hor.: rerum, Cic.: and without a genitive; subtilis scriptor' id.: scriptores rerum, Liv., historians; also, i. q. scriba; e. g. scriptor librarius, Hor.: and simply, scriptor, Cic., a writer employed by another person: rerum domesticarum, id.

SCRIPTORIUS, a, um. (scriptor) *Of or belonging to writing*; atramentum, Cels.: calamus, id.

SCRIPTULUM, i. n. I. Dimin. of scriptum. *A little line*; Ov. II. For scripulum; Varr.

SCRIPTUM, i. n. (scribo) I. *Any thing written, a writing*; scriptum relinquere, Cic., to leave behind in writing: in scriptis relictum esse, in writing, properly, among one's writings, id.: mandare scriptis, to commit to writing, id.: also, scripta scribere, id.: in scripto multo essem crebrior, id., in writing letters: de scripto dicere, id., to read from a written paper, speak from written notes, read a speech: laudavit scripto meo, id., i. e. oration, which I composed: thus also, scriptum, a writing ordinance; Cic. Dom. 26. II. *The literal expression, the letter of a writing*; in scripto versatur controversia, quum ex scriptioris ratione aliquid dubii nascitur. Id fit ex ambiguo, ex scripto et sententia, Cic.: quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, id., i. e. when the meaning and intention of the writer seem to differ from the words written.

III. *A line*; lusus duodecim scriptorum, Cic., a game, probably resembling our tic-tac. N.B. Scriptum facere, i. e. scribam esse; see SCRIPTUS, us.

SCRIPTURA, æ. f. (scribo) I. *A marking*; hence, a line or boundary; malarum, Petron. II. *The act of writing*; assidua, Cic.: scriptura persequi aliquid, to write, id.: hence, I. *A writing, a thing written*; genus scripturae, Nep., manner of writing: mendum scripturae, a fault in writing, Cæcin. in Cic. Ep.: per scripturam completi, to compose in writing, Cic.: ex inferiore scriptura, i. e. parte testamenti, id.: scripturam, in qua inerat illud ambiguum, id.: libelli scriptura brevi, of few words, Suet.: especially of history, Ter. Hec. Pro. 2, 5: hence, Scriptura, and plur. Scripturae, *The Sacred Scriptures*; in ecclesiastical writers. 2. *A style of writing*; levis, Ter. 3. *The tax from public pasture-lands*; vectigal (revenue) ex scriptura, Cic.: qui pro magistro est in scriptura, id.

SCRIPTURARIUS, a, um. (scriptura) *Belating to the tax from public pasture-lands, and so to the lands themselves*; ager, Frontin., i. e. on which cattle were pastured for a certain rent: scripturarius homo, one who has to do with the money arising from public pastures, Lucil.

SCRIPTURIO, ire. (desider. of scribo) *To desire to write*; Sidor.

SCRIPTUS, a, um. See SCRIBO.

SCRIPTUS, us. m. (scribo) *The act of writing*; hence, the office of a scribe or secretary, secretaryship; scriptum facere, Liv., to be a secretary: scriptus publicus, Fronto.

SCRIPULARIS, or SCRIPULARIS, e. (scripulum) *Of a scruple (in weight)*; Plin.

SCRIPULATIM, or SCRIPULATIM, adv. *By scruples (in weight)*; Plin.

SCRIPULUM, or SCRIPULUM, i. n. *A scruple, the smallest part of a weight or measure*. I. *The two hundred and eighty-eighth part of a pound*; scripulum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, ed. Ern.: scrupula quinque, Ov.: auri scripulum, Vitr. II. *The two hundred and eighty-eighth part of an acre*; Colum. III. *The smallest part of any measure, as, of a degree, a minute*; Plin. N.B. For this we find also, scriptulum, Varr.: also, scriplum, Rhemn. Fann.: scrupulus, Inscript.

SCRIBICULUS, l. m. (dimin. of scrobs) *A small trench or ditch*; also gen., a trench, ditch; Colum.

SCRIBIS, and contr. SCROBS, is. c. *A trench*; Virg.: Colum.: a groove; Tac.

SCRŌA, or SCRŌPA, æ. f. (*γενεαὶς*) *A sow that has had young, or is kept for breeding*; Varr.

SCRŌFŌNUS, a, um. (scrofa) *Of sows*; Marc. Cap.

SCRŌFŌ, or SCRŌPHŌ, ōnis. m. *A meeting of the boundaries of two fields in the form of a wedge*; Script. rei agr.

SCRŌFŌPASCUS, or SCRŌPHŌPASCUS, a, um. (scrofa and pasco) *That feeds or keeps sows*; Plaut.

SCRŌFŪLA, or SCRŌPHŪLA, æ. f. (from scrofa) *A kind of swelling in the neck, to which swine especially are subject*; Veget.

SCRUPEDA, æ. f. Plur. SCRUPEDA, probably sc. meretrices, Plaut. According to some, *Walking with difficulty or awkwardly*; from scrupus and pes: according to others, *bow-legged*; from scarus: but according to Scaliger, followed by Passow in his Greek Lexicon, from *κροπίστη* or *κροπίστα*, high wooden shoes, *hobbling*.

SCRUPESUS, a, um. (scrupus) *Consisting of rough stones, stony, pebbly*; spelunca, Virg.: fig.; difficultas, Auson., i. e. ardua.

SCRUPŌSUS, a, um. (scrupus) *Full of rough stones, rough, rugged, pebbly*; via, Plaut.: ager, Apul.: saxum, id.: fig.; ratio, Lucr.

SCRIPULARIS, or SCRIPULARIS, &c. See SCRIPULARIS, &c.

SCRIPULŌSUS, adv. *Scrupulously, carefully, exactly*;

Quint.: Colum.: scrupulosius, Quint.: scrupulosissime, Colum.

SCRUPŪLŌSĪTAS, ātis. f. (scrupulosus) I. *Exactness, preciseness, accuracy*; Colum. II. *Solicitude, anxiety*; Tert.

SCRUPŪLŌSUS, a, um. (scrupulus) *Full of rough stones*; hence, I. *Rough, rugged, jagged*; scrupulose cotes, Cic.: specus, Pacuv. II. Fig. *Very strict, precise, exact, scrupulous*; cura, Val. Max.: lector, Apul.: scrupulosior observatio ventorum, Plin.: deorum cultus scrupulosissimus, Apul. III. *Difficult, troublesome*; disputatio, Quint.: volumina, Plin. Ep.

SCRUPŪLUM, i. n. See SCRIPULUM.
SCRUPŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of scrupus) I. *A little sharp or rough stone*; Solin.: such stones are apt to get into the shoes of persons walking, and become troublesome; hence, I. *A difficulty, trouble, doubt, scruple*; mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, Ter., I have still a scruple; scrupulus tenuissimus residet, Cic.: scrupulum ex animo evellere, id., to take away, remove; alicui injicere, id., to occasion a scruple: eximere alicui, to remove, Plin. Ep.: siue scrupulo, without hesitation, Colum. 2. *Disquietude, fear*; questionis, Apul. 3. *Care, caution*; Apul. 4. *A difficulty, thing hard to be explained*; Gell.

II. For scrupulum, *A scruple, the smallest part of a weight*, &c.—See SCRIPULUM.

SCRUPŪS, i. m. *A rough or sharp stone*; Petron.
SCRŪTA, grum. n. (σέτρα, ἥ) *Old or broken stuff, frippery, trash, trumpery*; Cic.: hence, Scrutarius, *A dealer in old or broken stuff*; Lucil.: scrutaria, sc. ars; e. g. scrutarius facere, to carry on such trade; Apul.; said of thieves who steal only trifles.

SCRŪTĀRIUS, a, um. See SCRŪTA.
SCRŪTĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (scrutor) *A searching, examining*; Sen.

SCRŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. (scrutor) I. *One who searches or examines*; Suet.: Justin.: profundus, of the sea, i. e. a fisherman, Stat. II. *One who seeks after any thing*; Lucan.

SCRŪTĀTRIX, icis. f. (scrutator) *She that searches or explores*; Alcim. Avit.

SCRŪTILLUS, i. m. *A kind of sausage or pudding made of forced meat*; Plaut.

SCRŪTINIUM, i. n. (scrutor) *An examining or searching*; Apul.

SCRŪTOR, ātus sum, āri. (scruta) I. *To explore, search*; domos, naves, Cic.: non scrutor te, id.: Alpes, id.: latebras animæ mucrone, to thrust deeply in the heart, Stat.: mare, i. e. to fish, Tac. II. *To search for, seek*; argumenta, Cic.: venas inter saxa, Plin. III. *To investigate, inquire into, examine*; sordes omnes, Cic.: arcanum, Hor.: mentes Deum, Ov.: fata alicujus, Tac. N.B. Scruto also was in use; hence, Scrutari, and Scrutatūs, a, um, passivē f. Ammian.

SCRŪVA, æ. m. (for secula, from sequor) i. q. Sequester. *An arbiter, umpire*; Lavin. ap. Gell.

SCULPO, psi, ptum, ēre (σάλπω) *To form or fashion any thing by graving, cutting, or carving*; to cut, carve, grave, engrave; ebur, Ov., i. e. to make a statue of ivory; denticulos in coronis, Vitruv.: gemmas, Apul.: ancoram in gemma, Justin.: e saxo sculptus, Cic., out of stone; scyphos, Plin.: denticulos in coronis, Vitruv.: gemmas, Apul.: ancoram in gemma, Justin.: imago sculpta, Suet. Aug. 50 (al. scalpta): hence fig., to impress deeply; sculptum in animo, Apul.

SCULPŌNEA, æ. f. Plur. SCULPŌNEÆ. (Gr. κροστῆλα) *An inferior kind of (wooden) shoe, such as slaves wore*; Plaut. See Passow's Greek Lexicon, κροστῆλα.

SCULPTĪLIS, e. (sculpo) *Formed by carving or graving*; opus dentis, Ov., things carved in ivory.

SCULPTOR, ōris. m. (sculpo) *A carver, engraver*; gemmarum, Plin. Cf. SCALPTOR.

SCULPTŪRA, æ. f. (sculpo) *A carving or engraving*; Quint. 2, 21, 9: annulus ejusdem sculptura; Justin.: gemmæ, Suet. Ner. 46, ed. Grav.; where ed. Ern. has scalptura.

SCULPTŪRĀTUS, a, um. (sculptura); e. g. ars, the art of carving or engraving, Ven. Fort.

SCURRĀS, a, um. See SCULPO.

SCURRA, æ. m. I. Perhaps prop. *A townsman, cit*; non placet, quem scurrae laudant, Plaut.: hence, II. *A polite or polished man, a gentleman*, or, as a term of reproach, *a fine gentleman, petit maitre*, opposed to homo militaris; Plaut.: scurrae es, id. III. *A buffoon, droll, mimic, jester*; Cic.: Socrates was called scurra Atticus by Zeno, id.: Catulli, Juv., i. e. a pantomime.

IV. In later times, *A soldier of the guard*; Lamprid. —Synon: see PARASITUS.

SCURRĪLIS, e. (scurra) I. *Buffoon-like, scurrilous*; jocus, Cic.: dicitas, id. II. *Pleasant, facetious, witty*; lusus, Val. Max. 8, 2.

SCURRĪLITAS, ātis. f. (scurrilis) *Drollery, buffoonery, scurrility*; Auct. Dial. de Or.

SCURRĪLITER, adv. *Scurrilously*; Plin. Ep.

SCURRO, āri. (scurra) I. *To be a buffoon or jester*; alicui, Hor. II. *To be a parasite*; Hor.

SCURŪLA, æ. m. Dimin. of scurra; Apul.

SCUTA, æ. f. See SCUTRA, and SCUTUM.

SCŪTĀLE, is. n. (scutum) Perhaps, *The thong of a sling, or, the part of a sling in which the missile is placed*; Liv.: SCŪTĀRIUS, a, um. (scutum) *Of or belonging to a shield*; fabrica, the art of making shields, Veget.: hence, Scutarius, subst. I. *A maker of shields*; Plaut. II. *One who bears a shield*; scutarii are mentioned as a kind of foreign troops, probably soldiers of the guard, Ammian.

SCŪTĀTOR, ōris. m. probably i. q. Scutatus or scutarius (miles); Veget.

SCŪTĀTES, a, um. (scutum) *Furnished with a shield*; cohortes, Cæs.: also, subst.; quatuor millia scutatorum, Liv.

SCŪTĒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of scutra) *A kind of flat vessel for eating or drinking from*; potiosis, a drinking-vessel, Cic.: also, a stand for placing other vessels upon, a salver; Pand.

SCŪTRĪCA, æ. f. (σχυρίων, from σχυρος, leather) *A scourge of leathern thongs, Hor.* —Synon. Scutica, as a punishment, is more severe than ferula, a beating with rods, and more mild than flagellum, a flogging.

SCŪTRĪGERŪLUS, a, um. (scutum and gerulus) *Bearing a shield*; homo, Plaut., a shield-bearer.

SCUTRA, æ. f. *A dish, plate, platter*; Cic.: we find also, scuta, Lucil.

SCUTRISCIUM, i. n. (dimin. of scutra) *A little dish, plate, or platter*; Cato.

SCŪTŪLA, æ. f. I. (from σκυτάλη) *A long round piece of wood, a cylinder, roller*; Cæs. II. (dimin. of scutra) *A little dish, plate, or platter*; Mart.: it was probably of a square or diamond shape; hence, Scutula, *Any square, diamond, or lozenge shaped figure*; as, for inflating floors, Vitruv.: or, in weaving, Plin.: and for other purposes; id.: cf. Tac. Agric. 10.

SCŪTŪLATUS, a, um. (scutula) *Containing square or diamond-shaped figures, latticed, cross-barred*; rete, Plin., a cowbeak; scutulata, sc. vestis, Juv., streaked, striped; hence, of colours, checked, streaked; equus, Pallad.

SCŪTŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of scutum) I. *A little shield*; Cic. II. *The shoulder-bone, bladebone*; scutula operata, Cels. 8, 1, ed. Almenov.; where some edd. have scop-tula.

SCŪTUM, i. n. (σχύρος, leather) I. *A shield*, especially, *the long shield borne by the Roman infantry*; the clipeus was round and smaller; Liv.: scuta were carried also by the cavalry; scuta equestris, id.: hence, scutum abjicere, to throw away, Cic.: rejicere, to hold behind one, so as to protect the back, id. N.B. This scutum (Σχυς) consisted of two boards fastened together, and covered over first with coarse linen, and then with a hide. In the middle was a boss (umbo); and it had also a handle. It was usually about two feet and a half broad, and four feet, or four feet and a half, long; see Veget. 2, 18. II. Fig. *A shield, i. e. defence, protection*; Liv. N.B. Scuta, for scutum; Lucr.; unless this be for scutra.

SCYMNUS, i. m. (σκύμνος) *A young animal*, especially, *a lion's whelp*; scymni leonum, Lucr.

SCYMPNES. See CINIPES.

SCŪPHŪLUS, i. m. Dimin. of scyphus; Paul. Nol.

SCŪPHUS, i. m. (σχύφος) *A drinking-vessel used by the ancients at table*, as we should say, *a wine-glass*; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: hence, inter scyphos, over a glass of wine.

SCŪTĀLA, æ. or SCŪTĀLE, es. f. (σχυτάλη) I. *A strip of leather rolled upon a round staff*, which, after it was disengaged from the staff, the Lacedæmonians used to send to their generals in order to convey to them their private commands; and the general in order to read it was obliged to roll it upon a staff exactly similar; and so it was, a secret writing, a private communication; Nep.; cf. Gell. 17, 9. II. *A kind of serpent*; Solin.: scytalen et anores. Plin. 32, 19; unless in this place the true reading be, mygalen (μυγάλην, i. e. murem araneum).

SE, I. From sul. II. For sine, *Without*; se fraude esto, Cic. e Legg. xii. Tab. For this we find also, sed; e. g. sed fraude, Fest. III. Præp. insepar. (made from sed, as re from red, whence the d reappears before a vowel) I. *Without*; securus, i. e. sine cura. 2. *Apart, separately*; sepono, to set or lay apart: sedeo, to go in a different direction; whence seditio. IV. For semi, *Half*; selibra, semodius. V. For sex; e. g. semestris.

SEBĀCŪS, or SEVĀCŪS, a, um. (sebum) *Of suet or tallow*; hence subst., Sebacei, Apul., *Tallow candles*.

SEBĀLIS, or SEVALIS, e. (sebum) *Of suet or tallow*; fax, Ammian.

SEBO, or SEVO, āre. (sebum) *To overlay with tallow or suet*; candelas, to draw or dip candles; Colum.

SEBŪSUS, or SEVŪSUS, a, um. (sebum) *Full of tallow, tallowy*; Plin.

SEBUM, or SEVUM, i. n. *Tallow, suet*; Plaut.: Colum.

SECRĪLIS, e. (seco) *That may be cut*; Lact.

SECALE, is. n. *A kind of corn, of inferior quality*, according to Pliny; supposed by some to be, rye.

SECĀMENTUM, i. n. (seco) *That which is made from cut wood*; Plin.

SE-CEDO, cessi, cessum, ēre. *To go aside, retire, withdraw, depart, or go away from others, to separate, secede*;

de via, Plaut.: *secedant improbi*, Cic.: *plebs a patribus secessit*, Sall.: *in sacrum montem*, Liv.: *in abditam partem adium*, Sall.: *hence, Secessisse, To be distant*; villa 17 mill. passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep.: *tantum secessit ab imis terra*, Ov.: *secedere ad stilum*, to apply one's self to writing, Quint.: *also absolute*; *secedere, to retire to the country (from the noise and bustle of the town), retire into solitude*; Suet.

SECERNO, crēvi, crētum, ēre. *To separate, part, remove*; aliquem, Cic.: *arietes*, Varr.: *Europam ab Afris*, Hor.: *me Nympharum chori secernunt populo* (dat.), i. e. a populo, Hor.: *in orbis, i. e. dividere*, Ov.: *se e grege imperatorum*, Liv., i. e. to except: *hence, to distinguish*; *blandum amicum vero*, Cic.: *honestum turpi*, Hor.— See also SECRETUS.

SECESSITA, æ. f. (from seco) *A knife used in sacrificing*; Suet.

SECESSIO, ōnis. f. (secedo) *A going away or aside, a withdrawing, retiring, separation, secession*; subscriptorum, Cic.: *ab euis*, Liv.: *secessionem facere*, Cæs.: *especially, the secession of the plebeians from the patricians*; Liv. 2. 32.

SECESSUS, us. m. (secedo) I. *A departing, separating, withdrawing*; plebis, Cic.: *animi a corpore*, Gell. II. *A removing or withdrawing from the society of other persons, retirement, solitude*; Ov.: Suet.

III. *A remote or solitary place, a retreat*; Virg.: Suet.: Plin. Paneg.: *hence fig.*; *in secessu quam in fronte beator*, inwardly, in one's mind, Val. Max.

SECUS. See SECUS.

SECUDO, si, sum, ēre. (se and cludo, i. e. claudio) I. *To shut up apart or in a separate place, and gen., to shut up, confine*; incientes, Varr.: *inter puellas*, Stat.: *hence, Secludi, To hide or conceal one's self*; Propert.: *antro seclusa, i. e. inclusa*, Virg. II. *To separate, seclude*; *munitione flumen a monte*, Cæs.: *terram lumine solis, sc. a. Lucr.: aquila seclusa, Cic.: seclusus a conspectu, &c.*, id.: *nemus seclusum*, Virg., i. e. apart from others: *in secluso*, Varr., in private. III. *To remove, dismiss*; curas, Virg.

SECULUM, l. n. for seculum. See SECULUM.

SECLUSORIUM, i. n. (secludo) *A coop in which an animal is shut up apart from others, a separate coop*; Varr.

SECLUSUS, a, um. See SECLUDO.

SECO, cut, ctum, ēre. I. *To cut, or cut off*; digitum, Plaut.: *pabula*, Cæs.: *varices*, Cic.: *alicui collum*, Q. Cic.: *fauces novacula*, Suet.: *unguis sectus*, Hor. II. *To cut, i. e. to wound, scratch, hurt*; *securum corpora vepres*, Virg.: *acuto ne secer ungui*, Hor.: *sectus flagellis, id.: sectæ ungue genæ, id., i. e. scratched: verbera terga secat*, Tibull.: *comas*, Mart., i. e. to tear.

III. *To cut, i. e. to cause pain, to vex, torment*; *si quem podagra secat*, Catull.: *hence, to cut up (with words), to satirize, censure*; urbem, Pers. IV. *To cut, cut to pieces*; *terra in frusta*, Virg.: *corium in partes tenuissimas*, Justin.: *marmor*, Hor.: *herba sectæ, id.: hencus*, I. Justin.: *cut, separate, divide*; *undas secat Isthmos*, Lucan.: *amni urbem secanis*, Plin.: *hence, to end, decide*; *lites*, Hor.: *magnas res, id.* 2. *Fig. To divide, distribute*; *causas in plura genera*, Cic.: *orbis sectus, i. e. pars terrarum orbis*, Hor.: *and fig.*; *mens secta*, Ov. 3. *Fig. To go, pass, run, sail, fly through*; *aris secat æthera*, Virg.: *æquor puppe, to sail through*; *Orv.: vox secanis aëra*, Quint. 4. *To gnaw, eat, corrode*; *termines postes secat*, Plaut. V. *To cut surgically or for the sake of curing, to endeavour to cure by amputation or cutting*; corpora, Plin.: *Marius quum secaretur*, Cic., i. e. when he underwent the operation of having a swollen vein cut: *hence, Sectum, A cut, a part of the body that has been cut*; *secta recentia intumescere*, Plin.

VI. *To castrate*; *sectus puer*, Mart. VII. *To cut, i. e. to make by cutting or separating*; *viam ad naves*, Virg.: *to go: diversæ viæ secat cœperunt*, were set foot upon, Quint.: *via secat, i. e. facta*, Virg.: *arcum, id., to make*. VIII. *Spem secare, Virg.*, to entertain a hope.

N.B. Secaturus, a, um, Colum.

SECORDIA, æ. f. See SOCORDIA.

SECRETARIUM, i. n. (secretus) *A secret, solitary, or lonely place*; *secretaria terræ*, Apul.: *also, in a church*; Sulp. Sev.: *for judges*, Lact.

SECRETÆ, adv. *Secretly, privately*; Tert.: *secretius*, Sen.

SECRETIM, adv. i. q. *Secrete*; Ammian.

SECRETIO, ōnis. f. (secerno) *A separating, parting*; Cic.

SECRETUS. See SECRETUS.

SECRETUS, a, um. I. Part. of secerno; see SECERNO. II. Adj. 1. *Separate, remote, also, apart*; *pascere oves secretas*, Varr., i. e. apart from the rest: *in secretam corbem*, into a separate basket, id.: *arva*, Virg. 2. *Deprived*; *natura secreta cibo*, Lucr.: *also seq. genit.*; id. 3. *Secret*; *artes, magical arts*, Ov.: *carmina*, Sibylline verses, Lucan.: *lingua secretior*, Quint., i. e. obsolete expressions. 4. *Solitary, lonely*; *quies*, Mart.: *colles*, Tac.: *secretissimus homo*, Sen. 5. *Chosen, not common*; *figura*, Quint.: *also, secretus, a, um, for secreto, In secret, secretly*; *secreta pyram erige*, Virg.: *hence, Sec-*

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cretum, subst. 1. *A solitary or lonesome place, a solitude, retreat*; *secreta Sibylle*, Virg.: *in secreta*, Hor.: *secretum petit*, Phædr.: *also, secretum petere*, to seek a private audience, Plin. Ep.: Suet.: *secretiora Germania*, Tac.: *dulce secretum*, Plin. Ep.: *hence, Secreto* (abl.), *Separately, in a separate place*; Liv.: Sen. 2. *Solitude, retirement, a living alone*; longum, Ov. 3. *Any thing secret, a secret, mystery*; Plin. Ep. 1, 12: *omnium secreta rimari*, Tac.: *hence, Secreto* (abl.), *Secretly, in secret*; Cic.: Sall.: *thus, also, in secreto, apart from others, by one's self*; Liv. 4. *Secreta, Private papers*; Suet. Calig. 49.

SECTA, æ. f. (sequor) I. *A rule followed, a manner, way, method*; *vita*, Cic.: *horum sectam persequimur*, id. II. *A party, sect, faction*; *philosophorum*, Cic.: *sectam Antonii secuti essent*, id.: *also of highwaymen, a band*; Apul. III. *A sex*; *mulierum*, Apul.: *also, a race, nation*; *secta cuja provenit*, id.; *where some read sectacula*.

SECTACŪLUM, i. n. or SECTACULA, æ. f. (sequor) *A succession; race*; *natalium sectacula*, Apul., i. e. ancestors; *but here some read natalium, secta cuja, &c.*; see SECTA.

SECTARIUS, a, um. (from secta) *Whom others follow*; *vervex*, Plaut., the bellwether. Others translate this word, *Gelded, castrated*; *deriving it probably from seco*.

SECTATIO, ōnis. f. (sector) *A pursuing or striving after any thing*; *boni*, Tert.

SECTOR, ōris. m. (sector) I. *One that attends another, an attendant, follower*; *Gabinii*, Cic.: *especially, one who attends with assiduity or constancy*; id.: *hence*. II. *An adherent*; *sectoribus dimissis*, Tac.

III. *A disciple, pupil*; *Aristoteles*, Gell.: *eloquentiæ, id.*

SECTILIS, e. (seco) I. *Cleft, divided, cut*; *ebur*, Ov.: *laminæ*, Plin.: *hence, pavimenta sectilla*, Vitr.; Suet., composed of pieces of marble cut into various shapes, i. e. mosaic work: cf. PAVIMENTUM. II. *That may be cleft or cut*; *porrum*, Mart.: *lapis*, Plin.

SECTIO, ōnis. f. (seco) I. *A cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces*; *corporum*, Vitr.: *brassicæ*, Plin.: *also, a castrating*; Apul.: *hence*. II. *A dividing, distributing*; *præda*, Cic., i. e. the booty to be distributed; *also without præda*; e. g. *oppidi*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33; see Herzog and Moebius: *hence*. III. *A public sale*, but usually only of booty or confiscated property; *sectionibus uberius compendium nactus*, Suet.: *sectiones exercere*, Tac.: *hence*. I. *A purchasing at a public sale*; *ad seclus sectionis accedere*, Cic.: *pro sectione debebas*, id.

2. *Things or property sold or bought at a public sale*; *reliquia*; *Neoniatuarum sectionum*, Tac.—Synon.: see PRÆDA.

SECTIVUS, a, um. (seco) *That is or may be cut*; *porrum*, Colum., chives.

SECTOR, ūtus sum, āri. (freq. of sequor) I. *To follow, run after, attend upon, accompany, out of regard or affection*; *especially, to follow, &c. often*; *aliquem totos dies*, Cic., to accompany; *oves*, Tibull., to tend; *aratrum*, id.: *matronas*, Hor., to run after, court constantly: *hence, to wait upon (as a servant), to serve*; *Chryso-gonum*, Cic.: *filium*, Plaut. II. *To follow or run after out of anger or in derision, i. e. to pursue, persecute*; *aliquem*, Cic.: *hence gen., to pursue, chase*; *leporum*, Ov.: *apros*, Virg., to hunt. III. *To seek to catch by hunting, to follow after*; *prædam*, Cæs.: *also gen., to strive or endeavour after any thing, to aim at*; *præcepta*, Suet.: *lenia* (Al. levia), Hor. Art. 26: *also, to like to go to a place, to frequent*; *gymnasia*, porticus, Plin.: *hence, to endeavour to find out*; *mittite sectari*, Hor. N.B. Sectari, passivè, Varr.

SECTOR, ōris. m. (seco) I. *One who cuts, cuts off, or cuts to pieces*; *zonarius*, a cutpurse, Plaut.: *colorum*, i. e. a murderer, bandit, Cic.: *feni*, a mower, Colum.

II. *One who buys goods of proscribed persons sold publicly by or in the name of the state and afterwards sells them again by retail*; *a purchaser*; *bonorum*, Cic.: *Pompeii*, i. e. bonorum Pompeii, id.: *hence fig.*; *favoris*, one who sells his favour, Lucan.

SECTRIX, icis. f. (sector, oris) *She that buys goods of proscribed persons*; Plin.

SECTURA, æ. f. (seco) I. *A cut, i. e. a cutting*; Plin.

II. *A cut, i. e. the place where an incision has been made*; Plin. III. *The place in which any thing is cut, hevn, or dug*; *ærariæ secturæ*, copper mines, Cæs.

SECTUS, a, um. See SECO.

SECUBATIO, ōnis. f. (secubo) I. q. *Secubitus*; Solin.

SECUBITUS, us. m. (secubo) *A sleeping or lying in bed alone*; Ov.

SECUBO, ui, Itum, ēre. I. *To sleep or lie in bed alone*; Ov.: Liv. II. *To live alone or in solitude*; Propert.

SECŪLA, æ. f. (seco) i. q. *Falx*; Varr.

SECULARIS, or SÆCULARIS, e. (seculum) I. *Relating to a century, happening once in a hundred years*; *ludi*, games celebrated once every hundred years, Val. Max.; *these games were held also once in a hundred and ten years*, Suet.; *and sometimes within the period of a hundred years*, id.: *hence, carmen, an ode or hymn sung at these games by boys and girls, such as was written by*

Horace. II. In ecclesiastical writers it is opposed to 'spiritual,' and means, *Temporal, worldly, secular*; *literæ*, Tert.: *historia*, Sidon.

SECULUM (made from *seculum*, which is the only form recognised by Lucretius; in later times it was written *sæculum*, and *sæclum*), i. n. (it seems to be allied to *secus*, i. e. *sexus*, *τάχος*). I. *A race, generation*; *secla hominum*, pavonum, ferarum, leonum, Lucr.: *muliebre seculum*, id., i. e. *mulieres*. II. *An age*, i. e. 1. *The period in which men of one generation live together, usually reckoned at about thirty-three years, an age, generation*; *secula plurimumerunt*, Liv. 2. *The longest age of man*; *Censorin.*: hence, III. *A century, the space of a hundred years*; *duobus seculis ante*, Cic.: *ire in secula*, Sil., to go down to posterity; hence, 1. *Fig. A century, i. e. the men who live during a century*; *judicium reliquorum seculorum*, Cic. 2. Also gen., *Any long period of time, many years*; *seclis effeta senectus*, Virg. 3. *The reign of an emperor*; *Plin. Ep.* See *Walch ad Tac. Agric.* 3, p. 121. IV. *An age, time, or the people of the age, the manner of the age in which we live*; *mitescens secula*, Virg.: *seculum prius*, Ter.: *impia æternam timerunt secula noctem*, Virg., i. e. *men: nec corrumpere aut corrumpi seculum vocatur*, Tac., i. e. the fashion or custom of the times; hence, in a scriptural or ecclesiastical sense, *time, the world, life*; *Prudent.*: also, *the world, i. e. the life and manners of the heathen*; *videmus seculi exempla*, Tert.

SECUM, i. e. cum se. See CUM, and SUI.

SECUNDANUS, a, um. (secundus) *Of the second class or division*; *miles*, i. e. of the second legion, Liv.

SECUNDARIUS, a, um. (secundus) *That follows or is next to the first, the second in order, of the second sort or kind*; *Cic.*: *mel*, Colum.: *panis*, Suet.

SECUNDATUS, us, m. (secundus) *The second place*; *Tert.*

SECUNDO, adv. *Fortunately, prosperously*; *Cato*.

SECUNDICERUS, i, m. (secundus and *cera*) *One of the second order or rank*; *Cod. Just.*

SECUNDO, ÆRE. (secundus) *To follow, attend, accompany*; hence, I. *To favour, second, prosper*; *aura secundat iter*, Propert.: *secundante vento*, with a favourable wind, *Justin.*: *dii incepta secundent*, Virg.: *eventus*, id. II. *To adapt to any thing*; *tempus ei rei secundes*, *Plaut.*

SECUNDO, ADV. (secundus) I. *For the second time*; *Hirt.* II. *In the second place*; *Cic.* III. *Twice*; *Treb. Poll.*

SECUNDUM, I. Adv. 1. *After, behind*; *i secundum*, come after, follow, *Plaut.* 2. *In the second place, secondly*; *Varr.* II. *Præp. with accus.* 1. *Near, nigh to, hard by, close to, by, along, on*; *iter facere secundum mare*, Cic.: *secundum flumen*, Cæs.: *vultus secundum aurem*, *Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.* 2. *In*; *secundum quietem*, Cic., in sleep, in a dream. 3. *After, i. e. behind*; *ite secundum me*, *Plaut.* 4. *Behind*; *secundum aram*, *Plaut.* 5. *After*, in respect of time; *secundum comitia*, Cic.: *secundum hæc*, hereupon, Liv. 6. *After*, in order or rank, next, next to; *secundum* to nihil mihi amicus est solitudine, Cic.: *secundum vocem vultus valet*, id.: *secundum ea*, id.: *heres secundum filiam*, who inherits after the daughter, id. 7. *After, according to*; *secundum naturam vivere*, Cic.: *secundum aliquem sentire*, *Suet.* 8. *In favour of, for*; *decernere secundum aliquem*, Cic.

SECUNDUS, a, um. (sequor) 1. *Following*; *lumine secundo*, on the following day, on the morrow, *Enn. ap. Cic.*: *mensa secunda*, the dessert, *Cic.*: *Nep.*: hence, II. *That follows the first, second*; *id secundum erat de tribus*, Cic.: *heres*, id., a second heir, i. e. one who inherits after the first; *secundus* a fine, i. e. *pænultimus*, *Ov.*: *partes secundæ*, the second part in a play, Cic.: also simply, *secundæ* (sc. *partes*), *Plin.*: hence, *fruit Crassi quasi secundarum*, Cic. *Brut.* 69, ed. Ern., played as it were the second part after Crassus, i. e. followed him: *secundas* alicui deferre, *Quint.*, to assign the second place to, put in the second place; *fig.*; *secundas agere*, *Sen.*; *or, partes secundas tractare*, *Hor.*, to assent to, agree with, say yes, yield to: also, *Secundæ*, *The after-birth*, with *partus*, *Plin.*: or without it, *Plin.*: *Cels.*: hence, 1. *The following, next, or second in rank*; *secundus a rege*, *Hirt.*, the next after the king; *secundus ad principatum*, Cic.: *altera persona, sed tamen secunda ita*, ut proxima esset *Epaminonda*, *Nep.*: *nil generatur simile aut secundum*, *Hor.* 2. *Inferior, worse*; *panis*, *Hor.*: *haud ulli virtute secundus*, *Virg.* III. *Following, going in the same direction, coming after*; *curru secundo*, *Virg.*: especially of water and wind. 1. *Of water*, when it means, *Down the stream*; *secundo Tiberi defertur*, Liv.: *secunda aqua*, id. 2. *Of wind*, when it means, *Fair, favourable*; *navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem*, Cic.: *vento secundissimo*, id. 3. *Of other things*; *Etesiae secundo sole flant*, i. e. *secundum cursum solis*, *Nigid.*: hence, 1. *Favouring, favourable, approving, applauding*; *populus*, Cic.: *voluntas concionis*, id.: *clamor*, *Virg.*: *secundis auribus accidi*, Liv.: *secundior fama*, *Suet.*: *verba secunda iræ*, Liv.: *leges secundissimas plebi*, id., very agreeable or advantageous

to: *verba secunda loqui alicui*, to agree with, to give assent or approbation, or, to say what another likes to hear, *Ov.* 2. *Successful, prosperous, favourable, according to one's wish*; *prellium*, Cic.: *auspicia*, id.: *res secundæ*, prosperous circumstances, good fortune, id.; *navigatio*, Tac.: *fortuna*, *Nep.*: and plur. *fortunæ*, Cic., i. e. good fortune, success: also, *Secundum*, subst., *Any thing fortunate, good luck, good fortune*; *si quid secundi evenisset*, *Nep.*: *plur. secunda*, Ter., fortunate circumstances, good fortune.

SECURE, adv. I. *Free from grief or care, carelessly, without anxiety, indifferently, easily*; *Suet.*: *securus*, *Justin.* II. *Fearlessly, safely, securely*; *Val. Max.*: *securus*, *Plin. Ep.*

SECURICLATUS, a, um. *Joined by a dowetail, of the form of a swallow's tail*; *Vitr.*—From

SECURICULA, æ, f. (dimin. of securis) I. *A small axe or hatchet*; *Plaut.*: also, *an implement used in ploughing, for cutting up the roots*; *Plin.*: hence, from its resemblance, II. *A kind of joining of the form of a swallow's tail, a dowetail*; *Vitr.*

SECURIDACA, æ, f. (securis) *A kind of weed growing among lentils*; *Plin.*

SECURIFER, a, um. (securis and fero) *Bearing an axe or hatchet*; *Ov.*

SECURIGER, a, um. (securis and gero) *Bearing an axe or hatchet*; *puellæ*, i. e. *Amazons*, *Ov.*

SECURIS, is, f. (secro) *An axe, hatchet, used for various purposes*; as, in war, *a battle-axe*; *Virg.*: for slaying victims in sacrifices, *Virg.*: *Hor.*: for felling trees, *Virg.*: also, *the part of a wine-dresser's knife used in chopping*; *Colum.*: especially, *an executioner's axe, used for beheading criminals*; *securi ferre*, or *percutere*, Cic., to behead: *sævus securi*, *Virg.*, i. e. who exercised a severe command, and caused his own son to be beheaded: the lictors carried these axes in the fasces, before magistrates, especially the consuls; hence, *Secures*, *The sovereignty or power of the Roman state or magistracy*, *Gallia securibus subjecta*, Cæs., i. e. to the Roman power: *virtus nec sumit aut ponit securis*, i. e. *magistratus, honores*, *Hor.*: *Medus timet securis*, i. e. *imperium Rom.*, id.: *sævus securis accipiet*, *Virg.*: also in the singular; *Germania, colla Romanæ præbens animosa securi*, *Ov.* N.B. *Securim* injicere; e. g. *petitioni*, Cic.; or, *infligere*; e. g. *reip.*, id., proverbially, i. e. to inflict or do an injury: *securis Tenedia*, proverbially, of great severity; id.

SECURITAS, atis, f. (securus) I. *Security, quiet, peace of mind, ease*; *Cic.*: also plur.; *Plin.* II. *Fearlessness, boldness, assurance, confidence*; *Plin. Ep.*: *Quint.*: also seq. genit.; *mortis*, in respect of death; *Plin.* III. *Carelessness, negligence, remissness*; *Quint.* IV. *Security, safety, freedom from danger*; *Plin. Ep.*: *itinerum*, in respect of the journey; *Plin.*: also, *a security by means of acquittance, a receipt, acknowledgment*; *Amnian.*: *Pand.*

SECURUS, a, um. (se and cura) I. *Secure, without anxiety or care, careless, unconcerned, quiet, easy*; *homo*, *Hor.*: *quies*, *Ov.*: *securior ab* (in respect of) *aliquo*, Liv.: *securus de bello erat*, id.: *animus securus de re*, Cic.: also seq. genit.; *amorum*, i. e. *de amoribus*, *Virg.*: *fama*, *Ov.* II. *Secure, fearless, undisturbed*; *securus a metu*, *Plin.*: *urbis securissima*, *Lamprid.*: also seq. genit.; *pelagi*, *Virg.*: also, *bold, audacious*; *reus*, *Senec.*: *luxus securior*, Tac. III. *Not to be feared, that does not occasion fear or anxiety, secure, safe*; *tempus, locus*, Liv.: *iram sibi esse securam*, is not to be feared, *Plaut.*: *loca*, Tac.: *lectio*, *Quint.*—Synon. *Securus*, secure, without fear, when danger impends; *tutus*, safe, free from danger, even when fear exists.

SECUS, subst. gen. neut. (τάχος) i. q. *Secus*. *A sex, whether male or female*; *muliebre*, *Suet.*: *virile secus nunquam ullum habui*, i. e. *son*, *Plaut.*: we frequently find *secus*, sc. *ad*, in respect of; *liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta*, Liv., i. e. *freemen*; *virile ac muliebre secus omnis ætas*, Tac.: *muliebre secus omnes summovit*, *Suet.*

SECUS, adv. (from sequor) *Compar. secūs* (with first syllable long) I. *Secus*. 1. *For aliter*, *Otherwise, differently, not so*; *secus est*, Cic.: *non (haud) secus*, even so, just so: also with *ac*, *atque*, *quam*, i. e. *thau*; *non secus ac*, &c., id.: *haud secus ac*, &c., *Virg.*: *secus quam*, Cic.: *paulo secus atque*, &c., id.: *longe secus*, quite otherwise, id.: *non multo secus*, almost, nearly, nearly so, thereabouts, id.: hence, *Badly, not rightly, not well, ill*; also sometimes, *not*; either in opposition to a preceding recte, bene, beate, &c.; e. g. *recte an secus*, Cic., rightly or wrongly: *pro bene aut secus consulto*, Liv., well or ill: *aut beate aut secus vivendi*, Cic., prosperously or not prosperously: *with* *non recte*, bene, beate; e. g. *si secus acciderit*, id., i. e. *turn out ill*: *existmare de aliquo*, id., to think ill of any one: *ne quid secus scriberet, any thing bad*, Liv.: *secus aliquid committere erga aliquem*, to act wrongly, Cic. 2. *Less*; *virium*, Tac., where it is used substantivè for minus. 3. *More*; *modico secus progressus*, *Apul.*, a little further: *paulo secus*, a little more, id. II. i. q. *Secundum*,

Near, by, along, on, with an accusative; nascitur secus fluvios, Plin.: secus viam stare, Quint. II. It is sometimes appended to other words; circumsecus, round about: utrinquesecus, on both sides. IV. Compar. Secius. 1. *Differently, otherwise*; nihilo secius quam insomnia, Plaut., nothing but dreams: nihilo secius obsequiosus, id., just so: non secius uritur, quam, &c., Ov., not otherwise, just as: thus also, non secius ut, Virg., not otherwise than, just as. For secius, we find also sequius, *Otherwise*; Plaut.: Apul. 2. For minus, i. e. *Less*, preceded by a negative, non, nec, nihilo, &c.; e. g. nihilo secius, nevertheless, Ter.: Cæs.: thus also, haud secius, Virg.: and non secius, id.: also, neque eo secius, Nep.; or, nec hoc secius, Lucr.; or, nec eo secius, Suet., i. e. nevertheless also, nihilo sequius, for nihilo, secius, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7, ed. Oudend. 2. *Not*, after quo, that; namely, quo secius, for quo minus; e. g. impedimento est, quo secius lex feratur, Auct. ad Her. 3. *Worse*, or, *badly, wrongly, not right*; quo, hoc ago secius, Plaut.

SECUTIO, or SEQUITUR, &nis. f. (sequor) *A following, following or striving after*; dei, Augustin.

SECUTOR, or SEQUITUR, &nis. m. (sequor) 1. *One that follows another*; Apul.: *one that attends or accompanies another*; id. II. *A kind of gladiator*; Cic.: he fought with the retiarius; and hence some suppose him to be the same as the mirmillo.

SECTŪLEUS, a, um. (sequor) *That follows or runs after others everywhere*; mulier, Petron.

SED. I. *But*, discretive; Cic.: sed enim, for sed, Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: also, sed enimvero, Liv.: with autem redundant, Virg.; hence, 1. *But*, when a speaker corrects or augments what he had said before, when it may often be rendered, *yes, yea*; clavus? sed probas, Plaut., i. e. yes, good ones: hence, sed etiam, but also, *yea also, even*; avarissime, sed etiam crudelissime, Cic.: defuit sed etiam obfuit, id., i. e. yea, even. 2. When the context has been broken by a parenthesis or in any other manner by the insertion of several words, it is usual for sed (like ergo, igitur, inquam) to begin the clause which follows, and to restore the connection, when it may be variously rendered, *But, now, I say, &c.*; ut peroravit (nam — peregerat), sed ut peroravit, &c., Cic. II. *But*, adversative; Cic.: thus also, sed etiam, sed et, sed quoque, but also: enim is sometimes put with it redundantly, Virg. N. B. 1. Etiam, quoque, et, are often omitted; negotiis non interfuit solum, sed præfuit, Cic.: non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis, id.: also, modo, solum, tantum, with non, are often omitted, and non is followed by sed (verum) etiam (quoque, &c.); e. g. non mihi cum Eumene — sed etiam vobiscum, Liv.: or simply, sed, Virg. Geor. 3, 178. In Suetonius we frequently find sed et, without non solum foregoing. It is sometimes used in the beginning of a sentence, and means, *Moreover*. 2. Sed is sometimes omitted; sacrificus, for sed sacrificus, Liv. 39, 8. 3. Set, the old form for sed; e. g. Ter. ed. Beutl. — Synon. Sed, ἀλλὰ, is used in the manner above described: at (poët. ast), ἀλλὰ μὲν τοι, but however: atqui, ἀλλὰ μὲν, but now, usually in syllogistic forms: autem, δὲ, copulative, is a particle used for the most part in transition and continuation: enimvero, but truly, is frequently used as an expression of unwillingness or displeasure.

SEDĀMEN, Inis. n. (sedo) *An allaying, alleviation*; amoris, Sen.

SEDĀTE, adv. *Softly, gently, calmly, peaceably, sedately*; Cic.: sedatius, Ammian.

SEDĀTIO, &nis. f. (sedo) *An allaying, stilling, assuaging, calming*; Cic.

SEDĀTOR, &nis. m. (sedo) *One who allays, stills, assuages, &c.*; Arnob.

SEDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of sedo; see SEDO. II. *Adj. Calm, still, sedate, composed*; homo, Cic.: sedato gradu abire, Liv.: animus sedator, Cic.: vox sedatissima, Auct. ad Her.

SEDECENNIS, e. (sedecim and annus) *Sixteen years old*; Auson.

SEDECIES, adv. *Sixteen times*; Plin.

SEDECIM, (sex and decem) *Sixteen*; Ter.: Liv.: also, sexdecim, Nep.: Liv.: decem et sex, Liv.

SEDECULA, æ. f. (dimin. of sedes) *A little seat or chair*; Cic.

SEDĒNTĀRIUS, a, um. (sedens) 1. *That works in a sitting posture*; sutor, Plaut. II. *That is done or made by a person sitting*; opera, Colum.: necessitas assentiendi, Plin. Paneg., i. e. when a senator gives his assent sitting, and so does not rise and make a speech.

SEDEO, sedī, sessum, ēre. (from ἕκαστος, fut. ἰδούμαι, whence, ἴδες, a seat) I. *To sit*; in sella, Cic.: carpento, Liv.: sede regia, id.: in equo, Cic.; or, equo, Mart.: ad latius prætoris, Cic.: per juga, for, in jugis, Virg.: histrionem in quatuordecim (sc. ordines) sessum (supin.) deduxit, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.: also transitivē, *to sit on (a horse)*; equum: hence, equus sedetur, Spart.: animalia sedentur, Veget.: also of animals; polyplus in ovis sedet, Plin.: of birds; cornix sedit in humo, Ov. N. B. Sedens is assensi, Cic., sitting, i. e. with few words, sc. in the senate; for when a senator accompanied his vote with a formal speech, he rose from his seat; but if he

merely made a short remark, he retained his seat: quam tot oratores sedante, ego surrexerim, Cic., sit without speaking: hence, II. *To sit (as a judge)*, *to sit in judgment, sit on the bench, be a judge*: mortis ultores sedetis, i. e. estis, Cic.: iudex inter illos sedet sinius, Phædr.: sedissent iudices in Fabricium, Cic.: also of persons who sat with the prætor, as assessors and assistants, or by way of honour; nobis sedentibus in tribunali Pompeii, Cic.: also of advocates and friends of the accused, who attended him in court, to show their regard for him; sedente Pompeio, id.: præsens ac sedens — adjuvare, Cic.: also of magistrates, when they sit and direct any transaction, or are present at it, Cic. red. Sen. 5; Brut. 13.

III. This word is used of all things which are firm or unmovable, when it may be rendered, *To sit, sit close or tight, hang fast, to lie or adhere closely or firmly, be firm, fast, fixed or immovable*; Mart.: pallia in lecto sedent, Ov.: toga sedet melius, Quint.: sits better, fits better, fig.: bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Paneg.: sedebit hoc, i. e. apte claudetur, Quint.: hence, 1. *To be resolved or determined*; id sedet Æneæ, Virg.: sedet hoc animo, id.: sedere cepit hæ sententia, Plin.: 2. *To remain*; vox auribus sedens, Quint., dwelling on the ear. IV. *To remain in a place, continue, stay*; whether occupied in that place; ad Suessulam, Liv.: sedendo expugnare urbem, id.: or unoccupied, *to sit still, to be idle or inactive, to loiter, linger, tarry (Gr. ἄρῃα)*; artibus Fabii sedendo et uno loco diu, Nep.: Corcyræ non sederemus, Cic.: sedit, qui timuit, &c., sat still at home, Hor. V. *To dwell, have one's abode*; fig.; pallor in ore sedet, Ov. VI. *To be or lie low, to be situated in a low place*; campo Nola sedet, Sil.: ut depressa sederent, Lucr.: thus also of a scale; sedet, Tibull., i. e. is low, or sinks: hence, lactuca sedens, low, dwarf, Mart. VII. *To penetrate, pierce, enter, as a weapon for stabbing or cutting*; sedet telum, Stat.: plagam sedere arcebat, Ov.: did not let it penetrate deeply.

SEDES, is. f. (sedeo) I. *A seat, i. e. that upon which one sits, a bench, &c.*; Cic.: regia, Liv. II. *A seat, dwelling place, habitation, abode, residence, home, country, settlement*; Cic.: Cæs.: sedes fundatur Veneri, Virg., i. e. temple: sceleratorum, Cic., in the infernal regions: thus also, silentium (i. e. mortuorum), Ov.: amnis, of the river Peneus, id.: of the dead, i. e. a grave, Virg.: also of bees, id.: fig.; belli, Vell., a strong place in time of war, where troops are exercised, arms, magazines, &c., kept: neque verba sedem habere possunt, i. e. place, Cic.: priores tenet sedes, Hor., rank, place. III. *That upon which any thing rests, and so as it were sits, a place, foundation, ground, bottom*; turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Virg.: mare totum a sedibus imis ruris (venti), id.: ossa in suam sedem reponere, to set, Cels.: Roma convulsa suis sedibus, Cic.: sedes orationis, Quint., a pause. IV. *The part of the body on which persons sit, the seat*; Plin. V. *Excrement*; Cels. N. B. Genit. sedum, Cic. ed. Ern.; and sedium, Vell.

SEDICTŪS, a, um. (sex and digitus) *Having six fingers*; Plin.

SEDLĒ, is. n. (sedeo) I. *A seat, thing to sit upon*; Virg.: Ov.: sedilia lignea, Suet. II. *A sitting*; Cels. SEDĒMEN, Inis. n. (sedeo) *That which settles, a sediment*; Cæl. Aur.

SEDĒMENTUM, i. n. (sedeo) *That which settles, a sediment*; Plin.

SEDĒTIO, &nis. f. (from sed-eo) I. *A separation of persons united by a bond*; as, of married persons, Ter.: of soldiers or armies; inter Pænos et Siculos, Cic.: especially of a people from the magistrates; Liv. 2, 31.

II. *Gen. Dissension, discord, quarrel, civil commotion, insurrection, sedition, mutiny*; inter actores belli pacisque, Liv.: seditionem concitare, Cic.; or, concire, Liv.; or, conflare, Cic., to excite; sedare, id.; componere, Suet., to quell: Ætoli erant in seditionibus, were in a state of insurrection, Liv.: in seditione ipsi inter se sunt, id.: fig.; maris, Stat., a tempest, storm at sea.

SEDĒTIOSE, adv. *Seditiously, tumultuously*; Cic.: seditiosus, Tac.: seditiosissime, Cic.

SEDĒTIOsus, a, um. (seditio) 1. *Exciting sedition or uproar, turbulent, factious, seditious, mutinous*; civis, Cic.: concio seditiosior, Ascon.: seditiosissimus quisque, Tac.: voces, id. II. *Full of sedition or commotion, and civil broils*; vita, Cic.

SEDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (probably from sedo, for sedere facio) I. *Trans. To cause any thing to settle or sink*; pulverem, Phædr.: fig., *to settle, still, calm, pacify, assuage, appease, check, end, stop, stay*; curriculum, Cic.: bellum, id.: pugnam, id.: tempestatem, id.: incendia, Liv., *to extinguish*; sitim, Ov., *to quench*; famem, Plin.: lassitudinem, Nep.: fletus, Propert.: invidiam, Cic.: appetitus, id.: impetum populi, id.: iram, Plaut.: seditionem, Cic.: fluctus, id.: ventos, Ov.: tumultum, Cæs.: vela fessa, Propert., *to give rest to the sails, i. e. to put into harbour*; scabiem, Plin.: dolores, id.: aliquem, Plaut., i. e. to satisfy (by drinking). II. *Intrans. To become calm, be allayed, cease*; tempestas sedavit, Cn. Gell. ap. Gell. — See also SEDĀTUS.

SE-DCO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To lead or take aside, as*

in order to speak with any one; aliquem, Cic. II. To draw aside, draw to one's self, set aside, lay apart for one's self, put by; aliquid, Sen. III. To separate, divide; seducit terras unda duas, Ov.: aliquem ab aliquo, id.: a quibus seductum queritur, sc. a se, withdrawn from his friendship, Cass. B. C. 1, 7, ed. Oudend. IV. To remove or take away; stiptem, Ov. V. To withdraw; se, Cic. VI. To turn away or aside; ocellos, Propert. VII. To deceive, mislead, seduce; Tert.: Pand.: seductis Divis, Pers., i. e. bribed by sacrifice. Some would give this sense to the word in the foregoing passage of Caesar; but this use is peculiar to the later Latinity. Vid. Lindemann. Vit. Duumvir. p. 265.—See also SEDUCTUS, a, um.

SEDUCTILIS, e. (seduco) That may be deceived or seduced; Augustin.

SEDUCTIO, ōnis. f. (seduco) I. A taking aside; Cic. II. A separating; Lact. III. A deceiving, seducing; Tert.

SEDUCTOR, ōris. m. (seduco) A deceiver, seducer; Augustin.

SEDUCTORIUS, a, um. (seductor) Seducing; Augustin.

SEDUCTRIX, icis. f. (seductor) She that deceives or seduces; Tert.

SEDUCUS, a, um. I. Part. of seduco; see SEDUCO. II. Adj. Remote, distant; terra, Ov.; consilia seducta a plurimo conscientia, Liv., of which others know nothing; in seducto, Sen., in solitude, not openly.

SEDULARIA, ōrum. n. Seats, or, cushions for sitting on; Pand.

SEDULE. adv. Diligently, busily; Colum.

SEDULITAS, ātis. f. (sedulus) Diligence, assiduity, industry, activity; Cic.: Plin.

SEDULO. adv. See SEDULUS.

SEDULUS, a, um. (from sedeo; as credulus, from credo) Diligent, industrious, busy, active, assiduous; homo, Cic.: apis, Ov.: brachia, id.: labor, Sen.: hence, ablat. neut. gen. Sedulo, adv. I. With diligence, busily, assiduously, carefully, strenuously, earnestly; Ter.: Cic.: audire, Liv., attentively: sedulo argumentaris, Cic., laboriously: observatum est sedulo, Suet., i. e. carefully, strictly. II. Accurately, carefully, exactly, strictly, uprightly, honestly, plainly, sincerely; sedulo hunc dixisse, Ter.: quod dico sedulo, Plaut. III. Purposely, on purpose, intentionally; Ter.: Liv.: Quint.—Synon. Sedulus, busy; assiduus, that works hard and without intermission: gnavus or navus, active: industrius or industrius, willing to work, industrious.

SEDUM, i. n. I. Houseleek, a kind of plant that grows upon roofs of houses; Plin. II. For sedile; Varr. L. 4, 28; where some read solium.

SEGES, ētis. f. (perhaps from *σεία, σείτω*) I. Any thing with which land is sown or planted, standing corn, growing corn, a crop; latas esse segetes, Cic.: seges it in articulum, Colum.: matura messi, Virg.: in herbis, Ov.: green corn: demessis segetibus, Colum.: Indorum, i. e. aromata, Sen.: also of a vine, Virg. Geor. 2, 411: also of men, said to grow, like corn, out of the earth; Ov.: hence fig. 1. Advantage, profit, benefit; quæ inde seges, Juv. 2. A multitude or great number of things; telorum, Virg.: hence, of a poet; uberius nulli provent ista seges, Ov. II. A field which has been sown with corn; Cic.: Virg. III. Seed that is sown, seed corn; segetem defrudare, Cato: hence fig., for, cause, materials, occasion; quid odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiam suæ gloriæ, Cic.: erimulum, Arnob. N.B. Stimulorum seges, a term of reproach, applied to a female slave who was frequently whipped; Plaut.

SEGESTRE, is. n. or SEGESTRIUM, i. n. Any covering, a coverlet; Varr. ap. Non.: segestre, Lucil.: wrapped round goods, a wrapper, packing-cloth; Plin.: also, a garment made of the skins of animals; segestri involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

SEGETALIS, e. (seges); e. g. gladiolus, Apul., a kind of herb, which grows among young corn.

SEGMEN, inis. n. (for secamen, from seco) I. A part cut off, a shred, cutting; unguem et capilli segmina, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. II. A little piece, bit; Auson. III. A hollow in a hand, wall, &c.; Vitr.

SEGMENTATUS, a, um. (segmentum) Adorned, inlaid, set or bordered with thin leaves of gold; cunæ, Juv.: vestis, Symm., the train of which is bordered with thin leaves of gold; fig.; Tulliano auro, id., quo bordered.

SEGMENTUM, i. n. (for secamentum, from seco) I. A cut, incision; Plin. II. A division, portion, segment; mundi, Plin. III. Any piece cut off, a shred, cutting; segmenta are enumerated by Ovid and Valerius Maximus among the ornaments of female dress, probably, thin plates (lamina) of gold, which were sewn on the borders of the garment. See Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 117.

SEGNESCO, ōre. (segnis) To become slow, abate, decrease; Cæsar. Aur.

SEGNIPES, ēdis. (segnis and pes) That goes slowly, slow-footed, slow-paced; Juv.

SEGNIS, e. (se, i. e. sine, and ignis) Inactive, dull, lazy, sluggish, slow; ad persequendum, Nep.: laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Cæs.: signior ad credendum, Liv.:

equus signior annis, Virg.: signem volvi sinit, sc. vulnere, i. e. non amplius fugere valentem, id.: bellum, Liv., carried on without zeal: thus also, obsidio, id.: ætas, i. e. senectus, Curt.: mors (sc. by poison, as distinguished from death by the sword), Liv.: corpus segnissimum, Apul.: cultus terra signior, Cic.: also with a genitive or infinitive; occasionum, at opportunities which offer themselves, Tac.: solvere nodum, Hor.: hence, aqua, Curt., that flows slowly: campus, Virg., i. e. exhausted, weak: silva, Quint., unfruitful: thus also, cardus, Virg. N.B. I. Segne, for signior; Liv. 2. Segnitior, for signior; Pand.

SEGNITAS, ātis. f. I. q. Segnitia; Acc.

SEGNITER. adv. Inactively, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily, slowly; Liv.: signior, Hor.: signissime, Cassiod. N.B. Nihil signior frequently occurs; Nep.: Sall.: thus also, non signior, Plin. Ep.: where critics would often read secius or sequior, for it may usually be rendered, notwithstanding, or, nevertheless; see SECUS, and SECUS: it may also be rendered, in like manner, no less, similarly: non signior et in silente, Plin.

SEGNITIA, æ. and SEGNITĪS, ēl. f. (segnis) Sluggishness, slowness, inactivity, sloth, laziness; sine segnitia, Cic.: segnitium hominum, id.: fig.; ventorum, Colum., i. e. a calm: verbi, Quint., i. e. when a word does not express a thing forcibly enough.

SEGNITĪS, ēl. f. See SEGNITIA.

SEGRĒGĀTUR. adv. Separately, apart; Prudent.

SEGRĒGATIO, ōnis. f. (segrego) A separating, dividing; Tert.

SEGRĒGIS, e. or SE-GREX, ėgis. (the nominative does not occur) Separate, apart; via, Sen.: also, Segregus, a, um, Auson.

SE-GRĒGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To separate from the herd or flock; ovēs, Phadr.: hence gen., to separate, part, remove; aliquem a numero civium, Cic.: liberos a se, id.: segregatum habuisse, for, segregasse, Ter.: comitatu segregata, sc. a, Cic.: ut segregaret pugnam eorum, i. e. pugnantem, Liv.: suspicinem et culpam ab se, Plaut; sermonem, id., to cease to speak. N.B. Seque gregari, for segregareque; Lucr.

SEGRĒGUS, SEGREX. See SEGREGIS.

SEJŪGIS, e. (from sex and jugum) With six horses; currus, Apul., drawn by six horses: sejuges, Liv., sc. equi, six horses yoked together, a chariot drawn by six horses yoked together.

SEJŪGIS, e. (se and jugum) Separated, divided; Sidon. SE-JŪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To separate, divide; animi partem non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic.

SEJUNCTIM. adv. Separately; Tibull.

SEJUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (sejungo) A separation; Cic.: fig., a quarrel, contention; Flor.

SEJUNCTUS, a, um. See SEJUNGO.

SE-JUNGO, ōxi, nctum, ėre. To separate, part, divide; se ab aliquo, Cic.: se a libertate verborum, to refrain, id.: bonum, quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, id.: hence, to distinguish; morbum ab ægritudine, id.

SELAS, n. (σείλας) A kind of lightning or fiery meteor; Apul.: plur. selæ, Sen.

SELECTIO, ōnis. f. (seligo) A selecting, choosing; Cic.

SELECTOR, ōris. m. (seligo) One who selects or chooses; Augustin.

SELENION, i. n. (σελήνιον) A kind of plant, penny or piomy; Apul.

SELENITES, æ. m. (lapis) or SELENĪTIS, Idis. f. (gemma) A kind of precious stone of the colour of moon-light; Plin.

SELENTIUM, i. n. A kind of ivy; Plin.

SELENŪGŌNON, i. n. (σελήνιον) i. q. Selenion; Apul.

SELLĀRA, æ. f. (for semilibra) Half a pound; Liv. N.B. Martial has the first syllable short.

SELĪGO, ėgi, ectum, ėre. (se and lego) To choose, select, cull; exempla, Cic.: selectæ sententia, id.: selecti iudices, judges in criminal cases, id.

SELĪNOIDES. (σελινοειδής) i. e. apio similis. The name of a kind of cabbage; Plin.

SELĪNON or -UM, i. n. (σελίνον) i. e. apium; Apul.

SELIQUASTRUM, i. n. A kind of scat or stool; Varr.

SELLA, æ. f. (for sedela, from sedeo) I. A seat, chair; in sella sedere, Cic.: especially, II. A stool upon which mechanics work; Cic. III. The chair of a teacher, a professor's chair; Cic. IV. A curule chair, on which the superior magistrates sat; Cic.: hence, jussit vocari ad sellam, i. e. ad se, id. V. A close-stool; Scrib. Larg.: otherwise called sella pertusa, Cato; or, sella familiarica, Varr. VI. A portable chair, sedan; gestatoria, Suet.: muliebri, id.: and simply, sella; e. g. sella vehi, Plin. Ep.; or gestari, Mart. N.B. This is nearly the same as that which in early times was called lectica. VII. A saddle; Co. Just.: ad usum sellæ, for riding, Veget. N.B. Duobus sellis sedere, Laber., a proverb denoting, to temporize, to serve two masters; Angl., to hold with the hare and run with the hounds.

SELLARIŌS, a, um. Dimin. of sellarius; e. g. popinæ, Mart., perhaps, in which one sits to carouse.

SELLĀRIS, e. (sella) Of or relating to a chair or seat;

gestatio, a riding in a sedan, Cael. Aur.: jumenta, Veget., for the saddle, for riding.

SELLĀRIUS, a, um. (sella) *Of, belonging or relating to chairs or seats*: hence, Sellaria, æ, subst., *A room furnished with seats, a drawing-room*; Plin.

SELLISTERNIUM, l, n. (sella and sterno) *A meal in which they did not, like men, recline upon couches (lecti), but, like women, sat upon chairs*. Hence, when a feast was made in a temple in honour of a goddess, it was a sellisternium, and the image of the deity was placed upon a seat; Tac.

SELLŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of sella) *A little chair or seat*; Tac.

SELLŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (sellula) *Of or belonging to a seat, sedentary*; questus, Gell., profits arising from sedentary trades; ars, sedentary, Apul.; artifex, id.; and simply sellularius, Cic.; Liv., an artist or mechanic who works in a sitting posture.

SĒMĀDĀPERTUS, SĒMĀNĪS, &c. See SEMIADAPTUS, &c.

SĒMBĒLLA, æ, f. (for semilibella) i. e. dimidium libellæ; Varr.

SĒMEL, adv. I. *Once, one time*; Cic.: Nep.: semel atque iterum, Cic., once and again, and so, twice: plus quam semel, id.; or, plus semel, Varr., more than once: non semel, Cic.; or, haud semel, Plaut., not once (but more often), several times. II. *One, in numeration*; semel ac vicies, once and twenty times, Plin. III. *The first time, first*; for primum. 1. In reckoning, followed by iterum, deinde, item, &c., the second time; semel—iterum, Cic.: semel—deinde, id.: semel—item, Suet. 2. In other connections; semel exorari soles, Cic., i. e. immediately, at the first application: quod semel annuisset, Nep.: hence, ut semel, as soon as, Cic.: for this we find, semel ut, Plaut. IV. It is also used of indefinite time, and of time past. 1. Of indefinite time, *At some time or other, once*; quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, Liv.: si semel animum tuum perspexerit, Ter. 2. Of time past, *At any former time, once*; qui semel vereducendi fines transierat, eum b e oportet esse impudentem, Cic.: ubi semel proculbuisse, Liv.: semel quoniam—venerat, Ov.: possessum semel obtinerit imperium, Liv.: denique ut semel finiam, Quint. According to Bremi ad Nep. Attic. 15, 2, this significance is found chiefly among writers of a late period.

V. *At once, immediately, at the same time*; humum ore momordit, Virg.: vitam semel finirent, Liv.: omnes virtutes semel complectitur, i. e. simul, Quint.: semel obsorbere placentas, Hor. VI. *For ever, once for all*; humum ore momordit; see above: ut semel dicamus, Plin.: nec hoc semel decretum erat, Quint.: quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, Cic.: ut fundus semel indicaretur, that the price should be named, id.

SĒMEN, inis, n. (for segmen, as subtemen, for subtegem, belongs, with secale, to one root, seco, the Greek σῆμα, σῆμα) I. *Anything which is sown or planted, or which serves for sowing or planting*; hence, 1. *The seed of corn and other plants*; semen manu spargere, Cic.: mandare terræ, Colum.: in semen abire, to run to seed, Plin.: especially, semen, a particular kind of corn, otherwise called zea, spelt; id.: also, the seed of trees; Plin.: Virg. 2. Of men and animals, Lucr.: Varr.: creatas semine Saturni, descended from Saturn; Ov. 3. Of trees or vines, *A twig or slip used for propagating the plant, a graft, scion*; Varr.: Virg.: Colum. 4. *The spawn or fry of fish*; Colum. II. Fig. *Seed, i. e. that from which any thing springs or arises, a cause, origin, rise, foundation, author*; virtutum, Cic.: belli, id.: tribuni semina discordiarum, Liv.: quærit semina flammæ in venis silicis, i. e. sparks, Virg., i. e. strikes fire. III. Fig. *A race, progeny, posterity, offspring or children*; Romanum, Cic.: regio semine orta, Liv., of royal blood, or descent: celestia semina partu ediderat, Ov., had given birth to two children of celestial origin: semina Phœbi, id., i. e. Æsculapius, son of Phœbus: matrum, id.: also of animals; pecus boni seminis, of a good sort, race, breed, Varr.

SĒMENTĀTĪO, ònis, f. (sementis) *A sowing*; Tert.

SĒMENTĪFER, a, um. (sementis and fero) *Bearing a crop, fruitful in corn*; Virg.

SĒMENTĪNUS, a, um. See SEMENTIVUS.

SĒMENTĪS, is, f. (semen) I. *A sowing*; Cic.: facere sementim, Cato; or, sementem, Liv., to sow: sementes maximas facere, to sow much, to sow many fields, Cas.: hence the proverb, ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic., as we sow, so shall we reap: hence fig.; malorum, id.: and facete; sementem in ore faciam, Plaut., i. e. will beat soundly. II. *Seed-time*; Cato: Colum. III. *Seed sown*; Colum. IV. *Young corn, growing corn*; Ov.: Gell.

SĒMENTĪVUS, or SEMENTĪNUS, a, um. (sementis) *Of or relating to sowing, or seed time*; dies, Ov.; or, sciræ, Varr., a festival at the end of seed-time: pira, Cato; and mala, Varr., i. e. probably, fruit that became ripe at seed-time: triticum, hordeum, faba, &c., are called by Pliny sementiva, because they are sown early.

SĒMENTO, òvi, ùti, ñre, (sementis) *To bring seed, to grow to seed*; herbe sementature, Plin.

SĒMERMĪS, SĒMERMUS. See SEMERMIS, &c.

SEMESTRIS, e. (from sex and mensis) *Of or lasting six months, half yearly*; regnum, Cic.: filius, Plin., i. e. six months old: vita, Plin.: aves, which remain six months with us, id.: dies aut nox, Varr., i. e. in the northern parts, where the day lasts six months: hence, semestria, Pand., a book containing the decrees of half a year: semestre aurum, Juv. 7, 89, i. e. a ring worn during six months and then laid aside. Respecting this custom, see Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 133, and 158: Heindorf, ad Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 8.—In the passage of Juvenal, semestri vatium digitos circumligat aurò, the allusion is to the rings of the knights, i. e. makes the poets knights.

SEMESTRIS, e. (from semi and mensis) *Half monthly*; luna, Apul., i. e. plena.

SEMESTRĪUM, i. n. (sc. tempus) *Half a month*; Colum.

SĒMĒSTUS, a, um. (semi and esus) *Half eaten*; pisces, Hor.: opsonia, Suet.

SĒMET, i. e. se. See SUI.

SĒMĒTER, tra, trum. (se and metrum) *Without symmetry*; Prudent.

SĒMI, Gr. ἡμί. *Half, in composition*.

SĒMI-ĀCĒRBUS, a, um. *Half sour, only half ripe*; uva, Pallad.

SĒMI-ĀDĀPERTUS, or SĒMADAPTUS, a, um. *Half open*; Ov.

SĒMI-ĀDĀPERTŪS, a, um. (dimin. of semi-ad-opertus) *Half closed*; oculi, Apul.

SĒMI-ĀGRESTIS, e. *Half rustic, somewhat unmannerly*; Aur. Vict.

SĒMI-ĀMBUSTUS, a, um. *Half burnt*; cadaver, Suet.

SĒMI-ĀMĪCTUS, a, um. *Half clothed, half naked*; Apul.

SĒMI-ĀNPŪTĀTUS, a, um. *Half cut off*; ramuli, Apul.

SĒMI-ĀNĪMĪS, (SĒmān.) e. and SĒMI-ĀNĪMUS, (SĒman.) a, um. (semi and animi) *Half alive, and so, half dead*; corpora semianima, Liv.: semanimes digiti, Virg. SĒMI-ĀNNUS, a, um. *Half yearly*; Marc. Cap.

SĒMI-ĀPERTUS, a, um. *Half open*; porta, Liv.

SĒMI-ĀSSUS, a, um. *Half burnt*; rex, Enn. ap. Cic.

SĒMI-ĀTRĀTUS, a, um. *Half clothed in black*; Varr. ap. Non.; where some read, semiatri, half black.

SĒMI-BĀRBĀRUS, a, um. *Half barbarian*; Suet.

SĒMI-BOS, bōvis, m. *Half or*; Ov.

SĒMI-CĀNĀLĪCŪLUS, i. m. *A half tube*; hence, a channel or chamfré of a column; Vitr.

SĒMI-CĀNUS, a, um. *Half grey*; Apul.

SĒMI-CĀPER, pri, m. *Half goat*; Ov.

SĒMI-CĪNCĪTIUM, i. n. (semi and cinctus) *A semigirdle, i. e. a girdle with which only one half of the body or the hinder part of a garment is fastened*; Mart.

SĒMI-CĪRĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Semicircular*; Cels.

SĒMI-CĪRĪCŪLUS, i. m. I. Subst. *A semicircle*; Cels.: Colum. II. Adj. *Semicircular*; ager, Colum.

SĒMI-CLĀUSUS, a, um. *Half closed*; os, Apul.

SĒMI-COCTUS, a, um. *Half cooked*; Colum.

SĒMI-COMBUSTUS, a, um. *Half burnt*; Prudent.

SĒMI-CONFECTUS, a, um. *Half made or prepared*; Sidon.

SĒMI-CONSĪCIUS, a, um. *Half visible*; Apul.

SĒMI-CORPŌRALIS, e. i. q. Semicorporeus; Firmic.

SĒMI-CORPŌREUS, a, um. *Having half a body, of which half the body is visible*; Firmic.

SĒMI-CRĒMATUS, a, um. *Half burnt*; Ov.

SĒMI-CRĒMUS, a, um. (semi and cremo) *Half burnt*; Ov.

SĒMI-CRŪDUS, a, um. I. *Half raw*; Suet. II. *Only half digested*; Stat.

SĒMI-CŪBITĀLIS, e. *Of half an ell*; hostile, Liv.

SĒMI-DEUS, a, um. *Half divine, demigod*; semideique deique, Ov.: semidæ Dryades, id.: semidæque canes, i. e. Anubis, Lucan.: semineum genus, Ov.

SĒMICŪPA, æ, f. *Half a tun, a term of reproach*; Amnian.

SĒMI-DĪES, ei, m. *Half a day*; Auson.

SĒMI-DIGĪTĀLIS, e. *Of the size of half a finger, of half an inch*; foramen, Vitr.

SĒMI-DOCTUS, a, um. *Half learned*; Plaut.: apud doctos et semidoctos, Cic.

SĒMI-ERMĪS (Semermis), e. and SEMERMUS (SĒmermus), a, um. (semi and arma) *Half (i. e. imperfectly) armed*; semiermes, Liv.: semermes, Tac.: semermos, id.

SĒMI-FACTUS, a, um. *Half made*; Tac.

SĒMI-FĀSTĪGIUM, i. n. *Half a gable end*; Vitr.

SĒMĪFER, a, um. (semi and ferus) I. *Half animal*; thus the Centaurs are called semiferi, Ov.: pectus Tritonis, Virg.; also, Capricornus, Cic., because this constellation is half fish and half goat. II. Of animals, *Half wild*; gires, semiferum animal, Plin. III. Of men, *Half savage, or clownish*; Plin.

SĒMĪFORMIS, e. (semi and forma) *Half formed*; pulli, Colum.: luna, id., the half moon.

SĒMI-FŪLTUS, a, um. *Half propped*; Mart.

SĒMI-FŪMANS, tis. *Half smoking*; Sidon.

SĒMI-FŪNIUM, i. n. (semi and funis) *A half rope, i. e. a thin rope, a cord*; Cato.

SEMIGRAVIS

SEMI-GRĀVIS, e. *Half oppressed or heavy*; hence, *half intoxicated, fuddled*; Liv.
 SE-MIGRO, āre. *To remove from any one in order to dwell apart*; Cic.
 SEMI-HANS, tis. *Half open*; Catull.
 SEMI-HULCUS, a, um. *Half open*; Gell.
 SEMI-HŌMO, Iōis, m. I. *Half man, semihuman*; as, the Centaurs, Ov. II. *Half man, i. e. savage*; Cacus, Virg.
 SEMI-HŌRA, æ. f. *Half an hour*; Cic.
 SEMI-INĀNIS, or SEMINĀNIS, e. *Half empty, not quite full*; Plin.
 SEMI-INTEGER, gra, grum. *Half entire or whole*; Ammian.
 SEMI-JEJŪNIUM, i. n. *Half a fast*; Tert.
 SEMI-JŪGERUM, i. n. *Half an acre*; Colum.
 SEMI-LĀGER, a, um. *Half torn*; Ov.
 SEMI-LĀTER, ēris, m. i. q. *Semilaterial*; Vitr. ed. Læt.
 SEMI-LĀTERIUM, i. n. (semi and later) *Half a tile, ἡμιστάλιον*; Vitr. ed. Schneid.
 SEMI-LACTUS, a, um. *Half washed*; Catull.
 SEMI-LĪBER, a, um. *Half free*; Cic.
 SEMI-LĪBRA, æ. f. *Half a pound*; Apul.
 SEMI-LIXA, æ. m. *Half a suttler, i. e. one that is no better than a suttler*; Liv.
 SEMI-LIXŪLA, æ. f. *Half a circle, or a small circle, of flour, water, and cheese*; Varr.
 SEMI-LŪNĀRICUS, a, um. *Half lunatic*; Jul. Firm.
 SEMI-MĀPIDUS, a, um. *Half wet or moist*; Colum.
 SEMI-MĀRINUS, a, um. *Half marine, half in the sea*; Lucr.
 SEMI-MAS, āris, m. I. *Half male, i. e. hermaphrodite*; Liv. II. *Castrated, gelded*; Varr.: ovis, i. e. verveix, Ov.
 SEMI-MASCŪLUS, i. m. *Half male, i. e. castrated*; Flrmic.
 SEMI-MĀTŪRUS, a, um. *Half ripe*; Pallad.
 SEMI-MĒTŌPIŌN or -UM, i. n. (semi and metopa) i. e. dimidia metopa; Vitr.
 SEMI-MĪTRA, æ. f. i. e. dimidia mitra; Pand.
 SEMI-MORTUUS, a, um. *Half dead*; Catull.
 SEMINĀLIS, e. (semen) *Of or belonging to seed, that serves for sowing or seed*; Vicia, Colum.: vena (in homine), Lact.: heros, seminalia, i. e. segetes, Tert.
 SEMINĀNIS, e. See SEMINĀNIS.
 SEMINĀRIUS, a, um. (semen) *Of or relating to seed or settings*; pilum, Cato, i. e. for bringing seed: hence, Seminarium, subst., *A nursery, where trees are raised from seeds, and thence transplanted*; Varr.: Colum.: Plin.: fig.; equites seminarium senatus, Liv.: Catilinarium, Cic.: triumphum, id.
 SEMINĀTŌ, ōnis, f. (semino) *A sowing; a breeding*; Varr.
 SEMINĀTOR, ēris, m. (semino) *A sower; an author, originator*; rerum omnium, Cic.
 SEMI-NEX, ēcis, or SEMINĒCIS, e. (the nominative does not occur) *Half dead*; Virg.: Liv.: artus, Ov., not quite dead: seminecem vitam exhalare, Sil.
 SEMINIUM, i. n. (semen) I. *Seed of animals*; Plaut.: Varr. II. *A kind of animals, race, breed*; in seminio legendo, Varr., i. e. in choosing a good kind for breeding: quo sit seminio quaerendum, id., i. e. of what breed.
 SEMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (semen) I. *To sow*; Colum.: hence, I. *To beget, engender*; Plaut.: Colum. 2. Fig. *To sow, i. e. to disseminate, spread*; cultum dei per terram, Lact. 3. Fig. *To generate, bring forth*; viscum, quod non sua seminat arbor, Virg. II. *To sow (land)*; agrum, Colum.: hence, of animals, id., to impregnate.
 SEMINŌSUS, a, um. (semen) *Full of seed*; Priap.
 SEMINŌSUS, a, um. *Half naked*; Liv.
 SEMI-ŌBŪLUS, i. m. *A half obolus*; Rhemn. Fann.
 SEMI-ŌBRŪTUS, a, um. *Half covered over*; Apul.
 SEMI-ŌNUSTUS, a, um. *Half laden*; Sisenn.
 SEMI-ORBIS, is, m. *A semicircle*; Sen.
 SEMI-PĀGĀNUS, i. m. *Half rustic, i. e. not thoroughly learned or accomplished*; Pers.
 SEMI-PĀTENS, tis. *Half open*; Sidon.
 SEMI-PĒDĀLIS, e. *Half a foot long*; apertura, Vitr.: altitudo, Plin.
 SEMI-PĒDĀNEUS, a, um. i. q. Semipedalis; Colum.
 SEMI-PĒRACTUS, a, um. *Half accomplished, half made*; Paul. Nol.
 SEMI-PĒREMTUS, a, um. *Half destroyed*; Tert.
 SEMI-PĒRPECTUS, a, um. I. *Half finished*; Suet.
 II. *Half perfect, incomplete*; Apul.
 SEMI-PES, ēdis, m. I. *Half a foot*. I. As a measure; Vitr. 2. As a member of a verse; Auson. II. *That is lame in one foot*; Prudent.
 SEMI-PHĀLĀRICA, or SEMI-PALARICA, æ. f. *A half falaria, i. e. a wcapon like a falaria, but of smaller size*; Gell.
 SEMI-PISCĪNA, æ. f. *A half (i. e. small) fishpond*; Varr.
 SEMI-PLĒNE, adv. *Not quite, not entirely*; Sidon.
 SEMI-PLĒNUS, a, um. I. *Half full, not full*; naves, Cic. II. *Half complete, half perfect, not having a full number or complement*; legio, Vell.: stationes, Liv., i. e. not fully occupied.

SEMIPIUELLA

SEMI-PŪELLA, æ. f. *A half girl, i. e. one that is half girl or woman (and half bird)*; as, a Siren, Auson.
 SEMI-PULLĀTUS, a, um. *Half clothed in black*; Sidon.
 SEMI-PŪTĀTUS, a, um. *Half (i. e. not rightly) pruned*; Virg.
 SEMI-RĀSUS, a, um. *Half scraped or shaven*; Catull.
 SEMI-RĒDUCTUS, a, um. *Half (i. e. somewhat) bent back*; Ov.
 SEMI-RĒFECTUS, a, um. *Half (i. e. not very much) improved or repaired*; Ov.
 SEMI-RŌSUS, a, um. *Half gnawed*; Arnob.
 SEMI-RŌTUNDUS, a, um. *Half round, semicircular*; Apul.: hence, Semirotundum, *Any thing of semicircular shape*; i. e. a semicircular couch for reclining on at table, otherwise called Sigma; Acul. Met. 5: but here ed. Oudend. has a different reading.
 SEMI-RUPTUS, a, um. *Half broken*; Diect. Cret.
 SEMI-RŪTUS, a, um. *Half destroyed or overthrown*; urbs, Liv.: murus, id.
 SEMIS, indecl. (probably from Gr. ἡμισ) I. *A half*; hoc est semis, that is the half, Colum.: dividere in partes undecim semis, Vitr., i. e. eleven and a half. II. *The half of an as*; Hor.
 SEMI-SAUCIUS, a, um. *Half (or slightly) wounded*; Augustin.
 SEMI-SĒPULTUS, a, um. *Half buried*; Ov.
 SEMI-SERMŌ, ōnis, m. *A half, or imperfect, discourse*; Hieron.
 SEMI-SICCUS, a, um. *Half dry*; Pallad.
 SEMI-SŌNNIS, e. or SEMI-SŌNNUS, a, um. *Half asleep*; Cic.: Liv.: semisomnus popi, Cael. ap. Quint.
 SEMI-SŌNANS, tis. *Half sounding*; litera, i. e. semivocalis, Apul.
 SEMI-SŌPĪTUS, a, um. *Half lulled to sleep, half asleep*; Apul.
 SEMI-SŌPŌRUS, a, um. *Half asleep*; Sidon.
 SEMI-SPĀTHA, æ. f. *A half spatha, i. e. a sword that is smaller than the spatha*; Veget.
 SEMISSĀLIS, e. *Of or relating to a half as, or a half*; usuræ, Pand., when a half as is paid monthly on one hundred asses, i. e. six per cent.
 SEMISSĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Semissalis; e. g. coheres, Pand., who inherits the half.
 SEMISSIS, is, m. (semis and as) I. *A half as, a Roman copper coin*; Cic.: hence, homo non semissis, Vatin. in Cic. Ep., not worth a farthing. N. B. Semissis, a gold coin, Lampr. in Alex. Sev. 39. II. *Any half*; agri, Liv.: duos pedes et semisse, two feet and a half, Colum.: hence, semisses, six per cent., properly, a half as per month on every hundred asses; semissibus magna copia est, Cic., i. e. money is plenty at six per cent.: hence, usuræ semissium, Colum., interest at six per cent.: also adjectivē; usuræ semisses, Pand., interest at six per cent. III. With mathematicians, *The half of six, i. e. three*; Vitr.
 IV. *A kind of semicircular instrument with which horses are fired*; Veget.: hence, Semisso, are, *To apply this instrument*; unless indeed semissis denotes the space to be burnt.
 SEMISSO, āre. See SEMISSIS.
 SEMI-SŪPINUS, a, um. *Half (or partly) bent back*; Ov.
 SEMITA, æ. f. I. *A footway, pathway, path, footpath*; in the country, Liv.: in a town, a lane; angustissima semita, Cic.: especially, *a causeway for foot passengers*; Plaut.: arteria, id est spiritus semita, Plin.: luna, Claud., i. e. the course. II. Fig. *Æsopi semitam feci viam, Phædr., i. e. have enlarged on his topics*; pecuniam, qua via visa est extire, eadem semita revertisse, Cic., i. e. in the same way; but it is better to read que for qua, and eandem for eadem, and then semita means, secretly, unobservedly: vita, Hor.: hence, the proverb; qui sibi semitam (i. e. their own way) non sapienti, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic., of persons who would advise others, but cannot manage their own affairs.
 SEMI-TACTUS, a, um. *Half touched*; unguento, Mart. 6, 74, 2: others read segmentatus.
 SEMITĀRIUS, a, um. (semita) *Of, belonging to, or found in a footpath or lane*; moechi, Catull.
 SEMITĀTIM, adv. *On footpaths*; Titinn.
 SEMI-TRECTUS, a, um. *Half covered*; Sen.
 SEMITŌNIUM, i. n. (from ἡμιστόνιον, or semi and tonus) *A semitone*; Macrobr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.
 SEMI-TRACTĀTUS, a, um. *Half (and, so, imperfectly) treated*; of, Tert.
 SEMI-TREPIDUS, a, um. *Half trembling*; Apul.
 SEMI-TRITUS, a, um. *Half threshed*; Colum.
 SEMI-UNCIA, æ. f. See SEMUNCIA.
 SEMI-USTŪLANDUS, a, um. *That is to be half burnt*; Suet.
 SEMI-USTŪLATUS, a, um. *Half burnt*; Cic.
 SEMI-USTUS, and SEMUSTUS, a, um. *Half burnt*; the former word occurs, Virg.; Liv.: the latter, Ov.; Tac.
 SEMI-VĪTUS, a, um. *Half unrikked*; Colum.
 SEMI-VIR, i. m. *Half man, i. e. one that is a man but does not deserve the name*. I. *Because he is half man and half beast*; as, a centaur, Ov.: the minotaur, id. II. *Because he has been castrated, or otherwise deprived of manhood*; Plin. III. *Because he is effemi-*

nate; Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg., adjectivè; semiviri, as a term of reproach, id.

SEMI-VIVUS, a, um. *Half alive*, or, as we say, *half dead*; Cic. fig.; voces, id., i. e. weak; abjecti hominis et semivivi furorem fregistis, id.

SEMI-VOCALIS, e. I. *Half sounding*, half (i. e. somewhat) *approaching the human voice*; instrumentum rusticum, which, according to Varro, is threefold; vocale, i. e. slaves; semivocale, i. e. cattle, &c.; mutum, i. e. dead stock: thus also, according to Vegetius, signum militare is threefold; vocale, i. e. words; semivocale, i. e. trumpets, &c.; mutum, i. e. vexilla. II. *Partaking of the nature of vowels, semivowel*; literæ, and simply, Semivocales, sc. literæ, Quint., i. e. *Semivowels*, viz. F, L, M, N, R, S, X.

SEMI-VOLUCER, cris, cre. *Half winged*; puellæ, Sidon., i. e. Sirens.

SEMI-ZONARIUS, i. m. *One that makes semicinctia or small girdles*; Plaut.

SEMIODIALIS, e. (semodius) *Of or containing a half (Roman) bushel, or modius*; placenta, Cato.

SEMIODIUS, i. m. (for semimodius) *A half (Roman) bushel or modius*; Cato: Colum.

SEMIOTE, adv. *Separately, apart*; Marc. Emp.

SEMIOTUS, a, um. I. Part. of SEMIOVEO; see SEMIOVEO. II. Adj. *Separate, apart, remote*; a curis, Lucr.: cura, for a cura, id.; locus a militibus semotus, Cæs.: semotæ partes urbis, *remote, distant*; Hirt.: dictio, Auct. Dial. de Or. 2, a speaking in private: nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact.

SE-MOÏEVO, ðvi, ðtum, ère. *To put or set aside, separate, remove*; aliquem a liberis, Cic.: voluptatem, id.— See also SEMIOTUS.

SEMPER, adv. (for semel-per) *Once for all, i. e. always, ever*; Ter.: Cic. N.B. With substantives, for sempiternus; e. g. heri semper lenitas, Ter.: Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, Liv.— Synon.; see USQVE.

SEMPERFLORIUM, i. n. (semper and flos) *A kind of herb, ayegreen, houseleek*; Apul.

SEMPER-VIVUS, a, um. *Ever living*; semperviva herba, Apul.; and simply, semperviva, Pallad.; or, sempervivum, Plin., *Ayegreen, houseleek*.

SEMPITERNE, adv. *Always, perpetually*; Pacuv.

SEMPITERNITAS, âtis, f. (sempiternus) *Constant duration, eternity, perpetuity*; Apul.

SEMPITERNUS, adv. *Always*; see SEMPIERNUS.

SEMPITERNUS, a, um. (semper) *Everlasting, perpetual, sempiternal*; animos esse sempiternos, Cic.: vincula, id.: ignis Vestæ, id.: tempus, id.: hence, Sempiternum, adv. *For ever*; Plaut.: thus also, sempiterno (sc. tempore) *for ever*; Cato.— Synon. Æternus, αἰώνιος, having neither beginning nor end, eternal; also fig., in the sense of immortal, ἀθάνατος, i. e. having a beginning, but no end, immortal, undying: perennis, διαρκής, properly, that lasts throughout the year; then, that lasts many years, and indeed, as sempiternus, αἰώνιος, that lasts for ever: perpetuus denotes properly a relative duration to a certain point of time, and is used improperly in the sense of sempiternus, that certain point being regarded πρὸς ἕξιν, as the end of all time.— See Döderlein, Synon.

SEMUICIA, æ, f. (for semuncia) I. *A half uncia, i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as, and so, a small coin*; Varr.: hence, the twenty-fourth part of any whole; as, of an inheritance, Cic.: of an acre, Colum.: of a pound, and so, *half an ounce*; auri, Cic.: hence fig., a *trifle* (as we say, a grain); recti, Pers.: bona eius semuncia venierunt, for a trifle, Acon. II. *A certain implement used in husbandry*; Cato R. R. 10. Some suppose it to be, *A pack-saddle*.

SEMUICIALIS, e. (semuncia) *Of or containing the twenty-fourth part of an as, or of a whole*; as, Plin.

SEMUICIARIUS, a, um, i. q. Semuicialis; e. g. fenus, Liv., according to Ernesti, when for every hundred asses the twenty-fourth part of an as is paid monthly, and so half an as yearly; interest at a half per cent. Others explain it more correctly, six per cent.; see UINCIARIUS.

SEMUSTUS, a, um. See SEMIUSTUS.

SENACULUM, i. n. (senatus) *A place in which the senate met*; Varr.

SENARIOLUS, a, um. Dimin. of senarius; e. g. versus, Cic.

SENARIUS, a, um. (seni) *Consisting of six things*; numerus, six, Macrobi.: versus, and simply, senarius, sc. versus, a verse having six feet, usually iambic, Cic.

SENATOR, ðris, m. (senex) *A senator, member of the senate*, especially, of Rome; Cic.

SENATORIUS, a, um. (senator) *Of or belonging to the senators, senatorial*; ordo, the senatorial order, Cic.: consilium, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, i. e. a college of judges, which consisted of senators; Jus, Plin. Ep.: homo senatorius, or simply, senatorius, Sall., a senator.

SENATUS, us, m. (senex) *The senate or council of a state or town*; as, of Syracuse, Cic.: especially, the senate of Rome; in senatum venire, to become a member of the senate, id.; also, to enter the senate-house, id.: in senatum legere, to elect into the senate: senatum cooptare, to choose the senators, id.: senatu movere, to expel from

the senate: senatum legere, id., to read over the list of senators, Liv.: convocare, Cic.; or, vocare, Liv., to call a meeting of the senators: senatus consultum (or senatusconsultum), a decree of the senate, against which no protest has been made, Cic.: senatus auctoritas, id., a decree or judgment of the senate protested against; especially, senatus. I. *The senate when assembled, an assembly of the senate*; senatum habere, Cic., to hold a meeting of the senate: dimittere, or mittere, id., to dismiss: eo die senatus erat futurus, id.: in senatum venire, id.: senatus frequens, id., attended by a sufficient number, so that a decree could be passed: datur aliquid senatus, id., a hearing before the senate. II. *A place in which the senators used to sit together, the senator's seat (in the theatre)*; in senatu sedere, Suet. N.B. Genit. senati, Plaut.: Sall.: also, Cic. in Cæcill. 3, ed. Ern.

SENATUSCONSULTUM, or SENATUS CONSULTUM. See SENATUS.

SENÉCIO, ðnis, m. I. *A kind of herb, otherwise called Erigeron*; Plin. II. i. q. Senex; Afran. ap. Prisc.

SENÉCTA, æ, f. See SENECTUS, a, um.

SENÉCTUS, a, um. (senex) *Old, aged, in years*; membra, Lucr.: corpus, Sall.: ætas senectus, Plaut., old age; hence, Senectæ, subst. I. Sc. ætas, *Old age*; Virg.: Hor.: in senectæ, Ter.: extrema, Tac.: of animals; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: of wine; Plin. II. *The slough which a serpent casts off every year*; senectam exuere, Plin. III. For senex; Sill. 8, 6.

SENÉCTUS, ūtis, f. (senex) I. *Old age, of men*; vixit ad summam senectutem, Cic.: ad extremam senectutem, to extreme old age, Nep.: cruda viridisque senectus, Virg.: of animals; Virg.: Plin.: fig.; oratio plena literatæ senectutis, Cic. II. Of things, *Age, oldness*; cariosa, sc. tabellarum, Ov.: vini, Juv. III. *The moroseness, austerity, gravity of old age*; Hor. Epod. 13, 5; hence, 1. *Squalor, slovenliness*; Claud. 2. *Tardiness, laziness*; Val. Fl. 3. *Hoar hairs, grey hair*; Virg. Æn. 5, 416. IV. *Old age, i. e. old people*; senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic. V. *The slough of a serpent which it casts off yearly*; Plin.

SENÉO, ūi, ère. (senex) *To be old*; Catull.: fig., i. e. *to be weak or feeble*; Pacuv. N.B. Perf. senui seems always to belong to senesco.

SENESCO, nui, ère. (seneo) I. *To grow old*; ætas senescit, Cic.: avus senuit, Suet. II. *To become old in or at any thing*; accusandis hominibus, Liv. III. *To grow old, i. e. to decrease with years or time, to grow weak, feeble, languid, inactive or infirm, to abate*; senescit laus, Cic.: morbus, id.: bellum, Liv.: arbor cum luna, Cic.: opes senescere, Nep.: luna senescens, waving, Cic.: Plin.: hiems senescens, drawing to an end, Cic.: pugna, Liv.: amor, Ov.: ne desiderio (agni) senescant, waste away, grow lean, Varr.: vitia, Liv.: Hannibalem fama senescere et viribus, id., i. e. to decrease: smaragdī senescunt, lose their colour, Plin.: casus senescit, id. N.B. Senescendus, a, um; e. g. homo, that will grow old, or grows old, Varr.—Synon. Senescere, consenscere, senem fieri, are used properly of persons and things which are impaired by age; but vetuscescere or vetustescere, of things which are improved by age.

SENEX, genit. senis. Compar. Senior. I. Adj. 1. *Old, aged, in years*; miles, Ov.: cervus, id.: anni seniores, id.: vis est senior quam, &c., Cic.: autumnus, old wine, Mart. 2. *Old, i. e. savouring of age, manly*; oratio senior, quam, &c., Cic. II. Subst. *An old man*; Cic.: thus also, senior, Virg.: also as a term of respect; thus, Lucilius, who was forty-six years old, is called senex, Hor.: the term is also used by Livy with respect to Hannibal, when he was less than fifty years old: according to Varro ap. Censorin. 14, the word was used of persons from forty to sixty years of age: thus also, seniores Patrum (of the senators), Liv., opposed to juniores. N.B. Accus. senicem, for senem; Plaut.

SENI, æ, a. (sex) I. *Six, distributive*; Colum. II. *Six, without distribution*; Ov.: pueri annorum senum denum, sixteen years old, Cic.— See also SENIDENI.

SENICA, æ, m. i. q. Senex; Plaut.

SENICŪLUS, i. m. Dimin. of senex; Apul.

SENIDENI, or SENĪ DENI, æ, a. I. *Sixteen, distributive*; Liv. II. *Sixteen, without distribution*; Vitruv.: senum septennumque annorum, of 16 and 17 years, Cic.

SENILIS, e. (senex) *Of, belonging to, or resembling old people*; prudentia, of an old man, Cic.: statua, id., i. e. in the form of an old man: anni, Ov.: turpe senilis amor, i. e. senis, id.: ulcera senilia, i. e. senum, Plin.: juvenia, id., i. e. having the appearance of old age: seniles partes juveni mairare, Hor.: adoptio, Tac., by an old man: hence, hiems, Ov., i. e. old age.

SENILITER, adv. *In the manner of old people*; Quint.

SENIO, ðnis, m. (seni) *A six (on dice)*; senionem mittere, Suet., i. e. to throw the dice, so that the six is uppermost in all.

SENIOR, See SENEX.

SENIPE, ðdis, (seni and pes) *Having six feet*; stilus, i. e. versus sex pedum, Sidon.

SÉNUS, a, um. (senex) *Old, aged, in years*; hence, I. Senius, *An old man*; ille senius, Cic.: illum

senium perdat, Ter.: æquat senium (accus.), Sil. II. Senium, subst. 1. *Old age*; Tac.: senio confectus, Suet. 2. *Long duration*; tabis, Liv. 3. *Peevishness, moroseness*; Camena, Hor. 4. *Veatation, chagrin, mortification*; id illi senio est, Plaut.: also, *pain, sorrow, grief*; tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. 5. *Decrease, decline, weakness*; luna, Plin., the moon in her last quarter: senio alebant sui, for suo, Cic. 6. *Old dirt or filth, squalor*; Sil. 7. *Tardiness, slowness, inactivity*; Sen. 8. *An old man*; t. senium atque insulse sophista, Lucil. ap. Donat.

SENSATUS, a, um. (sensus) *Gifted with sense, intelligent*; Jul. Firm.

SENSIBILIS, e. (sentio) *That can be perceived by the senses, sensible*; Vitr.: Sen.

SENSIBILITAS, âtis. f. (sensibilis) *The sense or meaning of a word*; Non.

SENSIBILITER, adv. *So as to be perceived by the senses*; comovere, Arnob.

SENSICÛLUS, l. m. (dimin. of sensus) *A little sentence, a trifling thought or sentiment*; Quint.

SENSIFER, a, um. (sensus and fero) *That causes sensation, makes sensible*; Lucr.

SENSIFICO, âre. (sensificus) *To render sensible*; Tert.

SENSIFICUS, a, um. (sensus and facio) *That causes sensation*; Macrob.

SENSILIS, e. (sentio) *That may be perceived by the senses, sensible*; Lucr.

SENSIM, adv. *Gradually, by degrees, imperceptibly*; Cic.: gaudere, i. e. moderate, Phædr.: pavescere, Gell., i. e. leviter.

SENSUALIS, e. (sensus) *Sensible, endowed with sense, sensual*; Tert.

SENSUALITAS, âtis. f. (sensualis) *Sensibility*; Tert.

SENSUS, a, um. See SENTIO.

SENSUS, us. m. (sentio) I. *Feeling, sensation*; doloris, Cic.: animi, id. II. *The faculty or power of perceiving, sense*; Cic.: videndi, id. III. *Feeling, emotion, affection*; amoris, Cic.: oratio sensus habeat, id.

IV. *Sense, understanding, comprehension, capacity*; ab imperituro intelligentia sensuque disjunctum, Cic.: oratio a nostris sensibus abhorreat, id.: vulgaris popularis sensus, id.: hence, sensus communis, which, in Cicero's time, had a different signification from that which it acquired under Augustus and the following emperors. It was, 1. Used by Cicero to denote what we call, *The common feelings of humanity, moral sense*; Hor.: communes hominum sensus, Cic. 2. Under Augustus, and afterwards, it denoted, *Common sense*; Hor.: Phædr.: Quint.: see Bentl. ad Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 66: Spald. ad Quint. 1, 2, 20: hence, 1st *The perception or idea of an object present, consciousness*; esse in morte sensum, Cic. 2nd *Reason, understanding*; animal, quod sensu caret, Pand. 3rd *The sense or meaning of a word*; Ov.: Quint.: priusquam sensum invenerint, Quint. 4th *Taste in judging of any thing, perception of beauty*; in liliis rebus aliquid sensum habere, Cic. 5th *A thought, sentiment, in a sentence or period*; omnis sensus in fine ferat aurem, Quint.: acer, id. V. *Opinion, sentiment*; sensum deponere, Cic.: nostri sensus congruebant, id.: sensus suos alicui aperire, Nep.: vultus sensus animi plerumque indicant, Cic.: see Herzog ad Quint. 10, p. 171.

SENTENTIA, æ. f. (sentio) I. *An opinion, idea, thought in the mind*; sententiam fronte tegere, Cic.: aperire, id.: mutare, id.: in hac sum sententia, ut, &c., id.: in sententia manere, or permanere, id., to persist in, abide by; ex animi sententia jurare, id., according to one's real opinion, sincerely, in earnest: hence, ex sententia, according to one's wish, id.: hence the double meaning of L. Porcius Nasicus, when Cato said to him, ex tui animi sententia (I ask you, on your conscience) tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex animi sententia (I have a wife, but not according to my wish), Cic. de Orat. 2, 64: cf. Gell. 4, 20. II. *An opinion given, advice*; de sententia according to the opinion; alicuius, Cic.: thus also, ex sententia senatus, id.: mea sententia, in my opinion, id.: hence, 1. *The opinion or vote of a senator given in the senate-house*; sententiam dicere, Cic.: also, ferre, id.: or, dare, Liv., to give his opinion or vote, to vote: in sententiam alicujus discedere, to assent to, approve of, id.: referre, to deliver, Cic. 2. Of judges, *A decision, sentence, judgment, vote*; sententiam ferre, Cic.: also, dicere, id. 3. Of the people in the Comitia, *A vote*; sententiam ferre, Cic. III. *Wisdom*; non viribus res magna geruntur, sed sententia, Cic. IV. *The sense or meaning of a word*; sub voce sententiam subjicere, to take a word in a certain sense, Cic.: id habet hanc sententiam, id. V. *Purport or substance of what is said*; concionis, Cic.: in hanc sententiam, Cic. I, Liv., to this effect or purport.

VI. *A thought, i. e. a sentence, period*; Cic. Phil. 13, 10: hence, 1. Especially, *A witty thought or saying, a wise saying or sentiment*; acuta, Cic.: gravis, id. 2. *A speech delivered in the senate, considered as expressing the opinion of the speaker*; Cicero's sententia et conciones, Quint.: also, an oration or composition on a

saying or sentiment; Quint. VII. *Purpose, design, resolution*: si honestatem tueri sententia est, Cic.: sententiam mutare, in sententia manere; see above: hence, sententia stat; e. g. Hamuibal, Liv., i. e. his purpose is fixed, he is firmly resolved: also without a dative; stat sententia, Ter.

SENTENTIALITER, adv. *In the form of a sentence*; Tert. SENTENTIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sententia) *A short sentence or saying*; Cic.

SENTENTIOSUS, adv. I. *Sententiously*; Cic. II. *In sentences or witty sayings*; Cic.

SENTENTIOSUS, a, um. (sententia) *Full of thoughts, especially, of witty thoughts or sentiments, sententious*; Cic.

SENTIETUM, i. n. (sentis) *A place full of thorns, a brake*; Plaut.

SENTICOSUS, a, um. (sentis) *Full of thorns, thorny*; fig.; verba, Afran.

SENTINA, æ. f. I. *The filth which collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge water*; navium, Plin.: sentinae vitis conflictaria, Cæs.: hence, 1. Fig. *The lowest of the people, the dregs of the people, idle and worthless persons, the rabble, Fr. canaille*; reip., Cic.: urbis, id. 2. *The lowest part of a ship, in which bilge water collects*: hence fig.; sedebamus in puppi, nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, Cic., i. e. in the lowest part of the state. II. *Water which makes its way into a ship*; navis, quæ sentinam trahit, Sen., i. e. is leaky.

SENTINACÛLUM, i. n. (sentino) *An instrument for drawing out the bilge water, a pump*; Paul. Nol.

SENTINATOR, ôris. m. (sentino) *One who pumps the bilge water from a ship*; Paul. Nol.

SENTINO, âre. (sentina) *To pump the bilge water from a ship*; Paul. Nol.

SENTINGOSUS, a, um. (sentina) *Full of bilge water*; navis, Cato.

SENTIO, sensi, sensum, ire. I. *To feel, perceive by the senses*; suavitatem cibi, Cic.: sonitum, Plaut., to perceive or hear; odores, Lucr.: dolorem, id.: colorem, id., i. e. to see: paralytin et morbos articulares, Plin., i. e. to be afflicted with: hence, 1. *To feel, experience, feel to one's hurt or loss*; quid sensisset ad Avaricum, Cæs.: sentiet, qui vir sim, Ter., he shall find to his cost: Philippos, Hor. 2. Of things without life, *To feel*; vites orbitas vincunt sentunt, Plin.: gemma ignem non sentiens, id., not affected by: ora senserat vastationem, Liv. 3. *To be subject or liable to*: morbos, Plin.: radix celeriter cariem sentit, id. II. Of the mind, *To perceive, observe, notice, see*; de profectioe eorum senserunt, Cæs., for, profectioem: sentit animus se moveri, Cic.: quod sentio quam sit exiguum, id., i. e. I know, am well aware: inepta esse sentit, Ter.: hence, *to know*; ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio, Cic.: plus sentit, Cæs., to be wiser, know more, to see further. III. *To judge, think, be of opinion, deem*; idem, Cic.: recte, id.: jocante an ita sentiens, thinking so in earnest, id.: humiliter, to have low or mean ideas, id.: de aliquo mirabiliter, to think very highly of, id.: cum alio, id.; or, ab aliquo, Plaut., to be of the same mind or opinion, be on one's side: thus also, pro alicujus causa, Gell.: hence part. Sensus, a, um: e. g. tu sensum est, Cic.: hence plur., Sensa, subst., *Thoughts, ideas*; mentis, id. IV. *To express one's opinion, to give a vote*; Cic. N.B. Sensi, for sensisti, Ter.

SENTIS, is. m. *A thorn, bramble, briar*; Virg.: sentis canis (*zavâros*), eglantine, sweet-briar, Colum. N.B. Gen. fem.; Ov.

SENTISCO, ère. (inchoat. of sentio) *To perceive, observe*; Lucr.

SENTIX, icis. m. i. q. *Cynosbatus*; Apul.

SENTIGOSUS, a, um. (sentis) *Full of thorns, thorny*; Paul. Nol.

SENTUS, a, um. (sentis) *Thorny, rough, not smooth*; loca senta situ, Virg.: also, loca senta, Ov., i. e. not cultivated: homo, Ter., perhaps factè, thorny, rough, i. e. lean, whose bones show themselves.

SEORSUM, SEORSUS, adv. See SEORSUS.

SEORSUS, a, um. (for seorsus, from se and vorto s. vorto) *Separate, apart, not in common with others*; vocabulum, Cato: hence, Seorsus, or seorsum, adv., *Separately, apart, particularly*; omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi, Ter.: præterea centum denaria seorsus, Plaut.: also with a, *apart from, without*; seorsum a collega paranda, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: seorsum tractandum hoc est ab illo, Auct. ad Her.: abs te seorsum cogito, I think differently from you, Plaut.: also with a simple ablative; seorsum corpore, without a body. N.B. The poets make this word a dissyllable., —Synon.; see SEPARATIM.

SE-*PAR*, âris. *Separate, apart, different*; Val. Fl.

SEPÄRÄBLIS, e. (separo) *Separable, that may be separated*; Cic.

SEPÄRÄTE, adv. *Separately*; separatus, Cic.

SEPÄRÄTIM, adv. I. *Separately, apart, in particular*; separatim semel, iterum cum universis, Cic.: castra separatim habebant, Liv.: also with a; e. g. dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic.: nihil separatim a reliquis, id., i. e. that does not concern the others

also. II. For, in abstracto; e. g. dicere, Cic. Orat. 2, 27.—Synon. Separatim, separately, severally, opposed to conjunctim: seorsus, seorsum, differently, separately, opposed to una: singulariter, singillatim, or sigillatim, one by one, singly: singulariter, especially, to the exclusion of others.

SEPĀRĀTĪO ōnis. f. (separo) *A separating, parting; Cic.*

SEPĀRĀTĪVUS, a, um. (separo) *Separating, dividing; Diomed.*

SEPĀRĀTOR, ōris. m. (separo) *One who separates or divides; Cic.*

SEPĀRĀTRIX, icis. f. (separator) *She that separates or divides; Angustin.*

SEPĀRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of separo. See SEPARO.

II. Adj. *Separate, apart, different, distinct, particular; volumen, Cic.: exordium, Cic. Invent. 1, 18, where it is explained: separatis temporibus, at different times, Nep.: separator, Tert.*

SEPĀRĀTUS, us. m. (separo) I. q. Separatio; Apul.

SE-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To separate, divide, part; aliquid a re, Cic.: also without a: e. g. Seston Abydena separat urbe fratrem, Ov.—See also SEPARATUS, a, um.*

SEPĒLĪBĪLIS, e. (sepelio) *That may be removed, buried, or concealed; stultitia, Plaut.*

SEPĒLIO, pelivi and pelii, pultum, ire. *To bury, inter; mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.: ossa, Ov.: also, as ἄστυς and humare, to burn (a corpse); Suet.: see Ruhnck. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 101, ed. Bruns.: hence fig.; sepultus sum, it is all over with me, I am undone, Ter.: fama sepulta, i. e. extincta, Ov.: bellum sepultum, i. e. ended, Cic.: somnum sepelire, i. e. to drive away, Plaut.: dolorem, Cic., i. e. to hide, conceal: somno vinoque sepultus, buried in wine and sleep, dead drunk, and in deep sleep, Virg.: patria sepulta, Cic.: inertia sepulta, i. e. mersa otio, Hor.: hæc sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, for sublata, Cic.: custode sepulto, Virg., i. e. lulled asleep. N. B. 1. Perf. sepeli, Pers. 2. Sepelitus, for sepultus, Cat.—Synon. Efferre, to carry out to the grave: sepelire, to put aside or lay up (a corpse): humare, to bury in the earth, to inter; Plin. 7, 54, 55, sepulchrum intelligitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contactus; cf. Cic. Legg. 2, 22: tumulare, to cover with a funeral mound: but sepelire and humare are sometimes, although seldom, used of burning corpses, as, ἄστυς.*

SEPEs, edis. (sex and pes) *Of six feet; Apul.*

SEPEs, or SEPEs, is. f. *A hedge, fence; Cæs.: segeti præterdere sepe, Virg.: hence, any enclosure; portarum, Ov.: stridor adaugescit scopulorum sæpe repulsus, Cic. (in poetry). N. B. We find also sæps, Val. Fl.*

SEPIA, æ. f. (σείπια) I. *The cuttle-fish; Cic. The black juice of this fish was anciently used in writing; hence, II Ink; Pers.*

SEPIŪLA (Sæp.), æ. f. (dimin. of sepes) *A little hedge or fence; Apul.*

SEPIŪEN (Sæp.), inis. n. (sepio) *A hedge, fence, enclosure; Apul.*

SEPIŪENTĪUM (Sæp.), i. n. (sepio) *A hedge, fence, enclosure; Cic.*

SEPIO, or SEPIO, psi, ptum, ire. (sepes) I. *To hedge in, fence; segetem, Colum.: vallum arboribus, Liv.: fig.; locum cogitatione, Cic.: hence, II. To surround with any thing, enclose; urbem muris, Nep.: oppidum castris, Cic.: domum custodibus, Nep.: se tectis, Virg., to shut himself up in the palace. III. To guard, garrison, man, occupy; urbem presidio, Liv.: vias, id. IV. To cover, protect, secure, shelter, screen; natura oculis membranis vestivit et sepsit, Cic.: transitum, Curt.: aliquid memoria, Cic. N. B. Sepissent, Liv.*

SEPIŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of sepia; Plaut.

SE-PŪNO, sui, sūtum, ēre. I. *To lay or set aside, lay up in store, reserve; aliquid, Cic.: pecuniam in ædificationem templi, Liv.: hence, to retain, reserve; Augustus sepositum Ægyptum, Tac. II. To lay aside, dismiss, remove; curas, Ov.: mentionem rei, Plin., i. e. to omit.*

III. *To send away, remove, put away; aliquem in insulam, Tac., to banish; aliquem a domo sua, id.: hence, aliquid extra certamen, Liv., to put out of dispute.*

IV. *To distinguish; inurbanum dictum lepido dicto, Hor. V. To choose, select; sibi tempus ad aliquid agendum, Cic.: vestem alicui, Phadr.: hence, Sepsitus, a, um, Chosen, select; locus servilium pennis sepositus, Tac.—See also SEPOSITUS.*

SEPOSITĪO, ōnis. f. (sepono) *A putting aside, laying up in store; Veget.*

SEPOSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of sepono; see SEPONO.

II. Adj. I. *Remote, distant; gens, Mart.: locus, id. 2. Select, excellent, choice; vestis, Tibull.: grex, Mart.*

SEPS, sēpis. c. (σείπ) I. *A kind of small lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh to putrefy, an eft or newt; Plin. II. A kind of insect, perhaps, a species of millepede; Plin. III. For sepes; see SEPEs.*

SEPEs, for seipse; Cic. ap. Sen.

SEPTA, ōrum. n. See SEPTĪM.

SEPTĒM, (ἑπτὰ) *Seven; Virg.: hence, septem (οἱ ἑπτὰ)*

sc. sapientes, Cic., the seven wise men of Greece: septem stella, i. e. septentrio, Sen.: septem et decem, id.: or, decem et septem, Liv., seventeen: septem et triginta annos, Liv.: septem et septuaginta, Nep.: viginti et septem, i. e. 27, Cic.

SEPTEMBER, bris, bre. (septem); Mensis September, Cic.; and simply, September, Varr., *The month September: Calendis Septembris, Cic.: Idibus Septembris, Suet.*

SEPTEMDĒCIM, or SEPTĒDĒCIM. (septem and decem) *Seventeen; Cic.*

SEPTEMFĪLUS, a, um. (septem and fluo); e. g. Nilus, Ov., i. e. that has seven mouths.

SEPTEMFĒMINUS, a, um. *Sevenfold; Nilus, Virg.*

SEPTEMNĒRVA, e. (septem and mensis) *Seven months old; infans, Censorin.*

SEPTEMNĒRVA, æ. f. *A kind of herb, i. q. Plantago major; Apul.*

SEPTEMFĒDĀLIS, e. *Of seven feet (in size); Plaut.*

SEPTEMFĒPLEX, icis. (septem and plica, from plico) *Sevenfold; clipeus, Virg.*

SEPTEMTRIO, ōnis. m. See SEPTENTRIO.

SEPTEMFĒVIR, i. m. Plur. Septemviri. *One of the Septemviri, or seven men connected by virtue of their office or employment, seven joint magistrates, governors, or commissioners; Cic.: Tac.: Gell.*

SEPTEMFĒVIRĀLIS, e. *Of or relating to the Septemviri; septemviralis, sc. vir, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: auctoritas, id. 12, 9, the dignity of a Septemviri; iudicia, Pand., i. e. decided by seven judges deputed for that purpose from the college of Centumviri.*

SEPTEMFĒVIRĀTUS, us. m. *The office or dignity of a Septemviri; Cic.: Plin.*

SEPTEMFĒVIR, ōrum. m. See SEPTĒMIVIR.

SEPTEMFĒVIRĀS, a, um. (septeni) *Consisting of seven; numerus, Plin.: versus, Cic., consisting of seven members: fistula, Frontin., i. e. quæ septem quadrantes in diametro habet: synthesis, Mart., probably, a set or service of seven vessels.*

SEPTEMDĒCIM. See SEPTĒMDECIM.

SEPTĒNI, æ. a. See SEPTĒNUS.

SEPTĒNNIS, or SEPTĒNNIS, e. (septem and annus) *Seven years old; Plaut.*

SEPTĒNNIUM, i. n. (septennis) *The space of seven years; Prudent.*

SEPTENTRIO, or SEPTENTRIO, ōnis. m. Plur. SEPTĒNTRIONES, or SEPTĒNTRIONES. I. Prop. *The seven plough oxen; hence, on account of some resemblance, the seven stars at the North Pole in the Great Bear, otherwise called Charles's Wain; Cic.: Ov.: also the two Bears are called Septentriones: hence, Septentrio major and minor, Vitr. II. The north; septem subjecta trioni, Virg.: we find the plural in Cicero: also, the north pole; Plin. III. The north wind, otherwise called Aparctias; Cic.: Liv.*

SEPTĒNTRĪONĀLIS, e. (septentrio) *Northern, northerly; Vitr.: hence, Septentrionalia, The northern regions; Plin.*

SEPTĒNTRĪONĀRĪUS, a, um. (septentrio) *Northern, northerly; ventus, i. e. Aparctias, Gell.*

SEPTĒNUS, a, um. and SEPTĒNI, æ. a. (septem) I. *Seven, distributive; Liv.: septena canna, Calp., a shepherd's pipe, consisting of seven reeds. II. Seven, without distribution; pueri septenum denum annorum, Cic.: sing.; Val. Fl.: Plin.*

SEPTĒNICUS, a, um. (σείπια) *Corrosive; Plin.*

SEPTĒTES, adv. (septem) *Seven times; Liv.: septies milies Sestertium (sing. neut.), seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces (Sestertii), Cic.*

SEPTĒFĒRIAM, adv. *Sevenfold; Santra ap. Non.*

SEPTĒFĒLIUM, i. n. (septem and folium) *A kind of herb, tormentil, sepfoll; Apul.*

SEPTĒFORIS, e. (septem and foris) *Having seven doors or openings; Sidon.*

SEPTĒFORMIS, e. (septem and forma) *Sevenfold; Augustin.*

SEPTĒMĀNA, æ. f. See SEPTĒMANUS.

SEPTĒMANUS, a, um. (septimus) *Belonging to the seventh number, relating to seven; Nonæ, Varr., i. e. which fall on the seventh day of the month: fetura, Arnob., of the seventh month: hence, Septimana, subst., A week; Cod. Theod.*

SEPTĒMO, *For the seventh time; see SEPTĒMUS.*

SEPTĒMĒNTĪALIS, e. *Of or belonging to the festival Septimontium; sacrum, Suet.: satio, Colum., happening at that time.*

SEPTĒMĒNTĪUM, i. n. See SEPTĒMONTIUM.

SEPTĒMONTĪUS, a, um; e. g. septimontium, sc. sacrum, Varr., a festival celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to Rome: Septimontium (deus), Tert., a deity, in honour of whom, as Tertullian seems to speak, this festival was held.

SEPTĒMUS, a, um. (septem) *The seventh; locus, Cic.: astas, Virg.: sententia decima septima, or decimasseptima, Cic.: casus, Quint., i. e. ablative; hence, Septimum, adv.,*

For the seventh time; Cic.: septimo, for the seventh time; Cl. Quadrig. ap. Gell.: also, seven times; Treb. Poll. N. B. Die septimi, for septimo; Plaut.

SEPTIMUSDECIMUS, or SEPTIMUS DECIMUS, a, um. The seventeenth; Vitr.

SEPTINGENARIUS, a, um. (septingeni) Consisting of seven hundred; grex, Varr.

SEPTINGENTI, æ, a. (septingenti) Seven hundred, distributivè; Plin.

SEPTINGENTĪSIMUS, a, um. (septingenti) The seven hundredth; annus, Liv.

SEPTINGENTI, æ, a. (septem et centum) Seven hundred; Liv.

SEPTINGENTES. adv. Seven hundred times; Plin.: Sestertium (neut. sing.), seven hundred times a hundred thousand sesterces (Sesterti), id.

SEPTIO, ònis. f. (sepicio) A hedging in, fencing, enclosing; Vitr.: urbis, Vopisc.

SEPTIPES, èdis. (septem et pes) Seven feet in size; Sidon.

SEPTUAGENARIUS, a, um. (septuageni) Consisting of seventy; homo, Pand., seventy years old: fistula, Frontin., the plate of which, before it was bent, was seventy inches broad.

SEPTUAGĒNI, æ, a. See SEPTUAGENUS.

SEPTUAGĒNI-QUINI, æ, a. Seventy-five; Frontin.

SEPTUAGĒNUS, a, um. and more frequently SEPTUAGĒNI, æ, a. (septuaginta) I. Seventy, distributivè; Liv.

II. Seventy, without distribution; Colum.: sing.; Plin.

SEPTUAGĒSIES. adv. for septuagies; Marc. Cap.

SEPTUAGĒSĪMUS, a, um. (septuaginta) The seventieth; Cic.

SEPTUAGĒS. adv. Seventy times; Colum.

SEPTUAGĒNTA. numer. (ἑβδομήκοντα) Seventy; Colum.: centum septuaginta, Cic., a hundred and seventy: septem et septuaginta, Nep., seventy-seven: septuaginta et tres, Liv.

SEPTUNNIS. See SEPTENNIS.

SEPTUM, i. n. (seprio) Any enclosed place, an enclosure; fragments septorum, barriers, Cic.: quibus septis belluas continebimus? id.: exiret victima septis, folds, pens, stables, Virg.: also, a fishpond is called septa, Colum.: septa domorum, the walls of the houses, the houses, Lucr.: septum venationis, i. e. vivarium, Varr.: transversum septum, in the body, Cels., i. e. diaphragma: especially, septa, I. An enclosed part of the Campus Martius in which the people voted at the comitia; Cic.

II. Shutters, floodgates, locks; Pand.

SEPTUNX, unci. m. (septem et uncia) I. Seven twelfths of an as, and gen., of a whole; Jugeri, Colum.: auri, Liv., probably, seven ounces. II. Seven things of a kind; Mart.

SEPTUOSE. adv. (septum) Obscurely, not plainly; Liv. Andr.

SEPTUPLUS, a, um. (ἑπτάπλος) Sevenfold; Augustin.

SEPTUS, a, um. See SEPIO.

SEPTULCRĀLIS. e. (sepulcrum) Of or relating to a sepulchre; ara, Ov.: fax, a funeral torch, id.

SEPTULCRĒTUM, i. n. A common burying-place; Catull.

SEPTULCRUM, i. n. (from sepelio; as fulcrum, from fulcio) I. A grave, sepulchre; Cic.: monumentum sepulchri, a sepulchral monument, Nep.: monumenta sepulcrorum, Cic.: aliquem condere sepulcro, Virg.; Ov., to bury, inter: honores sepulchri, Hor., viz. a monument, inscription, &c.: also, a sepulchral mound; onerare membra sepulcro, Virg.: it is also used of the burning of a corpse; ad sepulcrum venimus; in ignem imposita est, Ter.: ara sepulchri, Virg., i. e. a funeral pile: fig.; vulturii, i. e. maw, Enn.: thus one calls an old man, sepulcrum vetus, Plaut., walking sepulchre. II. A tomb, i. e. a grave together with the monument, inscription, &c.; sepulcrum extruere, Hor.: facere, Cic.: legere sepulchra, id., i. e. to read the monumental inscription: summam incidere sepulcro, Hor. III. The dead, or, the spirits of the dead: placatis sepulchris, Ov.: gratum mutis sepulchris, Catull.

N. B. Some write sepulchrum, but without reason.

SEPTULTOR, òris. m. (sepelio) I. One who buries; Augustin. II. Fig.; turbinum, Ter., i. e. one who calms.

SEPTULTŪRA, æ. f. (sepelio) A burying, interment, sepulchre; sepultura aliquem afficere, to bury, Cic.: also, a grave; locum sepulturae dare, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: mortes et sepulturae deorum, Cic.: also, the burning of a corpse; Tac. Ann. 2. 73: cf. SEPELIO, and SEPULCRUM. — Synon. Sepultura. A putting aside or laying up (of a corpse); humatio, a burying in the earth; exsequia, and funus, funeral solemnities or honours.

SEPTULTŪRARIUS, a, um. (sepultura) Of or belonging to sepulture; fines, Auct. de Lim. ap. Goes.

SEPTULTUS, a, um. See SEPELIO.

SEQUACĪTER. adv. i. e. sequendo; Arnob.

SEQUAX, àcis. (sequor) I. That follows easily, quickly, or frequently; equus, Ov.: undæ, Virg., i. e. when one wave follows close upon another: mores, Lucr.: flammæ, Virg., quickly spreading; caprea, which like to gnaw the vines, id.: fumus, id., that soon spreads in all quar-

ters: hederæ, that spread, Plaut.: Latio (for Latinis) dant terga sequaci, pursuing, Virg.: cura, Lucr., that attend men every where: hence, Sequax, with a genitive, A follower, adherent, lover; Veneris, Manil. II. Pliant, flexible, yielding, ductile, tractable; lenititia (virgarum salicis), Plin.: materia sequaciore, id.: atque, ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, Plin. Paneg.

SEQUELA, æ. f. (sequor) I. An issue, consequence, or sequel of a thing; mors sequela morborum, Lact.: per sequelas, Gell. II. That which follows; jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Pand.

SEQUENS, tis. I. Part of sequor; see SEQUOR. II. Subst. neut., according to some, i. q. Epitheton; Quint.

SEQUENTIA, æ. f. (sequor) Succession or order in which one thing follows another; Frontin.

SEQUESTER, tra, trum, and SEQUESTER, tris, tre. Mediatorial, that serves for mediation; pace sequestra, by the mediation or intervention of peace, Virg.: hence, subst. I. Sequester. I. A mediator, go-between; as, an agent in bribery; Cic.: pacis, Lucan.: fig.; suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjuri fieri passi sunt, Val. Max., i. e. as a reward of perjury (on the part of the judges).

2. An arbiter, umpire, especially, one with whom that concerning which two parties dispute is deposited to hold until the dispute may be settled; nisi das sequestrem, Plaut.: apud sequestrem depositum, Gell. II. Sequestra, fem., A female mediator; pacis, Stat. III. Sequester, or sequestra, The depositing of a disputed thing in the hands of a third person, until it be determined to whom it belongs; sequestro (dat.) deponere, to make such deposit, Plaut.: deponere in sequestri, Ascon.; or, in sequestre, Pand.: also, pecuniam sequestre ponere, id., where other edd. have in sequestre

SEQUESTRARIUS, a, um. (sequester) Of or relating to the depositing of money, or to money deposited; actio, Pand.

SEQUESTRATIO, ònis. f. (sequestro) A depositing of money which is the subject of dispute, a sequestrating; Cod. Theod.

SEQUESTRATOR, òris. m. (sequestro) One who sequestrates; fig., one who hinders or impedes; officiorum, Sym.

SEQUESTRATORĪUM, i. n. (sequestro) A place in which any thing is deposited or laid up; Tert.

SEQUESTRO, àvi, àtum, àre. (sequester) To deposit in the hands of a sequester; hence, I. To deposit, to give to keep or lay up; Pand. II. To separate, remove, divide; Macrobr.

SEQUIOR, SEQUITUS. (from sequor, or for secior, compar. of secus) Prop. That which follows the first or any thing; hence, inferior, worse, or, bad, poor, mean; invidus, quod sequis sit, de meis civibus loquor, Liv., i. e. something bad: vita, Pand., bad: sexus, the female sex, Apul.

N. B. Sequius, adv., as, secius, I. Worse, or, badly, ill; loqui de aliquo, Sen.: cogitare de aliquo, Varr. 2. Otherwise, differently, not so; dicere, Plaut. 3. Less; nihilo sequius, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7, ed. Oudend. i. e. nevertheless.

SEQUOR, quitus and citus sum, i. (from ἑταίρωι) I. Intrans. 1. To follow, to go or come after; i. præ, sequar, Ter.: also of things without life; mille sequatur tela, Virg.: sequitur clamor, id.: gloria sequebatur, Sall. Ep. i. e. to come of its own accord. Thus sequi is often used without the addition of the object; cf. Liv. 4, 17, extr.: et quæ sequuntur, Cic., i. e. et cetera; hence, I. Of things which are easily brought to pass, or are managed without difficulty, when it may be rendered, To follow easily, to come or happen of itself; herbæ sequuntur, are easily pulled from the ground, Varr.: oratio ita mollis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, Cic.: telum sequitur, Liv.: quia licet et sequitur, Ov., i. e. easily. 2. To follow, follow as a consequence; sequitur, ut doceam, Cic.: nec sequitur illico, esse causas, id. 2. To speak, say (in which signification some derive it from ἑταίρωι) cum ipso sum secuta, Plaut. II. Trans. To follow, walk behind one, go or come along with, accompany, attend, as a friend; sequere me intro, Ter.: or, to follow, pursue, as an enemy; Cæs.: hostem vestigiis, Liv., to pursue closely; fig.; sequi viam, Ov., to take, pursue; hence, I. To follow, come after, ensue upon; pena sequitur scelus, Cic.: dixerat; et dicta Ilioneis sic voce secutus, Virg., i. e. spoke after him, answered him. 2. To succeed; non omnia nos ducentes ex Græco sequuntur, Quint. 3. To follow, conform one's self to any thing, comply with; leges, Cic., to obey: consilium aliquid, id., to follow any one's advice: exemplum, Nep., to imitate: sententiam aliquid, id., to approve of or assent to any one's proposal; also, aliquei; e. g. Platonem, Cic., to approve of his doctrines, hold his tenets: patrem sequuntur liberi, Cic.; Liv., retain the rank or remain in the condition of their father: sequi verba duels, Val. Fl., to repeat; hence, to follow, i. e. to take one's part, hold with any one; amicum, Cic.: arma victricis, Virg. 4. To go to a place; Formias, Cic.: Italiam, Virg. 5. To follow after a thing, to seek, endeavour to attain, court, pursue; lites, Ter.: alieuius amicitiam, Nep.: amicitiam et salubritatem, Cic.: extrema ferro, Virg., to destroy one's self. Herzog ad

Quint. 10, p. 160, A. 88, remarks, "Sequi cannot without violence be explained by *querere*, *sectari*: it always signifies, to be inseparably attached to a thing, or to feel that one is so attached. Hence, *inertiam sequi*, Sall.: *quæ apertiores motum animi sequuntur*, Quint., i. e. accompany, are immediately connected with: *video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor*, i. e. cannot detach or disengage myself from them." The examples here quoted show, however, that this remark is not universally correct. 6. *To aim at, to have in view*; non spem, sed officium, Cic.: *otium*, id.: *verbum*, id.; to look at the world, i. e. at its proper signification. 7. *To become the property of anyone, or, to receive, obtain*; res me sequitur, the thing becomes mine, I receive it; heredes monumentum me sequeretur, Hor.: *pœna sequitur damnatum*, Cæs.: *plumbum cum sequetur*, Pand. 8. *To continue or persevere in any thing, to follow up*; interdiction, Cic.: *adulationem longius*, Tac. 9. *To go through, treat of, mention, explain; laudes aliquid*, Sen.: *facta clara genitoris*, id.

SEQUŪTOR, SEQUŪTOR, SEQUŪTŪLEUS. See SEQUITIO, SEQUITOR, &c.

SEQUITUS, a, um. See SEQUOR.
SĒRA, æ. f. *A bar for fastening doors, a bolt*: the bolts of the ancients were not, like ours, fastened to the door; but they were put on when the door was closed; ponere seram, Juv.; and taken off when it was opened; seram demere, Ov.: *excuteur*, id.

SĒRĀPIAS, ādis. f. (*Serapias*) *A kind of plant*, i. q. Orchis; Plin.: also, Serapion, l. n., Apul.

SĒRĀPIŌN, l. n. See SERAPIAS.

SĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (*serum*) *That lives on whey; porcus*, Cato.

SĒRE, adv. *Late, slowly*; serius, Cic.: *serius oculus*, sooner or later, Hor.: *serissime*, Cæs.

SĒRENIFĒR, a, um. (*serenum* and *fero*) *That brings fair weather*; Aquilo, Avien.

SĒRENITAS, ātis. f. (*serenus*) I. *Serenity, bright or clear weather*; cœli, Cic.: *diel solisque*, Auct. B. Afric.: *serenitas reddita*, Liv.: hence fig.: *serenitas fortunæ*, id.: *mea*, Sen., i. e. calmness of mind. II. *A title of the emperor, Serene Highness; Veget.*

SĒRENO, āvi, ātum, āre, (*serenus*) *To make clear or serene, to clear up*; cœlum, Virg.: *lux serenus*, Cic. (in poetry); fig.; *nubila animi*, Plin.: *spem fronte*, to manifest hope by a calm brow, Virg.: *serenatus Phœbus*, Sil., i. e. propitious.

SĒRENIUS, a, um. I. *Clear, serene, without clouds, &c.*; cœlum, Virg.: *nox*, id.: *pelagus*, id.: *aër*, Plin.: *tempestas*, Enn. ap. Cic.: *cœlum serenius*, Mart.: hence, *Serenum*, subst., *Fair weather, a clear sky*; sereno, in fair weather, with a clear sky, Liv.: *puro sereno*, Suet.: also plur.; *aperta serena*, Virg.: hence, 1. *Bright, clear, shining; color*, Plin.: *aqua*, Mart.: *vox*, Pers. 2. *Fig. Calm, serene, cheerful, gladness*; frons, cheerful, Cic.: *vita*, Lucr., i. e. tranquil: *quomque serenus erit* (Augustus), Ov., cheerful. 3. *Fortunate, prosperous, happy, propitious*; res, Sil. N. B. *Serenus*, as a title of the emperor, *Serene Highness*; *Jovium serenum*, Mart., i. e. the emperor Domitian: *serenissimo principi*, Cod. Theod. II. *That clears the sky, that brings fair weather*; Favonius, Plaut.

SĒRESCO, ěre. I. (*from serenus*) *To grow dry*; Lucr. II. (*from serum*) *To turn to whey*; lac frigore serescit, Plin.

SĒRIA, æ. f. *A large vessel, wide and of long shape, for holding oil, wine, &c., a butt, pipe*; Ter.: Var.

SĒRICĀRIUS, a, um. (*sericum*) *Concerned with or belonging to silk or silken stuffs*; textor, Jul. Firm.

SĒRICĀTUS, a, um. (*sericum*) *Clothed in silk*; Suet.

SĒRICUS, a, um. (*sericum*) *Silken, of silk*; Flor.

SĒRICĀTUM, l. n. *A kind of spice or odoriferous plant*; Plin. 12, 45.

SĒRICOBLĀTTA, æ. f. (*sericus* and *blatta*) sc. *vestis*, Cod. Just., i. e. a garment of purple silk.

SĒRICUS, a, um. (*Sericius*) *Of or belonging to the Seres, or their country*; ferrum, Plin.: *sagitta*, Hor. The Seres were celebrated for their silks, which were imported by the inhabitants of the West: hence, *sericus pulvillus*, Hor., a silken cushion: *vestis*, Plin.: thus also, *toga*, Quint.: *carpenta*, Propert., i. e. *vellis Sericis ornata*: hence, *Serica*, plur. *Silk, or, silken garments*; Propert.: Mart.

SĒRIES, ěi. f. (*sero*, ul, &c.) *A row, i. e. a number of things placed together in succession*; vinculorum, Curt.: *juvenum* (in dancing), Tibull.: *canarum*, Cic.: *rerum*, id.: *ref. actæ*, Quint.: *temporis*, Ov.: also, *a race of descendants, posterity*; *digne vir hac serie*, Ov.

SĒRIETAS, ātis. f. (*serius*, a, um) *Seriousness, earnestness*; Auson.

SĒRIO, adv. See SERIUS, a, um.

SĒRIOLA, æ. f. (*dimin. of seria*) *A small butt or pipe*; Pers.

SĒRIS, īdis. f. (*śrīṣ*) *A kind of endive, which is reared in gardens*; Plin.

SĒRIETAS, ātis. f. (*serus*) *Slowness, tardiness*; Symm.

SĒRIUS, adv. See SERE.

SĒRIUS, a, um. *Serious, earnest*; res, Cic.: *verba*,

for: *tempus*, Suet.: *Serium*, *Any thing serious*; Plaut.: *ence abl.*, *Serius*, *In earnest, seriously*; Ter.: *Liv*: *Seria*, plur., *Serious or weighty affairs*; *joca actus seria cum aliquo agere*, Sall.: thus also, *quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur* (sc. *agimus*, or *aguntur*), Cic., i. e. familiaris. — Synon. *Severus*, active, that does not joke; *serius*, neutraliter, that is no subject for joke: hence, *severus* is used of persons, and in personifications; *serius*, of things. Cf. Ruhnck. ad Ter. *Enn.* 33, 7: Döderlein's Synon. 1, p. 75.

SĒRMO, ōnis. m. (*sero*, ul, &c.) I. *Speech, discourse, talk, any thing spoken*; in circulis, Cic.: *esse in ore et sermone omnium*, Cic.: hence, II. *The common talk of people about any thing, common report*; in sermone hominum venire, to become the subject of common conversation, Cic.: *sermone dare*, id.; or, *sermone præbere*, Liv., to give occasion for common talk: *inter eos sermo es*, you are the subject of their talk, Propert.: thus also, *Cataplus, sermo illius temporis*, Cic.

III. *Speaking, as opposed to bewailing*, i. e. *speaking in a moderate tone*; Auct. ad Hor.: *plenus sermone orator*, Cic., i. e. who always preserved a moderate tone. IV. *Speaking with any one, conversation*; fit sermo inter eos, Cic.: *sermone cum aliquo confere*, id.; to converse with; *dare se in sermone*, id.; to begin a conversation; *sermone querere*, Ter., to seek a subject for conversation: *sermo literarum, epistolary correspondence*, Cic.

V. *A speech, oration*; *sermone habere apud nuncios*, Plin. Ep. VI. *Satire*; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60. In Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4, and 2, 1, 250, sermo is used as a general term for poetical epistles, and satires, as distinguished by their conversational style, from epic poetry. Cf. Sat. 1, 4, 43—46.

VII. *A treatise, writing*; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5.

VIII. *A language, dialect*; Persarm, Nep.: *sermone uti, qui notus est*, Cic.

SĒRMŌCINĀTER, adv. (*sermocinor*) *In discourse or conversation*; Sidon.

SĒRMŌCINĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (*sermocinor*) I. *Discourse, conversation*; Gell. II. *A figure of rhetoric, when one is introduced as speaking*; Auct. ad Her.

SĒRMŌCINĀTRIX, icis. f. (*sermocinor*) *Discourser, talking*; *sermocinatrix*, sc. *pars rhetorica*, Gr. *προφορική*, the art of conversation, Quint. 3, 4, 10: hence subst., *An immoderate talker, prattler*; Apul.

SĒRMŌCINŌR, ātus sum, āri. (*sermo*) *To speak with any one, to talk, discourse, converse*; cum aliquo, Cic.

SĒRMŌNĀLIS, ē. (*sermo*) *Speaking, discoursing*; Tert.

SĒRMŌNŌR, āri. i. q. *Sermocinor*; Gell.

SĒRMŌNŌCLUS, l. m. *Dimin. of sermo*; e. g. *sermunculæ urbani*, Cic., *idle chat*.

SĒRO, rui, rtum, ěre. (*from ěro, ěro*) *To join or bind together, to connect*; prop. and fig.; *fati lege rerum humanarum ordo seritur*, Liv.: *causa causam esse æternitate serens*, Cic.: *moras serere*, i. e. *facere*, Sen.: *fabularum argumento, to compose a play from connected history*, Liv.: *colloquia cum aliquo, to converse, id.*: and gen., *to say, utter, speak*; *orationes populares*, id.: *multa inter se, Virg.* Part. *Sertus*, a, um, *Joined, or bound together, connected*; *sertæ lorica*, Nep., the leather of which is covered with iron rings connected with each other in the form of chains: especially of flowers and garlands, *wreathed*; *serta corona*, Lucan.: *flores*, Apul. N. B. *Perf. serui* perhaps does not occur.

SĒRO, sēvi, sātum, ěre. I. *To sow, plant*; *frumenta*, Cæs.: *ut tantum decemæ sit, quantum severis*, Cic.: *conducta tellure serere*, Virg., to sow or cultivate a rented field: *satæ messes*, Virg.: *arbores serere*, Cic.: *to plant*; hence, *Sata*, orum, *Plants produced from seed sown, or, plants planted*; Virg.: *mihī istuc nec seritur, nec metitur*, Plaut., proverbially, i. e. I derive neither profit nor loss from it, it does not concern me: hence, fig. 1. *To beget, bring forth*; *gens humanum*, Cic.: *Satus*, a, um, *Be gotten, born, sprung*; non temere sati et creati sumus, id.: *matre satus terra*, born, Ov.: *Anchisa satus*, son of Anchises, Virg.: *satus Nerelide*, son of Thetis, Ov.: *satæ Peliæ*, daughters of Peliæ, id.: *stirpe divina satus*, Liv. 2. *To sow the seeds of any thing, to disseminate, spread, produce, excite, cause, occasion, originate*; *causam discordiarum*, Suet.: *vulnera, to occasion*, Lucr.: *certamina*, Liv., to excite: *crimina, to spread abroad, bring forward*, id.: *opinionem, to spread, disseminate*, Justin.: *discordias*, Liv.: *rumores, Virg.*, to spread: *mentionem, to mention here and there*, Liv.: *mores, to introduce*, Cic.: *bella ex bellis*, Liv., to occasion or begin one war after another: *serere alicui negotium*, Plaut., to occasion trouble to.

II. *To sow, set, or plant with any thing*; *terram panico*, Plin.: *jugera sunt sata*, Cic.

SĒRO, adv. *Late*; see SERUS.

SĒRĀPIŪS, a, um. (*sero*) I. *Late, i. e. that comes, grows, or happens late*; *hiems*, Plin.: *pira*, id.: *pulli*, Colum. II. *That brings forth or bears any thing late*; *loca*, Plin. III. *That does any thing late*; *raptor*, Sen.

SĒRĒPENS, tis. c. (*serpo*) *A creeping creature*. I. *A serpent*; Cic.: also as the name of a constellation; *Serpens septentrionalis austrinaque*, Plin. II. *A worm*; as, in the human body, Plin.

SERPENTĀRIA, æ. f. (serpens) sc. herba, *Dragonwort*; Apul.

SERPENTĀRIUS, l. m. i. q. Ophiuchus; Hygin.

SERPENTĪGENA, æ. c. (serpens and gigno) *Born or sprung from a serpent*; Ov.

SERPENTINUS, a, um. (serpens) *Of serpents*; Ambros. SERPENTĪPES, ēdis. (serpens and pes) *Serpent-footed, having serpent's feet*; Ov.

SERPĒSTRUM, i. n. (serpo) *A bandage or splint which they bound on the crooked knees of children, in order to make them straight*; Varr.: fig.; Cicero, Att. 7, 3, gives this name to the officers of his cohort, whom he employed to keep the army in check.

SERPILLUM, i. n. i. q. Serpyllum.

SERPO, psl, ptum, ēre. (ἔρπω) I. *To creep, slide, crawl, as reptiles*; bestia serpentes, Cic.: also, *to creep upon, crawl over*; hence, insula nullo serpatu angue, Solin. II. *Gen. To creep, crawl, slide, to come, go, or move gradually, imperceptibly, or unobservedly*; somno serpente, Plin.: Ister in mare serpit, Ov.: aer serpit, i. e. spirat, flat, Lucr.: sol, id. serpit senectus per membra, id.: avis, Cic.: serpere occulte cœpit, id., to go on unnoticed. III. *To spread or extend itself imperceptibly or by degrees*; serpunt rami, Plin.: vitis, Cic.: ignis, Lucr.: contagia, Virg.: ulcus, Cels.: also fig., *to spread, extend itself, prevail, increase too much*; serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic.: rumor, id.: malum, id.: consuetudo, id. IV. *Fig. To crouch, crouch*; humi, Hor., i. e. humili stilo uti.—Synon.

Serpo and serpo are both derived from ἔρπω, although the e in serpo is long: but the signification of these words became quite distinct: serpo, to creep, is said of animals with short legs; serpo, to crawl, of reptiles, which go upon the belly.

SERPULLUM, i. n. i. q. Serpyllum.

SERPULLĪFER, a, um. (serpyllum and fero) *Bearing wild thyme*; Sidon.

SERPULLUM, i. n. (ἔρπωλλον) *Wild thyme, wild running betony*, Thymus Serpyllum, L.; Virg.: Colum.

SERRA, æ. f. (for segra, from seco) I. *A saw*; Cic.: Plin. 36, 9: hence, serram eum aliquo ducere, proverbially, to quarrel or contend with any one, Varr.: hence, II. *A kind of serrated battle array*; Veget.

III. *A kind of sea fish*; Plin. IV. *A kind of threshing cart*; Hieron.

SERRABILIS, e. (serra) *That may be sawn*; Plin.

SERRACŪLUM, i. n. *The rudder of a ship*; Pand.: Al. servaculum.

SERRACUM, i. n. See SARRACUM.

SERRAGO, inis. f. (serra) *Sawdust*; Cœl. Aur.

SERRATĪM, adv. (serra) *In the form of a saw, jagged like a saw*; Vitr.

SERRĀTORĪUS, a, um. (serra) *Of or relating to sawing*; Ammian.

SERRĀTŪRA, æ. f. *Betony*; Plin.

SERRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (serra) *A sawing*; Pallad.

SERRĀTUS, a, um. (prop. part. of serro) *In the shape of a saw, jagged like a saw*; dentes, Plin.: folia, id.: fistula, id., a kind of corn mill, perhaps, like our coffee mill: nummi, Tac., i. e. probably, either marked with the image of a saw, or notched at the edges; others read serrati.

SERRO, āre. (serra) *To saw, saw to pieces*; Veget.

SERRŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of serra) *A little saw*; Cic.

SERTA, ōrum. n. and SERTA, æ. f. See SERTUM.

SERTĀTUS, a, um. (sertum) *Crowned with a garland*; Marc. Cap.

SERTULA Campana. See SERTUM.

SERTUM, i. n. usually plur. SERTA, ōrum. also SERTA, æ. f. (sero, ut) *A wreath, garland, or festoon of flowers*; sertis redimiri, Cic.: spicæ sarta (plur.), a garland of ears of corn, Ov.: serte in pocula demissa, Propert. Also, *sarta, A trace or string of fruits*; Pallad. Mart. 10, 21: sarta Campanica, Cato; and simply, sarta, id., a kind of herb, i. q. Melilotos: called also sertula Campana, Plin.—Synon. Sarta, στέφανια, wreaths, garlands, or festoons of flowers, used as ornaments for altars, doors, drinking vessels, &c., especially in temples and at sacrifices: corollæ, στεφάνια, στεφανίσκοι, garlands, worn on the head at festivals, &c., and sent by lovers to their mistresses. This distinction is often overlooked by modern writers.

SERTUS, a, um. See SERO, ui.

SERUM, i. n. (probably, from séis, s. ἕϊσις) *The watery part of curdled milk, whey*; Virg.: Plin.: hence, *the watery part of other things*; resinam decoctam minus picis reddere, quoniam in serum abeat, Plin.

SERUS, a, um. I. *Late*; gratulatio, Cic.: bellum serius, Liv.: ætas, Ov.: ficus, that grows late, Colum.: serissima omnium America (pira), Plin.: hence, Serum, subst., *A late time*; rem in serum trahere, Liv., to delay: serum diei, i. e. evening, Liv.: noctis, late at night, id.: hence, sero, abl., late, Cic.: also, late in the day, i. e. in the evening; Cic. N.B. Serius (adv.) and serissime belong to SERE: hence, I. *Late in accomplishment*; spes, Liv.: portenta, Cic.: malum, Val. Fl. 2. *That does any thing late*; serus abi, Ov.:

also seq. genit.: studiorum, Hor., i. e. ignorant, like the Greek ἀμαθής; also seq. infinit.; versare boyes, Propert. 3. *Aged, not young*; platanus, Ov.: ulmus, Virg. 4. *Slow, long, lasting a long time, protracted*; bellum, Ov.: piacula, Val. Fl. i. e. crimes. 5. *Far removed, distant*; annis, Val. Fl. II. *Too late, delayed, deferred*; Calendæ, Cic.: bellum, Sall.: penitentia, Phædr.: hence, Serus, a, um, for sero; e. g. venis serus, too late, Ov.: sera assurgis, Virg.: hence abl., sero, too late, as sometimes in Greek ὄψι, Cic.: Cæs.: sero sapiunt Phryges, a proverb, Cic.: sero est, for serum, id.: also, sera (plur. acc.), for sero; e. g. sera comantem, Virg.

SERVA, æ. f. (servus) *A female slave*; Virg. Liv.

SERVĀBĪLIS, e. (servo) I. *That may be laid up in store*; uva, Plin. II. *That can be saved*; Ov.

SERVĀCŪLUM, i. n. See SERRACULUM.

SERVĀTOR, ōnis. f. (servo) *An observing*; Plin. Ep.

SERVĀTOR, ōris. m. (servo) I. *One that observes or takes care of*; Olympi, Lucan.: memoris, Stat. II. *An observer, i. e. one that keeps or fulfils any thing*; federis, Claud. III. *A preserver, deliverer, saviour*; reip., Cic.: mundi, Propert.

SERVĀTRĪX, icis. f. (servator) I. *She that preserves, saves, or delivers*; Ter. II. *She that covers, protects or defends*; pectoris, Stat. III. *She that pays attention to, observes or fulfils any thing*; convenientia, Apul.

SERVĪA, æ. f. (sero, ut, &c.) *A nosegay*; Plin.

SERVĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of servus) *A little slave*; Tert.

SERVĪCŪLA, æ. c. (servulus and colo) *That shows respect or attention to slaves*; servilicola, sc. meretrices, Plaut. ed. Cam.; but ed. Gron. has servolicæ., and ed. Taubm. servulicæ.

SERVĪLIS, e. (servus) *Of, belonging, or relating to slaves, slavish, servile*; jugum, Cic.: vestis, id.: tumulus, Cæs.: indoes, Liv.: animus, Tac.: terror, i. e. proper servos, Liv.: percunctatio, Cic., question proposed by a slave.

SERVĪLĪTER, adv. *Servilely, in a servile or slavish manner*; Cic.

SERVĪO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (servus) I. *To serve, to be a servant or slave*; apud aliquem, Cic.: aliquid, Ter.: also with an accusative; servitum, Cic.: privatam servitum servire aliquid, Plaut.: also of things, as houses, land, &c., to be subject to certain servitudes, to be subject to any one in some respects; ædes, quæ serviebant Sergio, Cic.: præda, quæ serviebant, id.: hence fig., II. *To serve, be fit, or useful for any thing, to be used for any thing*; chartis servium calami, Plin.: candelæ luminibus et funebribus serviant, id.: domus serviet domino non minori, Plin. Ep. III. *To serve, do a service, shew kindness, do a favour, be obliging, please, comply with, gratify, humour*; aliquid, Cic.: amoris aliorum, id.: auribus aliquid, Cels.: iracundiæ, id.: also, to be at one's service; totus tibi serviet horus, Calp. IV. *To pay attention to any thing, to take care of, to bestow pains upon*; brevitati, Cic.: valetudini, id.: gloria, id. V. *To conform or to accommodate one's self to*; temporis, Cic.: persone, id., to keep to the character, N.B. Servibas, for servibas; Plaut.: servio for serviam; id.

SERVĪTIUM, i. n. (servus) I. *The condition of a slave, slavery, servitude*; ducere aliquem in servitium, Liv.: tibi pro servitio debeo, i. e. as thy slave, Ter.: servitio exire, i. e. liberari, Virg.: servitio premere, Tac., to bring under the yoke: also fig.; amoris, Ov. II. *Slaves, the household, domestics*; either in the plural; servitia silent, Cic.: servitia concitare, id.: or in the singular, when used in a collective sense; servitium in scenam immissum, Cic.: serviti decem millia, Tac.

SERVĪTRĪCUS, a, um. See SERVĪTRIX.

SERVĪTRĪX, icis. f. (servio) *A female slave or servant*; stabulum servitricum, Plaut., as a term of reproach: others derive it from Servitricus, a, um.

SERVĪTŪDO, inis. f. (servus) *Slavery, servitude*; Liv.

SERVĪTUS, ōtis. f. (servus) I. Of men. I. *The condition of a slave or servant*; hence, slavery, servitude, service; justa, Ter.: aliquem in servitum adducere, Cic.: esse in servitute, id., to be in a state of slavery, to be a slave: servitum servire, id., to be a slave: servitus aliquid, service of a slave rendered to any one, Plaut.: also, service for hire; merces est auctoramentum servituti, Cic. 2. Of a state or city, *Servitude, thralldom*, when it has one or more absolute masters; Cic. 3. *Subjection to one whom one recognises as a master, obedience*; as, of a wife towards her husband, Liv.: of a son towards his father, Plaut.: hence fig.; officii, Cic., obligation to an observance of duty, duty to obey: juris, Quint., obligation to obey the laws. II. Of houses, lands, &c., *Servitude, liability to certain burdens or duties*; prædiorum, Pand.: fundo servitum imponere, Cic. III. *Slaves, the household*: hence fig.; servitus crescit nova, Hor., i. e. lovers.

SERVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ἰσῶν, ἐρωμαί) I. *To observe, watch or wait for*; ortum canalicæ, Cic.: sidera, Virg.: quantum oculi possent servare sequentum, Virg., as far as the eye can follow him: also intrans.; de cælo, to observe lightning, as an augur, Cic.: thus also, Cæs. B. Ob-

2, 33, indiligentius servaturos, i. c. would keep watch negligently: hence proventus, servare domi, or intus, to keep to the house, to be or stay at home; nemo in ædibus servat, no one is at home, Plaut.: intus serva, stay at home, id.: thus also, apud me, to stay at my house, id.: thus also, solus Sannio servat domi, i. e. is at home, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10, ed. Bentl.; where other edd. have domum, i. e. guards the house: hence, servare, to take care, take heed, be on one's guard, prevent; servarent, ne qui nocturni cœtus fierent, Liv.: serva! take heed! Hor.: hem, serva! Plaut.: Ter. II. To guard, watch, keep; aliquam libera custodia, Cic.: volumen epistolarum, id.: fructus, Nep.: itinera, Cæs., i. e. not to lose sight of: hence, limes, Virg., i. e. to remain at home, prop., to guard the house: thus also, vestibulum servat, id.: thus also, domum, Ter.; see above.

III. To observe, keep, not to violate or act against, to maintain; amicitiam, Cic.: legem, id.: pacem cum aliquo, id.: promissa, id.: jusjurandum, Nep.: diem, to observe the day, Liv.: vigiliis, to keep watch, id.: consuetudinem, Cic.: fidem, to keep one's word, id.: fidem jurisjurandi cum hoste, to keep faith, id. IV. To preserve, save, deliver from destruction or ruin; populum, Cic.: aliquem ex judicio, id.: navem ex hieme, Nep. V. To preserve, preserve or maintain in its condition, retain or keep; ordines, Cæs.: fides concentum servant, Cic.: nomen et arma servant locum, i. e. loci memoriam, Virg. VI. To keep preserve (from decay), lay aside or reserve for some other time; vermes in melle, Plin.: vinum in vetustatem, Cato: se ad tempora, Cic.: se ad majora, Liv.: also with a dative to the question, for what? vosmet rebus servato secundis, Virg.: also with eo: e. g. ego me servavi, have waited so long, Cic. VII. To obtain, get; aliquid ab aliquo, Pand. VIII. To reside, live or dwell in a place, to inhabit, occupy; silvas et lumina, Virg.: has nimbis ventique domos et naufraga servat tempestas, Val. Fl. IX. To hold, i. e. to have; falcein, Virg.

N.B. Servasso, is, &c., for servare, &c.; Plaut. SERVILICOLA, æ. c. See SERVILICOLA. SERVŪLUS, i. m. See SERVŪLUS. SERVŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of serva) A little or young female slave, or, a female slave; Cic. SERVŪLUS, or SERVŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of servus) A young slave, or, a slave; Ter.: Cic.

SERVUS or -OS, a, um. (servo) I. Of men, In slavery, bound to service, servile, slavish, serving; manus, Ov.: aqua, i. e. aqua, quam servi bibunt, id.: civitas, Liv.: capita, i. e. servi, id.: fig.; imitatorum servum pecus, Hor.: hence, Servus, subst. A slave; Cic.: Serva, subst. A female slave; Liv.: also, Servum, subst.; quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est, Pand. N.B. Slaves were either privati, i. e. subject to an individual; or publici, i. e. servants of the state or the magistrates; Cic.: hence fig.; servi cupiditatum, id.: legum, id., subjects: servus potestatis (vestræ), id., subject to your power. II. Of houses and land, Subject to certain servitudes, liable to certain burdens or duties, of base tenure; prædla serva, Cic.: aedes, Pand.

SĒSĀMA, æ. f. See SESAMUM. SĒSĀMINUS, a, um. (σάσμιμος) Of sesame; oleum, Plin. SĒSĀMOIDES, is, n. (σάσμοιδής) An herb resembling sesame; Plin.: probably, a kind of Erigeron, L. SĒSĀMUM, i. n. and SĒSĀMA, æ. f. (σάσμιον, σάσμιον) Sesame, Sesamum orientale, L., or Sesamum indicum, L., a kind of oriental plant, from the fruit of which oil is made. N.B. Sesamum, Cels.: Plin.: plur sesama, orum, of several, Colum.: sesama, æ. Plin.

SĒSCUNCIA, æ. f. (for sesquincua) A twelfth and a half, an eighth; hereditatis, Pand.: radices, Colum., an ounce and a half: also adjective; in manibus gestant copulas sescuncias, Plaut., i. e. an inch and a half thick.

SĒSCUNCIĀLIS, e. (sescuncua) Of an inch and a half; crassitudo, Plin.

SĒSCUNX, or SĒSQUUNX, cis, m. i. q. Sescuncua; Plin. SĒSCŪPLEX, or SĒSŪPLEX, icis. (Sesqui and plica) One and a half times as much; Quint.: Cic.

SĒSCŪPLUS, or SĒSŪPLUS, a, um. (sesqui) One and a half times as much; Quint.: Plin.

SĒSĪLIS, is, i. f. (σίσλις, or σισίλη) A kind of herb, hartwort; Cic.: also, seseli (indecl.). Plin.: also, Sile, or Sil; e. g. de sili, id.: silis (genit.), id.

SĒSŪLI. (perhaps from semis and quis) I. As much and half as much more; sesqui major, Cic., larger by one half. Thus also, in composition with substantives; as, sesquicyathus, &c. II. In composition with numerals, it denotes the addition of a part, such as is denoted by the following word; thus, sesquialter $\frac{3}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$, sesquiterius $\frac{3}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$, &c.

SĒSŪLI-ALTER, a, um. (Gr. ἑσκιτέρως) Denotes the ratio of three to two; when the larger number contains the smaller and half as much more, Containing one and a half; Cic.

SĒSŪLI-CŪLEĀRIS, e. Containing a culeus and a half; dolium, Colum.

SĒSŪLI-CŪTHIUS, i. m. A cyathus and a half; Cels.

SĒSŪLI-DIGITĀLIS, e. Of an inch and a half; foramen, Vitr.

SĒSŪLI-DIGITUS, i. m. An inch and a half; Vitr.

SĒSŪLI-HŌRA, æ. f. An hour and a half; Cic.

SĒSŪLI-JŪGERUM, i. n. An acre and a half; Plin.

SĒSŪLI-LIBRA, æ. f. A pound and a half; Cato.

SĒSŪLI-MENSIS, is, m. A month and a half; Varr.: also adj., Of a month and a half; pulli, sesquimensis qui sunt natu, id.

SĒSŪLI-MŌDIUS, i. m. A (Roman) bushel and a half; Varr.

SĒSŪLI-ŌBŪLUS, i. m. An obolus and a half; Plin.

SĒSŪLI-OCTĀVUS, a, um. (ἑσκιόδοος) Expresses the ratio of eight to nine, and so, One and an eighth; Cic.

SĒSŪLI-ŌPĒRA, æ. f. The work of a day and a half; Colum.

SĒSŪLI-ŌPUS, æ. f. n. The work of a day and a half; Plaut.

SĒSŪLI-PĒDĀLIS, e. Of a foot and a half (n measure); lattuado, Vitr.: mensura, Colum.: tigna, Cæs.: fig.; verba, Hor., long.

SĒSŪLI-PĒDĀNEUS, a, um. i. q. Sesquipedalis; Plin.

SĒSŪLI-PEUS, ædis, m. A foot and a half (in measure); Plaut.: Cels.

SĒSŪLI-PLĀGA, æ. f. A blow or stroke and a half; Tac.

SĒSŪLI-PLEX, SĒSŪLIPLUS. See SĒSCŪPLEX, SĒSCŪPLUS. SĒSŪLI-TERTIUS, a, um. (ἑσκιτέριος) Expresses the ratio of three to four, and so, One and a third; Cic.

SĒSŪLIUM, i. n. (sedeo) A seat, chair, stool; Plaut.

SĒSŪLIS, e. (sedeo) I. Fit for sitting upon; tergum (equi), Ov. II. That sits easily; hence, that stands firmly; as, a drinking vessel with a broad bottom; obba, Pers.: pira, Plin.; probably, because they are thick, and so stand firmly. III. Of plants, Low, dwarf; lactuca, Plin.

SĒSŪMIŌNIUM, i. n. (sedeo) A seat, dwelling place, habitation; deorum, Vitr. SĒSŪO, ōnis, f. (sedeo) I. A sitting; Cic.: hence, II. A session, sitting in judgment of the prætor; Pand.

III. A seat, place where one sits; Cic. IV. Fig. An abiding, staying or tarrying in a place; Cic.

SĒSŪTO, ære. (freq. of sedeo) To sit, especially, to sit often; Cic.: regio sēsittandi, the fundament, Apul.

SĒSŪCŪLIA, æ. f. (dimin. of sessio) A sitting; hence, an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together; Cic.

SĒSOR, ōris, m. (sedeo) I. One that sits, a sitter; Hor.: Sen. II. An inhabitant, dweller; Nep.

SĒSORIUM, i. n. (sedeo) I. That on which one sits, a seat; Cæsar. Aur. II. A dwelling place, habitation abode; viperæ, Petron.

SĒSUS, us, m. (sedeo) A sitting; Apul.

SĒSTERTIĀRIUS, a, um. That may be had for a sesterc, or, scarcely worth a sesterc; gladiator, Petron.: homo, id. SĒSTERTIŌLIUM, i. n. Dimin. of sestertium; e. g. bis decies sestertiolium (neut. sing.), twenty hundred thousand sestertii, Mart.

SĒSTERTIUS, a, um. (semis and tertius) Two and a half; hence, I. Sestertius nummus, Colum.; or simply, sestertius (sc. nummus), Cic., A sesterc, a silver coin (properly of the value of two Asses and a half) the fourth part of a denarius: also for, a trifle, for which any thing is sold; Cic. But, Sestertium, i. n. (sc. pondus), A sum of money amounting to a thousand sestertii; e. g. sexcenta sestertia, six hundred thousand sestertii, Cic. As the ancients expressed both by the mark II S or H S, it is often difficult to discover whether Sestertii or Sestertia is meant. They were accustomed to reckon by sestercs; and when the sum amounted to ten hundred thousand, or more, they then omitted the word denoting a hundred (which was understood), and put the neuter singular in all cases after the numerals in ies; e. g. decies sestertium (genit. i, dat. o, &c.), i. e. ten hundred thousand sestertii: sestertium milles reliquatur, a thousand times a hundred thousand sestertii, Cic.: in sestertio vicies, twenty hundred thousand, Nep.: sestertii ter milles possessor, Tac. N.B. I. Sestertio amplo, with a large sum of money, Solin. 2. Sestertius is also a copper coin; Plin. II. A certain measure; quod vancus rustici sestertium, Colum., i. e. two feet and a half deep.

SET, for sed. See SED.

SETA, or SĒTA, æ. f. I. Any strong hair. 1. Of swine, A bristle; Ov.: Colum. 2. Of other animals; seta quina, horschair, Cic.: goats' hair, Virg.: of lions and cows; Virg. 3. Of men; Ov.: hence, II. A fishing line; Ov. III. A pencil or brush made of hair; Vitr.

SETĀNIA, æ. f. and SETĀNIUM, i. n. (σῆτανία, σῆτανιον) I. A kind of large medlar; Plaut.: Plin. II. A kind of onion; Plin. III. A kind of bulb; Plin.

IV. Triticum, Plin.; see SĒTĀNIUS.

SĒTĒGER, a, um. (seta and gero) Bearing bristles, bristly; sus, Virg.: hence, setiger, for aper; Ov.

SĒTŌSUS, or SĒTŌSUS, a, um. (seta) Full of bristles or strong hairs, bristly, hairy; aper, Virg.: pectus, Cels., hairy: verbera, thongs, Propert., hairy, of skin.

SĒTŪLA, or SĒTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of seta) A little bristle; Arnob.

SEU. Is the same as sive, from which it is formed.

I. It is put twice or more often in a sentence. 1. When each *seu* (or *sive*) has a separate verb, or when the first *seu* (*sive*) begins a period and belongs to a verb; then it means, *Either if—or if, whether—or*; *seu* *maucant*, *seu* *profisciantur*, whether they remain, or, &c.; *Cæs.*: *seu* *recte* *seu* *perperam* *facere* *coeperunt*, *excellent*, *Cæs.*: sometimes *aut* is put for the latter *seu*; e. g. *seu* *imber* *proluit*, *aut* *annis* *solvit* *vetustas*, *Virg.*: and sometimes one *seu* is omitted; *tollere* *seu* *ponere* *vult* *frata*, *Hor.*: 2. When that is not the case, then *seu* (*sive*)—*seu* (*sive*) means, *Either—or*, for which we may say, *whether—or*; *seu—sive*, *Cæs.*: *seu—seu—seu*, *Liv.*: *sive—seu*, *id.*

II. A single *seu* is used. 1. Before a word, *Although, and if, or if, even if*; *Seu* *mare* *per* *longum* *cogit* *ire*, &c., *Propert.*: 2, 26, 29. 2. After a word, *Or*; *nuncios* *seu* *potius* *Pegasos*, *Cic.*: *matri* *seu* *novercæ*, *Liv.*: *prora* *cubile* *mihi* *seu* *mili* *puppis* *erit*, *Propert.*:
SEVÆCUS, *SEVĀLIS*. See *SEBACUS*, &c.
SEVERE, *adv.* (*severus*) *Seriously, gravely, severely*; *Cic.*: *Sall.*: *severius*, *Cic.*: *Cæs.*: *severissime*, *Cic.*:
SEVERITAS, *âtis*, *f.* (*severus*) *Seriousness, gravity, severity*; *judiciorum*, *Cic.*: hence, *roughness, harshness, unpleasantness*; *vitiorum*, *Plin.*

SEVERITER, *adv.* *i. q.* *Severe*; *Plaut.*
SEVERITUDO, *inis*, *f.* (*severus*) *i. q.* *Severitas*; *Plaut.*
SEVERUS, *a*, *um.* (probably from *se* and *verus*) I. *Serious*, in nature or disposition; *Tubero* *vita* *severus*, *Cic.*: *sententia*, *id.*: *res* *severissima*, *id.*: 1. Especially of judges, *Severe, rigorous*; *judex*, *Cic.*: 2. *Grave, serious*, in appearance; *vultus* *severior*, *Cic.*: *homo*, *Ter.*: II. *Severe, strict, harsh, rigorous*, in filium, *Cic.*: *judicia*, *id.*: III. *Cruel*; *turba* *Eumenidum*, *Propert.*: *uncus*, *Hor.*: *annis* *Cocyti*, *Virg.*: IV. *True, real*; *id.* *eventurum* *esse* *severum* *et* *serium*, *Plin.*: V. *Strict, careful*; *custos*, *Cic.*: VI. *Fig. Severe, harsh*; *vinum* *Falerinum*, *Hor.*: *i. e.* *austerum*; *silentia* *notius*, *Lucr.*—*Synon.*: see *SERIOUS*.

SEVIR, or *SEVIR*, *Iri*, *m.* *Plur.* *Seviri*. *Six men connected by office or employment*. I. *Seviri* *Augustales*, six chief priests in honour of Augustus; *Petron.*: II. *Seviri* *equitum* *Romanorum*, the heads of six divisions (*turme*) of the Roman knights; *Capitol.*

SEVIRĀLIS, *e.* *Of or belonging to the Seviri*; *Iudi*, *Capitol.*

SEVIRĀTUS, *us*, *m.* *The office or rank of the Seviri*; *Petron.*

SEVO, *âre*. See *SEBO*.

SE-VŌCO, *âvi*, *âtum*, *âre*. I. *To call aside or to a separate place*; *aliquem*, *Cæs.*: *plebem* *in* *Aventinum*, *Cic.*: II. *To lead or draw aside*; hence, *aliquid* *ad* *se*, to take to himself, *embezzle*, *Cic.*: III. *To separate, remove*; *animum* *a* *voluteptate*, *Cic.*, *i. e.* to withdraw: *eloquentiam* *a* *poëtis*, *id.*: *sc* *a* *corporibus*, *id.*: hence, *se* *in* *consilium* *solus* *sevocat*, *Plaut.*, *i. e.* consults himself only.

SEVŌSUS, *a*, *um.* See *SEBOSUS*.

SEVUM, *i. n.* See *SEBUM*.

SEX, *numer.* (ξξ) *Six*; *Cic.*: *sex* *et* *quingenta*, fifty-six, *id.*: *decem* *et* *sex* *milia*, sixteen thousand, *Liv.*: *sex* *aut* *septem*, *Lucr.*; *or*, *sex* *septem*, *Ter.*; *Hor.*: *six* *or* *seven*, from *six* to *seven*.

SEXAGĒNĀRIUS, *a*, *um.* (*sexageni*) *Of or containing sixty*; *homo*, sixty years old, *Quint.*: *fistula*, *Frontin.*, a pipe, the plate of which was sixty inches broad before it was bent. N.B. *Sexagenarios* *de* *ponte* *de* *diciebant*, *Fest.*, seems to have been a proverbial expression, denoting that persons sixty years old could no longer vote in the *Comitia*.

SEXAGĒNI, *æ*, *a.* (*sexaginta*) I. *Sixty*, *distributivè*; *Liv.*: II. *Sixty*, without distribution; *Cic.*

SEXAGĒNIQUĪNI, or *SEXAGĒNI QUINI*, *æ*, *a.* *Sixty-five*; *Frontin.*

SEXAGĒSIES, *adv.* for *sexages*; *Marc.* *Cap.*

SEXAGĒSIMUS, *a*, *um.* (*sexaginta*) *The sixtieth*; *dies*, *Flor.*: *quarto* *et* *sexagesimo* *anno*, *Cic.*: *die* *septingentesimo* *sexagesimo* *quinto*, *id.*: hence, *Sexagesima*, *sc.* *pars*, *A sixtieth part*; *Plin.*

SEXAGĒSIS, *Sixty times*; *sestertium* (*sing. neut.*), *Cic.*, *i. e.* sixty hundred thousand *sestertii*; for which we find simply, *sexages*, *Cic.* *Rosc.* *Am.* 2.

SEXAGĒNTA, *numer.* (ξξξξξξ) *Sixty*; *Cic.*: *major* *sexaginta* *annis*, *Liv.*, more than sixty years old: also for, *very much, very many*; *limina*, *Mart.*

SEXANGŪLĀTUS, *a*, *um.* (*sexangulus*) *Sexangular*; *Solin.*

SEX-ANGŪLUS, *a*, *um.* *Sexangular*; *Solin.*

SEXĀTŪS, *uum*, *f.* *The sixth day after the Idus*; *Varr.*
SEXĒNĀRIUS, *a*, *um.* (*sexenti*) *Consisting of six hundred*; *cohortes*, *Cæs.*

SEXĒNTI, *æ*, *a.* (*sexcenti*) *Six hundred*, *distributivè*; *Colum.*

SEXĒNTĒNI, *æ*, *a.* (*sexcenti*) *Six hundred*, *distributivè*; *Colum.*: *Suet.*

SEXĒNTĒSIMUS, *a*, *um.* (*sexcenti*) *The sixth hundredth*; *annus*, *Plin.*

SEXĒNTI, *æ*, *a.* (*sex* and *centum*) I. *Six hundred*; 632

Plaut.: *Gell.*: II. This was often used to denote an undefined large number, as we use the word *thousand*, *i. e.* *Very many*; *Cic.*

SEXĒNTIES, *adv.* *Six hundred times*; *sestertium* (*sing. neut.*), *Cic.*, *i. e.* six hundred thousand *sestertii*.

SEXĒNTIPLĀGUS, *a*, *um.* (*sexcenti* and *plaga*) *That receives six hundred blows*; *Plaut.*

SEXĒNTĪNI, *numer.* *Sixteen*; *Liv.*; see *SEDECIM*.

SEXENNIS, *e.* (*sex* and *annus*) *Of six years*; *Plaut.*

SEXENNĪUM, *i. n.* (*sexenni*) *The space of six years*; *Cic.*

SEXIES, *adv.* I. *Six times*; *Liv.*: II. *For the sixth time*; *Vell.*

SEX-PRĪMI, *ōrum*, *m.* *The six chief men in the council of smaller towns*, or, *the six chief citizens*; *Cic.*

SEXTADĒCĪMĀNUS, (*miles*) *A soldier of the sixteenth legion*; *Plaut.*

SEXTĀNEUS, *a*, *um.* *i. q.* *Sextus*; *Auct. de* *Lim.* *ap.* *Goes.*

SEXTANS, *tis*, *m.* (*sex*) *The sixth part of an As*, *Varr.*: hence, *a small coin, of the value of the sixth part of an As*; *Liv.*: also, *the sixth part of any whole*; as, of an inheritance; in sextante sunt, *Cic.*: of a pound, *Or.*: sometimes with *pondo*, *Scrib. Larg.*: *agri*, *Varr.*: also, in drinking, sextans denotes two cyathi; *Mart.*: also, sextans, the sixth part of a *sex*, *i. e.* one; *Vitr.*

SEXTANTĀLIS, *e.* (*sextans*) *Containing a sixth part*; *fusi*, *Vitr.*, *i. e.* two inches thick.

SEXTANTĀRIUS, *a*, *um.* (*sextans*) *Containing a sixth part*; *as*, *Fest.*, *i. e.* containing a sixth part of the ancient *As*, and so, two uncia: thus also, asses sextantario pondere, *Plin.*

SEXTĀRĪŪLUS, *i. m.* (*dimin.* of *sextarius*) *A small vessel containing a sextarius*; *Augustus* *ap.* *Suet.*

SEXTĀRIUS, *i. m.* (*sextus*) I. *The sixth part*; *Fest.*: 1. Of liquids, *The sixth part of a congius*; *aque*, *Cic.*: *vinii*, *Hor.*: 2. Of dry things, *The fourth part of a (Roman) bushel (modius)*, and so, a (*Roman*) *peck*; *Colum.*: *Plin.*: II. *A vessel containing the sixth part of a congius or modius*; *Cato.*

SEXTILIS, *e.* (*sextus*) *Prop. The sixth*; but it is used only with reference to the month: hence, *mensis* *Sextilis*, *Hor.*; and simply, *Sextilis*, *id.*, *The month of August*, which was the sixth, reckoned from March, which was anciently the first month in the year, until January and February were added by *Numa*: hence, *Calendis* *Sextilibus*, on the first day of August, *Cic.*: *Nonæ* *Sextiles*, *Liv.*

SEXTO, *adv.* See *SEXTUS*.

SEXTŪLA, *æ*, *f.* *sc.* *pars.* (from *sextulus*, *a*, *um.* *dimin.* of *sextus*) *The sixth part of an uncia*; *Varr.*: hence, *the sixth part of a twelfth (i. e. the seventy-second part) of any whole*; as, of an inheritance, *Cic.*

SEXTUS, *a*, *um.* (*sex*) *The sixth*; *liber*, *Cic.*: *casus*, *i. e.* *ablative*, *Quint.*: *hence*. I. *Sextum*, *For the sixth time*; *sextum* *consul*, *Cic.*: II. *Sexto* (*abl.*), *Six times*; *Treb.* *Poll.*

SEXTUSDĒCIMUS, or *SEXTUSDĒCIMUS*, *a*, *um.* *The sixteenth*; *Cic.*: also, *Sextusdecimus*, *a*, *um.* *Tac.*

SEXUNGŪLUS, *a*, *um.* (*sex* and *ungula*) *Having six talons*; *is* *hence*, *sexungula*, *Plaut.*, *i. e.* *rapacious*.

SEXUS, *us*, *m.* *Sex, male or female*. I. *Of men*; *Cic.*: *natus* *ambiguo* *inter* *marem* *et* *feminam* *sexu* *infans*, *Liv.* 27, 11. II. *Of animals*; *Plin.*: III. *Of trees, stones, &c.*; *Plin.*

SEVIR, *i. m.* See *SEVIR*.

SĪ, *conj.* (from *si*) I. *If*. 1. *Conditional*; *nunquam* *labere*, *si* *te* *audies*, *Cic.*: hence, *si* *minus*, unless, *Cic.*: 2. In connections, *If, if indeed*; *delectus* *habetur*, *si* *hic* *delectus* *appellandus*, *Cic.*: also, *if, since, because, inasmuch as*; *si* *est* *boni* *consulsi*, &c., *Cic.*: *si* *qua* *pios* *respectant* *numina*, *Virg.*: *si* *non* *eludunt*, *Liv.* 3. *When, for quando*; e. g. *quod* *si* *cepero*, *tum* *mittam*, *Cic.*: But it is only in connection with a future tense, that *si* seems to denote time, which however is rather contained in the future, or denotes an action frequently repeated; *Cic.* *Off.* 1, 15, 47, *si* *erunt* *merita*—*major* *cura* *adhibenda* *est*. Cf. I. *Fr.* *Heusinger* *ad* *Cic.* *Off.* 2, 20, 10. 4. In wishing, *Would that!* *si* *nunc* *se* *ostendat* *Virg.*: hence, *o* *si*, *oh* that! *Virg.*: *Hor.*: 5. In comparisons, *as if, As if, just as if*; *seq.* *conjunct.*; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: thus also, *perinde* *ac*, *si*, *just as if*; see *PERINDE*. 6. For *quodquidem*, *since*; *et*, *si* *refutavimus*, *quæ* *contra* *dicuntur*, *Quint.*: II. *Although, even though*; *si* *omnes* *deus* *hominisque* *celare* *possimus*, *Cic.*: III. *Whether*; *visam*, *si* *domi* *est*, *Ter.*: *conati*, *si* *possent*, &c., *Cæs.*: *dicito*, *si*, &c., *Cic.*: *castra* *moveat*, *si*—*posset*, &c., *Liv.*: to try whether, &c. N.B. 1. *Si* is often omitted; *ad* *dares* *hanc* *vin* *Crasso*, &c., *Cic.* *Off.* 3, 19. 2. *Si*, for *sive*; e. g. *si* *media* *nox* *est*, *sive* *est* *prima* *vespera*, *Plaut.*: hence, *si—sive*, *for sive—sive*; e. g. *si* *deo*, *si* *deæ*, *Gell.*: 3. *Si*, for *si*; e. g. *si* *cito* *re* *retuleris—si* *diutius*, &c., *Cic.*: 4. *Si* *ne*, for *si* *non*; *Plaut.*: 5. *Quodsi* is often put for *si*, at the beginning of a period, when the preceding subject is connected with it, *If, if however*; *Cic.* *Cat.* 2, 5; *Rosc.* *Com.* 18. 6. After *si*, the *ali* belonging to aliquis, aliquando, alicubi, alicunde, is often omitted; and hence

we have si quis, si quando, sicubi, sicunde: but the ali is sometimes retained; si aliquid, Cic.: si aliquando, id.: also, si quis, for si, qui: thus also, si qui (plur.), for ii, qui, &c.; e. g. si accusandi sunt, si qui pertimerunt, id., for ii, qui pertimerunt.

SIAGON, ónis. f. (σιᾶγον) *A cheek bone*: plur. siagones, the muscles of the cheeks; Cæl. Aur.: also, siagonia, id. SIAGONITÆ, árum, m. See SIAGON.

SIBILATRIX, icis. f. (sibilo) *Hissing, whistling; fistula*, Marc. Cap.

SIBILATUS, us. m. (sibilo) *A hissing*; Cæl. Aur. SIBILUS, áre. (sibilus) I. Intrans. *To hiss*; it may sometimes be rendered, *to whistle*; populares isti jam etiam modestos homines sibilare docuerunt, Cic.: sibilat anguis, Virg.: aura, Lucaen.: also of red hot iron when plunged into water, Ov. II. Trans. *To hiss at, hiss down*; aliquem, Hor.

SIBULUS, a, um. *Hissing*; colla, of a serpent, Virg.: thus also, ora, id.

SIBULUS, i. m. *A hissing, also, a whistling*; sibila stridentis telis, Sil.: calomorum, Lucr.: austrí, Virg.: rudentum, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.: of a shepherd's pipe; Ov.: of a serpent; sibila dare, id., or, torquere, Val. Fl., to make a hissing noise: also of men; sibilum signum dare, Liv.: sibilis aliquem explodere, Cic.: intactus a sibilo, id.

N.B. The plural is sibilis and sibila: the latter occurs, Cic. ap. Charis.; the latter is the more common form, and is to be regarded as a collective plural; namely, sibilis, single hissings, sibila, a continued hissing; as loci and loca.

SIBINA, or SIBÝNA, æ. f. (σιβίνα) *A kind of hunting spear*; Tert. N.B. Sibinae are mentioned, Gell. 10, 25; perhaps they are a similar kind of weapon.

SIBO, ónis. See SIBINA.

Sic. adv. I. *So, thus*. 1. *In this manner, in such manner*; fac sic, Cic.: also, thus, in this shape or form; sic se infert, Virg.: it is often followed by, Ut, that; tibi sic commendo, ut majore studio non possim, Cic. 2. *Ut, as*; Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, Cic.: sic suscipias, ut si esset, &c., as if it were, id.; thus also, quemadmodum, id.: tanquam, id.: quasi, id. 2. *Such, thus, for talis*; e. g. sic sum, Ter.: sic vulgus est, Cæs.: also without a nominative; sic est, so it is, Hor.: also simply, sic, in affirmations, *yes, just so*; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2. 3. *So, i. e. just as desired, without impediment*; mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, Ter. 4. *Thus, in such circumstances, just as one is, lives, goes, &c., without ceremony*; as in Greek *ὅτως*; quod me sic videt, Petron.: non sic undec in flumen projicere, Cic.: cf. Garatoni ad Cic. pro Planc. p. 159, ed. Orell. 5. *So, in familiar language*; as when we say, it is so beautiful, so warm, &c.; jacentes sic temere, Hor. 6. *So so, when we intimate that a thing is bad, but do not choose to speak out plainly*; quid rei gerit? sic, tenuiter, Ter., so so, very poorly; where tenuiter serves to explain sic: sic satis, id., tolerably. 7. *In wishes and the like, where the wish is expressed in English by, may*; sic te Diva potens Cyprí regat, Hor.: sic ames, Ov. II. *Wherefore, hence, on that account*; quia non est obscura tua benevolentia, sic fit, ut, &c., Cic. III. *It is used in asseverations, As truly as I wish that*; sic Deus adjuvet, ut nemo constitit, &c., Ov., i. e. as truly as I wish that — so true it is that no one, &c. IV. *Hereupon*; sic Numitori deditur, Liv.; where however it may mean, wherefore, or, in this manner. V. *Before an accusative and infinitive, it is used in such a manner that it appears to be redundant*; but it serves for greater emphasis, and expresses our, *so much, thus much, this, that*; sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic. N.B. Sicce, for sic; Plaut.: sicine, in a question, for sicne; Ter.

SICA, æ. f. I. *A dagger, dirk*; Cic.: fig.; aprí dentium sicæ exaunt, Plin. II. *Assassination, secret murder*; hinc sicæ, venena — nascuntur, Cic.

SICARIUS, i. m. (sica) *An assassin, bandit*; Cic.: hence the phrase, inter sicarios, i. e. (to accuse) of murder; accusare aliquem, id.: defendere, id.: exercere questionem, id. — Synon.; see PERCUSSOR.

SICCABILIS, e. (sicco) *Drying*; Cæl. Aur.

SICCANEUS, a, um. (siccus) *Dry, of a dry nature*; pratum, Colum.

SICCANEUS, a, um. i. q. Siccanæus; Plin.

SICCASCO, cavi, ére. (sicco) *To dry up, grow dry*; sicca-caverit, Cato.

SICCARIO, ónis. f. (sicco) *A drying*; Plin.

SICCATIVUS, a, um. (sicco) *Drying*; Cæl. Aur.

SICCATORIVUS, a, um. (sicco) *Drying, having the power of drying*; Theod. Prisc.

Sicce. adv. I. *Dryly, in the dry*; Colum.: fig.; quasi sicce dicere, Cic. II. *For sic*; Plaut.

SICCESCO, ére. (siccus) *To dry up, grow dry*; Vitr.

SICCIFICUS, a, um. (siccus and facio) *Drying, making dry*; Macrobi.

Siccine. adv. for sicne, i. e. *So?* in questions; sicine agis? Ter.

SICCITAS, átis. f. (siccus) I. *Dryness, want of moisture*; paludum, Cæs.: hence, I. *Dry weather, drought*; Cic.: Liv. 2. Fig.; orationis, Cic. II. *Dryness, Jr-juneness*;

of the body, freedom from unhealthy humours, dryness; corporis, Cic.

Sicco, ávi, átum, áre. (siccus) *To dry, make dry*; vellerá, Virg.: herbas, Ov.: paludes, Cic.: hence, 1. *To drain, drink up, empty*; calices, Hor.: hence, Permissida ore, Mart., i. e. to compose many poems. 2. *To milk*; ovem, Ov.: also, *to suck, drain by sucking*; ubera, Virg.: Plin.

Siccóculus, a, um. (siccus and oculus) *Having dry eyes, dry eyed*; Plaut.

Siccus, a, um. I. *Dry, without moisture*; urna, Hor.: celum, Plin.: via, Pand.: dies, Hor., without rain: horreum siccisimum, Colum.: aque, Mart., i. e. snow: signa, Ov., i. e. the constellations Urse, because they never set in the sea: pocula, i. e. empty, Tibull.: ligium, Virg., i. e. strong: hence, Siccum, subst., *Dry land*; in sicco, on dry land, Liv.: sicca, plur., *Dry places*; also, *the earth or land*; Quint.: hence, panis siccus, dry bread, without butter, &c., Plin.: hence, I. *Dry, without tears*; oculi, Hor.: Quint.: homo, Sen., i. e. not weeping. 2. *Dry with thirst*; siti sicca sum, Plaut.: vox, Ov. II. *That has not drunk, and so, thirsty, or, fasting*; Plaut.: Hor. III. *That does not drink or get intoxicated, sober, abstemious*; Cic. IV. *Clear, cloudless*; Canis (the constellation), Propert.: luna, Propert.: Plin.; or this may mean, when the moon gives no light, new moon. V. *Dry, cold, without feeling of enjoyment, &c.*; Ov. A. A. 2, 686. VI. *Living poorly, poor*; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 11. VII. *Of the body, Dry, free from redundant or unhealthy humours, not bloated, &c.*; corpora sicciora, Plin.: mulier, Plaut.: hence fig., of oratorical style, *without redundancy, nervous*; orator, Cic.: dicendi genus, Quint.; or here it may mean, poor, meagre. VIII. *Drying, making dry*; Scrib. Larg. — Synon. Aridus, dry, without natural or sufficient moisture, expresses more than siccus, not wet, or moist.

SICELICON, i. n. (σιελίζόν) i. q. Psyllium. *Fleabane*; Plin.

SICERA, æ. f. (σίκερα, τδ. Heb. שרש) *An intoxicating drink in use among the ancient Jews, sherbet*; Hieron.

SICILICISSITO, áre. *To imitate the manners, language, &c. of Sicily*; Plaut.

SICILICULA, æ. f. Dimin. of sicilis; Plaut.

SICILICUS, or SICILIVUS, i. m. I. *The fourth of the twelfth of an As or any whole, the forty-eighth part*; as, of an inheritance, Pand.: hence, two drachmas; Rhemn. Fann.: hence, II. *The fourth part of an inch*; Plin. III. *Hour, The forty-eighth part of an hour*; Plin. IV. *Jugerí, The forty-eighth part of an acre*; Colum.

SICILIMENTUM, i. n. (sicillio) *An aftermath, grass mown a second time*; Cato.

SICILIO, ire. (sicilis) *To cut with a sickle or scythe after hay has already been made, and so, to cut grass a second time, to cut a second crop or aftermath*; prata, Varr.

SICILIS, is. f. (seco) *An instrument for cutting, a sword, sickle, &c.*; Plin.

SICINISTA, æ. m. (σικινιστής) *A dancer in the satiric drama*; Acc. ap. Gell.

SICLUS, i. m. (σίχλος, Hebr. שֶׁקֶל) *A shekel, a Jewish coin*; Hieron.

SICUBI, for si alieubi. *If any where*; Cic.

SICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of sica) *A small dagger*; Catull.

SICUNDE, for si alieunde. *If from any place*; Cic.

SIC-UT, or Sic-UTI, conj. I. *So as, just as*; sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. II. *As*; Pallad. III. *As if, in like manner as*; sic sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic.: si me, sicut soles, amas, id.: it is sometimes followed by ita, sic, item (i. e. ita); sicut — ita, Plaut.: sicut — sic, Cic.: sicut — item, id.: hence, I. *As, for example*; Nep. Dat. 9. 2. For quisque; e. g. sicut est sic, Plaut. 3. *As it were*; ex his diversis sicut familiis, Cic. IV. *As indeed*; sicut erant, Cic. V. *Just as if*; Sall. VI. *Although*; Liv.

SICUTL, See SICUT.

SIDERÁLIS, e. (sidus) *Of or relating to the stars*; scientia, Plin.

SIDERÁTICUS, or -TIVUS, a, um. *Affected with the disease sideratio, lame*; jumenta, Veget.

SIDERATIO, ónis. f. (sideror) I. *A constellation, considered in respect of a person's destiny, horoscope*; Firmic. II. *A disease of trees, occasioned by the weather, especially by heat*; Plin. III. *A disease of animals which seizes them suddenly and brings on a kind of numbness*; Scrib. Larg.

SIDERÁTIVUS, a, um. See SIDERATICUS.

SIDERATUS, a, um. See SIDEROR.

SIDERUS, a, um. (sidus) I. *Full of stars or constellations, starry*; celum, Ov.: arx (i. e. celum), id.: sedes (i. e. celum), Ov.: Virg.: sideris ignes, i. e. astra, Ov. Met. 15, 665; which elsewhere denotes the sun; see below: Canis, the constellation, Ov. II. *Heavenly, divine*; dea, Propert., i. e. luna; or this may mean, the night; namely, corona deæ sideræ, the stars; conjux, Ov., Ceyx, so called because he was said to be the son of Lucifer, the morning star; hence, I. Fig. *Heavenly, divine*, i. e. excellent; Peto, Ov.: ministrí, Mart., i. e.

handsome. 2. *Shining, bright, glittering*; clipeus, Virg.: os, Val. Fl. III. *Of or belonging to a bright heavenly body*; ignes, Ov. Met. I, 779, i. e. the sun: æstus, Ov., the heat of the sun: ius solis, id.

SIDERION, i. n. (σίδηρον) *An herb which has the power of healing all wounds made by iron*; Plin.

SIDERITES, æ. m. (σίδηριτης) and SIDERITIS, idis. f. (σίδηριτις). I. *A loadstone, magnet*; Plin. 36, 25: *a precious stone of the diamond kind*; id., 37, 15 and 67.

II. Sideritis, i. q. Siderion; Plin. 25, 19, and 26, 88. SIDERITISUS, i. q. Heliotropium; Apul.

SIDERITIS, idis. I. See SIDERITES.

SIDĒRŌR, ātus sum, āri. (SIDĒRIS) *To be attacked with the disease called sideratio, to be benumbed*; Plin.

Sido, sidi and sedī, ēre. (Σῖδω) I. *To let one's self down, whether by sitting, reclining, or otherwise, to light or perch like a bird, descend, settle, pitch*; to sink, sit down; columbæ super arbore sidunt, Virg.: quum siderit (pix), Colum.: nebula campo sederat, Liv.: hence, *to stick fast, to remain in a certain position*; ubi cymbæ siderent, id.: lancea sedit femine, Sil.: pallia sidere in lecto, Propert.: quum siderit glans, Liv. II. *To sink, to go to the bottom*; Nep.: fig.; fundamenta imperii sidentia, Plin.: metu sidente, i. e. desinente, Tac.: his dictis sedere minæ, Sil.

SIDUS, ēris, n. (σῖδος, forma, species) I. *Any luminous heavenly body*. 1. *The sun*; Ov.: Justin.: the moon; Plin.: a planet, as, Veneris, Saturni, id. 2. *A constellation*; Cic. 3. *A star*; sidera innumerabilia, Cic.: sidera frequently denotes, the sky, the heavens; ad sidera missus, Juv.: ad sidera ferre, Virg.: to extol to the skies: sideribus regnare, Calp.: ad sidera, *To the stars, to the very heavens, very high, also, up*; ad sidera ducti, Propert.: poma ad sidera nituntur, grow up, Virg.: sub sidera lapsæ, upwards, id.: jactant voces ad sidera, id.: thus also fig.; vertice sidera tangere, Ov.: or, ferire, Hor., to touch the heavens with one's finger, strike the stars with one's head, to be great, fortunate, happy, transported with joy, divine, elevated above other mortals: sub pedibus videt nubes et sidera, Virg., i. e. is indeed a god. II. Since the stars shine by night, are fiery and the ornament of the heavens; hence, 1. *Sidera, for, Night*; exactis sideribus, Propert. 2. *Sidus, for decus*; e. g. Fabiæ gentis, Ov. 3. *Sidus, for Beauty*; Stat. 4. *Sidera, fig. of, Beautiful eyes, suns and stars as it were*; geminum, sua lumina (eyes), sidus, Ov. 5. *Sidus, as a term of endearment*; Suet. III. *On account of the influence which was attributed to the stars, sidus denotes, 1. A season of the year*; quo sidere terras vertere conveniat, Virg.: hiberno sidere, in winter, id.: mutato sidere, id., i. e. in another season: also, a day; brumale, Ov., a winter's day, or, the shortest day. 2. *A region, time*; patrium, Plin. Paneg.: toto sidere emensa, Virg.: nec sidus regione via litusve fellidit, id. 3. *Weather*; grave sidus et imbrem, Ov., stormy weather: Mineræ, Virg., a tempest raised by Minerva: sideraque ventique, Ov.: abrupto sidere nubis it ad terras, Virg., i. e. stormy cloud: sidus confectum, i. e. when the weather, occasioned by a star, is at an end, Plin. 4. *The disease called sideratio*; e. g. afflantar alii sidere, Plin., are planet-struck: subito fias sidere mutus, Mart. 5. It was supposed that the constellation under which a person was born had an influence upon his life and fortune: hence, sidus, *Fate, fortune, destiny*; sidera natalicia, Cic., configuration of the planets at the time of a person's birth: grave sidus habenti, Ov.; where it may be rendered, ill luck, contrary fate; as also in the expression, vivere me duro sidere, Propert., fate, ill luck, bad fortune.

SIEM, es, &c. for sim, sis, &c.; Ter.

SIFO, SIFON. See SIFHO.

SIGILLARIA, ðrum, n. (sigillum) I. *A festival at Rome, during which persons exchanged presents of little images, &c.*; Macrob. II. *Sc. dona, The said little images, as a present*; Sen. III. *A place where images, books, and other things were sold*; Suet. IV. *Gen. An image*; Tert.

SIGILLARICIUS, -ITUS, a, um. I. *Relating to the festival Sigillaria*: hence, Sigillaricia (sc. munera), *Presents made at this festival*; Spartian. II. (from sigillum) *Belonging to sealing*; annulus, a seal ring; Vopisc.

SIGILLĀTIM, adv. Singly; Suet.

SIGILLĀTUS, a, um. (sigillum) *Adorned with images or little figures*; scyphi, Cic.

SIGILLŌLUM, i. n. *A very little image or figure*; Arnob. — Dimin. of

SIGILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of signum) *A little image or figure*. I. *Engraved in a signet, and so, a seal or figure in a signet*; Cic. II. *Embossed*; patellam, in qua sigilla erant, Cic. III. *Wrought or woven into any thing*; Ov. Met. 6, 86. IV. *Carved or cut into any thing*; Virg. V. *A separate image, little statue or figure (of marble, wax, &c.)*; Virg.

SIGULUM, i. n. Plur. Sigla. *Single letters employed to denote whole words, abbreviations*; Justin.: for this we find also, singlæ, id.

SIGMA, ātis, n. (σίγμα) *The Greek σ, which when written as a capital had the figure of C, and so of a semicircle*;

hence, I. *A semicircular couch or sofa, which could be drawn close to a round table*; Mart. II. *A bathing tub of the same shape*; Sidon.

SIGNACŪLUM, i. n. (signo) *A mark, sign*; corporis, Tert., i. e. circumcision: hence, *an image in a signet, a seal*; Apul.

SIGNĀTER, adv. *Distinctly, clearly*; Auson.

SIGNĀTE, adv. *Distinctly, clearly*; Gell.: signatus, Amnian.

SIGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (signo) *A marking*; Auct. Dial. de Orat.

SIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (signo) *One who sets his seal to any thing as a witness*; Suet.: falsus, Sall., i. e. who makes counterfeit testaments and sets his seal to them: venit cum signatoribus, Juv.

SIGNĀTORIUS, a, um. (signator) *That serves for sealing*; annulus, a seal ring, signet, Val. Max.

SIGNĀTŪRA, æ, f. (signo) *A seal*; to this some refer, ut primæ duæ ceræ, testatorum modo nomine inscripto, vacuæ signaturis ostenderentur, Suet. Ner. 17; but here signaturis seems rather to be the participle, sc. testibus, the witnesses who were about to affix their seals.

SIGNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of signo; see SIGNO. II. Adj. *Evident, clear*; signatus, Tert.

SIGNĪFĀCIO, ēre. (signum and facio) *For significare*; Pand.

SIGNĪFER, a, um. (signum and fero) I. *Bearing a sign, figure, or images*; crater, adorned with images, Val. Fl.: especially of the constellations; cœlum, Lucan., starry, bearing the heavenly signs or constellations: hence, orbis signifer, Cic.: and simply, signifer, Vitr., the zodiac.

II. *Carrying a standard*: hence, subst., 1. *One who carries a standard*; signifer aquilæ, Ov., the Parthian who took the Roman standard. 2. *A standard-bearer, ensign*; Cic.: Cæs.: hence, 3. *Fig. A leader*; calamitosorum, Cic.: juvenutis, id.

SIGNĪFEX, icis, m. (signum and facio) *A maker of statues and images*; Apul.

SIGNĪFĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (significo) *Significative*; Varr.

SIGNĪFĪCĀTER, adv. *Significantly, clearly, distinctly, expressly*; dicere, Quint.: significantius, Cic.: significatissime, Quint. Decl.

SIGNĪFĪCĀNTIA, æ, f. (significo) I. *Signification, import, meaning*; Lact. II. *Significancy or force of a word*; Quint.

SIGNĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (significo) I. *A pointing out, showing, discovering, intimating*; voluntatis, Cic.: rerum futurarum, id.: literarum, intimation by letter, id.: deorum, id.: hence, II. *Public marks of honour, expressions of esteem, praise, or applause*; populi, Cic. III. *Sense, meaning, signification, import, purport*; scripti, Cic.: verborum, Quint. IV. *In oratory, The lively representation of a thing, energy, force, emphasis, impressiveness, pathos*; Cic. Orat. 40. V. *A sign, mark, token*; virtutis, Cic.: dare significationem artificii, id.

SIGNĪFĪCĀTIVUS, a, um. (significo) *Significative*; seq. genit.; Pand.

SIGNĪFĪCĀTORIUS, a, um. (significo) *Significative*; Tert.

SIGNĪFĪCĀTUS, us, m. (significo) I. *A denoting or betokening*; Vitr. II. *Meaning, signification*; Gell.

III. *A name, appellation*; Arnob.

SIGNĪFĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (signum and facio) I. *To give a sign, give to understand, give notice or warning, signify, indicate, show, intimate, express, manifest*; voce et manibus, Cæs.: nutu, Ov.: literis, and per literas, Cic., i. e. by writing: canes significant, si fures venerint, id.: non significantium solum, sed etiam declandarum arbitror, id., i. e. not only to give obscure intimations, but to declare plainly: hence, II. *Of future things, to indicate, betoken, portend*; futura, Cic.: ventus tempestatem significat, Colum.: pluviam, Plin.: ex (by) aliquo monstro significatum, Cic. III. *To mean, signify*; uno verbo significari res duas, Cic.

SIGNĪTĒNENS, tis. (signum and teneo) *Starry*; bigæ, Enn.

SIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (signum) I. *To mark, set a mark upon, mark out*; locum, Plaut.: mœnia aratro, Ov.: regionem in cortice, Virg.: limite campum, id.; or, humum, Ov., i. e. to divide by boundaries: hence, to mark, for, to touch, make, cover; humum pede certo, Hor., i. e. to touch, tread upon: humum cyclade, Propert., i. e. to touch: vestigia pulvere, Virg., i. e. to make: cruor signaverat herbam, Ov., i. e. had moistened, covered: lanugine malas, id., to get the first beard: hence, II. *To mark with a pen, graving-tool, pencil, &c., to write, grave, paint, &c.*; carmine saxum, Ov.: rem carmine, Virg.: vultus imagine, to paint, Mart.: fig.; quasi signabit in animo speciem, Cic.: aliquid animo, Ov., to impress: filia patris signatur imagine vultus, Mart., i. e. is the exact image of her father. III. *To mark with a seal*: hence, to seal; epistolam, Nep.: libellum, Cic.: also without an accusative, to seal; mea gemma signat, Mart.: hence fig.; quinquecula lustrum, Mart., i. e. to close: vota, to confirm, strengthen, Plin. Ep.: sacra signata, i. e. clausa, custodita, Varr. IV. *To mark by words, gestures, &c., to point out, signify, intimate, ex-*

press; aliquid nomine, to name, Cic.: aliquid verbis, to express. Quint.: quæ proprie signari poterant, id., i. e. to be expressed, said: se signari oculis videt, Virg., i. e. that the eyes of all were directed to him. V. *To mark with a stamp*; hence, to stamp, coin; denarium, Plin.: argentum signatum, silver coin, Cic. VI. *To distinguish, decorate, adorn*; aliquid honore, Virg. VII. *To mark out, select*; Myrrhina, Mart. VIII. *To observe, remark*; Virg. IX. *To write down, record, commit to writing*; Ov.: Plin.—See also SIGNATUS.

SIGNUM, i. n. (from *signos*; as sidus from *ἴδωρ*, and magnus from *μῆνος*) I. *Any mark or sign*; luxurie, Nep.: signum dare cantandi, Cic.: signa dare, to betray one's inward feelings by the expression of the countenance, Propert., I, 19 (18), 17: hence, II. Fig. *A sign, i. e. a proof*; doloris, Cic.: est signum, it is a sign or proof, Nep.: est signum, it serves as a sign, it proves, Cic. III. *A sign of any thing future, a prognostic, token, symptom, omen*; medici signa quædam habent, Cic.: signa dare, Virg. IV. *A military signal for an attack or march, given by musical instruments or otherwise*; signum canere, i. e. to give a signal by blowing a trumpet, Liv.: also, signum canit, for canitur; id.: signum dare, to give a signal, Ter.: Cæs.: Cic.: also, proponere, Liv., sc. by means of a purple cloth, or rather standard, which was displayed probably upon the general's tent: hence, perhaps, signum tollere, Cic., fig. to hold out a hope: also, signum, a watchword, password, signal; Virg.: Suet.: Cæs. B. G. 2, 20: Tac. Ann. I, 7: hence, signum petere, for, to be subject, Sen. V. *An image, whether wrought, cast, made of marble or other materials, a statue, figure*; qui signa fabricantur, Cic., i. e. statues: signum eburneum, id., a statue: pallam signis auroque rigentem, Virg., stiff with figures wrought in gold: also, a painting; signum pictum, Plaut.: hence, I. *The image on a seal, a seal, signet*; volumen epistolæ sub signo habeo, Cic., i. e. sealed up: fig., sub signo elastris crepæ, &c., id., as it were in custody, i. e. near, in one's neighbourhood: also, the impression of a seal; obsignate non minus multis signis, quam lege oportet, Cic. Verr. I, 45. 2. *A constellation, sign in the heavens*; leonis, Cic.: obitus signorum, id. 3. *A military standard*; signa militaria, Cic.: Cæs.: signa, Cæs. On a march, and at an attack, the standards were always carried in front of the army: hence, signa inferre, to make an attack, Cæs.; porta, to attack the gate, Liv.: in hostes, Cæs.: signa conferre, to come to a regular engagement, Joli battle, fight; cum hoste, Cic.: Liv.: thus also, in levum cornu, Liv.: collatis signis pugnare, to fight a pitched battle, id.: collatis signis superare hostem, Cic., i. e. in a pitched battle; hence, signa conferre, fig., to fight, contend, Cic. Att. 7, 5: also, signa conferre, to bring the standards together, Cæs.; also, to join the standards, Cæs.: signa conferre ad alium, Liv., to join one's army to that of another: signa movere, to break up a camp, march away, id.: vellere, id., or, convellere, id., to pull the standards out of the ground in order to march, and so, to break up a camp, march away: convertere, to change the direction of a march, Cæs., sub signis, properly, under the colours, i. e. together, in order, in rank and file; legiones habeo sub signis, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: legionem ducere sub signis, Cic.

SIL, is, n. I. *A kind of yellow earth or ochre*; Plin.: hence, Siliceus, a, um, *Of the colour of this earth*; id. II. Sil, or sile, i. q. Seselis; see SESELIS.

SILÆUS, a, um. See SIL.

SILANUS, i. m. *A water-spring, fountain*; Lucr.

SILANUS, i. m. *A kind of smallage* (Apium graveolens, L.); Plin.

SILE, See SESELIS.

SILENTER, adv. (sileo) *Silently, in stillness*; Juven.

SILENTIARIUS, i. m. I. At the Byzantine court this was the title of an assessor in the private council, next in rank to the Senator; Cod. Just. II. In private establishments, *A confidential slave, whose duty it was to keep the other slaves in order*; Salvian.

SILENTIUS, a, um. (silemum) *Full of silence, silent*; Apul.

SILENTIUM, i. n. (sileo) I. *Silence, a being silent*; ceteris silentium fuit, Cic., the rest were silent: silentium tenere, or obtinere, Liv., to observe silence, to be silent: rumpere, to break silence, to speak, Virg.: Plin. Ep.: silentio Patrum edicere delectus, Liv., i. e. without any opposition on the part of the senate: de Parthis silentium est, all is quiet, Cic.: silentio præterire, or transire, id., to pass over in silence: silentia longa facere, to be silent for a long time, Ov.: silentio præterire, means also, to let a thing pass in silence, i. e. to hear it without making any remark upon it, Cic.: hence, II. *Silence, i. e. when neither any one speaks nor any other noise is made*; silentium dare, to be silent or still, Ter.: facere, to be silent or still, Ov.: hence, silentium ferri jussisti, Cic., commandedst silence: also, silentio, in silence, silently; egreddi, Cæs.: per silentium; e. g. adesse, Ter.: cum silentio, Ter.; Liv., silently. III. *Gen. Stillness, quietness, silence*; ruris, Ov.: per silentium noctis, or silentio

noctis, Liv., in the stillness of night, at dead of night: hence fig., a stand-still, cessation, quietness, tranquillity; judiciorum, Cic.: vitæ, Sil., an idle or inactive life: also of wood which does not crackle in burning; Plin.

SILENTUS, a, um. (sileo) *Still, silent*; loca silentia, Læv. ap. Gell.

SILEO, ui, Ære. (from *σῆω*, to make silence, as oleo, from *ἴω*) I. *To be silent, i. e. to cease speaking*; Ov.

II. *To be silent, i. e. not to speak at all*; de aliquo, Cic.: de re, id.: hence, Silentes, The disciples of Pythagoras, who were obliged to listen to his lectures for the space of five years, without asking any questions, Ov.: also with an accusative, to keep secret; hoc silebis, Cic.: also seq. infinit.; verbum facere, to speak not a word, Auct. B. Hisp.: hence, I. *To be silent, i. e. to write nothing*; silere non possum, Cic. 2. Fig. *To be silent or still*; Musa Varroñis silent, Cic., i. e. Varro writes nothing: silet non, Virg.: æquor, id.: aër, Ov. 3. *To be still or inactive*; leges silent inter arma, Cic.: also of plants, when they do not sprout forth, &c.; dum silent virgæ, Colum. N. B. Silens, Still, prop. and fig.; nox, Tibull.: ventus, Colum., hushed; luna, id., when she does not shine, new moon; ovum, in which we do not perceive the movement of the chick, id.: lucus, Virg.: ærarium, Plin. Paneg., silent, i. e. without informers; especially, the souls of the dead, of the shades in the infernal regions, are called umbræ silentes, Virg.; and simply, silentes, Virg.: Ov.

SILER, Æris, n. *A kind of shrub, the seed of which was used as medicine, and its branches cut for staves, &c.*; Virg.: Plin.: it is probably a kind of willow.

SILESCO, lui, Ære. (inchoat. of sileo) I. *To become silent*; Virg. II. *To grow still, i. e. to abate, grow calm*; silenscut turbe, Ter.: venti, Ov.

SILEX, icis, m. and, in Virgil, f. I. *A flint, or flint-stone*; also, any small hard stone found in fields; clivum silice sternere, Liv.: silici scintillam exagrit, Virg.: also with lapis, or saxum, Liv. II. *A rock, crag, or large stone*; dura, Virg.: acuta, id.: rupes durissimi silicis, Suet. III. *Limestone*; Vitruv.: Plin. IV. Fig. of, hardness of heart; dicam silices pectus habere tuum, Ov.

SILICARIUS, i. m. (silex) *One who paves with flints or field stones*; Frontin.

SILICERNIUM, i. n. I. *A funeral entertainment*; Varr.: hence, as a term of contempt applied to a decrepit old man; exercebo te, ut dignus es, silicernium, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 34. II. *A kind of sausage*; Arnob.

SILICEUS, a, um. (silex) *Of flint or flint-stone*; saxa, Vitruv.

SILICIA, æ, f. i. q. Fenum Græcum. *Fenugreek*; Plin.

SILICULA, æ, f. (dimin. of siliqua) *A little husk or pod*; Varr.

SILIGINARIUS, a, um. *Concerned with wheat, or wheat-flour*; hence, Siliginarius, Pand., *A baker, or dealer in flour*.

SILIGINEUS, a, um. i. e. e. siligine; e. g. panis, Sen.

SILIGO, inis, f. I. *A kind of very white wheat, of superior quality*, Triticum hibernum, L.; Plin. II. *Fine flour of wheat*; Plin.

SILIGUA, æ, f. I. *A pod, shell, husk, of peas, beans, &c.*; Varr.; Virg.: hence, Silique, plur., Pulse; Hor. II. *Cassia, St. John's bread*; Colum. III. *Fennugreek*, in the language of the countryman; Colum. IV. *A small weight, the sixth part of a scruple*; Rhemm. Fanni; hence, *A small coin, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus*; Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26.

SILIGUSTRUM, i. n. *A kind of herb, called also piperitis*; Plin.

SILIQUR, Æri. (siliqua) *To put forth or get pods*; Plin.

SILLYBUS, i. m. (σίλλυβος) *A strip of parchment appended to the rolled volumes of the ancients, on which the title of the book or the name of the author was written*; Cic. Ep. ad Att. 4, 5; where ed. Ern. has sittybis.

SILIO, Ænis, m. i. q. Silus; Plin.

SILPHIUM, i. n. (σίλπιον) i. q. Læserpitium; Catu.

SILUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of silo or silus) *Somewhat snub-nosed*; Arnob.

SILURUS, i. m. (σίλουρος) *A kind of fish, perhaps, the shad*; Plin.

SILUS, a, um. (σίλλος or σίλος) i. q. Simus. *Having a nose turned upwards or a snub-nose*; Cic.

SILVA, or SYLVA, æ, f. (from *ἄλν*, with the digamma Æol. *ἄλφας*; as, sud from *ῥε*) I. *A forest, wood, thicket*; Cic.: silvarum dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.: numina, id., i. e. Fauni et Satyri; also, I. *Of a great number of shrubs or plants*; Virg.: Colum. 2. *Of a number of trees planted together in a garden, an orchard*; signa in silva deposita, Cic. 3. *With the poets it is often put for, A tree, or trees*; Virg.: Ov.: hence, II. *Any number of things of which any thing is made, materials, store, stock*; verum sententiarumque, Cic.: virtutum et vitiorum, id.; again, silva comæ, as it were a forest of hair, Juv., i. e. hair in disorder, not dressed. N. B. Silua, trisyll., for sylva; Ilor.—Synon. Silva and nemus are for the most part used as synonymous by Ovid, e. g. Met. 3, 28, 44, 55; 2, 418; but they are sometimes distinguished in

signification and put together, as, Met. 2, 433. *Silva*, Met. 1, 563 seq., denotes a place in which trees grow wild; nemus, a grove agreeably laid out with water and lawns, for pasturage or pleasure-grounds. Nemus and lucus are distinguished, Ov. Met. 3, 175, seq.; so that the former denotes the whole of the space thus laid out; the latter, only a consecrated portion of the same. *Arbusta*, Met. 1, 286; 2, 710, are rows or alleys of trees; but especially in vineyards, rows of elms and poplars, to which the vines were trained. *Luci*, sacred groves, were found sometimes in towns or on mountains, Ov. Met. 1, 301, and always set apart for religious purposes. *Saltus*, hollows or dells in mountains (as *juga* denotes the heights), used for pasture and in hunting, Met. 2, 498, 689; and the word refers to this locality, not to the woody character of the spot.

Sylvaticus (Sylv.), a, um. (silva) I. *Of or belonging to a wood*; falx, Varr. II. *That grows wild or in a wood*; pirus, Varr. s, us, id.

Silvesco (Sylv.), Ære. (silva) *To become a forest*; hence, of vines, *to grow thick and woody*; Cic.

Silvester (Sylv.), tris, tre. (silva) I. *Woody, full of woods*; loca, Cic.: umbra silvestris, i. e. arborum, Ov. II. *That grows or is found in a wood*; cursus, Cic., in a wood: rosa, Plin.: tauri, id.: silvestriora, id.: homo, Hor.: musa, Virg., woodland: materia, Liv., trees, timber. N.B. Also, silvestris, e.; e. g. collis silvestris, Cæs.

Silvicola (Sylv.), æ. c. (silva and colo) *That dwells in a wood, tenant of a wood*; Virg.

Silvicultrix (Sylv.), icis, f. (silva and colo) *Dwelling in a wood*; cerva, Catull.

Silvifragus (Sylv.), a, um. (silva and frango) *That breaks to pieces a wood or trees*; fabra, Lucr.

Silviger (Sylv.), a, um. (silva and gero) *Bearing a forest or trees, woody, wooded*; Plin.

Silvovus (Sylv.), a, um. (silva) I. *Full of woods or trees, woody*; saltus, Liv. II. *Full of wood*; arbor, Vitr.: rami emicant silvosa multitudo, Plin., or here it may mean, like a wood.

Silvula (Sylv.), æ. f. (dimin. of sylvia) *A little wood*; Colum.

Silybum, i. n. (σίλυβον) *A kind of herb*, Gundelia Tournefortii, L.; Plin.

Simæ, æ. f. In architecture, *A kind of moulding or cornice*; Vitr.

Simia, æ. f. (simus) *An ape, properly, a female ape*; Cic.: we find also, simius, Mart.: hence, 1. Fig. *An ape, an absurd imitator*; Rusticum Stoicorum simiam appellat, Plin. Ep.: simius iste, Hor. 2. As a term of contempt, *Jackanapes*; illius simie vultu subire, Cæc. in Cic. Ep.: simius, non semissis homo, Vatn., id.

Simila, æ. f. *The finest wheat flour*; Cels.: called also, similago; Plin.

Similago, inis, f. See *SIMILA*.

Similagenus, a, um. (similis and genus) *Of like kind*; Cæc. Aur.

Similis, e. (ἴμια) *Like, similar, resembling*; it takes after it a genitive or a dative to the question, to whom? or, to what? patri, Cic.: patris, id.: corpore simillimum sui, Nep.: quod simile habet epistola conconi? Cic.: similiores Atticorum, id.: simillimum deo, id.: simile metallum, i. e. par, Virg.: similis est improbitas, Cic.: hence, veri similis, or, vero similis, id., probable; it is also followed by inter; e. g. homines inter se similes, id., for sibi: also, by ac, atque, tanquam; e. g. similem habuit vultum, ac si, &c., as if, id.: simile atque, id.: similes sunt illi, tanquam si, &c., id.: hence, Simile, subst., *Any thing like, a resemblance, likeness, simile, comparison*; unum simile, id. N.B. That similis is different from par, and less strong in signification, appears from Liv. 45, 43, similia magis quam paria: hence, of portraits, &c.; similem sui speciem inclusit in clipeo, Cic.: similem Aristotelem, the likeness of Aristotle, Juv.

Similitas, atis, f. (similis) I. i. q. *Similitudo*; Cæc. II. *Similar property*; Vitr.

Similiter, adv. *Similarly, in like manner*; similiter atque uno modo dicere, Cic.: similitus, Phædr.: simillime, Cic.: also, with ac, atque, ut, i. e. as; similiter facis ac si, &c., just as if, id.: similiter atque, id.: similiter ut si, &c., id.; also, by a dative; similiter his, &c., Plin. N.B. Similitus, for verisimilitus; Liv. 4, 33.

Similitudo, inis, f. (similis) I. *Likeness, resemblance, similitude*; est inter ipsos similitudo, Cic.: est homini cum deo similitudo, id.: habet honestatis similitudinem, id.: genus radicis ad similitudinem panis effieciant, Cæs., made bread of it: veri similitudo, a true likeness, Plin.; also, probability; see *VERISIMILITUDO*: hence,

II. *An image, whether painted or made of marble, &c.*; Cic. III. *A simile, comparison, similitude*; similitudine uti, Liv. IV. *An imitating or endeavouring to become like any one*; similitudini relinquere, Cic. V. *Uniformity*; Cic. Invent. 1, 41.

Simulo, Ære. See *SIMULO*.

Simiulus, a, um. (simia) *Of apes*; caput, Jul. Obs.: herba, Apul., a kind of herb.

Simiulus, i. m. (dimin. of simius) *A little ape*; Cic. *Simiut*, i. q. *Simul. Together, at once, at the same time*; Plaut.: ut simiut, as soon as, id.

Simius. See *SIMIA*.

Simo, avi, atum, Ære. (simus) *To bend upwards, to turn up*; Vitr.

Simularis, e. (simulus) *Simple*; armaturæ, Veget., i. e. soldiers who received only a single ration (annonæ). *Simularius*, a, um. (simulus) *Simple*; venditio, Pand., i. e. ubi venditor non cogitur de dupla repromittere, sed de simpla tantum.

Simplex, icis. (from semel, for which they said also sem or sim, and plico; as, ἀπλῶς from ἀπᾶς and πλῖον) I. *Simple, not compounded*; natura animi, Cic. II. *Simple, not mixed with any thing, pure, unmixed*; hæc simplicia, illa mixta, Cic.: cibus, Plin.; or, esca, Hor., simple or plain, without spices or sauce: mors, death without torture, Suet.: aqua, Ov., pure water: judicium aurium, Cic., a mere hearing, without consideration.

III. *Simple, without ornament, &c., unartificial, natural, plain*; candor, Quint.: simpliciora decent milites, id. IV. *Single, unconnected*; simplici in genere, Cic.: verba, single words, id.; also, not compound words, Quint. V. *Single, one*; argumentum, Ter.: officium, Cic.: fortuna, Nep.: cursus venarum, Plin., i. e. single, or straight: nec via mortis erat simplex, Virg. VI. *Without dissimulation, upright, honest, guileless, frank, candid, sincere, ingenuous*; homo, Cic.: animus, id.: cogitationes, Tac.: simplicior, Hor., i. e. too straightforward: simplicissimus, Sen. VII. *Simple, unsuspecting*; cervus, animal simplex, Plin.: also, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 67, simplex Nævius, the good-natured. VIII. *Straight, without bendings*; iter, Cic.: thus, Plin. 8, 16, villus simplex is opposed to cripiore jube. IX. *Unconditional, absolute*; necessitudo, Cic. X. *Not intricate or involved, without difficulty*; res, Cic.

Simplicitas, atis, f. (simplex) I. *Simplicity, of that which is not compounded*; sunt igitur solida primordia simplicitate, Lucr.: hence, materia, Plin., of wood which is quite smooth or plain, not feathered, striped or spotted.

II. *Naturalness*: hence, open-heartedness, innocence in countenance and behaviour, frankness, candour, integrity, honesty, sincerity, plainness, simplicity; puerilis, Liv.: orationis, Quint.

Simpliciter, adv. *Simply*: hence, I. *Plainly, without ornament or art, naturally*; exponere, Cic.: loqui, id.: simplicius, Tac. II. *Absolutely, without limitation*; defendere, Cic. III. *Simply, independently, without respect of persons or things*; sententiam referre, Cic. IV. *Simply, i. e. without reference to any other thing*; queritur, Cic. V. *Simply, in itself, i. e. without connection*; Cic. Or. 3, 37. VI. *Without dissimulation or disguise, candidly, honestly, uprightly*; Liv.: Plin. Ep.: simpliciter breviterque dicendum, Cic. Some other word is usually joined with simpliciter, when it is used in this signification; simpliciter et libere, Plin. Ep.: simpliciter et palam, Suet. VII. *Straightly, without bendings*; simplicius parsum, i. e. rectiore cursu venarum, Plin. VIII. *Singly*; hence, dicere simpliciter, Hieron., in the singular number; or here it may mean, simply.

Simplex, Ære. (simplex) *To make simple or single*; radiceum, Pallad., to strike a single root.

Simplex, a, um. (ἁπλοῦς) *Simple, single*; hence, *Simplex, that which is simple*; Cic.: Simpla, æ. f. *The simple purchase-money*; Varr.

Simpulum, i. n. *A ladle used in pouring out the libation at a sacrifice*; Cic.: hence, proverbially; fluctus excitare in simpulo, id., i. e. to make much ado about nothing; Angl., to raise a storm in a tea-pot.

Simpulvum, i. n. *A vessel used at sacrifices*, perhaps i. q. *Simpulum*; Juv.

Simul, (ἴμια) I. *Together, in company*; simul simus, Cic.: also, together, at once; multi concurrunt simul, Ter. II. *At the same time, together with*; simul nobiscum introit, Cic.: simul cum venio, Nep.: hi tres simul amabant, Ter.: also, seq. ablat., for simul cum; e. g. simul nobis habitat, Ov.: simul his, Hor.: hence, simul—simul, as well—as, both—and; simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut, &c., Cæs. III. *Simul ac* (atque, ut), *As soon as*; simul ac mihi collibutum est, Cic.: simul atque, &c., id.: simul ut, &c., id.: also simul et (for ac), id.: also, simul ac primum, id.: and simply, simul, as soon as, no sooner than; Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: hence, simul, simul primum, for simul ac primum, Liv.

Simulacrum (not *SIMULACHRUM*), i. n. (simulo) I. *A likeness, image, figure, representation of any thing*; hominis, Cic.: pingere simulacrum Helenæ, id.: oppidorum, id.: montium (painted), Tac.: statuae et imagines non animorum simulacra, sed corporum, Cic.: literarum, Sen., letters, which a child writes under the guidance of a master: hence, II. Fig. *An image, resemblance, shadow, appearance of a thing*; virtutis, Cic.: simulacra virtutum, id., semblances of virtues: pugnae, a mock fight, Virg.: navalis pugnae, Liv., a sea-fight for practice.

III. *A description*; viri, Liv. IV. *A spectre, phantom, ghost, apparition*; simulacra audita, ghost stories,

Plin. Ep.: vana, Ov.: pallentia, Virg.: somni, Ov., a dream: religionis, Cic.: per auguria.—Synon. Simulacrum refers chiefly to the resemblance or likeness of a person or thing, and hence it may be used of an image reflected in a mirror, in water, &c., as well as of a phantom, or the like: signum is said of any image, whether molten, carved, or otherwise formed, also, of a bust (otherwise called herma or hermes, imago), of the impression on a seal, and, as simulacrum, *κατ' ἑξοχὴν*, of the images of the gods: statua, a molten statue, representing the whole form, at full length: effigies is usually said of images made of wood, metal, stone, clay or wax, and rarely of picturae or tabulae, paintings: imago has a very wide signification, and may be said of any image or likeness, wrought in any manner, or existing in the mind or imagination.

SIMULĀMEN, inis. n. (simulo) *An imitation, image, resemblance; Ov.*

SIMULĀMENTUM, i. n. (simulo) *A probable fiction; Gell.*

SIMULANS, I Part. of simulo; see SIMULO. II. Adj. *Imitating; simulator vocum ales, Ov., of the parrot.*

SIMULANTER, adv. *In appearance, feignedly; Apul.*

SIMULĀTE, adv. *In appearance, feignedly; Cic.*

SIMULĀTILIS, e. (simulo) *Feigned, imitated; Ven. Fort.*

SIMULĀTIO, ōnis. f. (simulo) I. *An appearance falsely assumed; virtutis, Cic. II. Pretence, pretext, colour; hypocrisy, insincerity; legis agrariae simulatione, Cic.: agere cum simulatione timoris, Cæs.: per simulationem vulnerum se recipere, id.—Synon. Affectatio, affectation, may be without fraud; simulatio is a designed and fraudulent misrepresentation.*

SIMULĀTOR, ōris. m. (simulo) I. *An imitator; figura, Ov. II. A counterfeiter, pretender; cuiuslibet rei, Suet., who can feign or pretend any thing: thus Socrates is called, simulator in omni oratione, Cic., i. e. a master in irony; Gr. *εἰκων*: signitica, Tac.*

SIMULĀTORIE, adv. *Fictitiously, in appearance; Cass.*

SIMULĀTORIUS, a, um. (simulator) *Counterfeiting, hypocritical; Cass.*

SIMULĀTRIX, icis. f. (simulator) *She that makes images or likenesses; hence, Circe is so called, Stat. Theb. 4, 551, because she changed men into animals, and so gave them another shape.*

SIMULO, or SIMILO, āvi, ātum, āre. (similis) I. *To make like; aliquid alicui rei; e. g. simulata magnis Pergama, Virg.: Minervam simulatam Mentori, Cic., i. e. who had assumed the shape of Mentor. II. To make like, paint, represent; cupressum, Hor. III. To imitate; nimbus, Virg.: Catonein, Hor.: hence, Simulatus, a, um, Counterfeit, pretended, feigned, fictitious, affected, false; amicitia, Nep.: sedulitas, Cic.: nec simulatum quicquam potest esse diurnum, id., i. e. no cheat can last long: verba, Virg. IV. To simulate, to say or pretend that which is not true or real, to act as though a thing were which is not, to counterfeit, feign; mortem, Ter.: gaudia vultu, Ov.: lacrimas, id.: simulavit se furere, Cic.: hence, negotia, Sall., to transact falsely; also, simulabat ægrum, for se ægrum esse, pretended to be sick, Liv.: thus also, simula sanam, Ov.: also absolute; cur simulat? Ter., why does he dissemble?—See also SIMULANS.*

SIMULTAS, ātis. f. (for similitas; as facultas, for facultas) I. *Grudge, enmity against one, properly against an equal, jealousy; frequently used in Cicero for, political hostility: simulatates cum aliquo gerere, Quint., i. e. to have, entertain: simulatates cum aliquo exercere, Cic.: nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simulate, Nep. II. A compact or agreement with any one; Hygin.*

SIMULUS, a, um. Dimin. of Sinus; Lucr. SIMUS, a, um. (σῆμα) I. *Bent upwards, or, flat; Mart.: a parte, qua sima est, Ccls. II. That has a nose bent upwards or flat, snub-nosed; capella, Virg.*

SIN, conj. *But if, if however, when the contrary or any thing opposed precedes. I. Si often goes before it; si relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo: sin opiflori, &c., Ter.: and thus, si—sin, Cic.: also, nisi—sin, Plaut. II. But frequently si is not found before it; Cic. N.B. 1. For sin we find also, sui autem, Cic.; or, sin vero, Colum.; autem and vero being redundant. 2. Sin minus, sin aliter, sin secus, often form a whole clause, *But if not, on the contrary supposition; sin minus, Cic.: sin aliter, id.: sin secus, Plaut.: and for this we find, sin autem, Cic. Att. 10, 7, med.: also sin, id. 16, 13. 3. Quod sin, for sin, Val. Fl. 4. We find also a double sin after si; e. g. Quodsi—oblitus es—; sin—; sin, &c.—, Cic.**

SINĀPI, indecl. n. and SINĀPIS, is. f. (σινῆπι, σινάπι) *Mustard; Plin.*

SINĀPISUM, i. m. (σινάπισμος) *A mustard-plaster; Cæl. Aur.*

SINĀPIZO, āre. (σινάπιζω) e. g. partem corporis, Vegct., to put a mustard plaster on.

SINCERE, adv. I. *Without dissimulation, frankly, candidly, honestly; loqui, Cic.: sincerus, Gell.: sinceris-*

sime, Augustin. II. *Well, rightly; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 28.*

SINCERĪTAS, ātis. f. (sincerus) I. *Cleanness, purity; vasorum, Plin. II. Inviolateness, soundness, integrity, entireness, goodness, good and proper quality; capitis, Pallad.: salinarum, Plin.: bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, Sen., i. e. completeness, perfection: verborum, Gell., i. e. goodness. III. Uprightness, integrity, honesty, sincerity; Gell.*

SINCERĪTER, adv. for sincere; Gell.

SINCERUS, a, um. (or sincerus, from semel and *σέρω*); as simplex, from semel and *πλέω*, plico; the lengthening of the e may be paralleled in persona, from persono, or in the Greek *ἀσχηγός*) *Simply mixed; hence, I. Not painted, genuine, natural, real; gena, Ov.: secerne fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic.: Stoicus, a genuine Stoic, Gell.: hence, upright, honest, sincere, candid, ingenuous; nihil sinceri, Cic.: fides, Liv.: pronunciator rerum gestarum, Cic.: scriptor sincerissimus, Gell. II. Pure, without dirt or spots, undiluted, clean; vas, Hor.: tergum, Plaut., i. e. not marked with blows: porci, id., without measles, or, sound. III. Pure, unmixed, simple; prolium equestre, Liv., i. e. a battle between cavalry, without infantry: gens, Tac.: axungia, Plin.: hence fig., pure, unmixed; voluptas, Cic.: sincerius gaudium, Justin. IV. Uninjured, unhurt, entire, whole; corpus, Ov.: Minerva, i. e. virgin, Ov.: sincerum integrumque, Cic. V. Uncorrupt, sound, not spoiled, genuine; corpus sincerius, Gell.: porci, see above: gemma, Plin.: iudicium, Cic.: pars, Ov., sound, or uninjured.*

SINCIPUT, itis. n. (perhaps for semicaput, *ἡμισφαλον*) I. *A half of the head; the forehead of the head; Plaut.: sincipita verrina, Plin.: some suppose that it denotes the forehead of the head, or forehead, which is not improvable.*

II. *The head; Sidon.: non tibi sanum est sinciput, Plaut., you are not right in the head.*

SINDON, ōnis. f. (σινδών) *A kind of muslin; a mustin garment; Mart.*

SINE, præp. c. abl. *Without; sine periculo, Ter.: sine dubio, Cic. N.B. 1. Without a case; cum fratre, an sine? sc. eo (fratre), Cic. 2. It frequently takes after it ulla, for omnis; e. g. sine ulla dubitatione, id.: but we find also omnis; e. g. sine omni sapientia, Cic. 3. Sometimes it is put after its case; vitis nemo sine nascitur, Hor.*

SINGILIO, ōnis. m. Probably, *A short and inferior kind of garment; Treb. Poll.*

SINGILLĀRIUS, a, um. for singularis; e. g. motus, Tert. SINGILLĀTIM, adv. See SINGULATIM.

SINGLE, ārum. See SIGLUM.

SINGULARĪTER, adv. for singulariter, Lucr. 6, 1065; but ed. Creech. has singulariter, which, however, must be read as four syllables.

SINGULĀRE, adv. for singulariter; Cic. Fragm. SINGULĀRIS, e. (singularis) I. *Single, one only; homo, Cic.: qui singularis natus sit, i. e. solus, Plin.: pugna, Macrobi., a single combat, duels. II. One of its kind, one and no more; singularem deum hunc mundum creavit, Cic.: hence, 1. Singular, extraordinary, excellent, remarkable, matchless, unparalleled; Aristoteles in philosophia prope singularis, Cic.: vir, id.: fides, Nep.: crudelitas, Cic. 2. Belonging to one person; potentia, or, imperium, Nep., monarchy 3. Of or relating to one person or thing; in grammar, the singular number; Quint.: nomen, id., a noun found or used in the singular. III. Not common with others, separate, apart; locus, Suet.: beneficium, Cic. N.B. 1. Alia singularium, Tac., a peculiar order of horsemen. 2. Singulares, i. q. Notarii per siglas scribentes, Cod. Just., a kind of scribes or copyists, probably shorthand-writers.*

SINGULĀRĪTAS, ātis. f. (singularis) *A being single or alone; Tert.: hence, single life, celibacy; id.*

SINGULĀRĪTER, adv. *Singly; hence, I. In the singular number; Quint.: Gell. II. Alone, apart, separately; Paulin. Nol. III. Greatly, exceedingly, particularly; diligere, Cic.: Plin. Ep.: Cic.*

SINGULĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Singularis. I. *Single; literæ, Gell. II. Simple; catena, Plaut. III. Singular, extraordinary; velocitas, Gell.*

SINGULĀTIM, or SINGILLĀTIM, adv. *Singly, piece by piece, man by man; Cic.: for this we find also, sigillatim, Suet.—Synon; see SEPARATIM.*

SINGULI, æ, a. See SINGULUS.

SINGULTIM, adv. I. *For singulatum; Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 56. II. Sobsnngly, with sobs; Apul. Met. 2.: but ed. Oudend. has singulus.*

SINGULTIO, ire. (singultus) I. *To sob; Apul. II. To hiccup; Cels. III. To cluck, of a hen with her chickens; Colum.*

SINGULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (singultus) I. *Intrans. To sob; Quint.: verba singultantia, Stat., i. e. broken; also, of persons dying, to rattle in the throat; Virg.: also, of water when it presses through a narrow opening with a noise; Sidon. II. Trans. To breathe out with sobs, sob away, gasp away with short sobs or rattling in the*

throat; animam, Ov., to render up with sobs, or gasping: sonis singultibus, Sidor.

SINGULTUS, us, m. (from *singuli*) I. Of men; 1. *A sobbing, a sob*; Cic.: Hor.: Ov. 2. *A yec, hiccup*; Plin. 3. Of persons dying. *A gasping, the rattles in the throat*; Virg. II. Of birds; 1. Of the raven, *A croaking*; Plin. 2. Of a hen, *A clucking*; Colum.

SINGŪLUS, a, um, and more often plural SINGULI, æ, a. (from *sim*, i. e. *semel*; like *simplex*) I. *Single, one only*; singulum vestigium, Plaut.: numero singulo dicere, i. e. singulari, Gell.: plural, *singuli*, Cic.: quadrageni singuli, i. e. 41, Plin., forty-one; hence, distributive, *one, one to each*; legiones singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, &c., Cic., i. e. one legion a Brundisium, another at Tarentum: filiae singulos filios habentes, Liv. II. *Each*; especially distributive, *each separately, every, several*; centurionibus, quibus singulae naves erant attributae, Cæs., i. e. one ship to each: describent censorio binos in singulas civitates, Cic.: singulis diebus, id. in dies singulos, daily, from day to day, id. III. *Alone, i. e. without company*; nunquam sumus singuli, Sen.

SINISTER, tra, trum, (from *sino*, to let alone, as dexter, *deçres*, from *deçquasi*, to take) I. *Left, on or found at the left side, or on the left hand*; calcus, Suet.: manus, Nep.: ripa, Hor.: pars, Cæs.: sinistra, sc. manus, the left hand, id.: hence, a sinistra, sc. manu or parte, on the left, Cic.: thus also, sinistra (abl.), id.: also comp., sinisterior, us, in the sense of the positive, although the genitive is *sinistri*, not *sinisteri*; e. g. rota, Ov.: pars, Varr.: cornu sinisterius, Galba in Cic. Ep. 11. *Unlucky, adverse, contrary, unfortunate, injurious, bad*; signa, Ov.: pugna, Propert.: fama, Tac.: Notus pecori sinister, Virg.: sinistro pede proficisci, Apul., i. e. in an evil hour, id. III. *Perverse, bad, wrong*; interpretatio, Tac.: mores, Virg.: hence, *Sinistrum, The wrong*; Ov. N.B. Seq. genit.; fidei sinister, *That does not keep his word, faithless*; Sil. IV. With respect to the auspices and divination from lightning, it means, *Propitious, i. e. that gives favourable omens*; because the Romans stood on those occasions with their faces towards the south, and the east was the lucky quarter of the heavens; tonitru, Ov. Cf. Cic. Divin. 2, 35, 39. N.B. 1. When Greeks are speaking, it means, *Unpropitious, unlucky*; nomen, Ov.: avibus sinisteris, in an evil hour, id. 2. But it was sometimes used by the Romans also for, *Unlucky*; auspiciis, Val. Max.: fulmen, Cic. Phil. 2, 33.

SINISTERITAS, atis, f. (*sinister*) *Unkindness*; Plin. Ep. SINISTRE, adv. *On the left hand*; hence, in a *sinister way, unfairly, bad, wrong, ill*; Hor.

SINISTRORSUS and -UM, adv. (for *sinistroversus* or -um) *Towards the left hand*; Cæs.: Hor.

SINISTROVERSUS, adv. i. q. *Sinistrorsus*; Lact. SINO, sivi, situm, ère. (the Gr. *σίνω*, as *situs* is *σέρω*, and so the radical idea is, to set, lay; which, however, is retained only in the participle *situs*, and the compound *pono*) I. *To allow, permit, suffer, give one leave, let one do any thing*; non patiar, non sinam, Cic.: nunquam sinit eum respirare, id.: sinite, exorator ut *sin*, Ter.: also without ut; e. g. dicat sine, let him say, id.: non sinam respondeant, Cic.: also passivè; accusare non est *situs*, he was not allowed, id. N.B. 1. *Sine, Let, may*, in familiar language; sine herus adveniat, Plaut., let him but come (in a threatening tone). 2. Sometimes esse is omitted; humillora sineret ea, Liv. II. With the omission of an infinitive, as the English 'let' is sometimes used; hence, *sino*, 1. *To let any thing or person alone*; sine, Plaut., let it be: nec plus aqua sita siet horam unam, Cato, i. e. the watering must not be discontinued for more than an hour: or, to leave, forsake; agmina, Virg. 2. *To suffer to be or remain in a place*; sinunt cum matribus (sc. esse), Varr.: neu propius tectis taxum sine, Virg. 3. *Not to take any thing away*; animam, Virg. 4. *To leave to anyone*; arma viris, Virg. 5. *To let go*; sine me, Ter., let me go. 6. *To let one work or do any thing*; sine (sc. me), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. 7. *To let any one speak of a thing, or celebrate it in verse*; Virg. Geor. 4, 7: illud nec dii sinant, Plin. Ep., Heaven forbid! thus also, ne istud Jupiter sirit, Liv. N.B. 1. Perf. *Sini* for *sivi*, Ter., in some edd. 2. *Sinit* for *sinat*, Plaut. 3. *Sirit* contr. for *siverit*, Liv.: thus also, *siris, siritis*, Plaut.: *sissem*, for *sisvissem*, Liv. 4. Participle. *Situs*, a, um. ¹ *Suffered, allowed, permitted*; *situs* est accusare; see above. ² *Laid, placed, put*; in suo quiddam loco situm, Plaut.: hence (a) Of corpses, *Lying, laid, i. e. buried, interred*; hic sitti sunt Acarnanes, Liv.: Maris sita reliquias dissipari jussit, Cic. (b) Of places, *Lying, situate*; urbes, quae in ora Graeciae sitae sunt, Nep.: insula, in qua sita Carthago est, Liv.: insulae ante promontorium sitae, Plin. (c) Of persons and things, *Placed, situate, being*; situs sum, I am; eram, I was, &c.; virgo sita erat exadversum, Ter.: lingua in ore sita est, Cic.: status ad eodem sita, Plin.: hence, *situm esse, to rest with, to depend upon*; est situm in nobis, Cic.: in ejus pernicie patriae sitam putabant salutem, Nep. (d) *Built, erected, founded*; urbs a Philippo sita, Tac.

SINUAMEN, Inis, n. (sino) *A curving, bending*; a curve, bend; Prudent.

SINUATIO, onis, f. (sino) *A curving, bending*; a curve, bend; Fulg.

SINUM, i, n. SINUS, us, m. and SINUS, i, m. (from *diver*) *A kind of large-bellied earthen vessel for wine or milk*; Plaut.: Varr.: Virg.

SINUS, avi, tum, ère, (sino) I. *To bend, curve*; arcum, Ov., i. e. to bend a terga, Virg.: serpens sinuatur in arcus, i. e. sinuat se, Ov.: luna sinuata in orbem, Plin.: vallis sinuata latus, Calp. II. *To excavate, hollow, cut*; Cels. 7, 2.

SINUOSE, adv. *Full of curves or folds*; hence fig.; dicere sinuosius, Gell., i. e. more obscurely, or intricately.

SINUOSUS, a, um, (sinus) I. *Full of folds, bendings, turnings, windings or hollows, winding, bent, sinuous*; vestis, Ov., full of folds: folia sinuosa lateribus, Plin.: flexus (anguis), Virg. II. Fig. Narratio, Quint., full of digressions: quaestio, Gell., full of difficulties, intricate, perplexed: in sinuoso pectore, Pers., in my inmost heart, in the bottom of my heart.

SINUS, us, m. *Any surface bent inwards, or semi-circular hollow*; hence, I. *The bosom, i. e. the folds of a garment which cover the breast*; and probably the sinus togæ, i. e. the large lappet formed by throwing the gown over the left shoulder, formed a part of this bosom (sinus), or the bosom itself: and so sinus may sometimes be rendered, *the lap*. The Romans made use of this fold in the toga as a pocket, in which they carried letters, purses, daggers, &c.; and hence Augustus used to cause the sinus of persons approaching him to be searched; sinus ponderat, Propert.: manum inferre alicui in sinum, Ter., to put his hands in any one's bosom: cedo literas ex ipsius sinu, Cic.: sinus denotat esse, *the part of the body covered by this fold of the toga, the bosom, the breast*; metu micuere sinus, Ov.: sinus meos fugit, Propert., i. e. shuns my embrace: hence, 1. Sinus, of that which is done in secret; gaudere in sinu, Cic., to rejoice secretly; Angl., to laugh in one's sleeve. 2. Of great love; in sinu est meo, Cic., i. e. he is tenderly beloved by me: in sinu gestare, id., i. e. to esteem highly: hence, in sinu amici deferre, Plin. Ep., to shed tears in the lap or bosom of a friend: in sinu avi falsa perdidicere, in daily intercourse with, Tac.: Bibulum noli dimittere ex sinu tuo, Cic. 3. *The inmost part of a thing*; in sinu urbis sunt hostes, Sall. 4. *A hiding-place, lurking-hole*; ambitiosus, Tac. 5. Fig. *A refuge, place of safety*; confugit in sinum tuum resp., Plin. Paneg. 6. For Power; opes in sinu praefectorum fore, Tac.: in sinu meo habui, Pandect., in my power, at my disposal. II. *Any bent surface or curvature, sometimes, a hollow, cavity*. 1. Of a serpent, *A fold, wreath, spire*; Cic. 2. *The bend of a pruning-knife*, Colum. 3. Of hair, *A ringlet or curl*; Liv. 4. Of a garment, *A fold or plait*; sinu ex toga factio, Cic.: sinus fluentes, Virg.: to this belongs especially, sinus togæ, the lappet formed when the toga was thrown over the left arm; see 1. Hence, sinus means, *A garment (but perhaps only a folded or plaited garment)*, either of women or of men; Ov.: Stat. 5. Of a net, *The hollow or aperture*; Plaut.: hence, a net, Juv.: and hence, a spider's web; Plin. 6. Of a sail when the wind fills it, *A swelling sail*; sinus implere secundos, Virg.: pleno pandere vela sinu, Ov. 7. Of waters, *A bending, winding, a bay, zulf, frith, creek*; Cic.: maritimus, id. 8. Terræ, *A hollow, opening, abyss*; Sen. N.B. Sinus, *A kind of vessel*; see SINUM.

SINUS, or -UM, i, n. (σίνω) *A kind of plant, water-parsnep*, Sium latifolium, L.; Plin.

SIPARIUM, i, n. perhaps, *A small curtain in a theatre*; post siparium, Cic.: auleo subducto et complicitis sipariis, Apul.; so that Apuleius makes a distinction between auleum and siparium: it appears that siparium was used in comedy, and not in tragedy; verba cothurno, non tantum sipario, fortiora, Sen.: also, *a curtain or screen over the judge's benches, to keep off the rays of the sun*; Quint.

SIPHO, or SIPHON, onis, m. (σίφων) *A tube or pipe*.

I. *A pipe or tube from which water runs out, a water-cock, faucet*; Sen. II. *A pipe by which, in conflagrations, the fire was extinguished, a kind of fire-engine*; Plin. Ep. III. *A pipe by which liquids are drawn from casks, a siphon*; Cic. N.B. It is written also, sifo, sifon.

SIPHUNCULUS, i, m. Dimin. of siphon; Plin. Ep.

SIPTACHORA, æ, f. (σιπταχώρα) *A kind of tree, growing in India, and yielding amber*; Plin.

SIQVA, or SI QVA, *Perhaps*; see SIQUIS.

SQUANDO, or SI QUANDO, for si aliquando, *If ever, if at any time*; Cic.: it is found also without a verb, *if ever a thing has happened, or is to happen, i. e. now especially*; nunc mihi, si quando, — favete, Ov.

SQUIDEM, or SI QUIDEM, I. *If indeed*; Ter.: Cic. II. *Although*; Plaut. III. *Since that, inasmuch as, since*; Cic.: Cæs.: Ov. N.B. With the poets, si in siquidem is short.

SQUIS, or SIQUI, SIQUA, SIQUID, SIQUON, or properly, SI QUIS, SI QUI, SI QUA, SI QUID, SI QUOD, for si aliquis, &c.,

If any one, if any; see SI, QUI and ALIQUIS. N.B. 1. *Si* qui, or *si* qui, i. e. *si* qua ratione, if in any way, for any means; Liv.: for this we find *si* qua (sc. ratione), Virg.: Liv. 2. *Si* quo, or *si* quo, for *si* aliquo, *If any whither; si* quo—*misit*, Cic.: also, *if for any purpose; si* quo—*opera* opis esset, Liv. 3. *Si* qua, for *si* qua, Cic. 4. *Si* qui means also *If by any means; Virg.; see QUI and ALIQUIS.*—Synon. *Si* qui is used for the most part as an adjective, with a substantive; *si* quis, commonly as a substantive. We may observe, also, the following distinction, that *si* qui, *si* qua (fem. sing. et neut. plur.), denote, if a person or thing, &c.; whereas, *si* quis, *si* qua, denote, if any person whoever, if any thing whatever, &c. Cf. Beier ad Cic. Offic. 2, 21, 74.

SIRÆUM, i. n. (*σίραγον*) i. q. Sapa; Plin.; SIRCITŪLA, æ. f. *A kind of grape; Colum.* 12, 43, 9. SIRCŪLA, æ. f. *A kind of grape; Plin.* 14, 4, 6. SIREMPS and SIREMPE, i. q. Similis, Like, or, one and the same; sirempe leg, Sen.: sirempe legem, Plaut.

SIRIACUS, a, um. (*σιριακός*) *Of, belonging to, or proceeding from the dog-star; calor, Avien.*

SIRIASIS, is. f. (*σιριασις*) *A disease of children, a kind of inflammation of the skin; Plin.*

SIRIM, is, &c., for siverim, &c. See SINO.

SIRIUM, i. n. *Mugwort; Apul.*

SIRIUS, i. m. (*σίριος*) *The dog-star; Virg.; also* adj.; Sirius ardor, id.

SIRPE, is. n. i. q. Lasepitium; Plaut.: hence, SIRPICUS, a, um.; Solin.

SIRPEA, æ. f. See SCIRPEUS.

SIRPICULUS, a, um. See SCIRPICULUS.

SIRPICUS, a, um. See SIRPE.

SIRPO, ære, SIRPUS. See SCIRPO, SCIRPUS.

SIRUS, i. m. (*σίριος* or *σίριός*) *A subterranean magazine for corn; Colum.*

SIS, i. n. From Sum. II. For *si* vis. 1. *If you will, if you like, if you please; Plaut.: refer* animus, sis, ad veritatem, Cic. 2. It is usually employed as a phrase in common conversation, *Do you hear? will you? cave sis*, Ter.: fac, sis, nunc promissa apparent, id.: tace sis, sulta, Plaut.: plur. sultis, for *si* vultis, *will you? adeste, sultis, Plaut.*

SISARA, æ. f. i. q. Erice; Plin.

SISER, æris. n. (*σίσαρον*) *A plant having a root fit for eating, the skirret, Sium Sisarum, L.; or, the carrot, Daucus Carota, L.; Plin.: also* mascul. or femin.; tres siseser, id.

SISTENTO, ære. Perhaps for se ostentare, Plaut.—Doubtful.

SISTO, stiti and stēti, stātum, ēre. (from *ίστάω, ιστώ, ιστάω*) I. Trans. To place, put, set, cause to stand; acciui in litore, Virg.: alieui jaculum in ore, id., i. e. to fix in the mouth; hence, 1. To bring or lead to a place; alieui in viam, Plaut.: huc siste sororem, Virg.: sistere se, or alieui, to appear or cause another to appear (in court); Cic.: Liv.: vadimonium sistere, Cic., to appear to his recognisance or on the day when the action is to be tried; also gen., sistere se, to appear, show one's self, be in the way, be to be found; se vegetum alieui, id. 2. To cause to stand or stand still, to stop, stay, arrest, check, keep back, detain; legiones, Liv.: impetum, id.: equos, Virg.: fugam, Liv.: lacrimas, Ov.: pedem, id.: or, gradum, Liv., to stand still, halt: sitim, Ov., to allay or quench: sanguinem, Plin., to staunch: alvum, id., to stop, to bind: certamina, Ov., to end: opus, id., to end. 3. To make firm, fix, establish, settle; dentes, Plin.: rem Romanam, Virg. II. Intrans. 1. To stand, be made to stand, come to a stand; capite, Plaut., to fall on his head: ore, id., to be made to kiss the ground; hence, 2. To stand still, halt, stop, take firm footing, settle, rest; ubi sistere detur, Virg.: sistunt amnes, id., stand still: ab Epheso profectus primo ad Myonnesum, stand still, Liv.: hence, fig., to continue, endure, last, remain in good condition; remp. sistere negat posse, Cic.: hence the phrase, sisti potest, one can stand or hold out; non sisti potest, one cannot stand, hold out or subsist, it cannot be endured: vix concordia (ablat.) sisti posse, Cic.: nec sisti posse, ni, &c., Liv. 3. To appear (in court), come; tcsificatur, Quintum non stitisse, Cic. 4. To appear as, show one's self as, or, to be; iudex sistet, will become or be a judge, Manil. N.B. Particip. Status, a, um, 1. Put, placed, brought (before a court of justice, or at the bar); Pand. 2. Fixed, appointed, agreed upon; dies cum hoste, Cic.: also gen., set, fixed, stated, settled, determined, sure, certain; dies, Liv.: carminiosa, Cic.: sacrificium, id.: cursus siderum, Plin.: stato tempore, at an appointed time, id.: stella, a fixed star, Censorin. 3. Midling; forma, Enn., i. e. of moderate beauty.

SISTRATUS, a, um. (sistrum) *Having or bearing a rattle; Mart.*

SISTRUM, i. n. (*σίστρον*) *A rattle, especially such as was used by the Egyptians at the religious ceremonies of Isis, and on other occasions; Ov.: it* consisted chiefly of several rods placed through a plate of metal, in such a manner that they made a noise when the instrument was shaken. These sistra were used by the Egyptians in war instead of trumpets; Virg.: Propert.: Lucr.

SISURNA, æ. f. (*σίρωνα* and *σίρωνα*) *A kind of coarse coverlet; Ammian.*

SISYMBRIUM, i. n. (*σίσύμβριον*) *A kind of herb, perhaps, water-cresses; Ov.*

SISYRINCHION, i. n. (*σίσυρινχίων*) *A kind of bulbous plant; Plin.*

SITANIUS, or SETANIUS, a, um. (*σητανίος, or σητανίος*) *Of this year; triticum, summer wheat, Plin.: panis, bread made from this wheat, id.*

SITARCHIA, or, more correctly, SĪTARCHIA, æ. f. (*σιταρχία*) I. *Provisions for a journey; Hieron.* II. *The place in which such provisions were kept; Vulgat.*

SITELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of situla) *A vessel into which, after it had been filled with water, wooden lots were thrown, a ballot-box; Plaut.: Cic.*

SITICEN, Inis. m. (situs and cano) *A musician at a funeral; Cato.*

SITICŪLŪS, a, um. (sitis) I. *Thirsty; Sidon.: fig., dry, thirsty, without moisture, arid; Apulia, Hor.: calx, Vitr.* II. *Causing thirst; Plin.*

SITIENTER, adv. *With thirst; hence* fig., *with desire; expetere, Cic.*

SITIO, ivi, itum, ire. (sitis) I. Intrans. 1. *To thirst, be thirsty; Cic.: also* seq. genit.; sitiunt aëris, Symm.: hence, 2. Fig., of land, trees, plants, &c., *To be dry, to want moisture; sitit* tellus, Ov.: herba, Virg.: arbor, Plin.: stire agros, Cic.: colonia sitiens, i. e. that has no water, Plin. Ep.: sitiencia, sc. loca, dry places, Plin. 3. Of countries and nations, *To be in a hot climate, to have great heat; Afri* sitientes, Virg.: thus also, Canicula sitiens, hot, Ov.: 4. *To thirst after, desire earnestly or eagerly, covet; aures* sitientes, Cic.: also sitiens, seq. genit.; virtutis, id. N.B. Luna sitiens, Plin., i. e. when she gives no light, new moon; or, clear, as Har-duin explains it. II. Trans. 1. *To thirst after any thing; Tagum, Mart.: hence* passivē; aquæ sitiuntur, they thirst after water, Ov. 2. *To be eagerly desirous of or covet any thing; sanguinem, Cic.: honores, id.*

SITIS, is. f. I. *Thirst; sitim* exple, Cic.; or, extinguiere, Ov.; or, restinguere, Virg.; or, sedare, Ov.; or, depellere, Cic., i. e. to quench, assuage: sitim facere, Plin.: colligere, to become thirsty, Ov.; also to create thirst, Virg.: hence, II. Fig. Of the earth, plants, &c. when they want moisture, Dryness, aridity, drought, great heat, sultriness; æstatis, i. e. plantarum, Colum.: siti findit Canis arva, Virg.: deserta siti regio, id.

III. Fig. *Thirst, i. e. strong or eager desire, greediness, covetousness; cupiditatis, Cic.: argenti, Hor.: alieui* facere sitim audiendi, Quint.

SISTUS, a, um. See SCHISTOS.

SITITES, æ. m. (*σίτιτης*) *A kind of precious stone; Plin.* 37, 25, ed. Hard.

SITITOR, ðris. m. (sitis) *A thirsty person; fig. desirous, novitatis, Apul.*

SITIVE, adv. (sitivus from situs) *According to situation; Tert.*

SITŪNA, æ. m. (*σίτωνα*) *One that purchases corn for the army, a public purveyor; Pand.: his* office was called Sitonia, æ. (*σιτωνία*), id.

SITTACE, æ. f. (*σιττάκη*) *The Indian name of, The parrot; Plin.*

SITŪBUS, i. m. (*σίτρυβος*), i. q. Silybus, Cic. Att. 4, 5, ed. Ern.; where we now read, silybys.

SITŪLA, æ. f. *A vessel.* I. For holding water, A bucket, pail, tub; Plaut. II. For holding lots, An urn; id.

SITŪLUS, i. m. i. q. Situla; Cat.: Vitr.

SITUS, a, um. See SINO.

SITUS, us. m. (situs) I. A situation, position, posture, site; loci, Cic.: oppidorum, Cæs.: rerum, Cic.: membrorum, id.: hence, 1. A structure; pyramidum, Hor. 2. A country, region; meridianus, Plin. II. Especially, A lying or remaining long in one place; gladius situ rubiginat, Apul., i. e. by want of use: situ durrescere campum, Virg., i. e. by lying fallow; hence, want of care or culture, neglect; cessat terra situ, Ov.: thus also, loca sentis situ, Virg. 2. Age; especially, old age; demptos Æsonis esse situs, Ov.: senectus situ victa, Virg. III. Rust, mould, mustiness, or any other kind of filth which a thing acquires by lying too long in one place, want of use, &c.; occupat arma situs, Tibull.: canescunt tecta situ, Ov.: crocum, quod redolct situm, Plin.: hence, 1. Dirt or filth on the body; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, e. poëta. 2. Of the mind when it is impaired by inactivity and idleness, rust; ne pereant pectora situ, Ov., i. e. inactivity; velut situm duere, Quint.: situ secreti consumi, id., to waste away in solitude. 3. Of things forgotten by posterity; in æterno jacere situ, oblivion, Propert. 4. Of things which grow out of use; sepulta ac situ obsita justitia, obsolete, Vell.

SIVM, i. n. See SION.

SI-VE, conj. I. Or if; postulo, sive æquum est, ore, Ter.: venias augur Apollo, sive tu mavis Frycina, Hor.: especially after si, Ter.: Cic.: but the first si usually has ve with it, and so sive is repeated, when the former is rendered, if, or, if either, or, simply, either, or, whether; and the second, or if, or, simply, or. 1. With a separate

verb to each sive; e. g. sive — fecisset — sive — voluisset, Cic. 2. With one verb in common; sive duse sive natura ademerat, Cic.: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Cæs. N.B. 1. For the latter sive, we sometimes find an; Tac.; or, vel, Veget. 2. For one sive, we often find seu; see SEU. II. It is frequently used only once in the sentence, when it means, *Or*; proelio sive naufragio, Justin.; regis Philippi sive Persæ, Cic.: Parthus sive Cydon, Virg.: hence in explanations; vocabulum sive appellationem, Quint. — Synon.; see VEL.

SMĀRAGDĪNEUS, a, um. (smaragdus) *Of emerald, smaragdine*; Marc. Cap.

SMĀRAGDĪNUS, a, um. (σμαράγδινος) *Of emerald, smaragdine*; emplastrum, Cels., so called on account of its green colour: prata, Prudent.

SMĀRAGDUS. (σμαράγδης) This word was used in an extensive signification, and denoted not merely, *An emerald*, but almost any precious stone of a green colour; Plin.: Mart.: hence fig., the colour of a smaragdus; Phædr.: Auct. Carm. de Phen.

SMĀRIS, idis. f. (σμαρίς) *A small sea-fish of inferior quality*; Ov.

SMĒCTĪCUS, a, um. (σμηκτικός) *Abstersive, cleansing*; Plin.

SMĒGMA, ātis. n. (σμήγμα) *An abstersive medical preparation*; Plin.

SMĪLAX, ācis. f. (σμίλαξ) *I. Bind-weed, withwind, Smilax aspera* L.; Plin. *II. The yew-tree*; Plin.

III. *A kind of oak, Quercus Ilex* L., variet. β; Plin.

SMĪLION, i. n. *A kind of eye salve*; Cels.

SMYRNĪON or -UM, i. n. (σμύριον) *A kind of plant, Smyrniacum Olusatrum* L.; Plin.

SMYRRĪNA, æ. f. *A kind of herb, i. q. Myrrhis, or Myrrha*; Plin. 24. 97.

SMYRUS, i. m. i. q. Myrus; Plin.

SOBOLES, SOBOLESCO. See SOBOLES, &c.

SÖBBRE, adv. I. *Soberly, temperately*; Cic. II. *Reasonably, prudently*; Plaut.

SÖBBREFACTUS, a, um. *Become reasonable*; Apul.

SÖBBREITAS, ātis. f. (sobrius) I. *Sobriety, i. e. moderation in drinking*; Sen. II. *Temperateness, moderation*; Jta, Pand.: also, *reasonableness*; Arnob.

SÖBBRĪNA, æ. f. (sobrinus) *A female cousin-german*; Plaut.

SÖBBRĪNUS, i. m. (for sororinus, as is supposed, from soror) *A cousin-german, by the mother's side*; Cic.

SÖBBRO, āre. (sobrius) *To make sober*; Paul. Nol.

SÖBBRIUS, a, um. (for sobrius) I. *Sober, not drunk*; Cic.: also of things without life, pocula, Tibull., i. e. not intoxicating; thus also, lymphæ, id.; convictus, Tac.: verba non sobria, Mart., i. e. of a drunken man; uva, Plin., i. e. not intoxicating; hence, II. *Moderate, temperate, not given to pleasure*; Ter.: Hor.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. III. *Reasonable, prudent, sensible*; orator, Cic.: homo, id.; ingenium, Sen.: sobria ferre pedem, prudent, cautious, Ov.: sobria dicere, Gell.

N.B. Comp. sobrior, Lact. — Synon. Siccus denotes one who has not drunk; sobrius, one who has not drunk immoderately.

SÖCCĀTUS, a, um. (soccus) *That wears light shoes or slippers*; Sen.

SÖCCĀFER, a, um. (soccus and fero) i. q. Soccatus; Sidon.

SÖCCĀTUS, i. m. Dimin. of soccus; Sen.

SÖCCUS, i. m. *A kind of low and light shoe worn by the Greeks*; Cic.: and by comic actors; hence, for comedy; Hor.: Ov.

SÖCER, āri. m. (ζωερός) *A father-in-law*; Cic. N.B. 1. Socerī, *Parents-in-law*; Virg. 2. Ter. He. 5, 2, 4. noster socer venit, i. e. my son's father-in-law. 3. Socer magnus, a wife's grandfather, Pand. 4. Socerus, for socer, Plaut.

SÖCĒRUS, i. m. for socer. See SOCER.

SÖCIA, æ. f. See SOCĪUS.

SÖCĪĀBĪLIS, e. (socio) I. *That can be joined or united, or united easily*; Plin.: hence, II. *Sociable, social*; Sen. III. *Living in harmony, peaceable, friendly*; consortio inter reges, Liv.

SÖCĪĀLIS, e. (socius) I. *Social, or of belonging to society*; homo sociale animal, Sen.: beneficium dare socialis res est, id. II. *Conjugal, nuptial*; amor, Ov.: torus, id.; anni, id. III. *Of or relating to allies*; lex, Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, the army of the allies, Liv.: bellum, Nep., i. e. with allies.

SÖCĪĀLITAS, ātis. f. (socialis) *Sociality, sociableness*; Plin. Paneg.

SÖCĪĀLITER, adv. (socialis) *Sociably, in a social manner*; Hor.

SÖCĪĀTIŪ, ōnis. f. (socio) *A joining, uniting*; Marc. Cap.

SÖCĪĀTRIX, icis. f. (socio) *She that unites or joins*; Val. Fl.

SÖCĪENNUS, i. m. *A companion, comrade*; Plaut.

SÖCĪĒTAS, ātis. f. (socius) I. *Any mutual connexion, association, communion, conjunction, society, fellowship, alliance, conspiracy, connexion which exists among nations speaking the same language, national connexion, connexion*

by marriage and by blood; hominum inter ipsos, Cic.: regni, Liv.: sceleris, Cic.: societatem coire, id.; or, statuere, id.; or, inire, id.; or, confidare, id., i. e. to make: conciliare, to make, id.: naturæ cum somniis, connexion, share, participation, id.: venire in societatem laudum allicujus, to partake, share, id.: nomen, when several things have a common name, Plin. Especially, II. In trade, *A company, society, association*; societatem facere, Cic.: gerere, to be in partnership, id.: iudicium societatis, id., an action brought against any one for defrauding his partners. III. *The company or society of the farmers of the public revenues*; Bithynica, Cic. IV. *A league, alliance, confederacy between two states or princes*; societatem cum aliquo conjungere, Sall., to make or enter into: habere cum aliquo, Nep.: societatem belli ferre, Liv.

SÖCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (socius) I. *To join, unite, connect, associate*; vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione, Cic.: vitæ suæ periculum cum aliquo, to venture his life with any one, id.; sanguinem, relationship, family, Liv.: gaudia cum aliquo, Tibull., to share: intima consilia cum aliquo, Val. Fl., to communicate: aliquem urbe, domo, Virg., i. e. to receive, make welcome. II. *To do or commit any thing in company with others*; sociari periculum poterit, Justin.

SÖCĪŌFRĀDUS, a, um. (socius and fraudo) *That defrauds his partner or comrade*; Plaut.

SÖCĪUS, a, um. adj. and subst. (according to some, from sequor; or, from sodes, for sodicius) I. *That partakes of or is connected with any thing, participating, joining or sharing in, connected, united, associated; an associate, companion, comrade, sharer, fellow, partner*; socios penates, Ov.: moras socias jungere, i. e. simul morari, id.: socius periculum, sharing, Cic.: belli, id.; amicitia, id.: especially, II. *Connected by ties of blood*; socius sanguinis, Ov., brother. III. *United by marriage*; socius tori, a husband, Ov.: socia tori, id.; and simply, socia, Sall., a wife: lectus socius, Ov., nuptial. IV. *Allied, confederate*; classis socia, Ov.: agmina, Virg.: socia civitas, Quint.: timuit socia manus, i. e. bellum sociale, Ov.: hence, Socius, subst., *An ally*; socios sibi arecunt, Cæs.: huic populo socii fuerunt, for, huius populi, Cic. The Romans gave the name of socii more especially to the Italian people in the states or towns which were under their protection, and were obliged, in case of an impending war, to send assistance; Cic.: Liv. Also the inhabitants of provinces are often called by this flattering name in Cicero. V. *Partner in trade*; Cic.: hence, pro socio damnari, id., for defrauding his partner: an action brought on account of such fraud was called, iudicium pro socio; id. VI. *That does, undertakes, hires, rents, &c., any thing in a company or jointly*; hence, socii, the company of farmers of the public revenues (publicani); Bithynica, Cic. VII. *Any comrade or companion*; hence, Æneas condescendingly says to his people, socii, companions; Virg. VIII. Socii navales; see NĀVALIS. N.B. Socium, for sociorum, Liv.

SÖCĪORDIA, or SECORDIA, æ. f. (soccors) I. *Stupidity, dullness, want of sense, folly*; Tac. II. *Carelessness, negligence, sleepiness, indolence, laxness, sloth, sluggishness, inactivity*; Ter.: Sall. — Synon. Socordia, want of acute feeling or quick thought; desidia, slothfulness; inertia, helplessness; and hence, listlessness; ignavia, inactivity, idleness; segnitias and pigritia, laziness.

SÖCĪORDĪTER, adv. *Carelessly, negligently, slothfully, sluggishly*; socordius; Liv.

SÖCĪORS, dis. (from se and cor) I. *Stupid, dull, senseless, thoughtless, foolish*; Cic.: socordior, Sidon.: socordissimus, Apul. II. *Careless, negligent, inattentive, indolent, lazy, slothful, sluggish, inactive*; rerum, for in rebus, Ter.

SÖCĪRĪFĀS, e. (socrus) *Of a mother-in-law*; Sidon.

SÖCĪRUS, us. f. (ζωερά) *A mother-in-law*; Cic.: magna, a wife's grandmother, Pand.: major, i. e. proavia uxoris mee, id.

SÖDĀLĪCUS, or SÖDĀLĪTUS, a, um. (sodalis) *Of or belonging to companionship or fellowship*; consortium, Ammian.: iure sodalicio, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 46: collegia, Pand., i. e. banqueting clubs; hence, Sodalicium (-tium), subst., I. *A company of friends, fellowship, brotherhood, companionship, intimate friendship, intercourse with bosom friends*; Catull. II. Especially, *A feasting or banqueting club*; Auct. ad Her. 451. At these parties conspiracies were frequently hatched, and so they obtained a bad name, Cic. Planc. 15; and were even prohibited; lex de sodaliciis, Cic.

SÖDĀLIS, e. (perhaps from sodes, amicus) *Social, companionable*; turba, Ov.: hence, Sodalis, subst., I. *A companion, intimate friend, comrade, crony*; Ter.: Cic.: especially sodales, are friends who frequently eat or feast together, fellows at meals, messmates; boon companions, pot companions; Cic. A society of such persons was called sodalitas, and their banqueting, sodalium. Such societies were instituted in honour of certain deities; sodalis in Lupercis, Cic.: there were also other sodales; e. g. Augustales, Tac., a college of priests insti-

tuted in honour of Augustus; hence, II. Fig. *A companion, associate*; thus Euris is called, sodalis hiemis, Hor.: and cratera, sodalis Veneris. id. III. *One that resembles another in any thing*; ille sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo, Cic.

SODALITAS, átis. f. (sodalis) I. *Companionship, fellowship, intimacy, friendship, intimate friendship*; Cic.: homo summa sodalitate, who has the greatest number of bosom friends, id.; especially, II. *A feasting or banqueting club*; Cic. Sen. 13; fera, sc. Lupercorum, Cic., for such banquets were held in honour of the deities; consensu, quæ honeste magis, quam vere, sodalitas nominaretur, id., for at such banquets conspiracies were often formed; whence they were sometimes prohibited; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.

SODES, (according to Cicero, from si audes, or rather from si audis, as sis, from si vis, and sultis, from si vultis), a word used in familiar conversation, as we say, *Do you hear? pray, will you? I pray you, if you please, with your leave, &c.*; dic, sodes, Ter.; iube, sodes, &c., Cic.

SOL, genit. solis, m. I. *The sun*; præcipitans, going down, near its setting, Cic.: supremo sole, in the evening, Hor.: sole novo, Virg., i. e. at sunrise: duos soles visos, Liv. (N. B. I. Sol, as a person; Cic.: filia Solis, i. e. Pasiphaë, Ov. 2. Solis gemma, Plin., a kind of precious stone; hence, II. *The sun, sunshine, the light and heat of the sun*; ambulare in sole, Cic.: soles et nubila, Ov., clear, bright days: seu sol, seu imber esset, Suet.; hence, sol is put for, labour or work done in the sun, or in public; opposed to umbra, what is done for pleasure or as pastime, or not in public, or for exercise; hence, I. *The fatigue of war, military service*; cedat umbra (i. e. jurisprudentia) soli, Cic. 2. *Public speaking*; procedere in solem et pulverem, Cic.: doctrinam in solem et pulverem producere, id., i. e. to appear in public. III. *The heat of the sun*; nimius, Ov.

IV. *The sun, i. e. a sunny place*; in Lucretio tuo sole, Cic.: hence for Solarium, *A solar, balcony*; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 32. V. *A day*; tres soles erramus, Virg.: niger, Hor.: trini soles, Calp. VI. *A year*; binos soles, Grat. VII. Of an extraordinary person or thing, *A sun or star*; Africanus, sol alter, Cic. N. B. Sol mihi excidisse e mundo videtur, Cic., i. e. I should rather have expected the sky to fall.

SOLAGO, Inis. f. (sol) i. q. Heliotropium; Apul.

SOLAMEN, Inis. n. (solor) *A comfort, solace, consolation, relief, ease*; Virg.

SOLANUM, i. n. *The herb nightshade*; Cels.

SOLANUS, a, um. (sol) *Proceeding from the sun*; hence subst., sc. ventus, Vitr., the east wind, otherwise called Subsolanus.

SOLARIS, e. (sol) *Of or belonging to the sun*; lumen, light of the sun, daylight, Ov.: arcus, Sen., i. e. opposite the sun: circulus, the ecliptic, Plin.: herba, i. q. Heliotropium, Cels.

SOLARIUM, i. n. See SOLARIUS.

SOLARIUS, a, um. (from sol) *Of or relating to the sun*; hence, I. *Horologium, Plin., and simply, solarium, Plaut., a sundial*: afterwards, *Any clock or dial*; in even a clepsidra was so called, Cic.; such was that in the forum at Rome, near which persons used to lounge.

II. *Solarium, Any place exposed to the sun, a solar, terrace, gallery*; Plaut.: Suet.

SOLARIUS, a, um. (from solum) *Of or relating to the ground*; hence, Solarium, subst., sc. vectigal, a ground-rent; Pand.

SOLATIO, Inis. f. (dimin. of solatio) *A little consolation*; Catull.

SOLATIUM, i. n. (solor) I. *Consolation, solace, comfort*; servitutus, Cic.: solatio afferre or præbere, id., to comfort, console: hoc est mihi solatio, Cæs.: vacare culpa magnum est solatio, id.: solatia dicere, to console, speak comfortable words, Ov.: hence, II. *Aid, assistance, resource in necessity, refuge in difficulty or distress, relief, succour*; annonæ, Cic. III. *A compensation*; ne sine solatio ageret, Tac. IV. *Any thing which consoles*; aves, solatia ruris, Ov.: dicta duri solatia casus, Virg.

SOLATOR, óris, m. (solor) *A comforter*; Tibull.

SOLATUS, a, um. from solor. See SOLOR.

SOLATUS, a, um. from sol. *Burnt by the sun, sunburnt, sun struck*; Plin.

SOLATUS, a, um. from solus. *Made desolate*; see SOLO, Ære.

SOLDURIUS, i. n. Plur. Soldurii, in Gaul, *A kind of vassals who devoted themselves to the service of some prince or great man, retainers, adherents*; Cæs.

SOLDUS, æ. f. See SOLIDUS.

SOLEA, æ. f. I. *The sole of the foot of animals*; Veget. II. *Soles, Slippers, sandals, or light shoes, which covered only the sole of the foot*; Gell. 13, 20; cf. CALCEUS. When the Romans reclined at table, they put off their slippers (soleæ): and when they rose they had them brought by a servant: hence, soleas poscere, Hor.: deponere, Mart.: hence, from the resemblance, I. *A kind of fetter for the feet*; Cic. 2. *A kind of shoe for horses, &c.*; these were not fastened on by nails, but were made

so as to be put on and taken off at pleasure; Suet. III. *A kind of flat fish, the sole* (Pleuronectes Solea, L.); Ov.

IV. *An implement used in pressing olives*; Colum.—Synon. Soleæ and crepidæ covered only the lower part of the foot, and were secured by bands passing over the upper part. When adorned with gold or silver, they were called sandalia; and when furnished with nails of iron or wood, in order to make them more durable, caligæ. The latter were worn by soldiers especially. Calcei, like our shoes, covered the whole foot, and were fastened by bands or ties on the upper part: they were made of tanned leather. Perones, were shoes made of undressed leather, reaching above the ankle, and worn chiefly by rustics and soldiers. Cothurni, were high shoes, borrowed from the Greeks, and worn at Rome principally by ladies.

SOLÆRIS, e. (solea) *Like a sole or slipper*; cella, Spartan, in Carac. 9.

SOLÆRIUS, i. m. (solea) *A maker of slippers or sandals*; Plaut.

SOLÆTUS, a, um. (solea) *Wearing slippers or sandals*; Cic.

SOLENNIS, e. See SOLLENNIS.

SOLEN, Ænis. n. (σολήνη) *A kind of muscle* (Solen, L.); Plin.

SOLENNIS, SOLENNITAS, &c. See SOLLENNIS, &c.

SÖLE, Itus sum, Ære. I. *To be used, accustomed, or wont*; seq. infin., Cic.: ut solet, id., sc. fieri, as it usually happens; ut solet, sc. facere, Ter., as he is accustomed, according to his custom. Part. I. Solens, *According to custom, customary, wonted*; Plaut.: solens sum, i. e. soleo, id. 2. Solitus, a, um, active, Cic.: passivè or adjective, *Usual*; see SOLITUS. II. *To have intercourse with any one*; cum viris, Plaut. N. B. Soluerat, for solutus erat, Sall.

SÖLERS, SOLERTIA, &c. See SOLERS, &c.

SÖLICANUS, a, um. (solus and cano) *That sings alone*; Marc. Cap.

SÖLICITO, SOLICITUS. See SOLICITO, &c.

SÖLDÄNEN, Inis. n. (solido) i. q. Solidamentum; Ven. Fort.

SÖLDÄNEMENTUM, i. n. (solido) *That by which any thing is made firm or solid*; corporis, Lact.

SÖLDÄTIO, Ænis. f. (solido) *A making firm or solid*; Vitr.

SÖLDÄTRIX, icis. f. (solido) *She that makes firm or solid*; Arnob.

SÖLDE, adv. I. *Solidly, firmly*; Colum.: solidius, Gell. II. *Fully, completely, thoroughly, entirely*; gaudere, Ter.: scire, Plaut.: formidare, Apul.

SÖLDESCO, Ære. (solidus) *To become firm or solid*; Vitr.: also, to close or go together, to become whole; Plin.

SÖLDIPES, Ædis. (solidus and pes) *Having a solid, i. e. not cloven, hoof*; Plin.

SÖLDITAS, átis. f. (solidus) I. *Solidity, density*; Cic. II. *Thickness*; Pallad. III. *The whole*; possessionis, Cod. Just. IV. *Firmness, durability*; Vitr.

SÖLIDO, Ævi, átum, Ære. (solidus) I. *To make solid or dense*; locum fistucationibus, Vitr.: aream creta, Virg. II. *To make firm or secure, to strengthen*; muros, Tac.: fistulas stanno, Plin.: fig.; imperium Romanum, Auct. Paneg. ad Constant.: aliquid constitutione, Cod. Just., to decree, order. III. *To join together, make whole, cement*; fracta, Plin. Ep.: nervos incisos, Plin. IV. *To make complete, adjust, make up* (accounts); rationes, Ascon.

SÖLIDUS, a, um. I. *Solid, dense, i. e. not hollow, loose or full of holes*; paries, Cic.: columna, id.: casus solidior, Colum.: boves solidis ungulis, Plin., not cloven; hence, solidum, *solid ground, firm land*; Ov.: also, *any thing dense, thick or solid*; finditur in solidum (arboris) cuneis via, Virg., i. e. into the solid wood, into the middle: Solida, *Solid bodies or things*; Cic.: hence, of metals, *massive, solid*; vasa auro solida, Tac.: also of ivory; ex solido elephanto, Virg.: of marble; solido de marmore templum, id. II. Fig. *Palpable, sensible*; nihil quod solidum tenere possit, Cic.; or here it may mean, real, actual. III. *Of food, Solid, substantial, nourishing, strong*; hence, suavitas, Cic., i. e. strong; eloquentia, id., pithy. IV. *Solid, firm, hard, not yielding*; ripa, Ov.: solidissima terra, id.: adamas, Virg.: structura solidissima, Vitr.: solidum, something firm, Hor.: hence fig., *firm, constant*; mens, id.: hence, solidum, *firm ground*; Virg.: Ov.: and fig.; in solido, in safety, Virg.; Sen. V. *Full, whole, complete, entire, perfect*; usura, Cic.: vires, Virg.: consulatus, Liv.: stipendia, id.: decies solidum (accus.), quite ten hundred thousand sesterces, Hor.: solidum, the whole, Cic.: hence I. Fig. *Perfect, complete, not deficient*; rationes, Ascon., i. e. correct: gaudium, Ter.: beneficium, id.: libertas, Liv.: effigies justitiae, Cic.; or here it may mean, real, actual. 2. Solidus (soldus) sc. nummus, a gold coin, about a ducat in value; Mart.: Pand. VI. *Real, actual, not vain, not imaginary*; res, Cic.: laus, id.: suavitas, effigies; see III., IV.: quod solidum tenere possit; see II.: utilitas, Cic. VII. *Strong, large, thick*; tori Hercules, Ov.: telum, Virg.: vinum, Pallad.

SOLIFER, a, um. (sol and fero) *That bears or brings forth the sun; plaga, i. e. the east, Sen.*

SOLFERRERUS (Sollif.), a, um. (sollus, i. e. totus, and feruus) *Of solid iron; soliferum, sc. telum, Liv.*

SOLFÛGA, æ. f. See SOLIPUGA.

SOLIGËNA, æ. c. (sol and gigno) *Child of the sun; Eetes, Val. Fl.*

SOLLÛQUÛM, i. n. (sollus and loquor) *A speaking to himself, a soliloquy; Augustin.*

SOLLÛPÛGA, æ. f. *A kind of poisonous ant, according to Pliny, or, a kind of spider, according to Solinus: we find also, Solpuga, Lucan.; Solipunga, Fest.; and Solifuga, Solin.*

SOLLÛSTÛM, a, um. ; e. g. tripudium, Cic., i. e. when, at the auspices, the food fell from the mouths of the sacred fowls; this showed that they ate greedily, and was regarded as a favourable omen; Festus has, sollistimum.

SOLLÛTÛNEUS, a, um. (with long o, from sollus) *Alone, separate, apart; Theod. Prisc.*

SOLLÛTÛNEUS, a, um. (with short o, from sollitus) *Usual, customary; Marc. Emp.*

SOLLÛTÛRIUS, a, um. (sollus) *Solitary, lonely, without company; homo, Cic.: vita, Quint.: natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic.: cœna, Plin. Paneg.*

SOLLÛTAS, ætis. f. (sollus) *A being alone, loneliness, solitude; Acc. ap. Non.*

SOLLÛTÛTIM. adv. *Alone; Fronto.*

SOLLÛTAURILIA. See SCÛVETÛRAURILIA.

SOLLÛTE. adv. *Alone; Plaut.*

SOLLÛTO, ævi, ñtum, ære. freq. of soleo; Gell.

SOLLÛTÛDO, inis. f. (sollus) *I. A being alone, solitariness, loneliness; a solitude, desert, wilderness, lonely or solitary place; loci, Cic.: solitudo ante ostium, Ter., i. e. I see no one before the door: in foro ab oratoribus, Cic.: discedere in aliquas solitudines, id.: in agris, id.: hence, II. Fig. A being separated from, left alone or deserted by one's relations, friends, &c., loneliness, helplessness; Iberorum, Cic., when they have lost their father: vitium, id.: tua, id., i. e. that you are without me. III. A small number of men, want of men, weakness in respect of numbers; ejus solitudo, Nep., i. e. weakness, since he had only thirty men: eadem, Liv., want of men.—Synon. Vastitas, solitude, in a bad sense, desolation: solitudo, solitudo or loneliness, considered indifferently, and sometimes as agreeable.*

SOLLÛTUS, a, um. I. Part. of soleo; see SOLEO. II. Adj. *Usual, customary; artes, Ov.: solitum quicquam civitates, Liv.: hence, Solitum, A custom, habit, ordinary practice; præter solitum, Hor.: solitio magis, more than usual or than otherwise, Liv.: solitum tibi, according to thy custom, Virg.*

SOLLÛM, i. n. I. *A raised seat, throne. 1. For kings; Cic.: for Jupiter; Virg.: hence fig., throne, i. e. royal dignity, kingdom; Lucr.: Ov. 2. For the gods in their temples; Cic. 3. For lawyers, on which they sat when consulted by their clients; Cic. 4. Also for others; eburnum, i. e. sella curulis, Claud. II. A tub; Plin.: especially, A bathing-tub; Liv. III. A stone coffin; Suet.*

SOLLÛVÛGUS, a, um. (sollus and vagus) *I. That wanders about alone; bestia, Cic. II. That goes alone; cœlum, Cic., i. e. that moves alone. III. Solitary, private, for itself; cognitio, Cic., which relates only to itself, and not to the good of others.*

SOLLEMNIS, SOLEMNIS, or SOLENNIS, e. (from sollus, i. e. totus, and annus) *I. Annual, yearly, that is done, celebrated or performed every year; iter, Cic.: dies deorum festi ac sollempnes, id.: hence, II. Festive, solemn; religiones, Cic.: verba, id.: epulæ, id.: ludi, id.: sacrificium, id.: dies, Hor.: ara, Virg.: sollempnissimas preces, Apul.: hence, Sollemne, subst., Any festivity or solemnity, a solemn festival, solemn rite or ceremony; sollempne clavi figendi, Liv.: funeris, Tac.: Fidei sollempnia instituit, Liv., i. e. a festival with sacrifice: thus also of games; sollempne allatum ex Arcadia, id.: sollempnia ludorum, Cic.: hence, Sollemnia, A sacrifice; exis sollempnia vesci, Liv.: tumulo sollempnia mittent, Virg.*

III. *Usual, customary; lascivia militum, Liv.: officium, Cic.: opus, Hor.: mos, Suet.: iter, see I.: hence, Sollemne, Any thing usual, a custom or practice; nostrum illud sollempne servemus, Cic.: inter cetera sollempnia, Liv.: hence, sollempne est mihi, It is my practice or custom; feminis gladiatores spectare sollempne erat, Suet.: hence, sollempnia (for sollempniter) insanire, Hor., i. e. in the usual manner. IV. Regular, formal, appointed by law; numerus, Pand.: hence, Sollemnia, Forms, formalities; id.*

SOLLEMPNITAS, SOLEMNITAS, or SOLENNITAS, ætis. f. (sollemnis) *I. A festival, solemnity, celebration of a day; dierum sollempnitates, Gell. II. A form; juris, Pand.*

SOLLEMPNITER, SOLEMNITER, or SOLENNITER. adv. I. *In a usual or customary manner; Pallad.: se purificantes, Plin. II. Festively, solemnly; omnia peragere, Liv.: convivium instituire, Justin. III. Formally, with observance of usual formalities; Pand.*

SOLLEMPNITUS, SOLEMNITUS, or SOLENNITUS. adv. i. q. Sollemniter; Liv. Andr.

SOLLERS, or SÛLERS, tils. (from sollus, i. e. totus, and ars) *I. Expert, skilful; adolescens, Ter.: genus acuminis, Cic.: descriptio, id.: also seq. infin.; hominem ponere, Hor.: also seq. genit.; lyræ, id.: sollertior, Cic.: sollertissimus, Sall.: hence fig., fit, capable of producing any thing; fundus sollertissimus; Cato. II. Inventive, ingenious, dexterous, clever, adroit, intelligent; natura, Cic.: providentia, id.: nihil sollertius, id. III. Crafty, cunning; Ulysses, Ov.*

SOLLERTER, or SÛLERTER. adv. *Skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously, cunningly; Cic.: sollertius, id.: sollertissime, id.*

SOLLERTIA, or SÛLERTIA, æ. f. (sollers) *I. Cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, sagacity, capacity, shrewdness, genius; natura, Cic.: judicandi, id. II. Craft, cunning; talis, Cic.: N. B. Plur.; Vitru.*

SOLLÛCIÛTÛIO, ðnis. f. (sollucio) *I. A troubling, disturbing, trouble, care; nuptiarum, i. e. propter nuptias, Ter. II. A tempting, instigating, seducing; Cic.*

SOLLÛCIÛTÛTOR, ðris. m. (sollucio) *I. A disturber; alienarum nuptiarum, Pand. II. A tempter, seducer; servi, Pand.*

SOLLÛCÛTE. adv. *I. Full of anxiety or solicitude, anxiously; Sen. II. Carefully, diligently, earnestly, urgently, pressingly; Plin. Ep.: sollicitus, id.: sollicitissime, Suet.*

SOLLÛCÛTO, ævi, ñtum, ære. (from sollus, i. e. totus and cito, i. e. moveo) *I. To set in motion, or to endeavour to set in motion, to stir, move, remove, displace; mundum de suis sedibus, Lucr.: stomachum vomitum, Cels.: telluriam, to plough up, Virg.: freta remis, id., to row: stammula pollice, Ov.: feras, to hunt, chase, id.: spicula, to endeavour to draw out, Virg.: hence, II. To trouble, to keep busy; myropolis, Plaut. III. To excite, rouse, urge, tempt, instigate to mutiny or rebellion, endeavour to seduce; exercitum, Cic.: servos, Nep.: aliquid pecunia, Cæs. IV. To rouse or incite to anger, provoke, irritate; Jovis sollicitati, Liv. V. To entice, allure, excite, incite, invite, endeavour to persuade or induce; aliquid ad venenum dandum aliquid, Cic.: dicebat se sollicitatum esse, id.: civitates, ut, &c., Cæs.: aliquid ad colloquium, Justin.: also seq. infin.; Ov. VI. To make or endeavour to make swerving or tottering; fidem liminis, Ov., to open the door, or to attempt to open: fig.; p. cœm, Liv., to disturb, break. VII. To incommod, disturb, trouble, vex, make solicitous; ea cura me sollicitat, Cic.: animum, id.: senectutem, Ter.: stomachum, Hor.*

SOLLÛCÛTÛDO, inis. f. (sollucio) *Anxiety, painful solicitude, trouble, care; animi, Cic.: res est mihi sollicitudini, Ter.: sollicitudinem aliquid afferre, Cic.; or aliquid afficere sollicitudine, Ter., to occasion anxiety; also plur.; sollicitudines leniuntur, Cic.*

SOLLÛCÛTUS, a, um. (sollus, i. e. totus, and cieo) *I. Excited, set in motion, agitated, tossed; mare, Virg. II. Troubled, disturbed, disquieted, uneasy, anxious, solicitous; civitas, Cic.: sollicitus de re, id.: also with an accusative; meam vicem sollicitus, Liv.: animo sollicito esse, Cic.: sollicitum habere aliquid, to trouble, cause anxiety; to keep employed, keeping going or on the move, id.: also with ne, lest; sollicitus, ne consuleret, &c., Justin.: sollicitior, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: sollicitissimus, Quint. Decl.: hence, 1. Of animals; equus, Ov.: canes, Liv., i. e. unquiet. 2. Of things without life, Unquiet, disturbed; nox, Liv.: opes, Hor.: amor, Ov.: metus, id.: in vita tyrannorum omnia sollicita, Cic. III. Busy; Hor. Ep. 2, l. 221.*

SOLLIFERREUM, i. n. See SOLIFERRERUS.

SOLLÛSTÛMUS, a, um. See SOLÛSTÛMUS.

SOLLUS, a, um. i. e. totus; Fest.

SÛLO, ævi, ñtum, ære. (sollus) *To make desolate or lonely; urbes, Stat.: puppis solata, Val. Fl., left to itself, deserted.*

SÛLÛCÛSÛMUS, i. m. (σολοκισμὸς) *I. A fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism; Auct. ad Her. II. Gen. A fault; Mart.: we find also, Solicismus, Auson., i. e. barbarianus.*

SÛLÛCÛSTA, æ. m. (σολοκιστῆς) *One who commits solecisms in speech; Hieron.*

SÛLÛCÛSUS, a, um. (σολοκιστος) *Faulty with regard to grammar; hence, solœcum, i. q. Solœcismus; Gell.*

SÛLÛR, ætus sum, æri. *I. To console, solace, comfort; aliquid, Plaut.: Virg.: Hor. II. To alleviate, mitigate, soothe, ease, relieve, make tolerable, or endeavour to alleviate; amorem ægrum testudine, Virg.: desiderium fratris nepote, Plin. Ep.: famem concussa queru, i. e. with acorus, Virg.: laborem cantu, id.: lacrimas aliequus, Ov.: metam, Virg.*

SÛLÛX, ðcis. *Coarse, stringy, thick, strong in threads; lana, Titin.: pecus, i. e. oves crassa lana vestitæ, Lucil.: subst. Solœcum, sc. lanam, Tert.: hence fig.; cantilena elaborata filo soloci, Symm.*

SÛLPÛGA, æ. f. See SOLIPUGA.

SÛLSÛQUÛM, i. n. (sol and sequor) *i. q. Helictropium; Apul.*

SÛLÛTÛTÛTÛS, e. (solstitium) *I. Of or relating to the summer solstice, colstitial; dies, Cic., i. e. the day on*

which the sun enters Cancer, and so the summer begins, the longest day: thus also, tempus, Ov.: exortus, Plin.; and ortus solis, Justin., i. e. that part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice: thus also, occasus, Plin.; orbis, Cic.; or, circulus, Varr., i. e. tropicus cancri: nox, i. e. the shortest night, Ov.: morbus, Plaut., probably a disease which prevailed at the time of the summer solstice. II. *That happens about the time of the summer solstice*: solstitiali tempore, Liv., in the middle of summer: herba, a summer plant, Plaut.: Plin.: acini, Plin.: spina, Colum. III. *Pertaining to the solstice or the sun*: annus, Liv., a solar year.

SOLSTITIUM, i. n. (sol and sisto) I. *The time when the sun seems to stand still, and then returns, a solstice*: brumale, i. e. in winter, Colum.: aestivum, i. e. in summer, id.: but the Romans usually call the beginning of summer, solstitium, and the beginning of winter, bruma; Cic.: Plin. II. *Summer*: Virg.: Hor.: hence, *the heat of summer*: solstitium pecori defendite, Virg.

SOLUBILIS, e. (solvo) I. *That may be unloosed or dissolved, soluble*: Ammian. II. *Relaxing*: Cael. Aur.

SOLUM, adv. Only: see SOLUS, a, um.

SOLUM, i. n. I. *The lowest part of any thing, the bottom, ground, foundation*: fossa, Cas.: clivus ad solum exustus est, to the ground, Liv.: hence fig., oratoris, ground of argument, Cic.: especially, II. *The floor of a room*: Cic. III. *The ground or site on which a house stands or has stood*: Pand. IV. *The sole of the foot*: Cic.: Varr. V. *The sole of a shoe or slipper*: Plaut.

VI. *The ground or soil, 1. Whether cultivated or sown, or not*: macrum, poor, Cic.: pingue, Colum., rich: ponere membra solo, to lie down on the ground, Ov.: viridi solo, i. e. terra, Virg.: solum terræ, Lucr., the earth, ground: thus also, agri solum, Cas.: hence the proverb: quodcumque in solum venit, Cic., i. e. whatever comes uppermost: thus also, quod in solum, sc. venit, id.: solo æquare, to level with the ground, Liv.: and fig.: dictaturam, id., i. e. to abolish for ever: res soli, or, res, quæ solo continentur, what is in or on the ground, as houses, fields, trees, &c., Plin. Ep.: Pand.: thus also, solum, all kinds of immovable property: collocare in solo, Suet., to lend on landed property. 2. *A soil, land, country*: solum patriæ, one's native soil, Cic.: sola terrarum, id.: hence, solum vertere, to leave one's native land, id.: especially of persons who go into exile, id.: thus also, mutare, id. VII. *That upon which any thing rests, lies, or is, a bottom, ground*: Cereale, Virg., i. e. layer of bread: subtrahiturque solum, id. (sc. navi), i. e. the sea: thus also, ponti, Val. Fl.: astra tenent cœleste solum, i. e. cœlum, Ov.—Synon.: see TERRA.

SOLUM-MODO, adv. Only, alone; Plin.

SOLUS, a, um. I. *Alone, only, without a companion or colleague*: solum regnare, Cic.: also for, solum, only; solos novem mensas, id. II. *Alone, i. e. without friends, relatives, &c.*: sola sum, Ter. III. *Alone, i. e. without protection, without friends, &c.*: Ter. Andr. IV. *Solitary, lonely, unvisited, desert*: locus, Ter.: loca, Cic. N. B. I. Also with unus, redundant: uno illo solo antistite, Cic. 2. *Soli, for solus, Cato: sola (dat.)*, for soli, Ter. 3. *Accus. Solum is often used adverbially, Only, alone*: Cic.: hence, non solum—sed etiam, Cas.: non solum, sed et, Nep.

SOLUTE, adv. Loosely: hence, I. *Freely, at pleasure, without restraint*: moveri, Cic.: lascivire, Tac. II. *Carelessly, without anxiety or care, remissly, negligently, heedlessly*: Cic.: solutus, Sen. III. *Without difficulty, easily, fluently*: Cic.: solutus, Tac.

SOLUTUS, e. (solutus) *That is easily loosed or undone*: Suet. SOLUTIM, adv. i. q. Solute; Tert. SOLUTIO, ðnis. f. (solvo) I. *A loosening, unloosing, dissolution*: hominis, Cic.: hence, II. *A solution, explanation*: Gell. III. *A weakness*: stomachi, Cels. IV. *A payment*: rerum creditarum, Cic.: solutione impedita, id. V. *Lingue, Cic., i. e. readiness of speech.*

SOLUTOR, ðris. m. (solvo) *One who loosens or dissolves*; hence, I. *One who opens*: Augustin. II. *One who pays*: Tert.

SOLUTUS, a, um. Part. of solvo; see SOLVO. II. Adj. 1. *Free, loose, not bound*: oratio, Cic., i. e. prose: soluta oratio, in Cicero, denotes also a careless style, i. e. not well turned, unrhymical: soluta componere, Quint., to give a good turn to unrhymical sentences. 2. *Loose*: terra, Colum.: solutor, Plin. 3. *Cheerful, merry*: Cic.: facere aliquem solutum, Hor. 4. *Free, i. e. Unrestrained*: motus, Cic.: voluntas, id.: hence, free from any thing, without having received any presents, without obligations, unprejudiced, impartial, unbiassed; veniebat soluti ad causas, id.: prædia, free from incumbrances or debts, id.: also, free from anything, seq. genit.; operum, Hor. 5. *In one's own power*; si essent omnia mihi solutissima, Cic. 6. *Without difficulties, easy*: ratio solutor, Cic. 7. *That can do any thing easily, to whom any thing is not difficult*: solutissimus in dicendo, Cic. 8. *Immoderate, unbounded, unlimited, unrestrained, extravagant, excessive, licentious*: risus, Virg.: prætura,

Cic.: homo solutus in gestu, id.: lenitas solutio, id., too great, excessive. 9. *Weak*: stomachus, Scrib. Larg.

SOLVO, solvi, solvitur, ère. I. *To loosen, loose, unbind, untie, disengage*: aliquem, Ter.: equum, Hor.: funem, Virg.: nodum, Hor.: cymallas de fronte, Propert.: comas nasside, Ov.: navem, Liv.: and, naves, Cas.: or, ratem, Ov.: or simply, solvere, Cic., to set sail, sail away, put to sea: thus also, classam, Propert.: also, solvere a terra, Cas.: and, ex portu, id.: also, navis solvit, sets sail, id.: hence, II. *To solve, explain, unravel*: enigmata, Quint.: captiosa, Cic. III. *Aliquem, i. e. To kill*: Sen.: also, vitam alicui, Propert., to kill: solvi, to die; Ov.: also, morte, id. IV. *To dissolve into its parts, to melt, break up, destroy, break in pieces*: rigor auri solvitur æstu, Lact.: pontem, Tac., to break or cut down: alvum, Cels.; or, ventrem, Colum., to relax: hence, I. In aliquid solvi, or, se solvere; e. g. tellus se solvit in amnem, Lucan.: solvi in arenas, id.: fig.; solvi in otia, Propert. 2. *Solvi, To putrefy*: solvuntur viscera, Virg. V. *Solvere versum, to deprive of metre, to turn into prose, Hor. VI. To open*: os, Ov.: linguam, i. e. to speak, Sen.: venam, Colum.: epistolam, Cic. VII. *To drive away, dispel, destroy*: noctem, Plin. Ep.: pudorem, Virg.: ebrietatem, Cels. VIII. *To enfeeble, enervate, debilitate, weaken, make languid*: homines solverat alta quies, Ov.: solvuntur frigore membra, Virg.: corpus in Venerem, id. IX. *To render cheerful, excited to laughter*: aliquem, Mart.

X. *To violate, transgress, break*: morem traditum, Liv.: jejunia, Ov., to break one's fast, to eat. XI. *To separate, part*: acies, Propert.: agmina, Virg. XII. *To pay*: pecuniam alicui, Cic.: nihil, id.: as alienum, Sall.: also, ab aliquo, when the person is signified by whom the payment is made, Cic.: also without an accusative; pro vectura, to pay for carriage, id.: non solvendo esse, to be insolvent, not to be able to pay, id.: thus also, solvendo ære (for æri) alieno non esse, Liv.: hence, Solutus, a, um, Paid; Cic.: Solutum, Payment; hence, in solum, in payment, Sen.: Pand.: hence fig., 1. Solvere pœnas, Sall., to suffer punishment, pay a penalty. 2. *To atone for*: injuriam penis, Ov. 3. *To repay, remunerate, make good again, return, requite, recompense, compensate, make up for*: Ter.: beneficia, Cael. in Cic. Ep. 4. *Fidem, to keep one's word, Ter.: fides soluta est, Planc. in Cic. Ep.*: Ov., i. e. the promise is fulfilled or no longer binding. 5. *Fig. To pay, i. e. to give or perform what one owes*: patriæ, quod debes, Cic.: iusta paterni funeri, id.: vota, id. XIII. *To despatch, militem, Plaut. XIV. To free, exempt, release, excuse*: civitatem religione, Cic.: aliquem legibus, to exempt, release, id.: corde metum, for cor metu, Virg.: also without an ablative; animum, Hor., to cheer up, free from care: nec Rutulos solvo, Virg., I do not acquit them, I do not except them. N. B. Solut (for solvit), trisyll., Catull.: thus also, soluisse, quadrisyll., Tibull.

SOMNIALIS, e. (somnia) *Like a dream, dreamt*: figmentum, Fulg.

SOMNIATOR, ðris. m. (somnia) *One who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*: Sen.

SOMNICULUS, adv. Sleepily, drowsily, lazily, negligently; Plaut.—From SOMNICULUSUS, a, um. (from somniculus, dimip. of somnus) I. *Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, slothful*; senectus, Cic.: villicus, Colum. II. *That renders drowsy, sleepy, sluggish or torpid, causing sleep and numbness*: aspis, Cinna ap. Gell.

SOMNIFER, or SOMNIFERUS, a, um. (somnia and fero) I. *That causes or brings on sleep, soporific*: virga, Ov. II. *That causes numbness or death, deadly, mortal*: venenum, Ov.

SOMNIFICUS, a, um. (somnia and facio) I. *That causes sleep, soporific*: Ov. II. *That causes numbness, narcotic*: Plin.

SOMNIO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (somnia) I. *To dream*: de aliquo, Cic.: also seq. accus. cum. infin., id.: also, aliquid; e. g. ovum, of an egg, id.: id, quod somniarimus, evadere (to come to pass), id.: refer,ventura soleas, somniare, Plin. Ep.: also, with somnium; e. g. mirum somniavi somnium, Plaut. II. *To dream, i. e. as it were to dream, when one imagines, believes or supposes things without reason, or talks idly*: somnias, Plaut.: aliquid, Cic.: portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium, id.

SOMNIUM, i. n. (somnia) I. *A dream*: somnio uti, Cic.; or, somnium videre, Ov., to have a dream, to dream: hence fig., a dream, i. e. imagination, vain thing, trifle, nonsense; somnia Sabinorum, Cic.: somnium ! nonsense ! Ter.: tu nil nisi sapientia es, ille somnium, id., i. e. emptiness itself. II. *Poetically, Sleep*: tibi somnia tristia portans, Virg.

SOMNOLENTUS, æ. f. (somnia and lentus) *Sleepiness, drowsiness*; Siden.

SOMNOLENTUS, a, um. (somnia) *Full of sleep, sleepy*: Apul.

SOMNORINUS, a, um. See SOMNURNUS.

SOMNURNUS, a, um. (somnia) *That one sees in sleep*: imagines, Varr.: Al. somnornas.

T t 2

SOMNUS, i. m. (from *ὄσνος*, whence, according to Gell. 13, 3, *sypnus*, *sunnus*, *somnus*, as *scammum* from *scabellum*, *Sammium* from *Sabinum*, &c.) 1. *Sleep*; *somnum capere posse*, Cic., to be able to sleep or fall asleep: *videre, id.*, to sleep; *tenerē, id.*, to keep one's self from falling asleep: *dare se somno*, to lie down to sleep, *id.*: *proficisci ad somnum*, to go to sleep or to bed, *id.*: *somnos ducere*, to bring on sleep, *lull to sleep, Hor.*; or, to sleep, *Virg.*: *interruptum somnum recuperare non posse*, Suet., to be unable to fall asleep again: *per somnum, or, somno, Cic.*, in sleep; thus also, in *somnis*; e.g. *videre, id.*, during sleep, in one's sleep, while one is asleep, in a dream: *imago somni*, a dream, *Ov.*: hence, II. *A sleeping long, sleepiness*; *somno natos, Cic.*: *dedisti somno, Sall.*; also, *lithargy, somnolency*; *Cels.*: also, *stoth, laziness*; *Vell.* III. Of the sea, *A calm*; *Stat.* IV. *Night*; *Libra die somni que parēs ubi fecerit horas, Virg.*: *primo somno, id.*, during the first sleep, in the early part of the night, *V.* *The sleep of death, death*; *longus, Hor.* VI. *A dream*; *Sil.*

SOMPPOS, i. m. (*σμππος*) *A kind of wild gourd*, *Plin.* 20, 7; but ed. *Hard.* has *sompnos* (*σμππος*).

SŌNĀBLIS, e. (sono) *Sounding, or, easily sounding*; *Ov.*

SŌNAX, ācis. (sono) *Sounding, or, loudly sounding*; *Ov.*

SŌNCHUS or **-OS**, i. m. (*σόνχος*) *Sow thistle, a kind of herb*, *Sonchus oleraceus, L.*; *Plin.*

SŌNIPES, ādis. (sonus and pes) *Sounding or making a noise with the feet*; *Grat.*: hence, *subst.*, *A horse, steed*; *Virg.*

SŌNĪRO, āre. *Freq.* of *sono*; *Solin.*

SŌNĪTUS, us. m. (sono) *A sound, noise, din*; *tubæ, Auct. ad Her.*: *verborum, Cic.*: *Olympi, thunder, Virg.*: *flammæ, Nep.*, crackling; *pedum, Ov.*: *aurium*, a noise in the ear, a humming, tingling, ringing, *Plin.*: *nostri sonitus nostros, sc.* in dicendo, *Cic.*, the thunder of my eloquence: *sonitum reddere, id.*; or, *facere, Lucr.*, to make.

SŌNĪVIUS, a, um. (sonus) *Sounding, making a noise*; *Cic.*

SŌNO, ūi, ūtum (*āvi, ātum*), āre. (sonus) I. *Intrans.* 1. *To make a noise, sound, resound*; *sonuerunt tympana, Cæs.*: *verbera, Virg.*: *plectra, Propert.*: *mare, Hor.*: *Cerberus, Propert.*: *rixæ sonant, Tibull.*: *sonare plectro, Hor.*, to play; hence, I. *Of persons and things, frequently with an adverbial accusative, to speak, sing, laugh, &c.*; *femineum, to laugh like a woman, Ov.*: *raucum, to laugh hoarsely, id.*: *mortale, Virg.*: *vox hominem sonat, sounds like a human voice, id.*: *inani voce sonare, to speak empty words, Cic.*: *contrarium, to speak differently, id.* 2. *To sound well or ill, i. e. to be right or wrong*; *Augustin.* 2. *To resound, re-echo*; *ripxæ sonant, Virg.* II. *Trans.* 1. *To sound, utter*; *atavos sonans, Virg.*, i. e. *boasting of*: *sonant te voce minores, Sil.*, call; hence, 1. *To sing of, celebrate*; *bella, Ov.*: *te carmina nostra sonant, id.*, also, *passive*; *sive mendaci lyra voles sonari, Hor.*: *magno nobis ore sonandus eris, Ov.* 2. *To betray by the voice*; *furem, Propert.* 2. *To mean, signify*; *unum, Cic.*, the same thing: *quid sonet hæc vox, id.* N. B. I. *Sonaverint, Tert.*: *sonaturum, Hor.* 2. *Sono, ère*; e. g. *sonère, Lucr.*: *sonunt, Enn.*

SŌNOR, ōris. m. (sono) *A sound, noise*; *sonorem dant silvæ, Virg.*

SŌNORE, adv. (sonorus) *Loudly, with a loud sound or noise*; *Gell.*

SŌNŌRUS, a, um. (sonor) *Sounding, loud, noisy*; *cithara, Tibull.*: *flumina, Virg.*: *tempestas, id.*

SŌNS, tis. I. *Guilty, criminal, punishable, obnoxious to punishment, that has committed a crime, a malefactor*; *punire sonens, Cic.*: *animam sonent, Virg.*: *sanguis, Ov.*

II. *Hurtful, noxious*; *dil, Stat.*, hostile, malevolent. — See the synonyms under *NOGENS*.

SŌNTICUS, a, um. (sons) *Dangerous, important, serious, weighty*; *morbus, a serious disorder, such as excuses a man from doing any thing, Gell.*: *Pand.*; it seems usually to denote the falling sickness: *causa, Næv.*, i. e. *weighty*: thus also, *non illi sonitis causa est, Tibull.*, sufficient cause or reason, i. e. *he is not unwell.*

SŌNUS, i. m. (allied to *tonus*) *A sound, noise*; *dulcis, Cic.*: *nervorum, id.*: *lingua sonos efficit, id.*: *chora sonum reddit, Hor.*: *tympani, Ov.*: hence, *a word (which is heard) the sound of a word*; *inanes sonos fundere, Cic.*: *editit ore sonos, Ov.*: also, *language, speech*; *Hor.*

SŌPHIA, æ. f. (*σοφία*) *Wisdom*; *Martial.*

SŌPHISMA, ātis, n. (*σφισμα*) *A sophism, fallacy, deceitful argument*; *Cic.*: hence, *Sophisticatus, a, um, That draws false conclusions*; *a sophist*; *Gell.*

SŌPHISTA, æ. or, **SOPHISTES**, æ. m. (*σοφιστής*) *A sophist, i. e. a learned man who professed philosophy and rhetoric, and instructed others therein for hire*; *Cic.* These sophists used to travel from place to place, and display their skill for money, as musical performers sometimes do; and for this purpose they caused a subject to be proposed on which they immediately proceeded to dispute. Hence the name came to be used by way of contempt, especially since many of these persons concerned themselves only with useless subtleties

SŌPHISTICE, adv. *Sophistically, with subtlety*; *Cod, Just.*

SŌPHISTICUS, es, or **SŌPHISTICA**, æ. f. sc. ars. (*σοφιστικὴ, sc. τέχνη*) *The profession of a sophist, sophistry*; *Apul.*

SŌPHISTICUS, a, um. (*σοφιστικός*) *Sophistical, subtle*; *res, Tiro ap. Gell.*: *captio, Gell.*

SŌPHĪS (*σοφίς*) adv., i. e. *sapienter*, an exclamation denoting admiration or applause, as our *Bravo!* *bravely, excellently, very well!* *Mart.*

SŌPHŌS or **-US**, i. m. (*σοφός*) *Wise, a wise man*; *clamor, Cic.* e. *poëta*: *te sophos omnis amat, Mart.*: *victor sopitus, Phædr.*

SŌPIO, ūvi and *il, itum, ire.* (*fallid to sopor*) *To deprive of feeling or sense, as, by fainting, sleep, &c.*; hence, I. *To put or lull to sleep*; *aliquem, Liv.*: hence, *Sopitus, Fallen asleep, sound or fast asleep*; *vigiles, id.*: *corpūs, Cic.*: also, *somno sopitus, Nep.*, fallen asleep, lulled to sleep; hence *fig.*: *to lay at rest, to calm, quiet, assuage, still, settle, end, finish*; *labores, Claud.*: *venti, tempestates sopiantur, Plin.*, cease: *virtus sopita sit, Cic.*: *ignis sopitus, Virg.*, slumbering, i. e. that lay concealed among the ashes. II. *To kill*; *Plin.* III. *To render senseless, deprive of sensation, stun, stupefy, cause to faint or swoon*; hence, *Sopiri, To faint away, swoon, be senseless*; *Liv.*: *quies sopita, deep sleep, Sil.*

SŌPOR, ōris, m. (perhaps from *σπός*) I. *The juice of the poppy, opium*; e. *nigro papavere sopor dignitur, Plin.*: hence, II. *A soporific medicine, sleepy drink, draught or potion*; *soporem sumere, Sen.*: also, *a deadly potion*; *Nep. Dion. 2.* III. *Deep sleep*; *junci semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin.*: with the poets also *genus sleep*; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: hence, 1. *Deprivation of sense or feeling, stupefaction, insensibility*; *semisomno sopore, Cæc. ap. Quint.* 2. *Fig. Sleepiness, sluggishness, laziness*; *Tac.* 3. *The sleep of death, death*; *sopori dare, to kill, Plaut.*: *perpetuus sopor, Hor. A. The temple of the head*; *Stat.* 5. *A dream*; *Claudian.*

SŌPŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *soporo*; see *SOPORO*. II. Adj. from *sopor, Sleeping, fallen asleep*; *hostis, Ov.*: *artus, Val. Fl.*: *fig.*; *dolor, Curt.*, that has abated.

SŌPŌRĪFER, a, um. (*sopor and fero*) *That causes sleep, soporific*; *Virg.*

SŌPŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*sopor*) I. *To render soporific*; *ramus vi soporatus Stygia, Virg.* II. *To lay asleep, cast into sleep*; *soporari, to fall asleep*; *Cels.*

III. *To deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy*; *serpentes, Plin.* — See also *SOPORATUS*.

SŌPŌRUS, a, um. (*sopor*) *Full of sleep, sleepy, heavy with sleep, causing sleep*; *nox, Virg.*: *homo, Val. Fl.*: *amnis, i. e. Lethe, Sil.*

SŌRACUM, i. n. See *SARRACUM*.

SŌRBEŌ, bui (*ptum*), āre. (from *σβέω, σβέω*, the root of *σβέω*) I. *To suck down or suck in a fluid, to sup up*; *ovum, Plin.*: *sanguinem, id.*: hence, II. *Gen. To suck in, absorb*; *Charybdis sorbet fluctus, Virg.*: *puppis sorbet mare, Val. Fl.*: *minus sorbet charta, takes less ink, Plin.*: *genera rubrica sorbentur, sink in deeply, id.* III. *Fig. To swallow, endure, brook*; *odia, Cic.*: *aliquid animo, id.* N. B. We find also, *Sorbo, ère*; e. g. *soberbēt undas, Tibull.* 4, 1, 72; but here some read *serperet*.

SŌRBĪLIS, e. (*sorbeo*) *That may be sucked or supped up*; *ovum, Cels.*

SŌRBĪLLO, āre. (*dimin. of sorbeo*) *To sip*; *cyathos, Ter.*

SŌRBĪLUM, i. n. Perhaps, *Pottage, soup*; *victitandum sorbilo, Plaut.*, i. e. miserably.

SŌRBĪTIO, ōnis. f. (*sorbeo*) I. *A sipping, supping up, swallowing, drinking*; *cuticæ, Pers.* II. *Any thing that may be sipped or supped up, a drink, potion, broth, pottage, soup, &c.*; *Cels.*

SŌRBĪTĪŪCŪLA, æ. f. *Dimin. of sorbitio*; *Marc. Emp.*

SŌRBO, ère. See *SORBEŌ*.

SŌRBUM, i. n. *The fruit of the sorb or service tree, a service-berry*; *Virg.*

SŌRBUS, i. f. *The sorb or service tree* (*Sorbus torminalis, L.*); *Colum.*

SŌRDEŪ, ūi, ère. (*sordes*) I. *To be filthy, dirty, or sordid*; *Plaut.*: *Sen.*: hence, II. *To be mean or low*; *Plaut.*; *Gell.* III. *To be contemptible, not esteemed*; *adeo se suis sordere, Liv.*: *tibi munera sordent, Virg.*: *cunctane præs Campo sordent*? *Hor.*

SŌRDES, is, and more frequently plur., **SŌRDES**, ūm. f. I. *Dirty, filth*; *aurium, Cic.*: hence, II. *Especially, Dirty of clothing, dirty or soiled clothes, such as the Romans wore on sorrowful occasions, as, in mourning, or when themselves or friends were accused, &c.*: hence it may frequently be rendered, *mourning*; *jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic.*: *sordes lugubres, id.*, mourning: *sordes reorum, Liv.*, i. e. the sad condition. III. *Fig. of, The meanest or worst of the people, the rabble, Fr. canaille*; *apud sordem urbis et fœcem, Cic.*, i. e. the lowest of the people: *O lutum! O sordes!* *id.*, vile, worthless fellow! IV. *Lowness of station or quality*; *hominis, Cic.*: *fortunæ et vitæ, id.* V. *Fig. Baseness,*

villany, meanness of spirit; domestica, Cic.: iudicium, id., corruptness: mens oppleta sordibus, id., i. e. meanness: especially, *niggardliness, stinginess*; amat sordes multo minus, id.: sordem in re familiarī, id.

SORDESCO, ēre. (sordeo) *To grow dirty or filthy*; Plin.: ager sordescit, Gell., i. e. lies uncultivated: confectatus (liber) ubi manibus sordescere vulgi ceperis, Hor., where it is used also figuratively, i. e. to grow contemptible.

SORDICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sordes) *A little dirt or filth*; Marc. Emp.

SORDIDĀTUS, a, um. (from sordidus; for the verb sordido is of later origiu) *I. Wearing or having on soiled clothes, in mourning*; Cic.; opp. albatuus. *II. Soiled, foul*; conscientia sordidatissima, Sidon.

SORDĪDE, adv. *Dirtyly, in a dirty, filthy, sordid manner*; Val. Max.: sordidissime, Lamprid.: hence fig., *I. Lowly, in a low manner*, in respect of birth, occupation, speech, &c.; loqui, Plaut.: sordidius natus, Auct. Dial. de Or. *II. Meanly, basely*; dicere, Cic.: especially, *niggardly, penuriously*; Cic.: Suet.

SORDIDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sordidus) *To dirty, foul*; Lact.

SORDIDŪS, a, um. (dimin. of sordidus) *I. Dirty, foul*; toga, Juv. *II. Bad, mean, base*; Plaut.

SORDĪDUS, a, um. (sordidus) *I. Dirty, filthy, foul, sordid*; lana, Ov.: amictus, Virg.: fumus, Hor.: terga suis, Ov., i. e. fumosa: hence, of rustic matters; rura, Virg. *II. Low, mean*; homo, Cic.: orator sordidior, id.: homo sordido loco natus, Liv.: ars, Cic.: reus, id.

III. Base, abject, mean spirited; especially, *niggardly, penuriously*; homo, Cic.: cupidus, Hor.: ædilis sordidus, Suet., corrupt: periculum sordidissimum, Cic., from the lowest of the people. *IV. Wearing a soiled garment*; squalore sordidus, Cic.: sordidi nati, Hor.

SORDĪTĪDO, inis. f. (sordes) *Dirt, filth*; Plaut.

SORDĪTĒNTUS, a, um. (sordes) *Having on soiled garments*; Tert.

SOREX, icis. m. (σῆραξ) *A shrew-mouse*; Ter.: the first syllable is long, Seren. Samm.; but short, Auct. Carm. de Philom.

SORĪCĪNUS, a, um. (sorex) *Of or belonging to the shrew-mouse*; Plaut.

SORĪTES, æ. m. (σῆριτες) *In logic, An accumulated argument*; Cic.

SORĪX, or SAURIX, icis. m. *An unknown bird, perhaps, a kind of owl*; Mar. Vict.

SOROR, ōris. f. *I. A sister*; Cic.: Phœbi, i. e. Luna, Ov.: magna soror matris Eumenidum (i. e. noctis), i. e. Terra, Virg.: the Parcæ are called sorores, Ov.; and tres sorores, Hor.: also, the Furies, Ov.: the Muses, Propert.: hence, *II. Sister, as a term of endearment for a friend*; Virg. *III. For soror patruelis, A cousin*; Jov. Met. 1. 351. *IV. Fig. Sister, of things which are like each other, or connected*; thus the left hand is called soror dextræ; Plaut.: hairs that remain are called sorores of those which are cut off; Catull.

SORORĪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of soror) *A little sister*; Plaut.

SORORĪCĪDA, æ. m. (soror and cædo) *A murderer of a sister*; Cic.

SORORĪO, āre. (soror) *To grow together as sisters*; papillæ sororiabant, Plaut.

SORORĪUS, a, um. (soror) *Of or belonging to a sister*; stuprum, Cic.: oscula, Ov.,, as a sister gives to her brother.

SORS, tis. f. (from soro, as fors from fero) *I. A lot, i. e. that with which lots are drawn, as a tablet, a billet, dice, &c.*; conjicere sortes in hydran, Cic.: deijcere, sc. in stellam, Cæs.; or, conjicere, Cic., to cast lots; sortem ducere, to draw a lot, id.: sors mea exit, comes out, id.: ut sors exciderat, Liv. Oracles had, amongst other means of divination, also sortes (as tablets, &c.), which were given to those who came to consult, and upon which the reply was written; sortes attenuate, Liv.: sortes tollere, Cic., to draw; hence, *I. Sors oraculi, the response of an oracle, Liv.:* and simply, sors, in the same sense; ad sortes referenda, Cic.: dictæ per carmina sortes, Hor. *2. Sortes, An oracle, i. e. the place in which oracular responses were given*; Cic.: Liv.: Lyciæ, Virg., i. e. at Patara in Lycia. *II. A casting or drawing of lots*; Cic.: sorte ducere, Sall., to choose by lot: res revocatur ad sortem, Cic., it is drawn for, decided by lot: conjicere in sortem provincias, Liv., to draw lots for: ei sorte provincia evenit, Cic.: extra sortem, without drawing lots, id. *III. Fig. A lot, i. e. an office, the duties of an office*; nunquam afuit, nisi sorte, Cic., i. e. on account of his office: cecidit custodia sortī, Virg.

IV. Any thing obtained by lot or chance; hence, *1. A part, share in any thing*; in nullam sortem bonorum nato, Liv. *2. A child*; Saturni sors prima, Ov. *3. The lot or destiny of a person, fate, condition, circumstances, chance*; nescia mens sortis future, Virg.: iniquissima, Liv.: hence especially, *the station or rank of a person*; non tua sortis hominem, Hor.: homo ultimæ sortis, Suet.: sors tua mortalis, Ov., your rank is that of a man, you are a man and not a god; prior, id., the first rank, preeminence: prima, secunda, Liv.: prima sors inter

sodales, the one, or first friend, Ov. *V. Capital bearing interest, principal*; Cic.: Liv. *N.B. 1. Sortis (nomin.), for sors*; Plaut. *2. Sorti (ablat.), for sorte*; Plaut.: Liv.— See the synonyms under FATUM.

SORSUM, adv. i. q. Sorsum; Catull.

SORTICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sors) *A little billet or lot*; Suet.

SORTIFER, a, um. (sors and fero) *That gives oracular responses*; Lucan.

SORTIFER, a, um. (sors and gero) i. q. Sortifer; Lucan.

SORTILĒGUS, a, um. (sors and lego) *Prophetic, divining*; Delphi, Hor.: hence, Sortilegus, subst., *A diviner*; by lot, Cic.: by means of an oracle; Lucan.

SORTIO, ūvi, itum, ūri. (sors) i. q. Sortior; Plaut.: hence, Sortitus, a, um. *Given or appointed by lot*; Cic.: hence, sortitio (ablat.), *I. By lot*; Cic. *II. By fate*; Hor.

SORTIOR, itus sum, ūri. (sors) *I. Intrans. To cast or draw lots*; inter se, Cic.: prætor certa lege sortitur, Quint., appoints the judges by lot. *II. Trans. 1. To draw lots concerning a thing, to cause or order to draw lots, to divide or distribute by lot, to assign or determine by lot*; provinciam, Cic.: tribus, id.: dicas, i. e. judices, id.: hence, *1. To choose, select, procure*; fortunam oculis, Virg.: subolem, id.: matrimonium, Justin. *2. To divide or distribute among ourselves or others, to share*; laborem, Virg.: periculum, id.: regnum in plebem, Liv. *2. To receive or obtain by lot*; regna vini, Hor.: peregrinam (provinciam), Liv.: hence gen., *to obtain, get*; amicam casu, Hor.: mediterranea Asia, Liv.: filium, Pand. *N.B. Sortitus, a, um, passive*; see SORTIO.

SORTIS, is. f. *A lot*; see SORS.

SORTĪTIO, ōnis. f. (sortior) *A casting or drawing of lots, a determining by lot*; provinciarum, for the provinces, Cic.: ædificia, concerning the ædificship, Cic.: iudicium, id.: sortitione in aliquem animadvertere, id., by lot or at pleasure, or, as it happens.

SORTĪTO, (ablat.) See SORTIO.

SORTĪTOR, ōris. m. (sortior) *One who casts or draws lots*; urnæ, Sen.

SORTĪTUS, a, um. See SORTIO and SORTIOR.

SORTĪTUS, us. m. (sortior) *A drawing or casting of lots*; Plaut.: quæ sortitus non peritulis ullos, Virg., i. e. concerning which no lots were drawn: also, a voting or taking of votes about a proposal; hence, uno sortitu, at once, at one and the same time, Cic. Dom. 19.

SOSPĪ, ūs. n. (σῶσις) *A kind of brass ore*; Plin. 34. 29.

SOSPES, itis. (σῶς, or σωσῆς, i. e. salvus) *I. Safe and sound, safe, uninjured, unhurt*; sospites ad suos restituit, Liv.: juvenes nuper sospites, i. e. qui nuper sospites redierunt e bello, Hor.: navis sospes ab ignibus, id. *II. Fortunate, lucky, happy, auspicious*; dies, Plaut.: also, *making happy, saving, delivering*; Hor.

SOSPĪTĀLIS, e. (sospes) *Giving health or safety, salutary*; Plaut.

SOSPĪTĀLĪTAS, ātis. f. (sospitalis) *Health, safety*; Macrob.

SOSPĪTAS, ātis. f. (sospes) *Prosperity, health, safety*; Macrob.

SOSPĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. (sospito) *A saviour, protector preserver, deliverer*; Apul.

SOSPĪTĀTRIX, icis. f. (sospitator) *She that saves or delivers, saving, delivering*; Jea, Apul.

SOSPĪTO, āre. (sospes) *To save, preserve, bless, prosper*; progenium, Liv.

SŌTER, ēris. m. (σωτήρ) *A giver of health or safety, a preserver from evil, a saviour, deliverer*; Cic.

SŌTERĪA, ōrum. n., sc. munera. (σωτήρια) *Presents made on recovery from sickness*; Mart.

SŌZŪSA, æ. f. (σῶζουσα) *A kind of herb, mugwort*; Apul.

SPĀDICĀRIUS, i. m. (spadix) *One that dyes a chestnut-brown colour*; Jul. Firm.

SPĀDICUM, i. n. i. q. Spadix; Ammian.

SPĀDIX, icis. m. (σπάδιξ) *I. A palm branch broken off together with its fruit*; Gell.: hence, adj., *Of a date-colour, reddish-brown, chestnut-brown*; Virg. *II. A musical instrument, resembling the lyra*; Quint.

SPĀDO, ōnis. m. (σπάδος) *An eunuch, whether by nature, disease, or castration*; Pand.: Liv.: also, of animals, a gelding; Veget.: hence fig., of unfruitful trees, &c., Colum.: of a reed that has no down; Plin.

SPĀDŌNĀTUS, us. m. (spado) *The condition of an eunuch*; Tert.

SPĀDŌNIUS, a, um. (spado) *Unfruitful*; laurus, Plin.: mala, id., i. e. containing no seed.

SPĀRTA, æ. f. for sphærita. *A kind of cake, with small protuberances*; Cato.

SPĀSAS, (The name given in Asia to, A kind of pitch); Plin. 14. 25.

SPARGANION, i. n. (σπαργάνιον) *A kind of plant (Sparanium ramosum, Sni.)*; Plin.

SPARGO, inis. f. (spargo, ere) *A sprinkling*; Ven. Fort.

SPARGO, si, sum, ēre. (σπείρω) *I. To strew, scatter, or throw about*; nummos populo, Cic.: nuces, Virg.: fig.; venena, Cic., i. e. to administer poison to various

persons: also, to *sprinkle, squirt*; *crucem*, Lucr.: also without accus.; qui spargunt, Cic., sc. in order to lay the dust: hence, 1. *To scatter seed, to sow*; semina humo, Ov.: fig., animos in corpora, Cic., as it were to sow: omnia, quæ gerebam, spargere me in orbis terræ memoriam, id. 2. *To throw, hurl, shoot, sling*; tela, Virg.: pondera fundæ, Propert.: and without accus., Claud. Quadrig., i. e. to shoot, hurl: Geryon sparsus, thrown to the ground, Sen. 3. *To divide, spread abroad, extend, spread, disperse*; cupressus spargit ramos, Plin.: cacumina se in aristas spargunt, id.: Rhenus in Mosam se spargit, l. e. late inluit, id.: voces in vulgus, Virg.: arma (i. e. bellum) per agros, id.: nomen suum in toto orbe, Mart.: aper spargit canes, Ov.: se toto campo, Liv.: se in fugam, id.: bellum, Tac., i. e. to transfer the war from one place to another: manum, to spread out, Mart.: homo, id., i. e. vagans: sparsior racemus, Plin.: hence, sparserat nomen fama per urbem, Ov., had spread abroad: spargebat, Albinus regis insigne usurpare, a report was spread, Tac. 4. *To spend, waste, squander*; sua, Hor. 5. *To divide, distribute*; genera in species, Plin.: legiones, Tac.: vestigia fugæ, to scatter, so that they cannot be traced, Curt. 6. *To remove, or to separate*; Alciden ab Argis, Val. Fl.: fratres, Justin. 7. *To divide, separate, part, tear to pieces*; corpora, Ov. 8. *To intersperse (words), hint at here and there*; sparge subinde, Hor. 11. *To strew, strewn upon, bestrew, besprinkle, squirt at*; humum foliis, Virg.: corpus lymphæ, id.: hence, 1. Fig. *To bestrew*; Aurora spargebat lumine terras, Virg.: colum astris, Ov.: litera humanitatis sale sparsæ, Cic. 2. *To moisten, wet, bedew, water, irrigate*; cytissum, Plin.: lacrima favillam amici, Hor.: hence, haustu sparsus aquarum ora fove, Virg., i. e. wash out the mouth with water. 3. Fig. *To sprinkle, spot, variegated*; alas coloribus, Virg.—See also SPARSUS.

SPARSILIS, e. (spargo, ere) *That may be scattered*; Tert.

SPARSIM, adv. *Scatteredly, here and there*; Apul.

SPARSIO, ðnis. f. (spargo, ere) *A scattering, strewing, sprinkling*; Sen.

SPARSUS, a, um. I. Part. of spargo; see SPARGO.

II. Adj. 1. *Scattered*; crines, Virg., dishevelled: manus, Quint., extended, or, thrown here and there: homo, Mart., i. e. vagans: sparsior racemus, Plin. 2. *Spotted, variegated, coloured*; os sparsum, Ter., freckled: anguis maculis sparsus, Liv.: porticus sparsa tabellis, l. e. ornata, Ov.

SPARTARIUS, a, um. (spartum) *Bearing or producing broom*; spartaria, sc. loca, Plin.

SPARTEOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of sparteus) I. *A little basket made of broom*; Tert. II. *A fire-watcher*; Schol. Juv.

SPARTEUS, a, um. (spartum) *Of broom*; funis, Cato: Colum.: solea, Colum.; and simply, sparteæ, sc. solea, id.

SPARTUM, i. n. (σπάρτον) I. *A plant from which mats, ropes, &c. were made, Spanish broom*; Plin.

II. *A rope made of broom*; Plin.

SPARTEUS, i. m. (dimin. of sparus) *The bream*; Ov.

SPARUM, i. n. i. q. Sparus.

SPARUS, i. m. and SPARUM, i. n. *A kind of lance*; Sall.: Nep.

SPARUS, i. m. *A kind of fish, the l'cream, Sparus aurata*, L.; Cels.

SPASMA, ætis. n. (σπασμα) i. j. *Spasmus*; Plin.

SPASMUS, i. m. (σπασμῆς) *A spasm, convulsion, cramp*; Plin.

SPASTICUS, a, um. (σπαστικός) *Afflicted with spasms or cramp*; Plin.

SPATIALIUM, i. n. See SPATHALIUM.

SPATHA, æ. f. (σπάθη) I. *A long broad instrument for stirring and mixing medicines and other things, a spatula, spatte*; Cels.: Colum. II. *The stay or reed of a weaver's loom*; Sen. III. *A kind of broad sword*; Tac. IV. *Spatha, or Spathe, es. The branch of a palm-tree, or, the capsule, containing the flowers and the fruit*; Plin. V. *Spatha, or Spathe, es. a kind of tree*, i. q. Elate; Plin.

SPATHALIUM (Spatal.), i. n. (σπαθάλιον) I. *The branch of a palm-tree*; Mart. II. *An ornament for the hands of women, a bracelet*; Plin.

SPATHE, es. f. See SPATHA.

SPATHŪLA, æ. f. See SPATULA.

SPATIATOR, ðris. m. (spatiator) *One who walks about*; Cato.

SPATIOLUM, i. n. Dimin. of spatium; Pallad.

SPATIOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (spatium) I. *To walk about*; in styco, Cic. II. *To go, proceed*; pompa spatiatur, Propert.: spatiente vena intus, Plin. III. *To spread*; Ov.: Sen.—Synon. Spatiari has for its leading idea, freedom or briskness of motion, and walking about in an open place, usually on a person's own property: ambulare denotes generally, a walking about leisurely, opposed sometimes to standing still, sitting, or lying, and sometimes to running or jumping: deambulare means, to walk about until one is tired: inambulare always supposes an inclosed space within which one walks: obam-

bulare refers to a point to which, or a space along which one goes.

SPATIOSE, adv. I. *At long intervals of time*; spatiosus, Propert., later, more slowly. II. *In a large space, widely, extensively*; inula fructat spatiose, Plin., spreads itself widely: partes spatiose operire, id. III. *Widely, greatly*; spatiosius increvit flumen, Ov.

SPATIOSIUS, ætis. f. (spatiosus) *Wideness, spaciousness*; Sidon.

SPATIOsus, a, um. (spatium) *Of great extent, spacious, wide, large*; insula, Plin.: taurus, Ov.: stabulum, Colum.: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep.: spatiosiora ædificia, Vitr.: especially, long, tall; id.: hence, I. *Of time, Long, of long continuance*; nox, Ov.: tempus, id.: vox, a long word, Quint. II. Fig. *Great*; res, Sen.

SPATIUM, i. n. (probably from pateo) I. *A space or distance which one has to run or go through*. 1. *A course or race-ground*; decurrens spatium, Cic.: of the stars or planets, id.: of a stone thrown, Virg.: hence, 1. Fig. *A manner of life, fixed time, &c.*; defensiois, Cic.: ævi, Ov.: mea quem spatii proripioribus ætas insequitur, Virg.: i. e. which comes nearer to my age. 2. *A running in a course, a race, course, heat*; singular, missus a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit, Suet.: addere in spatia, Virg.; Sil., i. e. addere spatia in spatia, to hasten the course; i. q. corripere spatia. 2. *A space to go through*; hence, 1. *A way, journey*; dimidium spatium conferat, Nep. 2. *A walk, i. e. place for walking in*; ad spatia nostra, Cic. 3. *A walking, taking a walk*; duobus spatiis tribusve factis, Cic., i. e. after they had walked up and down two or three times. II. *Room, extent, place, spot, space*; locorum, Cæs.: spatium non est agitandi, Nep., there is no room or place for: hence, 1. *Space between, distance, interval*; ab tanto spatio, Cæs. 2. *Bigness, bulk, wide circumference, large size*; hostis, Ov.: elephanti, Lucan.: hominis, Plin. 3. *Length*; via, Ov.: in spatium, in length, lengthwise, id. 4. *A space of time*; temporis, Cic.: hence, 1. *Time in respect of any thing*, when it is rendered sometimes, time, sometimes, space, leisure, or, respite, delay; spatium ad dicendum habere, Cic.: spatium sumere ad aliquid, id., to take time: dare, id.: tempus et spatium datum, id., where one word is redundant: spatium posco, Ov., i. e. interm. 2. *An interval of time, intervening time*; hoc interim spatium, Cic. 3. *Time, in respect of duration*; parvum, short time, Propert.: brevi spatium, in a short time, Liv.: arbor spatium durata, Ov.: hence, (a) *Of a metrical foot, Time, measure, quantity*; Cic. Or. 57. (b) *A year*; sexagesimum vitæ, Plin. (c) *Opportunity, practicability*; tempus spatium dabat, ut, &c., Ter., permitted.

SPATHŪLA (Spathŭla), æ. f. (probably dimin. of spatha)

I. Porcina, Apic., i. e. perhaps, *A long broad piece*.

II. *Voluptuousness, lewdness*; Varr. III. *A branch of a palm tree*; Vulg.

SPÉCIALIS, e. (species) I. *Special, not general, particular*; tempus, Quint.: questio generalis—specialis, id. II. *Not in common with others, peculiar, proper*; Treb. Poll.

SPÉCIALITAS, ætis. f. (specialis) *Particularity, peculiar quality*; Tert.

SPÉCIALITER, adv. *Specially, particularly, specifically*; opposed to generaliter; Cels.: Quint.

SPÉCIARIUS, a, um. (species) *Consisting of wine, oil, wheat, &c.*; speciaria dona, Cæs. B. C. 3, 53: si lectio certa.

SPÉCIATIM, adv. *Especially*; Cic. Red. Sen. 8, ed. Græv.: Al. separatim.

SPÉCIARTUS, a, um. (species) *Having form or shape*; Tert.

SPÉCIES, æi. f. (specio) I. *Active, A seeing, sight, look, view*; oculi, Vitr.: acuta, id.: speciem aliquo vertere, to turn the eyes anywhere, Lucr.: prima specie, at first sight, Cic. II. *Passive, 1. Look, mien, appearance*; speciem boni viri præ se ferre, Cic.: præter speciem stultus es, Plaut., contrary to what one would judge from your looks: speciem ridentis præbere, Liv., to assume the mien of a person laughing; in speciem; e. g. montis, Ov., i. e. like. 2. *A form (seen with the eyes), shape, external appearance*; humana, Cic.: auspiciorum, id.: hanc esse speciem libertatis, ut, &c., and its external appearance. 3. *A beautiful shape or form, beauty*; either natural; juvenis, Juv.: vacca, Ov.: or ornamental, ornament, splendour, show; triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma præbere, Liv.: adhibere in dicendo speciem, id. We sometimes find species used with reference to the splendour of the heavens; speciem candoremque cœli, Cic. Tusc. I, 28. Cf. N. D. 2, 37, 39. 4. *A form which one discovers by the mind*: hence, 1. *Form or nature of a thing*; eloquentiæ, Cic.: optima specie et quasi figura dicendi, id., i. e. the beau ideal of oratory. 2. *An idea, notion*; Cic. Acad. I, 8: boni viri, Cic. 3. *In sleep or dream, An apparition, vision*; nocturna, Liv. 5. *Appearance, semblance, pretence, pretext, colour, cloak*; speciem utilitatis habere, Cic.: fraudi imponere speciem juris, Liv.: hence, specie, Cic.: or, per speciem; e. g. auxiliî ferendi, Liv., i. e. in appear-

ance, under colour or pretence: thus also, in speciem, Cæs.: also, specie, under the appearance, with the pretence of, under colour of; specie reip. lapsi, Cic.: specie, ut indutiæ essent, Liv.: in pace speciem belli querere, id. 6. *An image, statue, likeness; Jovis, Cic. 7. A part of a genus, logical species; Cic. 8. i. q. Casus; hæc species incidit, Plin. Ep. 9. A single piece; species argenti, pieces, sorts, Pand.: hence, species (plur.), single things which are bound or packed up together; e. g. Goods; publicæ, Cod. Just.: spices, &c., for preserves, medicines, &c., i. e. ingredients; Macrobo. N. B. 1. Specie, genit., for speciel, Mat. ap. Gell. 2. Specierum and speciebus were not used by the ancients, according to Cicero; but we find speciebus in Apuleius.—Synon. Figura seems to refer only to the outline or shape of a thing; while forma, or at least species, includes the idea of colour, size, and the like, whence these words are often found in connection with each other. See Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. 25, 2; Cæs. B. C. 6, 28.*

SPECILLATUS, a, um. (specillum) *Set or furnished with mirrors; patina, Vopisc.*

SPECILLUM, l. n. (specio) *A surgical instrument for probing wounds, &c., a probe; Cic.: Cels.*

SPECIMEN, inis. n. (specio) *I. A proof; ingenii, Cic.: specimen dare, id. II. A token, mark; Solis avi, Virg.: animum, Liv. III. A pattern, specimen, sample; prudentiæ, Cic. IV. An ornament; domus, Sen.*

SPECIO, xi, ctum, Ære. (speciarius) *To look (at an object); Enn.: v. r. speciem spectat, Plaut., now it is put to the verb. N. B. Spicit, for spicit, Plaut.: spiciunt, Cato.*

SPECIOSE, adv. *With good appearance, gracefully, handsomely, splendidly; Quint.: speciosus, Hor.: Liv.: speciosissime, Quint.*

SPECIOSITAS, atis. f. (speciosus) *Good appearance, grace, beauty; Tert.*

SPECIOSUS, a, um. (species) *I. Having a good shape or appearance, beautiful, well shaped, handsome; or perhaps rather, strikingly handsome or beautiful; being a stronger word than formosus; mulier, Ov.: homo speciosissimus, Quint.: speciosior homo, Cels.: nomen, Ov.: hence, i. Well-sounding; causa, Cic.: eloquentia, Quint.: nomina, Tac. 2. Respectable, distinguished, considerable; opes, Tac.: familia, Vell. II. Having a good appearance, specious, plausible, showy; dictu speciosus, Liv.: damnus, Ov.: vocabula, Hor.: titulus, Liv.*

SPECTABILIS, e. (specto) *I. That can be seen, visible; corpore celi, Cic. II. That is worth seeing, worthy of notice or regard, considerable, remarkable, distinguished; auro spectabilis Niobe, Ov.: proceritas arborum, Plin.: mons, id.: hence, Spectabilis, under the emperors, was a title of the chief officers of the second rank; Pand.: and this title was called, in abstracto, Spectabilitas, Cod. Just.*

SPECTACULUM, i. n. (specto) *I. The place from which one sees anything; hence, I. A seat or bench in the theatre; Cic.: Liv. 2. A theatre or amphitheatre; ingredi spectacula, Suet.: spectacula surgere, Calpurn. II. Any thing which one sees; hence, I. A sight, spectacle; luctuosum, Cic.: rerum cœlestium, id.: præbere spectacula, Ov., to present himself to the view; capere, id., to look at; spectaculo esse, to serve for a spectacle, Cic. 2. A stage-play, public sight or show; Cic.: Ov.: Liv. 3. A viewing, seeing, looking at; Euripi, Liv.: non ista spectacula poscit, Virg. III. That which serves for a show or spectacle; spectaculum pependit, Propert. N. B. Spectaculum; Propert.*

SPECTAMEN, inis. n. (specto) *I. A proof; Plaut. II. A sight, spectacle; Apul.*

SPECTATE, adv. *Splendidly, excellently; spectatissime, Plin.*

SPECTATIO, ðnis. f. (specto) *I. A seeing or looking at, a viewing, beholding; apparatus, Cic. II. An examining, trying; Cic.: hence, respect, consideration; Flor.*

SPECTATIVUS, a, um. (specto) *Speculative, contemplative, theoretical; Quint.*

SPECTATOR, ðris. m. (specto) *I. A beholder, observer, looker on; rerum, Cic. II. A spectator (at a play, &c.); Cic. III. An examiner, judge, critic; formarum, Ter.: virtutis, Liv.*

SPECTATRIX, icis. f. (spectator) *I. She that sees or looks at anything; Ov. II. She that judges or tries; Ammian.*

SPECTATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of specto; see SPECTO. II. Adj. Proved, tried; igni spectatus, Cic., that has undergone the ordeal of fire (fig.): homo, id.: castitas, Liv.: spectatissimum sit, id.: hence, I. Of proved talent or worth, excellent, respectable, worthy; vir, Cic.: vir spectatissimus, id.: femina spectatissima, id. 2. Considerable, excellent, deserving to be seen; pâninsula spectator, Plin.*

SPECTILE, or SPETILE, is. n. *A part of the belly of a pig, or pork; Plaut.*

SPECTIO, ðnis. f. (specio, Ære) *I. A looking at any thing, observing; as, of an augur, Fest. II. The right*

of a consul or other magistrate to command the augur to observe the flight of birds, &c., or, if the magistrate were at the same time an augur, to observe it himself; nos (augures) nunciationem solum habemus, consulens etiam spectationem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32.

SPECTO, avi, atum, Ære. (freq. of specio) *I. To see, look at, behold, view, eye, especially, with attention; alte, Cic.: per flabellum, Ter.: specto, si (i. e. an) sint, &c., Ov.: also, sec. accus., to see or look at any thing, to observe, mark, regard; aliquid, Cic.: Ter.: Ov.: especially, to be a spectator at public games; Megalesia, Cic.: ludos, Nep.: hence, II. To have in view, mind, keep one's eyes upon, intend, endeavour, strive, tend, drive, lead, point to something; nihil nisi fugam, Cic.: spectavi semper, ut possem, &c., id.: res respectat ad arma, id., matters have a warlike aspect: res seditionem spectat, Liv.: plebs ad defectionem spectat, id.: huc, Anton. ap. Cic.: quorsum spectat oratio, id.: hoc eo spectabat, ut, &c., id.: alio spectabat, Nep. III. To look at a person; aliquid, Cic.: especially, with esteem or admiration, to look up to; Hor. IV. To have regard, pay attention to any thing; fortunam, Cic.: ad ritulum, Virg. V. To see, watch, wait for the issue of a thing; spectans, quas res geras, Plaut. VI. To look at in order to examine; hence, to prove, examine, try; aurum, Ov.: hominem, Lucr. VII. To judge of; aliquid ex re, Cic. VIII. To look to or towards, be turned or lie towards, face; with in, ad, &c., or with an accusative; parte, quæ ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: Belgæ spectant in septentriones, Cæs.: prora spectat sepulcrum, Liv. IX. To belong, pertain, or relate to; ad emptio-nem, Cic.: ad religionem, id.: consilia ad concordiam spectaverunt, id.: solvendi necessitas debitorum spectaret, Pand. X. To expect, wait for; locum probandæ virtutis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44, ed. Oudend.: quem—testem spectabis? Cic.*

SPECTRUM, i. n. (specio) *A form or image, whether real or imaginary, an apparition, vision, spectre, phantom; spectra Catiana, Cic., i. e. forms or shapes, which, as some suppose, emanate from the things which one sees or thinks of, and by means of which they are observed.*

SPECÛLA, æ. f. (dimin. of spes) *A slight or little hope; Cic.*

SPECÛLA, æ. f. (specio) *A high place for viewing or watching any thing from, a beacon, watchtower; Cic.: hence fig., in speculis esse, to be on the watch, to watch, observe, Cic.: Liv.: the poets use this word to denote generally, a high place, height; montis, Virg.: hence also, the walls of a town; e speculis clamorem tollant, id. — SPECÛLABILIS, e. (speculor) Visible; Stat.*

SPECÛLABUNDUS, a, um. (speculor) *Watching; Suet.*

SPECÛLAMEN, inis. n. (speculor) *A looking at, observing; Prudent.*

SPECÛLARIS, is. n. See SPECULARIS.

SPECÛLARIS, e. (speculum) *Like a mirror, transparent; Sen.: hence, lapis, Plin., selenite, talc, a kind of transparent stone, which can be separated into thin leaves or plates, which were used by the ancients as we use panes of glass; cf. Plin. 36, 45: hence, Specularia, um and orum, Panes of glass (as we should say), a window; Sen.: Plin.: for a hot-house; Mart. 8, 14: thus also singular, specular, for speculare, Tert.—Synon. Fenestra, properly, any opening in the wall by which air and light may be admitted to a building; often applied to a kind of lattice-work, to which Virgil seems to allude, Æn. 3, 151, qua se plana per insertas fundebat Luna fenestras: specularia, a window made of lapis specularis (probably, talc); vitrea, glass windows, were not in use until the fourth century; see Hieronym. in Ezechl. 40, 16.*

SPECÛLARIUS, i. m. (speculum) *One who makes panes (specularia) or mirrors; Pand.*

SPECÛLATIO, ðnis. f. (speculor) *An exploring, observing, watching; Ammian.*

SPECÛLATOR, ðris. m. (speculor) *I. One who watches or observes; in the army, a scout, spy; Cæs.: Cic.: hence, any searcher, observer, examiner; nature, Cic.: also of bees, a harbinger; Plin. II. Spectatores were also a kind of officers attached to generals of the army (Auct. B. Afric. 31, and 37), and afterwards to the emperors (Suet. Calig. 44), for the quick conveyance of despatches, and sometimes as a body-guard; Aides-de-camp, adjutants, guards, body-guards; Sen. N. B. In some editions we find spulatores.*

SPECÛLATORIUS, a, um. (speculor) *I. Of or relating to espial or observation; navigia, Cæs., or navis, Liv., spy-ships, that watch the movements of an enemy.*

II. Caliga, Suet., i. e. such as was worn by the speculatores or body-guards of the emperor.

SPECÛLATRIS, icis. f. (speculor) *I. She that spies or watches; Cic. II. She that looks at; Stat.*

SPECÛLATUS, a, um. Part. of speculor.

SPECÛLATUS, a, um. (from speculum) *Furnished or adorned with mirrors; Suet.—Doubtful.*

SPECÛLOR, atus sum, Æri. (specula) *I. To look about, to look at a place; in omnibus partes, Ov. II. To look out, watch, observe, explore, pry into, wait for, lie in wait for; speculabor, ne quis adsit, Plaut.: specularetur, quæ fortuna esset, Liv.: omnia, Cic.: rostra, id.: alicuius*

consilia, Sall.: aliquid, Cic.: columbam, Virg., i. e. to aim at. III. *To view, behold, witness*; incendia villarum de muris, Justin.

SPĒCŪLUM, i. n. (specio) I. *A mirror*; Cic.: concavum, Plin.: speculo placere, to be well adorned, Ov. N. B. The mirrors of the ancients were for the most part made of silver, tin, &c. II. Fig. *An image or likeness of any one*; speculum video, Plaut.: infantes et bestias esse speculum naturæ, Cic., mirror of nature, i. e. we can see nature in them. III. Fig. *Smoothness as of a mirror, a reflecting surface*; lympharum, Phædr. IV. Fig. *Of imitation*; opus Virgilianum de quodam Homericis operis speculo formatum est, Macrobr.

SPĒCŪS, us, m. f. and n. (σπίος) I. *A cave, cavern, den*; masculine; Hor.: Ov.: Liv.: feminine; Varr.: Gell.: specus horrendum, Virg.: also, *An artificial cave or cavity*; in defossis specubus, id.: perducere specus e piscina in mare, Varr., ditches: thus also, in mines, a pit; Vitr.: also, *a covered water-course*; Cic.: Hirt.: Vitr. II. Fig. *A cavity*; alvi, Phædr.: vulneris, Virg.

N. B. We find this word also in the second declension; in species, Acc. — See the Synonyms under SPELUNCA.

SPEGMA, ātis, n.; Plin. See PŒGMA.

SPELĒUM, i. n. (σπήλαιον) *A cave, cavern, den*; Virg. SPĒLTA, æ, f. *Spell*; totidem speltas, Rhemn. Fann., grains of spelt.

SPELUNCA, æ, f. (σπήλυξ, γγος) *A cave, cavern, den*; and sometimes, *a grotto*; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: Propert. — Synon. Specus (σπίος) or spelunca (σπήλυξ), a cavern, deep hole or pit: antrum, a grotto; but this is sometimes used by the poets also in the former sense.

SPELUNCŪSUS, a, um. (spelunca) *Full of caves or caverns*; Cæsar.

SPĒRA, æ, f. for sphaera; Prudent.

SPĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (spero) *That may be hoped for*; Plaut.

SPERES, is, f. (allied to spero) *Hope*; the singular does not occur, but we find the plural, speres, Enn.: speribus, Varr.

SPEUGO, ěre, i. q. Spargo; Colum. 12, 39, 3. ed. Schneid.

SPERNAX, ācis. (sperno) *Despising, showing contempt*; mortis, Sil.

SPERNO, sprĕvi, sprĕtum, ěre. (from sperio, to fling away) I. *To separate, sever, remove*; ab aliquo, Plaut.

II. *To reject, despise, contemn, scorn*; aliquid, or aliquid, Ter.: Cic.: Virg.: nequaquam spernendus auctor, Liv., worthy of credit: spernendus morum, i. e. in respect of, Tac.: spernens dotis, for dotem, Apul.: also, seq. infin.; spernit deferri, i. e. non vult, Ov. Part. Spretus, a, um; Cic.: Liv.: also adj.; *despicable*; Plin. N. B. Spretunt for sperverunt, Prudent. — Synon. Sperne, not to like, to reject, slight: aspernari, to evince a natural aversion from any thing; also, to give a flat refusal to a request: contemnere, not to fear, to despise: fastidire, to despise, to undervalue, to look down upon: fastidire, to contemn, in consequence of satiety, and with pride: negligere, to treat with neglect or indifference. Cf. Lindemann. Vit. Diumv. p. 135.

SPERNOR, āri. *To despise*; spernator, Juv. 4, 4; ed. Rupertii, where other edd. have aspernator: pietatem spernabere? Fronto.

SPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To hope, i. e. to expect something good*; bene, or recte, Cic., to have a good hope: de aliquo, Nep.: aliquid, Cic.: also with an accusative and infinitive, usually in the future; spero, aeternam inter nos gratiam fore, Ter.: but also in the present; spero, ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, Cic.: also, seq. nomin. part.; e. g. visura speraret, for se visuram esse, Propert.: also, fore ut, Cic.: and simply, ut, Q. Cic.: hence, Speratus, a, um, *Hoped for*; Cic.: especially of persons promised in marriage, intended, betrothed, a betrothed bride, a lover, suitor; Afran.: Plaut.: and of married persons; Amphitruo uxorem salutat speratam suam, Plaut.: we find also, spero, for ut spero; e. g. fiet aliquid, spero, Ter. N. B. Sperare aliquid, for de aliquo, *To hope in any one*; deos teque, Plaut. II. *To apprehend, fear*; id quod non spero, Cic.: hæc spero vobis molesta videri, id.: bellum, Flor.: deos, Virg., to fear: hunc si potui sperare dolorem, et perferre potero, Virg.

III. *To intend doing any thing, to design, purpose, undertake*; abscondere fugam, Virg.: quod sapienter speravimus, Colum.

SPESES, ěi, f. (probably contracted from speres) I. *Hope*; lentior, or sera, Liv., i. e. which is late fulfilled: vera, well-grounded, Cic.: falsa, Ter.: spes est in vobis, is placed in you, depends upon you, Cic.: spem ponere in re, id., to rest: thus also, in aliquem, id., or collocare in aliquo, id.: habere, id.: spes rei, for de re; e. g. emptiois, id., i. e. that the purchase is unchangeable: peccatorum, id.: egregia spei filia, Tac., hopeful daughter: in spem venire, or ingredi, or adduci, to begin to hope, to conceive a hope, Cic.: spes me tenet, I hope, id.: esse in magna spe, id., or magna spe, id.: spe niti, id.: or duci, id.; or teneri, id., to hope, to entertain hope: spem agitare, to have hope, Ov.: in spe esse means also to be hoped for, to be the object of hope; pax fuit in spe, Cic.: quod nulla habeo in spe, for this I do not hope,

id.: id in optima spe non, excites great hope in me, id. præter spem, id., or, contra spem, Liv., against hope, contrary to expectation: spem aliquid facere, id.; or, dare, id.; or, ostendere, id., or, afferre, id., to cause, excite, occasion, give hope: incidere, Liv., or, prædicere, Cic.; or, destituere, Liv.; or, fallere, Cic., or, eripere, id.; or, adimere, Ter., i. e. to deprive of: abjicere, to give up, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: perdere, to lose, Cic.: deponere, to let go, Hor.: de spe decedere, to lose hope, Ter.: partim spe, partim metu, i. e. by promises, Liv. N. B. I. In secundam spem, to make one his heir, Tac., i. e. in case of the death of the first heir. 2. Spes, plur., Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: spebus, Sidon.: sperum, Eumen. 3. Ausonius uses ut after spes, instead of an accusative and infinitive. II. In the higher style of writing, *Hope, i. e. that on which one places hope*; gregis, Virg.: spes invidiosa procorum, Ov. Cf. Breui ad Suet. Tib. 11.

III. *Apprehension of evil, fear*; naufragii, Lucan.: spe serius, Liv.: also, for thought, opinion; partæ victoriae, Tac. — Synon. Expectatio and spes differ in this respect, that expectatio has reference to a result in general, but spes almost always to the fortunate issue of a thing: also, expectatio represents chiefly will or fear, while spes expresses rather opinion.

SPE TILE, is, n. See SPETILE.

SPEUSTICUS, a, um. (σπυστικος) *Made in haste*; panis, Plin.

SPHACOS, i. m. (σφάκος) I. i. q. Spagnos; Plin.

II. i. q. Eilethiphacos; Plin.

SPHÆRA, æ, f. (σφαίρα) *Any round body*; Cic.: a ball; Cæsar. Aur.: a sphere; Plin.: the orbit of a heavenly body; Cic.: also, a glass sphere, in which the motions of the heavenly bodies were observed; Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

SPHÆRALIS, e. (sphaera) I. *Of or belonging to a sphere*; extremitas, Macrobr. II. *Spherical*; forma, Macrobr.

SPHÆRICUS, a, um. (σφαιρικός) I. q. Sphæralis; e. g. motus, Macrobr.

SPHERIUM, i. n. (σφαίριον) *A little ball or sphere*; Cels.

SPHERISTA, æ, m. (σφαιριστής) *One who plays with a ball*; Sidon.

SPHERISTERIUM, i. n. (σφαιριστήριον) *A place for playing with balls*; a tennis-court, bowling-green; Plin. Ep.

SPHERITA, æ, f. See SPHERATA.

SPHEROIDES, (σφαιροειδής) *Spherical*; schema, Vitr.

SPHEROMACHIA, æ, f. (σφαιρομαχία) *A fighting (for pleasure) with balls*; Stat.

SPHAGNOS, i. n. (σφάγνος) *A kind of odoriferous moss*; Plin.

SPHINGION or -UM, i. n. (σφίγγιον) *A kind of ape*; Plin.: probably, Simia Cynocephalus, L.

SPHINX, gis, f. (Σφίγξ) *A kind of ape*; Plin.: perhaps, Simia Troglodytes, Gmel.

SPHONDYLUS, i. m. (σφύνδυλος) *A kind of shell-fish or oyster, otherwise called spondylus*; Colum.

SPHRĀGIS, idis, f. (σφραγίς) *A seal, signet*; hence,

I. *A kind of precious stone, especially used for seals*; Plin. II. *Lemnian ruddle or vermilion*; Plin.: so called because it was sold in sealed packets.

SPHRĀGĪS, idis, f. (σφραγίς) *A mark made by a seal, an impression*; Prudent.

SPHYRENA, æ, f. (σφύρινα) *A sea-fish, otherwise called sudis*; Plin.

SPĪCA, æ, f. SPĪCUM, i. n. and SPĪCUS, i. m. properly, *A point*; hence, I. *An ear of corn*; ad spicam perducere fruges, Cic.: spica (plur.), Mamertin.: frugum spici, Cic.: hence, I. *A bright star in the constellation Virgo*; illustre spicum, Cic.: spica (sing.), Colum. 2. It is also used of *Plants, the tops of which resemble ears of corn*; Ov.: Plin.: especially, spica nardi, Plin.: hence, spica nardi, Veget.; and spica, Scrib. Larg., *spikenard, lavender*: thus also, alii, Colum. II. *Spicus crinalis* (Al. spicum, or spiculum crinale) *A kind of pin for keeping the hair in order*; Marc. Cap. III. *Spica testacea*, Vitr., an oblong stone in the shape of an ear of corn, for pavements.

SPĪCATUS, a, um. See SPICO.

SPĪCEUS, a, um. (spica) *Consisting of ears of corn*; sarta, Ov.: or, corona, Tibull.: messis, corn-harvest, Virg.

SPĪCIFER, a, um. (spica and fero) *Bearing or producing ears of corn*; dea, i. e. Ceres, Manil.: Nilus, Martial.

SPĪCLEGIUM, i. n. (spica and lego) *A leasing, gleaming*; Varr.

SPĪCO, ěre, for specio. See SPĪCIO.

SPĪCIUM, i. n. for spiculum; Lucr.

SPĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spica) I. *To make pointed, furnish with a point, spike*; hastilia, Grat.: hence, Spīcatus, a, um, *Pointed*; id. II. *To furnish with an ear of corn*; hence, Spīcari, *To shoot ears, come into ear*; grana spīcantur, Plin.: herba spīcata, id., i. e. bearing tops like ears of corn: spīcata testacea, Vitr.; Plin., a pavement of bricks laid in the shape of ears of corn.

SPĪCIŪLA, æ, f. i. q. Chamæpitys; Apul.

SPĪCIŪLATOR, ōris, m. See SPĪCULATOR.

SPĪCIŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spiculum) *To make pointed point*; Plin.: cauda spīculata, Solin.

SPĪCIŪLUM, i. n. (in spicum) 1. *Any point or sting*;

as, of a bee, Virg.: of a scorpion, Ov.: especially of a javelin; Cic.: Ov.: Liv.: or an arrow; Hor.: hence, with the poets, for a *javelin, arrow*; Virg.: Ov. II. Fig., solis, Prudent., i. e. a beam.

SPICULUS, a, um. *Pointed*; Tert.
SPICUM, SPICUS, i. n. e. m. See SPICA.
SPINA, æ. f. 1. *A thorn, the prickle of a plant*; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.: hence fig. 1. *A thorn, any thing like a thorn*; argentea, Petron., a toothpick. 2. *Sorrow, care*; spinas amone evellere, Hor. II. *A thorn, i. e. a thorny shrub or plant*; sæpe creat molles aspera spina rosas, Ov.

III. *Any prickle*; Cic.: Plin. IV. *The backbone or spine of men and animals*; Varr.: Virg.: Cels. V. *A fish-bone*; Ov. VI. Spina, fig. in speaking and debating, *Neve points, difficulties, subtleties, intricacies*; disserendi, Cic.: partiendi et definiendi, id.

SPINALIS, e. (spina) *Of or relating to the backbone, spinal*; medulla, Macrob., the spinal marrow.
SPINEOLA (rosa) *A kind of rose having small leaves*; Plin. 21, 10.

SPINESCO, ère. (spina) *To become thorny*; Marc. Cap. SPINETUM, i. n. (spina) *A place full of thorns or briars, a thicket of thorn bushes*; Virg.

SPINEUS, a, um. (spina) *Of thorns, thorny*; vincula, Ov. SPINIFER, a, um. (spina and fero) *Bearing thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly*; Cic.: Pallad.

SPINGER, a, um. (spina and gero) i. e. spinifer; Prudent. SPINGSTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of spinosus) *Somewhat thorny*; hence fig.; Hier.; sc. in disputation.

SPINGUS, a, um. (spina) 1. *Full of thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly*; loca, Varr.: herbæ, Ov.: folia, Plin. II. Fig. *That pierces like a thorn*; curæ, Catull. III. Fig. *Thorny, i. e. confused, intricate, difficult (in style, &c.)*; oratio, Cic.: spinosiora, id.: spinosissimæ disciplina, Augustin.

SPINTHER, èris. n. (σφιγγή) *A kind of female ornament*; Plin.: Plaut.

SPINTURNICIUM, i. n. *A kind of ugly animal*; or perhaps, i. q. Spinturnix; Plaut.

SPINTURNIX, icis. f. *A kind of ugly and inauspicious bird*; Plin. 10, 17.

SPINŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of spina) *A little thorn*; Arnob. SPINUS, i. f. (spina) *A thorny shrub or tree, blackthorn, aloë-tree (Prunus spinosa, L.)*; Virg.

SPIONIA, æ. f. (vitis) *A kind of vine*; Colum.: hence, Spionicus, a, um. *thereto belonging*; gustus, Colum., wine made from it.

SPIRA, æ. f. *A circular body in several wreaths or folds*; hence, 1. *A kind of pastry, a cracknel*; Cato. II. *A wreathed ornament for the hair*; Plin. III. *Of serpents, A spire, fold, wreath*; Virg.: thus also of the entrails; Lact. IV. *A round knob or knur in the grain of wood*; Plin. V. *A part of the base of a column, a pedestal*; Vitr. VI. *The tie of a hat or cap by which it was fastened under the chin*; Juv.

SPIRABILIS, e. (spiro) 1. *That can be breathed in, airy or consisting of air or a similar substance*; animus, Cic.: natura, id. II. *That contributes to life*; lumen cœli, Virg. III. *That can breathe in or inhale*; viscera, Plin.

SPIRACULUM, i. n. (spiro) *A passage for air, vapour, &c., an air-hole, breathing-hole, vent, spiracle*; Virg.: Plin. SPIRAMEN, inis. n. (spiro) 1. *A passage for air, &c., a vent-hole, breathing-hole, spiracle*; navis, Lucan.

II. *A blowing, breathing*; Stat.: Ammian. SPIRAMENTUM, i. n. (spiro) 1. *An aperture for blowing or breathing through, a vent-hole, spiracle, air-hole*; Virg.: animæ, id., i. e. the lungs; cavernarum, Justin.

II. *A blowing, breathing*; ventorum, Vitr. III. Fig. *Space, delay*; temporum, Tac.

SPIRATIO, ònis. f. (spiro) 1. *A breathing, the act of breathing*; Scrib. Larg. II. *Breath*; id.

SPIRATUS, us. m. (spiro) *A breathing, breath*; Plin. SPIRITUALIS, or SPIRITUALIS, e. (spiritus) 1. *Of or belonging to the air*; machina, Vitr., i. e. which is set in motion by the air. II. *Of or belonging to the breath*; fistula, Lact., i. e. arteria aspera. III. *Spiritual, not corporeal*; Tert.: Prudent.

SPIRITUALITER, or SPIRITUALITER, adv. *Spiritually*; Tert.

SPIRITUS, us. m. (spiro) 1. *The blowing of the wind*; Boreæ, Virg.: hence, 1. *Wind, air*; quo spiritus non pervenit, Varr.: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 2. *A breathing in of air, a felching or drawing of breath*; cœli, Cic.: aër spiritus ductus, id., also, *air, which is inhaled*; quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic.: noxius cœli spiritus, unwholesome air, Pallad. 3. *Breath*; spiritum reddere, to breathe forth, Cic.: angustior, short breath, id.: uno spiritus, in one breath, id.: extremus, id., the last breath of life: hence, spiritus, for life; spiritum auferre, id.: spiritum patriæ reddere, id.: also, simply, spiritum reddere, to give up the ghost, to die; Vell.: hence, 1. *A sighing*; Propert. 2. *The hissing of a serpent*; Virg. 3. *The letter H*; Auson. 4. *Tone, sound, voice*; Quint. 5. *A division of time, marked by the breath*; Cic. Orat. 3, 48. 4. *Vapour, exhalation, smell, odour*; Lucr.: Cels.: aëris spiritus graves, Vitr. II. *The*

spirit, i. e. the soul; morte carens spiritus, Ov.: hence, 1. *A soul, for a person*; carissimè sibi spiritus, Vell. 2. *Spirit, soul, mind, high thoughts, high spirit, elevation of mind, haughtiness, pride, arrogance*; res gestæ meæ mihi nescio quos spiritus atulerunt, Cic.: qui spiritus illi, qui vultus, &c., Virg., i. e. majesty, dignity; regio spiritu, Cic.: ejus spiritu Sicilienses quos — putetis, id., high spirit, pride: tantos sibi spiritus sumserat, Cæs.: spiritus tribunicios, Cic.: spiritus patriæ, Liv., i. e. pride of birth: spiritus remittere, Cic.: vir ingentis spiritus, of an aspiring temper, very ambitious, Liv.: altiores spiritus sumere, Tac. III. *Exertion of mind*; Dolabella, Cic. IV. *Disposition*; hostiles, Liv. V. *Vigour or activity of mind, energy, spirit, courage*; feroces, Liv.: spiritus facere, to inspire with courage, id.

VI. *Indignation, exasperation*; spiritus alicujus mitigare, Tac. VII. *The spirit of divination or of poetry, inspiration, poetical genius, enthusiasm*; divinus, Liv.: poeticus, Quint.: mihi spiritum Græciæ tenuem Camenæ Parca dedit, Hor. VIII. *A spirit*; sanctus, Veg.: spiritus nigri, evil spirits, Sedul.

SPIRO, avi, atum, ère. I. Intrans. 1. *To blow, breathe*; zephyri spirant, Virg.: fig., alicui, Propert., for aspirare, i. e. to favour. 2. *To draw or fetch breath, to breathe, respire*; dum spirare potero, Cic.: querulum (adverb.), Mart., to sigh: hence, for to live; ab eo spirante defendi, Cic.: also seq. ablat.; ignibus, Virg., i. e. to breathe out fire: hence fig., 1. *To breathe, live*; videtur Lælii mens spirare in scriptis, Cic.: spirat adhuc amor, Hor.: spirantia exta, Virg., still warm and palpitating. 2. In the imitative arts, *To seem to live, to be painted or represented, or expressed to the life*; spirantia signa, Virg.: spirantia æra, id.: spirat picta tabella, Mart. 3. With the poets, *To be inspired, be possessed of poetical enthusiasm or genius*; quod spiro et placeo, tum est, Hor. 4. *To have to deal with, meddle with, be occupied or concerned with any thing*; spirans Medea venenis, Val. Fl. 3. *To exhale, breathe, emit odour, smell*; thymbra, graviter spirans, Virg. 4. *To issue forth as an exhalation, to burst forth*; fons spirat, Lucr.: spirat e pectore flamma, Ov. 5. *To foam or roar*; qua vada non spirant, Virg.: freta spirantia, id. 6. *To sound*; dulcius, Quint. II. Trans.

1. *To breathe, breathe out, exhale*; sulfur pectore, Claud.: mendacia, Juv.: hence fig., *To breathe any thing, i. e. to design, intend, be full of*; tribunatum, Liv.: immane, Virg.: tragicum satis, Hor., to have a tragic genius: quæ spirabat amores, id., that breathed nothing but love, was charming. 2. *To breathe, exhale, emit odour*; odorem, Virg.

SPIRŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of spira) *A small cracknel or cake*; Arnob.

SPISSAMENTUM, i. n. (spisso) I. *Any thing pressed close together*; Colum. II. *A stopping up, thick plastering*; Sen.

SPISSE, adv. I. *Thickly*; Colum.: spissius, id.: hence, II. *Slowly*; Cic. III. *In quick succession, frequently*; spissius basiare, Petron.

SPISSECO, ère. (spissus) *To become thick*; Lucr. SPISSIGRADUS, a, um. (spisse and gradior) *That steps slowly*; Plaut.

SPISSITAS, ònis. f. (spissus) *Thickness*; Vitr. SPISSTITUDO, itis. f. (spissus), i. q. Spissitas; Sen.

SPISSO, avi, atum, ère. (spissus) I. *To make thick, thicken*; lac, Plin.: spissatus, a, um, Ov. II. *To repeat in quick succession*; Petron.

SPISSUS, a, um. I. *Thick*; coma, Hor.: grandio, Ov.: theatrum, Hor., i. e. full, crowded: arena, Virg.: semen spissius, Colum.: tunica, Plaut.: spississimum, Sen.: hence, II. *Slow, tardy*; exitus, Cic.: spissius, id.: pro spisso, slowly, late, Plaut. III. *Repeated in quick succession, frequent*; oscula, Petron.

SPITHAMA, æ. f. (σπιθαμή) *A span*; Plin. SPLEN, ènis. m. (σπλην) *The spleen, mill*; Vitr.: sum petulantè splene cachinnò, I am inclined to laugh at the faults of others, Pers.

SPLENDO, ui, ère. I. *To shine, to be bright or resplendent*; claro splendere colore, Lucr.: non toga splendet, Sen.: splendet pontus, Virg.: thus also, Splendens, Glittering, bright; Plaut.: Virg. II. Fig. *To shine, i. e. to be beautiful or distinguished*; virtus splendet per se, Cic.: splendere aliena invidia, Liv., i. e. to derive lustre from: splendet hospes, Hor.: splendetes auctores, i. e. clarè, insignes, Plin. — Synon. Splendere, to shine; micare, to glitter; nitere, to twinkle, sparkle; cf. NITRO.

SPLENDESCO, ère. (splendo) *To grow shining or bright*; Virg.: Ov.: fig.; nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, derive lustre from, Cic.

SPLENDICO, ère. (freq. of splendo) *To shine*; Apul. SPLENDE, adv. *Brightly, splendidly*; hence, I. Fig. *Nobly, magnificently, sumptuously, beautifully*; ornare convivium, Cic.: ætatem exigere, id.: dicere, id.: splendidus, Hirt.: splendidissime, Suet. II. *Clearly, distinctly*; loqui, Cic.

SPLENDIDO, ère. (splendidus) *To make shining or bright*; dentes, Apul.

SPLENDIDUS, a, um. (splendo) I. *Bright, shining*;

co.or, Lucr.: celum, Plin.: billis, i. e. flava, Hor., i. e. anger: sol splendori, Tibull.: splendidissimus candor, Cic.: hence, II. *Bright, i. e. having a good appearance, sounding well*; nomen, Cic.: verba, Ov.: splendidius, Hor. III. *Splendid, magnificent*; civitas splendidissima, Nep.: homo, id., of a noble appearance: nihil, Cic. IV. *Respectable, in repute, distinguished, illustrious*; homo, Cic.: fama, Propert.: eques, Cic.; and this was a common appellation of the knights. V. *Clear, distinct*; oratio, Cic.: ratio dicendi, id.

SPLENDICE, adv. *Splendidly, brightly*; Fulg.
SPLENDOR, óris. m. (splendeo) I. *Brightness, lustre, splendour, sheen*; cœli, Plaut.: flammæ, Ov.: aquæ, Lucr.: auri, Auct. ad Her.: floris, Ov., i. e. beauty; cf. NITOR: hence, II. Fig. *Of style of living, Splendour, magnificence*; Cic.: Gell. III. Fig. *Respectability, excellence, honour, dignity, dignitatis, Cic.*; vitz, id.: animi, id.: equester, id.; for this word was usually applied to the knights as a title. IV. *Ornament*; ordis, Cic. V. *Clearness of sound or voice*; Cic.: verborum, id., well-sounding words.

SPLENDORIFER, a, um. (splendor and fero) *That brings splendour or brightness*; Tert.

SPLENTICUS, a, um. (splen) *Splentic*; Apul.

SPLENIATUS, a, um. (splenium) *Plastered, having on a plaster*; Mart.

SPLENICUS, a, um. (σπληνικός) *Splentic*; Plin.

SPLENIUM, i. n. (σπληνίον) I. *Milwaste, splenwort*; Plin. II. *A plaster, or, a little plaster*; Plin.: Mart.

SPŌDIUM, i. n. (σπώδιον) I. *Ashes*; Plin. II. *Orpime*; Plin.

SPŌS, i. f. (σπώδες) i. q. Spodium; Plin.

SPŌLIARIUM, i. n. (spolium) I. *A place in which clothes are taken off, as, from gladiators slain in the amphitheatre*; Sen.: hence, II. *A den of thieves, a slaughter-house, i. e. a place where any one is plundered or murdered*; Sen.: thus Pliny, Paneg. 36, calls the treasury in which money extorted from the people had been deposited.

SPŌLIATIO, ónis. f. (spolio) *A robbing, plundering*; sacrorum, Liv.: dignitatis, Cic.

SPŌLIATOR, óris. m. (spolio) *A robber, plunderer*; Cic.: Liv.

SPŌLIATRIX, icis. f. (spoliator) *A female robber or plunderer*; Venus, Cic.

SPŌLIATUS, a, um. I. Part. of spolio; see SPŌLIO.

II. Adj. *Impoverished, poor*; nihil illo regno spoliatus, Cic.

SPŌLIO, ávi, átum, áre. (spolium) I. *To strip any one, to take off his clothes in order to plunder him*; hominem, Cic.: hence, folliculus leguminum, Petron., i. e. to strip, shell. II. *To rob, plunder*; aliquem argento, Cic.: fana, id.: hence, gen., *to deprive of any thing*; aliquem vita, Virg.: dignitate, Cic.: dignitatem, id.— See also SPOLIATUS.

SPŌLIUM, i. n. (probably from σπώλιον) I. *The skin of an animal drawn or cast off*. I. *Drawn off*: leonis, Ov., a lion's skin: pecudis, id., a ram's skin. 2. *Cast off, as the slough of a serpent*; Lucr.: hence, *That which a Roman soldier took from a slain enemy*; especially, arms, spoils (distinguished from præda, booty); spolia cæsorum legere, Liv.: hence fig., victory; spolia ampla referre, Virg., to conquer a woman, i. e. to gain her affection: spolia opima; see OPIMUS. III. *Any thing taken from an enemy in war, plunder, spoil, booty*; spolum clasium, Cic., i. e. the beaks of ships which the Romans once took from the inhabitants of Antium: hostium, id., i. e. estates, &c.: agrorum, that which is plundered from the land, Liv.: thus also, horses, prisoners: id. IV. *Any thing obtained by robbery or plunder*; aliorum spoliis nostras facultates ageamus, Cic.: sceleris, Ov., of the golden lock which Scylla stole from her father, and gave to Minos: mendici, a beggar's garment, Petron.— See the synonyms under PRÆDA.

SPONDA, æ. f. I. *The frame or foot of a bedstead, couch, or the like*; sponda pedibus salignis, Ov.: hence, II. *A bedstead*: afterwards, *the whole bed*; Hor.: Ov.: interior, i. e. pars interior spondae, Mart.

III. *A long bench for lying or sitting upon, a sofa, settee*; aurea, Virg. IV. *A bier*; Mart.

SPONDEUS, i. m. See SPONDEUS.

SPONDAICUS, a, um. (σπονδαϊκός) *Consisting of spondee or spondaic verses*; Terentian.

SPONDALIA, or SPONDALIA. See SPONDALIA.

SPONDEO, spēndō, sponsum, ēre. (from σπίνδω) *To promise any thing solemnly, to engage, bind one's self, pledge one's self, assure, make a promise*; aliquid alicui, Cic.: pacem, Liv.: pro aliquid, to become surety, Cic.: aliquid pro aliquid, id.: de aliquid, id.: gnatum alicui, to betroth, Plaut.: hence, Sponsus, a, um. *Promised, betrothed*; pecunia, Varr.: Pamphilam sponsam mihi, Ter.: Sponsum, *A thing promised*; Hor.: hence, I. *Spondere sibi, To promise one's self any thing, i. e. to believe confidently*; Justin.: also without sibi; e. g. animis, to feel confident of any thing in one's own mind, hope for certain, trust, Liv. II. Fig., of things without life, *To promise well, to give reason for hope*; ingenium

magnum spondebat virum, Justin.: placidum spondentia sidera, Ov. N.B. Spondere sponsonem, for facere; Liv.

SPONDEUS, a, um. (σπονδαίος) *Of or belonging to liberations*: hence, I. *Spondeum, sc. vas, A vessel used at liberations*; Apul. II. *Spondeus, sc. pes, A metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables*; Cic.: it was so called because it was frequently used in hymns sung at sacrifices: spondeum, sc. carmen, Cic., i. e. of spondee.

SPONDALIA, or SPONDALIA, um. n. *Hymns sung at sacrifices to the sound of the flute*; Cic. Orat. 2, 46; but here Salmasius reads, more correctly, spondaulia.

SPONDYLE, es. f. (σπονδύλα) *A kind of insect which lives in the earth, and devours the roots of vegetables*; Plin.

SPONDYLION, or -UM, i. n. (σπονδύλιον, σπονδύλιον) *A kind of plant* (Heracleum Spondylium, L.); Plin.

SPONDYLUS, i. m. (σπόνδυλος, σπονδύλος) I. *A joint of the spine*; Plin. II. *A fleshy part of oysters and other shell-fish*; Plin. III. *A kind of oyster or other shell-fish* (Spondylus gæderopus, L.); Plin.

SPONGIA, æ. f. (σπγγία) I. *A sponge*; Cic.: also a rosegal; Plin.: hence, from their resemblance, II. *Spongia, The roots of several plants*; Plin. III. *A kind of porous stone*; Vitruv. IV. *Broken iron, after it has been melted*; Plin. V. *A kind of moss growing in meadows*; Plin.

SPONGIO, áre. (spongia) *To wipe with a sponge*; Apic.

SPONGIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of spongia) *A little sponge*: hence, I. *A rosegal*; Plin. II. *The matted roots of asparagus*; Colum.

SPONGIOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of spongia) *A kind of fungus growing in meadows*; Apic.

SPONGIOSUS, a, um. (spongia) *Spongy, porous*; pulmo, Cels.: pumex, Plin.

SPONGITES, æ. m. (σπγγίτης), or SPONGITIS, idis. f. (σπγγίτης) *A precious stone in the form of a sponge*; Plin.

SPONGIZO, áre. (spongiázō) *To sponge, to wipe with a sponge*; Apic.

SPONGOS, i. m. See SOMPPOS.

SPONS, tis. f. (from spondeo, as fors from fero) *Properly, A voluntary contribution*: hence, will, free will: but it is usually found only in the genitive and ablative.

I. In the ablative; sponte alicuius, *With or agreeably to the will of any one*; sponte Antonii, Tac.: sponte legatorum, id.: we more frequently find, sponte mea, tua, sua, &c., and simply, sponte, I. *Of (my, thy, his, your) own free will, of one's self, spontaneously, willingly, of one's own accord, voluntarily*; tua sponte facere, Cic.: sua sponte et voluntate fecissent, id.: mea sponte fereram, id.: non sponte sequor, Virg. 2. *Of one's self, by one's own discernment or sagacity*; neque id mea sponte (prospexi), Cic. ad Div. 4, 3. 3. *By one's self, without the aid of others*; nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic.: si sua sponte venisset, id., i. e. without orders: ignis sua sponte extinguitur, id. 4. *Of things without life, of itself, in itself, simply, absolutely*; res, quæ sua sponte sclerata est, Cic. 5. *For the first time, without precedent*; sua sponte instituitis, Cic. II. In the genitive; homo, qui sua spontis est, Cels., his own master: cytisus suæ spontis, Colum., that grows spontaneously: aqua suæ spontis, id., that flows without the assistance of art.—Synon. Sponte, of one's own accord; ultro, unexpectedly, unawares: so that sponte refers to the mind of the agent, ultro to the thing itself. See Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 9.

SPONSA, æ. f. (spondeo) *A betrothed wife, a bride*; Ter.

SPONSALICIUS, or -TIUS, a, um. (sponsalia) *Of or belonging to espousals*; arrha, Cod. Just.

SPONSALIS, e. (sponsus) *Of or belonging to nuptials, bridal*; tabulæ, Hieron.: sponsalis, for thalamus sponsalis, Tert.: hence, Sponsalia, um. or orum, n., I. *Nuptials, espousals, betrothals*; sponsalibus factis, Cic.: also *A bridal feast*; sponsalia Crassipedi præbui, id.

II. *Presents made to betrothed persons*; Cod. Just.

SPONSALITUS, a, um. See SPONSALICIUS.

SPONSIO, ónis. f. (spondeo) *A solemn promise or engagement*; voti, Cic.: hence, I. *A promise to pay a certain sum of money in case one should lose a suit at law or be wrong or mistaken in any thing else, a wager*; sponsonem facere cum aliquo, Cic., to lay such a wager: vincere sponsonem, and sponsonem, id., to win the wager: sponsonem lacessere, to challenge to a wager, id.: followed by ni, or si, id.: also, *the sum of money deposited is called sponso*; Varr. II. *A bcing or giving security or bail, suretyship, bail*; facere pacem per sponsonem, Liv.: sponsonem acceptam facere, to abandon, dispense with, acquit of paying it, Cic.: sponsonem defendere, by bail, Liv.: fig., security, safety; reip., Pand.

SPONSUNCULA, æ. f. dimin. of sponso; Petron.

SPONSO, áre. (freq. of spondeo) I. *To make a promise of marriage, betroth himself*; Pand. II. *To make one a betrothed wife, betroth, affianc*; virgines sponsari non possunt, Tert.

SPONSOR, ōris, m. (spondeo) *A bondsman, surty, bail; Cic.*: salutis, Lucr., for one's life: also in more transactions; Suet. Cæs. 13; hence, *A godfather, a godmother, a sponsor*; Tert.—See the synonyms under *Vas*.

SPONSUM, ī. n. (spondeo) *A solemn promise or engagement*; Cic.

SPONSUS, a, um. See SPONDEO.

SPONSUS, ī. m. (spondeo) *A betrothed husband, a bridegroom*; Cic.: also i. q. Procus, a suitor; Hor.

SPONSUS, us, m. (spondeo) *A solemn promise*; as, to give one his daughter in marriage; Varr.: of payment, *bail, suretyship*; Cic.: thus also, interrogatio sponsus, Pand.: hence, ex sponsu agere, Varr.

SPONTĀLIS, e, i. q. Spontaneus; Apul.

SPONTĀLITER, adv. *Voluntarily, of one's own accord*; Sidon.

SPONTĀNEE, adv. *Voluntarily, spontaneously*; Vulg. SPONTĀNEUS, a, um. (spons) *Voluntary, spontaneous*; motus, Sen.: voluntas, Cod. Just.

SPONTE, SPONTIS. See SPONS.

SPONTIVUS, a, um. (spons) *Voluntary, spontaneous*; Solin. 2, e lect. Salm.

SPORTA, æ. f. (from *σπυρ*) *A wicker basket*; Colum.

SPORTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sporta) *I. A little basket*; Suet. II. Perhaps, *A dish of cold meat, cakes, &c.*; Cic. ad Div. 9, 20; probably, because such dishes were not served up as at a regular meal, but handed round in little baskets.

SPORTĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sporta) *I. A little basket*; Plaut. II. *A little basket of food, intended as a present for a client or some other person*; Mart. III. Gen. *A present, gift, fee*; Plin. Ep.

SPRETIŌ, ōnis, f. (sperno) *A despising*; Liv.

SPRETOR, ōris, m. (sperno) *A despiser*; Ov.

SPRETUS, a, um. See SPERNO.

SPRETUS, us, m. (sperno) *A despising, contempt*; Apul.

SPUMA, æ. f. (spuo) *Foam, froth*; Virg.: Plin.: spumas agere in ore, Cic., to foam: spumam eximere, Colum., to skim: argenti, litharge of silver, Virg.: ealis, Plin., salt made from the foam of the sea, bay salt: spuma caustica, a kind of soap or pomade with which the Germans and Gauls used to colour the hair red: called also, spuma Batava, id. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 138.

SPUMĀBUNDUS, a, um. (spumo) *Foaming, frothy*; Apul.

SPUMĀTUS, a, um. See SPUMO.

SPUMĀTUS, us, m. (spumo) *A foaming, foam*; Stat. SPUMĀTUS, ěre. (spuma) *To begin to foam*; Ov.

SPUMĒUS, a, um. (spuma) *I. Full of foam, frothy*; Virg. II. *Resembling foam*; succus, Plin.

SPUMĪDUS, a, um. (spuma) *Full of foam, frothy*; Apul.

SPUMĪFER, a, um. (spuma and fero) *Producing foam, foaming*; fons, Ov.

SPUMĪGĒNA, æ. c. (spuma and geno or gigno) *Born from foam*; Marc. Cap.

SPUMĪGER, a, um. (spuma and gero) *Producing foam, foaming*; Manil.

SPUMŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (spuma) *I. Intrans. 1. To foam*; Plin.: spumans salum, Virg.: aper, id. 2. *To ferment*; terra spumat, Cels. II. *Trans. 1. To cause to foam, to cover with foam*: hence, Spumatus, a, um.; *Foamy, covered with foam*; saxa, Cic. 2. *To foam forth, bring forth with foam*; equi potantes spumant obliuia linguis, Claud.: fig.; iste spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. ad Her.

SPUMŌSUS, a, um. (spuma) *Full of foam, foaming*; Ov.: Plin.: i. q.; hoc spumosum, Pers., of verses, probably, tumid, bombastic.

SPUCO, ūi, ūtum, ěre. (σπυρ) *I. Intrans. To spit*; in sinum, Plin. II. *Trans. To spit up, spit out*; terram, Virg.

SPURCĀMEN, Inis, n. (spurco) *Dirt, filth*; Prudent. SPURCE, adv. *I. Filthily, dirtily, obscenely, hoggishly, impurely*; Colum. II. *Basely, meanly, basely, villainously*; Cic.: spurcius, Cato: spurcissime, Cic.

SPURCĪDICUS, a, um. (spurce and dico) *Obscene*; versus, Plaut.

SPURCĪFĪCUS, a, um. (spurcus and facio) *That makes filthy or dirty*; Plaut.

SPURCĪLOQUIUM, ī. n. (spurce and loquor) *Obscene speech*; Tert.

SPURCĪTA, æ. and SPURCĪTUS, ěi, f. (spurcus) *Filthiness, dirtiness*; Colum.: Lucr.: plur.; Varr.

SPURCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spurcus) *To befoul, defile, dirt*; Plaut.: Catull.: Pand.—See the synonyms under *FOULO*.

SPURCUS, a, um. (perhaps from se and purus, for sepurcius: or from spuo: or allied to porcus, and so prop., wishish) *I. Unclean, dirty, foul*; saliva, Catull.: urina spurcus, Gell.: hence, II. Gen. *Base, mean, foul, villainous, rascally, infamous*; heluo spurcissimus, Cic.: nihil est te spurcius, Mart.: vita spurcissima, Gell. III. *Bad*; tempestas, Cic., bad weather: ager, Colum., poor land.—Synon. Immundus, unclean: lotuosus, boggy, swampy: limosus, slimy: cœnosus, muddy: obscœnus, dirty, nasty: spurcus, foul, impure.

SPURCIUS, a, um. *I. Of spurious or illegitimate birth*;

and subst. *A bastard, illegitimate child*; Pand. II. Fig. *Spurious, not genuine*; Auson.

SPUTĀMEN, Inis, n. (sputo) *Spittle*; Prudent.

SPUTĀMENTUM, ī. n. (sputo) *Spittle*; Tert.

SPUTĀTĪLĪCUS, a, um. (sputo) *That deserves to be spit at*; crimina, Sisen. ap. Cic., i. e. contemptible, disgusting, odious.

SPUTĀTOR, ōris, m. (sputo) *One who spits*; Plaut.

SPUTO, āre. (freq. of spuo) *I. To spit, spit out*; sanguinem, Plaut. II. *To spit at*; morbus, qui sputatur, id., i. e. madness, or, epilepsy.

SPŪTUM, ī. n. (spuo) *I. Spittle*; Cels.: fig.; hoc sputo linitur, &c., Mart., with this thin substance (bractea), i. e. which is as thin as spittle. II. *That which is thrown up*; biliosum, purulentum, Cels.—See the synonyms under *SALIVA*.

SPŪTUS, us, m. (spuo) *A spitting*; Cæl. Aur.

SQUALĒNTIA, æ. f. (squalo) *Filth, dirt*; Tert.

SQUALĒO or SQUALĒO, ūi, ěre. (σπυρ) *to dry up* *To be stiff*, either in itself, or by reason of some covering or coating: hence, *I. To be stiff*, of hard and dried substances; squalentes conchæ, Virg.: especially, *I. Of uncultivated land*; squalent arva, Virg.: also of other things, *to be dry*; squalent pulvere fauces, Lucan. 2. *Of metals*, when it may also be rendered, *To shine, glitter, glisten*; flague concreto cogit squalere metallo, Claud.: macula auro squalentes, Virg. II. *To be stiff or rough with some covering or coating*. 1. *With scales*; picti squalentia terga lacerti, Virg. 2. *Especially*, with dirt, when it may often be rendered, *To be dirty, filthy, or foul*; fastigia squalabant musco, Ov.: atro squalentes pulvere vestes, Lucan. 3. *Of persons*, *To have on soiled garments, such as were worn in mourning*, to be in mourning; squalent municipia, Cic.

SQUALĒS, is, f. (squalo) *Uncleanness, filthiness, want of ornament*; agri, Varr.

SQUALĒDE, adv. *Plainly, without ornament, uncleanly*; squalidius definire, Cic.

SQUALĒDITAS, ātis, f. (squalidus) *Dirt*; hence fig., *darkness, obscurity*; Ammian.

SQUALĒDUS, or SQUALĒDUS, a, um. (squalo) *I. Dirty, foul, filthy*; humus, Ov.: carcer, id. i. q. homo, Ter.: corpora squalida et prope efferata, Liv.: also, *rough, not smooth*; Lucr. 2, 468; hence, *I. Clothed in soiled garments, in mourning*; reus, Ov.: senectus, Plin. Ep. 2. *Rough, unadorned*; squalidiora sunt, Cic. II. *Shining, glittering*; aurum, Acc.

SQUALĒITAS, ātis, f. (squalo) i. q. Squalor; Acc.

SQUALĒRĒDUS, Inis, f. (squalo) i. q. Squalor; Acc.

SQUALOR, or SQUALOR, ōris, m. (squalo) *I. Dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor, filth*; Cic.: Liv.: hence, II. *Soiled garments, such as were worn in mourning, &c.*; Cic. III. *Roughness*; Lucr.: fig.; seculi, Quint.—Synon. Squalor respects the nastiness, sordes the meanness, of dirt.

SQUALUS, a, um. for squalidus; Enn.

SQUALUS, ī. m. *A kind of fish*, perhaps, the skate or ray; Ov.

SQUĀMA, æ. f. *I. A scale of a fish, serpent, &c.*; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: hence, fig., *a fish*; Juv. II. *Any thing in the form of a scale*, as, a plate on a coat of mail; Virg.: ferri, Plin.: milli, id. i. in oculis, id. III. *Sermonis, Sidon., asperity, want of polish*.

SQUĀMANS, tis. (squama) *Scaly*; Manil.

SQUĀMĀTĪM, adv. (squama) *Like scales*; Plin.

SQUĀMĀTUS, a, um. (squama) *Full of scales*; Tert.

SQUĀMEUS, a, um. (squama) *Full of scales, scaly*; anguis, Virg.: fig.; auro squameus, wearing a coat of mail with golden plates or scales; Claud.

SQUĀMĪFER, a, um. (squama and fero) *Scaly*; turba, Sen., i. e. serpents.

SQUĀMĪGER, a, um. (squama and gero) *Covered with scales, scaly*; cervix (anguis), Ov.: animalia, Plin., i. e. fishes: thus also, squamigerum genus, Lucr.

SQUĀMĪGUS, a, um. (squama) *I. Full of scales, scaly*; draco, Virg.: pecus, fishes, Plaut.: squamoso corpore pisces, Cic. II. *Fig.*; lingua, Lucan., i. e. rough; smaragdi, Plin.

SQUĀMĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. o' squama) *A little scale*; Cels.

SQUĀTĪNA, æ. f. *A kind of fish, a skate* (Squalus Squatina, L.); Plin.

SQUĀTUS, ī. m. i. q. Squatina; Plin.

SQUILLA, æ. f. i. q. Scilla.

SQUINANTHOS, us, n. (from σχοίνου ἄνθος) *Squinant, camel's hay*; Pallad.

ST! An interjection commanding silence, *Hist! Still!* Plaut.

STĀBĪLĪMEN, Inis, n. (stabilio) *A stay, support, stabiliment*; Cic. e poëta.

STĀBĪLĪMENTUM, ī. n. (stabilio) *A stay, support, stabiliment*; Plaut.: Plin.

STĀBĪLĪO, īvi, itum, ěre. (stabilis) *To cause any thing to stand firmly, and not to totter, to stay, support, fix*; stipites, Cæs.: dentes, Plin.: fig.; remp., Cic.: leges, id.: aliquem, Gell., to render steadfast.

STĀBĪLIS, e. (sto) *I. Firm, stable*; via, Cic.: pes

Ov.: pugna, Liv., when the combatants fight standing still, and do not move from the spot: domus, in which one constantly resides, Plaut.: hence, II. Fig. *Firm, constant, lasting, durable, unchangeable, steadfast*; amicus, Cic.: animus, id.: decretum, id.: sedes, id.: aquae, Plin., i. e. perennes: quæstus stabilissimus, Cato: imperium stabilis, Tac.: voluptas stabilis, Cic., freedom from pain; opp. voluptas, quæ in motu est. III. *Firmly resolved or determined*; Plaut. IV. Pes, Quint., a metrical foot consisting entirely of long syllables, and so standing firmly: spondei stabiles, Hor.: hence, stabilla, consisting of such feet, Quint.

STABILITAS, ætis, f. (stabilis) I. *Firmness, stability*; dentium, Plin.: peditum in præliis, Cæs., i. e. when they fight in only one spot: stirpes stabilitatem dent isis, quæ sustinent, id. II. *Steadfastness, unchangeableness*; amicitia, Cic.: fortuna, id.

STABILITER, adv. *Firmly, steadfastly, lastingly*; Vitr.: stabilis, Suet.

STABILITOR, òris, m. (stabilio) *One that causes any thing to stand firmly*; Sen.

STABILITARIUS, a, um, (stabulum) *Belonging or relating to a stable or stall*: hence, Stabularius, subst., I. *A stable-keeper, ostler*; Colum. II. *An innkeeper, host*; Sen.: thus also, mulier stabularia; Augustin.

STABILITATIO, ònis, f. (stabulor) *A place where cattle stand*; Colum.

STABULO, ære, (stabulum) I. Trans. *To stall or house beasts*; Varr. II. Intrans. *To stand in a stable or stall, to have a standing place*; Centauri in foribus (Orci) stabulant, Virg.: una, to stall together, id.

STABULON, ætus sum, æri, (stabulum) *To have his stand any where, live at a place, stable, stand in a stable or stall, kennel, roost, harbour, &c.*; of quadrupeds, Ov.: Colum.: of birds, Varr.: of fishes, Colum.: of a serpent, Gell.

STABULUM, i, n. (sto) *Any place of standing, abode, or habitation*. I. For men; Plaut.: especially, *A shepherd's hut*; Liv.: hence, an inn, public house; Plin. Ep.: Mart.: cauponam vel stabulum exercere, Pand., to keep an inn, be an innkeeper. II. For cattle, &c., *A stable, stall, fold, roost, bee-hive*; Varr.: Virg.: avium cohortalium, Colum.: pavonium, id., roost: also of fishes and bees, *a station*; id.: hence, I. With the poets, *Cattle, sheep, a herd of cattle or sheep*; nutritor stabuli, Mart. 2. *Stabula*, with the poets, *Pasture ground*; Virg. 3. *Contemptuously, A stable, resort, abode*; Cic.: flagitii, Plaut., infamous fellow.

STACHYS, yos, f. (στάχυς) *Horse-mint*; Plin.

STACTA, æ, and STACTE, es, f. (στακτή) *Myrrh oil*; Lucr.: Plin.: also with myrrha, Scrib. Larg.

STACULA, æ, f. i. q. Sircula; Plin.

STADIATUS, a, um, (stadium) *Having a race-course*; Vitr.

STADIÖDRÖMUS, i, m. (σταδιδρόμος) *A runner in a race-course*; Plin.

STADIUM, i, n. (στάδιον) I. *A Grecian measure of distance, namely, one hundred and twenty-five paces, or six hundred and twenty-five feet*; Plin. 2, 21: hence, II. *A race-course*; qui stadium currit, Cic.: also fig.; artis, Auct. ad Her. N. B. Stadius (masc.), for stadium; Macrobr.

STAGNATILIS, e, (stagno) *Of or belonging to a lake or standing water*; piscis, Plin. Val.

STAGNATUS, a, um, See STAGNO.

STAGNENSIS, e, for stagnatilis; Augustin.

STAGNEUS, a, um, for stanneus; Colum.

STAGNUS, a, um, (stagnum) *Like or consisting of standing water*; color, Frontin.

STAGNO, avi, ætum, ære, (stagnum) I. Intrans. *To become a lake or standing water, to overflow, form lakes or pools*; ubi aquæ evagatæ stagnant, Plin.: aquæ stagnantes, standing water, id.: Ganges stagnat, Curt.: stagnantem flumine Nilum, Virg.: hence, *to be under water, to be inundated*; orbis stagnat paludibus, Ov.: macenia stagnabant, Sall. Freg.: stagnans ripa, Sil.: solum, Plin.: hence fig.; regna stagnantia sanguine, Sil. II. Trans. 1. *To make into a lake*; hence, *to overflow, inundate*; Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat, Tac. 2. *To cause to stand still, to deprive of motion*; bitumine aqua stagnatur, Justin.: hence, *To fortify, render secure*; se adversus insidias, id.: potionibus stagnata animalia, strengthened, Veget. 3. *To tin*; Stagnatus, a, um, *Tinned*; Plin. Val.

STAGNÖSUS, a, um, (stagnum) *Full of standing water*; Apul.

STAGNUS, i, n. (sto) I. *Any standing or stagnant water, a lake, pond, pool*; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Liv.

II. With the poets, gen., *Water*; stagna refusa, Virg.: stagna Phryxæ sororis, the Hellespont, Ov. III. Probably, *A canal*; Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 38. IV. i. q. Solum, *A tub*; calidæ aquæ, Tac.

STAGÖNIAS, æ, m. (σταγονίαις) *A large kind of frankincense*; Plin.; cf. OROBIAS.

STAGÖNITIS, idis, f. (σταγονίτης) *Galbanum, or, the tree from which it is produced*; Plin.

STALAGMIAS, æ, m. (σταλαγματίας) *A kind of vitriol*

which collects by drops, i. q. Chalcanthum stillaticium, Plin.

STALAGMIUM, i, m. (στάλαγμα) Plur., Stalagma, *A kind of pendants or earrings*; Plaut.

STÄMEN, inis, n. (from stamum, supin. of sisto, as mōmen or momentum from motum) I. *The warp of a web*; (the cross threads are called subtemen); stamen secernit arundo, Ov.: stamen intendere, Sen., to fix the warp; hence, II. *Any thread or string*. 1. On the spindle; stamina ducere, or torquere, Ov., to spin; hence, *a spinning*; stamine fallere somnum, Propert.: also, *the thread of fate or destiny*; Tibull.: Ov.: hence, de nimio stamine queri, Juv., of too long a life. 2. Not on the spindle, *A line, thread, string*; Plin.: Propert.: Ov. III. *Any thing made of threads*; as, a garment, Claud.: the infula or band of the priests; Propert. IV. *Any thing like thread, a grain of wood, filament of flowers, &c.*

STÄMINÄTUS, a, um, (stamen) *Consisting of threads*; staminatas duxi, Petron. 41: Al. staminatas.

STÄMINEUS, a, um, (stamen) I. *Full of threads*; rota, Propert. II. *Like threads*; vena, in wood, Plin.

STÄMINÄTUS, a, um, See STÄMINATUS.

STÄNNUS, a, um, *Made of or covered with stannum*; pyxis, Plin.

STÄNNUM, i, n. *A compound of silver and lead* (not tin); Plin. This word was not employed to denote tin until, perhaps, the fourth century.

STÄPHIS, idis, f. (στάφης) Perhaps, *The herb losewort*; Plin. 23, 19: also staphis agria, Pallad.

STÄPHYLINUS or -OS, i, c. (σταφύλιος) *A kind of wild pears*; Plin.

STÄPHYLÖBENDRON, i, n. (σταφυλόβειδρον) *The bladder-nut tree, pistacia-tree, Staphylea pinnata*, L., Plin.

STÄPHYLÖMA, ætis, n. (σταφυλίωμα) *A bluish in the eye in the shape of a grape or grape stone*; Veget.

STÄPIA, æ, f. *A stirrup*; Inscript.

STÄTÄRIUS, a, um, (status) I. *That is done while one stands*; prandium, eaten by persons in a standing position and in haste; Mamertin. II. *That acts or does any thing standing, or on one spot, stationary*; miles, Liv.: thus also, pugna, Ammian.: comedia, Ter., i. e. in which the actors do not run about or use violent gesticulations; hence, orator, Cic., i. e. who does not run backwards and forwards while he is speaking.

STÄTASSO, ære, *To cause to stand, to fix, make firm*; Cic.

STÄTER, òris, m. (στατήρ) *A Hebrew silver coin, worth four drachmæ or denarii*; Hieron.

STÄTERA, æ, f. (στάτηρα) I. *A balance with or without scales*; Vitr.: Suet.: aurificis, Cic.: auraria, Varr., a goldsmith's balance; hence, II. *The value of a thing*; Plin. III. *The bar on the pole of a carriage*; Stat. IV. *A kind of platter or dish*; Plin. 33, 52.

STÄTICE, es, f. (στατική) *A kind of herb of astringent quality*; Plin.: Statice Armeria, L.

STÄTICULUM, i, n. *A little statue or image*; Plin.: staticula ærum, Tert., idols.

STÄTICULUS, i, m. (status, subst.), *A kind of gentle dance*; Plaut.

STÄTIM, adv. I. *On the spot where one stands*: hence, I. *Immediately, instantly, forthwith*; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: also with ac, atque, ut, quum, quam; e. g. statim ut—deposuim, sensi, &c., Cic.: statim atque, Pand.: statim quum spargitur, Pallad.: statim quam, Pand.: also with simul ac, Cic. 2. *Not long ago, lately*; Pallad.

II. *Standing firm on the spot, without moving or giving way*; rem gerere, Plaut.: hence, *firmly, immovably*; statim statim signa, id.: talenta bina statim capiebat, Ter., i. e. constantly, every year. N. B. Statim, immediately, with short penult, Mart.; with long penult, Avien.

STÄTIO, ònis, f. (sto) I. *A standing, a standing still or firmly*; terra, Manil.: manere in statione, to stand still, not to move, Lucr.: hence, of heavenly bodies which seem to be stationary, Plin.: stationem facere, to stand still, Vitr. II. *A stay, residence*; statio mea Athenis nunc placet, Cic.: humoris, Pallad., a lying long in the plough. III. *Any place where persons or things stay or abide, a station, abode*. 1. Of persons. 1. Of soldiers, *A station, post*; guard, sentry, picket; stationes portis disposuit, Liv.: ab statione clamor ortus, id., from the picket: equites ex statione, Cæs.: stationem habere, Liv., to keep guard: thus also, in statione esse, to be on guard, Cæs.: in stationem succedere, id., to relieve; hence fig.; imperi, Ov.: de statione vitæ discedere, Cic., to quit his post, i. e. to die: in statione manebant (oculi), Ov. 2. *A place where people sit or stand for conversation*; Plin. Ep.: Pand. 3. *A place where people meet in order to obtain information on matters of law*; Gell. 4. *A place where ambassadors or other foreigners come together and lodge, quarters, lodgings, residence*; Plin. 5. Gen. *An abode, residence, quarters, lodgings*; Ov.: sedes apibus statioque petenda, Virg.: in arcæ Athenis statio mea (my quarters) nunc placet, Cic. Attic. 6, 9, extr.; or this may belong to II. 6. *A place of Christian assembly where they*

met standing; Tert. 7. *Order*; comas ponere in statione, Ov., to put the hair in its proper order, to dress it. 2. *A standing place for cattle, stall, stable*; Pand. 3. *A posting house or station*; Inscr. 4. *A station for ships, a bay, creek, harbour, road, anchoring-place*; Virg.: Liv.: hence fig.; fluctibus ejectum tuta statione recipi, Ov., i. e. haven place of refuge.

STATONALIS, ē. (statio) *Standing still, stationary, fixed*; stella Martis, Plin.

STATONARIUS, a, um. (statio) *Of or belonging to standing still, or a standing place*; hence, I. Milites, Pand.; and simply, Stationarii, id., *Soldiers on guard*. II. Stationarii, *Postmasters*; Cod. Theod.

STATIVUS, a, um. (sto) I. *Standing still, stationary*; aqua, Varr., standing water: presidium, an outpost, a picket, Cic.: Liv.: castra, Cæs., and simply, stativa, Liv., a standing camp: also, ironically, of a proprietor, who had no army, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, i. e. an idle halting on his journey: hence, stativa, sc. castra, I. *A station or quarters for travellers*; Plin. 2. *A station for ships*; agros, urbes, stativa, &c., Cic., i. e. anchoring-places or inlets. II. *Fixed, appointed*, for Status, a, um; e. g. ferri, Macro.

STATIVA, æ. f. (statuo) *A statue, image*; statuum alicui ponere, or, statuere, Cic.; or, constituere, Nep., to set up, erect.

STATUARIUS, a, um. (statua) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with statues*; hence, I. Ars, Plin., and simply, statuaria, sc. ars, id., *Statuary*. II. Statuarius, substantivè, *A statuary*; Plin.

STATUMARIA, æ. f. *A kind of herb*, i. q. Proserpinaca; Apul.

STATUMEN, inis, n. (statuo) *That upon which any thing stands or supports itself*; hence, I. *A prop*; Colum. II. *Statamina, The ribs of a ship*; Cæs.; otherwise called costæ. III. *Any groundwork or foundation*; Cæs.

STATUMINATIO, ðnis. f. (statumino) *A groundwork, foundation*; Vitr.

STATUMINO, ære. (statumen) *To make firm by a support or foundation*; vineam, Plin., i. e. to prop up: statuminetur saxo, let the foundation be made of stone, Vitr.

STATUNCULA, æ. f., or STATUNCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of statua) *A little statue*; Petron. 50, si lectio certa.

STATUO, ui, ðtum, ðre. (from statum, supin. of sisto)

I. *To cause any thing to stand, to put, place, set*; navem, Plaut., to anchor: equus Curtium statuit in vado, Liv.: boves, Propert.: aliquem ante oculos, Cic.: captivos in medio, Liv.: crateras, Virg. II. *To set up, erect, rear, build*; statuum, Cic.: tabernaculum, Nep.: urbem, Virg.: aras, Ov.: hence fig., to found, establish; regnum, Cic.: exemplum, Ter., to give or set an example.

III. *To fix, appoint, assign, prescribe*; jus, Auct. ad Her.: sibi finem consilii, Cic.: tempus colloquii, Liv.: pretium arti, Ter.: statuto loco, Cic.: dies est status comitiis, Liv.: hence, I. *To decide, give sentence, pass judgment*; de aliquo, Cæs.: in aliquem aliquid gravius, id.: contra aliquem, Cic.: hence, de se, to destroy himself, Tac.: vix statuere apud animum possum utrum, &c., Liv., to decide, determine: thus also, neque possum statuere, utrum, &c., Cic. 2. *To resolve, determine, consider*; belli finem facere, Nep.: statutum habere cum animo, Cic.: statuere apud animos, quid, &c., Liv.: also seq. ut; e. g. statuiste, ut legiones in Syriam transferret, Tac. 3. *To decree*; statuerent, ut naves condescenderent, Nep.: statuiter, ne sit Creta provincia, Cic. 4. *To imagine, believe, think, suppose, take for certain, be of opinion*; laudem statuo esse maximam, Cic.: ut mihi statuo, as I think, id. 5. *To decide, or, to inquire into, examine*; res privatas, Ov. N.B. Statutus, a, um, *Tad, of great stature*; Plin.

STATURA, æ. f. (sto) *Stature, size of body*; of men, Cic.: also of animals, Colum.: of bees, id., size. STATUS, a, um. See SISTO.

STATVS, us. m. (sto) I. *A standing*; status, incessus, sessio, Cic.: erectus, a standing upright or erect, id.

II. *Stature, size of the body*; of men, animals, and plants; Colum.: Pallad. III. *A position, posture, attitude*; illo statu statuam fieri voluit, Nep.: artificis, Ov.: minax, Hor.: statum movere hostem, Liv.: hence fig., *A state, situation, circumstance*; adversarios de omni statu dejicere, Cic., i. e. to throw into disorder: thus also, demovere, id.: restituere aliquem in pristinum statum, id.: status vite, id.: statum colli notare, Liv.: hic belli status erat, Tac.: status often denotes, *settled condition, or circumstances, flourishing or peaceful state (of a community)*; urbis, Tac. Agr. 7: statum civitatis turbare, Liv. 34, 61; cf. Rhunk. ad Vell. 2, 72: hence, I. *Status regum, Cic.*, the condition of princes, as, whether they are absolute or powerful, or not. 2. *Station in life, rank, the difference which is made by birth*; Cic.: Pand.: statum nullum habere, to have no property or residence, to have nothing to lose, of proscribed persons, Vell. 3. *Status ætatis, Pand.*, the age of five and twenty years.

IV. *Status cause, or simply status, with orators, the*

point at issue; Cic.: Quint. V. In grammar, i. q. Modus verbi; Quint.

STATUTIO, ðnis. f. (statuo) *A placing, setting up, erecting*; tigni, Vitr.

STATUTUS, a, um. See STATUO.

STATÛTES, æ. m. (σταυτήεις), or STATÛTIS, idis. f. (σταυτήεις) *A kind of precious stone*; Plin.

STÛGA, æ. f. (στύγη) *The deck of a ship*; Plaut.

STÛLA, æ. or STÛLE, es. f. (στύλη) *A pillar*; Enn. Plin.

STÛLIS, idis. f. (στύλις) *A kind of mistletoe on the fir or larch tree*; Plin.

STÛLLA, æ. f. (fors terula, dimin. of ἄστυς; as puella, for puerula) I. *A star in the firmament*; Cic.: hence, I. *A star*, i. e. a figure in the shape of a star; Colum. 2. *The pupil of the eye*; Claud. 3. *The star-fish*; Plin. 4. *A sparkle or bright spot on precious stones, or the lustre of precious stones*; Plin. 5. Fulgentes stellæ, *Lightning*; Lucr. 6. *A planet*; Virg.: quinque stellæ, Cic.: thus also, stellæ errantes, vagæ, id., the planets: stellæ errantes, id., the fixed stars: diurna stella, the morning star, Plaut. 7. *A comet*; Virg. II. *With the poets*, I. *For sidus, A constellation*; Virg.: Ov. 2. *The sun*; cinget geminos stella serenos polos, Ov.

STÛLLANS, tis. (stella) *Starry*; nox, Cic.: celum, Lucr. 2: and fig., *shining, glittering*; gemma, Ov.: volatus, Plin.: frontem stellantem, Mart.

STÛLLARIS, æ. (stella) *Of stars*; essentia, the nature of a star, Macro.

STÛLLATUS, a, um. (stella) *Furnished with stars, starry*; Cæphus, Cic.: hence fig., as it were set with stars; Argus, Ov., i. e. having many eyes: onis, Virg., i. e. glittering: salamandra, animal stellatum, Plin.

STÛLLIFER, a, um. (stella and fero) *Bearing stars, starry*; Cic.

STÛLLIGER, a, um. (stella and gero) *Bearing stars, starry*; Varr.

STÛLLIMICANS, tis. (stella and mico) *Shining with stars*; Varr.

STÛLLO, ðnis. m. Gr. ἄσπασμαζώοντις. *A kind of lizard with shining spots on its back*, Lacerta Gecko, L.; Plin.: it is said to be very cunning and subtle; Virg.: hence fig., *a crafty or cunning person*; Apul.

STÛLLIONATUS, us. m. (stellio) *Any kind of fraud or deceit which is not expressly mentioned in the laws*; Pand.

STÛLLO, ære. (stella) *To set with stars*; Hyadum numero et dispositione stellatum, Plin., of precious stones. — This is a word of late formation.

STEMMA, ætis. n. (στῆμμα) I. *A crown, garland, wreath*; Prudent.: especially, a garland or wreath with which the effigies of ancestors were adorned; Sen.: Plin.: hence, II. *A genealogical tree; a pedigree, genealogy*; Sen.: Suet.: fig.: argenti, Mart.

STERCORARIUS, a, um. (stercus) *Belonging to or concerned with dung*; crates, Varr.

STERCORATIO, ðnis. f. (stercoro) *A manuring with dung*; Colum.

STERCORÆUS, a, um. (stercus) *Of dung, dirty, filthy*, as a term of reproach; miles, Plaut.

STERCORO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (stercus) I. *To manure with dung*; agrum, Cic. II. *To cleanse from dung*; latinas, Pand.: colluvies stercorata, a dung-heaped, Col.

STERCOROSUS, a, um. (stercus) I. *Well manured with dung*; solum, Colum.: locus stercorosisissimus, Cato. II. *Full of dung or filth*; aqua, Colum.

STERCULINUM, STERCULINUM, i. n. See STERQUILINUM.

STERCUS, ðris. n. I. *Excrement of men and animals, ordure, dung*; Varr. II. *Fig. Dross, refuse*; ferri, Scrib. Lat.

STERELÛTIS, idis. f. *A kind of silver litharge*; Plin.

STÛREOBATA, æ. f. (στερεοβάτης) *The patch of a pillar*; Vitr.

STERGÛTHON, i. n. (στεργήθειον) *The herb sea green or house-leek*; Plin.

STÛRIGMOS, i. m. (στηριγμῶς) *A kind of fiery meteor*; Apul.

STÛRILESCO, ðre. (sterilis) *To become unfruitful*; of men, animals, and plants; Plin.

STÛRILIS, ē. (sterilus, dimin. of sterus, a, um, στειρός, στειρός) I. *Unfruitful, barren*; acer, Virg.: platanus, id.: avena, id.: vacca, id.: herba, Ov.: uxor, Juv.: vir, Catull., i. e. eunuchus: galli ad partum steriliores, Varr.: also seq. gen.; steriles plumbi lapides, Plin.: hence, with the poets, *that renders unfruitful*; robigo, Hor., blasting mildew: hiems, Mart. II. *Fig. Unfruitful, i. e. fruitless, useless, unprofitable*; Februarius, Cic.: nummi, bearing no interest, Pand.: amicus, from whom one cannot expect great benefit, Mart. III. *Empty*; manus, Plaut.: epistole, Plin. Ep., i. e. without presents: also seq. gen.: virtutum sterile seculum, Tac.: urbes studiorum steriles, Vell.: also seq. ablat.; laude, Plin. Pand.

STÛRILITAS, ætis. f. (sterilis) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness*; agrorum, Cic.: mulierum, Plin.: arborum, id.: also without gen.; magna quondam sterilitate, Suet.,

scarcity; fig., fortune, Plin.: celestis, id., i. e. a foul atmosphere, bad weather: also plur.; continuæ sterilitates, Plin. Ep.

STÉRILUS, a, um. i. q. Sterilis, Lucr.

STERNAX, ácis. (sterno) *That throws to the ground*; equus, that throws his rider, Virg.: cives, Sidon., who cast themselves on the ground, and supplicate humbly.

STERNO, strávi, strátum, ére. (from στρίψω, στρίψω, also στρέψω, στρέψω, whence the perfect and supine) I. *To spread one thing on another so as to cover it, to scatter, streu*; vestes, Ov.: arenam, id.: hence, Stratus, a, um, *Spread, scattered, strewed*; strata sub pedibus vestis, Suet.: stratajacent poma, Virg.; hence, II. *To throw to the ground, throw down*; I. By force, or in a hostile manner; omnia ferro, Liv.: torrens sternit stata, Virg.: elephanti stabula dentibus sternunt, Plin.: stratorum hostium caterva, Justin.: hence fig.; corda pavor stravit, Virg., i. e. to discourage, make faint-hearted: afflictos se et stratos esse, Cic., miserable, unhappy. 2. Not in a violent or hostile manner; sternere corpora, Liv.; or, se, Virg.; or, sternal, Liv., to cast one's self to the ground, fall or lie down: hence, Stratus, a, um, *Lying*; humi, Cic.: sub arbuto, Hor.: stratus somno, Liv., lying asleep, sleeping: stratus ad pedes aloum, Cic. III. *To stretch out, extend*; insule sternuntur inter Helium ac Florem, Plin., stretch, lie. IV. *To make even, straight or level*; locum, Cic.: aquora, Virg., i. e. to calm: thus also, sternere ventos, Hor., to calm, lay to rest: hence, *to render passable, to prepare (a road), make a path*; viam per mare, Lucr.: iter sternere, Sil.: especially, *to pave (a road)*; viam siliice, Liv.: via strata, a street, id.: strata viarum, Virg., for stratae, viae. V. *To cover by strewing, or gen., to cover*; nemus foliis, Hor.: humum stipula, Virg.: campos arboribus, Lucr.: terram cæsi straverit juveni, Virg.: stratum classibus equor, Juv.: hence, I. *To cover a couch or bed with cushions, mattresses, &c.*; lectulos pellibus, Cic.: also simply, sternere lectum, id., to get ready, prepare: thus also, triclimum, id.: also simply, sternere, to prepare or get ready a place to lie on, Plin. Ep. 2. Equum sternere, i. e. to saddle, Liv.

STERNŪMENTUM, i. n. (sterno) *I. That which causes sneezing*; Plin. II. *A sneezing*; Plin.

STERNŪO, ui, útum, ére. (from στράννω) I. *Intrans.* 1. *To sneeze*; Plin. 2. *Of a lamp, to sputter, crackle*; Ov. II. *Trans.* *To give by sneezing*; omen alicui, Propert.

STERNŪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (sternuto) *I. A sneezing*; Cic. II. *That which causes sneezing*; Plin.: ed. Hard. has sternumentum.

STERNŪTĀO, ónis. f. (sternuto) *A sneezing*; Apul. STERNŪTO, ávi, átum, áre. (freq. of sternuo) *To sneeze*; Colum.

STERQUĪLIUM, also, STERCLINIUM, STERCLINIUM, i. n. (from stercus) *A dung-heap, mizen*; Cato.

STERTO, ui, ére. (from στέρνω, στέρνω) I. *To snore*; Cic. II. *To sleep soundly, or, to sleep*; Ter.

STĪBĀDIUM, i. n. (στῆβαδιον) *A semicircular seat or couch, otherwise called sagma*; Plin. Ep.

STĪBIUM, i. n. STĪBI and STĪMMI. n. (στῆβι and στῆβι) *Antimony*; Plin.

STĪCHA, or STĪCA, æ. f. *A kind of grape*; Plin. STĪCLA, æ. f. *A kind of grape*; Colum.

STĪGMA, ásis. n. (στῆγμα) *A mark made by puncture*: hence, I. *A brand mark, mark burnt in*; Quint.: hence, fig., i. e. *infamy*, Mart. II. *A mark made in the face by an unskilful barber, a cut*; Mart.

STĪGMĀTĪAS, æ. m. (στῆγματικός) *A brand-marked slave*; Cic.

STĪGMO, ávi, átum, áre. (stigma) *To mark with a brand, to stigmatize*; Prudent.

STĪGMŪSUS, a, um. (stigma) *Full of brand marks, branded, or, marked with a puncture*; Petron.: Plin. Ep.

STĪLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of stiria) *I. A drop*; Cic. II. Fig. *A trifle, little*; olei, Mart.; of time, Augustin. — Synon. Stilla, is a drop artificially produced or measured out; gutta, a drop formed naturally.

STĪLLĀTĪGĪOS, or STĪLLĀTĪTIUS, a, um. (stillo) *Drop-ping*; Plin.

STĪLLĀTUM, adr. *By drops*; Varr.

STĪLLĀTIVUS, a, um. (stillo) *Drop-ping*; Plin. Val. STĪLLĀDĪUM, i. n. (stilla and cado) *I. A liquid which falls by drops*; Lucr.: stillicidia urinae, strangury, Plin.: hence, per stillicidia amittere animam, Sen., i. e. by degrees. II. Especially, *Water that drops from the eaves of a house, droppings*; Vitr.

STĪLLO, ávi, átum, áre. (stilla) *I. Intrans.* *To drop, fall in drops, trickle down, distil*; vas, unde stillet aqua, Varr.: de lince stillabant mella, Ov.: pugio stillans (with blood), Cic.: hence, plumis stillare diem, Stat., for, plenum esse: orationem stillare, Sen., to flow slowly: stillantem voces, Calp., i. e. broken, interrupted. II. *Trans.* *To let fall in drops, to distil*; rorem ex oculis, tears, Hor.

STĪLUS, or STĪYLUS, i. m. (στῆλος) *Properly, A column, pillar*: hence, I. *A pointed pale or iron spike, for*

fixing in the ground, a caltrop; Cæs. II. *A long pointed instrument used in agriculture and gardening for clearing plants, &c.*; Colum. III. *The stem or stalk of a plant*; Colum. IV. *A style for writing with, i. e. an iron instrument, broad at top and pointed below, with which the Romans wrote on wax-tablets*; Plaut. When they had made a mistake, they turned the style, with the broad end of which they erased what had been written: hence, stilum vertas, Hor., erase, correct, id.: thus also, vertit stilum in tabulis, Cic.: hence, I. *Writing*; Cæcil; in Cic. Ep. 2. *A frequent writing, or writing for exercise*; Cic. 3. *A style or manner of writing*; Ter.: Cic.: orationes pæne Attico stil scriptæ, Cic.

STĪMMI, n. See STĪBIUM.

STĪMŪLĀTĪO, ónis. f. (stimulo) *A stimulating, inciting*; Tac.

STĪMŪLĀTOR, óris. m. (stimulo) *One who stimulates or incites*; Claud.

STĪMŪLĀTRIX, ícis. f. (stimulator) *She that stimulates or incites*; Plaut.

STĪMŪLEUS, a, um. (stimulus) *Consisting in prickles or goads*; supplicium, Plaut., punishment of slaves with the stimulus.

STĪMŪLO, ávi, átum, áre. (stimulus) I. *To prick or pierce with a goad*; Colum.: cursum, Lucan., i. e. equo, to drive on. II. *To torture, torment, disturb, trouble*; to conscientia stimulant malificium, Cic. III. *To incite, instigate, impel, rouse, stimulate*; stimulabat me, ut caverem, Cic.: ad arma, Liv.: animantium conceptus, Plin., i. e. animantia ad concipiendum.

STĪMŪLŪSUS, a, um. (stimulus) *Full of goads*: hence, *full of incitement*; Cæc. Aur.

STĪMŪLUS, i. m. (στῆκος) I. *A pointed staff or stake, as, a caltrop*; Cæs.: especially, *a goad, used in driving cattle*, Plaut.; and in punishing slaves, id.: hence, contemptuously, dum te stimulis fodiam, Cic.: hence, II. Fig. *Torture, torment*; doloris, Cic.: amoris, Liv., jealousy. III. Fig. *An incitement, incentive, excitement*; glorie, Cic.: stimulos advovere homini, to incite, stimulate, id.: thus also, addere, Quint.; and adjicere, Ov. N. B. Stimulum, i. neut., Plaut.

STĪNGŪO, ére. (στῆγω) *To extinguish*; Lucr.: Stingui, to be extinguished, to die, fade; id.

STĪPĀTĪO, ónis. f. (stipo) *A stuffing, cramming, filling up close*: hence, *a thick crowd of people*; Plin. Ep.: also of animals and things, *a crowd, throng, great number*; Plin.: of attendants, *a suite*; Cic.

STĪPĀTOR, óris. m. (stipo) *One of a suite, an attendant*; Cic.

STĪPĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of stipo; see STĪPO. II. Adj. *Surrounded, enclosed*; stipatissimus, Sidon.

STĪPĀTŪLĪS, e. (stipendium) *Relating to or connected with tribute*; fœdus, Sidon., by which one engages to pay a tribute.

STĪPĀDIĀRIUS, a, um. (stipendium) 1. *Relating to tribute*: hence, I. *Bound to pay tribute, tributary*; civitas, Cæs.: homo, Cic.: Æduos sibi stipendiarios factos, Cæs.: also, subst.; stipendiarii Æduorum, Cæs.—Synon. Stipendiarii and vectigales are thus distinguished: stipendiarii are those who pay annually a fixed sum by way of tribute; vectigales, those who pay in proportion to their property or income. 2. *Vectigal stipendiarium, Cic., a fixed annual tribute or contribution of money.*

II. *Relating to pay, serving for pay, stipendiary*; cohors, Auct. B. Afric.: stipendiarii facti sunt (Romani), Liv.

STĪPĀNDĪOR, átus sum, ári. (stipendium) *To receive pay, and so, to serve for pay*; regi peditem DC millia stipendiatur, Plin.: hence, butyro stipendiati, Tert., i. e. receiving as pay or for maintenance.

STĪPĀNDĪUM, i. n. (for stipendium, from stips and pendo) *That which is paid to individuals*: hence, I. *Pay, stipend*; stipendium militibus persolvere, Cic.; or, dare, Liv.; or, numerare, Cic.: accipere, Liv.: hence, stipendia merere, or mereri, to serve as a soldier, Cic.; see below: hence, I. *Military service, a campaign*; Cic.: stipendia facere, Sall.: Liv.; or, merere, Cic.: or, mereri, id., to serve as a soldier: primum stipendium merere, Nep., to make one's first campaign: milites stipendiis confectis, Cic.: or, emeritis, Liv., who have completed the term of their service: castrenslus stipendiis imbui, to learn military service in a camp, Plin. Ep. 2. Fig. *Service*; vitæ humane, Sen., i. e. officium. II. *A tax, tribute, contribution*; pendere, Liv.: remittere, id.: stipendio multare, id.: hence, I. *That which any one is obliged to pay or suffer, punishment*; dira ferens stipendia tauro (i. e. Minotaur), Catull.: quod me manet stipendium? (i. e. pecna, Hor. 2. Assistance; Colum.

STĪPĪS, itis. m. (from στῆπος) 1. *Any piece of wood standing in the ground. I. The trunk of a tree*; Virg.: Plin.: also, *a tree*; Ov.: *a branch*; Mart. 2. *A pale, stake*; Cæs. II. *Proverbially, A stock, i. e. a blockhead*; Cic.—Synon. Stipes, a round pale, such as was made of the trunk of a young tree; sudes, a stake cut out of a larger piece of wood, not so well shaped or so strong.

STĪPIŪSUS, a, um. (stipes) *Woody, ligneous*; radix, Apul.

STIPIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from στῆσις, στῆσις, στῆσις) I. To cram, stuff, press, or make close, press or pack together; mella, Virg.: hence, Stipatus, a, um. Pressed together, close together; Graeci, Cic.: phalanx, Liv.: membra, Lucan.: hence, II. To stuff full, fill up; Colum.: Flor.: calceum, Tert., to put on tightly: hence, Stipatus, a, um, Full of any thing; Ov.: Plin. Ep. III. To join closely to; se gregibus, Propert. IV. Stipari, To stand closely together, throng, crowd; Claud. V. To surround, encompass (with a large number); senatum armatis, Cic.: stipatus hictoris, id. VI. To accompany or attend (in large numbers); stipatus choro juvenutis, Cic.: satellitum turba stipante, Liv.—See also STIPATUS.

STIPS, genit. stīpsis, f. I. A contribution in money; Liv.: especially, II. Money collected or begged from individuals, alms; stipem colligere, Liv., to beg. III. A small coin (such as is given to beggars); Apul. IV. Profit, gain, advantage; Colum.: Quint. V. A fine; Val. Max. VI. A present in money, received from an individual; Ov.: Suet. N.B. The nominative stips does not occur. We find also, stips, for stipes, a pale, stake, &c.; Petron.

STIPŪLA, ae, f. A stem, stalk, blade; I. Of wheat, straw; Ter.: Varr.: stipulam urere, Virg., i. e. the stubble. II. Of reeds; Virg. III. Of beams, &c.; Ov.: Varr. Hence gen. Stipulae; Ov.

STIPŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (stipulor) A formal demand of an agreement, contract, bargain, engagement, stipulation; Cic.

STIPŪLATIŌNŪLA, ae, f. Dimin. of stipulatio; Cic.

STIPŪLATOR, ōris, m. (stipulor) One who demands a formal promise, a stipulator, contractor; Suet.

STIPŪLATŪS, us, m. (stipulor) A demanded promise, stipulation; Pand.

STIPŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. I. To demand a formal promise or covenant, stipulate, make a bargain or contract in a set form; Cic.: Pand. II. To promise or engage (as required); Pand. N.B. Passivē, Pecunia stipulata, Cic.

STIRIA, ae, f. A frozen drop or globule of ice, an icicle; Virg.

STIRIACUS, a, um. (stiria) Frozen; gutta, Solin.

STIRPESCO, ēre. (stirps) To grow to a stalk or stem; Plin.

STIRPITUS, adv. (stirps) By the stem or root; hence, from the foundation, utterly, entirely; Cic.

STIRPS, pis, f. I. A stem, stock, trunk or stalk. 1. Of a tree, The lowest part of the trunk; Cic.: also, the root; id.: hence, 1. Any vegetable, plant or shrub (distinguished from arbor); Cic. 2. Fig. A root, cause, ground, origin, foundation, source, beginning; virtutis, Cic.: juris, id. 2. The whole trunk (of a tree); Virg. 3. A trunk, i. e. a tree without branches, or without respect to its branches; Plin.: especially, a young trunk or tree; Virg.: Colum. 4. A sprout or branch; Lucr.: Colum. II. A stock or race of men. 1. A race, family, lineage; Cic. N.B. Stirps is a part of gens. The stem or stock of a family; Liv. 3. Posterity, race, progeny, offspring; Liv.: stirpem augere, id.: stirpem ex se relinquere, id.: neque stirps potest deesse, Nep., children. 4. The native disposition of a person; Liv.

N.B. Stirps, gen. masc., Enn.: Cato: Virg.

STIRVA, ae, f. A ploughtail, handle of a plough; Virg.

STLĀTA, ae, f. A kind of sailing vessel; Gell.

STLĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (stlata) Foreign, brought by ship; purpura, Juv.: others explain it by, latus clavus.

STLIS. The old form for lis, according to Quintilian, 1, 4, 16.

STLOCUS, i, m. The old form for locus; Quint.

STLOPPUS or STLOPUS, i, m. See SCLOPPUS.

STO, stēti, stātum, stāre. (from στῆσις, or στῆσις, whence

στῆσις) I. To stand, of persons and things; quum virgo staret et Caecilia sederet, Cic.: signa stant ad impluvium, id.: especially, 1. To stand, in order to speak; hence, to make a set speech; stantibus necesse dicere, Cic. 2. To stand in order to fight; hence, to fight; in primis, Nep., among the foremost; pulcherrime steti, Cic.: hence, ab aliquo, cum aliquo, Nep., to be on one's side, side with him, take his part, be or fight on his side: thus also, a mendacio, Cic.: pro aliquo stare, to defend him, fight for him, Liv. II. To stand, stand firm, to keep one's station, maintain one's ground, hold out, not to run away; Cic.: hence, 1. To stand still, not to move, be motionless; equus stare nescit, Virg.: mare stat, id.: stabat ingens ad mœnia bellum, Sil. 2. To continue speaking, &c., without interruption, of an actor, when a play is well received; Ter. 3. Not to be bankrupt, to be solvent; stare non posse, Cic., i. e. to be ruined: nisi principem se stare non posse, Suet. 4. To stand, to maintain one's rank, dignity, power, authority, or character, to continue to flourish; me stante, stare non poterat, Cic.: resp. stetit virtute tua, Liv.: regnum fraterna stare concordia, id.: civitas stetit Lycourg legibus, id. 5. To be fixed, appointed, determined, resolved, firm, or unalterable; stat sua cuique dies, Virg.: sententia stat, Ter.: alicui, any one is resolved, Liv.: also

simply, stat, it is fixed or determined, Nep.: alicui, by any one, Cic.: stabat fatis, Sil., it was decreed by fate. 6. To be firm or steadfast; animis, Cic.: especially, to persevere, persist, continue in any thing, abide by, stand to; in fide, Cic.: in sententia, Liv.: federe, id.: promissis, Cic., to fulfil, keep: also with a dative; Pand. 7. To remain, endure, last, continue, not to change; regnum stetit puero, Liv.: qui si steterit idem mihi que paruerit, Cic. 8. To stand out, be prominent, project; stantes oculi, Ov. 9. To stick fast, be fixed; hasta stetit medio tergo, Ov. 10. To be thick with, stiff or full of any thing; pulvere caelum stare, Virg.: stant lumina flamma, id. 11. To cost; centum talentis, Liv.: multo sanguine, id.: magno pretio, Hor.; or, magno, Liv.: pluris, Sen. 12. To be hindered or prevented, to be the cause of any thing, to be owing to any thing or person; stettesse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, Cæs.: we find also, quum, quo minus, Liv.: also, ne; Liv. 3, 61: Suet. Oct. 68: cf. Breui alius Nep. Cato 2, 13. To rest or depend upon any thing; salus stat in armis, Val. Fl.: vigili stant bella magistro, Sil. 14. For esse, with the idea of firmness or continuance, in Ascanio stat cura parentis, Virg.: aliquando atrox pugna stetit, Liv.: proles Metelli stabit barbarico conjux melissima lecto, Lucan.

STEBE, es, f. (στῆβη) An herb, otherwise called Phleus; Plin.

STECHAS, ādis, f. A kind of herb, French lavender, Lavandula Stechas, L.; Plin.

STŌICE, adv. After the manner of the Stoics; Cic.

STŌICI, ōrum, m. See STOICUS.

STŌICIDA, ae, m. A Stoic (contemptuously); Juv.

STŌICUS, a, um. (Στωϊκός) Of or belonging to the Stoics or the Stoic philosophy; schola, Cic.: hence, Stoicus, A Stoic, Stoic philosopher; plur., Stoici, id.

STŌLA, ae, f. (στώλη) A long garment reaching from the neck to the ankle. I. Of ladies, A robe; Cic.: hence for, a lady; Hor. II. Of men, Enn.: especially, 1. Of flute-players at the festival of Minerva; Ov. 2. Of certain priests; Apul.

STŌLĀTUS, a, um. (stola) I. Clothed with a stola; statua, Vitr. II. Proper to or becoming a lady; pudor, Mart.

STŌLĪDE, adv. Stupidly, sillily; Liv.: stolidius, Ammian.

STŌLĪDITAS, ātis, f. (stolidus) Stupidity, silliness, foolishness; Flor.

STŌLĪDUS, a, um. (from stolo, to be a dolt; as, calidus from caleo, &c.; see STOLO) I. Foolish, silly, stupid; fiducia, Liv.: vix sensi stolidus, fool that I was, Ter. II. Inactive, inefficient; Cic.—See the synonyms under STULTUS.

STŌLO, ōnis, m. (from stolo, ui, ultum, ēre, to be fool, whence stultus, a fool) I. A blockhead, one who misses his aim; Auson. II. A branch which strikes out from the root of trees and plants, and so draws nourishment from the trunk, an useless sucker; Varr.

STŌMĀCHĀCE, es, f. (στομαχία) A disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth; Plin.

STŌMĀCHĀBUNDUS, a, um. (stomachor) Indignant; Gell.

STŌMĀCHĀNTER, adv. Indignantly; Augustin.

STŌMĀCHĪCUS, a, um. (στομαχικός) Having a weak stomach; Sen.

STŌMĀCHOR, ātus sum, āri. (stomachus) To be or become indignant or vexed, to be or fall in a passion, be out of humour, fret; Cic.: cum aliquo, id., to quarrel with any one, be angry with him.

STŌMĀCHŌSE, adv. Angrily, indignantly, fretfully, peevishly; stomachosius rescripsi, Cic.

STŌMĀCHŌSUS, a, um. (stomachus) I. Angry, indignant; eques, Hor. II. That betrays anger, peevish, acrimonious; Cic.: literę stomachosiores, id.

STŌMĀCHŪS, i, m. (στόμαχος) I. The meat-pipe, which goes into the ventricle, the gullet, œsophagus; Cic.: Cels.: also, the lower part of the meat-pipe, the mouth of the ventricle; Plin. II. i. g. Ventricleus, The stomach; Cic.: Cels.: hence fig., 1. The power of the mind to bear any thing with difficulty or with ease, willingly or otherwise, sensibility; consuetudo callum obduxit stomacho meo, Cic. 2. A taste for any thing, a liking; ludi non sunt stomachi tui, are not according to your taste, Cic. 3. Anger, indignation, vexation, cholera; in stomacho ridere, Cic.: stomachum facere, or movere, alicui, id., to excite indignation: in aliquem stomachum erumpere, id., i. e. to vent his passion upon.

STŌMĀTRICE, es, f. (στοματρική) A medicine against diseases of the mouth; Plin.

STŌMŌMA, ātis, n. (στόμαμα) A kind of fine dust from iron (squama ferri); Cels.: also, a kind of fine ofal or dust from copper (squama aeris); Plin.

STŌRAX, ācis, for strax; Solin.

STŌREA, or STŌRIA, ae, f. A covering made of platted straw, &c., a mat; Cæs.; Liv.

STRĀBŌ, ōnis, m. (στέβων) One that squints, a squint-eyed person; Cic.: Hor.: it is more than petus.

STRĀBŌNUS, i, Squinting; Petron.

STRĀBUS, a, um. (στέβος) Squinting; Varr.

STRĀGES, is. f. (sterno) *A striking or throwing down*; tectorum, Liv.: arborum, id.: stragem dare, to overthrow, Virg.: also, of men; stragem dedere inter se, Liv., threw one another to the ground: also of men fighting; strages edere, Cic.: hence, a *heap of men or things thrown to the ground*; armorum, Liv.: complere strage campos, id. It may also be rendered, *slaughter, carnage*; facere strages, Cic.: strages edere; see above.

STRĀGŪLUS, i. n. See STRAGULUS.
STRĀGŪLUS, a, um. (sterno) *With which any thing is covered or spread, in order to be made soft and smooth*; vestis stragula, a cushion, mattress, squab, or, a coverlet, quilt; Cic.: thus also, Stragulum, I. *A covering for a couch, &c.*; Cic.: Sen. II. *A covering thrown over a corpse*; Suet. III. *A covering for a horse, a horse-cloth*; Mart. IV. *That which birds place under their eggs to make a soft bed for them*; Plin.

STRĀMEN, inis. n. (sterno) *Straw, litter*; Virg.
STRĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (stramentum); e. g. falces, with which straw is cut; Cato.
STRĀMENTĪCIUS, a, um. (stramentum) *Of straw*; Auct. B. Hisp.
STRĀMENTOR, āri. (stramentum) *To etch straw*; Hygin.

STRĀMENTUM, i. n. (sterno) I. *That which is spread or strewn under any thing, especially, straw*; I. As litter for cattle; Nep.: Colum. 2. For thatching houses, *Halm*; Cæs.: Liv. 3. For setting fire to; Hor. 4. While growing, *The stalk of corn*; Liv. II. *That with which any thing is covered, a covering*; Cæs.
STRĀMĪNEUS, a, um. (stramen) *Of straw*; Ov.

STRĀNGŪLĀBĪLIS, e. (strangulo) *That can be choked or strangled*; Tert.
STRĀNGŪLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (strangulo) *A choking, strangling*; Plin.
STRĀNGŪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (strangulo) *One who chokes or strangles*; Spartian.

STRĀNGŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (strangulator) *She who chokes or strangles*; Prudent.
STRĀNGŪLĀTUS, us. m. (strangulo) i. q. Strangulatio; Plin.

STRĀNGŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (στανγγαλιώω, στανγγαλιζώω) *To choke, strangle, suffocate*; patrem, Cic.: anserem, Plin.: hence, Strangulari, *To be choked, to lose one's breath*; Plin.: hence fig., *to choke, stifle*; vocem, Quint., not to speak loudly: solium, to choke the soil, to prevent it from bearing crops, Plin.: thus also, arborem, id., to deprive it of nourishment: also, of the mind; strangulat inclusus dolor, tortures, Ov.: plures pecunia strangulat, Juv., torments. — Synon. Strangulare, to strangle: suffocare, to suffocate, smother: spiritum, fauces, collum elidere, to throttle.

STRĀNGŪRIA, æ. f. (στανγγουρία) *A strangury*; Cic.
STRĀNGŪRĪOSUS, a, um. (stranguria) *Afflicted with a strangury*; Marc. Emp.

STRĀTĒGĒMA (not Stratagem), ātis. n. (στρατήγημα) *A military stratagem*; Val. Max.: hence, any *crafty or cunning action*; Cic.

STRĀTĒGIA, æ. f. (στρατηγία) *A province, government*; Plin.

STRĀTĒGUS, i. m. (στρατηγός) I. *A general of an army*; Plaut. II. *A president, director*; Plaut.

STRĀTĒTES, æ. m. (στρατήτης) *A kind of water plant*; Plin. 24, 105: either Stratiotes aloides, L., or Pistia Stratiotes, L. It is called also, Stratiotice, es, Apul.

STRĀTĒTĪCIUS, a, um. (στρατητικῆς) *Soldier-like*; Plaut.

STRĀTĪUM, i. n. (sterno) *Any thing thrown on another as a covering*. I. *A cushion, mattress, coverlet*; a bed, couch; melle stratum, Liv.: lecti mollia strata, Lucr.: membra stratis reponere, Virg. II. *A horse-cloth, saddle*; Plin.: also, a *pack-saddle*; Liv.

STRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (sterno) I. *A paving*; viarum, Suet. II. *A layer of manure, &c.*; Pallad.

STRĀTUS, a, um. See STERNO.

STRĀTUS, us. m. (sterno) I. *A scattering abroad, strewing*; Varr. II. *A covering, coverlet*; as, a horse-cloth, Solin.

STREBŪLUS, a, um.; e. g. caro, flesh on the haunches of victims; Plaut.

STRENA, æ. f. I. *An omen, portent*; Plaut.

II. *A present which the Romans sent to each other on new year's day*; Suet.

STRENUĒ, adv. *Actively, busily, strenuously, vigorously, quickly, promptly*; navigare, Cic.: strenuissime, Veget.

STRENUĪTAS, ātis. f. (strenuus) *Activity in business, quickness, agility, promptness, strenuousness*; Varr.: Ov.

STRENUO, āre. (strenuus) *To do any thing actively, promptly, or with vigour*; Plaut.

STRENUUS, a, um. *Active in business, prompt, ready, quick, strenuous*; mercator, Cato: navis, Ov.: corpus, Gell.: manus, Cels.: toxicum, Colum., that operates quickly; strenuus in re, Hirt.: si minus fortem, attamen strenuum, Cic., yet a man who always knows what he means and pursues his object steadily: villicus strenuor,

Lucil.: hence, *valiant, courageous*; bello, Nep.: also seq. genit.; militia, Tac.: also in a bad sense, *meddling, restless, audacious, turbulent*; Tac. Hist. 1, 52.

STREPĪTO, āre. Freq. of strepo; Virg.

STREPĪTUS, us. m. (strepo) *A noise, din, rattling, clattering, clashing, &c.*; rotarum, Cæs.: non strepitu, sed clamore, Cic.: citharæ, sound, Hor.: hence, fortune. Petron., i. e. show; Acherontis, Virg., i. e. terrors which common report assigns to it.

STREPO, ui, itum, ēre. *To make a noise or sound of any kind, utter loudly, be heard, resound, rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, ring, whizz, hum, buzz, &c.*; inter se, Cic.: vocibus truculentis, Tac.: thus also, hæc quum streperent, Liv.: fluvius strepit, Hor.: lituus, id.: apes, Plin.: hence, I. Of things at or near which a sound is made; *To ring, resound*; aures strepunt clamoribus, Liv.: strepit murmure campus, Virg. II. Fig. Gloria, to be praised, Plin.

STRIA, æ. f. *A ridge between two channels or hollows on columns*; Vitruv.: but usually synonymous with strix, a channel or furrow; Vitruv.: Varr.

STRĪĀTŪRA, æ. f. (strio) *Chamfretting, channelling*; Vitruv.

STRĪĀTUS, a, um. See STRIO.

STRĪBLIGO, inis. f. *A solcism, fault in speech*; Gell.

STRĪBLĪTA, æ. f. See SCRĪBLITA.

STRĪCTĒ, adv. I. *Narrowly, closely*; Pallad.: strictius, id.: strictissime, Gell. II. *Exactly, rigidly*; strictius interpretari, Pand.

STRĪCTĪM, adv. I. *Narrowly, closely*; Plaut.: Pallad. II. *Briefly, summarily*; dicere, Cic. III. *Quickly*; Apul.

STRĪCTĪVUS, a, um. (stringo) *That is stripped or plucked off*; olea, Cato.

STRĪCTOR, ōris. m. (stringo) *One that strips or plucks off*; Cato.

STRĪCTŪRA, æ. f. (stringo) I. *A stripping or plucking off*; Colum. II. *A pressing together*; Cæsar, Aur.

III. *A mass of iron which is being worked*; Virg.: or, a bar of wrought iron; Varr.: Plin.

STRĪCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of stringo; see STRINGO. II. Adv. *Drawn together, contracted*; hence, I. *Narrow*; janua strictissima, Ov. 2. *Thick, close*; Scrib. Larg.: venter, costive, Veget. 3. *Severe*; Cato: Manil.: strictior aura, Auson., more severe, colder. 4. *Penurious, stingy*; Jul. Firm. 5. *Short, brief, in speaking, writing, &c.*; Æschines, Quint.: strictior Demosthenes, id.

STRĪDEO, and STRĪDO, di, ēre and ēre. (στέζω) *To make a creaking or hissing noise, to hiss, creak, grate, whiz, whistle, twang, crack, roar, howl, bellow, hum, chirp, whisper, &c.*; as, a serpent, or an arrow flying through the air, Virg.: the wind, id.: a saw, Lucr.: the rope of a ship, Ov.: the hinge of a door, a carriage, Virg.: also of the human voice; inamabile stridet, Ov., lips; also, *to murmur, whisper*; Hor.: *to roar*; mare stridit, Virg.: stridere molari, Juv., to gnash or grind the teeth: also, of bees, *to hum*; of grasshoppers, *to chirp*; Plin.

STRĪDOR, ōris. m. (strido) *A noise or sound of any kind, a hissing, creaking, grating, whizzing, whistling, humming, roaring, braying, grunting, cackling, cracking, ringing, tingling, &c.*; as, of the wind, Cic.: the hinge of a door, id.: a saw, id.: a flute, Calp.: also of living creatures; as, a serpent, Ov.: swine, id., i. e. a grunting; a goose, Petron., i. e. a cackling; an ape, Ov.: an elephant, Auct. B. Afric.

STRĪDŪLUS, a, um. (strido) *Sounding, hissing, creaking, grating, whistling, clattering, buzzing, rustling, &c.*; Virg.: plaustra, Ov.

STRĪGA, æ. f. I. *A long row of mown grass, &c., a swath*; Colum. II. For strix, *A kind of nocturnal bird*; Petron.: hence, a *witch, hag*, as a term of reproach; Apul.

STRĪGĀTUS, a, um. (striga) *That has furrows running lengthwise*; ager, Frontin.

STRĪGES, um. f. See STRIX.

STRĪGŪLĒULA, æ. f. (dimin. of strigilis) *A small curry-comb*; Apul.

STRĪGŪLIS, is. f. (stringo) I. *A scraper or flesh brush, such as the Romans used in bathing*; Cic.: Hor. II. *A surgical instrument for dropping any thing into the ear*; Cels. III. *A small piece of gold from the mine (in Spain)*; Plin.

STRĪGMENTUM, i. n. (stringo) *That which is scraped or scratched off*; Plin.: especially, *filth scraped or washed off*; also gen., *filth, dirt*; id.

STRĪGO, āre. (striga) *To halt or stop for rest*; Plin.

STRĪGŌSTUS, a, um. *Lean*; Colum.: equi strigiosiores, Liv.: hence fig.; strigiosior, Cic., of an orator, meagre.

STRINGO, inxi, itum, ēre. (from στεγγίζω) I. *To touch lightly, to graze*; tela stringitica corpus, Virg.: vulnera stricta frigore matutino, Liv.: metas, Ov.: hence, I. *To strip, cut or pluck off*; frondes, Virg.: baccas, id.: strictis rubis, Liv.: horcea, Virg.: hence, *to graze or wound slightly*; gladius stringit et transfurat, Sen.: hence, *to lessen, take away any thing*; nulla potest vis stringere,

Lucr.: rem ingluvie, to squander, Hor. 2. Fig. *To hurt, injure*; nomen, Or., to wound one's reputation: pectora delicto, id. 3. *To move, touch, affect*; animum (full) strinxit patriæ pietatis imago, Virg. II. *To draw (from a sheath or the like)*; gladium, Liv.: cultum, id.: strictæ manus, for pugnantæ, or, telo armata adversus aliquem, Ov.: setæ strictæ, i. e. erectæ, Stat.: hence fig.; dentes, Calp., to gnash the teeth: arcum, Val. Fl., i. e. to bend: iambum in hostes, Ov. III. *To draw tight or close, draw, press, or bind together, to compress*; nodum, Liv.: vincula pedes stringebant, Ov., pinched: gelu stringi, to freeze, Gell.: hence, Strictus, a, um, *Frozen*; Val. Fl.: hence, stringere. 1. *To draw into a small compass, to touch upon briefly*; rem, Quint. 2. *To bind, bind to*; aliquem ad carnarium, Plaut.: hence fig.; rotam, Juv., to drag. 3. *To rule, keep in check*; gens nutu stringitur, Claud.—See also STRICTUS.

STRINGOR, ôris, m., (stringo) *A touching lightly; a drawing together, or, the power or quality of drawing together*; aquæ gelidæ, Lucr.

STRIO, ari, ârum, âre, (stria) *To make channels or chanfreys*; Vitr.: Striatus, a, um, *Channelled or chanfreys*; concha, Plin.: folia, id.: frons, Apul., wrinkled.

STRIO, âre, *To go on stovely*; Varr.: Phædr.

STRIX, Igis, (στρίξ, from στρίξω, or στρίξω, strido) *A kind of fabulous nocturnal bird, supposed to be mischievous to children in the cradle, a sort of harpy*; Ov.: Plin.

STRIX, Igis, f. *A channel or chanfret on a column*; Vitr.—Doubtful.

STRŪBILUS, i. m. (στρῦβίλος) *A pine-apple*; Pand.

STRŪBUS, i. m. 1. *A tree in Carmania, which yielded an odoriferous resin*; Plin. 12, 40. II. i. q. Ladanium; Plin.

STRŪMA, âtis, n. (στρῦμα) *A covering, coverlet*; Capitol.

STRONGYLE, es, f. (στρουγγύλη) *A kind of alum*; Plin.

STRŪPHA, æ, or STRŪPHE, es, f. (στρουφή) *A turning, winding*; hence, I. *A thong with which oars were tied*; Vitr.; but ed. Schneid., has struppis. II. In dramatic poetry, *A part of the hymn sung by the chorus during their first course round the altar*; Macrob.; the other part, sung at their return, was called antistrophe. III. *An artifice*; Plin. Ep.

STRŪPHIARIS, i. m. *One who makes or deals in strophæ*; Plaut.

STRŪPHŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of strophium) *A little garland*; Plin.

STRŪPHUM, i. n. (στρουφίον) *That which is bound or wound about any thing*; hence, I. *A piece of cloth worn round the bosom by Roman women, a stomacher*; Cic. It is often incorrectly confounded with zona, the girdle; see Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 114. II. *A garland*; Virg. III. *A rope*; ancoralæ, a cable, Apul.

STRŪPHŪSUS, a, um, (strouphus) *That has the gripes*; Veget.

STRŪPHUS, i. m. (στρουφος) *The gripes, belly-ache*; Veget.

STRŪPPUS, i. m. *A kind of chaplet or garland worn by the old Romans*; Plin. 21, 2.

STRUCTÆ, adv. *With ornament, gracefully*; structus, Tert.

STRUCTĪLIS, e, (struo) I. *Composed of several pieces, constructed*; canalis, Vitr. II. *That serves for constructing or building*; cementum, Mart.

STRUCTIO, ônis, f. (struo) *A putting together, constructing, building*; Jul. Firm.: inter spatia structiois (olivarium), between the rows or layers, Pallad.: fig.; fidei, Tert.

STRUCTOR, ôris, m. (struo) *One who puts any thing together*. I. *A builder*; Cic. II. *One who spreads the table or serves up food*; Mart.

STRUCTŪRIUS, a, um, (structor) *Of or relating to building*; Tert.

STRUCTŪRA, æ, f. (struo) I. *A putting together in order, arranging*; Cels.: hence, I. *A building, constructing*; parietum, Cæs. 2. In rhetoric, *Arrangement or disposition of words*; verborum, Cic. II. *Masonry, structure*; Vitr.

STRUCTUS, a, um. See STRUO.

STRUES, is, f. (struo) I. *A heap of things laid or lying together or over each other*; Ov.: corporum, Tac.: uvarum in vinea, Plin. II. Especially, *A heap of wood*; lignorum, Liv.: and without lignorum, Plin.: hence, *a funeral pile*; Lucan. III. *A heap of small offerings cakes laid together in the form of fingers joined together*; Ov. IV. As a measure, *A pile or heap*; laterum, Cic.

V. Of soldiers, *A great number or crowd*; Liv.: said of the phalanx.—Synon. Acervus, a heap of things of every kind: congeries, a heap of things brought together: cumulus, a very large heap: strues, a mass in heaps: strues and cumulus each denote a heap of several things laid one over another, with this distinction, that strues is for the most part a heap formed in regular order, while cumulus denotes a heap of things thrown together confusedly or by accident. According to Döderlein, Synon. 2, p. 118, cumulus refers to the pointed summit of a

heap, acervus to the number of things heaped together, strues to the order and arrangement of the whole.

STRUIX, icis, f. (struo) *A heap of things put together*; struces saxæ, Liv. Andr.: tantas struces concinnat patinarias, heaps up the dishes well, Plaut.

STRŪMA, æ, f. *A hard swelling in the neck, a wen*; Cic.: fig.; civitatis, id., with allusion to the wen of Vatinius.

STRŪMĀTĪCUS, a, um, (struma) *Having a wen*; Firmic.

STRŪMÆA, æ, f. (herba) *An herb said to cure wens*; Plin.

STRŪMELLA, æ, f. (dimin. of struma) *A little wen*; Marc. Emp.

STRŪMENTUM, i. n. (struo), for instrumentum; Tert.

STRŪMŪSUS, a, um, (struma) *Having a wen*; Colum.

STRŪMUS, i. m. *An herb good against wens*, i. q. Strichnos; Plin.

STRŪO, xi, ctum, ère, (στρώω, sterno) I. *To join together*; lateres, Cæs.: verbum ex duobus vocabulis, Quint.: structa saxorum, a stone building, Lucr.: avena structæ, i. e. fistula, Ov.: hence, II. *To build, construct, erect, make*; aggeres, Hirt.: pyram, Virg.: templa, id.: acervum, Hor.: muros, Mart.: stagnum, Tac.: viam, Propert., i. e. to make passable; also without an accusative, *to build*; Plin. III. *To arrange, order, dispose, put in order, set in array*; aciem, Liv.: to draw up in battle array: thus also, copias, Cæs.: hence, verba, Cic. IV. *To prepare, make ready*; penum, Virg.: convivia, Tac.: hence fig., *to prepare, contrive, devise, occasion, cause, make, intend, design*; alicui calamitatem, Cic.: sollicitudinem, id.: insidias, Liv.: mortem alicui, Tac.: hoc id. struere, Ter. V. *To appoint, arrange, regulate, order*; varios reges per secula, Val. Fl. VI. *To heap up, accumulate, increase*; rem, Pers.: altaria donis, Virg.

STRŪPPUS, i. m. I. *A thong, tie*; Græch. ap. Gell. II. *A thong for an oar, τρωπητήξ*; Liv. Andr.: Vitr. ed. Schneid.

STRŪTHEUS or STRŪTHIUS, a, um, (στρουθίος) *Of the sparrow*; mala, a kind of small quinces, Colum.

STRŪTHIO, ônis, m. (στρουθίων) *An ostrich*; Capitol.: otherwise called Struthiocamelus (στρουθιοκάμηλος); Plin.

STRŪTHIŪCĀMĒLINUS, a, um, (struthiocamelus) *Of an ostrich*; Plin.

STRŪTHIŪCĀMĒLUS, i. m. See STRUTHIO.

STRUTHION or -UM, i. n. (στρουθίων) *A kind of herb, soapwort*; Plin.; Saponaria officinalis, L.

STRUTHIŪPUS, ôdis, (στρουθίπους) *Sparrow-footed*; Plin.

STRŪCHNOS, i. m. and STRŪCHNUM, i. n. (στρουχνος and στρουχνος) *A kind of nightshade*; Plin.

STŪDEO, ui, ère, (perhaps, like studium, from Gr. σπουδή) I. *To be zealous or eager, to labour or endeavour to do, exert one's self to obtain, apply the mind to a thing, to attend to or bestow pains upon, pursue*; with an infinitive or a dative; intrare, Nep.: prætura, Cic.: virtuti, id.: also with an accusative and infinitive; gratum se videri studet, id.: with ut; Hirt.: with ne; Phædr.: also with an accusative; unum studetis, Cic.: hoc studet unum, Hor.: especially, *to study, apply one's self to the study of, cultivate*; literis, Cic.: also, simply, studere; Quint.: Plin. Ep. II. *To have an inclination or liking, to be well inclined, to favour, be attached to*; tibi, Cic.: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. III. *To be desirous or anxious, desire, wish*; scire, Cic.

STŪDĪŪSÆ, adv. (studiosus) *Eagerly, desirously, earnestly, zealously, sedulously*; Cic.: studiosius, id.: studiosissime, Plin. Ep.

STŪDĪŪSUS, a, um, (studium) I. *Eager after or desirous of any thing, zealous, anxious, fond*; venandi, Cic.: florum, Hor.: studiosior, Justin.: studiosissimus lautiarum, Suet.: also with a dative; Plaut.: with ad; e. g. studiosiores ad opus, Varr.: especially, *desirous of learning, studious of any thing*; dicendi, Cic.: literarum, Nep.: hence simply, *studious, a student*; Cic.: also, *learned, literary*; id.: cohors, Hor.: disputatio, Quint.: hence in later times, i. q. Peritus; e. g. studiosus juris, learned or skilled in the law, Suet. II. *Well inclined, favourable, attached or partial to*; mei, Cic.: victoriæ, id.: studiosissimus existimationis mee, id.

STŪDIUM, i. n. (see STUDEO) I. *Inclination, desire, propensity, endeavour, exertion, pains, zeal, eagerness, fondness*; summo studio discere, Cic.: ardere studio veri reperiendi, id.: studio accusare, id. II. Especially, *Study*; pabulum studii, Cic.: thus also, studia, id.: studia exercere, id.: hence, Studia, *Studies, learning, literature, things that are studied*; Cic.: honesta, Tac., the liberal sciences, belles lettres. III. *Inclination, favour*; Liv.: partium, Cic., partiality; also, *devoted attachment*; erga aliquem, Liv. IV. *Fondness of any thing, a favourite study, employment, or pursuit*; eorum obsequi studiis, Ter.: studiis eorum inscrvise, Nep.: hence, V. *A manner of life, profession, trade, employment, business*; vitæ studium, Cic.: se applicare ad studium musicum, Ter. VI. *A place for study, a study, school*; Capitol.

STULTE. adv. (stultus) *Foolishly, sillily*; Cic.: stultius, Liv.: stultissime, Cic.

STULTILOQUENTIA, æ. f. (stulte and loquor) *Foolish or silly speech*; Plaut.

STULTILOQUIUM, i. n. (stulte and loquor) *Foolish or silly speech*; Plaut.

STULTILOQUUS, a, um. (stulte and loquor) *Speaking foolishly or sillily*; Plaut.

STULTITIA, æ. f. (stultus) *Foolishness, silliness, folly*; Cic.: Ter.

STULTIVUS, a, um. (stulte and video) *That sees foolishly, and so incorrectly*; Plaut.

STULTULUS, a, um. Dimin. of stultus; Apul.

STULTUS, a, um. (part. of stolo, ui, ultum, Ære, to befool) *Foolish, silly, simple, stupid*; homo, Cic.: stultissima persona, id.: loquacitas, id.: lætitia, Sall.: labor, Mart.: consilium/stultissimum, Liv.: reddere aliquem stultiore, Cic.: hence, Stultus, *A foolish person, fool, simpleton*; Ter.: Cic.—Synon. Stultus refers to a momentary folly: stolidus, to the general character: fatuus, to natural idiocy. Hence, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2, stulti, stolidi, fatui, by way of climax.

STUPA, &c. See STUPPA, &c.

STUPĒFACTIO, Æci, actum, Ære. Pass. stupefio, actus sum, iori. (from stupeo and facio) *To astonish, strike with wonder or amazement, stupefy, render senseless or insensible, stun, benumb*; luctus, Liv., i. e. to cause to be forgotten: Stupefactus, a, um, *Astonished, amazed, astounded*; Cic.

STUPĒPIO, STUPĒFACTUS. See STUPĒFACTIO.

STUPĒO, ui, Ære. (perhaps from *στύρω*, or from *τύπος*, stupor) I. *To be stupefied, stunned, benumbed or torpid, rendered insensible, struck aghast*; quum semisomnis stupet, Cic., i. e. could not think rightly: animus stupet, Ter.: especially to be astonished, amazed, surprised, struck with astonishment, lost in wonder or amazement, gaze with admiration; Cic.: stupet in ducibus, Val. Fl.: also with an accusative, *To be amazed at*; domum, Virg.: Stupendus, a, um, *Astonishing, amazing, stupendous, wonderful, admirable*; Val. Max.: also with a genitive; animi, Liv. II. Of things without life, *To stop, stand still*; stupente seditione, Liv.: unda que stupet pigro lacu, Mart., standing water: stupuerunt verba palato, Ov., ceased, died away.

STUPĒSCO, pui, Ære. (stupeo) *To become astonished*; stupescat, Cic.

STUPĒSUS, a, um. See STUPĒSUS.

STUPĒDITAS, Ætis. f. (stupidus) *Stupidity, dullness*; Cic.

STUPĒDO, Ære. f. (stupidus) *To astonish, astound, amaze*; Marc. Cap.

STUPĒDUS, a, um. (stupeo) I. *Senseless, stupefied*; homo, Auct. ad Her.: stupidissimus, Tert. II. *Astonished, amazed, surprised*; Ter.: Cic. III. *Dull, stupid*; Cic.

STUPOR, Æris. m. (stupeo) I. *Want of feeling, senselessness, stupor*; sensus, Cic.: in corpore, id. II. *Insensibility, stupidity*; Cic.: stupor lingue, id., i. e. difficulty of speech. III. *Astonishment, amazement*; stupor Patres defixit, Liv.

STUPPA, or STŪPA, æ. f. (*στύπη*, or *στύππη*) *Tow, oakum, unwrought flax*; Cæs.: Liv.

STUPPĀRIUS, or STĒPĀRIUS, a, um. (stuppa) *Of or concerned with tow*; malleus, mallet for stuffing flax; Plin.

STUPPEUS, or STŪPEUS, a, um. (stuppa) *Of tow or flax*; vincula, Virg.

STUPRĀTOR, Æris. m. (stupro) *A violator or ravisher (of a woman)*; Quint.

STUPRO, avi, ātum, Ære. (stuprum) I. *To defile, corrupt*; pulvinar, Cic.: hence, II. *To violate, ravish*; filium, Cic.

STUPRŌSUS, a, um. (stuprum) *Debauched*; Val. Max.

STUPRUM, i. n. I. *Shame or disgrace*; cum stupro redire, Nev. II. *Fornication; ravishment; adultery*; Cic.: stuprum aliquid offerre, or offerre, id.: thus also, facere cum aliqua, id.: pati, Liv.: hence, stuprum, for adultera; Propert. 4, 7, 57.

STURNUS, i. m. *A starling* (Sturnus vulgaris, L.); Plin.

STŪLŌBĀTA, or STŪLŌBĀTES, æ. m. (*στυλοβάτης*) *The pedestal of a column, a stylobate*; Vitruv.

STULUS, i. m. See STULUS.

STYMMIA, Ætis. d. (*στυμμία*) *The chief ingredient or foundation of an unguent*; Plin.

STYPTĒRIA, æ. f. (*στυπτηρία*) *Alum*; Pand.

STYPTICUS, a, um. (*στυπτικός*) *Astringent*; Plin.: in flavour; vinum, Pallad.

STYRAX, Æcis. m. (*στυράξ*) *Storax, a kind of resin*; Plin.: also, *the tree which produces it*; id.

SUĀDELA, æ. f. (suadeo) *An advising, persuading*; Plaut.

SUĀDENTER. adv. (suadeo) *Persuasively*; Arnob.

SUĀDEO, si, sum, Ære. (from *ἔδω* for *ἔδωκα*) Prop. *To represent in an agreeable manner*. I. Intrans. I. *To advise, give advice, counsel, exhort, recommend, suggest*; cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, Cic.: also of things without life; suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 2. *To persuade*; nisi mihi suasissim, Cic. II. Trans. I. *To*

advise any thing or to any thing; pacem, Cic.: legem, id.: quod ipse tibi suaseris, id.: also with an infinitive; Virg.: with ut; Nep.: or ne; Plin. Ep.: also with ut omitted; se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep.: also in the passive; quod suadetur, Plaut.: hence, Suasum, *Advice, counsel*; Tert. 2. *To advise any one*; me, ut sibi essem legatus, non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic.: tu es, que cum suasisti, Tert. 3. *To persuade*: hence, Suasus, a, um, *Persuaded*; Apul.

SUĀDUS, a, um. (suadeo) I. *Advising*; male suadus; see MALESUADUS. II. *Persuasive*; Symmach. III. *Charming, agreeable*; Apul.

SUĀRUS, a, um. (sus) *Of or belonging to swine*: forum, Pand.: negotiator, Plin.: suarius, *a swine-herd, or, dealer in swine*; id.

SUĀSOR, Ænis. f. (suadeo) I. *An advising, counselling, an advice*; Sen. II. *A recommendation, or, a commendatory oration*; legis, Cic.

SUĀSOR, Æris. m. (suadeo) *An adviser, counsellor*; facti, Cic.: legis, Liv.

SUĀSORUS, a, um. (suasor) *Of or belonging to advice*; pars, Quint.: suasoria, sc. oratio, *a speech in which advice is given, or any thing recommended*; Quint.

SUASUS, a, um. See SUADEO.

SUASUS, us, in. (suadeo) *Advice*; ob meum suasum, Ter.

SUĀVE. adv. for suaviter. See SUAVIS.

SUĀVEŌLENS, or SUAVE ŌLENS, tis. *Sweet smelling*; Catull.

SUĀVEŌLENTIA, æ. f. (suaveolens) *An agreeable smell or scent*; Sidon.

SUĀVIĀTIO, or SĀVIĀTIO, Ænis. f. (suavior) *A hissing*; Plaut.

SUĀVIDICUS, a, um. (suave and dico) *That speaks agreeably, agreeable, charming*; versus, Lucr.

SUĀVIFICO, Ære. (suavis and facio) *To render agreeable or sweet*; Cassiod.

SUĀVILLUM, or SAVILLUM, i. n. *A kind of sweet cake*; Cato.

SUĀVILŌQUENS, tis. (suave and loquor) *That speaks pleasantly or agreeably*; so, Enn. ap. Cic.: iucunditas, id.: carmen, Lucr.

SUĀVILŌQUENTIA, æ. f. (suaviloquens) *Agreeable or pleasant speech*; Cic.

SUĀVILŌQUUS, a, um. (suave and loquor) *That speaks agreeably, charming, agreeable*; versus, Lucr.

SUĀVILŌDIUS, i. m. (suavis and ludus) *That delights himself or others with plays*; Tert.

SUĀVIO, or SĀVIO, Ære. (suavium) *To kiss*; Pompon. ap. Non.

SUĀVIŌLUM, or SAVIOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of suavium) *A little kiss*; Catull.

SUĀVIOR, or SAVIOR, ātus sum, āri. (suavium) *To kiss*; aliquem, Cic.

SUĀVIS, e. (*ἥδης*, or *ἔδως*) *Sweet, pleasant, agreeable to the senses*; odor, Cic.: aqua, Plin.: hence gen., *agreeable, pleasant, delightful*; flores, Lucr.: homo, Cic.: mihi suavissimum est, dare, &c., Cæl. in Cic. Ep.: sermo suavior, Hor. N. B. Suave, adverbialiter; e. g. resonare, Hor.—Synon. Suavis, is said especially of that which is agreeable to the senses, more especially to the hearing, smell, and taste: gratus, precious, refers especially to the value of a thing to ourselves: iucundus, is said of that which directly administers pleasure: amœnus, usually of that which is agreeable to the sight, as a fine view, or the like.

SUĀVITAS, Ætis. f. (suavis) I. *Sweetness, agreeableness (to the senses)*; cibi, Cic.: odorum, id.: coloris, id.: suavitates, id., enjoyments. II. Gen. *Agreeableness, pleasantness*; vocis, Nep.: sermonum, ingenii, Cic.: hence, *politeness, affability*; id.

SUĀVITER. adv. I. *Sweetly, agreeably (to the senses)*; quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blandiatur, Cic.: odor suaviter gravis, Plin. II. Gen. *Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*; loqui, Cic.: meminisse, id., i. e. with pleasure: suavissime scriptæ literæ, id.: suavius, Hor.

SUĀVITĪO, Ænis. f. (suavis) for suavitates; Auct. ad Her.

SUĀVIUM, or SĀVIUM, i. n. I. *The mouth, or the lips*; Plaut.: Gell. II. *A kiss*; alicui dare suaviū, Cic., to give a kiss, to kiss. III. As a term of endearment; meum suaviū, Ter., my charmer.

SŪB. præp. (Gr. *ὑπ'*, i. e. *ὑπὸ*) I. *Under*. I. In respect of a thing that is higher or above; with an accusative to the question, *whither?* with an ablative to the question, *where?* but this is not always strictly observed; habitare sub terra, Cic.: mittere sub jugum, Cæs.: Liv.; or, sub jugo, Liv. 2. *At the time of, under*; sub prescriptione, Nep.: sub eo, Suet., under his government. 3. *Beneath, at the foot of*; sub montem condidisse, Cæs.: sub rupe, Virg. 4. *From under or beneath*; sub terra erepsisti, Plaut. 5. *Under, with, on*; sub frigido sudore mori, Cels.: sub ea conditione, under that condition, Cic.: sub pœna, with the penalty, on pain, Suet. 6. *Under, when subjection, subordination, or the like is implied*; cuius sub imperio erat, Nep.: sub Hannibale magistro edoctus, Liv.: sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. 7. *Under, before, in*; sub oculis domini probare operam studebant,

Cæs.: sub oculis erant, Liv.: sub oculis venire, Sen. 8. *Under, in, within*; sub armis manere, Liv.: sub jactu telli esse, id., within the reach of: thus also, sub ictum venire, id.: spatium sub umbra, Ov.: sub manus succedit, Plaut., *under* or in one's hands. II. *In*, of place, time, &c.; sub alta domo, Hor.: sub templo lustrat singula, Virg.: aberat sub Libycis oris, Ov.: sub nocte, Virg.: sub expectatione, in expectation, Colum. III. *Of time*, *At, in, during, by*; sub profectioe, on the march, Cæs.: sub noctem cura recursat, Virg., at night; sub luce, Ov., by day. IV. *Of time, Towards*; sub noctem, Cæs., as soon as night came on: sub luce, Liv., towards break of day, towards morning: sub exitu anni, id. V. *After, immediately after*; sub eas (litteras) statim recitatas sunt tuae, Cic.: sub hac dicta, Liv.: sub hac, hereupon, Virg.: sub quo, id., immediately after him. VI. *Near to, by, hard by*; sub urbe Roma, Varr.: sub manu esse, Planc. in Cic. Ep., to be at hand: missi sub muros ad colloquium, Liv.: sub illo tumultu, Virg. VII. *By or through*; cadere sub millite, Ov., to be slain by, &c. VIII. *With*; querula sub lite peregit, Propert. IX. *To*; sub crotalo movere latus, Virg., to the sound of; also, sub hoc metu, by reason of this fear, Colum.: falsa sub prodicione, Virg., i. e. on account of. X. *Upon, on*; monte sub aërio, Virg.: sub solum, i. e. humi, Plaut. XI. *Towards, to*, to the question, whither? via sub mœnia tendit, Virg.: oculos sub astra tenebat, id.

SUBABSURDE, adv. (subabsurdus) *Somewhat absurdly*; Cic.

SUB-ABSURDUS, a, um. *Somewhat absurd*; Cic.

SUB-ACCUSO, are. *To blame or criminate slightly*; discussum, Cic.: aliquem, id.

SUB-ACIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat sour, sourish*; Cato.

SUBACTIO, ònis, f. (subigo) I. *A preparing or working by kneading, pounding, &c.*: Vitruv. II. Fig. *A cultivating (the understanding)*; Cic.

SUBACTUS, a, um. See SUBIGO.

SUBACTUS, us, m. (subigo) *A working, kneading*; Plin.

SUB-ADMÓVEO, ère. *To bring to or near*; Colum.

SUB-ÆRATUS, a, um; e. g. aurum, Pers., having copper under.

SUBÆGÏTATIO, or SUBÏGÏTATIO, ònis, f. (subagito) *Lasciviousness*; Plaut.

SUBÆGÏTRIX, or SUBÏGÏTRIX, icis, f. (subagito) *A lascivious woman*; Plaut.

SUB-ÆGITO, or SUBÏGITO, àre. *To act lasciviously*; Plaut.

SUB-ÆGRESTIT, e. *Somewhat clownish or rustic*; Cic.

SUB-ÆLARIS, e. I. *Under the wings*; Lamprid.

II. *Under the shoulders*; telum, Nep., carried under the arms.

SUB-ALBENS, tis. *Somewhat white, whitish*; Cassiod.

SUB-ALBÏCANS, tis. *Somewhat white, whitish*; Varr.

SUB-ALBÏDUS, a, um. *Somewhat white, whitish*; Cels.

SUB-ALBUS, a, um. *Somewhat white, whitish*; Varr.

SUB-ALTERNICUM, i, n. *A red kind of amber*; Plin.

SUB-AMARUS, a, um. *Somewhat bitter*; Cic.

SUB-APERTO, ire. *To open*; Arnob.

SUBAQVANEUS, a, um. (sub and aqua) *Under the water*; Tert.

SUB-ÆQUILUS, a, um. *Brownish*; Plaut.

SUBARATOR, òris, m. (subaro) *One who ploughs near to any thing*; Plin.

SUB-ÆRESCO, ère. *To become somewhat dry*; Vitruv.

SUB-ARGÏTULUS, a, um. *Somewhat pert*; Gell.

SUBARMILIS, e. (sub and armus) *Under the arms*; hence, Subarmiale, or Subarmalis (masc.), *A kind of garment, perhaps, thrown back under the arms*; Valerian. ap. Treb. Poll. et ap. Vopisc.

SUB-ÆRO, àre. *To plough near to or under any thing*; Plin.

SUB-ARRÏGANTER, adv. *Somewhat haughtily or proudly*; Cic.

SUB-ASPER, a, um. *Somewhat rough*; Cels.

SUB-ASSENTIO, ire, or SUB-ASSENTIO, iri. *To yield or assent a little*; humeris subassentibus, Quint.

SUB-ASSO, àre. *To roast slightly or by degrees*; Apic.

SUB-AUDIO, ire. I. *To hear a little, or simply, to hear*; Apul. II. *To understand (a word omitted)*; Ascen.

SUB-AURATUS, a, um. *Slightly gilt*; annulus, Petron.

SUB-AUSCULO, àre. *To listen secretly*; Cic.

SUB-AUSTERUS, a, um. *Somewhat harsh*; Cels.

SUB-BALBE, adv. *Somewhat stammering*; Spartan.

SUBBASILICANUS, a, um. (sub and basilica) *An idle loungee near the basilica*; Plaut.

SUB-BIBO, ibi, ibitum, ère. *To drink a little*; Plaut.: Suet.

SUB-BLANDIRO, iri. *To caress, flatter or fondle a little, or simply, to caress, fondle, flatter*; alieui, Plaut.

SUB-BRÏVIS, e. *Somewhat short*; Cels.

SUB-CERÏLEUS, a, um. *Bluish*; Plin.

SUB-CANDIDES, a, um. *Whitish*; Plin.

SUB-CAVUS, a, um. *Hollow underneath*; Lucr.

SUBCENTURIO, àre. See SUCCENTURIO.

SUB-CENTÏRIO, ònis, m. *An under-centurion, a lieutenant*; Liv.

SUB-CERNO, or SUCCERNO, crëvi, crëtum, ère. I. *To sift through*; Vitruv. II. *To shake, agitate, toss*; Sever. in Ætina.

SUBCINERICIUS, a, um. *Baked in the ashes*; panis, Isid.

SUBCINGO, SUBCINCTUS, &c. See SUCCINGO, &c.

SUBCÏSIVUS, a, um. See SUBSECIVUS.

SUB-CONTÏMÏLIÖSE, adv. *Somewhat reproachfully or contemptuously*; Cic.

SUB-CÖQUO, ère. *To cook a little or slightly*; Marc. Emp.

SUB-CORTEX, icis, c. *The inner bark of a tree*; Veget.

SUBCRESCO. See SUCCRESCO.

SUBCRÏTUS (SUCCR.) See SUBCERNO.

SUB-CRÏSPUS, a, um. *Slightly curled*; capillus, Cic.

SUB-CRÏDUS, a, um. *Rather raw*; Cato: Cels.

SUB-CRÏENTUS, a, um. *Somewhat bloody*; Cels.

SUBCÏVO, àre. See SUCCÏVO.

SUBCÏLTRO, àre. (sub and culter) *To cut to pieces with a knife*; Apic.

SUBCUMBUS, or SUCCUMBUS, i, m. *A boundary stone*; Auct. de Limit.

SUBCÏNEO, àvi, àtum, àre. *To join by wedges, to wedge*; Vitruv.

SUB-CURVUS, a, um. *Slightly curved*; Ammian.

SUB-CUSTOS, òdis, c. *An under keeper or watchman*; Plaut.

SUB-DEBÏLIS, e. *Slightly lame*; Suet.

SUB-DEBÏLITATUS, a, um. *Somewhat weakened or enervated*; Cic.

SUB-DEPÏCIO, ère. *To become somewhat weak, or, to become weak by degrees*; Curt.

SUBDÏALIS, e. (sub dio) *That is in the open air*; Plin.: hence, Subdiale, *A terrace, open walk*; id.: also, subdival, Tert.: subdialis, e, for subdialis; Ammian.

SUB-DÏFFICILIS, e. *Somewhat difficult*; Cic.

SUB-DÏFFIDO, ère. *To be somewhat distrustful*; Cic.

SUBDÏTICUS (-tius), a, um. (subdo) *Spurious, counterfeited, supposititious*; Cic.

SUBDÏTIVUS, a, um. (subdo) I. *Spurious, counterfeited, supposititious*; Plaut.: Suet. II. *Put in the place of another, substituted*; Arnob.

SUBDITO, àre. Freq. of subdo; Lucr.

SUBDÏTUS, a, um. See SUBDO.

SUBDIU, adv. *By day*; Plaut.

SUBDÏVAL, SUBDÏVALIS. See SUBDÏALIS.

SUB-DÏVIDO, is, isum, ère. *To subdivide*; libros, Augustin.

SUBDÏVISIO, ònis, f. (subdivido) *A subdivision*; Hieron.

SUBDÏVISUS, a, um. See SUBDIVIDO.

SUB-DO, didi, ditum, ère. I. *To put, place, set, or lay under*; Ignis, Cic.: se aquis, Ov., to dive; hence, spiritus alieui, to make proud, Liv.: hence, 1. *To write under*; versus, Gell. 2. *In speaking, To subjoin*; illico subdidisti, Auson. 3. *To make subject, subjugate, reduce*; ne femine imperia subderentur, Tac.: proles subdita regno, Tibull. 4. *To subject, expose, give up, leave to*; rem casibus, Plin. Ep.: rem oculorum visui, Lucr., to make visible: colla Fortuna, Sil., to bend. 5. *To put in the place of another, to substitute*; iudicem in meum locum, Cic.: verbum verbo, Gell.: especially, *to substitute deceitfully or fraudulently, put something spurious in the place of what is true and genuine, to forge, counterfeit, falsify*; Tac.: aliquem in alieuius locum, Cic.: hence, Subditus, a, um, *Supposititious, counterfeited, spurious, pretended, false*; filius, Liv. 6. *To suborn*; Tac. II. *To put, apply, give or set to*; calcaria equo, to set spurs to, Liv.: tauros arato, Tac., to put to: flamma medullis subdita, i. e. injecta, Virg.: subdita templo Apollis, near it, Ov.: hence, to use, apply; supplicia, Cod. Just.

SUB-DÖCEO, ère. I. Trans. *To teach any one now and then*; Cic. II. Intrans. *To be an assistant-teacher, assist as an under-teacher*; Grammatico, Augustin.

SUBDÖCEO, òris, m. (subdöceo) *An under-teacher*; Auson.

SUBDÖLE, (subdölus) adv. *Craftily, cunningly*; Plaut.

SUB-DÖLUS, a, um. *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*; oratio, Cæs.: homo, Sall.: hence, *deceitful, dangerous*; rete, Mart.

SUB-DÖMO, àre. *To tame, subdue*; Plaut.

SUB-DÖMO, àre. *To doubt a little, to hesitate*; Cic.

SUB-DÖRO, xi, ctum, ère. I. *To draw from under, withdraw, take away, or remove secretly*; ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato: ensem capiti, Virg.: lapides ex turri, Cæs.: aliquid furto, Liv.: amores, Propert., to withdraw by intrigue, as, ἀπαλλάττειν ἄνδρα, Sophocl.: also gen., *to withdraw, take away, remove*; cibum athletæ, Cic., to withhold: se clam alieui, Tert., to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away, slip away from: se de circulo, Cic.: hence, 1. *To take or lead off or away*; copias in proximum collem, Cæs.: cohortes e dextro cornu, Liv. 2. *To remove, conceal, hide*; rem de iudicio, Pand. 3. *To loosen, open*; alvum, Cels. 4. *To*

reckon, reckon together, compute, calculate; rationes, Cic., to cast up or balance an account: thus also, calculus, id.: summam, id.: hence, subducta ratione, with deliberation, Ter.: Cic. II. To draw, raise or lift up; cataractam in tantum altitudinis, Liv.: tunicas, Ov.: hence, to draw from the water or sea to land, to haul to land, draw ashore, ἀνάλασιν; opp. deducere, καθάλασιν; naves, Cæs.: classem, Liv. III. To bring or lead to; milites in primam aciem, Sall.: copias in collem, Cæs. IV. To draw down; se subducere colles incipiunt, Virg., to lose themselves in the plain. — See also SUBDUCTUS.

SUBDUCTĀRIUS, a, um. (subduco) *That serves or drawing up; funis, Cato.*

SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (subduco) *I. The drawing of a ship to land; Cæs. II. A reckoning, computing; subductions, Cic.*

SUBDUCTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of subduco; see SUBDUCCO. II. Adj. Removed, remote; cubiculum, Plin.: terra subductor, Mart.*

SUB-DULCIS, e. *Somewhat sweet; Plin.*

SUB-DURUS, a, um. *Somewhat hard; Cic.*

SUB-EDO, ēdi, ēssim, ēre. *To eat or wear away below or underneath; Ov.*

SUB-EO, ivi and it, ium, ire. *I. To go under; aquas, Ov.: tectum, Cæs., i. e. to enter the house; opera teluris, Virg.: luna sub orbem subit, Liv.: hence, to go under any thing, to stoop; ille astu subit, stooped, Virg.: macrotaem, to run under the sword, id.: especially, to go under any thing for the purpose of carrying it, and so, to carry; onus, Hor.: parentem humeris, Virg.: feretro, id.: hence fig., to undergo, submit to, endure, suffer, sustain, encounter; labores, Cic.: penam, id.: dolorem, id.: iudicium, id.: curram, Virg.; Plin., to be yoked to: verbera, to receive blows, Ov.: also seq. infin., for conari; pellere tela, Stat. II. To go or come up, climb, ascend, mount; collem, Hist.: muros, Liv.: orbem medium Nox subit, Virg.: fig.; herba subeunt, id., grow up. III. To go to or into any thing, approach, draw near, advance, come up to; ad hostes, Liv.: ad urbem, id.: muros, Virg.: latebras, Ov.: cavum, to go into, Hor.: nunquam eo subiri potuit, Liv.: also, to approach for the purpose of speaking to, to address, accost; Tonantem Juno subit, Stat.: also fig., to come, go; verba sub acumen stili subeant, Cic.: subeunt morbi, Virg.: subeunt mihi fastidia (feminarum), Ov., comes upon me; hence, 1. To rush upon, attack; Herbesum, Virg.: moenia, Liv. 2. To occur to the mind or thoughts, to suggest itself; subit cogitatio animum, Liv.: mentem subit, quo præmia facto pararis, Ov.: subeunt verba, id. IV. To come in the place of any one, to succeed, come after; prima legioni tertia subit, Liv.: furcas subiere columnæ, Ov.: subit argenteæ proles, id. V. To come on imperceptibly, to steal upon, steal into; subit sopor furtim, Ov.: illa subit, Propert. See also SUBITUS.*

SUBER, érís, n. *I. The cork tree, Quercus Suber, L.; Plin. II. Cork; Virg.*

SUBERECTUS, a, um. *See SUBERIGO.*

SUBEREUS, a, um. (suber) *Of the cork tree; Seren. Samm.*

SUB-ÉRIGO, exi, ectum, ére. *To raise, erect; Sil.*

SUBÉRINUS, a, um. (suber) *i. q. Subereus; Sidon.*

SUB-ÉRRO, áre. *To wander any where; montibus, Claud.*

SUBEX, icis, m. (for, subex, from subijcio) *That which is laid under, a bottom, ground, base; Enn.*

SUB-FERNENTĀTUS, a, um. *Somewhat fermented; Tert.*

SUB-FERVEO, &c. *See SUPFERVEO, &c.*

SUB-FLĀVUS (or Sufflavus), a, um. *Somewhat yellowish or flaxen; capillus, Suet.*

SUBFODIO, ére. *See SUPFODIO.*

SUBFRIGIDE, adv. *Somewhat coldly; somewhat absurdly or out of taste; Gell.*

SUB-FRIGIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat cold; fig.; argumntum, Ammian.*

SUB-FUSCUS (or Suffuscus), a, um. *Somewhat brown; Tac.*

SUBGĒRO. *See SUGGERO.*

SUB-GLŪTIO, ire. *To yex, hiccup; Veget.*

SUB-GRANDIS, e. *Somewhat large; Cic.*

SUBGRĒDIOR. *See SUGGREDIOR.*

SUB-GRUNDA, or SUGGRUNDA, æ, f. *A projecting roof, eaves; Varr.*

SUBGRUNDĀTIO, or SUGGRUNDATIO, ōnis, f. *The eaves of a house; Vitr.*

SUBGRUNDIUM, or SUGGRUNDIUM, i, n. *The eaves of a house; Vitr.*

SUB-HÆRO, ére. *To hang, stick, cleave; in suspicione, Val. Max.*

SUBHASTĀRIUS, a, um. (sub and hasta) *That is to be sold by auction; Cod. Theod.*

SUBHASTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and hasta) *To sell by auction; Cod. Theod.*

SUB-HORRIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat rough or uncouth; Cic.*

SUB-HŪMIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat moist; Cels.*

SUBICES, um, m. *See SUBEX.*

SUBICĪLUM, i, n. (subijcio) *That which is laid under any thing; Plaut.*

SUBIGITO, áre. *See SUBAGITO.*

SUBIGO, égi, actum, ére. (sub and ago) *I. To drive, lead or conduct to a place; sues in umbrosum locum, Varr.: naves ad castellum, Liv.: hence, 1. Fig. To bring, drive or compel to anything, to force, constrain, compel; hostes ad dedicationem, Liv.: metu subactus, id.: also with ut; Plaut.: or an infinitive; Sall.: Liv. 2.*

To drive, put in motion, impel; navem conto, Virg.: pontium remis, Val. Fl., i. e. to row. II. To drive upwards or up; lembum adverso flumine, Virg., to row against the stream; ad sidera, Sil. III. To join or fasten to any thing; sonipedes jugo, Sen., to yoke. IV.

To work, prepare, in various ways; corium pills, Cato: terram cum paleis, Vitr.: farinam, Plin., to knead; dressed non queunt, to masticate, Plin.: pelles subactæ, subere, id.: opus digitis, to spin, Ov.: hence, 1. Of the earth, To work, by ploughing, digging, &c., to break up, dig, plough, cultivate, till; glebas, Cic.: arva aratis, id. 2.

To rub, curry; terga, Colum.: candela linteisque, Vitr., to rub, polish. 3. To sharpen, whet; secures in cote, Virg. 4. To render soft, pliable or manageable; virum, Sen., i. e. to break the spirits of. 5. To excruciate, torment; mors amici subigit, Acc. 6. To tame, break; vitulos, Colum.: hence of men or nations, to make subject, subject, reduce, subjugate, vanquish, conquer, subdue; nationes, Sall.: partem orbis, Cic.: quos vici et subegi, id. 7. To work, form, cultivate; ingenium subactum, Cic.: homines subacti, Liv. N.B. Subigito, with long antepenult, Cic.

SUB-IMPŪDENS, tis. *Somewhat shameless; Cic.*

SUB-INĀNIS, e. *Somewhat empty or void; Cic.*

SUB-INDE, adv. *I. Hereupon; Hor.: Liv. II. Soon after onwards; Liv. III. In quick succession, frequently; Liv. IV. In succession, one after another; Liv. V. Immediately; Liv.*

SUB-INFLUO, ére. *To flow into; Sen.*

SUB-INFCIO, éci, ectum, ére. *To lay or put on any thing; manum, Sen.*

SUB-INSULSUS, a, um. *Somewhat insipid or dull; Cic.*

SUB-INVIDEO, idi, isum, ére. *I. To envy a little or slightly; alicui, Cic. II. To hate a little or slightly; hence, Subinvidus, a, um, Somewhat hated; Cic.*

SUB-INVITO, áre. *To invite privately, or, to give a slight invitation; Cic.*

SUB-IRASCOR, i. *To be somewhat angry; brevitati literarum, Cic.*

SUB-IRĀTUS, a, um. *Somewhat angry; alicui, Cic.*

SUBIS, is, f. *A kind of bird which destroys the eggs of the eagle; Plin. 10, 17.*

SUBITĀNEUS, a, um. (subitus) *Sudden; imber, Sen.*

SUBITĀRIUS, a, um. (subitus) *That is done or made suddenly; milites, hastily levied, Liv.: dictio, Gell., extemporaneous.*

SUBĪTO, abl. (subitus) *Suddenly; Cic.: subito dicere, Cic., ex tempore.*

SUBĪTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of subeo; see SUBEO. II. Adj. Sudden, unexpected; res, Cic.: tempestas, id.: hence, oratio, id., unprepared; also, new, young, not old; miles, i. e. tiro, Tac.: imago, Plin. Ep.: hence, Subitum, Any thing unexpected or sudden; Plaut.: subitum est, it is sudden, or too sudden, Cic.: subita belli, sudden accidents, Plin.: in subitio, on a sudden emergency, Plin. — Synon.; see REPENS.*

SUB-JĀREO, ui, ére. *I. To lie under or near any thing; mære subjacens, Plin Ep.: fenestris subjacet vestibulum, id. II. To be subject or exposed to, to be joined to or connected with, to exist or be present; causa, cui subjacent lites, belong to, Quint. III. To be in any one's power; subjacet deo, it is in the power of God, Lact.*

SUBJECTO, ære, for subjecto; Varr.

SUBJECTE, adv. *Humbly, submissively; subjectissime, Cæs.*

SUBJECTIO, ōnis, f. (subijcio) *I. A laying under any thing; sub aspectum, a placing before the eyes, Cic. II. A forging; testamenta, Liv. III. An annexing, subjecting; rationes, Auct. ad Her.: hence, 1. A figure of rhetoric, when an orator asks a question, and then supplies an answer with emphasis, Gr. ὑποβροχῆ; Auct. ad Her. 2. An annexed explanation; Auct. ad Her.*

SUBJECTIVE, adv. *With reference to a subject; Marc. Cap.*

SUBJECTIVUS, a, um. (subjectus) *I. That is added or annexed; Tert. II. Pars, Apul., i. e. subject.*

SUBJECTO, áre. (freq. of subijcio) *I. To throw or lay under; manus, Ov. II. To put or set to; stimulos alicui, Hor. III. To throw up; Virg.*

SUBJECTOR, ōris, m. (subijcio) *A forger, falsifier; testamentorum, Cic.*

SUBJECTUM, i, n. *A subject; Apul.*

SUBJECTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of subijcio; see SUBJICIO. II. Adj. 1. Lying under; aquiloni, Cic. 2. Subject; hence, Subjecti, Subjects; Tac. 3. Included*

under; sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, &c., Cic. 4. *Lying near or by, bordering upon*; campus vis subjectus, Liv.: alvi natura subjecta stomacho, Cic. 5. *Connected with, belonging to*; memoria et scientia oratoribus subjecta esse debent, Cic.: materia ad argumentum subjecta, id.

SUBJECTUS, us, m. (subjicio) *A laying under, subjoining, annexing*; Ammian.

SUBJECTIO, jecti, jectum, Ære. (sub and jacio) I. *To throw, put, or place under or below*; ignem, Cic.: ova gallinis, Plin.; epistolam sub pulvium, Nep.: aliquid oculis, Liv.; or, sub aspectum, Auct. ad Her., to place before the eyes, make visible; hence, 1. *To make subject, subject, submit*; se imperio aliquid, Cic.: parcere subjectis, Virg., who have submitted. 2. *To expose, render liable*; navigationem hiemi, Cæs., i. e. to expose to the dangers of wintry storms; scelus odium, Cic.: bona voci præconis, id.; or, sub præcone, id., to put up to auction; for this we find also, subjicere, Suet.: hence, subijci sensibus, Cic.: mare est subjectum ventis, id. 3. *To drive under any thing*; oves sub arbores, Varr. 4. *To put one thing in the place of another, to substitute*; integras copias vulneratis, Hirt.: hence, to substitute false for true, to counterfeit, forge; testamenta, Cic. 5. *To reckon one thing under or within another*; partes (i. e. species) generibus, Cic. II. *To throw or lift up*; regem in equum, Liv.: corpora saltu in equos, to mount, Virg.: hence, se, to rise, mount; alnus se subijcit, id.: taurus, id.: thus also, subijci, for subjicere se; e. g. subjecta flamma, id. III. *To place at the foot of or near to any thing*; ædes colli, Liv.: castra urbi, id.: hence, 1. *To add to, join, annex*; pennas, Ov.: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.: thus also, in speaking and writing; rationem, id. 2. *To place near or by*; castris legiones, Cæs. 3. *To connect*; sententiam sub voce, Cic., to connect an idea with a word, to understand any thing by it, thus also, rem voci, id. 4. *To place one thing after another*; longis literis breves, Quint.: hence, to subjoin, answer, reply; quod subijcit, Cic.: tum risum obortum Scipioni, et subjecisse, Liv. IV. *To suggest, hint, prompt, bring to mind or recollection*; subjiciens, quid dicerem, Cic.: consilia, Liv.: spem aliquid, id., to inspire with hope; carmina, Propert.: quæ subjicere conditio rerum poterat, Liv.: tibi subjice ea, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep., remember, represent to yourself. V. *To give, hand*; libellum aliquid, Cic. VI. *To suborn*; Metellum, Cæs. VII. *Terram, ferro, Cic., to plough, till.*—See also **SUBJECTUS**, a, um.

SUBJUGĀLIS, e. • *Accustomed to the yoke*; Prudent.
SUBJUGĀTOR, ōris, m. (subjugo) *One who subjugates*; Apul.

SUBJUGĪUS, a, um. (sub and jugum) *Of or belonging to a yoke*; hence, Subjugia, *A yoke of cattle*; Vitr.: thus also, lora subjugia, Cato; or this may be from a nominative subjugis.

SUBJUGŌ, āre. *To subjugate, render subject*; provinciam, Acon.: populum legi, Lact.

SUBJUGUS, a, um. (sub and jugum) *That is, or is to be, yoked*; Apul.
SUBJUNCTIVUS modus, i. e. conjunctivus, in Grammar; Prisc.

SUBJUNCTŌRIUM, i. n. (subjungo) *A carriage drawn by animals*; Cod. Theod.

SUBJUNCTUS, a, um. See **SUBJUNGO**.
SUBJUNGO, nxi, nctum, Ære. I. *To add, join with, subjoin, annex, connect with*; omnes artes oratori, to refer to the province of an orator, require that an orator should be master of, Cic.: præces, Plin. Ep.: puppis rostro Phrygiis subjuncta leones, Virg. II. *To yoke, harness*; tigris curru (for curru), Virg.: juvenco plostro, Colum.: hence, 1. *To subjugate, render subject, cause to submit, subdue, reduce*; urbes sub imperium, Cic.: provincias imperio nostro, Vell.: sibi res, Hor. 2. *To rule over*; gentem, Virg. III. *To put one thing in the place of another, to substitute*; Gell.

SUB-LĀBIUM, i. n. *A kind of herb, dog's tongue*; Apul.

SUB-LĀBOR, psus sum, i. I. *To fall down, fall in*; ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep.: hence, to decay, come to nothing; sublapsa spes, Virg. II. *To slip along unobserved*; lues udo sublapsa veneno pententat sensus, Virg.

SUB-LĀCRĪMO, āre. *To weep a little*; Veget.

SUB-LĀMINA, æ. f. *An under plate*; Cato.
SUBLĀPUS, a, um. See **SUBLĀBOR**.

SUBLĀTE, adv. *Highly, loftily*; sublatius, Ammian.: fig.; dicere, Cic.: sublatius dicere, id., proudly.

SUBLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (tollō) I. *A raising, elevating*; Quint.: fig.; animi, Cic. II. *A destroying, annulling*; iudicii, Quint.

SUBLĀTRUS, SUBLĀTUS. See **TOLLO**.

SUB-LĀVO, āre. *To wash or bathe below, or in the lower parts*; Cels.

SUBLECTIO, ōnis, f. (sublego) *A gleaning, leasing*; Tert.

SUBLECTO, āre. (from sub and lacto) *To mock, make sport of*; os, Plaut.

SUBLECTUS, a, um. See **SUBLEGO**.

SUB-LEGO, ēgi, ectum, Ære. I. *To gather from below, gather underneath*; olivam, Colum.: Hor. II. *To rob, steal*; liberos, Plaut.: carmina, Virg., to listen to privately. III. *To choose or elect in the place of another, substitute, supply*; in locum demortui, Liv.: principes in ordinem senatorum, Val. Max.: senatum, Justin. IV. *To read (a book)*; Gell.

SUBLESTUS, a, um. *Weak, little, small*; fides, Plaut.: sublestor fides, id.: sublestitissimum vinum, id.

SUB-LEVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To make lighter or less, to lighten, lessen, diminish*; vitia, Cic.: pericula, id.: offensionem, id.: hence, 1. *To lighten, ease, relieve, alleviate, mitigate*; statum, Cic.: res adversas, id. 2. *To countenance, assist, support*; causam inimici, Cic.: fugam aliquid pecunia, Nep.: homines, Cic. II. *To raise, lift up, elevate, hold up*; se, Cæs.: aliquem stratum ad pedes, Cic.: ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit, Cæs.: regem humeris, Plin., i. e. to carry; retia furcis, id.: mentum sinistra, Auct. ad Her., to hold. III. *To do away with, cancel*; sublevata quaestio, Cic.

SUBLICA, æ. f. (from ὑβλήσις) *A pile in the water, driven into the ground, in order to support something*; Cæs.: Vitr.

SUBLICUS, a, um. (sublica) *Consisting of beams, or, resting on piles*; pons, Liv.

SUBLĪDO, Ære. (sub and laedo) I. *To injure gradually*; Vitr. II. *To press out*; murmur voce, Prudent., to murmur.

SUBLĪGĀCULUM, i. n. (subligo) *That which is bound about the loins, an apron, drawers*; Cic.

SUBLĪGAR (for subligare), is. n. *That which is bound about the loins, an apron, drawers*; Mart.

SUBLĪGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (subligo) *A binding on*; Pallad.
SUBLĪGĀTRA, æ. f. (subligo) i. q. Subligaculum; Theod. Prisc.

SUB-LĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bind on below, or gen., to bind on*; vites, Plin.: lateriensem, Virg. II. *To tuck up, gird up*; virgo subligata, Mart. III. *To gird*; quem balteus subligat, i. e. qui balteo cingitur, s. cinctus est, Val. Fl.

SUBLĪME, adv. See **SUBLĪMIS**.

SUBLĪMIS, e. I. *High, lofty, raised, elevated*; columna, Ov.: porta, Virg.: cacumen montis, Ov.: armenta, Colum., large, of great size; hence, II. *Aloft, in the air*; sublimis abijt, Liv., towards the sky; sublimem aliquem rapere, or arripere, Ter.: or, ferre, Plaut., to carry on the shoulders. III. *That dwells or sits on high*; aranea, Catull.: sublimes in equis redeunt, Virg.: iret consual sublimis curru multijugis equis, Liv., i. e. in a triumphal car. IV. *Excellent, sublime, great, lofty*; sublimia cures, Hor.: sublimior cothurnus, Quint.: mens, Ov.: vir, Varr. N.B. 1. Sublime. 1. Subst. Height, and it may sometimes be rendered, the air; in sublime ferri, Cic. But the better reading is, sublime ferri: see Heindorf ad Cic. N. D. 2, 16: Kuehner ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: Ochsner. Ecl. Cic. 55. 2. Adv. On high, aloft, in the air; aer sublime fertur, Cic.: sonus sublime fertur, id.: sublime putrescere, id. 2. Superl., sublimissimus, Tert. N.B. We find also, Sublimus, a, um; e. g. sublima, Lucr.: Sall.

SUBLĪMATAS, ātis, f. (sublimis) I. Height; Quint. II. *A place raised from the ground, an elevation*; Colum.

III. Excellence, greatness; Plin. IV. Sublimity or loftiness of style; Quint.

SUBLĪMĪTER, adv. *Highly*; Colum.: sublimius, Ov.: fig.; sublimius dicenda, Quint.

SUBLĪMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sublimis) *To make high, raise, elevate*; Enn.: granaria sublimate, Vitr., on high.

SUBLĪMUS, a, um. See **SUBLĪMIS**.

SUBLĪNGIO, ōnis, m. (sub and lingo) *A lick-dish*; coqui, Plaut.

SUB-LĪNO, ūvi, itum, Ære. i. q. Sublino; e. g. os, Plaut., to bribe or cheat.

SUB-LĪNO, lēvi, litum, Ære. I. *To anoint, smear or colour underneath before any thing is put over, to give a first coat (of paint, &c.), lay on a ground colour*; Plin.: hence, to underlay with any thing; quæ bractea aurea sublinuntur, id. II. *To besmear, anoint*; os aliquid, Plaut., i. e. to mock, make sport of.

SUBLĪTUS, a, um. See **SUBLĪNO**.

SUB-LĪVĪDUS, a, um. *Bluish*; Cels.

SUBLĪCĀNUS, a, um. (sub and lux) *Towards day*; tempora, Plin.

SUB-LŪCEO, xi, Ære. *To shine forth from below, or to shine a little, or simply, to shine, glitter*; Virg.

SUB-LŪCIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat light*; lucus, Apul.

SUB-LŪCO, āre. (sub and lux) *To make light, thin, clear*; arbores, Fest.

SUB-LŪO, ūi, ūtum, Ære. *To wash or bathe below*; in-guina, Mart.: hence, to flow by underneath; montem flumen subluobat, Cæs.

SUB-LŪSTRIS, e. (sub and lux) *Somewhat clear or light*; nox, Liv.

SUB-LŪTĪUS, a, um. *Yellowish*; Apul.

SUBLŪTUS, a, um. See **SUBLŪO**.

SUBLŪTĪVES, ēi, f. (sublūo) 1. *Filth, dirt*; Apul.

II. *A swelling or disease of the nails or the like*; as, in sheep, Colum.

SUB-MĀNO, āre. *To flow below or under any thing*; Vitr.

SUB-MERGO, or SUMMERGO, si, sum, ēre. *To sink or plunge under water*; navein, Cæs.: homines ponto, Virg.: equus submersus, Cic.: fig.; lectionem, Arnob., to suppress.

SUBMERSUS (Summ.), a, um. See SUMMERGO.

SUBMERSUS, us, m. (submergo) *A plunging under water*, submersus; Tert.

SUB-MĒRUS, a, um. *Almost pure, slightly mixed*; vi-nuum, Plaut.

SUBMINIA, æ, f. *A kind of garment*; Plaut.

SUBMINISTRATIO, ōnis, f. (subministro) *A furnishing, supplying*; Tert.

SUBMINISTRATOR, ōris, m. (subministro) *One who furnishes or supplies*; Sen.

SUBMINISTRATUS, us, m. (subministro) *A furnishing, supplying*; Macro.

SUB-MINISTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To furnish, supply, provide with*; tela clam, Cic.: alicui pecuniam, id.: adiumenta arti, id.: defatigatis integros equites, Auct. B. Afric., to send: auxilia hostibus, Cæs.

SUBMISSIO, or SUMMISSIO, adv. I. *Humbly, modestly, submissively*; supplicare, Cic.: submissus nos geramus, id.

II. *In a low or simple style*; dicere, Cic. III. *Gently, softly*; Claud.: Demosthenes submissus a primo, Cic. IV. *In a low voice*; Petron.

SUBMISSIM, adv. *Softly, gently, in a low voice*; Suet.

SUBMISSIO, ōnis, f. (submitto) *A letting down*; vocis, Cic., a reading in a low tone: orationis, id., a plain or simple style: parium comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id., i. e. a lowering.

SUBMISSUS (Summ.), a, um. I. Part. of submitto; see SUBMITTO. II. Adj. 1. *Gentle, soft, low, not vehement*; vox, Cic.: submissus, in a low voice, Quint. 2. *Low, not high*; vertex, Ov.: submissior, Quint.: orator, Cic., speaking on low subjects, without ornament or passion: submissa dicere, trifling things, id.: submissa, Quint., subjects which do not require any ornament or exertion of the voice. 3. *Mean, abject*; submissum vivere, Cic.: ne quid humile, submissum, faciamus, id. 4. *Humble, submissive*; submissa oratione loqui, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19: Quint.: submissiores, Hirt. 5. *Yielding, appeased, compassionate*; Stat.

SUB-MITTO, or SUMMITTO, isi, issum, ēre. I. *To let down, lower*; fascies, Liv.: se ad pedes, id.: fig.; animos, id., i. e. to lose courage, despond: thus also, animum, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Ep.: se, to lower one's self, condescend, stoop; Cic.: hence, 1. *To moderate, relax, give way, lessen*; multum, Cic., not to speak strongly: orationem, Quint., to speak in a plain or simple style, without ornament or exertion: hence, to yield, give up, resign; alicui imperium, Liv.: se alicui, to place himself after, yield superiority, Justin.: pretia, to lower, Plin. 2. *To give up, leave off*; furorem, Virg.: hence, Submissus (summ.), a, um, *Let down, lowered, in a stooping posture*; Liv. II. *To place, set, or put under*; agnos nutricibus, Colum.: canterium vitibus, id.: hence, to subject, make subject; animos amoris, Virg.: se culpæ, Ov., to commit a fault. III. *To raise, lift up, extend upwards*; manus, Sen.: colores, Propert.: hence, 1. *To cause to grow or spring forth, to let grow*; flores, Lucr.: gramina, Val. Fl.; as in Pindar, $\chi\theta\acute{o}\nu\ \eta\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\ \phi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\mu\tau\alpha$: also gen., to bring forth, produce; non monstrum submisere Colchii majus, Hor. 2. *To suffer to grow, not to cut off*; salicem, Colum.: capillum, Plin. Ep.: prata, Varr. 3. *To keep or reserve for breeding*; arietes, Varr.: vitulos, Virg.: monstrum, Hor., i. e. to nourish. IV. *To send underhand or privately*; aliquem, Cic.: hence, I. Gen. *To send*; subsidia alicui, Cæs.: huic vos non submitteis? sc. successorem, Cic.: Drakenborch, ad Liv. 6, 6, takes submittere absolutely for auxilium mittere. 2. *To send out, send about, or to appoint, suborn*; consulares, Suet.

SUBMĒNUS, i, d. See SUMMĒNUS.

SUB-MŒSTUS, a, um. *Somewhat sorrowful*; Ammian.

SUB-MŒLEST, adv. (submolestus) *Somewhat unpleasantly or troublesomely*; fero, Cic., i. e. I am vexed, displeased.—From

SUB-MŒLESTUS, a, um. *Somewhat troublesome or vexatious*; Cic.

SUB-MŒNEO, or SUMMŒNEO, ui, itum, ēre. *To admonish privately*; Tert.

SUB-MŒRŒSUS, a, um. *Somewhat peevish or morose*; Cic.

SUBMŒTOR, ōris, m. (submoveo) *One who clears the way*; aditus, Liv., of a lictor.

SUBMŒRUS (Summ.), a, um. See SUBMOVEO.

SUBMŒTUS, or SUMMŒTUS, us, m. (submoveo) *A clearing the way, a making room*; Plin.

SUB-MŒVO, or SUMMŒVO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. I. *To send away, remove*; aliquem, Cic.: regnum, Plin. Paneg.: hostes ex muro, Cæs.: reliquos a porta, id.: also without a preposition; lembos statione, Liv.: submotus patria, Ov.; and without patria, id., banished, an exile:

thus also, submotus ad Istrum, id.: it is used especially of lictors, to remove the people in order to make way for a magistrate; submove turbam, Liv., clear the way; tribuni submoventur populum, sc. per lictores, id.: also without an accusative; lictores submoventes, id.: submoventi jubet, orders the way to be cleared, id.: hence, summoto (abl.), id., after the way had been cleared: hence, II. *To remove, keep off*; aliquem a rep., Cic.

III. *To put away, for, to sell*; oves, Colum.: agnos, id. IV. Fig. *To remove*; litora, Hor., to remove the sight of, by building upon or near them. N.B. Submoesses, for submoivesses; Hor.

SUB-MŒTO, or SUMMŒTO, āre. *To change, exchange*; Cic.

SUB-NASCOR, nātus sum, i. *To grow up, grow forth*; Ov.: Plin.

SUB-NĀTO, āre. *To swim under*; Sil.

SUB-NECTO, xul, xum, ēre. I. *To tie or bind to, to tie together*; aliquid collo, Plin.: cingula mamma, Virg.: vestem, id.: crimem auro, Val. Fl. II. Fig. *To subjoin, add*; fabulam, Justin.

SUB-NĒGO, āre. *To deny in some measure, or slightly*; Cic.

SUBNERVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and nervus) I. *To cut the sinews, hamstring, hough*; Tert. II. *To refute*; calumnias, Apul.

SUB-NEXUS, a, um. See SUBNECTO.

SUB-NIGER, gra, grum. *Somewhat black, blackish*; Varr.: Cels.

SUB-NITOR, nixus or nisus sum, i. *To support one's self on any thing*; it is found only in the participle, Subnixus (Subnisus), a, um. I. *Supported on, resting or leaning on any thing, underpropped*; circulos verticibus subnixos, Cic.: folio subnixia, Virg.: mitra mentum subnixus, id., tied at the chin; parva Philoctetes subnixia Petilia muro, Virg., i. e. built by Philoctetes. II. *Relying or depending upon*; auxiliis, Liv.: iudicis senatus, id.: propinquitatibus, Tac. III. *Elated or puffed up with any thing*; victoria, Liv.: artis arrogantia, Cic.

IV. *Furnished or provided with any thing*; galea coruscis subnixia cristis, Sil.: servitute, Tert., in servitute.

SUBNIXUS (Subnisus), a, um. See SUBNITOR.

SUBNOTATIO, ōnis, f. (subnoto) *A signing, subscription*; Cod. Theod.

SUB-NŒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To note or observe secretly, or simply, to note, observe*; verba, Mart. II. *To mark, note, or write underneath*; Apul.: hence, to sign, subscribe; libellos, Plin. Ep.: nomina, Suet.

SUBNŒBA, æ, f. (sub and nubo) *A concubine, rival*; Ov.

SUB-NŒBILUS, a, um. *Somewhat cloudy or overcast*; Cæs.

SŒBO, āre. ($\sigma\upsilon\beta\acute{o}$, from $\sigma\upsilon$) De subus dictum, cum libidinem exercit; Lucr.: Plin.

SŒB-OBSCENUS, or SŒB-OBSCĒNUS, a, um. *Somewhat obscene or smutty*; Cic.

SŒB-OBSCURE, adv. *Somewhat obscurely*; Cic.

SŒB-OBSCŒRUS, a, um. *Somewhat obscure*; Cic.

SŒB-ŒCŒLĀRIS, e. *That is under or near the eye*; venæ, Veget.

SŒB-ŒDIŒSUS, a, um. *Somewhat odious*; Cic.

SŒB-ŒDFŒR, āre. *To scent or perceive easily*; Ammian.

SŒB-ŒFFENDO, ēre. *To offend slightly*; apud aliquem, Cic.

SŒB-ŒLEO, ui, ēre. *To emit a scent*: hence, hoc suboleat mihi, or subolet mihi, Plaut., I observe something, I smell a rat: ut ne paululum quidem suboleat, sc. tibi, Ter.

SŒBŒLES (more correct than Soboles), is, f. (from subolesco) *Any thing which grows out of another, a young shoot*. I. Of a vine or tree; Colum.: Plin.: of onions; Colum.: of hair; Varr. II. Fig. Of men and animals, *A child, descendant, posterity, offspring, young*. I. Of men; stirpis, Liv.: Juventutis, Cic.: subolem propagare, id.: subolem producas, Hor., i. e. let them grow up to the age of manhood: thus also, Scipio calls himself, subolem imperatorum, Liv., i. e. offspring; si de te suscepta filius suboles, Virg., i. e. a child: Archyte suboles, i. e. filius, Propert. 2. Of animals; hædus, suboles lascivi gregis, Hor.: capellæ, Colum.

SŒB-ŒLESCO, ēre. *To grow out of another thing*; Liv.

SŒB-ŒLFĀCIO, ēre. *To smell out, to observe beforehand*; Petron.

SŒB-ŒRIOR, iri. *To arise gradually, to spring up by degrees*; Lucr.: Plin.

SŒBORNĀTOR, ōris, ni. (suborno) *A suborner*; Ammian.

SŒB-ORNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To provide with any thing, fit out, equip, furnish, adorn*; aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. Ep.: a natura subornatus, Cic.: leporem pinnis subornatum, Petron.: hence, II. *To instruct privately, instigate, procure by bribes, suborn*; falsum testem, Cic.: accusatorem, id.: aliquem in bellum, Justin.: militem, ut perferat nuncium, &c., Liv.: percussorem alicui, Suet. III. *To keep in readiness*; Petron.

SUBORTUS, us. m. (suborior) I. *A rising gradually*; Lucr. II. *The setting of a star*; Manil.
 SUB-OSTENDO, di, sum, ēre. *To show at or by, or simply, to show*; Tert.: spem, id.
 SUB-PETŪS, a, um. *Having a cast in the eye*; oculi, Varr.
 SUB-PALLĪDUS, or SUPPALLĪDUS, a, um. *Somewhat pale*; Cels.
 SUBPALPO (or). See SUPPALPO.
 SUB-PARASITOR, ārī. See SUPPARASITOR.
 SUB-PĀTEO, ēre. *To be or lie open below*; campi subpatentes, Apul.
 SUBPINGO, ēre. See SUPPINGO.
 SUB-PINGUIS, e. *Somewhat fat*; Cels.
 SUBPŪDET. See SUPPUDEO.
 SUB-RĀDIO, āre. *To cause to beam forth, to make visible, indicate*; Tert.
 SUB-RĀDO, sī, sum, ēre. *To scratch, scrape, or, to scratch or scrape below, or from beneath*; ficos, Cato: hence, fines, i. e. to flow by, Ammian.
 SUB-RANCĪDUS, a, um. *Somewhat rancid or stinking*; caro, Cic.
 SUBRĀSUS, a, um. See SUBRADO.
 SUB-RĀUCUS, a, um. *Somewhat hoarse*; vox, Cic.
 SUBRECTIO, or SURRECTIO, ōnis. f. (subrigo) *An erecting*; Arnob.
 SUBRECTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Somewhat erect*; locus, and, subrector yallis, Auct. Rei Agr. II. Or, Surrectus, part. I. See SUBRIGO.
 SUB-RĒCTUS, a, um. *Somewhat revived or refreshed*; Vell.
 SUB-RĒGŪS, i. m. *A petty or subordinate prince, a vassal*; Ammian.
 SUB-RĒMĀNO, ēre. *To remain behind*; Tert.
 SUB-RĒMĪGO, āre. *To row after, or simply, to row*; Virg.
 SUB-RĒNĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the reins or kidneys*; morbus, Veget.
 SUB-RĒPO, or SURRĒPO, psī, ptum, ēre. I. *To creep under, creep along, creep or steal to a place, come on insensibly*; sub tabulas, Cic.: monia, Hor., to steal into the town: clathris, Colum.: in subreptum, i. e. latentur, Plin.: hence fig.; somnus in oculis subreptit, Ov.: et nova desuetis subrepens vita medullis, Lucan.: huic oblivionem cibi subrepere, he forgot to eat, Plin.: subrepet atas iners, i. e. senectus, Tibull.: subreptitur animo iudicis, impersonaliter, Quint., the judge is taken by surprise. II. *To grow or come forth*; cogit' subreperere persica prunis, Colum.
 SUBREPTICIUS (Surr.), or SUBREPTITIUS (Surr.), a, um. (from subrepto) *Secret, clandestine*; Plaut.
 SUBREPTICIUS (Surr.), or SUBREPTITIUS (Surr.), a, um. (from subreptio) *Stolen*; Plaut.
 SUBREPTIO (Surr.), ōnis. f. (from subrepto) *Surreption*; Cod. Just.
 SUBREPTIO (Surr.), ōnis. f. (from subreptio) *Theft*; Apul.
 SUBREPTITIUS, a, um. See SUBREPTICIUS.
 SUBREPTĪTO, āre. (freq. of subrepto) *To creep or steal to a place*; Colum.
 SUBREPTĪTUS, a, um. (subreptio) *Stolen, surreptitious*; Cod. Theod.
 SUBREPTUS (Surr.), a, um. See SURRIPIO.
 SUB-RĪDEO, risi, risum, ēre. *To laugh gently, to smile*; Cic.
 SUB-RĪDĪCŪLE, adv. *Somewhat laughably*; Cic.
 SUBRĪGO, or SURRĪGO, or contr. SURGO, rexi, rectum, ēre. (sub and rego) I. Subrigo, or surrigo, rexi, &c., *To raise or lift up, set up, erect*; aures, Virg.: obeliscum, Plin.: se, id.: subrecto mucrone, Liv. II. Surgo, rexi, &c. I. Trans. *To lift or raise up, erect*; Plaut. 2. Intrans. *To rise, arise, get up*; e lectulo, Cic.: de sella, id.: e cœna, Plin. Ep.: humo, Ov.: especially of orators, *to stand up to speak*; Cic.: hence, 1. *To rise (from bed)*; ante lucem, id. 2. *To arise, spring, or grow up, appear, begin*; surgit dies, Virg.: sol, Hor.: nox, Ov.: ventus, Virg.: messis, id.: fons, Quint.: also, *to arise, i. e. to come, appear*; surgit ab Arpis Tydides, Virg.: ad auras ætherias, id., to come into the light of the world, to be born. 3. *To spring up, rise, grow (from the ground)*; Hor.: Colum.: also of persons, *to grow up, grow*; surgens Iulus, Virg.: arx surgit, i. e. edificatur, id.: mare, Ov., swells: surgens in cornua cervus, Virg. 4. *To apply one's self to, begin or undertake any thing*; Apul. N. B. Surrexti, for surrexisti; Mart.: surrexe, for surrexisset; Hor.—Synon. Surgere, to spring up; existere, to arise, come into existence.
 SUB-RĪGUUS, a, um. *Watered*; Plin.
 SUB-RĪNGOR, i. *To make a wry mouth, to be somewhat indignant or displeased*; Cic.
 SUBRĪPIO. See SURRIPIO.
 SUB-RŪGO, or SURRŪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To elect or procure the election of one in the room of another*; collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.—Synon. Subrogare was said of the magistrate holding the comitia; sufficere, of the people.

SUBROSTRĀNI (homines) *Idlers about the rostra in the forum*; loungers; Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

SUB-RŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To furnish with wheels below, to set upon wheels*; aries subrotatus, Vitr.
 SUB-RŪTUNDUS, a, um. *Somewhat round*; radícula, Cels.
 SUB-RŪBEO, ēre. *To be reddish*; Ov.
 SUB-RŪBER, rūbra, rūbrum. *Reddish*; caro, Cels.
 SUB-RŪBICUNDUS, a, um. *Reddish*; Cels.
 SUB-RŪFUS, a, um. *Reddish*; color, Plin.: of persons, *having reddish hair*; Plaut.
 SUB-RŪMO, āre. (sub and ruma) *To put to the breast or dugs, to cause to suck*; Colum.
 SUB-RŪPIO, ēre. *To break in, destroy*; Arnob.
 SUBRŪMUS, a, um. (sub and runa) *At the breast, sucking*; agnus, Virg.
 SUBRŪNCIVUS, a, um. (sub-runca) *Subject to be rooted up*; Hyg. de Limit.
 SUB-RŪVO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. I. *To pull down from below, to undermine*; murum, Liv.: murum ab imo, id.: abrore a radicibus, Cass.: amnis subruit montes, Plin. Ep. II. Fig. *To undermine, destroy secretly*; libertatem, Liv.: reges muneribus, Hor.
 SUBRŪSTICE, adv. (subrusticus) *Somewhat clownishly*; Gell.—From
 SUB-RŪSTĪCUS, a, um. *Somewhat clownish*; pudor, Cic.
 SUB-RŪTĪLO, āre. *To gleam or glitter forth*; Claud. Mam.
 SUB-RŪTĪLUS, a, um. *Reddish*; Plin.
 SUBRŪTUS, a, um. See SUBRŪVO.
 SUB-SALSUS, a, um. *Somewhat salt, brackish*; aqua, Colum.
 SUBSĀNNO, āre. (sub and sanna) *To deride by gestures, or gen. to mock at, deride*; aliquid, Nemes.: Tert.
 SUBSCRIBĒNDĀRIUS, i. m. (subscribo) *An office for writing or subscribing*; Cod. Theod.
 SUB-SCRĪBO, psī, ptum, ēre. I. *To write below or under*; causam paritidii, Cic.: status subscriptis, reges esse exactos, id.: si quaeret Pater urbium subscribiti statusis, Hor.: hæc subscribe libello, id.: hence, 1. *To sign, put his name under any writing, subscribe*; rationes, and rationibus, Pand.: hence, 1. *To grant by one's signature*; quingentes sestertium ad peragendam auream domum, Suet. 2. Fig. *To subscribe to, approve of, assent to, favour, support, aid, promote*; odiis, Liv.: ira Cæsaris, Ov. 2. *To sign or subscribe one's name*; said of the censor when he signed his register of the Roman citizens, and appended his remarks, and reasons for degrading any; Cic. Also, of accusers or prosecutors, who used to subscribe their names to the accusation: hence, 1. *To subscribe a charge, bring an action or indictment at law, commence a process or sue a writ against any one*; homini dicam, Plaut., to accuse: subscriptis, quod is pecuniam accepisset, &c., Cic., laid the charge against him; also in aliquem, id., to bring an action against any one: thus also, in crimen, Pand.: also, aliquid; hence, suspiria subscribantur, Tac., even sighs were made a ground for prosecution: cum ceteris centumvirale iudicium, Plin. Ep., raised an action or suit against the rest before the centumviri. 2. *To concur or assist in a prosecution*; Cic.: Nep. 3. *To write the contents of a rescript, petition, or any other document upon it*; Lamprid. II. *To write or note down, to register*; numerum, Cic. III. *To write or note down secretly*; quadam, Suet. IV. *To leave to in writing, give a written permission, and simply, to permit, allow, grant*; aliquid, Tert.
 SUBSCRĪPTIO, ōnis. f. (subscribo) I. *A subscription, signature*; Cic.: especially of the censor; subscriptiones censoriae, Cic., the annexing of a reason to the sentence of a censor: also, of a prosecutor, an indictment; Sen.: Pand.: also, of an assistant prosecutor, a share in the accusation, a joint subscription; Cic.: also, the contents of written documents subscribed or annexed to the same; Pand.: also, a subscribing or annexing the contents of a rescript to the same; Sen. II. *A list, register*; iugerum, Cic.
 SUBSCRĪPTOR, ōris. m. (subscribo) I. *One who subscribes or signs*; Cic. II. *One who subscribes to any thing, an approver, javourer*; verbi, Gell.
 SUBSCRĪPTUS, a, um. See SUBSCRĪBO.
 SUBSCUS, ūdis. f. (sub and cudo) *A kind of joining, a dovetail*; Vitr. N. B. Plur. subscudines, Augustin.
 SUBSCŪCIVUS, or SUBSCŪCIVUS (from sub and secō), and SUBSCŪSIVUS, or SUBSCŪSIVUS, a, um. (from sub and cædo) *Cut away below, or gen. cut away*; hence, I. *Of land, that is left over and above in measuring*; hence, SubscŪcivum (subscŪc.), *A small patch of land*; Suet.: in subscŪcivum, Varr., i. e. in small fields. II. *That is cut away or left remaining from a principal thing*; opere, Cic., works done at spare times: tempora subscŪciva, id., leisure hours. III. *Defective, imperfect*; Apul. IV. *Like, similar*; Apul. V. *Left, remaining*; Apul.
 SUB-SCŪCO, cui, ctum, āre. *To cut away below, and gen., to cut away*; herbam falce, Varr.: ungues, Ov.: radices, to bite off, id.
 SUBSECŪS, a, um. See SUBSECŪ.
 SUB-SECŪNDĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. Secundarius; e. g. tempora, leisure hours, Gell.
 SUBSELLĪUM, i. n. I. *A low bench or seat, in respect of one more elevated*; Varr. L. L. 4, 28; it usually de-

notes, *any common seat*; Cels.: *vir imi subsellii, of the lowest rank, Plaut.*; hence, *a bench in the theatre*; Cic.: *a bench in the senate house*; id.: *a bench for the tribunes in the forum*; Liv.: Suet.: especially, *a bench for judges, lawyers, plaintiffs and defendants, &c.*; Cic.: hence, 1. Fig. *Subsellia, for judicia*, Cic.: in utrisque subsellii, id., in public and private causes; or, as plaintiff and defendant; or, as judge and advocate. 2. *Judicatio longi subsellii, a tedious debate*, Cic. II. For, *Persons on a bench*; Mart.

SUBSENTATOR, ōris, m. *A flatterer*; Plaut. ap. Front. SUB-SENTIO, si, sum, ire. *To notice or perceive secretly or slyly*; subsensī, Ter.

SUBSEQUENTER, adv. *In succession, one after another*; Messala Corv.

SUB-SĒQOR, cŭtus (quŭtus) sum, i. I. *To follow immediately upon, or simply, to follow upon, come after*; signa, Cæs.: hence, *to accompany, attend, be connected with*; hos motus subsequi debet gestus, Cic., second, be adapted to: suo sermone humanitatem literarum, id., to second or confirm: male subsequi verba dicentis, Suet., not to be able to follow in writing down the words of a speaker. II. *To follow hard upon, to follow*; stella—sequitur, Cic. III. *To follow, comply with, obey, conform one's self to*; voluntatem, Ov.

SUB-SĒRICUS, a, um. *Not entirety of silk, half silk*; Lamprid.

SUB-SĒRO (sĕvi), ěre. *To sow or plant after*; Colum. SUB-SĒRO, ui, tum, ěre. I. *To put or insert under*; Apul. II. *To put or mix among*; Ammian.

SUBSERVUS, a, um. See SUBSERVO, ui. SUB-SERVIO, ěre. I. *To serve, to be subject or a slave*; Plaut. II. *To be subservient to, to comply with, humour, adapt or accommodate one's self to*; alieujus orationi, verbis, Ter., to make one's answers correspond with another's questions.

SUBSESSOR, ōris, m. (subsideo) I. *One who stoops down in order to lie in wait, or who lies in wait*; Petron. II. *Fig. One who has a secret design upon any thing*; matrimonii alieni, Val. Max.

SUB-SICCŌ, ěre. *To dry up, dry*; Cels. SUBSICŪVUS, a, um. See SUBSICUVUS. SUBSIDENTIA, æ, f. (subsido) *A sinking down*; aquarum, itr., i. e. sediment, settlement.

SUBSIDIO, ědi, essum, ěre. (from subsido) *To sit below, or, to remain sitting, to stay*; in minore schola, Quint. N.B. The perf. subsidi seems usually to belong to subsido.

SUBSIDIĀLIS, e. (subsidium) *That serves for a reserve, subsidiary*; Ammian.

SUBSIDIĀRIVUS, a, um. (subsidium) *Of or belonging to a reserve*; cohortes, Cæs.: fig.; palme, a young branch left to preserve the stock, Colum.: actio, Pand.

SUBSIDIO, ěri, (subsidium) *To be in reserve, to come to assistance*; Hirt.

SUBSIDIUM, i, n. (subsideo) I. *A place in which one sits still in order to wait for any thing, a place of reserve*; Liv.: also, *any place of refuge or shelter*; Tac.: hence, of ships, *an anchoring place, a station*; Tac. II. *Subsidia, A body of reserve*; Cæs.: Liv.: it is said especially of the Triarii, who stooped down on one knee behind the Principes or front rank, until their assistance was required, when they received orders to stand up and fight, Liv.: also, *a place where a body of reserve is posted, the rear*; Liv.: hence, subsidium, 1. *Help which one sends, succour reinforcement, troops which are sent to assist those engaged in fighting*; subsidium mittere, Cæs. 2. *Help or aid by means of troops*; subsidium ferre, Cæs.: subsidio ire, Nep.: or, venire, Nep.: Cic. 3. *Help in need or distress*; subsidio proficisci, Cæs. 4. *Gen. Help, assistance, aid, succour, protection, defence*; his subsidiis ea sum consecutus, Cic.: subsidio esse, to help, Cæs.: subsidium ponere in fuga, id., safety.

SUB-SĪDO, idi and ědi, essum, ěre. I. *To sink down*. 1. *To stoop down, sit down, crouch down, squat, &c.*; subsidium Hispani, Liv.: elephantum clunibus subsidentes, id.: hence, 1^o Fig. *To settle, subside*; subsidium unde, Virg., the waves subside or become calm: venti, Propert., abate: aqua subsidit, Hirt., settles, becomes clear: oculi vehementer subsederunt, Cels., are sunk in. 2^o *To stop or halt on a journey*; subsedi in via, Cic. 3^o *To remain or stay behind*; multitudo calonium in castris subsederat, Cæs.: hence, vox silentio subsidat, Quint. 2. *To stoop down in order to lie in wait*; hence, *to lie in wait, lie in ambush, wait for*; in insidiis, Liv.: in loco, Cic.: also with a dative; fero, Auson.: also with an accusative; regnum, Liv.: Asiam devictam, for Agamemnonem, Virg. II. *To fall down, sink, or settle to the bottom*; quicquid factis subsederit, Colum.: urbs subsedit, Lucr.: jussit subsidere valles, Ov., i. e. to sink down: subsidere fata viderat, Sil.: hence, 1. Fig. *To decrease, subside, relax, remit, abate*; subsidere impetum dicendi, Quint. 2. *To come to nothing, perish, be lost, cease to exist*; commixti corpore tantum subsident Teucri, Virg., i. e. shall lose their name, no longer be called Trojans, but Latins. SUBSĪDUUS, a, um. (subsideo) *That settles or stinks to the bottom*; Grat.

SUBSIGNĀNUS, a, um. (sub and signum) *That is or serves under the standards*; milites, Tac., legionary soldiers who were kept in reserve to support the centre; see Ern. ad Tac. Hist. 4, 33.

SUBSIGNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (subsigno) *A signing, subscribing*; Pand.: hence, per subsignationem penitentia, i. e. per penitentiam, Tert.

SUB-SIGNŌ, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To write below or underneath, write or mark under*; Plin.: hence, 1. *To pledge, engage*; fidem pro moribus alieujus, Plin. Ep. 2. *To confirm, assure, approve*; aliquid, Plin. Ep. II. *To note down, register*; prædia apud erarium, Cic.

SUBSĪO, or SUSSĪO, slivi or slili and silui, sultum, ěre. (sub and salio) I. *To leap up*; Plaut.: Lucr.: canes subsiluerunt, for apparuerunt; Propert.: hence fig.; subsillisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. II. *To leap to or into a place*; in flammis, Sen.

SUB-SĪMLIS, e. *Nearly similar, or, similar in some respects*; mellis, Cels.

SUB-SĪMUS, a, um. *With a nose slightly turned up*; Varr.

SUBSĪPIO, ěre. (sub and sapio) *To have a slight flavour*; Varr.

SUB-SĪSTŌ, stĭti, ěre. I. Trans. *To cause to stand or stand still, to stop, check, stay, detain*; feras, Liv., i. e. to attack: Romanum nec acies subsistere poterant, id., i. e. to resist. II. Intrans. I. *To resist, withstand, hold out, stand firm against, be equal to, be a match for*; Hannibali, Liv.: quod neque ancoræ fuesque subsisterent, Cæs. B. G. 5, 10: fig.; sumptui, Brut. in Cic. Ep. Vid. Gronov. et Drakenborch. ad Liv. 27, 7. 2. *To stand still, halt*; in itinere, Cæs.: hence, 1^o Fig. *To stand still, leave off, cease, stop, abate*; substitit clamor, Ov.: lacrimæ, Quint.: lingua timore, Ov.: ingenium malis, i. e. to fail, want, be wanting, id. 2^o *To remain, stay, abide*; Varr.: Plin. Ep.: also, *to remain alive*; Pand. 3^o *To doubt, hesitate, be at a loss*; Pand. 3. *To assist*; alieui, Apul. 4. *To subsist, hold, be valid or consistent with*; sententia subsistit, Pand.

SUB-SĪRUS, a, um. *That lies under or near*; convallis, Apul.

SUB-SŌLĀNUS, a, um. *Eastern, oriental*; Plin.: hence, Subsolanus, sc.ventus, *The East wind*; id.

SUB-SORTIOR, itus sum, ěri. *To choose by lot again*; iudices, Cic., to choose new judges in the place of those who had before been elected by lot, but had been rejected by the parties concerned: this act was called sortitio; Cic.: Suct.

SUBSORTITIO, ōnis, f. See SUBSORTIOR. SUB-SPARGŌ, ěre. *To scatter under*; semina versutiis, Tert.

SUBSTANTIA, æ, f. (substo) *A word found only in later writers*. I. *Substance or essence of a thing*; hominis, Quint.: de substantia aut de qualitate controversiam esse, id.; non habere substantiam, Sen., not to exist: also, *a thing itself*; Pand.: hence, 1. *The substance or contents of a thing*; Aur. Vict.: hence, *substance, property, wealth, goods*; Pand. 2. *Argument, subject matter*; froth. II. *Food*; Prudent.

SUBSTANTIĀLIS, e. (substantia) I. *Substantial, essential*; Tert. II. *Self-existent, independent*; Ammian.

SUBSTANTIĀLĪTER, adv. *Substantially, essentially*; Tert.

SUBSTANTIŌLA, æ, f. (dimin. of substantia) *Small property or effects*; Hieron.

SUBSTANTIĀLIS, e. i. q. Substantialis; Tert.

SUBSTANTIVUS, a, um. (substantia) *Substantive, that can subsist by itself*; res, Tert.

SUB-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, ěre. I. *To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under or below*; verbenas, Ter.: herbam ovibus, Cato: also without an accusative; pectori, Plin.: hence, 1. *To scatter or sow under*; semina hodie, Colum. 2. *Gen. To lay or put under*; colorem, Plin.: omne corporeum animo, Cic.: pudicitiam alieui, Suet., to give up, deliver up: hence, Substratus, a, um, *Laid or lying under or beneath*; Liv. 3. *To give, procure, cause, occasion*; delicias, Lucr. II. *To bestrew or cover with any thing*; nidos mollissime, Cic.: solum paleis, Varr.

SUBSTĪLLUS, a, um. (sub and stillo) *That drops a little*; lotium, Cato, a stranguary: hence, Substillum, *Rainy or dripping weather*; Tert.

SUBSTINEŌ, ěre. (sub and teneo) i. q. Sustineo; Apul.

SUBSTĪTUŌ, ui, utum, ěre. (sub and statuo) I. *To put or lay under any thing*; lapides plantæ, Pallad.: hence fig., *to make subject, expose*; aliequem crimini, to accuse, Plin. Ep.: fortunam culpæ, Quint., to lay the blame upon. II. *To put before any thing*; oculis suis funera fratrum, Ov.: aliquid animo, to represent to one's mind, Liv. III. *To place any where, join, put or add to*; armaturas leves post elephantos, Auct. B. Afric.: aliquid ream, i. e. to accuse, Quint. Decl.: accusationem, Quint., to accuse. IV. *To put a thing or person in the place of another, to substitute*; in locum eorum civis Romanos, Cic.: aliequem pro aliquo, id.: rem pro re, id.: sibi consules, Suet.: heredem, Pand.; and without heredem, Suet., i. e. to make a second heir: substitutus heres,

Quint., i. e. a second heir, one who inherits in case of the decease of the first.

SUBSTITUO, ōnis. f. (substituto) *A substituting; he-re-dis, Pauid.*

SUB-STO, āre. I. To be under, near, or in, to be at hand; nullo dolore substantive, Cels., II. To hold out, endure; metuo, ut substat hospes, Ter.

SUB-STŌMACHOR, āri. To be somewhat angry or vexed; Augustin.

SUBSTRĀMEN, inis. n. (substerno) *That which is scattered or laid under; Varr.: Sil.*

SUBSTRĀMENTUM, i. n. (substerno) i. q. Substramen; Cato.

SUBSTRĀTUS, a, um. See SUBSTERNO.

SUBSTRĀTUS, us. m. (substerno) *A scattering or laying under; Plin.*

SUBSTRĒPO, ēre. To sound a little; verba, Plin.

SUBSTRICUS, a, um. I. Part. of substringo; see SUBSTRINGO. II. Adj. *Small, narrow, contracted, short; cura, Ov.: canis substricta gerens ilia, Ov., i. e. a greyhound; taurus ventre substrictiore, Colum.*

SUB-STRIDO, ēre. To hiss a little, to hiss; Ammian.

SUB-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre. I. To bind or draw up; caput equi lora altius, Nep.: fig.; aurem, Hor., to prick up the ear. II. To bind or draw together; boves, Colum.: criem nodo, Tac.: hence, to stop, check, contract, confine, abridge; sanguinem, Veget.: efusa, Quint.

N.B. Sustringo, for substringo; hence, substricta, for substricta; Apul.—See also SUBSTRICUS.

SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis. f. (substruo) *A substruction, foundation; substructionum moles, Cic.: theatri substructiones maximae, Cæs.: maxima esse debet cura substructionum, Vitr.*

SUBSTRUCTUM, i. n. (substruo) i. q. Substructio; Vitr.

SUBSTRUCTUS, a, um. See SUBSTRUO.

SUB-STRUO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. To build under, to lay a foundation; fundamentum, Plaut.: intervalla montium, Vitr.: Capitolium, Liv.: canales, Plin.: hence, II. To pave; viam glare, Liv.

SUBSULTIM. adv. (subsilio) *With jumping or leaping; decurrere, Suet.*

SUBSULTO, or SUSSULTO, āre. (freq. of subsilio) *To leap or jump up; Plaut.: hnce fig.; ne sermo subsulset imparibus spatia ac sonis, Quint., hop, hobble.*

SUB-SUM, fui, esse. I. To be under or behind; suberat Pan ilicis umbrā, Tibull.: nigra subest lingua palato, Virg.: subest intra cutem vulnus (or ulcus), Planc. in Cic. Ep. II. To be near, or at hand; suberat mons, Cæs.: hiems, id.: dies, Cic.: templa mari subsunt, Ov.: me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. in Cic. Ep. III. To be subject; notitiā suberit tua, Ov., i. e. you will have knowledge of all that she says or does.

IV. To be joined or connected with, to exist, to be; aliqua subest causa, Cic.: spes, id.: suspicio, id.: si his vitis ratio non subeset, id.: si nulla subit similitudo, Quint.: iis subest natura, they have, id.

SUB-SUSO, ui, ūtum, ēre. To sew below; hence, sub-sta instita vestis, Hor., having a furbelow or fringe sewn on, and so, a lady's garment.

SUB-SURDUS, a, um. *Something deaf; hence fig.; vox, Quint., i. e. that does not sound clearly.*

SUBSŪTUS, a, um. See SUBSUSO.

SUB-TĀBIDUS, a, um. *Almost melting or wasting away; fig.; stetit subtabidus, Ammian., i. e. surprised or pale.*

SUB-TĀCĪTUS, a, um. *Something still or silent; Prudent.*

SUBTECTUS, a, um. See SUBTEGO.

SUBTEGMEN, inis. n. See SUBTEMEN.

SUB-TĒGO, xi, ctum, ēre. To cover below, or from below, or simply, to cover; Ammian.: subtecti, Vitr. 9, 4, 3: but here Schneider reads subiecti.

SUBTĒGŪLĀNEUS, a, um. (sub and tegula) *That is under the roof; Plin.*

SUBTEMEN, or SUBTEGMEN, inis. n. (for subteximen, from subtexo; as mala from maxilla, and nomen from movimen) *That which is or can be worked in; hence,*

I. *The woof of a web; Varr.: Ov.: fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes, Virg.: Thyrio subtemine vestem, Tibull. Cf. TRAMA. II. Any thread, yarn; subtemen nebat, Ter.: hence, of the Fates, Hor.: inctus subtemine tendere longo, Nemes. N.B. Subtemen is the best and most usual mode of spelling.*

SUB-TENDO, di, tum (sum), ēre. To stretch under; lectos loris subtenatos, Cato.

SUB-TENTO, āre. For tento; e. g. sustentatum, Plaut. TRIC. 2, 2, 15; but ed. Gron. has sustentatum.

SUBTENTUS, a, um. See SUBTENDO.

SUB-TĒNIUS, e. *Somewhat thin; Varr.*

SUBTER. (from sub) I. Adv. *Below, underneath, beneath; supra et subter (sunt), Cic. II. Præp. Under.*

1. With an accusative to the question, whither? and sometimes to the question, where? cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit, Cic.: canis subter pincta, Propert., i. e. sub pinctis. 2. With an ablative to the question, where? Virg.

SUBTĒRACTUS, a, um. See SUBTERAGO.

SUBTĒRĀGO, or SUBTER AGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. To drive under or beneath; Cels.

SUBTĒRĀHELO, or SUBTER ANHELO, āre. To pant or gasp under; Stat.

SUBTĒRĀVĀTUS, or SUBTER CAVATUS, a, um. *Hollow underneath; Solin.*

SUBTER-CURRO, ēre. To run under any thing; subtercurrens basim Vergiliarum, Vitr.: but here cd. Schneid. has, supercurrens basi Vergilius.

SUBTERCŪTĀNEUS, a, um. (subter and cutis) *That is under the skin; morbus, dropsy, Aur. Vict.*

SUBTER-DŪCO, xi, ctum, ēre. To withdraw; se alicui, Plaut.

SUBTER-FLUO, ēre. To flow under; Vitr.

SUBTER-FŪGIO, ūgi, ūgitum, ēre. To flee away by stealth, or simply, to flee away; Plaut.: also with an accusative, to flee from, escape, avoid, pœnam, Cic.: periculum, id.

SUBTER-FUNDO, āre. To make firm underneath; Lact.

SUBTER-HĀBEO, ui, ūtum, ēre. To disesteem, despise; amoribus meis subterhabitis, Apul.: Al. insuper habitis.

SUBTER-LABOR, or SUBTER LABOR, psus sum, i. I. To flow underneath; fuctus Sicanos, Virg. II. To slip away, escape; Liv.

SUBTER-LĪNO, ēre. To anoint underneath; plantas ægri, Plin.

SUBTER-LUO, ēre. To wash below; hence, to flow beneath or under any thing; Claud.

SUBTER-LŪVIO, ōnis. f. (subterluo) *A washing below, a flowing underneath; Claud. Mam.*

SUBTER-MEO, āre. To go beneath or under any thing; Claud.: also of the stars, to set; Plin.

SUBTER-NĀTO, āre. To swim beneath or under any thing; Solin.

SUB-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, ēre. I. To rub or rub off below; pedes, Cato: Colum. II. To rub, bruise, or grind to pieces; capam, Colum.

SUBTĒRĀNEUS, a, um. (sub and terra) *Subterranean; Cic.: Subterraneum, subst., A subterranean place; Apul.*

SUB-TĒRĒNEUS, a, um. *Subterranean; Apul.*

SUB-TĒRREUS, a, um. *Subterranean; Arnob.*

SUBTĒRĒCO, or SUBTER SECO, āre. To cut under; Cic. in Arat.

SUBTĒRĒNO, or SUBTER TENO, āre. To make thin below; Lucr.

SUBTĒRYCO, or SUBTER VACO, āre. To be empty below; Sen.

SUBTĒRVŪLO, or SUBTER VOLO, āre. To fly below or under any thing; Stat.

SUBTĒRVOLVO, or SUBTER VOLVO, ēre. To roll under any thing; Ammian.

SUB-TEXO, xui, xutum, ēre. I. To weave below or under any thing; hence, to draw one thing under another, to draw before any thing; nubes soli, Ov.: hence, to cover with any thing from below; cœlum fumo, Virg.: subtexit nubila cœlum, Lucr. II. To weave on, annex by weaving; hence, to join to, annex, add; lunam alutæ, Juv.: subtexit fabulæ huic, legatos interrogatos esse, Liv.: curam olitoris officiis villici, Colum.: sub-texta mala bonis, Manil., intermingled. III. To join together, compose; originem familiarum, Nep.: carmina, Tibull.

SUBTEXTUS, a, um. See SUBTEXO.

SUBTĪLLŌQUENTIA, æ. f. (subtilis and loquor) i. e. subtilis locutio; Tert.

SUBTĪLLŌQUUS, a, um. i. e. subtiliter loquens; Tert.

SUBTĪLIS, e. (for subtexilis, as tela for texela, and exillis for exilligis) I. *Woven fine, not coarse, thin, slender; Lucr.: corpus, id.: ignis, id.: farina, Plin.: sucus subtilissimus, id.: semen subtilius, id.: Græcia, slender, thin, Manil.: hence, II. Fig. Fine, exquisite, nice, accurate, exact, of things and persons; palatum, Hor., delicate, fine, nice; gula, Colum.: iudicium, Cic., discerning, accurate; descriptio, id., accurate; venustas, id., fine; sententia, Plin., a fine, excellent thought; judex, Hor.: epistolæ subtiliores, Cic.: inventum subtilissimum, Plin., an ingenious discovery; curationes subtilissimæ, Cels.: thus also, of orators and writers; subtilis oratione, Cic., accurate; scriptor, id.: Dmocritus subtilissimum omnium, Sen.: subtile disserendi genus Stoicorum, Cic., acute, but without ornament. III. Cicero also applies this word to orators who treat their subjects only in the way of proof, without the use of rhetorical ornament; in which sense it may be rendered, Plain, simple; orator, Cic.: oratio, id.: disserendi genus Stoicorum; see above.*

SUBTĪLITAS, atis. f. (subtilis) I. *Fineness, thinness, slenderness; Plin.: mulieris, Vitr.: columnæ, id.: hence, II. Accuracy, exactness, acuteness, shrewdness, penetration; mentis, Plin.: scriptorum tuorum, Cic.: subtilitatem Lysis habuit, id.: lingue, id.: disserendi, id.: remota subtilitate disputandi, id., i. e. without subtleties; sententiarum, id.: ingens, Petron., dexterity, adroitness. III. Simplicity of style; orationis, Cic.*

SUBTĪLITER. adv. I. *Finely, tenderly, delicately; res subtiliter connexæ, Lucr.: fodere, Pallad., superficially;*

hence, II. *Accurately, nicely, exactly*; iudicare, Cic.: disputare, Plin. Ep.: numerum exsequi, Liv. III. *At large, fully, copiously*; dissere, Cic.: subtilius scribam ad te, id.: subtilissime perpolitā, id. IV. *With simplicity of style*; dicere, Cic.: tenues (causas) agimus subtilius, id.

SUB-TIMEO, ĩre. *To be a little afraid*; Cic.
SUB-TINNO, ĩre. *To sound or clink a little*; Tert.
SUB-TITĪBO, ĩre. *To waver a little*; fide subtitubante, Prudent.

SUBTRACTUS, a, um. See SUBTRAHO.
SUB-TĪĀHO, xi, ctum, ĩre. *To take away, withdraw or remove secretly or by stealth*; or gen., *to withdraw, remove, take away, carry off, deprive*; aggerem cuniculis, Cæs., carried off from below the earth of the mound by mines: impedimenta fuga clandestina, Hirt.: alicui cibum, Cic.: colla jugo, Ov.: materiam, Cels., to carry off, remove: eum iudicio mors subtraxit, Liv.: materiem furori, Cic.: hence, se, *to withdraw, retire*; se aspectui, Virg.: se labori, Colum.: se a cura reip., Cic.: se ad Parthos, I. e. transire, Flor.: also simply, se subtrahere, Liv.: thus also, subtrahi, for subtrahere, Lucr.: Colum.: subtrahere fuga, to flee, Plin.: hence, I. Oculos, to turn away the eyes, Tac. 2. *To omit, pass over in silence*; nomina, Tac. N.B. Solum (i. e. mare) subtrahitur, the sea slips away under the rowers, Virg.: solum (i. e. terra) subtrahitur, Tac., of one swimming over.

SUB-TRISTIS, e. *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*; Ter.: subtristior, Hieron.

SUBTRITUS, a, um. See SUBTERO.
SUB-TUNDO, tōdi, tōsum, ĩre. *To beat slightly*; genas, Tibull.

SUB-TURPICŪS, a, um. *Somewhat base or mean*; Cic.
SUB-TURPIS, e. *Somewhat base or mean*; Cic.
SUBTUS, adv. (from sub) *Below, underneath*; Varr.: Liv.

SUB-TUSSIO, ĩre. *To cough a little*; Veget.
SUBTŪS, a, um. See SUBTUNDO.
SŪBŪCLA, æ, f. (perhaps from subuo, for subduo, as exuo, for exduo) *A man's under garment, shirt*; Hor.: A woman's under garment was called indusium.
SŪBŪCLĀTUS, a, um. *Having on or wearing a subucula*; Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3, in some old edd.
SŪBŪLA, æ, f. *A pointed instrument, a punch, awl*; Colum.: Mart.

SUBULCUS, i. m. (from ὑποκλιός; as bubulcus, from βουκολιός, for βοουκολιός) *A swineherd*; Varr.
SŪBŪLO, ōnis, m. I. i. q. Tibicen; Enn. II. *A kind of stag, with pointed horns*; Plin.

SŪBURBĀNĪTAS, ātis, f. (suburbanus) *Nearness to a town or city*; Cic.

SŪBURBĀNUS, a, um. *Near to a town or city, especially, near to Rome, suburban*; ager, Cic.: gymnasium, id.: peregrinatio, I. e. per loca Romæ propinqua, Tac.: Sicilia suburbana provincia, Flor.: hence, Suburbanum, sc. prædium, *An estate near Rome*; Cic.

SŪBURBĪCĪRĪUS, a, um. I. q. Suburbanus; Cod. Theod.
SŪBURBIUM, i, n. (sub and urbs) *A suburb*; Cic.

SŪBURGĒO, or SŪBURGĒO, ĩre. *To drive close to*; Virg.

SŪB-ŪO, ussi, ustum, ĩre. *To burn slightly, to singe, scorch*; Suet.

SŪBŪSTIO, ōnis, f. (suburo) *A heating from below*; Cod. Theod.

SŪBŪSTUS, a, um. See SUBURO.

SUBVECTO, ōnis, f. (subveho) *A bringing, carrying, conveying*; Cæs.: Liv.

SUBVECTO, ĩre. (freq. of subveho) *To bring, carry, convey*; saxa humeris, Virg.: corpora cymba, id.: onera, Colum.

SUBVECTOR, ōris, m. (subveho) *One who brings, carries, or conveys*; Avien.

SUBVECTUS, a, um. See SUBVEHO.

SUBVECTUS, us, m. (subveho) *A conveying*; Tac.

SUB-VĒHO, xi, ctum, ĩre. I. *To carry or bring up*; Lucr.: hence, *to convey (ships, &c.) up a river, against the stream*; naves, copias, Tac.: hence, Subvehi, *To be conveyed or brought up, &c.*; to go, ride, &c. up; curru, Ov.: ad arces subvehitur matrum caterva, sc. pilentis, Virg.: hence, *to convey up a river or from the sea*; frumentum fluvio Arari, Cæs.: Subvehi, *To be conveyed up a river, to sail up a river*; subvecta utensilia ad Ostia, Tac.: flumine adverso subvectum, Liv. II. *To convey, carry*; commeatu, Liv.: subvehi, *to be brought or conveyed to a place*; commeatu subvehebantur, id.: also, *to sail to*; lembis, id.

SUB-VELLO, vellī, vulsum, ĩre. *To pluck or pull out*; Scipio Afr. ap. Gell.

SUB-VĒNO, vēni, ventum, ĩre. I. *To come to*; tantundem (salis) nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Plin., just as much salt comes anew: hence, II. *To come to one's help, to assist, help, aid*; patriæ, Cic.: alicui, id.: also, *to relieve, heal, cure (a disease)*; gravedini, id.: saluti remediis, id.: also passivē; huic rei subventum est a nobis, id.: non aliter flagitis ejus subveniri potuisse, Tac. III. *To come into one's thoughts, to occur to the*

mind; Gell.—Synon. Subvenire, to assist a person who is in a difficulty or embarrassment; succurrere, to succour one who is in great distress or danger.

SUBVENTO, ĩre. (freq. of subvenio) *To come to one's aid*; Plaut.

SUBVERBUSTUS, a, um. Perhaps, *Branded*; Plaut.: Tert.

SUB-VĒREGOR, ĩri. *To be a little anxious or afraid*; Cic.

SUBVERSO, ōnis, f. (subverto) *An overthrowing, destroying*; Arnob.

SUBVERSO, or SUBVORSO, ĩre. (freq. of subverto) *To overthrow, destroy*; Plaut.

SUBVERSOR, ōris, m. (subverto) *One who overthrows or destroys*; Tac.

SUBVERSUM, a, um. See SUBVERTO.

SUB-VERTO, or SUB-VORTO, ti, sum, ĩre. I. *To upset, overturn*; Hor.: mensam, Suet.: montes, Sall.: hence,

II. *Fig. To overthrow, destroy, subvert*; decretum, Sall., to annul, make void: imperium, Justin.: alieum, Ter.: subversa Crassorum domus, Tac.

SUB-VĒSPERUS, i. m. sc. ventus. *A west-south-west wind*; Vir.

SUBVEXUS, a, um. *Slanting upwards, of a gentle ascent*; the opposite of devexus; Liv.

SUBVĪRIDIS, e. *Somewhat green, greenish*; Plin.
SUB-VĪLO, are. *To fly up*; Cic.

SUB-VOLVO, ĩre. *To roll up*; manibus saxa, Virg.
SUBVULSUS, or SUBVOLVUS, a, um. See SUBVELLO.

SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like*; corpus, Plaut.

SUCCEEDĀNEUS, or SUCCIDĀNEUS, a, um. (from succedo or, from succido) I. *That steps in the place of another or is put for, vicarious, substituted*; Pand.: tergum, Plaut.: hence, hostia, a victim, which was offered in the place of one that had been already slain, but afforded no favourable omen; Gell. II. *Placed after*; Justin.

SUCCEEDO, or SUB-CĒDO, essi, essum, ĩre. I. *To go under any thing*; volucres succedunt ramis, Val. Fl., take shelter under: sub umbras, Virg.: tectum, under the roof, i. e. into the house, Cic.: tumulo terræ, i. e. to be interred, Virg.: hence, I. *To undertake, take upon one's self*; oneri, Virg.: operi, Plin. 2. *To submit*; dominationi, Justin. 3. *To go into, enter, to go to a place*; fluvio, Virg.: alto coelo, id., to mount up on high: fons, quo mare succedit, Cæs.: tectis succedite nostris, Virg.: pugna, id. II. *To go to, advance towards, approach*; with an accusative, dative, or prepositions; aciem, Cæs.: tumulum, Liv.: muros, id.: muris, id.: portis, Cæs.: montibus, Liv.: sub montem, Cæs.: ad castra, Liv.: ad montes, id.: also without a case; exprobrans metum succedit, id. III. *To follow, succeed*. I. *To follow in succession or situation*; ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi, Cæs. 2. *To succeed a person or thing*, i. e. *to supply the place of*; alicui, Cic.: succedam numeri tuo, id.: ætas ætati succedit, id.: also, in locum alicuius, id.: in pugnam, Liv.: prælio, id.: in paternas opes, id.: orationi alicuius, Cic., to speak after any one: also passivē; succedetur mihi, I am succeeded, have a successor; ne tibi succederet, id. IV. *To succeed, prosper, turn out well, answer*; hæc prospere succedebant, Cic.: res nulla successerat, Cæs.: tempus melius succedere, id.: that the circumstances of the times would be better: also absolūtē; succedit, the matter succeeds, goes on well, prospers; si ex sententia successerit, Cic.: si mihi successerit, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: inceptis succederet, for, incepta succederet, Liv.: fraudi successisset, id.: also passivē; nolle successum patribus, id. N.B. Velles omnia mihi successa, for successisse; Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. V. *To go or mount up*; in arduum, Liv. VI. *To belong to, to be included in any thing*; probationi, Quint.

SUCCEEDO, or SUBCENDO, di, sum, ĩre. (sub and cando, whence candeo) *To kindle or set fire to from below, and gen., to kindle, set fire to, set on fire, burn*; pontem, Liv.: aggerem, Cæs.: aras, Sen., i. e. to make a fire upon: hence, *to kindle, inflame*; rubor ora succendit, Lucan.: especially, with love; Propert.: amore succensus, Ov.: and simply, Succensus, a, um, *In love, enamoured*; Propert.

SUCSENSIO, ūi, ĩre. (from succensus; as densio, from densus) *To be angry or enraged at any one*; alicui, Cic.: si id (i. e. propter id) succenseat, Ter.—Synon. Stomachari, to be vexed at a person or thing; irasci, to be angry, with or without sufficient cause; succensere, to be very angry or indignant, with sufficient cause. Cf. Nolten. Lex. Antibarb. p. 1035.

SUCSENSIO, ōnis, f. (from succendo) *A heating*; Ammian.

SUCSENSIO, ōnis, f. (from succensio) *Anger, wrath*; Symm.

SUCSENSUS, a, um. See SUCSENSIO.

SUCSENTIVUS, or SUBCENTIVUS, a, um. (succino) *That sings to or accompanies*; tibia, Varr.

SUCSENTOR, or SUBCENTOR, ōris, m. (succino) *A faviourer, promoter*; fabularum, Ammian.

SUCSENTŪRIO, or SUB-CENTŪRIO, ĩre. *To supply the place of soldiers slain or gone away, to recruit*: hence gen., *to put one thing in the place of another*; Favori.

ap. Gell. : hence, succenturiatus in insidiis ero, Ter., i. e. ready to aid.

SUCCENTURIO, ònis. m. See SUBCENTURIO.

SUCCENTUS, or SUBCENTUS, us. m. (succino) In music, *An accompaniment*; Marc. Cap.

SUCCEEDA, æ. f. See SUCERDA.

SUCCERNO. See SUBCERNO.

SUCCESSIO, ònis. f. (succedo) I. *A succeeding or following of one thing after another*; voluptatis, Cic.: especially, *a following or succeeding in office, inheritance, &c.*; in locum Antonii, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: imperii, Suet.: annuæ successiones, Justin.: Casaris, i. e. in locum Casaris, Flor.: morbi per successiones traduntur, are inherited, Plin. Ep. II. *A good issue, success*; Augustin.

SUCCESSIVUS, a, um. (succedo) *One after another, successive*; Lact.

SUCCESSOR, or SUBCESSOR, òris. m. (succedo) *One who follows or succeeds another in any thing, a successor*; Cic.: studii, Ov.: sagittæ, id.: fig.; Junius successor Mali, id.: novus, id. N.B. Successorem alicui dare, or mittere, Suet., i. e. to discharge from an office: accipere, to resign an office, Plin. Ep.

SUCCESSORUS, a, um. (successor) *Relating to succession*; jus, Ammian.

SUCCESSUS, a, um. See SUCCEDO.

SUCCESSUS, us. m. (succedo) I. *A going underneath, or, a place where one goes underneath, a cave*; Arnob.

II. *An advancing towards, approach*; hostium, Cas.

III. *Continuance, course*; temporis, Justin.

IV. *Prosperous issue or event of a thing, success*; prosperos successus dare orsis, Liv.: successum artes non habuere meæ, Ov.: multo successu Fabii audaciam crescere, Liv.: successum victoriae moderari, Suet.

SUCCIDANÆUS, a, um. See SUCCEDANÆUS.

SUCCIDIA, æ. f. (succido) *A fitch or side of bacon*;

Varr.: Cic.: hence, succidias humanas facere, Cato, i. e. to slay men.

SUCCIDO, or SUBCIDO, idi, isum, ère. (sub and cædo)

To cut off or away below, or from below; also gen., *to cut off, cut down, fell*; Cas.: Virg.: Colum.: hence,

I. *To cut down, slay*; gregem ferro, Sil.

II. *To castrate*; Claud.

SUCCIDO, or SUBCIDO, idi, ère. (sub and cado) I. *To fall down, sink*; genua inedia succidunt, Plaut.: ægri succidunt, Virg.

II. *Fig. To sink, fall*; mens succidit, Sen.: succidit mendax Dardania domus, Sen. poet.

SUCCIDUS, a, um. See SUCCIDUS.

SUCCIDUS, a, um. (succido) I. *Falling down, sinking*;

genu, Ov.: poples, id.: fig.; flamma, Stat., dying, expiring,

II. *Perhaps, for successivus*; e. g. benedictio, Sidon.

SUCCINCTE, adv. *Shortly, briefly*; Ammian.: succinctus, id.

SUCCINCTIM, adv. i. q. Succincte; Claud. Mam.

SUCCINCTORIUM, i. n. (succingo) *An apron, or the like*;

Augustin.

SUCCINCTUS (Sube.), a, um. I. *Part of succingo*;

see SUCCINGO. II. *Adj. 1. Prepared, ready for any thing*;

Quint.: prædæ, i. e. ad prædam, Ov. 2. *Short, succinct, concise*; libellus, Mart.: arbor succinctior Plin.

SUCCINEUS, a, um. See SUCCINEUS.

SUCCINGO, or SUBCINGO, nxi, netum, ère. I. *To gird or surround below*;

Vitr. II. *To gird, tuck up*; tunicas, Juv.: hence, Succinctus, a, um, *Girded*; mulier, Plaut.;

Diana, Ov.: amicus, Mart., i. e. having on a short garment: especially of those who were girded or wore short garments by reason of their office or employment; cursor, id., nimble.

III. *To gird about, furnish, provide, or surround with any thing*; se canibus, Cic.: Succinctus, a, um, *Furnished, provided, armed, surrounded with any thing*;

phæretæ, Virg.: gladio, Auct. ad Her.: cultro, Liv.: parmis legionibusque, id.: scientia, Quint.: Carthago succincta portibus, Cic.: succinctus dolis, Sil.

SUCCINGULUM, or SUBCINGULUM, i. n. (succingo) *A girdle*;

Plaut.

SUCCINGO, or SUBCINGO, cniui, centum, ère. (sub and cano)

To sing to or after; cantibus, Calp., to accompany a song; fig.; succinit alter, Hor., cries after him.

SUCCINUM, i. See SUCCINUM.

SUCCINUS, a, um. See SUCCINUS.

SUCCIPIO, ère. for suscipio; Lucr.

SUCCISIO, ònis. f. (succido) *A cutting off or away*; Sid.

SUCCISIVUS, a, um. See SUBCISIVUS.

SUCCISTUS, a, um. See SUCCIDO.

SUCCLAMATIO, or SUBCLAMATIO, ònis. f. (succlamare) *A calling out at any thing*;

Liv.

SUCCLAMO, or SUBCLAMO, avi, àtum, ère. *To call or cry out at or to any thing*;

alicii, Liv.: quum succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiæ, id.: dicto alicui, Val. Max.: also, Succlamor, *To be cried out against*;

succlamatus maledictis, Quint. Decl.

SUCCO, ònis. See SUCCO.

SUCCOLLO, or SUBCOLLO, avi, àtum, ère. (sub and col- lum) *To carry on the neck*;

regem, Varr.: Suet.

SUCCOSUS, a, um. See SUCCOSUS.

SUCCRESCO, or SUB-CRESCO, crævi, crêtum, ère. I. *To grow under or near any thing*;

ordo pilorum suc-

crescit, Cels. II. *To grow up*;

Ov.: herba succrescit, Colum.: and fig.; orator succrescat atati, Cic., grows up after, succeeds to: se gloria senioreum succrescive,

Liv.: videt succrescere vina, Ov., i. e. to come forth.

SUCCRETUS (Subcr.), a, um. See SUBCERNO.

SUCCROTILLUS, a, um. *Weak*; vox, Afran.

SUCCUDO, or SUB-CUDO, di, sum, ère. *To forge, malice, prepare*;

Varr.

SUCCULENTUS, a, um. See SUCCULENTUS.

SUCCUMBO, or SUBCUMBO, cûbui, cûbitum, ère. (sub and cumbo) as accumbō, decumbō, &c.) I. *To fall down, fall to the ground, sink*;

Plin.: victima succumbens ferro, Catull.: hence,

II. *To be conquered, to yield, whether in battle or otherwise*;

alicii, Nep.: Liv.: somno, Ov.: oneri, Liv., to be unable to support a weight;

senectuti, Cic.: culpa, Virg., to commit a fault; labori, Cas.: temporis, to accommodate one's self to the times,

Liv.: precibus, Ov.: animo, to be discouraged, Cic.

III. *To submit*; regno, Claud.

IV. *To cohabit*; Varr.: Mart.

SUCCURRO, or SUB-CURRO, cûcurri, or curri, cursum, ère. I. *To run to or towards, go near, hasten to*;

succurrat atque subibo, Cic.: auxilium, Cas.: also, to run under; luna, Lucr.: hence,

II. *To come to one's aid, to help, assist, succour*;

alicii, Cic.: salutis, id.: also in medicine and surgery, to be of use, to relieve, be good against, or beneficial for; Cels.: Plin.

III. *To come into one's thoughts, to occur to one's mind, suggest itself*;

ut quidque succurrit, Cic.: multa succurrunt, quæ dicentur, Liv.

SUCCUS, i. m. See SUCCUS.

SUCCUSSATOR, òris. m. (succusso) *A jolter*;

caballus, Lucil.

SUCCUSSIO, ònis. f. (succutio) *A shaking, tossing, jolting*;

Sen.

SUCCUSSO, ère. (freq. of succutio) *To shake or jolt from beneath*;

Acc.

SUCCUSSOR, òris. m. (succutio) i. q. Succussator; Lucil.

SUCCUSSUS, a, um. See SUCCUTIO.

SUCCUSSUS, us. m. (succutio) *A shaking, jolting*;

Pacuv. ap. Cic.

SUCCUTIO, or SUBCUTIO, cussi, cussum, ère. (sub and quatio) *To toss up, shake, jolt*;

Lucr.: Ov.: Sen.: fig.; vultus tristitiæ salebra succussus, Val. Max.

SUCERDA, or STICERDA, æ. f. (sus and cerno, for ex- cerno) *The dung of swine*;

Lucil.

SUCIDUS, or SUCCIDUS, a, um. (sucus) *Juicy, full of juice or moisture*;

Varr.: Plin.: Juv.: also fig., plump, well flavoured; Plaut.

SUCINEUS, or SUCCINEUS, a, um. (sucinum) *Of amber*;

novacula, Plin., i. e. having a handle made of amber.

SUCINUM, or SUCCINUM, i. n. (sucus) *Amber*;

i. q. electrum, Plin.

SUCINUS, or SUCCINUS, a, um. i. q. Sucinus; Mart.

SUCO, or SUCCO, ònis. m. (sugo) *One who sucks*;

Cic.

SUCOSUS, or SUCCOSUS, a, um. (sucus) I. *Full of juice or moisture*;

solum, Colum. II. *Fig. Having money, rich*;

Petron.

SUCTUS, a, um. See SUGO.

SUCTUS, us. m. (sugo) *A sucking*;

Plin.

SUCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of sus) I. *A little sow*;

Plaut.

II. *A machine for drawing up weights, a windlass*;

Vitr.: also, in a press; Cato. III. *Sucula, as a translation of the Gr. $\nu\acute{\alpha}\delta\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, A constellation, otherwise call'd Hyades*;

Cic.: also sing, sucula, Colum., the brightest star in the Hyades. Cf. HYADES.

SUCCULENTUS, or SUBCULENTUS, a, um. (sucus) *Juicy, full of juice or moisture*;

Apul.

SUCCULENTUS, a, um. (sus) *Swinish*;

Prudent.

SUCCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of sus) *A little pig*;

Justin.

SUCUS, or SUCCUS, i. m. (from sugo) I. *The juice or natural moisture of animals and plants*;

uvæ, Tibull.: sucus nuci expressus, Plin.: cochleæ, Plaut.: sucum sentimus in ore, Lucr., sc. of food; stirpes e terra succum trahunt, Cic.: sucus, quo alimur, id.: terræ, Plin.: corpus sicut plenum, Ter.: hence, I. *Flavour*;

piscis suco ingratus, Ov.: ova sicut melioris, Hor. 2. *Fig. Juice, moisture*;

amissum sucum et sanguinem, Cic., i. e. vigour, spirit: especially of oratorical style, strength, energy; orationis, id.: retinebat sucum Periclis, id.

II. *A juice, any thing fluid*;

lactis, Plin.: piscis, Hor.: rosa, oil of roses, Plin.: olivi, Ov., i. e. ointment: villarum, Pallad., puddle from the drainings of dung-heaps.

III. *As a medicine, A juice, syrup, ointment*;

amarus, Ov.: sucos herbasque dedi, Tibull. N.B.

SUCUS, us. e. g. sucuum, Apul.

SUDABUNDUS, a, um. (súdo) *Sweating*;

Auct. Carm. ad Pison.

SUDARIOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of sudarium); Apul.

SUDARIUM, i. n. (sudor) *A napkin or towel*;

Catull.: Suet.

SUDATIO, ònis. f. (súdo) I. *A sweating*;

Cels. II. *A sweating-room*;

Vitr.

SUDATOR, òris. m. *One that perspires often and violently*;

Plin.

SUDATORIUS, a, um. (sudator) *That serves for sweat-*

ing; unctio, Plaut.: hence, Sudatorium, subst., *A sweating-room in a bath*; Sen.

SUDATRIX, icis. f. (sudator) *Sweating*; toga, Mart.

SŪDES, or SŪDIS (the nominative does not occur), is. f. I. *A pale, stake*; ripa erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita, Cæs.: also, as a weapon, Liv. 40, 6: fig.; saxæe sudes, crags, Apul. II. Sudis, i. q. Sphyræna, *A kind of sea fish*, perhaps Eox Sphyræna, L.; Plin.—See the synonyms under STIPES.

SŪDO, avi, ætum, ære. I. Intrans. 1. *To sweat, perspire*; Cic.: sanguine, Liv., *to sweat blood*: sudans autumus, Lucr., i. e. sudores eliciens: hence, Poeticæ, *To sweat with any thing, i. e. to be wet or moist with any thing, drop with, be drenched*; sudarit sanguine litus, Virg.: humore, id. 2. *To sweat, i. e. as if were to come forth by sweating*; balsama sudantia lingo, Virg. 2. *To sweat, i. e. to toil, labour hard, use great pains or endeavours, exert one's self, hanc to do*; Per.: vides, me sudare, Cic.: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id., i. e. they must work hard: also seq. infin.; Stat. II. Trans. 1. *To sweat forth, emit by sweating, exude, distil*; quercus sudabant mella, Virg.: arbores balsama sudant, Justin.: hence, balsama sudantur, Tac. 2. *To accomplish with great toil or labour*; prelium, Prudent.: sudatus labor, Stat.: thorax sudatus, Sil., made. 3. *To wet with perspiration*; vestis sudata, Quint.

SŪDOR, ōris, m. I. *Sweat, perspiration*; simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic.: sudor manat ad talos, Hor.: it per artus, Virg.: in sudorem ire, Flor.: or, sudorem emittere, *to sweat*, Plin.: facere, id.; or, movere, id.; or, elicere, Cels.; or, excutere, Nep., *to excite or produce sweat*. II. *Sweat, fig., i. e. great toil or labour*; stilus multo sudoris est, Cic.: multo sudore ac labore, id. III. *Moisture which distils like sweat*; picis, Plin.: cœli, id.: honey, id.: also gen., *any moisture*; maris, Lucr.

SŪDŪS, a, um. (sudor) *Sweating, full of sweat*; corpus, Apul.

SŪDUS, a, um. (se and udus) I. *Not cloudy, dull or hazy*; clear; ver, Virg.: nubes, Sen.: hence, Sudum, subst., *clear weather*; Cic.: also adverbialiter; Prudent.

II. *Somewhat moist*; Arnob. III. *Specula*, Apul., clear, or, dry.

SUEO, ōvi, ætum, ære. *To be used or accustomed*; suemus, Lucr.: suevit, Propert.: in other instances, suevi, &c., seem rather to belong to succo.

SŪERA, æ. f. sc. caro. (from sus) *Swine's flesh, pork*; Varr.

SUESCO, suēvi, suētum, ære. (inchoat of sueo) I. Intrans. *To become used or accustomed*; militia, Tac.: hence, suevi, *I am used or accustomed*; quod suesti, Cic., as thou usedst: sueverunt, for sueverunt; Cic. in Arat.: suevit, Lucr. II. Trans. *To accustom to any thing*; viros disciplina, Tac.

SŪETUS, a, um. (from sueo) Adj. I. *Accustomed to any thing*; armis, Virg.: latrociniis, Tac.: also seq. infin.; Virg.: Liv. II. *To which one is accustomed*; Chænicus sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac.—Subst. Suetum, i. *That which is usual, a custom*; Apul.: see SUESCO.

SŪFES, or SUFFES, ōtis, m. *The chief magistrate at Carthage*; plur. suffetes, Liv.

SUFFARCINO, avi, ætum, ære. (sub and farcino) *To stuff full, cram*; aliquem muneribus, Apul.: hence, Suffarcinatus, a, um. *Stuffed full, crammed*; Ter.: fig.; bellule, *well stuffed or fattened*; Apul.

SUFFARRANEUS, or SUFFARRANUS, a, um. (sub and far) *That conveys corn*; mulio, Cic. ap. Plin.

SUFFECTIO, or SUBFECTIO, ōnis. f. (sufficio) I. *A colouring*; Arnob. II. *A putting in the place of a thing*; Arnob.

SUFFECTIO (Subf.), a, um. See SUFFICIO.

SUFFERGIO, or SUBFERGIO, si, ctum or um, ire. (sub and farcio) *To stuff full below*: hence, Sufferctus, or Suffertus, a, um. *Full*; aliquid sufferi timere, Suet.

SUFFERENTIA, æ. f. (suffero) *Enduring, patience*; Tert.

SUFFĒRO, or SUB-FĒRO, sustūli, sublatum, sufferre or subferre. I. *To bear, support*; Arnob.: hence, II. *To bear, be equal to, be a match for*; sumptus, Ter.: labores, Varr.: anhelitum *to be able to fetch breath*, Plaut. III. *To suffer, undergo*; plagas, Plaut.: supplicium, Ter.: multam, Cic.: penam, id.: also, penas, *to suffer punishment*; aliquid, from any one, Plaut.: hence, *to bear, pay, take upon one's self*; litis æstimatiōnem, Pand. IV. *To lay under*; tergum, Plaut. V. *To supply sufficiently*; lac, Varr. N.B. Sustuli, and sublatum, are usually referred to Tollo.

SUFFERTUS, a, um. See SUFFICIO.

SUFFERVEFACIO, or SUB-FERVEFACIO, ære. *To make a little warm, to heat a little, or simply, to make warm, heat*; Plin.: Pass. Suffervefio, actus sum, *To become a little warm, or simply, to become warm*; id.

SUFFERVEO, or SUB-FERVEO, ære. *To be somewhat warm, to boil gently, or simply, to be warm, to boil*; Apul.

SUFFIBŪLUM, i. n. (sub and fibula) *A kind of veil or other covering for the head*; worn by vestals, Fest.: and by priests, Varr.

SUFFICIENTER. adv. *Sufficiently*; Aur. Vict.

SUFFICIENTIA, æ. f. (sufficio) *Sufficiency, enough*; Tert.

SUFFICIO, or SUBFICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (sub and facio)

I. Trans. 1. *To substitute, put one thing or person in the place of another, especially, to elect one magistrate in the room of another*; collegam censori, Liv.: censorem in locum demortui, id.: consulem, Cic.; cf. SUBROGO. 2. *To furnish, supply, give*; vires, Virg.: satis humorem, id., *to produce, yield*. 3. *To add to*; ventos, Sen.: milites excursionibus, Liv., *to send them out on little excursions*. 4. *To put into*; as, into a vessel for dyeing: hence, *to dye, tinge, impregnate (with a colour)*; lanam medicamentis, Cic.: sufficti sanguine, Virg. II. Intrans. 1. *To be sufficient for, to be equal to, to be a match for, to be able to withstand or resist, have sufficient strength*; nec scribae sufficere, Cic.: sufficienti muri, Liv., *could not hold out*; nec sufficit umbro icibus, Virg., *not able to withstand*: ad patendum, id.: inopi erario, nec plebe ad tributum sufficiente, id., *having the means for*; also, with an infinitive, *to be able*; Virg. 2. *To be sufficient or enough*; sufficit, it is enough, Plin. Ep.: Sufficiens, *Sufficient, enough*; vires, Liv. 3. *To be, be at hand or in readiness, be in store*; sufficium milites Volscis, Liv.: verba, Ov.: sufficium reus in nova crimina semper? i. e. semperne accubator abs te? Or.

SUFFIGO, or SUB-FIGO, xi, xum, ēre. I. *To fasten on below*; *to stud, tip, set, or nail, with any thing below*; crepidas clavis, Plin.: trabes multo auro, Sen. II. *To fix or fasten to any thing*; aliquem in cruce, Hor.; or, cruci, Cic.; or, in cruce, Justin.: caput hasta suffigum, Suet., *fixed on a spear*. III. *To strike into*; hence, stimulus dolori, Sen. IV. *To underprop*; cubitum, Apul., *to lean upon*.

SUFFINIS, inis. n. (suffio) *Incense, perfume*; Ov.

SUFFIMENTUM, ære. (suffimentum) *To fumigate*; Veget.

SUFFIMENTUM, i. n. (suffio) *Incense, perfume*; Cic.

SUFFIO, ivi or ii, itum, ire. (from sub and fio, ire, from *φύω*, as fervo, from *ἔειω*) I. Intrans. *To fumigate with any thing*; thymo, Virg. II. Trans. 1. *To fumigate*; se odoribus, Lucr.: locum, Propert.: tecta, Plin.: oculos jocinore, id.: thus also, Suffitus, a, um, Ov. 2. *To burn for the purpose of fumigation*; rutam, Plin. 3. *To warm*; terram ignibus, Lucr.

SUFFITIO, ōnis. f. (suffio) *A perfuming, fumigating*; Colum.: suffitionem dolorum facere, id., *to fumigate*.

SUFFITOR, ōris. m. (suffio) *One who fumigates*; Plin.

SUFFITUS, a, um. See SUFFICIO.

SUFFĪTUS, us. m. (suffio) I. *A perfuming, fumigating*; Plin. II. *The vapour caused by fumigating*; Plin.

SUFFIXUS (Subf.), a, um. See SUFFIGO.

SUFFLABILIS, e. (sufflo) *That can be breathed*; anima, Prudent.

SUFFLĀMEN, inis. n. *That by which a wheel is checked in its course, a drag, trigger, catch*; Juv.: fig., *a hindrance, impediment*; litis, id.

SUFFLĀMINO, ære. (sufflamen) *To check by a drag or trigger*; rotam, Sen.: fig., *to stop (a person speaking)*; Sen.

SUFFLAMMO, or SUB-FLAMMO, ære. *To kindle, inflame*; Sidor.

SUFFLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (sufflo) *A blowing or puffing up*; Plin.

SUFFLĀVUS, a, um. i. q. Subflavus.

SUFFLO, or SUB-FLO, avi, ætum, ære. I. Intrans. 1. *To blow at or against any thing*; sufflavit buccis, Mart., *blew*; per fores, Plin., *to blow into*. 2. *To boast, brag*; suffla, Pers. II. Trans. 1. *To blow or puff up*; buccas, Plaut.: Sufflatus, a, um; e. g. corpus, Varr.: swollen; hence, 2. *Fig. To puff up, render proud*; hence, Sufflatus, a, um. *Puffed up, proud, swollen, tumid, hyperbolic*; scientia sufflatus, Varr.: figura sufflata, Aut. ad Her. 3. *To blow up*; ignes, Plin.: se uxori, Plaut., *to be angry with*; Sufflatus, a, um, *Angry*; id. 4. *To blow at or against*; quos si sufflasset, Petron.

SUFFOCĀBILIS, e. (suffoco) *Suffocating*; locus, Cæl. Aur.

SUFFOCATIO, or SUBFOCATIO, ōnis. f. (suffoco) *A suffocating*; Plin.

SUFFOCO, or SUBFOCO, avi, ætum, ære. (sub and faux) *To strangle, choke, suffocate*; patrem, Cic.: fig.; urbem fame, i. e. *to starve, reduce by famine, id.*: vox suffocata, *not clear or distinct*, Quint.: suffocata mulier, Plin., *hysterical*: also, of trees, *to choke (by binding too tight)*; Plin.—Synon.; see STRANGULO.

SUFFŌDIO, or SUB-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, ēre. I. *To dig under, undermine*; muros, Tac.: montes, Plin.: Alexandria est suffossa, Hirt.: sacella suffossa, Cic.: radices, Plin., *to dig up, cut through*. II. *To stab below*; equos, Cæs., *to stab under the belly*: illa equo, Liv.

SUFFOSSIO, or SUBFOSSIO, ōnis. f. (suffodio) *An undermining*; Sen.

SUFFOSSOR (Subf.), ōris. m. *A miner*; Vitr.

SUFFOSSUS (Subf.), a, um. See SUFFODIO.

SUFFRENATIO, ōnis. f. See SUFFERENTIA.

SUFFRAGATIO, ōnis. f. (suffragor) *A recommending to an office; consularis, Cic. militaris, id.: urbana, id.*

SUFFRAGATOR, ōris. m. (suffragor) *One who favours or supports a candidate. I. By his vote, A voter; Cic. II. By recommendation and interest, A supporter, favourer, partisan; Varr.: Suet.*

SUFFRAGATORIUS, a, um. (suffragator) *Of or relating to the support of a candidate; amicitia, Q. Cic.*

SUFFRAGATRIX, icis. f. (suffragator) *She that favours or supports; Augustin.*

SUFFRAGINOSUS, a, um. (suffrago) *Diseased in the hough; Colum.*

SUFFRAGIUM, i, n. (sub and frango) *A potsherd: votes were anciently given with potsherds in the assemblies of the Roman people; hence, I. A vote or suffrage, given by a Roman citizen in the comitia, or by a judge; ferre suffragium, to vote, Cic.: Nep.: suffragium it per omnes, Liv.: suffragium inire, to vote, id.: in suffragium mittere, to send to vote, id.: testatur suffragia, i. e. ostracism, Nep.: hence fig., approbation, favour, vote, voice; tuum, Cic.: populi, Hor.: also of things without life; temporis, Pand. II. The right of voting; allicui suffragium impartiri, Liv.: dare, id.: res est militaris suffragii, the army has the right of election, id.*

SUFFRAGO, inis. f. (from sub and frango) *I. The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped which is bent backwards; Colum.: opp. armus. II. A shoot of a vine, in the language of countrymen; Colum.*

SUFFRAGOR, atus sun, ari. (suffragium) *I. To support a candidate by one's vote or interest; suffragandi libido, Cic. II. Gen. To favour, support, assist, aid, recommend; domus suffragata domino ad consulatum, Cic.: cupiditati allicuius, id.: sibi, id.: suffragante fortuna, id.: suffragante Theramene, Nep.: si tempus suffragatur, Quint.: legi illius spes suffragatur, Cic.*

SUFFRENATIO, or SUBFRENATIO, ōnis. f. (sub-freno) *A bridling; fig., a binding strongly, a making fast; lapidus, Plin.*

SUFFRENDENS, or SUB-FRENDENS, tis. *Grasping the teeth a little, or simply, gnashing the teeth; Ammian.*

SUFFRICO, or SUB-FRICO, are. *To rub, rub or wipe away; Colum.*

SUFFRINGO, or SUBFRINGO, ere. (sub and frango) *To break to pieces below, or simply, to break to pieces; crura alieu, Cic.*

SUFFUGIO, or SUB-FUGIO, fugi, fūgitum, ere. *I. To flee to a place, or simply, to flee; in tecta, Liv. II. To flee from, escape; tactum, Lucr.*

SUFFUGIO, i, n. (suffugio) *I. A place of refuge, a refuge; Ov.: imbris, out of the rain, Plin. Ep. II. A remedy; pestis, against a pestilence, Apul.: suffugia infirmitatis, Quint.*

SUFFULCIO, or SUB-FULCIO, fulsi, fulsum, ire. *I. To prop, underprop, support one thing by another; porticum columnis, Lucr.: artus, id., to strengthen; lectica Syris suffulta, i. e. carried by, Mart. II. To place under by way of support; columnam mento, Plaut.*

SUFFULCIO (Sub.), a, um. See SUFFULCIO.

SUFFUMIGATIO, or SUBFUMIGATIO, ōnis. f. (suffumigo) *A fumigating from below, or gen., a fumigating; Veget. SUFFUMIGO, or SUB-FUMIGO, are. To fumigate from below, or gen., to fumigate; suffumigandum est, Varr.: aliquid sulfure, Cic.*

SUFFUNDO, or SUB-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, are. *To lay a foundation; Varr.*

SUFFUNDO, or SUB-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, ere. *I. To pour under or underneath; aquam frigidam suffundunt, Plaut., i. e. to speak invidiously, coldly, or contemptuously; aqua suffunditur, flows under, Sen.: hence, Suffusus, a, um. Poured under, flowing or running under, diffused, suffusus, spreading below; sanguis cordi suffusus, Cic.: flowing under or in the heart; intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, Ov.: the dropsy; sanguis oculis suffusus, Plin.: the blood of bloodshot eyes; bilis, id., jaundice; hence, I. Fig. Of blushing; suffundere ore ruborem, Virg.: to blush; rubor mihi suffunditur, I blush, Liv.: rubore suffundi, Ov.: to blush; vultum rubore suffundere, Pacat.: to blush; suffundi, to blush, Tert. 2. To cause one thing to be suffused, tinged, &c. with another; hence it may often be rendered, to suffuse, tinge, pour upon, overspread, cover, fill; lanæ crebro suffusa, wetted, Plin.: ether calore suffusus, supplied with, Cic.: lingua suffusa veneno, Ov., having poison under: suffusus lumina flamma, id.: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, i. e. habens oculos suffusos lacrimis, bedewed with tears, Virg.: oculi suffusi cruore, Plin., bloodshot; facies multo rubore suffusa, Plin. Ep.: oculi suffusi voluptate, Quint.: minio suffusus, tinged, Tibull.: oculi suffunduntur, Sen., have a cataract; homo felle suffusus, jaundiced, Plin.: omnia suffundens nigrore, colouring, Lucr.: cœlum caliginis, id., to cover; also, suffundere aliquid, to put to the blush, Hieron.: sales suffusi felle, Ov., satirical wit: animus malevolentia suffusus, envious, rancorous, Cic. II. To pour to or into; mare vinis, Plaut., sea-water into wine: aquilam, id.: merum, Ov.: merum in os, Quint.: hence fig.; cibo vires, Varr., to supply.—See also SUFFUSUS.*

SUFFUROR, or SUB-FUROR, ari. *To steal secretly, or simply, to steal; J. Plaut.*

SUFFUSCUS, a, um. i. q. Subfuscus.

SUFFUSIO, or SUBFUSIO, ōnis. f. (suffundo) *I. A pouring, running, or flowing under; fellis, i. e. the jaundice, Plin.: hence, I. Oculorum, id., a cataract in the eye. 2. A swelling or other disease in the feet, occasioned by hard labour; Veget. II. A pouring to or upon; vini, Apic.: hence, an infusion; otherwise called Infusum; e. g. cucumeris, Pallad.*

SUFFUSUS (subf.), a, um. *I. Part. of suffundo; see SUFFUNDO. II. Adj. Modest; suffusior, Tert.*

SUGGERO, or SUB-GERO, gessi, gestum, ere. *I. To lay or put under; flammam costis aheni, Virg.: fig.; invidiæ flammam ac materiam criminibus, Liv.: hence, to set under or put immediately after; Horatium Bruto, id. II. To carry or bring; tela, Virg.: humus suggesta, Propert.: aliæ (apes) struunt, aliæ suggerunt, Plin.: hence, I. To furnish, give, supply, yield, produce; apparatus, Hirt.: sumptus, Ter.: alimenta, Ov.: cibum allicui, Tac.: silvæ suggerunt ligna, Plin. Ep. 2. To suggest, put in mind, prompt, advise to any thing; æquitas restitutionem suggerit, Pand.: res suggerit, ut —credatur, id., i. e. monet, postulat. 3. To procure, make; milvinam (fame), Plaut.: ludum Druso, Cic., to impose upon, blind. III. To add to; ratiunculas huic sententiæ, Cic.: verba, id.: suggererantur dama aleatoria, id. IV. To heap up, raise; theatra, Sil.*

SUGGESTIO, or SUBGESTIO, ōnis. f. (suggero) *I. An adding to, heaping up; Cæp. Aur. II. A suggesting, prompting, reminding; Vopisc.*

SUGGESTUM, i, n. (suggero) *Any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c.; Varr.: especially, a raised place from which an orator addressed the people; in suggestis consistere, Cic.*

SUGGESTUS, a, um. See SUGGERO.

SUGGESTUS, or SUBGESTUS, us. m. (suggero) *I. A providing, furnishing, preparing; Circensium, Tert.*

II. A suggesting, admonishing, prompting, reminding; Pand. III. Any elevated place made of earth, stones, &c., a mound; Cato: Colum.: especially, a raised place from which an orator addressed the people, or a general his soldiers; Liv.: Plin. Julius Cæsar caused such raised seats or thrones to be erected for him in the senate-house and theatre; Flor.: Suet.: hence, I. Fig. A height, eminence; fortunarium, Apul. 2. Splendour, pomp; honorum, Tert.

SUGGREDIOR, or SUBGREDIOR, essus sun, i. (sub and gradior) *I. To go to or towards, approach; Tac. II. To attack; Tac.*

SUGGRUNDA, SUGGRUNDUM, &c. See SUBGRUNDA, &c. SUGILLATIO, or SUGILLATIO, ōnis. f. (suggillo) *I. A blue mark on the skin, occasioned by a blow; Plin. II. An insulting, disgracing; Liv.*

SUGILLO, or SUGILLO, avi, atum, are. (for subillare, from sub and cillum; cf. Schneid. Gr. Lexicon, ὑβρίσσω) *I. To give any one a blow on the face so as to occasion a blue mark, to beat black and blue; Sen.: sugillata (sc. loca), blue spots, Plin.: hence fig., to insult, disgrace; aliquid, Liv.: jura, Val. Max.: also to injure, hurt, offend; pudorem, Pand. II. Perhaps, To beat or strike out; oculos patri, Varr. III. To suggest; verba allicui, Prudent.*

SUGO, xi, ctum, ere. *I. To suck; mammam, Varr.: without an accusative, Cic. II. To suck out, drain, exhaust; terram, Varr.: porca sueta, Pallad. III. To suck in, imbibe; errorem cum lacte nutritis, Cic.*

SUI (genit.), Gr. ω. *Of himself, herself, itself; sibi, se, and sese: it refers properly, as a reciprocal pronoun, to the subject or nominative immediately preceding; homo se amat, &c.: ipse per se faceret, Cic.: but it is often used, when there is no danger of ambiguity, for a case of ille or ipse; persuasisset, ut se dimitteret, himself, Cic.: thus also, petivit, ut se ascriberet, id.: qui nec sibi nec alteri, id., who does no good either to himself or to others; proverbially. N. B. I. The proposition cum is put after se; as, secum, not cum se; Cic.: secum means also, alone, by one's self; vivere, id. II. Sese, for se, is common; Ter.: Cic.: Virg. III. Met. is often appended; e. g. semet, Liv. IV. Sibi is often redundant; quid hic sibi vestitus querit? Ter.: quidnam sibi clamor; vellet, Liv.: especially with suis, a, um; e. g. suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter.: singula suo sibi jure cluito, Colum. V. Ad se, i. e. domum suam, Cic.: thus also, apud se, for domi sua; id. VI. Sui, for suis, a, um; e. g. adventu sui, for suo, Suet.: senio sui, for suo, Cic.*

VII. Sui in the plural with a genitive singular of the participle in dus; venerunt sui (of several) purgandi causa, Cæs.: thus also, sui conservandi causa profugerunt, Cic.: inter se, for se (sibi) invicem; see INTER. SUILE, is. n. sc. stabulum. (from sus) A pig-sty; Colum. SUILUS, a, um. (sus) *Of swine; grex, Liv., a herd of swine: suilla (sc. caro), swine's flesh, pork, Plin.: hence, fungus, id., a kind of inferior mushroom.*

SULCĀNIS, inis. n. (sulco) *A furrowing or ploughing, or, a furrow; Apul.*

SULCĀTOR, ōris. m. (sulco) *One who ploughs or makes*

furrows; campi, Prudent.: hence fig., *one who cuts or breaks up*; lateris sulcator vulgus, Claud.: especially of persons sailing or rowing; Avernī, Stat.: also of rivers; fluvius sulcator arena, Lucan., i. e. that flows through.

SULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sulcus) *To furrow, to cut with the plough, to plough*; humum vomere, Ov.: hence fig.; fossas, Varr., i. e. to dig; serpens sulcator arenam, Ov.: thus also of the track made by a wheel, a ship, &c., *to furrow, sail, or pass through*; vada carina, Virg.: undas rate, Ov.: mare arbore, Plin.: iter cœli medium, to fly through, Sen.: also of rivers; sulcator arenas Bagrada, Sil., flows through; cutem rugis, Ov., i. e. to wrinkle.

SULCUS, i. m. (ὄλκος) *I. A furrow made by the plough*; sulcum imprimere, Cic.; or, ducere, Colum.; or, facere, id., to make; infundere sulcos telluri, Virg.: hence, *a ploughing*; altero sulco, Colum.: nono sulco, Plin. *II. Fig. Any thing resembling a furrow*; as, a wrinkle, Mart.: *a rut or furrow made by a wheel on the ground, or by a ship in the water*; infundunt sulcos, Virg.: calami sulcos, i. e. scripta, Prudent.: longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg., of a fiery meteor: hence, *III. A little ditch, trench, or hollow*; Colum.: Virg.: Ov.

IV. The ridge of a furrow or trench; Pallad.: *V. The fold or wreath of a serpent*; Apul.

SULFUR, or SULPHUR, ūris, n. *I. Brimstone, sulphur*; Virg.: sulfura viventina, Calp. 5, 78, native: hence, *II. Lightning*, so called on account of its sulphureous smell; Pers.: N. B. Sulfureum, for sulfur; Tert.

SULFURANS. See SULFURO.

SULFURĀRIA (Sulph.), æ. f. (sulfur) *A sulphur pit or mine*; Pand.

SULFURĀTIO (Sulph.), ōnis. f. (sulfuro) *A vein of sulphur in the earth*; Sen.

SULFURĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of sulfuro*; see SULFURO. *II. Adj. Containing sulphur, sulphureous*; fons, Virg.: gehenna sulfurator, Tert.: hence, *1. Sulfurata* (s. loca), Plin., veins of sulphur. *2. Sulfuratum, A brimstone match*; Mart.

SULFUREUS (Sulph.), a, um. (sulfur) *I. Containing sulphur, sulphureous*; aqua, Virg. *II. Of or like sulphur*; color, Plin.

SULFURŌ (Sulph.), āvi, ātum, āre. (sulfur) *I. Intrans. To contain sulphur, to be sulphureous*; aqua sulfurans, Tert. *II. Trans. To saturate or impregnate with sulphur, steep in sulphur*; hence, Sulfuratus, a, um, *Saturated or impregnated with sulphur, steeped in sulphur*; lana, Cels. — See also SULFURATUS.

SULFUREUS (Sulph.), a, um. (sulfur) *Full of sulphur, sulphureous*; Plin.

SULTIS, for, si vultis. See Sis.

SUM, fui, esse. (an irregular verb, compounded of two separate verbs: sum means to be contracted from esum, or esumi, for eso, from *ēs, ēvi, ēvi*; but fui is from the obsolete *fuō, Gr. φύω*) *I. To be, exist*; Cic.: adhuc sumus, i. e. vivimus, id.: si non ero, id.: Fuit, *He was, he is no more, he has lived, is dead, is lost*; nos fuisse, Tibull.: finium Troes, fuit illum, Virg.: nullus sum, i. e. all over with me; me nullum fore, Cic.: alteri nulli sunt, i. e. perierunt, id.: hence, nullus (nulla) sum, I am ruined or undone, Plaut.: Ter.: diu esse, Propert., to endure: hence, sunt, qui, there are people who; followed by the conjunctive or indicative; sunt, qui anteponant, Cic. Off. 1, 24, ed. Græv. et Ern., where ed. Heusing. has anteponant: sunt, qui dicant, Cic.: sunt, qui non audent, Cic. Off. 1, 24, ed. Græv. et Heusing., where ed. Ern. has audent: sunt, que præteriti, Cic.: sunt, quod juvat, Hor.: also est, quibus, for, sunt, quibus; Propert.: again, quid est tibi? what is the matter with you? what ails you? Ter.: hence, *1. Est, It is even so*; Cic.: *sit it, be it so, or, well, id.*: thus also, esto, *it may be so, let it be so*; id.: also, seq. accus. et infn.; esto, alios teneri, Hor.: thus also, sit, seq. ut; e. g. sit, ut intereat, Colum.: also with ut, in circumlocutions; est, ut id deceat, for, id deceat, Cic.: est, ut philosophi tradant, for, philosophi tradunt, id.: non est, ut possit, for, non potest, Hor.: futurum esse, ut omnes pellerentur, for, pulsum iri, Cæs.: it is sometimes followed by the infinitive; fuerit mihi eguisse, for, eguerim, Sall.: also by quin, for ut non; e. g. nunquam est, quin—velimus, Auct. ad Her.: also, est, ut, *there is reason for, I (you, he) ought, may, am, are or is permitted*; neque est, ut putemus, we might not, Plin.: magis est, ut moleste ferat, Cic., he has more reason, &c.: also with an infinitive; Virg.: Tibull. *Est, for licet, is usually found in poets, in imitation of the Greek phrase*; but it occurs also in prose writers; Liv. 42, 41: Plin. 11, 37; 17, 9: Tac. Germ. 5. Cf. Cellarii Antibar. p. 236: Ruddim. Instit. Gr. 2, p. 226: Hess. ad Tac. Germ. p. 30. *2. Est, ubi, &c., There are cases in which, i. e. sometimes*; Cic. *3. Est, quum, There are cases in which, i. e. sometimes*; Auct. ad Her. *4. Est, quod, &c., There is reason for, I (you, &c.) have reason or cause for*; magis est, quod gratuler, Cic.: non est, quod, &c.; or, nihil est, quod, or cur, there is no reason for, &c., or, I, you, he, &c., have no reason for, &c.; nihil est, quod gestas, Cic. *5. Mihi est res, I have*; c. nomen Arethusa est, Cic.: nomen Mercurii est mihi, Plaut.: cui postea Africano fuit cog-

nomen, Liv.; for here we may have either of the three cases: unde esset adolescenti, quod daret, whence he might find means to give, Ter.: est mihi tecum aliquid, or, nihil, I have something (or nothing) to do with you; sibi cum illa nihil futurum, Cic.: si mihi tecum minus esset, id., if I had less to do with you. *II. To be*, when followed by a predicate, which is put in the nominative; non sum ita hebes, Cic. N. B. *1. Instead of this nominative we often find an adverb*; sic vita hominum est, Cic.: tibi bene esse, quum sibi sit male, Ter. *2. The verb is often omitted, especially with adjectives and participles*; omnia præclara rara, (sunt), Cic.: subinde arreptus (est), Liv. *3. Also, the nominative belonging to the verb is often omitted*; as, *1. Negotium (or proprium, &c.)*; e. g. cuiusvis hominis est errare, Cic., every one is liable to err: est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, &c., id. *2. Officium, duty (or opus, negotium)*; e. g. est adolescentis majores natu vereri, Cic.: fuit meum lugere, Cæs.: est tuum videre, &c., Cic.: but we have no reason to suppose that the ancients always had in mind the word to be supplied. *III. To be, in describing the nature or quality of a person or thing, its length, size, age, &c.*: the nature or quality is expressed sometimes by a genitive, sometimes by an ablative of a substantive accompanied by an adjective, pronoun, or participle; and sum may be rendered, *to be, or, to have*. *1. With a genit.*; ejusdem ætatis fuit, was of the same age, lived at the same time, Nep.: alienæ erit civitatis, was from a foreign state, Nep.: nulli (for nullius) consilii sum, Ter., stupid: summi ut sint laboris, Cæs., are fit for great labour: nec se suæ potestatis esse, Liv., were not their own masters, could not dispose of themselves: the verb is sometimes omitted; libidinis profusissimæ (fuit), Suet.: to this belong, magni, tanti, &c. esse (preti), *To be of great value, to cost much, be worth much*; frumentum fuit tanti, Cic.: ager pluris est, id.: also with an ablative; esse sestertii terminis, id.: and fig., *to be much esteemed*; magni erunt mihi tua iura, Cic.: mea conscientia mihi pluris est, id. *2. With an ablative*; ætate æ sum, Ter., I am of that age: fac animo magno sis, Cic., have: agro corpore esse, to be sick, id.: quære, quod sit pater, Hor.: simus æ mente, Cic., so disposed. *IV. To be at a place, to dwell, abide, stay*; apud aliquem, Cic., at the house of: simul cum aliquo, id., to be together with any one: secum esse, id., to be by himself, to be alone: also, ad me fuerunt, for, apud me, id.: civitas erat in sagis, id.: esse cum dynastis in gratia, id.: quid fuit in literis? id., what was contained, &c.: esse in aliquo, to be in the form of to be changed into, Or.; cf. Lachmann. ad Propert. l. 14, 21: also fig.: summo in honore esse, Cic.: in magna spe, id.: in servitute, id.: in bonis, in possession of the property, id.: in mora, Ter., to occasion delay: in amore et deliciis alicui, to be a favourite, Cic.: also without in, when an adjective, pronoun, or participle follows; esse summo honore, id.: spe bona, id.: magna gloria apud, &c., id.: esse ab aliquo, to belong to any one; ab Andria est ancilla hæc, Ter.: erat ab Aristotele, an Aristotelian, Cic.: also, *to consist in, depend upon*; spem esse in impetu, &c., Liv.: res est in opinione, Cic.: also, esse in, with an accusative to the question, where? in Syriam, id.: esse pro aliquo, to be for the good of, to be of use to, id. *V. To have, find or take place, to be permitted or allowed*. *1. With substantives of action, especially the verbals in tio*; e. g. nec provocatio erat, Liv.: neque dictio est, Ter.: consules, quorum cognitio et iudicium fuit, Cic. *2. With an infinitive, One can, it is possible*; scire, Ter.: negare, Liv.: credere, Virg. *VI. To belong or pertain to*; Æmilium (consul), cuius tum fasces erant, Cic., who was presiding consul: Rhodiorum esse, Liv., to belong to the Rhodians: palestare magis est, Cic.: quorum cognitio fuit; see above. *VII. To be one's own, or devoted to*; with a genitive, sometimes with, sometimes without, totus; e. g. me Pompeii totum esse, Cic.: plebs novarum rerum atque Hannibali tota esse, Liv.: hominum, non causarum erant, id., had respect to the persons, not to the causes: suarum rerum erant, id., concerned themselves only about their own affairs.

VIII. To be good for, to be serviceable or of use for any thing; sometimes with ad; Cato: sometimes with the genitive of a substantive in connection with a participle in dus; e. g. nihil æque dissolvendæ religionis esse, Sall., contribute so much: conservandæ libertatis esse, Sall.: sometimes with a dative; radix est vescendo, Plin.: esui esse, Pand. *IX. To be worth, to cost, be sold at a certain price, with an ablative or genitive*; sestertii duobus, Cic.: mille denarium, id.: tanti, id.: pluris, id.; see under III. l. *X. To be, to occasion, with a dative*; impedimento esse alicui, Cic.: detrimento, macula—nobis esse, id.: esse signo, id.: or, argumento, id., to be a sign, to show, prove. *XI. To be adapted or fit for, or capable of any thing*; with a dative; potui, vescendo; see above: sum oneri ferendo, Liv., I am equal to the burden, can bear it: non esse solvendo, to be unable to pay, to be insolvent, Cic.: also with an ablative; solvendo are alieno, Liv. *XII. To happen, come to pass, befall, become*; quid se futurum esset, Liv.: quæ futura sunt, Cic.: si quid eo fuerit, if any thing should happen to

him, i. e. if he should die, Plaut. XIII. *To be occupied or engaged in any thing*; prætores trahenda re esse, Liv., delayed, or endeavoured to delay, the matter. XIV. *To be of a certain force or efficacy*; deos et iusjurandum esse, i. e. vim habere, Liv. N.B. Siem, siens, siet, for sim, &c.; Plaut.; Lucr.: Ter.: sic, for erit; Lucr.: escunt, for erunt; Cic. e Legg. xii Tab.

SUMEN, inis, n. (for sugimen, from sugo) I. *A breast, teat, udder (giving suck)*. 1. Of women, Lucr. 2. Of animals, especially sows, *A sow's udder*; Plin. II. Fig. of a fertile region; esse sumen Italiae, Varr.

SUMENATUS, a, um, (sumen) *Having a breast or udder (full of milk)*; sus, Lamprid.; caro, Arnob., suckling. * SUMMA, æ, f. (summus, a, um) I. *A sum*; litium, Cic., i. e. of money to be restored: summam facere, to sum up, reckon together, id.; fig.; summam facere cogitationum suarum, id.: summam conficere, to make a sum, sum up, id.; hence, 1. *A sum of money*; Ter.: Liv. 2. Fig. *A sum, contents, substance*; querelarum, Liv.; juris, Cic.: summam rei dicere, id.; or this may mean, chief or principal subject, main point: summæ rerum, id., chief points; mali, id., substance or amount: hæc summa est, Virg., this is the sum and substance: summa summorum, Sen., the substance, sum. 3. *A sum, fig., i. e. amount, quantity, number*; prædæ, Cic.: copiarum, Liv. II. *The whole of a thing*; rerum, Ov., the whole world; certaminis, id., the whole contest; ar: discerni summam rerum adducere, Liv., to fight with the whole army, expose the whole army to danger: summæ rerum prosperum eventum protendit, the whole war, id.: summa exercitus, the whole army, Cæs.; ad summam rem consulere, the whole war, id.; hence, summa rēp., Cic.; or, summa rerum, Liv., the whole state; also, summa est in testibus, Cic., the whole matter, every thing, or, the main point depends upon the witnesses; hence, summa summorum, the sum of sums; or, the sum total, i. e. the whole generally; Lucr.: penes quam amantum summa summorum redit, Plaut., to whom all lovers are subject; or here it may mean, chief power; see IV. III. *A chief point*; belli, Virg.; lectis rerum summis, Liv.: ipsa summa rerum, Cic.: summa est in testibus; see above; also, a chief person; summa ducum, for summus dux, Ov. IV. *That which is chief or most excellent in a person or thing, a chief matter*; hominis, Cic.: philosophiæ, id.; rei, chief power, Liv.; also, command in chief, supreme power; summæ rei præerat, id.: summæ rēp. præficere; see above: summa rerum, supreme power, Nep.; thus also, summa imperii, supreme power, highest authority, command in chief; in war; Cæs.: Nep.: not in war; summa imperii custodiæ, superintendance of the prisons or prisoners, Nep.: summa ducum, i. e. summus dux, Ov.; see above; further, summa rerum, a decisive battle; periculum summæ rerum facere, Liv.: de summa rerum decernere, to come to a decisive engagement, id.; also, main point, principal business; summa rerum ad teredit, Ter.; or, in these passages, summa rerum may mean, the whole matter. V. *Preference, pre-eminence, first place, first rank*; Plaut.: summam ordinis concedunt, Cic. VI. *Perfection*; Quint. N.B. Ad summam, *On the whole, in short, in a word, to conclude*; Cic.: for this we find, in summa, and, in omni summa, id.

SUMMALIS, e. (summa) *Containing a sum, whole*; Tert.

SUMMANO, ære, Plaut., perhaps for, *To have under or in the hands*; with allusion to the word Summanus, the name of a deity; Plaut. Curc. 3, 46.

SUMMARUM, i. n. (summa) *An abstract, abridgment, epitome, summary*; Sen.

SUMMAS, ætis, e. (from summus) *One of the nobles or chiefs; chief, principal*; viri, Plaut.: matronæ, id.

SUMMATIM, adv. I. *Generally, summarily, comprehensively*; Cic. II. *Superficially, slightly*; Colum.: summatim exponere aliquid, Suet. III. *Above, on the upper part*; stringere virgas, Calp.

SUMMATUS, us, m. (summus) *Supremacy, sovereignty, chief rule, highest rank or authority*; Lucr.

SUMME, adv. *In the greatest degree, highly, extremely*; officiosus, Cic.: contendere, id.

SUMNERGO, Ære. See SUBNERGO.

SUMMITAS, ætis, f. (summus) *The highest part of a thing, a top, summit*; Plin.

SUMMITO, Ære. See SUBMITTO.

SUMMONEO, Ære. See SUBMONEO.

SUMMOPERE, or SUMMO OPERE. *Very much, extremely, with great pains*; Cic.

SUMMOTENS, or SUMMO TENUS. *To the top*; Apul.

SUMMOVEO, SUMMOTUS. See SUBMOVEO.

SUMMULA, æ, f. (dimin. of summa) *A little sum*; Sen. SUMMUS, a, um. See SUPERUS.

SUMMUTO, Ære. See SUBMUTO.

SUMO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, Ære. (from sub and emo) I. *To take, take up*; ferrum, Liv., i. e. to take, seize: thus also, arma, id.: cibum, Nep.: regium ornatum et nomen, id., to assume: venenum, id.: legem in manus, Cic.: argentum ab aliquo, to take, receive, Ter.: pecuniam mutuam, to borrow, Cic.: also, sumere

pecuniam (without mutuam), id.: tempus cibi, Liv., to take time for: literas, to take, Cic.: animum, to take courage, Ov.: supplicium, to inflict punishment, punish, Liv.: thus also, de matre, Cic.: also, sumere pomas, to treat ill, abuse, Virg. Æn. 6, 505: venustate alioqui sumi (i. e. capi), Apul., to be captivated: especially, 1. *To cite, bring forward*; homines notos, Cic.: annum, id.: exemplum, Auct. ad Her. 2. *To take, i. e. to purchase, buy*; genus signorum, Cic.: parvo sumi, Hor. 3. *To take, i. e. to choose, select, elect, make*; Capuam, Cic.: sibi studium philosophiæ, id.: aliquid sibi imperatorem, Nep.: sumite materiam vestris æquam viribus, Hor.: diem ad deliberandum, Cæs.: periculum, Sil., i. e. subire: also see seq. infin.; celebrare, Hor. 4. *To undertake, take in hand, enter upon, begin*; bellum, Liv., to engage in: sumpsere bellum (as εἰλοντο πῆλμα in Thucydides), Tac., they took up arms - inimicitias, Cic., to conceive. 5. *To take, take to one's self*; frumentum in cellam, Cic.: heuce, fig. 1. *To assume, use*; arrogantiam sibi, Cic.: vultus acerbos, Ov.: mores antiquos, Liv. 2. *To arrogate, assume to one's self*; sibi partes imperatorias, Cic.: nihil non tantum sumo, id.: sumpsi hoc mihi, id., I have taken the liberty of. 3. *To assume, i. e. to suppose, take for granted, affirm, maintain*; aliquid pro certo, Cic.: beatos esse deos, sumpsisti, id. 5. *To lay out or expend upon any thing, spend*; Plaut.: aliquid aliquid, id.: operam, Ter.: laborem, Cæs.: diem rei, Ter.: hence, 6. *To consume, wear out, harass*; curis sumptis, Poet. ap. Cic. 7. *To take for use, use, enjoy*; gaudia, Nemes. 8. *To take, put on (clothes, &c.)*; gausapa, Ov. 9. *To make (an attempt)*; tentamina vocis, Ov. II. *To reckon, reckon together, compute*: non tibi illud, si sumas, apparere potest, Plaut.; unless we read summas, from the verb summo.—Synon. Accipere, to take that which is offered or presented: sumere, to take with choice or selection, without reference to a giver or bringer: capere, to take, make one's self master of, (frequently) that which does not belong to him.

SUMPTIFACIO, or SUMPTIFACIO, Ære. *To spend money upon any thing*; restim, Plaut.

SUMPTIO, or SUMPTIO, Ætis, f. (sumo) I. *A taking*; Vitruv. II. In a syllogism, *The assumption*; Cic.

SUMPTIO, or SUMPTIO, avi, ætum, Ære. (freq. of sumo) *To take*; eleborum, Plin.

SUMPTUARIUS, or SUMTUARIUS, a, um. (sumptus) *Of or relating to expense, sumptuary*; lex, Cic.

SUMPTUOSE, or SUMTUOSE, adv. *With great cost, expensively, sumptuously*; Catull.: sumptuosius, Cic.

SUMPTUOSITAS, or SUMTUOSITAS, ætis, f. (sumptuosus) *Great expense, sumptuousness*; Sidon.

SUMPTUOSUS, or SUMTUOSUS, a, um. (sumptus) I. *Costly, dear, sumptuous*; coena, Cic.: ludos sumptuosiores, id.: sumptuosissimi operis, Suet. II. *Of persons*; *Spending much, prodigal, extravagant*; amica, Ter.: homo, Cic.

SUMPTUS (Sumtus), a, um. See SUMO.

SUMPTUS, or SUMTUS, us, m. (sumo) *Expense, cost*; epularum, Cic.: sumptum facere in rem, or impendere, or insumere, or ponere, id., to make, spend upon: sumptum dare, id., to pay one's expenses: afferre, to occasion, id.: inferre aliquid, to charge, id.: also plur.; Ter.: Cic. N.B. Sumptum exercere, Ter., to bring back the cost. N.B. Genit. sumpti, for sumptus; Plaut.

SUMSIO, for sumptio; Cato.

SUMPTIFACIO, SUMPTIO, &c. See SUMPTIFACIO, &c.

SUO, sui, sutum, Ære. *To sew or stitch together with a needle, or, to join together in like manner*; foramen, Cels.: tegumenta texta vel sutta, id.; hence, Sutum, subst., *That which is sewed together*; sutta, Virg., a coat of mail: fig.; ne quid suo suat capiti, Ter., i. e. prepare, cause, occasion.

SUOPTÈ, i. e. suo ipsius; Cic.

SUOVÆTURILLA, or SUOVITURILLA, um, n. (sus, ovis, and taurus) *A certain solemn sacrifice, at lustrations, &c., in which a pig, sheep, and bull were offered*; Liv. For this we find also, solitaurilla, Fest.: Ascon.

SUPELLECTILIARIUS, a, um. (supellex) *Of or concerned with household stuff*; servi, who had the care of furniture, &c., Pand.

SUPELLEX, lectilis, f. *Household stuff, furniture or goods*; Cic.: militaris, Liv., field equipment: fig.; amicos parare, optimam vite supellectilem, Cic.: copiosam sibi verborum supellectilem comparare, Quint., stock.

SUPER (Super) I. Adv. 1. *Above, over*; Cæs.: Vitruv. 2. *Super quam, Besides*; super quam quod, besides that; Liv.: also without quam, super qui may be rendered, besides, moreover; dederatque super, Ov.: super poscunt, Virg. 3. *Thereupon*; super tales effundit voces, Virg. 4. *More*; super quam, more than, Hor.: and without quam; e. g. satis superque, enough and more than enough; dixi, Cic.: satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor., very much, exceedingly; humilis, Liv., i. e. above measure. 5. *Left, remaining*; præter arma nihil erat super, Nep.: quid super sanguinis (esset), Liv. II. Prep., with an accusative or ablative. 1. *Over, upon, on*; super aspidem assidere, Cic.: qui super musculo struantur, Cæs.: aqua super montium juga concreta erat, Liv.: domos super se

ipso concremaverunt, id., over their heads: super curru, Suet., upon a carriage. 2. With respect to situation, *Above, in the upper part of*; super flumen instruit aciem, Liv.: situs super flumen, id. 3. *Beyond, further than*; super Numidiā agitare (i. e. esse), Sall.: hence, 1. *Of passing a place, By*; super Sunium navigans, Liv. 2. *Over against, opposite*; super Demetriadem, Liv. 4. In respect of place, rank, &c., *Above*; erat super ipsum, Hor.: cubabat super regem, Curt. 5. *Over or at*; super cœna loqui, Plaut.: super cœnam, Plin. Ep.: Suet.: hence, of time, *during, at, by*; nocte super media, Virg.: super vinum, Curt. 6. *Besides, upon*; super ceteros honores, Liv.: vulnus super vulnus, wound upon wound, id.: super hæc, id. 7. *Of number or pre-eminence, Over, above, beyond, before*; famosissima super ceteros cœna, Suet.: super omnia, Liv., above all. 8. *Upon, concerning, about, of (de)*; super tali causa missi, Nep.: hæc super res scribam ad te, Cic. 9. Respecting oversight or office, *Over*; libertus super hereditates, Scrib. Larg. 162; where others read supra. III. Super, adj., for superus; Cato.

SUPERĀ. (for supra parte) i. q. Supra. I. Adv. *Above*; id quod supra ostendimus, Lucr. II. Prep. *Over, above*; supra terram, Lucr.

SUPERĀBĪLIS, e. (supero) I. *That may be surmounted or passed over*; murus, Liv. II. *That may be conquered, conquerable*; Ov.: nullis casibus superabiles Romanos, Tac.: hence, *curable*; Tac.

SUPERĀBUNDŌ, āre. *To abound greatly, to superabound*; I. act. Tert.

SUPERĀCOMMŪDŌ, āre. *To fit on above, put upon*; Cels.

SUPERĀCERVŌ, āre. *To heap up, lay heap upon heap*; Tert.

SUPERĀDDŌ, ěre. *To add over and above, to add*; Virg.

SUPERĀDDŪCŌ, ěre. *To bring besides*; Plaut.

SUPERĀDĪCĪŌ, ēcl, ectum, ěre. *To add over and above, to add*; Pallad.

SUPERĀDORNŌ, āre. *To adorn moreover*; Sen.

SUPERĀDĪSTŌ, SUPERĀDSPERGŌ, SUPERĀDSTŌ. See SUPERASSISTŌ, &c.

SUPERĀDĪFĪCĪŌ, ōnis, f. (superædifico) *A building upon*; Tert.

SUPERĀDĪFĪCŌ, āre. *To build upon*; Paul. Nol.

SUPERĀGGĒRŌ, āre. *To cover with a heap above*; Colum.

SUPERĀGŌ, ēgl, actum, ěre. *To drive or bring over any thing*; sol superegerit ortus, Tibull. 4, 1, 157: Al. superingerit.

SUPERĀLLĪGŌ, āre. *To bind on above*; Plin.

SUPERĀMBŪLŌ, āre. *To walk over or upon*; uudas, Sedul.

SUPERĀMENTUM, i. n. (supero) *A remainder*; Pand.

SUPERĀNTEACTUS, a, um; e. g. vita, Lucr., spent or passed before.

SUPERĀRGŪMENTŌ (or), āre (ārī). *To ground one's proof upon*; *to prove moreover*; Tert.

SUPERĀSPERGŌ, or SUPERĀDSPERGŌ, ěre. *To scatter upon, or over and above*; Verg.

SUPERĀSTĪTŌ, or SUPERĀDĪSTŌ, stīti, ěre. *To step upon or above*; superastitit actus, Virg.

SUPERĀSTŌ, or SUPERĀDSTŌ, stīti, āre. *To stand upon or above*; Manil.

SUPERĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (supero) *A passing over any thing*; a conquering, surpassing; Vitruv.

SUPERĀTŌR, ōris, m. (supero) *One who conquers or overcomes*; Ov.

SUPERĀTTOLLŌ, or SUPERĀDTOLLŌ, ěre. *To lift over*; pedes limen, Plaut.

SUPERBE, adv. *Proudly, haughtily*; Cæs.: superbius, Cic.: superbiissime, id.

SUPERBĪA, æ. f. (σὺπερβία) I. *Pride, arrogance, haughtiness*; Cic.: Tac.: fig.; candoris, Vitruv., the delicacy of white, which does not admit other colours. II. In a good sense, *Honourable pride, high spirit*; some superbiām, Hor., sc. by merits: nec tantam Vespasianā superbiām, Tac., i. e. greatness of mind.

SUPERĀBĪŌ, ěre. *To drink upon or after*; ebrietati, Plin.

SUPERBĪFĪCĪŌ, a, um. (superbus and facio) *That renders proud*; Sen.

SUPERBĪLŌQUENTĪA, æ. f. (superbus and loquor) *Proud or haughty speech*; Cic. e. poetā.

SUPERBĪŌ, ire. (superbus) I. *To be proud or haughty*; forma, Ov.: also without an ablative; Cic.: also seq. infin.; Stat. II. *To be splendid or magnificent, to make a show*; Plin.: Propert.

SUPERBĪTER, adv. *Proudly*; Afran.

SUPERBUS, a, um. (σὺπερβίος) I. *That lifts itself above others in a proud manner, proud, haughty, high-minded*; homo, Cic.: victoria est superba, id.: superbiçr, id.: superbiissima familia, id.: galli, Mart.: gressus, Virg.: hence, *that acts proudly, supercilious, self-willed*; iudicium aurium superbiissimum, Cic., i. e. very fastidious.

II. *That raises itself above others by its superiority or excellence, excellent, superior, distinguished, illustrious*; congiugium, Virg.: bello superbus, id.: Tiber, id.: Atridæ,

Hor., courageous. N.B. Pira, Colum., supposed to be muscadell pears.—Synon. Superbus, high-minded, proud; arrogans, arrogant; elatus, puffed up, elated; insolens, overbearing; fastidiosus, contemptuous of others, superciliosus.

SUPER-CALCO, āre. *To tread upon*; Colum.

SUPER-CERNO, ěre. *To sift upon*; Plin.

SUPERCĪLIŌSUS, a, um. (supercilium) I. *Too strict or severe*; Sen.: superciliosior, Marc. Cap. II. *Prud*; res, Arnob., displaying pride.

SUPER-CĪLIUM, i. n. *The eyebrow*; Cic. I. Supercilium is used to signify the passions or dispositions which are betrayed by the eyebrows. 1. *Seriousness or austerity*; Cic. 2. *Pride*; Cic. 3. *Anger*; tollat rubra supercilia, Catull., knit the brows. II. *A nod, wink*; Hor. III. *The projecting part of a thing, a height, brow*; tumuli, Liv.: infimo supercilio, at the bottom of the hill, id.: hence, in architecture, *the projecting part of a coëlum, a kind of moulding*; Vitruv.: crassitudo supercillii, id., the lintel.

SUPER-CŒLESTIS, e. *That is above the heavens*; sedes, Tert.

SUPER-CONTĒGŌ, xi, ěre. *To cover above*; reñes tunicis, Cels.

SUPER-CREĀTUS, a, um. *Grown on, adventitious*; Cæll. Aur.

SUPER-CRESCO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. *To grow forth or upon*; Cels.: fig.; caritati, i. e. accedere, Quint. Decl.

SUPER-CŪBŌ, āvi, ātum, ārc. *To lie upon or over*; Colum.

SUPER-CURRŌ, ěre. *To run over*; Vitruv.: hence, *to exceed, surpass*; vectigali, Plin. Ep.

SUPER-DĪCŌ, ěre. *To say moreover*; Pand.

SUPER-DĪMĪDĪUS, a, um. *One and a half*; numerus, Marc. Cap.

SUPER-DO, āre. *To give or put over*; Cels.

SUPER-DŪCŌ, xi, ctum, ěre. I. *To lead or draw over*; Sidon. II. *To bring upon or over one's head*; novemcan liberis, Capitol.

SUPERDUCTUS, a, um. See SUPERDUCŌ.

SUPER-EDĪTUS, a, um. *Raised above, high above*; Lucr.

SUPER-ĒDŌ, cdi, ěsum, ěre. *To eat thereupon or afterwards*; Plin.

SUPER-EFFLŪŌ, ěre. I. *To be redundant or superfluous*; Paulin. II. *To flow over*; scopulo supereffluit æquor, Val. Fl. 4, 688: others read, scopulos super eff.

SUPER-EMĪCŌ, āre. *To leap or go over*; terram, Sidon.

SUPER-EMĪNENTĪA, æ. f. *Pre-eminence, highness*; dcl, Augustin.

SUPER-EMĪNEŌ, ěre. *To project over or above*; Colum.: aliquid, Virg.

SUPER-EMŌRIŌR, i. *To die upon*; Plin.

SUPER-ENĪTUS, āre. *To swim over*; amnem, Lucan.

SUPER-ENĀTUS, a, um. *Grown over*; Plin.

SUPER-ERŌGĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. *A paying over and above*; Quint. Decl. — From

SUPER-ERŌGŌ, āre. *To pay over and above*; Cod. Just.

SUPER-ESCĪT, i. e. supercrit; Enn.

SUPER-EVŌLŌ, āre. *To fly over*; Alpem, Lucan.

SUPEREXACTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (superexigo) *A demanding over and above*; Cod. Just.

SUPER-EXALTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To raise above, exalt highly*; Augustin.

SUPER-EXO, irc. *To go out, extend*; Auson.

SUPER-EXĪGŌ, ěre. *To demand or request over and above*; Cod. Just.

SUPER-EXSULTŌ, āre. *To leap forth or exult with joy*; Symm.

SUPER-EXTOLLŌ, ěre. *To exalt above*; Tert.

SUPER-FĒRŌ, tūli, lātum, ferre, anom. I. *To carry over*; hence, Superferri, *To go, run, fly, swim, over*; Plin.: Apul. II. *To bear or carry over or beyond the time*; partum, Plin. III. *To lay, place, or put over*; pedem superlatum, Plin. IV. *To lift up*; hence, Superlatus, a, um, *Excessive*; Cic.

SUPERFĪCĪĀLIS, e. (superficies) *Superficial*; Tert.

SUPERFĪCĪĀLĪTER, adv. *Superficially, negligently*; Cassiod.

SUPERFĪCĪĀRIUS, a, um. (superficies) *That is built or dwells upon another man's ground*; Pand.: hence fig.; mathematica est superficialia, Sen. Ep.

SUPERFĪCIENS, tis. *Redundant*; Pand.

SUPERFĪCIES, ēi, f. (super and facies) I. *The upper part of any thing, or that which is placed over any thing*; testudinum, the upper part of, Plin.: especially, 1. In trees and plants, *The part which grows above the earth*; Plin.: hence, a top, summit; id. 2. *The upper part of a candlestick, in which the candle is placed*; Plin. 3. *Of water, The surface*; Colum. 4. *Of buildings, The roof*; Plin.; or, *the whole building*, in respect of the ground on which it stands, solum or area; Pand.: also, Liv. 5, 54: Cic. Att. 4, 1. 5. *Corporum, Plin.*, i. e. the upper part.

II. In mathematics, *Superficies*, i. e. length and breadth without thickness; Macrobr.

SUPERFĪCIUM, i. n. for superficies; Pand.

SUPER-FIGO, xi, xum, ěre. *To fasten or fix upon*; Liv.
 SUPER-FIO, ěri. I. *To be over and above, to be remain-
 ing*; Plaut.: Colum. II. *To come or appear upper-
 most, when any thing is turned round*; Gell.
 SUPER-FIXUS, a, um. See SUPERFIGO.
 SUPER-FLEXUS, a, um. *Bent over*; Sidon.
 SUPER-FLORESCO, ěre. *To blossom over itself, or, to
 blossom richly*; Plin.
 SUPER-FLUE, adv. *Redundantly*; Augustin.
 SUPER-FLUITAS, ětis. f. (superfluus) *Superfluity, redun-
 dance*; Plin.
 SUPER-FLUO, adv. i. q. Superflue. *Superfluously, redun-
 dantly*; Augustin.
 SUPER-FLUO, ěre. I. Intrans. *To overflow*; Nilus
 superfluit, Tac.: hence fig., 1. *To have a superabund-
 ance*; nos superfluentes, Cic. 2. *To be present in great
 numbers, to be superabundant*; superflucite multitudine,
 Tac. 3. *To be redundant or superfluous*; nihil super-
 fluat, Quint. II. Trans. *To flow by*; aures, Quint.
 SUPER-FLUUS, a, um. (superfluo) I. *Overflowing*;
 Plin. Pang.: hence, II. *Superfluous, unnecessary*;
 Sen. III. *Redundant, remaining*; Pand.
 SUPER-FORANEUS, a, um. (super and forum) *Super-
 fluous, unnecessary*; Symm.
 SUPER-FORĒ, for superfuturum esse; Pand.
 SUPER-FORO, ěre. *To bore above*; Scrib. Larg.
 SUPER-FRUCTICO, ěre. *To fructify or grow forth above*;
 Tert.
 SUPER-FUGIO, ěre. *To flee away over*; undas, Val.
 Fl.
 SUPER-FULGEO, ěre. *To shine over, shine forth*; templa
 superfulges, Stat.
 SUPER-FUNDO, fudi, fusum, ěre. I. *To pour over or
 upon*; oleum alieui ref, Colum.: superfusa humoris copia,
 Quint.: hence, Superfundi, *To overflow*; circus Tiberi
 superfuso irrigatus, Liv.: fig.; *to spread, to take up a
 great space*; corpora superfunduntur, Sen. II. *To
 cast or lay upon or over, to overlay*; pavimenta, Pallad.:
 hence, Superfundi, *To pour, throw or lay himself
 over*; terra superfusa scamnis, Colum.: hostes superfusi,
 who rushed upon him, Liv. III. *To hurt or pour over*;
 vim telorum, Tac. IV. Fig. *To pour, spread*;
 superfudit se (regnum Macedoniae) in Asian, Liv.,
 extended itself: lac superfusus, superabundant,
 Calp.: gens superfusa montibus, Plin., scattered
 over: lœtitia se superfundens, Liv., immoderate.
 V. *To pour upon, wet, cover by pouring, and
 gen., to cover*; aliquid oleo, Colum.: alarum signa
 pulsu sonituque et nube ipsa operient et superfundent—
 equites equosque, Tac.
 SUPER-FUSIO, ěnis. f. (superfundo) I. *A pouring over
 or upon*; Ammian. II. *A throwing or laying over*;
 pavimenti, Pallad.
 SUPER-FUSUS, a, um. See SUPERFUNDO.
 SUPER-FUTURUS, a, um. See SUPERSUM.
 SUPER-GĚRO, essi, estum, ěre. I. *To put or heap
 upon*; terram, Colum. II. *To stop up above*; super-
 gesto operculo, Apul.
 SUPERGESTUS, a, um. See SUPERGERO.
 SUPERGRADIOR, ěre. See SUPERREDIOR.
 SUPERGRĚDIO, ěre. See SUPERGRĚDIO.
 SUPERGRĚDIOR, essus sum, i. (super and gradior) I.
To step or go over; limen, Colum.: hence, II. Fig. *To
 go or pass over any thing*; necessitates, Sen., i. e. to
 endure, support. III. *To exceed, surpass*; aliquid,
 Quint.: Justin. N.B. I. Supergradior, for supergrę-
 dior; Plin. 2. Supergrędio, for supergrędiore; e. g.
 supergresserat annum xii, Apul.: hence, Supergressus,
 a, um, passivę, Pallad.
 SUPERGRESSUS, a, um. See SUPERREDIOR.
 SUPERGRESSUS, us. m. (supergrędiore) *An exceeding,
 surpassing*; per supergressum, Exceedingly; Tert.
 SUPER-HABEO, ěre. *To have over or upon*; Cels.
 SUPER-ILLICO, avi, ětum, ěre. *To bind over or upon*;
 Plin.
 SUPER-ILLINO, ěvi, ětum, ěre. I. *To besmear or
 anoint above*; Cels. II. *To smear upon*; Cels.: we
 find also, Superillino; e. g. superillinitus, Apul.
 SUPERILLITUS, a, um. See SUPERILLINO.
 SUPER-IMMĚNO, ěre. *To overhang*; ense sequens
 superimminct, Virg.
 SUPER-IMPENDENS, tis. *Hanging or impending over*;
 Catull.
 SUPER-IMPŔNO, pŔsul, pŔsitum, ěre. *To lay on above*;
 Cels.
 SUPER-INCENDO, ěre. *To inflame more*; aliquid, Val.
 Fl.
 SUPER-INCIDO, ěre. *To fall upon from above*; Liv.
 SUPER-INCIDO, ěre. *To cut into above*; Cels.
 SUPER-INCRESCO, ěre. *To grow over or upon*; Cels.
 SUPER-INCUBO, ěre. *To lie upon*; Liv.
 SUPER-INCUBO, cubui. *To lay one's self upon*; Ov.
 SUPER-INCURVATUS, a, um. *Curved or bent over*;
 Apul.
 SUPERINDUCTIO, ěnis. f. and SUPERINDUCTUM, i. n. *An
 extraordinary impost*; Cod. Just.
 SUPER-INDUCO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. *To draw over*;

Superinductus, a, um. *Drawn over*; Quint. II. *To
 add, to mention afterwards*; Tert.
 SUPERINDUCTICIUS OR -TIUS, a, um. (superinduco)
Supposititious; Tert.
 SUPERINDUCTIO, ěnis. f. (superinduco) *That which is
 written over or above*; Pand.
 SUPERINDUMENTUM, i. n. (superinduo) *An upper
 garment*; fig.; Tert.
 SUPER-INDUO, ũi, ũtum, ěre. *To put on other clothes*;
 Suet.: fig.; immortalitatem, Tert.
 SUPER-INFUNDO, didi, ũsum, ěre. *To pour over or
 upon*; aquam, Cels.
 SUPER-INGĚRO, essi, estum, ěre. *To lay or heap upon*;
 Colum.: Plin.: fig.; ortus, to rise, Tibull.
 SUPER-INITICIO, ěcl, ectum, ěre. *To cast or throw over
 or upon*; Virg.: Cels.
 SUPERINLIGO, &c. See SUPERILLIGO, &c.
 SUPER-INSPICIO, ěre. *To look to, take care of, have the
 oversight of*; Sidon.
 SUPER-INSTERNO, strāvī, strātum, ěre. *To strew, spread,
 or lay upon*; Liv.
 SUPER-INSTRĚPO, ěre. *To sound above or over*; Sil.
 SUPER-INSTRUO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. *To build upon or
 over*; Cod. Just. II. *To build or place over one
 another*; Colum.
 SUPER-INSULTO, ěre. *To leap upon, or, to leap about*;
 Claud.
 SUPER-INTĚGO, ěre. *To cover above*; Plin.
 SUPER-INTENDO, ěre. *To have the oversight of, to
 superintend*; Augustin.
 SUPERINTENTOR, ěris. m. (superintendo) *An overseer,
 superintendant*; Augustin.
 SUPER-INTŔNO, ěre. *To sound over or above*; Virg.
 SUPER-INUNDO, ěre. *To overflow*; Tert.
 SUPER-INVUNGO, ěre. *To anoint above or upon*; oculos
 collyrio, Cels.
 SUPER-INVĚRO, ěre. *To pour over*; Ov.
 SUPERIOR, ěris. See SUPERUS.
 SUPER-JACEO, ěre. *To lie over or upon*; Cels.
 SUPER-JACIO, ěcl, ectum, ěre. I. *To throw or cast
 over or upon*; Colum.: scopulos superjacti undam
 postus, Virg.: aquor superjectum, overflowed, Hor.: Super-
 jectus, a, um, *Lying above any thing*; Phrygia Troadi
 superjecta, Plin. II. *To exaggerate, exceed any thing*;
 fidem augendo, Liv. N.B. We find also, Superjactus,
 a, um, Sall.: Tac.
 SUPER-JACTO, ěre. I. Intrans. *To bound or leap
 over*; Plin. II. Trans. *To throw up*; Val. Max.
 SUPERJECTIO, ěnis. f. (superjacio) I. *A throwing
 over*; Arnob. II. *An hyperbole*; Quint.
 SUPERJECTUS, us. m. (superjacio) *A leaping upon,
 lying over or upon*; Colum.
 SUPER-JUMENTARIUS, i. m. *A superintendent of drivers
 of beasts of burden*; Suet.
 SUPER-LĚBOR, i. *To glide or run over*; Sen.
 SUPER-LĚGRIMO, ěre. *To weep over*; fig., of vines;
 Colum.
 SUPERLĚATIO, ěnis. f. (superfero) I. *An exceeding,
 exaggerating*; veritatis, Cic.; and without veritatis,
 Auct. ad Her., i. e. hyperbole. II. *A surname*; Val.
 Max. 6, 9, 12; si lectio certa.
 SUPERLĚMĚARE, is. n. (super and liminaris) *The upper
 post, or lintel, of a door*; (Plin. 29, 26; but ed. Hard. has
 supero limine.)
 SUPER-LĚMO, lęvi, litum, ěre. I. *To smear over*;
 Plin. II. *To besmear with any thing*; Plin.
 SUPERLĚTIO, ěnis. f. (superlino) *That which is smeared
 over any thing*; Marc. Emp.
 SUPER-MANDO, ěre. *To chew or eat afterwards*; Plin.
 SUPER-MEO, ěre. *To go over*; Plin.
 SUPER-MĚTOR, mensus sum, ěri. *To meet out copiously*,
 Tert.
 SUPER-MICO, ěre. *To leap over or beyond, to surpass*;
 Sen.
 SUPER-MITTO, misi, missum, ěre. *To throw or put
 over*; aquam potioni, Justin.
 SUPER-MUNDIALIS, e. *That is above the world*; Tert.
 SUPER-MUNDO, ěre. *To fortify above*; Colum.
 SUPERNAS, ětis. (supernus) *That comes from above, or
 from the Upper (i. e. Adriatic) Sea*; abices, Plin.: hence,
 supernas (ventus), Vitr., a north-east wind.
 SUPER-NASCOR, natus sum, i. *To grow over or above*;
 supernatis ulceribus, Cels.
 SUPER-NĚTO, avi, ětum, ěre. *To swim over or above*;
 Colum.: also with a dative; Apul.
 SUPERNE, adv. I. *From above*; Liv. II. *Above*;
 Hor.: Plin. III. *Up, upwards*; tendere, Plin.
 SUPERNTITAS, ětis. f. (supernus) *Height, the highest
 part*; Tert.
 SUPER-NO, ěre. *To swim above*; Gell.
 SUPER-NŔMĚNO, ěre. *To surname*; Tert.
 SUPER-NŔMĚRARIUS, a, um. *Supernumerary*; Veget.
 SUPERNUS, a, um. (super) *That is above, upper*; pars,
 Plin.: Tibur, Hor., situate on a hill: hence, celestial;
 Ov.
 STRĚRO, avi, ětum, ěre. (super) I. Intrans. *To be
 above*; heuce, I. *To come forth, project*; sol superabat

e mari, Plaut.: *superant capite et cervicibus altis*, Virg. 2. *To have the pre-eminence, superiority or upper hand, to be superior, prevail*; virtute nostri milites facile superabant, Cæs.: *quum vidertur hostes superare equitatu*, Nep.: *fig. to have the mastery, prevail*; superavit morbus, Plin. Ep.: *tantum superantibus malis*, Liv., preponderating. 3. *To be over and above*. 1. *To be superfluous or redundant, to be very abundant or frequent, to abound*; partem superare mendosum est, Cic.: *de eo, quod ipsis superat*, id.: *divitiæ superant*, Sall.: *quum otium superat*, Liv.: *superante multitudine*, id.: 2. *To be left or remaining; to remain; quid superat?* Hor.: *aliquot horis die superante*, Liv.: *hæc superare vita, to survive, outlive*, Cæs.: *also without vita, with a dative*; Virg.: *also, to be still alive; superante et vesiciora astra?* Virg. 3. *To be easy or practicable*; et quum hoc Cæsari superet, Cæ. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 8, 5. II. Trans. *To come, go, or pass over any thing, in a twofold manner*. 1. *To pass over any thing that lies across our way or is otherwise before us, to go, ride, sail, swim, or step over*; ripas fluminis, Cæs.: *Alpes*, Liv.: *regionem*, Cic.: *retia saltu, to leap over*, Ov.: *aliquid ascensu*, Virg., i. e. to ascend: *hence fig., to surmount, overcome, endure*; casus, Virg.: *omnia*, Cæs., i. e. cold, storms, &c.: *also, to be greater, to surpass, exceed*; ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr. 2. *To go beyond, pass by*; promontorium, Liv.: *Euboæam*, Nep., to double: *insidias*, Liv.: *hence, 1. To excel, surpass, exceed, be superior to*; omnes in re, Cic.: *aliquem doctrina*, id.: *omnes scelere*, Liv. 2. *To come before or earlier, to outstrip*; epistolam fama esset superata, Cic. 3. *To overcome, conquer, vanquish*; hostem prælio, Cæs.: *Asiam bello*, Nep.

SUPERBRUO, ui, ūtum, ěre. *To cover over or above*; aliquem armis, Propert.

SUPER-OCIDO, ěre. *To set after another (planet, &c.)*; luna soli superoccidens, Macrobr.

SUPER-PENDENS, tis. *Hangng over*; saxum, Liv. SUPER-PINGO, nxi, ctum, ěre. *To paint above or over*; Solin.

SUPER-PLAUDO, ěre. *To flap (the wings) over*; Solin. SUPERPONDUM, i. n. (super and pondus) *An additional weight, an overweight*; Apul.

SUPER-PONO, sui, ūtum, ěre. I. *To set, place, or put over or upon*; superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.: *manum*, Ov.: *vitis brachia jugo*, Colum. II. *To place over*, 1. In situation; *villam profluenti*, Colum.: *Galatia superposita, which lies above*, Plin. 2. In order or rank, *to place before*; *hæui alius genas*, Sen. III. *To place after, postpone*; *leviuribus superponenda sunt*, Quint.

SUPERPŌSITIO, ōnis. f. (superpono) *The paroxysm of a disease*; Cæ. Aur.

SUPER-QUARTUS, a, um; e. g. numerus, Marc. Cap., one and a quarter.

SUPER-QUINTUS, a, um; e. g. numerus, Marc. Cap., one and a fifth.

SUPER-RADO, si, sum, ěre. *To scrape or shave over*; Plin. SUPER-RUDO, ěre. *To rush upon*; Apul.

SUPER-SAPIO, ěre. *To possess very good taste*; Tert. SUPER-SCANDO, ěre. *To climb over*; corpora, Liv.: *we find also, Superascendo*; Colum.

SUPER-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ěre. *To write over*; Gell.

SUPER-SEDO, sēdi, sessum, ěre. I. *To sit upon or over any thing*; elephantum, Suet.; *also with an accusative*; Apul. II. *To omit, leave off, desist from*. 1. With an ablative; *labore*, Cic. 2. With an accusative (rarely); *operam*, Gell.: *hence, hæc causa est supersependa*, Auct. ad Her.: *also with a dative*; *pugne*, Auct. B. Afric. 3. With an infinitive, *I spare myself the trouble of doing any thing, need not, omit, will not*; loqui, Liv.: *certare*, id.: loqui, Liv.

SUPERSEMĪNATOR, ōnis. m. (supersemino) *One who sows upon or in addition to*; Tert.

SUPER-SEMĪNO, avi, ātum, ěre. *To sow upon or in addition to*; Tert.

SUPER-SĪDO, ěre. *To remain behind, to be left*; Marc. Cap.

SUPER-SILIO, ire. (super and salio) *To leap upon*; Colum.

SUPER-SISTO, stiti, stitum, ěre. *To tread or step upon*; Apul.

SUPER-SPERGO, si, sum, ěre. (super and spargo) *To scatter upon*; Solin.

SUPER-STAGNO, ěre. *To overflow, become standing water*; Tac.

SUPER-STĀTŪMĪNO, ěre. *To place any thing over as a support, to strengthen*; Pallad.

SUPER-STERNO, strāvī, strātum, ěre. *To strew or spread upon, to cover*; Liv.

SUPERSTES, itis. (supersto) I. *One who stands by or is present at any thing, a witness*; nemo hæi adest superstes, Plaut. ap. Fest.: *suis utrisque superstibus præsentibus*, Cic., from an old formula, i. e. testibus. II. *That remains alive after the death of another, surviving, outliving*; aliquid, Tert. Ov.: *also with a genitive*; once in Cicero. Q. Fr. 3, 1; usually in Livy and Tacitus: *hence, sibi*, Sen.; and *sui*, Tac., who has lived long

enough or is weary of life: pauci non modo aliorum, sed etiam nostri superstites, Tac., i. e. few have outlived others, without being themselves dead in mind: gloria suæ, that has survived his fame, Liv.: *hence, left, remaining*; Mart. III. *Long-lived*; deos quæ, ut (puer) sit superstes, Tert.; *fig.*; superstite Roma, i. e. of long duration, or, remaining, Lucan.

SUPERSTITIO, ōnis. f. (superstes) I. *Superstition*; anilis, Cic.: *superstitio infectus*, Tac. II. *Religion, holiness, sanctity, a religious duty*; superstitione liberari, Cic.: *religion, worship of the gods*; templi Justin., sanctity; virtutis, sacredness, religious reverence, Sen.: *also, false religion*; Suet. III. *An oath*; Virg.—Synon.; Cicero, N. D. 1, 42, p. init., makes this distinction, —superstitio est, in qua timor inanis Deorum; religio, quæ Deorum cultu pio continetur.

SUPERSTITIOSE, adv. I. *Superstitiously*; Cic. II. *Too scrupulously, too nicely or exactly*; inlærere, Quint.: *aliquid confabracari*, Gell.

SUPERSTITIOSUS, a, um. I. *Prophetic, a diviner, prophet, prophetic*; vox, Acc. ap. Cic.: *homo*, Plaut.: *si ista superstitiosa aut hariola est*, Plaut. II. *Superstitious*; philosophi, Cic.: *seculum superstitiosissimum*, Tert.: *nimum superstitiosum esse*, Cic.; or here it may mean, religious.

SUPERSTĪTO, ěre. (superstes) I. Trans. *To preserve in existence*; Enn. II. Intrans. *To be over or remaining, to be in abundance*; mihi, Plaut.

SUPER-STO, *To stand upon or over*. 1. With a dative; corporibus, Liv.: *turribus*, id.: *columnæ*, Suet. 2. With an accusative, Ov.

SUPER-STRINGO, inxi, ctum, ěre. *To bind or draw together, over or above*; latera balteis, Sidon.

SUPER-STRUO, xi, ctum, ěre. *To build up, upon or above*; Tac.: *fig.*; quicquid superstruxeris, cornuet, Quint.

SUPER-SUM, fui, esse. I. *To be or remain over and above, remain, be left, exist still*; multum ætatis supererat, Cæs.: *nulli supersint de inimicis*, Cic.: *tantum civium superferuntur*, id.: *superest, ut, it remains, that*, Plin. Ep.: *hence quod superest, for the rest*, Cic.: *also, the rest, that which remains*, Virg.: *also superesse means gen., to be remaining*; quod generidis rebus superesset, Liv.: *qui superfuertur*, Cic.: *hence, 1. To remain to be done*; non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. 2. *To be still present, exist still*; deos non superesse, Liv.: *modo vita supersit, if I do but live*, Virg. 3. *To survive, outlive*; patri, Liv. II. *To abound, be in great plenty, to be over and above*; tanta res erat et supererat, Tert.: *quia superest, id. verba mihi superesse*, Cic.: *fama Jovi superest*, Ov. III. *To be superfluous, unnecessary, too much or redundant*; neque absit quicquam, neque superest, Cic.: *urbis quæ domui supererant*, Tac., what remained of the city after the building of the palace. IV.

To be present, to be; si superesset, August. ap. Suet.: *quandiu supererunt vires*, Cels.: *hence, to serve any one by being present*; especially, as an advocate; aliquid, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 66: but Gellius, 1, 22, finds fault with this expression. V. *To be above or over any thing, to project over*; Val. Fl.: *hence fig., to be a match for, to be equal to, to bear, endure*; labori, Virg. VI.

To have abundance of any thing, be amply provided, excel in any thing; Cic. ap. Gell. N. B. 1. This verb is sometimes separated; nihil erant super, Nep. 2. *Superiore*, for superferuntur esse; Pand.—Synon. Superesse, implies a surplus; restare, merely a remainder. SUPER-TĒGO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. *To draw above or from above*; Colum.: *also gen., to cover*; as, with a garment, Apul. II. *To cover over*; Veget.

SUPER-TERRĒNUS, a, um. *That is above the earth, earthly*; Tert.

SUPER-TERTIUS, a, um; e. g. numerus, Marc. Cap., one and a third.

SUPER-TRĀHO, ěre. *To draw one thing over another*; Plin.

SUPERUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (superungo) *An anointing or smearing over*; Cæ. Aur.

SUPER-UNDO, ěre. *To overflow*; fig., *to superabound*; gratia superundat, Paul. Nol.

SUPER-UNGO, unxi, unctum, ěre. *To smear or anoint over*; Cels.: *Scrib. Larg.*

SUPER-URGO, ěre. *To press from above*; Tac.

SUPERUS (rarely, Super), a, um. (adv. super) Compar. Superior; rarely, Superimus, Superus, and Summus.

I. Posit. Superus (Super), a, um. *That is above, upper, above, higher*; limen, Plaut.: *super inferque vicinus*, Cic.: *res superæ, id. mare superum, id., the upper sea, i. e. the Adriatic, in opposition to mare inferum, i. e. the Etruscan: superi dii*, Plaut., the celestial gods; called simply, superi, Virg.: *also of things on the earth*; superis ab oris, from the upper world, id.: *superas ad auras*, Virg.; Ov., to the upper world: *hence, Superi, Men on the earth, opposed to the shades in the infernal regions ad superos fleti*, Virg.: *apud superos*, Vell.: *also, the living, in opposition to the dead*; Val. Fl.: *hence, Superum, subst., A height*; de supero, from on high, from above, Plaut.: *hence abl.*; *supera* (sc. parte), and

usually, contr. *supra*, as adv. and prep.; see SUPRA.

II. Compar. Superior (neut. *superius*), *Upper*, in respect of any thing lower; pars collis, Cæs.; domus, Cic.; scriptura, id.; locus, a higher place; de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, i. e. from the tribunal, as prætor: de loco superiore agere, id. 1, 5, i. e. from the Rostra; also, ex superiore loco, Cic. ad Div. 3, 8, i. e. the tribunal of a governor: also, locus, any height or eminence; ex loco superiore, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23: hence, 1. With respect to time, *Former, past, above, last, first*; also, *older, more advanced in age*; annus, Cic.: nox, id., the night before: vita, id.; facinus, id.; tenpora, id.: crudelitas, Nep.: genus, Plin., i. e. first mentioned: omnes ætatis superiores, of advanced age, Cæs.; Africanus superior, Cic., the elder: thus also, Dionysius, Nep.: superiorum (i. e. qui ante nos vivere) ætas, Cic. 2. *Superior*, in power, rank, &c., *more distinguished or noble, higher, excelling others, more important, &c.*; honoris gradu superior, Cic.: superior contra improbos, id.: populus superior factus, id., gained the superiority: superiores habebantur, Cæs., as superior, as people in superior circumstances: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, Cic., superior, more distinguished: superiores invidetur, id., his superiors, his betters: superior ætate, older, Varr.: hence, in war, *victorious, a conqueror*; discessit superior, Nep., came off victorious: nostri superiores fuerunt, Cæs., conquered. III. Superl. 1. *Superimus*; mentioned by Varro, L. L., and Charisius. 2. *Supremus*, a, um, *The highest*; montes, Virg., the highest mountains, or, the summit of the mountains: hence, 1. *Supreme, chief*; Jupiter, Plaut. 2. *Greatest, extreme, highest, worst*; macies, Virg.: supplicium, Cic. 3. *Last, latest, extreme, final*; nox, Virg.: manum supremam imponere, Ov., to put the last hand to: supremis suis annis, Plin., in his last years: also, *Supremus*, a, um, for pars suprema; e. g. nocte suprema, at the end of the night, Colum.: sole supremo, i. e. occidente, Hor.: summi digiti, Quint., i. e. the tops of the trees: especially, *supremus*, a, um, *last*, in respect of life, or when death is spoken of: dies, one's last day, the day of one's death, Cic.: hora, last hour, the hour of one's death, Tibull.: honor, last honour, i. e. funeral ceremonies, Virg.: ignes, i. e. a funeral pile, Ov.: vocat ore supremo, with dying lips, before his death, id.: iudicia, Quint., a last will or testament: thus also, tabulæ, Mart.: tituli, inscription on a tomb, Plin. Ep.: cura, i. e. the last before death, Suet.: sors Trojæ, destruction, Virg.: hence, *Supremum*, *The last, end*; ventum ad supremum est, id.: hence, *Suprema*, orum. (a) *The last, i. e. death*; Ov.: Tac. (b) *A last will or testament*; Tac. (c) *The remains of a corpse that has been burnt, ashes, bones*; Ammian. (d) *The last honour paid to a corpse, funeral ceremonies*; Virg.: Tac. 3. *Summus*, a, um, *Uppermost, highest*; jugum montis, Cæs.: especially, *summus*, a, um, for *summa pars*; e. g. summa urbs, i. e. summa pars urbis, Cic.: summi digiti, Quint., the tips of the toes (ἄκροι ἄκροισι, Anacr.): in summa sacra via, id., at the top of: ad summam aquam, id., to the surface of: summa ab unda, from the top of the waves, Virg.: hence, *Summum*, *The greatest height, the highest or uppermost part of a thing, its top or summit*; a summo, from above; Cic.: ad summum, Cæs.: sunt in summo, at the highest top, Plin. Ep.: a summo (mascul.) a summo, also signify, from the highest or first; Cic. Cato Maj. 14: hence, *Summus*, a, um. 1. *Last, extreme*; dies, Virg.: senectus, Cic.: summam manum imponere, Quint., to put the last hand to: hence, *Summum*, subst., *The last*; diel, Varr., i. e. the latter part, evening; ad summum, Cic.; or, summum (sc. ad), id., at the highest, at the utmost, at most, at the farthest: also, *summum*, ad last, for the last time; Auct. Consol. ad Liv.: hence, *summo* (abl.), at last, lastly, at the end; Quint. 2. *Highest, fig.*, i. e. (a) *Greatest, or very great*, in good or bad sense; hiems, Cic., the height of winter: paupertas, Nep., extreme: periculum, id.: prudentia, Cic., consummate: summo jure, with all the rigour of the law, id.: summo studio, id., with the greatest zeal: pecunia, id., very much money: imperator, id.: amicus, Ter.: vir, Cic., a very great man: scelus, Sall.: summum bonum, Cic.: hence, *Summa*, plur., *The greatest or most important things, very great, very important things*; id.: in quo omnia summa sunt, id., in whom all the highest qualities are found: omnia summa facere, id., to bestow the greatest pains, to do his utmost. (b) *Most important, weighty, considerable, or critical, very important, very critical or dangerous*; tempus reip., Cic., a critical juncture, important period: res, Virg., a very important thing, a chief point: de summis rebus dicere, Nep., for one's all, or, for supreme power: also, *summa res*, a chief or principal matter, main point, that on which the whole of any thing depends, the welfare of any thing; summa res publica, the good of the state; ad summam rem pertinere, Cic.: also, *the highest welfare of the state*; summa resp. tentatur, id. 3. *Whole, general*; existimatio hominis, the whole honour or reputation; Cic.: salus reip., the whole welfare or safety of a state, the safety or welfare of a state in general, id.: hence, *summa res*, the whole matter, or, matter or concern in general; quo res summa

loco? Virg., how is it with the whole? with the state? also, *the whole power*; summæ rei aliquem præponere, Justin., to intrust any one with the highest authority or chief command; hence, *summa respublica*, means either, *the whole welfare or interest of the state*, or, *the welfare of the whole state*; these two meanings are generally united; cuiquam summam rem permitti, Liv., i. e. the whole state, or the welfare of the whole state: de summa re, fieri, Cic., the whole state, the state in general, or the welfare of the state. — See also SUMMA.

SUPERVACANEUS, a, um. (Supervaco) I. *That is over and above what is necessary, and so not absolutely necessary, above what is usual or ordinary*; vasa, Cato, not in common use: opus, Cic., done at leisure-hours. II. *Redundant, superfluous, unnecessary, useless*; literæ, Cic.

SUPERVACO, are. *To be superfluous*; Gell.

SUPERVACUE, adv. *Superfluously*; Tert.

SUPERVACUO, for supervacue. See SUPERVACUUS.

SUPERVACUUS, a, um. *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless*; Hor.: Colum.: Quint.: hence, in supervacuum, Sen.; or, supervacuo (abl.), Plin.; or, ex supervacuo, Liv., superfluously, unnecessarily, useless.

SUPERVADO, ère. *To go or climb over, to surmount*; ruinas, Liv.: asperitates, Sall.

SUPERVAGOR, atus sum, ari. *To wander too far, spread too much*; Colum.

SUPERVECTOR, ari. *To be carried over, to fly or hover over*; Tert.

SUPERVEHO, xi, ctum, ère. *To carry or convey over*; hence, *Supervehi*, *To go, ride, &c., over or past*; promontorium, Liv.

SUPERVENIO, vèni, ventum, ire. I. *To cover over or upon, to cover*; unda supervenit undam, Hor.: crura loquentis terra supervenit, covered, Ov.: jugum, Colum.

II. *To come to, come upon*. 1. *Quickly or unexpectedly*; mentibus, Liv.: huic lætitiæ, id.: securis et lætis, Justin., to take by surprise, attack suddenly. 2. *Gen.*; ulcus ulceri supervenit, Cels.: legati supervenient, Liv.: signa legionum supervenerunt, id., came to their assistance. III. *To exceed*; quantam lunam, Colum., i. e. transcendere, to last longer: hence, *to excel*; Stat.

SUPERVENTOR, oris, m. (supervenio) *One who comes to or upon*; hence, *Superventores*, *A kind of soldiers, perhaps employed in making sudden attacks*; Ammian.

SUPERVENTUS, us, m. (supervenio) I. *A coming, arrival*; Tac. II. *An attack*; Veget.

SUPERVINCO, ère. *To overcome, conquer*; Tert.

SUPERVIVO, xi, ctum, ère. *To outlive, survive*; alicui, Justin.: gloriæ suæ, Plin. Ep.

SUPERVOLITO, ère. *To fly over often*; tecta, Virg.

SUPERVOLVO, are. *To fly over*; Virg.: Plin.: orbem, Ov.

SUPERVOLVO, volvi, vòltutum, ère. *To roll over*; Colum.

SUPERVOCO, ònis, f. (supino) *A turning back*; stomachi, when it does not retain the food; Cæsar.

SUPERVOCO, adv. *In a recumbent position*; hence, *carelessly, negligently*; Sen.

SUPERVOCITAS, atis, f. (supinus) I. *A bending backwards*; Quint. II. *Fig.*; insule, Sall., i. e. flatness.

SUPERVO, àvi, atum, are. (supinus) I. *To bend backwards, to lay (a person) on his back*; Stat.: Supinatibus, a, um, Virg.: manus, Quint.: supinor nasum, Hor., I turn up my nose. II. *To turn round, turn up*; glebas, Virg., with a mattock: hence, *to plough*; Stat. III. *To lift up, raise*; supiniantur dexera, rise, come in sight, Stat.

SUPERVUS, a, um. (supinus) I. *Bent backwards, lying on the back*; motus corporis, Cic.: stertit supinus, Hor.: os, Cic.: manus supinas tendere, Liv.: supini cubitus, a lying on the back, Plin.: hence, II. *Going, rising, stretching upwards*; cornua, Plin.: falx, id.: palmes, Mart.: jactus, a throwing upward, Liv.: in supinum, upwards, Plin.: supinior tonsura, id.: Tibur, situate on the declivity of a mountain, Hor. III. *Outstretched, flat, even, level*; mare, Plin.: also, *lying*; juvenis, Juv., sleeping: vindemia, Plin. IV. *Careless, negligent, indolent*; Catull.: Quint.: Mæcenas, Juv. V. *Going back, backward, retrograde*; fumina in fontes cursu reditura supino, Ov.: sursum supina reverti, Lucr.: carmen, which can be read backwards, Mart. VI. *Sloping, inclined, steep*; vallis, Liv.: collis, Virg. VII. *Ca-thedra, a lounge-chair*, Plin. VIII. *Proud*; Mart.

IX. In grammar, *Supinum*, *A supine*; Prisc.

SUPPACTUS, a, um. See Suppingo.

SUPPALPOR, or SUB-PALPOR, ari. *To caress, wheedle*; Plaut.

SUPPAR, or SUB-PAR, àris. I. *Almost equal, or gen., equal*; alicui, Cic. II. *Agreeing, accordant*; Apul.

SUPPARASTOR, or SUB-PARASTOR, ari. *To fawn upon, wheedle*; alicui, Plaut.

SUPPARO, or SUB-PARO, ère. *To put on*; Tert.

SUPPARO, are. (from sub and par) *To make equal or like*; Tert.

SUPPARUM, i. n. and SUPPARUS, i. m. (σῦραρ) I. *A kind of garment*. 1. For women; Plaut. 2. For men; Varr. II. *A topsail*; Sen.: Stat.

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SUPPEDANEUM, or SUPPEDANEUM, i. n. (sub and pedaneus) *A footstool*; Lact.

SUPPEDITATIO, or SUPPEDITATIO, ōnis. f. (suppedito) *A superabundant supply*; bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. See Moser in loc.

SUPPEDITO, or SUPPEDITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (intensive of suppeto, for suppetito) I. Intrans. 1. *To be in store, be sufficient, be copiously at hand, to be present in sufficient quantity, to abound*; gaudium gaudiis suppeditat, Plaut.; multitudo, Liv.: ne chartam quidem suppeditare, Cic.: also impersonaliter; e. g. ut tuo amori suppeditare possit, Ter.: that there may be money enough to carry on your amour: also simply, *to be at hand, to be present, to exist, be*; nec consilium nec ratio suppeditat, Liv.: hence, 1. *Vita mihi suppeditat. I still live*; cui vita suppeditasset, Cic., if he had lived: quodsi vita suppeditat, Tac., if I remain alive. 2. *Suppeditat, One can rightly*; dicere, Lucr. 3. *To be sufficient for any thing*; ad cultum, Cic. in fundamenta, Liv. 4. *To be fit for, to be equal to, to be a match for any thing*; labori, Plaut.: quibus (rebus) suppeditatum, Cic. 2. *To have a superabundance*; quibus rebus suppeditatum; see above.

II. Trans. *To furnish, provide, supply, give, procure*; alicui frumentum, Cic.: cibos, id.: domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amenitatem, id., serves me instead of a garden: otium studio, to devote, Auct. ad Hor.: alicui ingenium suum, to serve any one with his talents, id.: also absolute, *To support, assist*; alicui, Cic.: alicui sumptibus, Ter.

SUPPERNO, or SUPPERNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and perna) Aliquem, *To break one's hip, to lame*; Fest.: hence, alnus supernata securi, cut down, Catull.

SUPPETĒ, ārum. (suppeto) *Help, aid, assistance*; it is usually found only in the nominative and accusative; suppetite, Plaut.: suppetias ferre, id.; or, afferre, id., to render aid: suppetias is often used for ad suppetias, to the aid of; alicui suppetias advenire, Plaut.; or, venire, Auct. B. Afric.; or, proficisci, id.; or, ire, id.; or, occurrere, id., to come to one's aid: milites suppetias mittere, id., to send to aid.

SUPPETĀTUS (Subp.), us. m. (suppeto) *A rendering aid, help*; Apul.

SUPPETIOR, or SUPPETIOR, ātus sum, āri. (suppetiæ) *To come to one's help, to aid, assist*; alicui, Apul.

SUPPETO, or SUB-PETO, ivi and ii, itum, ēre. *To go or come to*; hence, I. *To come into the thoughts, to occur to the mind, suggest itself*; crimina mihi suppetunt, Cic.: consilium sibi suppetere, Liv. II. *To be at hand, to be in store, to be present, or simply, to be*; mihi nihil suppetit preter voluntatem, I have nothing but, Cic.: hence, vita mihi suppetit, I am still alive, id. III. *To be equal*; utinam dictis facta suppetant, Plaut., I wish you may be as good as your word: hence, 1. *To be a match for, or, to suffice*; ut sumptibus copiæ suppetant, Cic.: rudis lingua non suppetat libertati, Liv. 2. *To be sufficient, to furnish materials enough*; doloribus novis, Hor.

SUPPELO, or SUBPELO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and pilus) I. *To steal*; Plaut. II. *To steal from, to rob, plunder*; Plaut.

SUPPINGO, or SUBPINGO (from sub and pango), pēgi, pactum, ēre. I. *To fasten under*; Plaut. II. *To case below*; Plaut.

SUPPINGUIS. See SUBPINGUIS.

SUPPLANTO, or SUBPLANTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and planto) I. *To trip up one's heels, cause to fall*; aliquem, Cic.: hence, II. *To throw down*; uvas, Plin.: vitem in terram id.; and simply, vitem, Colum., to set in the earth. III. *To throw to the ground, tear down*; futuras, Vitr. IV. Verba palato, Pers., to lisp. V. Fig. *To overturn, overthrow*; iudicium, Quint. Decl., i. e. evertere, labefactare.

SUPPLAUDO, or SUPPLAUDO, si, sum, ēre. (sub and plaudo, or plodo) I. Intrans. *To applaud, signify approbation*; Tert. II. Trans. 1. *To stamp*; pedem, with the foot, Cic. 2. *To tread under foot, to destroy*; supplodere calumniam, Macrobr.

SUPPLAUSO, or SUPPLAUSO, ōnis. f. (supplaudo, or supplodo) *A stamping*; pedis, Cic.

SUPPLEMENTUM, or SUPPLEMENTUM, i. n. (suppleo) I. *That with which any thing is filled up or supplied, a supplement*; supplementum scribere legionibus, Cic., to make levies for recruiting the legions: pars supplementi, Cæs.: also of other things; urbium, Justin.: hence, a help, aid; Apul. II. *A supplying, making up, recruiting*; remigium, Liv.: exercitus, id.: gregis, Colum.

SUPPLEO, or SUB-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. *To fill up, supply, fill again*; or simply, *to fill up, supply, fill, complete, repair, restore*; sanguine venas, Ov.: scriptum, Cic.: damnum, Suet., to make good, repair: usum provinciarum, Cic., to supply what is wanting in the province, when it was lost: senatum, Suet.: bibliothecam, Cic.: legiones, Liv., to recruit, make up their numbers, make complete: naves remigio, to supply with rowers, id.: hence, I. *To supply the place of*; locum parentis, Sen. II. *To add (in order to make a number complete)*; ceteros, Cic.

SUPPLETUS, a, um. See SUPPLEO.

SUPPLEX, or SUPPLEX, icis. (sub and plico) *That kneels down, that bends the knee before any one*; hence, that humbles himself before any one, and so, *humble, submissive, suppliant, entreating*. I. Adj.; supplex te ad pedes adiebas, Cic.: tendit ad vos manus supplices, id.: orat multis et supplicibus verbis, id.: libellus, petition, Mart.: hence, supplicem esse alicui, Cic.: supplicem aliquem habere malis, Cæs., to humble. II. Subst.; vester est supplex, Cic.: also with a genitive of that which one entreats, or before which one humbles himself; dei, Nep., who flees to the altar of a deity for refuge: misericordiam vestram, Cic.

SUPPLICAMENTUM, or SUPPLICAMENTUM, i. n. (supplicio) I. *Religious worship of a deity by prayer, sacrifice, &c.*; Apul. II. *Punishment*; torture; Tert.

SUPPLICATIO, or SUPPLICATIO, ōnis. f. (supplicio) *A kneeling down*; a *humbling one's self before any one, especially before God*: hence, *public worship*; I. *A public thanksgiving*; Cic. II. *A public supplication or religious humiliation, as we say, a public fast*; Liv.: also at funerals; Cic.: thus also, supplicationes mortuorum, i. e. pro mortuis; id.

SUPPLICATOR, or SUPPLICATOR, ōris. m. (supplicio) *One who supplicates, a suppliant*; Prudent.

SUPPLICITER, or SUPPLICITER, adv. *Suppliantly, humbly*; Cic.: Cæs.

SUPPLICIUM, or SUPPLICIUM, i. n. (supplex) I. *A kneeling down in order to show respect to any one*: hence, I. *Humiliation before God, a public supplication to the gods, a prayer*; Sall.: Liv.: also, *humble entreaty, addressed to men*; Sall. 2. *An act of public worship, as, a sacrifice, offering, &c.*; precibus supplicibus deos placare, Liv.: deorum supplicia, Varr., sacrifices, or a thanksgiving, or a fast: supplicia diis decernuntur, Tac., public prayers. II. *A kneeling down in order to be beheaded*: hence, *capital punishment, or torture, torment, also, any severe punishment*; ad supplicium dare aliquem, Nep.: sumere supplicium de aliquo, Cæs.: omni supplicio cruciare, Cic.: supplicium sumere virgis, id., to cudgel: ad ultimum supplicium progredi, to destroy one's self, Cæs.: supplicium dare alicui, to suffer punishment, to be punished, Ter.: Nep.: subire, Cic.: hence, I. Gen. *Punishment*; paululum supplicii satis est patri, Ter.: malorum, Virg. 2. Fig. *Punishment, i. e. abuse, misfortune, distress, torture, pain, suffering*; atasis supplicii tullisæ, Cæs. (through want and thirst): dira tegement supplicia, Virg., i. e. his wounds: supplicium de se dare filio, Ter., to torment himself on account of his son, or, to give satisfaction: also, a means of punishment or torture; Plin. 3. *Satisfaction*; dabitur supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut.

SUPPLICO, or SUBPLICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (supplex) I. *To kneel down before any one in order to show respect, to humble one's self before any one*; alicui publice, Cic.: Græcis, Cic. II. *To entreat or supplicate humbly*; Cæsari pro aliquo, Cic.: pro capite suo, Quint.: also without a case; Cic.: also, a diis, Plaut. III. Especially, *To pay honour or devotion to the gods, worship, supplicate or implore the favour of a deity*; diis, Sall.: and without a dative; Liv.: or, *to return public thanks*; id. N.B. Seq. accus.; e. g. supplicavit imperatores, entreated, Pand.

SUPPLICUE, adv. i. q. Suppliciter; Apul.

SUPPLŪDO, &c. See SUPPLAUDO, &c.

SUPPŒNITĒ, or SUB-PŒNITĒ, impers. *To repent a little, be somewhat sorry*; seq. accus.; illum furoris, hunc copiarum suppœnitēt, Cic., the former repents of, &c., the latter is dissatisfied with, &c.

SUPPŒLITOR, ōris. m. See SUPPŒLATOR.

SUPPŒNO, or SUB-PŒNO, sul, situm, ēre. I. *To put, place, or set under*; ova gallinis, Cic.: ignem tectis, Ov.: manum, id.: vitulum vacca, Varr.: terræ dentes viperæ, to put under the ground, to sow, Ov.: aliquem tumulo, or terræ, id., to inter; pecus agresti fano, to drive under, drive to, id.: cultrum, Virg., to put the knife to the throat: Suppositus, a, um, *Placed or being under*; ignes suppositi cineri, Hor.: hence, 1. *To subjoin, annex, add*; generi partes, Cic.: exempla, id. 2. *To make subject, subject*; see criminibus, Cic.: athera ingenio suo, Ov. 3. *To esteem lightly, postpone, value less or at a lower rate*; Latio Samon, Ov. 4. *To grant as certain, to suppose*; Lucr. II. *To substitute, put in place of*; operæ nostræ fidem amicornia, Cic.: hence, 1. *To substitute falsely or deceitfully, counterfeit, forge, falsify*; testamentum, Cic.: personam, id. 2. *To place as a pledge, to pledge*; Pand. N.B. Perf. suppositivi, Plaut.

SUPPORTO, or SUB-PORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To carry, convey, or bring to*; omnia ija castra, Liv.: frumentum exercitui navibus, Cæs.

SUPPOSITICIUS, or SUBPOSITITIUS, a, um. (suppono) *Substituted, put in the place of another*; Mart.: hence, *supposititious, not genuine*; Varr.

SUPPOSITIO, or SUBPOSITIO, ōnis. f. (suppono) I. *A laying under*; Colum. II. *A putting one person or thing in place of another, a substituting*; Plaut.

SUPPŌSĪTŌRIUS, or SUBPOSITORIUS, a, um. (suppono) *That is laid under*; cella, Vopisc., i. q. Tepidaria, because it was under the frigidaria.

SUPPŌSĪTUS, a, um. See SUPPONO.

SUPPOSTRIX, icis. f. (for suppositrix, from suppono) *She that substitutes or attributes falsely*; Plaut.

SUPPOSTUS, a, um. See SUPPONO.

SUPPRESSIO, or SUPPRESSIO, ōnis. f. (supprimo) I. *A pressing down or under*; nocturna, Plin., the nightmare. II. *A keeping back*; sc. pecunia, Cic.

SUPPRESSOR, or SUPPRESSOR, ōris. m. (supprimo) *A detainer, concealer*; Pand.

SUPPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of supprimo; see SUPPRIMO. II. Adj. I. *Low, gentle*; vox suppressa, Cic.: orator suppressor ut voce, sic etiam oratione, id. 2. *Short*; mentum, Varr.

SUPPRĪMO, or SUBPRĪMO, essi, essum, ěre. (sub and premo) I. *To press down*; hence, 1. *To sink*; navem, Liv. 2. *To keep back, detain, check, stop, restrain, suppress*; classem, Nep.: agritudinem, Cic.: iram, Liv.: sanguinem, Cels., to stanch; hostem, Cæs.: iter, id., to stop, not to march: vocem, to be silent, Ov. 3. *To keep back, keep to one's self, conceal*; pecuniam, Cic.: famam decreti, Liv.: nummos suppressos esse, Cic., fraudulently withheld: nomen alciujus, Tac., to keep secret. 4. *To stop, stay, close*; alvus suppressa, Cels., ostive: fons suppressus, Ov. II. *To press or drive up*; Vitruvius. See also SUPPRESSUS.

SUPPRŌMIUS, or SUB-PRŌMIUS, i. m. *An under butler*; Plaut.

SUPPŪDET, or SUB-PUDET, impers. *I am somewhat ashamed*; eorum me suppedebat, on account of them, Cic.

SUPPŪRĀTĪO, or SUBPŪRĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (suppuro) *An imposthume, abscess*; Cels.: Plin.

SUPPŪRĀTŌRIUS, or SUBPŪRĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (suppuro) *Relating to an imposthume or abscess*; Plin.

SUPPŪRO, or SUBPŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and pus)

I. Intrans. *To suppurate, gather matter, come to a head (of imposthumes)*; Plin.: fig., *to become noxious, to betray its mischievous qualities*; Sen. H. Trans. I. *To cause to suppurate*; hence, Suppuratus, a, um, *Suppurated, full of matter*; aures, Plin.: Suppurata (plur.), *Matter*, id.: fig.; tristitia, Sen., *deeply seated in the heart*. 2. *To cause to swell, forth*; hence fig.; malum, Tert., i. e. to bring forth.

SUPPŪTĀRIUS, a, um. (supputo) *Of or relating to computation*; Tert.

SUPPŪTĀTĪO, or SUBPŪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (supputo) *A reckoning, computation*; Vitruvius.

SUPPŪTĀTŌRIUS, or SUBPŪTĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (supputo) *A reckoner, accountant*; Firm.

SUPPŪTO, or SUB-PŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To prune*; Cato: Colum. II. *To reckon, count up, reckon together*; Ov.

SŪPRĀ- (for supera, sc. parte, from superus) I. Adv. *On the upper side, above*; supra et subter, Cic.: thus also, compar., Superius, above; Pallad.: superius rapluntur, on high; Sen.: hence fig., 1. *Above, i. e. more*; supra adject., Cic., offered more: ut nihil posset supra (esse), id., that nothing can be more so: hence, supra quam, *more than, higher than, above or beyond what*; supra quam credibile est, Sall.: rem supra feret, quam fieri potest, Cic., exceeded the bounds of possibility, make greater than it possibly can be: thus also, supra quod, Pand. 2. *Above, before, in the foregoing part (of a writing, &c.)*; quæ supra dixi, Cic.: supra scripsi, id.: compar. Superius; e. g. demonstrativum, Auct. B. Hisp.: thus also, dixi superius, Phædr. 3. *Further, more*; nihil supra deos laesso, Hor. 4. *Back, farther back, from past times*; repetere, Sall. II. Prep. 1. *Above, over*; supra terram, Cic.: supra me Atticus, id., Atticus lay above me at table: supra caput esse, to be over one's head, be on one's heels, &c., of persons and things which annoy us by their nearness; hostes supra caput (sint), i. e. imminent. Liv.: ecce supra caput (sc. meum) Catiens (est), Cic., plagus me. 2. *With respect to situation, Above*; supra Suessulam, Liv. 3. *Above, more than, denoting excess*; supra hominis fortunam esse, Cic.: casa supra millia viginti, Liv.: supra vires, Hor.: supra modum, Liv.: supra aliquem ire, Virg., to excel, surpass: esse supra aliquem, id. 4. *Over and above, in addition to, besides*; supra bellum metum id quoque accesserat, Liv. 5. *Of time, Before*; paulo supra hanc memoriam, Cæs. 6. *Over*; denoting oversight or superintendence; qui supra bibliothecam fuerant, Vitruvius: supra rationes esse positum, Quint. Decl.

SŪPRĀ-dico, xi, etum, ěre. *To say above or before*; Cic.

SŪPRĀ-FĀTUS, a, um. *Above-mentioned*; sacerdos, Siden.

SŪPRĀ-JĀCIO, ěre. *To throw upon*; Colum.

SŪPRĀ-NĀTO, āre. *To swim above*; Vitruvius.

SŪPRĀPŌSĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (suprapono) *The paroxysm of a disease*; Cal. Aur.

SŪPRĀ-POSĪTUS, a, um. *Placed or mentioned above*; Cels.: Quint.

SŪPRĀ-SCANDO, di, sum, ěre. *To climb over*; fines, Liv. SŪPRĀ-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum, ěre. *To write or mention above*; Cic.

SŪPRĒMITAS, ātis. f. (supremus) *The highest*; hence, I. *The highest honour*; Claud. Mam. II. *The last, death*; honor suprematatis, Ammian., i. e. funeral ceremonies.

SŪPREMO. adv. *At last, at the end*; Plin.

SŪPREMUM. adv. I. *For the last time*; Ov.: Tac.

II. *At last, at the end*; Plin.

SŪPREMUS, a, um. See SUPERUS.

SŪRA, æ. f. I. *The calf of the leg*; Cic.: Hor.: Ov.: also, the leg; suras coturno vincire, Virg. II. *The smaller bone of the leg*; Cels. 8, l.

SURCŪLĀCĒUS, a, um. (surculus) *Woody, like wood*; durities, Plin.

SURCŪLĀRIS, e. (surculus) *Producing young shoots or sprigs*; terra, Colum.

SURCŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (surculus) I. *Of or relating to young trees, planted with young trees*; ager, Varr. II. *Of or dwelling in branches or twigs*; cicada, Plin.

SURCŪLO, āre. (surculus) *To clear from twigs, sprouts, &c.*; plantas (olearum), Colum.

SURCŪLŌSE. adv. *In a bushy or woody manner*; Plin.

SURCŪLŌSUS, a, um. (surculus) *Bushy, woody, like wood*; frutex, Plin.: herba, id.

SURCŪLUS, i. m. I. *A young twig or shoot, or simply, a twig or shoot, whether cut off or not*; Virg.: Plin.: also, a splinter, thorn; extrahere, Plin.: divulsa sentibus pænuia, trajectos surculos rasit, Suet.: fig.; surculum defringere de jure civili, Cic. II. *A young shoot for setting, a graft, scion, slip*; Cic.: Colum. III. *A little tree, shrub*; Colum.—Synon. Surculi, or malleoli, mallet shoots: propagines, layers: stolones, suckers: taleæ, setlings, when thin and short; called clavæ, if thick and long.

SURDĀSTER, stra, strum. (surdus) *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*; Cic.

SURDE. adv. I. *Deafly*. II. *Faintly, feebly, weakly*; audire, Afran. ap. Charis.

SURDESCO, ěre. (surdus) *To become deaf*; Augustin.

SURDĪGŌ, inis. f. (surdus) *Deafness*; Marc. Emp.

SURDĪTAS, ātis. f. (surdus) *Deafness*; Cic.

SURDUS, a, um. I. *Deaf, i. e. without the sense of hearing*; Cic. II. *Deaf, i. e. that does not or will not hear, insensible, inattentive, regardless, inflexible, incurable*; homo, Plaut.: mens, Ov.: surdior, id.: leges rem surdam esse, Liv.: surdis auribus canere, id., to preach to deaf ears, talk in vain: thus also, surdo narare fabulam, Ter.: surdus ad munera, Ov.: janua surda lacrimis, Mart.: surdior freto, Ov.: tellus, i. e. culture non respondens, Plin.: also with a genitive; veritatis, Colum. III. *That does not understand what he hears, and so is as it were deaf*; in horum sermone surdi, Cic.

IV. *That is not heard, silent, still*; lyra, Propert.: ictus, Plin.: gratia, Ov., i. e. that is kept secret: vota, that are not heard or fulfilled, Pers.: hence, of which one hears nothing, unheard of, unknown, not celebrated; herba, Plin.: nomen, Sil. V. *In which one hears nothing, or does not hear any thing distinctly*; theatrum, Varr., where the voice is lost or heard indistinctly: so also locus, Vitruvius, of the theatre: hence, surda loca, of the infernal regions, Sen. VI. *Unpleasant to the ear, harsh, disagreeable*; surdum quiddam et barbarum, Quint.

VII. *Of colour, smell, &c., Not to be perceived, not striking, weak, faint*; color, Plin.: materia, id., i. e. plant, bad: cinnama spirant surdum, Pers., emit a weak scent.

VIII. *Inanimate, lifeless*; res, Plin. N. B. Superl. surdissimus, Augustin.

SURĒNA, æ. I. *A kind of shell-fish*; Varr. L. L. 4, 12.

II. *The name of the magistrate next to the kings of Parthia, grand vizier*; Tac.

SURGO, surrexi, &c. See SUBRIGO.

SURIPUIT, for surripuit, &c. See SURRIPUIT.

SURRECTIO, ōnis. f. (surriigo) *A rising up, resurrection*; Arat.

SURRECTUS, a, um. See SUBRIGO.

SURREPO, psi, &c.: see SUBREPO. Surrepsit: see SURRIPUIT.

SURREPTICIUS, a, um. See SUBREPTICIUS.

SURREPTUS, a, um. See SURRIPUIT.

SURRIGO, cxi, &c. See SUBRIGO.

SURRIPUIT, or SUBRIPUIT, ripul, reptum, ěre. (sub and rapio) I. *To take away secretly, withdraw privily, pilfer, steal*; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: filium ex custodia, id.: libros, id.: mappam prætoris, Mart.: de mille modis unum, Hor.: Parmam, to take by stratagem, Cic.: spiritum, Quint., to fetch breath imperceptibly. II. *Fig. To take away or withdraw secretly, steal away, or simply, to take away, withdraw*; aliquid spatii, Cic., to snatch or steal a little time: se alicui, Plaut., to withdraw privily from one, steal away: se aliquo, id., to steal to a place, come to a place without being perceived: crimina oculis patris, Ov.: virtus nec eripit nec surripit potest, Cic.: diem, to spend to no purpose, Ov.: aliquem morti, Hor.: also, surripit is said of an accused person, who escapes condemnation by means of bribery, or other

unfair practices, *to get clear*; see Cic. Verr. I, 4. N.B. Surpate, for surripite, Hor.: surperuat, for surripuerat, id.: surpere, for surripere, Lucr.: surpuit, for surripuit, Plaut.: surrepsit, for surripuit, id.

SURROGO, ARE. See SUBROGO.

SURSUM, and (rarely) SURSUS. adv. (sub and versum)
I. *Upwards, up*; sursum meare, Lucr.: sursum deorsum, *up and down*; commear, Cic.: and cursitare, Ter.: hence, sursum deorsum versus, Sen., to mingle among each other: also with versus (vorsus) or versum (vorsum), i. e. wards; sursum vorsum serpit, Varr.: sursum versus reditur, Cic.: sursum vorsus gignitur, Lucr.
II. To the question, where? *Upwards, above*; nares recte sursum sunt, Cic.: sursum ac deorsum, above and below, Tubero ap. Gell.: hence, proverbially, quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, turn all things topsy-turvy, Petron. N.B. Susum, for sursum, Cato: from this probably came sus, used in composition, as in suscipio: hence, susque deque, for sursum deorsum, up and down, above and below; susque deque ferre, Laber. ap. Gell.: or, susque deque habere aliquid, Plaut., to make no account of, not to care about, not to mind: nam de Octavio susque deque, Cic., se. fero, or habeo, make no account of, do not care about: susque deque esse, to be of no importance or consequence, Varr.

SŪS, sus. c. (from ūs or ūcē) I. *A swine, pig, boar, sow*; Cic.: sus Minervam docet, id., proverbially, like an ignorant person pretends to teach one better informed: thus also, et docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratore, id. N.B. Nomin. suis, Prudent. 2. Dat. subus, Varr.: the more common form appears to be subus, Cic. II. *A kind of fish*; Ov. Halieut. 130.

SUSCEPTIO, ōnis. f. (susceptio) *An undertaking*; causæ, Cic.: laborum dolorumque, id.

SUSCEPTOR, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of suscipio) *To undertake*; Apul.

SUSCEPTOR, ōris. m. (suscipio) I. *One who undertakes any thing, an undertaker*; Justin. II. *One who undertakes the defence of any thing*; Cod. Theod. III. *One who takes into his house or harbours thieves, gamblers, &c.*; Pand. IV. *A receiver (of taxes, &c.)*; Cod. Just.: pecuniarum extraordinarium, Ascon.

SUSCEPTUS, a, um. See SUSCIPIO.

SUSCIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, ēre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum and capio) *To take up, to lift up in order to carry*; hence, *to carry, bear, support*; fulturæ, quibus theatrum suscipitur, Plin. Ep.: fig.; famam defuncti, id., i. e. to support, defend: hence, *to defend*; aliquid, Vatin. in Cic. Ep.: reum, Quint.: hence, I. *To undertake a thing*. 1. *In order to do it*; when it is rendered sometimes, *to undertake, to take upon one's self*, sometimes, *to do, accomplish, begin*, whether voluntarily or otherwise, in contradistinction from recipere, to undertake that which is laid upon one; vel negligentia in susceptis rebus vel perfidia in receptis, Cic.: seu iniuncta seu suscepta foret militia, Liv.: but this distinction between the two words is not always observed; suscipere iter Asiaticum, Cic.: bellum, to begin, id.: negotium, id.: officium, an office, Quint.: salutem reip., Cic.: personam viri boni, id., to assume the character of: consilium, to make a resolution, id.: odium, to conceive hatred, Nep.: benevolentiam, Cic., to become attached: patrocinium voluptatis, id.: causam, a cause, id.; cf. RECIPIO II. 2: also sibi reum, where sibi is redundant; sibi propugnacionem, id.: sibi auctoritatem, id., to assume, arrogate to himself, utrum: pro me uno susceptum est, i. e. factum est, id., utrum, to make a vow, Liv.: maleficium, id., to commit: thus also, scelus in Cic.: prodigia, Liv., i. e. to attend to, to see that the evil omens be averted by sacrifice, &c.; or, to acknowledge or recognise as real omens: sacra, id., to adopt or receive: pularia, id., to prepare: severitatem, to use, exercise, Cic.: thus also, orationem, id.: impudenciam, id.: suscipit vita, ut, &c., id., i. e. has introduced or adopted a custom: ferias, to institute, Varr.: culpam, to incur or to commit, Cic.: thus also, turpitudinem, id.: maculam alicui, to attach, bring upon; macula huic imperio suscipiatur, id.: or this may be for accipiatur: thus also, macula suscepta, id. 2. *By suffering or enduring*; when it may be rendered, *to suffer, endure, undergo, submit to*; penam, Cic.: pericula, id.: inimicitias, laborum, sumptum, id.: odium, id., to incur: molestiam, id.: es alienum, id., to take upon one's self: aliquid inimicum, to make any one his enemy, Brut. in Cic. Ep. II. *To receive, catch (any thing or person about to fall)*; Virg.: flumen, Propert., also, *to take to one's self*; aquam, to take into one's mouth, Ov.: hence, 1. *To receive, get, take*; pecuniam, Pand.: morbos, Lucr., to contract: cicatrices, Quint.: dolorem, Cic., to give himself up to grief: invidiam, id., to incur hatred, make himself hated: liberos, to get children, when it may sometimes be rendered, *to beget, or, to bear*; filiam ex te suscepi, Plaut., have had, have borne: liberos ex filia libertini, Cic.: in lucem editi et suscepti sumus, id.: quo (die) utinam susceptus non essem, id.: liberos suscipere means also, to bring up or educate children, or to acknowledge them as his own; Ter. 2. *To adopt*; religiones, Cic.: personam viri boni; see below; also, to

take as a scholar; Quint. 3. *To assume any thing as true, to take for granted, to maintain, assert, admit*; quæ si suscipimus, Cic. 4. *To admit, to be susceptible or capable of*; consolationem, Cic.: crimum, id. 5. *To take up or acknowledge (as one's child)*; puerum, Ter. 6. *To take the word, reply, rejoin, answer, resume*; Varr.: Virg. 7. *To take*; aliquid in civitatem, Cic., to take, receive: cursum, id.: sermonem, Quint., to take the word, take up or continue a discourse. N.B. We find also, suscipio, Lucr.

SUSCITABŪLUM, i. n. (suscito) *An incitement*; vocis, Varr.
SUSCITĀTOR, ōnis. f. (suscito) *An awakener, arousing*; Tert.

SUSCITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and cito) I. *To lift up, raise*; Virg.: lintea, Ov.: hence, I. *To erect, build*; delubra, Lucr. III. *To cause to rise, to raise, rouse, awaken*; as, from a sitting posture, Cic.: from sleep, Plaut., e somno, Cic.: from the dead, Augustin.: hence fig.; ignes sopitos, Virg., to stir up, rekindle: extinctos ignes (amoris), i. e. amore, Ov., to rekindle. IV. *To drive away*; vulturum a capite, Catull. V. *To excite, set in motion, raise, rouse, incite, encourage*; bellum, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Ep.: viros in arma, Virg.: tacentem Apollo suscitavit Musam, Hor.: hence, *to cause, occasion, make*; cadem, Virg., i. e. to slay: crepitum pede, Propert. VI. *To bring forth or forward*; sententias, Enn. ap. Cic.

SŪSĪNĀTUS, a, um. (susinus) *Of tilies*; oleum, Marc. Emp.

SŪSĪNUS, a, um. (σούσιννος) *Of tilies*; unguentum, Cels.

SUSPICIO, ōnis. f. (suspcio, ēre) I. *Suspicion*; Enn. II. *An esteeming highly*; Arnob.

SUSPECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of suspicio, ēre) I. *To look up*; Plin.: tabulam, at a painting, Ter. II. *To suspect, mistrust*; fraudem, Tac.: aliquid, id.: suspectari, *To be suspected*; alicui, id. N.B. Susceptor, ari, also depon.; Ammian.

SUSPECTO (abl.) adv. *With suspicion*; Pand.
SUSPECTOR, ōris. m. (suspcio, ere) *One who honours or esteems*; Sidon.

SUSPECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of suspicio; see SUSPICIO, ere. II. Adj. (from sus and specio) 1. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion*; melis civibus suspectum, Cic.: nec metues suspecta Cyrum, Hor.: medicina pluribus suspecta, Cic.: locus, Plin. Ep.: bellum, expected, Liv.: eo suspectior, Cic.: suspectum habere, Cæs.; Sall., to deem suspicious, to suspect: also, with d; e. g. de noverca, Cic.: and with a genitive; crimum, Tac.: also seq. infin.; id. 2. *Suspicious, mistrustful*; Tac.: suspectior, Ammian.

SUSPECTUS, us. m. (suspcio, eoe) I. *A looking up*; ad Olympum, Virg. II. *Height*; turris vasto suspectu, Virg. III. *A valuing, honouring, esteeming*; Ov.: Vitruv.

SUSPENDĪOSUS, a, um. (suspendium) *That has hung himself*; Plin.

SUSPENDIUM, i. n. (suspendo) *Hanging, as a means of death*; Cic.: suspendio vitam finire, Suet.: præbuit illa arbor misero suspendiacollo, Ov.: ex suspendio detractus est, Cels.

SUSPENDO, di, sum, ēre. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and pendo) I. *To hang up, hang*; nidum tigno, Virg.: oscilla ex pinu, id.: columbam ab alto malo, id.: aliquid e collo, Plin.; or, collo, id.; or, in collo, id., by the neck: aliquid arbori, Cic., on a tree: thus also, in oleastro, id.: se de ficu, id.; also, *to hang one self*; id.: fig.; suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor., i. e. directed his eyes and his mind to beautiful paintings, turned his attention to, gazed with admiration on; also, *to hang up in honour of a deity, to dedicate, consecrate*; arma Quirino, Virg.: hence, Suspendus, a, um. *Hang up, hanging, suspended*; Liv.: Cels.: suspensus tabulam lacerto, with a tablet hanging on his arm, Hor. II. *To cause any thing to be high, to make high, raise*; tectum turris, Cæs.: castra saxis præruptis, Sil., i. e. to pitch it on high rocks: tellurem sulco tenui, to plough lightly, loosen up, Virg. III. *To cause a thing to be suspended, i. e. so as not to rest at all, or to rest but slightly on any thing below, to suspend*; suspendi lectus debet et moveri, Cels.: Junonem Olympo, Val. Fl., to fasten to Olympus, so that she was suspended from it: also gen., *to touch gently, press upon lightly*; pedem summis digitis, to go on tiptoe, Quint.: suspensio gradu ire, Ter., on tiptoe: thus also, suspensio pede evagari, Phædr.: and, ferre suspensus gradus, Ov.: dentes, to bite gently, Lucr.: ædificium, to erect a building on an arch or vault; balneolas, Cic.: ita ædificatum, ut suspendi non posset, to stand firm without support from beneath, id.: hence, 1. *To support, prop*; terram columnis, Plin.: tignis contignationem, Cæs.: dolia subjectis lapidibus, Colum., to throw upon: murum furculis, Liv. 2. *To check, restrain, interrupt*; fletum, Ov.: dolore per intervalla suspensio, Quint.: causas morbi, Cels.: hence, aura suspensa levisque, Lucr., gentle. 3. *To leave undecided*;

rem medio responso, Liv. 4. *To place or leave in uncertainty, keep in suspense; judicium animos, Quint.*: aliquid expectatione, Plin. Ep. 5. *To loosen; glebas, Colum.* 6. *To put any thing not deeply; vineam in summa terra, Colum.*, i. e. leviter demergere. — See also SUSPENSUS.

SUSPENSE, adv. *With doubt or suspense; suspensius, Augustin.*

SUSPENSIO, ōnis. f. (suspendo) *An arch, vault, arched or vaulted place; Vitr.*

SUSPENSURA, æ. f. (suspendo) *An arching or vaulting, or, a building which rests upon an arch; caldariorum, Vitr.*

SUSPENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of suspendo; see SPEN-
PENDO. II. Adj. 1. *Resting, or depending upon any thing; ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt, Cic.*: rationes suspensas habere extrinsecus, to depend upon external things for happiness or peace, Cic. 2. *Raised, high, elevated; Corus suspensum in terras portat mare, Sil.* 3. *Suspended, floating; currus suspensus (in aqua), Cic.*: per mare suspensa ferret iter, Virg.: agmina suspensa, Claud., fleeing, hastening. 4. *In suspense, doubtful, uncertain; animus, Cic.*: expectatio, id.: plebs, id.: suspensus animi (for animo), Liv.: vestigium, Plin. Paneg., where one cannot tread securely: animus suspensor, Auct. B. Afric.: also, animus suspensus, *wavering, irresolute, hesitating; Cic.*: verba, Tac., ambiguous: res, Liv., critical situation: spem suspensam tenere, to leave in uncertainty, Cic.: hence, in suspensio relinquere, to leave undecided, Plin. Ep.: in suspensio esse, id., to be undecided: also, Suspensus, a, um, *Anxious, fearful; timor, Ov.*: nox, id.: suspensa manu laudare, Plin. Ep., timidly. 5. *Loose; terra, Plin. Ep.*: suspensissimum pastinatum, id.

SUSPICABILIS, e. (suspicor) *Consisting in conjecture, conjectural; ars, Arnob.*, i. e. medicine.

SUSPICAX, acis. (suspicor) I. *Suspicious, mistrustful; Liv.* II. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion; Tac.*

SUSPICIO, exi, ectum, ère. I. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and specio) I. Intrans. *To look up or upwards; in cœlum, Cic.* 2. Trans. *To look up at any thing; cœlum, Cic.*: astra, id.: hence, to look up to with respect or admiration, to esteem, admire; viros, id.: nihil, id.: suspicienda est figura, is admirable or worth seeing, id.

II. (from sub and specio) *To look secretly at any thing; hence, to have a suspicion of, to be suspicious or mistrustful of; aliquem, Sall.*: in this sense we usually find the participle suspectus, which is used as an adjective; see SUSPECTUS, a, um. — Synon. Revereri denotes silent admiration; admirari, admiration with evident emotion; suspicere, admiration with a sense of one's own inferiority to the object admired. Thus Döderlein, Synon. 2, p. 189.

SUSPICIO, ōnis. f. (from suspicere) I. *Suspicion, mistrust; in hac re nulla subest suspicio, Cic.*: incidit mihi suspicio, Ter., I suspect: venit ei in suspitionem, Nep., he suspects: suspitionem habere, to suspect, Cic.; also, to be suspected, Cic.: Nep.: suspicio cadit in aliquem, Cic.; or, pertinet ad aliquem, id., suspicion falls upon any one: in suspitione esse aliquid, to be suspected, Liv.: est suspicio, seq. accus. cum infin., Cic.: non abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, Cæs.: suspitionem a se removere, Cic.: aliquid dare, id.; or, præbere, Nep.; or, afferre, Cic.; or, inferre, id.; or, injicere, id.; or, facere, id.; or, movere, id., to excite or cause suspicion: aliquem in suspitionem adducere, aliquid, Nep., to render suspected: in suspitionem aliquid venire, Cic.: in suspitionem cadere, or vocari, id., to become suspected: we find also the plural, suspiciones; e. g. crimin multis suspicionibus coarguitur, id., i. e. suspicius circumstantes. II. *Any opinion or supposition; deorum, i. e. de diis, that there are gods, Cic.*: suspitionem habere, id.: hence, a slight token, appearance; vulneris, Petron. III. In rhetoric, *A figurative manner of speaking; per suspicionem dicere, Quint.*

SUSPICIOSÆ, adv. *With suspicion, suspiciously; aliquid dicere, Cic.*: suspiciosus, id.

SUSPICIOSUS, a, um. (suspicio, ōnis) I. *Suspicious, mistrustful; Cic.* II. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion; Cic.*: tempus suspiciosissimum, id.

SUSPICIO, ære. i. q. Suspicor; Plaut.

SUSPICOR, atus sum, ari. (from suspicio, ère) I. *To suspect; nihil aliquid, Cic.*: aliquid de aliquo, id.: also seq. accus. et infin.; Cæs.: also, aliquem, Apul. II. *To suppose, conjecture; aliquid, Cic.*: also, to hope; id.

SUSPIRATIO, ōnis. f. (suspiro) *A sighing, sigh; Quint.*

SUSPIRATUS, us. m. (suspiro) *A sighing, sigh; Cic.*

SUSPIRIOSE, adv. *With sighs; Colum.*

SUSPIRATUS, a, um. (suspirium) I. *Sighing; Plin.* II. *Morbus, Veget.*, a disease, otherwise called Aridus.

SUSPIRATUS, us. m. (suspiro) I. *A panting with shortness of breath; Plaut.* II. *A sighing, sigh; Liv.*

SUSPIRIUM, i. n. (suspiro) I. *A sigh, groan; Cic.*: suspiria trahere, to sigh, Ov.: suspirium alere petere, Plaut., to fetch a deep sigh. II. *A shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, asthma; Sen.*: also, a panting; Colum. III. *A fetching of breath; Lucan.*

SUSPIRO, avi, atum, are. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and spiro) I. Intrans. 1. *To exhale; foramen, quo æstuantia vina inspant, Pallad.* 2. *To draw a deep breath, to sigh, groan; occulte, Cic.*: also, to betray fear or anxiety by sighing; followed by ne; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9: also of things without life; curæ suspirantes, Enn., distressing; tellus atro exundante vapore suspirans, Sil.: hence, in femina, Ov., to sigh after, to be in love with. II. Trans. 1. *To breathe forth, exhale; nebulas, Lucan.* 2. *For spirare, To breathe forth any thing, to be full of; inclusum suspirat pectore Bacchum, Sil.* 3. *To sigh after, to long for; amores amorem, Tibull.*, to have another beloved object: matrem, Juv., to sigh after, long for.

SUSPUE DEQUE. See SURSUM.

SUSSILIO, SUSSULTO. See SUBSILIO.

SUSTENTACŪLUM, i. n. (sustento) *A support, stay; Tac.*: hence, *nourishment; corporis, Augustin.*

SUSTENTATIO, ōnis. f. (sustento) I. *A deferring, delay; Cic.* II. *A keeping back; sui, Lact.*: also, a figure of rhetoric, when an orator does not at once name a thing, but leaves his hearers for a time as it were to guess at it; Cels. ap. Quint. III. *A supporting, nourishing, maintaining; mulieris, Pand.*

SUSTENTATUS, us. m. (sustento) *A keeping up or upright; calantice, Auson.*: one's self, Apul.

SUSTENTO, avi, atum are. (freq. of sustineo) I. *To keep up or upright, to uphold, support, hold; corpus, Plin.*: fratrem ruentem dextra, Virg.: polum, Claud., to hold, bear. II. Fig. *To sustain, uphold, support, maintain, preserve, save from destruction; imbecillitatem valetudinis, Cic.*: valetudinem, id.: bella aliorum auxiliis, Cæs.: famem pecore, id.: parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, Cic., to make up for: remp., id.: pugnam manu, voce, Tac.: aciem, id.: amicos fide, Cic.

Catonem a Crasso sustentari, id.: aliquid tenuitatem suis angustiis, id.: me una consolatio sustentat, id.: spes mentes civium sustentat, id.: egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio, id.: eloquentia sustentatus, id., aided: sustentor literis, id., i. e. I console myself: sustentate te, id.: sustentare, sc. se, to keep one's self in health, Plaut. III. *To maintain, support, nourish; familiar, Ter.*: se amicorum liberalitate, Cic.: also, to refresh, comfort; Stat. IV. *To endure, bear, sustain; mærorem, Cic.*: aciem diu, Tac.: also without a case, to endure, hold out; Liv.: thus also, ægre sustentatum est, Cæs.: ægre is dies sustentavit, they scarcely hold out on that day, id.: sustentavit aliquamdiu, Suet., he held out for some time. V. *To withstand, resist, keep off; impetus legionum, Tac.*: hostem, id. VI. *To keep back, check, restrain; aciem, Auct. B. Afric.*: paulisper a rege sustentati, Sall.: hence, to defer, delay, put off; rem, Cic.: malum, id.: ædificationem ad tuum adventum, id.

SUSTINEO, tui, tentum, ère. (sus, for susum, i. e. sursum, and teneo) *To hold or keep up or upright, to prevent from falling, &c.*: hence. I. *To support, uphold, bear, cause any thing not to sink; aer sustinet volatus avium, Cic.*: se, to keep one's self from falling, id.: vix arma, Liv.: arma male, id., not to hold the shield as it ought to be held. II. *To carry, bear; bovem, Cic.*: columnæ et templa et porticus sustinent, id.: lapis albus pocula sustinet, Hor., i. e. bears, supports: furcis spectacula sustinentibus, Liv.: also, to bear (for fruit); (arbores) sustineant poma, Ov.: also, to carry or have; clipeum, Ov.: hence, I. Fig. *To bear, take upon one's self, undertake; causam, the blame, Cic.*: causam publicam, id.: tres personas, to represent, id.: personam magistri, Suet., to represent a teacher: Thaida, Juv., to play the part of Thais: munus in rep., Cic.: expectationem, id., i. e. to have to fulfil. 2. *To bear, suffer, endure, undergo; pœnam, Cic.*: potentiam aliquid, id.: crimen, id.: causas multorum, id., the prayers of many: impetum hostium, Cæs., to hold out against: vulnera, id.: certamen, Liv.: also without an accusative; Brutus Mutinæ vix sustinebat, Cic., scarcely held out: aliquem non sustinere, to be unable to resist or refuse; eos querentes non sustinuit, Liv.: eos rogantes, Brut. in Cic. Ep. hence, Sustineo, I am bold enough, I can endure, I am able, I can prevail upon or bring myself (to do a thing); haurire aquam, Plin.: deseruisse, for deserere, Ov.: non sustineo, I cannot endure, &c.; perdere blanditias, Ov.: nocere, Suet.: also with an accusative and infinitive; sustinebat, se literis non credidisse? Cic. 3. *To bear, be equal to, to be a match for; nomen consulis, Cic.*: questionem, id. III. *To support, maintain, nourish, sustain, feed; ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest, Cic.*: nepotes, Virg.: re frumentaria alimur et sustinimur, Cic.: penuriam, Colum., to assist, relieve: arbor umbram sustinet, i. e. efficit, Virg.: also, to revive, refresh; collapsam matrem, Val. Fl. IV. *To keep back, keep in check, restrain, stop; equum incitatum, Cæs.*: to stop: remos, Cic.: agmen, Liv.: signa, to halt with the army, id.: se, to halt, stand still, Val. Fl.: impetum, Cic.: Liv.: assensionem, or assensum, Cic.: hence se, to refrain; Cæcin. in Cic. Ep.: se ab assensu, Cic.: me sustinebam ne scriberem, for a scribendo, id. V. *To defer, put off, protract; solutionem, Cic.*: rem in

noctem, Liv.: se, to stay or reside any where; Cic. VI. To uphold, maintain, preserve, support, sustain, cause to endure or last; civitatis dignitatem ad decus, Cic.: expectationem, id.: amicum labentem, id.: vitam alicui, Mæcen. ap. Sen.: hence, sustineri, to consist in any thing; jurisdictione, Cic. VII. To hold (in the hand); sustine hoc, Plaut.: speculum manu, Ov.: also simply, to have, bear, wear, or carry; sinus smiles fluctibus, i. e. vestem, id.: also, to have or contain; historiam, Plaut.

SUSTOLLO (sustill), Ære. (sus, i. e. sursum, and tollo) I. To lift up, raise, take up; amiculum, Plaut.: hence, to erect, build; Cod. Theod. II. To take away; Plaut. III. To remove, destroy, pull down; ædes, id. N.B. The perfect sustulit is usually referred to tollō or suffero.

SUSTRINGO, SUSTRICUS. See SUBSTRINGO.

SUSUM. See SURSUM.

SUSURRĀMEN, mis. n. (susurro) A murmuring; Apul.

SUSURRĀTIM. adv. Softly, in a low tone of voice; Marc. Cap.

SUSURRĀTIO, Ænis. f. (susurro) i. q. Susurrus; Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

SUSURRĀTOR, Æris. m. (susurro) One that speaks softly, a whisperer; Cæl. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 8, 1; where some read susurrations.

SUSURRO, Ære. (susurrus) I. Intrans. To make a low noise, to murmur, whisper; of persons, Ov.: susurrari audio, that it is whispered, Ter.: of water, Virg.: of the mind, id.: of bees, id. II. Trans. To mutter or whisper any thing; cautica, Mart.: te platanus susurrat, te pinus, Calp., thee, i. e. thy name.

SUSURRO, Ænis. m. (susurrus) One that speaks softly, a whisperer; Sidon.

SUSURRUM, i. n. A murmuring, whispering; lingua refert audita susurra, Ov.; unless susurra be the ablative from an adjective susurrus, a, um, and belong to lingua.

SUSURRUS, i. m. (Ψιθυγός) A low sound or noise, a murmuring, whispering, &c.; as, of the wind among the leaves; Virg.: of persons, Cic.: also, of whisperers and secret advisers, Plin. Paneg. N.B. Apuleius has, after the fourth declension, susurru.

SUTELA, Æ. f. (suo) A sewing, a sewing together; hence, an artifice, wile; Plaut.

SUTILIS, e. (suo) Sewed, stitched, or fastened together; balteus, Virg.: cymba, id.: domus, Val. Fl., i. e. of hides stitched together: naves, Plin.: corona, Ov.: thus also, rosa, a garland of roses, or roses entwined in the hair, Mart.

SUTOR, Æris. m. (suo) A shoemaker, cobbler; Plaut.: ne sutor supra crepidam iudicaret, Plin.: hence, proverbially, ne supra crepidam (sc. iudicet or iudica), i. e. let no one set up for a judge in matters beyond his comprehension, Plin.: Val. Max.

SUTORIUS, a, um. (sutor) Of or belonging to shoemakers; atramentum, blacking, Cic.: hence, Sutorius, One that has been a shoemaker; id.

SUTRINUS, a, um. (contr. for sutorinus, from sutor) Of or belonging to shoemakers; taberna, shop or stall, Tac.: ars, Plin.: also simply, sutrina, sc. ars; c. g. sutrinam facere, Vitruv., to work as a shoemaker: Sutrina (sc. officina or taberna), A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall; Liv.: Plin.

SUTURA, Æ. f. (suo) A sewing together, a seam, suture; Cels.: calvaria; id.

SUTUS, a, um. See SUIO.

SUUS, a, um. (suis, suis, suis) I. Belonging or relating to him, her, it, them, one's own, its own; it is properly referred to the nearest subject (nominative); sua manu scripsit, with his own hand, Nep.: proprius; sometimes joined with it; sua cuique laus propria debetur, Cic.: but it is used also in other connections, for illius, illorum, illarum, when the context must determine to what it refers; incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus, Nep.: Minerva dicitur patrem interemisse, virginitatem suam violare contemnam, for illius, Cic.: hence, Sui, One's own people, friends, &c.; quem sui Cæsarem salutabant, id.: thus also, Suum, neut., One's own (property); ad suum pervenire, id.: quod suum non esset, Liv. N.B. I. Sibi is often found with it redundantly; suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, Ter. 2. It is itself often used redundantly; uxorem suam interrogavit, Cic.: on the contrary it is sometimes omitted; auxere iras, sc. suas, Liv.: sibi letum pepererunt manu, sc. sua, Virg. II. His, her, its, their proper, peculiar, appointed, fixed; suus numerum habere, Cic.: suo Marti pugnare, in a proper or suitable manner, Liv., of cavalry, fighting on horseback: sua morte defungi, to die a natural death, Suet.: anno suo, in one's regular or proper year, Cic.: tempore suo, at a proper time, id. III. Inclined or devoted to one, favourable; utebatur populo suo, Cic.: astu suo Locros traiecit, Liv.: sui dii, Virg.: ventus, Hor.: sidera, Val. Fl.: reddere aliquem suum, to make him one's friend, Nep. IV. Proper, own, not strange or foreign; suos deos aut novos, Cic.: viscum, quod non sua seminat arbor, Virg. V. One's own master, at one's own dis-

posal, fruce; ancilla nunc sua est, Plaut.: poterit esse in disputando suus, Cic., independent, thinking for himself: suus non est, not in his right mind, Pand.: vix sua erat, in her right mind, was beside herself, Ov. N.B. I. Suus, a, um, for sui, i. e. erga se; e. g. injuria sua, towards himself, Sall.: suus accusator, Nep. 2. Met and pte are sometimes appended; summum, Liv.: suismet, id.: suopte, Cic.: suopte manu, id. 3. Suum, for suorum, Ter. 4. Quisque is frequently put after suus; sua quemque fraus vexat, Cic.: and sometimes before it; in civitatem quemque suam, Liv.

SYCAMINUS, or -os, i. f. (σπάμινος) I. A mulberry tree; Cels.: also, Sycaminon, Ænis, Pand. II. i. q. Sycomorus; Cels.

SYCER, es. f. (συγή) I. An herb otherwise called pepilis; Plin. II. A kind of pine tree, or pitch made from it; Plin. III. A kind of watery sore in the corner of the eye; Plin.

SYCITES, æ. m. (συκίτης) I. Sc. Ænos, Fig-wine; Plin. II. Sc. Lapis, or Sycitis, Idis. f., sc. gemma, A precious stone of the colour of figs; Plin.

SYCÔMORUS, i. f. (συκόμορος) A wild fig tree (Ficus Sycomorus, L.); Cels.

SYCOPHANTA, æ. m. (συκοφάντης) Properly, One who informed against persons who clandestinely exported figs from Attica; hence, a knave, rogue, cheat; Ter.

SYCOPHANTIA, æ. f. (συκοφαντία) Deceit, artifice, knavery; Plaut.

SYCOPHANTOSE, adv. Deceitfully, artfully; Plaut.

SYCOPHANTOR, Æri. (συκοφαντήριον, ð) To play the sycophant, to cheat; Plaut.

SYCOPHYLLON, i. n. (συκοφύλλον) Marsh-mallows; Apul.

SYDUS, Æris. n. See SIDUS.

SYLLĀBA, Æ. f. (σύλλαβή) A syllable; Cic.: hence, Syllabæ, Verses; Mart.

SYLLĀBĀTIM, adv. (syllaba) By syllables; Cic.

SYLLĀBUS, i. m. (σύλλαβος) A register, list, syllabus; Augustin.

SYLLEPSIS, is. f. (σύλληψις) In grammar, A figure whereby words are referred to another to which they do not properly belong; as, hic arma, hic currus fuit, where fuit refers to arma, as well as to currus: Demosthenes cum ceteris ceteri expulsi; where erant refers to Demosthenes.

SYLLOGISMĀTICUS, a, um. (συλλογισματικός) Consisting in syllogisms, syllogistic; Fulgent.

SYLLOGISMUS, i. m. (συλλογισμός) A syllogism, a formal argument in which a conclusion is drawn from two foregoing premises; Gell.: rhetoricus, i. e. enthymema, Quint.

SYLLOGISTICUS, a, um. (συλλογιστικός) Of or belonging to syllogisms, syllogistic; status, Quint., i. e. ratiōnativus.

SYLVA. See SILVA.

SYMBOLĀ, Æ. f. (συμβολή) I. A contribution or share given towards any thing; symbolum dedit, cenavit, he gave his share towards the feast, Ter.: hence, edere de symbolis, id., to feast together with money contributed by each person: de symbolis quid actum est? id., what is become of the money collected for the feast? hence, symbolæ, Gell., i. e. questions which friends propose to each other by way of entertainment. II. Sometimes it seems to denote, The feast or entertainment itself; symbolum dabo, Plaut. III. For symbolum; Apul.

SYMBOLICĀ, adv. Symbolically, by way of figure; appellare, Gell.

SYMBOLUM, i. n. and SYMBOLUS, i. m. (σύμβολον and -ος) Any mark or sign by which one enjoins another to understand any thing, or which one has agreed upon with another; quem symbolum? Plaut.: symbolum est, id.: Pliny says that the Greeks and Romans called their ring or signet, symbolum.

SYMBOTUS, æ. m. (συμβότης) A priest of the same college, a fellow priest; Apul.

SYMPASIA, Ætis. n. (σύνπασια) A medicinal powder which was sprinkled on the body; Cæl. Aur.

SYMPĀTHIA, Æ. f. (συνπάθεια) Sympathy, a natural inclination or agreement of two or more things; Vitruv.

SYMPHONIA, Æ. f. (συνφωνία) A harmony of musical sounds, a concert; Cic.

SYMPHONICUS, a, um. (συνφωνικός) I. Belonging to music or a concert; pucri, or servi, Cic., slaves who played music to amuse their masters, choristers. II. Herba, Pallad., Henbane.

SYMPHYTON or -UM, i. n. (σύμφυτον) I. A kind of herb, wallwort or comfrey; Plin. 27, 24. II. Another herb, otherwise called helenion, &c.; Plin. 14, 19, 5.

SYMPLEGMA, Ætis. n. (σύνπλεγμα) A group of several figures, especially of wristers engaged in a contest; Plin.

SYMPLOCĒ, es. f. (συναμλοχή) A figure of rhetoric, in which the first and last words of a clause are repeated; Marc. Cap.

SYMPOSIACUS, a, um. (συνποσιακός) Of or belonging to a banquet or entertainment; questiuncula, Gell.: hence, Symposiaca, plur., Writings, or a treatise, relating to an entertainment; id.

SYMPŌSIUM, i. n. (συνπόσιον) A banquet, the name of a book of Plato, Nep.

SYMPALMA, átis. n. (σύνψαλμα) *A playing together on a stringed instrument, or, a singing together with the same*; Augustin.

SYNERESIS, is. f. (συναίρεσις) *The contracting of two vowels into one*; as when *alveo* is read as a dissyllable.

SYNAGOGA, æ. f. (συναγωγή) *An assembly*; hence, a *synagogue* or *assembly of the Jews*; Tert.

SYNALÉPHE, es. f. (συναλήψη) *Is, when the last vowel or diphthong of a word is absorbed in the vowel or diphthong of a word following*; as, when *ante illum* is read *ant' illum*.

SYNANCHE, es. f. (συναγχή) *An inflammation of the throat, a quinsy, sore throat*; Veget.

SYNANCHICUS, a, um. (συναγχικός) *Of or relating to an inflammation of the throat*; passio, Cael. Aur.

SYNCHRISMA, átis. n. (συνχρῖσμα) *An anointing*; Veget.

SYNCHRONUS, a, um. (σύνχρονος) *Contemporary*; Augustin.

SYNCOPE, es. or SYNCOPA, æ. f. (συνκοπή) *I. In grammar, An omission of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word*; Charis.: *Diomed.* II. *Impotency, want of strength*; Veget.

SYNCOPE, are. (syncope) *To lose strength, to become weak or faint*; Veget.

SYNDICUS, i. m. (σύνδικος) *A syndic, a representative and defender of the rights of a community*; Pand.

SYNECDOCHE, es. f. (συνεκδοχή) *I. A figure of rhetoric, by which a word is made to convey more or less than its proper sense*; as when *Achelus* is put for *water* in general; Quint. II. *A figure by which one omits a word that may be understood*; Quint.

SYNÉDRUS, i. m. (σύνεδρος) *An assessor in a college*; Liv.

SYNGRÁPHA, æ. f. (συνγραφή) *A written obligation, contract, bond, bill of exchange*; Cic.: *facere syngraphas cum aliquo, id.*, to take a bill of exchange (for a debt).

SYNGRAPHUS, i. m. (σύνγραφος) *I. A written contract*; Plaut. II. *A passport, safe-conduct*; Plaut.

SYNCHITES, æ. m. (συνχίτης) or SYNOCHITIS, idis. f. (συνχίτης) *A kind of precious stone unknown to us, anciently used as a spell*; Plin. 37, 73.

SYNDONITIS, æ. m. (συνδονίτης) or SYNDONITIS, idis. f. (συνδονίτης) *A precious stone found in the fish synodus*; Plin.

SYNDŪS, i. f. (σύνδος) *An assembly, especially, for religious worship*; Cod. Just.

SYNDŪS, ontis. m. (σύνδουος) *A kind of fish, Sparus, L.*; Ov.

SYNECIUM, i. n. (συνέκιον) *A room in which several persons dwell together*; Petron.

SYNPHITES, æ. m. (συνφίτης) *A kind of precious stone, otherwise called galactites*; Plin.

SYNOPSIS, is. f. (σύνopsis) *A sketch, synopsis, short inventory*; Pand.

SYNGŪS, idis. f. (συνέγις) *A pair, yoke*; Hier.

SYNTAGMA, átis. n. (σύνταγμα) *Any thing put together in order*; hence, a *treatise, book*; Cic.

SYNTAXIS, is. f. (σύνταξις) *A putting together in order*; of words, construction, *syntax*; Prisc.

SYNTEXIS, is. f. (σύντηξις) *A melting together*; hence, a *consumption, decline*; Plin.: hence, *Syntectitus, a, um, Labouring under a consumption, consumptive*; id.

SYNTHEIA, or SYNTHÉMA, átis. n. (σύνθημα, or σύνθημα) *A token agreed upon*; hence, a *password*; Hier.

SYNTHESIS, a, um. i. e. ad *synthesin* pertinens; e. g. *vestis*, supposed to be for *synthesis*; e. g. *synthesinam indutus*, Suet. Ner. 51.

SYNTHESIS, is. f. (σύνθεσις) *I. A composition of several ingredients, as in medicines, a mixture*; Seren. Sam. II. *At table, A set of vessels, a service*; septenaria, Mart. III. *A kind of loose garment worn by the Romans at feasts, and at the Saturnalia*; Mart.:

also, a *set or suit of clothes*; Mart.: Pand.

SYNTŪS, a, um. (σύντων) *In tune, harmonious*; hence, *Syntonium, i. n., subst., A musical instrument*; i. q. *Scabillum*; e. g. *syntonium modi*, Quint.

SYNTROPHUS, i. m. (σύντροφος) *One who has been brought up with another*; Tert.

SYREON, i. n. *A kind of herb, otherwise called tordylion*; Plin.

SYRINGŪS, a, um. (syrinx) *Hollowed out like a pipe*; hædus, Apic.

SYRINGIAS, æ. m. (συνιγγίαις) sc. *calamus. A kind of hollow reed, good for pipes and flutes*; Plin. Sibthorp and Smith suppose it to be *Saccharum Ravennæ*.

SYRINGITES, æ. m. (συνιγγίτης) *A kind of gen, stipula internodio similis, perpetua fistula cavatur*, Plin. 37, 67.

SYRINGŌDŪMIUM, i. n. (συνιγγιόδουμιον) *A surgical instrument used for cutting fistulæ*; Veget.

SYRINX, ingis. f. (σύνιγξ) *I. A reed or pipe*; Ov. II. *A subterranean passage*; Ammian.

SYRITES, æ. m. (συνίτης) *A small stone found in the bladder of a wolf*; Plin.

SYRMA, átis. n. (σύμμα) *A loose flowing robe with a long train*; Mart.: this robe was worn by tragedians; Juv. 8,

229: and hence it is put for, *tragedy*; a *Pyrrha* quam omnia syrmata solvas, Juv. 15, 30, though you turn over all the tragedias since the time of *Pyrrha*.

SYRMATICUS, a, um.; e. g. *jumentum, Veget., Limping*.

SYSTEMA, átis. n. (σύστημα) *A whole consisting of several parts, a system*; Marc. Cap.

SYSTŌLE, es. f. (συστολή) *In grammar, The use of a long syllable as a short one*; Diomed.

SYSTŪLOS, on. (σύστυλος) *Close columned, i. e. when the columns are at the distance of two columns' breadth from each other*; Vitr.

SYZYGIA, æ. f. (συνζυγία) *A joining together, a syzygy*; Tert.

T.

T., as a surname, stands for *Titus*: but *Ti.* denotes *Ti* *berus*.

TABANUS, i. m. *A breeze, gadfly, horsefly, or oxfly*; Varr.

TABŒFACTUS, a, um. *Melted, thawed*; Solin.

TABELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of tabula) *I. A small board or table, a tablet*; Plin.: hence, the *trough* in which *Romulus* and *Remus* were exposed is called *parva tabella*; Ov. II. *A kind of pastry*; Mart.: it was so called probably from its shape. III. *A fan*; Ov. IV. *A gaming-table*; Ov. V. *A picture*; Cic.: *comice tabella*, Plin., i. e. which represent dramatic scenes.

VI. *A table or tablet for writing or casting up sums on, used by schoolboys*; Plin.: also, in general, *a writing-tablet, a letter, note*; Ov.: *tabellas proferri iussimus, Cic., writings, letters*; hence, *any writing, whether a marriage contract, will, legal bond, or the like*; falsas signare tabellas, testament, Juv.: *tabellæ dotis, marriage contract*, Suet.: *tabellis obnigatis agis mecum, you commit to writing what I have said, Cic.: tabellæ questionis, minutes of evidence, id.: quadrangentorum reddis mihi tabellas, bond, Mart.: signatis tabellis publicis, public papers laid up in the archives, Liv.*

VII. *Tabella votiva, Juv., and without votiva, Tibull.*; Ov., *A votive tablet, hung up as a token of gratitude in the temple of some deity whom a person supposed to have effected his deliverance from danger.*

VIII. *A tablet used in giving votes at the comitia, and in courts of justice*; Cic. IX.

A tent; dimidiata, Varr., a small, narrow tent.

TABELLARIUS, a, um. (tabella) *I. Of or relating to tablets*; lex, Cic., a law ordaining that the people should signify their suffrage by ballot, and not by word of mouth as formerly. II. *Of or relating to letters or despatches*; navis, a packet-boat, Sen.: hence, *Tabellarius, subst., A letter-carrier, courier*; Cic.

TABELLO, ónis. m. (tabella) *One who draws up written instruments, a scrivener, notary*; Pand.

TABEO, ut, ére. (from τάω, Dor. τάω) *To melt away*; hence, I. *To drop, drip, trickle, or be wet with any thing*; artus sale tabentes, Virg., i. e. with seawater: *genæ, id., moist with tears.* II. *To be consumed by degrees, to waste away, decay*; corpora tabent, Ov.

TABERNA, æ. f. (from *taba*, the root of *tabula*) *A hut, booth.* I. *A hovel, cottage*; pauperum tabernæ, Hor.,

II. *A shop, stall; a workshop*; concursare circum tabernas, Cic.: *libraria, id., and without libraria, Hor., a bookseller's shop or stall*; unguentaria, Varr.: *tonsoris, Hor.: cauponia, Pand.: sutrina, Tac.: argentaria, Liv., a banker's stall*: in *tabernam* devertere, Cic., i. e. public house, tavern: there was a place in the forum at Rome called *Tabernæ, i. e. The shops*, as with us, a *bazaar, arcade*; Cic.: Liv. III. *A booth or stand for spectators at games*; Cic. Mur. 35.

TABERNACŪLUM, i. n. (taberna) *A tent*; Cic.: especially, *I. A military tent*; militare, Cic.: and without *militare, Cæs.: Nep.* II. *A tent in which the consul or other magistrate took the auspices.* N. B. In *una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitæ collocare, Cic., to sit down in, i. e. to devote one's self entirely to philosophy.*

TABERNARIUS, a, um. (taberna) *Of or belonging to tents or booths*; blanditiæ, Apul., i. e. common, such as are made in huts: hence, *Tabernarius (subst.), One who works or sells in a shop, a shopkeeper*; Cic.

TABERNŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of taberna) *I. A little hut*; Apul. II. *A booth, stall, shop, workshop*; Suet.: Pand.

TABES, is. f. (tabeo) *I. A gradual wasting away by disease, melting, &c.*; a *melting, wasting away, dissolving, thawing*; Sen.: *arboris, Plin.: tabes cadavera absumebat, Liv., i. e. consumption, wasting disease: corpora tabe vetustas abstulerit, Ov.: hence, of men and animals, a wasting disease, consumption, decline*; Cic.: Liv. II. *A pestilence, infectious disease*; Sall.: fig.: *fenoris crescentis, Liv.: tabes fori, Tac. Ann. II, 6.* III. *The moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption*; corpora in tabem resolvit, Plin.: *nivis, Liv.: sanguinis, id.*; and hence, *any moisture, or impure humour*; veneni, Ov.: oculorum, Tac.

TABESCO, lui, ěre. (inchoat. of tabeo) *To consume away by degrees, to waste or melt away, to dissolve*; caelore, Cic., cetera tabescens, Lucr.: sal, Plin.: dolore, Cic.: thus also, desiderio, id.; especially, *to pine away with love*; Ov. N.B. To this, perhaps, we ought to refer the perfect tabui, with the tenses derived from it; tabuenter ceræ, Ov.—Synon. Arescere, to dry up; flaccescere, to lose the freshness of colour and appearance; tabescere, to decrease imperceptibly in size.

TABĪDŌSUS, a, um. i. q. Tabidus; Tert.: also, TABIOSUS, a, um, id.

TABĪDĪUS, a, um. Dimin. of tabidus; Virg.

TABĪDUS, a, um. (tabes) *I. Melting or wasting away*; nix, Liv.: hence, *I. Fig. Wasting or pining away*; mens, Ov. *2. Full of corrupt moisture, corrupted*; corpus, Suet. *II. Consuming, wasting*; lues, Virg.: vestustas, Ov.: venenum, Tac.

TABĪFĪCĀBĪLIS, e, for tabificus; Acc.

TABĪFĪCUS, a, um. (tabes and facio) *Consuming, wasting*; radii (solis), Lucr.: aër, Lucan., pestilential; venenum, Suet.: perturbationes, Cic.

TABĪFULUS, a, um. (tabes and fuo) *I. That wastes away*; Prudent. *II. That consumes*; Venant. Fort.

TABĪRĪDO, inis. f. (tabes) *A consumption, decline*; Plin.

TABŪLA, i. n. See TABULŪNUM.

TABŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of obsol. tabla, from τῆλα, τῆλα, to stretch, allied to τῆν, τῆνα, τῆνα) *A board, table*. *I. A board used in building, a plank*; tabulam arripere de naufragio, Cic.: latera cluduntur tabulis, Plin.: hence, *a bench made of boards*; solventur risu tabulae, Hor., the benches (subsellia) will be broken down by the laughter.

II. A board or table for playing on, a gaming table; Ov. *III. A board on which any thing is painted*; hence, tabula picta, Cic.; and simply, tabula, id., a painting, picture: manum de tabula, id., i. e. enough; properly, take the hand away from the picture, and add no more, lest you spoil it. N.B. Shipwrecked persons used to have their disaster described by a painting on a wooden tablet, with which they went about begging; Pers.: and perhaps they used to hang up their tablet in a temple with a vow that they never would go to sea again, Hor. Od. I, 5, 13; or the tabula votiva in this passage may have been hung up as a token of gratitude for the former deliverance. *IV. A tablet for writing or casting up accounts on*; literaria, Varr., or simply, 'tabula, Hor., a tablet for writing or reckoning upon: cerata, a wax tablet, on which the Romans usually wrote, Plaut.: hence, *a tablet on which any thing is or has been written*; Cic.: hence, *an advertisement of an auction, or, a catalogue of sale, i. e. a list of things to be sold by auction*; hence for, *an auction*; adest ad tabulam, id.: again, *a list of proscription*; id. Rosc. Am. 9: also, *a tablet or billet with which they voted*; Cic.: also, *a geographical table, a map, chart*; Dicearchi, id.; and, *any writing, book, list, catalogue*; tabulam posuisse, Liv., a book containing the minutes of proceedings: tabularum cura, id., archives: tabulae nuptiales, Tac.; and simply, tabula, Juv., a marriage contract: hence, tabulae, *1. An account-book*; conoera tabulas, Cic., to keep an account-book; *2. tabulae novae, an altering of the accounts in favour of the debtors*; id.; timorem novarum tabularum tollere, Cæs. *2. Tabulae publicae, state papers, archives, Cic. 1. and without publica, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: cura tabularum*; see above. *3. A will or testament*; Ov.: Plin. Ep. *V. A table*; hence, *a banker's table or counter*; Sextia, Cic. *VI. A certain portion of land, as in a vineyard, a bed, plot, &c.*; Pallad. *VII. Tabulae, The folds or plaits of a garment*; Tert.

TABŪLĀMENTUM, i. n. (tabula) *Boards joined together, boarding*; Frontin.

TABŪLĀRIA, æ. f. See TABULARIUS.

TABŪLĀRIS, e. (tabula) *Relating to tables or boards*; temperatura aris, Plin., i. e. that serves for making thin plates: hence, Tabulare, *I. A plate*; Sen. *II. Palati, The roof of the mouth*; Veget.

TABŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (tabula) *Relating to writings or papers*; hence, *I. Tabularium, sc. ædificium, Archives*; Cic. *II. Tabularia, æ. 1. Sc. ædes, Archives*; Claud. ap. Non. *2. Sc. res*; e. g. tabulariam administrare, to keep the archives or the accounts of a town, &c.; Cod. Just. *III. Tabularius, sc. homo, A keeper of archives, registrar, &c.*; Pand.

TABŪLĀTĪM, adv. *In divisions or rows*; Pallad.

TABŪLĀTĪO, ðnis. f. (tabulo) *Boards joined together, a boarding, floor*; Cæs.

TABŪLĀTUM, i. n. (tabulo) *Any thing put together or consisting of boards, a floor, &c.*; Mart.: Colum.: Cato: hence, *a story, floor*; turris quatuor tabularum, Cæs.: hence, *I. In a row of trees, A layer of branches*; Virg.: Colum. *II. A row, layer, bed, of things lying one over the other*; Colum.

TABŪLĪNUM, or TABLINUM, i. n. (tabula) *I. A terrace or other floored place in the open air*; Varr. *II. A picture gallery*; Apul. *III. Archives*; Vitr.

TABŪLO, avi, atum, ěre. (tabula) *I. To cover with boards, to floor*; transitus tabulatus, Plin. Ep., where

others read, tabulatus; ædificia tabulata, Fest., consisting of boards. *II. To lay in rows or folds*; Tert.

TABUM, i. n. i. q. Tabes. *I. An infectious disease, pestilence*; corpora affecta tabo, Liv.: infecit pabula tabo, Virg. *II. Corrupt moisture, foul blood, gore*; terram tabo maculant, Virg.: saxa spargens tabo, Enn. ap. Cic.: hence, *any similar liquid, as, the liquor of the purple fish*; Stat.

TACEO, ui, itum, ěre. (tæxiō) *I. Intrans. To be silent, i. e. not to speak, to say nothing*; Ter.: de re, Cic.: also for, *to say not to say much*; tacere adversarios, Cic.: hence fig., *to be silent or still*; tacet omnis ager, Virg.: plectra dolore tacente, Ov.: oculi tacere tui, id.: blanditiæ tacente, i. e. absint, id.: tacere indolem Romanam, did not show itself, had disappeared, Liv.: hence, Tacens, Still; loca, Virg.: locus, Tacit.: ventus, Sen., hushed: Ister, i. e. frozen, and so, still, Mart.: aqua, Propert. *II. Trans. To be silent with regard to any thing, to keep secret*; aliquid, Cic.: Hor.: also passivè, tacitum est, Ter.; see also TACTUS.—Synon. Silere, to make no noise, give no sound; opp. strepere, fremere: tacere, not to utter a word, especially, to keep secret, bury in silence; opp. dicere, loqui: reticere, to be silent when one ought to speak; opp. eloqui.

TACTĪTE, adv. *I. Silently, in silence*; Cic.: aliquid tacite habere, to keep silent, Liv. *II. Secretly, in secret*; perire, Cic.

TACTĪO, abl. i. q. Tacite. See TACTUS.

TACTĪRĪO, ire. (desider. of taceo) *To desire to be silent*; Sidon.

TACTĪURNĪTAS, atis. f. (taciturnus) *I. Silence, taciturnity*; testium, Cic.: curiæ, id. *II. Secrecy (as a virtue)*; opus este fide ac taciturnitate, Ter.: nostri hominis taciturnitate, Cic.—Synon. Silentium, silence in general: taciturnitas usually denotes secrecy or close silence as a virtue, or at least the habit of being silent, taciturnity.

TACTĪURNUS, a, um. (tacitus) *Silent, taciturn*; obstinatio, Nep.: homo, Cic.: ingenium statua taciturnus, Hor.: hence, still, noiseless, quiet; ostium taciturnissimum, Plaut.: tineas pases taciturnus, Hor., in silence: sientia, Lucr.: Ov.

TACTĪUS, a, um. *I. Part. of taceo*; see TACEO.

II. Adj. 1. That is passed over in silence, or kept secret; aliquid taciturno relinquere, Cic., to pass over in silence, say nothing of it: aliquid taciturno tenere, id., to keep to one's self: quod tacito opus est, which ought to be kept secret, Plaut.: taciturno pati aliquid, Liv., to endure in silence: but, taciturno ferre or auferre, to speak without being contradicted or answered; non feres taciturno, I will not be silent, Cic.: ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse taciturno, Liv., Turnus had not been silent at that: ut taciturno feras, id., that I may be quiet: tacita ut hæc auferas, i. e. ut taceam, Plaut.: but, fero tacitus means also, I bear it in silence, put up with it, Liv.; see below. *2. Hence Taciturno, subst. A secret*; vulgator taciti, Ov.: hence, Tacitus, a, um, *That is done without words or voice, still, in silence, secret*; assensio, Cic., implied, tacit: indutiæ, Liv., i. e. not formally agreed on: exceptio, Cic., i. e. made as a matter of course, without being committed to writing: also gen., secret, hidden, concealed; vulnus, Virg.: iudicium, Cic.: catenæ, Val. Fl., i. e. concealed, invisible: also for tacite, in silence, secretly: mirari secum tacitus, Hor., by himself: tacita tecum loquitur patria, Cic. *3. That does not speak, silent, mute*; mulier, Plaut.: me tacito, Cic., if I be silent: hoc tacitus prætere non possum, id., in silence: contumeliam tacitus tulit, Liv., he put up with it without saying any thing: taciti sedit ad iussa, Val. Fl., with silent attention: also, still, quiet, without noise; expectatio, Cic.: aqua, Ov.: nox, id.: vox, a low voice, id., hence, Taciturno, subst. *1. Secrecy*; tacito est opus, Ter. *2. Stillness, silence*; Lucan.: per taciturno, Virg.; or, tacito (abl.), Justin., in silence, without noise.

TACTĪUS, e. (tango) *Tangible*; Lucr.

TACTĪO, ðnis. f. (tango) *I. A touching*; quid tibi meam tactio est? why do you touch? Plaut. *II. Feeling*; voluptates oculorum et tactionum, Cic.

TACTUS, a, um. See TANGO.

TACTUS, us. m. (tango) *I. A touching, touch*; res sub tactum cadit, is tangible, Cic.: hence, operation, influence; solis, id.: luncæ, id. *II. Tangibility*; Lucr.

III. Touch, as one of the senses; Cic.

TÆDA, or TÆDA, æ. f. (tæcis or tæcis accus. δαῖτα or δῆδα) *I. A pine tree, producing a great quantity of pitch*; Pinus Cembra, L.; Plin.: hence, *II. A board or plank of this tree*; latissima, Juv. *III. A branch of this tree*; frondens, Calp. *IV. The wood of the pine tree*; Cæs.: Vitr.: hence, *I. A torch of pine wood*; inflammare tædas, Cic.: tædæ ardentes, id. Such torches were used especially at marriages: hence, *1. Tæda jugalis, Ov.*; and simply, Tæda, Propert., *A nuptial torch*. *2. A marriage or wedding*; Virg.: Ov.: fœdera tædæ, Lucan.: also fig.; me non aliæ poterunt corrumpere (i. e. a te avertere) tædæ, Propert., no other attachment. *2. An instrument of torture*; Lucr. *V. A small piece of fat*; Anob.

TÆDET, uit and sum est, ěre. impers. *I. To be*

disgusted or weary; the person who feels disgust, &c., being put in the accusative, and that which occasions the feeling in the genitive or infinitive; me convivi tæsum est, Plaut. : tædet eadem audire milites, Ter. : tædet nos vitæ, Cic. II. To be discontented or dissatisfied with any thing; Liv. N.B. In later writers it is found as a personal verb; cœpi tædere captivitatē, Hieron.

TÆDESCIT, ēre, impers. *It wearies; aliquem rei, Minuc. Fel.*

TÆDIFER, a, um. (tæda and fero) *Bearing a torch; dea, Ov., i. e. Ceres, who was said to have gone about with a torch in her hand, in search of her daughter.*

TÆDISŒ, adv. *With weariness or disgust; Apul.*

TÆDISŒUS, a, um. (tædiūm) *Wearisome, disgusting; Firmic.*

TÆDIUM, i. n. (tædet) *I. Weariness, disgust, occasioned by too long use or presence of a thing; tædiūm afferre, Liv., to occasion: me capit tædiūm rei, I am weary of: ipsos belli tædiūm cepit, id. II. A tedious or wearisome thing; Plin.: vetustas oleo tædiūm affert, a rancid or nauseous flavour, id.*

TÆNIA, æ, f. (tæniā) *I. A band, riband, fillet; as, for the hair; tæniæ nō maddios violet crines, Mart. 14, 24, 1: tænia vittæ, Virg., a riband; also, for winding round a corpse; Cæcil. II. Any thing like a band. 1. A tapeworm (Tænia Solium and vulgaris, L.); Plin. 2. A kind of fish (Cepola tænia, L.); Plin. 32, 24. 3. In architecture, A border or frieze on the top of a pillar; Vitruv. 4. A streak or stripe in paper; Plin. 5. Tæniæ candidatæ vadi, long rows of pointed rocks in the sea; Plin.: whence the purple fish adhering to such rocks are called purpuræ tænienses, id.*

TÆNILLA, æ, f. (dimin. of tæniā) *A little band or riband; Colum.*

TÆSUM EST. See TÆDET.

TÆTER, TÆTRE, TÆTRO. See TETER, &c.

TÆGAX, æcis, (tægo) *Light fingered, thievish; Lucil.: and probably, Cic. Att. 6, 3.*

TÆGENIA, ōrum, n. *A kind of fish; Plaut. ap. Fest. Tægo (tēgiti, tactum), &c. The old form of tango, To touch; Plaut.; Gell.: hence, taxis, for tægiteris; Varr.*

N.B. Tetigit, tactum, are usually referred to TANGO.

TÆLARIIS, e, (talus) *I. Of or belonging to the ankle; tunica, Cic., i. e. reaching to the ankle; hence, Talaria, um. 1. Sc. Calcamenta. Winged sandals, or wings on the ankles; see those attributed to Mercury, Virg.: Perseus, Ov.: Minerva, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; hence, talaria videamus, Cic., proverbially, i. e. let us fly away. 2. Sc. Vestimenta, a long garment reaching to the ankles; Ov. 3. The ankles, or, the parts about the ankles; morbus cœpit talaria intendere, Sen. II. Of or relating to dice; ludus, Colum.*

TÆLARIUS, a, um. (talus) *Of or relating to dice; ludus, Cic.: consensus in ludo Talarior, id., in a gaming-house, where they played at dice; lex, Plaut.*

TÆLEA, æ, f. *I. Any piece cut off; ferrea, Cæs., a piece of iron. II. A branch, twig, &c. cut from a tree, and set in the earth, a scion, set, cutting; Varr.; see the synonyms under SURCULUS; hence, I. A stake, such as used to be fastened in the ground to annoy an enemy's cavalry; taleæ ferreis hamis infixis, &c., Cæs. 2. A small beam used in architecture for binding the junctures of a wall; Vitruv.*

TÆLĒNTĀRIUS, a, um. *Of a talent or sixty pounds; balista, Sisenn., i. e. with which missiles of sixty pounds weight were thrown.*

TÆLĒNTUM, i. n. (τάλαντον) *Properly, A scale in which any thing is weighed; then, the thing weighed; and since the ancients weighed out silver in payment, hence it denotes a sum of money, and a weight. I. A talent, a sum of money among the Greeks, varying in amount; an Attic talent contained sixty minæ or six thousand drachmæ; Cic. II. A talent, as a weight; this also varied: an Attic talent contained sixty minæ; Liv.: Plin.: auri argentique talenta, Virg.: auri eborisque, id.*

TÆLĒLA, æ, f. (dimin. of talea) *A little scion, cutting, or set; Colum.*

TÆLIO, ōnis, f. (talīs) *A repaying like for like, retaliation; commonly in a bad sense, and almost always juridically applied; Plin.: sine talione, unpunished, Mart.*

TÆLIPĒDO, āre. (talus and pedo, āre.) *To walk on the ankles; hence, to stagger, totter; Fest.: and perhaps, Lucr. 3, 563.*

TÆLIS, e. *I. Such, of such nature or kind, such like; aliquid tale, Cic.; or, tale quid, Liv.: it is often followed by ut, that, or by qualis, ac, atque, as; tales esse, ut—laudemur, Cic.: talis, qualem te esse video, id.: honos talis paucis est delatus ac mihi, id.: tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.: also by qui; e. g. talem te esse oportet, qui sejungas, &c., Cic. Talis is sometimes used, as Gr. ταῖστος, emphatically for tantus, such, so great, so distinguished, of so great merit; see Bremi ad Nep. Attic. 5, 4; Ruhnk. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 11, 81; Cort. ad Sall. Jug. 63, 6. II. This, for which we also say, such; tali modo, Nep.: talia fatur, Virg.: see Bremi ad Nep. Them. 2, 8.*

TÆLIS-CŪNQUE, TALE-CUNQUE. i. q. Talis; Priap.

TĀLĪTER, adv. (talīs) *In such manner, so; Plin.*

TĀLTRUM, i. n. *A flip or rap with the finger; Suet.*

TĀLLA, æ, f. *The blade of an onion; Lucil.*

TĀLPA, æ, f. with the poets also m. (from talus and pes) *A mole; Cic.*

TĀLPANUS, a, um.; e. g. vitis, a kind of vine, Plin.

TĀLPINUS, a, um. (talpa) *Like a mole; animal, Cassiod.*

TĀLUS, i. m. *I. The ankle, ankle bone; Cels.: Plin.: purpura usque ad talos demissa, Cic.: hence, recto talo stare, to stand upright; fig., to stand well, to gain approbation; Hor.: recto vivere talo, to act well, Pers. II.*

A die; for dice were made from the pattern bones of certain animals: these dice (ἀσπράγαλοι) had six sides, of which only four were marked, because the other two were round, and the dice could not stand on them: whereas the tesserae (τῆσαι) were of a cubic form, and had six sides marked: they played with three tesserae, but with four tall: one side was marked with a 1, the opposite with a 6, and the two others with 3 and 4: the most lucky throw (Venus, or jactus Veneris) was, when each of the four sides had a different number, 1, 3, 4, 6; the worst throw (Cænis), when each die had the same number uppermost: hence, talis ludere, Plin.: quatuor talis jactis, Cic. Dice were sometimes made of more costly materials, such as ivory, crystal, &c. Tali, tesserae, and the games which were played with them, are copiously treated of by Casaubon. ad Suet. Oct. 71, tom. 3, p. 401, seqq. ed. Wolf.

TĀM, (accus. τῆς) *I. So, so very; tam multa, Cic.: tam vehemens, id.: sometimes before a diminutive; tam ob parvulum rem, Ter.: tam parvulus in faucibus, Plin.: before nullus, Plin.: before superlatives; tam gravissimis iudiciis conclus, Cic.: especially, when quam with superlative precedes; quam pessime fecit, tam maxime vitus, est, Sall., the worse—the more; tam also, quam minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime, &c., Ter.: before comparatives; non tam proclivis quam in promissis fruniorum, Cic.: before magis, the more quam magis—tam magis, Virg.: before substantives; te tam esse matulam, Plaut.: cur tam temporali exclam. it occidit, Cic. Suet. 37, 80: before verbs; non tam scribere possum, quam, &c., Cic. It is also followed by ut, that, Cic.: Cæs., for which we sometimes find qui, que, quod; e. g. nemo est tam lyncæus, qui nihil offendat, Cic.: also by tam, as, atque, as, and quasi, as if; tam multa, quam multa, &c., id.: tam præcise quam mihi, id.: tam consimilis est atque ego, Plaut.: tam pudica est, quasi—sit, id.: Also, tam—quam, as well—as; tam federatis, quam infestis gentibus, Suet.—See Bremi ad Suet. Calig. 37, concerning tam followed by quam, ut, &c. II. For talis, Such, of such a nature; hæc tam esse, quam audio, Cic. III. For tamen; Tifinn. ap. Fest.*

TĀMA, æ, f. *A kind of swelling, especially on the feet; Lucil. ap. Fest.; Lucr.*

TĀMARIX, es, f. i. q. Tamarix; Plin.: also, tamaricum, Scrib. Larg.

TĀMARISCUS, i, f. i. q. Tamarix; Pallad.

TĀMARIX, i, f. *A tamarisk; Colum.*

TĀNDIU, or TĀN DIU, i. n. *I. So, long, of a definite time, when it is often followed by quam diu, by quoad, dum, quam, donec; e. g. tam diu requiesco, quam diu scribo, Cic.: tam diu, quoad, &c., id.: tam diu, dum, &c., id.: tam diu, quam licuit, id.: tam diu, donec, &c., Colum.: also by ut, for donec, dum, &c.; e. g. tam diu subigenda est, ut—levemus, i. e. until, Falla, &c. II. So long, i. e. so very long; Cic.: also, so long since; Tac.*

TĀMEN, conj. *I. But, yet, nevertheless; Cic.: tamenne, id.: tamen nihilominus, id.: nihil tamen secius, Cæs.: it is usually put after one word in a clause; but sometimes it stands as the first; Tamenne te offers, Cic. II. At least, yet at least; nonnihil tamen, Cic.*

III. *But at length, at last however; reperit ossa tamen, Ov.: retraham argentum tamen, Ter.: egressus est tamen, Suet.—See Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 91: Moberus ad Cæs. B. C. 3, 21. IV. Si tamen, for si quidem, If indeed; Ov. V. It may be rendered, Perhaps; nisi quod tamen potēs mentiri licet, Plin. Ep.*

TĀMĒNETSI, or TĀMEN ETSI. *Although; Ter.: Cic.: Sall.*

TĀNETSI. (tamen and etsi) conj. *I. Although; Cic. II. In the conclusion of a sentence, However; tametsi quæ est ista laudatio? Cic.*

TĀMIACUS, a, um. (tamius) *Belonging to the imperial fiscus or treasury; prædia, Cod. Just.: subst., Tamiacus, A subject who cultivates the imperial domains; id.*

TĀMINUS, a, um.; e. g. uva, a kind of wild grape, the fruit of a vine called Tamma, Plin.

TĀM-QUAM. See TAN-QUAM.

TĀNDEM, adv. (from tum demum; as idem from i demum) *I. At length, at last; Cic.: tandem aliquando, id.: also for tandem aliquando, but at last, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 11: also, Cic. Agr. 2, 37: also, in short; Lucr.: tandem denique, Apul., pleonastically. II. In impassioned language, Pray, in all the world, for heaven's sake; quoniam tandem modo? Cic.—Synon. Demum, now for the first time: denique is for the most part used in enumerations, in the fourth place, and denotes that what follows*

is the greatest or most important of all: postremo, lastly, assigns a new reason for which any thing ought to be or to be done: tandem always contains the idea of a point of time reached after long expectation, and must never be used in the sense of the more general denique and postremo.

TANGIBILIS, e. (tango) *Tangible*; *Lact.*

TANGO, tētigi, tactum, ēre. (from τάω, τάγω, τάγω) I. *To touch*; *trahere*, *genus*, *Cic.*: hence, II. *To come to, arrive at, reach, enter*; simulac tētigit provinciam, *Cic.*: vada, *Hor.*: limina, *Juv.*: terminum (mundi) armis, *Hor.*

III. *To besprinkle, anoint, wet, wash*; corpus aqua, *Ov.*: palpebras saliva, *Plin.*: also, *to colour, stain, dye*; supercilium madida fuligine tactum, *Juv.*: also, *to fumigate*; tacta sulfure ovis, *Ov.* IV. *To touch, i. e. to take away*; teruncium de praeda, *Cic.*: nullum agrum ab invito, *id.*: tetigine tui quiddam? *Ter.*: also, *to receive, get*; aliquid communi nomine, *Cic.* V. *To touch, i. e. to border upon, to be near or contiguous to*; villa, quae viam tangit, *Cic.*: civitas Rhenum tangit, *Cæs.* VI.

To strike, beat; chordas, *Ov.*: aliquid flagello, *Hor.* VII. *To touch (food), to taste, eat, drink*; saporem mellis, *Ov.*: cibos dente, *Hor.*: non illa (corpora) tetigere lupi, *Ov.*: calicem, *Plaut.*, *to drink, empty*, VIII. *To attack, to slay*; quemquam oportuisse tangi, *Cic.* IX.

To make an impression, to affect, move, incite; minae Clodii modice me tangunt, *Cic.*: nec solos tantum Afridas iste dolor, *Virg.*: vota tetigere deos, *Ov.*: tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, i. e. he remembered them, *Liv.*: hence, *Tactus*, a, um, *Affected, moved, incited*; cupidine, *Ov.*: religione, *Liv.* X. *To take in hand, undertake*; carmina, *Ov.* XI. *To touch upon, mention, cite*; leviter unumquodque tangam, *Cic.* XII. *To decoy, deceive*; volucres tectis arundinibus, *Petron.*: tactus sum visco, I am caught, *Plaut.*: also, *to cheat out of any thing*; hominem bolo, *id.* XIII. *To strike, hit*; tactus fulmine, *Ov.*: or, *de celo tactus, Cic.*: or simply, *tactus, Plin.*, struck by lightning: also, with a weapon; locum funda, *Tibull.*: rem acu, *to touch upon the right point, Angl.*, *to hit the nail on the head*; acu tetigit, *sc. rem, Plaut.*: also, *to sting or nettle with pointed speech*; Rhodium tetigi in convivio, *Ter.* XIV. *To cover, overlay*; tectorio tacta, *Varr.* N. B. *Taxis*, for tetigeris; *Varr.*

TANIACĒ, arum, f. *Long pieces of pork*; *Varr. R. R. 2, 4*; si lectio certa.

TANOS, i. m. *A kind of precious stone*; *Plin. 37, 19.*

TANQUAM, or TAM-QUAM, adv. *As, as if, as though*; gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, *Cic.*: apud eum sic fuit, tanquam domi meae, *id.*: ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio, *id.*: essem tanquam prodigus, as it were, so to speak, *id.*: also, followed by sic or ita; e. g. tanquam bona valetudo jucundior est, sic, &c., *id.*, as: tanquam poëtae solent, sic tu, &c., *id.*: also, by item, *Ter.*: hence, tanquam si, just as if; *Cic.*: tanquam si tua res agatur, *id.*: we often find tanquam, for tanquam si; e. g. tanquam clausa sit Asia, *id.*, as if, just as if. — *Synon.* Prout, καὶ ὅσον, according as: sicut, so as, in that manner: ut, ὡς, expresses relation, so far as; tanquam, expresses a degree, just as; for example, ut amicum te amo, I love you as being my friend, so far as you are my friend; tanquam amicum, as much as a friend, as though you were my friend. — See Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. 28, 1.

TANTIDEM. See TANTUSDEM.

TANTILLUS, a, um, i. q. *Tantulus, So small*; *Ter.*: hence, subst., *Tantillum, So little*; *Plaut.*: *Catull.*

TANTISPER, adv. I. *So long, for such a time*; ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, *Cic.*: also followed by quoad; *Gell.* II. *In the mean time, meanwhile*; *Cic. Tusc. 5, 7.*

TANTO (abl.). See TANTUS.

TANTOPERE, or TANTO ÆRE. *With so great pains, so very*; *discre, Cic.*: quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, *Nep.*

TANTŪLUS, a, um, (dimin. of tantus) *So small or little*; causa, *Cic.*: granum, *id.*: hence, subst., *Tantulum, So little*; *id.*: tantulo venientior, for so little, *Hor.*: also with a genitive; tantulum moræ, *Cic.*

TANTUM. See TANTUS.

TANTUMMODO, or TANTUM MODO. *Only*; *Cic.*: also for dummodo, *if only*; tantummodo ne Italiam relinquat, *id.*

TANTUMST, for tantum est; *Plaut.*

TANTUNDEM. See TANTUSDEM.

TANTUS, a, um, i. *So great*; vitia, *Cic.*: homo, *id.*, where it is without comparison, and so denotes, great, or very great: thus also, tanto tractu, i. e. magno, *Virg.*: again, tanta pecunia, so much money, *Cic.*: tantus natu, so old, *Plaut.*: it is often followed by ut, that; non fuit tantus, ut de eo conqueratur, *Cic.*: also, by qui, quæ, quod; e. g. nulla est tanta vis, quæ non frangi possit, *id.*, so great—that it, &c.: by quantum, *id.*: by quam, *Virg. Æn. 6, 353.* N. B. *Tantus ille ventorum, for ventus, Plin.*: hence, tanto opere; see TANTOPERE. II. *So small, so trifling*; vegetigalia tanta sunt, ut sis vix contenti esse possimus, *Cic.*: nec sidera tanta debent existi-

mar, quanta cernuntur, *Plin.*: hence, *Tantum, subst., Such a trifle, so little, so few*; tantum prasidii, navium, *Cæs.*: also aberbaliatier, *Only*; nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, *Cic.*: for this we find also, tantummodo; see TANTUMMODO: observe, I. *Tantum non*, I. *Only not*; *Liv.*: also, *I will not say, by no means*; *Cic. Att. 14, 5.* 2. *Almost, nearly*; *Liv. 4, 2, 5, 7*; *Nep. Dat. 1, 2*; and often in *Suetonius*. See *Grönov. et Drakenborch.* ad *Liv. 4, 2, 12.* 2. *Tantum quod*, I. *Just then, at the moment*; *Cic.*: also, *hardly, scarcely, as soon as*; *Nep. Dat. 6*: also, tantum, for tantum quod modo; e. g. sarta tantum delapsa, *Virg. Ecl. 6, 16*, which had just fallen off, 2. *Only, only that, except that, nothing is wanting but that, all but*; tantum quod non nominat, *Cic. Verr. 1, 45*; cf. 3, 53. 3. *Tantum quod*, as two separate words; tantum, quod exstaret aqua, quarentibus, *Liv.*, only so far as: tantum, quod Ætoli accesserant, *id.*, only so far as, or, because. III. *So much, so many*; tanta mira, so many wonderful things, *Plaut.*: tanta vestis, *Cic. Verr. 2, 74*; hence, subst., *Tantum, So much*; tantum abest, ut, &c., *Cic.*: instead of so far from: also followed by ut repeated; tantum abest, ut ornem, ut effici non possit, *id.*, so far am I from, &c., that &c.: tantum means also, *only so much, only so many*; tantum navium reperit, ut anguste, &c., *Cæs.*: see *Bremi ap. Nep. de Regg. 1, 4*: also with a genitive; belli, *Liv.*: hostium, *id.*: auctoritatis, *Cic.*: also, tantum temporis, so long a time, *Liv.*: tantum ejus opinionis perdidisse, *Cæs.*: also, followed by quantum, as; *Cic.*: we find also tantum with a plural of the verb; tantum hominum incedunt, *Plaut.*: also with quam, *Liv.* N. B. I. *Genit. tanti*; e. g. tanti esse, to be worth so much, to be of so great a value; frumentum tanti fuit, *Cic.*: tanti vendere, *Plaut.*, at so high a price: thus also, tanti emere, *Cic.*: dare, for such a price, *Ter.*: hence fig.; tanti fieri, to be worth so much, to be valued so highly, to be esteemed at such a rate, *Cic.*: thus also, tanti esse apud aliquem, *id.*, to be in such esteem: est mihi tanti, it is of importance to me, it is worth my while, *id.*: non est tanti, it is not worth while, *id.*: jurgia sunt tanti, *Ov.*, are not of great importance. 2. *Abi. tanto*, with comparatives, and other words denoting excess, *By so much, so much the*; tanto minoris, *Cic.*, the cheaper: tanto non submissus geramus, *id.*: tanto melior! bravo! well done! excellent! *Ter.*: tanto nequior, *id.*, that is bad, you are a bad fellow: tanto magis, *Nep.*: tanto prestitit ceteros, by so much, so very, *id.*: thus also, tanto antecessit, *id.*: tanto ante, *Cic.*, so much before, so long before: tanto post, *Curt.*: or, post tanto, *Virg.*, so long afterwards: quinque tantum amplius, five times more, *Cic.*: also with a superlative; tanto pessimus, *Catull.*, by so much the worst or worse. 3. *In tantum, So far, so very, so much, to such a degree*; *Liv.*: also, tantum, so much; e. g. *id.*, tantum abest ab officio, *Cic.*: tantum auctoritate motus est, *Nep.*: also with adjectives, and so for tam; e. g. tantum magna, for tam magna, *Hor.*: non tantum Veneris, quantum studiosa culinæ, not so, not so much, *id.*: nec tantum dulcia quam, &c., *Virg.*: tantum infensa numina, *Val. Fl.*: non ab ira tantum, quam quod, &c., not so much out of anger, as, *Liv.*: also with a superlative; quantum bello optimus—tantum pace pessimus, *Vell.*—See the synonyms of tantum, only, and non tantum, not only, under MODO.

TANTUSDEM, tantadem, tantumdem or tantundem. *Just so great*; periculum, *Plaut.*: pecunia, *Pand.*: hence, subst., *Tantumdem or Tantundem, Just so much*; *Cic.*: also with a genitive; via, *id.*: auri, *Liv.*: also adverbialiter, *So much, so far*; in latitudinem patere, *Cic.*

TAPĒS, ētis, m. ΤΑΠĒΤΕ, is. n. and ΤΑΠĒΤUM, i. n. *Tapestry, arras, for walls, canopies, floors, &c.*; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Plin.* N. B. *Nomin. tapes* seems not to occur.

TĀRANDUS, i. m. *A quadruped in Scythia, of the size of an ox, with pointed horns, and a head like a stag, probably, the rein-deer*; *Plin.*

TĀRĀTALA, A factitious appellation of a cook; *Mart.*: after the Homeric μιστολλῶν τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλω, i. e. secabat et alias res.

TĀRĀNTĀRĀ, A word denoting the sound of the tuba; *Enn.*

TARDA, æ. f. (avis) See TARUS.

TARDĀBĪLIS, e. (tardo) *Slow, or, that renders slow*; *Ter.*

TARDE, adv. I. *Slowly, not fast*; navigare, *Cic.*: tardius, *id.*: tardissime, *id.* II. *Late, not in time*; *Cic.*: tardius, *id.*: tardissime, *id.*

TARDESCO, ēre, (tardus) *To become slow*; *Lucr.*

TARDIGRĀDUS, a, um, (tarde and gradior) *That goes or walks slowly*; *Pacuv. ap. Cic.*

TARDILOQUUS, a, um, (tarde and loquor) *That speaks slowly*; *Sen.*

TARDIPĒS, ēdis, (tardus and pes) *That walks slowly*; hence, *lame, limping*; deus, *Catull.*; and without deus, *Colum.*, i. e. *Vulcai.*

TARDITAS, ātis, f. (tardus) I. *Slowness*; pedum, *Cic.*: tanta fuit operis tarditas, it went on so slowly, *id.*: veneni, slow operation, *Tac.*: aurium, slowness of hearing, *Plin.*; thus also, audientium, *id.*: in gressu mollior,

with an affected slow gait, Cic. II. Fig. *Slowness (of intellect); dullness, stupidity;* hominum, Cic.: also, *close-ness, reserve, secrecy;* nostri hominis (sc. Pompeii) tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. ad Div. 1, 5, ad fin.

TARDITIES, Æ. f. i. q. Tarditas; Acc.
TARDITUDO, Inis. f. (tardus) i. q. Tarditas; Plaut.
TARDIUSCULUS, a, um. (tardus) *Somewhat slow;* Ter.
TARDO, avi, atum, are. (tardus) I. Intrans. *To loiter, delay;* Cic. II. Trans. *To hinder, delay, retard, impede;* cursum, Cic.: impetum hostium, Cæs.: nos Etesia tardarunt, Cic.: aliquem a laude alicuius, id.: species (a statue) diu tardata, tandem esse locata, id. (in poetry), i. e. after its erection had been long delayed: also seq. infin.; adire tardarentur, Cæs.—Synon. Moriari, ἰσχύειν, to cause one to stand still or remain in a place: tardare and detinere, βραδύνειν and κατέχειν, to keep back or detain from some end in view.

TARDOR, Æris. m. For tarditas; Varr.
TARDUS, a, um. I. *Slow, not swift, tardy;* pecus, Cic.: homo, id.: omnia tarda, id.: tardior in scribendo, less ready; but, inertior in legendo, less diligent, Quint.: ingenium, id.: tarda avis, i. e. (probably) a bustard, Plin.: nox, a long night, Virg.: nox tardior, Ov.: menses, winter months, Virg.: procos tardissimos, Plaut.: tardior ad descendum Iuli, Cic.: also with a genitive; fugae, Val. Fl.: also with an infinitive; Sil.: hence, I. *Linger- ing, that remains a long time;* sapor, Virg. 2. *Poeti- cally, That renders slow;* podagra, Hor.: senectus, id.

II. Fig. *Slow (in intellect), dull, stupid;* homo, Ter.: Cic.: ingenium, id.: mens, id. III. *Slow in acting, cautious;* Hor.

TARMES, Itis. m. *A wood-worm;* Plaut.: Vitr.
TARUM, i. n. *The wood of the aloe;* Plin.
TASCONIUM, i. n. *A kind of white earth like clay;* Plin. 33, 21.

TASIS, is. f. (τάσις) i. e. intensio; Marc. Cap.

TAT. Interj. *Strange! surprising!* Plaut.

TATA, æ. m. I. *Father,* in the language of young children, as with us, *dad, daddy, or papa;* Varr. II. *Gen. Father;* Mart.

TATE, i. q. Tat; Plaut.

TAURA, æ. f. *A barren cow;* Varr.

TAUREUS, a, um. (taurus) *Of bulls;* terga, bulls' hides, Virg.: thus also, terga, Ov.: i. e. tympana; hence, Taurea, æ. f. *A thong of a bull's hide;* Juv.

TAURICORNIS, e. (taurus and cornu) *Having bulls' horns;* Prudent.

TAURIFER, a, um. (taurus and fero) *Bearing oxen;* campi, Lucan.

TAURIFORMIS, e. (taurus and forma) *Like a bull or ox;* Hor.

TAURIGENUS, a, um. (taurus and gigno) *Begotten by or proceeding from a bull;* Acc.

TAURILIA, um. n. i. q. Ludi Taurii. *A festival at Rome;* Liv.

TAURINUS, a, um. (taurus) *Of bulls or oxen;* tergum, Virg.: taurino cornua vultu Eridanus, id.

TAURIUS, a, um.; e. g. ludi, Liv. See TAURILIA.

TAURIBŒLIUM, atus sum, ari. *To make the sacrifice called taurobolium;* Lamprid.: this sacrifice consisted in the offering of an ox to Cybele, with certain ceremonies.

TAURULUS, i. m. (dimin. of taurus) *A little bullock or ox;* Petron.

TAURUS, i. m. (ταῦρος) I. *A bull, bullock, ox;* Cic.: also, *the constellation Taurus;* Virg.: also for, *neat's leather;* Val. Fl. II. *A small bird, said to imitate the bellowing of oxen;* Plin. 10, 57: perhaps, the bittern, III. *The root of a tree;* Quint. IV. *A kind of beetle;* Plin.

TAUTŒLOGIA, æ. f. (ταυτολογία) *Tautology;* Marc. Cap.

TAX. A word formed to express the sound of a blow with a whip or the like; tax tax meo tergo erit, Plaut., my back will get smack, smack, i. e. blows.

TAXA, æ. f. *A kind of laurel;* Plin. 15, 39.

TAXATIO, onis. f. (taxo) I. *A taxing, valuing;* value, worth; Plin. II. *A fixing of a sum, in contracts, &c.;* Pand.

TAXEÏTA, æ. m. (ταξέωτης) *An officer or assistant of a magistrate;* Cod. Just.

TAXEUS, a, um. (taxus) *Of yew-trees;* silva, Stat.

TAXICUS, a, um. i. q. Taxeus; Plin.

TAXILLUS, i. m. *A little block or die;* Vitr.: Cicero, Or. 45, supposes that talus was formed from this word.

TAXIM. adv. from tango. *By touches;* hence, *gradually, by degrees;* Varr.

TAXIM. verb., for tetigerim; e. g. taxis, Varr.

TAXO, avi, atum, are. (from tango, tango) I. *To touch sharply;* Gell. II. *To cut, upbraid, censure, rebuke, reproach, revile;* aliquem, Suet. C. TANGO, XIII.

III. *To estimate, tax, value;* modum summæ, Suet.: aliquid denariis septem, Plin.

TAXUS, i. f. *A yew-tree;* Cæs.: hence poetically, for, *a javelin made of the wood of a yew-tree;* Sil.

TE. I. Long; accusative of tu. II. Short; an affix to ut and te; e. g. tute, Cic.: thus also, tutemet, Ter.: tete, id.

TECHNA, æ. f. (τέχνη) *A wile, artifice, stratagem;* Plaut.: Ter.

TECHNICUS, a, um. (τεχνικός) *According to art, technical;* decreta technicorum, Quint., sc. scriptorum, i. e. eorum, qui regulas artis tradiderunt.

TECTE. adv. I. *Secretly;* Cic. II. *Carefully, guardedly, cautiously;* Cic.

TECTONICUS, a, um. (τεκτονικός) *Of or pertaining to building, architectural;* forma, Auson., a sketch or model of a building.

TECTOR, Æris. m. (tego) *A coverer;* especially, *a plasterer, pargeter;* Vitr.: thus also, perhaps, Cic. Planc. 25.

TECTORIUM, i. n. Dimin. of tectorium; Cic.

TECTORIS, i. n. See TECTORIUS.

TECTORIUS, a, um. (tecto) I. *Of or belonging to covering;* Plaut.: hence, Tectorium, *A cover;* Cato.

II. *That serves for covering or overlaying ceilings, walls, floors, &c.;* atramentum, Plin.: hence, opus tectorium, Cic.; and simply, Tectorium, id., *Plaster, parget, rough-cast;* hence, pictæ tectoria linguæ, *Plattery, smooth words;* Pers.

TECTULUM, i. n. Dimin. of tectum; Hieron.

TECTUM, i. n. (from tego) I. *A roof;* sub tectum congerere, Cic. II. *A ceiling, and perhaps, a room;* tecta celata, laqueata, Cic. III. *Any covered place;* hence, *a house;* ager sine tecto, Cic.: extra tectum, id.: multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio, id.: Trivia tecta, i. e. templum, Virg.; Sibyllæ, id., i. e. antrum: dolos tecti, i. e. Labyrinthi, id.: also, of animals, *a den, lair;* tecta ferarum, id.

TECTERA, æ. f. (tego) *An overlaying with plaster;* Pallad.

TECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tego; see TEGO. II. Adj. I. *Secret, concealed;* sermo verbis tectus, Cic.: cupiditas tectior, id.: also, of persons, *close, reserved;* tecti ad alienos esse possumus, id.: alii tectiores, id.

2. *Cautious, prudent;* te videri tectissimum, id.: quis tector? id.

TECUM, i. e. cum te. See TU.

TEd, for te; Plaut.

TEDA, TEDIPEr. See TEDA, &c.

TEGIGNILŒQUIDES. m. A fictitious name, i. e. te digna loquens; Plaut.

TEGES, ætis. f. (tego) *A covering or mat of rushes, &c.;* Varr.

TEGËRICŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of teges) *A little mat, &c.;* Varr.

TEGËLIS, is. n. (tego) *A covering, veil;* Apul.

TEGILUM, i. n. (dimin. of tegulum) *A small covering or veil;* Plaut.

TEGIMEN, TEGÛMEN, and TEGMEN, Inis. n. (tego) *A covering, veil;* tegimen, Ov.: tegumen, Liv.: tegmen, Virg.: Liv.

TEGIMENTUM, TEGÛMENTUM, or TEGMENTUM, i. n. (tego) *A covering;* Cic.: hence fig.; tegumentum ætati meæ, defence, protection, Plaut.

TEGO, texi, tectum, Ære. (τέγω) I. *To cover;* edem, Liv., i. e. to roost; aliquem pallio, Cic.: lumina somno, Virg., to shut; hence, Tectus, a, um, *Covered;* animantum alia coriis tectæ, Cic.: naves tectæ, Liv., i. e. covered, having decks; thus also, scapha, Cæs. II. *To cover, hide, conceal, disguise, cloak;* aliquid mendacio, Cic.: feræ latibulis se tegunt, id.: se post cratera, Virg.: miles muro tectus, Cæs.: via tecta, a certain street in Rome, Ov. III. *To cover, defend, protect;* aliquem, Cæs.: salutem, Cic.: corpus pallio, id.: legatos ab ira, Liv.: tecto latere abscedere, with a whole skin, Ter.

IV. *To surround;* Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 26. V. *To accompany, attend;* Virg. Æn. 11, 12. VI. *To endeavour to cover or conceal;* supplicia, wounds, Virg. See also TECTUS.

TEGÛLA, æ. f. (tego) *A tile;* Cic.: also plur., tegulæ, a tiled roof, the tiles; per tegulas demittere, Cic.

TEGÛLUM, i. n. (tego) *A covering, a roof;* Plin.

TEGÛMEN, TEGÛMENTUM. See TEGIMEN, &c.

TELA, æ. f. (perhaps from texo, for texela) I. *A web;* telam retexere, Cic.: domus plena telarum, id.: telas exercere, to weave, Ov.: and fig., *that which one begins or undertakes, an undertaking;* ea tela textitur, Cic. II. *The warp, the threads into which the woof is woven;* percurrere telas, Virg.: Ov.: licia telæ addere, Virg., i. e. to weave; cf. TRAMA. III. *A weaver's beam;* barbarica, Ov.: also, *the whole loom;* jugalis, Cato. IV. *The art or act of weaving;* lana ac tela victum queritans, Ter.: hence, wool; putres telas, Virg.

TELAMON, onis. m. (τελαμών, from τελάω, πλάω, fero) *A supporter;* hence, Telamones, in architecture, *Figures of men, &c., supporting parts of a building;* Vitr.

TELANUS, a, um.; e. g. ficus, a kind of fig., Plin. 15, 19.

TELIGER, a, um. (telum and gero) *Carrying weapons;* puer, i. e. Cupido, Sen.

TELINUS, a, um. (τέλινος) *Of the plant Telis;* hence, Teliium (unguentum), *An unguent, in which this plant was used;* Plin.

TELIS, is. f. (τέλις) *Fenugreek;* Plin. 24, 120; Trigonella Fœnum græcum, L.

TELLUS, ūris. f. 1. *The earth (as a whole)*; also, as it is cultivated or fruitful, (trodden on, &c.,) *the earth, ground, soil*; sterilis, Ov.: ingrata, Hor.: humida, Ov.

II. *With the poets, A land, region, country*; Gnossia, Virg.: Achiva, Ov.: also, a *country estate*; Hor.: also, a *people*; Ov. — See the synonymy under TERRA.

TELLUSTER, stris, e. (tellus) *On the earth*; dii, Mart. TELŌNĀTIUS, i. m. (telonium) *A collector of customs*; Cod. Theod.

TELŌNEUM, or TELONIUM, i. n. (τελωνιον, τελωνιον) *A place where customs are received, a custom-house*; Tert.

TELUUM, i. n. (τέλει, τηλοῦ) I. Prop. *A missile weapon*; then gen., a *weapon, arms*: tela, are offensive arms; arma, defensive; Sall.: Cic.: hence, 1. *A missile weapon*; tela mittere, Cæs.; or, conficere, Cic.: telum contendit, Virg.; arrow: nubes telorum, Liv.: also, of a *sling or slinger's stone*; Liv. 33, 29. 2. *A weapon for cutting or thrusting, a sword, sabre, dagger*; esse cum telo, Cic.: gladio per pectus transiit; telo extracto, &c., Liv.: telum, quod latebat, protulit, Nep.: thus also, of an axe; relicto in vulnere telo, Liv.: of the castus; Virg. Æn. 5, 438: of the horn of a bullock; Ov. II. Fig. 1. *Any thing with which one is attacked or injured, or with which one defends himself, a weapon, dart, arrow*; tela scelorum, Cic.: Fortuna, id.: id erit telum acerrimum, Enn. ap. Cic. ad Div. 1, 6: thus also, isto telo (i. e. intercessione) tutabimur plebem, Liv.: arms: hence the pleurisy is called, telum; Seren. Samm. 2. *Sunbeams are called, tela dii*; Lucr. 3. *Aid, assistance*; non mediocre telum ad res gerendas, &c., Cic. Amic. 17.

TEMERARIE, adv. for temere; Cod. Just. TEMERĀRIUS, a, um, (temere) I. *Accidental, by chance*; non temerarium est, Plaut. II. *Rash, inconsiderate, imprudent*; homo, Cæs.: amor, Ov.: querela, id.: ratio, Nep.: partes animi, Cic.: ea sunt temeraria, id.: via, Cels., a desperate means. — Synon.; see TEMERITAS.

TEMERĀTOR, ōris, m. (temero) I. *One who violates*; matris, Stat.: legis, Cod. Just. II. i. q. Falsarius; Pand.

TEMERE, adv. I. *Accidentally, casually, by accident or chance, indiscreetly, thoughtlessly, rashly, indiscreetly, foolishly, without reason, falsely*; domus, quæ temere et nullo consilio administratur, Cic.: emisso temere pilo octure, Liv.: oracula effluta temere, Cic.: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall.: non temere confirmo, Cic.: or, scribo, id., i. e. not without reason: saxa temere jacentia, Liv. i. e. not carried there: temere conscius secretorum, Suet., i. e. who is not worthy of being trusted with secrets: temere pugnare, id., not to fight with due circumspection: also with forte, fortuito, inconsulte, &c.; e. g. forte, temere, casu fierent, Cic.: temere aut fortuito, id.: non fortuito nec temere, id.: casu et temere, id.: inconsulte ac temere, id.: nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum, Cæs.: hence, non temere est, Ter., it is not by mere accident, there is some reason for it: hence, II. *Without order, confusedly*; argumentum temere per vias vidisse, Liv.: jacere, Hor. III. *Easily*; puer iram colligit ac ponit temere, Hor.: especially when a negative is joined with it, as, non, nullus, nunquam, &c.; e. g. non temere, Cic.: Liv.: nullus dies temere interessit, Nep.: in an interrogation; an temere quidquam — præterat, &c., Ter. N. B. Comp. temerius; Ac.

TEMERITAS, ātis, f. (temere) I. *Hap, chance*, in things, events, &c.; nulla temeritas, sed ordo, Cic. N. D. 2, 32: temeritas et casus, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 2. II. *Thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, temerity, rashness*; opp. prudentia, Cic. — Synon. Audacia and audacia express the quality or habit of mind, by which one is not afraid to do any thing; the former having reference to the greater dangers or difficulties, and the latter to the less: temeritas denotes the habit of rushing inconsiderately into unnecessary danger.

TEMERĪTĀDO, adv. for temere; Ac. TEMERĪTĪDO, inis, f. (temere) i. q. Temeritas; Pacuv. TEMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (temere) *To violate, pollute, defile*; Virg.: Liv.

TEMĒRIUM, i. n. Probably, *Any intoxicating liquor, wine*; nihil temeti allatum, Plaut.: carere temeto, id., to drink no wine.

TEMNO, si, tum, ēre, (τένω) Prop. *To cut up*; hence, to despise, contemn; rem, Hor.: Divos, Virg.

TEMŌ, ōnis, m. I. *The beam of a carriage*; Virg.: also, of the constellation Charles's Wain; Ov.: and, this constellation itself; Cic.: also gen., a *wain, wagon*; Juv.: also, the *beam of a plough*; Virg. II. *Any pole*; Colum. III. *A sum of money paid in lieu of furnishing recruits for the army*; Cod. Theod.: hence, Temonarius, a, um, *Of or belonging to this contribution*; onus, Cod. Just.: temonarius, one who pays it in, id.

TEMPERĀCŪLUM, i. n. (tempero) i. q. Temperatura; e. g. ferri, a working, Apul.

TEMPERĀMENTUM, i. n. (tempero) I. *A mean, mediocrity, moderation*; inventum est temperamentum, Cic.: in re, Pliu. Paneg. II. *The right or natural quality of a thing, due temperature*; in terra, Colum.:

celi, moderate climate, Justin.: distat temperamento, nature, natural quality, Plin.: orationem habuit meditato temperamento, Tac., with studied moderation.

TEMPĒRANS, tis, adj. (temperio) *Moderate, temperate*; homo, Cic.: temperantior a cupidine imperii, Liv.: homo temperatissimus, Cic.: hence, moderate in diet; id.: also with a genitive; rei ac famæ, Ter., sparing or moderate in.

TEMPĒRANTER, adv. *With moderation, moderately*; Tac.: temperantius agere, Cic.

TEMPĒRANTIA, æ, f. (temperans) *Moderation in desires, passions, &c., also in eating and drinking, temperance*; in præmittendis voluptatibus, Cic.: in victu, id. — Synon. Moderatio, moderation, especially in a moral sense, government of one's self, for which modestia is sometimes used (see Bremi ad Nep. Milt. 1, 1); temperantia, calmness of mind, self-possession (see Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 19); continentia, a restraining of unlawful desires: abstinentia, in the best period of the language, an abstaining from other person's property, strict honesty; in after times, moderation in eating and drinking; see Bremi ad Nep. Arist. 2, 2; Mœbius ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.

TEMPĒRĀTE, adv. *With moderation, moderately*; agere, Cic.: calor temperate habent, Vitr.: temperatus scribere, Cic.: temperatissime, Augustin.

TEMPĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (tempero) I. *A moderating*; vitii, Cic.: i. e. improvement; juris, id. II. *Due temperature*; cœli, Cic.: calor, id. III. *A mixture of different parts or ingredients, a due proportion*; æris (Corinthii), Cic.: corpus, id., i. e. a wholesome influence of the atmosphere on bodies, when the latter have neither too much nor too little heat or cold: hence, constitution, organization; corporis, id.; mensium, id.; juris, id.: civitatis, reipublicæ, id.: hence for, an organ; sol mens mundi et temperatio, id.

TEMPĒRĀTIVUS, a, um, (tempero) *Moderating*; Cæl. Aur.

TEMPĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. (tempero) 1. *One who uses any thing in proper measure, or who moderates or governs*; varietatis, Cic. II. *A preparer, manufacturer, maker*; armorum, Mart.

TEMPĒRĀTŪRA, æ, f. (tempero) *Due constitution, temperature, or state of a thing*; cœli, Varr.: corporis, Sen.: ferri, Plin.

TEMPĒRĀTUS, a, um, I. Part. of tempero; see TEMPERO. II. Adj. 1. *Moderate, temperate*; and sometimes, *sober, steady, grave*; homo, Cic.: mores, id.: homo temperator in victoria, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.: homo temperatissimus, Cic.: oratio temperator, id.: thus also, temperatum genus dicendi, Suet., i. e. simple: animus temperatus virtutibus, Liv., i. e. fashioned. 2. *Properly constituted or prepared*; prela, Cato. 3. *Mild, temperate*; regiones cœli, Vitr.: annus, Colum.: loca temperatoria, Cæs.

TEMPĒRI, adv. *In proper time*; see TEMPUS.

TEMPĒRIES, ōi, f. (tempero) I. *Mixture of several things in due proportion*; temperiem sumpser humorque calorque, Ov.: æqualis omnium, Plin. II. *Due temperature*; cœli, Ov.: and without cœli, id., temperate weather. aquarum, id. III. *Moderation, temperance (as a virtue)*; Claud.

TEMPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (tempus) *To appoint a certain measure or limits to a thing*; hence, 1. Intrans. *To observe due measure in a thing, to be moderate or temperate*; in amore, Plaut.: in multa, Liv.: also with a dative, to moderate, restrain; sibi, Cæs.: victoria, Sall.: lingue, Liv.: oculis, to refrain from looking, id.; also, to refrain from weeping, Curt.: iræ, Liv.: lætitiæ, id.: risu, id. Non temperare sibi is followed by quin, quo minus, or ne; e. g. neque sibi temperatus existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Cæs.: indignationem, non possum mihi temperare, quo minus apud te effundam, Plin. Ep. Suetonius often uses non temperare (without sibi) quin. This word is also followed by a or an infinitive. *To abstain, forbear, refrain from any thing*; ab injuria, Cæs.: lacrimis, Virg.: fidem dedit, ab his sœris ac temperatum Liv., where se is the accusative of the subject; temperent dormire, Plaut.: puerum temperat tollere, Cic.: pœtia, also, to spare; sociis, id.: hostibus superatis, id.: templis, Liv. II. Trans. 1. *To put into proper measure, bring into or mix in due proportion*; acuta cum gravibus, Cic.: herbas, Ov.: acetum melle, Plin.: scatebris arentia arva, Virg., i. e. to water: pira malo, Calp. 2, 42, i. e. to engraft; hence, of liquors, to prepare by mixing, pour in, fill; poculum, Hor.: venenum, Suet.: also absolute; e. g. illic priginis mulier temperat innocens, Hor., mixes, prepares the drink. 2. *To prepare duty, to make*; ferrum, Plin.: unguentum, id.: hence, 1. Gen. *To regulate*; remp. legibus, Cic.: sol annum temperat, Plin. 2. *To rule, govern, manage*; Jupiter res hominum ac deorum temperat, Hor.: ora frenis id.: ratem, Ov. III. *To moderate, mitigate, soften, temper, allay*; calores solis, Cic.: victoriam, id.: mare, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 1, to calm: solem umbra, Plin.: annonam macelli, Suet., to fix a moderate price for. N. B. Temperint, for temperent, Plaut. — See also TEMPERATUS. — See the synonymy under MISCEO.

TEMPESTAS, ātis. f. (tempus) I. *Time*, but usually as denoting a certain point or space of time; ea tempestas, Ter., at that time: multis tempestatibus, long since, Sall.: in paucis tempestatibus, in a short time, id.: The word is often used in this sense by Sallust and Livy, but never by Cicero; see Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. 7, 1: Döderlein's Synon. 2, p. 208. Cicero says his temporibus, at this period. II. *Weather, good or bad*; bona, Cic.: certa, id.: perfrigida, id.: hence it often denotes, bad or stormy weather, a storm, tempest; immoderate tempestas, id.: si tempestas nocuerit, bad weather, id.: hence, I. Fig. Storm, tempest, i. e. calamity, misfortune, danger, &c.; invidia, Cic.: periculi, Nep.: tempestatem evitare, id.: thus a pestilence is called tempestas, Val. Max.: Siculorum tempestas, Cic.: and Clodius, turbo ac tempestas pacis, id., i. e. disturber: and a gormandizer is called tempestas macelli, Hor.: also, with respect to the sudden changes in popular feeling; tempestas comitiorum, Cic. Mur. 17. 2. Fig. A shower, i. e. a great number; telorum, Virg.: querelaram, Cic.

TEMPESTIVĀ, adv. I. In season, in good or proper time; Cic. II. Suitably, properly; Suet.: tempestivus, Hor.

TEMPESTIVITAS, ātis. f. (tempustus) I. Proper time, due season, seasonableness; Cic.: Plin. II. Proper condition or state; stomachi, Plin.

TEMPESTIVO, adv. At the right time; see TEMPESTIVUS.

TEMPESTIVUS, a, um. (tempestat) I. Seasonable, that is done, happens, or grows at the proper time; ripe; maturitas, Cic.: fructus, id.: puella tempestiva viro, Hor.; and without viro, id., i. e. marriageable: hence, Tempestitutum, The right or convenient time, the very point of time; tempestitutum est, Plaut.: tempestivo, at the right time, in season, Hor.: multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, many proper or suitable seasons, Cic.: hence, I. Suited to time and circumstances, fit, suitable, proper, convenient; Etesia, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Cic.: veniet narrativus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. 2. Homo, Plin., strong, or, in good health. II. Early, i. e. that happens before its usual time, or before other things, soon growing or taking place; sementes, Gell.: hence, convivium, an early banquet, i. e. commencing before the usual time, Cic.: convivia tempestitutiva, Quint. Decl.

TEMPESTUOSUS, a, um. (tempestat) Stormy, tempestuous, turbulent, impetuous; Sidon.

TEMPLĀTĪM, adv. i. e. per templa, Tert.

TEMPLUM, i, n. (for templum, dimin. of tempus, from τίμα, τίμα, τίμα, to cut off) Properly, A piece or portion cut off; hence, I. A space in the heavens or on the earth marked out by an augur with his staff (lituus), within which to observe the flight of birds, his place of observation; Varr.: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus, ad inaugurandum templa capuit, Liv.: de templo descendere, id.: hence, II. Any place which one can survey at once, and which commands a prospect of any thing. 1. A prospect which lies before one at a single view; deus, cujus hoc templum est omne, quod conspicis, Cic.: hence, templa Neptunia, Plaut., i. e. the sea. 2. Any place where one can look around, a height, an eminence; templa Parnasia, Ov., mount Parnassus.

III. A separate piece of land dedicated to a deity, the sacred precincts of a temple, and afterwards, a temple itself; Hercules, Cic.: also poetically, templa cœli, Enn.; Ter., the heights of heaven, a circumlocution for cœlum: nonne adspicis, quæ in templa veneris? Cic., i. e. sacred regions; see Cic. Ecl. p. 241 (396): thus also, Acherusia templa Orci, Enn. ap. Cic., i. e. the infernal regions; hence, any sacred place; as, an asylum; Liv. 2, 1: a chapel dedicated to a deceased person; Virg. Æn. 4, 457: the scæne-house, because it was consecrated by an augur; curia, templum publici consilii, Cic.: the orator's pulpit, the rostra; templo a collega occupato, id.: also fig., a temple, i. e. an innermost recess, the inmost; templa mentis, Lucr.: linguæ, id. IV. Templa, as dimin. of tempora, the temples, rafters; Vitruv. V. A tent, or a general's tent; Flor. VI. Time; hence, extemplo, or ex templo, forthwith, immediately; for which Plautus says also, extempulo.—Synon. Ædes, the dwelling-place of a deity, considered as a building: templum, the whole space of ground connected with the building, and especially the building itself: fanum, the temple and its precincts in general, with the idea of sanctity and dedication; it nearly corresponds to our word sanctuary, and so, when it is used in the singular, it always has the name of a deity joined with it: delubrum, the innermost part of a temple, in which the image of the deity stood (for the most part found in the plural, delubra), the sacred habitation of a deity. Thus Herzog, ad Sall. Cat. 11, 7; who there enters into more particulars.

TEMPORĀLIS, e. (tempus) I. Of or relating to time, lasting only for a time, temporal, temporary; causa, Sen.: τᾰῖος; temporale esse, Quint. II. Of or relating to the temples of the head, temporal; venæ, Veget.

TEMPORĀLITAS, ātis. f. (temporalis) Duration of the present time, world, fashion, &c.; Tert.

TEMPORĀLITER, adv. For a time; Tert. TEMPORĀRIUS, a, um. (tempus) I. Fit or proper for the time, that adapts itself to times and circumstances, time-serving; liberalitas, Nep.: amicitia, Sen. II. That lasts only for a time, temporary; mors, Plin.: cuculus ales temporarius, id., a bird of passage: eripuis, id., made for a short time only: incrementum, id., i. e. from time to time.

TEMPORĀTĪM, adv. From time to time, according to time; Tert.

TEMPORĀ, adv. In time; see TEMPUS.

TEMPORĀ, Ære. for tempore; Tert.

TEMPUS, Æris. n. (from τίμα, τίμα, to cut off) Properly, A piece or portion cut off; hence, I. A portion of the heavens which the sun measures off every hour; thus, time, which is determined by the course of the sun; hence, I. Time, i. e. a space of time; extremum tempus diei, Cic.: matutina tempora, id., early hours: tempus anni, Cæs.: also gen., a season; sævitiæ temporis, Sall., i. e. of winter: inter omne tempus, Liv., during the whole time: hoc tempore, Cic., at this time: omni tempore, id.: in tempus præsens, id., now, for the present: ad hoc tempus, until now, hitherto, down to present time, Cæs.: ex tempore, immediately, without preparation, premeditation, or previous study: ex tempore dicere, Cic.: in tempus, Ov.; or, ad tempus, Cic., for a time. 2. Time, i. e. a certain point, period, or space of time; abijt illud tempus, Cic.: ad tuum tempus, id., until your consulate: ex quo tempore, since, id.: per idem tempus, id., at the same time: id temporis, for eo tempore, id.: also with a gerund in di; tempus exponatū, id.: for which also sometimes the infinitive is used; dicere, id.: facere finem, Nep.: also seq. accus. cum infin.; tempus est, jam hinc abire me, Cic. 3. Gen. Time, as a whole; tempus ponere in re, Cic., to spend or bestow upon; tempore, Ov., in time, in course of time: in omne tempus, for ever, always, perpetually, Cic. 4. A fit or convenient time, season, opportunity; tempus amittere, Cic.: habere, id.: tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit, Nep.: hence, ad tempus, at the right time, in time, seasonably, at the time appointed, Cic.: ante tempus, before the proper or usual time, id.: post tempus, too late, Plaut.: per tempus, id.; or, in tempore, Ter.; or, suo tempore, Cic.; or, tempore, Ov., in time, in good time, in due season, seasonably, opportunely. For this tempore, we often find the old ablative tempori, or tempori, i. e. in proper time; Plaut.: Cic.: compar., tempurius, Cic., and temporius, Nep. Fragm.; Colum., sooner. 5. Circumstances, 1. Of the time, for which we say, the times; tempori servire, Cic., to accommodate one's self or yield to the times, suit one's self to circumstances: orationes sunt temporum, id., accommodate themselves to circumstances: in hoc tempore, under these circumstances, id. (in which sense we never find, hoc tempore): ex tempore, id.; or, pro tempore, Cæs.; or, ad tempus, id., according to circumstances. 2. Circumstances, state, or condition, of a thing or person; reipublicæ, Cic.: especially, dangerous, distressful, calamitous, unfortunate circumstances, calamity, trouble, misfortune, distressful situation, danger, difficulty, exigency, need, want; meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum, id., i. e. to devote my time to the troublesome affairs (lawsuits) of my friends: thus Cicero calls his exile, tempus, and tempora; e. g. tempori meo deferunt, Sext. 58: scripsi de temporibus meis, ad Div. 1, 9; cf. Walch. Emendat. Liv. p. 140. 6. The time required for the pronunciation of a syllable or a word, quantity; Hor.: Quint. 7. In grammar, A tense; Quint.

II. A quarter of the heavens; meridianum, Varr., the south. III. A temple of the head; capitis tempus dextrum, Vitruv.: utrumque tempus, Virg.: in this sense we usually find the plural tempora, the temples; Virg.: Hor.: Plin.: hence, with the poets, the face, countenance; Propert.: and, the head; Catull.: Propert. N. B. Observe the different significations of In tempore, hoc tempore, &c.—in tempore, at the right time: hoc tempore, at this moment: in hoc tempore, at this decisive moment: in his temporibus, at these unfavourable moments: hæc tempestate, at this period.

TENÜENTER, adv. Drunkenly; Colum.

TENÜENTĪA, Æ. f. (temulentus) Drunkenness; Plin.

TENÜENTĪA, a, um. (tementum) Drunk, intoxicated; Cic.: temulentior, Sidon.

TEN' i. e. tene? Plaut.

TENĀCĪA, Æ. f. (tenax) Perseverance, obstinacy; Enn. TENĀCĪTAS, ātis. f. (tenax) A holding fast, tenacity; tenacitate unguum arripuit, seize it with their tenacious claws, Cic.: hence, niggardliness, parsimony; Liv.

TENĀCĪTER, adv. I. With a fast hold; premere, Ov.

II. Closely, firmly, fast, tightly; vincire, Macrobi.: tenacius, Val. Max. III. Obstinate, perseveringly, incessantly; urgere, Ov.: tenacissime, Apul.

TENĀCŪLUM, i. n. (teneo) An instrument for holding or holding back; Ter. Maur.

TENĀX, Æcis. (teneo) I. That holds fast or back, apt or adapted to hold fast or back, having the power or

Faculty of holding fast, tenacious; forceps, Virg.: vinculum, id., binding tight: tenax gramen, Hor.: tenacissimum sabulum, Curt., i. e. which holds the feet fast: memoria tenacissima, Quint., most retentive: also with a genitive; tenacissima sumus eorum, quae ruidibus anis percipimus, id.: cutis tenacior capilli, Plin.: hence, Tenaces, Things that hold, bands, stalks, or pedicles of fruit trees, &c.; Pallad. II. Tough, clammy; cera, Virg.: solum tenacissimum, Plin. Ep. III. Fast, firm, immovable, persevering, persisting in; obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious; complexus, Ov.: passus, id.: fides, id.

IV. *Steadfast; tenax propositi, Hor.: sui juris, Colum.: quo tenaciore armorum essent, seek to keep or to get, Suet.: ira, Ov.: equus, Liv., stubborn, unmanageable.*

V. *Sparing, stingy, niggardly, parsimonious, keeping back; pater, Cic.: restrictos et tenaces fuisse, id.: hence, of the infernal regions; regnum, Sen.—See the synonyms of tenax, obstinate, in PERVIGAX.*

TENDICŪLA, æ. f. (tendo) *A snare, springe, gin; literarum, Cic., a sophistical and captious interpretation of the law.*

TENDO, tēndi, tensum and tentum, Ære. (from τένω, τένω) I. Trans. 1. *To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend; nervi tenduntur, Colum.: manus ad aliquem, or alicui, Cæs.: also, Cic. Font. 17: Cat. 4, 9: manus ad cœlum, id., to lift up: also Liv. 29, 9; Sall. Cat. 31, 3: arcum, Virg., τόξον τένω, to bend, stretch: sagittas arcu, Hor., to discharge: barbiton, id., to string the lyre: tendunt vela Notii, Virg., swell the sails: thus also, to spread (a net, &c.), lay snares; rete, Ter.: plagas, Cic.: aud fig.; insidias alicui, Sall.: retia alicui, Propert.: also fig., to extend; spes longo tendit præcordia voto, Claud.: noctem sermonem, Hor., to spend: to spread or pitch (a tent); prætorium, Cæs.: also absolute, to encamp; see II. 1. 2. *To direct, turn, shape one's course towards; linteæ (i. e. vela) ad portus Phariis, Propert., i. e. to sail towards: oculos pariter telumque, Virg.: tendit lora sinistra, Ov., turn to the left: thus also, ad naves, Virg.: iter in Hispaniam, Auct. B. Afric.: cursum aliquo, Liv.: also absolute, tendere, to go or travel towards; see II. 2: also in the passive; ad finem celi medio tenduntur ab orbis squalescentis campi, Sil., extend. 3. *To give, offer, hold out, present; opem alicui porrigere et tendere, Cic.: munera, Virg.: honorem, Sil. 4. To exert, strain; animum, Stat.: vox tensor, Quint.: hence absolute, to exert one's self; see II. 3. 5. To seek to effectuate or accomplish a thing; quod summa vi ut tenderent, mandaverat, Liv. II. Intrans. 1. *To be in tents, to be encamped; Cæs.: Liv.: also, to stand in battle array; Auct. B. Afric. 17. 2. To go, travel, run, sail, &c. towards, to bend one's way towards; Venusiam, Cic.: in castra, Liv.: ad aliquem, Plin. Ep.: in adversum ventum, Liv., to steer: also of things without life; levitia tendunt in sublime, Plin.: in diversum sententiæ tendebant, Liv., were opposed to each other, differed: hence fig. 1. *To extend, go, or reach towards; via tendit sub moenia, Virg.: gula tendit ad stomachum, Plin.: Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id. 2. To aim at, have in view, design, intend; ad iurgium, Ter.: ad reliqua alacri animo, Cic.: effectis, in quæ tendit, Tac. 3. To have an inclination, liking, or desire for any thing, to be inclined to, to favour, ad eloquium, Ov.: Cæthagienses, Liv., i. e. to interest himself for. 3. To exert one's self, take pains, strive, endeavour, aim at, aspire to; ad sua consilia, Liv., to endeavour to gain his object; ad majora, Quint.: tendit, ut liceret, Liv.: also seq. infin.; prævenire, id.: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor.: hence, 1. To fight, contend; magna vi, Sall.: vasto certamine, Virg., 2. To contend with words, to endeavour to maintain a point; quid tendit? Cic.: also, to reply; nihil illi tendere contra, Virg., 3. To strive against, oppose, withstand, resist; adversus rem, Liv.: haud sane tendere, id.: quum adversus tendendo nihil moveret socios, id.: si contra tenderet, Tac. N.B. The participle is tensus and tentus; e. g. collum tensum, Quint.: tenta ubera, Hor.: tentum cornu (i. e. arcus), Ov.: compar. tensor, Quint.*****

TENDOR, ðris. m. (tendo) *A stretching out, tension; faucium, Apul.*

TENEBELLE, Ærum. f. Dimin. of tenebræ; Claud. Mam. TENEBRE, Ærum. f. I. *Darkness; Cic.: tetris tenebris, id.: hence, the darkness of night, night; rediit luce, non tenebris, id., not by night, or in the dark: tenebris obortis, when it was become dark, Nep.: primis tenebris, i. e. initio noctis, Liv.: hence, 1. Dimness of sight, as in a swoon, &c.; Virg. III. Blindness; Ov.: hence fig. blindness, stupidity, dullness; O tenebræ! Cic. Pis. 26, blindness! O you blind, stupid fellow! IV. Darkness, obscurity, in which things or persons are, or which is in things or words; in tenebris jacere, to be unknown, Cic. Arch. 6: familiam e tenebris in lucem evocavit, Cic., from obscurity or low circumstances: tenebras rebus obducere, or offendere, id., to render obscure or unintelligible. V. Darkness, gloom, obscurity of a dark place; lustrorum, Cic.: nemorum, Virg.: hence, a dark house or hole, mean dwelling, lurking place, dark retreat; Grylli, Mart.: hence, a prison; clausi in tene-*

bris, Sall.: also, the infernal regions, the shades; tenebrarum potens, Sen.: Stygia, Virg.: reddi tenebris, id. VI. Fig. Confusion, calamities, disturbances; as, of the state, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 10. VII. A dust or mist (which one raises before the eyes of another); tenebras alicui eudere, Plaut. N.B. Sing. tenebra, Apul.: Lamprid.

TENEBRARIUS, a, um. (tenebræ); e. g. homo, Vopisc., One who shuns the light, or a giddy-brained fellow.

TENEBRATIO, ðnis. f. (tenebro) *A darkening; Cæd. Aur.*

TENEBRESCO, Ære. (tenebræ) *To grow dark; Augustin.: TENEBRICO, avi, átum, Ære. (tenebræ) To grow dark; Tert.*

TENEBRICOSITAS, átis. f. (tenebricosus) *Darkness, dimness; as, of the eyes, Cæd. Aur.*

TENEBRICOSUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Full of darkness, that is in darkness, dark, obscure; by Cicero this word is almost always used figuratively, and usually of things with which shame or secrecy are connected; popina, Cic.: libidines, id.: tenebricosissimum tempus ætatis, id., i. e. unknown: hence, darkened; sensus, id.—Synon. Tenebricosus is stronger than obscurus: the latter denoting that which is worthless, of which no one takes notice; but the former, that which is positively bad, and shuns the light.*

TENEBRICUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Dark, obscure; plaga, Cic. e Sophocle: vestis, Tert.*

TENEBRIO, ðnis. m. (tenebræ) *One who shuns the light, a skulking knave; Varr.*

TENEBRIO, Ære. (tenebræ) *To render dark; Lact.*

TENEBRŌSUS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Full of darkness, dark, obscure; palus, Virg.: sedes, i. e. the lower world, Ov.: carcer tenebrosior, Tert.: cor, Prudent., i. e. darkened: error tenebrosissimus, Cod. Just.*

TENELLŪS, a, um. Dimin. of tenellus; Catull.

TENELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of tener) *Tender; Plaut.*

TENEO, tenui, tentum, Ære. (from tendo) Denotes originally the condition of a bow-string which is sufficiently extended to hold the arrow, *To be extended, to be on the stretch; hence, 1. Intrans. 1. To be (in a place); statio paucorum tenebat, Liv. 2. To last, continue; imber per totam noctem tenuit, Liv.: prelium a prima luce usque ad noctem tenuit, id.: fama tñet, id., there is a still rumour, there is a tradition, a report prevails: Livy is the only writer during the best period of the language who uses this construction: consuetudo tenuit, ut, &c., Quint., it has been hitherto a custom, a custom has obtained, &c. 3. To stop; tene! tene! Plaut., stop! stop! hence, to abstain or refrain from; omnes tenebant credere, Plaut., should be on their guard against lending money: ego teneo ab accusando, Cic. 4. In husbandry, *To strike for, to steer towards; Diam tene, Ov.: ad Mendin, Liv. II. Trans. 1. To hold, hold fast, keep, have; aliquid in manu, Cic.; or, manu, Ov.: manu tencus (by one's hand) aliquid in senatum perducere, Sall.: radicem ore, Cic.: fibellum, Ter.: gubernacula reip., Cic.: teneo te, there I have you, id.: teneri solo i. e. coherere cum terra, Pand.: fig.: tenebre vestigia alieuius, to trace the footsteps of, pursue, follow close upon the heels of, Liv.: aliquid memoria, to remember, recollect, keep in mind, retain in one's memory, Cic.: Cæs.: tenere animo, Cic.; and without animo, Ter.: Cic., to know, or to understand, comprehend. 2. With se, *To keep one's self, to be; quietum se tenere, Liv., to keep one's self quiet, to be quiet; se castris, Cæs.: Liv.: se domi, Nep.: se tenere in æterno servitio, Liv., to remain, continue. 3. To keep, observe, maintain; fidem, Cic.: ordinem, id.: tenendum est, quod promiseris, id.: silentium, Liv. 1, 28, i. e. to be silent, keep silence: also, to retain; consuetudinem, Cic.: pecuniam, id., to keep. 4. To keep back, detain; aliquem, Cic.: non tenebo te pluribus, id.: hence, teneri, to be detained, to be obliged to remain; septimum jam diem Corcyra, id. 5. To hold, occupy, maintain, defend, keep possession of; locum, Cæs., to maintain the ground, remain there: Capitolia, Virg., to keep possession of, defend. 6. To bind, oblige, engage; populum pace, Liv.: leges eum non tenet, Cic.: teneri lege, id., to be bound by a law, to be obliged to observe it: thus also, promissio, id.: fœdere, Liv.: pœna, Cic., to have incurred a penalty; hence, 1. Fig. To possess, seize, affect, move, incite; quæ te pravitas mentis tenuit? Cic.: spes me tenet, id., I have great hopes, I am in hopes: desiderio reti teneri, id.: nulla me cupiditas tenuit, id. 2. To captivate, charm, engage (delightfully), amuse, delight, entertain, please, feast, attract; pueri ludis tenerentur, Cic., amuse themselves: oculi pictura teneantur, id.: vacuas mentes carmine, Virg. 3. To convict (of a crime), as it were, to catch in the act; in manifesto peccato, Cic.: dolum tum teneri, id., to be convicted, caught, detected, to be considered as punishable: crimen tenebitur argumento, id.: also with a genitive; teneri furi, Pand.: cupiditatis, Cic. 7. To keep in, shut up; pecus, Virg.: fig.; aliquem in officio, i. e. to retain, Cæs. 8. To keep off or back; manus ab aliquo, Ov. 9. To keep back, stop, check, curb,***

restrain, refrain, abstain; ventrem, Cels., to bind, make costive: os, to be silent, as we say, to hold the tongue, Virg.: dolorem, Cic.: iracundiam, id.: lacrimas, id.: risum, to refrain from laughing, id.: aliquid metu, Liv.: vi or servitute aliquid oppressum tenere, Cic., to keep in bondage, keep under the yoke: hence, se, to keep himself, abstain or refrain from; nec se tenuit, quin librum ederet, Cic.: teneri non potui, quin tibi declararem, id.: hence, to keep to one's self, keep secret, conceal; Cic. Orat. 2, 54. 10. To maintain. 1. To endeavour to maintain, give out for certain, defend; aliquid arcte, Cic. 2. To prevail, to carry a point, effectuate; si recte conclusi, teneo, Cic., I am right: tenuerunt patres, ut consul crearetur, Liv.: plebs tenuit, ne, &c., id.: also, with an accusative, to maintain, preserve, save from being lost; non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: leges suas, id.: propositum, Cæs., to gain one's object: causam, Cic., i. e. to gain: thus also, quo causæ teste tenetur, Hor.; cf. Drakenborch. ad Liv. 39, 3, 3: 22, 29, 10. 11. To preserve. 1. To keep on, continue, not to sueve from; cursum, Cic.; Cæs., to keep in the track or course: rectum cursum, recta gubernacula in periculum tenet, i. e. steers directly into danger, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 10. 2. To cause any thing to remain in its condition, not to go to ruin, to preserve from destruction; terra tenetur nubo suo, Cic.: hence, to support, maintain, nourish; tribus rebus vita tenetur, id.: 3. To obtain, gain, reach, get to; regnum virtute, Liv.: portum, Cic.: montem, Liv. 4. To touch; terram, Cic. 12. To contain, comprehend, comprise; ut homines deorum agnatione teneantur, Cic., i. e. belong to: causæ, quæ familiaritate tenentur, id., i. e. consist in. 13. To have in one's power or possession, to possess, occupy, have, hold; loca, Liv.: colles præsidii, Cæs.: tuta tenere, to be in safety, Virg.: provinciam, Cic.: remp., id.: qui tenet, sc. remp., Cic. Att. 2, 18: centurias equitum, Cic.: iudicia, id.: tenente omnia equitatu, Liv., was every where. 14. For tendo, To turn or direct to or towards; oculos in se, Ov.: oculos sub astra, Virg. 15. To take; id, quod erat, tenebant, Cic.: primum illud tenebo, will take, assume, cite, id. N.B. 1. The perfect was also tetini; hence, tetinerit, Acc. 2. Part. Tentus, a, um, is rare; Amnian.: Pand.

TENER, a, um, (teneo) I. That slightly retains an impression, soft, tender; caules, Hor.: aer, Virg.: uva, Ov.: nihil est tam tenerum, quam oratio, Cic.: alvus tenerima, relaxed, Cels.: tenerior, Gell.: hence, II. Of tender age, young; puer, Propert.: anni, Plin. Paneg.: anni teneriores, Propert.: annus, Ov., the spring: hence, teneri, i. e. pueri, Juv.: teneræ res, young plants, &c., Virg.: a teneris unguiculis, Cic.; or, a teneris, Virg.; or, a tenero, Quint., from childhood; these phrases are from the Greek, and Cicero usually appends to the first, ut Græci dicit; so that they ought to be avoided in pure Latin style. III. Effeminate, luxurious; spado, Juv.: carmen, Ov.: poëta, id. IV. Pliant, yielding; tenerum in animis, Cic.: tenerior animus, id.: pudor, Ov. N.B. 1. Tener vaculla, for tenera, Catull. 2. Teneri Manes, i. e. pueri mortui, Stat.

TENERASCO, ère, (tener) To grow tender; Lucr. TENERE, adv. Tenderly, softly, delicately; Plin. Ep.: tenerius, Petron.: tenerime, Plin.

TENERESCO, ère, (tener) To grow tender or soft; Plin.

TENERITAS, àtis, f. (tener) Tenderness, softness; brassica, Plin.: acetis, Vitruv.: in primo ortu inest teneritas et molities, Cic.

TENERITUDO, inis, f. (tener) i. q. Teneritas; Varr.: pueri primæ teneritudinis, i. e. very tender, Suet. Lib. 44.

TENESMUS or -OS, i. m. (τηνισμός) Tenesmus, a disease; Nep.

TENOR, òris, m. (teneo) A holding, holding fast; hence, I. A keeping its course, uninterrupted continuance of it, uninterupted course; hasta servat tenorem, Virg., holds on its course: alium habuisse tenorem, id.: uno velut tenore, Liv., continually: hence, I. A course, continuance, tenour, likeness or uniformity of the thing continued, a keeping or holding on; pugna idem tenor, Liv., continuation of fighting; fati, Ov.: placido tenore, by degrees, id.: sinceram ejus fidem æquali tenore fuisse, Liv.: vitæ, Ov., course, duration: rerum, Liv., progress, course, duration, continuance: hence, uno tenore, Cic.; Liv., in one course, in one way, without intermission: tenorem in arrationibus servare, connection, Quint.: inceptum peragat fortuna tenorem, Ov., i. e. course, manner: hic tibi servandus tenor est, id.: uno et perpetuo tenore juris usurpato, Liv. 2. Manner, mode; hic tenor, hæc concordia, Ov., mode of life: vitæ, Liv.: consulatus eodem tenore gestos, in the same manner, id. III. Purport, meaning; legis, Pand.

III. Accent of a syllable; Quint.

TENSA, or TENSA, æ, f. The chariot or car on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses; Cic.

TENSIO, ònis, f. (tendo) A stretching, extending, straining; nervorum, Scrib. Larg., as a disease: in eas tensiones incidunt, i. e. fumes extensos, Vitruv.

TENSURA, æ, f. i. q. Tensio; Veget.

TENSUS, a, um, See TENDO.

TENTABUNDUS, a, um, (tento) Trying, making attempts; Liv.

TENTAMEN, inis, n. (tento) A proof, trial, essay; vocis tentamina sumpsit, Ov., i. e. proved, tried.

TENTAMENTUM, i, n. (tento) A proof, trial, essay; Ov.: Gell.: tentamenta tui prima pepigi, Virg.

TENTATIO, ònis, f. (tento) I. An attack; novis tentationibus, sc. morbi, Cic. II. A trial, proof, experiment; Liv. 4, 42.

TENTATOR, òris, m. (tento) One who attacks or attempts; Hor.

TENTIGO, inis, f. (tento) Extension; Hor.: Juv. TENTIPELLUM, i, n. (tento and pellis) That which stretches out leather or skin; hence, I. A shoemaker's last; Fest. II. An ointment for removing wrinkles; Varr. ap. Fest. Cf. Böttiger's Sabina, 1, p. 23.

TENTO, àvi, àtum, àre, (freq. of tendo, or teneo) To apply one's self to a person or thing in any manner whatever. I. By touching or feeling; hence, To touch, handle, feel; pectora manibus, Ov.: venas pollice, id.: pullos, Colum.: flumen pede, Cic.: ficum rostro, Ov., to pick: cælestia, Hor., to approach heaven, acquire glory and renown: hence, 1. To seek; auxilium, Virg.: also, to try, search or examine; se, Cic.: tenta, Cyrogonus quanti doceat, Juv.: tentat, quæ sit fortuna Cyrollima, Virg. 2. To seek, endeavour, attempt, intend, purpose, undertake, take pains; persuadere, Nep.: irasci, Virg.: tentavit, ut sibi daretur provincia, Suet. 3. To try, prove, put to the test; allicujus vires, Ov.: allicujus patientiam, Cic.: belli fortunam, id.: spem patrii, to try whether there be any hope of peace, Liv.: spem triumphi, id., to try whether a triumph may be hoped for: Theilm ratibus, Virg., to sail on the sea: viam, id.: dubiam spem armorum, Vell., to try the fortune of war: tentavi, quod possem, Cic. II. By entreaty, artifice, bribery, force, &c.: hence it may often be rendered, To attack; also, to try, tempt, incite, or endeavour to incite, sound, tamper with; iudicium pecunia, Cic., to try to bribe or corrupt: animos spe et metu, id., to try, sound, tamper with: animos ad res novas, Suet.: iras allicujus, Lucan., to provoke: a multis tentatus, Nep., attacked: also, to attempt a woman's virtue; Junonem, Tibull.: nationes, Cic., to attack: senectutem hominis, id., to attack: thus also, mœnia scalis, Cæs.: vina tentant caput, Plin., affect: aënis of diseases; morbo tentari, to be attacked, Cic.: scabies tentat oves, Virg.: latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto, Hor.—Synon. Experiri, to await a result; periclitari, to risk; tentare, to try of what kind or manner a thing may be: but all these are used promiscuously in the sense of, to attempt.

TENTORIOLUM, i, n. (dimin. of tentorium) A little tent; Auct. B. Afric.

TENTORIUS, a, um, (tendo) That serves for stretching out; pelles, hides for tents, Valer. ap. Treb. Poll.: hence, Tentorium, subst. A tent; Hirt.: Liv.

TENTUS, a, um, part. See TENDO, and TENEO.

TENUABILIS, e, (tenuo) Attenuating; Cæsar. Aur.

TENUATIM, adv. Thinly; Apic.

TENUESCO, ère, (tenuis) To grow thin or weak; Censorin.

TENUICULUS, a, um, (dimin. of tenuis) Thin, poor, common; Cic.

TENUIS, e. I. Thin, not thick; acus, Ov.: vestis, id.: collum, Cic.: capilli, Ov.: aries tenuioris velleris, id.: cœlum, Cic.: aurum, gold threads, Virg.: animæ, i. e. vita functæ, Ov.: also, thin, lean; Catull.: hence, II. Fine, nice, subtle; cura, Ov.: aures, Lucr.: vinum, Plin.: thus also, Lagoes, Virg., clear: distinctio, Cic.

III. Meagre, without ornament; sermo, Cic.: orator, id. IV. Narrow; tellus, Ov., neck of land: frons, Hor.: limes, Quint.: litus, Liv.: tenue nigrum, a small black spot, Ov. V. Shallow, not deep; Tiberis tenui fluens aqua, Liv.; cf. Virg. Æn. 2, 782: unda, Ov.: sulcus, Virg. VI. Clear, pellucid; aqua, Ov. VII. Light; pumex, Propert. VIII. Tender; myricæ, Ov.

IX. Small, poor, little; oppidum, Cic.: frigus, Mart.: causa, Quint.: victus, Cic.: tenuissima respublica, id.: tenuissima de causa, id.: victus (opp. copiosus), id., moderate: valetudo tenuissima, Cæs.: animus, id.: homo, Cic., in needy circumstances: pauper et tenuis, id.: homines tenuiores, mean, low, id.: tenui loco ortus, of low birth, Liv.: i. e. hence factæ, of poets; Catullus, Mart.: Musa, Virg.

TENUITAS, àtis, f. (tenuis) I. Thinness; crurum, Phædr.: animi, Cic.: aëris, Sen.: cutis, Plin.: sanguinis, id.: cauda in tenuitate desinens, Plin., ending in a point: hence, II. Leanness; Cic.: and fig. of style; meagreness; rerum et verborum, id.: Lysia, id.

III. Poorness, poverty; ærarij, Cic.: rerum, id.: hominis, id.

TENUITER, adv. I. Thinly, Cæs.: hence, II. Lightly, slightly; adradere, Colum.: respondere, Auct. ad Her.: tenuissime astimare, Cic. III. Of style, without ornament, simply; disserere, Cic.: tenuis tractatur, id. IV. Subtily, exactly, strictly; colligere argu-

Y y

menta, Cic.: dissere, Gell. V. *Poorly, badly*; Ter. Phorm. 1. 2, 95.

TĒNUO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tenuis) I. *To make thin or weak, to thin, weaken*; tempus tenuit dentem aratri, Ov.: aëra spissum, Sen.: se in undas, Ov., to turn to water: also, *to make lean*; armenta macie, Virg.: corpus tenuatum, Hor.: hence fig., 1. *To lessen, weaken*; vires, Ov.: iram, id., to appease, mitigate; famam, id. 2. *To debase, lighten*; magna modis parvis, Hor. II. *To make pointed*: hence, *to compose*; carmen, Propert. III. *To make narrow*; viam vocis, Ov.

TĒNUS, ōris, n. A *springe, trap, gin, snare for catching birds, &c.*; Plaut.

TĒNUS, prap. I. *As far as, up or down to*; with an ablative, genitive, or accusative, and usually after its case; the genitive is seldom found in the singular. I. With an ablative; Tauro tenus regnare, Cic.: demittere se inguinibus tenuis in aquam, Cels.: cadi face tenuis poti, Hor.: quove tenuis, Val. Fl.: est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor., up to a certain point; some edd. have quadam tenuis, in the same sense. 2. With a genitive; crurum tenuis, Virg.: Corcyra tenuis, Liv.: Cumarum tenuis, Cael. in Cic. Ep.: lumborum tenuis, Cic. in Arat. 3. With an accusative; Tanain tenuis, Val. Fl. 1, 538, where some read Tanai: Scythiam tenuis, Ov. Hor. 12, 27: see Bremi ad Nep. Con. 2, 3; hence, II. *Fig. As far as*; vulneribus tenuis, until wounds were received or inflicted, Liv. III. *After, in respect of, with regard to, according to*; verbo tenus, as far as the meaning of the word extends, Cic.: corporum tenuis, Plin.: hence, hactenus, quatenus, eatenus; see HACTENUS, QUATENUS, EATENUS. IV. *Only, merely*; summo tenus attingit ore, Virg.

TEPEFACIO, ēci, actum, ēre. Pass. Tepefio, actus sum, &c. (tepeo and facio) *To make tepid, lukewarm, or warm, to warm*; sol tepefaciat solum, Cic.: ferrum in jugulo matris, Hor.: thus also, tepeferi, Cels.: Tepefactus, a, um, Virg. N.B. The syllable pe is short, Hor.: Virg.: long, Catull.

TEPEO, ul, ēre. I. *To be lukewarm, tepid or warm*; caro tepet, Plin.: hiems tepet, Hor.: hence, tepere aliquo, or aliqua, to be in love with, id.: hence, Tepeus, *Warm, tepid*; sol, Ov.: aura, Virg.: cor, Plin.: and fig.; cor tepens (sc. amore), Ov., enamoured, inflamed with love. II. *Fig. To be lukewarm, i. e. to be cold, have lost its fire*; to be cool or indifferent; se tepet, sive amat, Ov.: affectus tepet, Quint., is without fire, cools, abates. N.B. The perfect tepui seems for the most part to belong to Tepeco.

TEPESCO, pui, ēre. (tepeo) I. *To become lukewarm, tepid or warm*; tepescit mare, Cic.: ubi quam maxime tepuit, Cels. II. *To become lukewarm, i. e. to lose its warmth or fire, to cool*; incipiat tepuisse calix, Mart.: hence fig., to cool, to abate; Lucan.

TEPHRIAS, æ, m. (τεφρίαις, sc. λίθος, ash-coloured) A *kind of marble*; Plin.

TEPHRITIS, idis, f. (τεφρίτις, ash-coloured) A *kind of precious stone*; Plin.

TEPIDARIUS, a, um. (tepidus) *Of or relating to warm water or baths*; ahenum, Vitruv., containing warm water: Tepidarium, subst., A *warm bath*; id.

TEPIDĒ, adv. I. *Warmly, not coldly*; Colum.: tepidus, Plin. Ep. II. *Languidly, remissly*; tepidissime dicebat, Augustin.

TEPIDO, āre. (tepidus) *To make warm*; Plin.

TEPIDUS, a, um. (tepeo) I. *Lukewarm, warm, tepid*; bruma, Hor.: jus, id.: cruor, Virg.: dies tepidiores, Plin.: cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep.: Tepidum, adv.; Notus, tepidum qui spirat, Ov. II. *That has lost its former heat, lukewarm*; rogos, Ov.: hence fig., *lukewarm, cold, not vehement*; ignes, id.: mens, id.

TEPOR, ōris, m. (tepeo) I. *Mild heat, warmth*; solis, of the rising sun, Liv.: maris, Cic.: uva nec modico tepore caret, id. II. *A want of proper heat*; Tac.: hence fig., *lukewarmness, i. e. want of fire or vehemence*; Auct. Dial. de Orat.

TEPORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tepor) *To make warm or tepid*; Teporatus, a, um, Plin.

TER, pōrus, a, um. 1. q. Tepidus; Auson.

TER. (from tres or τρεις) *Three times, thrice*; Cic.: ter et vicies, three and twenty times, Plin.: ter decies; see TERDECIES: ter centum, or tercentum, Virg.; or ter centeni, æ, a, Mart., three hundred; ter quinquageni, i. e. one hundred and fifty, Varr.: ter quatuor, twelvi, Enn.: also, bis ter ularum, for bis trium, Hor.: hence, bis aut ter, Cels., two or three times. N.B. 1. Ter, *Thrice, for several times*; Virg.: thus also, ter et quater, or, ter quaterque, Hor. 2. Ter, for, *Very*; ter amplius, Hor.: ter felix, Ov.: also, felix ter et amplius, Hor., in the highest degree.

TERBENTINUS, a, um. for terebinthinus; Veget.

TER-CENTĒNI, æ, a. *Three hundred*; Mart.

TERCENTI, æ, a, for tercenti; Mart.

TERCENTUM. See TER.

TERDECIES, or TER DECIES. *Thirteen times*; Vitruv.

TER-DĒNI, æ, f. *Thirty, distributive*; Virg.: also sing.; ter deno bove, Sil.

TEREBINTHINUS, a, um. (τερειβίνθινος) *Of the turpentine tree*; resina, Cels.

TEREBINTHIZUSA, æ, f. (τερειβίνθίζουσα) sc. gemma, A *precious stone of the colour of turpentine*; Plin.

TEREBINTHUS, i. f. (τερειβίνθος) *The turpentine tree*, Pistacia terebinthus, L.; Plin.

TERĒBRA, æ, f. (tero) *An instrument for boring, a borer*; Colum.: as a surgical instrument, Cels.: as a military engine, Vitruv.

TERĒBRĀMEN, Inis, n. (terebro) *A hole bored*; Fulgent.

TERĒBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (terebro) I. *A boring*; Colum. II. *A hole bored*; Vitruv.

TERĒBRĀTUS, ōni, m. (terebro) *A boring*; Scrib. Larg. TERĒBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (terebrā) *To bore, bore through*; vitem, Cato: Colum.: gemmam, Vitruv.: latebras uteri, Virg.: also, to bore, to make by boring; foramen, Vitruv.: hence fig.; ut terebrat! how she bores me! Plaut.: terebrare salinum, to search for salt in a salt-cellar in which there is little or none, and so, to bore it, as it were, with the fingers; Pers.

TERĒDO, Inis, f. (τερειδών) *A worm that gnaws*. I. Wood, A *wood-worm*; Vitruv.: Ov. II. *Other things*; Plin.

TERĒS, ētis, (from τρέω) Prop. *Made round by turning*; hence, I. Of cylindrical bodies, Long, round, and somewhat smooth; hastille, Cic.: stipes, Cæs.: mucro, Virg.: fusus, Ov.: lapilli, id.: gemma, Virg.: hence, by a separation of the several ideas, 1. Gen. Round; gutta, Auson. 2. Long; coma, Varr. 3. Smooth; filum, Plin.: fig.; sapienti teres atque rotundus, Hor., i. e. that does not cleave to earthly goods. II. Of network, &c., Tight, firmly woven; teretes plaga, Hor.: mitra, Claud.

III. Of parts of the body, Plump, well-shaped; cervix, Lucr.: ura, Ter.: membra, Suet.: digiti, Ov.: per, Hor. IV. Fig. Fine, elegant, tasteful; aures, Cic.: oratio, id.

TER-GĒMINUS, and TRIGĒMINUS, a, um. (tergemini; tergeminus vir, i. e. Geryon, Ov.: tergeminus canis, id., i. e. Cerberus; Tergemina Hecate, Virg.: also, Tergemina hera, Val. Fl., i. e. who was called in heaven, Luna, on earth, Diana; and in the infernal regions, Proserpine; according to the usual explanation; see HECATE: cui tres sunt lingue, tergemineque caput, i. e. Cerberus, Tibull.: tergemini honores, Hor., i. e. the office of ædile, prætor, and consul; trigemina victoria, Liv.: hence, of children born together; filii, Plaut.: thus also, trigemini fratres, Liv.: also simply, trigemini, Colum.: or, tergemini, Plin.: also of animals, Colum.: the poets use the word in the sense of, manifold; tergemina mugiet ille sophos, Mart. N.B. 1. Trigemina porta, the name of a gate in an old wall of Rome. 2. Tergemini, for trigemini; Pand.

TERGENUS, indecl. *Of threefold kind*; Auson.

TERGEO, and TERGO, si, sum, ēre and ēre. (from τρίω) *To wipe, make clean*; qui tergunt, Cic.: lumina lacrimantia tersit, Ov.: fossas tergeri, Cato: oculos pedibus tergeant, Plin.: mensam, Ov.: vasa aspera, for scour, Juv.: thus also, spicula, Virg.: arma, to scour, Liv.: hence, pavone tergere palatum, Hor., to wipe the mouth with, i. e. to eat: hence fig.; scelus, Sen., for expiare: librum, Mart., i. e. to correct.—See also TERSSUS.

TERGILLA, æ, f. *The sword or rind of bacon*; Apic.

TERGINUS, a, um. (tergum) *Of the skin, or of leather*; Lucil.: hence, Terginum, subst., A *scourge*; Plaut.

TERGIVERSANTER, adv. (tergiversor) *With refusals, unwillingly*; Vell.

TERGIVERSATIO, ōnis, f. (tergiversor) I. *A refusing, refusal*; Auct. B. Afric. 8. II. *A delaying, delay*; mora et tergiversatio, Cic.

TERGIVERSATOR, ōris, m. (tergiversor) *One who is backward or reluctant, a loiterer*; Lucil.

TERGIVERSOR, ātus sum, āri. (tergum and verto) *To turn the back upon any thing*; hence, to be backward or reluctant, to hang back, to refuse, shuffle, shift; Cic.: also, to hesitate, delay; Liv.: non incallide tergiversantur, Cic. Off. 3, 33.

TERGO, ēre. See TERGEO.

TERGŌRO, ēre. (tergus); e. g. lutoque se tergantas (sues), Plin., rolling themselves in the mud.

TERGUM, i. n. I. *The back (of men or animals)*; Cic.: tergo ac capite puniri, i. e. virgis credi et securi ferri, Liv.: terga vertere, Cæs.: or, dare, Liv., to turn the back, to flee: terga dare hosti, id., to flee before an enemy, to be put to flight by him; terga præbere fugæ, Ov., to flee; hence, terga, fight, id.: terga cadere, to attack the rear, Liv.: also, terga dare, Propert., to sink under a burden: præbere terga Phœbo, to bask in the sun, Ov.: a tergo, Cic., from behind: post tergum, behind, on one's back, Phædr.: post terga, Juv., behind one's self. II. *The hinder or most remote part of a thing, the back of any thing or the part turned from us*; castris ab tergo vallum objectum, from behind, Liv.: ad terga collis, id.: thus also, of a book, Juv.: of a tree, Virg. III. *The surface of a thing*; as, of a ploughed field, the earth turned up between the furrows, Virg.: of a river, Ov.: of the sea, Lucan. IV. *A covering, cover*; clipei, Virg. V. *The body*; as, of a serpent, Virg.: centum

terga suum, i. e. a hundred swine, id. : nigrantes terga juvenos, id., i. e. bodies, or hides: terga suis sordida, Ov., i. e. gammons. VI. *Hide, skin, leather*; taurinum, Virg.: taurorum terga recusant, Ov., neat's leather or any thing made of it: terga novena boum, hides of a shield, id.: hence, *any thing made of hides or leather*; taurea terga, i. e. tympana, Ov.: Sulmonis, i. e. shield, Virg.: duro intendere orachia tergo, i. e. caestibus, id. N.B. Tergus, i. m.; e. g. tergum familiare, Plaut.

TERGUS, oris, n. (*τέριος, τέρκος*) I. *The back*; Virg.: Colum.: hence, II. *The body (of animals)*; Petron.: juveni, for juvenus, Phædr.: de tergore (suis), Ov., i. e. of smoked bacon. III. *A hide, skin*; tergora deripiunt, Virg.: tergus inciditur, Cels.: tergo taurorum tergora, Ov., i. e. a shield covered with seven hides. IV. *A covering*; Martis, Mart., i. e. coat of mail.

TERJUGUS, a, um. *Three, or, three together*; terjuga millia, three thousand, Auson.

TERMINUS, inis, n. for terminus; Acc. TERMENTARIUM, i. n. (for termentarium, from tero) *A linen cloth*; Varr.

TERMENTUM, i. n. *An injury, detriment*; Plaut. TERMES, itis, m. *A branch*; properly, *an olive branch*, Hor.: also, *a palm branch*, Gell.

TERMINĀLS, e. (terminus) I. *Of or relating to boundaries*; lapis, a boundary stone, Ammian. II. *Of or relating to an end*; sententia, definitive, Cod. Just.

TERMINĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (termino) I. *A fixing of limits*; Liv. II. *A determining, fixing*; rerum expetendarum, Cic.: aurium, id., i. e. judgment. III. *An ending, end*, i. q. Clausula, e. g. ordo (verborum) alias alia terminatione concluditur, Cic. Orat. 59.

TERMINĀTUS, us, m. (termino) *A fixing of boundaries*; *a boundary, limit*; Frontin. de Aquæ.

TERMINŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (terminus) I. *To enclose within limits, to fix bounds or limits, to bound*; intra finem loci, quem oleæ terminabat, Cic.: fana, Liv.: agrum publicum a privato, to separate by a boundary, id.: Janiculo et Aliphus spem possessionum, Cic.: stomachus palato extremo terminatur, ends, id.: hence, II. *To fix, appoint, determine, regulate*; fines, Cic.: sonos vocis pacis literarum notis, to limit, id.: modum magnitudinis, id.: bona voluptate, mala dolore terminavit, placed the chief good in pleasure, &c., maintained that it consisted in it, id.: lingua vocem terminat, id.: oratio terminata, id., i. e. that ends rhythmically. III. *To end, terminate*; bellum, Liv.: orationem, Cic.: numerose terminat orationem, id.: hence, oratio terminata (for, numerose terminata), id.

TERMINUS, i, m. (from τέρκος) I. *A boundary, bound, limit*; Cic. II. Fig. *A bound, limit*; jus terminis circumscribere, Cic.: certos fines terminosque constituam, id.: terminos pangere, id.: oratoris facultatem ingenii sui terminis describere, id. III. *An end, limit*; contentio-num, Cic.: vite, id.—Synon. Finis, an end, denotes merely the termination of a space; terminus, a limit, that which prevents it from extending farther: we may also say that terminus denotes the boundary line, which is not to be passed; finis, the limits generally, without particular respect to the extreme line. Thus we say, fines Ligurum, not termini, when speaking of the neighbouring countries.

TERMINUS, a, um. (terminus) e. g. ramus, an olive branch, Grat.

TERMO, ōnis, m. for terminus; Enn. TERNĀRIUS, a, um. (terni) *Consisting of three*; scrobs, Colum., of three feet.

TERNI, æ, a. (ter) I. *Three, distributive*; Cic.: terni deni, æ, a. thirteen, Plin. II. *Three, without distribution*; Virg. N.B. I. Sing. Ternus, a, um, Virg. 2. Genit. ternum is more common than ternorum; Plin.

TERNI-DENI, æ, a. *Thirteen*; Plin. TERNO, ōnis, m. (terni) *A three*; Gell. TERNUS, a, um. See TERNI.

TERO, trivi, tritum, ēre. (*τέρω, τέρω*) I. *To rub, touch rubbing*; oscipus, sc. in order to produce tears, Ter.: dentes in stipite, Ov.: hence, I. *To rub in order to make smooth, to polish, smooth*; radios rotis, Virg. Geor. 2, 44; or here it may be rendered, to turn by a lathe: crura pumice, Ov. 2. *To tread, especially, often or much, go or walk frequently on*; viam, Ov.: iter, Virg.: semitas humanis vestigiis tritas, Plin.: also, *to tread upon or go to a place*; fenestra trita nocturnis dollis, Propert.: interiorem metam curru, to keep to the inner pillar, fig., i. e. to keep within due bounds, Ov.: hence, terere, fig., to use often, and so, *to make common, well known, or familiar*; verbum, Cic.: nomina consuetudo diuturna terit, id.: liber ubique teritur, i. e. legitur, Mart. 3. *To tread out or thresh (corn)*; Varr.: Hor. 4. *To turn by a lathe*; vitrum torno, Plin.; and simply, torno; e. g. radios, Virg.: see above. 5. *To touch*; calcem, Virg.: calamo labellum (in order to blow upon it), id.: bis frugibus area trita est, there have been two harvests, Ov. II. *To rub, grind, stamp, bray, pound, bruise, beat*; Petron.: aliquid in mortario, Plin.: baccam, Virg.: papaver tritum, Ov.: via trita rotis, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 4; hence, I. *To wear away, wear out, consume, waste,*

lessen, diminish; silices, Ov.: also fig., *to injure, violate*; majestatem deorum, Claud.: or, *to destroy, ruin*; aliquem, Næv.: thus also, Tritus, a, um; e. g. colla bovis, Ov.: also, aliquem, *to wear out or overdo (with labour)*; se in opere, Liv.: plebem in armis, id. 2. *To spend, pass (time)*; tempus, Cic.: diem, Liv.: ætatem in re, Cic.: ævum ferro, Virg. N.B. Tristi, for trististi; Catull. — See also TRITUS.

TERRA, æ, f. (*γῆς*) Prop. *Dry land*: hence, I. *The earth, as distinguished from the sea and the air, land, ground*; aliquem ad terram dare, Plaut., to throw to the ground: in terram staturem, Ter.: de terra sacra tollere, Cic.: terræ motus, id., an earthquake: terræ, genit., for in terram, in terra; e. g. sternitur terra, Virg.: terra procumbere, Ov.: sacra terræ celavimus, Liv.: hence, terra, by land; iter Brundisium terra petere, Cic.: terra eodem pergit, Liv.: terra marique, Cic.; or, mari terraque, Liv.; or, et mari et terra, Nep., by sea and by land. II. *The earth, so far as it is cultivated; soil, land, ground*; varia terrarum genera, Cic. Div. 1, 36; terram colere, Varr.: hence, *a small piece of earth dug out*; mihi terram injice, Virg., throw earth upon me: conjunctus terræ, Liv. III. *The earth, as a person and goddess*; Cic.: terræ filius, id., an unknown or obscure person: terra orti, Quint., i. e. ignobles. IV. *The earth, as a planet*; terra in medio mundo sita, Cic.: orbis terræ, id., the earth: also, *mankind, the world*; orbis terræ judicio, id. V. *A land, region, country*; abire in alias terras, Cic., into other countries: in ea terra, i. e. Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: mea, Ov.: terra Italia, Liv.: hence, aquam et terram petere, id., to demand submission: hence plur. terræ, *the earth, the whole world*; pecunia quanta sit in terris, Cic.: orbis terrarum, id., the earth: orbis terrarum omnium, id.; sola terrarum ultimarum, id.: sub terras, Virg., under the earth, in the infernal regions: Carthaginienses principes terrarum, Liv.: populus princeps omnium terrarum, id.: hence fig., *the world, for, mankind, man*; solvent formidide terras, Virg.: also, terrarum is added to adverbs of place; ubi terrarum sumus? where in the world are we? in what country are we? Cic.: thus also, ubiqueque terrarum, id.: abire quo terrarum possent, Liv.; quoque hinc asportabitur terrarum, Ter.: migrandum Rhodum aut alioque terrarum, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: necusquam terrarum, &c., Justin. N.B. Terræ, for terræ; Lucr.: terras (genit.), for terræ; Næv.—Synon: Strictly speaking, tellus denotes the earth as a whole, and distinguished from all other bodies in the universe; terra, as an element, distinct from the others: terra is sometimes put for tellus, but tellus is never put for terra, at least in prose: solum, the firm land, in opposition to water: humus, the deepest part of the visible world. — See Döderlein's Synon. 1, p. 173.

TERRĒMŌTUS, or rather, TERRĒ MOTUS. *An earthquake*; Cic.

TERRANŌLA, æ, f. *The sand swallow, sand swallow*; Phædr.

TERRĒNUS, a, um. (terra) I. *Consisting of earth, earthen*; collis, Liv.: campus, id.; genus, Cic.: vasa, Plin.: hence, Terrenum, subst., *Land, ground*; herbidium, Liv.: genera terreni, Colum.: sepiā in terreno parit, i. e. in terra, Plin.; qua (i. e. ubi) terrena erant, land, and no rocks, Liv. II. *That is in or on the earth, living upon terra*; bestię, land animals, Cic.: for which we find also, terrena (plur.), Quint.: pabulum, for swine, who turn up the earth, and feed on worms, &c., Colum.; eques, Hor., mortal: iter, a journey by land, Plin.; humor, moisture of the earth, Cic. III. *Of or belonging to the earth*; contagio, a touching of the earth, Cic.: hiatus terrenus, i. e. terræ, Ov.

TERRĒO, ūi, itum, ēre. I. *To frighten, terrify, alarm*; aliquem, Cic.: urbem incendis, id.: also with ne, lest; Hor.: with quo minus, that not; Cæs.: hence, II. *To pursue with terror*; profugam per totum orbem, Ov.

III. *To frighten off or away, keep off by terror*; a repetunda libertate, Sall.: terresti, ne auderent, &c., Auct. Paneg. ad Constantin., i. e. hast hindered: it is also followed by an infinitive; non terretis in, Manil.

TERRESTER, stris, stris, (terra) I. *That is on the earth or land, earthy*; animantium genus terrestris, land animals, Cic.: thus also, Terrestria (sc. animalia), or, Terrestres (sc. bestię), *Land animals*; in terrostribus, Plin.: res, Cic.: it may often be rendered, by land; exercitus, Nep.; iter, Hirt.; prælium, Nep.: archipirata, Cic. II. *From the earth*; cœna, Plaut., consisting of vegetables. III. *That remains upon the ground*; Plin.

TERREUS, a, um. (terra) *Of earth*; tunulus, Cæs. TERRIBILIS, e. (terreo) I. *Terrible, dreadful*; mors terribilis est, &c.; Cic.: terribiliora, Liv. II. Probably, *Venerable, sacred*; scriptura, Cod. Just.

TERRIBILITER, adv. (terribilis) *Terribly*; Arnob. TERRICŌLA, æ, c. (terra and colo) *An inhabitant of the earth*; Apul.

TERRICŪLA, æ, f. (terreo) *That which terrifies, a scarecrow, bugbear*; Afran.: Lact.: also, terriculis, Liv.; which may be from terricula or terriculum.

TERRICŪLĀMENTUM, i. n. (terriculum) *Any thing that*

terrifies, a bugbear, scarecrow, terror; Apul.: terriculamenta sepulcrorum, ghosts, hobgoblins, id.

TERRICULUM, i. n. (terreo) i. q. Terricula, Acc.: also, terriculus, Liv.; which may be from terriculum or terricula.

TERRIFICATIO, ōnis. f. terrifico) *A terrifying, alarming*; Non.

TERRIFICO, āre. (terrificus) *To terrify, alarm, or frighten any one*; Virg.

TERRIFICUS, a, um. (terreo and facio) *That excites terror, terrific*; Virg.

TERRIGENA, æ. c. (terra and gigno) *Born or produced from the earth, earth-born, son or child of the earth.*

I. Of the first men; genus terrigenarum, Lucr. **II.**

The giants are called terrigenæ, Val. Fl. **III.** The men said to have sprung from dragon's teeth sown by Jason are called terrigenæ fratres, Ov.: or, terrigenæ feri, id.: also, terrigenæ populi, id. **IV.** Also, the men said to have sprung from dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus are called terrigenæ fratres, Ov. Met. 3, 118. **V.** The snail is called terrigena, Cic. e. poetâ: or this may be referred to Terrigenus, a, um. **VI.** The serpent is called terrigena, Sil., having been before described as, monstrum ira Telluris genitum, Stat.

TERRIGENUS, a, um. (terra and gigno) *Born or produced from the earth*; animalia, Tert.

TERRILOQUUS, a, um. (terror and loquor) *That speaks terribly*; Lucr.

TERRIPAVIUM, i. n. (terra and pavio) *A striking upon the ground*; from this word was formed terripodium, and afterwards tripudium, according to Cic. Div. 2, 34.

TERRISŌNUS, a, um. (terror and sono) *Dreadfully sounding*; Claud.

TERRITIO, ōnis. f. (terreo) *An alarming, terrifying*; Pand.

TERRITO, āre. (freq. of terreo) *To frighten, alarm, terrify*; aliquem, Cæs.: urbes, Virg.

TERRITŌRIALIS, e. *Relating to a territory*; Frontin.

TERRITŌRIUM, i. n. (terra) *The land round a town, a territory*; coloniæ, Cic.

TERRITUS, a, um. **I.** Part. of terreo; see TERREO.

II. Adj. *Affrighted*; Sall.: also with a genitive; animi, Liv.

TERROR, ōris. m. (terreo) **I.** *Great fear, alarm, fright, terror*; mortis, Cic.: terrorem alicui injicere, or inferre, id.; or, afferre, or facere, or incutere, Liv., to occasion, strike with: also, aliquem in terrorem conjicere, id., to terrify: alicui esse terrorem, Sall., to be a terror or terrible to any one: terrorem sui facere, Liv., to make one's self terrible: terrores jacere, to utter terrible words, Cic.: in terrore esse, Liv.: terrorem habere ab homine, or a, re, to be in fear of, id.: terror incidit exercitui, seized, Cæs.: terror externus, an alarm on account of foreign enemies, Liv.: thus also, peregrinus, id.: servilis, on account of the slaves, id.: it is sometimes followed by ne, lest; Sall.: terror may sometimes be rendered, fear; belli, Liv.: arcanus, Tac., secret fear. Cf. Herodot. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 8. **II.** *A terror, object of dread*; terra repleta est terrore, Lucr.: and Carthage and Numantia are called terrores reip., Vell.—Synon.; see TIMOR.

TERRŌSUS, a, um. (terra) *Full of earth, earthy*; Vitruv.

TERRŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of terra; e. g. in alienis terrulis, Cod. Just., i. e. in other men's fieldy manner; Prudent.

TERRŪLENTE, adv. *In an earthy manner*; Prudent.

TERRŪLENTE, a, um. (terra) **I.** *Consisting of earth, earthen*; Prudent. **II.** *That grows out of the earth*; terrentulis fungitur, id.

TERRUS, a, um. **I.** Part. of tergeo; see TERGEO.

II. Adj. *Wiped, dried, clean*; Plaut.: hence, *faultless, correct, pure, terse, nice*; opus, Plin.: auctor, Quint.: tertior est Horatius, id.: iudicium, id.: vir in iudicio — terribissimus, Stat. **N.B.** Tertus, a, um, for torsus; Varr.

TERTUS, us. m. (tergeo) *A wiping, cleansing*; Apul.

TERTIADĒCĪMĀNI (militēs) i. e. *Of the thirteenth legion*; Tac.

TERTIĀNUS, a, um. (tertius) **I.** *Of the third legion*; tertiani (sc. milites), Tac. **II.** *Of fevers*; febris tertiana, Cic.; and simply, Tertiana, Cels., *A tertian fever*.

TERTIĀRIUS, a, um. (tertius) *Containing a third*; stannum, Plin., that contains two thirds of black lead and one of white: hence, Tertiarium, subst. *The third part of a measure or weight*; Cato: also, *the number eight*, because it contains six and a third: again, Tertiarium, *A third part, a third*; Vitr.

TERTIĀTIO, ōnis. f. (tertio, āre) *A doing any thing for the third time*; Colum.

TERTIĀTIO, adv. (tertius) *For the third time, or, three times*; verba dicere, Cato, i. e. to stammer.

TERTIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tertius) **I.** *To repeat three times or for the third time*; verba tertiatia, Apul. **II.** *To plough for the third time*; campum, Colum.

TERTIO, adv. (tertius) **I.** *For the third time*; Ter.: Cic. **II.** *Thirdly*; Cæs. **III.** *Three times*; Pallad.

TERTIŌCĒRIUS, i. m. (tertius and cera) *One of the third rank*; Cod. Just.

TERTIUM, adv. (tertius) *For the third time*; Cic.: Liv.

TERTIUS, a, um. (from ter, or from τῆριος) *The third*; pars, Cæs.: tertio quoque verbo, at every third word, Cic.: tertius e nobis, one of us three, Ov.: ab Jove tertius Ajax, id., i. e. son of Telamon, whose grandfather was Jupiter: numina tertia, i. e. dii inferi, id.: tertia regna, the infernal regions, id.: tertia Saturnalia, the third day of, Cic.: Tertius decimus, or, Tertiusdecimus, a, um, *The thirteenth*; Cic.: hence, Tertiz, sc. partes, *A third*; Plin.: also, tertiz partes, the third part or character, Cic.: also without partes; Plin. **N.B.** Tertiz, vocative of Tertius; Gell.

TERTIUSDECĪMUS, or **TERTIUS DECIMUS**, a, um. *The thirteenth*; Cic.: also, Tertiusdecimus, Tac.

TERTUS, a, um. See TERGEO.

TĒRUNCĪUS, a, um. (ter, or tres, and uncia) *Containing three twelfths, and so, a fourth*: hence, Teruncius, sc. nummus, *A small coin, the fourth of an as*; Cic.: hence, proverbially, ne teruncius quidem, as we say, not a farthing.

TER-VĒNEFĪCIUS, i. m. **A term of reproach, A thorough knave**; Plaut.

TESQUA, or **TESCA**, ōrum. n. *Uncultivated places remote from a town, desert places*; Hor.

TESSELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of tessera) *A small square or quadrangular piece of stone, for pavements, &c.*; Sen.

TESSELLĀRIUS, i. m. (tessella) *One who prepares tessellæ, and lays them down*; Cod. Theod.

TESSELLĀTUS, adv. *Chequer-wise, in the shape of dice*; Apic.

TESSELLĀTUS, a, um. (tessella) *Composed of small square stones, tessellated, chequered*; pavimentum, Suet.; cf. Bremi ad Suet. Cæs. 46.

TESSĒRA, æ. f. (from τῆραξ, α) **I.** *A square, a square or quadrangular piece of wood, stone, &c. used for ornament in inlaying floors, &c.*; Plin.: also, a square board or tablet on which any thing is written; Justin.: hence, especially, **II.** *A die for playing with*, it was marked on six sides (see TALUS); tesseras jacere, Cic.; or, mittere, Ov., to play with: tesseri ludere, Ter.

III. *A mark, token*. **I.** In the field, *A tablet on which the watchword was inscribed*: hence often rendered, *a watchword, signal*; omnibus tesseram dare, Liv. Cf. Herzog, ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 20, p. 135. **2.** *Fruentaria and nummaria, i. e. A ticket for receiving corn or money*; Suet. **3.** *Hospitalis, The mark or token of hospitality*: hence fig.; apud nos confregisti tesseram, Plaut., i. e. you have put an end to our friendship, or, you have not kept your word.

TESSĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (tessera) **I.** *Of or belonging to playing at dice*; ars, the art of playing at dice, Ammian.

II. *Tesserarius, One who carried the watchword from the general through the camp*; Tac.: Veget.

TESSĒRŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of tessera) *A small quadrangular figure*. **I.** *For inlaying floors, A square tile*; Lucil. ap. Cic. **II.** *A mark*; Gell.: hence, *A mark entitling one to receive any thing, a ticket*; Pers.; see TESSĒRA. **III.** *A little tablet used at voting in the comitia*; Varr.

TESTA, æ. f. **I.** *An earthen vessel*; cum testa ambulans carbonibus corrogaret, Auct. ad Her.: testique tegit, Virg., i. e. pot, or lid: juncta testa via, sc. ad mingendum, Mart.; also, for oil, id.: testa ardente, Virg., i. e. lamp; accipiat Manes testa, vessel, pot, Propert.: vinum Græca testa conditum, bottle, or earthen vessel, Hor.: hence, *a tile, brick*; Varr.: Cic.: testa trita, Plin.; or simply, testa, Vitr., brick-dust: hence, a clapping with flat hands (as with tiles) is called testæ, Suet. **II.** *A potsherd, brickbat, i. e. broken piece of a pot, brick, &c.*; Ov.: Plin.: also, *a piece of a broken tooth*; Cels.: also, *a bone*; id.: hence, testarum suffragia, Nep., i. e. votes given by potsheds at Athens, δὲ τεσσάρων; hence, *a spot on the skin*, perhaps, of the colour of a tile or earthen vessel; Plin. **III.** *The shell of testaceous animals*; Varr.: Cic.: Plin.: also, *the scull*; Auson.: hence, **1.** *A shell-fish*; Hor. **2.** *Fig. A shell or covering*: hence, ice; lubrica testa, Ov.

TESTĀBĪLIS, e. (testor) *That has a right to bear testimony*; Gell.

TESTĀCEUS, a, um. (testa) **I.** *Consisting of baked earth, tiles, or bricks*; pavimentum, Vitr.: structura, id.: opus, Plin. Ep.; and simply, testaceum, Plin., i. e. brick-work. **II.** *Having the colour of an earthen vessel*; gemma, Plin. **III.** *Covered with a shell, testaceous*; omnia testacea, id.

TESTĀMEN, inis. n. (testor) *A testimony, proof*; Tert.

TESTĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um. (testamentum) **I.** *Relating to wills or testaments*; lex, Cic. **II.** *Concerned with wills or testaments*: hence, Testamentarius, **1.** *One who makes or prepares a will*; Pand. **2.** *Ironically, One who forges a testament*; Cic. Falsarius denotes one who falsifies a testament; see Suet. Tit. 3.

TESTĀMENTUM, i. n. (testor) *That by which one bears witness to and declares a thing*: hence, **1.** *A last testament, will*; testamentum facere, Cic.; or, nuncupare, Plin. Ep.; or, conscribere Cic., to make, compose: irritum facere, id.; rumpere, id., to render invalid: re-

signare, to open, Hor. : subicere, or supponere, Cic., to forge: testamenti factionem habere, to have the right of making a will, id.: aliquid testamento cavere, to appoint, order or provide for by will, id.: hereditas, quæ venerat testamento, which had come to one by will, id. N.B. There were three kinds of testaments, according to Gell. 15, 27; namely, unum, quod calatis comitibus in concione populi fiebat; alterum in prociunctu, cum viri ad prælium faciendum in aciem vocabantur; tertium per familiæ emancipationem, cui æs et libra adhibebatur. II. *The old or new Testament, as a division of the sacred scriptures; Lact.*

TESTATĪM. adv. *Like potsherd, in pieces; Pompon.*
TESTATIO, ònis. f. (testor) I. *A calling to witness; fœderum ruptorum, Liv.* II. *A witnessing, attesting; Quint.*: Pand.: testimonem recitavit, deposition, Pand. III. *A proof, testimony; Pand.*

TESTĀTO. (abl.) See TESTOR.
TESTĀTOR, òris. m. (testor) I. *One who testifies or bears witness; Prudent.* II. *One who makes a will, a testator; Pand.*
TESTĀTRIX, icis. f. (testator) *She who makes a will; Pand.*

TESTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of testor; see TESTOR. II. Adj. *Evident, clear, manifest; res, Cic.*: testatio. id.: testatissima miracula, Augusti.

TESTĒUS, a, um. (testa) *Of an earthen vessel, earthen; corpus, Macrob.*: indumentum animi, i. e. the body, id.: fragmen, Prudent.

TESTĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (testiculus) *That has testicles; Veget.*

TESTĪCŪLOR, òri. (testiculus) *To call to witness; Plaut.*

TESTĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of testis) *A testicle; Cels.*

TESTĪFĪCĀTĪO, ònis. f. (testificor) I. *Proof by means of witnesses and documents; Cic.* II. *Testimony, witness; officiorum, Cic.*: legationis, id.

TESTĪFĪCOR, òtis sum. òri. (testis and facio) I. *To call to witness, deos hominesque, Cæli in Cic. Ep.* II. *To bear witness, testify, attest; testificor, me esse rogatum, Cic.*: ut testificati descenderent, i. e. testimonio dicto, id. III. *To show, demonstrate, exhibit; amorem, Cic.*: hence, Testatus, a, um, passivè, *testified, exhibited; abs te testificata tua voluntas, id.*

TESTĪMŪNĪĀLIS, e. (testimonium) *That serves for witness; comparatio, Tert.*: hence, Testimoniales, sc. literæ, *A written testimonial; Veget.*

TESTĪMŪNIŪM, i. n. (testis) I. *Testimony, whether verbal or written, judicial or otherwise, evidence borne by a witness; Cicero, Cas.*: testimonium dicere, Cic.; or, alicui dare, id.; or, impertire, id.; or, reddere, Plin. Ep.; or, præbere, Pand., i. e. to give or bear testimony, be a witness: dicere pro testimonio, to depose as a witness, give evidence, testify, Cic.: virtuti debitum testimonium recusare, id.: ad testimonium vocare, to call to witness, bring for evidence, Varr.: neque testimonii dictio est, Ter., i. e. has no right to be a witness: also of written testimony, a deposition in writing; legitè testimonia testium, Cic.: ad ephoros sibi testimonium daret, Nep. II. *Proof, evidence; dedisti iudicii tui testimonium, Cic.*: verba sunt testimonio, id.: abstinentiæ, Nep.: testimonia moderate vitæ proferre, Nep.

TESTIS, is. c. I. *A witness. 1. One who attests any thing by word of mouth or written declaration, in a court of justice or elsewhere; quo causæ teste tenentur, i. e. by whose testimony or deposition, Hor.*: si negem, quo me teste convices? Cic.: testes dare, or edere, or proferre, id., to bring forward, produce: thus also, testes excitare ab inferis, id.: testes adhibere, id.: testibus uti, id.: testem citare in aliquam rem totam Siciliam, id.: facere aliquem testem, Ov.: testes faciet illico, vendidisse me, Ter., will produce evidence that, &c.: nemini possum stidua erga te testis esse, Cic.: Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Cæsaris est, id.: also, any person or thing that proves or attests; testes sunt rationes civitatum, id.: vulnera (sunt) testes, Ov.: also, one that assures of or asserts any thing; teste dea, id., on the assertion or authority of a goddess: also, one that proves or confirms any thing by his example; testem gravissimum Regulum nolite vituperare, Cic. 2. *A witness, eye-witness, i. e. one that is present when any thing is done; fructus abest, facies quum bona teste caret, Ov., i. e. when beauty is not seen and admired: luna teste moventur, Juv.*: amato testibus præsentibus, Plaut., i. e. publicly, so that every one sees and knows it. II. *A testicle; Plin.*: thus also plur., testes; id.

TESTOR, òtis sum. òri. (testis) I. *To testify, bear witness, attest, give evidence, prove; testere licet, Ov.*: testandi causa, publicum agrum esse, Liv.: testatus, quæ præstitisset, Liv.: utraque vim testantur, Cic.: testari is sometimes used passivè, to be proved or attest'd; testata est voce præconis libertas Argivorum, Liv.: hence, testato (abl.), it being proved or undeniable, it being certain, Plin. II. *To call to witness; deos, Cic.*: aliquem, id.: fœdera, Liv.: hence, testato (abl.), before witnesses, Pand. III. *To make a will or testament; Cic.*: tabulæ testatæ, a testament, Catull.: hence, Testato (abl. neut.), *After having made a will; Pand.* — See also TESTATUS.

TESTU. indecl. and TESTUM, i. n. I. *The lid of an earthen vessel; sub testu coquere, Cato: testu suo, Ov.*

II. *An earthen vessel; Varr.*: Ov.: also, a metal vessel; æreo testu, Plin. N.B. Testu is always the ablative, so that it may be from a nominative testus.

III. Testum, *Any thing made of baked earth; Sulpic. Sev.*

TESTŪDĪNIŪM, i. n. *A kind of cake baked in an earthen vessel; Varr.*

TESTŪDĪNĒŪTAS, and TESTŪDĪNĒŪS, a, um. (testudo) *Arched, vaulted; Vitr.*: Colum.

TESTŪDĪNEUS, a, um. (testudo) *Of or adorned with tortoise-shell; Propert.*: Pand.: gradus, a tortoise-pace, i. e. slow, Plaut.

TESTŪDO, inis. f. (testa) I. *A tortoise; Cic.*: also, tortoise-shell, which was used as an ornament for furniture, &c.; testudine culti thalami, Ov., i. e. decorated with tortoise-shell: varii testudine postes, Virg.: hence,

II. *A stringed instrument, a lute, harp, lyre; so called, either because the middle part, in which the sounding board is, is like a tortoise in shape, or because tortoise-shell was used in the manufacture; Virg.*: Hor. III. *An arch, vault; Cic.*: Virg. IV. *A covering resembling a tortoise-shell; as, of the hedgehog; Mart.*: especially, 1. *A wooden shed used in sieges, under which the besiegers worked, and applied the battering-ram; Cas.* 2. *A covering or shed made of shields held together by the soldiers over their heads; Cas.*: Virg.: Liv. V. *A kind of hair-dress, so called from its resemblance to a lyre; Ov.*

TESTŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of testa) *A potsherd or brickbat; Nep.*: Colum.

TESTUM, i. n. See TESTU.

TESTUS, us. m. See TESTU.

TĒTANŪS, a, um. See TĒTANUS.

TĒTĀNŌTHRUM, i. n. (τετάνθηον) *A medical preparation, for removing wrinkles from the skin; Plin.*

TĒTĀNUS, i. m. (τίτανος) *A stiffness or spasm of the neck, which holds it immovable; Plin.*: hence, Tetanicus, a, um. *Affected with a tetanus; Plin.*

TĒTĀRTĒMŌRIA, æ. f. (τετάρτημος) *A fourth; hence, in music, brevior tunc distantia quartam ejus partem recipiens; Marc. Cap.*

TĒTĀRTĒMŌRIŪM, i. n. (τετάρτημῆριον) *A fourth, especially, of the zodiac, i. e. three signs of it; Plin.*

TĒTE. for te; Ter. See TU.

TĒTER, or TĒTER, tra, trum. I. *Offensive to the sight, smell, or other senses, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous; color, Lucr.*: sapor, id.: cruor, Virg.: spiritus, Hor.: spectaculum, Cic.: odor, id.: tenebræ, id.: teterima hiems, Cæli in Cic. Ep. II. Gen. *Ugly, horrid, abominable, shameful, disgraceful; homo, Cic.*: facinus, id.: legatio, id.: tetior hostis, id.: teterimus in aliquem, that behaves very disgracefully, id.: sententia teterrima, id. N.B. Teterum, adverb.; Prudent.

TĒTHĀLASSŌMĒNON, sc. vinum. (τιθαλασσωμένος ο ονος) *Wine mixed with sea-water; Plin.*

TĒTHEA, æ. f. *A kind of muscle, or sponge; Plin.*: also plur., Tethea, grum. n. (τῆ τεθία), Plin. 32, 9, ed. Hard.

TĒTRĀCHORDOS, on. (τετράχορδος, ον) *Having four strings or notes; machina, Vitr.*: Tetrachordon, subst., *A tetrachord; Vitr.*: tetrachordon anni, the four seasons, Varr.

TĒTRĀCŪLON, i. n. (τετράκυλλον) *Any thing consisting of four members; Sen.*

TĒTRĀDIUM, or TĒTRĀDEUM, i. n. (τετράδιον and τετράδειον) *The number four, a quarticrion; Colum.*

TĒTRĀDŌROS, on. (τετράδωρος, ον) *Of four hands' breadth; Vitr.*

TĒTRĀDRACHMUM, i. n. (τετράδραχμον) *A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmæ; Cass. in Cic. Ep.*

TĒTRĀGNĀTHUS, i. m. (τετραγναθες) *A kind of venomous spider; Plin.* 29, 27.

TĒTRĀGNŪM, i. n. (τετράγωνον) *A square, quadrangle; Auson.*

TĒTRĀLIX, icis. f. (τετράλιξ) i. q. Erice. *Heath; Plin.*

TĒTRĀMĒTER, or -TRUS, a, um. (τετράμυτρος) *Having four metrical members or feet; Ter. Maur.*: Diomed.

TĒTRANS, tis. m. (τετρας) *A fourth part, quarter; Vitr.*: a quadrant; id.: in fields, a place where two lines meet; Hygin.: and, that which is there placed; id. N.B. Tetrantorum, for tetrantum; Vitr.

TĒTRAO, ònis. m. (τετράων) *A heathcock; Plin.*: Suet.

TĒTRĀPHĀRMĀCUM, i. n. (τετραφάρμακον) *A plaster composed of four ingredients; Cels.* II. *A course of four dishes, or, a dish with four different kinds of food; Spartian.*

TĒTRĀPHŌROS, on. e. g. phalangari, Vitr., four bearers carrying a burden together.

TĒTRĀPTŌTA, grum. n. (τετράπτατα) *Words of which only four cases occur; Diomed.*: Priscian.: Isidor.

TĒTRĀRCHA, or -ES, æ. m. (τετράρχης) *Properly, The governor of a fourth part of a country, a tetrarch; hence, any petty ruler or prince; Cic.*

TĒTRĀRCHIA, æ. f. (τετραρχία) *The territory subject to a tetrarch, a tetrarchy; Cic.*

TETRAS, ádis. f. (τετράς) *The number four, a quaternion; Tert.*

TETRASEMUS, a, um. (τετράσημος) *Quadrissyllable; Marc. Cap.*

TETRASTICHOS, on. (τετράστιχος) *Containing four rows or lines; potticus, Treb. Poll.: carmen, Quint.: also simply, tetrasticha, sc. carmina, Mart.*

TETRASYLOS, on. (τετράστυλος) *Containing four pillars; Vitr.: hence Tetrastylon, subst., A place with four pillars; Capitol.*

TETRE, or TETRE, adv. *Fouly, shockingly, horribly, disgustfully; Cic.: trius, Claud.: teterrime, Cic.*

TETRICITAS, átis, f. (tetricus) *Severity, harshness; Auct. Paneg. ad Pison.*

TETRICUS, a, um. *Severe, morose, surly, sour, crabbed, rigid; puella, Ov.: disciplina Sabinorum, Liv.: dea, i. e. Parca, Mart.: febris, id.: tuba, id., i. e. bellica. N.B. The first syllable is sometimes long; see Döderlein's Synon. 3, p. 232.*

TETRINNO, ire. *To quack, as a duck; Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

TETRITUDO, or TETRITUDO, Inis. f. (teter) *Hiduousness; Acc.*

TETRO, or TETRO, áre. (teter) *To make foul, befoul; Pacuv.*

TETTINGOMÉTRA, æ, f. (τιττιγγομήτρα) *The chrysalis or matrix of grasshoppers; Plin.*

TETTINGONIA, æ, f. (τιττιγγονία) *A small kind of grasshopper; Plin.*

TETULI, for TULI. See FERRO.

TEUCHITES, æ, m. (τεχίονος τευχίτης) *A kind of odoriferous rush; Plin.*

TEUCRION, i. n. (τεύκριος) *A kind of herb, perhaps, germanider, Teucrium chamaedrys, L.; Plin. 24, 80: also, Teucrium flavum, L.; Plin. 25, 20.*

TEUTHALIS, Idis. f. (τευθαλίς) *An herb, otherwise called polygonos; Plin.*

TEXO, ui, tum, ère. I. *To weave; telam, Ter.: vestem, Tibull.: also, of a cobweb, Cic.: texens aranea telam, Catull.: also without an accusative; Plin.: hence fig.; ea tela textitur, Cic.: i. e. such a design is on foot: amor patriæ, quod tua texerunt scripta, retextit opus, Ov., destroys the effect of your writings upon me, takes away all your consolation. II. Gen. To join together, plait, braid, knit, construct, frame, build, make; piscinam, Virg.: naves, id.: rosam, Propert., to make a chaplet of roses: sepem, Virg.: epistolam quotidianis verbis, Cic., to write, compose: basilicam, id. — See also TEXTUS, a, um.*

TEXTILIS, è. (texo) I. *Woven, embroidered; stragulum, Cic.: pestis, id. (in poetry), a garment imposed upon with the blood of Nessus: hence, Textile, subst., sc. opus, Any thing woven, a web, cloth, garment, &c.; Cic.: textilia, woven or embroidered garments, Liv. II. Joined together, plaited; sarta, Mart., fustoons of roses.*

TEXTOR, óris. m. (texo) *A weaver; Plaut.: Hor.*

TEXTORIUS, a, um. (textor) *Of or pertaining to a weaver or weaving; opere textorio, Colum.*

TEXTRICULA, æ, f. (dimin. of tetricus) *Weaving, a female weaver; Arnob.*

TEXTRINUS, a, um. (for textorius, from textor) I. *Of or pertaining to weaving; ars, Jul. Firm., the art of weaving: thus also, Texturinum, Suet.: hence, Textrina, æ, A weaver's shop; Vitruv.: also, texturinum, Cic.: II. Relating to joining together: hence, Texturinum, A dock-yard; Enn.*

TEXTRIX, Idis. f. (textor) *A female weaver; Mart.*

TEXTUM, i. n. (texo) *Any thing woven, a web, cloth, garment, &c.; Ov.: hence fig., any thing joined together or constructed, a texture, knit-work, &c.; pinea (navis), Ov.: clipei, Virg.: texta rosa facta, garlands of roses, Mart.: hence, dicendi texture tenue, style, Quint. N.B. Textum, for testum; Cato.*

TEXTURA, æ, f. (texo) *A weaving; a web; Plaut.: Propert. II. A joining together; Lucr.*

TEXTUS, a, um. I. Part. of texo; see TEXO.

II. Adj. 1. *Woven; tegumenta, Cic. 2. Joined together, plaited; Virg.: Liv.*

TEXTUS, us, m. (texo) I. *A weaving; a web; and gen., a texture; Lucr.: Plin. II. A connection of words, text, context; Quint. 8, 6, 57; si lectio certa; but this passage cannot be cited as authority, and textus, in this sense, is not Latin; see Nolten. p. 761; Cellar. Cur. Post. p. 344, ed. 8: agnæ, veniatque suo per carmina textu, Manil.: calumnias, Apul.: gestorum, narration, series, Ammian.: brevis textu percurrant, briefly, id.*

THALAMEGUS, i. f. (θαλαμηγός); e. g. navis, a pleasure-boat, having rowers, Suet.

THALAMOS, i. m. (θάλαμος) I. *A bedchamber, sleeping-room; Vitruv.: Ov.: hence gen., a chamber, room; Ov. Met. 2, 738: or, a habitation, abode; Eumenidum, Virg.: delubra, quæ vocant thalamos, Plin.: also of the cells of bees, Virg. Geor. 4, 189. II. A bed, couch; Propert.: hence, a nuptial bed; Propert.: Virg.: also, marriage; vita expers thalami, Virg.: thalamos parare, Ov.: thalamos ne desere pactos, Virg., thy betrothed bride: thalamos joining, Lucan., i. e. a wife.*

THALASSEGLE, es. f. *A kind of herb, i. q. Potamantis; Plin. 24, 102.*

THALASSICUS, a, um. (θαλασσινός) *Of or relating to the sea; color, such as seafaring men have, Plaut.: ornatus, id., seaman's dress.*

THALASSINUS, a, um. (θαλάσσιος) *Of the colour of the sea, sea-green; Lucr.*

THALASSIN PHŶCOS. (θαλασσίνος φῦκος) i. e. fucus marinus. *A plant growing on rocks in the Mediterranean Sea, used in dying purple; Plin. 26, 66; Lichen roccella, L.*

THALASSITES, æ. (θαλασσίτης); e. g. thalassites vinum, wine which has been let down in vessels into the sea to ripen it, Plin.

THALASSOMĒLI, n. (θαλασσόμελι) *Sea-water mixed with honey; Plin.*

THALIARCHUS, i. m. *The president of a feast; Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8: or it is the name of one of Horace's friends.*

THALETRUM, i. n. (θαλίτρον) *A kind of herb; Plin.*

THALLUS, i. m. (θαλλός) I. *The green stalk of a plant; Colum. II. A green sprout or branch; Amyclæus, Virg., perhaps, a branch of myrtle.*

THANNUM, or THAMNUM, i. n. (θάμνος) *A kind of shrub; Colum.*

THAPSIA, æ, f. *A kind of shrub, Thapsia Asclepium, L.; Plin.: called also, thapsos, Lucan.*

THEAMĒDES, is, m. *A stone found in Ethiopia, said to repel iron; Plin. 36, 25.*

THEATRĀLIS, e. (theatrum) *Of or relating to the theatre, theatrical; consessus, Cic.: lex, i. e. de ordine sendi in theatro, Plin.*

THEATRĀLIS, a, um. (θεατρικός) i. q. Theatralis; Augustin.

THEĀTRUM, i. n. (θέατρον) I. *Any place where a spectacle is seen; especially, a place where dramatic pieces are performed, a theatre; Cic. Flacc. 7: Nep. Timol. 4. II. A place in which public games are exhibited; Virg. Æn. 5, 288. III. Metonymically, The spectators in a theatre; theatra reclamant, Cic.: hence, gen., spectators, hearers, or, an assembly; senatusconsultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum, id.: spissis theatris recitare scripta, Hor., hearers, audience: majore theatro dignum, Quint., i. e. audience: hence, nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus, Cic., panegyrist, applauder. IV. A theatre, i. e. place and opportunity for displaying one's talents; ingenii, Cic.: theatrum magnum habet ista provincia, id.: familiaritas magno theatro spectata, Liv., i. e. by public proofs, or, publicly.*

THECA, æ, f. (θήκη) *That in which any thing is held or enveloped, a case, sheath, box, &c.; granl, Varr.: vasa sine theca, Cic.: nummaria, id.: calamaris, pen-case, Suet.*

THECĀTUS, a, um. i. e. theca inclusus; Sidon.

THELYGÓNON or -OS, i. (θηλυγόνος, ον) I. *A species of the herb phyllium; Plin. 26, 91. II. A species of the herb satyrium; Plin. 26, 63. III. A species of the herb crataegonos; Plin. 27, 40.*

THELYPHÓNON, i. n. (θηλυφόνος) i. q. Aconitum; Plin.

THELYPTERIS, is, f. (θηλυπτέρις) *Female fern; Plin.*

THĒMA, átis. n. (θήμα) I. *An argument or subject for writing or declaiming on; Quint. II. The position of the stars or planets at one's birth, horoscope, nativity; Suet.*

THEOLÓGIA, æ, f. (θεολογία) *Theology, i. e. doctrine concerning the gods, including mythology; Varr.*

THEOLÓGICUS, a, um. (θεολογικός) *Theological; Ammian.*

THEOLÓGUS, i. m. (θεολόγος) *A theologian, i. e. one who treats concerning the gods, their supposed origin and genealogy; Cic.*

THEOMBROTOS, i. f. *A kind of herb; Plin.*

THEORĒMA, átis. n. (θέρημα) *A proposition to be examined and proved; Gell.*

THEORĒMĀTIUM, i. n. (θεωρημάτιον) *Dimin. of theorema; Gell.*

THEORĒA, æ, f. (θεωρεία) *Speculation, theory; Hieron.*

THEORĒICE, es. f. (θεωρεΐκή, sc. τέχνη) i. e. ars contemplativa; Hieron.

THEORĒTĒCOS, i. f. (θεωρητικός) i. q. Deipara; Cod. Just.

THEORIĀCUS, a, um. (θηριακός) *Good against the venom of animals, especially of serpents; Plin.: hence, Theriaca, æ, and Theriaca, es. f. subst. A medical preparation against the bite of serpents, and poison in general; id.*

THEORIŌNARCA, æ, f. (θηριονάρχη) *An herb said to make serpents torpid; Plin.*

THEORĒSTRUM, i. n. (θεωρηστρον) *A summer garment; Tert.*

THERMANTICUS, a, um. (θερμαντικός) *Warming, that serves for warming; Apul.*

THERMAPĀLA OVA. (θερμάπαλα ὄα) i. e. Warm or soft eggs; Theod. Prisc.

THERMINUS, a, um. (θήριμος) *Of lupins; oleum, Plin.*

THERMOPŌLIUM, i. n. (θερμόπιλον) *A place in which warm drink is sold; as we should say, a coffee-house; Plaut.*

Thermopōto, ēvi, ātum, āre. *To take warm drink, refresh with warm drink*; gutturer, Plaut.

Thermosōdium, i. n. (Θερμοσώδιον) *Hot or glowing ashes*; Apic.

Thēsauriarius, a, um. (thesaurus) *Of or relating to a treasure*; fur, Plaut., that steals a treasure.

Thēsaurus, is, m. (thesaurus) *A keeper of a treasure*; Cod. Just.

Thēsaurus, i. m. (Θησαυρός) I. *A place in which any thing is deposited and laid up*; thesaurus effringere, Plin., i. e. strong box: especially, in temples, a *treasure-chamber, treasury*; thesaurus Proserpinæ spoliavi, Liv. 29, 18: *literæ recitatae sunt, pecuniam ex Proserpinæ thesauris nocte clam sublatam*, id. 31, 12: also, a *subterranean repository for the public treasure*; id. 39, 50: gen., a *repository, magazine, storehouse*; servata mella thesaurus, Virg.: *condere semina in thesauris cavernarum*, Plin.: *the thesaurus rerum omnium memoria*, Cic., i. e. storehouse: quod lateat in thesauris tuis, id., in your desk: *quoties aliquid abditum quaero, ille thesaurus est*, Plin. II. *That which is laid up, a treasure, store, deposit*; thesaurus constituere, Vitruvius: especially of money, a *treasure*; thesaurum effodere, Plaut.: *obruere*, Cic.: *invenire*, id.: thesaurus Gallici auri occulari a Patribus, Liv.: *hence fig., a heap, great quantity or number*; mali, Plaut. N.B. *Thesaurum*, for thesaurus; Petron.

Thēsion of JUM, i. n. (Θησιον) *A kind of bitter herb*, Thesium linophyllum, L.; Plin. 21, 67.

Thēsīs, is, f. (Thēsis) *A general or indefinite question or argument, a position*; Quint.

Thēsōphōria, grum. n. (Θησοφορία) *A festival in honour of Ceres as lawgiver*; Plin.

Thēurgia, æ, f. (Θηουργία) *A kind of enchantment, by which gods and spirits were supposed to be called forth*; Ammian.: *hence*, I. *Theurgus*, i. m. *One who practises this enchantment*; Ammian. II. *Theurgicus*, a, um, *Of or pertaining thereto*; ars, id.

Thiāsus, also, Thyasus, i. m. (Θιασος) *A dance in honour of Bacchus*; Virg.: also, a *company of persons engaged in this dance*; Catull.

Thlaspī, n. (Θλάσι) *A kind of herb*; Plin.

Thōlus, i. m. (Θόλος) I. *The centre beam of a roof, i. e. that in which all the beams meet*; on this beam in the temples the ancients suspended their offerings to the gods; Virg.: *hence, for, a temple*; Val. Fl. II. *A round roof, cupola, or dome*; or gen., a *round building*; Varr.: *ov.*: Vitruvius.

Thōrācātus, a, um. (thorax) *Having on or wearing a breastplate*; Plin.

Thōrax, ācis, m. (Θώραξ) I. *The breast*; Cels. II. *A breastplate, cuirass*; Liv. III. *A stomacher*; Juv.: Suet.

Thōs, ōis, m. (Θώς) *A kind of wolf*; Plin.: probably, the jackal; id.

Thranis, is, m. *A kind of fish*, i. q. Xiphias; Plin.

Thracias, æ, m. (Θρακίας) *A north-west wind*; Vitruvius.

Thraustion, i. n. (from Θραυστός, θ, ὄν, frangible) *A species of the Metopion* (i. e. Gummi Ammoniacum); Plin.

Threnus, i. m. (Θρήνος) *A lamentation, a mournful song, elegy*; Auson.

Thridax, ācis, f. (Θριδάξ) i. q. Lactuca. *Lettuce*; Seren. Samm.

Thrips, ipis, m. (Θρίψ) *A woodworm*; plur., thripes, Plin.: and fig. of, *trifles or worthless things*; Marc. Cap.

Thronus, i. m. (Θρόνος) *A raised seat, throne*; Plin.

Thruvallis, ydis, f. (Θρυβαλλίς) I. *A kind of herb*; Plin. 21, 61; Pimpinella sanguisorba Dodon. II. *Another herb*, i. q. Lechnitis; Plin. 25, 74.

Thunus, i. m. See THYNNUS.

Thurarius, THUREUS, THURIBULUM, THURICREM S, THURIFER, &c. See TURARIUS, &c.

Thurilēgus, i. m. See TURILEGUS.

Thus, THUSCULUM, See TUS, TUSCULUM.

Thya, or THYIA (dissyllable), æ, f. (Θυα, Θυία, Θυία) and THYON, i. n. (Θύον) *An odoriferous tree, called citrus by the Romans*; Propert.: Plin. See CITRUS, III.

Thyas, or THYIAS, ādis, f. (Θυάς, Θυιάς) *A Bacchanal*; Virg.: *ov.*

Thyasus. See THIASUS.

Thymbra, æ, f. (Θύμβρα) *An odoriferous herb, savory*; Virg.: *Colum.*: Plin.

Thymēleba, æ, f. (Θυμέλαια) *A kind of wild olive, spurge olive*, Daphne Gnidium, L.; Plin. 13, 35.

Thymēle, es, or THYMELA, æ, f. (Θυμέλη) *A part of the theatre near the scene, prob., where they danced and the music was played*; Sidon.: *hence*, actuarii thymelæ, those who do any thing there, Cod. Theod.: *hence*, Thymelæus, a, um, *Thereto belonging*; thymelici, Vitruvius: also perhaps, i. q. Scenicus; e. g. choragium, Apul.

Thymīama, ātis, n. (Θυμίαμα) *Frankincense*; Cels.

Thymīamus, a, um. (thymum and amo) *Fond of thyme*; Plaut.

Thymīnus, a, um. (Thymus) *Of thyme*; *Colum.*

Thymion, i. n. (Thymus) *A kind of wart*; Plin.

Thymītes, æ, m.; e. g. vinum (Thymītes ānos), wine flavoured with thyme, *Colum.*

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Thymōsus, a, um. (thymum) *Full of thyme, made from thyme*; mel, Plin.

Thymūm, i. n. and Thymūs, i. m. (Thymon and -os) *Thyme*; Virg.: Plin.: plur. Thyma, *ov.*

Thynnarius, a, um. (thynnus) *Of or pertaining to the tunny*; Pand.

Thynnus, or THUNNUS, i. m. (Thynnos) *A tunny*; Scomber Thynnus, L.; Hor.: Plin.

Thyrōma, ātis, n. (Thyrōma) *A door*; Vitruvius.

Thyrisculus, i. m. (dimin. of thyrsus) *A little stalk or stem*; Apul.

Thyriger, a, um. (thyrsus and gero) *Carrying a thyrsus*; Sen.

Thyrus, i. m. (Thyrus) I. *The stalk or stem of a plant*; lactucule, Suet. II. *A staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches which the Bacchanals used to carry and shake in their hands when they celebrated the orgies of their deity, a thyrsus*; Hor.

Tiara, æ, f. and Tiaras, æ, m. (τιάρα, ἴ, and τιάρας, ἴ) *An eastern head-dress for males, a turban*; recta tiara, Sen.: *tiaras sacer*, Virg.

Tiaratus, a, um. *Wearing a turban*; Sidon.

Tibia, æ, f. I. *The shin bone*; Plin.: *Ep.*: particularly, the anterior bone of the leg, Cels. II. *A flute, pipe, hautboy* (such having been originally made of bone); Cic.: such instruments were used in the theatre, at religious ceremonies, especially those of Cybele, at funerals and weddings: *tibiae dextrae et sinistrae*, Varr., *treble and bass*; the former are called also *incentivæ*, the latter *subcēntivæ*, id.: *tibiae pares*, when two *treble* (pares dextrae) or two *bass flutes* (pares sinistrae) were played together; *tibiae imparēs*, when one was *dextra*, and the other *sinistra*: *hence, paribus dextris et sinistris*, i. e. *paribus dextris et paribus sinistris*, alternately with *treble and bass flutes*, Didascal. Ter.: *tibiae Sarranae, Phrygiae, Lydiae*, Plin.; *Serv.*, refer to the three most ancient notes; of which the *Doric* was the deepest; the *Phrygian*, the middle; and the *Lydian*, the highest: *tibiae apertæ*, in which all the holes are open; *hence, apertis tibiis*, Quint., i. e. *elatori voce*.

Tibialis, e. (tibia) I. *Of or pertaining to the shin bone*: *hence, Tibialia* (sc. vincula, &c.), *Coverings for the legs*, with us, *stockings*; Suet.: thus also, *tibiale*, Pand. II. *Of or pertaining to a flute or pipe*; arundo tibialis calami, Plin., i. e. *fit for flutes*.

Tibicen, inis, m. (for tibiicen, from tibia and ceno) I. *A player on the flute, a piper*; Cic. N.B. Cic. Mur. 12, says (facete) of lawyers who dictated both the charge to a plaintiff, and the defence to a defendant, *transit jurisconsultus tibiicinis—modo, &c.*; because the flute-players on the stage accompanied the several actors with the flute, especially in the monologues, and so accommodated the playing to different speakers. II. *A pillar, prop, buttress, support*; of a house, *ov.*

Tibičina, æ, f. (tibiēen) *A female player on the flute*; Plaut.: Ter.

Tibiēinum, i. n. (tibiēen) *A playing on the flute*; Apul.

Tibiēno, āre. (tibiēen) I. *To play on the flute*; Fulgent. II. *To prop, support*; Tert.

Tibinus, a, um. (tibia) *Of or belonging to a flute or pipe*; modi, Varr.

Tibūlus, i, f. *A kind of pine tree*, Pinus Pinaster, Ait.; Plin. 16, 17.

Tichōbātēs, æ, m. (τιχόβατης) *One that walks or runs on walls*; Vopisc.

Tigillum, i, n. (dimin. of tignum) *A little beam, rafter*; Liv.: *fumus de tigillo exit*, Plaut.

Tignarius, a, um. (tignum) *Of or pertaining to beams*; faber, Cic., i. e. a carpenter.

Tignum, i. n. (tego) *A beam, timber for building*; Cæs.: *Hor.*: also gen., *building materials*; Fest. e. Legg. xii Tab. N.B. We find also, Tignus, l, Liv.

Tigrifer, a, um. (tigris and fero) *Bearing tigers*; Sidon.

Tigris, is and Idis. (in Persian, properly, an arrow) m. and f. *A tiger*; Virg.: *tigris inanis*, Stat.; and simply, *tigris*, Claud., a tiger's skin.

Tilia, æ, f. I. *The lime tree, linden tree*; Virg.

II. *The fine bark of this tree, or bands made from this bark* (vincula), were called *tiliæ*; Plin.

Tilicæus, a, um. (tilia) *Of the lime or linden tree*; Capitol.

Tiligineus, a, um. (tilia) *Of the lime or linden tree*; *Colum.*

Tililæus, e. (tilia) *Of the lime or linden tree*; Cael. Aur.

Timēfactus, a, um. *Frightened, alarmed, terrified*; Cic.

Timeo, ui, ēre. I. *Intrans. To fear, be afraid, dread, apprehend, to be anxious*; non temere est, quod tu tam times, Ter.: *quid agatur, timeo*, Cic.: *quid possem, timebam*, Cic.: *quo sint eruptura, timeo*, id.: also, *quorsum*, Ter.: also with a dative of the person or thing for which one is afraid or anxious; *sibi*, Cæs.: *liberati*, Sall.: also with *de*, on account of; Cic. II. *Trans. To be afraid of, to fear or dread anything*; perfidiam, Cic.:

aliquem, Cic.: Nep.: inter se, i. e. se invicem, Nep.: Timendus, a, um, *To be feared, terrible, dreadful*; Cic.: also with a dative of the person on whose behalf one fears any thing; aliquid alicui, Plin.: patronum justitiae suae, Quint.: ne, lest, that, Ter.: or, ne non, or, ut, i. e. lest not, that not; timeo, ne non impetrem, Cic.: cf. NE, conl., II: timeo, ut sustineas, id., I fear you will not be able to support them; we find also an accusative with an infinitive; instatutum (esse) alterum timuisse, Liv.: also with an infinitive; cenare, Hor., to be averse, disdain; findere, Plin.

TIMESCO, ut, ére. (timeo) *To become afraid*; timuit exterrita pennis ales, Virg.: timescens, Amnian.

TIMĪDĪO, adv. I. *Fearfully, timidly*; Cic.: timidulus, Cas.: timidissimus, Quint. II. *Cautiously*; Cels.

TIMĪDĪTĀS, ātis. f. (timidus) *Fearfulness, timidity*; Cic.

TIMĪDĪLE, adv. *Somewhat timidly*; Apul.

TIMĪDUS, a, um. (timeo) *Full of fear, fearful, timid*; homo, Cic.: ad mortem, id.: animus, id.: amor, Ov.: timidissimus, id.: timidior, Hirt. N.B. Also, I. With an infinitive; perire, Hor. 2. With a genitive, i. e. in respect of; Hor.

TIMOR, ōris. m. (from δειδώς) I. *Fear, apprehension, alarm, anxiety*; timorem alicui injicere, Cic.; or, facere, Planc. in Cic. Ep.; or, incutere, Cic., to occasion fear, to make afraid, strike fear into: timore affici, to be afraid, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Ep.: in timore esse, to be in fear, Liv.: magno timore esse, to be in great fear, Cic.: also, magno in timore esse, to occasion great fear, id.: tantum cepisse timorem, i. e. me tantopere timuisse, Virg.: timor ab aliquo, of any one, Liv.: externus, i. e. ob hostem externum, id.: timore perterritus, Cas.: timorem alicui eripere, Cic.: abjicere, id.; or, omittere, id., to dismiss: in timorem venire, Cas.: prae timore, out of fear, for fear, Ter.: also with ne, that, lest; Liv. II. *That which occasions fear, a terror*; silvæ, Ov.: medetur hunc timori, Plin.: also, *that on behalf of which one is anxious or afraid*; Stat. III. *Religious awe or dread*; sacer, Sil.—Synon. Metus, anxiety, as the effect of a threatening evil, Gr. δῖος: timor, fear, dread, of one terror-struck, Gr. φόβος: pavor, the timidity of cowardly persons, or those overcome with sudden surprise: trepidatio, a shuddering or trembling as a symptom of fear: formido, a continued fear or dread occasioned by some external object: terror, the sensation of fright or alarm. See Döderlein, Synon. 2, p. 190.

TINEA, æ. f. *A kind of wine-vessel*; Varr.

TINCA, æ. f. *A kind of fish, perhaps, a tench*, Cyprinus Tinca, L.; Auson.

TINCILLIS, e. (tingo) *In which any thing is steeped*; Virg. Ov.

TINCTOR, ōris. m. (tingo) *A dyer*; Vitr.

TINCTŪRIA, æ. f. (tingo) *A dyeing*; Plin.

TINCTUS, a, um. See TINGO.

TINCTUS, us. m. (tingo) *A dyeing*; Plin.

TINEA, æ. f. *Any gnawing or destructive worm*. I. In books and clothes, *A moth*, Phalana Tinea, J.; Hor.: Plin.: in wood, *A woodworm*; Vitr. II. *Silkworms* are called Tineæ agrestes, Ov. III. *Also, A louse*; Claud.: *a worm in beehives*; Colum.: *a worm in the human body*; Cato: *a worm which destroys young fig trees*; Colum.

TINEOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of tineia) *A little worm*; Veget.

TINEŌSUS, a, um. (tinea) *Full of worms*; Colum.

TINGO, or TINGUO, nxi, nctum, ére. (τίγγω) I. *To wet or moisten*; pedes, Plin.: ora lacrimis, Ov., to bedew: pascua rore, Calp.: tela venenis, Plin.: tunica sanguine tincta, Cic.: also, *to dip or immerse in any liquid*; faces in amne, Ov., to quench: spongia in aceto tincta, Cels.: æra stridentia lacu, Virg.: telum fluvio, Justin.: æquore tringida, id.: hence fig.; libellos sale Romano, Mart.: tinctus literis, Cic., i. e. imbued with: Lælia patris eleganta tincta, id.: verba sensu tincta, i. e. plena sensus, experimenta sensum, Quint., significant. II. *To colour, tinge, dye*; lanas murice, Hor.: comam, Ov.: tinguntur solè populi, Plin.: Tingens, *A dyer*; tingentium officinae, Plin.: Tincta, plur., *Dyed things, or, colour obtained by artificial means (as by dyeing)*; tincta absint, Cic.: hence fig.; loca lumine tingere, Lucr., i. e. to lighten up, illuminate: also, *to colour, to make (a colour)*; cæruleum, to dye blue, Plin.: hysginum, id.

TINIARIUS, a, um (for tinearius, from tineo) *Of or relating to moths*; herba, moth-mullein, Teucurium Polium, L.; Scrib. Larg.

TINNĪMENTUM, i. n. (tinnio) *A tinkling, ringing*; Plaut.

TINNIO, ivi and ii, Itum, ire. *To ring, tinkle, clink, jingle*; *to make a clear shrill noise, such as metals, &c. produce*; Varr.: Quint.: hence, I. *Of voice*, *To sing, cry, chatter, talk, prattle, twitter, chirp, &c.*; Calp.: nimum, Plaut., to make too much noise: voce tua tinere temperant, not to cry out too loud, id.: aliquid sufferti, to sing, Suet. 2. In familiar discourse, *To rattle*

one's money, i. e. to pay; æquid Dolabella tinniat, Cic., i. e. whether he will pay.

TINNĪRO, āre. (freq. of tinnio) *To sing*; Auct. Carm. de Philom. 7; where some read tinniat.

TINNĪTUS, us. m. (tinnio) *A ringing, tinkling*; Virg.: Plin.: huncce. I. Aurium, a ringing, or bell, in the ear, Plin. II. Fig. *A tinkling or jingling of words*, i. e. *speaking agreeably to the ear, but without force or depth of thought*; Auct. Dial. de Orat.

TINNŪLUS, a, um. (tinnio) *Ringing, tinkling, clinking*; sistræ, Ov.: fig.; rhetor, Quint., a jingling orator; see TINNITUS.

TINNUNŪLUS, or TINNCŪLUS, i. m. *A kind of hawk, a kestrel or kestrel*; Plin.

TINTINNĀBŪLĀTUS, a, um. (tintinnabulum) *Carrying a bell or bells*; Sidor.

TINTINNĀBŪLUM, i. n. (tintinno) *An instrument with which one makes a tinkling or jingling noise, a bell*; Plaut.: Suet. These were used in houses, in baths, and at sacrifices; and were suspended on the necks of animals; cf. Mart. 14, 163; Sen. de Ira, 3, 35; Casaub. ad Suet. Oct. 19, tom. 3, p. 463, Wolf.

TINTINNĀCŪLUS, a, um. (tintinno) *Ringing, tinkling, clinking*; hence, viri, Plaut., probably, i. q. Carnifices; because they made a tinkling noise with the fetters which they put on malefactors, or because they hung bells on malefactors.

TINTINNO, āre. i. q. Tinnio; Nigid.

TINTINNUS, i. m. i. q. Tintinnabulum; Venant. Fort.

TINTĪNO, āre. i. q. Tinnio; Catull.

TINUS, i. f. *A kind of wild laurel or bay tree*, Viburnum Tinus, L.; Plin.

TIPHE, es. f. (τίψη) *A kind of corn*; Plin. 18, 19: perhaps, Triticum monococcon, L.

TIPHYON, i. n. (τίφυον) *A plant, a kind of narcissus*; Plin. 21, 39.

TIPPULA, æ. f. *A water spider, a small aquatic animal that runs quickly on the surface of the water*; Plaut.

TIRO, ōnis. m. I. *A young soldier in his first campaign, a recruit*; Cic.: also adjective; exercitus tiro, id.: milites tirones, id.: hence, II. *A young beginner, novice, tiro*; in re, Cic.: tiro esset scientia, id.: also of animals; tironem bovem, Varr. III. *Any one who enters on a new state or condition*. 1. *A youth when he assumes the toga virilis*; Ov.: Suet. 2. *An orator who speaks in public for the first time*; Sen. N.B. The word is sometimes incorrectly written tyro.

TIROCINIUM, i. n. (tiro) I. *The first campaign or military service of a young soldier, and so, rawness or inexperience in warfare*; Auct. B. Afric.: hostes tirocinia militum imbecant, gave experience to the soldiers, Flor.: hence, tirocinium ponere, Justin.; and deponere, id., to acquire experience; hence fig.; tirocinium ponere in accusando, to show that one understands the business, and knows how to proceed, Liv.: thus also, juvenis, id.: hence, II. *Any thing which one does for the first time, a first attempt*; producta fuerit tirocinio, Plin., for the first time, or for trial; navium, id., when they set sail for the first time: thus also, *a first appearance in public, or an entrance on a new condition*; as, of a youth who assumes the toga virilis, Suet.: of an orator who speaks in public for the first time, a début, Liv.; see above.

TIROCINIUS, us. m. (tiro) *The time during which a soldier is still a recruit, the state or condition of a recruit*; Cod. Theod.

TIRUNCŪLA, æ. f. (tirunculus) *A young female novice*; Hieron.: canis, i. e. quæ primum peperit, Colum.

TIRUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of tiro) *Any young beginner or inexperienced person, a novice*; Sen.: tirunculus miles, Suet.: tirunculus, Plin. Ep.

TIS, i. e. tui; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42.

TITHŪMĀLIS, is. f. (τίθυμάλις) *A kind of Tithymalus*; Plin.: Euphorbia paralias, L.

TITHŪMĀLUS, and TITHYMĀLLUS, i. e. also TITHYMĀLON, i. n. (τίθυμᾶλες, τίθυμᾶλλος) *A kind of herb, spurge, tithywort*; Euphorbia, L. The several kinds of this herb are described, Plin. 26, 39, seqq., and Apul. de Herb. 108.

TITILLĀMENTUM, i. n. (titillo) *A tickling*; Fulgent.

TITILLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (titillo) *A tickling*; Cic.

TITILLĀTUS, us. m. (titillo) *A tickling*; Plin.

TITILLO, āvi, ātura, āre. *To tickle*; sensus, Cic.: fig.; ne vos titillet glomia, Hor.

TITILLUS, i. m. *A tickling*; Cod. Theod.

TITINNO, ire. i. q. Tinnio; Afran.

TITIO, ōnis. m. *A brand taken from the fire, a fire-brand, burning piece of wood*; Varr.: Cels.

TITIVĀLĪTUM, i. n. *Any very small trifle, a bagatelle*; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39, non emissim titivālitio; for which Cicero says, pilo.

TITĪBĀTER, adv. *Staggeringly, waveringly, with doubt or hesitation*; Cic.

TITĪBĀNTIA, æ. f. (titubo) *A staggering, wavering*; lingua, or oris, Suet., a stammering.

TITĪBĀTIO, ōnis. f. (titubo) *A staggering, wavering*; hence, I. *Lingua, a stammering*, Macroh. II. *Uncertainty, hesitation, doubt*; Auct. ad Her. i. Cic.

TITŪBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To stagger, totter, reel, go unsteadily, not to stand firmly*; Auct. ad Her.: of a drunken man, *to reel*; Ov.; cf. Colum. 10, 309. N.B. Vestigia titubata, tottering or slipping, Virg.: hence,

II. *To falter, hesitate, stammer*; cave ne titubes, Hor.: si verbo titubantur (testes), Cic.: Licinium titubantem, id.: lingua titubet, Ov. III. *To be at a loss, to be embarrassed or perplexed*; Nep. IV. *To be at a loss in speaking, to hesitate*; Plaut.: Ter. V. *To fail, make a mistake or blunder*; si quid titubatum est, Cic., if there be any failure or misfortune: in quacunque parte titubatum sit, Cic. — Synon. Titubare refers properly to the feet when they miss their step, to stumble, trip: vacillare, of the upper part of the body, to stagger, waddle.

TITŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (titulus) *To entitle, name*; Pompon. ap. Non.: Tert.

TITŪLUS, i. m. I. *A title, inscription, name*; nominis, Liv.: ire per titulum vetiti nominis, to inscribe a forbidden name, Ov.: quorum titulus per colla pependit, i. e. servi venales, Propert.: titulum inscribere lamnae, to put a title or inscription upon, Liv.: per titulos memoresque fastus, Hor., inscriptions on statues, triumphal arches, &c.: hence, a ticket, bill or notice on a house to be sold or let; sub titulum misit lares, has obliged me to sell my house, Ov.: thus also, ire per titulum lares, i. e. proscripti venales, Propert.: hence, titulus sepulchri, Juv.; and simply, titulus, Plin. Ep. i. e. a monumental inscription, epitaph. II. *A title, name, appellation*; consulatus, Cic.: conjugis, Ov.: per titulos ingredimurque tuos, celebrate in my song your titles of honour, and so, your merits or exploits, id.: titulum servatae pubis Achivae, id., i. e. the glory of having delivered the Greeks: te titulum mortis habere meae, that you will be said to have occasioned my death, id.: nocturnis titulos imponimus actis, give open names to our nocturnal deeds, speak of them as of reputable things, id. III. *A table of contents*; haud parva res (lex) sub titulo — minime atroci ferebatur, Liv. IV. *A cause or reason which one alleges, a pretext, pretence*; quem titulum praetenderitis, Liv.: titulus donetur amicis, Ov., i. e. it must be ascribed to your mistress, said to be done on her account, she must think she is the occasion of it. V. *Splendour, distinction*; par titulo tanta gloria fuit, Liv. VI. *A sign, token*; ciconia titulus tepidi temporis, Petron.

TŪSĪS, is, f. (τυῖσις) *The separation of a word, tmesis*; as, quod iudicium enque, Cic., for quodeunque iudicium.

TŪCULLIO, ōnis, m. (τύκος) *A petty usurer*; Cic. V.

TŪCŪRARCHUS, i. m. (τοιμαρχος) *The commander of the powers*; Virg.

TŪFĀCĪUS, or TŪFĀCIUS, a, um. (tofus) *Of or like tophus*; Plin.

TŪFĪCIUS, a, um. (tofus) i. q. Tofaceus; Capitol.

TŪFĪNIUS, a, um. (tofus) i. q. Tofacius; Suet.

TŪFŪSUS, a, um. (tofus) *Full of tophus, or, loose, porous like tophus*; Sidon.

TŪFUS, or TŪPHUS, i. m. *A kind of porous stone, which is easily crumbled, sand or gravel stone*; Virg.

TŪGA, æ, f. (tego) *Properly, A covering*; hence, *The upper garment of the Romans, a loose flowing gown or robe*, which was the characteristic part of their dress, as the pallium among the Greeks. The toga was woollen, usually white, and made of a single piece of cloth. It was worn over the tunica in such a manner that the left arm was covered, but the right was at liberty. It was worn by all the Romans in time of peace, and hence toga is put for, *peace, time of peace*; Cic.: but we find mention of toga in the army; Liv. 29, 3. The toga was of several kinds; pretexta, a toga fringed with purple, worn by young people and by superior magistrates; see PRÆTEXO: pura, a pure white toga; such was usually worn by men after the age of seventeen, hence called virilis, Cic.; and libera, Ov., because children received greater liberty when they assumed this gown: picta, embroidered, Liv.: palmata; see PALMATUS: candida, i. e. of a bright white colour, such as was worn by persons canvassing for an office, who were hence called candidati: græcænicæ, i. e. made in the Grecian manner: sordida, sordid, not white or clean, Mart.: pulla, of a dark colour, worn in mourning, Cic.: purpurea, for kings, Liv. N.B. I. The toga began to grow out of use in the time of Augustus (Suet. Aug.), but continued to be worn on all public occasions in the city (Sen. Ep. 18, 115), particularly by advocates (Quint. II, 3, 131). In the country the toga was hardly ever worn, Mart. 10, 47, 5. 2. The toga was anciently worn by women as well as by men (Varr. ap. Non. 14, 25); but afterwards matrons wore another outer robe, called stola; and the use of the toga was left to courtesans, and the like; Hor.: Mart.: Juv.

TŪGĀTĀRIUS, i. m. *An actor in a Roman play, i. e. one in which the characters and actions were Roman*; Suet.

TŪGĀTŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of togatus; hence, Togatulus, sc. homo, *A man of the lower order, or, a client who pays court to a patron*; Mart.

TŪGĀTUS, a, um. (toga) I. *Of men, Wearing a toga*;

in Cicero's time all the Romans wore the toga; hence, iudex, Cic.: gens, Virg., i. e. the Romans: hence Togati, Romans, Roman citizens, Cic.: fabula togata, Cic.; Hor., a play in which the dresses were Roman: the people of Gallia Cisalpina wore the Roman toga, and hence their country is called Gallia Togata, Cic.: also, Togatus, a, um. 1. *That does not wear the military cloak (sagum), and so is no soldier*; Liv. 3, 10: thus also, cui uni togatorum senatus supplicationem decrevit, Cic., i. e. without having performed any military exploit: thus also, qui togati reip. præsunt, id. 2. In the time of the emperors, *A man of the lower order, or, a client who pays court to his patron*; Juv.: thus also, turba, id., i. e. poor people, or clients: hence, opera, Mart. N.B. Togatus, for Latinus; Cic. Orat. 3, 11. II. When it is said of women it is equivalent to, *Of low rank or station, common, mean*; mater, Mart.: togata, sc. femina, Hor.

TŪGŪLA, æ, f. Dimin. of toga; Cic.

TŪLĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (tolero) I. *That can be borne or endured, tolerable, supportable*; conditio, Cic.: orator, id.: tolerabilior servitius, id.: tolerabilissima sententia, Pand. II. *That can bear or endure*; qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter., when a father is somewhat indulgent to his son. III. *That can hold out or withstand*; oves esse tolerabiles, could stand the winter, Colum.

TŪLĒRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. I. *Tolerably*; Colum. II. *Patiently*; tolerabilius ferre, Cic.

TŪLĒRĀNTER, adv. I. *Tolerably*; Plin. II. *Patiently*; Cic.

TŪLĒRĀNTIA, æ, f. (tolero) *A bearing, suffering, enduring*; Cic.

TŪLĒRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (tolero) *A bearing, suffering, enduring*; Cic.

TŪLĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tolero; see TOLERO. II. Adj. *Tolerable, acceptable*; toleratiora, Tac.

TŪLĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from τῆλει, τῆλει, τῆλει) I. *To endure, bear, suffer, undergo*; hiemem, Cic.: militiam, id.: sumptus, Ter.; Cic., to bear, to meet, afford: thus also, tributa, Cic.: also with an infinitive; Tac.: also of things without life; vitis æstus tolerat, Plin.

To hold out against, endure; hiemem, Hirt. III. *To persevere, continue, remain*; in penatibus, Tac. IV. *To support, nourish, maintain, sustain*; famem, Cæs.: egestatem alieuius, Plaut., to render tolerable: equos, Cels.: vitam, Cæs.: thus also, æstum, to live, Lucr.

V. *To keep, observe, maintain*; silentium, Apul. VI. *To hold, gremio*, Apul. VII. *To be able to carry or bear*; pondus, Plin. N.B. Tolerans, with a genitive; laborum, Tac.

TŪLES, or TŪLLES, ium, m. (a Celtic word) *A swelling in the neck*; Fest.: Seren. Samm.

TŪLLENO, ōnis, m. (tollo) *A machine consisting of one beam placed across another, of which one end is elevated while the other is depressed, a swipe*; Plin.: we read of a similar machine used at sieges, Liv. 38, 5.

TŪLLO, sustūli, sublatūm, ēre. I. *To lift or take up, raise, elevate*; saxa de terra, Cic.: aliquem in crucem, id., i. e. to crucify: in currum, id.: se a terra altius, id.: oculos, Ov., to raise: ancoras, to weigh anchor, Cæs.: signa, Liv.: gradum, Plaut., i. e. to go, to go to a place: fig.; aliquem humeris suis in cœlum, Cic.: aliquem laudibus, id. Also, tolli, for se tollere; e. g. tollor in Sabinos, Hor.: tollitur ab atriis, i. e. abicit, Cic.: hence, 1. *To raise, make or build high*; tollam altius tectum, Cic. 2. *To clate*; animos, Plaut., to become proud or haughty, to lift up his head: thus also, sublatis animi sunt, Ter.: victoria sublatus, Cæs., elated, puffed up: animos alieui, Liv., i. e. to give or inspire with courage: so also in words, to heighten, &c.; dicendo augere et tollere altius, Cic. 3. *To raise one's spirits, to console, cheer up*; amicum, Hor. 4. Liberos tollere, to acknowledge and bring up children as one's own; perhaps from the custom of laying new-born children at the feet of the father, who acknowledged them as his own by taking them up: puerum, Cic.: also of a mother; sustulisti (puellam), Ter.: quod erit natum, tollito, Plaut.: hence also, for, to beget; qui ex Fadia sustulert liberos, Cic.: sublato Nerone ex Agrippa, Suet.: Part. sublatus, i. q. Natus, genitus; Virg.: Hor. II. *To raise, set up, cause to ascend or mount up*; ignem (as a signal), Cic.: Liv.: clamorem, Cic.: cachinnum, id.: risum, Hor.: vocem, Virg.: fig.; laudes alieuius in astra, Cic.: vocem comœdia tollit, Hor., i. e. speaks in a loftier style: tollere, in connection with ornare, of young persons, to help them to rise in the world; Cic.: Suet.: with respect to grown up persons, we usually find attollere and exornare; see Rubnk. ad Vell. 2, 65. III. *To take upon one's self, take (in order to carry)*; onus, Cic.: navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, Cæs., had on board: naves, que equites sustulerant, id.: hence, to carry, bear; navis trecentas metretas tollit, Plaut.: also fig., to suffer, undergo; pœnas sustulit, Cic.; unless this is from suffulero. IV. *To take, take away, take to or with one's self*; aliquem ad se (in navem), Cic., to take on board with him: aliquem in lembum, Liv.: aliquem rheda, Hor., to take with one's self in the chariot:

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also simply, tollere; e. g. ut te proficiens non tollerem, Cic.: tollere sortes, to draw lots, id.: solum e mundo, id.: frumentum de area, id.: amicitiam e vita, id. V. To take away, put away, remove; patinam, to remove, take away from table, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 80; praedam, Caes.: hominem de medio, Cic.; or, e medio, Liv., to put out of the way, make way with, despatch; but, verba e medio tollere, Cic., to use common or familiar words; also simply, tollere aliquid, to remove out of the world, cut off, despatch; ferro, veneno, id.: morbum, Cels., i. e. to cure; fig.; memoriai rei, Cic., to destroy, obliterate; dubitationem, id.: bellum, id.: luctum, Hor., to banish; hence, I. To overthrow, destroy; Carthagem, Cic. 2. To annul, abrogate; legem, Cic. 3. To cancel, erase, strike out, correct; nomen ex libris, Cic.: mendum scripturae, id. 4. To waste (time, a day, &c.), i. e. to cause to pass without any thing being done, as by speaking long, &c.; tempus, Cic.: diem, id. 5. To deny; deos, Cic.: omnia, id. 6. Not to mention; auctorem, Sall. N. B. 1. Sublatus has the degrees of comparison; leo sublator, more courageous, Ov.: sublattissima voce cantare, Gell. 2. We find the perfect ut latui in the phrase, liberus tulisse ex aliqua, Suet.; see Bremi ad Suet. Oot. 63.

TOLUTARIS, e. i. q. Tolutarius; Fronto.
TOLUTARIUS, or TOLLUTARIUS, a. um. (tolutum) Trotting; equus, Sen.

TOLUTILIS, e. (tolutum) Trotting; gradus, Varr.
TOLUTILQUENTIA, æ. f. (tolutum and loquor) Rapid speech, as it were, a trot in speaking; Varr.

TOLUTIM, adv. (from tolo, tollere) With a trot; incedere, Plaut.: ingredi, Plin.

TOMACINA, æ. f. A kind of sausage; Varr.
TOMACULUM, or TOMACLUM, i. n. (from τῶμα) A kind of sausage; Juv.

TOME, es. f. (τομή) A pause or caesura (in a verse); Auson.

TOMENTUM, i. n. Stuffing for cushions, pillows, &c.; Varr.: Sen.

TOMEX, icis. f. See TOMIX.

TOMICA, æ. f. i. q. Tomix; Vitr.—Doubtful.

TOMIX, or TOMEX (the nominative seems not to occur), icis. f. (ῥόμιξ) A rope, cord, line; Vitr. It is written also Thomix.

TOMUS, i. m. (τόμος) A section: hence, a piece (of paper); villis, Mart.: hence, a book; Hieron.

TONDEO, tōtōndi, tonsum, ēre. I. To shear, clip, shave, cut (with shears); oves, Plin.: barbam et capillum, Cic.: also, intrans.; to thorn filias decuit, id.: also reflectivē, for tonderi, to be shorn or shaven, to shear or shave one's self, have one's self shorn, shaved, or cut; Varr.: Virg.: also, to shave, make smooth; flex tonsa bipennibus, Hor., lopped; saltatrix tonsa, Cic., i. e. the consul Gabinius, who was too nice in adorning his person: reus tonsus, Mart., i. e. absolutus, for persons accused suffered their beard and hair to grow, and shaved the same when they were acquitted: hence, II. Fig. To shave, fleece, deprive of any thing; aliquid auro usque ad cutim, Plaut.: regna paterna coma purpurea, Propert. III. To mow, reap, crop, cut; segetem, Tibull.: prata, Virg. IV. To pluck, gather, cull; comam hycanthi, Virg.: violas, Propert. V. To prune, lop; vitem, Colum.: comam acanthi, Virg. VI. To crop, graze, browse upon, eat, cut off; gramina, Lucr.: campum, Virg.: hence, probably, Tonsa, æ. f. An ear; see TONSA; also, TONSUS, a. um.

TONESCO, ēre. (inchoat. of tono) To resound, thunder; Varr.

TONGEO, ēre. i. e. nosse, scire; Enn.

TONITRĀLIS, e. (tonitru) Thundering; Lucr.

TONITRUM, n. Plur. Tonitrua, (tono) Thunder; Charis.: but since only the ablative tonitru, and the plural tonitrua, tonitribus, occur, the nominative may be tonitru or tonitruum.

TONITRUALIS, e. (tonitru) I. Thundering; Apul. II. Treating of thunder; libri, Cic.

TONITRUS, us. m. and TONITRUM, i. n. (tono) Thunder; abl., tonitru, Virg.: tonitrua, Cic.: tonitruum (genit.), Pacuv.: Juv.: tonitribus, Liv.: tonitrus (accus.), Gell.: tonitruum (nomin.), Plin.: we find also tonitruus, Hieron.

TŌNO, ūi, āre. (from τῶνός, ᾶ, or τῶνός) I. To sound, resound; tympana tonant, Lucr.: cœlum tonat fragore, Virg. II. To thunder; Jupiter tonabat, Propert.: porta cœli tonat, Virg.: also impers.; tonat, it thunders; si tonuerit, Cic.: hence fig., to thunder, i. e. to speak vehemently; Pericles tonare dictus est, Cic.: tona eloquio, Virg.: also with an accusative, to thunder forth, say or name with a thundering voice; deos, id.: verba, Propert.

N. B. It is found also in the third conjugation, tonimus, Varr.

TONSA, æ. f. (tondeo) An ear; Enn.: plur.; Virg. Cf. TONDEO, VI.

TONSILIS, e. (tondeo) I. That may be shorn, shaven, or cut; Plin.: II. Shorn, shaven, cut; tapetes, Mat. ap. Gell.: nemora, Plin.

TONSILLA, æ. f. I. A post on shore to which ships are

fastened; Acc. II. A tonsil, gland, or almond at the entrance of the throat; usually plur., tonsillæ; Cic.: Cels.

TONSIO, ōnis. f. (tondeo) A shearing; Vulg.

TONSITO, āre. Freq. of tondeo; Plaut.

TONSOR, ōris, m. (tondeo) I. One who shears or shaves; hence, a barber, κούρειός; Cic. Concerning the occupation of barbers among the Romans, see Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 57—64. Their business was not only to take off the beard, but also to cut the hair and pair the nails. II. A pruner; Arnob.

TONSORIUS, a. um. (tonsor) That serves for shearing or shaving; culter, Petron., a razor: thus also, cultellus, Val. Max.: ferramenta, Pallad., sc. for shearing sheep.

TONSTRICŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of tonstrix; Cic.

TONSTRINUS, a. um. (tondeo) Of or pertaining to a barber; hence, I. Tonstrina, æ. f. A barber's shop; Plaut.: Plin.: II. Tonstrinum, i. n. The art or profession of a barber; Petron.

TONSTRIX, icis. f. (tondeo) A female barber; Plaut.

TONSŪRA, æ. f. (tondeo) I. A shearing, cutting; Plin.: Ov.: Varr. II. A pruning; Plin.

TONSUS, a. um. I. Part. of tondeo; see TONDEO. II. Adj. Cut, pruned; hence, smooth, without twigs and leaves; oliva, Virg.: corona, id.

TONSUS, us. m. (tondeo) i. q. Tonsio. A shearing, cutting; Plaut.

TŌNUS or -OS, i. m. (τόνος) I. Tension; as, of a rope; Vitr.: hence, II. A tone, note, in music; Vitr.: of a syllable, accent; Gell. III. A peal of thunder; Cæcin. ap. Sen. IV. In painting, A tint between light and shade; Plin.

TŌPARCHIA or -ES, æ. m. (τοπαρχία) The ruler of a province or district; Spartan.

TŌPARCHIA, æ. f. (τοπαρχία) A province, district; Plin.

TŌPĀZIACUS, a. um. Of topaz; lapilli, Ven. Fort.

TŌPĀZIUS or -OS, i. m. and i. f. (τοπάζιος) The topaz, a precious stone; Plin.: also, topāzon, Prudent. The topaz of the ancients was perhaps our chrysolite, or a kind of green jasper or agate.

TŌPER, or TŌPPER. Quickly; mentioned by Quintilian and Festus as an old word.

TŌPHUS, TŌPHINUS, TŌPHACEUS, TŌPHICUS, TŌPHOSUS. See TŌFUS, &c.

TŌPIA, ōrum, n. See TŌPIUM.

TŌPIARIUS, a. um. (topium); e. g. opus topiarium, Plin.; and simply, Topiarium, sc. opus, id., Figure work in a garden, i. e. the making of figures with box trees and other bushes, the laying out of parterres, &c.: herba, id., bears-foot, used in such ornamental gardening; hence, Topiaria, sc. ars, or res, The art of laying out or decorating gardens; topiarian facere, Cic., to practise the art: Topiarius, An ornamental gardener; id.

TŌPICE, es. f. See TŌPICUS.

TŌPICUS, a. um. (τοπίος) Relating to the sources of proof, or common places of argument; conscribere Topica Aristotele, Cic., the Topics, i. e. a treatise in which common places are enumerated: such a treatise was composed by Cicero, and entitled Topica; hence, Topice, es. f. (for topica, sc. ars) The art of finding arguments; Cic.

TŌPIUM, i. n. Probably, sc. opus, plur. Topia (sc. opera) I. Landscape painting; Vitr. II. Artificial ornaments of gardens by figures made with trees, parterres, &c., garden painting; topia diruit, Spartan.

TŌPPER. See TŌPER.

TŌRAL, ālis, n. (torus) See TORALIS.

TŌRAL, ālis, n. (torus) The covering, coverlet, cloth or carpet of a bed, couch, &c.; Varr.: Hor.: plur., toralla, id.

TŌRCŪLAR, or TORCULĀRE, is. n. See TORCULARIS.

TORCŪLĀRIS, e. (torqueo) Of or pertaining to pressing; vasa, Varr.: or this may be referred to torcularis; see TORCULARIS: hence, Torcular, or coutr. Torcular (sc. instrumentum), I. A press; Plin. II. The place in which a press stands; Vitr.: Colum.

TORCŪLĀRIUS, a. um. (torcular) Of or pertaining to pressing; vasa, Varr. (which may be from torcularis): cella, Colum.: locus, id.: hence, I. Torcularis, One who presses; Colum. II. Torcularium, A press; Cato.

TORCŪLO, āre. (torculum) To press; Ven. Fort.

TORCŪLUS, a. um. (torqueo) i. q. Torcularis; e. g. vasa, Cato: hence, Torculum, subst., A press; Varr.

TORDYLON, or TORDYLON, i. n. (τῶδύλον, τῶδύλον) The seed of the plant sessilis; Plin. 24, 117: according to others, a distinct kind of herb, Tordylum officinale or maximum, L.

TŌRŪMA, ātis, n. (τόρμα) Chased or embossed work, whether carved in wood or cast in metal, bas-relief; Cic.: Sall.: Mart.: see Bremi ad Suet. Caes. 47; Herzog. ad Sall. Cat. 11, 6, p. 56.

TŌREUTA or -ES, æ. m. (τορευτής) One who works in bas-relief; Plin.

TŌREUTICE, es. f. (το εὐταχία, sc. τέχνη; also, Plin. 34, 8,

19, 1, ars toreutice) *The art of embossing or working in bas-relief*; Plin.

TORMEN, Inis. n. (torqueo) *Pain, torture*; usually plur., Tormina, *A gripping pain of the intestines, the gripes, colic*; Cic.: also gen., *acute pain*, as, in an obstruction of the urine; Plin.

TORMENTUM, i. n. (torqueo) I. *That with which any one is tortured*: hence, 1. *An instrument of torture, a rack*; Cic.: also gen., *an instrument, machine*; aqua, Tert.: a clothes-press, Sen. 2. Gen. *Torture, pain, torment*; as, of the gout, Plin. Ep.: vulvæ, Plin.: tormenta suspensio, Cic. II. *An engine for throwing stones or darts*; as, a catapulta, ballista, &c., Cic.: also, *any thing thrown from an engine*; Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 51, 56: fenestræ ad tormenta mittenda, Cæs. III. *A cord, rope*; tormenta effecerunt, Cæs.

TORMENTŪSUS, a, um. (tormentum) *Full of pain or torment, tormenting*; Cæl. Aur.

TORMINA, um. n. See TORMEN.

TORMINĀLIS, e. (tormen) *Of or pertaining to the colic or gripes*; sorba, Cels., i. e. good as a remedy against the colic

TORMINŌSUS, a, um. (tormen) *Subject to the colic or gripes*; Cic.

TORNĀTOR, ōris. m. (torno) *A turner*; Firmic.

TORNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (τορνεῖν) *To turn, fashion in a lathe*; Cic.: Tornatus, a, um, Lucr.: fig.; versus male tornati, Hor., i. e. badly composed; vid. Burmann, ad Propert. 2, 25, 43, p. 471: tornata ungula, ronn, Calp. 6, 55.

TORNUS, i. m. (τορνεος) I. *A turner's wheel, lathe*; Virg.: also, *a chisel, graving tool*; pocula, quibus torno facili superaddita vitis, id. II. Fig.; Angustus versus includere torno, Propert.

TORŌSŪS, a, um. Dimin. of torosus; Hieron.

TORŌSUS, a, um. (torus) *Full of muscles, muscular, fleshy*; collum, Ov.: cervix torosior, Colum.: hence fig. I. *Caulis (herbæ)*, Plin., i. e. fleshy. II. *Virgula*, Sen., i. e. knotty, thick.

TORPEO, Inis. f. (torpeo) I. *Numbness, torpidity, stupor*; Tac.: also, *inactivity, sloth, languor*; Cato ap. Gell. II. *A kind of sea-fish, which becomes persons touching it, the cramp-fish, torpedo*, Raja Torpedo, L.; Cic.

TORPEO, ui, ēre. I. *To be numb or benumbed, to be torpid or motionless*; Cic.: torpent vires, Virg.: corpus, Liv.: hence, II. *Of things without life, To be stiff, motionless, or at rest*; locus hieme torpens, Colum.: amnis, Stat. III. *To be void of feeling or sensation*; metu, Liv.: torpes Pausiaca bella, Hor., art amazed at: vox spiritusque torpebat, was stopped, Liv.: consilia torpent, id., are at a stand: palatum torpens, without sensation or taste, Ov.

TORPESCO, pui, ēre. (inchoat. of torpeo) *To grow numb, senseless, or torpid*; scorpiones torpescunt, Plin.: torperat lingua, Ov.: torperant gena, id., i. e. I could not weep: hence fig., *to grow inactive or languid*; ingenium secordia torpescit, Sall.: torpescente? Liv.

TORPIDUS, a, um. (torpeo) *Benumbed, numb, torpid, void of feeling*; somno, Liv.

TORPOR, ōris. m. (torpeo) *Numbness, want of feeling, torpor*; Cic.: also, *astonishment, amazement*; Ov.

TORPORŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (torpor) *To benumb, render numb*; Turpil.: torporari, i. q. Torpescere; Lact.

TORQUĀTUS, a, um. (from torques) *Adorned with a collar*; miles, Veget., i. e. who has received a collar as a reward of courage: Alecto torquata colubris, having snakes round her neck like a collar, Ov.: palumbus torquatus, a ring dove, Mart.

TORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ēre. I. *To turn, turn towards, round or about, or aside, to bend, curve, wrench, twist, wrest*; oculus, Cic.: vestigia, to turn about, go away, Virg.: aliquid in orbem, Cic.: terra circum axem se torquet, id., turns, revolves: omnia ad commodum sua cause, id.: orationem, id.: aquas remis, to row, Ov.: laqueum, to strangle one's self, Pand.: collum alicui, Liv., to gripe him hard by the neck, and give it a twist: capillos ferro, to curl, crisp, Ov.: buxum flagello, Pers., to whip a top. II. *To distort, writhe, twist awry*; ora, Cic.: ora torquetur amar, Virg.: fig.; jus omne, Cic., to pervert, wrest: hence, 1. *To entangle, perplex, embarrass, confound*; conditiones tortæ, Plaut., insidious, obscure, admitting of different interpretations. 2. *To dislocate, sprain, wrench*; talum, Sen. III. *To turn any thing* 1. *To make by turning*; orbem, Virg.: pulverem, Lucan., to whirl up: sibia, Propert., to send forth. 2. *To spin*; Juv. IV. *To remove by turning*; hence, *to roll onward, roll away or along*; saxa, Virg.: tignum, Hor. V. *To guide, govern, direct*; bella, Virg.: torquet medios Nox humida cursus, id., has finished half its course. VI. *To carry* (when the thing carried is at the same time turned round); tegumen leonis, Virg., of one who wears a lion's skin and turns it round as he goes along; axem, id. VII. *To torment, torture*. 1. *To torment on the rack or other like instrument of torture*; Cic.: Liv.: hence fig., *to rack, torture*; aliquem mero, Hor., i. e. to intoxicate him, in order to elicit confession,

or find out what he is: torqueatur vita Sullæ, Cic., let it be put to the torture, i. e. examined thoroughly: vino tortus et ira, Hor., i. e. stimulated, urged. 2. Gen. *To plague, vex, afflict, disturb, harass, trouble, grieve*; aliquem, Cic.: convivam fame, Phædr. VIII. *To turn any thing round for the purpose of discharging it, whirl round, brandish before throwing*; hence, *to throw with force, sting, cast, fling, dart, shoot, hurt down*; jaculum in hostem, Virg.: telum, id.: fulmina, id.: hastam alicui, i. e. in aliquem, id.: hiemem, id.—See also TORUS, a, um.

TORQUIS, and TORQUES, is. c. (torqueo) *That which is turned, curved, or in the shape of a circle*: hence, I. *A collar, neckchain, necklace*; unca, Propert.: aureus, Liv.: torque detracto, Cic. II. *A yoke, or perhaps, a collar or hame*; Virg. III. *A natural ring of feathers on a bird's neck*; Plin. IV. *Any circle or ring*; as, a garland; ornate torquibus aræ, Virg. N.B. The nominative torques is of rare occurrence.—Synon. Collare, a collar, whether for ornament or for security: mælium, mellum, or millus, a prickly collar for dogs: torques, a chain worn round the neck by way of ornament, usually by men, and especially as a reward or mark of honour: monile, a necklace of pearls, of gold, or precious stones, worn for the most part by children and ladies; see Cic. Ver. 4, 18.

TORREFACTIO, ōci, actum, ēre. Pass. Torrefacto, actus, &c. (torreo and facio) *To make dry, dry up, parch*; Colum.: hence, Torrefactus, a, um, id.

TORREFACTUS, a, um. See TORREFACTIO.

TORRENS, tis. I. Part. of torreo; see TORREO. II. Adj. 1. *Burning, hot, heated, parched*; miles sole torrens, Liv.: ripe torrens pice, Virg.: flammæ, id.: Sirius, id.: plaga, Lucan.: torrentior, Claud.: torrentissimus, Stat. 2. *Flowing rapidly, impetuous, foaming*; aqua, Virg.: fluvius, Varr.: Fadsu torrentior, Plin.: hence, sanguis torrens, a stream of blood, Lucan.: thus also, oratio, Quint.: nihil est dolore torrentius, Quint. Decl.

TORRENS, tis. m. (sc. amnis, from torreo) *A sudden and rapid stream, a torrent*; Cic.: hence, sc. sanguinis, a torrent of blood, Lucan.: meri, Juv.: fig.; verborum, a torrent of words, Quint.: also, of any other great quantity; armorum, Sil.

TORRENTER, adv. *Like a torrent, impetuously*; torrentius, Claud.

TORREO, tortui, tostum, ēre. I. Trans. *To parch, dry, bake, or roast any thing*; fruges, Virg.: exta in verubus, id.: castaneas, Plin.: sol torreat corpora Galorum, Liv.: saxis ardore torrei, Cic.: succensis ignibus torrei, id.: manum torrere, Liv.: torreto me pro pane, Plaut., i. e. bake: also simply, *to heat, make warm*; corpora ad ignes, Plin.: thus also, Tostus, a, um; e. g. caro, Ov.: libum, to bake, id.: hence, 1. Fig. *To inflame*; si torrere jecur queris idoneum, Hor.: torret amor pectora, Ov.: also, *to parch with thirst or fever*; Propert.: Ov. 2. *To burn, consume by burning*; carmina, Tibull.: tosti crines, Ov., singed. 3. Of cold; *To pinch*; frigore torret, Varr. II. Intrans. *To burn, scorch, endure or be exposed to great heat*; collis torret æstate vaporibus, Colum. 1, 4; but here ed. Schneid. has torretur.

TORRESCO, ēre. (inchoat. of torreo) *To become parched, burnt, or baked*; Lucr.

TORRIDŌ, āre. (torridus) *To parch, scorch*; Marc. Cap.

TORRIDUS, a, um. (torreo) I. *Dry, parched, dried up*; fons, Liv., dried up: campi scicitate torridi, id.: tellus, Lucr.: farra, Ov., i. e. tosta: also, *to dry, lean, without moisture*; homo, Cic.: vox, Calp., i. e. hoarse. II. *Hot, sultry, burning*; zona, Virg.: æstas, id.: ær, Propert.: locus ab incendis torridus, Liv. III. *Burnt, scorched*; ora, Calp.: also of cold; pecora torrida frigore, Liv., pinched, shrivelled: membra torrida gelu, id.: hence, color, sunburnt; color torridus sole, Plin.: also of cold, pinching, nipping; hiems, Calp.

TORRIS, is. m. (torreo) *A firebrand, burning piece of wood*; ambustus, Virg.: also, *an extinguished firebrand*; funereus, Ov.

TORROR, ōris. m. (torreo) *A parching, heating*; warmth, heat; solis, Cæl. Aur.

TORSIO, ōnis. f. (torqueo) *A gripping or writhing pain, a torture, torment*; Vulg.

TORTE, adv. *Crookedly, transversely, obliquely*; Lucr. TORTICORDIUS, a, um. (tortus and cor) *Of depraved or perverse heart*; Augustin.

TORTILIS, e. (torqueo) *Crooked, curved, wreathed*; pampinus, Plin.: buccina, Ov.: aurum, Virg., a gold chain.

TORTIO, ōnis. f. (torqueo) *Torture, torment*; Veget.

TORTIVUS, a, um. (torqueo); e. g. mustum, Cato; Colum., i. e. that is pressed last, when the grapes are as it were tortured and made to yield every drop of juice.

TORTO, āre. (freq. of torqueo) *To torture, torment*; Lucr.

TORTOR, ōris. m. (torqueo) I. *One who swings or hurls*; habeneæ, Lucan., i. e. a slinger. II. *A tormentor, torturer*; otherwise called carnifex; Cic.: Apollo Tortor, sc. Marsyæ, Suet.: fig.; animus, Juv.

TORTUOSE, adv. (tortuosus) *With bendings or windings*; Tert.

TORTUOSITAS, ātis, f. (tortuosus) *Crookedness*; hence fig., *when one uses prevarication or evasion*; Tert.

TORTUOSUS, a, um. (tortus, us) I. *Full of turnings or windings, winding, tortuous*; alvus, Cic.: serrula, id.: hence fig., *full of intricacies or subtleties, hard to catch, comprehend, or explain*; genus disputandi, id., i. e. perplexed: visa, id., difficult to explain: res, Gell. II. *Tormenting, torturing, painful*; urina tortuosior, Plin., i. e. strangury.

TORTURA, æ, f. (torqueo) I. *A bending, twisting*; Pallad. II. *Torture, torment*; ventris, pain, gripes, Veget.

TORTUS, a, um. I. *Parted*; for torqueo; see TORQUEO. II. Adj. *Crooked, twisted*; via, i. e. Labyrinthi, Propert.: quercus, i. e. corona quærna, Virg.: hence, Tortum, *A cord, rope*; totum distraham, Pacuv.

TORTUS, us, m. (torqueo) *A winding or twisting*; the wreath of a serpent; Cic. e. poëta: serpens dat tortus, i. e. torquet se, Virg.: thus also, *the whirling round of a sling*; Stat.

TORTULUS, i, m. (dimin. of torus) I. *A tuft*; aureus, Plaut.: torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, Varr., a tuft of hair, or high curls: some explain it, cord or band. II. In trees, *The sap*; Vitr. III. *A muscle, brawn or fleshy part of the body*; Apul.

TORUS, i, m. *Any soft heap or protuberance*; hence, I. *Any soft place for sitting or lying upon, a couch, bed, sofa, &c.*; præbuit herba torum, Ov.: viridans, Virg.: antiquus torus e stramento erat, Plin.: hence, a pillow, cushion, bolster; torus impositus lecto, Ov.: ne toro quidem cubuisse, Suet. We may sometimes understand the whole couch, sofa, or bed. I. *A couch used at table*; toro sic orsus ab alto, Virg.: discubere toris, Ov. 2. *A bed*; ambierantque torum, Ov.: seque toro ponit, id.: in toro cubare, id.: torum sternere, id.: premere, id.: hence, a nuptial couch, marriage bed, and gen., marriage, wedlock; consors tori, id.: or, tori socia, id., i. e. wife: receptus in torum, Plin.: also, a wife; concubine, mistress; Alexander torum donavit artificii, i. e. Campaspen, Plin.: hence, a beer; toro componat, Ov.: extructos toros obtentu frondis innumbrat, Virg. 3. For lectica; Ov. Art. I. 487. II. *A heap or elevation of earth*; tori riparum, Virg.: pulvinorum (borders of garden beds), Plin. III. *A protuberant fleshy part of the body, a muscle, brawn*; colla tument toris, Ov.: læcutorum tori, Cic. e. Sophocle: corporis, Plin.: comantes excutens toros, i. e. manes, Virg. IV. *The thickness of a branch or plant*; Plin. V. *The protuberance of swollen veins*; tori venarum, Cels. VI. In architecture, *A projecting ornament of a pillar, a wreath*; Vitr. VII. *A tuft, knot, or the like on a garland*; Cic. Orat. 6. See Böttiger's Sabina, i, p. 229. VIII. Perhaps, *A tuft-like knot made in binding trees*; vitis tribus toris ad arborem religitur, Colum.: tori funicularum, Plin. IX. Funis toros tres habeat, Cato R. R. 135, three strands.

TORVITAS, ātis, f. (torvus) I. *Severity or sternness of aspect or behaviour*; vultus, Tac.: naturæ, Plin.: eadem illa torvitas (Agrippæ), id. II. *Grimness, fierceness, frightfulness*; capitis, Plin.

TORVITER, adv. *Severely, sternly, horribly*; increpare, Enn.

TORVUS, a, um. (from τὸρῶς) I. *Properly, of the eye, Fierce, wild*; torvis oculis aliquid spectare, Ov., as a sign of displeasure: hence, stern or severe in mien and aspect; facies, id.: nec sedeo torva, id.: adspetus equi, Plin.: senex, i. e. Charon, Propert.: also in a good sense, serious, manly; Maro, Stat.: voluptas, Claud.: hence, II. Gen. *Grim, fierce, savage, frightful*; draco, Cic. (in Arat.): aper, Propert.: angues, Virg.: læœna, id.: Medusa, Ov.: cometes torvo visu, Plin.: præcilia, Catull.: vox torvior, Apul.: bos, Virg.: also of rivers (perhaps because horns were attributed to them); Ister, Val. Fl.: hence, Torvum and torva (accus.), adverbialiter, *Fiercely, savagely*; torvum clamare, Virg.: torva tucri, id., gringly. III. *Of wine, Harsh, not mild*; torva fuint vina, Plin.

TOSTUS, a, um. See TORREO.

TŌT, numer. indecl. (τότα) I. *So many*; tot viri, Cic.: quot homines, tot causæ, id.: ne tot unum—supere non possent, id.: inter tot veterimmos populos, Liv.: tot tam valida oppida: id.: it is sometimes followed by ut, that; Cic.: by quot (i. e. as); tot res, quot, &c., id.: by quoties; e. g. tot consilubus, quoties, &c., id.: sometimes quantum goes before; quantum putabis satis esse, tot vitas aolaqueato, Cato: it is sometimes put after a preposition without a substantive; ex tot, Ov. N. B. Tot, of an indefinite number, *A certain number*; dari ei tot aureos, Pand. II. *So few*; tot annos, Auct. Consol. ad Liv.

TOTARIAM. *So many*; Varr.

TŌTIDEM. (for tot itidem) *Just so many, just as many*; totidem annos vixerunt, Cic., the same number of years: also with quot, as; totidem verbis, quot dixit, id.: also with atque, as; totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, 700

Nep.: also with numero; e. g. totidem numero pedites, Cæs.: we find also totidem without a substantive; totidem audiet, just the same, Hor.

TŌTIENS. See TOTIES.

TŌTIENS, adv. *So often, so many times*; Cic.: also followed by quoties, i. e. as; id.: or, quoties goes before; id.: or, quotiescunque, id.: also with quot; e. g. toties, quot conjurati supersedent, Liv.: also for, just so often, just as many times; Hor. Carm. Sec. 23. N. B. Totiens for toties; Tac.

TŌTJUGUS, e. and TŌTJUGUS, a, um. (tot and jugum) *So many*; totjugi scientia, Apul.: totjugi diebus, id.

TŌTMŌDA, or TŌT MŌDA. (neut. plur.) Probably, *So many things or goods*; Catull. 115, 4; si lectio certa.

TŌTUS, a, um. I. *Whole, all, entire*; terra, Cic.: resp., id.: nox, Cæs.: also, entirely or wholly devoted to or occupied by a person or thing; sum vester totus, Cic., wholly yours, wholly devoted to you: totus in amore est, Ter., is over head and ears in love: fratris Thais tota est, id.: totos Antiochi Etolos esse, Liv., wholly on the side of Antiochus: totus dei, all inspired, Val. Fl.: totus animi, Plin., entirely consisting of: also, full, whole, entire; sex menses totos, Ter.: also, hyperbolically, when it is of no importance to state the time exactly; toto triennio, Suet., the whole three years, though only two years and some months are meant: hence, Totum, subst., the whole, the whole matter; totum in eo est, ut, &c., the whole matter rests upon this, Cic.: hence, ex toto, entirely, totally; Ov.: Colum.: in toto, in the whole matter, on the whole, in general; Cic.: in totum, 1. Entirely, wholly; Colum. 2. In general, generally; Colum. II. All, all together; equitatus, Hirt.: also plur.; totæ copiæ, id.: tota armenta, Virg.: totis viribus, Liv. N. B. Genit. totius usually has the penult long; but it is short, Lucr.: again, toti, for totius, Afram. for toti (dat.), we find also, totæ and toto; e. g. omni totæ familiæ, Plaut.: toto arbori, Propert.

TŌTUS, a, um. (tot) opp. quotus. *So great, so many*; tota pars, quota, &c., Manil.: quotuncque—censuris, totam partem, Colum.

TŌTICŌN, i, n. (τὸτικόν) *A kind of laudanum*; Plin. **TŌTICŌNUS**, i, n. (τὸτικόν) *Poison in which arrows were dipped*; Ov.: also, gen., poison; Hor.: Ov.: Suet.

TŌTRĀLIS, e. (trabs) I. *Of or pertaining to beams*; clavus, Hor., a nail by which beams are held together; fig.; trabali clavo figere beneficium, Cic., to fasten firmly. II. *Like a beam*; and so, large and strong; telum, Virg.

TŌTRĀBA, æ, f. *A kind of splendid garment or robe of state*; worn by kings, Virg.: Ov.: Liv.: by knights; hence, for, the equestrian order; Stat.: by aegurs, Suct. ap. Serv.: by consuls; hence, for, the consulate; Symm.

TŌTRĀEALIS, e. *Of or pertaining to a trabea*; Sidon. **TŌTRĀEATUS**, a, um. (trabea) *Wearing a trabea*; Quirinus, Ov.: equites, Tac.: domus, i. e. in qua est consulatus, Claud.: quies, i. e. consulum, Cod. Theod.: hence, trabeatus (sc. fabulæ), plays in which persons wearing a trabea are introduced, Suet.

TŌTRĀECŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of trabs) *A little beam*; Vitr.

TŌTRĀBS, is, f. for trabs; Enn. ap. Cic. **TŌTRĀBICUS**, a, um. (trabs) *Consisting of beams*; trabrica, sc. navis, Pacuv.

TŌTRĀBS, ābis, f. (τράβης, τράβη) I. *A beam*; Cæs.: in columns, trabs is the architrave; but tignum denotes any ornamental timber: hence, tigna trabesque, Lucr.: thus also, trabs ex tribus tignis compactus, Vitr. Poets use this word also for arbor; e. e. lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, Virg., maple trees: thus also, fraxinæ trabses, i. e. fraxini, id.: silva frequens trabibus, Ov. II. *Any thing made of beams, as, a ship*; Cypra, Hor.: sacra, Ov., the ship Argo: trabs Libycæ, i. e. mense ceteræ, Mart.: again, a large missile weapon; Val. Fl.: sub hisdem trabibus, i. e. sub eodem tecto, Hor.: a javelin; Stat.: a torch, firbrand; Sen.: a cudgel, club; Stat. III. *A meteor like a fiery beam*; Plin. 2, 26.

TŌTRĀCHELUS, i, m. (τράχηλος) *The neck*; the name of a part of the catapulta; Vitr.

TŌTRĀCHIA, or TRĀCHĒA, æ. (τράχηια, i. e. aspera) sc. arteria, *The windpipe*; Tacrob.

TŌTRĀCTA, æ, f. See TRACTUM, and TRAHO.

TŌTRĀCTABILIS, e. (tracto) I. *That may be touched, handled, felt, or wrought, tractable, manageable*; tractabile omne necesse est esse, quot natum est, Cic.: materia, Vitr.: ulcera tractabiliora, Plin.: mare nondum tractabile nanti, Ov.: pondus, Stat., that can be borne.

II. *That may be easily handled, persuaded, or moved, kind, yielding, gentle, mild, gracious, exorable*; virtus, Cic.: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, id.: ut te tractabiliorum experiantur, Plin. Ep.: cœlum, Virg., i. e. not stormy.

TŌTRĀCTĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. (tractabilis) *Fitness to be handled or wrought, flexibility, pliability*; Vitr. **TŌTRĀCTĀBĪLITER**, adv. *Pliantly, tractably, without resistance*; tractabilibus, Gell.

TŌTRĀCTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (tracto) *A handling or feeling of*

a thing, a being concerned or having to do with a thing; beluarum, Cic.: armorum, id.: tibiarum, id.: philosophia, id.: tractatio est magis quam questio, Sen.: i. e. a handling or treating of at large; also, a *handing over treating, treatment, usage*; Quint.: Sen.: Tert.

TRACTĀTOR, ōris, m. (tracto) I. A slave, whose office it was to rub the body at the time of bathing; Sen.: female slaves who performed this office were called tractatrices, Mart. II. One who handles, is concerned with, explains, or treats of any thing; Sulp. Sev.

TRACTĀTORIUM, i. n. (tracto) A place in which lawsuits and other matters are treated of; Sidon.

TRACTĀTUS, us, m. (tracto) I. A handling, touching; nucum, Plin. II. A handling, a being concerned with any thing, a working; terra tractata aspera, Plin.: artium, Cic.: consilia tractatu dura, Liv.: also, a handling or treating of a subject, as an orator or writer; Quint.: hence, I. A treatise, tractate; Plin. 2. A treating of a subject by word of mouth, a sermon, discourse; Augustin.

III. A thinking or meditating upon any thing; Veget.

TRACTICUS or -TIUS, a, um. (traho) Drawn along, dragged, trailed; Aur. Vict.

TRACTIM, adv. I. By drawing along; tangere, Plaut., i. e. to give a box on the ear: hence, by degrees; ire, Lucr. II. In a drawing way, at length, slowly; tractim sursum, Virg.: dicece, Gell.

TRACTIVUS, a, um. See TRACTICUS.

TRACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (traho) I. To drag, drag or draw about; tractata comis antistita, Ov.: qui to sic tractavere, Enn. ap. Macrob. II. To handle, touch, feel; vulnera, Cic.: fila lyrae, Ov., to strike, play upon.

III. To handle, be occupied with, be engaged in, exercise, practise, manage, cultivate, undertake, take in hand, work at, &c.; terram, Lucr.: agrum, Colum.: tela, Liv., to fight; bellum, id., to carry on: conditiones amicitiae, id., to agitate: consilia tractatu dura, id.; or tractatu here may be from tractatus: orationem, Cic.: gubernaculum, id.: pecuniam, id., to manage, have the care of: bibliothecam, id., to have the care or management of: animos, id., to manage: persona tractata est, id., has appeared: personam, id., to act, represent: rempublicam, Sall., to conduct the affairs of: regnum, Tac., i. e. administrare: also intransitive, to treat, negotiate, carry on a negotiation; de conditionibus, Nep.: hence, I. Aliquem, To treat, conduct towards or use (well or ill); aspere, Cic.: honorificentius, id.: se benignius, Hor. Cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125. 2. Se, To behave, conduct one's self; Cic. 3. To handle or undertake any thing, to take in hand, i. e. to think or meditate upon, to examine; definitionem, Cic.: tractatos locos, id. 4. To handle or treat of, discuss; res tragicas comice, Cic.: partem philosophia, id.: also, de re, Quint.: hence, to expound (Scripture); Prudent. 5. To use, employ; verba, Quint. 6. To spend, pass (one's life); vitam, Auct. ad Her. 7. To do, perform, accomplish; pauca vi tractata, Tac.

TRACTĠGĀLĀTUS, a, um. (tractum and γάλα) Prepared with a kind of pastry and milk; pullus, Apic.

TRACTĠMĒLITUS, a, um. (tractum and μέλι) Prepared with a kind of pastry and honey; Apic.

TRACTĠRIUS, a, um. (traho) I. Of or pertaining to drawing; tractorium machinarum genus, Vitr. II. Tractoria, sc. epistola, A summons to appear; Augustin.: Tractoria, sc. litera, A letter from the emperor, containing an order to provide a person with the necessaries for a journey; Cod. Just.

TRACTUM, i. n. (traho) I. A clew of wool; Tibull. II. Perhaps, A small piece of dough, or a kind of small pastry; Cato: also, Tracta, e, Plin.

TRACTŪSUS, a, um. (tractus, us) Clammy, gluey; Cael. Aur.

TRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of traho; see TRAHO.

II. Adj. I. Derived, proceeding; venā e corde tracta, Cic.: sermo ab isto initio tractus, id. 2. Proceeding in a smooth course, flowing, sermonis genus, Cic.: oratio tracta et fluens, id.

TRACTUS, us, m. (traho) I. A line, train; Plin.: arborum, Nep., a row of trees thrown down: hence, II. The stroke of a pen; Propert. III. Verbi, Quint., i. e. a change in the termination of a word, as when from pater are formed patris, paternus, &c. IV. A drawing, drawing in; aque, Lucan., i. e. a drinking: cœli, Virg., i. e. a breathing in of air. V. A drawing out in length; a long line, stream, course; flammaram, Lucr.: Virg.: hence, protracted delay, slowness, tediousness; Tac.: or fig., in oratory, a drawing out, dwelling on, enlarging; historia tractu placet, i. e. minuteness of detail, Plin. Ep.: elocutionum, Quint.: hence, I. Fig. Verborum, Cic., i. e. slow and deliberate speaking: thus also of a writer; leni tractu orationis, id., deliberateness of expression. 2. Of the stars or constellations, A course; Manil. 3. The situation of a thing that has length, extent; castrorum, Liv. 4. A region, part; oppidi, Cæs.: also, a country, region, tract of land; tractus Laurens, Liv.: totus, Cic.: in tractu pisce viventium, Plin.: hence, 5. Of time, Space, period, course; eodem tractu temporis,

at the same time, Vell.: hoc tractu temporum, id.: atatis, i. e. senectus, Val. Max.: perpetuo avi tractu, continually, Lucr.: tractum habere, to have a space of time, Pand.

TRĀDĠO, ōnis, f. (trado) I. A delivering or giving up; rei, Cic.: oppidorum, Liv.: Jugurthae, Plin., i. e. surrender. II. A delivering by words: hence, I. A lesson, instruction, precept; Quint. 2. A narrating; Tac. III. A giving up treacherously; Augustin. IV. A traditio; Gell.

TRĀDĠTOR, ōris, m. (trado) One who delivers any thing: hence, I. A teacher, instructor; Tert. II. One who delivers another into the hands of an enemy; Sedul.: hence, a betrayer, traitor; Tac. Hist. 4, 24; si lectio certa.

TRĀDĠTUS, a, um. See TRADO.

TRĀDO, or TRANS-DO, didi, ditum, ěre. I. To give or deliver up, or simply, to give, deliver, consign; alicui poculum, Cic.: alicui in custodiam, id., to commit to custody; ad supplicium, Nep.: filiam alicui, to give in marriage, Tac.: alicui alicui in potestatem, Liv.: arma transdere, Cæs., to surrender: also, to give up treacherously, to betray; causam (suam) adversariis, Ter.: quos tradituros sperabas, Cic.: tradimus, heu! Claud.: memoriae, Cic., to mark, note; also, to leave behind in writing; id.: also, to deliver or commit to one's care, to recommend, commend; id.: quondam non dignum tradimus, Hor. N.B. Trado, seq. infin.; Hor.: hoc effectum tibi tradam, for efficiam, Plaut.: hence, II. To give (one's self) up to any thing; se voluptatibus, Cic.: se quieti, id., to lie down to sleep. III. To deliver, teach; alicui alicui, Cic.: praecepta, id.: thus also, transdere, Cæs. IV. To leave behind at one's death, to bequeath; inimicitias posteris, Anton. in Cic. Ep.: morbos, Plin. Ep., to bequeath, transmit; also, to deliver any thing in such manner, that it passes from one to another; metus, Sil., to spread fear: hence, to leave any thing in writing to posterity, to hand down, to relate; qualia multa historia tradidit, Cic.: memoriae, to hand down to memory, or, to leave in writing, id.: also simply, tradere, to tell, narrate; Plin.: hence, tradunt, Liv.; or, traditur, Cic., it is said, they say, tell or relate, he &c. is said, related or written, it is related or recorded that, we read that, &c.: thus also, traditum est, id. N.B. Traditur, seq. accus. et infin.; Liv. 5, 21: also, To bequeath or hand down as a custom; traditum inde fertur, ut, &c., Liv. 2, 1. V. To cause to go, convey, or bring to or towards; alicui in otium, Ter. N.B. Traditu iri, for traditum iri; Pand.

TRĀDŪCO, or TRANS-DUCO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. To lead, conduct, bring or carry over to a place; equitatum in Galliam, Cæs.: alicui ad se, Ter.: hence fig., to transfer; Clodium ad plebem, Cic.: centuriones ex infericribus ordinibus in superiores, Cæs., to promote, advance: alio traducere animi motus, to transfer his affection, turn his inclination or love elsewhere, Lucr. 4, 1068: hence gen., to bring to, bring over; alicui ad suam sententiam, Cic.; or, in suam sententiam, Liv.: ex egestate in rerum abundantiam, Cic.: also with a dative; me vitā traducit inertī, Tibull.: hence, to turn, direct, convert, apply; curam in vitulos, Virg.: orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam fugam, Cic. II. To lead, conduct, or convey over a place; with an accusative of that which is passed over; flumen, Cæs.: pontem, id.: also with trans repeated; copias trans Rhenum, id.

III. To lead past or by; victimas in triumpho, Liv.: equum, Cic., at the command of a censor: hence, 1. To lead, spend, pass, (time, &c.); vitam, Cic.: tempus, id.: minus extraordinarium, i. e. the administration of a province, id. 2. To let every body see, show to all, show or exhibit in public; se, to show one's self, appear; Jur.: hence, to publish, make known; carmina, Mart.: again, to expose to ridicule, defame, traduce, disgrace, dishonour; alicui per ora hominum, Liv.: ornamenta sua, Sen.

IV. To lead or convey through; aquaeductum per domum, Pand. V. To apply or refer to any thing; hanc rationem ad id genus, Cic.: partum Jovis ortumque virginis ad physiologiam, id. VI. To translate from one language into another; vocabulum in linguam Rom., Gell. VII. To derive (a word); Gell. N.B. Caesar usually writes transducere; others, trad.

TRĀDŪCTIO, or TRANSŪCTIO, ōnis, f. (traduco) I. A bringing over, transferring; hominis ad plebem, Cic.: hence, 1. A trope or figure of speech, in which one word is put for another; Cic. Orat. 3, 42. 2. Temporis, Cic., i. e. course of time, in which events follow each other in regular succession: hence, as a figure of rhetoric, The repetition of a word; Auct. ad Her. II. A leading past or along; captorum, Auson.: hence, disgrace, exposure to ignominy; Sen.

TRĀDŪCTOR, or TRANSŪCTOR, ōris, m. (traduco) One who conveys over or to a place; ad plebem, Cic., i. e. Pompey, who occasioned the removal of Clodium from a patrician to a plebeian family.

TRĀDŪCTUS, or TRANSŪCTUS, a, um. See TRADUCCO.

TRĀDŪCTUS, or TRANSŪCTUS, us, m. (traduco) A passage, pass; Ammian.

TRĀDUX, ūcis. (traduco) *That is carried or brought over*; hence, subst. masc., *A layer of a vine*; Varr.: fig.; traduce materia, Sever. in Ætna; and subst., tradux carnis, Prudent.

TRĀGACANTHA, æ. f. (τραγάκανθα) *Buckthorn, tragacanth, Astragalus Tragantha*, L.; Plin.: also neut., tragacanthum, Cels.; but this seems to denote the gum which distils from the shrub, gum-dragon.

TRAGANTHES, is. f. (τραγάνθης) *A species of the herb artemisia*; Apul.

TRĀGĒLĀPHUS, i. m. (τραγέλαφος) *A kind of hart with a beard like that of a goat*; Plin. 8, 50.

TRĀGEMĀTA, um. n. (τραγήματα) *A dessert, sweets-meats*; Plin.

TRĀGECE. adv. *Tragically, in a tragic manner*; Cic.

TRĀGĪCŌCŌMĒDIA, æ. f. (τραγικοκωμῳδία) *A play in which tragedy and comedy are united, a tragicomedie*; Plaut.

TRĀGĪCUS, a, um. (τραγικός) I. *Tragic, of or relating to tragedy*; poeta, Cic.: also simply, tragicus, Plaut.: actor, Liv.: ars, Hor.: Orestes, Cic., who is brought forward in tragedy. II. *Tragic, as is usual in tragedy*.

1. *Lofty, sublime, grand*; orator, Cic.: spirat tragicum satis, Hor. 2. *Horrible, mournful, atrocious*; scelus, Liv.: ignes, i. e. amores funesti, Ov.

TRĀGĪON, i. n. (τραγίον) *A kind of shrub*; Plin. 13, 36: called also Tragonis, Plin.

TRĀGĪŌDIA, æ. f. (τραγῳδία) *Tragedy, a tragedy*; Cic. Hence. I. Fig. *Tragedy, a sublime or lofty style*; tragædiās agere in nugis, Cic. 2. Fig. *Tragedy, a great disturbance, spectacle, &c.*; quantas tragædiās excitat; Cic.

TRĀGĪDUS, i. m. (τραγικός) I. *A tragic actor*; Cic. II. *A tragic poet*; Quint.

TRĀGĪŌNIS, is. f. See TRAGION.

TRĀGĪPAN, ānis. m. (from τραγός and Pan) *A kind of fabulous bird*; Plin. 10, 70.

TRĀGĪPŌGON, ōnis. m. (τραγισπώνων) *A kind of herb, goat's beard*; Plin.

TRĀGĪRĪGĀNUM, i. n. (τραγείριον) *A kind of low shrub, wild marjoram*; Thymus tragoricanum, L.; Plin. 20, 68: called also Tragoriganus, Cels.

TRĀGOS, i. m. (τράγος) I. *A kind of thorny plant*; Plin. II. *A kind of pulse*; Plin. III. *A kind of sponge or fungus*; Plin.

TRĀGULA, æ. f. I. *A kind of missile weapon*; Cæs.: Liv.: fig.; tragulam injicere in aliquem, to use artifice against any one, Plaut.: decidere, to escape from artifice or danger, id. II. *A kind of fishing net, a drag-net*; Plin. III. For traha; Varr.

TRĀGULĀRIUS, i. m. (sc. miles) i. e. qui tragulas jacit; Veget.

TRĀGUM, i. n. *A kind of pulse*; Plin.

TRĀGUS, i. m. (τράγος) I. *A kind of fish*; Ov. II. *The smell of the armpits*; Mart.

TRĀHA, æ. f. (traho) *A carriage without wheels, a sledge*; this was used by the ancients in threshing corn, Colum.: we find also traheia, Virg.

TRĀHAX, ācis. (traho) *Rapacious*; Plaut.

TRĀHEA, æ. f. See TRAHA.

TRĀHO, traxi, ctum, ěre. I. *To draw*; aquam e puteis, Cic.: magnes ferrum ad se trahit, id.; also, *to draw away, draw down*; lunam, sc. de cælo, Ov.: or, *to draw to itself*; limum, Sall.: also, *to draw after itself, to have in its train*; exercitum, Liv.: turbam prosequentium, id.: thus also, Tractus, a, um: hence probably, Tractum, i., and Tracta, æ.; see TRACTUM. II. *To drag, draw, trail*; vestem, Hor.: aliquem pedibus, Cic.: also, *to drag away*; tracti de medio, Liv.: also, trahi, to be dragged to prison or to death, with or without the addition of ad supplicium; Sall.: Tac.; cf. Cort. ad Cic. ad Div. 7, 32, 5: also, *to drag about*; corpus tractum, Cic.: also, *to drag on (wearily)*; corpus fœsum, Liv.: genua, Virg.: hence, *se cum aliquo, to have intercourse with, associate with*, Plaut. III. *To draw together, contract*; vultus, Ov.: to look sour; ignis trahit coria, Lucr.: vela, Virg., to furl. IV. *To draw asunder*; hence, *to distract*; Britannii factionibus et studiis trahuntur, Tac. Agr. 12: hence, *to squander*; pecuniam, Sall. V. *To draw in or to itself, inhale*; auras ore, Ov.: animam, Liv., to breathe; aquam, Sen., to draw or let in, to leak; hence, 1. *To drink*; annem, Ov.: pocula fauce, Hor. 2. *To take to itself, assume, contract, take*; faciem virilem, Ov.: rubrem, to become red, id.: thus also, pallorem, Colum.: hence, *to receive, get*; calorem, Ov., to conceive a passion; cognomen, Cic.: molestiam ex pernicie, id.: fratrem traheret, Liv., to get his brother chosen, carry his election, 3. *To take*; decumans, Cic.: prædam ex agris, Liv.: in exemplum, Ov., to take for his-pattern, imitate; hence, trahere, rapere, Sall., or, rapere, trahere, id., i. e. to plunder. VI. *To derive*; originem ab aliquo, Plin.: suspiciones e victu, Cic. VII. *To draw out lengthwise*; hence, *to make (any thing) long*; arcum, Cic. Arat. 78, to make; verba, Sill., to speak; moram, to occasion delay, to delay, Ov.: hence, 1. *To spin*; lanam, Ov.: purpuras, Hor. 2. Fig. *To draw out, spin out, protract*; tempus, Sall.: bellum, Liv.: pugnam, id.:

comitia, Cic., to put off from time to time; rem in serum, Liv.: fata, Val. Fl., to stay, retard; also, aliquem, *to delay, detain*; legati querentes, trahi se a Cæsare, Suet.: hence, intransitive, *to endure, last, continue*; decem annos traxit dominatio, Flor.: also, in morbo diutius, Cels., i. e. to remain; qui cetera parte anni traxerunt, resolvuntur tempore autumnii, id., who have made shift to live: hence, *to spend, pass (time)*; noctem sermone, Virg., to while away; vitam in tenebris, id.: vitam quoquo modo, Plin.: quietem, to sleep, Propert.: laborem, to perform, Virg.: segne otium, Tac. VIII. *To take into consideration, ponder, consider, weigh*; rationes belli, Sall.: cum animo suo, id. IX. Of medicine, *To remove, purge, carry or draw off, draw out*; elleborum bilem trahit, Plin.: pituitas, id.: sanguinem, Veget.: also of other things, *to draw out, extract*; ferrum e corpore, Ov.: tractum a vulnere ferrum, id. X. *To draw or bring on*; noctem, Ov.: quæ mox futura trahantur, Virg. XI. Fig. *To draw, bring, or gain over*; aliquem in suam sententiam, Liv.: gentem ad Macedonas, id.: multa alia in diversum trahunt, id., write differently concerning it: huc et illuc disputationibus, Cic., i. e. to dispute variously; rem ad Pœnos, i. e. Pœnis favere, Liv.: decus ad consulium, id., to ascribe; aliquem in calamitatem, Cic.: especially, 1. *To refer to any thing, to interpret as belonging to it, to explain, construe*; in religionem, Liv.: in deterius, Tac., to put an unfavourable construction on. 2. *To draw, attract, carry away*; trahi studio laudis, Cic.: ad cupiditatem imperii, Nep.

XII. Fig. *To draw away, draw off, divert*; ab incepto, Sall.: hence, *to take away*; partem doloris, Liv. XIII. Trahere consilium ex re, to form a determination, Sall. XIV. *To bring forth, fetch, heave*; vocem a pectore imo, Ov.: gemitus, Val. Fl.: spiritum extremum, to fetch the last breath, Phædr.: hence, 1. *To pronounce, say*; verba, Sil. 2. *To occasion, cause*; timorem, Ov. 3. Sorte laborem, Virg., i. e. to distribute by lot. N.B. Trahere per pœnas, i. e. punire, Virg.: traxe, for traxisse, id. — See also TRACTUS, a, um.

TRĀJECTĪCUS OR -TĪUS, a, um. (trajicio) *That is carried over or transported*; pecunia, Pand.

TRĀJECTĪO, OR TRANSECTĪO, ōnis. f. (trajicio) I. *A conveying over or across*; Cic.: hence, *a passing over, passage*; incendiurum, Vitr., sc. from one house to another; hence, stellæ, Cic., a shooting star. II. *A transposing*; verborum, Cic. III. *An exceeding*; veritatis, Cic., i. e. hyperbole.

TRĀJECTO, āre. (trajicio); e. g. acu, to perforate with a needle, Cels.

TRĀJECTOR, ōris. m. (trajicio) *One that passes through or penetrates*; Prudent.

TRĀJECTŪRA, æ. f. (trajicio) *A projection*; Vitr.

TRĀJECTUS, OR TRANSECTUS, a, um. See TRAJICIO.

TRĀJECTUS, OR TRANSECTUS, us. m. (trajicio) I. *A passing over*; Cæs. II. *A passage, i. e. a place where one passes over*; Hirt.

TRĀJĪCIO, OR TRANSEJĪCIO, jēci, jectum, ěre. (trans and jacio) I. *To cause a person or thing to pass from one place to another*; hence, 1. *To throw, cast, or shoot over or to a place*; telum, Cic.: antennis de nave in navem, Liv., to throw across; vexillum trans vallum, id.: pedes super acervos, Propert.: pondus (corporis) equo alterno (for, in equum, &c.), id.: also, murum trajicere jaculo, i. e. to throw a javelin over the wall, Cic.: also, *to draw over to a place, or from one place to another*; rudentem, Ov., i. e. from one shore to the other: trajecto in fume columbam suspendit, Virg., i. e. tied round the mast.

II. *To pour from one vessel into another*; aliquid in alia vasa, Varr. III. *To send or put over, to bring or get over or across or to a place, to transfer*; pecora in saltus, Justin.: membra super acervum levi pede, to leap over, Ov.: hence fig., aliquid ex illius invidia in te, Cic.: hence, intransitive, *to go or come over or to a place*; trajecturum id malum in colonialium, Liv.: especially, over water or a mountain, *to ferry over, transport across, ship over, &c.*; partem equitum fluvium, Cæs.: legiones in Siciliam, Liv.: copias trans fluvium, id.: thus also, *se, to go over*; se Isaram, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: se Alpes, id.: also without se, *to go over, cross, pass over*; in Africam, Liv.: ne classis ex Africa trajiceret, id.: also with an accusative of that which is crossed, when it may usually be rendered, *to pass*; Trebiam navibus, Liv.: also with an ablative, of the water, on which one sails; Ægeø mari trajecit, Liv. N.B. Trajectus homo (in accordance with the phrase, trajicere aliquem), *One that has been carried over or has passed over*; Marius trajectus in Africam, Cic.: thus also, amnis trajectus, Liv., crossed, passed over; also, Trajectus, fig., *That has passed over, having passed*; dolore trajecto in cor, Hor.: also, removed, conveyed or transported to a place; in Galliam, Tac. IV. *To cause one thing to pass through another, to transfix, pierce, or run through*; aliquem venabulo, Liv.: femur tragula, Cæs.: se, to stab one's self, Auct. B. Afric.: also, *to draw, carry, stick or pass through*; perticas, Varr.: trajectus per aurem surculus, Plin.: also, *to break through, break or press into*; aciem mediam, Liv. N.B. Transjaci, for transjici; Sölln.

TRALATICIUS or -TIUS. See TRANSLATICIUS.

TRALATUS, or TRANSLATUS, a, um. See TRANSFERO.

TRALŌQUOR, or TRANS-LOQUOR, cŭtus (qŭtŭs) sum, i. To recount, express; Plaut.

TRALUCEO. See TRANSLUCEO.

TRĀMA, æ, f. (trameo) i. q. Subtemen. *The woof, or a part of the woof*; Serv.: thus also of the cobweb; tenax ratio trame, Plin.: hence fig.; trama figuræ, Plaut., of a thin lean person: tramas putridas, id., i. e. trifles, bagatelles.

TRĀMEO. See TRANSMEO.

TRĀMES, Itis, m. (trameo) Properly, *A cross way*: hence, *a side-way, by-way, footpath*; Sall.: Liv.: with the poets, gen., *a way, path*; Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: also, *a way, i. e. a course*; cito decurrat tramite virgo, Ov.: hence, I. Fig. *A way, path, method*; Lucr. II.

Tramites familia, branches of a family, Gell.

TRĀMIGRO. See TRANSMIGRO.

TRAMITTO. See TRANSMITTO.

TRĀNĀTO, or TRANS-NĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To swim over or through*; Cæs.: e. Tigri in lacum, Plin.

TRĀNO, or TRANSNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To swim over or through*; ad suos, Liv.: flumen, Cæs.: Liv.: hence passivè; tranantur aquæ, Ov. II. Fig. *To pass through as by swimming, to go, sail, fly, &c. through*; Erebī amnes, Virg.: nubilia, id.: per auras, Sil.: thus also of the constellations, Cic.: again, foramina, Lucr.: genus igneum, quod tranat omnia, i. e. penetrates, Cic.

TRĀNQUILLE, adv. *Calmly, tranquilly*; Cic.: tranquillius, Sen.: tranquillissime, Suet.

TRĀNQUILLITAS, ātis, f. (tranquillus) I. *Calmness, properly, of the sea*; Cic.: hence gen., *calmness, tranquillity, stillness, serenity, rest, ease*; animi, Cic.: vitæ, id.: also of colour, *clearness*; Plin. II. In later times this word was used as a title of the emperor, as mansuetudo, clementia, &c., Eutrop., Serene Highness

TRĀNQUILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tranquillus) *To make calm or still, to calm, tranquillize*; Plin.: fig.; animos, Cic.: rebus tranquillatis, Nep., when tranquillity was restored.

TRĀNQUILLO, adv. *Calmly*; Liv.

TRĀNQUILLUS, i. n. (tranquillus) I. *Calmness of the weather*; Plaut.: Liv.: hence, *tranquillo*, Sen., in calm weather: in tranquillo temperatè optare, in calm weather: in a calm sea, Cic.: thus also, *tranquilla*, plur., Plin. II. *Tranquillity, calmness, stillness*; remp. in tranquillum redigere, Liv.: ex tranquillo exorta est moles, &c., id.: amor in tranquillo est, Ter., i. e. in a calm or secure state. N.B. *Tranquilla* (accus. plur.), adv.; *tranquilla tuens*, calmly or placidly, Val. Fl.

TRĀNQUILLUS, a, um. I. *Calm, i. e. not stormy or tempestuous*; mare, Cic.: serenitas, Liv.: celum, Plin.: dies, id. II. Fig. *Calm, tranquil, still, peaceful, serene*; vita, Cic.: animus, id.: civitas, id.: plebs tranquillo, Liv.: animus tranquillissimus, Cic.: literæ, id., i. e. nunciante omnia tranquilla esse, id.—Synon. Tranquillus denotes absence of passionate emotion; quietus, rest from labour.

TRANS, præp. (from τῖεω) I. *Beyond, on the farther side of*; trans montem, Cic.: trans Rhenum, Cæs.: fig.; exigitur pœna trans hominem, Quint. Decl., i. e. after death. II. *Over, across*; trans Alpes transfertur, Cic.: trans mare currunt, Hor.: trans caput jacere, over the head, Virg.

TRANS-ĀBO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. *To go or pass over or beyond*; populos, Val. Fl. II. *To go or pass through, to pierce, transfix*; ensis transiit costas, Virg.: aliquem, Sil.

TRANSACTIO, ōnis, f. (transigo) I. *A completing, finishing*; Tert. II. *A compact, agreement*; Pand.

TRANSACTOR, ōris, m. (transigo) *One that accomplishes or brings about any thing*; refum, Cic.

TRANSACTUS, a, um. See TRANSIGO.

TRANSADACTUS, a, um. See TRANSADIGO.

TRANS-ĀDIGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. I. *To thrust or run one thing through another*; ensem transadigit costas, Virg. II. *To transfix, perforate*; aliquem ferro, Stat.: hasta horum unum—transadigit costas, Virg.

TRANS-AUSTRINUS, a, um. i. q. Austrinus; Marc. Cap.

TRANSCENDO, or TRANSCENDO, di, sum, ēre. (trans and scando) I. *To climb or step over, to go or pass over*; in Italiam, Liv.: maceriam, Cæs.: muros, Liv.: valles, Cæs., i. e. to pass: Caucasum vel Gangem, Cic.: flumen exercitu, Tac.: hence fig., *to pass on or over, make a transition*; ad leviora (in speaking), Quint.: ex minore ætate in majorem, Gell. II. *To transcend, exceed, surpass*; ordinem ætatis, Liv.: facta, Sil.

TRANSCENSUS, a, um. See TRANSCENDO.

TRANSCENSUS, or TRANSCENSUS, us, m. (transcendo) *A climbing over, surmounting*; scalarum, Ammian.

TRANSCIDO, idi, sum, ēre. (trans and cædo) *To cut through, cut to pieces*; transcidi omnes, Plaut.

TRANS-CONTRA, adv. *On the opposite side*; Vitr.

TRANSCRIBO, or TRANSCRIBO, psi, ptum, ēre. I. *To transfer from one book to another, to transcribe*; testamentum in alias tabulas, Cic.: hence, I. *To copy*; tabulas publicas, Cic.: verba ex libro, Gell.: auctorem

ad verbum, Plin.: librum in exemplaria mille, Plin. Ep. 2. *To write down to another, enter to another's account*; nomina in socios, Liv.: or, *to make over or transfer in writing*; fundos viro, Pand.: hence fig.; alicui spatium vitæ, to assign one part of his life to another, Ov.: tormenta in aliquem, id., i. e. transferre: sceptrâ colonis, i. e. transferre, Virg. 3. *To write down or enter as belonging to a place, transfer, remove*; matres urbi, Virg.: turmas equitum in funditorum alas, Val. Max.: fig.; in viros, i. e. to reckon among, adopt, Sen. in quod malum transcribo, Sen. poet. II. *To copy (in painting)*; Plin. 25, 4.

TRANSCRIPTIO, or TRANSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. (transcribo) *An excuse, pretext*; Quint. Decl. 13, 11; si lectio certa.

TRANSCRIPTUS, or TRANSCRIPTUS, a, um. See TRANSCRIBO.

TRANS-CURRO, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, ēre. I. *To run over or across, go or pass to a place*; ad forum, Ter.: in castra, Liv.: fig.; in dissimilem rem, Auct. ad Her., i. e. to pass over: ad melius, Hor., i. e. ad meliorem victum transire: ad vitia, Vell.: hence, *to run, ride, sail, or pass over or through any thing*; colum transcurret nimbis, Virg.: Campaniam, Suet., to hasten through: per spatium, Lucr.: hence fig.; cursum suum, Cic., to finish the course quickly: hence, *to run over rapidly or briefly (with words), touch briefly upon, treat cursorily*; partem operis, Quint.: also, *to read*; id. II. *To run or pass by*; Cæs.: præter oculos, Ov.: terræ transcurrere, Val. Fl., to sail by fig., *to pass away*; æstas transcurrit, Plin. Ep.: also, *to pass over (in silence)*; Quint.

TRANSCURSO, ōnis, f. (transcurro) *A lapse, course (of time)*; Cod. Just.

TRANSCURSUS, a, um. See TRANSCURRO.

TRANSCURSUS, us, m. (transcurro) I. *A running, flying, &c., through*; per aëra, Sen. II. *A running or passing quickly by*; fulguris, Suet.: hence, *briefly in speaking*; Vell.: in transcursu, *by the way*, and so, *slightly, briefly*; Plin.

TRANSDITUS, or TRADITUS, a, um. See TRADO.

TRANSDICO, &c. See TRADICO, &c.

TRANSENSA, æ, f. Perhaps, I. *A trap or spring for catching birds*; ab transenna turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut.: fig.; hominem in transennam ducam dolis, id.: in ætate hominum plurimæ fiunt transennæ, id.; or, here it may mean, a net. II. *A lattice window*; Sall. Fragm.: quasi per transennam adspicere, Cic., as it were through a lattice, i. e. only in a cursory manner. III. *A rope*; Sall. Fragm.; but see above.

TRANS-EO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. Intrans. I. *To go over or to a place or person*; ad uxorem, Ter.: e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines, Cæs.: also without a preposition; amicum transibo meam, Plaut.: again, *to go over (as a deserter)*; ad aliquem, Cic.: Nep.: it is said also of states which go over from one party to another in time of war; Tac. Agr. 20: also, *transire, to be incorporated or pass from one rank or class into another*; a patriciis ad plebem transire, Liv. 4, 16: thus also, of naturalization, Liv.: Tac.: also of things without life; Mosa in Oceanum transit, Cæs., flows into: morbus transit in eum, Plin., i. e. is communicated to or infects: also fig. 1. In alicujus sententiam, Liv.: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic., pass to: in alia omnia, to vote on the contrary side, Hirt.: illic, to vote for that, Cæcl. in Cic. Ep. 2. *To go or pass into, to be changed into*; in saxum, Ov.: in iram, id., falls into a violent passion: in amritudinem, to become bitter, Plin. 2. *To pass through*; per media castra, Sall.: res per gulam transitura, Sen.: hence, of food which passes through the body; cibi, qui difficillime transeant, Varr., i. e. remain long in the stomach: vinum per urinam transit, Plin., passes off, is carried off. 3. Of time and the like, *To pass by, pass away, pass, elapse*; dies legis transit, Cic.: transit ætas quam cito! Tibull.: gloria transit, Plin. 4. They said also, terra, urbs, transit, when one passes by them; Lemnos transit, Val. Fl.: Halys, id. II. Trans. 1. *To go or pass over any thing; to cross*; Euphratem, Cic.: mare, id.: Alpes, Nep.: campos pedibus, Lucr.: rota transit serpentem, Virg.: hence passivè; Rhodanus transitur, Cæs.: Alpes transitæ, Liv.: hence, 1. *To pass over, or touch slightly upon, any thing in speaking*; leviter rem unquamquam, Cic. 2. *To exceed, overstep, transgress*; modum, Cic.: fines verucundia, id. 3. *To surmount, or to outweather*; Cic. ad Div. 9, 1: also, *to despatch*; magna; Tac. 4. *To excel, surpass*; si non transierit, æquabit, Quint. 5. *To go, mount, or vault upon any thing*; transit-equum cursu, Virg., quickly mounted his horse. 6. *Not to observe or perceive, not to hear, to let go by, pass by without notice, take no notice of*; Quint. 2. *To pass through, to go, travel, sail, fly, &c. through*; Formias, Cic.: vim flammæ, Nep.: gulam, Plin.: hence, 1. *To pierce through, transfix*; ilia cuspidæ transit, Sil. 2. *To read through, peruse*; libros cursim transeo, Gell. 3. *To pass, spend (time, &c.)*; vitam, Sall.: annum quiete et otio, Tac. 3. *To pass by*; omnes meas transit, Plaut.: hence fig. 1. *To pass by*

or over; silentio, Cic.: also without silentio; e. g. aliquem, Plin. Ep.: also, to pass over or omit in reading; multa, Cael. ii. Cic. Ep. 2. Hoc me transit, this escapes my notice, this I do not know: nil transit amantes, Stat.

TRANSEŔRO, or TRANS-SĔRO, ui, rtum, ěre. I. To thrust through; Cato. II. To transplant; transertos ramos, Stat., i. e. engrafted.

TRANSEURTUS, a, um. See TRANSEURO.

TRANSEUNTER, adv. In passing, cursorily; Augustin.

TRANS-FĔRO, transtŭli, transtlĕtum and tralĕtum, transferre.

I. To carry from one place to another, to carry, bring, or convey over or to a place, to transfer; castra ultra eum locum, Cæs. . ornamenta ad se, Cic.: bellum in Celtiberiam, Cæs.: also with an accusative of that over which any thing is conveyed; castra Bætim, for trans Bætim, Hirt., to remove beyond; hence, I. Of plants, To transplant; Varr. : ex arbore in arborem, id., to graft: also gen., to transfer, put elsewhere; partem, Quint.: amores alio, to transfer to another, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: thus also, calores, Propert. 3, 6 (2, 15), 35: servitium, Propert. 1, 13 (12), 18. 2. Fig. To bring to or upon; causam in se, Nep., to take or throw upon one's self: thus also, crimen in aliquem, Cic. 3. Fig. To direct or turn towards; sermonem alio, Cic.: belli terrorem ad urbem, Liv.: animum ad accusandum, Cic.: vitium ad utilitatem, to turn to advantage, Quint.: amores alio, Hor.: hence, se, to apply one's self to any thing; se ad artes, Cic.: se in annum proximum, id., i. e. to canvass for the pretorship the next year. 4. To put off, defer; causam in proximum annum, Cael. in Cic. Ep. 5. To accommodate, adapt, or apply to any thing; definitionem in aliam rem, Cic.: also, to apply to or use for any thing; nomen in maledictum, Plin. 6. To transfer (into a book), transcribe, copy; in tabulas, Cic.: translati versus, Suet., i. e. borrowed. 7. To translate from one language into another; locum, Cic.: aliquid ex Græco, Quint.; aliquid ex Græco in Latinum, id. 8. To use (words) figuratively or metaphorically; verbis, quæ transfertur, Cic.: verba translata, Quint.; or, tralata, Cic., i. e. figurative words. 9. Translaturum exordium, Cic., i. e. which does not immediately belong to or arise out of the subject. 10. To change, transform; aliquid in novam speciem, Ov.: literam in literam, Quint.: or, to exchange; tempora (as, the present for the future), id. II. To carry, bring, or lead by or past; cor, nas in triumpho, Liv.

TRANS-FĪGO, xi, xum, ěre. I. To run, thrust, or pierce through, transfix; puellam gladio, Liv.: aliquem ferro, Nep.: scutum, Cæs.: transfixus hasta, Cic. II. To run or thrust one thing through another; hasta transfixa, Virg.: transfixum pilum, Lucan.

TRANSFIGURĀBĪLIS, e. (transfiguro) That may be changed into another form; Tert.

TRANSFIGURĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (transfiguro) A changing into another form, transfiguration; Plin.

TRANSFIGURĀTOR, ōris. m. (transfiguro) One who changes any thing into another form; Tert.

TRANS-FĪGRO, āvi, ātum, ěre. To change in form, to transfigure; puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet.: also, gen., to change; Plin.: also fig., to transform, transfigure; nisi in ea, quæ didicit, animus transfiguratus est, Sen.

TRANSFIXUS, a, um. See TRANSFIGO.

TRANS-FLUO, xi, xum, ěre. To flow out from or through; Plin.: hence, to pass away; dies transfuxit, Claud.

TRANS-PŪDĪO, ōdi, ossum, ěre. To pierce through, transfix; alieui latus, Liv.: aliquem, Cæs.

TRANSFORMĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (transformo) A transformation, change; Augustin.

TRANSFORMIS, e. (trans and forma) That changes form or shape; Ov.

TRANSFORMO, āvi, ātum, ěre. To alter or change in shape, to transform; se in vultus aniles, Virg.: fig.; animum ad aliquid, Quint.

TRANS-PŪRO, āre. To bore through, perforate; Sen.

TRANSFOSSUS, a, um. See TRANSFODIO.

TRANSFRĒTĀNUS, a, um. (trans and fretum) That is beyond the sea; Tert.

TRANSFRĒTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (transfretum) A conveying across or beyond sea; Gell.

TRANSFRĒTO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (trans and fretum) I. Intrans. To go or sail over the sea; Suet. II. Trans. Aliquem, To transport or convey across the sea; Ammian.: hence, conversationem vite, Tert., i. e. to live.

TRANSFŪGA, æ. c. (transfugio) He who runs from one to another, or runs away, a runaway, fugitive; Liv.: especially in war, a deserter to an enemy; Cic.: hence, mundi, Lucan., one who runs almost out of the world, i. e. out of the Roman Empire, to its enemies: metalli, one who has fled from the mine to which he was condemned, Pand.: ne fias transfuga, faithless, Mart.—Synon. Transfuga, one who goes over from one party to another, and so disgraces himself; almost synonymous with deserter, one who deserts his standard, and so violates his oath: perfuga, a deserter who comes to an enemy in order to serve under his standard;—at least we usually

find transfuga and perfuga so distinguished, that the former is used by the party from whom one has deserted, and the latter by the party to whom one has come over; see Cic. ad Div. 45; Tac. Germ. 12; Liv. 27, 28; Sall. Cat. 57, 3: profugus, any fugitive who wanders about from place to place.

TRANS-FŪGIO, ūgi, ūgitum, ěre. To go over (to an enemy), desert; ad hostes, Nep.: fig.; ab amicitia, Cic., i. e. to forsake, abandon: illius aures transfugere ad nos, Plaut., i. e. side with us.

TRANSFŪGIUM, i. n. (transfugio) A going over (to an enemy), desertion; Liv.: also plur., Tac.

TRANS-FULGEO, ěre. To shine or glitter through; Plin.

TRANS-FŪMO, āre. To smoke through; Stat.

TRANSFUNCTŪRIUS, a, um. (transfungor) Carelessly or negligently done; Tert.

TRANS-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, ěre. To pour from one vessel into another, pour into any thing, pour off; aquam in alla vasa, Colum.: sanguis in venam transfunditur, pours or discharges itself, Cels.: aliquem in urnam, sc. for interment, Lucan.: hence fig., to carry or bring over, to transfer; amorem in aliquem, Cic.: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt.

TRANSFUSIO, ōnis. f. (transfundo) A transfusing; sanguinis in arterias, Cels.: fig.; debiti in aliam obligationem, Pand., i. e. a transferring.

TRANSFŪSUS, a, um. See TRANSFUNDO.

TRANS-GĔRO, ěre. To carry over or to a place; ova alio, Plin.

TRANS-GLŪTĪO, ěre. To swallow; Veget.

TRANSGRĔDĪOR, essus sum, ědi. (trans and gradior)

I. Intrans. To go over or to a place; in Europam, Liv.: per montes, id.: ad aliquem, Tac.: also with an ablative of a river; Rheno, Tac.: also, ad Africam, i. e. in Africam, Eutrop.: hence fig.; ad deos, Vell.: in partes alieuius, to go over, embrace, Tac.: also in speaking, when any thing is said by way of digression; ad aliquem, Val. Max., i. e. to speak of him. II. Trans. To go over any thing, to pass, cross; Taurum, Cic.: flumen, Cæs.: convallem, Auct. B. Afric.: colonias, Tac., to pass through; fig.; annum nonagesimum transgressa, more than ninety years old, Val. Max.: mensuram, i. e. excedere, Plin.: also in speaking; exempla, Val. Max., to mention, cite; hence, I. To pass over (in silence); mentionem viri, Vell. 2. To surpass, excel; Marcellum, Plin. N. B. Transgressus, a, um, passivē; e. g. transgresso Appennino, Liv.

TRANSGRĔSSIO, ōnis. f. (transgredior) A going over, a passage; Gallorum, Cic.: hence, I. A transgressing; sc. legis, Augustin. II. A transposing (of words); verborum, Auct. ad Her. III. In a speech, A passing over from one subject to another; Quint.

TRANSGRĔSSUS, a, um. See TRANSGRĔDĪOR.

TRANSGRĔSSUS, us. m. (transgredior) A going or passing over, a passage; Sall.: annis, Tac.

TRANSIGO, ěgi, actum, ěre. (trans and ago) I. To pierce or drive through. 1. To thrust or push one thing through another; ensem per pectora, Sil. 2. To pierce or transfix with any thing; pectus gladio, Phædr.: se gladio, Tac. II. To lead, pass, spend (time); vitam, Sall.: hence, Transactus, a, um, for elapsus; e. g. annus, Nep.

III. To sell; Pallad. IV. To end, bring to an end, accomplish, despatch; negotium, Cic.: aliquid per aliquem, id.: bellum duplici prælio, Suet.: also with cum; e. g. transigite cum expeditionibus, i. e. put an end to, Tac. Agr. 34: thus also, Transactus, a, um; e. g. res, Cic.: hence, to settle (a difference or controversy), to agree, come to an agreement; cum reo, Cic.: inter se, Ter.: transigunt (id.) Sestert. ducentis millibus, Cic.: cum Appio transacta re, Liv.: Transactum, An agreement; Pand.

TRANSILIO, or TRANS-SĪLIO, ūvi and ūi or ūi, (ultum), ěre. (trans and salio) I. Intrans. 1. To leap over, in navam, Liv.: hence, to go, pass or come over quickly; ad nos transilit, Auct. B. Hisp.: fig.; ab illo consilio ad alium, Liv., i. e. to go over: ad ornamenta, i. e. accedere, consequi ea, Plin.: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Carmanie, i. e. nomen onychis transit ad gemmam significandam, id. 2. To go quickly through; per Thraciam, Flor. II. Trans. 1. To leap over; muros transiluisse, Liv.: quaternos equos, i. e. from one to the other, Plin. 2. To go, pass, or run over; rates transiliunt vada, Hor.: amnem, Flor. 3. Fig. To pass or skip over, omit; rem, Cic.: partem vite, Ov., i. e. to pass over in silence. 4. To exceed; munera Liberi, Hor., i. e. to observe no moderation; lineas, Cic.

TRANSILIS, e. (transilio) That leaps or goes over; palmes, Plin., i. e. which is so long that it reaches to the next tree.

TRANSITĪO, ōnis. f. (transeo) I. A going or passing over; in aliud signum, Vitr.: ad plebem, Cic., i. e. from the patrician rank to the plebeian; hence, I. A going over to an enemy, a deserting; sociorum, Liv.: ad hostem, id. 2. Of a disease, Infection, contagion; Ov. 3. In rhetoric, Transition; Auct. ad Her. 4. Of a noun or verb, An inflecting, declining, conjugating; Varr. II. A passing over or by; natura deorum cernitur imaginibus,

similitudine et transitione perceptis, Cic. N. D. 1, 18: thus also, transitio visum, id. III. *A passage; transitiones perviae*, Cic.

TRANSITO, ÆRE. (freq. of transeo) *To go or pass through; Cic.*

TRANSITOR, ÆRIS. M. (transeo) *One who goes over or through, a passerger*; Ammian.

TRANSITORIÆ. ADV. *In passing, cursorily; dicere, Hieron.*

TRANSITŌRIUS, A, UM. (transitor) I. *That may be passed through or over, pervious, passable; domus*, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lamprid.: Eutrop. II. *Transitory, of short duration; vita*, Cassiod.

TRANSITUS, A, UM. See TRANSSEO.

TRANSITUS, US. M. (transeo) I. *A going or passing over, passage; fossæ*, Cic.: transitum claudere, Liv.: fig.; a pueritia in adolescentiam, Quint.: hence, I. *A going over to an enemy, desertion, defection; Tac.* 2. *In painting, Transition from light to shade; colorum*, Plin.: transitus, sc. colorum, Ov. Met. 6, 66. 3. *In rhetoric, Transition from one part of a speech to another; Quint.*: versum, from one line to another (in reading), id. 4. *A changing, transforming; in figuris alias*, Plin.: thus also in music, a changing of the notes; Quint.: also, inflexion of verbs and nouns, i. e. conjugation and declension; Varr. 5. *A passing over (to another family); in alienam familiam*, Gell. II. *A passing through, a passage; per agros urbesque*, Liv.: datus est verbis ad amicos transitus aures, Ov.: hence, a place to pass through, a passage; transitus insidere, id.: spiritus, the windpipe, Plin.

III. *A passing by or over; tempestatis*, Cic.: in transitu capta urbs, Tac., in passing, as he passed: hence fig.; in transitu, *In passing by, by the way, cursorily*; Quint.

TRANS-JACIO, ÆRE. FOR TRAJICIO; Solin.

TRANSJECTIO, &C. See TRAJECTIO, &C.

TRANSJICIO. See TRAJICIO.

TRANS-JUGO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To subdue*, fig. for to pass over; montem, Mela.

TRANS-JUNGO, ÆXI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To remove and tackle in elsewhere; mulam*, Pand.

TRANS-LĀBOR, ÆPUS, SUM, I. *To glide by; Padum*, Claud.

TRANS-LĀTICIE (-tie), OR TRĀLĀTICIE (-tie). ADV. *Carelessly, negligently; Pand.*

TRANS-LĀTICIUS (-tius), OR TRĀLĀTICIUS (-tius), A, UM. (translatus, a, um) *That has been carried over; hence,*

1. *Introduced by custom, usual, customary; edictum*, Cic., the customary or old edict, which a governor found on going into his province, and which he for the most part retained: hence, II. *Gen. Customary, ordinary, usual, common; fumus*, Suet.: tralaticium est, Cic., usual, or, in edicto tralaticio: hac tralaticia, the usual course of things, Cæsar, in Cic. Ep.

TRANS-LĀTIO, OR TRĀLĀTIO, ÆNIS. F. (transfero) I. *A carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring; domicilii*, Suet.: also of plants, a transplanting; Colum.: of words, a transposing; Quint. II. *An engrafting; Varr.* III. *As a law term. I. An exception or demurrer, otherwise called exceptio; Cic. Inv. 1, 8. 2. The transferring of an accusation; criminis*, Cic. IV. *A trope, metaphor; verecunda*, Cic. V. *Translation; Quint.* VI. *Change, exchange; temporum*, Quint.

TRANS-LĀTIVUS, A, UM. (transfero) *Of or belonging to a demurrer or exception in law; constitutio*, Cic.

TRANS-LĀTOR, ÆRIS. M. (transfero) *One who carries over; hence,* I. *Quæsturæ (for pecunia publica)*, Cic., said of Verres, because he stole the public money received in the name of Carbo, and conveyed it to Sulla. II. *A translator; Hieron.*

TRANS-LĀTUS, OR TRĀLĀTUS, A, UM. See TRANSFERO.

TRANS-LĀTUS, OR TRĀLĀTUS, US. M. (transfero) *A carrying or conveying by or over; especially, a solemn procession; Sen.*

TRANS-LĒGO, ÆRE. *To recite; Plaut.*

TRANS-LŪQUOR. See TRĀLOQUOR.

TRANS-LŪCEO, OR TRĀLUCEO, ÆRE. *To shine through; Lucr.* II. *To be transparent; Ov.*: Plin.

TRANS-LŪCIDUS, OR TRĀLUCIDUS, A, UM. *Transparent; crystallus*, Plin.: fig.; elocutio, Quint., as a fault.

TRANS-MĀRINUS, A, UM. *Found beyond sea, transmarine; res*, Cic.: peregrinatio, Quint.: legationes, Liv., which have come from beyond sea.

TRANS-MĒABILIS, E. (transmeo) *That may be passed through, passable; Auson.*

TRANS-MEO, OR TRAMEO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To go or pass through; signa*, Plin.: loca, Tac.: also, to go or pass over; freto transmeato, Ammian.

TRANS-MĒGRĀTIO, ÆNIS. F. (transmigro) *A removing from one's place or country, transmigration; Prudent.*

TRANS-MIGRO, ÆRE. *To remove from one place to another; Veios*, Liv.: also of things without life; arbor transmigrat, Plin., i. e. suffers itself to be transplanted.

TRANSMISSIO, ÆNIS. F. (transmitto) *A going from one place to another, a passage; Cic.*

TRANSMISSUS, OR TRAMISSUS, A, UM. See TRANSMITTO.

TRANSMISSUS, US. M. (transmitto) I. *A voyage, pas-*

sage; Cæs. B. G. 5, 2 and 13. II. *A transferring, transmitting; Pacuv.*

TRANS-MITTO, OR TRAMITTO, ÆSI, ÆSSUM, ÆRE. I. *To let or cause to come or go to a place, to send or convey over, to make or let cross over, to transmit; classem* in Eubæam, Liv.: tigillum per viam, id., to lay across or athwart; pecora in campum, Tac.: legiones, Vell., to send or transport across: bellum in Italiam, Liv., to transfer: materiam in formas, Colum.: vim in aliquem, Tac., i. e. adhibere. II. *To transfer. 1. To entrust, commit; bellum Pompeio*, Cic. 2. *To deliver, give or make over; hereditatem filiae*, Plin. Ep.: also, to transfer by sale; ut illam transmittas sibi, Plaut. 3. *To give up to, bestow upon, devote; suum tempus temporibus amicorum*, Cic. III. *To convey or carry over; bellum in Italiam*, Liv.: legiones, Vell. IV. *To let go or fly over any thing, to put, throw, &c. over any thing; tectum lapide vel missili, to throw a stone or missile over the house*, Plin.: cursum, to pass over, cross, Virg.: quantum cœli funda potest transmittere plumbo, Ov., i. e. sling over or through. V. *To leap, go, run, fly, sail, swim, &c.*, in one word, to pass over any thing; when the thing passed over is put in the accusative; Iberum, Liv.: maria transmissit, Cic.: grues maria transmittunt, fly over, id.: campos cursu, to run over, Virg.: mare, to swim over, Plin.: also passivè; sinus transmitti oportere, Cic.: amne transmissio, Tac.: also without an accusative; sin ante transmississet, Cic.: ex Corsica in Sardiniam, Liv.: also, to pass over (to another party), to desert; ad Cæsarem, Vell.: hence, I. *To pass or go by, get over, escape; discrimen*, Plin. Ep. 1: fata transmissa, Lucan. 2. *To pass over (in silence); silentio*, Tac.: and without silentio; Sil. 3. *To pass by, slight, disesteem, disregard, neglect, omit; vitulos*, Suet.: apud nos inania transmittuntur, Tac. 4. *To pass, spend (time); tempus*, Plin. Ep. VI. *To let through, let go or pass through; equum per anemum*, Liv., to ride through: exercitum per fines, id., to let pass: lucem, to let the light through, Sen.: hence, to pierce through, transire; pectus cuspidis, Sil.: also, to thrust one thing through another; facem per pectus, Sen.: acum, Cels. VII. *To let pass, let go by; agmina*, Val. Fl.: ardorem febrium, Plin. Ep.: hastam, Stat.: hence, to pass, spend, end, bring to a close; ævum, id.: menses, Plin.: vitam, Sen.

TRANS-MONTĀNUS, A, UM. *That is beyond a mountain, transmontane; Liv.*

TRANS-MOTIO, ÆNIS. F. (transmoveo) *A carrying over to a place, a removing; Marc. Cap.*

TRANS-MŪVO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. I. *To carry over, transfer; gloriam in se verbis*, to ascribe to one's self, Ter. II. *To move away, remove; legiones Syria*, Tac.

TRANS-MŪTATIO, ÆNIS. F. (transmuto) *A changing, transposing; Quint.*

TRANS-MŪTO, ÆRE. *To change, transpose; dextra lævis*, Lucr.: honores, Hor.

TRANS-NĀTO. See TRANATO.

TRANS-NĀVIGO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To sail over; angustias maris*, Frontin.

TRANSNO, ÆRE. See TRANO.

TRANSNŌMINATIO, ÆNIS. F. (transnominatio) *Metonymy; Diomed.*

TRANS-NŌMINO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To name differently, to call by another name; Suet.*

TRANS-NŪMERO, ÆRE. *To number or count out (in payment); Auct. ad Her.*

TRANSPECTUS, TRANSPICIO. See TRANSSPECTUS, TRANSPICIO.

TRANS-PLANTO, ÆRE. *To transplant; dii transplantati*, Sedul., plants to which divine honours were paid.

TRANS-PŌNO, ÆSŪI, ÆSŪTUM, ÆRE. I. *To transpose, transfer; brassicam*, to transplant, Pallad.: statuum in locum inferiorem, Gell.: onera in flumen, Plin. Ep. II. *To carry or put over, to transport; exercitum in Italiam*, Justin.

TRANS-PORTATIO, ÆNIS. F. (transporto) *A removing from one place to another; populorum*, Sen.

TRANS-PORTO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. *To carry or convey from one place to another, to remove, transport; exercitum in Græciam*, Cic.: exercitum Rhenum, Cæs.: copias secum, Nep.: hence, as a punishment, to banish, exile, transport; aliqueum in insulam, Suet.

TRANS-POSĪTIVUS, A, UM. (transpono) *That transposes or transfers; Quint.*

TRANS-POSĪTUS, A, UM. See TRANSPONO.

TRANS-PUNGO, ÆRE. *To prick through; Cæsar, Aur.*

TRANSSCENDO, TRANSSCENSUS. See TRANSCENDO, &C. TRANSCINDO. See TRANSCINDO.

TRANSCRIBO, TRANSCRIPTIO. See TRANSCRIBO, &C. TRANSRĒRO, TRANSSERTUS. See TRANSERO.

TRANS-SĪLIO. See TRANSILIO.

TRANSPĒCTUS, OR TRANSPĒCTUS, US. M. (transpicio) *A looking through; Lucr.*

TRANSPĒCTIO, OR TRANSPĒCTIO, ÆRE. (trans and specio) *To look through; Lact.*: quæ foris transpiciuntur, sic per januam, Lucr.

TRANSULTO, OR TRANSULTO, ÆRE. (freq. of transillio) *To leap over; in equum ex equo*, Liv.

TRANS-SŪMO, or TRANSSUMO, ēre. *To take to one's self, assume, adopt; cultus mutatos, Stat.: hastam læva, id.*

TRANSSUMPTIO (Transsumptio), or TRANSSUMPTIO (Transsumptio), ōnis, f. (transsumo) *A transferring of a word to an improper signification; i. q. Metalepsis; Quint.*

TRANSSUMPTIVUS (Transsumptivus), or TRANSSUMPTIVUS (Transsumptivus), a, um, i. q. Transpositivus; Quint.

TRANS-SUO, or TRANSSUO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. *To stich or sew through; palpebram, Cels.: exa transuta verubus, Ov.*

TRANSŪTUS, or TRANSSUTUS, a, um. See TRANSSUO.

TRANSTILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of transtrum) *A small cross beam; Vitr.*

TRANSTĪNEO, ēre. (trans and teneo) *To go through; comestans transtinet trans parietem, a passage goes through, Plaut.*

TRANSTRUM, i. n. (Ἐξέστρετον, dimin. of Ἐξέστρον) I. Sc. lignum. *A cross beam in building; Vitr.: also, any cross beam or piece of timber; Plin.* II. Sc. scaunum. *A cross bench; hence, a seat or bench for rowers; Pers.: we usually find it in the plural; Cæs.: Virg.*

TRANSLUTO, āre. See TRANSLUTO.

TRANSUMO, TRANSSUMPTIO, TRANSSUMPTIVUS, &c. See TRANSSUMO, &c.

TRANSUO. See TRANSSUO.

TRANS-VĀRICO, āre. *To straddle, to part the legs wide; Veget.*

TRANSVĒCTIO, or TRAVECTIO, ōnis, f. (transveho) I. *A passing over; saxorum, Plin. Paneg.: Acherontis, Cic.* II. *A riding by or past; equitum, in review before the censor, Suet.*

TRANSVĒCTUS, a, um. See TRANSVĒHO.

TRANS-VĒHO, or TRĀVĒHO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To carry from one place to another, to carry, convey, lead, or bring over to a place; militis, Cæs.: naves plaustris, Liv.: navem humeris tractavam Alpes, Plin.: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet.: hence, Transvehī, as a deponent, To go, travel, or sail over; in Africam, Sall.: Corcyram, Liv.: also with an accusative of that over which one goes; cærulea cursu, Cic.: (in poetry) also, to swim over; flumen, Varr.: to ride over or to a place; Tac.: to fly over or to a place; Tuscos, Claud.* II. *To carry, convey, or bring by; arma carpentis, Liv.: hence, Transvehī (depon.), To ride by; equites transvehuntur, Liv.; see TRANSVĒCTIO: of time, to pass by, pass away, elapse; transectum est tempus, Tac.* III. *To carry or bring through; corpus defuncti per vicos, Pand.: hence also, to pierce through; acus partem palpebrae transvehat, Cels. 7, 7, 8; where others, more correctly, read transtat.*

TRANSVĒNA, æ, m. (transvenio) *One who comes over from another place; Tert.*

TRANS-VĒNIO, ire. *To come from or over; inde huc, Tert.*

TRANS-VĒBERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To strike or beat through; bestiam venabulo, Cic.: æera volitando, to fly through, Apul.* N.B. *Transverberatus* in utrumque latus, Tac. Hist. 1, 42, where in is redundant, and is omitted by Oberlin.

TRANSVERSĀRIUS, a, um. (transversus) *Lying across, transverse; tigna, Cæs.: also subst, Transversarius, A cross beam; Vitr.*

TRANSVERSE, adv. *Across, aslant, transversely; Vitr.*

TRANSVERSIM, adv. i. q. Transverse; Tert.

TRANSVERSUS (Transvors.), a, um. I. Part. of transverto; see TRANSVERTO. II. Adj. *Lying across, transverse, athwart, crosswise, oblique; fossa, Cæs.: via, Cic., cross-street, cross-way; thus also, trames, Liv.: limes, id.: transverso foro, across the forum, Cic.: digitus, a finger's breadth, Plin.: hence, non licet transversum unguem digitum discedere, Cic.: thus also, transversum unguem (for digitum), id., i. e. not in the least; fig.; incurrit transversa fortuna, id., i. e. unfavourable; hence, transversum agere aliquem, to lead aside from the right way or path of virtue, Sen.: so also, transversum auferre aliquem, Plin., to divert from the subject in speaking or writing; hence, Transversum, subst. A cross or transverse situation, line or direction; in transversum, across, crosswise; id.: per transversum, across, athwart, transverse; id.: thus also, ex transverso; e. g. cedere, Plaut., sideways; and fig., unexpectedly, contrary to opinion; Petron.: thus also, de transverso, Cic.; Auct. ad Her., contrary to expectation; also, Transversum and transversa (plur.), adverbialiter, Sideways, transversely, obliquely, askant; transversum trudere a recto consulendo, Cato ap. Gell., i. e. to withdraw; transversa tueri, to give a sidelong glance, Virg.: aliquem transversa tueri, to look askant at, Val. Fl.: venti transversa fremunt, from the side, Virg.*

TRANS-VERTO, or TRANS-VORTO, ti, sum, ēre. I. *To turn or direct towards; consilia hac atque illac, Jul. Firm.: hence, defensionem in accusationem, Apul., i. e. to alter, change. II. To turn away, avert; inimica, Arnob.—See also TRANSVERSUS.*

TRANSVIO, or TRAVIO, āre, i. q. Transmeo; Lucr., in some edd.

TRANS-VŪLITO, āre. *To fly through; Lucr.*

TRANSVŪLO, or TRĀVŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To fly over, beyond, or to the other side; Pontum, Plin.: vela navium, id.: hence fig., to come, ride, sail, or pass over rapidly; Alpes, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.; Alexander transvolasset oceanum, Auct. ad Her.: eques transvolat in alteram partem, Liv.: transvolat in medio posita, i. e. passes over without notice, slights, neglects, Hor.* II. *To fly through, pass through rapidly; travolat ignis, Lucr.: cogitatio animum transvolans, i. e. veniens in animum, Plin.* III. *To fly past or by; Hor.: hence fig., to go, run, or pass by rapidly; Nilus insulas transvolat, Plin.*

TRANS-VOLVO, ēre. *To unroll; Prudent.*

TRANS-VŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To gulp down, devour; Arnob.: fig., to devour, consume; opes, Apul.*

TRANSVORTO, TRANSVORSUS. See TRANSVERTO, TRANSVERSUS.

TRĀPĒTUM, i. n. TRĀPĒTUS, i. m. TRĀPES, ētis, m. (τραπέζιον) *An olive press, oil press; Cato; Varr.: Virg.: Plin.*

TRĀPĒZITA, æ, m. (τραπέζιτης) *A money-changer, banker; Plaut.*

TRĀPĒZŌPHŌROS, ōn. (τραπέζοφόρος, ōn) *Bearing or supporting a table; hence, Trapezophoron, subst., A foot or pillar of a table; trapezophoron (acc.), Cic.: trapezophora (plur.), Pand., i. e. statues supporting a table.*

TRĀVĒHO, TRAVECTIO. See TRANSVĒHO, &c.

TRAVIO, āre. See TRANSSUO.

TRĀVŪLO, āre. See TRANSVŪLO.

TREBĀCITER, adv. (trebax) *Perhaps, Obstinate; Sidon.*

TREBAX, ācis. *Perhaps, Obstinate; trebaccissimus, Sidon.*

TRĒCĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (trecenti) *Containing three hundred; Varr.*

TRĒCĒNI, æ, a. (tres and centum) I. *Three hundred, distributive; Liv.* II. Gen. *Three hundred; Plin.*

TRĒCĒNTĒNI, æ, a. (tres and centum) *Three hundred, distributive, or simply, three hundred; Colum.*

TRĒCĒNTĒSIMUS, a, um. (trecenti) *The three hundredth; annus, Liv.*

TRĒCĒNTI, æ, a. (tres and centum) *Three hundred; Cic.*

TRĒCĒNTIES, adv. *Three hundred times; Catull.*

TRĒCENTUM, for tercentum; Pand.

TRĒCĒDĒPNIUM, i. n. sc. vestimentum. (from τραπέζιον, ōn) *Argument with which one hastens to a meal like a parasite; Juv.*

TRĒCĒTES, adv. *Thirteen times; Sestertium (neut.), i. e. thirteen hundred thousand Sesterti; Liv.*

TRĒCĒTEM, (tres and decem) *Thirteen; Cic.*

TRĒCĒTĒMI, for trigemini; Pand.

TREIS, and TRIS, *Three; for tres.*

TREMBĒNDUS, a, um. (tremo) *Trembling; manus, Cic.: tremebundior cucumis, i. e. mobilior, mollior, Colum.*

TRĒMĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. (tremo and facio) *To cause to tremble; Olypnum, Virg.: tremefactus uterque est polus, Ov.*

TRĒMĒFACTUS, a, um. See TREMEFACIO.

TREMBĒNDUS, a, um. (tremo) *Terrible, formidable, tremendous; Hor.: rex, i. e. Pluto, Virg.: velocitas, Plin.*

TRĒMĒPES, ēdis. (tremo and pes) *With trembling feet; Varr.*

TRĒMISCO, or TREMESCO, ēre. (inchoat. of tremo) *To tremble, quake; Virg.: also seq. acous. cum infino; id.: also with an accusative; to tremble or quake at anything, to fear very much; sonitum, id.: also of things without life; Stat.*

TRĒMISSUS, is, m. *The third part of an aureus solidus; Lamprid.*

TRĒMO, ūi, ēre. (τρέμω) *To tremble, quiver, quake; Ter.: Cic.: tremerent artus, i. e. palpiterent, Virg.: also of things without life; tremit hasta, id.: nunquam Roma tremuit, Plin., with an earthquake; also with an accusative, to tremble at or be afraid of anything; virgas ac secures, Liv.: aliquem, Virg.—See also TREMBĒNDUS.*

TRĒMŌR, ōris, m. (tremo) I. *A trembling, tremulous motion; Cic.: of fire, Lucr.: of the earth, i. e. an earthquake, Virg.* II. *A terror, i. e. that which causes alarm; Mart.*

TRĒMŪLE, adv. *Tremblingly; Apul.*

TRĒMŪLUS, a, um. (tremo) I. *Trembling, quaking, tremulous; flammæ, Virg.: lumen, id.: mare, Ov.: homo, Ter.: also, tremullus, i. e. whose limbs are always in a tremulous motion (as a disease), Plin.: also, trembling, shaking, with vigour or liveliness; equus, Nemes.* II. *That causes to tremble; frigus, Cic. Arat.: horror, Propert.*

TRĒMĒDĀNTER, adv. *Tremblingly, anxiously; Suet.: trepidantius, Cæs.*

TRĒMĒDĪTIO, ōnis, f. (trepido) I. *Consternation, trepidation, confused hurry; Cic.: hence, II. Gen. Bustle, hurry; inter primam trepidationem, at the beginning of the fight, the first skirmish with missiles, Liv.: ut ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constiterat, id.*

III. *A trembling, shaking, quaking*; Sen.— See the synonyms under TIMOR.

TREPĪDE. adv. (trepidus) I. *With trepidation, in confused hurry*; castra relinquire, Liv.: trepide anxieque certare, Suet. II. *Bustly, hastily*; concursans, Phædr.

TREPĪDĀRIUS, a, um. (trepidus) Perhaps, *Bustling, that goes fast, but takes short steps*; equus, Veget.

TREPĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (trepidus) I. *To be in a hurry, bustle, or disorder*; Ter.: Cas. in acie inwhole, Liv.: totis trepidatur castris, Cæs., i. e. the whole camp is in an uproar: hence, II. *To run to or towards in alarm, hurry or confusion*; ad arma, Liv.: ad arcem, Sall. III. *To be in a state of trepidation or alarm, to quake with fear, betray apprehension*; quid est, quod trepidas? Ter.: metu, Virg.: formidine, Ov.: prout sonuit acies terrent trepidantem, Tac.: also with an accusative, to the question, at what? umbram, Juv.: also with an infinitive; occurrere morti, Stat.: with ne; Juv. IV. *To act or be in a hurry, to be unquiet or disturbed*; vigiles trepidare, Liv.: haud decoro prælio trepidare, id., to be engaged: pars terga trepidantium invaderent, id., i. e. who were engaged in fighting.

V. *To run together in a state of alarm, run about tumultuously*; circa advenam, Liv. VI. *To hasten*; aqua trepidat per rivum, Hor.: equo trepidante, Liv.: also with an infinitive; defendere, Virg. VII. *To tremble, quiver*; avis laqueo capta trepidat, Ov.: flammæ, Hor.: pectus, Ov., to beat, pant, palpitate: lætitia, to leap or tremble with joy, Arnob.: trepidare Titos, i. e. exultare lætitia, Pers.

TREPĪDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of trepidus) *Somewhat trembling or dismayed*; Gell.

TREPĪDUS, a, um. (From an obsolete word, trepēre, which is from trepēre, τρεπεῖν, to put to flight) Properly, *That hastens away in confusion as a person fleeing*; hence, I. *Trembling with fear, dismayed, in a state of trepidation, anxious, alarmed*; homo, Sall.: Liv.: curia, Liv.: civitas, id.: trepidus formidine, Virg.: also with a genitive; rerum suarum, on account of, Liv.

II. *That brings or causes solicitude or alarm*; res, Liv., alarming or gloomy circumstances, great distress: nuncius, Justin.: metus, Ov.: cursus, Virg. III. *Hasty, hustling, in a hurry*; trepidæ (apes) coeunt, Virg.: Dido, id. IV. *Moving quickly to and fro, agitated*; aqua, Ov.: ahenum, Virg., boiling, bubbling.

TREPONDUS. neut. indecl. *Three pounds*; Scrib. Larg.: Quint.

TRES, tria. (τρεῖς, τρία) *Three*; Virg.: also, *three, for, a few*; tria non commutabitis verba, Ter.: primis tribus verbis (dixi), Cic.

TRESDECIM. for tredecim; Frontin.

TRESSIS, is, m. *Three asses*; Varr.: hence for, *a trifling*; non tressis, i. e. worth nothing, Pers.

TRESVIRI, ōrum, m. *Three men who hold an office together, or are otherwise associated in public business, three joint commissioners*; tresviri epulones, Cic.: tresviro creare, Liv. 32, 2, i. e. three commissioners to convey colonists to their station, and to superintend the distribution of land among them: tresviri resp. constituendæ, Epit. Liv.: also, Tresviro, Cic. ad Div. 7, 13, i. e. the Tresviri; but here Cicero refers to the tresviri auro, ære, argento, and so makes a facetious ambiguity.

TRIACONTAS, ādis, f. (τριάκοντάς) *A number of thirty*; Tert.

TRIANGŪLĀRIS, e, um. (triangulus) *Triangular*; Marc. Cap.

TRIANGŪLUS, a, um. (tres and angulus) *Triangular*; Colum.: hence, *Triangulum, subst., A triangle*; Cic.: also, *Triangulum (masc.)*, Frontin.

TRIARIUS, i, m. (from tree) Plur. Triarii (sc. milites). A class of Roman soldiers. In an engagement they had the third place, i. e. they stood behind the hastati and principes: they were the oldest and most approved soldiers; they remained in a kneeling position, while the two foremost divisions fought, but when these were in distress they stood up and fought; whence the phrase, res ad Triarios rediit, now the Triarii were obliged to fight, Liv.

TRIAS, ādis, f. (τριάς) *The number three*; Marc. Cap.

TRIBON, ōnis, m. (τρίβων) *A cast-off cloak*; Auson.

TRIBRĀCHYS or -us, m. (τρίβραχῦς) sc. pes. *A metrical foot, consisting of three short syllables*; Quint.

TRIBRĒVIS, i, q. Tribrachys; Diomed.

TRIBŪRIUS, a, um. *Of or pertaining to the tribes*; crimen, Cic., of bribing the tribes.

TRIBŪLA, æ, f. i, q. Tribulum; Colum.

TRIBŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (tribulo) *Trouble, distress, anguish, tribulation*; Tert.

TRIBŪLĀTUS, a, um. (tribulus) *Pointed*; falciculæ, Pallad. 1, 43; unless we ought to read tribulariæ, i. e. servientes excidendis tribulis.

TRIBŪLIS, e. *Belonging to a tribe*; hence, Tribulis (subst.), *One who belongs to a tribe, one of the same tribe*; Cic.: tribulis tuus, i. e. one of your tribe, id.: also, *a common person*; Mart.: and to this some refer Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15.

TRIBŪLO, āre. (tribulum) *To press*; Cato: fig., *to oppress, afflict*; Tert.

TRIBŪLŌSUS, a, um. (tribulus) *Full of thorns or thistles*; Sidon.: fig., *thorny, rough*; tribulosissima dissimulatio, id.

TRIBŪLUM, i, n. (tero) *A threshing machine, a wagon or roller with which the ancients beat out their corn*; Varr.: Virg.

TRIBŪLUS, i, n. (τρίβυλος) I. *A kind of prickly weed, a thorn or thistle*, Tribulus terrestris, L.; Virg. II. *A kind of prickly plant growing in water or in marshes*, Trapa natans, L.; Plin.: hence, III. *A triangular instrument thrown on the ground in order to harass an enemy, and especially the cavalry, a caltrop*; Veget.

TRIBŪNALĪS, ālis, n. (for tribunale, sc. suggestum) *A tribunal*, i. e. a stage or raised semicircular or square floor upon which magistrates sat on their sella curulis when transacting public business; it was used by the consul when superintending the comitia, Liv.: especially, by the prætor at Rome and the prætor or proconsul in a province, when administering justice or fulfilling some other public function; Cic.: also his council sat with him, and other persons as a mark of honour, id.: hence, præ tribunali, and de tribunali, id., for, in tribunali; e. g. præ tribunali agere aliquid, id.: de sella (curuli) ac tribunali pronuntiatur, id.: hence, tribunal, i. e. homines sedentes in tribunali, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 87: the prætor had also a tribunal in the theatre; Suet. N.B. 1. *A mound or monument in honour of the dead*; Tac. Ann. 2, 83. 2. In later times, *Any raised place, mound, as, a dam against water*; Plin.: hence fig., height; honoris, Apul.

TRIBŪNĀTUS, us, m. *The tribuneship, office of a tribune*. I. *Of a tribune of the people*; tribunatus plebis, Cic.: and without plebis, id. II. *Of a military tribune*; militum, Plin.: and without militum, Cic.

TRIBŪNICIUS or -TIUS, a, um. *Of or pertaining to the tribunes, tribunician*. I. *Of or pertaining to the tribunes of the people*; potestas, Cic.: collegium, id., i. e. tribunorum: comitia, id.: leges, id.: candidatus, id.: tribunicus (sc. vir), one who has been a tribune, id. II. *Of or pertaining to military tribunes*; honor, Cæs.

TRIBŪNUS, i, m. (tribus) Properly, *A president, chief, or commander of a tribe*. I. Tribuni ærarii, Cic.; or, æris, Plin., i. e. persons (not magistrates) who assisted the questor in the payment of money; Cato. When the administration of justice was divided between the three orders of the state (the senate, knights and people), the tribuni ærarii became judges on the part of the people.

II. Tribuni Celerum. *The commander of the royal body guard*; Liv. III. Tribuni, in the army; or tribuni militum, Liv.: or, militaires, id., *Military tribunes*; officers attached to the legions of infantry, at first three to each, afterwards four, and lastly six: the corresponding officers of cavalry, and of the allies, are called, not tribuni, but præfecti: they were called comitatus, because elected by the people in the comitia: in later times each cohort seems to have been commanded by a tribune; tribuni cohortium, Cæs. IV. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *Military tribunes with consular power*; i. e. who had the same power and dignity as the consuls, were for the first time chosen instead of consuls, A. U. C. 310. The people desired that the consuls should be elected from their body. The patricians and senate were opposed to this, and would not allow the consulate to be contaminated by the ignoble (plebeii); but when they perceived that they could not hinder it, they contrived that instead of consuls there should be chosen tribuni militum consulari potestate, the number of whom was not fixed: there were sometimes three, sometimes four, sometimes six. In the year A. U. C. 310, therefore, were elected tribuni mil. cons. pot.; in the years 311 to 315, consuls were again chosen; in the year 316, trib. mil. cons. pot.; in the years 317 to 320, consuls: and thus the elections varied until the year 388, which was the last of tribuni mil. cons. pot.: for in the year 389, consuls were elected, one of the name of Sextius, being from the people; after which the consulate remained; Liv. V.

VI. Tribuni plebis (or plebei, Liv.; also, plebi, id.; see PLEBES), *Tribunes of the people*; their origin was as follows. When the people were oppressed by debt, and were maltreated by their creditors, and received no protection from the senate, in the year A. U. C. 261, they removed from Rome to the hill called Mons Sacer, and did not return until the senate granted them magistrates for themselves, to be elected from their own body, who should protect them from the oppression of the senate. These were the tribuni plebis. At first there were two of them, Liv.: in the year A. U. C. 283, five, id.: although from the very first, the two tribunes chose three colleagues, id.: in the year 297, ten; and, by virtue of an ordinance, they were elected in the comitia tributa, id.: and at this number they remained, id. They were from the ordinary rank of citizens (do plebe), but possessed great power: they could, by the veto veto, protest against any decrees of the senate, and proceedings of magistrates, whether prejudicial to the

citizens or not; and their authority was so great, that a decree of the senate could not come into force, if the tribunes of the people had protested against it. They were sacrosancti, i. e. no one dared, under pain of death, to lay hands upon them. The senatus consulta, or decrees of the senate, were subscribed with the letter T, as a proof that they were sanctioned by these tribunes; Val. Max. They had viatores instead of lectores, to wait upon them and fulfil their commands; Liv.: Gell. They were the guardians of the rights of the citizens against the encroachments of the senate. Hence their doors were not allowed to be closed, even by night, that the people might have recourse to them at all times; and one of them was obliged always to be on their seats (subsellia) in the forum, in order to be ready at hand, in case of an appeal to them. They were not allowed to be absent from Rome; Gell. There are numberless examples in Livy of the manner in which they were troublesome to the generals and senate, and stirred up the people against them. One tribune could protest against and invalidate a decree of the rest; and the senate often availed themselves of this, and gained over one tribune or more to act against the others; examples of this are not rare in Livy. And so at first they were not senators, i. e. did not sit in the senate, but had a place before the senate-house, where they received the decrees of that body, and either approved or rejected them. In order, therefore, to make them more favourable to the senate, it was at last decreed that they should be senators: for in the year 623, a law was made that none but a senator should be made a tribunus plebis. Sylla abridged their power by taking from them the right of proposing laws to the people, Cic.: Cæs.: again, he ordained that any one who had been a tribune of the people, should not be capable of receiving any other office. But this was repealed by Cotta, Pompey, and Crassus. That, in the time of Cicero, the tribunes had the power of proposing any thing in the senate, and of assembling that body, may be seen from Cic. ad Div.; Cic. Phil.; Gell. 7, 8. N.B. When Augustus desired to become absolute, he could express his purpose by no milder term than that of assuming the potestas tribunicia, Suet. Aug. 27 (cf. Tac. Ann. 3, 56), which denoted the highest power in Rome.

TRIBUO, ui, itum, Ere. I. To give, present, bestow, impart; aliquid misericordiam, Cic. to have compassion on; silentium orationi, id., to give a silent hearing to: suum cuique, id.: beneficia aliquid, Nep.: vocabula monti, to give a name, Ov.: aliquid magnam gratiam, to return thanks, Cic.: uni omnia, id., to give, commit: ut munus, me tribuente, feras, Ov., from my hand. II. To ascribe, attribute, impute, assign; aliquid culpæ aliquid, Nep.: hence, 1. To interpret as; aliquid aliquid superbæ, Nep., to impute to him as proceeding from pride: thus also, quod illi tribuebatur ignavie, Cic. 2. To concede, grant, allow, yield, give up to; aliquid priores partes, Cic.: aliquid valetudini, id.: commendationi tantum, id.: hence, aliquid multum, to pay great regard to, place great confidence in, expect much from, have a high opinion of; quibus plurimum tribuebat, id.: mihi omnia tribuebat, id., valued me above all: again, ordini publicanorum liberalissime, to humour, id.: in vulgus, to serve every one, id.: aliquid honori aliquid, i. e. facere propter honorem, Tac.: thus also, observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep., i. e. propter officium, non propter, &c.: also with ne; Tac. III. To bestow upon, spend upon; dies rebus, Cæs.: tempus literis, Nep. IV. To divide; rem in partes, Cic. V. To distribute; pecunias, Tac.

TRIBUS, us, f. (τρίβυς, Æol. τριβύς) A tribe, i. e. a division of the Roman people; Rome was divided at first into three tribes, but the number was gradually increased to thirty-five, of which thirty-one were country (rusticæ) and four city (urbane) tribes. At first the city were more honourable than the country tribes; but when the censor Q. Fabius Maximus had placed all the meaner people in the city tribes, the country tribes became the more respectable. Hence, tribu movere, Cic., to degrade, remove from one's tribe, a mark of disgrace inflicted by the censor: tribum ferre, i. e. suffragia tribus, Liv.: tribus jure vocatæ, id., i. e. which voted after the prerogative: pro tribu fieri ædilem, i. e. per tribum prærogativam, id. N.B. 1. When the people voted according to the tribes, the assembly was called Comitia tributa. 2. In Cic. Agr. 2, 2, tribus seems to stand for centuria; probably, in later times, the word was used to denote any division or class. 3. Tribus, plur., The people, common people; equitem imitatæ tribus, Flor.: in quo nasci tribus negant, Plin.

TRIBUTARIUS, a, um, (tributum) I. Of or pertaining to tribute or taxes; necessitas, Justin.: hence, tabule, Cic., i. e. a writing in which money is contained or is promised. II. Subject to tribute, tributary; solum, Plin.: homo, Suet.

TRIBUTO, ut, By tribes; Cic. TRIBUTO, ðnis, f. (tribus) I. A dividing, distributing; Cic. II. A contribution, payment of taxes, &c.; Pand. TRIBUTOR, ðnis, m. (tribuo) A giver; Apul.

TRIBUTORIUS, a, um, (tributor) Of or pertaining to giving, distributing, &c.; actio, Pand.

TRIBUTUM, i, n. (tribuo) A tax, contribution, tribute; tributum conferre, Cic.: facere, id.; pendere, id.: capitis, Pand.: also, a collection, subscription, contribution; id.: also fig.; Saturnalicium, Mart., i. e. a present: arbor fert tributa domino, Ov.

TRIBUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of tribuo; see TRIBUO. II. Adj. According to tribes; comitia, Liv., in which the people voted by tribes.

TRIBUTUS, us, m. i. q. Tribus; Plaut. TRICE, ðrum, f. I. Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, nonsense; Plaut.: sunt apinæ tricaque, Mart. II. Perplexity, embarrassment; Plaut.: quomodo domesticas tricas (fert)? Cic.: in his tricis moretur, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

TRICÉNĀRĪTUS, a, um, (tres and cameratus) Having three arches; Hieron.

TRICÉNĀRIUS, a, um, (tricen) Containing the number thirty; homo, thirty years old, Sen.: fistula, Vitr., the plate of which was thirty inches broad before it was bent.

TRICENĀ, æ, a, (triginta) I. Thirty, distributivè; Colum.: stipendia, Tac., i. e. of thirty years. II. Gen. Thirty; Plin.

TRICENNĀLIS, e, (triccennium) Of or pertaining to thirty years: Triccennalia, A festival celebrated once in thirty years; Oros.

TRICENNĪUM, i, n. (triginta and annus) Thirty years; Cod. Just.

TRICENTĪ, æ, a, for trecenti; Colum.

TRICENTĪES, adv. See TRECENTIES.

TRICEPS, ðpitis, (tres and caput) I. Three-headed; Cerberus, Cic.: Hecate, Ov. II. Threefold; historia, Varr.

TRICESĪMUS, or TRIGESĪMUS, a, um, (triginta) The thirtieth; dies, Cic.: tricesimum annum agens, in his thirtieth year, Liv.: sextus tricesimus, Cic.; or, tricesimus sextus, Liv.: tertius et tricesimus, Cic.

TRICESISS, is, m. (triginta and as) Thirty asses; Varr.

TRICHALCUM, i, n. (τρίχαιλον) i. e. tres chalci; Vitr. TRICHAPTUM, i, n. (τρίχαπτον) A kind of very fine garment; Hieron.

TRICHIAS, æ, m. (τρίχιας) A kind of sea-fish; Plin. 9, 20.

TRICHĀSIS, is, f. (τρίχασις) A disease in which the eyelashes turn inward; Veget.

TRICHĪLA, æ, f. An arbour; Virg.

TRICHĪNUM, a, um, (τρίχινος) I. Of hair. II. Large; Varr.

TRICHĪTIS, idis, f. (στουπηρή τε τρίχίτις) A kind of alum; Plin.

TRICHŌMĀNES, is, n. (τρίχιομανίς) I. A kind of plant resembling adiantum; Plin. II. A species of adiantum; Plin.

TRICHORDIS, e, (τρίχορδος) Having three strings; Sidon.

TRICHŌRUM, i, n. (τρίχορον) Probably, A gable end of a building, or, a room divided into three compartments; Stat.

TRICHRUS, i, f. (τρίχρεος) A kind of precious stone of three colours; Plin. 37, 68.

TRICES, adv. (triginta) Thirty times; Colum.: sestertium (neut. sing.), i. e. thirty hundred thousand Sestertii, Cic.: sestertium (genit. masc.) tricis octoginta millia, Liv.

TRICĪNUM, i, n. (tres and cano) A song by three voices, a trio; Symm.

TRICĪNIARCHES, or -A, æ, m. (τρικινιάρχης) A superintendent of the table; Petron.

TRICĪNIĀRIUS, e, (triclīnium) Of or pertaining to a triclinium; e. g. mappa, Varr.: lectus, Plin.: hence, Triclīniaria, subst. I. A supper-room, dining-room; Varr. II. Tapestry or covering for table-couches; Plin.

TRICĪNĪUM, i, n. (τρίκλινιον) I. A couch or sofa upon which the Romans reclined at table; Varr.; with which the table itself must also be understood: hence, sternere triclinium, to prepare the table, id.; properly, to put the coverings on the couches: curare triclinium, Suet., to provide for the table. II. A supping (or dining) room; Cic.: Phædr.

TRICO, ðnis, n. (tríce) One who occasions embarrassment, a shuffler, knave, cheat; Lucil.

TRICOCCUM, i, n. (τρίκοκκος, or, having three berries) A species of heliotropium; Plin.

TRICŌLUS, a, um, (τρίκωλος) Having three members; hence, Tricolon (Tricolon), subst., Sen., i. e. a period consisting of three clauses.

TRICO, ðtus sum, ðri, (tríce) I. To make or start difficulties, not to set about a thing willingly; Cic. II. To speak confusedly or obscurely; Cic.

TRICŌRNĪGER, a, um, (tres and corniger) Having three horns or points; Auson.

TRICŌRNIS, e, (tres and cornu) Having three horns, Plin.

TRICORPOR, ōris. (tres and corpus) *Having three bodies*; Sil.: forma tricorporis umbræ. i. e. Geryon, Virg.

TRICŌSUS, a, um. (trica) *Full of difficulties, perplexity, or artifice*; Lucil.

TRICUSPIS, idis. (tres and cuspis) *Having three points*; Ov.

TRIDACNA, ōrum, n. (from τρι-, ter, and δάκνω, mordeo) *A kind of oysters*; Plin.

TRIDENS, tis. (tres and dens) *Having three teeth, prongs, or points, three-pronged, three-forked*; rostra, Virg.: hence, subst. masc., *A trident or three-pronged instrument used in killing large fishes*; Plin.: also, *a kind of weapon used by the retiarius*; Juv. The poets attribute a trident to Neptune, for a sceptre.

TRIDENTĒR, a, um. (tridens and fero) *Carrying a trident*; an epithet of Neptune, Ov.

TRIDENTĒR, a, um. (tridens and gero) *Carrying a trident*; an epithet of Neptune, Ov.

TRIDENTĪPŌTES, tis. (tridens and potens) *Lord of the trident*; an epithet of Neptune, Sil.

TRIDUĀNUS, a, um. (triduum) *That lasts three days*; Apul.

TRIDUĀM, i, n. (sc. spatium) *The space of three days*; Ter.: Cic.

TRIENNIS, e. (tres and annus) *Of three years, triennial*: hence, Triennia, sc. sacra, Ov., i. e. trieterica.

TRIENNĪUM, i, n. (tres and annus) *The space of three years*; Cic.

TRIENS, tis, m. (tres) I. *The third part of an as*; Hor.: hence, *a coin of this value*; Liv.: also adj.; usuræ trientes, Pand., i. e. four per cent. II. *The third part of any thing*; as, of an inheritance, Cic.: of a foot, Vitr.: of an inch, Frontin.: of an acre, Colum.: and of other things, id.; annus triente fraudatus, Manil., less by four months: thus also, with mathematicians, the third part of six, and so, *two*; Vitr.: thus also, four cyathi, and a vessel containing four cyathi, are called triens, Mart.; Propert., because that measure is the third of a Sextarius: thus also, calidumque trientem excutit, Pers. 3, 100; where other edd. have triental, incorrectly.

TRIENTĀLIS, e. (triens) *Containing a third part*; Vitr.

TRIENTĀRIUS, a, um. (triens) *Of or relating to a third part*; usuræ, Capitol., i. e. four per cent.

TRIENTIUS, a, um. (triens) *That is given for a third*; ager, Liv.

TRIERARCHUS, i, m. (τριήραρχος) *The captain of a trireme*; Cic.

TRIERIS, e. (τρίηρης) *Navis, and without navis, Cæs.; Nep., A ship or galley with three banks of oars, a trireme*.

TRIERĒTĀRIUS, a, um. (τρίηρητιός) *That happens or is celebrated every three years, triennial*; orgia, Ov.: sacra, id.: and simply, trieterica, id.

TRIERĒTĒRIS, idis, f. (τρίηρητις) I. *The space of three years*; Mart. II. *A festival celebrated every three years*; Stat.: Cic.

TRIFĀRIAM, adv. I. *In three parts, on three sides*; Liv.: dividere, id., into three parts. II. *In three ways*; Apul.

TRIFĀRIE, adv. i. q. Trifariam; Mess. Corv.

TRIFĀRIUS, a, um. (τρίφαριος) *Threefold, triple*; Apul.

TRIFĀUX, cis. (tres and faux) *Having or proceeding from three mouths or throats*; Iatrus (Cerberi), Virg.

TRIFĀX, ōcis, f. *A kind of missile*; Gell.

TRIFĒR, a, um. (ter and fero) *That bears fruit three times a year*; ficus, Colum.

TRIFĒDUS, a, um. (ter and findo) *Clown into three parts, three-pronged, three-forked*; flamma, of lightning, Ov.: via, Sen.: also without via; Stat. Theb. 1, 64; trifidæque in Phocidis arcto, i. e. a cross road, τριῖδος; hasta, Val. Fl., the trident of Neptune.

TRIFĒLIS, e. (tres and filum) *Having three threads*; hence, *having three hairs*; Mart.

TRIFĒNUM, i, n. (tres and finis) *A place where three boundaries meet*; Sicul. Fl.

TRIFĒSSĪLIS, e. i. q. Trifidus; Auson.

TRIFŌLIUM, i, n. (tres and folium) *Trefoil*; Plin.

TRIFŌRMIS, e. (tres and forma) I. *That has three forms, triform, threefold*; diva, Ov.; or, dea, id., i. e. Diana, called also Luna or Hecate. II. *Threefold, triple*; mundus, Ov., i. e. the air or sky, the sea, and the infernal regions.

TRIFUR, ōris, m. (ter and fur) *A noted thief*; Plaut.

TRIFURCĒR, i, m. (ter and furcifer) *A term of reproach stronger than furcifer, Thorough knave*; Plaut.

TRIFURCĪUM, i, n. (trifurcus) *Any thing of a three-forked shape*; Apul.

TRIFURCUS, a, um. (tres and furca) *Three-pronged, three-forked*; stirps, Colum.

TRIGA, æ, f. (for trijuga) I. *A yoke of three horses, with or without a carriage*; Pand. II. *A number of three things*; Arnob.

TRIGĀMUS, i, c. (τρίγαμος) *That has married three times*; Hieron.

TRIGĀRIUS, a, um. (triga) *Of or pertaining to three horses yoked together*; hence, I. Trigarius, subst., *A driver of trigæ*; Plin. II. Trigarium, subst., *A place*

in which trigæ, or horses in general, were exercised; Plin.

TRIGĒMINO, āre. (trigeminus) *To make threefold*; Fronto.

TRIGĒMINUS, a, um. See TERGEMINUS.

TRIGEMMUS, e. (tres and gemma) *Having three eyes or knobs*; malleolus, Colum.

TRIGESĪS, adv. for tricies; Vitr.

TRIGESĪMUS, a, um. See TRICESĪMUS.

TRIGĒNTA, numer. (τριάκοντα) *Thirty*; Virg.: triginta millia, Plin.: triginta novem, i. e. 39, Plin. Ep.: triginta quatuor, i. e. 34, Liv.: duos et triginta, id.: ducenta triginta duo millia, Cic.: triginta quinque millia, Liv.; or, quinque et triginta millia, id.

TRIGĒLTIS, æ, m. (τρίγλιτς) or TRIGĒLTIS, idis, f. (τρίγλιτις) *A kind of precious stone of the colour of the mullet*; Plin.

TRIGĒLĪPHUS, i, m. (τρίγλιφος) In architecture, *A triglyph*; Vitr.

TRIGŌN, ōnis, m. *A kind of ball for playing with*; Mart.: also, *a game played with this ball*; Hor.

TRIGŌNĀLIS, e. (τρίγωνον) *Triangular*; Mart.

TRIGŌNICUS, a, um. (τρίγωνικός) *Triangular*; Jul. Firm.

TRIGŌNIUM, i, n. (τρίγωνον) I. *A triangle*; Innocent. II. *The name of two herbs*; Apul.

TRIGŌNUS, a, um. (τρίγωνος) *Triangular, three-cornered*; Manil.: hence, Trigonum, subst., *A triangle*; id.: stellæ faciant trigona, Gell.

TRIGŌNUS, i, m. *A kind of fish, otherwise called trigon (trigron)*; Plaut.

TRIGŌRIUM, i, n. (tres and hora) *The space of three hours*; Auson.

TRIGŪS, e. (tres and jugum) *Drawn by horses yoked three abreast*; Auson.

TRIGŪSUS, a, um. (tres and jugum) i. q. Trijugis; hence, *Threefold*; caput, Apul.

TRILĀTERUS, a, um. (tres and latus) *Trilateral, having three sides*; Frontin.

TRILĒBRIS, e. (tres and libra) *Of three pounds weight*; Hor.

TRILINGUIS, e. (tres and lingua) I. *Having three tongues*; Hor. II. *That speaks three languages*; Varr.: we find also, Trilinguus, a, um, Prudent.

TRILIX, icis. (tres and licium) *Having, or consisting of, three threads*; Virg.

TRILONGUS, a, um. (tres and longus) *Consisting of three long syllables*; pes, Terentian. Maur.; called also trimacrus.

TRILŌRIS, e. (tres and lorum) *Having three thongs*; vestis, Vopisc., i. e. probably, having three stripes.

TRIMĀCRUS, a, um. See TRILONGUS.

TRIMĀTUS, us, m. (trimus) *The age of three years*; Colum.

TRIMĒMBRIS, e. (tres and membrum) *That has three members, three-fold, three-bodied*; Geryon, Hygin.

TRIMĒSTRIS, e. (tres and mensis) *Of three months*; Plin.: aves, i. e. which remain only three months with us, id.: triticum, id., i. e. which is cut three months after it has been sown: hence, Trimestria, *All that becomes ripe in three months after having been sown*; id.

TRIMĒTER, or TRIMĒTRUS, a, um. (τρίμετρος) *Consisting of three metres, or six feet*; versus, Quint.; and without versus; Quint.: Hor.

TRIMĒTRUS, a, um. (trimeter) *Consisting of trimeter verses*; Auson.; Sidon.

TRIMŌDIUS, a, um. (tres and modius) *Containing three Roman bushels or modii*; corbula, Colum.: and simply, Trimodia, sc. corbula, id.; or, Trimodium, sc. vas, Plaut., i. e. *A vessel containing three modii*: thus also, plur. trimodia, Plin.

TRIMŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of trimus) *Of three years, three years old*; Suet.

TRIMUS, a, um. (tres) *Of three years, three years old*; filia, Plaut.: vacca, Varr.: equa, Hor.: arbor, Plin. N. B. Ante or post trimum (trimam), in less or more than three years; post trimum domatur equulus, Varr.: capræ ante trimas — generant, Plin.

TRINĒPOS, ōtis, m. (tres and nepos) i. e. fillus adnepotis. *A grandson in the fifth generation*; Pand.: thus also, trimptis, of a female, id.

TRINĒTAS, ātis, f. (trinus) *The number three, a three*; Tert.: hence, THE HOLY TRINITY IN UNITY; id.

TRINOCTĀLIS, e. (trinoctium) *Of three nights*; Mart.

TRINOCTĪUM, i, n. (tres and nox) *The space of three nights*; Gell.

TRINŌDIS, e. (tres and nodus) I. *Having three knots*; Ov. II. *Consisting of three syllables*; Auson.

TRINSO, āre. See TRISSO.

TRINUNDĪNUM, i, n. See TRINUNDINUS.

TRINUNDĪNUS, a, um. (tres and undinæ) *Containing or pertaining to three undinæ*: hence, Trinundinium, subst. (sc. tempus), *The space of three undinæ, and so, seventeen days*; Cic.: called also, trinum undinum, id.; see NUNDINUS.

TRINUS, a, um. (tres) I. *Three*: it is usually found in the plural; castra, Cæs.: literæ, Cic.: but also in the

singular; trinum nudinum, id.; see TRINUNDINUM. II. *The third*; pugna, Plaut. III. *Threefold*; forum, Stat.

TRIO, ōnis, m. Supposed to be for terio (from tero). *An ox used at the plough, or (rather) in threshing*; Varr.: hence, Triones, *The two constellations, the Greater and Lesser Bear*; because they resemble in shape a waggon and oxen; Veget.: septem triones, *the seven stars in the Greater Bear*; Cic.: also sing.; septem subjecta trioni, Virg.

TRIOBŪLOS, i. m. (τρίβουλος) I. As a coin, *Three oboli, or a half drachma*; Plaut. II. As a weight, *A half drachma*; Cato.

TRIOXYMUS, a, um. (τρίωνυμος) *Having three names*; Sulpic. Sev.

TRIOPTHALMOS, i. m. (τρίοφθαλμος) *A kind of precious stone, marked as with three eyes*; Plin.

TRIORCHES, æ. m. (τρίορχης) *A bird of prey, probably, a buzzard*; Plin.; Falco Buteo, L.

TRIORCHIS, is. f. (τρίορχις) *A kind of centaur*; Plin.

TRIPALUS, a, um. (tres and palus) *That has or is supported by three props or poles*; Varr.

TRIPAROUS, a, um. (ter and parcus) *Very niggardly or stingy*; Plaut.

TRIPARTITO, or TRIPERTITO, adv. (tripartitus) *In three divisions or on three sides*; aggradi, Liv.: or, *into three parts*; dividere, Cic.

TRIPARTITUS, or TRIPERTITUS, a, um. (ter and partior) *That is or may be divided into three parts*; hence, *threefold*; divisio, Cic.: causa, id.

TRIPARTINUM, i. n. (tres and patina) *A service of three dishes*; Plin.

TRIPLECTORUS, a, um. (tres and pectus) *Having three breasts*; Lucr.

TRIPEDALIS, o. (ter and pedalis) *Of three feet (in dimension)*; parna, Liv.: altitudo, crassitudo, Plin.

TRIPEDANEUS, a, um. (ter and pedaneus) *Of three feet (in dimension)*; vitis, Cato.

TRIPERTITUS, a, um. See TRIPARTITUS.

TRIPES, ōdis. (tres and pes) *Three-footed, having three feet*; Liv.

TRIPETIA, æ. f. (tres and pes) *A tripod, a stool with three legs*; Sulpic. Sev.

TRIPICUS, a, um. (ter and pictus) *Written three times*; Prudent.

TRIPLEX, e. (triplex) *Threefold, triple*; Macrobr.

TRIPLEXIS, a, um. (τριπλέσις) i. q. Triplexis; Marc. Cap.

TRIPLEX, icis. (tres and plica) *Threefold*; Cic.: Diana, Ov.: i. q. Triformis, because she was represented in a triple form, or because she was called Diana on earth, Luna in heaven, and Hecate in the infernal regions: mundus, i. e. cœlum, terra, mare, Ov.: thus also, regnum, id.: cuspis, i. e. tridenes Neptuni, id.: porticus, Suet., with three rows of pillars: hence, I. Triplices (sc. codicilli), *A writing-tablet of three leaves*; Cic. II. Triples, subst., *Three times as much, a threefold portion*; centeni dati—triplex equiti, Liv. III. Triples, *Three*; dea, Ov.: or, sorores, id., i. e. the Parca: Minyides, i. e. tres sorores, Minyæ filia, id. IV. *Great, large*; fluctus, Sall.

TRIPLEXABILIS, e. (triplico) *Threefold*; Sedul.

TRIPLEXIO, ōnis. f. (triplico) *A trebling, making threefold, repeating three times*; Macrobr.: hence, with lawyers, *a sur-rejoinder*; Pand.

TRIPLEXO, avi, âtum, âre. (triplex) *To treble, make threefold*; Plin.

TRIPLINTHIUS, a, um. (tres and plinthus) *Three bricks' thick*; paries, Vitr.

TRIPLUS, a, um. (τριπλούς) *Threefold*; Cic.: triplum, *three times as much*; triplo plus, Plaut., three times as many.

TRIPŌDES, um. m. See TRIPUS.

TRIPŌLIUM, i. n. (τριπόλιον) *A kind of plant*; Plin. 26, 22.

TRIPORTENTUM, i. n. (ter and portentum) *An extraordinarily singular thing, occurrence, or appearance*; Pacuv.

TRIPŌTĀ, ōrum. n. (τριπότῳ) sc. nomina, *Nouns with only three cases*; Diomed.

TRIPŌDIO, âre. (tripudium) Properly, *To stamp upon the earth*: hence, *to dance, leap, caper*; Sen.: fig.; in funeribus reip. exsultantem ac tripudiantem, Cic.

TRIPŌDIUM, i. n. From tripavium; see Cic. Div. 2, 34; and so, properly, *A stamping upon the ground*; hence, I. In divination, tripudium, or tripudium soliditum, when the birds (pull) ate so greedily that the food fell from their mouths, and so rebounded on the ground, which was regarded as a good omen; Cic. II. *A treading or stamping on the ground*; especially, *a solemn dancing, tripudiation*; Liv.

TRIPUS, ōdis. (τριπύς) *Three-footed, having three feet*; hence, subst., Tripus, ōdis. m. I. *A three-footed vessel, a tripod*. 2. For dressing victuals upon. 3. For show; such were given as presents; Virg.; concertavisse de tripode, Cic. 3. *A tripod, or three-footed seat, on which the priestess of Apollo at Delphi sat, and, when*

(as it was supposed) inspired, pronounced her oracles and decisions; Virg.: mittitur ad tripodas, Ov., i. e. to the Delphic oracle: hence gen., *an oracle*; Stat. II. *A three-legged stool*; quas (sellulas) tripodas nuncupatis, Sulpic. Sev.

TRIQŪETRUS, a, um. *Three-cornered, triangular*; insula, Cæs., Britain: ager, Colum.: triquetrum, the trigonal configuration or aspect, Plin.: thus also, Jovis sidere triquetra, id.: hence, Sicily is called, from its shape, Triquetra; and Triquetrus, Lucr., denotes Sicilian.

TRIREMIS, e. (tres and remus) *Having three banks of oars*; navis, Cæs.; Nep.; or simply, Triremis, sc. navis, Cæs.; Cic., *A galley with three banks of oars, a trireme*.

TRIS, *Three*; i. q. Tres.

TRISCHENUS, a, um. (τρίσχινος) *Containing three schœni*; e. g. mensura, Plin.; see SCHŒNUS.

TRISCURRIA, ōrum. n. Probably, *Ludicrous or trifling things or actions*; Juv.

TRISŒMUS, a, um. (τρίσσημος) *Containing three syllabic times, i. e. one long and one short syllable*; as, an iambus or trochee, Marc. Cap.

TRIPASTOS, i. f. (τριπάστος) sc. machina, *A machine worked by three rollers, or the like*; Vitr.

TRISPITHĀMUS, a, um. (τριπίθαμος) *Three spans large*; Plin.

TRISSAGO, inis. f. See TRIXAGO.

TRISSO, ære. To make a noise, or chatter, like a swallow; Auct. Arm. de Phil. 26: some read trinsat.

TRISTĀTE, ârum. m. (τριστάται, i. e. tres primi) *The three nobles of a kingdom next to the king*; Hieron.

TRISTE, adv. I. *Sadly, sorrowfully*; Hor.: tristius, Propert.: tristius curare, Cic., more seriously. II. *Harshly, severity*; tristius responderere, Cic., i. e. to refuse.

TRISTĒGA, ōrum. n. (τριστήγα, τὰ) *The third story, or three stories*; Hieron.

TRISTI, for tristivi; Catull.

TRISTIŌTUS, a, um. (dimin. of tristis) *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*; Cic.

TRISTIFICUS, a, um. (tristis and facio) *That makes sorrowful, saddening*; Cic. (in poetry); Macrobr.

TRISTIMŌNIA, æ. f. (tristis) *Sorrow, sadness*; Auct. B. Afric. 10, ed. Oudend.

TRISTIMŌNIUM, i. n. (tristis) *Sorrow, sadness*; Petron.

TRISTIS, e. I. *Sorrowful, sad, troubled*; homo, Cic.: tristior, Plaut.: hence, II. *Sad, sorrowful, disagreeable, gloomy*; tempora, Cic.: litera nunciique, id.: bellum, Hor.: tristissimus dies, Cic.: tristiora remedia, Liv.: officium, sc. exsequiarum, Ov.: lacerna, i. e. pullæ atræ, Mart.: thus also, lana, id.: hence, of the infernal regions; Tartara, Virg.: unda, id.: hence, Triste, *A pest, banè*; triste lupus stabilis, id.: Tristia, *Calamities, sorrows*; Ov. III. *Sad, unfortunate*; eventus, Liv.: sors, Cic. IV. *Morose, harsh, sour, not cheerful or good humoured*; natura, Cic.: homo, Cic. Cael. 6: puella, Propert.: vultus tristior, Cic., serious, grave. V. *Severe*, in good or bad sense, *hard, cruel, harsh*; judex, Cic.: responsum, Liv.: tristior sententia, id.: sorores, i. e. Parca: Tibull.: Erinnyes, Virg. VI. *Of flavours, Harsh, strong, disagreeable*; absinthia, Ov.: sapor, id.: sucus, Virg.; glans, Plin.: also of smell; Ov. VII. *Angry, displeased*; Plaut.: Propert.: thus also, tristia dicta, Virg. VIII. *Of sad or dismal appearance, ugly, frightful*; arbor, Plin.: ursa, Stat.

TRISTITAS, âtis. f. (tristis) *Sadness*; Pacuv.

TRISTITIA, æ. f. (tristis) I. *Sadness, sorrowfulness*, of persons; Cic.: tristitia se tradere, Lucc. in Cic. Ep.: sermonis, Cic.: also of animals; Plin.: hence, II. *Gloominess, dismal state or nature, hardness, rigour*; temporum, Cic.: hominis, id.: soli, Plin. III. *Severity, gloomy seriousness, studied coldness, moroseness, austerity*; tristitia et severitas, Cic. IV. *Darkness*; cœli, Plin.

TRISTITĪS, ōis. f. for tristitia; Ter.

TRISTITĪDIO, inis. f. for tristitia; Apul.

TRISTIUS, adv. See TRISTE.

TRISTOR, âri. (tristis) *To be sorrowful or sad*; Sen.

TRISULCUS, a, um. (tres and sulcus) *Having three furrows*; hence, *three-pronged, three-forked, or treble*; telum Jovis, Ov.: ignis, id., i. e. lightning; lingua, Virg.

TRISŪLLĀBUS, a, um. (τριούλλῳ) *Trisyllabic, of three syllables*; Varr.

TRITĀVIA, æ. f. (tritavias) i. e. mater atavi vel avavie; Pand.

TRITĀVUS, i. m. (tres and avus) i. e. pater atavi vel avavie; Plaut.: Pand.: hence, Tritavi, *Early ancestors*; Varr.

TRĪTE, æs. f. (τρίτη) i. e. tertia, *The third chord or note*; Vitr.

TRITĒMŌRIA, æ. f. (τριτημορία) *A third*; hence, in music, brevior nisi distantia tertiam ejus partem recipiens, Marc. Cap.

TRITĒHALES, is. n. (τριθηλαίς) i. q. Erithales; Plin.

TRITĒICEUS, a, um. (triticum) i. q. Triticeus; Plaut.

TRITĒICUS, a, um. (triticum) *Of or pertaining to wheat*; messis, Virg.: far, Colum.

TRITĒICIARIUS, a, um. (triticum) *Of or pertaining to wheat*; conductio, Pand.

TRITICINUS, a, um. (triticum) *Of wheat; amyllum, Plin. Val.*

TRITICUM, i. n. *Wheat; Varr.*

TRITOR, ōris, m. (tero) *One who rubs, a rubber; colorum, Plin.:* hence, stimulatorum, Plaut., a term of reproach applied to a slave who was often flogged; thus also, compedium (compedum), id., i. e. who is often fettered.

TRITURA, æ. f. (tero) *A rubbing; Apul.:* hence, *a threshing with the tribulum; Virg.*

TRITURATIO, ōnis, f. (trituro) *A threshing; Augustin.*

TRITURO, ære. (trituro) *To thresh; fig.; Sidon.*

TRITUS, a, um. I. Part. of tero; see TERO. II. Adj. I. *Made smooth by rubbing. 1. Worn by treading, often trod, beaten, much frequented; iter, via, Cic.:* via tritissima, Sen.: but via trita denotes also, a worn-out road, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 44: hence fig., *often used, well known, familiar, common, trite; tritum sermone proverbium, Cic.:* faciamus hoc proverbium tritum, id. 2. *Practised, experienced; manus tritiores, Vitr.:* aures tritæ, Cic. 2. *Worn out; vestis, Hor.*

TRITUS, us, m. (tero) *A rubbing; Cic.*

TRIUMPHALIS, e. (triumphus) *Of or pertaining to a triumph, triumphal; corona, Plin.,* with which the triumphant general was adorned: currus, id.: provincia, Cic., i. e. that furnishes opportunity for a triumph: porta, the gate through which a general entered Rome in triumph, id.: imagines, the busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.: ornamenta, Suet.; and simply, triumphalia, id., i. e. the insignia of a general in a triumph, namely, corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, &c.: senex, Liv., i. e. who has celebrated a triumph: thus also, triumphalis (sc. vir), Quint.

TRIUMPHATOR, ōris, m. (triumpho) *One that triumphs; Apul.:* hence fig.; erroris, Minuc. Fel.

TRIUMPHATORIUS, a, um. (triumphator) i. q. Triumphantis; e. g. verbum, Tert.

TRIUMPHO, āvi, ātum, āre. (triumphus) I. Intrans. *To triumph, to celebrate a triumph; Liv.:* ex prætura, after one had only been prætor, Cic.: de Numantinis, id., on account of the conquest of the Numantii: thus also, ex urbe, Cic.: ex Hispania, Liv., on account of a victory obtained in Spain: ex bellis transalpinis, Cic., on account of, &c.: ex Macedonia, id., to celebrate a triumph after having been governor in Macedonia: equi triumphantes, i. e. currum triumphalem ducentes, Ov.: hence, I. Fig. *To triumph; amor de vate triumphat, Ov. 2. Fig. To exult, rejoice, be glad or joyful; gaudio, Cic.; and without gaudio; Ter.:* lætatis in omnium gemitu et triumphas, Cic. II. Trans. *To triumph over or on account of; Zenobium, Treb. Poll.:* terram, Lat., i. e. to conquer: Triumphatus, a, um, *On account of which a triumph has been celebrated, and so, conquered; gentes, Virg.:* omnia, Plin.: also, to lead in triumph; Mithridatem, Tac.: also, to obtain or capture by triumph or victory, get as booty; aurum triumphatum, Ov.: bos triumphatus, id.

TRIUMPHUS, i. m. (Σειάμβρος) *A triumph, i. e. a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory. The conqueror rode in a chariot drawn by white horses, and wore a peculiar dress, viz. the toga picta and tunica palmata, with a wreath of laurel on his head, and an ivory wand or sceptre in his hand. The senate, in procession, conducted him into the city, and accompanied him to the capitol: he was followed by the army, the captives, and the booty: hence, triumphum agere, to celebrate a triumph, the country or person over which the conquest had been gained being usually put in the ablative with de or ex; e. g. de aliquo, Cic.: ex re, id.: ex Etruria, Liv.: de Liguriis, id.: also seq. genit.; Boiorum, i. e. de Boiis, id.: triumphum agere pugna, i. e. ob pugnam, Cic.: we find also, ducere, for agere, Plin.: per triumphum ducere aliquem, Cic., i. e. in triumph; greges (i. e. tauri) ducere triumphos, for, currum triumphalem, Virg.:* triumphum deportare, to bring a triumph from somewhere, and so, to triumph, Cic.: ex provincia, Nep.: fig.; luxuria: the triumph of luxury, Plin.: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerit, Cic.

N. B. Triumphus, a, as a deity, Hor. Epod. 9, 21.

TRIUMVIR, i. m. (tres and vir) Plur. TRIUMVIRI. *Three men who held an office together, or were otherwise associated in public business; three joint commissioners, three colleagues.*

I. TRIUMVIRI, for settling new colonists and distributing land among them; triumviri agro dando, Liv.; or, agrarii, id.; or, coloniæ deducendæ, id. II. TRIUMVIRI capitales, Cic.; or, carceris, Liv., who had the charge of the public prison: also simply, triumviri, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. III. TRIUMVIRI, in some municipal towns, A kind of magistrates; Cic. IV. TRIUMVIRI epulones, Liv., who had the care of a feast in honour of Jupiter and the other gods: triumviri epulo, Liv. V. MENSARII, Liv., three commissioners for the regulation of money.

VI. Monetales, masters or directors of the mint, Pand.: otherwise called, triumviri auro, argento, ære

flaudo, ferundo. VII. TRIUMVIRI nocturni, Pand., who had the charge of the city by night, night constables.

VIII. Reip. constituendæ, i. e. for repairing the constitution of the state, a title assumed by M. Antony, Lepidus, and Octavianus; thus Antony is called triumvir reip. constit., Nep.

TRIUMVIRALIS, e. *Of or pertaining to the Triumviri; flagella, Hor., i. e. triumvirorum capitalium: thus also, supplicium, Tac., capital punishment: proscriptio, Sen., i. e. triumvirorum reip. constituendæ.*

TRIUMVIRATUS, us, m. *The office of a Triumvir; e. g. nocturnus, i. e. triumviri nocturni, Liv.:* coloniæ deducendæ, Liv.: reip. constituendæ, Suet.: thus also, triumviratus invaditur, Flor.: in triumviratu, Cic. Brut. 31, perhaps, sc. agrario, in the time of.

TRIUNCUS, e. (tres and uncia) *Of three uncia; Gallien. ap. Treb. Poll.*

TRIVENEFICA, æ. (ter and venefica) *A term of reproach, Thorough hag; Plaut.*

TRIVIA, æ. f. See TRIVIVS.

TRIVIALIS, e. (trivium) *That is or may be found in the cross roads or public streets: hence, common, vulgar; scientia, Quint.:* ludii, Suet.

TRIVIALITER, adv. *In a vulgar manner; Arnob.*

TRIVIALIM, adv. *In the public streets; Marc. Cap.*

TRIVIVM, i. n. See TRIVIVS.

TRIVIVS, a, um. (tres and via) I. *Consisting of three ways or roads: hence, Trivium, subst., A place where three ways meet or cross each other, cross roads; Cic.:* it is often used in the sense of, the public street, highway; Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: hence, arripere maledictum ex trivio, Cic., from the streets; hence, II. *That is found in the cross roads or public streets; dii, Inscr.,* who stood and were worshipped there, as guardians of the streets; hence, dea, Propert.; or, virgo, Lucr.; or simply, Trivia, Virg.; Hor., i. e. Diana or Hecate; probably so called because they were worshipped especially in these places.

TRIXAGO, or TRISSAGO, ōnis, f. i. q. Chamædrys, Germanæ, Teucurium chamædrys, L.; Plin.

TRŌCHÆIDES, is. (τροχαιίδης) i. e. similitudinem trochæi habens; Marc. Cap.

TRŌCHÆUS, i. m. (τροχαιός) I. *A metrical foot consisting of one long and one short syllable, a trochee.*

II. *A metrical foot consisting of three short syllables, i. q. Tribrachys; Cic.*

TRŌCHÆUS, a, um. (τροχαιός) *Trochaic, consisting of trochees; Quint.*

TRŌCHILUS or -OS, i. m. (τροχίλος) I. *A kind of small bird, a wren; Plin.* II. In architecture, *A semicircular cavity in a pillar, consisting of two quadrants, the upper of which is one half the diameter of the lower; superior, Vitr.:* inferior, id.

TRŌCHISCUS, i. m. (τροχισκος) *A little ball or pill; Cæsar, Aur.*

TRŌCHLEA, æ. f. (τροχάλια) *A machine for raising weights, a windlass; Vitr.:* hence, trochleis pituitam adducere, to draw up phlegm with a windlass, to hawk, Quint.

TRŌCHLEĀTIM, adv. *By a windlass; Sidon.*

TRŌCHUS, i. m. (τροχός) *An iron loop, which boys used to turn or drive round with an iron handle (clavis), so as to make a noise with rings which were set round it; Hor.*

TROGON, ōnis, m. *A kind of bird; Plin. 10, 18.*

TRŌPEĀTUS, a, um. (tropæum) *Adorned with trophies, i. e. victorious; Ammian.*

TRŌPEUM, i. n. (τρόπαιον, or τροπῆιον) *A trophy, i. e. a public monument in commemoration of a victory, erected on the spot where the enemy was defeated; it originally consisted of the trunk of a tree hung round with captured arms, but was afterwards made of stone, &c.; tropæum statuere, or ponere, Cic., to erect; hence, I. Fig. A trophy, i. e. victory; Nep.: Hor.:* tulit e capto nota tropæa viro, Ov. II. Fig. *A monument, sign; necessitudinis, Cic.*

TRŌPEUS, a, um. (τροπῆός) *Turning back, returning; venti, Plin. 2, 44,* which blow back from the sea towards the land.

TRŌPECE, adv. *Figuratively; Augustin.*

TRŌPICUS, a, um. (τροπικός) I. *Of or pertaining to turning round; circuli, the two tropics, i. e. where the sun begins to return, Hygin.:* signa, the constellations in which the sun begins his return, Manil.: Capricornus, Auson.: hence, Tropica, orum, Changes; Petron. II. Fig. *Figurative, metaphorical, tropical; Augustin.:* figura, Gell., a trope.

TRŌPIS, is. f. (τρόπις) *The lees of wine; Mart.*

TRŌPŌLOGIA, æ. f. (τροπολογία) *A figurative or metaphorical manner of speaking; Hieron.*

TRŌPŌLOGICE, adv. *Figuratively, metaphorically; Hieron.*

TRŌPŌLOGICUS, a, um. (τροπολογικός) *Figurative, metaphorical; Sidon.*

TRŌPUS, i. m. (τρόπος) In rhetoric, *A trope, a metaphorical use of a word; Quint.*

TRŌSSULUS, i. m. *A spark, for, beau, pcuti-maire; Sen.:* Pers.

TRŌXĀLIS, idis, f. (τροχάλια) *An animal somewhat*

resembling a grasshopper, perhaps, a cricket; Plin. 30, 16: some edd. have e. tryxalis.

TRUA, æ. f. I. *A drain, gutter*; Varr. II. Perhaps, *A ladle*; Fest.: Titinn. i. Pompon.

TRUCIDATIO, ðnis. f. (trucidio) I. *A hewing or cutting to pieces*; Cels.: arborum, Plin. II. *A slaughtering, massacre*; civium, Cic.: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv.

TRUCIDATOR, ðris. m. (trucidio) *A slaughterer, murderer*; Augustin.

TRUCIDIO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. *To hew or cut to pieces, to massacre, slaughter*; aliquem, Hor.: Liv.: pisces, porum, Hor., to cut up, or, to chew: aliquem ferro, Cic. II. Fig. *To destroy, ruin*; plebem fenore, Liv.: ne fenore trucidetur, Cic.: a Servilio trucidatus, id., cut up (with words). — See the synonyms under PERCUTIO.

TRUCTA, æ. and TRUCTUS, i. m. (τρύκτων) *A kind of fish, perhaps, the trout*; Plin. Val.: Isidor.

TRUCULENTE, or TRUCULENTER, adv. *Fiercely, savagely, roughly, sullenly*; truculentius se gerere, Cic.: truculentissime adspicere, Quint.

TRUCULENTIA, æ. f. (truculentus) *Fierceness, savageness, roughness, sullenness*; Plaut.: cœli, Tac.

TRUCULENTUS, a, um. (trux) I. *Fierce or stern in aspect, grim, sullen, rough*; homo, Ter.: Cic.: voces, Tac. II. *Ferocious, cruel, savage*; gens truculentior, Ov.: truculentissimum facinus, Auct. ad Her.: æquor, Catull.

TRUDIS, is. f. (trudo) *A pole used for pushing or thrusting*; Virg.: Tac.

TRUDO, si, sum, ðre. I. *To push, thrust, push or thrust away or to a place, to push along or forward, drive, impel*; glaciem flumina trudent, Virg.: hostes, Tac.: cohortes in paludem, id.: apros in plagas, Hor.: aliquem hinc foras, Plaut.: hence, II. *Of plants, To put forth, cause to grow*; gemmas, Virg.: se trudent gemmæ, grow forth, id.: also of water; latex truditur, Claud., springs, issues. III. Fig. *To push, urge, move forward, press, drive, force, crowd*; ad mortem trudi, Cic.: in arma trudi, Tac.: fallacia alia allam trudit, gives rise to another, follows from, Ter.: thus also, truditur dies die, Hor., one day follows hard upon another. IV. *To push on, to assist in gaining promotion*; filium, Cic.

TRUILLA, æ. f. i. q. Trulla; Pand.

TRULLA, æ. f. (for truella, from trua) I. *A ladle*; Colum.: hence, *a trowel*; Pallad. II. *Perhaps, A pan*; Liv. III. *A small wine-vessel, used perhaps for pouring the wine from the bowl in which it was mixed, into the cups out of which it was drunk, as with us, a punch-ladle*; Cic.: Hor. IV. *A chamber-pot*; Juv. 3, 108. N.B. We find also truella and trylla, Pand.

TRULLEUM, and TRULLIUM, i. n. *A long and deep vessel, a basin*; Varr.: also, trulleus, for trulleum, Plin. 34, 3.

TRULLEUS, i. m. See TRULLEUM.

TRULLISSATIO, ðnis. f. (trullissio) *A plastering, or laying on of mortar with a trowel*; Virg.

TRULLISSO, ðre. (trulla) *To plaster, or lay on mortar with a trowel*; Virg.

TRULLIUM, i. n. See TRULLEUM.

TRUNCIO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (truncus) I. *To lop, maim, mangle, mutilate, cut off*; olus foliis, Ov.: corpus, Tac.: simulacra, Liv.: partem corporis, Justin.: caput, Lucan.: aquas, Claud., to stop: heros gressu tenores, Stat., to make pentameters from hexameters. II. *To cut down, slay*; cævos, Val. Fl.

TRUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of truncus) *A piece cut off*; Cels.

TRUNCUS, a, um. I. *Mutilated, maimed, mangled, deprived of one or several parts*; corpus, Liv.: frons (Acheloi amnis), Ov., i. e. deprived of its horn: tela, Virg., i. e. broken: pinus, id.: literæ, Gell.: homo, Justin.: also with a genitive; animalia trunca pedum, Virg., without feet: hence, II. Fig. *Mutilated, maimed*; urbs trunca, sine senatu, &c., Liv.: pecus, Stat., i. e. without a leader: actio, Quint.: trunca quædam, i. e. fragmenta, Gell.: sermo, Stat., i. e. inarticulate.

III. *As small as if mutilated or maimed*; manus (of a dwarf), Propert. IV. *Cut off*; manus, Sen.: nares, Virg.

TRUNCUS, i. m. I. *The trunk of a tree, without respect to the branches*; Cic.: Virg.: trunci induti hostilibus armis, Virg., i. e. tropæa; hence, II. *With the poets, A trunk, for, a tree*; Hor.: Val. Fl. III. *A blockhead, dunce*; Cic. IV. Fig. *A trunk or main stem*; ipso trunco (ægritudinis) everso, Cic. V. *The shaft of a column*; Virg.: also, *the body of the pedestal of a column*; id. VI. *The trunk of the human body*; Cic.: Ov.: trunco Hermæ, Juv., a bust; hence, *the trunk of the body when the head is cut off*; Virg. VII. *A piece cut off*; Val. Fl.: *a piece of meat, whether smoked or not*; Virg.

TRUCO, ðnis. m. i. q. Onocrotalus; Fest.: hence, facetè, of a man with a large nose; Cæcil. ap. Fest.

TRUCULUS, e. (truso) *That is pushed*; hence, mola, a handmill, Cato; Gell.

TRUSTRO, ðre. (freq. of truso) *To push, push backwards and forwards*; Phædr.

TRUSO, ðre. (freq. of trudo) *To push*; Catull.

TRUSUS, a, um. See TRUDO.

TRUTINA, æ. f. (τρύτιν) *A balance*; Vitruv.: and fig.; Cic.: Hor.

TRUTINO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (trutina) *To weigh*; hence fig., *to weigh, ponder, examine*; Hieron.

TRUTINOR, ðri. i. q. Trutinio; Pers.

TRUX, ucis. I. *Dreadful to hear or to look upon, horrid, grim, stern*; tribunus, Cic.: oculi, id.: cantus, Ov.: blattæ, Mart.: hence, II. *Gen. Fierce, savage, harsh, severe*; ingenium, Liv.: oratio, Tac., i. e. violent: venti, Plin.: herbæ tactu truces, id., i. e. rough, prickly: also with an infinitive; Sil. III. *Untractable, unmanageable, obstinate*; animus, Ov.: puer, Mart.

TRYBLIUM, i. n. (τρύβλιον) *A plate, dish, salver*; Plaut.

TRYCHNOS, i. f. i. q. Strychnos; Plin.

TRYGINON, i. n. sc. atramentum. (τρύγινον, sc. χερύμα) *A black colour made from the husks of grapes or lees of wine*; Plin.

TRYGON, ðnis. m. (τρύγων) *A kind of fish, Raja pastinaca*; L.; Plin. 9, 72.

TRYLLA, æ. f. See TRULLA.

TRYXALIS, idis. f. See THOXALIS.

TÛ, pronom. (τὺ, Dor. τῷ) *Tu*; genit. tui, &c.: plur., vos, vestri, &c.; e. g. miseret tui me, Ter. N.B. 1. The nominative is usually omitted, except for the sake of emphasis or antithesis: but it is sometimes expressed in other cases; Cic. N.B. Tune? Ter.; Cic.: or, tum? Ter., in questions. 2. Mea tui, my love, my treasure, in familiar language; Ter. 3. Tui (genit.), for tuus; e. g. labori tui, for tuo, Plaut. 4. Tibi is sometimes redundant in familiar discourse; at tibi repente venit ad me, &c., Cic.: thus also, vobis, Liv. 5. The preposition cum, when used with the ablative te and vobis, is always placed after them; tecum, vobiscum, not cum te, cum vobis. 6. The syllables te and met are often affixed: tute, Cic.: also, tomete, Ter.: tete, id.: tibimet, Sen.: vosmet, Liv.: some critics suppose that this affix denotes, *Self*; but ipse is sometimes found with it; tute ipse, Ter.: vosmet ipsi, Liv.; so that te and met cannot denote, *self*, unless ipse here be redundant. 7. Tu is sometimes transposed in the sentence; solve metus et tu — eripe, &c., for, tu solve et eripe, &c., Virg. 8. Tis, for tui; Plaut. 9. Vos is sometimes used, when one addresses only a single person, but supposes or understands several; vos, Romanus exercitus, destiteritis, &c., Liv.: vos, O Calliope, adspirate, &c., Virg., i. e. ye Muses: thus Cicero writes to his brother, tabellari a vobis venerunt. 10. Vestrum, for vestro; e. g. majores vestrum, for vestri, Sall.: frequentia vestrum, for vestra, Cic.: also, vestri, for vos; e. g. vestri adhortandi causa, Liv.: thus also, spes vestrum cognoscendum, for vos, Plaut. 11. Vestrorum, vestrarum, for vestrum; Plaut.: Ter.

TÛTUM, adv. (tuus) *After your manner*; Plaut.

TÛBA, æ. f. (allied to tubus) I. *A wind instrument used by the Romans, with us, a trumpet*; it was used especially in the army, for giving signals; Cic.: Cæs.: Nep.: Liv.: Tac.: Hirt.: Suet.: also at funerals, sacrifices, &c.; Virg.: Ov.: Juv.: hence fig.; tuba nimborum, i. e. sonitus tonitruum, &c., Claud. II. Fig. i. e. *An exciter, instigator, author, cause*; belli, Cic.: rixæ, Juv. III. *A signal of war, or, war itself*; navalis, Mart. IV. *Sublime poetry*; Mart.: also gen., *a lofty style of speaking*; Prudent. V. *A pipe in hydraulic machines*; Virg.

TÛBÆRIUS, i. m. *A maker of trumpets*; Pand.

TÛBER, ðris. n. (tuméo) *Any projecting substance on the body, a protuberance, excrescence, swelling*; Plin.: tuber est totum caput, Ter., i. e. is covered with boils: hence, I. Fig. *Excrescence, i. e. a larger fault*; Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 73; whence verrucæ (smaller faults or defects) is opposed to it. II. *A knot, knob, or excrescence on wood*; Plin. III. *A kind of mushroom, and perhaps, a truffle*; Plin.: tuber terræ, id., i. e. cyclaminos.

TÛBER, ðris. c. I. Masculine, *A kind of apple, or tree fruit*; Suet. II. Feminine, *The tree which bears this fruit*; Colum.

TÛBERCÛLUM, i. n. (dimin. of tûber) *A little protuberance, swelling, or bump*; Cels.

TÛBËRO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (tûber) *To swell out, protuberate*; sinus tuberaus, Apul.

TÛBERÛSUS, a, um. (tûber) *Full of protuberances or bumps*; Varr.: tuberosissima frons, Petron.

TÛBICEN, inis. m. (tuba and cano) *One who blows the tuba, a trumpeter*; Liv.

TÛBILÛSTRUM, i. n. (tuba and lustrum) *A festival in which the tubæ used at sacrifices were purified by sacrifice*; Varr.: also plural, Ov.

TÛBÛLÛTRO, ðnis. f. (tubulo, are) *A making hollow like a pipe*; lingue, Apul.

TÛBÛLÛTUS, a, um. (tubulus) *Having pipes, hollow like a pipe*; rostrum, Plin.: transitus, Plin. Ep.

TÛBÛLUS, i. m. (dimin. of tubus) I. *A little pipe or tube*; Varr. II. *A mass of metal, a bar, pig, ingot*; Plin.

TUBURCINABUNDUS (Tuburchin.), a. um. *That gulps down or devours*; Cato ap. Gell.—From

TUBURCINOR, átus sum, ári. *To devour, eat greedily*; Plaut.: tubercinatus, passivè, Apul.

TUBUS, i. m. I. *A pipe, tube*; Colum.: fig.; viscerum tubi, Mart. II. *For tube*; Varr. L. L. 4, 24.

TUCETUM, i. n. *A kind of delicate dish, consisting (probably) of minced meat*; some suppose it to have been a kind of pudding or sausage; Pers.: Apul.

TUDES, is and itis. f. (from tudo, i. e. tudo) *An instrument for striking or pounding, a hammer, beetle, mallet*; Sever. in Ætina.

TUDICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of tudes) *A machine for pounding or bruising olives*; Colum.

TUDICULO, ávi, átum, are. (tudicula) *To stir, stir about*; Varr.

TUDITO, are. (freq. of tudo or tudo) *To beat*; Lucr. TUDO, ére, for tueur; e. g. vectigalia tuento, Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.

TUEOR, tutus and títus sum, tuári. I. *To see, look at, behold, view*; naturam, Cic.: aliquem, Virg.: transverba tueri, to look askant, id.: acerba, id., to look sour or angry: torva, id., to look sternly or askant. II. *To see, i. e. to observe, notice*; Lucr. III. *To look upon, consider, regard*; quod perinde tuebatur, ac si usus essem, Cic.: also, to look at, examine; vulnera, Grat. IV. *To take care of, to favour, protect, look to*; aliquem, Cic.: societatem, id.: valetudinem, Nep. V. *To maintain or uphold any thing, to preserve, keep up*; gloriam paternam, Nep.: dignitatem, Cic.: personam principis civis, id.: hence, I. *To keep in repair*; adem, Cic.: loca, Liv. 2. *To support, nourish, maintain, keep*; copias, Cic.: legiones, id.: se, Liv.: Nep.: canem, Colum. 3. *To protect, defend, guard*; aliquem, Ov.: causas, Cic.: fines, Liv.: fines ab excursionibus hostium, Cic.: also without an accusative: tam late tueri, Cæs., to defend himself.

N.B. Tutus, for tutius; e. g. Numidas arma tuta sunt, Sall. We find also, tuor; e. g. tuimur, i. e. cernimus, Lucr.: also tueor, passivè; e. g. tuebantur, Varr.—See also TOTOS.

TUFA, æ. f. *A kind of military standard*; Veget.

TUGURIOLUM, i. n. (dimin. of tugurium) *A little hut*; Apul.

TUGURIUM, i. n. (perhaps for tegurium, from tego) *A hut, hovel, cot*; Cic.

TUGURIUCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of tugurium) *A little hut*; Hieron.

TUITO, ónis. f. (tueur) *A taking care of, maintaining, defending, protecting*; sui, Cic.

TUITOR, óris. m. (tueur) *A defender, protector*; tutores quasi tutores, Pand.

TUITORS, a. um. See TUEOR.

TUM, I. Adv. 1. *Again, moreover, then, hereupon, next, in the next place*; quid tum? Cic.: it is often put after primum, deinde, and denotes, in the third place; id.: also after primum, id., i. e. in the second place. 2. *Then indeed*; ægritudinem tum existere, si, &c., Cic.: tum demum, Cic.; Liv.; or, tum denique, Cic., then at length: also, with vero emphatic; tum vero ingentem, &c., Virg. 3. *Then, at that time*; Ter.: Cic.: tum, quum, &c., Cic.: also with temporis redundant; Justin.

II. Conj. repeated, *As well — as, not only — but also, both — and*; tum semper, tum in his rebus, Cic.: the latter tum sometimes has autem, or etiam with it; id.: we find also, tum — tum — tum, id.: and it is repeated nine times, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 20. We frequently find quum for the first tum, when the greater emphasis is laid on the latter; quum — soleo mirari, tum, &c., Cic.: quum suis laudibus, tum vero, &c., id.: this quum is often construed with a conjunctive; quum contineat — tum prestat, id.: for tum — tum, we find also tum — atque, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 58: also, tum — tum, *At one time — at another, now — now*; Cic. Amic. 4.—See the synonyms under VEL.

TUMBA, æ. f. (from τύμβος) *A grave, sepulchre, tomb*; Prudent.

TUMEFACIO, éci, actum, ére. Pass. Tumefio, actus sum. (tumef and facio) *To cause to swell*; humum, Ov.: fig., to puff up; tumefactus lætitia inani, Propert.

TUMEFACTUS, a. um. See TUMEFACIO.

TUMEO, ui, ére. *To be swollen or tumid*; Plaut.: corpus tumet veneno, Ov., is bloated: unda tumet a vento, id.: anguis colla tumens, Virg.: gemmæ vitis tumentes, Colum.: tumens lamina fletu, Propert.: tumentes oculi, Suet., i. e. swollen with tears; hence fig., I. *To be puffed up or inflated with passion*; rabie fera corda tumet, Virg.: nec mihi jungere montes mens tumet, Val. Fl., I am not so bold or daring; hence, II. *To swell with anger*; gentes ira tumentes, Liv.: tumentes queresque, incensæ, enraged, id.: tumens animus, Cic., i. e. angry: also with a dative; famulus, to be angry with, Stat. III. *To be puffed up with vanity or pride, be proud or elated, boast*; successu rerum, Justin.: inani superbia, Phædr.: vana tumement, Virg.: hence, to begin or set about any thing in anger; Sen. IV. Of style, *To be inflated or bombastical*; Musa tumet, Mart.: orator inflatus et tumens, Auct. Dial. de Orat. V. *To be fer-*

menting, be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out; bella tumens, Ov.: tumens negotia, Cic., matters are in an unsettled state; Gallia tumens, Tac.: animis tumens, Plin. Paneg., being irritated: hence fig., to be ripe or mature; anni tumens, Stat., marriageable. VI. *To swell or be full*; saccus hordeo tumens, Phædr.

TUMESCO, mui, ére. (inchoat. of tumeo) I. *To begin to swell, to swell*; tumescunt colla, Ov.: vulnera, Tac.: mare, Virg. II. *To swell with rage or indignation, to get angry*; ora tumescunt, Ov. III. *To be puffed up with vanity or pride*; mens tumescit inani persuasione, Quint. IV. *Fig. To be ready to burst forth or break out, to ferment*; bella tumescunt, Ov.

TUMICLA, æ. f. (for tomicula, dimin. of tomix, or tomica) *A little band, cord, or rope*; Apul.

TUMIDE, adv. *Tumidly*; tumidissime dixit, Sen.

TUMIDITAS, átis. f. (tumidus) *A swelling, tumour*; Firmic.

TUMIDOSUS, a. um. (tumidus) *Swollen, swelling*; Ammian. 21, 10: some read tumulosus.

TUMIDULUS, a. um. (dimin. of tumidus) *Somewhat swollen, or gen., swollen*; Apul.

TUMIDUS, a. um. (tumeo) I. *Swollen, puffed up, inflated*; membrum, Cic.: mare, Virg.: vela, Hor.: anguis, Ov.: uva, id.: terra, Tac., i. e. mountainous: mons, Ov.: thus also, tumidior humus, Colum.; hence, II. *Swollen with anger, enraged, incensed*; tumida ex ira corda residunt, Virg.: tumido ore, Hor. III. *Puffed up, proud, vainly elated*; successu, Ov.: sermones, Hor.: Alexander, tumidissimum animal, Sen. IV. Of style, *Inflated, turgid, bombastical*; sermo tumidor, Liv.: Tullius tumidor, Quint. V. *Ready to break out in insurrection or war*; ingenium, Justin. VI. *That swells up or causes to swell*; auster, Virg.: Euri, Ov.: hence fig.; honor, Propert., i. e. that makes proud.

TUMOR, óris. m. (tumeo) I. *A swelling, tumour*; oculorum, Cic.: tumore præditus, swollen, Auct. ad Her.: turpia quum faceret ora tumor, Propert., i. e. the swelling of the cheeks in blowing on the flute: tumor loco permansit, Ov., i. e. a rising, a hill; hence, II. Of the mind, *Commotion, perturbation, passion*; animi, Cic.: erat animus in tumore, id.: especially, 1. *Anger, wrath, indignation*; animi, Lact.: tumor et ira deum, Virg. 2. *Vanity, pride, haughtiness*; Lucan. III. *A commotion of affairs, when revolution or war is on the point of breaking out*; rerum, Cic. IV. Of style, *Bombast*; Quint.: verborum, Sen.

TUMULO, ávi, átum, are. (tumulus) *To cover with a mound or tomb, to entomb*; tumulata est a libertis, Cic.: quam tumulavit alumnus, i. e. Caieta, Ov.

TUMULOSUS, a. um. (tumulus) *Hilly, full of hills*; Sall. TUMULTUARIE, adv. *Tumultuously, in great haste*; Ammian.

TUMULTUARIUS, a. um. (tumultus) I. *That is brought or huddled together hastily*; miles, Liv.: exercitus, id. II. *That is made or done hastily, sudden, hasty*; dux, Liv.: castra, id.: pugna, id.

TUMULTUATIM, adv. *In haste, hastily*; Sidon.

TUMULTUATIO, ónis. f. (tumultuor) *Confusion, bustle, tumult*; Liv.

TUMULTUO, ávi, átum, are. i. q. Tumultuor. *To make a bustle or tumult*; Plaut.: pass. tumultuari, Cæs.

TUMULTUOR, átus sum, ári. (tumultus) *To be tumultuous, confused, or unquiet*; Cic.

TUMULTUOSE, adv. *With bustle or confusion*; Liv.: tumultuosius, Cæs.: tumultuosissime, Cic.

TUMULTUOSUS, a. um. (tumultus) I. *Full of tumult, agitation, or confusion, tumultuous*; concio, Cic.: vita, id.: mare, Hor.: somnus, Cels.: tumultuosiores literæ, Suet.: quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. II. *That occasions tumult*; nuncius, Liv.: in otio tumultuosus, id.

TUMULTUS, us. m. (from tumeo) I. *A tumult, bustle, commotion, uproar, disturbance*; Cic.: Cinnanus, Nep., i. e. war, commotion: tumultum injicere civitati, Cic.: thus also, præbere, Liv.: movere, Hor.; or, edere, Liv.; or, facere, Sall., i. e. to excite: especially, 1. In a city or town, *thus with the Romans a near or sudden war was called tumultus*; e. g. Italicus, Cic.: Gallicus, Liv.: tumultum decernere, Cic., to give notice of a sudden war, and so, to summon to arms. 2. *A crash, thunder, storm, tempest*; Jupiter ruens tumultu, Hor.: atherius tumultus, Ov., noise, thunder, lightning; pelagi, Lucan., roaring, tempest. 3. *A rumbling or rattling of the bowels*; Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 75. 4. Gen. *A tumult, uproar, confusion, disturbance, alarm*; urbi (urbis), Tibull. II. Fig. 1. *Senseless noise, prattle*; jocum movere tumultus, Hor. 2. *Confusion, disorder*; sermōnis, Plin.: species veri scelerisque tumultu permistas, Hor., in the confused or perturbed state of his mind: criminum, Quint. Decl., i. e. a heaping together. 3. *Disturbance, iniquity, uncastness*; mentis, Lucan.: tumultum facere; see above.

N.B. Genit. Tumulti, for tumultus; Ter.: Sall.

TUMULUS, i. m. (tumeo) *An artificial mound of earth*; Cic.: Cæs.: hence, a mound over a grave, a tomb, sepulchre; Achilles, Cic.: tumulo componere, Ov.; or, condere, id.; or, ponere, id., i. e. to bury: tumultum facere,

Virg. : statuere, id. : tumulum inanem (i. e. cenotaphium) constituere, id. : also, struere, Tac. : in Julii tumulo, epit. Liv., i. e. Mausoleum.

TUN', for tune? Ter.

TUNC. adv. I. *Then, at that time*; Cic. : Nep. : also with temporis redundant; Justin. II. *Then indeed*; Nep. : Liv. : tunc deinde, Val. Fl.

TUNDO, tūtūdi, tunsum and tunsum, ēre. I. *To strike repeatedly, to beat*; tympana, Ov. : alicui oculos, Cic. : pectora manu, Ov. : terram pede, Hor. : ferrum non apertum tundendo (passive, i. e. quod tundatur), Plin. : eandem incidem, Cic., proverbially, i. e. to engage in or apply one's self constantly to the same thing; thus also, Tunsum, and Tusus, a, um; e. g. tunsum fruges, Virg., i. e. (as we say) threshed; tunsis pectoribus, id., beating, palpitating; hence, II. *To beat, pound, bray, bruise*; Plin. : aliquid in farinam, id. : as, id. : thus also, Tunsum, and Tusus, a, um; e. g. tunsum allium, Coluba. : tussa testa, Vitr. : tusum marmor, Plin. : tusa herba, id. III. *To strike against*; lapidem digito, Lucr. : humum, Virg., i. e. to fall upon. IV. *To stir or stun one by much talking, or by repeating any thing frequently*; aures, Plin. : tundendo efficit, Ter. : vocibus heros tunditur, Virg. N.B. Tusi, for tutudi; e. g. tuserunt, Nev.

TŪNICA, æ. f. I. *A tunic, i. e. the garment worn by men and women under the toga*; Cic. : Ov. : It was worn shorter and closer by men than by women. N.B. 1. Men's tunics anciently had no sleeves; but in Cicero's time many wore them with sleeves, which others censured as being effeminate. 2. More than one tunic was sometimes worn; even as many as four. But the garment which was next to the toga was properly called tunica, and the others subucula, indusium, interula; Varr. ap. Non. 3. Common people went in the streets without their toga; hence, tunnicatus popellus, Hor. : also, slaves wore only tunics; Plaut. 4. Tunica propior pallio, Plaut., a proverb, Angl. near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin; for the pallium was to the Greeks what the toga was to the Romans. 5. Tunica palmata; see PALMATUS. II. *The skin or coat of an animal, plant, &c.*; oculorum, Cels. : frumenti, Plin.

TŪNICĀTUS, a, um. (tunico) Prop. *Wearing a tunic*: hence, I. *Wearing only a tunic*; popellus, Hor., the common people; quies, Mart., in a tunic only, for sake of convenience. II. *Having one or more skins*; cæpe, Pers.

TŪNICO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To clothe with a tunic*; Varr.

TŪNICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of tunica) I. *A small under garment*; Plaut. II. *A little coat or skin*; oculorum, Plin.

TUNUSUS, a, um. See TUNDO.

TUOR. depon. See TUORER.

TUOR, grīs. m. (tuor or tuor) *A seeing, sight*; Apul.

TŪRĀRIUS, or THŪRĀRIUS, a, um. (Tursi) *Of or pertaining to frankincense*; Turarius, Tert., *A dealer in frankincense*: tibias, Solin., played at sacrifices, when the incense was burnt.

TURBA, æ. f. (τρέβη) I. *Tumult, confusion, disturbance, uproar*; quanta in turba viveremus, Cic. : maximas in castris effecisse turbas dicitur, id. : quantas turbas dedit! ne turbam faciat, id. : inceptor turba inter eos, id. II. *A crowd, multitude, throng of persons, animals, or things*; sometimes, a suite, corps, troop, &c.; aliquem videre in turba, Cic. : in turbam exire, Nep. : ex hac turba et colluvione (hominum) discedam, Cic. : scripturum, Propert. : canum, Ov. : volucrum, id. : deorum, Cic. : patronorum, id. : rotarum, Ov. : jaculorum, id. : arborum, id. : rerum, id. : verborum, Quint. : vulnerum, Plin. : querelarum, Justin. : militaris, i. e. milites, Liv. : also of two persons; credula, Ov., i. e. Titus and Aruns; hence, turba alicuius, the suite of attendants belonging to any person; mea, Liv. : ducum, Virg., i. e. staff of officers; gen. a multitude assembled, numbers, a crowd; plebes turba conspectior, Liv. : ne in turba quidem herere, id. : hence, especially, the common people, rabble; forensis, Liv. : admiratio vulgi atque turbe, Cic.

TURBAMENTUM, i. n. (turbo, are) I. *That by which one causes trouble or disturbance*; republice, Sall. II. *That which is calculated to raise discontent*; Tac.

TURBASSIT. i. e. turbaverit; Cic. e. XII Tab.

TURBATE. adv. *Disorderly, in confusion*; Cæs.

TURBATIO, ōnis. f. (turbo, are) *Disorder, confusion*; rerum, Liv.

TURBATOR, grīs. m. (turbo, are) *One who disturbs, confuses, or excites*; vulgi, Liv. : otii, Sen. : turbatores belli, Liv. 2, 16.

TURBATRIX, icis. f. (turbator) *She who disturbs or confuses*; pacis, Prudent

TURBATUS, a, um. I. Part. of turbo; see TURBO.

II. Adj. *Agitated, stormy*; mare turbatus, Suet. : fig., *unquiet, troubled, disturbed*; voluntates populi, Cic. : turbati inopinato malo, Cæs. : mens, Virg. : turbatus animi, for animo, Sil.

TURBĒLA, æ. f. See TURBĒLLA.

TURBĒLLA, and TURBĒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of turba) I.

Stir, bustle, confusion; turbellas facere, or dare, Plaut. II. *A crowd, throng*; Apul.

TURBĒDO. adv. *Confusedly, turbulently*; Cic.

TURBĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (turbidus) *To disturb, trouble, make turbid*; aquam, Solin.

TURBĪDŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of turbidus) *Somewhat disturbed or agitated*; Prudent.

TURBĪDUS, a, um. (turba) I. *Full of confusion or disorder, disturbed*; tempus, Nep. : motus, Cic. : turbidissima sapienter ferebat, id. : cogitationes turbidores, Quint. : turbidiora mari, Ov. : thus also, Turbidum, *Confused or troublous times*; in turbido, Liv. II. *Tempestuous, stormy, turbid*; tempestas, Cic. : freta ventis turbida, Ov. : imber, Virg. : tempestas, Cic. : freta ventis Adriæ, Hor. : also, *muddy, turbid*; aqua, Cic. : Hermsus aquo turbidus, Virg. : carrying gold sand with itself.

III. *Out of order, dishevelled*; coma, Ov. IV. *Perplexed, embarrassed, surprised, alarmed*; Aruns, Virg. : turbida perversas induit ilia comas, Ov. : also with a genitive; animi, Tac., confused. V. *Veheement, boisterous, violent*; sic turbidus infit, Virg. : alterator, Quint. : torrens, id. : actiones turbidissimæ, id. : also with an ablative; ira, Stat. : and with a genitive; ira, id. : also, *wrathful, enraged*; Mezentius, Virg. VI. *Turbulent, that excites disorder*; ingenium, Tac. : homo, id. VII. *Dark, gloomy*; frons, Sen. : loca, Virg. N.B. Turbidum, adv. ; turbidum letatur, Hor.

TURBINATIO, ōnis. f. (from turbinatus) *A pointing in the form of an inverted cone*; piri, Plin., i. e. figura turbinata.

TURBINATUS, a, um. (turbo, inis) *Pointed in the form of an inverted cone*; Plin. : turbinator figura, id.

TURBINEUS, a, um. (turbo, inis) *Like a top*; Ov.

TURBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (turba) I. Intrans. 1. *To cause disorder or confusion, to make disturbance*; omnibus in rebus, Cic. : ne quid ille turbet, id. : equites turbavere, Liv. : si turbatum esset, Cic. 2. *To be in agitation or alarm*; turbant ostia Nilii, Virg. II. Trans. 1. *To throw into confusion, to disturb, disorder*; mare, Cic. : elephantos aciem peditum turbantes, Liv. : ordines, id. : spem pacis, id. : mentem, Plin. : hence, *to trouble, render turbid*; aquas, Ov. : aqua turbata limo, Hor. : also, *to mix, mingle*; pulvis sputo turbatus, Petron. 2. *To cause disturbance or confusion*; turbas, Plaut. : nihil, Tac. : also with an accusative of a pronoun; quæ filius turbavit, Plaut. : ea miscet ac turbat, Cic. : also passive; quæ in rep. turbantur, id. — See also TURBATUS.

TURBO, inis. m. 1. *Any thing that turns round in a circle*. 1. *A whirlwind, hurricane, tornado*; Cic. : Virg. : also, turbo ventus, Plaut. : also, a circular motion or whirl caused by the wind; Lucr. : Virg. : hence fig., a storm, tempest; tu turbo ac tempestas rep., Cic., i. e. destroyer : in turbinibus reip., id. : rerum, Ov. : mentis turbine agar, id. : i. e. confusion, perplexity. 2. *A whipping-top*; Cic. : Virg. : also, *any thing of a similar shape*; Plin. : turbines cadorum, id., i. e. mouths : turbine crescit (buccina) ab imo, Ov. 3. *A reel*; Hor. : perhaps also, the whirl put on a spindle; celer, Auct. Consol. ad Liv., i. e. spindle or whirl. 4. *A crowd of people surrounding any one*; vulgi, Claud. II. *A winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, swirl, rotatory motion*; of smoke, Virg. : of the heavens, the moon, and fire, Lucr. : of a wheel, Sen. : of a serpent, Sil. : of a slave, who was led round when set at liberty, Pers. : of water, a whirlpool, Stat. : in throwing; immani turbine, Virg., whirl : thus also, turbine torquet hastam, id., i. e. whirl, a turning round in fetching the blow; saxi, id. : turbine fertur, id., circular flight : also gen., a rapid and violent course; hasta volans — turbine, Val. Fl. : doloris, id., i. e. violence; hence, 1. *Fig. A round*; militia turbine, Ov., i. e. by military service in which one was promoted gradually, and as it were in a round, and at last became a knight. 2. *Uproar, disturbance*; Val. Fl.

TURBOR, grīs. m. (turbo, are) *Disturbance, uproar, confusion*; Cæs. Ar.

TURBŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of turba) *A little crowd*; Apul.

TURBŪLENS, tis. for turbulentus; Pand.

TURBŪLENTE. adv. *Turbulently, boisterously*; Cic. :

turbulentius, id. : turbulentissime, Sidon.

TURBŪLENTIA. adv. i. q. Turbulente; Cic.

TURBŪLENTIUS, æ. f. (turbulentus) *Disturbance, confusion*; Tert.

TURBŪLENTO, āre. (turbulentus) *To disturb, trouble*; Apul.

TURBŪLENTUS, a, um. (turba) I. *Full of disturbance, unquiet, confused*; tempestas, Cic. : concursio atomotorum, id. : error, id. : ea sunt turbulenta et periculosa, id. : resp., id. : annus turbulentior, Liv. : turbulentiissimum tempus meum, Cic. : hence, II. *Muddy, turbid*; aqua, Phædr. III. *Turbulent, seditious*; cives, Cic. : tribuni, Tac. : concio, Cic. : lex, Suet.

TURDA, æ. f. i. q. Turdus; Pers.

TURDĀRIUS, a, um. (turdus) *Of or concerned with thrushes*; hence, Turdarius, *One who keeps thrushes*; or, Turdarius, *A place in which thrushes are kept*; Varr. L. L. 5; where we find, in turdario, which may be either

masculine or neuter: we there find also, turdelice, probably from turdellx, i. e. turdus exiguus.

TURDILLUS, i. m. i. e. parvus turdus; Sen. Ep. 96; where ed. Gronov. has *turdurilla*.

TURDUS, i. m. I. *A thrush*, to which belongs also, *a fieldfare*, &c.; Plin. II. *A kind of fish*; Plin.

TURDUS, or THURDUS, a. um. (tus) *Of or pertaining to frankincense*; dona, Virg.: virga, id.: grana, Ov.: altaria, Stat., i. e. on which frankincense was burnt.

TURGO, si, ēre. I. *To swell*, to be swollen or tumid; frumenta turgent, Virg.: uva turget mero, Mart.: mammae turgent, Plin.: lumina (i. e. oculi) turgentia flent. Propert.: hence, II. Fig. *To be full*; turgent mendacia monstris, Claud. III. *Of style*, *To be turgid, inflated, or bombastic*; oratio turget, Auct. ad Her.: professus grandia turget, Hor. IV. *To swell with rage or indignation*, to be greatly incensed or enraged; Plaut.

TURGESCO, ēre. (inchoat. of turgeo) *To begin to swell*, to *swell*; ne aqua turgescat in corpore, Varr.: semen turgescit in agris, Ov.: virgulta turgescientia, Plin.: hence fig., *to swell (with passion)*; sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, Cic.: genus dicendi immodico tumore turgescit, Quint.

TURGIDŪS, a, um. dimin. of turgidus; e. g. ocelli, Catull.

TURGIDUS, a, um. (turgeo) I. *Swollen, inflated, turgid*; membrum, Cic.: frons turgida cornibus, Hor.: vela turgida vento, id.: fluvius hiberna nive turgidus, Hor.: hence, II. *Protuberant, thick*; semina, Ov.: labra, Mart. III. *Bombastic, inflated*; Alpinus (a poet), Hor.

TURGOR, ōris, m. (turgeo) *A swelling*; Marc. Cap.

TURJĀNUS, a, um.; e. g. cassia, Pand., a kind of spice.

TERIBŪLUM, or THURIBŪLUM, i. n. (from tus) I. *A vessel in which incense is burnt, a censer*; Liv. II. *A constellation*, i. q. Ara; Vitr.

TERICRĒMUS, or THURICRĒMUS, a, um. (tus and cremo) *On which incense was burnt*; are, Virg.

TERIFER, or THURIFER, a, um. (tus and fero) *Bearing or producing frankincense*; regio, Plin.: Indus, Ov.: arbores, Vitr.: also, *that offers frankincense*; grex, Prudent.

TERIFICĀTOR, or THURIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (obsol. turifico, ēre) *One who offers frankincense to the gods*; Augustin.: this name was applied, by way of reproach, to those Christians who, in order to avoid persecution, offered incense to the heathen idols; Cyprian.

TERIFICĀTUS, or THURIFICĀTUS, i. m. See TURIFICATOR.

TERILĒGUS, or THURILĒGUS, a, um. (tus and lego) *That collects frankincense*; Ov.

TURIO, ōnis, m. *A young twig, shoot, or sprout*; Colum.

TURMA, æ, f. I. *A division of the Roman cavalry, thirty men strong, being the tenth part of an ala, a troop or squadron*; Cic. II. Gen. *Any crowd, throng, troop, multitude*; femina, Ov.: Satyrorum, Plin.: in turma statuarum equestrium, Cic.: Gallica, i. e. sacerdotes Isidis, Ov.

TURMALIS, e. (turma) *Of or belonging to a troop or squadron*; Turmales, Comrades; Liv.: sanguis, Stat., i. e. of the cavalry: turmales displicere, Cic. Orat. 2, 65, sc. status, statues which stand together as it were in troops, i. e. in great numbers: Turmale, adv.; e. g. fremit, Stat., as loud as a whole troop.

TURMĀRIUS. Plur. TURMĀRII, m. i. e. qui turmas tiro-num exigebant; Cod. Theod.

TURMATIM, adv. *By troops, in troops*; Cæs.: Liv.: hence fig., in crowds; corpora pugnas edere turmatim, Lucr.

TURPE, adv. for turpiter. See TURPIS.

TURPICŪS, a, um. (dimin. of turpis) *Somewhat base or shameful*; res, Cic.

TURPIDO, inis, f. for turpitudō; Tert.

TURPICĀTUS, a, um. *That is become base or shameful*; animus, Cic.

TURPIŌQUIUM, i. n. (turpis and loquor) *Impure or innodest speech*; Tert.

TURPICŪCIPIDUS, (for turpis lucrī cupidus) *Covetous of base or dishonest gain*; Plaut.

TURPIS, e. I. *Ugly, unsightly, offensive to the sight, filthy, foul*; adspetus, Cic.: pes, Hor.: femina, Plaut.: vestitus, Ter.; asclius, Ov.: scabies, Virg.: turpia membra fimo, id.: also, *offensive to the ear*; Cic. Orat. 47. II. *Base, shameful, disgraceful, dishonourable*; fuga, Cic.: amor, Hor.: egestas, Virg.: vita, Cic.: verbum, Ter.: quid turpius, Cic.: homo turpissimus, id.: hence, Turpc, *Any thing shameful, a shame, disgrace*; habere quæstui remp. turpe est, Cic.: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov.: hoc videtur esse turpissimum, Cic.

N.B. Turpe, adverbial form, for turpiter; Catull.

TURPITER, adv. I. *In an ugly manner*; claudicare, Ov. II. *Not neatly, out of taste*; tunicam deducere, Ov. III. *Basely, shamefully, dishonourably*; facere, Cic.: fugere, Cæs.: turpius, Ov.: turpissime, Cic.

TURPITŪDO, inis, f. (turpis) I. *Ugliness, deformity*;

Cic. Off. 3, 29: fig.; verborum, Cic.: turpitudō et impudentia, Suet. II. *Baseness, disgracefulness, disgrace, dishonour*; turpitudinem fuge delere, Cæs.: quanta erit turpitudō, quantum dedecus, Cic.: divitiis per turpitudinem abuti, in a disgraceful manner, Sall.: esse turpitudinē, to be a disgrace, Nep.: aliquid turpitudinem infingere, to cause disgrace, Cic.

TURPO, āvi, ātum, āre. (turpis) I. *To render ugly or deformed*, to *mar, defile, stain, pollute, soil*; capillos sanguine, Virg.: cicatrix frontem turparerat, Hor.: te rugæ turpant, id.: turpatus vultus, i. e. truncatus cornu, Stat. II. *To disgrace, dishonour*; avos, Stat.: ornamenta, Cic. Fragn.

TURRICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of turris) I. *A little tower*; Vitr. II. *A dice-board*, so called from its being in the shape of a tower; Mart.

TURRĪGER, a, um. (turris and gero) *Bearing or having a tower or towers*; urbes, Virg.: fera, i. e. elephantus, Sil.: dea, Ov., i. e. Cybele; cf. Ov. Fast. 6, 321: Ops, Ov.

TURRIS, is, f. (trōpis, rōgis) I. *Any tower or very high building*; Cic.: Mæcenatiana, Suet., i. e. palace: Hannibal ad suam turrim pervenit, Liv., palace, country-house, castle: especially, *a tower for strengthening walls*; Cic.: Cæs.: also, for fortifying a camp, Cæs.: again, *a besieging-tower of wood, which they moved towards the enemy's walls*; Cic. Also, in battle elephants carried towers with soldiers in them; Liv. II. *A pigeon-house*; Varr.: Ov. III. *A kind of battle array in a square*; Gell.

TURRĪTUS, a, um. (turris) I. *Furnished or fortified with a tower or towers, having a tower*; menia, Ov.: puppes, Virg.: elephantis, Auct. B. Afric. II. Fig. *Towering, high, lofty*; scopuli, Virg., i. e. lofty: thus also, of a kind of head-dress; corona, Lucan., i. e. capilli alte structi.

TURSIŌ, ōnis, m. *A kind of fish resembling the dolphin, Delphinus Phocena*, L.: Plin.

TURTUR, ōris, m. *A turtle-dove, Columba Turtur*, L.; Varr.: Virg.

TURTŪRILLA, æ, f. (dimin. of turtur) *A young turtle-dove*; fig., for an *effeminate man*; Sen.

TURUNDA, æ, f. (perhaps, terenda, from tero) I. *A pellet of paste used for fattening geese*; Varr. II. *A lent or roll of lint put into a wound*; Cato.

TUS, or THŪS, ōris, n. (from Tūs) *Frankincense, incense, the resin of a tree in Arabia*; tus accendere, Cic.: tura dare pro Cæsare, i. e. to offer sacrifice, Ov.: tus metere, to take from the tree, Plin.: tria tura, Ov., three grains of incense: mascula tura, Virg., the best kind of frankincense: also, perhaps, the *frankincense tree*; turis lacrimæ, Ov. N.B. Tus terræ, *A kind of herb*, i. q. Chamæpitys; Plin.

TUSCULUM, i. n. (tus) *A little bit of frankincense*; Plaut.

TUSSEŌ, inis, f. (tussis) *A cough*; Apul.

TUSSICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of tussis) *A slight cough, or gen., a cough*; Plin. Ep.

TUSSICŪLARIS, e. (tussicula) *Of or pertaining to a cough*; medicamentum, Cæl. Aur., cough medicine.

TUSSICŪLŌSUS, a, um. (tussicula) *Subject to a cough, always coughing*; ætas senilis, Cæl. Aur.

TUSSICUS, a, um. (tussis) i. q. Tussiculosis; Firmic.

TUSSILĀGO, inis, f. *The herb colt's-foot*; Plin.

TUSSIO, ire. (tussis) *To cough, to have a cough*; Plaut.: acerbum, Mart.: male, Hor.: tussiens, Plin.

TUSSIS, is, f. *A cough*; Cels.: Virg.: sicca, a dry cough, Cels.

TŪSUS, a, um. See TUNDO.

TŪTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (tutor, ari) i. q. Tutamentum; Prudent.

TŪTĀMEN, inis, n. (tutor, ari) *A means of defence or protection*; Virg.

TŪTĀMENTUM, i. n. (tutor, ari) *A means of defence or protection*; Liv.: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, Apul., i. e. looking round to see whether he could safely speak.

TŪTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (tutor, ari) *A protecting, defending*; Jul. Firm.

TŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (tutor, ari) *A protector, defender*; Apul.

TŪTE, I. For tu; se TU. II. Adv. (from tutus) *Safely*; Plaut.: Auct. ad Her.: tutius, Sall.: Pompei. in Cic. Ep. tutissime, Cic.: Pompei. in Cic. Ep.

TŪTELA, æ, f. (tutor) I. *Care*; tutelam gerere janæ, Plaut., to have the care of: aliquid tutelæ populi commendare, Cic.: hence, I. *Protection, defence*; bellicæ virtutis, Cic.: esse in tutelâ aliquid, id.: dii, quibus est tutela per agros, who protect the fields, Propert.: tutelæ esse, to be under the protection; deorum, Liv. 2. *The protection or care of a minor*: hence, *guardianship, wardship, tutelage*; tutelam accipere, Virg.: administrare, Pand.; or, gerere, Liv., to exercise guardianship; iudicium tutelæ, a judicial inquiry respecting the administration of a guardianship, Cic.: thus also, actio tutelæ, Pand.: thus also, agere tutelæ (sc. causâ), id., to bring an action for the abuse of guardianship; in tutelam suam venire, id.; or, pervenire, Nep.; or, in tutelam venire,

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or suæ tutelæ fieri, Sen.; or, tutelam recipere, Suet., to become one's own master, to become of age; but, perveniens in alicujus tutelam, Cic., to come under the guardianship of any one: tutela means also, the *property of a ward*; legitima, Cic.: exigua, Pand. 3. *A preserving or keeping in repair*; villarum, Plin.: via, Pand. 4. *Maintenance, nourishment, support*; pecudum, Colum.: classis, Justin.: tenuiorum, Suet.: asellus exiguæ tutelæ est, Colum., does not cost much to keep. II. *A protector, defence*, i. e. the person or thing that defends; tutela navis, Ov., i. e. the tutelary deity of the ship, the image of whom was usually painted on the stern: thus also, tutelæ dum fluitant, Sil., the images of the gods on the stern: tutela proræ, i. e. proræta, Ov.: thus a hedge is called the protector (tutela) of a garden, Varr.: Augustus, tutela Italæ, Hor.: Achilles, tutela Pelasgi nominis, Ov.: Priapus, tutela hortorum, id.: the hounds, tutela Dianæ, id. III. In the higher style of writing, *One who is under the protection of another*; thus, virgins are called, tutela deæ, Hor.: Lanuvium est tutela draconis, Propert., a sacred serpent is the guardian deity of this town: hortus inospiti tutela draconis, Lucan IV. *A remedy*; podagæ, Grat.

TUTELARIS, e. (tutela) I. *Protecting, tutelary*; Liv.: Arnob. II. *Of or pertaining to guardianship*; causa, Pand.: prætor, Capitol., i. e. who presided over the affairs of wards.

TUTELARIUS, i. m. sc. redemptor, Plin. (sc. Capitolii) i. e. who superintended the capitol, to keep it in repair.

TUTELATOR, oris, m. (tutela) *A protector, defender*; Marc. Cap.

TUTELATUS, a, um. (tutela) *Assigned to the protection of any one*; Agæen. de Lim.

TUTO, adv. (tutus) *With safety, in safety, safely, securely*; vivere, Nep.: esse, i. e. in tuto loco, Cic.: also with a; e. g. ab incurso, Cæs.: also superl. Tutissimo, *In the most perfect safety*; Plin. N.B. Compar. tutius, and superl. tutissime, belong to Tute.

TUTO, avi, âtum, âre, i. q. Tutor, *To protect, defend*; Pand.: tutantur, passivè, Plaut.; thus also, Tutatus, a, um, Sidon.

TUTOR, âtus sum, âri, (freq. of tueur) I. *To preserve, keep safe, protect, defend, cover, &c.*; se vallo, Liv.: regnum, Sall.: domum, Virg.: urbem muris, Liv.: spem virtute, Sall.: se ab alicujus ira, against, Liv.: Plautus partes tutetur amantis, Hor., i. e. maintains, supports, does not depart from: also without an accusative; genæ tutantur, Cic., are a protection, sc. to the eyes. II. *To protect one's self against anything, to ward off, seek to avert*; pericula, Sall.: inopiam, Cæs.: famem, Calp.

TUTOR, oris, m. (contr. for tutor, from tueur) I. *A protector, defender*; finium, Hor.: religionum, Cic.: hence, II. *A guardian (of a minor)*; tutorem instituit, Cic.: also, in a wider sense; mulieres in tutorem potestate esse, id.: hence fig., a guardian; eloquentiæ quasi tutores, id.: resp. non solum parentibus—verum etiam tutoribus annuis esset orbata, id.

TUTORIUS, a, um. (tutor, oris) *Of or pertaining to a guardian*; Justin.

TUTRIX, icis, f. (tutor, oris) *A female guardian*; Cod. Just.

TUTULUS, a, um, i. e. tutulum habens; Varr.

TUTULUS, i. m. *A kind of comical head-dress*; it was worn by women, especially by the Flaminica (wife of the Flamen); also by the Flamen himself; Varr.

TUTUM, adv. (tutus) i. q. Tuto; Varr. ap. Fest.

TUTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of tueur*; see TUEOR. II. *Adj. 1. Safe, secure, out of danger*; res, Cic.: tutus ab insidiis, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.: testudo tuta ad omnes ictus, Liv.: iter, Hor.: vita, Justin.: locus, Cic.: mens male tuta, Hor., i. e. insane: tutior receptus, Cæs.: tutissimum est, id.: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov.: hence, Tutum, subst., *Safety, security*; in tutum pervenire, Nep.: esse in tuto, Cic.: in tuto collocare aliquid, or aliquid, Ter.: Cic.: also, Tuta, plur., *Safety, a safe place*; tuta tenebam, Virg. II. *Provident, cautious*; Liv.: hence, tutum est, it is prudent, it is the part of a prudent or cautious man, Propert.: also with an infinitive; tutus credere, id.: and a genitive; fugæ, Lucan.

TUTUS, a, um. (tu) I. *Thy, your*; tui, your friends, Cic.: tuum, your property, Plaut.: thus also, plur. tua, Ter.: again, tuum est, it is your business, or custom, Plaut.; also (sc. officium), it is your duty, Ter.: also, tuus es, you are your own master, or independent, Stat.

N.B. 1. *Pte and met* are sometimes subjoined; tuopte ingenio, Plaut.: tuismet virtutibus, Apul.; see MET. and PRE. 2. *Tutus, a, um, for tui (genit. of tu), or erga te*; e. g. desiderio tuo, Ter. II. *Favourable or suitable to you*; tempore non tuo, Mart.: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. N.B. *Ædificationis tuæ consilium impediti*, Cic., for tuum.

TYMPANIDIUM, i. n. (dimin. of tympanum) *A little drum or tambourine*; Arnob.

TYMPANISTA, æ, m. (τυμπανιστής) *A drummer or player on a tambourine*; Apul.

TYMPANISTRIA, æ, f. (τυμπανιστρια) *A female drummer or player on a tambourine*; Sidon.

TYMPANITES, æ, m. (τυμπανίτης) *A kind of dropsy in which the body swells like a drum*; Veget.: hence, Tympaniticus, a, um, *Afflicted with this dropsy*; Plin.

TYMPANIUM, n. (τυμπάνιον) *A kind of pearl in the shape of a tambourine*; Plin.

TYMPANIZO, âre, (τυμπανίζω) *To play on a tambourine*; Suet.

TYMPANOTRIBA, æ, m. (τυμπανωτρέξ) *One who plays on a tambourine*; such were the priests of Cybele: hence, for, an effeminate man; Plaut.

TYMPANUM, i. n. (τύμπανον) I. *A tambour or tambourine*; it consisted of a hoop of wood or brass, across which a skin was stretched, and furnished with bells at the edge; it was held in the left hand and beaten with the right; and was used especially in the sacred rites of Cybele; Virg.: Ov.: hence fig.; tympana eloquentiæ, of effeminate oratory, Quint.: but it was used also by the Parthians in battle; Justin. II. *From the resemblance*, 1. *A wheel made of boards, without spokes*; Virg.: also a wheel for raising weights; Lucr.: Vitr.: and the name is given also to other wheels; Pand.: Vitr. 2. *In architecture, A tambour*; Vitr. 3. *A panel of a door*; Vitr. 4. *A round concave plate*; Plin. N.B. Tympanum, for tympanum, Catull. 62. 8; where, however, some edd. have tympanum.

TYPHUS, i. m. (τύφος) *Pride*; Arnob.

TYPICUS, a, um. (τυπικός) *Typical, figurative, emblematical*; Sedul.

TYPUS, i. m. (τύπος) I. *A figure, form, image*; Cic. II. *With physicians, The order and manner in which fevers return*; Cæl. Aur.

TYRANNA, æ, f. (tyrannus) *A female tyrant, or princess*; Treb. Poll.

TYRANNICE, adv. *Tyrannically*; Cic.

TYRANNICUS, æ, c. (tyrannus and cædo) *One that kills a tyrant*; Sen.

TYRANNICIDIUM, i. n. (tyrannicidia) *The killing of a tyrant*; Quint.

TYRANNICUS, a, um. (τυραννικός) *Tyrannical, despotic*; Cic.

TYRANNIS, idis, f. (τυραννίς) I. *Despotism, absolute monarchy*, especially in a state that had formerly been free; Nep.: tyrannidem occupare, Cic.: also, a *dominion, land, kingdom*; tyrannidem exhaurire, Liv. II. *A female tyrant, or princess*; Treb. Poll.

TYRANNOCTONUS, i. m. (τυραννοκτόνος) *A killer of a tyrant*; Cic.

TYRANNOPOLITA, æ, m. (τυραννοπολίτης) *A citizen of a town in which a tyrant (tyrannus) rules*; Sidon.

TYRANNUS, i. m. (τύραννος) I. *In a good sense, A monarch, sovereign, king*; Nep.: Æneas, Virg.: Phrygius, i. e. Laomedon, Ov.: Neptune, id.: Nabis, king of Sparta, Liv.: Cæsar, Cic. II. *In a bad sense, A cruel or severe governor, a tyrant, despot*; vita tyrannorum, Cic.: esse tyrannum in aliquem, id. N.B. Tyrannum, for tyrannorum; Pacuv.

TYRANTHINUS, a, um. (τυρανθίνος) *Violet-coloured and purple together, or, of a colour between violet and purple*; Mart.

TYRO, ðnis, m., &c. See TIRO, &c.

TYRÖPÄTINA, æ, f. (τυρός, cheese, and patina) *A kind of cheese-cake*; Apic.

TYRÖTÄRICHUS, i. m. (τυροτάριχος) *A dish made up of cheese, salted fish, &c.*; Cic.: also adj.; patina tyrotaricha; Apic.

U.

UBER, genit. ubëris, c. adj. I. *Rich or abounding in any thing, fruitful, fertile*; seges spicis uberibus, Cic.: ager, Liv.: fruges, Hor.: arbor uberrima pomis, Ov.: rivus, Hor.: provincia triumphus uberrima, Cic.: bellum, in which much booty may be made, Justin.: uberior in dicendo, Cic.: also with a genitive; regio plumbi uberrima, Justin.: uberrima, plur., the most fertile countries, Val. Fl.: hence, *thick, fat*; eques, Masur. ap. Gell.: thus also, onus, Plaut.: heavy, great. II. *Copious, abundant, frequent*; guttæ, Lucr.: fructus, Cic.

UBER, ëris, n. subst. (from ὄβρα) I. *A teat, pap, nipple, or, a breast, udder*; Virg.: Plin.: ubera præbere, Ov.: or, *admovere*, Virg.: to give suck; ducere, to suck, Ov.: raptus ab ubere, weaned, id.: hence, 1. *Fig.*; ubera campj, Colum. 2. *A cluster of bees hanging on a tree*; Pallad. II. *Fertility, fruitfulness, of the soil or plants*; agrj, Virg.: vitem ubere suo gravatam levare, Colum.: also, *land, the soil*; Virg. Geor. 2, 234, 275.

UBËRIUS, Superl. uberrime, adv. (from uber) I. *More fertile or fruitfully, more plentifully*; uberior provenit seges, Ov.: succreverunt uberrime, Plaut. II. *More fully, more at large*; uberior disputantur, Cic.: uberrime, id.

UBËRO, avi, âtum, âre. (uber) I. *Intrans. To be*

fruitful or fertile; Colum. II. Trans. To make fruitful, to fertilize; terras, Plin. Paneg.: also, to cause any thing to be copious, abundant or productive; succuli gemmis plurius uberati, i. e. uberes, Pallad.

UBERRIME. See UBERIUS.

UBERTAS, ātis. f. (uber) I. Fruitfulness, fertility, richness, productiveness; agrorum, Cic.: fluminum, Tac.: richness in fish, gold sand, &c.: fig.; virtutis, Cic.: in dicendo, id., copiousness, richness: ingenii, Quint. II. Copiousness, abundance, plenty, frequency, great number; frugum, Cic.: lactis, Plin.: piscium, Justin.: in percipiendis fructibus, Cic.: fig.; verborum, Quint.: improborum, Cic.

UBERTIM. adv. Copiously; flere, Suet.

UBERTO, āre. (ubertus) To make fruitful; Eumen.

UBERTUS, a, um. Copious, rich; dicendi genius, Gell.

UBI. adv. (from *ὄν*); as uti, from *ὄν* I. Where, of place, with or without interrogation; ubi sunt? Cic.: malis ibi esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, id.: ubi sinus inflectitur, id.: also with a genitive, loci, terrarum, gentium, emphatic; ubi terrarum esses, idi., i. e. where in the world: thus also, ubi gentium, Sall.: ubi loci, Plaut.: we find also, Ubiubi, *Wheresoever*; ubiubi est, Ter.: ubiubi essent, Liv.: also for alicubi; e. g. ne ubiubi regum desiderium esset, id.: also with nam for the sake of emphasis; non video, ubinam possit insistere, Cic.: ubinam sumus gentium? id. Ubi is used not only of place, but also of persons and things; and so for, in quo, in qua, in quibus, apud quem, apud quam, &c.; e. g. res (plur.), ubi me exarnificas, i. e. in quibus, Ter.: prae ter quisquam fuit, ubi, &c., Cic., i. e. apud quem. II. To what place, whither; responde, ubi abjeceris, Tac. III. When, or after that; ubi certiores facti sunt, Cæs.: hæc ubi dicta debet, Virg.: ubi primum, as soon as, Cic.: quod ubi, for ubi, id. IV. If, in case; ubi audivit, Cic.: ubi voles, Ter. V. For ubiubi; i. e. g. nunc ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, Cic., i. e. wheresoever it be.

UBI-CUNQUE, or UBICUNQUE. adv. I. Wheresoever; ubicunque erimus, Cic.: also with a genitive; gentium, or, terrarum, id., in the world. II. Every where; Ov.

UBI-LIBET. adv. Any where; Sen.

UBINAM. adv. Where; see UBI.

UBIQUAQUE, or UBIQUAQUE. (sc. parte) Wheresoever; Apul.

UBIQUE. adv. I. Wheresoever, wherever; qui ubique sint nati, Cic.: hence, every where; id.: also with a genitive; itineris, Apul.: also for ubicunque; Pand. II. For et ubi; Liv.

UBIUS. See UBI.

UBI VIS. adv. Where you will; hence, any where; Cic.: also for et ubi, Liv.

UDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (udus) To make moist or wet, to wet, moisten; Macrobr.

UDO, ōnis. m. (ὄδων) A kind of shoe made of goats' hair; Mart.: also, odo; e. g. odones, Pand.

UDOR, ōris. m. (udus) Wetness, moisture; Varr.

UDUS, a, um. (constr. from uvidus) Wet, moist; paludes, Ov.: vina, id.: linteolum, Plin.: palatum, Virg.: iter vocis udæ, for udum, id.: oculi, Ov., moist with tears: alacer, Hor., drunker: gaudium, Mart., i. e. lacrimis mixtum: Udum, subst., Wetness, moisture; udo colores illinere, Plin., i. e. to paint al fresco: apium, Hor.

ULCERARIUS, a, um. (ulcus); e. g. herba, Apul., i. e. horehound.

ULCERATIO, ōnis. f. (ulcer) A swelling, ulceration, ulcer, wound; Plin.

ULCERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ulcus) To cause to ulcerate; Hor.: ulcerato Philoeteta morsu serpentis, Cic., i. e. ulcerated, wounded; fig.; jecur, Hor.

ULCEROSTUS, a, um. (ulcus) Full of ulcers, ulcerous; Tac.: hence fig. I. Of trees; Plin. II. Jecur, Hor., i. e. wounded (with love).

ULCISCO, ēre, for ulciscor; e. g. ulciscerem, Enn.: hence, ulcisci, passivè, Sall.: Ulys, a, um, Liv.

ULCISCOR, ultus sum, ulcisci. I. To revenge, avenge; patrem, Cic.: se, id.: fig.; a ferro sanguis humanis se ulciscitur; — namque — rubiginem ducit, Plin. II. To take revenge on a person, or on account of any thing; sicque, Cic.: injuriam alicujus, id.: mortem alicujus, id.: alicquem, Cic.: Cæs. N.B. I. Ultum ire, for ulcisci, to proceed to revenge, Sall. 2. Ulcisci, ultus, passivè; see ULCISCO.

ULCUS (and sometimes Hulcus), ōris. n. (from ἔλκος)

I. An ulcer, sore; Virg.: Cels.: also, on trees; Plin.

II. Fig.; Ulcus tangere, Ter., i. e. to touch upon a delicate or painful subject: quidquid attingeris, ulcus est, Cic., is wrong, looks ill, is not worth much: ulcera stultorum incurata, Hor.: ulcera montium, of marble, Plin.

ULCUSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of ulcus) A small ulcer, or gen., an ulcer, sore; Cels.

ULEX, icis. m. A shrub resembling rosemary; Plin. 33, 21.

ULIGINOSUS, a, um. (uligo) I. Full of the natural moisture of the earth, moist, damp, marshy; locus, Varr.

II. Gen. Moist, wet; viscera, Arnob.

ULIGO, inis. f. (for uviligo, from uveo) I. The natural

moisture of the earth; Varr.: Virg. II. A kind of eruption or itch; Veget.

ULLUS, a, um. (dimin. of unus, for unulus) Any one, any; sine ulla dubitatione, Cic.: ullo modo, Ter.: hence, non ullus, for nullus; Virg.: ullum (neut.), for ulla res; e. g. nemo ullius nisi fugæ memor, Liv.: for alteruter; e. g. neque ullam in partem disputo, Cic., i. e. neither pro nor contra. N.B. 1. Genit. ullius, has the penult long, Virg.; and short, Hor. 2. Genit. ulli for ullius; Plaut. 3. Dat. ullæ, for ulli; Lucr.

ULMARIUM, i. n. (ulmus) A nursery of elms; Plin.

ULMEUS, a, um. (ulmus) Of elm; Irons, Colum.: virgæ, Plaut.; for the rods with which slaves were beaten were usually of elm; hence, interminatus est, nos futuros ulmeos, Plaut., we shall be turned into elm, i. e. be cudged soundly.

ULMIRIBA, æ. m. (ulmus and *τεῖρα*, or *tero*) An elm-rubber; hence, one that is frequently beaten; Plaut.

ULMUS, i. f. An elm, elm tree; Virg.: vines were frequently bound to this tree; id.: marita, Quint.: vidua, i. e. carens vite, Juv.: Falernæ, i. e. vite Falernæ fultæ ulmis, id.: the rods with which slaves were beaten were usually of elm: hence, ulmorum Acheruns (for Acheron), Plaut., devourer of elms, i. e. on whose back elm sticks are beaten to pieces.

ULNA, æ. f. (from ὤλεον) I. The elbow; Plin.: also, the whole arm; ulnis alquem attollere, or tollere, Ov.: amplecti, id.: maternis in ulnis, Calp. II. As a measure of length, A cubit, an ell; Hor.: Virg.: also, as much as a man can clasp with both arms; Plin.

ULTRONON, i. n. (ὀλτρον) A kind of plant, i. q. Chamæleon; Plin.

ULTRICUM, i. n. A kind of garlic; Cato.

ULS. for ultra. Beyond; Varr.

ULTER, tra, trum. Compar. ulterior; Superl. ultimus.

I. Posit. Ulter, tra, trum, That is beyond, over, or on the other side; it occurs only in the forms ultra, and ultro; see ULTRA, and ULTRO. II. Compar. Ulterior, ulterius, That is farther or at a greater distance beyond, ulterior, on the further or other side; quis est ulterior? Ter., who is there beyond or behind? pars urbis, Liv.: Gallia, Cic., i. e. beyond the Alps: thus also, rapa, Virg.: hence fig., remote, distant, past, further, more, &c.; ulteriora mirari, the past, Tac.: ulteriora pudet docuisse, what takes place afterwards, Ov.: inventis ulteriora petit, more, id. III. Superl. Ultimus, a, um, The last; Cic.: hence, Ultimum, subst., The last, the end; orationis, Liv.: ad ultimum dicationis rem venturam, id.: celum, quod ultimum mundi est, Cic.: thus also, plur., ultima; e. g. ultima expectatio, id.: ultima signant, i. e. metam, Virg.: vite, Aur. Vict.: hence, ad ultimum, to the last; pervenire, Cic.: also, at last, finally, until the end; Liv.: hence, Ultimus, a, um. 1. In reckoning backwards, The first, most remote, oldest, earliest; principium, Cic.: tempus, id.: origo stirpis Romæ, Nep. 2. The lowest, worst of its kind; in ultimis laudum, Liv.: cum ultimis militum, id.: stirps, Vell.: laus, Hor. 3. The farthest or most remote; terræ, Nep.: partes Orientis, Liv. 4. The greatest, utmost, extreme; discredimen, Liv.: pœna, id., capital punishment: crudelitas, id.: auxilium, an extreme remedy, id.: spes, id., i. e. the last, after which there is no more hope: ætas, Quint., the longest: natura, Cic., the most excellent; hence, Ultimum, subst., The extreme, utmost, greatest, and, of bad things, the worst; ultima audere, Liv., to run extreme hazards: thus also, experiri, id.: ultimum bonorum, Cic., the chief good, the greatest good: inopia, i. e. inopia ultima, Liv.: ultimum in libertate, Tac., i. e. the most unbridled freedom: hence, ad ultimum, extremely, in the greatest degree; ad ultimum demens, Liv.

N.B. Ultimus, for ultima pars; e. g. in ultimum provinciam, i. e. in ultimam partem provincie, Cic.: in ultimum ædibus, Ter.: thus also, in ultima platea, id.: ultimum mense Junio, at the end of June, Colum.

ULTERIOR. See ULTER.

ULTERIUS. I. Neut.; see Ulterior, in ULTER.

II. Adv.; see ULTRA.

ULTIMO, adv. Extremely; verberare alquem, Apul.: affectus, in extremely bad circumstances, id.

ULTIMO, adv. At last, lastly; Suet.

ULTIMO, āre. (ultimus) To be the last, to come or be at an end; quum ultimarent tempora patriæ, Tert.

ULTIMUM, adv. I. Lastly, for the last time; Liv. II. At last, at the end; an ultimum mori jussurum? Liv.

ULTIMUS, a, um. See ULTER.

ULTIO, ōnis. f. (ulciscor) Revenge; Sen.: Tac.: Justin.: ultionem ab aliquo petere, Tac.; or, exigere ab aliquo, Justin., to revenge one's self on any one.

ULTOR, ōris. m. (ulciscor) A revenger, a punisher; injuriarum, Cic.: conjunctionis, id.: inimicorum, id.

ULTORIUS, a, um. (ultor) Of or pertaining to revenge; Tert.

ULTRA. (sc. parte, from ulter) I. Adv. On the other side, beyond; cis Padum ultraque, Liv.: also, to the other side; nec citra mota nec ultra, Ov., neither to this place nor to that: hence fig. 1. Farther, besides,

moreover, more; nil ultra requirit, Cic.: estne aliqua ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? id.: ultra neque curae neque gaudium locum esse, Sall. 2. *Farther on*; ultra, quam satis est, producit, Cic. 3. *Farther off, from afar*; ultra quam satis, petitur, Cic. 4. *Beyond, i. e. longer*; nec ultra bellum dilatatum est, Liv. 5. *Over, more, besides*; ut nihil possit esse ultra, Cic.—*Compar.* Ulterius, *Farther on, farther*; ulterius abito, Ov.: fig., *farther, more*; ulterius non tendit odiis, Virg.: non tult ulterius, Ov., further, longer: savire, Val. Max.: also with an ablative; rogabat ulterius justo, i. e. plus quam justum erat, Ov. II. As a preposition, with an accusative, *Beyond, on the further side of, past*; ultra Silianam villam, Cic.: locum, Cæs.: ultra terminum vagari, Hor.: hence fig., *beyond, over*; modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, Cic.: ultra modum, Quint.: ultra vires, Virg.: ultra eum numerum, Hirt.: ultra praescriptum, Suet., i. e. beyond the law, more than the law permits: sometimes put after its case; quem ultra, Cic.; see above: Euphratē ultra, Tac.

ULTRĀ-MUNDĀNUS, a, um. *Beyond the world, ultramundane*; Tert.

ULTRIX, icis, f. (ultor) I. Adj. *Avenging, revengeful*; Dirax, Virg.: ultricia bella, Sil.: ultrix hora, id. II. Subst., *A female avenger*; civitatis, Cic.

ULTRO (sc. loco, from ulter) adv. I. *Beyond, on the farther side*; usually with citro; e. g. ultrō citroque, Cic.; or, ultrō citro, id., on both sides, on one side and on the other. II. *Beyond, to the farther side*. 1. With citro, *This way and that, to and fro*; ultrō et citro cursare, Cic.: commare ultrō citroque, id.; or, ultrō citro, Suet. 2. Without a verb, *Away*; ultrō istum a me, away with that fellow! Plaut.: thus also, ultrō istunc, id.: ultrō te amator, id. 3. *Even, or, moreover, besides*; etiam me ultrō accusatum veniunt, Cic.: ultrōque iis summam intulit, id.: ultrō accusantes, Liv. 4. *Voluntarily, of one's own accord, spontaneously, without cause, without being asked, contrary to expectation*; sponte et ultrō, Suet.: ultrō se offerre, Cic.: polliceri, Planc. in Cic. Ep.: hence, Ultrō tributa, or Ultrō tributa, plur., Liv., a portion of the taxes annually paid from the treasury for public buildings, &c.: used figuratively, Sen., virtus sæpius in ultrō tributis est, i. e. gives rather than receives.

ULTRŌNEUS, a, um. (ultrō) *Voluntary, spontaneous*; Sen.: Apul.

ULTRORSUM, adv. (for ultro versum) *Further onwards*; Sulpic. Sev.

ULTRŌTRĪBŪM. See ULTRO.

ULTUS, a, um. See ULTISOR.

ULŪA, æ, f. (probably, howling, sc. avis, from ululo) *An owl*; Virg.

ULŪĀBĪLIS, e. (ululo) *Yelling, howling, mournful*; vox, Apul.

ULŪĀMEN, inis, n. (ululo) *A howling or yelling*; Prudent.

ULŪĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of ululo; see ULULO.

II. Adj. *Lamentable, mournful*; prælia, Stat.

ULŪĀTUS, us, m. (ululo) *A howling, yelling*. I. Without tears; ululatum tollere, Cæs., a war-shout: thus also, of the cry of the Bacchantes, Ov. II. With tears, *A lamentation*; Virg.: (Gr. ὑλαῖν) I. Intrans. *To howl, yell, utter a mournful cry*; as, dogs or wolves, Virg.: also, to make a wild or hollow outcry or noise resembling a howling or yell, to shriek, cry aloud, shout, &c.; nymphae ulularunt, Virg.: Tisiphone ululavit, Ov.: also, of things without life, to ring, resound, echo; sedes ululant plangoribus femineis, Virg.: ululantia Dindyma, Val. Fl. II. Trans. 1. *To cry out to*; quem ululat Gallus, Mart.: ululata Hecate, Virg. 2. *To fill with howling or yells*; antra ululata, Stat. 3. *To bewail, howl over*; urbem, Prudent.: Tagus nymphis ululatus, Sil. 4. *To howl forth, utter with howling*; carmina, Sil.—See also ULULATUS, a, um.

ULVA, æ, f. *Grass or sedge (in the water)*; Virg.

UMBELLA, æ, f. (dimin. of umbra) *An umbrella, parasol*; Mart.

UMBILICĀRIS, e. (umbilicus) *Of or pertaining to the navel*; nervus, Tert., the navel string.

UMBILICĀTUS, a, um. (umbilicus) *In the form of the navel*; Plin.

UMBILICUS, i, m. I. *The navel*; Liv.: also, *the navel string, umbilical cord*; Cels.: hence. II. *The middle, centre*; Sicilia, Cic.: Græcia, Liv.: dies ad umbilicum est mortuus, Plaut.: hence, 1. *The end of the roller round which the Roman books were rolled, which projected beyond the book rolled on it*; pecti umbilicū, Mart.: hence, ad umbilicum adducere, to finish, Hor.: ad umbilicum pervenire, to come to a conclusion, Mart. 2. *The gnomon or pin of a sundial*; Plin. 3. Umbilicus Veneris, *The herb navelwort*; Apul. 4. Also of other things, as of plants, *That which projects or appears in the middle*; lupini, Plin. III. *A small circle*; Plin. IV. *A kind of wreathed shellfish*; Cic. Orat. 2, 6.

UMBO, ðnis, m. (ὠμβόν) *Any thing that projects, especially in a round or conical form*. I. On a shield, *The*

boss; Liv.: hence, *a shield*; Virg. II. *The elbow*; Mart. III. *A promontory*; Stat.: Isthmus, id., i. e. the Isthmus of Corinth. IV. *A projecting part of a gem*; *a knob, boss*; Plin. V. *The folds of a garment*; Tert.: hence, *a garment*; Pers.

UMBRA, æ, f. I. *A shade, shadow*; arboris, Cic.: terræ, id.: in umbra, Virg.; or, sub umbra, Hor., in the shade: majores cadunt de montibus umbra, Virg., i. e. evening comes on: hence, *darkness, obscurity*; noctis, id.: Aurora dimoverat umbram, id.: ad umbram lucis ab ortu, from morning until evening, Hor.: hence. II. *A shade, shadow, i. e. defence, protection*; auxilii, Liv.

III. *Shade, i. e. leisure, rest, repose, peace, quiet life*; Veneris cessamus in umbra, Ov.: hence, cedat umbra soli, Cic. Mur. 14, where Cicero means jurisprudence: also gen., *a private or retired life*; studia in umbra educata, Tac. IV. In painting, *Shade, opposed to light*; Cic.: hence also, in rhetorical style, id.: neque enim persona umbram actæ rei caput, Vell., i. e. the person is too well known for the action to be unobserved or passed over in silence. V. *A shade, i. e. companion, attendant*; luxuria, Cic.: thus also, of guests which one brings with him to an entertainment although uninvited, Hor.

VI. *A shadow, i. e. a trace, obscure image or appearance, semblance of any thing*; gloriæ, Cic.: libertatis, Lucan.: umbra honoris, Tac., of the consular insignia: hence, *a shadow, pretext, pretence*; fœderis, Liv. VII. *A shade, i. e. that which casts a shade or shadow, as, shady trees*; umbras falce premere, Virg.: inducite montibus umbras, i. e. arbores, id.: thus also, fontes inducere viridi umbra (sc. in poetry), id.: hence, umbra, 1. *A quiver*; Stat. 2. *The beard, or, the first beard*; Claud. 3. *The hair of the head*; Petron. 4. *Any shady place*; Pompeia, Ov., i. e. porticus: tonsoris, Hor., i. e. shop, stall. VIII. *A shade, i. e. departed spirit*; Pauli, Sil.: tricorpor, Virg.: plur., Umbrae, *The shades or souls in the infernal regions*; Tibull.: Virg.: Plin.: umbris exagitari, Suet.: umbræ silentes, Virg., the shades or the lower regions: hence, umbrarum dominus, Ov.; or, rex, id., i. e. Pluto: also, umbræ, for umbra; e. g. omnia Delpho bos solvisti et funeris umbris, Virg.: hence, pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor.: hence, Umbrae, *The infernal regions*; or, per umbras, i. e. to die, Virg.: per umbras, i. e. in Orcus, id.: also, umbra in the same sense: ululare per umbram, Virg. IX. *A kind of fish otherwise called sciæna, an ombre, halibut*; Liv.: Varr.; Ov.

UMBRAECŪLUM, i, n. (umbra) I. *A bower, harbour, summer-house*; Varr.: Cic. Fragn.: Virg.: hence fig.; *a place of retirement*; Theophrasti, Cic.: doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorem otioque in solem produxerat, i. e. schools, Cic. II. *An umbrella, parasol*; Ov. III. *A protection, defence, covering*; Apul.

UMBRAĒLITER, adv. (from umbra) *In a figure*; Augustin.

UMBRAECŪLA, æ, c. *That is fond of the shade, delicate*; Plaut.: Sen.

UMBRAECŪS, a, um. (umbra) *That is in the shade*: hence fig., *that has retired from the world, recluse*; homo, Plaut., a private man: doctor, a private tutor, Petron.: litera, Plin. Ep., letters from the study.

UMBRAECŪS, e. (umbra) I. *That is found in or is fond of the shade*; vita, Cic. II. *Retired from the world, recluse, private*; exercitatio, Cic.: oratio, id.

UMBRAECŪLITER, adv. *In outline, slightly*; Sidon.

UMBREPER, a, um. (umbra and fero) I. *That occasions or casts a shade, shady*; nemus, Virg.: platanus, Cic. (ex Hom.) II. *That carries or brings shades (i. e. disembodied spirits)*; navita, Auct. Consol. ad Liv.

UMBRO, avi, atum, are. (umbra) I. Intrans. *To make or cast a shadow*; Colum. II. Trans. *To shade*; quercus umbrabat montis fastigia, Sil.: hence fig., to shade, i. e. to cover, obscure; umbrata tempora quercu, Virg.: montes olea, i. e. conserere, Sil.: umbratus genas, i. e. barbatus, Stat.

UMBRŌSUS, a, um. (umbra) I. *Full of shade or shadows, shady, shadowy*; vallis, Virg.: locus umbrator, Cic.: quæcunque umbrōssissima sunt, Sen.: cavernæ, Virg., i. e. dark. II. *Shady, i. e. affording shade*; cacumina, Virg.: salix, Ov.: folium umbrōssimum, Plin.

UNĀ, adv. (from unus, a, um) *Together, along with, in company, in the same place or at the same time*; etiam una, Cic.: qui una fuerit, i. e. with you, id.: una te id probat, id., at the same time: amores una cum prætexta ponere, id., together with: una adsum, Ter., come together, at the same time with each other: also with a dative; Pallas hinc filius una, together with him, Virg. UNĀ-ET-VICĒSIMA, and UNĒVICĒSIMA, æ, f. sc. legio, *The twenty-first legion*; Tac.—Hence.

UNĒVICĒSIMĀNUS, or UNĒVICĒSIMĀNUS, a, um. *Of the twenty-first legion*; sc. miles, Tac. UNĀNĪMUS, tis, i. q. Unanimus; Plaut. UNĀNĪMUS, e. i. q. Unanimus; Claud. UNĀNĪMITAS, atis, f. (unanimus) *Unanimity, concord*; Liv.

UNĀNĪMĪTER, adv. *Unanimously*; Vopisc.

UNĀNĪMUS, a, um. (unus and animus) *Of one mind*,

unanimous, concordant; Liv.: hence, tenderly beloved; Virg.: Sil.

UNCATIO, ōnis. f. (uncatus) *A bending or curving inwards*; Cael. Aur.

UNCATUS, a, um. (uncus) *Bent or curved inwards*; Cael. Aur.

UNCIA, æ. f. I. *The twelfth part of an As, and so of any whole, as, of a pound*; Plin.: thus also, auri pondo uncia, Plaut., i. e. an ounce: of an inheritance; Cæsar e uncia (heres), Cic.: of an acre, Colum.: of a foot, Frontinus; hence, uncias usuras, Pand., i. e. 1 per cent.; where uncia is an adjective, or usuras is in apposition. II. *Any trifle, little bit*; piscium, Plaut.: eboris, Juv.

UNCIALIS, e. (uncia) *Of a twelfth part*; altitudo, Plin.: literæ, Hieron., i. e. of the size of an inch: hence, of the weight of an ounce; asses, Plin.

UNCIARIUS, a, um. (uncia) I. *Of or containing a twelfth*; fenus, Liv., i. e. 1 per cent.; properly, an uncia, i. e. the twelfth part of an as, monthly for every hundred asses: heres, who inherits the twelfth part, Pand. II. *Of an ounce weight*; uva, Colum.: hence, vitis, i. e. bearing grapes of an ounce weight; Colum.

UNCIATIM, adv. (uncia) I. *By twelfths or ounces*; Plin. II. *By little at a time, by little and little*; Ter.

UNCINATUS, a, um. (uncinus) *Furnished with hooks, hooked*; Cic.

UNCINUS, a, um. *Hocked, having hooks or barbs*; Paul. Nol.: where the syllable ci is long: hence, Uncinus, subst., *A hook, barb*; Apul.

UNCIGLA, æ. f. Dimin. of uncia; Juv.

UNCIPES, ædis. (uncus and pes) *Having feet bent inwards, crook-footed*; Tert.

UNCIO, ōnis. f. (ungo) I. *An anointing*; Plaut.: philosophum unctiois causa reliquerunt, Cic., for an anointing, *that is in order to wrestle in the palestra*. II. *Unguent, that which is used for anointing*; Plin.

UNCITO, ære. (freq. of ungo) *To anoint*; Plaut.

UNCTUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of unctus, compar. of unctus) *Slightly anointed*: hence, somewhat fat or rich; Plaut.

UNCTOR, gr̄is. m. (ungo) *An anointer*; Plaut.; Quint.

UNCTORIUS, or UNCTUARIUS, a, um. (ungo) *Of or pertaining to anointing*; unctorium hypocauston, Plin. Ep. 2, 17; where other odd. have unctuarium.

UNCTUS, a, um. (dimin. of unctus) *Anointed*; Varr.: hence, Unctulus, subst., *Unguent, or, a little unguent*; Apul.

UNCTURA, æ. f. (ungo) *An anointing*; Cic.

UNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of ungo; see UNGO. II. Adj. *Anointed, greasy*; manus, Hor.: palastra, i. e. in a basking in the sunshine after anointing: hence, fat, rich, plump, in good condition, fine, delicate, elegant, neat, nice, luxurious, &c.; accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor., a rich man: ut unctori discederet, Cic., fatter, richer: unctor consuetudo loquendi, more elegant, id.: unctor cœna, Mart., better, more dainty: cœna unctissima, Sidon.: caput unctius refert, i. e. ditior rediret, Catull.: uncta Corinthus, Juv., luxurious. N. B. UNCTUS (neut.), subst., *Unguent, ointment*; unctum recte ponere, Hor., to apply unguent well, sc. to a poor man, and so, to take care of him, do him good; or here it may mean, a rich repast, as in Pers. 6, 16: but we find unctum (neut.), for unguentum; Veget.

UNCTUS, us. ni. (ungo) *An anointing*; Apul.

UNCUS, a, um. *Crooked, bent inwards, curved*; aratrum, Virg.: manus, id.: dens, id., i. e. bidens: æra, Ov., hooks.

UNCUS, i. m. (from ὄγκος) *A hook*; Liv.: used in surgery, Cels.: hence, an anchor; Val. Fl.: especially, a hook passed through the neck or chin of malefactors, by which they were dragged to the Tiber or the Scalex Gemoniæ; Cic.: hence fig.; decusseris uncum, i. e. te uno laqueo extraheris, Propert.

UNDA, æ. f. I. *A wave of the sea*; maris unda, Cic.: unda supervenit undam, Hor.: unda tumida, Ov.: also, the sea; Sicula unda, Hor.: hence fig., a wave, billow; undæ comitorum, Cic.: adversis rerum undis, i. e. calamitatibus, Hor.: unda salutatium, Virg., i. e. crowd: undæ aëria, i. e. the air, Lucr.: comæ, i. e. juba leonis (quasi) undans, Mart. II. *Water*, but usually, *water in motion*; fontis, Ov.: magna vis undæ, Sen.: pura, Virg.: nives undas, snow water, Mart.: facient justos ignis et unda viros, Ov., i. e. true husbands; because water and fire were used at marriage ceremonies: also, any fluid substance; preli, Plin., i. e. oil: croci, Mart. III. In architecture, *A member or ornament otherwise called cymatium, an ogee*; Vitruv.

UNDAUNDUS, a, um. (undo) *Full of waves, wavy*; mare, Gell.

UNDANTER, adv. *Like waves*; Marc. Cap.

UNDATIM, adv. *Like waves*; mensæ undatim crispæ, Plin.

UNDATUS, a, um. (part. of undo) *Formed like waves*; Plin.

UNDE. I. *Whence?* interrogatively; Ter.: Cic.: also, with domo, Virg., i. e. from what country? what

countryman? also with gentium; Plaut. II. *Whence*, without interrogation; responderet unde esset, Cic.: also without domo; Ilor.: also with a genitive; natalium, Apul.: also with genus, for genere; e. g. quali et undæ genus, quæris, Propert., i. e. ex quo genere. N. B. Unde is frequently used for (ex) quo, qua, quibus, with respect either to a place, thing, or person. 1. A place; fines, unde erant profecti, i. e. e quibus, Cæs.: fontes, unde hauriretis, Cic. 2. A thing; eloquentiam, unde longe absum, Cic.: habuerit, unde tibi solvat, id., i. e. where-with he can pay. 3. A person; Athenienses, unde leges ortæ, id.: hence, one who is sued at law for money or other property is called unde (i. e. a quo) petitur (sc. res, pecunia, &c.), i. e. on whom the claim is made; e. g. omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim, id.: and since they said, stare ab aliquo, to hold with any one, to be on his side, they said also, homo, unde stamus, for a quo; e. g. ei, unde stabat, Liv. N. B. Unde is sometimes repeated; and so, unde unde, or (as one word) Undeunde, Whencesoever; nummos unde extrahit, Hor.: but to this we must not refer Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 104, where unde is repeated merely through hesitation. III. For ex quo (neut.), or, ex qua re, or, hinc, Hence, whence.

IV. For ut inde, or, ut eo (ea, his); e. g. tantum debitum esse, unde—redundaret, i. e. ut ex eo, ut inde, Cic. V. *Whence, why, wherefore*; unde flagitate, nisi, &c., Flor.: verbum excidit, unde; quisquam offendi posset, Cic. VI. *From what source?* unde cessatum fuerat, Liv.

UNDECENI, æ. a. (undecentum) *Ninety-nine*; Plin. UNDECENIUS, a, um. *The ninety-ninth*; Val. Max. UNDECENTUM. (unus, de, and centum) *Ninety-nine*; Plin.

UNDECIES, adv. *Eleven times*; Colum.: sestertium (neut. sing.), Cic., i. e. eleven hundred thousand sestertii.

UNDECIM. (unus and decim) *Eleven*; Vitruv.

UNDECIMUS, a, um. (undecim) *The eleventh*; Liv.

UNDECIMIS, e. (undecim and remus) *Having eleven banks of oars*; hence, sc. navis, *A galley with eleven banks of oars*; Plin.

UNDE—CUNQUE, or UNDECUNQUE, adv. I. *Whencesoever, from what place or part soever*; undecunque causa fluxit, from whatever it may be, Quint.: undecunque in-ciperis, you may begin wherever you please, Plin. Ep.: also with gentium (as ubi, &c.); Vopisc. II. *Where-ever, wheresoever*; in eam undecunque visum, Plin.

UNDE—LIBET, adv. I. *Whencesoever you will, from any place or part whatever*; invenire, Auct. ad Her. II. *Every where*; Cels.

UNDENARIUS, a, um. (undeni) *Containing eleven*; numerus, Augustin.

UNDENI, æ. a. (for undeceni, from undecim) *Eleven*, with or without distribution; pariuntur undeni, eleven every time, Plin.: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, Ov., i. e. versus hexametro et pentametro; for these two verses together contain eleven feet: quater undenos implevisse Decembres, Hor., i. e. to be forty-four years old; also sing.; bis undena (pars), Manil.

UNDENONAGESIMUS, a, um. *The eighty-ninth*; Suet.

UNDENONAGINTA. (unus, de, nonaginta) *Eighty-nine*; Liv.

UNDEOCTOGINTA. (unus, de, octoginta) *Seventy-nine*; Hor.

UNDEQUADRAGESIMUS, a, um. (undequadraginta) *The thirty-ninth*; Val. Max.

UNDEQUADRAGESIES, adv. (undequadraginta) *Thirty-nine times*; Plin.

UNDEQUINQUAGESIMUS, a, um. *The forty-ninth*; Cic. UNDEQUINQUAGINTA. (unus, de, quinquaginta) *Forty-nine*; Liv.

UNDESSEXAGESIMUS. *The fifty-ninth*; Censorin.

UNDESSEXAGINTA. (unus, de, sexaginta) *Fifty-nine*; Liv.

UNDETRIGENI, æ. a. (undetriginta) *Twenty-nine*, distributive; Macrobi.

UNDETRIGESIMUS, or UNDETRIGESIMUS, a, um. *The twenty-ninth*; Quint.: Liv.

UNDETRIGINTA. (unus, de, triginta) *Twenty-nine*; Vitruv.

UNDEUNDE, or UNDE UNDE. See UNDE.

UNDEVICINTI, æ. a. (undeviginti) *Nineteen*, distributive; Quint.

UNDEVICESIMUS, a, um. (undevicesimus) *Of the nineteenth legion*; sc. miles, Hirt.

UNDEVICESIMUS, or UNDEVIGESIMUS, a, um. *The nineteenth*; Cic.—From UNDEVIGINTI. (unus, de, and viginti) *Nineteen*; Cic. UNDIOLA, æ. c. (unda and colo) *Dwelling in waves or in the water*; Varr.

UNDFRAGUS, a, um. (unda and frango) *That breaks the waves or water*; Venant. Fort.

UNDIQUE. (unde and que) I. *Whencesoever*; nec undique dicemus, &c., Tert.: hence, from all sides or parts; concurrere, Cic.: colligere, id.: also, from or by all people; amens undique dicatur, Ilor. II. *Every where, on all sides, in all parts*; partes undique æquales, Cic.: undique religionem tolle, id.: also with gentium (as

unde); Aurel. ap. Vopisc.: also with laterum; Apul. N.B. For undique, we find also, undique secus, Solin.; and undique versum, Gell.; or, undique versus, Justin.

UNDIQUESECUS, UNDIQUEVERSUM (-US). See UNDIQUE. UNDIŌSŪS, a, um. (unda and sono) *That resounds with waves*; rupes, Stat., i. e. against which the waves beat: dil, Propert., i. e. sea-deities.

UNDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (unda) I. Intrans. *To rise in waves or surges*; Sen.: undans fretum, Acc. ap. Cic.: *hus also, of water boiling in a caldron, Virg.: cruor undans, id.: hence fig. 1. *As it were to rise in waves or surges, to wave, undulate*; Ætna undans, Virg.: fumus, id.: lora, id.: thus also, habena, id.: of garments, Plaut.: also of the gait of a lady, Apul.: also of the mind affected by passions; Æsonidem undantem curis, Val. Fl. 2. Poetically. *To be full of, to abound with*; regio undat equis, Val. Fl.: undantem buxo Cytorum, Virg.: nigro undantia pectora felle, Sil. II. Trans. 1. *To overflow, inundate, deluge with any thing*; campos sanguine, Stat. 2. *To make in the form of waves*: Undatus, a, um; see UNDATUS.

UNDŌSE, adv. *In waves, full of waves*; undosius, Ammian.

UNDŌSUS, a, um. (unda) *Full of waves or surges, billowy*; æquor, Virg.: fluctus undosior, Solin.: torrentes undosissimī, Augustin.

UNDŪLĀTUS, a, um. (dimin. of undatus) *Undulated, in the form of waves, watered*; toga, Varr.: Plin. UNĒDO, ōnis, m. I. *The fruit of the strawberry or arbuté tree*; Plin. II. Also, *The tree itself*; Plin.

UNETVICESIMA, UNETVICESIMANUS. See UNÆVICES.

UNGELLA, æ. f. Dimin. of ungula; Apic.

UNGO, or UNGUO, xli, nctum, ēre. I. *To anoint, besmear, bedaub with unguent, oil, &c.*; simulacrum unxisse unguentis, Cic.: gloria, quem supra vires ungit, i. e. qui se vane gloriæ causa ungit, Hor.: the ancients anointed themselves at bathing, Cic.: also, corpses before interment, Ov.: also, *to dress (sada, &c.) with oil*; caules oleo, Hor. II. Gen. *To besmear, anoint*; cæpas aqua salsa, Plin.: tela manu (i. e. arte, sc. veneno), Virg.: uncta (or uda) manus, Ov., i. e. wet.—See also UNCTUS, a, um.

UNGUĒDO, inis. f. (ungor) *Unguent, ointment*; Apul. UNGUEN, inis. n. (ungo) *Unguent, ointment, fat*; Cato: Virg.: Pers.

UNGUENTĀRIUS, a, um. (unguentum) *Of or pertaining to unguent*; vasa, Plin., for holding perfumes; tabernam unguentarium exercere, to deal in ointments, Sen.: hence, I. *Unguentarius, A dealer in ointments, a perfumer*; Cic.: and *Unguentaria, A female perfumer*; Plin. II. *Unguentaria, sc. ars, The art of making unguents or perfumes*; Apul.: unguentarium facere, to practise this art, Plaut. III. *Unguentarium (sc. argentum, or donum), Money for buying unguents or perfumes*; Plin. Ep.

UNGUENTĀTUS, a, um. (unguentum) *Anointed, perfumed*; Plaut.: Catull.

UNGUENTUM, i. n. (ungo) *Unguent, ointment, perfume*; Cic. N.B. 1. The ancients anointed or perfumed not only their hair, head, and face, but also other parts of the body, their clothes, the walls of their baths, &c. 2. All kinds of odoriferous plants and flowers, such as lilies, roses, &c., were employed in making unguent. 3. Unguents were used in the baths, at table and entertainments, at funerals, &c. N.B. Unguentum, for unguentorum; Plaut.

UNGUICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ungulus) *A little nail*; or *geni, a nail*; integritas unguiculorum, Cic.: hence, a teneris unguiculis, id., a Greek phrase (ἐκ τῶν ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων), to which Cicero, when he uses it, commonly appends, ut Græci dicunt, i. e. from childhood.

UNGULLA, æ. f. (ungo); e. g. visci, Solin., an unguent-box.

UNGUINŌSUS, a, um. (unguen) *Full of fat, fat*; unguentum, Plin.: nuces unguinosiores, id.

UNGUIS, is. m. (ὄνυξ) I. *A nail of the finger or toe, of men*; unguis ponere, Hor.; or, rescare, Plin.; or, subscare, Ov., to pare the nails: ab imis unguibus ad verticem, &c., Cic., as we say, reversedly, from top to toe: hence, unguis transversus, a finger's breadth; a recta conscientia transversum unguem non oportet discedere, id.: thus also, unguem latum, Plaut.: unguis rodere, to bite the nails; as, in deep thought, Hor.: mordere, out of vexation or sorrow, Propert.: thus also, unguis corrumperé dentibus, id.: de tenero unguil, from childhood, Hor.: ad unguem, id.; or, in unguem, Virg., accurately, exactly: homo ad unguem factus, Hor., i. e. finished, or polished; an expression taken from the practice of statuarii, who passed the nail over the models of clay in order to give them a last fine polish: of animals, a talon, claw; Virg.: of animals with single and cloven hoofs, we find, ungula, Ov.: also, unguis; as, of horned cattle, Colum. and horses, Mart.: also, poetically, for, a finger; medium unguem ostendere (in contempt or derision), Juv. II. From the resemblance, *A nail-like spot on plants*; Plin.: also, the topmost part of the wood in vines is called unguis; Colum. III. *A hook*; ferreus, Colum. IV. *A hawk in the eye*; Cels. V. *A kind of shell-fish*; Varr.: Plin.

UNGŪLA, æ. f. (unguis) I. *A hoof*; as, of horses, Cic.: ungula binæ, Plin., a cloven hoof: hence poetically, for, a horse; ungula rapit currus, Hor.: also, a talon, claw; milvina, Plaut.: gallus gallinæcus unguis scalprurie occipit, id.: hence, unguis injicere, Cic., to strike the talons or claws into: omnibus unguis, id., proverbially, i. e. with all one's power. II. *An instrument of torture, perhaps in the shape of a talon or claw, which was thrust into the sides of criminals*; Prudent.

UNGŪLĀTUS, a, um. (ungula) *Having hoofs or claws*; Tert.

UNGŪLUS, i. m. *A finger-ring*; for annulus, according to Plin. 33, 4.

UNGUO, xl, ctum, &c. See UNGO.

ŪNIĀNĪSUS, a, um. See UNANIMUS.

UNĪCĀLĀMUS, a, um. (unus and calamus) *Having a single stem or straw*; Plin.

ŪNICĀULIS, e. (unus and caulis) *Having a single stalk*; Plin.

UNICE, adv. *Singly*; hence, especially, singularly, exceeding; Cic.

UNICŌLOR, ōris. (unus and color) *Of a single colour, all of the same colour*; Varr.

UNICŌLŌRUS, a, um. i. q. Unicolor; Prudent.

UNICORNIS, e. (unus and cornu) *Having one horn*; Plin.

UNICORPŌREUS, a, um. (unus and corpus) *Having one body*; Firmic.

UNICULTOR, ōris. m. (unus and cultor) *He who worships only one god*; Prudent.

UNICUS, a, um. (unus) I. *Single, only, alone, sole, one and no more*; filius, Ter.: Cic.: filia, Ter.: Cic.: spes, Liv.: remedium, Plin.: also with solus, as in English we say, one only, one and alone; unica res sola, Lucr.: also, with unus; unum atque unicum amicum, Catull. II. *Only of its kind*; unica semper avis, Ov., the phoenix; hence, singular, extraordinary, distinguished, uncommon, in good or bad sense; dux, Liv.: elogium, Cic.: liberalitas, id.: maritus, Hor.: mors, Lucan.: fides, Liv.: puer, Ov.; cf. Heins. ad Ov. Her. 3, 434.

UNIFORMIS, e. (unus and forma) *Having only one shape or form, uniform*; facies, Apul.: simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Auct. Dial. de Orat.

UNIFORMITĀS, atis. f. (uniformis) *Uniformity*; Macrobr.

UNIFORMITER, adv. *Uniformly, in one and the same manner*; Apul.

UNIGĒNA, æ. c. (unus and gigno) I. *Of the same family*; unigena Memnonis, Catull., i. e. Zephyrus, brother of Memnon by the same mother, Aurora: te, Phœbe, relinquens, unigenamque simul, id., i. e. sister of Phœbus, Diana. II. *Only-begotten*; Christus unigena, Paulin. Nol.: mundus, Cic.

UNIGĒNTUS, a, um. (unus and gigno) *Only-begotten*; filius, Tert.

UNIJUGUS, a, um. (unus and jugum) I. *That has only one yoke*; vinea, Plin., fastened to a single yoke or cross beam. II. *That has married only once*; Tert.

UNIMAMMIA. See UNOMAMMIA.

UNIMĀNUS, a, um. (unus and manus) *That has only one hand*; puer, Liv.

UNIMĒMBRIS, e. (unus and membrum) *Of one member or part*; Pand.

UNIMŌDUS, a, um. (unus and modus) *Of only one kind*; Prudent.

UNIO, ivi, itum, ire. (unus) *To unite*; cœlum mari, Tert.: unita corpora, Sen.

UNIO, ōnis. (unus) I. Fem. 1. *Oneness, unity*; Tert.: also, the number one, an unit; Hieron. 2. *A joining together, uniting*; Hieron. 3. *A kind of onion that has no sprouts*; Colum. 12, 10. II. Masc. and fem., *A single large pearl*; Plin.

UNIOĀ, æ. f. *A kind of herb*; Apul.

UNIONĒTE, ārum. m. (unio, onis) *Unitarians, persons who denied the doctrine of Scripture concerning the sacred Trinity in Unity*; Prudent.

UNIPĒTUS, a, um. (unus and pes) *Having only one stalk*; artica, Marc. Emp.

UNISTIRPIS, e. (unus and stirps) *Having only one stem or trunk*; Plin.

UNĪTAS, atis. f. (unus) I. *Oneness, unity, one*; Tert.: alveī, Plin.: ut unitas in eo (lino) facta sit, that a single thread is made out of it, Cels.: si mundi unitas fuit, i. e. una re constitit, vel aqua vel igni, Justin. II. *A uniting, joining together*; Sen.

UNĪTĀ, ōnis. III. *Unity, union, concord*; Sen. IV. *Agreement, resemblance, uniformity*; foliorum, Plin.: in unitatem venit, became only one name, id.

UNĪTER, adv. *Conjointly, together*; aptus, so connected as to make but one, Lucr.

UNĪTUS, a, um. See UNIO, ire.

UNĪUSMODI, or, more correctly, UNĪUS MŌDI. *Of one manner or kind*; Cic.

UNĪVERSĀLIS, e. (universus) *Pertaining to all or the whole, universal*; Quint.

UNĪVERSĀLITER, adv. *Universally, generally, altogether*; Pand.

UNIVERSATIM. adv. i. q. Universaliter; Sidon.
 UNIVERSE. adv. Generally, in general, i. e. without reference to particulars; loqui, Cic.: cetera mandare, id.
 UNIVERSIM. adv. i. q. Universe; Gell.
 UNIVERSITAS, ātis. f. (universus) I. The entire number of things, the whole; generis humani, the whole human race, Cic.: rerum, the universe, id.: universitatem commendat, the whole speech, Plin. Ep.: bonorum, the whole of one's goods or property, Pand.: aedificii, id. II. The whole world, the universe; corpus universitatis, Cic., sc. rerum. III. A community, corporation, college, company, guild, &c.; Pand.

UNIVERSUS, a, um. (from unus and versus) Prop. Turned into one, collected into one whole; hence, I. Whole, entire; mundus universus, Cic., the world, regarded as a whole: familia, id.: vita, id.: triduum, Ter., three whole days: ad universae rei dimicationem venire, Liv., to come to a general or decisive engagement: thus also, plur. Universi, æ, a, All together; universos esse pares, dispersos perituros, Nep.: universi (homines), Cic.: also with omnis; e. g. omnibus universis, Plaut., all together: naturam universa atque omnia continentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, i. e. all things in general and in particular. N. B. 1. It may often be rendered, Generally; de re universa tractare, Cic. 2. Universum, subst., A whole; hence, the whole world; pars universi, Cic. II. Of or pertaining to all or the whole, universal, general; natura, Cic.: pugna, Liv., a general engagement: victoria, id.: odium, Cic.: hence, in universum, generally, in respect of the whole or all; Liv. N. B. Universum, as a trisyllable; Lucr. — See the synonyms under OMNIS.

UNIVIRA, æ. f. (unus and vir) That has had only one husband; Tert.: also adj. univira viduitas, id.: we find also univiria, id.

UNIVIRĀTUS, us. m. (univira) The state of a woman who has married only once; Tert.

UNIVIRIA, æ. f. See UNIVIRA.

UNIVOCUS, a, um. (unus and voco) That has only one name; Marc. Cap.

UNO, āre. (unus) To unite; Tert.

UNOCŪLUS, a, um. (unus and oculus) Having only one eye, one-eyed; Acc.: subst., Unoculus, A one-eyed man; Plaut.

UNŌMAMMIA CLASSIA, Plaut. A fictitious name of a country or people, perhaps with allusion to the Amazons.

UNŌSE. adv. Together, at once, at the same time; Pacuv.

UNQUAM. adv. I. Ever, at any time; Ter.: Cic.: non unquam, i. e. nunquam, Liv. II. Any where; semel unquam, Plin.: si quando unquam, Liv.: also with gentium (as ubi, &c.); e. g. quis homo te exsuperavit unquam gentium impudentia? Cic. e. poetā.

UNUS, a, um. (is, genit. unus) I. A, an, as an indefinite article, which is, however, usually omitted: una adolescentula, Ter.: unus paterfamilias, Cic.: ut iudicem unum, id.: also with the superlative; cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, id.: also without the substantive, one, some one; tradidit uni, Ov.: raptā ab uno tuba, Suct.: again, as we say 'each one,' &c.; so we find also, unus with quisque, quilibet, quivis, &c., each one, each; una quaque (unaquaque) de re, Cic.: unum quodque (unumquodque), id.: also, unum quidquid, for unum quidque, Lucr.: unus quilibet, Liv.: or, quilibet unus, id.: quivis unus, Cic.: thus also with quidam; e. g. unus cuiusdam operis, id.: with quisquam; e. g. in quemquam unum, Liv.: with aliquis; e. g. ad unum aliquem confugebant, Cic.: thus also, unus quis, for unus aliquis; e. g. doctorem unum quem, id.: also, unus aliquis, for unus, a single person, an individual, id.: thus also, unus quisquam, for unus; e. g. nec quisquam unus, &c., and not a single one, Liv.: thus also, unus quidam, for unus, Cic.: also, nihil unum, i. e. nothing, Liv.: also, nemo unus, for nemo, no one, Cic.: nullus unus, for nullus, id. II. As a numeral, One; unus deillus, Cic.: unam (partium) incolunt, Cæs.: uno et octogesimo anno, in the eighty-first year, Cic.: unum et viginti annos, id.: hence, unus de multis, id.; or, ex multis, Plin. Ep.; or, e multis, Ov.; or, multorum, Hor., one of the many, an ordinary or common man: uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse, more Etrurians by one, Liv.: unus is sometimes omitted; fies fontium, sc. unus, Hor.: it is often followed by alter, another; Cæs.: Cic.: we find also, alius, for alter; Cæs.; see Mœbius ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; hence, unus et alter; or, unus aut alter; or, unus, alter; or, unus alterque, a couple, two, or, one or two, from one to two; unus et alter dies, Cic., from one to two days, one or two days: dies unus, alter, plures, &c., id., one day, a second, several: unum, alterum mensem, id.: in uno aut altero, id.; uno alteroque, Liv., one and another: de amicis unus et alter, Ov., a few, some few: also, unus post alterum, one after another, Aur. Vict.: thus also, plur.; unis et alteris literis, Cic., by several letters: unæ quadrigæ, Varr.: manibus ab unis, Val. Fl. III. One, a single, one only; in which sense it may frequently be rendered, alone, only, simply, merely; uno verbo, Ter.: Demosthenes unus eminet, Cic.: Pompeius plus potest unus, alone, id.: unus ex omnibus, id.: solus is

sometimes found with it, for emphasis; uno illo solo antistite, id.: unam solam esse civitatem, id.: also, tantum, as in English, one only, id.: also plur.; tres unus passus, Plaut., only three paces: nuptiæ, Ter.: Ubii, qui uni miserant, Cæs., i. e. only, alone: hence, in unum locum cogere, to collect together, id.: also, in unum, together, into the same place; in unum confuere, Cic.: cogere, Liv.: quibus in unum tunsis, Colum.: ad unum, together: omnes ad unum, Cic.; or, ad unum omnes, Liv., all together, all without exception, all to a man: thus also, omnes (naves) ad unum sunt exceptæ, Lentul. in Cic. Ep.: also without omnes; e. g. consurrexit senatus ad unum, Cic., i. e. together, all to a man: also, omnes cum uno, for, ad unum omnes, Gell., one and all: again, nemo unus, not one, no single person, Cic.: thus also, nulla res una, id., no single thing: non modo (nou) quemquam unum, not only no single one, Liv.: thus also, unus aliquis, Cic., a single person: unus quidam, for unus, id.; see I.: hence with suppratives, for sake of emphasis, with and without omnium; e. g. summum virum unum omnis Græciæ, id., the greatest man or the only great man: unus maxime floreret, more than all others, Nep.: rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, Cic., of all things the most difficult. N. B. Unus non, for nullus; Flor.: for which we find also, ne unus quidem, as, on the contrary, non unus, in the sense of several.

UNUSQUILIBET, unaquælibet, &c., or UNUS QUIL, &c. Singular, one and alone, true, genuine, complete, thorough; unus caprimulgus, Catull.: unus civis, Juv. V. One and the same; uno tempore, at one and the same time, Cic.: Cæs.: also with idem, as in English, one and the same: exitus unus et idem, Cic.: eandem et unam rem, id.: also plur.; unis moribus, id. N. B. I. Genit. Unius has the i both long and short in Virgil: we find also uni, for unius; Plaut.: Catull. 2. Dat. uno and unæ, for uni; e. g. uno operario, Varr.: unæ fibulæ, Cato. 3. Vocat. unæ, Plaut. Fragn.: Catull.

UNUSQUILIBET, unaquælibet, &c., or UNUS QUIL, &c. See UNUS, and QUILIBET.

UNUSQUISQUE, unaquæque, &c., or UNUS QUISQUE, &c. See UNUS, and QUISQUE.

UNUSQUISQUIS, unaquæque, unumquidquid (or quicquid), or UNUS QUISQUIS, &c. Every, every one; unum quidquid, Lucr.

UNUSQUISVIS, unaquævis, &c., or UNUS QUVIS, &c. ee UNUS, and QUVIS.

UPILIO, ōnis. m. for opilio. A shepherd; Virg.

UPĪPA, æ. f. (ἔροψ) 1. The hoop; Plin. II. An instrument for digging, a mattock, a pick; Plaut.

URÆUS, a, um. (ουραῖος) Having a tail; cybia uræa, Plin., said of a kind of tunny.

URĀNOSCŌPUS, -os, i. m. (ουρανόσκοπος) A kind of fish, otherwise called callionymus; Plin.

URASCORPIU. (ὄρεα σκορπίου) A kind of herb; Apul.

URBĀNĀTIM. adv. As in cities or towns, politely; Pompon.

URBĀNE. adv. As in cities or towns, politely, court-cously, manners; irridere, Cic.: agere, id.: urbanus agere, id.: urbanissime, Quint.: urbane dicta, witty or elegant speech, id.: also, affably, kindly; urbanissime, Treb. Poll.

URBĀNICĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a city; milites, Spartan; Pand., i. e. soldiers stationed at a garrison in Rome.

URBĀNTAS, ātis. f. (urbanus) I. A living in a town or city, especially a large city, as Rome; desiderium urbanitatis, Cic. In large cities, such as Rome, the inhabitants are more polite and refined than people who live in the country; hence, II. Politeness, refined manners, courtesy; Cic. ad Div. 3, 7. III. Elegance in speech, whether in pronunciation or expression; urbanitatis color, Cic.; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 17. IV. Wit, humour, pleasantry; vetus, Cic.: in jocis, Quint. V. Trickery, roguery, cunning, deceit; vernacula, Tac.

URBĀNUS, a, um. (urbs) I. Of or belonging to a town or city, especially a large one, and particularly Rome; vita, Cic.: tribus, id.: prætor, Cic.; Cæs., i. e. the city prætor; see PRÆTOR: Urbani, Citizens (of Rome); Liv.: exercitus, i. e. consisting of citizens resident at Rome, id.: insidiæ, Cic., i. e. in Rome: prædium, an estate in or near the city, or in a city fashion, Cic.: Paid. The inhabitants of large cities are usually more polite and refined in their manners, &c., than countrymen; hence,

II. Polite, manners, refined, accomplished; homo, Cic., a man of the world. III. Polished and elegant in speech; quiddam resenat urbanus, Cic. IV. Witty, facetious, humorous; sermo, Cic.: homo urbanissimus, id.: sales, id.: homines lepidi et urbani, id. V. Elegant, neat; arbores urbanores, Plin. VI. Bold, shameless; frons, Hor.

URBĀCAPUS, i. m. (urbs and capio) One that takes or overthrows cities; Plaut.

URBĀCIUS, a, um. (urbicus) In or near Rome; regio, Cod. Theod.: præfectura, Cod. Just.

URBĀCREMUS, a, um. (urbs and cremo) That burns cities; Prudent.

URBĀCUS, a, um. (urbs) Of the city, civic, especially Roman; negotiator, Suct.

URBO, Ære. See URVO.

URBS, bis. f. (from orbis). I. *Any city or town surrounded with a wall*; Cic.: especially, *the city of Rome*; Cic.: Cæs.: Hor.: hence, ad urbem, at Rome, Cic.: or, towards Rome = id. N.B. 1. Sometimes the name of the city is added in the genitive; urbs Patavii, Virg. 2. Urbe, for in urbe, Auct. argum. Tracul. Plaut. 2. 3. Fig.; urbs philosophica, Cic., i. e. the chief matter. II. *A capital city, metropolis*; Pand.

URBUM, i. n. See URVUM.

URCEATIM, adv. *By pitchers full*; or, as we say, *by buckets full*; pluebat, Petron., i. e. heavily.

URCEOLARIS, e. (urceolus) *Of or pertaining to pitchers*; herba, an herb used for polishing glass pitchers, pelitory of the wall, Parietaria officinalis, L.; Plin.

URCEOLUS, i. m. (dimin. of urceus) *A little pitcher*; Colum.

URCEUS, i. m. *A pitcher, water-pot*; Hor.: fectilis, Vitr.

URENDO, Inis. f. (uro) I. *A blast or blight on plants, corn, &c.*; Cic. II. *A burning itch*; Plin.

URGEO, or URGUEO, ursi, Ære. I. *To press*; hostes urgebant, Sall.: hence, *to press upon or against, to drive, urge, impel*; equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afric.: pedem (alicujus) pede (suo), Virg.: naves in Syrtis, id.: vocem alia vires, to overstrain, Quint.: hence, orationem, id., to speak with vehemence. II. *To oppress, distress, incommode*; quem morbus urget, Hor.: urgens malum, Cic.: urgens senectus, id., i. e. close at hand: aliquid fame, Sall.: especially of things which are near, *to press upon, to be close upon*; urbem, Cic.: vallem, Virg.

III. *To press to do any thing, to urge, insist, compel, constrain, solicit earnestly*; insto atque urgeo, Cic.: nihil urget, id., there is no urgent need of it: ursit me literis, ut, &c., Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.: famulas laboribus, i. e. ad labores, Ov.: hence, I. In disputations, *To press or urge (an opponent), to ply, follow closely with objections, interrogations, &c.*; interrogando, Cic., to question closely: rusticus, id. 2. Rem. *To persist in a thing, to insist upon, urge, hasten*; arva, Hor., to till with diligence: iter, Ov., to hasten. also with an infinitive; urges summovere maris litora, Hor. 3. *Not to cease or depart from a thing, not to let go, to follow up*; occasionem, Cic., i. e. to make use of it, take advantage of, turn to account: forum, id., to be always or frequently there: propositum, Hor., not to depart from, to follow up: jus, Cic., i. e. to maintain, stick close to, insist on: altum, to remain out in the open sea, Hor.

URICA, Æ. f. i. q. Eruca. *A caterpillar*; Plin.

URIGO, Inis. f. (uro) I. *A burning, burning heat*; Plin.; si lectio certa. II. *A kind of eruption or itch*; Veget.; si lectio certa.

URINA, Æ. f. (urina) *Urine*; Cic.: libido urinae, a desire to make water, Gell.: urinam reddere, Cels.; or, facere, Colum., to make water: but urinam facere means also, to be unable to hold water, Pand. N.B. Plur. urinas, Veget.

URINALIS, e. (urina) *Of or pertaining to urine*; Cæl. Aur.

URINATOR, Æris. m. (urinator) *A diver*; Liv.

URINO, Ære. i. q. Urinor; Varr.

URINOR, Æri. *To dive*; qui urinantur, Cic.; or, Urinantes, Plin., *Divers*.

URINUS, a, um. (urinus) *Full of wind*; ovum, Plin., a wind-egg.

URION (-um) i. n. (genus terræ) *A useless kind of earth in mines*; Plin.

URNA, Æ. f. I. *A pot or vessel for holding water, a water-pot, urn*; Hor.: Ov.: such is assigned to the constellation Aquarius, Ov.; and to rivers and river-deities when represented by figures, Virg. II. *Any urn, pot, or vessel*; as, for holding money; argenti, Hor.: for holding the ashes or bones of the dead, a sepulchral urn; Ov.: especially, *an urn into which the tablets were thrown at voting, a ballot-box*; Cic.: also, an urn used by soothsayers, who drew lots or caused them to be drawn; Hor.: hence, with allusion to death, since the space of every one's life and his future condition were supposed to be determined by lot: omnium versatur urna — sors exitura, Hor., i. e. the lot of death awaits every one at his proper time: omne nomen movet urna, for, nomen movetur in urna, Hor.: quæstor Minos (in the infernal regions) urnam movet, Virg.; sc. umbram, disposes of them according to their lot and their deserts; or, sc. judicium, creates judges by lot: quæstor urna Gnosius (i. e. Minos) versat reos, Sen., i. e. awards to each what he deserves. III. *A liquid measure, containing half an amphora, four congil, or twenty-four sextarii*; Cato: Plin.: hence, *a vessel that holds the said quantity, and perhaps more or less*; Cato: Juv.

URNALIS, e. (urna) *Containing an urna, i. e. twenty-four sextarii, or half an amphora*; Plin.: hence, Urnalis, m. sc. urceus; or Urnale, sc. vas, *A vessel of such capacity*; in urnalibus, Pand.

URNARIUM, i. n. (urna) *A place or table on which water-vessels stand*; Varr.

URNIGER, a, um. (urna and gero) e. g. puer, *The constel-*

lation Aquarius, or the Waterman; Epigr. de Signis Cœlest. (æ. f. whom myself ascribe to Virgil), 12.

URNŪLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of urna) *A small water-pot or urn*; Cic.: also, a small sepulchral urn; Spartian.

UR, ussi, ustum, Ære. I. *To burn a person or thing with fire, or the like, to parch, scorch, cauterize, &c.*; uri calore, Cic.: sitis usserat herbas, Ov.: sitis urit fauces, Hor.: febribus uror, Ov.: calx (in medicine) urit, burns, heats, Plin.: terebra urit partem, quam perforat, Colum.: calcus minor uret, Hor., will gall or fret; hence, I. *To burn, cause acute pain, gall, annoy, distress, harass, plague, oppress, worry*; pestilentia urens, Liv.: aculeus sagittæ urit, id.: labor urens, id.: Achæos bello, id.: thus also, of love; uritur Dido, Virg., is inflamed: Daphnis me urit, id.: ureris ipse miser, Hor.: uri in aliquo, to be in love with, Ov. 2. *To gall, pinch, fret, rub sore*; urunt juga juvenecos, Ov.: uri loris, Hor., to be galled with the lash. 3. *To burn, i. e. to consume by burning, burn oil, candles, &c.*; cedrum in lumina, Virg. 4. *To make or mark by burning*; tabulas coloribus, Ov., i. e. to enamel: also, to burn in; colores, id. 5. *To incite, enflame, kindle*; aliquem laudibus avorum, Val. Fl.: invidiam, Liv., i. e. to enrage, irritate. N.B. Uro hominem, Ter., i. e. I vex him. II. *To burn, burn up, consume by burning*; hominem mortuum, Cic.: agros, Liv., to burn, set on fire: urenda filix, Hor.: hence, I. *To injure as by burning*; pinch of cold which parches plants and the skin; *to nip or pinch with cold, blast*; quæ frigus usserit, Plin.: per nives usti sit herba, Ov.: in montibus uri se patuntur, Cic.: Sestha frigoribus uruntur, Justin. 2. *To burn up, scorch, parch*; campum, Virg.: finum sillum urit vineas, Plin. Part. Ustus, a, um: hence, usti (homines), burnt, scorched, injured by fire; ustis, Plin.: or this may be the neuter gender, burnt parts or members.

URŌPŪGIUM, i. n. (ὀροπύγιον, or ὀροπύγιον) *The rump of a fowl*; Mart.: but ed. Bip. has orropygium, which is perhaps correct; see OROPYGIUM.

URPEX, icis. in. i. q. Irpex; Cato.

URRUNCUM, i. n. *The lowest part of an ear of corn*; Varr.

URSA, Æ. f. (from ursus) I. *A she-bear*; Ov.: also poetically for, a bear, gen.; Ov. II. *The name of two constellations*; Ursa Major, or Erymanthis, Ov.: or, Mænalidis, id.; or, Parrhasis, id.: and Ursa Minor, or Ursa Cynosurus, id.: hence, Ursa, *The northern countries, situate under these constellations*; Val. Fl.

URSINUS, a, um. (ursus) *Of bears*; sanguis, Plin.: rabies, id., i. e. such as bears are subject to: adeps, id., bear's grease: hence, allium ursinum, a kind of wild garlic, id.

URSUS, i. m. *A bear*; Hor.: poscent ursum, i. e. pugnam ursorum in circo, Hor.

URTICA, Æ. f. (uro) I. *A nettle*; Hor. II. *A kind of zoophyte*; Plin. III. *An itch*; Juv.

URUS, i. m. (a Celtic word) *A wild ox or buffalo*; Cæs.: Virg.

URVO, or URBO, Ære. (urbum) *To plough round, to draw the plough round a place*; thus the ancients used to mark out the limits of a town by the plough; Enn.: Pand.

URVUM, or URBUM, i. n. *The curved part of a plough, used by the ancients in marking out the limits of a town*; Varr.: Pand.

USO, Æis. f. (utor) *Use, custom*; Cato: Pand.

USURTE, adv. *According to custom, in the usual manner*; Cic.: usitatus, Gell.

USITATUS, a, um. (obsolet. usito) *Usual, customary, common*; honos, Cic.: vocabula, id.: facinus usitatus hoc verbum, id.: verbus usitatisimis, id.: hence, usitatum est, it is usual; id. N.B. Homo, qui non hic usitatus sæpe est, who has not been here often; Plaut.

USITOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (freq. of utor) *To use, especially, to use often*; verbo, annulis, Gell.

USPIAM, adv. I. *Any where, at or in any place*; Ter.: Cic.: with a genitive; scripturatum (in the Scriptures), Augustin. II. *In any matter or thing*; Plaut.

USQUAM, adv. I. *Any where, 1. In or at any place*; Cic.: also with a genitive (as ubi, &c.); terrarum, Justin.; or, gentium, Ter., any where in the world. 2. *In any thing*; Cic.: non usquam, for nusquam, id. N.B. Usquam, for ullius pretii, Ter. Eun. 2, 15. II. *Any whither, to any place*; Cic.: non usquam, for nusquam, Hor.: also with genium (in the world); Plaut.

USQUE, adv. I. *Without ceasing, continually*; usque os præbui, Ter.: penas dedite usque superque quam satis est, Hor.: hence, usque adhuc (ad hoc tempus), Ter., until this time, hitherto: usque quaque (usquequaque), i. e. 1. *In all parts, in every thing*; sapere, Cic.: quærerere, id. 2. *Every where, in every place*; queritare, Plaut.: conservare, Cic. 3. *Generally*; an hoc usquequaque aliter in vita? Cic. 4. *Always, at all times*; religionum usquequaque contemptor, Suet.: usque adeo, always; or, so much, so very, to such a degree, Virg.: usque followed by dum, donec, quoad, always until, or so long as. From this first signification 'always' follows the second 'so long,' and the third 'until,' &c. II.

So long, as long as; followed by the particles dum, donec, quoad. 1. When these particles signify 'until'; usque, dum — scierō, Cic.: usque, quod ei nunciatum esset, &c., id.: usque donec, &c., Plaut.: thus also, usque quo, until, Varr. 2. When these particles signify, 'as long as', 'or', 'all the while that,' and then usque is redundant; usque, dum licuerit, tenuisse, Cic.: so long as while, all the while that: usque dum, &c., Ter.: usque, quoad, Varr.: also, usque dum — usque, Ter., i. e. as long as — so long will I. III. *Even, as far as, until, all the while.* 1. To the question, whence? usque a mari, Cic.: usque ex Syria, id.: also after a preposition; ab usque Pachyno, Virg.: oceano ab usque, Tac.: also with istinc; e. g. quod eos usque istinc exauditis putem, Cic., heard even from where you are. 2. To the question, whither? or how far? whether a place, person, or thing be referred to; often followed by a preposition; usque in Pamphyliam mississet, Cic.: usque in adventum, &c., Liv.: usque ad necem, Ter.: usque ad Numantiam, Cic.: usque sub ora, Ov.: but the preposition is not used before the names of towns; usque Romam, Cic.: Miletum usque, Ter.: and sometimes not before other words; usque diem, Cels.: terminos usque Libyam, Justin.: usque initium, Liv.: ab eo usque Jovem, Plin.: usque is also followed by adverbs of place; usque illo, as far as, Plin.: also with persons; vos usque, Stat.: also of time, usque a, and usque ad; e. g. usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic., from as far back as the heroic ages: usque a Thale, id.: inde usque repetens, id.: usque ad extremum vite spatium, id., to the very last of life: usque ad eum finem, id., i. e. so long; usque adhuc, Ter.; see below: usque in adventum; see above: also in an inverted order; ad usque ludibria, Gell.: inde usque, Cic.; see above: also without ad; e. g. usque diem; see above: also, usque ad, up to, i. e. with the exception of; assenserunt omnes usque ad Pompeium, Plin. Ep., every one but Pompey with usque, until, we find the particles adeo, eo, quo, &c. 1. Usque adeo. 1. *So long, so far* (usually followed by donec, quoad, dum, &c.); usque adeo, quoad, Cic.: usque adeo, donec, Plaut.: usque adeo, dum, Plaut., so long as; Ter. 2. *So much, so, to such a degree*; usque adeo, ut, &c., Cic.: 2. Usque eo. 1. *So far*; accedere, Auct. B. Afric.: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, &c., Cic.: inferiorem usque eo, nec, &c., id., to that extent, so far. 2. *So long*; usque eo, donec, Cic.; or, usque eo, dum, Cic.: Liv., so long till, as long as till: usque eo iocari, antequam — nominaretur, Cic., i. e. so long before, so long till. 3. *So very, so very much, to such a degree*; improbus, Cic.: abhorrebant, id.: also with ut; e. g. usque eo visum indignum ut, &c., id. 3. Usque quo. 1. *As far as, so far as, up to that place*; Plin.: usque quo Falcidia permittit, Pand. 2. *So long till, until*; Varr.: Pallad.: hence, quo usque (quousque), how long; properly, until how long; see QUOUSQUE. N.B. Quoad usque ad, &c., Liv. G. 38, must not be referred to this; usque belongs to ad, until our times. — Synon. Semper represents time as a certain space; but usque in a continued line, having its commencement in a certain point. Or, usque denotes progression in time, semper represents a permanent condition.

USQUE ADEO. See USQUE.
 USQUE EDEM, or USQUE DUM. See USQUE.
 USQUE QUO, or USQUE QUO. See USQUE.
 USTA, æ. f. (uro) *A kind of red colour, burnt cinnabar*; Vitr.
 USTILAGO, f. *A kind of herb*, i. q. Chamæleon; Apul.
 USTIO, ðnis. f. (uro) *A burning, a consuming by fire*; Cels.: vehementior, Plin.
 USTOR, ðris. m. (uro) *One who burns or consumes by fire*; Catull.: Mart.
 USTRICULA, æ. f. (dimin. of ustrix, from ustor) *She that curls the hair by heat*; Tert.
 USTINA, æ. f. (uro) 1. *A burning, conflagration*; Apul. II. *A place in which any thing has been burnt*; Fest.
 USTRINUM, i. n. (uro) *A place in which a corpse has been burnt*; Inscr.
 USTRIO, avi, ætum, ære. (dimin. of uro) 1. *To burn, or to burn a little, to scorch, singe*; palos, Vitr.: ferro (i. e. calamistro), to crisp, Auct. Friap. II. *To consume by fire, burn up*; scripta lignis, Catull.: hence fig., of cold, to pinch, blast, nip; gemmas (arboris), Auct. Friap.
 USTRUS, a, um. See URO.
 USUALIS, e. (usus) 1. *That is for use*; mancipia, Pand. II. *Usual, customary, common*; Sidon.
 USURIUS, a, um. (usus) 1. *That serves for use*; Gell.: scrvus, Pand., i. e. whom we may employ, but without having any right of property in him. II. *That has only the use of any thing, but not the right of property, or the profit*; Pand. III. *For usufructuarius*; Pand.
 USUCAPIO, or USU CAPIO, cæpi, captum, ðre. *To acquire the property of a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession, to make one's own*; aliiquid, Cic.
 USUCAPIO, or USU CAPIO, ðnis. f. *An acquiring the right of property to a thing by long and uninterrupted*

use and possession of it; fundi, Cic.: we find also, usus capio, Pand.
 USUCAPTO, a, um. See USUCAPIO, ðre.
 USUFACIO, or USU FACIO, fæci, actum, ðre. for usu capere; Plaut.
 USURPATORIUS, a, um. *That has only the use of a thing, but not the right of property in it*; Pand.
 USURA, æ. f. (utor) 1. *The temporary use or enjoyment of a thing*; Plaut.: horæ, Cic.: hujus lucis, id., i. e. of life and a residence in Rome: longi temporis, id.: hence, II. *A lending of money*; Cic. Varr. 3, 72, where Gronovius reads, versura. III. *Interest of money, usury*; because it is an employment of capital, or because the debtor pays for the use of capital; usuram accipere, Nep.: pendere, to pay, Cic.: certare cum usuris fructibus pradiorum, id., i. e. to be obliged to pay the amount of one's income in interest. N.B. With the Romans, interest was paid monthly; hence fig., Interest, terra nec unquam sine usura reddit, Cic.: appositus usuris, Plin. Ep., with the addition of interest, i. e. of other terms, which I will reckon as such.
 USURARIUS, a, um. (usura) 1. *Only for use, especially, for a certain time, temporary*; Plaut. II. *Of or pertaining to interest*; pecunia, money at interest, Pand.: debitor, id.
 USURARIUS, æ. (usurpo) *That may be used*; Tert.
 USURARIUS, ðnis. f. (usurpo) 1. *The use, or making use, of a thing*; doctrina, Cic.: vocis, Liv.: nomen, use of a name, Plin.: hence, II. *An exercising, practising*; ad usurpationem vetustatis, to practise an ancient rite, Cic.: III. *An undertaking*; itineris, Liv. IV. *A mentioning, naming*; civitatis, Cic. V. *A possessing*; bonæ mentis, Val. El. VI. *An assumption of a thing which does not belong to one, an unlawful use of a thing*; Cæd. Just. VII. *An interruption of the usucapio or prescription*; Pand.
 USURPATIVE, adv. *By misuse*; Serv.
 USURPATOR, ðris. m. (usurpo) *One who uses any thing, or uses it unlawfully*; Ammian. — Hence,
 USURPATORIUS, a, um. *That uses unlawfully, usurping, unlawful*; Cæd. Just.
 USURUS, avi, ætum, ære. (for uso rapio, to take to one's self by use) 1. *To use or make use of any thing*; vestes, Plin.: hereditatem, i. e. adire, Tac.: sibi servitutum fundi, Pand.; jus, Liv.: genus pœnæ, Cic.: usurpata mulier, Gell., who has cohabited with a man during a whole year, and is thus become his wife: memoriam aliquid, Cic., to remember: hence, usurpatum est, it is usual, Pand.: thus also, usurpator, Colum.: hence, II. *To exercise, practise*; libertatem, Cic., to exercise the right of Roman citizens, i. e. to vote: officium, id.: jus, Tac. III. *To assume*; gloriam, Plin.: especially, to assume unlawfully, to usurp; civitatem Romanam, Suet.: dominium, Cæd. Just.; hence, to acquire, get, obtain; imperium, Justin. IV. *Offences, To perceive, observe*; sensibus, Lucr.: oculis, to see, id.: aures usurpant sonitum, Plaut., i. e. hear. V. *Of the voice*. 1. *To speak, say, mention*; nomen virtutis, Cic.: id crebris sermonibus, id. 2. *To name, call*; fratres, Cic.: ramos, Colum.: qui sapiens usurpator, Cic.
 USUS, us. m. (utor) 1. *Use which one makes of a thing*; virtutis, Cic.: celeritatis, Cæs.: in usum lætitiæ, Hor.: in usu habere, to practise, Plin. Ep.: nullum argenteum vas in usu habere, Suet., to use: usus et auctoritas, or usus auctoritas, Cic., full possession which gives a right of property, prescription; hence, 1. *Frequent use, practice or exercise, experience*; frequens, Cic.: assiduus, id.: ars et usus, Tac. 2. *Usefulness, benefit, advantage, profit*; magnus usus affert ad navigia faciendâ, Cic.: in usu esse, to be useful, or, to be customary, Plin.: usum habere, to be benefited, derive benefit from, Sail.: magno usui esse, to be of great use, benefit or service, Cic.: ex usu esse, to be useful, id. 3. *Use, custom*; communi in usu, Cic.: est mihi in usu, Plin. Ep., it is my custom, I am accustomed, it is usual with me: in usum venire, to become usual or customary, Plin.: also, usage or custom of speech; Hor. 4. *Intimacy, familiarity, intercourse or acquaintance with any one*; domesticis, Cic.: inter hosmet vetus usus intercedit, id.: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id.: habere in usu aliquem, to have intercourse with, Plin. Paneg. 5. *Experience, practice, expertise or skill in a thing*; magnum usum in re militari habere, Cæs.: militaris, Cic.: habere usum belli, Cæs. II. *Need, necessity, occasion, case*; si usus fuerit, Cic.: si usus veniat, Cæs.: also, wants, necessities, necessary things; usum provincie supplere, Cic.: quæ usus belli poscunt, Liv.: hence, 1. *Usus est*, it is necessary or requisite, there is need or occasion; mihi, i. e. I must, Ter.: the thing which is necessary is sometimes put in the ablative; naves, quibus usus non est, Cic., which are not needed; viribus, Virg.: naves, quibus consili usus non esset, Liv.: also in the accusative; ad eam rem usus est hominum astutum, Plaut.: also in the genitive; si quo usus operæ sit, Liv.; unless we render usus in this place, usefulness. 2. *Usus may frequently be rendered, Accident, hap, chance, case*; usus non veniet, that will

not happen, Ter.: si usus fuerit, Cic.; see above: si usus veniat, Cæs.; see above: hence, usu, by accident or chance, perchance, Plaut.: especially, usu venire, to happen, fall out, come to pass; mihi usu venturum non arbitrabar, ut, &c., Cic.: ante quam hoc usu veniret, id., before this should happen: quod usu memoria paverunt venit, id., it has happened: we find also, usu venire, for usu venire, id.; the distinction which some make between these expressions is quite frivolous and imaginary.

USUS, a, um. See UTO.

USUSFRUCTUS, us. m. (for usus et fructus) *Usufructus*, a having the use but not the property of a thing; Cic.: we find also, usui et fructus, id.

UT, or UTI. (*uti*) 1. Adv., i. e. when it does not of itself govern a conjunctive. 1. *As, just as, like as*; when it is frequently followed by sic, Cic.; or ita, Ter.; or item, Cic.: it is also preceded by ita; e. g. ita, ut res sese habet, narrato, Ter.: we find also, ut si, for si; e. g. ut si quid promittere possum, Hor.: abstinuit aleno, ut si quis unquam, Suet. N.B. 1. Ut—ita (sic) is put for et—et, *As well—as, not only—but also*; ut cum Titamis, ita cum Gigantibus, Cic.: also for quidem (indeed, although)—sed (but, but yet, yet); seniores patrum ut nimis ferociores credere (for credebant) juvenes esse, ita malis, si, &c., Liv., the older senators believed indeed that—but yet they preferred. 2. Ut may sometimes be rendered, *The, when* quisque (for aliquis) and a superlative (for a comparative) are found with it; ut quisque optime Græce scirent, ita esse nequissimum, the better one understood Greek, the worse man he was, Cic.: ut quidque primum gestum erit, ita primum exponetur, id.; also ita precedes; colendum esse ita quemque maximo, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus, Cic.: and ita is sometimes omitted; ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid, &c.—is prudentissimum haberi solet, id.; also, ita and the superlative are omitted; ut quæque retro, &c., Liv. 30. 10. 3. Ut, in oaths and asseverations, *As, as sure as*, when ita precedes; ita mihi meam voluntatem comprobat, ut ego accipi, &c., Cic.: also, the clause with ut is omitted; ita me dixi juveni! id. 2. *How, in what manner*; videte, ut hoc corruerit, Cic.: videtisne, ut eos agitent Furie, id.: hence, *How!* in exclamations; ut pro nihilo putavit! Cic.: ut gaudet! Hor.: ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! Virg., as soon as I saw her how I was lost (enamoured)! 2. In interrogation, for quomodo? *How?* ut valet? Hor. 3. *As, according as*; ut ipse præscriperat, Nep.: ut nunc sunt mores, Ter.: ut potui, tuli, as well as I could, Cic.: hence, ut si, *as if, as though*; ut si esset res mea, id.: ut si ullam partem, Quint.: also, ut is repeated, or cunque is appended to it, *however, howsoever*; ut ut erant, Ter.: utcunque se affectum volet, Cic. 4. *As*, with a superlative, for quam; e. g. ut blandissime potest, Cic., as smoothly as he can. 5. *As*, in citing an example, for which we also say, *as for example, or, for example*; quæ tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, Cic.: ut si quis ægre ferat, id. 6. *As soon as, when* (for cum); ut hæc audivit, Cic.: hence, ut primum, as soon as, id.; see Zumpt's Grammar, § 506, concerning the tenses after it, and ut primum: ut subito, as soon as, or, when on a sudden, Ov.: ut means also, *since that, since*; vigesima non fuit, ut cupiunt te cernere silvæ, Calp.: ut sumus in Ponto, Ov.: ut careo vobis, id.: ut illos libros edidisti, Cic. 7. *When*; Catull. 8. In explanation and proof, *As, even as, inasmuch as*; leti, ut ad regem diu desideratum, concessere, Liv.: horret onus ut parvo corpore majus, Hor.: especially with qui (qua, &c.), *as one who*; ut qui meminissimus, Liv.: ut quod sepulcrum publice datum est, id.: prælium, ut quod maxime unquam (commisum est), id., i. e. as great as ever was fought before it. 9. Ut is used redundantly before qui, qua, quod; e. g. prælium, ut quod, &c.; see above: thus also, ut quo nos recipiemus? Liv., for quo nos, &c.: on the contrary, we find, ut qui, for ut; e. g. ita es animata, ut qui imperii expers sis, as if thou, &c., Plaut. II. Conj., i. e. when of itself it governs a conjunctive. 1. *That*, after talis, tantus (also, is, for talis), tot, tam, adeo, sic, ita, and the like, after verbs and substantives which denote a will, wish, entreaty, advice, care, permission, command, necessity, &c.: see Grammar. N.B. 1. It is also used after the phrase, to fall at one's feet; ad pedes accidere, Cic., because this contains the idea of entreaty: also after inusitatum est, id.; certum est, id.; which are otherwise followed by an accusative and infinitive: thus also, after verum est, Nep.: verisimile est, Cic.: accedit, i. e. to which is added, id.: integrum est, id.: sententia, id.: probari potest, id.: obsequi, Liv.: esse; e. g. est ut deceat, for deceat, Cic.: especially after a comparative; videtur esse altius quam ut id suspicere possumus, id.: after magis, Quint.: and after factio; e. g. invitus feci, ut ejicerem, Cic., it was against my inclination. 2. Ut is often omitted, after esse, oportet, oportet, rogo, &c.: also after amitto, Liv.: sino, id.: and concedo, Catull. 2. *That, in order that*, ut verè dicam, that I may speak the truth, to say the truth, Cic. 3. In expressing anxious desire, *Oh that!* ut satis contemplata

modo sis, Ter. 4. In conclusions, *Hence, so that*; ut dubitare debeat nemo, &c., hence, no one could, or, so that no one could, Cic. 5. In wishes, *Oh that!* would that! ut dolor pariat, quod jam diu parturit! Cic.: ut te dii perduint! Ter.: concerning the tenses after ut in wishes, see Zumpt's Grammar, § 571: Heindorf, ad Hor. Sat. 1, l. 55, p. 15. 6. In concessions, *Granted that, even though*; ut omnes dii adjuvent, Cic.: ut ita sit, id.: ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov. 7. *That, namely that*, in explaining a word or sentence; genere largitionis, ut aliis detur, aliis auferatur, Cic. 8. *That not, lest not*, after words denoting fear; as, after timeo, Cic.: after metuo, Ter.: after vereor, Cic. 9. It is often used in impassioned language where it cannot be retained in translation; tu ut unquam te corrigas? Cic. N.B. 1. Ut for ut is frequently found; Cic.: Cæs. 2. Ut, *That*, with an indicative; ut—inquit, Liv. 27, 49; where the indicative may be accounted for by the distance of the verb from the participle: thus also with an infinitive; Liv. 5, 15. 3. Ut is sometimes repeated, especially when many words intervene; ut quibus—essent, ut hic, &c., Liv. 4. Ut ne, for ut non, is frequently found, Cic.: also, ut non, id. N.B. We find ut ne and ut non, when the ut refers to the whole clause, but the negative only to some words in the same; ut ne being used when the negation pertains to a verb or adverb, ut non when it refers to a noun. 5. Quod ut, for ut; like quod si, for si, &c.; Virg. 6. Ut quid? for cur, Tert.

UTCUNQUE, or UTCUNQUE ADV. I. *Howsoever, in whatsoever manner*; utcunque se videri voluit, Cic.: cetera utcunque facilius dissimulari Tac.: utcunque animum collegi, Plin. Ep., as well as I could. II. *Wheresoever*; utcunque mecum eritis, Hor.

UTENSILIS, e. (utor) *Fit for or adapted to use*; Varr.: hence, Utensilia, subst., *All things which are used*; especially in husbandry, *implements, utensils, materials*; Liv.: Colum.

UTENSILITAS, atis. f. (utensilis) *Usefulness*; Tert.

UTENTIOR, SE CLAUSE

UTER, tris. m. (allied to uterus) *A skin, leathern bag or bottle*; Virg.: vini, full of wine, Plaut.: Ulysses was said to have received the winds from Æolus in a leathern bottle, which he could employ at pleasure; hence, Æolus Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, Ov.; for, scripsimus de Ulysse, qui ventos inclusos utribus ab Æolo accepit: also fig.; tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. N.B. Plur. utria, Liv. Andr.

UTER, utra, utrum. (from *utroque*, i. e. *in utroque*) I. *Which? whither of the two?* in interrogation; uter nostrum popularis est? Cic.: sometimes ne is appended; Hor.: or without interrogation; eligas, utrum velis, Cic.: quærite, utra graviori servitute liberati sint, Liv. N.B. 1. The comparative, instead of the superlative is usually found with it; utrius oratio propius accedere, &c., Cic.: but we sometimes find the superlative; utri potissimum consulendum sit, id. 2. It is sometimes followed by the plural; uter meruisti, Plaut. 3. It is sometimes used with reference to more than two; Vitr. 4. An is sometimes used after it, as after utrum; utros habueris libros, an utrosque, nescio, Cic. II. *The other*, when uter or neuter precedes; uter utri insidias fecerit, which for the other, Cic. III. *Both*; sibine utri rapiat an alter cedat alteri, Cic. IV. For uterunque, *Whichever of two*; utrum horum dixerit, in eo culpa hærebit, Cic. N.B. The i in the genitive is properly long, but it is short in Horace.

UTERCŪLUS, i. m. (with the first syllable short, from uterus) *A little belly*; Plin.

UTERCŪLUS, i. m. (with the first syllable long, from uter) *A small leathern bag or bottle*; Apul.

UTER-CUNQUE, utrā-cunque, utrum-cunque. *Whichever of two*; uterunque vicerit, Cic.

UTÉRINUS, a, um. (uterus) *Born of the same mother, uterine*; fratres, Cod. Just.

UTER-LIBET, utrā-libet, utrum-libet. *Whichever of two, one of two*; utrumlibet elige, which you please, Cic.

UTERNE, utrāne, utrumne. See UTER.

UTER-QUE, utrā-que, utrum-que. *Both the one and the other, both, each*; utroque (homine), Cic.: uterque nostrum, both of us, id.: horum uterque cecidit, id.: horum utrumque, id.: uterque Phœbus, the rising and the setting sun, the east and west, Ov.: uterque polus, i. e. the north and south, id.: oceanus, i. e. orientalis et occidentalis, id.: solis utranque domum, the east and west, id.: parens, i. e. father and mother, id.: fortuna, Nep., i. e. good and bad circumstances: in utranque partem, on both sides, in either case, Cic.: hæc in utranque partem disputatio habita, Cæs., i. e. pro et contra. N.B. 1. Uterque for alter, when uterque precedes; uterque utriusque est cordi, Ter.: uterque utriusque esset in conspectu, Cæs. 2. Sometimes the plural follows; curremus uterque, Ter. 3. The singular is used with reference to two individual persons or things; but the plural with respect to two parties, companies, &c.; a quibus utriusque, Cic. Orat. 3, 26: but we often find the plural also

with reference to two individuals; jubeo promi utrosque (scyphos), Cic.: utraque perierunt, Cæs.: utrorumque Dionysiorum, Nep.: utraque res, Ter. N.B. The antepenult of utriusque is usually long; but it is short in Lucretius and Horace. — See the synonyms under UTERUS.

UTÉRUM, i. n. for uterus. See UTERUS.
 UTÉRUS, i. m. (from *ἔρα*). I. *The lower part of the belly, the paunch*; Plaut.: Virg. II. *The womb, matrix*. 1. Of women; Plaut.: Ov.: pondus uteri, i. e. fetus, Propert.: hence, *A birth, the act of bringing forth*; uno utero, Pand.: also, *a birth, i. e. child*; Tac.: uterum gerere, to be pregnant, Cels. 2. Of animals, in the same significations; Varr.: Plin. 3. Fig. i. q. *Folliculus, An envelope, case*; Lucr. III. Fig. *A belly, the inner part of a thing*; as, of a cask, Colum.: of a ship, Tac.: of the Trojan horse, Virg. N.B. 1. Uterum, for uterus; Plaut. 2. Uter, for uterus, Cæcil.

UTER-VIS, utrā-vis, ūtrum-vis. I. *Which of the two you will, one of two, either*; qui utramvis norit, Ter.: utrumvis facere potes, Cic. II. *Both (without distinction)*; Plaut.: in aurem utrumvis dormire, Ter.—Synon. Utervis and quivis are distinguished from uterque and quisque; inasmuch as the former express only one of both or all, to which one the predicate is referred, yet without distinction; while the latter point to each individual separately (and in this respect are distinguished from ambo and omnes), but so that the predicate refers to both at the same time and in common; if, however, a predicate is to refer to either of two or several, but to only one at once, then we find utervis and quivis, but not uterque and quisque.

UTI, i. Infinitive of utor. II. For uti; see UT.
 UTIBILIS, e. (utor) *That can be used, useful*; hence, *serviceable, profitable*; Plaut.

UTILIS, e. (utibilis, from utor) I. *That may be used, fit for use, fit, proper, adapted*; homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic.: miles, Ov.: dant utile lignum navigiis pinos, Virg.: calamus utilissimus fistulis, Plin.: also with an infinitive; Hor.: hence, *Utilis, That can keep himself from falling*; Ov. II. *Useful, profitable, advantageous, serviceable*; res, Cic.: vita mea utilior, id.: utilissimus civis, id. III. *Right, equitable*; Pand.: actio, id., founded not on law, but on equity.

UTILITAS, ātis, f. (utilis) I. *Usefulness, serviceableness, service*; Ter.: Cic.: belli, Cic., i. e. in war. II. *Profit, advantage*; utilitatem afferre, Cic.: capere ex re, id.: habere, id.: utilitates alicui præbere, id.

UTILITER, adv. I. *Usefully, profitably, with advantage*; Cic.: utillus, Ov.: utilissime, Plin. II. *Rightly, duly*; Pand.

UTI-NAM, adv. In expressions of wish, *Oh that! would that!* utinam incubat in causam, Cic.: utinam haberetis, id.: utinam non, id.: or, utinam ne, Ter.: Cic.: see Zumpt's Grammar, § 571; Heindorf. ad Hor. Sat. i. 1, 55, respecting the tenses after utinam. N.B. Quod utinam, for utinam (as quod si, for si, &c.); e. g. quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuissemus, Cic.

UTI-QUE, adv. I. For et uti (uti). I. *And that*; Cic. 2. *And how*; Sall.: Liv. II. *Hovsoever*; hence, 1. *Certainly, indeed, surely*; si utique vellent, Liv.: ne utique vellet, id.: utique apud me sis, Cic.: quæ ad me utique perferantur, id.: illud scire utique cupio, id.: nisi alterum consulem utique ex plebe fieri necesse sit, Liv. 2. *At least, surely at least*; utique posttride, Cic.: una utique parte, Liv. III. *Only, simply*; sed utique humiliores, Pand. IV. *Especially*; utique postremis mensibus, Liv.: commota est plebs, utique postquam, &c., id. N.B. Uteique, for utique, and that; S. C. de Bacch.

UTOR, ūsus sum, ūti. I. *To use, to make use of any thing, avail one's self of*; armis, Cic.: oratione, to speak, id.: hac voce uteretur, would speak thus, id.: ætatis vitio, id.: oculis recte, to see aright, Plaut.: istoc oculo utor minus, I do not see very well with, id.: foro; see FORUM; temporibus sapienter, Nep., to suit one's self to circumstances: uti frui, for uti et frui (as usufructus), to have the use of any thing, Pand.: uti suo largius, Sall., i. e. to squander; hence, I. *To have intercourse or associate with, be familiar or intimate with any one*; Trebonio multos annos utor, Cic.: majoribus, Hor. 2. *To treat well, take care of*; se, Plaut., to indulge or enjoy one's self. 3. *To live upon any thing*; hunc dederis, unde utatur, Ter.: habere qui (i. e. quo) utat, Cic.: divitiæ (expetendæ), ut utare (ils), id. 4. *To enjoy or partake of (food), to eat and drink*; cibis bonis, Cels.: vino modice, id.: lacte et herbis, Ov.: ut pecus uti possit, sc. aqua, Varr., i. e. to drink; hence, Uteutor, *That has the enjoyment of more things, is wealthier*; Cic. 5. *To have or experience, of things which one uses, enjoys, &c.*; patre diligente, Nep.: adversis ventis, Cic.: præliis secundis usus erat, had fought successfully, id.: valetudine bona, Cæs.: honore, to fill a post of honour, Cic. II. *To have need of*; ambitio nihil (for non) uteretur, Cic.: ea nihil hoc loco utimur, id., we do not speak of. N.B. Utor commonly takes the ablative; but we find also the accusative, after it, in Terence; hence, Uteodus, a, um;

e. g. omnia utenda, Cic.: and the ancients said uto, for utor; e. g. utito, Cato; hence, utitur, passivè; Nov. ap. Gell.: we find also, utier, for uti; Ter.

UTORFRUOR. See UTOR.
 UTRŪTA, adv. Expresses a reason or explanation, *Namely, as, inasmuch as, since*; it is usually found before qui, quæ, quod; e. g. utpote qui nihil contemneret solemus, Cic.: also before a participle; puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep.: also before quum, since; utpote quum—fecerint, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.

UTRŪTA (Ut puta) *As, for example*; Sen.—See PUTA.
 UTRŪLBET, adv. (sc. parte, from uterlibet) *On which side soever, on one of two sides*; Plin.

UTRŪQUE, adv. (sc. parte, from uterque) *On both sides, or, both times*; Hæmia ap. Non.

UTRŪRIUS, a, um. (uter-ris) *Concerned with or belonging to leathern bags or bottles*; hence, Utrarii (sc. homines), *Water-carriers in the army*; Liv.

UTRUBI, adv. See UTRUBI.
 UTRŪCIDA, v. m. (uter and cædo) *That cuts up, and as it were slaughters, leathern bags or bottles (facetè)*; Apul.

UTRŪCLARIUS, i. m. sc. artifex. *A player on the bagpipe*; Suet.—From

UTRŪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of uter) *A small leathern bag or bottle*; or gen., *a leathern bag or bottle*; Cels.

UTRŪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of uterus) I. *The abdomen*; hence, *the womb, matrix*; Plin. II. *A small husk or calyx of a flower*; Plin.

UTRINQUE, adv. *On both sides, in both cases*; Cato.

UTRINQUE, or UTRINQUE, adv. *Frcm or on both sides*; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: also with secus, in the same sense; Lucr.: Apul.

UTRINQUĒSECUS, or UTRINQUE SECUS, adv. See UTRINQUE.

UTRINQUĒS, adv. i. q. Utrunque; Sever. in Ætna.
 ŪTRO, (sc. loco, from uter) adv. *To which of the two sides, to which side or part, whither*; nescit, utro ruat, Ov.

UTRŪBI, adv. See UTRUBI.
 UTRŪBIDEM, adv. *On both sides*; Plaut.

UTRŪBŪQUE, adv. *On both sides*; veritas utrobique sit, se. in diis et hominibus, Cic.: utrobique plus valebat, i. e. terrestribus et navalibus copiis, Nep.: utrobique inimicos habebam, with both parties, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep.: utrobique monumenta ostenduntur, Liv.: pavor utrobique molestus, i. e. in timore et cupiditate, Hor.: we find also, utrubique.

UTRŪLIBET, adv. (from uterlibet) *To one of the two sides, on one side*; Quint.

UTRŪQUE, adv. (from uterque) *To both places or sides*; Cic.: also with versum or vorsum (towards); Plaut.: utroque versum dicantur, Gell., i. e. in a double sense.

UTRŪQUĒVERSUS (-um), adv. See UTERQUE.
 UTRŪBI, adv. *Where, when two are spoken of*; Plaut.: utrobi, Auson.; utribi, Næv. ap. Charis.

UTRŪBŪQUE, adv. See UTRŪBŪQUE.

UTRUM, adv. (from uter) is commonly used in a double interrogation, and followed in the second member of the same by an or ne enclitic; anne, or; necne, or annon, or not. I. In direct interrogations, when it is omitted in translation, or may be rendered, *Either*; utrum vestra, nostra culpa est? Cic.; utrum habes, annon? id. II. In indirect interrogations, *Whether*; quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matrem faceret, Nep.: utrum una species sit, anne plures, Cic.: utrum—ex usu esset, necne, id.: multum interest, utrum laus imminuat, an salus deseratur, id.: it is sometimes followed by several interrogations; si sitis nihil interest, utrum aqua sit, an vinum, nec refert, utrum sit aureum poculum, an vitreum, an manus concava, Sen. N.B. 1. Nam is sometimes appended to utrum, by way of emphasis; percontatus est, utrumnam, &c., Liv. 2. Also ne, pleonastically; utrumne possit, Cic.: utrum taceamne an prudicem? Ter.: and this ne is sometimes placed at a distance from the adverb; utrum censes—tuamne—an meam, &c., Cic.; cf. Goerenz. ad Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 71. 3. Utrum is very rarely employed in a simple interrogation for num or an; e. g. utrum enim, &c., Cic. Flacc. 19: but the second question is not unfrequently omitted after utrum, when it can be easily understood; utrum emeris (sc. annon), Cic.; see Bremi ad Nep. Eum. 6.

ŪTUR, or ŪTUR, adv. See UT.

ŪVA, a, f. I. *A cluster or bunch*, 1. Of the vine, *A grape*; Cic.: Hor.: hence, *a vine*; Virg.: also, *wine*; Hor. 2. Of other plants; amomi, Plin. II. *A cluster of bees hanging on a tree*; Virg. III. *The vulva*; Cels. IV. *A kind of sea-fish*; Plin.

ŪVENS, tis. (part. of obsol. uveo) *Moist, wet*; Sil.
 ŪVESCO, ēre. (uveo) *To become moist or wet*; Lucr.: hence, *to drink freely, to tope, tippie*; Hor.

ŪVIDŪS, a, um. (dimin. of avidus) *Somewhat wet or moist*; Catull.

ŪVIDUS, a, um. (uveo) *Wet, moist*; Plaut.: Hor. Colum.: rura, Ov., watercd; Bacchus, Hor., i. e. drunken: thus also, dicimus ūvidi, id.: Menalcas, Virg., i. e. wet with dew.

UVIFER, a, um. (uva and fero) *Bearing grapes*; Sil. UVOR, ōris, m. (uveo) *Wetness, moisture*; Varr. UXOR, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse*; uxorem ducere, Cic.; or, sibi adungere, id., to marry a wife: habere, to have a wife, Ter.: uxore excidit, Ter., has lost or missed his wife. N.B. 1. The Romans did not deign to give this title to the wives of slaves, as their marriage was not called nuptiæ; Plaut. Cas. prol. 69. 2. Of animals; oletis uxores mariti, Hor., i. e. she-goats. 3. Uxor is sometimes omitted; Hectoris Andromache, Virg.

UXORŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of uxor) *A little wife, a dear or pretty wife*; mea, Plaut.

UXORŪLO, āre, (uxor) *To make (one's) his wife*; mulieres uxorulavit, Plaut. ap. Varr.: others read mulieres ux, uxor, quola vir? and thus it is in Fragn. Plaut. ed. Gron.

UXŪRIUS, a, um. (uxor) *I. Of or pertaining to a wife*; a re uxoria abhorre, to be averse from marrying, Ter.: res uxoria denotat also all that belongs to a wife, as her dowry, &c.; Cic. Off. 3, 15: dōs, Ov.: forma, Favor. ap. Gell., i. e. common, ordinary beauty: Uxorium, subst., *A potion said to cause love or hatred towards a wife*; Quint.: imber, Stat., tears at the death of a wife. II. *Fond of or devotedly attached to a wife*; also, *submissively fond of a wife, uxoriosus*; Æneas, Virg., i. e. too much attached to Dido: amnis, Hor., the Tiber, as a river god, so called from his affection to Iliā, whose husband he was said to have been.

V.

VACANTER, adv. *Emptyly*; *redundantly, needlessly*; Gell.

VACATIO, ōnis, f. (vaco) *A freeing, exempting, or a being free from any thing*; as, from taxes, certain services, &c. N.B. 1. That from which one is free is sometimes omitted, sometimes expressed by the genitive, by a, or quo minus; e. g. pretium ob vacationem datum, Cic. Font. 4, i. e. exemption from repairing or paving the streets: aliquid dare vacationem a causis, Cic.: vacationem augures, quo minus iudiciis operam darent, non habere, id., i. e. were not free from: ab administratione belli, Liv., exemption from the command: militia, from military service, Cic.: Cæs.: muneris, Cic.: malorum, from evils, Sen.: vacationem (sc. militiæ) habere, Cæs.: Liv., i. e. to have exemption from military service; also, *the right of such exemption, the privilege of being free from military service*; usus est ætatis vacatione (sc. a militia), Nep.: also, *money paid for exemption from military service*; vacationes prestari centurionibus solitæ, Tac. 2. The person who enjoys this exemption, and the cause of exemption, are also put in the genitive; adolescentiæ, Cic.: ætatis, Nep.: rerum gestarum, on account of his exploits, Cic.

VACCA, æ, f. *A cow*; Cic.

VACCINIUM, i, n. See HYACINTHUS.

VACCINUS, a, um. (vacca) *Of cows*; lac, cow's milk; Plin.

VACCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of vacca) *A little cow*; Catull.

VACŪFACIO, ēre, for (vacuefacio) *To make empty*; hence passivè, vacueo; e. g. vacuefit, Lucr.

VACŪFIO. See VACEFACIO.

VACERRA, æ, f. *I. A post or pale*; Fest.: hence plur., vacerræ, Colum., a fence (for cattle) of pales.

II. Fig., as a term of reproach, *Dolt, blockhead*; Liv. And.

VACERRŌSUS, a, um. Said by Augustus for certitus, *Foolish, doltish, silly*; Suet.

VACILLATIO, ōnis, f. (vacillo) *A moving from one side to the other, a reeling, waddling*; Suet.: Quint.

VACILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To shake, totter, waver, not to stand firmly*; Lucr.: Cic.: hence fig., *to waver, be unsteady or inconstant, totter*; in ære alieno, Cic., i. e. to be deep in debt: tota res vacillat, id., is insecure, is not fixed: literulæ vacillantes, id., i. e. written with a trembling hand, and so, crooked: legio vacillans, wavering in its fidelity, id. — See the synonyms under TITUBO.

VACŪE, adv. *At leisure, leisurely*; Phædr.

VACŪIVITAS, ātis, f. (vacuus) *Emptiness*; hence, *want*; cibi, when one has not eaten, and so the stomach is empty, Plaut.: hence, *vacancy*; when an office is void, Brut. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 11, 10; where ed. Ernest. has vacuitas.

VACŪIVUS, a, um. (vaco) *Empty*; Plaut.: fig., *empty, i. e. without any thing*; virium, i. e. without strength, id.: tempus vacuum laboris, Ter.: also, *not busy, at leisure*; Plaut.

VACŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To be empty or void*; domus vacat, Cic., is yet unoccupied: loca vacantia a custodiibus classium, Cæs.: vacare agros, id., i. e. to be uncultivated: pars oppidi, quæ circuitu fluminis vacabat, Hirt., i. e. was not surrounded by the river: hence,

II. *To be without any thing, to be free from*; iustitia, Cic.: studis, Cic. Orat. 3, 11, not to practise: culpa, Cic.: molestia, id.: febrī, Cels.: natura celestis terra et humore vacat, id.: also with a; e. g. a metu ac periculis, Liv.

III. *To be void or vacant, to have no possessor, to be open or unoccupied*; vacat regnum, Justin.: locus, Cic.: vacantia bona tenere, Tac., vacant, without owner or heir: so also of a vacant office; locus vacat, Plin. Ep.

IV. *To have no husband or lover, to be unmarried or disengaged*; mulier vacans, Pand. V. *To be free or exempt from any thing*, as, from taxes, services, &c.; vacat ætas muneribus, Cic.: resp. et militie et pecunia vacet, Liv., be free from the necessity of furnishing.

VI. *To be free from business or unoccupied, to have leisure or spare time, to be disengaged, have time, have nothing to do*; scribes aliquid, si vacabis, Cic.: animus vacans, Ov.: si vacas animo, id.: hence, Vacat, *There is time or leisure, I, you, he, &c. have time or leisure*; si vacat audire, Virg., if you have leisure: te, cui vacat, hortor, Plin. Ep.: also, *it is my pleasure, I will*; Virg. Æn. 10, 625: Sil. 17, 378: hence, 1. Vacare rei, *To have time for any thing, have leisure to attend to, be able or at liberty to apply one's self to, to spend one's time upon, to devote one's self to*; philosophiæ, Cic.: libelli legendis, Suet.: also, in opus, Ov.: aliquid, Quint.: also with an infinitive; Stat. 2. Fig. *To be or lie idle, of money not put out to interest*; Pand.: vinum vacans, i. e. not yet brought on the table, Sabin.: also, *to be idle or useless*; Gell. N.B. Perf. vacuit, Tert.

VACŪE, adv. *Emptyly, uselessly*; Arnob.

VACŪEFACIO, ēci, actum, ēre. Pass. Vacueo, actus sum. (vacuus and facio) *I. To make empty*; Scyrium, Nep.: domum novis nuptiis (dat.), Cic. Cat. 1, 6; aliquid locum, to make room for, give a vacant place to, Macrobi.

II. *To remove, do away, abolish*; Lact. III. *To cause to be without any thing, to free from*; fasces securibus, Val. Max., i. e. to take out the axes.

VACŪEFACIUS, a, um. See VACUEFACIO.

VACŪITAS, ātis, f. (vacuus) *I. Emptiness*; interveniorum vacuitates, Vitruv., the empty spaces between.

II. *A being without any thing, want of or freedom from a thing*; doloris, for a dolore, Cic.: ab anguribus, id. III. *Vacancy*; vacuitas, Brut. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 11, 10, vacancy of the consulship.

VACŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (vacuus) *To make empty or void*; Colum.

VACŪUS, a, um. (vaco) *I. Empty, void*; castra, Cæs.: hence, domum vacuum facere; e. g. novo matrimonio (dat.), Liv.: or, novis nuptiis (dat.), Cic.: Sall.: locum vacuum facere nuptiis, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 5, to make room for a new marriage, by the death of a first wife: vacuæ Aceræ, i. e. infrequentes, Virg.: also with a, to the question of what? Gallia vacua ab exercitu, Gell.: urbs vacata atque nuda ab his rebus, Cic.: a is sometimes omitted; nihil igni vacuum, id.: vacua defensoribus mœnia, Liv.: also with a genitive; ager frugum vacuum, Sall.: hence, Vacuum, subst., *A vacant place, void or empty space, the open air*; per vacuum irrupuerunt, Liv.: in vacuum, Virg., into the open air: hence, II. *Without or free from any thing*; ab odio, Sall.: animus vacuum a talibus factis, Cic.: also without a; e. g. curis, id.: periculo, id.: gladius vagina vacuum, id., naked, unsheathed: telum a spiculis vacuum, Cels.: also with a genitive; operum, Hor.: animi, without spirit, Stat.: hence, equa, Colum., i. e. not with young; especially, *free or exempt from any thing*, as, from taxes, service, &c.; tributo, Tac.: soli vacat — ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere, Cic.: hence, 1. *At leisure, free from business, disengaged, unoccupied, vacant, idle*; homo, Cic.: mens, Virg.: vacuissima, Ov.: tempus, seq. ad; Colum.: hence fig.; pecunia, that lies idle, does not bear interest, Pand.: vacuum est, there is time or leisure, one has time or leisure for, Sall.: Tac. 2. *Free from care or grief, without care, composed*; animus, Cic.: vacuus animo, Sall., without apprehension, secure, easy.

3. *Free, not captivated, not engaged*; pectus, Ov., i. e. free from love: and it is often used in this sense by the poets: thus also, cantamus vacui, Hor.: de vacuis (femini), Ov., i. e. without lovers, not engaged. 4. *Without master, owner or possessor, vacant, void*; possessio, Cæs.: Cic.: Armenia, Tac., without a king: sacerdotia, id., vacant; mulier, id., without a husband; also, *without a lover or another lover*; Hor.: vacuis indicere nuptias, Quint. Decl., unmarried, single: hence, in vacuum venire, Hor., to receive a vacant or unpossessed property: in vacuum pendere, to be offered for sale as vacant; ut in vacuum venalis penderit Claudius (for, bona Claudii), Suet. 5. *Free, public, common, open to all*; litus, Ov.: cœlum, Virg.: porticus, id.: atria, id.: hence, aures vacuæ, Hor., i. e. open ears, which are glad to hear.

III. *Empty, unprofitable, vain*; vacuus lassant visus, Val. Fl. — Synon. Vacuus, vacant, without master, possessor, or owner: inanis, empty, without contents: vastus has reference to emptiness, as something disagreeable or sad, as occasioned by flight, devastation, &c.

VADĀTUS, a, um. See VADOR.

VADĒS, um, m. plur. See VAS.

VADIMONIUM, i. n. (vas, vadis) I. *A promise to appear in a court of justice, secured by bail; a recognisance; sine vadimonio descedit.* Cic.: res esse in vadimonium coepit, id., i. e. a recognisance was entered into: vadimonium tibi cum Quintio nullum fuit, id., no recognisance has been entered into; or this may mean, no fixed time has been appointed: vadimonium concipere, to draw up a form of recognisance, id.: quo die vadimonium factum esse diceres, id.; or here it may mean, an appointed time: vadimonia facere in posterum diem, i. e. to prosecute, Val. Max.: vadimonia fiunt, a prosecution is begun, Lucr.: eo vadimonia fieri, thither the parties were bound to repair, Liv.: hence, vadimonium alicui imponere, to prosecute, Nep. II. *Appearance in a court of justice; vadimonium promittere.* Cic.: sistere, id.: also, vadimonium facere alicui, Plaut., to appear in court. III. *The day or term appointed for appearance in a court of justice; vadimonium differre.* Cic.: constituere, id.: obire, id.; or, ad vadimonium venire, id., to appear on the appointed day: deserere, not to appear, id.: hence, vadimonium, an appointed day; tibi amatore vadimonio sistam, Apul.; or this may mean, certainly.

VADO, Ære. (vadum) *To wade or ford, to wade through; Veget.*

VADO, si, sum, Ære. (from βάζω) *To go; ad aliquem, Cic.: also of things without life; Euphrates vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin., flows; also, of going at a quick pace; in hostem, to rush upon the enemy, to charge, Liv.: also fig.; in eam sententiam, to go over to that opinion, Plin.: thus also, in sententiam pedibus, Apul.: vadit in carcerem atque in scyphum (i. e. ad scyphum, sc. hauriendum), Cic. N.B. The perfect occurs but rarely; vasit, Tert.*

VADOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (vas, vadis) *To require of one to give bail for his appearance in court at a certain time, or to summon him before a judge and demand bail for his appearance;* aliquem, Cic.: hence, facetè; vadatur me, Plaut., calls me into court: jamque vadaturus, Ov., i. e. about to proceed according to law: also, Vadatus, a, um, passivè, *Bound to appear, admitted to bail; also gen., bound to any thing; amore, Plaut.*

VADOSUS, a, um. (vadum) *Full of shallows or fordable places; mare, Cæs.: fretum, Liv.: Ganges vadossissimus, Solin.: navigatio, Plin., i. e. through such places, and so, dangerous.*

VADUM, i. n. (βαρὺς, ὄν, πέρσις) I. *Shallow water, or a shallow place in water, through which one can pass on foot; a ford, shallow, flat, shoal; fluminis, Cæs.: Rhodanus vado transitur, id.: exercitum vado transducere, id.: tentare vadum, fig., to try whether one can do any thing safely; cera (i. e. epistola) tentet vadum, Ov.: hence, safety; res est in vado, is in safety, out of danger, Ter. II. With poets, *A body of water, as in a river, or the sea; Virg.: Hor. III. The bed or bottom of a river or the sea; recentia cadavera ad vadum labi, Plin.: also, of a well, id. N.B. 1. We find no Vadus, i.; Sall. Fragm. 2. Also, Vadus, a, um, Wet, moist; Mela.**

VADUS, i. m. See VADUM.

VAE interj. (ὀψά) I. An interjection, without a case, denoting sorrow or vexation; *Ah! alas!* Hor.: Virg.

II. With a dative, when it is sometimes rendered, *Woe!* vae mihi, woe is me! Ter.: thus also, vae misero mihi! id.: vae illi, qui, &c., woe to him who! Plaut.: vae tergo meo! id., woe to my back! vae victis! woe to the vanquished! an insolent expression used by the Gauls towards the Romans, when the latter were weighing the thousand pounds of gold, with which they had purchased the retreat of the former, Hor.: Liv.: hence it became proverbial, as an expression of insolence or contempt; Plaut. N.B. We find it also with an accusative; vae te, woe to thee! vae me! Sen.

VENEVO, VÆNUM. See VENEVO, VENUM.

VÆPER, vātra, vātrum. *Sly, cunning, crafty, artful; in disputatione, Cic.: viri non vafri, i. e. stulti, Ov.: mores, Val. Max.: somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic.: jus, quirks of law, Hor.: also with a genitive; juris, Ov., expert in quirks of law.*

VÆRAMENTUM, i. n. (vafer) *A crafty device, artifice, trick, quirk; Val. Max.*

VÆRRE adv. *Cunningly, artfully, sily; Cic.*

VÆRITIA, Æ. f. (vafer) *Craftiness, siness, subtlety; Sen.*

VÆGABUNDUS, a, um. (vagor) *Wandering about; Solin. VÆGATIO, Ænis. f. (vagor) A wandering about; Apul. VÆGE adv. In a wandering manner; Liv.: hence, here and there, dispersedly; Auct. ad Her.*

VÆGINA, Æ. f. I. *A sheath, scabbard; Cic.: gladius vagina vacuus, id., a naked or drawn sword; gladium e vagina educere, id.; or, telum vagina nudare, Nep., to draw or unsheath. II. Any similar tegument or case; as, of corn before it bursts the stalk; Cic.*

VÆGINŪLA, Æ. f. (dimin. of vagina) *The hull or husk of corn; Plin.*

VÆGIO, ivi or ii, itum, Ære. I. *To cry or squall, as children; Cic.: Ov. II. To cry as young animals; Varr.: Mart.*

VÆGIO, Ære. i. q. Vagio; Stat. Silv. 4, 8, 35; but cd. Gron. has vagriet.

VÆGITUS, us, m. (vagio) *A crying or squalling. I. Of young children; Plin.: vagitum edere, Quint.; or, dare, Ov. II. Of goats; Ov. III. Of a person in pain; Cels.*

VÆGO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. for vagor; Varr.

VÆGOR, Ætus sum, Æri. (vagus) *To wander about, go to and fro, move from place to place; Cic.: Hor.: Virg.: also with an accusative; terras, to wander through, Propert.: hence fig., to waver, to be unsteady or wandering, not to be fixed or settled, to spread, diffuse itself; vaguatur nomen tuum, Cic.: animus vagatur error, id., fluctuates, wavers; vagabimur nostro instituto, id., i. e. digress: latus, id., to enlarge, expatiate: fama vagatur, Virg., spreads abroad: verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, Cic., i. e. not closely connected: vagantes fabulae, Plin., i. e. which are related sometimes in one manner, sometimes in another.*

VÆGOR, Æris. m. for vagitus; Lucr.

VÆGŪLATIO, Ænis. f. (vaguio, from vagio) *A crying, complaining; Fest. e Legg. XII Tab.*

VÆGŪLUS, a, um. Perhaps, dimin. of vagus; e. g. animala, Spartan.; others derive it from vagio; and then it would be i. q. Querula.

VÆGUS, a, um. I. *Wandering or running about, going to and fro, rambling, roving, not staying in one place, unsteady; navita, Tibull.: classis licenter vaga, Tac., roving; venti, id., aves, id.: luna, Cic.: sol, id.: crines, Ov., loose; peregrinatio, Sen.: Gætuli vagi, Sall.: mane, Mart., i. e. a running about early from one to another to pay his respects: Mars, id., who goes from one to another: villicus, Col.: puella, Prop., running about: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: sidera or stella, id., i. e. planets: hence, vagum esse, to wander about, Plaut.: hence, II. *Inconstant, unsteady, unsettled; sententia, Cic.: fortuna, id. III. Free, unbound, unrestrained; solutum, nec tamen vagum, Cic. IV. Indefinite, general; pars questionum, Cic., i. e. not treating of certain individuals: nomen, Plin., too general, or, too common. V. Diffuse; genus orationum, Cic. VI. Volatile, giddy, not serious or steady; juvenia, Mart.**

VÆH! An interjection used in astonishment, jest, or lamentation; *Oh! ah!* Ter.: also, vaha! Plaut.

VÆHA interj. See VÆH.

VÆLDE (contr. for valide) adv. *Very, very much, greatly; Cic.: valde quam paucos, for valde paucos, Brut. in Cic. Ep.: valdius, for validus, Hor.: thus also, validissime, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 8, where ed. Gron. has validissime: also in replies, yes, certainly, by all means; Plaut. N.B. Neque valde opinio est, Cic., for valida.*

VÆLDIUS, VÆLDISSIME. See VÆLDE.

VÆLE. Farewell; see VÆLEO.

VÆLE-DICO, Ære. *To say farewell, to take leave; Ov.*

VÆLENTER adv. *Strongly, violently, stoutly; resistere, Colum.: valentius spirare, Ov.: also, of style, strongly, with emphasis, powerfully, impressively; Val. Max.*

VÆLENS, tis. (from valeo) I. *Sound, well, in good health; sensus, Cic.: te propediem valentem fore, id. II. Strong; satellites, Cic.: valentissima bestia, id.: hence, i. Cibus, strong food, i. e. nutritive, but requiring great power of digestion; legumina valentissimi generis esse, Cels.: valentior (est) faba, id. 2. Thick, coarse; tunica, Ov. 3. Powerful, mighty, strong; valenti resistere, Cic.: valentior, Cic.: Nep. 4. Fig. In style, argument, &c., strong, weighty, powerful; dialecticus, Cic.: nihil valentius, id.: argumenta, Quint. 5. Powerful, efficacious; causa, Cic.: medicamenta, Cels.: solatum, Sen.*

VÆLENTIA, Æ. f. (valeo) *Strength; Macrobr.*

VÆLENTIUS, a, um. (dimin. of valens) *Strong; Plaut.*

VÆLEO, vi, itum, Ære. I. *To be well or in good health; Cic.: corpore, id.: pedibus, Nep., to be able to walk: also with a, in respect of, as to; ab oculis, Gell.: a corpore, Plaut.: also with bene, recte, &c., when it means simply, to be (in a certain state of health); id.: bene, id.: melius, Cic.: optime, id.: recte, Dolab. in Cic. Ep.: ut vales? how do you find yourself? how are you? Ter.: hence, vale, farewell; Cic.: also with salve; e. g. vale et salve, id.; or, vive; e. g. vive valeque, Hor.: plur., valet, Cic.: also, valet, farewell, Hor.: also, vale, said with ill will, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71: thus also, valeas, habes illam, Ter., farewell (ironically), begone: since persons taking leave said, vale; hence, jussi eum valere, I took my leave of him, bade him adieu; Cic.: also, vale, valeas, valet, valet, &c., begone! away with you! si talis est deus, valet, id., i. e. I wish to have nothing to do with him: valeant, qui, &c., Ter., i. e. away with those who, &c.: ista valet, Cic.: valet Venus valet-que prœlla, Tibull.: valet eurg, Petron. N.B. Vale has the e sometimes short before a vowel; vale, inquit, Virg.: Ov.: thus also in vale dico, Virg.: we find also, vale, as a substantive, with an adjective, a farewell; triste, id.*

II. *To be strong in or at any thing, to be able; viribus ad luctandum, Cic.: majora, Tibull.: animo, Cic.: gratia,*

auctoritate, pecunia, copiis, Cæs. : opibus, armis, Cic. : eloquentia, Nep. : dicendo, to be a great orator, Cic. : tu valuit ad negligendas leges, id., you have had sufficient power to : classe maritimusque rebus, to be strong in sea and land forces, id. : parum valent verbo, id., are unhappy in the choice of a word, do not well express the idea by the word they use : preces valent, Ov. : nihil valere conjecturam, Cic. : hence, 1. *To be able, to be in a condition to do any thing ; with an infinitive ; quid valeant humeri, quid ferre recusent, Hor. 2. To avail or be effectual, to have weight ; plus, Cæs. : opinio valet in vulgus, Cic. : contra te, id. 3. Of medicines, &c., To be efficacious or good, to have virtue, to serve, have influence ; Plin. : affectio astrum valet ad res, Cic., has influence. 4. To have or retain its force, to hold, stand good ; lex valet, Cic. : nomen non valet, id., does not hold or pass in promises, Ov. : in an oath, Tibull. : ratio non valet, did not prevail, was not carried through ; see Bremi ad Nep. Milit. 3. 5. To be worth, to have a certain value ; pro argenteis decem aureus unus valet, Liv. : also with an accusative or ablative ; denarii denos æris valebant, Varr. : scrupulum valetet sestertii vicenis, Plin. : also with a genitive ; quanti, Pand. 6. To mean, signify, denote ; verbum, quod idem valet, Cic. 7. To be applicable to, to aim at, allude to ; responsum, quo valetet, Nep., what its drift was : in se, in Romanos, Cic. : definitio in omnes valet, id., holds good of all, applies to all. 8. To have influence, operate, affect ; in deos legem valuisse, Liv. : metus ad (i. e. apud) omnes valet, id. : also, to have an influence upon, to tend or redound to ; mihi ad gloriam valet, Cic., redounds to my glory : sæpius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina, quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam, id. — See also VALENS.*

VALERIA, æ. f. (valeo) *A kind of eagle, i. q. Melanætos ; Plin.*

VALESCO, Ære. (inchoat. of valeo) *To grow strong, acquire strength ; Lucr. : Germani valcescant, Tac.*

VALEUDINARIUS, a, um. (valetudo) I. *Sickly, ill ; pecus, Varr. : valetudinarius, sc. homo, Cels. : Sen. II. Of or pertaining to sickness ; hence Valetudinarium, An hospital, infirmary ; Colum. : Sen.*

VALEUDO, or VALITUDO, Inis. f. (valeo) I. *The habit, state or constitution of body, health, whether good or bad ; infirma atque agra valetudine usus, Cic. : prosperitas valetudinis, id. : incommoda, id. ; or, adversa, ill health, sickness, indisposition, Cels. : hence, 1. Illness, weakness, sickness, ill health, indisposition of the body or a part of it ; oculorum, Cic. : affectus valetudine, sick, Cæs. : propter valetudinem, Cic. : calculorum, Plin. : valetudinis febrium, id. : and in Suetonius, when it stands alone, it is always in this signification. 2. Health, good health ; valetudinem amiseram, Cic. : valetudini parcere, id. : servire, id., to be careful of one's health. II. Fig. ; animi mala, Cic. : also, of a speech ; bona, Cic.*

VALGÏTER, adv. *Avry ; Petron.*

VALGUS, a, um. *Bent outwards, bowed ; suavia, wry, distorted, Plaut. : crus valgus, Cels. : valgus (homo), bow-legged, Plaut.*

VALIDE, adv. *Strongly, vehemently, very much ; Plaut. : validus, Quint. : validissime, Cælar. in Cic. Ep. : also in replies, yes, by all means ; Plaut.*

VALIDITAS, ætis. f. (validus) *Strength ; Apul.*

VALIDUS, a, um. (valeo) I. *Sound, healthy, in good health ; Ter. : Liv. : si talis videro, Cic. : color (corporis), healthy, Plin. : hence fig. ; qui me cogunt, ut validus insaniam, in my sound mind, Plaut. : mente validus, Hor. II. Strong, i. e. having great power, powerful, mighty ; also, great, thick, broad, heavy, &c., of men, animals, and things ; homo, Plaut. : Jupiter, id. : taurus, Ov. : vires, Virg. : manus numero valida, Liv. : ventus, Tac. : pondus, Virg. : pons, Tac. : seges, Ov. : labor, Tibull. : funis, Plin. : aratrum, Ov. : æstus, id. : ignes, id. : vinum, id. : lex, Sall. : rom Romanum validiore ducibus quam, &c., Liv. : validissima urbs Ætolia, id. : urbs validus presidis, id. : validus sperendis honoribus, Tac., i. e. who could despise : also with a genitive ; virum, id. : also with an infinitive ; Plin. : loca, Cato : solum, Plin., heavy : mala granata, hard, harsh, Scrib. Larg. : also of food, strong, nutritive ; Cels. : and of medicine, strong, powerful, efficacious ; Ov. : Plin. : venenum, Tac. — See the synonyms under SANUS.*

VALLARIS, e. (vallus or vallum) *Of or relating to a wall or the palisades on it ; corona, Liv., presented to the soldier who first mounted the wall of an enemy's camp.*

VALLATUS, a, um. See VALLO, Ære.

VALLIS and VALLES, is. f. *A valley, vale ; Cæs. : Virg. : uti (eloquentia) totis vallibus fluat, Quint.*

VALLO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (vallus or vallum) *To palisade, entrench, fortify with a rampart, circumvallate ; castra, Tac. : Hirt. The manner in which the Romans fortified their camp was as follows : — they dug a ditch on the outside, towards the enemy, and with the earth from this ditch they formed a mound (agger) inside it, upon which mound they fastened the palisades or chevaux de frise ; and so an enemy, in making an attack, was obliged to endeavour to fill up the ditch, and then to draw out*

the palisades. Hence fig., to fortify, fence, guard, protect, cover, secure, environ, surround ; aciem elephantis, Flor. : perdicæ contra feras abunde vallatur, Plin. : urbs angubus arenaque vallata, l. e. cincta, Flor. : vallatus radis, i. e. cinctus, Ov. : hæc omnia vallabit disserendi ratione, Cic. : Catillinam vallatum scariis, id. : Pontus natura regionis vallatus, id.

VALLUM, i. n. (vallus) *The palisades together (chevaux de frise) which were stuck into a mound or rampart round a camp, a fortification by palisades ; a circumvallation ; vallum petere, Liv., i. e. the palisades : thus also, cædere, id. : ferre, id. : scindere, Cæs. : vallum ducere, Liv. : castra vallo munire, Cæs. : oppidum vallo et fossa circumdare, Cic. : sometimes, the rampart or mound on which the palisades were fastened is included in the idea : hence fig. ; spica munitur vallo aristarum, id. : Alpium vallum objicere, id.*

VALLUS, i. m. *A stake, pale, post ; Virg. : especially, a stake or pale used in circumvallating or fortifying a camp, a palisade ; vallos ferre, Epitom. Liv. : also, valus, for vallus, i. e. the palisades, chevaux de frise ; vallus contra hostes, Cæs. : dupicem vallum, id. : hence fig. ; vallus pectinis, the teeth of a comb, Ov.*

VALLUS, i. f. *Dimin. of vannus. A little fan or van ; Varr.*

VALVA, æ. f. *The leaf of a folding door ; we usually find the plural, valvæ, folding doors ; Cic. The singular occurs in Petronius. — Synon. The doors of the ancients commonly consisted of two leaves, hence, fores : when these were closed they were called valvæ ; hence, bifores valvæ, Ov. Met. 2, 4 : Janua denotes the common door at the front of the house : posticum, a back door : pseudothyrum, a little private back door. In the interior of the house, curtains (vela) were usually hung before the doors. Cf. FORIS.*

VALVATUS, a, um. (valva) *Having folds or valves ; fores, folding doors, Vitr. : fenestræ, id.*

VALVULÆ, æ. f. or VALVULUS, i. m. (dimin. of valva) *The pod, shell or hull of pulse ; valvulis, Colum. : valvuli (plur.), Fest.*

VANÆ, adv. *Vainly, to no purpose ; Tert. : vanius, Apul. : vanissime, Tert.*

VANESCO, Ære. (vanus) *To vanish, disappear ; vanescunt nubes, Ov. : amor, id. : vanescere in cinerem, Tac.*

VANGA, æ. f. *A kind of mattock or pickaxe ; Pallad.*

VANIDICUS, a, um. (vanus and dico) *That speaks vainly or falsely ; Plaut.*

VANILŒQUOUS, æ. f. (vaniloquus) *Vain, empty, unprofitable speech ; Plaut. : Liv.*

VANILŒQUIDORUS. (a fictitious name) *An empty talker ; Plaut.*

VANILŒGUS, a, um. (vanus and loquor) I. *Lying, false ; Plaut. II. Boastful ; Liv.*

VANITAS, ætis. f. (vanus) *Emptiness ; hence, absence of truth, falsehood, vanity ; opinio, Cic., i. e. vain or false opinion : veritas vanitatis cedit, id. : especially in speaking, untruth, falsehood, or, emptiness ; orationis, id., empty words : nihil turpius est vanitate, id. : thus also, vanitates magicæ, Plin. : non pudet vanitatis ? i. e. mendacii, Ter. : of flattery ; Cic. Amic. 25 : also, a bragging, boasting ; Tac. : hence, uselessness, unprofitableness ; itineris, Liv.*

VANITATES, ætis. f. (vanus) i. q. Vanitas ; Ammian.

VANITUDO, Inis. f. i. q. Vanitas ; Plaut.

VANNO, Ære. (vannus) *To fan or winnow (corn) ; Lucil.*

VANNUS, i. f. *A wicker van, in which corn was separated from the chaff by shaking and waving the same, a fan, corn-van ; Colum. : mystica lacchi, Virg., so called because it was used in the Eleusinian mysteries, and carried about in the pompa Bacchi.*

VANO, Ære. (vanus) *To utter empty words ; Acc.*

VANUS, a, um. I. *Empty, containing nothing, void ; arista, Virg. : granum, Colum. : magnitudo urbis, Liv. : vanior acies hostium, thinner, id. : imago, an empty image, insubstantial shade, Hor. : somnia, empty dreams, Virg. : also with a genitive ; vana veri feror (i. e. sum), id., i am mistaken, do not know the truth : hence, II. Empty, possessing only appearance, vain, unmeaning ; res, Liv. : sermo, id. : vanissimus strepitus verborum, Petron. III. Unbought truth or reality, untrue, false, having a vain show, lying, deceitful, boasting ; oratio, Cic. : spes, Ov. : omen, id. : vana quædam pollicebatur, Cic. : nec vana fides, and it is true, Virg. : vanum se fateatur, a liar, Cic. : haruspex, id. : vanior, Sall. : haud vana, i. e. non falsa, Liv. : vana rerum, i. e. vanæ res, Hor. IV. *Vain, idle, futile, to no purpose, ineffectual ; ictus, Liv. : vana tela mittere, id. : hence, Vanum, subst., Vanity, futility ; haustum ex vano, from a false source or narrative, id. : also, ex vano, in vain, to no purpose ; id. : ad vanum redacta, brought to nothing, id. : cedit in vanum labor, is in vain, Sen. Also, vanus, of persons, Tac. : also with a genitive ; vanus voti, Sil. V. *Vain, frivolous, that delights in vain things ; ingenium dictatoris, Liv., i. e. ambitious. VI. Vain, groundless ; gaudia, Hor. : metus, id. N.B. Vana (accus.) for***

vane; e. g. vana tumentem, vainly, with empty appearance, Virg.

VAPĪDE. adv. *Budly*; se habere, a phrase used by Augustus, ap. Suet.

VĀPĪDUS, a, um. Probably, *Mouldy*, and so, *corrupt*; vinum, Col. e.: hence, *bad, vicious*; pectus, Pers.: pix, id., i. e. of a bad scent; or perhaps this may mean, that makes mouldy or corrupts.

VĀPOR, also VĀPOS, ōris, m. I. *Steam, vapour, exhalation*; aquarum, Cic.: also, *smoke, fume*; ater, Virg.: vapor, sc. turis, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 40. II. *Heat, warmth*, of fire, or of the sun; semen tepactum vapore, Cic.: locus vaporis plenus, Liv.: solis, Ov.: finditque vaporibus arva Phœbus, id.: vernus, the warmth of spring, Apul.: also, *fire*, especially, *with smoke*; vapor restrictus, Virg.: vapor est (i. e. edit) carinas, id.: tacta vaporibus herbæ, Ov., i. e. fire from the nostrils of the oxen: also fig., *the flame of love*; Sen. N.B. Vapos, for vapor, Lucr.

VĀPŌRĀLIS, e. (vapor) *Like vapour or steam*; tenuitas, Augustin.

VĀPŌRĀLITER. adv. *In the manner of vapour*; Augustin.

VĀPŌRĀRIUM, i. n. (vapor) *A stove by which water for a warm bath was heated*; Cic.

VĀPŌRĀTE. adv. *With heat, hotly*; vaporatus, Amman.

VĀPŌRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vapor) I. *A steaming, exhalation*; vapor, steam, exhalation; aquarum, Sen. II. *Balnearium, vapour-bath*, Plin.

VĀPŌRĒUS, a, um. (vapor) I. i. q. Vaporus; Arnob. II. i. q. Vaporī similis; e. g. sanitas, i. e. brevis, said to occur in Augustin.

VĀPŌRĪFER, a, um. (vapor and fero) *Emitting, causing, or full of vapour, steam, or heat*; fornax, Stat.: Baia, id.

VĀPŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (vapor) I. *Intrans. To emit vapour, exhale, steam*; aquæ vaporant, Plin. II. *Trans. 1. To fill with vapour, steam, or smoke, to fumigate*; templum ture, Virg.: oculus carnisus, Plin., i. e. to foment with: also, *to evaporate, raise by evaporation*; exhalatio vaporata, Apul., i. e. full of vapour: also, *to cause to evaporate*; donec (cantharides) vaporentur, evaporate, or die, are killed by heat, Plin. 2. *To heat, warm*; lævum (latus), Hor.: fig.; aure vaporata, Pers.

VĀPŌRŌSUS, a, um. (vapor) I. *Full of vapour or steam*; caligo, Apul. II. *Full of warmth or heat*; fontes, Apul.

VĀPŌRUS, a, um. (vapor) *Steaming, smoking*; Nemes. VAPPA, æ. f. Perhaps properly, *The mould or mustiness of wine, &c.*: hence, *wine turned sour or insipid*; Hor.: Plin.: hence fig., *a bad or worthless fellow*; Hor.

VĀPŪCLĀRS, e. (vapulo) *That is beaten*: hence, tribunus (facetè), Plaut., of a slave, captain or foremost of the flogged.

VĀPŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To be beaten, to receive blows*; Ter.: ab aliquo, Quint.: also of things without life; olea, quæ vapulavit, macescit, Varr.: hence, II. *To be beaten by an enemy, to be conquered or routed*; Cæl. in Cic. Ep. III. *Vapula, and jubeo te vapulare, Go and be flogged! go and be hanged!* Ter.: vapulare te vehementer jubeo, Plaut.: vapulet, id.: hence, vapulat peculium, is lost, Plaut.: multa vapulavere, Sen., are destroyed. IV. *To be lashed or chastised*; sermonibus, Cic.

VĀRA, æ. f. (varus, a, um) I. *A forked pole for spreading nets upon*; Lucan. II. *A machine consisting of cross pieces of timber, made to support any thing, such as a sawing-jack, a trestle*; Vitr.: hence, vara vibium sequitur, Auson., i. e. (probably) one error follows another.

VĀRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (varo) *A bending, winding*; fluminum, Auct. de Lim.

VĀRĪA, æ. f. (from varius, spotted) I. *A panther*; Plin. II. *A kind of magpie*; Plin.

VĀRĪĀBLIS, e. (vario) *Variable*; Apul.

VĀRĪĀNTIS, æ. f. (vario) *Difference, variety*; Lucr. VĀRĪĀNUS, a, um. *Variegated*; uva, Plin.

VĀRĪĀTĪM. adv. *Differently*; Gell.

VĀRĪĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vario) *Difference, variation*; Liv. VĀRĪĀTOR, ōris, m. (varico) i. e. qui varicat; Pand.

VĀRĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (varicus) I. *Trans. To spread asunder*; Varr. II. *Intrans. To straddle*; Quint.

VĀRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (varix) *Full of dilated veins*; Pers. VĀRĪCŪLA, æ. f. *Dimin. of varix*; Cels.

VĀRĪCŪS, a, um. (varus) *Straddlingly*; Apul.

VĀRĪCŪS, a, um. (varus) *Straddling*; Ov.

VĀRĪE. adv. I. *Variegatedly, in spots*; Plin. II. *Variouly, diversely, in manifold ways*; Cic.: varie bellatum, with various fortune, Liv.: numerus varie diffusus, i. e. per varia hominum genera, Cic.

VĀRĪEGŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (for varium ago) I. *Trans. To variegate*; figuras, Auson. II. *Intrans. To be variegated*; Apul.

VĀRĪETĀS, ātis. f. (varius) I. *Variety or diversity of*

colour; Cic. Fin. 2, 3: colorum, Plin.: picturæ, id. II. *Gen. Variety, difference, diversity*; pomorum, Cic.: gentium, id.: cœli, id.: vir varietate promptissimus, sc. scientiæ, doctrinæ, Plin. Ep., ready with a store of erudition: hence, I. *Variety, vicissitude, change*; bellum in multa varietate versatum, Cic. 2. *Difference, want of agreement*; in disputationibus, Cic. 3. *Fickleness, inconstancy*; exercitus, Planc. in Cic. Ep.

VĀRIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (varius) I. *Intrans. 1. To be variegated or party-coloured, take a colour, change colour*; uva variat, Propert.: bacca variare coperunt, Colum. 2. *To be manifold or diverse, unlike or different, various or diversified, to vary, differ, change*; fama variat, Liv.: varians multitudo, id., consisting of men of various opinions: quum sententiis variaretur, id. II. *Trans. 1. To variegated, checker, diversify (colour)*; colores, Lucr.: ortum maculis, Virg.: uva variari cepit, to colour, become coloured, Colum.: thus also, se variante uva, Plin.: pectus lapillis, Propert., i. e. to adorn. 2. *Gen. To make different, manifold, various or varying, to alter, change, vary, diversify*; capillos positu, Ov.: vocem, Cic.: vices, Virg., to relieve one another: quæ auctores variant, i. e. varie tradunt, Liv.: inula perire variata, i. e. mixta, Plin.: hence, Variatus, a, um, also adjective, *Different, various, manifold, varied, diversified*; sententiæ, Cic.: memoria rei, Liv.: vox variator, Apul.

VĀRIUS, a, um. (from varus, a, um) *Manifold, various*. I. *In respect of colour, Variegated, of divers colours, party-coloured, spotted*; uva, Cato: lynx, Virg.: nigros aut varios agnos, Varr. II. *In respect of quality or nature, Different, diversified, various, not uniform, varying*; jus, Cic.: genera bellorum, id.: victoria, Liv., sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other: Plato varius fuit, Cic.: ingenium, Plin. Ep., versatile: also with a dative, *different from*; huic, Hor.: hence, varium est, Cic., i. e. there is a diversity of opinion. III. *In respect of opinion or disposition, Fickle, changeable, unstable, inconstant*; animus, Sall.: Antonius, Flor.: varium et mutabile femina, Virg. IV. *Half wet*, said by rustics of the ground after a shower succeeding drought; terra, Colum., i. e. wet above and dry beneath.—Synon. Varius, different in itself: diversus, different from something else. Varius has reference especially to the surface, external appearance, or colour of a thing; diversus, to the characteristic or essential quality.

VĀRIX, icis. c. (varus, a, um) *A swollen or dilated vein in the leg*; Cic.: Cels.

VĀRO, āre. (varus, a, um) *To bend, wind*; Auct. de Lim.

VĀRUS, a, um. *Deviating from a straight line*: hence, bent, stretched, or grown apart; bent or stretched outwards; curibus potius variis quam variis, Varr.: manus, Ov.: cornua, id.: hence, I. *Straddling*; Hor. II. *Different, dissimilar*; alterum genus huic varum, Hor.: gemini varo genio, Pers.

VĀRUS, i. m. *A spot, speck, or speckle on the face*; Plin.

VĀS, vādis. m. (from vado) *A surety, bail*; Hor.: especially in capital cases; Cic.: vades dare, Liv.; cf. PRÆS.—Synon. Vas denotes one who binds himself for the appearance of a party in a court of justice: præ, according to Varro and Festus, a bondsman or surety in the case of a government contract; according to Acon. (ad Cic. Verr. 2, Act. 1, 45), a surety who pledges himself for the preservation or safety of property which is the subject of litigation.

Vās, vāsīs. n. (also, Vasum, i) Plur. Vasa, orum, *Any vessel*; vas vinarium, Cic.: potorium, Plin.: vasa argentea, Cic.: also, beehives are called vasa, Colum.: vasa comitesque, Liv., i. e. the furniture and equipage of an ambassador: a signet is called vas, Cic.: hence, vasa, I. *In the army, Baggage*; colligere vasa, Cic., to pack up: conclamare, Cæs., to give orders for collecting the baggage. II. *In husbandry, All utensils or implements, as, a plough, mattock, &c.* are called vasa; Pand.: also, *implements used in hunting, as nets, &c.*; Grat. N.B. Nomin. vasum, Plaut.: also, vasum, Petron.

VĀSĀRIUM, i. n. (vas, vasis) I. *Money given to a governor upon going into a province, to provide furniture and equipage*; Cic. II. *Money given for the hire of oil-presses*; Cato. III. *A set of vessels*; Vitr. IV. *A list, catalogue, inventory*; Plin.

VĀSĀLĀRĪUS, i. m. (vasculum) *A maker of gold or silver vessels, a goldsmith, silversmith*; Cic.

VĀSĀLUM, i. n. (dimin. of vas) I. *A little vessel, especially of metal or bronze*; Quint.: vinarium, Plaut.: also, *any receptacle, as, the capsule of fruit*; Plin.: hence, II. *A beehive*; Pallad.

VĀSĀSUS, a, um. I. *Said to mean Light, inferior*; tibia, Solin., a kind of flute on which learners practised.

II. *For vastus*; e. g. adspectus, Vitr. 3, 2; but ed. Rod. has vastus.

VĀSTĀNDĒNDUS, a, um. (vasto) *Devastating, laying waste*; Amman.

VĀSTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vasto) *A devastating, laying waste*; agri, Liv.: omnium, Cic.

VASTĀTOR, ōris. m. (vastor) *One who devastates or lays waste*; Ov.: ferarum, Virg., i. e. a hunter.

VASTĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (vastator) *Devastating, laying waste*; Ammian.

VASTĀTRIX, icis. f. (vastator) *She that devastates or lays waste*; Sen.

VASTE, adv. *Desolately*; hence, I. *Vastly, hugely, very greatly*; Mela: vastius, Ov. II. *Awkwardly, uncouthly*; loqui, Cic., i. e. to pronounce too broadly: ne vastius diducantur verba, id.

VASTESCO, ēre. (vastus) *To become desert or waste*; Acc.

VASTĪFICUS, a, um. (vastus and facio) *Laying waste, devastating*; Cic. e Sophocle.

VASTĪTAS, ātis. f. (vastus) I. *A wilderness, solitude, desert*; Cic.: fig.; iudiciorum, id. II. *A laying waste, devastation*; a waste, solitude; Cic.: Itallam ad vastitatem vocare, to lay waste, id.; hence fig., a depopulating, a removing many persons by death; vastitatem efficere, id. III. *Uncouth greatness, hugeness, awkwardness*; solis, Plin.: odoris, id.: pari vastitate belluas, Colum., i. e. size, greatness: vocis, id., i. e. a terrible or very strong voice.

VASTĪTES, ēi. f. (vastus) i. q. Vastitas; Plaut.

VASTĪDŪ, inis. f. (vastus) I. *A devastating, laying waste*; Cato. II. *Uncouth form or size*; corporis, Gell.

VASTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (vastus) I. *To lay waste, devastate, pillage, plunder*; agros, Cic.: Italliam, id.: omnia igni ferroque, Liv.: also, homines; e. g. Macedones, Justin., i. e. eorum agros: also without an accusative; vastandi causa, Cæs.: hence, II. *To make empty or void*; forum, Cic.: fines civibus, Hirt.: agri vastati sunt, sc. pestilentia et fame, Liv. III. *To cause to become wild*: terram stiripum asperitate vastari, Cic.

IV. *To disturb, harass, perplex*; mentem, Sall.

VASTŪLUS, a, um. Dimin. of vastus; Apul.

VASTUS, a, um. I. *Waste, desert, uninhabited, desolate*; ager, Liv.: genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum, Cic., i. e. without inhabitants: loca vasta dare, i. e. vacare, Sil.: virginis, i. e. desolata, Enn.: also, dies, Tac., i. e. in which all is still; hence, II. Fig. *Awkward, clumsy, unmanly, ill-bred*; homo, Cic.: itera vastior, id., i. e. harsh: oratio, Auct. ad Her., inharmonious on account of too many vowels: omnia vasta, i. e. incondita, Liv. III. *Awkwardly great, monstrous, unwieldy*; mare, Cæs.: vastissimus oceanus, id.: crater, Ov.: figura vastior, Cic.: clamor, Virg.: iter, Ov.: animus, Sall., i. e. immoderate desire, insatiableness: scientia, Colum., i. e. ingens. — See the synonyms under VACUUS.

VĀSUM, VASUS. See VAS, asis.

VĀTES, is. c. (from the old Greek, ἄρης for φῆρης, φῆρης)

I. *A soothsayer, prophet or prophetess*; Cic.: hac vate studente, i. e. Sibylla, id.: Amphrysia, Virg., i. e. Sibylla: fera fuit vates, i. e. Cassandra, Ov.: hence,

II. *A poet or poetess*: for poets speak in an enthusiastic strain, and appear to be inspired; Mæonius, i. e. Homerus, Ov.: Lesbia, id., i. e. Sappho: Eneidis, i. e. Virgilius, id.: cothurnatus, a tragic poet, id. III. *Any one who excels in his art or profession, and is as it were an oracle in it*; legum certissimus vates, Val. Max., i. e. interpreter: medicinæ, Plin., i. e. a master in the art of medicine.

VĀTIA, æ. c. i. q. Vātius; Varr.

VĀTĪCĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (vaticinor) *A soothsaying, prophesying*; Cic.

VĀTĪCĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. (vaticinor) *A soothsayer, prophet*; Ov.

VĀTĪCĪNIUM, i. n. (vates) *A soothsaying, prophesying*; Plin.

VĀTĪCĪNOR, ātus sum, āri. (vates) I. *To prophesy as a soothsayer*; Cic.: rem, Ov. II. *To sing or celebrate as a poet*; carminibus, Cic.: also facitē, to sing, say, rehearse; vetera vaticinamini, you say nothing new, Plaut. III. *To rave, to be frantic or enthusiastic, to talk idly*; ego forsā vaticinor, Cic. — Synon. Hariolari, to utter oracles, χρησμολογῆν; vaticinari, to divine, μαγντεῖνθαι.

VĀTĪCĪNUS, a, um. (vates) *Prophetic*; libri, Liv.

VĀTIUS, a, um. *Bent inwards, curved, crooked*; crura, Varr.: homo, Pand., bow-legged.

VĀTRAX, ācis, and VĀTRĪCŌSUS, a, um. i. e. qui vitiosis est pedibus, Lucil.; where some read varicosus, for vaticosus.

VĒ, with short e, an enclitic (from vel) I. *Or*; duabus tribusve horis, Cic. I. It is sometimes repeated, for vel—vel; e. g. plus minusve, more or less, Ov. 2. For an, or, when utrum or the like precedes; utrum plura patrem matremve faceret, Nep. Iphicr. 3; but some add, have ne: quid interest, in matrona peccesse togata, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 63; where some read, ne: qui alius avertere fures, ignorans, Cic. II. *And*, especially after ne: hence, neve, for neque; Cic.

VĒ, with long e an inseparable preposition, which has the force sometimes of amplification, as in vegrandis; and sometimes of diminution or extenuation, as in

vesanus; cf. Gell. 5, 12, 9. It seems to be allied to the interjection vœ, and hence has opposite significations according to its connection.

VEA, æ. f. See VEHA.

VECORDIA, æ. f. (vecors) I. *Want of reason, madness, phrenzy*; Sall.: vecordiam injicere alicui, to drive one mad, Tac. II. *Rage, fury*; Sall. III. *Foolishness, silliness*; Ter.: Ov.

VECORDS, dis. (ve and cor) *Without reason*, i. e. *frantic, mad, or silly, foolish, stupid*; homo, Cic.: mens, id.: vecors de tribunali decurrit, Liv., i. e. raging: vecordissimus, Cic.: vecordior, Aur. Vict.

VECTĀBĪLIS, e. (vecto) *That can be borne or carried*; Sen.

VECTĀBŪLUM, i. n. (vecto) *A vehicle, carriage*; Gell.

VECTĀCŪLUM, i. n. (vecto) *A vehicle*; Tert.

VECTĀRIUS, a, um. (vecto) *Fit for or belonging to carrying*; equus, a draught-horse, packhorse, Varr.

VECTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (vecto) *A being carried or borne*; equi, Suct., a riding on horseback: vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen., riding.

VECTĀTUS, a, um. See VECTO.

VECTĀRIUS, i. m. (from vecto) *One that uses a lever for moving a machine*; Vitruv.

VECTĪLĀRIUS, a, um. (vectis) *Concerned with crow-bars*; vita, i. e. thiefish, Cato.

VECTĪGAL, is. n. (for vectigale, from vectigalis) I. *That which is paid to the state, taxes, revenue*; vectigalia pendere, Cic.; or, pensitare, id., to pay taxes: vectigal imponere agro, id.; or, possessoribus agrorum, Liv.: locare, to let out the revenues, Cic.: vendere, id., to let out: vectigal stipendiarium, id. N.B. The revenues of the Roman state were derived from the provinces, and were called portorium, customs; decumæ, the tenth bushel of the produce; scriptura, money paid for right of pasturage in the forests. II. *That which is paid to individuals, whether from duty or from ancient custom*. 1. From duty; on the part of the receiver, *Rent, income, revenue*; on the part of the payer, *rent*; vectigalia urbana, Cic.: ex mo tenui vectigali, id., from my slender income: capere vectigalis quinquagena talenta e castro, Nep.: vectigalis sui causa, for his profit, Plin.: hence fig.; parsimonia est magnum vectigal, Cic., a great revenue. 2. From custom; *A present, gratuity, &c.*; prætorium, Cic., a present made by the inhabitants of a province to the governor: adilicium, id., a certain contribution made by Roman subjects in the provinces, towards the annual games held by the ædiles in Rome.

N.B. Genit. Vectigalorum; Suet.

VECTĪGĀLĀRIUS, i. m. (vectigal) *A receiver of the (public) revenue*; Firmic.

VECTĪGĀLIS, e. (veho) I. *That which is paid as a tax or tribute to the state or an individual*; pecunia, money which arises from tribute, Cic.: thus also, tributum, Justin. II. *Bound to pay taxes or tribute, tributary*; civitas, Cic.: agri, id.: also with a dative of the party to whom the tribute is payable; agros Verri vectigales fuisse, id. III. *Producing revenue, gain, or profit*; equus, Cic.

VECTĪO, ōnis. f. (veho) *The act of carrying*; vectiones quadrupedum, the services of quadrupeds in bearing burdens, drawing carriages, and the like, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

VECTIS, is. m. (veho) *A wooden or iron bar for various purposes*. I. For moving weights, *A lever, spar of wood*; Cæs.: for working a machine, *A hand-spike*; Vitruv.: for beating any thing down, *A rammer*; Vitruv. II. For breaking or forcing any thing open, *A crow-bar*; Cic. III. For securing a door, *A bar, bolt*; Virg. IV. In carrying burdens, *A pole*; Claud.

VECTĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. freq. of vecto; hence, Vectitari, *To ride*; Arnob.

VECTŪ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of veho) *To carry, bear, bring*; corpora carina, Virg.: plaustris ornos, id.; hence, Vectari, *To be carried, to ride*; equus, Ov.: carpentis, Liv.: ante signa vectabatur, rode, id. N.B. Also, vector for vult; e. g. se merces vectatum, Plaut.

VECTONICA, æ. f. (sc. herba) *Betony*; Plin.

VECTOR, ōris. m. (veho) I. *One that carries or bears*; asellus, Ov.: also the ferryman Charon is called vector, Apul.: aureus vector, Val. Fl., i. e. aries. II. *One that is carried or borne*: hence, I. *A passenger in a ship*; Cic. 2. *A rider on horseback, a horseman*; Ov.

VECTŌRIUS, a, um. (vector) *That serves for carrying or transporting*; navigium, Cæs.

VECTRIX, icis. f. (vector) *Carrying, conveying*; navis, Paulin. Nol.

VECTŪRA, æ. f. (veho) I. *The act of conveying, carriage*; equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr., for carriage or draught, or, for riding: frumentis, Cæs.: pro vectura solvere, Cic., i. e. to pay the freight: sine periculo vectura, id., without risk of the voyage by sea. II. *Money paid for carriage, freight*; Plaut.

VECTŪRĀRIUS, a, um. (vectura) *Of or pertaining to carrying or drawing*; boves, draught oxen, Cato. Theod.: Vecturarius, a driver; id.

VECTUS, a, um. See VEHO.

VEGEO, ēre. (seems to be from the same root as vigeo) I. Intrans. *To be lively or active*; Varr. II. Trans. *To excite, move, quicken*; aquora, Enn.: motum, Lucr. VEGĒTABILIS, ē. (vegeto) I. *Animating, enlivening*; Marc. Cap. II. *That lives or vegetates*; radix, Ammian. VEGĒTĀMEN, inis. n. (vegeto) *A vivifying force, vivification*; Prudent.

VEGĒTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vegeto) *An enlivening, a quickening motion*; Apul. VEGĒTĀTOR, ōris. m. (vegeto) *One that enlivens or quickens*; Auson.

VEGĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (vegetus) *To make lively, to enliven, quicken, strengthen*; memoriam, Gell.: animalia, Apul.: gaudia non illum vegetat, Auson.

VEGĒTUS, a, um. (vegeo) *Lively*. I. In respect of body, *Agile, active, lively, sprightly, fresh, vigorous*; homo, Cic.: oculi, Suet.: adspetus vegetior, Colum.: intervallum temporis vegetissimum, Plin., most busy.

II. In respect of mind, *Quick, sharp, active*; mens, Cic.: ingenium, Liv. III. Of colour, *Lively*; color vegetissimus, Plin. IV. Gustus, Auson., i. e. piquant. V. Libertas, Sen., unrestrained, active, vigorous.

VE-GRANDIS, e. I. *Not very large, small*; oves, Varr.: farra, Ov. II. *Very great*; macies, Cic. See VE.

VEĦA, or VEA, æ. f. Said by countrymen for via; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.

VEĦĀTIO, ōnis. f. (from vehare, which seems to have been used for vehere) *A carrying*; Cod. Theod.

VEĦĒLA, æ. f. (veho) *A vehicle, carriage*; Capitol. in Maximin. 13; but others read vehicula.

VEĦĒMENS, tis. (perhaps, from ve and mens) I. *Vehe- ment, violent, impetuous*; homo, Cic.: in aliquem, id.: lupus, Hor.: senatusconsultum, Cic., severe; hence, II. *Strong, powerful, efficacious, operative*; fuga, Hirt.: causa, Ter.: ventus, Auct. B. Hisp.: brassica vehementissima, Cato, of great power or efficacy; medicamentum, Scrib. Larg.: vehementius telum, Liv.: dolor, Plin.: vehementior somnus, id.: vehementior vis frigorum, id.

III. *Strong*; vitis, Colum., i. e. that grows strongly; palus, id., a strong or thick pale. N.B. The two short syllables vehe are used by the poets in the place of a long one; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28.

VEĦĒMENTER, adv. I. *Violently, with vehemence*; agere, Cic.: vehementius, id.: vehementissime, Cæs. II. *Strongly, very, very much*; rogare, Cic.: vehementissime dislicet, id.

VEĦĒMENTESCO, ēre. (vehemens) *To become violent or strong*; passio vehementescit, Cæl. Aur.

VEĦĒMENTIA, æ. f. (vehemens) *Vehemence, violence, strength*; odoris, saporis, Plin.: vini, id.: linteorum, id., copiosus, Hor.; Gracchi, Gell., vehemence in speaking.

VEĦENS, tis. See VEĦO.

VEĦES, and VEĦIS, is. f. (veho) *A load, wagon-load, cart-load*; foni, Plin.: fimi, id.: lapis vehis magnitudine, so big as to be a cart-load, id.

VEĦICŪLĀRIS, e. (vehiculum) *Of or pertaining to carriages or to vehicles*; cursus, Pand., i. e. the post.

VEĦICŪLĀRIUS, a, um. (vehiculum) i. q. Vehicularis; e. g. fabricator, a cartwright, Capitol.: cursus, id., the post.

VEĦICŪLUM, i. n. (veho) *Any vehicle*. I. On the water, *A vessel, boat, ship, &c.*; Cic. II. On land, *A carriage, car, wagon, &c.*; Cic.: quum vehiculo veheret, Nep.

VEĦIS, is. f. See VEĦES.

VEĦO, vexi, vectum, ēre. (from ὄξειν, ὄξειν) *To carry or bear*. I. Of men, *To carry or bear on the shoulders*; Plaut.: Sen.: humero, Hor.: thus also of animals; Cic.: Hor.: when it may sometimes be rendered, *To draw*; currum, Curt.: thus also triumphantem (Camillus) albi vexere equi, Liv.: also without an accusative; equus commodius vehit, sc. his rider, Veget. II. Of water, *To bear*; when we find, aqua vehit, navis vehit, nauta vehit; e. g. nauta, qui illos vexerat, Ter.: quos vehit unda, Virg. III. Of a vehicle; uxorem plaustro, Tibull.

IV. Of other things; formica vehit ore cibum, Ov.: dum cœlum stellas, dum vehit annis aquas, id.: quod fugiens hora vexit, has carried away, Hor.: hence pass., Vehi, *To be carried or borne, to sail, ride, &c.*; with curru, equis, equo, navi, &c., expressed or understood; curru vehi, Cic.: in nivis equis, Ov., i. e. in a triumphal car drawn by white horses: in navi, Cic., to sail; puppe, Ov.: per aquora, Virg.: per urbem, Cic.: vehi posse (sc. equo), to ride, Liv.: in equo, Cic.: equo citato, Nep.: pise, Ov.: also, vehi, to go, proceed, or advance to a place; sex motibus veheretur, Cic., for ferretur: also of bees; trans æthera, Virg.: also with an accusative, *To traverse, go over or through, navigate*; maria, Virg.: part., Vehens, *Riding*; quadrigis, Cic.: in equo, Gell.

VEL. (prop. imperat. of volo) I. *Or, in distinguishing things of several kinds, as aut is used in distinguishing things of different kinds; ovum molle vel sordile, Cels.: we find also, vel—vel, either—or; Cic.: also, aut—vel, Mart.; or, vel—aut, Cic., for vel—vel. N.B. Vel, for au, Or; in custodiam tradidit, sed in publicam vel in pistrinum, non satis intelligere potuimus, Cic. II. It*

also serves for connecting, *And*; pariter pietate vel armis, Virg.: terris agitare vel undis, id.: it is repeated, *both— and*; vel adspector vel particeps vel socius, Cic. III. *Even*; per me vel stertas licet, Cic.: vel illo ipso iudice, id.; cf. Manut. ad Cic. ad Div. 9, 8; Brouckh. ad Tibull. 1, 9, 53; Bremi ad Suet. Tib. 71. IV. *For example*; vel quas egomet, Plaut., as myself for example: vel quas proxime acceperam, Cic. V. With superlatives, for quam, or longe, *intensively*; fructum vel maximum cepi, Cic.: ubi vel maxime, id.: and thus we often find, vel maxime, for quam maxime, id.—Synon. Sive—sive leaves the reader at liberty to determine the matter in his own mind, whether from the professed ignorance of the writer, or because the reference is to facts which may happen so that it is impossible to state any thing definite with respect to a particular case. Vel—vel denotes equal relations, with liberty of choice or preference. Aut—aut expresses absolute difference, so that if one be true, the other cannot be so. See Zumpt's Grammar, § 338; Herzog. ad Cæs. B. G. 29, p. 234.

VELA, æ. f. The Gallic name for, *A plant called erysimon by the Greeks*; Plin.

VELĀMEN, inis. n. (velo) *A covering, clothing, garment, dress*; Virg.: Ov.

VELĀMENTUM, i. n. (velum) i. q. Velamen, *A covering, clothing, veil*; Cels.: fig.; sceleribus velamenta querere, Tac.: velamenta are reckoned among the tokens borne by a person supplicating for peace or mercy, and seem to denote any thing held in the hand of the suppliant, as, a wand (caduceus), an olive branch, the woollen bands tied round them, &c.; Ov.: Liv.

VELĀRIS, e. (velum) *Of or belonging to a sail or curtain*; Plin.

VELĀRĪUM, i. n. (velum) *A large curtain spread over the theatre or amphitheatre, to protect the spectators from the heat of the sun, an awning*; Juv.

VELĀTRO, adv. (from volo) *In obscurity, obscurely*; Tert.

VELES, itis. *Pronoking, or skirmishing*; hence, Veles, sc. miles, *A young light-armed soldier, who in battle did not stand in the ranks, but was usually employed in skirmishing before the van, to which he retired when repulsed by the enemy*; Ov.: plur., velites, Liv.: hence fig.; scurra veles, Cic., skirmishing, irritating.

VELIFER, a, um. (velum and fero) *Carrying a sail*; Ov.

VELIFĪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (velifico) *A sailing*; Cic. VELIFĪCŪS, i. n. (velificus) *A sailing*; Cic.

VELIFĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (velificus) I. Intrans. *To sail*; Propert.: erectis capitibus, Plin. II. Trans. *To sail through*; hence, Velificatus, a, um, *Sailed through*; Athos, Juv.

VELIFĪCOR, ātus sum, āri. (velificus) I. *To sail*; Propert. II. *To favour*; alicui, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.: honorē, Cic., i. e. to seek to promote.

VELIFĪCUS, a, um. (velum and facio) *Sailing*; Plin. VELIFĪTĀRIS, e. (veles) *Of or pertaining to the velites*; hastes, Liv.

VELIFĪTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (velitor) *A skirmishing*; fig.; with words, Plaut.

VELIFĪTOR, ātus sum, āri. (veles) I. *To skirmish*; cal- cibus, Apul., i. e. to struggle: lapidibus in aliquem, id., i. e. to throw; hence fig., *To skirmish (with words)*, to quarrel, wrangle; Plaut.: in maledictis adversus aliquem, Gell. II. *To make an essay or attempt*; armis, Apul. III. *Periculum alicui, Apul., i. e. to threaten, intend.*

VELIVŪLAN, tis. (velum and volo, are) i. q. Velivolus; Cic. e. poeta.

VELIVŪLUS, a, um. (velum and volo, are) *Winged with sails, having or furnished with sails*; an epithet applied to ships, Ov.: to the sea, Virg.

VELLA, æ. f. Said by countrymen for villa, according to Varr. R. R. 1, 2.

VELLĀTŪRA, æ. f. (for velatura, from vehela) *A carrying; vellaturam facere, to follow the trade of a carrier*; Varr.

VELLĒREUS, a, um. (vellus) *Of skin or wool*; crumena, Ascon.

VELLĒCĀTĪM, adv. *Piecemeal, not connectedly*; Siscenn. VELLĒCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vellico) *A plucking, twitching, bantering*; Sen.

VELLĒCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of vello) I. *To pluck, twitch, pinch*; Plaut.: Quint.: hence, II. *Fig. To carp, taunt, or rail at*; Cic.: also, to grieve, vex; Propert. III. *Also of bees, Varr., i. e. to suck, or to sting.*

IV. *Fig. To rouse, quicken, make lively*; animus, Sen. VELLO, velli and vulsi (volsi), vulsum (volsum), ēre. (from ῥιλλω) I. *To pluck, pluck out, pull*; lanam, Varr.: oves, Plin.: capillos, Ov.: pullos anserum, Colum.: pilos, Hor.: hence, velli, *to have the beard plucked out so that it cannot grow again*; Suet. Cæs. 45. II. *To tear out, pluck or pull off, up or out*; emblemata ex patellis vellerat, Cic.: vallum, Liv.: poma, Tibull.

III. *To pull, tug*; vellere capri, Hor.: barbam, Hor.: aurem, to pull the ear; hence, to remind one of any thing; Virg.: hence, I. *Fig. To twitch, pull, i. e. to vex,*

annoy, afflict; pectora, Stat. 2. Vullus (homo), *In convulsions*; Plin.—See also VULSUS.

VELLUS, ōris. n. (allied to vello) I. *A fleece, i. e. wool shorn from a sheep but still hanging together*; Varr.: vellera lanæ, Hor.: hence, wool; vellera trahere digitis, to spin, Ov. II. *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it*; Virg.: Ov.: also, poetically, vellera, sheep; Calp. 2. 7: hence, III. *The skin of an animal*; Ov.: vellera ferina, i. e. of wild animals, id. IV. *Any thing made of wool*; Parnasia vellera, Stat.: i. e. bands for the temples, or for fastening the wreaths of poets. V. *Any thing like wool*; Calp. 6, 67: vellera depectant tenuia Seres, i. e. silk, or cotton, Virg.: lanæ vellera per cœlum ferri, id., thin fleecy clouds.

VELO, avi, âtum, âre. (velum) I. *To veil, cover*; caput, Cic.: capita amictu, Virg.: tempora myrto, id.: ulcera, Plin.: hence. II. *To wind round, bind*; delubra fronde, Virg.: Palatia sertis, Ov.: capite velato filo, Liv. 1, 32, with a woollen band. III. *Fig. To cover, cloak, conceal*; odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.

VELOCITAS, âtis. f. (velox) *Swiftness, quickness, fleetness*; Cic.: corporis, id.: equi, Cæs.: lamæ, Justin.: cogitationum, Plin.: plur. velocitates, Cic.

VELOCITER, adv. (velox) *Swiftly, quickly, fleetly*; Ov.: velocitus, Cic.: velocissime, id.

VELOX, cœcis. (from volo, ære) *Swift, quick, fleet, rapid*; juvenes, Liv.: pedites velocissimi, Cæs.: navis, Virg.: jaculum, id.: cervus, id.: amnis, Lucan.: ingenium, Quint.: flamma, Lucr.: arbor, Plin., i. e. that grows quickly; nihil est animo velocius, Cil.: navigatio, Quint.: munera, Mart., i. e. quickly constructed.—Synon. Celer, hasty, precipitate: velox, swift, rapid; pernix, swift-footed, agile, nimble, fleet. See Döderlein's Synon. 2, p. 123; Herzog, ad Hirt. B. G. 8, 36.

VELUM, i. n. (from volo, æs, prelum from premo) I. *A sail*; vela dare in altum, to sail, set sail, Liv.: also, do vela ad id, unde aliquis status ostenditur, Cic., fig., i. e. make for with full sail: thus also, vela facere, fig., id.: velis profugere, by help of sails, Hirt.: quum velent jam dare vela rates, Ov., i. e. to sail away: it is often used figuratively; pandere vela orationis, Cic., to spread the sails: vela contrahere, Cic.; Hor., to draw in: vela dare famæ, i. e. se permittere, Ov.: velis remisque, i. e. with all one's might, Cic. II. *A covering, any thing that serves for a covering*; tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, Cic.: velis amictos, of effeminate men, id.: hence, III. *A curtain*; vela obducere, Plin. Ep.: hence, involucris et quasi velis obtenditur natura, Cic.: also, the awnings which are drawn over the theatre or amphitheatre, to protect the spectators from the heat of the sun, are called vela, Suet.

VEL-UT, or VEL-ÛTI, adv. I. *As, like as*; velut hesternò die, Cic.: veluti pectora, Sall.: also with sic, Cic.; or ita, Liv.: and it may often be rendered, *as, for example*; velut hoc ad portam, Cic.: veluti crocodilli, id. II. *Just as, just as if*; velut explorata victoria, Cæs.: velut hereditate relictum, Nep.: hence, velut si, *just as though*; Cæs.: and for this we find simply, velut (veluti); e. g. velut probarem, as though I, Ter.

VENA, æ. f. I. *A vein*; Cic.: venam incidere, aperire, Tac., to open: hence, vena, for blood; Sidon.: also, vena for arteria; Cic. Fat. 8. II. *Fig., i. e. A way, course, passage, channel*; 1. Of water, Cæs. 2. Of metal; æris, argenti, auri, Cic., a vein: hence fig., *A poetic vein or genius*; Hor. 3. Of the skin; hence, venæ, pores; Vitr. III. *Fig. Of marble, stones, or trees, A vein, stripe, streak, line*; Plin.: vena arearum (in gardens), rows, id. IV. *An internal passage*; Cels. V. *A vein*; i. e. the *inmost part of any thing*; in venis silicis, Virg.: vulnus alii venis, id.: periculum inclusum in venis reip., Cic.: generis, ætatis, &c., id. VI. *Discipline*, Sever. ap. Spartian., for pars or aliquid.

VENABŪLUM, i. n. (venor) *A hunting spear*; Cic.: venabula sagittarum, large arrows in the shape of a hunting-spear, Plin.

VENALICIARIUS, a, um. *Belonging to or dealing in slaves*; venaliciarium (sc. rem) exercere, Pand., to deal in slaves: Venaliciarius, *A dealer in slaves*; id.—From

VENALICUS, a, um. (venalis) I. *For sale, vental*; Petron.: especially of slaves, Suet.: hence, Venalicium, Pand., and plur. venalicia, id., *Slaves which are bought and sold*. II. *Of or belonging to sale*; venalicium (sc. vectigal), a tax on the sale of goods, Cod. Just. III. *Dealing in slaves*; hence, Venalicus, *A dealer in slaves*; Cic.

VENĀLIS, e. (venus, us) I. *To be sold, for sale, vental*; Cic.: hortos venales habere, id.: venalis uno asse, Plin.: hence, Venales, subst., *Slaves to be sold, especially, young slaves*; Asiatic, Cic. II. *Vental, that may be had or used for money*; vox, Cic.: multitudo venalis pretio, Liv.: hence, that may be bribed or corrupted; adscriptor, Cic.: habere fidem venalem, id.

VENĀLITAS, âtis. f. (venalis) *A being for sale*: hence, an *allowing one's self to be employed for money, or to be bribed*; Cod. Just.

VENĀLITIARIUS, VRĀLITIUS. See VENALICIARIUS, VENALICUS.

VENATICIUS, a, um. i. q. Venaticus; Animian.

VENĀTICUS, a, um. (venatus) *Of or pertaining to hunting*; canis, a hound, Cic.: fig., parasiți venatici sumus, Plaut., are as thin as hounds.

VENĀTIO, ōnis. f. (venor) I. *A hunting, hunt*; Cic.: Such hunts were publicly exhibited in the Roman circus; id. II. *That which is or has been hunted, game*; Liv.: septum venationis, an inclosure in which game is kept, a preserve, cover, Varr.

VENĀTITIUS, a, um. See VENATICIUS.

VENĀTOR, ōris. m. (venor) I. *A hunter, huntsman*; Cic.: also, a *fighter with wild beasts in the circus and amphitheatre*; Pand.: also adj. *Of or pertaining to hunting*; canis, a hound, Virg.: equus, Stat. II. *Fig. One who seeks after or inquires into any thing*; natura, Cic.

VENĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (venator) *Of or pertaining to a hunter or to hunting*; galea, Nep.

VENĀTRIX, icis. f. (venator) *Hunting, a female hunter*; dea, Ov., i. e. Diana: venatrix (sc. canis), a hound, Mart.: ursa, Ov.: Virg.

VENĀTŪRA, æ. f. (venor) *A hunt, chase*; venaturam facere oculis, Plaut., to hunt about with the eyes, to watch.

VENĀTUS, us. m. (venor) I. *A hunting, hunt*; Cic.: also of fishing; Plaut. II. *Game*; Plin.

VENĀX, acis. (vendo) *Fond of selling*; Varr.

VENĀBĪLIS, e. (vendo) I. *That is or may be easily sold, saleable, vendible*; via, Cic.: fundus, Hor.: ager vendibilior, Varr. II. *Fig., Agreeable to the people, popular*; oratio, Cic.: puella, Ov., known to and beloved by others: vendibiliora, Cic.

VENĀDO, âre. See VINDICO.

VENĀDĪTĀRIUS, a, um. (vendo) *To be sold, or sale*; Plaut.

VENĀDĪTĪO, ōnis. (vendito) *An offering or exposing for sale*: hence fig., *a setting off, ostentatious display of any thing*; Cic.: sine venditione, id., i. e. without making a noise.

VENĀDĪTĀTOR, ōris. m. (vendito) *A braggart, boaster*; Tac.: Gell.

VENĀDĪTIO, ōnis. f. (vendo) I. *A selling, a sale*; bonorum, Cic.: venditionem animalium facere, Pand.

II. *A thing sold*; Pand.: also, *money produced by a thing sold*; id.

VENĀDĪ, avi, âtum, âre. (freq. o vendo) I. *To desire to sell, put up to sale, offer for sale*; Tusculanum, Cic.: hence fig., *to set off, make the most or the best of any thing*; ingenium, Auct. ad Her.: operam suam alicui, Liv.: hence, se alicui, *to seek to insinuate one's self into the favour of any one*; Cic.: thus also, se existimationi hominum, id. II. *To sell*; decreta, Cic.

VENĀDĪTOR, ōris. m. (vendo) *A seller*; Cic.: fig., dignitatis nostra, id.

VENĀDĪTRIX, icis. f. (venditor) *She that sells*; Pand.

VENĀDĪTUS, a, um. See VENDO.

VENDO, didi, ditum, ære. (contr. for venum do) I. *To sell, vend*; aliquid pecunie grandi, Cic.: recte, at a high price, dearly, id.: male, at a low price, cheaply, id.: pluris, minoris, at a higher or lower price, dearer, cheaper, id.: aliquid viginti minis, Plaut.: hence, Venditum, subst., *A sale*; ex empto et vendito, Cic.: hence,

II. *To sell to the highest bidder, to sell by auction, or to lease out*; decumas, Cic.: prædia, id. III. *Fig. To sell, i. e. to betray for money*; auro patriam, Virg.

IV. *Fig. To sell, i. e. to give the use of any thing for money or some other valuable consideration*; se regi, Cic.: sua funera, Juv., to hire one's self to fight, or to give his life for money: verba reis, to defend for money, Mart. V. *To commend, recommend*; Ligarianam, Cic.: caudicum, Juv. VI. *Fig. To give out as any thing*; versum pro suo, Cic.

VENĒFICA, æ. f. See VENEFICUS.

VENĒFICIUM, i. n. (veneficus) I. *A poisoning, also, a mixing or preparing of poison, also, a poisonous draught*; Liv.: Plin. II. *A preparing of magic potions, enchantment, witchcraft, sorcery*; Cic. III. *Amoris veneficium, Plin., a love-potion.*

VENĒFICUS, a, um. (venenum and facio) *Mixing poison, poisoning*; ars, Plin.: hence, *magical, sorcerous*, because sorcerers used to mingle poisons; and hence, Veneficus, subst., *A mixer of poisons, a poisoner*; Cic. Cluent. 54; Cat. 2, 4, 7: as a word of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7: Venefica, *A woman that mixes poisons, a female poisoner, a sorceress, witch*; Ov.: also, as a term of reproach, Plaut.; Ter.: Cic.

VENĒFICĀTUS, a, um. (venenum) *Of or pertaining to poison*; calix, Tert., a poisoned cup: hence, Venenarius, subst., *A preparer of poison*; Suet.

VENĒNĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of veneno; see VENENO. II. Adj. I. *Dipped in poison, poisoned*; telum, Cic.: caro, id.: also fig.; Jocus, Ov., i. e. enveloped, satirical: munera, Anton. ap. Cic., i. e. dangerous, hurtful. 2. Of animals, *Poisonous, venomous*; vipera, Cic.: nihil est venenatius quam pastinaca, Plin.: vipera venenatissima, Tert.

VENĒNĪFER, a, um. (venenum and fero) *Bearing or containing poison, poisonous*; Ov.

VENENO, avi, atum, are. (venenum) I. To poison, infect with poison; Lucr.: thus also, venenat odio meâ commoda, fig., Hor. II. To endue with a magic power, to enchant; virga venenata, Ov. III. To colour, dye; Matt. ap. Gell.: hence, Venenatus, a, um, Coloured; Massur. ap. Gell.— See also VENENATUS.

VENENŌSUS, a, um. (venenum) Full of poison, poisonous; Augustin.

VENENUM, i, n. I. Prop. That which by its penetrating power alters the natural quality of any thing; this may be taken in good or bad sense; venenum malum, Cic., from an old law, poison; hence, II. Poison, venom, whether natural or prepared; Lucr.: Plin.: lac veneni, poisonous milky juice of herbs, Virg.: venenum alicui præbere, Cic.: infundere, id.: sumere, to take, to kill himself with, Nep.: hence fig., poison, venom, i. e. any thing noxious; discordia est venenum urbis, id., the poison, bane; invidia, Sil.: thus a love potion is called venenum, Pand.: also of satirical speech; Hor.: also, bad poems are called venena; Catull.: vitæ, i. e. torment, imbecillitatem, id. III. Colour, dye, especially purple; Assyrium, Virg.: Tarentinum, Hor.: hence, patuit, a wash; Ov. IV. A balsam or preparation for embalming the dead; Lucan. V. A magical drug, charm; Cic.: Hor.: Ov.

VĒNO, ivi, and usually it, itum, ire. (for venum eo, from venus, sale) To go to sale, i. e. to be sold, by auction or otherwise; also sometimes, to be let or hired out; oleum venire oportet, Cato: venae auro rara avis, Hor.: venire vestras res, Cic., i. e. to be sold by auction: mancipia veniant, id.: quanti veniant, id.: quum magno venissent, id.; in both which passages it may mean, to be hired out: venire ab hoste, Quint. N. B. I. We find also the passive; egone illi venear? Plaut. Fragm.: hence, Venitus, a, um, Sedul., where the penult is long; that of the supine is short. 2. Some write vaneo, but without sufficient reason.

VĒNERĀBĪLIS. (veneror) I. Venerable, honourable; Liv.: venerabilior, id. II. That shows honour or respect; Val. Max. III. Honoured, that enjoys honour; Lucr.

VĒNERĀBĪLITER, adv. With veneration or reverence, reverently; Val. Max.

VĒNERĀBUNDUS, a, um. (veneror) That reveres, respects, or venerates; Liv.

VĒNERĀTER, adv. With respect or reverence, reverently; Tert.

VĒNERĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (veneror) I. Veneration, respect, reverence; Cic.: Plin. Ep. II. Venerable character; Tac.

VĒNERĀTOR, ōris, m. (veneror) One who venerates or reverences; Ov.

VĒNERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of venero; see VĒNERO. II. Adj. Honoured, venerated; Virg.: Hor.

VĒNERŌ, are, for veneror. To honour, venerate, reverence; Plaut.; also, to worship in a reverent manner; id.— See also VĒNERĀTUS.

VĒNERŌR, atus sum, āri. I. To adore, worship, venerate; deos sancte, Cic.: lapidem pro deo, id.: Augustin, Hor.: amicos, Ov.: regem, Nep.: memoriam alicuius, Tac. II. To entreat or supplicate reverently; alicquem, Plaut.: decus multæ, Cæcin. in Cic. Ep.: nihil horum veneror, Hor., i. e. pray for. N. B. I. Venerandus, with a genitive; sceptri, Sil. 2. Veneratus, a, um, passivè; see VĒNERO.

VĒNĪA, æ, f. I. Any favour or indulgence; da veniam hanc mihi, do me this favour, Ter.: dedi veniam petenti, Cic.: ab Jove veniam peto, ut, &c., id., favour, gracious assistance: oblivionem tristitiæ veniamque afferens, Plin., i. e. gentle behaviour, calmness, tranquillity; hence, II. Permission, licence, leave; detis hanc veniam, ut, &c., Cic.: dare veniam ejus dicit, Liv., i. e. to grant permission for this day: thus also, dare veniam exactionis, Cic.: illius auctoritatis eam veniam dedi, id.: hence, bona venia viri dixerim, with the permission of, id.: thus also, peto bona venia, Tert.: venia sit dieti! may the expression be allowed! Plin. Ep. III. Forgiveness, pardon, remission; veniam alicui dare, Cic.: veniam errati impetrare, id.: petere, id.: cum bona venia alicuius verba audire, id., with indulgence: legere scriptorem cum venia, Quint., with indulgence or candour, so as not to seek for faults.

VĒNĪBĪLIS, e, i, q. Venialis; Sidon.

VĒNĪLIS, e. (venia) I. Parionable, venial; Macrobius. II. Gracious; pax, Ammanian.

VĒNĪCĪLA, æ, f. See VĒNŪCĪLUS.

VĒNĪLA, æ, f, i, e. unda, quæ ad litus venit; Varr. ap. Augustin.

VĒNĪŌ, veni, ventum, ire. I. To come, of persons and animals. 1. Prop.; in Tusculanum, Cic.: istinc, id.: ad me, id.: ad urbem, id.; in conspectum, Nep.; or, in conspectu, Phædr.: auxilio, to aid, Nep.: in vitam, Cic., i. e. to be born: contra alicquem, id., i. e. to proceed at law against any one: thus also, contra rem suam, id.: also, to come against, to rush upon or attack any one; Virg. Æn. 6, 291: also with an accusative; tumulum, for ad tumulum, Virg.: with a dative; lues venit arboribus,

id.: also with a supine to the question, for what? with what view or intention? venerunt emptum, &c., Cic.: ereptum venit, Ter.: also with an infinitive for a supine; venerunt speculari, Liv.: also, to come back, return (home); Romam, id. 2. Fig. In sermonem alicuius, to converse with, Cic.: also, venire in sermonem, id., to fall upon a conversation: in sacerdotium, to become a priest, id.: in familiaritatem, id., to come to be intimate: in spem, to get hope, id.: in consuetudinem, to adopt, take up, id.: in contentionem, to fall into content, id.: in ordinem, id.: in fidem, Liv., to surrender at discretion: in turpitudinem, Cic., to act basely: in certamen, to contend, id.: ad conditionem alicuius, to agree to, accept, id.: ad summum fortunæ, Hor., to arrive at, attain to: in transition from one subject to another in speaking; venio nunc ad, &c., Cic., I now come, &c.

II. To come; fig., of things without life, and sometimes of living things and persons; in discrimen, to come into danger, Cic.: in mentem, to come into the mind, suggest itself (cf. MENS, III.); multi mihi veniebant in mentem, id.: solet mihi in mentem venire temporis, id.: in cognitionem, under the cognizance, Quint.: in buccam, Cic., into one's mouth, suggest itself on the moment: in dubium, id., to be doubted: in usum, Plin., to become usual: in crimen, Ter., to be accused, in confesum, Plin. Ep., to be evident or manifest: res venit in religionem, i. e. efficit religionem, Cic.: in votum, Hor., to be wished for: sub aspectum, Cic., to strike the sight, be visible: in contentionem, id., to be disputed, or, to come into dispute: mihi venit in suspitionem, I conceive a suspicion, a suspicion comes into my mind; e. g. eique in suspitionem venisset, Nep.: also, homo venit in suspitionem; e. g. nonnullis magistratus veniebant in suspitionem detinuisse, &c., Lentul. in Cic. Ep.: ad nihilum, Cic., to come to nought, be destroyed: in proverbium, Liv.; or, in consuetudinem proverbii, Cic., to pass into or become a proverb: in estimationem, Liv., to be rated or valued: in laudem, Quint., to be praised: in questionem, i. q. Quæri, id.: sagitta venit, Virg.: hence, 1. To come, arrive, to be brought; dum literæ meæ veniant, Cic.: frumentum Tiberi venit, Liv. 2. To come, fall, or happen to, fall upon, befall, to fall to one's lot; ad quem dolor venit, Cic.: provincia venit consuli, Liv.: majus commodum reip. venturum, Sall.: hereditas venit alicui, Cic., falls to one. 3. To happen, occur, fall out, come to pass; huc ubi veniunt, Cic.: si similis fortuna venisset, Liv.: hereditates, quæ venissent, Cic.: orta with usus; see USUS: hence, venturum, the future; Virg. 4. To come forth, grow; arbores sponte veniunt, Virg.: uvæ, id.: sol, Hor., rises: lacrimæ, Virg. 5. To suit; in orationem, Quint.: hence, to spring from, be descended from; de gente, Virg. 6. To be to come, to be future or next; annus veniens, Cic., the following or next year; but, anni venientes, Hor., youth. III. For esse, also for apparere; e. g. quæ conscia venis, Ov.: venies in corpore virtus, Virg. Cf. Hemsterh. ad Ov. Fast. 5, 648.

N. B. Passivè, impers.; e. g. ventum est, I, thou, &c. come; Cic.: Liv.: ut ventum esse gaudeam, i. e. me venisse, Plaut.: venibo, for veniam, Pompon.

VĒNO, are, i, q. Venor: hence venor, passivè; Enn.

VĒNŌ, atus sum, āri. To hunt. I. Intrans.; Cic.: canes ducere venatum, Plaut. 2. Trans.; leporem, Virg.: also of animals; vesper muscas venantur, Plin.: of fishing, id.: hence fig., To hunt, seek after earnestly or with pains; laudem, Auct. ad Her.: viros, Phædr., i. e. to endeavour to catch.

VĒNŌSUS, a, um. (vena) Full of veins; Cels.: intybum venosus, Plin.

VĒNTER, tris, m. (probably from *ἔντρον*, intestinum) I. The paunch, belly, abdomen; Cic. II. The stomach; Liv.: Plin.: hence, of gormandizers; ventri operam dare, Plaut.: ventri doctat avaro, Hor.: hence for, a glutton; Lucr.: also, ventrem facere, i. e. excrementa reddere, Veget. III. Venteres, The intestines; Colum.

IV. The womb; Varr. Juv.: hence, a fetus; tuus, Hor.: ventem prospicere, Pand.: ventrem ferre, to be pregnant or with young, Varr.: Liv. V. A belly, i. e. any protuberance, by the shape of a belly; cresceret in ventrem eucumis, Virg.: lagena, Juv.: si paries ventrem faceret, bulge out, Plaut.: thus also, of an aqueduct, the part which is carried across a valley from the foot of one mountain to that of another; Vitr.

VĒNTĪGĒNUS, a, um. (ventus and gigno) That produces or brings forth wind; Lucr.

VĒNTĪLĀBRUM, i, n. (ventilo) An implement of husbandry by which grain is separated from the chaff, a winnowing fan; Colum.

VĒNTĪLĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (ventilo) An exposing to the air; Plin.

VĒNTĪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (ventilo) I. One that fans or winnows corn; Colum. II. A juggler; Quint.

VĒNTĪLO, avi, atum, are. (for ventulo, from ventulus) To swing or brandish in the air; facem, Propert.: arma, Mart.: also simply, ventilare, se, arma, Propert.: arma before fighting; Sen.: cubitum utrumque in diversum latas, Quint.: ventilat aura comas, Ov.: especially, to set the air in motion upon any thing, to fan; frumenta, Co-

lum.; aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet., i. e. whilst some one fanned him: frigus, Mart.; hence fig., 1. *To fan into a flame, to excite*; concionem, Cic. II. *To shake, move to and fro*; aurum, Juv.: te toga ventilat, Mart. III. *To torment, vex, discompose*; Cod. Just. IV. *To relitce*; also positu ventilari, Sen.

VENTIO, ònis. f. (venio) *A coming*; Plaut. VENTIRO, ãre. (freq. of venio) *To come, especially, to come often*; domum, Cic.: ad Scaevolam, id.

VENTO, ãre. (freq. of venio) *To come*; Varr. VENTOSE, adv. *As if full of wind*: hence, *inflatedly*; Apul.

VENTOSITAS, átis. f. (ventosus) *A being full of wind, flatulency*; stomachi, Apul.: hence fig., *boasting, vanity*; Fulgent.

VENTOSUS, a, um. (ventus) I. *Full of wind, windy*; folles, Virg.: auctumnus, Plin.: dies, Quint.: æquora, Virg.: ventosissima regio, Plin.: Germania ventosior, Tac.: pes, Veget., i. e. tumidus. II. Fig., i. e. *Vain, empty*; gloria, Virg.: lingua, id. III. *Light, frivolous, fond of vanity*; ingenium, Liv.: plebs, Hor. IV. *Puffed up*; loquacitas, Petron. V. *Fickle, inconstant, changeable*; homo ventosissimus, Lepid. in Cic. Ep.: imperium, Cic. VI. *Fleet, swift*; equi, Ov.: alæ, Virg.

VENTRÁLIS, e. (venter) *Of or pertaining to the belly*; humor, Macrob.: hence, Ventrále, subst., *A belly-band, girdle*; Plin.

VENTRÍCŪLA, ãe. c. (venter and colo) *One who makes a god of his belly, a glutton*; August.

VENTRÍCŪLATIO, ònis. f. (ventriculus); prop. from obsol. ventriculo, are) *The gripes*; Cæl. Aur.

VENTRÍCŪLOSUS, a, um. (ventriculus); e. g. passio, the gripes, Cæl. Aur.

VENTRÍCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of venter) I. *The belly*; Juv. II. *The stomach*; Cels. III. Cordis, a ventriclic, Cic.

VENTRÍFLUUS, a, um. (venter and fluo) *Laxative, purging*; Cæl. Aur.

VENTRÍLOQUUS, a, um. (venter and loquor) *That speaks through or out of the belly*; Tert.

VENTRÍOSUS, a, um. (venter) *Pot-bellied*; Plaut.

VENTRŪSŪS, or VENTRŪSŪS, a, um. i. q. Ventriosus; Plin.

VENTŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of venter) *A little or gentle wind, a breeze*; ventulum facere aliquid, Ter., by fanning.

VENTUS, i. m. I. *Wind, air in motion*; Cic.: also with a substantive; ventus Aquilo, Nep.; or ventus Borcas, id.: Corus ventus, Cæs.: septentriones venti, Cic.: ventum facere, Plaut.; by fanning: verba in ventos dare, to talk to the wind, i. e. in vain, Ov.: ferre sua gaudia ventos, i. e. irrita esse, Virg.: hence fig., II. *Impending calamity, a storm*; alios vidi ventos, Cic.

III. Venti secundi, Cic., i. e. good fortune. IV. *A means of excitement*; rumorum et concionum, Cic. V. *Wind, fig.*, respecting the government of the state, with allusion to a ship, to which Cicero often compares the state; quicunque venti erunt, Cic., i. e. circumstances.

VI. Fig. *A means of attaining one's end*; as, in canvassing for an office; ventorum moderator, Cic. VII. Fig. *Favour, or approbation which favours one's views*; popularis, Cic. VIII. Fig. *Fame, rumour, report (when injurious)*; ventu proijctum, Cæl. in Cic. Ep.

IX. Fig. *Anything very thin*; textilis, P. Syr., woven wind, i. e. a very thin cloth or garment.

VENŪCŪLUS, a, um; i. e. g. uva, Hor.; Colum., a kind of grape: we find also, venicula, Plin.

VENŪLA, ãe. f. (dimin. of vena) *A little vein*; Cels.: fig., Quint.

VENUM, *For sale*; see VENUS.

VENUM-DO, or VENUNDO, dēdi, dātum, dāre. *To sell*; Cic.

VENUS, us and i. m. *Sale*; we find only the accusative venum, dative veni, and veno. I. Venum ire, to be sold, properly to go to sale, Liv.: so also venum redire, Claudian.: venum dare, Sall., to sell: so also venum distrahere, Gell. II. Dat. Venui; e. g. venui subjicere, to sell, Apul.: venui habere, id., to have for sale. III. Venio; I. Dat. Posita veno, exposed for sale, Tac. 2. Abl. Venio exercere aliquid, to deal in any thing, Tac. Ann. 13, 51, 1.

VENUSTAS, átis. f. (Vĕnus) I. *Comeliness of form, beauty*; muliebris, Cic.: venustas et pulchritudo corporis, id.: pomorum, Varr.: signa eximia venustate, Cic. II. *Gracefulness or elegance of speech*; Cic.: hence, wit, humour, pleasantry; hominum, id. III. *Agreeableness in behaviour, politeness, good breeding*; affluens omni venustate, Cic. IV. *Agreeableness, pleasantness, pleasure*; quis — venustatis plenior? more joyous, Ter.: dies plenus venustatis, Plaut. — Synon. Venustus is usually applied to female beauty: dignitas denotes the handsomeness of a man, and is applied to women only as when we use handsome or fine in the same connection: formositas is applied to persons or things: pulchritudo implies the sense of pleasure which arises from the sight of beautiful or elegant objects.

VĒNUSTE, adv. *Beautifully, elegantly, gracefully*; Cæl. in Cic. Ep.: venustus, Sen.: venustissime, Quint.

VĒNUSTO, ãre. (venustus) *To make beautiful or elegant*; Nev.

VĒNUSTŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of venustus) *Somewhat beautiful or pretty*; Plaut.

VĒNUSTUS, a, um. (Vĕnus) I. *Comely in form or appearance*; beautiful, pretty; vultus (femine), Ter.: diva venustissima Venus, Plaut.: hortuli, Phadr.: ad-spectus, Vitr.: gestus et motus, Cic.: venustissima dicta, Quint. II. *Pleasing in speech or manner, elegant, agreeable*; Cic.: hence, facetious, humorous; sermo, id.: sententiæ, id.: venustiora in respondendo, Quint.

VĒ-PALLIDUS, a, um. *Very pale*; Hor.

VĒPEŪCLA, ãe. f. (dimin. of vepres) *A little brier or bramble*; Cic.

VĒPRES, is. c. *A brier, bramble, thorn*; Cic.

VĒPRĒTUM, i. n. (vepres) *A place full of thorns, briars, or brambles*; Colum.

VĒR, veris. n. ($\frac{1}{2}$ with the Digamma Æol.) I. *The spring*; Cic.: vere, Varr., in spring: vere primo, i. e. initio veris, Plin.: ver novum, early spring, Virg.: hence, II. Fig. Spring; ætatis, Ov. III. *Anything that grows or appears in spring*; breve ver populantur apes, Mart., i. e. the flowers: ver sacrum, i. e. the firstlings of all that grew or was brought forth in the spring, which were sometimes devoted to the gods; hence, ver sacrum vovere, Liv., to vow such offering: ver sacrum facere, Liv., to make such offering.

VĒRÁCĪTER, adv. *Truly*; Augustin.: veracissime creditur, id.

VĒRĀTRUM, i. n. *Hellebore*; Cels.: Lucr.: Pers.

VĒRĀX, ácis. (vero, are) *According to truth, that speaks the truth, veracious*; oraculum, Cic.: saga, Tibull.: visa quietis, i. e. true, that came to pass, Cic.: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? id.: veracissima promissio, Augustin.

VĒRĀBĪLIS, e. (verbum) I. *Consisting in words*; unde mullerum, Fulg., i. e. talkativeness. II. *Derived from verbs*; Charis.

VĒRBASCUM, i. n. *A kind of herb, mullein, woodblade*; Plin.

VĒRBĒNA, ãe. f. *Any sacred plant or branch*; as, of the olive, laurel, myrtle, &c., Liv.: of the cypress, tamarisk, rose, &c., Cels. These verbenæ, or sacred plants and branches, were used. I. In religious ceremonies. 1. The fetiales, who concluded treaties with other nations, or demanded satisfaction for injuries committed, wore such on their heads; Liv. 2. Persons who appeared before another in the way of humiliation, or to entreat protection, carried them; Cic. Varr. 4. 5. 3. They were placed on the altar with sacrifices, and were used probably for other religious purposes; Ter.: Ov. II. In medicine, they were esteemed for their cooling nature; aqua, in qua verbenæ coctæ sunt, Cels.: myrtus, hedera, aliaque similes verbenæ, id.: it seems, therefore (at least in part), to be a particular kind of plant, perhaps *vervain*, Verberna officinalis, L.

VĒRBĒNĀCA, ãe. f. (verberna) *Vervain*, Verberna officinalis, L.; Plin.

VĒRBĒNĀRIUS, An epithet applied to the fetiales, who carried verbenæ (see Verberna); Plin.

VĒRBĒNĀTUS, a, um. (verberna) *Adorned with a garland of verberna*; Suet.

VĒRBER, érís. n. I. *A whip, scourge, lash*; Ter.: Virg.: hence, the *thong of a sling, also, a sling*; Virg. II. *A blow, stroke, or stripe with a lash or whip*; and gen., *a blow, stroke, and so verbera, blows, strokes, lashes*; Ter.: proni in verbera pendenti, Virg.: hence fig. 1. *A stroke, blow, shock*; ventorum, Lucr.: remorum, strokes of the oars, Ov.: lapidum, id., throw. 2. Fig.; verbera linguæ, Hor., a scolding: fortuna, Gell., misfortune. — See the synonyms under PLAGA.

VĒRBERĀBĪLIS, e. (verbero, ãre) *That deserves a beating*; verberabilissime, Plaut.

VĒRBERĀTIO, ònis. f. (verbero, are) *A beating*; Pand.: hence fig., *chastisement, reproff*; cessatio, Q. Cic. in Cic. Ep.

VĒRBERĀTOR, óris. m. (verbero, are) *A beater, flogger*; Prudent.

VĒRBERĀTUS, is. m. (verbero, are) *A beating*; Plin.

VĒRBERĒUS, a, um. (verber) *That deserves blows or stripes*; caput (for homo), Plaut.: thus also (facetè), statua, id.

VĒRBERĪTO, ãre. (freq. of verbero, are) *To beat, or, to beat frequently*; Cato ap. Fest.

VĒRBERŪ, avi, átum, ãre. (verber) *To beat, cudgel, scourge, whip, flog*; aliquem virgis, Cic.: aliquem ense, Ov.: also of other things; locum paviculis, i. e. to beat, Cato: æthera alis, Virg.: Charybdis sidera verberat unda, id., touches: chelyn plectro, to strike, play upon, Sen.: vineæ grandine verberatæ, Hor., beaten, beaten down: also, to strike, touch; verberari sole, Imbre, ventis, Plin.: hence fig., to scourge, chastise, torment, plague, trouble, molest, harass; os alieujus convicio, Cic.: orator istos verberabit, id.: Mutinam tormentis, id.: aliquem verbis, Plaut. N.B. Verberantes, for vapulantes, Plaut.

VERBERO, ðnis. m. (verber) A term of reproach; *One that deserves stripes, a scoundrel, rascal*; Ter.: Cic.

VERBIFICATIO, ðnis. f. (verbifico, are) *A speaking, discourse*; Cæcil.

VERBIGERO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (verbum and gero) *To talk, discourse, chat*; Apul.

VERBŒSE, adv. *Verbosely, with many words*; Cic.: verbusius, id.

VERBŒSITAS, ðtis. f. (verbosus) *Copiousness of words, verbosity, prolixity, loquacity*; Prudent.

VERBŒSUS, a, um. (verbum) *Full of words, verbose, prolix, loquacious*; simulatio, Cic.: homo, Catull.: epistola verbosior, Cic.: verbosissimos locos, Quint.

VERBUM, i. n. 1. *A word*; Cic.: verba ponere, id.: commutare verba cum aliquo, to exchange words, Ter.: quid verbis opus est? Ter.; or, quid multa verba? id., briefly, in one word: tria verba (Prætoris), Ov., the three words, Do, Dico, Addico: hence, 1. Uno verbo, briefly, in one word; Cic. 2. Verbum de verbo exprimere, Ter.; or, verbum e verbo exprimere, Cic.; or, verbum pro verbo reddere, id.; or, verbum verbo reddere, Hor., to translate literally: thus also, ad verbum, literally, word for word, exactly, strictly, to a hair, to a tittle; exprimere, Cic.: ediscere, id.: somnium ad verbum cum re convenit, id. 3. Verba cadunt, fall or slip out, of one who cannot express himself calmly, Cic. 4. Verbo, at or upon one word, without many words; desistere, Cic.: verbo expedit, Ter., in one word. 5. Verba facere, *To utter words, to speak*; verba facimus, Plaut.; we chat, discourse: apud regem, Nep.: in senatu, Cic.: pro aliquo, id.: hence, of the consul when he made a motion in the senate, Cæcil. in Cic. Ep.: also of one who repeated a form of dedication, Cic.: also, of a funeral oration; mortuo, Plaut.: verba fiunt mortuo, Ter., when the other will not hear: also, habere or dicere, for facere, i. e. to say, speak; verbis utroque citroque habitis, Cic.: verba dicere, Virg.: verbum turpe dicere, Ter.: also, verba facere, diminishingly, to speak so much as a couple of words; Cic.: aliquid, Ter., to speak with or to any one: pro aliquo, Cic.: also, verba fundere, for loqui, Ter.: also, verbum respondere, to answer a word, id. 6. Verbi causa, Cic.; or, verbi gratia, id., i. e. for example. 7. Bona verba quæso, Ter., i. e. speak kindly, do not be angry. 8. Verbo means also, *By word of mouth*, opposed to scripto, in writing; Planc. in Cic. Ep.: also, in word only, in appearance; verbo—re ipsa, Nep.; or, verbo—revera, Cic. 9. Verbis, *In the name of, on behalf of*; meis verbis suavius dicit, Cic., in my name, from me: meis verbis uxori gratulatus, &c. 10. Verba, i. e. *A form, formula, judgment* accepit in verba, &c., id.; cf. Ov. Her. 16, 320. 11. In grammar, *A verb*; Cic.

III. *A mere word, empty word, sound without sense*; verba atque ineptia, Cic.: verba sunt, Ter., mere words, nonsense: hunc verba aliquid dare, to deceive, cheat, Ter.: Cic.: curis verba dare, Ov., to beguile or drive away care.

IV. *A clause containing several words*; istud verbum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95; cf. id. Ad. 5, 8, 29.

V. *A proverb, sentence, adage*; vetus, Ter. N.B. Verbum, for verborum, Plaut.

VERCTUM, i. n. (dimin. of ver) *Young spring*; a term of endearment, Plaut.

VERE, adv. I. *According to truth, truly, really, in fact*; dicere, Cic.: verus, id.: verissime, id.: verissime iudicare, Nep. II. *According to the nature of a thing, properly, reasonably*; vivere, Ter.: dicere, Plin. III. *Seriously, in earnest*; agere, Cic.: pugnare, id.

VERECUNDE, adv. *Shamefacedly, modestly, bashfully*; Cic.: verecundius, id.

VERECUNDIA, æ. f. (verecundus) I. *Respect, veneration, reverence* deorum, Liv.: ætatis, id. II. *Fear, fearfulness, hesitation*; negandi, Liv.: turpidinis, Cic.

III. *Bashfulness, shyness, sheepishness*; idivis: Tironis, Cic.: in rogando, id.: oris, Suet. IV. *Modesty*; custos omnium virtutum verecundia est, Cic.: tantam habet verecundiam, id. V. *A shame, disgrace*; verecundia erat, equitum, &c., Liv., properly, cause for shame.—See the synonyms under MODESTIA.

VERECUNDITER, adv. for verecunde; Pompon.

VERECUNDOR, ðri. (verecundus) *To be bashful or ashamed*; Plaut.: Cic.

VERECUNDUS, a, um. (vereor) I. *Bashful, modest, shamefaced*; homo, Cic.: vita, Ov.: pudor, id.: verecundior in postulando, Cic.: verba, Quint.: verecundissimus, Vell.: rubor, Ov., i. e. a blush: thus also, color, Hor.: hoc dicere est mihi verecundum, I am ashamed, Quint. II. *Venerable, worthy of reverence*; nomen, Ammian.—See the synonyms under MODESTIA.

VEREDARIUS, i. m. *A post-boy, courier*; Sidon.—From VEREDUS, i. m. *A horse, or a swift-paced horse*; Mart.: and so, *a post-horse, courier's horse*; Pand.

VERENDUS, a, um. I. *Part of vereor*; see VEREOR. II. *Adj. 1. Honourable*; Ov.: 2. *Terrible*; Lucan.

N.B. Verenda, sc. membra, Plin. Ep.; or, partes verende, Plin.: Veget.

VERENTER, adv. *With reverence or respect, respectfully, reverently*; Sedul.

VEREOR, itus, um, ðri. I. *To fear*; 1. *To fear with reverential awe, to reverence, respect, revere*; metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.: veremur vos, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv.: also with a genitive; femina; Ter.: testimonii, Cic.: also passivè; malunt—vereri, Afran. 2. *To be afraid of*; bella, Cic.: also with an infinitive; vereor dicere, Ter., i. e. I am ashamed to say: committere, Cic.: also impersonally; quos non est veritum—ponere, id., who have not been afraid to set, &c. II. *To fear, apprehend, dread*; de Carthagine, Cic.: periculum, Cæs.: also with a dative of the thing of which one wishes the preservation or good, *to fear or be apprehensive for, be anxious on behalf of any thing*; navibus, Cæs.: followed by ne, that, lest, Cic., or, ne non, or ut, that not, lest not; non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic., I have not fear of not, &c.: vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, id., I fear I cannot grant you, &c.: we find also, ne, for ne non; e. g. vereor, ne consolatio ulla possit reperiri, Cic. ad Div. 6, 1, ed. Græv.; but ed. Ern. has nulla, for ulla: also, ut for ne, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 120: it is followed also with an accusative and infinitive, Ov. Her. 16, 75. III. *To anticipate with fear, to be apprehensive, expect with fear or be in doubt, look with anxious eyes*; vereor, quid sit, Cic.: vereor, quomodo, &c., Cæcil. in Cic. Ep.: verebar, quorsum evaderet, Ter.: vereor, num, &c., Pand. IV. *To possess shame, be ashamed*; vereri perdidit, Plaut., i. e. has lost all sense of shame. N.B. Part. Verens, with a genitive; plagarium, Colum.—See also VERENDUS.

VERETRUM, i. n. (vereor) i. q. Pudenda; Suet.: Phædr.

VERGILLE, ðrum, f. (virga) *The seven stars, otherwise called Pleiades*; Cic.

VERGO, si, ðre. (from ῥίπω) I. *Trans. 1. To turn, bend, or incline towards*; solis ardor in terras vergitur, i. e. vergit se, Lucr.: amena, 2. *To pour, pour out*; sibi venenum, Lucr.: versit amena in sinus, Ov. II. *Intrans. To incline or tend towards*; Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere, Cic.: ægri vergentes in lethargum, Plin.: hence, 1. *Of situation, To lie towards*; ad septentriones, Cæs.: in meridiem, Cic.: ad solem cadentem, Virg. 2. *To decline, verge towards an end*; vergente autumno, Tac.: suam ætatem vergere, id.: vergens annis femina, id.: in senium, Suet.

VERIGŒLA, æ. c. (verus and colo) *That honours truth*; lex, Ter.

VERICŒLATUS, a, um. (vericulum) *Furnished with a small (wooden or iron) fax*; Colum.

VERICŒLUM, i. n. See VERICŒLUM.

VERIDICE, adv. *Truly*; Ammian.

VERIDICUS, a, um. (verus and dico) I. *That speaks truly*; vox, Cic.: interpres deum, Liv. II. *That is said as truth, true*; causa, Cic.

VERILOQUIUM, i. n. (veriloquus) *A speaking of the truth*; also, *etymology*; at least Cicero, Top. 9, gives this as a translation of the Greek ἰσχυρολογία.

VERILOQUUS, a, um. (verus and loquor) *That speaks truly*; Hieron.

VERISIMILIS, e, or VERI SIMILIS, e. *Probable, like the truth*; Cic.: veri similis, Plin.: veri simillimum, Cic.: also, followed by ut for the accusative and infinitive; non est verisimile, ut—occederet, Cic.

VERISIMILITER, adv. *Probably*; Apul.: verisimillius, id.

VERISIMILITUDO, or VERI SIMILITUDO, ðnis. f. *Exact resemblance*; as, of images, &c., which strikingly represent the original, Plin.: hence, *probability*; Cic.: we find also, similitudo veri, id.

VERITAS, ðtis. f. (verus) I. *Truth*; magna veri veritatis, Cic.: literarum, id.: loqui ad veritatem, id.: veritates dicere, Gell. II. *Necessity, necessary or natural concord*; omnes habet numeros veritatis, Cic. III. *Equity, justice*; in tuam fidem, veritatem—confugit, Cic.: iudiciorum, id. IV. *Reality, real nature of a thing*; quam veritas, et ratio—prescribit, Cic.: veritas reclamat, id., i. e. reality, or the thing itself: veritatem mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo transferre, id. in veritate dicere, to speak of something real, Auct. ad Her.: hence, *certainly*; non solum opinione, sed etiam ad veritatem, Cic.: thus also, ista veritas—mihi tamen grata est, id. V. *Integrity, probity, sincerity, veracity, love of truth*; rustica, Mart.: Plin. Paneg. 84, 1.

VERITUS, a, um. See VEREOR.

VERVERBUM, i. n. (verus and verbum) *A speaking the truth, veracity*; Plaut.

VERVICŒLATE, adv. *In a tessellated manner, like a chessboard*; Lucil.

VERVICŒLIATIO, ðnis. f. (vermiculor) *Worm-eatenness of fruit and plants*; Plin.

VERVICŒLATUS, a, um. *Tessellated, wrought in chequer-work*; Plin.: emblema, Lucil. ap. Cic. Cf. Ernesti Cl. Cic.

VERVICŒLOR, ðri. (vermiculus) *To breed worms, to be subject to worms*; Plin.

VERVICŒLUSUS, a, um. (vermiculus) *Full of worms*; poma, Pallad.

VERVICŒLUSUS, i. m. (dimin. of vermis) *A little worm*, id.

or, any worm that is not very large; and, in purifying substances, Lucr.: Plin.: also, the worm which is said to drive dogs mad; id.

VERMIFLUUS, a, um. (vermis and fluo) *Swarming with worms*; vulnus, Paulin. Nol.

VERMINA, um. n. (allied to vermis, or from verto) *A gripping of the bowels, as if occasioned by worms*; Lucr.

VERMINATIO, ōnis. f. (vermino) *I. The worms (a disease); in cattle, the bots; Plin. II. Gen. Torture, pain*; Sen.

VERMINO, āre. (from vermina, or vermis) *I. Intrans. To have worms, to be troubled with worms*; Sen.: *hence, to pain, to itch, prick and shoot*; verminat auris, Mart.: also as a deponent; si podagra verminatur, Sen. *II. Trans. To cause pain in the body*: hence, Verminari, *To have pains*; Pompon.

VERMINOSUS, a, um. (vermina) *Full of worms, having worms*; ulcera, Plin.

VERMIS, is. m. *A worm*; Lucr.: Plin.

VERNA, æ. m. (probably from barn, i. e. a child) *I. A slave born in his master's house*; Plaut.: Cael. in Cic. Ep. *II. A native*; verna de plebe Remi, Mart.: also adjective; e. g. aper, Mart.

VERNACŪLUS, a, um. (verna) *I. Native, indigenous*; sapor, Cic.: festivitas, id.: volucres, Varr.: crimen domesticum at vernaculum, i. e. domi ab accusatore fictum, Cic.: hence fig., usual, customary; Apul. *II. Petulant; scurrilous*; Mart.: Suet.

VERNĀLIS, e. (ver) *Of spring*; hora, Manil.

VERNĀLITER, adv. *After the manner of verna, with affected politeness*; Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108; where, however, the oldest and best codd. have verniliter, which has been adopted by the more recent editors.

VERNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (verno) *I. A serpent's casting off its slough in the spring*; Plin. *II. The slough cast off by the serpent*; Plin.

VERNĪCŪMUS, a, um. (vernum and coma) *Having green leaves*; Marc. Cap.

VERNĪFER, a, um. (vernum and fero) *Green or vernal*; Marc. Cap.

VERNĪLIS, e. (verna) *Of a slave*; Quint. Decl.: hence, *I. Servile, low, mean*; blanditius, Tac. *II. Low, of common wit, or, petulant*; dictum, Tac.

VERNĪLITAS, ātis. f. (vernilis) *The behaviour or manners of a verna, or house-born slave*; hence, *I. Affectation*; sive levitas, sive vernilitas, Sen. *II. Petulance*; Quint.

VERNĪLITER, adv. *In the manner of a verna or slave*; Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 108, i. e. like a prægustator: hence, *with low wit*; Sen.

VERNO, āre. (vernum, sc. tempus) *To be renewed as in the spring*; vernat humus, Ov.: arbor, Plin.: anguis, id., casts off its slough: avis, Ov.: quum tibi vernarent laugine malæ, Mart., i. e. when you had the first beard: dum vernat sanguis, Propert., i. e. is young or lively: hence, vernat, Plin., it is spring.

VERNŪLA, æ. c. Dimin. of verna; Sen.: also, of fish, Juv., native, found in the Tiber: also adjective; urbana veruola, Petron., i. e. jocular, petulant; avis, i. e. intra domus septum nata, Rutil.

VERNUS, a, um. (ver) *Of or pertaining to spring*; tempus, the season of spring, Cic.: æquinoctium, Liv.: flores, Hor.: ventus, id.: opus, Plin.: hence, Vernum (sc. tempus), *The spring*; Pall.: verno, in the spring; Plin.

VERO, āre. (verus) *To speak the truth*; Æna.

VERO, ōnis. m. for verus; Aur. Vitr.

VERO. (verus) *I. Adv. In truth, really, indeed*; Cic.: also with imo and hercle, for emphasis; hercle vero, Ter.: imo vero, id.; see IMO: hence, *1. In answers, Yes, certainly, by all means*; vero, mea puella, Cic.: explicabās? vero, id.: minime vero, id.: thus also in written replies; ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu affluisse, id., i. e. yes, indeed I do wish that you were present with me: thus also, enim vero, yes truly; Ter.: Cic. Cf. Gronov. ad Liv. 27, 30. *2. In urging or pressing one to do any thing, Pray do*; cape vero, pray take it, do take it, Plaut.: ostende vero, id. *3. In a climax, Indeed, fully*; tum vero cernerēs, Sall., i. e. then indeed. Cf. Sall. Cat. 58; Tac. Hist. 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 4. *II. Conj. But, however*; denoting a transition to something more important than that which had been mentioned; illud vero plane non est ferendum, Cic., i. e. that, however, is not, &c. N.B. Vero, as a conjunction, is seldom the first word in a sentence, but usually stands after another or others.

VERPA, æ. f. i. q. Penis; Catull.

VERPUS, i. m. *A circumcised man*; Juv.

VERRES, is. m. *A boar pig*; Varr.: Hor.: hence fig., of a man; Plaut.

VERRĪCŪLUM, i. n. *I. A kind of fishing-net, a drag-net*; Val. Max. *II. A kind of javelin*; Veget.

VERRINUS, a, um. (verres) *Of or belonging to a boar pig*; jecur, Plin.: adeps, id.: jus, Cic., with a facetious allusion at the same time to Verres, the celebrated prætor of Sicily.

VERRO, verri, versum, ěre. *I. To brush or sweep, to brush or sweep out or together*; favillas, Ov.: quidquid

(frumenti) de Libycis verritur areis (sc. after threshing), for, accipitur, colligitur, Hor.: also, *to brush or sweep clean, to cleanse by brushing or sweeping*; ædes, Plaut.: vias, Suet.: also without an accusative; qui verrunt, Cic.: hence, *II. Fig. To brush, as it were to brush or sweep*; templa, or aras, crinibus, Liv.: delphines æquora verrunt caudis, Virg.: arene verruntur cauda, Ov. *III. To draw, drag, trail*; cesariem per æquora, Ov.: mare verteret ossa, i. e. agitaret, contineret, haberet, Propert.: nablia, Ov., i. e. to play upon: hence, of persons sailing; aquas, id., i. e. to sail, row: thus also, cærulea, Virg.: vada remis, id.: æquora, id.: hence, æquor retibus, Manil., to fish. *IV. To cover by drawing or trailing*; vestigia, Stat. *V. Fig. To sweep away, i. e. to take away, carry off, take with one*; Plaut.: Mart. *VI. To move, raise, set in motion*; venti nablia verrunt, Lucr.

VERRŪCA, æ. f. (perhaps a Gallic word) *I. A steep place, height*; Cato ap. Gell. *II. A wart*; Plin.: fig., on gems, id. *III. A fault, failing*; Hor.

VERRŪCĀRIA herba. *Wart-wort*, i. e. good against warts; a name of the sunflower, heliotropium; Plin.

VERRŪCŪSUS, a, um. (verruca) *I. Full of warts, having warts*; applied as an epithet or surname to Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, who had a wart on his lip; Aur. Vict.: Plin.: Cic. *II. Fig. Rough, rugged*; Antiope (a tragedy), Pers.

VERRŪCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin of verruca) *A little wart*; Colum.

VERRUNCO, āre. i. q. Verto. *To turn, take a turn, turn out*; bene verruncare, to turn out well; populo, Liv.

VERSĀBĪLIS, e. (verso) *I. Movable*; acr, Sen. *II. Changeable, variable, inconstant, unstable*; fortuna, Curt.: conditio, Sen.

VERSĀBUNDUS, a, um. (verso) *That turns itself round*; Lucr.: Vitr.

VERSĀTĪLIS, e. (verso) *That turns itself about or may be turned about, movable*; machina, Vitr., a threshing machine: mola, Plin., a kind of hand-mill: hence, ingenium, Liv., versatile.

VERSĀTIO, ōnis. f. (verso) *A turning, turning round or about*; mundi, Vitr.: fig., change, revolution; Sen.

VERSĀTUS, a, um. See VERSO.

VERSĪCŪLOR, ōris. (verso and color) *That changes its colour*: hence, *I. Dyed, coloured*; vestimentum, Liv. *II. Of variable colour, i. e. that changes its colour when turned*; plumæ, Cic. *III. Of divers colours, partly-coloured, variegated*; vestis, Liv.: arma, Virg.: poma, Colum.: fig.; elocutio, Quint.

VERSĪCŪLŪS, a, um. i. q. Versicolor; Pand.

VERSĪCŪLŪS, a, um. i. q. Versicolor; Prudent.

VERSĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of versus) *I. A line, a little line*; epistole, Cic.: uno versiculo, Cic. Mil. 26, i. e. the formulary, Videant consules, ne quid detrimenti respiciat. *II. A verse*; Hor.: uno versiculo, Cic. Pis. 30.

VERSĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (versifico) *A making of verses, versifying*; Quint.

VERSĪFĪCĀTOR, ōris. m. (versifico) *I. One who makes verses, whether good or bad*; Quint. *II. One who makes poor verses, a poetaster*; Justin.

VERSĪFĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (versificus) *I. Intrans. To make verses*; Quint. *II. Trans. To reduce or form into verses*; Lucil.

VERSĪFĪCUS, a, um. (versus and facio) *Consisting of verses, that forms verses, poetical*; ordo, Solin.

VERSĪFORMIS, e. (verto and forma) *That changes its form or shape*; Tert.

VERSĪLIS, e. (verto) *That may be turned*; Marc. Cap.

VERSĪPELLIS, e. (verto and pellis) *That changes its hide or skin*: hence, *1. That changes its form*; versipellem se facit, Plaut., of Jupiter, who was said to have changed himself into Amphitruo: especially, *one who according to the vulgar opinion is changed into a wolf, a man-wolf*; Plin. *II. Fig. That assumes a different shape or form, i. e. dissimbling, wily, shy*; Plaut.

VERSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fide of verbo) *I. To turn, especially, to turn often, from side to side, or round about*; se, of a person who is so agitated that he does not know what to do, to turn in every direction, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: thus also, versari, id. 2, 76: turbinem, to spin a top, Cic.: se in vulnere, Virg.: gramen, to turn the grass (hay), Hor.: turdos in igne, to turn about at the fire, to roast, Hor.: rura, Propert., to turn the soil, i. e. to plough: glebas ligonibus, Hor.: hence, Versari, *To be turned round, or, to turn itself round, revolve*; mundus versatur circa axem cœli, Cic.: fuso versato ducere stamina, to spin, Ov.: also, *to shake, shake about*; versatur urina (abl.) sors exitura, Hor. A man who turns himself round in any place, is in that place, and is there occupied about something: hence, Versari, *1. To be in a place, to remain, stay, reside, live, dwell*; in fundo, Cic.: nobiscum, id.: in conviviis, id.: in pace, id.: in laude, id.: in oculis animoque, id.: to float, hover: ante oculos, or ob oculos, id., to float or hover before: also, *to conduct or behave one's self, to live*; integre strenueque, Tac. *2. To have to do, or to be concerned with, be occupied or employed about any thing*; in arte, Cic.: in re difficili, to

dwell upon, discuss, id.: circa res, Quint.; also, to consist in, rest or depend upon any thing; in opinione hominum, Cic.: in cognitione facili, id. II. To turn or drive round; currum in gramine, Virg., to drive; Daretia, id.: oves, id., to drive, pasture. III. Fig. To turn, i. e. to give all manner of turns, bend, agitate, shift, change; naturam suam, Cic.: mentem suam ad fraudem, id.: fortuna utrumque versavit, Cas., i. e. played a variable game with both: sententias, Tac., to turn in all manner of ways: consilia in senatu, Quint., to debate, hold deliberations: somnia decies, Propert., i. e. to explain, interpret. IV. To rule, govern, manage, direct; domum, Ov.: vitam alicuius, Propert. V. To dispose, vex, disturb; aliquem, Plaut.: Propert.: Sen.: pectora, Liv.: fides, quam non injuria versat, Propert., disturbs. VI. To consider, revolve, reflect upon; rem in animis, Liv.: versate diu, quid, &c., Hor.: hence, to design, contrive, plan; dolos, Virg.: nova consilia pectora, id. VII. To treat, manage, handle, conduct, carry on, be engaged in; causas, Cic.: pecunias, Suet.: prelia, Propert. VIII. To overthrow, ruin, destroy; odiis domos, Virg.

VERSOR, ari. See VERSO.
 VERSORIOUS, or VORSORIOUS, a, um. (verto) Turning round, or, that serves for turning round or about; hence, Versoria (vors.), æ. perhaps, sc. funis, The rope by which a sail, and so the course of a ship, is guided; hence, vorsorian facere, to tack about, turn away or desist from any thing, Plaut.

VERSUM (Vors.), adv. Towards; see VERSO.
 VERSURA, or VORSURA, æ. f. (verto) I. A turning, turning about; as, of leaves, Varr. II. A turning, i. e. the end of a furrow in which the plough is turned about; Colum. III. In architecture, The turn or angle of a wall, a corner; Vitruv. IV. A change; Arnob. V. A changing of a creditor, i. e. when one pays a debt by means of money borrowed at higher interest from another quarter; versuram facere, Cic.; Nep., to contract a loan: versura solvere, Cic.; or, dissolvere, id., to pay money by means of another loan: hence fig.; versuram facere ab Epicuro, Sen., i. e. to borrow: domi versura fit, id., of one who serves himself: versura solvis, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3, i. e. you make the matter worse.

VERSUS, or VORSUS, a, um. I. From verro. II. From verto.

VERSUS, or VORSUS, us, m. (verto) A turning round or about; hence, I. A furrow, because at the end of it the plough was turned round; Colum.: it is also, a certain measure of land, which was used in Campania; Varr.: hence, from the resemblance to a furrow, 1. A line in writing; Cic.: especially, a line in poetry, a verse; id.: versus facere, Hor.: hence, a song, tune; as, of the nightingale, Plin. 2. Any row or line; as, of trees, Virg.: of oars, Liv.: of leaves, Plin.: in versum, in a row, Solin. II. A kind of dance; Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2. N.B. Versus, i., Liv. Andr.

VERSUS (Vorsus), or VERSUM (Vors.). I. Adv. Towards, with or without the preposition ad or in; in Italian versus navigaturus, Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.: in forum versus, Cic.: fugam ad se versus fieri, Sall.: ad Oceanum versus, Cas.: also with a; e. g. ab Occidente versus, Varr.: versus and versum are also connected with various adverbs, as, Deorsum, Pone, Quoquo, Rursum, Sursum, Undique, Utroque. II. Prep. With an accusative, usually placed after its case, Towards; Romam versus, Cic.: versus ædem, Liv.

VERSUTE, adv. Cunningly, craftily; Cic.: versutissime, Augustin.

VERSUTIA, æ. f. (versutus) Cunning, craftiness; Liv. VERSUTILOQUUS, a, um. (versutus and loquor) That talks craftily; malitias, Cic. e. poeta.

VERSUTUS, a, um. (verto) I. That is easily turned; versutior es quam rota figuraris, Plaut. II. Versatile, ingenious, cunning. 1. In a good sense, Clever, quick; homo, Cic.: animus, id.: versutissimus, id. 2. In a bad sense, Sly, artful, crafty, witty; servus, Plaut.: homo, Cic.: si versus ingenii videbitur, id.: also with a genitive; versutus ingenii, Plin.

VERTAGUS, i. m. (in the Gallic language) A greyhound; Mart.

VERTÈBRA, æ. f. (verto) Any joint of the limbs; Sen.: especially, a joint or vertebra of the back-bone; Ccls.: hence fig.; of insects; Plin. II, 1.

VERTÈBRATUS, a, um. (vertebra) Having joints, ointed, vertebated; Plin.

VERTEX, or VORTEX, icls. m. (verto) Prop. That which turns or is turned; hence, 1. The pole on which the heavens were supposed to revolve; Cic. II. The crown of the head; Cic.: Virg.: hence, 1. The head; Virg.: Ov. 2. Any point, top, summit; Ætnæ, Cic.: quercus, Virg.: domus, Mart.: of a flame, Hor.: also simply, a hill, mountain, eminence; Erycius, i. e. mount Eryx, Virg.: hence, a vertice, from above, id. 3. The most excellent in any thing, the highest, greatest; vertices dolorum, Cic. e. Sophocle: principiorum, the chief officers, Ammian. III. A whirlwind; also, a whiff of air

whirlpool; but the word in this sense is usually written vortex; see VORTEX: we find, however, vertex, Virg. Æn. 7, 567.

VERTIBULUM, i. n. (verto) i. q. Vertebræ; Lact. VERTICILLUS, i. m. (verto) The whirl on a spindle; Plin.

VERTICORDIA, æ. f. (verto and cor) She that changes the heart; Venus, Val. Max.

VERTICOSUS, a, um. See VORTICOSUS.

VERTICULA, æ. f. (verto) A joint of the limbs; Lucil.: also of machines, a joint; Vitruv.: we find also, Verticulus, Solin.: and Verticulum, Cal. Aur.

VERTIGINO, are. (vertigo) To turn itself round; Tert. VERTIGINOSUS, a, um. (vertigo) Having a dizziness or swimming of the head; Plin.

VERTIGO, Inis. f. (verto) I. A turning, turning round or about; Ov.: Plin.: una vertigo Quiritem facit, Pers.; for in the ceremony of manumission the slave was turned round; hence, II. Giddiness, dizziness, a swimming of the head; Plin.: vertigine tectum ambulat, Juv., i. e. the house seems to go round and round. III. A change; rerum, Lucian.

VERTO, or VORTO, ti, sum, ère. I. Trans. I. To turn, turn aside, towards, or away; also, to turn round; verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.: gradum, Ov.; or, pedem, id., to turn about: fores cardine tacito, Tibull., i. e. to open gently: thus also, cardinem, Ov., to open the door: se, to turn about, in flight, Cæs.: thus also, terga, id., to take to flight: also, vertere se, to be in any place: ante postes, Propert.: terga amicitia versa dedere meæ, Ov., i. e. have abandoned my friendship: in fugam, to put to flight, Liv.: iter retro, id.: pennas, to fly away, Propert.: arma, to turn, invert, reverse, Virg.: also, verti, to turn one's self, turn round; celum vertitur, Virg.: versi in fugam hostes, Tac.: acies versa retro, that has taken to flight, Hor.: also, to turn towards; in pecudes, to attack the cattle, Ov.: ad cædem, to fight until death ensues, Liv.: also of situation; fenestras in viam versa, looking towards the street, id.: in septentrionem versa Epirus, lying towards the north, id.: annis ad fontes, in mare versus, exercet aquas, Ov.: vertere se alio, to turn towards, to betake one's self to; quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic.: verti me Brundisium versus, id.: thus also, aliquid, or aliquem; e. g. armentum ad litora, Ov., to drive: iter retro, hostes in fugam; see above: vertere aliquid in rem, to turn, convert to property, add to one's substance, Pand.: stimulus sub pectore, Virg., i. e. to inspire. Since verti signifies to turn one's self round, and he who turns round in a place is in that place and is there employed; hence, Verti, 1. To be in a place, prop. and fig.; in catervis mediis, Virg.: omnia venturum in potestate unius, Cic.: summa rerum ibi vertitur, i. e. est, Liv.: ætas septima vertitur, Virg., it is the seventh summer: verti may also be rendered, To turn, rest, or depend upon a thing; res vertitur in eo, Liv.: puncto sæpe temporis rerum momenta verti, id.: spes vertitur in dictatore, id. 2. To be occupied or engaged in any thing; in mercatura, Plaut. 3. To fall to the share of; decus in legatos versus est, Liv., fell to: in religionem verti, to occasion a religious scruple, id.: in prodigium verti, id.: hence, vertere, 2. To turn up with the plough, spade, &c., to plough, dig; terram aratro, Hor.: terram ferro, i. e. aratro arto ligone, Virg.: terram bidentibus, Colum.: versa glæbæ, i. e. arate, Ov.: thus also of persons rowing; freta versa lacertis, Virg. 3. To overturn, upset; Cycnum, Ov.: fraxinos, Hor.: cadus non ante versus, Necty not yet tapped, yet full, Hor.: mœnia ab imo, Virg.: hence fig., to overthrow, destroy; Ilion, Hor.: also with fundo, to the ground, Virg.: ad extremum omnia, Cic. 4. Fig. To turn, i. e. to convert, apply; partem ex pecunia ad se, Cic., to convert to his own use, appropriate: litem in rem suam, id., to turn to his own profit: seditiosa in prædam, Tac., to use as an opportunity for making booty: also, to turn, direct; aures ad vocem, Propert.: hence, verti, to be inclined towards any thing; Philippus totus in Persea versus, Liv., i. e. entirely devoted to, or busied about: civitas versa erat in Scipionem, turned its thoughts, Liv. 5. Fig. To turn, i. e. to interpret, construe, ascribe, impute; vitio, to impute to as a fault, put a bad construction upon it, Cic.: causas in deos, to ascribe to the gods, Liv.: in religionem verti, decus in legatos versus; see above. 6. To turn from one language into another, to translate; multa de Græcis, Cic.: ex Græco in Latinum sermonem, Liv.: barbare, into Latin, Plaut. 7. To change, alter, transform, turn; se in aquam, Cic.: se in omnes facies, Virg.: omne in fumum cit cinerem, Hor., i. e. to squander, dissipate: in risum, to turn into a joke, make a subject of laughter, Hor.: thus also, passivè; e. g. omnia vertuntur, Propert., all things change: verso Marte, Liv.: versa facundia, Apul., i. e. poetry, versus comas, to dye, Propert.: hence, solum, to leave his country, particularly to go into exile, Cic.; see SOLUM. 8. To cause to turn out well or ill; divi vertant bene, quod agas, may Heaven prosper it, Ter.: somnia in melius, Tibull.: hence, verti, to turn out well or ill, to have a certain issue or result; facinus vertitur in horrorem,

occasions horror, Liv.: factum verum est in laudem, id. 9. *To revolve in the mind, consider, ponder, reflect upon*; vertebatur, utrum merent, &c., Liv.: exercitum vertere, Sall. Fragm.: rem verti in foro meo, Plaut. 10. *To exchange*; Plaut. 11. For averto, *to steal, purloin, embezzle*; verte aliquid, Pers., commit some fraud. II. Intrans. 1. *To turn, turn round, to change*; jam verterat fortuna, Liv.: periculum in creditores a debitoribus verterat, id.: annus vertens, 1. The great Platonic year, i. e. the space of fifteen thousand years, in which the constellations return to the place which they had at the creation; Cic. 2. A whole year, a full year; anno vertente, in the course of a year, Cic.: thus also, mensem vertentem, a whole month, Plaut. 2. *To turn out well or ill, to have a certain issue or result*; male, Ter.: non bene, Virg.: hence, quod bene vertat, good luck to it! may Heaven prosper it! Liv.: thus also, quod bene verteret, id.: in bonum vertere, to turn out well, result in good, Cæs.: libertatem aliorum in suam servitutem vertisse, Liv.: in verum vertit, id., was realized, became true: mala vertunt in iras deorum, excite the anger of, Liv.

VERTRAHA, æ. f. i. q. Vertagus; Grat.

VERU, u. n. I. *A spit, brooch*; Virg.: Plin. II. *A javelin, pike, lance*; Virg. III. *A mark (otherwise called obelus) made by a critic in the margin of a book, to designate a passage false or suspected, an obelisk*; Hieron. N. B. We find also, Verum, i. Plaut.

VERUCŪLUM, or VERICŪLUM, i. n. *A little spit*; Plin.

VERŪNA, æ. f. (veru) *A spit, or, a javelin*; Plaut.

VERUM, conj. I. *But*; non modo — verum etiam, Cic. II. *However*; Cic.: also, verum enim, id.: verum voro, Plaut.: also with enimvero and tamen; see VERUM ENIMVERO, and VERUMTAMEN. — See the synonyms under SED.

VERUM, i. n. *A spit*; see VERTI.

VERUM, i. n. *Truth*; see VERUS.

VERUM ENIMVERO, conj. *But indeed, but truly*; Cic. — See the synonyms under SED.

VERUMTAMEN, or VERUNTAMEN, conj. *But however, yet however*; Cic.: it is sometimes used after a parenthesis, for the sake of connection, as in English, *I say*; Cic.

VERUS, a, um. I. *True, conformable to truth, real, genuine, not fictitious, not artificial or counterfeit*; gloria, Cic.: timor, id., i. e. well founded: amicus, id.: vultus, Ter., i. e. natural: causa verissima, Cic.: rcs verior, id.: hence, Verum, subst., *Truth, the truth*; verum scire, id.: dic mihi verum, id.: in vero esse, to be true, Lact.: ex vero, according to truth, Ov.: also with ut, that, after verum est, Nep.: hence, verum, sc. est, in truth, really, Plaut.: verum? really? (ironically) Ter.: hence, verum, and vero; see VERUM, and VERO. II. *Right, proper, suitable*; also, *reasonable*; lex, Cic.: verissima scientia, Hirt.: hence, verum est, *it is right, proper, reasonable*; Cic.: me verius (est) lare, Virg.: verum est, agrum habere, Liv.: also with ut; Cic. Tusc. 3, 29. III. *That speaks the truth, veracious*; sum verus? Ter.: homo verissimus, Plin.: Ep.: nihil verius videri, id.

VERŪTUS, i. n. (veru) *A kind of javelin*; Cæs.

VERŪTUS, a, um. (veru) *Armed with a javelin, spear, &c.*; Virg.

VERVACTUM, i. n. *Fallow ground, a fallow field*; Varr. — From

VERVĀGO, ēgi, actum, ēre. *To break land, i. e. to plough land for the first time after its lying fallow*; agrum, Colum.

VERVECEUS, a, um. (vervex) *In the form of a wether sheep*; Jupiter, Arnob.

VERVECIŪS, a, um. (vervex) *Of a wether sheep*; pellicis, Lamprid.

VERVEX, ēcis, m. *A wether sheep*; Cic.: hence fig., *a stupid fellow, mutton-head*; Plaut.

VESANIA, æ. f. (vesanus) *Madness, phrenzy*; Hor.

VESANIENS, tis. (part. of obsol. vesanio) *Mad, raging, furious*; ventus, Catull.

VE-SĀNUS, a, um. *Out of his senses, insane, mad, raving, furious*; homo, Cic.: vires, Ov.: pontus, Propert.: hence fig.; fames, Virg.: vires: Bellona vesanos morsus torquebit, Calp.

VE-SCO, vesci. depon. (esca) I. *To eat or drink, to feed, subsist or live upon, especially, to eat*; nec cibis nec potionibus, Cic.: lacte et carne, Sall.: ad vescendum apta, Cic.: est vescendo, is good or fit to eat, Plin.: it takes not only the ablativ, but also sometimes the accusative; Tibull.: Tac.: Plin.: hence, Vescendus, a, um; e. g. capas vescendas dare, Plin.: also for cenare; e. g. vescabantur in villa, Tac. II. Gen. *To enjoy, make use of, employ, use*; voluptatibus, Cic.: aura atheria, Virg., i. e. to breathe, to live: loqucia inter se, to converse together, Lucr. N. B. We find also, Vesco, *To give to eat*; quis nos vescet carne? Ter.

VE-SCUS, a, um. I. *Small, weak*; farrā, Ov.: vires, Afran.: corpus, Plin.: frondes, Virg. II. *Consuming, corrosive*; sal, Lucr.: papaver, Virg. III. *Fastidious, nice, dainty*; fastidiosum et vescum, Lucil.

VE-SCĪA, æ. f. I. *A bladder*; Plin.: especially, the

urinary bladder; Cic.: hence, 1. *Bladder*, i. e. the skin of a bladder; Mart.: Plin. 2. *A purse made of bladder*; Varr. 3. *A bladder used as a ball*; Ov.: vesicam inflare, Cæs. II. Fig. *Bombast*; Mart.

VE-SCĪARIUS, a, um. (vesica) *Of or pertaining to the bladder*; aqua, i. e. quæ medetur vesicæ, Marc. Emp.: hence, Vesicaria, sc. herba, *A kind of herb*, said to be good for the bladder; Plin.

VE-SCĪŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vesica) *A little bladder*; as, in plants, Cic.

VE-SCĪŪLOSUS, a, um. (vesicula) *Full of bladders*; Cæsar. Aur.

VE-SPA, æ. f. *A wasp*; Varr.: Liv.

VE-SPER, ēris, m. and VESPERUS, or VESPER, ēri, m. (ἑσπερος) I. *The evening star*; vesper, Virg.: vesperus, id.: vespero, Hor. II. *Evening*; primo vespere, Cæs.: primā vesperi, sc. hora, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: ad vesperum, Cic.: vesper, Sall.: Liv.: hence abl., Vespere, and Vesperi, *In the evening, at even, late*; heri vesperi, Cic.: tam vesperi, so late in the day, Ter.: reddidi vespere, Cic.: hence, incertum, quid vesper ferat, Liv.: or, vekat, Virg., i. e. what may happen before evening; hence, vesper, *the evening meal, supper*; piscatum in vesperum parare, Plaut.: hence, de vesperi alicujus cenare, to eat at his table, Plaut.: thus also, de suo vesperi vivere, to live at one's own cost, id. III. *The west*; Ov.: also, *the inhabitants of the west*; Sil.

VE-SPĒRA, æ. f. (ἑσπερα) *Evening*; ad vesperam, Cic.: prima vespera, i. e. initium vesperæ, Plaut.: hence, Vespere, abl. *In the evening, at even*; Plin. N. B. Vespere is an antiquated word, and has been banished by modern editors from the writings of Cicero and Cæsar. Only in Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6, Orellius retains ad vesperam.

VE-SPĒRALIS, e. (vespera); e. g. plaga, the west, Solin.

VE-SPĒRASCO, rāvi, ēre. (vespera) *To become evening, grow towards evening*; celo vesperascens, Nep.; or, die vesperascens, Tac., when evening came on; also impersonaliter; vesperascit, it grows towards evening, Ter.: ubi vesperaverat, when evening had closed in; Gell.

VE-SPĒRE, VE-SPĒRI. See VESPER.

VE-SPĒRA, æ. f. sc. cœna. *The evening meal, supper*; Plaut. Fragm.

VE-SPĒRO, āre. (vespera) *To make or bring on evening*; die vesperato, when it was evening, Solin.

VE-SPĒRTILIO, ōnis, m. *A bat, filter-mouse*; Plin.

VE-SPĒRTINUS, a, um. (vesper) I. *Of or pertaining to evening, vesperine*; tempus, evening, Cic.: literæ, id., i. e. received in the evening: senatus consulta, id., i. e. made in the evening: aër, the evening air, Varr.: acies, i. e. oculi, qui vesperi minus vident, Plin.: hence, Vespertinum, *Evening*; matutinus vesperinusque, morning and evening, id.: also, Vespertinus, *That does any thing in the evening*; or, vesperi, *in the evening*; si vesperatinus te oppresserit hospes, Hor.: vesperinum preroro forum, i. e. vesperi, id. II. *Western, situate towards the west*; regio, Hor.: populus, Prudent.

VE-SPĒRGO, inis, f. (vesper) I. *The evening star*; Plaut.: Vitr. II. *A bat*; Tert.

VE-SPĒRUS (vesper), a, um. *Of the evening*; hora, Plin.

VE-SPĪLLO, ōnis, m. (vesper) *One who buries dead bodies in the night*; Suet.

VE-STER, or VOSTER, tra, trum. (ἑσπέρης) *Your*; majores vestri, Cic.: Voster (sc. herus), *Your master*; Plaut.: hence, Vestrum, *Your property*; Liv. N. B. I. Vestrorum, vestrarum, for vestrum (genit. of Vos), among you, Ter. 2. Odio vestro, i. e. vestri, Liv.

VE-STITĪUS, a, um. (vestis) *Of or pertaining to garments or clothes*; arca, a clothes chest, Cato: negotiator, Pand., and simply, Vesttiarius, *A dealer in clothes*; Vesttiarium, subst., I. *A place to keep clothes in, a wardrobe, clothes press*; Plin. II. *Clothes*; Sen.: thus also, plur.; Colum.

VE-STITĪŪLUM, i. n. I. *A porch, vestibule*; templi, Cic.: curiæ, id.: hence, II. *An entry, entrance*; sepulcri, Cic.: urbis, Liv.: castrorum, id.: of hen-coops and pigeon-houses, Colum.: in vestibulo Siciliæ, Cic. III. Fig. in rhetoric, *An exordium*; Cic. Orat. 15.

VE-STITĒPS, ipis (vestis and capio) *That has the first dawn of youth, arrived at the age of puberty*; Tert.

VE-STITĪŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of vestis; Pand.

VE-STITĪFICĪA, æ. f. (vestis and facio) *A making of clothes*; Tert.

VE-STITĪFŪA, a, um. (vestis and fluo) *That wears long and wide clothes*; Auson.

VE-STITĪGĀTO, ōnis, f. (vestigio) *A searching out, investigating*; Apul.

VE-STITĪGĀTOR, ōris, m. (vestigio) *One who searches out or investigates*; Varr.: Colum.: hence, vestigatores illius temporis, spies, informers, Sen.

VE-STITĪGIUM, i. n. I. *A step with the foot*; vestigium facere in foro, Cic., to take a step, to tread, stand: vestigia ponere, id., to tread upon: thus also, figere, Virg., to go, walk: premere, to stand still, id.: hence, II. *The mark or print of a foot, a footprint*; unguæ, Cic., the print of a hoof: persequi alicujus vestigia, to tread in the footsteps of fig., i. e. to imitate, id.: thus also, alicujus

vestigis ingredi, id. : aliquem vestigis consequi, to follow the steps of, id. : aliquem ipsius vestigis persequi, fig., id., i. e. to imitate: occurere in vestigis alicujus, to follow the steps of, Liv.: also, *the track which a dog scents*; Plin.: hence fig., *a mark, sign, trace, token*; verberum, Liv.: sceleris, Cic.: imperii, id. III. *A step*; facere vestigium in possessionem, Cic., i. e. to enter, set foot on: vestigium abscedi ab, &c., only a step, Liv.: vestigia impediunt, i. e. implicant cursum, ride among each other, and so fall into disorder, Virg.: vestigia vertere, id., to flee. IV. *A spot or place on which one steps or stands*; in suo vestigio morituros, on the spot where they stood, Liv.: thus also, in vestigio, on the spot, id.: vestigium conlocuremur, Cic., i. e. the spot, the place: stare in vestigio, to remain in his place, Auct. ad Her.: hence, vestigia urbis, the site, the ruins, Tac. V. *The sole of the foot, or, the whole treading foot, the foot*; adversis vestigis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic., stand with their feet opposite to ours: a vestigio ad verticem, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, Plin.: vestigia torquere, to turn round, Virg.: leviter premere, to tread softly, Or, to pursue, Cic.: nuda vestigia, with naked feet, Ov.: vestigia alba primi pedis, the lowest part of the foot, Virg.: hence, *a horseshoe*; Plin. VI. *A blow or stroke of a sharp instrument*; um vestigio, Colum. VII. Fig. of time, *A moment, instant*; temporis, a moment of time, Cæs.: eodem vestigio, at the same time, Cic.: Cæs.: eodem, (ex) vestigio, immediately, Cic.: thus also, e vestigio temporis, Cæs.

Vestigo, Ære. (vestigium) I. *To search or trace out, to investigate*; voluptates, Cæs.: causas, id.: Turnum, Virg. II. *To trace out, i. e. to find by tracing out*; perugas, Liv.

VESTIMENTUM, i. n. (vestio) *Any thing that serves for covering*. I. Of persons, *clothing, wearing apparel*; Cic.: II. Of other things, *A covering, tapestry*; Ter.

Vestio, Ivi, Itum, Ære. (vestis) *To clothe, cover with a garment*; aliquem, Plaut.: sandy vestita agnos, Virg.: Indos arborea suæ vestitum, Plin.: crura facitis, Quint.: hence, *vestire, sc. se, to clothe one's self*; Apul. II. Fig. *To clothe, i. e. to cover or adorn as with a garment, or gen. to cover*; oculos membranâ, Cic.: Taburnum olea, Virg., i. e. to plant, set: terra se gramine vestit, id.: campos lumine, id.: trabes aggere, Cæs.: inventa vestire oratione, Cic., to clothe with words. N.B. Vestibat, for vestiebat; Virg.—See also VESTITUS, a, um.

VESTIPALCA, Æ. f. (vestis and plico) *She that folds up clothes, a female keeper of a wardrobe*; Quint.—See Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 106.

VESTIS, is, f. (Ivōs) I. *A garment, vestment, clothes, clothing*; Ter.: vestem mutare, to change one's clothes, id.: cum aliquo, to exchange clothes, id.: especially, *vestire*, to mutare, to change clothes on account of mourning, to put on mourning; Cic. II. *Any covering*: hence, 1. *Tapestry, arras*; Cic.: also with stragula, id. 2. *The beard*; Lucr. 3. *The skin or slough of a serpent*; Lucr. 4. *A cobweb*; Lucr. 5. *Any envelope or veil*; Stat. Vestispica, Æ. f. (vestis and specio) *A female slave who had the care of clothes or the wardrobe*; Plaut. Trine, 2, l. 21.

VESTITOR, ōris, m. (vestio) *A clothes-maker, tailor*; Lamprid.

VESTITUS, a, um. I. Part. of vestio; see VESTIO. II. Adj. 1. *Clothed, dressed*; male vestitus, Cic.: animantes villis vestita, id. 2. Fig. *Clothed, i. e. covered, adorned*; montes vestiti silivis, Liv.: montes vestiti, sc. gramine, arboribus, &c., Cic. N.B. Vestitior, Apul.: vestitissimus, Colum.

VESTIUS, us, m. (vestio) I. *Clothing, clothes, dress, attire*; Cic.: vestitu (for vestitui) indulges, i. e. nimis sumptuosa veste fillum ornas, Ter.: vestium mutare, to change one's clothes; hence, to put on mourning; Cic.: ad vestium suum redire, id., i. e. to leave off mourning, and resume one's usual dress. II. Fig. *Clothing, i. e. covering, ornament, as with a garment*; rparum, Cic., i. e. grass: montium, id., i. e. trees: orationis, expression, language, id.

VESTRAS, ātis, c. (vester) *One of your people, family, nation, &c.*; Charis.

VETER, ēris, for vetus; Enn.

VETERAMENTARIUS, a, um. (vetus) ; e. g. sutor, a cobbler, Suet.

VETERANUS, a, um. (vetus) *Old, aged, in years*; bos, Varr.: vites, Colum.: hostis, Liv.: especially of soldiers, *veteran*; miles veteranus, and simply, Veteranus (sc. miles), Cic., *A veteran*; legio veterana, consisting of veterans, Cæs.: exercitus, Liv.

VETERASCO, rāvi, rātum, Ære. (vetus) *To grow old*; veterascerē, Colum.: veteraverunt, Cæs.: Veteratus, a, um, *Old*; Plin.; or the two last examples may belong to Vetero.

VETERATOR, ōris, m. (from vetero, or veterasco) I. *One who has grown old in any thing, and so is well versed in it*; in literis, Gell.: in causis, Cic.: hence, *a cunning or crafty person*, as we say, *an old soldier*; Ter.: Cic. II. *An old slave*; Pand.

VETERĀTERIE, adv. *Cunningly, subtly, craftily*; Cic. VETERĀTORIUS, a, um. (veterator) *Cunning, subtle, crafty*; Cic.

VETERĀTRIX, icis, f. (veterator) *Cunning, subtle, crafty*; Apul. Met. 9, ed. Elm.; where ed. Oudend. has veteritrix.

VETERĀTUS, a, um. See VETERASCO, and VETERO.

VETERĀTUM, i. n. *A field which has lain fallow for a long time*; Colum.

VETERĀRIUS, a, um. (veterinus) *Of or pertaining to beasts of burden and draught, veterinary*; medicina, cattle-medicine, or, farriery, Colum.: Veterinariis, *A veterinary surgeon*; id.

VETERĀSUS, a, um. (for veteretinus, from veho) *That bears burdens or draws carriages*; veterina (sc. pecudes, or bestia), beasts of burden or draught, Varr.: thus also, veterina (sc. animalia), Plin.: thus also, genus veterinum, id.: semen equorum, Lucr.

VETERŌSITAS, ātis, f. (veterosus) *Lethargy*; Fulgent. VETERŌSUS, a, um. (veterus, l) I. *Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic*; Plin. II. Fig. *Lethargic, not lively or vigorous, sleepy*; homo, Ter.: animus, Sen.: also, *weak, feeble*; artificium veterosissimum, id.

VETERUS, a, um. (vetus) *Old*; Prudent: hence, Veterus, subst. I. *Old age*; Stat. II. *Old filth or dirt*; Colum. III. *Lethargy, as a disease especially of old persons*; Plaut: hence, 1. *A long sleep*; Plin. 2. Fig. *Lethargy, i. e. sluggishness, sloth, laxness, inactivity*; civitatis, Cic.

VETERUS, i. m. See VETERUS, a, um. VETERĀS, āvi, ātum, Ære. (vetus) I. *Intrans. To grow old*; veteres veteraverunt, Cæs. II. *To make old*; hence, Veteratus, a, um, *Grown old*; ulcera, Plin. Or these examples may belong to Veterasco.

VETĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of vetus; see VERO. II. Adj. *Forbidden, prohibited*; alea, Hor.: factum, Plin. Ep.: hence, Vetitum, *That which is forbidden*; nitimur in vetitum, Ov.: also, *a prohibition*; contra vetitum, Virg.: vetita populorum, Cic.

VĒTO, ivi, Itum, Ære. (vetus) *Is the opposite of jubeo*; and means properly, *To leave a thing in its old state or condition*: hence, I. *To entreat, advise, or command a thing not to be done, to dissuade, forbid, prohibit*; followed by an accusative and infinitive; or ne; e. g. vetat cam mirari, says that she ought not, Liv.: leges duos magistratus creari vetaret, Cæs.: rationes vetabant, me diffidere, Cic.: cur vetas, ne, &c., Hor.: also without ne; e. g. vetabo, sit, &c., id.: vetitum est, it is or has been forbidden, seq. infm.; Ter.: also, 1. The thing forbidden is put in the accusative, without an infinitive; majora, Ov.: bella, Virg., i. e. to dissuade from; hence, Vetari, *To be forbidden*; Tac. 2. Also, the person forbidden to do a thing is put in the accusative, without an infinitive: vetuit me tali voce, Hor.: hence, Veto, *I am forbidden or prohibited, I have no permission, am not allowed*; quod vetatur veteri proverbio, Cic.: veto fatis, Virg.: floret venterum, Cic.: Nolani adire vetiti, dared not, Liv. N.B. Veto is the proper word used by a tribune of the people in protesting against an act of the senate or of a magistrate, *I forbid it, I protest against it*; Liv. II. Fig. *To forbid, i. e. to prevent, hinder*; non me vetabunt frigora circumdare, &c., Virg.: vetante pelago, Ov.: hence, quid vetat? what hinders? Hor.: also passivē; e. g. sapientia nulla vetari potest, quo minus, &c., Sen.: veto fatis; see above: homines nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac.: vetitus ætate arma sequi, Lucan. N.B. 1. Vetavi, for vetui; e. g. vetaviti; Pers. 2. Votitus, a, um, probably for vetitus, a, um, Plaut.—See also VETITUS.

VE-TTONICA, Æ. f. See BETHONICA.

VĒTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of vetus) *Rather old, or gen., old, aged, not young*; equus, Cic.: arbor, id.: filia, id.: hence, subst., Vetulus, *An old man*; Plaut.: also facietē, mi vetule, my old friend, Cic.: Vetula, subst., *An old woman*, sometimes used contemptuously; Plaut.: Juv.

VĒTUS, ēris. Comp. VĒTĪOR, superl. VĒTĪRRIMUS. (from vros, which was pronounced also, vros, and originally denoted long duration) Properly, *That has existed for a long time*; in opposition to recens, that has recently begun: hence, I. *Old, aged, not young*; gallina, Plin.: homo, Ter.: senatores, Liv.: veteres senes, pleonastically, Tibull.: thus also, senectus, Hor. II. *Old, not new*; navis, Cæs.: necessitudines, Cic.: milites, veteran soldiers, Liv.: thus also, exercitus, id.: centuriones, id.: also with a genitive; militie, Tac., old in, practised, experienced; regnandi, id.: also with an infinitive; bellare, i. e. in bellando, Sil.: hence, Veteres, sc. tabernæ, the old stalls, a place in the forum at Rome; Liv. III. *Old, that has been or lived formerly, ancient, antique, of long standing*; delictum, Liv.: exercitus, id.: poetæ veterimi, Cic.: figura, Virg.: tribuni, Liv., i. e. who are about to go out of office: res, Cic.: viri veteres et priscl, id., the ancients; in Tacitus, veteres frequently denotes the old Romans who lived in the time of the republic, as vetus ætas denotes the time before the battle of Actium; see Walch ad Tac. Agric. p. 119; innocentia, Cic., i. e. ancient, usual with our forefathers: also with

antiquus; e. q. veterem atque antiquum quæstum servo, Plaut.: antiqui veteres, Fronto. N.B. 1. Compar. veterior; Cato. 2. We find also, veter, Accius: hence, veteris, veteri, &c., and veterior, veterinus.—Synon. Vetus, that has existed for a long time; opp. recens: vetustus, that is beyond the recollection of the present generation: antiquus, that took place in former times; opp. novus: priscus, that is earlier than the times just past, and contains fashions different from the present; nearly allied to vetustus, with which it is often joined by Cicero: pristinus, that has lately past, and is within the compass of our own times. Cf. PRISTINUS.

VETUSCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of vetus) *Rather old; Sidon.*

VETUSTAS, ætis. f. (vetustus) I. *Length of time or duration, whether past or future; possessions, Cic.: tarda, l. e. senectus, Ov.: poma reponere in vetustatem, for future times, Colum.: videntur habitura vetustatem, to last long, Cic.: hence, posterity, future times; obmutescet vetustas, id.* II. *Antiquity, i. e. old or former times; historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic.: hence, the ancients, forefathers; Sil.* III. *Old friendship or acquaintance; conjunctos vetustate, officis, Cic.* IV. *Craft, cunning; ingenio, vetustate viciisti, Cic.* V. *The old unsightly appearance of a thing, unsightliness; ulcerum, Plin.*

VETUSTE, adv. I. *After the manner of the ancients; Ascon.* II. *A long time since, for a long time, this long while; vetustissime in usu est, Plin.*

VETUSTESCO, ære. (vetustus) *To grow old; vinum vetustescit, Colum.: we find also, vetustisico; Nigid.*

VETUSTUS, a, um. (vetus) *Old, not new; vinum, Plaut.: oppidum, Hor.: hospitium, Cic.: vetustissimi auctores, Quint.: vetustissima disciplina, Liv.: vetustiores scriptores, id.* II. *Old, not young; vetustissimus ex censoribus, Liv.* III. *Antiquated, old-fashioned; vetustior et horridior ille (Laelius), Cic.*

VEXABILIS, e. (vexo) *That harasses or torments; Cæsar.*

VEXABILITER, adv. *With pain or vexation; Cæsar.*

VEXAMEN, inis. n. (vexo) *Torment; a shaking; mundi, Lucr.*

VEXATIO, ðnis. f. (vexo) I. *Probably, A shaking, violent motion; partus, Plin.: hence, II. Trouble, vexation, uneasiness, pain; vide, Colum.: vulneris, Liv.: corporis, Cic.* III. *Abuse, ill treatment; acerbissima, Cic.: sociorum, id.*

VEXATIVUS, a, um. (vexo) *Vexing, tormenting, afflicting; Cæsar.*

VEXATOR, ðris. m. (vexo) *A tormentor, troubler, disturber; reipublica, Cic.: urbis, id.*

VEXATRIX, icis. f. (vexator) *She that vexes or molests; Lact.*

VEXILLARIUS, a, um. (vexillum) *Of or pertaining to a standard or the standards; hence, I. Vexillarius, subst., A standard-bearer; Liv.: hence, a leader, captain; as, of a band of robbers, Apul.* II. *Vexillarii (sc. milites), Tac., a kind of soldiers under the emperors, who had their own standard (vexillum) and formed part of a legion. Ernesti supposes them to be the soldiers formerly called hastati. According to Lipsius, they are the exauctorati, or soldiers who after twenty years' service were released from the military oath, and were retained, until their dismissal, as a separate corps near the standard of their legion, being exempted from all duties but that of repulsing the enemy.*

VEXILLATIO, ðnis. f. (vexillum) *A corps of troops, especially of the cavalry or auxiliaries, belonging to one standard; Veget.*

VEXILLIFER, a, um. (vexillum and fero) *That carries a standard or standards; Prudent.*

VEXILLUM, i. n. I. *A standard, banner, ensign; of the Triarii, Liv.: of the allies, id.: of an admiral's ship, Tac.* N.B. *Vexilla submittere, to lower the standards; hence fig.; fortunæ tuæ, to behave condescendingly, Stat.* II. *The troop or squadron belonging to one standard; Liv.: Tac.* III. *The flag displayed in a general's tent as a signal for marching or for battle; vexillum proponere, Cæs.; or, tollere, Hirt., to raise or display this signal.*

VEXO, ævi, ætum, ære. I. *Probably, To shake, move to and fro; vis venti montes vexat, Lucr.: in turba vexatus, pushed or jostled to and fro, Suet.: venti vexant nubila, Ov.: rates, Virg.* II. *To treat ill, abuse, harass, molest, plague, vex, torment, hurt, injure; agros, Cæs.: hostes, Cic.: Siciliam, id.: uxorem, id.: fana, id., to plunder: vexari difflucitate via, Liv.: rosæ vexatæ, Petron., i. e. torn, crushed, or, withered, faded: comæ vexatæ, tortured, i. e. crisped, curled, Ov.: hence, Vexata (sc. membra), *Injured parts of the body, contusions, bruises; Cels.**

VIA, æ. f. (the etymology is uncertain: perhaps it is from vexo, or eo) I. *A way. 1. A way in which one walks, rides, &c.* 1. *A road, path; militaris, a military road, high road, Cic.: in viam se dare, id., to set out: via se committere, to set out on or venture a journey, id.: ex via excedere, to turn out of the road, Cæs.: thus*

also, de via decedere, Suet.: and fig., Cic., i. e. to depart from the right path (of virtue): dare alicui viam, to procure a passage, id.: and fig.; belli, Liv., to give success in war: viam facere, or pandere, or aperire, id., to make a way: also fig.; viam aperire potentia, luxuria, i. e. to promote, Vell.: also, via ire, Liv., to go or keep in the road: and fig.; sua via it, goes its own way, Sen.: also, viam ire, and redire, Virg.: tota via errare, proverbially, to err or mistake entirely, Ter.: utur via, Cic., i. e. I take the middle road, keep a middle course: viam sternere, to make a way passable; silice, Liv., to pave: thus also, munire; see MUNIO: viam inire, or ingredi, Cic.; or, insistere, Ter., to tread upon: hence fig.; viam inire, to find or use a means, Liv.: via progredi, to proceed on the road; and fig., Cic., i. e. to proceed duly or regularly: viam carpere, to go, travel, Hor. 2. *In a town, A street; transversa, Cic.: sacra, Hor. 3. A way, i. e. any passage; as, in the theatre, Mart.: in the human body, a passage, channel, canal; Cic.: of a river, a channel, course; Virg.: hence, a rift, chink, gap, cleft; Virg. Geor. 2, 79: also, the track of an arrow in flying; Virg. N.B. Viam ingredi, Plaut.; or, instare, rectam viam, id., to speak the truth: redire in viam, to return to one's right senses, Ter. 2. A journey, march; in via, Ter.; or, inter viam, Cic., during the journey, on the way; in via, Ter.: de via languere, to be fatigued with a journey, Cic.: viam facere, to journey, travel, Plaut.: Or: recta via, straightway, Ter.: hence, recta via narrare, to speak out plainly, id.: unam tibi viam et perpetuum esse vellent, wished that you might never come back, Cic. II. Fig. 1. *A way, means, or opportunity of doing or obtaining any thing; viam optinatum artium tradere, Cic.: habeo certam viam, id.: viam fraudis inire, to devise a means, Liv. 2. A method, rule, way, plan, manner; vite, i. e. mode of life, Hor.: patrum, Ter.: alia aggreddiemur via, id.: per omnes vias leti, i. e. genera mortis, Liv.: especially, a proper or regular way, rule, or method; dicendi, Cic.: hence, Via (abl.), Methodically, according to rule, in due order; dicere, id.: progredi; see above: also, via quadam et ratione, id. 3. A stripe in a garment; Tibull. N.B. Vias, genit., for vias; Enn.: vias, for vias; Lucr.—Synon. Via, any broad road, in town or country; a high road, high street: vicus, a place covered with houses: hence, the quarter or region of a city; see Cic. Mil. 24: platea, a broad regularly built street in a town: angustiorum, a narrow cross street or lane: semita, either, a narrow lane in a town, or a footpath, causeway, by the side of a wide street: callis, a footpath across hills: trames, a way which goes across another, a cross road; hence, transversus trames, Liv. 2, 39.**

VIALIS, e. (via) *Of or belonging to a way or road; Lares, Plaut., i. e. which stood in the streets and were worshipped there.*

VIANUS, a, um. (via) *Of or relating to the roads or streets; lex, Cæsar in Cic. Ep., i. e. a law for the repairing of the roads.*

VIAVICIUS, a, um. (viaticum) *Furnished with money for a journey; Plaut.*

VIAVICIUM, i. n. (dimin. of viaticum) *A small sum of money for a journey; Pand.*

VIAVICIUM, i. n. See VIATICUM.

VIAVICIUS, a, um. (via) *Of or pertaining to a road or to a journey; cena, an entertainment on setting out for a journey, a taking leave, Plaut.: hence Viaticum, subst., I. That which one takes with him for a journey, money or provisions for a journey; Cic.: hence, II. Fig. Magnam viaticum ad evertendam remp. habere, i. e. facultatem, Quadrig. ap. Gell. III. Money made by a soldier in war; Hor. IV. Money which one spends on a journey or at any place from home; Pand.*

VIAVIATOR, ðris. m. (vio, ære) *Any one who goes or journeys; hence, I. A traveller, wayfaring person; Cic. II. An attendant or officer who summoned persons into the presence of a magistrate, an apparitor, serjeant; such servants were assigned both to the magistrates who had lictors, as the dictator, consul, prætor; and, especially, to those who had none, as, the tribunes of the people, and the censors; Liv. Cf. Ernesti Cl. Cic.*

VIAVIATORIUS, a, um. (viator) *Of or belonging to a journey; vasa, travelling equipage, Plin.: thus also, argentum, plate used in travelling, Pand.: horologia, Vitr.*

VIAVATRIX, icis. f. (viator) *A female traveller; Marc. Cap.*

VIBEX, or VIBIX, icis. f. *The mark of a blow or stripe on the skin, a weal; Varr.: Plin.*

VIBIA, æ. f. *Said to mean, A cross piece of wood, probably, a piece of timber lying on the vara; see VARA.*

VIBIO, ðnis. m. Plur. VIBIONES. *The flowers of the herb Britannica; Plin.*

VIBIBILIS, e. (vibro) I. *That may be brandished; ornus, i. e. hasta, Apul. II. Sidus, Marc. Cap., twinkling.*

VIBIRABUNDUS, a, um. (vibro) i. q. Vibrans; Marc. Cap.

VIBIRAMEN, inis. n. (vibro) *Vibration, rapid motion to and fro; Apul.*

VIBRATIO, ðnis. f. (vibro) l. q. Vibramen; Vopisc.
 VIBRATUS, us. m. (vibro) l. q. Vibramen; Marc. Cap.
 Vibro, avi, atum, are. I. Intrans. 1. To move quickly to and fro, to shake, quiver, tremble, vibrate; tres vibrat lingua, Ov.: nervi vibrantes, Sen.: sonus luscinie vibrans, Plin.: hence, to shine, glitter; vibrat mare, Cic.: ignis, Sil.: vibrantia tela, Ov. 2. To be hurled or brandished; Demosthenis vibrant fulmina, Cic.: vibravit lancea, Sil.: fig.; oratio vibrans, Cic., i. e. strong; also, to sound, resound, ring; vox vibrat in auribus, Sen.: querela adhuc vibrante, Val. Max.
 II. Trans. 1. To move any thing quickly to and fro, to shake, vibrate; vibrabant flamma vestes, Ov.: vibrari membra veredes, id., i. e. to tremble: vibrata flammis aquora, Stat., i. e. emitting a quivering light: viscera vibrantur (in riding), Tac.: humeris vibratus, id., i. e. moved to and fro, or raised on high; digitos, Quint.: hence, 2. To flourish, brandish, hurl; hastas, Cic.: siccas, id.: jaculum (a kind of serpent) vibrari, Plin., i. e. se vibrare, to dart down: fulgor vibratus, Virg.: and fig., of words; iambos, Catull., to launch: iambus vibrator, Auson., more forcible. 3. To curl, crisp; crines, Virg.

VIBURNUM, l. n. A kind of shrub, by some called the wild vine, wayfaring tree, Viburnum Lantana, L.; Virg. See Voss ad Virg. Ecl. 1, 25.

VICANUS, a, um. (vicus) Of or dwelling in a village or hamlet; vicani, Liv.: vicanos haruspices, Enn. ap. Cic. N.B. We find also vicane, Justin.

VICARIANUS, a, um.; e. g. apex, Sidon., i. e. honor et dignitas vicarii.

VICARIUS, a, um. (vicus) That fills the place of a person or thing, vicarius; manus, Quint. Decl.: mors, id., i. e. which one suffers in the place of another: opera nostræ vicaria, fides amicorum, supponitur, Cic.: hence, subst., Vicarius, A substitute, deputy; id.: alicius, id.: damul, l. e. qui pro alio damnum facere cogitur, Pand.: thus Cicero terms his successor in the consulate, vicarium diligentie mee: thus also, Vicarius, A slave kept by another to do his work, an under-slave; Cic.

VICĀTUM, adv. (vicus) I. From street to street, by streets; Cic. II. From village to village, by villages; habitare, Liv.

VICE, VICEM. See VICIS.

VICENALIS, e. i. q. Vicenarius; e. g. sphaera, Apul., i. e. of twenty equal sides.

VICENARIUS, a, um. (viceni) Of twenty, containing twenty; vicenarius (homo), twenty years old, Arnob.: lex quina vicenaria, Plaut., i. e. that young persons under twenty-five years of age should not make any contracts, and so could not borrow money: fistula, Vitr., the plate for which, before it was bent, was twenty inches broad.

VICENI, æ, a. (viginti) I. Twenty, distributive; Cæs. II. Gen. Twenty; Plin. N.B. We find also, vigeni, Colum.

VICENQUINI, or VICENI QUINI, æ, a. Twenty-five; Colum.

VICENNALIS, e. (vicennium) Of twenty years; vicennial, Lact., l. e. a festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's reign.

VICENNUS, i. n. (vicies and annus) The space of twenty years; Pand. VICES. See VICIS.

VICESIMIANUS, a, um. (vicesimus) Of the twentieth legion; sc. miles, Tac.

VICESIMARIUS, a, um. (vicesimus) Of or pertaining to the twentieth part; aurum, Liv., money from the tax on the emancipation of slaves, which was a twentieth part of their value: Vicesimarius, A receiver of the twentieth part; Petron.

VICESIMATIO, ðnis. f. (vicesimus, properly from obsol. vicesimo, are.) A taking by lot every twentieth man for punishment; Capitol.

VICESIMUS, or VICESIMUS, a, um. (viginti) The twentieth; dies, Cic.: sexto et vicesimo anno, Nep.: quinta et vicesima pars, Colum.: altero vicesimo die, for, altero et, Cic.: hence vicesima, sc. pars, The twentieth part; Liv.: Cic.: Plin. Ep.

VIGESSIS, is. (vicies and as) l. e. viginti asses, Varr.: Al. bicesis: but we find also, vigessis, Mart.

VICĀ, æ, f. A vetch, a kind of pulse; Varr. VICĀRIUS, a, um. (vicia) Of or pertaining to vetches; cribrum, Colum.

VICES, adv. Twenty times; Cæs.: vices sestert. (neut. sing.), Cic., i. e. twenty hundred thousand sestertii: also simply, vices (sc. sestert.), Mart.: vices tantum, twenty times as much, Plin.: vices semel, id.: or, semel ac vices, id., i. e. twenty-one times: bis et vices sestert. (sing. neut.), twenty-two hundred thousand sestertii, Cic.: ter et vices, twenty-three times, Liv.: quinquies et vices, Colum.: centies vices, one hundred and twenty times, Plin.

VICINALIS, e. (vicinus) Of or pertaining to neighbours; ad usum vicinalem, for the use of the neighbourhood, Liv.: via, Sen.; Pand., a village path.

VICINE, adv. In the neighbourhood; vicinissime frui, Augustin.

VICĪNA, æ, f. (vicinus) I. A neighbourhood, vicinity, parts near to a place; urbis, Colum.: in nostra vicinia, Cic.: we find also the genitive vicinia, to the question, where? proxime vicinia habitat, Plaut.: also with hic, here; vidi hic vicinia, Ter.: also with huc; e. g. commigravit huc vicinia, id.: also, a neighbourhood, l. e. the neighbours; Hor.: hence, II. Gen. Nearness; mortis, Petron.: mortem in vicinia videre, Sen. III. Affinity or resemblance; est quadam virtutum vitiorumque vicinia, Quint.: est huic tropo quadam cum synecdoche vicinia, id.

VICINISIME. See VICINE.

VICINITAS, atis. f. (vicinus) I. Neighbourhood, vicinity, the parts near to a place; Ter.: in ea vicinitate, Cic. N.B. Quorum vicinitas propinqua esset, Hirrt.: also plural, Cic.: hence, II. Neighbourhood, l. e. neighbours; Cic. III. Affinity or resemblance; est quadam virtutibus ac vitii vicinitas, Quint.: nominis, Plin.

VICĪNUS, adv. In the neighbourhood; Cod. Theod. VICINOR, arl. (vicinus) To be near or in the neighbourhood; Sidon.

VICINUS, a, um. (vicus) I. Near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood; urbes, Virg.: bellum, Liv.: sedes vicinia astris, Virg.: also with a genitive; ora vicinia perusti aetheris, Lucan.: hence, subst., Vicinus, and Vicina, A neighbour; vicinos meos, Cic.: vicinus proximus, id.: anus vicina loci, Ov.: Fidem vicinam Jovis, Cic.: hence, Vicina, orum, Neighbouring places, the neighbourhood; Syria, Plin.: thus also, Vicinum, The neighbourhood; in vicino, in the neighbourhood, close by; Plin.: Cels.: e. (ex) vicino, Colum.: Plin.: hence, II. Of place and time, Near; parti vicinior esset, Ov.: mors, Phædr.: Latonam vicinam ad parientium, Cic.: also subst.; vicinus eorum temporum, Hieron., who lived near to those times. III. That comes near in respect of resemblance, allied, like, similar, resembling; dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentia, Cic.: ferrum plumbo vicinius, Plin.: vocabulum, id.: vitia virtutibus sint vicina, Quint.: cui vicinum est, id., i. e. simile.

VICIS (genit., the nominative does not occur), f. I. A change, vicissitude, alternate succession, alternation interchange; commoti vice fortunam humanarum, Liv.: vices peragere, to undergo or suffer change, Ov.: terra mutat vices, renews itself, Hor.: per vices, by turns, alternately, Ov.: per vices annorum, every other year, Plin.: vices sermonis, Ov.; or, sermonum, Virg.; or, vices loquendi, Ov.; Quint., i. e. conversation: vicibus factis, one after another, in turns, Ov.: vicem, or vices, reddere, id.; or, referre, id.; or, exsolvere, Tac., i. e. to return like for like: in vices, alternately, in turns, Ov.: also, in return, id.: thus also in vicem (in vicem), by turns, reciprocally, mutually; see INVICEM: vice versa, Pand.; or, versa vice, Justin., reversely, on the contrary, on the other hand: also, vice, on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, Stat.: pari vice, in like manner, Colum.: mutua vice, mutually, reciprocally, id.: hence, Viciis, vices, Any thing in or at which an exchange takes place; hence, II. Reciprocal behaviour or conduct, i. e. conduct of one person regulated by that of another; return, requital, recompense, retaliation (Gr. ἀντιλογία); vicem officii præsentis, Cic., i. e. return, requital; hence, vicem reddere, referre, exsolvere, to make a return; see above: vices exigere, l. e. pones, Propert.: plus vice simplicior, Hor., with more than a simple return.

III. Time; tribus vicibus, three times, Pallad.: tertia vice, for the third time, id.: annua vice, every year, Colum.: sua vice, at his time, or, in his turn, Gell.: thus also, suam cuiusque vicem, Liv. 3, 36; or this may mean, for his part the vice quadam, once, Sidon. IV. Place, room, stead; persona, quæ ad vicem ejus propius accedat, Cic.: also, place, office, duty; sacra regie vicis, Liv.: vice sua fungi, Plin. Paneg.: fungar vice cotis, Hor.: vices professionum divisa; Quint.: hence, in vicem, in the place or room of, instead of; missis in vicem earum quinque millibus, Liv.: also without a genitive, therefore; Colum.; see INVICEM: also, ad vicem; e. g. tegularum, Plin.; instead of this also, vice, instead of; salis, id.: also, vicem, instead of; amborum, Plaut.: nostram vicem, in our stead, Cic.: also, ad vicem, as, like; parentum, Gell.: thus also, vicem; e. g. Sardanapali, Cic.: also, vice; e. g. mundi, Suet. V. Fate, hap, lot, fortune, state, condition, misfortune, unhappy situation; memet et aliorum vicem pertimescere, Cic.: tuam vicem doleo, id.: suam vicem anxios, for their fate, Liv.: Menedemi vicem me miseret, Ter.: thus also, exanimis vice unius, Liv.: vice publica commoveri, Quint. VI. Person or part, when alternation is implied; suam vicem officio functus, for his part, Liv.: ne nostram vicem irascaris, i. e. nobis, id. VII. A fight, struggle, contest; vitavisse vices Danaum, Virg.: viciis incritique labore æquato, Sil.

VICISSĀTUM, adv. i. q. Vicissim; Plaut. VICISSIM, adv. I. In turn, alternately; terra florere, deinde vicissim horrere, Cic. II. In return; considera nunc vicissimum tuum, Cic.

VICISSITAS, ātis. f. for vicissitudo; Acc.
VICISSITUDO, inis. f. (vicis) I. A change, vicissitude, alternation; rerum, Ter.: vicissitudines fortunæ, Cic.: in sermone communi, id., alternation in speaking, a speaking and letting others also speak. II. Reciprocity, interchange, mutual return; officiorum, Cic.: eorum generum, Cic. Nat. D. 2, 33, i. e. mutual influence.

VIOMAGISTER, tri. m. An overseer of the streets; otherwise called, magister vicii; Sext. Ruf.

VICTIMA, æ. f. (vinco) I. A thank-offering, i. e. an animal offered in sacrifice as a memorial of some benefit received, a victim, in contradistinction to hostia; Ov.: Liv. I. Fig. A sacrifice, offering, victim; se victimam relp. præbuisse (Decius), Cic.

VICTIMARIUS, a, um. (victimia) Of or pertaining to victims; negotiator, Plin.; also simply, Victimarius, Val. Max., A seller of animals for sacrifice; hence, Victimarius, sc. minister, A servant employed at sacrifices; Cic.

VICTIMO, are. (victimia) To offer in sacrifice; hircum, Apul.

VICTIVO, are. (freq. of vivo) I. To live; Varr. II. To live or feed upon any thing; ficis, Plaut.: bene libenter, to live freely, Ter.

VICTOR, oris. m. (vinco) I. A conqueror, vanquisher, victor; Cic.: belli, for in bello, id.: thus also, bellorum, id.: gentium, id.: also adjectivè, Victorious; exercitus, id.: equus, Virg.: currus, a triumphal car, Ov. II. Fig. One who has obtained his aim, or accomplished his wish; propositi, Hor.: or, one who subdues any thing; libidinis, Sall.: also adjectivè; pes, Ov. N.B. Also of things without life; sestus victor, Lucan.

VICTORIA, æ. f. (victor) Victory. I. Prop. A vanquishing of an enemy in battle; victoriam conclamare, to shout victory, Cæs.: victoriam reportare, Cic.; or, ferre ex aliquo, Liv.: or, referre, id.; or, adipisci, Cæs.; or, parère, Sall., to gain a victory; exercere, to make use of a victory, Liv.: victorie triumphus, i. e. propter victoriam, id.: victorie bellorum, for in bellis, Cic. N.B. Victoria, the goddess of Victory, Cic.: also, a statue of the same, Liv. II. Fig. 1. In a court of justice, A gaining a suit; Cic.: litium, i. e. in litibus, Plin.: victoriam consequi, Cic. 2. Gen. An obtaining one's aim, an accomplishing one's desire or wish; certaminis, i. e. in certamine, Liv.: quatenus victoriam exerceret, how far he would push his success, id.: victoria penes patres fuit, id.

VICTORIALIS, e. (victoria) Of or pertaining to victory; dies, Treb. Poll.

VICTORIATUS, a, um. (victoria) I. Marked with the image of the goddess of Victory; hence, Victoriatu, sc. nummus, A coin, value half a denarius; Cic. II. Obtained by victory; Tert.

VICTORIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of victoria) A little statue of the goddess of Victory; Cic.

VICTORIOSUS, a, um. (victoria) Victorious; Cato: victoriosissimus, Sidon.

VICTRIX, icis. (victor) I. Subst. f. I. A female conqueror; Cic. 2. She that has obtained her end; Virg. II. Adj., victorious; arma, Virg.: hedera, Hor.: causa, Lucan.: flammæ, Ov.: literæ, a letter containing a report of a victory, Cic.: thus also, tabellæ, Ov.: frons, a laurel bough, Sen.

VICTUALIS, e. (victus) Of or belonging to nourishment or sustenance; Apul.

VICTURUS, a, um. part. I. Of vinco. II. Of vivo.

VICTUS, a, um. See VINCO.

VICTUS, us. m. (vivo) I. A living, manner or mode of life; in victu considerare oportet, Cic.: pristinus, Nep.

II. That upon which one lives, nourishment, sustenance, provision, food; tenuis, poor fare, Cic.: quotidianum victum alium præbere, id.: also plur., Cic.: Ov. Cf. CULTUS, II. III. Every thing necessary to the life of man, including clothing; Pand. N.B. Dat. victu, Virg.: genit. victi, for victus; Plaut.

VICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of vicus) A little village or hamlet; Liv.

VICUS, i. m. (from *ὄϊκος*; as vinum, from *ὄϊκος*) A habitation, house, collectively; hence, I. A village, hamlet, as being a collection of houses; maritimus, Liv.

II. A part, quarter, or division of a town; dimensis vicorum ordinibus, et latis viarum spatii, Tac. III. A street, which has houses at the sides; Liv. IV. An estate in the country; te vicum venditurum, Cic. ad Div. 14, 1: quid victi prorsum aut horrea? Hor.—See the synonyms under VIA.

VIDELICET, adv. (videre licet) I. One may see, it is easy to be seen, it is evident or apparent; with an accusative and infinitive; Plaut.: literæ, tum videlicet datas, Cic., i. e. you see, or you may easily see, that: also with a simple accusative; videlicet Solonem, we see a Solon, Plaut.: hence, II. Certainly, surely, evidently, truly; Cic.: especially in irony. III. Namely; Cic.

VIDEN' ? for vidēsne; Ter.

VIDEO, vidi, visum, ère. (from *ἰδῶ, ἰδῶ*) I. Intrans. 1. To see with the eyes; acriter, to have a quick sight,

Cic.: longe, to be able to see at a distance, id.: bene oculis, to have a good sight, id.: mille stadia, to see to the distance of a thousand stadia, id. 2. To have the eyes open, to be awake; Virg. Ecl. 6, 21. II. Trans. 1. To see. 1st With the eyes, To see, behold, look at; qui Oceani freta videtur, Cic.: aliquid videre non posse, not to be able to look at, or endure the sight of, id.: cernere et videre, id.: vide, si non impudens videtur, Ter.: vide sis, signi quid sit, &c., Plaut.: hence, videres, one might see, Liv. 2nd With other organs of sense, To notice, perceive, observe, mark, hear; terram videribus mugire, Virg., i. e. wilt hear. 3rd With the mind, To see, observe, perceive, discern; to find, remark, understand; exitum animo, Cic., to see with his mind's eye; vitia, id.: vident, se magno fore periculo, Nep.: multum, to be far-sighted, or prudent, considerate, cautious, Cic.: plus, id., to see farther, be wiser; also, videre aliquid in somnis, id.: thus also, somnia, to dream, id.: somnum videre, to sleep, id. N.B. Videbat in literis, had knowledge in, was not blind in, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38: also, videre, of things without life: abies visura casus marinos, Virg., about to see or experience; hence, (a) To see, i. e. to obtain, get, have; speciem regni paterni, Liv.: somnum, to sleep; see above. (b) To live, to see, to experience, endure, undergo; bona in republica, Cic.: miseriam, Ter. 2. To go to see; to visit, await upon; in honem vide, Cic., speak with Otho. 3. To see, look to it, look at, consider, think or reflect upon; id. primum videamus, Cic.: nunc ea videamus, quæ &c., id.: vide, quid agas, Ter.: de matre videro, id. 4. To see to, beware, take heed, take care, prevent any thing; videndum est, ne obisit benignitas, Cic.: et hæc videnda, &c., id.: videant, ne turpe misceretur sit, id.: hence, vide, ne, &c. see to it that—not, for, I fear—that; vide, ne nulla sit divinatio, id.: thus also, videndum est, ne non satis sit, id., i. e. it is to be feared that. 5. To take care, see to it, provide; ut namque idoneam haberes, videribus, Cic.: ut recte fiant, videro, Ter.: aliquid, Cic.: sibi, Ter.: also, to make ready, procure, provide, furnish, prepare or have prepared; prandium, Cic., to provide, order: lenius vinum, Ter.: negotia, Cic.: videris, you may look to that, i. e. it is nothing to me, it does not concern me, id.: also, viderint ista officia viri, &c., id.: ipse viderit, id., let him see to that himself: also absolutè; viderit, i. e. let it be as it may, I do not trouble myself about it, Ov. Trist. 5, 2, 23. 6. To treat or speak of any thing; alio loco de aratorum animo videro, Cic.: illud, quod cœpimus, videamus, id., examine, consider. 7. To look at or upon a thing or person; quin tu me vides, Cic., look at me, how much better I do: quem tu placido lumine videris, Hor.: hence, 1st To have in view; majus quiddam, Cic.: vidi aliquid, had something else in view, id.: it may also be rendered, to strive or endeavour after; gloriam, Liv. 2nd To look to, i. e. to rely or depend upon; me vide, look, or trust, to me, Ter. N.B. Videro, for video; Ter.: Cic. The passive Videor, visum, is used in all these significations. 1. To be seen; visum sum, Ter.: quo viso, Cic.: hence, Visum, subst.; see VISUM: also, videtur, videatur, Cic.: especially, videri often means, to seem, appear, have the appearance of; and it is construed in two ways; 1st Personaliter, i. e. when a nominative as a subject (or an accusative and infinitive in the place of it) precedes or is understood, and an infinitive follows, and if the infinitive be esse, the following predicate is in the nominative (except when it is an accusative and infinitive); however, esse is frequently omitted, but still a nominative (or accusative and infinitive) follows; quæ videtur esse, Cic.: quod uti videretur (esse), id.: rem iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant, id. Again, it is the same thing whether I say, the book seems to me to be excellent, or, I consider the book to be excellent; and hence, videor may frequently be rendered, To believe or consider to be; quibusdam sapiens videtur (sc. esse), Cic.: amens mihi fuisse visum sum, id.: sometimes the dative is omitted; audire vocem visa sum militis (sc. mihi), Ter., i. e. I seemed to hear. See Benecke ad Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2, p. 14. 2nd Impersonaliter, i. e. when no subject (nominative, or accusative and infinitive) precedes; It seems; æquum tibi videtur, ut—dicam? Plaut.: also with ut; e. g. Fabio satis visum, ut—intraret, Liv.: or an accusative and infinitive; non mihi videtur, ad beatè vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic.: thus also, malitia, quæ vult videri, se esse prudentiam, which would seem to be, id.; we may construe the words thus, vult, se videri esse, &c.; the more usual form would be, vult videri esse prudentia: also, videri, to seem good; visum est mihi conscribere, it seemed good to me, I have determined, id.: tibi si videretur, if it shall seem good to you, id.: qui imitantur, quos cuque visum est, sc. imitari, imitatores esse, id. Thus also of decrees of the magistrates or senate, or the sentences of judges; when videri is also used as a verb personal, To consider, to be of opinion; Scipionem rectè videri fecisse, Liv.: pronunciat, Sthenium literas—corruptis videri, Cic. 2nd Passive of video, to see, i. e. to consider, reflect; visum est, Plaut. 3. Passive of video, to see to, take care of, attend to; videndum esse aliud consilium, Cic. N.B. 1. Supine, visu; e. g. terribiles

visu, Virg.: or this may be the ablative of subst. visus.
2. VIDESIS, or vide sis, Pers.

VIDESIS, or VIDE SIS. See VIDEO, and SIS.

VIDUATUS, a, um. See VIDEO.

VIDUATUS, us, m. (viduo) *Widowhood, the condition of a widow*; Tert.

VIDUERTAS, atis, f. (viduus) Probably, *Want of the fruits of the land*; Cato R. R.

VIDUITAS, atis, f. (viduus) I. *Bereavement, want*; copiarum, Plaut. II. *Widowhood*; Cic.

VIDULUS, i, m. A *packing-case, travelling-trunk, bag, or the like*; Plaut.

VIDUO, avi, atum, are. (viduus) *To deprive, make void, or bereave of any thing*; urbem civibus, Virg.: arva nunquam viduata pruinis, id., clear of: vitis viduata allimento, Colum.: also with a genitive; viduata manuum, for manibus, Lucr.: hence, Viduata, *Bereft of a husband, widowed*; Suet.: conjux viduata tædis, Sen., i. e. divorced.

VIDUUS, a, um. *Separated, deprived, without any thing*. I. *Deprived of a husband or wife, whether by death or by long absence, widowed*; domus, Ov., without a husband: aula, id., without a wife or queen: lectus, id., without a husband: hence, subst. Viduus, *A widower*; Plaut.; and Vidua, *A widow*; Cic.: also, *unmarried*; viri vidui, Ov.: se rectius viduum — fuisse, Liv.: also, *without a lover or mistress*; cubile, Ov.: torus, id.: puella, id.: hence, 1. Of animals, *Without a mate*; columba, Plin. 2. Fig. of trees to which no vines are bound or married; arbor, Hor.: vitis, Catull.: ramus, Colum.

II. Gen. *Without any thing, void, empty*; with an ablative or genitive: pectus viduum amoris, Ov.: solum arboribus viduum, Colum.: lacus viduus a lumine Phœbi, Virg.: also without a case; clavus, i. e. gubernaculum sine gubernatore, Stat.

VIDUUM, i, n. (viduus) *Widowhood*; Sidon.

VIDEO, ère. *To weave, plait*; Varr.

VIESCO, ère. *To shrivel up, wither*; Colum.

VICTOR, oris, m. (vieo) *A maker of wicker-work, a basket-maker*; Plaut.

VICTUS, a, um. (vieo) *Shrivelled, withered*; ficus, Colum.: senex, Ter.: cor, Cic. N. B. Vietis, dissyllable, Hor. Epod. 12, 7: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21.

VIGENI, æ, a, for viceni; Colum.

VIGEO, ui, ère. I. *To live, thrive*, usually of incorporeal things and plants; quod viget, celeste est, Cic.: animus viget, id.: mobilitate viget Fama, Virg.: herbe rore vigeat, Lucr.: also of persons; vigul beator, Hor.: hence, II. Fig. *To be lively or vigorous*; viget ætas, Sall.: vires, Ov.: Alpes viva integris vobis ac vigentibus transitæ, Liv.: vigere memoria, to have a lively or strong memory, Cic.: animo vigenus, id. III. Fig. *To live, i. e. to be in vogue, be practised, flourish or be in good condition, to be prosperous or in high estimation, to show or display itself*; vigenit studia, Cic.: clare vigeret Mycenæ, Ov.: purpura vigeat, was in fashion, Nep. Fragm.: multa secula viguit nomen, &c., Cic.: qui ante victores vigerant (for fuerant), Nep., i. e. had flourished: philosophia vigsisset, Cic.: muranæ, quarum pretia vigeat, Colum.: thus also of literary men, to be eminent, to flourish; vigeat Mnesarchus, Cic.: thus also, vigeret alciui, to be in repute or esteem with; id.: tui libri omnibus vigenit, id. Cf. Hottinger and Ochsner ad Cic. Ecl. p. 50.

IV. *To be in operation, to display its powers*; vestæ religiones vigerant, Cic.: hence, to fight; detractura vigeret, Lucr.

VIGESCO, ère. (inchoat. of vigeo) *To begin to live or to be lively*; Catull.

VIGESIMUS, a, um. See VICESIMUS.

VIGESSIS, is. (viginti and as) *The sum of twenty Asses*; Mart.

VIGES. adv. for vicies; Marc. Cap.

VIGIL, ius. I. *Awake, not asleep*; canes, Hor.: oculi, Virg.: ales, Ov., the cock: hence, subst., *A watcher, watchman, sentinel*; Liv.: plur. vigiles, Cic.: vigiles nocturni, domestic cocks, Plin.: vigiles mundi, Lucr., i. e. the sun and moon: vigiles fanatici, night revellers, Liv.: hence, II. Fig. *Watchful, as if awake*; ignis, that never goes out, Ov. III. *Watchful, i. e. attentive*; auris, Stat. IV. Poetic. I. *That renders watchful*; curas, Ov. 2. *In or by which one watches*; nox, in which one watches; vigilem noctem capessere, i. e. vigilias agere, Tac.: lucernæ, Hor.

VIGILANS, e. (vigilo) *Watchful*; dormitio, Varr.

VIGILANS, tis. I. Part. of vigilo; see VIGILO. II. Adj. *Watchful, vigilant, careful*; consul, Cic.: oculi, Virg.: vigilantior, Cic.: vigilantissimus dux, Val. Max.

VIGILANTER, adv. *Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully*; se tuert, Cic.: administrare provinciam, id.: enitar vigilantius, id.: vigilantissime, id.

VIGILANTIA, æ, f. (vigilo) I. *Watchfulness*; Plin. Ep. II. Fig. *Watchfulness, vigilance*; Ter.: Cic.

VIGILARIUM, i, n. See VIGILIARIUM.

VIGILANTE, adv. *Vigilantly*; Gell.

VIGILATIO, onis, f. (vigilo) *A watching or being awake by night*; Cæsar, Aur.

VIGILAX, acis, (vigilo) *Very watchful, or simply*, 743

watchful; canis, Colum.: fig.; cura, Ov., i. e. which do not suffer one to sleep.

VIGILIA, æ, f. (vigil) I. *A watching, a being sleepless, a sleepless night*; Demosthenis vigilia, Cic.: as a synonym of disease, Cels.: hence, II. *A watching by night for the safety of a town or other place*; vigiliæ agere ad templa, to keep watch at, Cic.: in vigiliam, on watch, Liv.: tecta custodiis vigiliisq; defendite, Cic.: cura vigiliarum nocturnarum, Liv.: especially in a camp; in the Roman army the night was divided into four (by the Greeks into three) watches, each of which consisted of three (with the Greeks, of four) hours; prima vigilia, i. e. tempore primæ vigiliæ, id.: secunda, id.: tertia, Cæs.: quarta, Liv.: also, vigilia, *a watch*, i. e. *soldiers keeping watch*; si excubiæ, si vigiliæ, si delecta juvenis, Cic.: urbs vigiliis munita, with watches by night, Cic.: vigiliæ ponere, Sall.: circuire, to visit, id. Cf. EXCUBIÆ.

III. *A religious ceremony performed by night*; vigiliæ Cereris, Plaut. IV. Fig. *Vigilance, care, attention*; Cic.: also, *activity, unwearying zeal*; Vell.

VIGILIARIUM, i, n. (vigilia) *A place or building in which watch is kept, a watch-house*; Sen.

VIGILIUM, i, n. for vigilia; Varr.

VIGILO, avi, atum, are. (vigil) I. Intrans. *To watch, i. e. to remain awake, not to sleep*; Cic.: hence, vigilans, awake, Ter.: vigilantiter stertere nox, Juv., i. e. to snore awake, i. e. to act as if one were asleep: curæ vigillantes, Cic.: hence, I. Fig. *To be watchful, vigilant, attentive, very careful or heedful*; vigilabo pro vobis, Cic.: vigila, ne tuam causam deseras, id.: also with a dative; studiis, Propert., i. e. to pursue diligently. 2. Fig. of fire, *To burn continually*; lumina vigilantia (on a lighthouse), Ov. II. Trans. I. *To do diligently*; quæ vigilanda viris, Virg.: vigilati labores, Ov. 2. *To spend or pass (time) awake or watching*; noctem: hence, noctes vigilantur, Ov. — See also VIGILANS.

VIGINTI, numer. (είκοσι) *Twenty*; Cic.: unum et viginti annos, twenty-one years, id.: viginti unus, Colum.: quatuor et viginti, Liv.: quinque et viginti, Nep.; or, viginti quinque, Liv.: tres et viginti, Suet.; or, viginti tres, Plin.: viginti et septem, Cic.; or, septem et viginti, id.: octo et viginti, Gell.; or, viginti octo, Colum.

VIGINTI-ANGULUS, a, um. *Having twenty angles*; Apul.

VIGINTIVIR, i, m. See VIGINTIVIRI.

VIGINTIVIRATUS, us, m. *An office held by twenty colleagues, whether perpetual or temporary*; Cic. Att. 9, 2.

VIGINTIVIRI, or VIGINTI VIRI, orum, m. *Twenty commissioners as colleagues*. I. *Twenty colleagues in a perpetual office*; Tac. II. *Twenty commissioners for the distribution of the Campanian lands among the soldiers*; Cic. N. B. Sing., Plin. 7, 54, ed. Hard.

VIGOR, oris, m. (vigeo) *Life, vigour, Virg.: hence fig., liveliness, vigour, activity*; ætatis, Liv.: animi, id.: in vultu, id.: also plur., Vir.: also of things without life; quantum vigoris est in illo libro! Sen.: margaritarum, Plin., i. e. lively colour: vni, id.

VIGOROSUS, avi, atum, are. (vigor) I. Intrans. *To become vigorous or lively*; anima vigorans ex, &c., Tert.

II. Trans. *To render vigorous or lively*; disciplinam, Tert.: juvenis vigoratus, spirited, resolute, Apul.

VILESCO, lui, ère. (vilis) *To grow vile or bad*; Avien.

VILIFICO, ère. (vilis and facio) *To make or esteem of little value*; Hieron.

VILIPENDO, ère. (vilis and pendo) *To make or esteem little, despise*; Plaut.

VILIS, e. I. *For sale, to be sold*; poma, Virg. II. *Cheap*; Plaut.: frumentum vilius, Cic.: res viliores, Ter.: res vilissimæ, Cic.: hence, 1. *Common, paltry, vile, despicable, contemptible*; pretium, Mart.: rex, Nep.: vita vilissima, id.: honor vilior fuisse, id.: pericula vilia habere, to despise, Sall.: inter vilia habere, Hor.: thus also, vilia verum, for vilia, viles res; id.: also with an infinitive, Sil.: hence, Vili (abl.), *Cheaply, at a low rate*; emere, Plaut.: vilissimo, Pand.: also, vile, adverbialiter, Claud. 2. *Common, easy to obtain*; fæselus, Virg.

VILITAS, atis, f. (vilis) I. *Cheapness, lowness of price*; annonæ, Cic.: in vendendis fructibus, a selling at a low price, id.: also, vilitas, *a cheap time or season*; annus est in vilitate, id., i. e. it is a cheap year: num in vilitate nummum dedit? id., in the cheap time: hence, II. *Smallness of value of a thing, meanness, insignificance*; animarum, Plin.: nomen, mean names, id.: verborum, low, common words, Petron. III. *A valuing at a low rate, contempt*; sui, Sen.: ad vilitatem sui pervenire, Plin. Ep., to become despicable to himself.

VILITER, adv. I. *Cheaply, at a low rate*; vilius; Plaut.: vilissime, Colum. II. *Meantly, poorly, carelessly*; se colere, Apul.

VILTRO, are. (vilis) *To render low or mean, to debase*; Tert.

VILLA, æ, f. (according to Varro, from veho) *A villa, i. e. a house or building out of Rome, especially in the country, near a village or small town, at which cattle were kept, and near which were vineyards, fields, &c., a country house, country seat*; Ter.: Varr.: qui ager neque villam

habuit, i. e. house on the estate, Cic.: rustica, for country use, and urbana, for show or pleasure, Varr.: villa also denotes a part of this; for Columella divides a villa into three parts or villa, namely, urbana, in which the master resides, which is the most neat and finished part; rustica, the residence of the villicus, vinitor, &c.; fructuaria, in which the produce is laid up. There was also a villa publica near Rome in the Campus Martius, which was used for various purposes, as, for the assemblies of the Comitia, and for taking the census, Varr.; and for the residence of foreign ambassadors, Liv.: hence, I. Villa, for us; e. g. Athenis vivere, non in villa, Plin. Ep. II. Mangonzatas villas, Plin., probably, i. q. Vivaria ostrearum. — See the synonyms under PRÆDIUM.

VILLĀRIS, e. i. q. Villaticus; Plin.
VILLĀTICUS, a, um. (villa) *At or belonging to a country house*; gallinæ, Varr.: alites, poultry, Plin.
VILLICA, æ. f. See VILLICUS.
VILLICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (villico) *The care or management of an estate by a villicus*; Colum.

VILLICO, āre. (villicus) *To superintend an estate or farm*; servus, qui possessionem illam villicabat, Apul., i. e. who managed the estate: senatu illis villicante, Plin.; which, however, may be from villitor.

VILLICO, ōnis. m. i. q. Villicus; e. g. villiconum, Apul.
VILLICOR, āri. (villicus) I. *To superintend or manage an estate or farm*; Afran.: senatu illis villicante, Plin.; see VILLICO. II. *To reside or have an estate in the country*; Turpil.

VILLICUS, a, um. (villa) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with an estate, country house, or villa*; nomia lili, Auson.: hence, I. Villicus, subst., *One that superintends the farming department of an estate, the overseer of a farm, a steward, bailiff*; Cic.: silvarum et agelli, Hor.: hence fig., *an overseer, president*; urbis, Juv. II. Villica, æ. f. *A female overseer of a farm, a female steward, or the wife of a villicus*; Cato: Colum.

VILLĠSUS, a, um. (villus) *Shaggy, rough, hairy*; leo, Virg.: radix, Plin.: arbor villosior, id.: animal villosissimum, id.

VILLŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of villa; Cic.
VILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of vinum, for vinulum) *A little wine*; Ter.

VILLUS, i. m. *The long hair of animals, shaggy hair*; animantium alia villis vestite, Cic.: leonis, Virg.: tonsis mantella villis, i. e. smooth, id.

VIMEN, imis, n. (vicio) *That which serves for plating or binding*; hence, *a plant twig, osier*; Cæs.: Virg.: vimen quernum, i. e. fascella e vimine querno, Ov.: aureus et foliis et vimine lento ramus, Virg., for viminibus; also, for planting or setting, *a setting*; as, of the willow, Colum.: hence, *the wand or staff of Mercury*; Stat.

VIMENTUM, i. n. i. q. Vimen; Tac.
VIMĪNALIS, e. (vimen) *Bearing or belonging to osiers*; salix, Plin.: hence, Viminalis collis, one of the seven hills of Rome, so named from a thicket of such trees or shrubs at the altar of Jupiter (hence called Viminus); Varr.

VIMĪNETUM, i. n. (vimen) *A place full of osiers, a willow bed*; Varr.

VIMĪNEUS, a, um. (vimen) *Consisting of osiers*; tegumenta, Cæs.: crates, Virg.: salix, Plin., i. e. e qua vimina fiunt, or, que vimina fert.

VIN' ? for visne; Plaut.

VINĀCEUS, a, um. (vinum) *Of wine*; acinus, a grape stone, Cic.: hence, subst. I. Vinaceus, i. m. sc. acinus, *A grape stone*; Colum.: also, *the husk of a grape*; Varr. II. Vinacea, æ. f. sc. bacca, *A grape*; Colum.: also, *the husk of a grape*; id. III. Vinaceum, i. n. sc. granum, *A grape stone*; Colum.: also, *the husk of a grape*; id.

VINĀLIS, e. (vinum) *Of or pertaining to wine*; ortitudo, Macrob., i. e. of wine: hence plur., Vinalia, subst., *The festival of wine*, i. e. when they tasted the new wine and offered part of it to Jupiter; there was one such festival on the twenty-second of April, and another on the nineteenth of August; Ov.: Cic. Phil. 14, 5. Cf. Plin. 18, 69. N.B. Genit. vinaliorum; Macrob.

VINĀRIUS, a, um. (vinum) *Of or pertaining to wine*; cella, a wine-cellar, Vitr.: vas, Cic., a wine-vessel: also without vas; Petron.: thus also plur., vinaria, wine-vessels, Hor.: uter, Plin.: crimen, Cic., i. e. respecting the duty on wine: hence, Vinaris, subst. I. *A dealer in wine, wine-merchant, vintner*; Plaut.: Suet. II. *A wine-bibber*; Pand.

VINCĀPERVINCA, or VINCA PERVINCA, æ. f. *The plant periwinkle*; Plin.

VINCEUS, a, um. (vincio) *Binding, tying*; hence, potio vincea, facētē, for, a cord, noose; potione vincea onerabo gulam, i. e. I will hang myself, Plaut.

VINCIBILIS, e. I. *That can be conquered or overcome*; terra cultura vincibilis, Colum. II. *That can be easily gained*; causa, Ter.

VINCIO, vinxī, vincium, ire. I. *To bind, bind or wind about, fetter*; suras cothurno alte, Virg.: manus post terga, id.: ōenium, Colum.: tempora floribus, Hor.: lacertos auro, i. e. armillis aureis ornare, Tibull.: annue

vinciture digitum puella, Ov.: vincitus catenis, Cæs.: boves vinciti cornua vitellae, i. e. habentes cornua vincita vitis, Ov.: vincita comas, i. e. habens comas vincitas, Propert.: also simply, vincire, *to fetter, put into bonds*; Ter.: Tac.: also, as if *to were to fetter*; hence, *to bind, put under obligation*; animum alicujus donas, Tac.: ejus religioni te vincitum adstrictumque dedamus, Cic. II. *To make close or tight by binding or lacing, to tighten by binding*; virgo vincito pectore, Ter., tight-laced: hence fig., *to round (a period)*; sententias, Cic.: verba, id.: membra orationis numeris, id.: also of verses; poëna nimis vincium, id., measured with too much art. III. Fig. *To bind or fetter, i. e. to confine, limit, keep in order, restrain, check*; pars animi—vinciatur, Cic.: omnia, quæ dilapsa fluxerunt severis legibus vincienda sunt, id.: lege—vincita Thalia, i. e. Musa adstricta, impedita, Ov.: linguam (sc. ebrietas), Virg. IV. Fig. *To fortify, secure*; oppida præsidis, Cic.: lectum certo federe, Propert. V. *As if to were to fetter, to chain*; toto vincium collo, Prop., embraced closely: vi Veneris vincitus, Plaut.: me retinet vincium vincitæ puellæ, Tibull.: somno vincitos, Liv., wrapped. VI. *To bind by magical arts, to charm, enchant*; linguas et ora, Ov.

VINCO, vici, victum, ēre. I. Intrans. *To conquer, to obtain the victory, be victorious*; Cæs.: Liv.: also with an accusative, longinqua bella, Justin.: equus vicit Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic.: Plin.: hence, *to win, gain*; I. In play; Suet.: also with an accusative; vissem quinquaginta millia, id. 2. In a lawsuit; Ter.: judicio, Cic.: sponse, id.: also with an accusative; judicium, id.: causam, Ov. 3. In speaking or debate, *To prevail, carry the day*; hæc sententia vicit, Liv.: Appius vicit, id.: also gen., *to prove one's self in the right, or, to have one's own way*; hence, vice, vicis, when one yields a point unwillingly or with irony; viciter, Ter.: vincite, si ita vultis, Cæs.: vincenter, et sibi habent, Suet. Cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 21: Drakenborch. ad Liv. 2, 3, 4. 4. *To obtain one's aim, carry one's point, accomplish one's desire*; vicimus, Ov.: thus also, cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic.: vincimus, Ov.: viciisti, Plaut., you are in the right, I assent. II. Trans. 1. *To conquer, subdue, vanquish, overcome (in battle or otherwise)*; omnes gravi prelio, Nep.: Carthaginienses, Cic.: urbem pugnam, Sall.: animum, Cic.: iram, Justin.: difficates, Hirt.: vine' also, in a lawsuit, *Non-suited, convicted*; id.: rea victa, Ov.: hence, victus, *that has lost his property, unfortunate*; nunc victi tristes, Æc. Virg. Ecl. 9, 5; or this may mean, compelled to yield: hence, 1. *To outbid (at an auction)*; Othonem, Cic. 2. *To excel, surpass*; ceteros eloquentia, Cic.: hostes crudelitatem, id.: opinionem omnium, id.: expectationem omnium, id.: also, aliquem, with an infinitive for the ablative; Propert.: hence, *to outline, surmise*; Virg. 3. *To cross over, pass*; semitam, Mart.: aëra, Virg., i. e. to fly across. 4. Fig. *To overcome, force or prevail upon to do any thing or to yield, to master*; victus precibus, Liv.: victus genitor, Virg., yielding; peccavi, victus sum, Ter.: ubi te victum senserit, id.: victi ira patres, moved or overcome by anger, Liv.: victa labore via, i. e. mota, defessa, Ov.: victa in lacrimis, moved to tears, Tac.: victa sopore, Ov.: thus also, victus somno, overpowered by sleep, that cannot keep himself awake, Liv.: victus animi (for animo), carried away with passion, Virg.: also of things without life; viscera flamma, id., i. e. to burn: cibos, Plin., to digest: non viribus ullis vincere (ramum), id., i. e. to get possession of; nix Zephyro victula fuit, Ov.: aquam, Plin.: noctem funalia vincunt, light up, Virg.: fata vici, id., i. e. I have lived longer than I ought: also, *to conquer, i. e. to destroy, annihilate, bring to nothing*; spem, Liv.: vinculum fidei, id.: gemitu victo, i. e. compresso, Tac.: silentio victo, i. e. interrupto, compresso, id. N.B. Vinciturum, Petron. 45; but ed. Anton. has vecturum. 2. *To prove triumphantly, to demonstrate*; vince te virum bonum fuisse, Cic.: perinde ac si jam vicierint, obitum ejus fuisse utilem, Mat. in Cic. Ep.: aliquid dictis, Virg.

VINCTIO, ōnis. f. (vincio) *A binding*; Tert.

VINCTOR, ōnis. m. (vincio) *A binder*; Arnob.

VINCTŪRA, æ. f. (vincio) *A binding*; a band, tie; Cels.

VINCTUS, a, um. See VINCIO.

VINCTUS, us. in. (vinculum) *A binding*; Varr.

VINCŪLATUS, a, um. (vinculum) *Bound*; Cælar. Aur.

VINCŪLUM and VINCLUM, i. n. (vincio) I. *A band, bond, tie*; epistolæ, Nep.: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic.: aptare vincula collo, i. e. noose, Ov.: chartæ vincula demere, to open a letter, id.: levare vincula, to loose, open, Virg.: nodos et vincula linea rupit, i. e. the cord or noose, id.: vinculorum immensa volumina, id., i. e. immensa vincula, of the castus; capilli vincula, i. e. vittæ, Propert.: especially, vincula, *Fetters or bonds of a prisoner*; Cic.: inere, to fasten on, Tac.: esse in vinculis et catenis, Liv.: hence, *a prison, in which malefactors are kept in bonds*; in vincula ducere, Cæs.: abripere, Cic.: Also, with the poets, Vincula, *Laced sandals*; see Interp. ad Tibull. 1, 5, 66: Böttiger's Sabina, 2, p. 111.

II. Fig. *A bond, fetter, i. e. any thing that obstructs, limits, or confines*; ex corporum vinculis evolare, Cic.: cupiditatis, Liv.: vincula solvere cado, i. e. cadum aperire, Tibull. III. Fig. *A bond, i. e. that by which any thing is held together, fastened, preserved, or joined*; mollit pennarum vincula, ceras, Ov.: especially of incorporeal things; numerorum, Cic.: conjunctionis, id.: fidi, Liv.: accedit maximum vinculum, Cic., i. e. reason, motive, cause: sanguinis vincula rupit amor, Propert., i. e. ties of blood: vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, Cic.

N.B. *Vinum*, for *vinculum*, is found not only in the poets, but also in Cicero.

VINDEMIA, æ. f. (*vinum* and *demo*) I. *A gathering of grapes, a vintage*; Varr.: *vindemias graciles*—colligo, Plin. Ep.: hence, *grapes, wine*; coquirit vindemia saxis, Virg.: *vindemiam videt in cella*, Varr. II. *A gathering of other fruits, harvest*; olearum, Plin.: turis, id.: mellis, Colum.

VINDEMIALIS, e. (*vindemia*) *Of or pertaining to a vintage*; fructus, Macrobr.

VINDEMIATOR, oris. m. (*vindemio*) I. *A gatherer of grapes*; Varr.: also, *a wine-dresser*; Hor. II. *A star in the constellation Virgo*; Colum.: called also, *Vindemiorum*, Ov.—Whence,

VINDEMIATORIS, a, um. *Of or pertaining to a vintage*; vasa, Varr.

VINDEMIO, Ære. (*vindemia*) *To gather grapes*; uvas, Plin.: *vinum*, Colum.: also without an accusative; Plin.

VINDEMIOLA, æ. f. (*dimin. of vindemia*) *A little vintage*: hence fig.; omnes meas vindemiolas reservo, Cic., i. e. income.

VINDEMIOR, oris. m. See VINDEMIATOR.

VINDEX, icis. adj. and subst. (*vindico*) *One who lays claim to any thing, a claimant*: hence, I. *A defender, protector, deliverer, maintainer; defending, protecting, &c.*; aris alieni, i. e. defensor creditorum adversus Catilinam, Cic.: libertatis, id.: injuriæ, i. e. contra injuriam, Liv.: periculi, i. e. qui opem fert in periculo, id.: dignus vindicæ nodus, Hor., i. e. that can loose the knot: vindex terræ, Hercules, Ov.: also adj.; e. g. vires, id.: also, *a surety who obtains the freedom of an accused party*; Gell. e XII Tab. II. *Avenging, punishing, an avenger, punisher*; vindicæ flamma, Ov.: vindex conjurationis, Cic.: cupiditatum, id.

VINDICATIO, onis. f. (*vindico*) I. *A laying claim to a thing*; bonorum, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. II. *A defending, an avenging*; Cic.

VINDICIA, æ. f. and usually, VINDICIE, Ærum. f. (*from vindico*) I. *A thing to which one lays claim by a suit at law*; Fest. II. *A judicial or formal claiming of a thing or person*. I. Of a thing; *lis vindiciarum*, Cic.: *injuriæ vindiciæ*, id. 2. Of a person; either, *The claiming of a person as one's slave*, which is called, *vindicie secundum servitutum*, or, *ab libertate in servitutum*, Liv.: or, *an asserting of one's freedom*, which is called, *vindicie secundum libertatem*: hence, *dare vindicias secundum libertatem*, id., of a judge, i. e. to pronounce that a claim made on behalf of a person's freedom is good, and so to declare free: but, *vindicias secundum servitutum* decernere, id.; or, *vindicias ab libertate in servitutum* dare, id.; or, *dicere*, id., to decide that one is the slave of a claimant: *postulare*, id.: *vindicis aliquid cedere*, id.

III. *The sentence of a judge*; nefandæ, Liv.: *vindicias dare, dicere, postulare*; see above. N.B. Sing. *vindicia*, Gell.

VINDICO (and more correctly, *vendico*), Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (*from venum dico, from venum, property*) *To adjudge or award as property*: hence, I. *To lay claim to any thing, to claim as one's right or property, to assume, appropriate, arrogate*; ortus nostri partem vindicat patria, Cic.: *Chil suum vindicat* (Homerum), id.: *nonnulla ab imperatore miles vindicat*, claims as his right, Nep.: *partem victoriæ ad se, to claim*, Liv.: also seq. infin.; Lucan.: especially, *to lay claim to any thing in a court of law*; puellam vindicare, Liv. 3, 46: *physic vindicare*, Cic.: *vindicare in libertatem*, to set at liberty, id.: hence, I. Gen. *To free, liberate, deliver*; aliquem a miseris, id.: a molestia, id.: *laudem aliquid ab oblivione hominum*, id.: *remp. periculis*, Vell.: *damnum*, id., to repair. N.B. *Ut aliquando se ad suos vindicaret*, Cic., i. e. restore himself to his friends; but perhaps we ought to read *ad* for *ad*. 2. *To maintain, support, assert*; libertatem, Cæs. 3. *To lay up in store*; partem cibarium, Colum. II. *To revenge*; necem, Ov.: *mortem*, Plin.: *se ab aliquo, to revenge one's self on any one*, Sen. III. *To punish*; seditioem, Cic.: *rem vehementer*, id.: *malicia*, id.: or, *to inflict punishment*; in socios, in civis, id.: in convictos, Tac. N.B. *Vindico*, in the third conjugation; *vindicat*, Gell. e Legg. XII Tab.

VINDICTA, æ. f. (*vindico*) I. *The rod with which the prætor struck a slave when he made him free*; Cic.: hence, I. *A liberating or manumitting a slave*; Plaut. 2. Gen. *A liberating, delivering*; Liv. II. *A maintaining, protecting, defending*; libertatis, Liv. III. *Revenge, or punishment*; Plin.

VINEA, æ. f. See VINEUS.

VINEALIS, e. (*vinea*) i. q. *Vinariarius*; e. g. *terra, a wine country*, Colum.

VINEARIUS, a, um. (*vinea*) *Of or belonging to wine or vineyards*; colles, Colum.

VINEATICUS, a, um. (*vinea*) i. q. *Vinealis*; e. g. *fructus*, Colum.

VINETUM, i. n. (*vinum*) *A place planted with vines, a vineyard*; Cic.: *vineta sua cædere*, Hor., i. e. to injure one's self.

VINEUS, a, um. (*vinum*) *Of, belonging to, or consisting of wine*; fructus, Vitr.: *latex*, Solin., i. e. *wine*: *statua*, Plaut.: hence, *Vinea*, æ. subst., I. *Sc. terra, a vineyard*; Cic.: also, *for, vines*; Virg. II. *Sc. arbor, a vine*; Colum. III. *Sc. porticus, An arbour formed by a vine*; hence, *from its resemblance, A kind of machine or roof used at sieges for the protection of the assailants from the missiles of the enemy*; Cæs.: Cic.

VINIBUA, æ. f. *A female wine-bibber*; Lucil.

VINIFERA, a, um. (*vinum* and *fero*) *Bearing or producing wine*; vitis, Apul.

VINITOR, oris. m. (*vinum*) *A wine-dresser*; Cic.

VINITORIUS, a, um. (*vinitor*) *Of or belonging to a wine-dresser*; falx, a pruning-hook, Colum.

VINULLUS, a, um. Perhaps, *Delightful, charming, pleasant*; oratio, Plaut.

VINOLENTIA, æ. f. (*vinolentus*) I. *Propensity to wine-bibbing*; Cic. II. *Wine-bibbing, drunkenness*; Cic.

VINOLENTUS, a, um. (perhaps from *vinum* and *olere*) I. *Full of wine, i. e. intoxicated with wine*; homo, Cic., a wine-bibber: *furor*, id. II. *Full of wine, with a strong infusion of wine*; medicamentum, Cic.

VINOSITAS, atis. f. (*vinosus*) *The flavour of wine*; Tert.

VINOSUS, a, um. (*vinum*) *Full of wine*: hence, I. *Drunken, intoxicated*; Liv. II. *Given to wine, fond of wine*; Homerus, Hor.: *senex, i. e. Anacreon*, Ov.: *vinosior ætas*, id.: *leuia vinosissima*, Plaut.: *convivia*, Ov., i. e. in which much wine is drunk. III. *Like wine*; sapor, Plin.: odor, id.: *sucus*, id.

VINUM, i. n. (*civis*) I. *Wine*; Cic.: *fugiens*, id.: *plur. vina*, in speaking of a large quantity of wine, Plin.: also *for, vinum*, Virg.: hence, I. *Wine, i. e. a drinking of wine, wine-bibbing*; in vino ridere, Cic.: *ad vinum disertus*, id.: *per vinum*, over the wine, id. III. *Grapes*; *vinum cogere*, Plaut.; and, *legere* Varr.: to gather grapes.

IV. *Home-made wine, any drink or liquor resembling wine*; e. napis, Plin.

VIO, Ære. (*via*) *To go, travel, travel about*; Ammian.

VIOLA, æ. f. (*iov*) I. *A violet of whatever colour*; *purpurea, lutea, alba*, Plin.: *nigra, i. e. purpurea*, id.: *in viola* *at in rosa*, Cic., *for, in violets* *at in roses*. II. *A violet colour*; Plin.: *tinctus viola pallor amantium*, Hor.

VIOLABILIS, e. (*violo*) I. *That can be injured, or easily injured*; cor, Ov. II. *That may or ought to be injured or violated*; non violabile numen, Virg.: *nullis violabilis armis turba senes*, Stat.

VIOLACEUS, a, um. (*viola*) *Violet-coloured*; *purpura*, Nep. *Fragm.*: *flos*, Plin.

VIOLACIUM, i. n. (*viola*) *Violet wine*; Apic.

VIOLARIUS, a, um. (*viola*) I. *Of or pertaining to violets*: hence, *Violarium*, subst., *A place in which violets grow, a violet-bed, or, violets themselves*; Virg.: Ov.

II. *Concerned with a violet colour*: hence, *Violarius*, subst., *One that dyes (clothes, &c.) a violet colour*, Plaut.

VIOLATIO, onis. f. (*violo*) *A violating, dishonouring, profaning*; templi, Liv.

VIOLATOR, oris. m. (*violo*) *A violator, dishonourer, profaner*; *juris gentium*, Liv.: templi, Ov. N.B. With a feminine noun; *natrix violator aquæ*, Lucan., i. e. *poisoning*; or *natrix* may be of the masculine gender.

VIOLATUS, a, um. part. of *violo*.

VIOLATUS, a, um. (*from viola*) *Furnished or flavoured with violets*; *violatum*, sc. *vinum*, Pallad.

VIOLENS, tis. i. q. *Violentus*. *Violent, impetuous, furious*; *Aufidus*, Hor.: *equus*, id.

VIOLENTER, adv. I. *Violently, by force*; *dirimere*, Liv.: *violentius*, Suet.: hence, II. *Violently, impetuously, furiously*; *exercere quæstionem*, Sall.: *violentius*, Suet.: *violentissime*, Colum.: Justin. III. *Angrily*; *tolerare*, Ter.

VIOLENTIA, æ. f. (*violentus*) *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity*; *hominis*, Cic.: *vinis*, Lucr.: *fortuna*, Sall.: *ingenii*, Tac.: *ventorum*, Plin.

VIOLENTUS, a, um. (*vis*) I. *Violent, using force, vehement, impetuous, boisterous*; *opcs*, Cic.: *ira*, Ov.: *Eurus*, Virg.: *violentior annis*, id.: *violentissima tempestates*, Cic.: especially in respect of disposition or mind; *homo*, id.: *ingenium*, Liv.: *violentus in armis*, Ov.: *nec in lepores violentus eas*, Mart. II. *With which force is used, violent*; *impetus*, Cic.: *mors*, a violent death, Sen.: *violentum est, dicere*, Cic., i. e. it is excessive.

VIOLŪ, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (*vis*) I. *To injure, violate*,

dishonour, contamination, defile, profane; jus, Cic.: loca religiosa, id.: amicitiam, id.: virginitatem, id.: parentes, id.: virginem, Varr.: stupris aut cædibus violati, Liv.: hence, II. *To injure, wound*; Ov.: Cels.: agros ferro, Virg., i. e. to lay waste. III. *To dye, colour, stain*, for by this means the natural colour is destroyed; ebur ostro, Virg. IV. Fig. *To hurt, offend*; oculos, sc. by any thing injurious or disagreeable, Ov.: aures, Petron.

VIPERA (for vivipara), æ. f. *A viper, a viviparous kind of serpent*, Coluber Berus, L.; Plin.: but it seems that frequently, an *adder*, or, *a serpent of any kind*, is meant; Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: hence fig., of dangerous persons; in situ — venenatam illam viperam habere, Cic.: hence, as a term of reproach, *viper! adder! Flor.*

VIPERĀLIS, e. (vipero) *Of, pertaining to, or good against vipers or serpents*; herba, Apul.

VIPERĒUS, a, um. (vipera) I. *Of vipers or serpents*; carnes, Ov.: anima, Virg.: crinis Discordie, id., i. e. snake hair, snakes instead of hair: dentes, dragon's teeth, Ov.: pennæ, venomous serpents, id. II. *Full of vipers or serpents*; monstrum, Medusa's head, Ov.: sorores, i. e. the Furies, who had snakes for hair: canis, id., i. e. Cerberus.

VIPERĪNUS, a, um. (vipera) I. *Of vipers or serpents*; morsus, Acc. ap. Cic.: cruor, Hor.: caro, Plin.: sanies, poison, id.: nodus, Hor. II. *Pertaining to or good against vipers or serpents*: hence, Viperina, sc. herba, Dragonwort; Apul.

VIRPO, ñnis, m. *A small crane*; Plin.

VIR, i. m. (from *vīs*, with *v*) I. *A man, male person*; Ter.: vir cum viro congregitur, man with man, Liv.: viri Martis, i. e. fortes, id.: ubi illi viri essent, men, persons, or heroes, id.: vir altus, Cic.: vir virum legit, Liv., i. e. when each chooses a comrade, who fights by his side, and so they defend each other; but, Virg. Æn. II, 631, legitque virum vir, i. e. each seeks a man with whom to fight: viri ambigui, i. e. Centauri, Ov.: ambiguum modo vir modo femina, id., hermaphrodite: hence, 1. *The man*, i. e. *he*; vidisti virum, him, Cic.; and the word is frequently thus used by the poets. 2. *Virility*; Catull.

II. *A man*, i. e. *one that has reached man's estate*; Ov. Met. 13, 397. III. *A husband*; Ter.: Cic.: Hor.: Liv.: also of the male of animals; vir gregis ipse caper, the husband of the flock, Virg. IV. *A man, a man of courage, principle, or honour, one who deserves the name of a man*; plane vir, Cic.: tulle dolorem, ut vir, id.: male vir, unmanly, Ov.: si quid in Flacco viri est, Hor.: hence, it may often be rendered, *a hero*; multa viri virtus, Virg.: arma virumque cano, id.: hence, *manly behaviour or conduct, manliness*; si quid in Flacco viri est; see above: also, *a man, one who lives chastely*; ego tamen vir sum, Suet.: si quis male vir querit habere virum, Ov. V. *A foot-soldier*, as distinguished from a cavalry man; equites virique, Liv.: hence, equis virisque, with all one's might, Cic., prop., with cavalry and infantry: thus also, equis viris (sc. fugiam), id.

VI. It is often redundant; Teucrique viri, Virg. VII. It is often used for homo; e. g. vis nulla virum, &c., Virg. N.B. Genit. virum, for virorum; Virg.

VIRĀGO, inis, f. (vir) I. *A masculine woman*; as, a maid who can do hard work; Plaut.: thus Pallas is called, bella metuenda virago, Ov.; and, flava virago, id., i. e. heroine; unless this be for virgo: viraginem vicit, i. e. Amazonem, Lact. II. For virgo; Juturna virago, Virg.: thus Diana is called, Sen.

VIRĀTUS, a, um. (vir) *Masculine, manly*; Varr.

VIRĀTUS, us, m. (vir) *Manly behaviour*; Sidon.

VIRECTUM, i. n. i. q. Viretum; Prudent.

VIRENS, tis. I. Part. of viro; see VIRO. II. Adj. 1. *Green, verdant*; agellus, Hor.: hedera, id.: hence, Virentia, *Green trees and plants*; Colum. 2. Fig. *Blooming, youthful*; puella, Hor.: thus also, virenti, i. e. juveni, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17.

VIREO, ñnis, m. *A kind of bird, perhaps, a greenfinch*; Plin. 18, 69, 5.

VIREO, ui, ãre. I. *To be green or verdant*; arbores et vites virent, Cic.: I. tallea, Mart., i. e. Spartan marble, which is green: pectora felle virent, Ov. II. Fig. *To be fresh, lively, vigorous, or in good condition*; virebat ingenium vegetum, Liv.: genua, Hor.: serpens squama virere recenti solet, Ov., i. e. to shine, glisten: corpora, id. — See also VIRENS.

VIRENS, ium, f. *Strength*; see VIS.

VIRESCO, ãre. (inchoat. of viro) *To become green or verdant*; virescunt gramina, Virg.: hence, I. Fig. *To spring forth in a fresh or lively manner*; virescit copia rerum, Lucret. II. *To become strong, to grow*; virescit virtus, Fur. ap. Gell.

VIRETUM, i. n. (vireo) *A green or verdant spot*; vireta nemorum, green places in the woods, Virg.

VIRGA, æ. f. (vireo) I. *A green bough, especially, a long thin bough, whether cut off from the tree or not*; mala herent in sua virga, Varr.: turea, Virg.: hence, *a graft, scion*; Ov.: also, *a selling, slip*; Plin.: especially, *a twig cut off, a rod, wand, staff*; Virg.: Juv.: especially, the lictors carried such rods before the magistrates, and used them for beating malefactors before they were put

to death; Cic.: Liv.: hence, virga, for fuscus, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 32: also, *a magical wand*; Virg.: especially, the caduceus of Mercury is so called; Ov.: Virg.: also, Virgæ, *The stalks of flax*; Plin.: hence, II. *The streak of an imperfect rainbow*; Sen.: also, *any stripe or streak*; purpureis tingat sua corpora virgo, with striped garments, Ov.

VIRGĀTOR, ñris, m. (virga) *One who strikes or beats with rods*; Plaut.

VIRGĀTUS, a, um. (virga) I. *Striped, variegated*; sagula, Virg.: nurus, Val. Fl., i. e. tattooed. II. *Consisting of twigs or osiers*; calathisci, Catull.

VIRGETUM, i. n. (virga) *A place full of bushes, a thicket*; Cic. e XII Tab.

VIRGEUS, a, um. (virga) *Of rods or twigs*; supellex, Virg.: flamma, id.: Virgea, orum, subst., for virga, Calp. 5, 114.

VIRGĪNĒMIA, or VIRGĪNĒMIA, æ. f. *A word facetiously formed after the word vindemia, A harvest of blous or stripes*; Plaut.

VIRGĪNĀLIS, e. (virgo) *Of or belonging to a virgin, virgin, virgin-like, maidenly*; vestitus, Cic.: modestia, id.: ploratam virgineam edere, to cry like a girl, Cic. e Sophocle: feles, Plaut., a robber of virgins.

VIRGĪNĀRIUS, a, um. (virgo) *Of or concerned with virgins*; feles, Plaut., i. e. a robber of virgins.

VIRGĪNĒMIA, æ. f. See VIRGĪNĒMIA.

VIRGĪNEUS, a, um. (virgo) I. *Of, belonging or proper to, virgins*; virgin, virgin-like, maidenly; figura, Tibull.: gymnasium, i. e. in quo exercebantur virgines Spartanae, Propert.: pudor, Tibull.: or, rubor, Virg.: favilla, i. e. rogus, in quo virgines cadaver crematum est, Ov.: sagitta (Dianæ), Hor.: vultus, Virg.: urnæ, i. e. Danaïdum, Propert.: volucres, the Harpies, Ov.: ara, id., sacred to Vesta: domus, of the Vestals, Mart.: focus, fire of Vesta, Propert.: aurum, Mart., i. e. the golden garland which was given to the victor in the games of Minerva. II. *Of the aqueduct called Virgo*; aqua, Ov.; or, liquor, id., i. e. the water.

VIRGĪNSVENDĪDES (virgo and vendo) *A fictitious word*, i. e. *Seller of virgins*; Plaut.

VIRGĪNTAS, atis, f. (virgo) *Virginity, maidenhood*; virginitatem lædere, Cic.: eripere, Virg.; or, rapere, Ov.; thus also, libare, id.: dignam severa virginitate (Dianam), Ov.

VIRGĪNOR, ãri. (virgo) *To act or behave as a virgin*; Tert.

VIRGO, inis, f. (virgo) I. *A virgin, maid*; Cic.: virginem ducere, to marry, Quint.: Phœbea, Ov., i. e. laurus, because Daphne was said to have been changed by Apollo into a laurel; bellica, Sil., i. e. Pallas: Saturnia, Ov., i. e. Vesta: Dea, id., i. e. Diana: also, Astræa is called virgo, Virg. Ecl. 4, 6; virginis (i. e. Helles) æquor, Hellespont, Ov.: also, the constellation Virgo: Cic.: virgines sanctæ, Hor.; and simply, virgines, Cic., the Vestal virgins: also, unmarried and continent men are called virgines, Tert.: Hieron.: also of animals that have not had young; equarum virginum, Plin.: carnes, the flesh of such animals, id.: hence fig., 1. Of things without life, *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed*; saliva, fasting spittle, Tert.: terra, Plin., not yet dug: senectia, i. e. cælebs, Tert.: charta, Mart., i. e. not yet published or read. 2. *An aqueduct of very cool water at Rome* is called Virgo (hodie, Trevi); Ov.: Plin. 3. *The constellation Virgo*; Cic. N. D. 2, 42. II. *Any unmarried woman*; thus Medea is called, virgo adultera, Ov.: Penthesilea, Virg. III. *A young married woman*; Pasiphæa, Virg.: virginum matres juvenumque, Hor.

VIRGŪSUS, a, um. (virga) *Fall of twigs or rods*; Pallad. 1, 24, 2.

VIRGŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of virga) I. *A little twig, rod, or branch*; oleagina, Nep. II. *A little staff*; Cic.: hence, 1. *Normalis*, Manil., i. e. linea. 2. *Divina*, Cic., a magical wand, 3. *Censoria*, Quint., a little stroke near a word, to show that it is suspected, otherwise called obelus.

VIRGŪLĀTUS, a, um. (virgula) *Striped, marked with stripes or lines*; concha, Plin.

VIRGŪLTUM, i. n. (for virguletum, from virgula) *A bush*; a thicket, shrubbery; sarmentis virgultisque collectis, Cæs.: regio virgultorum ferax, Colum.: virgulta premes pro agros, Virg., set or plant layers: also fig.; Cic. Cæl. 18. N.B. Virgultus, a, um. *Full of thickets*; in valle virgulta, Sall. Fragm.

VIRGŪNCŪLA, i. n. (dimin. of virgo) *A young virgin, little maid*; Sen.

VIRĪA, æ. f. *A bracelet*; plur., viriæ; Plin.

VIRĪĀTUS, a, um. (viria) *Furnished with a bracelet*; Lucil.

VIRĪCŪLĀ, ãrum, f. (dimin. of vires) *Little strength*; patrimonii, Apul., i. e. small property.

VIRĪCŪLUM, i. n. i. q. Cestrum; Plin.

VIRĪDĀRIUM, or VIRĪDĪRIUM, i. n. (viridis) I. *A garden, especially, a pleasure garden*; Plin. II. *Viridiaria* (viridar.), *Green trees or plants*; Pand.

VIRĪDE, adv. *Greenly, verdantly*; nihil viridius viret, Plin.

VIRIDIA, um. n. See VIRIDIS.

VIRIDIARIUM, i. n. See VIRIDIARIUM.

VIRIDICO, Æ. (viridis) I. Intrans. To be greenish : hence, Viridicans, Greenish ; Tert. II. Trans. To make green ; silva viridicata, Cic., i. e. green.

VIRIDIS, Æ. (vireo) I. Green, in all its shades ; ripa, Cic. : ligna, id. : color, Gell. : avis, i. e. psittacus, Ov. : campos viridissimos, Cic., i. e. covered with green grass : virides latus, Val. Fl., surrounded with trees : herbe viridiores, Plin. : Venafurum, i. e. olea Venafri, Hor. : Ægyptus, i. e. ferax plantarum et frugum, Virg. : Britannia, Ov., painted with vitrum or glastum (wood) : especially, of the sea and all that pertains to it ; aqua, Ov. : Mincius, Virg. : comæ Nerèidum, Ov. : again, palor, Virg., i. e. greenish or yellowish : cœlum, Plin., clear, and so, blue : hence, Viride, Green, a green colour ; baccis e viridi rubentibus, id., i. e. of a reddish green, or green mixed with red : viride means also, Any thing green : hence, Viridia, subst. I. Green trees, plants, &c. ; Plin. : Vitr. : also, garden plants, green herbs ; Colum. 2. Green walks ; in a garden, Phædr. II. Fig. Green ; i. e. young, fresh, not old ; cascus, Colum. : fructus studiorum, Quint. III. Fresh, lively, vigorous ; iuventa, Virg. : senectus, id. : ætas, Colum. : ævum, Ov., i. e. youth : senex, Sen. : also of sound, or of the voice ; sonus viridior, Gell. N.B. Viridium, for viridium ; Stat.

VIRIDITAS, Ætis. f. (viridis) I. The green colour of a thing, greenness ; pratorum, Cic. II. Liveliness, briskness, freshness ; senectus auferit viriditatem, Cic.

VIRIDO, Ære. (viridis) I. Intrans. To be green : hence, Viridans, Green, verdant ; laurus, Virg. : hederæ, Plin. II. Trans. To make green : hence, Viridari, To become green ; Ov.

VIRILIS, Æ. (vir) I. Of, proper or belonging to a man, manly. 1. In respect of sex ; stirps, Liv. ; or, sexus, Nep., i. e. a son : sexus, the male sex, Liv. : vultus, i. e. viri, Ov. : Fortuna, id., i. e. who was said to prevent men from seeing the faults of women : convivia, consisting of men only, Vitr. : pars virilis, Lucr. ; or, virilia, Plin. 2. In respect of age : toga, Cic., the manly gown, which was assumed by youth at the fifteenth or sixteenth year of their age : partes, the part of a man, Hor. : hence, pars, or portio, a portion which falls to each ; as, of an inheritance, Pand. : hence, the part, office, or duty of each ; est aliqua mea pars virilis, Cic. : pro parte virili, for my part, as much as belongs to me ; agrum pro virili parte cepisset, Liv. : qui pro virili parte defendunt, Cic., to the utmost of their power : also, pro virili portione, Tac. Observe, pro virili parte, in the sense of 'with all one's might,' is not Latin ; see Ernesti Cl. Cic., Virilis.

II. Manly, suitable to or becoming a man, not effeminate ; dolor, Cic. : oratio, id. : animus, id. : ingenium, Sall. : scelerata, Tac., that require the courage of a man : pium virile videatur, Cic. : hence, Virilia, Manly actions ; Sall.

VIRILITAS, Ætis. f. (virilis) I. Manhood, manly age ; Plin. II. Manliness, manfulness ; Quint. III. i. q. Membrum virile ; Hirt. : Quint. : also of animals ; Plin.

VIRILITER, adv. Manfully, in a manly manner ; firmly, courageously ; Cic. : viriliss, Sen.

VIRIDULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of viria) A bractlet ; Plin.

VIRIDOSE, adv. Strongly, violently ; viriosus, Tert.

VIRIDOSUS, a, um. (vires) Strong, violent, powerful ; Tert.

VIRIDPOTENS, tis. (vires and potens) Powerful, mighty ; Plaut.

VIRIDPOTENS, tis. (vir and potens) Marriageable, fit for a husband ; Pand.

VIRITIM, adv. (vir) I. Man by man ; when it is sometimes, i. q. Among all, to each ; sometimes, singly ; sometimes, together, collectively ; agrum viritum dividere, Cic., i. e. so that each may have a part : præmia viritum et publice tribut, i. e. singulis hominibus et civitatibus, Hirt. : trecenos nummos viritum dedit, to each, Tac. : quos viritum legerat, each singly, Nep. : populi viritum dedit, Plin., i. e. all, entirely.

II. Separately, singly, by himself, in particular, apart ; dimicare, Curt. : legeret viritum publicus usus, Hor., in single combat : in universum de ventis diximus, nunc viritum incipientes illos discutere, Sen. : viritum commune fecerit, Sall.

VIROR, Æris. m. (virco) A green colour, green ; pratorum, Apul.

VIRGOSUS, a, um. (vir) Fond of men ; mulier, Lucil.

VIRGUSUS, a, um. (virus) I. Full of matter or stinky moisture ; Cato. II. Of a strong smell, stinking, fetid ; odor, Scrib. Larg. : castoreæ, Virg. : viriosissimum rmedium, Scrib. Larg. III. Poisonous, hurtful, dangerous ; spina, Apul. Mct. 7, ed. Oudend.

VIRTUS, Ætis. f. (vir) Properly, Manliness, manfulness, Gr. ἀρετή : hence, that which becomes or is proper to a man. I. Agency, service, aid, benefit ; virtute deorum, Plaut. : forma virtute, id., II. Skill, art, or science ; virtutum in alia excellere, Cic. : dicendi, Quint. III. Valour, bravery, courage ; rei militaris, Cic. ; or, bellandi, id. ; or, militaris, id. : also simply, virtue, Cæs. : Liv. : also gen., courageousness, spirit ; Cic. : also in a bad sense ; iniqua, Stat. IV. Virtue. 1. The virtues

taken together, virtuous conduct or behaviour ; est tanta virtute, so virtuous, Cic. honesta in virtute ponuntur, id. 2. A single virtue ; his virtutibus, &c., Cic. V. Good qualities, properties, or talents taken together, and so, qualities, properties, talents, or, goodness, excellence ; animi, corporis, Cic. : nec arboris nec equi, id. Also, Military talents ; Cic. Leg. Manil., in several places.

VI. A single good quality, a talent ; virtutes oratoria, Cic. : orationis, Quint. : memoria duplex virtus facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. VII. Power, virtue, effect ; Bacchi, Propert. : oratoris, Cic. : cum quadam virtute, Quint., with a certain emphasis. VIII. A miracle ; Sulp. Sev.

VIRULENTUS, Æ. f. (virulentus) I. q. Virus ; Sidon.

VIRULENTUS, a, um. (virus) Full of bad humour or poison ; Gell.

VIRUS, i. n. Natural clammy moisture, humour, juice, poison, &c. I. The juice or sap of plants ; pastinacæ, Plin. II. Juice, humour, liquor ; cochlearum, Plin. : destillat—virus, Virg. III. Poison, poisonous humour, venom ; Virg. : hence, I. Fig. Poison, venom ; acerbitates suæ, Cic. 2. A strong or unwholesome vapour or exhalation ; paludis, Colum. : animæ leonis, Plin. : odoris, id. 3. A strong, pungent flavour ; of wine, Plin., i. e. strength ; ponti, Manil., i. e. salt.

VIS, is. f. Plur. VIREs, rarely, vis. (from *vis, vis*) I. Power, strength, force, might, vehemence, violence, impetuosity ; fluminis, Cæs. : oratoris, Cic. : morbi, Nep. : tempestatis, Cæs. : frigorum, Cic. : hostium, Cæs. : hence, of style, energy, fire ; vim desiderat, Cic. II. Force or violence used against any one ; vim facere, Cæs., to use ; afferre vitæ suæ, Cic., to lay violent hands on himself ; inferre, id. ; or, facere in aliquem, Ter. ; or, aliquid, Cic. ; or, adhibere, id., to use force ; also, vim afferre aliquid, id., to do violence to : also, vim afferre aliquid, to kill, Nep. : vim restituere, Cic., i. e. to return, retaliate, or, to restore possession of that from which one has been forcibly driven. It was customary, after having established a legal claim to any thing, to use a certain ceremony or judicial form in removing the present possessor ; this is called vis quotidiana, or festucaria, Cic. : agam, vi, Ter. ; Liv. ; or, per vim, Cic., with force, forcibly, by main force.

III. Power, might, i. e. endeavour, exertion ; omni vi, Liv. : summa vi, Cic. IV. Force, i. e. any unjust or unlawful action ; Cic. : legem per vim ferre, id. V. Power, influence ; Cic. Quint. I. VI. Power, virtue, strength, efficacy, efficaciousness ; veneni, Cic. : deorum, id. : imperii, Liv. : animi, Cic. : hence, power, effect, influence ; conscientia, Cic. : in fortuna, id. : vim fœderis habere, id. : major vis cœli, Colum. VII. A great quantity or number, a multitude ; servorum, Cic. : auri, id. : navium, Liv. : locustarum, Tac., i. e. a swarm.

VII. Meaning, signification, sense (of words and sentences) ; verbi, Cic. : que vis vocibus subjecta sit, id. : hanc habet vim, id.

IX. Idea, notion, nature, substance or essence of a thing ; vis, or vis et natura, deorum, Cic., the divine nature : amicitia, id. : eloquentia, id. : virtutis, id., Hor. X. It is used also in circumlocutions ; posterius vis corporis, i. e. posterior pars corporis, Cic. Arat. : vis ignea, Ov., i. e. ignis. N.B. Dux. 1. Vis, occur, but rarely ; Lucr. : Sall. Fragm. 2. Vires, which is common, Powers, power, strength, of the body, mind, and other things ; militum, Cæs. : corporum, Cic. : legum, Ov. : of fire, Hor. : also with an infinitive ; Ov. : pro viribus, according to one's power or ability, Cic. : supra vires, Hor. : also, Vires, Virtue, efficacy ; has vires habet herba, Or. : magnes sine viribus, Plin. : also, might, power ; usus est (Cæsar) viribus suis, Sen. : also, forces, i. e. soldiers, troops, forces ; contractis viribus, Liv. : robur virium, id.

VISCĀTUS, a, um. (viscum) Besmeared with birdlime ; Varr. : Ov. : fig. ; munera, Plin. Ep., i. e. presents for which one hopes to get a good return.

VISCĒRA, um. n. See VISCUS.

VISCĒRĀTIM, adv. (viscus, eris) Piece by piece ; Enn.

VISCĒRĀTIŌ, Ætis. f. (viscera) I. A present of flesh or meat, which was distributed among the people ; Cic. : Liv. II. A feast, banquet, Gr. σπλάγχνα ; Sen.

VISCĒREUS, a, um. (viscus, eris) Consisting of flesh ; Prudent.

VISCIDUS, a, um. (viscum) Clammy, viscid ; Th. Prisc.

VISCŌSUS, a, um. (viscum) I. Full of birdlime ; Prudent. II. Clammy, tough ; Pallad.

VISCUM, i. n. (vis) I. The mistletoe ; Virg. ; Plin.

II. Birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe ; in which sense also Viscus, i. m. is used : hoc viscum, Plin. : viscus, Plaut. : hence, I. Any thing slippery ; Mart. 2. A net ; Varr.

VISCUS, Æris. n. and more frequently, plur. VISCĒRA. I. Every thing that is under the skin. 1. Intestines, in the widest sense, i. e. all parts in the body except the flesh and the muscles ; viscus omne, Cels. : rancenti viscere, Lucr. : hence, I. The lungs, liver, heart, &c. ; Tityus viscere pasce avit, with his liver, Tibull. : harentia viscere tela, in the heart or breast, Ov. : the womb ; id. : the stomach ; id. : a sucking breast ; Nemes. : quodque viscus, the upper intestines, Cels. : thus also, viscera, id.

². *The entrails, bowels*; Ov. 2. *Viscera, The flesh, considered as covered by the skin*; v. visceribus sanguis exeat, Cic.: boum, id. II. Fig. 1. *Viscera, Flesh and blood* (as Gr. *σπλάγγνα*), i. e. *one's own child or children*; Ov.: Quint. Cf. Weber ad Juv. 2. 72. 2. Fig. *The entrails, i. e. the inmost part of any thing*; montis, Virg.: ter. rae, Ov.: reip., Cic.: inhaerēt in visceribus malum, id.: quae mihi in visceribus haerent, in my inmost soul, deeply infixed in my memory, id.: causa, id.: neu in viscera vertite vires, Virg., i. e. do not wage war against your own fellow citizens: tyrannus haerens visceribus nobilissimae civitatis, Liv.: hence, 3. Of *Money, or, property*; ararū, Cic.: de visceribus tuis, id.

VISENDUS, a, um. I. Part of viso; see Viso. II.

Adj. *Worthy of being seen*; Cic.: insomnia, Plin.

VISIBILIS, e. (video) I. *That may be seen, visible*; Apul. II. *That can see, able to see*; Plin.

VISIBILITAS, ātis, f. (visibilis) *Visibility*; Tert.

VISIBILITER, adv. *Visibly*; Paulin. Nol.

Viso, ōnis, f. (video) I. *A seeing, sight*; eamque esse dici visonem, ut similitudine cernatur, Cic.: hence,

II. *That which one sees, an appearance, vision, apparition*; adventia, Cic.: fluens, a visio, II. *The image of a thing in the mind, an idea, notion*; doloris, Cic.:

veri et falsi, id. IV. *A single case (as a law term)*; prima, Pand.: tribus visionibus, id.

VISITATIO, ōnis, f. (visitō) *A seeing*; hence, I. *A sight, appearance*; Vitr. II. *A visit*; Tert.: also, a *visitation, punishment*; Vulg.

VISITRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of viso) I. *To see*; Plaut. II. *To go to see, to visit*; aliquem, Cic.: ægrum, Suet.

Viso, sī, sum, ēre. (freq. of video) I. *To see, look at, view*; visendi causa, Cic.: agros, Liv. II. Especially, *To go to see, to look after, to go*; vis ad portum, Plaut.:

go to harbour and see: vis, redierint, Ter.: visam, si (i. e. whether) domi est, id.: vis, num sit, id.: also, visio, for visam; e. g. id viso, tune an illi insanant, Ter., I will see whether: hence it often means, *to visit*; uxorem, Ter.: ut viderem te et viserem, Cic.: it visere ad eam, Ter., goes to visit her: domum, Cic.: nosque vises, id. — See also, VISENDUS.

VISOR, ōris, m. (video) *One that sees or looks after any thing, a spy*; Tac. Ann. 16, 2; this word is of doubtful authority, and is omitted in ed. Ern.

VISPELLIO, ōnis, m. *A kind of infamous person, as some suppose, a robber of graves*; Pand.

VISUALITAS, ātis, f. (visualis, from visus) *The faculty of sight, sight, vision*; Tert.

VISŪTA, æ, f. *A kind of vine*; Colum.

VISUM, i, n. (video) I. Objectively, *An appearance, sight, object seen*; turpia visa, Propert.: especially, *An appearance in a dream, a vision*; visa somniorum, Cic.; and without somniorum, Virg.: perterritus visis, Cic.

II. Subjectively, with the Stoics, *The sensation or condition of the soul when it receives sensible impressions*; Cic. Acad. 1, 11, as a translation of the Gr. *φαντασία*.

VISUS, a, um. See VIDEO.

VISUS, us, m. (video) I. *A seeing, sight, vision*; visū nocere, Plin.: oculorum, Quint.: obire omnia visū, to look over, Virg.: terribiles visū, id.; where, however, visū may be the supine: visus effugiet suos, Ov.: also, *the vision, i. e. the eyes together with the faculty of sight*; Stat.: Lact.: hence, II. *That which one sees, an appearance, visible form*; angustior humano visū, Liv.: humano visū Deos esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, i. e. to have a human form: nocturnus, a vision of the night, Liv.: horribilis, Virg. III. *Appearance, show*; visum habere insignem, Cic. N. D. 1, 5.

VITA, æ, f. (perhaps from *βιωτή*, or *βίωτες*) I.

Life; in vita esse, to be alive, to live, Cic.: discedere a vita, id.; or, cedere e and ex vita, id.; or, vita, id.; or, excedere e vita, id.; or ex vita, id.; to die: vitam ponere, to quit life, to die, id.: vitam amittere, id.: e vita abire, to die, id.: vita frui, id.: vitam profundere pro aliquo, id.: perducere vitam ad annum centesimum, id.: si vita suppetet, id., if I live: vitam vivere, degere, agere, to lead a life, to live: vitam tutam vivere, to live securely, id.: vitam miseram vivere, id.: agere vitam honestissimam, id.: also, vitam vivere, to live, Plaut.: also, vita vivere, id.: also, vitam trahere, to live, to pass one's life, Virg.: aliquid adimere, Cic.; or, auferre, id.; or, aliquem vita privare, id.; or, expellere, id.: in mea vita, in my life, id.: in vita, in his (whole) life, id.: vitam colere inopem, Ter., to lead a vitam producere, to prolong, Nep.: abrumpere, Virg.: Also plur.; e. g. plures vitas, Quint. N. B. 1. *Victus* is joined with it; in omni vita atque victu, Cic., where victus denotes the mode of life.

2. Of things without life, *Duration, continuance*; as, of trees and plants, Plin. II. *Life*, i. e. *mode of life*; rustica, Cic.: per omnium vitas, id. III. *Life, i. e. conduct, behaviour, conversation*; inspicere in omnium vitas, Ter.: also, a *stylish manner of living, style, fashion*; usus, vita, mores — respuat, Cic. IV. *A course of life, the actions or events of a man's life, a life, biography*; vitæ imperatorum, Nep.: vitæ vivorum, id.

V. Fig. *Life, i. e. a thing or person which one greatly*

esteems or loves; Æschinum, nostram vitam omnium, Ter.: hence, as a term of endearment; mea vita! my dear life! my treasure! Plaut.: Cic. VI. *A shade in the infernal regions*; tenues sine corpore vita, Virg.

VII. *Sustenance, livelihood, victuals and drink*; reperire sibi vitam, Plaut.: de vita mea, id.: cui opera vita erat, Ter. VIII. *Mankind, the world*; rebus, quas postea invenerat vita, Plin.: cf. Tibull. 2, 1, 37; Mart. 8, 3, 20. N. B. *Vital, for vite*; Lucr.

VITABILIS, e. (vito) *That deserves to be shunned*; Ov.

VITĀBUNDUS, a, um. (vito) *Shunning, avoiding, endeavouring to escape*; without an accusative, Sall., and with one, Liv.

VITALIS, e. (vita) I. *Of or pertaining to life, that supports life, vital*; ævum, period of life, Plaut.: vitales auras carpere, to breathe, live, Virg.: lumen vitale relinquere, to die, Ov.: via, id., the windpipe: vis, vital principle, Cic.: spiritus, id.: motus vitales edere, to live, Lucr.: sacula vitalia, i. e. vita, id.: quod vitale fit, that maintains life, Liv.: hence, *Vitalia, Things upon which life depends, the vital parts of the body*; in corpore, Sen.: plium sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat, Plin.: arborum, id.: rerum, i. e. principia vitæ, Lucr. II. *Similar to or resembling life*; cui potest esse vita vitalis? Emp. ap. Cic., to whom can life seem to deserve the name of life? III. *Long-lived*; saluum me et vitalem, Plaut.: puer, Hor. IV. *Lectus, a death-bed*, Petron. 42; according to others, the bed which one has used during life: vitalia, id., a death-bed.

VITĀLITAS, ātis, f. (vitalis) *Vital power, vitality*; in corde, Plin.

VITĀLITER, adv. *Vitally*; Lucr.

VITĀTIO, ōnis, f. (vito) *An avoiding*; doloris, Cic.

VITĀLLINUS, a, um. for vitulinus; Plaut. Fragm.: Apic.

VITĀLLUM, i, n. i. q. Vitellus. *The yolk of an egg*; Apic.

VITĀLLUS, i, m. (dimin. of vitulus) I. As a term of endearment, *A little calf*; Plaut. II. *The yolk of an egg*; Cic.: Hor.

VITĀS, a, um. (vitis) I. *Of a vine*; coliculus, Varr.: pocula, Virg., i. e. wine. II. *Full of vines*; juga, Auson.: rura, Prudent.

VITĀX, icis, f. *Chaste tree, Abraham's balm* (Viteæ agnus castus, L.); Plin. 24, 38.

VITĀBILIS, e. (vicio) *Corruptible*; Prudent.

VITĀRIUM, i, n. (vitis) *A nursery for vines*; Varr.

VITĀTIO, ōnis, f. (vito) *An violating, corrupting*; Sen.

VITĀTOR, ōris, m. (vicio) *A violator, corruptor*; Sen.

VITĀCŪLA, æ, c. (vitis and colo) *A cultivator of vines*; Sil.

VITĀCŪMUS, a, um. (vitis and como) I. *Crowned with vine leaves*; Avien. II. *Hung with vine leaves*; ulmus, Sidon.

VITĀCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of vitis) I. *A little vine*; Cic. II. *A tendril, clasper*; Pallad.: fruticis, Plin.

VITĀFER, a, um. (vitis and fero) I. *Bearing vines*; arbores, Pallad. II. *Fruitful in vines*; colles, Plin.

VITĀGENUS, a, um. (vitis and gigno) *Of vines*; liquor, wine, Lucr.

VITĀGENUS, a, um. (vitis) i. q. Vitigenus; e. g. folium, Colum.

VITĀLENA, æ, f. (vitium and lena) A term of reproach, *A wicked or profligate woman*; Plaut.

VITĀLIGO, inis, f. (vitium) *A kind of cutaneous eruption consisting of spots, sometimes black, sometimes white, the morphea, and, e. g., a cutaneous eruption*; Cels.

VITĀLIS, e. (vicio) *Platted with osiers or the like*; cista, Plin.: alvi apum, Varr.: hence, *Vitilla, Platted things, as, baskets, &c.*; Plin.

VITĀLITRĀTOR, ōris, m. *An ill-natured or quarrelsome person*; Plin. — From

VITĀLITRĀGŌ, āre. (vitium and litigō) *To wrangle or quarrel, or, to calumniate*; Cato ap. Plin.

VITĀINEUS, a, um. (vitis) i. q. Vitigenus; Flor.

VITĀIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (vitiō) I. *To injure, corrupt, spoil, mar, infect, taint, vitiate*; lues vitaverat auras, Ov.: oculos, id.: ossa vitata, Cels.: virginem, Ter., to violate: diem, to cause a day not to be used for any public business, and so as it were to spoil it, Cic. II. *To falsify, corrupt*; senatus consulto, Liv.: memoriam, id.: vitatae significationes comituro, Cic. III. *To hinder, interrupt, destroy*; auspicia, Messalla ap. Gell.

VITĀIOSUS, a, um. (vitiō) I. *In a faulty manner, incorrectly, badly, not rightly*; concludere, Cic.: vitiosus, id.: vitiosissimus, Colum. II. *Faulty, in respect of the auspices*; fere leges, Cic.

VITĀIOSITAS, ātis, f. (vitiōsus) I. *Viciousness, depravity*; Cic. II. *Corruption, defect, disorder*; Macrob.

VITĀIOSUS, a, um. (vitiō) I. *Full of faults or defects, faulty, bad, corrupt, defective, good for nothing*; nux, Plaut., worm-eaten: suffragium, Cic.: pecus, Varr., diseased: locus (corporis), diseased, Colum.: vitiosissimus orator, Cic.: hence, II. *Faulty in respect of the auspices, done or made contrary to the auspices*; in dira et vitiosa incurrimus, Cic.: consul, id., i. e. elected contrary to the auspices. III. *Faulty, in respect of virtue, and so, vicious, depraved, wicked, bad*; vita, Cic.: homo, id.:

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vitosior, id. : homo vitiosissimus, Vell. : also, otherwise faulty in behaviour ; diverso genere, Suet.

VITIS, is, f. I. *A vine*; Cic. : vidua, i. e. sine fulcramento ulmi, Catull. : vites ponere, to plant, set, Virg. : alba, nigra, i. e. albas, nigras uvas ierens, Colum. : hence, 1. From the resemblance, vitis nigra, bryonia, Plin. : alba, a kind of plant, otherwise called Ampeloleuce, id. : and plur., vitibus albis, Ov. 2. *Wine*; Mart. II. *The branch of a vine*; Varr. : hence, 1. *A vine sapling cut off for use*; as, for a staff of office, such as was used by centurions in chastising soldiers, Ov. : hence, the office of a centurion or captain; Juv. 2. *Any young slender shoot*; Pallad. III. i. q. Vinea, *A defensive machine used by besiegers*; Lucil.

VITISĀTOR, ōris, m. (vitis and sator) *A planter of vines*; Virg.

VITIUM, i n I. *Injury, hurt*; virginis, Ter., violation: vitium virgini offerre, to violate, id. : hence, II. *A flaw, crack, chink*; in parietibus, Cic. : vitium facere, of buildings, to crack, chink, Cic. III. *Any defect, fault, imperfection, blemish, whether in the body, mind, conduct, dress, or any thing else*; in corpore, Cic. : vitia in dicente videre, id. : aqua capium vitium, Ov. : in vitio esse, to be faulty; elatio animi in vitio est, Cic. : also, to commit a fault, id. : vitio vertere alicui, or ducere, Ter. ; or, dare, Cic., i. e. to attribute or impute as a fault; vitio esse, to be reckoned as a fault: vitium alicui dicere, to reproach, revile, Plaut. : vitium sileretur, an abusive word, Cic. Sull. 8: hence, 1. *A moral fault, vice, vicious conduct*; non vitium, sed erratum, Cic. : ventris, id. : vitium fugere, Hor. 2. *A hindrance, impediment*; Ter. : comitorium, Cic. Div. 2, 18: especially, *a hindrance occasioned by auspices or auguries*, as, when an augur sees lightning, by which the comitia were stopped; id. obvenit vitium, Cic. ; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 18: hence, Vitio, *Contrary to the auspices, and so, defectively*; Cic. : Liv. 3. *A fault, i. e. a cause of any thing wrong or unfortunate*; vitio vini feci, Plaut. : vitio civitatis, non suo, Cic. : fortunæ vitio, id. 4. *Inconvenience*; tempestatis et sentinae, Cæs. 5. *The bad or useless part of a thing*; as, of a plum, Plin., i. e. the kernel.

VITO, avi, ātum, āre. I. *To shun, avoid, endeavour to escape*; tela, Cæs. : suspiciones, Nep. : erit vitandum, ne, &c., i. e. cavendum, Cic. : also with a dative; huic verbo, Plaut. : se ipsum vitare, i. e. to be dissatisfied with one's self, Hor. II. *To avoid, escape*; odium plebis, Liv. : mortem, Cæs. : aliquem, Cic. : casum, id. : oculos hominum, id.

VITRĀRIUS, i m. (vitrum) *A glass-maker*; Sen.

VITRĀMEN, inis, n. (vitrum) *Glass ware*; Pand.

VITRĀTUS, a, um. (vitrum) i. q. Pellucidus; Lucr. 3, 410: but ed. Creech. has vitata.

VITREOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of vitreus) *Of glass*; Paulin. Nol.

VITREUS, a, um. (vitrum) I. *Of glass*; hostis, Ov. ; or, Iatro, Mart. i. e. a chessman: vasa, Colum. : hence, Vitrea (plur.), *Glass vessels*; Plin. II. *Vitreous, like glass*. 1. In respect of its glittering appearance; hence, *Shining, glittering*; unda, Virg. : ros, Ov. : sedilia, Virg. : Circe, Hor., beautiful. 2. In respect of its transparency; hence, *Transparent*; toga, Varr. 3. In respect of its brittleness; hence, *Frail, uncertain*; fama, Hor. 4. In respect of its colour; hence, *Green, sea-green*; color, Plin.

VITRĀRIA (Vitrar.), æ. f. sc. herba. *Parietary*; Apul.

VITRICUS, i m. *A step-father*; Cic. : vitricus (sc. Cupidinis), Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24, i. e. Vulcan.

VITRUM, i n. I. *Glass*; Cic. II. *Wood, a kind of herb used for dyeing a blue colour* (Isatis tinctoria, L.); Cæs. : called also, glastum, and isatis; Plin.

VITTA, æ. f. *A band*. I. *A chaplet or fillet for the head*. 1. Of victims; Virg. : Juv. 2. Of priests and priestesses; Virg. : also of other sacred persons; as, poets, Virg. 3. Of freeborn women, whether unmarried or married. *A kind of head-dress or cap*; Ov. Cf. Bütiger's Sabina, 1, p. 157. II. *A fillet or wreath round an altar*; Virg. III. Also, persons praying for protection, mercy, &c., carried vittæ in their hands, which they wound round the branches borne as emblems of peace; Virg. : Hor.

VITTATUS, a, um. *Surrounded with a vitta*; capilli, Ov. : sacerdos, Juv., i. e. virgo Vestalis.

VITŪLA, æ. f. (from vitulus) *A cow-calf under one year of age*; Virg. : also gen., a young cow; id.

VITŪLATIO, ōris, f. (vitulor) *A public thanksgiving for a victory, or other festival*; Macrob.

VITŪLINUS, a, um. (vitulus) *Of a calf or calves*; caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic. : Vitulina, sc. caro, *Veal*; Plaut. : assum, roast veal, Cic. : plur., Vitulina, *Veal*; Nep.

VITŪLOR, āri. (according to some, from vitulus, i. e. to frisk about like a calf; according to others, from vita) I. *To be joyous or merry*; Enn. II. *To offer a sacrifice in thanksgiving*; Jovi, Plaut.

VITŪLUS, i m. (Γράλος) *A bull calf, a young bullock, properly, under the age of one year*; Varr. : but it is

used also of a bullock several years old, Virg. : hence, 1. *The young of other animals*; as, of a horse, Virg. : of an elephant, Plin. : of a whale, id. 2. Vitulus marinus, Colum. : Plin. : also simply, Vitulus, *A sea-calf, seal*; Plin.

VITŪPERĀBĪLIS, e. (vituperō, āre) *Blameworthy, blameable*; Cic.

VITŪPERĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *In a blameworthy manner*; Cassiod.

VITŪPERĀTIO, ōnis, f. (vituperō, are) I. *A blaming, reproving, blame bestowed upon others*; Cic. II. *Blame received from others*; in vituperationem venire, Cic. ; or, adduci, id. ; or, cadere, id. ; or, subire vituperationem id., i. e. to be blamed: vituperationi esse, to occasion blame, id.

VITŪPERĀTOR, ōris, m. (vituperō, are) *A blamer, reprover*; Cic.

VITŪPERIUM, i n. *Rebuke, blame, censure*; Cic.

VITŪPERŌ, avi, ātum, āre. (vitium) I. *To injure, spoil*; alicui omen, Plaut. II. *To blame, reprove*; consilium, Cic. : aliquid, Ter. : deos, Plaut. : also, aliquid in re, for ob rem, Cic. — Synon. Vituperare, to blame, with chiding, opp. laudare: reprehendere, to reprove more gently: improbare, to disapprove: objurare, to reproach or upbraid with any thing: opprobare (in Plautus) and exprorare, to reprove, reprehend: increpare, and increpitare, to chide loudly and vehemently: exagitare, to reprove sarcastically: conviciari, to make reproachful objections: cavillari, to blame with ridicule: calumniari, to blame falsely.

VITŪPERŌ, ōnis, m. (vituperare) *A blamer, censurer*; Gell.

VIVĀCITAS, ātis, f. (vivax) I. *Long life, tenaciousness or length of life, longevity, vivaciousness*; Quint. : lenta, Plin. II. *Liveliness, vivacity*; ingenii, Arnob.

VIVĀCITER, adv. (vivax) *In a lively manner*; Fulgent. vivacius, Prudent.

VIVĀRIUS, a, um. (vivus) *Of or pertaining to living creatures*; naves, in which live fish are conveyed, Macrob. : hence, Vivarium, subst., *A place in which animals, game, fish, &c. are kept alive, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond, &c.*; aporum, Plin. : muranarum, id. : hence fig. ; exipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, Hor., i. e. endeavour to catch them by presents, in order to being made their heirs.

VIVĀTUS, a, um. (vivus) *Animated*; Lucr.

VIVAX, acis. (vivo) I. *Long-lived, tenacious of life*; Phoenix, Ov. : mater, Hor. : cervus, Virg. : vivacior Phœnix, Hor. : nimium vivax senectas, Sil. : hence fig., *durable, that lasts long*; apium, Hor. : oliva, Virg. : gratia, Hor. : arundo vivacissima, Colum. : vivacior cunila est, id. II. *Living, having life, lively*; sulfura, Ov., i. e. burning; pernicitas, Gell. III. *That gives life*; semina vivacia nutrita solo, Ov.

VIVĀRE, adv. *Very*; vive sapis, Plaut

VIVĒRA, æ. f. *A ferret* (Mustella Furo, L.); Plin.

VIVESCO, or VIVISCO, vixi, ēre. (vivo) I. *To become alive, come to life*; Plin. II. *Fig. To become lively or vigorous, to acquire strength*; ulcus vivescit, Lucr. : si utraque arbor vixerit, Colum., shall have recovered itself.

VIVISCOMBŪRIUM, i n. (vivus and comburo) *A burning alive*; Tert.

VIVIDĒ, adv. *With life or animation, vigorously*; vividus, Gell.

VIVIDĒLUS, a, um. Dimin. of vividus; Catull.

VIVIDUS, a, um. (vivo) I. *Full of life, lively, vigorous*; gemma (a bud), Ov. : tellus, id. : corpus, Plin. Ep. : hence, II. Of statues or pictures, *Made or drawn to the life*; signa, Propert. : cera, Mart. III. *Full of life or spirits, lively, brisk*; pecus, Liv. : Umber (canis), Virg. : animus, Plin. Paneg. : virtus, Virg. : carmen, Mart. : odia, Tac. : senectus, id. : vividior spiritus, Val. Max. : merum vividus, Mart.

VIVIFICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (vivifico) *A making alive*; Tert.

VIVIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (vivifico) *He who makes alive*; Tert.

VIVIFICUS, a, um. (vivus and facio) *That makes alive, animating*; Amnian.

VIVIFĀRTUS, a, um. (vivus and pario) *That brings forth its young alive, viviparous*; Apul.

VIVIFĀRIX, icis, f. (vivus and radix) *A ant set with the root, quickset*; Cic. : Varr.

Vivo, vixi, victum, ēre. (βίωω, βίω) I. *To live, be alive*; ad summam senectutem, Cic. : annum, a year, id. : also with an ablative to the question, how long? tringinta annis, id. : also with an accusative; vitam tutiorem, Cic. : duram, Ter. : vitam, quam tum vivebat, Cic. : hence, Vivitur, *Men live, they live*; also with a nominative; tertia vivitur ætas, Ov. : vivere sibi, to live for one's self, one's own pleasure or profit, Cic. ; like to which is, secum vivere, id. : alicui, Ter., to live for any one; studiis (abl.), to owe one's life to study,

Cic. ad Div. 13, 28: de lucro, to owe one's life to the mercy of another; Cic.: si vivo, if I live, Ter.: ita vivam, as truly as I live, Cic.: hence, vixit, he is dead, Plaut.: praeculare vixero, i. e. moriar, Cic.: also, vivere, to live, have life, thrive, of trees, plants, &c.; vivit vitis, id. arbor, Colum., takes root: spes vivit, Varr., it is a quickest hedge: hence, 1. Of fire, To live, i. e. to burn; Ov.: 2. Of statues and paintings, To be executed to the life, to seem to live; Claud.: 11. To live, i. e. to support or nourish one's self, to eat and drink; piscibus, to live upon fish, Cæs.: thus also, carne, id.: ut sit, qui (i. e. unde) vivat, that he may have something to live upon, Ter.: ex raptu, Ov.; or, raptu, Liv., to live by plunder: raptu viventes (volucres), Plin., birds of prey: parvo bene, Hor., to live well on little: misere, Plaut., to live poorly, have a bad fare. III. To live, i. e. to spend one's life in a certain manner; sic vivit, Cic., thus I live: in literis, id., i. e. to devote one's life to study: in tenui pecunia, to live upon small means, id.: bene, Ter., to live well, deny himself no enjoyment: e natura, Cic.: luxuriose, Nep.: sapienter, Cic.: IV. To live, i. e. to be or reside any where; vixit Syracusis, Nep.

V. To live, i. e. to be familiar or intimate (with any one); cum aliquo, Cic.: cum aliquo familiariter, id.: secum, id., to live alone or by one's self. VI. To live, emphatically, i. e. to live well, enjoy life; vivamus mea Lesbia, Catull.: quando vivemus? Cic.: hence, Vive, Vivite, Favere! I adieu! vive valeque, Hor.: vivite silvæ, Virg.: VII. To live, i. e. to be (of persons); vivo miserimus, Cic.: vivite fortes, Hor.: equis vivit fortuna? Ter.: VIII. Fig. To live, i. e. to continue, endure, remain, not to be lost or destroyed; vivunt scripta, Ov.: ejus nihil vivit auctoritas, Cic.: vulnus, Virg.: cucumeres, Plin., i. e. to remain in the stomach. N.B. Vixet, for vixisset; Virg.

VIVUS, a. um, (vivo) I. Living, alive, having life; aliquem vivum capere, Liv.: patrem et filium vivos comburat, Cic.: ad vivum corpus redigere, to make live flesh of, Plin.: We often render vivus, In one's lifetime; vivus et videns est publicatus, Cic.: huic vivum videntique funus ducitur, id.: thus also, me, te, se vivo, &c., in my, thy, his, lifetime; se vivo illum non triumphare, id.: me vivo, Plaut.: Hannibal vivo, Nep.: thus also, frangetis impetum vivi, during his life, Cic.: viva caro, live or quick flesh; ad vivas usque carnes, Plin.: hence, ad vivum rescare, Colum., to cut to the quick, and fig., to examine too closely, Cic.: hence, Vivum, subst., of money, The principal, capital; de vivo detrahere, Cic.; or, rescare, id.: hence, II. Proceeding from or belonging to a living creature; vox, Cic., that is spoken, word of mouth; calor, natural warmth, Ov.: III. Of statues and paintings, That seems to live, formed or drawn to the life; Virg.: Stat.: IV. Of plants and trees, Living, alive; arundo, Virg.: spes, Colum., a quickest hedge. V. Fig. Lively, fresh, vigorous, active, strong; flumen, running water, Liv.: ros, Ov., i. e. fresh; lucerna, Hor., burning; sulfur, natural, Liv.: Plin.: lapis, flint, Plin.: fons, Ov., flowing; saxum, Virg., natural: color, Mart., natural: argentum vivum, quicksilver, Plin.

Vix, adv. I. Scarcely, hardly, with difficulty; vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. N.B. I. Vix viget for vix emphatically, Auct. Consol. ad Liv. 2. Vix is also followed by quum, Cic.: by et, Virg.; or atque, Gell. II. Just at the moment; advenio Acherunt vix, Enn. ap. Cic.: contingat vix deinde mori, Val. Fl.: vixdum, scarcely yet, Cic.; see DUM. III. Scarcely, hardly, when nearly equivalent to, not; affirmare vix possumus, Cic.: vix aut omnino non, id.

VIXET, for vixisset; Virg.
VOCĀBŪLUS, e. (voco) i. q. Vocalis. Sounding; Gell.
VOCĀBŪLUM, i. n. (voco) I. The appellation of a thing, a word, name; Cic.: Hor.: II. The appellation of a person, a name; Ov.: Tac.: also, in grammar, for nomen; Varr.

VOCĀLIS, e. (vox) I. That is heard, sounding, vocal; speaking, crying, singing, &c.; carmen, Ov.: ranæ, Plin.: chorda, Tibull.: Orpheus, Hor., i. e. singing or playing; nympba, Ov., babbling (Echo): verba vocaliora, of stronger sound, Quint.: vocalissimus aliquis, Plin. Ep., of a very strong voice: ne quem vocalem præteriseris videamur, Cic., i. e. mere bawler (not an orator): vocale genus instrumenti rustici, Varr., i. e. slaves: Vocales, sc. literæ, VVocels; Cic.: also, Vocales, sc. homines, Singers, musicians; Lamprid. II. That renders vocal; unda, Stat., i. e. that causes those who drink of it to become singers or poets.

VOCĀLITAS, ātis, f. (vocalis) Sound, euphony; Quint.
VOCĀLITER, adv. I. Loudly, with a loud cry; Apul. II. According to the sound and letters; Tert.

VOCĀMEN, inis, n. (voco) An appellation, name; Lucr.
VOCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (voco) A calling; hence, I. An inviting as a guest; Catull. II. A citing or summoning before a court of justice; Gell.: also, the right to summon or cite; Varr.

VOCĀTIVE, adv. In the vocative case; Gell.
VOCĀTOR, ōris, m. (voco) I. One who calls; Prudent. II. One who invites another as a guest; Suet.

VOCĀTORIUS, a, um, i. e. ad vocandum pertinens; Tert.
VOCĀTUS, us, m. (voco) I. A calling upon, invocation; Virg. II. A calling, summoning, citing; Cic.: also, an inviting to table; Suet.

VOCIFĒRATIO, ōnis, f. (vociferor) A loud crying, bawling, vociferation; Cic.: muliebris, id.

VOCIFĒRATOR, ōris, m. (vociferor) One who cries aloud, a bawler, vociferator; Tert.

VOCIFĒRATUS, us, m. (vociferor) A crying aloud, vociferation; Plin.

VOCIFĒRUS, āvi, ātum, āre, i. q. Vociferor; Varr.: hence, vociferatum, passivè, Liv.

VOCIFĒROR, ātus, um, āri. (from vox, and perhaps ferro) To lift up the voice, cry aloud, bawl, vociferate; Cic.: also, to say with a loud voice, to cry out; quum hæc omnes vociferarentur, Liv.: hence fig.; res ipsa vociferatur, i. e. clamat, docet, Lucr.: also gen., to resound; æra vociferatur, id.

VOCĪFICO, āre, (vox and facio) i. q. Vociferor; Varr.: also with an accusative, Gell., i. e. to declare, point out.

VOCĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (freq. of voco) I. To call, name, especially when this is done frequently or by several persons; aliquem tyrannum, Nep.: qui Phalerus vocitatus est, Cic. II. To call out; Tac.

VOCO, āvi, ātum, āre, (vox) I. To call; Cæs.: aliquem in concionem, Cic.: senatum, or in senatum, i. e. to call the senate together, to convene an assembly, Liv.: ad consilium, to call a council of war, id.: also of things without life; quo res vocasset, id.: spes vocat, id.: ventos vocatis, Virg., when you have got a fair wind: thus also, venti vocantes, Val. Fl., favourable winds. II. To call upon, invoke, implore; Virg.: Hor.: III. To summon, cite; in jus, Cic.: IV. To invite (to an entertainment); ad cenam, Cic.: also simply, vocare, Nep.: domum, Cic.: spatium vocandi, Ter., for inviting to the wedding; hence, bene vocas, says one who declines an invitation, i. e. your invitation is kind (but I cannot accept it), Plaut.: hence fig., to invite, entice, allure; aliquem ad vitium, Cic.: in spem, id., to give a hope: servos ad libertatem, Liv.: V. To call out, challenge; hostem, Virg.: Tac.: divos in certamina, Virg.: hence fig.; offensas, Tac., i. e. to give offence, cause dislike against himself. VI. To name, call by name; oppidum, quod vocat, Cæs.: aliquid aliò nomine, Cic. Fragm.: ad spectæum, quod vocant, i. e. as it is called, Liv.: ædificia, que mapalia illi vocant, Sall.: hence, Vocor, aris, atur, &c., I am called or named; qui vocare? Ter., what is your name? jam lepides vocor, id.: VII. To address, speak to; Petron. VIII. To proclaim, announce; luxuriam, Virg., i. e. to prognosticate, give notice of. IX. Fig. To call to, i. e. to bring into, reduce to, place in (a certain state or condition); with in or ad; e. g. in discrimen ac periculum, Cic.: in suspensionem, id.: in odium aut invidiam, id., to raise hatred against; ad exitium, id., to plunge into: in crimen, to accuse, criminate, Cic.: Nep.: in iudicium, to accuse, impeach, call into court, Cic.: aliquem in partem, to make partaker of, to give part to, id.: in commune, to make common, Liv.: aliquem ad rationem reddendam, to call to account, Quint.: divos in vota, to make vows to, invoke, Virg.: ad calculos, to reckon, hold a reckoning with one, call to account, Liv.: amicitiam ad calculos, Cic., i. e. in friendship to weigh every thing too nicely: in dubium, to doubt, id.: ad integritatem majorum spe sua hominem vocabant, id., i. e. they hoped that he would possess as much integrity as his ancestors.

VOCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of vox) I. A weak voice; Cic. II. A sound, tone; Gell. III. A little word or particle; Gell. IV. Defamatory talk, scoffs, railery; incurrere in voculas malevolorum, Cic.

VOCŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (vocula); properly from voculo, (are) An accentuating or placing the right tone on a syllable; Nigid, ap. Gell.

VOLA, æ, f. The hollow of the hand or foot; Plin.: hence, nec vola nec vestigium, Varr., no trace.—Synon. Vola, the natural hollow or palm of the hand; cava manus, the hand made hollow, as, by a beggar in asking for alms.

VOLĀTICUS, a, um, (volo, are) I. Flying; Plaut.: hence, II. Flying hastily to and fro; Apul. III. Fickle, inconstant, volatile; Cic. IV. Magical; mulier, a witch, Fest.: qui volaticam spectat, sc. artem, i. e. a magician, Tert.

VOLĀTILIS, e. (volo, are) I. Flying, winged; bestiae, birds, Cic.: puer, i. e. Cupido, Ov. II. Flying, swift; ferrum, Virg., an arrow. III. Fleeting, transitory; ætas, Ov.

VOLĀTOR, æ, f. (volo, are) I. A flying, flight; Varr. II. A flight of birds, i. e. birds flying; Colum. VOLĀTUS, us, m. (volo, are) I. A flying, flight; avium, Cic.: also of any similar rapid motion; equi, i. e. cursus, Claud. II. Flight, i. e. the power of flying; Apul.

VOLĒMUS, a, um, (vola); e. g. pirtum, a kind of large pear, Virg.

VOLĒNS, tis. I. Part. of volo; see VOLO, velle. II.

Adj. 1. *Willing*; Virg.: also of things without life; volentia rura, Virg. 2. *Favourable, well inclined*; Sall.: Liv.: volentia alicui, things in favour of any one, Sall.

VOLENTER, adv. *Willingly*; Apul. VOLENTIA, æ. f. (velle) *Will, inclination*; Apul. VOLGĪOLUS, l. m. *An agricultural implement for making earth or beds level*; Plin. 17, 14.

VOLGUS, VOLGO. See VOLGUS, VULGO. VŌLĪTO, avi, ātum, are. (freq. of volo, are) I. *To fly*, especially, *to fly often, or, to be accustomed to fly, to fly about or to and fro, to flutter*; Cic.: also of any similar rapid motion; as, of the stars, id.: of ashes, Virg., to fly about: atomum vis infinita volitat, Cic.: hence, II. Fig. *To fly about*. 1. Of the mind; Cic. Orat. 2, 6, i. e. to take relaxation. 2. Of persons; volitare per ora virum, to be a subject of public conversation, to be praised, Enn. ap. Cic. 3. Especially, *To fly or hover about*, of persons, i. e. to run or ride about; tota acie, Liv.: still more frequently, *to roam about, to wander idly up and down, to lounge*; in foro, Cic.: toto foro, id.: ante oculos, id. III. *To roam about ostentatiously, to strut about, make a display, boast of one's self*; volitat ut rex, Cic.: nec volitabo insolentius, will not make a display, Cic. IV. *To be vain or aspiring*; gloriae cupiditate, Cic.

VOLVENS, VOLNERO, &c. See VLVNUS, &c. VŌLO, avi, ātum, are. *To fly*. I. Said of birds, winged insects, &c.; Plaut.: Cic.: Virg.: hence, volantes, sc. bestia, birds, Lucr. II. Of things which pass in like manner through the air; fulmina volant, Lucr., dart, shoot: volat vapor ad auras, Virg.: volat ventus, id.: hasta, id.: tela volantia, Liv. III. Of any thing which goes, runs, rides, or otherwise moves rapidly, *To fly along*; Plaut.: volat currus, Virg.: navis, Ov.: literæ, Cic.: ætas, id.: fama, Virg.: hora, Sen., flies away.

VŌLO, vŏlui, velle. anom. (from Βόλων, βούλων, βούλωμαι) I. *To will, be willing, have a mind, intend, purpose*; voluit esse Stoicus, Cic.: velim, nolim, whether I would or not, id.: velle aliquem secum esse, id., to keep with one's self: volo me esse iudicem, for volo esse iudex, id. N. B. I. It is often used redundantly; nolite velle ducere, for nolite ducere, Nep.: nolite id velle, Cic.: audeo velle fallere, Ov. Or in these cases we may regard it as denoting, *To have a view or intention*; thus also, nunquam te fallere velit, Propert., may he never intend to. 2. A participle sometimes follows instead of the infinitive; volo factum, for facere, Ter.: volo vos oratos, for orare, or for oro, id.: thus also, nunc illos communitos velim, Cic., I would have them admonished. 3. Velle alicui aliquid, to design or intend for; Cic. II. *To wish, desire*; volo, uti mihi respondeas, Cic.: volo, hoc contingat, id., where ut is omitted, as is often the case; hence, Vellem, and Velim, *I would, I wish*; quam vellem, id., or, quam velim, id.: hence, ut volo (vis, vult, &c.), according to my, your, their, &c. wish, as I, you, they, &c. wish; vivere, ut velis, id.: hence, volenti mihi est, i. e. volo; e. g. plebi militia volenti putabatur, Sall., the plebeians were thought to be inclined to enlist: ceteris in verba Vespasiani adigi volentibus fuit, Tac.

N. B. Velim is often rendered, *I pray*; sic tibi persuadeas velim, Cic.: also, volo, for velim; e. g. te ita existimare volo, id. III. *To wish, demand, require*; quid vis faciam? Ter., what would you have me do? hence, I. Velle aliquem aliquid, *To demand anything of one*; si quid se velit, Cæs., if he wanted any thing of him. 2. Velle aliquem, *To want one, have something to say to one, desire the presence of any one in order to speak to him, to wish to speak to any one*; te volo, Plaut.: patuisti te volo, Ter., i. e. I have two or three words to say to you: centuriones me velle, Cic.: hence, numquid vis? Ter.; or, numquid me vis? id., have you any thing (more) to say to me? may I go? 3. Quid sibi vult? *What does he or that mean? quid ille sibi vult?* Cic.: quid tibi vis? id.: quid ille sibi statuit vult? id., what do they represent: nec intellexi, quid sibi verba ista vellent, id., what those words meant. IV. *To will or desire*, i. e. to command, ordain, appoint; majores nostri esse voluerunt, Cic.: hence, veltis, jubetis, &c., the form of proposing a motion in the comitia, id. V. Bene aut male, *To wish well or ill, be favourably or unfavourably disposed (to any one)*; alicui bene velle, Ter.: male, Plaut.: we find also, velle alicuius causa, to be well inclined to, Cic. VI. *To will, i. e. to allow, believe, maintain, say, pretend*; quod minus illi voluit, Cic.: quot vultis esse — gradus? id. VII. *To be willing, i. e. to be able or capable*; versibus exponi nult, Hor. VIII. Volo esse is often used for facio; e. g. incolas esse voluit, Cic.: reliquum esse voluisset, id. N. B. Volt, vultis, for vult, vultis; Plaut. — See also VOLENS.

VŌLO, ōnis, m. (velle) *A volunteer*; this name was given to the slaves who served in the Punic war; Liv. VOLPES, is, f. for vulpes; Plaut.

VOSELLA, or VULSELLA, æ. f. (vello) *An instrument or small pincers for pulling out hair, tweezers*; Plaut.: they were used also for surgical purposes; Cels.

VOLSUS, or VULSUS, a, um. See VELLO.

VŌLUPES, e. (from volo, velle) *Delightful, causing pleasure*; but we find only volupe, and contr. volup., which may be either a neuter or an adverb. I. Adv. Victitare, Plaut., with pleasure. II. More frequently adj.; volupe est mihi, it is agreeable or pleasant to me, it gives me pleasure, Plaut.: venire saluum volupe est

VOLTUS, us, m. See VULTUS. VŌLŪBILIS, e. (volvo) I. *That turns or rolls itself, or may be turned or rolled, easily or rapidly, voluble, rolling*; coelum, Cic.: amnis, Hor., rolling, unda, Calp.: buxum, i. e. turbo e buxo, Virg.: hence, II. Fig. of fortune, *Changeable, uncertain, fickle*; fortuna, Cic. III. Of style, *Fluent*; oratio, Cic. Orat. 46, i. e. consisting of short syllables: oratio Appii, Cic. Brut. 28, rapid speech: orator, Cic.

VŌLŪBILITAS, atis, f. (volubilis) I. *Moveableness of any thing round its centre, volubility*; mundi, Cic.: volubilitatem non dedit, id.: hence, II. *Roundness, round figure*; capitis, Ov. III. *Rapidity*; lingua, Cic.: verborum, fluency, id.: inanis sententis verborum volubilitas, empty verbosity, August. ap. Suet.

VŌLŪBILITER, adv. *Volubly*; hence, of speaking, copiously, fluently; funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic.

VŌLŪCER, ūcris, ūcre. (volo, are) I. *Flying, winged*; angues, Cic.: columba, Virg.: deus, or puer, Ov., i. e. Cupido: pes (sc. Mercurii), Ov. Fast. 5, 88: turba, Ov., i. e. birds: bestiae volucres, Cic.: and simply, Volucres, id., Birds: Volucris (sc. bestia), *A bird*; Ov.: also, Volucris, masc. *A bird*; Cic. (in poetry): also, Volucris, *A fly*; Phædr. II. Of things without wings, *Flying, winged*; sagitta, Virg.: arundo, i. e. sagitta, id.: ferrum, i. e. sagitta, id.: fumus, Virg. III. Fig. *Flying, i. e. rapid, swift, fleet*; currus, Hor.: equus, Mart.: dies, Hor.: nuncius, Cic.: motus astrorum, id. (in poetry): genus diadematis, id.: Hebrus, Virg.: nihil est tam volucrum quam maledictum, Cic., i. e. nothing fits about or circulates so quickly. Also, *Inconstant, changeable, fleeting, fickle*; fortuna, Cic. N. B. 1. Volucer, gen. fem.; Petron.: Volucris, masc.; e. g. sonipes, Sil. 2. Volucres, *A kind of worms or caterpillars*, for volucra; Colum.

VŌLŪCRA, æ. f. (volvo) *A worm or caterpillar which wraps itself up in vine leaves, a vine-fretter*; Colum.: called also, Voluce, Plin.

VŌLŪCRIPES, ēdis. (volucer and pes) *Quick-footed, fleet*; Auson.

VŌLŪCRIS, is, c. *A bird*; see VOLUCER.

VŌLŪCRITER, adv. *Swiftly, rapidly*; Ammian.

VŌLVĪENS, imis, n. (volvo) I. *Any thing that is rolled, folded, or wound together*; hence, 1. *A book, volume, writing*, because the ancients rolled up their books, and opened them by unrolling, when they made use of them; Nep.: signata volumina, i. e. mea carmina, Hor.: also, a book, as a division of a whole treatise, Plin. Ep.: sexdecim volumina epistolarum (Ciceronis), Nep. 2. *A packet of letters or other writings*; epistolarium, Cic. 3. *A roll, wreath, fold of any thing rolled or curled up*; as, of a serpent, Virg.: vinculum, of the cæstus, id.: also of a horse, when he bends his legs in running; id.: fumi, Ov.: of a river, a whirl, eddy; Apul. II. *A revolution (of the heavens)*; Ov. Met. 2, 71: hence fig.; fortuna, Plin., i. e. changeableness, inconstancy.

VŌLVĪNŌSUS, a, e. um. (volumen) *Full of folds*; as, a serpent, Sidon.

VŌLVĪNTĀRE, adv. *Voluntarily*; Arnob.

VŌLVĪNTĀRIUS, a, um. (voluntas) I. *Voluntary, that does any thing with a free will or of its own accord*; senator, Cic., self-made; pruratur, id.: auxilia sociorum, id.: hence, voluntarius miles, Liv.: and simply, Voluntarius, sc. miles, *A volunteer*; id. II. *Voluntary, that happens of its own accord*; mors, Cic.: hence, spontaneous, that grows of itself; herba, Plin.

VŌLVĪNTĀS, atis, f. (volo, velle) — I. *Will, wish, inclination*; me conformo ad ejus voluntatem, Cic.: voluntatem eorum intuentur, id.: ad voluntatem loqui, to speak agreeably to the will of another, id.: hence, Voluntate, *Willingly, of one's own will, voluntarily*; nisi voluntate ibis, ravium te domum, Plaut.: mea voluntate concedam, Cic.: voluntate in difionem; venerunt, Liv.: ex voluntate; de voluntate, according to the will (of any one); ex voluntate, Cic.: de mea voluntate, id.: also; voluntas ultima, Pand.; or simply, Voluntas, Plin. Ep., *A last will or testament*; hence, II. *Inclination towards a person or thing good will, favour*; mutua, Cic.: literæ exiguum significationem tunc erga me voluntatis habebant, id. III. *Disposition*; confusius municipiorum voluntatibus, Cæs.: plans, quia voluntate esset in regem, Nep. IV. *Wish, will, desire*; ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere, Cic. V. *Intrusion, purpose, design*; hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepit, Cic.

VI. *Signification, meaning*; nominis, Quint. VII. *Approval, consent*; Catuli, Cic.: Synon. Voluntas denotes inclination founded in affection or love, propensity; studium, eager desire after an object.

VŌLŪP, VŌLŪPE. See VOLŪPES.

VŌLŪPIS, e. (from volo, velle) *Delightful, causing pleasure*; but we find only volupe, and contr. volup., which may be either a neuter or an adverb. I. Adv. Victitare, Plaut., with pleasure. II. More frequently adj.; volupe est mihi, it is agreeable or pleasant to me, it gives me pleasure, Plaut.: venire saluum volupe est

(or volupe 'st), sc. mihi, Ter.: bene factum et volupe est (volupe 'st), id. : ut tibi sit volup', Plaut.

VOLUPTABILIS, e. (voluptor) *That causes pleasure, agreeable*; Plaut.

VOLUPTARIE adv. *With pleasure*; Apul.

VOLUPTARIUS, a, um. (voluptas) I. *That affords pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable*; possessions, Cic.: casus illi — voluptarius, id. II. *Of or pertaining to pleasure or enjoyment*; disputatio, Cic. III. *Devoted to pleasure, voluptuous*; homo, Cic.: disciplina, id. IV. *Capable of receiving pleasure or enjoyment*; sensus, Cic. N.B. We find also, voluptuarius; Capitol.: Marc. Cap.

VOLUPTAS, ātis, f. (for voluptas, from voluptis) I. *Pleasure or enjoyment, of mind or body, in good or bad sense*; also, *Voluptates, Pleasures, in good or bad sense*; fabulas cum voluptate legere, Cic.: voluptates percipere, id.: voluptatibus frui, id.: voluptate capi, to be fond of pleasure, id.: alicui voluptati esse, to give pleasure, id.: also, adhibere voluptatem, or voluptates, to provide pleasure, as, by an entertainment, &c.; adhibendis voluptatibus, Cic., with allusion to stage plays: and in later times, voluptates frequently denoted shows, spectacles, exhibitions, games; dedit Romanis voluptates, Vopisc.: again, voluptatem capere ex re, Cic., to derive pleasure from, take pleasure in: and without ex; e. g. malis alienis, id.: also with an accusative and infinitive; Cic. N.B. I. Mea voluptas, a term of endearment, *My charmer, my joy, my delight*; Virg.: Plaut. 2. A voluptatibus, a minister of pleasure, Fr. maître des plaisirs; Suet. II. *Love of pleasure*; voluptatem suam explore, Ter.: voluptates temperantia sua frenavit ac domuit, Liv.: appetites, desires; hence, in general, *inclination*; Gell. N.B. Voluptatum, Liv. 23, 4, ed. Drak.

VOLUPTATIVUS, a, um. (voluptas) *Devoted or addicted to pleasure, voluptuous*; Fronto.

VOLUPTIFICUS, a, um. (voluptas and facio) *That causes pleasure*; Apul.

VOLUPTOR, āri. (voluptas) *To enjoy pleasure*; Apul.

VOLUPTUOSE adv. *Full of pleasure, with delight*; Sidon.: voluptuosius, id.

VOLUPTUOSUS, a, um. (voluptas) *Full of pleasure, delightful*; Plin. Ep.: voluptuosissimum tempus, Sidon.

VOLUTA, æ, f. (volvo) *An ornament on the capitals of columns, a volute*; Vitruv.

VOLUTĀBRUM, i, n. (voluto) *A place in which swine wallow, mud*; Virg.

VOLUTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (voluto) *That rolls about or wallows*; in voluptatibus, Cic. Fragm.

VOLUTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (voluto) I. *A rolling, rolling about, wallowing*; in luto, Plin.: hence, II. *Restlessness*; animi, Sen. III. *Uncertainty, inconstancy*; rerum humanarum, Sen. IV. *The place in which an animal uses to wallow or roll itself*; corporis, Cic.

VOLUTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of voluto; see VOLUTO. II. Adj. *Versed, well read*; in veteribus scriptis, Cic.

VOLUTĀTUS, us, m. (voluto) *A rolling, rolling about*; Plin.

VOLUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of volvo) I. *To roll, tumble, turn, wind*; in rotā, *tumble, turn, or wind about*; amphoras per terram, Colum.: pilas, i. e. volutando facere, Plin.: se, id.: we more frequently find, Volutari, *To roll one's self, to wallow*; Varr.: Suet.: hence, I. Volutari ad pedes, to fall at one's feet, prostrate one's self before, Auct. ad Her.: thus also, genibus voltans, sc. se, Virg. 2. Volutari, *To roll about, to be conversant with, to be occupied or engaged in, to be*; omni genere flagitiorum, Cic., to wallow or be immersed in: in omni dedecore, Auct. ad Her.: inter mala volutor plurima, Sen., i. e. versor. N.B. Volutat somnia sæva corde, Sen., has horrid dreams. II. Fig. *Of sound, To roll, send forth, or spread*; vocem per atria, Virg.: vocem volutant litora, id., i. e. return an echo: flamina volutant murrura, id., i. e. murmur. III. *To revolve in the mind, weigh, consider*; aliquid in animo, Liv.: multa secum animo, id.: conditiones cum amicis, id. IV. *To toss to and fro*; hence, Volutari, *To toss to and fro*; glans in jactu volutatur, Liv. V. *To occupy, engage (the mind)*; animum cogitationibus, Liv.—See also VOLUTATUS, a, um.

VOLUTUS, a, um. See VOLVO.

VOLUTUS, us, m. (volvo) *A rolling; the power of rolling*; Apul.

VOLVA, or **VULVA**, æ, f. (volvo) *A wrapper, tegument, covering*; Serib. Larg.: especially, *the womb, belly*; Cels.: Plin.: the belly of a sow was considered a delicate dish by the Romans; Hor.

VOLVO, volvi, volūtum, ēre. I. *To roll, to turn, roll or wind round or about*; to roll along; lapides in mare, Hor.: volvit multos, Virg., i. e. rolls them on the ground, strikes them down: filum, Varr., to wind: oculos huc illic, id., to roll, turn: herba circa arbores se volvens, Plin., twining itself: ignem sub naribus, i. e. efflare, Virg.: hence, Volvi, *To be turned or rolled round or about, or, to turn or roll itself round about*; sol volvitur circa terram, Cic., revolves: lacrimæ volvuntur inanes,

Virg.: volvitur leto, id., falls, tumbles: also, *volvere, for se volvere*; e. g. volventa plaustra, id.: volventibus annis, in course of years, in time, once, id.: for this we find also, Volvendus, a, um.; e. g. volvendis mensibus, id.: volvenda dies, id., i. e. quæ volvitur; hence, II. *To unroll, open, turn over (a book)*; Cic.; see VOLVEMEN.

III. *To roll forth, pour forth (words), utter*; verba, Cic.: sententias verbis, id.: also of a rhythmical or harmonious sentence; volvatur oratio, Cic. IV. *Of thoughts, To revolve in the mind*; cogitationes inanes, Liv., to indulge vain thoughts: iras in pectore, id., to harbour anger; hence, *to ponder, meditate upon, consider*; omnia animo, id.: secum aliquid, Sall.: Liv.: multa cum animo suo, Sall.: aliquid in animo, Liv.: carmina jam dudum volvimus, Calp. 4, 6, i. e. meditate, study. V. Fig. *To turn round*; I. *To cause to go round in a circle, make revolve, carry round*; menses, of the moon, Hor., to bring round. 2. Sic volvere Parcas, i. e. ordain, Virg. 3. *To endure, go through (a course of misfortunes or other events), live through, undergo*; tot casus, Virg.: ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, id., i. e. when they have lived through the course of a thousand years: arbor multo virum volvens durando secula vincit, id. VI. *To make by turning or rolling*; orbem, Liv.: siderum suos volventium orbis, Plin., proceeding in their courses: errorem, to go in a zigzag course, Liv.: pilas (pillulas), Plin. Part. Volutus, a, um.; e. g. volutus curru, thrown from the car, Virg.

VOLVOX, geis, m. (volvo) *A worm or caterpillar which wraps itself up in vine-leaves, a vine-fretter*; Plin. 17, 47: but ed. Hard. has volucere: see VOLUCRE.

VOMAX, ācis, (vomo) *That frequently vomits, inclined to vomit*; Sidon.

VOMER, ēris, m. *A ploughshare*; Cic.: Varr. N.B. We find also vomis, for vomit; Virg.: Colum.

VOMICĀ, æ, f. *A swelling, tumour, imposthume, abscess*; Cic.: hence, I. Fig. Lapidis, Plin., i. e. a moist protuberance. 2. Fig. *Any thing bad or noxious, a pest, plague*; Liv. 25, 12, from an old prophecy: thus Augustus called his grandson, daughter, and granddaughter, tres vomicas suas, Suet. N.B. The first syllable is short, Juv.; long, Seren. Samm.

VOMICŌSUS, a, um. (vomica) *Full of tumours*; Cæll. Aur.

VOMICUS, a, um. (vomica) *Purulent*: hence, *nasty, noxious*; morbus (fig.), Sen.

VOMICFLUUS, a, um. (vomica and fluo) *Flowing with matter*; passio, i. e. morbus, quo vomica et pus movetur, Cæll. Aur.

VOMIS, ēris, m. See VOMER.

VOMITIO, ōnis, f. (vomo) I. *A vomiting*; Cic. II. *Vomit, that which is vomited*; Plin.

VOMITIUM, i, n. (vomo) i. q. Vomito; Marc. Cap.

VOMITRO, āre. (freq. of vomo) *To vomit*; Suet.

VOMITRO, ōris, m. (vomo) *One who vomits*; Sen.

VOMITŌRUS, a, um. (vomitor) I. *That causes vomiting, emetic*; Plin. II. *That vomits, vomiting*: hence fig.; Vomitoria, plur., *Passages in the theatre which led to the people's seats, and so vomited forth crowds of men*; Macrobr.

VOMĪTUS, us, m. (vomo) I. *A vomiting*; Plaut.: Plin.: vomitum pulmone vomere, to spit up the lungs, Plaut. II. *Vomit, that which is vomited*; Plin.: hence, as a low term of reproach, *filthy fellow*; Plaut.

VOMO, ul, itum, ēre. (ἐμω, ω) I. *To vomit*; Cic. II. *To discharge by vomiting, to vomit or spit up*; sanguinem, Plin.: vitam, Lucr.; animam, Virg.: flammam, id.: undas salutatum ædibus, id.: argentum, Plaut.: also without an accusative; qua (Padus) largius vomit, Plin., i. e. discharges itself.

VOPISCU, i, m. *One of twins born alive after the death of the other*; Plin.

VORRE, i. e. vos ipsi; Cato ap. Fest.

VORĀCĪTĀS, ātis, f. (vorax) *Voracity, ravenousness*; Eutrop.: of fire, Plin.

VORĀCĪTER adv. *Voraciously*; Macrobr.

VORĀCĪNŌSTUS, a, um. (vorago) *Full of chasms or hollows*; Auct. B. Hisp.

VORĀGO, inis, f. (vorō) *A deep and almost bottomless place, an abyss, in water*; Cic.: thus also, *a deep chasm or hole in the earth*; Liv.: hence fig.; ventris, Ov.: patrimonii, Cic., i. e. squanderer: vorago ac gurgis vitiorum, id.

VORĀTIO, ōnis, f. (vorō) *An eating*; Catull. 47; but most editions have vocations.

VORĀTOR, ōris, m. (vorō) I. *A swallower*; Paulin. Nol. II. *A great eater*; Tert.

VORĀTRĪNA, æ, f. (vorō) I. *An eating-house*; Tert. II. *An abyss, chasm*; Ammian.

VORĀX, ācis, (vorō) I. *That swallows greedily and easily, gluttonous, devouring*; Charybdis, Cic.: ignis voracior, Ov. II. Fig. *Consuming, eating*; usura, Lucan.: impensæ, Val. Max.

VORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (probably allied to βροῦ) I. *To devour, swallow greedily, to gulp down*; Cic.: hence, II. Gen. *To devour, eat up, swallow*; hamum, Plaut.: Charybdis vorat carinas, Ov.: maria omnem latitudinem

vorant, Plin. III. *To swallow, take (medicine and the like)*; resinam, Plaut.: *pastillos*, Mart. IV. *Fig. To do or finish any thing greedily and hastily*; literas, Cic., to study eagerly: *viam*, i. e. *celeriter conficere*, Catull. V. *Gen. To eat*; Plaut.: *mella*, Plin.: *hence fig., to eat away, consume*; *corpus*, Cels.

VORSO, VORSORIUS. See VERSO, &c.
 VORSUM, VORSURA. See VERSUM, &c.
 VORSUS. See VERSUS.
 VORTEX, icis, m. I. *A whirlwind, tornado*; Liv. II. *A whirlpool*; Virg. Liv. III. *A whirlwing flame, fire column*; Virg. Æn. 12, 673: *fig.*; officiorum, Sen.

VORTICŌSUS, a, um. (vortex) *Full of whirlpools or eddies*; annis, Liv.
 VORTO, of VERTO. See VERTO.
 VŪS. *Ye, you*; see TU.

VOSTER, tra, trum. See VESTER.
 VŌTER, a, um. (votum and fero) *Bearing vows, or that which has been promised by vow*; arbor, Stat.
 VŌTIVUS, a, um. (votum) I. *Promised by a vow, vowed, votive*; ludi, Cic.: *Juvena*, Hor. II. *Connected with a vow*; legatio, Cic., a nominal embassy in order to pay a vow in a province; this was an honourable pretext for withdrawing for a time from Rome to a province: *nox*, Propert., in which one was bound by a vow to observe certain abstinence. III. *Conformable to one's wish, agreeable, pleasant*; Apul.

VŌTUM, i, n. (voveo) I. *That which has been vowed or promised to a deity by a vow*; Petron.: *votis incendimus aras*, Virg., i. e. *to victims*; hence, I. *A vow*; Cic.: *debere diis*, id., to be bound to fulfil or pay; *ex voto*, according to a vow, Hor.: *vota nuncupare*, Cic.; or, *suscipere*, id.; or, *concipere*, id., i. e. to make; thus also, *vota facere*, to make vows, id.; also, to wish, id.: *quum nos vota faceretis*, ut, &c., made vows or wished, id.: *vota solvere*, id.; or, *dissolvere*, id.; or, *persolvere*, Plin. Ep.; or, *exsolvere*, Tac.; or, *reddere*, Ov., i. e. to fulfil or pay vows; thus also, *exsequi*, Virg.; or, *voto fungi*, Justin.; *voti damnatus*, Liv.; or, *reus*, Virg., bound to fulfil or pay his vows, and so, that has obtained his wish: thus also, *votum damnari*, Liv.: *voti competent facere*, id., to fulfil a wish: *divos in vota vocare*, to make vows to the gods, to invoke them, Cic.: thus also, *deos vota vocare*, Virg.: and, *vota ad deos fere*, Ov. 2. *The day on which a vow is made*; Vopisc. 3. *A prayer connected with a vow*; Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 1; *vota ad deos fere*; see above. II. *That which has been wished*. 1. *The object of a wish, a wish*; *voto potiri*, Ov.: *voti competent facere*; see above. 2. *A wishing, a wish*; *nocturna vota cupiditatum*, Cic.: *hoc erat in votis*, this I wished, Hor.: *in voto erat*, I wished; Pers.: *in votum venire*, to be wished, to be desirable, Hor.: *hence, vota facere*, to wish; see above: *votum est*, ut, &c., it is to be wished, that, Cels.: also of things without life: *vota arborum sunt*, Plin., the trees wish, i. e. it is expedient for them. III. *Marriage, matrimony*; ad *tertia vota migrare*, Cod. Just.

VŌTUS, a, um. See VOVEO.
 VŌVES, vŏvi, vŏtum, ŏre. I. *To vow, i. e. to promise sacredly or devote any thing to a god*; Herculi decumam, Cic.: *adem*, Liv.: also, to a man, to promise solemnly; *vindemiam regi*, Ov.: also, *votum vovere*, to vow, make a vow; e. g. *vota, quæ voverat*, id., also, se, Sall.; or, *capita sua pro rep.*, Cic., i. e. to devote; also seq. accus. cum infn.; id.: also seq. ut; Justin.: hence, II. *To wish*, for one who makes a vow usually wishes for something at the same time; Hor.: Ov.

Vox, vŏcis, f. (ŏ) I. *The voice*; Cic.: *vocem mittere*, id.; or, *emittere*, Liv., i. e. to let one's voice be heard, to speak; *remittere*, to give an echo, Virg.: *premere*, Phædr.; or, *supprimere*, Ov., i. e. to be silent; *tollere*, to raise, Virg.; also fig., i. e. to speak in a lofty style, Hor.: *includere*, to stop, Cic.: hence, II. *A crying out, hawking*; *voce opus est*, I must cry out, Ter.

III. *A sound, tone, noise*; nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr.: *vocum concursio*, Cic.: *vocum varietas*, Auct. ad Her.: *vox quiritantium*, Liv.: hence, in music, a note; septem discrimina vocum, Virg. IV. *Accent*; in verbo positum vocem, Cic. V. *That which is spoken*. I. *A word*; *ullam vocem*, Cæs.: *singulis vocibus*, Cic.: *vox voluptatis*, id. 2. *Words*; *nihil opis in hac voce*, Cic.: *legum voce*, id., i. e. in their very words: hence, a word, i. e. a sentence, decision; *proelia voce diremit*, Virg.; also, a saying, sentence, proverb, maxim; *verba, quibus voces notarent*, Hor.: *unam vocem antiquorum*, Plin.: cf. Bremi ad Suet. Cæs. 53. 3. *A speaking, speech, language, tongue*; Latina, Ov.: *vocem mutare*, Virg.: *una vox omnium*, Cic.: *una voce*, unanimately, id.

VULGĀRE, adv. *Vulgarly, in a common manner*; Cic. ad Div. 13, 19; but *edd.* Grav. and Ern. have *vulgariter*.
 VULGĀRIS, or VULGĀRIS, e. (vulgus) I. *Common, of or belonging to all, ordinary, general, vulgar*; opinio, Cic.: *liberalitas*, id., which extends to all: *illa vulgaria*, Plin. Ep., i. e. common, every-day things or complements; *puella*, Ov.: *vulgare est*, something common or

usual, Plin. II. *Common, ordinary, not excellent, mean*; *commendatio non vulgaris*, Cic.: *artes*, id.

VULGĀRITAS, ŏtis, f. (vulgaris) *The common people, the public*; Arnob.

VULGARITER, adv. *Vulgarly, in a common or vulgar manner*; Cic.
 VULGĀRIUS, a, um. for *vulgaris*; Turpil.: Gell.
 VULGĀTE, adv. *Notoriously*; *vulgatius*, Ammian.

VULGĀTOR, ŏris, m. (vulgo) *One who makes a thing generally known, a publisher, divulger*; *taciti*, Ov., i. e. Tantalus.

VULGĀTUS, us, m. (vulgo) *A publishing, divulging*; Sidor.
 VULGĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *vulgo*; see VULGO, are. II. Adj. 1. *Common*; *navis*, Cic.: *vulgatissimus sensus*, Quint. 2. *Well known*; *ars*, Hor.: *opinio*, Quint.: *vulgator fama*, Liv.

VULGĪVĀGUS, or VULGĪVĀGUS, a, um. (vulgus and vagor) *That wanders about every where, attaches itself to no particular place or person, roving*; *Venus*, Lucr.

VULGO, or VOLGO, ŏvi, ŏtum, ŏre. (vulgus) I. *To impart any thing to all without distinction, to make common*; *corpus*, Liv.; to prostitute: *rem non vulgat*, id., i. e. does not choose that every one shall partake of it.

II. *To make known among the people, to spread abroad, divulge, publish*; *rumorem*, Liv.: *facinus*, id.; hence, to make known by a name, to name, call, Val. Fl.

III. *To make common by removing distinctions, to mix with others*; *concutibus plebis Patrumque*, Liv.: *vulgari cum privatis*, id., to put himself on a level with.

IV. *To render common, mean, or contemptible*; *laudem domi*, Liv. — See also VULGATUS, a, um.

VULGO, adv. (vulgus) *Here and there*; Cic.: also, *open*; id.: also, *everywhere*; id.: also, *openly, publicly*; id.: also, *commonly, generally, for the most part*; id.: also, *without distinction*; id.: also, *altogether, quid est vulgo?* universos, id.

VULGUS, or VULGOS, i, n. and sometimes m. (ὄχλος) I. *The people taken together or without distinction, the public*; *magis historicis quam vulgo notus*, Nep.: in *vulgus edere*, id., to publish among the people, spread abroad; hence, in *vulgus, with the people or public*; *gratum esse*, Cic.: hence, I. Gen. *A number, crowd, multitude*; *femineum*, Lucan.; *incantum*, Virg.; *flock*; *inane*, of the shades in the infernal regions, Ov.: thus also, *vulgus* (in the infernal regions), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: *scquorum*, i. e. *monstra marina*, Sen. 2. *The generality of persons, people indiscriminately, every one without distinction, the mass*; *mulierum*, the generality of women.

Ter.: *vulgus ab se segregat*, does not admit every one without distinction, id.: *servorum*, slaves in general, the great mass of slaves, the bad sort of them, id.: *obseratorum* ad clientium, Tac. II. *The common people, populace, mob, rabble*; a *iudicio vulgi*, Cic.: hence, in *vulgus, with the common people, with the great mass*; *atque id in vulgus*, id.: *multa dare in vulgus*, i. e. *vulgo*, Lucan.: hence, III. *The common run or worst sort of persons of any description*; *patronorum*, Cic.: *militum*, Liv.; or, *armatarum*, id., common soldiers: hence, in *vulgus*; e. g. *insipientium*, Cic. N.B. *Vulgus*, gen. masc., is rare; Virg.: Phædr. — See the synonyms under PLEBS.

VULNERĀBĪLIS, e. (vulnere) *That wounds or injures*; Cæsar.

VULNERĀRIUS, a, um. (vulnus) *Of or pertaining to a wound*; *emplastrum, plaster for a wound*, Plin.: *Vulnerarius*, subst., *A surgeon*; id.

VULNERĀTĪO, ŏnis, f. (vulnere) *A wounding*; Cic.: *fig.*; *vite, fama, salutis*, id., i. e. an injuring.

VULNERŌ, ŏvi, ŏtum, ŏre. (vulnus) *To wound*; *aliquem*, Cic.: *corpus*, id.: *hence fig., to wound*, i. e. to injure, hurt, give pain; *smaragdus vulncrari nequit*, Plin., to be broken to pieces: *verbis vulncrari*, Cic.: *aliquem voce*, id.: *animos*, Liv.: *aures*, Virg.

VULNERIFER, a, um. (vulnus and fero) *That causes wounds*; Prudent.

VULNERIFĪCUS, a, um. (vulnus and facio) *That inflicts or causes wounds*; Ov.

VULNUS, or VOLNUS, ŏris, n. I. *A wound in the body*; Cic.: *vulnus obligare*, id.; or, *deligare*, Cæs., to bind up; *accipere*, or *excipere*, Cic., to receive; *inferre*, Cæs.; or, *infligere*, Cic.; or, *dare*, Ov., to inflict, make; *mori ex vulnere*, Poll. in Cic. Ep., to die of one's wounds: *ex vulnere recreari*, Cic., to be recovered from; *ex vulnere claudicare*, id.: *vulnere gravi tactus*, Liv., severely wounded: *missillium*, id., inflicted by; hence, I. *Fig.*, of things without life, *A wound*, i. e. a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack, &c.; *falcis*, Ov.: *calee*, Juv.: *ornus vulncrabilis evicta*, Virg., blows; *humus reformidat vulnus* (aratri), Ov. 2. *Fig. Wound, hurt, damage, injury, loss, mortification, &c.*; *fortuna*, Cic.: *vulnera recipere*, *imponere*, id.; or, *inurere*, id.: *in moribus*, natura, re, id., fault, defect, unhappy quality: *vulnera nova facere*, errors, offences, id.: *vulneribus suis mederi*, id., i. e. debts; especially, a wound of the mind or spirit, grief, distress, vexation, anguish; *mentis*, id.: also, of love; *amoris*, Lucr.: *vulnus alit venis*, Virg. II. *That*

which makes a wound; hence, I. *A stroke, thrust, cut, blow, shot (causing a wound)*; vulneribus confodi, Liv.: elusa vulnera, Ov.: percussus vulnere rami, Propert.: hence, falces ornus evicta vulneribus, Virg.; see above: inter se vulnera jactant, Virg.: crepitant sub vulnere male, id. Cf. Lachmann. ad Propert. 1, 1, 13. 2. *The instrument with which a wound is made*; illum infesto vulnere insequitur, Virg.: hæsit sub gutture vulnus, Virg., i. e. sagitta: vulnera dirigere, id., arrows.

VULNUSCULUM, i. n. (dimin. of vulnus) *A little or slight wound*; Pand.

VULPŒCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vulpes) *A little fox, or gen., a fox*; Cic.

VULPES, or VOLPES, is. f. (ἀλώπηξ) I. *A fox*; Varr.: Hor.: hence fig., *cunning, craftiness*; animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor. II. *Vulpes marina, A kind of shark*, Squales Alopecia, L.; Plin. N.B. Nomin. Vulpis, Phædr.

VULPINĀRIS, e. (vulpinus) *Like a fox*; hence, *sly*; Apul.

VULPINOR, āri. (vulpinus) *To be as sly as a fox*; Varr.

VULPINUS, a, um. (vulpes) *Of a fox*; lingua, Plin.

VULPIO, ōnis. m. (vulpes) *Sly as a fox, cunning, crafty*; Apul.

VULPIS, is. f. for vulpes; Phædr.

VULSTRA, or VOLSŒTRA, æ. f. (vello) *A plucking or pulling, a plucking or pulling off*; Varr.

VULSUS, a, um. I. Part. of vello; see VELLO. II. Adj. *Smooth, bald, without hair*; Plaut.: Quint.: nepos, Propert., *effeminate, foppish, dandyish* (for dandies used to have their beards plucked out): hence, mens, Mart., effeminate.

VULTICŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of vultus) *Seriousness of countenance*; Cic.

VULTUM, i. n. See VULTUS.

VULTUŒSUS, a, um. vultus) I. *Of an expressive countenance*; frons, Apul., serious or gloomy. II. *Of too expressive a countenance, with too great expression of countenance*; vultuosum (in oratione), Cic. an affected or unnatural expression of countenance; pronuntiatio, Quint., attended with contortions of the face.

VULTUR, or VOLTUR, ūris. m. *A vulture*; Liv.: hence fig., of a rapacious or covetous man, *vulture*; Sen. N.B. Nomin. vulturis, Enn.

VULTURĪNUS, or VOLTURĪNUS, a, um. (vultur) *Of a vulture*; fel, Plin.: species, id.

VULTURIUS, or VOLTURIUS, i. m. *A vulture*; Liv. hence, I. Fig., of a rapacious or covetous man, *Vulture*; Cic. 2. *An unlucky throw at dice*; jactit volturios quatuor, Plaut.; probably, i. q. Canis.

VULTUS, or VOLTUS, us. m. I. *The countenance, mien, aspect, look*; Cic.: mœstus, Virg.: adductus, contracted, gloomy, Suet.: also plura; vultus tuos mihi expressit, Cic.: acerbi, sour, stern, Ov.: boni, friendly, cheerful, id.: vultus trahere, id.; or, ducere, Mart., to look gloomily, displeased or sternly: especially of an angry countenance; vultu terrere, Hor. II. *Gen. The countenance, face, visage*; simiæ, Cæcl. in Cic. Ep.: tollens ad sidera vultus, for vultum, Ov.: cadere in vultum, on the face, id.: hence, I. *A portrait*; Plin. 2. *The face, external form or appearance of a person or thing*; nature, Ov.: salis, i. e. maris, Virg.: vultus capit priores, Ov. N.B. Vultum (volutum) nomin.; e. g. volta parentum, Lucr.—Synon. Facies (from facio), the general appearance of a person; afterwards, the features of the face, or, the face; for this we sometimes find, as parts for a whole, os and frons: vultus (from volo, velle), the countenance, considered as expressive of the mind and feelings.

VULVA, æ. f. See VOLVA.

VULVŪLA, or VOLVŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of vulva; Apic.

X.

X, as an abbreviation. I. i. q. Decem. II. i. q. Denarius; Plin.

XANTHINUS, is. m. *A gem of a yellow colour*; Plin. 37, 70: Al. Zanthenes.

XANTHOS, i. m. (ξανθός) *A kind of gem*; Plin. 37, 60.

XENŒDŪM, i. n. (dimin. of xenium) *A small present to a stranger or guest*; Apul.

XENĪUM, i. n. (ξένιον) I. *A present given or sent to a stranger or guest*; Plin. Ep. II. *Gen. A present, gift*; Pand.: to lawyers, a fee; Plin. Ep.

XENŒDŒCHĪUM or EUM, i. n. (ξενδοχείον) *A building in which strangers were lodged and entertained*; Cod. Just.

XENŒDŒCHUS, i. m., (ξενδοχος) *One that receives strangers, the master of a xenodochium*; Cod. Just.

XENŒDŒRŒCHUS, i. m. (ξενδοεργος) *One who provided salt, wood, and other necessities for foreign ambassadors and other strangers of distinction*; Pand.

XERAMPĒLINUS, a, um. (ξηραμπήλινος) *Of the colour of dry wine leaves*; hence, *dark-coloured, of a dark red*; xerampellina, sc. vestes, Juv.

XERANTICUS, a, um. (ξηραντικός) *Drying*; Macer.

XERŒCŒLLĪRĪUM, i. n. (ξηροκαλλοίριον) *Dry unguent*; Marc. Emp.

XERŒMYRRHA, æ. f. (from ξηρός, aridus, and μύρρα) *Dry (or drying) myrrh*; Sedul.

XERŒPHAGIA, æ. f. (ξηροφαγία) *Dry eating, i. e. a partaking of dry food*; Tert.

XERŒPHTHALMIA, æ. f. (ξηροφθαλμία) *A dry disease of the eyes, i. e. when the eyes do not run with moisture, but are red and swollen*; Marc. Emp.

XĪPHIAS, æ. m. (ξίφιος) *In the shape of a sword*; hence, I. *The sword-fish* (Xiphias Gladius, L.), i. q. Gladius; Plin. II. *A kind of comet in the shape of a sword*; Plin.

XĪPHION, i. n. (ξίφιον) *A kind of iris, i. q. Gladiolus*; Plin.

XŪTĪNUM, i. n. See XYLON.

XŪLBALSĀMUM, i. n. (ξυλόβαλαμον) *The wood of the balsam tree*; Plin.

XŪLCŒSĀSIA, or XŪLOCASSIA, æ. f. (ξυλοκασσία) *The wood of the cassia*; Pand.

XŪLOCĪNNĀMŒDĪUM, i. n. (ξυλοκιννάμωμον) *The wood of the cinnamon tree*; Plin.

XŪLOCĪNNĀMUM, i. n. i. q. Xylocinnamomum; Scrib. Larg.

XŪLON, i. n. (ξύλον) Prop. *Wood*: hence, *the cotton tree*; Plin.: hence, Xylinus, a, um, *Of cotton*: Xylinum, subst., *Cotton*; lina inde facta xylina, Plin.; or here it may be used adjectivè.

XŪLŒRHŒTUM, i. n. (ξυλῶρθον) *A kind of herb, comfrey*; Apul.

XŪRIS, Idis. f. (ξυρίς) *A kind of wild iris*; Plin. 21, 83.

XŪSTARCHES, æ. m. (ξυστάρχης) *The president or master of a xystus*; Tert.

XŪSTICUS, a, um. (ξυστικός) *Of or pertaining to a xystus*; vanitas, Tert., of the athletæ: hence, Xystici, *The athlete or combatants*; Suet.

XŪSTUM, i. n. See XYSTUS.

XŪSTUS, i. m. (ξυστός) I. *A broad covered walk or gallery in which athletæ used to practise and wrestle during winter*; Vitr.: to this Cicero alludes, palastrice spatium in xysto, Opt. Gen. Orat. 3, figuratively. II. *With the Romans, An open walk in a garden or elsewhere*; Cic.: Plin. Ep. N.B. Xystum, i. for xystus; Vitr.

Z.

Z, denotes triens: hence, ZZ, i. e. two trientes, Cic.

ZĀBŪLOS, or ZĀBŒLUS, i. m. for Diabolus; Lact.

ZĀMĪA, æ. f. (ζημία) *Hurt, damage, loss*; Plaut.

ZANCHA, or ZANGA, æ. f. *A kind of soft Parthian shoe*; Cod. Theod.

ZĀPLŪTUS, a, um. (ζάπλουτος) *Very rich*; Petron.

ZEA, æ. f. (ζεία, and ζεία) I. *A kind of split, Triticum Spelta, L.*; Plin. II. *A kind of rosemary*; Apul.

ZELĪVĪA, æ. f. (zelus and vir) *A jealous woman*; Tert.

ZELO, āre. (ζηλῶν, ᾶ) *To be jealous or zealous in respect of a person, and so, to love very much*; Augustin.

ZELŒTES, æ. m. (ζηλωτής) *One who is jealous of any thing*; Vulg.

ZELŒTYPA, æ. f. See ZELŒTYPUS.

ZELŒTYPIA, æ. f. (ζηλοτυπία) *Jealousy*; Cic.

ZELŒTYPUS, a, um. (ζηλότυπος) *Jealous*; mæcha, Juv.: noli zelotypa esse, Petron.: quæ zelotypum accusat, Quint.

ZELUS, i. m. (ζήλος) *Jealousy*; zeal, ardour, emulation; Vitr.: Prudent.

ZĒMA, ātis. n. (ζέμα) *A cooking-vessel*; Apic.

ZĒROS, i. m. *A kind of precious stone, perhaps, a sort of crystal*; Plin.

ZĒTA, æ. f. for diæta; Lamprid.

ZĒTĀRIUS, a, um. (zeta) for digitaris; Paul. Sent.

ZĒGITĒS, æ. m. sc. calamus. (ζυγίτης κάλαμος) *A kind of reed, probably so called because it was used in catching birds*; Plin.

ZĒGMA, ātis. n. (ζῆγμα) I. In grammar, *a figure of speech, when two members of a sentence are connected by a single verb*; Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 18. II. *A bridge*; whence the name of several towns; Plin.: Tac.

ZĒUS, i. m. (ζεύς) *A kind of fish, otherwise called faber, the dory*; Colum.

ZĪMPĪBERI, or ZĪNGĪBERI. n. indecl. (ζιγγίβερεις, or ζιγγίβεις) *Ginger, Amomum Zingiber, L.*; Plin.: also, Zinziber, or Zinziberis; e. g. genit. zinziberis, Cels.

ZĪNZĪLŒD, āre. A word formed to express the cry of certain birds, *To chirp*; Auct. Carm. de Philom.

ZĪRBUS, i. m. i. q. Omentum; Apic.

ZIZANIUM, i. n. (ζίζανιον) Plur. ZIZANIA. Darnel, tares; Vulg.

ZIZYPHUM, or ZIZIPHUM, i. n. (ζίζυφον) The fruit of the red jujub tree; Plin.

ZIZYPHUS, or ZIZIPHUS, i. f. (ζίζυφον) The jujub tree, Rhamnus jujuba, L.; Colum.

ZMARAGDUS, i. m. See SMARAGDUS.

ZODIACUS, a, um. (ζωδιακός) Of or containing animals; hence, circulus zodiacus (ζωδιακός κύκλος), The zodiac; Gell.

ZOMŌTEGĀNITE, es. f. (sc. patina) A dish of fish boiled in their own liquor; Apic. 4, 2, e lect. Hummelb.

ZONA, æ. f. (ζώνη) I. A girdle, belt; in this the ancients used to carry their money; Liv.: hence, qui zonam perdidit, Hor., i. e. who has lost all his money, poor. Girdles were worn by modest unmarried women; and sometimes by the married. Hence, II. The belt of Orion, a constellation; Ov. III. A kind of cutaneous inflammation, of a corrosive and penetrating nature, round the middle of the body, which sometimes proves fatal, the shingles; Scrib. Larg.: called also zoster.

IV. Zone, Certain imaginary circles which divide the heavens and the earth into five parts, the zones; viz. two zonæ frigida, nearest to the poles; two zonæ temperata, next to them; and one zona torrida, in the middle; Virg.: Ov.: Mela: Plin.: the ancients supposed that the frigida and torrida were uninhabited.

ZONĀLIS, e. (zona) Of or pertaining to the zones; Macrob.

ZONĀRIUS, a, um. (zona) Of or concerned with girdles; sector, a cutpurse, Plaut. Hence, Zonarius, subst., A maker of girdles; Cic.

ZONĀTIM, adv. In a circle or ring; Lucil.

ZONŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of zona) A little girdle or belt; Cat. ZOOPHTHALMOS, i. m. (ζωόφθαλμος) Greater houseleek; Plin.

ZOPHŌRUS (for zoophorus, ζωοφόρος), i. In architecture, The frieze, i. e. the part of a column between the architrave (epistylum) and the cornice (coronis); Vitr.

ZOPISSA, æ. f. (ζωπίσσα) Pitch scraped off ships and mixed with salt; Plin.

ZOPYRON, i. n. (ζωπυρόν) A name of the herb Clinopodium; Plin. 24, 87.

ZOSTER, eris. m. (ζωστήρ) A girdle: hence, I. A kind of cutaneous inflammation, otherwise called herpes or zona; Plin. II. A kind of marine shrub, grass-wrack, sea pond-weed; Plin. 13, 48.

ZŌTHECA, æ. f. A little private chamber for study, sleeping in, &c. a cabinet, closet, boudoir; P. in. Ep.

ZŌTHECŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of zotheca; Plin. Ep.

ZUMA, orum. n. Vessels used in cooking; Treb. Poll. See ZEMA.

ZŪGIA, æ. f. See ZYGUS.

ZYGIS, idis. f. (ζυγίς) Wild betony, calamint; Apul. ZYGUS, a, um. (ζυγος) I. Of or pertaining to a yoke: hence, Zygia, æ. f., Plin., A kind of maple, otherwise called carpinus; called zygia, because its wood is fit for yokes; Carpinus Betulus, L. II. Of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial; tibia, Apul.

ZŪGOSTĀSIUM, i. n. The office of a master of the weights, or clerk of the market; Cod. Just.

ZŪGOSTĀTES, æ. m. (ζυγοστάτης) A master of the weights, clerk of the market; Cod. Just.

ZŪMA, tis. n. See ZEMA.

ZŪTHUM, i. n. (ζύθος) A drink made of barley (and other corn), ale, beer; Plin.: Pand.

ADDENDA.

ĀBĒTĀLŪGUS, i. m. (ἀβηταλόγος) Properly, a talker about virtue; hence, a boaster, braggart; a babler; a jester; Juv.

ĀSPĀRĀGUS, i. m. (ἀσπράγγος) I. Asparagus; Juv.: Plin. II. A young shoot, or sprout, of vegetables; Plin.

BERYLLUS, (βήρυλλος) A beryl; Plin.: Juv.

CĀDURCUM, i. n. (sc. stragulum) A coverlet or bed-quilt of Cadurcan linen; also, a bed; Juv. The Cadurci were a people of Gaul, in Aquitania, whose chief town is now called Cahors.

CAMMĀRUS, i. m. (κάμαρος) A kind of crab-fish or lobster; Varr.: Plin.

QUINETIAM, (properly two words, quin etiam) conj. Moreover; and besides; Cic.

DICTIONARY

OF

PROPER NAMES,

AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.

ABAS

ĀBAS, *antis*. m. I. A king of Argos. II. Others of this name are mentioned, *Virg. Æn.* 1, 125; 3, 286; 4, 427. III. One of the Centaurs; *Ov. Met.* 12, 306. Hence, *adj.*, *Abanteus*, a, um. *Abantiades*.
ABDĒRA, æ. f. *ABDĒRON*, i. n. *ABDĒRA*, *ōrum*. plur. n. I. A city of Thrace; *Cic.*: *Juv.* II. A town in Spain; *Plin.* III. An island; *Plin.*— Hence, **ABDĒRITA**, or **ABDĒRITES**, æ. m. An inhabitant of Abdera in Thrace; *Liv.*
ABDĒRITĀNUS, a, um. Of Abdera in Thrace; *Mart.* The people of Abdera were said to be stupid.
ABELLA, or **AVELLA**. A town of Campania; *Virg.* Hence, *Avellanæ nuce*, *Filberts*; *Macrob.*
ABSVRTUS, i. m. I. Son of Æetes, king of Colchis; *Ov.* II. A river of Colchis; *Lucan.*
ABUTIUS, i. m. A Roman family name; *Liv.*
ĀBYDĒNI, *ōrum*. m. The people of Abydos; *Liv.*
ĀBYDUS (os) i. f. **ĀBYDON**, i. n. I. A city of Asia, near the Hellespont, over against Sestos; *Plin.* II. A city of Egypt; *Plin.*
ĀBYLA, æ. m. I. A mountain of Mauritania, opposite to Calpe, a mountain of Spain. These two rocks or mountains are called the pillars of Hercules; *Plin.* II. A town of Syria, which gives name to the district *Abilene*; *Plin.*
ĀCĀDĒMUS, or **ECĀDĒMUS**, i. m. An Athenian, owner of the ground on which the *Academia* was built; *Hor.* The *Academia* was a walk or portico near Athens, in which Plato taught philosophy, whose disciples were hence called *Academici*, *Academics*; *Cic.*
ĀCARNANUS, *ānis*. m. A man of *Acarmania*; *Curt.*: *Acaranans*, um. The people of *Acarmania*; *Liv.*
ĀCARNĀNIA, æ. f. I. A part of *Epirus*; *Liv.*: *Plin.* II. A city of *Sicily*; *Cic.*
ACCUS, or **ATTIUS**, i. m. I. An old Latin tragedian. II. *Attius* or *Actius Navius*, a famous augur; *Liv.* 1, 36. III. *Accius Tullius*, commander of the *Volsci*; *Liv.* 2, 35. IV. *Accius Pisaurensis*, a celebrated orator mentioned by *Cicero*, de *Clar. Orat.* 78. Hence, *adj.*, *Accianus*, a, um.
ACERRĒ, *ārum*. f. plur. I. A town of *Campania*; *Virg.* II. A town of *Umbria*; *Plin.* Hence, *Acerrani*, The inhabitants of *Acerræ*; *Plin.*
ĀCESTA, æ. f. A town of *Sicily*, afterwards called *Segesta*; *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Accestæus*, a, um.
ĀCESTES, æ. m. A king of *Egesta* in *Sicily*; *Virg.*
ĀCHEI, *ōrum*. m. plur. I. The *Greeks*; *Plin.* II. Inhabitants of *Pontus*; *Ov.* III. Inhabitants of *Achaia*, *Achæans*; *Liv.*
ĀCHĒMĒNES, *is*. m. The first king of *Persia*, grandfather of *Cyrus*; *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Achæmenius*, a, um, *Persian*.
ĀCHĒUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the *Achæans*; *Lucr.* II. *Grecian*; *Juv.*
ĀCHĀĀDES (matres) *Grecian matrons*; *Ov.*
ĀCHĀICUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to *Achaia*; *Cic.* II. *Grecian*; *Cic.*: *Hor.*
ĀCHĀIS, *īdis* or *īdos*. f. i. q. *Achaica*.
ĀCHĀIUS, a, um. *Achæan*, or *Grecian*. Hence, *Achaia*. I. A province of *Peloponnesus*, on the *Isthmus*; *Plin.* II. Afterwards, The whole of the southern part of *Greece*; *Cic.*

ACHARNA

ĀCHARNA, æ. f. or **ACHARNÆ**, *ārum*. A town of *Attica*; *Stat.* Hence, *adj.*, *Acharnanus*, a, um.
ĀCHĒLŌĪDES, and **ĀCHĒLŌĪDES**, *filia* *Acheloi*, i. e. *Sirenes*; *Ov.*
ĀCHĒLŌICUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the *Acheulous*; *Ov.* II. *Ætolian*; *Stat.* N.B. *Pocula Achelolia*, for *aqua*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 9.
ĀCHĒLŌUS, i. m. A river of *Ætolia*, which divides it from *Acarmania*; *Liv.*: *Ov.*: *Plin.*
ĀCHĒRON, *ontis*. m. I. The name of several rivers, one in *Epirus*, another in *Peloponnesus*, and another in *Bithynia*; *Liv.*: *Strabo*: *Val. Fl.* Hence, II. According to fable, a river in the *infernal regions*; *Virg.*: hence, the *infernal regions*, the *lower world*; *Virg.*: *Cic.*
ĀCHĒRONTIA, æ. f. A small town of *Lucania* on the frontiers of *Calabria*; *Hor.*
ĀCHĒRUS, *untis*. m. and f. for *Acheron*. The *infernal regions*; *Plaut.*
ĀCHĒRUNTICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the *infernal regions*; *Plaut.*
ĀCHĒRŪSIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to *Acheron*; *Liv.* Hence, II. Of or belonging to the *infernal regions*; *Lucr.*: *Cic.*
ĀCHILLĒIDES, and **ĀCHILLĒDES**, æ. m. A son or descendant of *Achilles*; *Ov.*
ĀCHILLES, *is*, and **ĀCHILLES** (*trisyli*), *ei* or *i*, and *eos*. m. Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, the celebrated hero of the *Greeks* at *Troy*; *Virg.*: *Ov.*, &c.
ĀCHILLESUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to *Achilles*; *Virg.*: *Ov.* II. Named after *Achilles*; *Plin.*: *Propert.*
ĀCHIVUS, a, um. i. q. *Achaicus*: hence, *Achivi*. I. The *Achæans*. II. The *Greeks*; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*
ĀCHRĀDĪNA, æ. f. A part of *Syracuse*; *Liv.*
ĀCIDĀLIA, æ. f. A name of *Venus*; *Virg.*: said to be derived from a fountain called *Acidalius* in *Bœotia*, sacred to that goddess: hence, *Acidalius*, a, um. Of or belonging to *Venus*; *Mart.*
ĀCILIUS. A Roman family name; *Cic.*: *Juv.*
Ācis, *īdis*. i. m. A river of *Sicily*; *Ov.* II. f. One of the *Cyclades*; *Plin.*
ĀCRĀGAS, *antis*. m. A mountain of *Sicily*, with a town of the same name, otherwise called *Agrirentum*; *Virg.*: *Ov.* Hence, *Acragantinus*, i. q. *Agrirentinus*; *Lucr.*
ĀCRĪSIUS, i. m. A king of *Argos*, son of *Abas* by *Ocalea*, brother of *Proetus*, and father of *Danaë*; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.* **ĀCRĪSIŌNÆUS** (*onæus*), a, um. *Ācrisiōniades*, i. e. *Persæus*; *Ov.*
ĀCRŌCĒRĀUNI (*montes*). High mountains in *Epirus*, reaching to the sea, the lower parts of which form a promontory called *Acroceraunium*; *Plin.*
ĀCRŌCŌRINTHIUS, i. f. A mountain, together with a fortress, close to or in *Corinth*; *Liv.*
ĀCTĒON, *ōnis* and *ōnis*. m. A grandson of *Cadmus*, and son of *Aristeus* and *Antonōë*; who, having accidentally seen *Diana* bathing, is said to have been changed by her into a stag, whereupon he was torn in pieces by his own hounds; *Ov.*
ACTE, *es*. f. *Prop.* The sea-coast: hence, *Attica*, because that country lay on the sea-coast; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Actæus*, a, um.
ACTIAS, *ādis*. f. I. An *Athenian woman*; *Virg.* II. *Actias Cleopatra*, i. e. *victrix apud Actium*; *Stat.*

ACTIUM, i. n. A promontory and town of Acarnania, where Augustus defeated Antony, and built a temple to Apollo; Cic. : Suet. Hence, adj., **Actiacus**, a, um. **Actius**, a, um.

ACTŌRIDES, æ. m. A descendant of Actor, who was the son of Deion, father of Menœtus, and grandfather of Patroclus; Ov.

ADĪABĒNE, es. and **ADIABĒNA**, æ. f. A chief province of Syria; Plin. Hence, adj., **Adiabenus**, a, um.

ADMĒTUS, i. m. A king of Phæræ in Thessaly, husband of Alcestis, daughter of Pelias; Ov.

ADŌNEUS (trissyl.), or **ADŌNĒUS** (quadrisyll.), ei. m. i. q. Adonis; Plaut.

ADŌNIS (also, Adon), is and Idis. m. Son of Cinyras, and a favourite of Venus; Ov. : Cic. : Virg.

ADRAMYTTEŌS, **ADRAMYTTEUM**, **ADRAMYTTEION**, or **ADRAMYTTEION**, i. A maritime town of Mysia or Æolis; Plin. : Cic. : Liv.

ADRASTUS, i. m. A king of Argos, son of Talaus, brother of Eriphyle, father of Argia, Deiphyle, &c., father-in-law of Polynices and Tydeus : of the seven chiefs who besieged Thebes, he was the only one who returned alive; Ov. : Virg. Hence, adj., **Adrasteus**, a, um; **Adrastis**.

ADUATICI, or **ADUATUCI**, ōrum. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

ÆACIDEIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Æacus or the Æacidae; Ov.

ÆACIDES, æ. m. A son or descendant of Æacus; Ov. : Virg.

ÆACIDŌNUS, a, um. i. q. Æacideius; minæ Æacidina, Plaut., i. e. of Achilles.

ÆACIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Æacus; Colum. : Plin.

ÆACUS, and **ÆACOS**, i. m. A king of Ægina, son of Jupiter and Ægina, husband of Endeis, father of Peleus and Telamon by her, and so grandfather of Achilles and Ajax : said to have been appointed a judge in the infernal regions; Ov. : Hor.

ÆEA, æ. or **ÆEE**, es. f. An island near Italy, towards Sicily, where Circe or Calypso dwelt. Hence, **Ææus**, a, um. Of or belonging to Æea; puella **Æea**, i. e. Calypso. **Proper.** : also, **Ææa insula Circæ**, of Æea in Colchis, Colchian; Virg.

ÆEBTIUS. A Roman family name.

ÆEUI, or **HÆEUI**, ōrum. A powerful people of Gallia Celtica, or Lugdunensis, between the Ligeris (Loire) and the Arar (Saone); Cæs. : Cic.

ÆETES, æ. or **ÆETA**, æ. m. A king of Colchis, son of the Sun and Perseis, brother to Pasiphaë and Circe, father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciope; Ov. : Cic. Hence, adj., **Æêtæus**, a, um.

ÆETIAS, ædis. f. Daughter of Æetes; Ov., i. e. Medea.

ÆETINE, es. f. i. q. Æetias; Ov.

ÆETIS, idis. f. i. q. Æetias; Ov.

ÆGEON, ōnis. m. A monster said to have had a hundred hands, son of Uranus and the Earth, otherwise called Briareos; Virg. : Ov.

ÆGEUS, a, um. Ægean; mare Ægæum, the Ægean sea or Archipelago; Cic.

ÆGATES, um. plur. f. Islands near the promontory Lilybæum, of Sicily; Nep. : Liv. : Sil.

ÆGÆUS (dissyl.), ei and eos. m. A king of Athens, son of Pandion, father of Theseus by Æthra, and of Medus by Medea. He threw himself into the sea (hence called mare Ægæum) out of grief at the supposed death of his son Theseus; Ov.

ÆGIÆLES, es. f. Wife of Diomedes; Stat. Sylv. : Dict. Cret.

ÆGIÆLEUS, ei and eos. m. Otherwise called Absyrtus; brother of Medea and son of Æetes; Cic.

ÆGIDES, æ. m. Son or other descendant of Ægeus; Ov. : especially, Theseus; Id.

ÆGINA, æ. f. I. A daughter of Asopus, mother of Æacus by Jupiter; Ov. Her name was given to, II. An island near Athens, anciently called Ænone, or Ænopia; Cic.

ÆGINETA, æ. m. An inhabitant of Ægina; Cic.

ÆGISTRUS, i. m. Son of Thyestes, a paramour of Clytemnestra; Ov. : Cic.

ÆGLE, es. f. The name of a nymph; Virg.

ÆGEON, ōnis. m. I. The Ægean sea; Stat. II. The name of a shepherd; Virg.

ÆGYPTIACUS, a, um. Egyptian; Plin. : Gell.

ÆGYPTIUS, a, um. Egyptian; Cic. : subst., Ægyptius, An Egyptian; Ægyptii, the Egyptians; Id.

ÆGYPTUS, i. I. Masc. Son of Belus, king of Egypt. II. Fem. Egypt.

ÆLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic.

ÆMILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Æmilianus.

ÆMŌNIA, æ. f. Thessaly; Hor.

ÆMŌNIDES, æ. m. One of Thessaly; Val. Fl.

ÆMŌNIS, idis. f. A Thessalian woman; Ov. : Lucan.

ÆMŌNTES, a, um. I. Thessalian; Ov. : hence, II. *Magical*; Ov.

ÆNARIA, æ. f. An island and town near Campania; Cic. : Liv.

ÆNEADES, æ. m. I. A son or other descendant of Æneas; Virg. II. Any follower of Æneas, a Trojan; Virg. III. A Roman; Æneadæ, the Romans; Virg. : Ov.

ÆNEAS, æ. A celebrated Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus, father of Ascanius; Virg.

ÆNEIS, idis and Idos. f. The poem of Virgil relating to Æneas; Ov. : Stat. : Gell.

ÆNEIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Æneas; Virg.

ÆNEUS, a, um. Of Ænos in Thrace; Æneî, or Æniî, the inhabitants; Liv.

ÆNUS, or **ÆNOS**, i. A town of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus; Cic. : Liv.

ÆŌLES, um. Æolians, the inhabitants of Æolis in Asia Minor; Cic.

ÆŌLIA, æ. f. I. A province of Asia Minor, otherwise called Æolis; Nep. II. A region of Sicily, consisting of seven islands; Plin. Hence, adj., Æolicus.

ÆŌLIDES, æ. m. A son or other descendant of Æolus; Virg. : Ov.

ÆŌLIS, idis and Idos. I. A daughter of Æolus; Ov. II. A province of Asia Minor; Liv. III. A province of Greece; Plin.

ÆŌLIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Æolia or Æolis. II. Of or descended from Æolus.

ÆŌLUS, or **ÆŌLOS**, i. m. I. The king of the winds, said to have reigned in the Æolian islands at the time of the Trojan war; Virg. : Ov. II. Son of Helen, grandson of Deucalion; Ov.

ÆQUI, ōrum. m. An ancient people of Italy, near the Sabines; Liv.

ÆQUICŌLA, æ. m. One of the Æqui; Liv.

ÆQUICŪLUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Æqui; Virg.

ÆQUIMĒLIUM. The name of a place in Rome near the Capitol, where the house of Sp. Mælius stood, which was afterwards razed to the ground; Cic.

ÆERŌPE, es. and **ÆERŌPA**, æ. f. Mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus; Ov.

ÆSAR, æris. A river of Magna Græcia, near Croton; Ov.

ÆSCHINES, is. m. A celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes; Cic.

ÆSCHYLUS, i. m. A celebrated tragic poet of Athens; Cic. : Hor.

ÆSCŪLAPIUS, is. Son of Apollo and Coronis; the god of medicine; Ov. : Cic.

ÆSERINIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Æsernia, a town of Samnium; Liv.

ÆSIS, is. A river of Italy, and town near the same; Liv.

ÆSON, ōnis. m. A Thessalian prince, father of Jason and Promachus, and elder brother of Pelias; Ov.

ÆSŌNIDES, æ. m. A son or other descendant of Æson; Ov.

ÆSŌNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Æson; Ov.

ÆSŌPEUS, or **ÆSŌPIUS**, or **ÆSŌPIUS**, a, um. Æsopian, i. e. derived from or relating to Æsop; Phædr.

ÆSŌPUS, i. m. I. A celebrated writer of fables, supposed to have been a native of Phrygia; Quint. II. A tragic actor, and friend of Cicero; Cic. : Hor.

ÆTHIŌPIA, æ. f. Ethiopia, a country of Africa; Plin.

ÆTHIŌPICUS, a, um. Ethiopian; Plin.

ÆTHIŌPS, ōpis. m. I. An Ethiopian. Hence, II. Gen., A blackamoor; Juv.

ÆTHON, ōnis. A name frequently given to horses and dogs; Ov. : Virg.

ÆTHRA, æ. f. I. A daughter of Pittheus, wife of Ægeus, and mother of Theseus; Ov. II. Wife of Atlas, mother of the Hyades; Ov. Fast. 5, 71.

ÆTNA, æ. and **ÆTNE**, es. I. m. and f. Etna, a celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily; Cic. : Plin. II. f. A town in the neighbourhood; Cic. Verr. 3, 44.

ÆTNEUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to mount Etna; Cic. : hence, II. Sicilian; Ov.

ÆTNENSIS, es. Of or belonging to the town Etna; Cic.

ÆTŌLIA, æ. f. A province of Græcia Propria; Cic.

ÆTŌLICUS, a, um. Ætolian; Liv. : Plaut.

ÆTŌLIS, idis. f. An Ætolian woman, viz. Deianira, daughter of Æneus, king of Etolia; Ov.

ÆTŌLIUS, a, um. Ætolian; heros, Ov. Met. 14, 461, i. e. Diomedes.

ÆTŌLUS, a, um. I. Ætolian; Hor. II. Of or belonging to Diomedes; Ov. III. Apulian; Sil.

ÆFR, Afræ, Afrum. African; Ov. : Hor.

ÆFRANIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ÆFRICA, æ. f. I. A well-known quarter of the world; Plin. II. Particularly applied by the Romans to the Carthaginian territory, which was called Africa Propria; Cic. It was divided into Africa Zeugitana, wherein Carthage lay, and Africa Byzæcena, or Byzacium, containing Hadrumetum, &c.

ÆFRICANUS, a, um. African; Cic. This was given as a cognomen to the two Scipios.

ÆFRICUS, a, um. African; Liv.

ÆGEMENŌN, ōnis. m. A celebrated king of Mycenæ,

who had the command of the Greeks at Troy; Cic. Hence, Agamemnonides, Agamemnonius.

AGĀNIPPE, es. f. A celebrated fountain of Bœotia, on mount Helicon; Ov.

AGĀNIPPĒUS, a, um. Of or relating to Aganippe; Propert.

AGĀNIPPIS, Idis and Idos. f. Of or belonging to Aganippe; Ov.

AGĀTHOCLES, is. m. I. A king of Sicily, son of a potter; Cic. II. A certain historian; Cic.

AGĀTHYRSI, ōrum. A people of Scythia, on the Mæotic lake; Virg.

AGĀVE, es. f. A daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, who tore to pieces her son Pentheus, in a fit of madness; Ov.

AGĒNOR, ōris. A king of Phœnicia, son of Neptune, husband of Telephassa or Agriopë, father of Cadmus, Phoenix, Cillix, Phineus, and Europa: Dido was related to him, and hence Carthage is called, urbs Agenoris, Virg. Æn. I, 338 (342).

AGĒNŌREUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Agenor; Ov. II. Phœnician; Sil. III. Carthaginian; Sil.

AGĒNŌRIDĒS, æ. m. A descendant of Agenor; Ov.

AGĒSILĀUS, i. A celebrated Lacedæmonian king and general, son of Archidamus; Nep.

AGIS, Idis. A king of Lacedæmon, brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus; Nep.

AGRIGENTUM. See ACRAGRAS.

AGRIPPA, i. A Roman surname; Nep.: Suet. Tac. II. A king of Judea; Tac.

AGRIPPINA, æ. f. I. Wife of Tiberius, and granddaughter of Atticus; Suet. II. Daughter of Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, mother of Caligula, and of Agrippa king of Judea.

III. Daughter of Germanicus, and mother of Nero, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, and afterwards of the emperor Claudius; Tac.

AGRIPPINENSIS Colonia. Cologne on the Rhine; Tac. It derived its name from Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, who was born in that neighbourhood; Tac.

AGRIUS, or AGRIOS, i. Son of Parthaon, brother of Cneus and father of Theristes; Ov.

AGYĒUS, ēos and ēi. m. i. e. præs. vicorum, a name of Apollo; Hor.

AGYRĒNENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Agryrium; Cic.

AGYRĒNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Agryrium; Sil.

AGYRIUM, i. A town of Sicily; Cic.

AHĀLA, æ. m. A surname of the Servilian family; Liv.: Cic.

AJAX, ācis. m. The name of two celebrated Grecian heroes at Troy. I. Son of Telamon and Peribœa; Ov. II. Son of Oileus; Ov.

ALĀBANDA, æ. f. and ōrum. n. A town of Caria; Liv.: Juv.

ALĀBĀNDENSIS, e. ALĀBĀNDĒNUS, a, um. ALĀBĀNDEUS, ēos and ēi. m. ALĀBĀNDICUS, a, um. ALĀBĀNDĒNUS, a, um. ALĀBANDUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Alabanda; Cic.: Plin.: Isidor.

ALBA, æ. I. Alba Longa, a town of Latium, whence the Romans are said to have had their origin; Liv. II. The name of several towns in Italy; Plin.: Cic. III. A king of Alba; Ov.

ALBĀNIA, æ. f. A country of Asia, on the Caspian sea; Plin.

ALBĀNUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Alba; Liv. II. Of or belonging to Albania; Plin.

ALBENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Alba; Plin.

ALBĒNŌVĀNUS, i. A Roman surname. I. C. Pedo Albinovanus, an epic poet; Ov.: Quint. II. Celsus Albinovanus, a friend of Horace; Hor.

ALBĒNUS, i. A Roman surname.

ALBION, is. England; Plin.

ALBUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ALBŪNĀ, æ. f. The name of a fountain in the mountains of Tibur, and of a nymph said to reside there; Virg.: Hor.

ALBURNUS, i. m. A mountain of Lucania; Virg.

ALCÆUS, i. A celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Lesbos; Hor. Hence, Alcaicum metrum, Alcaic verse; Sidon.

ALCĀTHŪS, i. Son of Pelops, king of Megara; Ov.

ALCESTIS, is, or ALCESTE, es. f. Daughter of Pelias, wife of Admetus; Ov.: Mart.

ALCĒIĀDES, is. A celebrated Athenian general, son of Clinias; Nep.

ALCIDĒS, æ. The common name of Hercules, who is usually supposed to have been so called as a descendant of Alceus or Alcæus, father of Amphitryon, and son of Perseus and Andromeda.

ALCĒMĒDE, es. f. Daughter of Clymenus or Autolychus, wife of Æson, and mother of Jason; Ov.

ALCĒMĒDON, ontis. A celebrated sculptor; Virg.

ALCĒNŌUS, i. m. Son of Nausithous, king of the Phœaces in Corcyra; Ov. He was fond of orchards; hence, Alcinoi sylvæ, Virg., fruit trees.

ALCMEŌ, or ALCMEON, ōnis. Son of Amphiarus and

Eriphyle, husband of Alpheisbœa or Arsinœo, and Callirhoë; Ov.

ALCMÆŌNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Alcmæon; Propert.

ALCMĒNA, and contr. ALCMĒNA, æ, or ALCMENE, es. f. Daughter of Electryon and Anaxo, granddaughter of Perseus and Andromeda, wife of Amphitryon, and said to have been the mother of Hercules by Jupiter; Ov.: Propert.

ALCYŌNE, or HALCYONE, es. f. I. Daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx, said to have been changed into a kingfisher; Ov. II. Daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades; Ov.

ALĒBAS, or ALĒVAS, æ. m. A tyrant of Larissa in Thessaly, who was killed by his own guards; Ov.: sanguis Alvæ, his son; Ov.

ALECTO, us. f. One of the three Furies; Virg.

ALĒUS, and contr. ALĒUS, a, um. e. g. arva Alæa, Ov.: campi Alæi, Cic., a plain in Asia Minor, where Bellerophon was thrown from Pegasus; so called probably from a river Alæos or Alæon.

ALĒSIA (rarely Alæxia), æ. A town of Gallia Celtica or Lugdunensis, hodie Alise; Cæs.: Liv.: Tac.

ALĒTRINAS, ātis. Of or belonging to Alétrium, a town of Latium; Cic. Also, Alatrinius; Liv.

ALĒUS, a, um. i. q. Eliensis; Plaut.

ALEXANDER, dri. m. The name of several kings and other persons celebrated in history.

ALEXANDRIA, or ALEXANDRĒA, æ. f. I. The chief city of Egypt, hodie Scanderia; Cic. II. Several other towns were called by this name.

ALEXANDRĒNUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Alexandria; Cic. II. Of or relating to Alexander; Lamprid.

ALEXIS, is and Idis. m. I. A beautiful youth; Virg. II. A slave and secretary of Pomponius Atticus; Cic. III. A celebrated statuary; Plin.

ALGĒDUS, sc. mons. A mountain in Latium; Hor.: AlgĒdum, sc. oppidum, A town on this mountain; Liv.

ALĪPĒRA, æ. A town of Arcadia; Liv.

ALLIA, æ. A river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber above Rome, near which the Romans sustained a memorable defeat by the Gauls; Liv.: Virg.

ALLIENSIS. Of or relating to the river Allia. Cic.: Liv.

ALLĪFĒ, ALLĪPĒFĒ, ALĪFĒ, or ALĪPĒFĒ, ārum. A town of Samnium; Liv.

ALLĪFĀNUS, or ALLĪPHĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Allifæ; Cic.: Liv.

ALLOBIOX, Plur. ALLOBROGES. The name of a people in Gallia Narbonensis, whose chief town was Vienna; Cic.: Plin.

ALMO, or ALMON, ōnis. I. A river near Rome, in which the statue of Cybele was washed by her priests once a year; Ov. II. The god of the said river; Ov.

ALŌEUS, ēos and ēi. One of the giants, father of Otus and Ephialtes; Lucan.

ALŌIDES, æ. m. A son of Aloeus; Ov.: Virg.

ALPES, ium plur. The Alps; Virg.: Cic.

ALPĒHĒAS, ādis. f. sc. nympha, i. e. Arethusa. A nymph and fountain, said to mingle its waters with the river Alpheus; Ov.

ALPĒHĒBĒA, æ. A daughter of the river Phegeus, wife of Alcmæon, who deserted her and married Callirhoë; Propert.

ALPĒHĒSĒUS, i. The name of a shepherd in Virgil.

ALPĒHŌS, or ALPĒHOS, i. m. A celebrated river of Peloponnesus; Virg.: Ov.

ALPĒHŌS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Alpheus; Virg.

ALPĒNUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to the Alps, Alpine; Virg.: Ov. Alpinus, Hor. Sat. I, 10, 36, is probably the name of a certain bombastic writer of tragedy.

ALSIUM, i. m. A town of Etruria; Sil. Hence, adj., Alsiensis, and Alsius.

ALTHĒA, æ. A daughter of Thestius, wife of Cneus king of Calydon, mother of Meleager and Deianira; Ov.

ALTĒNUM, i. A town of Italy, where Venice now stands; Plin.: Mart. Hence, adj., Altinas, Altinius.

ALYATTES, is or æ. A king of Lydia, father of Cræsus; Hor.

AMALTHEA, æ. A Cretan nymph, who fed Jupiter with the milk of a goat; Ov.

AMĀNUS, i. m. A mountain or chain of mountains between Syria and Cilicia, bordering on Taurus; Cic.

AMĀRYLLIS, Idis or Idos. The name of a country girl; Virg.: Ov.

AMĀSTRIS, is. f. A town of Paphlagonia; Catull. Hence, adj., Amastriacus; Ov.

AMĀTHUS, untis. f. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Amathusiacus (or Amathusias), Amathusius; Ov.: Virg.

AMĀZON, ōnis. f. An Amazon. The Amazons are said to have been a warlike race of women on the river Thermodon in Asia Minor; Virg.: Curt. Hence, adj., Amazonicus, Amazonis, Amazonius.

AMBRĀCIA, æ. A town of Thesprotia in Epirus; Cic.:

Cæs. Hence, adj., Ambraciensis, Ambracias, Ambraciotes, Ambracius.

AMERIA, æ. A town of Umbria; Cic. Hence, adj., Amerinus.

AMILCAR, or **HAMILCAR**, Æris. A man's name among the Carthaginians. The most celebrated is the father of Hannibal; Nep.

AMINEUS, or **AMINEUS**, a, um. Aminean, of or belonging to a district of Italy celebrated for the growth of excellent wines; Plin.

AMISUS, or **AMISOS**, i. f. A town of Pontus; Cic. Hence, adj., Amisenus.

AMITHÆON, or rather **AMYTHÆON**, Ænis. Son of Cretheus, father of Melampus, Bias, and Æolia; Amythaonatus, Ov., i. e. Melampus. Hence, adj., Amythaonius.

AMMIANUS Marcellinus. A Latin writer of the fourth century.

AMMON, or **HAMMON**, Ænis, m. A surname of Jupiter, who was worshipped in the deserts of Libya or Marmarica in the form of a ram; Ov.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Ammoniacus, Ammonius.

AMPHIRÆUS, i. A celebrated Grecian soothsayer, father of Alcæon, Amphilocheus, and Eurydice; Ov. Hence, adj., Amphiraæus, Amphiraæides.

AMPHITRYON, Ænis. I. Son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, king of Athens. II. Amphitryones, um. The congress of the Greeks; Cic.: Quint.

AMPHILOCHIA, æ. A district of Acarnania; Liv.: Cic. It was so called from Amphilocheus, a son of Amphiraæus.

AMPHION, Ænis. Son of Jupiter and Antiope, husband of Niobe, a celebrated musician; Ov. Hence, adj., Amphionius.

AMPHIPOLIS, is, f. A town of Thrace, on the river Strymon; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Amphipolitanus, Amphipolites.

AMPHITRITE, es. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, sister of Thetis, and wife of Neptune; Claud.: Ov. The poets use this name to denote the sea.

AMPHITRYON, **AMPHITRYO**, or **AMPHITRO**, Ænis. Son of Alcæus (or Alcæus) and Hippomane, king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena; Ov.: Plaut. Hence, Amphitryoniades, i. e. Hercules; Ov.

AMPHRYSUS, or **AMPHRYSOS**, i. m. A river of Phthiotis in Thessaly, where Apollo tended the herds of Admetus; Ov. Hence, adj., Amphrysiacus, Amphrysius.

ANSANCTUS, i. m. A certain place in the country of the Hirpini, in Italy, which emitted a pestilential vapour; Virg.

ANCLIVS, i. A king of Alba, brother of Numitor; Liv.

ANCYLÆ, Ærum, and **AMYCLÆ**, es, f. I. A town of Laconia, near Sparta and Therapnæ, the residence of Tyndarus, and birthplace of Castor and Pollux; Liv.: Plin.: Ov. II. A town of Latium, near Campania; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Amyclæus, Amyclanus.

ANCYUS, i. I. A son of Neptune, king of the Berytæi, killed by Pollux; Virg. II. A centaur; Ov. III. The name of several Trojans; Virg.

AMYMONÆ, es, f. I. A daughter of Danaus; Ov.: Propert. II. A fountain near Argos; Ov. Hence, adj., Amymonius.

AMYNTAS, æ. I. A king of Macedonia, father of Philip; Nep. II. The name of a shepherd in Virgil. Hence, Amyntiades, i. e. Philip; Ov.

AMYNTOR, Æris. A king of the Dolopes, father of Phœnix and Crantor; Ov. Hence, Amyntorides, i. e. Phœnix; Ov.

ANACHARSIS, Idis. A Scythian prince and philosopher, who visited Athens in his travels; Cic.

ANACREON, ontis. A Greek lyric poet, native of Teos in Ionia; Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Anacreontius.

ANACTORIUM, i. A town of Acarnania; Plaut. Hence, adj., Anactorius; Sil.

ANAGNIA, æ. A town of Latium; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., Anagninus.

ANAPUS, i. and **ANAPIS**, æ. A river of Sicily; Ov.: Liv.

ANAXAGORAS, æ. A celebrated Athenian philosopher; Cic.

ANAXARCHUS, i. A philosopher of Abdera; Cic.

ANAXIMANDER, i. A philosopher of Miletus; Cic.

ANAXIMENES, is. A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaximander; Cic.

ANCAEUS, i. An Arcadian, son of Lycurgus, one of the Argonauts; Ov.

ANCHARIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ANCHIÆLUS or **-OS**, i. I. A town of Thrace; Ov. II. Jura, verpe, per Anchialium, Mart., i. e. (probably) per Deum viventem.

ANCHISES, or **ANCHISA**, æ. A Trojan prince, son of Capys, father of Æneas by Venus; Virg. Hence, Anchisiades, i. e. Æneas; Virg.

ANCON, Ænis, or **ANCONA**, æ, f. A town of Italy, celebrated for its growth of wine; Cic.: Plin.: Juv. Hence, adj., Anconitanus.

ANCYRA, æ, f. The chief town of Galatia; Liv. Hence, adj., Ancyranus.

ANDRÆMON, Ænis. Husband of Dryope, and father of Amphissus; Ov.

ANDRÆGÆOS or **-US**, i and o. A son of Minos and Pasiphaë, killed by the Megareans and Athenians out of jealousy; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Andrægæus.

ANDRŌMACHE, es, or **-A**, æ, f. Daughter of Ætæon, wife of Hector, mother of Asnyanax; Virg.

ANDRŌMÈDE, es, or **-A**, æ, f. Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, wife of Perseus; Ov.

ANDRŌNICUS, i. The name of several persons. The most celebrated is Livius Andronicus, the first Roman tragic poet; Liv.: Cic.

ANDROS, and **ANDRAUS**, i. f. An island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades; Ov.: Ter. Hence, adj., Andrius.

ANEMURIUM, i. A promontory of Cilicia, with a town; Plin. Hence, adj., Anemuriensis.

ANICIÂNUS, a, um. Named after a certain Anicius; Cic.

ANIEN, Ænis, and **ANIO**, Ænis. A river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber near Rome; Ov.: Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Anienicola, Anienis, Anienus.

ANNA, surnamed Perenna. A certain old woman worshipped as a goddess, supposed to have been a sister of Dido, or a native of Boville; Ov.: Sil.

ANNIBAL, or more correctly, **HANNIBAL**, Ælis. Son of Hamilcar, a celebrated Carthaginian general; Hor.: Ov.: Juv.

ANNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Annianus.

ANNO, or **HANNO**, Ænis. The name of several celebrated Carthaginians.

ANTEUS, i. A giant of Libya, brother of Busiris, slain by Hercules; Ov.: Juv.

ANTANDRUS or **-OS**, i. f. A maritime town of Mysia, at the foot of mount Ida; Virg.: Plin.

ANTENOR, Æris, m. A celebrated Trojan, founder of Patavium or Padua in Italy; Virg.: Ov.: Liv. Hence, adj. I. Antenoræus, i. Of or belonging to Antenor. 2. Of Padua. II. Antenorior. 1. Descendants of Antenor. 2. Paduan.

ANTHEDON, Ænis, f. I. A town and harbour of Bœotia; Ov. II. Another in Palestine; Plin.

ANTICÏRA, æ. An island in the Ægean sea; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Anticyricus (os).

ANTIGŒNE, es, or **-A**, æ, f. I. Daughter of Œdipus, sister of Eteocles, Polyneices, and Ismene; Juv. II. Daughter of Laomedon, sister of Priam; Ov.

ANTIGŒNÆ (IA), æ. The name of several towns, viz. in Epirus, Mygdonia of Macedonia, Arcadia, Troas, Seleucus in Syria; Plin.: Liv.

ANTIGŒNUS, i. I. One of Alexander's generals, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes; Nep.: Cic. II. Antigonus I., king of Macedonia, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes; Justin. III. Antigonus 2., king of Macedonia, father-in-law and guardian of Philip, otherwise called Doston; Cic.

ANTIŒCHUS, i. Son of Nestor, killed at Troy; Hor.: Ov.: Juv.

ANTIŒCHIA or **-EA**, æ. The name of several towns, viz. in Cilicia, Assyria, Caria, Margiane, Mesopotamia, Pisidia, Macedonia, Syria. Hence, adj., Antiochensis, Antiochenus, Antiochiensis, Antiochinus, Antiochus.

ANTIŒCHUS. The name of, I. Several kings of Syria; Cic.: Liv. Nep. II. An Academic philosopher; Cic.

III. A celebrated comedian; Juv. Hence, adj., Antiochensis, Antiochenus, Antiocheus, Antiochinus.

ANTIŒPÆ, æ, or **-E**, es. I. Daughter of Nycteus and Polyxo, mother of Amphon and Zethus; Propert. II. The mother of the Muses, by Pierius or Pierus; Cic.

ANTIŒPATER, tri. The name of, I. A governor of Macedonia under Alexander the Great, father of Cassander; Cic. II. Several philosophers, a poet, and a historian; Cic.

ANTIŒPATES, æ. I. A cruel king of the Læstrygones; Ov. II. A son of Sarpedon; Virg.

ANTISSA, æ. A town of Lesbos, destroyed by the Romans; Liv.: Ov.

ANTISTHÈNES, is, or æ. An Athenian, pupil of Socrates, and tutor of Diogenes the Cynic; Cic.

ANTISTIVS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ANTIUM, i. A town of Latium, on the Tuscan sea; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Antianus, Antias, Antiatius Antiensis.

ANTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ANTŒNINUS, i. The name of several Roman emperors; Eutrop. Hence, adj., Antoninianus.

ANTONIVS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Several members of this family are celebrated in history. Hence, adj., Antonianus.

ANUBIS, is, and idis, m. An Egyptian deity with the head of a dog; Virg.

ANXUR, Æris, m. and n. A maritime town of Latium, afterwards called Tarracina; Liv. Hence, adj., Anxurus, Anxurus.

ĀONES, um. One of the most ancient people of Bœotia; hence, adj., montes Aones, Virg., Aonian, i. e. Helicon. Hence, adj., Aonides, Aonis, Aonius.

ĀPĀNEĀ or **-ĪĀ**, æ. The name of several cities, viz. in Seleucia, Bithynia, Phrygia major, Pisidia, Media, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Parthia. Hence, adj., Apamensis, Apamenus, Apameus.

ĀPELLĀ, æ. ni. (circumcised) Probably, The name of a well-known Jew; Hor.

ĀPPELLĒS, is. A celebrated painter in the time of Alexander the great; Cic. Hence, adj., Appellus.

ĀPENNINUS, i. m. The Apennines, a chain of mountains in Italy; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Apenninicola, apenninigena.

ĀPERANTĪĀ, æ. A district of Thessaly; Liv.

ĀPHĀREŪS, i. A king of Messenia, father of Lynceus, Idas, and Pisis. Hence, adj., Aphārēiūs; Ov.

ĀPHĀRŌDISĪAS, ādis. f. Sacred to Venus; an epithet of several islands, towns, &c.

ĀPHĀRŌDISĪUM, i. n. Prop. A temple of Venus: hence, the name of several towns.

ĀPĪCIUS, i. The name of several men remarkable for gluttony; Juv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Apicianus.

ĀPĪDĀNUS, i. m. A river of Thessaly, which receives the Enipeus, and falls into the Peneus; Ov.

ĀPOLLŌ, inis. m. A deity, otherwise called Phœbus, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana. Hence, adj., Apollinaris, Apollineus.

ĀPOLLŌDŌRŪS, i. m. The name of several celebrated philosophers, physicians, and artists; Cic.: Quint.: Plin.

ĀPOLLŌNĪĀ. The name of several towns, so called from Apollo; viz. in Ætolia, Phocis, Macedonia, Grecian Illyria, Sicily, Crete, Thrace, Assyria, Cyrenica, Samaria, Pisidia, Mysia, Syria. Hence, adj., Apolloniās, Apolloniatis, Apolloniaticus, Apolloniatis, Apolloniensis.

ĀPOLLONIUS, i. m. The name of several philosophers.

ĀPPIĀ, æ. A town of Pirurgia major; Cic. Hence, adj., Appianus.

ĀPPIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A prænomen and cognomen of the Claudian family at Rome. Hence, adj., Appianus, Appias.

ĀPŪLEIUS, or **ĀPPULEIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ĀPŪLIĀ, or **ĀPPŪLIĀ**, æ. A country of Lower Italy on the river Aufidus, bounded by the Adriatic sea, the Hirpini, and Lucania; Hor.: Plin. Hence, adj., Apulicus, Apulus, or Appulus.

ĀQŪLEIĀ, æ. A town of Italy, near Istria and Illyria, on the river Timavus; Liv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Aquileiensis.

ĀQŪILIUS, or **ĀQUILLIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Aquilianus, or Aquilianus.

ĀQŪILO, ōnis. m. i. q. Boreas. Husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes; Ov. Hence, adj., Aquilonius.

ĀQUINUM, i. A town of Latium, near Campania; Cic. Hence, adj., Aquinas.

ĀQUITĀNĪĀ. A part of Gaul, near the Pyrenees; Cæs. Hence, adj., Aquitanicus, Aquitanus.

ĀRĀBĪĀ, æ. Arabia, a district of Asia. Hence, adj. and adv., Arabicus, Arabice, Arabius.

ĀRĀBS, ābis. m. An Arabian; Cic.

ĀRĀCHNE, es. f. A woman who challenged Minerva in weaving; Ov.

ĀRĀCHŌSĪĀ, æ. f. A province of Persia; Plin.

ĀRĀCHYNTHUS, i. A mountain of Bœotia or Attica; Virg.

ĀRĀR, or **ĀRĀRĪS**, is. m. A river of Gaul, hodie the Saone; Virg.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Araricus.

ĀRĀTUS, i. m. I. A celebrated patriot of Sicily; Cic. II. A Greek poet, native of Soli in Cilicia; Ov. Hence, adj., Arateus.

ĀRAXES, is. m. I. A river of Armenia; Virg.: Propert. II. A river of Persia; Curt.

ĀRBELĀ, orum. A town of Assyria, near the Tigris, celebrated on account of the battle fought in its neighbourhood between Alexander and Darius, in which the latter was defeated; Curt.: Plin. Hence, adj., Arbelitis.

ĀRCĀDĪĀ, æ. f. An inland district of Peloponnesus; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Arcadicus, Arcadius.

ĀRCAS, ādis. m. and f., adj. and subst. Arcadian; Virg.: Cic.

ĀRCĒSĪLAS, æ. m. A celebrated Academic philosopher; Cic.

ĀRCHĒLĀUS, i. m. The name of several celebrated kings and philosophers; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Archelais.

ĀRCHĪAS, æ. m. A certain mechanic. Hence, adj., Archiacus; Hor.

ĀRCHĪLOCHUS, i. m. A Greek poet, native of Paros, remarkable for the acrimony of his style; Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Archilochius.

ĀRCHĪMĒDES, is. m. A celebrated mathematician of Syracuse; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Archimedeus or -ius.

ĀRCHTĀS, æ. m. A Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician, cotemporary with Plato; Cic.: Hor.

ĀRDEĀ, æ. A town of Latium, chief city of the Rutuli; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Ardeas, Ardeatinus.

ĀRĒTĒLUS, a, um. Babylonian, Assyrian; Tibull.

ĀRELĀS, ātis, and **ĀRELĀTE**, es. f. A town of Gallia Narbon., on the Rhone, hodie Arles; Cæs.: Suet. Hence, adj., Arelatenis.

ĀRĒMŌRICUS, or **ĀRMORICUS**, a, um. Situate near the sea, especially in Bretagne, between the Loire and the Seine; Cæs.

ĀRĒŌPĀGUS, i. n. Mars' Hill, at Athens; Cic. Hence, adj., Areopagita, Areopagiticus.

ĀRĒTHŪSĀ, æ. f. A celebrated fountain of Syracuse; Cic. Other fountains in Eubœa and Bœotia, and some towns, viz. in Macedonia and Syria, were called by this name. Hence, adj., Arethusæus, Arethusis, Arethusius.

ĀRĒTIUM, or **ĀRĒTTIUM**, i. A town of Etruria, hodie Arezzo; Cic. Hence, adj., Aratinus, or Arretinus.

ĀRGEŪS, a, um. adj. Argive or Grecian; Hor.: Ov.

ĀRGĪLETUM. A place in Rome where booksellers and other tradesmen had shops; Liv.: Cic.: Virg.

ĀRGĪNŪSĒ, ārum. Three small islands in the Ægean sea, near Lesbos; Cic.

ĀRGĪVUS, a, um. adj. I. Of Argos, Argive; Cic. II. Grecian; Virg.

ĀRGO, us. f. The name of the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed to Colchis in order to fetch the golden fleece: hence they are called Argonautæ; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Argovus, Argonauticus.

ĀRGŌLĪCUS, a, um. I. Argive; Plin.: Virg. II. Grecian (usually in the poets); Virg.

ĀRGOS, neut. sing., and plur. **ĀRGI**, ōrum. The chief city of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Ov.: Hor.

ĀRGUS, i. m. A hundred-eyed monster, said to have watched Io after she had been changed into a cow by Juno; Ov.—There were also several men of this name.

ĀRGYNUS, i. A youth, favourite of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephissus; Propert.

ĀRGŪRĪPĀ, æ. A town of Apulia, afterwards called Arpi; Virg.

ĀRIĀ, or **ĀRIĀ**, æ. A province of Asia, between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India; Plin. Hence, adj., Arianus.

ĀRIADNĀ, æ, or -E, es. f. The celebrated daughter of Minos king of Crete, and sister of Phædra; Ov. Hence, adj., Ariadnæus.

ĀRIĀCIĀ, æ. A town of Latium; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Aricianus.

ĀRĪMINUM, i. n. A town of Umbria in Italy, hodie Rimini; Cic. Hence, adj., Ariminensis.

ĀRĪON, or **ĀRIO**, ōnis. I. A famous musician and poet of Methymna in Lesbos; Ov. II. A singular horse, said to have been produced by Neptune; Stat. Hence, adj., Arionius.

ĀRĪSBE, es. I. A town of Troas; Virg. II. Another in Lesbos; Plin.

ĀRĪSTĒUS, i. A son of Apollo by Cyrene, king of Arcadia, husband of Autonoe, father of Actæon; Ov.: Virg.

ĀRĪSTARCHUS, i. m. An Alexandrian critic, native of Samothrace, who revised the poems of Homer; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Aristarcheus.

ĀRĪSTĪDES, is. A celebrated Athenian, surnamed the Just; Nep.: Cic.: Ov.

ĀRĪSTĪPPUS, i. A philosopher of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect; Cic. Hence, adj., Aristippeus.

ĀRĪSTUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ĀRĪSTO or **-ON**, ōnis. A sceptic philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno of Citium; Cic.

ĀRĪSTŌPHĀNES, is. A celebrated comic poet of Athens in the time of Socrates; Hor. Hence, adj., Aristophaneus or -ius.

ĀRĪSTŌTELES, is. A celebrated philosopher, native of Stagira in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, tutor to Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic sect; Cic. Hence, adj., Aristoteleus or -ius.

ĀRĪSTOXĒNUS, i. A philosopher and musician of Tarentum, pupil of Aristotle; Cic.

ĀRĪMĒNĪĀ, æ. A country of Asia, bounded by Pontus, Cappadocia, Iberia, Assyria, Media, and the Caspian sea; Plin. Hence, adj., Armeniacus, Armenius.

ĀRNIUS, i. n. A river of Etruria, hodie the Arno; Liv. Hence, adj., Arniensis.

ĀRPI, ōrum. A town of Apulia; Liv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Arpinus, Arpanus.

ĀRPNUM, i. A town of Latium, birth-place of Cicero; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Arpinas, Arpinus.

ĀRRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ĀRSĀCĒS, is. The first king of Parthia, from whom his successors are called Arsacidæ; Tac.: Lucan. Also, Arsacidæ, the Persians; Lucan.

ĀRSĪNOĒ, es. f. I. The name of several celebrated women; Catull.: Lucan. II. The name of several towns, viz. in Egypt, Cyrenaica and Cilicia; Plin. Hence, adj., Arsinœticus, Arsinœites.

ĀRTAXĀTĀ, æ. f., and orum. n. A town of Armenia major, on the Araxes; Juv.: Plin.

ARTAXERXES, is. The name of several kings of Persia; Nep.

ARTĒMĪDŌRUS, i. The name of several celebrated writers and artists; Plin.

ARVERNI, ōrum. A people of Aquitania in Gaul, hodie Auvergne; Cæs.: Liv.: Lucan.

ARVĪSIUS, or **ARĪCĪSIUS**, a, um. Of or from the mountain or district Arvisius or Ariusius in Chios; Virg.: Sil.

ARUNS, untis. An old Italian surname; Liv.: Virg.
ARŪPINUM. A town of Illyria. Hence, adj., **Arupinas**; Tibull.

ASCĀLĀPHUS, i. A son of Acheron and Orphne, said to have been changed into an owl; Ov.

ASCĀNIUS, i. m. I. A son of Æneas; Virg. II. A river of Bithynia or Phrygia; Virg.

ASCLEPIĀDES, æ. m. I. A celebrated physician of Prusa in Bithynia; Cic. II. A philosopher of the Eretrian sect; Cic. Hence, adj., **Asclepiadeus**.

ASCRA, æ. A small town of Bœotia, near Helicon, where Hesiod was born and lived; Ov. Hence, adj., **Ascræus**, i. e. of Ascræ, Ov.: of Hesiod, Virg.: of Helicon, Propert.

ASCĒLUM, i. I. A town in Picenum; Cic. II. Another in Apulia; Flor. Hence, adj., **Asculanus**.

ASDRŪBAL, or **HASDRŪBAL**, Ælis. A Carthaginian man's name. The most celebrated is Hannibal's brother; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., **Asdrubalianus**.

ASIA, æ. f. Asia, a well-known division of the globe; Virg. But by this word the Romans usually understood only Asia Proper, i. e. the provinces between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and sometimes only the kingdom of Pergamus. Hence, adj., **Asiacus**, **Asianus**, **Asiaticus**, **Asis**.

ASĪNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ASĪCUS, a, um. Asian, i. e. of or belonging to Asia on the Caystrus, in Lydia; palus, prata, Virg.

ASŌPUS or **-OS**, i. m. A river of Bœotia, represented also as a king, and father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., **Asopis**, **Asopiades**.

ASPENDUS, -os, or **-UM**, i. A town of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon; Cic.

ASSARĀCUS, i. Son of Tros, father of Cypus, grandfather of Anchises, and brother of Ganymede and Ilius, Ov.: gens **Assaraci**, Virg.: i. e. the Romans, as descended from Æneas.

ASSOS or **-US**, i. f. A town of Mysia or Troas; Plin. Hence, adj., **Assius**.

ASSYRIA, æ. A country of Asia, bounded by Armenia and the river Tigris; also, in a wider acceptance, including Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Syria, Palestine, Phœnicia, and other countries; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., **Assyrius**.

ASTARTE, es. f. A goddess of the Syrians and Phœnicians; Cic.

ASTERIA, æ. or **-E**, es. f. Daughter of Cœus and Phœbe, sister of Latona, and mother of Hecate and the fourth Hercules; Cic.: Ov.

ASTRÆA, æ. I. The goddess of Justice, daughter of Jupiter and Themis; Ov. II. The constellation Virgo; Lucan.

ASTREUS, i. Son of Crius and Eurybia, father of the winds by Aurora; hence, fratres **Astræi**, Ov., i. e. venti.

ASTUR, ūris. m. One of Asturia, an Asturian; Mart.

ASTŪRA, æ. A river and island in Latium, on which Cicero had an estate; Cic.: Plin.

ASTURIA, æ. A province of Hispania Tarraconensis; Plin. Hence, adj., **Asturicus**.

ASTŪRĀGĒS, i. A king of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus; Ov.

ASTŪANAX, actis. A son of Hector and Andromache; Ov.

ASTŪPĀLÆA, æ. An island, one of the Cyclades; Ov. Hence, adj., **Astypalaensis**, **Astypalæicus**, **Astypalæius**.

ĀTĀLANTA, æ. or **-E**, es. f. I. Daughter of Schœneus, celebrated for her swiftness in running; Ov. II. Daughter of Jasus or Jasius, a celebrated huttress, beloved by Meleager; Ov. III. An island near Eubœa; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., **Atalantæus** or **-eus**, **Atalantiades**.

ĀTARNEA, æ. A town of Mysia or Æolis. Hence, adj., **Atarnites**; Ov.

ĀTELLA, æ. An ancient town of the Osci in Campania; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., **Atellanicus**, **Atellanius**, **Atellanus**.

ĀTESTE, es. A town of the Venetian territory; Plin.: Tac. Hence, adj., **Atestinus**.

ĀTHĀMĀNES, um. A people of Epirus or Ætolia; Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., **Athamania**, **Athamanis**, **Athamanus**.

ĀTHĀMAS, antis. A king of Thebes or Bœotia, and afterwards of Thessaly, son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, Salmones, &c., husband of Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle, and afterwards of Ino, by whom he had Learchus and Melicerta; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., **Āthamanteus**, **Āthamantiades**, **Āthamanticus**, **Āthamantis**.

ĀTHENÆ, ārum. Athens, a celebrated city of Attica; Cic.: Ov.: Plin. Hence, adj., **Athenæus**, **Atheniensis**.

ĀTHENION, ōnis. A slave who took the lead in the insurrection of the slaves in Sicily; Cic.

ĀTHENŌDŌRUS, i. I. A celebrated statuary and sculptor of Rhodes; Plin. II. A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus; Cic.: Plin.

ĀTHĒSIS, is. A river of Germany and Italy, the Etsch; Virg.: Plin.

ĀTHOS, or **ĀTHO**, m. A high mountain of Macedonia; Virg.: Plin.

ĀTILIUS, or **ĀTTILIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj. **Atilianus**, or **Ātillianus**.

ĀTINA, æ. A town of Latium; Virg.: Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., **Atinas**.

ĀTINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ĀTINTANIA, æ. f. A country of, or near, Epirus; Liv. Hence, adj., **Atintanus**, or **Ātintanus**. A Roman family name.

ĀTLAS, antis. m. I. A high mountain of Mauritania in Africa; Plin. II. A king of Mauritania, son of Iapetus, said to have been the father of the seven Pleiades by Pleione, and of the seven Hyades by Æthra. The poets say that he was changed into the aforesaid mountain, and bore the heavens on his shoulders; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj. **Atlanteus**, **Altantiacus**, **Atlantiades**, **Atlantias**, **Atlanticus**, **Atlantius**, **Atlantius**.

ĀTRACIS, idis. f. Daughter of Atrax. An epithet of Hippodamia, wife of Pirithous, because she was of the town Atrax, or because her father's name was Atrax.

ĀTRAX, æcis. A town of Pelagotus in Thessaly; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., **Atracius**, **Thessalian**; Propert.

ĀTRÆUS, ei and eos. m. Son of Pelops and Hippodamia, king of Argos and Mycænæ, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus; Ov. Hence, **Ātræus**, **Ātrides**.

ĀTTALIA, -EA, or **-EA**, æ. The name of several towns, viz. in Æolis of Asia, Lydia, Pamphylia, Galatia. Hence, adj., **Attalensis**.

ĀTTĀLUS, i. The name of several kings of Pergamus; Plin.: Hor. Hence, adj., **Attalicus**, **Attalis**.

ĀTTĪS, or **ĀTTIS**, idis or idos. f. i. q. Attica, or Atheniensis (fem.).

ĀTTICA, æ. f. A district of Græcia Propria, south of Bœotia, on the Ægean sea; Plin.

ĀTTICUS, a, um. Attic, Athenian; Ov.: Hor.: Mart.

ĀTTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., **Attianus**.

ĀTUR (Tibull), or **ĀTURŪS** (Lucan). A river of Aquitania, hodie Adour.

ĀTYS, or **ĀTTYŪS**, ōs, and **ĀTTIS**, idis. **ĀTTIN**, inis. m. I. A celebrated Phrygian youth, of whom Cybele became enamoured; Ov. II. There were several others of this name; Tac.: Liv.: Virg.

ĀVANĪCUM, i. A town of Gallia Aquitania, afterwards called Bituriges or Biturice, hodie Bourges; Cæs.

ĀVELLA, or **ĀBELLA**, æ. f. A town of Campania; Sil.: Virg. Hence, adj., **Avellanus**, or **Abellanus**.—See **ĀBELLA**.

ĀVENTINUM, i. (sc. jugum) Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome; Liv.: Hor.: Cic. Adj. **Aventinus**, a, um. Of, belonging to, or named after this mountain; Ov.

ĀVERNUS, i. m. sc. locus. A place in Campania, near Cumæ and Baia, consisting of a thick wood, a lake in the same which exhaled a pestilential vapour, and a cavern in which the Cumæan Sibyl was said to dwell; Liv.: Cic.: also, plur. **Averna**, sc. loca; Virg. Hence, adj., **Avernalis**, **Avernus**.

ĀUFIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., **Aufidianus**.

ĀUFIDUS, i. m. A river of Apulia, hodie Ofanto; Hor.: Virg. Also, adj., **Aufidus**; Sil.

ĀUGE, es. and **ĀUGEÆ**, æ. f. Daughter of Aleus king of Arcadia, and of Nerea, and mother of Telemus by Hercules; Ov.

ĀUGIAS, **ĀUGĒAS**, or **ĀUGĒAS**, æ. A king of Elis, son of Phorbas, whose large stables were cleansed in one day by Hercules; Sen.: Plin.

ĀUGUSTA, æ. f. The name of several towns founded or colonised by Augustus or some other Roman emperor.

ĀUGUSTUS, i. A surname given to Octavius, afterwards Octavianus Cæsar, first emperor of Rome, and subsequently to other emperors, being equivalent to the title of emperor; Suet. Hence, adj., **Augustalis**, **Augustanus**, **Augusteus**, **Augustianus**, **Augustinus**, **Augustus**.

ĀCLERCI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Celtica, sive Lugdunensis; there were three clans of them, viz. **Eburvices**, **Cenomani**, and **Diablintes**; Cæs.

ĀCLIS, idis. f. A town or village and harbour of Bœotia, on the Euripus; Cic.: Virg.: Lucan.

ĀLŪN, ōnis. A district (probably a valley) of Lower Italy, famous for its growth of wine; Hor.

ĀURELIĀNUS, i. A Romah emperor in the third century.

ĀURELIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

AURORA, æ. f. Goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion and Thia (or Æthra, or Pallas), wife of Titanus, and mother of Memnon; Virg.

AURUNGA, æ. A town of Campania; Liv.

AURUNCI, ðrum. A people of Latium, near Campania; Plin.: Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., Auruncus.

AUSĒĀNI, ðrum. A people of Hispania Tarraconensis; Cæs.: Plin.: Liv.

AUSŌNES, um. I. An ancient people of Lower Italy; Liv.: Plin. II. Poetically, The Italians; Stat. Sylv. 4. 5. 37. Hence, Ausonia, The country of the Ausones; afterwards for, Italy; Virg.: Ov. The name is said to have been derived from Auson, a son of Ulysses. Hence, adj., Ausonidae, Ausonis, Ausonius.

AUTŌLŪCUS, i. A son of Mercury by Chione, father of Anticlea, and so grandfather of Ulysses; Ov.: Mart.: Plaut.

AUTŌMĒDON, tis. Son of Dioreas, and charioteer to Achilles; Virg.

AUTONOĒ, es. Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristæus, and mother of Actæon; Ov. Hence, adj., Autonœus, sc. heros, Ov., i. e. Actæon.

AUXIMUS or **-ON**, i. A town of the Piceni in Italy; Cæs.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Auximas.

AXENUS pontus. The old name for Euxinus; Ov. Trist. 4, 4, 56.

AXIUS, i. A river of Pæonia in Macedonia; Plin.: Liv.

B.

BĀBYLŌN, ðnis. f. A celebrated city on the Euphrates; Mart.: Plin. Hence, adj., Babyloniacus, Babylonicus, Babylonienus, Babylonius.

BACCHIDÆ, ðrum. m. A powerful family at Corinth, descendants of Bacchis; Ov.: Plin. Baccheis, one of this family; Stat. Sylv. 2, 2, 34.

BACCHUS, i. m. God of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele, brought up by Ino; Ov.: Virg. Hence, with the poets, Bacchus denotes a vine or vines, also, wine; Virg.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Baccheus, Baccheus, Bacchicus, Bacchius.

BACTRUM, i. and more frequently, **BACTRA**, ðrum. n. A city of Asia, which gave the name of Bactriana to the country between Margiana, Paropamisus, the river Axus, and the Massagetes. Hence, Bactri, Bactria, Bactrianus, Bactrianus.

BÆTIS, is. m. A river of Spain, which gives its name to Hispania Bætica, hodie Guadalquivir; Mart.: Plin. Hence, adj., Bæticola, Bæticus, Bætigena.

BAGRĀDA, æ. A river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage; Cæs.: Plin.: Liv.: Lucan.

BALE, ðrum. f. A town in Campania, celebrated for its warm baths; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Baiannus.

BĀLEĀRES insulæ, or simply, **BALEARES**. Islands of the Mediterranean, hodie Majorca and Minorca; Plin. Also, Balaeris, Of or belonging to these islands; Virg.: Plin.: Balaeres, The inhabitants; Liv.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Balaericus.

BANDŪSIA, æ. Probably, A fountain in the Sabine territory; or, the nymph presiding over a fountain there; Hor.

BANTIA, æ. A town of Apulia; Liv. Hence, adj., Bantinus.

BARCAS, æ. A surname of Hamilcar and the family of Hannibal; Nep. Hence, adj., Barceus, Barcinus.

BARCE, es. f. I. The nurse of Sichæus; Virg. II. A town of Cyrenaica, afterwards called Ptolemais; Plin. Hence, Barcæi, The inhabitants; Virg.

BARCINO or **-ON**, ðnis. f. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, hodie Barcelona; Plin.

BARDEI, ðrum. A people of Dalmatia; hence, probably, Bardacius, a, um; Mart.: Juv.

BARGYLLE, ðrum. or **BARGYLA**, ðrum. A town of Caria; Liv. Bargylitæ, or Bargyletæ, The inhabitants; Cic. Hence, adj., Bargyliticus, Bargyleticus; Liv.: Plin.

BARĪUM, i. A town of Apulia; Plin.: Liv.

BASSANIJA, æ. A town of Illyria; Bassanitæ, The inhabitants; Liv.

BASSUS, i. A surname of several Roman families.

BASTARNÆ, ðrum. An ancient people of Germany, near to modern Hungary; Liv.: Tac. Hence, adj., Bastarnicus.

BATAVUS, a, um. Batavian, Dutch; Mart.: Sil.: Plin.: Juv. N.B. The penult is short in Lucan, l. 431.

BĀTHYLLUS, i. m. I. A youth, favourite of Anacreon; Hor. II. A celebrated pantomime in the reign of Augustus; Tac.: Juv.: Pers.

BATTIADÆS, æ. m. A descendant of Battus, who built Cyrene in Africa; hence, I. Callimachus; Ov.: Stat. II. Battiade, Inhabitants of Cyrene; Sil.

BATŪLUM, i. A town of Campania; Virg.: Liv.

BACCIS, Idis and Idos. f. A poor old woman, who, with

her husband Philemon, hospitably entertained Jupiter and Mercury; Ov. Met. 8.

BĀVIUS, i. A paltry poet, cotemporary with Virgil; Virg.

BAULI, ðrum. A villa, and probably a small town, near Baiæ; Cic.: Plin.: Tac.

BEBRYCIA, æ. f. sc. terra. A country of Asia, afterwards called Bithynia; Val. Fl.

BEBRYCIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Bebrycia or Bithynia; Virg. II. Of or belonging to king Bebryx; Sïdon.

BEBRYX, ŷcis. m. I. A king of the Bebryces, on the Pyrenees; Sil. II. Plur. Bebryces. I. A people of Gallia Narbon., near the Pyrenees; Val. Fl. 2. A people of Bithynia; Val. Fl. N.B. The penult of the oblique cases, &c. is short in Statius; but long in Silius.

BEDRIACUM, or **BETHRACUM**, i. A town of Italy, between Cremona and Verona, hodie Caneto; Suet.: Tac. Hence, adj., Bedriacensis, or Bethracensis.

BELBINA, æ. A town of Laconia; hence, adj., Belbinates, or Belbinites; Liv.

BELGA, æ. m. I. A native of Gallia Belgica; Lucan. Plur. Belgæ; Cæs. II. There were also Belgæ in Britain: Venta Belgarum, hodie Winchester; Ptol.

BELGICUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the Belgæ in Gaul; Virg.: Sil.: Plin. II. British, from the Belgæ in Britain; color, Propert.

BELGIUM, i. A part of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

BELLĒRŌPHŌN, tis. and **BELLEROPONTES**, æ. m. A celebrated hero, son of Neptune or Glauco and Eury-nome or Eurymedæ, father of Laomedæa, who was mother of Sarpedon; Hor.: Plaut. Hence, adj., Bellerophonteus.

BELLŌNA, æ. The goddess of war; Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Bellonarius.

BELLŌVĀCI, ðrum. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Plin. Their country is the modern Beauvais.

BELUS, i. m. The name of several kings, particularly Belus, surnamed Priscus, father of Danaus and Ægyptus; whence the daughters of Danaus are called Bêlides; Ov. Hence also, Bêlides, a. m. A descendant of Belus; Virg.: Ov.: Stat. Also, Belus, king of Tyre, father of Dido; Virg.

BĒNĀCUS, i. m. A lake in the Venetian territory, hodie Lago di Garda; Virg. Hence, adj., Benacensis.

BĒNEVENTUM, i. n. A town of the Hirpini, hodie Benevento; Liv.: Plin.: Hor. Hence, adj., Beneventanus.

BESSI, ðrum. A people of Thrace, on the Hebrus; Cæs.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Bessicus.

BIANOR, ðris. n. I. A centaur; Ov. II. Said by Servius (ad Virg.) to be the founder of Mantua, and the same as Ænus; Virg. Ecl. 9, 60.

BIAS, antis. A native of Priene, one of the seven wise men of Greece in the time of Solon; Cic.

BIBĀCTŪS, i. A surname of the Furian family.

BIBRACTE, is. n. A town of Gallia Celtica, sive Lugdunensis; Cæs.

BIBRAX, actis. A town of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

BIBŪLUS, i. A Roman surname.

BIDIS, is. f. A town of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Bidinus, Bidentis.

BIGERRI, ðrum. or **BIGERRŌNES**, um. A people of Gallia Aquitania, on the Pyrenees; Cæs. Hence, adj., Bigerricus, Bigerritanus.

BIBILIS, is. f. A town of Celtiberia in Hispania Tarraconensis, birthplace of Martial the celebrated epigrammatist; Plin.: Mart. Hence, adj., Bilibitanus.

BION, ðnis. m. A philosopher, at first of the Academic sect, afterwards of the Cyrenaic. His writings were very satirical; Cic. Hence, adj., Bionius.

BISALTE, ðrum. A people of Macedonia, on the Strymon; Liv.: Plin.: Virg.

BISANTHE, es. A town of Thrace, on the Propontis; Plin.

BISTŌNES, um. I. A people of Thrace, near Abdera; Plin. II. The Thracians, in general; Sil.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Bistonis, Bistonius.

BITHŪNIA, æ. A district of Asia Minor, bounded by the Propontis, the Thracian Bosphorus, Black Sea, and Galatia; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Bithynicus, Bithynis, Bithynius, Bithynus.

BITŪRIX, Igis. Plur. Biturixes. A people of the Aquitani in Gaul; viz. Bituriges Cubi, near the modern Bourges; and Bituriges Ubisci, Vibisci, or Viscis, near Bordeaux; Cæs.: Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Bituricus.

BLANDÆ, ðrum. A town of Lucania; Liv.

BLANDENO or **-ON**, ðnis. A town of Italy, near Placentia; Liv.

BOCCHOR, ðris. m. I. i. q. Bocchus, a king of Mauritania; Liv. II. A Moor, African; Juv.

BOCCUS, i. King of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha; Sall.

BŒBE, es. f. A town of Thessaly; Ov. Hence, Bœbeis, idis. f. sc. palus; Lucan.: Propert. Hence, adj., Bœbeius, Bœbias, Bœbicus.

BŒŌTIA, æ. f. A country of Greece, near Attica.

Phocis, Locris, and the Euripus; Plin. Hence, adj., Bœoticus, Bœotis, Bœotius, Bœotus.

BOII, Ærum. A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., Boicus.

BOLA, or VOLA, æ. A town of the Æqui in Latium; Virg.

BONA DEA. A goddess worshipped by the Roman matrons; Cic.: Tibull.

BONNA, æ. A town of the Ubii in Gallia Belgica, hodie Bonn; Tac. Hence, adj., Bonensis.

BONŌNIA, æ. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie Bologna; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Bononiensis.

BORÆAS, æ. The North Wind, father of Calais, Zethes, and Cleopatra, by Orithyia; Liv.: Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Boræus.

BORYSTHĒNES, is. m. A river of European Sarmatia, hodie Dnieper; Plin. Hence, adj., Borysthenius.

BOSPŌRUS. The name of two straits. I. Thracius, near Constantinople; Plin. II. Cimmerius, north the straits of Caffa; Cic. Hence, adj., Bosporanus, Bosporeus, Bosporicus, Bosporius.

BOTTLEA, æ. f. A district of Macedonia, near the Sinus Thermaicus; Liv.: Bottiæi, The inhabitants; Plin.

BŌVIĀNUM, i. The name of two towns in Samnium, the one called Bavianum vetus, the other Bavianum Undecimanorum; Plin.: Liv.: Cic.

BOVILLE, ærum. I. A small town near mons Albanus, at Rome, on the Via Appia; Ov.: Propert.: Tac. Hence, adj., Bovillus, Bovillanus. II. A small town or village near Arpinum: hence, adj., Bovillanus; Cic.

BRĀCĀRA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon., hodie Braga in Portugal; Plin. Hence, Bracari, and Bracares, The inhabitants; Plin.

BRANCHUS, i. A son of Simarus or Apollo. A temple with an oracle was dedicated to him, in the Milesian territory; Stat. Hence, probably, Branchidæ, ærum, Descendants or priests of the same; Plin.

BRACRON, ōnis. A town of Attica, near Marathon; Plin.: Stat.

BRENNUS, i. The name of two leaders of the Gauls; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Brennius.

BREUCI, Ærum. A people of Pannonia; Suet.

BRENI, Ærum. A people of Rhætia; Hor.

BRĪAREUS, i. m. One of the giants, said to have had a hundred arms; Virg.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Briareus.

BRIGANTES, um. A people in the north of Britain, hodie Cumberland and Northumberland; Juv.: Tac.

BRIMO, us. f. An epithet of Hecate or Proserpine; Stat.: Propert.

BRISÆUS, a, um. Bacchic; Brisæus or Briseus being a name of Bacchus; Pers.

BRISĒIS, idis and idos. f. A daughter of Brises, named Hippodamia, carried off as a prisoner by Achilles, whose mistress she became; Ov.: Hor.

BRITANNIA, æ. Britain, England; Plin.: plur., Catull. Hence, adj., Britannicianus, Britannicus, Britannus.

BRITONES, um. Bretons, inhabitants of Bretagne; Juv. N.B. The penult is short, Juv. 15, 124; long, id. 11, 22.

BRIXELLUM, i. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie Bersello, or Bressello; Suet.: Plin.: Tac.

BRIXIA, æ. A town of Gallia Transpadana, hodie Brescia; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Brixianus, Brixiensis.

BRŌMIUS, i. m. An epithet of Bacchus; Ov. Hence, adj., Bromius, a, um, Bacchic; Claud.

BRONTES, æ. m. A cyclops, son of Uranus and the Earth; Virg.: Ov.

BRŌTES, æ. I. A son of Vulcan and Minerva; Ov. II. One of the Lapithæ; Ov.

BRUCTĒRI, Ærum. An ancient people of Germany; Tac.

BRUNDĪSIUM, or BRUNDISIUM, i. A town and harbour of Calabria, hodie Brindisi; Cic.: Cæs.: Hor. Hence, adj., Brundisianus, Brundisius, or Brundisium.

BRUTHI, Ærum. A people in the extreme point of Italy, near the straits of Sicily; Liv. Hence, adj., Bruttianus, Bruttius.

BRŪTUS, i. A surname of the Junian family. The most celebrated of this family are, I. L. Junius Brutus, who assisted in expelling the kings from Rome; Liv.: Ov. II. D. Junius Brutus, and M. Junius Brutus, who assisted at the death of Cæsar; Cic. Hence, adj., Bruttianus, Bruttinus.

BUBASTIS, is. f. A surname of Diana; Ov. Hence, adj., Bubastius, Bubastites.

BUCĒPHĀLUS, i. The name of a favourite horse belonging to Alexander the Great; Plin.: Curt.

BUPĀLUS, i. A statuary and sculptor of Chios, contemporary with the poet Hipponax; Hor.: Plin.

BURDIGĀLA, or BURDAGALA, æ. A town of Gallia Aquitania, in the territory of the Bituriges Vibisci, birthplace of the poet Ausonius, hodie Bordeaux; Auson. Hence, adj., Burdigalensis, Burdigalus.

BURGUNDIŌNES, um. Burgundians, a people of Germany, descended from the Vandals; Plin.

BŪSIRIS, is and idis. I. Masc. A cruel king of Egypt,

son of Neptune and Libya; Virg.: Ov. II. Fem. A town of the Delta in Egypt; Plin. Hence, adj., Busirites.

BUTHRŌTUS or -ON, i. n. and BUTHRŌTUS or -OS, i. f. A town on the coast of Epirus, hodie Butrinto; Ov.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Buthrotius.

BYBLIS, idis. f. Daughter of Miletus and Cyane, said to have been changed into a fountain; Ov.

BYLLIS, or BULLIS, idis. f. A maritime town of Grecian Illyria, over against Brundisium; Cæs. Hence, adj., Byllidensis or Bullidensis, Byllinus or Bullinus.

BYRSA, æ. The citadel of Carthage; Virg.: Liv.

BYZĀCENE, or BYZACENA. sc. Africa, or terra; i. q. Byzacium.

BYZĀCIUM, i. n. A division of Africa Propria; Plin.

Hence, adj., Byzacenus, Byzacius. BYZANTIUM, i. A city on the Thracian Bosphorus, afterwards Constantinople, hodie Constantinople; Plin.: Nep.: Liv. Hence, adj., Byzantiacus, Byzantinus, Byzantius.

C.

CACUS, i. A noted robber, son of Vulcan; Virg.: Juv.: Ov.

CADMUS, i. Son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia; husband of Harmonia; father of Agave, Semele, Ino, and Autonoe; and founder of Thebes; Ov.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cadmeis, Cadmeus, Cadmeus, of Cadmus or Thebes; Ov.: Stat.: Propert.

CÆCILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name Hence, adj., Cæcilianus.

CÆCŪBUM, i. n. A district, or rather a town, of Latium, near Fundi, on the borders of Campania, celebrated for its wine: hence, Cæcubus, a, um, At or growing in Cæcubum; Plin.: Hor.

CÆLUS, i. A deity, otherwise called Uranus, father of Saturn, and others; Cic.

CÆNEUS, ei and eos. Son of Elatus, a celebrated Argonaut; Ov.: Virg.

CÆNINA, æ. A town of Latium; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Cænenisus, Cænius.

CÆRE, n. indecl. sometimes CÆRES, Itis and etis. f. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Cæres, Itis and etis, Of or belonging to Cære; Liv.: also, Cærētānus, a, um; Plin.

CÆSAR, æris. I. A Roman surname of the Julian family; of whom C. Julius Cæsar is the most celebrated; Cic. Hence, II. Cæsar, a title of the Roman emperors; Suet.: and afterwards, III. When Augustus was the title of the reigning emperor, Cæsar was the title of the heir to the throne; Spartan.—Hence, adj., Cæsareus, Cæsarianus.

CÆSĀRĀUGUSTA, æ. A town in Spain, hodie Saragossa; Plin. Hence, adj., Cæsarugustanus

CÆSĀREA or -IA, æ. I. The name of several towns; viz. in Palestine, Mauritania (hodie Algiers), Armenia Minor, Bithynia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pisidia. II. An island between Gaul and Britain, hodie Jersey; Anton. Itin. Hence, adj., Cæsariensis.

CÆSO, or KESO, ōnis. A surname of the Fabian family.

CÆSŌNIUS, i. A surname of the Pisonian family CÆSONIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cæsonianus.

CÆCŪS, i. m. I. A river of Mysia; Liv.: Plin.: Virg. II. A companion of Æneas; Virg.

CÆIETA, æ. or -E. es. f. I. The nurse of Æneas; Virg. Hence, II. A town and harbour of Latium; Virg.: Cic.

CÆIUS (trisyll.), and CAIUS (dissyll.). A Roman prænomen. Hence, adj., Caianus.

CĀLĀBER, bra, brum. Calabrian, of Calabria; Hor.: Ov.

CĀLĀBRIA, æ. The extreme part of Italy towards Greece; Liv.: Hor.: Plin. Hence, adj., Calabricus.

CĀLĀCRIS, or CALAGURUS, is. f. A town of Hispan. Tarracon., birthplace of Quintilian, hodie Calahorra; Liv. Hence, adj., Calaguritanus.

CĀLXIS, is. A son of Boreas by Orithyia, brother of Zethes; Ov.

CĀLĀMIS, idis. m. A statuary, celebrated especially for his figures of horses; Ov.: Propert.: Cic.: Plin.

CĀLĀTIA, æ. or CALATIE, ærum. A town of Campania, hodie Cajazzo; Liv.: Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Calatinus.

CĀLAURĒA, or -IA, or -EA. An island in the Ægean sea, famous for the death of Demosthenes. It was sacred to Latona, and hence is called Latœis; Ov.: Plin.

CĀLCHAS, antis. Son of Thestor, a celebrated Grecian soothsayer present at the siege of Troy; Virg.: Cic.

CĀLEDŌNIA, æ. A district of ancient Britain, hodie Scotland; Tac.: Plin. Hence, adj., Caledonicus, Caledonius.

CĀLES, is. and often plur. CALES, ium. A town of Cam-

pania, celebrated for its wine, hodie Calvi, Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Calenus.

CALIGŪLA, æ. A surname of the emperor Calus, which arose from his having entered the army when very young, and so having worn a small boot; Suet.: Tac.

CALLAIŪS, a, um. Of or belonging to Gallicia; Ov. CALLICRATIDAS, æ. A Lacedæmonian general in the Peloponnesian war; Cic.

CALLIMĀCHUS, l. m. A celebrated Greek poet, a native of Cyrene, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Cic.: Quint.: Ov. Hence, adj., Callimachus.

CALLIŌPE, es. The chief of the Muses; Ov.: Virg.: Propert. Also, Calliopea, æ; Virg.

CALLIPHO (no), ōnis and ontis. A celebrated philosopher; Cic.

CALLIPOLIS, is. f. A town of Thrace, on the Hellespont, hodie Gallipoli; Plin.

CALLIRHŌE, CALLIRRHŌE, or CALLIROE, es. f. I. The name of several celebrated women: especially, a daughter of the river Achelous, second wife of Alcæon; Ov. II. The name of several fountains; Stat.: Plin.

CALISTO, or CALISTO, us and ōnis. f. A daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, and companion of Diana, said to have been changed into a she-bear; Ov.: Gibraltar; Plin. Hence, adj., Calpetanus, Calpetitanus.

CALPURNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Calpurnitanus.

CALVUS, i. A Roman surname.

CALYDIA, or CALYNDIA, æ. or -e, es. f. An island of the Ægean sea near Caria; Ov.

CALYDON, ōnis. f. A town of Ætolia, on the river Evenus, of which Cæneus, father of Tydeus, Meleager, and Deianira, was king; Ov.: Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Calydoniacus, Calydonis, Calydonius.

CALYPSO, us and ōnis. f. A nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Atlas (hence called Atlantis, Tibull.); Ov.: Tibull.; Plin.

CĀMĀRĪNA, or CĀMĒRĪNA, æ. A town of Sicily; Virg.: Ov.

CAMBŪSES, is. m. A Persian king, son and successor of the elder Cyrus: also, the father of the said Cyrus; Justin.

CĀMĒRIA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Camerinus.

CAMILLUS, l. m. A surname of the Furian family.

CĀMIRUS or -OS, l. A brother of Ialysus of Rhodes, from whom a town in that island received its name; Cic.

CAMPĀNIA, æ. f. A fertile district of Italy, celebrated for its wines, situate between Latium, Sannium, the Piceni, and the Etruscan sea; its chief town was Capua; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Campānicus, Campānus, Campas.

CĀNĀCE, es. f. A daughter of Æolus; Ov.

CANDĀVIA, æ. f. A mountainous region near Macedonia; Cic.: Plin.: Lucan.

CANDAULES, æ or is. A king of Lydia, last of the race of the Heraclidæ; Plin.

CĀNDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CANĒFAS, Plur. CANINEFATES, um. An ancient people of Lower Germany; Tac.

CANINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Caninianus.

CĀNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CANNĒ, ærum. A town or village in Apulia, near the river Aufidus, where Hannibal obtained a memorable victory over the Romans during the second Punic war; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cannensis.

CANŌPUS (os), l. m. A maritime town of Africa, near Alexandria; Plin.: Tac.: Virg. Hence, adj., Canopæus or Canopiis, Canopicus, Canopitanus, Canopitis.

CANTĀBER, bra, brum. Cantabrian, of or belonging to Cantabria; Hor.: Juv.: Cæs.

CANTABRIA, æ. A province of Hispan. Tarracon., hodie Biscaya; Plin. Hence, adj., Cantabricus.

CANTIUM, l. n. Kent; Cæs.

CANULĒTUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CĀNŪSIUM, i. A town of Apulia, on the river Aufidus, celebrated for its wool, hodie Canosa; Hor.: Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., Canusinus.

CĀPĀNEUS, l and ōs. Husband of Evadne, son of Hipponous and Astynome, one of the seven princes who warred against Thebes; Ov.: Propert.: Stat. Hence, adj., Capanelus, or Capaneus.

CĀPĒNA, æ. f. A town of Etruria, near Veii; Liv. Hence, plur. Capenates. The inhabitants, Liv.: Capenas, itis, or Capenus, a, um, Of or belonging to Capena; Cic.: Liv.

del, and the rupes Tarpeia, or Saxum, from which criminals were thrown. The term Capitolum usually included the whole; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Capitulinus.

CAPPĀDŌCIA, æ. f. A province of Asia Minor, between the Black Sea and Cilicia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cappadocius.

CAPPĀDŌX, ōcis. adj. Cappadocian; plur. Cappadoces, The Cappadocians. Hence, adj., Cappadocius.

CAPREÆ, ærum. f. An island of the Tuscan sea, hodie Capri; Virg.: Ov.

CAPSA, æ. f. A town of Africa; Sall. Hence, adj., Capsensis.

CĀPUA, æ. f. The chief town of Campania; Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Capuanus, Capuensis.

CĀPYUS, ŷos. m. I. Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises; Ov. II. A companion of Æneas; Virg. III. A king of Alba; Ov. IV. A Samnite general, who took Vulturnum, afterwards called Capua; Liv.

CĀR, genit. CĀRIS. n. A Carian, native of Caria; Cic.: Nep. Plur. Cares, The Carians; Virg.: Ov.

CĀRĀCALLA, æ. The name of a Roman emperor; Auson.

CĀRĀLIS, is. f. A town of Sardinia, hodie Cagliari; Flor.: Claud. Hence, adj., Caralitanus.

CĀRBO, ōnis. A Roman surname. Hence, adj., Carboianus.

CĀRCHĒDŌNIUS, a, um. i. q. Carthaginensis; Plaut.

CĀRDIA, æ. f. Thrace, near the mouth of the river Melas, on the Thracian Chersonese. Hence, adj., Cardianus; a, um; Nep.

CĀRIA, æ. f. A province of Asia Minor, on the Ægean sea, between Ionia, Doris, and Lycia; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Caricus.

CĀRMĀNI, ōrum. A people of Asia, on the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, near Persis and Gedrosia; Liv.: Lucan. Their country was called Carmania; Plin.

CĀRMENTA, æ. A goddess, mother of Evander; Liv.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Carmentalis.

CĀRNĒDES, is. A celebrated philosopher of Cyrene, founder of the third or new Academy; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Carneadeus, Carneadus.

CĀRNI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Transpadana; Plin.: Liv.

CĀRNŪTES, um. A people who dwelt in part of Gallia Celtica, s. Lugdun., hodie Chartrain; Cæs.: Plin.

CĀRPĀTHOS (us), i. f. An island between Crete and Rhodes; Plin. Hence, adj., Carpathius.

CĀRPĒTĀNIA, æ. A district of Hispan. Tarracon.; Plin. Adj., Carpetanus.

CARRĒ, or CARRHĒ, ærum. A town of Mesopotamia, where Crassus was slain; Plin.: Flor.: Lucan.

CĀRSEŪLI, ōrum. A town of Latium; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Carseolanus.

CĀRTĒIA, æ. A town of Hispan. Bætica, near the straits of Hercules; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Carteianus, Cartelensis.

CĀRTHĀGO, or KARTHĀGO, inis. f. I. A celebrated city and republic of Africa, on the site of the modern Tunis; Nep.: Liv. II. Carthago Nova, a town of Hispan. Tarracon., hodie Carthagena; Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Carthaginiensis.

CĀRVILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CĀRYÆ, ærum. f. A town or village in Arcadia; Liv. Hence, adj., Caryatic, Caryus.

CĀRYSTOS (us), i. f. A town of Eubœa, famous for its marble, which was of a green colour; Liv.: Tibull.

CASCA, æ. A surname of the Servilian family.

CĀSĪLŪM, l. A town of Campania; Liv.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Casilinas, Casilimensis, Casilinus.

CĀSĪNUM, i. A town of Latium, on the borders of Campania; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Casinas, Casinus.

CĀSIUS, l. A mountain of Arabia, near Egypt, where Jupiter had a temple; Plin. Hence, adj., Casius, a, um; Lucan.

CĀSPĒRIA, æ. f. A town of the Sabines on the river Himella; Virg.

CĀSPĪUM mare. The Caspian sea; Plin. Caspius, a, um, Of or near the Caspian sea; Plin. Hence, adj., Caspiacus, Caspiadæ, Caspianus, Caspius.

CASSĀNDER, dri. A son of Antipater, king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great; Liv.

CASSANDRA, æ. f. called also Alexandra. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba; Virg.

CASSANDRIA (ga), æ. f. A town of Macedonia, in the peninsula of Pelene, so called from Cassandra; anciently called Potidæa; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Cassandrensis, Cassandrius.

CASSIŌPE, es. and CassiŌPEA, æ. I. Wife of Cæpheus, and mother of Andromeda; Ov.: Cic. II. Cassiope, or Cassiopa, a town of Corcyra, with a temple; Plin.: Suet. Hence, adj., Cassiopicus.

CASSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cassianus.

CĀSTĀLIA, æ. f. A fountain at the foot of mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Castalis, Castalius.

CASTANĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Castana, or Castanea, in Thessaly; Virg.: Plin.

CASTOR, ōris. Son of Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Pollux and Helena. Divine honours were paid to Castor and Pollux conjointly (Tyndaridæ), who were said to have been changed into a constellation; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Castoreus.

CASTRICUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Castricianus.

CASTRA. Several towns built on the site of a camp were called Castra, with some distinguishing epithet.

CASTULŌ, ōnis. f. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Plin.: Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Castulonensis.

CATĀDPA, ōrum. m. A cataract of the Nile, in Upper Egypt; Cic.

CATĀMITUS, i. m. Ganymede, the cupbearer of Jupiter; Plaut.

CĀTLĪNA, æ. A surname of the Sergian family. Of this family, L. Sergius Catilina is especially celebrated; Cic.: Sall.: Juv.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Catilinarius.

CĀTILLUS, i. Son of Amphiarhus, who, with his brothers Coras and Tiburtus, built Tibur; Virg. Also, Catillus; Hor.

CĀTĪNA, or CATĀNA, æ. A town of Sicily; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Catinensis or Catanensis.

CATIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CĀTO, ōnis. m. A surname of the Porcian family. The most celebrated are, M. Porcius Cato major, a native of Tusculum, author of the *Origines*, &c.; and M. Porcius Cato minor, grandson of the former, who killed himself at Utica; Cic. Hence, adj., Catonianus, Catonianus.

CATTI, ōrum. A people of Germany; Tac.: Suet.

CĀTULLUS, i. A celebrated Latin poet, native of Verona, cotemporary with Cicero and Julius Cæsar; Tibull.: Ov. Hence, adj., Catullianus.

CĀTULLI, i. A surname of the Lutatian family.

CAUCĀSUS (os), i. m. A high chain of mountains in Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas; Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Caucasus, or Caucæus.

CAUCI, CAUCHI, or CHAUCI, majores and minores. A people of Germany; Tac.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cauchius, Chaucius.

CAUDIUM, i. A town of the Samnites; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Caudinus, a, um. Furculæ Caudinæ, a narrow pass in the neighbourhood of this town, where a Roman army was surrounded by the Samnites, and compelled to pass under the yoke; Liv.

CAULON, ōnis. m. A town of the Brutii in Italy; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.

CAUNUS (os), i. I. A son of Cyane, brother of Byblis, said to have built the town of Caunus; Ov. II. A maritime town of Caria, subject to Rhodes; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cauneus, Caunius, Caunæus.

CĀYSTRUS (os), i. A river of Ionia and Lydia, famous for its swans; Virg.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Caysitrus; ales, Ov., i. e. a swan.

CEA, or CIA, æ, f. or CÆOS, i. f. An island of the Egean sea, near Eubœa; Virg.: Ov.: Liv. It was the birthplace of the poet Simonides. Hence, adj., Ceus, a, um.

CEBREN, ōnis. A river of Troas, father of Asterope and Cenone; Ov. Hence, adj., Cebrenis; Ov.

CĒCROPS, ōpis. I. The first king of Athens, said to have founded that city, father of Aglauros, Herse, and Pandrosos; Ov.: Plin. II. A later king, Cecrops 2., son of Erechtheus, and father of Pauidon 2.; Apollod. Hence, adj., Cecropides, Cecropis, Cecropius.

CĒLENÆ, ōrum. A town of Phrygia major, on the rivers Marsyas and Maander; Liv.: Plin.: Curt.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Celænæus.

CĒLENO, us, f. I. One of the Harpies; Virg. II. One of the Pleiades; Ov.

CĒLER, is. A Roman surname.

CĒLEUS, i. A king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus, who hospitably received Ceres, and learnt from her the art of husbandry; Ov.: Virg.

CĒLSUS, i. A Roman surname.

CĒLTÆ, ōrum. I. A northern people who spread over Germany, Gaul, and Spain; Plin.: Mart. II. Especially, a people of Gaul, who, in Caesar's time, occupied the midland part of it, hence called Gallia Celtica; Cæs. Hence, adj., Celticus.

CĒLTIBER, æra, ōrum. Of or belonging to Celtiberia, Celtiberian; Mart.: Catull.

CĒLTIBERIA, æ. A part of Hispan. Tarracon., on the river Iberus, inhabited by a people composed of the Celtæ and Iberi, called Celtiberi; Liv.: Cæs.: Cic. Hence, adj., Celtibericus.

CĒNEUM, i. A promontory of Eubœa, where Jupiter had a temple; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cenæus.

CĒNCHRĒÆ, also CĒNCHRÆ, ōrum. A town and harbour near Corinth, on the Sinus Saronicus; Plin.: Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Cenchræus.

CĒNCHREIS, idis. Wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha; Ov.

CĒNŌMĀNI, ōrum. A Gallic nation, who settled in Italy near Cremona, Brixia, &c.; Liv.: Cæs.: Plin.

CĒNSŌRĪNUS, i. A Roman surname.

CĒNTAURUS, i. m. A centaur, half man and half horse. The Centaurs, as a people, are said to have dwelt in Thessaly with the Lapithæ; Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Centaureus, Ceutauricus.

CĒNTŪRĪPÆ, ōrum. A town of Sicily; Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Centuripinus.

CĒPHĀLĒNIA, or CĒPHĀLENIA, æ, f. An island in the Ionian sea, hodie Cefalonja; Liv.: Plin.

CĒPHĀLĒDIS, idis, f. or CĒPHĀLEDUM, i. n. A town of Sicily, hodie Cefalù. Hence, adj., Cephalæditanus, Cephalædalis.

CĒPHĀLŌS, i. Son of Deion by Diomede, husband of Procris; Ov.

CĒPHĒNES, um. A people of Ethiopia; Ov. Hence, adj., Cephenus.

CĒPHĒUS, ei and eos. m. Son of Belus or Phoenix, king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus; he was placed among the constellations; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cepheis, Cepheus, Cepheus.

CĒPHĪSUS, CĒPHISSUS, CĒPHISSOS, i. m. A river of Phocis, which flows through Bœotia; Ov.: Stat.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Cephisia or Cephissia, Cephisia or Cephissia, Cephisus or Cephissus.

CĒRĀMICUS (os), i. m. A place at Athens, partly within and partly without the city; Nep.: Cic. The part without the city was used as the burial-place of those who died in defence of their country.

CĒRAUNI, or CĒRAUNII, ōrum. Inhabitants of a part of Epirus and Illyria; Cæs.: Plin. Adj., Ceraunus, or Ceraunius, a, um.

CĒRBĒRUS (os), i. A dog said to guard the entrance of the infernal regions, usually represented with three heads; Virg.: Cic. Some attribute to him a hundred heads; Hor. Hence, adj., Cerberus.

CĒRCŌPES, um. Inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, said to have been changed into apes; Ov.

CĒRCYŌN, ōnis. A cruel robber and king of Attica, put to death by Theseus; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Cercyonus.

CĒRES, ōris, f. I. Daughter of Saturnus and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of corn; Ov.: Cic. II. Hence, with the poets, for, *Corn*; Virg.: Ov.: Tibull. Hence, adj., Cerealis, e.

CĒRRĒTĀNI, ōrum. A people of Hispan. Tarracon.; Plin.: Sil.

CĒSTIUS, i. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cestianus.

CĒTHĒGUS, i. A surname of the Cornelian family.

CĒTO, us, f. Daughter of Pontus and the Earth, wife of Phorcus, mother of Medusa and her sisters (the Gorgons); Lucan.

CĒYX, ūcis. A king of Bœotia, husband to Aleyone; himself and his wife were said to have been changed into kingfishers; Ov.

CĒRŌNĒA (ia), æ. A town of Bœotia, birthplace of Plutarch; Liv.: Plin.

CĒLCHĒDON, ōnis, f. A town of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium; Plin. Hence, adj., Chalcedonius.

CĒLCHŌPÆ, es. Daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, wife of Phrixus; Ov.

CĒLCHIS, idis, f. I. The chief town of Eubœa; Nep.: Plin.: Liv. II. There were several other towns of this name, viz. in Syria, Arabia, Macedonia, Ætolia; Plin.—Hence, adj., Chalcidensis, Chalcidicensis, Chalcidicus.

CĒLDEA, æ, f. A province of Asia, between the Euphrates, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf; hence, Chaldæus, a, um; Lucan.: Chaldæi; Plin.: Cic.: Lucr.: Chaldaicus; Cic.

CĒLĀYĒS, um. A people of Asia, on the Black Sea, near Thermodon, in Pontus, celebrated as workers of iron; Virg.: Plin.

CĒLĀNŌIA, æ, f. A province of Epirus; Virg.: Liv.: said to have been so called from Chaon, a brother of the Trojan Helenus; Virg. The inhabitants are called Chaones; Liv.: Plin. Adj., Chaonis, Chaonius. Chaonius Pater, Virg., i. e. Jupiter of Dodona.

CĒARICLO, us, f. A nymph, mother of Oxyroë, by the centaur Chiron; Ov.

CĒĀRĪTES, um, f. The Graces; Ov.: Propert.

CĒĀRON, ontis or ōnis. The ferryman of the infernal regions, said to convey the souls of the dead across in a boat; Virg.: Sen.: Cic. Hence, adj., Charonæus.

CĒĀRYBĪDIS, is, f. A dangerous whirlpool in the straits of Sicily, opposite to Scylla; Cic.: Ov.

CĒHIRŌNĒSUS, or CĒHĒRŌNĒSUS (os), i. f. A peninsula: especially, Chersonesus Taurica, the Crimea; Chersonesus Thraciæ, on the Hellespont; Chersonesus Cimbrica, Jutland; Chersonesus Aurea (in India), Malacca. Hence, adj., Cherronensis, or Chersonensis.

CĒILO, ōnis. A surname of the Manlian family.

CĒIMĒRA, æ, f. I. A volcanic mountain of Lycia; Plin. II. A fabulous monster, having its forepart like a lion, the middle like a goat, and the hinder parts of a

dragon; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Chimæreus, Chimæ-rifer.

CHÏONE, es. I. Daughter of Dædalion, mother of Autolyceus and Philammon; Ov. II. Daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, mother of Eumolpus, who is hence called Chïônides; Ov.

CHIOS (us), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, with a town of the same name, between Lesbos and Samos, hodie Scio; Hor.: Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Chius, a, um: Chii, The inhabitants.

CHIRON (o), ðnis. m. A skilful centaur, son of Sa-turnus and Philyra, tutor of Achilles; he was placed among the constellations; Ov. Hence, adj., Chirônicus, Chirônus.

CHÏASPES, æ and is. m. A river of Persia, which flows through Susiana, and falls into the Persian Gulf; Plin.

CHÏRILUS, i. m. A Greek tragic poet, in the time of Alexander the Great; Hor.

CHÏRÈMES, ètis and is. m. An old man, as one of the characters in Terence.

CHÏRÏS, is or idis. m. I. A son of Hercules; Stat. II. A satyr; Virg. III. A centaur; Ov. IV. A Trojan; Virg.

CHÏRYSA, æ. or CHÏRYSE, es. f. A town of Mysia, where Apollo was worshipped; Plin.: Ov.

CHÏRYSEÏS, idis. f. The daughter of Chryses a priest of Apollo, named Astynome, taken captive at Troy, and given as a concubine to Agamemnon; Ov.

CHÏRYSSIPPUS, i. A celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno and Cleanthes; Cic. Hence, adj., Chyrissippus.

CHÏRSORRHÏAS, æ. m. The name of several rivers said to carry down gold in their streams, viz. in Cœle-Syria, Lydia, Bithynia, Colchis; Plin.

CHÏRÔNUS, i. n. I. A centaur; Ov. II. One of the Sparti, i. e. men produced from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; Stat.

CHÏBYRA, æ. f. I. A town in Cilicia or Pamphylia; Plin.: Liv. II. Another, in Phrygia major; Plin. Hence, adj., Cibyrate, æ; Cibyrateicus, a, um.

CICÏRO, ðnis. A surname of the Tullian family. The most celebrated are, M. Tullius Cicero, the well-known orator, and his brother Q. Tullius Cicero; Plin.: Juv. Hence, adj., Ciceronianus.

CICÏONES, um. A people of Thrace, on the river He-brus; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.

CILICIA, æ. f. A province of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia, Isauria, Cappadocia, Armenia, Syria, and the Mediterranean; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Ciliciensis, Cilicius, Cilix.

CILLA, æ. A town of Mysia, where Apollo was worshipped; Plin.: Ov.: Sen.

CILNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. CILIO, ðnis. A surname of the Flamiian family.

CIMBER, bra, brum. Cimbrian; Cimbri, The Cim-brians, a German people, who made irruptions into Gaul and Italy, and were at length defeated by Marius; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cimbricus.

CIMÏNCUS, i. m. A lake in Etruria, surrounded by a mountain and a wood; Virg. Hence, adj., Ciminius.

CIMMERÏI, ðrum. i. q. Cimbri; Plin. Hence, adj., Cimmericus, Cimmerius. N.B. Lacus Cimmerii, Tibull., i. e. lacus inferorum, because the atmosphere of the Bosphorus Cimmerius was said to be dark and thick.

CIMÏOLUS, i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, near Crete, celebrated for its white clay; Ov.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cimiolus.

CINCINATUS, i. A surname of the Quintian family.

CINCUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. CINNA, æ. A Roman surname.

CINYPUS, ýpis. or CINÝPHUS, i. m. A river of Africa, between the Syrtes; Plin. Hence, adj., Cinýphius.

CINÝRAS, æ. m. Son of Paphus, king of Assyria, and also of Cyprus, where he built Paphos, father of Myrrha and Adonis; Ov. Hence, adj., Cinýreus, Cinýreus.

CIRCÆUS, a, um. I. Of or relating to Circe; Virg.: Sil.: Propert.: Cic. II. Of or belonging to Circeii; Ov.: Virg.: Lucan.

CIRCE, es. or CIRCA, æ. Daughter of the Sun and Perse or Perseis, sister of Æetes, who fled from Colchis to Italy, a celebrated enchantress; Cic.: Plin.: Ov.

CIRCEÏI, ðrum. A town of Latium on the sea, near which Circe is said to have dwelt; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Circæiensis.

CIRIS, is. f. A bird into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, is said to have been changed; Ov.

CIRRHÆA, æ. f. A town and harbour of Phocis, on the Corinthian Gulf; Liv.: Plin.: Lucan.: Mart. Hence, adj., Cirrhæus.

CISALPINUS, a, um. Situate on this (the Roman) side of the Alps, Cisalpine; Cic.: Cæs.: Plin.

CISSEUS, ei and eos. m. A king of Thrace, father of He-cuba and Theano; hence, He-cuba is called Cisseis; Virg.

CITHÏERON, ðnis. m. A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Bacchus; Virg.: Ov.: Plin.

CITTIUM, or CITTIUM, i. I. A maritime town of Cyprus, where Zeno was born, and Cimon died; Nep.:

Plin. II. A town of Macedonia; Liv. Hence, adj., Citiensis, Citiæus.

CLANIS, is. m. A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber, hodie Chiana; Sil.: Tac.

CLANUS, i. m. A river of Campania; Virg.: Sil.

CLÁRROS, i. f. A town of Ionia, near Colophon; Ov. Hence, adj., Clarius.

CLAUDIÏNUS, i. Claudius Claudianus, a Latin poet of Alexandria, who flourished in the fourth century.

CLAUDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Claudianus.

CLÁZMÏMÏNÏ, ðrum. A town on the coast of Ionia; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Clazomenus.

CLÏANTHÏS, is. A Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno, tutor of Chrysis; Cic. Hence, adj., Cleanthæus.

CLÏDÏMÏ, ðrum. f. I. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Ov.: Plin.: Liv. II. Another, of Chalcis in Macedonia; Plin. Hence, adj., Cleonæus.

CLÏÏPATRA, æ. f. The name of several celebrated women, especially the well-known queen of Egypt. Hence, adj., Cleopatranus, Cleopatricus, Cleopatria.

CLÏNIAS, æ. An Athenian, father of Alcibiades; Nep.

CLÏO, us. f. I. One of the Muses; Ov. II. A sea-nymph; Virg.

CLÏTARCHUS, i. m. A companion of Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote a history; Cic.

CLÏTERNUM, i. n. A town of Italy. Hence, adj., Cliterninus.

CLÏTÏRÏS, ðrus, i. An Academic philosopher; Cic.

CLÏTOR, ðris. m. and f. and CLÏTÏRÏUM, i. n. A town of Arcadia; Liv. Hence, adj., Clitoriis.

CLÏTUMNUS, i. m. A river and fountain in Umbria; Virg.

CLÏUCÏNA, or CLÏUCÏNA, æ. f. A surname of Venus; Liv.: Plaut.

CLÏUDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. (for Claudius) A Roman family name; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Clodianus.

CLÏELIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CLÏTHO, us. f. One of the Parcæ; Ov.: Stat.: Sil.

CLÏUENTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CLÏPÏEA, æ. f. A town of Zeugitana in Africa Pro-pria, called also Clypea, or Aspis; Liv.: Cæs.: Lucan.

CLÏSIUM, i. n. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Clusinus.

CLÏSIUS, i. A surname of Janus in time of peace, when the gates of his temple were shut, from cludo, for claudo; Ov.

CLÏMÏNA, es. I. Mother of Phæaethon; Ov. II. A sea nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; Virg.

III. An attendant and confidante of Helen; Ov. Hence, adj., Clymeneis, Clymeneius.

CLÏTÏMÏNÏSTRA, æ. Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon, mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia; Ov.: Cic.

CLÏTÏE, es. A sea-nymph beloved by Apollo, said to have been changed into a sunflower; Ov.

CNIÏDUS (os), or GNIDUS (os), i. f. A town of Caria, in which Venus was especially worshipped; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: Hor. Hence, adj., Cnidius, or Gnidius.

CÏCÁLUS, i. A king of Sicily, who hospitably received Dædalus when he fled from Minos; Ov.

CÏCINTHIUM, i. A promontory of the Bruttii. Hence, adj., Cicinthus; Ov.

CÏCLES, itis. The surname of Horatius, celebrated for defending the bridge across the Tiber, on occasion of the attack of Porsena; Virg.: Cic.: Liv.

CÏCÝTUS (os), i. m. I. A river of Campania, near the lake Avernus. II. A river of the infernal regions; Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Cocytius.

CÏDRUS, i. I. The last king of Athens; Hor. II. A certain poor poet; Juv. III. A shepherd; Virg.

CÏLE-SÝRIA. A province of Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus; Liv.: Plin.

CÏLIUS (Cæl.), a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cælianus.

CÏLUS, i. m. One of the Titans, son of Uranus and the Earth, father of Astera and Latona, brother of Saturn; Virg.: Ov.: Propert.: Tac.

COLCHUS, idis. f. A country on the east of the Black Sea; Plin. Colchi, The Colchians; Hor.: Plin. Adj., Colchicus, Colchis, Colchus.

COLLATIA, æ. A town of Latium, in the Sabine territory; Liv.: Cic.: Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Collatinus.

CÏLÏNUS, i. A place near Athens, where Cædipus lived in exile, and Sophocles was born. Hence, adj., Coloneus; Cic.

CÏLÏPHON, ðnis. f. A town of Ionia, near which was a temple and oracle of Apollo; Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Colophoniacus, Colophonius.

CÏLÏSSÏ, ðrum. A town of Phrygia major. Hence, adj., Colossinus; Plin.

CÏLUMÏLLA, æ. m. L. Junius Moderatus Columella, a writer on husbandry in the reign of Claudius.

CÏMÁGENE, or COMMÁGENE, es. f. A province of Syria,

- between the Amanus, Taurus, Euphrates, and Cyrrhæstia; Plin. Hence, adj., Comageus, or Commagenus.
- COMENSIS, æ.** Of or belonging to Comum, or Novum Comum, a town of Gallia Cisalpina; Liv.: Plin.
- COMMŌDUS, i. L.** Elius Aurelius Antoninus Commodus, a Roman emperor of the second century. Hence, adj., Commodianus.
- COMPLĒTUM, i.** A town of the Carpetani in Hispan. Tarracon. Hence, adj., Complutensis; Plin.
- COMPŒA, æ.** A town of the Hirpini, in Italy; Liv. Hence, adj., Compasianus.
- CŌNON, ōnis, m.** I. A celebrated Athenian general; Nep. II. A celebrated mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Virg.: Catull.: Propert.
- CONSENTIA, æ. f.** A town of the Bruttii, in Italy, hodie Cosenza; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Consentinus.
- CONSTANTĪNŌPŌLIS, is. f.** Constantinople, a celebrated city, anciently called Byzantium: it received its more modern name from the emperor Constantine; Eutrop. Hence, adj., Constantinopolitanus.
- CONSTANTĪNUS, i. n.** The name of a celebrated Roman emperor.
- CONSUS, i. m.** A certain deity, supposed to be Neptune. Hence, Consualia, sc. sacra; Liv.
- CŌS, and CŌSUS, i.** also Cos, o. f. An island of the Ægean sea over against Caria, with a town of the same name, birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; Liv.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Cōsus, a, um.
- CŌPÆ, ōrum.** A town of Bœotia; Plin. Hence, adj., Copæus; palus Copæus, Liv.
- COPONIUS, a, um.** A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Coponianus, a, um; Cic.
- CŌRA, æ.** A town of Latium; Virg.: Lucan.: Liv. Hence, adj., Corānus, a, um.
- CORACĒSIUM, i.** A town of Cilicia aspera (trachea); Liv.
- CORALLI, ōrum.** A people of Lower Mœsia, on the Danube; Ov.
- CŌRAS, æ. m.** Brother of Tiburtus and Catillus, joint founder of Tibur in Latium; Virg.
- CŌRAX, ōcis.** I. A rhetorician of Sicily; Cic. II. A mountain of Ætolia; Liv.
- CORBIO, ōnis.** I. A town of the Æqui in Italy; Liv. II. A town of the Suessetani in Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv.
- CORBŪLO, ōnis.** Cn. Domitius Corbulo, a consul and celebrated general under Claudius and Nero; Tac.
- CORCYRÆ, æ.** An island of the Ionian sea, with a town of the same name, hodie Corfu; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Corcyræus, a, um.
- CORDŪBA, æ.** A town of Spain on the river Bætis, hodie Cordova, the birthplace of Seneca and Lucan; Cæs.: Mart. Hence, adj., Cordubensis, e.
- CORFINIUM, i.** A town of the Peligni in Italy; Cæs.: Cic. Hence, adj., Corfinensis.
- CŌRINNA, æ.** A poetess contemporary with Ovid; Ov.: Mart.
- CŌRINTHUS (OS), i. f.** Corinth, a celebrated city of the Peloponnesus; Hor.: Liv. Hence, adj., Cōrinthiācus, a, um; Cōrinthicis, e; Cōrinthus, a, um.
- CŌRIŌLI, ōrum.** A town of the Volsci in Latium; Liv. Hence, adj. and subst., Coriolanus, a, um; especially, a surname of the celebrated C. Marcus; Cic.: Liv.
- CORMĀSA, ōrum.** A town of Pisidia; Liv.
- CORNĒLIUS, a, um.** A Roman family name. Several members of this family are celebrated in history. Hence, adj., Cornelliānus.
- CORNI, ōrum.** also CORNIS. A town of Sardinia; Liv.
- CORNICEN, ōnis.** also CORNICINUS. A surname of the Applan family; Liv.: Cic.
- CORNICŪLUM, i.** A town of Latium, in the Sabine territory, where the ancestors of Servius Tullius dwelt; Liv. Hence, adj., Corniculanus, a, um.
- CORNIFICIUS, a, um.** adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
- CORĒBUS, i.** Son of Mygdion, who assisted Priam; Virg.
- CŌRŌNE, es. or CŌRŌNA, æ.** A town of Peloponnesus; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Coroneus, a, um.
- CŌRŌNÆA, æ.** A town of Bœotia; Liv.: Nep.: Plin. Hence, adj., Coroneus, a, um; Coronenis, e.
- CŌRŌNEUS (TRISYLL.), ēi and ēos.** A king of Phocis, father of Coronis; Ov.
- CŌRŌNŌES, æ.** The son of Coronis by Apollo, i. e. Esculapius; Ov.
- CŌRŌNIS, idis.** I. Sister of Ixion, daughter of Phlegyas, and mother of Esculapius; Ov. II. Daughter of Coroneus; Ov.
- CORRAGUM (ON), i.** A fortress in Macedonia; Liv.
- CŌRŪTHUS, i.** I. A town of Etruria, called also Cortona; Virg. II. The founder of the town Cortona; Virg.
- CŌSA (AS), æ. m.** A river of Lower Italy; Cæs.
- CŌSA, or COSSA, æ.** also COSSÆ, ōrum. I. A town of Etruria; Virg. Hence, adj., Cosanus, a, um. II. A town of Lucania; Cæs.: Liv. Hence, Cosanus, a, um.
- COSMUS, i.** A celebrated dealer in unguents; Juv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Cosmianus, a, um.
- COSUTTIUS, a, um.** adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Suet. Hence, adj., Cosuttianus, a, um.
- COSSŪRA, COSSŪRA, and COSTRĀ, or COSSURA.** An island between Sicily and Africa, hodie Pantalarea; Plin.: Ov.: Sil.
- CŌTRISO, ōnis.** A king of the Getæ in the reign of Augustus; Suet.: called also king of the Dacians; Flor.: Hor.
- COTTA, æ. m.** A surname of the Aurelian family; Cic.
- COTTIUS, i.** A certain king on the Alps and friend of Augustus; Suet.: Ammian. Hence, adj., Cottianus, a, um; Cottius, a, um; Alpes, Tac.
- COTTON, ōnis.** A town of Æolis in Asia; Liv.
- COTTUS (OS), i.** A king of Thrace; Cæs.: Nep.: Ov.: Tac. Hence, adj., Cotynus, a, um.
- CŌTYTTO, us. f.** The goddess of lewdness or lasciviousness; Juv. Hence, adj., Cotyttius, a, um; Sacra, Hor.
- CRABRA, also AQUA CRABRA.** An aqueduct, or water conveyed to Rome from the neighbourhood of Tusculum; Cic.
- CRĀGUS (OS), i. m.** A mountain on the coast of Lycia; Ov.: Hor.
- CRANON, ōnis.** A town of Thessaly, in the vale of Tempe; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Cranonius, a, um.
- CRANTOR, ōris.** I. A son of Amyntor and brother of Phoenix; Ov. II. A celebrated philosopher; Cic.: Hor.
- CRASSĪPES, ēdis.** A surname of the Furian family; Liv.: Cic.
- CRASSUS, i.** A surname of the Licinian family, the most celebrated of whom is M. Crassus, called Triumvir. Hence, adj., Crassianus, a, um; Vell.: Flor.
- CRĀTÆUS, idis. f.** The mother of Scylla; Ov.
- CRĀTERUS, i.** I. A physician in the time of Cicero; Cic.: Hor.: Pers. II. A general under Alexander the Great; Nep.: Curt.: Plin.
- CRĀTES, ētis.** I. An Academic philosopher of Attica; Cic. II. A Cynic philosopher of Thebes; Flor.
- CRĀTHUS, idis.** A river of Lower Italy; Ov.: Plin.
- CRĀTINUS, i.** A certain comic poet; Hor.: Pers.
- CRĀTIPPUS, i.** A native of Mitylene, a celebrated Peripatetic philosopher at Athens, who instructed Cicero's son in philosophy; Cic.
- CRĒMĀSTÆ, ōrum.** The surname of Larissa in Thessaly; Liv.
- CRĒMĒRA, æ.** A small river of Etruria, where the 300 Fabii were slain; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Cremerensis, e.
- CREMON (O), ōnis. m.** A certain summit of the Alps; Liv.
- CRĒMŌNA.** A town of Gallia Cisalpina, hodie Cremona; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Cremonensis, e.
- CREMUTIUS, i.** A. Cremutius Cordus, a writer in the reign of Augustus; Suet.: Tac.: Sen.
- CRĒNÆUS, i.** The name of a centaur; Ov.
- CRĒNE (S), f.** A town of Æolis in Asia; Liv.
- CRĒON (O), tis.** A king, I. Of Corinth, and father of Glaucus or Creusa, whom he gave to Jason instead of Medea; Hor.: Hygin.: Stat. II. Of Thebes, son of Menœus, father of Hæmon, and brother of Jocasta; Hygin.: Apollod.
- CRESS, tis. m.** A Cretan; Cic.: Ov.: Cæs.: Lucan.
- CRESSA, æ.** A female of Crete; Ov.: also, adj., Cretan, Ov.: Virg.: Propert.: nota Cressa, i. e. creta, Hor.
- CRESSIUS, and CRĒSIUS, a, um.** Cretan; Virg.: Ov.
- CRĒTA, æ. and CRĒTE, es.** An island of the Mediterranean sea; Virg.: Ov.: Nep. Hence, adj., Crætæus, a, um; Crætæus, a, um; Crētensis, e; Crēticus, a, um.
- CRĒTHEUS (DISSYLL.), ēi and ēos. m.** Son of Æolus and Enarete, brother of Sisyphus, founder of Iolcus, and father of Æson, Pelias, &c.; Val. Fl. Hence, adj., Crætheus, a, um; and Cræthides, i. e. Jason.
- CRĒUSA.** I. Daughter of Creon king of Corinth, and wife of Jason; she was killed by a present from Medea; Ov.: Hor.: Sen. II. Daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Æneas; Virg. III. A town of Bœotia; Liv.
- CRĒMESSUS, or CRĒMISSUS, CRĒMISSUS, i. m.** A river of Sicily; Nep.
- CRĒNĪSUS, i. m.** i. q. Crimessus; Virg.
- CRISPINUS, i. m.** A Roman surname.
- CRĪSPUS, i. m.** A surname of the Sallustian family, of whom the most celebrated is the historian, C. Sallustius Crispus.
- CRITHŌTE, es. f.** A town of Thrace; Nep.: Plin.
- CRITIAS, æ.** One of the thirty tyrants at Athens, and a writer; Nep.: Cic.
- CRITŌLŌUS, i. m.** I. A Peripatetic philosopher; Cic. II. A general of the Achæans; Cic.
- CRŪCOS, i.** A youth, changed into a saffron flower; Ov.
- CRUCŌTIUM, i.** The name of a female servant; Plaut.
- CRUDŪNTUM, i.** An unknown place in Gallia Narbon., near Tolosa; Cic.
- CRŪSUS, i.** A wealthy king of Lydia; hence, in the poets, for, *A very rich man*; Ov.: Mart.
- CRŪTO (ON), ōnis. m.** and f. also CRŌTŌNA, æ. f. A town of the Bruttii in Lower Italy, hodie Crotone; Liv.;

Plin.: Justin.: Ov. Hence, Crōtōniātes, æ; Crōtōniēnsis, e.

CRŌTŪPUS. A king of Argos, and father of Psamathe, who had Linus by Apollo. Hence, Crotopiādes, æ; Ov. Crŏtōrēpīdā, æ; m. A fictitious name of a slave, properly, one whose legs tinkle with chains; Plaut.

CRŪSTŪMĒRIA, æ. or CRŪSTUMĒRIUM, i. or CRŪSTUMĒRII, ōrum. also CRŪSTUMIUM, i. A town of Italy on the Tiber, near Fidenæ; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Crustumērīnus, a, um; Crustumīnus, a, um; Crustumius, a, um.

CRŪSTŪMIUM, i. I. i. q. Crustumeria. II. A river of Umbria in Italy; Lucan.: Plin.

CRĒSIPHON, ontis. I. Masc. An Athenian whom Demosthenes defended; Cic.: Plin. II. Fem. A town of Assyria; Tac.: Plin.

CŪBALLUM, i. A town of Galatia (Gallogræcia); Liv. CULLĒO, ōnis. A surname of the Terentian family; Liv.

CŪME, ōrum. also CUME, or CYME, es. f. also probably, CUMA, æ. A town of Campania in Italy, celebrated for the Sibyl who resided there; Liv.: Virg.: Sil.: Stat. Hence, adj., Cūmæus (Cymæus), a, um; Cūmānus, a, um.

CUPRA, æ. A town of the Piceni in Italy; Mela: Plin.: Sil.

CŪRES, ium. f. A Sabine town, birthplace of Numa Pompilius and Titus Tatius; Virg.: Ov.: Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Curenensis, e.

CŪRES, étis. Plur. CŪRĒTES. Inhabitants of the town Cures; Propert.

CŪRES, étis. Plur., CŪRĒTES. Inhabitants of Crete; Ov.: Virg.: Lucr.: Plin. Hence, adj. I. Curētīcus, a, um. I. Cretan; Calp. 2. Ætolian; Sil. II. Curētīs, idis. Cretan; Ov.

CURIĀTES, ium, for Curiatii; Cic.

CURĪATIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated are the three brothers who fought with the three Roman Horatii; Liv.

CURIOSOLĒTES, um. A people of Gallia Cæltica; Cæs. CŪRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is Q. Curius Dentatus, who conquered Pyrrhus; Juv.: Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cūriānus, a, um.

CURTĪUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CUSIBI. A town of Spain; Liv.

CUSUS, i. A river falling into the Danube; Tac.

CUTĪLLIA, æ. and CUTĪLLE, ōrum. A town of Italy, in the Sabine territory; Plin.: Liv.: Suet. Hence, adj., Cutillius, a, um; Cutilliensis, e.

CUTINA. A town of the Vestini in Italy; Liv.

CYĀNE, es. f. I. A fountain near Syracuse in Sicily; Plin.: Ov. II. A nymph changed into this fountain; Ov.: Claud.

CYĀNĒE, es. Daughter of Meanderus, mother of Caurus and Byblis; Ov.

CYĀNĒUS, a, um.; e. g. insulæ Cyanææ, or simply Cyanææ, Islands in the Black Sea, called also, Symplegades; Ov.

CYĀTIS, idis. f. The citadel of Same in Cephallenia; Liv.

CYBĒLE, es. f. for Cybele; Virg.: Phædr.: Propert. CYBĒLE, es. and CYBĒLA, æ. I. A mountain of Phrygia, sacred to the goddess Cybele; Ov.: Virg. II. The goddess herself; Ov.: Virg. III. Hence, adj., Cybēliūs, a, um.

CYBISTRA, ōrum. A town of Cappadocia; Cic.

CYCLĀDES insulæ, and simply CYCLĀDES. Islands of the Ægean sea lying round Delos; Nep.: Liv.: Ov.: Virg. N.B. Sing. Cyclos, Juv.

CYCLŌPES, um. A race of giants living in Sicily; Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Cyclopēus, or Cyclopūs, a, um.

CYCNUS, or CYGNUS, i. I. A king of Liguria, son of Stenelus and relative of Phæton; Ov.: Virg. II. A son of Neptune; Ov. III. A son of Hyrie, by Apollo; Ov. Hence, adj., Cyncnūs, or Cygnūs, a, um; Cyncnūs, or Cygnūs, a, um.

CYDIPPE, es. f. I. A beautiful woman; Ov. II. A sea-nymph; Virg.: Hygin.

CYDONO, us. f. A girl of Lesbos, friend of Sappho; Ov. CYDNUS, i. A river of Cilicia; Ov.: Cic.

CYDON, ōnis. and CYDŌNIA, æ. f. A town on the northern side of Crete; Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Cŷdōnūs, a, um; Cŷdōniātes, Cŷdōnītes; Cŷdonius, a, um. CYDON, ōnis. m. An inhabitant of Cydon; Virg.

CYNTHUS (os), i. m. A mountain of Delos, on which Apollo and Diana were born; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cynthius, a, um.

CYPERA, æ. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

CYPARISSA, æ. A town of Messenia; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Cyparissius, a, um.

CYPĀRISSUS, i. A youth said to have been changed into a cypress; Virg.: Ov.

CYPHARA, ōrum. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

CYPRUS (os), i. f. An island of the Mediterranean sea near Syria and Cilicia, where Venus was particularly worshipped; Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: Liv.: Mela. Hence,

adj., Cypriācus, a, um; Cyprius, a, um; Cyprus; Cyprius, a, um.

CYPSELUS, i. A king or tyrant of Corinth, son of Eetion and father of Periander; Cic. Hence, Cypselides, probably, Periander, Virg.

CYRA (as), æ. f. A mountain of Africa; Justin.

CYRĒNE, es. and CYRĒNĒ, ōrum. A town of Africa. Hence, adj., Cŷrēnūs, a, um; Cŷrēniācus, a, um; Cŷrēnensis, e.

CYRĒNE, es. A certain nymph; Virg.: Justin.

CYRĒTĪLE, ōrum. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

CYRNOUS (us), i. f. The island Corsica; Plin. Hence,

adj., Cŷrnūs, a, um; Cŷrniācus, a, um.

CYRRHA, æ. i. q. Cyrene; Ov.

CYRRHUS, i. f. A town in Cœle-Syria; Tac. Hence,

adj., Cŷrrhesticus, a, um.

CYRSILLUS, i. The name of an Athenian; Cic.

CYRTA, æ. A place in Asia. Hence, probably, adj.,

Cŷrtāus, a, um.

CYRTI, ōrum. A people of Media; Liv. Hence, probably,

adj., Cŷrtāus; Liv.; cf. CYRTA.

CYRUS, i. I. The name of two kings of Persia; Cic:

Nep. II. A certain architect; Cic. Hence, adj., Cŷrēus, a, um.

CYSSUS, untis. A town and harbour of Ionia; Liv.

CŷTA, æ. or CŷTĒ, es. f. A town of Colchis, said to be the birthplace of Medea. Hence, Cŷtāis; e. g. nocturna

Cŷtāis, for, an enchantress, Propert.: Cŷtāus, a, um;

Val. Fl.

CŷTHĒRA, ōrum. An island of the Ægean sea, off Malea the south-eastern promontory of Peloponnesus; it was

celebrated for the worship of Venus. Hence, adj., Cŷthērēias, Cŷthērēis; Cŷthērēius, a, um; Cŷthērēus, a, um; Cŷthērīācus.

CŷTHĒRIS, idis. A certain actress; Cic.

CYTHONOS. See CITHÆRON.

CYTHONOS (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades; Plin.: Liv.

CYZICUS (os), i. f. and CYZICIUM, i. A town of Mysia

minor, on an island of the same name; Ov.: Propert.: Flor. Hence, adj., Cŷzīcēnus, a, um.

D.

DĀCIA, æ. A country on the Danube, hodie, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania; Flor.: Eutrop. Hence, adj., Dācius, a, um; Dacius, a, um; Dācus, a, um.

DĀDĀLA, æ. A country of India on this side of the Ganges; Curt.: hence, Dādālī montes; Justin.

DĀDĀLA, ōrum. A place in Caria belonging to the Rhodians; Liv.: Plin.

DĀDĀLION, ōnis. Brother of Ceyx, son of Lucifer, and father of Chione; Ov.

DĀDĀLUS (os), i. Grandson of Metion, and great grandson of Eretheus, king of Athens; father of Icarus. He was rendered remarkable by his inventions and adventures. Hence, adj., Dādālēus, and Dādālēus, a, um.

DĀHE, or DĀĒ, ōrum. A Scythian people beyond the Caspian sea; Liv.: Virg.: Sil.: Plin.

DĀLMĀTIA, æ. A country on the Adriatic sea, near Liburnia; Plin.: Ov. Hence, Dalmāta, æ. m.; Dalmatensis, e; Dalmaticus, a, um; Dalmātinus, or Delmatinus, a, um.

DĀMĀLIS, is. A certain woman who used to drink a great quantity of wine; Hor.

DĀMASCUS, i. f. A town of Cœle-Syria; Plin.: Stat. Hence, adj., Dāmāscēnus, a, um.

DĀMASICHTHON, ōnis. Son of Amphion and Niobe; Ov.

DĀMĀSIPPUS, i. A surname of the Licinian family.

DĀMOCLES, i. A flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse; Cic.

DĀMŪTAS, æ. The name of a shepherd; Virg.

DĀMON, ōnis. I. A Pythagorean, whose friendship with Phintias is celebrated; Cic.: Val. Max. II. The name of a shepherd; Virg. III. A celebrated musician of Athens, tutor to Socrates; Nep.

DĀNĀE, es. Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter; Hor. Hence, Dānāēus, a, um.

DĀNĀUS, i. Son of Belus, and twin brother of Ægyptus; he was the father of fifty daughters, who, with only one exception, killed their husbands, the fifty sons of Ægyptus; Hygin.: Ov. Hence, Dānāides, Dānāis; Dānāus, a, um.

DANDĀGĪDĒ, ōrum. m. A Scythian or Sarmatian people of Asia; Tac. Hence, Dandarica, sc. terra, their country; Tac.

DANTHĒLĒTE, or DANTHYLĒTE, ōrum. or DANTHĒLĒTI, ōrum. A people of Thrace; Liv.

DĀNŪBIUS, i. The river Danube; Cæs.: Ov.

DAPHNE, es. I. A girl beloved by Apollo, and

changed into a laurel, daughter of the river Peneus; and

Ov. II. A village of Syria, near Antioch, with a grove of laurels in which Apollo had a temple; Liv.: Capitol.

Strabo. Hence, adj., Daphnensis, e; Daphnæus, a, um; Daphnicus, a, um.

DAPHNIS, Idis m. A beautiful youth, son of Mercury, a musician; Virg.; Ov.

DARDĀNUS (os), i. I. A son of Corynthus, of Corontia; according to others, a son of Jupiter, by Electra, daughter of Atlas, who went to Troy, where he became king, and was father of Ilus and Erichonius; Virg.: Ov. Hence, Dardānides; Dardānis; Dardānius, a, um; Dardānus, a, um. II. A Stoic philosopher of Athens; Cic.

DARDĀNI, ōrum. A people of Upper Mœsia; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. Hence, Dardania, A part of Upper Mœsia; Liv.

DARIUS, and DAREUS, i. The name of a Persian king, as, Darius Hystaspis (sc. filius); especially, Darius Codomannus, the last Persian king, who was conquered by Alexander the Great; Justin.: Cic.

DASSARĒTIA, æ. A country of Grecian Illyria, in later times, of Macedonia; hence, Dassaretii, Liv.; Dassaretæ, Plin., The inhabitants.

DATIS, is. A general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated by Miltiades at Marathon; Nep.

DAULIS, Idis, f. A town of Phocis. Hence, adj., Daulis, Daulis, Daulius, a, um.

DAUNUS, i. A king of the Rutuli in Italy, and father of Turnus. Hence, adj. I. Daunius, a, um. 1. Of or belonging to Daunus; Virg. 2. Apulian; Hor. II. Daunias, Apulian; Hor. III. Dauniacus, a, um.

DĀVUS, a, um, for DACUS, a, um. Hence, Davus (os), i. The name of a slave in comedy; Ter.: Plaut.: Hor.

DĒCAPŌLIS, is, f. A country containing ten cities; or, ten cities together; the name of a district of Palestine beyond Jordan, towards Syria; Plin.

DĒCĒTUM, or DECĪATUM, i. A town of Gallia Narbonensis, near Italy; Justin.: Plin.

DĒCĒLE (ia), a. A place or village and fortress in Attica; Nep.

DECETIA, æ. A town of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.

DĒCIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Decianus, a, um.

DEIĀNRA, æ. Daughter of Ceneus king of Ætolia, and Althea, sister of Tydeus and Meleager, and wife of Hercules, whom she unintentionally destroyed; Ov.

DEIDĀMĀ, æ. I. Daughter of Lycomedes king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus (Neoptolemus) by Achilles; Propert.: Stat. II. Sister or daughter of Pyrrhus king of Epirus; Justin.: Pausan.

DĒIŌNIDES, æ, in. Son of Deion, i. e. Miletus; Ov.

DĒIŌPĒIA, or DEIŌPEA, æ. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; Virg.

DĒIŌTĀRUS, i. A king of Galatia, whom Cicero defended in a speech; Cic. Hence, adj., Deiotarianus, a, um.

DĒIŌPHILE, es, or DEIŌPHĪLA, æ. Daughter of Adrastus king of Argos, wife of Tydeus, and mother of Diomedes; Serv. ad Virg.

DEIŌPHŌBE, es. The name of the Cumean Sibyl, daughter of Glaucus; Virg.

DEIŌPHŌBUS, i. A son of Priam; Virg.

DELMĪNUM, i. A town of Dalmatia; Flor.

DELOS (us), i, f. An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. Hence, adj. I. Dellæus, a, um. II. Dellius, a, um; hence, I. Delius, i. e. Apollo, Val. Fl. 2. Delia. 1. Sc. dea, i. e. Diana, Virg. 2. A fictitious name of a mistress of Tibullus; Tibull.: Ov. 3. Delium, i. A small town, with a temple, in Bœotia; Cic.: Liv.

DELPHI, ōrum. I. A town of Phocis in Greece, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; Liv.: Plin.: Nep. II. The inhabitants; Justin. Hence, adj., Delphicus, a, um; Delphis; Delphiticus, a, um.

DEMĀDES, is. An orator at Athens; Cic.

DEMĀRĀTUS, i. I. The father of Tarquinius Priscus; Cic. II. A king of the Lacedæmonians; Justin.

DEMĒA, æ. The name of an old countryman, ap. Ter. in Adelphi.

DEMĒTRIUS, ædis, f. A town of Phtiotis in Thessaly, built by Demetrius Polioretetes; Liv.: Plin.

DEMĒTRĪUM (on), i. A town of Phtiotis in Thessaly; Liv.

DEMĒTRĪUS, i. I. Surnamed Polioretetes, son of Antigonus; Justin.: Plin. II. Son of Demetrius Polioretetes, and father of Philip; Liv.: Justin. III. Son of the said Philip; Liv. IV. Demetrius Phalereus, of Athens, pupil of Theophrastus, a philosopher and orator in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and author of several works; Cic. V. A celebrated comedian; Juv.: Quint. VI. An enemy of Horace, probably a poet; Hor.

DEMOCRĪTUS, i. A celebrated philosopher and naturalist of Abdera, particularly skilled in botany; he maintained that all things consist of atoms; Cic.: Lucr. Hence, adj., Democriteus, and Democriticus, a, um.

DEMŌPHŌON, tis. Son of Theseus, with whom Phyllis fell in love; Ov.: Justin.

DEMŌSTHĒNES, is. A celebrated orator of Athens, pupil

of Plato and Isocrates, who defended the cause of liberty against Philip king of Macedonia; Cic.: Juv. Hence, adj., Demosthænicus, a, um.

DENSELETÆ, ōrum. A people of Thrace; Cic.: Plin.

DENTĀTUS, i. A Roman surname.

DENTHĒLETÆ, ōrum, or DENTHĒLETĪ, ōrum. A people of Thrace; Liv.

DEO, is, f. The goddess Ceres; hence, I. Deōis, Idis, sc. filia, i. e. Proserpine; Ov. II. Deōius, a, um; Belonging or sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

DERBE, es. A town of Lycaonia. Hence, adj., Derbes; Cic.

DERCĒTIS, is, and DERCĒTO, us. A goddess said to have been worshipped by the Syrians at Bombyce, in the form of a fish; Ov.

DERTŌNA, æ. A town of Liguria in Italy, hodie Tortona; D. Brut. ap. Cic.

DESUDABA, æ. A town of Thrace; Liv.

DEUCĀLĪŌN, ōnis. Son of Prometheus and husband of Pyrrha; in his time there was a great deluge; Justin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Deucaliŏneus, a, um.

DEURIŌPOS (us), i. A country of Macedonia; Liv.

DĪA, æ. An ancient name of the island Naxos; Plin.: Ov.

DIABLINTES, um. A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.

DĪALIS, e. Relating, belonging, or proper to Jupiter; Flamen Dialis, a priest peculiar to Jupiter; Liv.: Ov.: Varr.: called also simply, Dialis; Tac.: Ov.

DIANA, æ. The goddess of hunting, daughter of Jupiter by Latona, and sister of Apollo; Ov.: Virg. N. B. The first syllable of Diana is sometimes short, as in Ov. Met. 3, 180; Virg. Æn. 4, 180; sometimes long, as in Virg. Æn. 1, 499. Hence, adj., Dianius, a, um.

DĪCĒARCHUS, i. A philosopher and geographer, pupil of Aristotle; Cic.: Plin.

DĪCĒRCHÆUS, a, um. i. q. Puteolanus; Stat.: Sil.

DICTE, es, f. A mountain towards the eastern extremity of Crete; Plin. Hence, adj., Dictæus, a, um; Virg.: Sil.: Ov.

DICTYNNA, æ. A surname of Diana; Ov.: Stat.

DICTYNNĒUM, i. A place near Sparta; Liv.

DICTYS, ōs. I. A centaur, killed by Pirithous; Ov.

II. A son of Magnes and brother of Polydectes, king of Ceriphus; Stat. III. Dictys Cretensis, a native of Crete who went with Idomeneus to Troy and wrote an account of the Trojan war.

DIDŪS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

DIDO, us or ōnis. called also Elisa or Elissa. Daughter of Belus king of Tyre, and wife of Sichæus; she is said to have founded Carthage; Virg.: Ov.: Vell.

DIDŪMÆUS, i. A surname of Apollo; Plin. Hence, Didymæum, or Didymeum, sc. templum, A temple of Apollo, with an oracle, near Miletus, over which the Branchida presided; Suet.: Plin.

DIDŪMĀŌN, ōnis. The name of an artist; Virg.

DIESPĪTER, tris. i. q. Jupiter; Hor.

DĪGENTIA, æ. A rivulet in the Sabine territory near the villa of Horace; Hor.

DINDŪMENE, es. i. e. Cybele; so called from mount Dindymus; Hor.

DINDŪMUS (os), i. and DINDYMA, ōrum. A mountain of Mysia, where Cybele was worshipped; Ov.: Propert.: Virg.: Val. Fl.

DINĒ, ōrum. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

DINŌN (o), ōnis. A Greek historian cotemporary with Philip the father of Alexander; Nep.

DIDŌDŌRUS, i. I. A Peripatetic philosopher, pupil of Critolaus; Cic. II. Diodorus Siculus, an historian who flourished in the times of Julius Cæsar and Augustus; Plin. III. A dialectician; Cic.: Plin.

DIDŌDŌRUS, i. A Stoic philosopher, preceptor of Cicero; Cic.

DĪŌGĒNES, is. I. Diogenes Cynicus, a native of Sinope in Paphlagonia, and pupil of Antisthenes; he lived in a tub; Cic. II. Diogenes Babylonius, a Stoic philosopher, a native of Seleucia in Mesopotamia; he was a pupil of Chrypsippus, and preceptor of Carneades and Lælius; Cic.

DĪŌMĒDES, is. I. A son of Tydeus; he built the town Arpi in Italy; Virg.: Liv. II. A king of Thrace, who kept four horses which he fed with human flesh. Hence, adj., Diomædeus, a, um.

DION (o), ōnis. A general of Syracuse, whose life has been written by Nepos.

DĪŌNE, es, or DĪGNA, æ. I. Mother of Venus; Claud. II. Venus herself; Ov.

DĪŌNYŪSUS, a, um. Of belonging, or sacred to Dionysus or Bacchus; hence, Dionysia, sc. sacra, Ter.

DĪŌNYŪSĪUS, i. I. A pupil of Zeno, a Stoic; he was a native of Heraclea in Pontus, and afterwards became a Cynic, or Epicurean; Cic. II. A Stoic philosopher, cotemporary with Cicero; Cic. III. A rhetorician of Asia; Cic. IV. A slave of Cicero, whom his master employed as a reader; Cic. V. Two kings or tyrants of Syracuse, father and son; Nep.: Cic.

DĪŌNYŪSUS (os), or DĪŌNYŪSIUS, i. A name of Bacchus; Plaut.

DIPHILUS, i. A certain architect; Cic.
DIRCE, es. f. I. A fountain of Thebes, in Bœotia; Ov.: Plin.: for, Bœotia; Stat. II. Wife of Lycus king of Thebes; Plaut. Hence, adj., Dirceus, a, um.
DIRCENNA, æ. f. A fountain in Spain, near Bilbilis; Mart.
DIUM (on), i. A town of Macedonia; Liv.
DÏDŌNA, æ. A town of Molossis in Epirus, celebrated for a grove of oaks which contained an oracle of Jupiter; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Dödōneus, a, um; Dödōnis; Dödōnius, a, um.
DÖLÏCHA, æ, or DÖLÏCHE, es. A town of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly; Liv.
DÖLÏON, ðnis. An inhabitant of Cyzicus or its neighbourhood; Plur. Dolionæ. Hence, adj., Dolionius, a, um; Val. Fl.
DÖLÖPES, um. A people of Thessaly near Epirus; Varr. Hence, adj., Dolopiis, a, um.
DÖMÏTÏUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Domitianus, a, um.
DÖNÏSA, or DÖNÏSA, æ. An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Sporades; Virg.: Tac.
DÖRES, um. The Dorians, i. e. inhabitants of Doris in Asia; Cic. Hence, adj., Doricus, a, um; Dorienis, es.; Doris, idis; Dorius, a, um; Dorus, a, um.
DÖRÏON (um), i. A town of Messenia in Peloponnesus; Stat.
DÖRIS, idis. I. A sea-nymph, wife of Nereus her brother, and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys: hence, for, *The sea*; Virg.: Ov. II. The name of a maid; Propert. III. A wife of king Dionysius; Cic. IV. Adjectivè; see DORES.
DORSO, ðnis. A surname of the Fabian family.
DORYLEUM, or DORYLEUM, i. A town of Phrygia; Cic. Hence, adj., Dorylenis, e.
DOSSENNUS, i. Properly, Fabius Dossennus, an old Roman comic poet; Hör.: Sen.
DRANGÆ, ærum. A people beyond Persia; Curt.: called also Drangæ; Justin. Hence, adj., Drangæus, or Drangæus, a, um; Drangianus, a, um.
DRAUDXUM, i. A town and fortress in Grecian Illyria, afterwards in Macedonia; Liv.
DRAUS, or DRAVUS, i. The Drave, a river of Hungary; Plin.: Flor.
DRĒPĀNUM, i. A town and promontory of Sicily; Virg.
DRÏSILLA, æ. I. Livia Drusilla, second wife of Augustus, formerly wife of Tib. Claudius Nero, by whom she had Tiberius and Drusus; Nep.: Suet. II. Daughter of Cæsar Germanicus; Suet.
DRÏSUS, i. A Roman surname; Suet.
DRÏÖPE, es. I. Daughter of Eurytus, or Dryops, mother of Amphißus by Apollo, and wife of Andræmon; Ov. II. A nymph; Virg.
DRÏÖPES. A people of Epirus in Thessaly; Virg.
DUBIS, is. m. A river of Gallia Belgica, which falls into the Arar, hodie Dour; Cæs.
DUELLIUS. See DUILIUS.
DULLIUS, or DUILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
DULGIBINI, ðrum. A people of Germany; Tac.
DULÏCHUM, i. and DULÏCHIA, æ. An island of the Ionian sea; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Dulichius, a, um.
DURIS, idis. A certain historian of Samos; Cic.: Plin.
DURNUM, i. A town of Illyria; Liv.
DÏRŌCORTÖRUM, i. The chief town of the Rhemi in Gallia Belgica, hodie Rheims; Cæs.
DURONIA, æ. A town of Italy, belonging to the Samnites; Liv.
DÏMAS, antis. m. The father of Hecuba; Ov.
DÏME, es. or DÏME, ærum. A town of Achaia; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Dymæus, a, um.
DÏRRACHÏUM (DÏrrachium), i. A town, formerly called Epidamnus, in Grecian Illyria, afterwards Macedonia, on the Adriatic sea, hodie Durazzo; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., DÏrrachinus, a, um. We find also, Durachium (DÏrach.); Catull.: Lucan.

E.

EBÖSÏA, or EBUSÏA. i. q. Ebusus; Stat.
EBURONES, um. A German people in Gallia Celtica; Cæs.
EBÖTĀNA, ðrum. The capital of Media; Plin.: Tac.: Cic.
ECETRA, æ. A town of the Volsci; Liv. Hence, Ecetrani, The inhabitants.
ECHIDNA, æ. f. The mother of Cerberus, the Gorgon, the Lernean serpent, &c.; Hygin.
ECHÏNĀDES, um. Five islands of the Ionian sea; Plin.: Ov.
ECHÏNOS (us), i. f. A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Plin.: Liv.
ECHÏON, ðnis. I. The father of Pentheus and hus-

band of Agave daughter of Cadmus; Ov. Hence, Echionides; Echionius, a, um. II. A son of Mercury; Ov. III. A certain painter; Cic.

ECHO, us. f. A talkative nymph, who fell in love with Narcissus; Ov.

EDÏSSA, æ. I. A town of Emathia in Macedonia; Liv.: Justin. Hence, adj., Edessæus, a, um. II. A town of Mesopotamia; Tac.

EDÏSSA, æ. A town and harbour of Sicily; Cic.

EDŌN, ðnis, or EDŌNÏS, i. m. A mountain of Thrace, part of mount Hæmus, where the Edoni dwelt. Hence, I. Edönus, a, um. Of or belonging to the Edoni, or Thracian. II. Edönis, idis. f. Edonian, or Thracian. I. An Edonian or Thracian woman; Ov. 2. A Bachel; Propert.

ËTÏON, ðnis. The father of Andromache, and king of Thebes in Cilicia; Ov. Hence, adj., Eetionæus, a, um.

EGËRIA, æ. f. A nymph with whom Numa pretended to hold correspondence; Liv.: Ov.: Cic.

EGGYREA Civitas. i. q. Engium. A town of Sicily; Cic.

EGNĀTIA, æ. A town of Apulia; for this we find Gnatia, Hor.

EGNĀTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Egnatianus, a, um.

ËLATËA (ia), æ. A town. I. Of Phocis; Liv.

II. Of Thessaly; Liv.

ËLATÏS, i. sc. fluvius, or ELATUM, i. sc. flumen. A river of Arcadia; Plin.

ËLĀTÏS, i. m. The father of Cænis; Hygin. Hence, adj., Elätæus, a, um.

ËLAVËR, ëris. n. A river of Gaul falling into the Loire, hodie Allier; Cæs.

ËLĠA, æ. A town of Lucania in Lower Italy, birth-place of Zeno; Cic. Hence, adj., Elæatæ, æ; Eleaticus, a, um.

ËLECTRA, æ. I. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Dardanus by Jupiter, and one of the Pleiades; Virg.: Ov. II. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, wife of Pylades, and sister of Orestes and Iphigenia; Vell.: Ov.: Propert.

ËLËGËUS (trisyll.), ëi and ëos. A surname of Bacchus; Ov. Hence, Elëleides, um. f. The Bacchanals; Ov.

ËLËPHANTINE, es. or ELËPHANTIS, idis. An island and town in the Nile; Varr.: Tac.: Plin.

ËLËPHANTIS, idis. f. I. A certain poetess; Mart.

II. See ELËPHANTINE.

ËLËUSIS, and ELËUSIN, inis. f. I. A town of Attica, where was a temple of Ceres, and the Eleusinian mysteries were performed; Ov.: Liv.: Cic.: Tac. Hence, adj., Eleusinius, a, um; Eleusinus, a, um. II. Eleusin, i. e. Cererem; Sidon.: Claud.

ËLËUTHËRÏ CADURCI. A branch of the Cadurci; Cæs.

ËLËUTHËRÏS, a, um; e. g. Eleutheria, sc. solennia, in honour of Jupiter Eleutherus; Plaut.

ËLÏCIÏS, i. A surname of Jupiter; Liv.: Ov.

ËLÏMËA, æ. A province of Grecian Illyria or Macedonia; Liv. Called also, Elimiotis; Liv.

ËLÏS, is and idis. f. A province of Peloponnesus, with a town of the same name, where the Olympic games were held; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Elëis, idis; Elëus, a, um; Elëiacus, a, um; Elëias, adis; Eldensis, e; Elëus, a, um.

ËLISSA, or ELÏSA, æ. A name of Dido; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Elissæus, or Elissæus, a, um, Carthaginian; Sil.

ËLÖRUM, i. n. and ELÖRÏS, i. m. A river and town of Sicily; Virg.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Elöurus, a, um; Elorinus, a, um. N.B. It is written also, Helor.

ËLPËNOR, ðris. One of the companions of Ulysses; Juv.: Ov.: Mart.

ËLVÏNA, æ. A surname of Ceres; Juv.

ËLVÏNA, æ. A town of Gallia Aquitania. Hence, Elusates, ðrum; Cæs.: Elusani, ðrum; Sidon.

ËLYMÆI, ðrum. A people of Asia, between Media and the Persian Gulf; Plin.: Liv.: Tac. Hence, Elymäis, Their country (and town); and, adj., Elymæus, a, um.

ËLYSÏUM, i. The habitation of the pious in the infernal regions, the Elysian fields, or Elysium; Virg.: Val. Fl.: Mart. Hence, adj., Elysius, a, um; e. g. campi Elysii, Virg.: and simply, Elysii; Mart.

ËMĀTHÏA, æ. I. A part of Macedonia; Liv. II. Hence also for all Macedonia, and sometimes for a part of Thessaly; Virg. Hence, adj., Emathis, idis; Emathius, a, um.

ËMËRÏTA, æ. A town of Lusitania. Hence, adj., Emeritensis, e; Tac.

ËMËROCLES, is. A philosopher of Agrigentum, who threw himself into the flames of mount Etna in order to be esteemed a god; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Empedocleus, a, um.

ËMËRÖLË, ærum. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Emporitæus, a, um.

ËNCELĀDÏS, i. One of the giants on whom Jupiter is said to have laid mount Etna; Virg.: Hor.

ËNCHËLË (Ë), ærum. A people of Illyria; Lucan.

ËNDÏMÏON, ðnis. A son of Æthlius. He was a beau-

tiful youth, and was visited by the moon during his long sleep on mount Latmus; Cic.: Ov. Hence, Endymion, as a sleeper; Mart. Hence, adj., Endymionides, a, um.

ENGŌNĀSI (sin). The name of a constellation; Cic.: called also, Nixus, Cic.; and Nixus genu, Ov.

ENGYM (on), or ENGIUM, i. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Engynius, or Engymus, a, um.

ENĪPEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos. 1. A river of Thessaly; Virg.: Ov.: Lucan. II. A river of Macedonia; Liv.

ENNA (Henna), æ. A town of Sicily, where Ceres was worshipped; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Ennensis (Hen.), e; and Ennæus (Hen.), a, um.

ENNIUS, i. 1. An old Roman poet; Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Enniānus, a, um. II. Another poet; Suet.

ENTELEA, æ. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Entellinus, a, um.

ENYO, us, f. The goddess of war, called also Bellona; Stat.: Sil.: hence, for bellum, Mart.

EORDÆA (ea), æ. A country of Macedonia; Liv.

EPAMINONDAS, æ. A celebrated Theban general; Nep.: Cic.: Justin.

EPANTERII, ðrum. A people of the Alps near Liguria; Liv.

EPAPHRŌDITUS, i. A freedman of Nero; Tac.: Suet.

EPAPHYRA, i. Son of Jupiter by Io, king of Egypt and founder of Memphis and other cities; Ov.

EPĒUS (os), or EPĪUS, i. Son of Panopeus, who, at the instigation of Minerva, constructed the wooden horse; Virg.: Plaut.; Justin.

EPHĒSUS, i. f. A city of Ionia celebrated for its temple of Diana; Liv. Hence, adj., Ephesinus, a, um; and Ephesius, a, um.

EPHIALTES, æ. A son of Aloeus or Neptune by Iphimedia; Virg.

EPHŌRUS, i. The name of a Greek historian; Cic.

EPHYRA, æ, or EPHYRÆ, es. 1. The ancient name of Corinth; Plin.: Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Ephyraeus, a, um; Ephyreïades, æ; Ephyreïas, ādis; Ephyreïus, a, um; Ephyreus, a, um. II. A sea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus; Virg.

EPICARMUS, i. 1. A philosopher and poet, pupil of Pythagoras; Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Epicarmius, a, um. II. The title of a poem of Ennius; Cic.

EPICRATES, is. (mighty) Pompey is so called, Cic.: there are also several others of this name.

EPICURUS, i. A celebrated slave and Stoic philosopher; Gell.

EPICŪRUS, i. A celebrated philosopher of Athens; Cic. Hence, adj., Epicŭreus, a, um.

EPIDAMNUS (os), i. f. A town, afterwards called Dyrachium; Plaut.: Plin. Hence, adj., Epidamniensis, e; Epidamnius, a, um.

EPIDAURIUS, i. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Epidauræus, a, um; Epidauritanus, a, um; Epidaurius, a, um.

EPIGŌNI, ðrum. 1. The descendants of Alexander's soldiers in Asia; Justin. II. The descendants of the seven chiefs who fought against Thebes: hence, Epigonis, as the name of two tragedies; Cic.

EPIMĒNIDES, is. A poet and soothsayer of Crete; Cic.

EPIMĒTHEUS (quadrisyll.), ēi and ēos. Son of Iapetus, brother of Prometheus, husband of Pandora, and father of Pyrrha; Hygin. Hence, Epimēthis, idis.

EPIPHĀNEA (ia), æ. A town of Cilicia; Cic.

EPĪRUS (os), i. A country of Greece between Macedonia, Thessaly, and the Ionian sea; Cic.: Virg.: Liv. Hence, Epirotæ (a), æ; Epiroticus, a, um.

EPŌNA, æ. The goddess of horses, mules, grooms, and ass-drivers; Juv.

EPŌRĒDIA, æ. A town of Upper Italy; Tac.

EQUUS Tuticus, or EQUUM Tuticum. A town of the Hirpini in Italy, Cic. This is the town alluded to in Hor. Sat. 1. 5. 87.

ERĀSINUS, i. A river of Argolis; Ov.

ERĀTO, us. One of the nine Muses; Ov.: Virg.

ERĀTOSTHĒNES, is. An ancient geographer of Cyrene; Cass.: Cic.

ERĒBUS, i. An infernal deity; Cic.: Virg.

ERĒCHTHEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos. A king of Athens, son of Pandion, and father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia and Creusa; Cic. Hence, adj., Erēchthidus, or Erēchthius, a, um; Erēchthides, æ; Erēchthis, idis.

ERĒTRIA, æ. A town. 1. Of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Liv.: especially, II. Of the island Eubœa; Liv. Hence, adj., Erētrius, a, um; Erēctriacus, a, um; Erēctrias, ātis.

ERĒTUM, i. A town of the Sabines in Italy; Liv.: Virg.

ERGAVICA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv.

ERGĒTUM, i. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Ergētius.

ERĪCHTHŌNUS, i. 1. A king of Athens; Virg.: Ov. II. A king of Troy, son of Dardanus, father of Tros, and brother of Ilus; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Erichthonius, a, um. 1. Athenian, Attic.; Propert. 2. Trojan; Virg.

ERICINIUM, i. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

ERĪDĀNUS, i. 1. The river Po; Virg. II. A constellation; Cic.

ERĪGŌNE, e, or ERĪGŌNA, æ. A daughter of Icarus, the faithfulness of whose dog Mæra is celebrated; Virg. Hence, adj., Erigonæus, a, um.

ERIGONUS, i. A river of Grecian Illyria; Liv.

ERINNYΣ, yos. f. i. q. Furia, A Fury; Erinnyes, The Furies; Virg.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, 1. Fig. *A Fury*, i. e. one that causes ruin; e. g. Helen, Virg. II. *Rage, fury*; Virg.

ERĪPHYLE, æ, or ERĪPHYLE, es. Daughter of Talauus and Lysimacha, and wife of Amphiarus; she betrayed her husband who wished not to engage in the Theban war; Cic.: Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Eriphyleus, a, um.

ERISICHTHON, ōnis. A certain Thessalian; Ov.

ERĪZA, æ. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

ERŌS, ōtis. A name of several persons; Cic.

ERŌTUS, a, um, for Herous. Of or belonging to Hero; Lucan.

ERŪCYUS, i. m. i. q. Eryx; e. g. mons, Cic.: Tac.

ERŪMYANTHUS (os), i. 1. A mountain of Arcadia, in a wood upon which Hercules destroyed an immense wild boar; Virg.: Mart.: Ov. II. A river of the same; Ov. Hence, adj., Erŷmanthæus, a, um; Erŷmanthias, ādis; Erymanthius, a, um; Erymanthis, Idis; Erŷmanthius, a, um.

ERYTHEA (ia), æ. An island either near Gades or forming part of it, where Hercules stole the cattle from Geryon; Plin.: Propert. Hence, adj., Erythæus (or, -ius), a, um; Erythæis, idis.

ERYTHRÆ, ærum. A town. 1. In Bœotia; Stat.: Plin. II. In Ætolia or Locris; Liv. III. In Ionia; Liv.: Cic. Hence, Erythræus, a, um.

ERYTHRON (um), i. A place of Cyrenaica. Hence, adj., Erythreus (trisyll.), ei and eos.

ERYX, ŷcis. 1. A king of Sicily, son of Neptune, killed by Hercules; Virg. II. A mountain and town on the western coast of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Venus; Nep.: Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Erycinius, a, um.

ESSI, ðrum. A people of Gaul; Cass.

ETEOCLÆS, is (and eos). A son of Œdipus: his quarrel with his brother Polyneices occasioned the Theban war; Cic.: Stat. Hence, adj., Eteocleus, a, um.

ETĒONOS (us), i. A town of Bœotia; Stat.

ETHROPIA, æ. A town of Athamania; Liv.

ETOSCA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Vell.

ETOVISSA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv.

ETRŪRIA, æ. A province of Italy, between Liguria and Latium; Liv.: Plin.: Virg. Hence, adj., Etruscus, a, um.

EVDANE, es. Daughter of Phylacus and wife of Capaneus; Virg.: Propert.: Ov.: Mart.

EYĀGŌRAS, æ. A king of Cyprus; Nep.: Justin.

EVAN. A surname of Bacchus; Ov.: Lucr. Hence, Evans, tis, A Bacchanal; Catull.: Sil.: Virg.

EVANDER (drus), i. 1. An Arcadian prince, son of Nicostrata, who settled in Italy; Virg. II. Aulianus Evander, a maker of images, or statuary; Hor. Hence, adj., Evandrius, a, um; e. g. tecta, i. e. Rome, Sil.

EUBŒA, æ. An island of the Ægean sea near Bœotia, hodie Negroponte; Ov.: Nep.: Liv. Hence, adj., Eubœus, a, um; Eubŏticus, a, um; Eubŏis, idis. N.B. Euboicus, a, um, is used also of the town Cœmæ in Italy, because it was built by a colony from Eubœa; Ov.

EUCLEIDES, is. 1. A philosopher of Megara, head of the Megaric sect, and pupil of Socrates; Cic. II. A mathematician of Alexandria; Cic.

EUDĒMUS, i. Of Cyprus, an intimate friend of Aristotle; Cic.

EUDIERU TURRIS. A place in Macedonia; Liv.

EUDŌSES. A people of Germany; Tac.

EUDOXUS, i. A native of Cnidus; he was a philosopher, and pupil of Plato; Cic.

EUEMĒRUS, or EUEMĒRUS, i. A Greek historian and poet; Varr.: Cic.

EUERGĒTE, ærum. A people of Drangiana; Justin.: Curt.

EUGĀNEI, ðrum. A people of the Alps, in the north of Italy. Hence, adj., Euganæus, a, um; Juv.

EUGENIUM, i. A town of Grecian Illyria; Liv.

EUYHDHIUM, i. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

EVIAS, ādis. A Bacchanal; Hor.

EVIUS (os), i. A name of Bacchus; Hor.: Ov.: Stat.: Cic.

EUMĒDES, is. A Trojan herald, father of Dolon; Ov.

EUMĒLUS, i. 1. A king of Patræ; Ov. II. A Trojan; Virg. Hence, Eumēlis, Idis, i. e. Parthenope; Stat.

EUMĒNES, is. A celebrated general; Nep.

EUMĒNES, idis. i. e. Furia; Sil.: Stat. Plur. Eumēnides, um. The Furies; Virg.: Cic. N.B. Mater Eumenidum, i. e. Nox, Virg.

EUMOLPUS, i. A Thracian, son of Neptune and Echilone, said to have introduced the Sacra Cereis into Eleusis: hence, Eumolpidæ, ærum. The priests or presidents of the Eleusinian mysteries; they were of the family of Eumolpus; Nep.: Cic.: Ov.

EUPALIUM (on), i. A town of Locris in Greece; Liv. **EUPHORBUS**, i. A Trojan killed by Menelaus, whose soul Pythagoras believed himself to have; Ov. **EUPHŌRĪON**, ōnis. A poet of Chalcis in Eubœa; Cic.: Suet. **EUPHRĀNŌR**, ōris. A celebrated sculptor and painter; Juv. **EUPHRĀTES**, is. m. I. The Euphrates, a large river in the East; Plin.: Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Euphrātis, idis. II. For, The inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, or, the East; Virg. **EUPLEA** (œa), œ. An island near Neapolis; Stat. **EUPŌLĪS**, idis. An ancient comic poet of Greece; Hor.: Pers.: Cic. **EUPŌPIDES**, is. A celebrated tragic poet of Athens; Cic. **EURĪPUS**, i. m. The straits between Eubœa and Bœotia; Cic.: Liv.: Lucan. **EURŌNIUS**, i. and **EURŌME**, es. A town of Caria. Hence, adj., Eurōmensis; Liv. **EURŌPA**, œ. and **EURŌPE**, es. I. Daughter of Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Minos, Sarpedon, and Rhadamanthus by Jupiter, by whom, in the shape of a bull, she had been carried to Crete; Ov.: Hor.: hence, the name of a gallery at Rome where the history of this transaction was figured; Mart. II. Europe, a quarter of the globe; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Eurōpæus, a, um; Eurōpensis, e. **EURŌPUS**, i. A king of Macedonia; Justin. **EURŌTAS**, œ. m. A river near Lacedæmon; Ov.: Plin.: Cic.: Liv. **EURYĀLUS**, i. I. The friend of Nisus; Virg. II. A certain gladiator; Juv. III. A hill and citadel near Syracuse, and part of Epipolæ; Liv. **EURYŌLEA** (ia), œ. The nurse of Ulysses; in Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, called Anticlea. **EURŪDĀMAS**, antis. I. One of the suitors of Helen; Sil. II. Hector is so called; Ov. **EURŪDICE**, es. and **EURŪDICA**, œ. I. The wife of Orpheus; Virg.: Ov. II. The wife of Gentius; Liv. **EURŪMĒNĒ**, ōrum. A town of Thessaly; Liv. **EURŪNUS**, i. An augur, and father of Telemus. Hence, Eurŷmides; Ov. **EURŪNŌME**, es. Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of Leucothoë; Ov. **EURŪPYLUS**, i. I. A son of Telephus and Astyoche daughter of Priam; Ov. II. A son of Neptune and Astypalæa, king of the island Cos; Ov.: Propert. **EURŪSTHĒNES**, is. A son of Aristodemus, brother of Procles, one of the Heraclids; the two brothers reigned jointly in Lacedæmon; Nep. **EURŪSTHĒUS** (trisyll.), ēi and ōes. A son of Stenelus and Nicippe, and king of Mycænæ; at the instigation of Juno, he harassed Hercules by the imposition of twelve difficult labours; Virg. Hence, adj., Eurŷsthæus, a, um. **EURŪTĪON**, ōnis. I. A centaur; Ov. II. A Trojan, brother of Pandarus; Virg. **EURŪTUS**, i. I. King of Echalía, a town of Eubœa, and father of Iole. Hence, Eurŷtŷ, idos, i. e. Iole, Ov. II. A son of Mercury; Val. Fl. III. A centaur; Ov. **EUTERPE**, es. One of the Muses; Hor. **EUXINUS**, a, um. A name of the Black Sea; Ov.: Plin. **EXŪILLE** (Esq. or Esq.), ōrum. One of the seven hills of Rome; Varr.: Liv.: Ov.: Cic.: Propert. Hence, adj., Exquiliarius, a, um; Exquilius, a, um; Exquilius, a, um.

F.

FĀBĀRIS, is. m. A river of the Sabine territory in Italy; Virg. **FĀBERIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fāberianus, a, um. **FĀBIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; the most celebrated are, Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator; Liv.: and Q. Fabius Pictor; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Fābĭanus, a, um. **FĀBRĀTERĪA**, œ. A town of Latium; Cic.: Juv.: Vell. Hence, adj., Fabraternus (for Fabraternus), a, um. **FĀBRĪCIUS**, or **FĀBRITTIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Hor.: Cic.: Juv. Hence, adj., Fabricianus, a, um. **FĀCĒLINA**, œ. A name of Diana. Hence, adj., Face-linus, a, um; Sil. **FĀDIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic. **FĀSŪLE** (Fes.), ōrum. and **FĀSŪLA**, œ. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Cic.: Sall. Hence, adj., Fæsulanus (Fesul.), a, um. **FĀLCIDIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic. Hence, adj., Falcidianus, a, um.

FĀLERĪI, ōrum. A town of Etruria; Liv. Adj. Faliscus, a, um. **FĀLERNCUS**, a, um; e. g. ager, in Campania; Liv. There was probably an old town Faleria, whence the adjective Falernus, for Falerinus, a, um; which adjective occurs also in Livy. **FĀLISCUS**, a, um. See FALERII. **FANNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fannianus, a, um. **FASCĒLIS**, Idia. A name of Diana. Hence, adj., Fascelinus, a, um; Sil. **FAUNIGĒNA**, œ. Descended from Faunus; Sil. **FAUNUS**, i. I. An ancient king of Latium, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus; Virg. II. Fauni, A kind of rural deities; Cic. **FAUSTUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. **FĒLSĪNA**, œ. A town of Gallia Cisalpinia; Liv. **FĒNECTĀNUS**, a, um; campi, in Latium; Liv. **FĒRENTĪNUM**, i. I. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Ferentinus, a, um; Ferentinus, atis. II. A town of Etruria; Suet. Hence, adj., Ferentinensis, e. **FĒRENTUM**, i. A town of Apulia; Hor. Hence, adj., Ferentĭanus, a, um. **FĒRŌNIA**, œ. A goddess worshipped especially in groves near Capena in Etruria, and near Anxur or Tarracina in Latium; Liv.: Virg. **FĒSCĒNĪA**, œ. A town of Etruria. Hence, adj., Fescenninus, a, um; Virg.: versus, certain jocose and obscene songs, so named from this town; Liv. **FĪBRENUS**, i. A river of Latium; Cic. **FĪCĀNA**. A town of Latium; Liv. **FĪCŪLEA**, or **FĪCULNEA**, œ. A very ancient town in the Sabine territory; Liv. Hence, adj., Ficulensis, or Ficulnensis, e. Ficuleates, ium; Varr.; Ficolenses, Plin., The inhabitants. **FĪDENĒ**, ōrum. also **FĪDĒNA**, œ. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: Hor. The first syllable is long, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; short, Virg. Œn. 6, 773. Hence, adj., Fidenas, atis. Fidenas is also a surname; Liv. **FĪDIUS**, i. The name of a certain god whom some suppose to have been Hercules; per deum Fidium, Plaut.: hence, me dius (or medius) Fidius, Cic., upon my honour, truly, God knows it! Another explanation is given by Cort. ad Sall. Cat. 35, 2, according to which it is equivalent to, So help me God! **FĪRNUM**, i. A town or fortress of Picenum in Italy. Hence, adj., Firmanus, a, um; Liv. **FLĀMINIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. **FLĀVĪNA**, œ. A town of Etruria; Sil. Hence, adj., Flavianus, a, um. **FLĀVIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Flāvĭalis, e.; Flāvĭanus, a, um. **FLŌRA**, œ. The goddess of flowers; Ov. Hence, adj., Floralis, e.; Floralia, sc. sacra; whence adj., Floralicus, a, um; also Flōralia, a, um, i. q. Floralis, e. **FLŌRENTĪA**, œ. The name of a town in Etruria, hodie Florence; Flor. Hence, adj., Flōrentinus, a, um. **FLŌRŪS**, i. A Roman surname; Tac. **FŌNTEIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fontelanus, a, um. **FŌRENTUM**, i. A town of Apulia, hodie Forenza; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Forentanus, a, um. **FORMĒE**, ōrum. A maritime town of Latium, celebrated for its excellent wines; Cic. Hence, adj., Formianus, a, um. **FŌRUM**, i. This name was given to several towns; as, Forum Appii, Forum Julii, &c. Hence, Foroappii, Foro-julenses, &c., The inhabitants. **FOSI**, ōrum. A people of Lower Germany; Tac. **FRANCIA**, œ. Franconia; Auson. Hence, adj., Francus, a, um; Francus, a, um. **FREGELLE**, ōrum. An ancient town of Latium; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Fregellanus, a, um. **FREGĒNE**, ōrum. A maritime town of Etruria; Liv. **FRENTĀNI**, ōrum. A people of Italy on the Adriatic sea; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Frentanus, a, um. **FRESĪLLA**, œ. A town of the Marsi, in Italy; Liv. **FRĪNIA**, œ. and **FRĪNIUM**, i. A town of Liguria. Hence, adj., Frinias, atis; Liv. **FRĪSI**, ōrum. The Frieslanders, a people of northern Germany; Tac. **FRISONES**, um. i. q. Frisil. **FRĪSĪNO**, ōnis. A town of Latium; Liv.: Juv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Frusinus, atis. **FRŪCĪNUS**, i. m. A lake of Latium, hodie Lago di Celano; Virg.: Suet.: with lacus; Liv.: Tac. **FŪFIDIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fufidianus, a, um. **FŪFĪUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. **FŪLGĪNIA**, œ. A town of Umbria in Italy; Sil. Hence, adj., Fulginas, atis. **FŪLVIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fulvĭanus, a, um. **FUNDĀNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fundānĭanus, a, um.

FUNDI, ōrum. A town of Latium: Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Fundānus, a, um.

FŪRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furiānus, a, um.

FURNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furniānus, a, um.

FŪSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. This name was afterwards changed into Furius.

G.

GĀBĀLI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Aquitania; Cæs. Hence, adj. Gabalicus, a, um; Gabalitanus, a, um.

GĀBII, ōrum. A town of Latium. Hence, adj., Gabiensis, e; Gabinus, e, um.

GĀBINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Gabinianus, a, um.

GĀDIS (es), is. f. A town and island of Spain, hodie Cadiz; Hor.: Cæs.: Liv.: Juv. Hence, adj., Gaditanus, a, um.

GĒTŪLIA, æ. A province in the interior of Libya; Plin. Hence, adj., Gætulus, a, um; Gætullus, a, um.

GĀLANTHIS, idis. A female servant of Alcmena; Ov. GĀLĀTĒA, æ. I. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; Ov. II. A country girl; Virg.

GĀLĀTIA (ia), æ. I. A country of Asia, called also Gallogræcia; Tac. Hence, adj., Galaticus, a, um; Galata, An inhabitant of Galatia. II. A town of Italy; Liv.

GALBA, æ. I. A surname of the Sulpician family; Cic. II. A Gallic king of the Suesii; Cæs.

GALEPSUS, i. A town of Thrace; Liv.

GALERIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

GĀLESUS, and GALESUS, i. m. A river of Lower Italy flowing into the bay of Tarentum; Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

GALLECIA, æ. Gallicia, a province of Hispan. Tarracon.; Flor.: Sil. Hence, adj. Gallæcus, a, um; Gallæcius, a, um.

GALLIA, æ. Gaul, both as independent of the Romans, and as one of their provinces; Cæs.: Cic. Hence, adj., Gallianus, a, um; Gallicus, a, um; Gallus, a, um.

GALLIO, ōnis. A Roman surname.

GALLOGRÆCIA, æ. i. q. Galatia; Liv.: Hirt.: Vell. Hence, adj., Gallogræcus, a, um.

GALŌNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

GALLUS, i. A Roman surname; as, of the Cornelian, Aquilian, Sulpician families; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: Tac.: Suet.

GANGĀRĪDE, ōrum. A people of India, on the Ganges; Virg.: Plin.: Curt.

GANGES, is. m. A large river of India; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Gangæticus, a, um; Gangētis, idis.

GĀNYMĒDES, is. f. A son of Iros, king of Troy, by Calirhoë, daughter of Scamander; according to others, a son of Erichonius, or of Assaracus. On account of his beauty, Jupiter conveyed him to heaven, and made him his cupbearer; Virg.: Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Ganymedeus, a, um.

GĀRĀMANTES, um. A people in the interior of Africa; Virg.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Garamanticus, a, um; Garamantis, idis; Garamanties, æ.

GARGĀNUS, i. m. A mountain and promontory of Apulia; Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Garganus, a, um.

GARGAPHĒ, es. A vale of Bœotia, sacred to Diana; Ov.

GARGĀRA, ōrum. One of the points of mount Ida, with a town of the same name; Virg.: Stat. Hence, adj., Gargaricus, a, um.

GARGETTIUS, a, um. In or of Gargettus, a district (pagus) of Attica; Cic.: Stat.

GARITES, um. A people of Aquitania in Gaul; Cæs. GAROCELI, ōrum. An Alpine people of Gaul; Cæs.

GARULI, ōrum. A people of Liguria; Liv.

GĀRUNNA, æ. The Garonne, a river of France; Cæs.: Tibull.

GAURUS, i. A mountain or chain of mountains in Italy, near lake Avernus; Cic.: Liv. Hence, Gauranus, a, um.

GEBENNA, or CEBENNA, CEVENNA, æ. A large chain of mountains in Gaul; Cæs.: Suet.: Lucan.

GELA, æ. A town of Sicily on the river Gelas; Plin.: Virg. Hence, adj., Gelōus, a, um; Gelensis, e; Gelanus, a, um.

GELDŪBA, æ. A place or fortress of the Ubi in Gaul; Tac.

GELIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic. Hence, adj., Gelliānus, a, um.

GĒLO (on), ōnis. Son of Hiero and king of Syracuse; Liv.: Justin.: Cic.

GĒLŌNI, ōrum. A people of Sarmatia or Scythia; Hor.: Virg.

GĒLŌS, a, um. See GELA.

GĒMINUS, i. A surname, e. g. of the Servilian family.

GĒMŌNIUS, a, um. scalæ, and simply, GĒMONIE, a steep

place at Rome, from which the bodies of certain malefactors were thrown; Val. Max.: Tac.

GENĀBUM, i. A town of Gaul, on the Loire; Cæs. Hence, adj., Genabensis, e.

GENAUNI, ōrum. A people of the Alps; Hor.

GĒNETĒ, ōrum. A people of Pontus in Asia. Hence, adj., Genetæus, a, um.

GĒNEVA, æ. Formerly a town of the Allobroges in Gallia Narbon.; Cæs.

GĒNTIUS, i. A king of Illyria, who assisted Perseus; Liv. Hence, adj., Gentianus, a, um.

GĒNUA, æ. A maritime town of Liguria, hodie Genoa; Liv. Hence, adj., Genuus, ātis; Genuensis, e; Genuarius, a, um.

GENUCIUS, a, um. A Roman family name.

GĒNŪS, i. A river of Grecian Illyria, and in later times of Macedonia; Lucan.: Cæs. Called also, Genusius; Liv.

GĒRESTOS (us), or GERESTON (um), i. A harbour, town, and promontory of Eubœa; Liv.

GĒRESTICUS PORTUS. A well-known harbour near Teos in Ionia; Liv.

GERGITHUS (os), i. f. A town of Mysia or Æolis; Liv.

GĒRGŌVIA, æ. A town. I. Of Gallia Aquitania, in the territory of the Arverni; Cæs. II. In the territory of the Boii; Cæs.

GERMĀLUS, i. m. A place or hill at Rome; Cic.

GERMĀNIA, æ. Germany; Tac.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Germanicus (whence also, Germānicus), a, um; Germānus, a, um.

GERONIUM, and GERUNIUM, i. A town of Apulia; Liv.

GĒRYŌN, ōnis, and GĒRYŌNES, æ. A certain triple-formed king of Spain, or properly, of the island Erythia or Gades, son of Chrysaor and Callirhoë, whose flocks and herds were carried away by Hercules; Virg.: Hor.: Lucr.: Ov. Hence, adj., Gērŷōnæus, a, um; Gērŷōnæus, a, um.

GĒSONIA, æ. Said to be a town on the Rhine, with a bridge; Flor.

GĒSORIACUM, i.; Flor.: Ov., GESSORIACUM; Suet. A place and harbour of Gallia Belgica.

GĒSSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

GĒTA (es), æ. I. One of the Getæ; Ov.: Sen. Also adjective, Getan; Ov.: Sen. Plur. Getæ, The Getans, an ancient nation of Dacia; Cic.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Geticus, a, um. II. A Roman surname; Cic. III. A slave's name among the Athenians; Ter.

GĒGAS, antis. One of the race of giants who fought against Jupiter; Ov.: Cic.: Lucr. Hence, adj., Gigantæus, a, um.

GLAUCIA, æ. m. A surname; e. g. of the Servilian family; Cic.

GLYCYCŌS, i. I. A fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god; Ov.: Stat.: Virg. II. A son of Sisyphus, who was torn to pieces and devoured by his own horses; Virg.

GLYCĒRA, æ. I. A mistress of Horace; Hor. II. A mistress of the poet Menander; Mart.

GLYCON (o), ōnis. I. A celebrated athlete; Hor. II. A physician; Suet.: Cic.

GŒNOSOS, or GŒOSSOS, GŒOSSUS, i. f. A town of Crete, the residence of Minos; Mela: Plin. Hence, adj., Gnosiacus (Gnos.), a, um; Gnosias (Gnos.), ādis; Gnosius (Gnos.), a, um; Gnosus (for Gnosius), a, um.

GOLGI, ōrum. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Catul.

GŒNNI, ōrum. also GŒNNUS, i. A town of Thessaly, at the entrance of the vale of Tempe; Liv.

GORDIUM, i. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

GORDIUS, i. A king of Phrygia major, and father of Midas. On his chariot was a curious and difficult knot; and there was a prophecy, that whosoever should untie it should be master of Asia: it was cut to pieces by Alexander the Great; Curt.: Justin.

GORGE, es. Daughter of Cœneus, and sister of Meleager, Deianira, &c.: Ov.

GORGIA, æ. A celebrated rhetorician of Sicily, and tutor of Isocrates; Cic.

GORGON (o), ōnis, or GORGO, us. f. One of the Gorgons (Gorgones); there were three sisters, daughters of Phorcus and Ceto; namely, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa; the last is the most celebrated; Virg. Hence, adj., Gorgoneus, a, um.

GORTŪNA, æ. or GORTŪNE, es. A town of Crete; Plin.: Mela: Lucan. Hence, adj., Gortynius, a, um; Gortyniæcus, a, um; Gortynis, idis.

GRACCHUS, i. A surname of the Sempronian family. The most celebrated are the two turbulent tribunes, Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, and C. Sempronius Gracchus; Cic. Hence, adj., Gracchanus, a, um.

GŒRÆA, ōrum. Three daughters of Phorcys (Phorcus) and Ceto; Ov.

GŒRÆIA, æ. I. Greece, the country called Hellas by the Greeks; Cic. II. Magna or Major Græcia, the southern part of Italy. Hence, adj., Græcālis (from Græcus), e; Græcanicus (from Græcanus, which does not

occur), a, um; Græciensis, e; Græcius, a, um; Græculus (dimin. of Græcus), a, um; and Græcus, a, um.
GRAGUS (or Cragus), i. A mountain of Lycia; Hor.
GRAIOCELL, ðrum. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; Cæs. But the edd. before Oudendorp have Garocell.
GRÆTÛGËNA, æ. A native of Greece; Virg.: also adjective; Catull.: Stat.
GRÆTUS, a, um. i. q. Græcus. Grecian, of or from Greece; Lucr.: Nep.: Hor.
GRÆNICUS, i. m. A river of Phrygia and Mysia, where Alexander first conquered the Persians; Ov.: Mel.: Plin.
GRATIÐIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Gratiðianus, a, um.
GRÆTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Gratiðianus, a, um.
GRÛNEUS, or **GRÛNEUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Grynea, a town of Æolis in Asia, near which was a grove sacred to Apollo, with a temple and oracle of that deity; Virg.: Sil.
GUTÞONES, um. A German people, called also Gothi, Gothones, the Goths; Plin.
GYÆROS (us), i. f. A small island in the Ægean sea, to which criminals were banished in the time of the emperors; Tac.: Juv.: Cic.: Ov. Also Gyara, æ; Juv.: and Gyara, ðrum; id.
GYAS (es), æ. I. One of the giants; Hor. II. A certain Trojan; Virg.
GYGES, is and æ. m. I. Gyges, one of the giants; Ov.: Hor. II. Gyges, a celebrated king of Lydia; Cic. Hence, adj., Gygeus, a, um; Lydian; Propert.: Plin. III. Gyges, a beautiful youth; Hor. IV. Gyges, a certain Trojan; Virg.
GYNDES, or **GINDES**, is or æ. m. A river of Assyria; Tibull.: Sen.: Tac.
GYRTON, ðnis. A town of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly; Plin.: Liv.
GYTHIUM (jum, ðum), i. n. A maritime town and harbour of Laconia; Liv.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Gytheates, æ.

H.

HADRANUM, i. A town of Sicily, on mount Etna; Sil. Hence, adj., Hadranitanus, a, um.
HADRIA, or **ADRIA**, æ. I. Fem. A town. 1. In Picenum, birthplace of the emperor Hadrian; Plin. 2. In the Venetian state, whence the Adriatic sea takes its name; Liv.: Justin. It is also called Atria; Plin. Hence, adj., Hadriacus, a, um; Hadrianus, a, um; Hadriaticus, a, um. — Hadrianus was also the name of an emperor; Æl. Spart. Hence, adj., Hadrianius, e. II. Masc. The Adriatic sea; Hor.: Lucan.: Mel.: Plin.
HADRUMETUM (Adr.), i. A maritime town of Byzacene in Africa Propria; Nep.: Liv.: Cæs.
HÆMON (Æm.), ðnis. A son of Creon king of Thebes, who killed himself out of love for Antigone; Ov.: Propert.
HÆMUS, or **ÆMUS** (os), i. I. The highest mountain in Thrace; Liv.: Plin.: Hor. Hence, adj., Hæmonius, a, um. II. Hæmus, i. A celebrated actor; Juv.
HALES, ætis, m. A river of Lucania; Cic.
HÆLESA, or **HÆLESA**, or **ALESA** (Alesa), æ. f. A town of Sicily, on the river Halesus; Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Halesinus, a, um.
HÆLESUS, or **HALESUS**, **ALESUS**, **ALESUS**, i. m. I. A river of Sicily; Colum. II. A son of Agamemnon, who founded Falerii in Italy; Ov.: Virg.
HÆLIACMON, or **ALIIACMON**, ðnis, m. A river which separates Macedonia from Thessaly; Cæs.: Liv.: Plin.
HÆLIARTUS, i. f. A town of Boetia, on the lake Copais; Nep.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Hallartius, a, um.
HÆLICARNASSUS (os), i. A lake and chief town of Caria, birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Halicarnassensis, e; Halicarnassus (five syll.), ði or ðos, m.; Halicarnassius, a, um.
HALYCIÆ, ærum. A town of Sicily, near Lilybaeum. Hence, adj., Halicyensis, e; Cic.
HALUS, i. A town of Assyria; Tac.
HALUNTIUM, i. A town in Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Haluntinus, a, um.
HÆLYS, ðos, m. A river of Asia, which separates Paphlagonia from Cappadocia; Plin.: Lucan.: Liv.: Cic.
HAMILCAR, **HANNIBAL**, **HANNO**. See **AMILCAR**, **ANNIBAL**, **ANNO**.
HARMONIA, æ. The wife of Cadmus, daughter of Mars and Venus, mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, Autonoe, and Polydorus; id.
HARPALOS (us), i. A pirate by whom Diogenes Cynicus was taken prisoner; Cic.

HARPALYCE, es. Daughter of Harpalycus king of Thrace; Virg.
HARPOCRATES, is. The god of silence; Varr.: Catull.
HARPYIÆ, ærum. The Harpies, certain loathsome and rapacious birds, with the faces of young girls; or, certain rapacious demons in the form of birds; Virg.: Hor.
HASDRUBAL, &c. See **ASDRUBAL**.
HÆBE, es. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, whom her father appointed cup-bearer to the gods, from which office she was removed when Ganymedes was appointed to it; she became the wife of Hercules, after his exaltation to heaven; Ov.: Catull.: Sen.
HÆBREUS, or **EBREUS**, a, um. Hebraic, Jewish; Tac.: Stat. Also, Hebraicus, a, um.
HÆBUS, i. m. I. A large river of Thrace; Plin.: Virg.: Ov. II. The name of a youth; Hor.
HÆCÆLE, es. A poor old woman of Attica, who hospitably entertained Theseus in his youth; Ov.
HÆCÆTE, es. A certain deity, daughter of Perses and Asteria; Cic. She is represented with three heads or faces,—one of a horse, another of a dog, and the third a swine's head; hence she is called triceps; Ov.: triformis, Sen.: trigemina; Virg. She is otherwise called Proserpina, and was wife of Pluto: on earth she was called Diana and Lucina; and in heaven, Luna. Hence, adj., Hæcætor, or Hæcætus, a, um; Hæcæti.
HÆCTOR, ðris. The eldest son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and father of Astyanax; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Hæctoreus, a, um. I. Of Hector; Virg. 2. Trojan; Virg. 3. Roman; Sil.
HÆCÛBA, æ, and **HÆCÛBE**, es. The wife of Priam, and mother of Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Cassandra, &c.; Ov.: Cic.
HÆGËSIAS, æ. I. A Cyrenaic philosopher; Cic. II. A native of Magnesia, an orator and historian; Cic.
HÆLËNA, æ, or **HËLËNE**, es. Daughter of Jupiter, or rather of Tyndarus, and Leda, and sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra. She was the most beautiful woman of her age; her story is well known; Virg.: Ov.: Hor.
HËLËNUS, i. A son of Priam and Hecuba; Cic.: Virg.
HËLLÆDES, sc. femina, or filia. Daughters of the Sun, and sisters of Phæthion; Ov.: Virg.: Mart.
HËLICOON, ðnis. A son of Antenor, and founder of Padua; Virg.: Mart. Hence, adj., Helicoonius, a, um.
HËLICE, es. A maritime town of Achaia; Ov.
HËLICON, ðnis, m. A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Hëliconias, ædis; plur. Hëliconiades, The Muses; Lucr.: Hëliconius, idis; Hëlicoonis, a, um.
HËLIODORUS, i. I. A certain surgeon; Juv. II. An orator in the time of Horace; Hor.
HËLIOPÛLIS, i. A town of Lower Egypt; Cic. Hence, adj., Heliopolites, æ; Heliopolitanus, a, um.
HËLLANICUS, i. An ancient historian of Mitylene in Lesbos, before the time of Herodotus; Cic.
HËLLAS, ædis, i. e. Græcia. I. Sc. regio or terra; Plin. II. Sc. femina, A Grecian lady; Hor. Or this may be merely a female name.
HËLLE, es. A daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled with her brother Phrixus, on the golden ram; this story is well known; Ov.
HËLLESPONTUS, i. m. I. Prop. The sea of Helle; the straits between the Ægean sea and the Propontis, the Hellespont; Liv.: Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Hellespontius, a, um; Hellespontiacus, a, um; Hellesponticus, a, um. II. The part of Mysia adjoining the Hellespont; Cic.: Nep.
HELVETIUS, a, um. Helvetian, Swiss; ager or civitas, Cæs., the Swiss state or republic. N.B. Helvetia, æ, Switzerland, seems not to occur.
HELVIDIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
HELVI, ðrum. A nation of Gallia Narbon., on the Rhone; Cæs. Hence, adj., Helvicius, a, um; Helvius, a, um. Helvius is also a Roman family name.
HËNIÛCHI, ðrum. A people of Asiatic Sarmatia, between the Black Sea and the Meotic lake; Plin.: Val. Fl.: Sen. Hence, adj., Hëniochius, a, um; Hëniochus, a, um.
HERACLEUS, or **HERACLIUS**, also **HERACLIOS**, a, um. Of or relating to Hercules; Juv. Hence, I. Heraclæa, or Heraclia, æ. The name of several towns; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Hæraclæensis, or Hæracliensis, e; Hæraclæotes, or Hæraclïotes, æ; Hæraclëoticus. II. Heraclæum, sc. oppidum, A town of Macedonia; Liv.
HERACLIDES, æ. I. A descendant of Hercules; plur. Hæraclidæ; Vell. II. The name of several persons; Cic.
HERACLITUS, i. I. A celebrated philosopher; Cic.: Lucr. Hence, adj., Hæraclitæus, a, um. II. Also, the name of several others; Cic.: Liv.
HERÆUS, a, um. Relating to Juno. Hence, Ludi Heræi, or Herææ, sc. solennia, Games in honour of Juno; Liv.: Herææ, sc. urbs, a town of Arcadia; id.: Heræum, a place in Leucadia; id.

HERBESSUS (os), HERBESUS (os), i. f. A town of Sicily; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj. Herbessensis, e.
 HERBITA, æ. A town of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Herbitensis, e.
 HERCŪS, i. A surname of Jupiter; Ov.: Sen. Hence, æ. Herceæ; Lucan.
 HERCŪLĀNUM, and HERCŪLĀNEUM, i. A city of Campania, between Pompeii and Neapolis; Cic.: Sen.: Vell.: Liv. Called also, Herculanium; Plin.: urbs Herculæa; Ov.: and, Heraclæum (ion); Strabo. This city was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Nero, and afterwards overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the reign of Titus. Hence, adj., Herculensis, e.
 HERCŪLES, is. A celebrated hero and demigod, son of Jupiter and Alcmena; Virg.: Ov.: Cic., &c. Hence, adj., Herculānus, and Herculaneus, a, um; Herculēus, a, um.
 HERCŪNIUS, a, um. Hercynian; sylvæ. Cæs.; Liv., a large forest of Germany, which probably extended over the whole country.
 HERDŌNIA (nea), æ. A town of the Hirpini; Liv.: Sil.
 HERENNIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; the work entitled Ad Herennium is well known. Hence, adj., Herennianus, a, um; Cic.
 HERILLVS, i. m. A philosopher of Carthage, and pupil of Zeno; Cic. Hence, adj., Herillius, a, um.
 HERMĀGŌRAS, æ. A Grecian orator, native of Rhodes; Cic. Hence, adj., Hermagorēus, a, um.
 HERMAPHRŌDITVS, i. A son of Mercury (hence called Atlantides) and Venus; Ov.: Mart.
 HERMES (a), æ. m. Mercury, or, a statue of Mercury; Cic.: Juv.: Nep. These arts consisted of a square stone with a head.
 HERMINIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Liv.
 HERMŌNE, es. or HERMŌNA, æ. I. Daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Pyrrhus, afterwards of Orestes; Ov. II. A town of Argolis; Liv. Hence, adj., Hermonionicus, a, um; Hermonius, a, um.
 HERMVS, i. A river of Asia falling into the Ægean sea, and said to carry down gold; Virg.
 HERNICI, ñrum. An ancient people of Latium; Liv. Adj. HERNICVS, a, um.
 HĒRO, us. A beautiful damsel of Scstus in Thrace; Ov.
 HERŌDES, is. I. The name of several kings of Judæa; Hor. II. The name of several other persons; Cic.
 HERŌDŌTUS, i. An ancient Greek historian, native of Halicarnassus; Cic.
 HERŌPHĪLE, es. A priestess of Apollo Smintheus, one of the most celebrated Sibyls; Tibull.
 HERSILIA, æ. Wife of Komulus; Ov.: Liv.
 HĒSĪDŪS, i. A Greek poet who lived about the time of Homer; Cic. Hence, adj., Hestodēus (or ius), a, um; Hestodius, a, um.
 HĒSĪŌNE, es. or HĒSIONA, æ. Daughter of Laomedon, and so, sister of Priam. She was released by Hercules from a rock to which she had been bound; Ov.: Virg.
 HĒSPĒRIDES, sc. virgines, or feminae. Three, or as others say, four, sisters who kept a beautiful garden which produced golden apples, and was guarded by a dragon; Cic.
 HĒBERNIA, æ. Ireland; Cæs.: Tac.
 HĒCĒTĀŌN, ñnis. A son of Laomedon king of Troy. Hence, adj., Hicetañnius, a, um; Virg.
 HIEMPSAL, ñlis. Son of Micipsa, emperor of Numidia; Sall.
 HIĒRO, ñnis. The name of two kings of Syracuse. I. The first or elder, whom Simonides visited; Cic. II. The second or younger; Liv. Hence, adj., Hieronicius, a, um.
 HIĒRŌNŪMVS, i. I. A king of Syracuse, grandson and successor of Hiero; Liv. II. A Peripatetic philosopher, native of Rhodes; Cic.
 HIĒRŌSŌLYNA, ñrum. Jerusalem; Cic.: Suet.: Tac. Called also, Solyma, ñrum; Mart. Hence, adj., Hierosolymarius, a, um.
 HĪLĀIRA, æ. Daughter of Leucippus, and mistress of Pollux; Propert.
 HIPELLA, æ. A small river of the Sabine territory, which falls into the Tiber; Virg.
 HIMĒRA, æ. I. Masc. A river of Sicily; Liv.: Plin.: Sil. II. Fem. A town, the inhabitants of which, after the destruction of the place, removed to Therna; Cic. We find also, Himeræ, ñrum; Ov. Hence, adj., Himeræus, a, um; Himerensis, e.
 HIPARCHVS, i. A certain mathematician; Cic.
 HIPPIAS, æ. I. A sophist, native of Elis; Cic. II. The eldest son of Pisistratus; he fought against his country, at the battle of Marathon; Cic.
 HIPPO, ñnis. m. A town of Numidia; Sil.: Liv.
 HIPPOCRĀTES, is. I. A celebrated physician of Cos, in the time of Darius Nothus and Artaxerxes Mncmon; Cic. Hence, adj., Hippocraticus, a, um. II. The name of several others.

on mount Helicon, said to have been made by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof; Ov. Hence, adj., Hippocrenis, Idos; Hippocrenæus, a, um; Hippocrenisatus, a, um.
 HIPPODĀME, es. and HIPPODAMIA, æ. I. Daughter of Enomaus king of Elis, by Asterope, and wife of Pelops; Ov.: Propert.: Virg. II. Wife of Pirithous, of the race of the Lapithæ, and mother of Polyætetes; Ov.
 HIPPOLYTE, es. and HIPPOLYTA, æ. I. An Amazon, sister of Antiope and Orithyia, queen of the Amazons, and wife of Theseus; Plaut.: Justin. II. The wife of Acastus king of Magnesia; Hor.
 HIPPOLYTUS, i. A son of Theseus and Hippolyte; the false accusations of his stepmother Phædra caused his death, but he is said to have been restored to life by Æsculapius; Ov.: Virg.: Cic.: Hygin.
 HIPPOMĒNES, is. I. Son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta daughter of Schoneus; Ov. II. A king who exposed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horses as a punishment of adultery; hence, Hippomeneis, Idis; i. e. Limone, Ov.
 HIPPONAX, actis. A satirical iambic poet; Cic. Hence, adj., Hipponactēus, a, um.
 HIPPOTES, æ. m. A Trojan, father of Segesta the mother of Æolus. Hence, Hippotædes, æ; i. e. Æolus, Ov.: Amastrus; Virg.
 HIRPINVS, a, um.; e. g. Hirpini, a people of Lower Italy; Liv.: Plin.
 HIRTIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hirtianus, a, um; Hirtinus, a, um.
 HISPĀLIS, is. f. and HISPAL, is. n. A town of Hispania Bætica, hodie Seville; Plin.: Sil.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Hispalensis, e; Hispalensis, e; Hispalus, a, um.
 HISPĀNIA, æ. Spain; it was celebrated for its mines; Liv.: Tibull.: Lucan.: Cic. Hence, adj., Hispānicus, a, um; Hispāniensis, e; Hispanius, a, um; Hispānus, a, um.
 HISPPELLUM, i. A town of Umbria; Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Hispellæ, or Hispellatis, e; Hispellensis, e.
 HŌMĒRVS, i. A celebrated Greek poet; Cic.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Hōmērēus, a, um; Hōmērīacus, a, um; Hōmērīcus, a, um.
 HŌMŌLE, es. f. A mountain of Thessaly; Virg. Hence, adj., Hōmōlōis; e. g. Homoloides, sc. portæ, gates in Thessalian Thebes; Stat.
 HŌRĒ, ñrum. Certain goddesses, ministers of the sun; Ov.: Val. Fl.: Stat.
 HŌRĀTIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hōrātianus, a, um.
 HORTA, æ. or HORTĀNIUM, i. A town of Etruria; Plin. Hence, adj., Hortinus, a, um.
 HORTĀLIVS, i. A surname of Hortensius; Cic.
 HORTĒNSIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hortensianus, a, um.
 HŌRVS, i. An astrologer of Babylon; Propert.
 HYACINTHVS, i. A beautiful youth who was changed into a hyacinth; Ov. Hence, adj., Hyacinthus, a, um.
 HYAMPŌLIS, is. f. A town of Phocis; Liv.: Stat.
 HYANTES, ñrum. An ancient name of the Bœotians. Hence, adj., Hyantēus, a, um; Hyantius, a, um.
 HYAS, antis. A son of Atlas and sister of the Hyades; Ov.
 HYĀDES, sc. stellæ. Certain stars in the head of the Bull, whose rising with the sun was a sign of rain. According to fable they were daughters of Atlas; Cic.: Ov.
 HYBLA, æ. and HYBLE, es. I. A mountain in Sicily, abounding with thyme and other odoriferous herbs, and hence frequented by bees; Ov.: Sil.: Mart.: Plin. Hence, adj., Hyblæus, a, um. II. A town of Sicily, between the rivers Herminius and Oanus. Hence, adj., Hyblensis, Cic.
 HYDASPEVS, is. m. A river of India; Plin.: Lucan.: Hor. Hence, adj., Hydaspēus, a, um.
 HYDRA, æ. Hydra Lernæa, a monster killed by Hercules; called also simply, Hydra; Hor.: Ov.: Virg.: Cic.
 HYDRELA, æ. A town of Phrygia major or Caria; Liv. Hence, adj., Hydrelatanus, a, um; Hydrelitæ, The inhabitants; Plin.
 HYDRVS, untis. f. and HYDRVNTVM, i. A maritime town of Calabria; Cic.: Liv.
 HYGEA (ia), æ. f. The goddess of health, and daughter of Æsculapius; Mart.
 HYLEVS, i. The name of a centaur; Ov.: Virg. Adj., Hylæus, a, um.
 HYLAS, æ. A beautiful youth stolen by some Mysian nymphs from Hercules on the Argonautic expedition; Virg.: Propert.: Juv.
 HYLIVS, i. The son of Hercules and Deianira, and husband of Iole; Ov.: Stat.
 HŪMEN, ñnis. The god of marriage; Ov.: Catull. Hence, adj., Hymenæus (os), i.
 HŪMETTUS (os), i. m. A mountain of Attica, famous for its marble and odoriferous herbs for bees; Ov.: Hor.: Cic.: Mart.: Colum. Hence, adj., Hymettius, a, um.
 HŪPĒPA, ñrum. A small town of Lydia; Ov.: Petron.: Hence, adj., Hypæpenus, a, um.
 HŪPĀNIS, is. m. A river of Sarmatia, hodie the Bog; Cic.: Virg.

HYPÉRIDES, *is*. A pleasant and ingenious orator of Athens; Cic.

HYPÉRIÓN, *ónis*. I. The father of the Sun; Cic.: Ov.

II. The Sun himself; Ov.: Stat. Hence, *Hypé-riónis*, *idis*, *sc. filia*, *i. e.* Aurora, Ov.: *Hypériónius*, *a*, *um*.

HYPERMNÉSTRA, *æ*, and **HYPERMNÉSTRÉ**, *es*. The only one of the daughters of Danaus who spared the life of her husband; Ov.: Propert.

HYPSPYRÉ, *es*, or **HYPSPYRÁ**, *æ*. Daughter of Thoas, and queen of Lemnos. When the Lesbian women killed all the males of that island, she saved the life of her father; Stat.: Val. Fl.: Ov. Hence, *adj.*, *Hypspyreus*, *a*, *um*.

HYRCANIA, *æ*. A country of Asia; Cic.: Lucan. *Adj.*, *Hyrcanus*, *a*, *um*; *Hyrcanius*, *a*, *um*.

HÝRIEUS (*trisyll.*), *ei* and *eos*. An agriculturist of Bœotia, father of Orion; Ov. Hence, *adj.*, *Hýrius*, *a*, *um*.

HYRTÆCUS, *i*. A Trojan to whom Priam resigned his first wife Arispe, when he received Hecuba in exchange. Hence, perhaps, *Hyrtacides*, *æ*; *Virg.*, *i. e.* Nisus.

I.

IACCHUS, *i*. A name of Bacchus; Ov.: Catull.: *Virg.*: Cic.

IÁLÛSUS (*os*), *i*. A son of Cercaphus, who was a son of Sol (the Sun), and so grandson of Hyperion; he built the town Ialysus in Rhodes; his celebrated picture saved Rhodes from being burnt; Cic.: Gell. Hence, *adj.*, *Ialysus*, *a*, *um*.

IAMUS, *i*. A son of Apollo, from whom he received the art of prophecy. Hence, *Iamide*, His descendants; Cic.

IÁPĒTUS, *i*. One of the Titans, father of Prometheus, &c.; Hor.: Ov. Hence, *Iapetides*, *Iapetionides*.

IÁPIS, *idis* or *idos*. A certain physician; *Virg.*

IÁPYS, *ýdis*. *Iapydian*: *Iapydes*, A people of Illyria; *Liv.*: Cic.: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Iapydian*, *a*, *um*.

IÁPÛX, *ýgis*. A son of Dædalus who settled in Calabria. Hence, the name of a river of that country; and *adj.*, *Calabrian*, *Apulian*; *Virg.*: Ov.: *Iapyx*, *sc. ventus*. A west or north-west wind; Hor. Also, *adj.*, *Iapygian*, *a*, *um*.

IARBAS (*a*), also **IARBAS**, *æ*. An African king; *Virg.*: Ov. Hence, *Iarbita*, *æ*, *for*, *a* Mauritanian; Hor.

IÁSUS (*quadrissyll.*), *i*. I. A son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and lover of Ceres; Ov.: *Virg.*

II. The father of Palinurus; hence, *Iásides*, *i. e.* *Palinurus*, *Virg.*

IÁSON, *ónis*. See **JASON**.

IASSUS, or **IASUS**, *i*. A town of Caria; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Iassius*, or *Iastus*, *a*, *um*; *Iassensis*, or *Iasensis*, *e*.

IÁZÛGES, *um*. A people of Sarmatia on the Danube; Ov.: Tac.

IBER, and **HIBER**, *éris*. I. A Spaniard; Lucan.: Catull.

II. A native of Iberia in Asia; Val. Fl.

IBÉRIA, or **HIBÉRIA**, *æ*. I. Spain, so called by the Greeks from the river Iberus; Hor.: Plin. Hence, *adj.*, *Ibériacus*, *a*, *um*; *Ibéricus*, *a*, *um*; *Ibérus*, *a*, *um*. II. A country of Asia; Hor.: Plin. Hence, *adj.*, *Ibérus*, *a*, *um*.

IBÉRUS, and **HIBÉRUS**, *i*, *m*. A river. I. Of Spain, hodie Ebro; Cæs.: *Liv.* II. Of Iberia in Asia.

IBÛCUS, *i*. A Greek lyric poet; Cic.: Stat. Hence, *adj.*, *Ibucian*, *a*, *um*.

ICÁRIA, *æ*. An island of the Ægean sea; Plin.

ICÁRUS, or **ICARUS**, *i*. I. Son of Ebalus, brother of Tyndarus, and father of Penelope by Peribœa; Ov.

II. The father of Erigone, and a native of Athens; he was killed by the peasants of Attica who were drunk with wine which he had given them; Ov.: Propert.: Tibull. Hence, *adj.*, *Icarian*, *a*, *um*.

ICÁRIUS, *a*, *um*. I. Of or belonging to Icarus or Icarus; Ov.: see **ICARIUS**, *i*. II. Of or belonging to the island Icaria or Icaros; or, according to fable, named from Icarus the son of Dædalus; Ov.

ICÁRUS (*os*), *i*. I. Son of Dædalus; he was drowned in the Icarian sea in his flight from Crete; Ov. II. Father of Erigone and Penelope; see **ICARIUS**, *i*.

ICHNÛSA, *æ*. A name of the island Sardinia; Sil.

ICHNÛSA, *a*, *um*. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

ICÓNÛM, *i*. A town of Lycaonia; Cic.: Plin.

IDA, *æ* and **IDÆ**, *es*. I. A mountain. 1. In Troas, where Cybele was worshipped; Plin.: *Virg.*: Ov. 2. In Crete, where Jupiter was brought up; Ov. Hence, *Idæus*, *a*, *um*, Of mount Ida. 1. In Troas; *Virg.*: Ov.: Cic.: *Liv.*: Hor. Hence, *Roman*; Sil. 2. In Crete; *Virg.* II. A woman's name; *Virg.*

IDÆUS, *i*. Probably. The charioteer of king Priam, mentioned II. Ω . 325; *Virg.*

IDÁLIUM, *i*. A town, mountain, and grove, in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; *Virg.*: Catull. Hence, *adj.*, *Idalian*, *a*,

um; *e. g.* *Idalia*, *sc. urbs*, or *regio*, *i. q.* *Idalium*; *Virg.*; *Idalie*, for *Idalia*, *sc. dea*, *i. e.* *Venus*; *Virg.*

IDAS, *æ*. A son of Aphareus by Arene, and brother of Lynceus; *Virg.* or *Propert.*

IDOMÉNEUS, *éi* and *eos*. A son of Deucalion, king of Crete, who after the Trojan war settled in Italy; *Virg.*

IDRUS, *i*. A mountain of Caria; Catull.

IDÛME, *es*. (Lucan.: Sil.: Val. Fl.) and **IDUMÆA**, *æ*. (Plin.) A country of Palestine. *Adj.*, *Idumæus*, *a*, *um*. **IGLIUM**, *i*. A small island of the Mediterranean sea, near Etruria; Cæs.: Rutil.

IGÛLVUM, *i*. A town of Umbria; Cæs.: Cic. Hence, *Iguvini*, *Cæs.*; and *Iguvinate*, *Cic.*; Its inhabitants.

ILERCÁON, or **ILERCÁON**, *ónis*. Plur. **ILERCÁONES**, or **ILERGÁONES**, called also **ILERCÁONES**, and **ILURGÁVONENSES**. A people of Hispania Tarracon. on the Iberus; *Liv.*: Cæs. Hence, *adj.*, *Ilurgávonensis*, *e*.

ILERDA, *æ*. A town of Hispania Tarracon., not far from the Iberus; Hor.: Lucan.: Cæs. Hence, *adj.*, *Ilerdensis*, *e*.

ILIA, *æ*. Daughter of Numitor king of Alba, and mother of Romulus and Remus; *Virg.*: Ov.: Hor.: *Liv.*

ILION (*um*), *i*. I. The renowned city Troy; Ov.: *Virg.*: *Liv.* Also, *fem.*, *Ilios*; Hor.: Ov. Hence, *adj.*, *Iliacus*, *a*, *um*; *Iliades*; *Ilias*; *Iliensis*, *e*; *Ilius*, *a*, *um*. II.

A town of Macedonia; *Liv.* III. A town of Sardinia. Hence, *adj.*, *Iliensis*, *Liv.*: Plin.

ILIÖNA, *æ*, and **ILIÖNE**, *es*. I. The eldest daughter of Priam, by Hecuba, wife of Polymnestor king of Thrace, and mother of Deiphilus; Hygin.: *Virg.* II. Hecuba herself; Cic.: Hor.

ILIÖNEUS (*quadrissyll.*), *éi* and *eos*. I. The youngest son of Niobe; Ov. II. Another; *Virg.*

ILITHÛYA (*quadrissyll.*), *æ*. The goddess of childbirth, otherwise called Diana, or Juno Lucina; Hor.: Ov.

ILLITURGIS, *is*, or **ILLITURGI** (*indecl.*). A town of Hispania Bœtica; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Illiturgitanus*, *a*, *um*.

ILLYRIA, *æ*. *sc. terra*. A country beyond the Adriatic sea; Propert. Called also *Ilyris*, and more often, *Ilyricum*. Hence, *adj.*, *Ilyricianus*, *a*, *um*; *Ilyricus*, *a*, *um*; *Ilyris*; *Ilyrius*, *a*, *um*.

ILVA, *æ*. The island Elba; *Virg.*: Sil.: *Liv.*

ILVÁTÉS, *um*. A people of Etruria; *Liv.*

ILÛS, *i. i. q.* *Iulus*. Son of Æneas, called also *Ascenius*; *Virg.*

IMBRUS (*os*), *i. f.* An island of the Ægean sea; Plin.: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Imbrius*, *a*, *um*.

INÁCHUS (*os*), *i*. I. A river near Argos; Plin.: Ov.: Stat. II. The first king of Argos; Hor.: Ov. Hence, *adj.*, *Ináchides*; *Ináchis*; *Inachus*, *a*, *um*; *Inachos*, *a*, *um*.

INÁRME, *es*. An island of the Tuscan sea; *Virg.*: Ov.: Stat.: Sil.

INDIA, *æ*. India, an extensive country of Asia; *Virg.*: Cic. Hence, *adj.*, *Indianus*, *a*, *um*; *Indicus*, *a*, *um*; *Indus*, *a*, *um*.

INDUS, *i*. A river. I. Of India; Cic.: Plin.: Ov. II. Of Caria; *Liv.*

INO, *us* and *ónis*. Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and so sister of Semele, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, maternal aunt and nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, stepmother and enemy of Helle and Phrixus; Ov.: Cic. Hence, *adj.*, *Inóus*, *a*, *um*.

INSÛBER, *bris*, *bre*. Of Insubria, a region of Gallia Transpadana, of which Mediolanum (hodie Milan) was the capital; *Liv.*: Cic.

INTÉMĒLIÛRUM, *um*. A people of Cisalpine Italy; *Liv.* Hence, *Intemelium*, Their town; *Varr.*: Tac.

INTERAMNA, *æ*. A town. I. Of Umbria, on the river Nar; *Varr.*: Plin.: *Liv.*: Tac. II. In Latium; Cic.: *Liv.*—Hence, *adj.*, *Interamnus*, *átis*.

IO, *us* and *ónis*. Daughter of Inachus king of Argos; she was changed into a cow by Jupiter; Ov.: Propert.

IÖLAS, *æ*. I. A Trojan; *Virg.* II. The master of Corydon; *Virg.* III. The lover of Phyllis; *Virg.*

IÖLÁUS, *i*. A son of Iphiclus, brother of Hercules, of whom he was the constant companion; Ov.

IÖLCOS (*us*), *i*. A town of Thessaly, the birthplace of Jason; *Liv.*: Plin. Hence, *adj.*, *Iolciacus*, *a*, *um*; *Iolcius*, *a*, *um*.

IÖLE, *es*. I. Daughter of Eurytus king of Œchalia, whom Hercules gave to his son Hyllus; Ov. II. The name of a girl; Propert.

IÖNIA, *æ*. A country of Asia Minor. *Adj.*, *Ióniacus*, *a*, *um*; *Iónicus*, *a*, *um*; *Iónis*; *Iónius*, *a*, *um*.—*Iónes*, *um*. The inhabitants, Ionians; Cic.: Plin.

IPHIGÉNIA, *æ*. A daughter of Agamemnon and sister of Orestes and Electra; Ov.: Cic.

IRIS, *idis*. The Rainbow, daughter of Thaumás and Electra, and messenger of Juno; Ov.: and of Jupiter; *Virg.*

ISÁURIA, *æ*. A country of Asia. Hence, *adj.*, *Isauricus*, *a*, *um*; Cic.: Isaurus, *a*, *um*; Cic.: Ov.

ISCHOMÁCHE, *es*. The wife of Pirithous; Propert.

ISIS, *is* and *idos* or *idos*. A celebrated Egyptian goddess, said to be Io; Ov. Hence, *adj.*, *Isiacus*, *a*, *um*.

ISMĀRUS (os), i. m. A mountain and town of Thrace on the river Hebrus; Virg. Hence, adj., Ismāricus, a, um; Ismārius, a, um; Ismārus, a, um.

ISMĒNUS (os), i. m. A river of Bœotia, near Thebes; Ov.: Plin.: Stat. Hence, adj., Ismenis; Ismenius, a, um.

ISOCRĀTES, is. A celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens; Cic. Hence, adj., Isocratēus, a, um; Isocratius, a, um; Isocratius, a, um.

ISSA, æ. An island in the Adriatic sea; Cæs.: Hirt.: Liv. Hence, adj., Issensis, e; Issæus, a, um; Issaicus, a, um.

ISSUS (os), i. f. A town on the coast of Cilicia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Issicus, a, um; Issæus, a, um; Issaicus, a, um.

ISTRIA, or HISTRIA, æ. A country on the borders of Liburnia and Illyria; Liv. Hence, adj., Istriānus, a, um; Istricus (Histr.), a, um; Istrus, a, um.

ITĀLIA, æ. taly; Plin., &c. Adj., Italicus, a, um; Italus; Italus, a, um.

ITALICA, æ. I. A town of the Peligni in Italy; Vell. II. Another in Hispan. Bætica; Plin.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Italicus, Italicensis.

ITHĀCA, æ. A small island of the Ionian sea; Virg.: Cic. Hence, adj., Ithacensis, e; Ithacesius, a, um; Ithacus, a, um.

ITHŌNE, or ITŌNE, es. or ITHON. A town of Bœotia; Stat. Hence, adj., Ithonæus, a, um.

ITŌNUS, i. or ITON, ōnis. A town and mountain of Thessaly where Minerva was worshipped; Catull.: Liv.

ITYRĒA, or ITYRĒA, æ. A small tract of country near Palestine towards Syria; Plin. Ituræi, The inhabitants, who were celebrated as archers; Virg.: Cic.: Lucan.

ITYS, ūos. The son of Teres and Progne; he was torn to pieces by his mother and set before his father as food; Ov.: Propert.: Sen.

IULUS, l. I. The son of Æneas, otherwise called Ascanius, and previously Ius. Hence, adj., Iulēus, a, um. II. A Roman name; e. g. Iulus Antonius, son of the triumvir Antonius and Flavia; Suet.: Tac.

IXION, ōnis. King of the Lapithæ in Thessaly; he is represented as bound, by way of punishment, to a wheel which is always going round; Ov.: Virg. Hence, Ixiōneus, or Ixionius, a, um; Ixionides, l. e. Pirithous, Ov.

J.

JĀDĒRA, æ. A town on the sea-coast of Liburnia; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Jaderinus, a, um.

JĀNCŪLUM, i. One of the seven hills of Rome; Virg.: Ov.: Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Janiculāris, e.

JĀNUS, i. A certain god with two faces; the doors of his chapel were shut in time of peace and open in time of war; Liv.: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Jānālis, e; Jānuālis, e; Jānuālis, a, um; Jānuārius, a, um; e. g. mensis, *January*; Cic.; and simply, Januarius; Cæs.

JĀSON, and IĀSON, ōnis. I. Son of Æson king of Thessaly, famed for his Argonautic expedition, &c.; Ov.: &c. Hence, adj., Jāsōnides (Ias.); Jāsōnius (Ias.), a, um.

II. A crafty king (tyrannus) of Thessaly; Cic.: Nep.

JŌCASTA, æ. or JOCASTE, es. Daughter of Mœneceus, sister of Creon king of Thebes, wife of Laius, and afterwards, unknowingly, of her own son Œdipus; Stat.: Hygin.

JŌVIĀLIS, es. and JOVIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Jupiter.

JŪDEA, æ. The country of the Jews; Plin. Adj., Judæus, a, um.

JŪGURTHA, æ. Nephew of Micipsa king of Numidia. The Romans deprived him of the kingdom, which he had obtained by killing Adherbal and Hiempsal; Sall.: Flor. Hence, adj., Jugurthinus, a, um.

JŪLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is C. Julius Cæsar. Hence, adj., Juliānus, a, um; Juleus (æus), a, um. I. Of Julius Cæsar or his family. 2. *Imperial*; Mart.

JŪNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. I. A Roman family name. The most noted is L. Junius Brutus, who abolished regal power at Rome; Liv. II. The name of a month, *June*; Ov.: Cic.: Colum.

JŪNO, ōnis. Daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Jūnōnālis, e; Jūnōnius, a, um.

JŪPĪTER, or JUPPITER (genit. Jōvis, &c.). I. A son of Saturn, the chief god among the Romans; Cic., &c.

II. i. q. Deus; e. g. Jupiter Stygius, Ov.

JŪRA, æ. A mountain of Gaul, near Switzerland; Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., Jurenis, e.

JUTURNA, æ. I. A fountain, river, and lake of Latium; Virg. Hence, Juturnalia, sc. sacra, or solennia; Virg. II. A fountain at Rome; Ov.

JŪVENĀLIS, is. A well known satirical poet; Mart.

JŪVERNA, or JUBERNA, æ. Ireland; Juv. Called also Ierne, or Ierna.

L.

LABDĀCUS, i. A king of Thebes, son of Polydorus and Nyctes, and father of Laius; Sen.: Hygin. Hence, Labdacides, æ; Labdacius, a, um.

LABĒĀTES, um. A people of Dalmatia; Liv. Hence, Labeatit, idis.

LĀBĒRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Laberianus, a, um.

LĀBICI (Lavic), ōrum. A town of Latium; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Labicānus, a, um.

LĀBIENUS, A. An officer of Cæsar in Gaul; Cæs.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Labienianus, a, um.

LĀCĒNUS, a, um. Lacedæmonian; Virg.: Cic.: Mart. LĀCĒDĒMON, ōnis. A celebrated city of Peloponnesus, otherwise called Sparta; Nep.: Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Lacedæmoniūus, a, um.

LĀCHĒSIS, is. One of the three Parcæ; Ov.: Juv.: Mart.

LĀCINIUS, a, um. Lacinian, of a country at the south of Italy in the territory of the Brutii; Ov.: Liv. Here was a celebrated temple of Juno, six miles from Crotona; Liv.: Virg.

LĀCO (on), ōnis. A Lacedæmonian, Spartan; Nep.: Hor.: Propert. Lacoŋis, A Spartan woman; Ov. Lacoŋicus, a, um. Lacedæmonian; Hor.: Liv.: Plaut.: Cic. Laconica, æ. and Lacomæ, es. The district of Peloponnesus in which Sparta lay; Nep.: Vell.: Plin.

LĀDAS, æ. A swift courier of Alexander the Great; Sen.: Catull.: Mart.

LĀDON, ōnis, m. A river of Arcadia; Ov.: Virg.

LĀELIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

LĀENAS, ūtis. A surname of the Popilian family; Liv.

LĀERTES (a), æ. A son of Arcesius, husband of Anticlea, and father of Ulysses; Ov.: Sen. Hence, Lærtiades, æ; Lærtius, a, um.

LĀSTRYŪON, ōnis.; e. g. Læstrygones. A people. I. Near Formiæ in Latium, which city Lanus is said to have built; Plin.: Juv.: Ov. II. Of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Læstrygōnius, a, um. I. Of the Læstrygones in Latium; Hor.: Sil.: Ov. 2. Of those in Sicily; Plin.

LĀTŌRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

LĀVINIUS, a, um. A surname of the Valerian family.

LĀGUS, i. The father of Ptolemy the first king of Egypt; Sil. Hence, adj., Lagēus, a, um.

LĀIS, idis and idos. A celebrated courtezan of Corinth; Cic.: Ov.

LĀIUS (trisyll.) or LAIUS (disyll.), i. m. A king of Thebes, father of Œdipus and son of Labdacus; Stat. Hence, Lāiides, i. e. Œdipus, Ov.

LĀLETANIA, æ. A country of Hispan. Tarracon.; Sall.: Mart. Hence, adj., Laletānus, a, um.

LĀLIA, æ. I. A surname of the Ælian family, who derived their origin from Lamus. Hence, adj., Lamianus, a, um. II. A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Liv.

LĀMPĒTIE, es. A daughter of the Sun, and sister of Phæthon; Ov.: Propert.

LĀMPSACUS (Cic.: Plin.: Mela), i. n. and LĀMPSĀCUS, or LĀMPSĀCOS (Liv.: Ov.: Val. Fl.), i. f. A town of Mysia. Hence, adj., Lampsacenus, a, um; Lampsacus, a, um.

LĀMUS, i. A king of the Læstrygones in Italy, founder of Formiæ; Hor.: Sil.

LĀNŪVIUM (Lanivium), i. A town of Latium; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Lanuvinius, a, um; Lanuviānus, a, um.

LĀŪCŌON, ontis. A son of Acetes or of Antenor, brother of Anchises, and priest of Apollo. He threw a javelin at the wooden Trojan horse, for which he was killed by serpents sent by Neptune; Virg.

LĀŪDĀMIA, æ. Daughter of Acastus and wife of Protesilaus, remarkable for her affection to her husband; Ov.: Catull.

LĀŪDICEA, æ. The name of several towns; the most noted of which is in Phrygia major; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Laodicensis, e; Laodicēnus, a, um.

LĀŪMĒDON, ontis. Son of Ilus, father of Priam, Tithonus, &c., and king of Troy. He is celebrated for his breach of faith with Hercules; Hor.: Propert.: Ov. Hence, adj., Laomedontēus, a, um; Laomedontius, a, um; Laomedontiades, a, um.

LĀPĪTHĒ, ūrum. m. A people of Thessaly, who carried on war with the Centaurs; Ov.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Lapithæus, a, um; Lapithelus, a, um; Lapithonius, a, um.

LĀRA, or LĀRUNA, æ. A nymph, daughter of Almo, whose tongue Jupiter took away on account of her loquacity; Ov.

LĀRENTĀLIS, e. Of or belonging to Acca Larentia, the wife of Romulus. Hence, Larentalia, sc. solennia; Ov.

LĀRGUS, i. A surname of several Roman families. Hence, adj., Largianus, a, um.

LĀRĪNUM, i. A town of the Frentani in Lower Italy; Cic. Hence, adj., Lārīnas.

LĀRĪSSA, æ. The name of several towns; the most noted is that on the river Peneus in Thessaly, not far from Tempe; Cæs.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Larissæus, a, um; Larissensis, e.

LĀRĪUS, i. A lake of Upper Italy; Plin.: Virg. Adj., Larīus, a, um.

LĀTĒRĀNUS, i. A Roman name or surname; Tac.: Juv. LATĒRĒNSIS, is. A surname of the Juvenclan or Juvenclian family.

LĀTERĪUM, i. An estate of Q. Cicero, near Arpinum; Cic.

LĀTĪNUS, i. A king of Lavinium, who entertained Æneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage; Virg.: Justin.: Liv.

LĀTĪUM, i. A country of Italy, bounded by Etruria, the Mediterranean sea, and Campania; Cic.: Hor.: Liv.: Tac. Hence, adj., Lātīālis, e.; Lātīāris, e.; Lātīārius, a, um; Lātīnus, a, um; Lātius, a, um; and possibly, Lātīniensis, e.

LĀTĪNUS (OS), i. m. A mountain of Caria, on which Endymion when asleep was visited by the moon (the goddess Luna); Cic. Hence, adj., Latmius, a, um.

LĀTŪNA, æ. Daughter of Cœus, or of Polus, and mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter; Cic.: Ov.: Virg. Adj., Lātōides, æ; Lātōis, or Lētōis; Lātōius (Le.), a, um; Lātōus, a, um; Lātōnius, a, um.

LĀTRO, ōnis. Porcius Latro, a certain orator, friend of Seneca; Sen. Hence, adj., Latronianus, a, um.

LĀURENTĪUM, i. A town of Latium. Hence, adj., Laurens; Laurentinus, a, um; Laurentius, a, um.

LĀURO (ON), ōnis. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Flor. Hence, adj., Lauronensis, e.

LĀURŪLE, ārum. A place in Latium; Liv.

LĀVERNA, æ. The goddess of thieves and knaves; Plaut.: Hor. Hence, adj., Lavernālis, e.

LĀVERNIUM, i. A place in Campania; Cic.

LĀVICI, &c. See LABICI.

LĀVINIA, æ. Daughter of Latinus and Amata, and wife of Æneas; Liv.: Virg.

LĀVINIUM, i. A town of Latium built by Æneas; Liv.: Ov. Called also, Lavinium; Juv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Lavinienis, e.; Lavinius, a, um; Lavinus, a, um.

LĀENDR, dri. and LĀENDRUS, i. A youth of Abydus, who used to swim across the Hellespont to visit his mistress Hero; Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., Lēandricus, a, um; Lēandrius, a, um.

LĀRCHUS, i. A son of Athamas and Ino; Ov. Hence, adj., Learchæus, a, um.

LĒBĀDIA (IA), æ. A town of Boeotia, where was the prophetic cavern of Trophonius; Cic.: Liv.

LĒBĒDUS (OS), i. A town of Ionia; Hor.

LĒBYNTĪUS (OS), or LĒBINTĪUS (OS), i. f. An island of the Mediterranean sea; Ov.

LĒCCA, æ. A surname of the Porcian family; Cic.: Sall.

LĒCHĒUM, i. A town and harbour on the Corinthian gulf; Propert.: Liv. We find also, Lecheæ, and Lechiæ.

LĒDA, æ. or LĒDE, æ. Daughter of Thespius, wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Castor, Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen; Hygin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Ledæus, a, um. Of Leda, and sometimes, Spartan.

LĒLEGES, um. A people that widely extended themselves; I. In Asia; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Lēlēgēs.

II. In Greece. 1. In Thessaly, 2. Especially in Achaia, near Megara. Hence, adj., Lēlēgeius, a, um; Ov.

LĒMANNUS, and LĒMĀNUS, i. with or without lacus. The lake of Geneva; Cæs.

LĒMNUS (OS), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, celebrated as the residence of Vulcan, &c.; Ter.: Liv.: Nep. Hence, adj., Lemnius; Lemniācus, a, um; Lemnius, a, um.

LĒNTO, ōnis. A surname of the Cæsennian family; Cic.

LĒŌNĪDAS, æ. A king of Sparta, who fell bravely at Thermopylæ; Nep.

LĒONTĪNI, ōrum. A town of Sicily; Cic.: Liv.

LĒOTYCHĪDES, æ. A son of Agis king of Sparta; Nep.

LĒPIDUS, i. A surname of the Æmilian family.

LĒPRĒUM (ON), i. m. or LĒPREUS (OS), i. f. A town of Elis in Peloponnesus; Cic.

LĒPTIS, is. The name of two towns in Africa. I. Magna, between the two Syrtis; Plin. II. Parva, nearer to Carthage; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Lepticus, a, um; Leptitanus, a, um.

LĒRNA, æ. or LĒRNE, es. The name of a lake, and, probably, of a river, near Argos in Peloponnesus, where Hercules slew a hydra with seven, nine, or more heads; Virg.: Cic. Hence, adj., Lernaus, a, um. I. Of Lerna; Virg.: Ov. 2. Argive, or Grecian; Stat.

LĒSBOS (US), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea; Plin.: Ov.: Tac. Hence, adj., Lesbiācus, a, um; Lesbias; Lesbis; Lesbius, a, um; Lesbōus, a, um.

LĒTHE, es. f. A river in the infernal regions, which caused all who drank of it to forget the past; Ov.: Lucan.:

Hence, adj., Lethæus, a, um. 1. Of the river Lethe. 2. *Relating to or causing forgetfulness or sleep*; Virg.: Ov.

LĒUCĀDIA, æ. An island of the Ionian sea; Liv. Hence, adj., Leucādius, a, um.

LĒUCAS, ādis. I. The chief town of the island Leucadia; Liv. II. The island itself; Ov.: Flor. III. A promontory of the same island; Ov.

LĒUCĀTA, æ. and LĒUCATES, æ. m. A promontory near the island Leucadia; Liv.: Cic.: Flor.: Virg.

LĒUCI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac. Also sing. Leucus, Lucan.

LĒUCIPPUS, i. A son of Enomaus; Pausan. Hence, Leucippis, Idis, sc. filia, or femina, i. e. Phœbe, or Hilaria; Propert.

LĒUCŌNICUS, a, um. Of or from a country in Gaul inhabited by a people called Leucones or Leuci; Mart.

LĒUCOPĒTRA, æ. I. A promontory of Italy, near Rhegium; Cic. II. Another, near Tarentum; Cic.

LĒUCŌSIA, æ. An island of the Tuscan sea, opposite to Paestum in Italy; Ov.; Sil.

LĒUCŌTHĒA, æ. or LĒUCŌTHEE, es. f. A sea-goddess, otherwise called *Maruta*, or Ino; Cic.: Ov.: Stat.

LĒUCTRA, ōrum. A small town or village of Beotia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedæmonians; Nep.: Cic. Hence, adj., Leuctricus, a, um.

LĒBER, ēris. I. A name of Bacchus; Cic.: Virg., &c. Hence, II. For *Wine*; Ter.: Hor. Hence, adj., Liberalis, e.; e. g. Liberalia, sc. solemnia, or sacra; Cic.

LĒBĒRA, æ. A name of, I. Proserpina; Cic.: Liv.: Tac. II. Ariadne; Ov.

LĒBĒTHRUS (OS), i. A fountain of Magnesia in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses; hence, Libethris, Idis; e. g. nymphæ Libethrides, Virg., i. e. the Muses.

LĒBITĪNA, æ. The goddess of funerals; Suet.: Hor.

LĒBO, ōnis. A surname of the Scribonian family.

LĒBUI, ōrum. or LĒBUI GALLI. A people of Gallia Transpadana; Liv.

LĒBUNIA, æ. A district of Illyria; Plin. Hence, adj., Liburnus, a, um; Liburnicus, a, um.

LĒBŪA, æ. and LĒBŪE, es. I. A part of Africa, between Ethiopia and the Atlantic ocean, inhabited by the Gætuli, Garamantes, Nigritæ, &c.; Virg.: Cic. II. Often used by the poets for the whole of Africa; Virg. Hence, adj., Libŭcus, a, um; Libys; Libyscus, a, um; Libyssa; Libysticus, a, um; Libystinus, a, um; Libystis; Libyus, a, um.

LĒCINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Licinianus, a, um.

LĒGARĪUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Ligarianus, a, um.

LĒGER, ēris. m. A river of Gaul, hodie the Loire; Cæs.: Tibull.

LĒGŪRIA, æ. A country in Italy; Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Ligur, or Ligus; Ligurinus, a, um; Ligusticus, a, um; Ligustinus, a, um; Ligustus.

LĒLYBĒUM (ON), i. I. A promontory in Sicily, towards Africa; Plin.: Ov. II. A town near the same; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Līlybætānus, a, um; Līlybæius, a, um; Līlybæus, a, um; Līlybeius, a, um.

LĒNGŌNES, um. I. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., Lingonicus, a, um; Lingōnius, a, um. II. A people of Gallia Cispadana; Liv.

LĒNUS (OS), i. A celebrated poet and musician of Thebes, tutor of Orpheus and Hercules; Plaut.: Virg.: Mart.

LĒPĀRA, æ. and LĒPARE, es. The chief of the Æolian islands in the Tuscan sea; Val. Fl.: Liv. Hence, adj., Leparæus, a, um; Leparēnsis, e; Leparītānus, a, um.

LĒRIS, is. m. A river of Italy, between Latium and Campania; Hor.: Sil.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Lirīnas, ātis.

LĒSSUS, i. f. or LISSUM, i. n. A town of Dalmatia; Cæs.: Lucan.: Liv.

LĒTERNUM, or LĒINTERNUM, i. A town of Campania; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Līturnus (Līnt.), a, um; Līterninus (Līnt.), a, um.

LĒVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Līviānus, a, um.

LĒCRI, ōrum. I. The people of Locris in Greece; Plin. II. A people of Italy, in the country of the Brutii; Cic.: Virg. III. A town of Italy, in the territory of the Brutii; Liv. Hence, adj., Locrensis, e.

LĒCRIS, Idis. A country of Greece; Liv. Hence, adj., Locrensis, e.

LĒLLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Lollīānus, a, um.

LĒNDINIUM, i. London; Tac.: Ammian. Called also, Lūndinium; Ammian. It is called also Lūndonia, by Beda. Hence, adj., Londiniensis, e.

LĒNGINUS, i. A surname of the Cassian family.

LĒNGUS, i. A surname of the Sempronian and Sulpician families.

LĒRŪMA, ōrum. A town and harbour of Caria; Liv. LŪCA, æ. A town of Etruria; Liv. Hence, adj., Lucensis, e.

LŪCA, æ. m. A Lucanian; hence, bos Luca, i. e. an elephant; Varr.: Lucr.: Sil.

LUCANIA, æ. A country of Lower Italy; Hor Hence, adj., Lucanicus, a, um; Lucanus, a, um.

LUCANUS, i. M. Annaeus, a Roman poet in the time of Nero; his poem, Pharsalia, is still extant; Mart.

LUCERIA, æ. A town of Apulia; Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

LUCILIANUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Lucilianus, a, um.

LUCINA, æ. A title, 1. Of Juno, as the goddess of childbirth; Ov.; Virg.; Hor. 2. Of Diana; Catull.

LUCIUS, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written L.

LUCRETILIS, is. m. A mountain of the Sabine territory in Latium; Mart.

LUCRETINUS, a, um. The name of a district in which Atticus had an estate; Cic.

LUCRETIVUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

LUCRINUS, a, um, with or without lacus. A lake of Campania in Italy, near Baia, celebrated for its oysters; Hor.: Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Lucrinensis, e.

LUCULLUS, i. A surname of the Licinian family. Hence, adj., Lucullanus, a, um; Lucullæus, a, um; Lucullianus, a, um.

LUGDUNUM, i. The town Lyons in France; Plin.: Suet. Hence, adj., Lugdunensis, e; e.g. Gallia, The part of Gaul in which Lugdunum was situate, otherwise called Celta; Plin.

LUNA, æ. A town and harbour of Etruria; Liv. Hence, adj., Lunensis, e.

LUPERCUS, i. The god Pan; Justin. Hence, adj., Lupercalis, e; e.g. Lupercalia, sc. solennia, or sacra; Cic.

LUPIA (as), æ. A river of Germany, the Lippe; Tac. LUSITANIA, æ. The western part of Spain, and Portugal; Liv.: Plin.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Lusitanus, a, um.

LUTATIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Lutatianus, a, um.

LUTETIA Parisiorum, or simply LUTETIA. Paris; Cæs. LYÆUS, i. A surname of Bacchus; Ov.: Virg.

LYCAMPES, æ. A Theban who hung himself on account of the satirical verses of Archilochus; Hor. Hence, adj., Lycampæus, a, um.

LYCAON, ðnis. I. A king of Arcadia, son of Pelagus, who used to set before his guests the flesh of persons whom he killed; Hygin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Lycaonius, a, um. II. A grandson of the same; Ov. Hence, adj., Lycaonius, a, um. III. A Lycaonian; plur. Lycaones, Lycaonians; Plin.

LYCÆONIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Liv.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Lycæonius; Lycæonius, a, um.

LYCÆUM (ium), i. A celebrated gymnasium near Athens, where Aristotle taught; Liv.: Cic. — Also, A name given by Cicero to a part of his gymnasium on his estate at Tusculum; Cic.

LYCÆUS (æus), i. sc. mons. A mountain of Arcadia, on which Jupiter and Pan were worshipped; Virg. — Also, adj., Lyceus (Lycæus), a, um; Ov.: Virg.: Liv.

LYCIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Plin.: Liv.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Lycius, a, um; e.g. deus, i. e. Apollo; Propert.

LYCIDAS, æ. The name of, I. A beautiful youth; Hor. II. Of another; Virg. III. A centaur; Ov.

LYCIMNA, æ. A fortress or castle of Argolis. Hence, adj., Lycimnius, a, um; Stat.

LYCISCUS, i. The name of a youth; Hor.

LYCÔMEDES, is. A king of the island Scyros; Stat.

LYCOPHRON, ðnis. A tragic poet who wrote in an obscure style; Ov.: Stat.

LYCÖRIS, idis. A freedwoman of Volturnus; Virg.: Ov.: Propert.

LYCORMAS, æ. A river of Ætolia; Ov.

LYCTUS (os), i. A town of Crete. Hence, adj. Lyctius, a, um, Cretan; Virg.: Ov.

LYCURGUS, i. I. The celebrated lawgiver of Sparta; Justin.: Cic. II. A king of Thrace, son of Dryas, and enemy of Bacchus; Hor. Hence, Lycurgides.

LYCUS (os), i. The name of several persons and rivers; Ov.: Plin.

LYDIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., 1. Lydian, a, um. 1. Lydian; Cic. 2. Etruscan; Virg., because the Etrurians are said to have sprung from Lydia. II. Lydus, a, um.

LYNCEUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. A native of Messene, brother of Ias, son of Aphareus, and intended husband of Hilara (Hilaira), but Castor deprived him of her, and was killed by him: he was so sharp of sight that he could see things in the earth; Hor.: Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Lynceus, a, um; Lynceides.

LYNGUS, i. A king of Scythia, who was changed into a lynx; Ov.

LYNÆUS (ius), i. A fountain in Argolis; Stat. Hence, adj., Lynæus, a, um; Lynæus (æus), a, um.

LYRNÆSUS, or LYRNÆSSUS (os), i. A town of Phrygia, or Mysia, or Troas, birthplace of Briseis the mistress of Achilles; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Lyrnæsis, or Lyrnæsis; Lyrnæsius, or Lyrnæssiuss, a, um.

LYSANDER, dri. I. A general of the Spartans; Nep.: Cic. II. Another, one of the ephori; Cic.

LYSIAS, æ. A celebrated orator at Athens, and native of Syracuse; Cic. Hence, adj. Lysiacus, a, um.

LYSIMACHIA, æ. f. I. A town of Thrace; Liv. II. A town of Ætolia; Liv. Hence, adj., Lysimachien-sis, e.

LYSIMACHUS, i. A king of Thrace; Cic.: Justin.

LYSIPPUS, i. A celebrated statuary of Sicily; Cic.: Hor.

M.

MACEDŌNIA, æ. A country of Greece, anciently called Emathia, between Thessaly and Thrace; Cic.: Liv., &c. Hence adj., Mæcêdo, or Mæcêdon; Mæcêdonianus, a, um; Mæcêdonicus, a, um; Mæcêdoniensis, æ; Mæcêdonius, a, um.

MACÊTÆ, ærum. i. q. Macedones. The Macedonians; Stat.: Sil.

MACHAON, ðnis. Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician and surgeon; Propert.: Mart. Hence, adj., Machaonius, a, um; Machaonicus, a, um.

MADYTOS (us), i. A town of Thrace near the Hellespont; Liv.

MÆANDROS (us), i. or MÆANDER, dri. A river of Phrygia major, with numerous windings; Ov.: Lucan.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mæandricus, a, um; Mæandrius, a, um.

MÆCENAS, ætis. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman knight of Etruria, descended from an ancient royal family, and a great friend of Augustus and patron of literary men, particularly of Virgil and Horace; Tac.: Hor.: Juv. Hence, adj., Mæcenatianus, a, um.

MÆDI, MÆDI, ðrum. A people of Thrace; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mædicus, or Mædicus, a, um.

MÆLIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mælianus, a, um.

MENALUS (os), i. m. and MÆNALA, ðrum. n. A mountain of Arcadia, together with a town called Menalus (os), or Menalium; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Mænâlis; Mænâlius, a, um.

MENIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MÆONIA, æ. I. The old name of Lydia, with part, if not the whole, of Ionia; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Mæonides; Mæonis; Mæonius, a, um. II. Etruria, because the Etrurians are said to have come from Lydia; Virg. Hence, adj., Mæonides; Mæonius, a, um.

MÆOTÆ, ærum. A Scythian people near the Mæotic lake (palus Mæoticus), which is named from them; Plin. Hence, adj., Mæoticus, a, um; Mæotis; Mæotius, a, um.

MÆVIUS, i. The name of a certain bad poet; Hor.: Virg.

MAGNÆIA, æ. I. A part of Macedonia, afterwards of Thessaly; Plin.: Liv. II. A town on the Mæander; Liv.: Nep. III. A town of Lydia; Liv. Hence, adj., Magnes; Magnêsus (sus), a, um; Magnessus, a, um; Magnêticus; Magnêtis.

MAGO (on), ðnis. A Carthaginian man's name; Nep.: Cic.

MAIA, æ. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades; Virg.; Ov.

MALÆA, and MÅLEA, æ. A promontory of Laconia; Virg.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Malæus, a, um.

MALIAÇUS, a, um, Malian; sinus Malicus, in Thessaly, over against Eubœa; Liv.: Plin. Also, adj., Malius, a, um; Malienis, e.

MALILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MALLOS (us), i. A town of Cilicia; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mallôtæ, æ.

MALTHUS, i. Probably, A man's name; Hor.

MALUGINENSIS. A surname of the Cornelian family.

MAMERCUS, i. A surname of the Æmilian family.

MAMERTINI, ðrum. The inhabitants of the town Mesana in Sicily; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mamertinus, a, um.

MAMILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MAMMULA, æ. A surname of the Cornelian family.

MAMURIUS VETURIUS. The name of the smith who made the eleven imitations of the Ancile; Ov.: Propert.

MAMURRA, æ. A Roman knight, native of Formiæ, and præfectus fabrum with Cæsar in Gaul; Catull.: Cic. Urbs Mamurrarum, Hor., i. e. Formiæ.

MANCINUS, i. A surname of the Hostilian family. Hence, adj., Mancinianus, a, um.

MANDELA, æ. A place or village in the Sabine territory; Hor.

MANILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Manilianus, a, um.

MANIUS, i. A Roman prænomen usually written M'. MANLIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Manlianus, a, um.

MANTINEA, æ. A town of Arcadia; Nep.; Cic.

MANTO, *us*. A prophetess, daughter of Tiresias, and mother of Ocnus who built Mantua; *Ov.*: *Virg.*

MANTUA, *æ*. A town of Gallia Transpadana, formerly of Etruria, on the river Mincius: Virgil was born in the village Andes, near this town; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mantuānus*, *a*, *um*.

MARATHON, *ōnis*, *m*. A plain of Attica, with a town of the same name, celebrated for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians; *Cic.*: *Nep.* Hence, *adj.*, *Marathōnīus*, *a*, *um*; *Marathōnis*.

MARATHUS, *i*. The name of a certain youth; *Tibull.*

MARCELLUS, *i*. A surname of the Claudian family. Hence, *adj.*, *Marcellīus*, *a*, *um*; *Marcellianus*, *a*, *um*.

MARCIVS, *a*, *um*. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Marcianus*, *a*, *um*.

MARCOMANI (*manni*), *ōrum*. A people of Germany; *Stat.*: *Cæs.*: *Tac.* Hence, *Marcomania* (*mannia*), *their country*; and *adj.*, *Marcomanicus* (*mannicus*), *a*, *um*.

MARCUS, *i*. A Roman prænomen, usually written *M*.

MARDI, *ōrum*. A people in the interior of Asia, on the Caspian sea; *Plin.*: *Tac.*

MÆREA (*ēa*), *æ*. A lake in Egypt, near Alexandria; the district belonging to it is very large, and seems to include a great part of Marmarica. Hence, *adj.*, *Mareōtis*; *Mareōticus*, *a*, *um*; *Mareotes*, or *Mareōta*.

MÆRICA, *æ*. A nymph, mother of Latinus; the lake Minturnæ is named after her; *Virg.*: *Hor.*: *Mart.*

MÆRIVS, *a*, *um*. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Mæriānus*, *a*, *um*.

MARMARICUS, *a*, *um*. Of or belonging to Marmarica, a country of Africa between Egypt and the Syrtæ; *Lucan.*: *Sil.*: *Plin.* Also, *Marmarides*, *æ*, A native of this country; *Ov.*: *Sil.*

MÆRO, *ōnis*. A surname of the poet Virgil; *Juv.*: *Mart.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mæronēus*, *a*, *um*; *Mæronianus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆRONEA (*ta*), *æ*. A town. I. Of the Samnites; *Liv.* II. In Thrace, celebrated for its wine; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mæronites*; *Mæronēus*, *a*, *um*.

MARPESSUS (*os*), *i*. A town of Troas. Hence, *adj.*, *Marpeſsius*, *a*, *um*; *Tibull.*

MARPESSUS (*os*), *i*. *m*. A mountain of the island Paros. Hence, *adj.*, *Marpeſsius*, *a*, *um*; *Virg.*

MARRUBIUM (*vium*), *i*. The chief town of the Marsi; *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, *Marrubius* (*vius*), *a*, *um*.

MARRUCINI, *ōrum*. A people of Italy, on the Adriatic sea; *Liv.*: *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Marrucinus*, *a*, *um*.

MARS, *tis*, *m*. I. The god of war; *Virg.*, &c.: hence, *for war, battle, &c.*; *Virg.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, *Martiālis*; *Martius*, *a*, *um*. II. Stella Martis, the planet Mars; *Cic.*

MARS, *ōrum*. I. A people of Latium; *Cic.*: *Cæs.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Marsicus*, *a*, *um*; *Marsus*, *a*, *um*. II. A people of Germany; *Tac.*

MARSUS, *i*. Domitius Marsus, a poet; *Ov.*: *Mart.*

MARSYAS (*a*), *æ*. I. A son of Olympus, or of Cægrus, or of Hagnis, and a celebrated player on the flute; he was flayed by Apollo, after being unsuccessful in a contest of skill with him; *Ov.*: there was a statue of him at Rome; *Hor.* II. A river of Phrygia major; *Ov.*: *Liv.*

MÆSINNA, *æ*. A son of Gala, king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, and grandfather of Jugurtha; *Cic.*: *Sall.*

MASO, *ōnis*. A surname of the Papirian family.

MASSAGETÆ, *æ*. One of the Massagætæ; *Sil.*: *Lucan.* Plur. **MASSAGETÆ**, A people of Scythia; *Hor.*: *Nep.*

MASSIVUS, *a*, *um*. Mons Massivus, and simply, *Massivus*. A mountain of Campania, celebrated for its wine; *Hor.*: *Mart.*

MASSILIA, *æ*. A town of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Marseilles; *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Massilianus*, *a*, *um*; *Massiliensis*, *e*; *Massilioticus*, *a*, *um*; *Massilitānus*, *a*, *um*.

MASSYLII, *ōrum*. A people of Numidia; *Liv.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Massylus*, *a*, *um*; *Massylæus* (*læus*), *a*, *um*; *Massylus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆTIVUS, *i*. *m*. A mountain of Apulia abounding in herbs; *Hor.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mativus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆTIUS, *a*, *um*. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Matianus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆTRALIA festa, or simply, **MÆTRALIA**. A festival kept by matrons in honour of Mater Matuta; *Ov.*

MÆTTIVUS, *i*. A town of Hesse in Germany; *Tac.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mattiacus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆTUTA, *æ*. I. Ino, a daughter of Cadmus, so called as a goddess among the Romans, as also Leucothoë among the Greeks; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Liv.* II. Apparently, The goddess Aurora; *Lucr.*

MÆVORS, *tis*. *i*. *q*. Mars; *Cic.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mævortius*, *a*, *um*.

MÆURITANIA, or **MÆURETANIA**, *æ*. A country of Africa, now the kingdom of Fez; *Cæs.*: *Cic.*

MÆURUS, *i*. A Moor, an inhabitant or native of Mauritania; *Juv.*: *Sall.* *Adj.*, *Mæurus*, *a*, *um*; *Mæuricus*, *a*, *um*; *Mæurisiacus*, *a*, *um*; *Mæurisius*, *a*, *um*.

MÆUSOLUS, *i*. A king of Caria; *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mæusolus*, *a*, *um*; e. g. sepulchrum, erected in honour of this king by his wife Artemisia; *Plin.*: hence, *Mæusol-*

leum, sc. sepulchrum, *Any splendid monument or tomb*; *Suet.*: *Mart.*

MÆZAX, *æcis*. *Lucan.*: and plur. **MÆZACES**. A people of Mauritania; *Suet.*

MÆDEA, *æ*. An enchantress, daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, and Ipsea, or Idia, or, according to others, Hecate, and of great beauty. Her story is well known; *Ov.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, *Medeïs*.

MÆDIA, *æ*. A country of Asia; *Plin.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Medicus*, *a*, *um*; *Medus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆDIOLANUM, *i*. The chief town of the Insubres in Italy, hodie Milan; *Liv.*: *Tac.* Hence, *adj.*, *Mediolanensis*, *e*.

MÆDULLINUS, *a*, *um*. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

MÆDUSA, *æ*. One of the Gorgons. Perseus cut off her head, which had snakes for hair and turned into stones every one that looked on it; *Ov.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Meduseus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆGERA, *æ*. One of the Furies; *Virg.*

MÆGALENSIS, *e*. I. Of the goddess Cybele; hence, *Megalensis*, *sc. solennia*, or *sacra*, called also *Mégalesia*. A festival in honour of Cybele; hence, *adj.*, *Mégaliaciū*, *a*, *um*. II. Relating to this festival; *Mart.*

MÆGALŌPŌLIS, *i*. A town of Arcadia, birthplace of Polybius; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Megalopolita*; *Megalopolitānus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆGARA, *æ*. *f*. and *MÆGARA*, *ōrum*. *n*. I. A town of Megaris, near or in Attica; *Cic.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, *Megareius*, *a*, *um*; *Megarensis*, *e*; *Megarus*, *ei* and *eos*; *Megareus*, *a*, *um*; *Megareicus*, *a*, *um*; *Megarus*, *a*, *um*.

II. A town of Sicily near Syracuse; *Liv.*: called also *Megaris*; *Cic.*

MÆGAREUS (*trisyll.*), *ī* and *ēos*. A son of Neptune by Cænope, and father of Hippomenes by Merope; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Megareius*, *a*, *um*.

MÆGARIS, *is*. See **MÆGERA**.

MÆLAMPUS, *i*. A celebrated physician and soothsayer, a son of Amythaon; *Virg.*: *Cic.*

MÆLÆGER, or **MÆLÆGROS** (*us*), *i*. Son of Cæneus king of Calydon, and Althæa, and husband of Cleopatra the daughter of Marpessa or Marpissa: his life depended upon a firebrand, which his mother, in a fit of passion, burnt; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Meleagræus*, *a*, *um*; *Meleagrīs*; *Meleagrīus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆLES, *ētis*. A river of Ionia, near Smyrna; *Stat.*: *Plin.*

MÆLIBŒA, *æ*. A town of Thessaly; *Liv.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Melibœensis*, *e*; *Melibœus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆLICERTA, *æ*. A son of Ino and Athamas king of Thebes, his mother, pursued by the raving Athamas, threw herself and him into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god called Palæmon by the Greeks and Portunus by the Latins; *Ov.*: *Virg.*: *Pers.*

MÆLISSUS, *i*. I. C. Mæcenas Melissus, a grammarian, and librarian of Augustus; he was a freedman of Mæcenas; *Suet.*: *Ov.* II. A philosopher of Samos; *Cic.*

MÆLITA, *æ*. or **MÆLITE**, *es*. I. An island between Sicily and Africa, hodie Malta; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Melitensis*, *e*. II. A sea-nymph; *Virg.*

MÆLIA, or **MÆLA**, *æ*. *m*. A river of Gallia Cisalpina; *Virg.*: *Catull.*

MÆLO, *ōnis*, *m*. The Nile; *Virg.*: *Auson.*

MÆLOS (*us*), *i*. An island of the Ægean sea. Hence, *adj.*, *Melius*, *a*, *um*; *Melinus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆLŌMÈNE, *es*. One of the nine Muses; *Hor.*: *Auson.*

MÆMMIVS, *a*, *um*. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Memmiades*; *Memmianus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆMNON, *ōnis*. A king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, who brought help to the Trojans and was killed at Troy; *Virg.*: *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Memnōnis*; *Memnōnius*, *a*, *um*; *fig.*, *Black, eastern*; *Ov.*: *Lucan.*

MÆMPHIS, *i*. and *Idis* or *Idos*. An ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, celebrated for the pyramids and for the worship of Isis and Venus; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Propert.* Hence, *adj.*, *Memphites*; *Memphiticus*, *a*, *um*; *Memphitis*.

MÆNE, *ārum*. also **MÆNENUM**, *i*. A town of Sicily, not far from Syracuse. Hence, *adj.*, *Menēus* (*nius*), and *Menaninus*, *a*, *um*; *Menais*; *Menæus*, *a*, *um*.

MÆNALIPPE, *es*. or **MÆNALIPPA**, *æ*. A sister of Antiopa, queen of the Amazons; she was taken prisoner by Hercules; *Justin.*: *Juv.*

MÆNANDER, **MÆNANDROS** (*us*), *i*. I. A celebrated Greek comic poet; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Propert.* Hence, *adj.*, *Menandrus*, *a*, *um*; *Menandricus*, *a*, *um*. II. A slave of Cicero; *Cic.* III. A freedman of Ampius Balbus; *Cic.*

MÆNĀPII, *ōrum*. A people of Gallia Belgica; *Cæs.* Called also *Menapi*; *Mart.*

MÆNAS, *æ*. A freedman of Sext. Pompeius, and captain of a privateer; he went over to Augustus; *Plin.*

MÆNDE, *es*. A town on the peninsula Pallene in Macedonia; called also *Mendis*; *Liv.*

MÆNDES, *ētis*. A town of Egypt, near one of the mouths

of the Nile. Hence, adj., Mendesiæ, a, um; Mendescius, a, um; Mendes.

MENECELES, is. An orator, native of Alabanda in Asia; Cic. Hence, adj., Meneclius, a, um.

MENEDEMUS, i. I. An Eliac philosopher of Eretria; Cic. II. An orator of Athens; Cic.

MENELÆUS (os), i. I. A son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen, whom Paris conveyed away whilst Menelaus was in Crete; to recover her the Trojan war was undertaken; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., Melenæus, a, um. II. A Grecian orator; Cic.

MENENIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Meneniânus, a, um.

MENINX, gis. An island near Africa; Liv.: Sil.

MENIPPUS, i. I. A satirical Cynic philosopher; Cic. Hence, adj., Menippæus, a, um. II. The chief of Asiatic orators; Cic.

MENNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MENECEUS (trisyll.), ði or ðos. A son of Creon king of Thebes, who died for his country in order that the Thebans might conquer; Cic.: Stat. Hence, adj., Menæceus, a, um.

MENECLADES, æ. A son or descendant of Menæcius; e. g. his son Patroclus; Ov.: Propert.

MENTOR, ðris. I. A celebrated artist; Cic.: Propert. II. A vessel made by him; Juv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Mentoreus, a, um.

MEPHITIS, is. The goddess of noxious and pestilential exhalations from the earth; Tac.

MERCURIUS, i. A son of Jupiter and Maia; he was the inventor of the lyre, palestra, &c., the god of rhetoric, peace, of all skilful inventions, arts, &c., of merchandise and traffic, and the messenger of Jupiter; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Mercurialis, e.

MERMESSUS, i. A town on Mount Ida in Phrygia. Hence, adj., Mermessius, a, um; Tibull.

MERËE (trisyll.), es. f. An island of the Nile; Plin.: Ov.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Merœticus, a, um; Merois.

MËRËPE, es. I. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and so one of the Pleiades, wife of Sisyphus and mother of Glaucus; Ov.: Hygin. II. Daughter of the Sun (Sol) and Clymene, and sister of Phæthôn; Hygin.: Ov.

MËRËPS, ðpis. m. The husband of Clymene the mother of Phæthôn; Ov.

MËSEMBRIA, æ. A town of Thrace. Hence, Mesembriâcus, a, um; Ov.

MËSSALA, or MËSSALLA, æ. A surname of the Valerian family.

MËSSALINUS, a, um. A Roman surname, from Messaia. MËSSANA, æ. I. A town of Sicily, hodie Messina; Cic.: Sil.: Cæs.: Plin. II. i. q. Messene; Stat.—Hence, adj., Messanius, a, um.

MËSSAPIA, æ. A part of Lower Italy, Calabria or Apulia; Plin.

MËSSAPUS, i. An Italian prince or king of Apulia or Calabria; Virg. Hence, adj., Messapius, a, um; Ov.: Liv.

MËSSËNE, es, or MËSSËNA, æ. Chief town of Messenia, a country of Peloponnesus; Ov.: Liv.: Nep. Hence, adj., Messeniis, a, um.

MËTÆBUS, i. King or prince of the Volsci, or of Privernum, and father of Camilla; Virg.

MËTAPONTUM, i. A town of Lucania; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Metapontinus, æ, um.

MËTÆRUS, i. A river of Umbria, where Asdrubal was overthrown and slain; Liv.: Lucan.: Hor.: Plin. Hence, adj., Metaurensis, e.

MËTËLLUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A surname of the Cæcilian family.

MËTHYMNA, æ. A town of the island Lesbos, birthplace of Arion, and celebrated for its wine; Liv.: Ov.: Sil. Hence, adj., Methymnæus, a, um; Methymniis.

MËTILIS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MËTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MËTRËDËRUS, i. I. A citizen of Lampsacus, or of Athens, or of both, and one of the chief disciples of Epicurus; Cic.: Sen. II. A native of Scepsis in Mysia; a disciple of Chremadas, remarkable for an excellent memory; Cic.: Liv.

MËTTUS, i. A prænomen among the Sabines and Albans.

MËVÂNIA, æ. A town of Umbria; Sil.: Colum.: Tac.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mævânas.

MËZËNTIUS, i. A bold but cruel prince or king of Cære in Etruria, and father of Lausus; he was expelled by his subjects and fought with the army of Turnus against Æneas, by whom he was killed; Virg.: Liv.

MËCIPSA, æ. A king of Numidia, son of Masinissa, and father of Adherbal and Hiempsal; Sall.: Sil. Hence, Micipsarum, for Afrorum; Juv.

MËIDAS (a), æ. A rich king of Phrygia, son of Gordius and the goddess Cybele; Ov.: Cic.

MËLÂNION, ðnis. Son of Amphidamas, and husband of Atalanta of Arcadia; Propert.: Ov.

MËLËTUS (os), i. The chief town of Ionia, birthplace

of Thales, Æschines, &c.; Liv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Milesius, a, um.

MËLO (on), ðnis. I. A celebrated wrestler, of Croton; Cic.: Ov. II. A tyrant of Pisa, in Elis; Ov.

III. A surname of the Annian family. Hence, adj., Miloniânus, a, um.

MËLTIÆDES, is. A celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians at Marathon; Nep.: Cic.

MËMAS, antis. m. I. A mountain and promontory of Ionia; Ov.: Sil. II. A certain giant; Hor.

MËMNERMUS, i. A Greek elegiac poet; Propert.

MËNCIUS, i. A river of Upper Italy, near Mantua; Virg.: Liv.

MËNERVA, æ. otherwise called PALLAS. The goddess of wisdom, &c. She is said to have come forth from the brain of Jupiter; Virg., &c. N.B. 1. Crassa or pingui Minerva, without art or discernment, not cunning or artful, common; Hor.: Cic. 2. Sus Minervam (sc. doctæ), a proverb, when an ignorant person would instruct a wise man; Cic. 3. Invita Minerva, contrary to one's genius and natural abilities; Cic.: Hor.: also, with bad success, Cic. Hence, adj., Minervâlis, e; Minervius, a, um.

MËNIÛ, ðnis. A small river of Etruria; Virg.

MËNÛS, ðis. Son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Crete, husband of Pasiphæa and Crete, and father of Ariadne, Phædra, Catreus, Deucalion, Androgeos, and Glaucus. He was so celebrated for his justice that he is represented as a judge in the infernal regions; Cic.: Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Minôis; Minôius, a, um; Minôus, a, um.

MËNÛTAURUS, i. A certain monster, son of Pasiphæa; Ov.: Virg.

MËNTURNÆ, ærum. A town of Latium; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Minturnensis, e.

MËNCIUS (tius), a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MËNÏYÆ, ærum. I. The Argonauts; Ov.: Val. Fl. II. A people of Thessaly; Lucan.

MËSËNUM, i. I. A town of Campania, near mount Misenum; Cic. II. A promontory near the same; Hor. The name is said to be derived from Misenus, trumpeter of Æneas, who was buried here; Virg.: Sil.

MËSËNUS, i. See MËSËNUM.

MËTHRËDÆTES, is. I. A king of Pontus who carried on wars against the Romans; Cic.: Flor. Hence, adj., Mithridaticus, a, um; Mithridatis, a, um. II. A native of Phrygia, and witness against Flaccus; Cic. Hence, adj., Mithridaticus, a, um. III. A native of Pergamum, and friend of Cæsar; Hirt.

MËTYLËNE, es, and MËTYLËNE, ærum. The chief town of the island Lesbos, birthplace of the philosopher Pittacus, of Alcæus, and Sappho; Hor.: Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Mitylenæus, a, um; Mitylenensis, e.

MËMËNÛIDES, um. The Muses (being the daughters of Mnemosyne); Ov.

MËMËNÛSYNE, es. The mother of the Muses; Cic.

MËSIA, æ. A province near Hungary, hodie Servia and Bulgaria; Suet.: Plin. Hence, adj., Mæsius, a, um; Mæsiacus, a, um; Mæsi, The inhabitants; Plin.

MËOLON (o), ðnis. An orator and rhetorician of Rhodes, who taught Cicero; Cic.

MËLORCHUS, i. A poor man of Cleonæ in Argolis, whose hospitality to Hercules was the means of his becoming rich; Stat.: Mart. Hence, adj., Molorchæus, or Molorchæus, a, um.

MËLOSSIS, ðrum. The people of Molossia, a country of Epirus; Cic.: Nep.: Plin. Hence, adj., Molossicus, a, um; Molossis; Molossus.

MËNA, æ. I. The Isle of Man, near England; Cæs. II. The Isle of Anglesæ; Tac.

MËNÆSES. A king of the Parthians; Hor.

MËNËTA, æ. A name of Jumo; Cic.: Ov.

MËNÆTEUS, i. A name or epithet of Hercules; Virg.: Sil.: Tac.

MËOPSIÛS, a, um. Attic, Athenian; Ov. Attica was called Mopsopia, from one Mopsopus or Mopsus.

MËOPUS, i. I. A soothsayer and king of Argos; Cic.: Ov. II. A shepherd; Virg.

MËRGËNTIA, æ. I. A town of Sicily, called also Murgantia; Liv. Hence, adj., Murgentinus (Mur.), a, um. II. A town of the Samnites in Italy; Liv.

MËRINI, ðrum. A people of France; Virg.: Cæs.: Tac. MORPHEUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. The son of Somnus, god of dreams; Ov.

MËSA, æ. The river Meuse; Cæs.: Tac.: Flor.

MËSCHI, ðrum. A people of Asia; Mela; Lucan. Hence, adj., Moschicus, a, um; Moschus, a, um.

MËSCHUS, i. A certain orator of Pergamum; Hor.

MËSELLA, æ. The river Moselle; Tac.: Auson. Hence, adj., Mosellæus, a, um.

MËSES, and MËYSES, is, and commonly i. The celebrated leader and lawgiver of the Jews, under God; Tac.: Juv. Hence, adj., Mosius, a, um; Mœsius, a, um.

MËSSYNI, and MËSYNI, ðrum. A people of Pontus, on the Black Sea; Plin.: Tibull.

MËCIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mucianus, a, um.

MËGILLANUS, i. A surname of the Papirian family.

MULUCHA, æ. A river of Africa; Sall.
 MULVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mulviānus, a, um.
 MUMMIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mummiānus, a, um.
 MUNATIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 MUNDA, æ. A town of Hispania Bætica; Liv.: Flor.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mundensis, e.
 MŪNŪCHIA, æ. One of the ports of Athens; Nep. Hence, adj., Munychius, a, um, Athenian; Ov.: Stat.
 MŪRENA, æ. A surname of the Licinian family. Hence, adj., Muræniānus, a, um.
 MURCIA, or MURTIA, æ. A name or title of Venus; Liv.
 MURGANTIA, æ. See MORGANTIA.
 MŪSA, æ. Antonius Musa, a freedman and physician of Augustus; Suet.: Hor.
 MŪSÆUS, i. An old poet of Athens; Virg.
 MUSCA, æ. A surname of the Sempronian family.
 MŪTINA, æ. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, hodie Modena; Cic.: Nep.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mutinensis, e.
 MŪTUSCA, æ. A town of the Sabines; Virg.
 MŪTYCHA, æ, or MŪTYCE, es. A town of Sicily. Hence, adj., Mutycensis, e.
 MŪCÆLE, es. A mountain, promontory, and town of Ionia; Ov.: Justin. Hence, adj., Mycalæus, a, um; Mycalensis, e.
 MŪCÆLĒSSOS (us), MYCÆLESOS, i. A mountain and town of Bœotia; Stat. Hence, adj., Mycalæus, a, um.
 MYCÆNA, æ, or MYCÆNE, es, or MYCÆNE, ærum. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus, of which Agamemnon was king; Virg.: Hor.: Propert. Hence, adj., Mycænæus, a, um; Mycænensis, e; Mycænis.
 MYCŌNOS (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades; Ov. Hence, adj., Myconius, a, um.
 MYGDŌNIA, æ. A district of Phrygia; Plin. Hence, adj., Mygdōnius, a, um; Mygdōnis.
 MYLÆ, ærum. A town of Sicily; Vell.: Suet. Hence, adj., Mylasenus, a, um.
 MYLÆSA (ssa), ærum. A town of Caria; Plin. Hence, adj., Mylassensis, e; Mylasenus (senus), a, um; Mylasæus, a, um. Also, Mylasii, and Mylasæis (trisyll.), The inhabitants; Cic.
 MYNDUS (os), i. A town of Caria; Liv. Hence, adj., Myndensis, e.
 MYRINA, æ. A town of Æolia in Asia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Myrinus, a, um.
 MYRMĒCIDĒS, æ. A celebrated artist; Plin.: Cic.
 MYRMĒDŌNĒS, æ. A people of Thessaly; Virg.
 MYRO (on), ōnis. A celebrated sculptor or statuary; Cic.
 MYRTÆLE, es. A certain freedwoman; Hor.
 MYRTILUS, i. The charioteer of Ænomaus; Hygin.: Cic.
 MYRTOS, i. f. An island of the Ægean sea; Plin. Hence, adj., Myrtōus, a, um; e. g. mare, part of the Ægean sea; Hor.
 MYSIUS, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Cic. Hence, adj., Mysius, a, um; Mysus, a, um; Mysiacus, a, um.

N.

NĀBATHŒA (tæa), æ. sc. regio. A country of Arabia Petræa; Plin. Hence, adj., Nabathæus (tæus), a, um; Nabathes.
 NÆVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Nævianus, a, um.
 NĀIDES. The water-nymphs; Ov.: Virg.
 NAR, Naris, m. A river of Italy; Virg.: Tac.: Lucan.
 NARBO, ōnis, m. surnamed Martius. A Roman town of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Narbonne; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Narbonensis, e; Narbonicus, a, um.
 NARCISsus, i. I. A beautiful youth, said to have been changed into the flower Narcissus; Ov. II. A freedman of the emperor Claudius; Tac.: Suet.
 NARNIA, æ. A town of Umbria; Liv.: Tac.: Sil.: Mart. Hence, adj., Narniensis, e.
 NĀRYCIŌN, i. or NARYX, ŷcis, or NARYCON, i. A town of Locris in Greece, a colony from which were the founders of Locri in Italy. Hence, adj., Narycius, a, um. I. Of Narycion, Narnician, Locrian; Ov. 2. Of Locri in Italy, Locrian; Virg.
 NĀSĀMŌNĒS. A people of Africa; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Nasamoniācus, a, um; Nasamoniūus, a, um.
 NĀSICA, æ. A surname of the Scipio family.
 NĀSIDIENUS, i. A Roman name; Hor.
 NĀSIPUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Nasidianus, a, um.
 NĀSO, ōnis. A Roman surname.
 NATTA, æ. A Roman surname of the Pinarian family.
 NAVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name

NAULŌCHUS (um), i. and NAULUCHA, æ. A town of Sicily; Suet.: Sil.
 NĀPACTUS (um). A town of Ætolia, hodie Lepanto; Liv. Hence, adj., Naupactōus, a, um.
 NĀPĒLUS, i. A king of Eubœa, who caused the Greeks returning from Troy to suffer shipwreck on the cliffs of his island; Propert.
 NĀUSICĀA, æ, and NĀUSICÆA, es. Daughter of Alcinoos king of the Phœaciens; Mart.
 NĀUTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 NĀXOS (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades; Plin.: Virg.: Propert. Hence, adj., Naxius, a, um.
 NĒERA, æ. The name of several females; Ov.: Virg.: Hor.: Tibull.
 NĒETHUS, i. m. A river of Lower Italy; Ov.
 NĒĀPŌLIS, is, f. The name of several towns; the most celebrated is that of Campania in Italy, hodie Naples; Liv.: Cic.: Cæs.: Hor. Hence, adj., Neapolitānus, a, um; Neapolitis.
 NĒLEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. A son of Neptune or of Hippocōon by Tyro, twin brother of Pelias, and father of Nestor king of Pylos; Ov.: Hygin. Hence, adj., Nēlēus, and Nēlēus, a, um; Nēlides.
 NĒMĒA, æ, and NĒMĒE, es. A country and town of Argolis in Peloponnesus, together with a forest where Hercules killed a lion, in commemoration of which public games were instituted; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Nēmæus, a, um; Nēmēus, a, um.
 NĒMĒSIS, is and ios. A goddess of justice or punishment; Catull.: Plin.
 NĒOPŌLĒMUS, i. The surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.
 NĒPET, and NĒPETE, is. A town of Etruria, hodie Nepi; Liv. Hence, adj., Nēpesinus, a, um; and Nēpesis, e.
 NĒPHĒLE, es. Wife of Athamas, and mother of Helle and Phryxus. Hence, adj., Nephelæus, a, um; Nephelæus; Nephelēis.
 NĒPTŪNUS, i. Neptune, the god of the sea; he was a son of Saturn by Ops or Rhea, brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and husband of Amphitrite; Cic.: Virg.: Plaut. Hence, adj., Neptunālis, e; Neptunius, a, um.
 NĒREUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. A son of Neptune, a sea-god and father of the numerous sea-nymphs called Nereides, by his wife Doris; Ov.: Virg.: Propert. Hence, adj., Nērēis, and Nērēis, idis; Nērēus, a, um.
 NĒRIENE, es. The wife of Mars; Plaut.
 NĒRĪTOS (us), i. A mountain of Ithaca; Plin.: and a small island near it; Virg. Hence, adj., Neritius, a, um. I. Of Neritos, Ithaca, or Ulysses; Ov. 2. From Neritos; Sil.
 NĒRO, ōnis. A surname of the Claudian family. Hence, adj., Nērōnēus, a, um; Nērōniānus, a, um; Nērōnius, a, um.
 NĒRVA, æ. A surname of some Roman families. Hence, adj., Nērvalis, e; Nervius, a, um.
 NĒRVII, ærum. A German people in Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., Nervius, a, um.
 NĒSĒE, es, or NĒSĒA, æ. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; Virg.
 NĒSIS, idis. An island of Campania; Cic.: Sen.: Lucan.
 NĒSTOR, ōris. Son of Neleus, and king of Pylos; he is said to have lived through three generations, and is celebrated for his prudence; Cic.: Tibull.: Hor. Hence, adj., Nestoreus, or Nestorius, a, um; Nestorides.
 NĒTUM, i. A town of Sicily; Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Nētūus, a, um; Nētinus, e.
 NĒCĒA, æ. A town of Bithynia; Cic.: Catull.: Plin. Hence, adj., Nicænsis, e; Nicensis, e; Nicæus, a, um.
 NĒCĀNDER, dŕi. A Greek poet, &c.; Cic.
 NĒCCLES, is. A tyrant or prince of Sicily; Cic.
 NĒCCROEN, tis. A king of Cyprus; Cic.
 NĒCŌMĒDES, is. A king of Bithynia; Cic.
 NĒGĒA, gri. A Roman surname.
 NĒGIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Nigidianus, a, um.
 NĒLUS, i. The river Nile; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., Nilācus, a, um; Nilōtēus, a, um; Nilōtis.
 NĒNIVE, es, f. The chief town of Assyria, situate on the Tigris; otherwise called Ninus (os); Tac.: Lucan.
 NĒNNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 NĒNUS, i. I. A powerful king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis and father of Ninyas; Justin.: Ov. II. See NĒNIVE.
 NĒŌBE, es, and NĒŌBA, æ. Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes; her children were killed by Apollo; Ov.: Propert.: Cic. Hence, adj., Niobæus (bæus), a, um; Niobides.
 NĒPHĀTES, æ. A mountain in Armenia; Virg.: Hor. Also, a river of that country; Sil.: Lucan.: Juv.
 NĒREUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. Son of Charopus and Aglaia, and (next to Achilles); see Hom. Il. β, 671, &c.) the handsomest of the Greeks that went to Troy; Hor.: Ov.: Propert.
 NĒSUS, i. I. A king of Megara, and father of Scylla, who cut off the purple hair of her father upon which the fate of the state depended; Ov. Hence, adj., Nisæus, a,

um; Nisēis; Nisēius, a, um; and perhaps, Nisias. II. The friend of Euryalus; Virg.

NOLA, æ. A town of Campania; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Nōlānus, a, um; Nolensis, e.

NŌMENTUM, i. A town of the Sabines; Liv.: Virg.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Nomentānus, a, um.

NŌNACRIS, is. A country of Arcadia and mountain of the same name; Sen. Hence, adj., Nonacrius, a, um; and Nonacrinus, a, um, Arcadian.

NŌNUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NORBA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Norbānus, a, um. N.B. Norbanus is also a Roman surname.

NORTIA, æ. A goddess of the Volsinii; Liv.: Juv.

NŌSTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NOVATUS, i. A Roman surname.

NŌVIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Novīānus, a, um.

NŌVUMCŌMUM, or, more correctly, NOVUM COMUM. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, birthplace of the younger Pliny; Catull. Called simply, Comum; Liv.: Justin. Hence, adj., Novocomensis, e.

NUCERIA, æ. A town of Campania, surnamed Alfaterna; Liv.: Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Nucerinus, a, um.

NŪMA, æ. m. With the family name Pompilius, the second king of Rome; Liv. Numa seems to be a Sabine prænomen.

NŪMĀNA, æ. A town of Picenum in Italy; Sil.: Plin.

NŪMANTIA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarraco. hodie Soria; Flor.: Liv.: Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Numantinus, a, um.

NUMERIUS, i. A Latin, and especially a Roman, prænomen.

NŪMICIUS, and NŪMICIUS, i. A small river of Latium; Ov.: Liv.: Virg.

NŪMICIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NŪMIDA, æ. m. A Numidian, Sall.

NŪMIDIA, æ. A country of Africa; Plin. Hence, adj., Numidiānus, a, um; Numidicus, a, um.

NŪMISUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman and Latin family name. Hence, adj., Numisiānus, a, um.

NŪMITOR, ōris. King of Alba, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus; Liv.: Ov.: Virg.

NŪMITŌRIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NUMIUS, or NUMMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

NŪRSIA, æ. A town of the Sabines; Suet.: Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Nursinus, a, um.

NYCTĒLIUS, a, um. An epithet of Bacchus; Ov.

NYCTEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. A son of Neptune, and father of Antiope; Propert. Hence, adj., Nyctēis, e.

NYMPHĒUM, i. The name of several towns, &c.

NŪSA, and NYSSA, æ. 1. The name of several towns in Arabia Felix; also of one in Lydia; particularly, of a town of India said to have been built by Bacchus, or the place where he was brought up; Plin. II. A mountain near the last-mentioned town; Virg. Hence, adj., Nyssæus, a, um. 1. Of the town (or mountain) Nysa; Lucan. Hence, Nysæi, The inhabitants of Nysa. 2. In Lydia; Cic. 2. In India; Arrian. 2. Bacchic; Sil.: Propert. Also, adj., Nysēis; Nysetus, a, um; Nysiācus a, um; Nysias; Nysius, a, um.

O.

ORĪŌN, ōnis. i. q. Orion; Catull.

ŌAXES (is), i. m. A river of Crete; Virg.

ŌCCIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

ŌCĒANUS, i. A son of the heaven and the earth, and husband of Tethys; Cic. Hence, adj., Ōcēānitis.

ŌCENUS (os), i. Son of the river Tiber and Manto, and builder of the town Mantua; Virg.

ŌCRICŪLUM, i. A town of Umbria, hodie Otricoli; Liv.: Tac. Hence, adj., Otriculānus, a, um.

ŌCTAVIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Octaviānus, a, um.

ŌDRŪSÆ, ārum. A people of Thrace; Liv.: Curt. Called also Odruse; Tac. Hence, adj., Odrysiis, a, um.

ŌDRYSÆA, æ. Treating of Ulysses. The title of, I. A poem of Homer; Ov. II. A poem of Livius Andronicus; Cic.

ŌĒAGRUS, i. A king of Thrace, and according to some the father of Orpheus by the Muse Calliope. Hence, Ōagrius, a, um, Ōagrian, or, Thracian.

ŌĒALIA, æ. I. Sc. terra, i. e. Laconica. II. Sc. urbs, Tarentum, because it was built, or taken and peopled, by Phalantus, a native of Lacedæmon; Plin.: Flor.: Hor.: Virg.

ŌĒALUS, i. A king of Sparta; Hygin. Hence, adj., Ōebalides; Ōebalis (N.B. Ōebalis, Sabine, Ov.).

ŌĒBALIUS, a, um. Also, ŌĒbalius, Descended from the Spartans, i. e. 1. Tarentine; Sil. 2. Sabine; Ov.

ECCHALIA, æ. A town of Eubœa, of which Eurytus the father of Iole was king; Plin.: Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Ecchalis.

ECLEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. Father of Amphiarus. Hence, Ecclides, Ov.

ECĒIPŌDES (a), æ. i. q. Cædipus; Sen.

ECĒIPUS, i and ōdis. A king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, and father of Eteocles, Polynices, Ismene, and Antigone; he unknowingly killed his father and married his mother; Ter.: Sen.: Cic. Hence, adj., EcĒipōdiōnides; EcĒipōdiōnius, a, um.

ECMUS, i. A celebrated comedian; Juv.

ECNEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. Son of Parthaon, brother of Agrius, and prince or king of Etolia or Calydon, husband of Althea, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, &c. His neglect of Diana in sacrifice provoked that goddess to send the Calydonian boar; Ov.: Cic.: Hygin. Hence, adj., Ecneūs, and contr. Ecneus, a, um; Ecneis; Ecnides.

ECNŌMĀUS, i. A son of Mars by Asterope, king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, and father-in-law of Peleus, his fate in the chariot-race with whom is well known; Cic.: Stat.: Hygin.

ECNOTRIA, æ. Part of Lower Italy; Pausan. Hence, adj., Ecnotrius, a, um; Ecnotrus, a, um.

ĒTĀ, æ. and ĒTE, es. A mountain or chain of mountains in Thessaly; Ov.: Sen.: Liv. Hence, adj., Ētæus, a, um.

EGULNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

EGŪGES, is. and OGYGIUS, or OGYGIUS, i. A king of Thebes in Bœotia, who built that city; Varr. Hence, adj., Ogygides; Ogygius, a, um.

ĒILEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos. A king of Locris, father to the Ajax who offered violence to Cassandra; Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Ēillādes, Ēillides.

OLBIA, æ. A town of Sardinia; Cic.: Flor. Hence, adj., Olbiānus, a, um; Olbiensis, e.

ŌLĒAROS (us), ŌLĒAROS (us). One of the Cyclades; Virg.: Ov.

OLYMPIA, æ. A town or village of Elis, near which the Olympic games were celebrated; Cic. Hence, adj., Olympiācus, a, um; Olympicus, a, um; Olympius, a, um.

OLYMPIAS, ādis. The mother of Alexander the Great; Cic.: Flor.

OLYMPUS (os), i. f. A town of Lycia on a mountain of the same name; Cic. Hence, adj., Olympēus, a, um.

OLYMPUS (os), i. m. The name of several mountains; especially of a lofty mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia; whence it is used by the poets for the heavens, and the habitation of the gods; Ov.: Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Olympius, a, um.

OLYNTHUS (os), i. A town of Macedonia on the borders of Thrace; Nep.: Juv.

OMPHALĒ, es. or OMPHALA, æ. Daughter of Iardanus, and widow of Tholus king of Lydia, celebrated for her influence over Hercules; Ov.: Propert.

ONCHESTUS (os), i. A town of Bœotia. Hence, adj., Onchestus, a, um.

OPHĒLĒTES, æ. Son of Lycurgus king of Nemea, devoured by a serpent; Stat.

OPILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

OPIMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Opimiānus, a, um.

OPITERGIUM, i. A town of the Venetæ; Tac. Hence, adj., Opitergius, a, um.

OPPIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

OPUS, and ŌPIS, is. A goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, sister and wife of Saturn, otherwise called Rhea, Cybele, or Magna Mater; Ov.: Cic., &c.

OPUS, untis. A town of Locris in Greece; Ov.: Liv. Hence, adj., Opuntius, a, um.

OPULIUS, i. surnamed Pupillus. A grammarian of Beneventum, who used to beat his pupils very much; Hor.

ORCHŌMĒNUS (os), or ORCHOMENUM (on), i. A town. I. Of Bœotia; Cæs. II. Of Arcadia; Liv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Orchomenius, a, um.

ORĒSTĒ, ārum. A people of Grecian Illyria, afterwards in Macedonia; Liv.: Cic.

ORĒSTES, æ. and is. also, ORĒSTA, æ. Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Iphigenia, &c. His murder of his mother, and subsequent madness, are well known; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Ōrēstēs, a, um.

ORICUS (us), or ORICUM, i. A town and sea-port of Epirus; Propert.: Lucan.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Oricius, a, um; Oricinus, a, um.

ORION, ōnis and ōnis. A huntsman and attendant on Diana; he was of large stature, and was changed into the constellation which bears his name; Ov.: Hygin.

ORĪTHŪIA, æ. Daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens, and mother of Zethes and Calais by Boreas; Cic.: Ov.: Virg.

ORONTES, is or æ. I. A river of Syria; Juv. Hence, adj., Ōrontēs, a, um. II. A certain Trojan; Virg.

ORPHEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. A celebrated poet,

musician, and philosopher of Thrace, a son of the Muse Calliope, and of Apollo or Egeus; Virg.: *Ov.* Hence, adj., Orphæus, a, um; Orphicus, a, um.

ORTYGINA, æ. or ORTYGIE, es. I. The ancient name of Ephesus; Plin.: also the name of a grove near Ephesus; Tac. II. An island of Sicily near Syracuse, afterwards joined to it; Virg.: *Ov.* III. Especially, An ancient name of the island Delos; Virg.: *Ov.* Hence, adj., Ortygius, a, um.

OSCA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Flor. Hence, adj., Oscanus, e.

OSCI, grum. A people on the river Liris in Campania; Virg. Hence, adj., Oscanus, a, um.

OSIRIS, is or Idis. The name of an Egyptian god, husband of Isis; Hor.: Tibull.: Juv.

OSSA, æ. A mountain of Thessaly, near Tempe and the river Peneus; Virg. Hence, adj., Ossaes, a, um.

OSTIA, æ. A town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber; Liv. Hence, adj., Ostiensis, e.

OTACILIUS, a, um. A Roman family name.

OTHO, ðnis. A Roman surname. Hence, adj., Othoniâus, a, um.

OTHRYS, ðos. m. A mountain of Thessaly; Virg.: *Ov.* OVIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is the poet P. Ovidius Naso.

P.

PACHYNUM, and PACHYNUS (os), i. A promontory of Sicily towards Greece; *Ov.* Cic.: Virg.

PACIDEIANUS, and PACIDIANUS, i. A celebrated gladiator; Cic.: Hor.

PACORUS, i. A bold Parthian prince, son of Orodes; Cic.: Hor.: Flor.

PACTOLUS, i. m. A river of Lydia; *Ov.* Virg.: Hor. PACTUMIUS, i. Probably, A son of Candia; Hor.

PACUVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Pacuviâus, a, um.

PADÆI, ðrum. A people of India; Tibull.

PADUS, i. m. The river Po; Virg.: *Ov.* Liv. Hence, adj., Padanus, a, um.

PÆAN, ðnis. Apollo; Cic.: *Ov.* Juv.

PÆONIA, æ. A part of Macedonia; Liv.: Justin. Hence, adj., Pæonicus, a, um; Pæonis; Pæonius, a, um.

PÆSTUM, i. A town of Lucania; Virg.: *Ov.* Propert.

PÆGÆA, æ. and PÆGÆE, ærum. A maritime town of Thessaly, in which the ship Argo was built; Plin.: Propert.: Val. Fl. Hence, adj., Pægasæus, a, um; Pægasæus, a, um; Pægasus, a, um.

PÆLEMON, ðnis. I. The name of a sea-god; *Ov.* Virg. Hence, adj., Pælemonius, a, um. II. A certain grammarian; Juv.

PÆLEPHATUS, i. The name of a Greek author: hence, adj., Pælephatius, a, um; Virg.

PÆLESTE, es. A place or harbour of Epirus; Cæs. Hence, adj., Pælestinus, a, um.

PÆLESTINA, æ. Palestine, the Holy Land; Plin. Hence, adj., Pælestinensis, e.; Pælestinus, a, um.

PÆLAMÈDES, is. Son of Nauplius king of Eubœa, who detected the feigned madness of Ulysses; *Ov.* Hence, adj., Palamedæus, a, um; Palamedæicus, a, um; Palamedicus, a, um.

PÆLATIUM, i. One of the seven hills of Rome; Liv.: Cic.: *Ov.* Hence, adj., Palatinus (Pall., Mart.), a, um.

PÆLES, is. A goddess of shepherds and cattle; Virg.: *Ov.* Tibull. Hence, adj., Pællis, e; e. g. Palilia, sc. solennia, or sacra; *Ov.*, &c.

PÆLINÛRUS, i. The pilot of Æneas; Virg.

PALLAS, ðdis and ðdos. A goddess, otherwise called Minerva; Hor.: *Ov.* Hence, adj., Palladius, a, um.

PALLAS, antis. I. Grandfather or great-grandfather of Evander; Virg. II. A son of Evander, killed by Turnus; Virg. Hence, adj., Pallanteus, a, um; e. g. Pallanteum, a town. 1. Of Arcadia, named from this Pallas; Liv. 2. In Italy, built by Evander; Virg. III. A freedman of the emperor Claudius; Tac.

PALLÈNE, es. A town of Macedonia, on the peninsula between the Thermaic and Toronaic Gulfs; Plin.: also, the name of the peninsula itself; Liv. Hence, adj., Pallænæus, a, um; Pallænensis, e.

PAMMÈNES, is. A very eloquent Grecian; Cic.

PAMPHYLIA, æ. A country on the coast of Asia Minor; Liv.: Stat. Hence, adj., Pamphylius, a, um; Pamphylius, a, um.

PÂN, genit. Pânos. The god of mountains, cattle, &c.; *Ov.*, &c.

PÂNÆTIUS, i. A celebrated Stoic of Rhodes; Cic.: Hor.

PANCHAIIA (quadrisyll.), æ. A district of Arabia abounding in frankincense; Virg.: Tibull. Hence, adj., Panchæus, a, um; Panchæicus, a, um; Panchaius, a, um.

PANDATARIA (tertia), æ. An island of the Tuscan sea; Suet.: Tac.

PANDION, ðnis. Son of Erechthonius and Pasithea, 784

king of Athens, and father of Progne, Philomela, Erechtheus, and Butes; *Ov.* Hence, adj., Pandionius, a, um.

PANDORA, æ. According to fable, the first woman, wife of Epimetheus, and mother of Pyrrha; Hygin.

PANGÆUS, i. and PANGÆA, ðrum. A mountain of Thrace; Virg.: Lucan. Also, adj., Pangæus, a, um.

PANISCIUS, i. Dimin. of Pan; Cic.: Suet.

PANNÓNIA, æ. A province containing modern Hungary and part of Austria; *Ov.* Plin. Hence, adj., Pannoniâus, a, um; Pannonius, a, um; Pannónis.

PANGŒ, es. f. A town of Phocis; *Ov.* Stat.

PANGŒPE, es. and PANGŒPÆ, æ. A sea-nymph; Virg.

PANORMUS (os), i. f. and PANORMUM, i. A town of Sicily, hodie Palermo; Liv.: Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Panormitanus, a, um.

PANSA, A. A surname of the Vibian family.

PANTAGIES (as, a), æ. m. A river of Sicily; Virg.: *Ov.* PAPHIE, es. The goddess Venus; Mart.

PAPHLAGON (o), ðnis. A Paphlagonian; Nep.

PAPHOS (us), i. f. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Tac.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Paphius, a, um.

PAPINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PAPIRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Papiriâus, a, um.

PAPIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. PAPUS, i. A surname of the Æmilian family.

PÆRETŌNIUM, i. A town and harbour of Marmarica near Egypt; Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Parætonius, a, um.

PARCÆ, ærum. The three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos; *Ov.*, &c.

PÆRIS, idis. A son of Priam and Hecuba, who carried Helen to Troy; Virg., &c.

PÆRISIIS, ðrum. A people of Gaul, near Paris; Cæs.

PÆRIUM (on), i. A town and harbour of Mysia minor; Plin. Hence, adj., Parianus, a, um.

PARNÆSUS (os), and PARNASSUS, i. A mountain of Greece, near Delphi in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; at its foot was the fountain Castalia; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Parnasius (ssiis), a, um; Parnasis (ssiis) and Parnasæus (sseeus), a, um.

PARNES, êthis. m. A mountain of Attica; Stat.

PÆROS (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades, celebrated for its white marble; it was the birthplace of the poet Archilochus; Nep.: *Ov.* Virg. Hence, adj., Parius, a, um.

PARRHÆSIA, æ. and PARRHÆSIE, es. f. A town of Arcadia; Plin. Also, Arcadia; Serv. ad Virg. Hence, adj., Parrhasius; Parrhasius, a, um. N.B. Parrhasius, a, um, Of the hill Palatium, Palatine, Imperial; Mart.

PARRHÆSIUS, i. A native of Ephesus, and a celebrated painter at Athens; Cic.: Hor.

PARTHÆON, ðnis. Son of Agenor and Epicaste, and father of Agrius, Ceneus, &c.; Hygin. Hence, adj., Parthæonides; Parthæonius, a, um.

PARTHENI, or PARTHINI, ðrum. A people of Illyria; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs.

PARTHENIUS, a, um. I. Parthenius (mons), A mountain of Arcadia; Liv.: Virg.: *Ov.* II. Parthenius, A man's name. Hence, adj., Partheniâus, a, um; Mart.

PARTHENŒPEUS, i. Son of Atalanta by Milanion or Meleager, and king of Arcadia; Virg.

PARTHENŒPE, es. One of the Sirens, from whom the town Neapolis in Campania was named; Plin.: Sil. Hence, The town Neapolis; *Ov.* Virg. Hence, adj., Parthenopæus, a, um; Neapolitan; *Ov.*

PARTHIA, æ. A country of Asia; Plin. Hence, adj., Parthicus, a, um; Parthus, a, um.

PÆSIPHÆA, es and PÆSIPHÆA, æ. A daughter of the Sun and Perseis, sister of Circe, wife of Minos king of Crete, and mother of Minotaurus, Androgeus, Phædra, Ariadne, &c.; *Ov.* Hence, adj., Pasiphæus, a, um.

PÆSITHÆA, or PÆSITHEE, es. One of the three Graces; Catull.: Stat.

PÆTARA, ðrum. and PATARA, æ. A town on the coast of Lycia, celebrated for an oracle of Apollo; Plin. Hence, adj., Pætareus (trisyll.), êi and êos; Pætareus, a, um; Pætariis; Pætariâus, a, um.

PÆTAVIUM, i. A town of the Venetes in Gallia Transpadana, hodie Padua; it was the birthplace of Livy; Liv.: Suet.: Virg. Hence, adj., Patavinus, a, um.

PÆTRÆ, ærum. A town of Achaia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Patrensis, e.

PÆTROCLUS (os), i. A son of Menœteus and cousin of Achilles, in whose armour he fought with Hector and was killed by him; *Ov.* Cic.

PAULUS, or PAULLUS, i. A surname of the Æmilian family. Hence, adj., Pauliâus, a, um.

PAUSIAS, æ. A celebrated painter. Hence, adj., Pausiâus, a, um.

PÆDIARIA, æ. Properly, Julius Peditius, a Roman knight; Hor.

PÆDUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PÆDO, ðnis. A Roman surname.

PÆDUCÆUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Pæducæus, a, um.

PÆGÆSUS, i. I. A winged horse mentioned in fable, said to have sprung from the blood of Medusa; *Ov.*, &c.

Hence, adj., Pegasæus, a, um; Pegasis. II. A certain lawyer and præfectus urbis in the time of Vespasian; *Juv.* Hence, adj., Pegasianus, a, um.

PELAGI, ðrum. An ancient people of Peloponnesus, and afterwards the first settlers in Thessaly; they extended themselves also in Asia, e. g. in Caria. Some of them settled in Lower Italy, in Lucania; *Plin.*: also in Etruria, where they built the town Agylla (afterwards called Cære); *Virg.*: also in Latium; *id.* But Pelagi is frequently used for, "Greeks"; *Virg.*: *Ov.* Hence, I. Pelagias (sc. terra). An ancient name of the Peloponnesus; *Plin.* II. Pelasgias, Pelasgian, Grecian; *Ov.* III. Pelasgius, a, um. Pelasgian, Grecian; *Plin.* IV. Pelasgis, Pelasgian, Grecian; *Ov.* Pelasgus, a, um. Pelasgian, and, very frequently, Grecian; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

PELETHRŌNIUS, a, um. Belonging to Pelethronium, a town of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ; *Lucan.*

PELEUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. A king or prince of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon and Phocus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles, who is hence called Pelides; *Ov.*: *Catull.* Hence, adj., Pelæicus, a, um; Pelias.

PELIAS (a), æ. King of Thessaly, grandson of Æolus, brother of Æson and Neleus, father of Acastus, Alcestis, &c.; *Ov.* Hence, adj., Pelias.

PELIGNI, ðrum. A people of Italy; *Liv.*: *Cæs.* Hence, adj., Pelignus, a, um.

PELION, i. n. and PELIUS (us), i. m. A mountain of Thessaly not far from Ossa and Olympus; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., Peliiacus, a, um; Pelias; Pelius, a, um.

PELLA, æ. and PELLE, es. f. A town of Macedonia, the residence of the kings, and birthplace of Alexander the Great; *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., Pellaus, a, um, Of Pella; and since Alexander built Alexandria in Egypt, hence, 1. Alexandrian; *Lucan.*: *Mart.* 2. Egyptian; *Virg.*: *Lucan.*

PELLENÆ, es. A town of Achaia; *Liv.* Hence, adj., Pellenæus, a, um; Pellenensis, e.

PELOPONNĒSUS (os), i. f. The Peloponnesus, a large peninsula of Greece, hodie the Morea; *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., Peloponnesis, e; Peloponnesiæcus, a, um; Peloponnesius, a, um.

PELOPS, ðpis. Son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Hippaleus, Atreus, and Thyestes. The Peloponnesus is said to have been named from him; *Hygin.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., Pelopæias, and Pelopæis; Pelopæius, a, um; Pelopæus, a, um; Pelopius, a, um.

PELŌRĪUS (os), i. m. A promontory of Sicily towards Italy; *Ov.*: *Sil.* Hence, adj., Pelorias; Peloris; Peloritanius, a, um.

PELUSIUM, i. A town of Egypt near one of the mouths of the Nile; *Cæs.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Pelusius, a, um; Pelusiæcus, a, um; Pelusiânus, a, um; Pelusiôtés, and Pelusiôta.

PENĒLŌPE, es, and PENĒLŌPA, æ. Daughter of Icarus and Periboa, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus; she is celebrated for her chastity and affection to her husband; *Cic.*, &c.

PENEUS (trisyll.), or PENEOS, i. m. A very clear river of Thessaly; *Liv.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., Peneis; Penæius, a, um.

PENIUS, i. m. A river of Colchis, falling into the Black Sea; *Ov.*

PENNUS, i. A Roman surname.

PENTHĒSĪLEA, æ. A queen of the Amazons; *Virg.*: *Justin.*: *Propert.*

PENTHEUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. A king of Thebes, son of Echion and Agave; he was torn in pieces by his mother, &c., for slighting the rites of Bacchus; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Propert.* Hence, adj., Pentheius (or, Pentheus), a, um; Penthides.

PEPARETHUS (os), i. An island of the Ægean sea, abounding in vines and olives; *Plin.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., Peparethus, a, um.

PERGAMUS (os), i. f. and PERGAMUM, i. n. I. A town of Mysia; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Pergamæus, a, um; Pergameus, a, um. II. It is frequently used of Troy, rarely in the singular number; *Ov.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., Pergamæus, a, um.

PÉRCLES, is and i. m. A celebrated orator and statesman of Athens; *Cic.*

PÉRILLUS, i. A celebrated statuary and manufacturer of metal images, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for Phalaris; *Ov.* Hence, adj., Perillæus, a, um.

PERMESSUS, i. m. A river of Bœotia rising on mount Helicon, and therefore sacred to the Muses; *Virg.* Hence, adj., Permessius, a, um; Permessis.

PÉRO, us. Daughter of Neleus and Chloris, and sister of Nestor; *Propert.*

PERPERNA, or PERPENNA, æ. A Roman surname.

PERRĒBIA, or PERRĒBIA, æ. A country of Thessaly; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Perrhæus, a, um.

PERSA, æ. m. A Persian. Plur. PERSÆ, The Persians; *Cic.*: *Nep.*

PERSĒPHŌNE, es. The Greek name for Proserpine; *Ov.*: *Stat.* Hence, fig., for Death; *Ov.*: *Tibull.*

PERSES, æ. m. I. A son of Perseus the son of Danaë; from him the Persians are said to have descended. Hence, Danaëus Persis (Persia); *Ov.* II. A son of the Sun (Sol), father of Hecate, and brother of Circe, Æetes, &c. Hence, adj., Persæus, a, um; *Val. Fl.* III. The last king of Macedonia, otherwise called Perseus; *Cic.*: *Flor.*: *Propert.* IV. i. q. Persicus, and Persa, A Persian; *Nep.*: *Cic.*

PERSEUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. I. A son of Jupiter by Danaë; *Ov.* Hence, adj., Persæus (eus), a, um. II. The last king of Macedonia; *Liv.*: *Flor.*

PERSIA, æ. Persia; *Plaut.* Hence, adj., Persæus, a, um; Persianus, a, um; Persicus, a, um; Persis.

PERSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PESSINUS, and PÉSINUS, untis. f. A town of Galatia. Hence, adj., Pessinuntius, a, um; Pessinunticus, a, um.

PÉTĪLIA, or PETĪLIA, æ. A town of the Bruttii in Lower Italy; *Virg.*: *Liv.*

PETĪLIÂNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to one Petilius; *Mart.*

PETILLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PETRA, æ. The name of several towns; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Plin.*

PETREIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Petreianus, a, um.

PETRĪNUM, i. An estate near Sinuessa; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

PETRŌNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Petroniânus, a, um.

PEUCĒTIA, æ. A country of Calabria. Hence, adj., Peucetius, a, um.

PHĒACIA, æ. An island of the Ægean sea, otherwise called Corycra; *Tibull.* Hence, adj., Phæacis; Phæacius, a, um; Phæacus, a, um; Phæax.

PHEDON (o), ðnis. A disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato; *Cic.*

PHĒDRA, æ. Daughter of Minos of Crete; *Ov.*: *Virg.*

PHĒDRUS, i. I. A slave and afterwards a freedman of Augustus, author of well-known fables. II. An Epicurean philosopher; *Cic.* III. A disciple of Plato; *Cic.* IV. A low and licentious poet; *Mart.*

PHĒSTUS (um), i. A town of Crete; *Plin.* Hence, adj., Phæstias; Phæstius, a, um.

PHÆTHON (trisyll.), tis. I. A name of the Sun; *Virg.*: *Sill.* II. A son of the Sun (Sol) or Phœbus and Clymene. His story is well known; *Ov.*: *Cic.*, &c. Hence, adj., Phæthontæus, a, um; Phæthontias; Phæthontis; Phæthontius, a, um. III. A slave of Atticus; *Cic.*

PHĀLANTUS, i. A Spartan who built Tarentum; *Justin.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., Phalantæus, a, um.

PHALARIS, ðrum. A town of Thessaly; *Liv.*

PHĀLĀRIS, Idis. A cruel prince or tyrant of Agrigentum; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Plin.*

PHĀLERUM, i. and PHĀLERĀ (sing. and plur.). One of the ports of Athens; *Plin.* Hence, adj., Phalæreus, a, um, or Phalereus (trisyll.); Phalericus, a, um.

PHANÆ, ðrum. A harbour and promontory of Chios; *Liv.* Hence, adj., Phanæus, a, um.

PHARE, ðrum. The name of several towns; *Plin.*

PHARNĀCES, is. King of Pontus, and son of the celebrated Mitridates; *Cic.*: *Lucan.*

PHĀROS, (us), i. An island near Alexandria in Egypt, to which town it was joined by a bridge; *Cæs.*: *Suet.* Hence, adj., Phariæus, a, um.

PHARSĀLIA, æ. The country round Pharsalus, and perhaps the town itself; *Tac.*: *Flor.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., Pharsaliæcus, a, um; Pharsalius, a, um.

PHARSĀLUS (os), i. f. A town of Thessaly, celebrated for the defeat of Pompey by Cæsar; *Lucan.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Pharsaliæcus, a, um; Pharsalius, a, um.

PHĀSELIS, Idis. I. A town of Lycia; *Cic.* Hence, adj., Phaselites. II. A town of Judæa; *Plin.*: *Lucan.*

PHĀSIS, is and Idis or Idos, m. A river of Colchis flowing into the Black Sea; *Ov.* Hence, adj., Phasiæcus, a, um; Phasiânus, a, um; Phasias; Phasis.

PHĒGĒUS, ði, and ðos. I. Son of Alpheus, father of Alpheisibœa. Hence, adj., Phægæus, a, um; Phegis. II. The name of two Trojans; *Virg.*

PHĒMIUS, i. A good player on the lyre, and teacher of Homer; *Ov.*

PHĒNŌGŌE, I. A prophetess, daughter of Apollo; *Stat.* II. Another person; *Lucan.*

PHĒNEOS (us), i. f. and PHĒNEUM, i. n. A town of Arcadia, near which was the Styx or Stygis aqua; *Virg.*

PHĒRE, ðrum. The name of several towns; *Plin.*, &c.: especially of one in Thessaly; *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., Phreæus, a, um.

PHĒRECLUS, i. The builder of the ship in which Paris carried away Helen. Hence, adj., Phereclæus, a, um.

PHĒRĒCYDĒS, is. m. I. A celebrated philosopher, a native of the island Scyros, disciple of Pittacus, and teacher of Pythagoras; *Cic.* Hence, adj., Phærcydeus, a, um. II. An ancient Greek historian; *Cic.*

PHĒDIAS, æ. A celebrated statuary of Athens; *Cic.* Hence, adj., Phidicæus, a, um.

PHILADELPHIA, æ. A town of Lydia. Hence, adj., Philadelphēus, a, um; Tac.

PHILADELPHUS, i. I. The second king of Egypt. II. A slave of Atticus; Cic. III. A surname of the Annian family; Cic.

PHILETAS, æ. A Greek elegiac poet; Propert. Hence, adj., Philetēus, a, um.

PHILIPPI, òrum. A town of Macedonia adjecta, celebrated for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Antony and Octavianus; Vell.: Hor. Hence, adj., Philippēnsis, e; Philippēus, a, um; Philippicus, a, um.

PHILIPPÓPOLIS, is. A town. I. In Thrace; Liv.: Tac. II. In Thessaly; Liv.

PHILIPPUS, i. The name of three kings of Macedonia. I. A son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great; Nep.: Justin. II. Philippus Aridæus, brother of Alexander the Great; Nep.: Justin. III. The father of king Perseus; Nep.: Liv.: Justin. Hence, adj., Philippēus, a, um; Philippicus, a, um; Philippius, a, um.

PHILISTUS, i. A Greek historian; Cic.: Nep.

PHILO (on), ónis. The name of several philosophers; Cic.: Plin.

PHILOCTĒTA (es), æ. A son of Pœas, and companion of Hercules; he was left by Ulysses on the island Lemnos as the Greeks were proceeding to Troy; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Philoctētus, a, um.

PHILODĒMUS, i. The name of an Epicurean; Cic.: Hor.

PHILOMĒLA, æ. Daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and sister of Progne; she was changed into a nightingale; Ov., &c.: hence, for, *A nightingale*; Virg.

PHILOMĒLIUM (lum), i. A town of Phrygia major; Cic. Hence, adj., Philomēlensis, e.

PHILOPŒMEN, enis. A celebrated general of the Achæans; Liv.

PHILUS, i. A surname of the Furian and Fulvian families.

PHYLĀRA, æ. The mother of Chiron. Hence, adj., Phylirēus, a, um; Phylirides (Phyll.).

PHINEUS (dissyll.), òi and òos. I. A king and soothsayer of Salmydessus in Thrace; Val. Fl.: Ov. Hence, adj., Phinēus (nēus), a, um. II. A son of Belus; Ov.

PHINTIAS, æ. A Pythagorean and intimate friend of Damon; Cic.

PHLEGĒTHON, tis. A burning river in the infernal regions; Virg.: Sen. Hence, adj., Phlegethontēus, a, um; Phlegethontis.

PHLEGRA, æ. A place or country of Macedonia inhabited by the giants; Sen.: Stat.: Val. Fl. Hence, adj., Phlegræus, a, um. N.B. Campus Phlegræus, Propert., near Pharsalus, or Philippi.

PHLEGYAS, æ. Son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis; he set fire to the temple of Apollo at Delphi; Virg.: Stat.

PHLUS, untis. f. A town. I. Of Argolis; Ptol. II. Especially, of Achaia; Liv. Hence, adj., Phlasius, a, um.

PHŒCÆA, æ. A maritime town of Ionia, from which Marseilles was colonised; Liv. Hence, adj., Phœcæensis, e; Phœcæus, a, um; Phœcaicus, a, um; Phœcasis; Phœcensis, e.

PHŒCIS, Idis and Idos. f. A country of Greece; Liv. Hence, adj., Phœcicus, a, um; Phœcensis, e; Phœcūs, a, um; Phœcius, a, um.

PHŒBAS, i. q. Pythia; Ov.: Lucan.

PHŒBE, es. I. The sister of Phœbus, Diana, and the Moon; Ov.: Virg.: hence, for, *Night*; Ov. II. A daughter of Leucippus, carried away by Castor and Pollux; Ov.: Propert.

PHŒBUS, i. The god Apollo; Hor., &c. Hence, adj., Phœbas; Phœbēus (ēus), a, um.

PHŒBIGĒNA, æ. A son of Phœbus, i. e. Æsculapius; Virg.

PHŒNICĒ, es. and PHŒNICIA, æ. f. Phœnicia, a district of Syria; Cic. Hence, adj., Phœnicicus, a, um; Phœnix; Phœnissus, a, um. N.B. Phœnissus, a, um. I. For, Theban; Stat. 2. Especially, for, Carthaginian; Stat.: Virg.: Ov.

PHŒNICĒUS, or PHŒNICĒUS, a, um. For Punicus, Phœnician; afterwards, Carthaginian; Pœnicium pomum, Ov., a pomegranate.

PHŒNIX, icis. I. See PHŒNICĒ. II. The son of Amyntar, a friend of Peleus, and companion of Achilles in the Trojan war; Cic.: Propert.: Ov. III. A river of Thessaly; Lucan.

PHŒDŒ, es. f. I. A mountain of Arcadia; Ov.: Stat.: Lucan. II. Also another in Thessaly; Stat. Hence, Phœdœticus, a, um.

PHŒBUS, i. The name of a centaur; Lucan.: Virg.

PHŒBUS, antis. I. A Trojan, father of Ilioneus; Hom. II. 14, 490; the same person is perhaps meant, Virg. Æn. 5, 842. II. Another; Ov.

PHORCYS, i. A son of Neptune or of Pontus, by the Earth, father of the Gorgones and of the Grææ; Cic.: Lucan.: Virg. Hence, adj., Phorcynis; Phorcis, or Phorcys.

PHORMIO, ónis. I. A very witty parasite in a comedy of Terence, which is from him called Phormio. II. A Peripatetic philosopher at Ephesus; Cic.

PHŒRŒNEUS (trissyll.), òi and òos. An ancient king of Argos; Stat. Hence, adj., Phoroneus, a, um; Phorónis.

PHŒRĀTES, or PHŒRHATES, æ. A king of Parthia and Persia; Justin.: Hor.

PHRYACES, æ. Perhaps, A king or general of the Getæ; Ov.

PHRYGIA, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Plin.: Hor.: Liv. Hence, adj., Phrygiānus, a, um; Phrygius, a, um; Phryx.

PHRYNE, es. I. A certain prostitute residing at Athens in the time of Alexander the Great; Propert.: Val. Max. II. A Roman female; Hor. III. Another; Tibull.

PHRYXUS, i. A son of Athamas and Nephele. The story of his flight on the golden ram is well known; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., Phryxēus, a, um; Phryxiānus, a, um.

PHŒTHIA, æ. A town of Thessaly, birthplace of Achilles; Virg. Hence, adj., Phthias; Phthiōta (tes); Phthiōtis; Phthiōticus, a, um; Phthius, a, um.

PHŒTUS, untis. f. A promontory and town of Cyrenaica; Plin.: Lucan.

PHYLĀCĒ, es. f. A town of Magnesia in Thessaly, where Phylacus (who was a son of Phylacus), and, after him, his son Protesilaus, reigned. Hence, perhaps, and partly from Phylacus, adj., Phylacēis; Phylacēus, a, um; Phylacides, or Phyllacides.

PHYLE, es. f. A fortress in Attica; Nep.: Justin.

PHYLLĒIS, idis. f. Of a town in Thessaly, perhaps Phylle, or Phyllus. Thus also, Phyllēus, a, um.

PHYLLIS, Idis and Idos. I. Daughter of Sithon, king of Thrace; Ov. II. A fictitious name of a girl; Virg.: Hor.

PICANUS, i. m. A mountain near Picentia; Sil.

PICENTIA, æ. A town of Lower Italy; Sil. Hence, adj., Picentinus, a, um.

PICENUM, i. A country of Italy; Cæs., &c. Hence, adj., Picenus; Picentinus, a, um.

PICTĀVI, òrum. A people of Gaul. Hence, adj., Pictaviānus, a, um.

PICŒNES, um. i. q. Pictavi; Cæs.: Hirt.: Lucan.

PICTOR, óris. A surname of the Fabian family.

PICUS, i. Son of Saturn, father of Latinus, husband of Canens, and king of the Aborigines in Italy; he was changed into a woodpecker; Ov.: Virg.: Juv.

PIERIA, æ. A country of Macedonia, towards Thessaly; Liv. Hence, adj., Piericus, a, um; Pierius, a, um.

PIERIDES, um. I. The nine daughters of Pierus (os), a Macedonian, and Enippe, who sang with the Muses for a wacer, which they lost, and were changed into magpies. II. The nine Muses; Ov., &c.; but it is not known why they were so called: some say from Pieria in Macedonia; others, from mount Pierus in Thessaly; others, from Pierius, son of Apollo. Hence, Pierides, for, *Poems*; Hor.

PIERUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Muses, poetic*; Ov.: Hor. II. See **PIERIA**.

PIERUS (os), i. See **PIERIDES**.

PILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PIMPLA, æ. f. (as is generally supposed) A mountain or place, fountain, &c., of Bœotia, near mount Helicon. This word and those derived from it are used only with reference to the Muses. Hence, adj., Pimplēis; Pimplus, or Pimplæus, or Piplēus, a, um; Pimplas, or Pimplas.

PINARIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PINDĀRUS, i. A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Bœotia; Hor.

PINDENISSUS (um), i. A town of Cilicia; Cic.

PINDUS (os), i. A high mountain or chain of mountains which separates Thessaly from Epirus and Macedonia; Virg.: Ov.

PIREÆUS (trissyll.), or PIREUS, i. and PIREUM, i. One of the ports of Athens; Cic.: Ov.: Catull.

PIRENE, es. f. A fountain in or near Corinth; Plaut. Hence, adj., Pirenis.

PIRITHOUS, or PERITHOUS, i. A native of Larissa, son of Ixion (according to others he was a son of Jupiter by Dia), king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia. The story of his descent into the infernal regions with Theseus is well known; Ov.: Hor.: Mart.

PIRUSÆ, òrum. A people of Illyria; Cæs.: Liv.: Vell.

PISA, æ. I. A town of Elis, where the Olympic games were held; Virg.: Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Piseus, a, um. II. Piseæ, òrum. A town of Etruria, hodie Pisa; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Pisanus, a, um.

PISAURUM, i. A town of Umbria; Cæs.: Catull.: Cic.

PISIDA, æ. A mountainous country of Asia; Liv.: hence, Piside, The inhabitants.

PISISTRĀTUS, i. A prince (tyrannus) or sovereign of Athens, father of Hippias and Hipparchus; Cic.: Justin.: Gell.: Phædr. Hence, adj., Pistratrides.

PISO, ónis. A surname of the Calpurnian family.

PITĀNE, es. or PITANA, æ. A town of Æolia; Ov. Hence, adj., Pitaneus, a, um.

PITHECŪSA, æ. or PITHECŪSE, ærum. An island near Cumæ in Italy; Liv.: Ov.

PITTÆCUS (os), i. A philosopher of Mitylene, one of the seven sages; Cic.: Juv.: Nep.

PITTHEUS (dissyll.), ei and eos. Son of Pelops, king of Trœzen and father of Æthra; Ov. Hence, adj., Pitthæus; Pitthæus, a, um.

PLACENTIA, æ. A town of Gallia Cispadane, hodie Placenza; Liv.: Vell.: Sil. Hence, adj., Placentinus, a, um.

PLANASIA, æ. An island in the Ligurian sea, near Italy; Tac.: Varr.

PLANCIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Planciānus, a, um.

PLATÆE, ærum. A town of Bœotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians; Cic.: Nep.: Justin. Hence, adj., Plataeensis, e; Platæus, a, um.

PLATO (on), onis. A celebrated philosopher of Athens, disciple of Socrates; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Platonius, a, um.

PLAUTIUS, or PLOTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Plautiānus, a, um.

PLAUTUS, M. Accius. A celebrated writer of comedies; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Plautinus, a, um.

PLEIAS (trisyll.) or PLEIAS (dissyll.), or PLIAS, ædis. f. Plur. PLEIADAS. Seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione, changed into a constellation; Ov.

PLEIÖNE (quadrisyll.), es. Mother of the Pleiades, wife of Atlas, and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; Ov.

PLEMNÛRIUM, i. A promontory near Syracuse; Virg.

PLEURON, onis. A town of Ætolia; Stat.: Ov. Hence, adj., Pleuronius, a, um.

PLINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Pliniānus, a, um.

PLISTHÈNES. I. Said by some to have been the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Hence, adj., Plisthenides; Plisthénus, a, um; or Ovid. II. A son of Thyestes, before whom Atreus served him up as food; Sen.

PLUTO (on), onis. A brother of Jupiter and Neptune, husband of Proserpina, and king of the infernal regions; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Plutonium, a, um.

PŒDALIUS, i. A son of Æsculapius, brother of Machaon, and a celebrated physician; Ov.

PŒAS, antis. The father of Philoctetes; Ov. Hence, adj., Pœantiades; Pœantius, a, um.

PŒNICUS, a, um. See PHŒNICUS.

PŒNUS, a, um. Carthaginian (prop., Phœnician, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians; Virg.: Propert.: Stat.: Hor.: Liv. Hence, adj., Pœnius, a, um.

PŒLËMO (on), onis. I. An Athenian philosopher, disciple of Xenocrates, and preceptor of Zeno; Val. Max.: Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Pœlëmonëus, a, um. II. A king of Pontus; Suet. Hence, adj., Pœlëmoniācus, a, um.

PŒLITES, æ. A son of Priam; Virg.

PŒLLA (for Paula), æ. A Roman female name.

PŒLLENTIA, æ. The name of several towns; Plin., &c. PŒLLIO, onis. A Roman surname.

PŒLIX, ædis. Son of Tyndarus and Leda, native of Sparta, and brother of Castor, Helen, and Clytemnestra; Cic.: Hor.: Mart.

PŒLYBIUS, i. I. A celebrated Greek writer; Cic. II. A freedman of Augustus; Suet.

PŒLYBUS, i. I. A king of Corinth, who with his wife brought up Œdipus; Stat. II. One of the suitors of Penelope; Ov.

PŒLYCLËTUS, i. A celebrated statuary and artist in bas-relief; Cic.: Mart.

PŒLYCRATES, is. A very prosperous prince (tyrannus) of Samos, who however died very miserably; Cic.: Suet.: Val. Max.

PŒLYDAMAS, antis. A Trojan, son of Pantheus, and companion of Hector; Ov.; Sil., who both use the first syll. long, for the sake of the metre.

PŒLYDORUS, i. A son of Priam, who was intrusted to the care of Polymnestor king of Thrace, but was killed by him; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Polydorëus, a, um.

PŒLYGNŒTUS, i. A native of Thasus, celebrated as a painter at Athens; Cic.

PŒLYMNIA, æ. One of the nine Muses; Hor.: Virg.

PŒLYPIDUS, i. A soothsayer, native of Corinth; Cic.

PŒLYMNËSTOR, and PŒLYNËSTOR, onis. A king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Ilione, who killed Polydorus; Ov.

PŒLYNICES, is. Son of Œdipus, who died in single combat with his brother Eteocles, when fighting with him for the kingdom of Thebes; Stat.

PŒLYPHËMUS (os), i. One of the Cyclopes in Sicily. Ulysses very narrowly escaped being killed by him; Virg.: Ov.

PŒLYXËNA, æ. or POLYXENE, es. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba; Ov.

PŒLYXO, us. f. An old female soothsayer of Lemnos; Stat.: Val. Fl.

PŒMËTIA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv.: named Sinuessa Pometia; id.: called also, Pometii, ðrum; Virg.

Hence, adj., Pometinus, a, um; from which some suppose Pometius (Pomptinus), a, um, to be formed.

PŒMŒNA, æ. The goddess of fruit; Ov.: Varr. Hence, adj., Pomonālis, e.

PŒMPEII, ðrum. A town of Campania; Liv.

PŒMPEIUS (quadrisyll.), or commonly, PŒMPEIUS (trisyll.), a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Pompeiānus, a, um.

PŒMPILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A family name. Hence, adj., Pompiliānus, a, um.

PŒMŒONIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Pomponiānus, a, um.

PŒNTIA, æ. An island of the Tuscan sea, near Latium; Suet.: Liv.

PŒNTINUS, or PŒMTINUS (Pomptinus), a, um. Denotes a country in Latium; Plin.: Mart.: Liv.: Lucan. Those who write Pomtinus (Pomptinus), derive it from Pometia; those who write Pontinus, from a town Pontia.

PŒNTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PŒNTUS, i. The Black Sea, otherwise called Pontus Euxinus; Cic.: Plin.: Val. Fl. Hence, I. All the country round about the Black Sea; Cic.: Ov. II. Particularly, A district of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, between Bithynia and Armenia; Virg.: Cic. Hence, adj., Ponticus, a, um.

PŒPILLIUS, or PŒPILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PŒPLICŒLA, æ. A surname of Valerius; it afterwards became Publicola.

PŒPPEUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PŒPŒLŒNIA, æ. A town of Etruria; Virg.

PŒRCIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PŒRPHÛRŒON, onis. One of the giants; Hor.: Mart.

PŒRSËNA, or PŒRSËNNA, æ. A king of Etruria, who endeavoured to reinstate the Tarquins; Liv.: Virg.

PŒRTŒNUS, or PŒRTŒMŒNUS, i. The name of a sea-deity, otherwise called Palæmon; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Portunālis, or, Portumālis, e.

PŒSŒDŒNIUS, i. A Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, disciple of Panætius and tutor of Cicero; Cic.

PŒSTŒMIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Postumiānus, a, um.

PŒTTITIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Pottitiānus, a, um.

PŒTNIE, ærum. An ancient town or village near Thebes in Bœotia; Plin. Hence, adj., Pœtnias.

PŒRENËSTE, is. n. A town of Latium, celebrated for its roses, nuts, and especially for a temple of Fortune with an oracle; Propert.: Suet.: Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Pœrenëstinus, a, um.

PŒRMIUS, a, um. Præmian; vinum, a kind of excellent wine from the neighbourhood of Smyrna; Plin.

PŒRAXIËLES, is. A celebrated Greek statuary; Cic. Hence, adj., Praxitelius, or Praxitelëus, a, um.

PŒRILIUS lacus. A lake of Etruria, hodie Lago di Castiglione; Cic.

PŒRIAMUS, i. I. Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, and several others; he survived the capture of Troy, and was killed by Pyrrhus, son of Achilles; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Priamëus; Priamëus, a, um; Priamides. II. Son of Polites, and grandson of the above-named Priam; Virg.

PŒRIPUS, i. A certain obscene deity, worshipped principally at Lampsacus; Ov.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Præpëus, a, um.

PŒRIENE, es. f. A maritime town of Ionia, birthplace of Bias; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Prienëus, a, um; Prienensis, e; Prieneus (trisyll.).

PŒRISCUS, i. A surname of two poets; Ov.: Suet.

PŒRIPŒNIUM, i. A town of Latium, hodie Piperno; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Prærienas.

PŒRŒCAS (a), æ. A king of Alba; Virg.: Ov.: Liv.

PŒROLES, is and i. A descendant of Hercules, son of Aristodemus by Argia, and brother of Eurysthenes; Cic.: Nep.

PŒROGNE, or PŒROGNE, es. Daughter of Pandion king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus king of Thrace; she was changed into a swallow; Ov.

PŒROCERIS, idis. Daughter of Erectheus king of Athens, and wife of Cephalus; Ov.: Virg.

PŒROCŒRUSTES, æ. m. Son of Neptune, a noted robber who dwelt in Attica; Ov.

PŒROCŒLEIUS, i. A freedman of Augustus; Plin.: probably the one mentioned, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5.

PŒROCŒLUS, i. The name of several persons. Hence, adj., Proculiānus, or Proculëiānus, a, um.

PŒRODICUS, i. A Greek philosopher, native of Cea, teacher of rhetoric, tutor of Euripides, and, together with Xenophon, author of the celebrated fable of the choice of Hercules. Hence, adj., Prodicus, a, um.

PŒRËTUS, i. A son of Abas and Oœalea; he sent Belleophon to Jobates, king of Lycia, with a letter ordering his death; Ov. Hence, adj., Prætris.

PŒRŒMËTHEUS (trisyll.), ei and eos. A son of Iapetus

by Clymene, brother of Atlas and Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion; his story is well known; Cic.: *ov.* Virg. Hence, adj. Promethēus, a, um; Promethides.

PRŌPERTIUS, *i.* Sext. Aurelius Propertius, a Roman poet, native of Umbria, and cotemporary with Ovid: *ov.*: *Plin.*

PRŌPONTIS, *idis* and *Idos*. The Propontis, hodie *Mar de Marmara*, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus; *Liv.*: *Catull.*: *ov.*

PRŌSELENUS, *i.* Older than the moon. A name assumed by the Arcadians; *Virg.*

PROSERPINA, *æ*. Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, and wife of Pluto: Cic.: *ov.*: *Virg.*: *Hor.*

PRŌTAGŌRAS, *æ*. A philosopher and sophist at Athens, a native of Abdera in Thrace; *Cic.*

PRŌTESILĀUS, *i.* A son of Iphichus and Diomedea, brother of Podarces, and husband of Laodamia; he was the first Greek who perished before Troy; *ov.*: *Propert.*

PRŌTEUS (dissyll.). A sea-deity who kept the sea-calves of Neptune; he could transform himself into various shapes; *Virg.*: *Hor.*: *ov.*: *Sil.*

PRŌTŌGĒNES, *is*. A celebrated painter of Canus in Caria; *Cic.*

PRŌSĪAS, *æ*. A king of Bithynia, who received Hannibal when he fled to him, but delivered him to the Romans, or at least caused him to fall into their hands; *Cic.*: *Nep.*: *Liv.*

PSEUDŌPHILIPPUS, *i.* A false or pretended Philip; *Cic.*: *Vell.*: *Flor.*: *Val. Max.*

PSŌPHIS, *idis*. A town of Arcadia; *ov.*: *Stat.*

PRŌLEON (um), *i.* A town of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa; *Liv.*: *Lucan.*

PRŌLEMĒUS, *i.* I. The first king of Egypt after the death of Alexander; each of his successors had this name Ptolemæus; *Lucan.* Hence, adj., Ptolemæus, a, um; Ptolemæus, a, um. II. A Greek mathematician; *Tac.*: *Suet.* III. A king of Mauritania; *Tac.*

PUBLICIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Publicianus, a, um.

PUBLICŌLA, *æ*. See POPLICOLA.

PUBLICIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PUBLICUS, *i.* A Roman prænomen, usually written P. Hence, adj., Publicianus, a, um.

PUNICĀNUS, a, um. Carthaginian, after the manner of the Carthaginians; *Cic.*: *Val. Max.*

PUNICŪS, a, um. Phœnician, or Carthaginian; *ov.* PUNICUS, a, um. I. Phœnician; *Virg.* II. Punic, or Carthaginian; *ov.*

PUNUS, a, um; e. g. Punior, more of a Carthaginian; *Plaut.*

PUPINIUS, a, um. Of a part of Tusculum near Laticium; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Pupiniensis, e.

PŪPIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PŪTEŌLI, *ōrum*. A town on the coast of Campania, hodie Puzzuolo; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Puteolanus, a, um.

PYDNA, *æ*. A town of Pieria in Macedonia; *Liv.*: *Nep.*: *Justin.* Hence, adj., Pydneus, a, um; Pydnenis, e.

PYGMĀLION, *ōnis*. Brother of Dido, and king of Tyre and Sidon; *Virg.* Hence, adj., Pygmalionæus, a, um. I. Sidonian, *Sil.* 2. Carthaginian; *Sil.*

PŪLĀDES, *æ* and *is*. Son of Strophichus king of Phocis, and a very firm friend of Orestes; *Cic.*: *ov.*

PŪLUS (os), *i.* f. The name of three towns in Peloponnesus, in each of which Nestor is said to have been born. Hence, adj., Pylus, a, um.

PŪRAMUS, *i.* A youth of Babylon who fled thence with his mistress Thïsbe; *ov.* Hence, adj., Pyramæus, a, um.

PŪRENE, *es*. Mother of Cycnus by Mars; she was buried on the Pyrenees; *Sil.* Hence, *i.* The Pyrenean mountains, the Pyrenees; *Sil.*: *Lucan.*: *Tibull.*

II. For, Spain; *Sil.* Hence, adj., Pyrenæus, a, um.

PYRGI, *ōrum*. A town of Etruria; *Virg.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Pyrgensis, e.

PYRRHA, *æ*, and PYRRHE, *es*. f. Daughter of Epimetheus by Pandora, and wife of Deucalion; *ov.*: *Sen.* Hence, adj., Pyrrhaus, a, um.

PYRRHO, *ōnis*. m. A philosopher of Elis, who doubted concerning every thing; *Cic.* Hence, adj., Pyrrhonianus (neus), a, um.

PYRRHUS, *i.* The son of Achilles, called also Neoptolemus; *Virg.*

PŪTHĀGŌRAS, *æ*. A celebrated philosopher, prior to Socrates; *ov.*: *Justin.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Pythagoræus, a, um; Pythagoricus, a, um.

PŪTHO, *us*. f. The town Delphi on Parnassus in Phocis; *Lucan.* Hence, adj., Pythicus, a, um; Pythius, a, um.

PŪTHON, *ōnis*. m. A serpent killed by Apollo; *ov.*: *Lucan.*

Q.

QUINTILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Quintilianus, a, um.

QUINTIUS, or QUINCIVS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Quintianus (Quinct.), a, um.

QUINIVS, a, um. (according to *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 9, i. q. *Bellorum potens, ab hasta, quam Sabini curim vocant*) I. Subst. The hurler of the lance, the powerful in war, the warlike; hence, II. A name given, I. To Romulus; also to Romulus and Remus (gemini Quirini, *Juv.*) 2. To Janus. 3. To Antony. 4. To Augustus.

III. Adj. For Quirinalis.—Hence, adj., Quirinalis, e; e. g. collis, one of the seven hills of Rome.

QUIRIS, *itis*. I. Properly, A native of Cures; *Virg.* II. A Roman, a Roman citizen; *citizen*, as opposed to *soldier*; *Hor.*, &c.

R.

RACILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

RAMNES, *ium*. and RAMNENSES, *ium*. The name of one of the three centuries of knights established by Romulus; *Liv.*: hence, *Ramnenses*, for *Knights*; *Hor.*

RĀVENNA, *æ*. A town of Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic sea; *Cæs.*: *Sil.* Hence, adj., Ravennas; *Ravennatensis*, e.

REĀTE, *es*. f. A town of the Sabines in Italy, or a lake (palus), hodie Rieti; *Sil.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Reatinus, a, um.

RĒGILLUS (um), *i.* A town of the Sabines in Italy, near which was a lake called lacus Regillus; *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., Regillensis, e; Regillanus, a, um.

RĒGIUM, or REGIUM LEPIDI. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie Reggio; *Cic.* Hence, adj., Regiensis, e.

RĒGLUS, *i.* A surname of the Attilian family at Rome.

RĒMI, or RHEMI, *ōrum*. A people of Gallia Belgica, near the modern Rheims; *Cæs.*

REMMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

RĒMŪLUS, *i.* I. A king of Alba; *ov.* II. *i.* q. Remus; *Virg.* III. Another; *Virg.*: *Sil.*

RĒMUS, *i.* The brother of Romulus the first king of Rome; *Liv.*

REX, *gis*. A surname of the Marcian family; also one Rupilius Rex is mentioned in *Horace*.

RHĀDĀMANTIS (os), *i.* A native of Crete, son of Jupiter by Europa, and brother of Minos and Sarpedon; on account of his justice the poets have made him judge of the infernal regions; *Virg.*: *ov.*

RHĒTIA, or RHETIA, or RĒTIA, *æ*. A country on the Alps; *Vell.*: *Suet.* Hence, adj., Rheticus, or Reticus (also Rheticus), a, um; Rhætus (Rætus, Retus), a, um.

RHĀNNUS, *untis*. A town or place in Attica, where was a celebrated statue of the goddess Nemesis; *Lucan.* Hence, adj., Rhamnūsis, *idis*; Rhamnūsius, a, um.

RHĒA, also RHĪA, *æ*. I. Otherwise called Cybele, or Ops, daughter of Uranus and the Earth, sister of the Titans, wife of her brother Saturn, and mother of the gods; *ov.*: *Stat.* II. Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus; *Liv.*

RHEGIUM (on), *i.* A town of the Bruttii, at the southern extremity of Italy; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, Rhegius, a, um.

RHĒNUS, *i.* m. The river Rhine; *Virg.*: *ov.*: used also adjective; *Hor.*: also, Rhenus, an image of the Rhine; *Mart.* Hence, adj., Rhenānus, a, um.

RHĒSUS, *i.* A king of Thrace who came to assist the Trojans, but was killed by Ulysses and Diomedes; *Virg.*: *ov.*

RHINTON, *ōnis*. A Greek dramatic poet; *Cic.* Hence, adj., Rhintonicus, a, um.

RHIŌN (um), *i.* A strait between the Ionian sea and the Corinthian gulf; *Liv.*

RHĪPĒUS, or RHĪPHEUS, also RHĪPHEUS, and RHĪPEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a certain country in the remotest part of Sarmatia, or Scythia, or the North; *Virg.*

RHŌDŌPE, *es*. A high mountain or chain of mountains in Thrace; *ov.* Hence, adj., Rhodopæus, a, um; Rhodopæus, a, um.

RHŌDOS (us) *i.* f. An island (with a city of the same name) off the coast of Asia; *Liv.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., Rhodius, a, um.

RHŌTEUM, *i.* A town and promontory of Troas; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., Rhetæus (and contr. Rhetæus), a, um; Rhetiensis, e.

RHÆTUS, or RHÆCUS, a, um. I. One of the giants; Hor. II. A certain centaur; Ov.: Virg. III. A king of the Marsi; Virg.

RŌMA, æ. The city Rome; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Romānus, a, um; whence also, Romanienſis, e; Romānulus, a, um.

RŌMŪLUS, i. Son of Ilia or Rhea Sylvia, and founder of Rome; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Romulāris, e; Romulēnsis, e; Romulēus (and lus), a, um; Romulides.

ROSCITUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Rosciānus, a, um.

RĒFICO (on), ōnis, m. A river near Ravenna in Italy; Cic.: Lucan.

RĒDĪE, ārum. A town of Calabria, birthplace of the poet Ennius; Sil. Hence, adj., Rudinus, a, um; Rudius, a, um; Rodinus, a, um.

RĒFRĒ, ārum. A town of Campania; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Rufranus, a, um.

RĒFILICUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

RĒTILIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Rutiliānus, a, um.

RĒTŪLUS, a, um. I. Subst. A Rutulian; Virg.: Liv. The Rutuli were a people of old Latium, whose chief town was Ardea. II. Adj. Rutulian; Virg.

S.

SĀBA, æ. A town of Arabia Felix; the neighbouring country abounded in frankincense. Hence, adj., Sabæus, a, um, Sabæan, and sometimes, Arabian (of Arabia Felix); Virg.

SABATA (Sabb.), ōrum. A maritime town in Liguria. Hence, adj., Sabatius, a, um; Brut. in Cic. Ep.

SĀBĀTE, es, f. A town and lake of Etruria. Hence, Sabatinus, a, um; Colum.: Liv.: Sabatius, a, um; Sil.

SĀBĀZIUS, or SABADIUS, or SABACIUS, i. A name of Bacchus; Cic.

SĀBELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of Sabinus) I. Samnite, because the Samnites were descended from the Sabines; Liv.: Virg.: Hor. II. Sabine, as some suppose; Virg.—Hence, adj., Sabellicus, a, um.

SĀBINUS, a, um. I. Sabine, of or belonging to the Sabines (Sabinii), a people near Latium. II. A Roman surname; whence the adj. Sabinianus, a, um.

SĀCĒ, ārum. A people of Asia, far beyond the Caspian sea; Catull.: Plin.

SĀCRĀNI, ōrum. Perhaps, A people or inhabitants of a city of Latium. Hence, adj., Sacranus, a, um; Virg.

SĀGĀRI, is. A river of Phrygia and Bithynia; Ov.: called also, Sangarius; Liv. Hence, adj., Sagartius.

SAGRA, æ. A river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the Brutii, celebrated for a battle between the people of Croton and the Locrians, Cic.

SĀGUNTUS (os), and SĀGUNTUM, i. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis; Liv.: Sil.: Flor. Hence, adj., Saguntinus, a, um.

SĀLĀMIS (min), inis, and SALAMĪNA, æ. I. An island and town in the Sinus Saronicus; Ov.: Cic.: Hor. II. Salamis is also a town of Cyprus, built by Teucer, the son of Telamon; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Salaminus, a, um.

SĀLĀPIA, æ. A town of Apulia; Liv. Hence, adj., Salapinus, a, um; Salapitanus, a, um.

SĀLEIUS BASSUS. An excellent but poor poet in the time of Domitian; Juv.: Quint.

SĀLENTĪNI (Sall.), ōrum. A people on the coast of Calabria; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Salentinus, a, um.

SĀLERNUM, i. A town of the Picentini in Italy, hodie Salerno; Liv.: Hor.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Salernitanus, a, um.

SĀLUSTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sallustianus, a, um.

SĀLLUVII, and SĀLVI, ōrum, or SĀLYES, um. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; Liv.: Flor.: Plin.

SĀLLŌNEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos. A son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, Athamas, &c., and father of Tyro; he tried to imitate the thunder and lightning of Jupiter; Virg. Hence, adj., Salmonis.

SĀLO, ōnis. A river of Hispan. Tarracon.; Mart.

SĀLŌNA, æ. and SALONE, ārum. A town of Dalmatia; Cæs.: Lucan.: Hirt.

SĀME, es, f. I. An island of the Ionian sea; Liv. Ov.: Sil. II. The chief town of Cephallenia; Liv. Hence, adj., Samæus, a, um.

SĀMNIUM, i. A country of Italy; Liv.: Flor. Hence, adj., Samnis; or, Samnitis, c; Samniticus, a, um.

SĀMOS (us), i. f. I. An island of the Ægean sea, over against Ephesus; Hor.: Liv. Juno received divine honours there. Hence, adj., Samius, a, um. II. With the epithet Thracia, i. e. Thracica, The island Samothrace; Virg.: Ov.

SĀMŌTHRĀCĒ, cs. and SAMŌTHRĀCĀ, æ, f. An island of

the Ægean sea, near Thrace; Liv.: Plin.: called also Samothracia; Virg. Hence, adj. Samothracian, a, um; Samothracenus, a, um; Samothrax.

SĀNTŌNES, um, and SĀNTŌNI, ōrum. The people of Saintone; Lucan.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Santonicus, a, um. SĀPΦO, us, f. A lyric poetess of the island Lesbos; Ov.: Hor. Hence, adj., Sapphicus, a, um.

SĀRDĀNĀPĀLUS, i. The last king of Assyria; Cic.: Juv.: Ov.: hence, fig., A voluptuous person; Mart.

SĀRDĪNA, æ. An island near Italy; Cic.: Mart. Hence, adj., Sardinianus, a, um; Sardinienſis, e; Sardinus, a, um; Sardōnis, a, um; Sardōus, a, um; Sardus, a, um.

SĀRDIS, is, f. and more frequently plural, SARDES, or SARDEIS, um. The chief town of Lydia; Hor.: Cic.: Nep. Hence, adj., Sardius, a, um; Sardiānus, a, um.

SĀRMĀTA, æ, m. A Sarmatian; Lucan.: Juv. Plur. SĀRMĀTĒ, The Sarmatians, inhabitants of Sarmatia; Plin. Hence, I. Sarmatia, æ. Their country. II. Adj., Sarmaticus, a, um.

SĀRĒDON, ōnis. A son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos and Rhadamanthus; Virg.: Ov. SĀRRA, or SARA, æ. The old name of Tyre in Phœnicia; Plaut. Hence, adj., Sarrānus, a, um. I. Tyrian; Virg.: Juv.: Sil. II. Carthaginian; Sil.

SĀRSĪNA, æ. A town of Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus; Mart.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sarsinas.

SĀRUS (os), i. A river of Cilicia; Liv.

SĀSON, or SASSON, ōnis, m. A small island of the Ionian sea; Lucan.: Sil.

SĀSSIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀTĪCŪLA, æ. A town of Samnium; Liv. Hence, adj., Saticulanus, a, um; Saticulus, a, um.

SĀTRĪCUM, i. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv.: Flor. Hence, adj., Satricānus, a, um.

SĀTRĒIĀNUS, a, um; e. g. caballus, Hor., probably refers to a country; but to what country is uncertain.

SĀTURNUS, i. Son of Uranus and Terra, husband of Ops or Rhea, and father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Juno, &c.; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj. I. Saturnian, a, um; e. g. tellus, i. e. Italy, Virg.: Saturnia, sc. colonia, A town of Etruria; Liv.: whence, adj., Saturninus, a, um. II. Saturnālis, e; e. g. Saturnalia, sc. solennia, or festa; Cic.: whence, adj., Saturnālicus (tius), a, um. III. Saturnīgēna, A son or daughter of Saturn; Sidon.

SĀVO, ōnis, m. I. A river of Campania; Stat.: Plin. II. A town of Etruria; Liv.

SĀURŌMĀTES (a), æ. A Sarmatian; Ov.: Mart.

SĀURŌMĀTIS, idis. Sarmatia; Plin.: Mela.

SĀXA, æ, m. A Roman surname.

SĀCVŌLA, æ. An epithet of the Mucian family.

SĀCĀMĀNDER, dri. A river of Mysia and Troas; Catull.: Hor.

SĀNTĪNIUS, or SCĀTINIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀNTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Scantiānus, a, um.

SĀPTIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Scaptia, a town of Latium; Sil.: Liv. II. Adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀURCUS, i. A surname of some Roman families, as, the Æmilian, Aurelian, &c.

SĀCĒPSIS, is. A town of Mysia. Hence, adj., Scēpsius, a, um; Cic.

SĀCHENEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. Father of Atalanta and Clymenus. Hence, adj., Schœnēis; Schēnis; Schēnēus, a, um.

SĀCĪTHOS (us), i. An island of the Ægean sea; Liv.: Val. Fl.

SĀCĪPIO, ōnis. A surname of the celebrated Cornelian family. Hence, adj., Scipiādes (a); Scipiōnārius, a, um.

SĀCRĪBŌNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Scriboniānus, a, um.

SĀCLĀCĒON (um), and SCYLLACĒON (um), i. A town of the Brutii in Lower Italy; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Scyllacēus, a, um.

SĀCVLLA, æ. I. A rock in the territory of the Brutii in Lower Italy, projecting into the sea over against the whirlpool Charybdis; Virg. II. The daughter of Phorcus, said to have been changed into the above-mentioned rock; Ov. III. Daughter of Nisus king of Megara.—Hence, adj., Scyllæus, a, um.

SĀCVROS (us), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Scyrēis; Scyrēticus, a, um; Scyras; Scyrus, a, um; Scyrilus, a, um; Scyrus, a, um.

SĀCVTHA (en), æ. A Scythian; Cic.: Hor. Also, adj., Scythian; Sen. Hence, subst., Scythia. The country of the Scythians; Justin.: Ov.: and adj., Scythicus, a, um; Scythis.

SĒBETHOS (us), and SĒBETOS (us), m. A small river of Campania; Stat. Hence, adj., Sebēthis.

SĒLETĀNIA, æ. A district of Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, adj., Sēdētānus, a, um.

SĒGESTA, æ. A town of Sicily; Cic.: otherwise called Acesta; Virg. Hence, adj., Segestānus, a, um; Segestēnsis, e.

SĒGUSĀNI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.: called also Sebusiani; Cic.

SEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sēiānus, a, um.

SĒLEUCĪA (ēa), æ. The name of several towns; viz. in Mesopotamia, Elymais, Psidia, Cilicia, Lydia, Syria, Palestine; Plin., &c. Hence, adj., Sēleucēnsis, e; Sēleucēnus, a, um; Sēlucīānus, a, um.

SĒLINUS, untis. A maritime town of Sicily; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sēlinuntius, a, um; Sēlinusius, a, um.

SĒMĒLE, es, and SĒMĒLA, æ. Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and mother of Bacchus; Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Sēmēliūs (contr. ēus), a, um.

SĒMĪRĀMIS, is and Idis. Wife of Ninus, queen of Assyria and bulder of Babylon; Ov.: Juv. Hence, adj., Sēmīrāmius, a, um.

SĒMPRŌNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sēmprōniānus, a, um.

SĒNA, æ. A town of Umbria; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sēnsēnsis, e.

SĒNĒCA, æ. A surname of the Annaean family.

SĒNŌNES, um. A people of Gallia Lugdunēnsis, near the modern Sens; Cæs.: Stat.: Sil.

SENTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĒPLASIA, sc. via, or platea. A street at Capua where unguents were sold; Cic.

SĒPTIMIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĒRES, um. A people in the interior of Asia, in or near China; Virg.: Ov.: Hor. Hence, adj., Sērcius, a, um.

SĒRĀNUS, or SERRĀNUS, i. A Roman surname.

SĒRAPIO (on), ōnis. The name of several persons; Cic.: Cæs.: Plin.

SĒRĀPIS, is and Idis. An Egyptian god, otherwise called Apis and Osiris; Plin.

SĒRGIUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sērgiānus, a, um.

SĒRIPHUS (us), i. One of the Cyclades; Cic. Hence, adj., Sēriphus, a, um.

SĒRTŌRIUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sērtōriānus, a, um.

SĒRVLIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sērviliānus, a, um.

SĒRVIVS, i. A Roman prænomen; especially of the Sulpician family. Hence, adj., Sērvivānus, a, um.

SĒSŌSTRIS, is and Idis. An ancient king of Egypt. Tac.: Lucan.

SĒSTOS (us), i. f. A town of Thrace on the Hellespont, over against Abydos; Liv.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Sēstianus, a, um; Sēstias; Sēstus, a, um.

SĒTĀBIS (Sæt.), is. A town of Hispania Tarraconēnsis. Hence, adj., Sētabitiānus (Sæt.), a, um.

SĒTIA, æ. A town of Latium novum, birthplace of Valerius Flaccus, and celebrated for its wine; Mart.: Sil.: Liv. Hence, adj., Sētinus, a, um.

SĒVĒRUS, i. The surname of several persons. Hence, adj., Sēverianus, a, um.

SĒXTILIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sēxtiliānus, a, um.

SĒXTIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sēxtiānus, a, um.

SĒBYLLA, æ. An ancient prophetess and priestess of Apollo. There were ten celebrated Sibyls, the most noted of whom is that of Cumæ; Virg. Hence, adj., Sēbyllinus, a, um.

SĒCAMBER (brus), bra, brum. Sicambrian, a Sicambrian; Hor.: Suet. The Sicambri were a people of Germany, who afterwards crossed over into Gaul.

SĒCĀNI, ōrum. A people of Spain, who afterwards settled in Sicily; Virg. Hence, subst., Sēcānia, Sicily; Ov.: whence adj., Sēcānius, a, um; Sēcānis; Sēcānus; Sēcānus, and Sēcānus, a, um.

SĒCĒLIS, Idis. Sicilian; Virg.: Ov.

SĒCHEUS (Sych.), i. The husband of Dido; Virg.: Ov. SICILIA, æ. The island Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Sēciliēnsis, e; Sēculus, a, um.

SĒCYON, ōnis. A town of Achaia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Sēcyōnius, a, um.

SĒDA, æ. A town of Pamphylia; Liv.: Cic.

SĒDICIŌNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the town Teanum Sidicinum in Campania; Virg.: Sil.: Liv.

SĒIDON, ōnis and ōnis. A town of Phœnicia; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sēidonicus, a, um; Sēidonis; Sēidonius, a, um.

SĒIGUM, i. An ancient town and promontory of Troas; Cic. Hence, adj., Sēigētus (and contr. -eus), a, um.

SĒIGNIA, æ. A town of the Volsci, noted for its harsh wine; Liv. Hence, adj., Sēigninus, a, um.

SĒILA, æ. A forest of the Bruttii in Italy; Cic.: Virg.

SĒILANUS, i. A surname of the Junian family. Hence, adj., Sēilānius, a, um.

SĒILĀRUS, i. m. A river of Lucania; Virg.: Sil.: called also Siler; Lucan.

SĒILENUS, i. I. The tutor of Bacchus; Ov.: Cic.

II. A Greek writer; Cic.: Nep.: Liv.

SĒILUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sēiliānus, a, um.

SĒLVĀNUS (Sylv.), i. A god of forests and fields; Virg. SĒLVŌS, entis. A river near Troy; Virg.

SĒMŌNIDES, is. A poet, native of Cœa; Cic.: Phædr. Hence, adj., Sēmonidēus, a, um.

SĒNON, ōnis. A Grecian, son of Æsimus, and so nephew of Ulysses, who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse; Virg.

SĒNŌPE, es, f. A town of Paphlagonia, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Sēnopēnsis, e; Sēnopēus (trissyll.); Sēnoplcus, a, um; Sēnopis.

SĒNUESSA, æ. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv.: Tac. Hence, adj., Sēnuessānus, a, um.

SĒPONTUM, i. A town of Apulia; Liv.: called also, Sēpus, untis; Lucan: also, Sēpus, indecl.; Sil. Hence, adj., Sēpōntinus, a, um.

SĒPYLUS, i. m. A mountain of Lydia and Phrygia major on which Niobe is said to have been changed into a stone; Liv.: Plin.: Sen. Hence, adj., Sēpyliēus, a, um.

SĒRĒNES, um. Three daughters of the river Achelous and one of the Muses, half human and half bird, who by their sweet singing allured sailors; Cic.: Ov.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Sērenēus, a, um; Sērenius, a, um.

SĒSĒNNA, æ. L. Cornelius Sisenna, an orator and historian; Cic.: Sall.: Ov.

SĒSĪPHUS (os), i. Son of Æolus and Enarete, husband of Merope, brother of Salmones, &c., and king of Corinth; from the Corinthian isthmus he infested Attica with robbers, but was killed by Theseus; his punishment in the infernal regions is well known; Ov.: Cic.: Hor.

SĒITHON, ōnis. A Sithonian or Thracian, of or in Thrace; Ov. Sithonia was properly part of Thrace. Hence, adj., Sēthōnis; Sēthōnius, a, um.

SĒITIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĒMINTHEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. A surname of Apollo; Ov. Hence, adj., Sēmintheus (trissyll.), a, um; Sēminthus, a, um.

SĒMYRNA, æ. A maritime town of Ionia; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Sēmyrnēus, a, um.

SĒCRĀTES, is. A celebrated Athenian philosopher; Cic. Hence, adj., Sēcratēus, a, um; Sēcraticus, a, um.

SĒLŌN, ōnis. I. One of the Seven sages of Greece, and the lawgiver of the Athenians; Cic.: Juv.: Liv.

II. Another person; Liv.

SĒLONTIVS, a, um. Of a country in Latium near Lanuvium, Solonian; Liv.: Cic.

SĒLŪMA, ōrum. The city Jerusalem; Mart. Adj., Sēlūmānus, a, um.

SĒLYMIVS, or SĒLYMIVS (os), i. A Trojan and attendant of Æneas; Ov.: Sil.

SĒPHĒNE, es, f. A district of Armenia major; Lucan.

SĒPHŌCLES, is. A celebrated Athenian tragic writer; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Sēphoclēus, a, um.

SĒORA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv.: Sil.: Juv. Hence, adj., Sēorānus, a, um.

SĒORACTE, or SĒURACTE, is, n. and SORACTES, is, m. A mountain of Etruria, sacred to Apollo; Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Sēoractinus, a, um.

SĒSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sēsiānus, a, um.

SĒTĀDES, is. A certain poet; Mart. Hence, adj., Sēstadēus, a, um; Sētadicus, a, um.

SĒPARTA, æ, or SPARTE, es, f. The capital of Laconia; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Sēpartānus, a, um; Sēpartiācus, a, um; Sēpartiātes; Sēpartiaticus, a, um; Sēparticus, a, um.

SĒPARTACUS, i. A gladiator who carried on war in Italy against the Romans; Flor.: Hor.: Cic.

SĒPERCHIVS, or SĒPERCHIVS (ēos, ios). A river of Thessaly; Ov.: Virg.

SĒPUSIPPUS, i. An Academic philosopher of Athens; Cic.

SĒPHINX, gis. The sphinx, a kind of monster near Thebes; Plaut.: Aulon: hence, an image or figure of this monster; Quint.: Plin.

SĒPŌLETIVM (tum), i. A town of Umbria, hodie Spoletum; Vell.; Liv. Hence, adj., Sēpōletinus, a, um; Sēpōletānus, a, um.

SĒPURINNA, or SPURINA, æ. A celebrated soothsayer, whose warnings to Cæsar were disregarded; Cic.: Suet.

SĒPURIUS, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written Sp. STĀBLÆ, ōrum. A town of Campania; Ov. Hence, adj., Sētabiānus, a, um.

SĒTAGĪRA, æ. A town of Macedonia, birthplace of Aristotle; Plin. Hence, adj., Sētagīrites.

SĒTĀTILIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĒTĀTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĒTELLĀTIS, e, or STELLAS, ātis; ager, in Campania, probably named from an old town Stella; Cic.: Liv.

SĒTENTOR, ōris. A Greek celebrated for his loud voice; Juv.

SĒTĒRŌPE, es. One of the Pleiades; Ov.

SĒTĒRŌPES, is or æ. One of the Cyclopes; Ov.: Virg.

SĒTERTINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĒTESICHŌRUS, i. A Greek poet of Himera in Sicily; Cic.: Hor.

STHĒNĒBCÆA, or STHĒNŌBCÆA, æ. Daughter of Jobates king of Lycia, and wife of Præctus king of Argos; she fell in love with Bellerophon; Juv.: Hygin. Hence, adj., Sthenebcæus, a, um.

STHĒNĒLUS, i. I. A distinguished Greek, son of Capaneus, who fought at Troy; Virg. II. The father of Cyncus; Ov. Hence, adj., Stheneleus, a, um; Stheneleus. III. Son of Perseus and Andromache, and father of Eurystheus. Hence, adj., Stheneleus, a, um.

STILPON (o), ōnis. A philosopher of Megara in Attica, and preceptor of Zeno of Cittium; Cic.: Sen.

STŒCHADES, um. Five remarkable islands on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Les îles d'Hières; Tac.

STRĀBO, ōnis. A surname of some Roman families, as, of the Fannian, Pompeian, &c.

STRĀTO (on), ōnis. I. A philosopher and physician of Lampsacus; Cic. II. A certain slave and physician; Cic.

STRĀTŌNICEA, æ. A town of Caria; Liv. Hence, adj., Stratonicensis, e.

STRONGYLE, es. An island between Sicily and Italy; Sil.

STRŌPHIUS, i. King of Phocis, and father of Pylades; Ov.

STRŌMON (o), ōnis. A river between Macedonia and Thrace; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., Strymōnis; Strymonius, a, um.

STYMPHĀLUS (os), i. and STYMPHALUS, i. A lake of Arcadia, with a mountain, river, and town of the same name, celebrated for a kind of bird peculiar to it; Lucr.: Stat. Hence, adj., Stymphalicus, a, um; Stymphalis; Stymphallus, a, um.

STYX, ŷgis and ŷgos. I. A fountain near Nonacris and Phœneis in Arcadia, which afterwards becomes a river or lake; Sen.: Curt.: Plin. II. In fable, a water or lake in the infernal regions, by which the gods swam; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Stygius, a, um.

SUBŪRA, or SUBŪRA, æ. The name of a street or place at Rome; Liv.: Mart.: Juv.: Pers. Hence, adj., Suburānensis, e; Suburānus, a, um.

SUCRO, ōnis, m. A town at the mouth of a river of the same name in Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv. Hence, adj., Sucionensis, e.

SUDERTUM, i. A town of Etruria. Hence, adj., Sudertānus, a, um; Liv.

SUESSA, æ. The name of two towns in Italy. I. One, surnamed Aurunca, in Campania; Liv.: Sil.: Cic. II. Another, surnamed Pometia, in Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Suessānus, a, um; Suessētānus, a, um.

SUESSIONES, or SUESSIONES, um. A people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons; Hirt.: Liv.: Cæs.: Lucan. SUEŌNĪUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SUEVI, ōrum. An ancient and extensive nation of Germany; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., Suvicus, a, um.

SULLA, or SYLLA, æ. A surname of the Cornelian family. Hence, adj., Sullānus, a, um.

SULMO, ōnis, m. A town in the territory of the Peligni, birthplace of Ovid; Ov.: Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sulmonensis, e.

SULPICIUS (tius), a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sulpiciānus (tianus), a, um.

SUMMĀNUS, i. The name of a certain unknown deity; Ov.: Cic.: Liv.

SŪNUM (on), i. A town and promontory of Attica; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.

SURA, æ. The surname of some Roman families.

Surrentum, i. A town of Campania, celebrated for the goodness of its wine; Plin.: Sil.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., Surrentinus, a, um.

SURUS, a, um. for Syrus, a, um; Plaut.

SŪSA, ōrum. A city, formerly metropolis of Persia; Plin.: Propert.: Curt. Hence, adj., Susiānus, a, um; Susis.

SŪBĀRIS, is and idis, f. A river and town of Lucania; Ov.: Plin.: the town was rebuilt and called Thurium. Hence, adj., Sybarita; Sybaritanus, a, um; Sybariticus, a, um; Sybaritis.

SŪBĀRIS, is, m. The name (probably fictitious) of a youth; Ilor.

SYBŌTA, ōrum. A harbour of Epirus; Cic.

SYEDRA, ōrum. A town of Cilicia; Lucan.

SYĒNE, es, f. A town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its marble; Lucan.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., Syenites.

SYMĒTHUM (us), i. A river and town of Sicily; Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Symathēus, a, um; Symathis; Symathius, a, um.

SYMPLEGĀDES, um. Two islands of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Thracian Bosphorus; Ov.

SYNNĀDA, ōrum. SYNNAS, idis or ados. A town of Phrygia major, celebrated for its marble; Cic.: Stat. Hence, adj., Synnadensis, e; Synnadicus, a, um.

SŪPHAX, acis. A celebrated king of Numidia, son-in-law of Hasdrubal; Liv.: Sil.: Juv.

SŪNĀCŪSE, ōrum. A celebrated maritime city of Sicily, birthplace of Archimedes, Theocritus, Epicharmus, &c.; Liv., &c. The city is described, Cic. Verr. 4, 52,

&c. Hence, adj., Syracusānus, a, um; Syracusius, a, um; Syracōsius, a, um.

SYRIA, æ. A district of Asia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Syriācus, a, um; Syricus, a, um; Syricus, a, um; Syrius, a, um; Syrus, a, um.

SŪROS, i. One of the Cyclades; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Syrius, a, um.

SŪRYTES, lum. Two quays in the Mediterranean sea off the coast of Africa.

T.

TABRĀCA, æ. A town of Numidia; Juv.

TĀURNUS, i. m. A mountain in Italy, between Samnium and Campania; Virg.: hodie Taboro.

TĀCĪTUS, i. I. C. Cornel. Tacitus, an orator and historian of the first century. II. A Roman emperor, of the third century.

TĒNĀRUS (os), i. m. and f. and TĒNARUM (on), i. n. A mountain and promontory of Laconia, celebrated for its purple and marble; Tibull.: Hor.: Sen.: Plin. Hence, adj., Tēnaridus; Tēnaris; Tēnarius, a, um.

TĀGES, etis and æ or is. Son of Genius and grandson of Jupiter, who first made known the art of divination in Etruria.

TĀGUS, i. A celebrated river of Spain and Portugal, hodie Tago; Liv.: it was celebrated for the gold sand which it was said to carry down; Ov.: Stat.: Sil.

TĀLĀUS, i. A son of Bias and Pero, and father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, &c. Hence, adj., Talaionides; Talaionius, a, um.

TALTHĪBIUS, i. A herald and messenger of Agamemnon at Troy; Plaut.: Ov.

TĀMĒSIS, or THAMESIS, is. The river Thames; Cæs.: also, Tamesa, æ; Tac.: Dio Cass.

TAMPĪLIUS, i. A Roman surname. Hence, adj., Tampilianus, a, um.

TĀNAGER, or TANĀGRUS (os), i. A river of Lucania; Virg.

TĀNĀGRA, æ. A town of Bœotia; Liv.: Cic. Hence, Tanagræus, a, um; Tanagrucius, a, um.

TĀNĀXIS, is. The river Don; Hor.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Tanaites (ta); Tanaiticus, a, um.

TĀNĀQUIL, idis. Wife of the elder Tarquin king of Rome; Liv.: hence, for *An ambitious or impetuous wife*; Juv.

TĀNTĀLUS (os), i. Son of Jupiter, husband of Dione, father of Pelops and Niobe; his story is well known; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., Tantalēus, a, um; Tantalicus, a, um; Tantalides; Tantalus.

TĀPROBĀNE, es, f. A large island of India; Ov.: Plin.: hodie Ceylon.

TĀRAS, antis. I. Son of Neptune, said to have built Tarentum; Stat. II. The town Tarentum; Lucan.

TĀRĀTALLA. A fictitious name of a cook; Mart.

TARCHO, or TARCHON (Tarcon), ōnis or ontis. A noble Etrurian; Virg.

TĀRENTUM, i. n. and TARENTUS, i. f. A town of Lower Italy; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Tarentinus, a, um.

TARPEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Tarpeianus, a, um.

TARQUINI, ōrum. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., I. Tarquinus, a, um. N.B. Tarquinus, the name of two kings of Rome; Liv., &c.: whence, Tarquinus, a, um, belonging to their family; Liv.

II. Tarquinienis, e.

TARQUITIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Tarquitianus, a, um.

TARRACĪNA (Terr.), æ. and TARRACĪNE (Terr.), ōrum. A town of Latium, formerly called Anxur; Cic.: Liv.

TERRĀCO, ōnis, f. A town of Hispan. Tarracon., which gives its name to the district; Liv.: Cæs.: Mart. Hence, adj., Tarraconensis, e.

TĀRSUS (os), i. f. The chief town of Cilicia; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Tarsensis, e.

TĀRTĀRUS (os), i. in. Plur. TARTARA, ōrum. I. The part of the infernal regions in which the wicked are confined; Virg.: also, the whole of the infernal regions; Ov. II. Pluto, with the addition of pater; Val. Fl.

III. A river of Italy; Tac.

TĀRTĒSSUS (os), i. f. A town of Hispania Bœtica; Plin. Hence, adj., Tartessius, a, um; Tartessiacus, a, um; Tartessus.

TĀTIUS, i. Tit. Tatius, a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned at Rome conjointly with Romulus; Liv.: Propert.: Ov. Hence, adj., Tatiānus, a, um.

TĀULANTI, ōrum. A people of Grecian Illyria; Plin. Adj., Taulantius, a, um; Lucan.: Sil.

TĀUNUS, i. A mountain of Germany; Tac.

TĀURI, ōrum. A Scythian people on a peninsula hence called Chersonesus Taurica, hodie the Crimea; Plin. Hence, adj., Tauricus, a, um; Ov.: Juv.

TAURINI, ðrum. An Alpine people in Piedmont; Liv.: Tac.

TAURŌMĒNIUM (minium), i. A town of Sicily; Cic.: Plin.

TĀYĠĒTE (quadrisyll.). One of the Pleiades; Ov.: Virg. TĀYĠĒTUS (quadrisyll.), i. m. and TĀYĠĠTA, ðrum. n. A mountain near Sparta; Cic.: Liv.: Virg.

TEANUM, i. I. Teanum Sidicinum, a town of Campania; Cic.: Liv.: also simply, Teanum; Cic.: Hor. II. Teanum Apulum, a town of Apulia; Cic.: also simply, Teanuni; Cic.: Mela: Liv. Hence, adj., Teanensis, e.

TEĀTE, es. A town of the Marucini in Italy; Sil.

TEMESSA, æ. Daughter of Teuthras; she was taken captive by Ajax, and became his mistress; Ov.: Hor.

TECTŌSĀGENIS, um. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; Cæs.: Plin.: also, Tectosagi; Liv.

TEGEA, æ. or TEGEÆ, es. A town of Arcadia; Liv. Hence, adj., Tegelæus, or Tegelæus, a, um; Tegelæites (a); Tegelæicus, a, um; Tegelæis.

TEIA (trisyll.). The name of a certain female; Propert. TELĀXON (o), ðnis. Son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, father of Ajax and Teucer, and king of the island Salamis; Stat.: Val. Fl.: Justin. Hence, adj., Telamoniades; Telamoniæus, a, um.

TELOCHINES, um. An ancient people of Crete, otherwise called Curetes; Ov.

TELĒBOE, ðrum. A people of Acarnania, some of whom inhabited the island Capree in the bay of Naples; Virg.: Tac. Hence, adj., Telebœis.

TELĒGŌNUS, i. A son of Ulysses and Circe, said to have founded Tusculum; Hor.: Ov.: Propert.: Sil.

TELĒNĀCHUS, i. Son of Ulysses and Penelope; Hor.: Ov.

TELĒPHUS, i. Son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, and afterwards healed by a poultice made from the rust of the same spear; Ov.: Hor.

TELLUS, ðris. The Earth, as a person and goddess; Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

TELMISSUS, or TELMISSUS (os), also, perhaps, TELMISUS (os), i. f. or TELMISSUM (Telmissum). The name of three towns in Asia Minor; Liv.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Telmessis, e; Telmessicus (Telmessicus), or Telmissicus, and Telmissius, a, um.

TELENOS. The name of a place near Syracuse, or rather, that city itself. Hence, adj., Telenites; e. g. Apollo Telenites, an excellent statue of Apollo there; Cic.: Suet.: 2. Telenitis.

TEMESA, æ. and TEMESE, es., or TEMSA, or TEMPSA, æ. A town of the Brutii in Italy, celebrated for its wine, its mines, and manufacture of all kinds of hardware; Ov.: Stat.: Cic. Hence, adj., Temesæus (eus), a, um; Temsansus, or Tempsanus, a, um.

TEMPE, plur. neut. A very pleasant vale in Thessaly; Hor.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, for, *Any pleasant country*; Ov.: Virg.: Stat.

TEMPTĀRA, ðrum. A town of Thrace; Liv.: Ov.

TENCĒTERI, or TENCĒTERI, ðrum. A people of Germany; Cæs.: Tac.

TENĒDOS (us), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, over against the promontory Sigeum; Cic.: Plin.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Tenedius, a, um.

TENES, æ. or is. Son of Cyncos and king of Tenedos; he was thrown into the sea by command of his father; Cic.

TENOS (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades; Liv.: Ov.

TENTĀRA, ðrum. n. or æ. f. and TENTĀRIS, ðdis. A town of Thebais in Egypt; Juv. Hence, adj., Tentyritæ, æ; Tentyriticus, a, um.

TEOS, i. f. A town on a peninsula of Ionia, birthplace of Anacreon; Mela: Plin. Hence, adj., Teius (trisyll.), or Teius (dissyll.), a, um.

TERENTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Terentiānus, a, um.

TERENTUS (os), i. m. A place in the Campus Martius at Rome; Val. Max.: Ov.: Mart.

TEREUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. King of Thrace, son of Mars, husband of Proene the sister of Philomela, and father of Ilys. His story is well known.

TERMES. A town of Hispan. Tarracon.; Flor. Hence, adj., Termostinus, a, um.

TERMESSUS, i. f. A town of Pisidia; Liv. Hence, adj., Termessensis.

TERTIA, æ. A woman's name.

TEUTHYS, ðos. A sea-goddess, daughter of Cælus and Terra, sister of Saturn, Rhea, &c., wife of her brother Oceanus, and mother of Doris and other nymphs, Inachus, &c.; Ov.: Virg. Teuthys is also used by the poets, for, *The sea*; Ov.: Catull.: Lucan.

TEUCRUS, and TEUCER, cri. I. Son of Scamander of Crete; he sailed to Phrygia, married Batea daughter of Dardanus, and became king of Troy. Hence, adj., Teucrus, a, um, Teucrican, Trojan; Ov.: Catull.: Virg. Hence, Teucri, The Trojans; Virg. Hence also, adj., Teucricus, a, um; Teucris. II. Son of Telamon king of Salamis, half-brother of Ajax, and founder of Salamis in Crete; Hor.: Justin.: Vell.

TEUMESUS, or TEUMESSUS, i. m. A mountain in Bœotia; Stat. Hence, adj., Teumesius, a, um.

TEUTHRAS, antis. m. I. A small river or lake of Campania; Propert. II. A king of Mysia; hence, I. Teuthrania, A country of Mysia; whence adj., Teuthranteus, a, um. 2. Adj. Teuthranteus, a, um.

TEUTŌNI, ðrum. and TEUTŌNES, um. A people of Germany; Cæs.: Cic.: Suet. Hence, adj., Teutonius, a, um.

THĀIS, ðdis. An Alexandrian woman who lived at Athens, celebrated for her beauty; Ov.: Propert.

THĀLES, is and ðtis. A celebrated philosopher and astronomer of Miletus, one of the seven wise men of Greece; Cic.: Juv. Hence, adj., Thalēticus, a, um.

THALIA, æ. One of the Muses; Ov.: Virg.

THĀMYRAS, æ. and THAMYRIS, ðdis. m. A Thracian poet, who challenged the Muses to a trial of skill; Ov.: Propert.

THAPSUS (os), or TAPSUS (os), i. f. I. A peninsula and town of Sicily; Ov.: Virg.: Sil. II. A town of Byzacena in Africa Propria; Liv. Hence, adj., Thapsitanus, a, um.

THĀSUS (os), i. A island of the Ægean sea, abounding in marble and corn, and celebrated for its wine and nuts; Liv.: Stat.

THAUMAS, antis. Son of Pontus and the Earth, husband of Electra, and father of the Harpies and Iris (i. e. the rainbow); Cic. Hence, adj., Thaumanteus, a, um; Thaumantias; Thaumantias.

THEBÆ, ðrum. and sometimes THEBE, es. Thebes, the name of several towns; e. g. in Phthiotis of Thessaly; in Cilicia, where Eetion resided; especially, I. One in Upper Egypt said to have had a hundred gates; Mela: Plin.: Juv. Hence, adj., Thebæus, a, um; Thebæicus, a, um; Thebæis. II. One in Bœotia, with seven gates; it was the birthplace of Pindar; Cæs.: Liv.: Juv.: Ov. Hence, adj., Thebæis; Thebanus, a, um.

THEBE, es. Daughter of Jason and wife of Alexander of Phærg; Cic.

THEMIS, ðdis. The goddess of justice; Ov.

THEMISON, ðnis. An eminent physician of Laodicea in Syria; Juv.

THEMISTOCLES, is. A celebrated Athenian general; Nep.

THEŌDŌRUS, i. A philosopher and atheist; Cic.

THEŌN, ðnis. A certain unknown satirical poet. Hence, adj., Theŏninus, a, um; Hor.

THEŌPHĀNES, is. An historian of Mitylene; Cic.: Cæs.

THEŌPHRASUS, i. A Greek writer, philosopher, and orator of Eressus (Eresos) in Lesbos, disciple of Plato and Aristotle, and tutor of Demetrius Phalereus; Cic.

THEŌPOMPUS, i. A Greek orator and historian, disciple of Isocrates, and native of Chios; Cic.: Nep.

THERAPNE, es. and THERAPNE, ðrum. A town of Laconia, birthplace of Helen; Stat. Hence, adj., Therapnæus, a, um.

THERMÆ, ðrum. The name of some towns, which were so called on account of warm baths near them; e. g. one in Sicily; Cic.: hence, adj., Thermitanus, a, um; also one in Thessaly; whence, adj., Thermæus, a, um; Thermaicus, a, um.

THERMŌPYLÆ, ðrum. A narrow pass of mount Cæta in Thessaly; Liv.: Cic.: Nep.

THERMUS, i. A surname of the Minucian family; Cic.

THERŌDĀMAS, antis. A king of Scythia, who fed lions with human flesh to make them fierce. Hence, adj., Therodamantæus, a, um.

THERSITES, æ. The most ugly and deformed of the Greeks that went to Troy; Ov.: Juv.

THESEUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. King of Athens, son of Ægeus by Æthra. His history is well known; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Theseis; Theseius (and contr. eus), a, um; Thesides.

THESPIÆ, ðrum. A town of Bœotia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Thespiæcus, a, um; Thespiades; Thespias; Thespiensis, e; Thespius, a, um.

THERPRŌTIA, æ. A district on the coast of Epirus; Plin. Hence, adj., Therprŏtus; Therprŏtius (and tus), a, um.

THESSALIA, æ. A country of Greece; Cic.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Thessalicus, a, um; Thessalus, a, um; Thessallius, a, um; Thessalls.

THESSALŌNICA, æ. and THESSALONICE, es. f. A town of Macedonia, hodie Salonichi; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Thessalonicensis, e.

THESTIUS, i. Son of Agenor, father of Althea, Leda, &c., and king of Ætolia; Hygin. Hence, adj., Thestiades; Thestias.

THETIS, ðdis or ðdos. A sea-nymph, daughter of Neurus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles; Ov., &c. N.B. With the poets, for, *The sea*; Virg.: Mart.: Stat.

THEUMESUS (os), i. A mountain near Thebes in Bœotia; Stat.

THISEE, es. I. A young woman of Babylon, with whom Pyramus was in love; Ov. II. A town of Bœotia; Stat. Hence, Thiseus, or Thisbeus, a, um.

THŌAS, antis. I. King of Chersonesus Taurica, to whom Iphigenia was brought; Ov. Hence, adj., Thoan-

tēus, a, um. II. King of Lemnos and father of Hypsipyle; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Thoantias; Thoantis.
 THORIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 THRACĀ, æ. and THRACE, es. Thrace; Virg.: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. It is properly an adj., from Thracus, a, um.
 THRACĪA, æ. Thrace; Plin.: Liv.: Ov. It is properly an adj., from Thracius, a, um.
 THRACĪUS, and THRACUS, a, um. Thracian; Virg., &c.
 THRAX, æcis. i. q. Thracius, a, um.
 THRACĪDĪUS, a, um. Thracian, but perhaps only of Thraces as gladiators; Cic.
 THRACĪCĪUS, and THRACĪUS, a, um. Thracian; Virg., &c.
 THRĒSSA, and contr. THRĒSSA, æ. A Thracian woman; Virg.: Ov.
 THŪCYDĪDES, is. A celebrated Greek historian; Cic.
 THŪLE, es. A northern country, probably above Britain; Virg.: Tac.: Stat.
 THŪRĪ, ōrum. THŪRĪÆ, ōrum, and THŪRĪUM, i. A town of Lucania in Italy, on the Tarentine Gulf; Cic.: Cæs.: Nep.: Liv. Hence, adj., Thurinus, a, um.
 THYATĪRA, æ. A town of Lydia; Liv. Hence, adj., Thyatirenus, a, um.
 THŪSTĒTES, æ. and perhaps is. m. also THŪSTĒTA, æ. Son of Pelops, grandson of Tantalus, and brother of Atreus, who served up to him his own son at table as food; Cic.: Plaut.: Sen.: hence, Thyestes, the name of a tragedy of Seneca; Mart. Hence, adj., Thyestēus, a, um; Thyestīdēs.
 THYMBRA, æ. or THYMBRE, es. A town of Troas, where Apollo had a temple. Hence, adj., Thymbraus, a, um.
 THŪMĒLE, es. or THYMĒLA, æ. A celebrated dancer or pantomime; Juv.: Mart.
 THŪNI, ōrum. A people of Thrace, on the Black Sea; Catull. Hence, Thynia, Their country; id.: also, adj., Thyniācus, a, um; Thynias; Thynus, a, um.
 THŪŌNE, es. The mother of the fourth Bacchus, according to Cicero. Some consider her to be Semele. Hence, adj., Thyonous (trisyll.), i. e. Bacchus; Ov.: Hor. Thyonianus, a, um, i. q. Bacchus; Auson.: also, for, Wine; Catull.
 THYRE, es. A town of the Messenians; Stat. Hence, adj., Thyreatis; Thyris.
 THYRIUM (eum), i. A town of Acarnania; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Thyriensis, e.
 THĪBERĪUS, a, um. adj. for Tiberianus, a, um; Stat.
 THĪBERIS, is. m. and contr. TĪBRIS, is. or TĪBERIS, or THĪBRIS, genit. idis. I. The river Tiber; Cic., &c. Hence, adj. I. Tiberinis. 2. Tiberinus, a, um; hence, Tiberinus, sc. annis, The Tiber; Virg.: Ov.: Propert.: Juv.: Cic. N.B. Tiberinus is also the name of a king of Alba; Liv.: Ov.: Varr. II. Thybris (Tybris), A king of Italy (according to Servius, of Etruria), from whom the Tiber, which was formerly called Albulā, received its name; Virg.: cf. Liv. 1, 3.
 THĪBERĪUS, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written TĪ. or Tib. Hence, adj., Tiberianus.
 THIBULLUS, f. Albius Tibullus, a poet cotemporary with Horace, &c.; Tibull.: Vell.: Ov.
 THĪBUR, ūris. n. A town of Latium; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Tiburs, or Tiburtis, e; Tiburtinus, a, um; Tiburnus, a, um.
 THĪBURUS, i. Said to be the founder of the town Tibur; Virg.
 TICĪDA (as), æ. A certain poet; Ov.
 TICĪNUM, i. A town of Gallia Transpadana, hodie Pavia; Tac.: and TICĪNUS, i. A river near it, hodie Tessino; Liv.: Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Ticinensis, e; Ticinus, a, um.
 TĪFĀTA, ōrum. A mountain near Capua; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Tifatinus, a, um.
 TĪGĒLLINUS, also TĪGĒLLINUS, l. Properly, Sophonius Tigellinus (Tigill.), a favourite of Nero, and præfectus prætorio; Tac.: Suet.: Juv.
 TĪGĒLLIUS, l. Tigellius Hermogenes, a musician and singer, a native of Sardinia, and a favourite of Cæsar and Augustus; Hor.: Cic.
 TĪGRĒNIS, is. A king of Arinenia major, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates king of Pontus; Cic.
 TĪGRIS, is and idos. Properly, *An arrow*: hence, the Tigris, a rapid river of Asia; Curt.: Lucan.: Hor.
 TĪMĒUS, l. I. An historian of Sicily; Cic. II. A philosopher of Locris (Locri) in Lower Italy; Cic.
 TĪMĒGENES, is. A native of Alexandria, a favourite rhetorician at Rome in the time of Julius Cæsar; Hor.
 TĪMĒVUS, i. A river of Istria, hodie Timavo; Virg.: Stat.: Lucan.
 TĪMON, ōnis. The name of several persons; the most celebrated is Timon of Athens, who hated and fled from all human society; Cic.
 TĪPHŪS, ūos. m. A Bœotian, pilot of the ship Argo; Virg.: Ov.
 TĪRĒSIAS, æ. A celebrated soothsayer, of Thebes in Bœotia; Ov.: Cic.: Hor.
 TĪRĪDĀTES, is. A king of Parthia and Armenia; Hor.: Suet.: Justin.
 TĪRYNS, this and thos. A town of Argolis, in which

Hercules was brought up; Plin. Hence, adj., Tiryntius, a, um.
 TĪSĀMĒNUS, i. Son of Orestes, and king of Argos; Ov.
 TĪSIAS, æ. A native of Sicily, one of the first who wrote on oratory; Cic.
 TĪSĪPHŌNE, es. One of the Furies; Virg.: Propert.: Ov. Hence, Tisiphonæus, a, um.
 TĪSSE, es. or TĪSSA, æ. A town of Sicily; Sil. Hence, adj., Tisissens, e.
 TĪTAN, ānis. m. and TĪTĀNUS, l. m. I. The name of several persons, children of Uranus (or Cælus) and Tellus.
 II. The elder brother of Saturn, and father or progenitor of the Titanes, whose war with Jupiter is well known; Cic.: Hor.: Ov. III. A son of Hyperion, grandson of Titan; frequently put for the Sun; Virg.: Tibull.: Ov. IV. Prometheus is so called; Juv.— Hence, adj., Titāniācus, a, um; Titānis; Titānius, a, um.
 TĪTHŌNUS (os), i. A prince of Troy, son of Laomedon (and so, brother of Priam), husband of Aurora, and father of Emathion and Memnon; Virg.: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Tithonæus, a, um; Tithōnis, idis; Tithonius, a, um.
 TĪTIENSIS, e. Named from Titus Tatius; Titienses, The name of a century of knights; Liv.: Ov.: also, as a tribe; Liv.
 TĪTINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 TĪRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Titurius, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Tituriānus, a, um.
 TĪRUS, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written T. Hence, adj., Titiensis, e.
 TĪRYŪS (os), l. The name of a shepherd in the Idylls or Bucolics of Virgil; Virg. Hence, I. The name of these Idylls; Ov. II. A name applied to any shepherd; Virg.
 TĪRYŪS (os), i. Son of Jupiter and Elara. His story is well known; Virg.: Ov.: Tibull.
 TĪMĀRUS (os), also TŌMĀRUS (os), i. A mountain of Epirus near Dodona, where was a celebrated temple of Jupiter; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Tmarius, a, um.
 TĪMŌLUS, or TĪMŌLUS, or TĪMOLUS, i. m. A mountain of Lydia, celebrated for its growth of vines; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Tmolius, a, um; Tmolites.
 TŌLSĀ, æ. A town of Gallia Narbonensis or Languedoc, hodie Toulouse; Cæs.: Mart.: Justin. Hence, adj., Tolosānus, a, um; Tolosā; Tolosensis, e.
 TŌLMIANIUS, i. I. A king of the Veientes; Liv. II. A soothsayer of the Rutuli; Virg.
 TOMARUS, l. See TĪMARUS.
 TŌMIS, idis, and TŌMI, ōrum. A town of Lower Mesia, on the Black Sea, to which Ovid was banished by Augustus; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Tomites, æ; Tomitānus, a, um.
 TŌMŪRIS, is. A queen of the Scythians, who, as some relate, conquered and killed Cyrus king of Persia; Tibull.: Justin.
 TŌRŌNE, es. A town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, which gives the name to the Sinus Toronæus; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Toronaius, a, um; Toronæus, a, um.
 TORQUĀTUS, i. A surname of the Manlian family.
 TRĀCHIN, inis, or TRĀCHYN, ūnis. f. A town of Thessaly afterwards called Heraclea; Sen.: Ov. Hence, adj., Trachinius, a, um.
 TRĀJĀNUS, i. A celebrated and good emperor of Rome. Hence, adj., Trajanus, a, um; Trajanensis, e; Trajanalis, e.
 TRANSPĀDĀNUS, a, um. That is beyond the Po; Cic.
 TRĀSĪMENUS, a, um; e. g. lacus Trasimenus, A lake of Etruria, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans under C. Flaminius; Cic.: Liv.: Nep.: Sil. Hence, adj., Trasimenicus, a, um. It is also written Thrasimenus, &c.
 TRĒBĀTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 TRĒBĒLLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Trebellianus, a, um.
 TRĒBĪA, æ. m. and f. A river of Gallia Cispadana, falling into the Po; here Hannibal defeated the Romans; Liv.: Sil.: Lucan.: Nep.
 TRĒBIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 TRĒBŌNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 TRĒBŪLA, æ. The name of two towns in the Sabine territory, and of one in Campania; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Trebulanus, a, um.
 TRĒVĪTI, and TRĒVĒRI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., Trevericus, a, um.
 TRĒCIPTĪNUS, i. A surname of the Lucretian family; Liv.: Cic.
 TRĒPŌLĪNUS, a, um. Of the town or mountain Trifolium in Campania; Mart.: Juv.
 TRĒNACRIUS, a, um. I. Properly, Having three points or promontories: hence, Trinacria, sc. insula, Sicily; Virg.: Ov. II. Sicilian; Virg.: Sil.: Ov.
 TRĒIOPES (as), æ. A king of Thessaly, father of Erichthon. Hence, adj., Triopæus, a, um; and Triopæis; Ov.
 TRĒPTŌLEMUS, i. Son of Cæleus king of Eleusis by

Metanira: he was the first who introduced agriculture; Ov.: Stat.: Cic.

TRITON, ōnis and ōnos. I. A sea-deity, son of Neptune and Amphitrite; Ov.: Cic. II. A river of Africa falling into the Mediterranean sea, near which was a lake called Tritōnis or Tritōnia; Pallas was born there, as the inhabitants of the country supposed; Mela: Plin.: Stat.: also the name of a river in Bœotia, from which Pallas is said to have been named Tritonia. Hence, adj., Tritōniacus, a, um; Tritōnis; Tritōnius, a, um.

TRŌAS, adis. Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan; Ov.: Virg.: Cic. Hence, I. A Trojan woman; Virg. II. The name of the country about Troy; Plin.

TRŌAZEN, ōnis. A town of Argolis; Cic.: Nep.: Ov. Hence, adj., TrŌazēnus, a, um.

TRŌGLŌDŪYTĒ, ārum. A people of Africa on the Arabian Gulf; Cic.: Plin.: Mela. Hence, adj., TrŌglodyticus, a, um; TrŌglodytis.

TRŌIA. See TROIUS, a, um.

TRŌJĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan; Hor.: Virg.

TRŌIAS, adis. i. q. Troas; Pers.

TRŌICUS, a, um. i. q. Trojanus, or Troius; Cic.

TRŌIDUS (os), i. A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles; Hor.: Virg.

TRŌJŪGĒNA, æ. m. and f. Born in or sprung from Troy; hence, I. Trojan; Lucr.: Virg. II. Roman; Juv.

TRŌIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Trojans (Troes) or the city Troy, Trojan; Virg.: Ov.: Tibull. Hence, Troia (trisyll.), sc. urbs; Sen.; and afterwards more frequently, Troja (dissyll.), Gr. Τροία, The city Troy; Virg.

TRŌPHŌNIUS, i. I. The architect of the temple at Delphi; Cic. II. The same person as a god; Cic.

TRŌS, ois. I. King of Phrygia, son of Erichthonius, from whom Troas and Troja seem to be named; Virg. II. A Trojan; Virg.: Ov.: Hor.

TROSIS, is. f. A town of Lower Mœsia; Ov.

TUBĒRO, ōnis. A surname of the Æmilian family.

TŪBERTUS, i. A surname of the Posthumian family.

TUCCIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

TŪDER, n. A town of Umbria, not far from the Tiber; Sil.: Plin.: Hence, adj., Tudernis, e; Tuders, or Tudertis, e; Tudertinus, a, um.

TULLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

Hence, adj., Tullianus, a, um.

TULLUS, i. A surname of the Volcatian, Hostilian, and Cloelian families.

TURDETĀNI, ōrum. A people of Hispania Tarracensis; Liv.

TURNUS, i. A prince of the Rutuli, who contended with Æneas for the princess Lavinia; Liv.: Virg.

TŪRONUS, um. or TURONII, ōrum. A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.: Tac.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Turonicus, a, um.

TUSCŪLUM, i. n. A town of Latium not far from Rome; Cic.: Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Tusculus, a, um; Tusculānus, a, um; Tusculānensis, e.

TUSCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan; Cic.: Liv.

TŪDE, es. A fortress or town of Hispania Tarracensis; Plin.: Sil.

TŪDEUS (dissyll.), ēi and ēos. Son of Ceneus king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes; Virg.: Stat. Hence, Tydides.

TYNDARŪS, or TYNDAREUS (trisyll. or quadrisyll.); in the former case it has ēi and ēos in the genitive), or TYNDAREŌS, i. m. King of Laconia, and husband of Leda the mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra; Ov. Hence, adj., Tyndarides; Tyndaris; Tyndarius, and Tyndareus, a, um.

TYPHŌEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos. m. One of the giants, who, according to fable, now lies under mount Etna in Sicily, for endeavouring to dethrone Jupiter; Ov.: but according to others, he lies under the island Inarime; Virg.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Typhŏus, a, um; Typhŏis.

TYPHON, ōnis. The giant otherwise called Typhoeus; Ov.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Typhŏneus, a, um; Typhŏnis.

TŪRA, æ. A river of European Sarmatia, hodie the Niester, Dniester; Plin.: Ov.

TYRO, ōnis or us. Daughter of Salmoneus, wife of Cretheus, and mother of Pelias, Neleus, &c.; Propert.

TYRRĒNI, ōrum. The Etrurians, Tuscans; Virg. Hence, subst., Tyrrhenia, Their country, Etruria; Ov.: and, adj., Tyrrhenicus, a, um; Tyrrhenus, a, um.

TYRRHĒDE, ārum. Sons of Tyrrhus (or Tyrrhæus), the shepherd of king Latinus; Virg.

TYRREUS, i. An Athenian poet, general of the Spartans; Justin.: Hor.

TŪRUS (os), i. f. The city Tyre in Phœnicia; Plin. It is celebrated on account of Dido, who founded Carthage, as well as for its trade, and its excellent purple. Hence, adj., Tyrius, a, um. 1. Tyrian. 2. Carthaginian. 3. Purple. 4. Theban, because Cadmus was from Tyre.

U.

UBII, ōrum. A people on the Rhine near Cologne; Cæs.: Tac.: Suet.

UCALĒGON, ontis. The name of a Trojan; Virg.: hence, for, Any citizen; Juv.

UFENS, tis. A river of Latium; Virg.: Sil.

ULUBRĒ, ārum. A small town or village in Latium Hor.: Juv. Hence, adj., Ulubrānus, a, um; Ulubrensis, e. ŪLYSSES, or ŪLYXES, or ŪLIXES, is. A very eloquent and crafty prince or king of Ithaca and Dulichium, son of Laertes and Anticlia or Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus. His history is well known.

UMBRIA, æ. A district of Italy; Liv.: Propert. Adj. Umbra, bra, brum.

URANIA, æ. One of the Muses; Cic.: Ov.

URBINUM, i. The name of two towns of Umbria. Hence, adj., Urbīnus, Cic.

USPĒTES, um. A people of Germany; Cæs.: Tac.

USTICA, æ. A mountain in the Sabine territory; Hor.

ŪTICA, æ. A town of Zeugitana in Africa Propria, where the younger Cato killed himself; Cæs.: Liv. Hor. Hence, adj., Uticensis, e.

V.

VACCUS, i. The general of the people of Fundi against the Romans; Liv.: Cic.

VĀCŪNA, æ. Perhaps, The goddess of leisure, to whom the husbandman offered sacrifice when he was at leisure or had just gathered in the harvest; Ov.: Hor.

VADĪMON, ōnis; e. g. lacus Vadimonis, A lake of Etruria; Liv.: Flor.

VĀHĀLIS, is. The Waal (Wahl, Wael), a branch of the Rhine; Cæs.: Tac.

VĀLENTIA, æ. The name of several towns.

VĀLĒRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Valerianus, a, um.

VĀLGIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

VANGŪIONES, um. A people of Germany on the Rhine, near Worms; Cæs.: Lucan.: Tac.

VĀRRO, ōnis. A surname of the Terentian family. Hence, adj., Varroianus, a, um.

VĀRUS, i. A river separating Italy from Gaul; Plin.: Cæs.: Lucan.

VĀRUS, i. A surname of the Quintilian and Attian families. Hence, adj., Variānus, a, um.

VĀSCŌNES, um. A people of Hispania Tarracensis; Juv.

VĀTICĀNUS, a, um; e. g. mons, a hill of Rome; Juv.: Hor.

VĀTINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Vatinianus, a, um.

VĒLABRUM. A street or place at Rome; Cic.: Hor.: Tibull.: Ov.

VĒLĒDA, æ. A German virgin who received divine honours from her countrymen; Tac.: Stat.

VĒLIA, æ. I. A town of Lucania; Hor.: Liv.: Cic. II. A hill in the forum at Rome; Liv.: Cic.

III. A town of the Sabines.— Hence, adj., Veliensis, e; Velinus, a, um.

VĒLITRĒ, ārum. A town of the Volsci; Liv.: Suet.: Sil. Hence, adj., Veliternus, a, um.

VĒLLEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Velleianus, a, um.

VĒNĀPRUM, i. A town of Campania; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Venafānus, a, um.

VĒNĒTIA, æ. The name of two districts. I. Of Italy, at the extremity of the gulf of Venice; Liv.: Vell.: Flor. Hence, adj., Veneticus, a, um. II. In Gallia Celtica; Cæs. Hence, adj., Veneticus, a, um; Veneticus, a, um.

VĒNTIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Ventidiānus, a, um.

VĒNUS, ēris. The goddess of Love and Pleasure. She was wife of Vulcan, and mother of Cupid, and of Æneas by Anchises; Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Venerius, and Venerus, a, um.

VĒNUŪA, æ. A town of Apulia, birthplace of Horace; Liv.: Cic.: Vell. Hence, adj., Venusinus, a, um.

VĒRCELLĒ, ārum. A town of Upper Italy, in the modern Piedmont; Plin.: Tac. Hence, adj., Vercellensis, e.

VĒRGĪLĒ, ārum. The seven stars otherwise called Pleiades; Plin.: Cic.: Liv.

VĒRŌNA, æ. A town of Gallia Transpadana, birthplace of Catullus, Vitruvius, and the elder Pliny; Liv.: Plin.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., Veronensis, e.

VĒRRES, is. A Roman surname. The most celebrated

is C. Verres, governor of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Verrëus, a, um; Verrinus, a, um.
 VERRUGO, inis. A town of the Volsci; Liv.: Val. Max.
 VERTUMNUS, or VORTUMNUS, i. The name of a certain deity; Ov.: Propert.: Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., Vertumnâlis (Vort.), e.
 VESCIA, æ. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Vescinus, a, um; Vesciânus, a, um.
 -VESERIS, is. I. A river of Campania; Cic.: Liv.
 II. A town of the same country; Cic.: Liv.
 VESËVUS, i. i. q. Vesuvius; Suet.: Stat.
 VESTA, æ. The name of two goddesses; one, the mother of Saturn, otherwise called Ops, Rhea, Cybele, and Terra, and so she represents the earth; Ov.: the second, daughter of Saturn and Ops, and she is said to represent fire. The latter was worshiped by the Trojans and afterwards by the Romans. Hence, adj., Vestâlis, e.
 VESTINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Vestini, a people of Italy, on the Adriatic sea; Liv.: Sil.: Lucan.: Mart.
 VESVIUS, i. for Vesuvius; Mart.: Val. Fl.
 VESÛLUS, i. A mountain on the borders of Etruria, in which the Po takes its rise; Virg.
 VESTÛVUS, i. The celebrated volcanic mountain near Naples in Italy; Liv.: Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Vesuvius, and contr. Vesvinus, a, um.
 VETURIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 VETURIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 VIRBUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 VIBO (on) ðnis. A town of the Bruttii in Lower Italy; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Vibonensis, e.
 VICETIA, æ. A town of Gallia Transpadana, hodie Vicenza; Tac.: Justin. Hence, adj., Victinus, a, um.
 VIENNA, æ. A town of Gallia Narbon., hodie Vienne; Cæs. Hence, adj., Viennensis, e.
 VIMINÂLIS, e.; c. g. collis, one of the seven hills at Rome; Varr.: Liv.
 VINDELICÛ, ðrum. A people of Germany; Tac.: Suet.: Vell. Adj., Vindelicius, a, um.
 VIRBIUS, i. A name of Hippolytus, who was torn to pieces by his horses, and afterwards restored to life; Ov.
 VIRGILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is the poet P. Virgilius Maro. Hence, adj., Virgiliânus, a, um.
 VIRGINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 VIRIÂRHUS, or VIRIATUS, i. A Lusitanian hunter, who, becoming general of his countrymen, carried on war against the Romans; Flor.: Vell.: Justin.: Val. Max. Hence, adj., Viriathinus, or Viriatinus, a, um.
 VISCUS, i. A surname of the Vibian family.
 VITELLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Vitelliânus, a, um.
 VOCËNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.
 VÖLA, or BÖLA, æ. or, VÖLE, or BÖLE, ðrum. A town of Latium; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., Volânus (Bol.), a, um.
 VÖLÂTERRE, ðrum. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Volaterrânus, a, um.
 VOLCÆ, ðrum. A people of Gallia Narbon., divided into Volcæ Tectosages and Volcæ Arecomici; Cæs.: Cic.: Liv.
 VOLSCI, ðrum. A people of Latium; Liv. Adj., Volscus, a, um.
 VOLSINIÛ, or VULSINIÛ, ðrum. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Juv. Hence, adj., Volsiniensis (Vul.), e; Volsânus, a, um.
 VOLUNNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Volumniânus, a, um.

VOPISCUS, i. A Roman surname.
 VOLCÂNUS, or VOLCANUS, i. Son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus, the god of fire, and smith and workman to the gods; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., Vulcanâlis (Volc.), e; Vulcanius (Volc.), a, um.
 VULTUR, ðris. A mountain of Apulia; Hor.: Lucan.
 VULTURNUS, or VOLTURNUS, i. A river of Campania; Liv.: Virg.

X.

XANTHIPPE, es. The quarrelsome wife of Socrates; Cic.
 XANTHIPPIUS, i. A Lacedæmonian, general of the Carthaginians, who took Regulus prisoner; Cic.
 XANTHUS (os), i. I. A river of Troas; Virg. II. A river of Lycia; Virg.: with a town of the same name; Virg. III. A small river of Epirus; Virg.
 XENO (on) ðnis. An Epicurean philosopher, and friend of Cicero; Cic.
 XENOCRATES, is. Of Chalcedon, a disciple of Plato, and a very rigid philosopher; Cic.
 XENÖPHANES, is. A Grecian philosopher, of Colophon; Cic.
 XENÖPHON, tis. A disciple of Socrates, general of Athens, and celebrated as a writer; Cic. Hence, adj., Xenophontëus (ius), a, um.
 XERXES, is. The name of two Persian kings; Cic.
 XÛNLE, ðrum. A town of Thessaly; Liv. Hence, adj., XÛniâs.

Z.

ZACÛNTHOS (us), i. f. An island of the Ionian sea; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., Zacynthius, a, um.
 ZALEUCUS, i. A lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, who were his countrymen; he was a disciple of Pythagoras; Cic.: Sen.
 ZAMA, æ. A town of Numidia, near which Scipio defeated Hannibal; Nep.: Sil.: Liv.: Sall. Hence, adj., Zamensis, e.
 ZENO (on) ðnis. The name of several persons; as, Zeno Citteus, the founder of the sect of the Stoics; Cic.
 ZEPHYRUS, i. The husband of Chloris, or Flora; Ov.: hence, Zephyritis, his wife; Catull.
 ZËTHES, or ZËTES, æ. m. Son of Boreas and Orithyia, brother of Calais; Ov.
 ZETHUS, i. Son of Jupiter and Antiopa, and brother of Amphion; Cic.: Hor.
 ZEUGÛTANA, æ. f. A district of Africa Propria; Plin.
 ZEUKSIS, is and idis or idos, m. The name of several Greeks; the most celebrated is the painter Zeuxis of Heraclea; Cic.: Plin.
 ZÖILUS, i. A sophist, and severe censorer of Homer; hence, for, a bitter censorer, a severe critic; Ov.: Mart.
 ZÖPÛRUS, i. I. A physiognomist, who detected some natural faults in the character of Socrates; Cic. II. A noble Persian, who by stratagem gained Babylon for Darius; Justin.
 ZÖRÖASTRES, æ. and is. A Bactrian; according to some, king of the Bactrians; he was a wise man and skilled in magic; Justin.

CALENDARIAL AND OTHER TABLES.

A TABLE OF THE CALEND, NONES, AND IDES.

Days of the Month.	Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Jan. Aug. December.	Mar. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Februarius.
1	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	{ Prid. Cal. }
29	III.	IV.	IV.	{ Martii. }
30	{ Prid. Cal. }	III.	III.	
31	{ Mens. seq. }	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	

OF THE AS.

The Romans used this word (As) to denote, I. The copper coin, value (in the time of Cicero) about three farthings of our money. II. The unit of weight (libra), or of measure (jugerum). III. Any unit or integer, considered as divisible; as, of inheritances, interest, houses, &c.; whence, ex asse heres, one who inherits the whole. (See this word in the Dictionary.)—The multiples of the As are, Dupondius (duo pondo; for the As originally weighed a pound), i. e. 2 Asses; Sestertius (sesqui tertius), i. e. 2½ Asses; Trepass, i. e. 3 Asses; Quattuross, i. e. 4 Asses; and so on to Centussis, i. e. 100 Asses.—The As, whatever unit it represented, was divided into twelve parts or uncia, and the different fractions received different names, as follows:—

As - - - - - 12	Bes - - - - - 8	Triens - - - - - 4	Uncia - - - - - 1
Deunx - - - - - 11	Sextunx - - - - - 7	Quadrans, or Teruncius 3	
Dextans - - - - - 10	Semis - - - - - 6	Sextans - - - - - 2	Sescuncia - - - - - 1½
Dodrans - - - - - 9	Quincunx - - - - - 5		

The Uncia was divided in the following manner:—

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1 Uncia contained 2 Semiuncia.</td></tr> <tr><td>— 3 Duella.</td></tr> <tr><td>— 4 Sicilici.</td></tr> <tr><td>— 6 Sextula.</td></tr> </table>	1 Uncia contained 2 Semiuncia.	— 3 Duella.	— 4 Sicilici.	— 6 Sextula.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>1 Uncia contained 24 Scrupula (Scriptula, or Scripula).</td></tr> <tr><td>— 48 Oboli.</td></tr> <tr><td>— 144 Siliquæ.</td></tr> </table>	1 Uncia contained 24 Scrupula (Scriptula, or Scripula).	— 48 Oboli.	— 144 Siliquæ.
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— 144 Siliquæ.								

ROMAN COINS.

These were the Teruncius, Sembella, and As or Libella, of copper; the Sestertius, Quinarius or Victoriatus, Denarius, of silver; and the Aureus, of gold.

	<i>s. d. q.</i>		<i>s. d. q.</i>
The Teruncius - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{20}$	2 Sestertii make { 1 Quinarius, or } - 0 3 3½	
2 Teruncii make 1 Sembella - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{10}$	2 Quinarii — 1 Denarius - - - - -	0 7 3
2 Sembellæ — 1 As, or Libella - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{5}$	25 Denarii — 1 Aureus - - - - -	16 1 3
2½ Asses* — 1 Sestertius - - - - -	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$		

* Sometimes also (in copper) the triens, sextans, uncia, sextula, and dupondius.

ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

SESTERTII NUMMI.

	£	s.	d.	q.
Sestertius (or, nummus)	0	0	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Decem sestertii	0	1	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
Centum sestertii	0	16	1	$\frac{3}{4}$
Mille sestertii (equal to a sestertium)	8	1	5	2

SESTERTIA.

Sestertium (equal to mille sestertii)	8	1	5	2
Decem sestertia	80	14	7	0
Centum, centum sestertia, or centum millia sestertium	807	5	10	0

DECIES SESTERTIUM, ETC., CENTIES BEING UNDERSTOOD.

	£	s.	d.
Decies sestertium, or Decies centena millia nummum	8,072	18	4
Centies, or Centies H. S.	80,729	3	4
Millies H. S.	807,291	13	4
Millies centies H. S.	888,020	16	8

N.B. The marks denoting a Sestertius nummus are IIS. LLS. HS; which are properly abbreviations for 2½ asses. — Observe also, that when a line is placed over the numbers, *centena millia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral adverbs; thus, HS. MC. is millies centies HS.; whereas HS. MC. is only 1100 Sestertii. — The Roman *Pondo Argenti* is computed at a little more than 3*l.* of our money.

ROMAN CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

	Per cent. a month.	Per cent. a year.		Per cent. a month.	Per cent. a year.
Asses usurae, or centesima	1	12	Quincunces usurae	$\frac{5}{12}$	5
Semisses usurae	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	Septunces usurae	$\frac{7}{12}$	7
Trientes usurae	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	Besses usurae	$\frac{2}{3}$	8
Quadrantes usurae	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	Dodrantes usurae	$\frac{3}{4}$	9
Sextantes usurae	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	Dextantes usurae	$\frac{5}{6}$	10
Unciae usurae	$\frac{1}{12}$	1	Deunces usurae	$\frac{11}{12}$	11

ROMAN WEIGHTS.

	Oz. dwts. grains.		Oz. dwts. grains.
Siliqua	0 0 $\frac{3}{25}$	1½ Drachma make 1 Sextula	0 3 $\frac{6}{7}$
3 Siliquae make 1 Obolus	0 0 $\frac{9}{25}$	1½ Sextula — 1 Sicilicus	0 4 $\frac{13}{7}$
2 Oboli — { 1 Scrupulum, (Scrip- tulum, or Scrupulum) }	0 0 $\frac{18}{14}$	1½ Sicilicus — 4 Duella	0 6 $\frac{15}{7}$
3 Scrupula — 1 Drachma	0 2 $\frac{6}{14}$	3 Duellae — 1 Uncia	0 18 $\frac{5}{7}$
		12 Unciae — 1 Libra* (As)	10 18 $\frac{13}{7}$

* The Libra was also divided, according to the fractions of the As, into Deunx, &c.

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS DRY.

English Corn Measure.				English Corn Measure.					
	Peck.	gall.	pnt. sol. in. dec.		Peck.	gall.	pnt. sol. in. dec.		
Ligula	0	0	$\frac{1}{15}$	0.01	2 Heminae make 1 Sextarius	0	0	1	0.48
4 Ligulae make 1 Cyathus	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.04	8 Sextarii — 1 Semimodius	0	1	0	3.84
1½ Cyathus — 1 Acetabulum	0	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.06	2 Semimodii — 1 Modius	1	0	0	7.68
4 Acetabula — 1 Hemina	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.24					

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS LIQUID.

English Wine Measure.				English Wine Measure.					
	Galls.	pnts.	sol. in. dec.		Galls.	pnts.	sol. in. dec.		
Ligula	0	$\frac{1}{18}$	0.117	$\frac{5}{12}$	2 Heminae make 1 Sextarius*	0	1	5.636	
4 Ligulae make 1 Cyathus	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.469	$\frac{2}{3}$	6 Sextarii — 1 Congius	0	7	4.942	
1½ Cyathus — 1 Acetabulum	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.704	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 Congii — 1 Urna	0	3	4½	5.33
2 Acetabula — 1 Quartarius	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.409		2 Urnae — { 1 Amphora (or) { Quadrantal }	7	1	10.66	
2 Quartarii — 1 Hemina	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.818		20 Amphorae — 1 Culeus	143	3	11.095	

* The Sextarius was also divided into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, and therefore the calices were denominated *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes* according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

N.B. Cadus, congiarius, and dolium, are the names of certain vessels, not measures, of capacity.

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ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

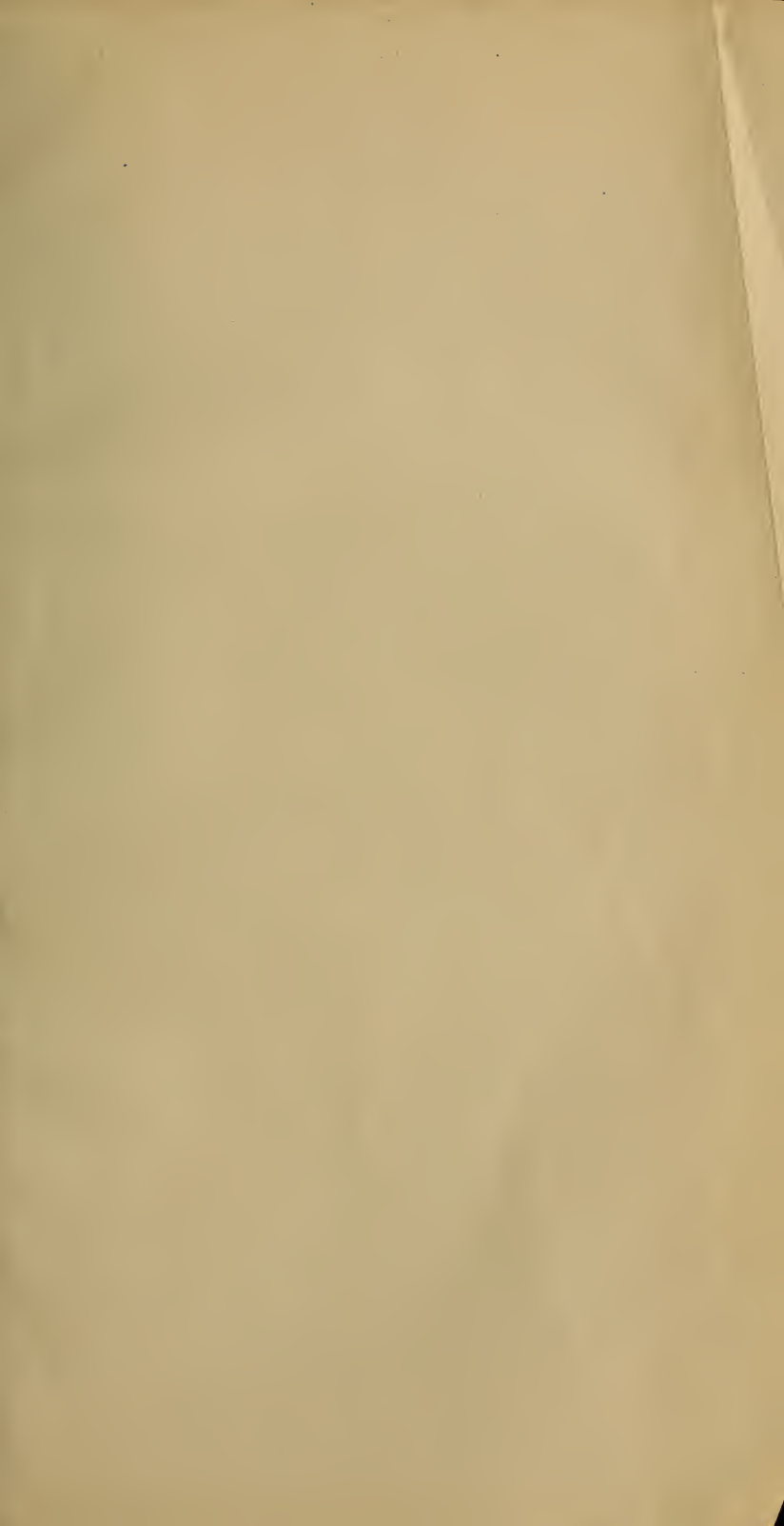
		Eng. paces.	feet.	in. dec.			Eng. paces.	feet.	in. dec.
Digitus transversus	-	0	0	0.725 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ Palmipes	make 1 Cubitus	0	1	5.406
$\frac{1}{4}$ Digitus	make 1 Uncia	0	0	0.967	$\frac{1}{2}$ Cubitus	- 1 Gradus	0	2	5.01
3 Unciæ	- 1 Palmus minor	0	0	2.901	2 Gradus	- 1 Passus	0	4	10.02
4 Palmi minores	- 1 Pes	0	0	11.604	125 Passus	- 1 Stadium	120	4	4.5
$\frac{1}{4}$ Pes	- 1 Palmipes	0	1	2.505	8 Stadia	- 1 Milliare	967	0	0

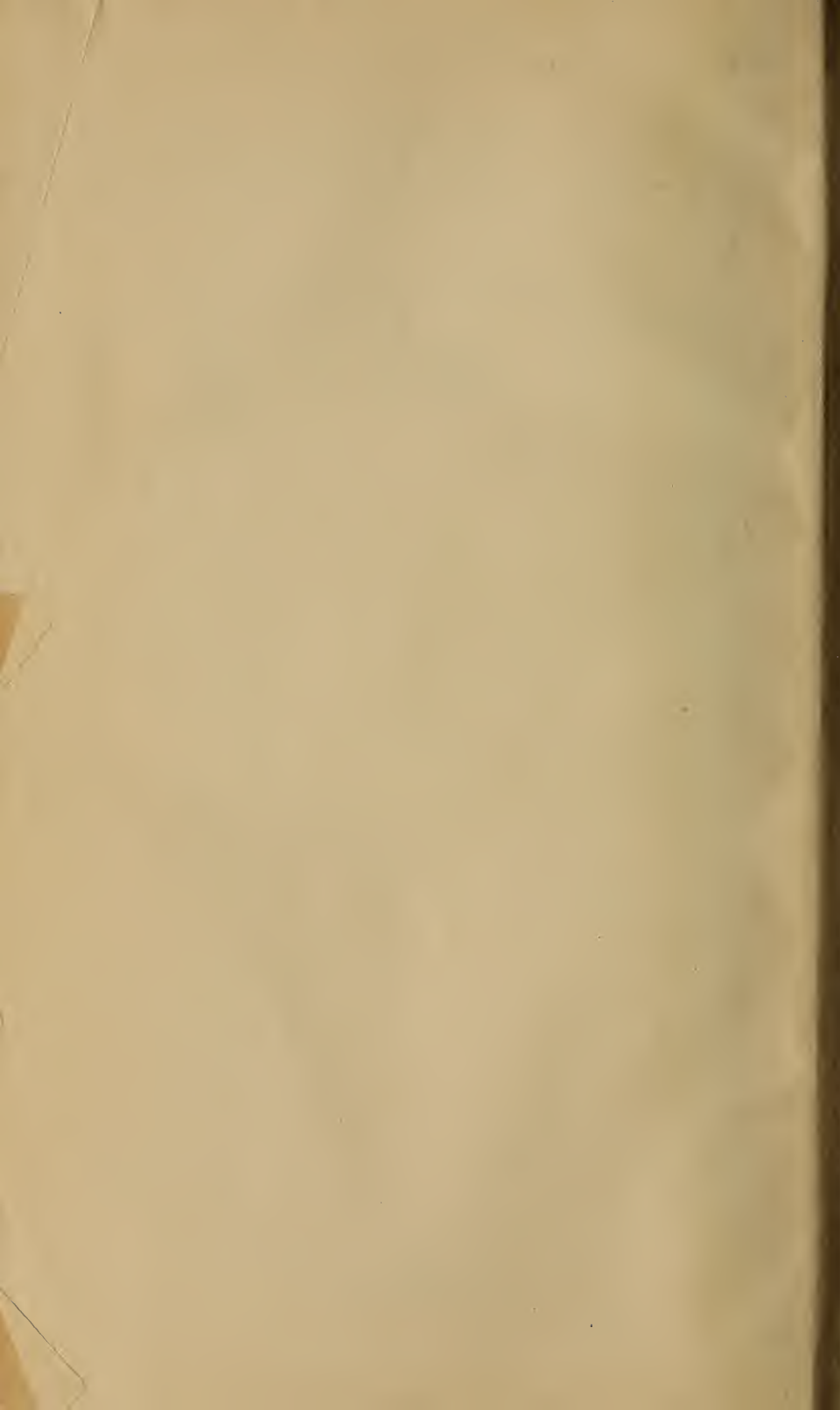
ROMAN SQUARE MEASURES.

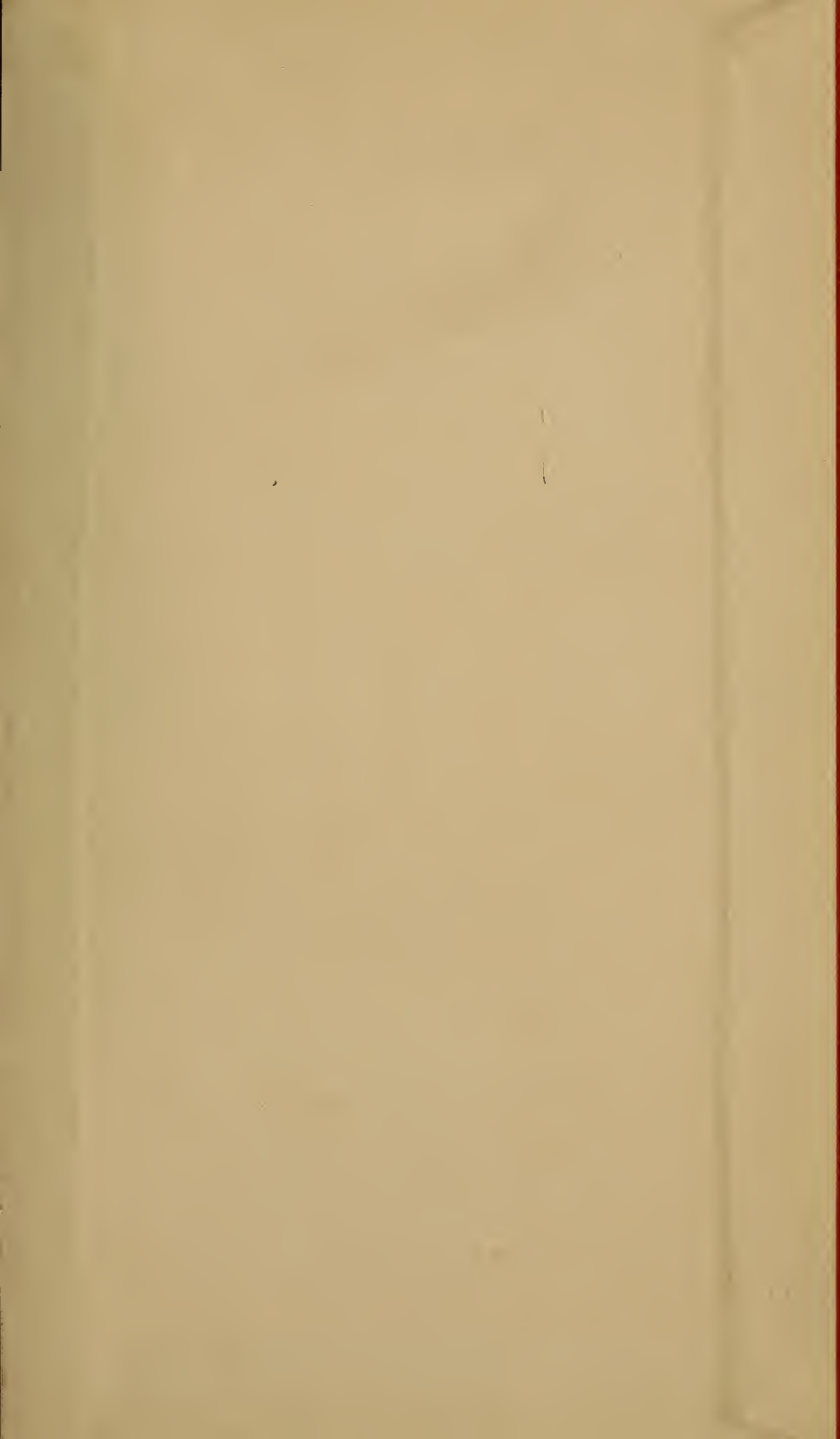
	Rom. sq. feet.	Eng. rods.	sq. pls.	sq. feet.		Rom. sq. feet.	Eng. rods.	sq. pls.	sq. feet.
Jugerum (As)	- 28,800	2	18	250.05	Semis - -	- 14,400	1	09	125.03
Deux	- 26,400	2	10	183.85	Quincunx	- 12,000	1	01	58.82
Dextans	- 24,000	2	02	117.64	Triens	- 9,600	0	32	264.85
Dodrans	- 21,600	1	34	51.42	Quadrans	- 7,200	0	24	198.64
Bes	- 19,200	1	25	257.46	Sextans	- 4,800	0	16	122.43
Septunx	- 16,800	1	17	191.25	Uncia	- 2,400	0	08	66.21

THE END.

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